

IPv6 Extension Headers in the Real World v2.0

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Motivation

- You can love ext. headers or hate them but can we really use them?
- Measurements have been done (mostly for fragment header) - but what is the trend?
- Where and why packets are dropped?

Past IEPG presentations

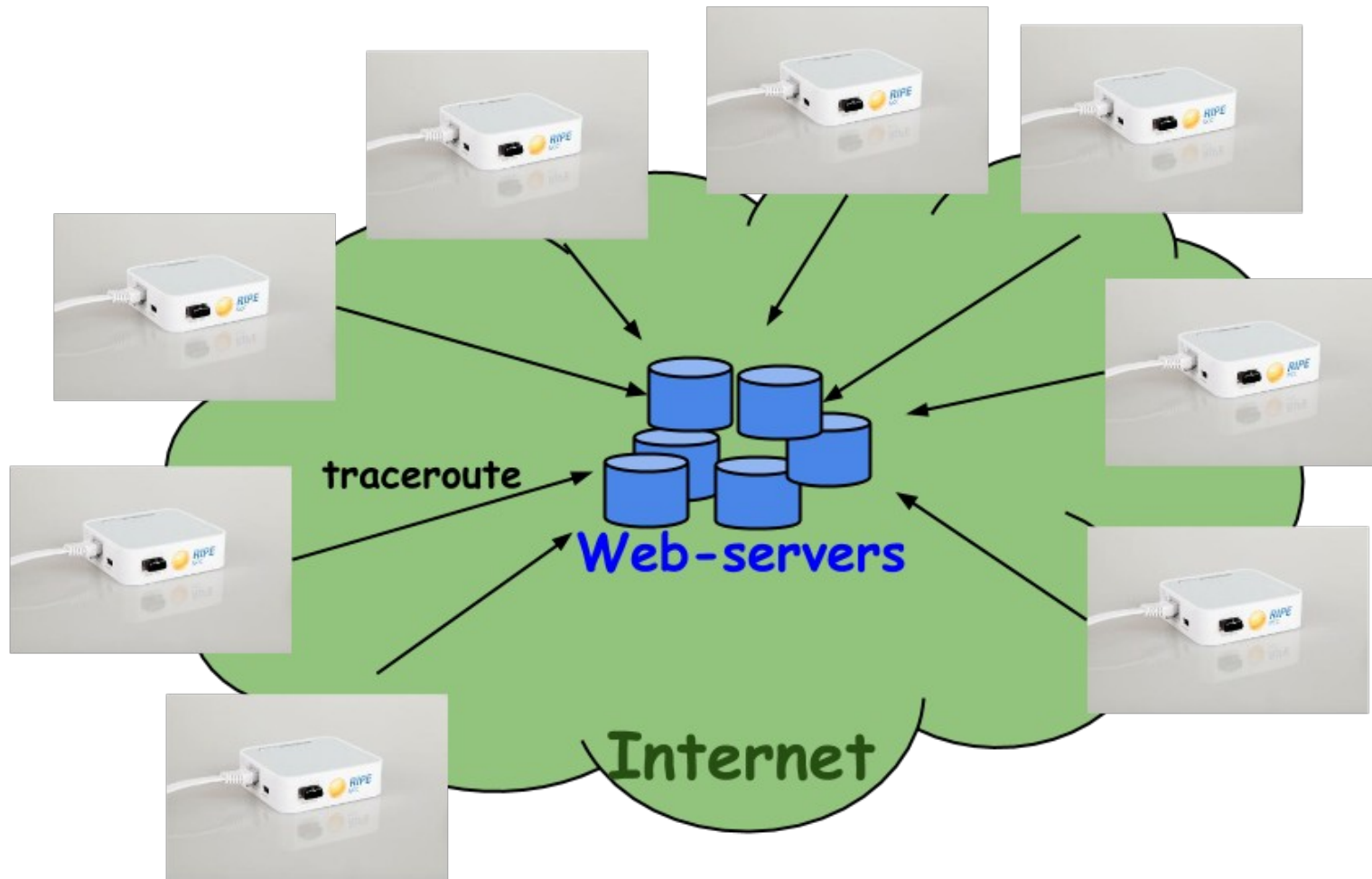
- Fernando Gont @ IEPG 88:
 - > 50% drop rate for small EHs (e.g. DOH of 8 bytes)
 - > 40% drop rate for Fragmented traffic
 - > 90% drop rate for large EHs (e.g. DOH of 1K)
- Tim Chown & Fernando @ IETF 89:
 - > 60% of packet drops \geq 7 hops from destination

