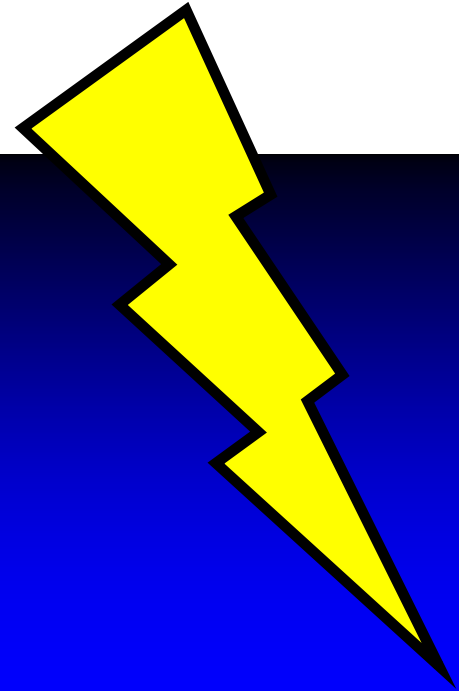


Reliability

further points for discussion

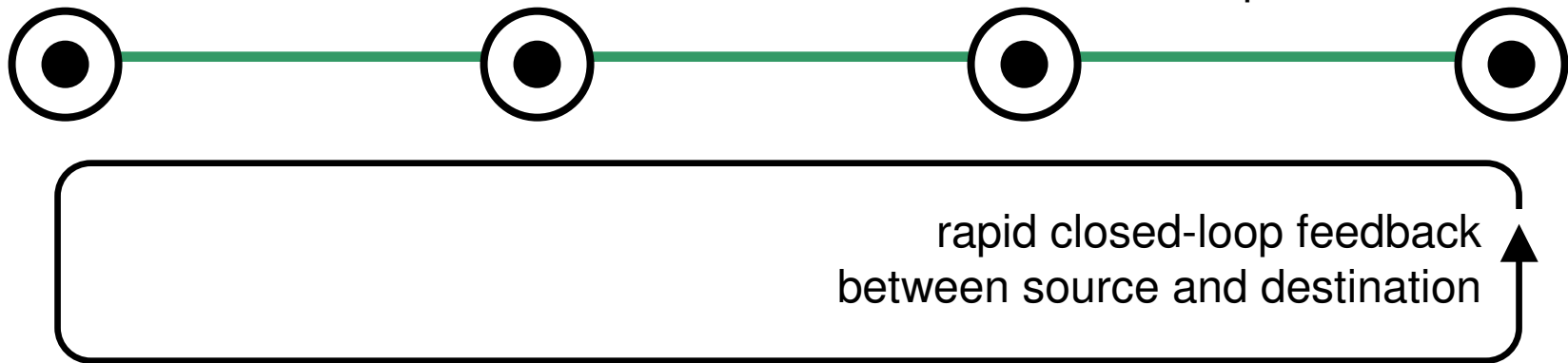


draft-irtf-dtnrg-bundle-checksum

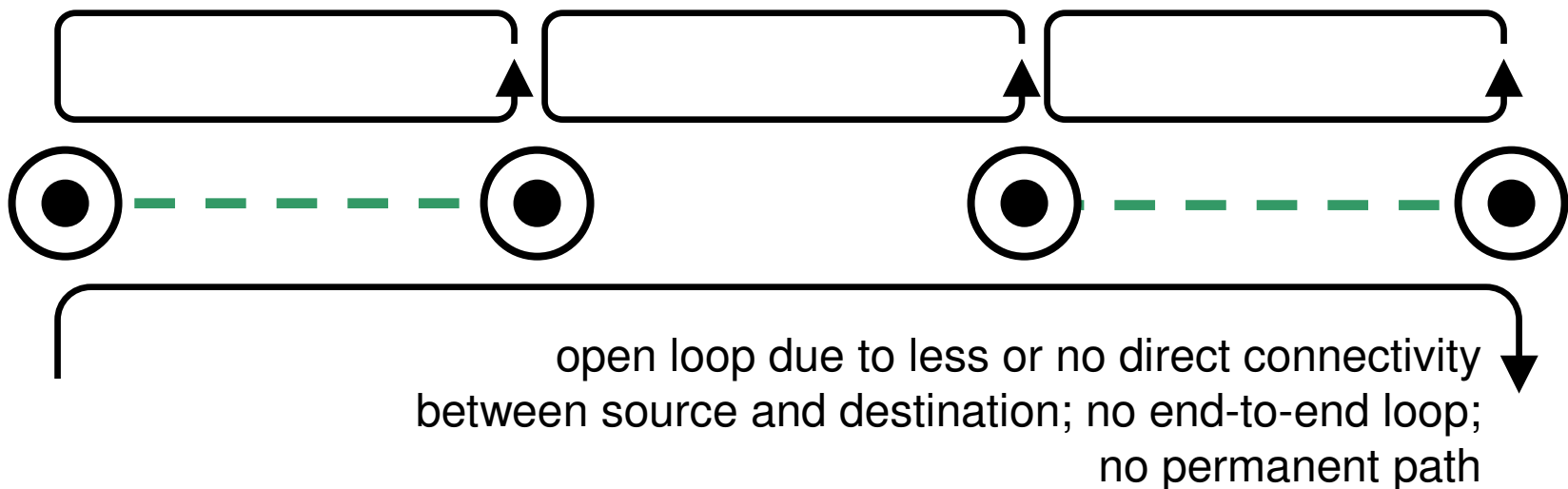
Lloyd Wood, Wesley M. Eddy and Will Ivancic
Cisco Systems, Verizon/NASA, NASA Glenn.

prepared for discussion at the
IRTF Delay-Tolerant Networking session
IETF 73, Minneapolis, November 2008.

