

# Connectivity Risk Analyzer: Development of an automated ETL Process and investigation of AS-Level data

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**Abstract**—Virtual networks are everywhere in today's digital world and cyber attacks are already part of daily news. With the ongoing cyber threats the need for IT security rises - and there is no recovery to be expected. Therefore, this paper poses further results of CORIA (Connectivity Risk Analyzer), a framework developed by Dr. Fabian and colleagues to analyze multiple indicators explaining the risk of connections in a network like the internet - now introducing new features like an automated ETL process.

**Index Terms**—CORIA, Connectivity Risk Analyzer, ETL, Automation, AS, Autonomous System

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Motivation

The internet presents one of the most important networks for today's world. Consequently major financial and economical systems rely on its functionality and availability. In times of non-functioning of the internet, serious consequences for businesses and economies are the result. There can be many reasons for such a scenario, such as threats caused by nature, i.e. hurricanes or earthquakes, or deliberate hacking attacks trying to remove nodes from the network. In 2016 for example the Dyn cyberattack, which involved multiple distributed denial-of-service attacks (DDoS attacks) was the reason for large unavailability of internet platforms and services in North America and Europe. It is known as the largest DDoS attack on record, involving tens of millions of IP addresses [1]. 900 000 users were infected by another attack in 2016, called Mirai Botnet, against the German company Deutsche Telekom, targeting routers and causing internet connectivity problems. [2]According to

a study conducted by Ponemon Institute in 2016, the average cost of a data center outage has increased from \$ 505,502 in 2010 to \$ 740,357 in 2016 [3]. The list of cyber attacks could be much more extensive. Hacking is not the work of independent ideologists anymore but it can be assumed to be promoted and sponsored by large cooperations or governments manipulating and influencing events and relations all over the world [4], [5], [6]. The implication on the importance of the internet becomes very clear, which gives high incentives to analyze the riskiness of these networks. CORIA's mission is exactly that: to help analyze connectivity risks [7].

### B. Evolution of CORIA

The CORIA project started with the scope of a (master) thesis by Mathias Ehlert [8]. With the objective of building a webframework that is capable of analyzing connectivity risks of networks, CORIA 1.0 was developed. Through the access of large amount of network data, either publically available or individually provided, CORIA was able to calculate a variety of metrics, such as centrality measures or node degree measures, which then form a unified risk score for respective connectivity risks of respective nodes. In addition, CORIA offered a framework to investigate networks visually through graph visualisations. The webapplication CORIA 1.0 was written in python and ruby. It used NetworkX for its metrics and redis for database purposes. After CORIA 1.5 presented a improved performance and the use of Graph-tool instead of NetworkX for its metrics, Tom Kober developed CORIA 2.0 - now using Neo4j to store and manage data [?]. This version furthermore consisted of a native architecture of graph storage and processing [9]. CORIA 3.0 by Sebastian Gross benefits

from modular based improvements. It offers different levels of granularity of networks that can be investigated.

methods and take a look at the time development of networks and its components. Then we present an approach for an automated ETL process, which shall improve and simplify the usage of CORIA and ensure most recent data being available for analysis. Herby we focus on AS-level data. Our emphasis lies on flawless usage of datasets coming from the data source Caida that can be downloaded and imported automatically on a regular basis.

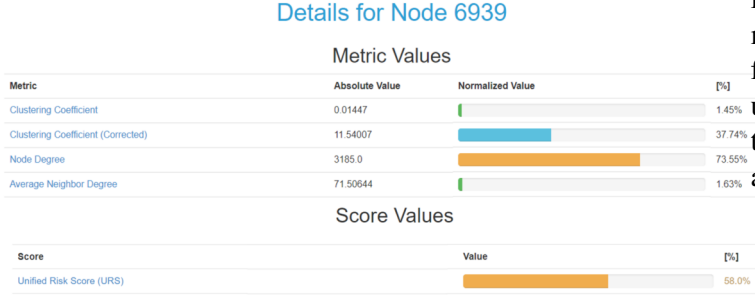


Fig. 1. Extract of CORIA Dashboard

Figure 1 shows parts of the CORIA dashboard and figure 2 presents an example of a graph visualisation. Version 3 allows usage of all features via one interface. Due to the modular approach, there is a clear separation of ETL process, graph analysis and exports. Amongst its functionality is the usage of different data formats and the ability to calculate different metrics. The framework supports simultaneous execution and calculation of different metrics. Much attention was paid to a development without strong dependencies to specific technologies [10].

