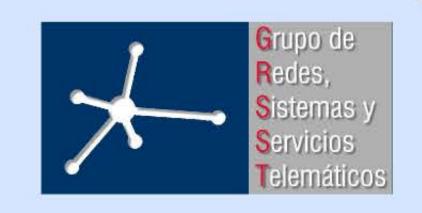


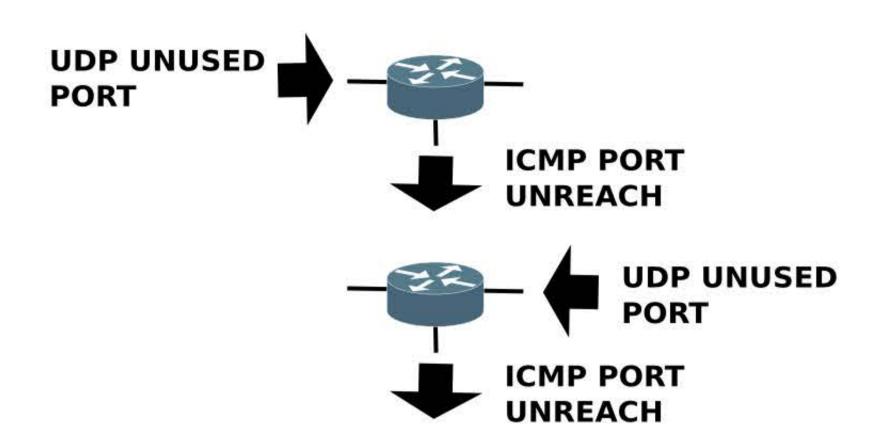
Internet Mapping at IP level



Santiago Garcia-Jimenez / PhD advisor Eduardo Magaña {santiago.garcia,eduardo.magana}@unavarra.es

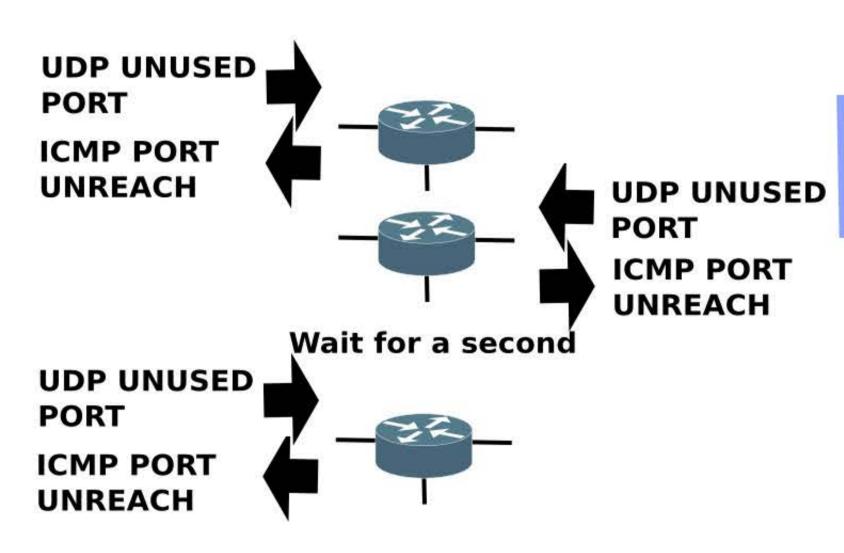
IP address alias identification 1.Mercator

Same source. Same router.

