



**MONTANA
STATE UNIVERSITY**

*Network measurement using Akamai's
infrastructure*

Mike P. Wittie

Overview

- Akamai has lots of servers close to users and lots of users close to servers
- Let's put their hands together (Of course we're not the first)
- Clever ways of using Akamai's infrastructure
 - Ping through CDN Proxies (pcp) [ICCCN'15]
 - Passive detection of cellular middleboxes [PAM'16]
 - Justifying mobile IPv6 content [Mobicom'16]
- Best practices for Web content delivery
 - Third-party Trailing Ratio (TPTR) [PAM'17]
 - Multiple connections of HTTP/2 [submission]

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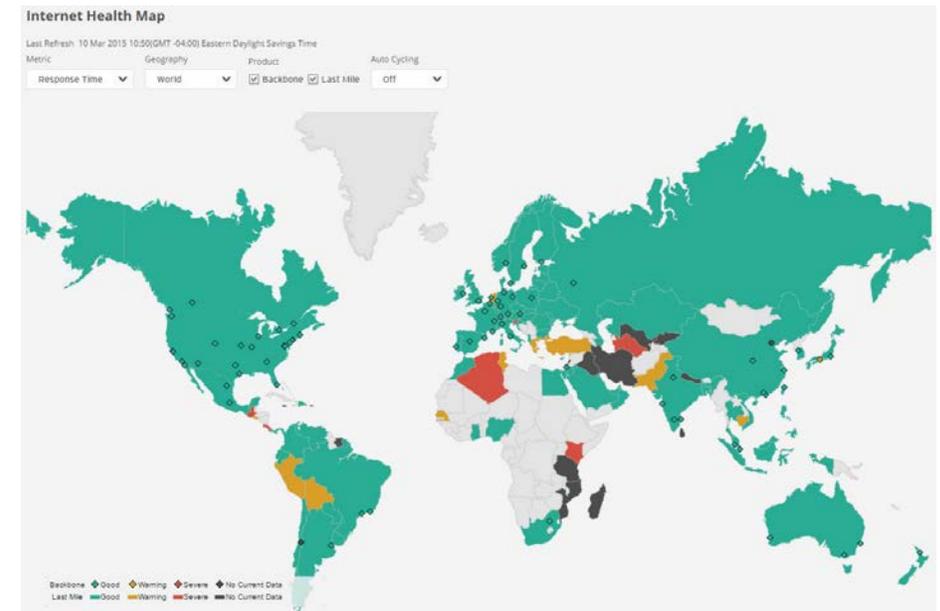
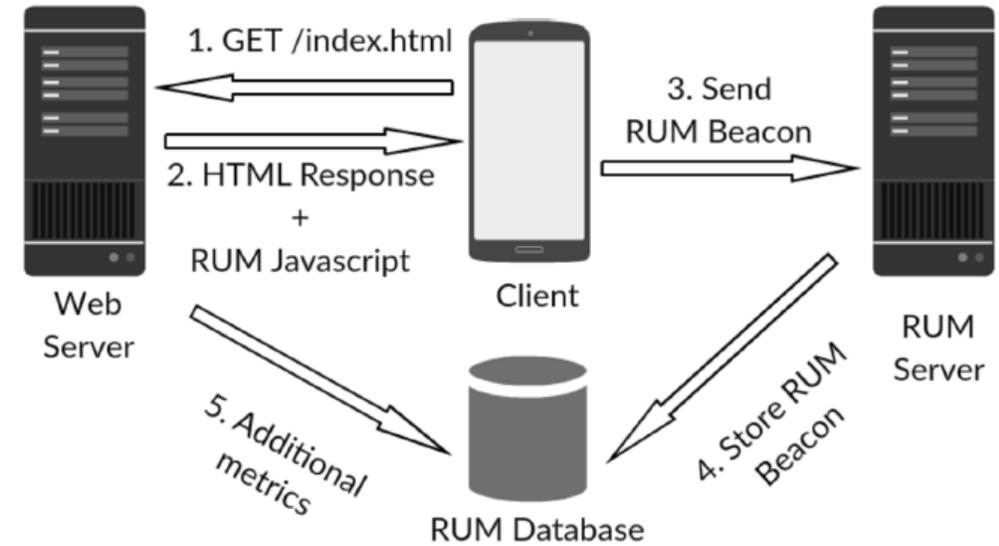
Credits

Utkarsh Goel →



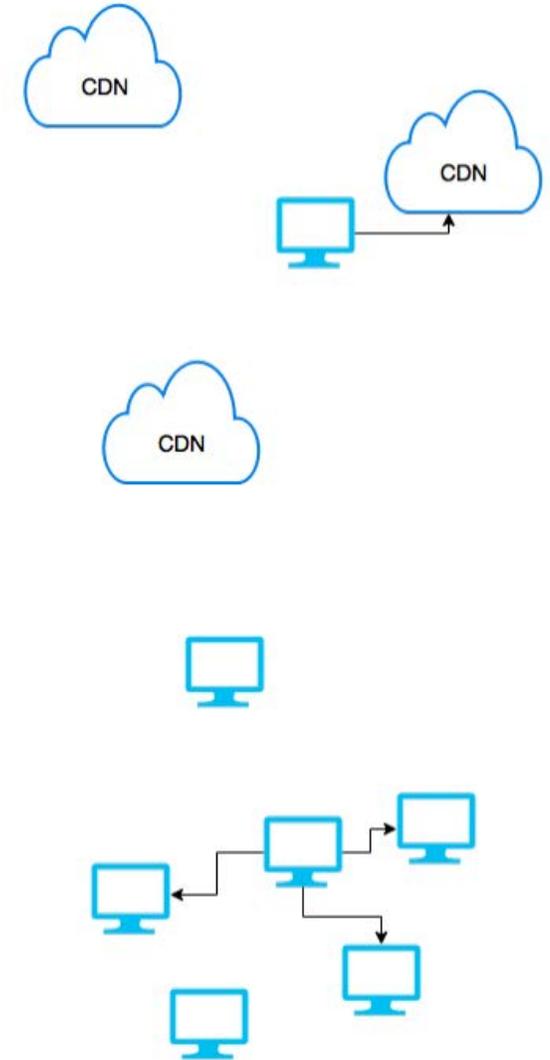
Methods

- Real-User Monitoring (RUM)
 - Injects Javascript to small fraction of requests
 - Uses Navigation Timing API
 - DNS resolutions
 - TCP connection establishment time
 - Webpage load time (PLT)
- Server TCP logs
 - Latency to client
 - IP addresses (IPv4/IPv6)
 - Cellular ISP name from EdgeScape
- Dynatrace Synthetic Monitoring (formerly Gomez)
 - Desktop and mobile browsers around the world



