

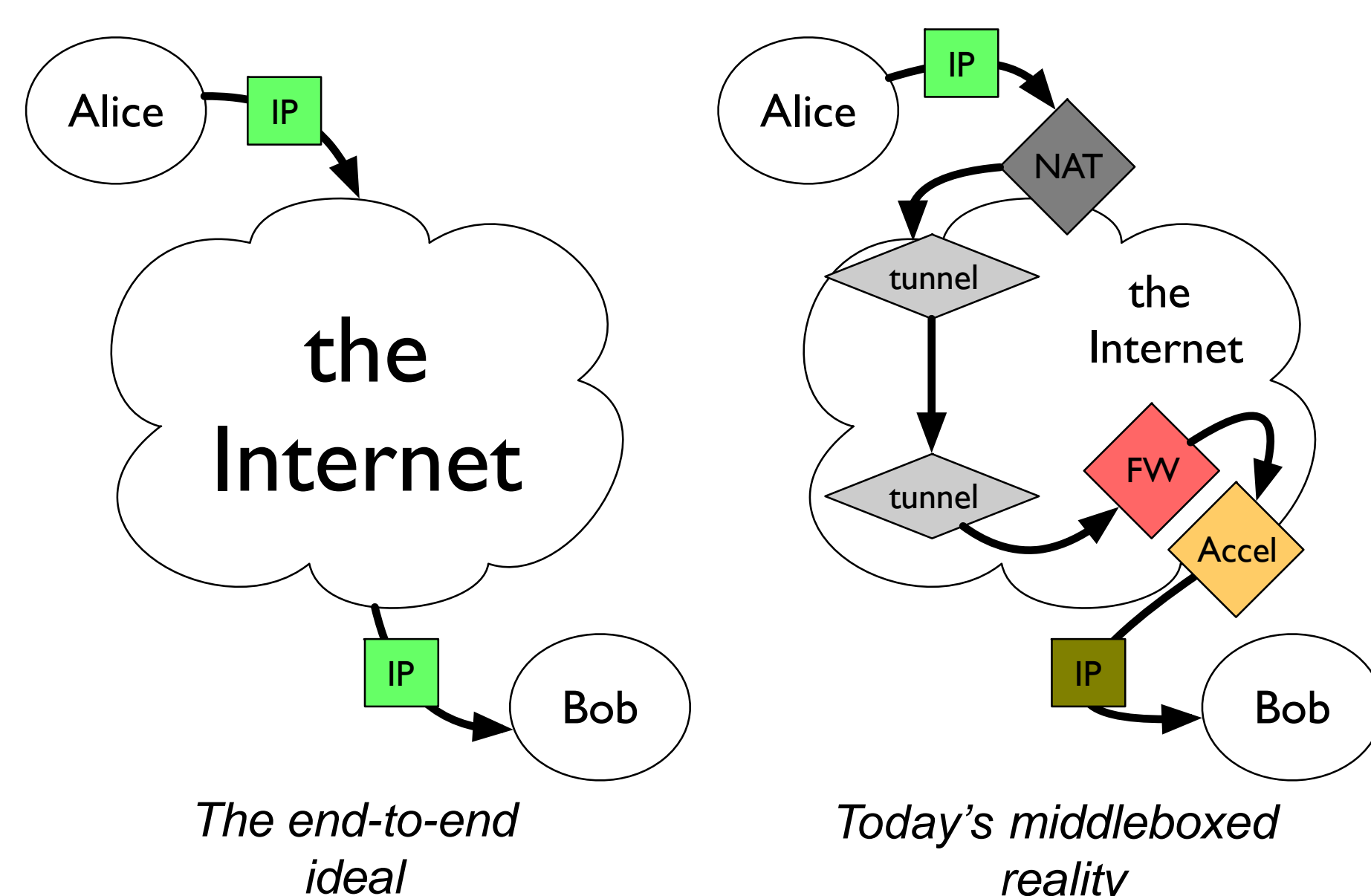
Measurement-based Protocol Design

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IN-NETWORK FUNCTIONS AND ENCRYPTION

Current generation of mobile networks use many **middleboxes** [1]

