



Chair for Network Architectures and Services – Prof. Carle
Department of Computer Science
TU München

Master Course Computer Networks IN2097

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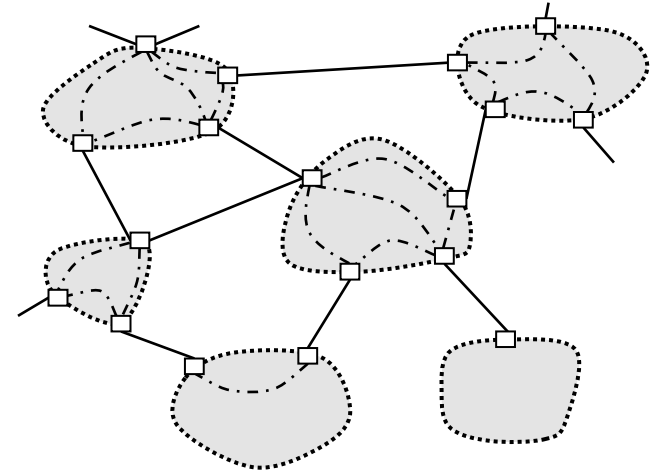
The Internet





Counting

- ❑ Worldwide
 - > 700.000.000 Hosts
 - > 37.000 Autonomous Systems
 - > 3.000.000.000 Assigned IP Addresses
 - > 2.180.000.000 Reachable IP Addresses
- ❑ Europe
 - > 126.600.000 Hosts
 - > 19.000 Autonomous Systems
 - > 420.000.000 Reachable IP Addresses
 - > 500.000.000 Assigned IP Addresses
- ❑ Germany
 - > 13.300.000 Hosts
 - > 1.200 Autonomous Systems
 - > 70.700.000 Assigned IP Addresses (5.500 prefixes)
 - > 62.700.000 Reachable IP Addresses



Snapshot 2011



Associations for Internet Names and Numbers

❑ ICANN

- „Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers“
- Private endowment (non-profit)
- Administration of DNS Top Level Domains
- Close collaboration with IETF and other related Internet bodies (e.g., ISOC)



❑ IANA

- „Internet Assigned Numbers Authority“ (non-profit)
- Operations via ICANN
- Assignment of Internet numbers and Internet names
- Administration of DNS root name servers
- Administration of reverse DNS infrastructure (.arpa)
- Assignment of protocol names and protocol numbers



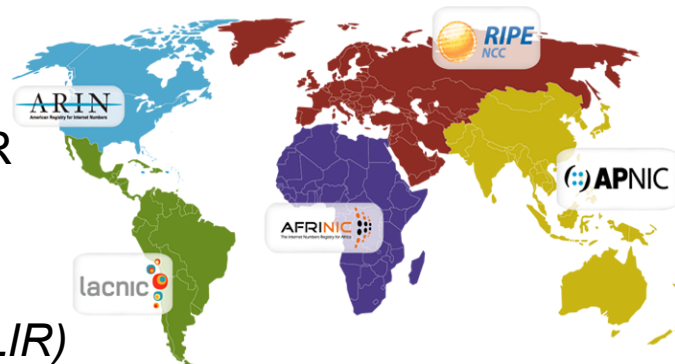
❑ NRO

- „Number Resource Organization“ (non-profit)
- Association of the 5 „Regional Internet Registrars“ (RIR)
- Represents interest of RIRs towards ICANN/IANA



❑ Regional Registrars (non-profit)

- ARIN, RIPE, APNIC, LACNIC, AfrinIC
- RIPE: „Réseaux IP Européens“ European RIR
- Assigns IP addresses and AS numbers
- Delegation of reverse DNS
- Operation of Registrar database
- Administration of „Local Internet Registries“ (LIR)





- ❑ RIPE: registration and administration of Internet resources
 - AS information
 - Prefix information
 - Routing information
 - administrative work
- ❑ Online Whois service, and offline data bases
 - provides non-personal meta data
 - example:



```
% Information related to 'AS56357'
```

```
aut-num: AS56357
as-name: TUM-I8-AS
descr: Technische Universitaet Muenchen
descr: Chair for Network Architectures and Services
import: from AS680 accept ANY
import: from AS33926 accept ANY
import: from AS48918 accept ANY
export: to AS680 announce AS56357
export: to AS33926 announce AS56357
export: to AS48918 announce AS56357
```



