

# **SOCKS Protocol Version 6**

draft-olteanu-intarea-socks-6-00

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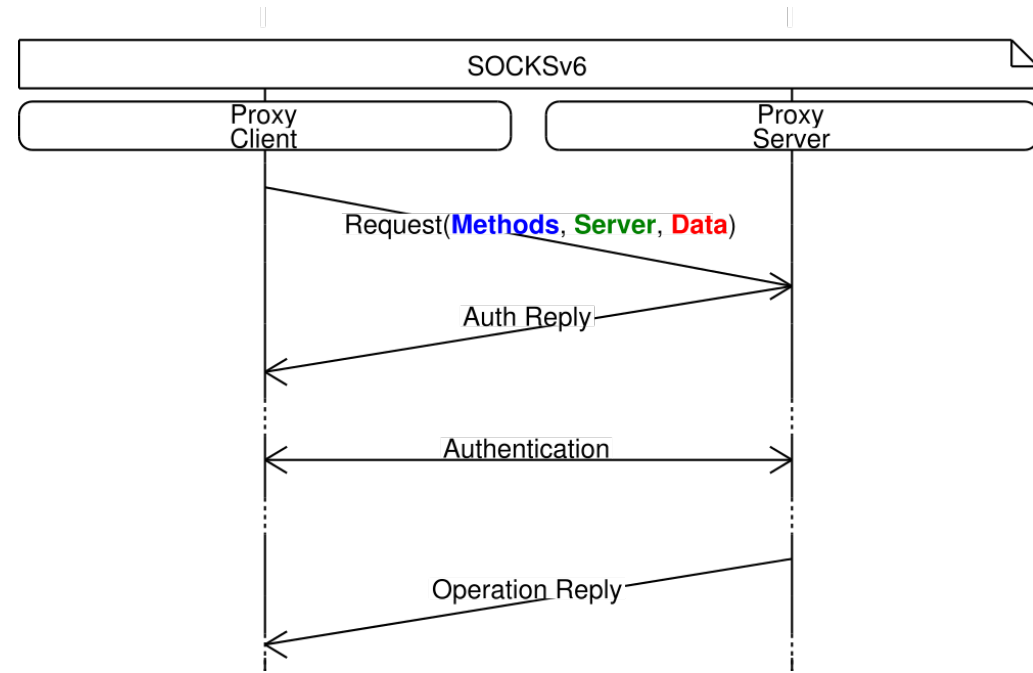
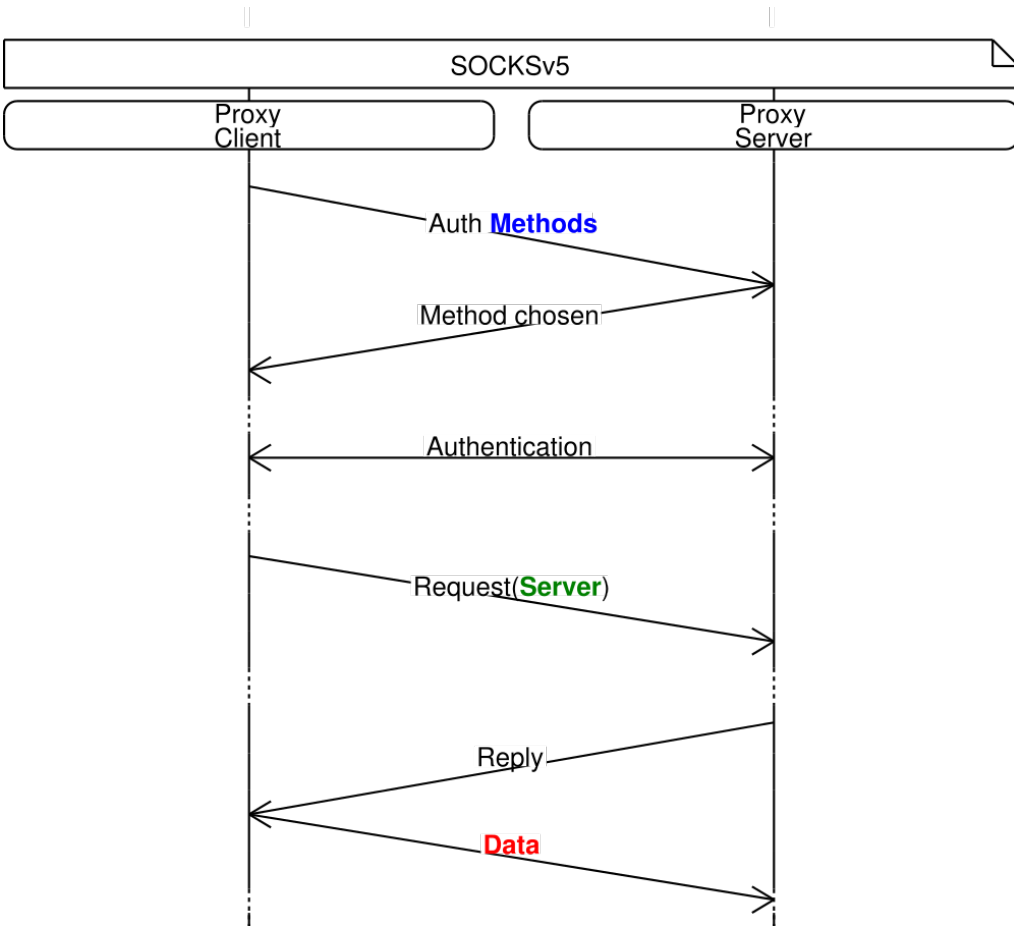
# Motivation

