

SIBILLA: A Step Towards a Planet-Scale Measurements Retrieval Infrastructure

DK Lee, Keon Jang, Changhyun Lee, Sue Moon, Gianluca Iannaccone*

FISC Student Workshop
Aug 28, 2008

Division of Computer Science, KAIST
Intel Research, Berkeley*

Motivation behind the talk

- Distributed applications are popular in today's Internet.
 - Peer-to-peer file sharing, CDNs, multi-player online games
- They can benefit from information about the Internet path and proximity between their nodes.
 1. Nearest neighbor discovery
 2. Leader node selection
 3. Distribution tree construction
- Our goal is a DNS-like system that provides network-internal performance information

Key idea behind Path Stitching

- Internet separates *inter-* and *intra-domain* routing
 - » Path stitching *splits paths* into path segments, and *stitches path segments* together using BGP routing information to *predict a new path*
- Many measurement data are available already, and we use them and *do no* additional measurement

Talk outline

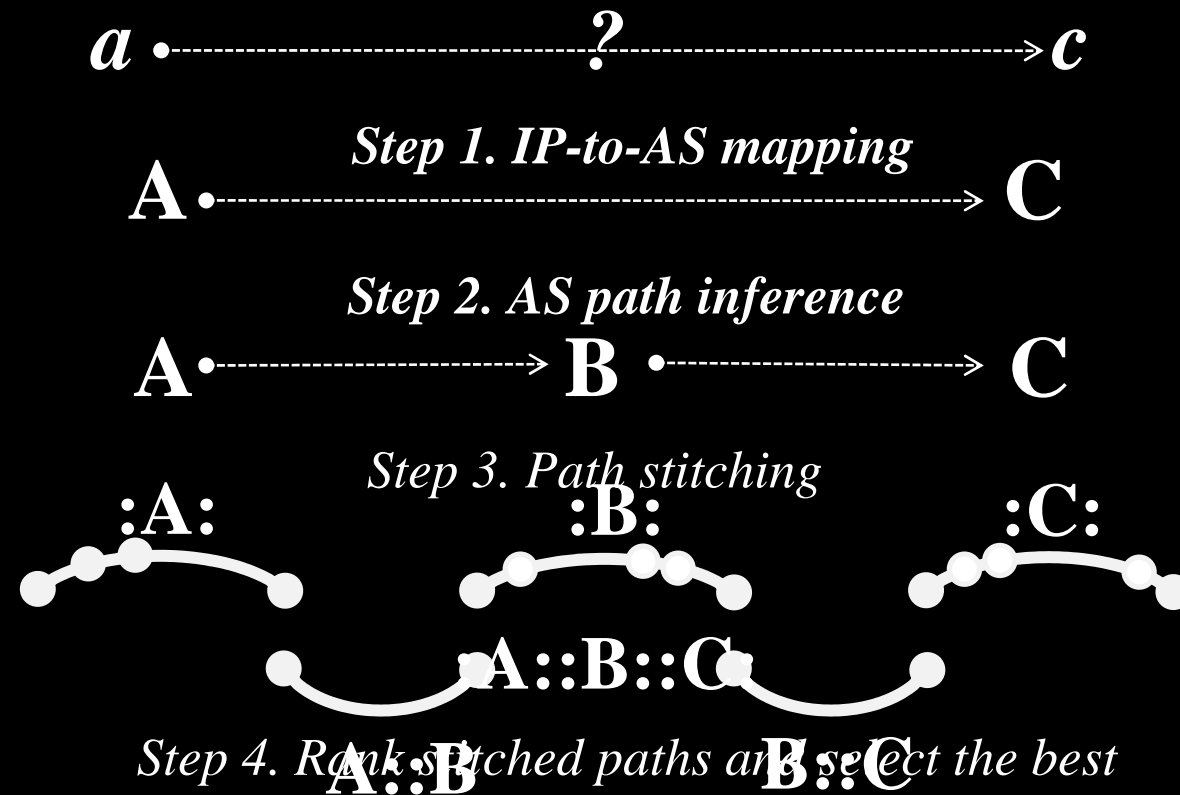
- ***Path Stitching*** algorithm
- When Path Stitching produces no stitched path
 - Approximation heuristics
- When Path Stitching produces multiple paths
 - Preference rules
- Implementation and deployment issues
- Concluding remarks

