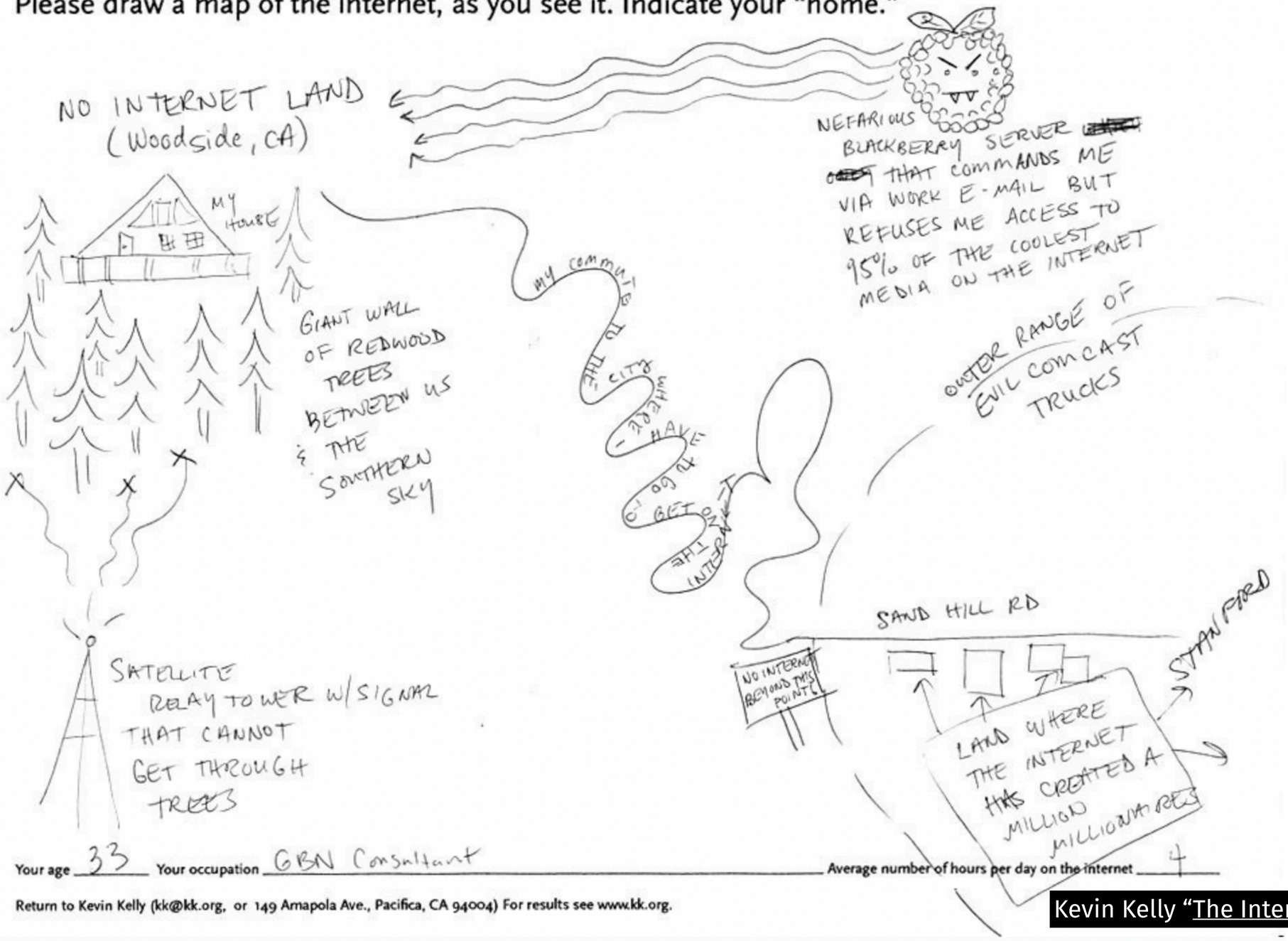
# Towards an interactive visualization of the Internet

**Maxime Mouchet — LIP6, Sorbonne Université**

# THE INTERNET MAPPING PROJECT

Please draw a map of the internet, as you see it. Indicate your "home."




Your age 33 Your occupation GBN Consultant Average number of hours per day on the internet 4

Return to Kevin Kelly (kk@kk.org, or 149 Amapola Ave., Pacifica, CA 94004) For results see www.kk.org.

Kevin Kelly "The Internet Mapping Project"

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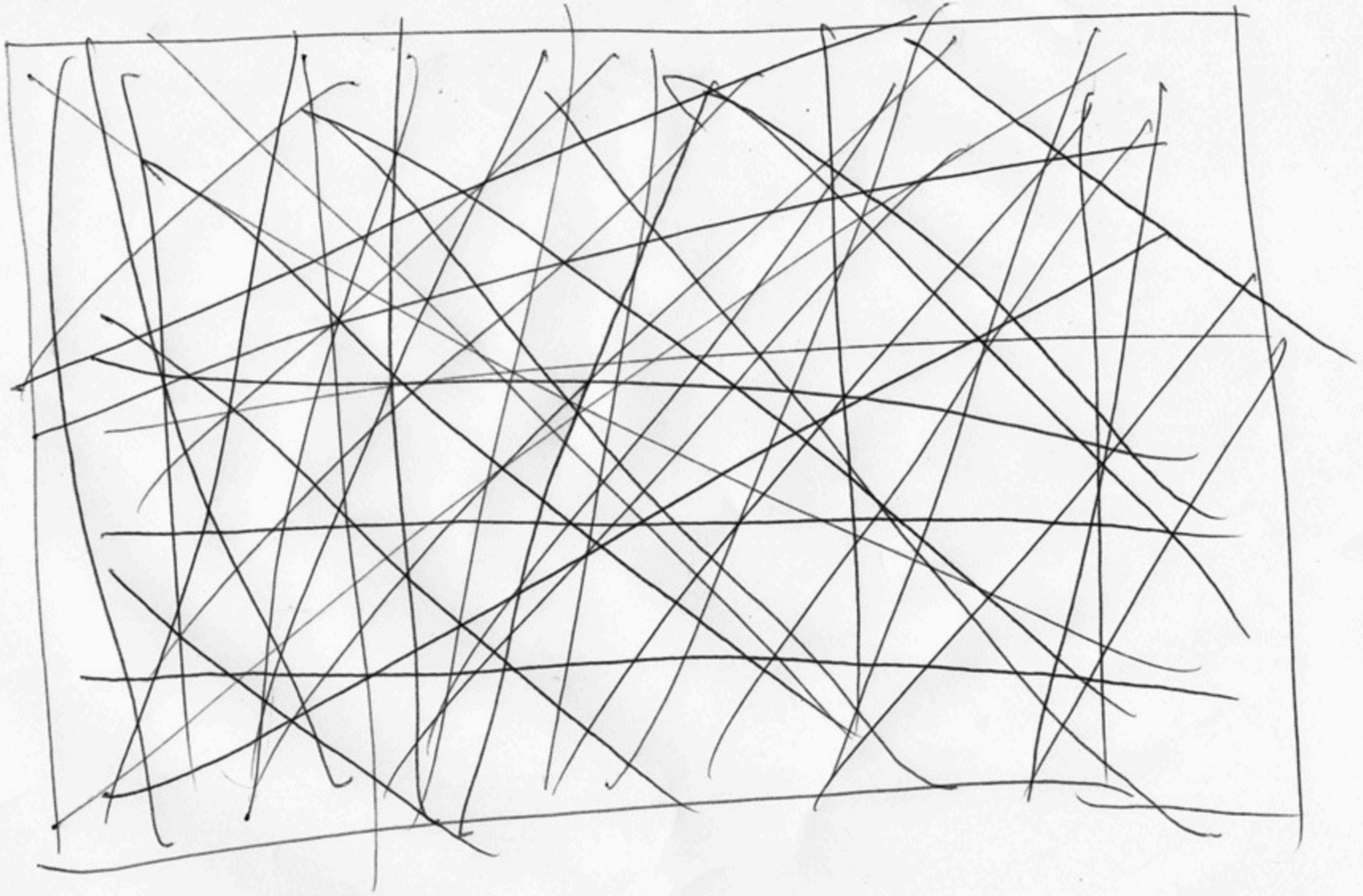

Your age _____ Your occupation _____ Average number of hours per day on the internet _____

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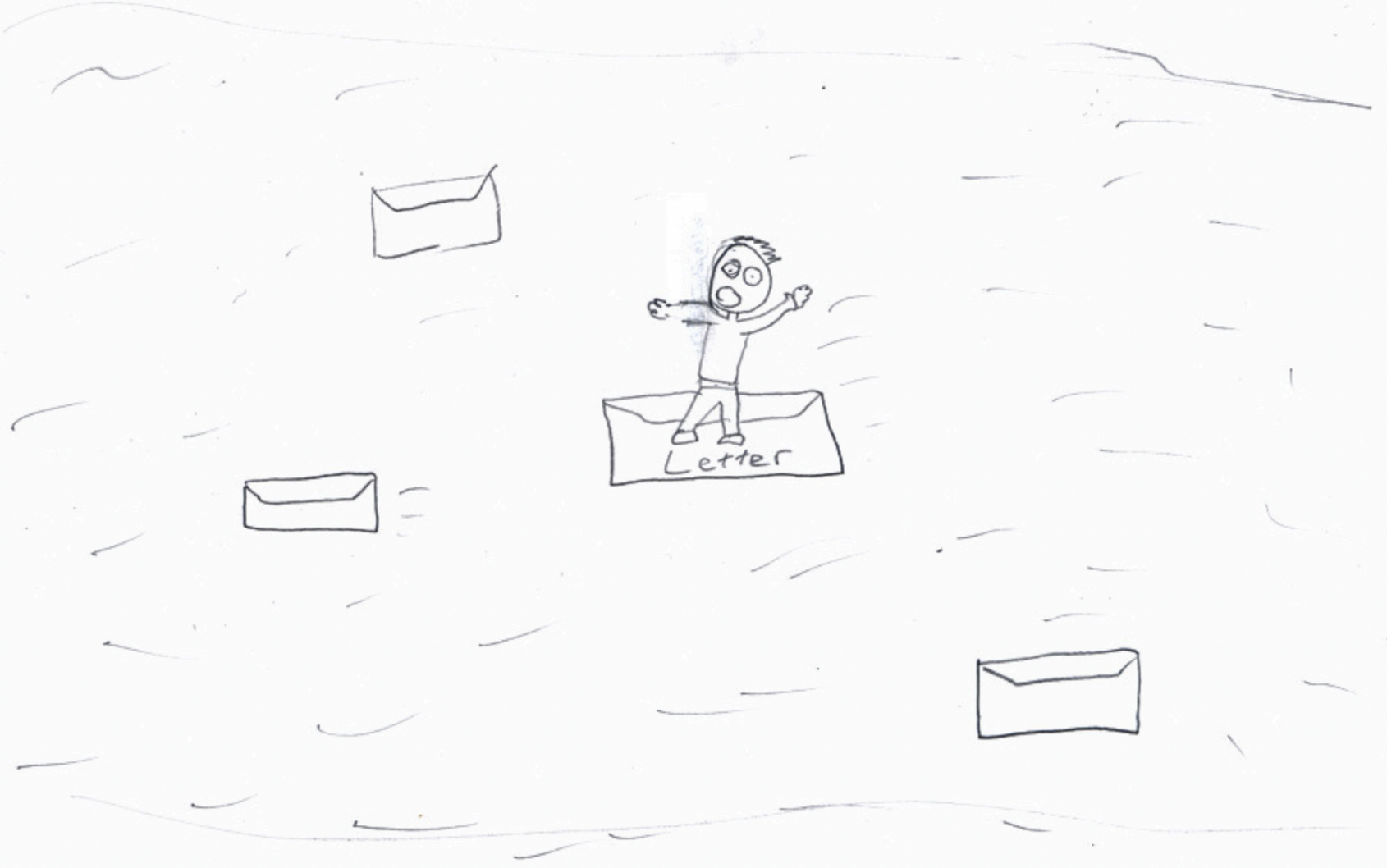


