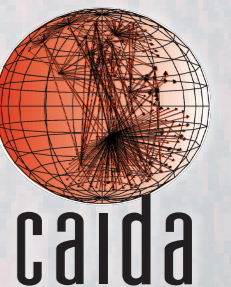


# MAPPING INTERNET INTERDOMAIN CONGESTION

Amogh Dhamdhere, Matthew Luckie  
Bradley Huffaker, Young Hyun, Kc Claffy (CAIDA)  
Steve Bauer, David Clark (MIT)

[amogh@caida.org](mailto:amogh@caida.org)



# IN THE PRESS



## France Telecom Accused Of Holding YouTube Videos Hostage Unless It Gets More Money

from the *more-peering-disputes* dept

## 'Peering' Into AOL-MSN Outage

### Level 3 and Comcast Issue Statement

Jul 16, 2013

BROOMFIELD, Colo., July 16, 2013 – Level 3 and Comcast have resolved their prior interconnect dispute on mutually satisfactory terms. Details will not be released.

## Confirmed: Comcast and Netflix have signed a paid peering agreement

**Netflix packets being dropped every day because Verizon wants more money**

Verizon wants to be paid by consumers and Cogent, but Cogent refuses to pay.

## Cogent Gearing for Another Peering Battle

by [Stacey Higginbotham](#) FEB. 23, 2014 - 9:27 AM

## Verizon denies using net neutrality victory to sabotage Netflix, Amazon

BY **BRIAN FUNG** February 5 at 1:59 pm

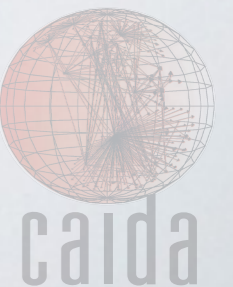
## Netflix still sucks on AT&T, and now AT&T plans to offer Netflix clone

AT&T partners with an investment firm to buy and launch streaming services.



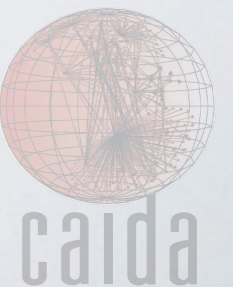
# BACKGROUND

- Modern peering (interconnection) disputes manifest as congested links
- Disputes among access, content, and transit providers
- Some content is carried over inadequate links between access and transit networks
- **Congestion on transit links affects everybody**, not just parties to the peering dispute



# INTERDOMAIN CONGESTION

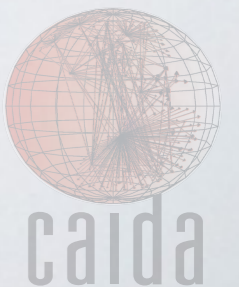
- We are developing methods to measure the location and extent of interdomain congestion
- **Our goals (1) a system to monitor interdomain links and their congestion state, (2) a near real-time “congestion heat map” of the Internet, (3) increasing transparency, empirical grounding of debate**
- Part of a 3 year NSF-funded project on topology +congestion measurement



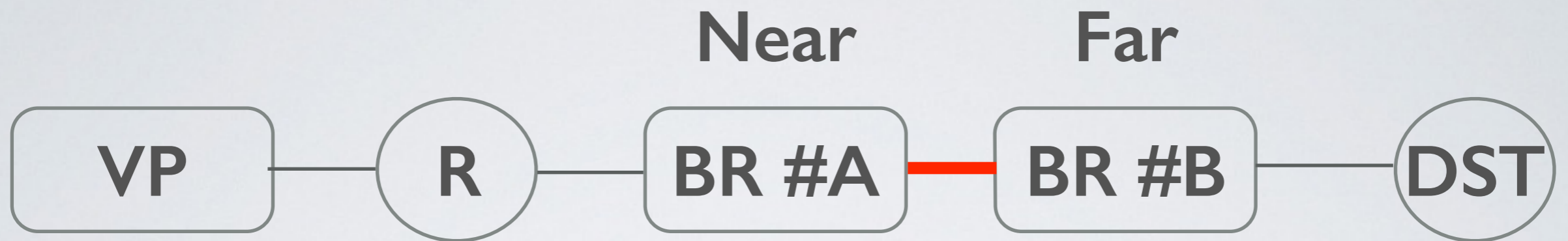
# NSF PROJECT (CAIDA+MIT)

- Measurement-based characterization of the changing nature of the inter-domain Internet
  - Increasing influence of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) in facilitating co-location and inter domain connectivity
  - Growth of Content Delivery Networks (CDNs) and their ability to change traffic dynamics on short timescales
  - Ability of large access ISPs to use market power
  - Congestion and choke points

“Mapping Interconnection in the Internet: Colocation, Connectivity, and Congestion” <http://www.caida.org/funding/nets-congestion/>



