

High level Internet level traffic visualization using Hilbert curve mapping

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Overview



- The Hilbert Curve
- Mapping IP address space to Curve space
- Using the Curve
- Conclusion and questions

The Hilbert Curve



- Documented by David Hilbert in 1891
- Part of the larger family of Peano curves
- Used to extrapolate data from one dimension into two dimensions
- Maintains properties of the original one dimensional data
- Particularly the notion of ordering and closeness to sequential nodes within the sequence

Alphabet : L, R

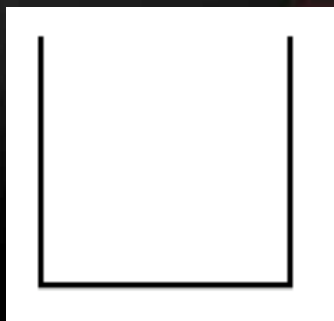
Constants : $F, +, -$

Axiom : L

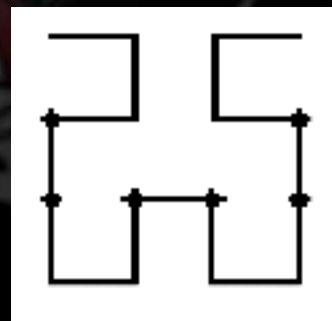
Production rules:

$L \rightarrow +RF - LFL - FR +$

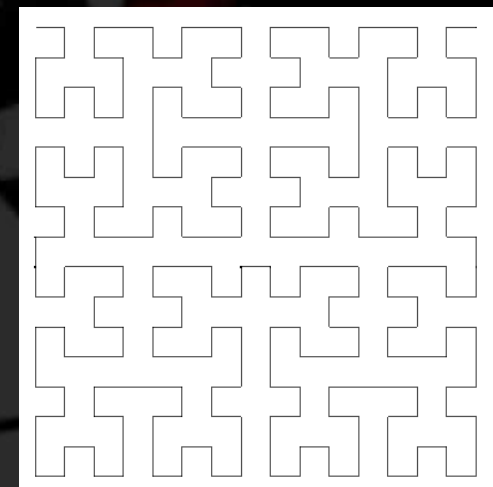
$R \rightarrow -LF + RFR + FL -$



1st Order



2nd Order



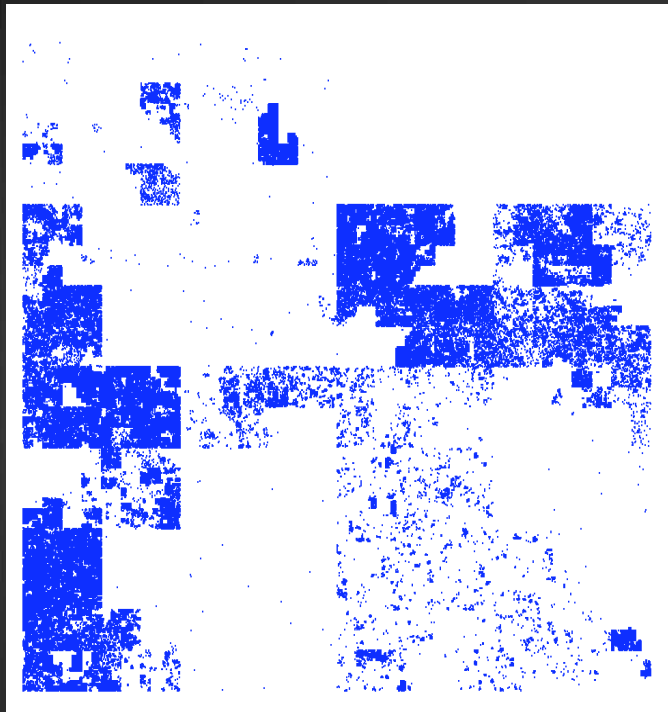
4th Order

Curve Mapping

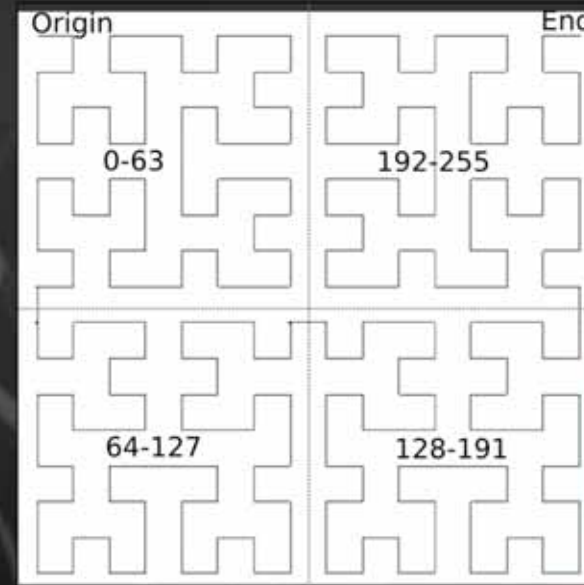


- Hilbert curves of order 4, 8, 12, and 16 are especially interesting
- Curves have 256 (2^8), 65536 (2^{16}), 16,777,216 (2^{24}) and 4,294,967,296 (2^{32}) points respectively.
- These values correspond to the natural grouping of Internet networks blocks by Class A (/8), class B (/16), and class C (/24)
- A 16th order curve provides the same number of points as 2^{32} which is the same as the total potential number of addressable nodes on the IP protocol version 4 (IPv4) Internet.
- Curves of orders 8 and 12 have shown to be the most useful, and provide a balance between detail and computational effort