Terrestrial fixed Internet little need for resends between or checking at nodes when resends can easily and quickly be done end-to-end over the whole path instead



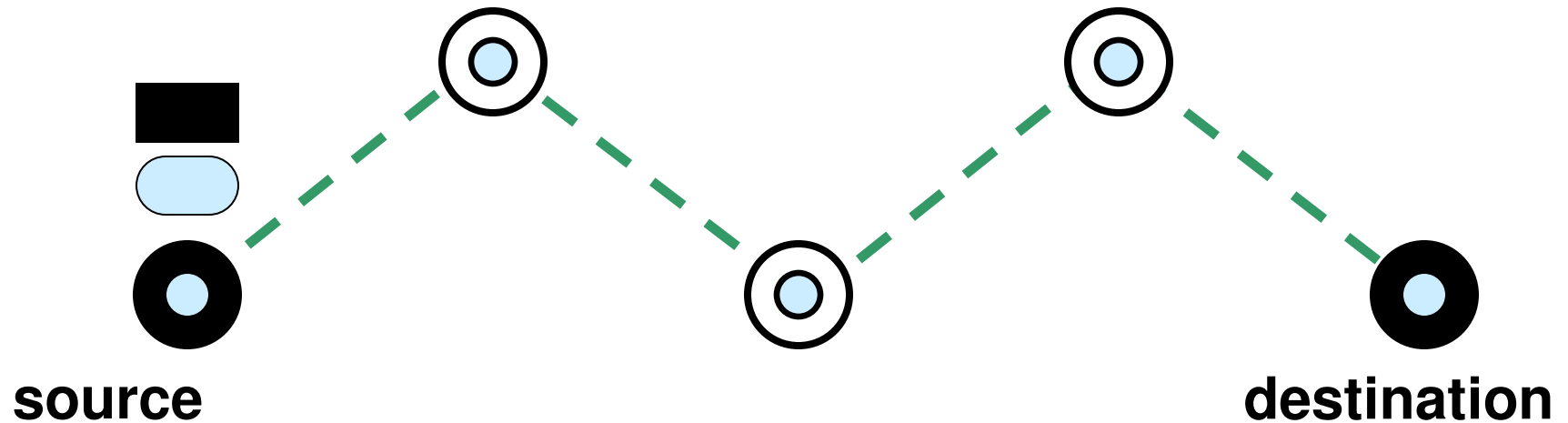
Delay-tolerant network more reliance on separate closed loops between each pair of nodes with local checking for *e.g.* custody transfer and to increase throughput



Bundling compared to IPv6

- IPv6 packets don't get fragmented and reassembled in the network. **Bundles do.**
- IPv6 runs in a tight, closed, end-to-end control loop. **Bundles don't. Open loop between applications.**
- IPv6 can leave all its checking to the endhosts and applications, thanks to closed control loops and fast resends. **Bundling can't.**
- **DTN networks must take a different approach to reliability.**

