

Université  
de Liège



UNIVERSITÉ DE STRASBOURG



# Quantifying and Mitigating IGMP Filtering in Topology Discovery

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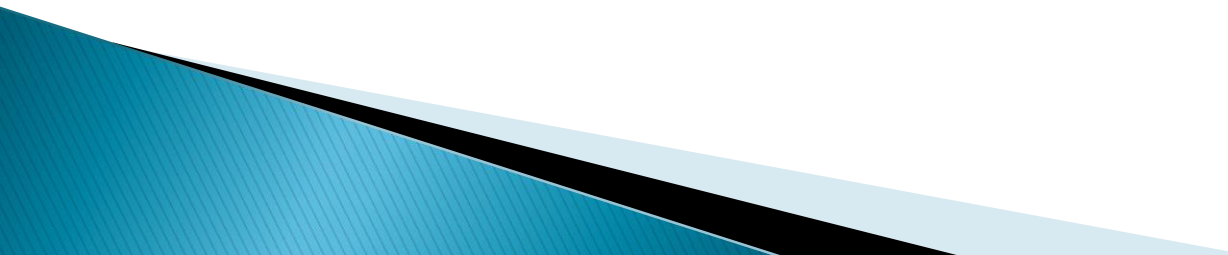
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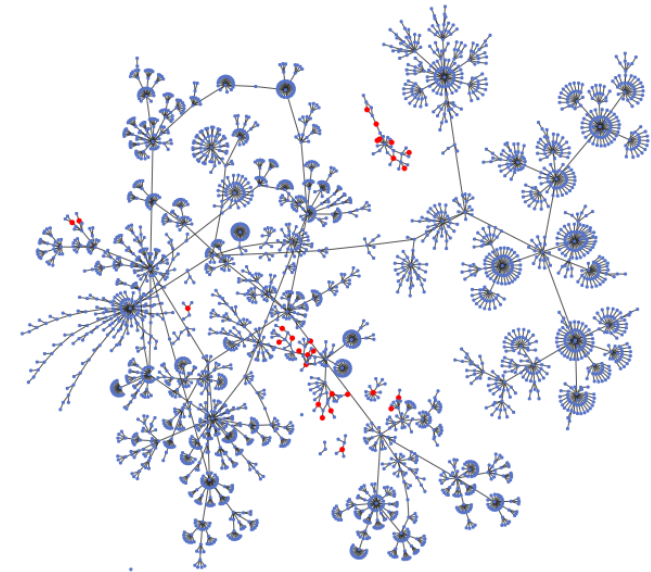
# Agenda

- ▶ Topology Discovery and IGMP probing
  - ▶ IGMP filtering
  - ▶ Quantifying the IGMP filtering impact
  - ▶ Reassembling strategy
- 

# Topology Discovery

The Internet topology as a dynamic graph of

- ▶ IP Interfaces
  - Traceroute
- ▶ Routers
  - Traceroute & Alias Resolution, IGMP
- ▶ Point of Presence
- ▶ Autonomous Systems (AS)
  - IP-2-AS and Router-2-AS mapping
- ▶ Goals
  - IP network models & simulations
  - Ground truth input for topology generation



Sprint Network.  
Router-level Map  
MERLIN project. 2011

# Topology Discovery

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- ▶ Routers

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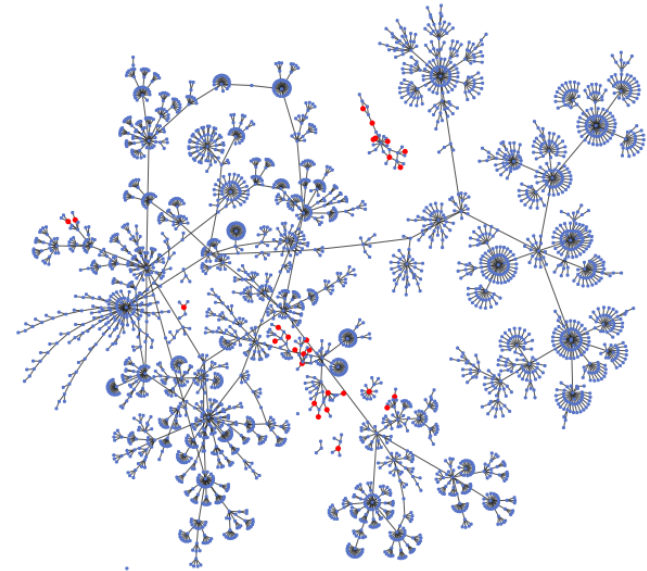
- ▶ Point of Presence

- ▶ Autonomous Systems (AS)

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- ▶ Goals

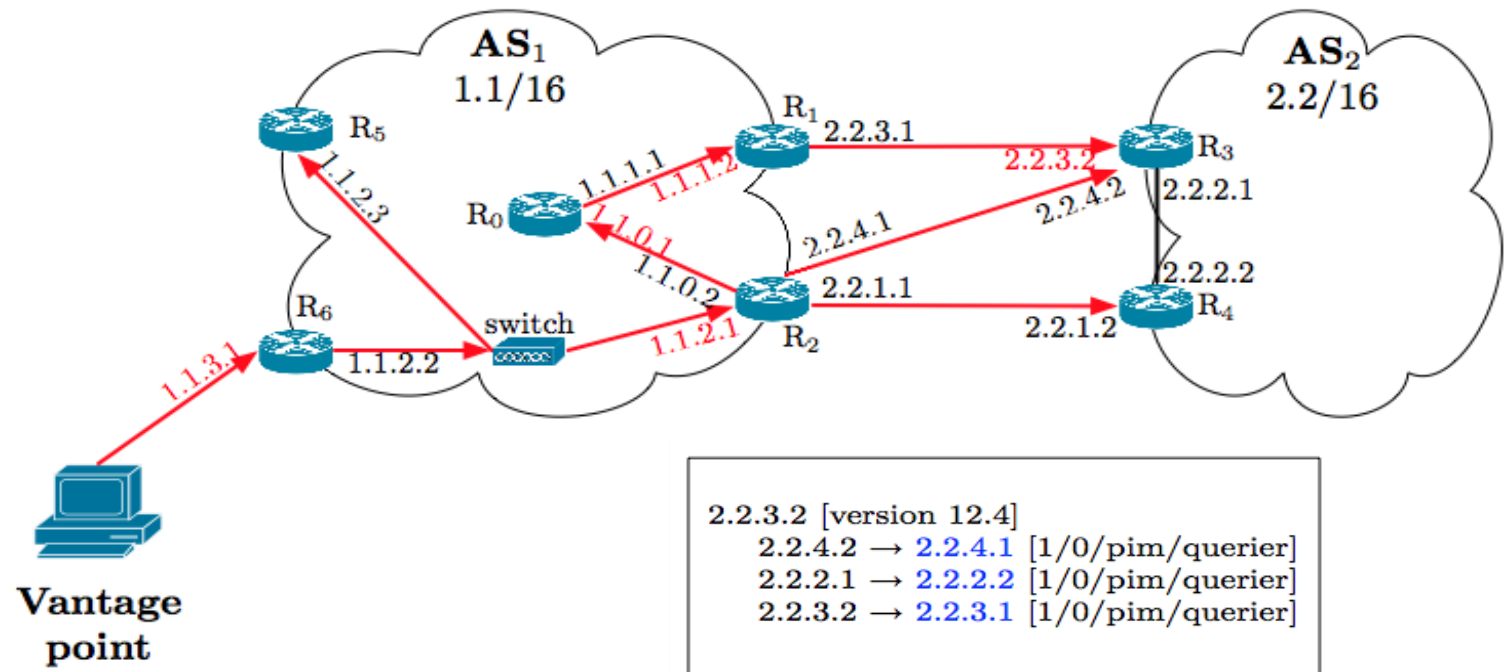
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# IGMP Probing

- ▶ **IGMP ASK-FOR-NEIGHBORS** probes to elicit **IGMP NEIGHBORS-REPLY** messages.
- ▶ The targeted router provides information about its multicast enabled interfaces and the links involving those interfaces.
- ▶ The **ME.R.L.IN** project



# IGMP Probing: Advantages

- ▶ Natively discovering network at Router level
- ▶ Recursively exchange of `ASK-FOR-NEIGHBORS` and `NEIGHBORS-REPLY` messages
- ▶ Advantages
  - Highly accurate: no inference.
  - Alias Resolution: no need to gather IP interfaces.
  - Network friendly: 1 probe injected per router.
  - Forwarding independent: backup links reported.
  - Layer-2 infrastructure partially inferred.