Data set

- *CAIDA Ark's traceroutes*
 - One round of *traceroute* outputs from 18 sources to every /24 prefix
 - 14 millions of *traceroute* outputs
- BGP routing tables
 - University of Oregon, *RouteViews*' BGP listener
 - *RIPE RIS*' 14 monitoring points (rrc00 ~ rrc07, rrc10 ~ rrc15)
- Notations
 - $:X:$ Intra-domain paths of AS X
 - $X::Y$ Inter-domain edges between AS X and Y
 - $:X: + X::Y + :Y: = :X::Y:$
 - » Internet forwarding paths from AS X to Y

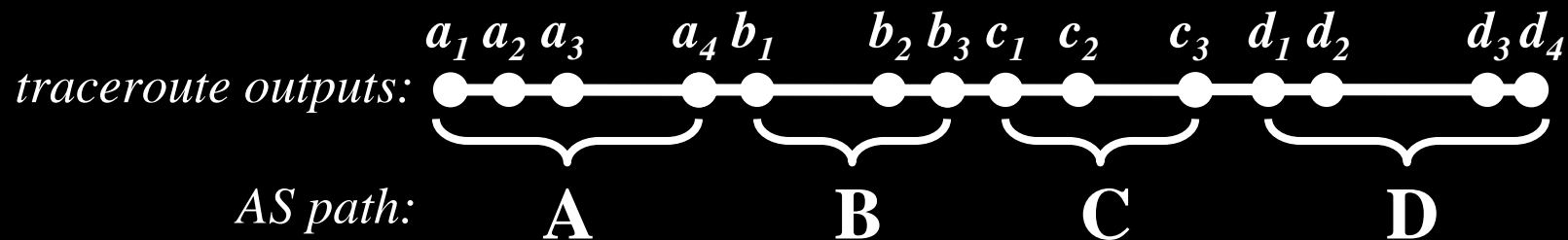
Overview of Path Stitching

- What are Internet forwarding paths and end-to-end delay between two arbitrary Internet host a and c ?



Index building

- In order to make a huge number of *traceroute* measurements *searchable*,



- Choices
 - Build indices for all possible partial paths
 - ABCD, ABC, BCD, AB, BC, CD, CD, A, B, C, D
 - Requires $O(l^2)$ space
 - Build indices for intra AS and inter AS segments
 - A, B, C, D, AB, BC, CD
 - Requires $O(l)$ space

Step 1. IP to AS mapping

- Use BGP routing table snapshots:
 - An IP address is mapped to the *longest matching IP prefix* in a table,
 - Take the *last hop in the AS-PATH* as the origin AS

IP Prefix	AS-PATH
4.0.0.0/8	1239 1

...	|144.228.241.81|	0/8|1239 1|IGP|144.228.241.81|	...
...	|66.185.128.1|1668|4.0.0.0/8|1668 3356 1|IGP|66.185.128.1|	...	...
...	|208.172.146.2|3561|4.0.0.0/8|3561 1|IGP|208.172.146.2|	...	...
...	|216.18.31.102|6539|4.0.0.0/8|6539 2914 1|IGP|216.18.31.102|	...	...
...	|154.11.63.86|852|4.0.0.0/8|852 1|IGP|154.11.63.86|	...	...
...	|203.62.252.26|1221|4.0.0.0/8|1221 4637 1|IGP|203.62.252.26|	...	...
...	|154.11.98.18|852|4.0.0.0/8|852 1|IGP|154.11.98.18|	...	...
...	|192.205.31.33|7018|4.0.0.0/8|7018 1|IGP|192.205.31.33|	...	...
...	|64.200.199.4|7911|4.0.0.0/8|7911 3561 1|IGP|64.200.199.4|	...	...
...	|64.200.199.3|7911|4.0.0.0/8|7911 3561 1|IGP|64.200.199.3|	...	...
...