Some unanswered questions

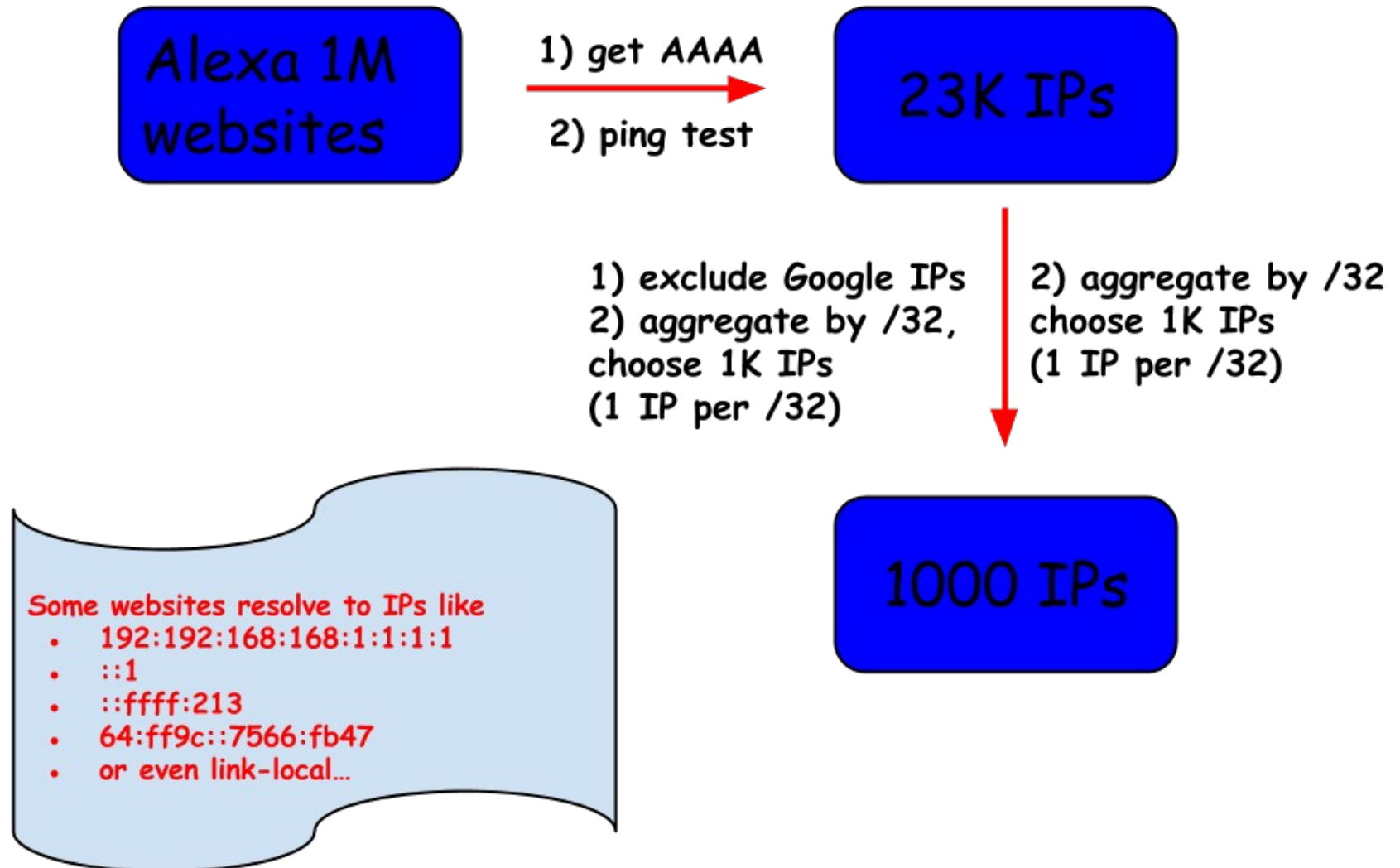
- Where are packets with EHs dropped?
 - same AS as destination?
 - different AS?

