

SRv6Pipes: enabling in-network bytestream functions

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IFIP Networking 2018 - Zurich

SRv6Pipes?

SRv6: IPv6 Segment Routing

Pipes : Unix pipeline

IPv6 Segment Routing

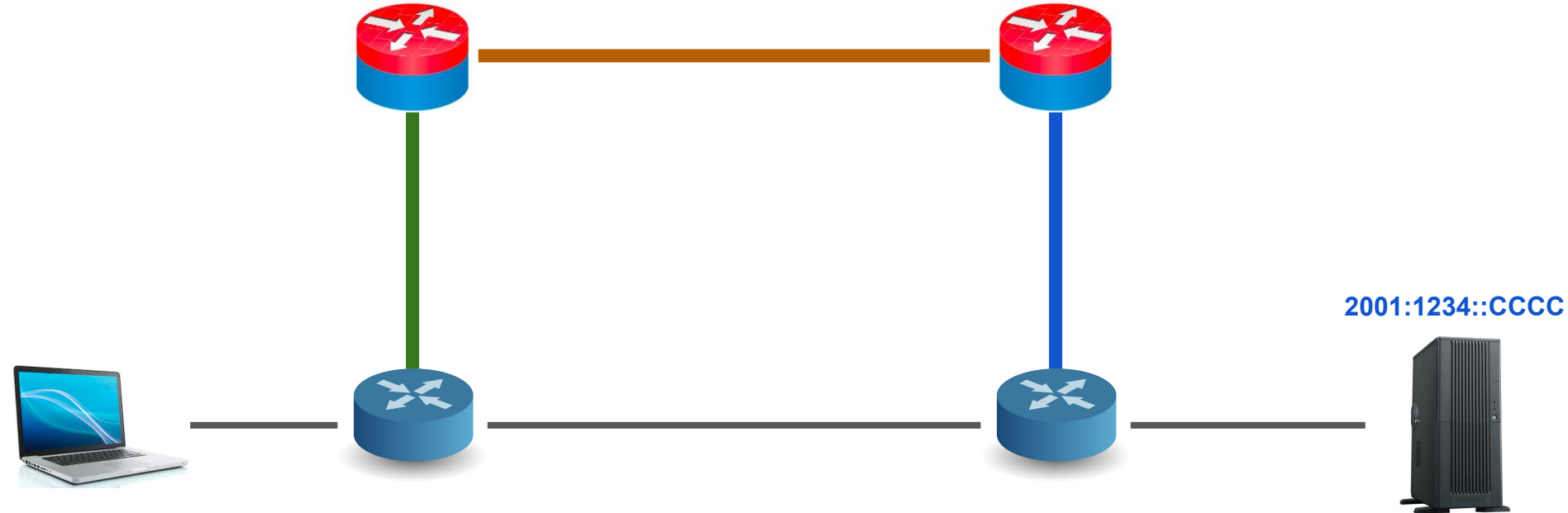
- IPv6 flavor of a modern variant of the **source routing** paradigm
- Extension header, named **Segment Routing Header (SRH)**
- Each **segment** is an IPv6 address representing a **node or link to traverse**