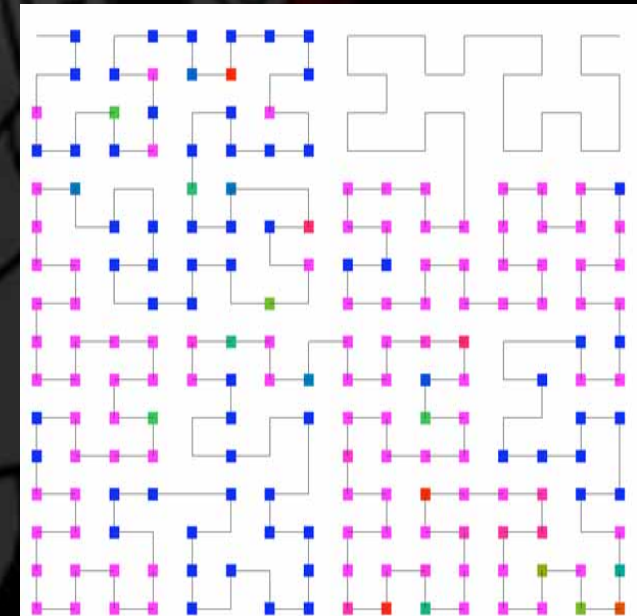
Hilbert Curve Packing



12th order curve showing IP
clustering by /24 network



4th order curve showing IP
clustering by /8 network
with colour mapping





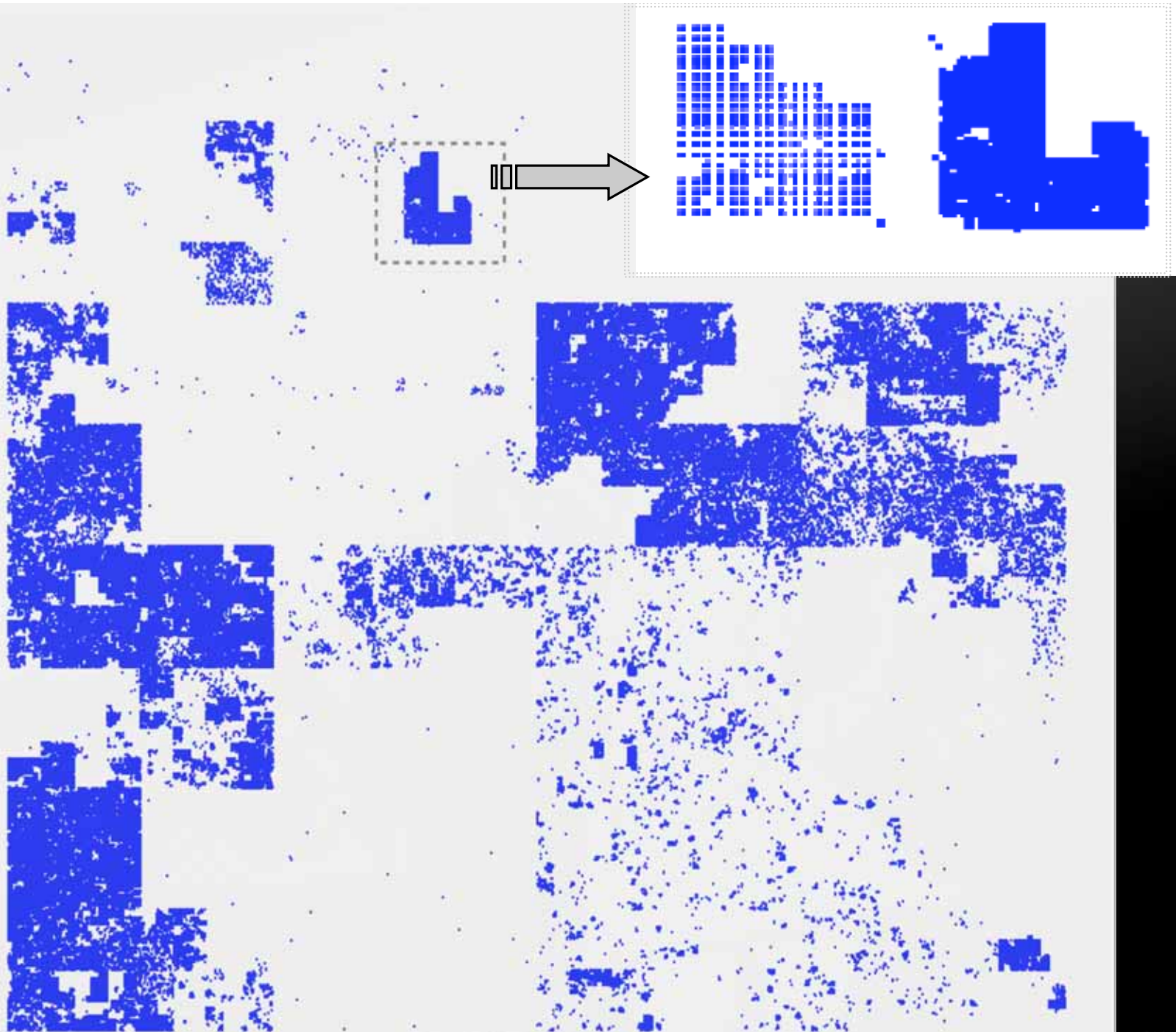
