

# RiskRoute: A Framework for Mitigating Network Outage Threats

Ramakrishnan Durairajan<sup>+</sup>

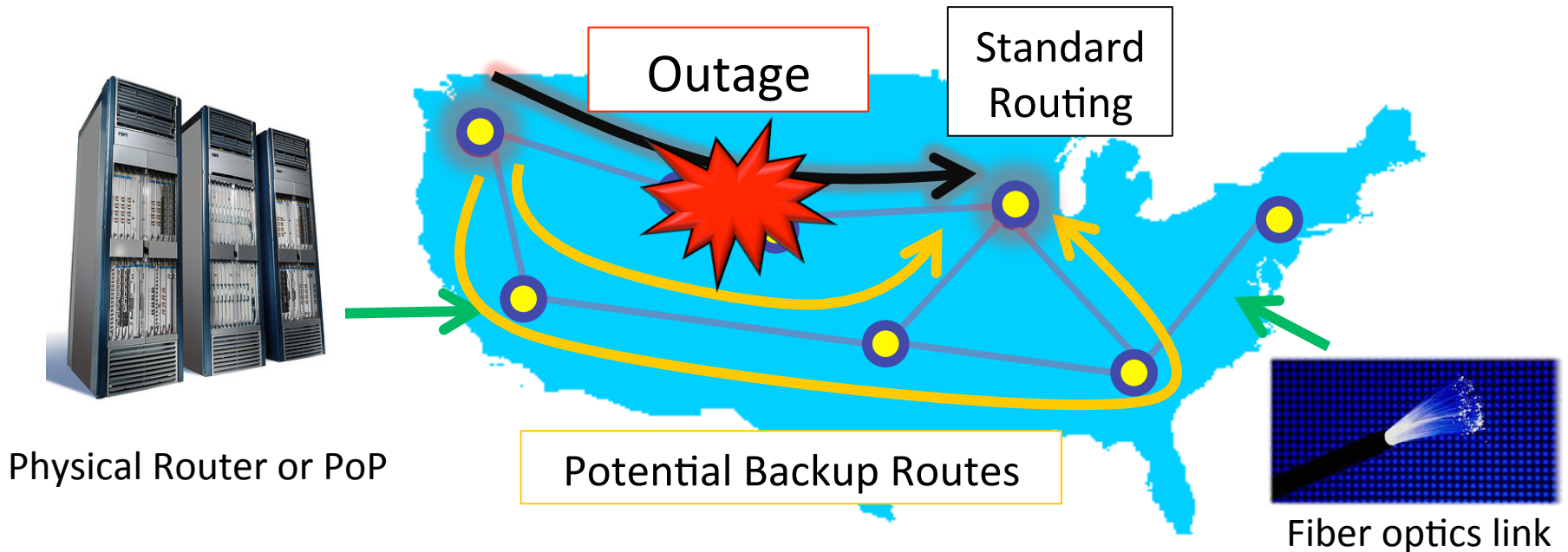
Brian Eriksson<sup>\*</sup>, Paul Barford<sup>+</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>Technicolor Palo Alto

<sup>+</sup>University of Wisconsin

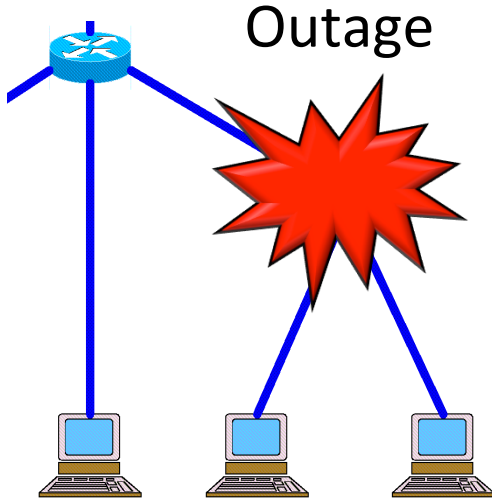
# Problem Setup

Consider Internet physical infrastructure:

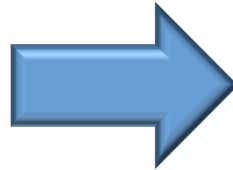


- Goals :
- 1 Can we automatically adjust Internet routing to avoid network outages before they happen?
  - 2 Can we choose the best backup route?

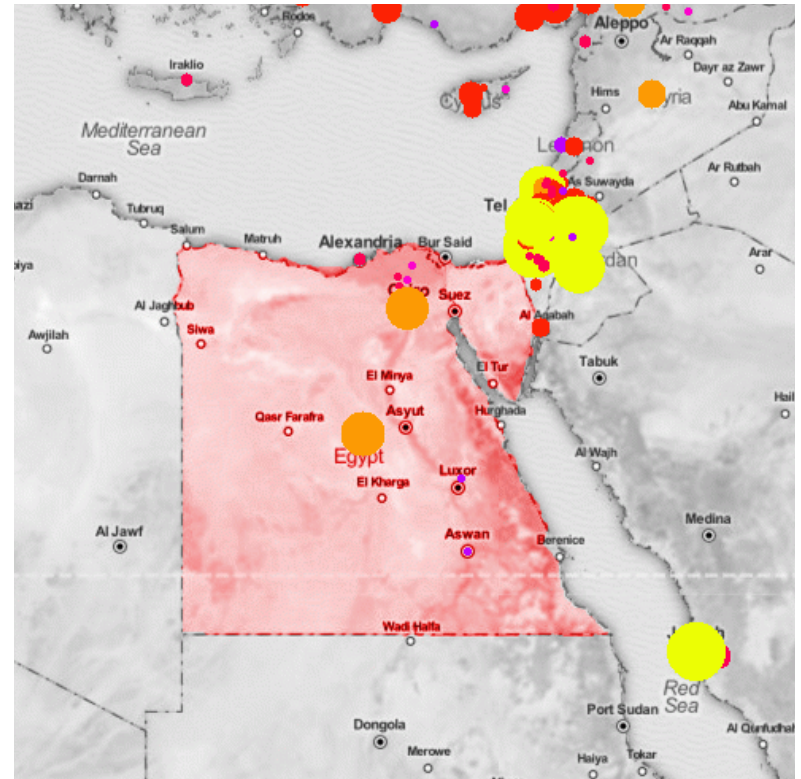
# Network Outage Causes



Why?



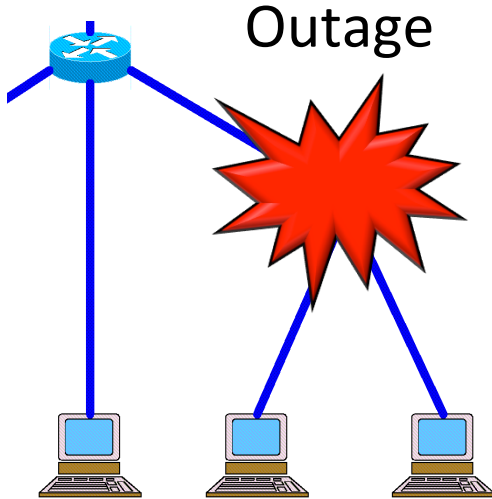
## Censorship



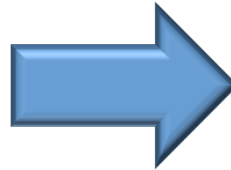
<http://www.caida.org>

# Network Outage Causes

## Accidents

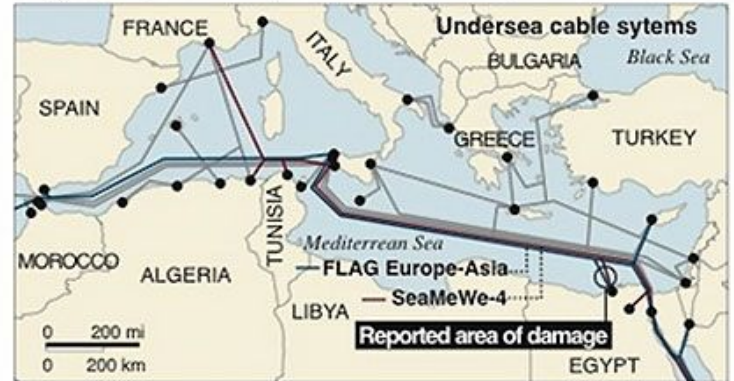


Why?