Control loops: security and custody transfer #1



secure PIB

as in bundle security drafts

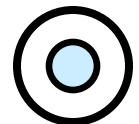
shared or private keys



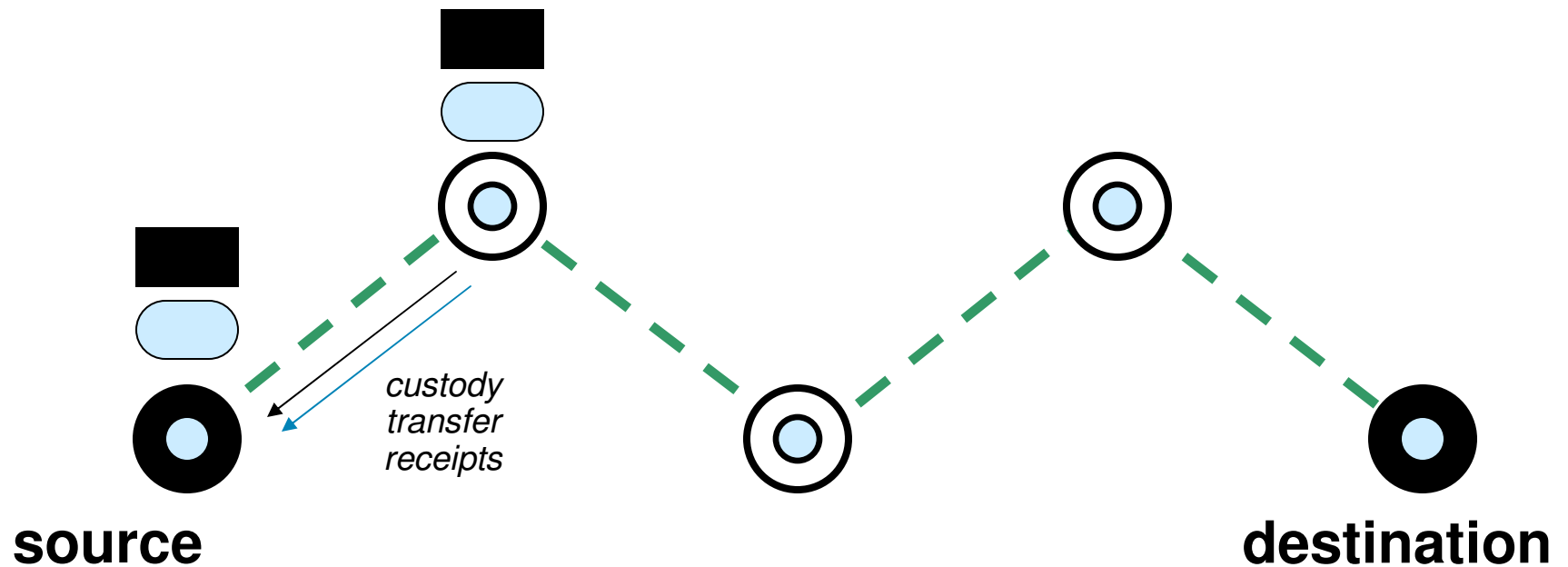
**insecure
ciphersuite**

as in draft-irtf-dtnrg-bundle-checksum

shared keys only


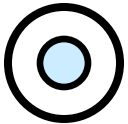


Control loops: security and custody transfer #2

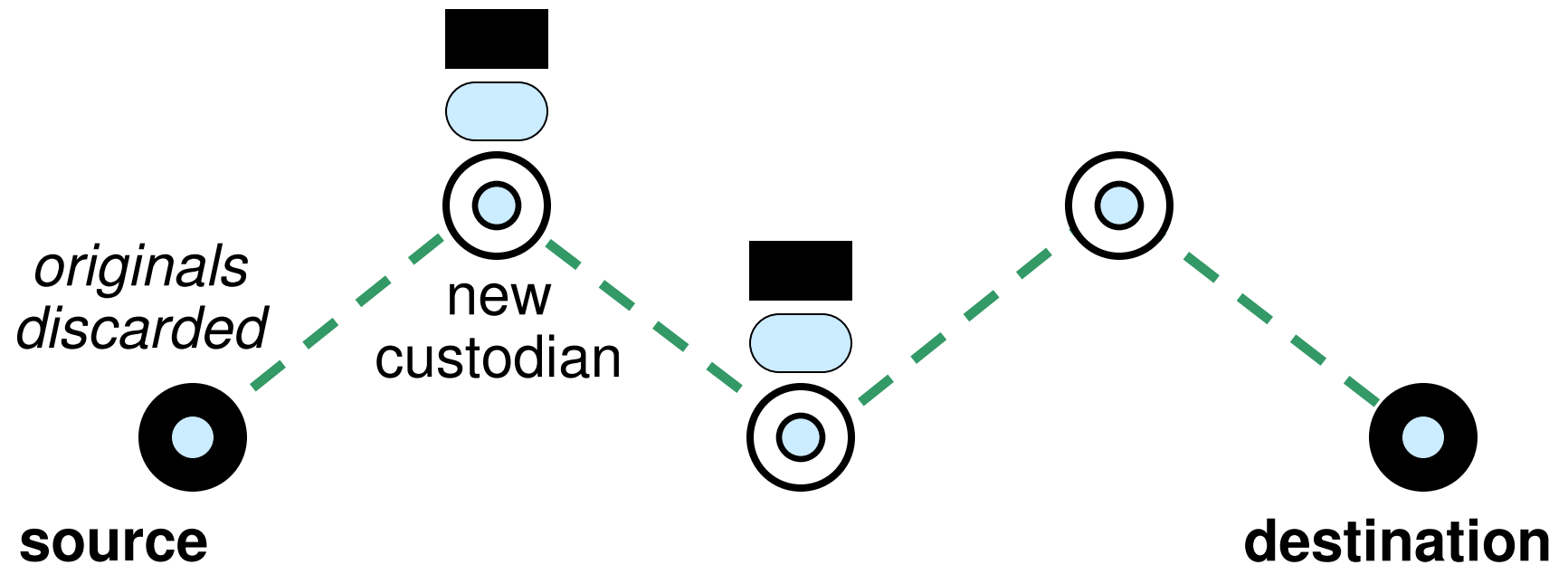


secure PIB

**insecure
ciphersuite**


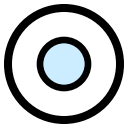
shared or private keys 
shared keys only 

