

# ICE<sup>3</sup> : Ongoing Development and Results Around Netsniff(Presentation II)

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## Talk abstract

- This is my last presentation here at CAIA. I guess you want to know, what I have been up to ...

● Talk abstract  
● Talk outline

Review

Paper 2: ACE2005

Paper 1: RTT

Conclusion

Questions

Thanks

- Talk abstract
- **Talk outline**

Review

Paper 2: ACE2005

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- Where we stopped last time (Review)
- Paper 2: Caching paper
- Paper 1: RTT
- Conclusions
- Questions
- Thanks

- Talk abstract
- Talk outline

**Review**

- Netsniff deployment
- Traffic analysed
- Logfile parser
- Database

Paper 2: ACE2005

Paper 1: RTT

Conclusion

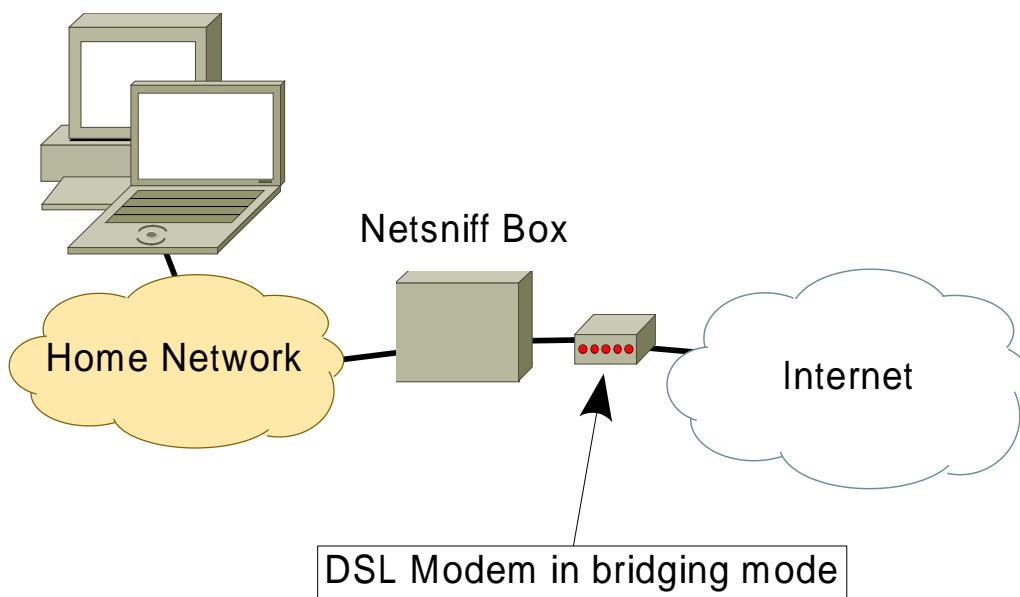
Questions

Thanks

# Review

# Netsniff deployment

Netsniff is currently deployed at Irena's, Jason's and Sebastian's home.



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- Netsniff deployment

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Paper 2: ACE2005

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# Traffic analysed

Traffic of the following protocols is currently analysed.

ARP	ICMP	DNS
HTTP	TLS	FTP
IMAP	POP3	SMTP

Traffic characteristics are logged into text files for later processing.

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Paper 2: ACE2005

Paper 1: RTT

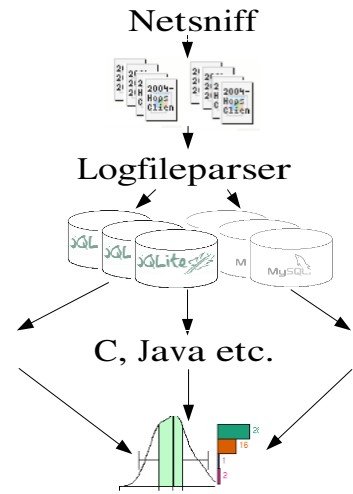
Conclusion

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# Logfile parser

Output from Netsniff needs to be parsed and stored in a manner, which makes data analysis easy and efficient.