Jen's Measurements

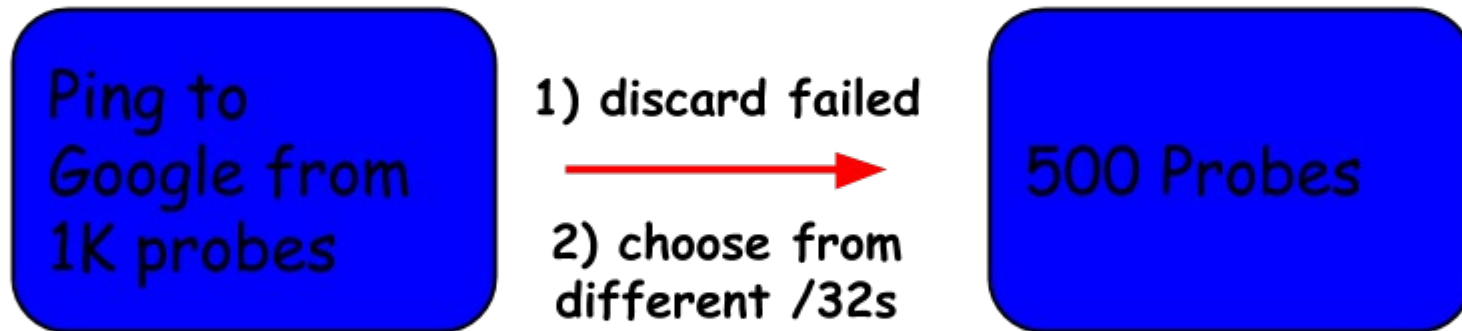
Topology



Choosing targets



Choosing RIPE Atlas probes



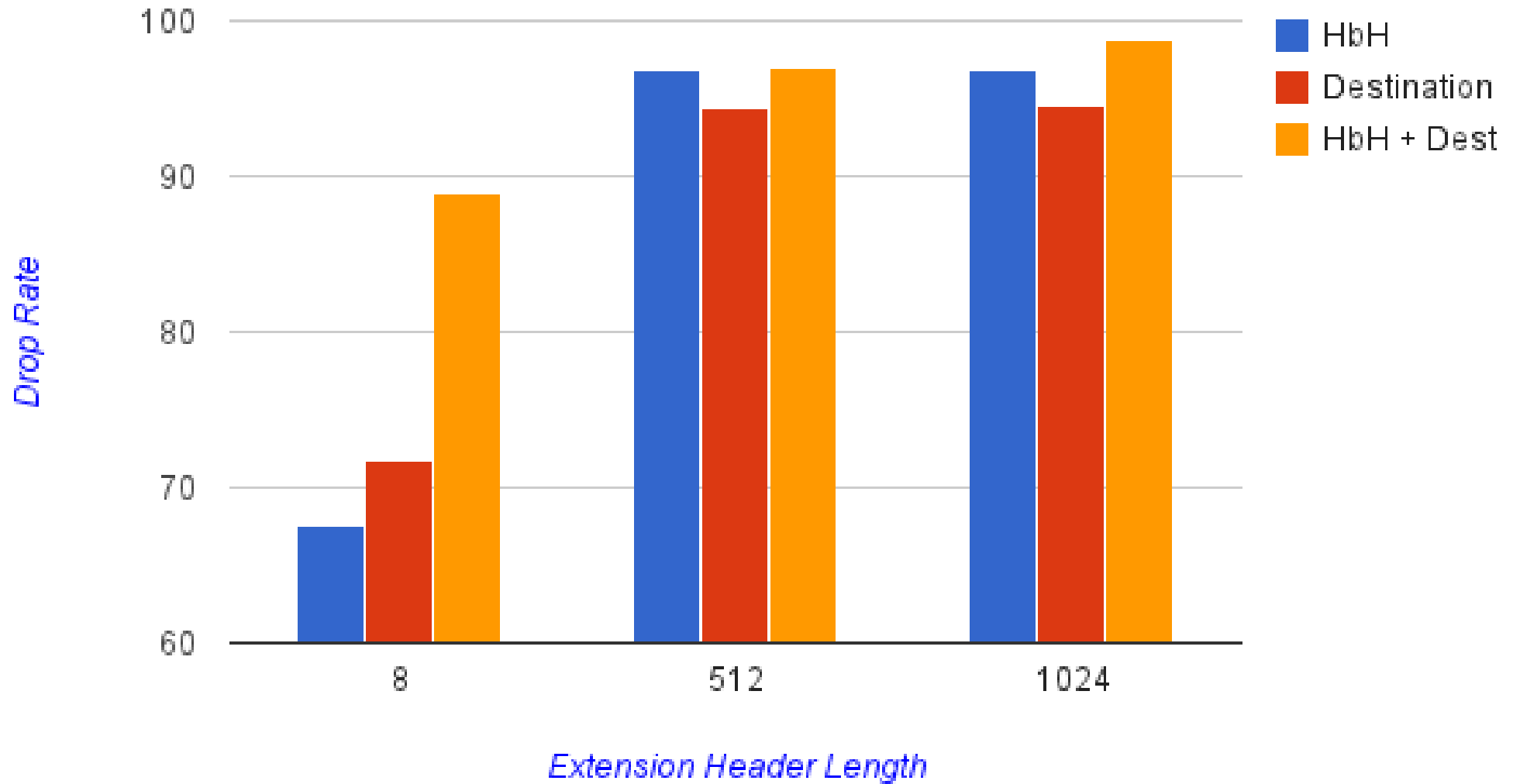
Methodology

- To each destination from each probe the full test consists of:
 - control measurement (ICMP traceroute)
 - 9 ICMP traceroute tests:
 - Hop-by-Hop Options:
8 bytes, 512 bytes, 1024 bytes
 - Destination Options
8 bytes, 512 bytes, 1024 bytes
 - Hop-by-Hop + Destination Options
4 bytes + 4 bytes
128 bytes + 128 bytes
512 bytes + 512 bytes

Processing the results

- For each (probe; destination) test:
 - discard the test if the control test failed
 - discard the test if not all 10 sub-tests were run on the probe (you don't necessarily get all probes you requested)
- Final data set:
238179 tests in total (10 traceroutes) to 746 destinations

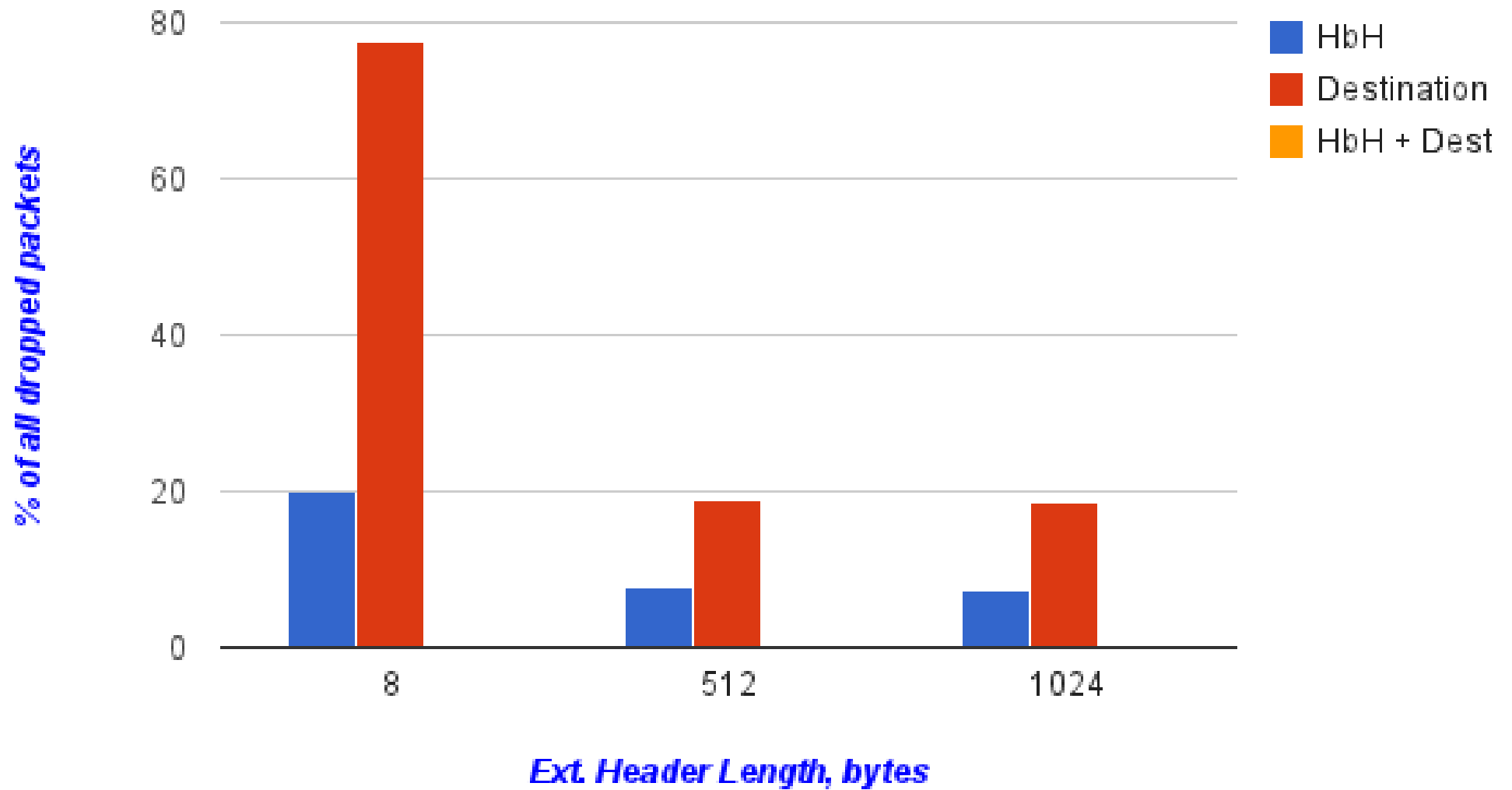
Drop Rate for Packets with IPv6 Ext. Headers