Control loops: security and custody transfer #3

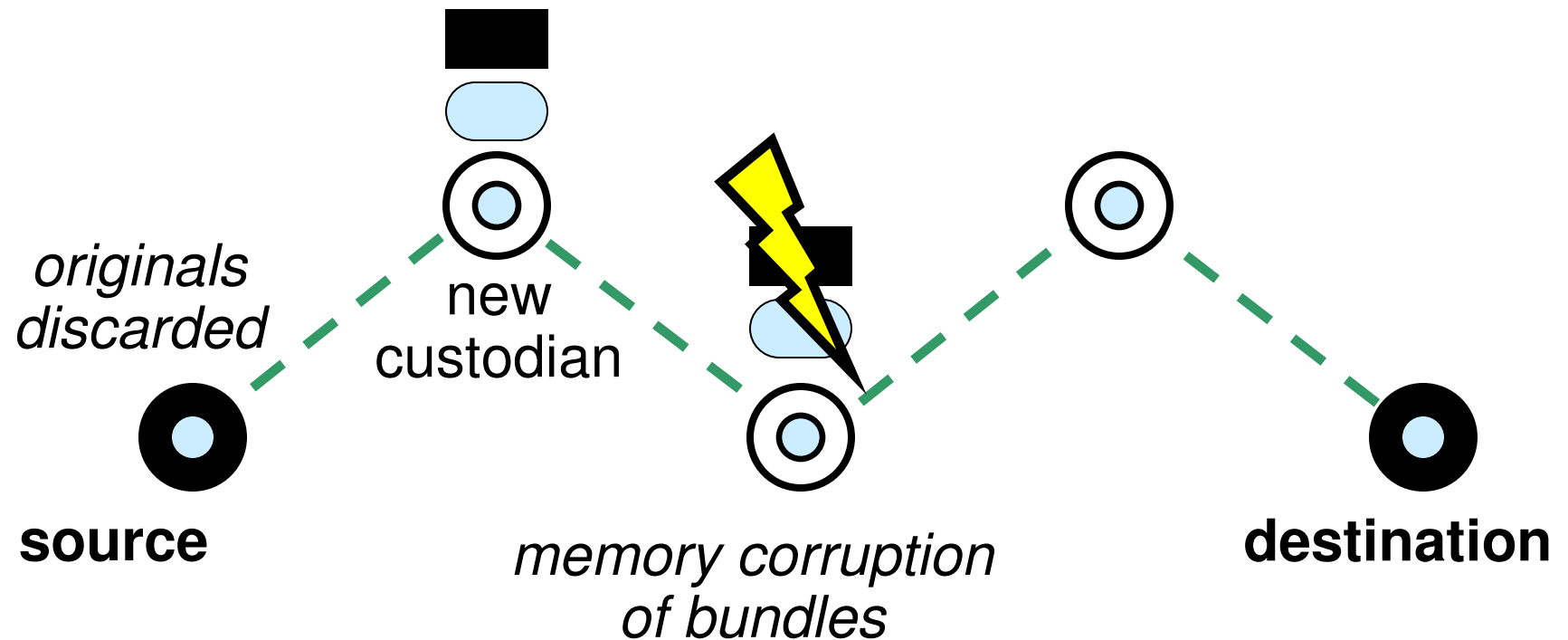


secure PIB

insecure ciphersuite



shared or private keys 
shared keys only 

Control loops: security and custody transfer #4

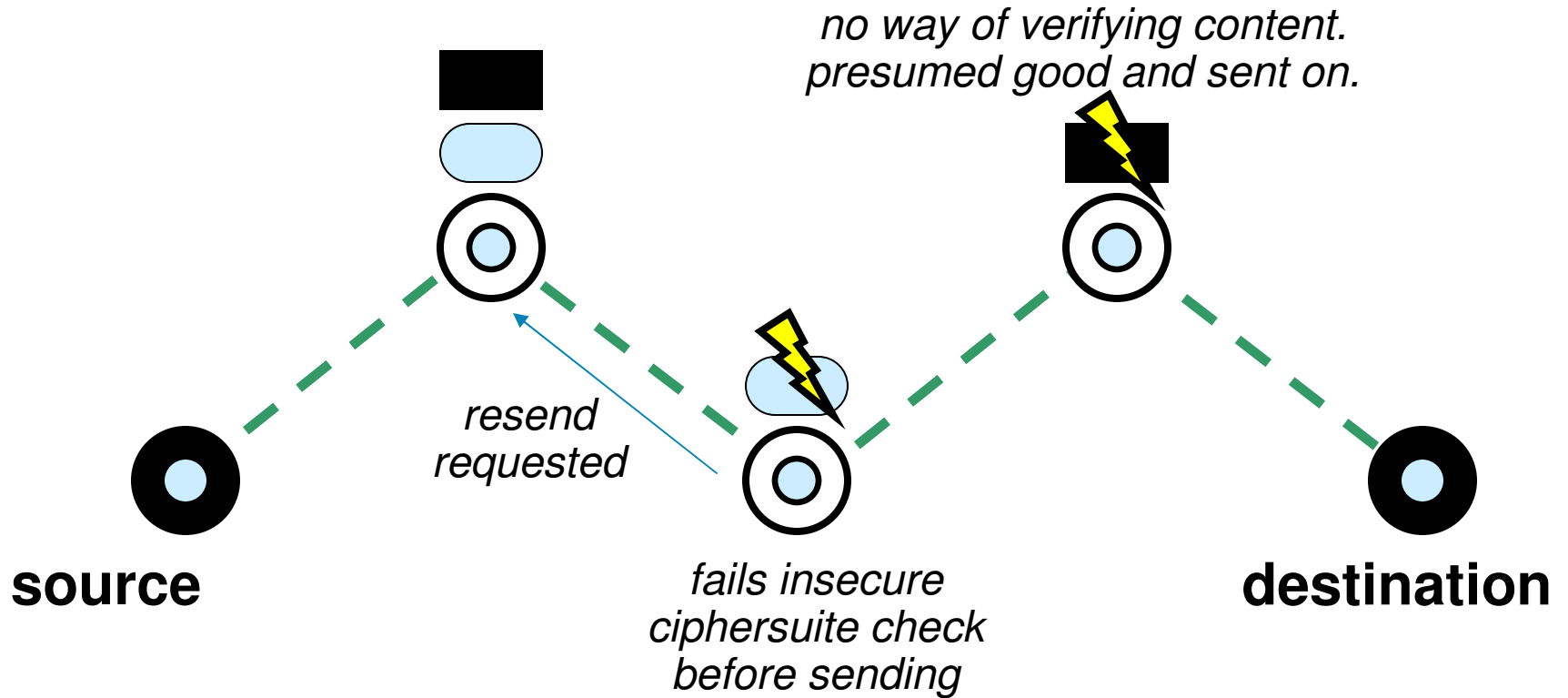


secure PIB

insecure ciphersuite


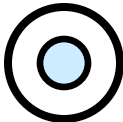
shared or private keys 
shared keys only 

