

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

Carl Tramburg
M.Sc. Information Systems
Humboldt University Berlin
Berlin, Germany
carl.tramburg@gmail.com

David Berscheid
M.Sc. Business Administration
Humboldt University Berlin
Berlin, Germany
d.berscheid@outlook.com

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.

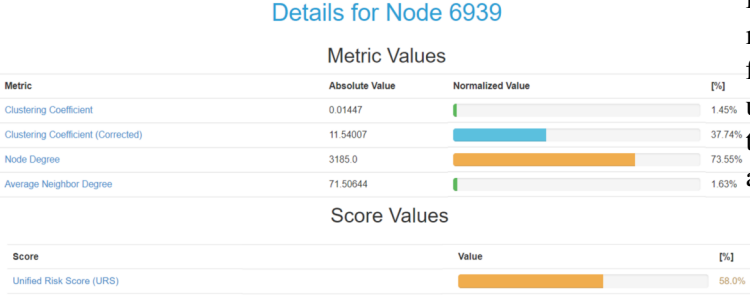


Fig. 1. Extract of CORIA Dashboard

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?...

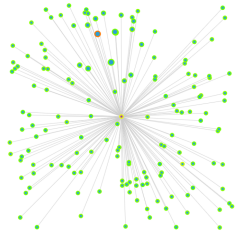


Fig. 2. Graph Presentation of Nodes in a Network

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].

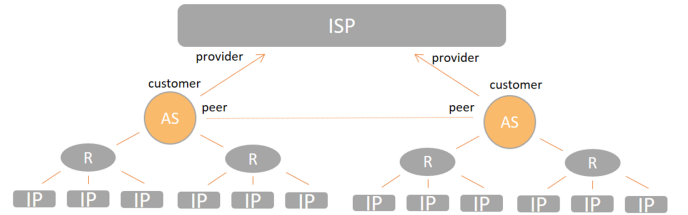


Fig. 3. Hierarchy of the Internet

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	4898	Hurricane Electric, Inc.	10397	peer
10	3491	Beyond The Network America, Inc.	6319	peer
13	9002	RETN Limited	4613	peer
18	12389	PSC-Rostelecom	3321	peer
22	3216	PSC "Vologda"	2360	peer

