

What's hiding behind IPv6 extension headers?

MAT-WG, RIPE73, Madrid, Spain

Luuk Hendriks

Design and Analysis of Communication Systems

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.



What's wrong?

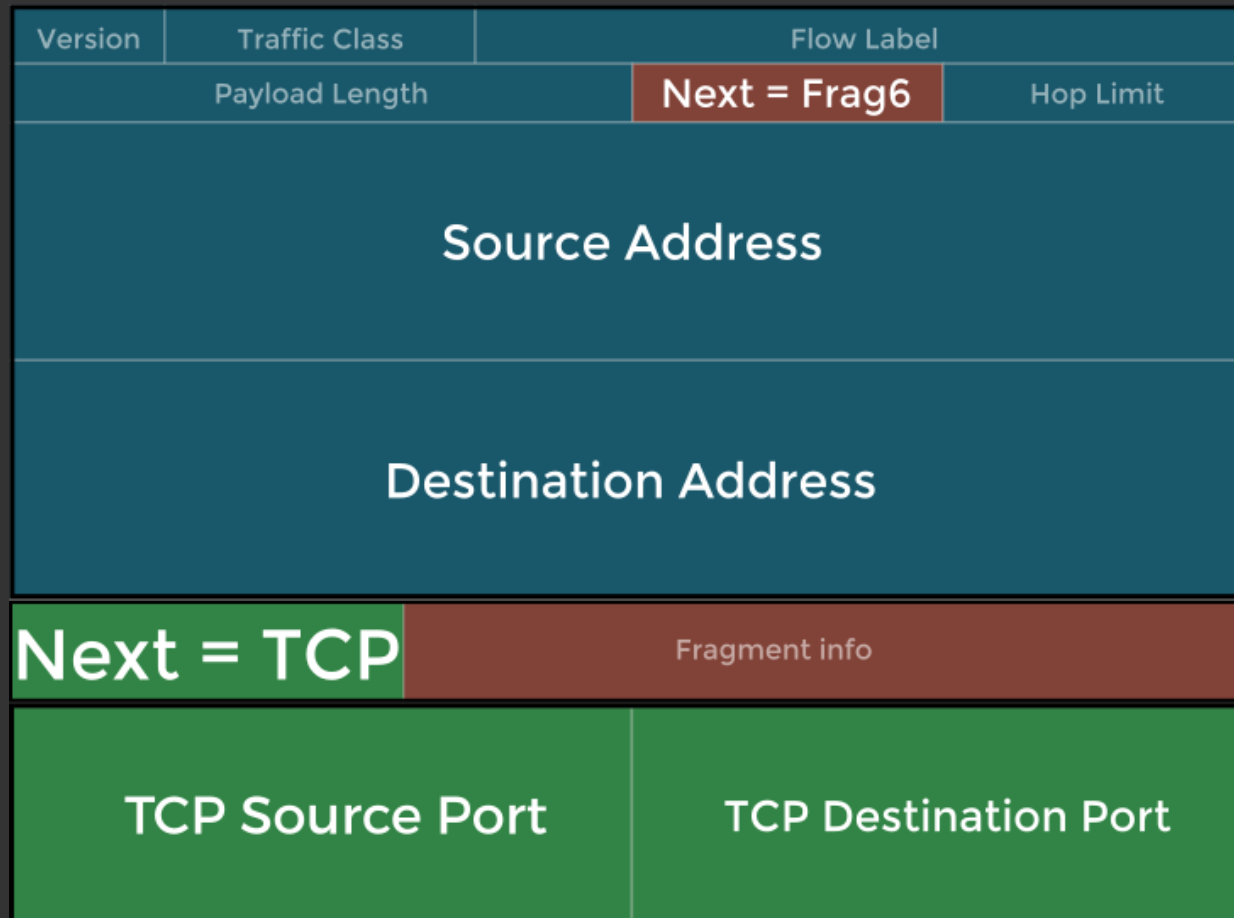
Flow-based measurements are based on a *key*, made from specific header fields.