# IGMP Probing: Drawbacks

- ▶ Natively discovering network at Router level
- ▶ Recursively exchange of `ASK-FOR-NEIGHBORS` and `NEIGHBORS-REPLY` messages
- ▶ Drawbacks
  - Multicast scope
  - IGMP local and in-transit filtering

# IGMP Probing: Drawbacks

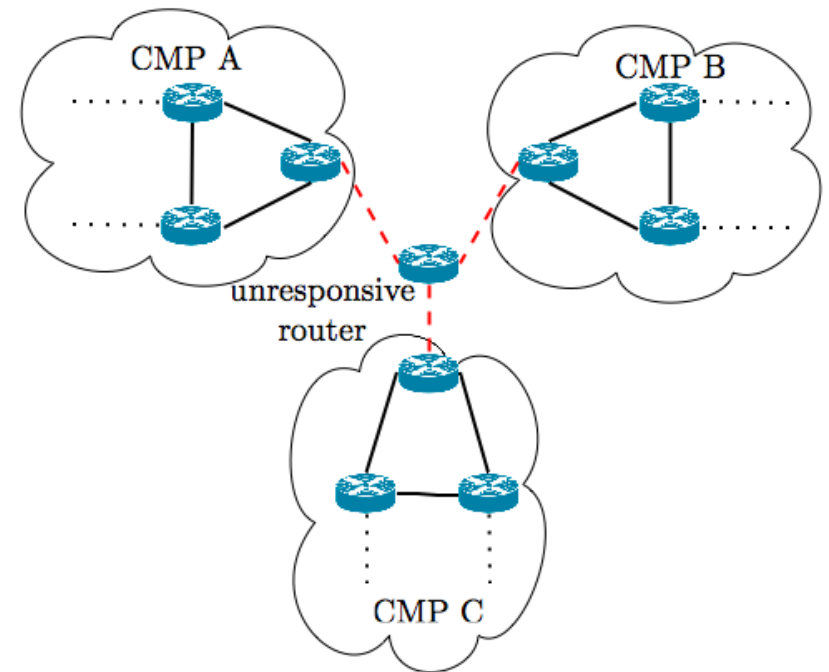
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- ▶ Recursively exchange of `ASK-FOR-NEIGHBORS` and `NEIGHBORS-REPLY` messages
- ▶ Drawbacks
  - Multicast scope
  - IGMP local and in-transit filtering



# IGMP Filtering

- ▶ Local filtering
  - The targeted router silently discards the packet probe.
- ▶ In-transit filtering
  - The IGMP probe or its reply are dropped along the path.

**Even a single not responding router may induce a great fragmentation!**



# **Quantifying the IGMP filtering impact**

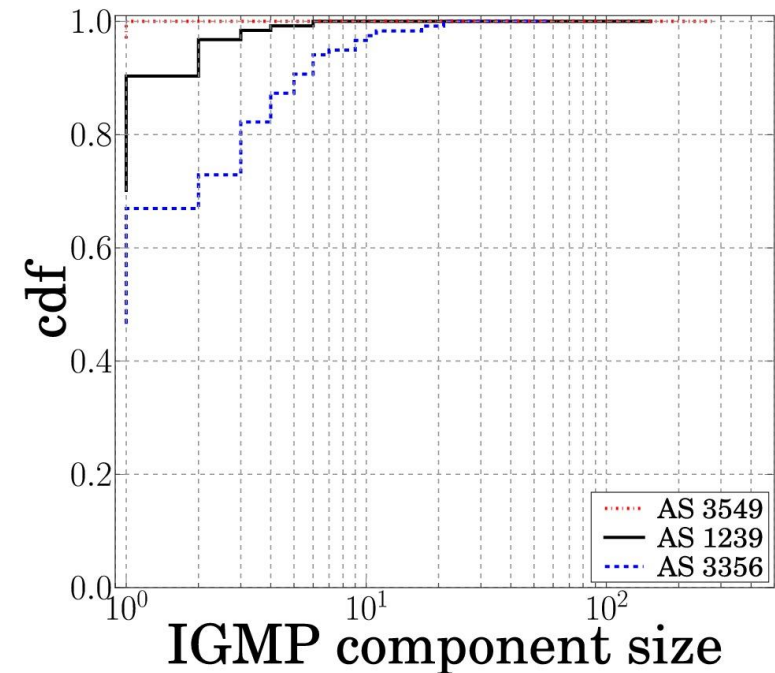
# Quantifying the IGMP filtering impact

- ▶ MERLIN-based experimental campaign toward Sprint, Level3, Global Crossing.



