

Efficient Transport of VoIP Firewall Control Signaling

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Outline

- Motivation
- Overview of problems with SIP and firewalls
- Introduction to IETF MIDCOM/SIMCO
- Overview of SCTP
- "SIMCO over SCTP"
- Testbed and measurement results
- Conclusions and future work

Motivation

Next Generation Networks

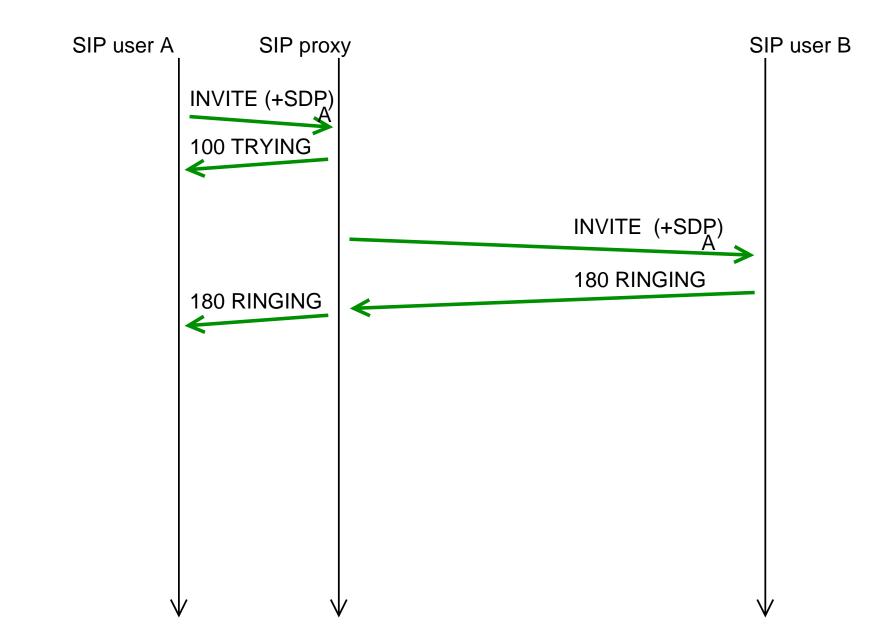
- Carrier operated VoIP networks (SIP, RTP)
- Multi-operator scenarios
- Requirements
 - Protection against denial-of-service attacks and VoIP spam
 - Accountability
- No full end-to-end connectivity on IP layer,
 Signaling and media path secured by firewalls,

Firewalls

- "A firewall is a system or group of systems that enforces an access control policy between two networks."
- Realization by packet filter and/or proxies
- Firewalls in media path have to interact with session signaling

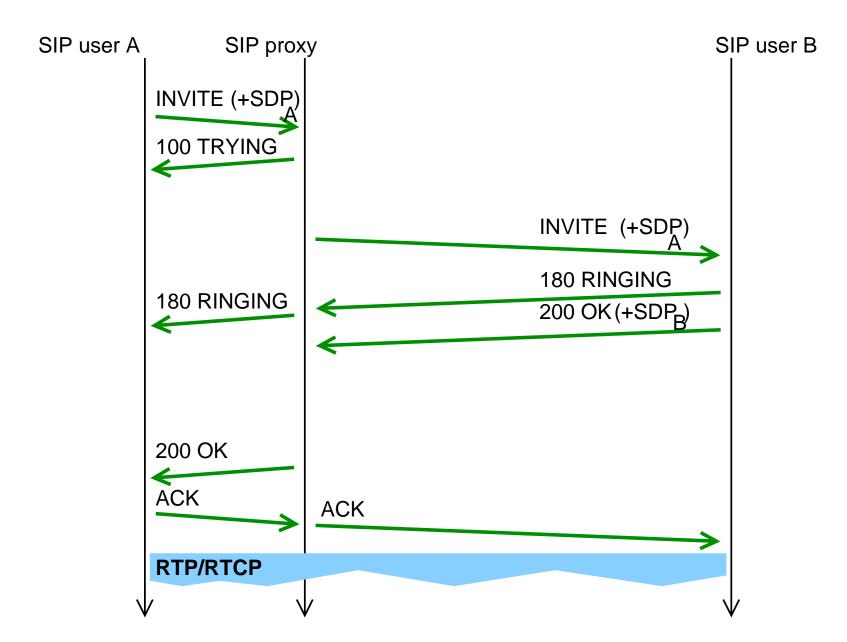
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SIP/RTP: basic call flow



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SIP/RTP: basic call flow



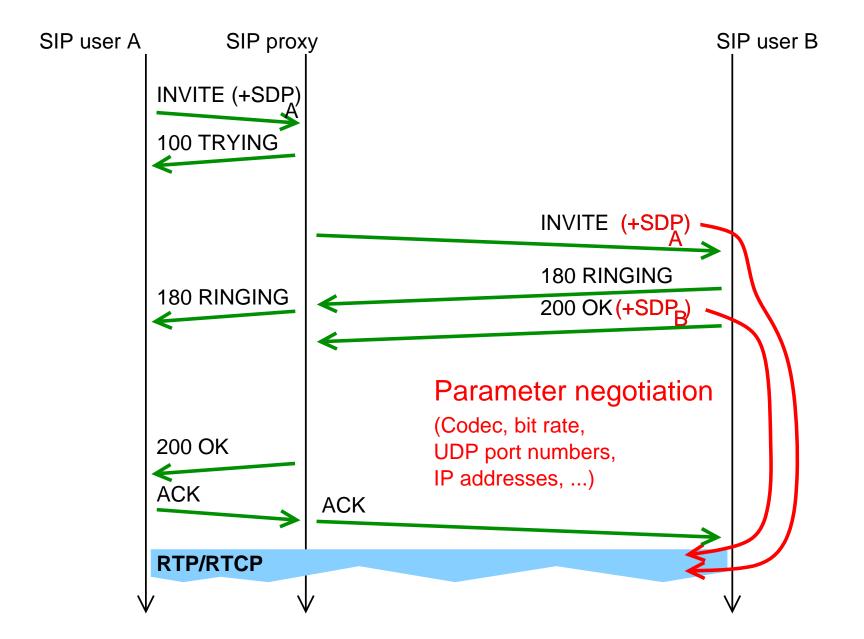
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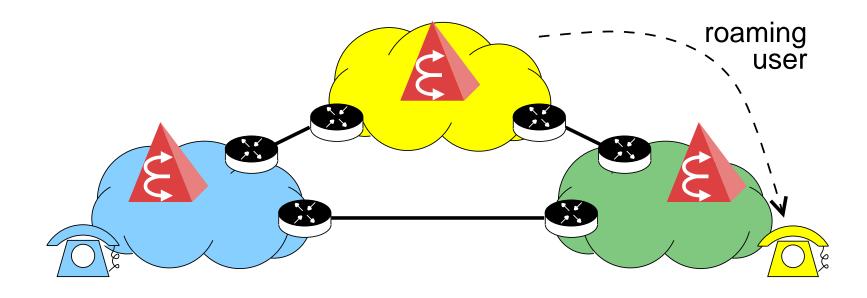