Classic 5-tuple:
L3 src/dst, L4 sport/dport, proto

The classic tuple

Version	Traffic Class	Flow Label	
Payload Length		Next = TCP	Hop Limit
Source Address			
Destination Address			
TCP Source Port		TCP Destination Port	

Enter Extension Headers



When using flow-based measurements,

**Extension Headers in IPv6
are hiding information on
the actual upper layer.**

Proto	Source address	port
Ipv6-Frag	2001:db8:1:0:4777::140	0
	Destination Address	port
	2001:db8:db8:a120::17	0

pkt	bytes	flows
8	9792	1

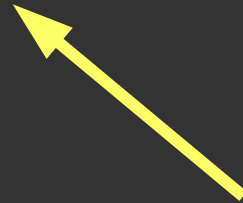
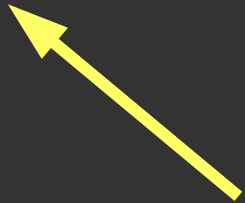
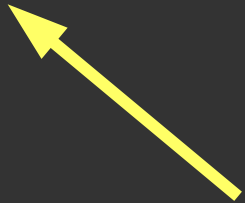
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What's hidden then?

- Actual upper layer proto
- Actual upper layer sport/dport
- All extension headers after the first one

Furthermore,

- Wrongful aggregation
hides actual byte/packet/flow counts

Challenges in flow-land

- How can we get the hidden information?
 - Export new fields! But what fields?
- How can we fix the wrongful aggregation?
 - Use a different cache key! But what fields?
- Any collector-side changes?

Implementation

We implemented a Flowmon plugin to export

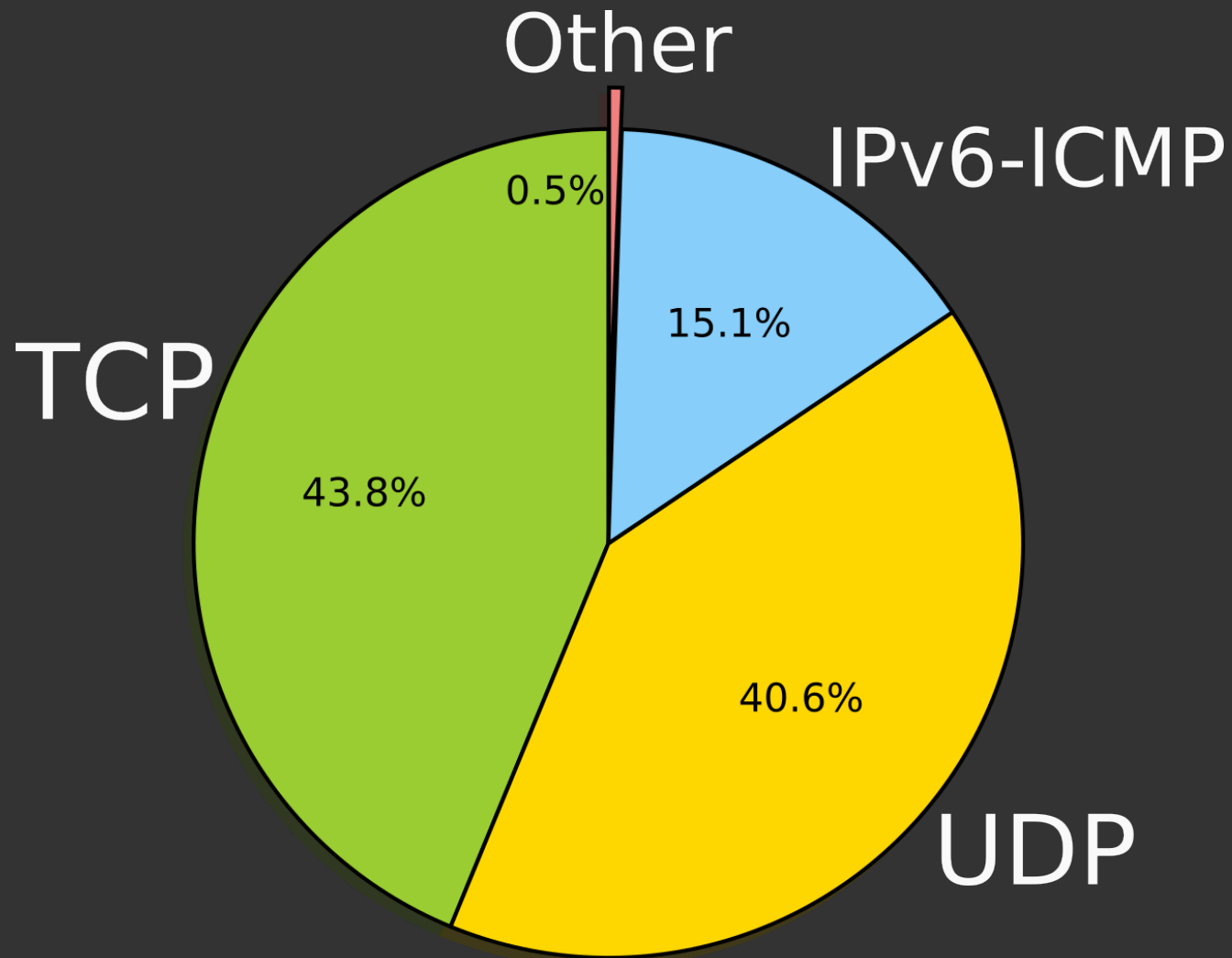
- Upper Proto/~sport/~dport
- Extension header list/~total size

