

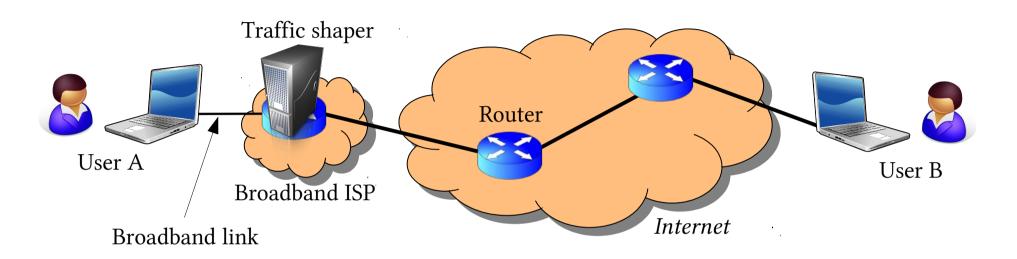
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Glasnost: Enabling End Users to Detect Traffic Differentiation

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Networks are not transparent today



- ISPs are deploying traffic shapers widely
- But ISPs often do not inform their customers about this
 - Can we enable users to detect traffic shaping?

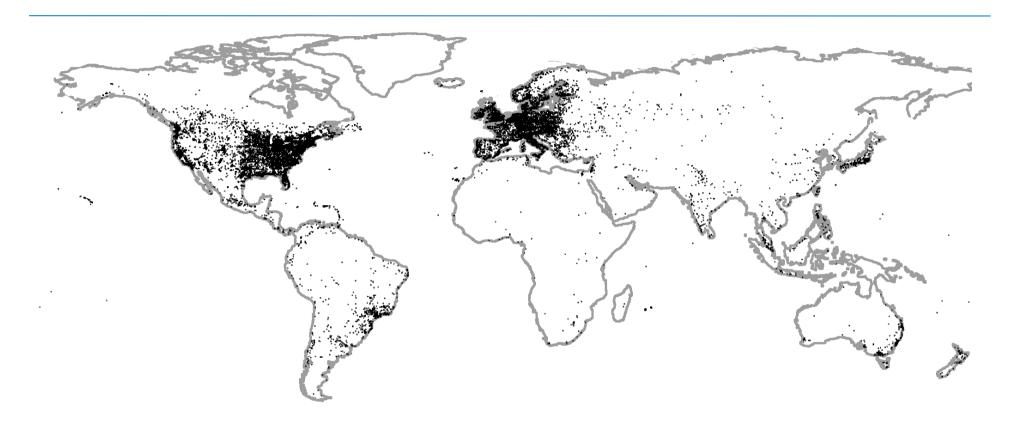


Why transparency is important

- End users can make an informed choice
- Developers can adapt applications to ISP policies
- Regulators can monitor ISPs and hold them accountable
 - Today, regulators rely on information provided by ISPs for their investigations



Glasnost user base



- Since March 2008, more than 500,000 users world-wide
- Glasnost results are used by telecom regulators



Rest of this talk

- The Glasnost system design
 - Challenges
 - Design choices
- Glasnost deployment
- Conclusion



Challenges

1. Tests must be easy to use

2. Tests must be short

3. Tests must be accurate



Challenges

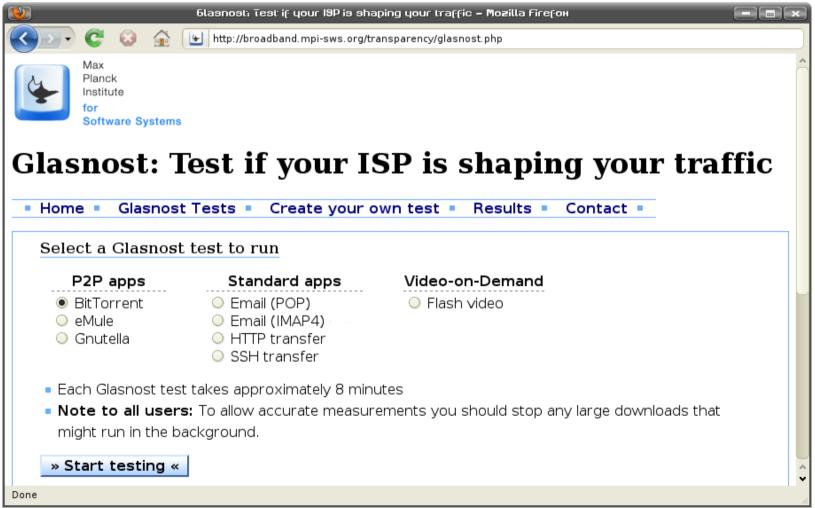
- 1. Tests must be easy to use
 - No complex software installation
 - Simple and intuitive interface
- 2. Tests must be short