SIP/RTP: dyn. cross-layer parameter negotiation



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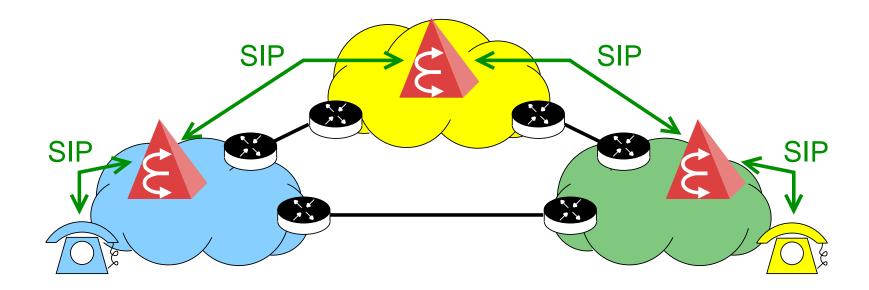




- Clouds: IP based Operator Networks (e.g., NGN)
- Network interconnection based on bilateral agreements, protected by means of firewalls

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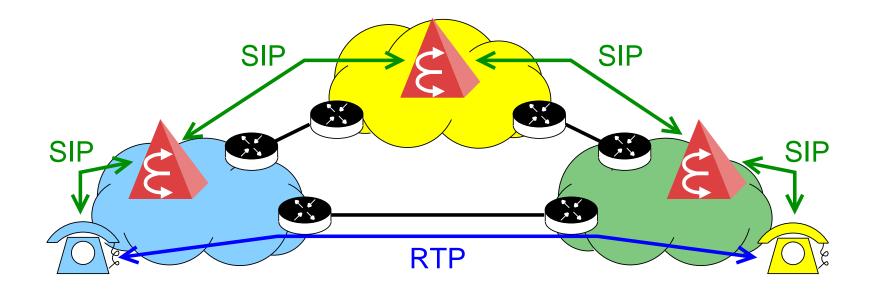


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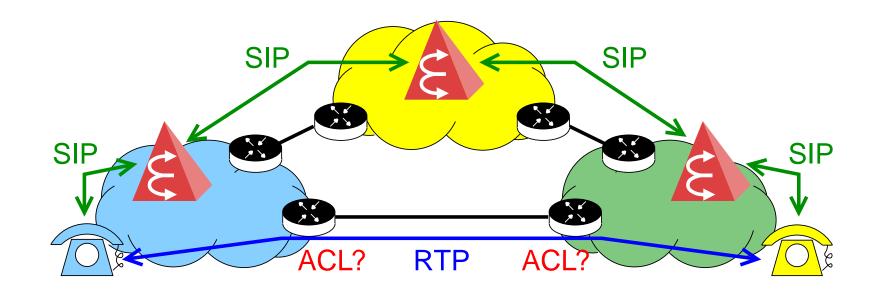


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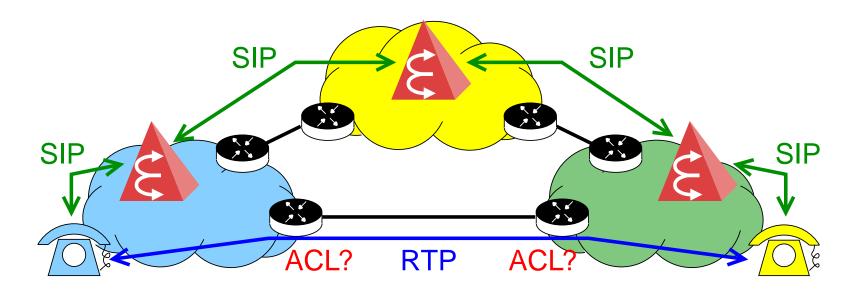




- Signaling messages negoitate parameters for media streams
- Signaling messages may travel on different path through network than media streams do
- SIP/RTP firewall traversal problem

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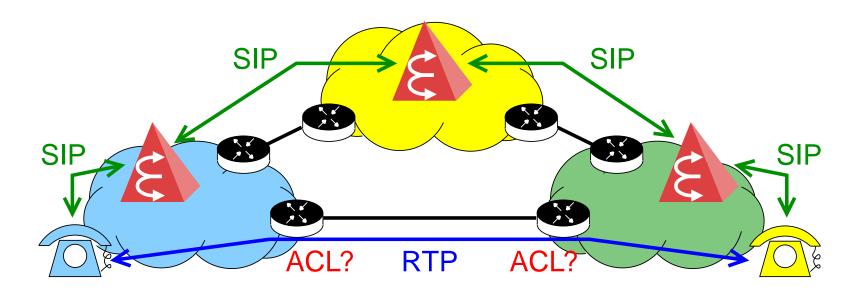


SIP/RTP firewall traversal problem - solution approaches

- Remove firewall
- Static, permissive firewall configuration
- (HTTP) tunnel through firewall
- ➡ Secure?