Latency prediction

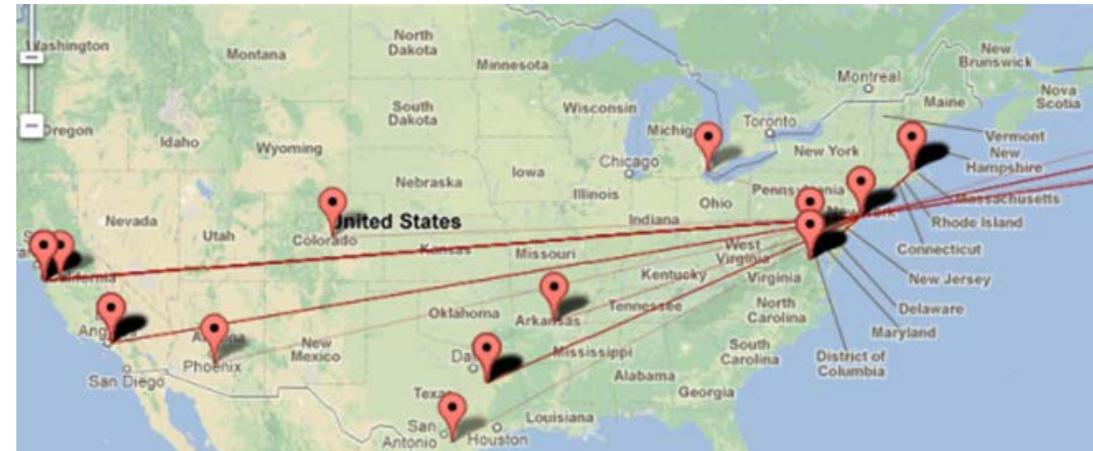
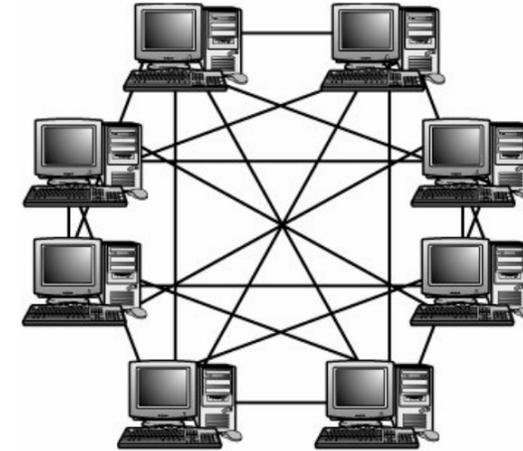
- How can applications reduce user-perceived latency?
- Server selection
 - Find a server with the lowest latency to a given user
- Clustering
 - Find a group of users with low mutual latency
- Need a reliable, fast, and inexpensive method for latency prediction



Shortcomings of latency prediction tools

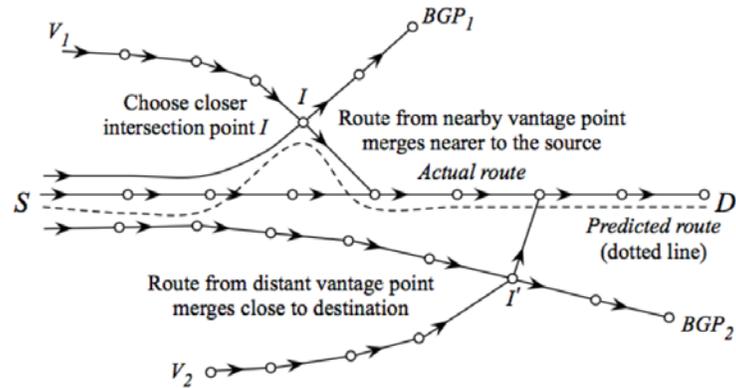
- ICMP ping
 - All to all communication
 - Slow and expensive
 - Often blocked by firewalls

- IP to location databases
 - Locations inaccurate
 - Holes in coverage of IP space
 - Simplistic latency model



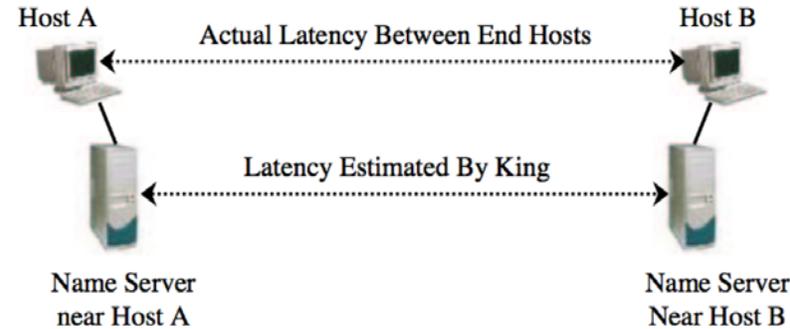
Shortcomings of latency prediction tools

iPlane



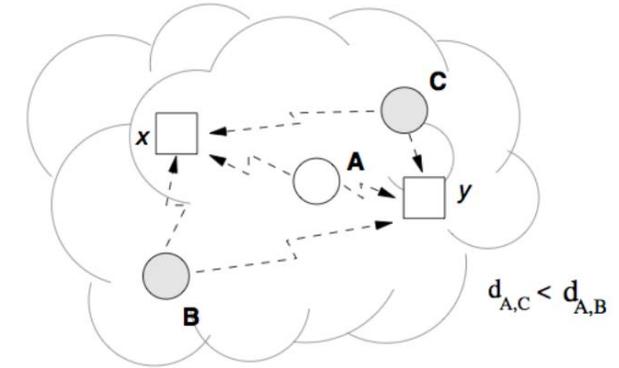
- Predicts latency in a virtual network build from traceroutes
- Measurements out of date
- Holes in the IP space

King



- Predicts P2P latency from latency between name servers
- Requires support for recursive DNS queries

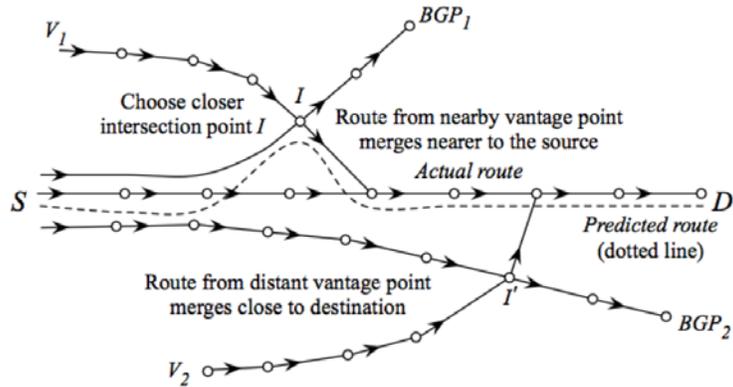
CRP



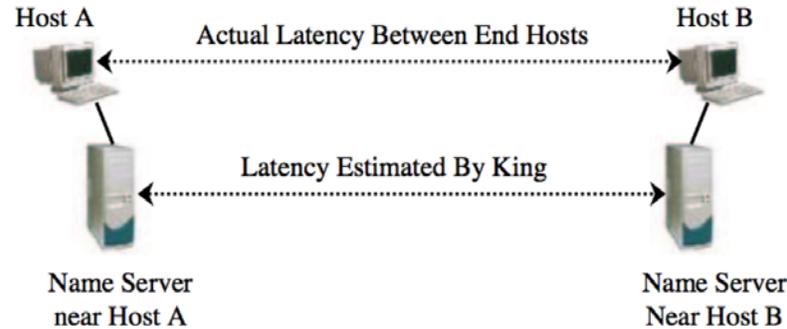
- Ranks node proximity based on similarity of DNS mapping
- Does not predict latency
- Cannot compare nodes without common CDN server mappings

