Held Hostage? The Influence of Major ASes and CDNs on the Internet

# Original Idea

The Internet is strongly bierarchical

Original maps (Rexford 2001) show the "Inner Core" lies in free-speech countries

• US, France, Sweden

But the Internet has changed a great deal.

How large is the inner core today? How much lies in censorious countries?

# First Round Approach

Based on : publicly available BGP data.

Routeviews Project

Compute paths from every AS to "home AS" of target website. (Algorithm by Gao)

Vary target websites and find common heavy hitters.

### First Round Results

"Core of the Internet": 30 ASes

Loose term.

We mean, the heavy hitters that intercept >90% of paths to all target websites. (Alexa top-10, top-20 ...)

Not a true backbone.

We can replace some of these with others in top-50 heavy hitters and still intercept >90% paths.

#### Ideas so Far - 1

The Internet has grown dramatically in 16 years (from 10,000 to 60,000 ASes) but the inner core has not (from 20 to 30 ASes).

#### Ideas so Far - 11

Roughly one-third of the inner core is hostile.
 (e.g. AS 4134, AS 4837 ... Great Firewall of China)

- Filtering by these ASes most likely affects transit traffic from downstream countries (collateral damage).
- We should be worried about collateral damage from the censorship mechanisms in these ASes.

#### Ideas so Far - III

Approx. 82% of the paths transit through core ASes in the United States.

Much greater than Russia (11%) or China (9%)

But the US has given up net neutrality. (Dec 2017)

Perhaps throttling by US backbone providers will become a greater threat to open Internet access, than filtering by Russia, China, etc.?

### Problems - I

Naive model of Internet Routing

- Our model assumes that every site goes to the main server - e.g. google.com in Mountain View - and not to the closest local mirror.
- In reality, much of the traffic is carried by CDNs (and not by AS-IXP routes).

### Problems - II

- The AS relationships are well known (using Giotsas approach) not all paths are valley free
  - But when stitching them together into paths, we still use Gao's algorithm ... assumes valley free paths
  - Needed : better approach to computing paths!
- Routeviews RIBs "biased toward big ASes" (Gregori)
  - Possible : rerun experiment with BGP tables from Isolario

Going Forward

- What paths do actual packets take? (including impact of CDN)
- How can we directly find impact of :
  - Filtering by censorious countries?
  - Throttling by ISPs in US?

### Importance of CDN

Take large sample of target websites

Alexa 10 k? (possibly 100 k?)

From vantage points, see where the traffic is going when targeting these websites.

first cut : dig <target website> on vantage point

possible : confirm by running traceroute

### Importance of CDN

- Common host serving many websites ... likely edge of CDN confirm using reverse DNS (dig -x) and whois • How many of these **real** paths are intercepted by censorious ASes? Also : direct measurement of impact of CDNs Fraction of paths rerouted to CDN local cache Dataset of savings in path length
  - (compared vs. path to original server)

## Net Neutrality

Idea : try to identify targeted websites

torrent websites, music websites, porn

these are likely to be throttled by transit companies
 (which are also content companies)

For each sensitive website, choose some peers

similar traffic rank, bosted in same AS

## Net Neutrality

- From various vantage points, measure bandwidth to sensitive website AND to peers (using abget)
  - If sensitive website is throttled, it will be an outlier
  - Locate bottleneck (using pathneck)
    Check to see if US ASes are doing the throttling

## Net Neutrality

Particularly valuable as a longitudinal study

How the US became less free over time as a result of Net Neutrality repeal

### What do we want?

Vantage points!

- To run dig, traceroute
- To run abget, pathneck
- Comments and corrections.
  - Better approach? Better tools?