### Critical cable fault disrupts service

The FLAG Europe-Asia cable and the SeaMeWe-4 cable, which together account for the majority of data capacity between Europe and the Mideast, were snapped Wednesday, causing disruptions in India, Pakistan, Egypt, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Bahrain.

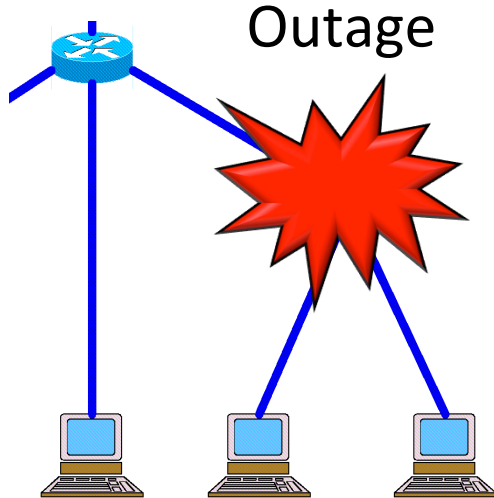


<http://www.ap.org/>

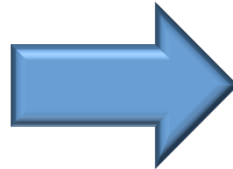


# Network Outage Causes

Our Focus: Natural Disaster Events



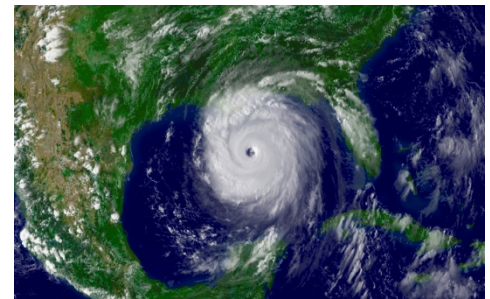
Why?



Thunderstorms



Tornados

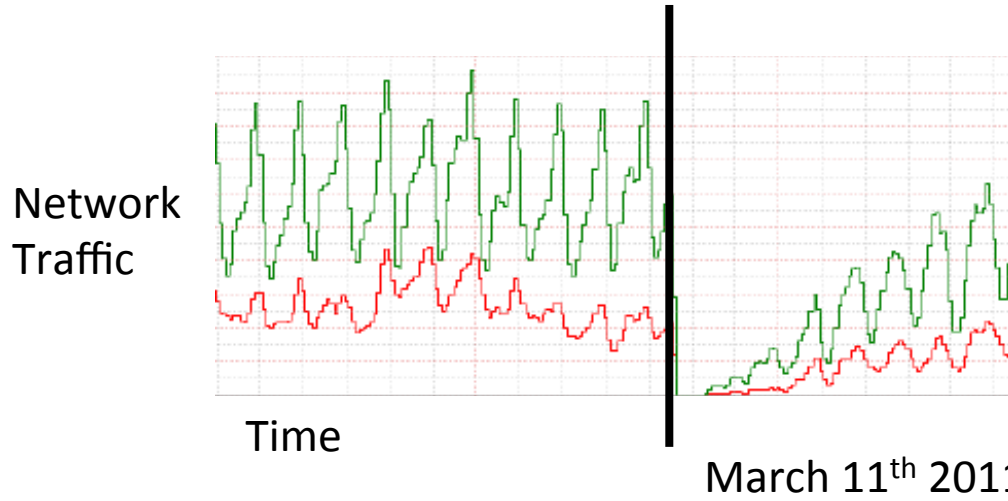


Hurricanes

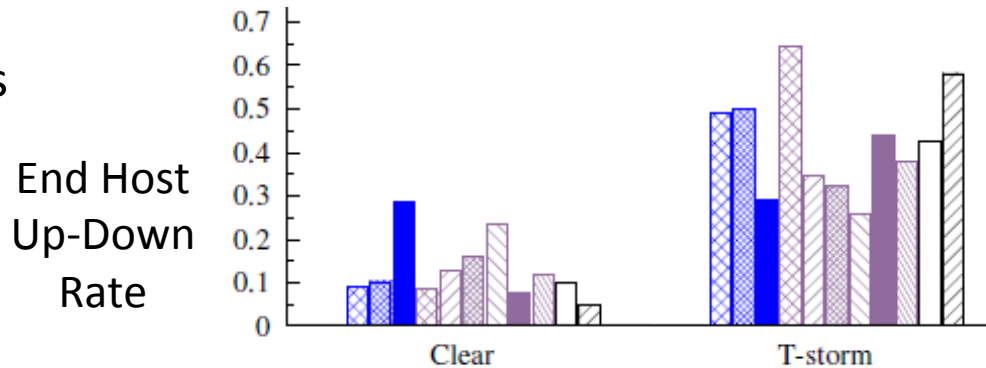


# Is the Internet fragile to Natural Disasters?

Large-Scale  
Disaster Events



Small-Scale  
Disaster Events



Network outages increase by 4x in storms.

# Our Focus : Natural Disasters-Based Outages

In contrast to accidents and censorship, weather-related events ***follow predictable geographic and temporal patterns.***

## Known Occurrence Patterns

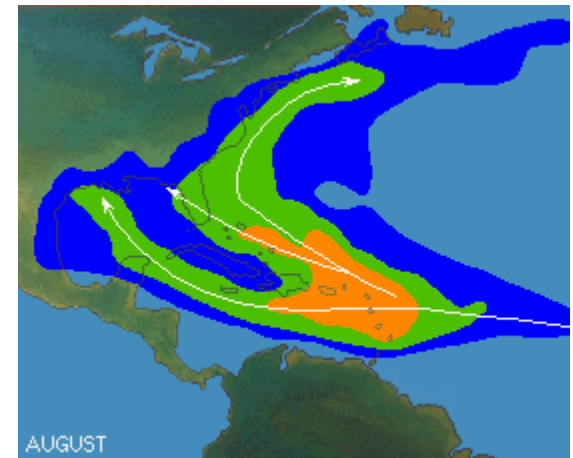


Earthquake Fault Lines



“Tornado Alley”

## Predictable Trajectories via Forecasting



Hurricane Patterns

# Current Routing Under Disasters

Does Internet routing currently take advantage of this predictability of natural disasters?

Answer: Sort of...

