Layer 1-Informed Internet Topology Measurement

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Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Datasets
- 3. Data Analysis
 - 3.1. Mapping IP-Addresses to Physical Locations
 - 3.2. Comparison between Physical- and Network-Layer Map
- 4. Routing's Source and Destination Selection Effects
- 5. POPsicle
 - 5.1. Algorithm
 - 5.2. Evaluation
- 6. Conclusion

Introduction

State of the art

- Brute-Force IP Search
- Layer 3 TTL-limited probing (= traceroute)

Goal: Improving completeness using layer 1 data

Motivation: Possibility for improved

- Performance
- Security
- Robustness
- Etc.

Datasets

- Setting
 - Time period: September 2011 to March 2013
 - Geo-location: North America
- Dataset: Internet Atlas
 - Map of the physical-layer internet
 - Based on published ISP information
- Dataset: CAIDA's Archipelago (Ark)
 - Map of the network-layer internet
 - Based on large-scale tracerouting

Mapping IP-Addresses to Physical Locations

- Basic Idea: Utilizing location hints in DNS
- Algorithm:
 - Get DNS from IP-address
 - Extract location code using regular expression patterns
 - Retrieve physical location via mapping codes
 - (Classify location into different AS via mapping service)

Mapping IP-Addresses to Physical Locations

• Result:

| · · | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Total traceroutes processed | $2,\!674,\!959,\!041$ |
| Number of unique interface IP addresses | $14,\!593,\!457$ |
| Number of unique ASes | $31,\!055$ |
| Valid DNS entries found | $6,\!936,\!146$ |
| No associated DNS name found | $7,\!657,\!311$ |
| DNS entries with location hints | $704,\!935$ |
| Number of ASes with at least one geo- | $4,\!135$ |
| graphically identifiable interface address | |

• Problems:

- Multiple POPs per city
- No location hints
- No AS mapping entry

Comparison between Physical- and Network-Layer Map

• Scale of data: 50 networks

• Findings:

| Physical | | Network-layer | | Nodes | | Links | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|------|--------------|------|------|-------------|
| ISP | Nodes | Links | Nodes | Links | Intersection | Only | Only | Intersection | Only | Only | N_{Index} |
| | | | | | | in P | in N | | in P | in N | |
| AT&T | 25 | 57 | 39 | 72 | 25 | 0 | 14 | 51 | 6 | 21 | 100 |
| Cogent | 186 | 245 | 122 | 172 | 122 | 64 | 0 | 171 | 74 | 1 | 63 |
| NTT | 47 | 216 | 65 | 229 | 47 | 0 | 18 | 189 | 27 | 40 | 57 |
| Tinet | 122 | 132 | 64 | 79 | 57 | 65 | 7 | 79 | 53 | 0 | 37 |
| Sprint | 63 | 102 | 67 | 108 | 63 | 0 | 4 | 98 | 4 | 10 | 54 |
| Level3 | 240 | 336 | 129 | 237 | 129 | 111 | 0 | 237 | 99 | 0 | 63 |
| Tata | 69 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 0 | 40 |
| Abiline | 11 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| Ans | 18 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 94 |
| ATMnet | 21 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 100 |
| Bandcon | 22 | 28 | 14 | 22 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 22 | 6 | 0 | 100 |
| BBNPlanet | 27 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 100 |
| BellCanada | 48 | 65 | 22 | 0 | 22 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 56 |
| BellSouth | 50 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 76 |
| BTNorthAmerica | 33 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 85 |
| CompuServe | 11 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 100 |
| DarkStrand | 28 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 96 |
| DataXchange | 6 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 100 |

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Comparison between Physical- and Network-Layer Map

Reason for missing data:

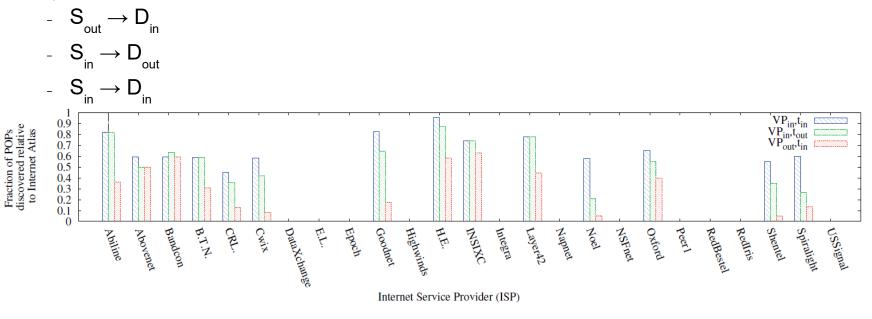
- No location hints
- Blocking traceroute
- Tunneling protocols
- Interface configured with third party IP-addresses