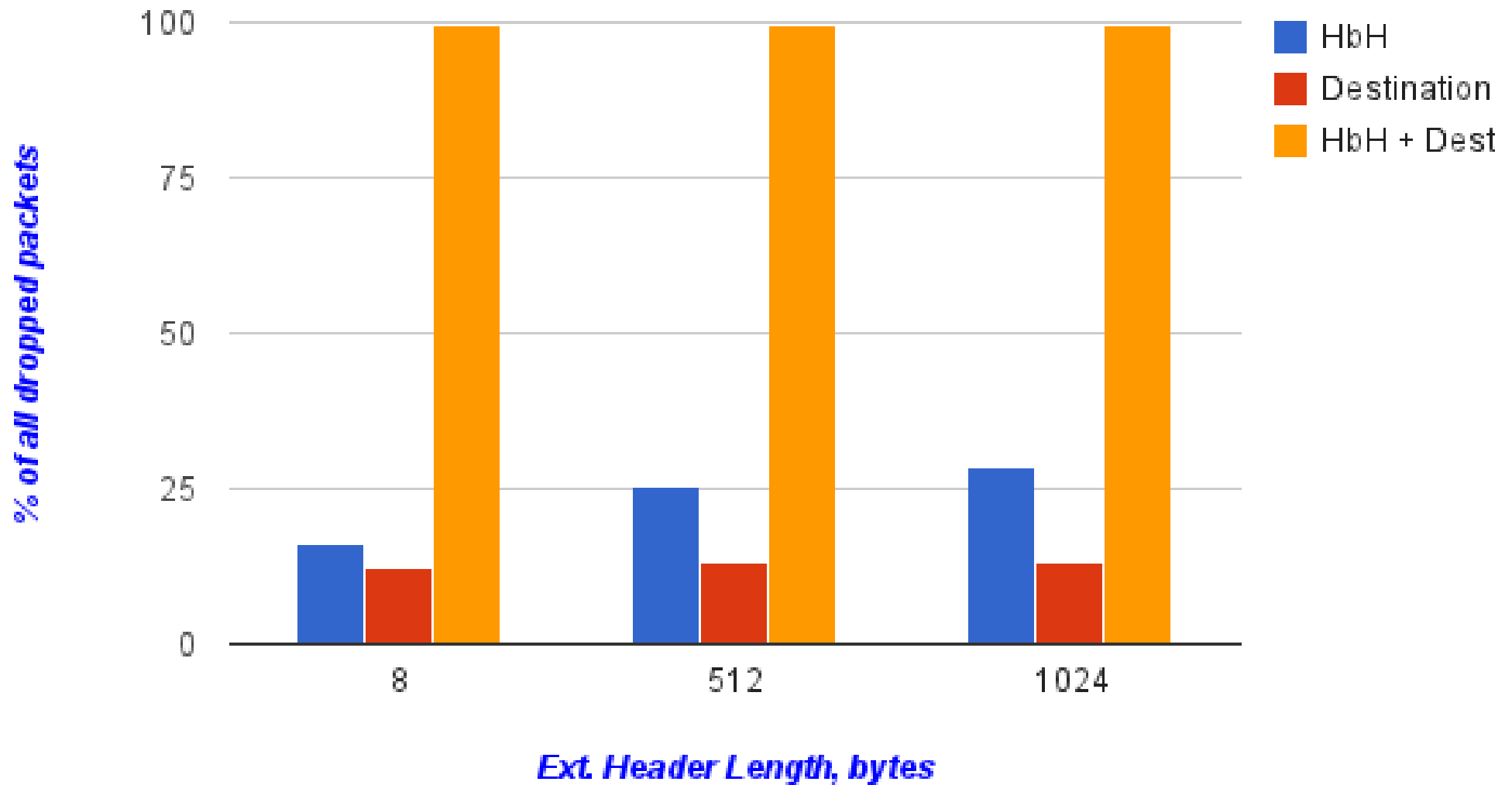
Where packets are dropped?

- Finding origin AS for each traceroute hops
- Ignoring invalid IPs/link-local/ULAs/etc
- Comparing 'AS_PATH' for control test and the measurement;
 - If AS_PATH for failed test has length 0 or 1:
packet could not leave the origin network
 - If last AS in AS_PATH for failed test is destination AS or PHP AS from the control test:
packet was dropped in the destination network or on its edge

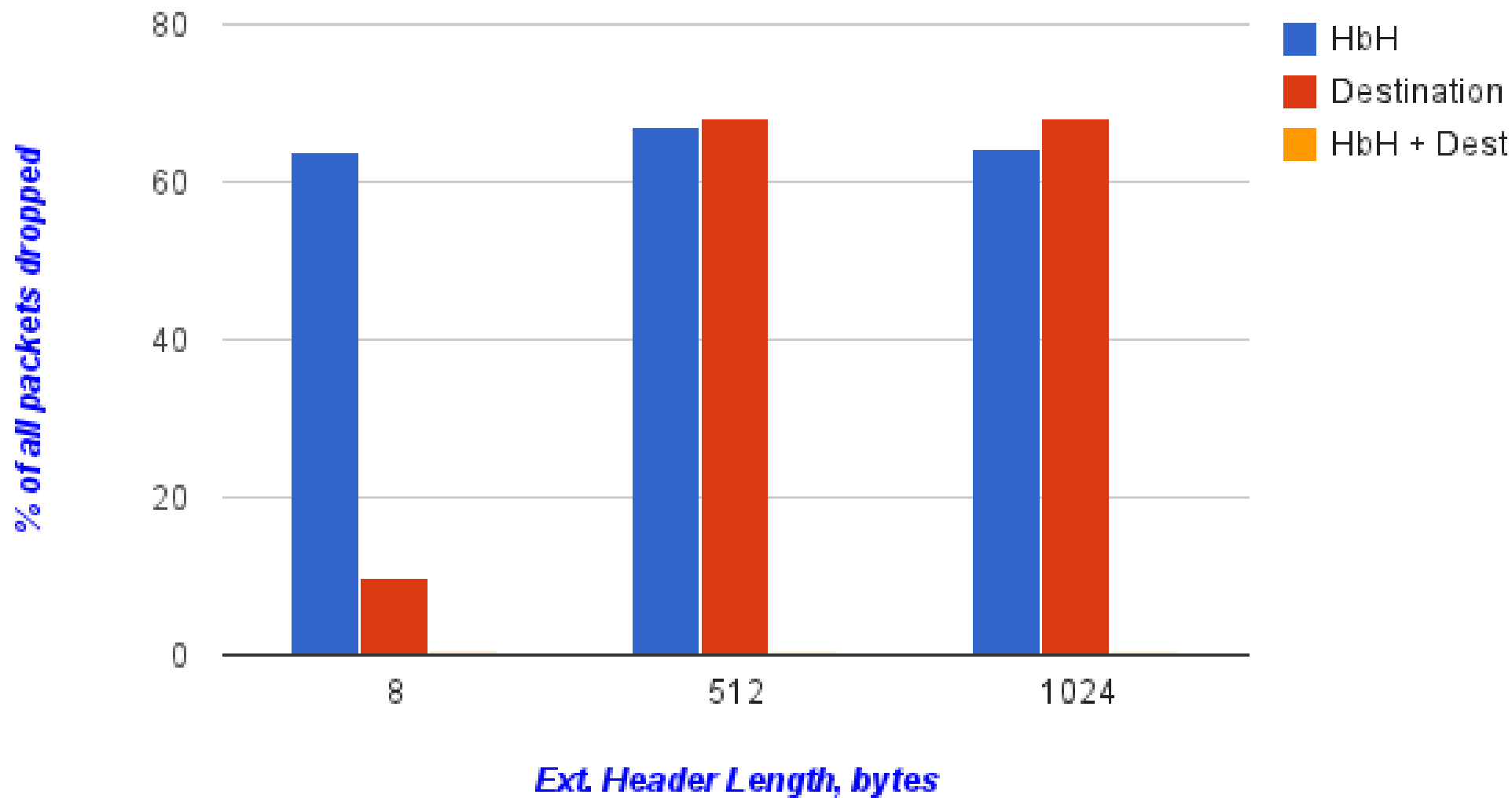
Packets Dropped at the Destination Network



