



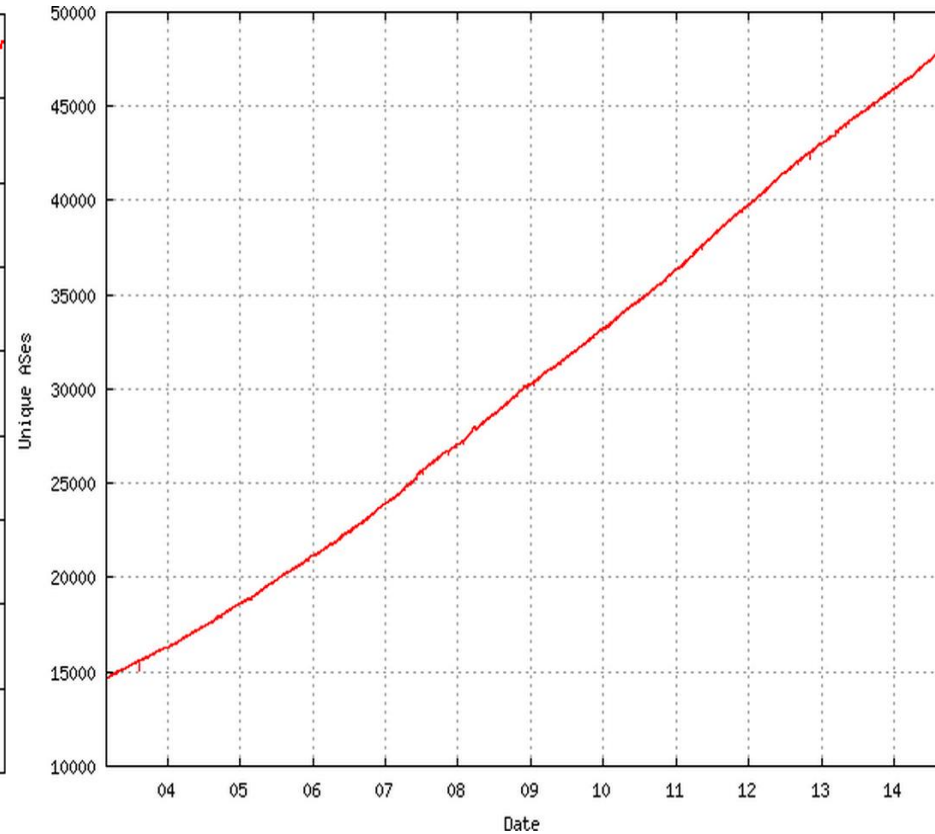
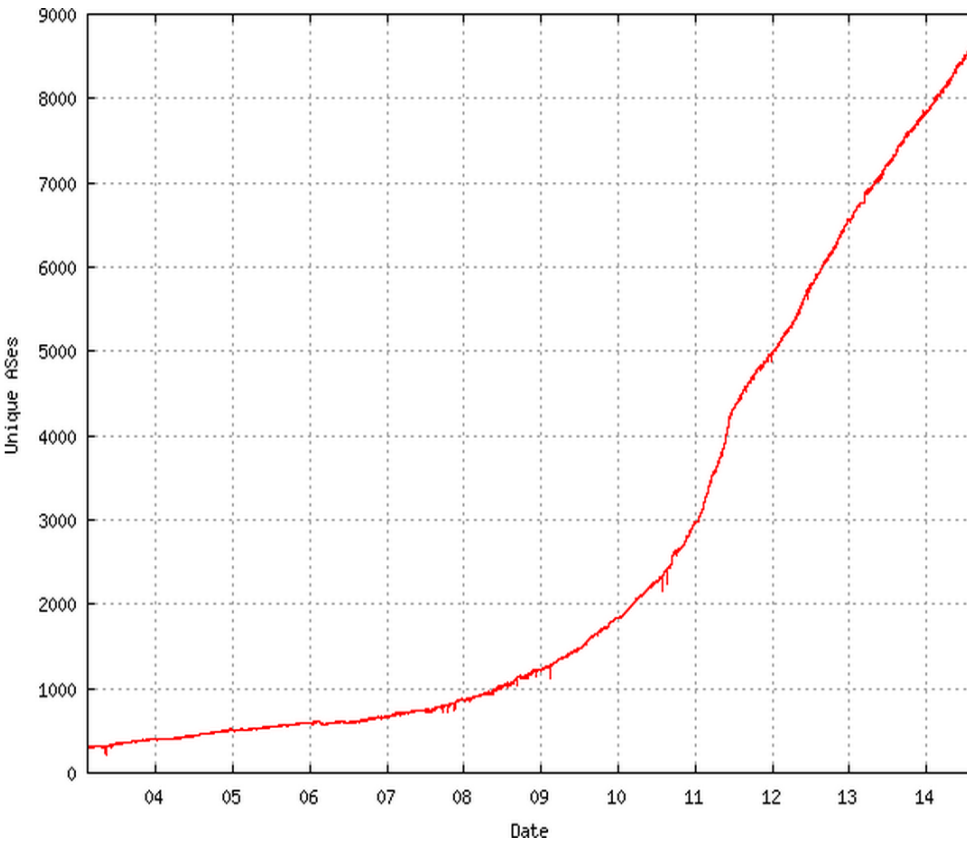
# Measuring and Comparing Internet Path Stability in IPv4 and IPv6

