

# Observing the Global IPv4 Internet: What IP Addresses Show

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# The Internet is Important...

## Holiday Shopping Online sales boomed on Black Friday

by Jackie Wattles @jackiewattles  
November 25, 2017, 5:47 PM ET



...record \$5 billion [online sales] in 24 hours ...

Black Friday 2017 was all about digital sales.

American shoppers spent a record \$5 billion in 24 hours. That marks a 16.9% increase in dollars spent online compared with Black Friday 2016, according to data from Adobe Digital Insights, which tracks 80% of online spending at America's 100 largest retail websites.

Digital retail giant Amazon (AMZN, Tech30) said Friday that orders were rolling in "at record levels." More than 200,000 toys were sold in just the first five hours of the day, the company said. Amazon did not provide sales figures for Black Friday.

News Video Events Crunchbase

DISRUPT BERLIN

## U.S. consumers now spend 5 hours

Posted Mar 3, 2017 by Sarah Perez (@sarahperez)



...5 hours/day on mobile, half on social media...

The... released this week by analytics firm Flurry, we're up to 5 hours per day on our mobile devices. This follows on news from January that said the time spent in mobile apps had increased 69 percent year-over-year.

Five hours per day is a 20 percent increase compared with the fourth quarter of 2015, and seems to come at the expense of mobile browser usage, which has dropped significantly over the years.

US Daily Mobile Time Spent



activities today are only online

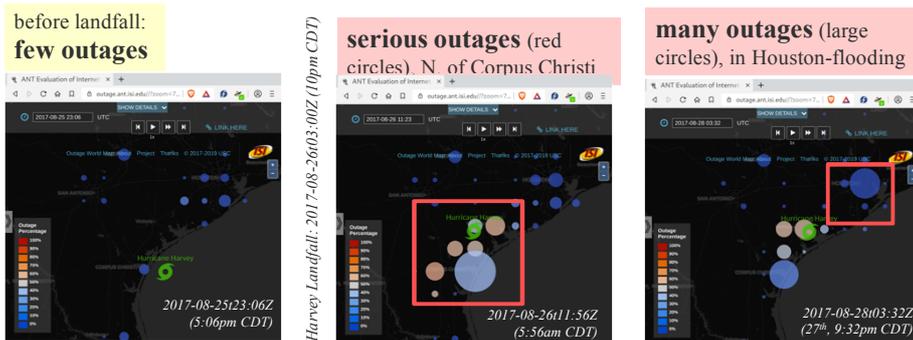


# The World Is Important

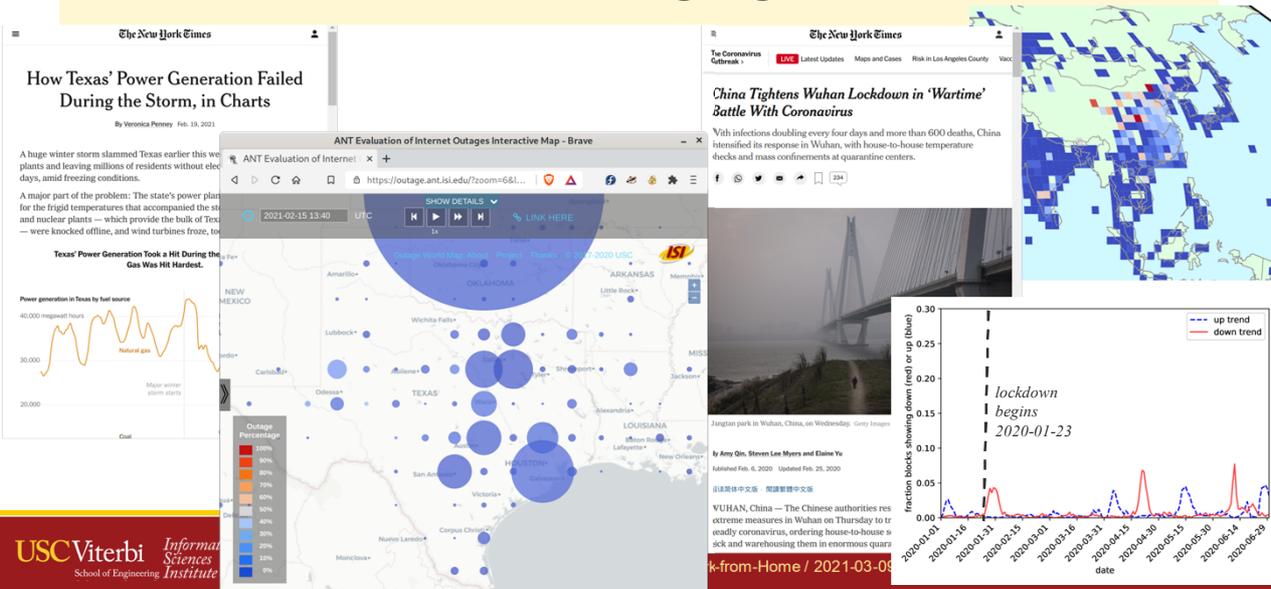
hurricanes, floods, fires, blizzards...

Hurricane Harvey, August 2017

animation: [\(play\)](https://ant.isi.edu/outage/ani/harvey/)  
<https://ant.isi.edu/outage/ani/harvey/>



# Events are Changing the World



# Countries Are Changing the World

**A Digital Firewall in Myanmar, Built With Guns and Wire Cutters**  
As the military seized power again, the generals moved quickly to take the country off social media.

**Iraq shuts down the internet to stop pupils cheating in exams**  
The Iraqi government cuts off fixed line and mobile broadband services to discourage children from smuggling mobile phones into state tests.

*can we document government-level interference in the Internet?*

USC Viterbi Information Sciences Institute  
School of Engineering Institute

# Network Reliability Matters Now

*in the Internet, in the world, and how they connect...*

**A Digital Firewall in Myanmar, Built With Guns and Wire Cutters**  
As the military seized power again, the generals moved quickly to take the country off social media.