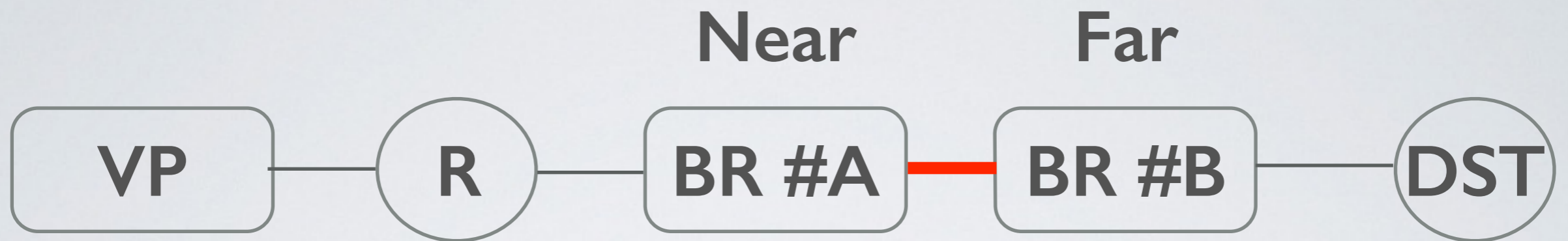
# METHOD: TIME SERIES PING



Vantage Point

Border Routers on  
Interesting Link

# METHOD: TIME SERIES PING

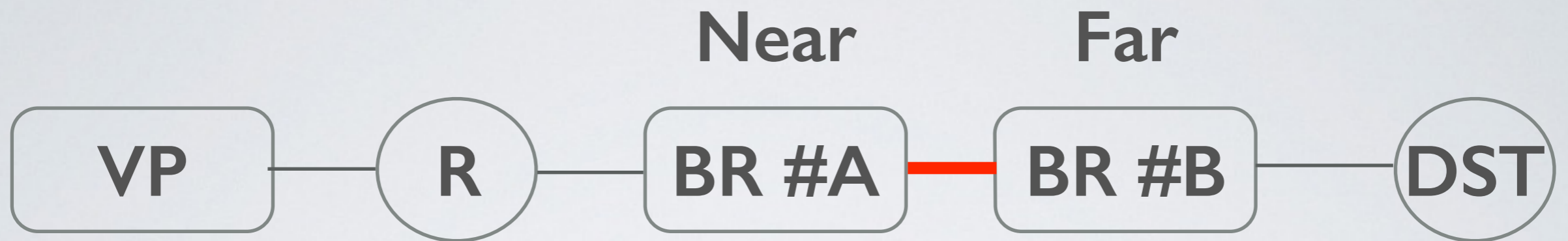


Vantage Point

Border Routers on  
Interesting Link

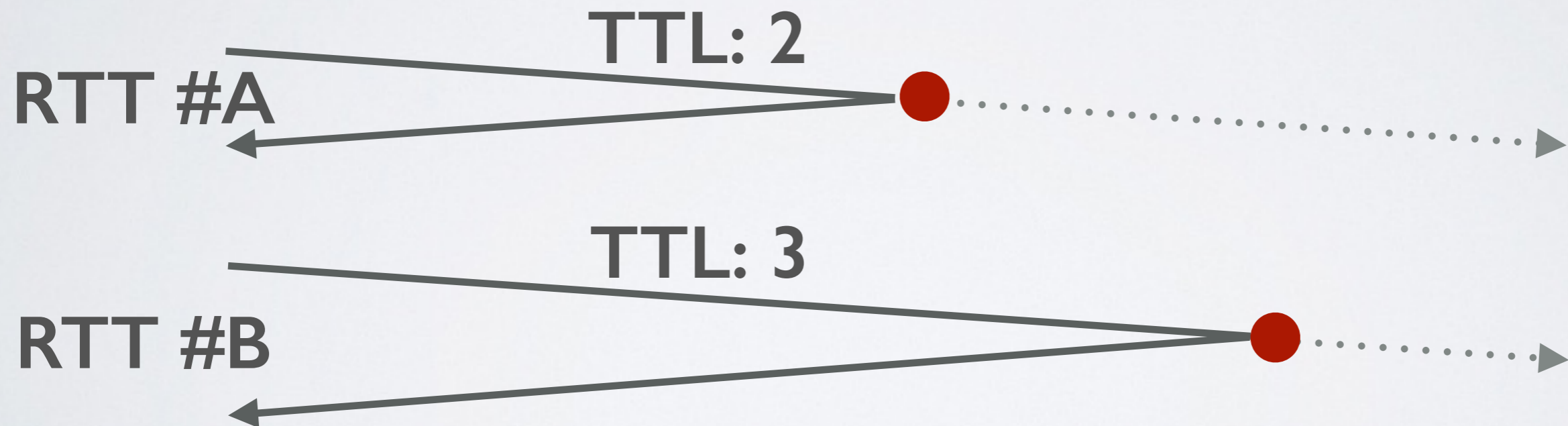


# METHOD: TIME SERIES PING



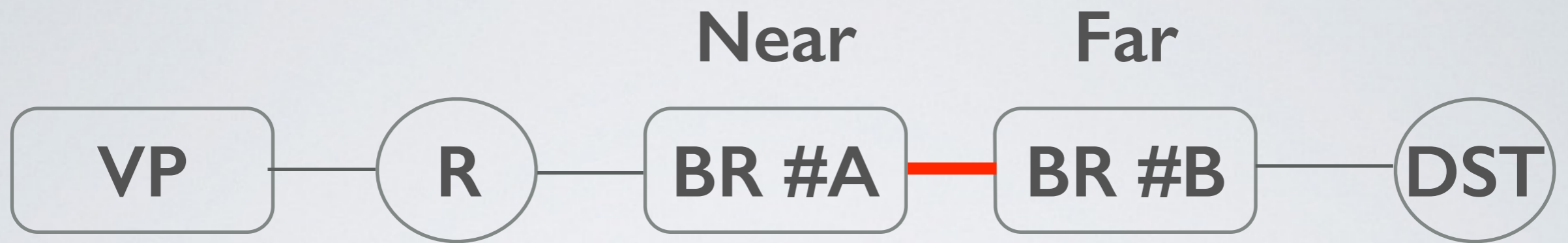
Vantage Point

Border Routers on Interesting Link



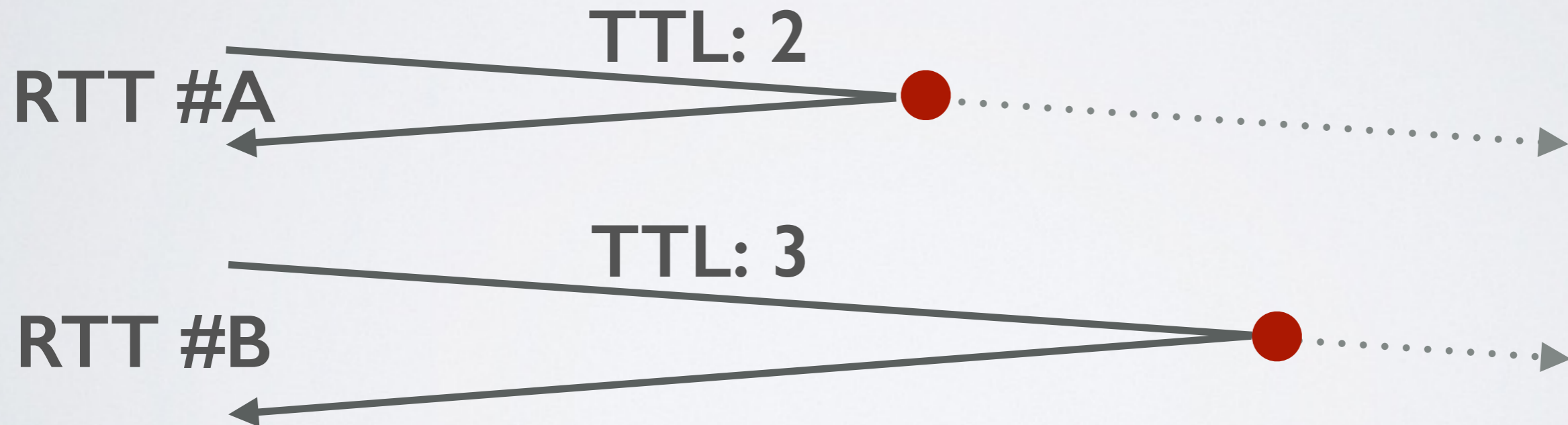