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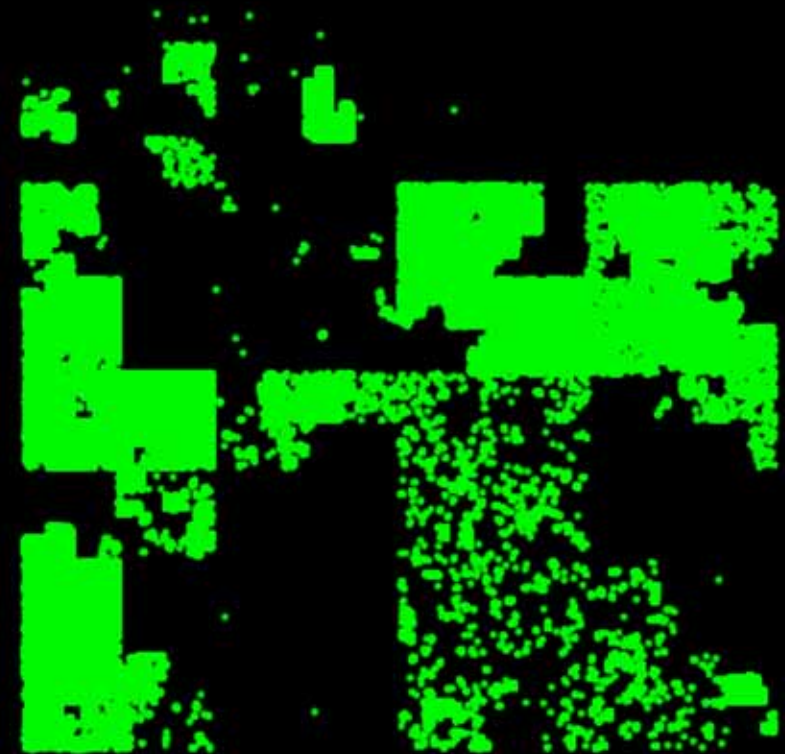
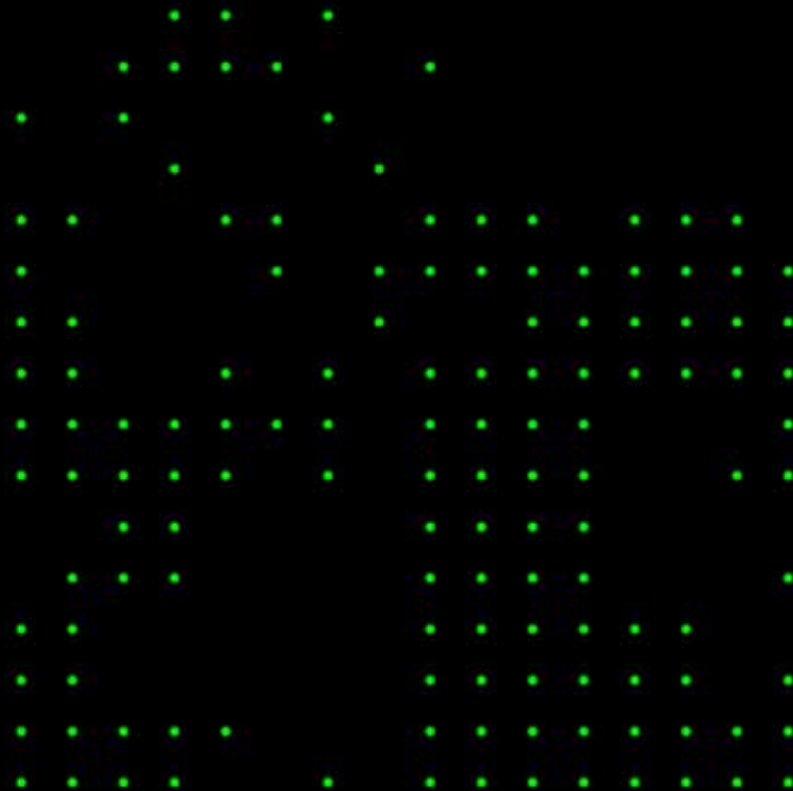
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Address count: 0 (0%)
Network range: 215.x.x.x