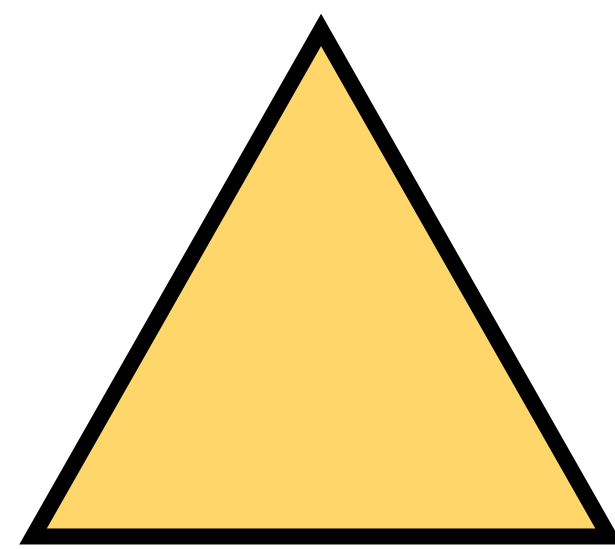
- e.g. for NATs, firewall, or performance enhancing as transcoding often utilising **clear text information** in protocol headers/payload
- e.g., TCP sequence and acknowledgement numbers to measure RTT for performances diagnostics



Three driving forces demand a need for an architectural change:

Expanding deployment of encryption
to protect end-user privacy

Restoration of the
end-to-end principle
in the face of
increasing ossification



Dependency on
in-network functionality
to support
network operations

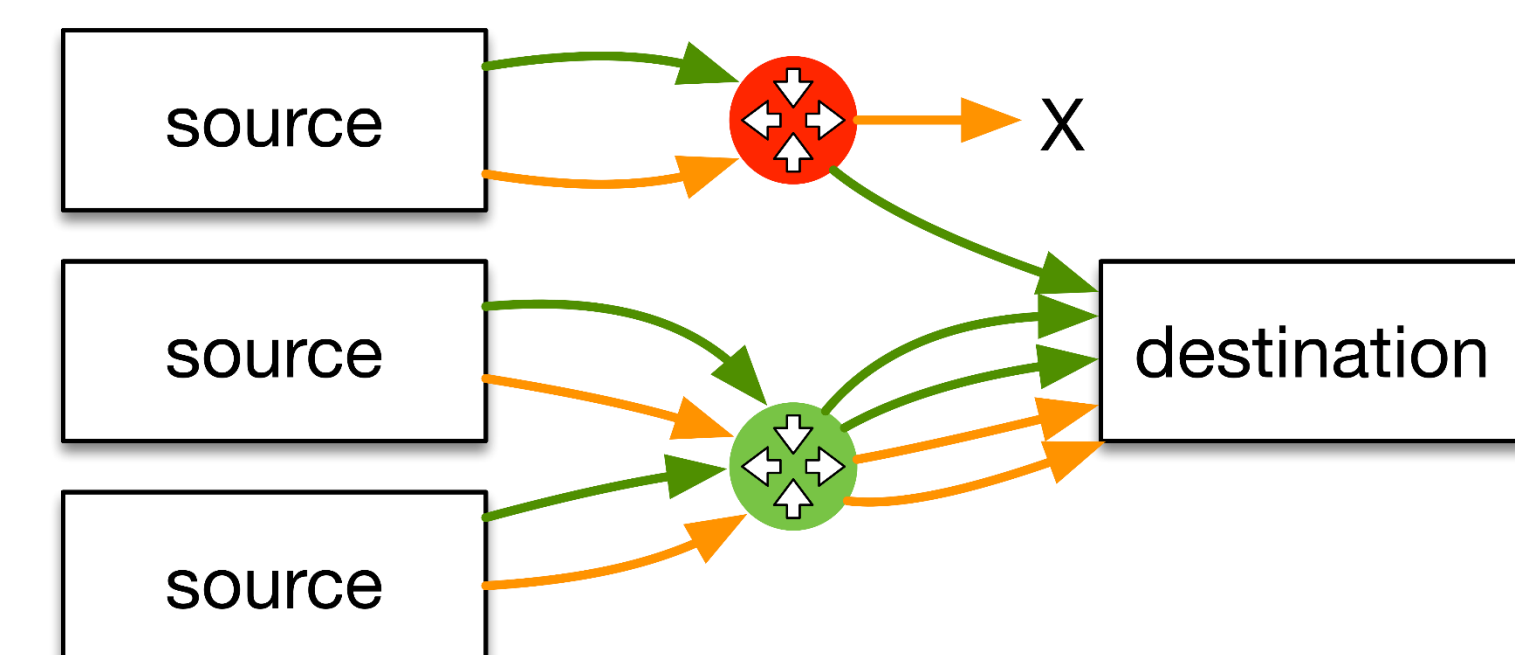
This raises new questions on the design of transport protocols:

- How does encryption impact existing deployed infrastructure?
- What options exist to design new protocols with explicit support for certain in-network functions?
- What operational support is needed to deploy new protocols?

[1] Z. Wang, Z. Qian, Q. Xu, Z. M. Mao, and M. Zhang, "An untold story of middleboxes in cellular networks," in ACM SIGCOMM, 2011.

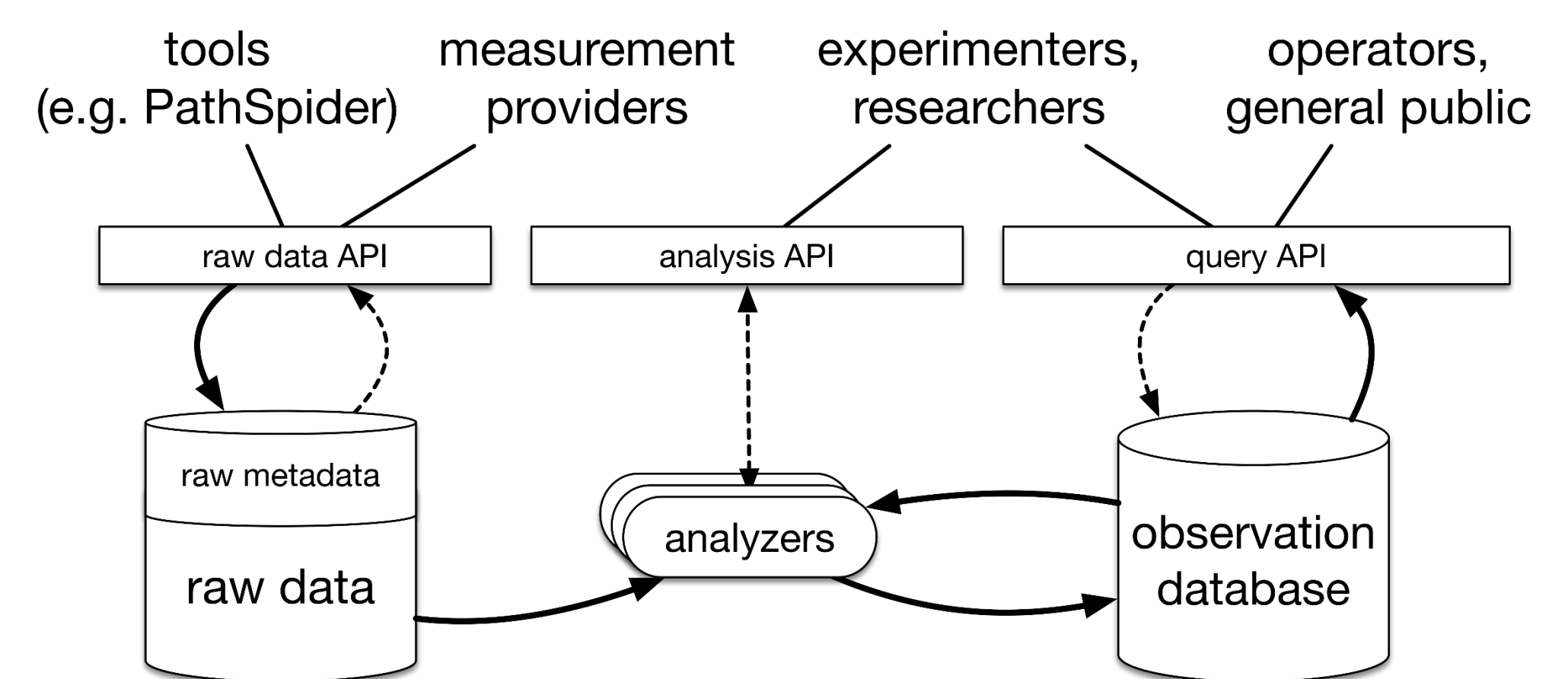
MEASUREMENT AS PART OF THE DESIGN PROCESS