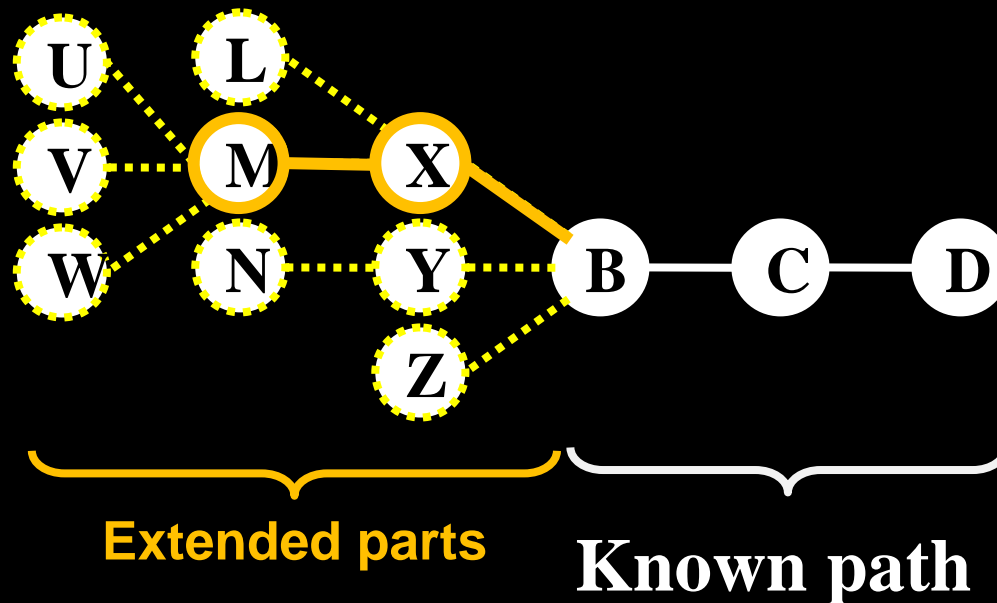
BGP Routing table snapshots.

Errors in IP to AS mapping

- Single origin AS mismatch
 - Mao et al reported that inaccurate mapping result in
 - Missing AS hop, extra AS hop, substitute AS hop, two hop AS loops
 - 8.9% AS paths contain two-hop AS loops
 - If we use the same IP-to-AS mapping for a query, the outcome would be consistent although mismatched.
- Multiple origin AS (MOAS)
 - 2,651,387 out of 14M traceroutes have MOAS conflicts
 - 22.61% of MOAS are caused by Internet exchange prefixes
 - Infer AS paths from all MOASes

