

Temporal & Spatial Classification of Active IPv6 Addresses

v6ops Working Group, IETF 94
November 2, 2015



David Plonka and Arthur Berger {plonka,arthur}@akamai.com

Premise: IPv6 is not merely a bigger IPv4

*To understand the structure of the **active** IPv6 Internet, we must observe how addresses are assigned and used.*

Current levels of native IPv6 activity raise urgent operational issues:

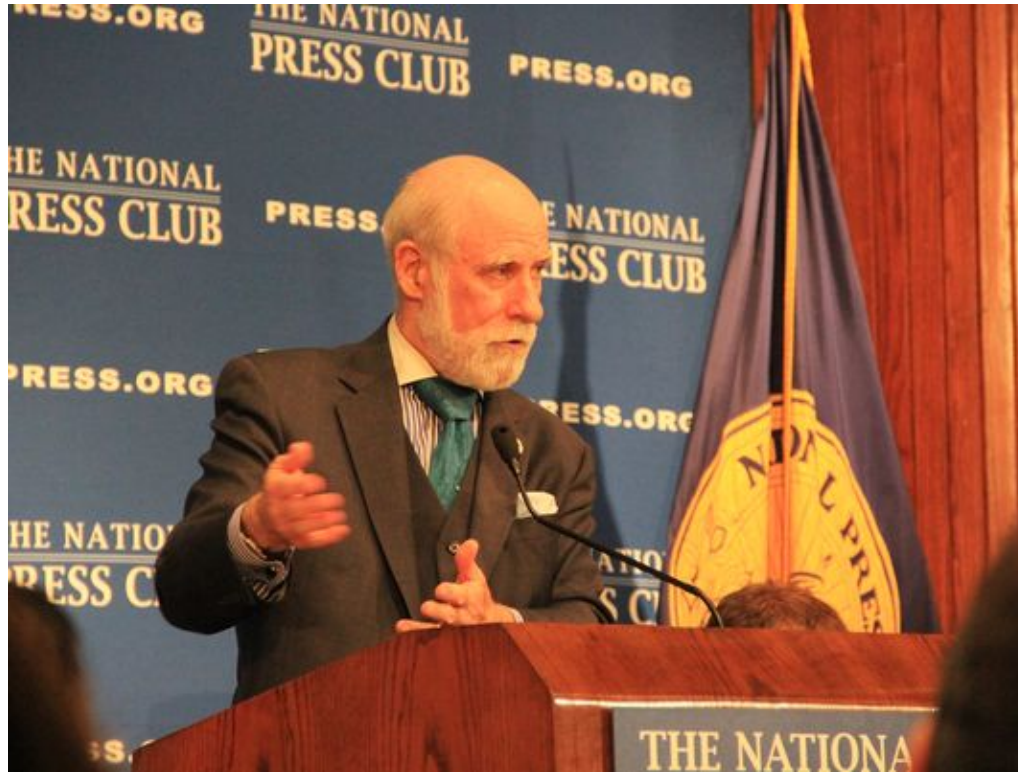
- Selecting **targets** for active measurements
- Measuring IPv6 in operation by **census** or survey
- Informing **logging** re: data retention and resource exhaustion
- Informing **host reputation or prefix intelligence**, e.g., DOS mitigation

Challenges

- Sheer size of IPv6's **sparse address space**
“Just tell me where the action is.”
- IPv6 addresses and prefixes **differ in *kind*** from those of IPv4.
- **Billions** of active IPv6 WWW client addresses per week

Counting IPv6? What do the counts mean?

“So far, only about 3% to 4% of Internet users have IPv6, Cerf said.” (May 4, 2015)



Thus, ~87.6–117 million v6 users...

based on ~2.92 billion users worldwide (estimate for July 1, 2014)

Sources: Internet Live Stats (elaboration of data ITU and United Nations Population Division)

Quote and Photo: Holly LaFon, Medill News Service

Counting IPv6? What do the counts mean?

“So far, only about 3% to 4% of Internet users have IPv6, Cerf said.” (May 4, 2015)



Thus, ~87.6–117 million v6 users worldwide...

based on ~2.92 billion users worldwide (estimate for July 1, 2014)

Sources: Internet Live Stats (elaboration of data ITU and United Nations Population Division)

Quote and Photo: Holly LaFon, Medill News Service



Background: Sample IPv6 Addresses

IPv6 addresses in presentation format:

```
2001:db8:0:1cdf:21e:c2ff:fec0:11db
```

```
2001:db8:10:1::103
```

```
2001:db8:167:1109::10:901
```

```
2001:db8:4137:9e76:3031:f3fd:bbdd:2c2a
```



Sample IPv6 Addresses

IPv6 addresses in presentation format:

2001:db8:0:1cdf:21e:c2ff:fec0:11db

2001:db8:10:1::103

2001:db8:167:1109::10:901

2001:db8:4137:9e76:3031:f3fd:bbdd:2c2a

Sample IPv6 Addresses

IPv6 addresses in presentation format:

2001:db8:0:1cdf:21e:c2ff:fec0:11db

2001:db8:10:1::103

2001:db8:167:1109::10:901

2001:db8:4137:9e76:3031:f3fd:bbdd:2c2a

Consider 16-bit (4 character) and 4-bit (1 character) segments:

2001:0db8:0000:1cdf:021e:c2ff:fec0:11db

2001:0db8:0010:0001:0000:0000:0000:0103

2001:0db8:0167:1109:0000:0000:0010:0901

2001:0db8:4137:9e76:3031:f3fd:bbdd:2c2a

- **Active IPv6 WWW Client Addresses - passive discovery**

- *Tens of billions* observed with successful hits on ~55 K CDN servers
Full month's addresses, semi-annually, Mar & Sep, 2014 & 2015

- e.g., September 2015:

- 8,844 BGP prefixes

- 4,923 ASNs (47% of those advertising IPv6 prefixes)

- March 2014:

- 5,531 BGP prefixes

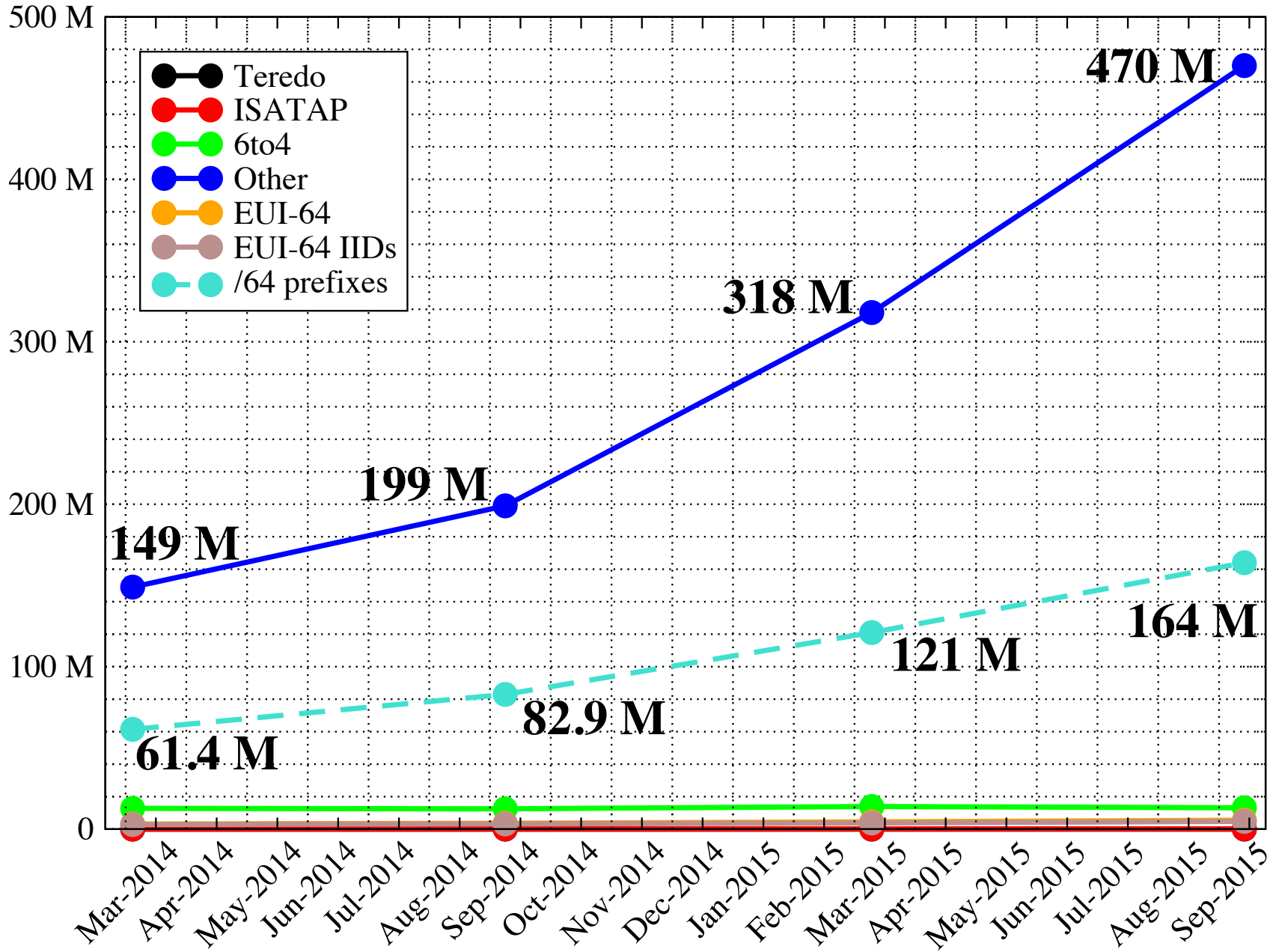
- 3,842 ASNs (40%)

- **IPv6 Router Addresses - active discovery**

- February, 2015:

- 3.2 million, discovered by TTL-limited probes, like `traceroute`

WWW Client Data Characteristics: Daily (Table 1a)



Visualizing the Active IPv4 Internet: Hilbert Curve Heatmap

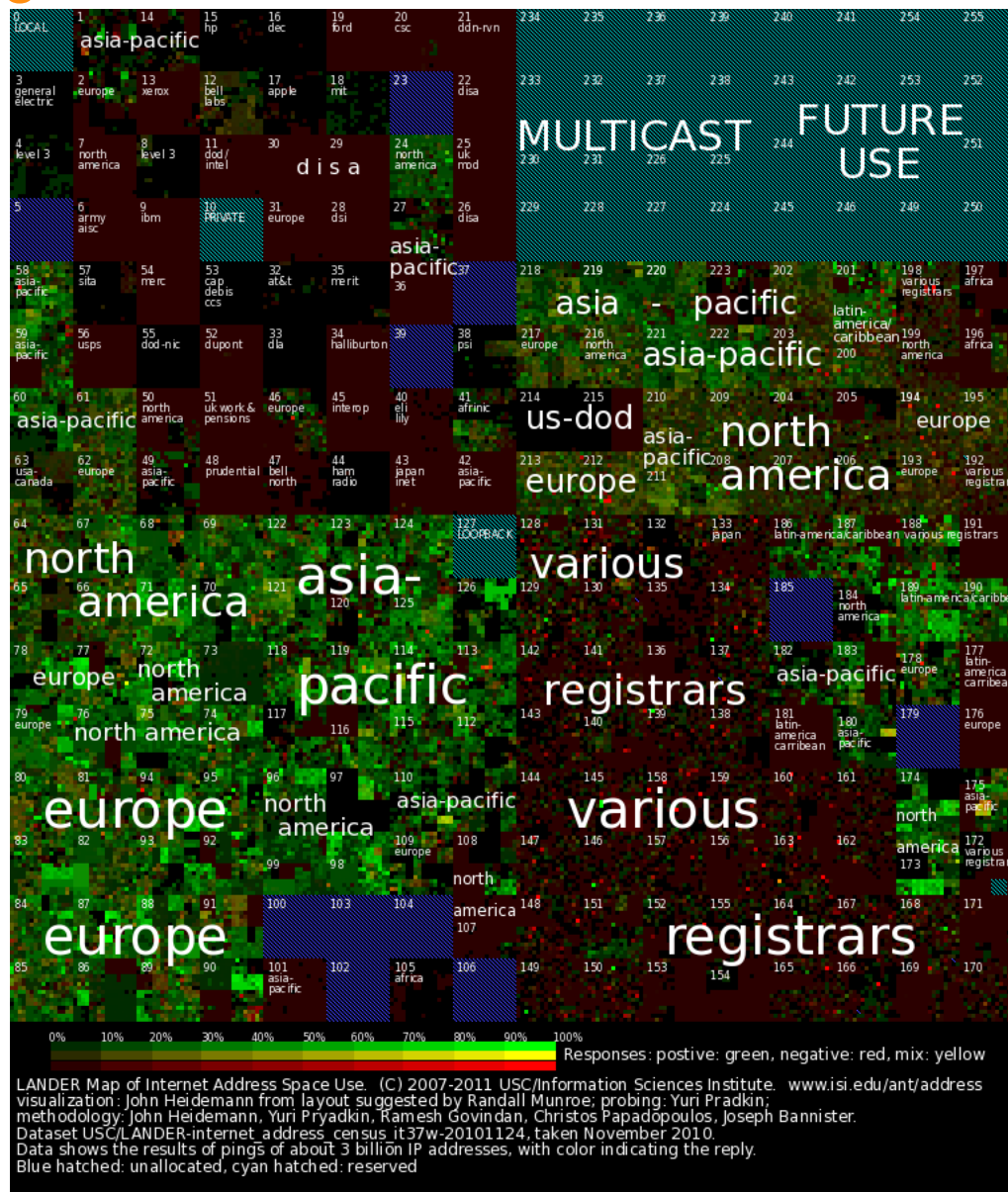
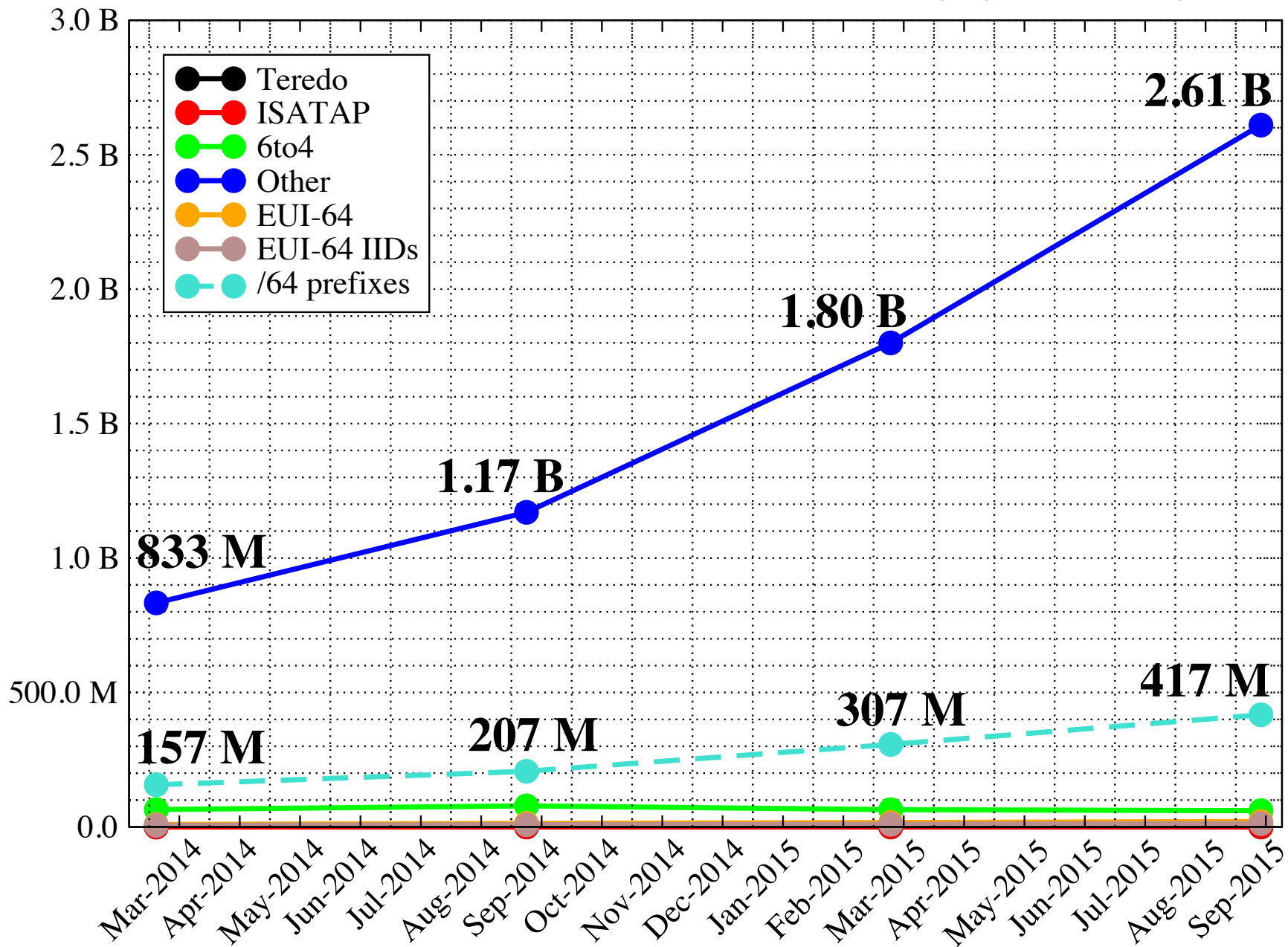
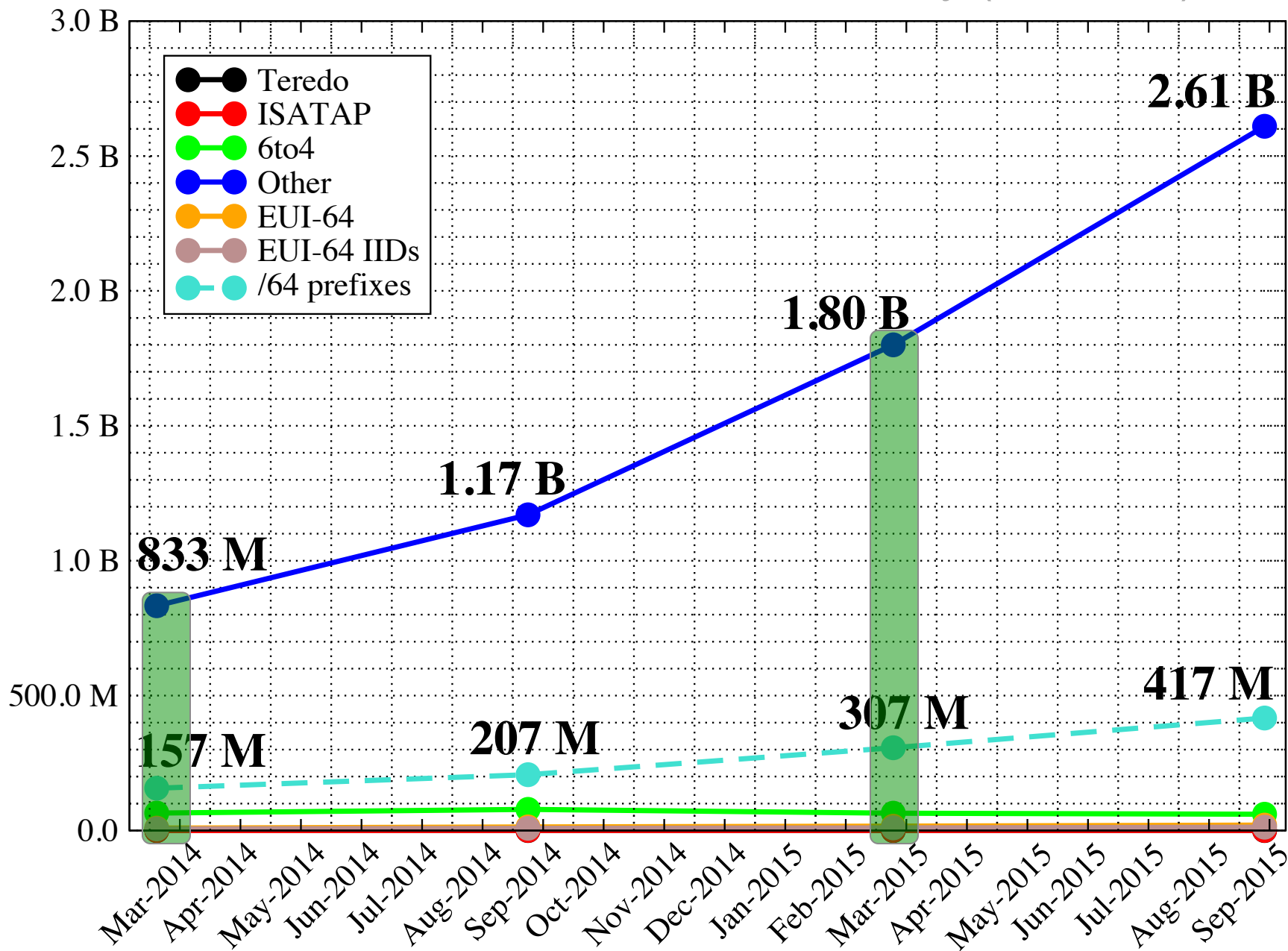


