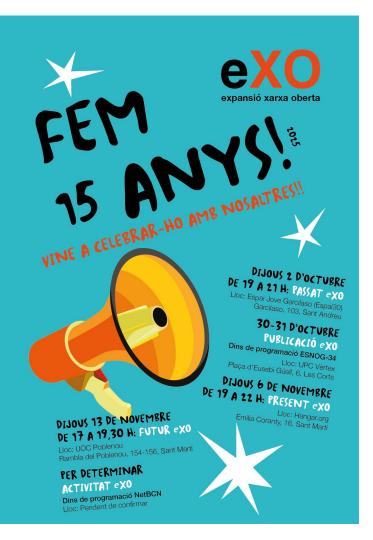


eXO: un ISP comunitario

Descripción y patrones de uso de los usuarios



Roger Baig Viñas, roger.baig@upc.edu



Contents

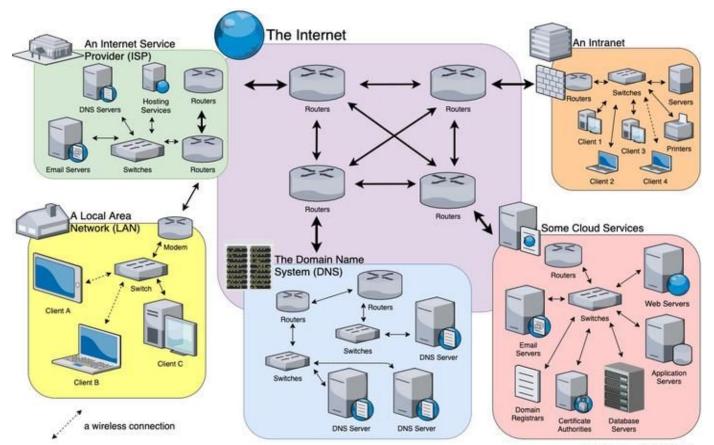
- Community networks (CNs)
 - Background & motivation
 - Infrastructure models
 - Research on infrastructure & the commons
 - o Commons-driven vs. Privately-driven
 - Infrastructure (network) layers
- quifi.net
 - Success indicators (2017)
 - Evolution over time: 2003–2019, the heyday
 - Evolution over time: from 2019, decadence & revamp?
- eXO Description
 - o TODO
- eXO Subscribers Usage Patterns
- References

Community networks (CNs): Background & motivation

- What is Internet?
 - "C'mon, I know, 'the network of networks'"
- How do networks interconnect?
 - Peering (IXPs) vs. transit (NSPs)
- Which is the general structure of Internet?
 - o Backbone, middle-mile, last-mile
- Who builds Internet? Who owns it? Who makes it work (operate)?
 - o The States? The ISPs?
 - Who are the ISPs?
 - (Hint: in Western Countries the sector is liberalised)

... So, why not us, the people, the users?

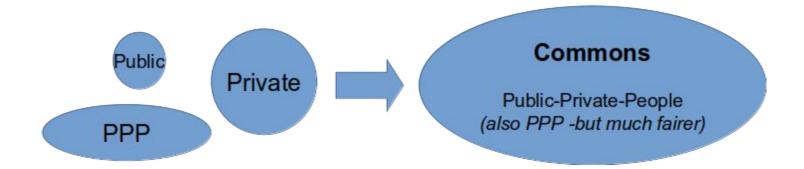
The Internet Infrastructure: a bird's eye view



Source: Vahid Dejwakh, 2020

Infrastructure models

- Well-known models:
- Public sector
- Public-private partnerships (PPP)
- Private sector
- As community network (CNs):



Research on infrastructure & the commons

B. Frischman [4]

- o Infrastructure: "a particular set of resources defined in terms of the manner in which they create value"
- Commons: "a resource management principle by which a resource is shared within a community
 ... on nondiscriminatory terms"

G. Hardin [2]

"The tragedy of the commons" OMG!!!