- SOCKSv5 makes liberal use of round trips
  - Authentication method negotiation
  - Authentication
  - Remote connection establishment
- 0-RTT authentication possible after pre-negotiation
- Hot use case: “Bond” 3G/4G/LTE and WiFi using MPTCP
  - Little to no MPTCP support on the server side
  - Use proxy to convert to regular TCP
  - Mobile networks have high latency

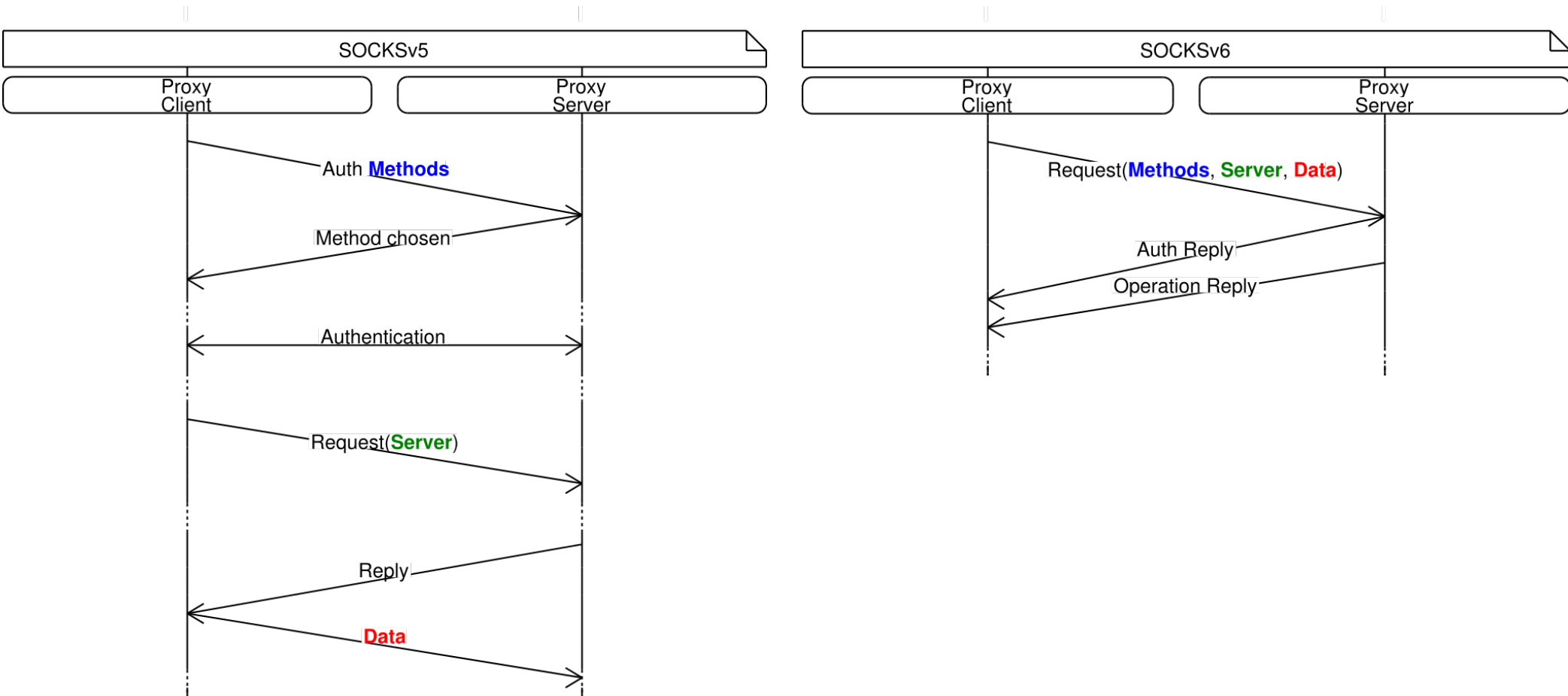
# Improvements over v5

- Client sends as much information as possible upfront
  - Optimistic, doesn't wait for authentication to conclude
  - Method advertisement, server address, some application data
- Client can specify if it wants TFO on the proxy-server leg
- Extensible: TCP-like options
- 0-RTT authentication support via options

# SOCKSv5 vs. SOCKSv6 [1/2]



# SOCKSv5 vs. SOCKSv6 [2/2]



- Can include authentication data in the request on subsequent connections

# SOCKSv6 Request

Version	Number of Methods	Methods	Command Code	TFO	Address Type	Address	Port	
Major	Minor	Methods			Type			
1	1	1	Variable	1	1	1	Variable	2
Number of Options	Options	Initial Data Size	Initial Data					
1	Variable	2	Variable					

- Includes auth. method advertisement
- Includes initial data
- Options in TLV format
  - May include authentication data

# SOCKSv6 Authentication Reply

Version		Type	Method	Number of	Options
Major	Minor			Options	
1	1	1	1	1	Variable

- Informs client whether more authentication is needed or not
  - If 0-RTT authentication failed: selects which authentication method to use
  - If 0-RTT authentication succeeded: informs client which method was used