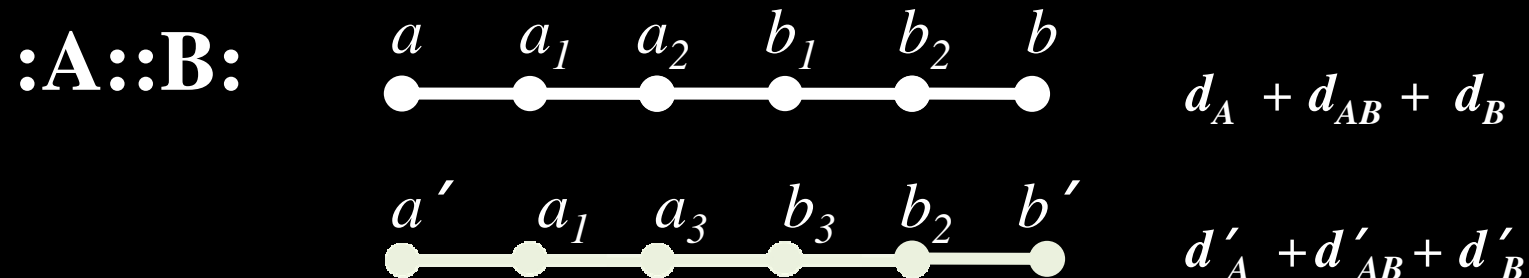
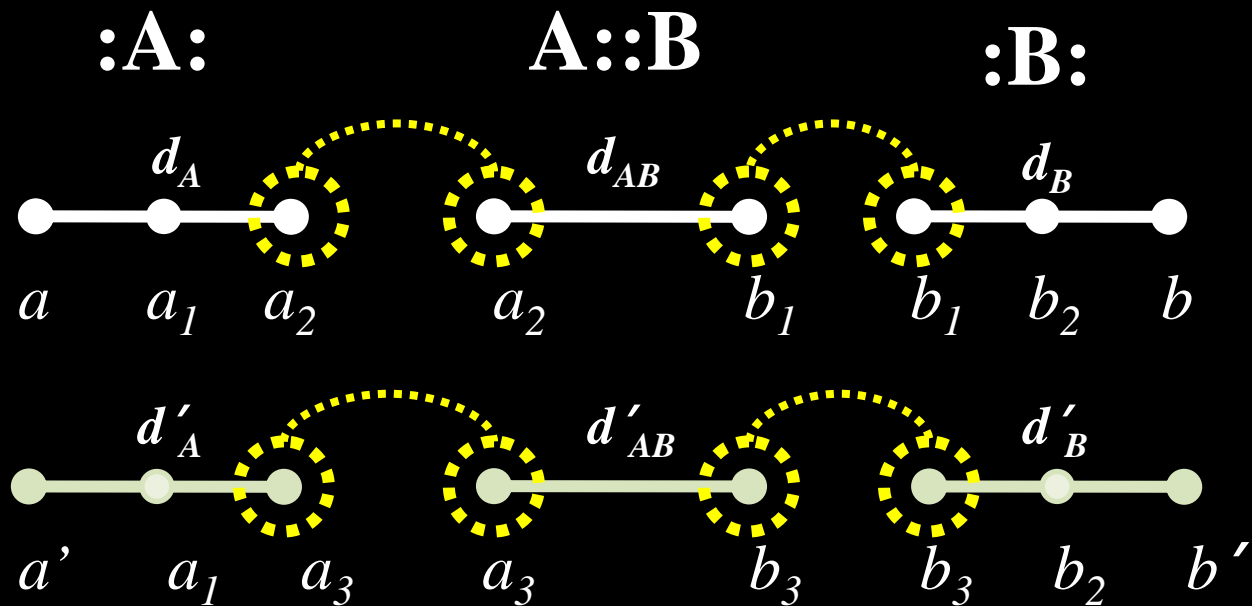
Step 2. AS path inference

- Qiu and Gao's methodology [GLOBECOM'06]
 - Exploits the AS paths, *known paths*, appeared in BGP routing tables.
 - Infer AS paths that satisfying *valley-free property* [L.Gao, TON'00]



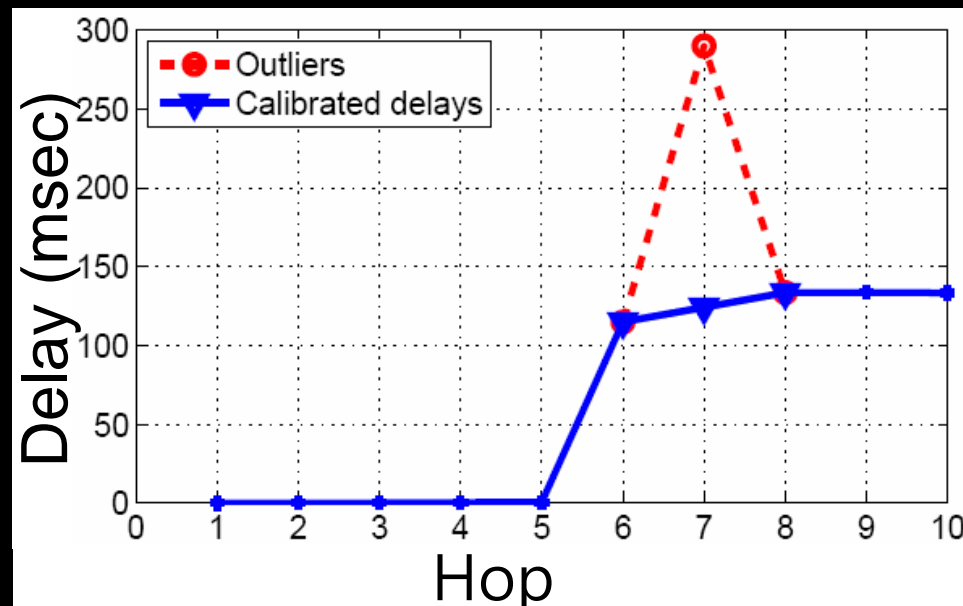
Choose shortest path with low *unsure length* and high *frequency index*
Accuracy of 60% reported

