

Capturing Internet traffic dynamics with graph distances

Towards a space-time model of Internet traffic

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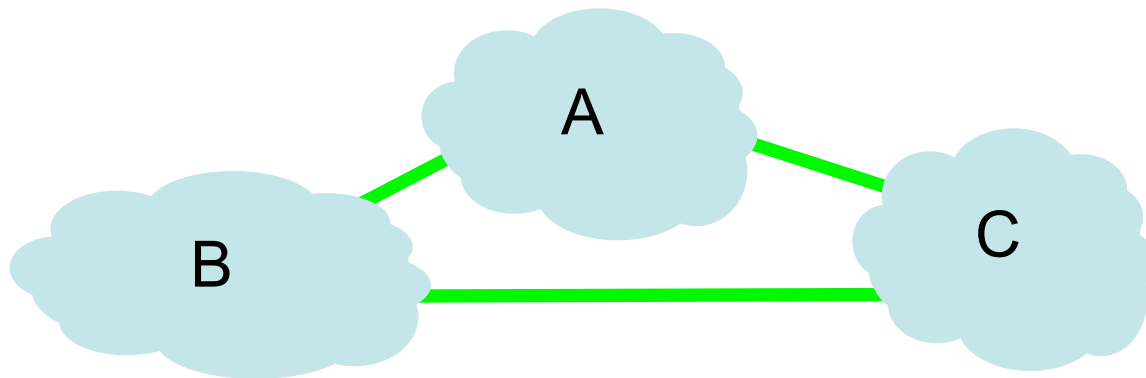
- Background
- Data and methodology
- Graph distances in Internet traffic
- Traffic dynamics
- Conclusions



Background

Internet structure

- Internet topology
 - Network of 30,000 networks
- Implicit hierarchical structure
 - transit core: tier-1 providers
 - outer core: national and regional providers
 - edge: stubs
- Considered topology
 - A node is a network
 - A link represents connectivity between 2 networks



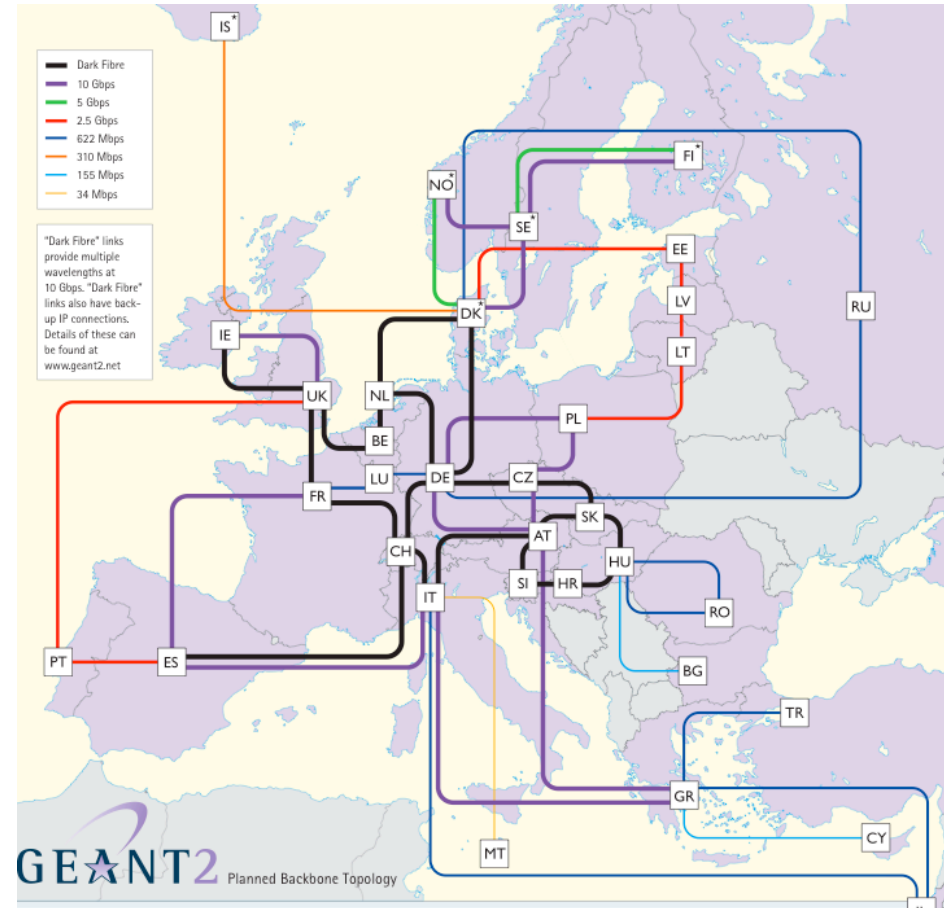
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Data & methodology

