

# Characterizing the Internet Hierarchy from Multiple Vantage Points

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<http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~sagarwal/research/BGP-hierarchy>

# Introduction

## Internet

- Composed of domains (AS's)
- Connected via inter-domain routing (BGP)
- Pairwise connections not simple
  - ▷ SLA's affect routing & traffic

## Goal

- Infer inter-AS relationships
- Construct AS topology of Internet

## Challenges

- Each AS hop filters routes
- Inter-AS relationships often private
- Computationally complex problem

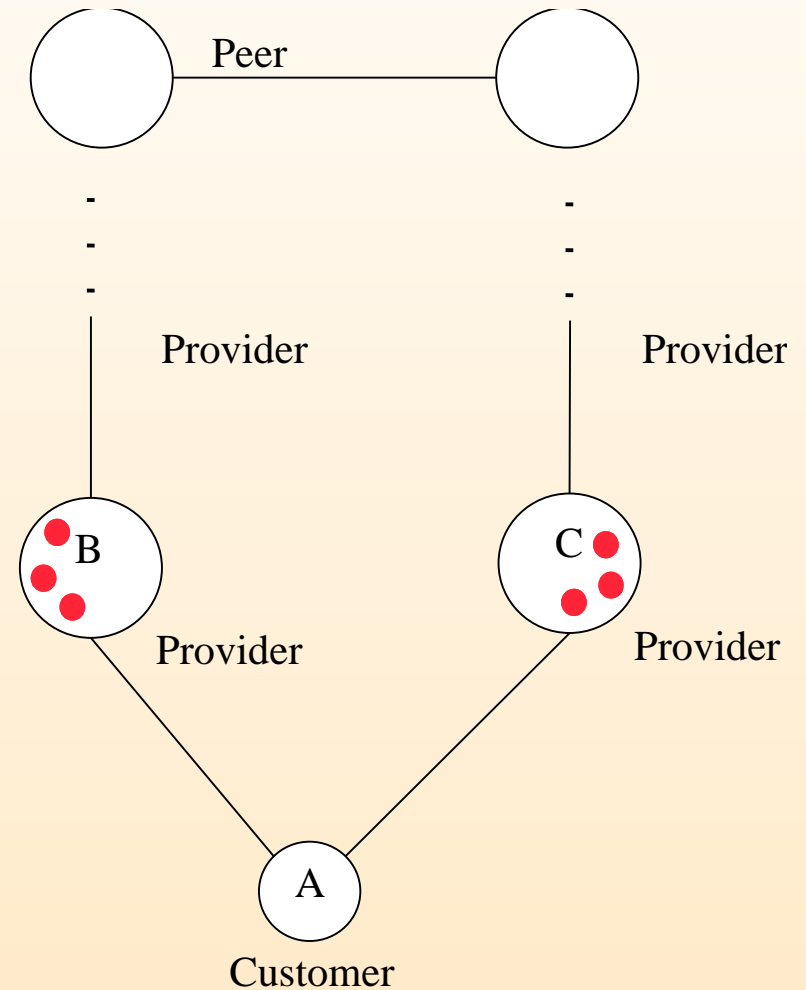
# Past Work

## Example Applications

- Service placement
  - ▷ Given topology & client locations
- Application level routing
- Service redirection

## Past Work

- Connectivity based Internet maps
  - ▷ e.g. CAIDA maps
  - ▷ e.g. Mercator maps
- No relationship based maps



# Our Work

## Our Contributions

- BGP tables from multiple points
  - ▷ Completeness
  - ▷ Exploit uniqueness of each point
- Build relationship map
  - ▷ Build on Lixin Gao (UMass)'s relationship models

# Experiment Data

## Telnet Looking Glass Servers

AS #	Name	# Edges
1	Genuity	13419
1740	CERFnet	14287
3549	Globalcrossing	13542
3582	University of Oregon	23136
3967	Exodus Comm.	19005
4197	Global Online Japan	13474
5388	Energis Squared	13534
7018	AT&T	14160
8220	COLT Internet	11282
8709	Exodus, Europe	15519

```
ner-routes>show ip bgp
```

```
BGP table version is 6128791, local router ID is 4.2.34.165
```

```
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal
```

```
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