..carl?...

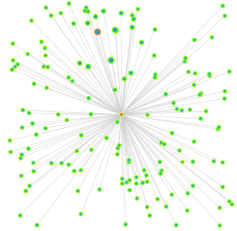


Fig. 2. Graph Presentation of Nodes in a Network

### C. Objective

The CORIA framework is a project on which multiple developers already contributed to, in order to create a platform, which is able to analyze and visualize connectivity risks of graph data [11]. Within this paper and project we would like to further contribute and improve specific aspects of CORIA. In the following we present related work regarding internet topology, the robustness of networks and characteristics of Autonomous Systems. We investigate characteristics of these networks through some descriptive statistical

## II. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

### A. Internet Topology

The topology of the internet forms a clear hierarchy. As Figure 3 models it, on the lowest level of the internet topology are Internet Protocol network interfaces (IPs). Multiple Ips can access the internet through one router (R). Then, on the next level, Autonomous Systems (AS) represent a set of routers under a single administration. The top of this hierarchy is formed by Internet Service Providers (ISP), with selfdescribing functionality. Note that this represents a simplified and high-level model of internet topology, i.e. not specifying Points of Presence [12].

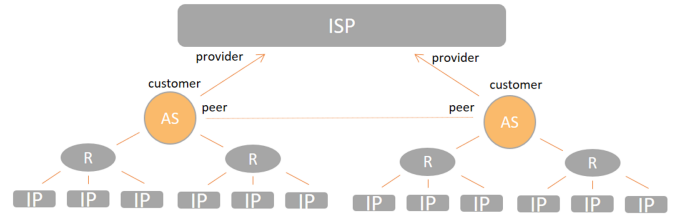


Fig. 3. Hierarchy of the Internet

In the scope of this paper the level of Autonomous Systems is our main object of concern. Two types of relationships between ASes and ISPs are of interest in that regard: Provider-to-Customer (P2C) and Peer-to-Peer (P2P).

Figure 4 provides an example of an AS and its characteristics. Here Kabel Deutschland, a German network operator, represents an AS. Its customer cone specifies “a set of ASes it can reach using customer links”. As it is two in this case, there are only two nodes reached through customer links, meaning Kabel Deutschland itself and its provider Vodafone [13]. AS rank defines the importance of a node in its global routing system, often using customer cone information as a measure [13]. AS

degree refers to the number of neighbors that a node has in a graph - here 20 [14].

AS rank	AS neighbors	organization	AS customer cone	relationship
9	1273	Vodafone Group PLC	6347	provider
7	8989	Hurricane Electric, Inc.	50397	peer
10	3491	Beyond The Network America, Inc.	6319	peer
13	9002	RETN Limited	4613	peer
18	12389	PISC Romaniacom	3321	peer
22	3216	PISC "Virtuallcom"	2360	peer

Fig. 4. Example of an AS and its characteristics

## B. Internet Robustness

The internet is assabled based on the hierarchy as shown in figure 3. Much research has already been conducted on the robustness of the internet. Baumann and Fabian ( [15]) state the following. While the internet is resistant with respect to random failures of nodes, a targeted attack such as a degree attack can have a serious impact. The latter stands for an attack that focuses on the successive deletion of nodes with the highest node degree. They also pointed out that a targeted removal of only ten percent of the nodes of the network can lead to more than 32 000 disjoint components. Further research suggests that due to its evolution the internet network is “robust yet fragile” [16], meaning that random failures of nodes leave the network unaffected, whereas it is vulnerable to targeted attacks on its key components. Accordingly, the internet is often referred to as “scale-free” with a “hub-like” core structure, which leads to the described characteristics [16]. Faloutsos et al. [17] state in their research that the internet network is following a so called power-law distribution. Power-laws describe skewed distributions of graph properties, such as node degree. It can be used for estimating further characteristics of networks or an analysis of robustness. Note though that they base their research on data from November 1997 and December 1998. J. Ruiz and G. Barnett also make statement about the imbalancedness of the internet [18]. Their results indicate that the United States is the most central nation in the network, with American corporations accounting for almost 40% of international links between nodes. Moreover they state that there exists a center of the network consisting of 16 companies, each causing more than 1% of international internet connections. Research of [19] in 2002 modeled the internet’s large scale topology - amongst others the geographic locations of

routers. In that regard, they published the geographic locations of routers and found a major concentration in North America and Europe and much less activity on other, less developed continents.