→ Relational database

Currently the back-ends SQLite, SQLite3 and MySQL are supported. Where the later performs a lot better for large and complex queries.

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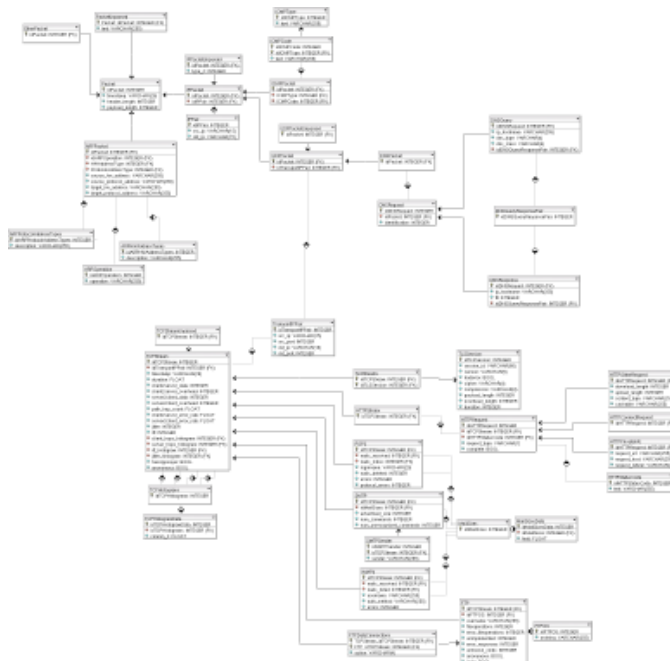
Conclusion

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# Database

- Current schema has around 40 tables
- Some of them are still unused



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- Overview
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# Paper 2: ACE 2005

(ACM SIGCHI International Conference on  
Advances in Computer Entertainment Technology)

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Presentation II - slide #9

## Overview

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**Idea:** Derive possible improvements on user experience from the data we have gathered with Netsniff over the last three months, in the context of ICE<sup>3</sup>.

→ **“rationale” for web caching**

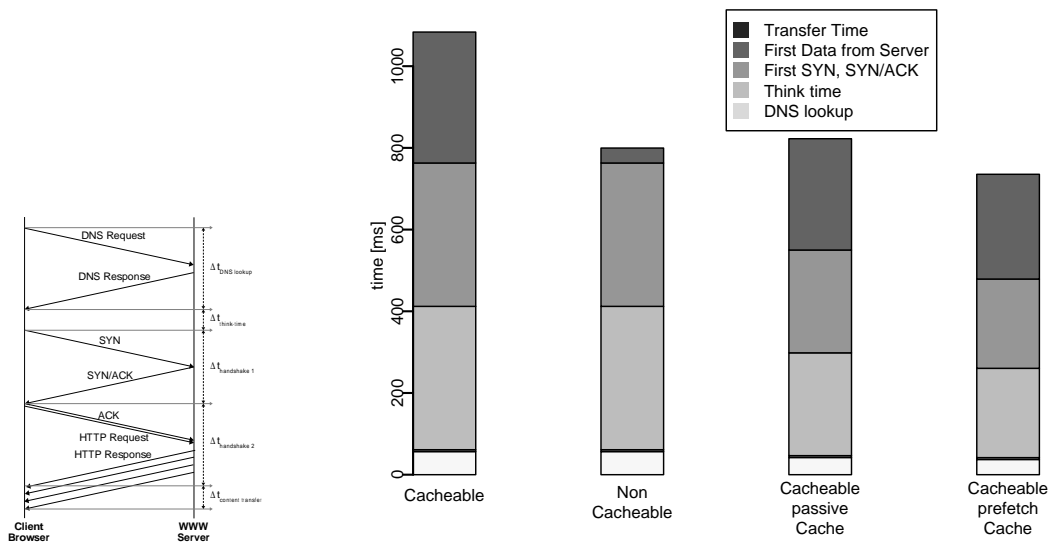
- *“A rationale for web caching in consumer ISPs: The impact of DNS lookup times and HTTP session characteristics” - TR*
- *“A rationale for web caching in consumer ISPs: Evaluating the impact of DNS lookup times and HTTP session characteristics on consumer ISP web traffic” - Paper*

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# “Final results”

Let's start at the end of the paper ...