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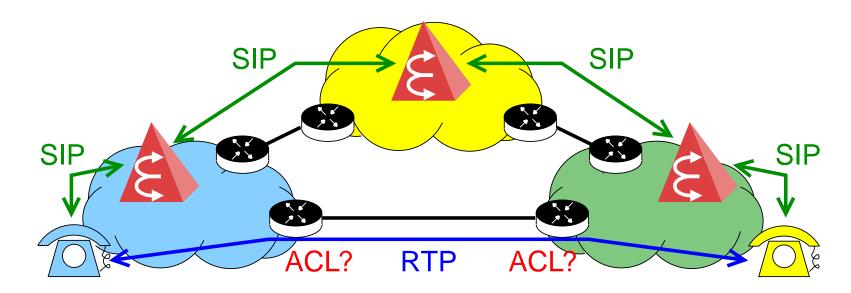




SIP/RTP firewall traversal problem - solution approaches (cont.)

- SIP decoder in packet filter (e.g., Linux Netfilter "Protocol Helper")
 - ➡ Implementation difficult
 - ➡ Problem if signaling and media on different path
- Application Layer Gateways (e.g., "Session Border Controller")
 - ➡ Media will be forced to signaling path ➡ Efficiency? Latency?
 - ➡ Call state at network edge



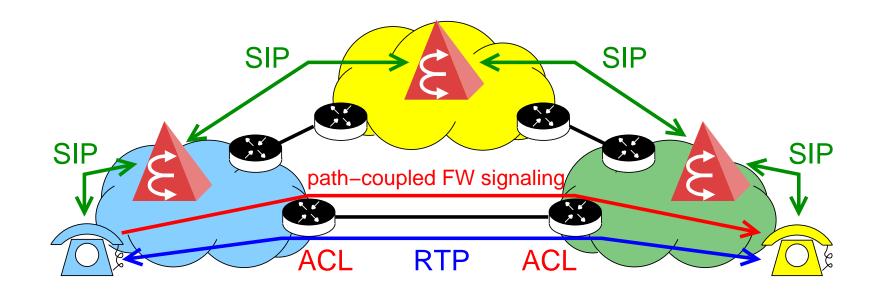


SIP/RTP firewall traversal problem - solution approaches (cont.)

- Use "firewall control protocol" for dynamic opening of "pinholes" in packet filter for media streams during call duration.
 - Remote control of packet filter by means of signaling protocol
 - ► Where/Who is controlling entity? How to send signaling messages?
 - Path-coupled firewall signaling
 - Path-decoupled firewall signaling

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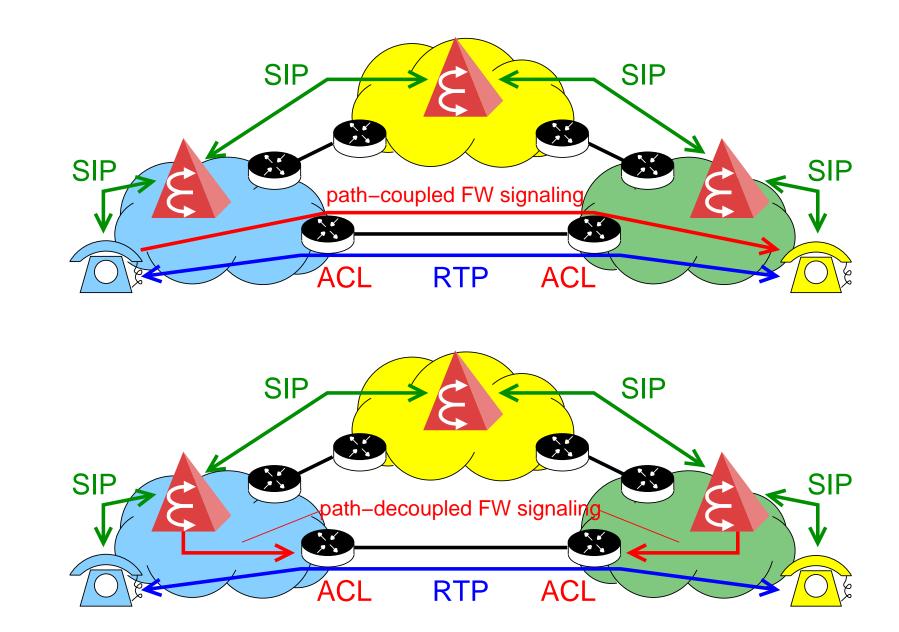
Examples for path-coupled firewall signaling:

- RSVP
- IETF NSIS (Next Steps In Signaling) NAT/FW NSLP

Signaling messages will be sent along the (future) media path

- ➡ No problem to find all firewalls on the path
- ► **Problem:** secure and efficient (!) authorization of signaling messages

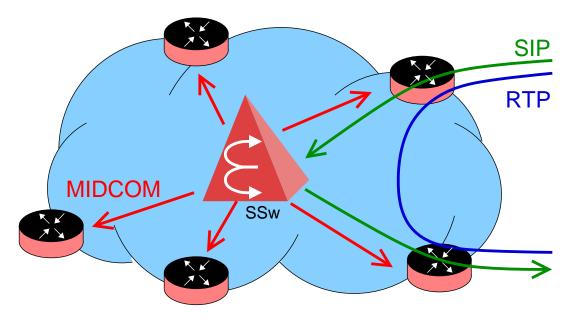




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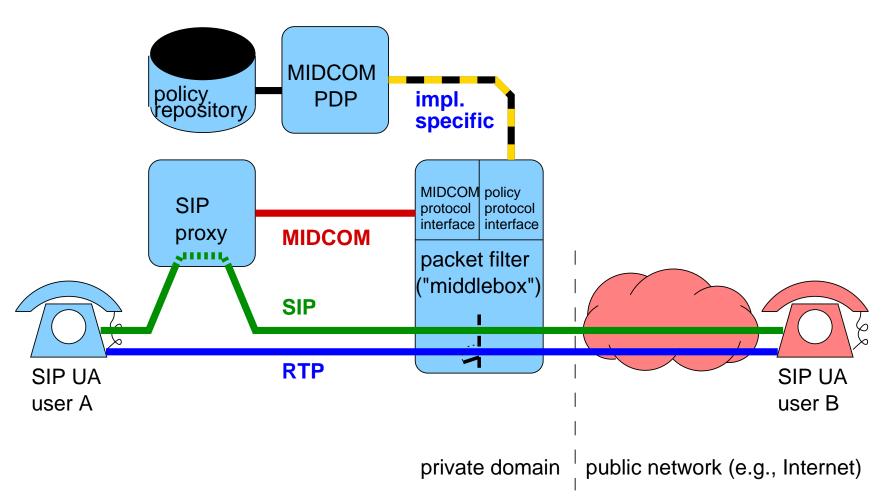


Examples for path-decoupled firewall signaling:

- UPnP (home and small office LANs only)
- IETF MIDCOM

Signaling messages will be sent from (centralized) softswitch (SSw)

- → **Problem:** how to find firewalls on media path facing dynamic routing?