Fig. 4. Example of an AS and its characteristics

B. Internet Robustness

The internet is assailed 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()
```

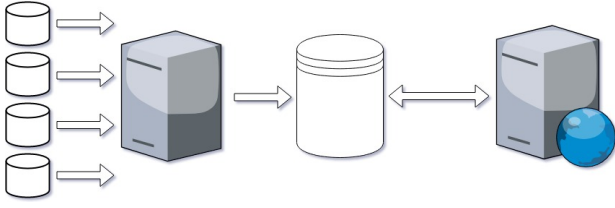


Fig. 5. Visualization of a general ETL process

A general ETL workflow is presented in figure 5.

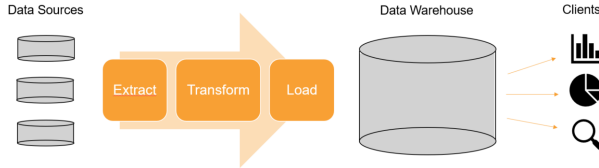


Fig. 6. Theoretical ETL Process

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 abbreviation 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 type of 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 large collection of datasets named *Pv4 Routed 24 AS Links* 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]. This collection of data forms the center of our investigation. From 2007 to 2018 data is collected, by three *teams*. Caida uses independent teams to collect data in order to offer a way to validate the data and its data inference. The teams probe every routed /24 in the IPv4 address space. 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.

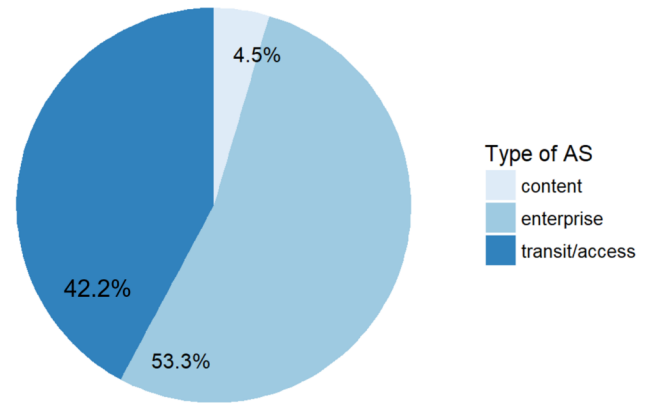


Fig. 7. Ratio of Autonomous Systems regarding their Type

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.

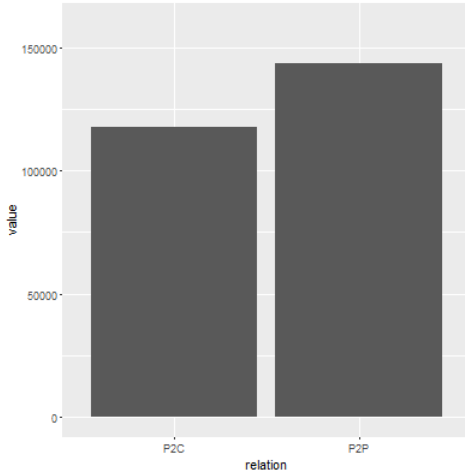


Fig. 8. Ratio of AS-Relationships

We furthermore built graphs describing the distributional characteristics of autonomous systems. Figure 8 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]. Calculating the quantiles of the distribution, the top 10 percent of highest ranked nodes (ranked by the number of different outgoing connections) send to almost exactly 50% of overall traffic of the whole network. The top five percent are responsible for 36% of all outgoing traffic and the top one percent even accounts for approximately 17%. 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 ten percent of highest ranked nodes, are receiving approximately 52% of the overall traffic in this network. The top five percent make up 36% and the top one

percent even 17% of overall traffic. The quantiles are almost identical to those of the previous distribution.

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.