Forough Golkar  
Simula Research Laboratory

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# Why it can be important?

Only **4.3%** of request to **Google** servers come over **IPV6**.  
**IPv6** deployment has picked up speed recently.



# No information in hands yet?

Several measurement studies tracking IPv6 deployment.

## **Control plane metrics focused:**

- ✓ Topology
- ✓ Traffic volume
- ✓ Number of IPv6 address space allocated/growth in AS-level.

## **Performance-related metrics:**

- ✓ Delay difference between IPv4 and IPv6.

**Less known about stability.**

# Why it can be important?

**New technology**      **—————>**      **Better performance**

Do IPv6 customers experience better or the same stability in compare with IPv4?

# What we did?

A controlled measurement study of routing stability of IPv6 paths and compare it with stability of corresponding IPv4 paths.

**The goal** is to understand whether there are differences in update dynamics of IPv6 vs. IPv4 path in terms of **frequency** and **pattern of path changes**.

We used **NorNet Core** infrastructure which provides us multiple paths between the same set of end nodes.

# NorNet-Trace Service

- ✓ Runs as a service in all tunnelboxes and measures Internet paths continuously.
- ✓ A regular traceroute-like measurement via all local ISPs to all remote site's ISPs connection via IPv4 and IPv6.
- ✓ This service runs every 10 minutes.

- ✓ All Results are imported into the ***NorNet Core topology database***, which contains:
  - Measurement timestamps,
  - Source and destination sites and ISPs,
  - Path Length,
  - Round-Trip-Time (RTT) and Hops IP,
- ✓ No response is recorded as undefined ("\*")
- ✓ The sequence of path changes for each relation is calculated.

# What we found?!

We present results for:

- ✓ Path length distribution
- ✓ Use of load balancing and path stability
- ✓ Pattern of routing changes: Do they arrive in bursts or happen independently?