```
   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
* i3.0.0.0          4.0.6.142         1000    50      0 701 80 i
* i4.0.0.0          4.24.1.35         0       100     0 i
* i12.3.21.0/24     192.205.32.153   1000    50      0 7018 4264 6468 i
```

# Experiment Data

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- ▷ Publicly available
  - ★ Diversity
  - ★ For how long?
  
- ▷ 18 Apr 2001
  - ★ Compare to Sept and Dec

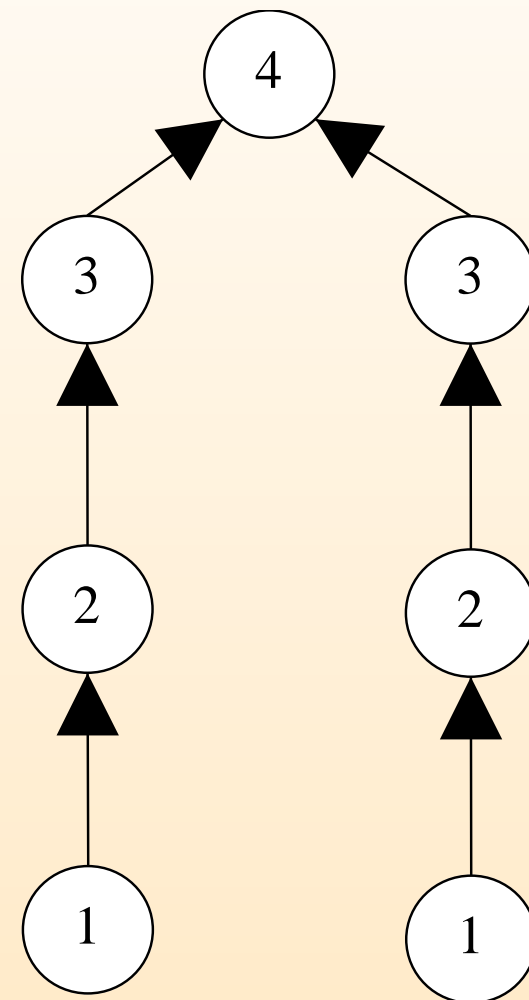
# Relationship Inference

## Steps

- Partial view from X
  - ▷ Directed graph, rooted at X
  - ▷ Prune, leaves get rank 1
  - ▷ Prune, leaves get rank 2 ...
- Every AS has vector of ranks