Network Telescope Traffic



- /8 and /24 bins mapping to 4th and 12th order curves



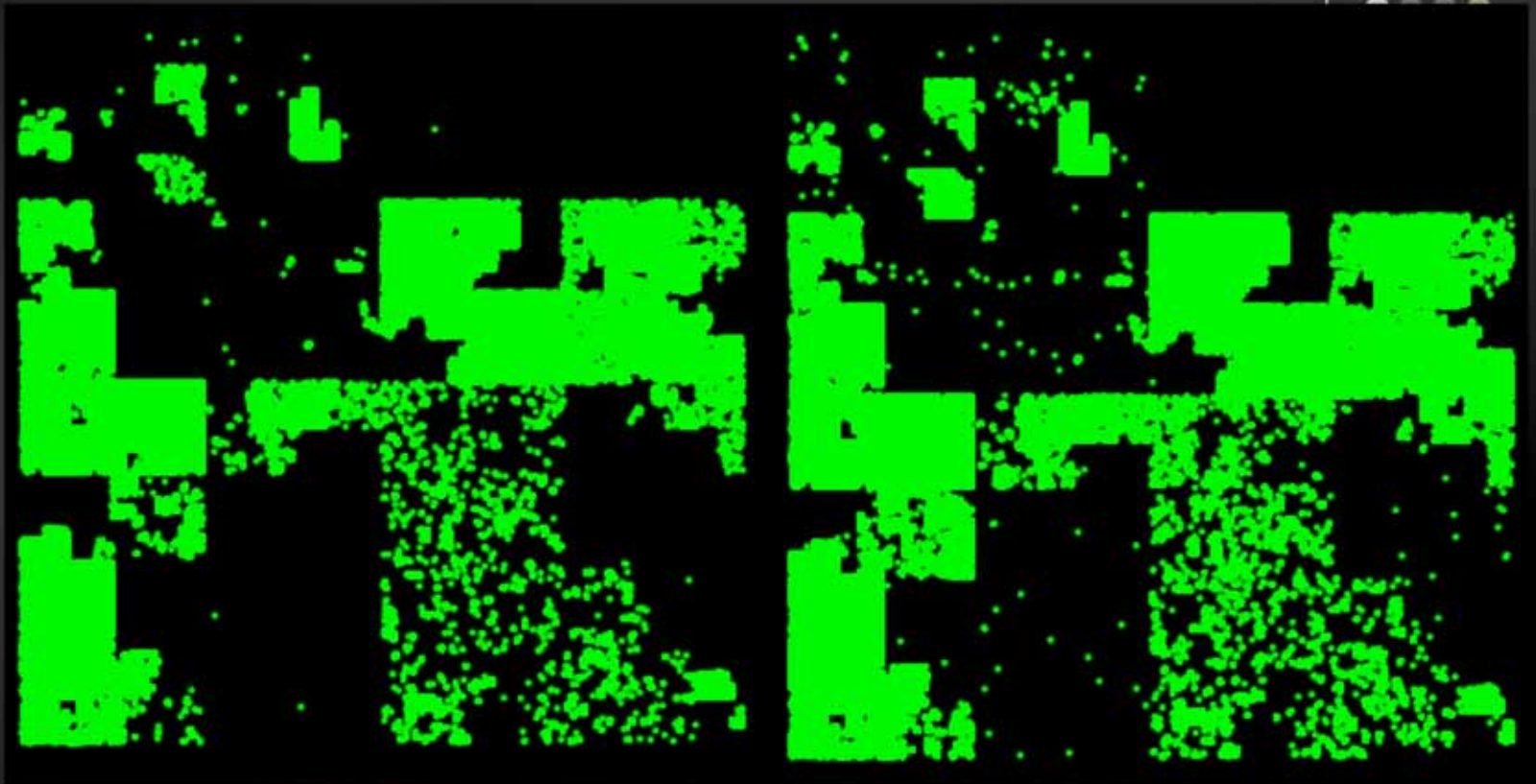
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- Rhodes /24 Telescope
- Aug 2005-June2007
- 13 Million events