- IETF MIDCOM is a framework architecture + protocol semantics
- Can be implemented using several protocols: SNMP, MEGACO, COPS, DIAMETER, SIMCO (Simple Middlebox Configuration) Protocol, ...

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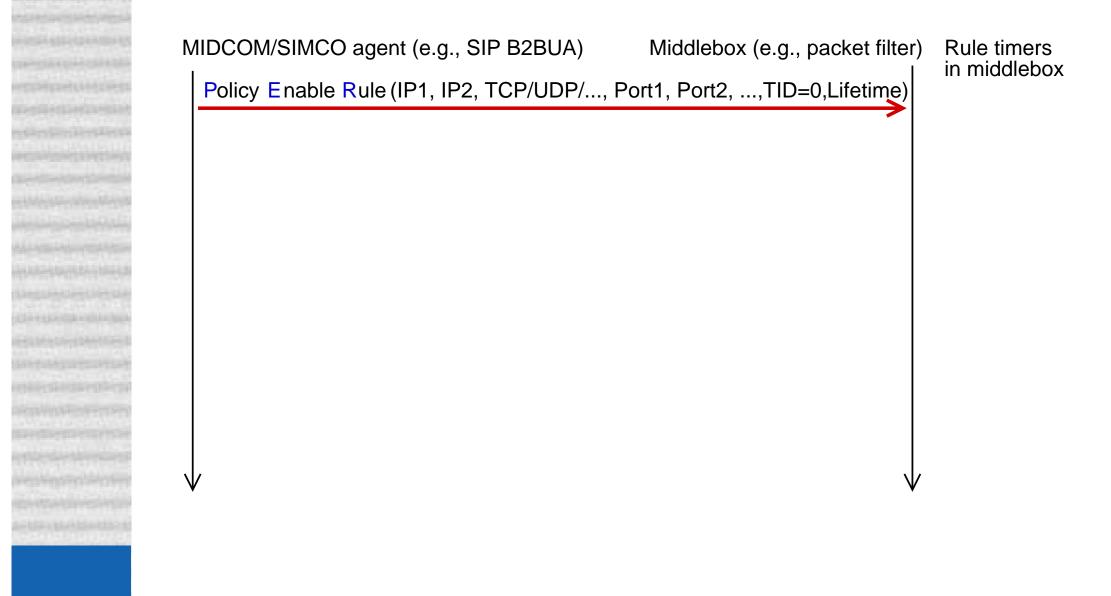


MIDCOM/SIMCO agent (e.g., SIP B2BUA)