# METHOD: TIME SERIES PING

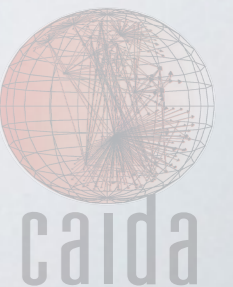


Vantage Point

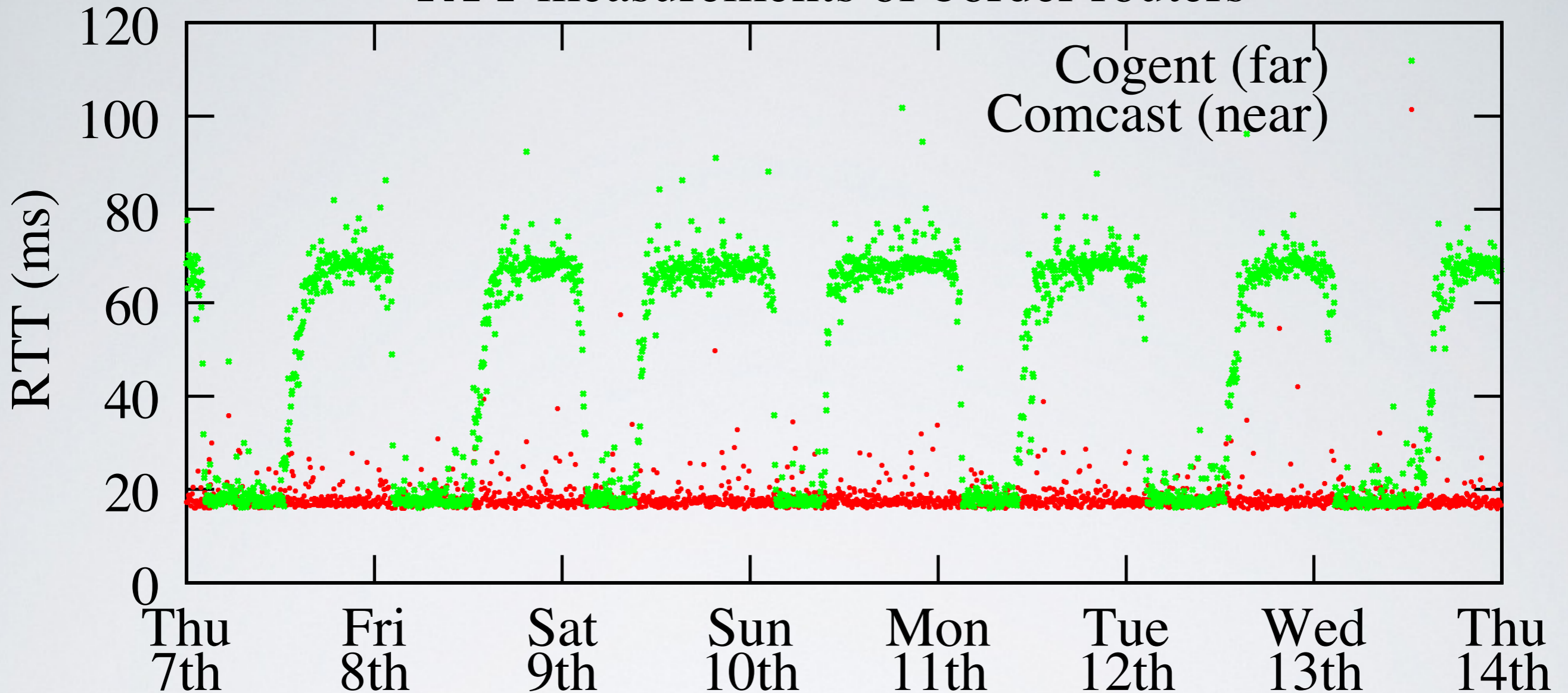
Border Routers on  
Interesting Link



*(repeat to obtain a time series)*

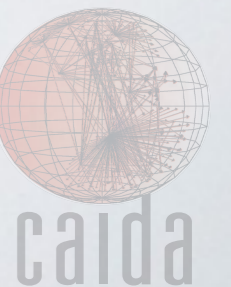


## RTT measurements of border routers



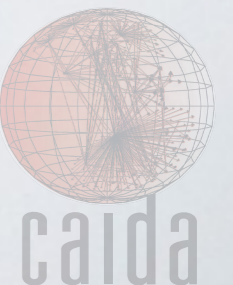
Day of week in November 2013 (in New York)

**More congestion on weekend than weekdays. Monday 11th was Veterans Day**

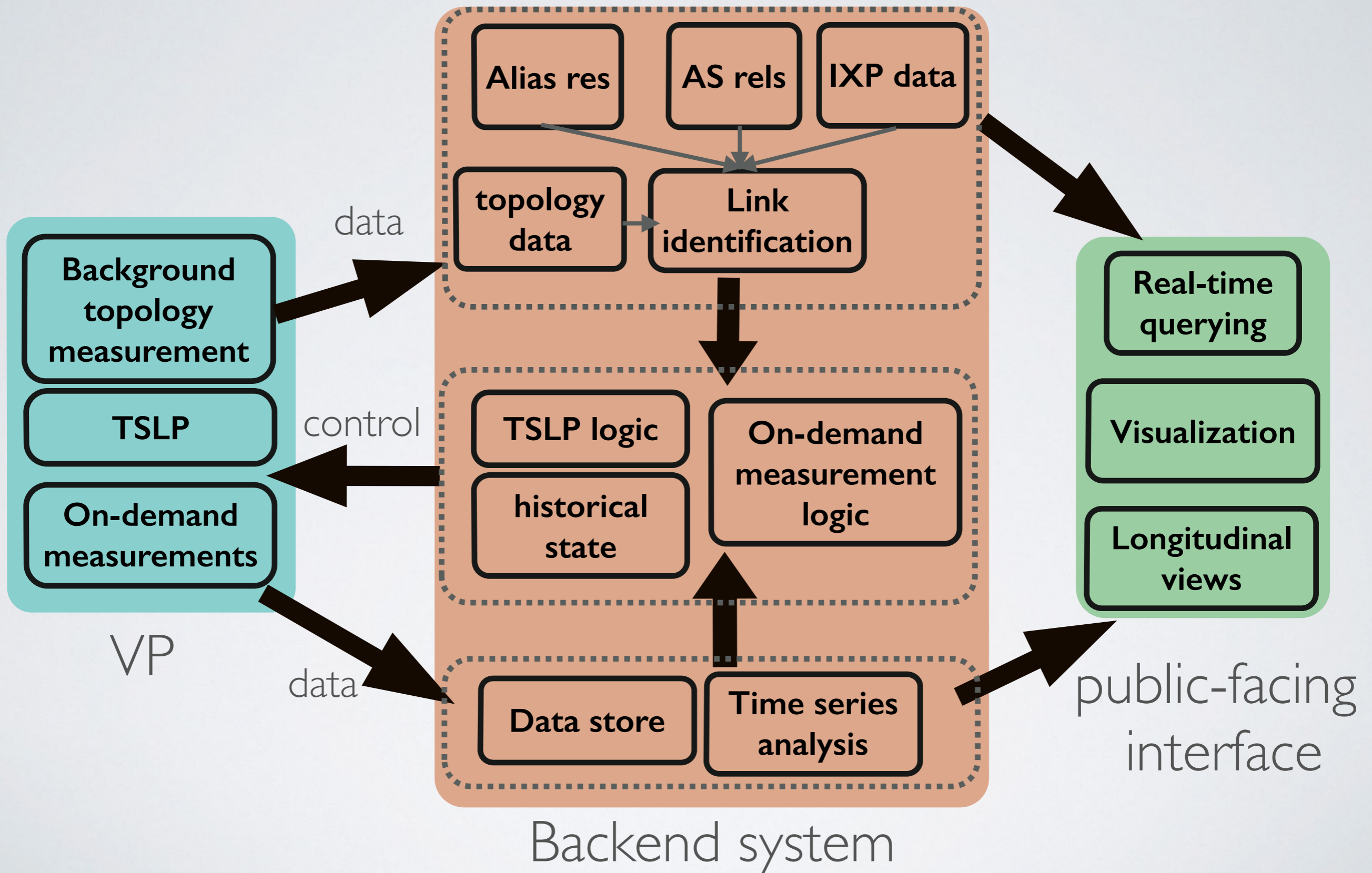


# CHALLENGES

- Topology: Method requires us to know the location of border link between two networks; this is very difficult
- Adaptiveness: The network changes over time; our system needs to be adaptive to changes in the underlying topology and routing
- Data mining: Need scalable techniques to find patterns in the data that indicate congestion
- Validation: Difficult to get ground-truth; most peering agreements are covered by NDAs



