

Coordinated Non-intrusive Capturing of Flow Paths

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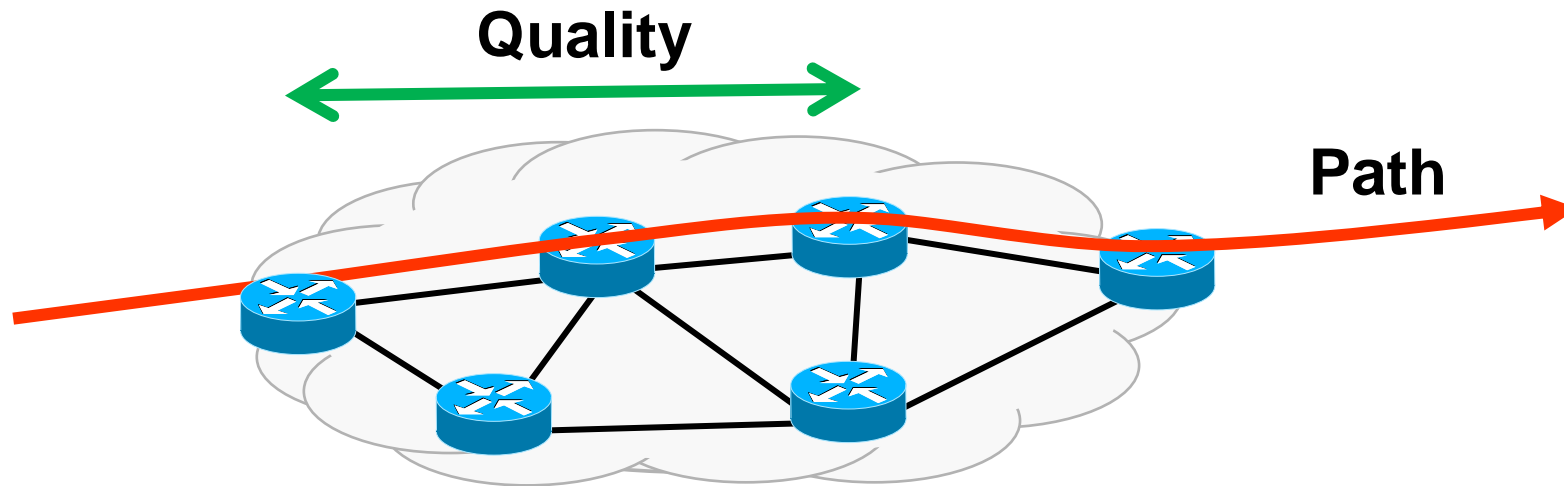
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Motivation

- Traffic Observation
 - Network operation (management, security,...)
 - Information to users (quality, path)
 - Adaptive network algorithms
- Answering questions
 - routes that are followed by my flows through the network
 - delays and losses that occurred between nodes
 - quality that was experienced by my traffic