• renesys | blog

## Hurricane Sandy: Global Impacts

By [Doug Madory](#) on November 7, 2012 2:10 PM

In our [recent posts](#) about Hurricane Sandy, we analyzed the impacts of the super storm on Internet connectivity in the northeastern US. However, in addition to knocking out power and Internet connectivity in a significant part of the New York

<http://www.renesys.com/blog/2012/11/sandys-global-impacts.shtml>



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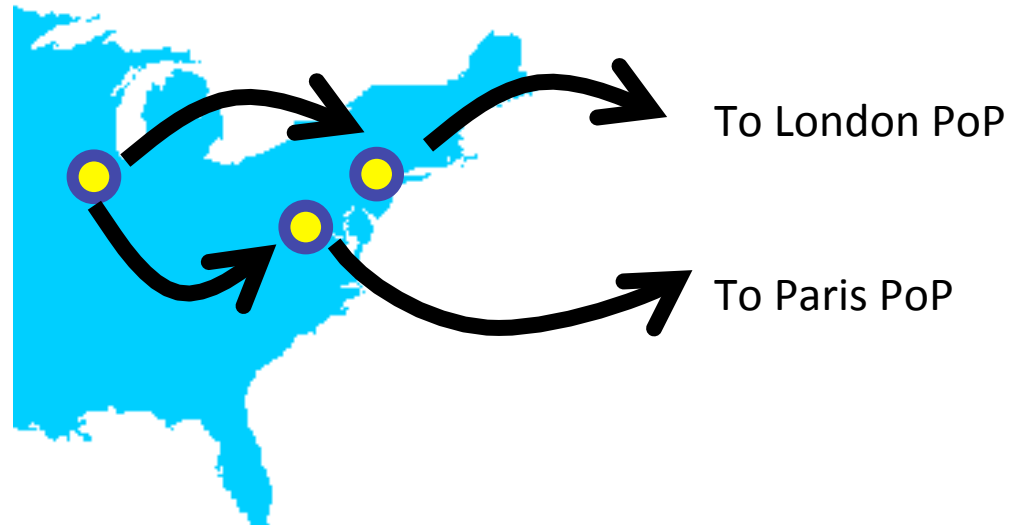
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Level3 Network Topology



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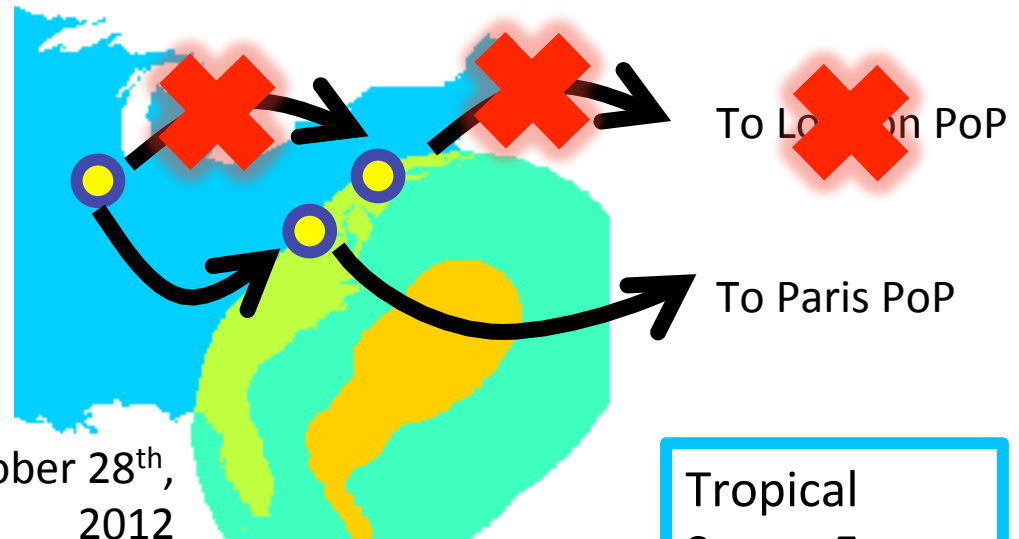
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11:00 PM October 28<sup>th</sup>,  
2012

Weather  
Forecast  
Information:

Manual Routing Change



Hurricane-  
Force Winds

Tropical  
Storm-Force  
Winds

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renesys | blog

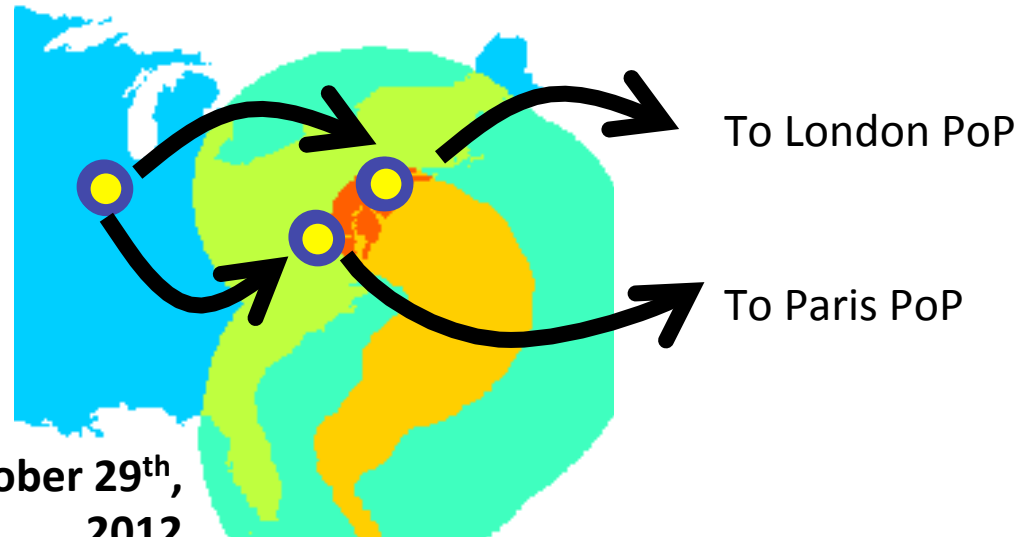
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11:00 PM October 29<sup>th</sup>,  
2012



Main Problem : Manual routing changes are too time-consuming and coarse-scale to be effective.

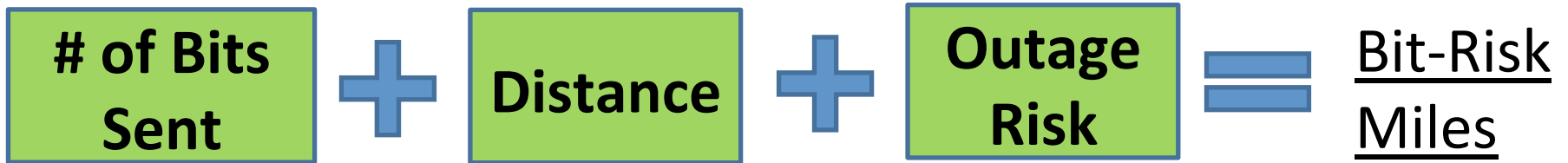
# Talk Outline

Goal : Can we exploit the predictability of natural disasters to automatically adjust Internet routing?

- Bit-Risk Miles Metric
  - Assess sensitivity to network outages
- RiskRoute Framework
  - Real-time routing changes to minimize outage risk
- Experiments
  - Example routing changes on real world networks and historical disaster case studies
  - Robustness suggestions

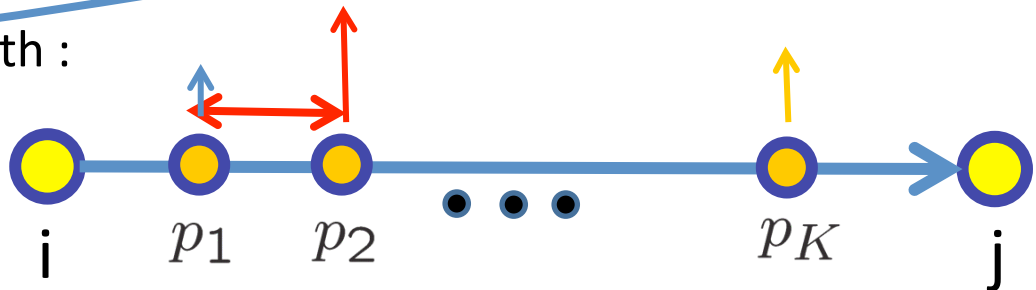
# Bit-Risk Miles Metric

- The idea of bit-miles motivates the introduction of *bit-risk miles*.