Your age 13 Your occupation School Average number of hours per day on the internet 1 hour on weekends

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Kevin Kelly "The Internet Mapping Project"

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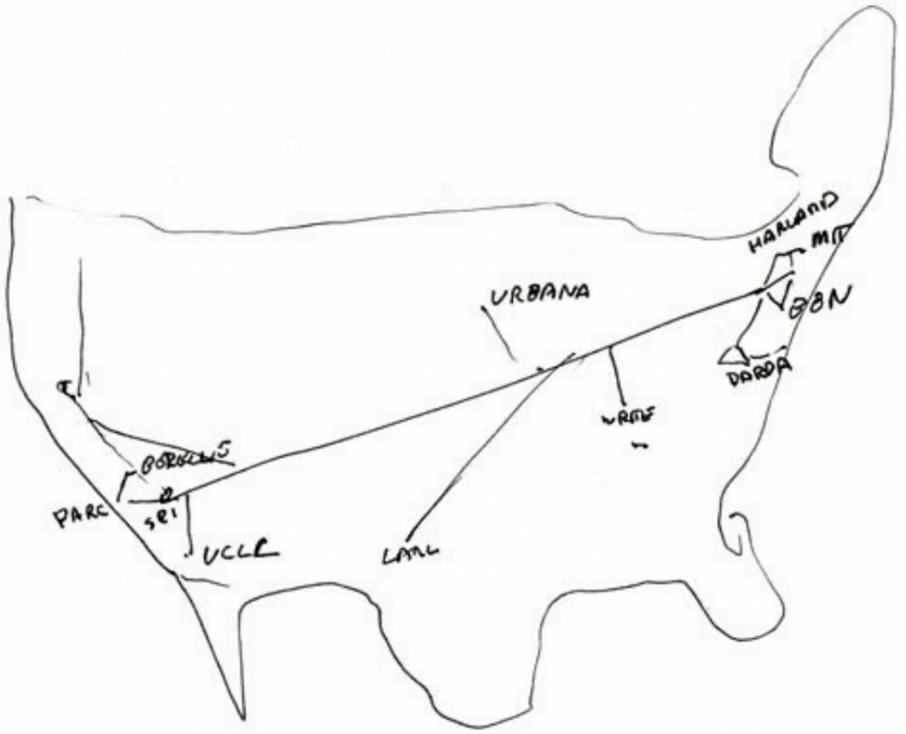


Your age 53 Your occupation Inventor Average number of hours per day on the internet _____

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Kevin Kelly "The Internet Mapping Project"

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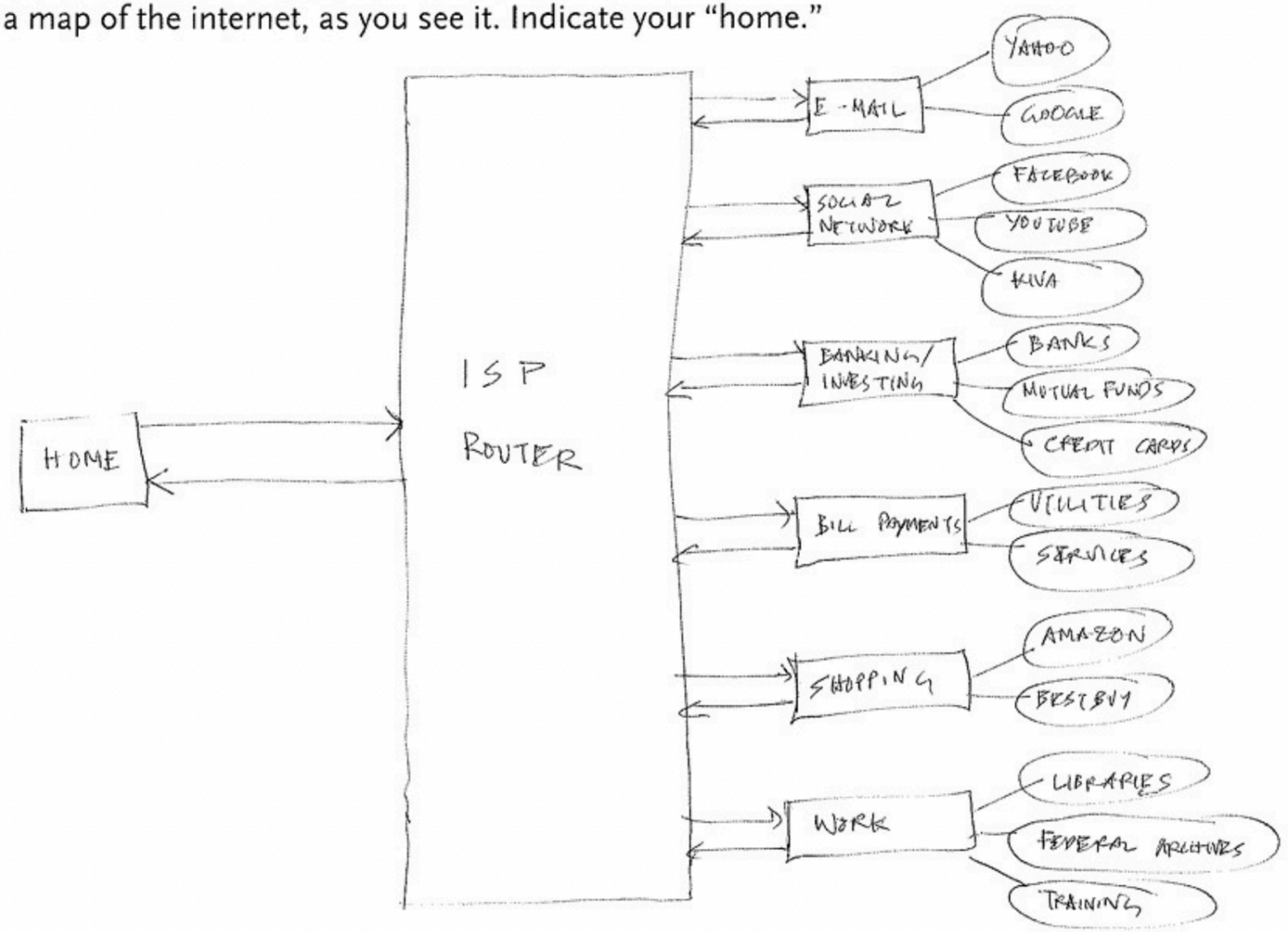
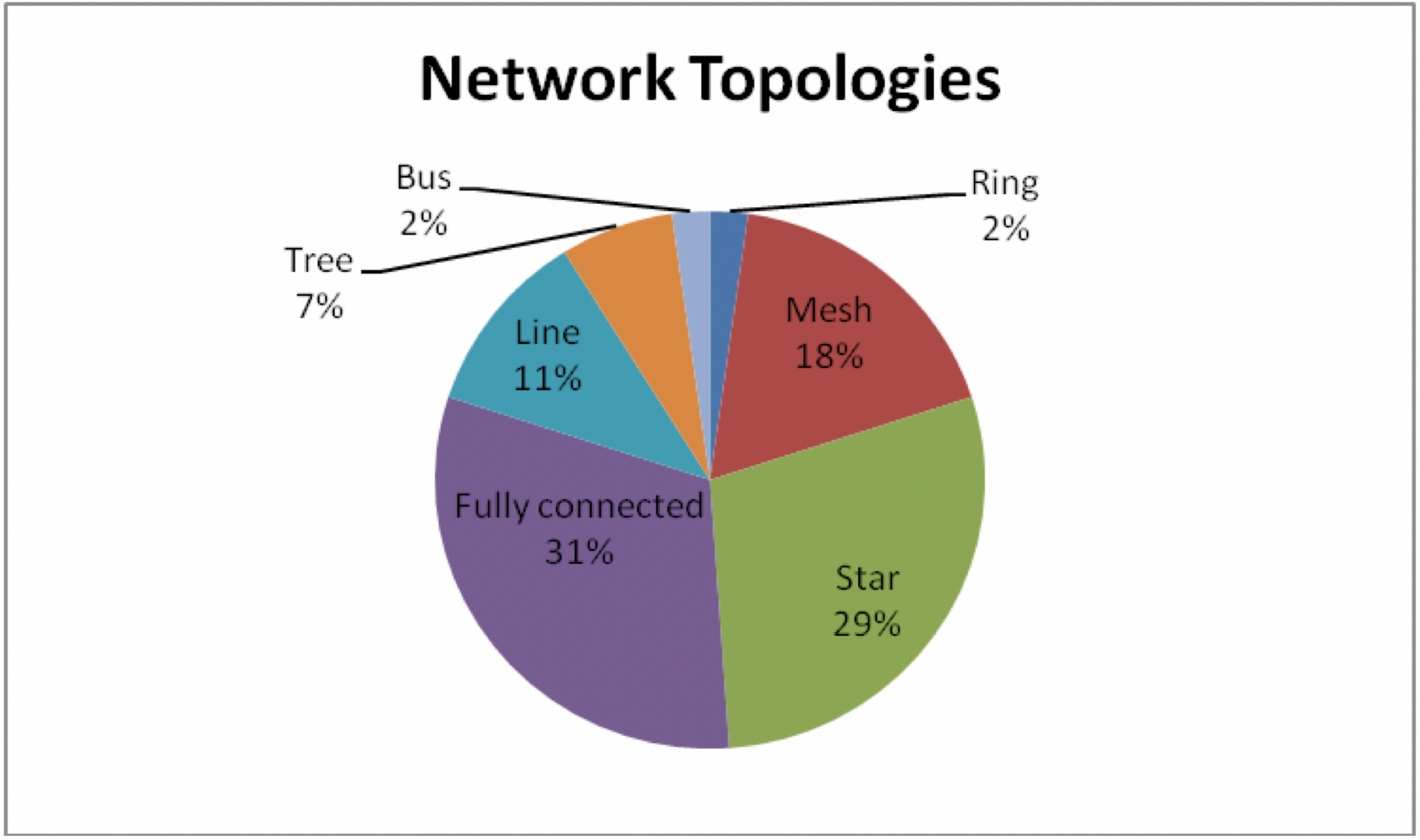



Your age 39 Your occupation ENGINEER Average number of hours per day on the internet 12

Return to Kevin Kelly (kk@kk.org, or 149 Amapola Ave., Pacifica, CA 94004) For results see www.kk.org.