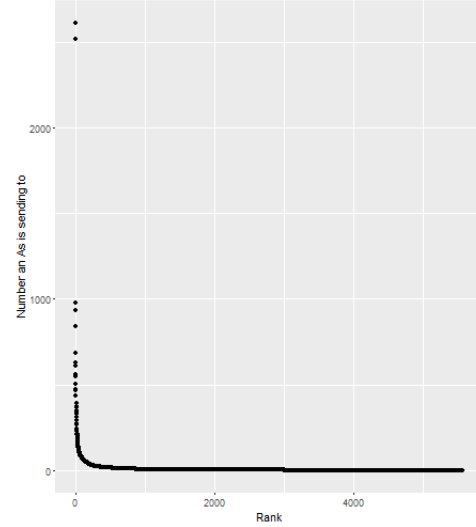


Fig. 9. Distribution of Outgoing Connections per AS

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

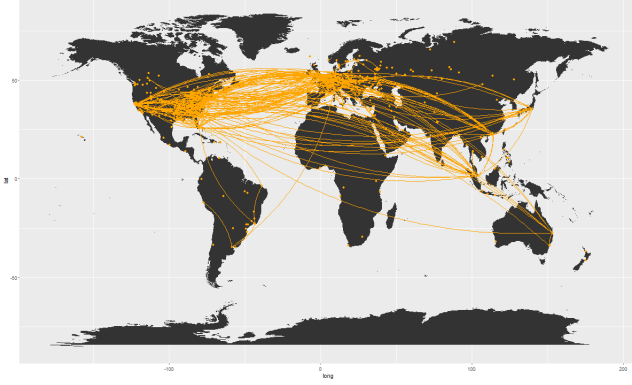


Fig. 10. Location of ASes and respective Streams of Traffic

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 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 throughout 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.

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

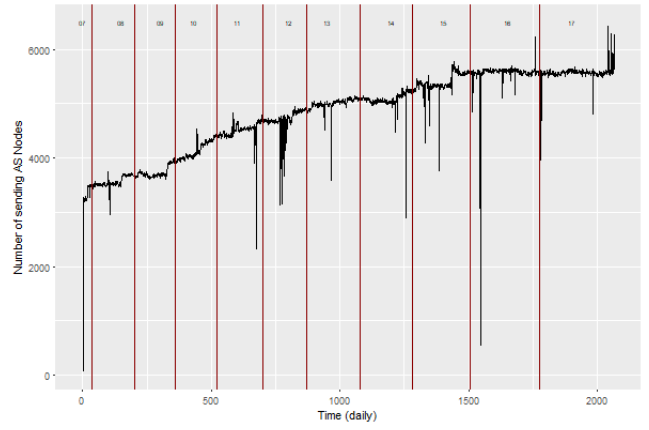


Fig. 11. Time development from 2007 - 2017: Number of sending AS nodes

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 Caída specific upload functions that can handle Caída’s file format [36]. As well a ”Standard tab separated 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.

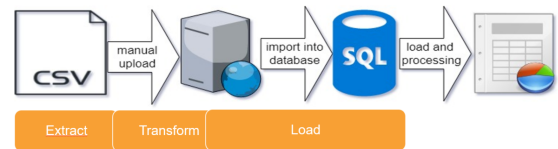


Fig. 12. A Theoretical ETL Process

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

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

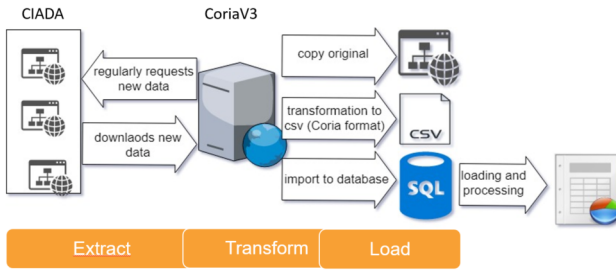


Fig. 13. ETL Process in the Coria framework

new data uploaded on the Caida server the query will happen the next period. For the case new data are provided every new file will be downloaded. After downloading a new file, it will be transformed into an edgelist and ,finally, uploaded to Coria’s database.

*at the End tell for the case of 1st time implementation and time on server In detail:

Ensuring that the automated ETL process and all of its function trigger every day, we created a function *timer.py*?REF. The timer program is meant to operate permanently after Coria webservice and the MySQL database are functioning. An 24 hour interval is deemed to be adequate as CaidaFLs data file provides AS link snapshot of one day. Besides that Caida teams upload their data unsystematically: As one can observe in the histogram 14 there are some days with more than 20 uploaded files (data days). As well one can identify periods in summer and around new years eve with none or a few uploads that can be assumed as holidays. For other sources or data sets the interval can be customized by changing the sleep timer values of seconds.

