



RIPE NCC

RIPE NETWORK COORDINATION CENTRE

Developing RIS

Diversity in Route Collecting

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RIS is Growing!



```
199M rrc00/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
103M rrc01/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
102M rrc03/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
32M rrc04/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
32M rrc05/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
16M rrc06/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
32M rrc07/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
82M rrc10/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
48M rrc11/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
120M rrc12/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
55M rrc13/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
45M rrc14/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
121M rrc15/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
29M rrc16/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
15M rrc18/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
37M rrc19/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
148M rrc20/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
110M rrc21/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
4.0K rrc22/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
22M rrc23/2019.01/bview.20190101.0000.gz
1.4G total
```

```
465M rrc00/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
198M rrc01/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
172M rrc03/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
29M rrc04/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
42M rrc05/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
19M rrc06/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
44M rrc07/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
119M rrc10/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
47M rrc11/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
202M rrc12/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
69M rrc13/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
51M rrc14/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
169M rrc15/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
24M rrc16/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
14M rrc18/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
52M rrc19/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
188M rrc20/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
148M rrc21/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
68K rrc22/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
25M rrc23/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
22M rrc24/2019.10/bview.20191001.0000.gz
2.1G total
```

Downside: Analysis takes twice as long

Redundancy



- Do we have redundancies in the data?
- Is RIS diverse?
 - What does this mean for BGPlay, RIS-Live?
- Current expansion strategy: add route collectors at IXPs
- Do we need other strategies for better diversity (= less data processing, more signal)?

Diversity and Bias



- Is RIS (or any route collector project) representative of the Internet?
- The way we “sample the Internet” suggests it is biased
- Current value for RIS peers to peer with RIS:
 - For the good of the Internet
 - “I look better in Internet rankings”
 - ?
- We observe the “clue core”
- Are we in a “Filter Bubble”?

Convenience Sampling



Convenience sampling

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Convenience sampling (also known as **grab sampling**, **accidental sampling**, or **opportunity sampling**) is a type of [non-probability sampling](#) that involves the [sample](#) being drawn from that part of the population that is close to hand. This type of sampling is most useful for [pilot testing](#).

Advantages [\[edit \]](#)

Convenience sampling can be used by almost anyone and has been around for generations. One of the reasons that it is most often used is due to the numerous advantages it provides. This method is extremely speedy, easy, readily available, and cost effective, causing it to be an attractive option to most researchers.^[2]

Disadvantages [\[edit \]](#)

Even though convenience sampling can be easy to obtain, its disadvantages usually outweigh the advantages. This sampling technique may be more appropriate for one type of study and less for another.

Bias

The results of the convenience sampling cannot be generalized to the target [population](#) because of the potential [bias](#) of the sampling technique due to under-representation of subgroups in the sample in comparison to the [population](#) of interest. The [bias](#) of the sample cannot be measured. Therefore, inferences based on the convenience sampling should be made only about the sample itself.^[9]