Kevin Kelly "The Internet Mapping Project"


Network Topologies
Bus
2%
Ring
2%
Tree
7%
Line
11%
Mesh
18%
Fully connected
31%
Star
29%

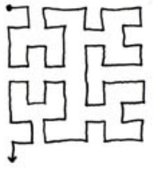
Graphic 1

# MAP OF THE INTERNET

THE IPv4 SPACE, 2006

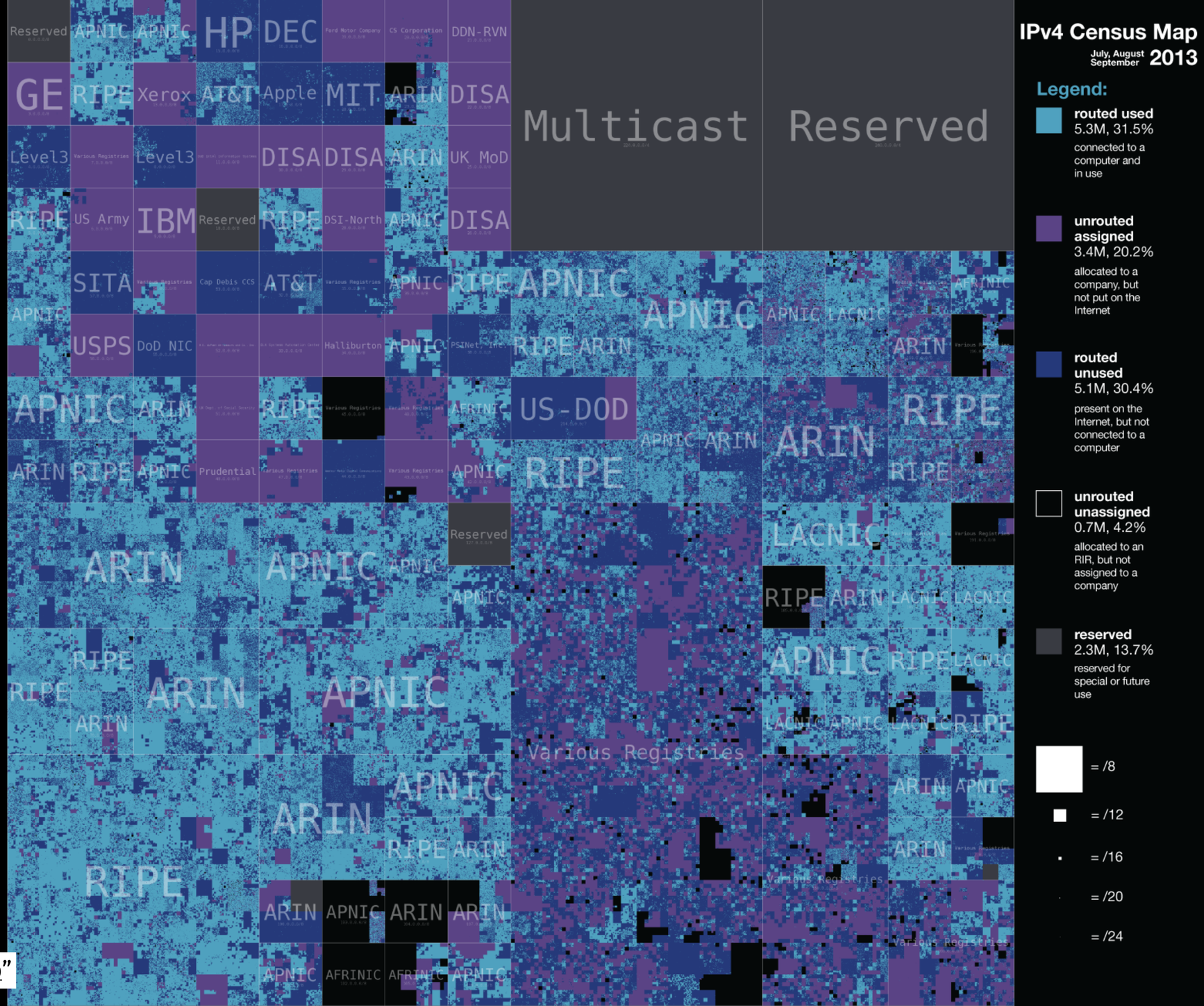
THIS CHART SHOWS THE IP ADDRESS SPACE ON A PLANE USING A FRACTAL MAPPING WHICH PRESERVES GROUPING -- ANY CONSECUTIVE STRING OF IPs WILL TRANSLATE TO A SINGLE COMPACT, CONTIGUOUS REGION ON THE MAP. EACH OF THE 256 NUMBERED BLOCKS REPRESENTS ONE /8 SUBNET (CONTAINING ALL IPs THAT START WITH THAT NUMBER). THE UPPER LEFT SECTION SHOWS THE BLOCKS SOLD DIRECTLY TO CORPORATIONS AND GOVERNMENTS IN THE 1990's BEFORE THE RIRs TOOK OVER ALLOCATION.

0 1 14 15 16 19 →
3 2 13 12 17 18
4 7 8 11
5 6 9 10

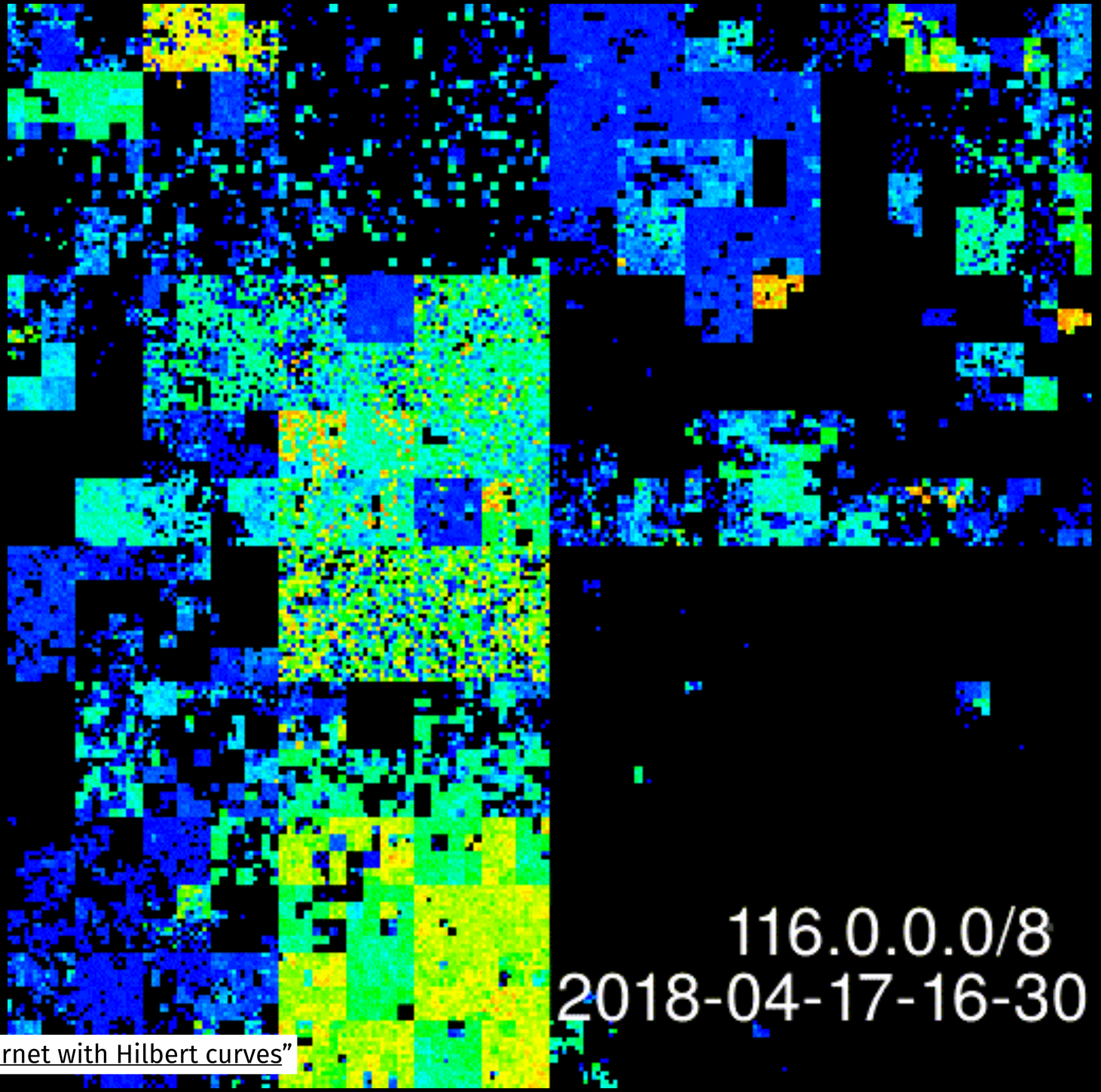


= UNALLOCATED BLOCK

Randall Munroe “xkcd 195”