IPv6 Segment Routing

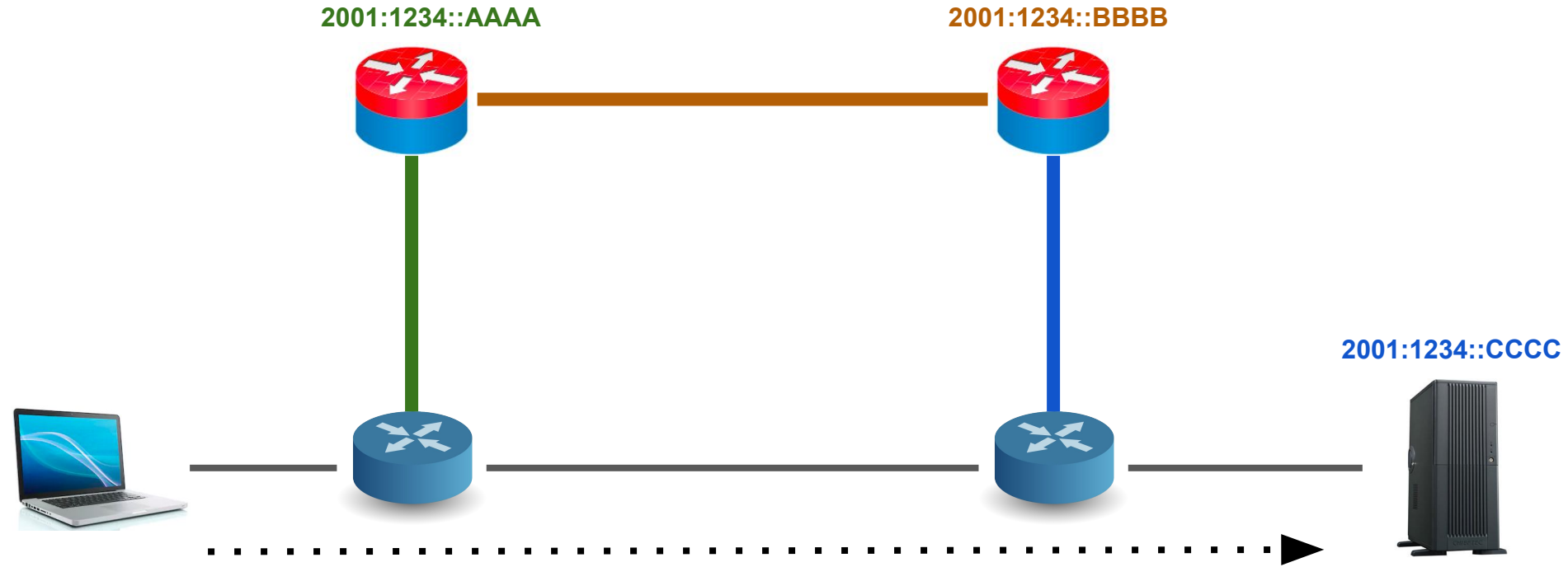
2001:1234::AAAA

2001:1234::BBBB

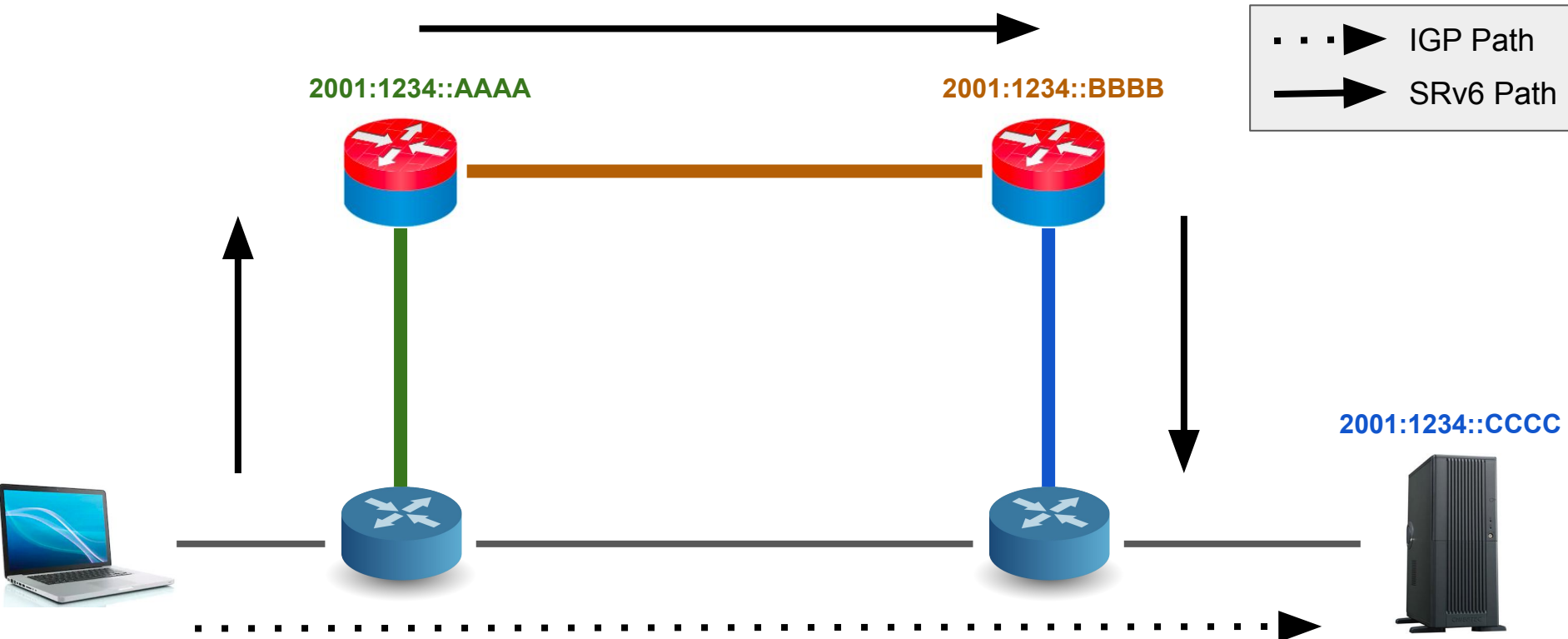
2001:1234::CCCC



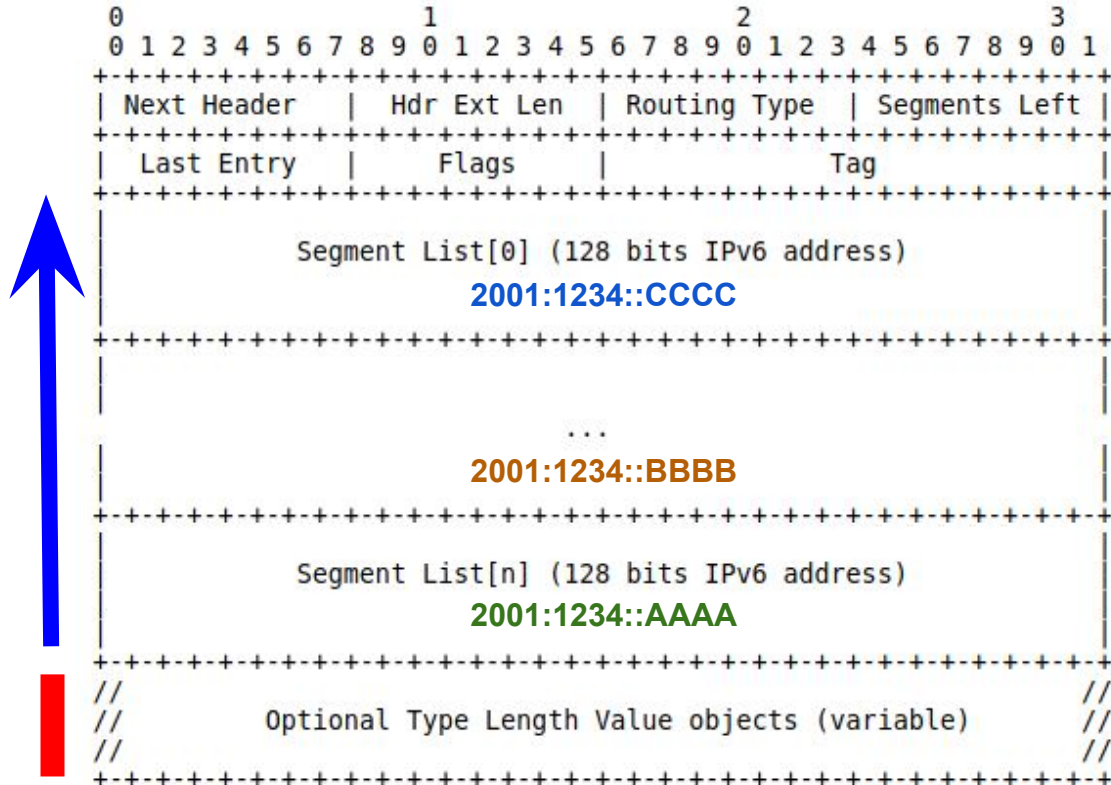
IPv6 Segment Routing



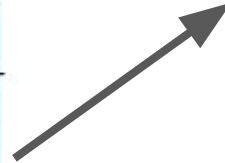
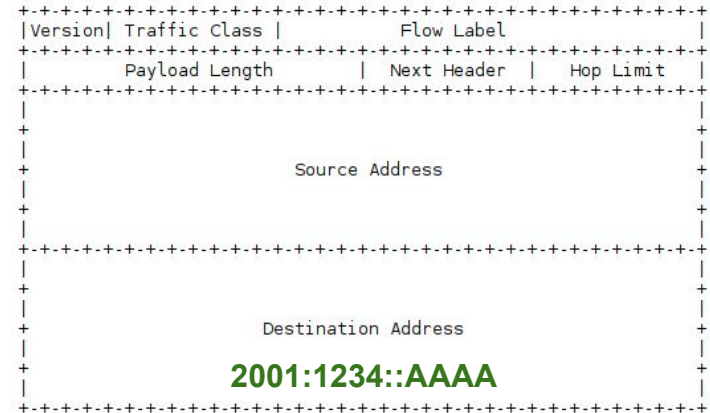
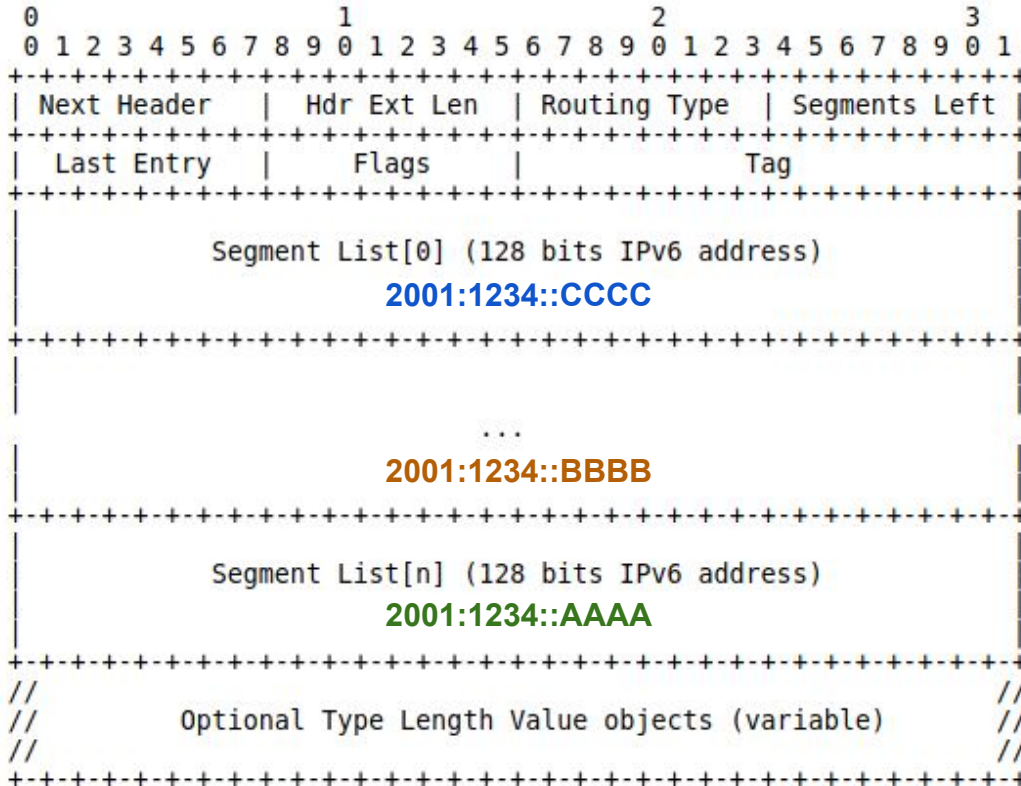
IPv6 Segment Routing