Control loops: security and custody transfer #5

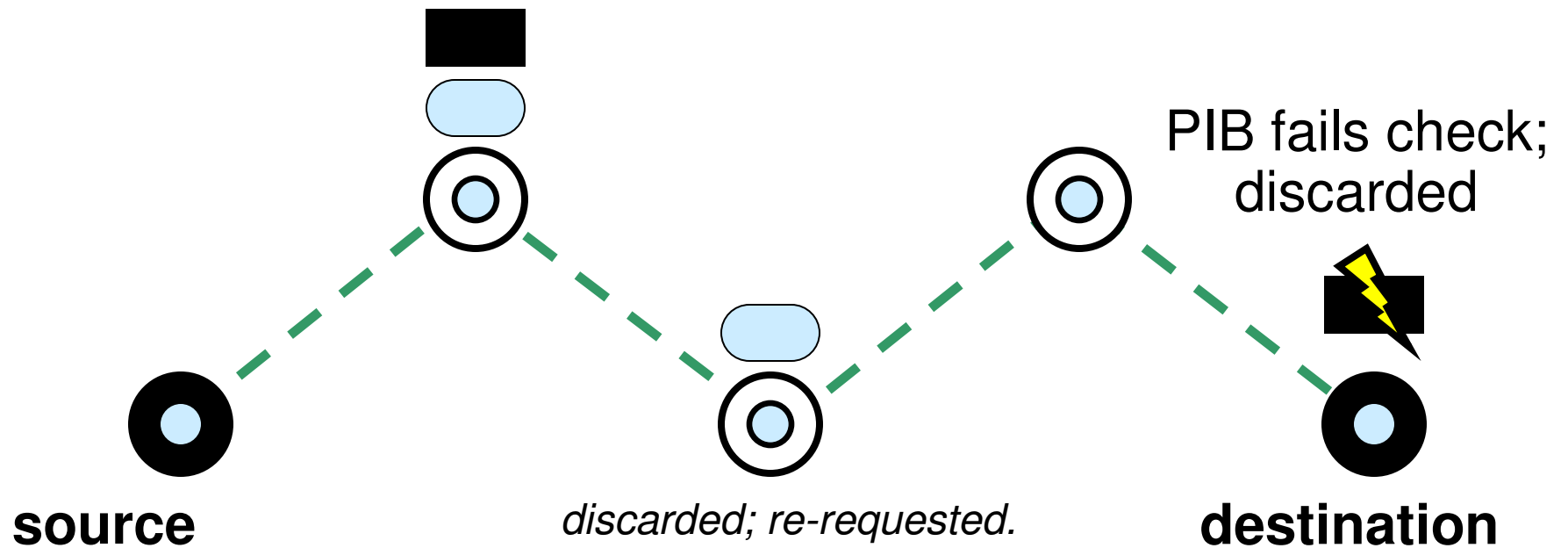


secure PIB

insecure ciphersuite



shared or private keys 
shared keys only 

Control loops: security and custody transfer #6

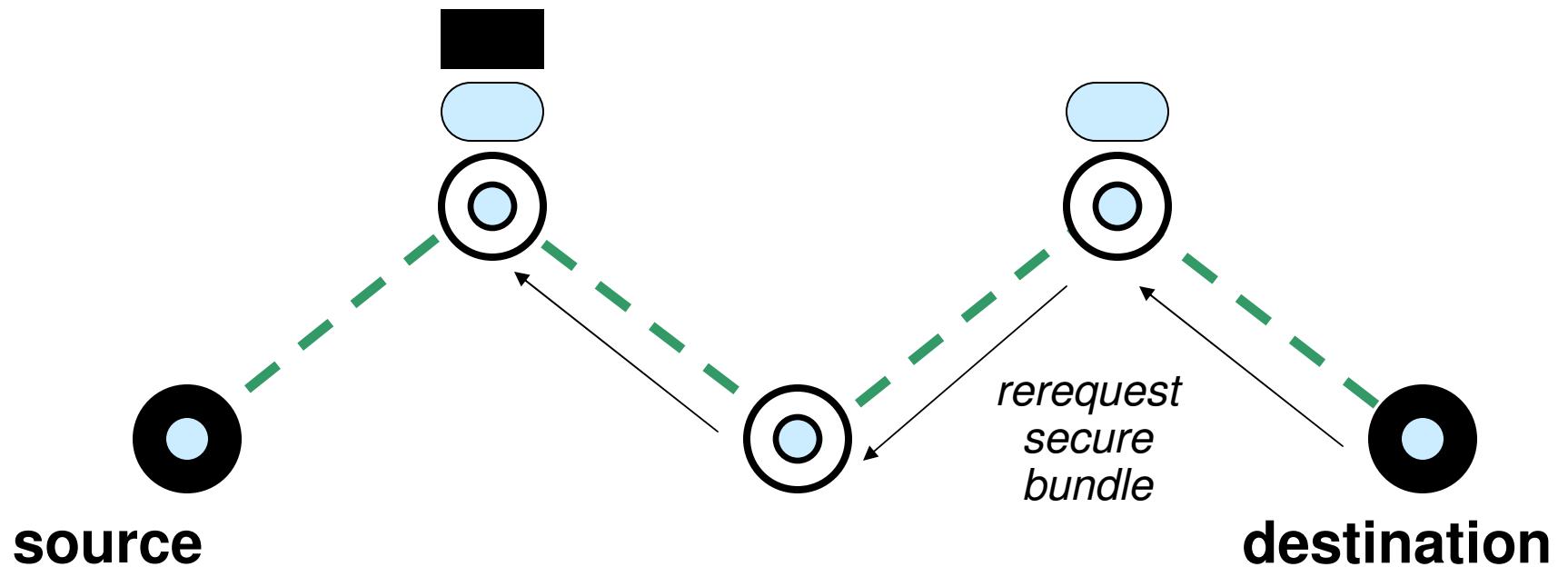


secure PIB

**insecure
ciphersuite**



shared or private keys 
shared keys only 

