Internet Path Transparency Measurements using RIPE Atlas

Brian Trammell and Mirja Kühlewind, ETH Zürich Measurements and Tools WG, RIPE 72 Copenhagen, 25 May 2016



measurement

architecture

experimentation



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 688421. The opinions expressed and arguments employed reflect only the authors' view. The European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of that information.



Supported by the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation under contract number 15.0268. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Swiss Government.

"Can we run the Internet over UDP?"



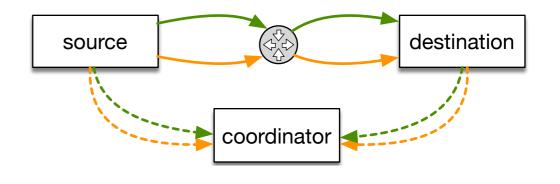
- UDP encapsulation attractive for new transport protocols
 - (mostly) NAT- and middlebox-compatible header
 - wide availability of APIs in userland
- Lots of work already going on in the area:
 - WebRTC data channel: SCTP/DTLS/UDP
 - QUIC: Google's new HTTP/2 new transport over UDP
 - SPUD: universal shim layer for explicit path signaling
- Is this safe?
 - Widespread operational practice may hinder UDP

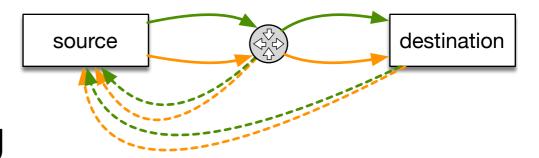


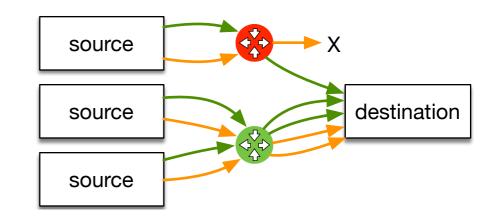
Background: Active Measurement of Path Transparency



- Basic methodology: throw a bunch of packets with certain properties at the Internet, and see what happens.
- Ideal: two-ended A/B testing
- Scalable: one-ended A/B testing
- Comparison with topology to isolate on-path vs near-endpoint impairments





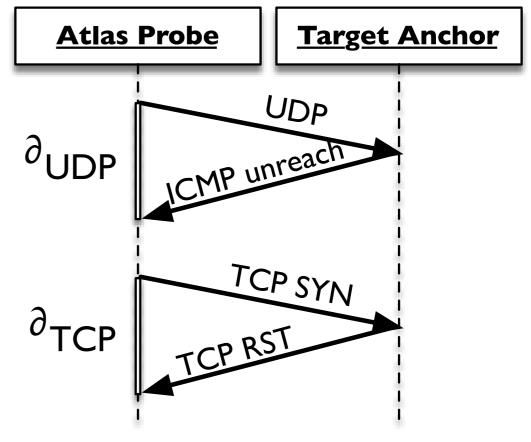




RIPE Atlas to the rescue



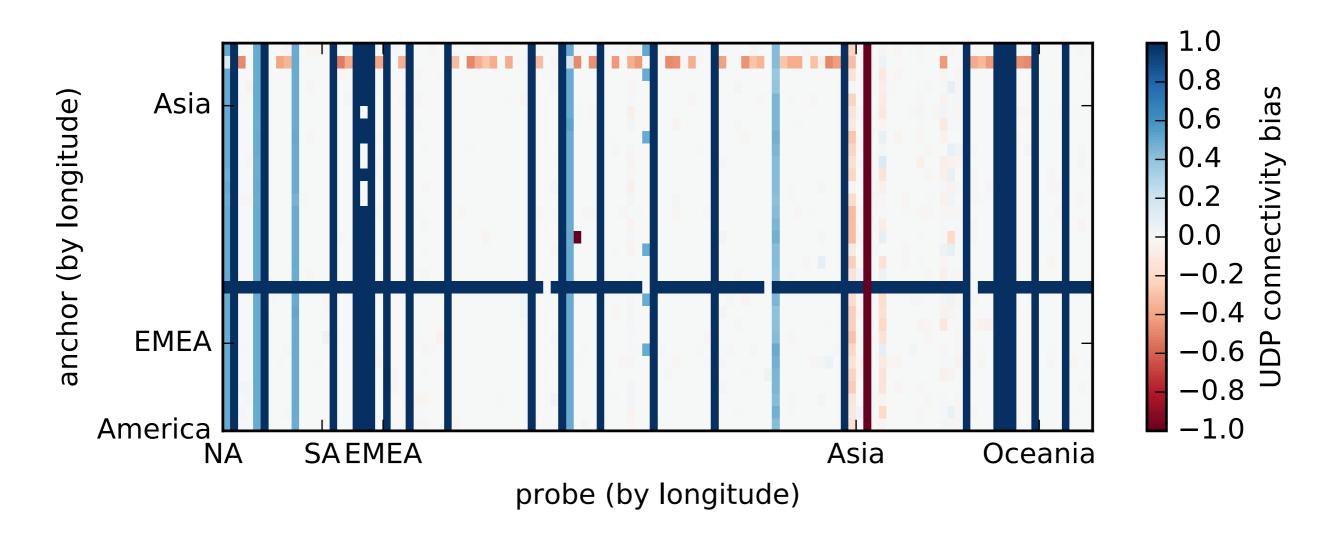
- Atlas does not allow arbitrary TCP/UDP packet injection...
- ...but traceroute uses ICMP, TCP, or UDP forward packets
 - can measure basic connectivity and first-packet latency
- Many-to-many measurements: isolate path- from access-impairment
- Many-to-one measurements: find probes on UDP-blocking networks
- Not perfect, but better than nothing