Packets Dropped in the Origin Network



Packets Dropped in Transit Networks



Conclusions

- Packets with EHs ARE DROPPED ;(
- Short EHs have lower drop rate
 - most chips could not look deeper than first 64-128-256 bytes?
 - 78 % of packets with short Destination Options EH could reach the destination network even
- Adding second EH increases the drop rate to 99% packets could not leave the origin network
 - routers/firewall can not look deeper than the first EH?

Fernando's Measurements

Methodology/Caveats

Finding the dropping node (I)

- Given the output of “traceroute6” for no-EH and EHs:

No EHs

1. fc00:1:1:1000::1
2. fc00:1:1:2000::4
3. fc00:1:2:4000::1
4. fc00:2:1:4000::1
5. fc00:a:2:1000::1
6. fc00:a:4:4000::1
- 7. fc00:b:1:1000::1**
8. fc00:b:2:5000::1
9. fc00:b:4:5000::1
10. fc00:d::1

DROP

With EHs

1. fc00:1:1:1000::1
2. fc00:1:1:2000::4
3. fc00:1:2:4000::1
4. fc00:2:1:4000::1
5. fc00:a:2:1000::1
6. fc00:a:4:4000::1



Finding the dropping node (II)

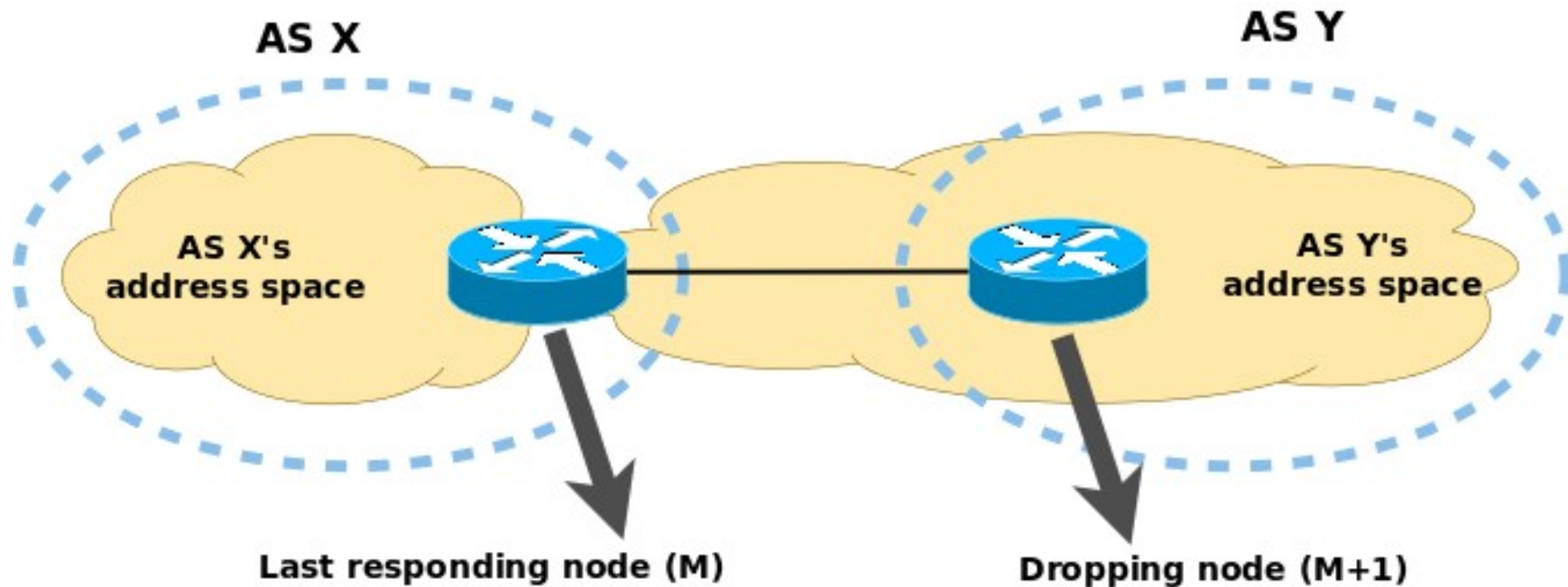
- We assume ingress filtering...
- Otherwise dropping node actually is M rather than $M+1$

Finding the dropping AS

- Lookup ASN of dropping node, but...
- There may be ambiguity when finding the AS of the dropping node:
 - who provides the address space for the peering?