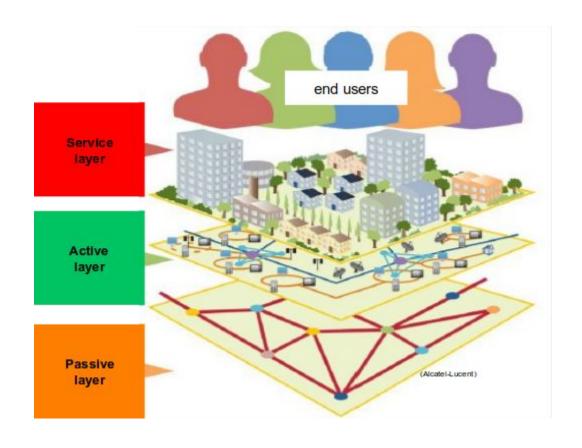
E. Ostrom [3]

"The 8 design principles for long-enduring Network infrastructure as a common-pool resources (CPRs)"

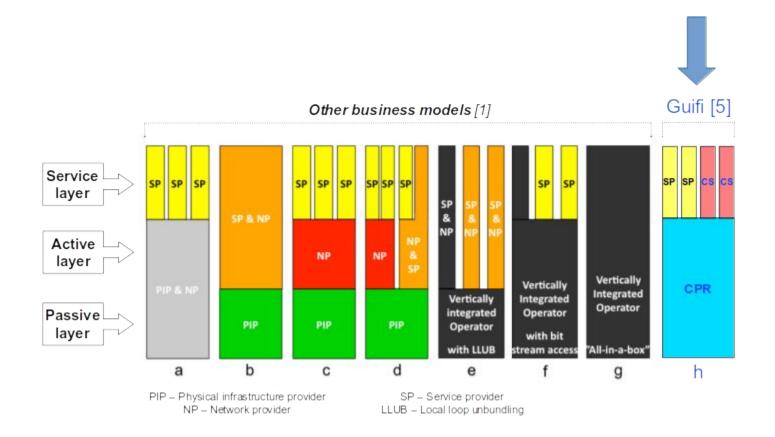
Commons-driven vs. Privately-driven

	Commons (CNs)	Private sector		
Objective	Maximisation of the size and use of the shared good (social benefit)	Maximisation of the profit of the investors		
Manages	Common-pool resources	Private goods & exclusive rights		
Strategy	Optimisation of cooperation Maximisation of the market- (become a monopoly, idea			
Investment	Long-term, collective	Short-term, speculative		
Governance	Self-governance, self-regulation	Needs external legislation and regulation		
Governance	Cost-oriented, inclusive, sustainable, redistributive, loca Directional pricing, extraction failures, speculative, traction failures, speculative, specula			