Power

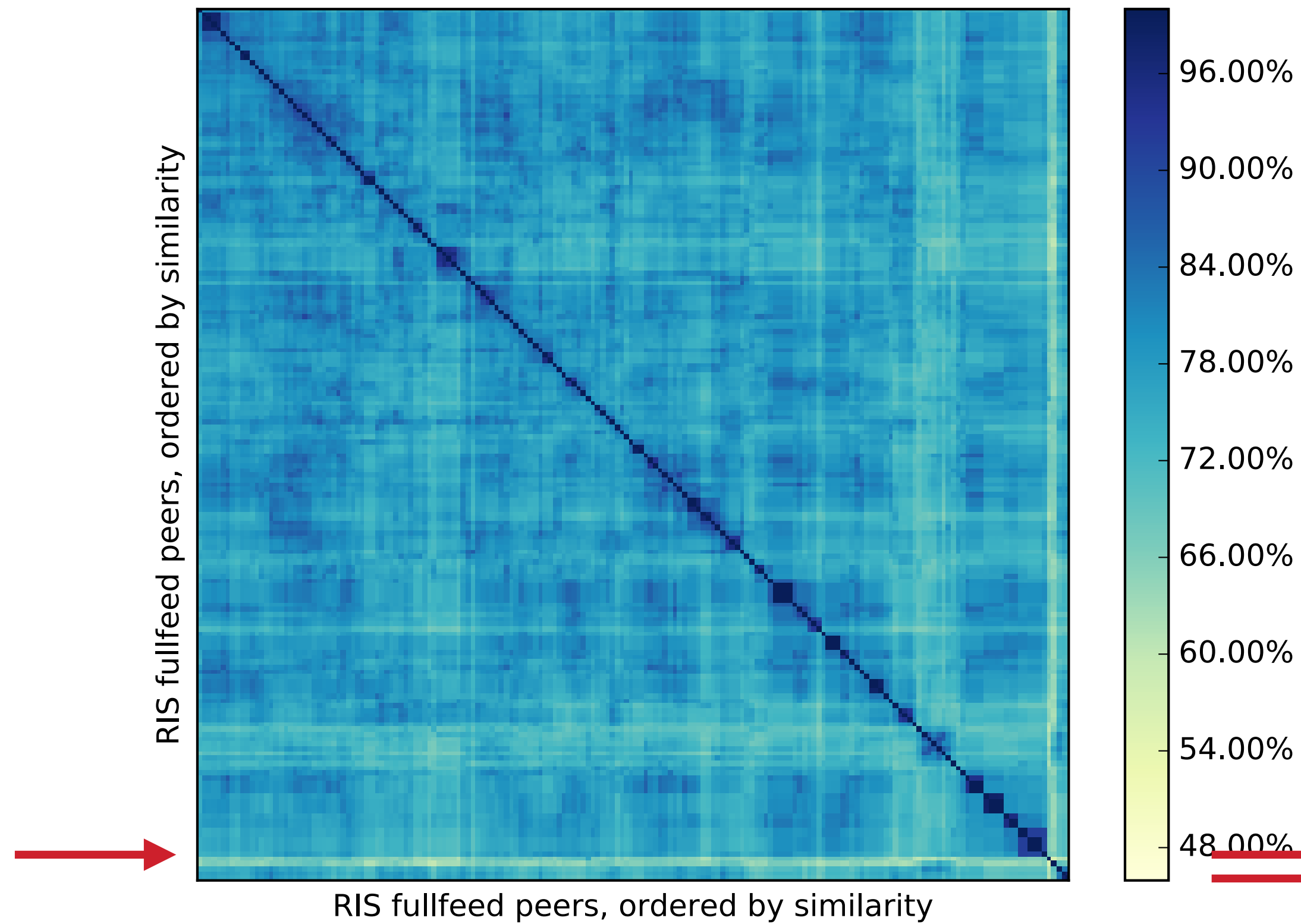
Convenience sampling is characterized with insufficient [power](#) to identify differences of population subgroups.^[10]