● MERLIN monitor

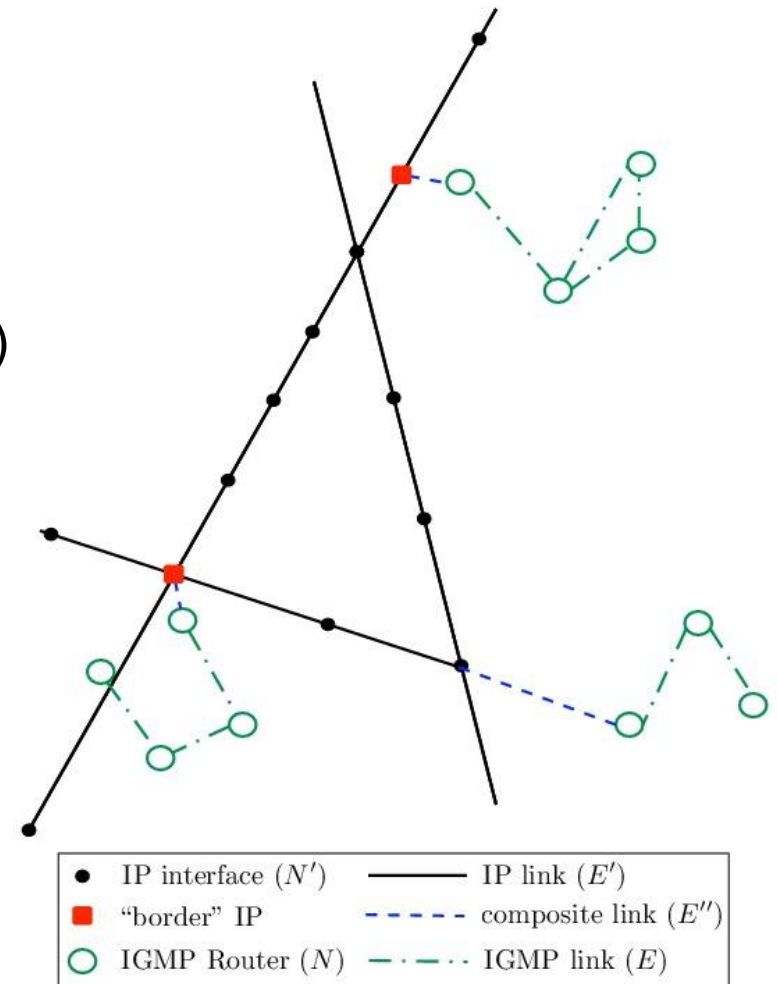
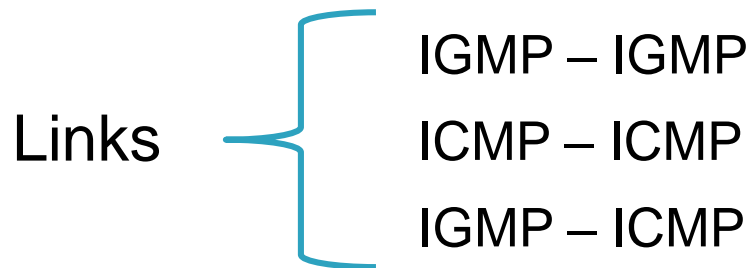
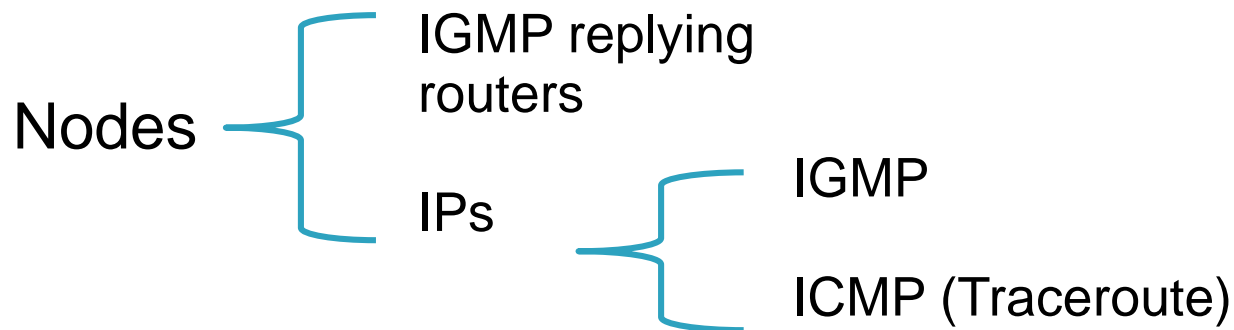
● MERLIN server



1. Few large connected components
2. Most isolated replying routers

# Quantifying the IGMP filtering impact

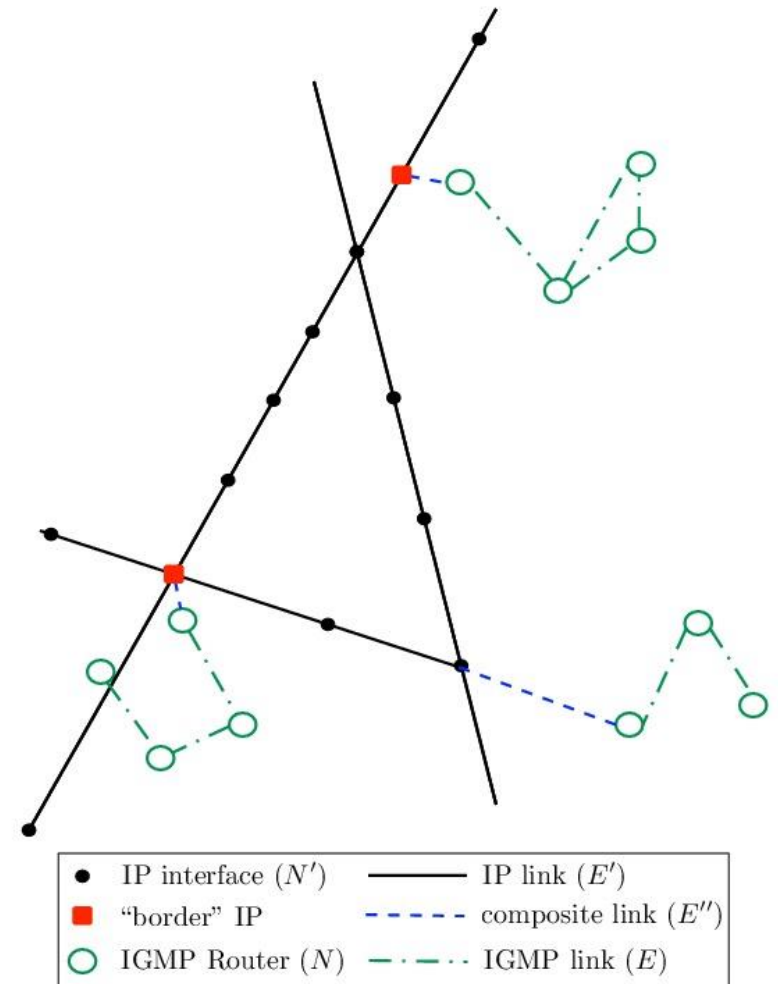
- ▶ Analyzing the hybrid graph (IGMP + Traceroute)



# Quantifying the IGMP filtering impact

## ▶ Graph reduction

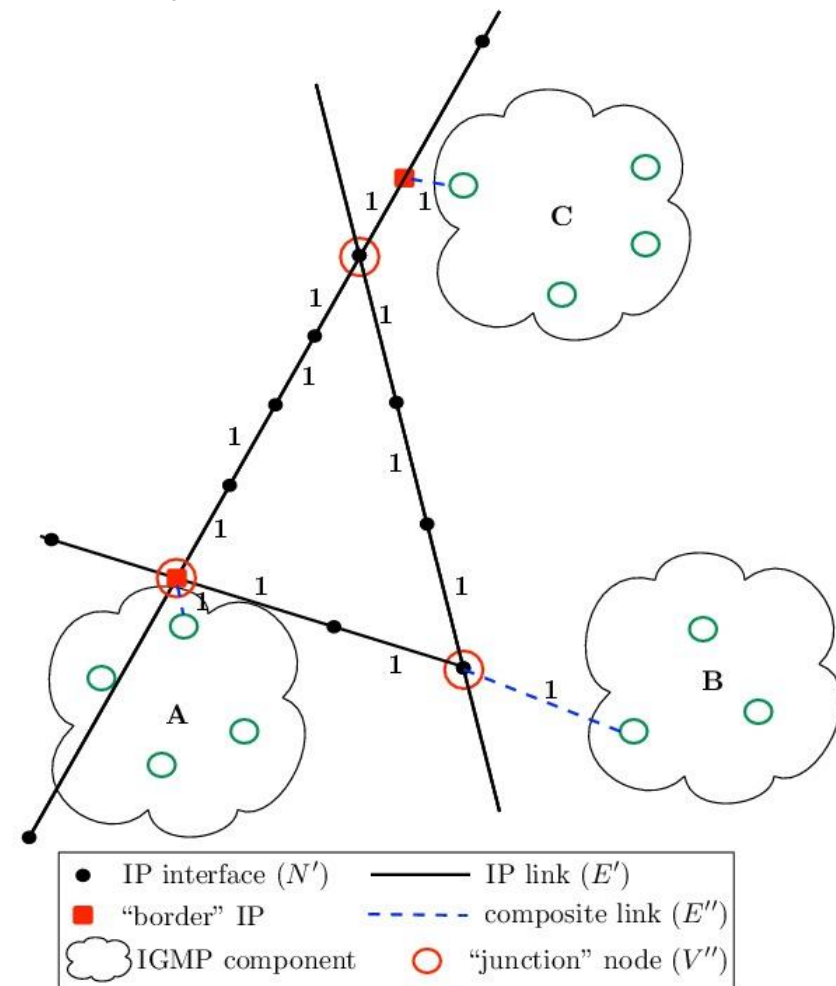
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2. Set the weight of each link to 1
3. Identify IP nodes with a degree  $\geq 3$



