

SOCKS Protocol Version 6

draft-olteanu-intarea-socks-6-00

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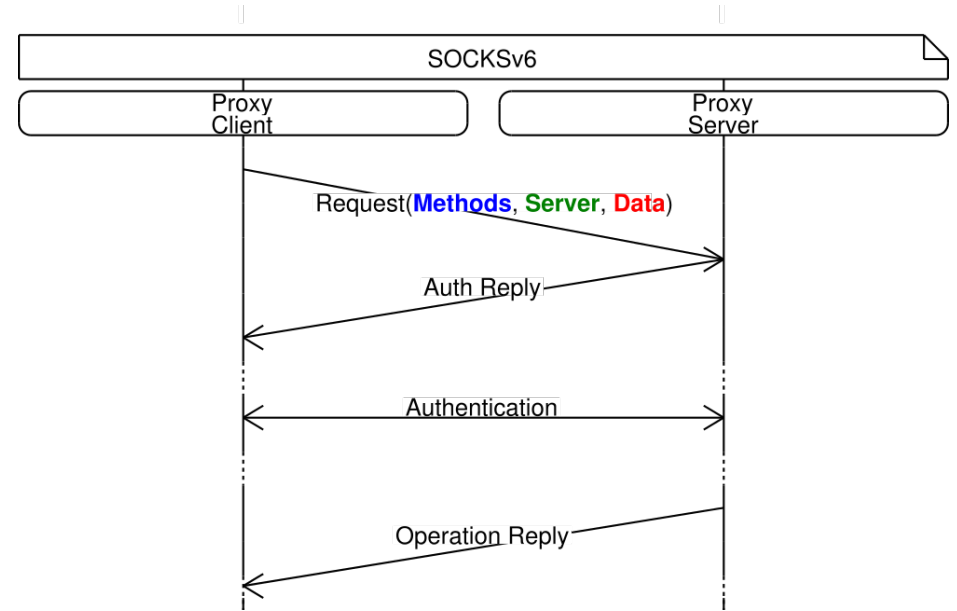
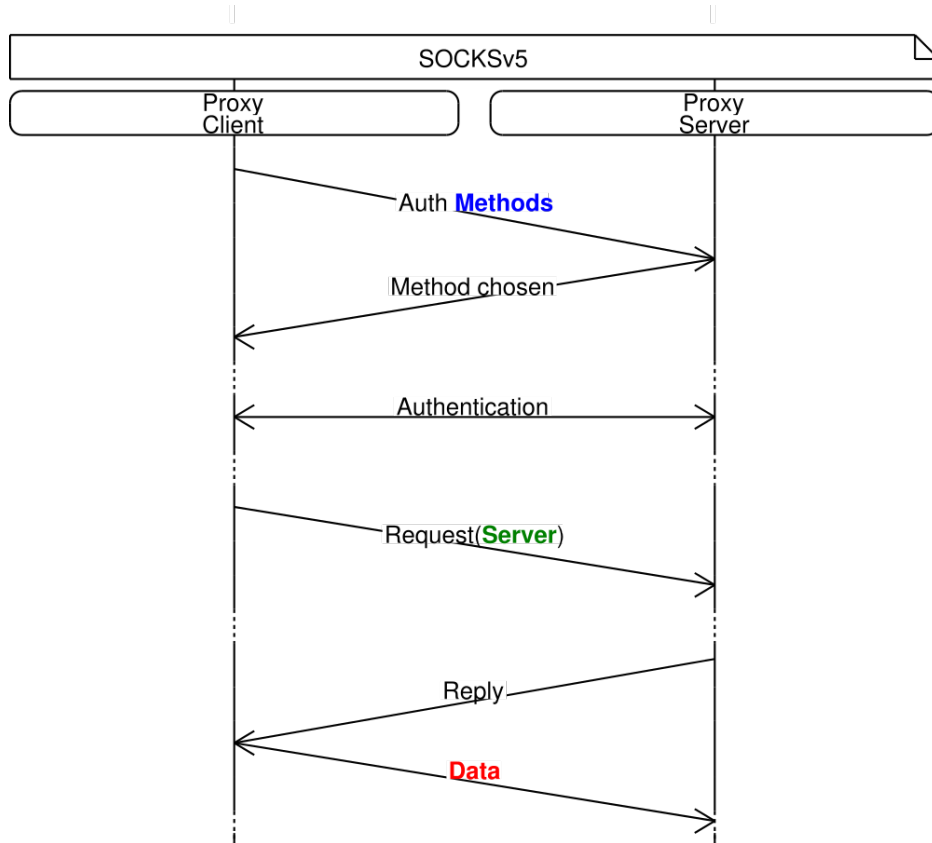
Motivation