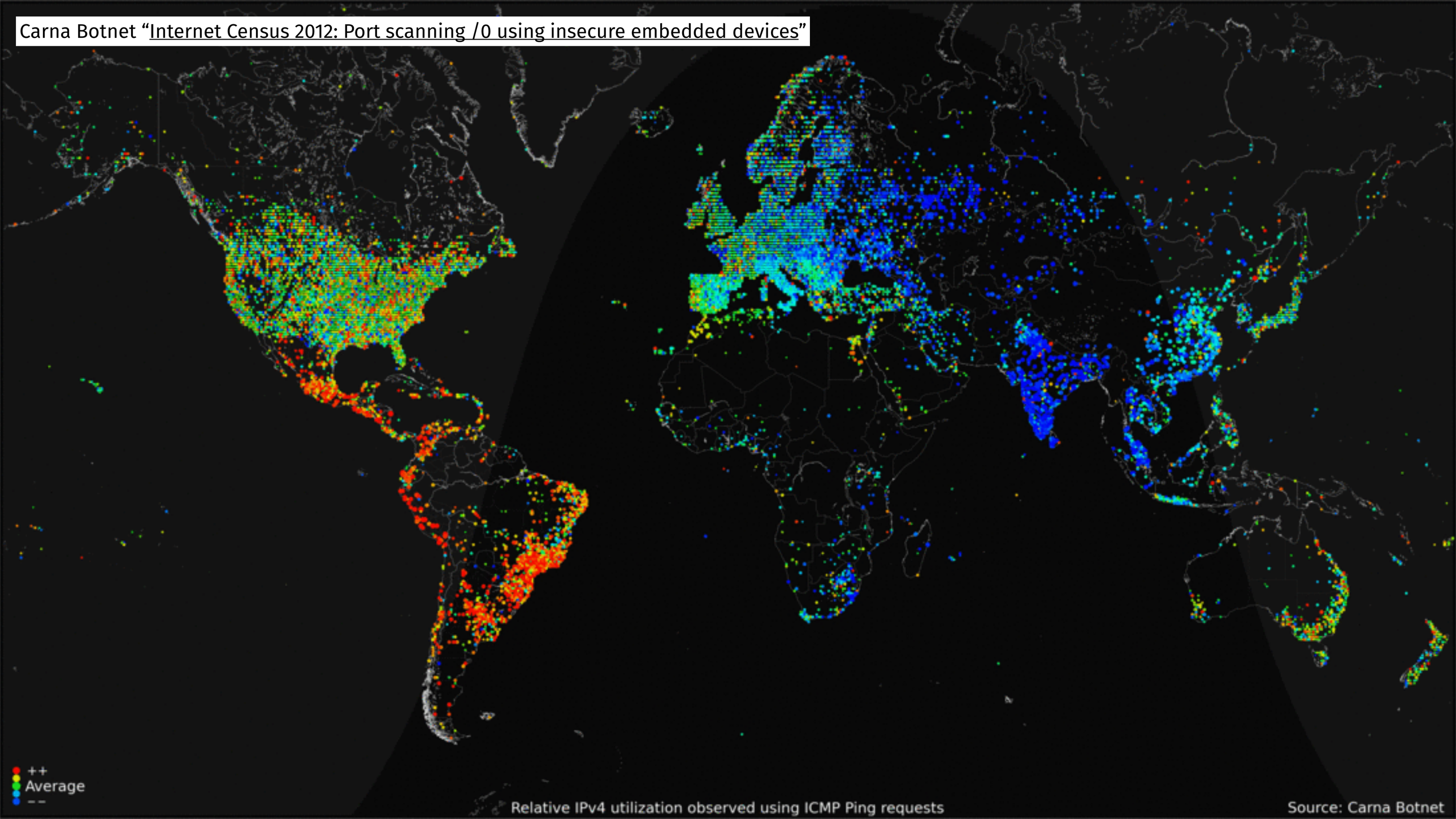



CAIDA “IPv4 Census Map”




Ben Cox “Mapping the whole internet with Hilbert curves”

Carna Botnet “Internet Census 2012: Port scanning /0 using insecure embedded devices”



# Submarine Cable Map 2021

TeleGeography | telecomegypt

Designed and produced by **TeleGeography**
One Thomas Circle NW, Suite 350, Washington, DC 20005, USA
www.telegeography.com +1 202 761-2020

Sponsored by **Telecom Egypt**
B7 Smart Village, K28 Cairo-Alex Desert Road, Giza 12577, Egypt
www.te.eg SoWe.eg

## Submarine Cable 101

**HOW MANY KILOMETERS OF CABLE ARE THERE?**
We believe there are over 1.3 million kilometers of submarine cables in service globally.

Some cables are quite short, like the 131 kilometer CeltixConnect cable between Ireland the United Kingdom. In contrast, others are incredibly long, such as the 20,000 kilometer Asia America Gateway cable.

**DO THE CABLES ACTUALLY LIE ON THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN FLOOR?**
Yes, cables go all the way down. Nearer to the shore cables are buried under the seabed for protection, but in the deep sea they are laid directly on the ocean floor.

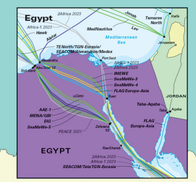
There are currently 58 cable laying and repair vessels in operation.

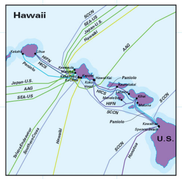
**HOW MUCH INFORMATION CAN A CABLE CARRY?**
Cable capacities vary a lot. Typically, newer cables are capable of carrying more data than cables laid 15 years ago. For example, GTT Atlantic (2001) is capable of carrying 23 Tbps, while the new MAREA cable is capable of carrying 224 Tbps.

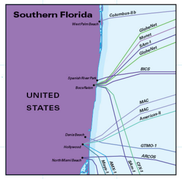
**DON'T THESE CABLES EVER BREAK?**
Cable faults are common. On average, there are over 100 each year.

**I'VE HEARD THAT SHARKS ARE KNOWN FOR BITING CABLES. IS THAT TRUE?**
According to data from the International Submarine Cable Protection Committee, fish bites (a category that includes sharks) accounted for zero cable faults since 2007. The majority of damage to submarine cables comes from human activity, primarily fishing and anchoring, not sharks.

**WHY DON'T COMPANIES USE SATELLITES INSTEAD?**
Cables can carry far more data at far less cost than satellites. It's hard to know exactly how much of all international traffic is still carried via satellite, but it's very small. Statistics released by U.S. Federal Communications Commission indicate that satellites account for just 0.37% of all U.S. international capacity.





ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

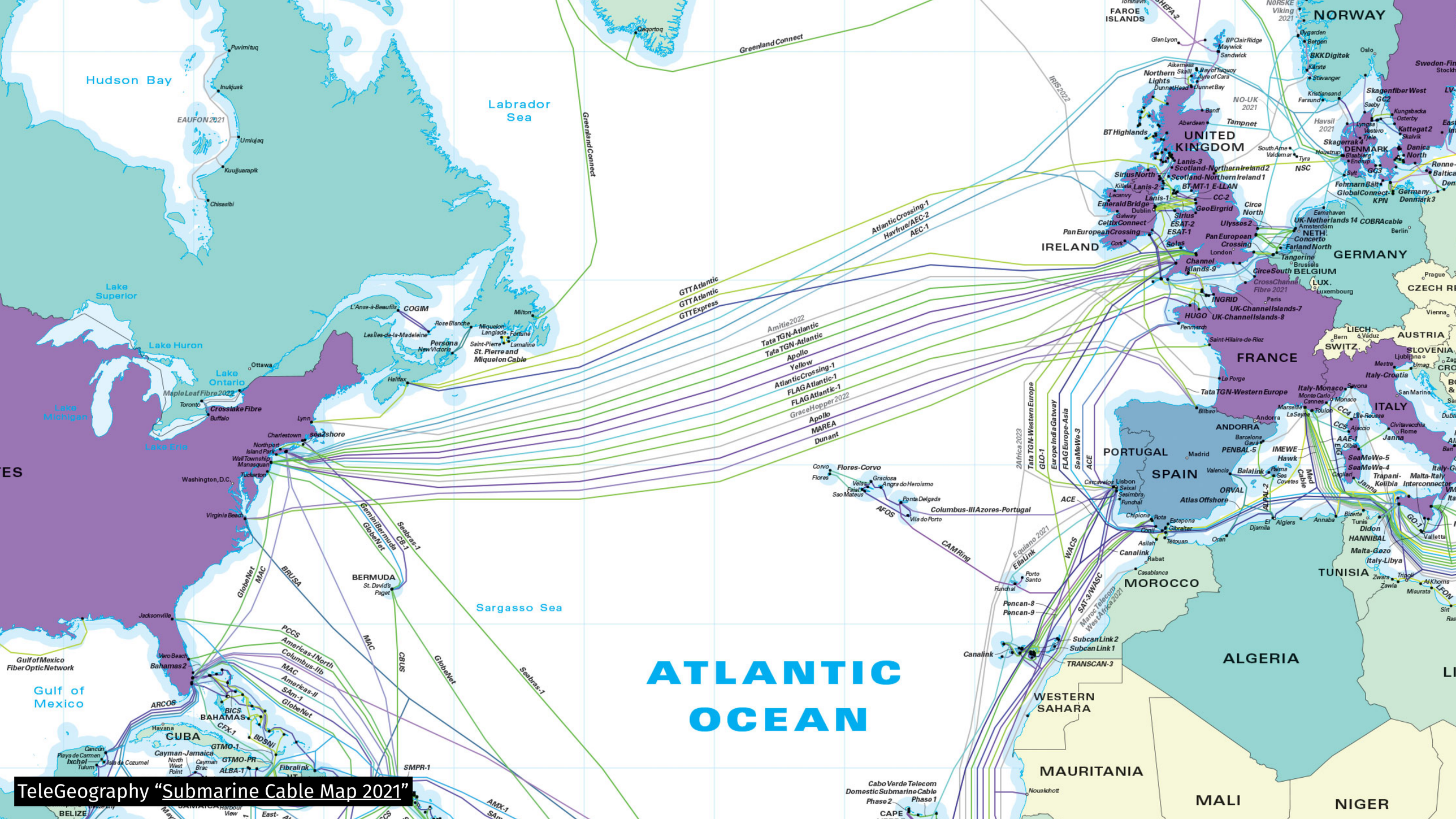
PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

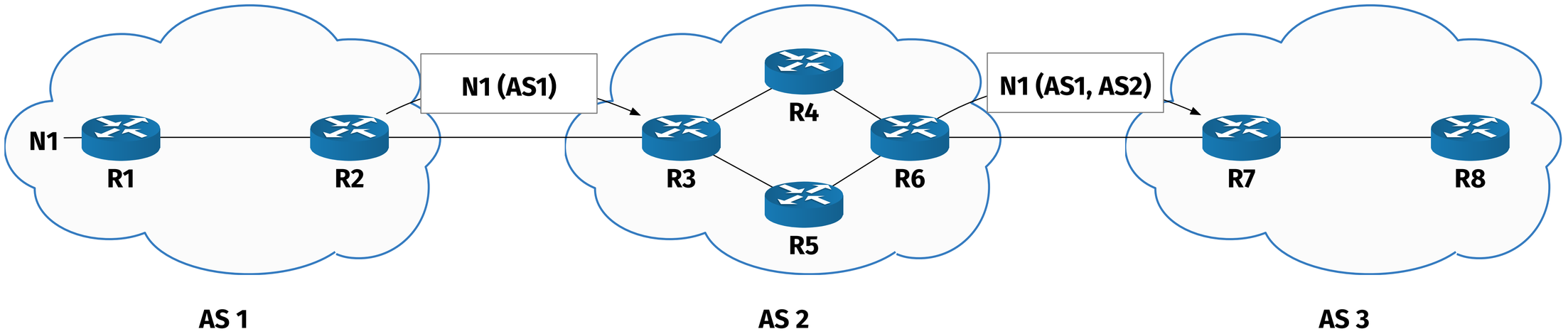
**LEGEND**
- In-service submarine cable
- Planned submarine cable
- 2021 Ready for service date
- Landing point
- Capital

Resiliency
0–1 2–5 6–10 11–15 16+
Number of international segments connected to a country