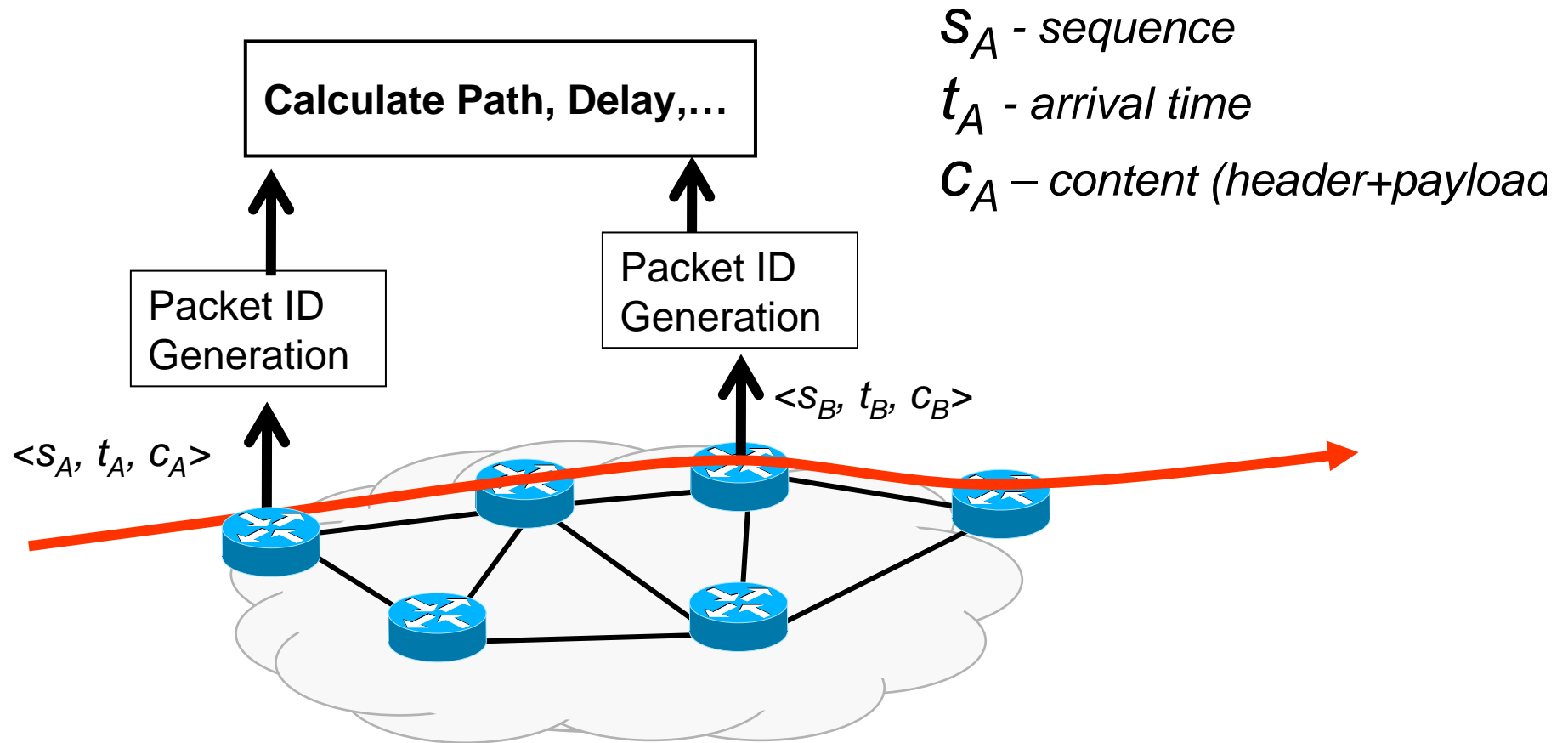
Coordinated Traffic Observation

- Hop-by-hop *path* and *quality* of packet delivery



- **Coordinated** network observation
- **Non-Intrusive** measurement method

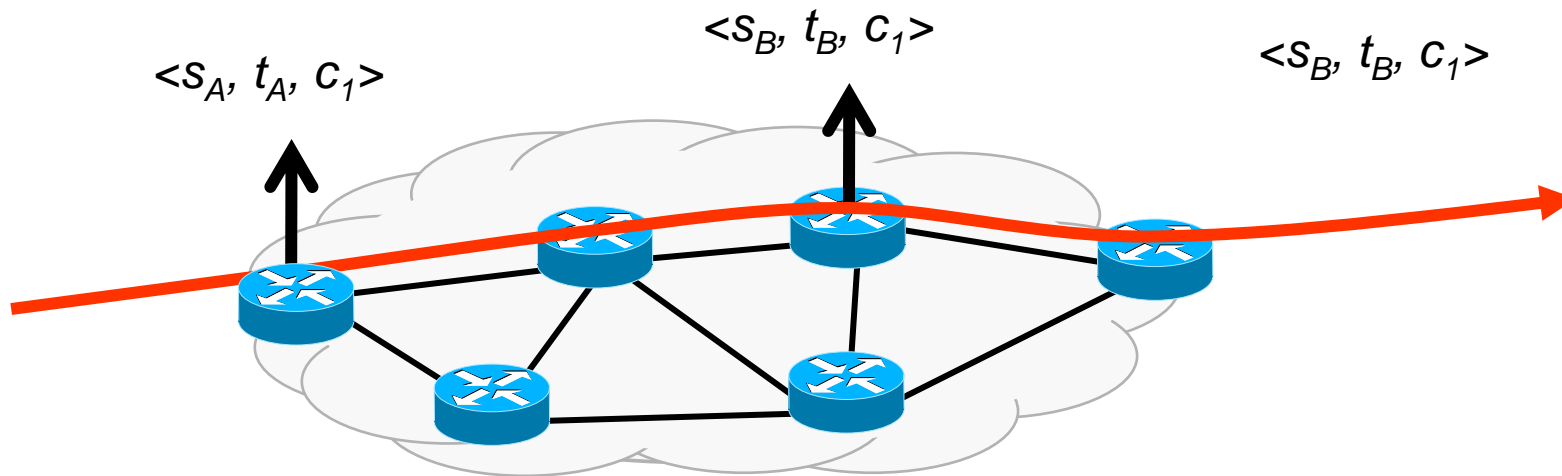
Capturing the Path



Correlation of events at different observation points based on **packet ID** (from parts of packet content)

Challenge: Coordinated Data Selection

Select same packet at different observation points



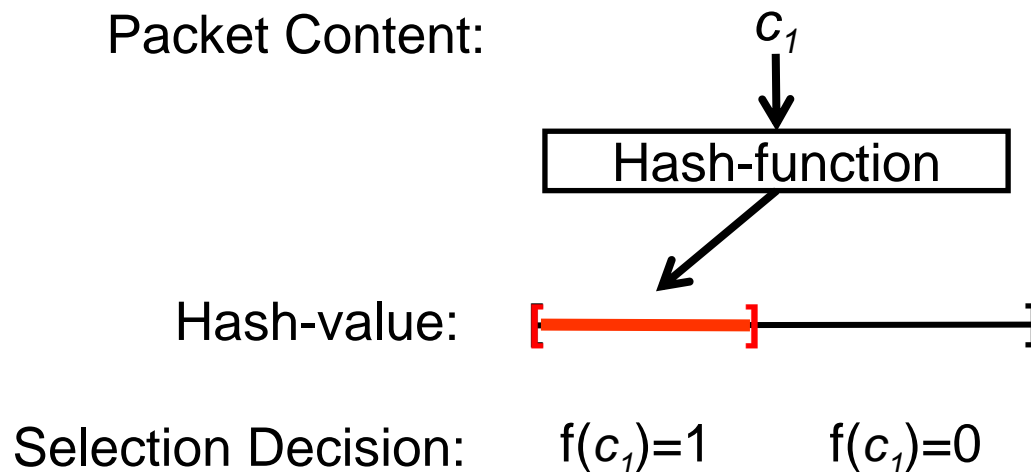
Selection Processes:

Filtering: $f(c_i)$ \rightarrow parts on c remain \rightarrow can select same packets 😊

Sampling: $f(s_i)$ or $f(t_i)$ \rightarrow s, t change \rightarrow cannot select same 😞

Hash-based Selection [RFC5475]

Goal: Select same packet at different observation points



Duffield, Grossglauser: Trajectory Sampling, 2001

[RFC 5475] Zseby, Molina, Duffield, Niccolini, Raspall. Sampling and Filtering Techniques for IP Packet Selection, RFC 5475, Standards Track, March 2009.

Challenges

Goal: Emulate random selection

- **Problem1:** Some content not suitable → Content Selection
- **Problem2:** Predictability of selection decision → Detection Avoidance
- **Problem3:** Deterministic operation → Biased Selection
- **Problem4:** Variability of traffic → Sample size variation

Suitable Content

Criterion1: Invariant on the path

IP	Version	IHL	TOS	Total Length	
	Identification			Flags	Fragment Offset
	TTL	Protocol		Header Checksum	
	Source Address				
	Destination Address				
	Options			Padding	
	TCP	Source Port			Destination Port
Sequence Number					
Acknowledgement Number					
Offset		Reserved	Control Flags	Window	
Checksum			Urgent Pointer		
Options			Padding		
Payload		Higher Layer Data ...			

