RIPE NCC
RIPE NETWORK COORDINATION CENTER

RIPE RIS Update

February 2025

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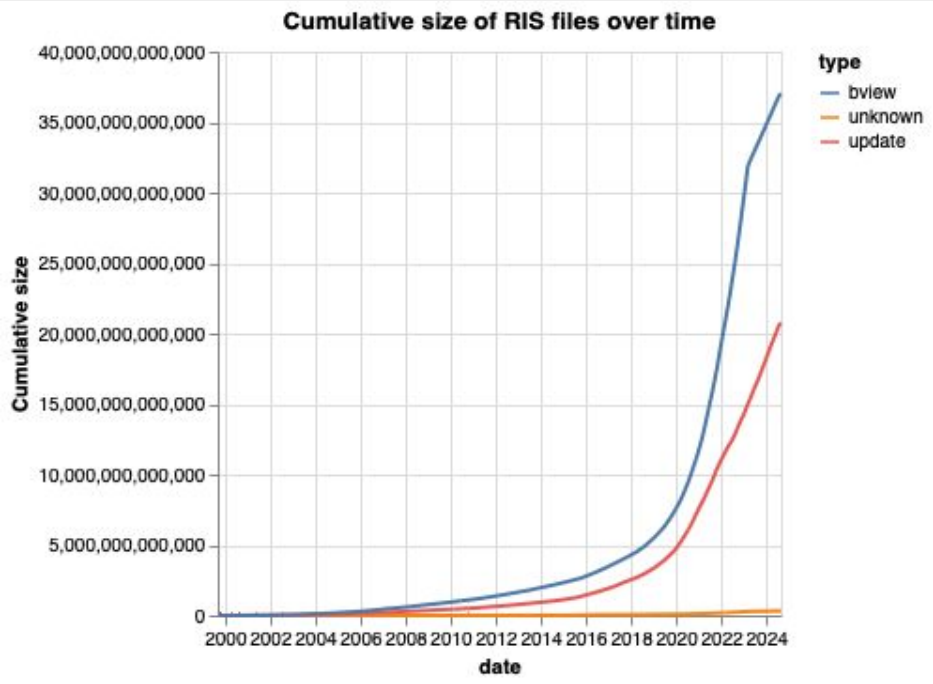
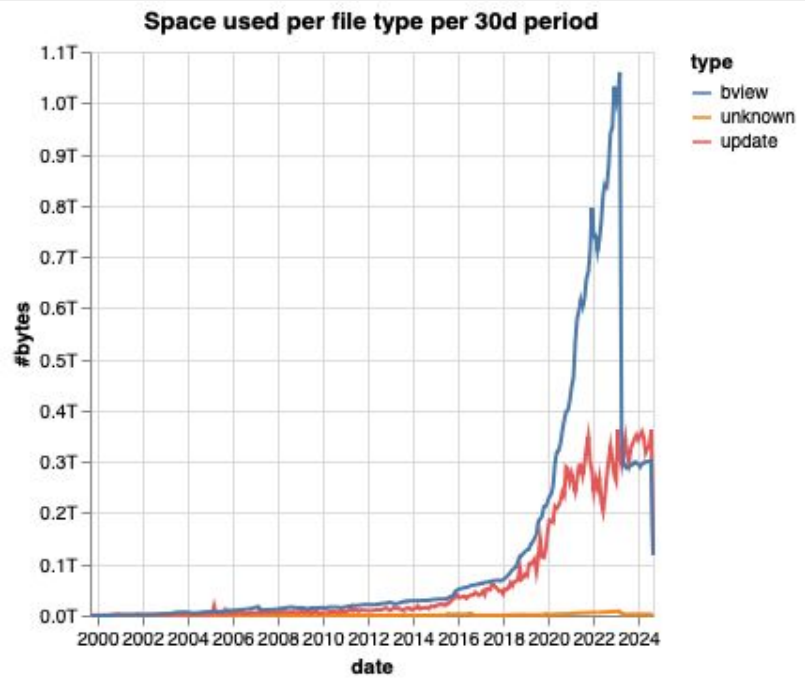
RIPE RIS