## C. ETL Process

The data warehousing concept of *Extraction, Transformation, Loading* (ETL) became a standard for companies in the 1970s. Back then organizations began to integrate information from different sources into their own databases [20]. The integration process states the advantage that disparate sources and hereby diverse formation of the data can be brought into a unified database. With an adjustable ETL process one is able to adapt to and import new datasources without changing the essential main system or framework. This segregation of data import and processing makes the whole system more stable, flexible, provides improved maintenance and makes it easier for developers to change and extend functionalities.

```
import networkx as nx

G=nx.complete_graph(20)
nx.write_edgelist(G, "test3.edgelist",
    delimiter="\t", data=False)
H=nx.complete_graph(100)
nx.write_edgelist(G, "test2.edgelist",
    delimiter="\t", data=False)

quit()
```

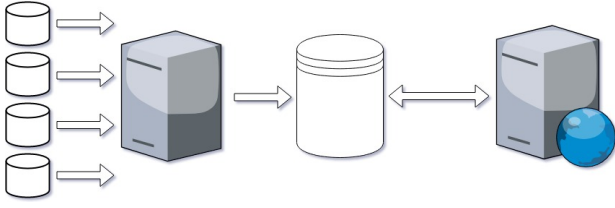


Fig. 5. Visualization of a general ETL process

A general ETL workflow is presented in figure 5.

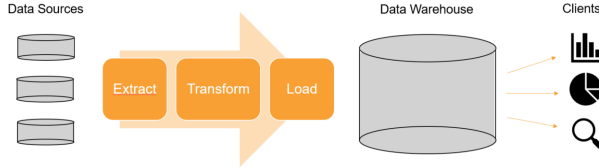


Fig. 6. Theoretical ETL Process

#### D. Data Science, BI, Software Engineering, Design Science Research

### III. DATA

As a data source for this work, we exclusively focus on Caida. Caida is an appreciation and stands for Center for Applied Internet Data Analysis. Located in San Diego, CA in the United States, the center studies networks and its infrastructure up to a large scale. For their investigation on theoretical and practical aspects of the internet they monitor, collect and provide network data [21].

Regarding the data granularity our primary focus lies on AS level data. Within this domain, we investigate five (?) datasets. AS-Rank offers a data base giving information about specific Autonomous Systems, like its rank, relationship to other ASes or customer cone [13]. AS Classification represents a dataset including information on the business types of Autonomous Systems [22]. Through machine-learning inference, Caida is able to offer this knowledge [22]. A dataset named Pv4 Routed 24 AS Links Dataset is used in detail to investigate the topology on the internet, its structure regarding streams of traffic, and ratios of sending and receiving autonomous systems [23]. We investigate the dataset AS Relationships in order to find out about Provider to Customer relationships as well as Peer to Peer relationships [24]. Lastly, we take into account geographic information of the Autonomous Systems to draw conclusions on regions with high impact on the internet network and less involved ones [25].

For the purpose of investigating the characteristics of ASes itself and their network, we analyzed recent data of December 2017. As for the time series analysis, we used data from 2007 until 2017.

how many nodes? observations? lines of code?

### IV. RESULTS

#### A. Data Analysis

First aspect of the data analysis process is the type of autonomous system. Caida distinguished here between three types: The first type are ASes that provide internet access or function as a transit. They make out 42.2% of all nodes in the network. Second type are ASes providing content hosting and distribution systems, like Dropbox or Google, with only 4.5% of all overall nodes. Third category are enterprises meaning organizations, universities or companies that are mostly users. They account for 53.3%. Insights we are gaining from this aspect is that most of the nodes are representing users of the internet, which makes intuitively sense. More interesting is the large amount of transits and access points needed to provide the respective infrastructure. This hints to the internet's high complexity.

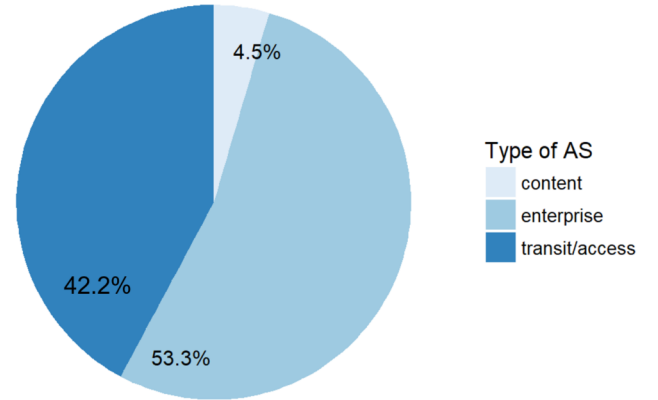


Fig. 7. Ratio of Autonomous Systems regarding their Type

As depicted in the theoretical part, autonomous systems have relationships. We took a look at this characteristic in figure 7 and noticed quite a balanced ratio of Provider-to-Customer relations and Peer-to-Peer relations. If we translate this into a graph, we imagine a balanced graph, which in terms of network riskiness, is rather robust.