Suitable Content

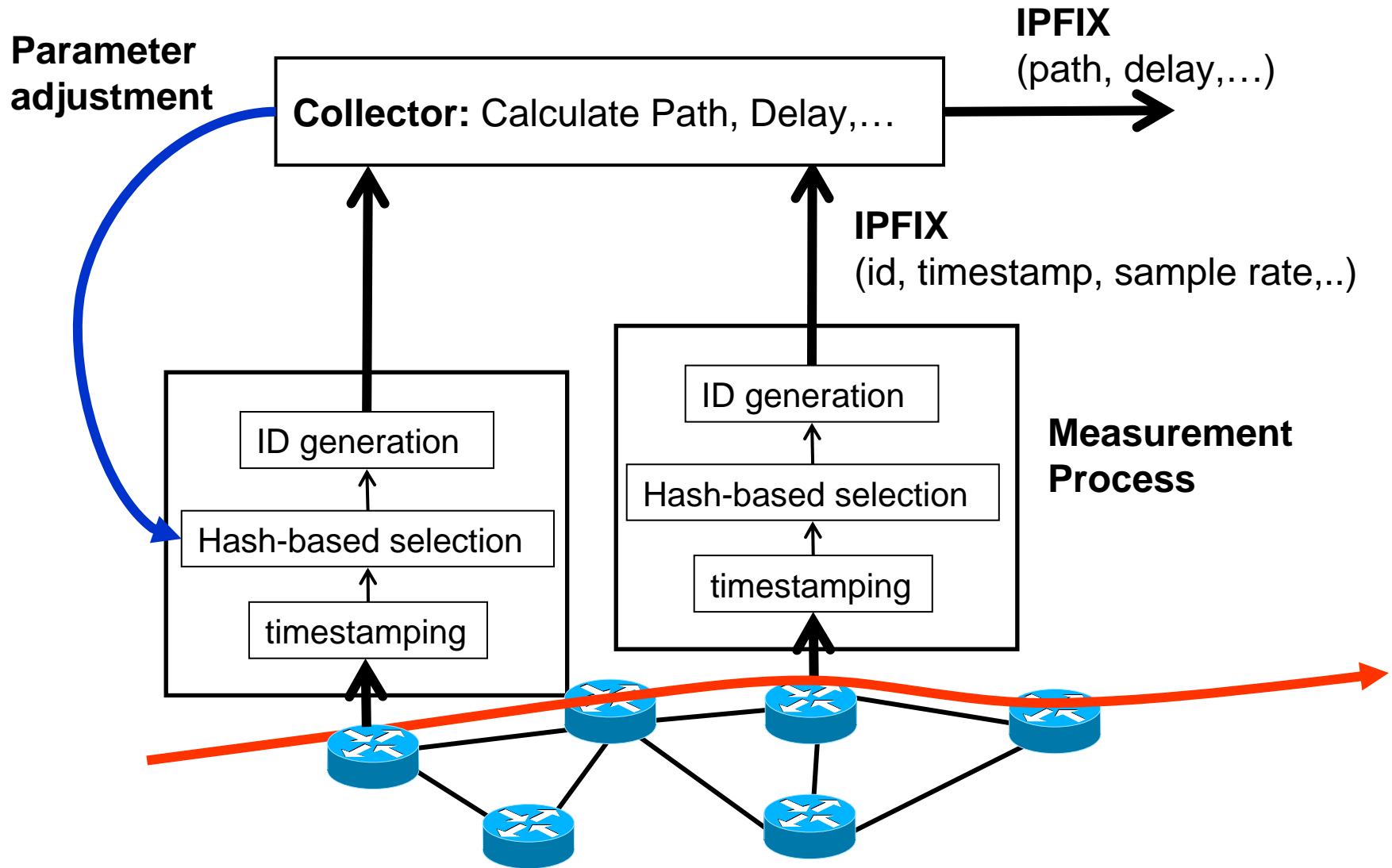
Criterion2: Variable among packets → Theoretical and Empirical