Shortcomings of latency prediction tools

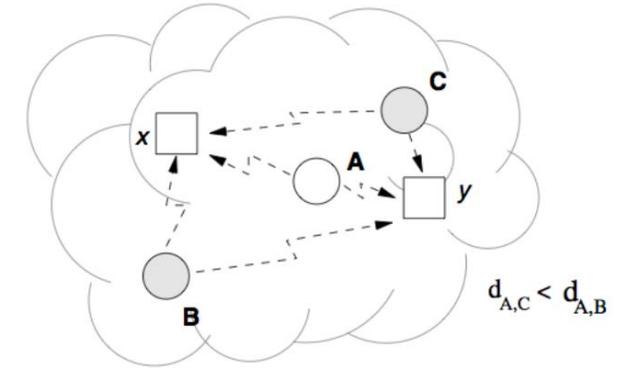
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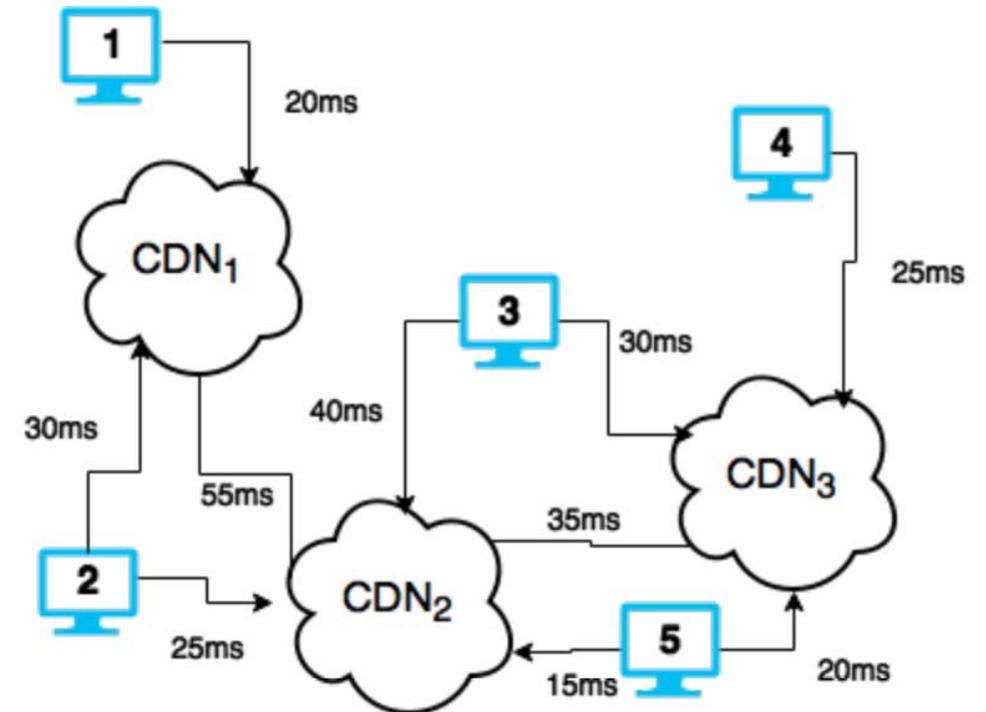


Still need a reliable, fast, and inexpensive method for latency prediction

- Predicts latency in a virtual network build from traceroutes
- Measurements out of date
- Holes in the IP space
- Predicts P2P latency from latency between name servers
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Ping through CDN Proxies (pcp)

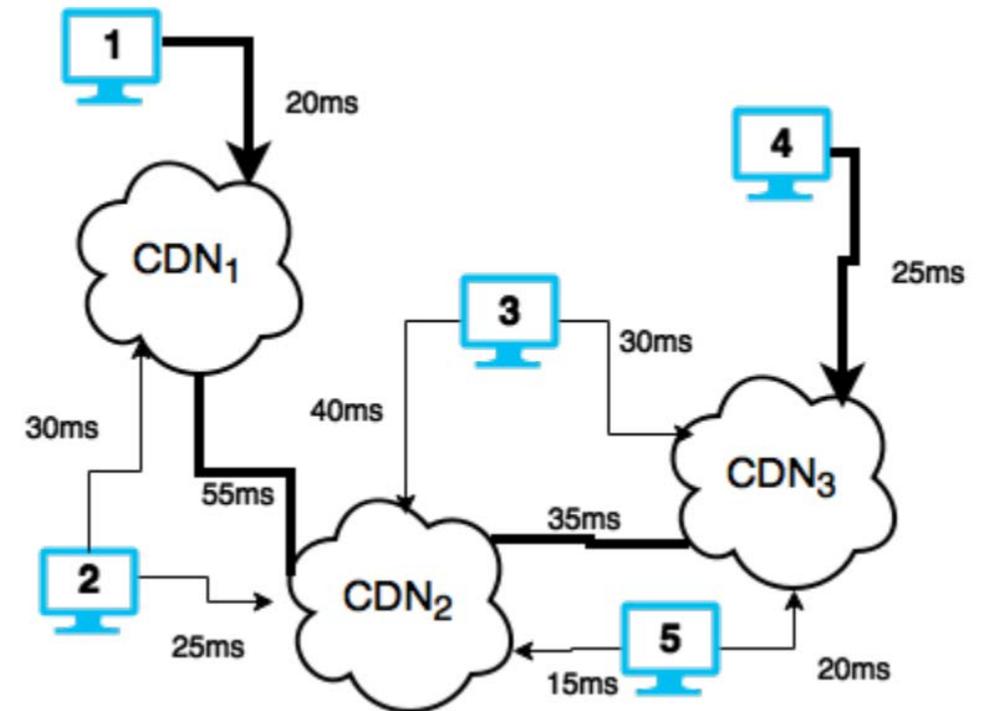
- Goals
 - Accuracy/reliability
 - Speed
 - Scalability/low cost
- pcp
 - Clients observe RTTs to nearby CDN servers **during routine Web browsing**
 - pcp constructs a virtual topology based on reported RTTs
 - Latency between clients estimated based on shortest path in the virtual topology