  - ▷ Length = 10 (num of partial views)
- Apply **heuristics**

AS5444 = (4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4)

AS5665 = (3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3)



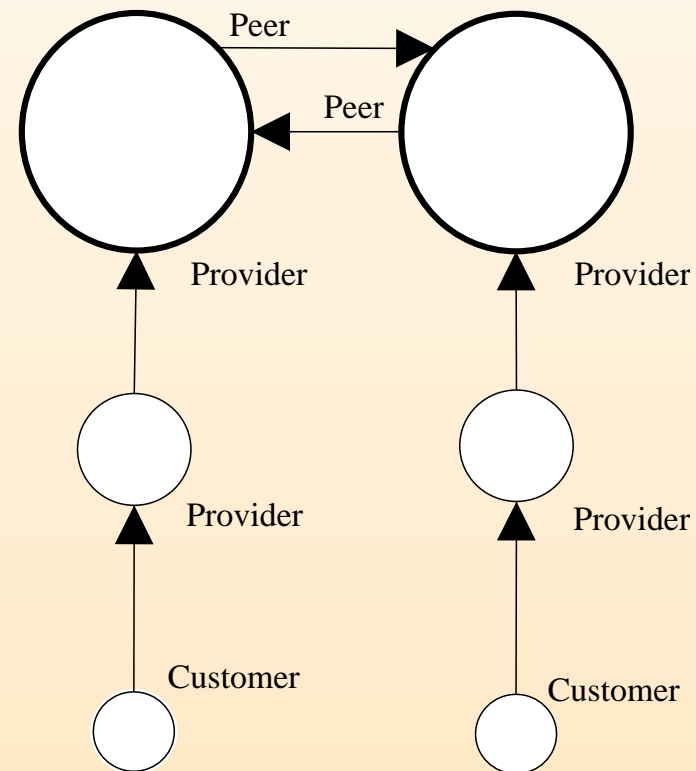
# Relationship Inference

Steps contd...

- Export Rules

- ▷ **To Provider:** Own, customer routes, not provider, peer routes
- ▷ **To Peer:** Own, customer routes, not provider, peer routes
- ▷ **To Customer:** Own, customer, peer, provider routes

- ▷ Every path : uphill, 0-1 peering link, downhill





# Relationship Inference

Steps contd...

- Heuristics
  - ▷ Complete dominance