*can we provide near-real-time results to help response?*

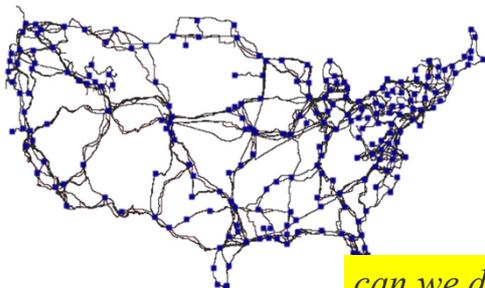
Harvey Landfall: 2017-08-26 03:00Z (10pm CDT)

2017-08-26 11:56Z (5:56am CDT)

45% 100% 6 3K

communication without intentional network interference      speedy physical recovery to natural disasters      CDNs with choices where to serve customers

## Network Reliability Can Improve *Tomorrow*



Physical conduits used by the U.S. I  
From "InterTubes: A Study of the US Long-Haul Fiber-optic Infrastructure" by Durairajan, Barford, Sommers, and Willinger, ACM SIGCOMM, Aug. 2015



*can we discover hidden dependences  
in the Internet's infrastructure?*

Clustering algorithms discovering Time Warner's network from their Sept. 2014 outage.

## Understanding Internet Reliability

- opportunities observing Internet reliability
- **from scanning to outages**
- from outages to clusters: hidden dependencies
- finding work-from-home

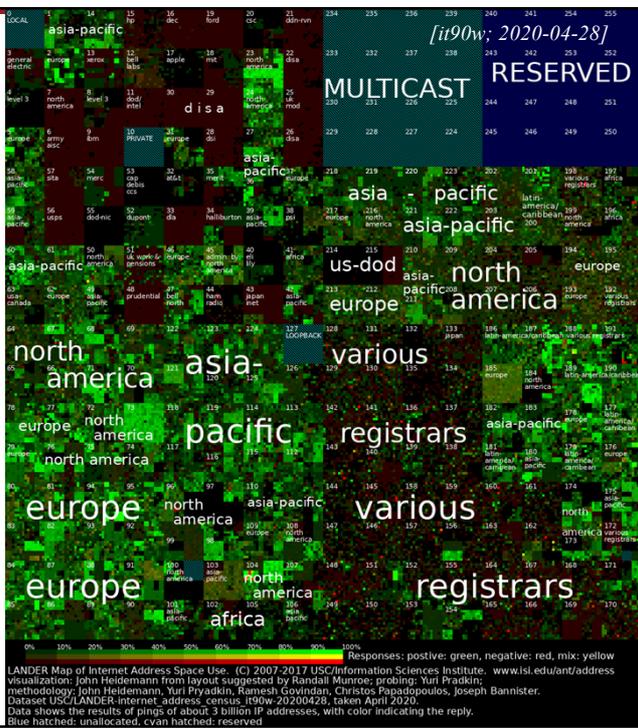
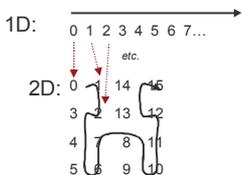
# The IPv4 Internet

we scan the IPv4 Internet (since 2006!)

2<sup>32</sup> addresses (~4 billion)  
 usually written: 4 parts, each 8-bits  
 192.0.2.1 (from 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255)

address **blocks**: adjacent addresses with same first *n* bits  
 192.0.\*.\* /16  
 or just 192.0/16 (prefix=192.0, n=16)

squares on the map



LANDER Map of Internet Address Space Use. (C) 2007-2017 USC/Information Sciences Institute. www.isi.edu/an/address  
 visualization: John Heidemann from layout suggested by Randall Munroe; probing: Yuri Pradkin;  
 methodology: John Heidemann, Yuri Pradkin, Ramesh Govindan, Christos Papadopoulos, Joseph Bannister.  
 Dataset: USC LANDER internet address census, 150w-20200428, taken April 2020.  
 Data shows the results of pings of about 3 billion IP addresses, with color indicating the reply.  
 Blue hatched: unallocated; cyan hatched: reserved

# The *Whole* Internet

- here, 1 pixel is 1 address
- 2.8x2.8m (9x9') at 600dpi
- green: positive, red: negative; white: no resp.
- this data is from 2011

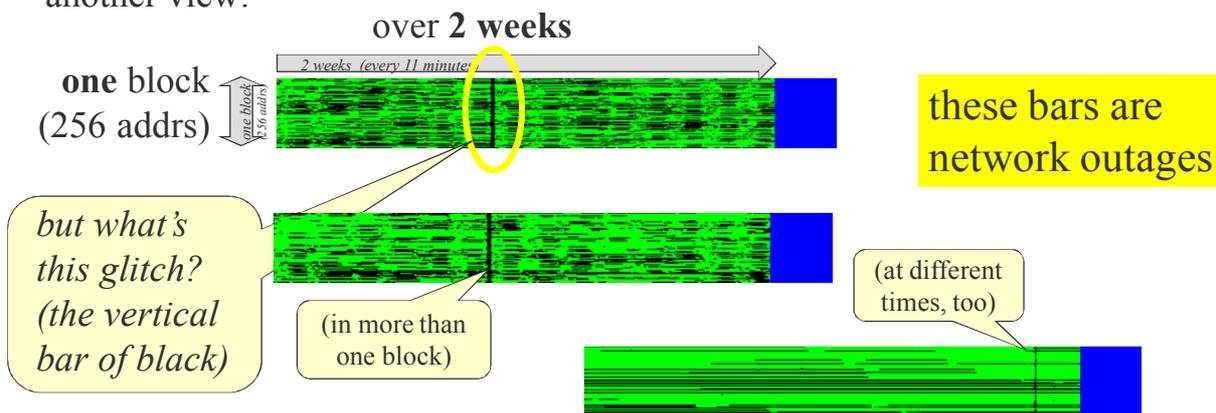


[data: it44w taken Nov. 2011]

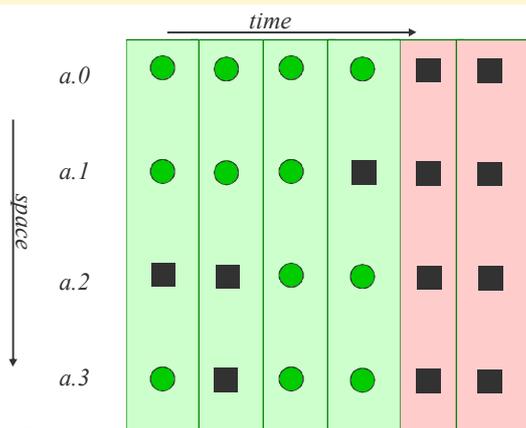
From Outages to Work-from-Home / 2021-03-09

## From Pings to Network Outages

another view:



## Outages from Ambiguous Signals



(blocks: really have 256 addresses, we show 4 here)

challenge: a ping is ambiguous

single negative:  
address is down



or

computer crashed  
laptop suspended  
computer address reassigned  
probe or reply lost  
firewall enabled

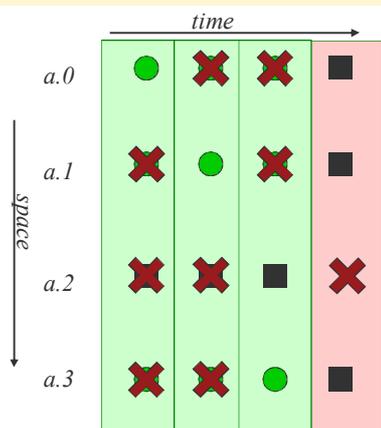


multiple probes for reliable  
block-level signal

all negative:  
block is down



## Probing Politely: *Just Enough*



adaptive probing uses Bayesian inference  
informed by model of block response

polite: minimal traffic to your net  
positive responses => block is up  
*but don't need all 4 to learn*

1. instead: probe one by one
2. find **one is up** => **stop early**
3. if try is down => **try again**  
=> **stop less early**
4. **several fail** => **block down**

probing politely =>  
observing without harm

## Trinocular Outage Detection: Key Properties

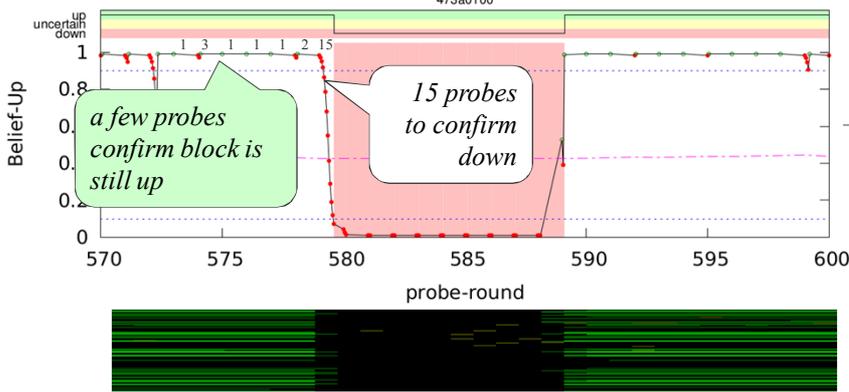
- Trinocular: active probing to detect Internet edge outages
  - **principled**: probe only when needed  
(informed by Bayesian inference)
  - **precise**: outage duration  $\pm 330s$   
(half of probing interval)
  - **parsimonious**: only +0.7% background radiation  
(at target /24, per Trinocular instance)



(details: “Trinocular: Understanding Internet Reliability Through Adaptive Probing”, Quan, Heidemann, Pradkin, SIGCOMM Aug. 2013)

## Principled: Bayesian Inference Interprets Probes

model: every responding  $|E(b)|=111$ , active  $A(E(b))=0.515$   
 this block is sparse but consistent, so *only a few probes needed*

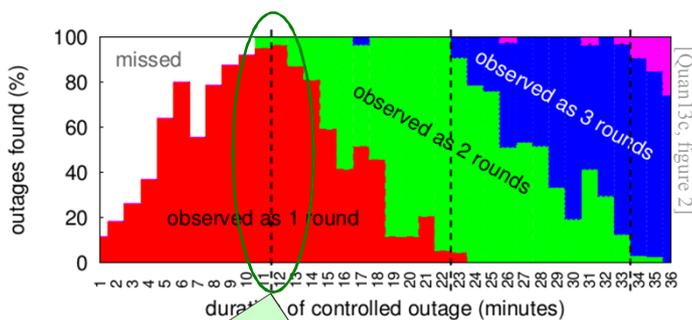


Modeling + Bayesian Inference says how many probes

probe result	prior	$P(\text{probe} U^*)$	reason
n	$\bar{U}$	$1 - A(E(b))$	inactive addr.
p	$U$	$A(E(b))$	active addr.
n	$\bar{U}$	$1 - (1 - \ell)/ b $	non-response to block
p	$\bar{U}$	$(1 - \ell)/ b $	lone router?

$$B'(\bar{U}) = \frac{P(p|\bar{U})B(\bar{U})}{P(p|\bar{U})B(\bar{U}) + P(p|U)B(U)}$$

## Precise: Detect All Outages?

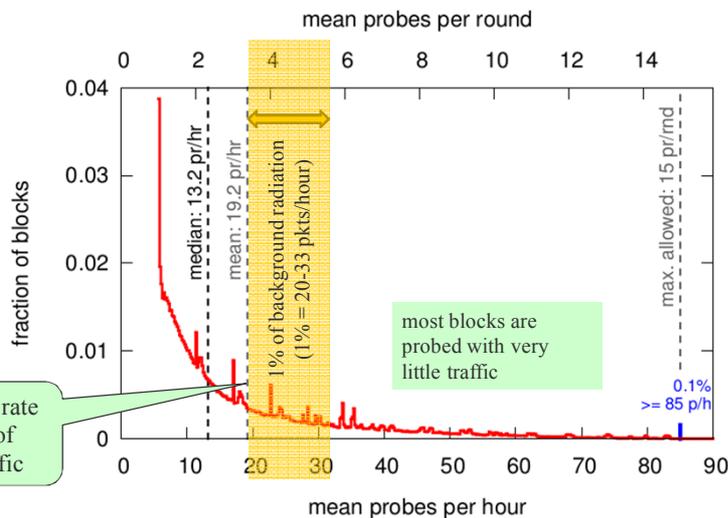


We detect **all** outages longer than 11 minutes (the probing interval)

Experiment:

Controlled outages (random duration, 1 to 36 minutes) in test block, measured from 3 different sites (2 in US, 1 in Japan).