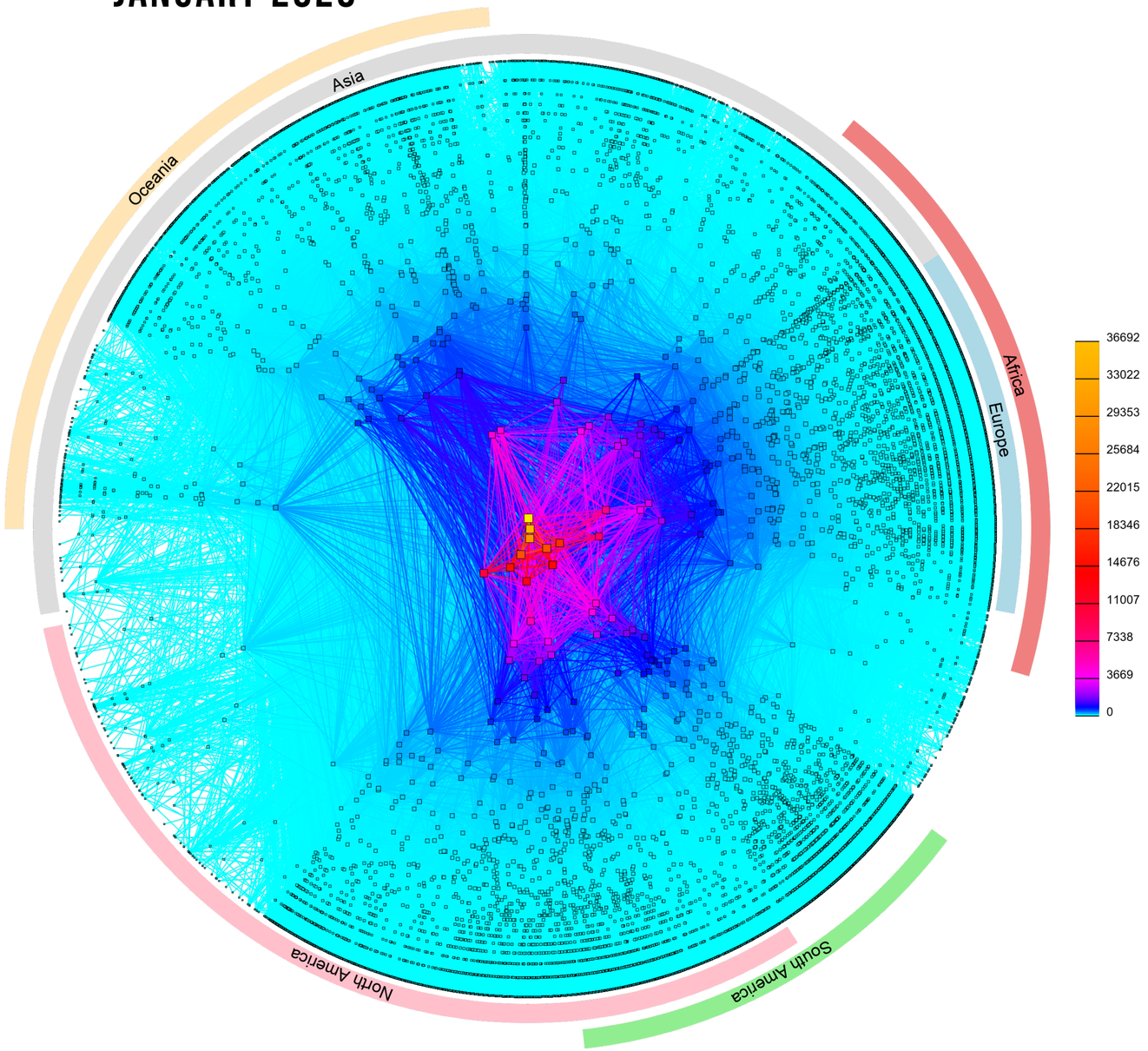
TeleGeography "Submarine Cable Map 2021"




TeleGeography "Submarine Cable Map 2021"


N1
R1
R2
N1 (AS1)
R3
R4
R5
R6
N1 (AS1, AS2)
R7
R8
AS 1
AS 2
AS 3

# CAIDA'S IPV4 AS CORE GRAPH
# JANUARY 2020




CAIDA "IPv4 and IPv6 AS Core"

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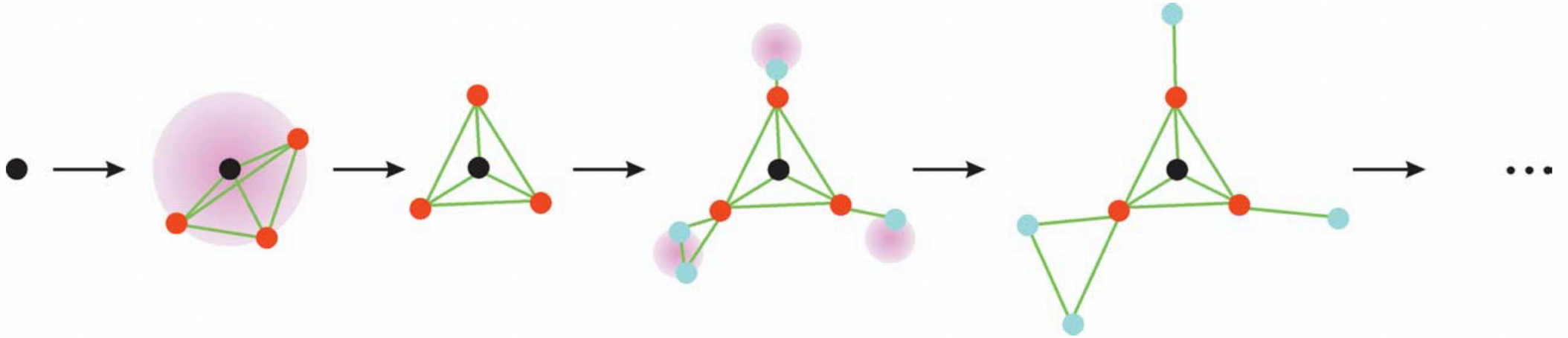
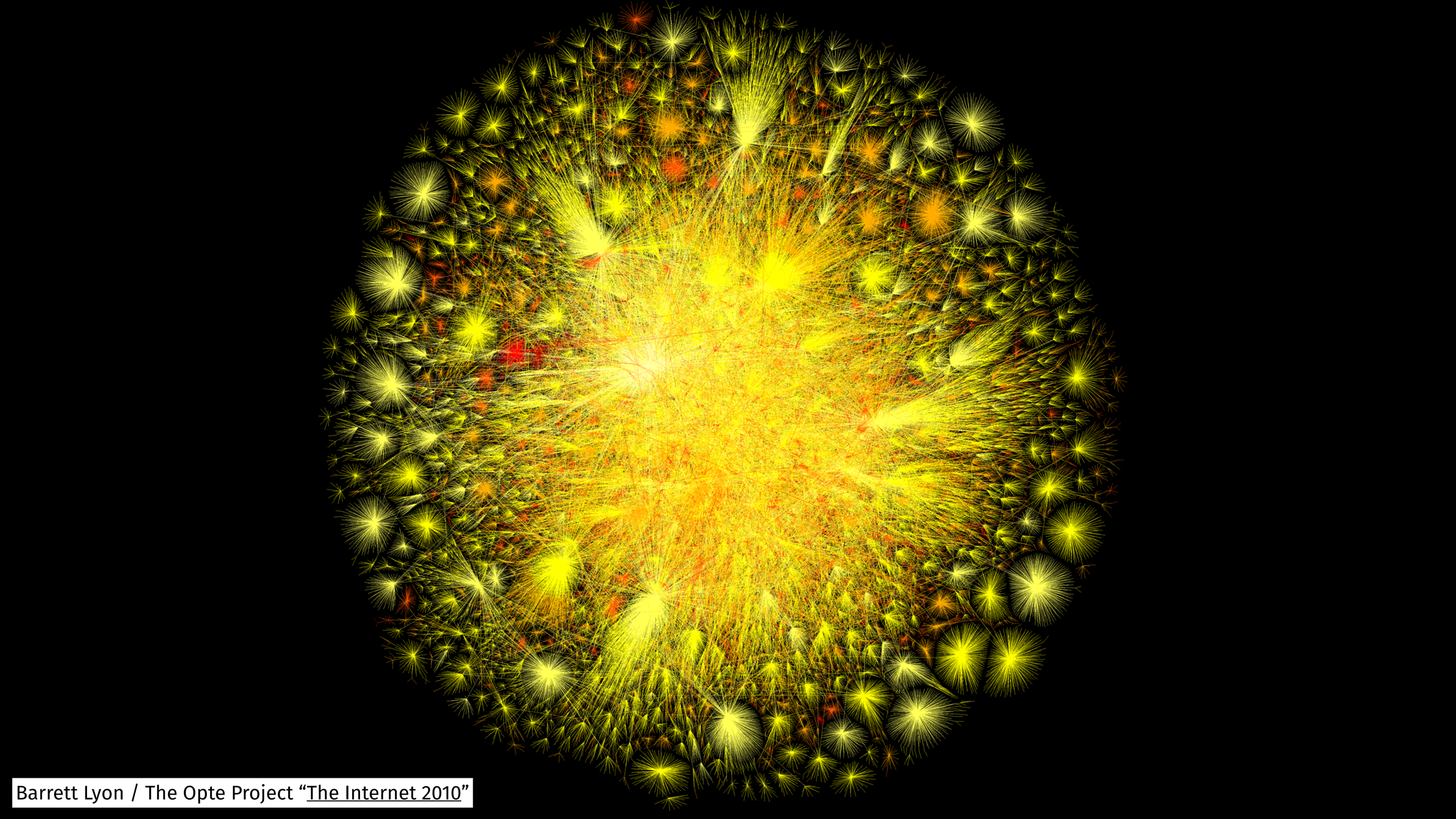
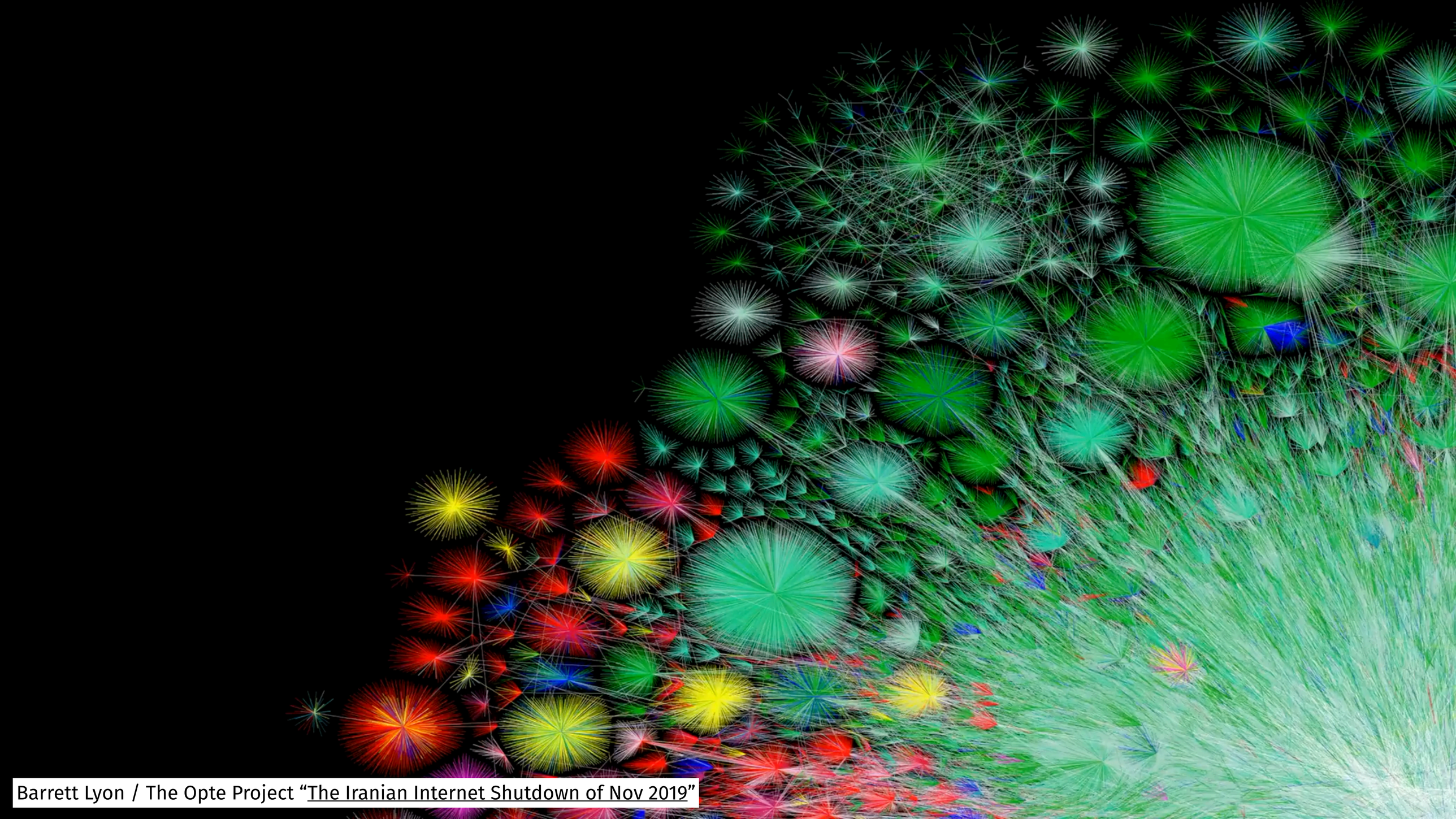