    - ★ provider-customer if one's entries greater than other
  - ▷ Equivalence
    - ★ peers if  $\geq 5$  entries match
  - ▷ Clustering
    - ★ peers if euclidean distance  $< \sqrt{10}$
  - ▷ Probabilistic versions
    - ★ for links not inferred above

AS5444 = (4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4)

AS5665 = (3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3)

# Relationship Inference

Determine relationship

- Peers
- Customer-Provider
- Unknown (siblings or acquisitions)

Inferred Relationships for 24,059 AS Pairs

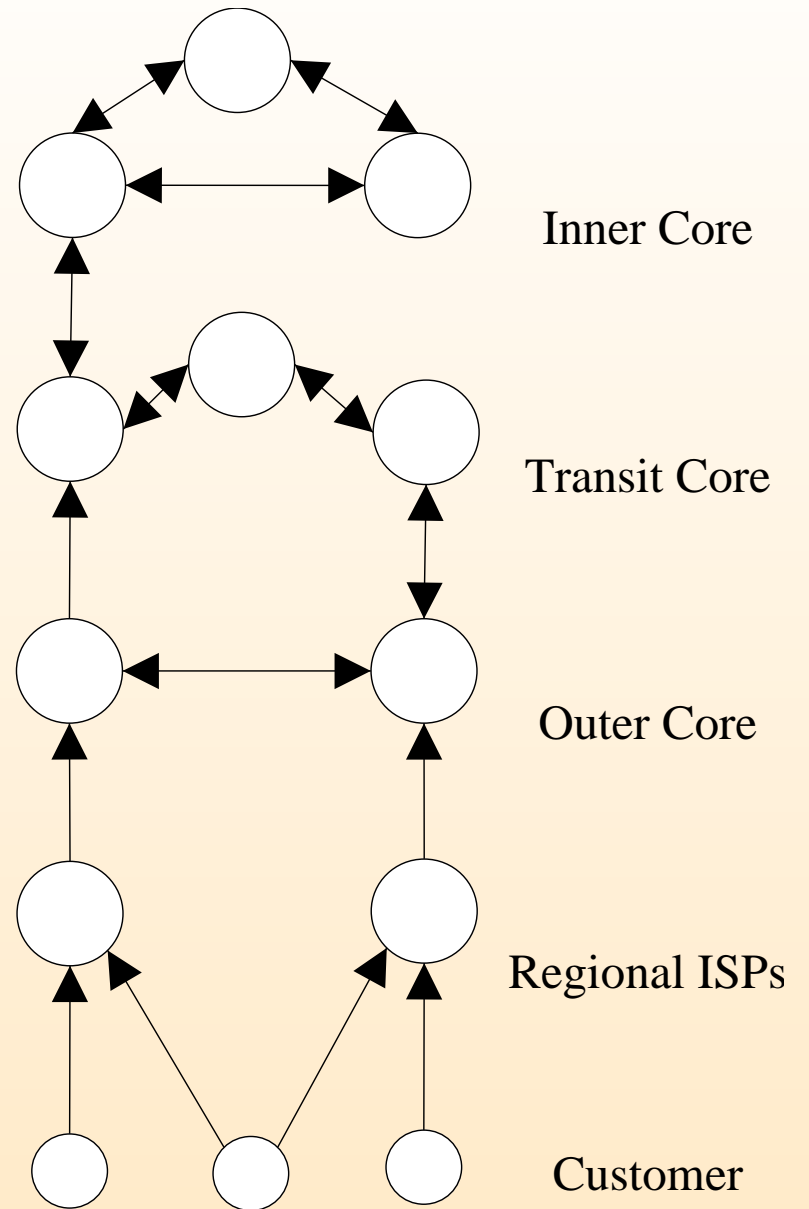
Relationship	# AS pairs	Percentage
Provider-customer	22,712	94.40%