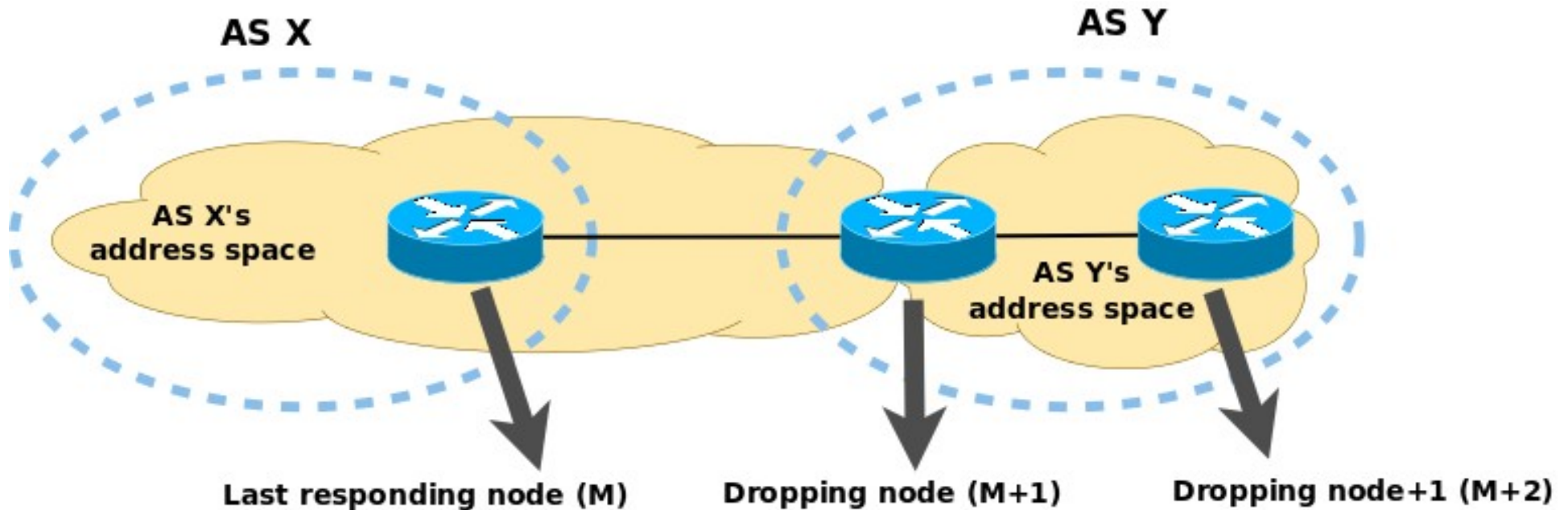
Peering address space (case 1)

- Case 1: Address space provided by AS Y



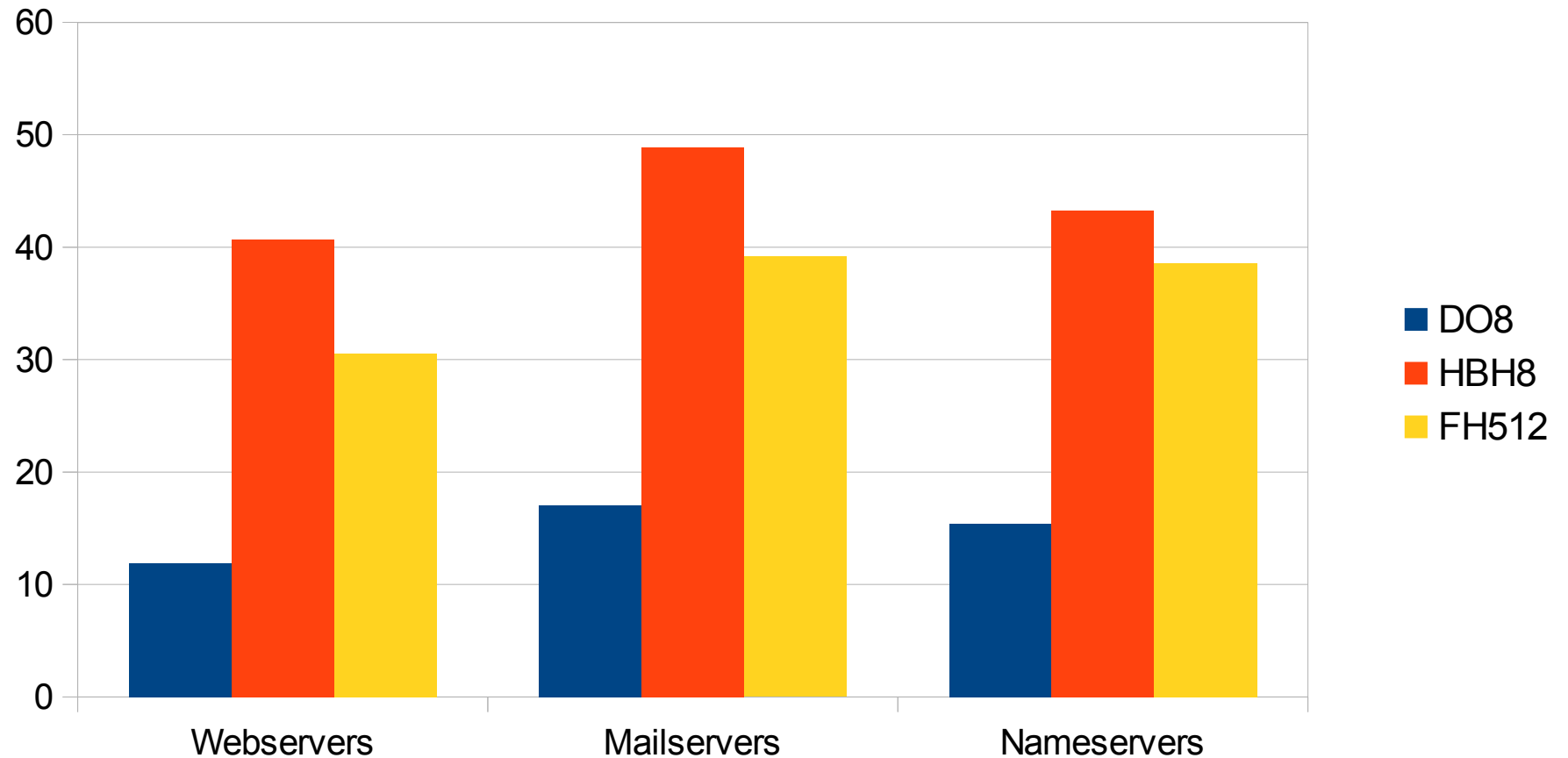
Peering address space (case 2)