IP	Version	IP L	TOS	Total Length		
	Identification			Flags	Fragment Offset	
	TTL	Protocol		Header Checksum		
	Source Address					
	Destination Address					
	Options			Padding		
TCP	Source Port			Destination Port		
	Sequence Number					
	Acknowledgement Number					
	Offset	Reserved	Control Flags	Window		
	Checksum			Urgent Pointer		
Options			Padding			
Payload	Higher Layer Data					
	...					

Coordinated Packet Selection

- Problem1: Content selection (further challenges)
 - IPv6 → different fields, few data available
 - Middlebox operations (e.g., NAT)
- Problem2: Predictability of selection decision
 - [Goldberg&Rexford, 2007]: Crypto-strong PRF with secret key
- Problem3: Bias
 - Traffic Dependent (!)
- Problem4: Sample size variation
 - Adaptation to CPU load → but further investigations needed

Adaptation of Parameters



Advantages

- Non-intrusive
 - No test traffic, no side effects
 - Quality statement about real traffic → SLA validation
- Controllable costs
 - Sampling parameter adjustment
 - Heterogeneous/federated environments
- Privacy-preserving
 - Sampling and aggregation, no DPI
- Standardized data export (IPFIX)
 - Comparability of results, re-usability of tools, traces
 - Reduction of errors from conversion steps

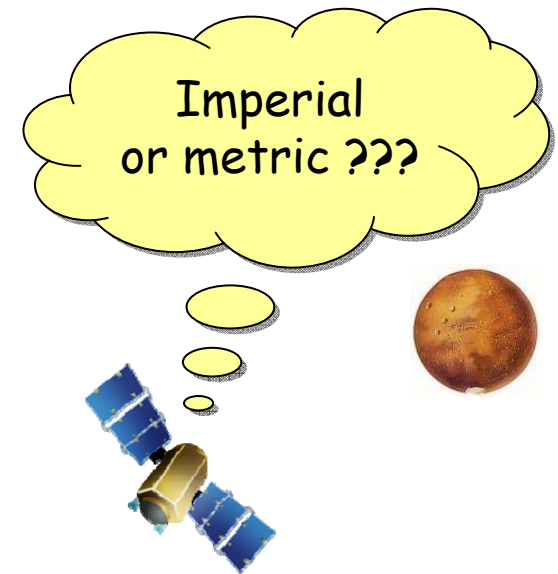
Main Contributions

- Investigations on suitable hash-functions
 - Statistical properties, performance [HeSZ08]
- Sampling parameter adjustment
 - Adjust accuracy and resource consumption
 - Coordinate parameter settings in heterogeneous/federated environments
- Contributions to Standardization
- Deployment in experimental facilities
- Open Source Packet Tracking Software