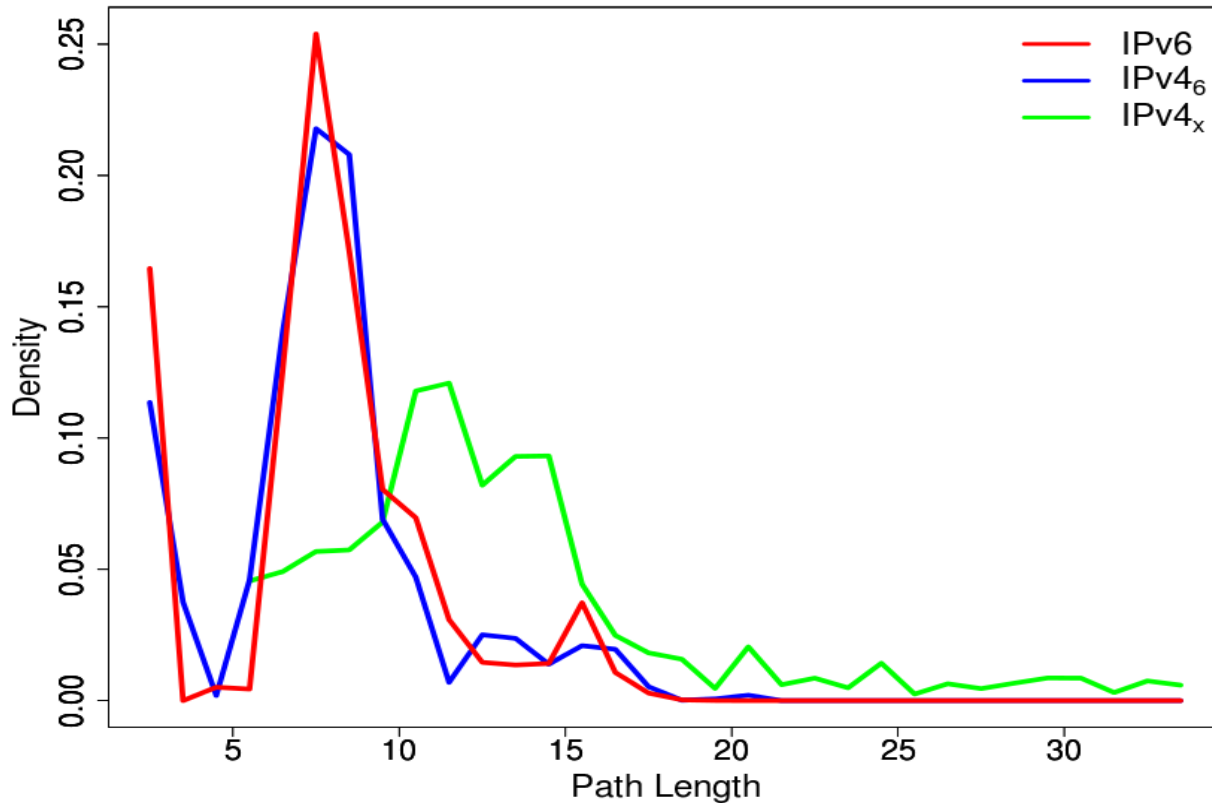
All NorNet Core sites or providers do not have IPv6 connectivity,

Therefore we distinguish IPv4:

- ✓ Those where we have corresponding IPv6 connections → IPv4<sub>6</sub>
- ✓ Those where there is no corresponding IPv6 connection → IPv4<sub>x</sub>

Our main focus is on comparing IPv6 and IPv4<sub>6</sub> paths.

# Path length distribution

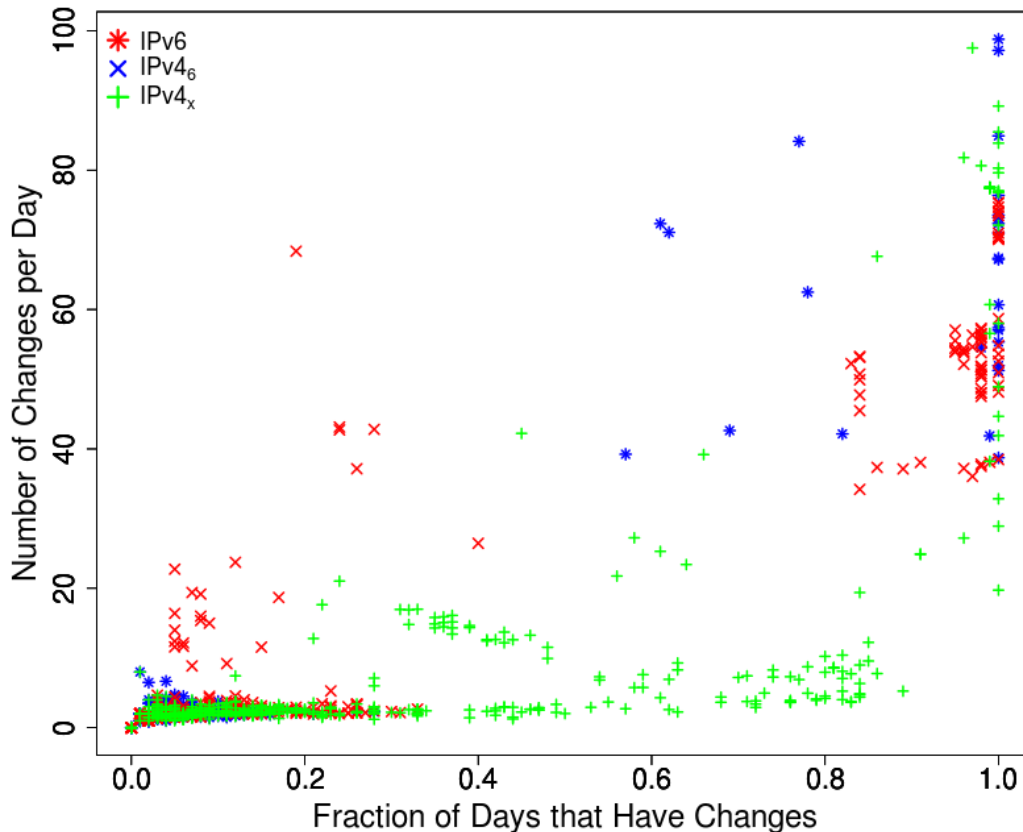


- Each path is weighted according to how often it is seen in our measurements.