Adapted cache key to include
upperProto, upperSport, upperDport

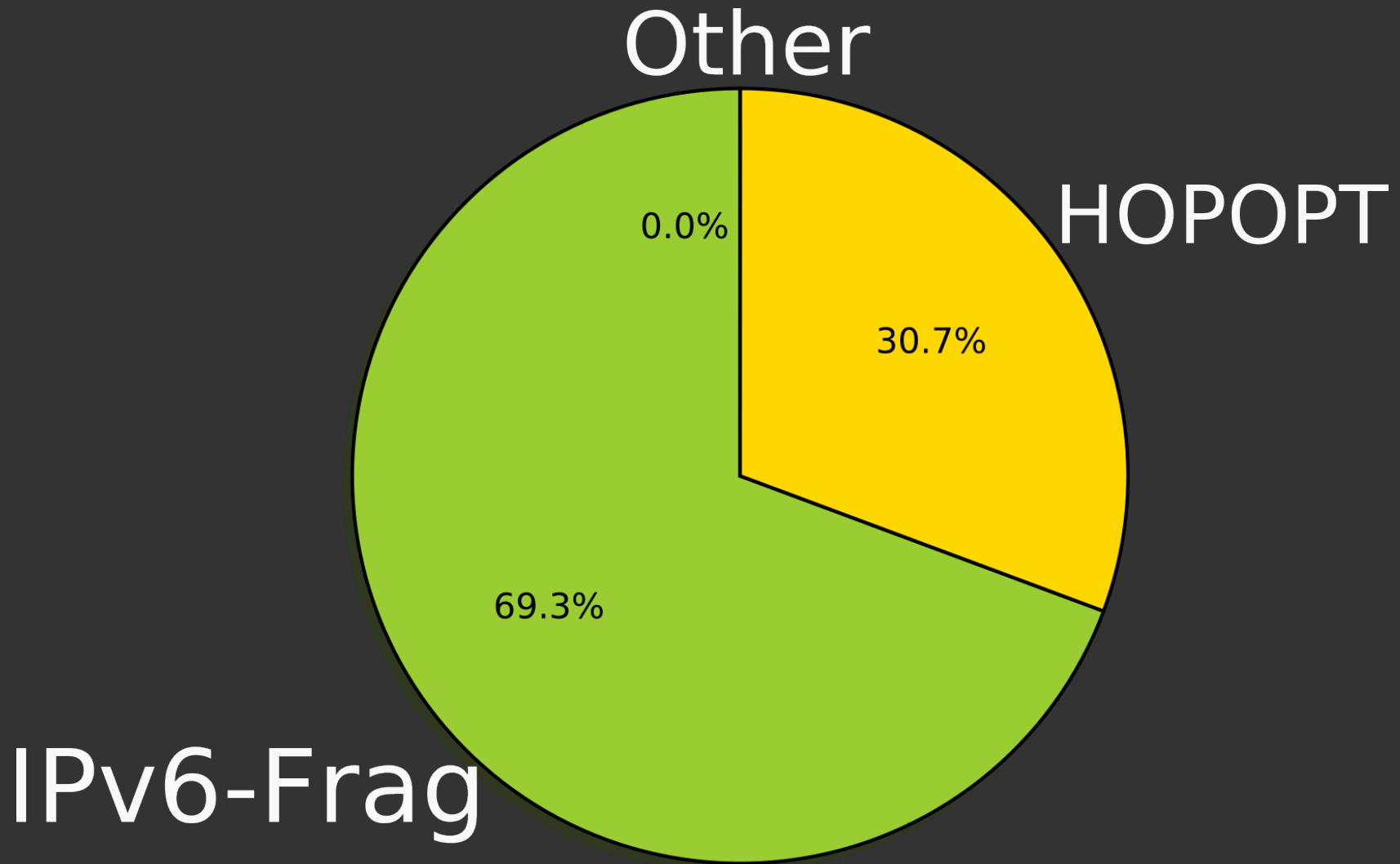
Measurement at CESNET

- May 2016
- 10 links, our plugin on FlowMon probes
- IPv6 flows only
- Unsampled
- Anonymized IP addresses
- 1 single collector

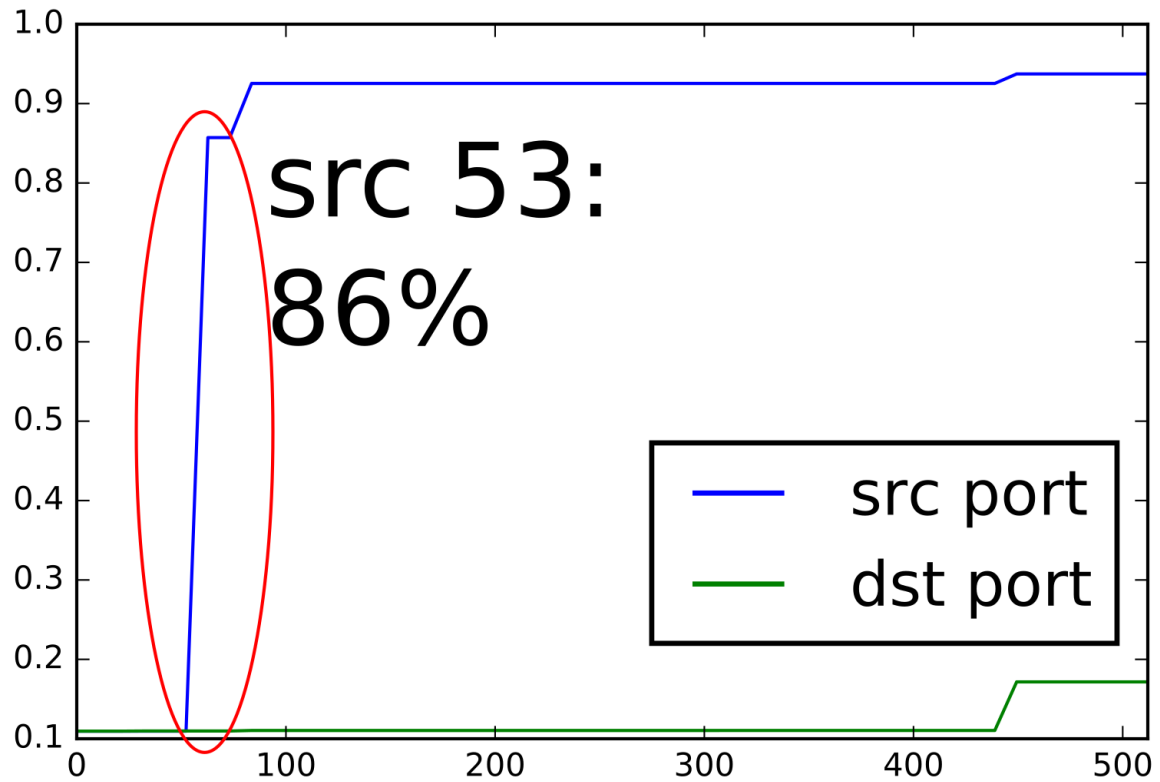
~4000M IPv6 flows



Flows with an Upper Proto



Distribution of Upper TCP ports



Concluding, ...

Share of flows with EHs, is not that big.
However, actual higher layer payload is often **important for (end-user) QoE**, e.g. DNS.

Measurement technologies need to **traverse the Extension Header chain**, in order to give **correct and realistic results**.

Thank you

Petr Vlan (CESNET)

for support in both plugin development
and deployment

Open source software:
Ipficol / fbitdump

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As presented at MAT-WG,
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luuk.hendriks@utwente.nl

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