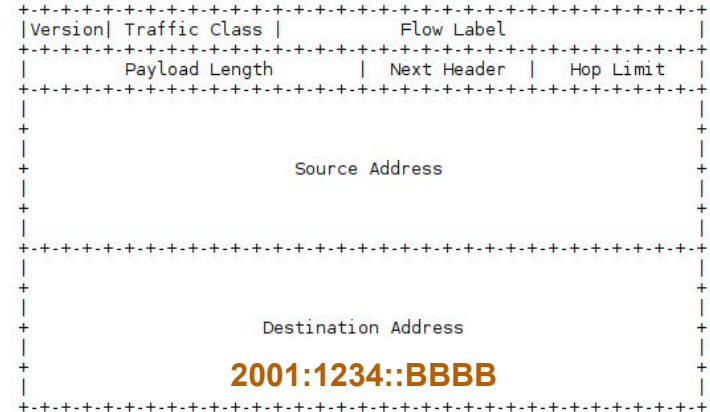
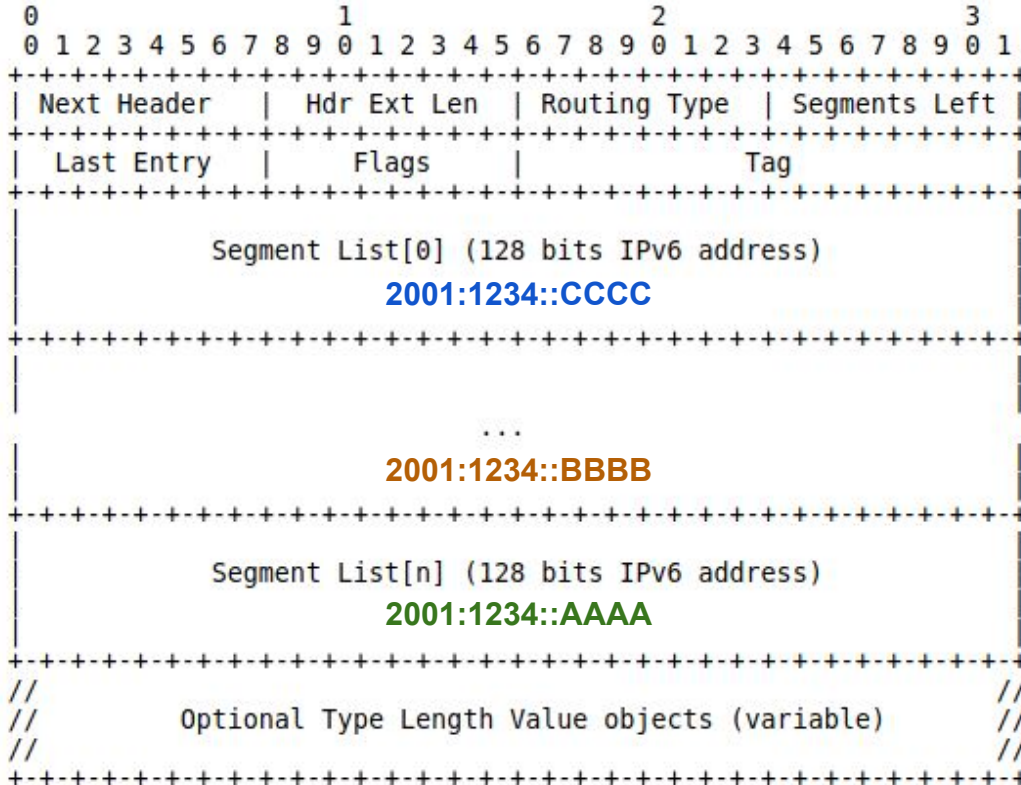
IPv6 Segment Routing Header (SRH)



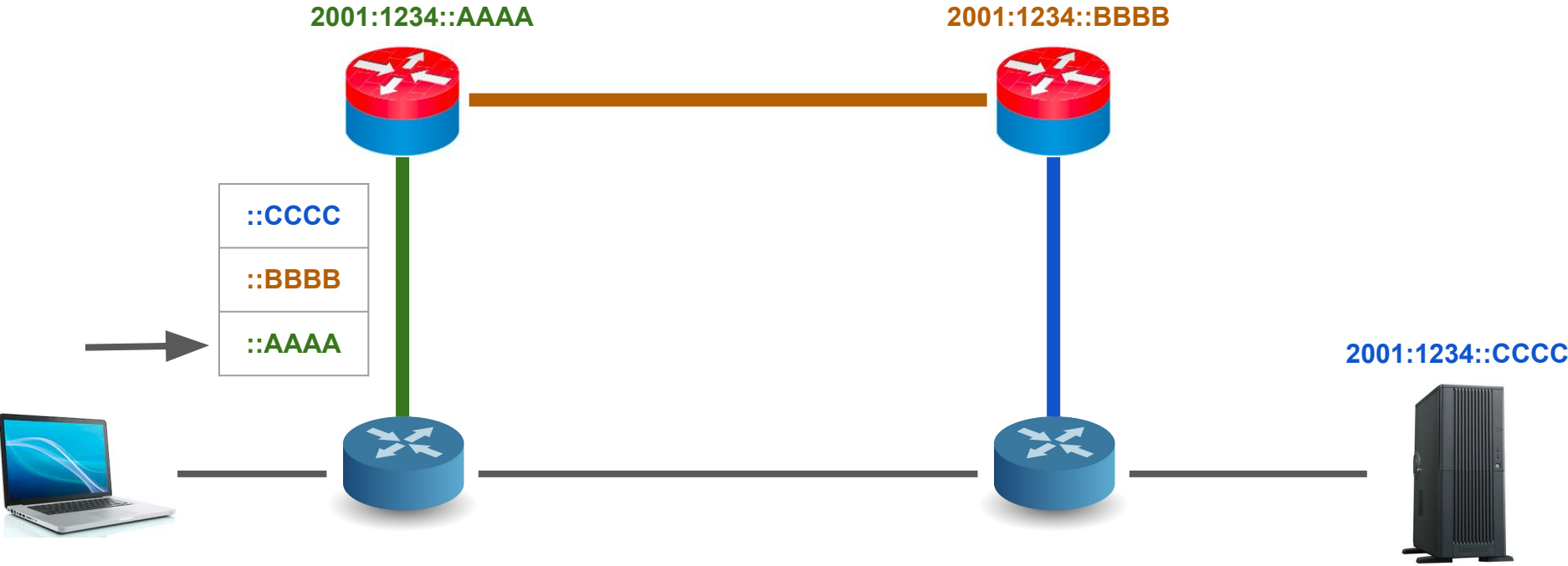
IPv6 Segment Routing Header (SRH)



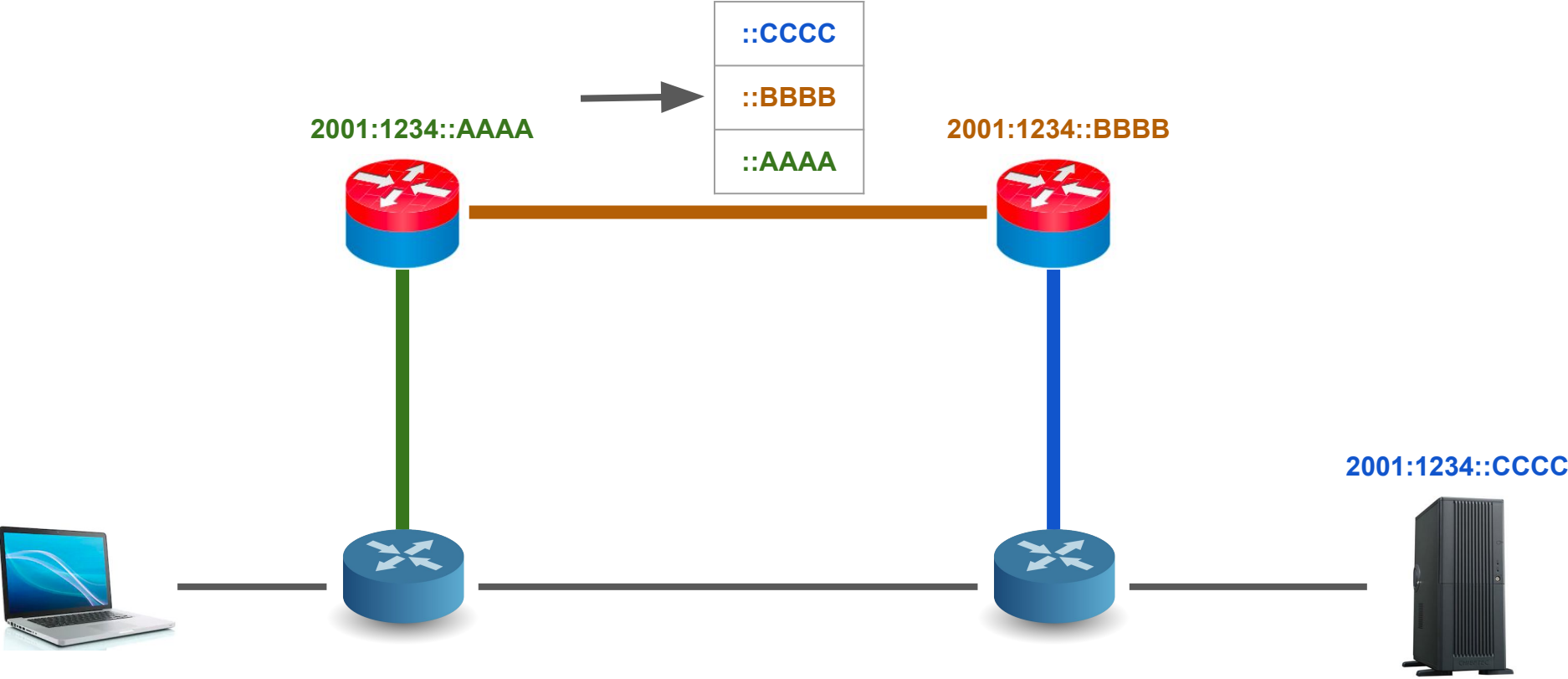
IPv6 Segment Routing Header (SRH)