TCP appears more impaired than UDP



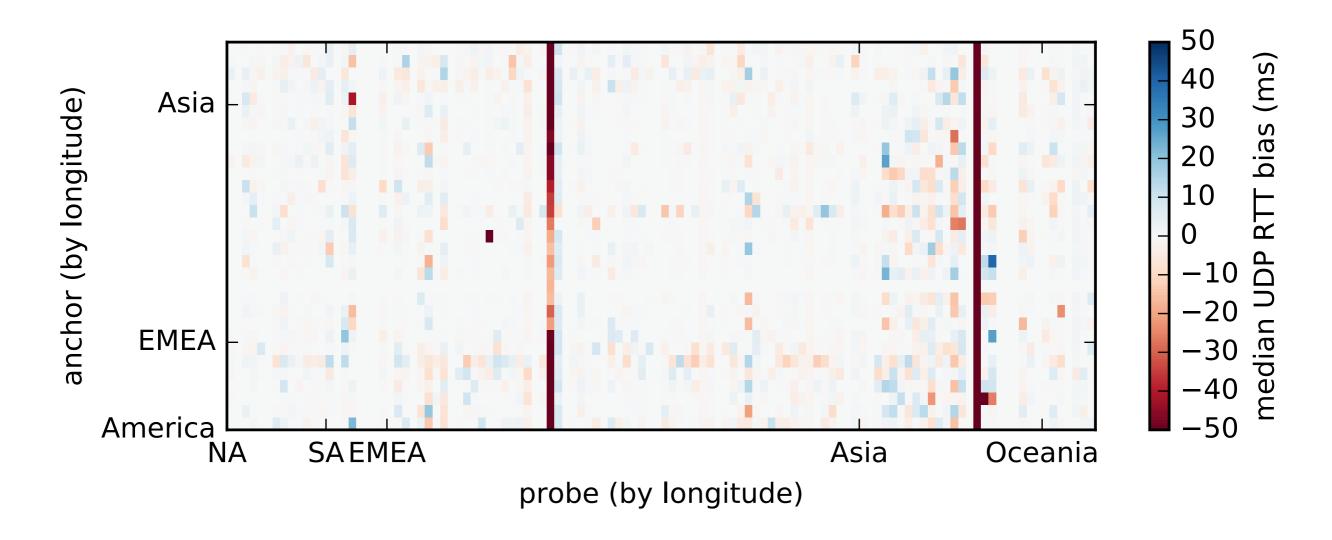


Connectivity, UDP/33435 vs TCP/33435, <= 19 trials, 128 probes to 32 anchors September 2015