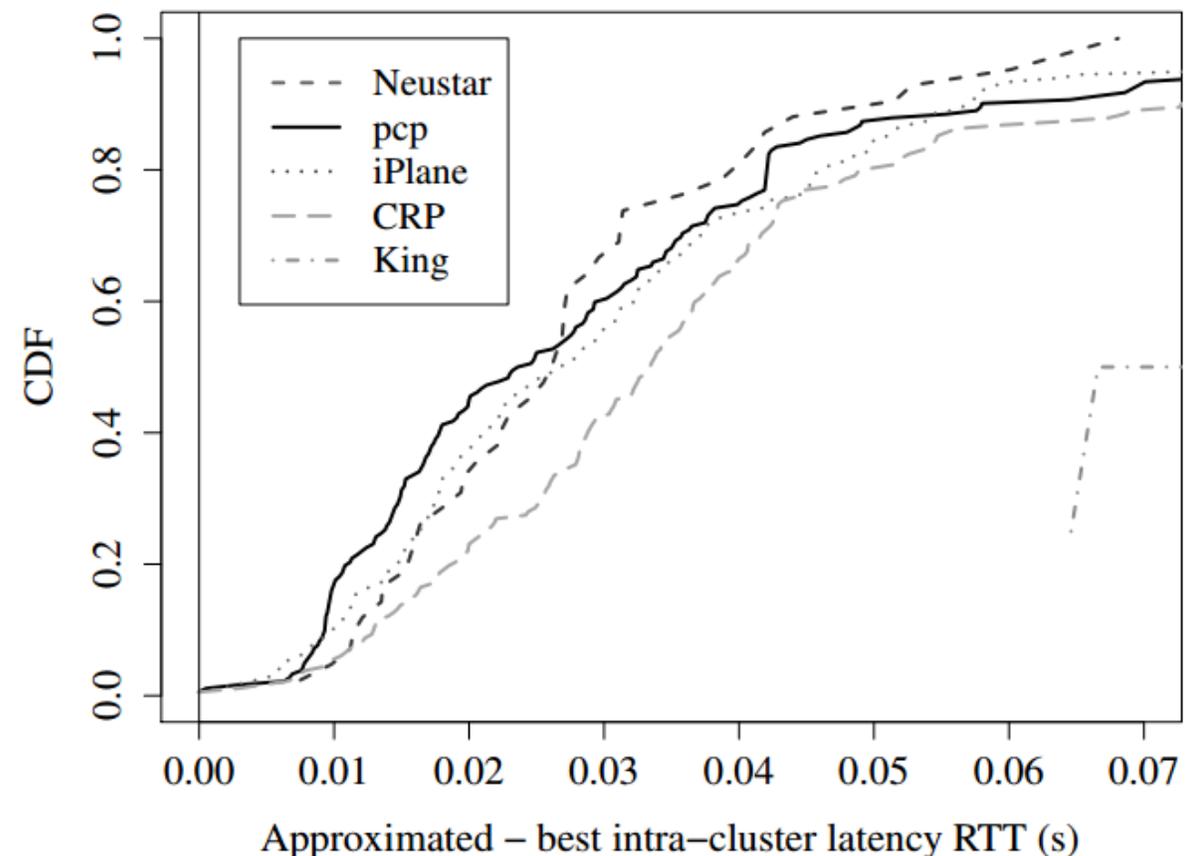
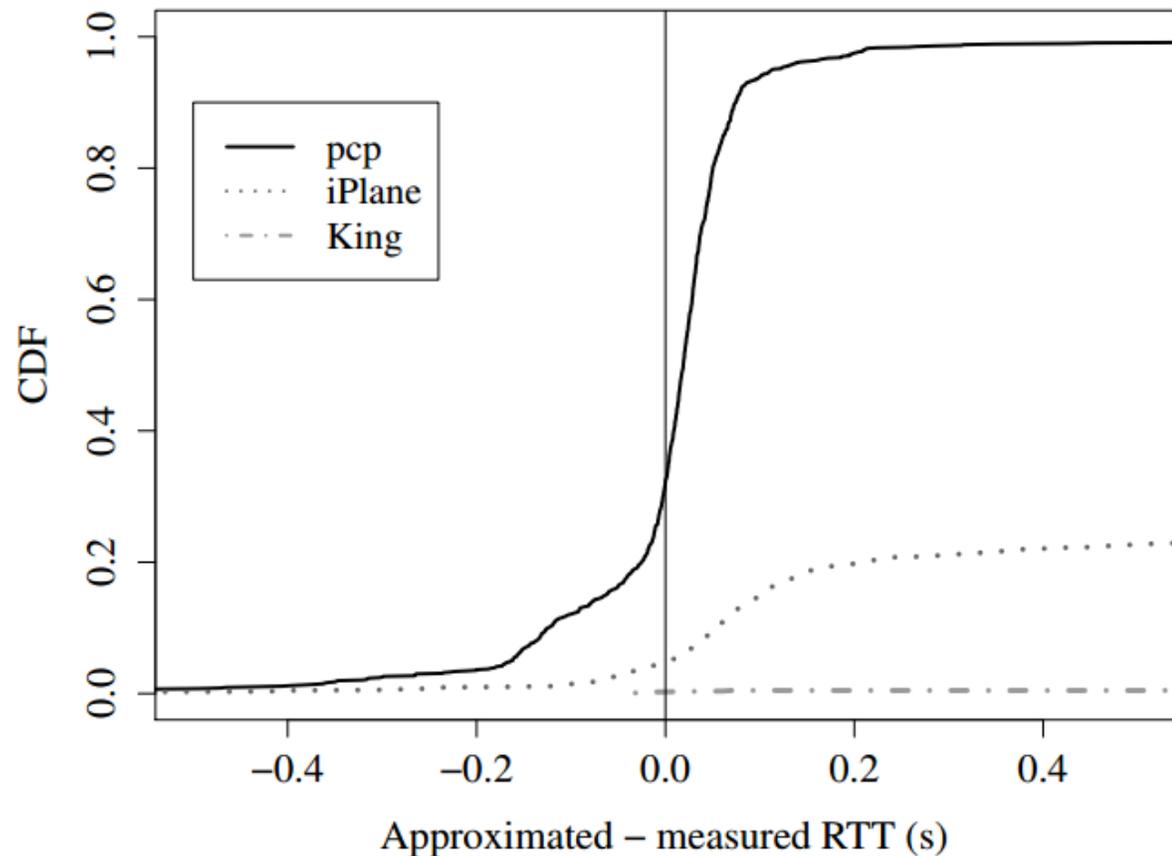
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$$L(c1, c4) = L(c1, cdn1) + L(cdn1, cdn2) + L(cdn2, cdn3) + L(cdn3, c4)$$



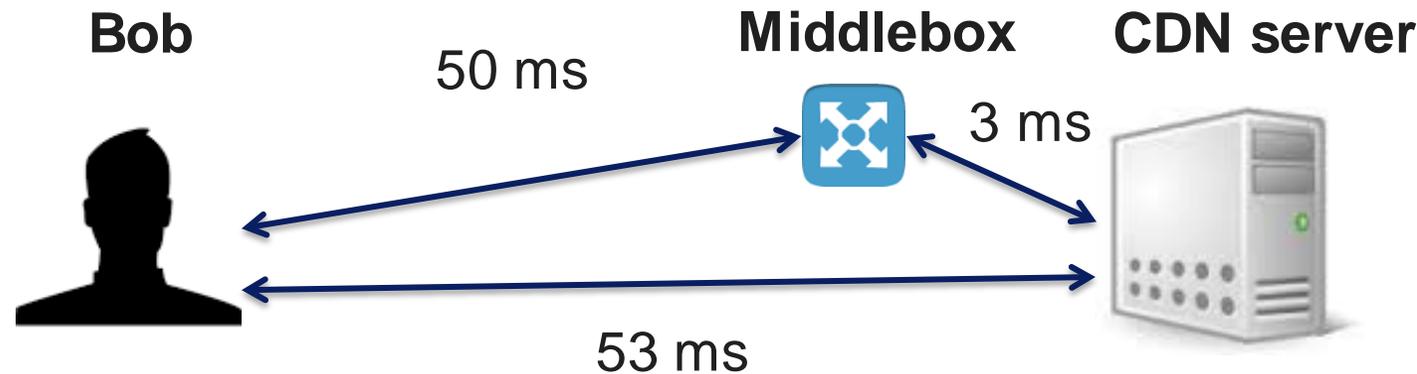
Ping through CDN Proxies (pcp)



Samuel Micka, Utkarch Goel, Hanlu Ye, Mike P. Wittie, Brendan Mumey. "pcp: Internet Latency Estimation Using CDN Replicas" in International Conference on Computer Communications and Networks (ICCCN), August 2015.