Image courtesy of John Heidemann, <https://ant.isi.edu/address/>

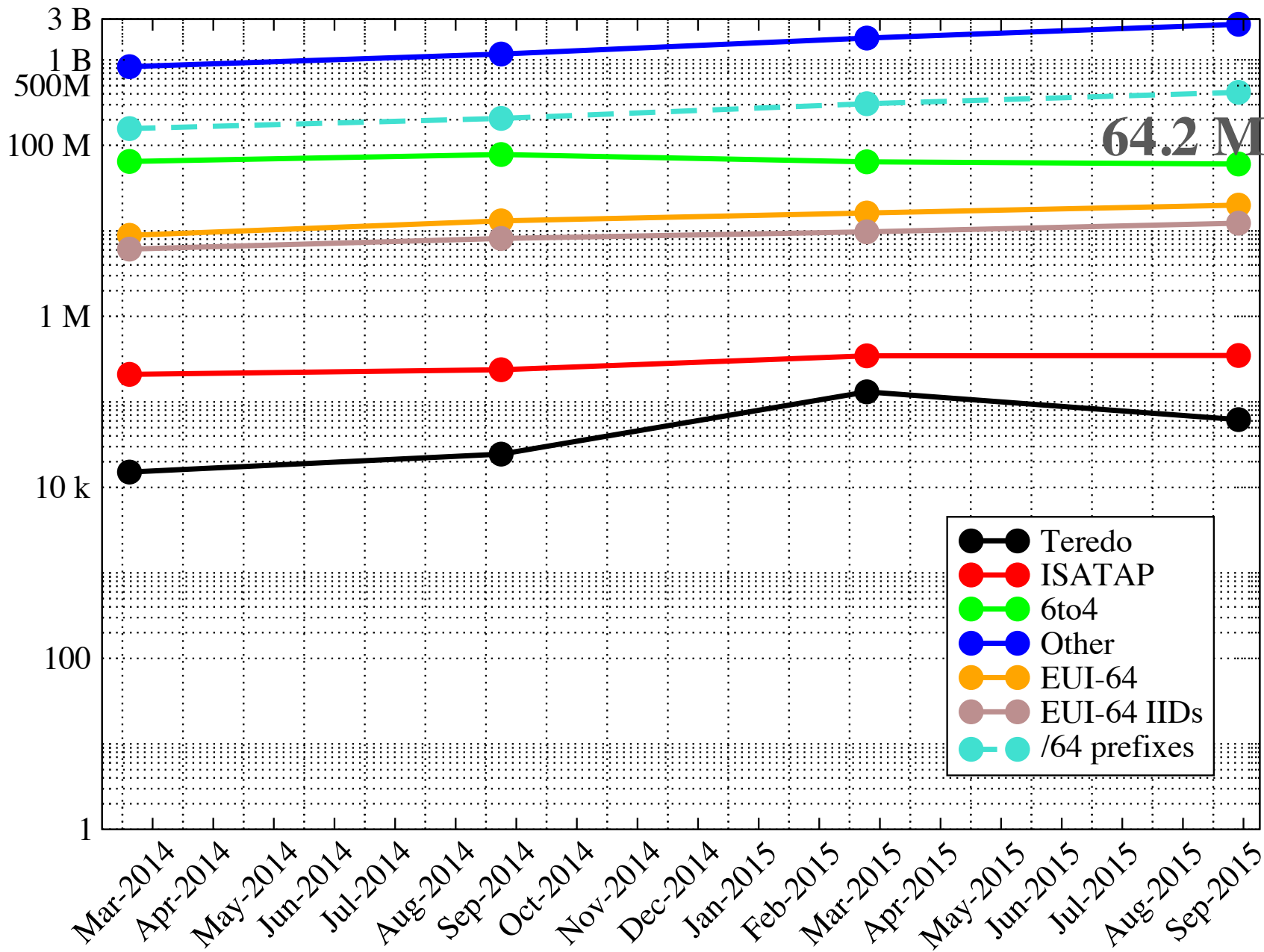
WWW Client Data Characteristics: Weekly (Table 1b)



WWW Client Data Characteristics: Weekly (Table 1b)



WWW Client Data Characteristics (log scale): Weekly (Table 1b)

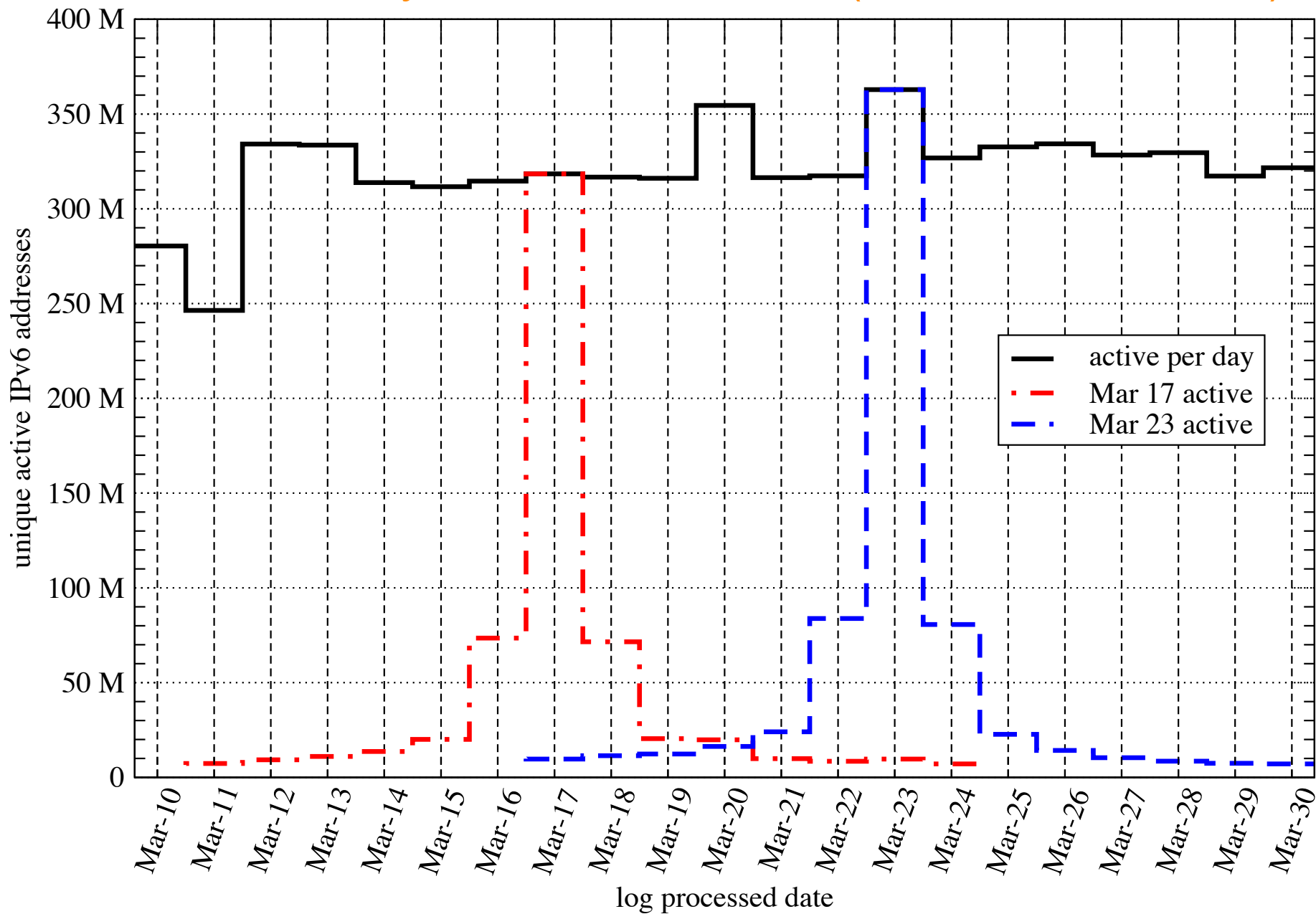


Temporal Address Classification: Stability Analysis

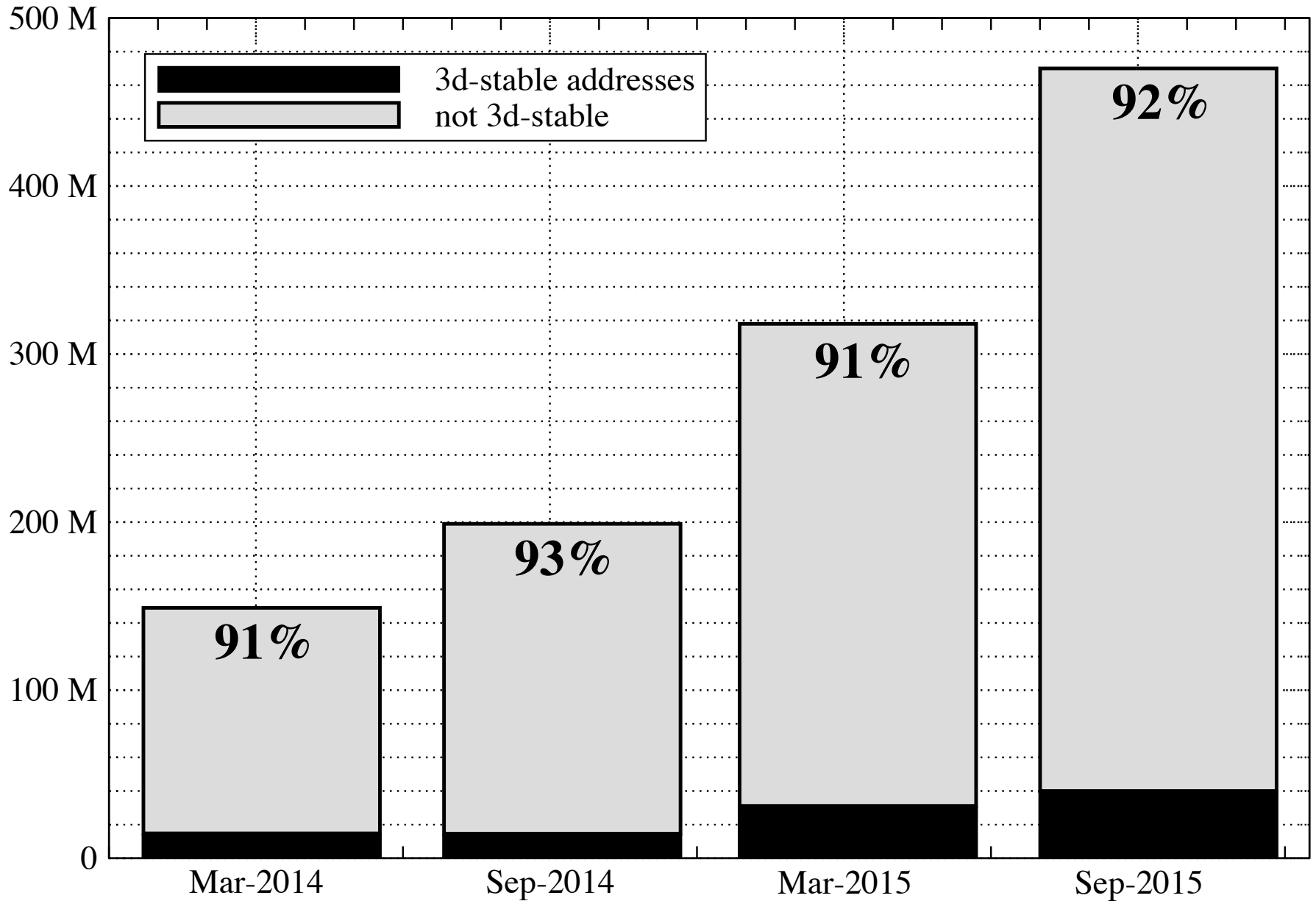
- Determine address stability or transience by set membership tests across n days, e.g., “3d-stable” addresses:

“Is this address known to have been active across a 3-day span?”

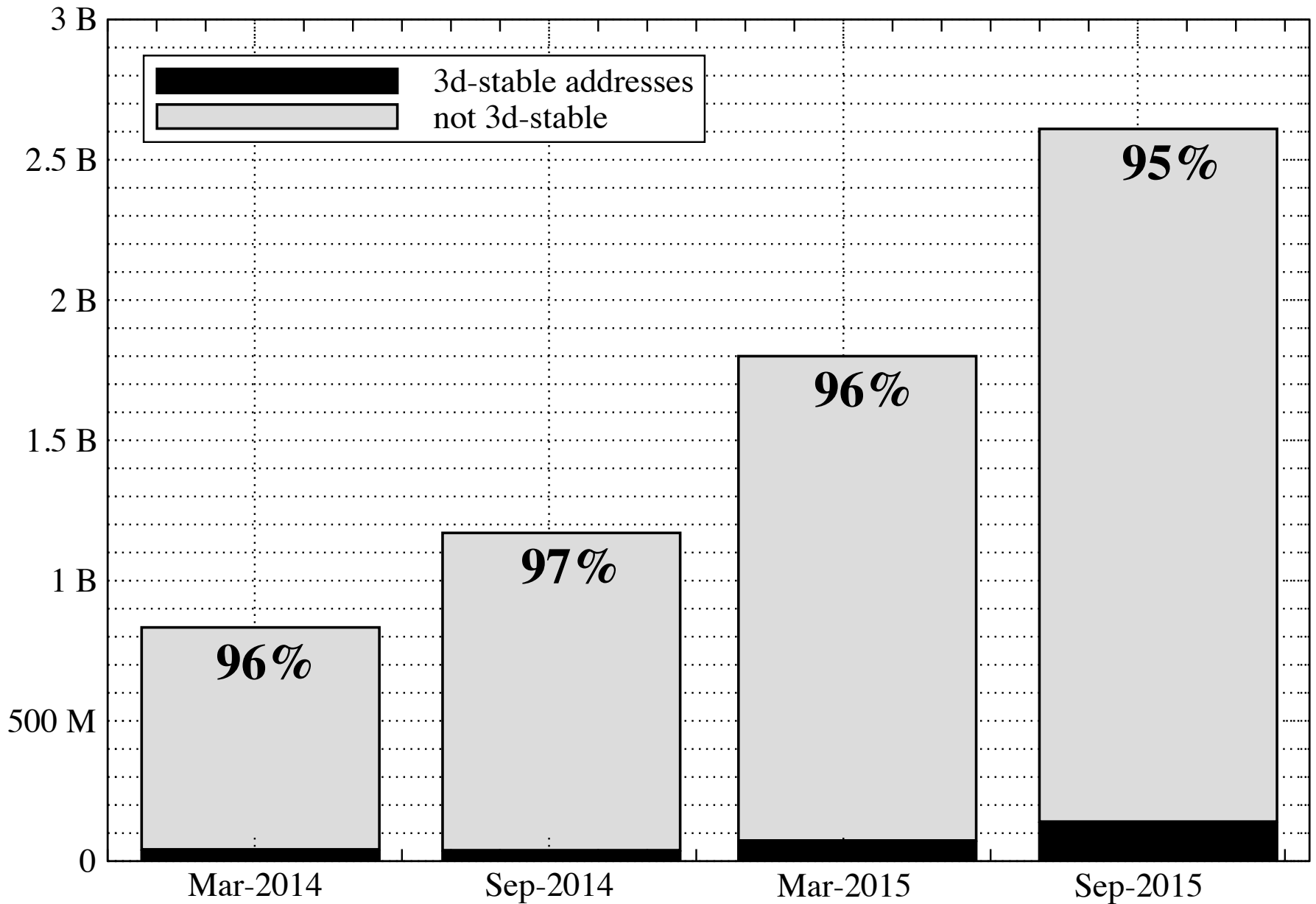
Address Stability: March 17-23, 2015 (1.80B v6 addresses)



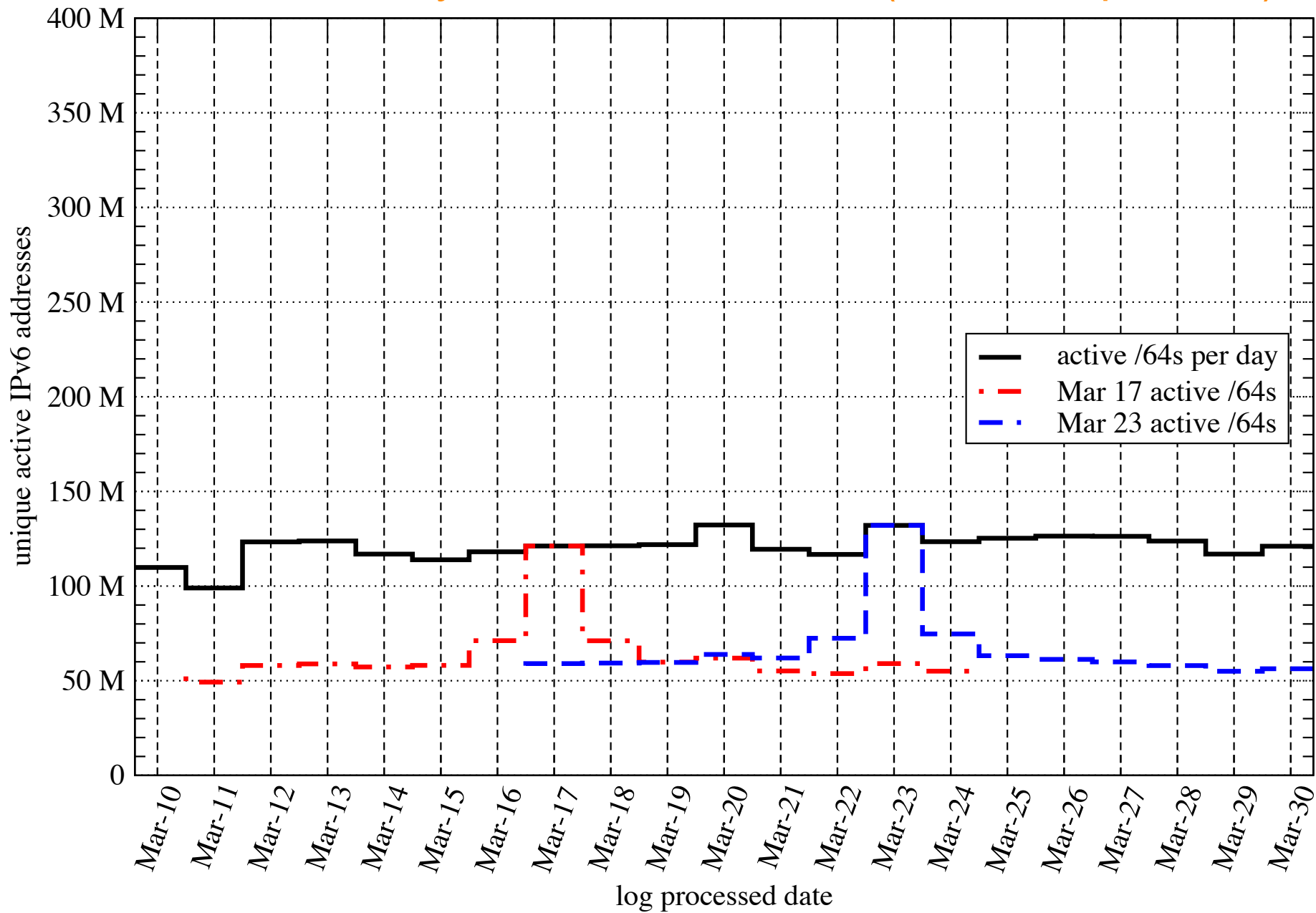
Address Stability: Daily (Table 2a)



