Studying the Evolution of Content Providers in the Internet Core

Esteban Carisimo, Carlos Selmo, J. Ignacio Alvarez-Hamelin, Amogh Dhamdhere











AS ecosystem mutation

NSFNET era (up to 1995)

Monolithic backbone

Transit era (late 1990s-2000s)

- Densely connected Transit Network
- Eyeballs and CPs on the edge
- Tiered model

Content era (2010s)

- Dominance of multimedia content
- CDNs
- Flat network



Irruption of IXPs and CDNs

- Deployment of CDNs
 - General-purpose CDNs
 - Ascension of private CDNs
 - Result: CPs densely connected (core)
- IXPs
 - Flattening the Internet
 - Let small ASes peer directly with large ASes
 - Co-location with CDNs
- IXPs+CDNs: Traffic impact
 - Reduction on Transit traffic
 - Peer-to-peer traffic



Motivations

Google and Netflix Make Land Grab On Edge Of Internet

Many of these deals are secret, but Deepfield Networks knows of about 40 companies that are setting up their own content delivery networks with service providers, according to Craig Labovitz. But he's bound by non-disclosure agreements, and can't name names.

Wired.June 2012

https://www.wired.com/2012/06/cdn/



Motivations



https://seekingalpha.com/article/3613736-apple-microsoft-facebook-bring-traffic-house-cdns-impacting-akamais-media-business



Motivations



https://blog.apnic.net/2016/10/28/the-death-of-transit/ https://labs.apnic.net/presentations/store/2017-05-25-death-of-transit.pdf



Do CPs belong to the core of the network?

- How to identify if they do? Who are they? Since when?
- Differences on cores by Region?
- How to detect "up and coming" CDNs?
- Correlate evolution of connectivity with welldocumented business practices





- Core of the network: Densely connected ASes
- How to know who they are: k-cores
- k-cores: *shell-index* given by
 - number AND degree of neighbors









































k=3





k=3

Conclusion

If a node belongs to core k, it has k neighbors node who have at least degree k







TOPcore: The maximum core (k) in the graph under analysis



Dataset

- Data sources
 - CAIDA's publicly available data
 - BGP dumps
 - Routeviews
 - RIPE RIS
 - Ark Traceroute campaigns
- Details about dataset
 - Monthly snapshots of AS graph
 - Spans from 1999 to late 2017



Analyses

1. Core evolution of large CPs (*Big* Seven) throughout the years

2. Geographical differences on the core evolution

3. Other members of the core



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Tracking the Big Seven







Based on traffic statistics

- Sandvine report
- PeeringDB records



Some caveats

CPs may have several ASNs

Focus on primaries

In-network caches

- Content is often served from caches on ISPs' address space
- However, peering links are necessary to
 - fill caches, serve dynamic content and serve ISPs that are unwilling to host a cache



Tracking the Big Seven oct-2006 oct-2016



11

41

163

651

2603













1. Release of DC in Northern California





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- 2. Overseas expansion (Brazil, Europe & Asia)





- 1. Release of DC in Northern California
- 2. Overseas expansion (Brazil, Europe & Asia)
- 3. Creation of WHOIS record for Amazon NS zone





- Reached TOPcore before YouTube acquisition in 2006
- No CDN back then, but peer with TIER-1s





- Major source of traffic in the US since 2011
- In 2012 Netflix moved from Akamai to its own CDN
- OCA rollout led to some legal disputes



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Esteban Carisimo

Conclusions

- Large CPs deploy and run densely connected ASes
- Content is moving to private CDNs
- Match expansion of private CDNs with business strategies
- Create a website to allow users to look for other patterns



Website

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	AS31283	FASTHOST-AS		NO	2007 / 10	2008 / 4	6	
	AS31477	DUOCAST-AS		NL	2007 / 10	2008 / 4	6	
	AS31500	GLOBALNET-AS		RU	2007 / 10	2008 / 4	6	
	AS32934	FACEBOOK		US	2008 / 7	2009 / 5	10	
	AS33926	-Reserved AS-		ZZ	2007 / 10	2008 / 10	12	
	AS34288	AS34288 EDU-ZG	СН	CH	2010 / 8	2011/1	5	
	AS34695	E4A-AS		IT	2008 / 5	2008 / 8	3	
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#### Visit: <a href="http://cnet.fi.uba.ar/TMA2018">htttp://cnet.fi.uba.ar/TMA2018</a>



# Thanks!

## Questions?