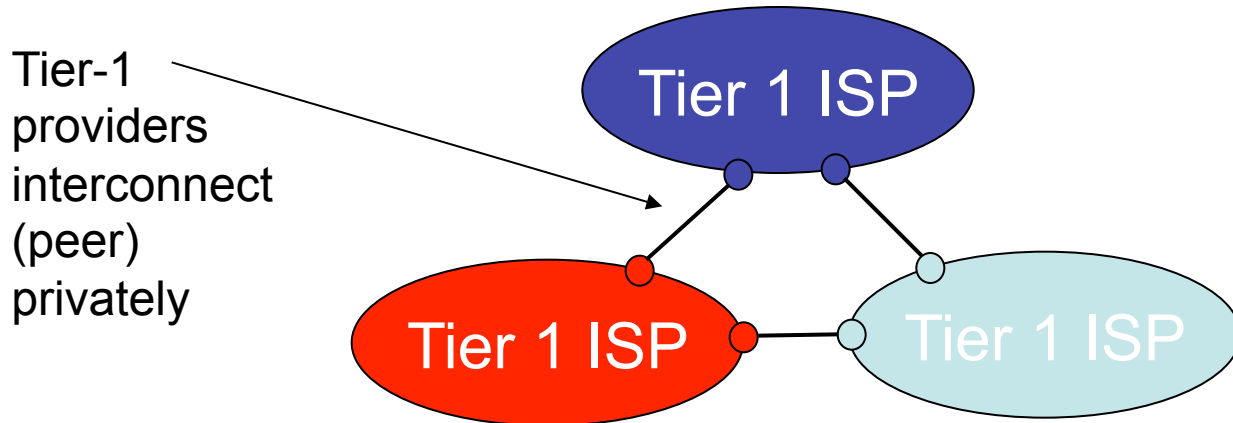
Internet Ecosystem

- ❑ >30,000 autonomous networks
- ❑ Networks with different
 - different roles and business type
 - stub networks
 - transit networks
 - content providers
 - Influenced by traffic patterns, application popularity, economics, regulation,
- ❑ Peering
 - bilateral contracts
 - Customer-provider, settlement-free peering, or in between
- ❑ Internet Exchange Points



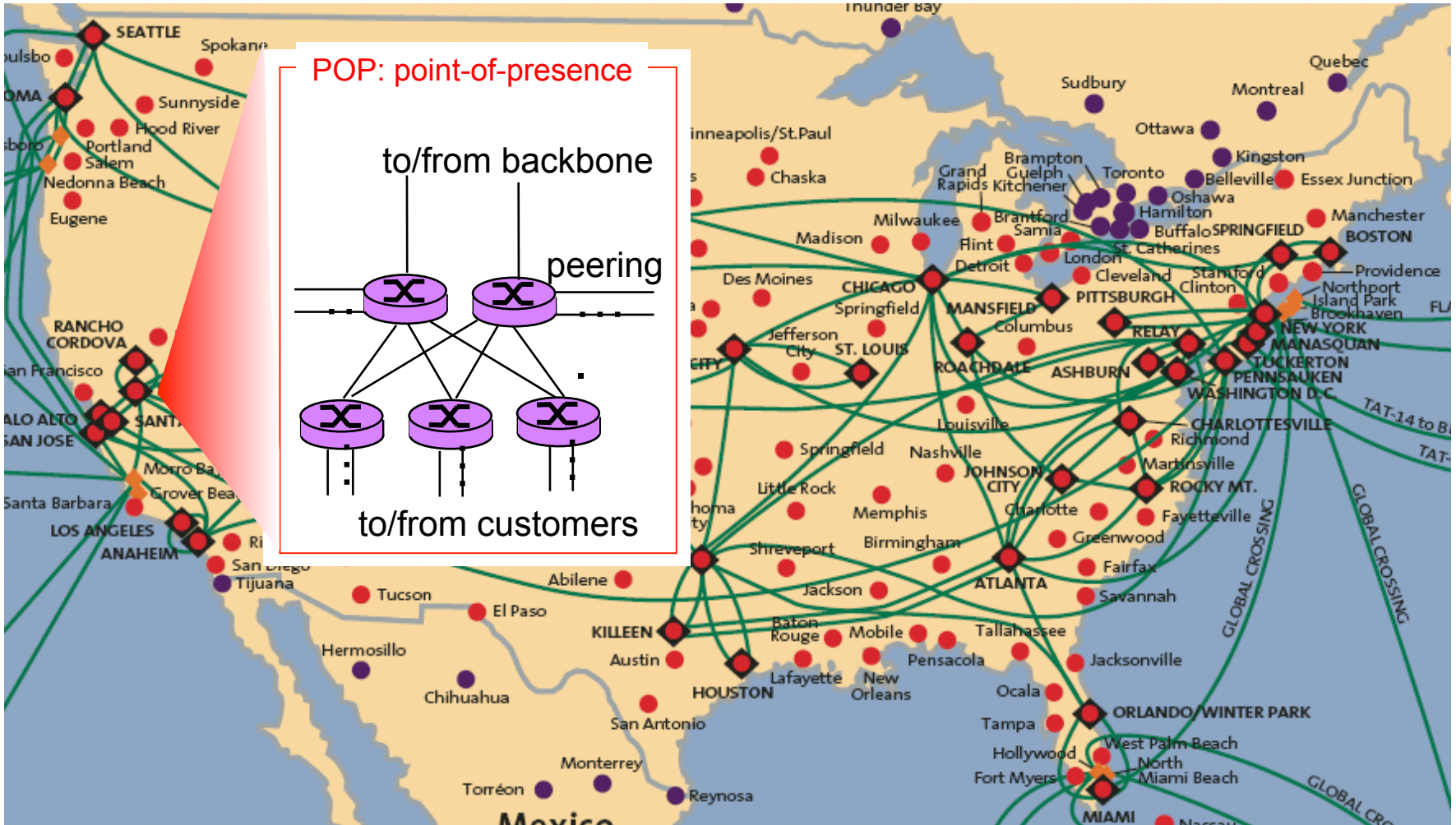
Internet structure: network of networks

- roughly hierarchical
- **at center: “tier-1” ISPs** (AT&T, Global Crossing, Level 3, NTT, Qwest, Sprint, Tata, Verizon (UUNET), Savvis, TeliaSonera), national/international coverage
 - treat each other as equals
 - can reach every other network on the Internet without purchasing IP transit or paying settlements