# MEASUREMENT SYSTEM



# BACKEND SYSTEM

- Goal: adaptiveness — make sure we are probing an up-to-date state of the network
- Goal: detailed historical state — store enough information to be able to easily reconstruct topology, links/targets probed, destinations used per target, etc. at any given point in the past
- Goal: efficient data management and processing
- Goal: continuous monitoring — make sure various pieces of the system are up and running: VPs and TSLP probing, data collection/storage, data processing

# ADAPTIVE PROBING

- Periodically (every 3 days) fetch background traces from VPs, perform link identification, produce probe list, push new probe list to monitor, produce various meta-data (e.g., reverse DNS lookups of all interdomain link IPs)
- All monitor state data stored in SQLite databases with an SQLAlchemy framework for managing database updates
- Order of minutes to process traces, generate probing set, and produce all meta-data for each VP
- Updates for VPs can run in parallel — plan to use SDSC nodes for parallelism

# DATA MANAGEMENT

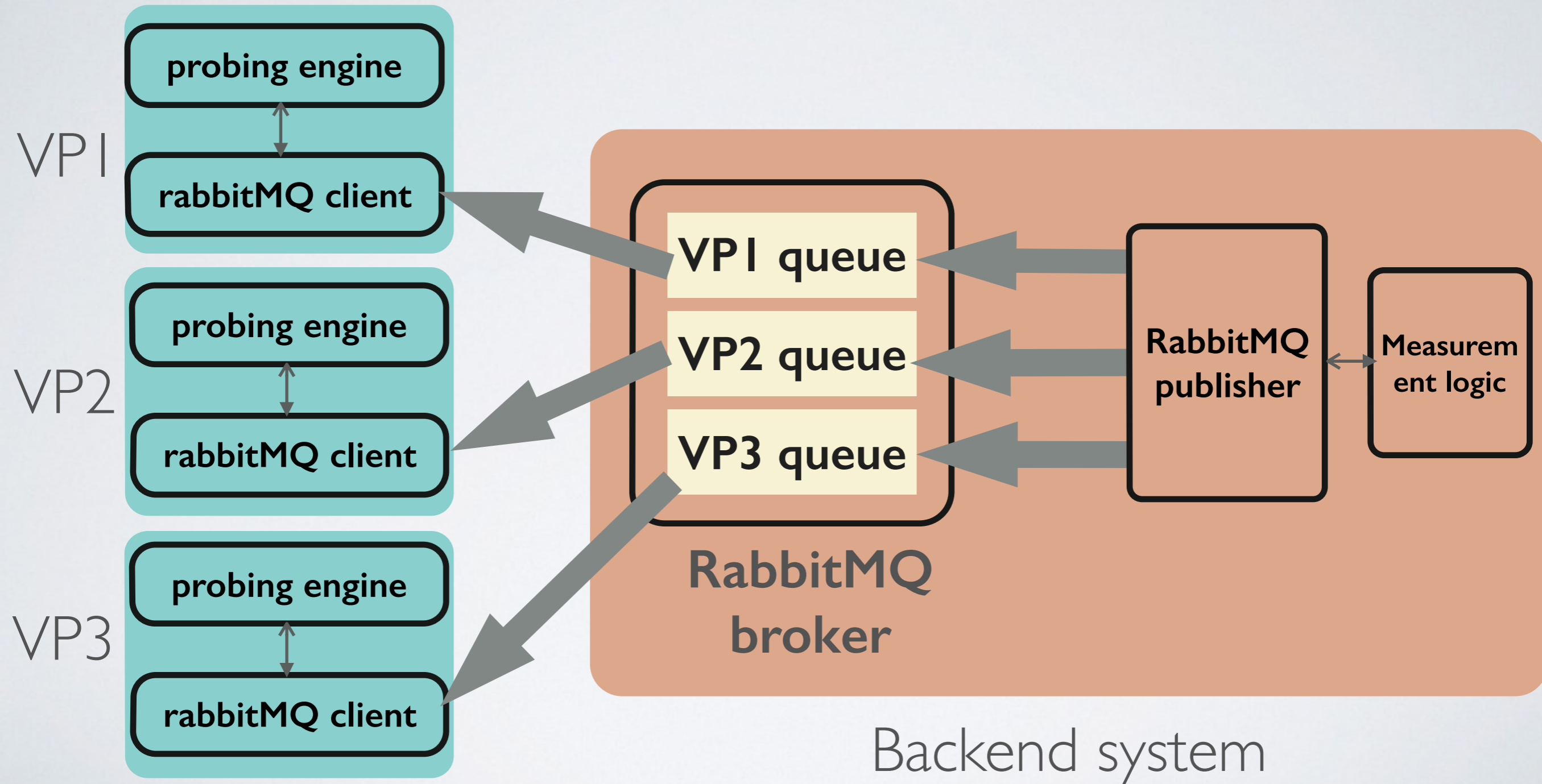
- TSLP data is pulled from monitors and indexed into databases nightly. TSLP (near, far) time series produced weekly for all links probed from each VP during the previous week
- Level-shift detection run on all links from all VPs (thousands of links total). Time series data shipped over to MIT for FFT/wavelet analysis (more on that from Steve)
- Eventually, some sort of time-series database to store time series data and feed the interactive front-end
- Current system prototype is small-scale (~100GB of data per month). We anticipate ~1TB/month with large-scale deployment