## Parsimonious: Few Probes

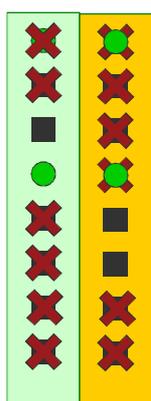


Expiriment:

Trinocular: post-facto analysis of 48 hours operation; background ration: from [Wustrow et al, ACM IMC 2010]; today it is much higher

[Quant 13c, figure 4]

## Improving Outages in the Toughest Blocks

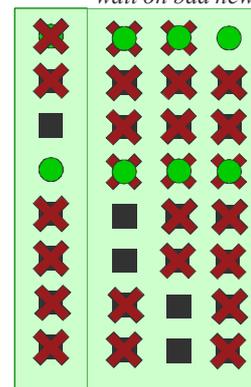


probing politely means we *stop early*

but in *sparse blocks* (=few active adrrs, like 2 of 8) but can stop *too early*: a **false outage**

solution: Full Block Scanning  
 detect sparse blocks  
 for them (only), check *all* adrrs (over several rounds)  
 improves **correctness** and retains **politeness**  
 but lower temporal precision (for sparse blks only)

when sparse, wait on bad news

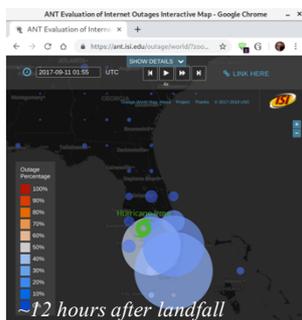


## Impact of Outage Detection

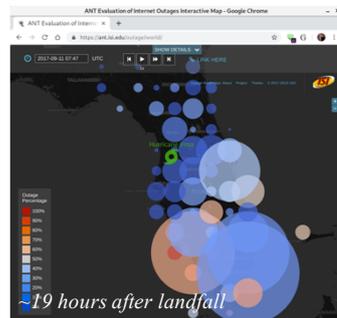
- quantified impact of hurricanes
  - previously: Harvey (2017)
  - next: Irma (2017)
- outages in operational networks
- near-real time reporting

## Hurricane Irma: Watching Recovery

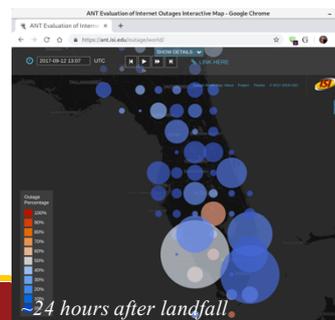
before, during and after disasters: Irma, Sept. 2017 in Florida...  
good recovery underway 24 hours after landfall



*Irma landfall: 2017-09-10t13:10Z at Cudjoe Key, Florida*



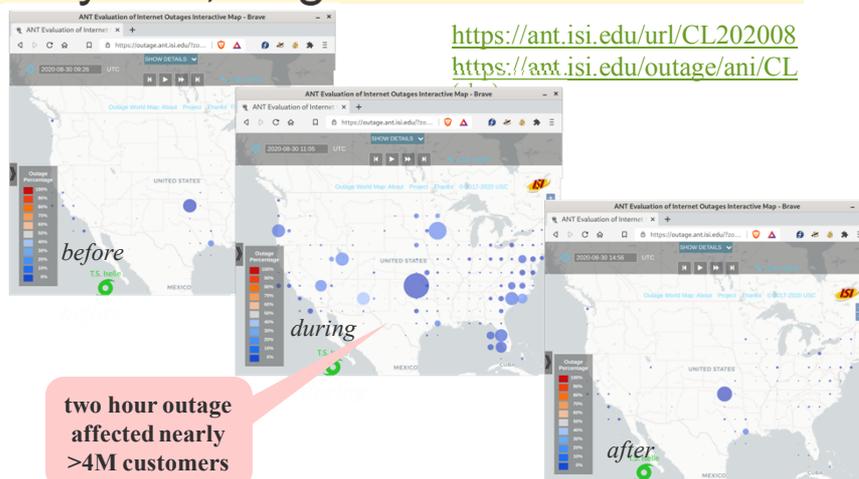
(play)  
<https://ant.isi.edu/url/irma2017/>



## Outages in Operational Networks: CenturyLink, August 2020

we also see problems due to network ops

- this dataset:
  - 5M blocks
  - all of 2020q3
- events:
  - CenturyLink outage on 2020-08-30 starting 9:55Z
  - >4 million customers

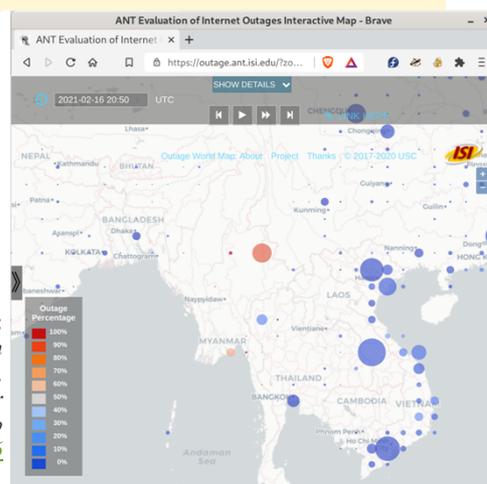


## Near-Real Time Reporting (Now!)

- <https://outage.ant.isi.edu/>
- outages 24x7, within ~2h of observation
- visualized in your browser
  - circle size: *number* of blocks out
  - color: *percent* of blocks out
  - pan in geography and time
- goals:
  - support first responders
  - support the general public
  - global coverage

Myanmar,  
Internet shutdown  
2021-02-16,  
2 weeks after  
a military coup

<https://ant.isi.edu/url/mm210206>



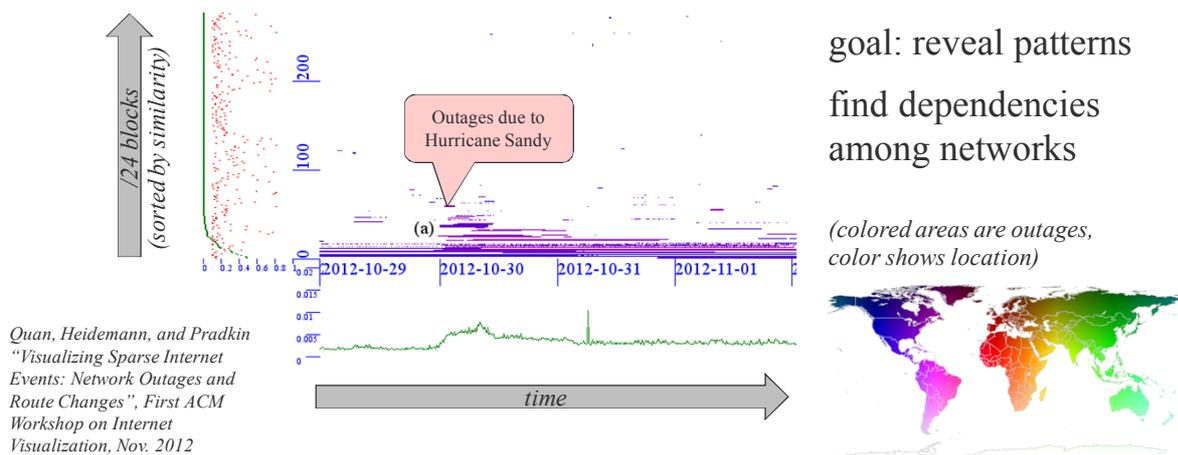
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- **from outages to clusters: hidden dependencies**
- finding work-from-home