Step 3. Stitching path segments



Sources of error – *traceroute*

- Dynamic nature of the Internet
 - » Record all reported measurement per path segment.
 - » Report the most recent or median of the past known history.
- Non-decreasing delay principle



**When Path Stitching produces no
stitched path**

Case #1: No path segments in source/destination AS

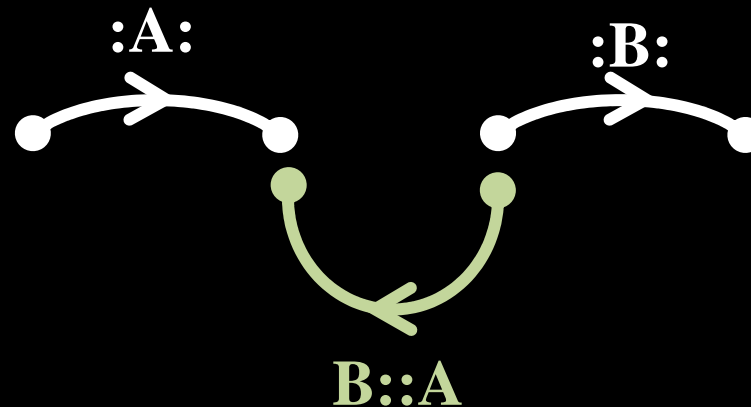
- The source or the destination is not in the same AS with any measurement data

<i>Data type</i>	<i>Total AS</i>	<i>Transit AS</i>	<i>Stub AS</i>
Ark	14,378	4,418	9,960
BGP	28,244	4,847	23,397

- For 90% of undiscovered AS in Ark, the *traceroute* did not reach to AS
- ASes not covered by Ark accounts for only 110M or 5.8% of IP addresses in BGP

Case #2: No segments in the middle of inferred AS path

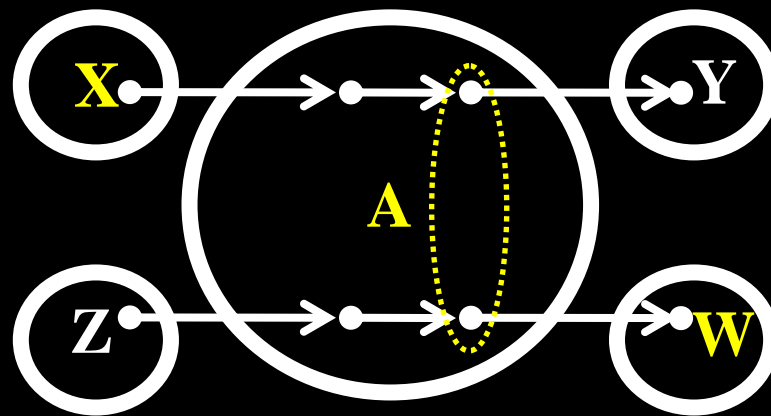
- No inter-domain path segment
 - Incorporating the reverse inter-domain segments