=> Only 13 network comparable

Routing's Source and Destination Selection Effects

Study

- Based on ISP assignment
- Types:



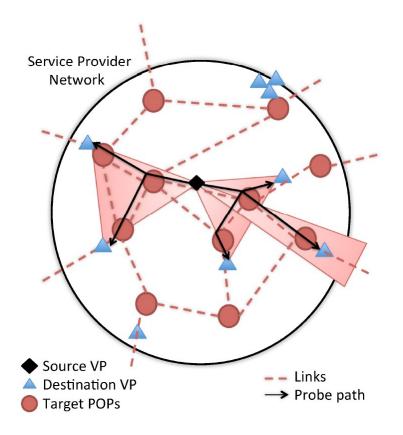
=> Intradomain routing preferable

POPsicle

- Layer 3 probing system
- Purpose-built system
 - Utilizes layer 1 knowledge
 - Deployment: Extension of generalized systems

POPsicle Algorithm

- Input
 - Source VPs
 - Target POPs
- 1.Traceroute between geographically close VPs2.Route contains POP ?
 - Finished
 - Go to Step 1



POPsicle Evaluation

- Originally 30 ISP networks planed
- Only 13 suitable

| | POPsicle | Atlas | Ark | Rocketfuel |
|-----------------|----------|-------|-----|------------|
| Abovenet | 13 | 22 | 13 | 13 |
| BellCanada | 34 | 48 | 30 | 29 |
| Centauri | 7 | 14 | 3 | |
| Cyberverse | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Data102 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| HopOne | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| HE | 23 | 24 | 23 | 8 |
| Inerail | 3 | 25 | 3 | |
| Internet2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Interserver.net | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Steadfast.net | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Towardex | 7 | 8 | 6 | |
| XO | 42 | 80 | 42 | 39 |

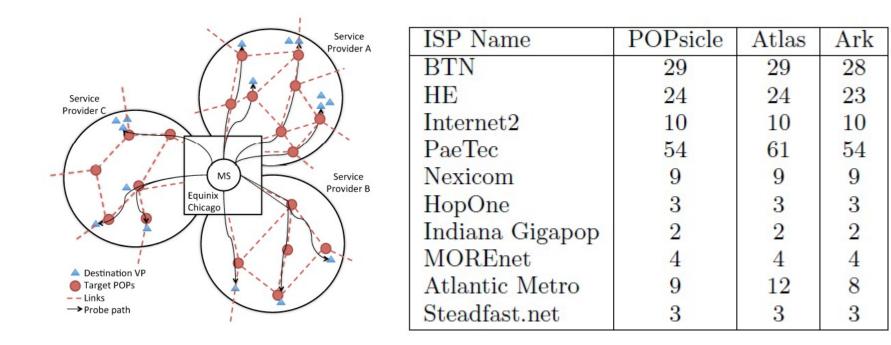
POPsicle Evaluation

Results from mapping infrastructural nodes

| | POPs (for 13 ISPs) | Datacenters | DNS Servers | NTP Servers | IXPs | Total locations |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|
| POPsicle | 149 | 487 | 9 | 627 | 37 | 1309 |
| Ark | 143 | 315 | 1 | 55 | 25 | 539 |
| Atlas | 244 | 641 | 13 | 827 | 65 | 1790 |
| POPsicle compared to Atlas | 61.07% | 75.98% | 69.23% | 75.82% | 56.92% | 73.13% |
| Ark compared to Atlas | 54.60% | 49.14% | 7.69% | 6.65% | 38.46% | 30.11% |
| Improvement | 1.04x | 1.54x | 9x | 11.40x | 1.48x | 2.42x |

POPsicle Evaluation

Special case: Deployment at Equinix Chicago IXP



Conclusion

- Physical maps typically reveal more nodes/links
- IXPs are great VPs
- POPsicle probing
 - Better results
 - High demands