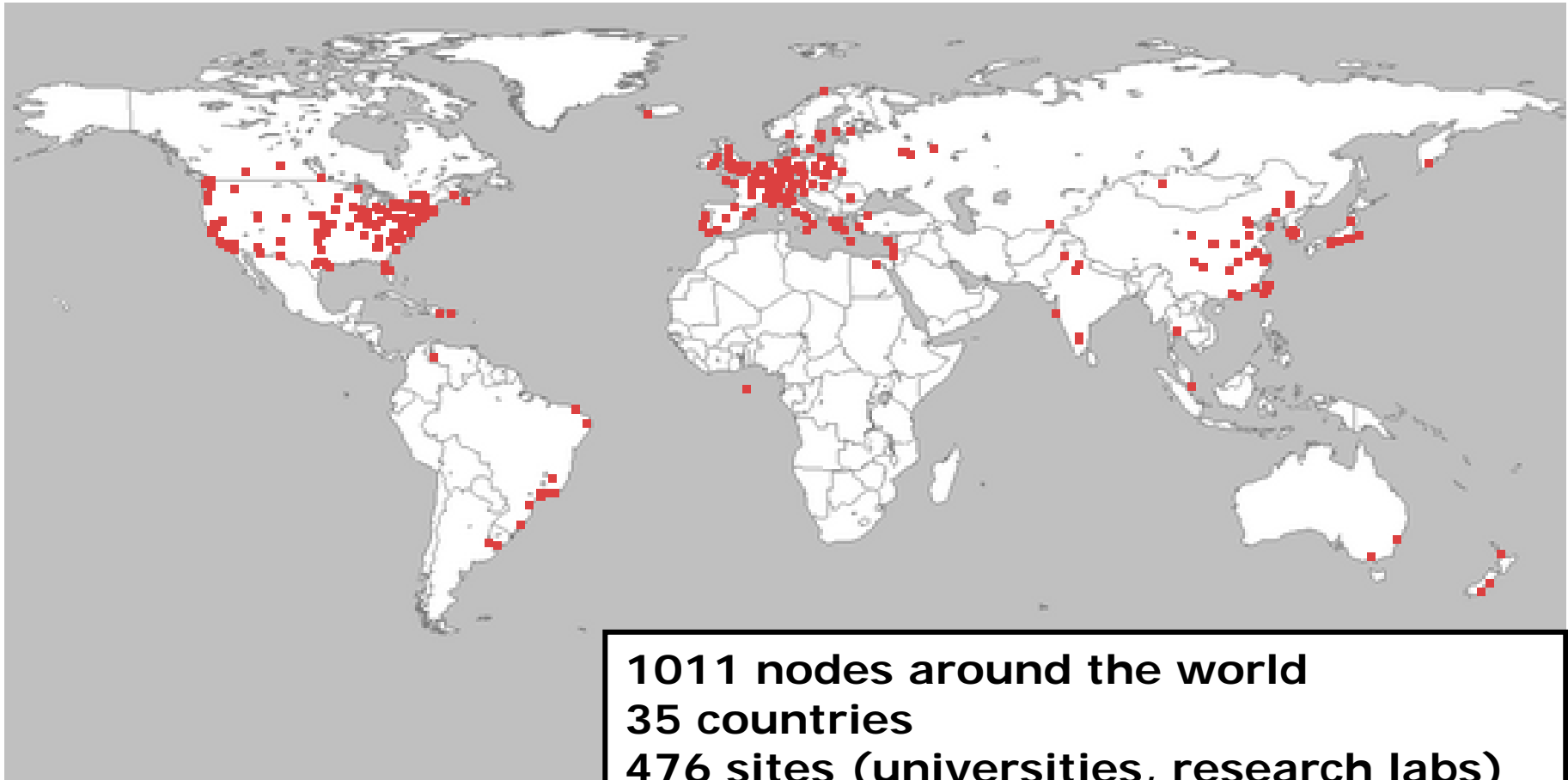
HeSZ08] Henke, Schmoll, Zseby: Empirical Evaluation of Hash Functions for Multipoint Measurements, ACM Comput. Commun. Rev. CCR 38, 3, July 2008.

Standardization is Crucial

- Provide comparability of results
 - Allow comparison of results
 - Provide reference data
- Reduce Costs
 - Common interfaces for analysis tools
 - Re-usage of archived data
- Reduce errors
 - Avoid error-prone conversion steps
 - Gain experiences with only one format