# ON-DEMAND MEASUREMENTS

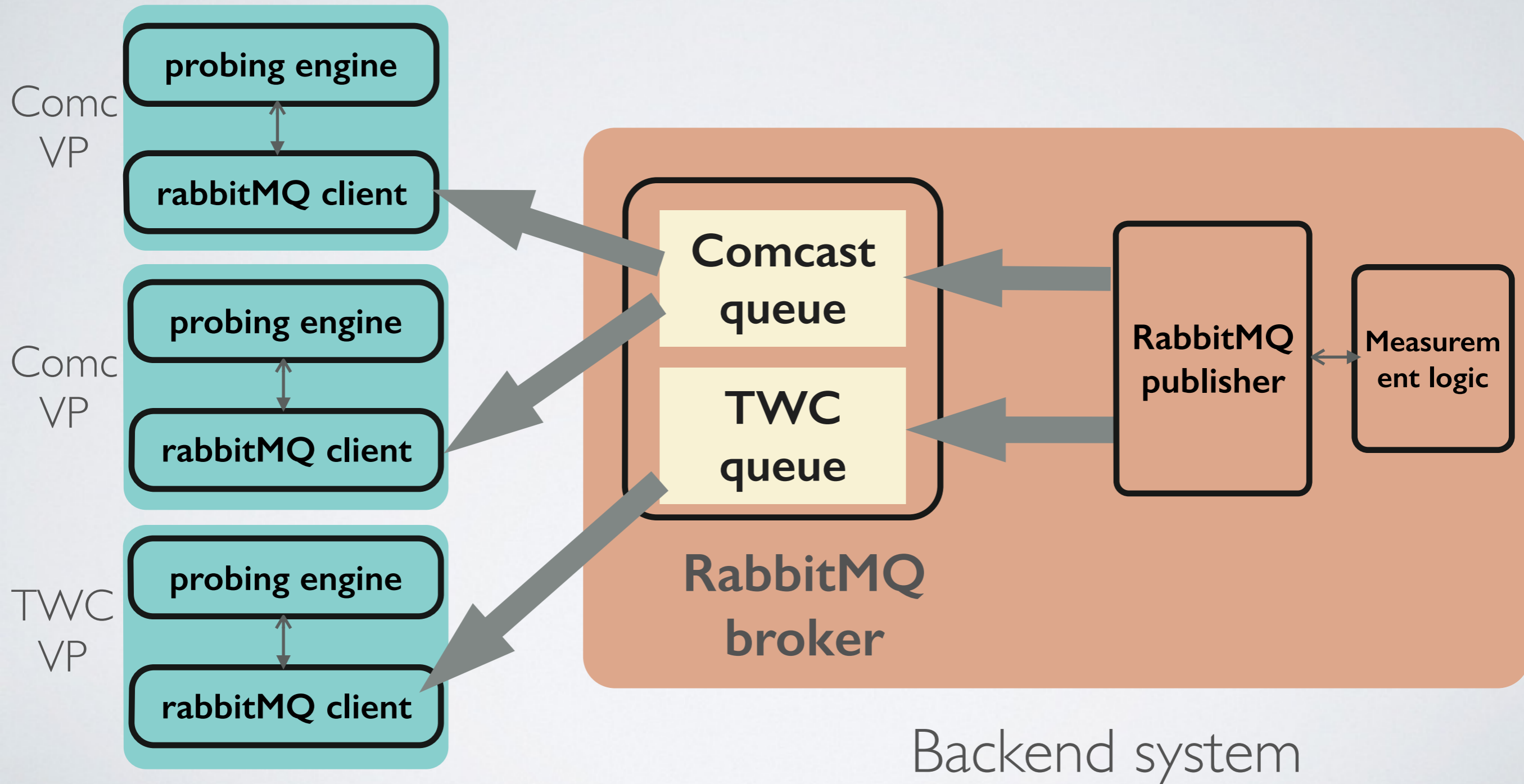
- We would like to use the results of time series analysis to trigger additional measurements from the VP — high-frequency probing to measure loss rate, or throughput measurements
- We require an agile, lightweight mechanism to distribute measurement tasks to the VPs. The scheme should be interoperable across different infrastructures