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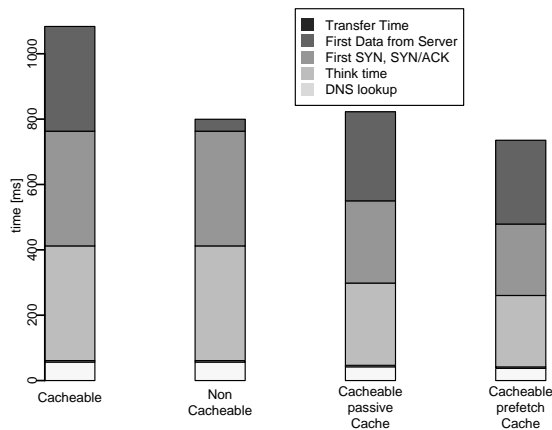
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# The Steps



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- Match HTTP and DNS (bottom two)
- RTT distribution (second and third)
- Object sizes (top part)

# Match HTTP and DNS

- $DNS_Q = \pi_{qtime, id}(\delta(\dots))$
- $DNS_R = \pi_{rtime, id, ip\_res}(\delta(\dots))$
- $HTTP = \pi_{htime, dst\_ip}(\delta(\dots))$
- $DNS_{QR} = DNS_Q \bowtie_{DNS_Q.id=DNS_R.id} DNS_R$
- $HTTP_{DNS0} = DNS_{QR} \bowtie_{DNS_{QR}.ip\_res=HTTP.dst\_ip} HTTP$
- $HTTP_{DNS1} = \sigma_{htime \geq rtime}(HTTP_{DNS0})$
- $HTTP_{DNS} = \gamma_{(qtime, rtime), \min(htime)}(HTTP_{DNS1})$

The actual implementation is a bit more complex. This is due to indexing and the deletion of temporary tables, once they are unused.

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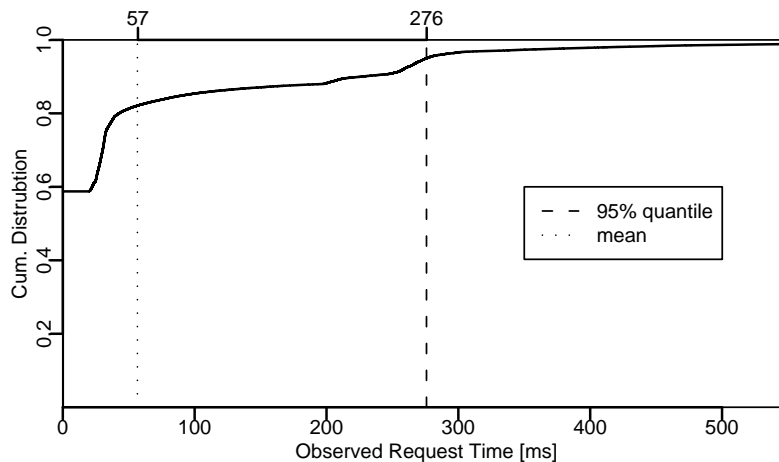
- Questions

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- Thanks

# Match HTTP and DNS (2)

From the query in the previous slide (and some others), we get the following result:



These show that around 60% are cached in either a browser cache or the operating system. Further 18% are locally cached and for another 22% the DNS server most likely had to recurse to retrieve the data.