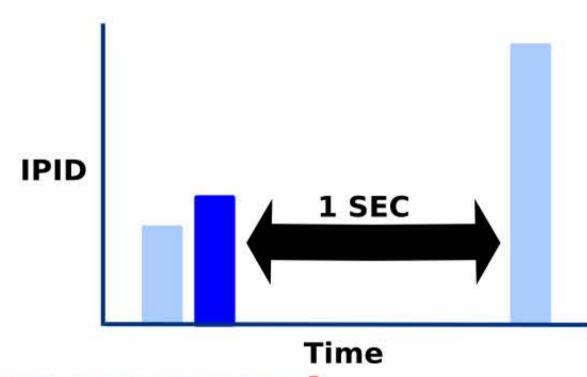


2.Ally

Compare received IPID

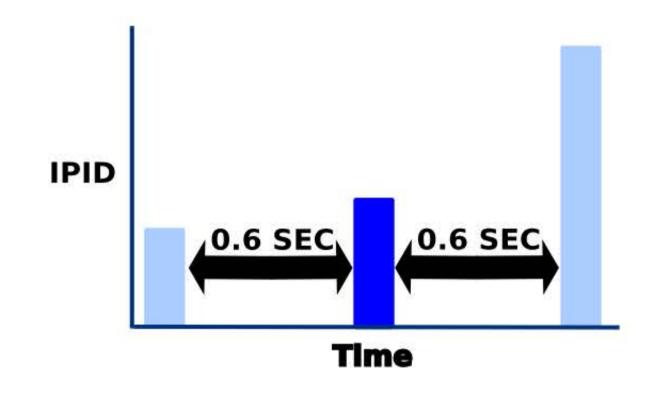


IPIDS have a increasing secuence means IP belong same router.

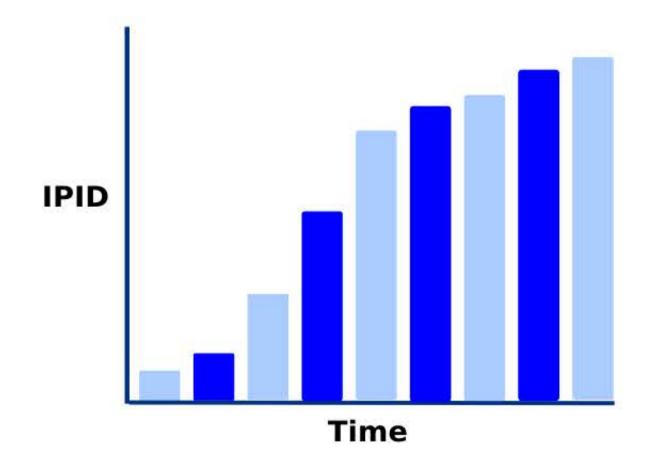


3.Our proposal

Change timming: Same offset time between packets.



Increasing Number of probing packets:



New types of probing packets:



UDP UNUSED PORT

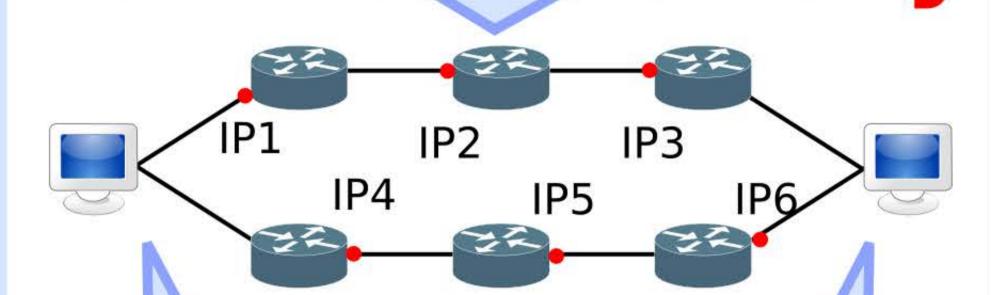
ICMP ECHO REQUEST **ICMP TIMESTAMP** REQUEST **TCP UNUSED PORT**

ICMP PORT UNREACHABLE **ICMP TIMESTAMP** REQUEST TCP RESET

Internet topology map



Path discovery



Diferent platforms in order to discover the network.





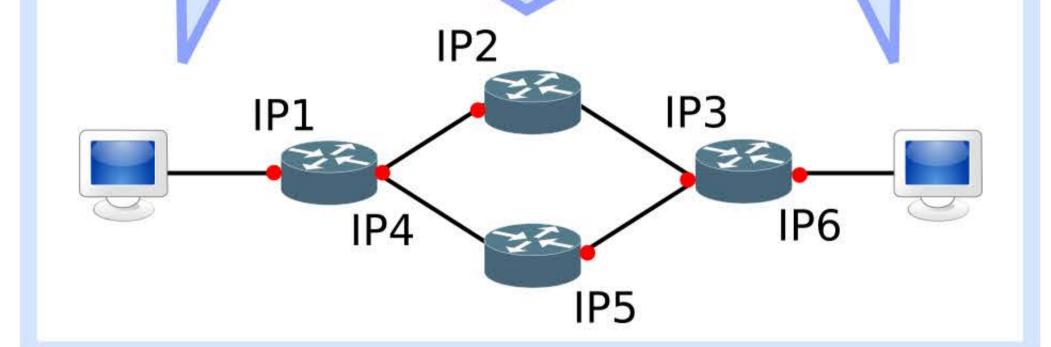




Route discovery

- Traceroute
- Paris-traceroute
- Using record-route

Are they the same router?