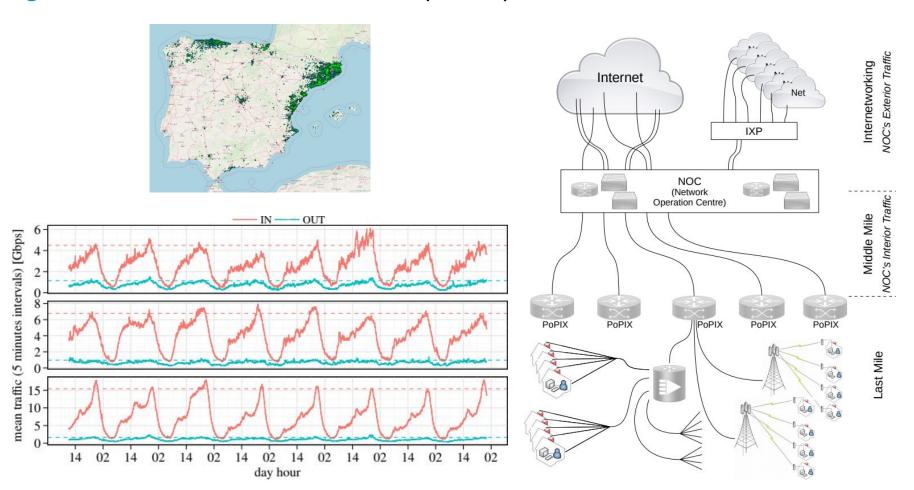
Infrastructure (network) layers



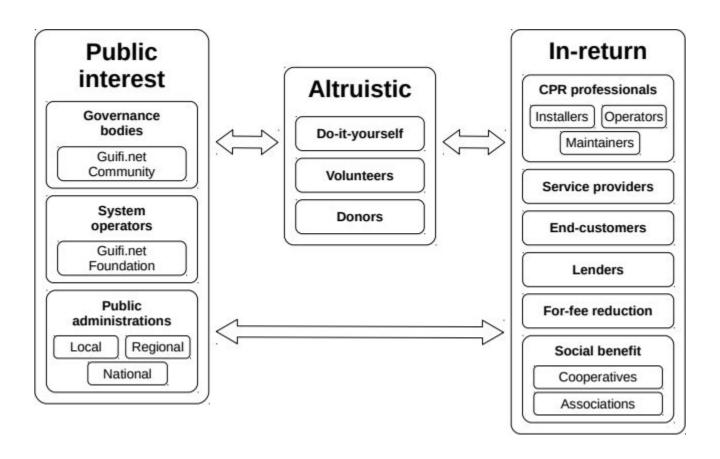
Business models [1]



guifi.net Success indicators (2017)

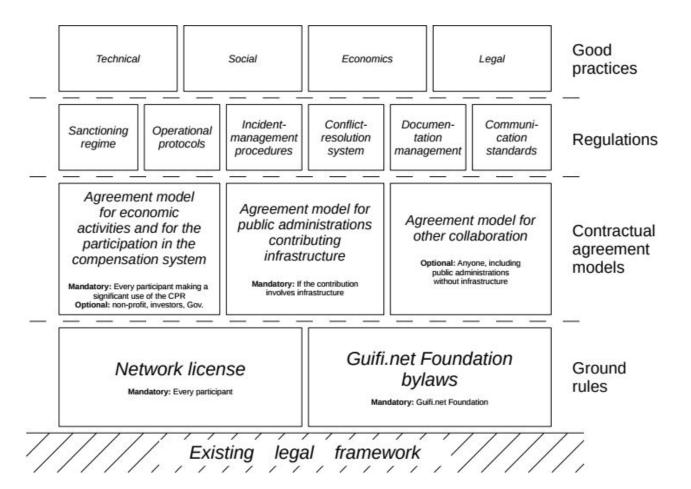


Stakeholders

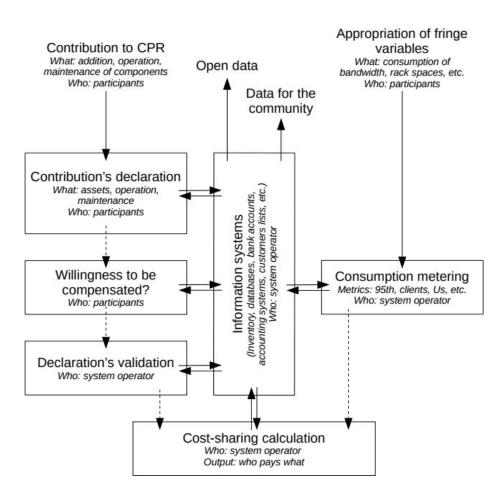


11

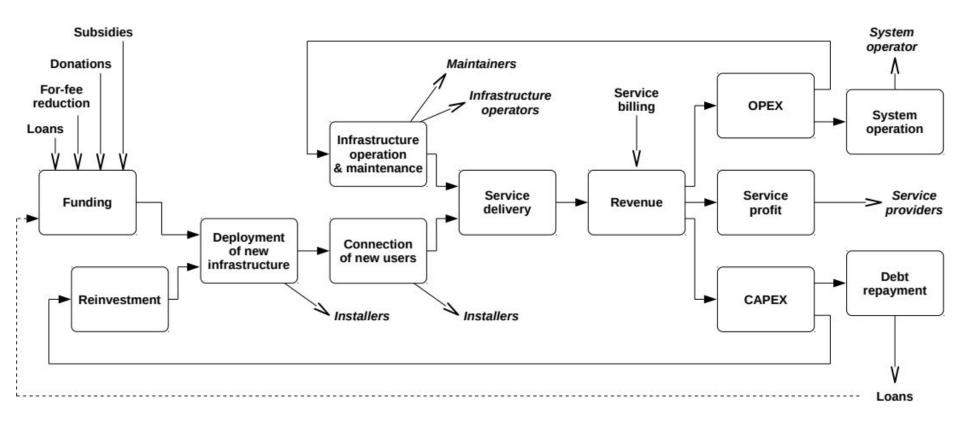
Internal regulation (self-regulation)