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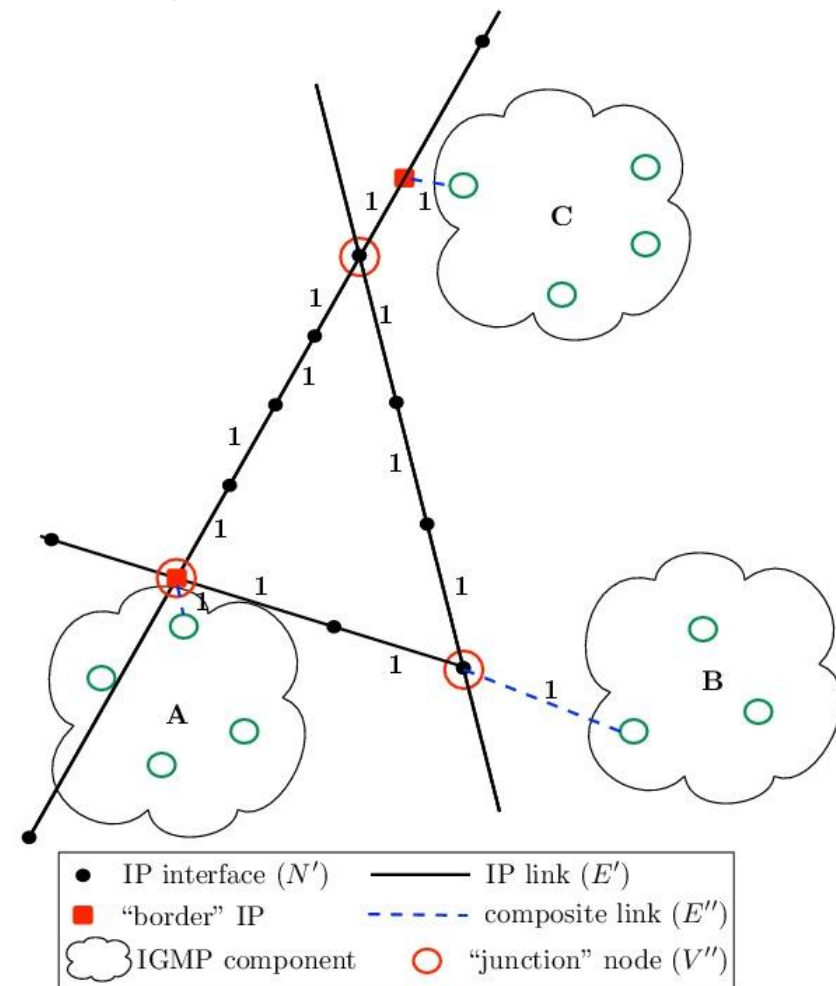
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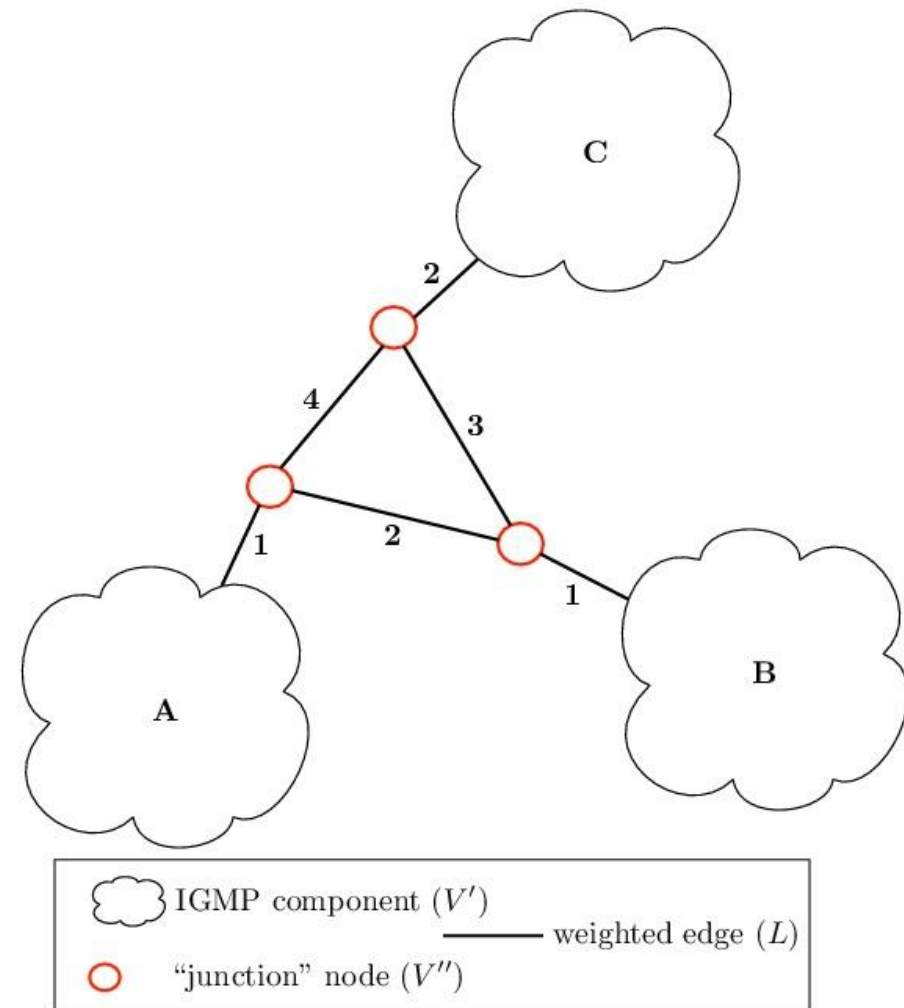
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5. Keep track of the original distances with new weights



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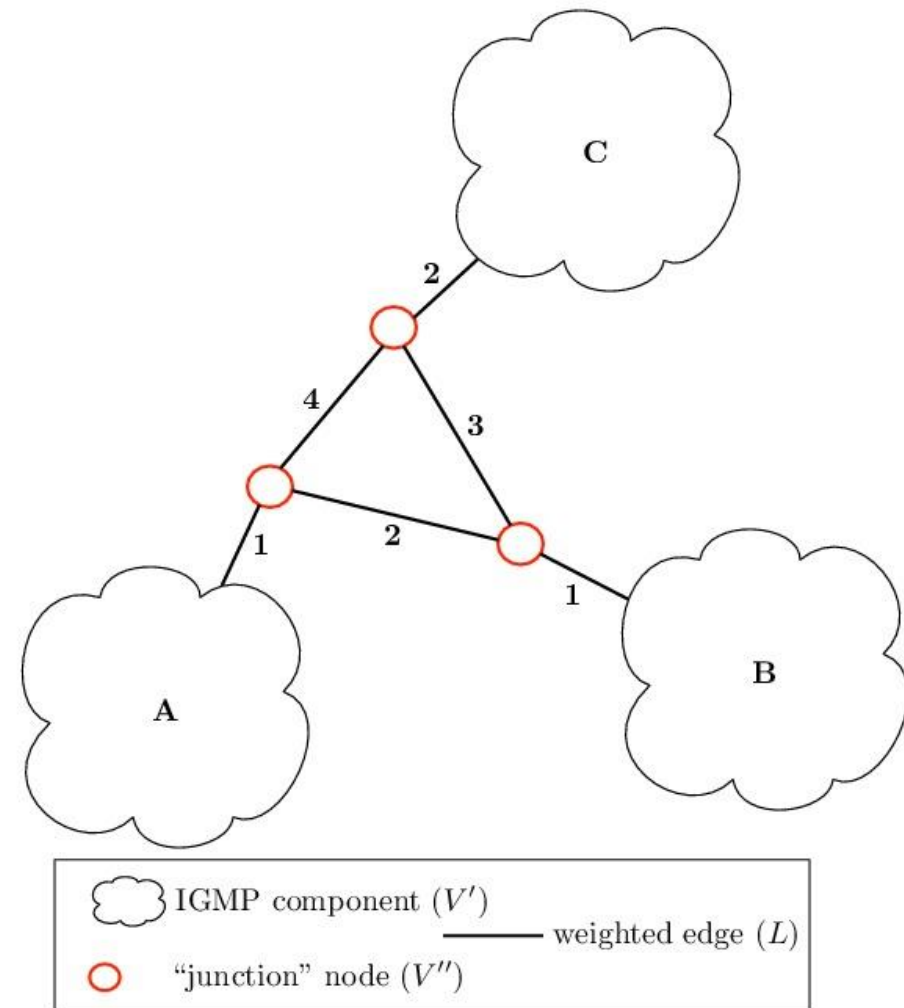