- 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

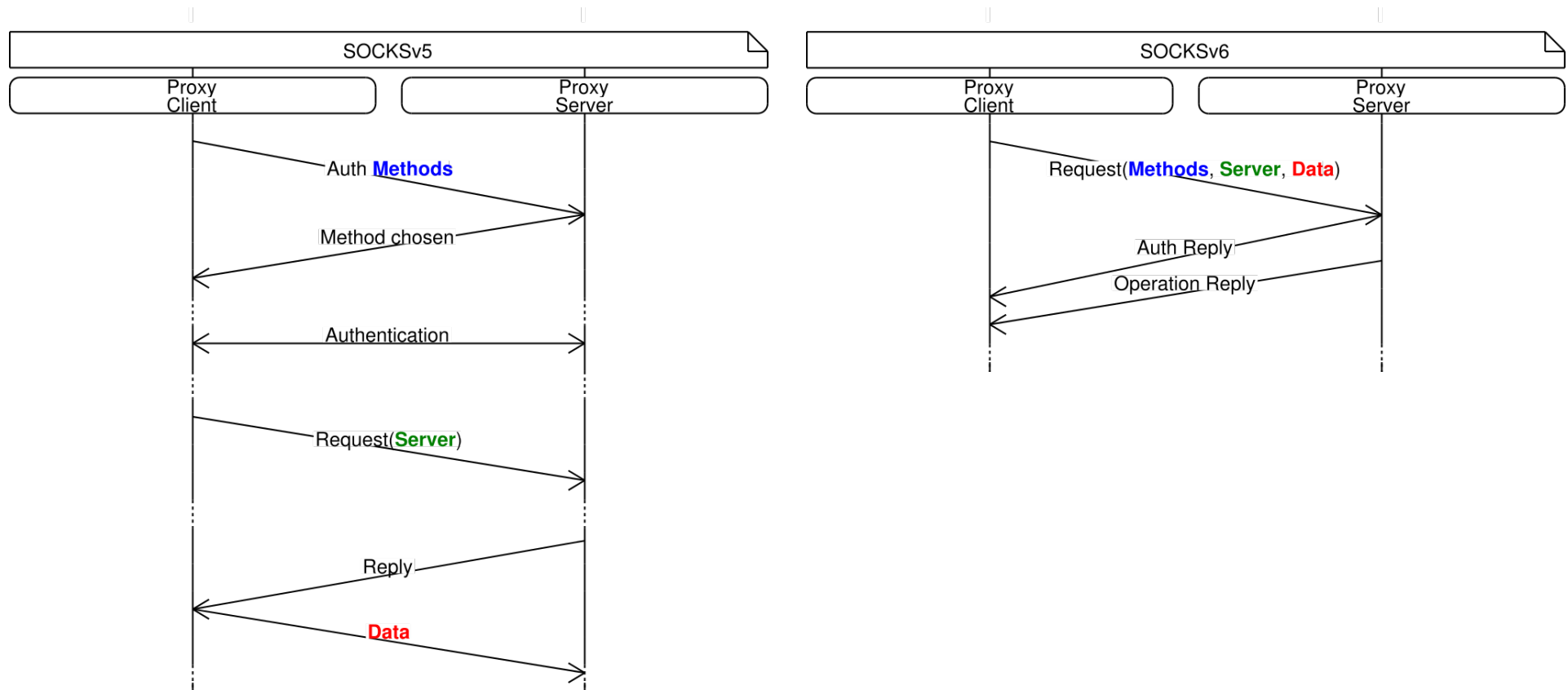
Improvements over v5

- 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

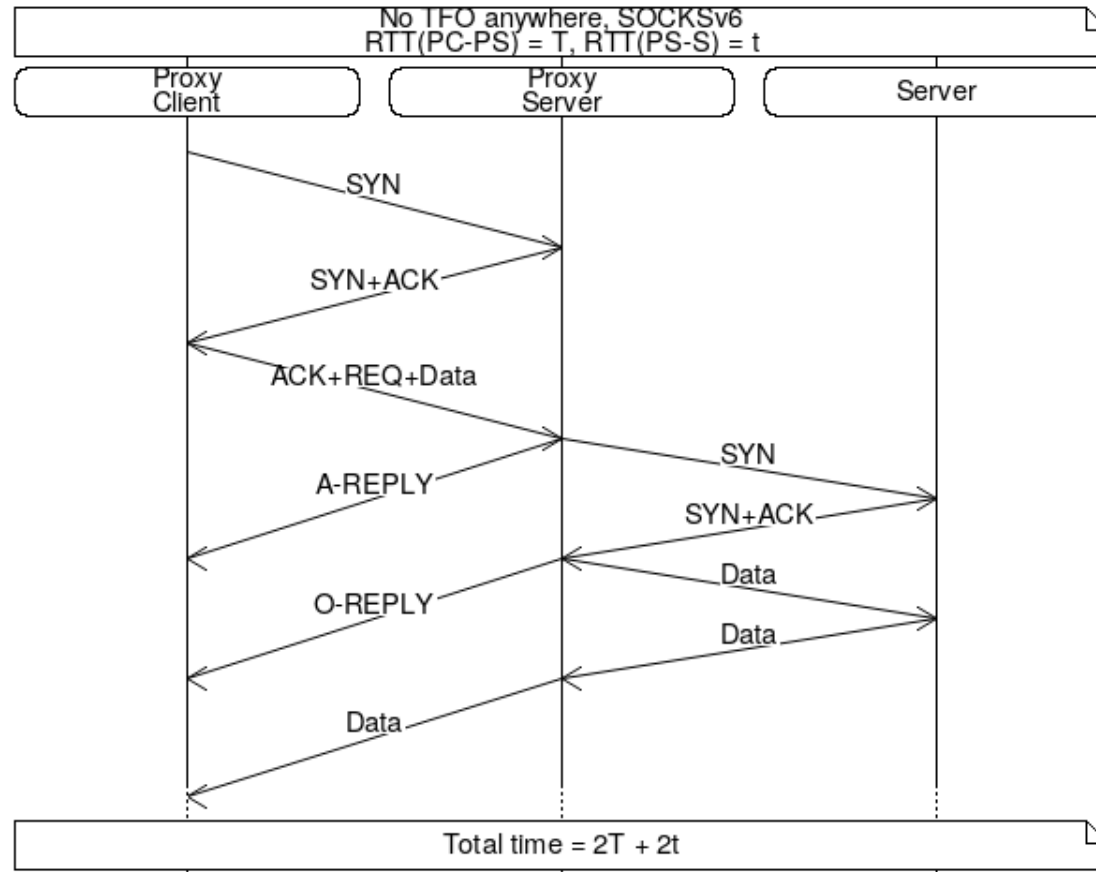
- Informs client whether more authentication is needed or not
 - If 0-RTT authentication failed: selects which authentication method to use
 - If 0-RTT authentication succeeded: informs client which method was used