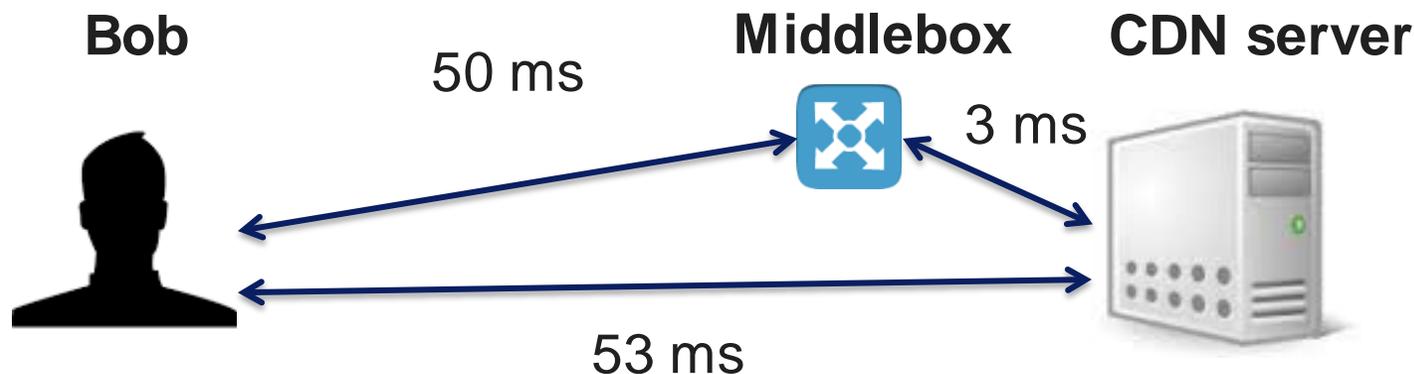
Detecting Middle-boxes

- How can CDNs know if they are communicating with a client or a middlebox?



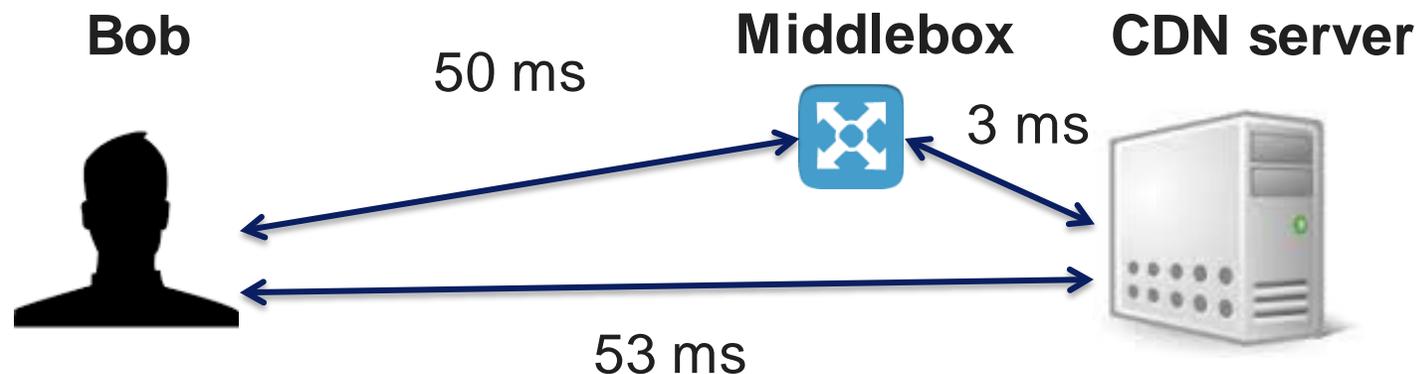
- Compare **latency** seen by servers and clients for both HTTP and HTTPS sessions.
- Compare **packet loss** seen on connections with and without middleboxes, only from the server TCP logs.
- Compare **TCP SYN characteristics** observed for port 80 and 443.

Results



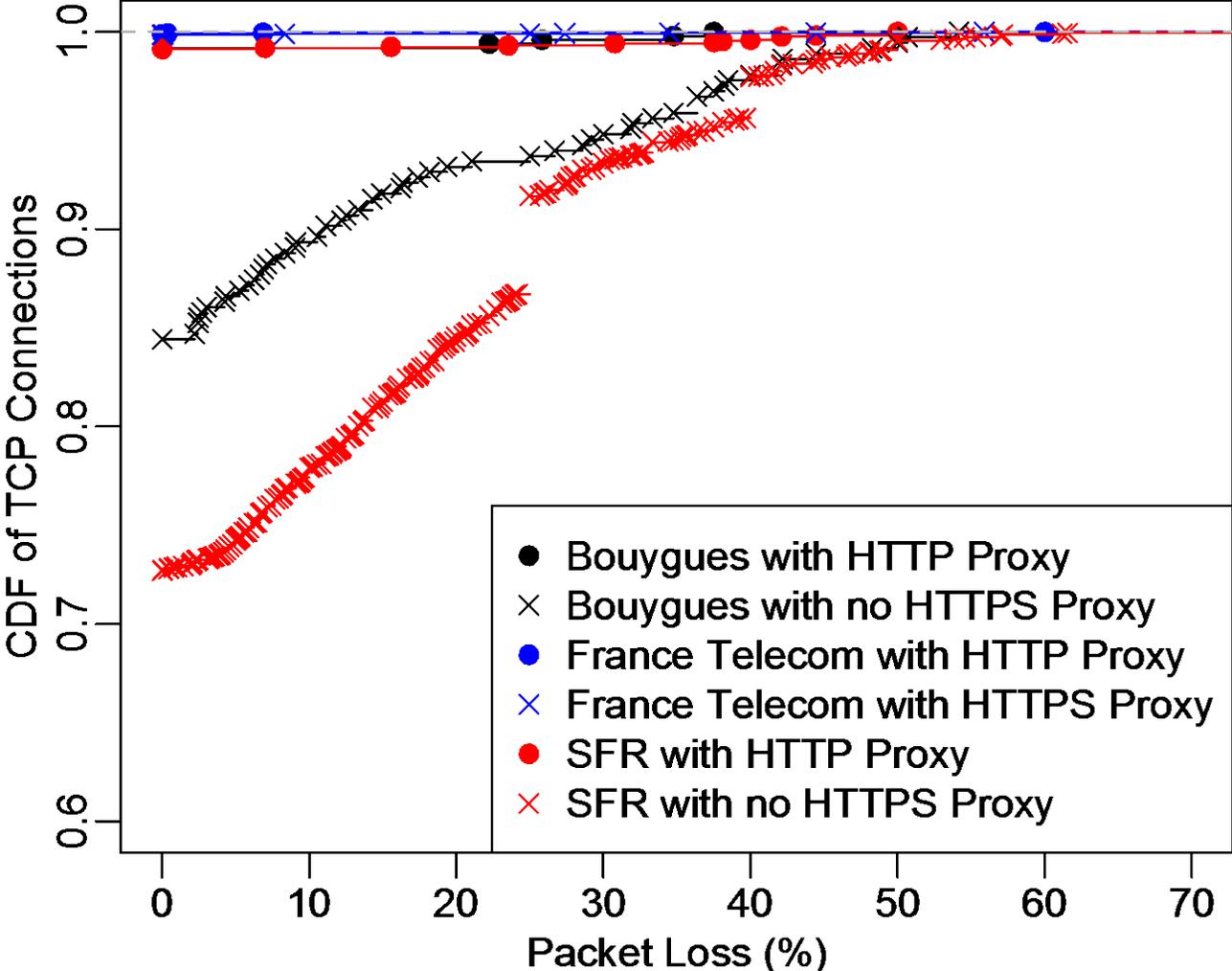
CC	Carrier	Protocol	Hits	Client RTT			Server RTT			Proxy?
				p25	p50	p75	p25	p50	p75	
US	AT&T	HTTP	1.7M	37	47	67	3	4	8	✓
US	AT&T	HTTPS	686K	45	60	89	52	75	114	X
US	Verizon W.	HTTP	1.9M	36	45	69	5	10	21	✓
US	Verizon W.	HTTPS	471K	44	60	87	48	65	87	X
US	T-Mobile	HTTP	2.1M	40	59	85	19	68	157	Limited
US	T-Mobile	HTTPS	459K	45	65	98	59	94	180	–