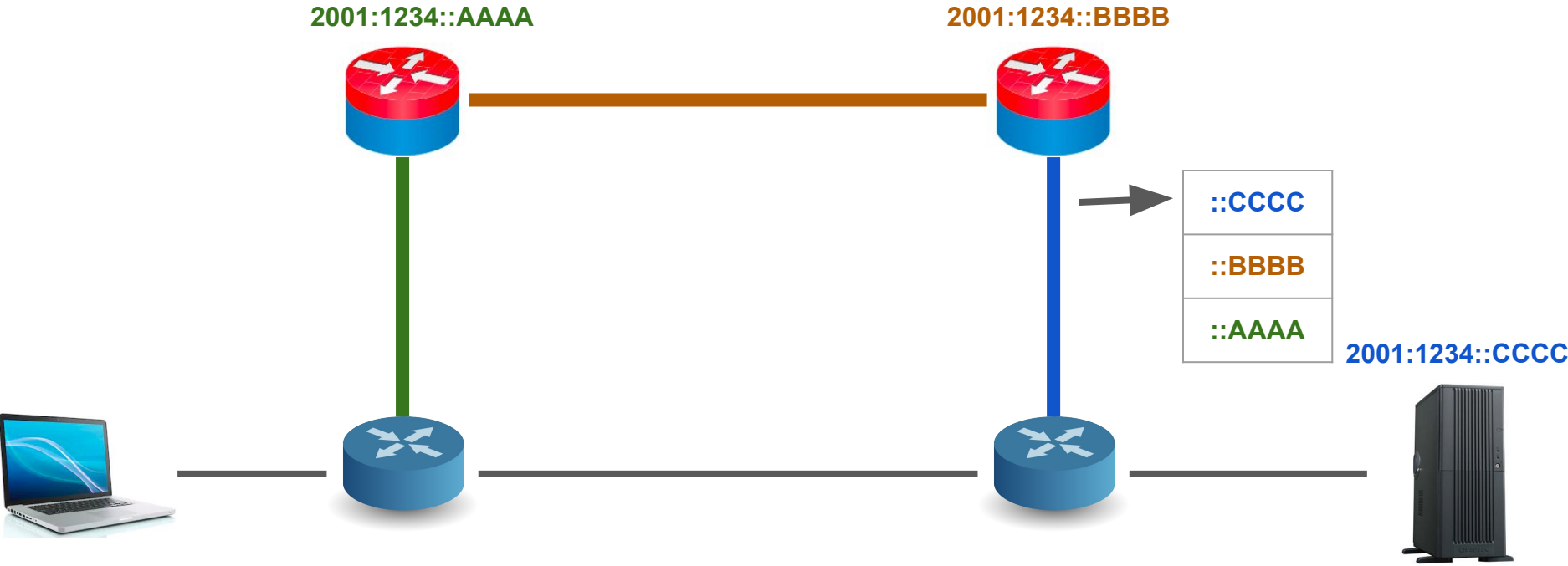
IPv6 Segment Routing



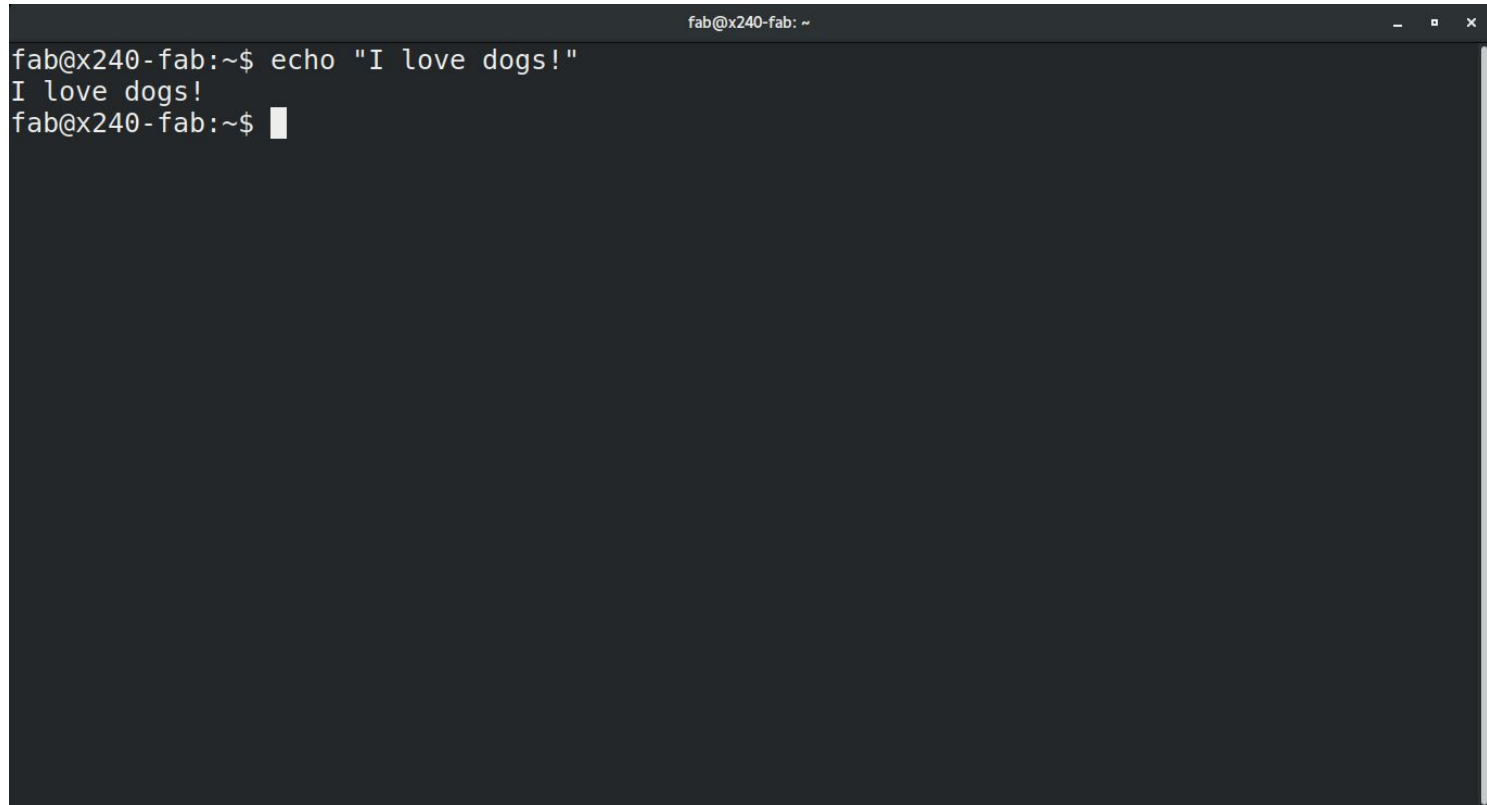
IPv6 Segment Routing



IPv6 Segment Routing



Unix pipeline

A terminal window with a dark background and light text. The window title bar shows 'fab@x240-fab: ~' and standard window control icons. The terminal content shows a command being entered and its output.

```
fab@x240-fab:~$ echo "I love dogs!"  
I love dogs!  
fab@x240-fab:~$ █
```

Unix pipeline

```
fab@x240-fab:~$ echo "I love dogs!"  
I love dogs!  
fab@x240-fab:~$ echo "I love dogs!" | base64  
SSBsb3ZlIGRvZ3MhCg==  
fab@x240-fab:~$ █
```