# MESSAGE QUEUES



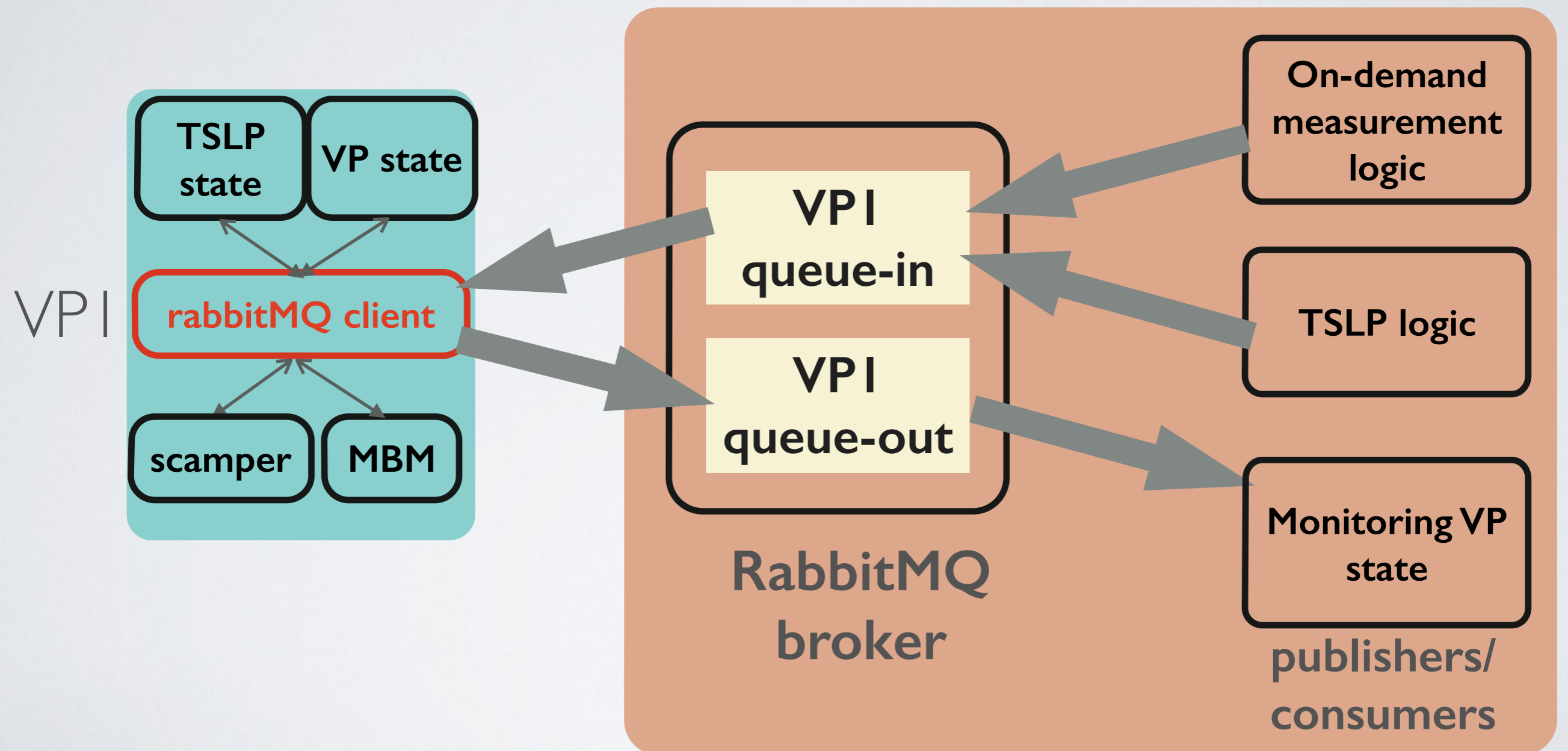
# MESSAGE QUEUES



# WHY MESSAGE QUEUES

- Scalable and lightweight
- Not tied to any specific architecture/infrastructure
- Many desirable features: reliability, high availability, security, flexible routing (point-to-point, broadcast), flexible message delivery semantics (exactly once/at most once)
- Wide range of usage scenarios: pushing on-demand measurement tasks to VPs, transferring probing lists and updates to VPs, notification of VP reboots, etc.

