Studying Internet Outages from Data and Control Plane

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Background and Motivation

• Past research has shown at any given time 0.3% of internet is unavailable

• Outages can be detected using either data or control plane traffic

• Since all outages are not visible in both planes, we need ways to correlate outages from both planes and better understand relationships

Methodology

• We collect outages detected by the Trinocular[1] project (3.5M /24s)

• We then fetch BGP updates from RouteViews for prefixes covering given /24s

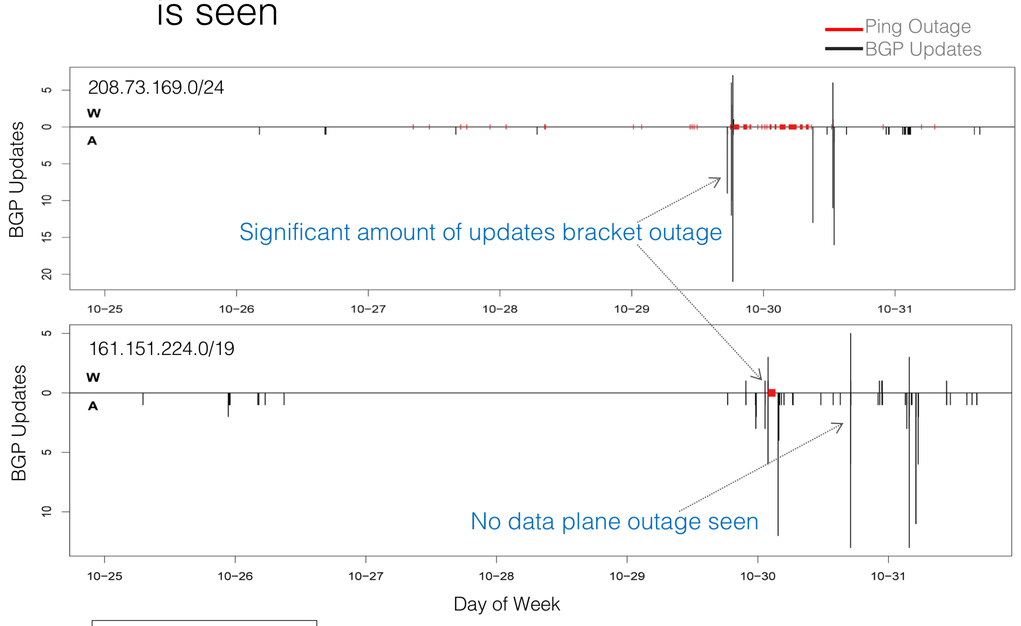
• Finally, we map how each data plane outage was seen by peers in RouteViews

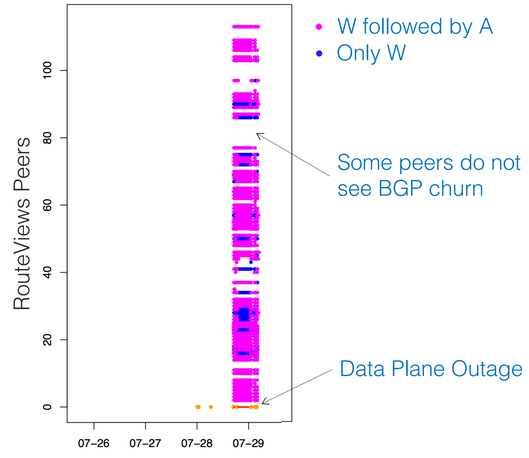
[1] L. Quan et al. "Trinocular: Understanding Internet Reliability through Adaptive Probing", SIGCOMM'13
[2] A. Shah et al. "Disco: Fast, Good, and Cheap Outage Detection", TMA'17
* Contributed by Yingnan Liu, Randy Paffenroth (Worcester Polytechnic Institute)

Preliminary Findings

• In more than 40% cases a large churn of BGP updates is observed before and after outage

• However, there are cases where either no BGP churn is seen or no data plane outage is seen



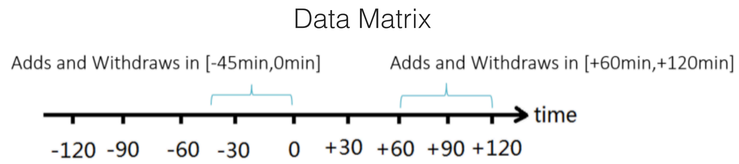


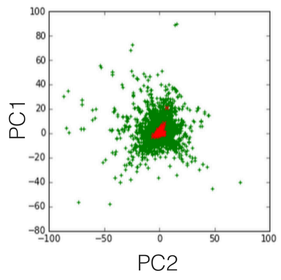
• Some BGP peers do not see any activity during the outage

• In most cases, peers see `Withdraw` followed by `Announcement`

Modeling BGP Activity

• Can we mathematically model BGP activity during outage?





• PCA analysis shows PC component values clustered during outages*

• This characteristic helps separating the anomalous space to detect anomalies

Further Directions

• Create predictive models to detect outages using BGP churn

• Provide more statistics on how often overlap in outages occurs per peer

• Use data plane outage from RIPE Atlas[2]

• Prototype visualization on Google Maps:
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