- ✓ No clear difference between IPv6 paths and IPv4<sub>6</sub>
- ✓ 65% of paths between 7 and 12.
- ✓ IPv4<sub>x</sub> paths are longer which are qualitatively different (technology and geographic distribution).

# Load balancing

Clear dichotomy in IPv6 and IPv4<sub>6</sub> paths.



On closer inspection:

27% of IPv6  
9% of IPv4<sub>6</sub>



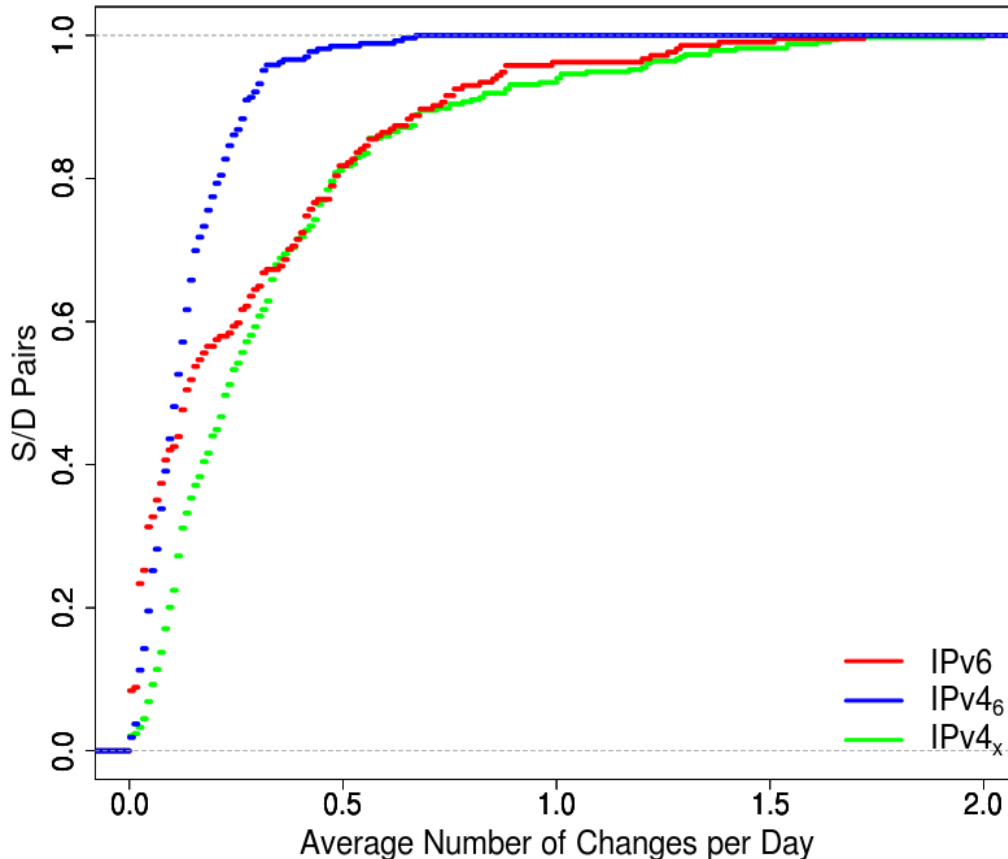
More than **10** changes in average  
**(Load balancing)**

**Surprising:** More load balancer in IPv6 than corresponding IPv4.

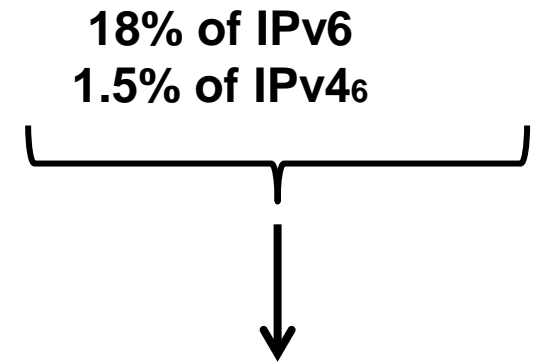
**Possible explanation:** IPv6 topology is simpler or more sparse than the IPv4 topology.