– Consider a routing path :  
Bit Miles

$$\mathbf{p} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_K\}$$



– The bit-risk miles of the route  $\mathbf{p}$  is defined as:

$$r_{i,j}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{x=1}^K \left( \underbrace{d_{p_x, p_{x+1}}}_{\text{Bit Miles}} \cdot \underbrace{h(p_x) + \lambda_j}_{\text{Infrastructure Outage Risk}} \right)$$

Bit Miles

Infrastructure Outage Risk

# Bit-Risk Miles Metric

$$r_{i,j}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{x=1}^K \left( \underbrace{d_{p_x, p_{x+1}}}_{\text{Bit Miles}} + \underbrace{\gamma_{i,j} \left( \lambda_h o_h(p_x) + \lambda_f o_f(p_x) \right)}_{\text{Infrastructure Outage Risk}} \right)$$

Bit Miles

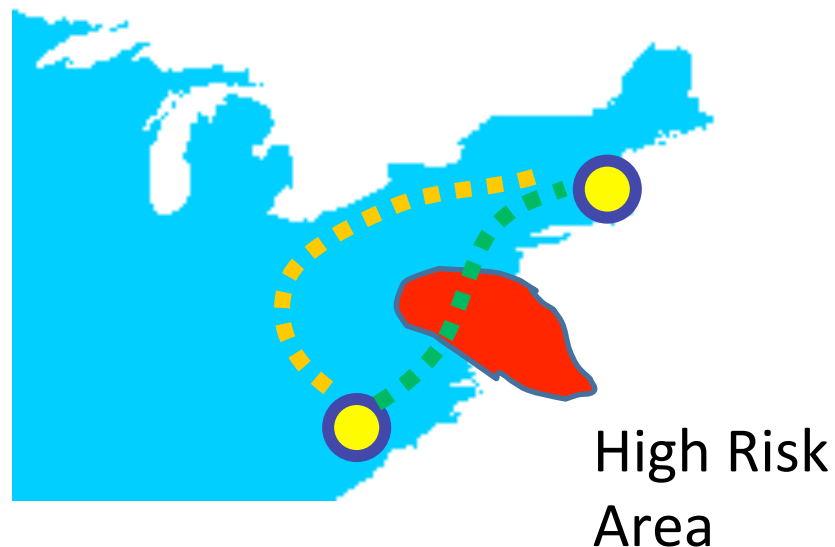
Infrastructure Outage Risk

- Quantifies the trade-offs of:

**Short** geographic routing paths with **high** outage risk

vs.

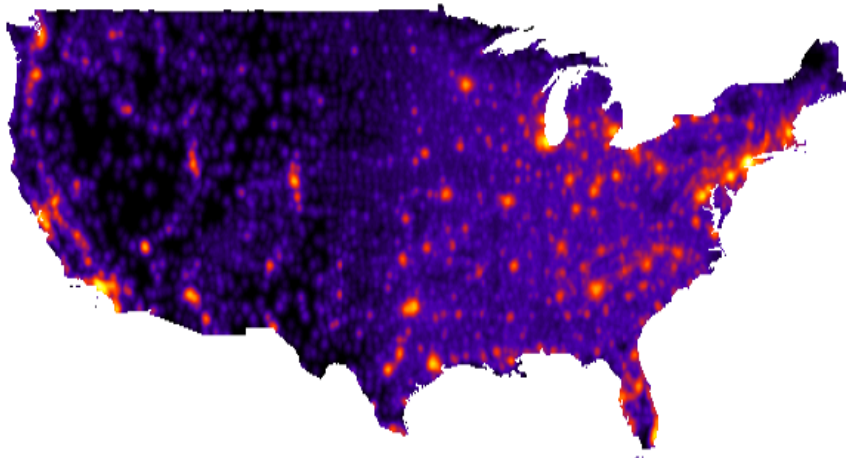
**Long** geographic routing paths with **low** outage risk





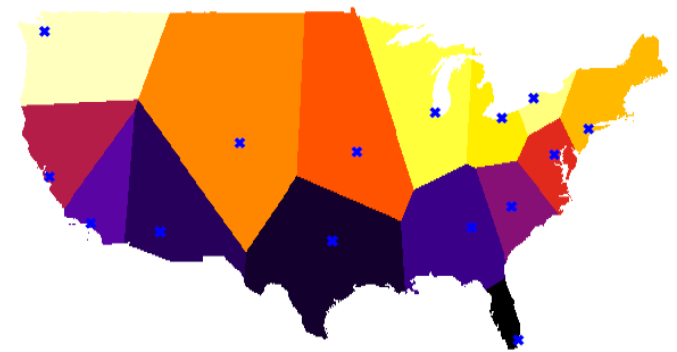
$$r_{i,j}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{x=1}^K \left( d_{p_x, p_{x+1}} + \gamma_{i,j} \left( \lambda_h o_h(p_x) + \lambda_f o_f(p_x) \right) \right)$$

- What is the cost of an outage between the source and destination?
- In real-world networks, this can be monetary:
  - SLA violations
  - End user refunds
- To approximate this, we use the fraction of population affected:



United States Population Density ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov))

A nearest-neighbor partitioning aggregates population to PoP locations.



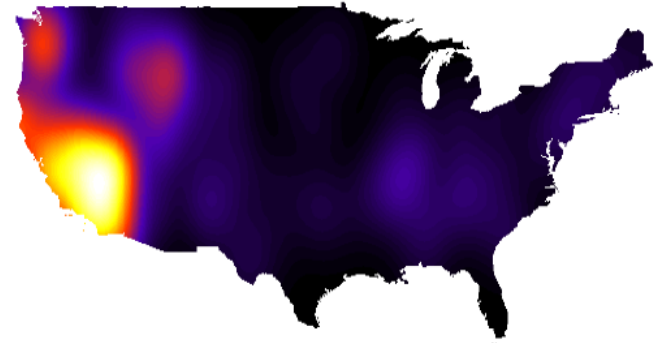
Teliasonera Network

$$r_{i,j}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{x=1}^K \left( d_{p_x, p_{x+1}} + \gamma_{i,j} \left( \lambda_h o_h(p_x) + \lambda_f o_f(p_x) \right) \right)$$

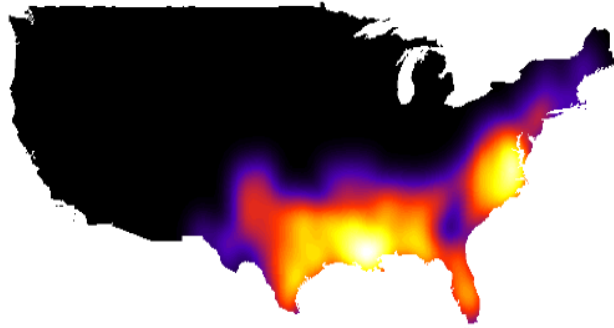
- What is historical outage probability at this PoP location?

Corpus of weather events from 1970 to 2010

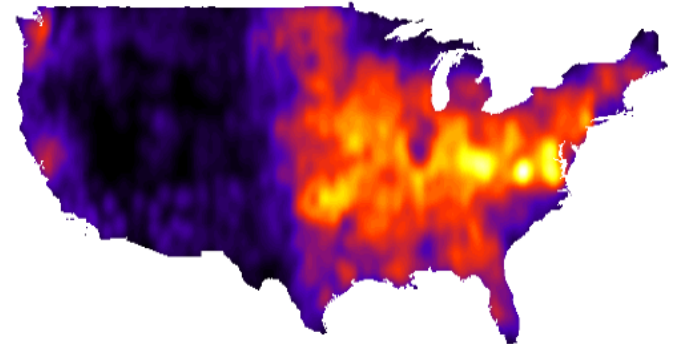
- 29,865 FEMA emergency declarations
- Over 145,000 NOAA severe weather events



2,267 Earthquake Occurrences



2,805 Hurricane Occurrences



20,623 Thunderstorm Occurrences

$$r_{i,j}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{x=1}^K \left( d_{p_x, p_{x+1}} + \gamma_{i,j} \left( \lambda_{h^o_h}(p_x) + \lambda_{f^o_f}(p_x) \right) \right)$$

- What is forecasted outage probability at this PoP location?