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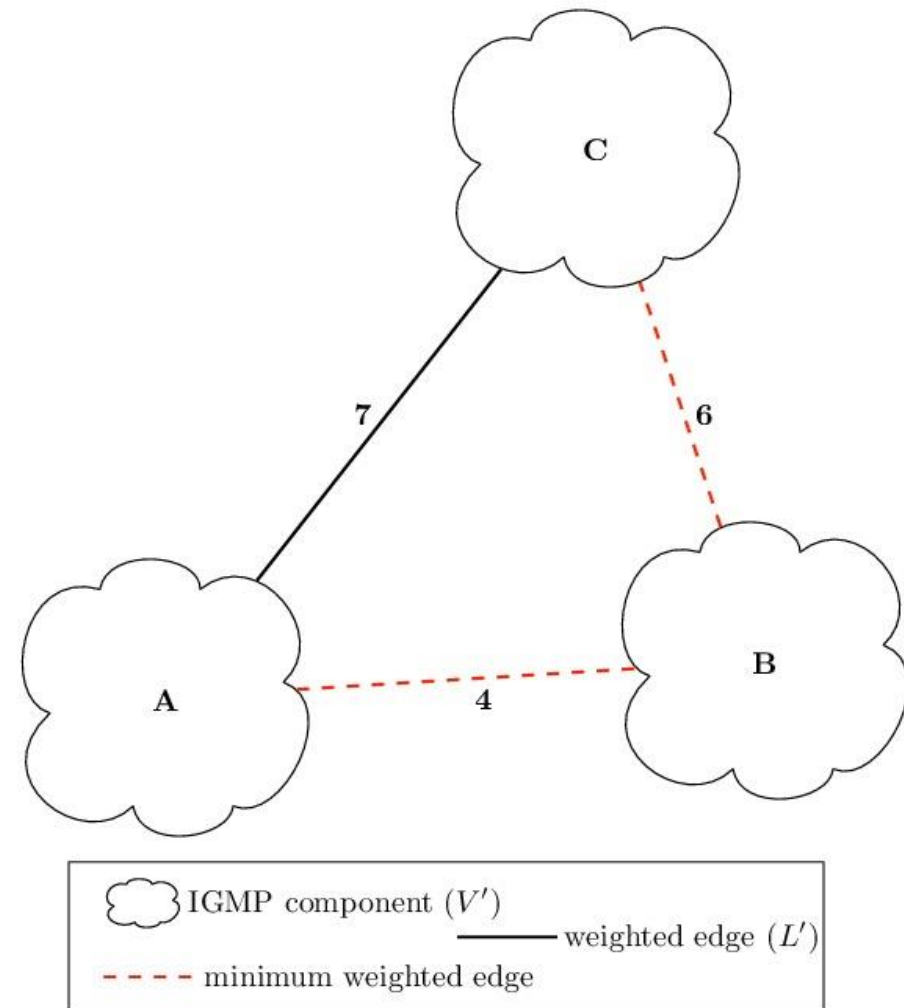
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7. Compute the minimal weighted tree (Kruskal) ( $\{A,B,C\}$   $\{A-B, B-C\}$ )



# Quantifying the IGMP filtering impact

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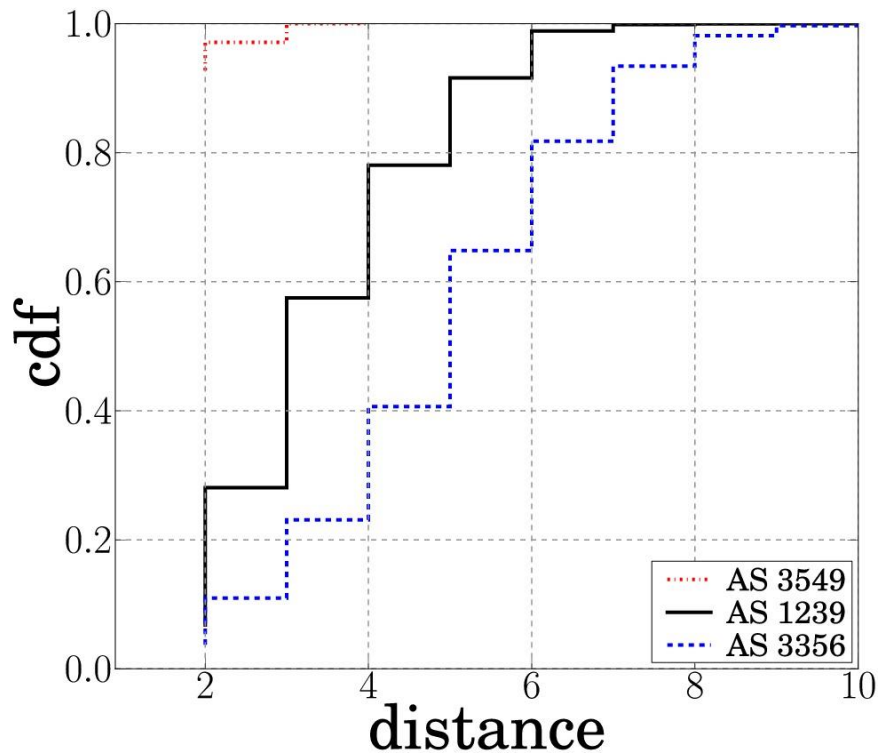
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# Quantifying the IGMP filtering impact

How far are the IGMP components from each other?