Tier-1 ISP: e.g., Sprint

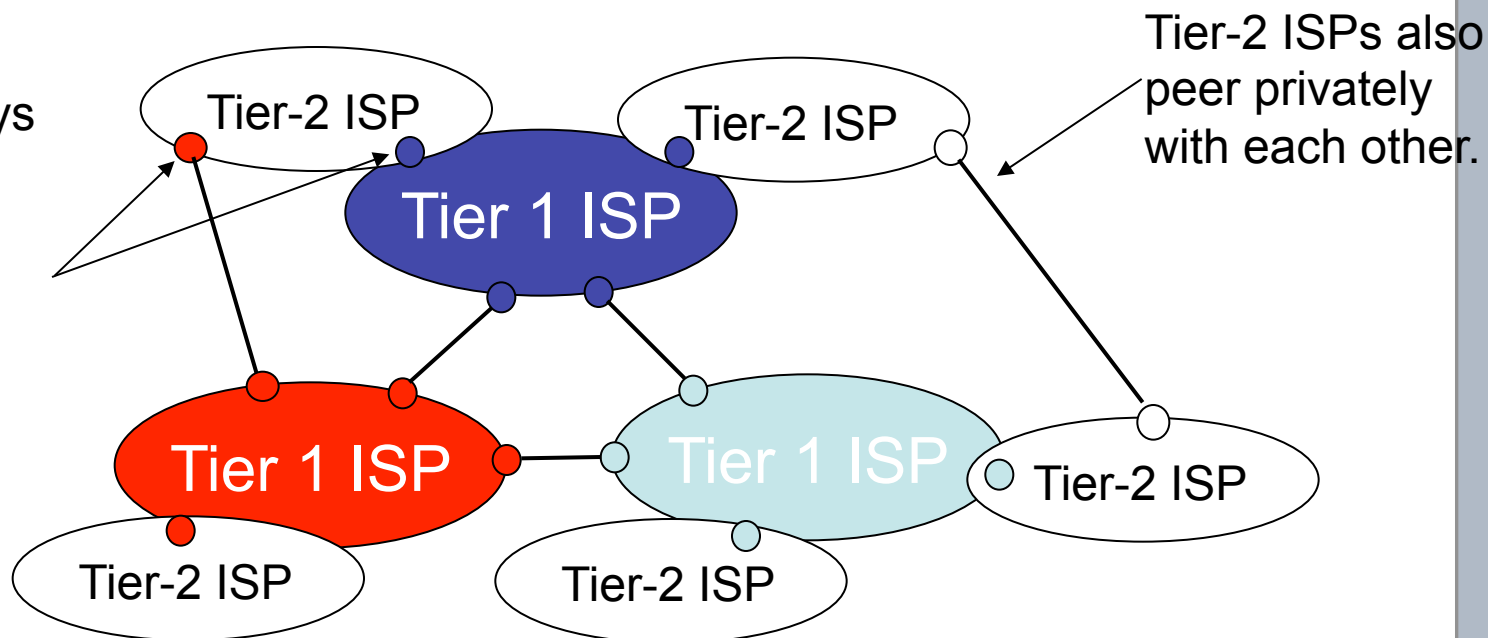




Internet structure: network of networks

- “Tier-2” ISPs: smaller (often regional) ISPs
 - Connect to one or more tier-1 ISPs, possibly other tier-2 ISPs

- Tier-2 ISP pays tier-1 ISP for connectivity to rest of Internet
- tier-2 ISP is *customer* of tier-1 provider