## Analyzing Long-Term Data

- outage data, 24x7, since Nov. 2013
- more than 45TB (!)
- about 20k observations x 5M blocks:  
100G datapoints (!!)
- how to make sense of it?
  - interactive visualization
  - automated clustering

## Non-Geographic Visualizations: the Network in Outages

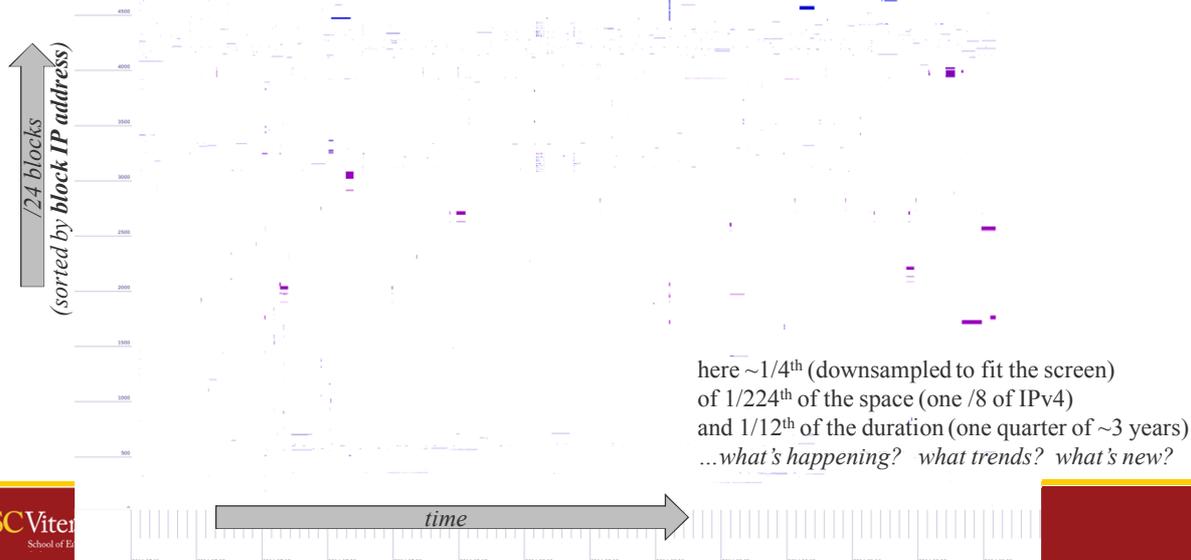


goal: reveal patterns  
find dependencies  
among networks

(colored areas are outages,  
color shows location)

Quan, Heidemann, and Pradkin  
"Visualizing Sparse Internet  
Events: Network Outages and  
Route Changes", First ACM  
Workshop on Internet  
Visualization, Nov. 2012

## The Visualization Challenge



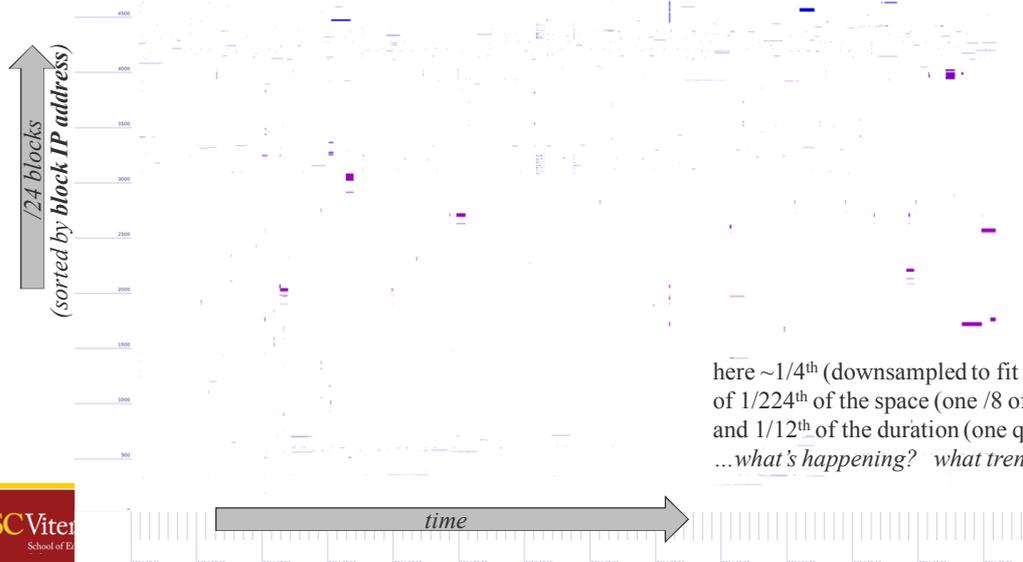
here  $\sim 1/4^{\text{th}}$  (downsampled to fit the screen)  
of  $1/224^{\text{th}}$  of the space (one /8 of IPv4)  
and  $1/12^{\text{th}}$  of the duration (one quarter of  $\sim 3$  years)  
...what's happening? what trends? what's new?