Middlebox (e.g., packet filter) Rule

Rule timers in middlebox

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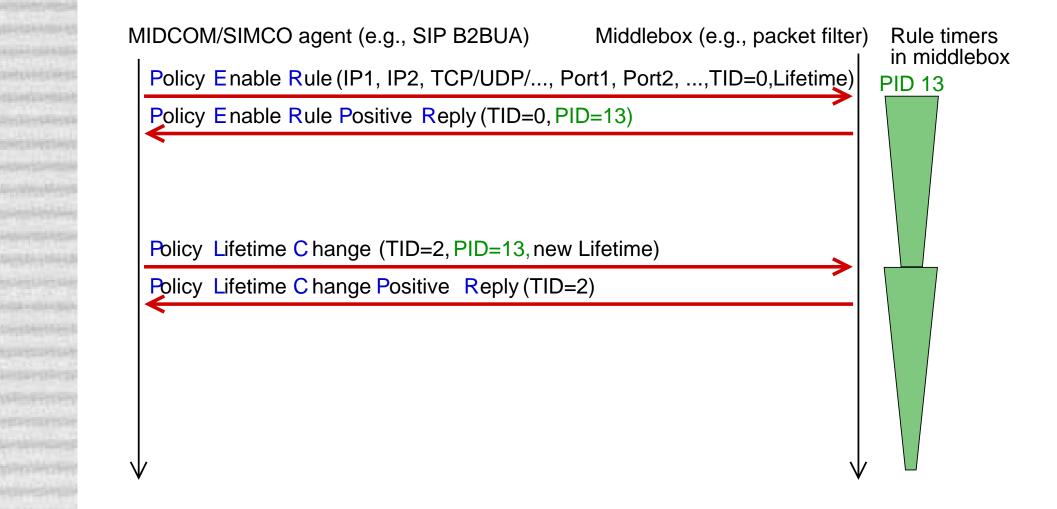
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COLORADOR DE LA	MIDCOM/SIMCO agent (e.g., SIP B2BUA) Middlebox (e.g., packet filter) Rule timers	
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and a second	Policy Enable Rule Positive Reply (TID=0, PID=13)	
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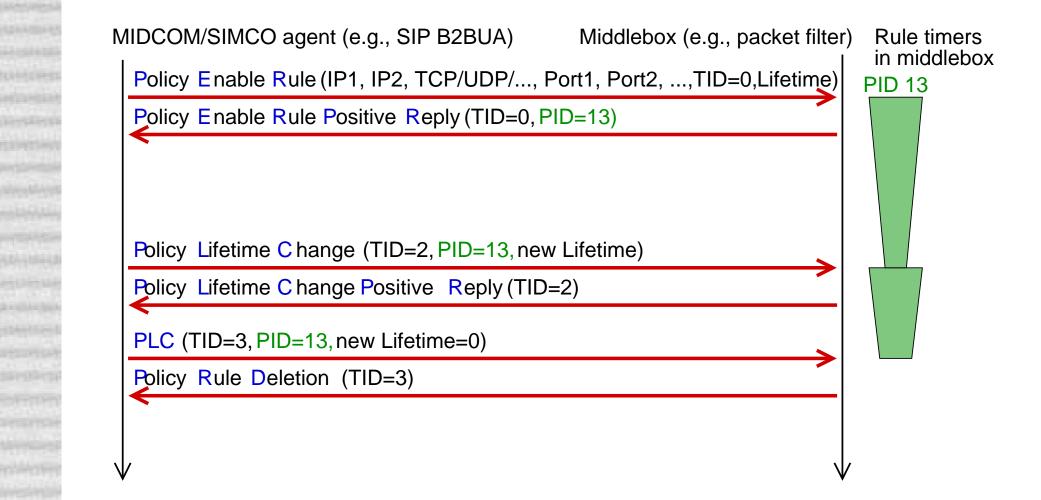
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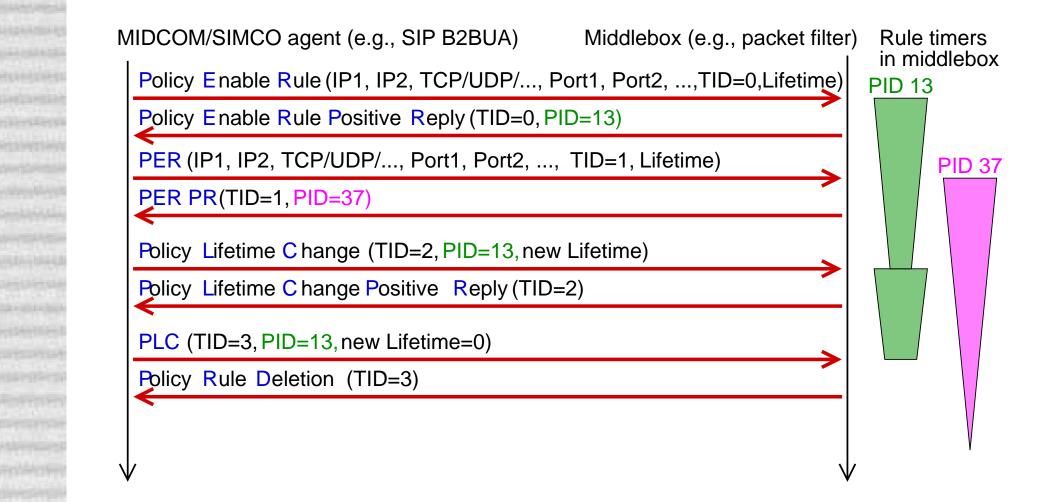


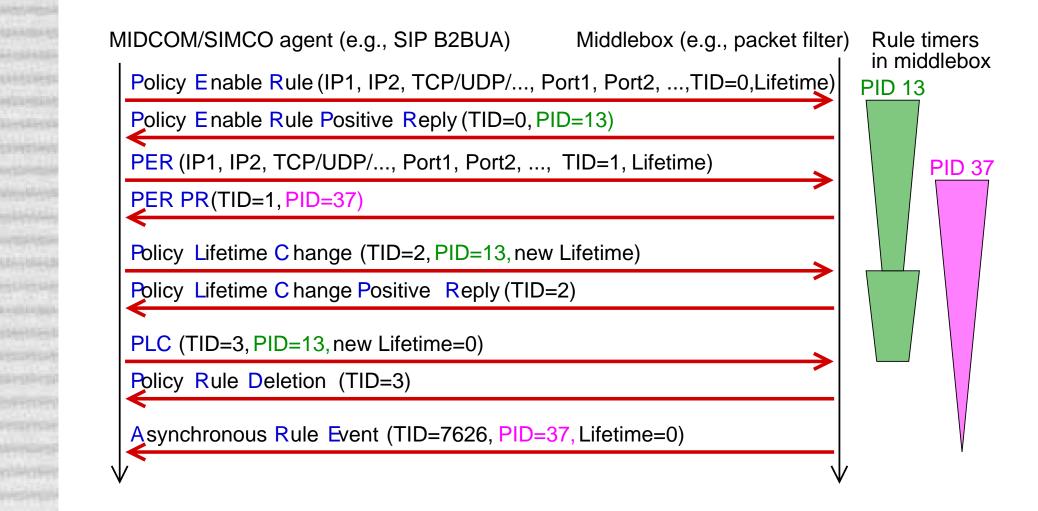
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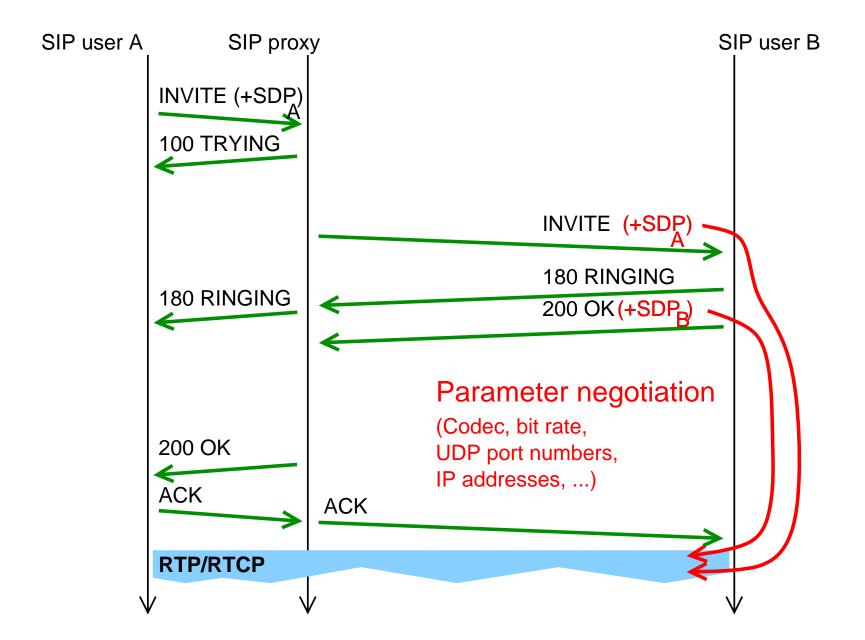
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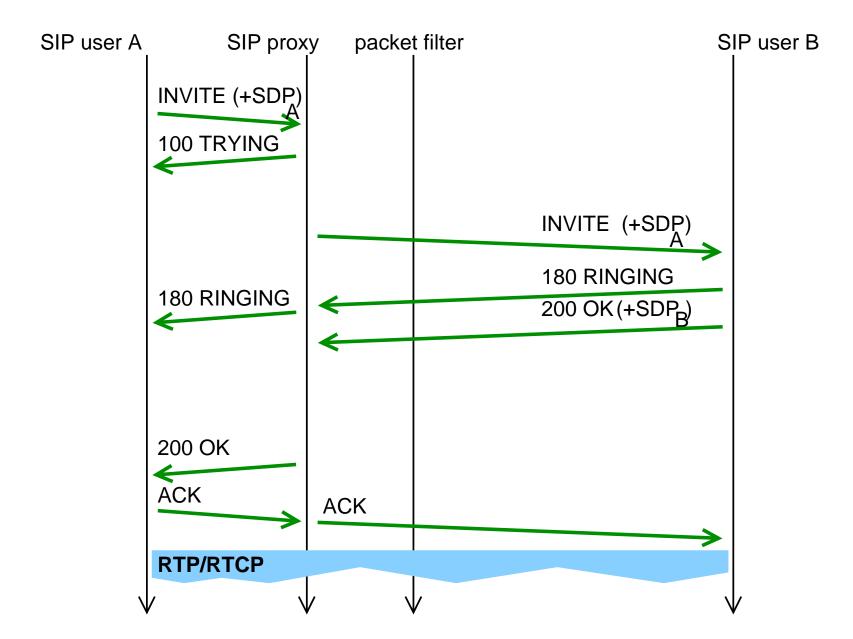