- CAIDA /8 Telescope
12h00-16h00 22 Feb
2007
- 59 Million events

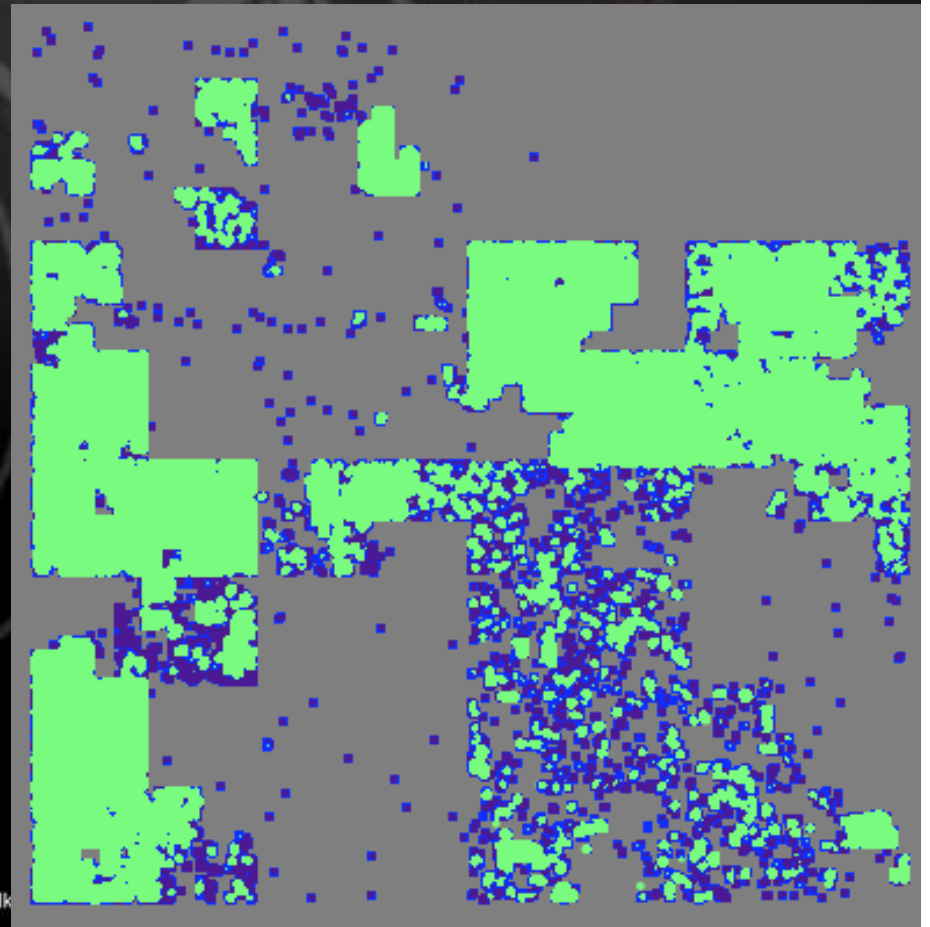
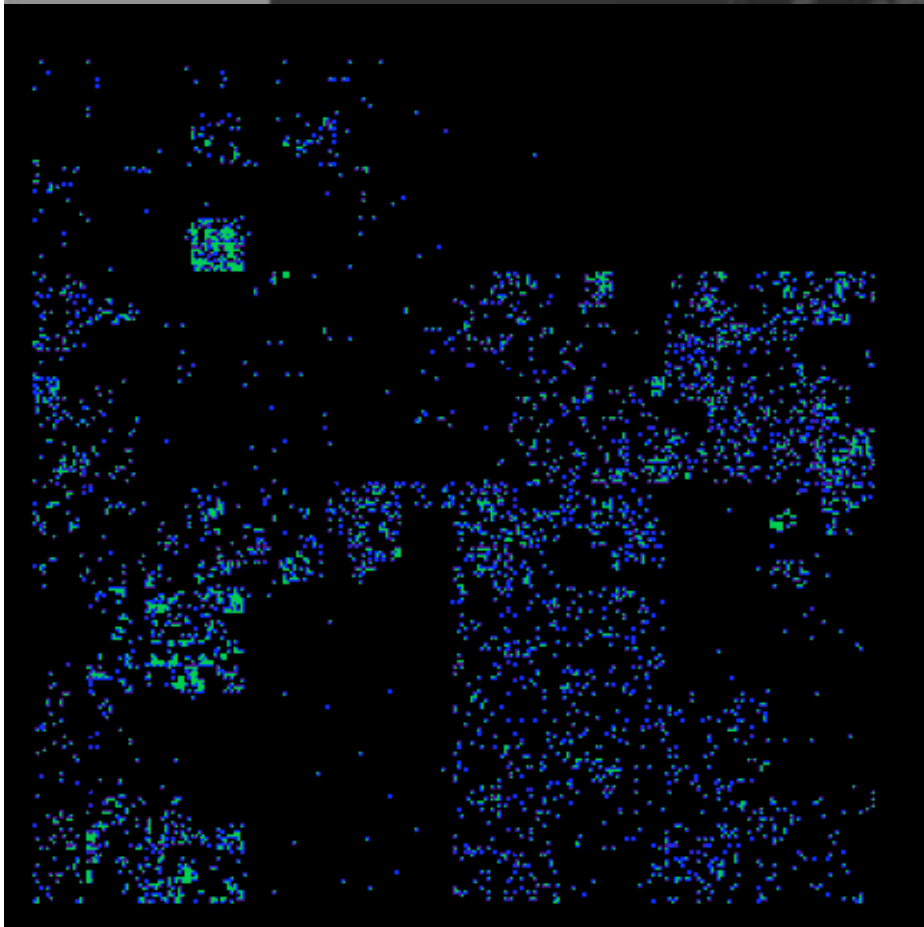
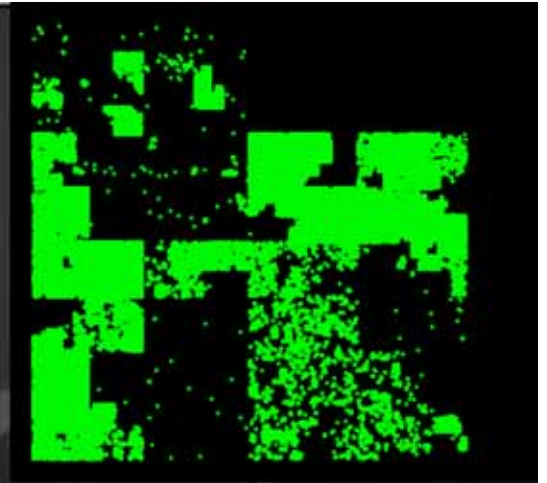
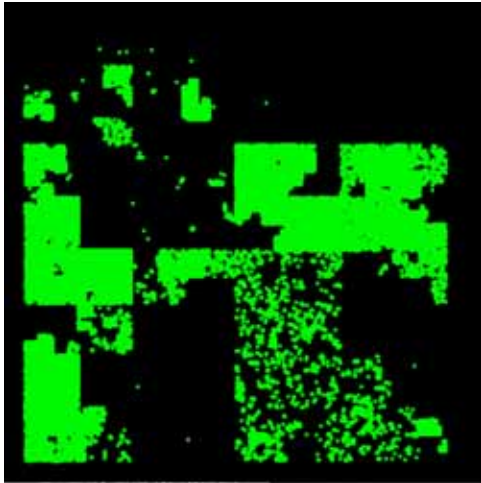
Telescope Comparison



