

External Internet Services: A view from regional RIPE Atlas probes

2 years later



A short recap

CAPIF 2



First presentation of the methodology

- We measured round-trip time from all Atlas probes in Central Asia to the most popular "external" resources in the region
 - Popularity data obtained through Open.Trends service

- The data is averaged to obtain a typical "portrait" of delays
 - Median averaging is used

- A simple but coarse method for estimating overloads
 - 2023: Proof of Concept
 - 2025: Tracking the evolution

Nature of Delays

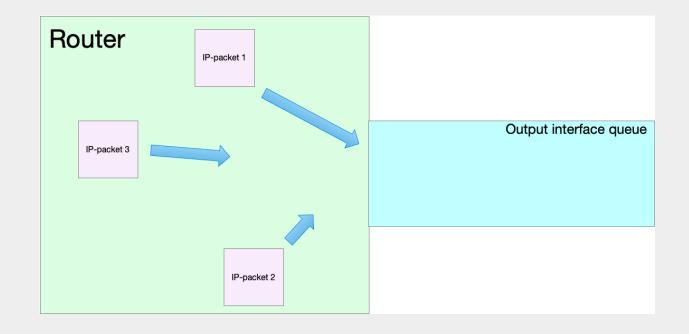


RTT Components

- Propagation time
 - Proportional of the fibre length
 - Is constant
- Intermediate devices delay
 - Queues on interfaces
- ICMP processing at the other end
 - CPU load
 - Usually neglectable

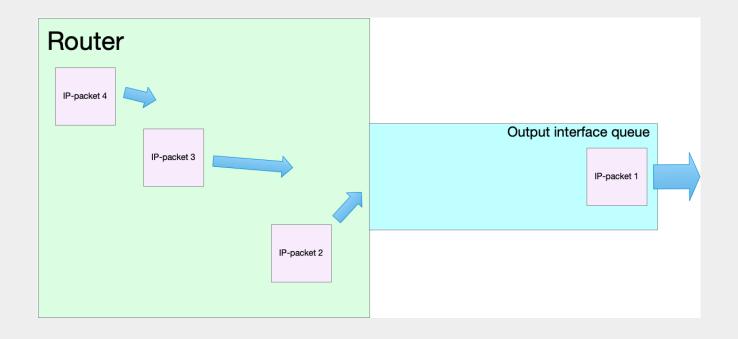
QoS Fundamentals (1)





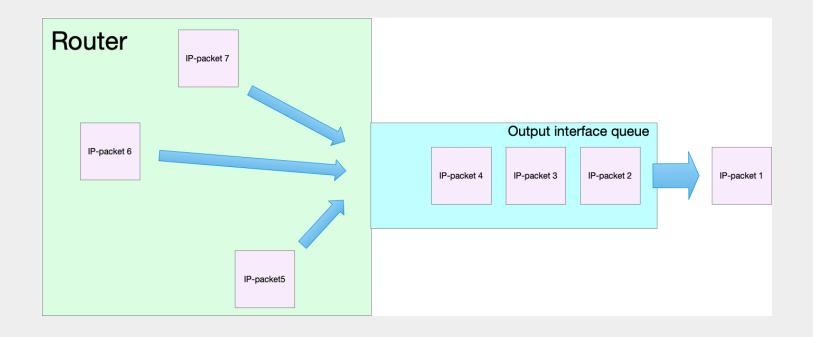
QoS Fundamentals (2)





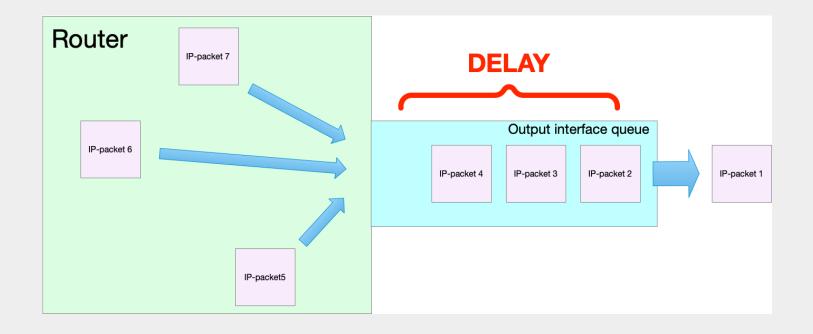
QoS Fundamentals (3)





QoS Fundamentals (4)





Services Tested



- Google:
 - Google DNS
 - Google Authorisation Server
 - Google Fonts storage
- Facebook
 - Facebook frontend
 - Instagram

- Telegram
- TikTok
- Aliexpress
- Yandex
- VK
- Rezka.ag
- Wikipedia

Reference Measurements Run in Parallel



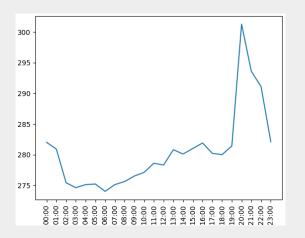
9 countries in Europe

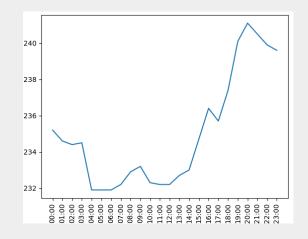
- Closer to hubs
- High-bandwidth backbones

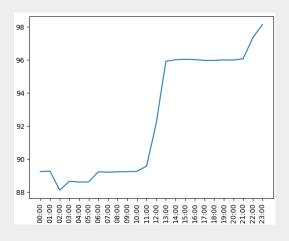
Results from 2023



Different countries in Central Asia, different resources...