Unix pipeline

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fab@x240-fab:~$ echo "I love dogs!" | base64 | sed 's/RvZ3/NhdH/g' | base64 -d  
I love cats!  
fab@x240-fab:~$ █
```


Unix pipeline

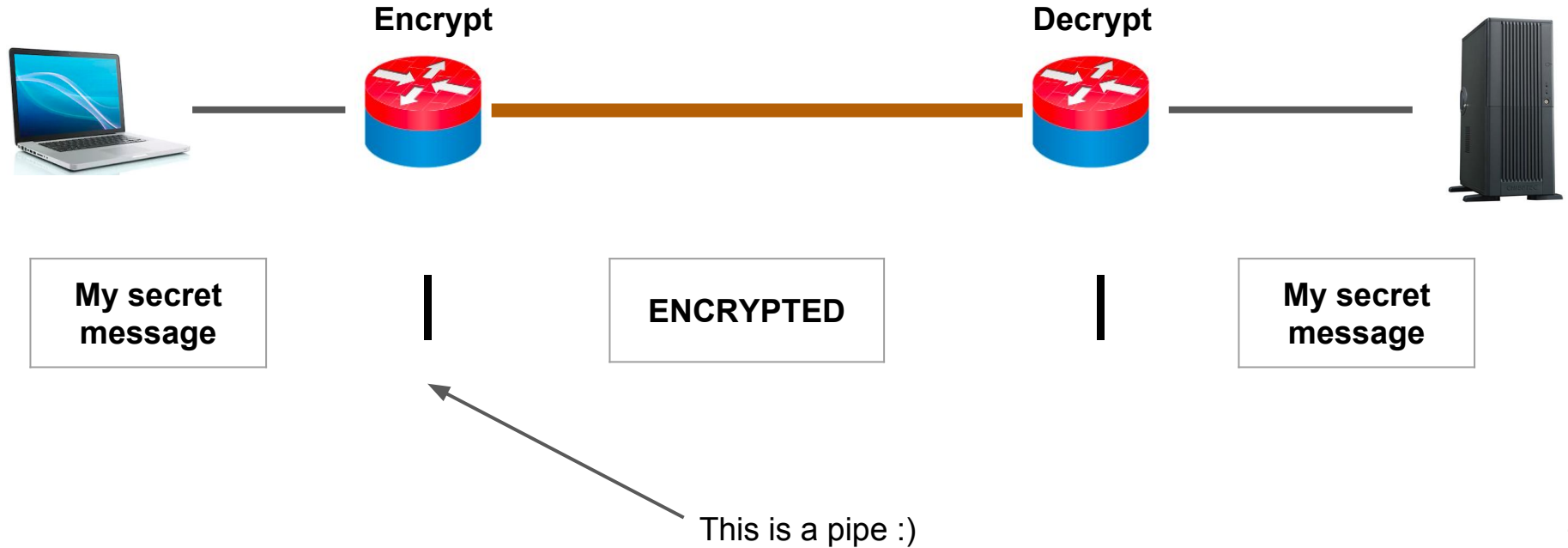
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fab@x240-fab: ~  
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I love cats!  
fab@x240-fab:~$ █
```



SRv6 + Pipes = SRv6Pipes !

Leverage IPv6 Segment Routing to allow the user to **choose and apply a chain of functions** to the **payload**.

SRv6 + pipes = SRv6Pipes !

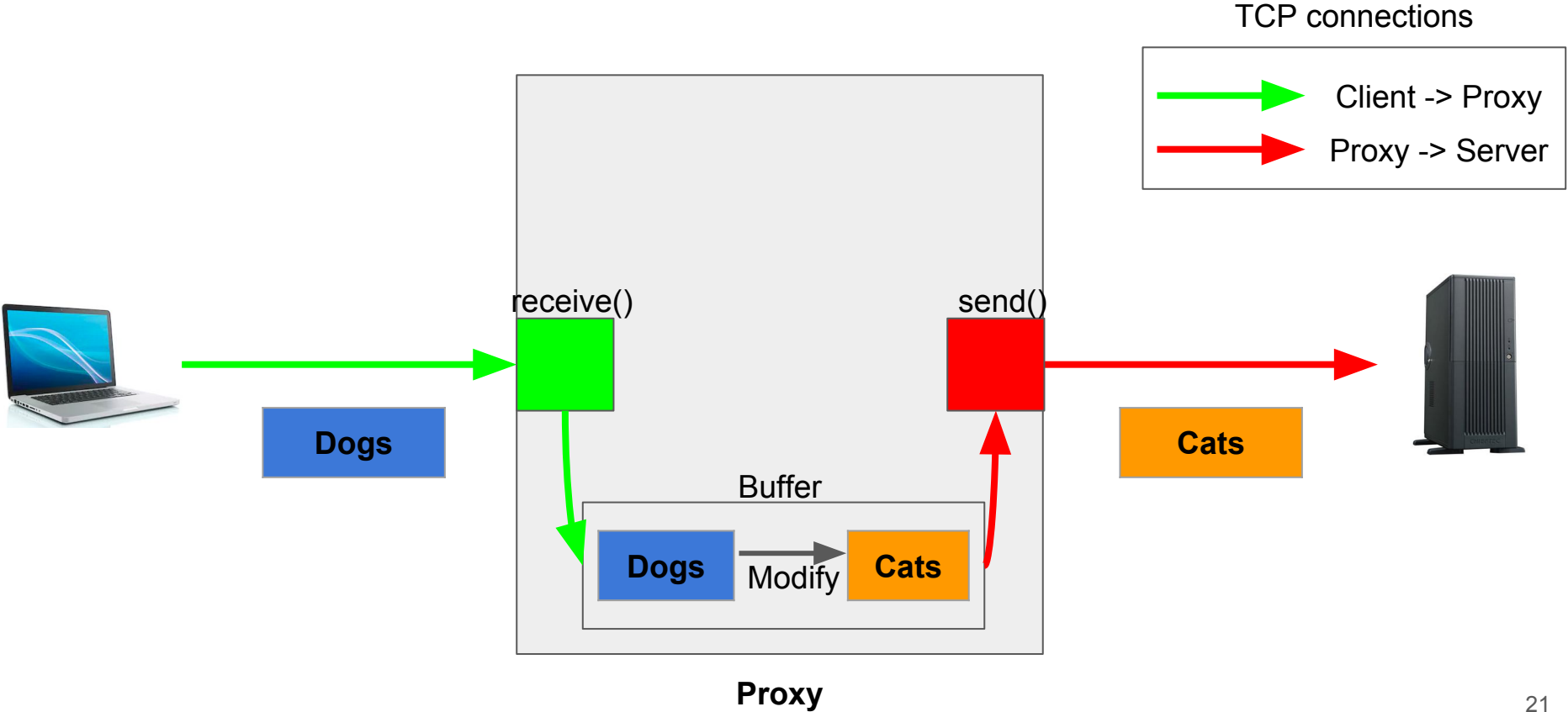


Enabling in-network **bytestream** functions

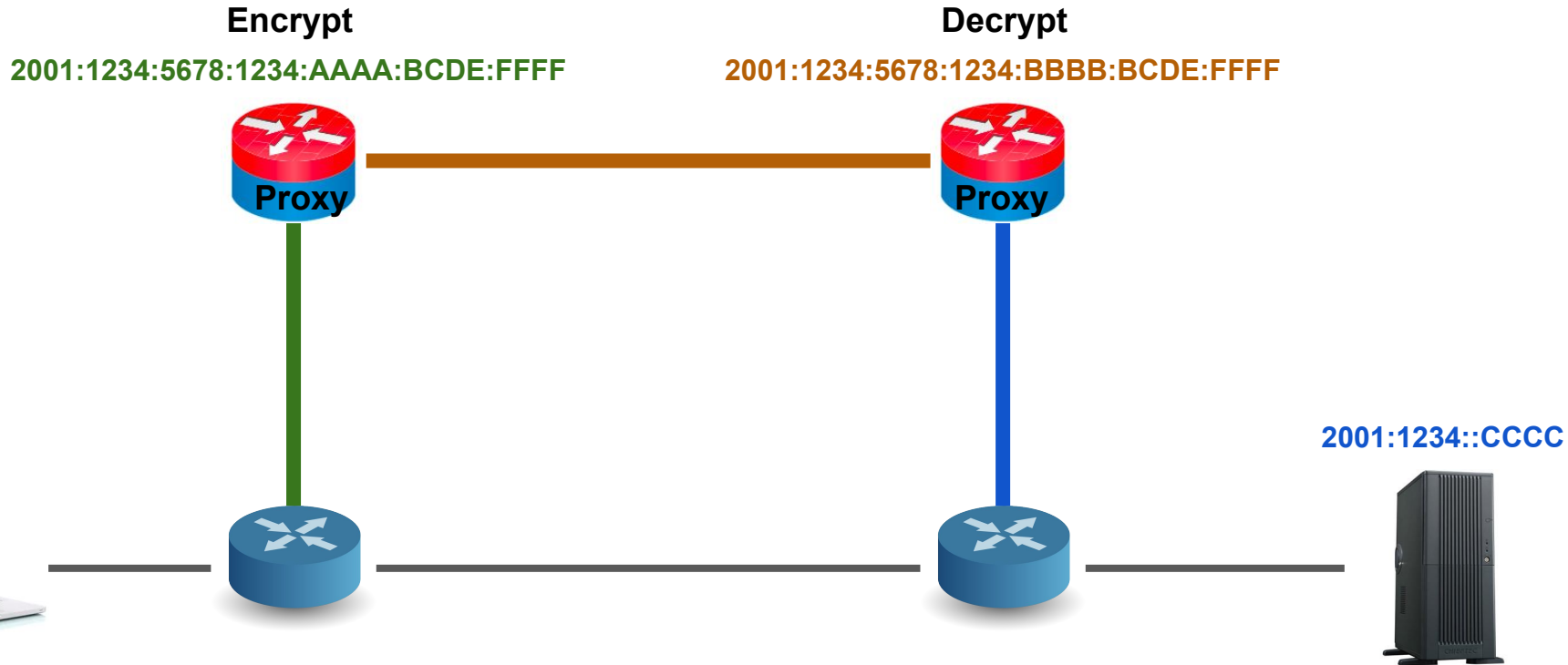
Middleboxes can perform two different types of network functions:

- **per-packet** functions: operate on a per-packet basis
 - **Network Address Translation (NAT)**, stateless firewall....
 - operate on the network and sometimes transport header
 - **simple**
- **per-bytestream** functions: operate on the payload of the TCP packets
 - compression, encryption, transcoding...
 - **reorder** the received TCP packets and often **modify the payload** of TCP packets
 - include an almost complete **TCP implementation**
 - **complex**

Transparent TCP Proxy



SRv6Pipes: almost ready!