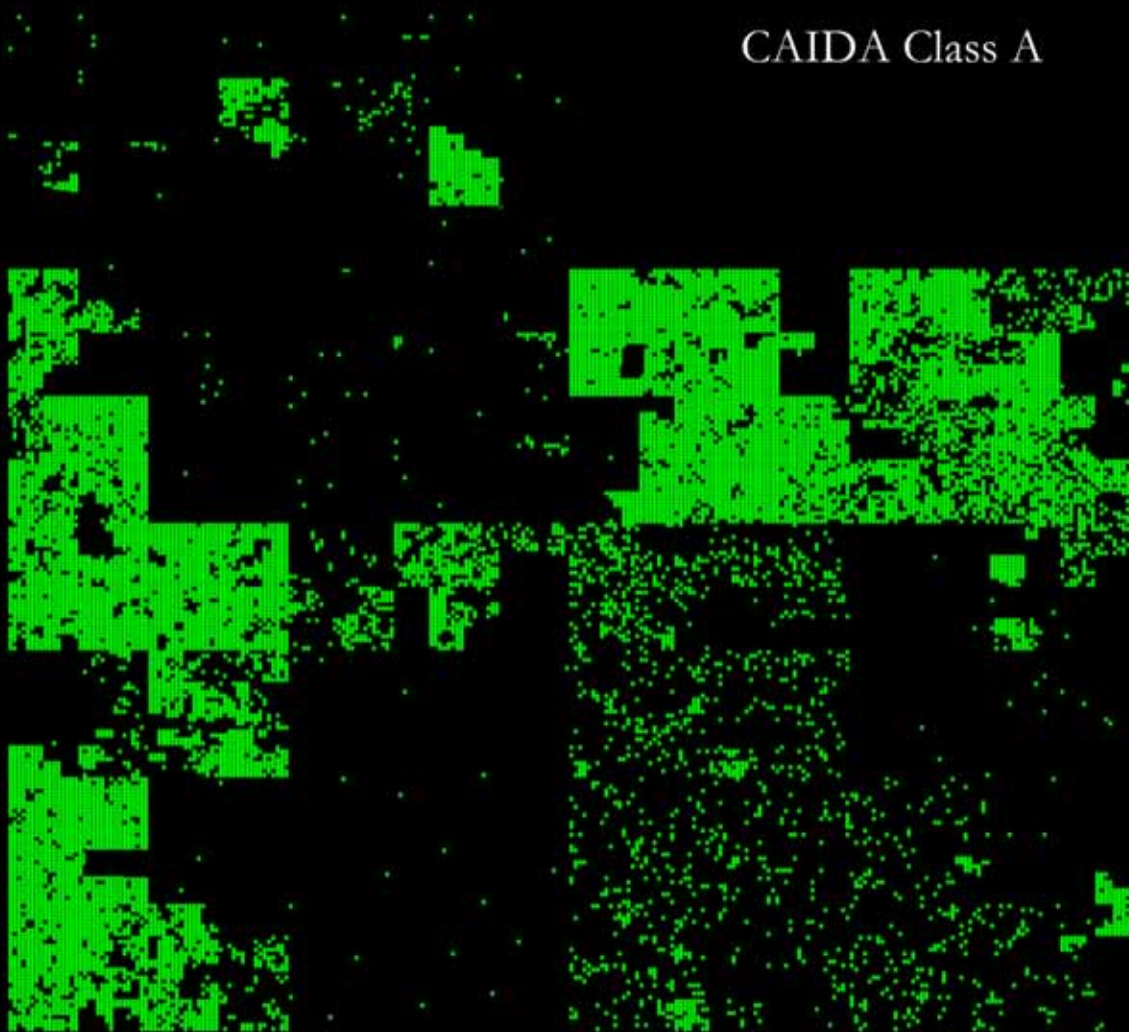
RU Telescope (/24)



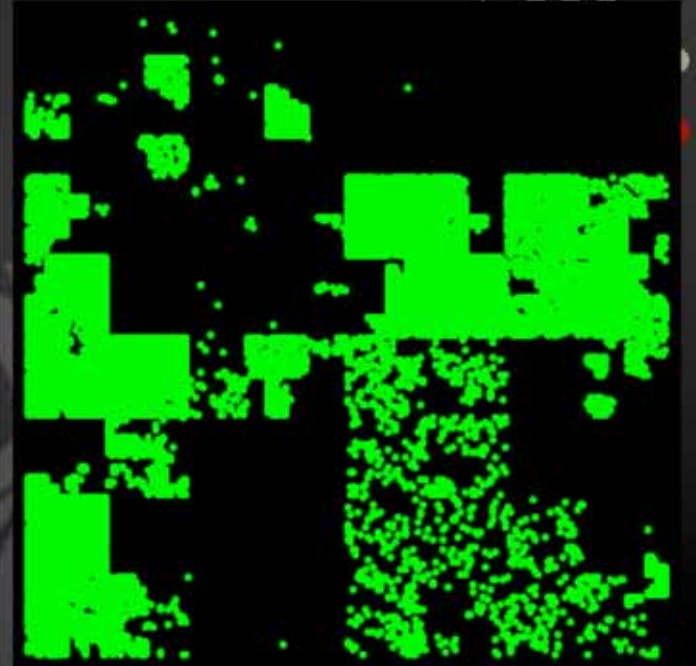
CAIDA (/8)