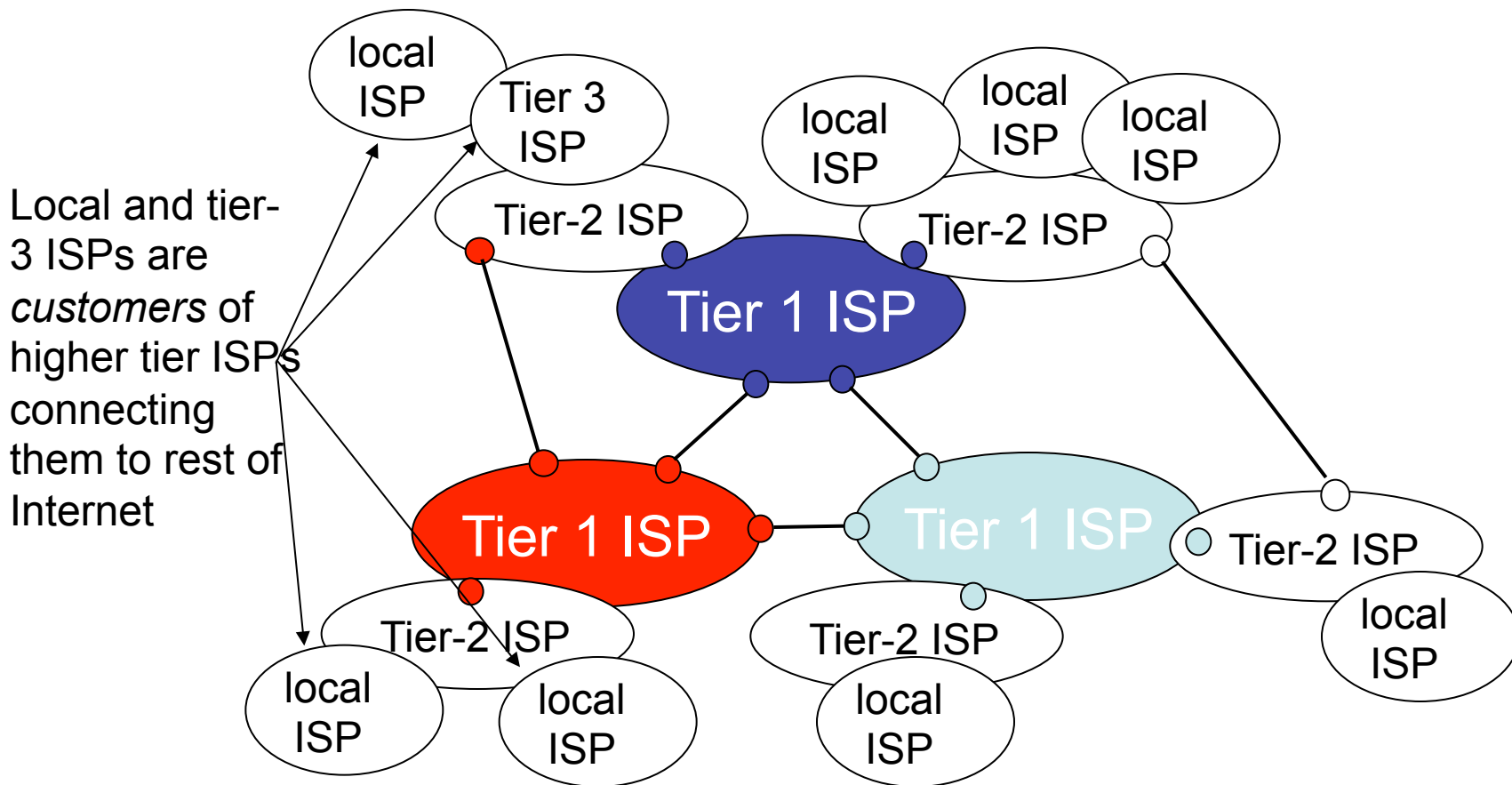




Internet structure: network of networks

□ “Tier-3” ISPs and local ISPs

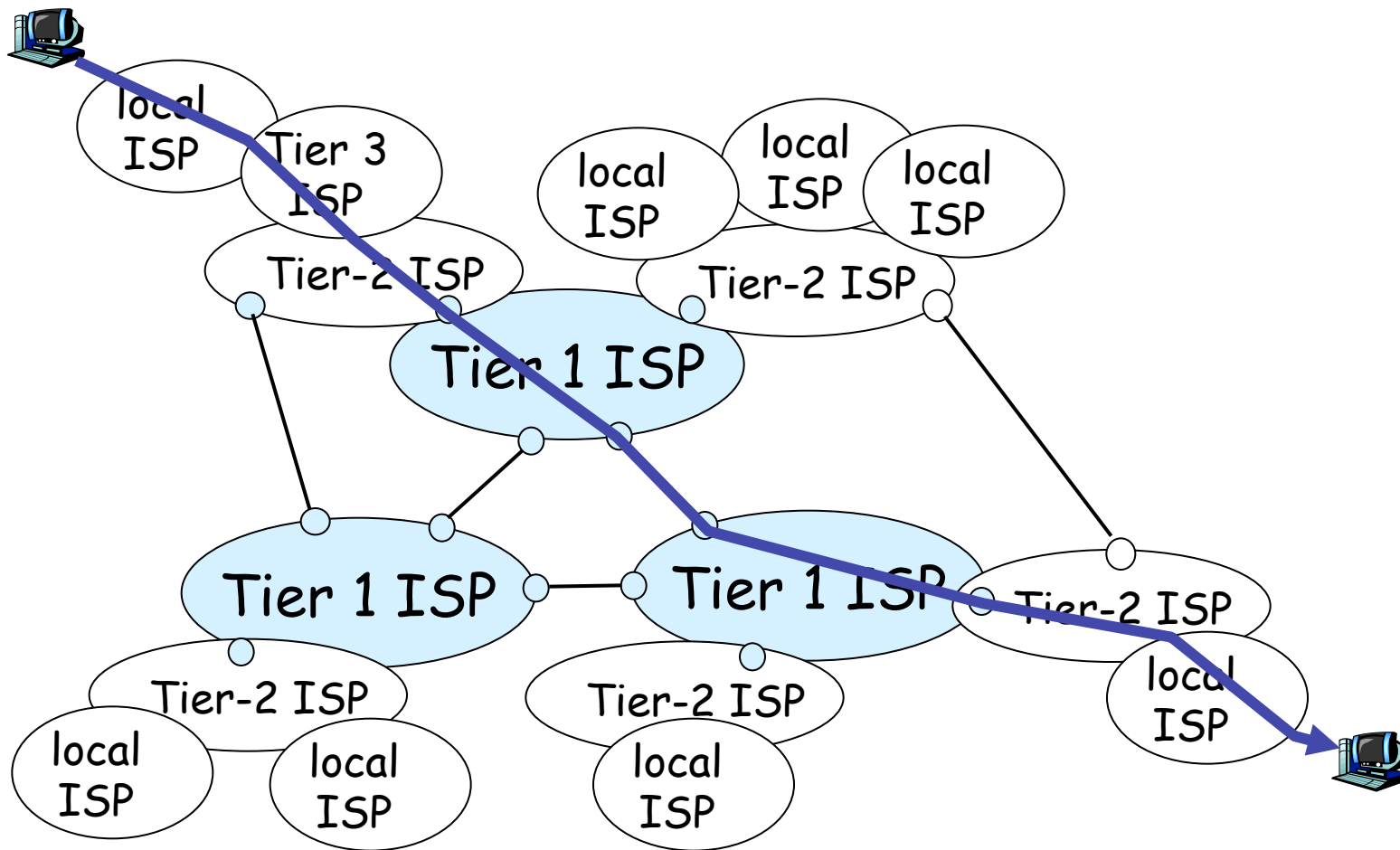
- last hop (“access”) network (closest to end systems)





