ECN with QUIC: Challenges in the Wild

Constantin Sander*, Ike Kunze*, Leo Blöcher*, Mike Kosek†, Klaus Wehrle*

*RWTH Aachen University *Technical University of Munich

> RIPE 87 MAT WG Meeting, November 28th 2023

ACM Internet Measurement Conference, Montréal, CA, October 26th-2023



https://www.comsys.rwth-aachen.de/











ECN: Mark packets instead of dropping them during congestion

Requires interaction on Network Layer (Routers) and Transport Layer (End Hosts)





• ECN: Mark packets instead of dropping them during congestion

Requires interaction on Network Layer (Routers) and Transport Layer (End Hosts)

• Network Layer: 2-bit ECT / ECN Capable Transport codepoints in IP Header

00: not-ECT, 10: ECT(0), 01: ECT(1), 11: Congestion Experienced / CE





• ECN: Mark packets instead of dropping them during congestion

Requires interaction on Network Layer (Routers) and Transport Layer (End Hosts)

• Network Layer: 2-bit ECT / ECN Capable Transport codepoints in IP Header

- 00: not-ECT, 10: ECT(0), 01: ECT(1), 11: Congestion Experienced / CE
- Transport Layer: mirror CE to sender to adjust sending rate







- Rising support since introduction
- Path impairments can hinder ECN





- Rising support since introduction
- Path impairments can hinder ECN
- QUIC stacks should support ECN
 - RFC MUST (opaque, erratum exists)
 - Codepoint counters + ECN Validation
 - Some stacks already support L4S





- Rising support since introduction
- Path impairments can hinder ECN
- QUIC stacks should support ECN
 - RFC MUST (opaque, erratum exists)
 - Codepoint counters + ECN Validation
 - Some stacks already support L4S
 - Lim et al.: low ECN on UDP port 443





- Rising support since introduction
- Path impairments can hinder ECN
- QUIC stacks should support ECN
 - RFC MUST (opaque, erratum exists)
 - Codepoint counters + ECN Validation
 - Some stacks already support L4S
 - Lim et al.: low ECN on UDP port 443



\rightarrow New stacks + validation + hints for low use: Can ECN be used with QUIC?



- Rising support since introduction
- Path impairments can hinder ECN
- QUIC stacks should support ECN
 - RFC MUST (opaque, erratum exists)
 - Codepoint counters + ECN Validation
 - Some stacks already support L4S
 - Lim et al.: low ECN on UDP port 443



\rightarrow New stacks + validation + hints for low use: Can ECN be used with QUIC?

 \rightarrow Are stacks mirroring ECN? \rightarrow Why not? \rightarrow Does ECN Validation always pass?



• Visit websites via HTTP/3 / QUIC and log ECN counters (from Germany in CW15)

Alexa / Tranco / Umbrella / Majestic

.com / .net / .org



• Visit websites via HTTP/3 / QUIC and log ECN counters (from Germany in CW15)



Given that mirroring should be mandatory: Low support



Visible QUIC ECN Support

• Visit websites via HTTP/3 / QUIC and log ECN counters (from Germany in CW15)



- Given that mirroring should be mandatory: Low support
- Higher support among hosts than among domains on relative scale
 - Potential hint at content centralization and content provider stacks not supporting ECN



• Visit websites via HTTP/3 / QUIC and log ECN counters (from Germany in CW15)



- Given that mirroring should be mandatory: Low support
- Higher support among hosts than among domains on relative scale
 - Potential hint at content centralization and content provider stacks not supporting ECN
- Mainly LiteSpeed HTTP/3 server, Amazon Cloudfront and tests by Google mirror ECN

COM

SYS





Tracebox tracing for missing ECN (similar to related work)

- No visible ECN clearing for 97.5% of domains
 - ▶ 2% visible clearing, 0.5% not traced due to sampling





Tracebox tracing for missing ECN (similar to related work)

- No visible ECN clearing for 97.5% of domains
 - 2% visible clearing, 0.5% not traced due to sampling
- Single Tier 1 ISP impacts 98.6% of affected domains
 - Affects smaller hosters, especially after route changes in December 2022



Tracebox tracing for missing ECN (similar to related work)

- No visible ECN clearing for 97.5% of domains
 - 2% visible clearing, 0.5% not traced due to sampling
- Single Tier 1 ISP impacts 98.6% of affected domains
 - Affects smaller hosters, especially after route changes in December 2022
- Missing support by content providers not due to clearing
 - Support ECN via TCP, QUIC stacks or undiscovered middleboxes ignore ECN



CON

SYS

• QUIC requires ECN validation to use ECN





ECN Validation Challenges

• QUIC requires ECN validation to use ECN

- Checks for the first packets whether
 - Timeouts occur with ECN
 - Wrong codepoints
 - Missing / undercounted codepoints





ECN Validation Challenges

• QUIC requires ECN validation to use ECN

- Checks for the first packets whether
 - Timeouts occur with ECN
 - Wrong codepoints
 - Missing / undercounted codepoints



0.2% of com/net/org pass validation <> 96% of mirroring domains fail due to



ECN Validation Challenges

• QUIC requires ECN validation to use ECN

- Checks for the first packets whether
 - Timeouts occur with ECN
 - Wrong codepoints
 - Missing / undercounted codepoints



• 0.2% of com/net/org pass validation \Leftrightarrow 96% of mirroring domains fail due to

- Undercounting
 - Google AS
 - Related work suspects DCTCP
 - LiteSpeed Server
 - Packetno. switch can disable ECN

- Re-marking
 - Again network elements of Tier 1 ISP
 - Also rewriting of codepoints
 - Again Google's AS
 - Potentially again DCTCP usage



• ECN with QUIC challenged due to multiple effects



• ECN with QUIC challenged due to multiple effects

- 1. Several QUIC stacks do not mirror ECN
- 2. Some network elements clear signals
- 3. Often ECN validation fails (stack + network impairments)



• ECN with QUIC challenged due to multiple effects

- 1. Several QUIC stacks do not mirror ECN
- 2. Some network elements clear signals
- 3. Often ECN validation fails (stack + network impairments)
- Usage also limited on global scale and for IPv6 (see paper)





• ECN with QUIC challenged due to multiple effects

- 1. Several QUIC stacks do not mirror ECN
- 2. Some network elements clear signals
- 3. Often ECN validation fails (stack + network impairments)
- Usage also limited on global scale and for IPv6 (see paper)



Findings also present challenges for novel ECN mechanisms such as L4S

► ECT(0) \rightarrow ECT(1) re-marking detrimental for L4S and traditional traffic on L4S routers



• ECN with QUIC challenged due to multiple effects

- 1. Several QUIC stacks do not mirror ECN
- 2. Some network elements clear signals
- 3. Often ECN validation fails (stack + network impairments)
- Usage also limited on global scale and for IPv6 (see paper)



CON

SYS

Findings also present challenges for novel ECN mechanisms such as L4S

- ► ECT(0) \rightarrow ECT(1) re-marking detrimental for L4S and traditional traffic on L4S routers
- Trend is probable to be increasing, changes over time visible (see paper)
 - RFC Erratum may trigger rework of stacks, will probably not trigger 100% support
 - Open ticket with stack vendor and ISP debugs router ECN issues