- GEANT
 - European academic backbone: all EU academic institutions, CERN, several research centers
- Data
 - All traffic captured on ingress interfaces
 - Internet and external routing information
 - 26 days
- Methodology
 - Replay routing paths in CBGP simulator
 - Attribute traffic on routing paths



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Graph distances

Definitions

- Distance between two graphs:

- $$D(G_i, G_j) = 1 - \frac{I(G_i, G_j)}{U(G_i, G_j)}$$

where $I(G_i, G_j)$ denotes the intersection between graphs G_i and G_j and $U(G_i, G_j)$ its union.

- Distance between two “traffic-ed” graphs:

- $$D^{\text{traf}}(G_i, G_j) = 1 - \frac{I^{\text{traf}}(G_i, G_j)}{U^{\text{traf}}(G_i, G_j)}$$

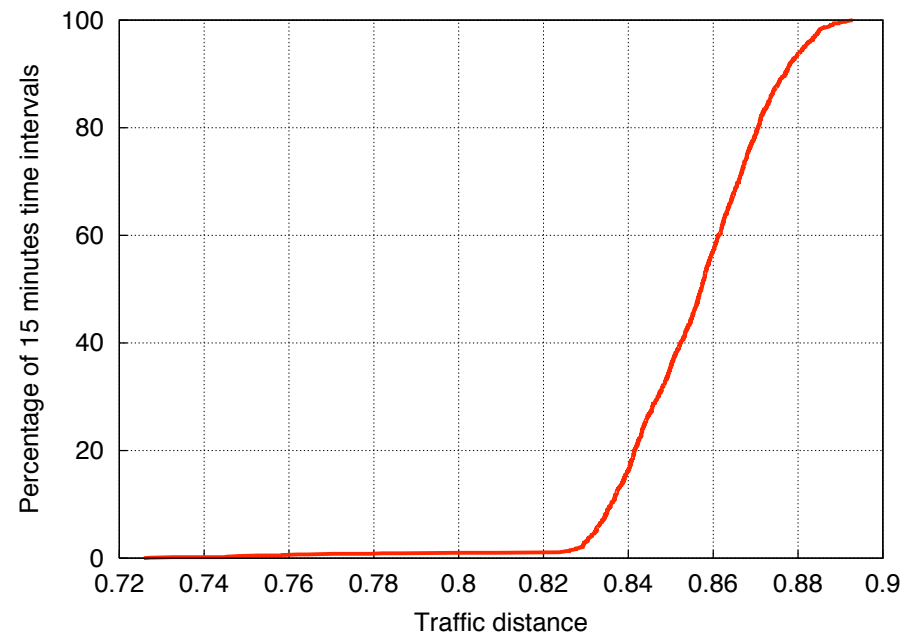
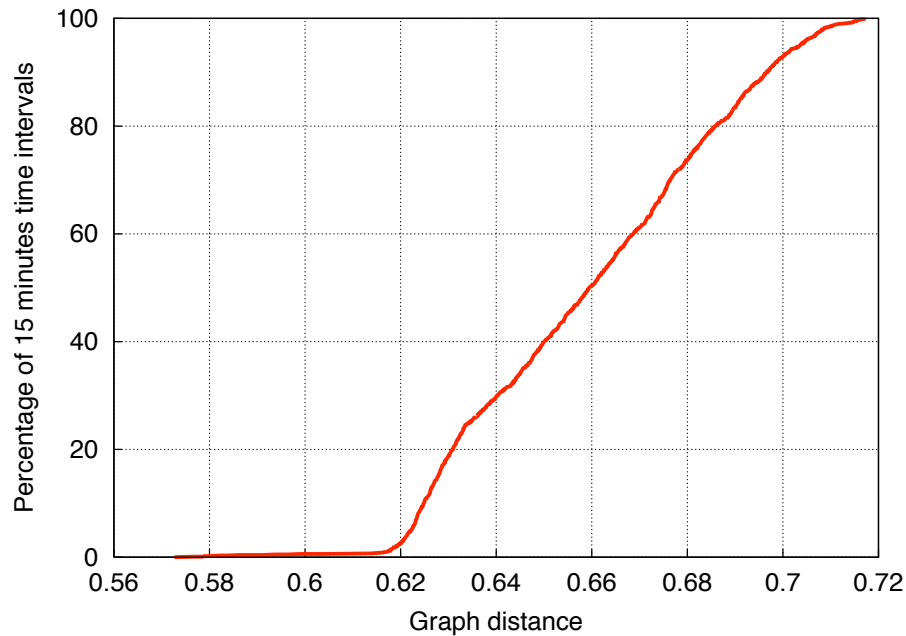
where $I^{\text{traf}}(G_i, G_j) = \sum_{e \in I(G_i, G_j)} \min(\text{traffic}_e(G_i), \text{traffic}_e(G_j))$