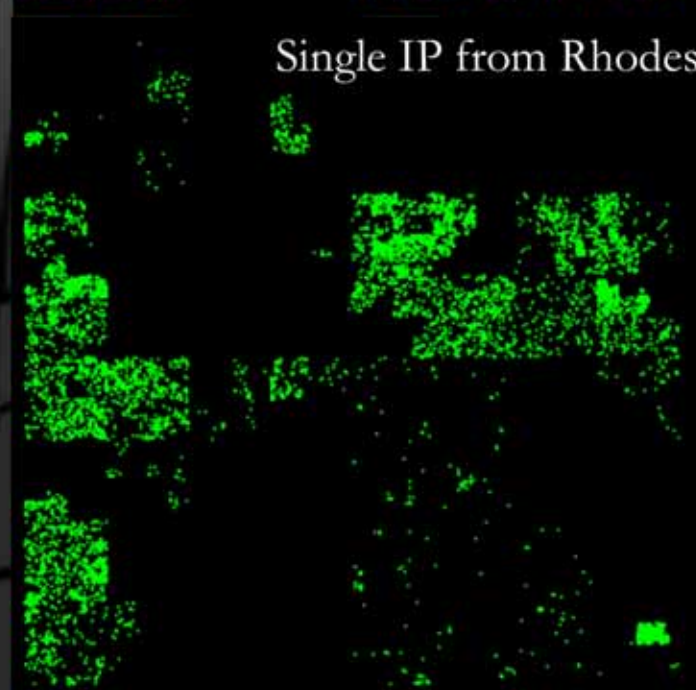
CAIDA Class A



Even small telescopes have value
 $1/2^{24}$ gives only about 14% difference
 $1/2^{16}$ gives 2.5% difference