Control loops: security and custody transfer #7

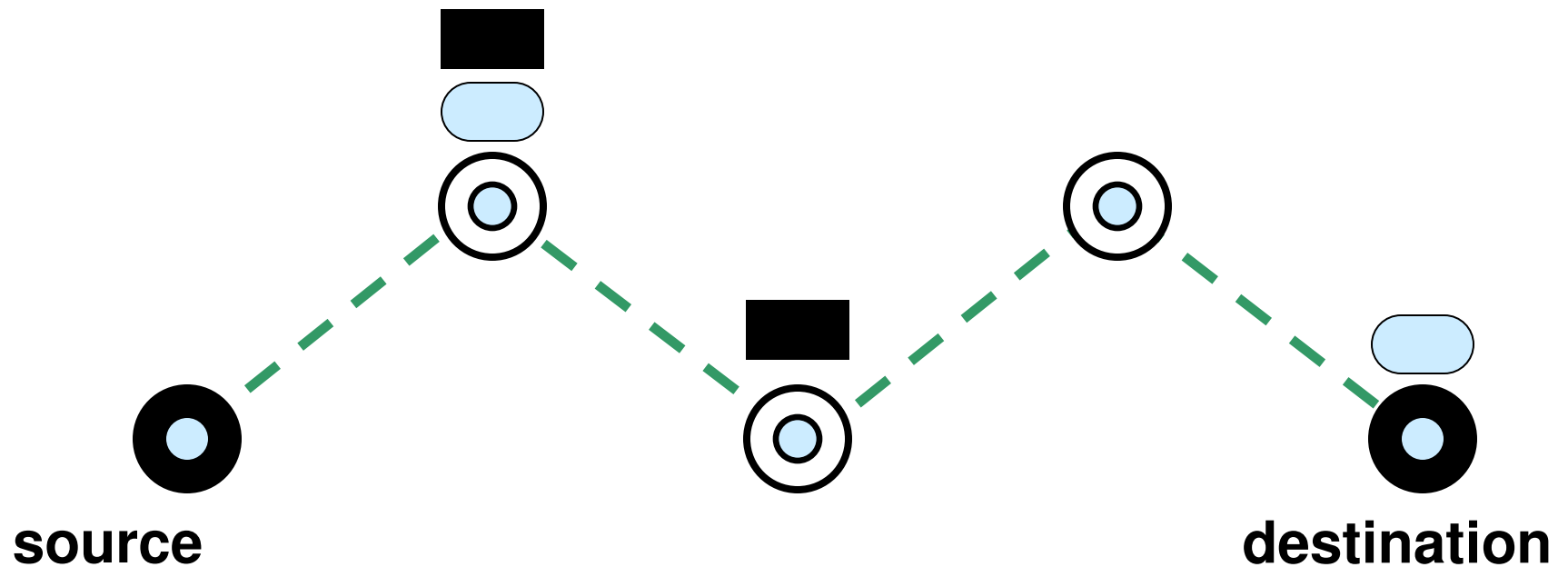


secure PIB

insecure
ciphersuite

shared or private keys 
shared keys only 


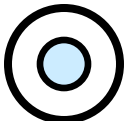
Control loops: security and custody transfer #8



Insecure bundle that can be checked in-transit has arrived faster.