National Weather Service, National Hurricane Center ([www.nhc.noaa.gov](http://www.nhc.noaa.gov))

- Event Center
- Storm-specific Details
  - Radius of tropical-force winds
  - Radius of hurricane-force winds

...THE CENTER OF HURRICANE IRENE WAS LOCATED NEAR LATITUDE 35.2 NORTH...LONGITUDE 76.4 WEST IRENE IS...  
 ...HURRICANE-FORCE WINDS EXTEND OUTWARD...  
 ...90 MILES...150 KM...FROM THE CENTER...AND TROPICAL-  
 ...STORM-FORCE WINDS EXTEND OUTWARD UP TO 260  
 ...MILES...415 KM...

LATITUDE 35.2 NORTH...LONGITUDE 76.4 WEST

800 AM EDT SAT AUG 27 2011

...TROPICAL-  
 ...STORM-FORCE WINDS EXTEND OUTWARD UP TO 260

...MPH...HURRICANE-FORCE WINDS EXTEND OUTWARD UP  
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Hurricane Irene

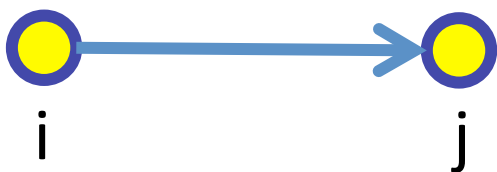
Hurricane Sandy

Hurricane Katrina

# RiskRoute Methodology

How do we choose which backup path has the smallest bit-risk miles?

- Storing all the backup paths is combinatorial.
- Current Techniques: Storing only one backup path (e.g., Fast Reroute) is fragile to large-scale outages.
- RiskRoute Framework: Using shortest path techniques, continuously recalculate all paths with the smallest bit-risk miles:

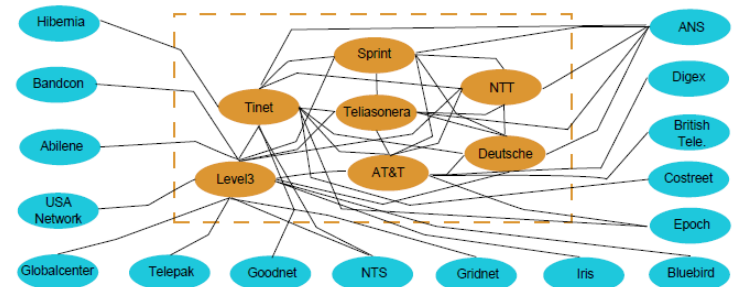
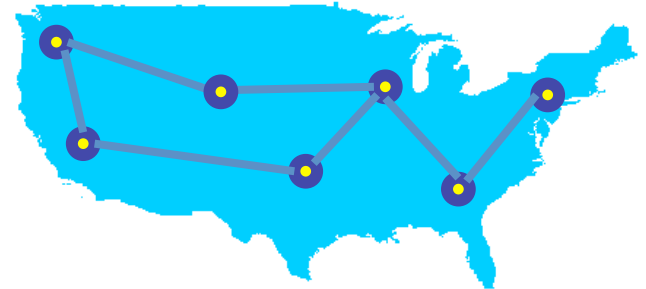


$$\mathbf{p}_{i,j}^{rr} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{P}_{i,j}} r_{i,j}(\mathbf{p})$$

Bit-Risk Miles  
for route  $\mathbf{p}$

# Experiment Datasets

- Real-World Network
  - 7 Tier-1 ISPs, 16 regional networks
- Intra-domain Routing
  - Routing inside a specified network
- Interdomain Routing
  - Routing between networks
- Performance Metrics:



1

**Risk Ratio** – The average reduction in bit-risk miles using RiskRoute compared with shortest path routing



$$r_r = 1 - \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{r(\mathbf{P}_{i,j}^{rr})}{r(\mathbf{P}_{i,j}^{shortest})}$$

2

**Distance Ratio** – The average increase in bit-miles using RiskRoute compared with shortest path routing

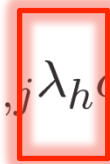
$$d_r = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{d(\mathbf{P}_{i,j}^{rr})}{d(\mathbf{P}_{i,j}^{shortest})} - 1$$

# Intradomain RiskRoute Results

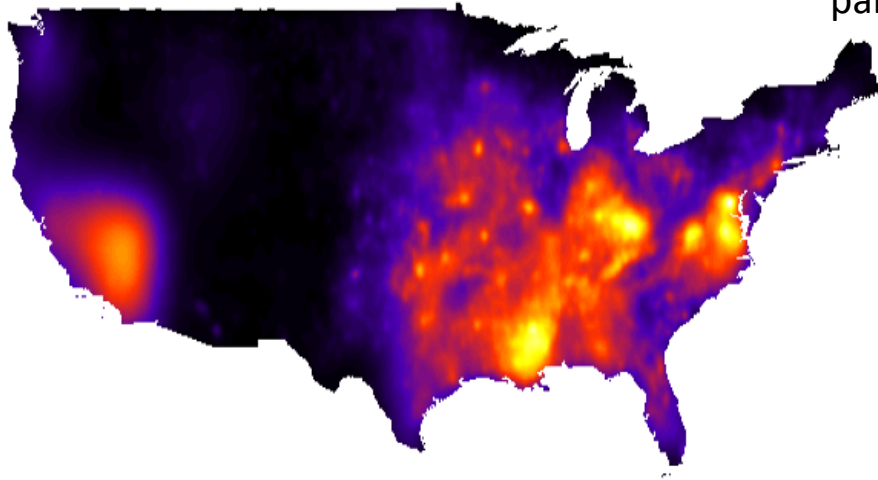
-  RiskRoute Path
-  Shortest Path

Historical Outage-Only Bit-Risk Miles metric:

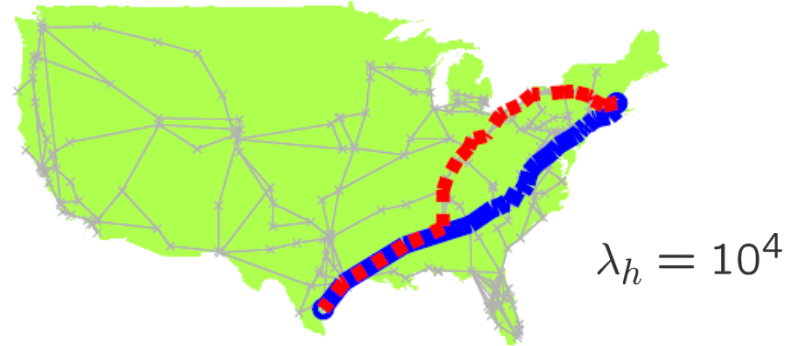
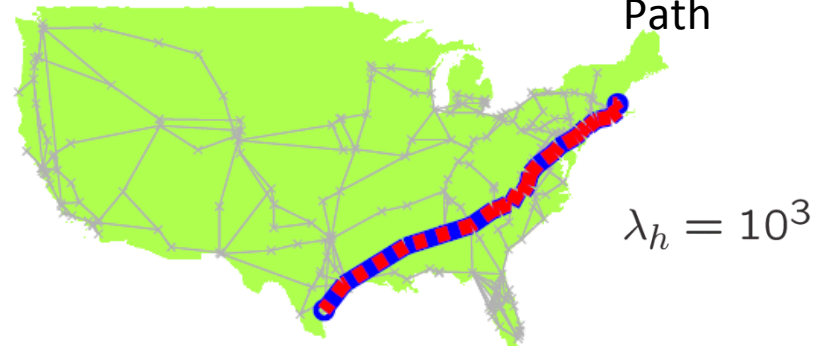
$$r_{i,j}(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{x=1}^K (d_{p_x, p_{x+1}} + \gamma_{i,j} \lambda_h \phi_h(p_x))$$