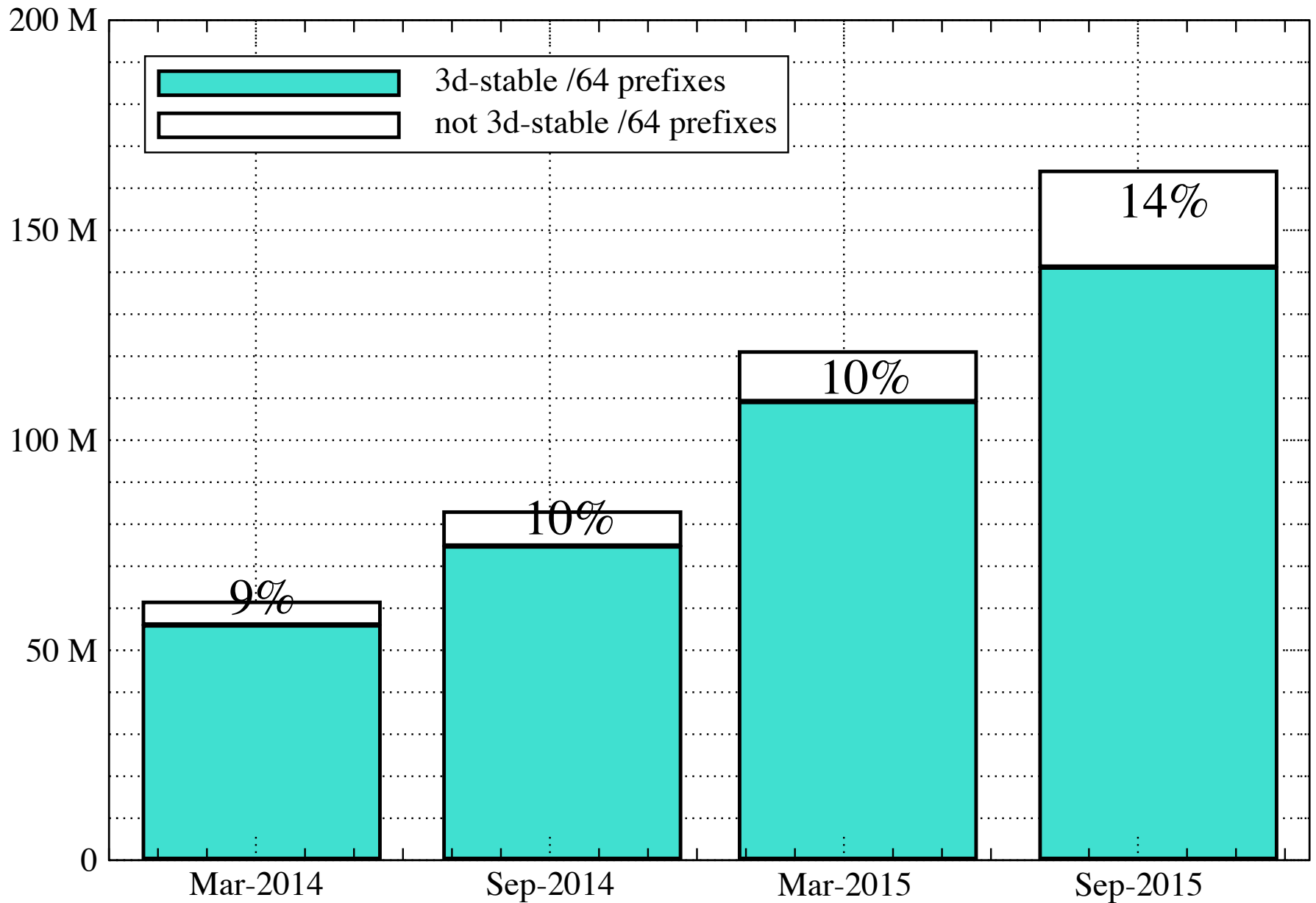
Address Stability: Weekly (Table 2c)



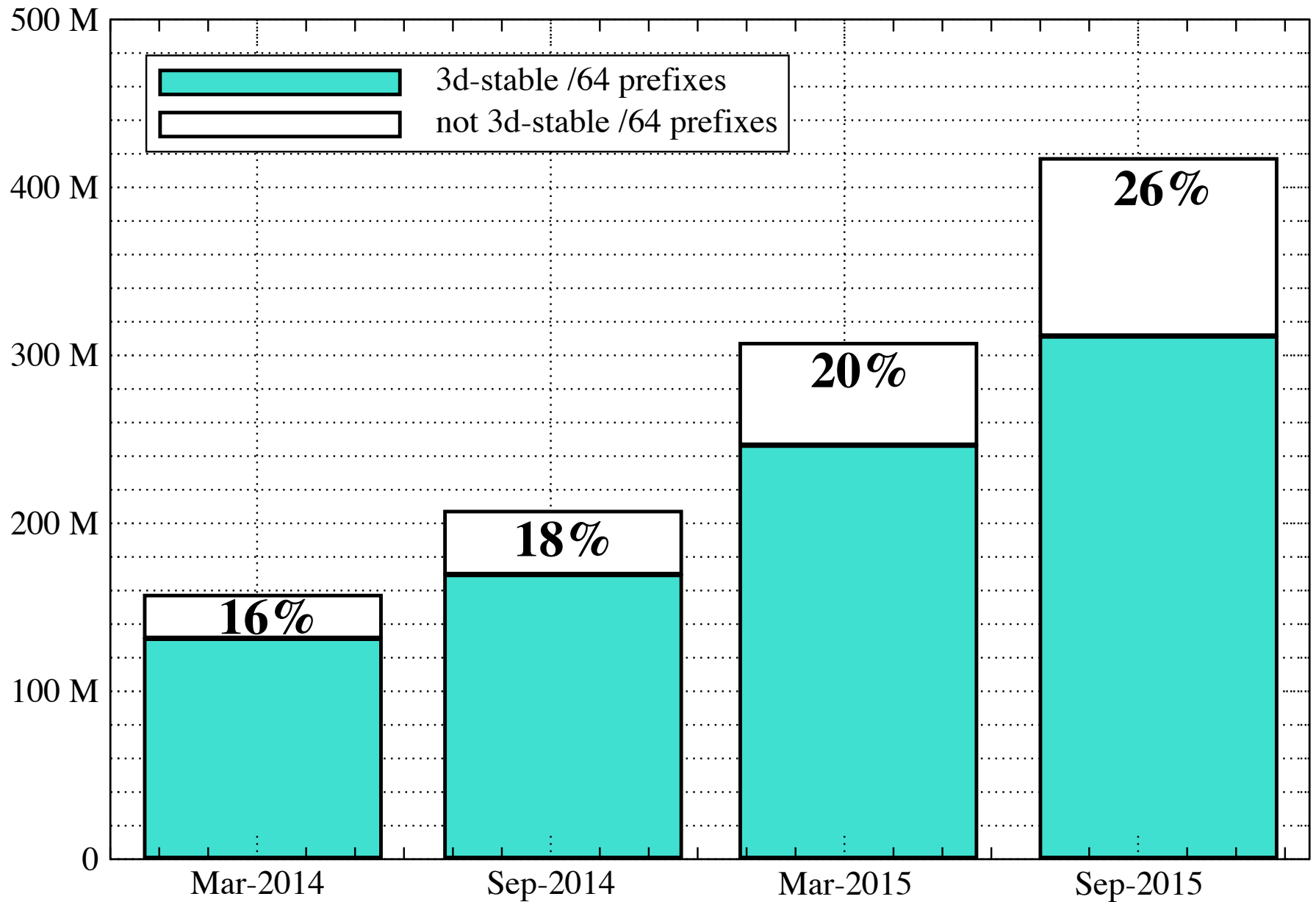
/64 Prefix Stability: March 17-23, 2015 (307M /64 prefixes)



/64 Prefix Stability: Daily (Table 2b)



/64 Prefix Stability: Weekly (Table 2d)



Binary PATRICIA Trie: JP TelCo /32

```
2001:db8:10:8::17f
```

```
2001:db8:10:9::68
```

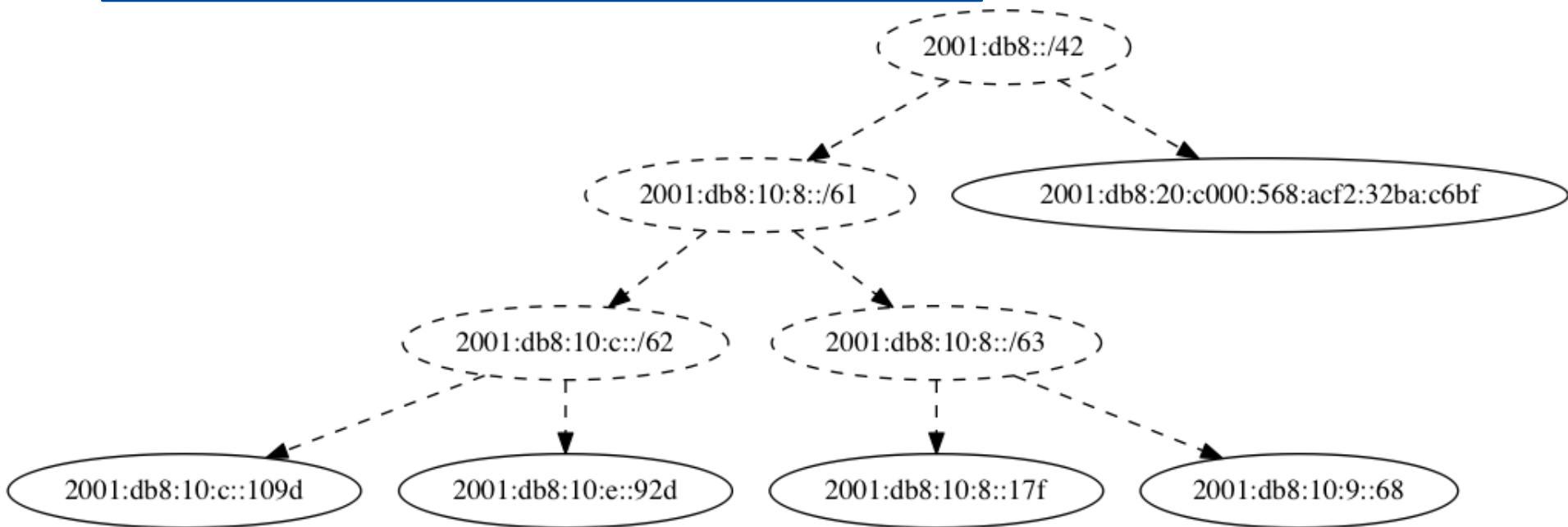
```
2001:db8:10:c::109d
```

```
2001:db8:10:e::92d
```

```
2001:db8:20:c000:568:acf2:32ba:c6bf
```

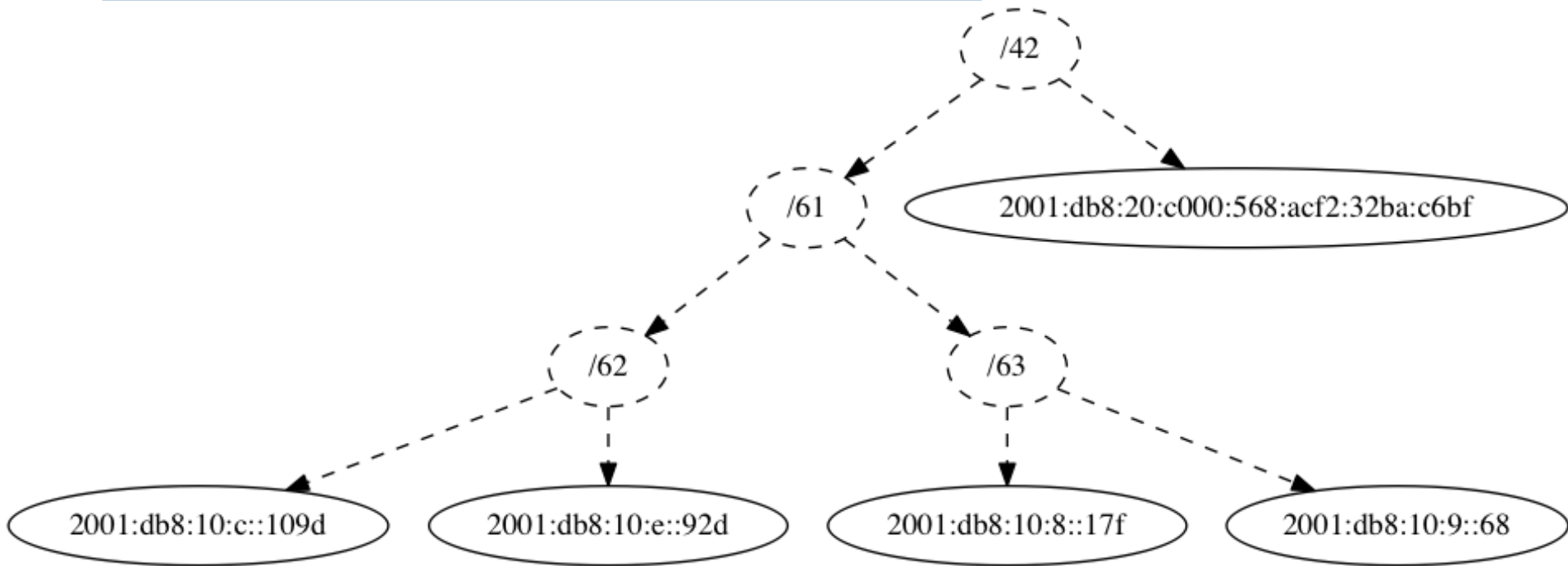
Binary PATRICIA Trie: JP TelCo /32

```
2001:db8:10:8::17f
2001:db8:10:9::68
2001:db8:10:c::109d
2001:db8:10:e::92d
2001:db8:20:c000:568:acf2:32ba:c6bf
```



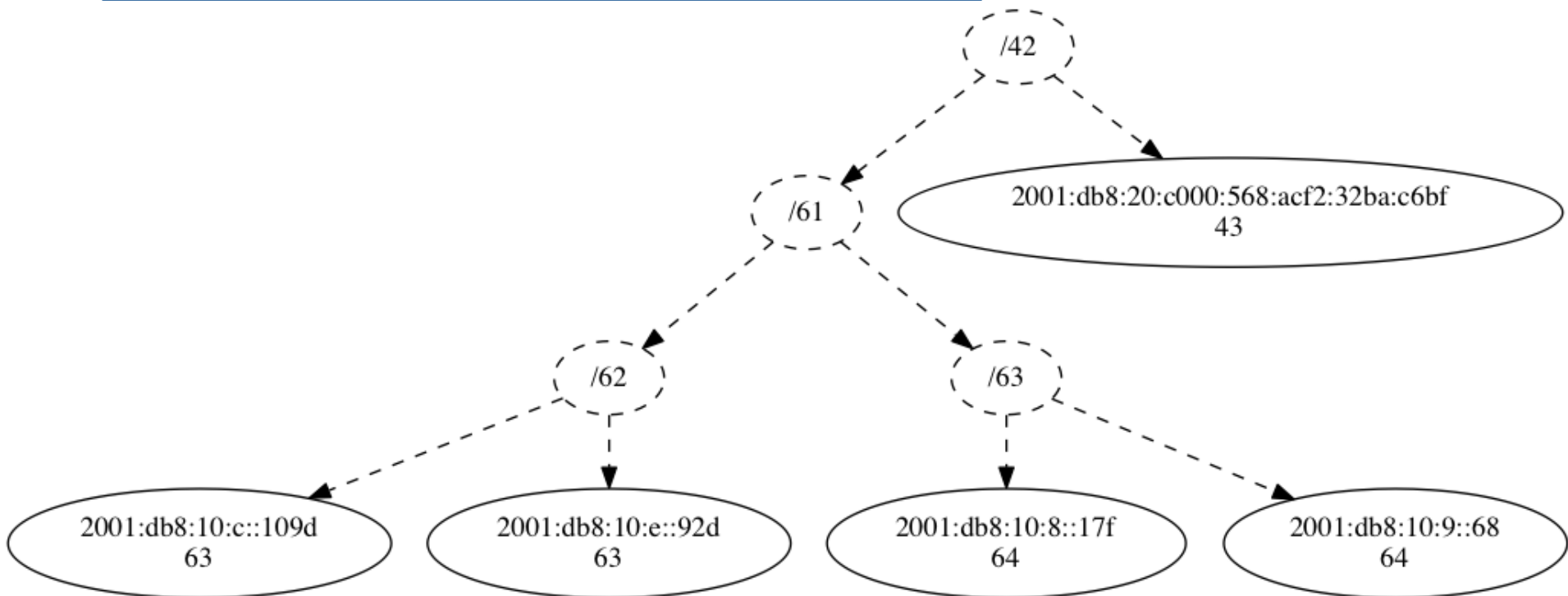
Binary PATRICIA Trie: JP TelCo /32

```
2001:db8:10:8::17f
2001:db8:10:9::68
2001:db8:10:c::109d
2001:db8:10:e::92d
2001:db8:20:c000:568:acf2:32ba:c6bf
```



Binary PATRICIA Trie: JP TelCo /32

```
2001:db8:10:8::17f
2001:db8:10:9::68
2001:db8:10:c::109d
2001:db8:10:e::92d
2001:db8:20:c000:568:acf2:32ba:c6bf
```