```
import time, subprocess
from test import translateTime

Interval = 60*60*24 #24 hours interval
Interval=2
a=-4
while True:
    time.sleep(Interval)
    a+=1
    try:
        translateTime()

        print 100/a
```

```
except :
    print ("Oops!_That_was_no_
           valid_number._Try_
           again...")
    continue
```

The timer program also makes use of *syntax errors and exceptions* From our coding experience with infinite Python loops chance are high creating unsystematically errors: Network errors, problems in the operating system on the destination or source server or other faults can break up the automated ETL process. Thatswhy the timer function makes the *continue*-operator in combination exception handling: If one of the functions creates an error, it can be assured that one day later the ETL porcess will be triggered again without having any person restarting the process or bug fixing.

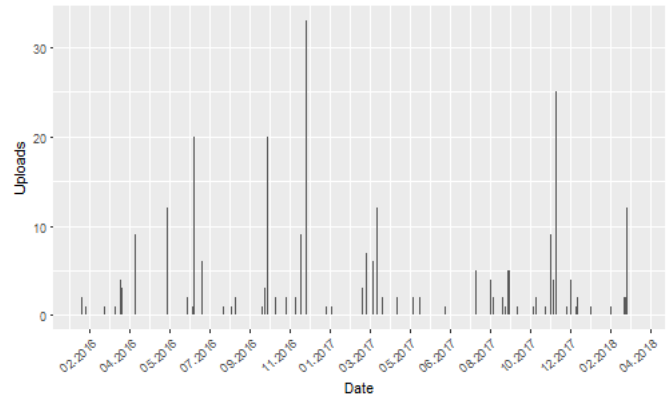


Fig. 14. Data Uploads by Caida over time

V. CONCLUSION

A. Summary

The webapplication CORIA allows the analysis of connectivity risks of various network graphs. Through visualizations and a unified risk score it offers comprehensive results. Fokussing on the level of Autonomous Systems, our data analysis revealed a power-law distribution when it comes to the influence of ASes within the internet network - a few highly important nodes and many less important ones. Moreover the geographical investigation of its locations showed the high concentration and flow of traffic of ASes in highly developed economies, with only sparse density in less developed

economies. With regard to the trend of the internet network, we exhibited a linearly growing trend of AS nodes until 2015, when the size of the network stayed constant until today.

Regarding the software-development aspect, we developed an ETL tool in Python that provides automation of the validation of latest data files, copying respective files, and transforming them into csv format. (haben wir noch mehr gemacht?)

B. Limitations and Further Work

One limitation of this work is caused by our data source Caida. The data that we used, i.e. types of Autonomous Systems or their relationship was partly gathered through statistical inference. Its machine learning classifier provided a positive predicted value of 70% [22], which still leaves misclassified observations within the data and limits our results to some extent. Nevertheless Caida is a serious and trusted source, which is why we chose it in the first place. To our best knowledge, there is no superior data source available.

other limitations

Further work that can follow could be to apply the automated ETL process to further data sources, than only Caida. Also, deploying the the CORIA framework on a server would be a necessary improvement. (CARL? Was hat es mit diesem Punkt auf sich? Läuft es nicht schon auf einem Server?) For improvements of internal development activities the creation of an extensive code and installation documentation is helpful.

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APPENDIX

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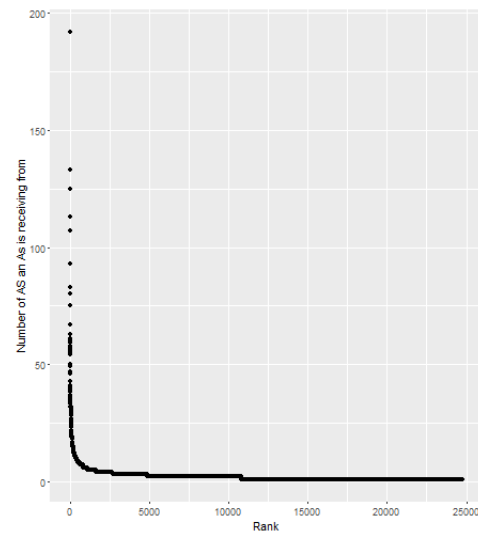


Fig. 15. Distribution of Incoming Connections per AS

Geographical Locations of ASes

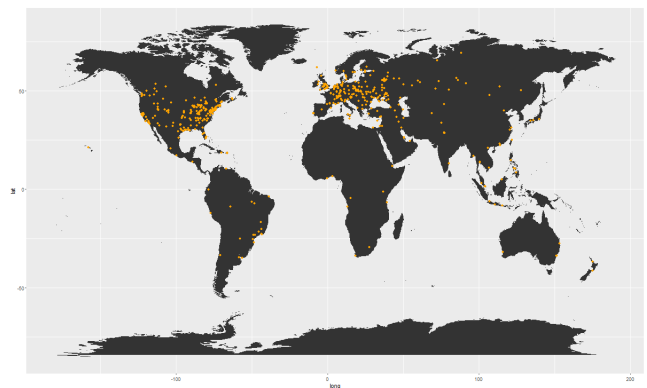


Fig. 16. Geographical Locations of ASes

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

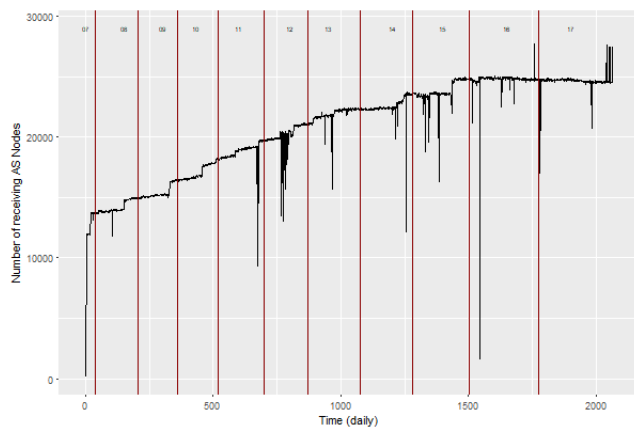


Fig. 17. Time development from 2007 - 2017: Number of receiving AS nodes