

Netalyzr Updates

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Acknowledgements and Important Disclaimers

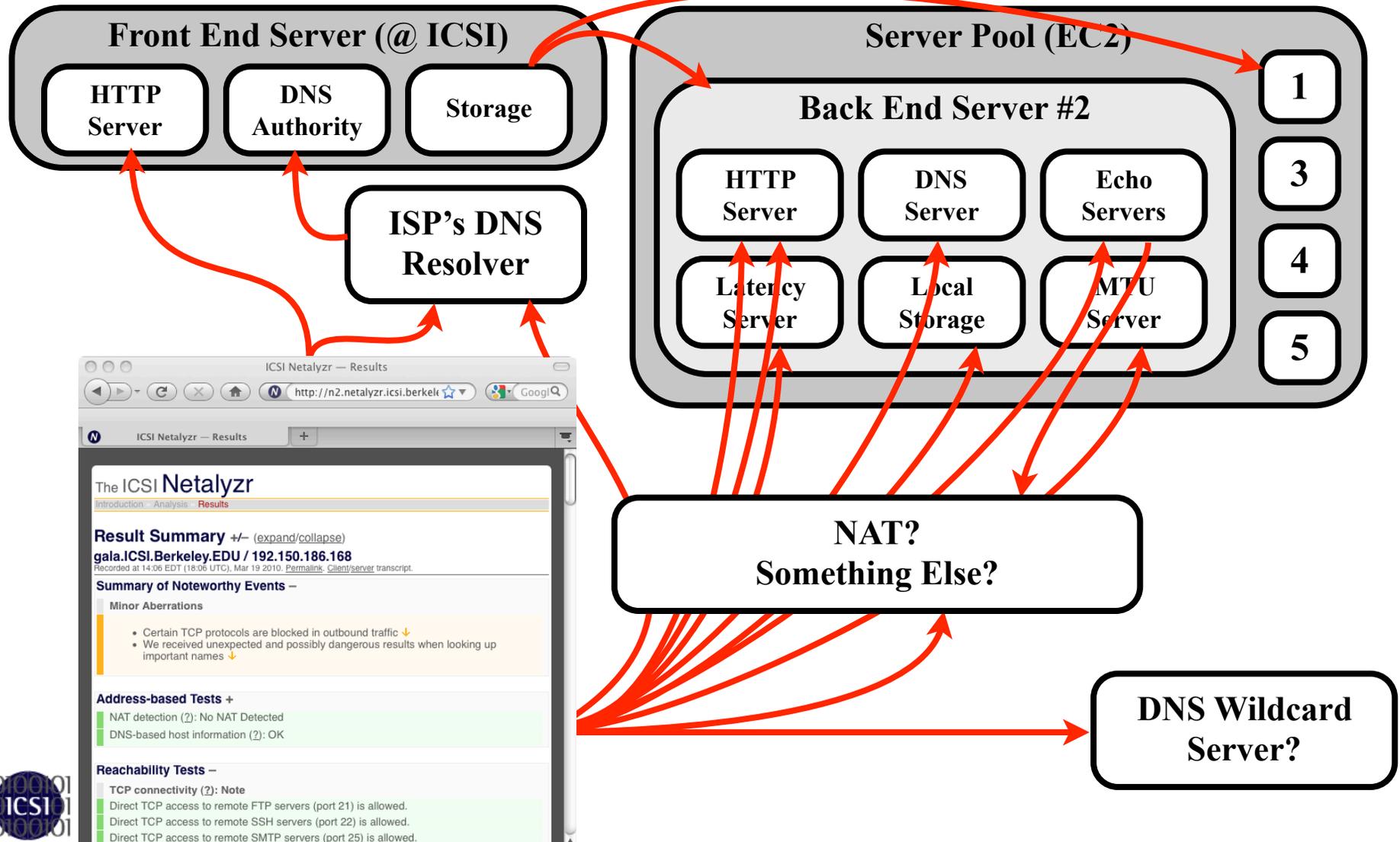
- This work sponsored by the National Science Foundation
 - With additional support from Comcast and Google
 - All opinions are those of the presenter, not those of the sponsors
- This talk is describing our additions in our next release
 - Hopefully Really Soon Now(TM)

Network Transparency And Network Debugging

- How do you know what the network actually is?
 - Network **Transparency**: What does the network really do to the data?
- What is not working?
 - Network **Debugging**: Is there something wrong that needs to be fixed
- We desired a comprehensive tool for multiple roles
 - An easy to use network survey for everyone
 - A detailed diagnostic and debugging tool for experts
- Thus we built **Netalyzr**, a network debugging and diagnostic tool which runs in the web browser
 - Just two mouseclicks



Netalyzr's Architecture



So What's New?