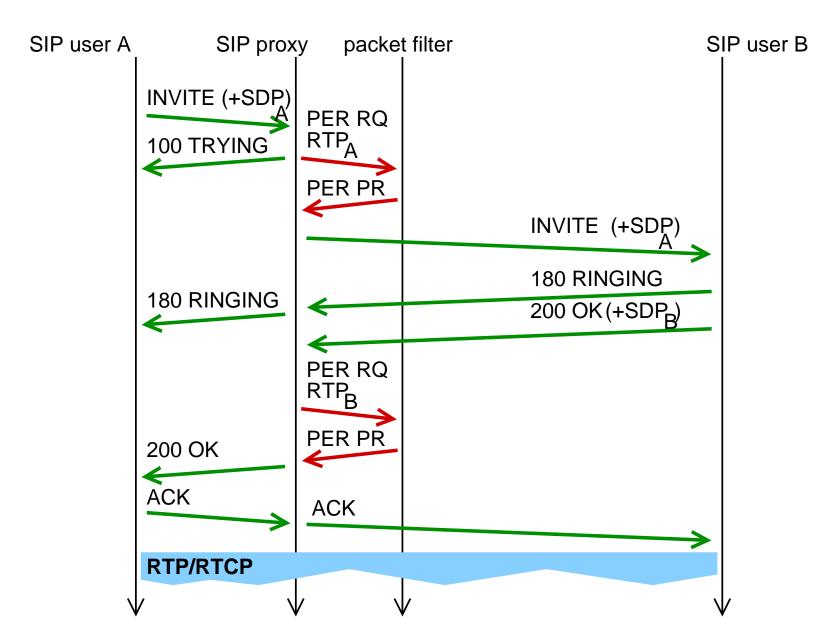
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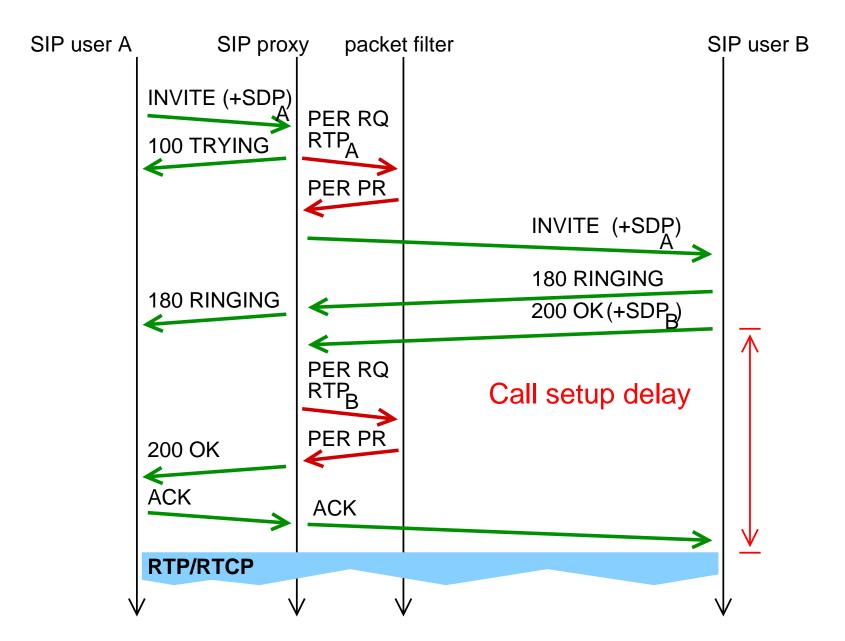
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Summary SIMCO

- Signaling protocol for Firewall and NAT control
- Implements (abstract) IETF MIDCOM architecture and semantics
- Policy Rules
 - Generalized representation of packet filter rules, NAT bindings, etc.
 - Soft state
- Messages
 - Session management
 - Create, modify, delete policy rules by means of transactions
 - Status query transactions
 - Asynchronous notifications
- Current status: Internet Draft draft-stiemerling-midcom-simco-08.txt
- Prototype Implementations: NEC Europe, Ltd., Uni Stuttgart/IKR

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Summary SIMCO

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- Prototype Implementations: NEC Europe, Ltd., Uni Stuttgart/IKR
- Default transport protocol: TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)
- Reduced latency by using SCTP (Stream Control Transmission P.)?