SRv6Pipes : modular transformation

The client should be able to create **any chain of functions**.

How to represent a function ?

- One proxy per function is too expensive
- One proxy should be able to perform several functions



The client must be able to **inform the proxy** about the **function**

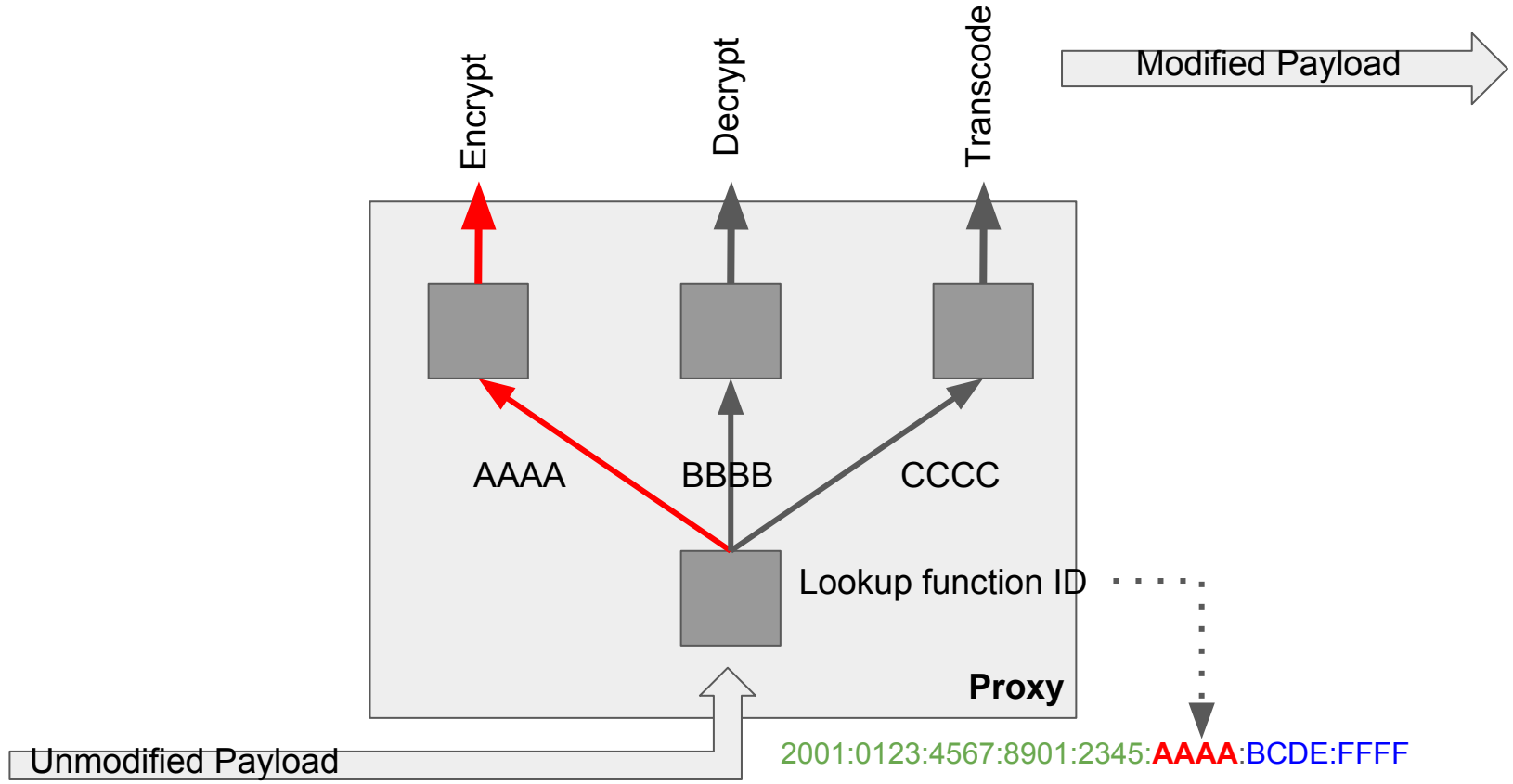
Encoding Functions and Parameters

- We leverage the large addressing space available in IPv6.
- Each **proxy announces** one or more **IPv6 prefixes**
- Allocate a given amount of bits to encode the **identifier of the function**
- The remaining **low order bits** are used to specify **parameters** of the function

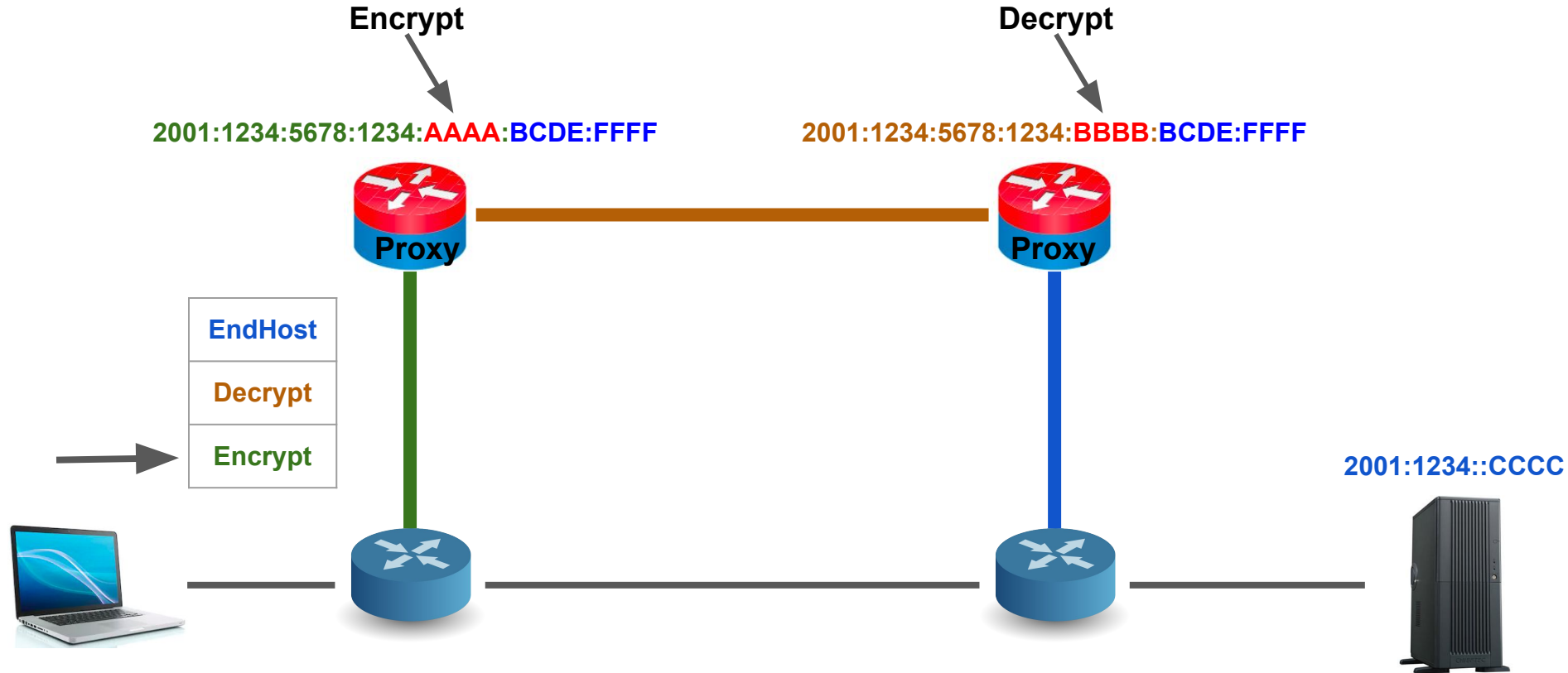
2001:0123:4567:8901:2345:AAAA:BCDE:FFFF

- **2001:0123:4567:8901:2345/80** : Proxy range
- **AAAA** : Identifier of the function
- **BCDE:FFFF** : Parameters of the function

Encoding Functions and Parameters



SRv6Pipes: the big picture



SRv6Pipes : other design points

How is the **return traffic** handled?