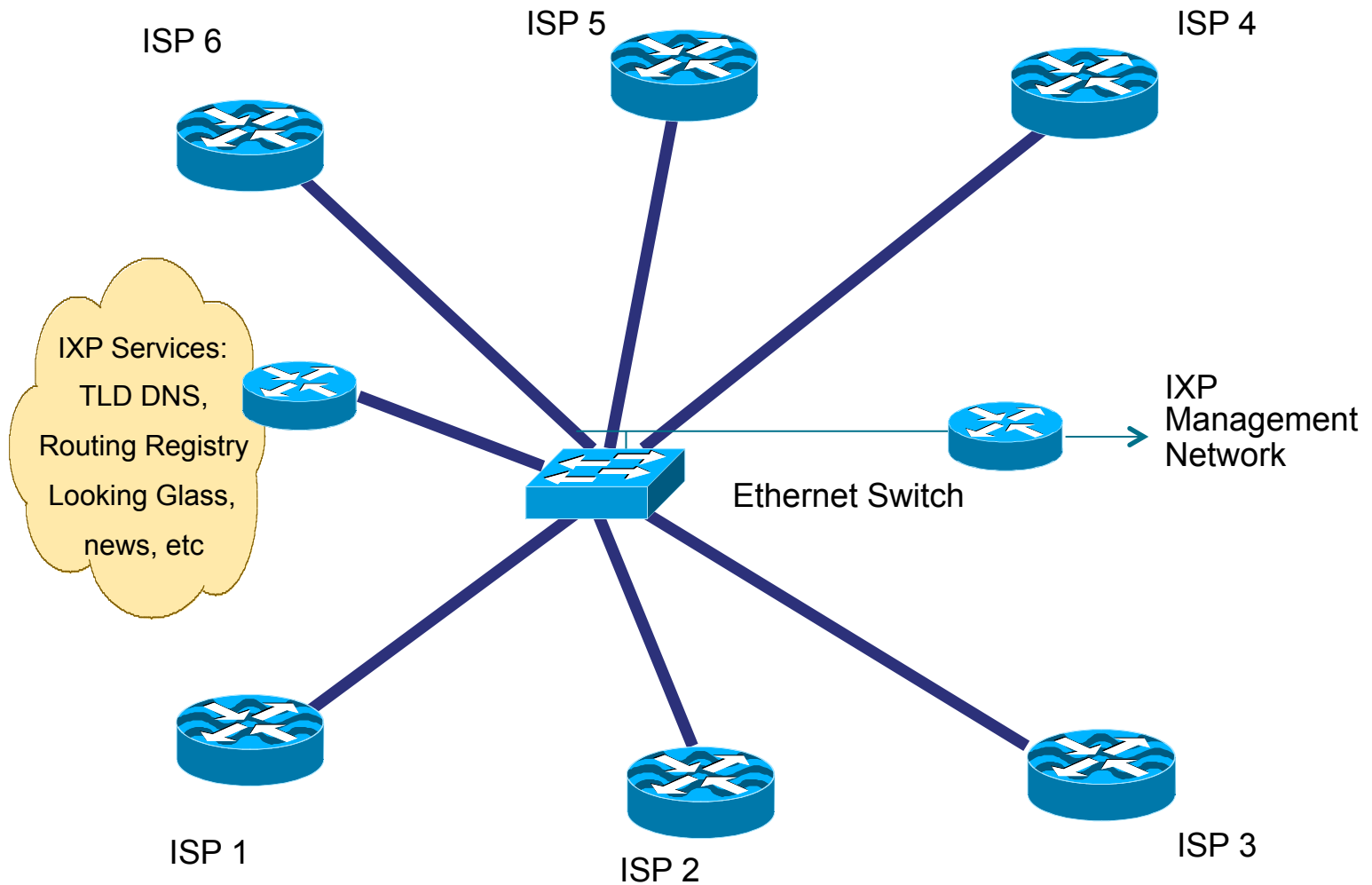
Internet structure: network of networks

- ❑ a packet passes through many networks!