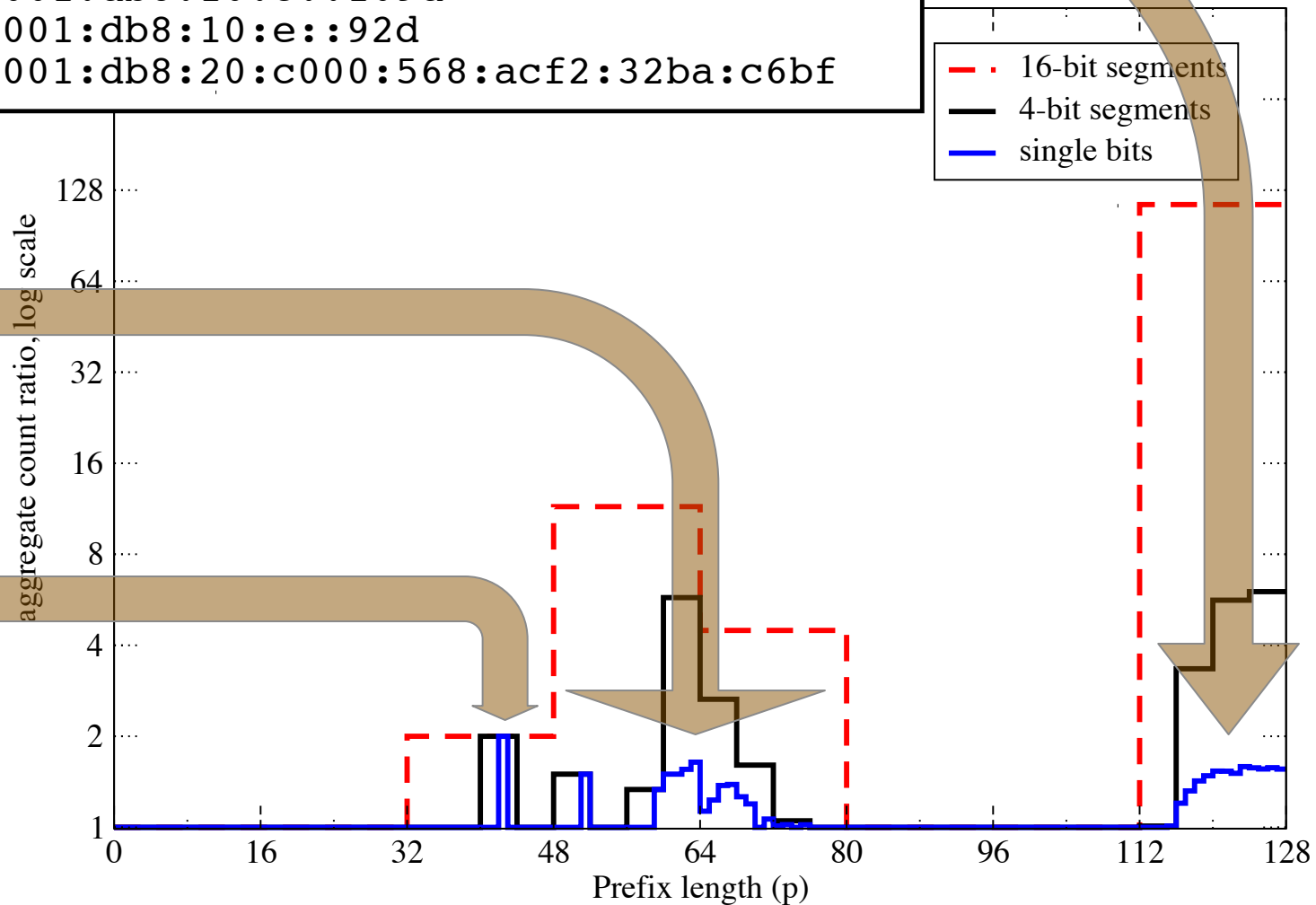


A Tokyo-inspired explanation of the MRA Plot

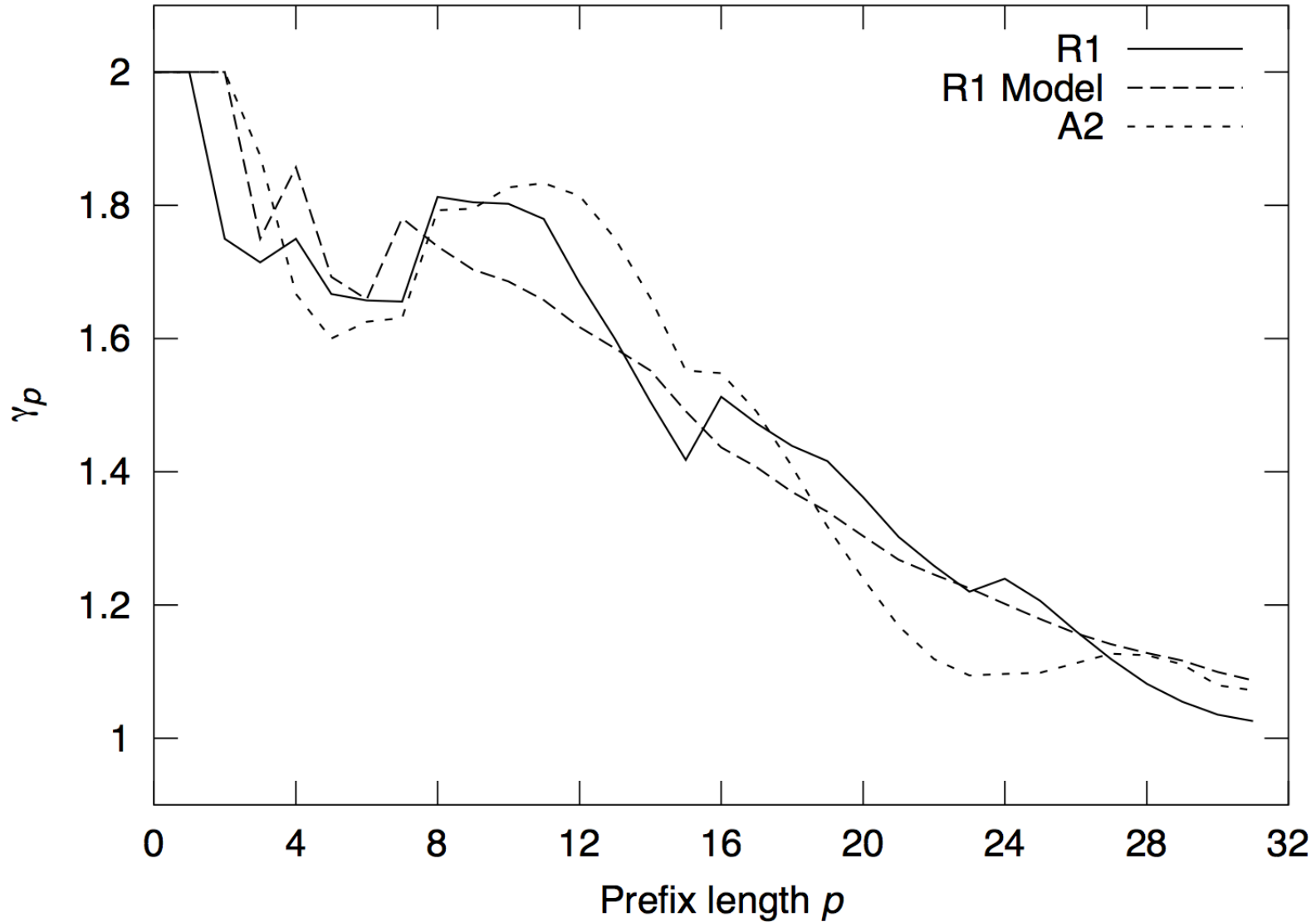


A Japan-inspired explanation of the MRA Plot

```
2001:db8:10:8::17f
2001:db8:10:9::68
2001:db8:10:c::109d
2001:db8:10:e::92d
2001:db8:20:c000:568:acf2:32ba:c6bf
```



IPv4 Aggregate Count Ratio [Kohler et al. 2002]



IPv6 Aggregate Counts: JP TelCo (~12K active client addrs)

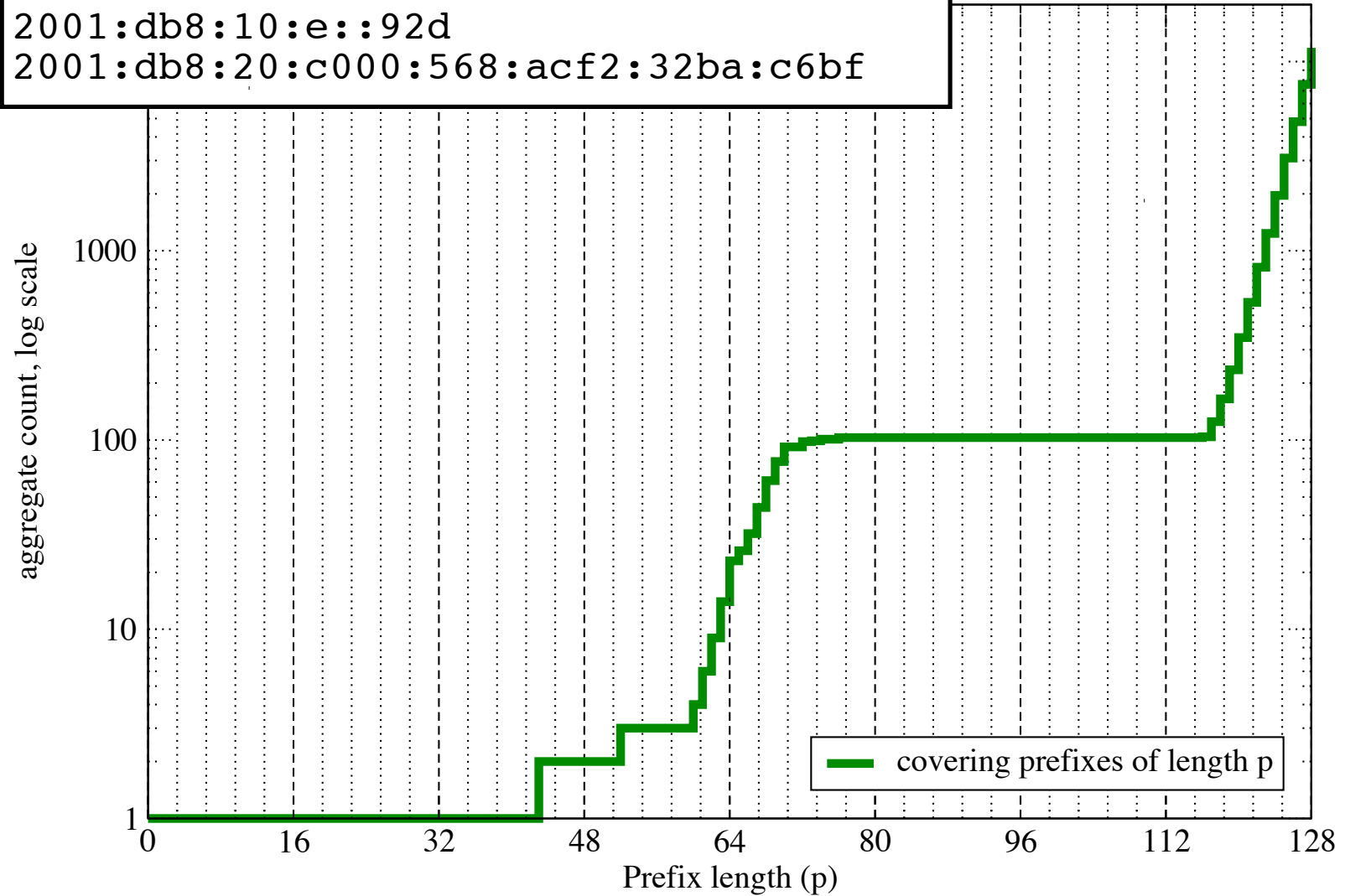
```
2001:db8:10:8::17f
```

```
2001:db8:10:9::68
```

```
2001:db8:10:c::109d
```

```
2001:db8:10:e::92d
```

```
2001:db8:20:c000:568:acf2:32ba:c6bf
```



IPv6 Aggregate Counts: JP TelCo (~12K active client addrs)

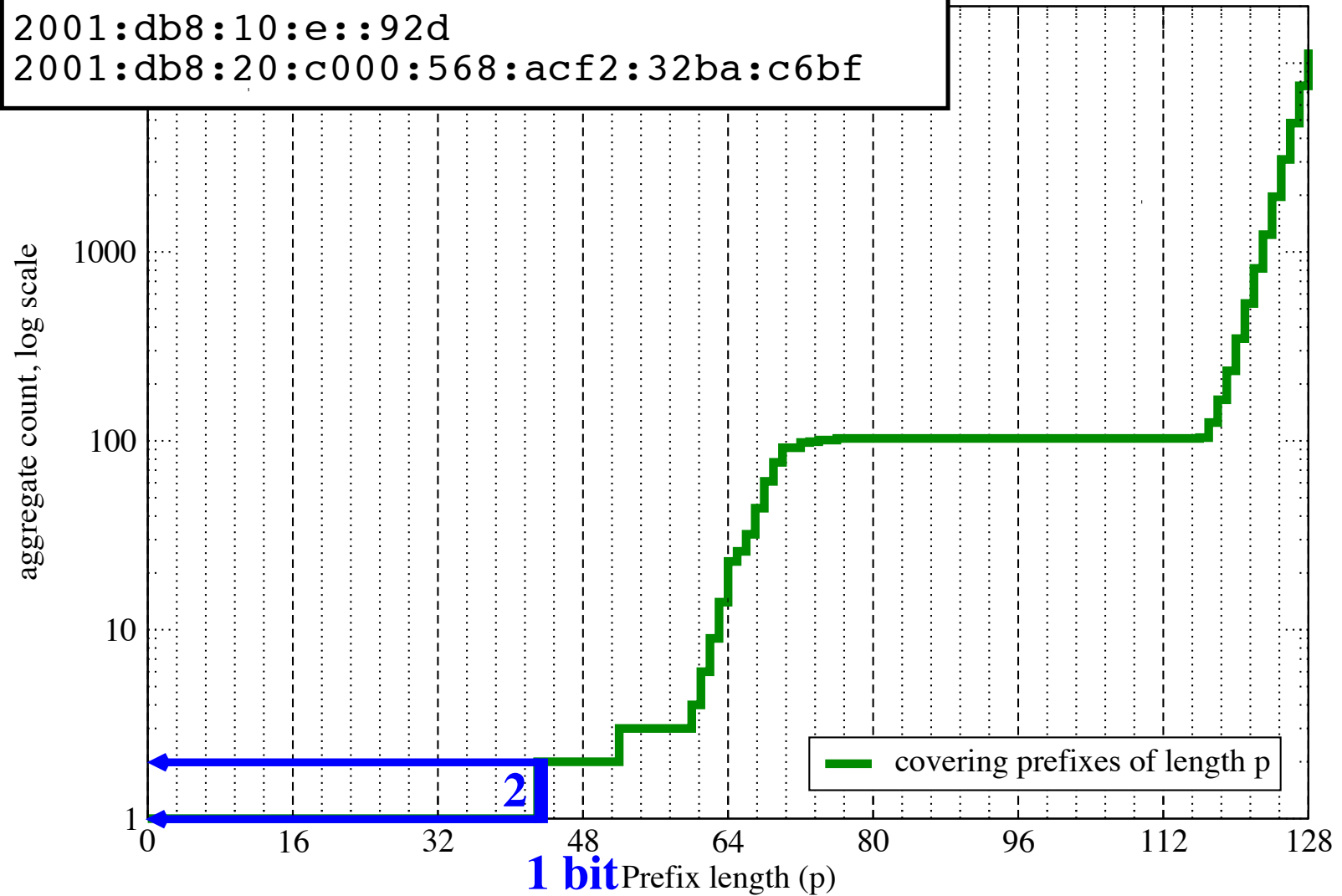
```
2001:db8:10:8::17f
```

```
2001:db8:10:9::68
```

```
2001:db8:10:c::109d
```

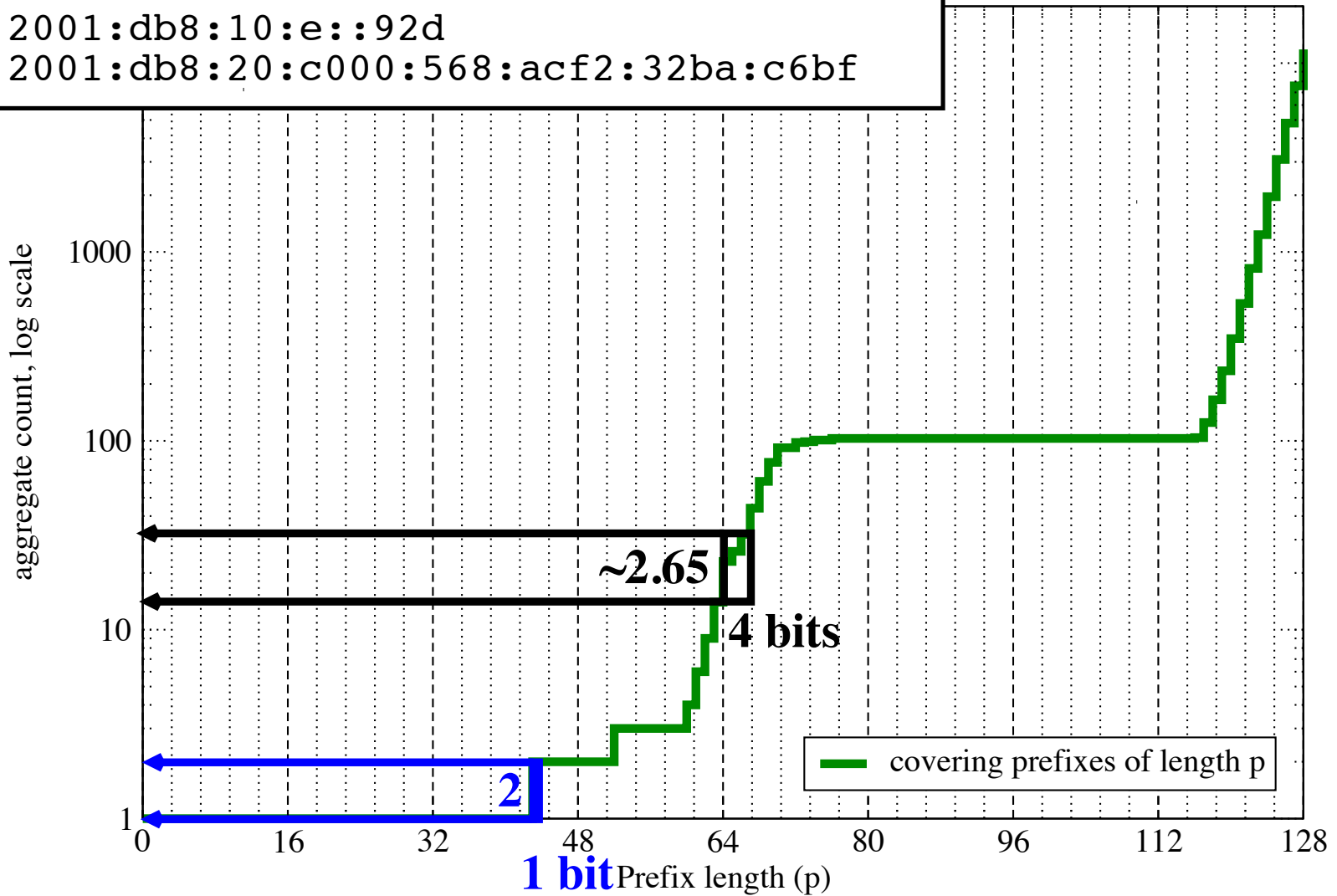
```
2001:db8:10:e::92d
```

```
2001:db8:20:c000:568:acf2:32ba:c6bf
```

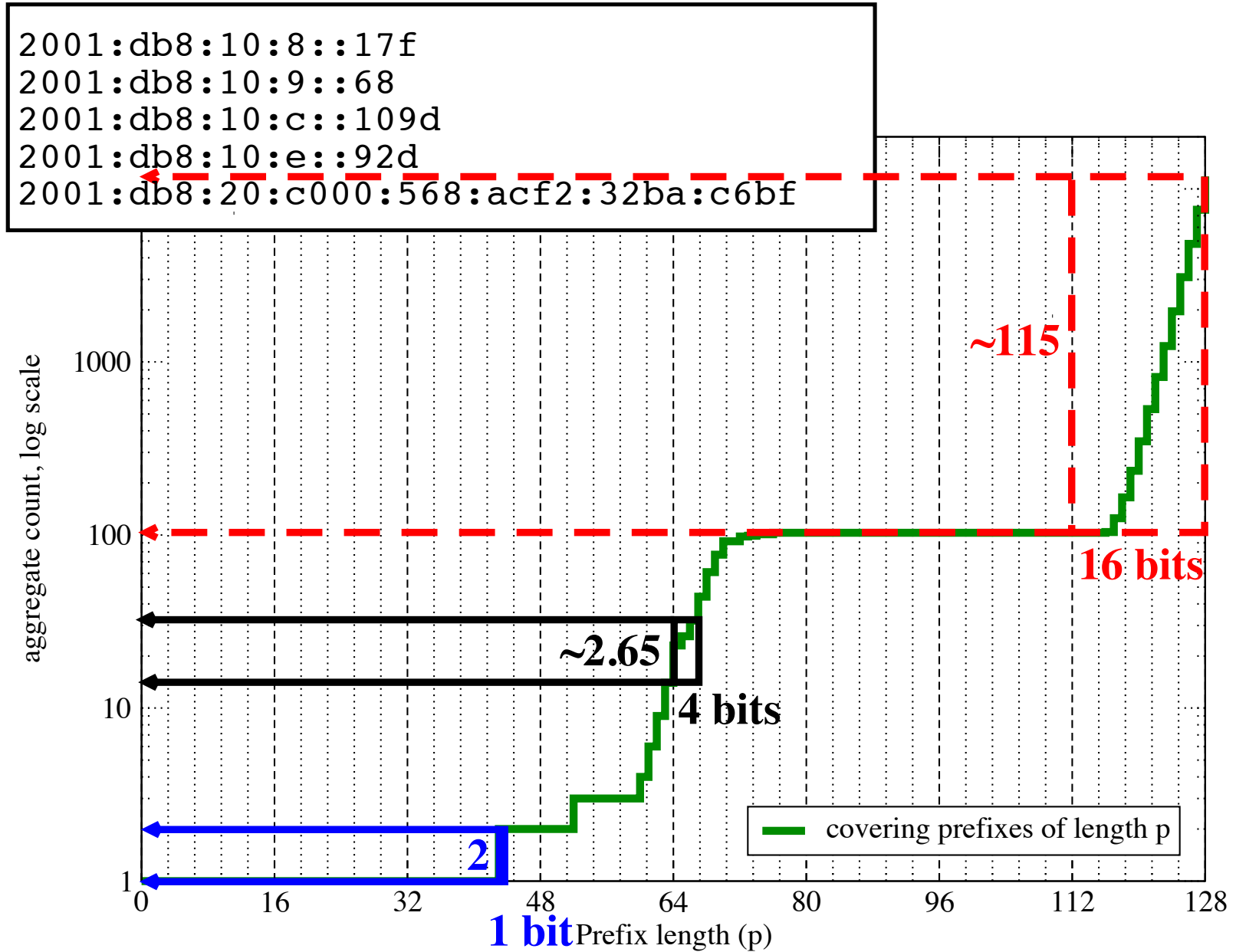


IPv6 Aggregate Counts: JP TelCo (~12K active client addrs)

```
2001:db8:10:8::17f
2001:db8:10:9::68
2001:db8:10:c::109d
2001:db8:10:e::92d
2001:db8:20:c000:568:acf2:32ba:c6bf
```