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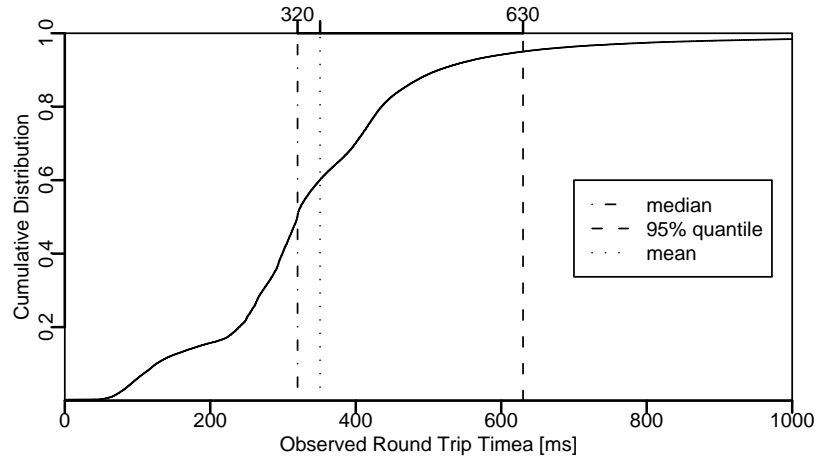
- Questions

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# RTT distribution

We analyzed the RTT of the TCP streams related to HTTP. The results are shown in the cumulative distribution below.



95% are below 630ms, 50% below 320ms and the average is 348 ms.

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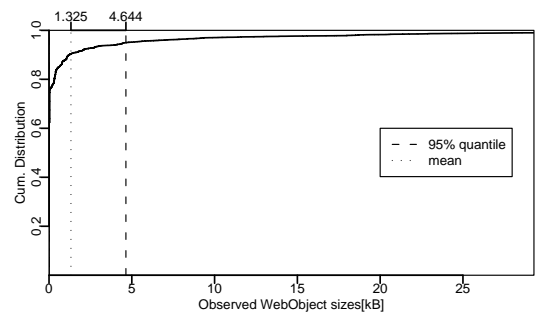
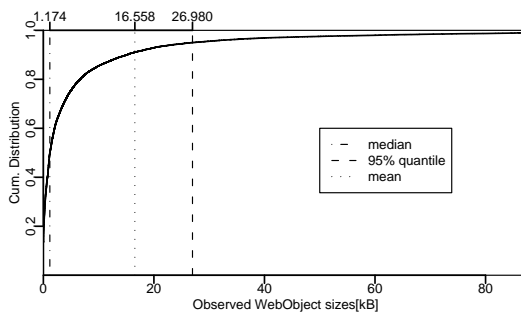
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# Object sizes

The last part is the load time of the objects. We assumed a typical DSL line speed and calculated an estimated load time.



The results are very similar to what Sebastian obtained two years ago

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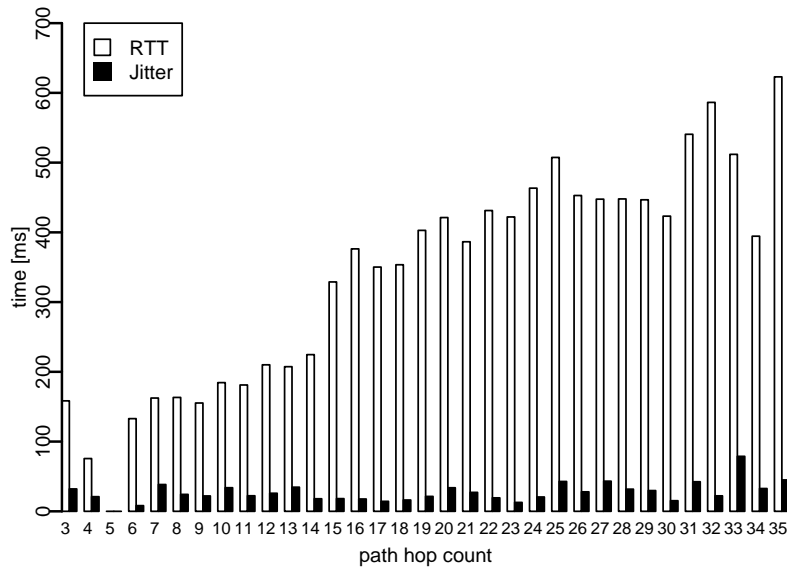
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# Some other results