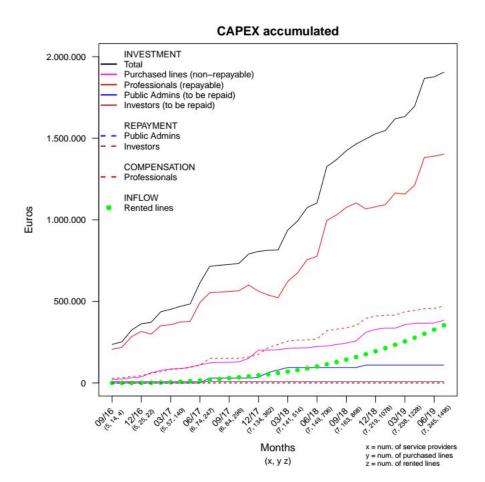
Cost-compensation system



Financial flows



Example of Capital expenditure (CAPEX)



Evolution over time: 2003–2019, the heyday

YEAR	2004 2005 2006 2007 2008	2009 2010 2	011 2012 2013	2014 2015	2016 2017 2018	2019
FACTS	Internet • Local public funds for supernodes • Internet via proxy connected to precarious DSLs BAD • So	NRA registration Initial optical fibre deployment RIPE-NCC Cata RE Infunding PRACTICES me SMEs rking below	alan IX CATNIX COM	COMPENSAT. S' Two more zon added Dissemination other zones IPENSAT. SYS. ystem activation wo initial zones ISPS: TRADE WAR, CARTELS, ETC. Poor reporting Lack of tranparer Private deployme CONFLICT- RESOLUTION SYS	to XAFOGAR kick-off Fibre optic flagship project Goal: connect every household of Garrotxa county Traits: 1) strong commitment of the county public agency, 2) systematic reporting, 3) 4 competing ISPs since	R: 1M€ ents in other areas ISPs: JOINT LOBBY Complaint about the cost-compensation syst. efficiency Attempt to impose radical changes under threats of massive abandonment of the system COMMUNITY
	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY Local SMEs to carry out Councils' projects and to connect endusers Initial Internet	d reputation for whole project ESSIONAL EEMENTS malisation of ies to pursue a fessional activity ments at the	utation for le project ONAL NTS Sation of pursue a onal activity S COST- COMPENSATION SYSTEM At carrier house Cost oriented Costs shared according to resource usage		ISINVESTMENT Because CAPEX is not yet taken into account.	Identification as a major challenge Reactivation of non-profit participants Joint (for-profit, non-profit, Foundation, pub. adms.) long & fruitful discussions On-going work COST-COMPEN.
TUDEATO	Impossibility	• Due to la	ack of reinvestment. Strong		CAPEXCompensation buckets	SYS. & OTHERS
THREATS/ NEEDS	Difficulties for rising investment due to uncertainty access public private institution professional	tions, maintain	tion in prices does allow ISI the existing network most d by volunteers and public	ly	i i	Joint review startedOn-going work
	Fragmentation of efforts due to the lack of a shared vision Fragmentation of resources, etc. FOUNDATION Establishmen NGO, non-pa		COST-COMPEN. SYS. OPEX Per Popix ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		ISPs: BREACH OF DUTY AGAIN Old + new bad practices	
RESPONSES			AGREEMENT Mandatory for professionals end cost-compensionals cost-compensions.	or all s articipation in the	Twea Reac Syste	ONING REGIME liks titivation ematic cation

Evolution over time: from 2019, decadence & revamp?

Facts

- 2019–21: (coordinated?) offensive by the largest ISPs
 - Representing over 90% of the bandwidth and infrastructure
- o 2020–ongoing: Several lawsuits ISPs vs. the Foundation

Personal thoughts on the Foundation mistakes

- Alienation from the community
 - due to its focus on ISPs in previous years
- Shifts in economic and financial policies
 - End of participation in European research projects
 - Shift from a zero-debt policy to an over-indebtedness policy
 - Excessive Personnel

2024 onward

- Foundation: new board members
- Foundation: attempt to dismissal lawsuits against the ISPs by agreement between the parties
- Community: still engage

expansió Xarxa Oberta (eXO)

eXO: a Commons-based Community Network Internet Service Provider, Description and Subscribers Usage Patterns