## Efficient Visualization and Clustering

- **visualization with linear ordering algorithm**
  - runtime:  $O(n \log n \log m)$
  - for  $n$  blocks and  $m$  duration timesteps
- **approach:**
  - map clustering to sorting:  $O(n \log n)$  in time
  - sort on *multi-timescale bitmap*:  $O(\log m)$  in space
- **event clustering**
  - runtime  $O(n^2)$
  - parallelizes with Map/Reduce
- **approach**
  - find blocks that transition at the same time

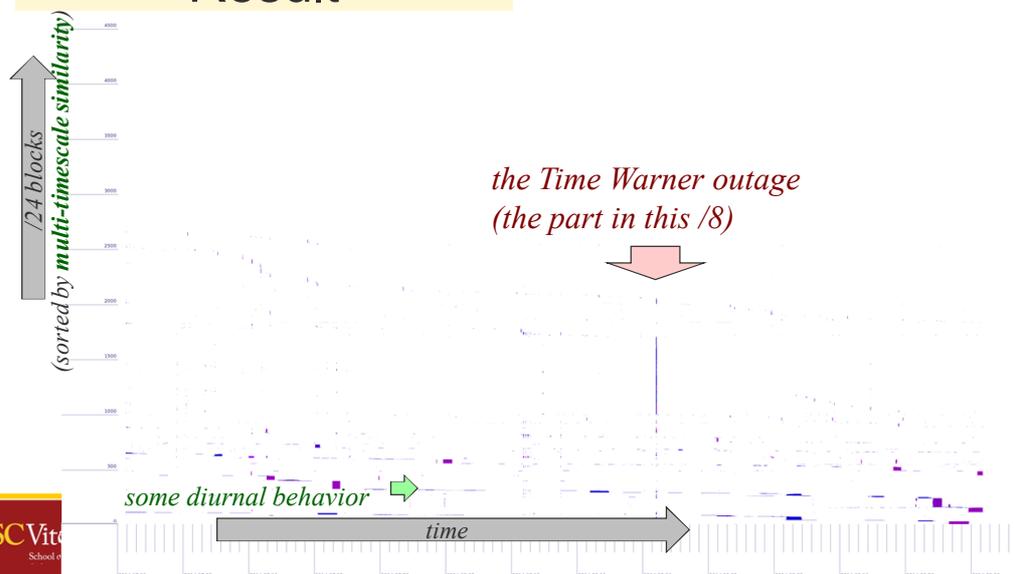
Details in “Back Out: End-to-end Inference of Common Points-of-Failure in the Internet (extended)”. ISI-TR-724, Feb., 2018.  
[www.isi.edu/~johnh/PAPERS/Heidemann18b.pdf](http://www.isi.edu/~johnh/PAPERS/Heidemann18b.pdf)

## The Visualization Challenge



## One Visualization Result

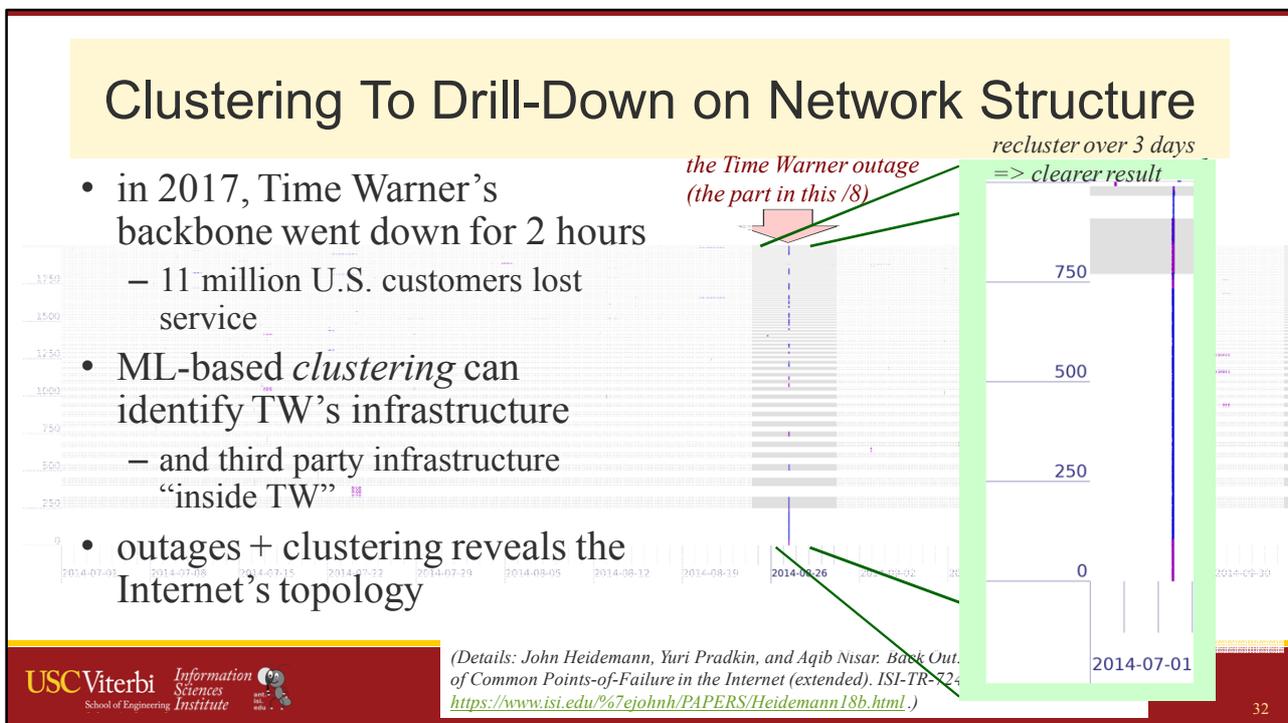
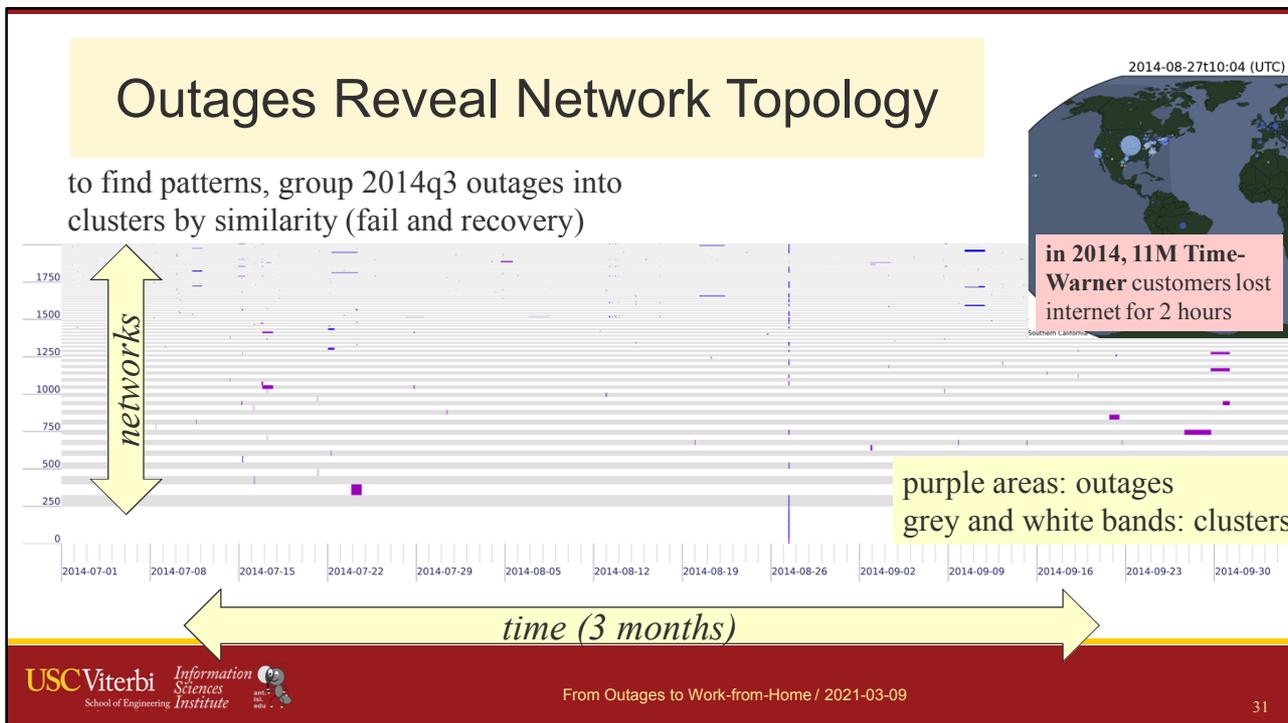
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## Clustering to Discovery Dependencies