Before applying Kruskal



After applying Kruskal

**All the links in the minimal weighted tree have a weight of 2!**



**3. There exists at least one path between most pairs of IGMP c.c.**

**4. Each IGMP component is not located farther than 2 hops from its closest component**

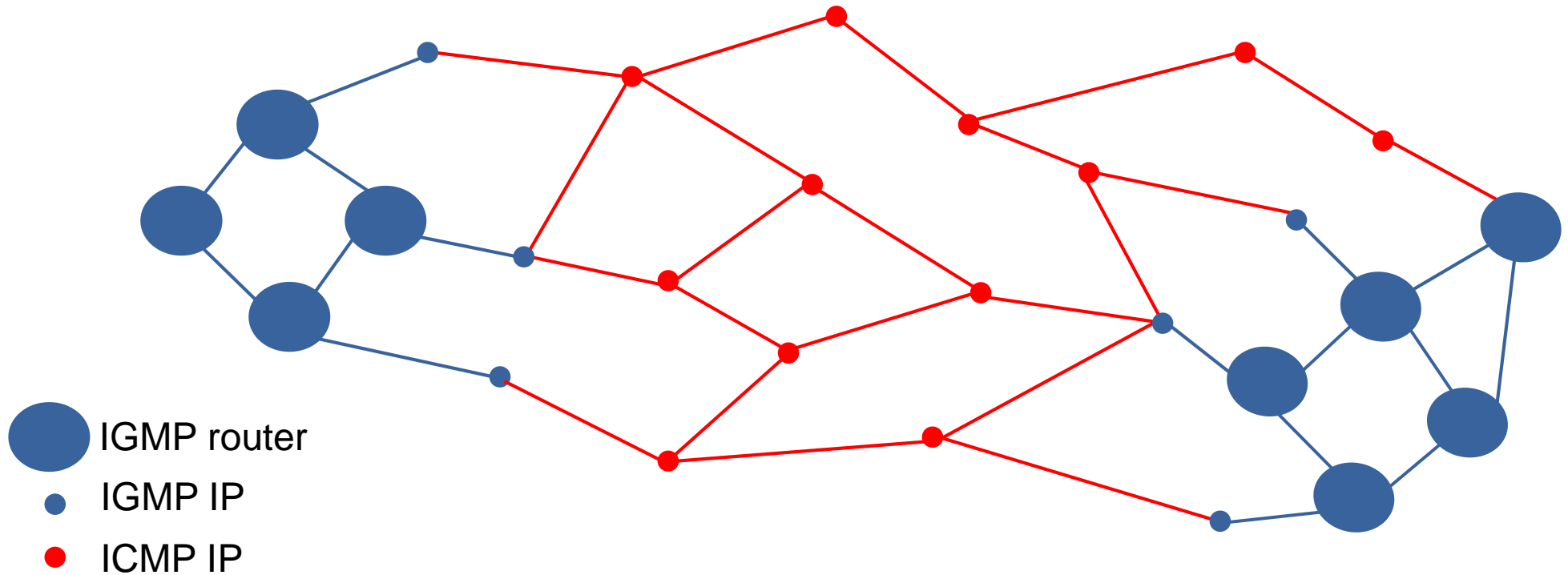
# Reconnection Strategy

# Reconnection Strategy

- ▶ How to obtain a full connected router-level topology of the network?
- ▶ *Alias resolution technique* to transform the hybrid graph in a full router level topology.
- ▶ However
  - Alias resolution techniques are intrusive, time costing, and error-prone;
  - IGMP pure topology is highly accurate.
- ▶ How to preserve the IGMP accuracy providing a full connected router level graph?

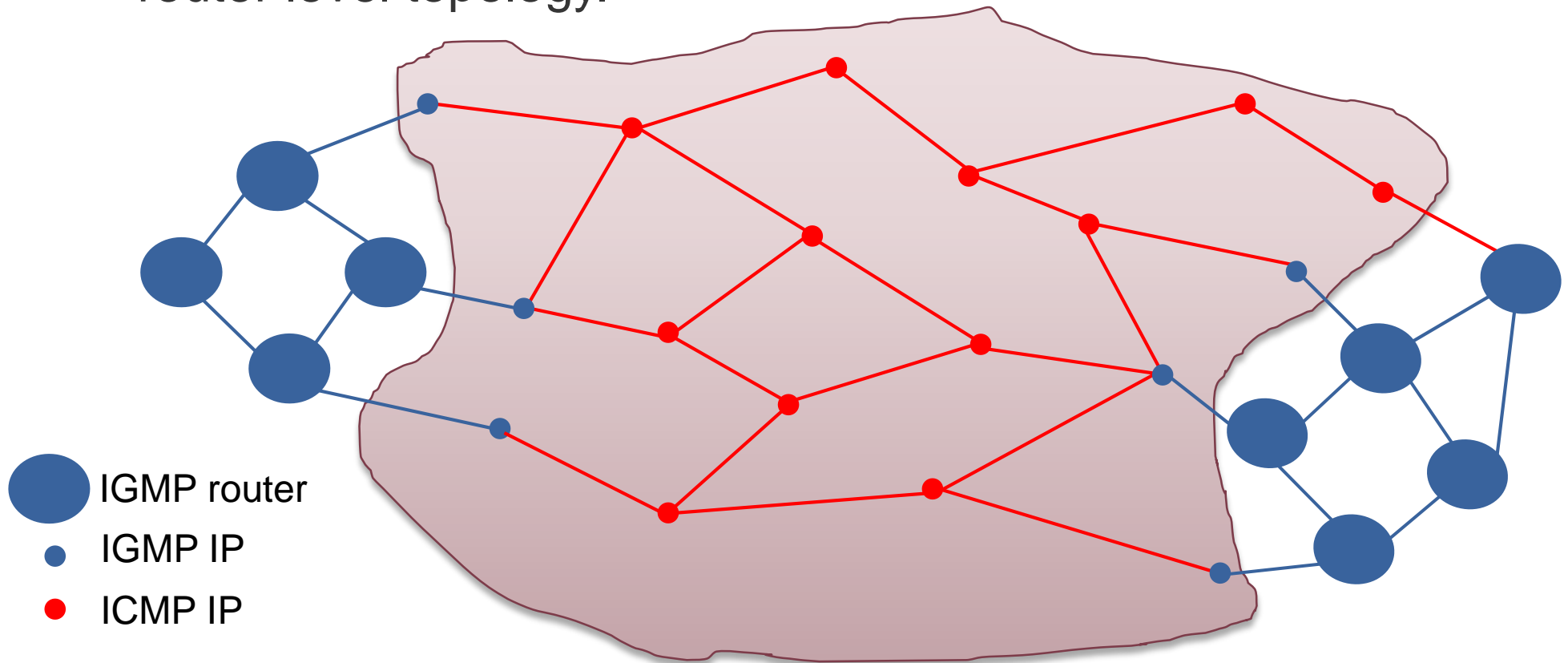
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Apply *Alias Resolution (Ally)* to transform the hybrid graph in a router level topology.



# Reconnection Strategy

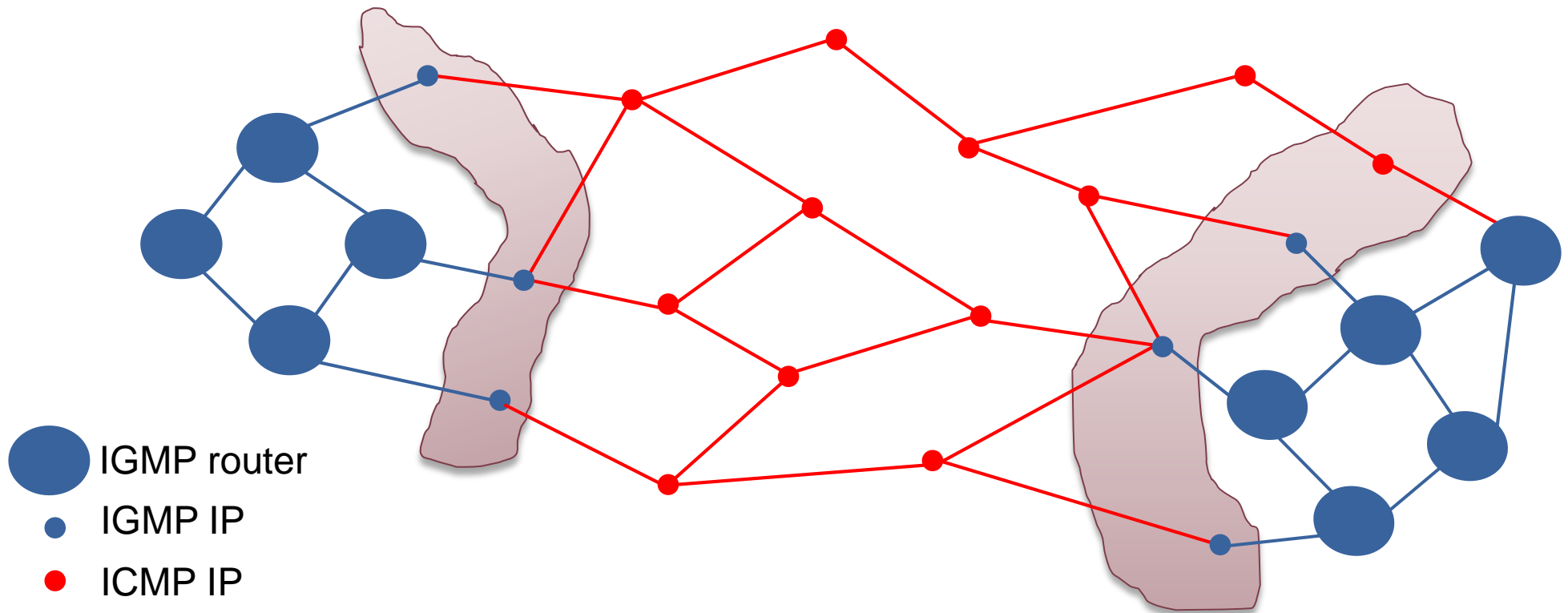
Apply *Alias Resolution (Ally)* to transform the hybrid graph in a router level topology.