RTT bias mostly probe-dependent



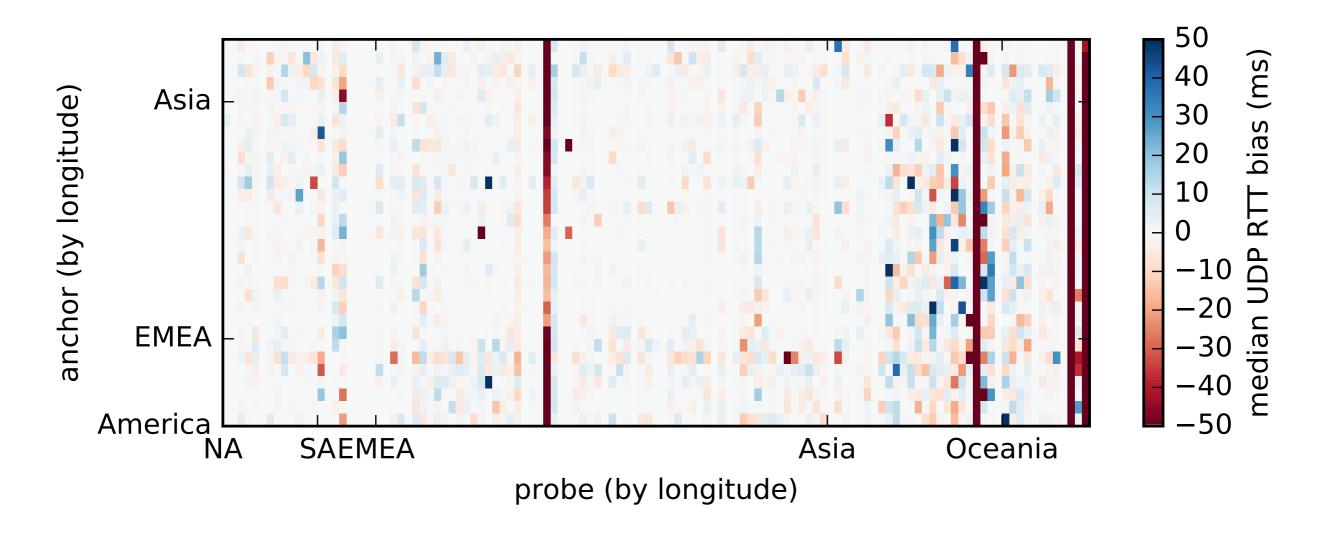


Median RTT bias, UDP/33435 vs TCP/33435, <= 19 trials, 128 probes to 32 anchors September 2015



Much more interference with TCP/80





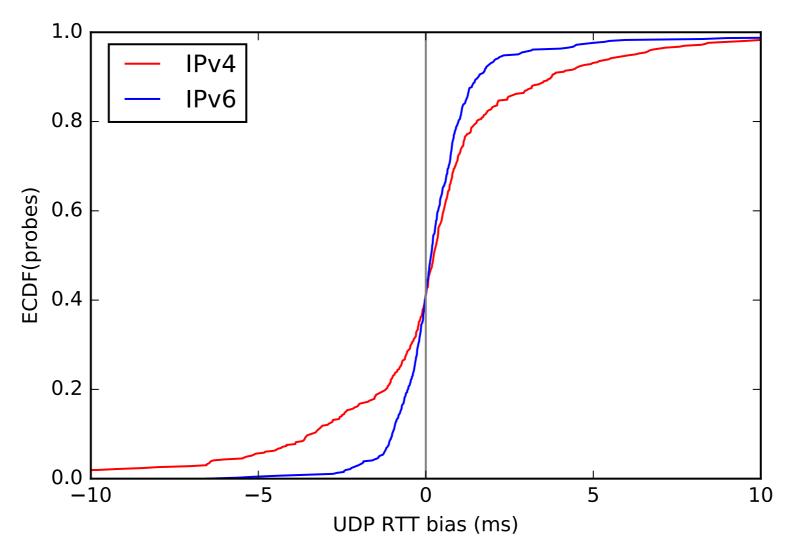
Median RTT bias, UDP/33435 vs TCP/80, <= 19 trials, 128 probes to 32 anchors September 2015





RTT bias spread tighter on IPv6 than IPv4





Median RTT bias, UDP/33435 vs TCP/33435, 464 probes to APNIC anchor Feburary 2016



...not so fast: UDP blocked on one in thirty Atlas probe networks



- Methodology: find all probes
 - that tried to do at least 9 UDP traceroutes in 2015.
 - to targets that were up at the time
 - and that showed connectivity via TCP or ICMP
- 2240 probes meet this criterion
 - How many of these never succeeded via UDP?
- 82 probes, largely on networks with marginal connectivity
- Running the Internet over UDP needs a backup for this 3.6%
 - (In line with a 6-7% "QUIC doesn't work" reported in HOPSRG)