- No intra-domain path segment
 - No solution yet

Case #3: Segments does not rendezvous at the same address

For all ASes along the path has segments, but they do not rendezvous at the same address



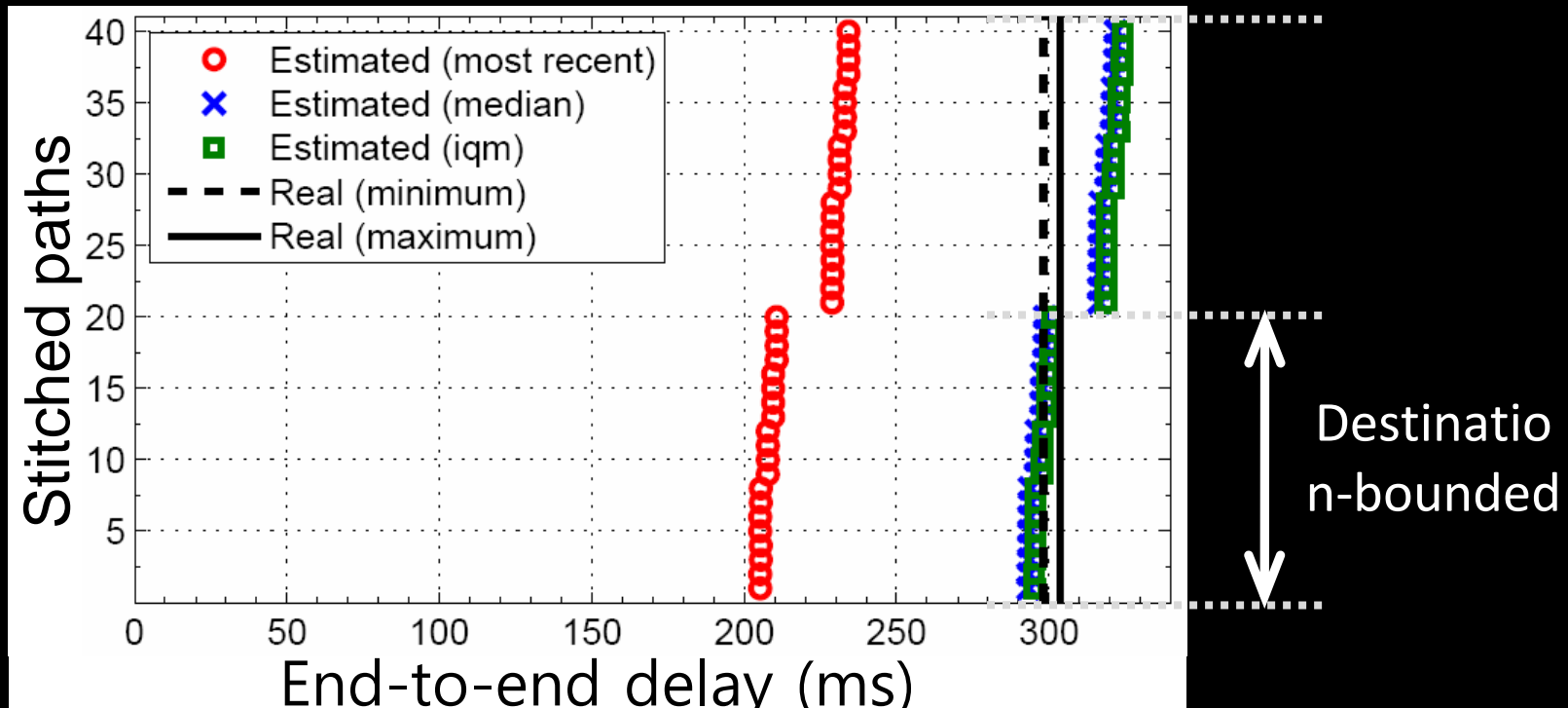
$$X::A::W = ?$$

- Clustering heuristics:
 - Clustering IP addresses of *the same router*
 - Clustering IP addresses *in a single Point-of-presence (PoP)*
 - Clustering two ending points based on their *IP prefix proximity*