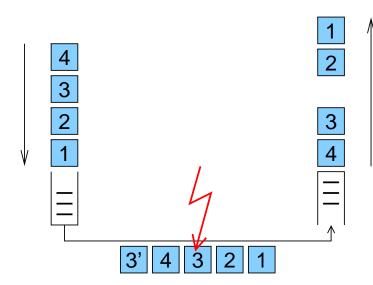
Stream Control Transmission Protocol

SCTP (Stream Control Transmission Protocol, RFC 2960)

- Generic transport layer protocol optimized for signaling purposes, originally developed as part of the SIGTRAN stack for "SS7 over IP"
- Connection oriented: "SCTP association"
 - Reliable transmission (checksums, flow-control, etc.)
 - "TCP friendly" congestion control
 - Message-oriented interface to upper layers (no continous byte-stream)
- Protocol mechanisms for deployment in high-reliability environments
 - Multihoming, heartbeat/keepalive messages for automatic changeover
 - Protection against "blind spoofing" and DoS attacks
- SCTP association subdivided in several "SCTP streams"
 - Flow & congestion control applied to whole SCTP association
 - ► More efficient than parallel TCP connections
 - In-order delivery of messages ensured only within same stream
 - Reduced head-of-line blocking

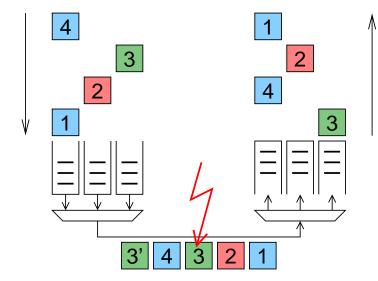
Head-of-line blocking: Illustration

TCP



- IP packet 3 lost or corrupted
- Retransmission
- Packet 4 has to wait in resequencing queue at receiver until packet 3 is retransmitted
- ➡ Head-of-line blocking

SCTP with 3 streams



- IP packet 3 lost or corrupted
- ➡ Retransmission
- Packets in other streams (e.g., packet 4) not affected by head-of-line blocking



SIMCO over SCTP

Basic Question: how to leverage SCTP's multiple streams feature?

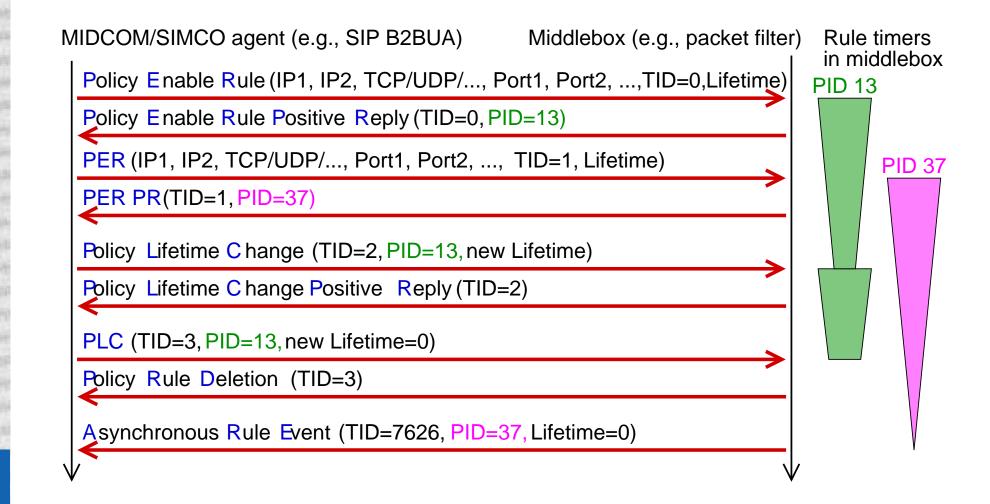
Constraint:

retain causality for SIMCO



SIMCO over SCTP

Basic Question:how to leverage SCTP's multiple streams feature?Constraint:retain causality for SIMCO



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SIMCO over SCTP

Basic Question: how to leverage SCTP's multiple streams feature?

Constraint: retain causality for SIMCO

Basic idea:

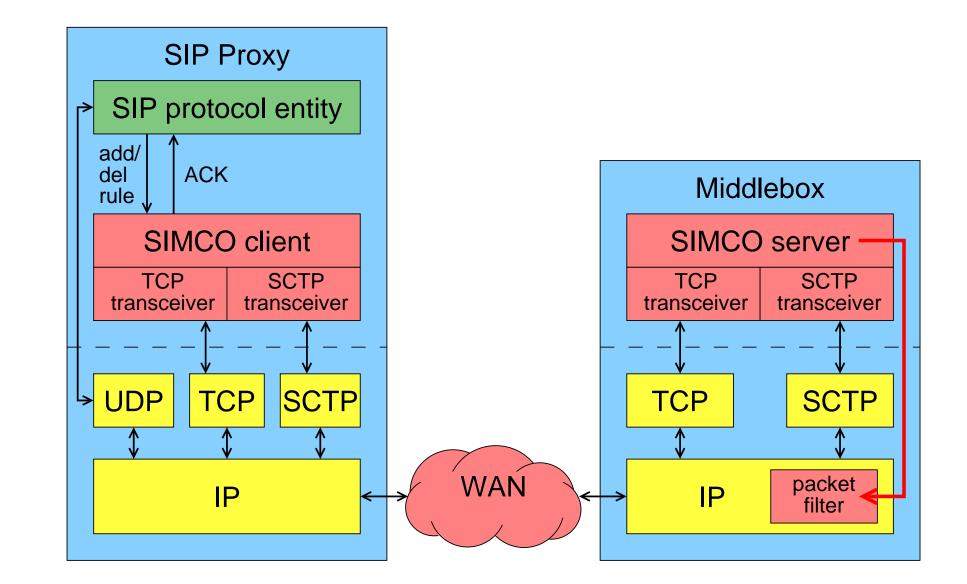
Agent and middlebox agree to use N bidirectional stream pairs upon session establishment