Applying alias resolution on the entire IP level portion of the topology is extremely time-costing and error-prone!

# Reconnection Strategy

Key Idea: consider only the IPs located *close* to the routers in the current router level topology.

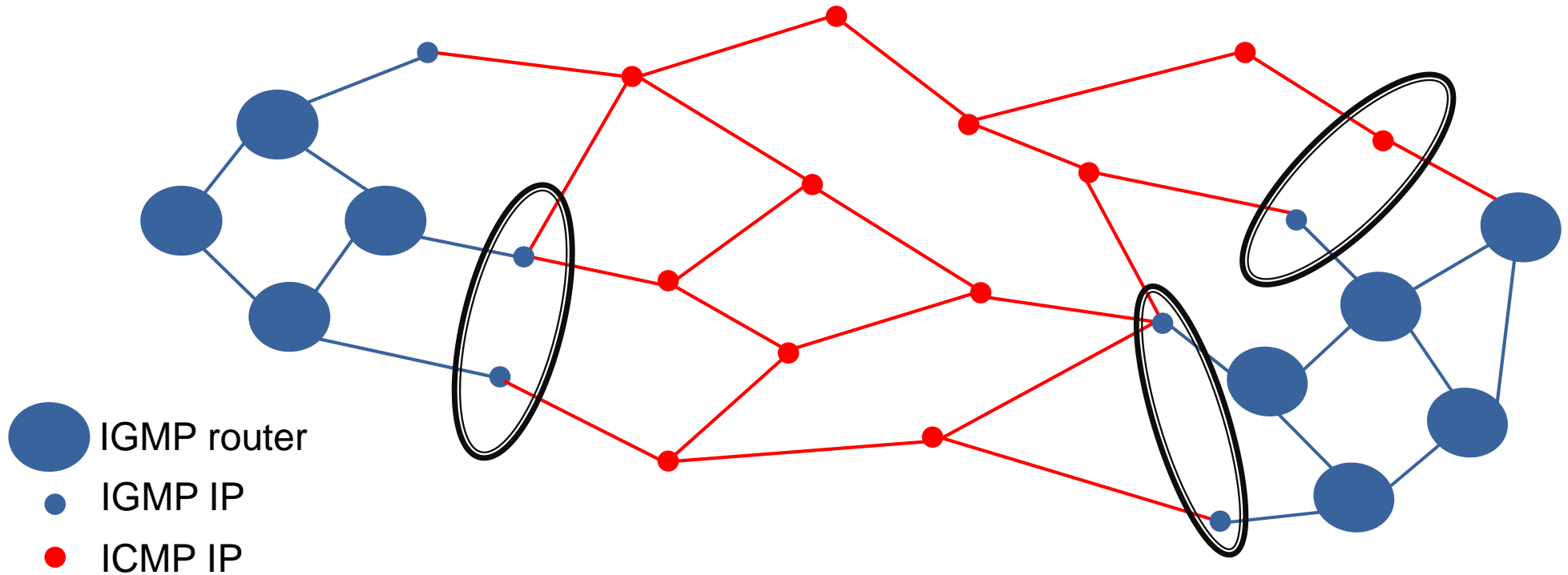


Apply alias resolution on the IP level *neighborhood* of current router level topology.



# Reconnection Strategy

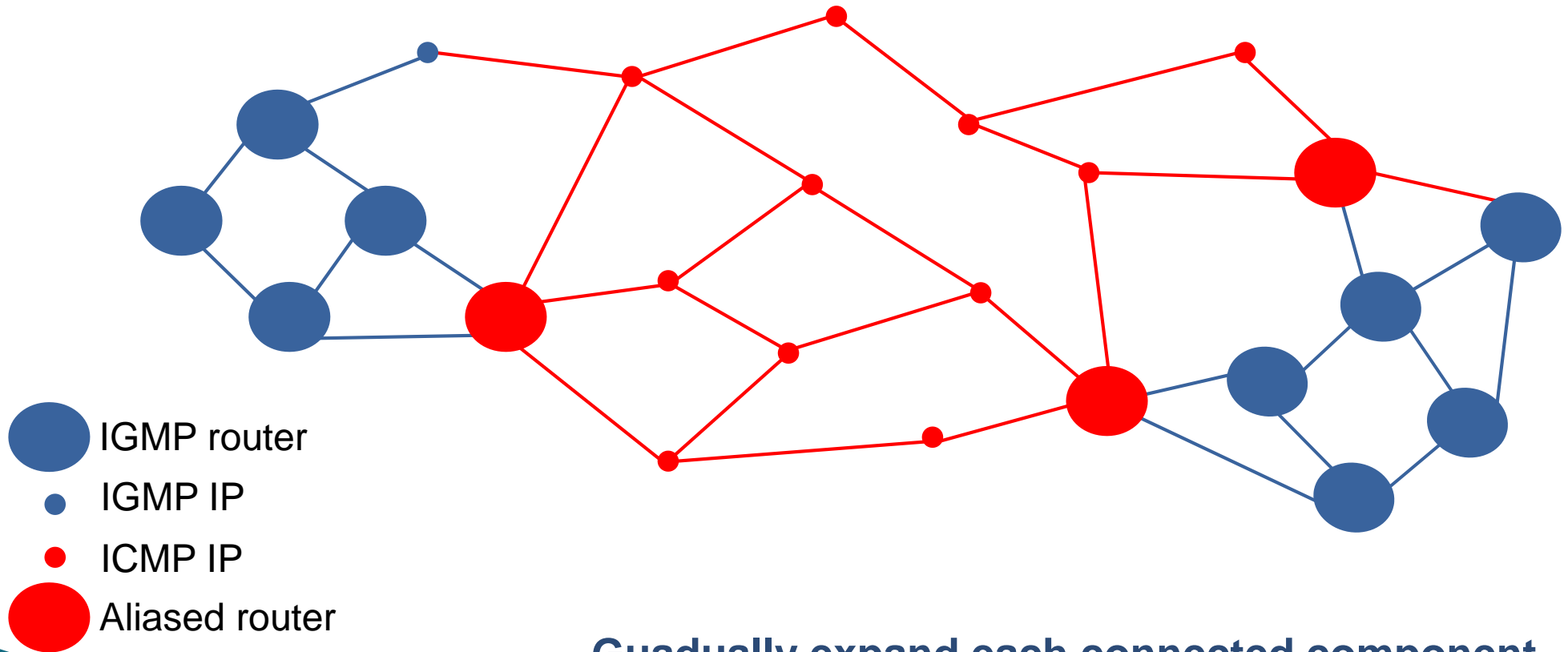
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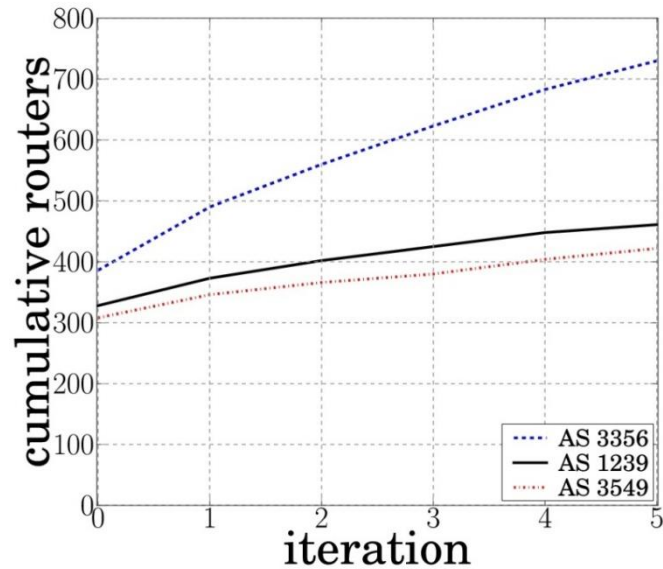
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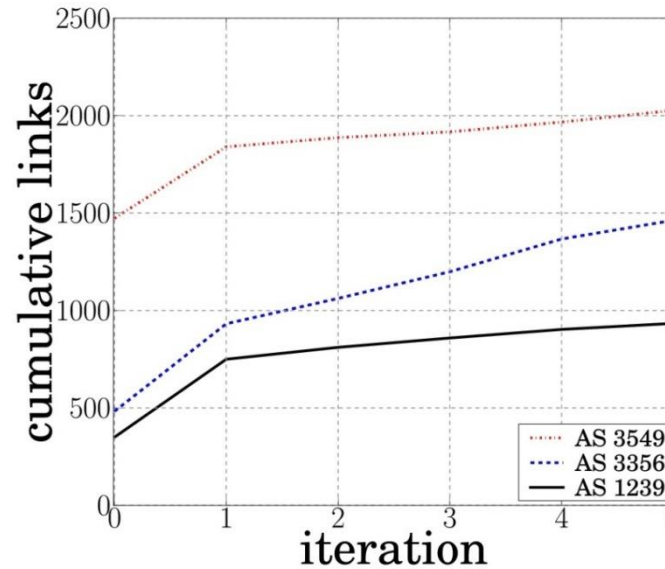
**Gradually expand each connected component iteration by iteration until the router level graph is full connected.**