**Figure 1**. Successive iterations of the layout. Level one vertices (red circles) are placed randomly on a sphere around the root node (black circle). The system is allowed to iterate through time satisfying attractive and repulsive forces until at rest. Level two nodes (blue circles) are placed randomly on spheres directed away from the current layout. Again, the system is allowed to evolve through time till at rest. This process is iterated for the entire graph.

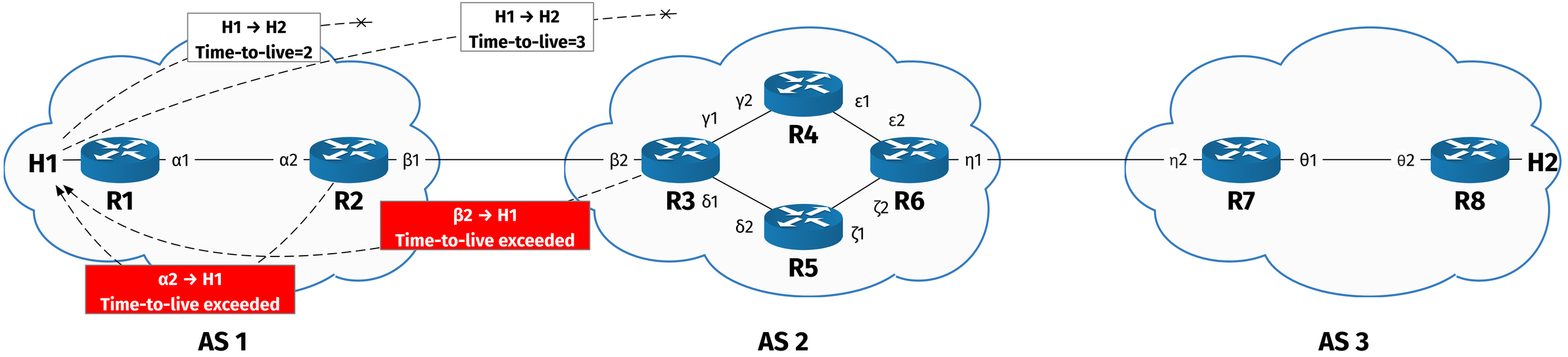
Alex T. Adai et al. "LGL: creating a map of protein function with an algorithm for visualizing very large biological networks"



Barrett Lyon / The Opte Project “The Internet 2010”



Barrett Lyon / The Opte Project “The Iranian Internet Shutdown of Nov 2019”


H1 → H2
Time-to-live=2
H1 → H2
Time-to-live=3
H1
α1
α2
β1
R1
R2
β2 → H1
Time-to-live exceeded
α2 → H1
Time-to-live exceeded
AS 1
γ1
γ2
ε1
ε2
R4
β2
R3
δ1
δ2
ζ2
R6
ζ1
R5
η1
AS 2
η2
θ1
θ2
H2
R7
R8
AS 3

Bill Cheswick et al. “Mapping and Visualizing the Internet”

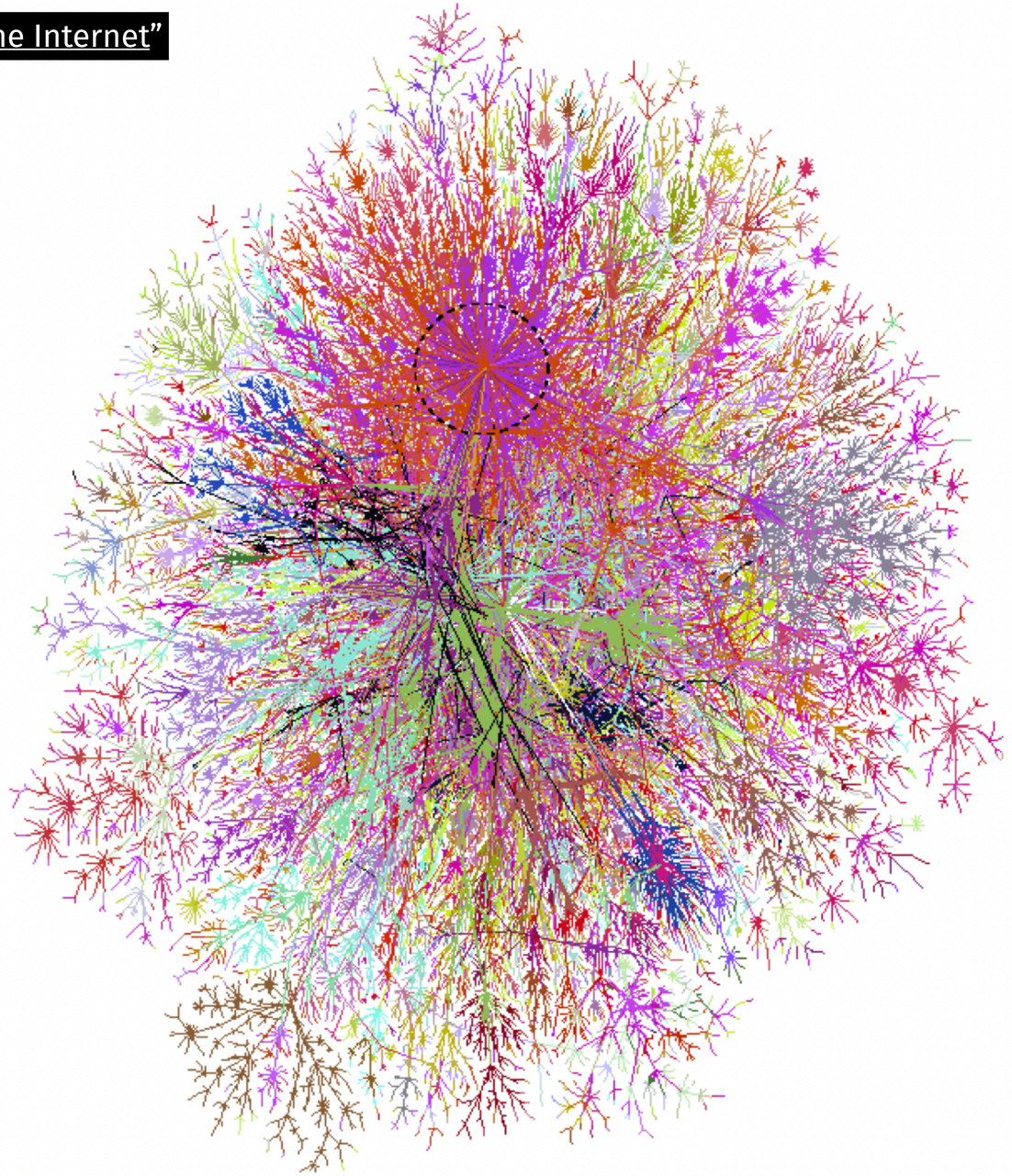
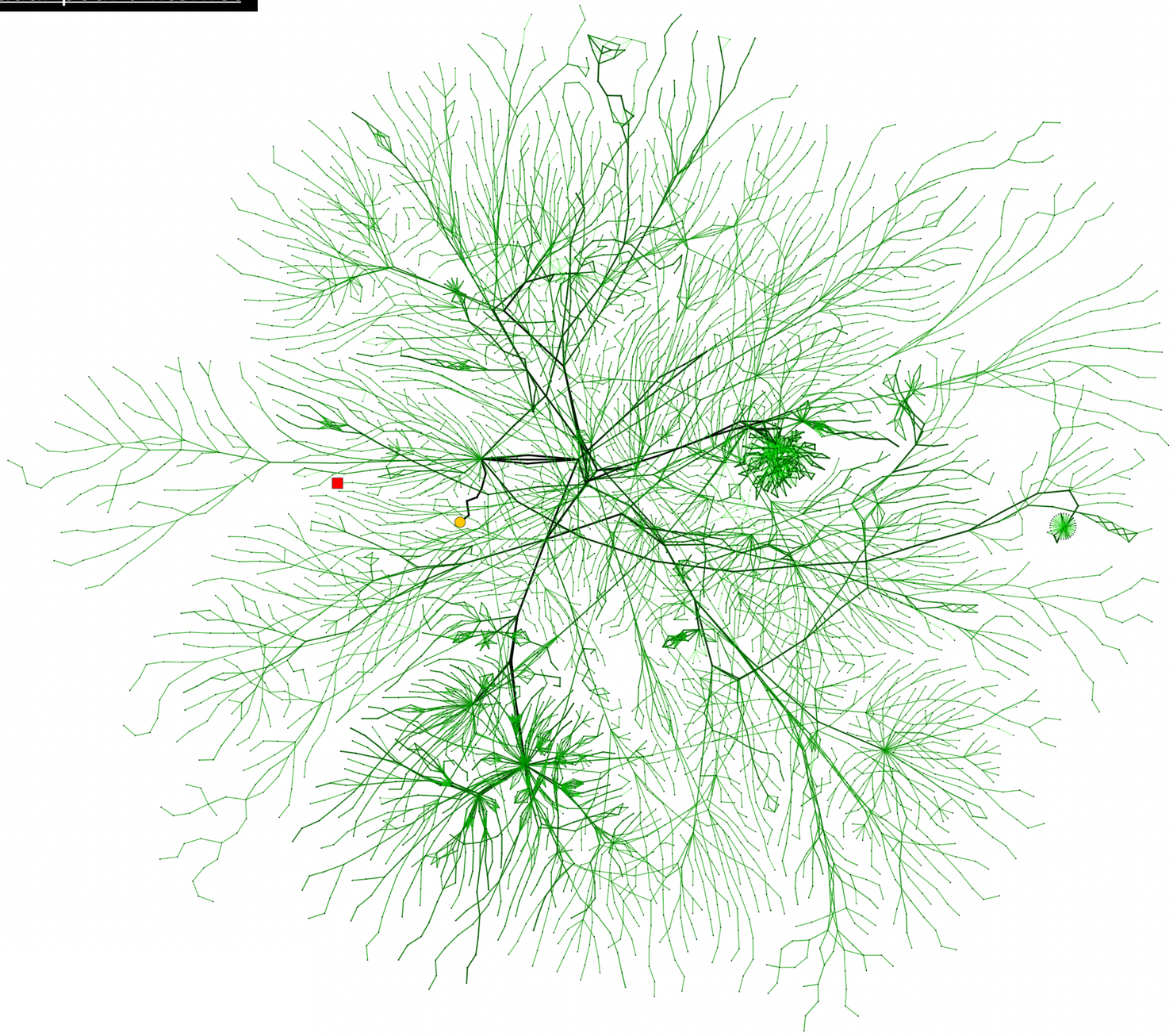
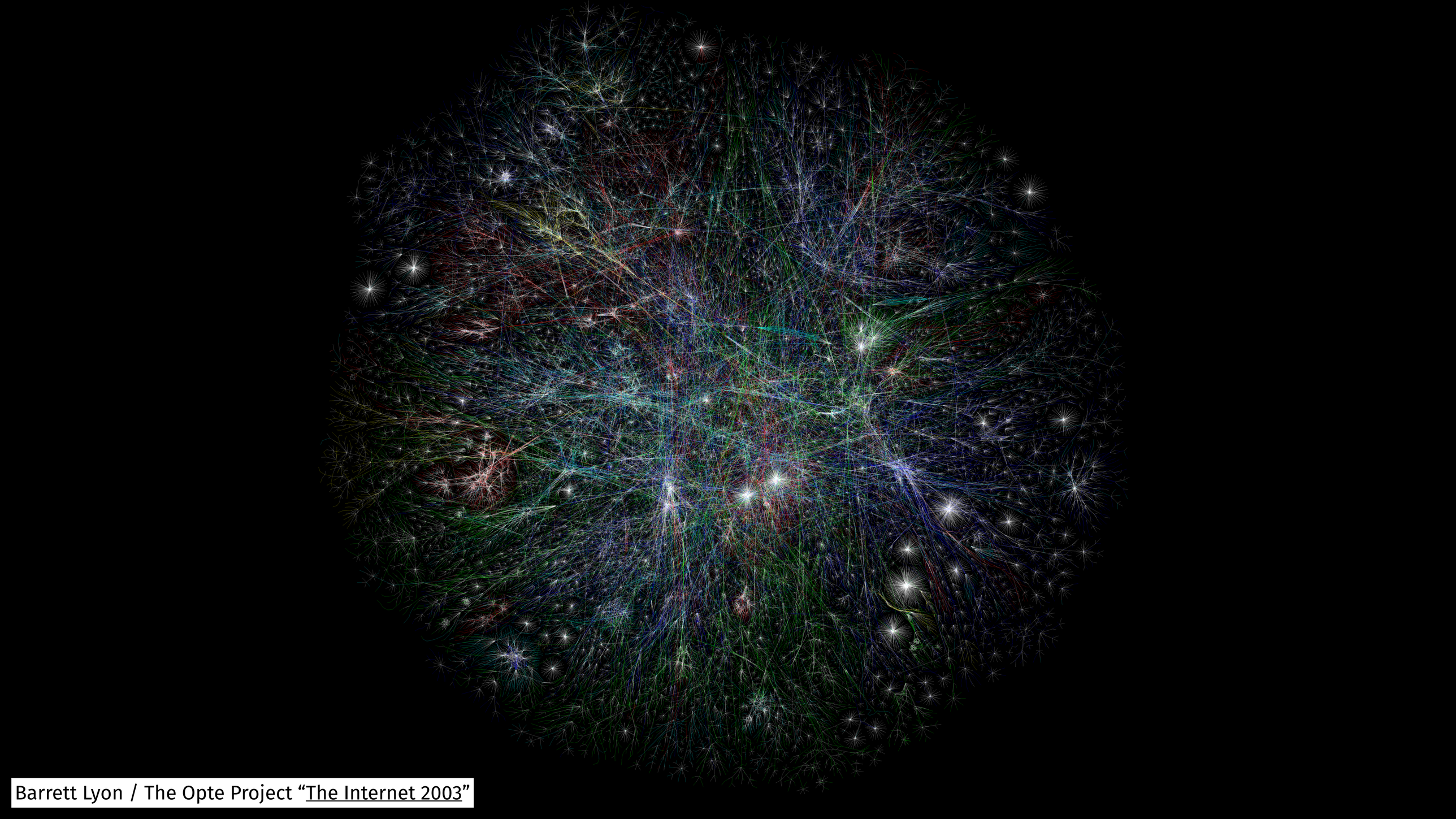