We furthermore built graphs describing the distributional characteristics of autonomous systems. Figure 8

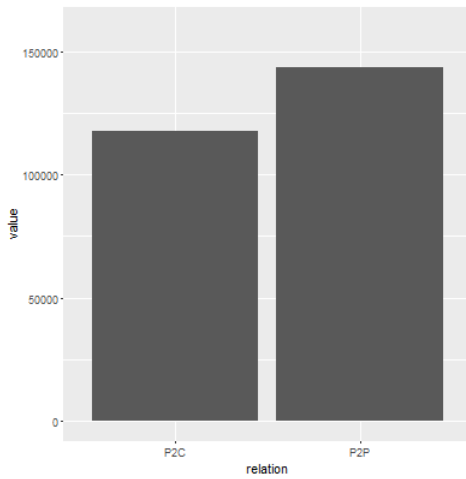


Fig. 8. Ratio of AS-Relationships

shows the distribution of autonomous systems and how many outgoing connections the single nodes have. Approximately 5,500 sending nodes are contained within that data set. We ranked them on the x-axis. With the number of connections an AS is sending to on the y-axis, we obtain a very left centered distribution. A very small number of nodes in the network are sending traffic to a high number of other nodes. It follows, what is called a power-law distribution [17]. Take the first 30 (?): ... These top ranked 30 nodes send ... % of overall traffic of the whole network. Note that when we make statements of the whole network, we only refer to the data at hand as the whole network. That is the data collected by CAIDA. Information on CAIDA's data collection process can be found in [26] .

Simultaneously, we drew the distribution of incoming connections per Autonomous System (Appendix ...) and received a similar result. With approximately 250,000 nodes, receiving traffic, only very few nodes are receiving traffic from a high number of nodes, again following the properties of a power-law distribution. The top ... ranked nodes are receiving ... % of the overall traffic in this network.

An important finding regarding connectivity risks of the network is, how vulnerable this network is. An attack targeting the most active and most influential nodes in the network, achieving a non-functioning of those quickly leads to wide shot-downs of the network. Previous introduced results by [17] and [18] can therefore be supported. This again underscores the demand for CORIA - a tool to analyze connectivity risks.

Next, we analyzed the geographic locations of autonomous systems and their flow of traffic. Figure

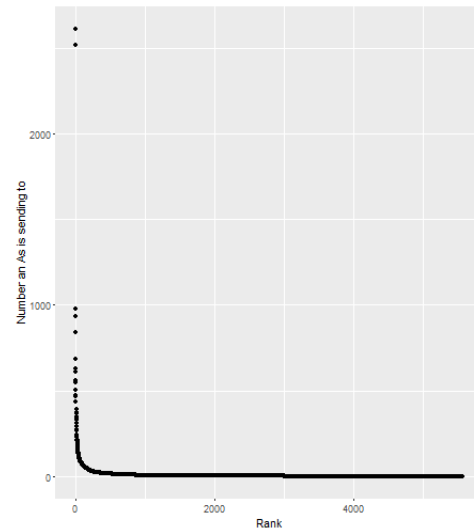


Fig. 9. Distribution of Outgoing Connections per AS

9 symbolizes autonomous systems as orange points on a world map. We can see a high concentration of ASes in North America and Europe. The concentration of ASes is less dense in areas like South America, Africa or Asia. Insights that we can draw from that representation are that more autonomous systems are situated in highly developed economies than they are in less developed regions. This result corresponds to previous research conducted by [31]. While we need to keep in mind that we are only analyzing one data set - with challenging data collection on top of that, we can assume this result still to be a representative sample of the overall network [26]. The results confirm the assumption that most traffic is taking place between parties of richer and more developed economies. (auf punkte ohne verbindung hinweisen?) These results confirm the research from 2002 by [19] and lead to the conclusion that the geographically speaking the internet network did not develop much further. Accordingly, one can state that developed areas increased their power and wealth, whereas in the last 15 years the development of less wealthy areas is only marginal. Even though we are looking at the level of Autonomous Systems and [19] looked directly at the router-level, the comparison remains valid.