➡ We insert a **Type Length Value (TLV)** object containing the return path in the original SRH.

How does the client get informations about the **addresses of the proxies**?

➡ We modify the **DNS** resolver. This is detailed in [1].

SRv6Pipes : implementation

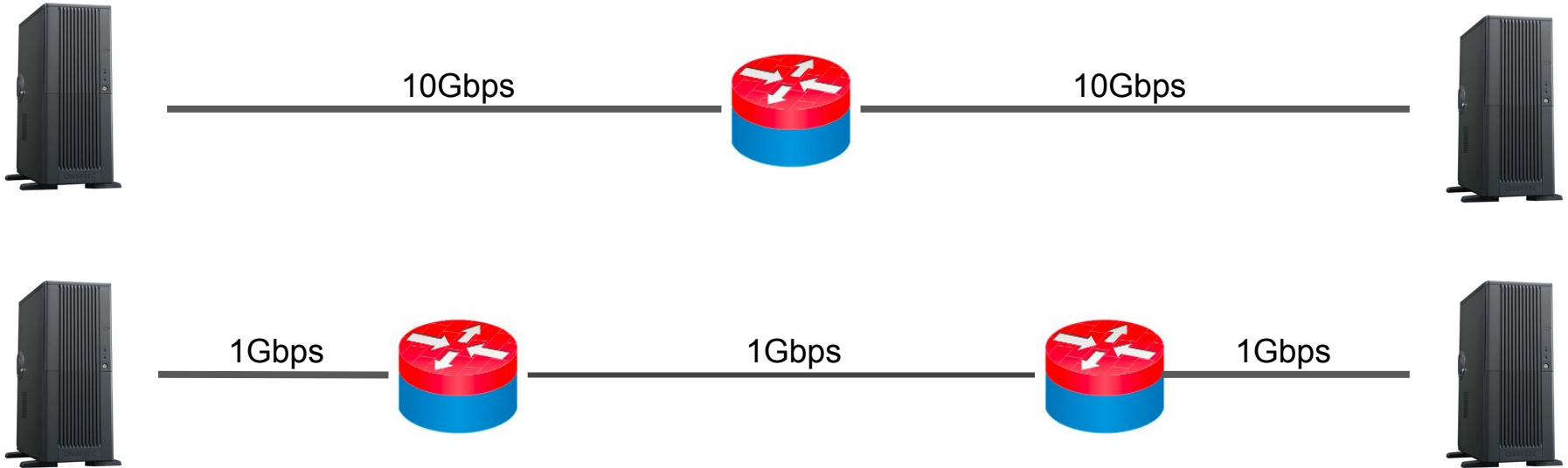
Implementation details :

- Modification of the Linux **kernel** version 4.16.0
- Modification of **iproute2**
- Implementation of the **proxy** (~1000 C lines)
 - Uses **NFQUEUE** to intercept the SYN and extract the SRH
 - Leverages **TPROXY** to establish and **transparent** connection
 - Uses **ip6tables**
 - Allows to load **dynamic modules** to support **new functions**

Runs on commodity hardware.

Code is available on: <http://segment-routing.org/index.php/SRv6Pipes>

Implementation : performance evaluation



Client : 2,53Ghz Intel Xeon 16GB RAM - Debian Stretch - Kernel 4.16 - wrk 4.0.2-5

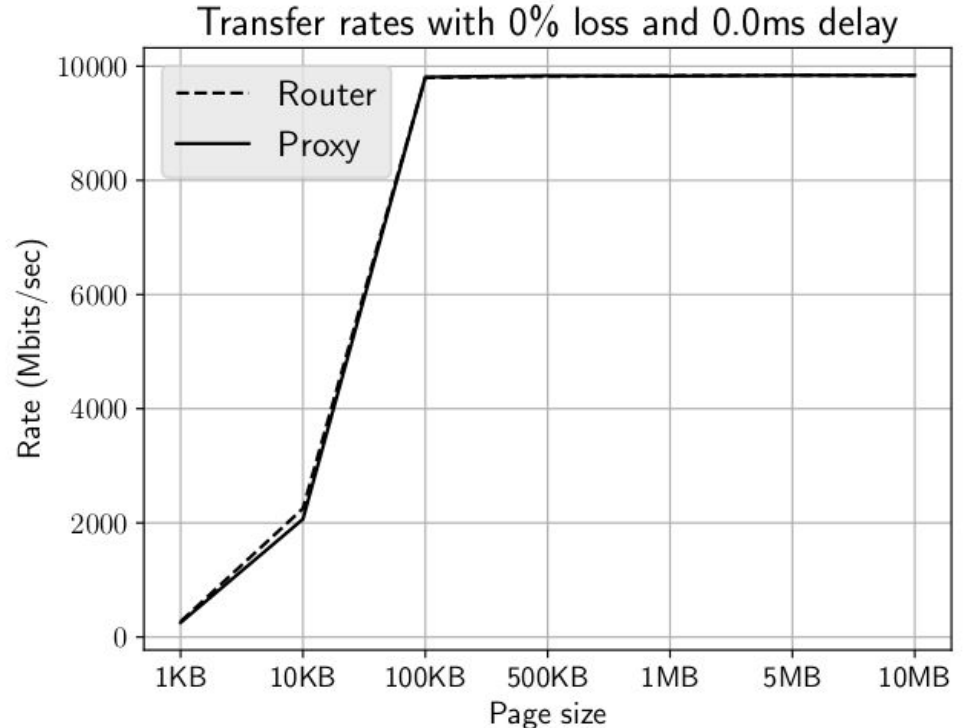
Middleboxes/Server: 2,53Ghz Intel Xeon 8GB RAM - Debian Stretch - Kernel 4.16 - lighttpd 1.4.35

Measurements Results : no loss/delay

- 1 middlebox acting as proxy/router
- 200 clients downloading web pages of a given size.

- For 10MB files :
 - Proxy : ~9840Mb/s
 - Router : ~9840Mb/s
- For 1KB files:
 - Proxy : 253Mb/s
 - Router : 272Mb/s

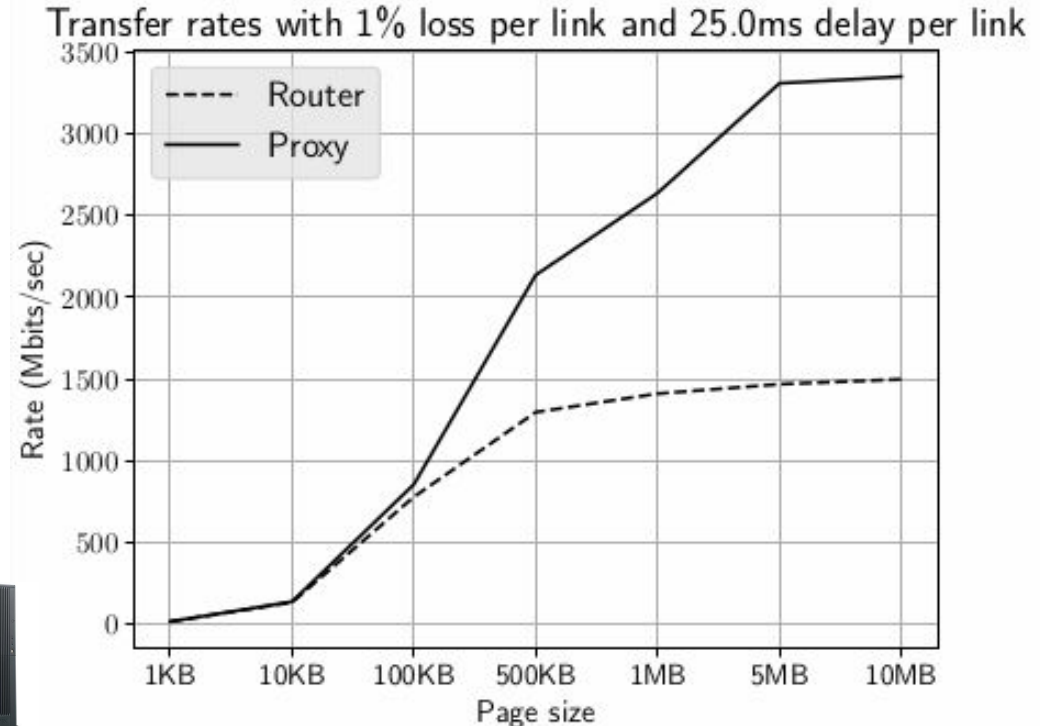
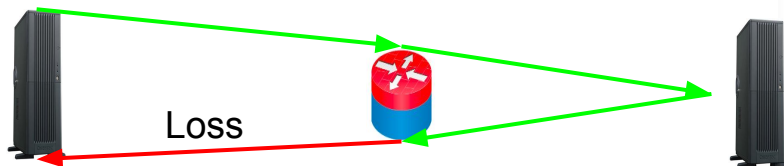
⇒ Cost of establishment.



