TCP Segment Caching

draft-sarolahti-irtf-catcp-00.txt

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Content- and Cache Aware TCP

• Enables TCP segment caching and replication in network
  – Cachable segments are supplied with a content label
  – Common data shared between different connections
  – Cache can send segments on behalf of the sender
• Only sender TCP modifications needed
  – Works with standard TCP receiver
• Application specifies content label
  – Small API extension needed
• Example use cases
  – TCP-based media to multiple simultaneous receivers
  – Mitigating server load on sudden flash crowds
## Content Label Option

- **“Content Label” option in TCP data segments**
  - Identifies the piece of content included with segment
  - Content object may be larger than TCP segment, therefore offset needed

- **“Content Request” in TCP acknowledgments**
  - To request data from cache
  - CS: number of segments that can be sent
  - TCP sequence: to be used in TCP header of cached data

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<tr>
<td>Content Label (8 bytes)</td>
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<td>Offset</td>
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<tr>
<th>Kind</th>
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<td>Content Label (8 bytes)</td>
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<td>Next Offset</td>
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<td>TCP Sequence</td>
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Protocol Operation

• 1) TCP sender adds Content Label option to cachable segments
   – Same connection can have non-labeled segments, and different content labels

• 2) Segment cache can store segments with content label option
   – Cache lookups happen based on label and offset
   – No per-flow state needed
Protocol Operation

- 3) Receiver acknowledges segments normally
  - No CA-TCP support needed

- 4) Controller adds Content Request option to ACKs
  - Per-flow state for each connection
  - Can be co-located with cache or with receiver
Protocol Operation

5) Cache can send segments based on Content Request option
   - Increases Next Offset
   - Decreases CS

6) Acknowledgments flow back to the sender
   - Sender does not send data if CS==0
   - Updates SND.NXT based on “Next Offset” field
Experimentation

- TCP modifications implemented in Linux kernel
- Two cache implementations
  - Stand-alone bridge
  - Click router module
- Tests with
  - Amazon EC2 servers in different continents
  - Ns-3 simulations with NSC
  - HTTP and BitTorrent traffic
Notes and Issues

• Multiple control loops
  – Faster round-trip between cache and receiver
  – Synchronization: later flows catch up the first flow that feeds caches
• Congestion control for cached segments
  – Is simple congestion avoidance enough?
• Inconsistent segmentation may hamper cachability
  – Can be controlled (to some extent) at sender side
  – Not much can be done with re-segmenting middleboxes
• Security: attacker could send false content labels
  – Integrity checking would be needed
• Acknowledgments for unsent segments may confuse some middleboxes
• Contention of the available TCP option space
Planned Next Steps

• Improve the draft
  – In future: publish as Experimental RFC

• More experimentations
  – More diverse environments, different applications
  – Collaboration is welcome