Measuring IXP Interconnectivity A Study on Canadian Network Interconnection



5 October 2017 @ RIPE NCC EDUCA NLnet Labs

Who is Who



a non-profit research institute seeking to improve the quality, robustness, and accessibility of the Internet.

supporting operations and analysis in the areas of

- Internet traffic exchange,
- routing economics,
- global network development.

... known for Peering Survey reports

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Who is Who

CITO Step the non-profit domain name registry that operates the Internet country code top-level domain (ccTLD) for Canada: .ca



a non-profit foundation with the objective to develop Open Source software and open standards for the benefit of the Internet.

- We are well known for our DNS and DNSSEC work
- Early users of RIPE ATLAS

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Genesis

- CIRA asked PCH for a follow up of the 2011 research on IXP interconnectivity
- Strengthen the survey results with hard measurements.
- PCH approached Emile Aben to include RIPE ATLAS measurements
- Emile forwarded PCH to NLnet Labs



Methodology

• Analyse traceroutes from Canadian sources to Canadian destinations.

Source	# traceroutes
Already within RIPE Atlas 2013-07-26 2016-09-20	333,896
Actively scheduled with RIPE Atlas 2013-09-23 2016-10-15	68,520
From M-LAB 2014-08-28 2016-09-22	873,326
total	1,275,742

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Who is Who



M-Lab is a consortium of research, industry and publicinterest partners dedicated to:

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• Provide an open, verifiable measurement platform for global network performance



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Methodology

• Analyse traceroutes from Canadian sources to Canadian destinations.

Source	# unique source IPs	# unique dest. IPs	# unique traceroutes
Atlas (passive)	I,400	746	23,980
Atlas (active)	310	601	20,350
M-Lab	6	51,731	71,904
total	1500	52953	113442

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Methodology

Active scheduled Atlas measurements: – DNS root DNS servers

- .ca DNS servers



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Challenges

Anycasted IPs cannot be geolocated

Solution: look at second last hop for:

- DNS root DNS servers
- .ca DNS servers



Methodology

Active scheduled Atlas measurements:



Canada

gc.ca

Government of Canada 2nd IvI domain registry

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Top 250 websites most popular in Canada The Web Information Company

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Challenges

Geolocated DNS targets

- Return IPs close to the requester

Solution: Resolve on probe Resolve on Canadian NLnog RING nodes



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Coordinated 'shell access' exchange deal between network operators







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Non responding hops

(72.89% of all traces)

Non routable prefixes

RFC1918 prefixes (26.04% of all traces) 10.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, 192.168.0.0/16

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Challenges

PeeringDB

facilitates the exchange of information related to Peering

Non routable prefixes

Or else ignore hop, but record the owner of the prefix (WHOIS)

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(prominent non-routable prefixes BELLCANADA & TELUS

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Challenges

• Reliable Geolocating IPs?



OpenIPMap

https://marmot.ripe.net/openipmap/

GeoLite2 databases are free IP geolocation databases comparable to, but less accurate than, MaxMind's GeoIP2 databases

tries to improve Internet Infrastructure geolocation by crowdsourcing

Prefer OpenIPMap over GeoLite2

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Methodology

 Analyse traceroutes from US sources to US destinations for comparisons:

Source	# traceroutes
Already within RIPE Atlas 2016-06-10 2016-09-28	703,170

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- Traceroutes that stayed within Canada had on average 9 hops, and took 16ms
- Traceroutes that crossed over to the US had on average II hops, but took 84ms

Canadian network operators upgrade international links in preference to domestic ones

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- Canadian governmental websites
 - 961 Governmental websites
 - 28.82% Hosted in Canada
 - 66.91% Hosted in the United States
 - 4.27% Hosted in the Netherlands, UK and France
- Canadian governmental websites in Canada
 - 45,291 traceroutes
 - 52.86% Crossed the United States
 - 35.03% Stayed entirely within Canada
 - 12.11% Crossed other countries

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- Alexa Canadian top 250
 - 69.12% Hotes in the United States
 - 20.21% Hosted in Canada
 - 2.31% Hosted in the Netherlands
 - 7.06% Hosted in other countries
- Alexa Canadian top 250 in Canada
 - 9,364 traceroutes
 - 52.86% Crossed the United States
 - 35.03% Stayed entirely within Canada
 - 12.11% Crossed other countries

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- Root DNS anycast nodes in Canada
 - 100.00% Should have stayed within Canada
 - 53.35% Reached servers in Canada
 - 42.88% Reached servers in the United States
 - 3.77% Reached servers in Europe
- Of the subset that reached servers in Canada
 61.45% Crossed the United States
 36.95% Stayed entirely within Canada
 1.60% Crossed other countries

- .ca DNS servers
 - 100.00% Should have stayed within Canada
 - 44.92% Reached servers in Canada
 - 52.50% Reached servers in the United States
 - 2.58% Reached servers in Europe
- Of the subset that reached servers in Canada
 63.43% Crossed the United States
 32.63% Stayed entirely within Canada
 3.94% Crossed other countries

Conclusion

- These measurements are hard
 - Geo-DNS
 - Anycasted destinations
 - non responding hops
 - Non-routable prefixes in the middle (potentially reused on different locations)
 - Bad quality of Geo locating routable prefixes (especially with infrastructure)
- A best effort affair
- Tried to minimize assumptions

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Conclusion

- Combine many different public resources:
 - RIPE Atlas
 - M-LAB
 - NLnog RING
 - Root DNS zone

- Alexa Canadian top 250
- PeeringDB
- WHOIS
- University of Oregon
 Route views archive
- One not publicly available resource – gc.ca DNS zone



- Measurements performed and processed
 September and October 2016
- Detailed analysis by PCH
- Official report:

https://cira.ca/sites/default/files/public/Canadian%20Peering%202016.pdf

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