Results

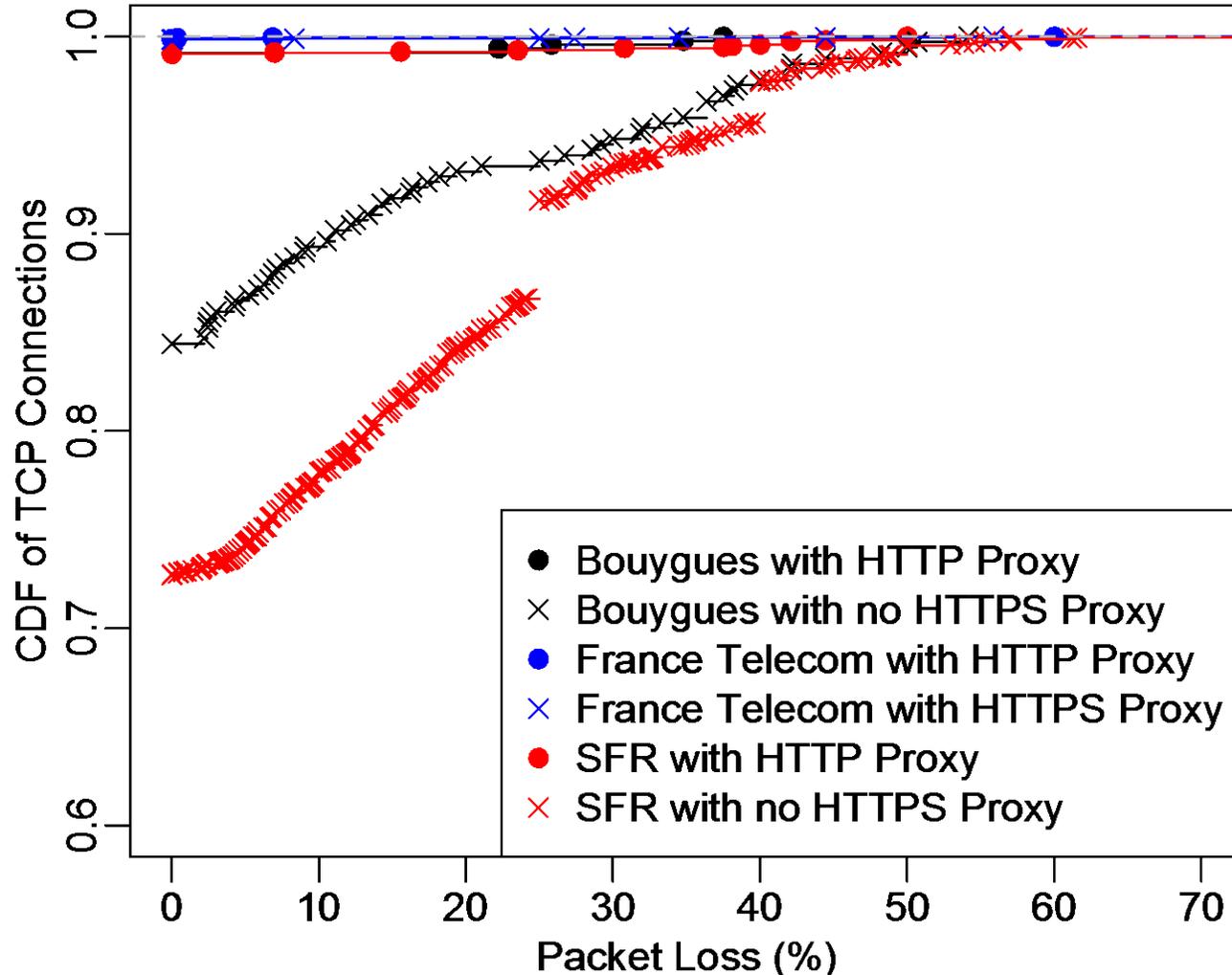


State	Domain Type	Client RTT			Server RTT			Proxy?
		p25	p50	p75	p25	p50	p75	
CA	Clothing website	37	51	75	2	3	3	✓
CA	e-Commerce website	40	56	80	2	2	3	✓
CA	Health Care website	40	56	90	40	80	175	X
CA	Ticketing website	37	49	65	43	93	186	X

Results



Results



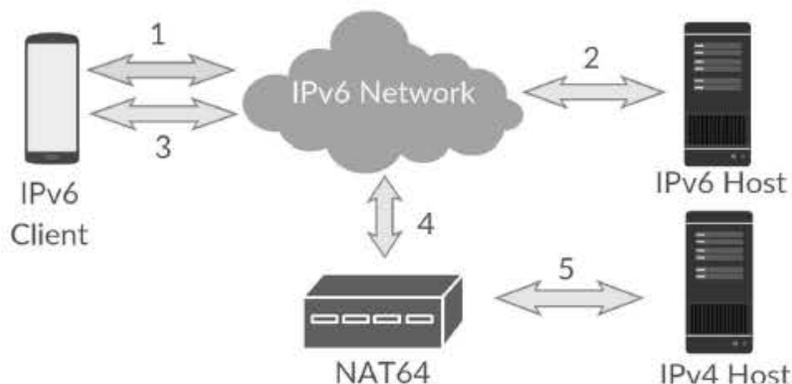
TCP SYN Characteristics of Cellular Proxies differ from mobile devices

- Initial Congestion Window
- Maximum Segment Size
- TCP Timestamp in TCP Options header

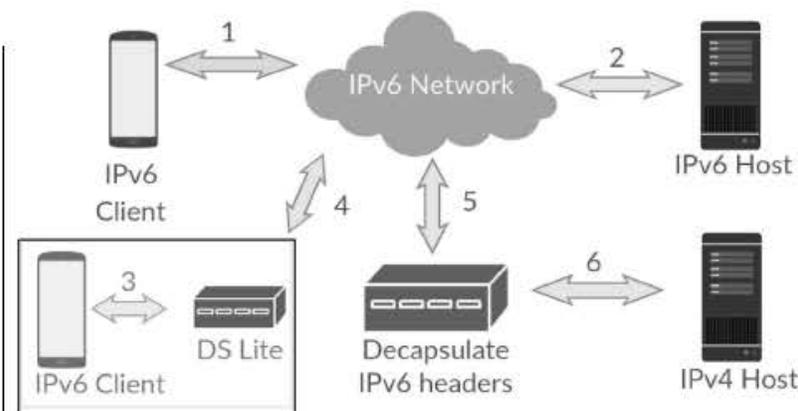
Should mobile Web content use IPv6

IPv6 paths in cellular networks:

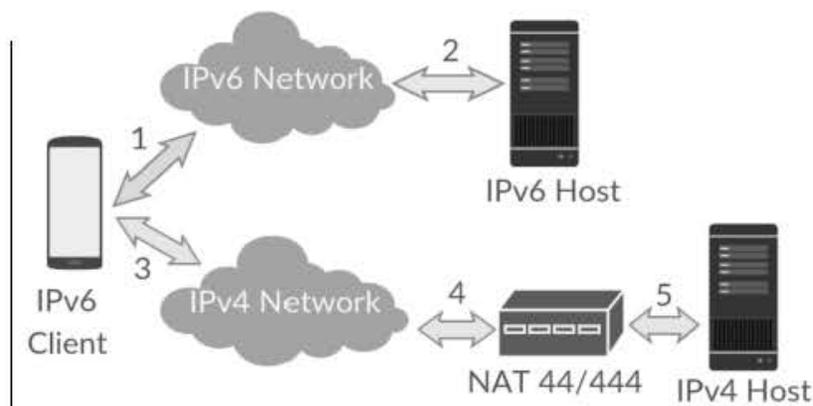
T-Mobile

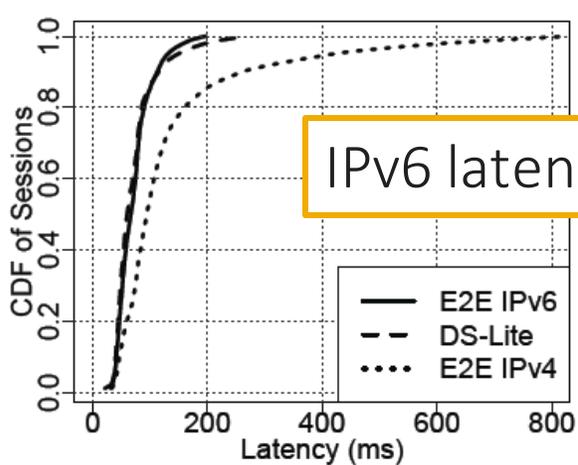
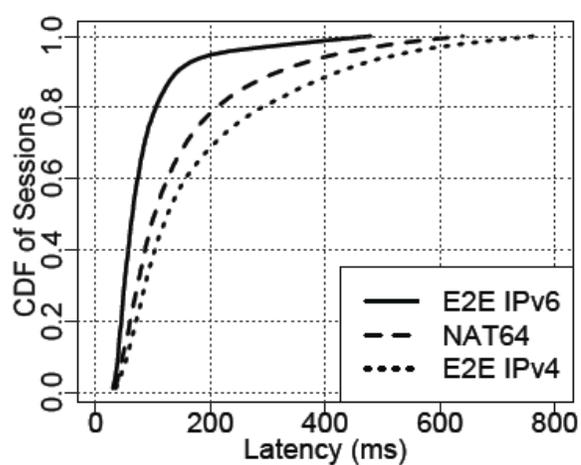


Verizon

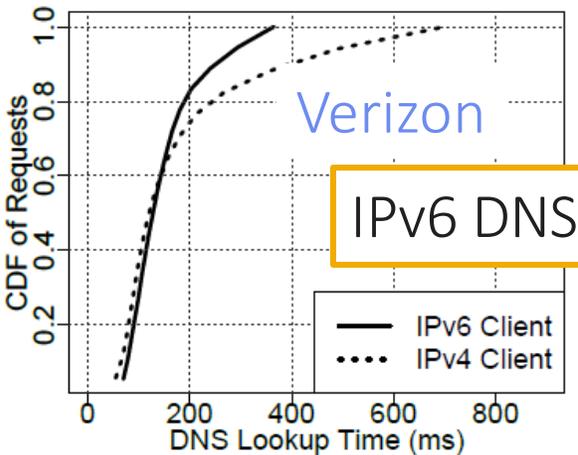
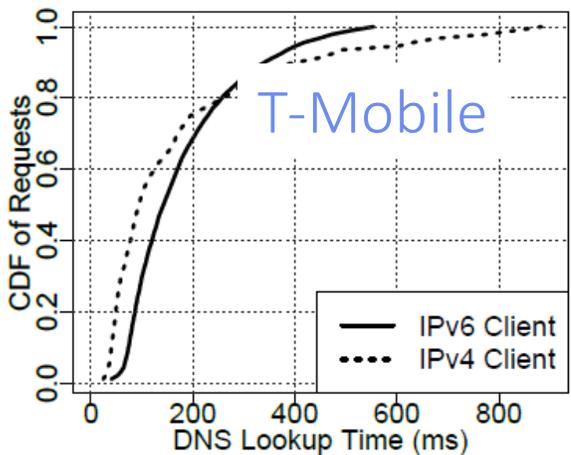
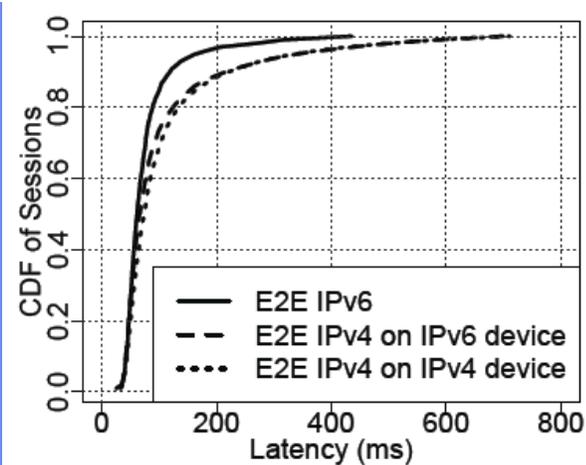
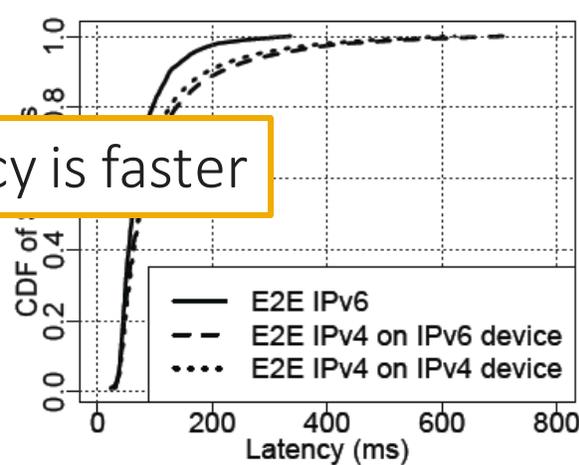