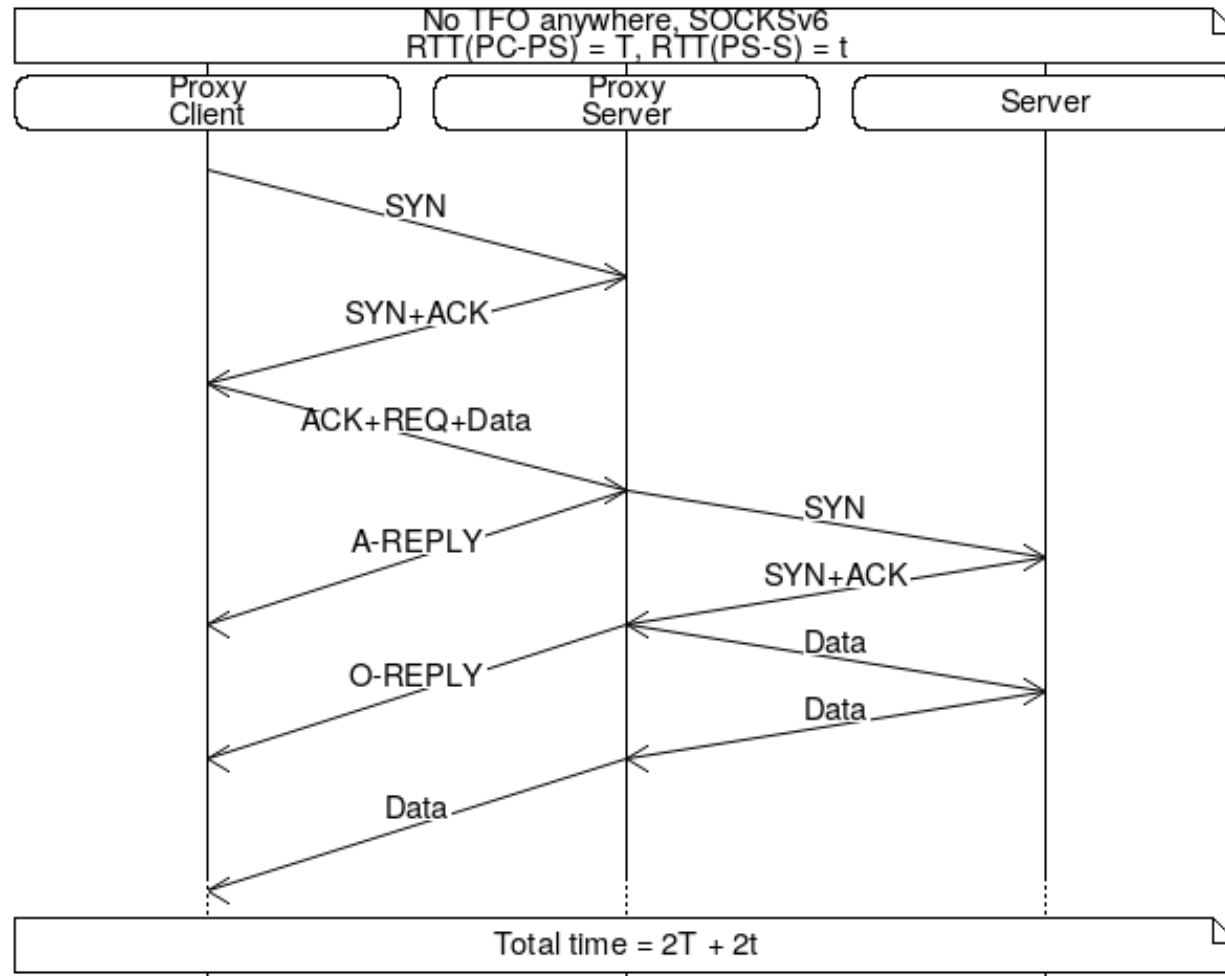
# SOCKSv6 Operation Reply

Version		Reply	Address	Bind	Bind
Major	Minor	Code	Type	Address	Port
1	1	1	1	Variable	2
Number of Options		Options	Initial Data	Offset	
1	Variable		2		

- Reply code indicates whether the connection was successful or not (and why: RST, timeout, etc.)
- Initial data offset lets the proxy avoid buffering data while the client authenticates