- General Improvements
 - Now substantially faster
 - Subtle GUI improvements
- Improvements for Researchers
 - How to use Netalyzr in your own research
- Improvements for Educators
 - Sorted transcript makes Netalyzr an excellent classroom exercise
- New and improved tests

Speedups & Improvements

- We kept adding tests, which slowed down execution
- No one change, rather a lot of little optimizations
 - Changing timeouts, more aggressive parallelization, and other such changes
- A test from my home Internet connection now takes 160 seconds
 - Compared with 315 seconds for the older version
- Also subtle graphical improvements
 - Focuses on problems
- And a robustness tweak
 - The bandwidth test was causing network connections to **crash!?!??**
 - Now we still allow it to crash, but we just keep retrying the results upload until it succeeds



Embedding Netalyzr

- Netalyzr has become a debugging service for others
 - League of Legends uses Netalyzr for user network debugging
- We've cooperated with others using Netalyzr in larger projects
 - HomeNet Profiler invokes Netalyzr
 - Multiple V6 deployment trials refer to Netalyzr
- And were notified of a spontaneous use
 - A researcher who was *parsing our debugging output* to capture the desired parameters!
- We want to improve this process
 - A now supported **JSON** representation
 - Mode flags for the command line client
 - A **JSON** representation of all sessions associated with a mode



The JSON representation

- JavaScript Object Notation is a standard, portable data format
 - Basic data types: strings, integers, lists, objects/dictionaries (key/value pairs)
 - Libraries exist for many programming languages
- Replace **result** with **json** in the rendering:
 - <http://netalyzr.icsi.berkeley.edu/json/id=example>
 - Dumps a JSON object (with pretty-printing enabled)
 - The JSON object is thus “Geek Readable” (but not human readable)

The JSON Object

- “id” : session-id
- “transcript”:
 - Key/value pair of transcript locations
 - Assumed to be on the server where you fetch the JSON object from
- “uploads”:
 - Key/value pairs of uploaded data locations
- “formdata”:
 - Key/value pairs of any data input into the form by the user
- “args”:
 - An object containing uploaded arguments:
 - key = argument name
 - value = *list* of results as text strings
- “results”:
 - A list of the results that would be rendered
 - Only some test results are actually interpreted, however

But how does one *get* the transaction IDs?

- All Netalyzr sessions have an associated mode flag
 - `http://netalyzr.icsi.berkeley.edu/m=X`
 - `java -jar NetalyzrCLI.jar -m X`
 - Command line clients automatically have “cli” appended to the mode
- To fetch all sessions associated with a given mode
 - Arrange with us to specify a mode-key
 - `http://netalyzr.icsi.berkeley.edu/modes/mode-key=Y`
 - Returns a JSON object for the appropriate modes
 - A comment field
 - The regular expression specifying the modes
 - A list of matching modes, containing the session IDs, the IPs, and the mode strings
- Updates approximately once an hour

So what does this mean?

- Getting session results:
 - You can use the command line client to generate individual results links
 - You can have others submit results links
 - You can arrange to have a unique mode flag with us, to get all results associated with that mode flag
 - Netalyzr now also supports autolaunch
<http://netalyzr.icsi.berkeley.edu/dispatch.html/m=MYMODE>
 - Please, don't do this without explicit user consent
- Analyzing session results:
 - JSON download contains or points to **all** data captured by the applet and uploaded to the server
 - Some results from server-side analyses:
 - Buffer capacity estimation
 - Server-side analysis of the “Lookup of important names” test

A good networking class exercise

- Go to a network, run Netalyzr, save the results URL, and explain how tests X, Y, and Z operate
 - The client debugging transcript link on the top of the page conveys a huge amount of information
- Previously, this was somewhat annoying for students, as the output was unsorted
 - Extensive multithreading would interleave the results of various tests
- Now its sorted
 - The students can now easily get all output associated with an individual test
- If you do this, contact us for a custom mode flag...

Some New Tests

- UPnP Probing
 - Discover the NAT and other network devices using UPnP
 - If present, download the XML description
 - Combined with probing the resolver in the NAT with CHAOS queries, this should enable us to develop a good picture of which NATs are associated with which problems
 - Bandwidth tests now probe for UPnP byte counters
- Paxfire detection
 - Some ISPs were using DNS to MITM search engines
 - Replace search results with “to final destination through affiliate program” redirection
- 404 rewriting
 - Some ISPs will MITM HTTP to change 404 errors to redirect to advertisement servers

Some New Tests

- **Removed** the virus filter test
 - Symantec AV now blocks Java's network connection after it attempts to download the EICAR test
 - Effectively killing Netalyzr
- Detailed probing of all configured DNS resolvers
 - CHAOS queries to obtain version information
 - Check for "chinese root" problems
 - Where a query to a root server passes through the Great Firewall of China, and therefore Chinese censorship
- Probing of DNS root authorities
 - Identify each root instance using CHAOS queries
 - Check to see if the path passes through the Great Firewall



So What Else Should We Do?

- Are there new tests you'd like to see?
- Can we make it easier for others to use Netalyzr?