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convenience_sampling

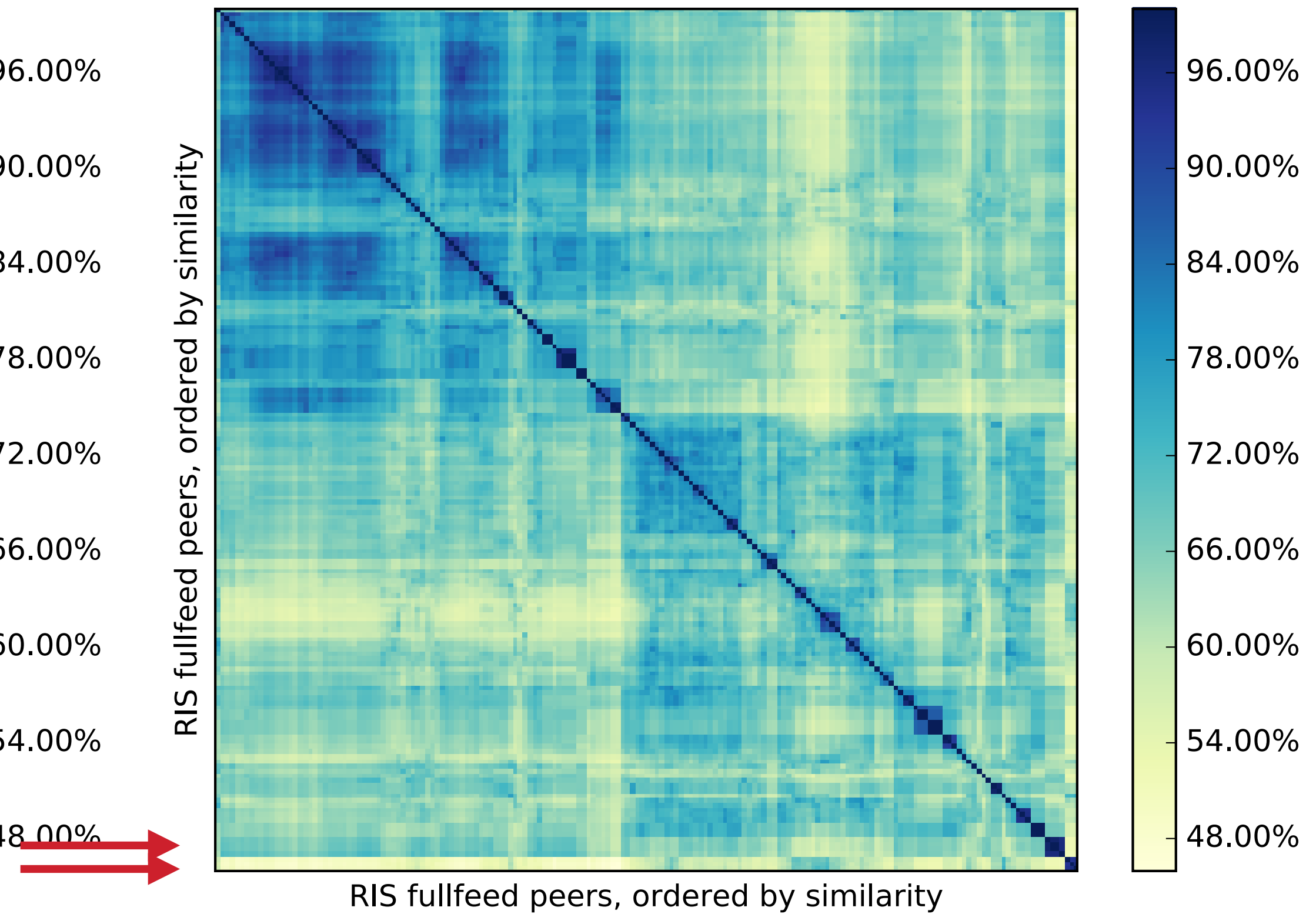
Diversity in RIS



Similarity matrix for RIS peers IPv4



Similarity matrix for RIS peers IPv6



Adapted from: <https://labs.ripe.net/Members/emileaben/how-diverse-is-ris>



Example: BGP Hijacks

- By making RIS more diverse, we'll be able to see hijacks that currently fly under the radar
- Globally visible events we see (but also with much less data)
- Detecting local (scoped) events needs diversity

How?



- Technical
 - BMP / ADD_PATH
 - Focus on multi-hop collectors (regional ones?)
- Incentives
 - Value for peers: peer-centric interfaces/analysis?
 - T-shirts?
- Targeting?
 - Your peers?
 - NOGs?
 - All (former) state telco's in our service region?

Conclusion



- We can't answer the "is this representative"-question
- We can assess when new peers add to our diversity
- Do we want to move there?

Also, one of the strengths to the 'monitoring as a service' folks is their number of collection points and breadth of ASN to which they interconnect those points/ RISLive, I think, reports out from ~37 or so RIPE probes, how do we (the internet) get more deployed (or better interconnection to the current sets)? and maybe even more importantly... what's the right spread/location/interconnectivity map for these probes?

Chris Morrow <https://seclists.org/nanog/2019/Aug/369>



Questions



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