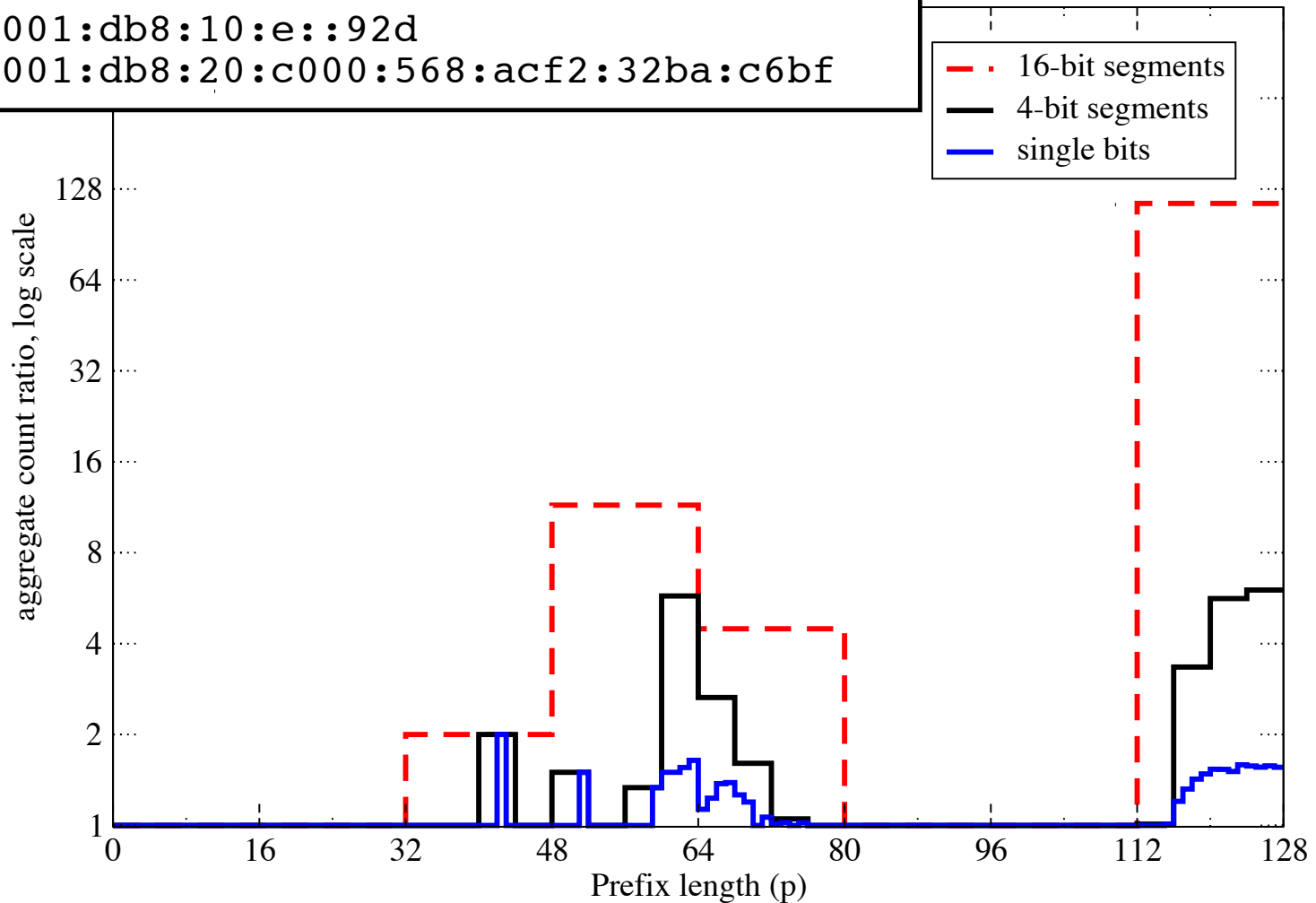


IPv6 Aggregate Counts: JP TelCo (~12K active client addrs)



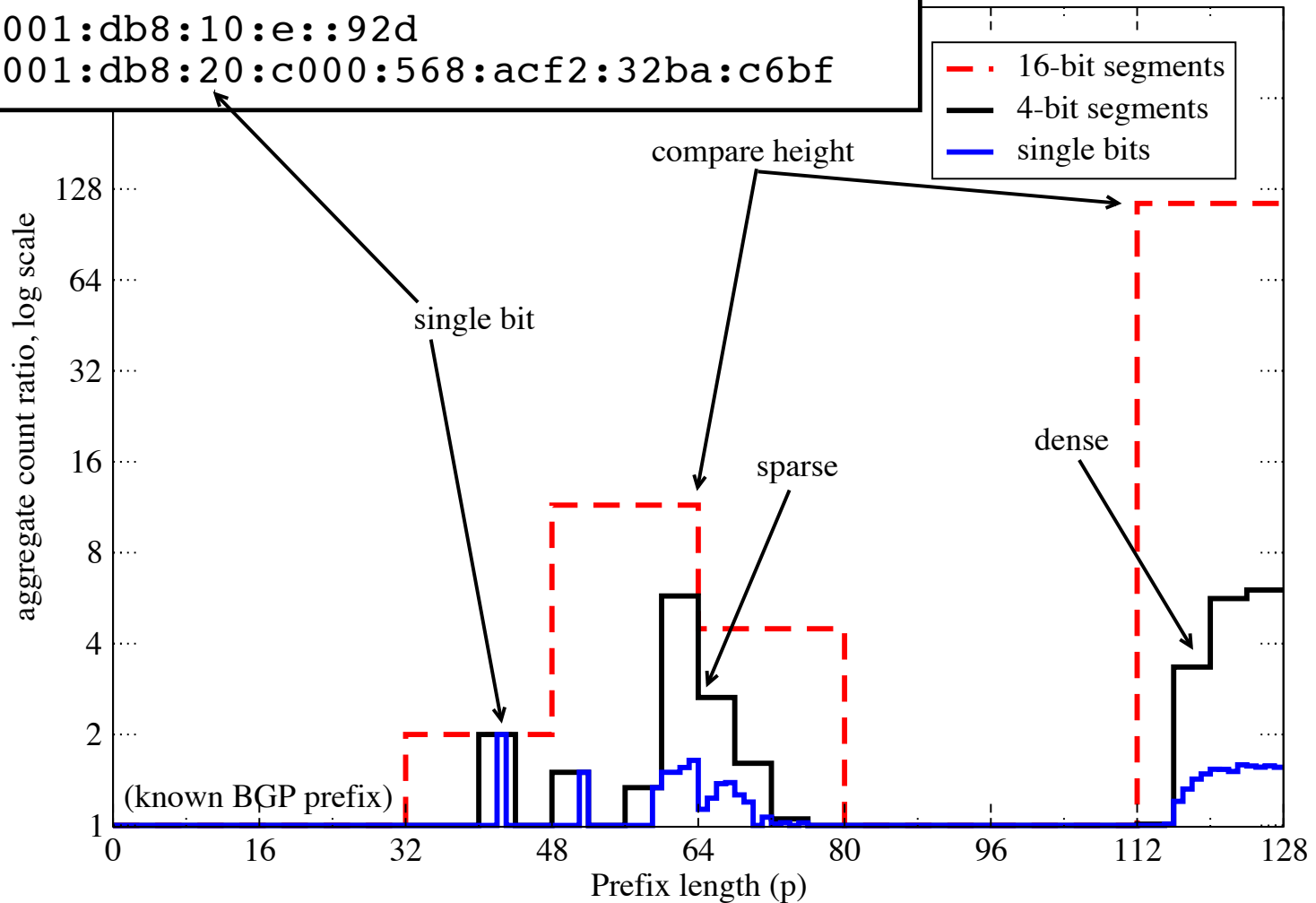
MRA Plot: JP TelCo /32 (~12K active WWW client addrs)

```
2001:db8:10:8::17f
2001:db8:10:9::68
2001:db8:10:c::109d
2001:db8:10:e::92d
2001:db8:20:c000:568:acf2:32ba:c6bf
```



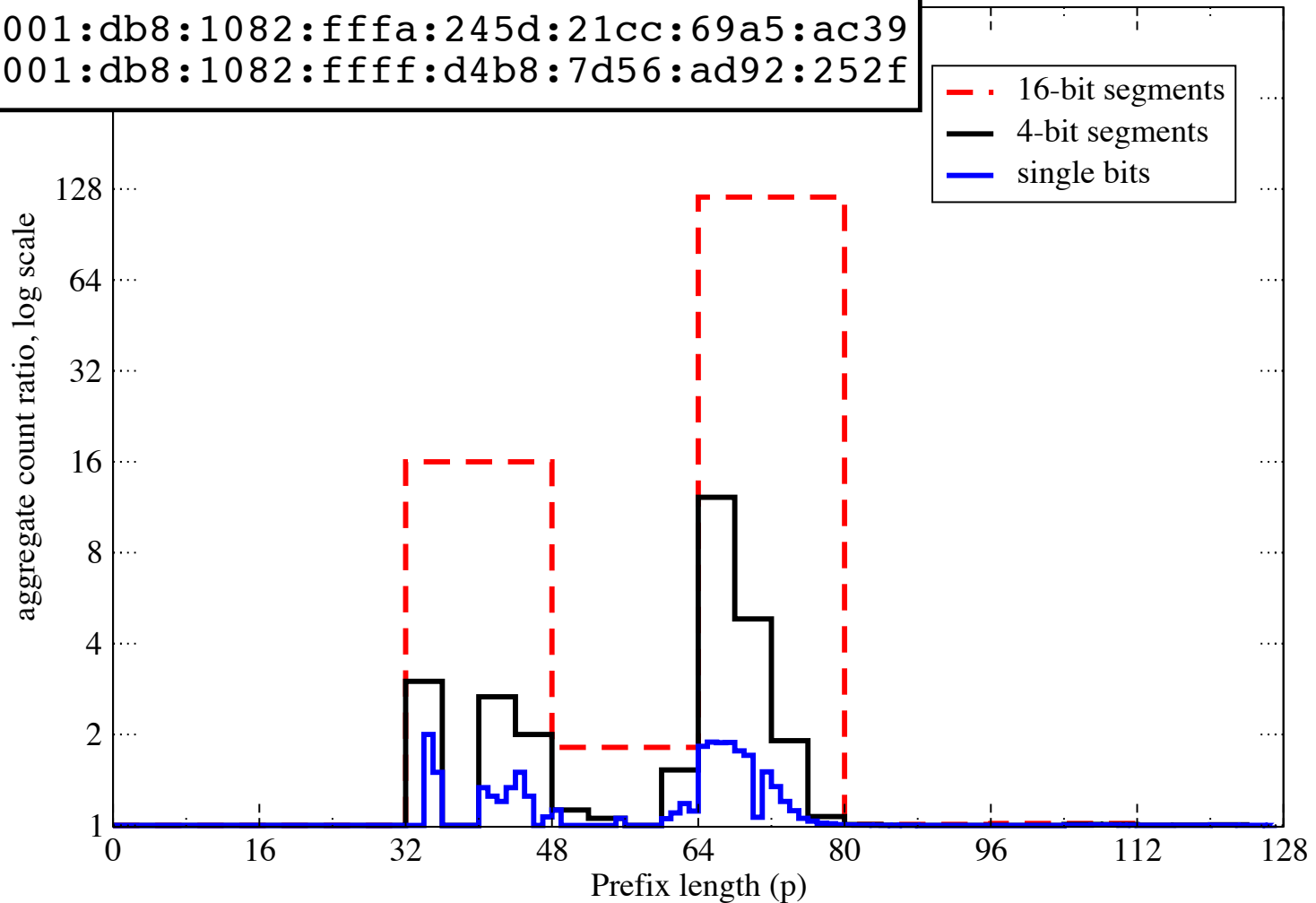
MRA Plot: JP TelCo /32 (~12K active WWW client addr)

```
2001:db8:10:8::17f
2001:db8:10:9::68
2001:db8:10:c::109d
2001:db8:10:e::92d
2001:db8:20:c000:568:acf2:32ba:c6bf
```



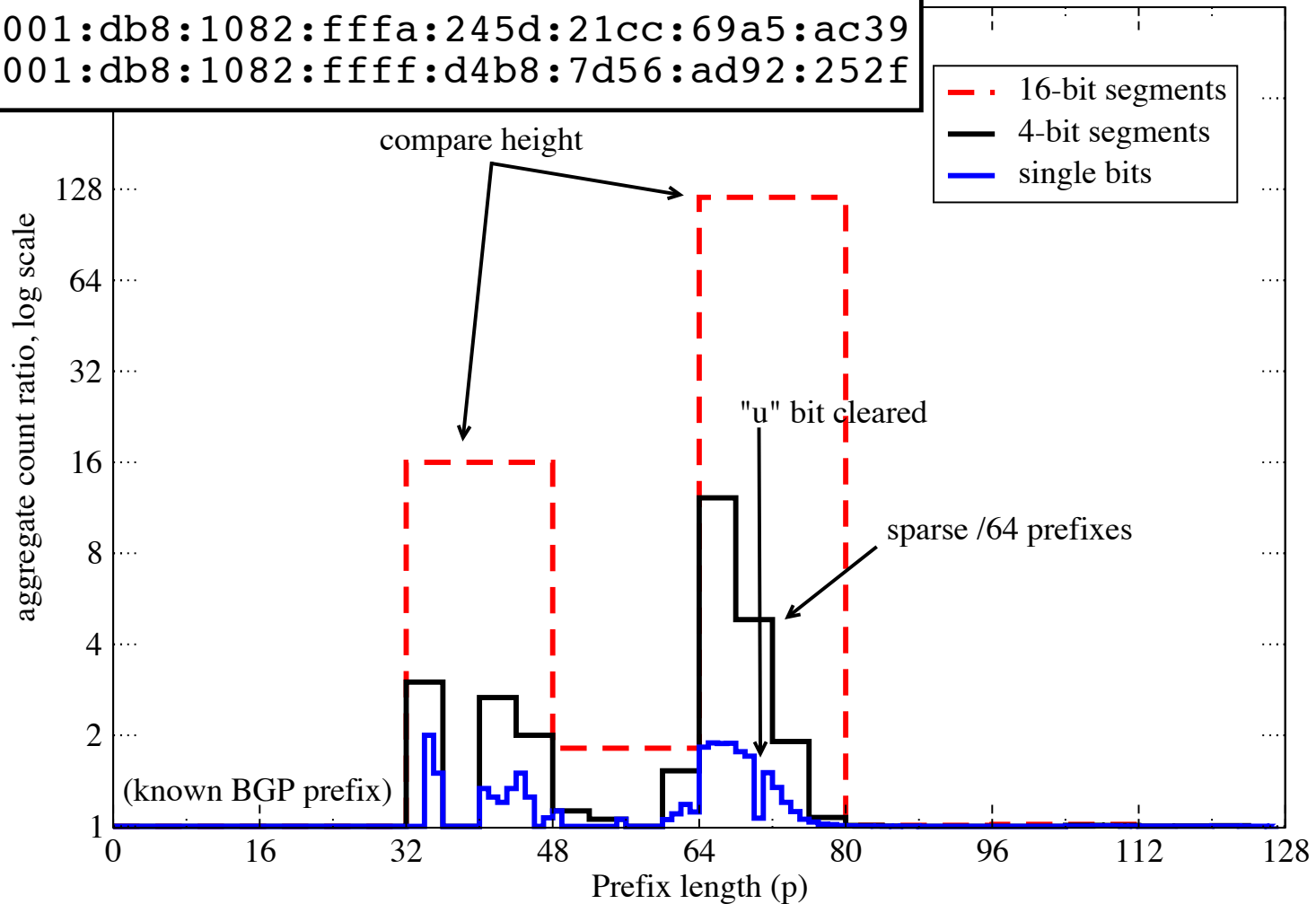
MRA Plot: US Uni /32 (~7K active WWW client addrs)

```
2001:db8:e:0:e174:5522:1ada:1e5b
2001:db8:1082:fff8:ab:ebfd:9b16:6095
2001:db8:1082:fff8:9185:20eb:4349:816b
2001:db8:1082:fffa:245d:21cc:69a5:ac39
2001:db8:1082:ffff:d4b8:7d56:ad92:252f
```

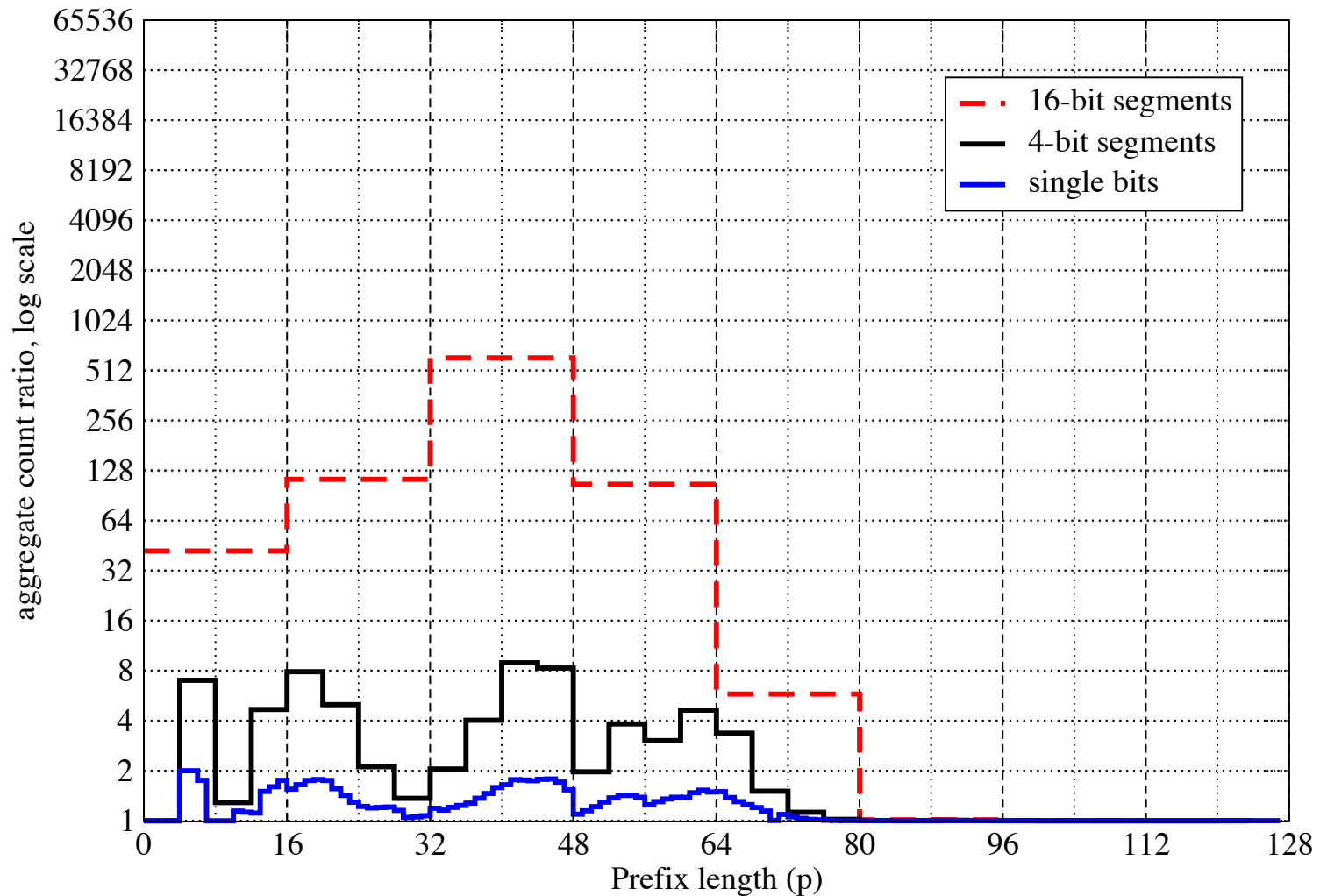


MRA Plot: US Uni /32 (~7K active WWW client addr)