3. Tests must be accurate



Glasnost from a user's perspective

Users can easily test their own broadband links



Glasnost from a user's perspective

Users can easily test their own broadband links



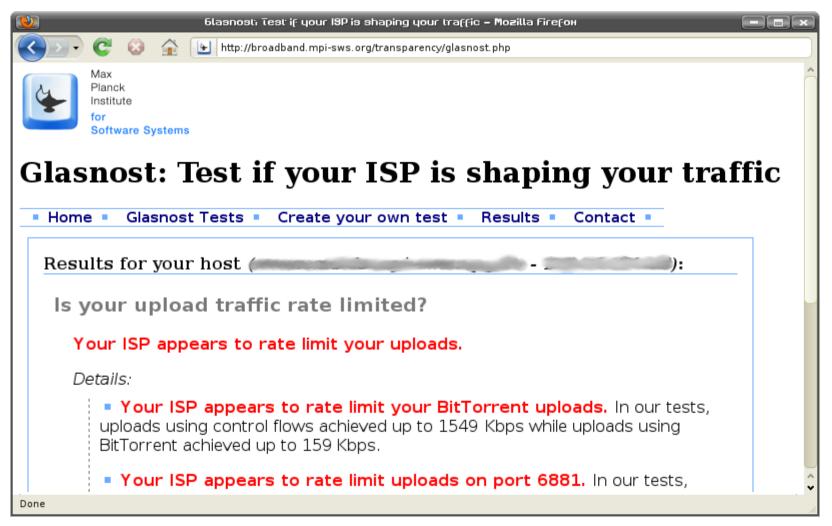
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Challenges

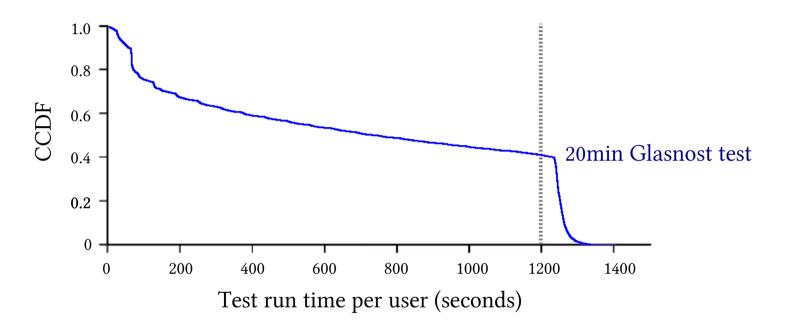
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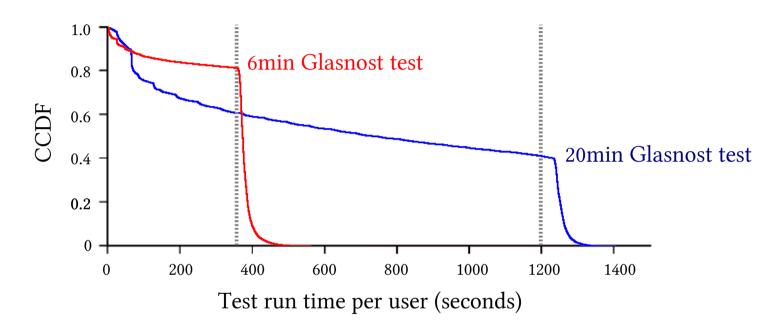
Users are impatient



- > 50% of users abort tests longer than 10 minutes
- Consequence: In Glasnost, we use shorter tests to avoid incomplete tests



Users are impatient



- > 50% of users abort tests longer than 10 minutes
- Consequence: In Glasnost, we use shorter tests to avoid incomplete tests
 - But, short tests decrease the amount of data we can collect



Challenges

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Glasnost tests must be accurate