# MESSAGE QUEUES: USE CASES

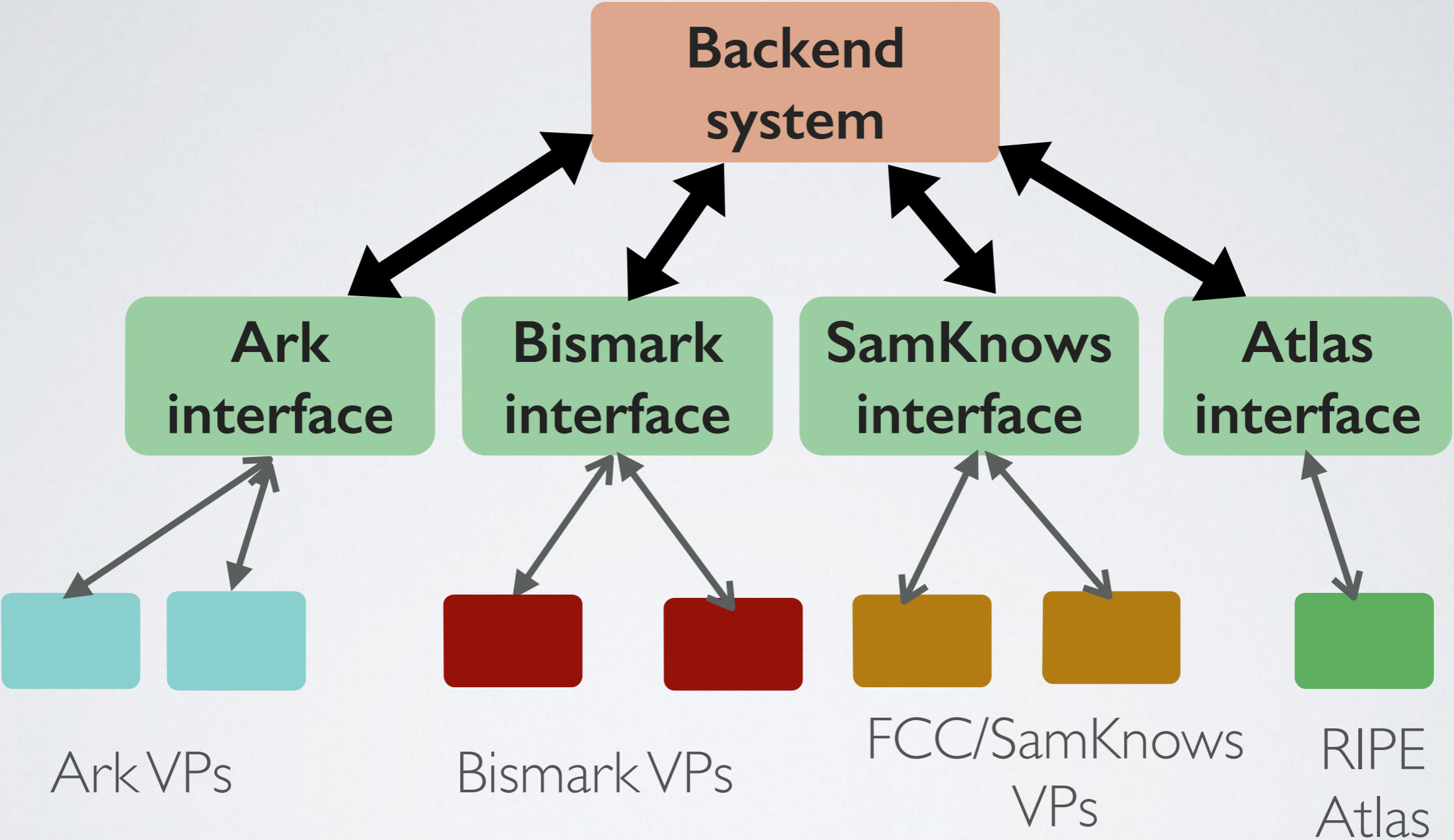


# VP DEPLOYMENTS

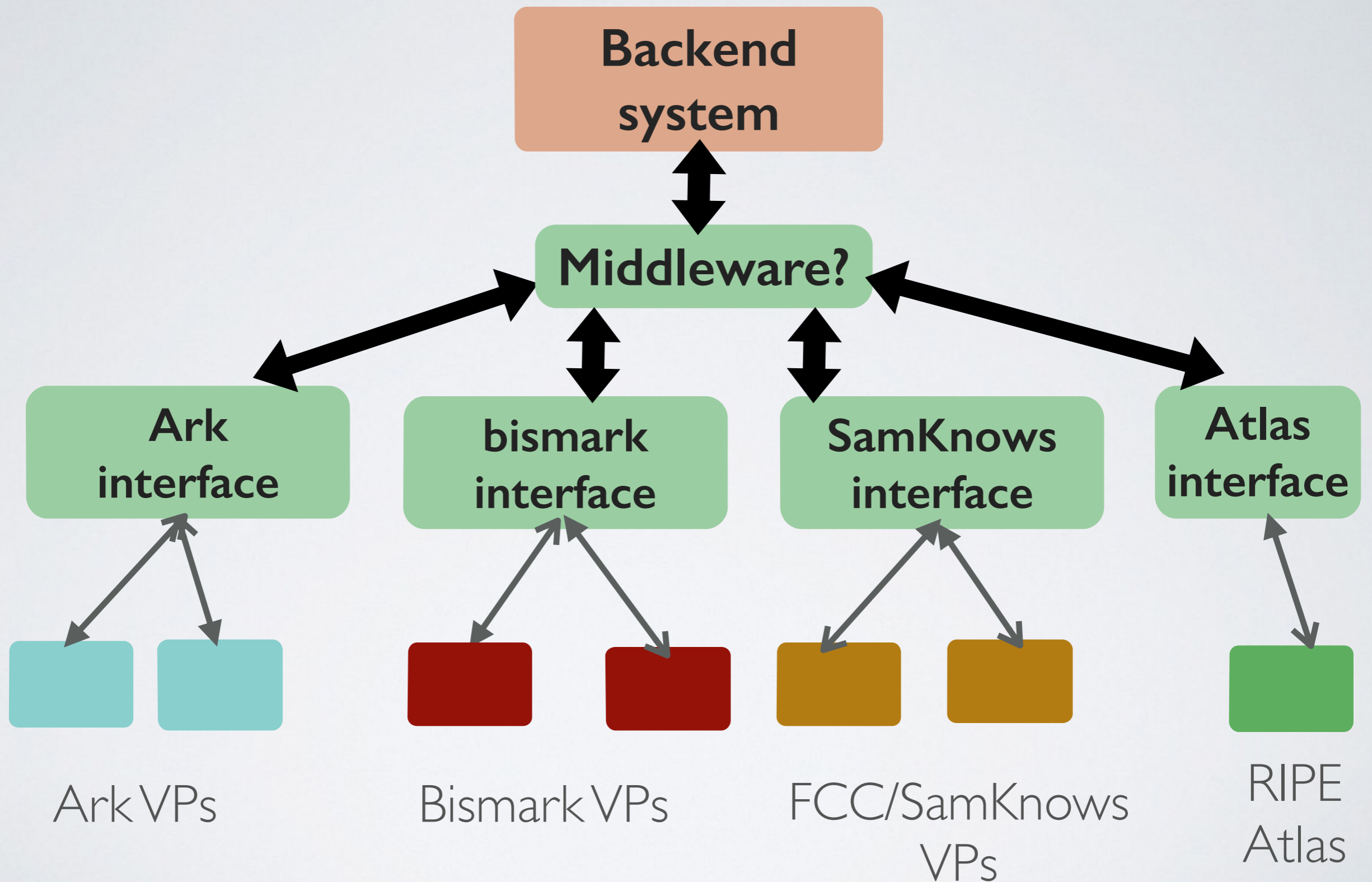
- Deployments in various access networks (and other network types, see <http://www.caida.org/projects/ark/>)
- Currently 19 monitors running TSP measurements
- We continue to deploy Ark nodes using Raspberry Pi hardware in homes of our friends (or friends of friends)
- **Goal: deploy our experiments on other platforms: Bismark, FCC-Samknows (hundreds of vantage points)**



# TSLP ON OTHER INFRASTRUCTURES



# TSLP ON OTHER INFRASTRUCTURES



# SUMMARY

- We are working on various pieces of the congestion measurement system
- There's a lot of work to be done
- Would like to discuss:
  - Running our measurements on other infrastructures
  - Better/more scalable/more efficient backend and data management systems



THANKS!

[amogh@caida.org](mailto:amogh@caida.org)