Peer-peer	1,241	5.16%
Unknown	106	0.44%

Distribution of the 23,953 Inferences

Rule	Number	Percentage
Complete dominance	22,241	97.93%
Probabilistic dominance	471	2.07%
Equivalence	836	67.37%
Probabilistic equivalence	278	22.40%
Clustering	127	10.23%

# Hierarchy Formation

- New **directed** graph
  - ▷ Based on inferred relationships
- Assign ranks
  - ▷ Customers, regional ISPs
    - ★ leaves, 0 out-degree
  - ▷ Dense core
    - ★ weak clique
    - ★  $N$  nodes, every node degree  $> N/2$
  - ▷ Transit core
    - ★ weak cut
  - ▷ Intra-layer links non-hierarchical

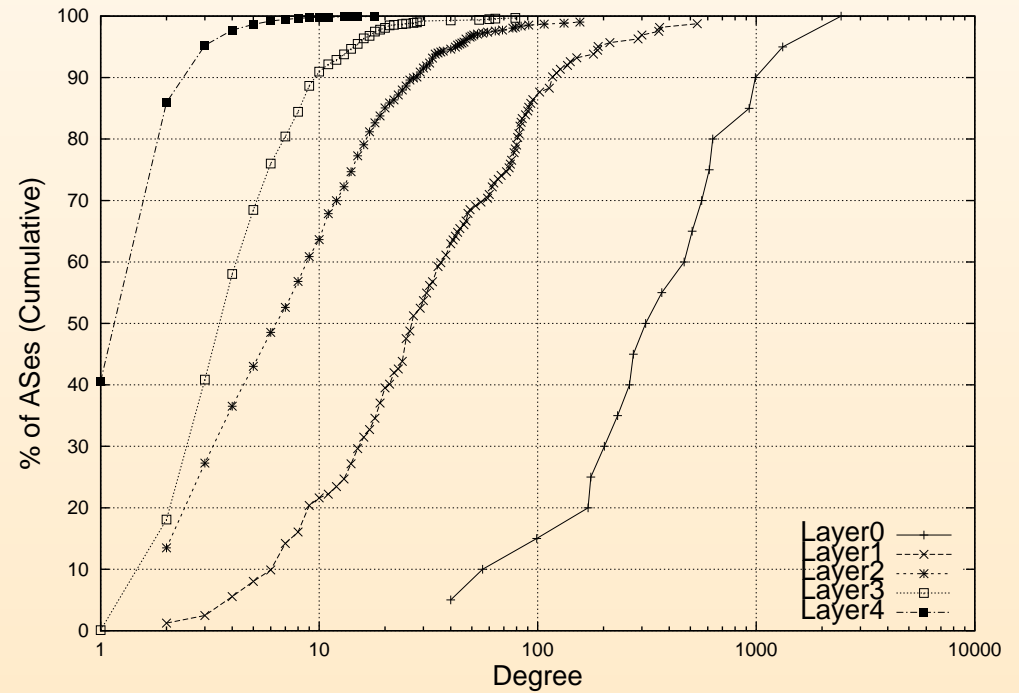


# Hierarchy Formation

## Distribution of AS's in Hierarchy

Level	# of AS's