**When Path Stitching produces
multiple stitched paths**

Same destination-bound preference

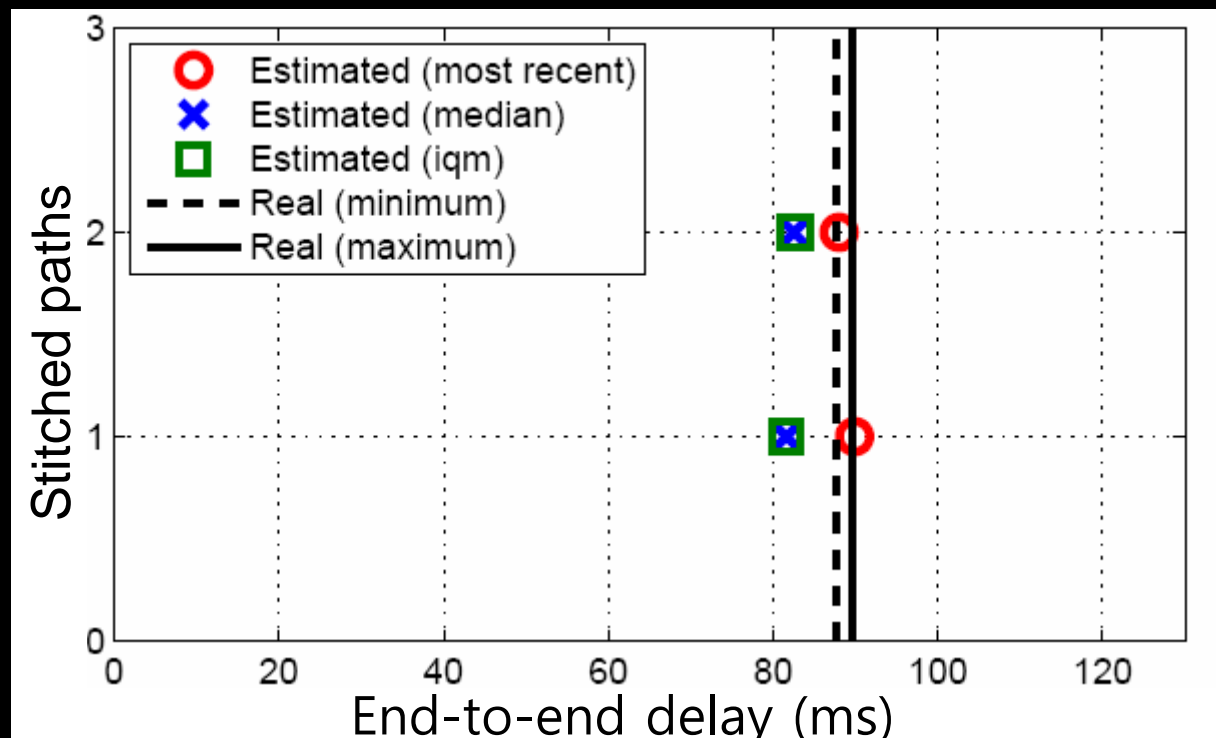
- planetlab2.xeno.cl.**cam.ac.uk**
→ pl1-higashi.ics.es.**osaka-u.ac.jp**



