Internet Path Transparency
Measurements using RIPE Atlas

Brian Trammell and Mirja Kühlewind, ETH Zürich
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path transparency (in one slide) (From MAT at RIPE 71)

- The Internet is not end-to-end...
  - some of this is policy, but a lot of it is accident
  - deployment of new protocols over IP, transport extensions difficult or impossible
- ...but some paths are worse than others.
  - Goal: data on "how bad" and "where" to guide future protocol design
  - In operations: another tool for troubleshooting connectivity dependency for unusual traffic
Background: Active Measurement of Path Transparency

- Basic methodology:
  1. throw a bunch of packets at the Internet
  2. see what happens.
- Ideal: two-ended A/B testing
- Scalable: one-ended A/B testing
- Multiple sources: isolate on-path from near-target impairment
“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 current work:
  - WebRTC data channel: SCTP/DTLS/UDP
  - QUIC: new HTTP/2 new transport over UDP
  - SPUD PLUS: universal shim for explicit cooperation
- *Is this safe?*
  - Widespread operational practice may hinder UDP
RIPE Atlas to the rescue

- No arbitrary TCP/UDP on Atlas…
- …but: traceroute!
- basic connectivity and first-packet latency with high TTL
- Many probes to many anchors
- How many probes on UDP blocked networks?
- Is blocking path- or access-network dependent?
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
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
February 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)
Are larger UDP packets blocked?

- Apparently not
- one-off measurement, Mar '16, 9396 probes to one anchor
- No additional blocking after 512, 1024 for IPv4
- (In this short campaign, 296 of 9262 probes (3.2%) may block UDP)
Conclusions

- Atlas useful for estimating UDP connectivity
  - it’s a hack, but it’s a nice one
- Basic UDP connectivity not very broken
  - Works on 29 in 30 (RIPE Atlas) access networks
  - Easy to find out when you’re on the other one
- Running the internet over UDP not prevented by blocking
  - 3% failure is a lot, but fallback helps.
Bonus slide: Adding new layers to the stack for fun and profit

Why care so much about UDP connectivity?

Path Layer UDP Substrate (PLUS):
BoF at IETF 96, Berlin, 17-22 July

Enables in-protocol performance measurement headers

See Mirja Kühlewind’s RACI talk (y’day) (maybe coming soon to a RIPE BoF near you?)