Roger Baig^a, Llorenç Cerdà-Alabern^{a,c}, Pedro Vílchez^{a,c}, Efraín Foglia^{b,c}

^a Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain ^b Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain ^c Associació Expansió de la Xarxa Oberta (eXO), Spain

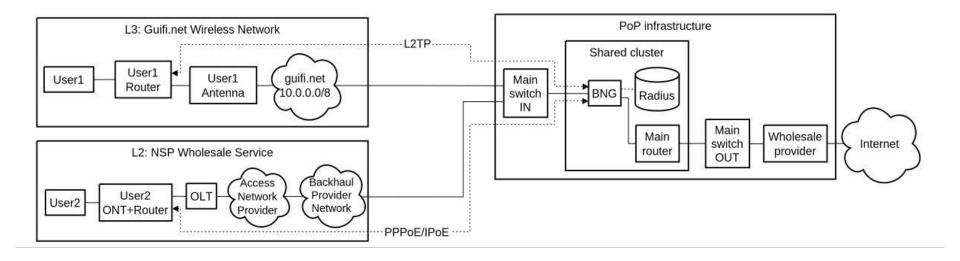
Computer Networks, Volume 254, 2024, 110765, ISSN 1389-1286, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comnet.2024.110765.

Description

- Association (non-profit)
- Since 2009
- Based in Barcelona
 - Catalan & Spanish legal framework
- Members: ~50
 - Including 3 associations
- CN under <u>quifi.net</u> umbrella
- Member of other local associations
- RIPE member
 - LIR (since 2019)
- Registered at the Spanish
 Telecommunications Registry

- Core activities:
 - Self Provisioning of
 - Internet connectivity
 - Digital services
 - Execution of projects
 - NGOs
 - Public administrations
 - but also for for-profit enterprises
 - Dissemination of CNs
 - o DYI
- 2002 budget:
 - ~30.000 EUR
 - ~120.000 EUR

Network architecture



Subscribers Usage Patterns

Objectives

- Characterize subscribers' Internet usage, and
- Detect possible differences due to
 - social origin, i.e., regular vs. subsidized users, or
 - type of access, i.e., Wi-Fi (1–50 Mps) or fiber optic (300 Mbps).

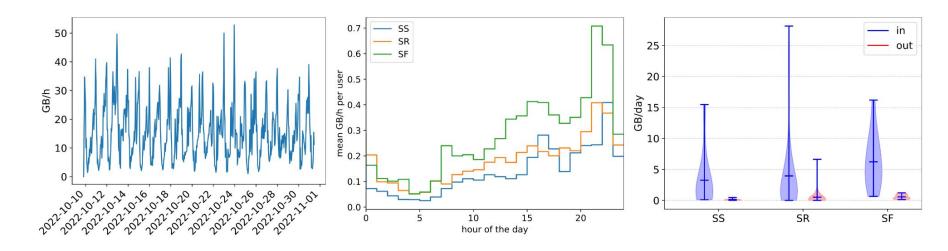
Data gathering

- NetFlow traces from the Main router.
- Unsampled NetFlows (src IP, dst IP address, src port, dst port, protocol)
- 21 days (October 2022)
- 17 GB of LZO1X-1 compressed data
- Dataset not published to protect the privacy of the subscribers.
- Traffic exchanged by 81 different subscribers (S)
 - social subscribers (SS), who reach the eXO's router using optical
 - fiber, and regular subscribers, who reach the eXO's router by radio (SR), and
 - optical fiber (SF).