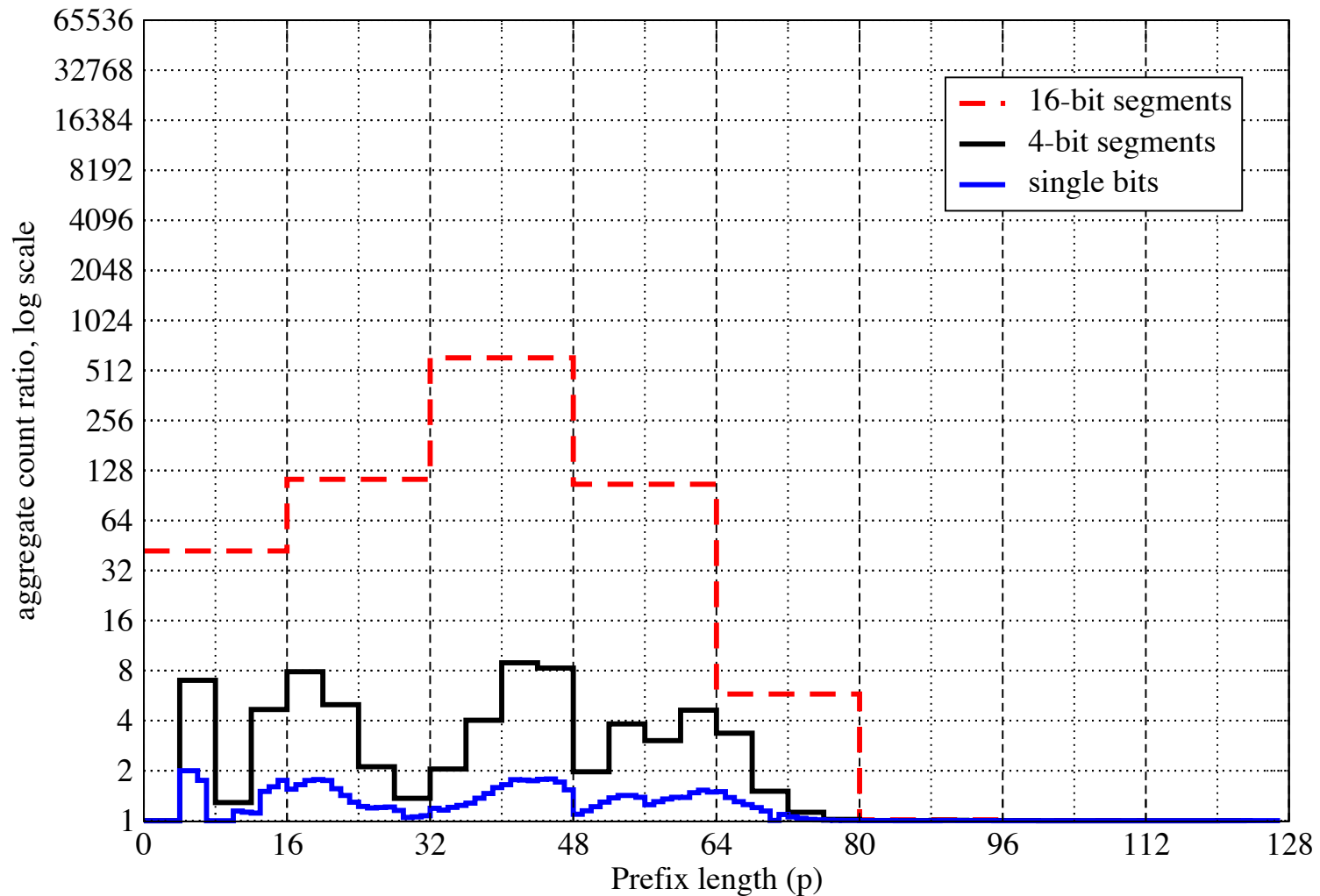
```
2001:db8:e:0:e174:5522:1ada:1e5b
2001:db8:1082:fff8:ab:ebfd:9b16:6095
2001:db8:1082:fff8:9185:20eb:4349:816b
2001:db8:1082:fffa:245d:21cc:69a5:ac39
2001:db8:1082:ffff:d4b8:7d56:ad92:252f
```



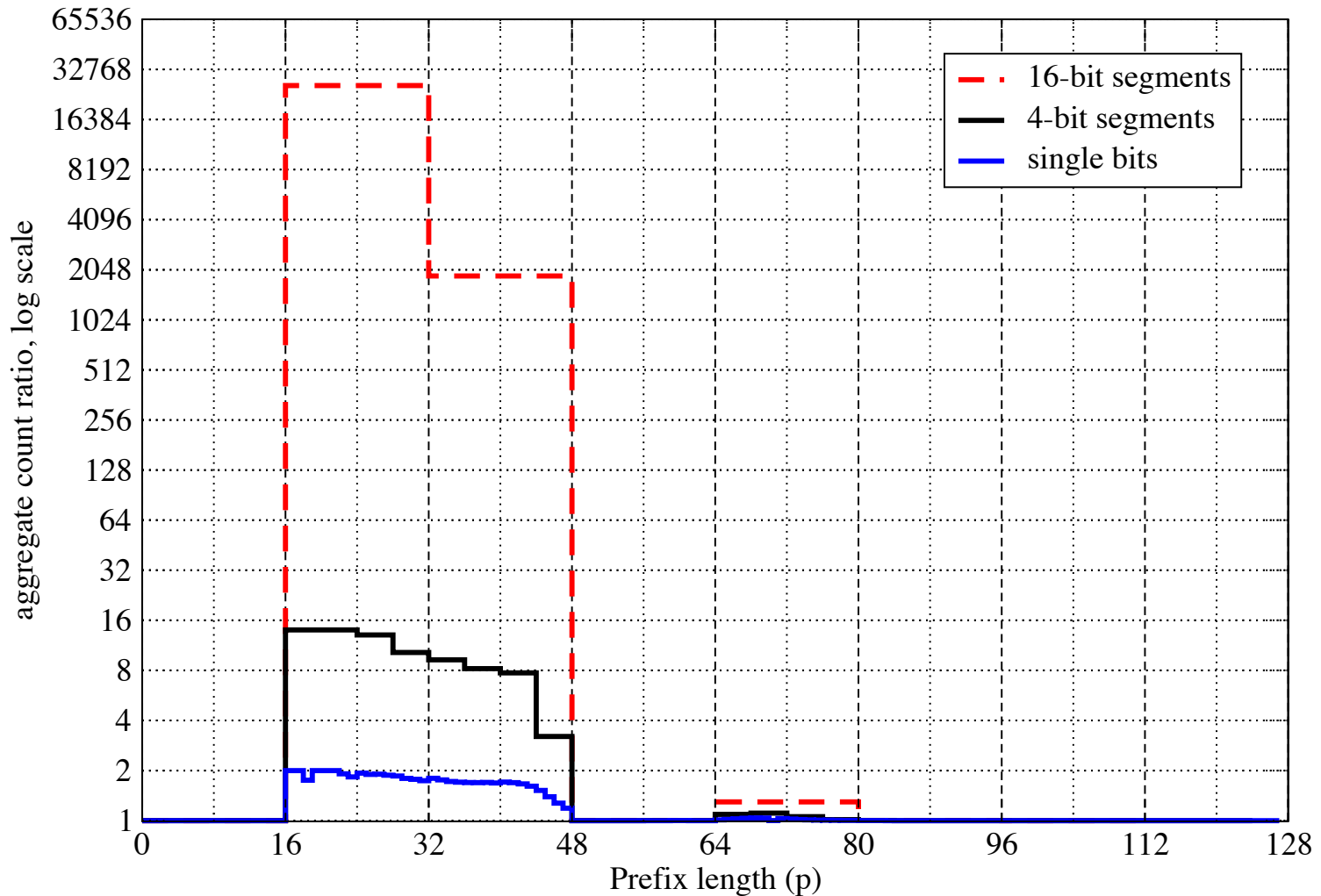
A Tour of the Active IPv6 Address Space, Mar 17-23, 2015



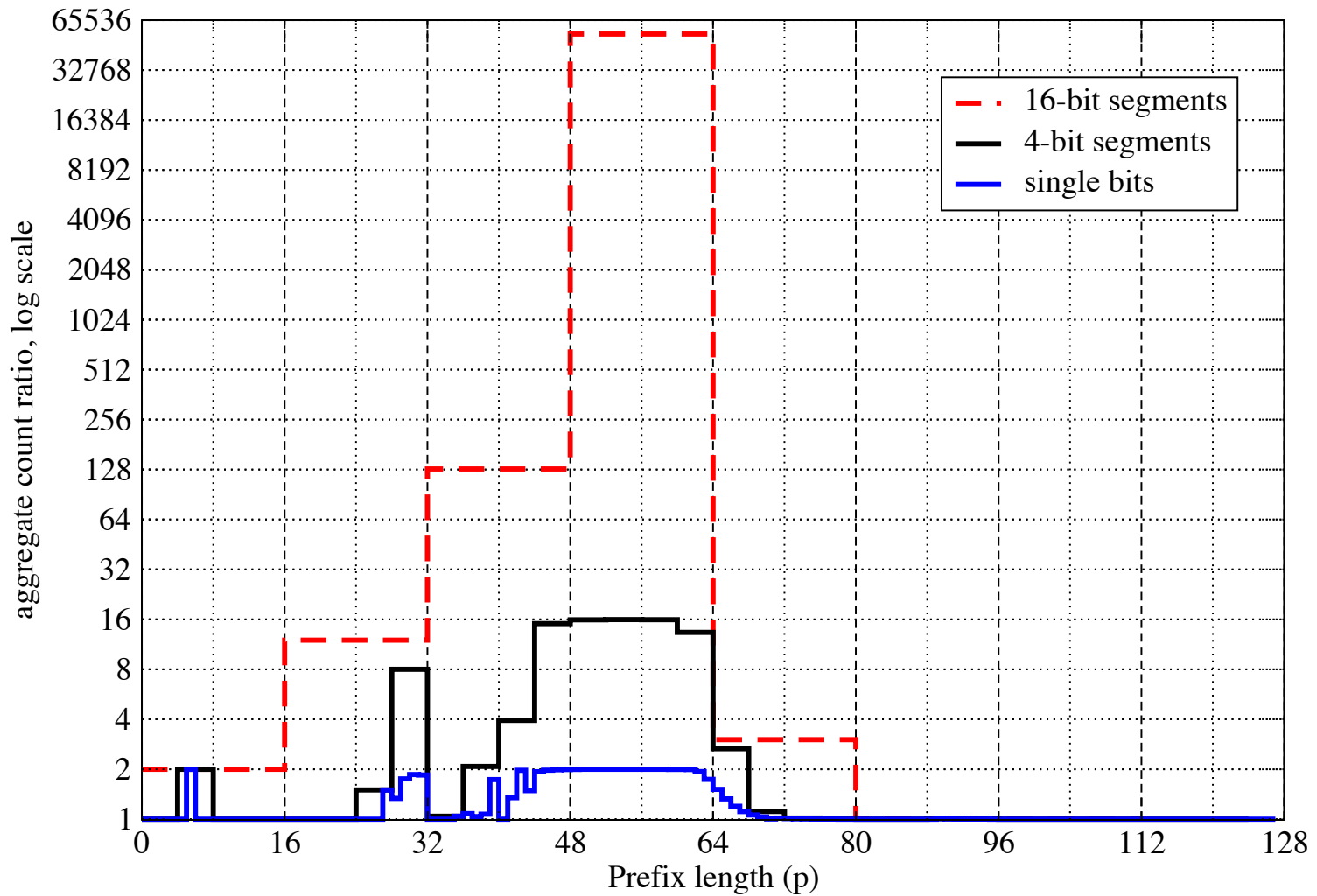
MRA Plot: 1.81B active WWW client adrs (not 6to4, Teredo)



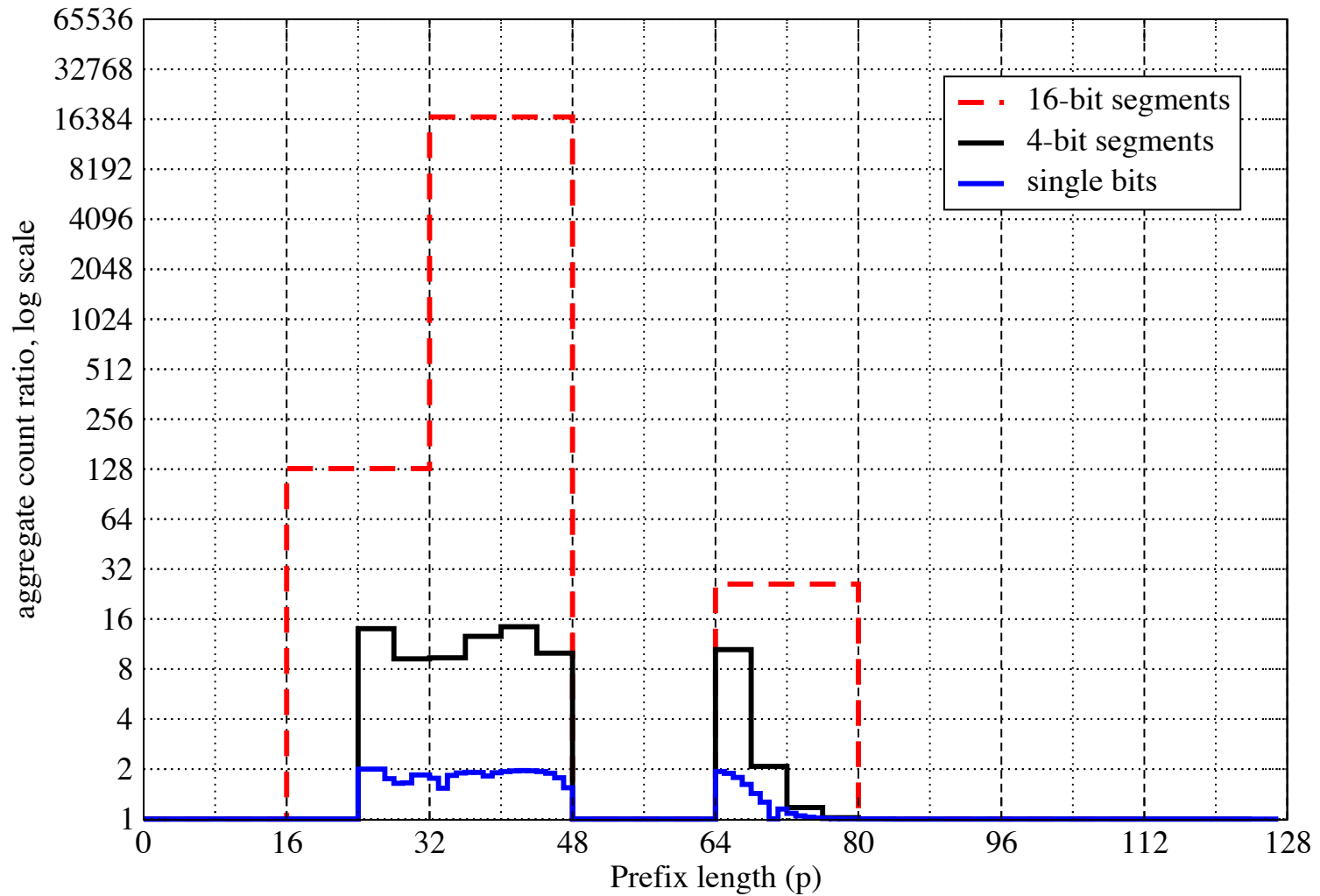
MRA Plot: 6to4: 64.2M active client addrs (49.3M IPv4 addrs)



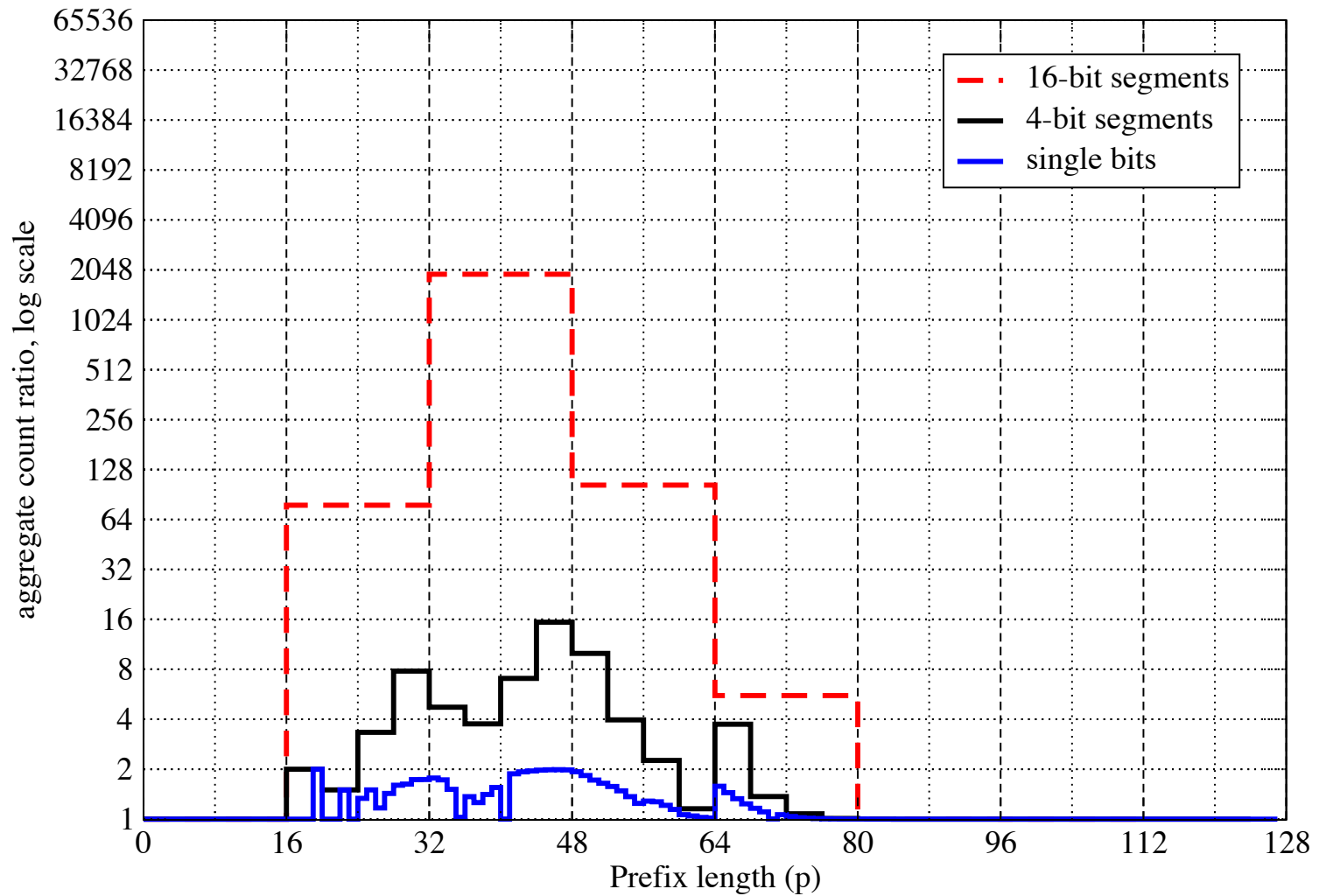
MRA Plot: US mobile: 510M active client adrs, 167M /64s