AT&T and Sprint

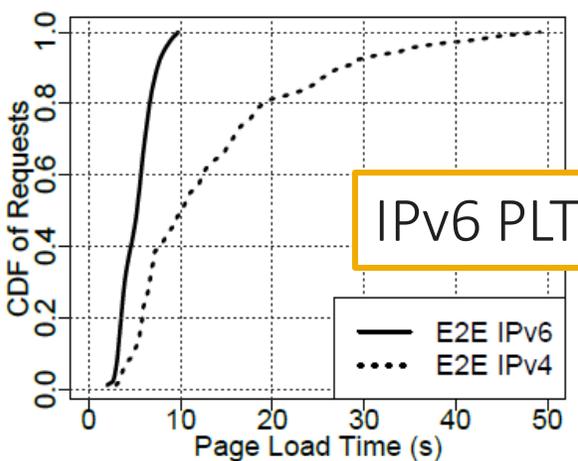
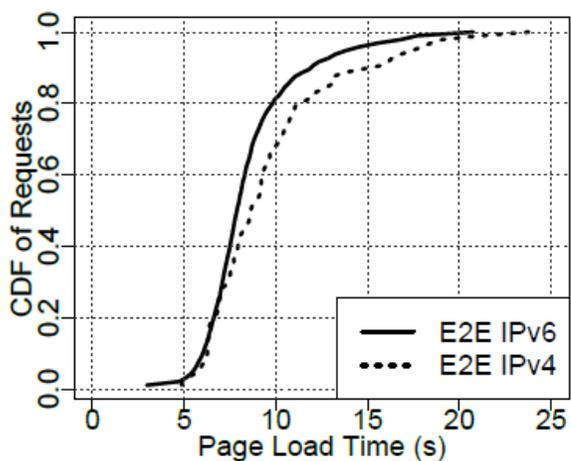
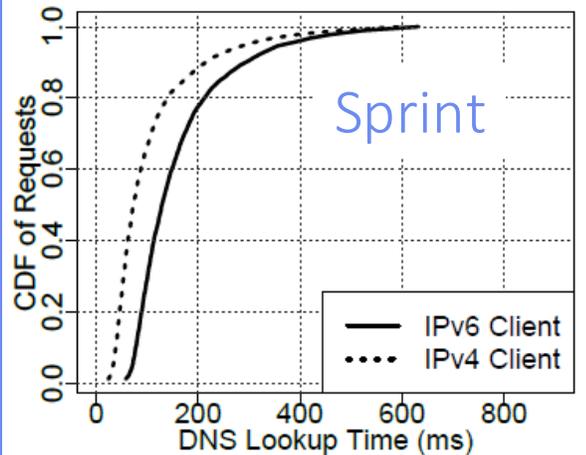
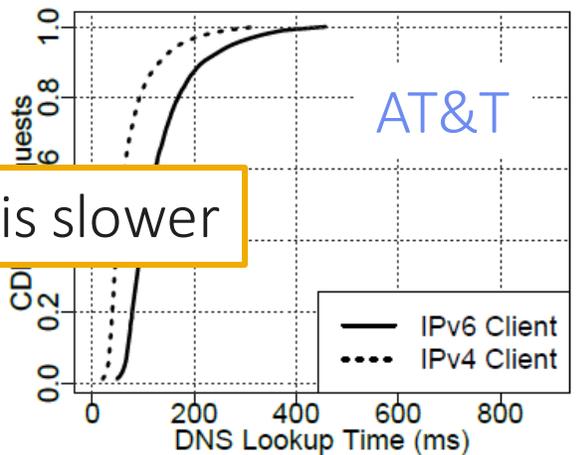




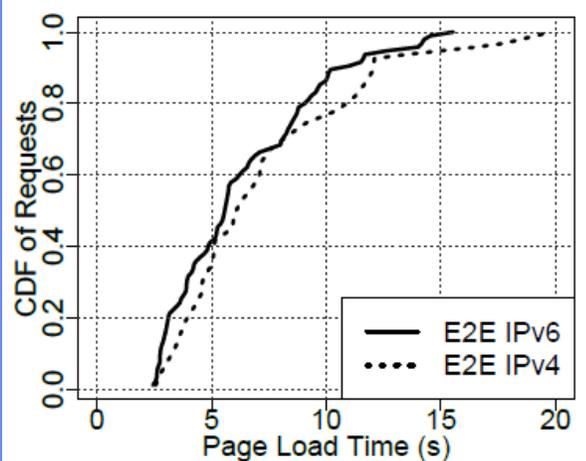
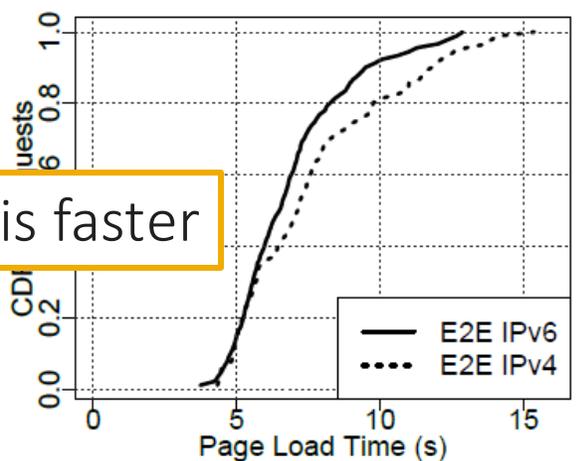
IPv6 latency is faster



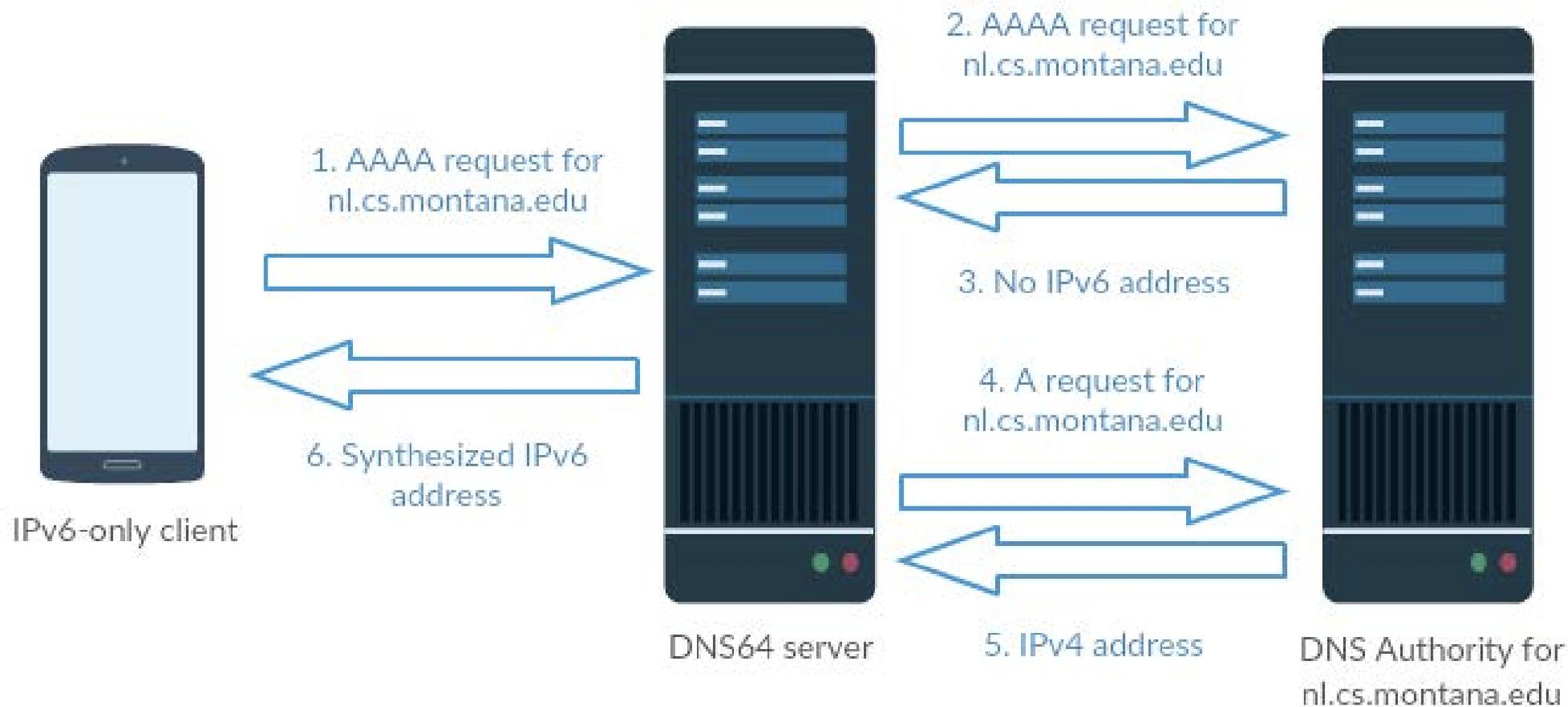
IPv6 DNS is slower



IPv6 PLT is faster



Smarter DNS Infrastructure for IPv6 requests



- Eliminate steps 4 and 5
- Send synthetic IPv6 address from the Authority in step 3.