» Preference *to the same destination-bound* path segments

Closeness to source and destination

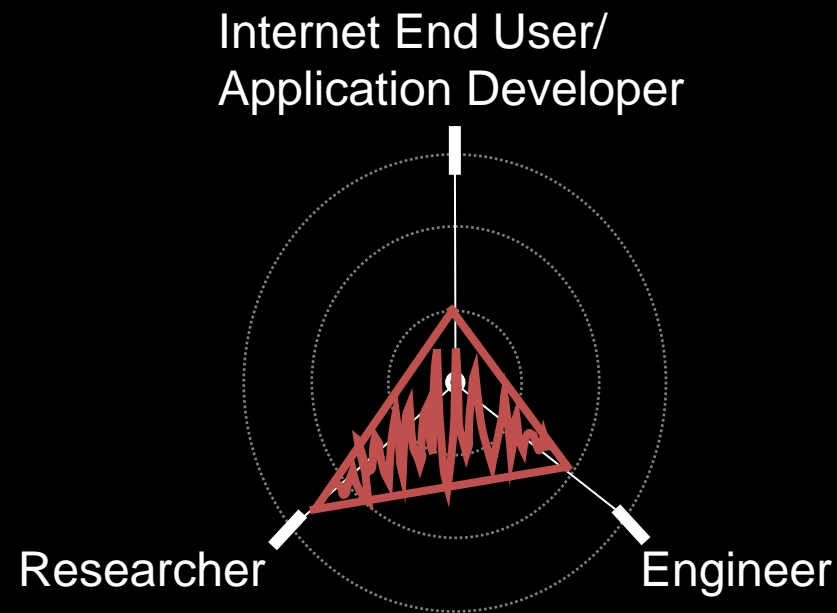
- Planetlab2.csil.*mit.edu*
→ planet2.scs.*stanford.edu*



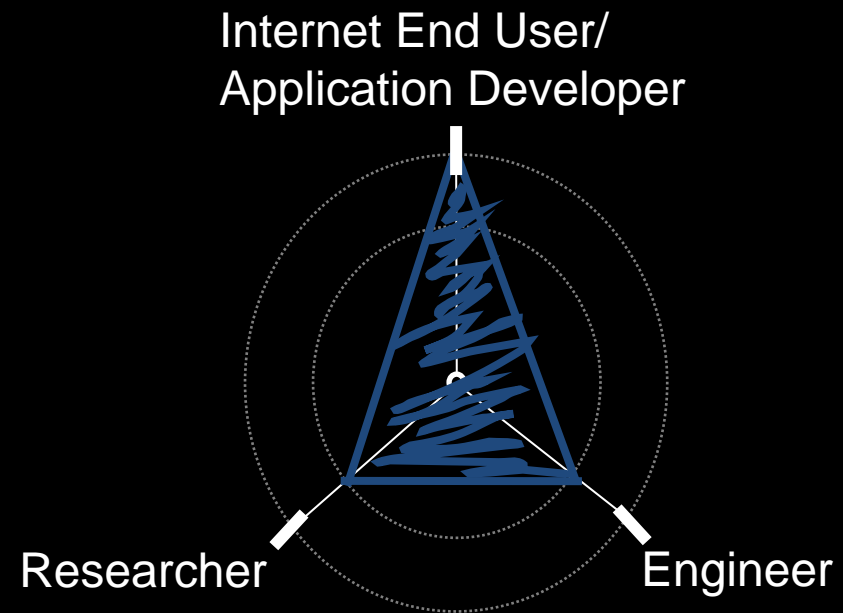
- In 20 % of Ases, delay difference within an AS is > 100 ms.
 - » Preference **to the closest points** in source and destination ASes

**Build and deploy DNS-like System
in the real world**

For Whom the Technology's Exploited








Previous works:
NetQuest, Vivaldi, IPlane



Our approaches:
SIBÍLLA:

Requirements

-  Planet-scale coverage
-  Provides historical/ recent/ real-time data
-  High accuracy
-  Real-time query processing
-  Programmability

Data gathering method 

Uniform data representation 

Measurement retrieval 

Programmable interface 

SIBÍLLA: Unified Internet Looking Glass

System-relate Requirements

- Supports distributed query processing
- Quality control
- Security
- Political issues
- Deployment
- ***Drafting behind the domain name system (DNS)***
 - Distributed database system which's been deployed all over the world.
 - ***TTL***-based caching mechanism
 - ***gethostbyname()***

Conclusions

- ***Path stitching***
 - Internet forwarding path and latency prediction by combining *traceroutes* and *BGP data*
- Our approach *uses* existing measurement data and *do no* additional active measurements
- Evaluation results are preliminary, but promising

Thank you!

- Any question?
- For more question:
dklee@an.kaist.ac.kr