In addition to the analysis of a single point in time, we investigated the timely development of the network. Figure 10 shows the number of traffic-sending autonomous systems from the beginning of 2007 until the end of 2017. Within these 10 years, there is a clear upward

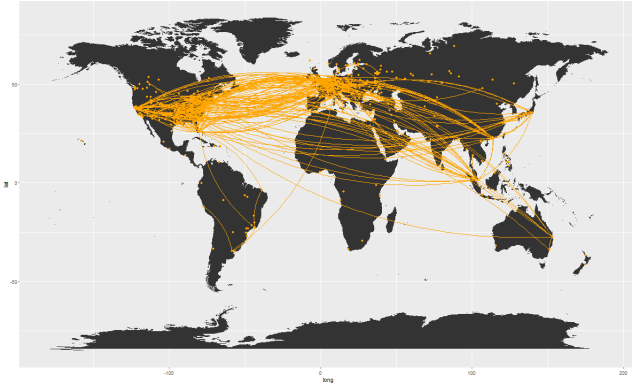


Fig. 10. Location of ASes and respective Streams of Traffic

trend. In 2015 this upward trend vanishes and reaches a constant level of approximately 5.500 sending AS nodes within the network. (Note the consistency of results with respect to the ‘Distribution of number of sending ASes’ in the appendix) Striking in that graph are the multiple outliers appearing through the time series. A qualitative research about exceptional events happening on these dates that might have been the reason for a downtime of multiple nodes did not lead to reasonable results. As a consequence, we assume the outliers to be caused by monitoring and data collection problems of CAIDA [26]

With respect to Appendix ..... you can see a simultaneous development for the amount of nodes, receiving traffic - on a level of approx. 250.000 nodes of course.

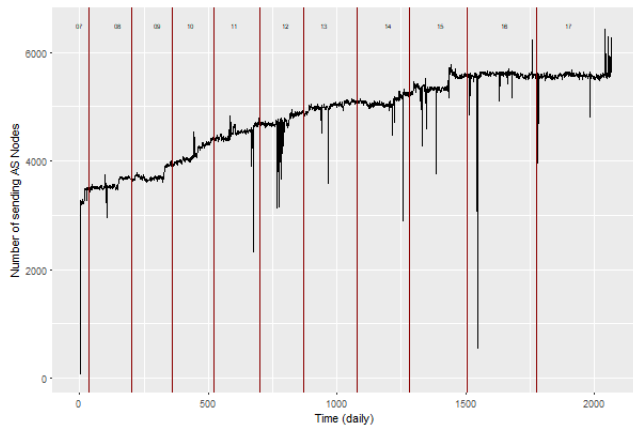


Fig. 11. Time development from 2007 - 2017: Number of sending AS nodes

### B. ETL Process in CORIAv3

The seminar paper is based on the framework of Sebastian Gross [36]. At the current state CORIA does

not include any automated ETL process for any source. The extraction part is handled manually by downloading the desired files and, if necessary, unzipping the text-formatted file that for instance can be an edge list.

The user can now upload the file using the CORIA web interface. This must be done with the upload module (<http://localhost:8080/coria/#!/datasets/upload>). The upload module itself already provides Caida specific upload functions that can handle Caida’s file format [36]. As well a ”Standard tab seperated Importer” allows users to upload edge lists from other sources. At the moment Coria only accepts edge lists of undirected unweightes graphs. Users must be able to adjust or transform data into the demanded format. The current transformation part in the framework consists in transformation that has to be done by the user.

After manually preprocessing the dataset, the web framework allows the user to upload the edge list and then analyze and apply metrics to the data. Coria already provides modules that can upload data into a MySQL or Redis database. Unexperienced users do not need to be familiar with database management systems.