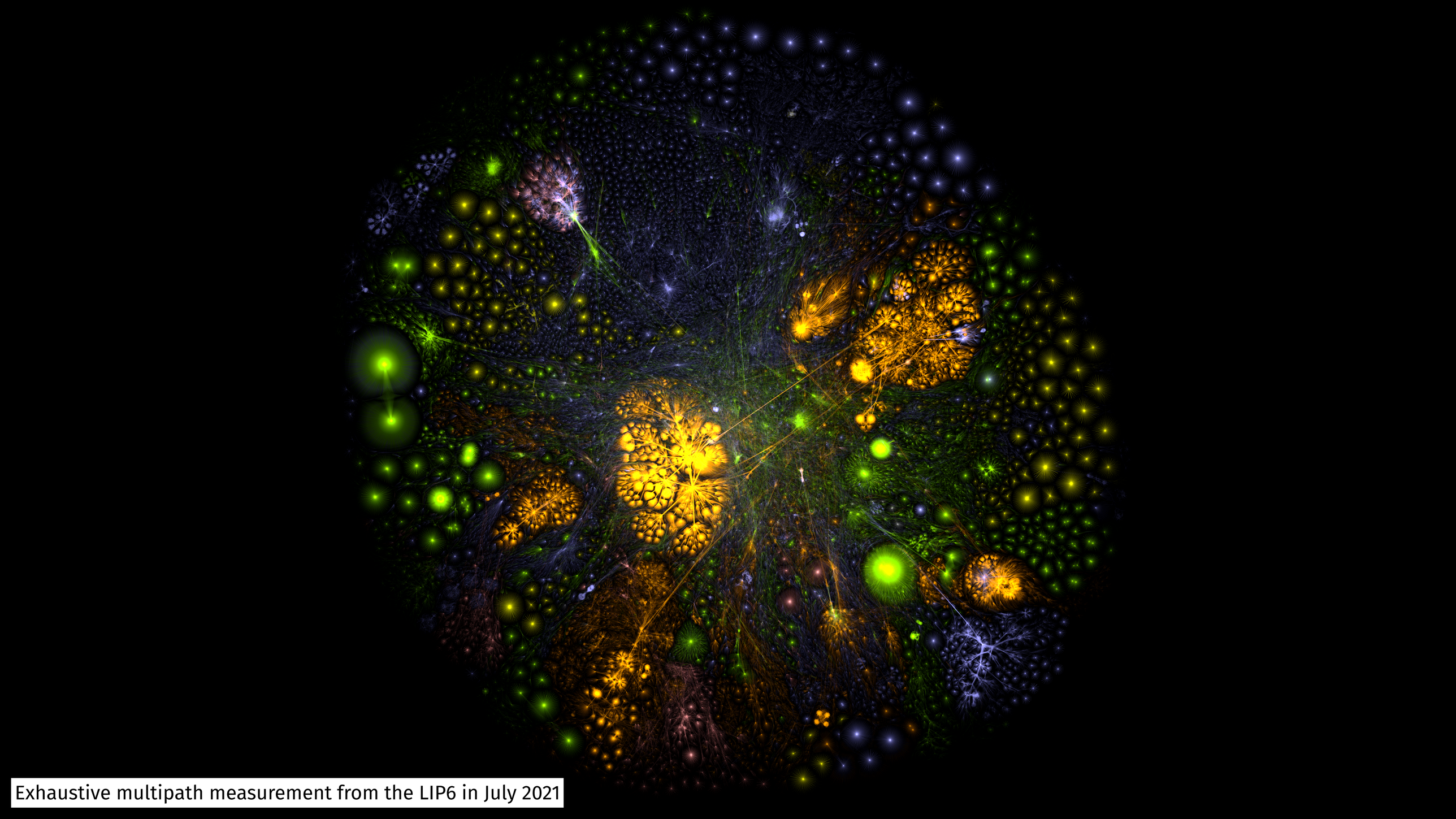
Figure 1: “Peacock-on-the-windshield” map from data taken in September 1998. The circled network is `cw.net`. Color versions of all figures are available at `http://www.cheswick.com/ches/map/mapfigs/`

Matthieu Latapy et al. “Vers un Radar pour l'Internet”