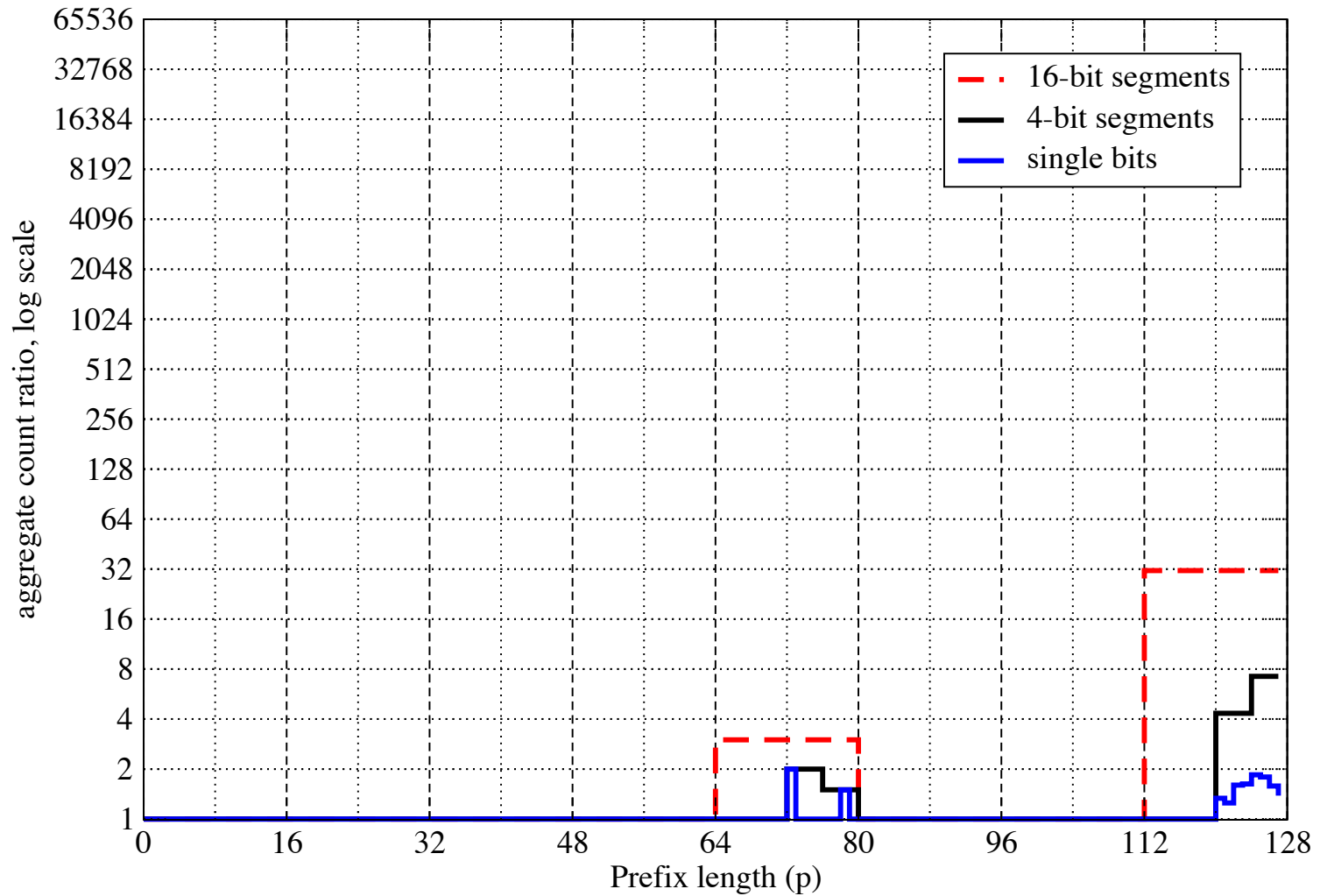
MRA Plot: JP ISP: 57.0M active client adrs, 2.18M /64s



MRA Plot: EU ISP: 86.2M active client addrs, 15.5M /64s



MRA Plot: EU Univ. dept. prefix: 94 active client adrs, 1 /64



Spatial Address Classification: Density Analysis

- Count the aggregate prefixes for active hosts (at multiple resolutions) and identify “small” dense prefixes that are feasible to probe, scan, or to resolve via `ip6.arpa PTR` queries.
- “How densely-packed are active IPv6 addresses in a given prefix?”
- “What are the set of dense prefixes? Which are ‘ $n@/p$ -dense’?”

Spatial Address Classification: Density Analysis

- Count the aggregate prefixes for active hosts (at multiple resolutions) and identify “small” dense prefixes that are feasible to probe, scan, or to resolve via `ip6.arpa PTR` queries.

“How densely-packed are active IPv6 addresses in a given prefix?”
- “What are the set of dense prefixes? Which are ‘ $n@/p$ -dense’?”
- **We’ll skip this to save time; see Figure 4 in the paper. I’m happy to talk with you about it offline.**

Summary and Current Work

- *Temporal Classification*

- Feasible for online analysis, effective in **target selection for active probes**, traceroutes

- *Spatial Classification*

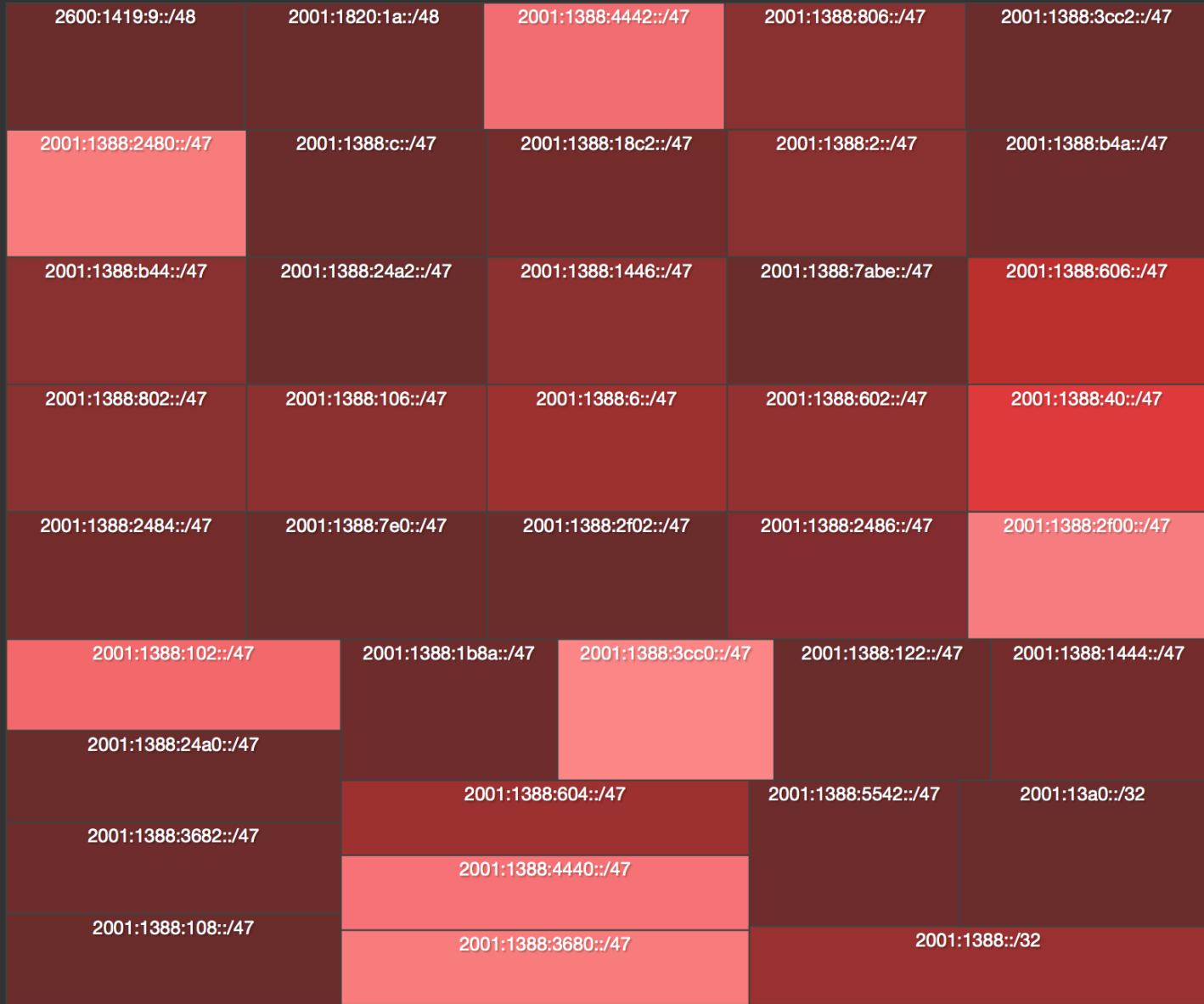
- Feasible for online analysis, effective in **target selection** for DNS lookups `ip6.arpa` PTRs; scans?

- *Current work: Longest Stable Prefixes and “Prefix Intelligence”*

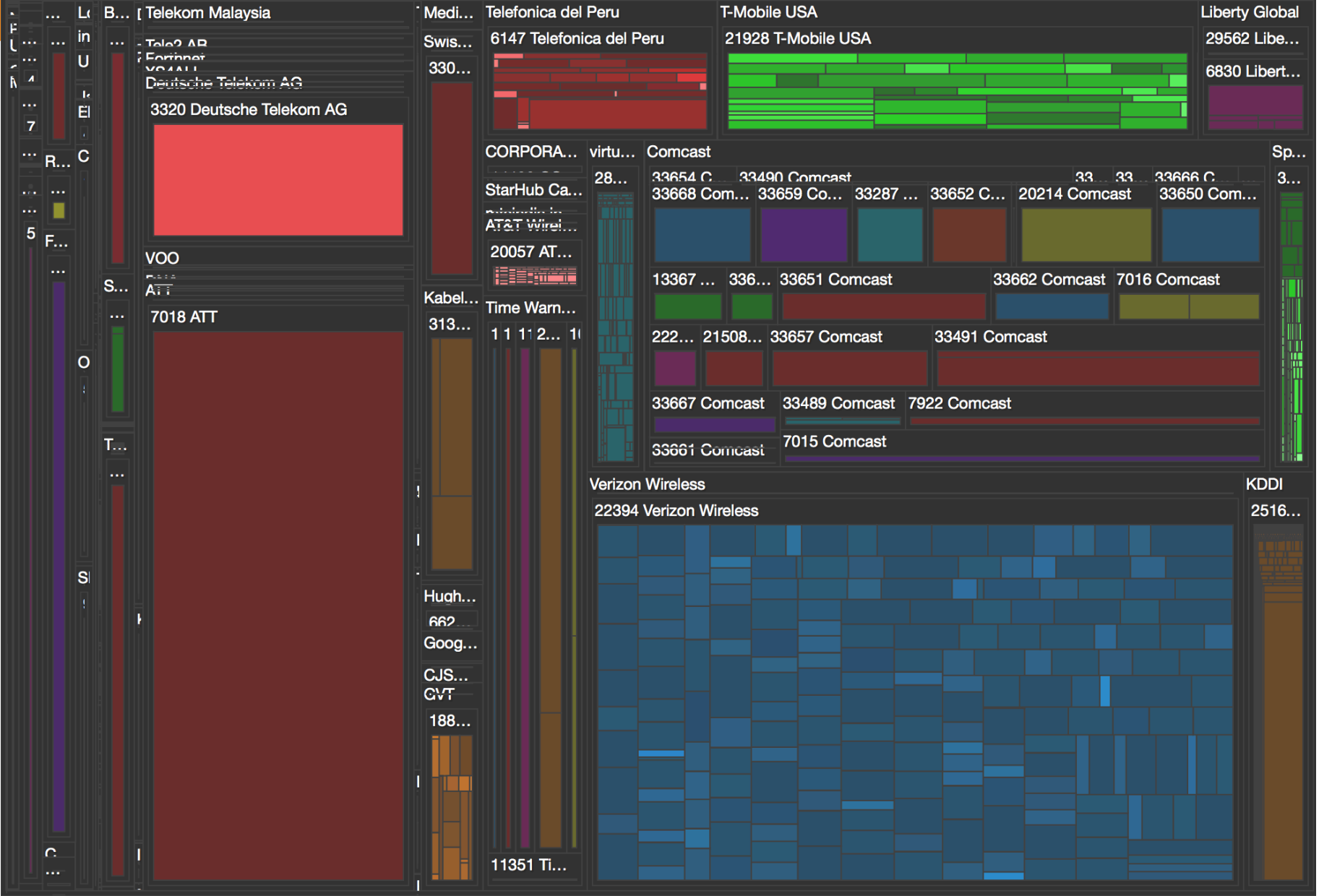
- Combines aspects of both temporal and spatial classification

- *Current work: Counting and Visualizing IPv6...*

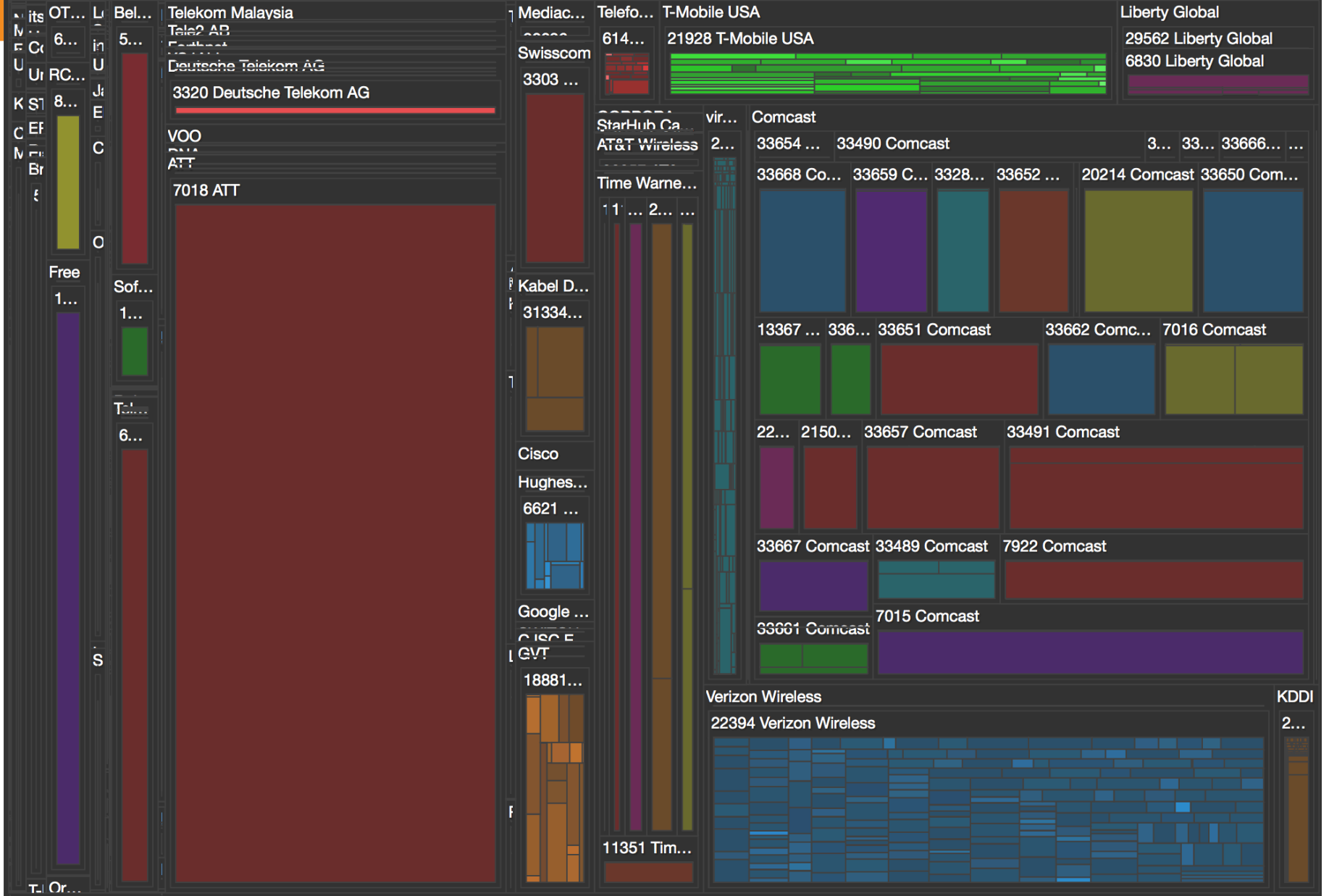
- Comprehensive survey of the IPv6 Internet *likely must* be informed by address classification.