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		

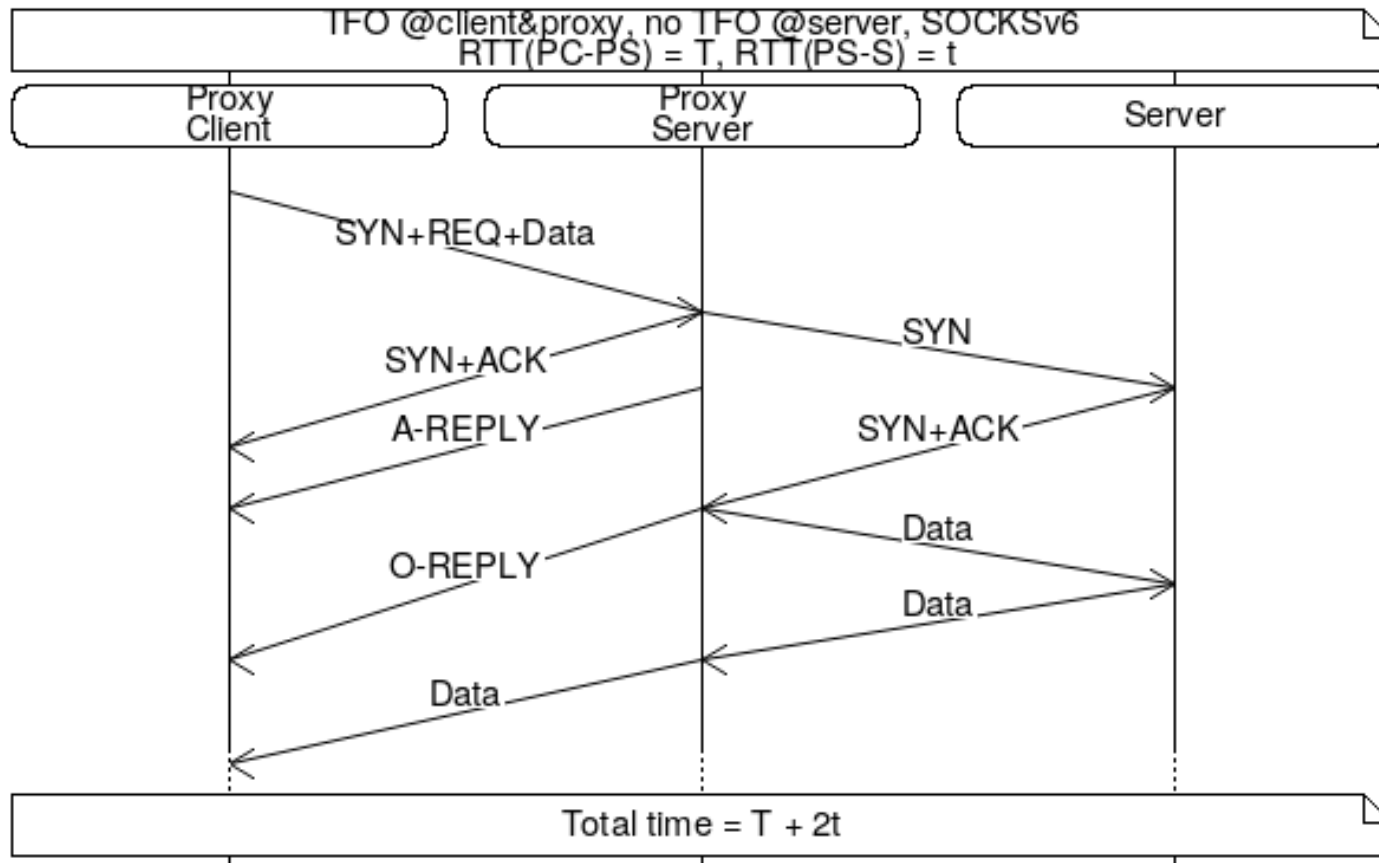
- Reply code indicates whether the connection was successful or not (and why: RST, timeout, etc.)
- Initial data offset lets the proxy avoid buffering data while the client authenticates