Dense core (0)	20
Transit core (1)	162
Outer core (2)	675
Small regional ISPs (3)	950
Customers (4)	8852

## Cumulative Distribution of AS Degree



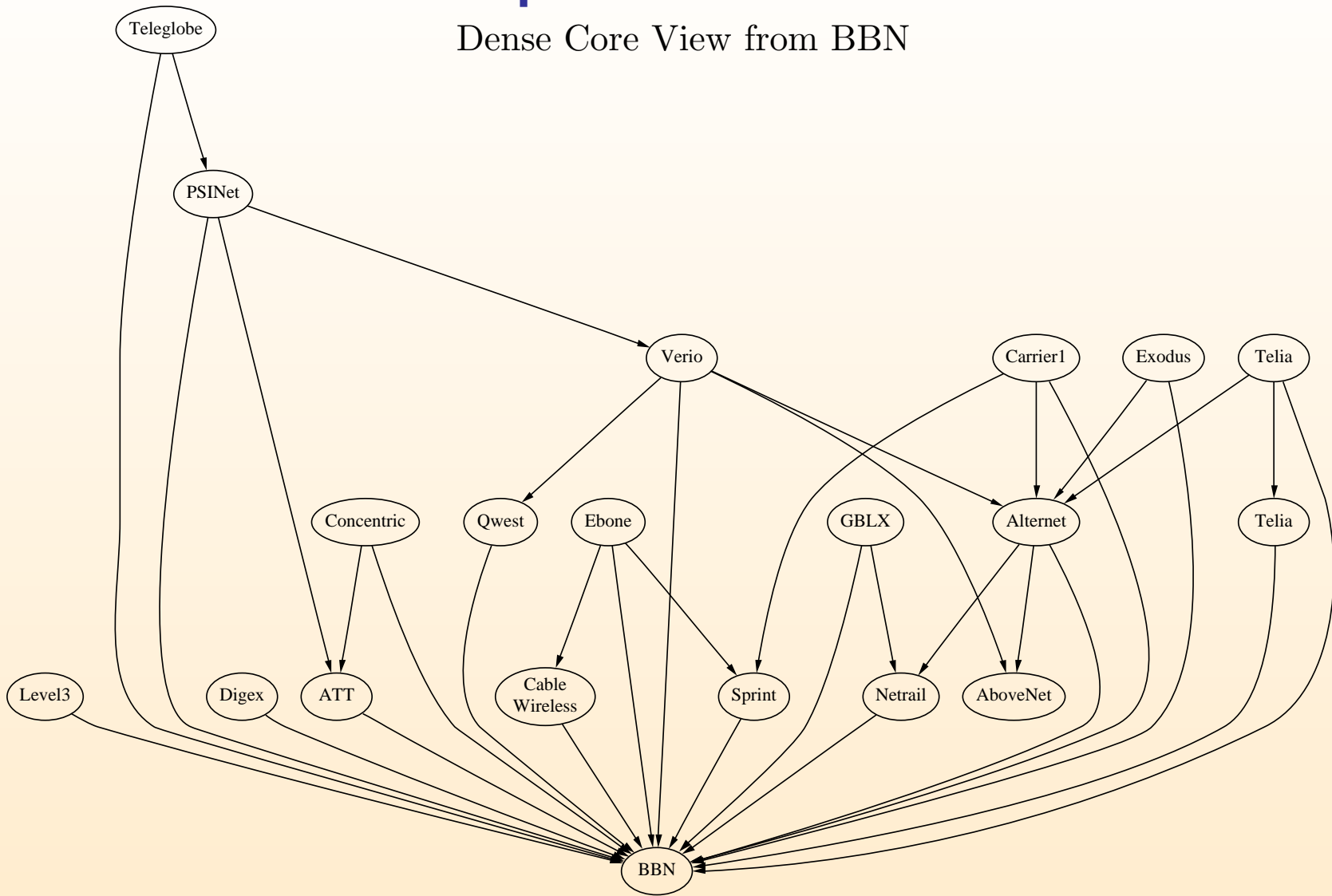
# Dense Core

## Dense Core

- BBN, Sprint, PSI-Net, Ebone, Telia, Qwest, Digex, Concentric, Verio, Level3, GBLX, Cable-n-Wireless, Exodus, Netreal, France Telecom, Altnet, AT&T, Carrier1
- December
  - ▷ - Ebone, Netreal, France Telecom, Altnet
  - ▷ + KDDI, Reach, Teleglobe, AOL, Tiscali
  - ▷ Altnet : 43 peer relationships down to 26
  - ▷ AOL : 0 peer relationships to 22 (RoadRunner acquisition)

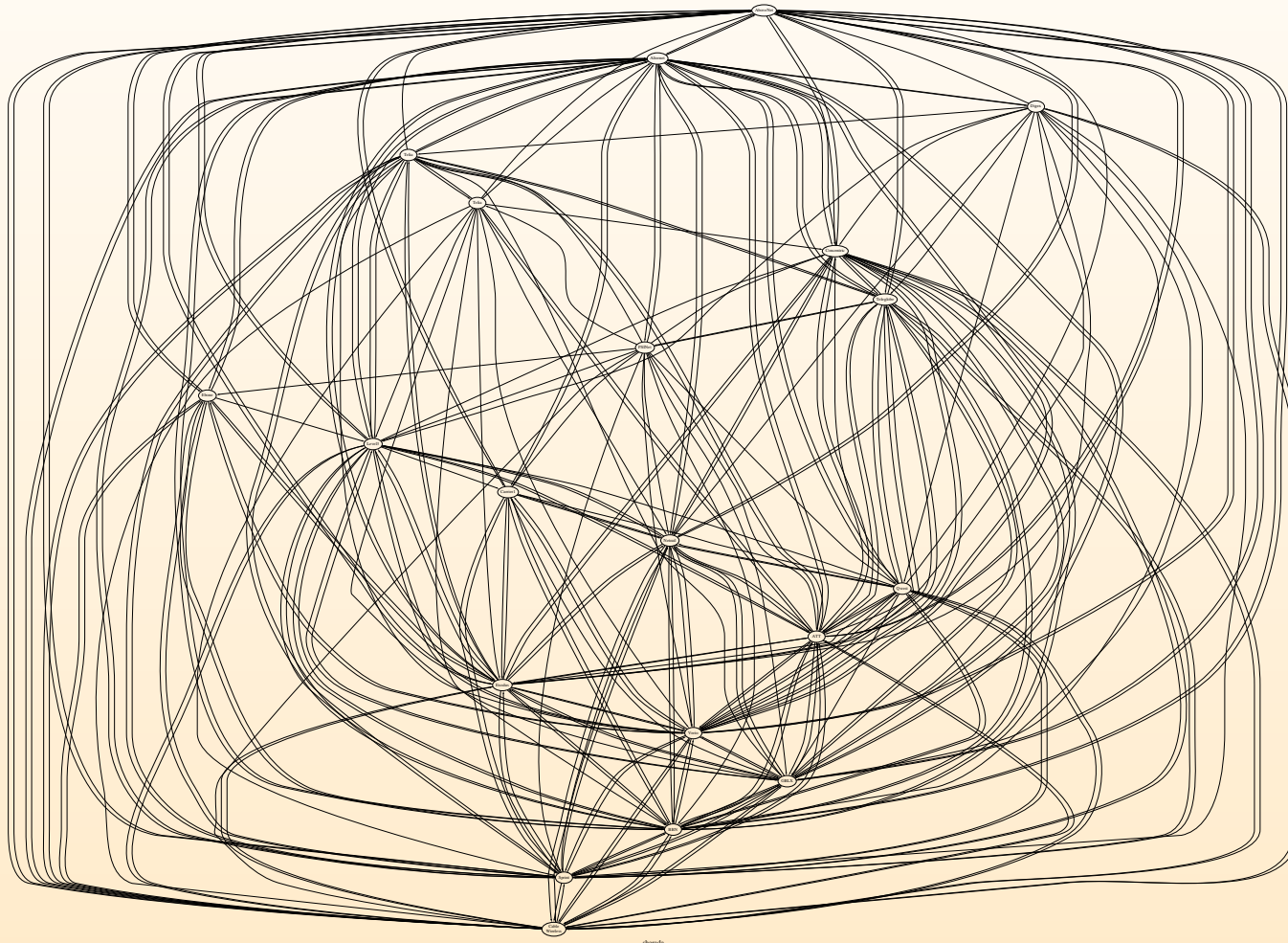