and $U^{\text{traf}}(G_i, G_j) = \sum_{e \in U(G_i, G_j)} \max(\text{traffic}_e(G_i), \text{traffic}_e(G_j))$

Graph distances

Distances between local and global graph

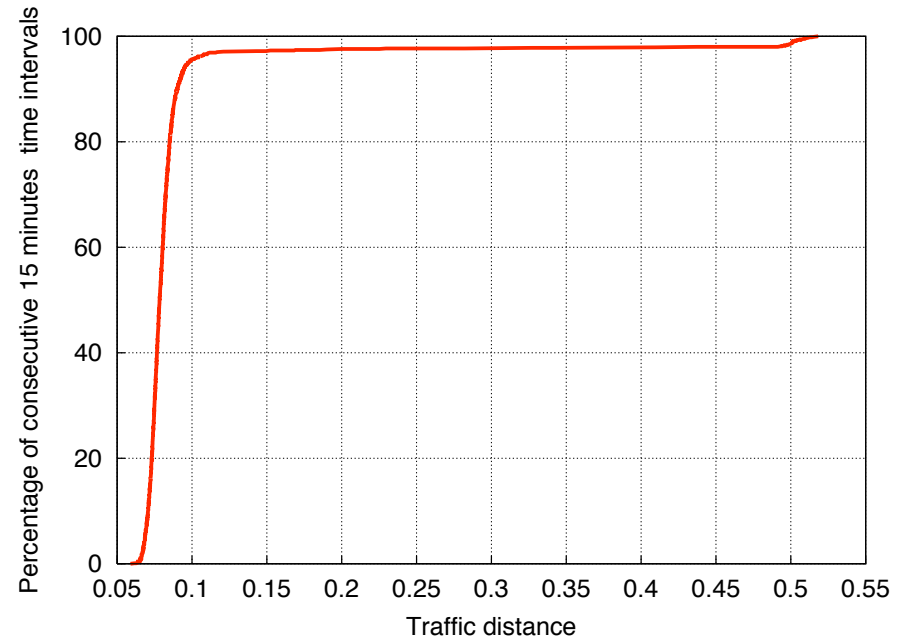
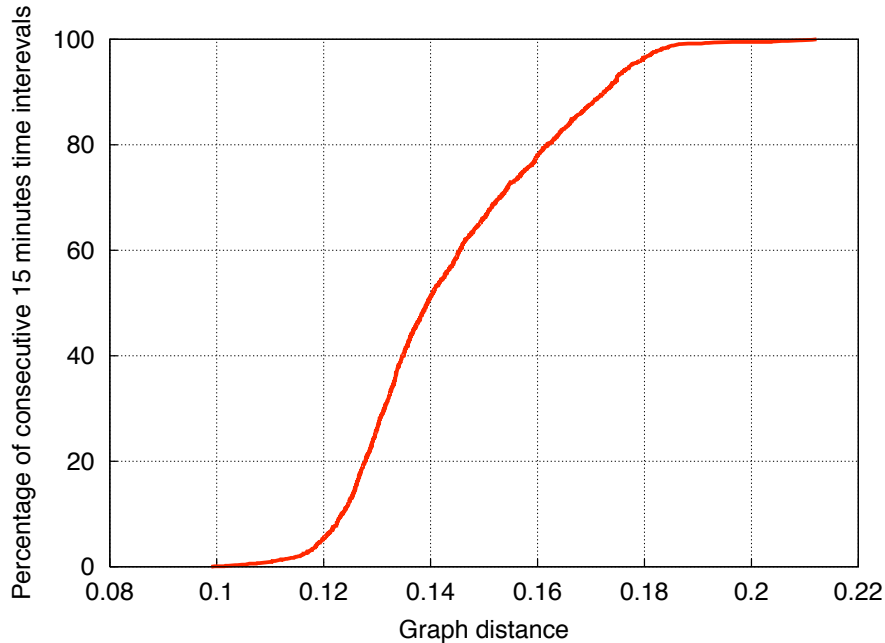
- G_{global} : topology over the 26 days ($G_{\text{global}}^{\text{traf}}$: global averaged traffic)
- G_i , $i=1, \dots, 2592$. Each graph represents a time interval of 15 minutes.