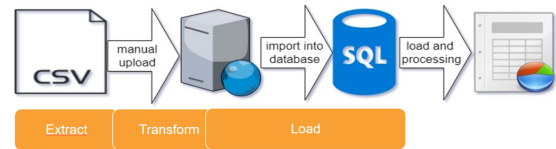


Fig. 12. A Theoretical ETL Process

### C. ETL Process in CORIAv3

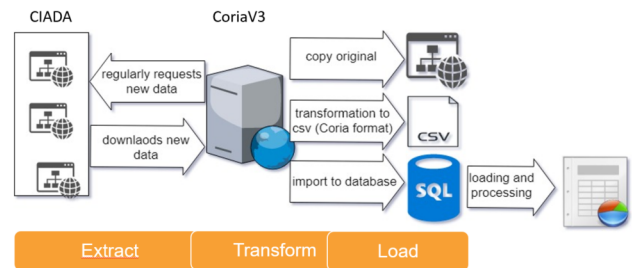


Fig. 13. ETL Process in the Coria framework

In figure 13 the automated ETL process from Caida’s data is illustrated. The framework is written in Python 2.7

In general: The server periodically queries for new data sets on the Caida data server. If there are not



```
#####  
"  
  
for j in Liste:  
    j2= j.rsplrit('/')[-1]  
    j3= j2.split('.')[0]  
  
    if "cycle-as" in j:  
        if os.path.isfile("Data/Original/"+  
            j3):  
            print "!!Wurde  
                bereits_  
                verarbeitet  
                :_" + j3  
        else:  
            print "##_  
                Download_  
                und_  
                Verarbeitung  
                :_" + j3  
            response =  
                urllib.  
                urlopen(j)  
            compressed_file  
                = io.  
                BytesIO(  
                    response.  
                    read())  
            decompressed_file  
                = gzip.  
                GzipFile(  
                    fileobj=  
                        compressed_file  
                    )  
            Filename= "  
                Data/  
                Original/"  
                + j3  
            with open(  
                Filename, '  
                wb') as  
                outfile:  
                    outfile.  
                    write  
                    (  
                        decompressed_  
                            .read  
                            ()  
                    )  
                    outfile.
```





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## APPENDIX

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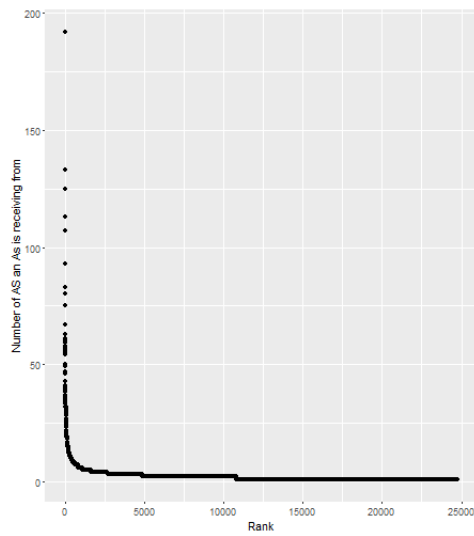


Fig. 15. Distribution of Incoming Connections per AS

Geographical Locations of ASes

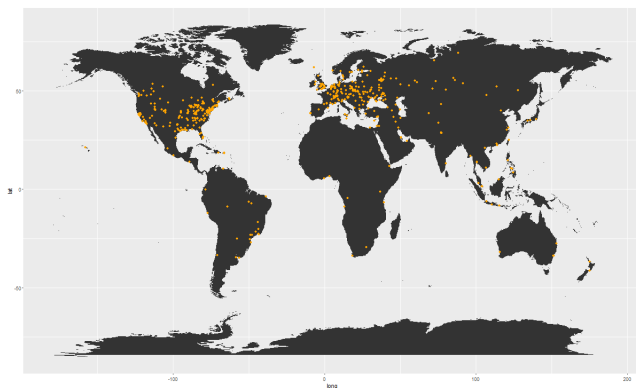


Fig. 16. Geographical Locations of ASes

Time development from 2007 - 2017: Number of  
receiving AS nodes  
Data Collection Process of CAIDA

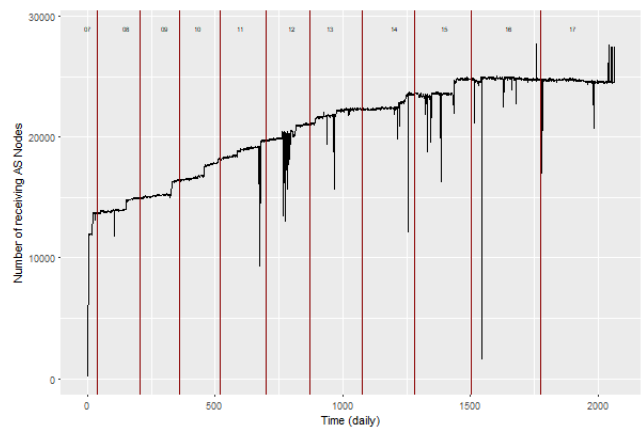


Fig. 17. Time development from 2007 - 2017: Number of receiving AS nodes