Conclusions

Identification has been improved from 15% to 48%

Efficiency has been improved close to an 12% by using IP offset instead of TTL method, besides this method is distributable.

1.TTL method

Get the TTL from IP1 and IP2 |TTL1 - TTL2| < offset

Improving

efficiency

2.IPID method

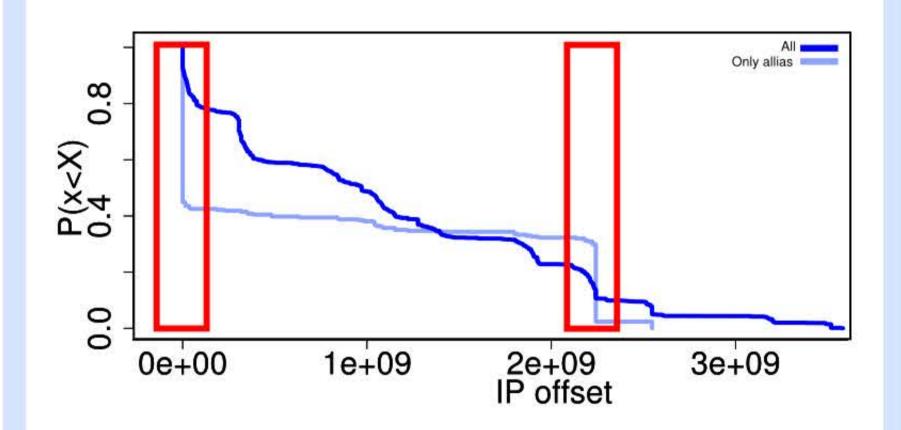
Get the IPID from IP1 and IP2 |IPID1 - IPID2| < offset

Our proposal:

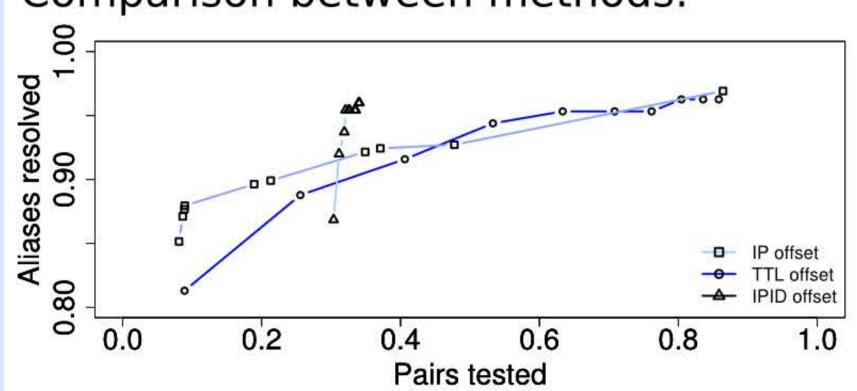
3.IP OFFSET method

Get IPs in hexadecimal |IP1 - IP2| = IP OFFSET

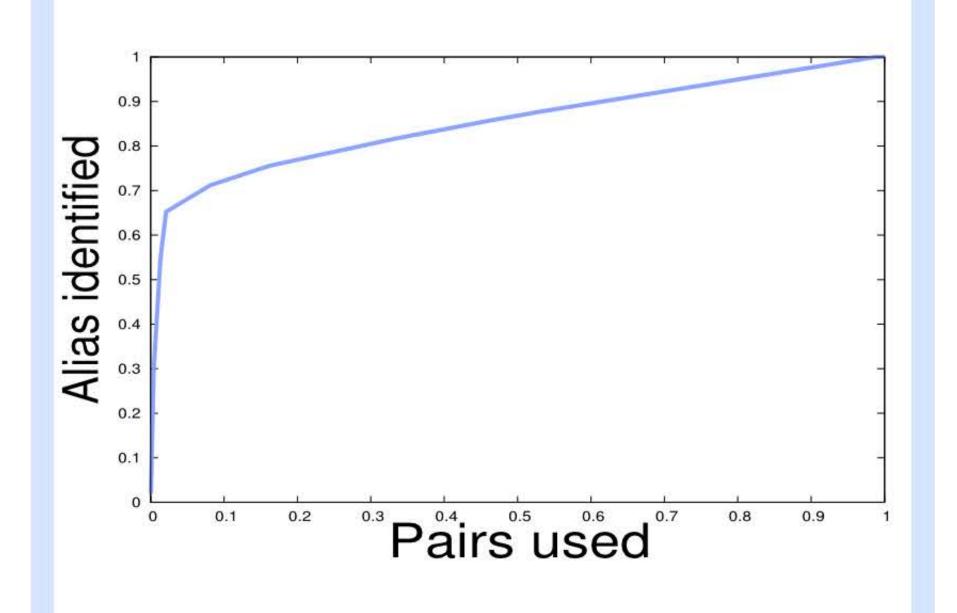
Survival graph in ETOMIC net:

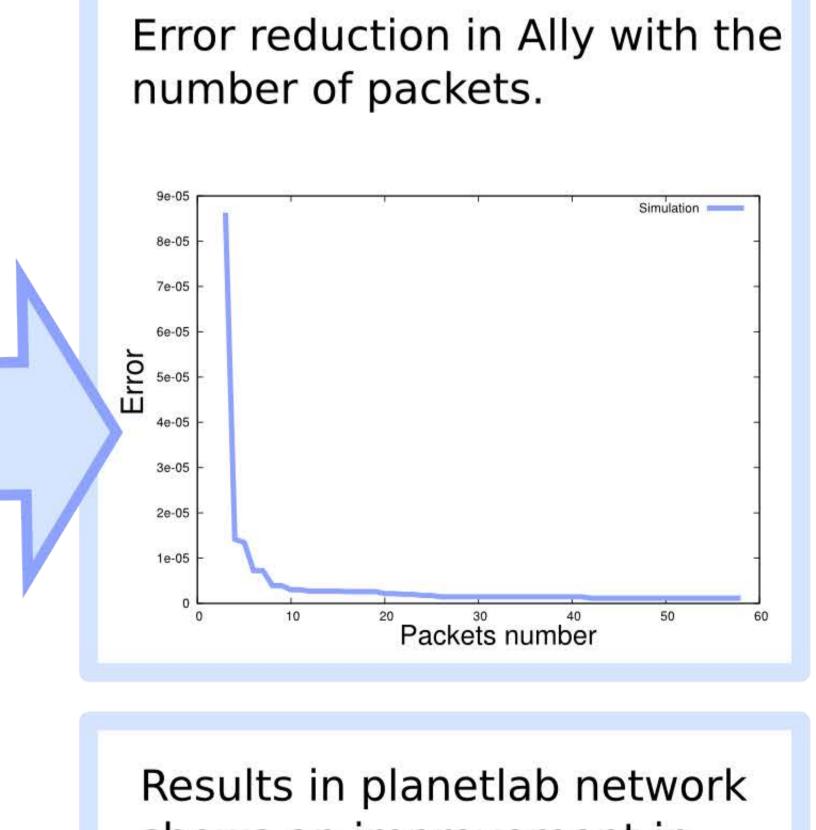


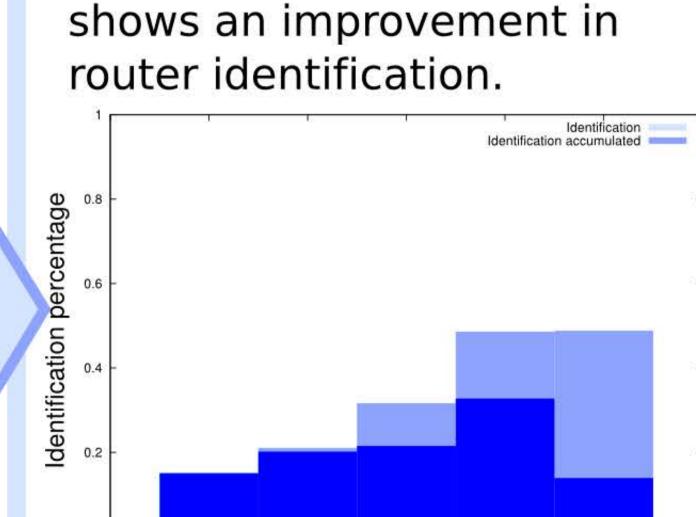
Comparison between methods:



EM clusters trained with ETOMIC net and used into PLANETLAB net:







IPID UDP IPID TCP IPID ECHO IPID TIMESTAMP Identification method

ICMP ECHO REPLY

IPID based