Single IP from Rhodes





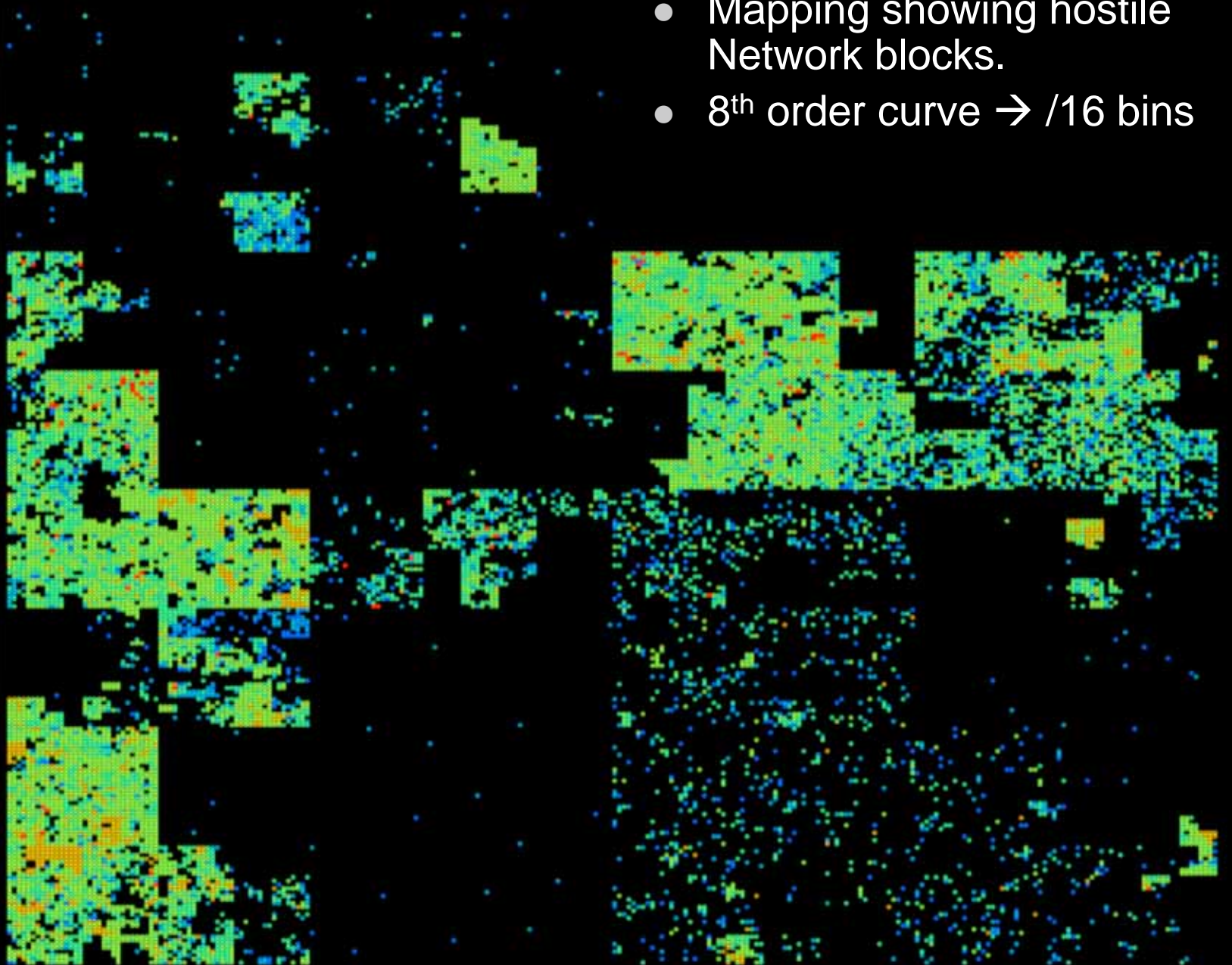
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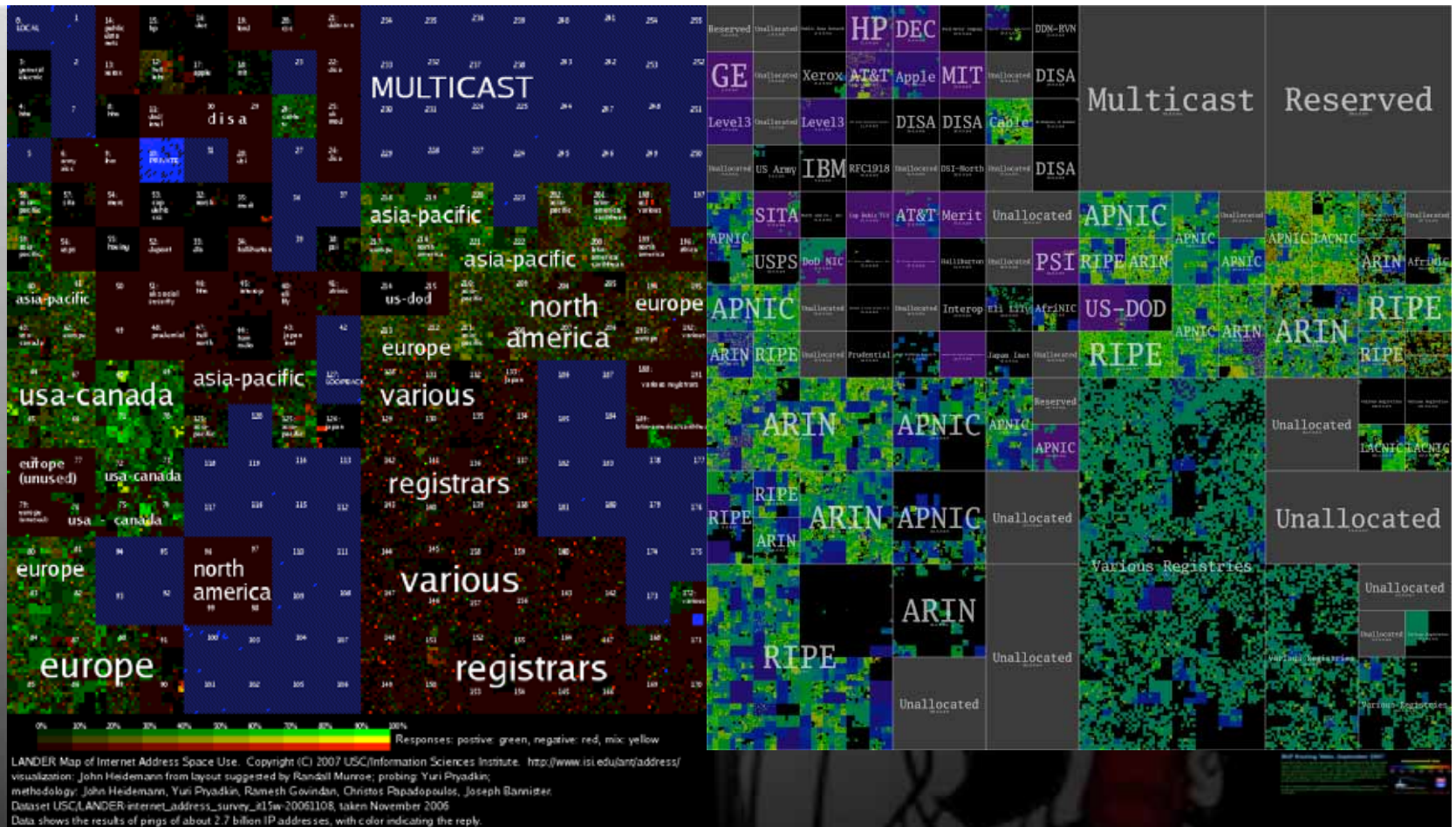
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- Mapping showing hostile Network blocks.
- 8th order curve \rightarrow /16 bins



<http://www.isi.edu/ant/address/>

<http://maps.measurement-factory.com/gallery/Routeviews>

- These other projects have been used for validating our implementation
- Should provide an interesting set of alternate implementations for user tests
- Examples of other types of data being plotted

Conclusion (and Future Work)



- Curves have proved very useful for providing rapid high-level overview of very large datasets
- Future work
 - Optimize implementation – possibly with GPU/GPU implementation
 - Add more interactivity and shading options
 - Complete User Study

Questions?



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