- Using **PATHspider** to measure Internet path transparency: publicly available on GitHub <https://pathspider.net/>



A/B-testing as performed by **PATHspider**

- Experimental evaluation using the MONEOE Mobile Broadband testbed: <https://www.monroe-project.eu/>
- Complemented measurement of the path with tools such as Tracebox: <http://www.tracebox.org/>
- Large-scale data collection from diverse sources in the Path Transparency Observatory (PTO): <http://observatory.mami-project.eu/>
- Observation:** a given *condition* c was observed on a given *path* p at a given *time* t
 - e.g. that ECN was successfully negotiated, or TFO works



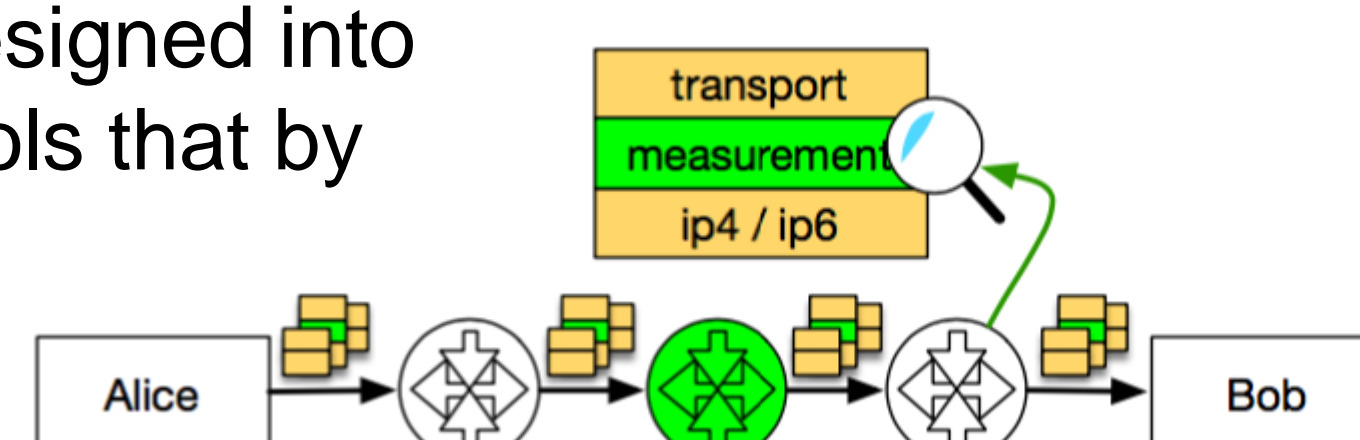
→ Measurement data from different tools and networks are used to form **maps of middlebox manipulation** within the Internet to provide background for design decisions about **protocol engineering and evolution**

PROTOCOL DESIGN FOR MEASUREMENT

The availability of large scale measurement data enables a new approach to protocol design:

Goals

- Increase the likelihood that new protocols will be deployable across the entire Internet, regarding the range of effects from middlebox manipulation on various packet headers
- Support for in-network performance measurement to be explicitly designed into next generation network protocols that by default encrypt all end-to-end protocol information



The **Path Layer UDP Substrate (PLUS)** proposes a framework for information exposure with a focus on measurements and diagnosability in a transport-protocol-independent way: see <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-trammell-plus-spec/>

Design Principles

- Information exposure has to happen under explicit endpoint control
- Least exposure of minimum amount of information required by the proposed mechanism to solve the identified problem, in this case in-network measurement
- Trust by verify under the assumption that two endpoints have a trust relation for integrity protection and encryption, but generally no requirement for explicit trust relationship with network devices