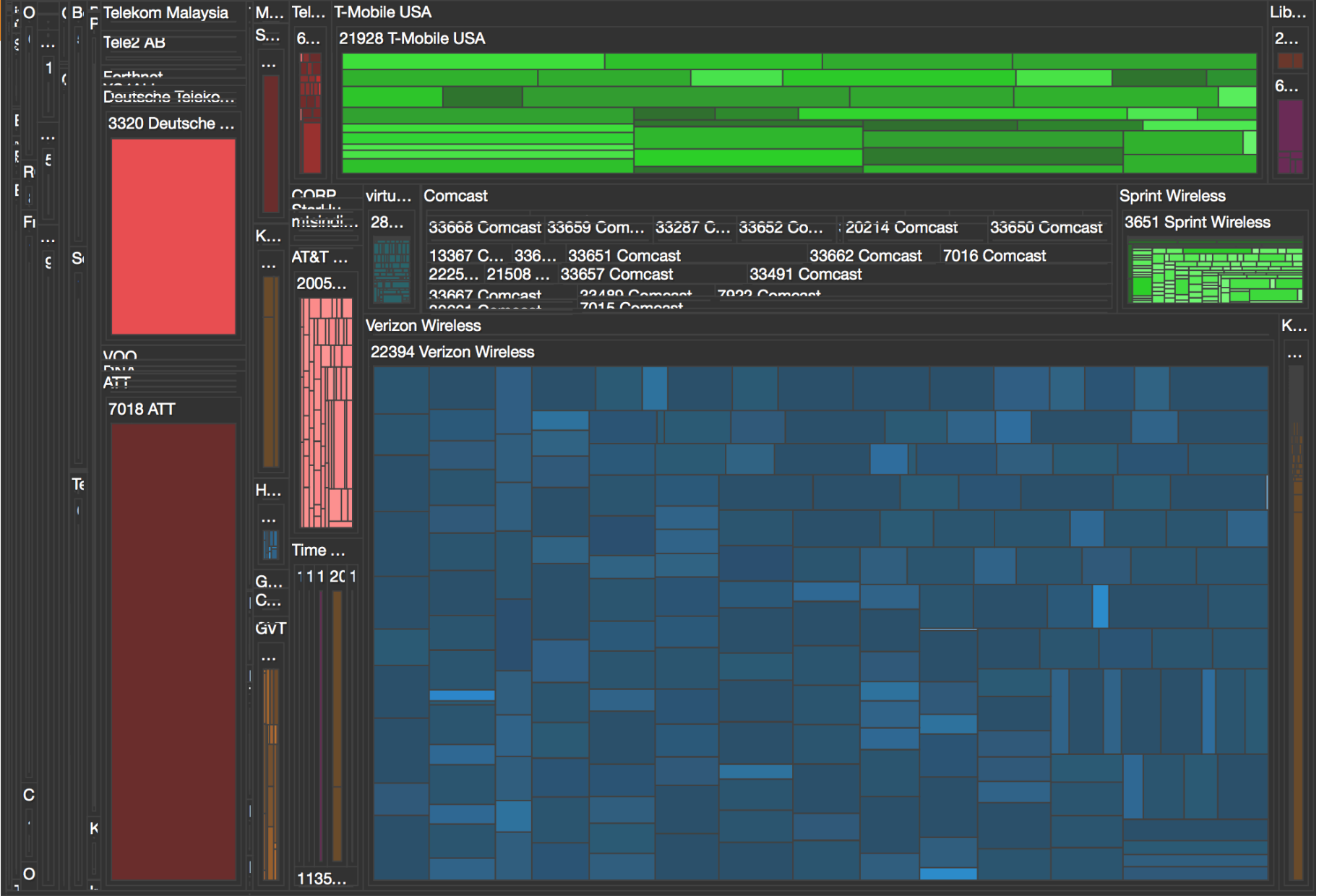
World IPv6 Launch Participants sans 6to4



World IPv6 Launch Participants sans 6to4



World IPv6 Launch Participants sans 6to4



World IPv6 Launch Participants sans 6to4

Chin... Telekom Malaysia
 41... 4788 Telekom Malaysia
 Deutsche Telekom AG
 3320 Deutsche Telekom AG

ATT

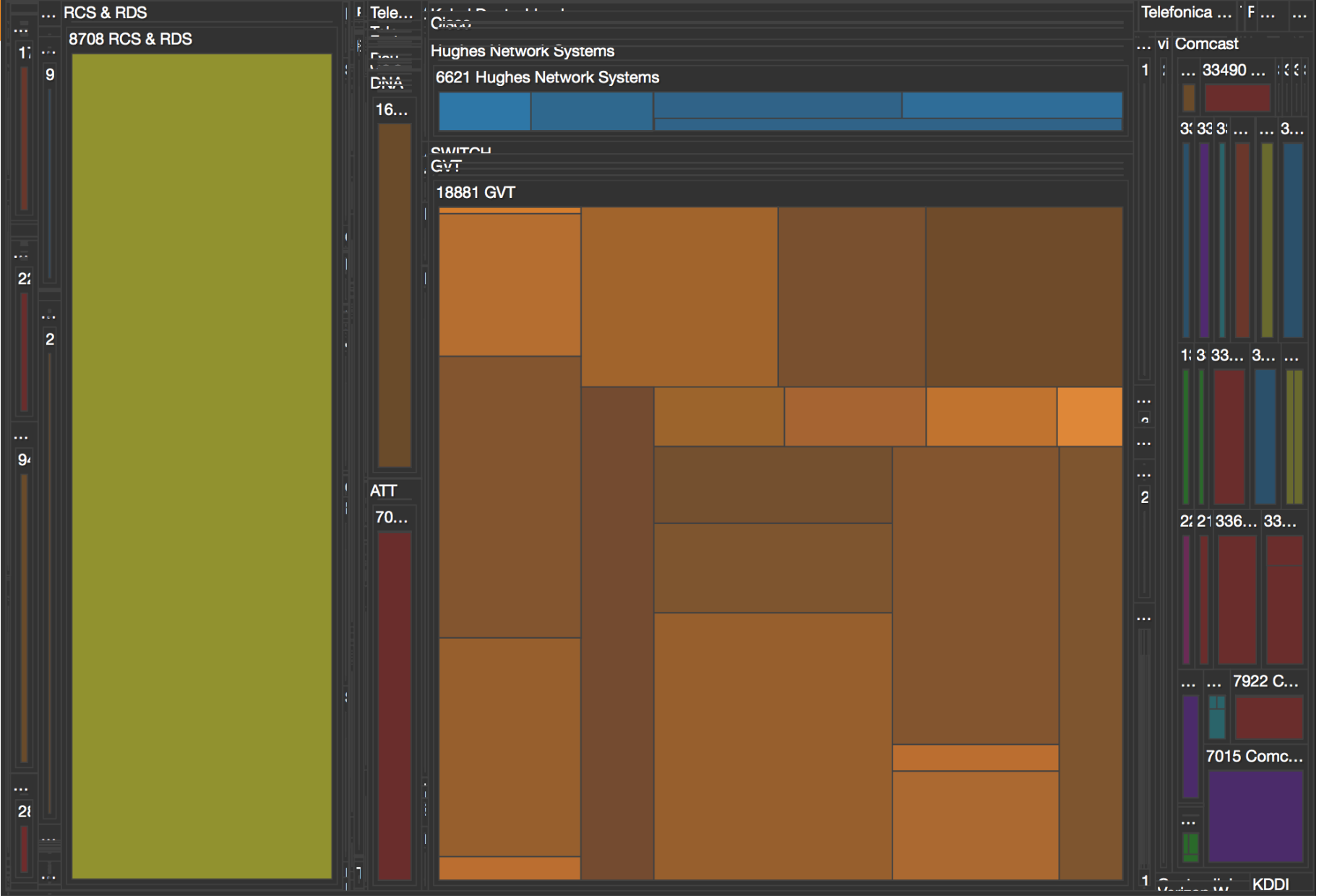
T-Mobile USA
 21928 T-Mobile USA

mtsindia.in
 AT&T Wireless
 20057 AT&T Wireless

C Sprint Wireless
 3651 Sprint Wireless

Verizon Wireless
 22394 Verizon Wireless

World IPv6 Launch Participants sans 6to4



Sample IPv6 Active WWW Client Address Aggregate Counts Data
<http://www.akamai.com/technical-publications>

Thanks!
Questions? Comments?

David Plonka plonka@akamai.com



The subsequent slides are supporting slides...

Spatial Address Classification

. Pertinent prior works:

.K. Sklower,

“A Tree-Based Packet Routing Table for Berkeley Unix” [USENIX 1991]

.K. Cho, R. Kaizaki, and A. Kato.

“Aguri: An Aggregation-Based Traffic Profiler” [QoFIS 2001]

.E. Kohler, J. Li, V. Paxson, and S. Shenker.

“Observed Structure of Addresses in IP Traffic” [IMC 2002]

Alternate Densification Method: “*n@/p-dense*”

IPv6 addresses in presentation format:

```
2001:db8:0:1cdf:21e:c2ff:fec0:11db
```

```
2001:db8:10:1::103
```

```
2001:db8:167:1109::10:901
```

```
2001:db8:4137:9e76:3031:f3fd:bbdd:2c2a
```

In “hex_ip” format:

```
20010db800001cdf021ec2fffec011db
```

```
20010db80010000100000000000000103
```

```
20010db8016711090000000000100901
```

```
20010db841379e763031f3fdbbdd2c2a
```

Alternate Densification Method: $n@/p$ -dense

IPv6 addresses in presentation format:

```
2001:db8:0:1cdf:21e:c2ff:fec0:11db
```

```
2001:db8:10:1::103
```

```
2001:db8:167:1109::10:901
```

```
2001:db8:4137:9e76:3031:f3fd:bbdd:2c2a
```

In “hex_ip” format:

```
20010db800001cdf021ec2fffec011db
```

```
20010db80010000100000000000000103
```

```
20010db8016711090000000000100901
```

```
20010db841379e763031f3fdbbdd2c2a
```

```
$ sort [-m] |cut -c1- $\$(p/4)$  |uniq -c
```

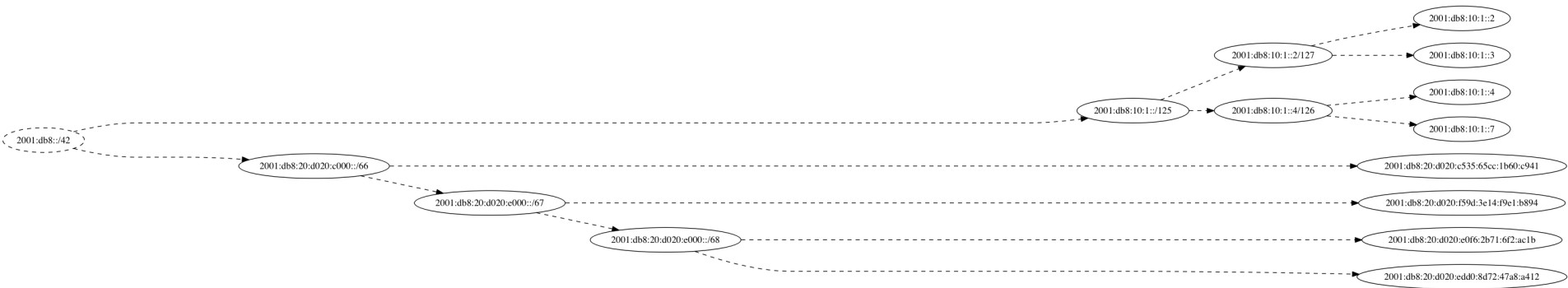
Dense Prefix Discovery from 3.2M router addresses

| Density Class | Dense Prefixes | Router Addresses | Possible Addresses | Router Address Density |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2 @ /124 | 43.1K | 116K | 689K | 0.1678459119 |
| 3 @ /120 | 8.28K | 81.0K | 2.12M | 0.0382372758 |
| 2 @ /120 | 64.2K | 193K | 16.4M | 0.0117351137 |
| 2 @ /116 | 207K | 568K | 852M | 0.0006670818 |
| 64 @ /112 | 187 | 41.2K | 12.3M | 0.0033593815 |
| 32 @ /112 | 509 | 54.8K | 33.4M | 0.0016417438 |
| 16 @ /112 | 3.06K | 105K | 201M | 0.0005259994 |
| 8 @ /112 | 21.5K | 290K | 1.41B | 0.0002057970 |
| 4 @ /112 | 101K | 681K | 6.63B | 0.0001026403 |
| 2 @ /112 | 367K | 1.29M | 24.1B | 0.0000534072 |
| 2 @ /108 | 289K | 1.72M | 303B | 0.0000056895 |
| 2 @ /104 | 108K | 1.84M | 1.81T | 0.0000010171 |

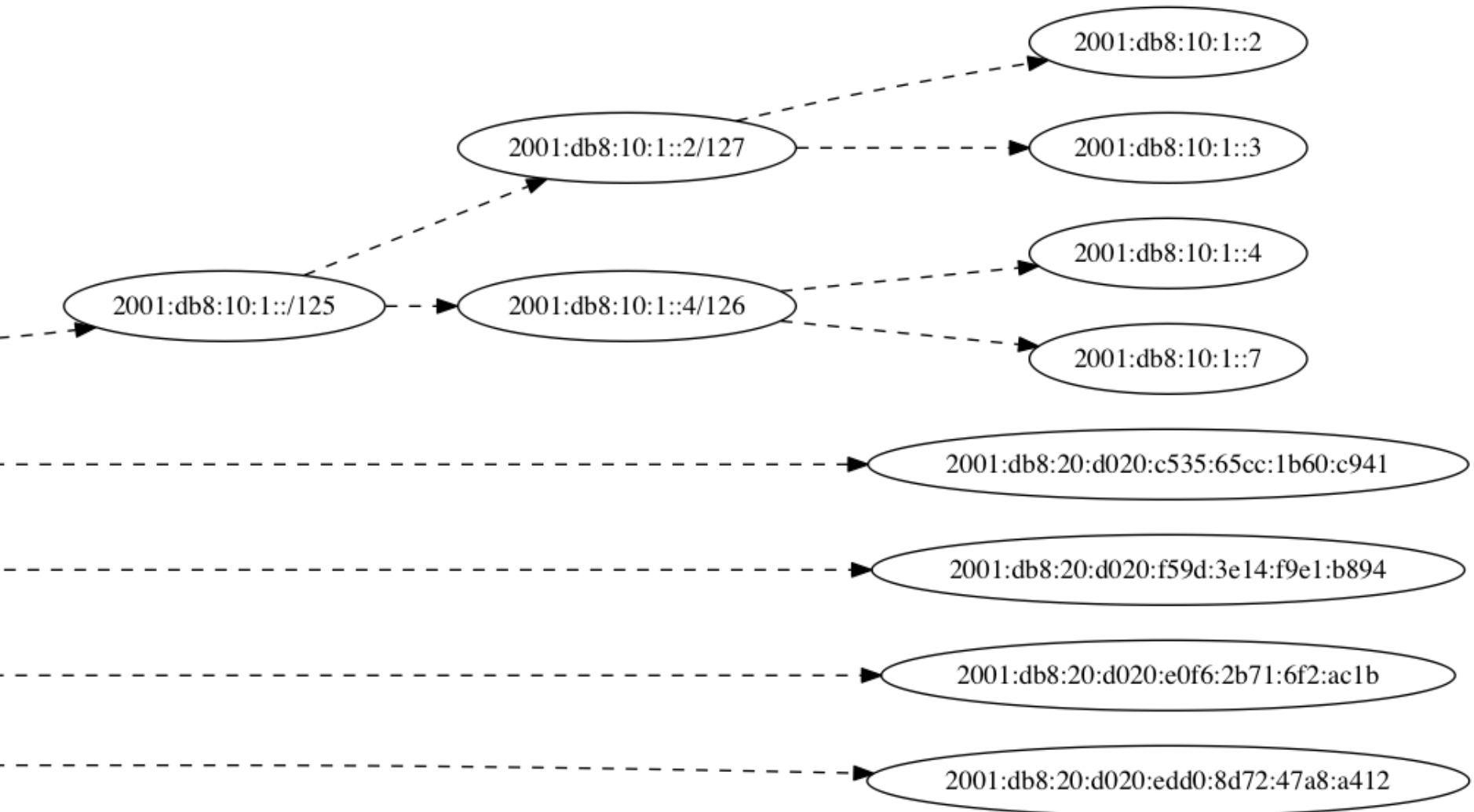
Address Density Applied: ip6.arpa PTR queries

```
2001:728:0:4000::3d ae-25.r02.amstnl02.nl.bb.gin.ntt.net.  
2001:268:f204:535::1 sjk-TPChorinochiML13.v6.kddi.ne.jp.  
2001:4c08:2003::f1 ge-6-17.car2.Berlin1.Level3.net.  
2001:1690:0:e::21 pc21.hgl2art02.previder.net.  
2001:5a0:40::32 if-9-0-0.core5.MLN-Miami.ipv6.as6453.net.  
2001:688:0:3:7::51 xe2-1-10.marcr3.Marseille.opentransit.net.  
2001:5000:0:d5::2 ae7-xcr1.bkl.cw.net.  
2600:5:2000:4::22 sl-crs1-sj-be250.v6.sprintlink.net.  
2001:418:0:1000::e r22.snjsca04.us.bb.gin.ntt.net.  
2001:558:180:145::2 te-4-3-ur01.bluefield.wv.richmond.comcast.net.  
2001:558:82:2ee::2 ge-1-19-ur02.sf19th.ca.sfba.comcast.net.  
2001:1890:ff:ffff:12:122:28:53 sffca22crs.ipv6.att.net.  
2a03:7c00:0:6c69:6e6b:6164:6472:1 kau-toh-1.ipv6.kasenet.fi.  
2001:4478:4000:10::1 po4-100.ade-pipe-bdr1.iinet.net.au.  
2001:da8:c803:ffff:ffff:ffff:11:4f cernet2.net.  
2607:f390:0:3000::16 ULL-G2-TE-5-2.loni.org.  
...
```

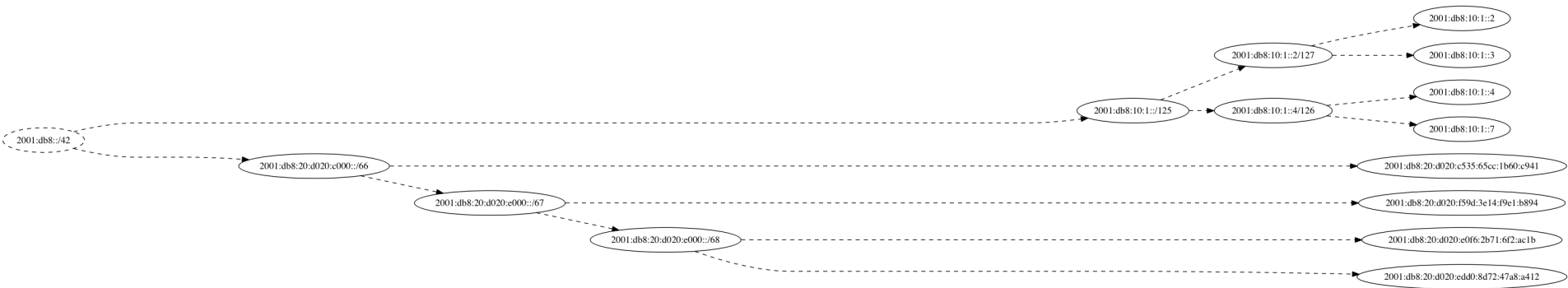
Aguri Tree-based Densification Example



Densification Step 1: populate with addresses.



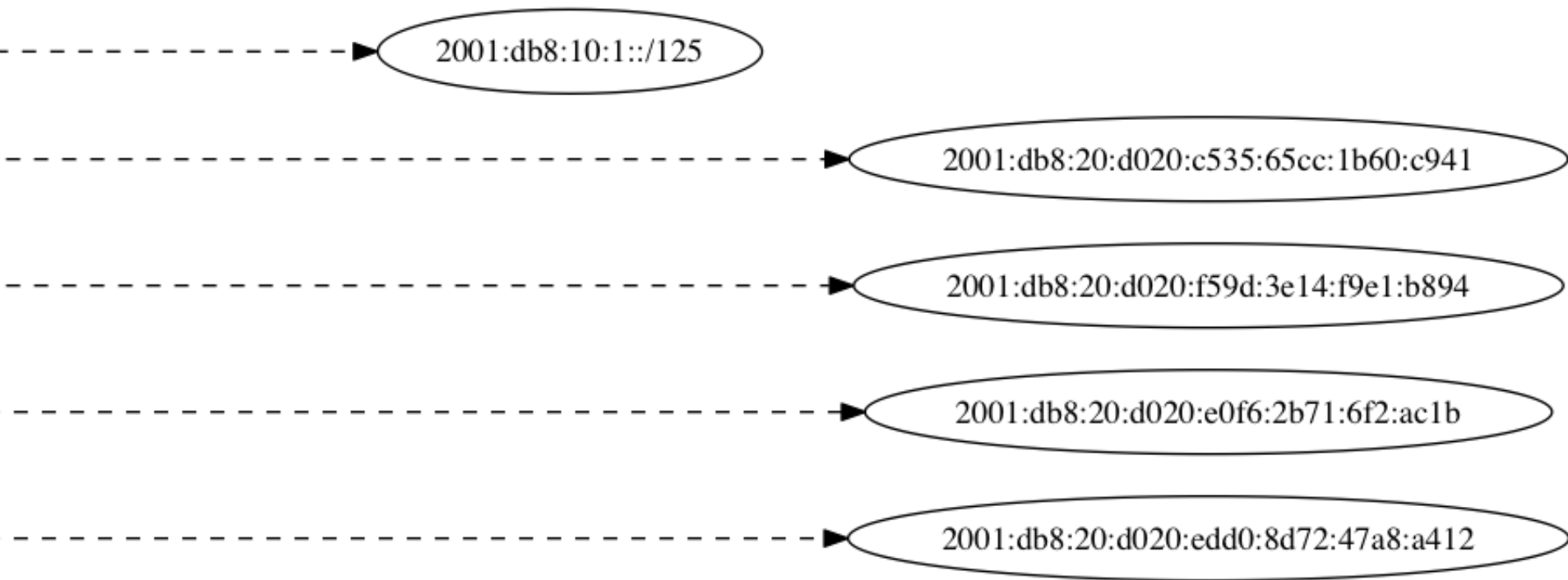
Densification Step 1: add addresses.



Densification Step 2: “densify” to $2/2^{24}$.



Densification Step 2: densify to 2@104.



Densification Step 3: “prune” singletons.



Densification Result: 1 dense, 2 sparse prefixes.