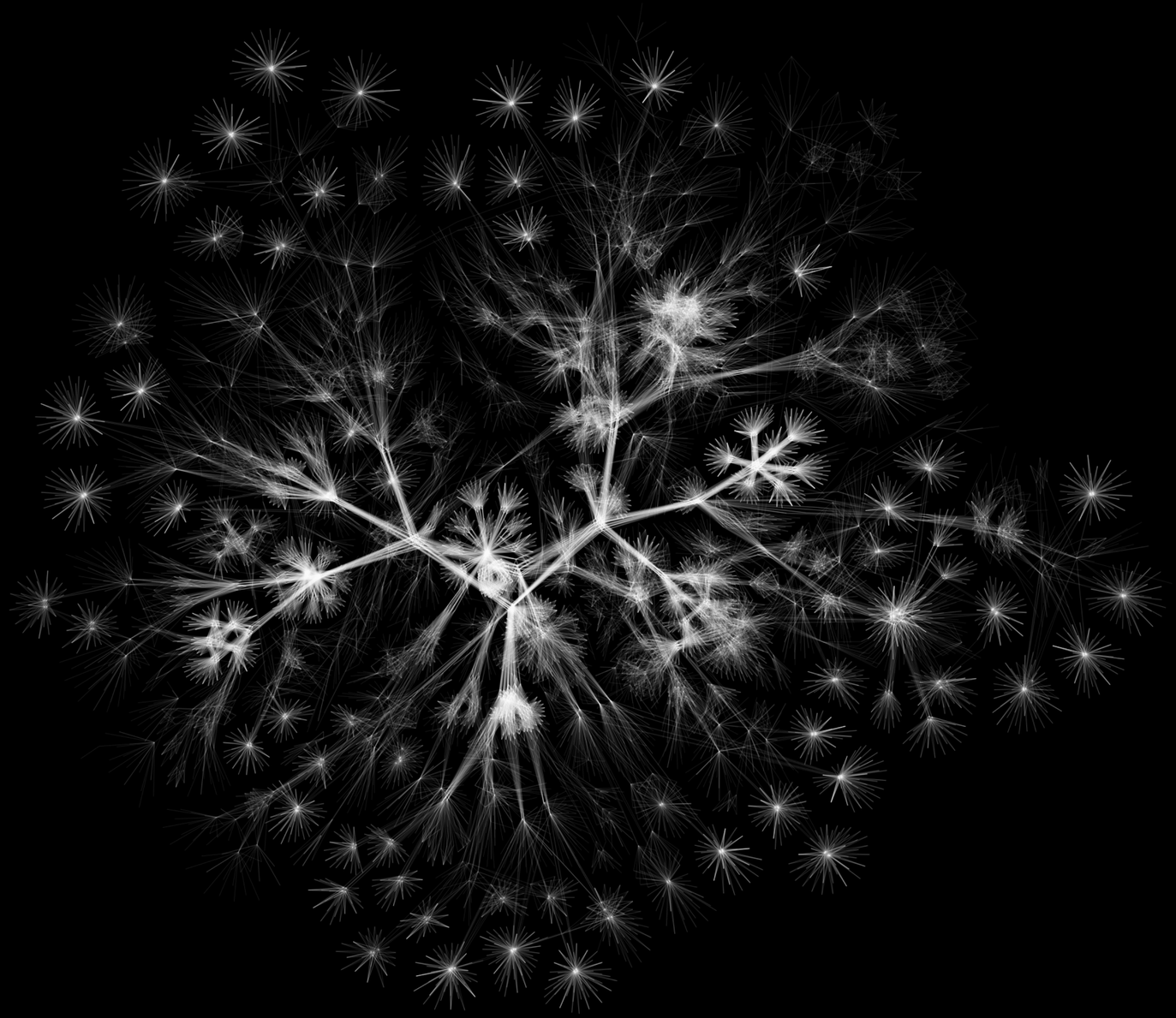




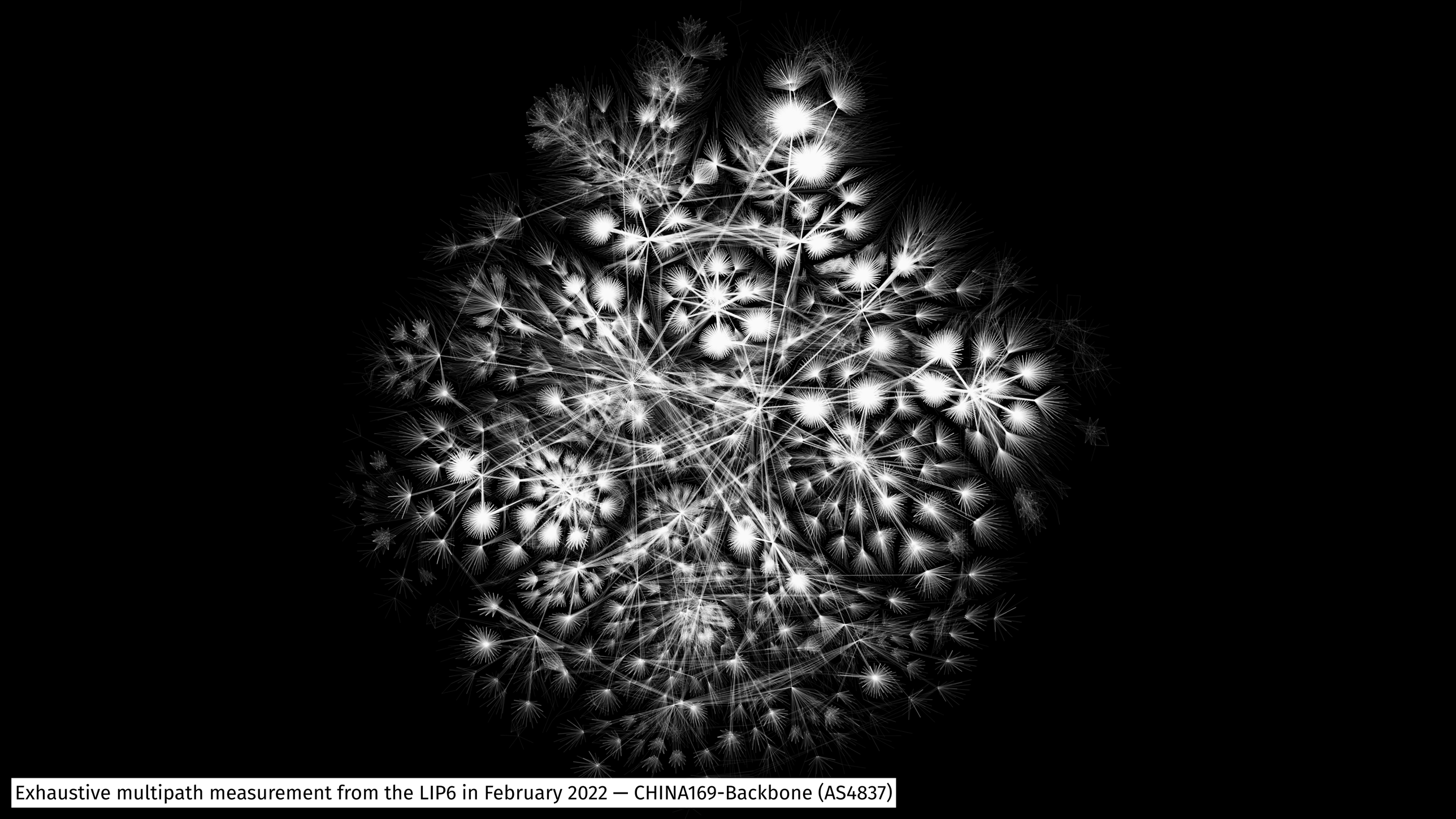
Barrett Lyon / The Opte Project “The Internet 2003”



Exhaustive multipath measurement from the LIP6 in July 2021



Exhaustive multipath measurement from the LIP6 in February 2022 — Google (AS15169)

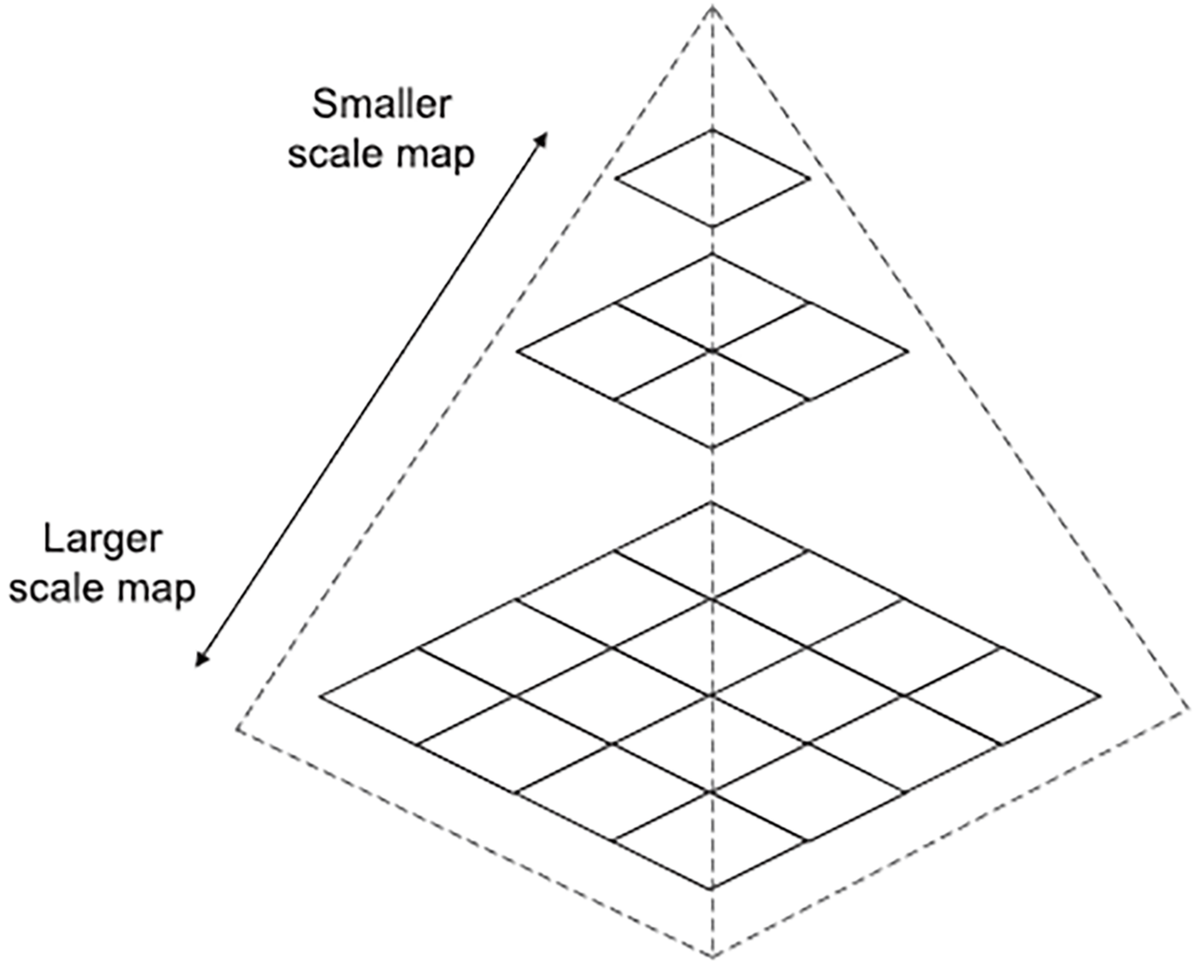


Exhaustive multipath measurement from the LIP6 in February 2022 — CHINA169-Backbone (AS4837)

Exhaustive multipath measurement from the LIP6 in February 2022 — Deutsche Telekom AG (AS3320)

# Adding interactivity

- Static images are fast to draw
- (Very) high-resolution images are inconvenient (memory requirements)
- How to show millions of edges in real-time?
- How to add information (e.g. AS name or link endpoints) without overloading the screen?
- Already solved for web maps (e.g. Google Maps)
- Reuse free & open-source cartography tools: MapLibre GL and Tippecanoe


Smaller
scale map
Larger
scale map

# Data pipeline

1. Compute links from traceroute measurements
    1. Exclude anonymous nodes
    2. Exclude prefixes with *reply amplification* or *routing loops*
    3. Exclude *unlikely* links
2. Extract the largest connected component
3. Compute the LGL layout
4. Augment the data with AS, RIR and facility information
5. Generate the tile set by dropping densest features at each zoom level

# Demo

# Future works

- Animate interactive graphs over time
- Use RTT (round-trip time) information
  - Delay-based layout?
  - Color edges by RTT from source
- Geo-based layout
- Router-level graph
- Include data from multiple vantage points
- Include other data sources (CAIDA Ark, M-Lab, RIPE Atlas)
- Highlight paths from the source

# Thanks!