- Case 1: Address space provided by AS X

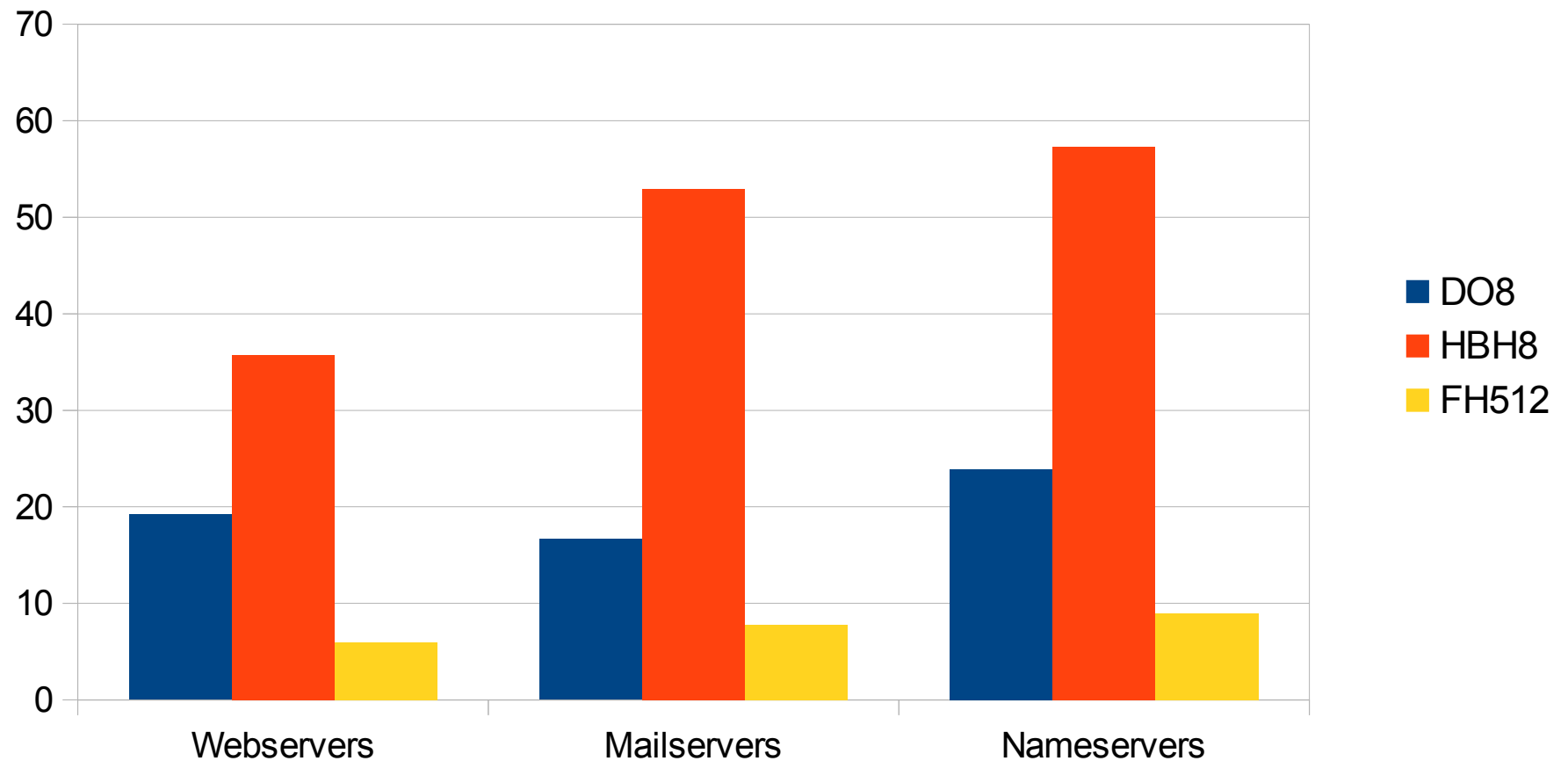


Measurement Results

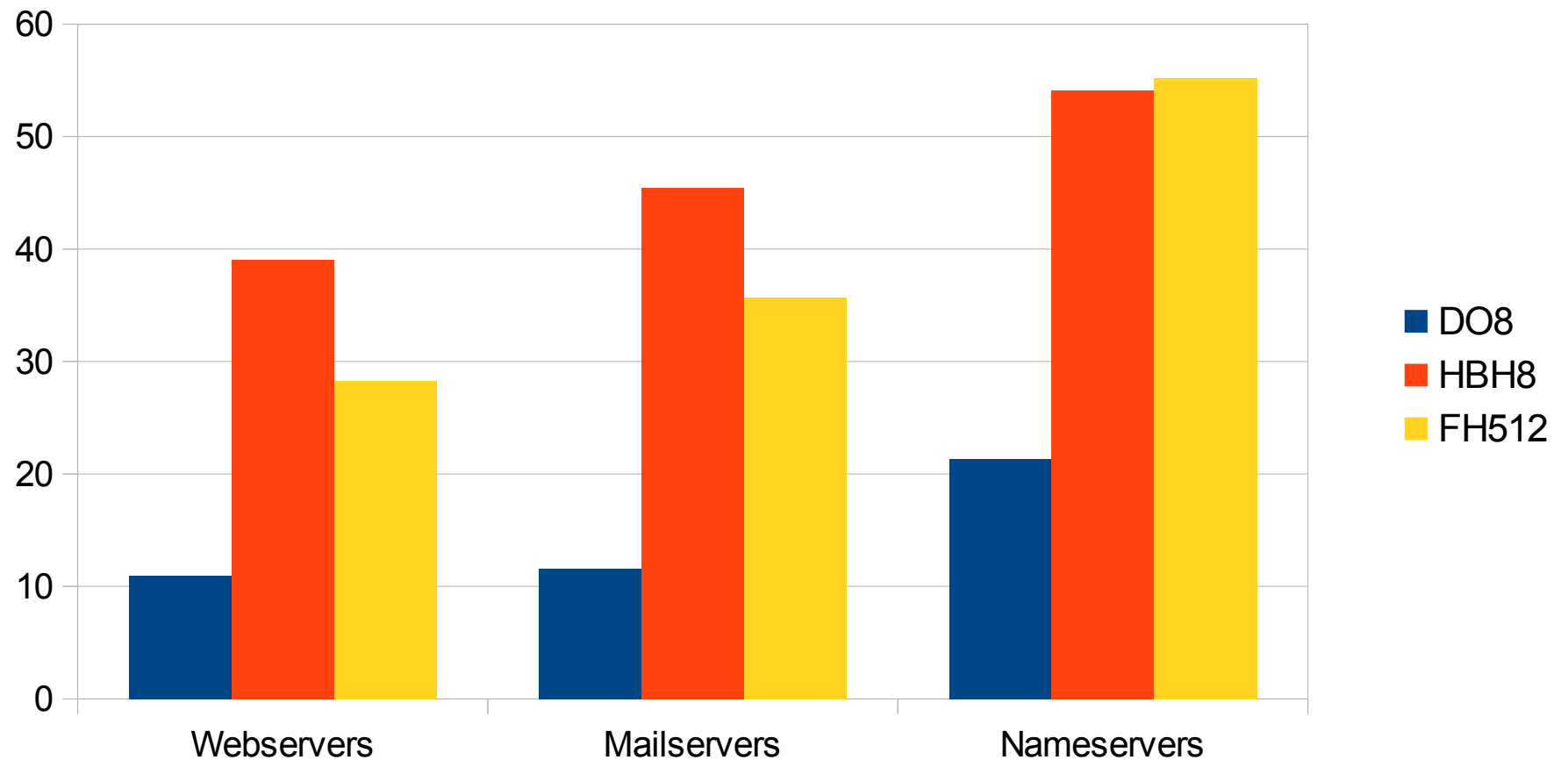
WIPv6LD dataset: Packet Drop rate



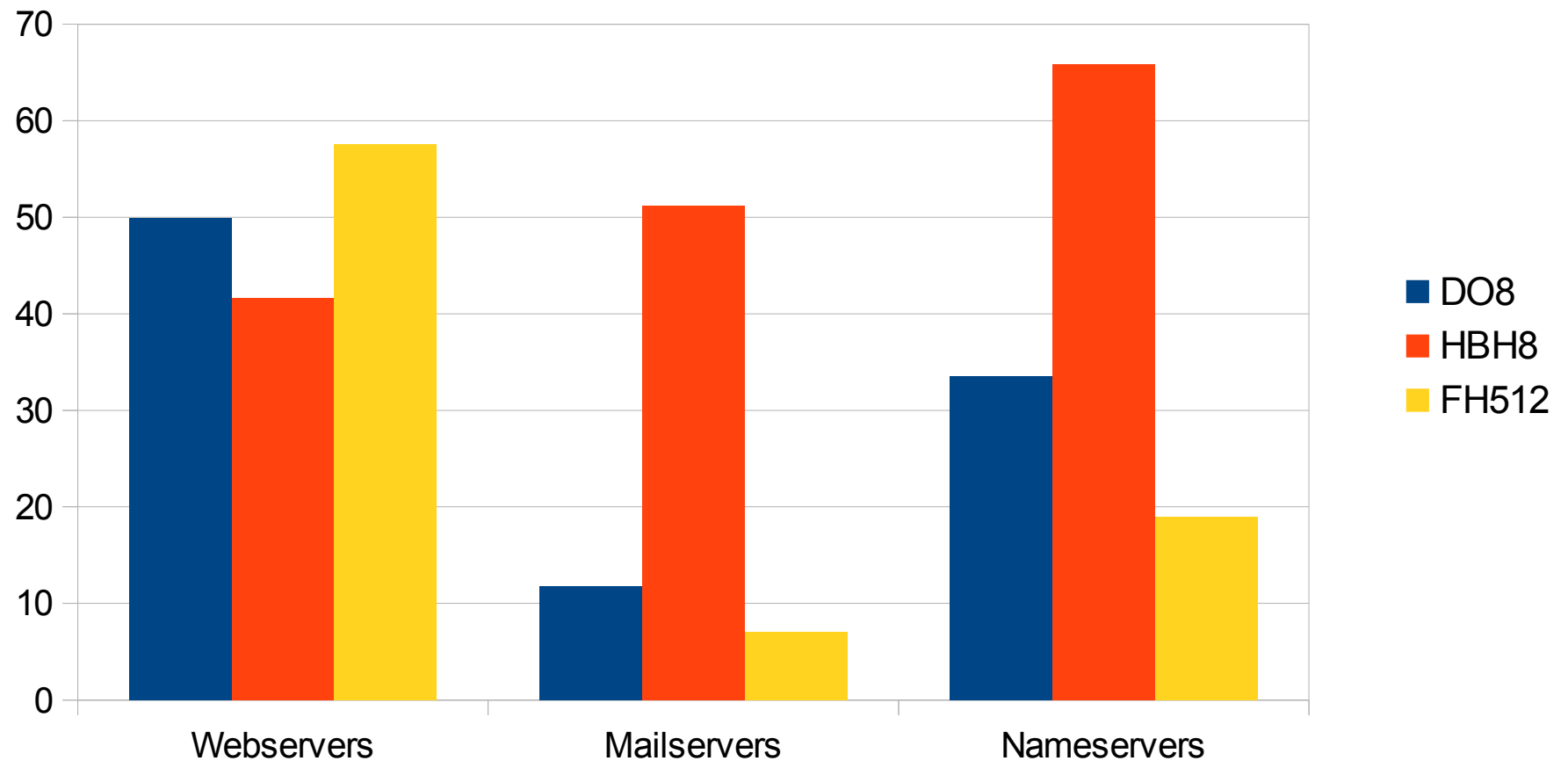
WIPv6LD dataset: Drops by diff. AS



Alexa dataset: Packet Drop rate



Alexa dataset: Drops by diff. AS



Future work?

- Fragment Header from servers to clients
- More details analysis of where packets are dropped
 - how many dropped by the host?
 - TCP vs UDP vs ICMP
- Repeat the measurement in 1 year
- ...any other ideas?

Future Work



Questions?