# Path stability

Number of path changes per day for non-load-balanced pairs.



IPv6 paths are less stable than IPv4<sub>6</sub>.

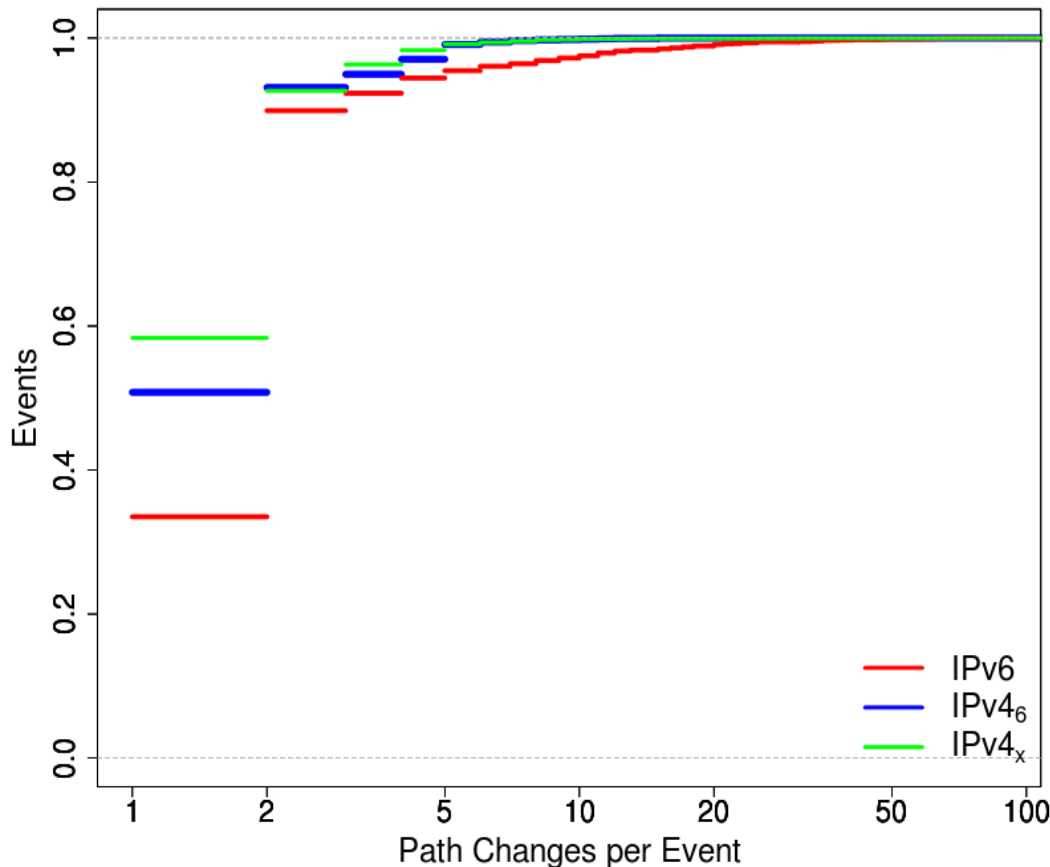


Have more than **0.5** changes per day

**IPv4<sub>x</sub>** are less stable → These paths are often longer (inter-continental connection to china).

# How path changes distributed in time? (temporal aspect).

Grouping the path changes belong to each S/D pairs in to events based on how they appear close in time (1 hour time threshold).



Event size 1: **52%** of IPv4<sub>6</sub> and **34%** of IPv6

54% of events for **IPv6** consist of 2 path changes.

(very often rerouting and restoration)

# Conclusion

- ✓ The path length do not significantly differ between IPv4 and IPv6.
- ✓ However, IPv6 paths change more frequently than IPv4 paths.
- ✓ Load balancing is more common for IPv6 than IPv4, most likely due to a simpler or more sparse topology that gives more equal-cost paths for ECMP load balancing.

# Future work

Path similarities and temporal correlations in updates for IPv4 and IPv6 paths, to better understand if the two paths go over the same infrastructure.

**Thank you**

**Questions?**