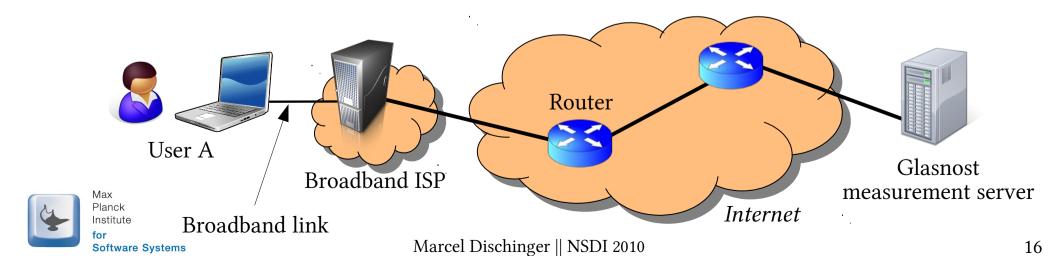
- Tests must be designed to avoid confounding factors
 - Heterogeneous hardware / software configurations
 - Differences in the natural traffic patterns of applications
 - Transient noise from background network traffic

Test data limited to a single user's access link



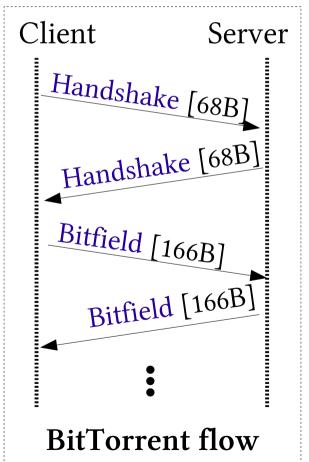
Glasnost test construction

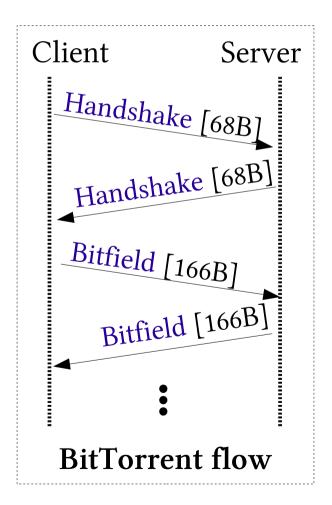
- We perform active measurements in a controlled fashion
 - 1. Glasnost sends a flow that emulates realistic application traffic
 - 2. Glasnost sends a second flow that varies the payload of the first flow, but keeps everything else the same
 - We check for differences in the performance of the two flows



Detecting BitTorrent traffic shaping

Glasnost compares the performance of a pair of flows

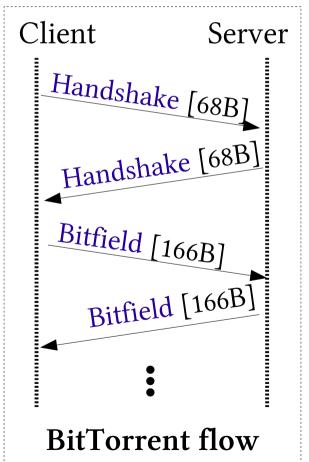


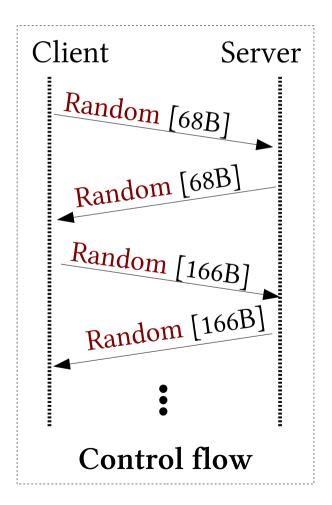




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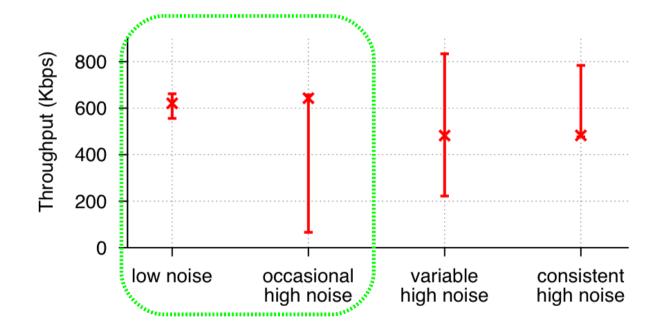