# Reconnection strategy

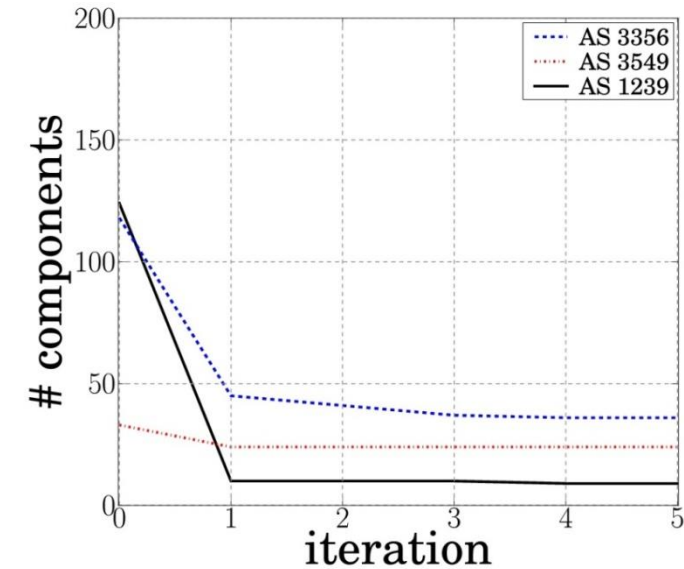
Nodes Evolution



Links Evolution



Disjoint Components evolution



After 2 iterations

- 5. Strong components reduction
- 6. Largest components strongly grow (Sprint 393 nodes)
- 7. Strong reduction of the aliasing space exploration (-95%)

AS	#Components
Sprint	- 91%
Global Crox.	- 38%
Level3	- 62%

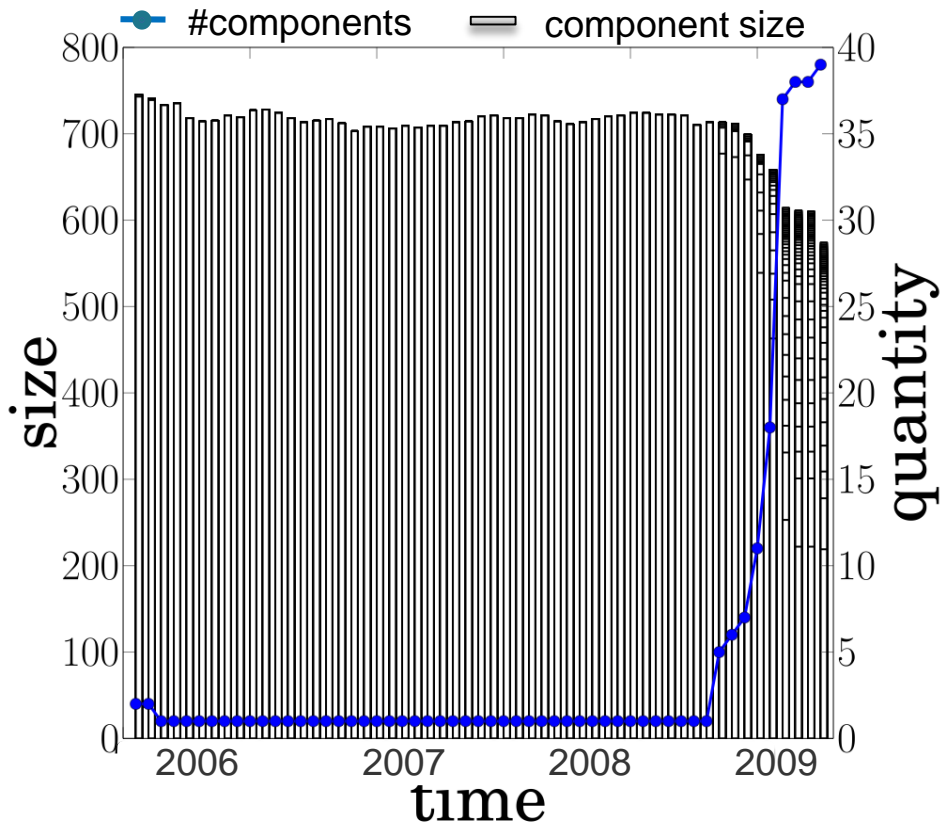
# Conclusion

- ▶ IGMP filtering causes the collected topologies to be disconnected.
- ▶ We proposed
  - A hybrid graph reduction method to investigate and characterize the phenomenon;
  - An efficient reassembling strategy able to strongly reduce the number of components.
- ▶ For the first time in literature, we jointly exploited IGMP probing, Traceroute and Alias resolution in Topology Discovery.
- ▶ Our topologies are freely available at  
<http://svnet.u-strasbg.fr/merlin>

**Thank you!**



# IGMP Filtering over time



Sprint Network.

**IGMP filtering is getting worse and worse!**

- ▶ Multiple vantage points allow to deal with the in-transit filtering
- ▶ Local filtering is still challenging.

**The final IGMP topologies consist of several disjoint components!**