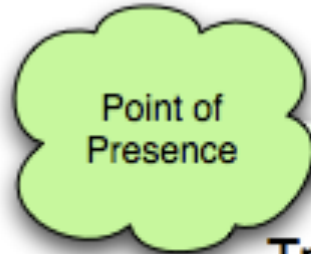
Internet Exchange Point



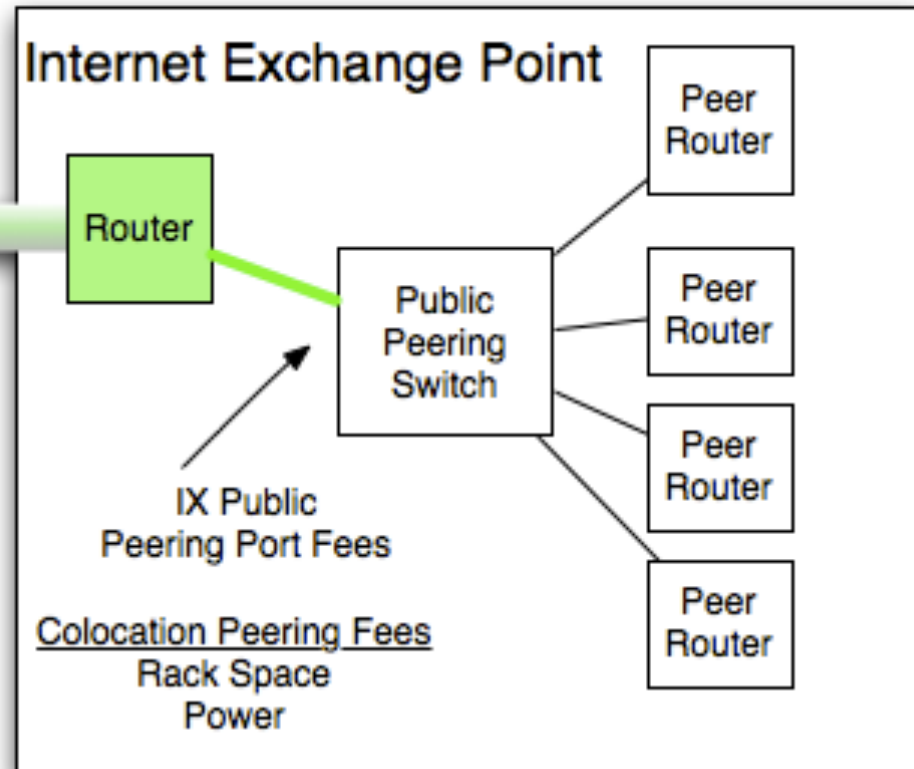


Cost of Peering at Internet Exchange Point

Cost of Peering



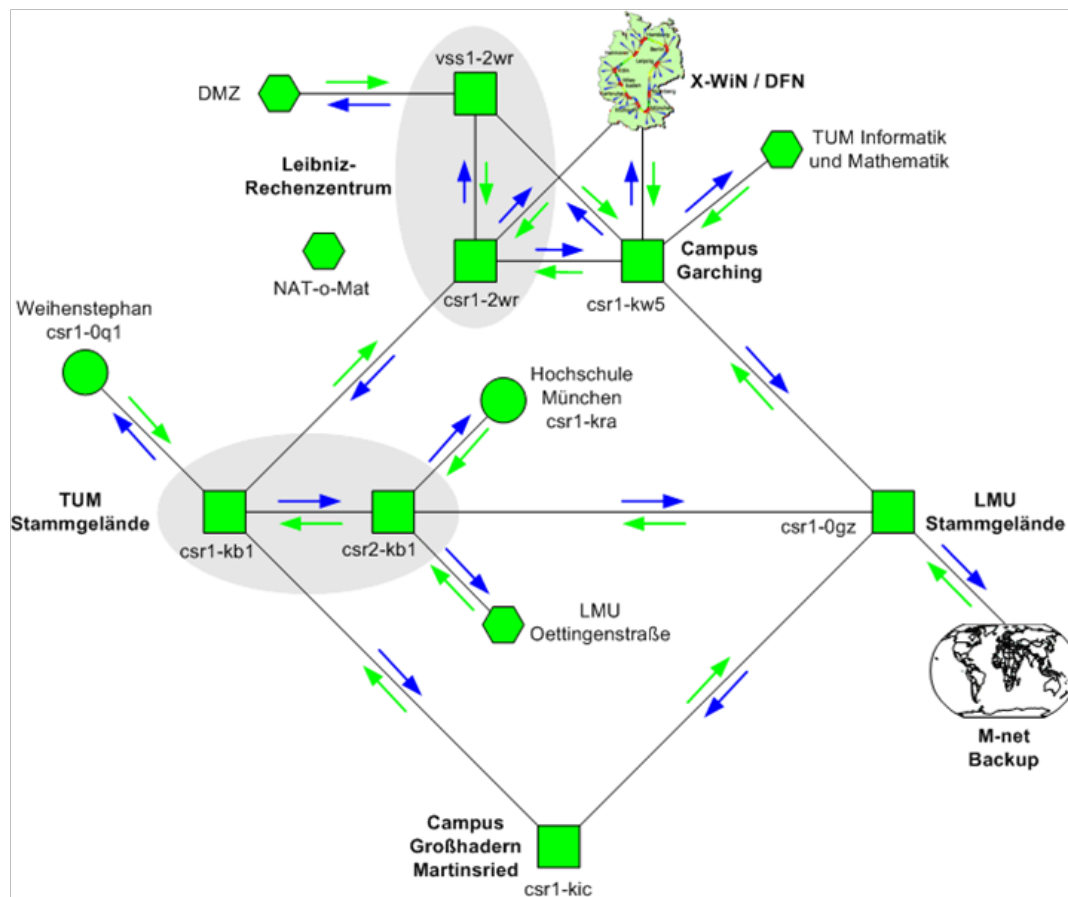
Transport Fees
(into the IX)



source: William B. Norton, „Internet Peering“, <http://drpeering.net/>



- Munich Scientific Network
- Universities, university clinics, student halls
- 2.000+ LANs (IPv4)
400+ LANs (IPv6)
- 1.200+ switches
- 80.000+ hosts
120.000+ users
- Traffic
200 TB/Month
upstream
300 TB/Month
downstream