What are we doing

- BGP data collection and peering coordination
- Longitudinal data collection
- RISwhois
  - ~650 requests/s
- RIS beacons
- RIPEstat derived data
- RISlive

Data volume


Cumulative size of RIS files over time
Cumulative size
40,000,000,000,000
35,000,000,000,000
30,000,000,000,000
25,000,000,000,000
20,000,000,000,000
15,000,000,000,000
10,000,000,000,000
5,000,000,000,000
0
2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024
date
type
bview
unknown
update


Space used per file type per 30d period
#bytes
1.1T
1.0T
0.9T
0.8T
0.7T
0.6T
0.5T
0.4T
0.3T
0.2T
0.1T
0.0T
2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024
date
type
bview
unknown
update

RIPE RIS: 2024

What happened in 2024

- Mostly internal focused due to a move between legacy and more modern hadoop infrastructure.
- Slowly adding peers
  - Handling a peering request is a dialogue with an operator
- We were adding
  - IXP route servers
  - Peers in underrepresented areas

RIPE RIS: 2025

Roadmap for 2025

- Another infrastructure migration
- Looking to replace our looking glass, exposed by RIPEstat (now: in-memory SQL)

- We have an experiment with getting peering sessions
  - IXP route servers: How feasible is it to add IXP route servers as remote peers?
  - Hyperscalers: We want “standard peer” sessions from hyperscalers

- Adding a *limited* number of collectors
  - Likely: collector by “topic”
  - Multi-hop scales better

What issues do we see

Working with BGP data is hard

- There is a tooling gap
  - Processing MRT is hard
  - File size only increases

- We are experimenting internally with parquet based data
  - “Good enough for most analysis”
  - “Only guarantee is that I will change the format”

What issues do we see

Open Questions

- Data modeling choices
  - String for AS, u32 for AS?

Details - THIS AND FOLLOWING SLIDES ADDED ON 19-2

Prototype state

- Process MRT files in rust using bgpkit
- Create various artefacts
- Analysis is easy: you can use your existing SQL skills

In the meeting presentation there was a live demo. Some screenshots of the code on the next slides.

