Skitter vs. DIMES: Topology-based Simulations of Mobility-related Protocol Metrics

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Agenda

Motivation

Current Large-scale Measurement Projects

Characteristics of Skitter and DIMES

Conclusion & Outlook



Motivation

- Topologies are ingredients for simulations and analytical studies
- Graph properties help to describe the topology
- Example 1: Handover performance estimates for FMIP
 - Determine distance between two nodes inside a city
 - Derive anticipation time based on inter-access router delay
- Example 2: Multicast mobility
 - Mobile multicast routing complexity depends on state changes
 - Calculate router states persistent under handoff
- ⇒ We need to include real-world measurements into analysis and simulations





Current Large-scale Measurement Projects

Skitter

- ▶ 26 global monitor points
- Continously refreshed destination list of 971k nodes
- ► AS, IP and router level view
- http://www.caida.org/ tools/measurement/skitter/

DIMES

- Distributed architecture of volunteer agent hosting (> 15k agents)
- Agent based on Java
- Dynamic destination list
- ► AS, IP and router level view
- http://www.netdimes.org





Tool Chain: Topology Generator & Converter

- Steps to solve:
 - Pre-processing: Clean up original data (s. DIMES)
 - Data filters
 - Data export to well known simulator formats
- For comprehensive tool chain extend existing generator
 - Boston University Representative Internet Topology Generator
 - ▶ BRITE supports many topology models, modular architecture
- BRITE extension includes
 - ▶ Import of DIMES and Skitter data
 - Filter schemas: Map sampling and radius view
 - Additional graph analysis
- DIMES fix script & extension available at: http://www.realmv6.org/brite-extension.html





Comparing Skitter and DIMES

Graph Metrics

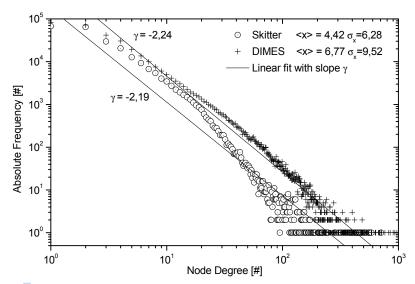
- Average node degree, degree distribution, . . .
- ▶ Is there a comprehensive metric to conclude to other metrics?
 - ▶ Mahadevan *et al.*: "The Internet AS-Level Topology: Three Data Sources and One Definitve Metric", CCR, 26 (1), 2006
- ▶ Joint degree distribution $P(k_1, k_2)$
 - Describes a correlation
 - ightharpoonup Randomly selected edge connects nodes of degree k_1 and k_2
 - Reflection symmetric distribution
 - Gives information about 1-hop neighbourhood of nodes





Graph Characteristics: Skitter vs. DIMES

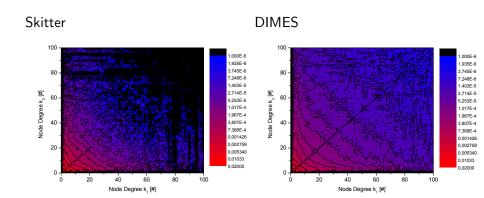
Degree Distribution





Graph Characteristics: Skitter vs. DIMES

Part of Joint Degree Distribution







Conclusion & Outlook

- Different measurement approaches
 - ▶ End devices or infrastructure centered
- Fix DIMES data before use
- ▶ DIMES sees more interconnections, i.e., core structure
- Skitter provides data from individual vantage points
- Conclude from general graph properties to mobility metrics