Measurements Results : with loss and delay

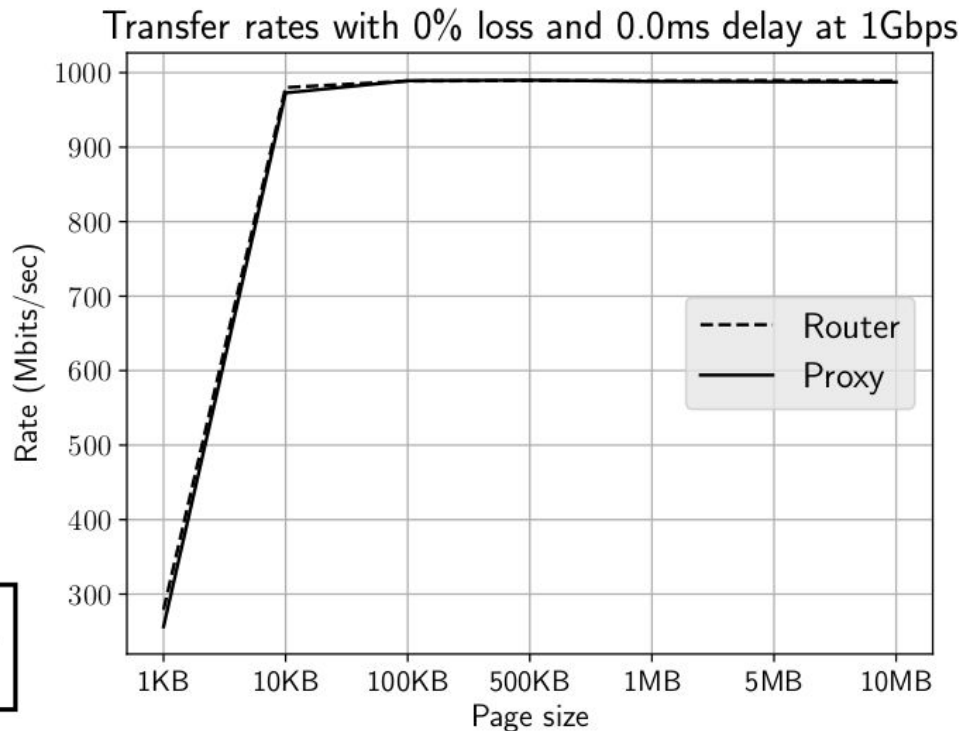
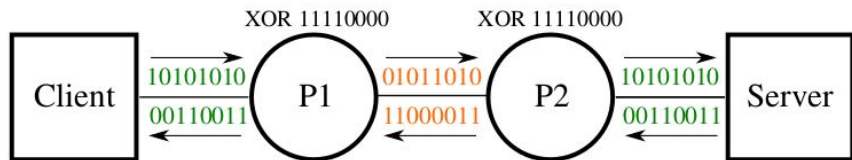
- Same setup
- Loss: 1% per link
- Delay 1% per link

- Our proxy acts as a **Performance Enhancing Proxy (PEP)**



Measurements Results : no loss/delay - 2 proxies

- 2 proxies/routers
- Applying a XOR function
- No significant overhead



Conclusion

SRv6 pipes :

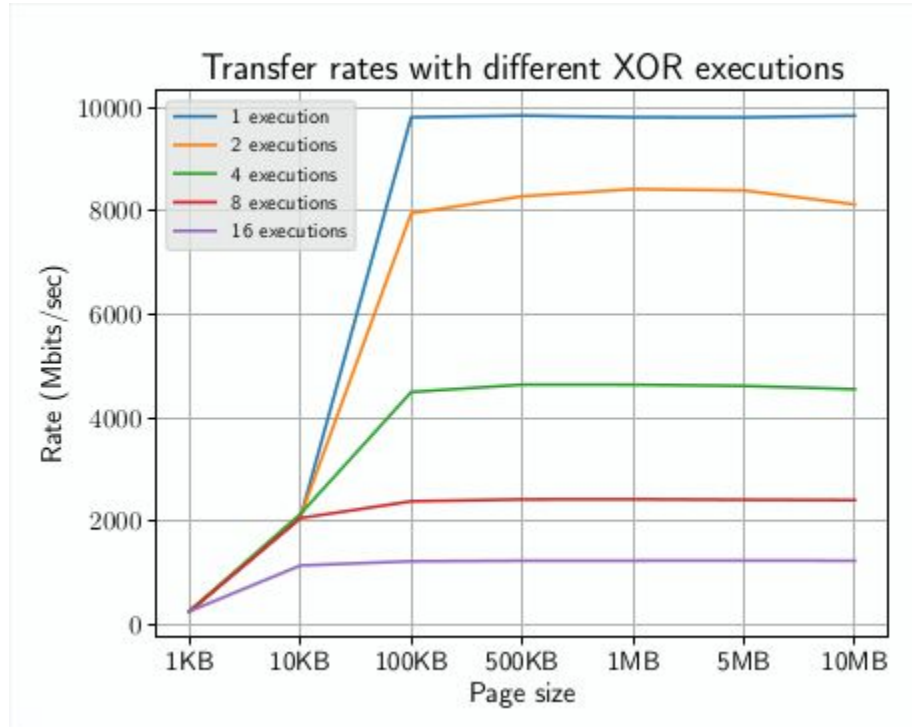
- Middleboxes are **explicitly** exposed
- **Flexibility** for the Network Operators
- In-network **per-bytestream** and **per-packet** functions
- **New use cases** for IPv6 Segment Routing
- **Implemented** in the Linux kernel and available today!

Thank you!

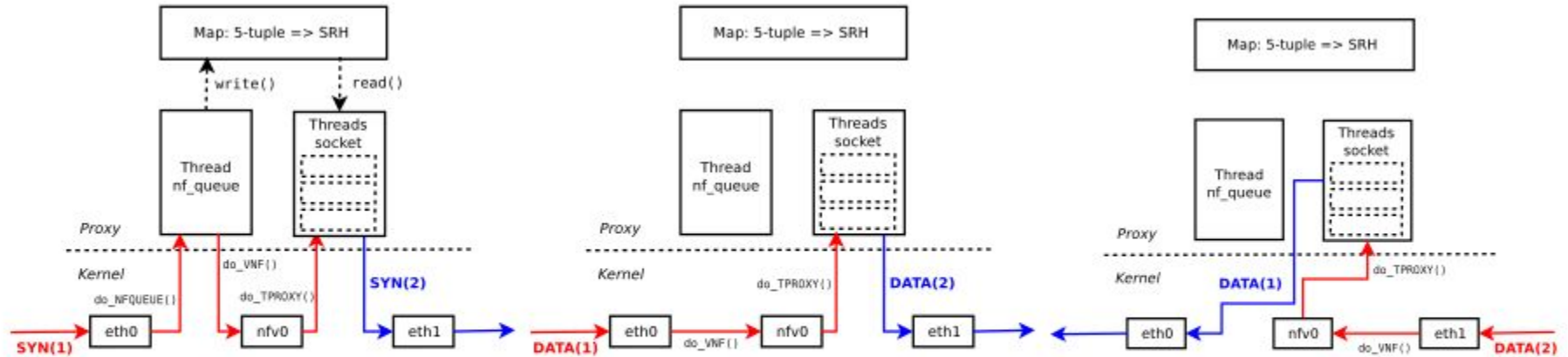


Try it now! <http://segment-routing.org/index.php/SRv6Pipes>
Fabien Duchêne <fabien.duchene@uclouvain.be>

Measurements Results: CPU intensive functions



Implementation details



(a) Traversal of a SYN packet through the proxy. The SRH is recorded for the 5-tuple.

(b) Traversal of data packets.

(c) Traversal of return packets.