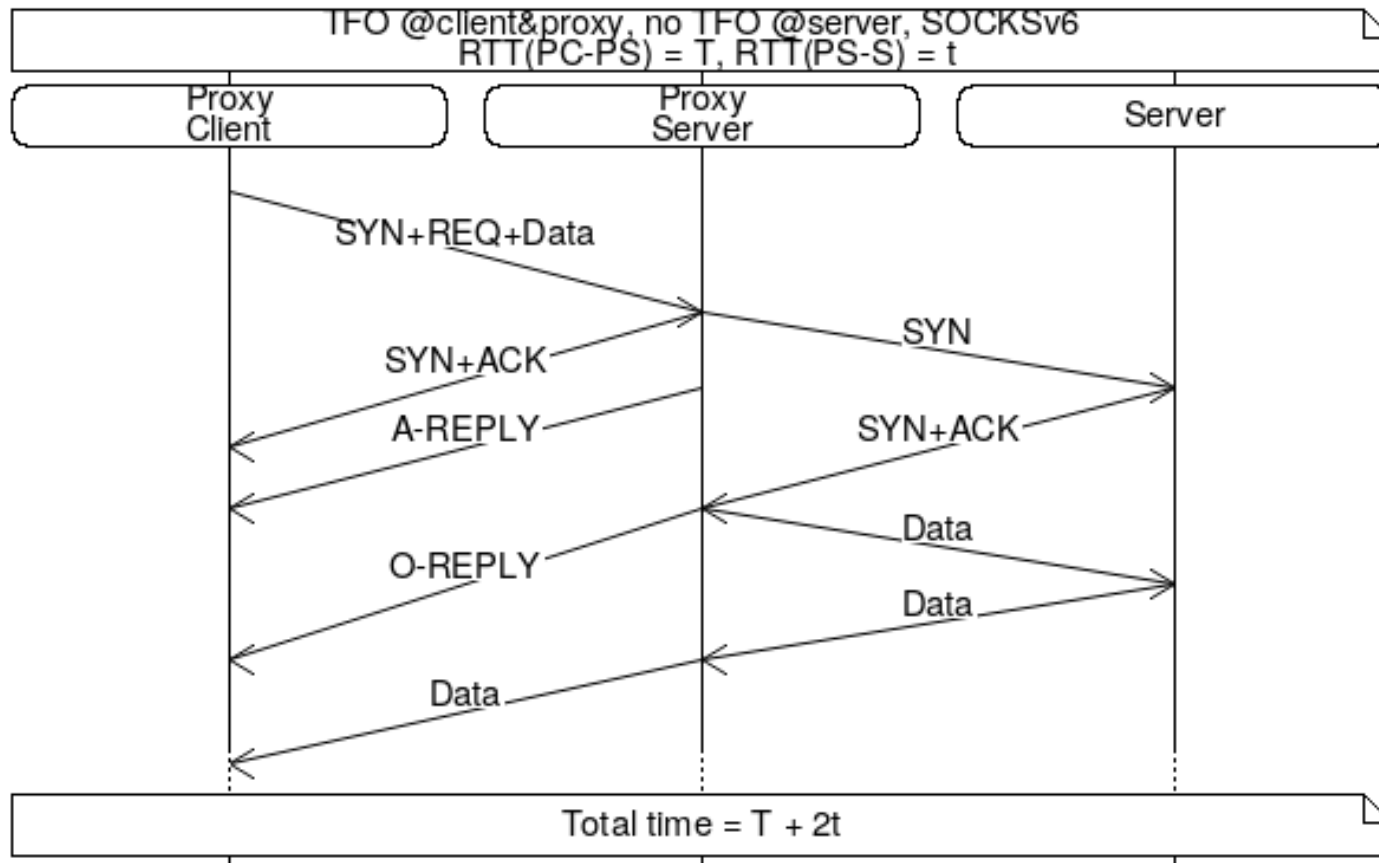


# SOCKSv6 in action: no TFO anywhere



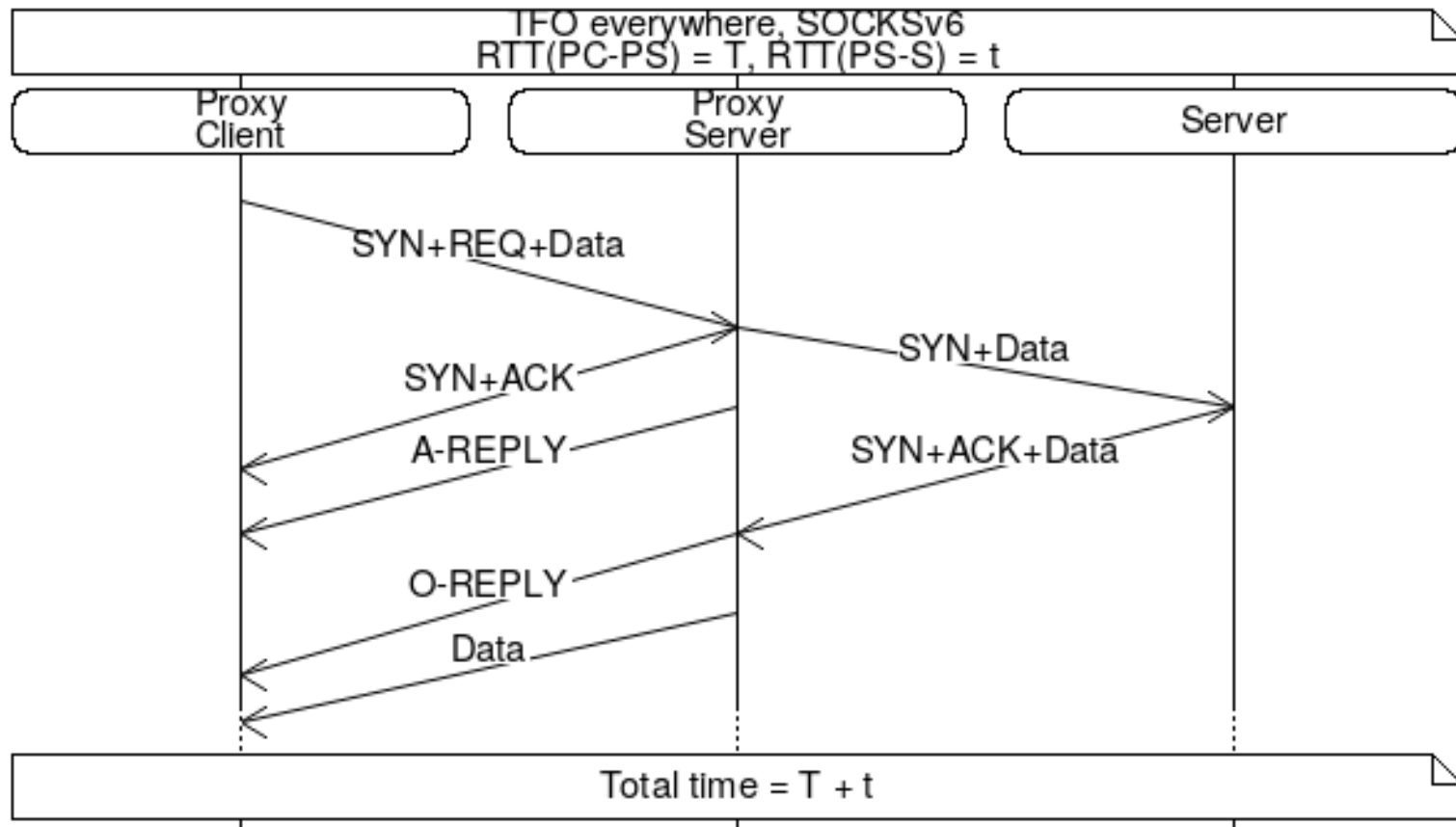
- Data reply in 2 RTTs
  - No worse than vanilla TCP

# SOCKSv6 in action: TFO on proxy-client leg



- Data reply in 1 end-to-end RTT + 1 proxy-to-server RTT
  - **Negative overhead:** We save 1 client-to-proxy RTT, assuming the proxy is on path
  - Highly advantageous for mobile networks, where layer 2 has high delay

# SOCKSv6 in action: TFO everywhere



- Data reply in 1 RTT
  - Same as when contacting the server directly

# Implementation

- Early prototype (some differences from draft)
  - Message library: <https://github.com/45G/socks105>
  - Proxifier + proxy:  
<https://github.com/45G/shadowsocks-libev>