SOCKSv6 in action: no TFO anywhere



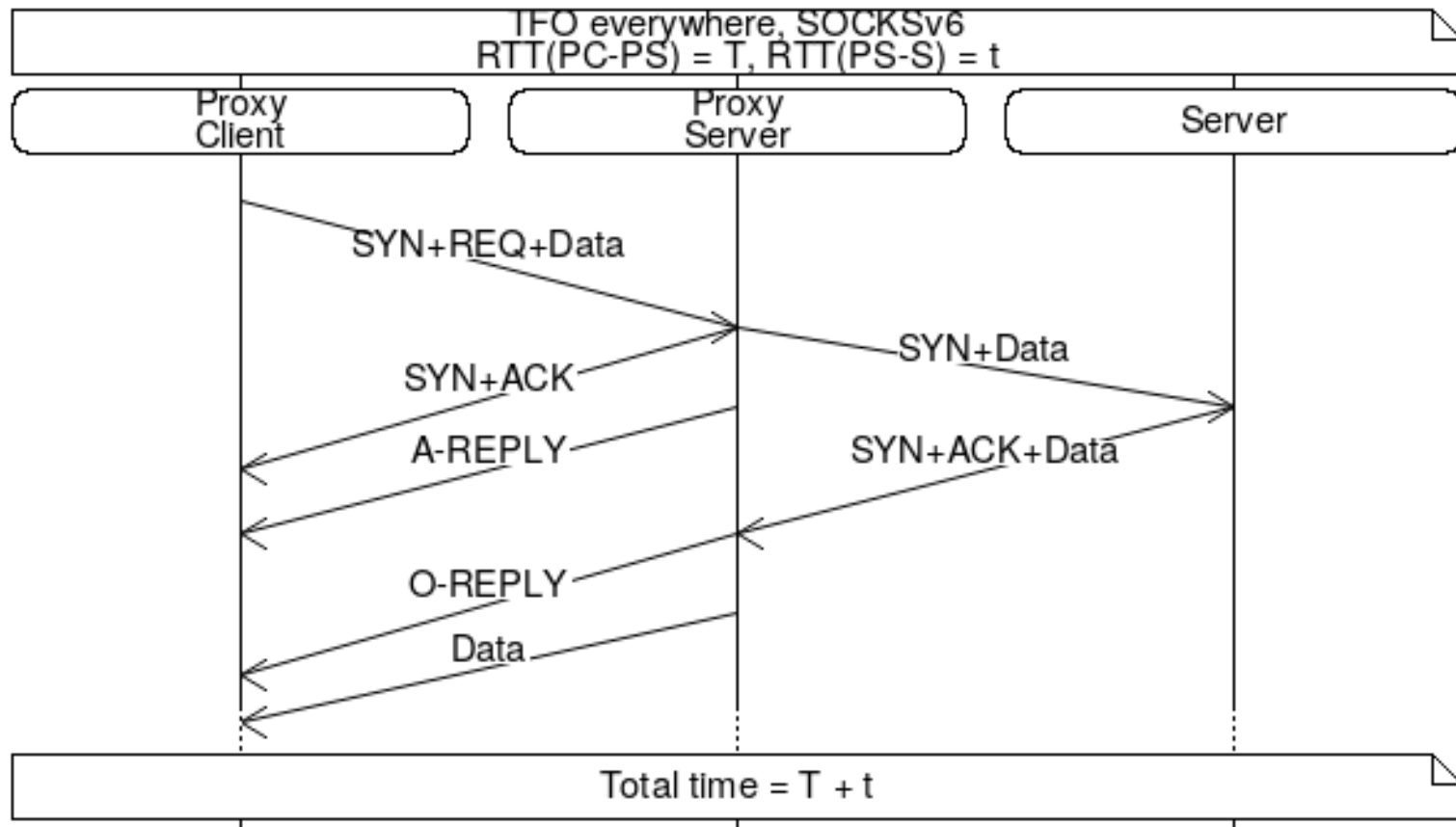
- Data reply in 2 RTTs
 - No worse than vanilla TCP

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

Multiple proxies

- Can run SOCKS over SOCKS (can be stacked indefinitely)
 - Client is responsible for authenticating with each proxy
 - Data reply in 2 RTTs w/o any TFO, 1 RTT with TFO on all legs
- ...or just configure the first proxy to go via a second proxy

Implementation

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

Comparison to MPTCP-PM and 0-RTT TCP converters

- draft-boucadair-mptcp-plain-mode-10
- draft-bonaventure-mptcp-converters-00

- Similarity: No control data aside from initial exchange
- Different starting point: purely layer 5 protocol
 - All signaling is done using TCP data
 - TFO/SYN data not required, but highly beneficial
 - Middlebox doesn't kill TCP => middlebox doesn't kill SOCKS