Graph distances

Distances between local graphs

- ΔG_i and ΔG_i^{traf} $i=1, \dots, 2591$.



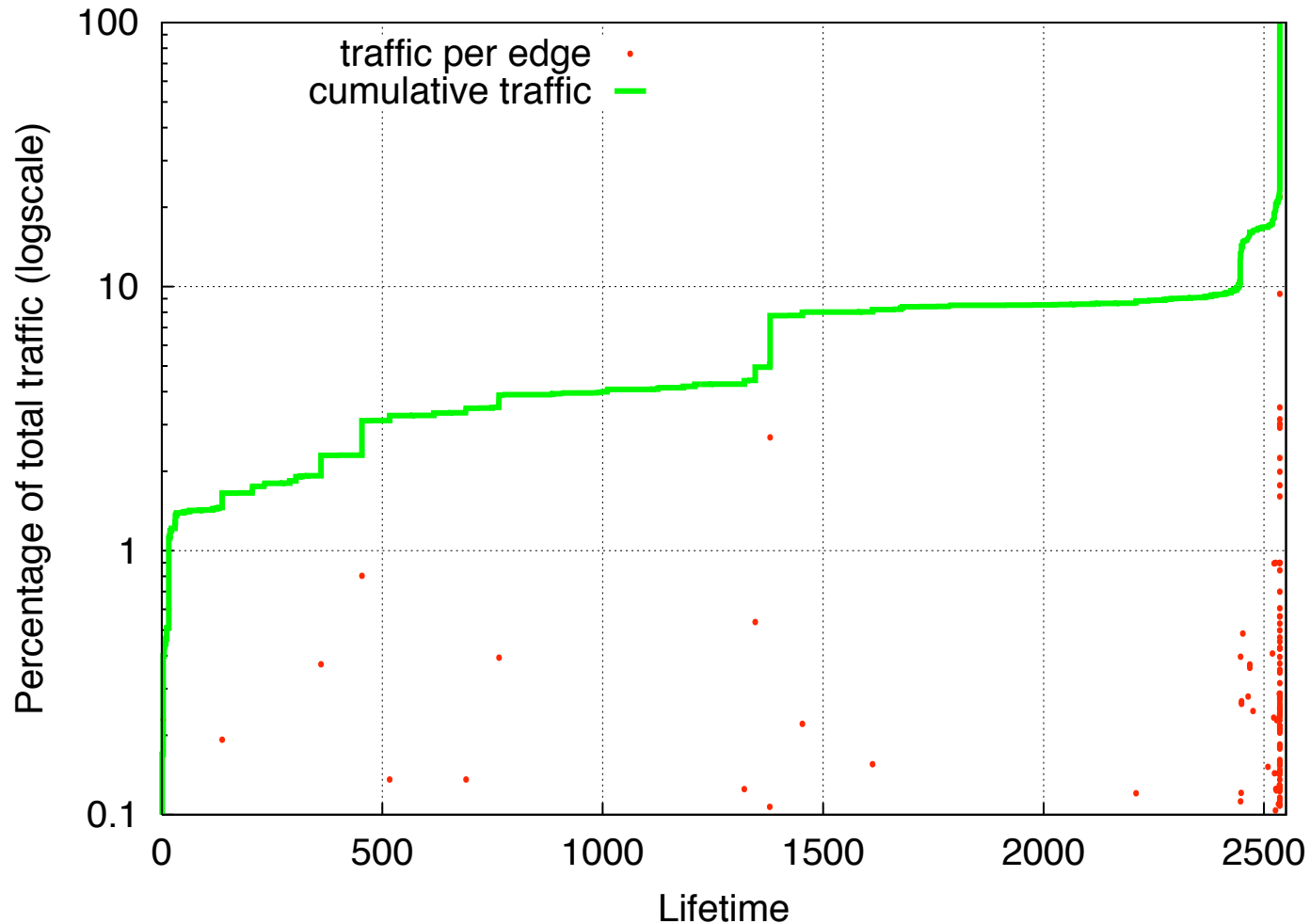