# Compare Partial Views

Dense Core View from BBN



# Compare Partial Views

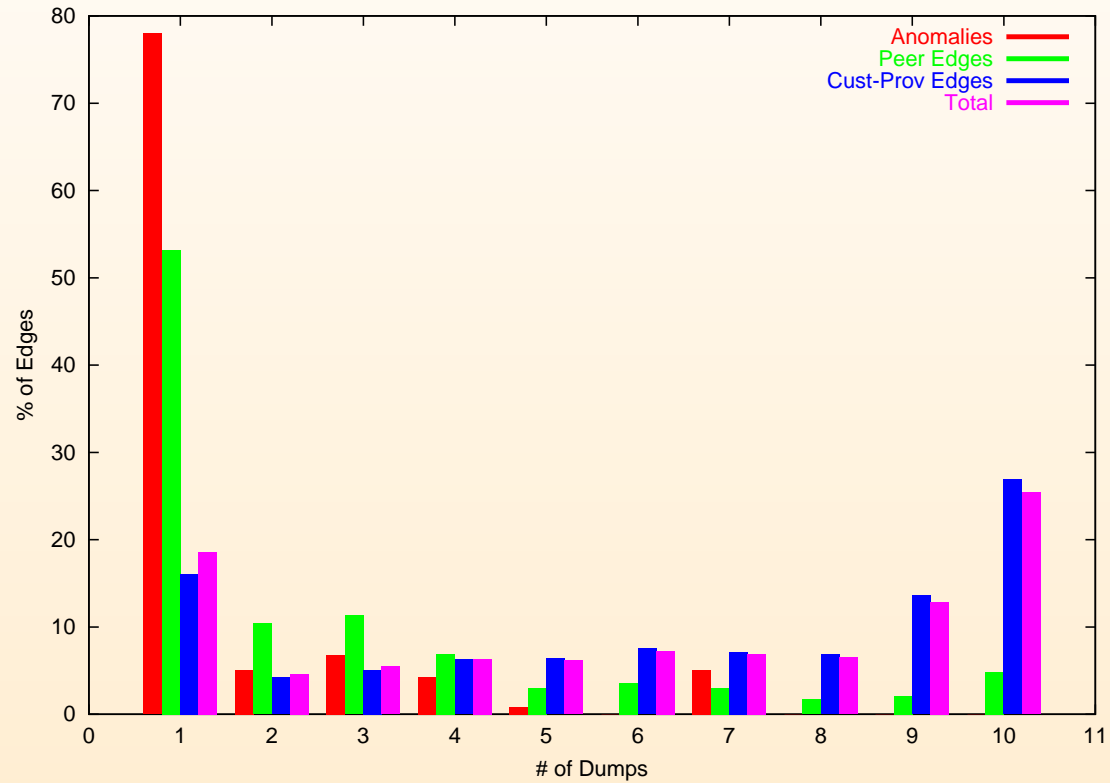
Dense Core View from all 10 AS's



Multiple Views : Completeness

# Compare Partial Views

Edge Distribution across 10 AS's



Multiple Views : Uniqueness



# Summary

## Infer AS relationships

- Hard problem
- Apply heuristics
- Use multiple views for completeness
- Exploit uniqueness of each view

## Hierarchy

- Prior work only on connectivity
- Relationship directed graph to form hierarchy

<http://www.cs.berkeley.edu/~sagarwal/research/BGP-hierarchy>

- Raw data
- Processed data
- Upcoming Infocom 02 publication