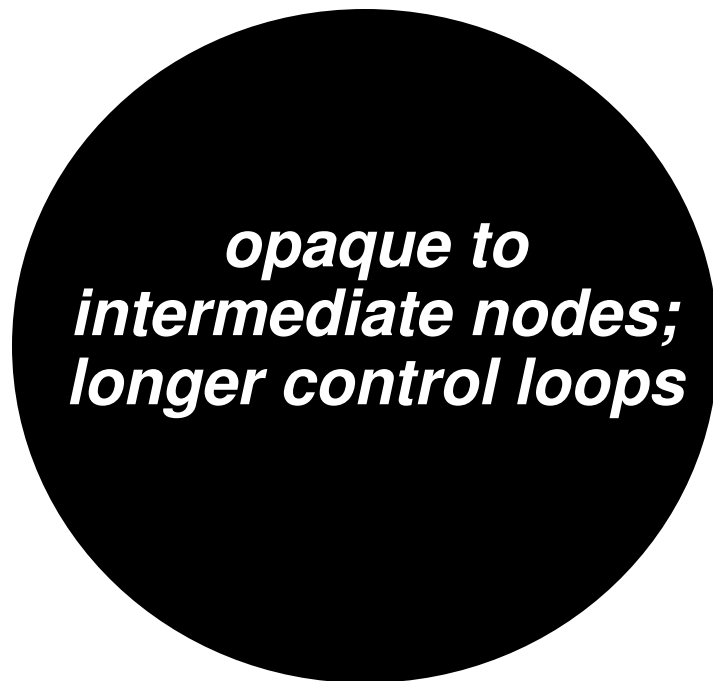
secure PIB

insecure ciphersuite

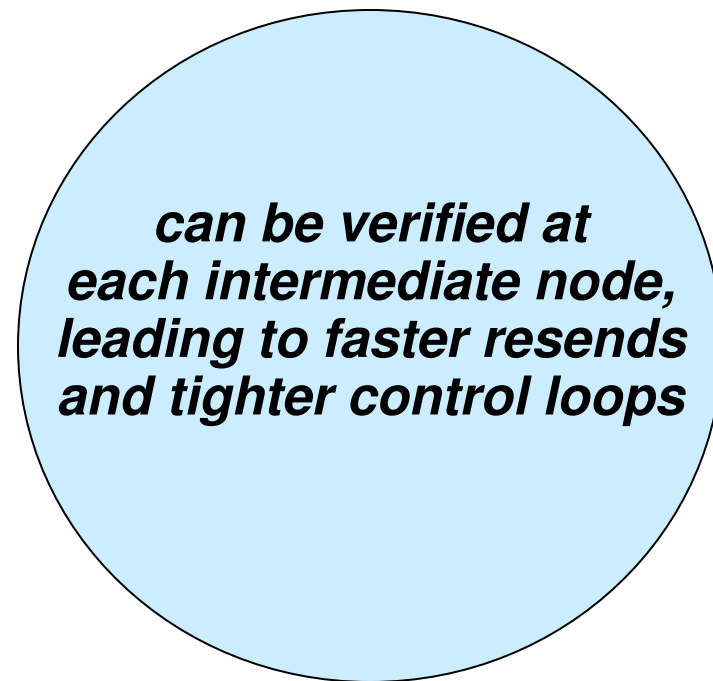
shared or private keys 
shared keys only 