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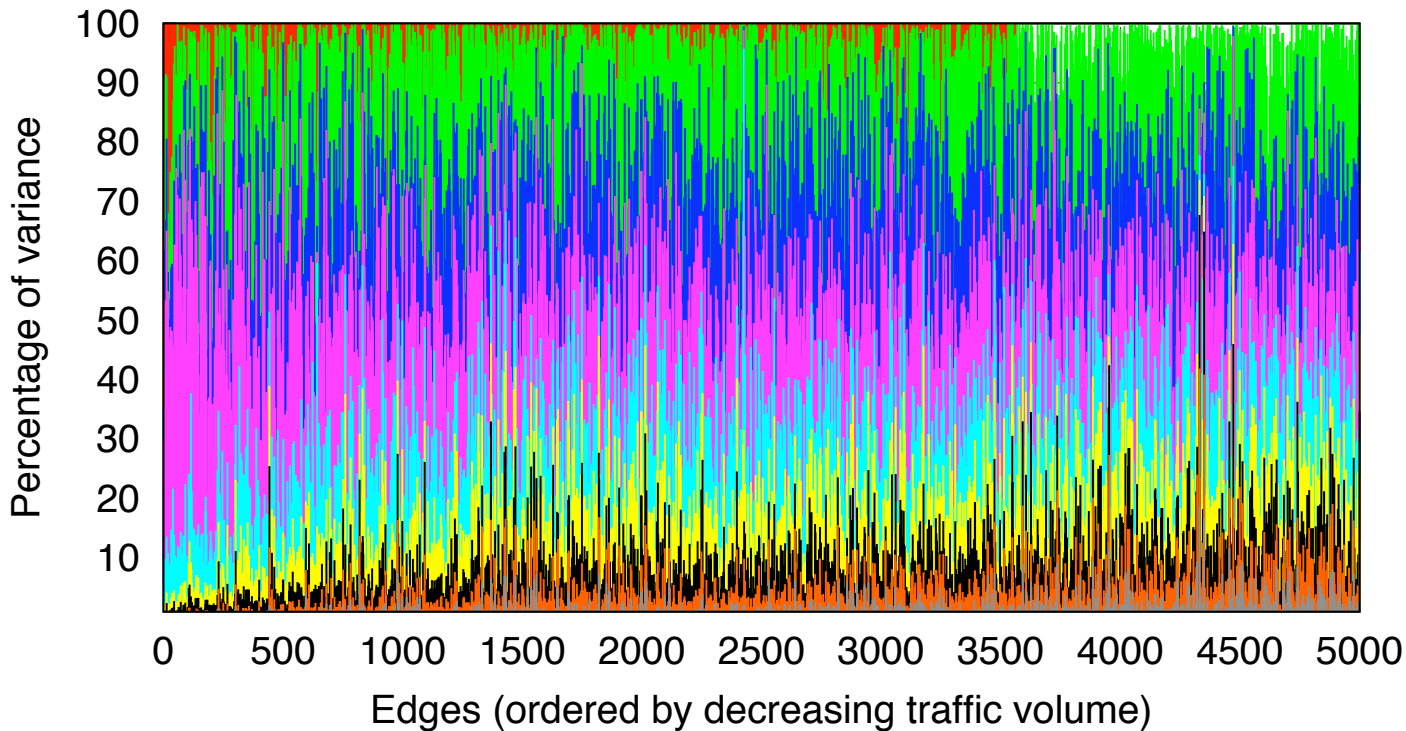
Traffic dynamics