## Hop count histogram



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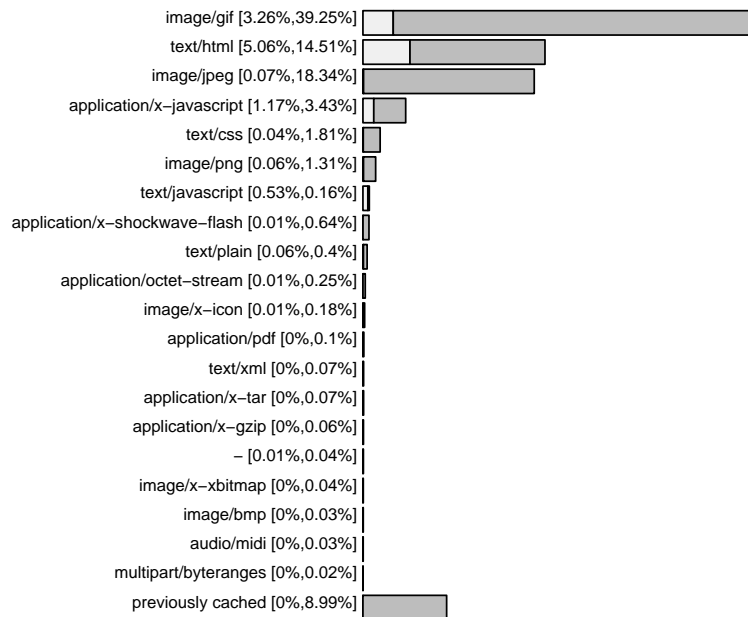
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# Some other results

## Content types by count



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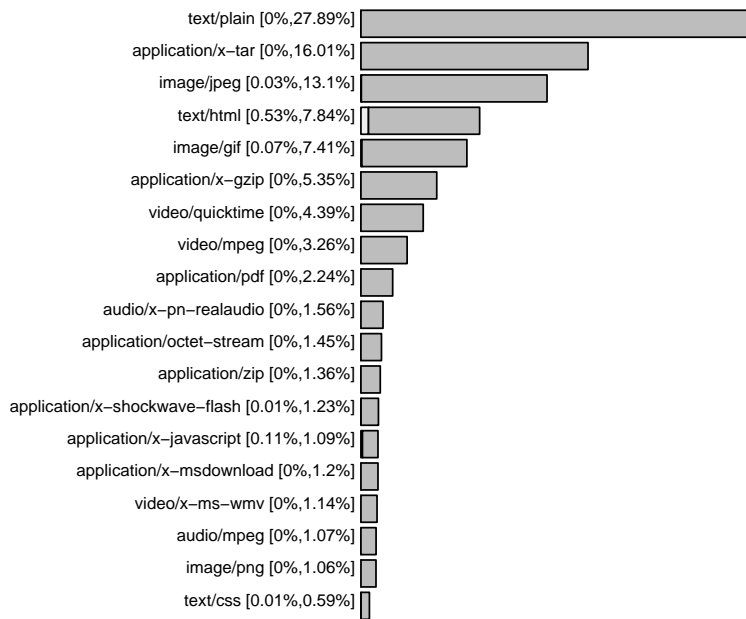
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# Some other results

## Content types by size



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# Some other results

etc.

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Paper 2: ACE2005

Paper 1: RTT

- Setting
- TCP options
- TCP kernel modifications
- Test runs

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# Paper 1: RTT

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## Setting

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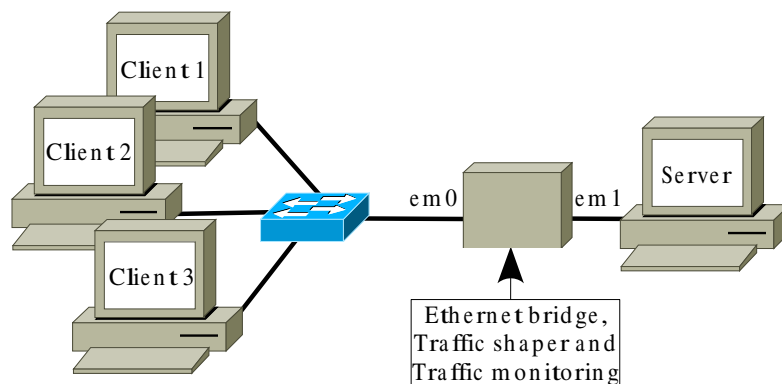
- Setting
- TCP options
- TCP kernel modifications
- Test runs

Conclusion

Questions

Thanks

Jason submitted a paper called “Passive TCP Stream Estimation of RTT and Jitter Parameters”, rejected due to “lack of experimental verification”.