Data processing

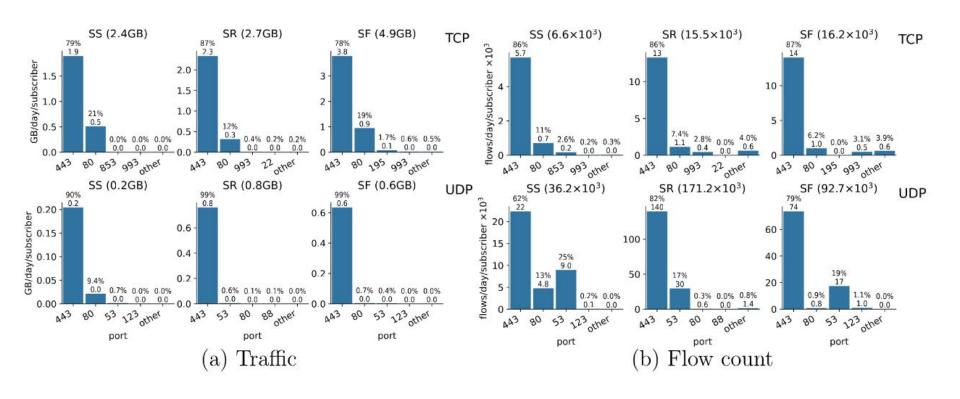
o nfdump

Traffic volume and Classification

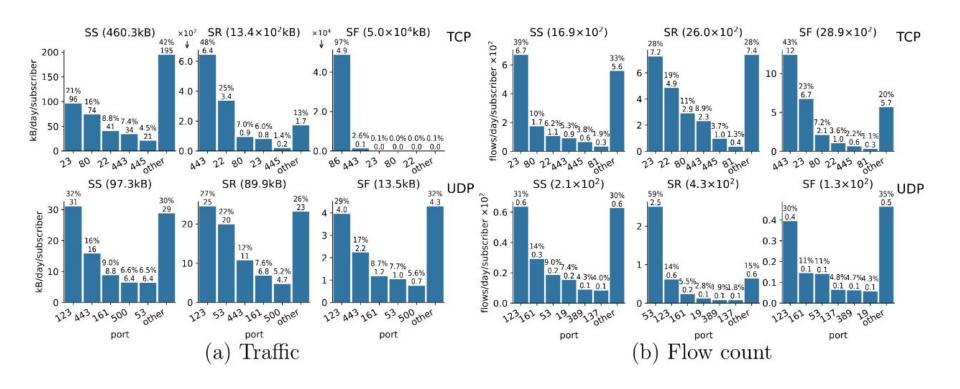


				TCP		UDP		other	
	\underline{S}	IPv4	IPv6	$_{ m in}$	out	$_{ m in}$	out	in	out
SS	10	3.4	1.2×10^{-5}	3.0	9.6×10^{-2}	0.3	4.7×10^{-2}	2.4×10^{-4}	6.0×10^{-4}
SR	58	4.5	6.7×10^{-6}	2.8	0.3	1.2	0.2	4.5×10^{-3}	5.2×10^{-3}
SF	13	6.8	1.5×10^{-6}	5.1	0.3	1.1	0.3	9.4×10^{-3}	8.6×10^{-4}
S-sum	81	4.7	6.5×10^{-6}	3.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	4.8×10^{-3}	4.0×10^{-3}