PlanetLab



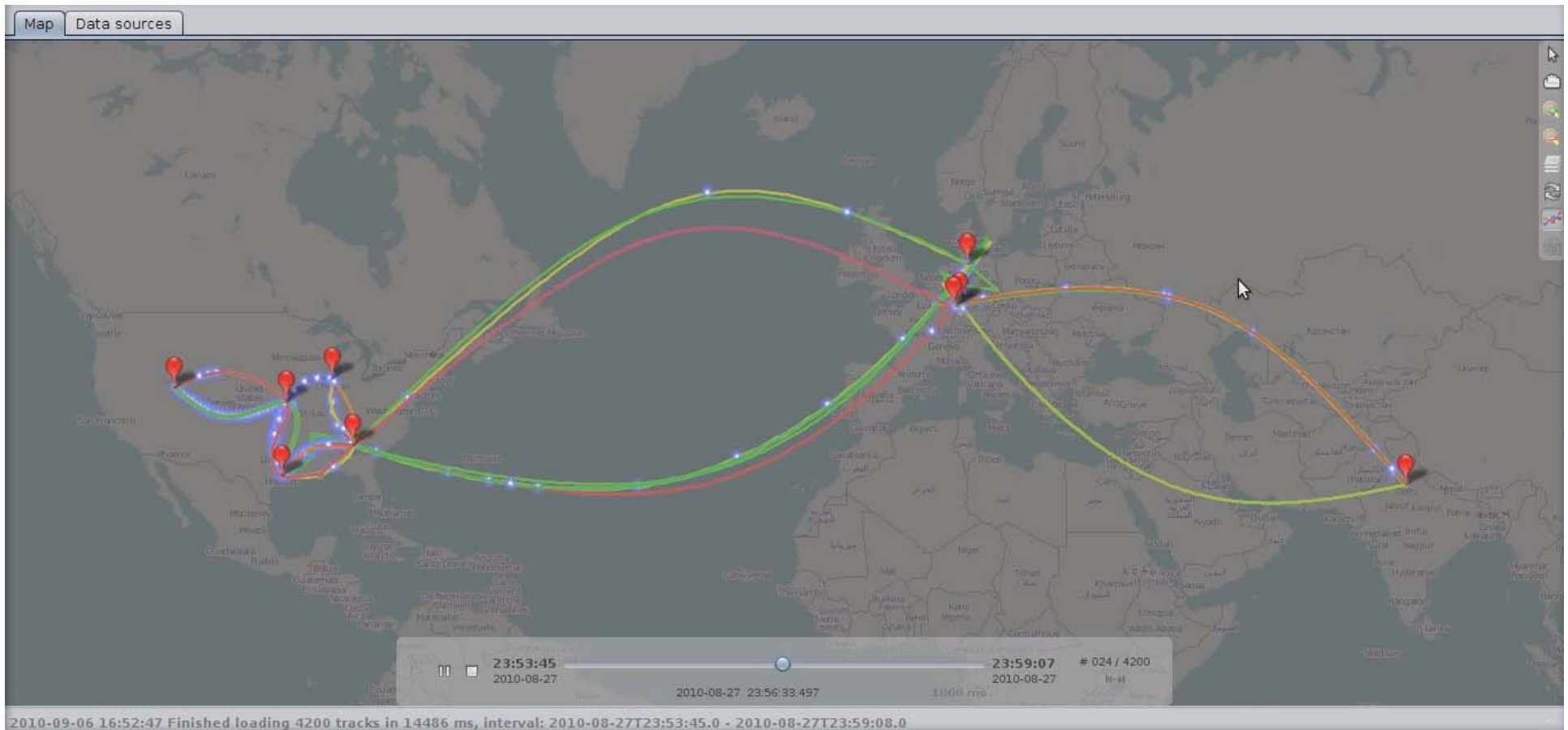
1011 nodes around the world
35 countries
476 sites (universities, research labs)
more than 1000 researchers

Picture from www.planet-lab.org

PlanetLab Europe

- PlanetLab Nodes in Europe
 - PLE Control in Paris (UPMC)
 - In cooperation with PlanetLab Central, Princeton
 - PLE users have access to whole PlanetLab
 - Profit from additional testbeds and new tools
- Supported by the EU FIRE Project OneLab
 - Development of new tools for PLE users
 - Integration of new testbed types: wireless, autonomic, DTNs, etc.
 - Federation with other testbeds
- <http://www.planet-lab.eu/>

Demonstration



Future Work

- Deployment in Future Internet testbeds
 - Support for experimentere
 - OneLab, G-Lab, Federica, KOREN, ..)
- Solutions for IPv6
 - Different Header fields
 - Different traffic patterns
 - ➔ new recommendations for hash functions
- New Applications
 - Support for Routing Security

Thank you!

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