## Internet Atlas: A Geographical Database of the Physical Internet

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#### **Motivation**





FIGURE 6.2 Drawing of 4 Node Network (Courtesy of Alex McKenzie)

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## **Objectives of our work**

- Create and maintain a comprehensive catalog of the *physical Internet*
  - Geographic locations of <u>nodes</u> (buildings that house PoPs, IXPs etc.) and <u>links</u> (fiber conduits)
- Deploy portal for visualization and analysis
- Extend with relevant related data
  - Active probes, BGP updates, Twitter, weather, etc.
- Apply maps to problems of interest
  - Robustness, performance, security

## **Related work**

- Many prior Internet mapping efforts
  - S. Gorman studies from early 2000's
  - CAIDA
  - DIMES
- Commercial activities
  - TeleGeography
  - Renesys
  - Lumeta
- Internet Topology Zoo

# **Compiling a physical repository**

- Step #1: Identification
  - Utilize search to find maps of physical locations
- Step #2: Transcription
  - Multiple methods to automate data entry
- Step #3: Verification
  - Ensure that data reflects latest network maps
- Our hypothesis is that physical sites are limited in number and fixed in location
  - But the raw number is still large!

## Challenges

- Accuracy
  - How accurate are the node locations?
  - How accurate are the link paths and connections?
- Completeness
  - How much of the physical Internet is in the catalog?
- Varying data formats
  - requires varying approaches for processing
- Verification problems
  - networks change, data entry errors due to manual annotations

# Internet Atlas @ UW

- Effort began in September '11
  - Capture everything from maps discovered by search
  - Use all relevant data sources (ISP maps, colocation, data centers, NTP, traceroute, etc.)
- Data extraction tools
- Comprehensive database
  - Developed using MySQL
- Alpha web portal http://atlas.wail.wisc.edu
  - Includes ArcGIS for visualization and analysis

## **Current DB**

- Number of networks: 372
- Number of tier 1 networks: 10 (all)
- Number of data centers: 2,179
- Number of NTP servers: 744
- Number of traceroute servers: 221
- Number and type of other nodes: IXP (358), DNS root (282)
- Total number of nodes: 13,734
- Number of unique locations of nodes: 7,932
- Maximum overlap at any one node: 90
- Total number of links: 13,228

# Identifying relevant data

- Internet search reveals significant information
  - ISP's and data center hosts routinely publish maps and locations of their infrastructure
  - Other elements such as NTP list precise locations
- Creating a corpus of search terms
  - Geography is important
- Timely representations require repetition

## **Example: Telstra world wide**



## **Example: Sprint IP network (US)**



### **Example: Regional fiber**



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#### Illinois POP List

#### ALTON

Address: 1805 Washington Ave Zip: 62002 Type: CO Status: FUTURE CLLI: ALTNILAK

#### BELLEVILLE

Address: 211 Kretschmer Ave Zip: 62220 Type: CO Status: ACTIVE CLLI: BLVLILAD

#### BLOOMINGTON

Address: 110 E Monroe St Zip: 61701 Type: CO Status: ACTIVE CLLI: BLTNILXD

Address: 110 E Monroe St Zip: 61701 Type: CO Status: DOUBLE CLLI: BLTNILXD

#### CAIRO

Address: 221 15th St Zip: 62914 Type: CO Status: ACTIVE CLLI: CAIRILCF

#### CANTON

Address: 75 W Pine St Zip: 61520 Type: CO Status: ACTIVE CLLI: CNTNILCN

#### CARBONDALE

Address: 208 W Monroe St Zip: 62901 Type: CO Status: ACTIVE CLLI: CRDLILXE

CARMI Address: 200 W Cherry St Zip: 62821

## **Example: Metro fiber maps**



## **Automating transcription**

 Web pages contain Internet resource information in a variety of formats

Text, flash, images, Google maps-based, etc.

Our goal is to extract information and enter it into our DB *automatically*

Requires identification of relevant page

- Library of parsing scripts for various formats
- Sometimes manual entry and annotation is necessary

## **Geo-coding node locations**

- Physical locations of nodes from search
  - Lat/Lon
  - Street address
  - City
- All locations decomposed in DB to Lat/Lon
  - Google geocoder
  - http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/geocode/ xml?address="+address+"&sensor=false

## **Geo-accurate link transcription**

- Transcribing geographic information for links is much more challenging than for nodes
- Step #1: Copy images

   Max zoom required for max accuracy
- Step #2: Image patching via feature matching
- Step #3: Link image extraction from base map
- Step #4: Geographic projection
  - Key step uses ArcGIS registration functionality
- Step #5: Link vectorization

### **Structure in link maps**



#### **Image extraction**



### **Geo-specific link encoding**



### Internet Atlas – Full View



### Internet Atlas – Layers



## **Internet Atlas – Identify**



## **Internet Atlas – Identify**



## Internet Atlas – Zoom



### Internet Atlas – Search



### Internet Atlas – Search



## **Target applications**

- Many potential applications for an accurate, but incomplete graph of the physical Internet
- Application 1: link characterization
  - What are the physical distances of links?
- Application 2: robustness
  - Are there vulnerabilities in the current infrastructure?
- Application 3: intra-domain routing
  - Given peering relationships, can we identify inefficiencies?

## Improving network availability

- Given outage event risk profile, how can network availability be improved?
  - <u>Backup routes</u> within an infrastructure
  - <u>Additional provisioning</u> to extend infrastructure
- RiskRoute optimization framework
  - Identifies backup routes and provisioning options
  - Considers historical and/or real time outage events
- Case study using networks and disaster event data from US
  - Many opportunities to reduce risk!

## **Level3 and Hurricane Irene**



## Internet Atlas – Risk Analysis



## **Data Sharing**

- NO!
- Questions? Enquiries?
  - Prof. Barford (pb@cs.wisc.edu)
- Accounts?
  - Prof. Barford (pb@cs.wisc.edu)
  - Ram Durairajan (rkrish@cs.wisc.edu)

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