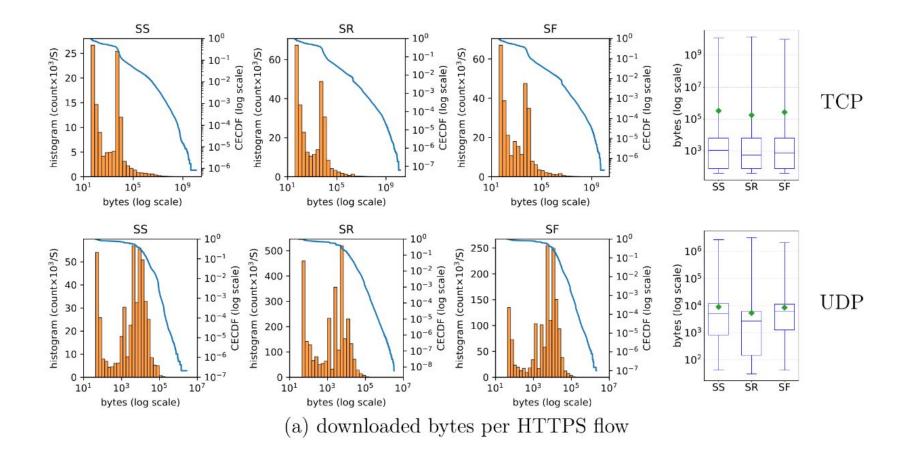
TCP/UDP internal traffic



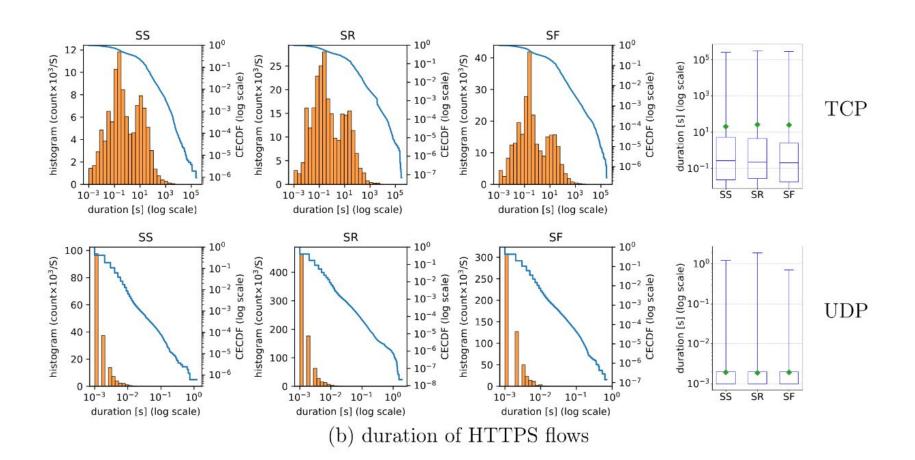
TCP/UDP external traffic



HTTPS traffic distribution



HTTPS traffic distribution



Type of services based on IP addresses

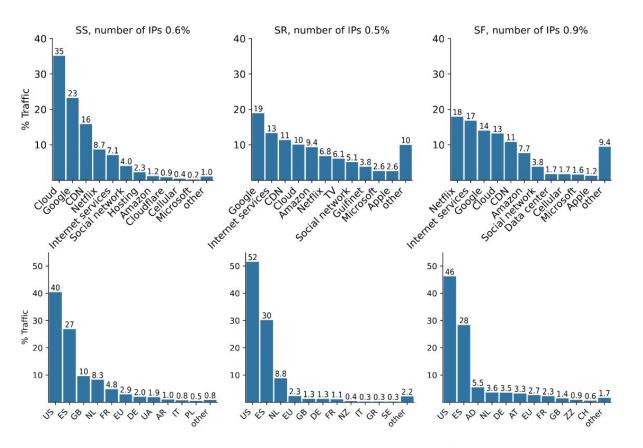


Figure 9: Classification of IPs carrying 95% of traffic by activity (top) and country (bottom).

Type of services based on IP addresses

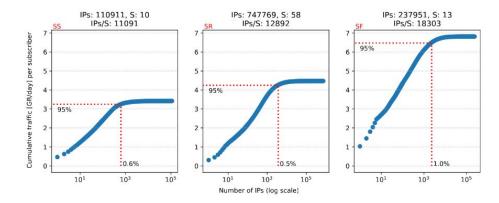


Figure 8: Number of different IP addresses sorted by decreasing traffic.

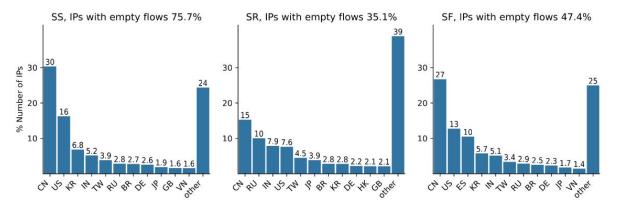


Figure 10: Classification of IPs with empty flows by country.

References

- [1] Forzati, C. P. Larsen, and C. Mattsson. *Open access networks, the Swedish experience*. In: 12th International Conference on Transparent Optical Networks (ICTON), 2010.
- [2] G. Hardin. *The Tragedy of the Commons*. In: Science 162 (Dec. 1968), pp. 1243–1248. https://math.uchicago.edu/~shmuel/Modeling/Hardin,%20Tragedy%20of%20the%20Commons.pdf
- [3] E. Ostrom. *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*. Political Economy of Institutions and Decisions. Cambridge University Press, 1990. ISBN: 978-0521405997. https://wtf.tw/ref/ostrom_1990.pdf
- [4] B. M. Frischmann. Infrastructure: The social value of shared resources. Oxford University Press, 2012. ISBN: 978-0199975501
- [5] https://guifi.net
- [6] R. Baig "Development and management of collective network and cloud computing infrastructures". https://people.ac.upc.edu/rbaig/roger_baig_phd_thesis.pdf