Distribution of messages to streams:

- SIMCO Agent ("client")
 - Create new policy rules: use round-robin scheme to distribute requests on streams, once decided save mapping PID stream ID
 - Modify/Delete existing policy rule: reuse saved mapping
- Middlebox ("server")
 - Send answer on same stream number than request was received on

Specification needs to consider some special cases draft-kiesel-midcom-simco-sctp-00.txt

SIMCO over SCTP: Prototypical implementation

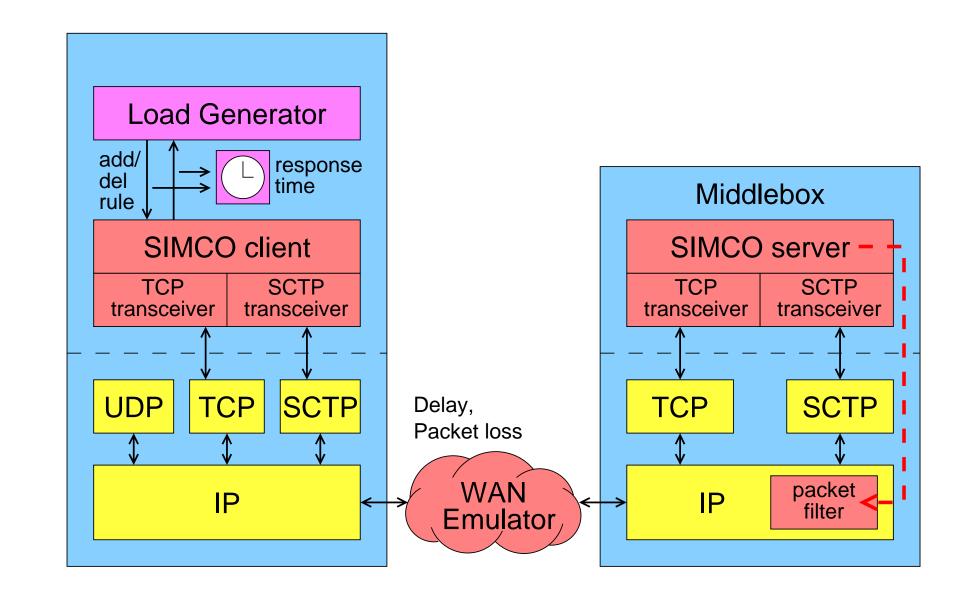


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SIMCO over SCTP: Measurement testbed



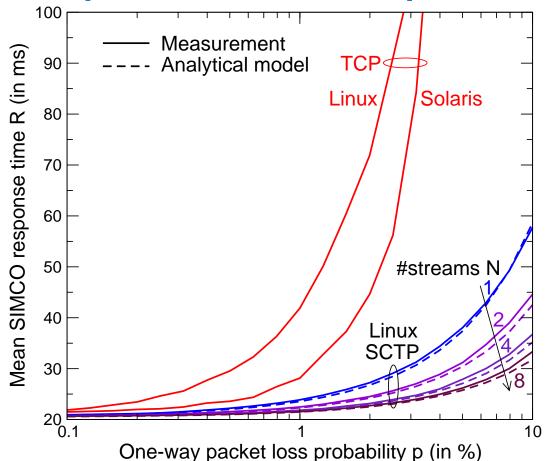
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Measurement results

Comparison of mean response time



System load

- 30 ms call IAT (neg.-exp.)
- 180 s call duration (neg.-exp.)
- PLC every 120s
- Equiv. to 60,000 users with 0.05 Erl.
- ➡ 100 transactions/s

Network

- 20 ms RTT
- 10 Mbps data rate
- Random packet loss

Linux 2.6.11 TCP/SCTP Sun Microsystems Solaris 10

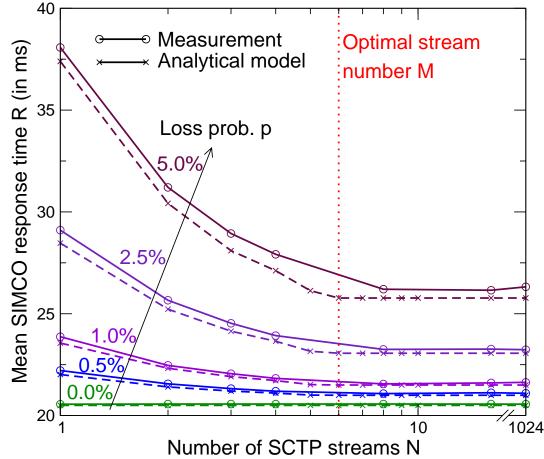
- Several SCTP streams improve SIMCO response time
- Measured TCP performance much worse than SCTP

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Measurement results



Optimal number of streams



System load

- 30 ms call IAT (neg.-exp.)
- 180 s call duration (neg.-exp.)
- PLC every 120s
- Equiv. to 60,000 users with 0.05 Erl.
- ➡ 100 transactions/s

Network

- 20 ms RTT
- 10 Mbps data rate
- Random packet loss

Linux 2.6.11 SCTP

No significant performance improvement for more than M=f(RTT, load) Usually a small number of streams is sufficient

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Conclusions & Future Work

Conclusions

- Firewalls in VoIP networks to achieve PSTN-like security model
- SIMCO is a signaling protocol for path-decoupled firewall control
- SCTP is beneficial as transport protocol for SIMCO
 - Less implementation complexity
 - Protocol mechanisms for high-reliability environments
 - Reduced head-of-line blocking
- Measurements with prototype implementation show that small number of SCTP streams is sufficient
- draft-kiesel-midcom-simco-sctp-00.txt

Future Work

- Performance impact of actually controlling a packet filter with SIMCO middlebox entity (e.g., Linux netfilter)
 - Performance optimization by rule grouping/reordering possible?
- Compare response time with several parallel TCP connections

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