Tuning parameter



Historical Outage Probability

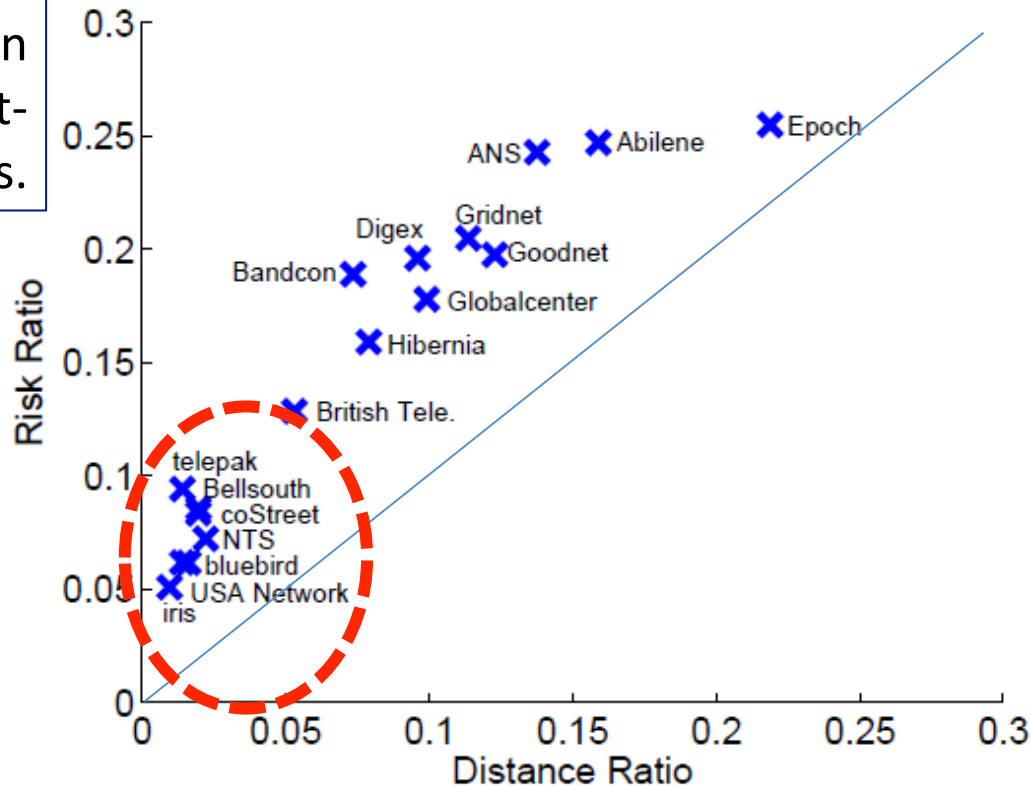




# Intradomain RiskRoute Results

- What are the tradeoffs to using RiskRoute?

Average fraction reduction in bit-risk miles.



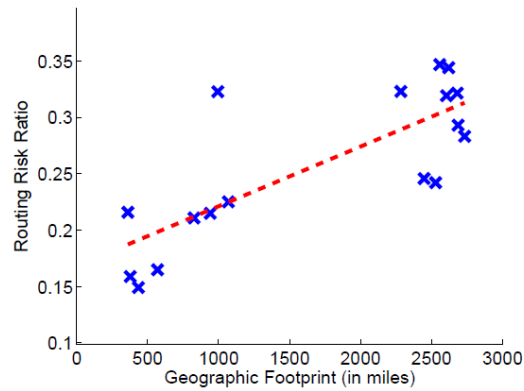
Average fraction increase in bit-miles.

# Intradomain RiskRoute Results

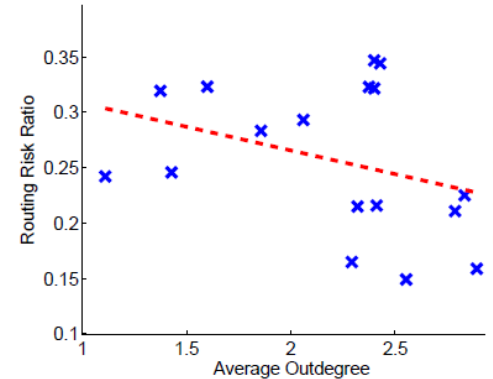
- What makes some networks more advantageous towards using RiskRoute?

Reduction in  
Bit-Risk Miles  
(Risk Ratio)

### Geographic Footprint

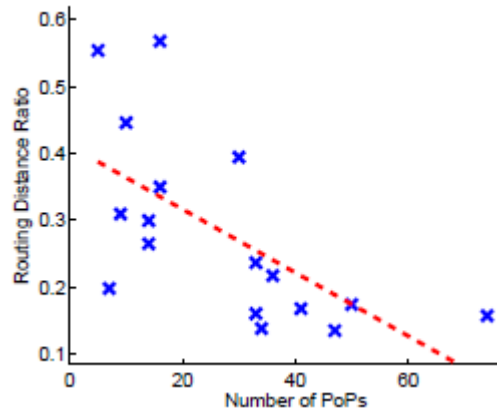


### Aver. Router Outdegree

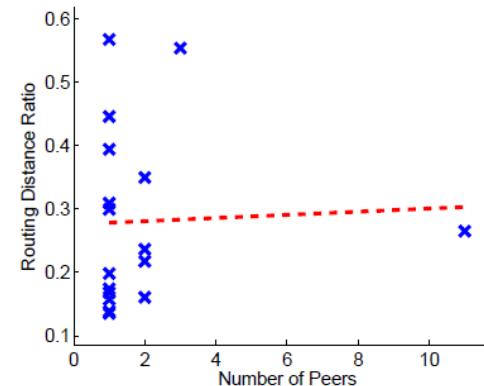


Increase in Bit-  
Miles  
(Distance Ratio)

### Number of PoPs



### Number of Peers

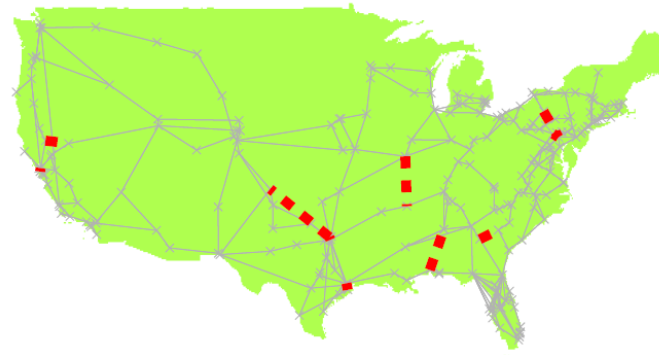


# RiskRoute Robustness Analysis

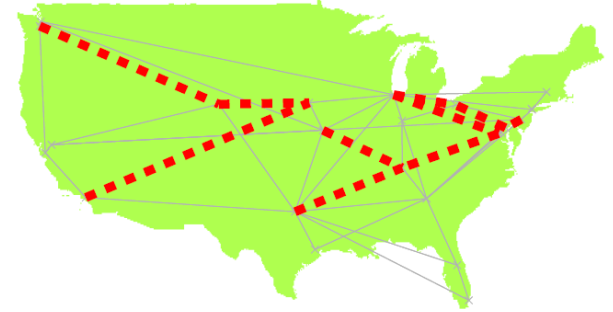
We find the best additional link such that the bit-risk miles is minimized.

$$\hat{e} = \arg \min_{e \in \mathcal{E}^C} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=i+1}^N \min_{\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{P}_{i,j}} r_{i,j}(\mathbf{p})$$

Intradomain Results:

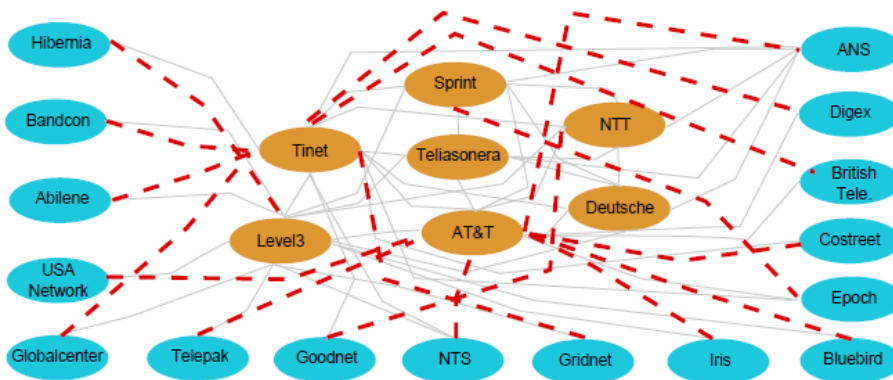


Level3 Network



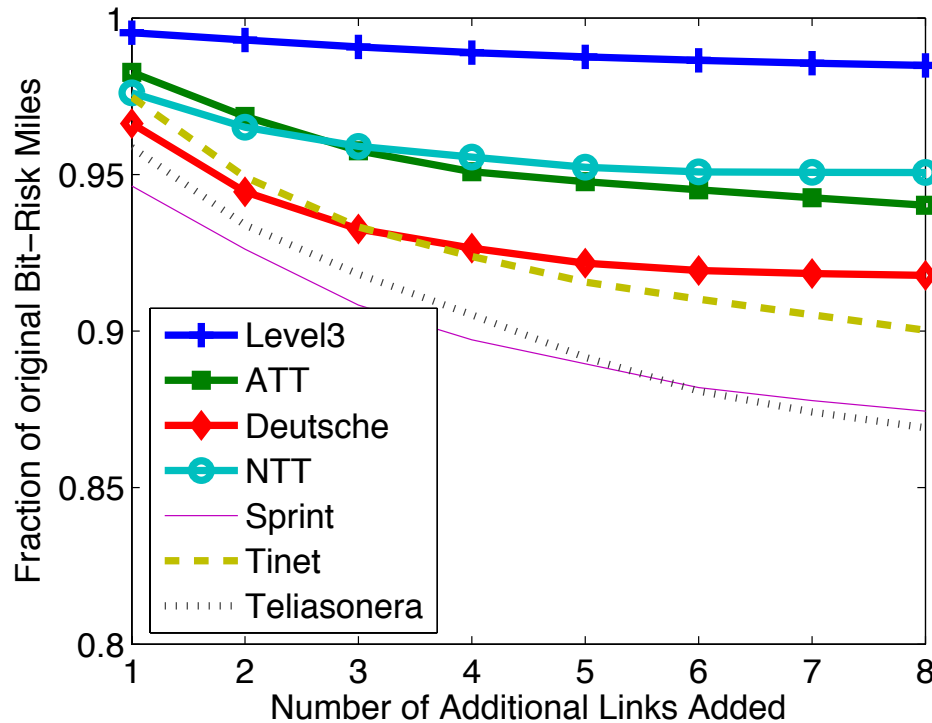
Sprint Network

Interdomain Results:

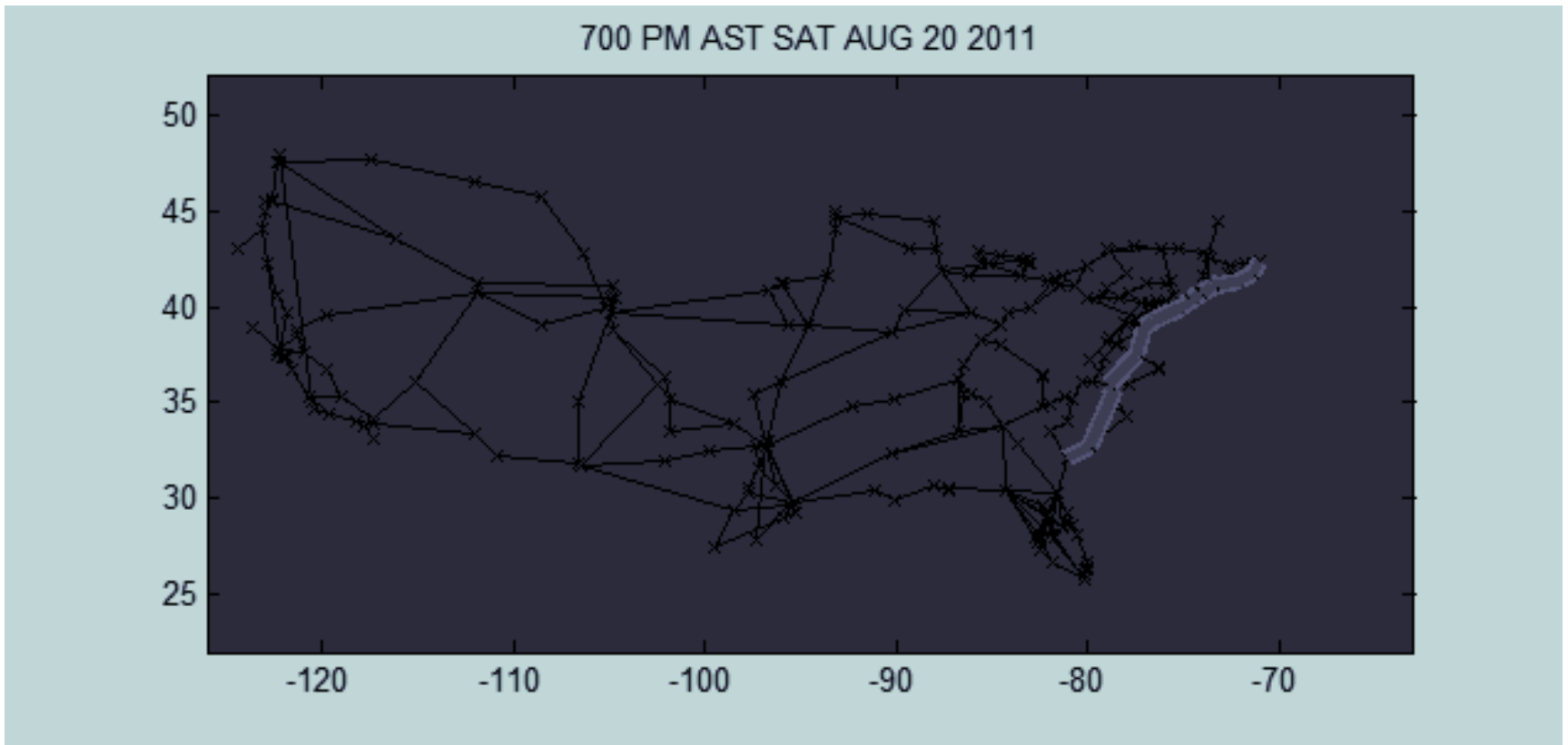


# RiskRoute Robustness Analysis

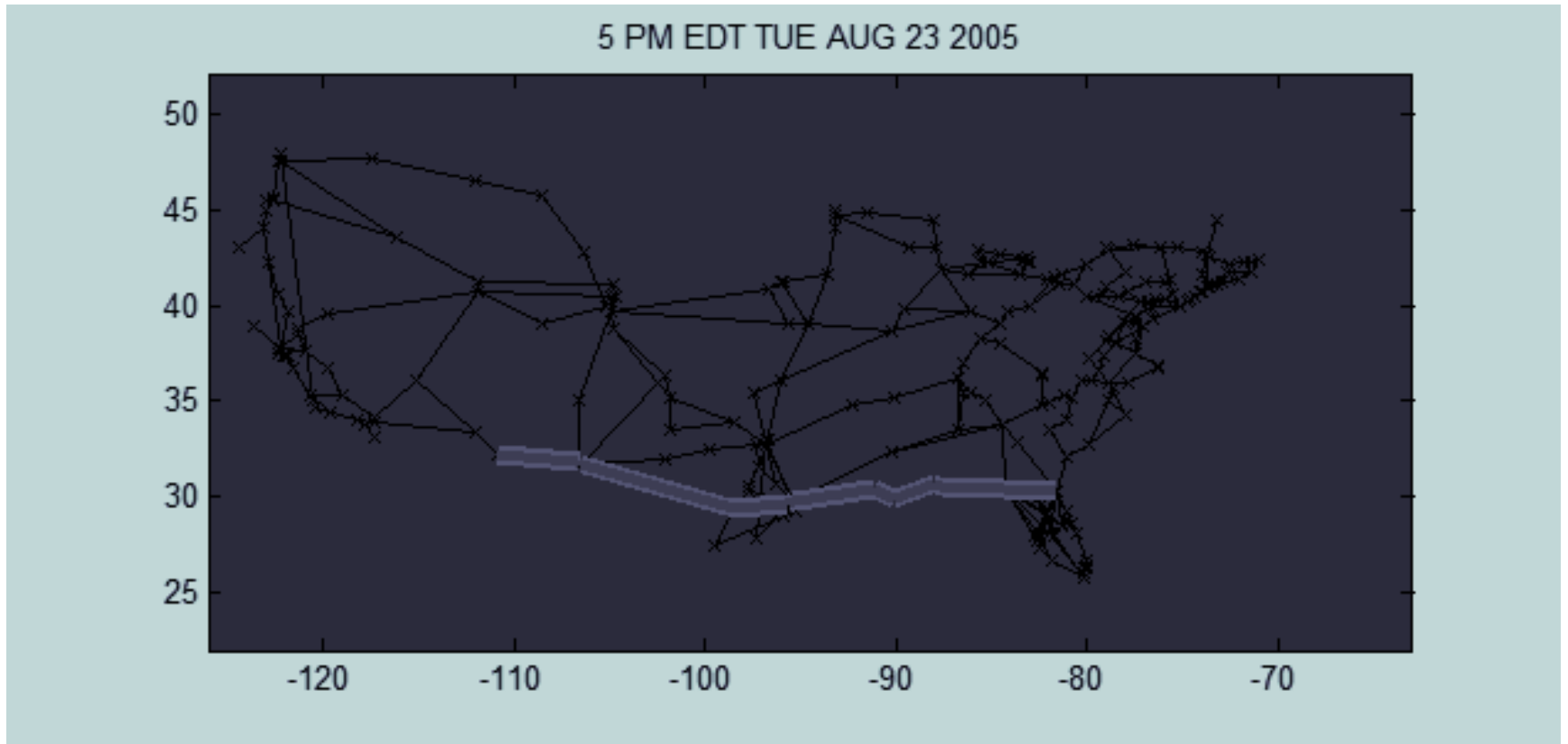
- Can all networks decrease risk via the new link infrastructure?



# Hurricane Irene and the Level3 Network

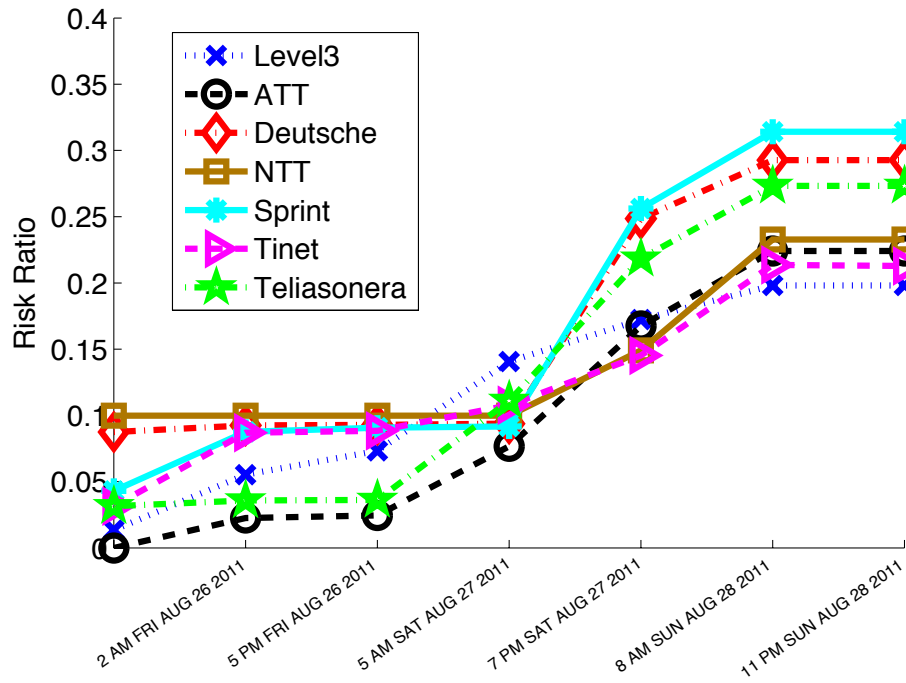


# Hurricane Katrina and the Level3 Network

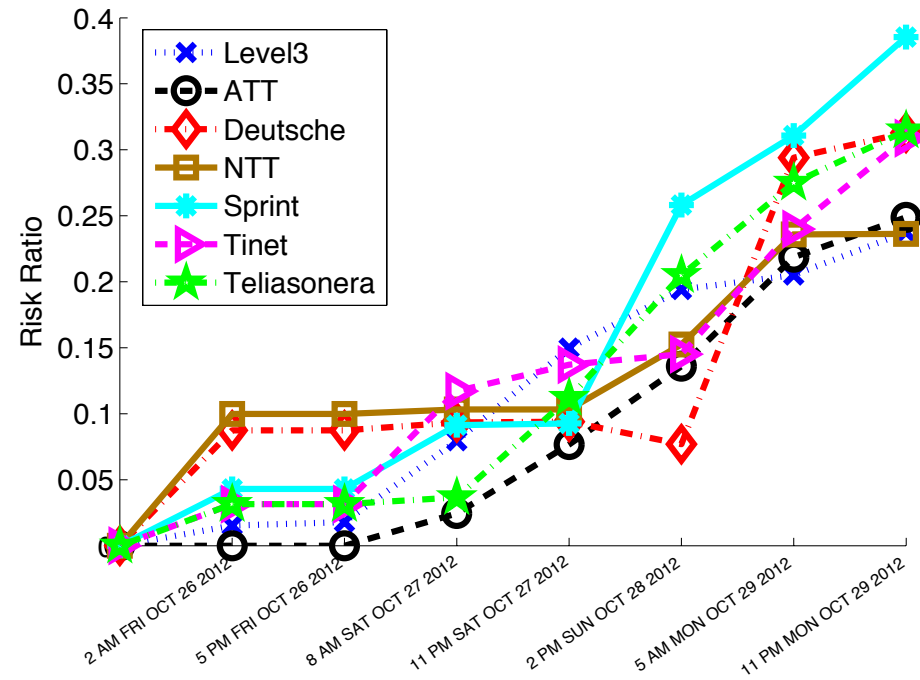




# Tier-1 network case study



Hurricane Irene (Left)



Hurricane Sandy (Right)

# Putting RiskRoute into Practice

- Intra-domain routing
  - OSPF or ISIS
  - link weights are composite of operational objectives and RiskRoute
- Inter-domain routing
  - Conjunction with proposed BGP “add paths” option
  - Can lead to new provider or peering relationships

# Conclusions

- We presented ***RiskRoute***, a real-time routing framework for mitigating outage threats.
- We use a large corpus of network physical infrastructures, population data, historical disaster events, and weather forecast information.
- Our disaster case studies demonstrate how RiskRoute can incorporate weather forecast information to avoid outage risks.

Questions?