Internet Structure





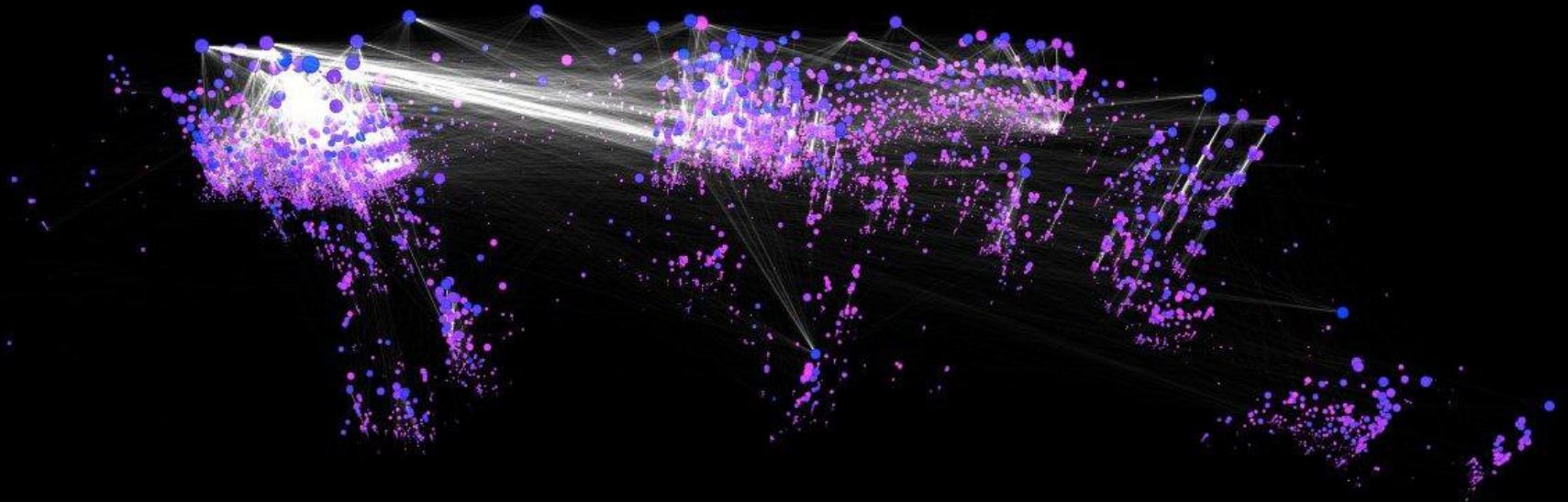
Visualisation of paths and AS structures

- Layouting
- Clustering
- Edge-Bundling





Internet AS Structure

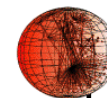
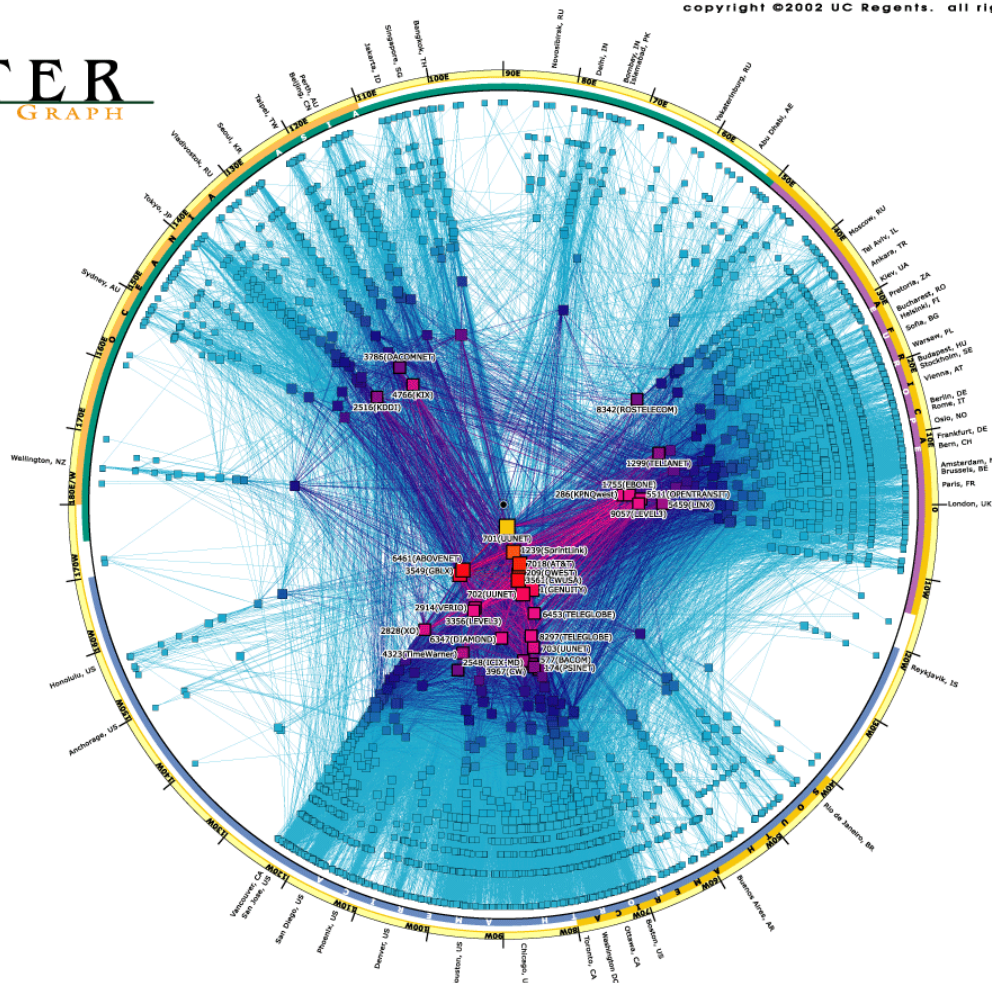
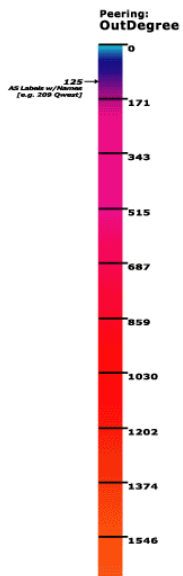