Tradeoffs

PIB secure bundle

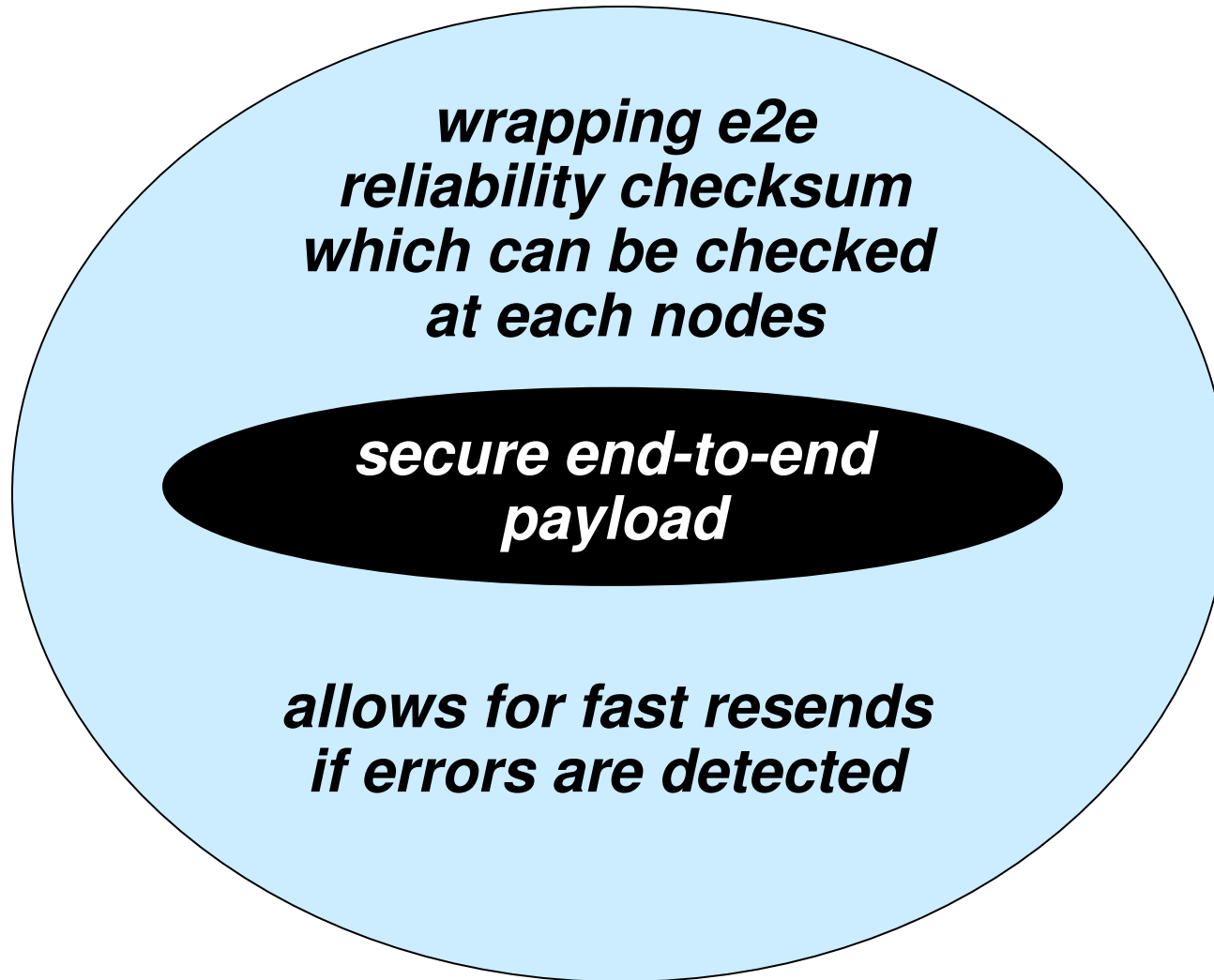


**insecure payload
using INSECURE ciphersuite**



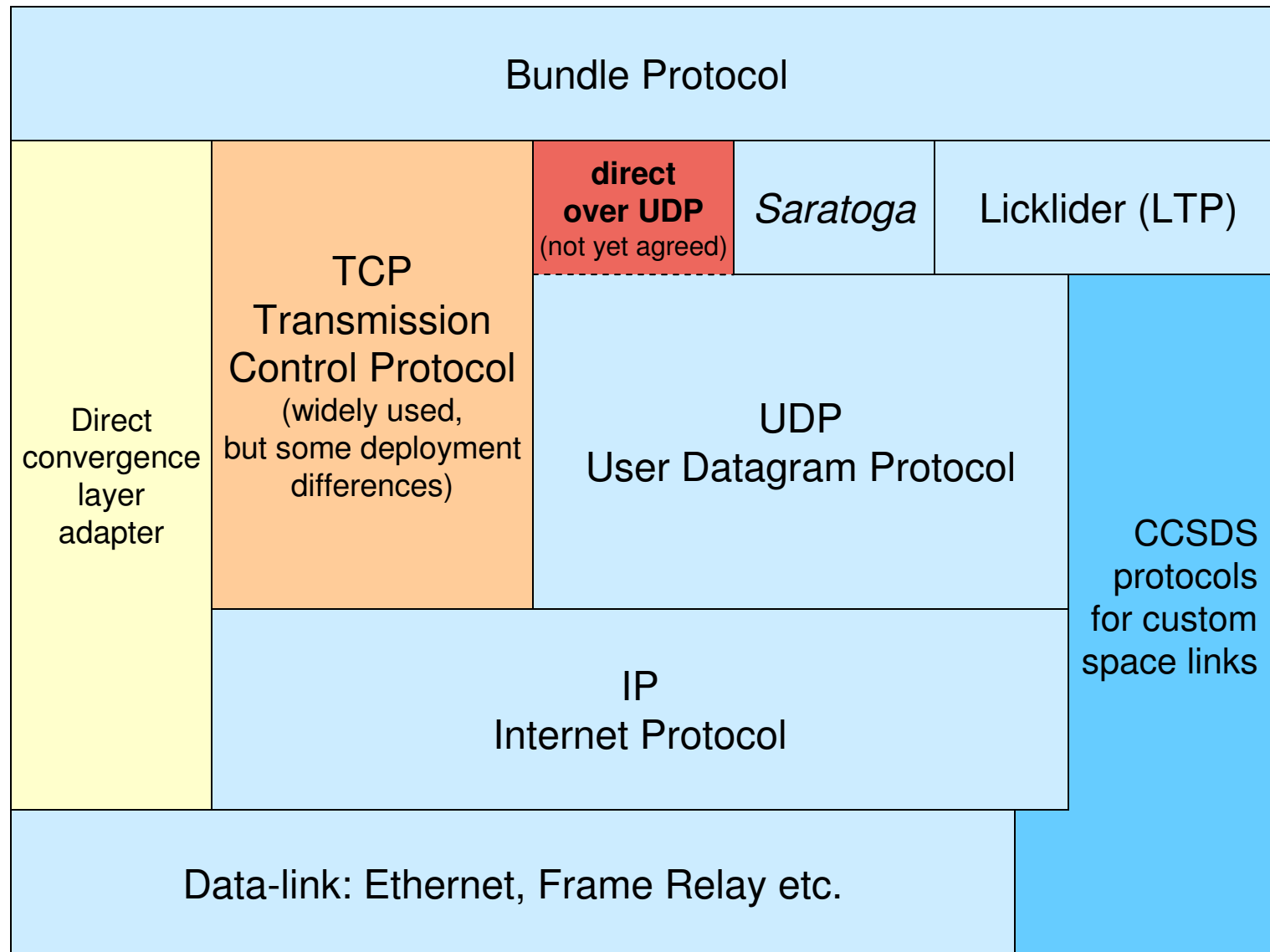
can also be used by applications
implementing their own e2esecurity

Best of both worlds – end-to-end



push an e2e reliability checksum on after the secure PIB is used.

How should a convergence layer support reliability?



Most Bundle Protocol use is over IP. What reliability should direct-over-UDP offer?

We have experienced reliability problems when testing the Bundle Protocol in space....

- Not checking bundles for errors before forwarding can increase resend times and overall network utilization.
- Errors are only noticed afterwards by the user, rather than being caught early in the network.

150MB image transferred from UK-DMC satellite using Bundle Protocol over *Saratoga* with proactive fragmentation, 25 August 2008.

TIME Magazine best inventions of the year **#9 Orbital Internet**, 10 November 2008 issue.





draft-irtf-dtnrg-bundle-checksum

More discussion is needed.
thankyou.