Edge lifetime



Traffic dynamics

Edge multi-scale dynamics

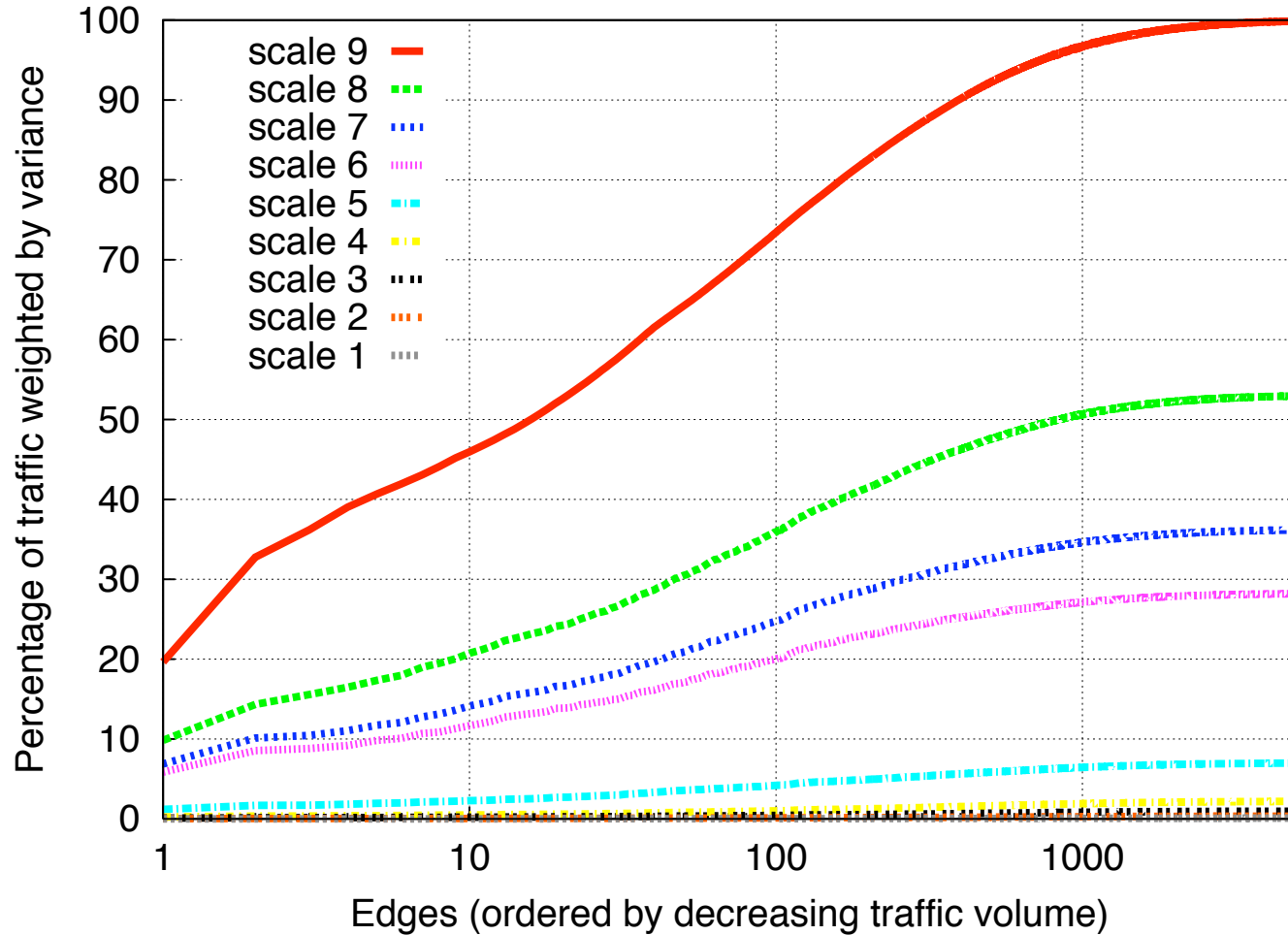


scale 9 (128 hours) — red
scale 8 (64 hours) — green
scale 7 (32 hours) — blue
scale 6 (16 hours) — magenta
scale 5 (8 hours) — cyan
scale 4 (4 hours) — yellow
scale 3 (2 hours) — black
scale 2 (1 hour) — orange
scale 1 (30 min) — grey



Traffic dynamics

Multi-scale cumulative variance



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Conclusions

- Learned initial constraints for a space time model of Internet traffic:
 - Traffic on small time-scales \neq large time-scales
 - Possible simplifications: concentrate on large time-scales and largest edges in traffic
 - Still large weighted evolving topology to be considered
- I need your help to build a realistic space-time model of Internet traffic