- Clients upload (via scp) data to the server. Various configurations were used.
- TCP stack and Netsniff estimated RTTs are observed

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# TCP options

- Talk abstract
- Talk outline

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Paper 2: ACE2005

Paper 1: RTT

- Setting
- TCP options
- TCP kernel modifications
- Test runs

Conclusion

Questions

Thanks

We want to compare the TCP stack estimated RTT and Netsniff's estimate.

- Put data to observe in TCP header on clients  
→ modifications in the FreeBSD kernel
- Read data to observe with Netsniff  
→ modifications in Netsniff

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# TCP kernel modifications

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Paper 2: ACE2005

Paper 1: RTT

- Setting
- TCP options
- TCP kernel modifications
- Test runs

Conclusion

Questions

Thanks

- FreeBSD
  - ◆ netinet/tcp.h  
→ magic numbers for new TCP options (2 lines)
  - ◆ netinet/tcp\_output.c  
→ output of options in TCP header (16 lines)
  - ◆ netinet/tcp\_hostcache.c  
→ flush hostcache and RTTSCALE (50 lines)
  - ◆ Compile, Reboot, done
- Netsniff
  - ◆ A couple of changes here and there
  - ◆ Easier, since our code, we know where goes what.

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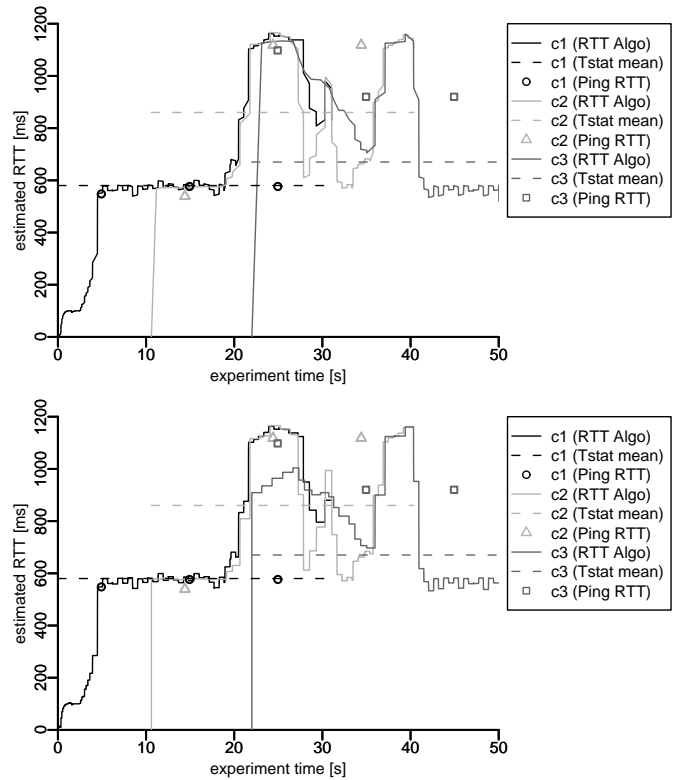
Questions

Thanks

Netsniff →

We run around 132 test configurations. Of which three are shown in the paper.

FreeBSD →



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Paper 1: RTT

Conclusion

Questions

Thanks

- Very good and interesting time
- Improved my knowledge of computer networking
- Improved my C++ skills (I come from the Java world ...)
- Got to know quite some new tools
- Have gained insight in an academic work environment
- I'm top on Google for the search key "Urs Keller" (but only in Australia) :-)

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**Questions**

Thanks

# Questions?

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**Thanks**

# Thanks