- visualization is nice, but humans can't look at everything
- new clustering algorithms can *discovery dependencies*
  - insight: failure at the same time, multiple times  $\Rightarrow$  dependency
  - cluster on similarity of fail/recovery events

(Details: John Heidemann, Yuri Pradkin, and Aqib Nisar. *Back Out: End-to-end Inference of Common Points-of-Failure in the Internet (extended)*. ISI-TR-724, February, 2018. <https://www.isi.edu/%7ejohnh/PAPERS/Heidemann18b.html>.)



## Understanding Internet Reliability

- opportunities observing Internet reliability
- from scanning to outages
- from outages to clusters: hidden dependencies
- **finding work-from-home**

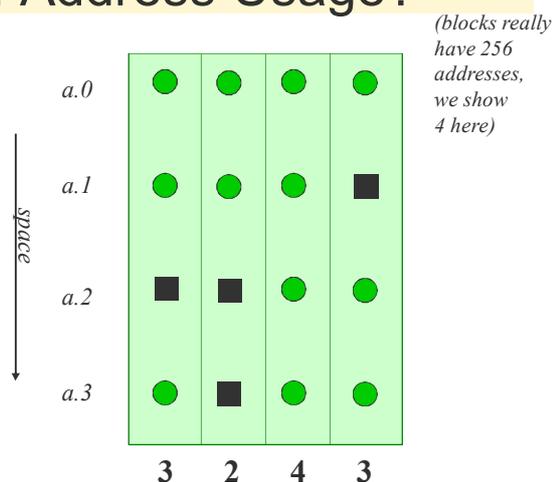
## Q: Can We find Work-from-Home from Changes in IPv4 Address Usage?

Goal:

- do people *really* work-from home?
- can we confirm compliance?
- globally

Insight:

- when we probe all these addresses...
- we learn how the Internet “moves”
  - as computers are turned on and off
- so we learn how *people* move
  - as laptops come and go



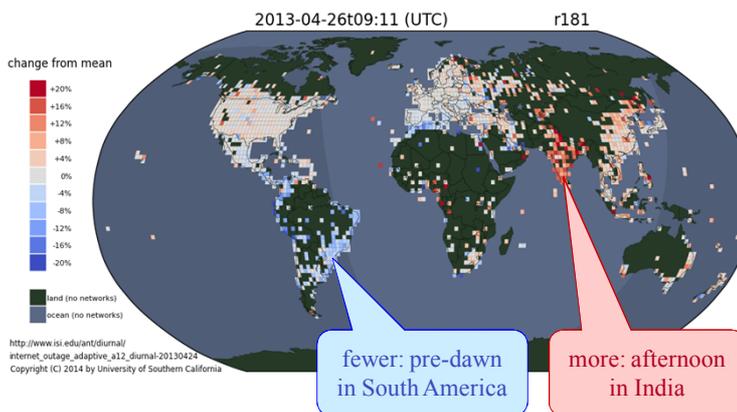
## Our Prior Work: The Internet Sleeps

we know we see diurnal trends across the Internet:

parts of the Internet sleep:  
**more activity during the day**

red: more than typical  
white: typical  
blue: fewer

<https://ant.isi.edu/diurnal/ani/>  
(play)



Details in "When the Internet Sleeps: Correlating Diurnal Networks with External Factors", by Quan, Heidemann, Pradkin in ACM IMC 2014. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2663716.2663721>

## Finding Work-from-Home due to Covid

Insight:

- when we probe all these addresses...
- we learn how the Internet "moves"
  - as computers are turned on and off
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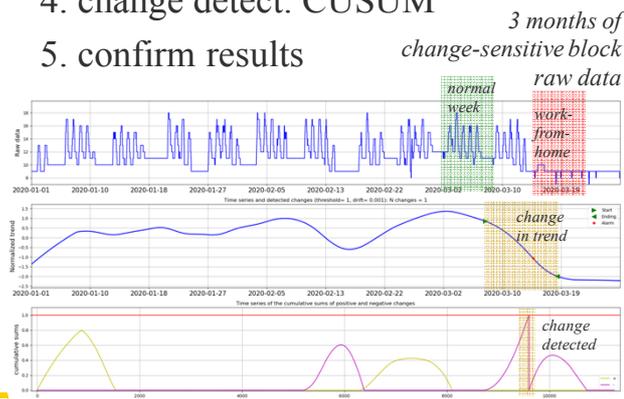
Method:

- reuse data from Trinocular scanning
- find **change-sensitive blocks**
  - blocks that show people moving every day
  - about 150k to 280k blocks, globally
  - (many blocks do not)
- look for **changes in usage**
  - (details on next slide)