[1]:
```
import polars as pl
import duckdb
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

[2]:
```
duckdb.sql("select count(*) from read_parquet('/data/tdekock/2025-02-10-updates.*.parquet')")
```

[2]:

count_star()
int64
1644977253

[3]:
```
duckdb.sql("""
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE freqs AS
SELECT
count(*) update_count, prefix
FROM
read_parquet('/data/tdekock/2025-02-10-updates.*.parquet')
group by all order by 1 desc;
""")
```

[4]:
```
duckdb.sql("select * from freqs limit 5")
```

[4]:

update_count	prefix
int64	varchar
12888703	169.145.140.0/23
8115627	2a03:eec0:3212::/48
7580594	160.238.104.0/22
6129279	172.224.198.0/24
5696689	104.206.88.0/22

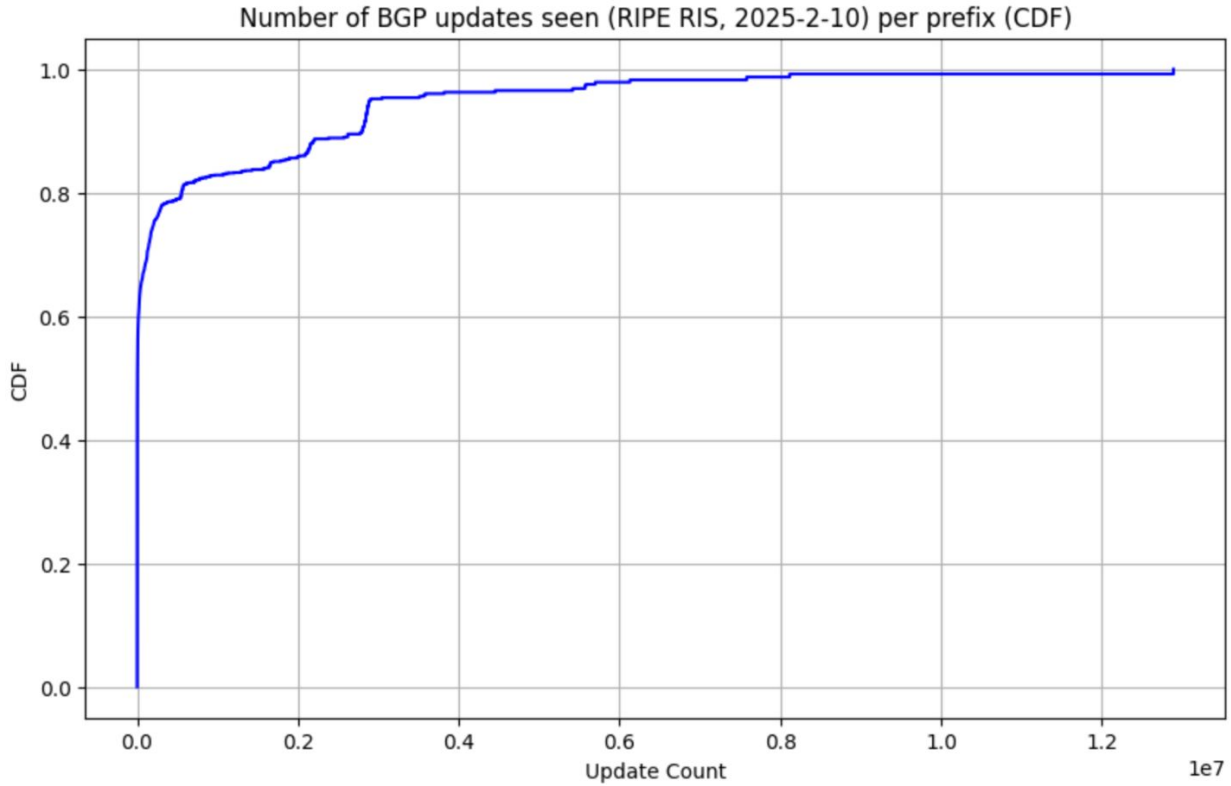
Create a histogram of the number of BGP updates per prefix

[8]:
```
df = duckdb.sql("""
SELECT
  update_count, prefix,
  SUM(update_count) OVER (ORDER BY update_count) AS cumulative_sum,
  SUM(update_count) OVER (ORDER BY update_count) / SUM(update_count) OVER () AS cdf,
FROM
 freqs;
""").df()
df.sample(10)
```

[8]:

	update_count	prefix	cumulative_sum	cdf
367905	486	181.29.48.0/24	123293709.0	0.074952
847871	676	2400:3ca0:45::/48	391394238.0	0.237933
1195147	1262	51.179.38.0/23	677362784.0	0.411776
556275	531	165.227.64.0/20	218410150.0	0.132774
152719	426	102.22.95.0/24	23740173.0	0.014432
699055	584	45.234.123.0/24	297786057.0	0.181027
574264	537	218.202.214.0/23	228943411.0	0.139177
18503	1	195.150.48.0/20	20664.0	0.000013
1010027	768	2804:390:2290::/45	508760855.0	0.309281
291163	470	187.195.250.0/23	87952974.0	0.053468

[9]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.step(df["update_count"], df["cdf"], where='post', linestyle='-', color='b')
plt.xlabel('Update Count')
plt.ylabel('CDF')
plt.title('Number of BGP updates seen (RIPE RIS, 2025-2-10) per prefix (CDF)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



[9]:
```
# Plot the CDF
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.step(df["time_window_start"], df["update_count"], where='post', linestyle='-', color='b')
plt.xlabel('Time')
plt.ylabel('Number of updates')
plt.title('Number of BGP announcements seen in RIS with 1299 8194 in AS path (RIPE RIS, 2025-1-26, 0:00-01:30 UTC)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```