ISP Peering Relations

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SKITTER AS INTERNET GRAPH



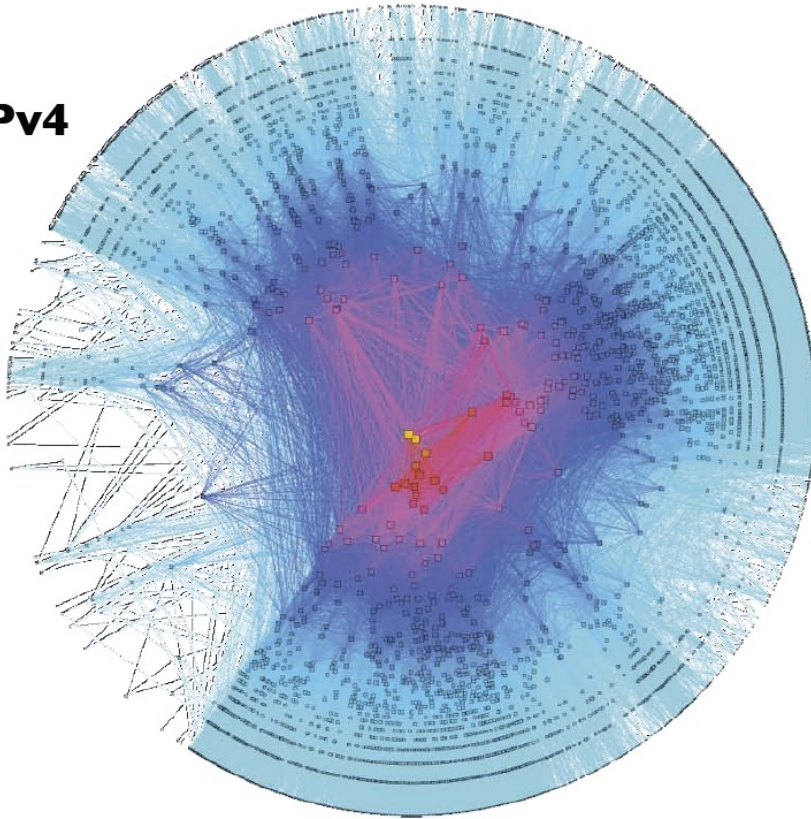
cooperative association for internet data analysis san diego supercomputer center university of california, san diego
 9500 gilman drive, mc0605 la jolla, ca 92093-0505 tel. 858-534-6000 http://www.caida.org/

CAIDA is a program of the University of California's San Diego Supercomputer Center (UCSD/SDSC)
 skitter is supported by DARPA NGI Cooperative Agreement N66001-98-2-8922, NSF ANIR Grant NCR-9711092 and CAIDA members

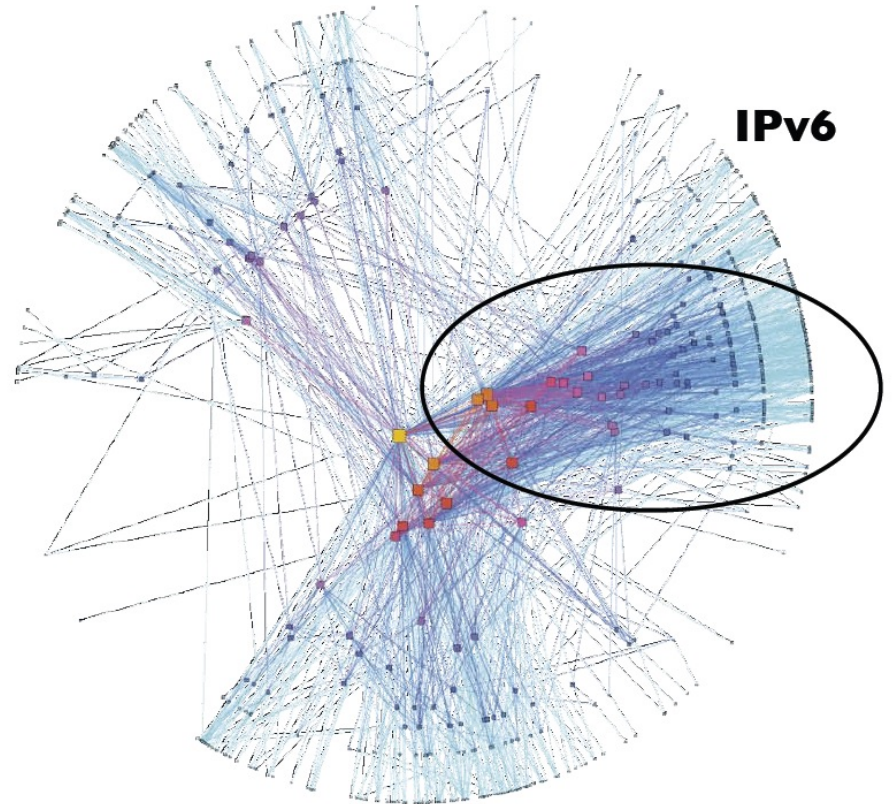


IPv4 vs. IPv6 Graphs

IPv4



IPv6



source: caida.org