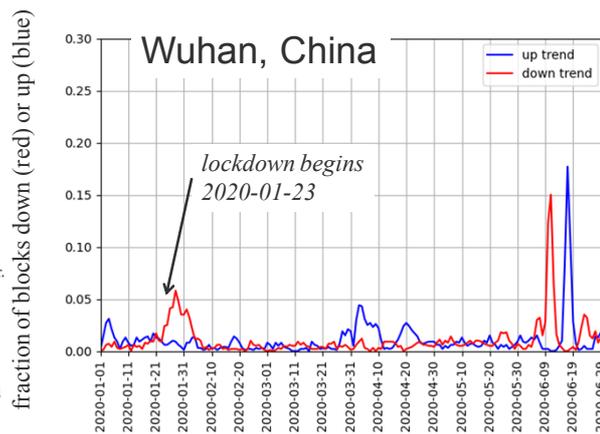
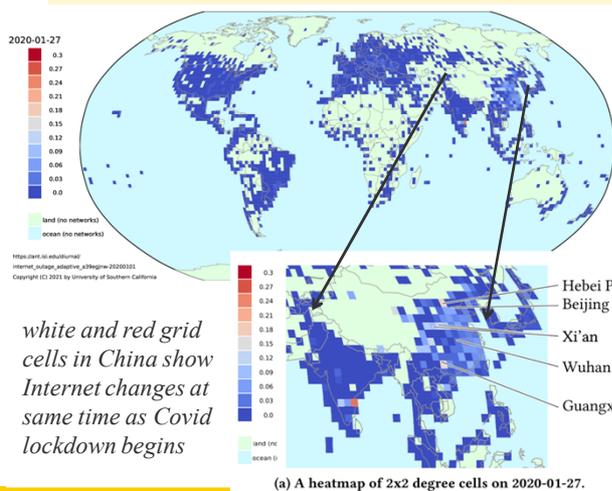
# Algorithm: Detect Changes in Daily Usage

1. extract active addresses
  - Trinocular cycles through all responsive addresses
  - track which respond over a day (cumulative)
2. identify change-sensitive blocks
  - blocks are diurnal
  - and change "enough" (5 addr, 4 in 7 days)

3. de-trend: extract "seasonality"
4. change detect: CUSUM
5. confirm results

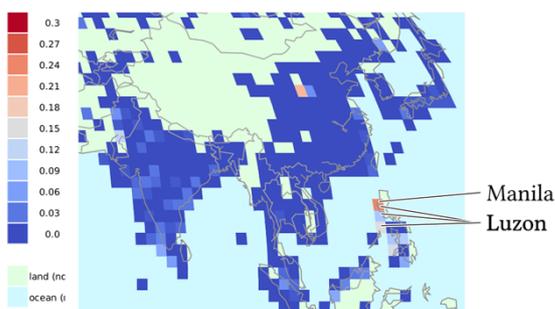


# Results: World Map with Details (Wuhan)

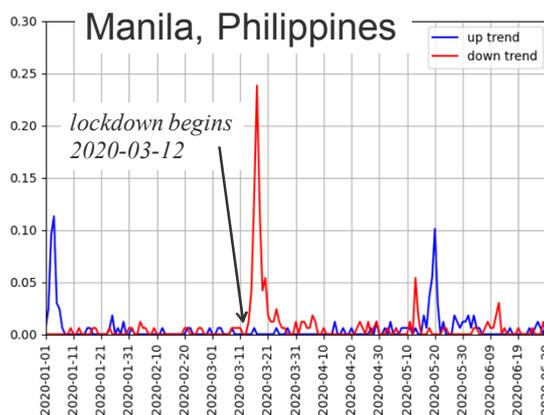


⇒ example Covid-19 related event we knew about

## Results: World Map and Details (Manila)

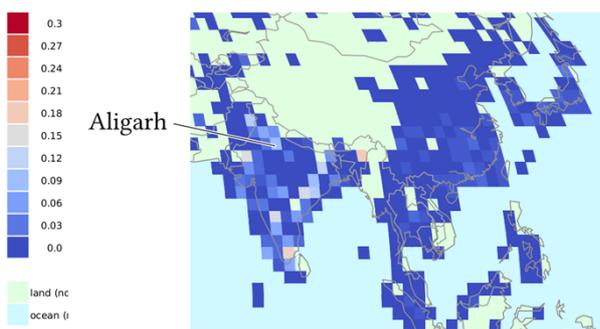


(a) A heatmap of 2x2 degree cells on 2020-03-19.

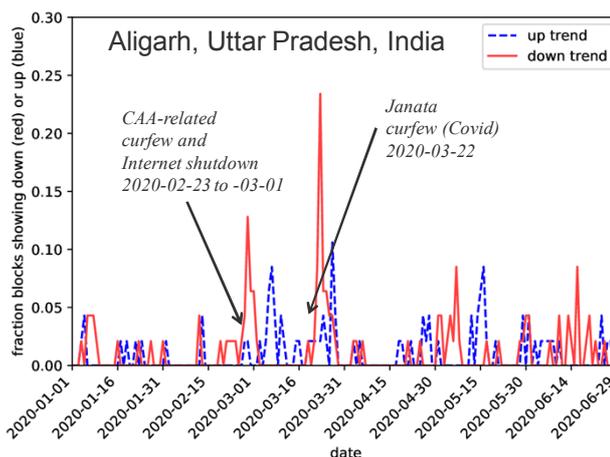


⇒ example Covid-19 related event we discovered

## Results: Covid and Non-Covid Events (India)



(a) A heatmap of 2x2 degree cells on 2020-02-28.



⇒ example Covid-19 related event and non-Covid event, both discovered

## Work-from-Home Status

- algorithm and initial results are promising
- work-in-progress: web-based visualization
- early technical report
  - “Measuring the Internet During Covid-19 to Evaluate Work-from-Home” by Song and Heidemann
  - <https://ant.isi.edu/minceq/arxiv2021.pdf> or arxiv:2102.07433v2
  - more complete paper currently under review

## Directions from Here

- extending the algorithms
  - what *else* can the data teach us? outages, sleep, work-from-home, ...
- from IPv4 to IPv6
  - $2^{128}$  is *much* bigger than  $2^{32}$ , requiring new approaches
- helping others use the data
  - joint evaluation with the FCC
  - can export data via near-real-time API
  - what other applications can use outages?

## Conclusions

- we *can* measure Internet outages
  - precisely: for millions of nets; ~11-minute accuracy
  - in near-real time
- outages have many applications:
  - short-term: helping first responders, ISPs, citizens
  - long-term: understanding and improving reliability
- looking for partners and data consumers
- more info? papers and data <https://ant.isi.edu/>
  - maps: <https://outage.ant.isi.edu/>