Identifying noisy tests

We repeat the flow pairs several times over a few minutes

Comparing throughputs of repeated flows reveals 4 noise

patterns

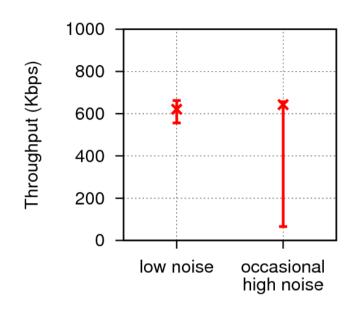


> 80% of all tests have low noise or occasional high noise



Detecting traffic shaping

 Compare the maximum throughput achieved by the 2 flow types



- Declare traffic shaping when difference is more than a threshold
 - High threshold: more false negatives and fewer false positives
 - Low threshold: fewer false negatives and more false positives



Outline

- The Glasnost system design
- Glasnost deployment
 - BitTorrent rate-limiting
- Conclusion



Glasnost deployment

- Glasnost currently runs on 20 servers on 9 sites world-wide
 - 3 servers at MPI-SWS, 17 servers hosted by contributors



- Glasnost is part of Measurement Lab
 - An open platform for Internet measurement tools for more transparency
 - Provides measurement server locations around the planet
 - Founded in collaboration with Google, PlanetLab, and other academic researchers



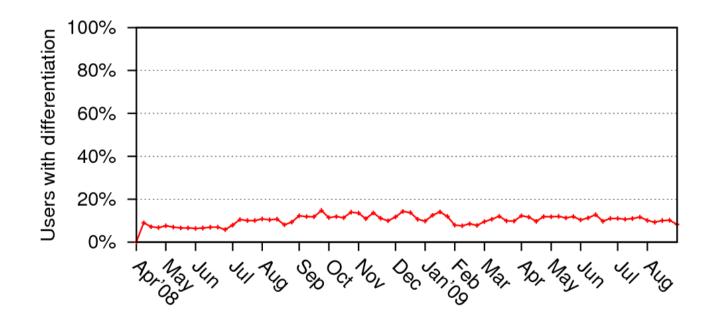
Results on BitTorrent rate-limiting

- How prevalent is BitTorrent rate-limiting?
- Which ISPs rate-limit BitTorrent traffic?
- Are all users of an ISP affected by rate-limiting?
- Do ISPs rate-limit only at peak hours?
- Is rate-limiting based on ports or application protocol messages?
- Do ISPs rate-limit downloads more often than uploads?



1. How prevalent is BitTorrent rate-limiting?

 Roughly 10% of our BitTorrent tests indicate rate-limiting over our 18 month deployment





2. Which ISPs' customers are affected?

- For Jan and Feb 2009 we analyzed measurements from 100,000 users for evidence of rate-limiting
- We found users of major ISPs world-wide to be affected by BitTorrent rate-limit

ISP	Tech.	Country
Bell Canada	DSL	Canada
BT	DSL	UK
City Telecom	FTTH	Hong Kong
Clearwire	WiMax	USA
Cogeco	Cable	Canada
Free	DSL	France
Kabel D	Cable	Germany
ONO	Cable	Spain
Rogers	Cable	Canada
Tiscali	DSL	UK
TM Net	DSL	Malaysia
TVCabo	Cable	Portugal
UPC	Cable	Netherlands



Other results

- Rate-limiting is more common in the upstream direction
- Rate-limiting is usually based on both packet content and ports
- Not all tests from traffic shaping ISPs suffer rate-limiting
 - Probably caused by selective deployment of traffic shaping
- Half of all rate-limiting ISPs do so only at peak hours
 - Confirms announcements by BT, Bell Canada, Kabel Deutschland
- More details in the paper



Constructing Glasnost tests for other applications

- ISPs' policies evolve over time
 - Target new applications, use different policies / shaping mechanisms
- Users are interested in testing for many different policies
- Initially, manual test construction
 - Required full understanding of the application protocol and protocol implementation
 - Laborious and error-prone task



Creating additional Glasnost tests

- Automatic test construction with trace-emulate
- To construct new tests, users need to
 - Capture a trace of application traffic
 - Feed it to our trace-emulate tool
 - Upload the resulting test configuration to Glasnost servers
- Trace-emulate extracts key features from input trace for replay



Summary

- Glasnost enables end users to detect traffic shaping
- Glasnost was used by more than 500,000 users world-wide
- Currently 8 tests, including BitTorrent and Flash video
 - Interface to create your own Glasnost tests
- First large-scale study on the prevalence of BitTorrent blocking and rate-limiting



Thank you!

• Questions?

Check out the Glasnost project at

http://broadband.mpi-sws.org/transparency/