But still the same **QoS Pattern**

2023: Conclusions



Main points

• RTT over is uneven, which indicates the influence of channel utilisation

Average RTT fluctuations in CA are small

Each country has its own peculiarities



What has changed?

Important Changes



8 of 12 services now look the same way

- For "European/American" resources RTTs now are even
 - With fluctuations of no more than 4 ms
 - In Europe, we see the same

Aliexpress now is measurable

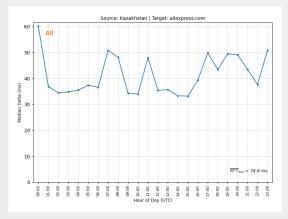
- We see load clear "load waves" for this resource
 - However, in 2023 its graph was just random

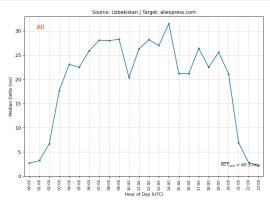
TikTok, VK, Yandex

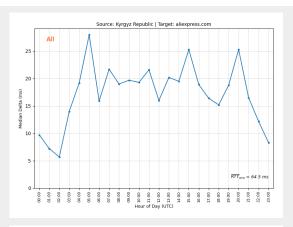
- Accessibility from Central Asia is better than in Europe
 - We are seeing load waves in Europe
 - Most likely, this is a conscious decision

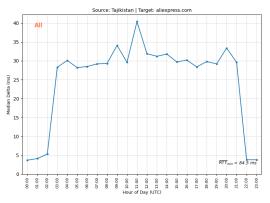
Aliexpress: RTT over a Day in Central Asia





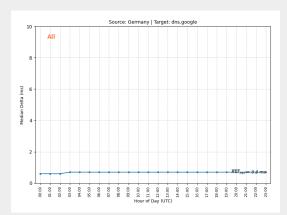


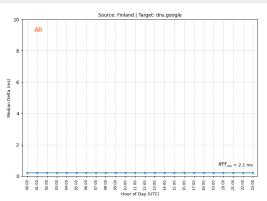


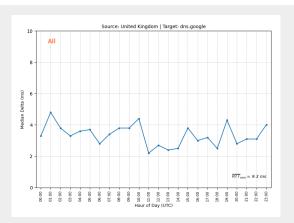


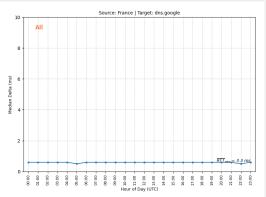
Google DNS: RTT over a Day in Europe

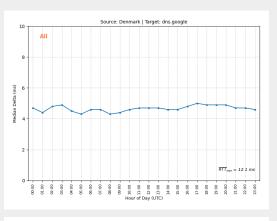


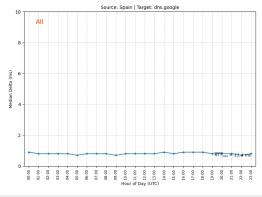






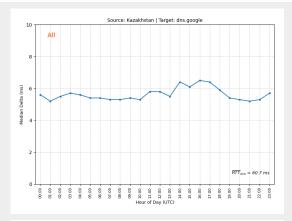


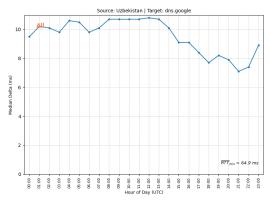


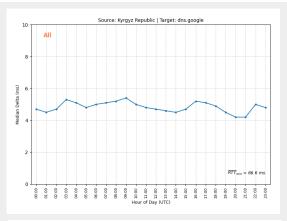


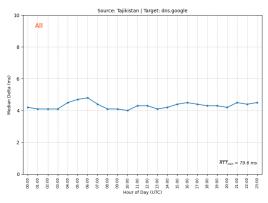
Google DNS: RTT over a Day in Central Asia





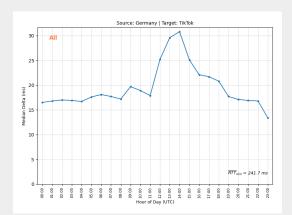


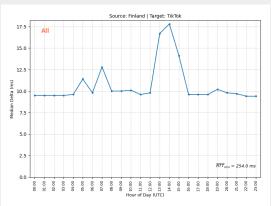


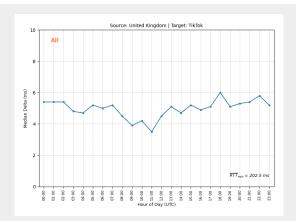


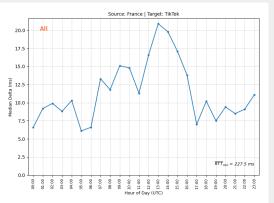
Google DNS: RTT over a Day in Europe

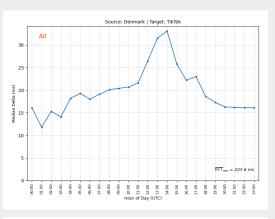


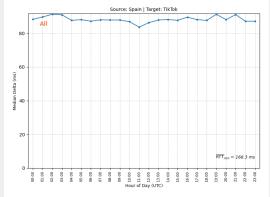






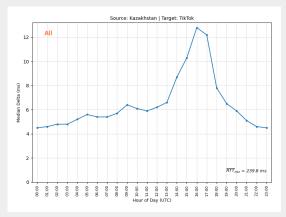


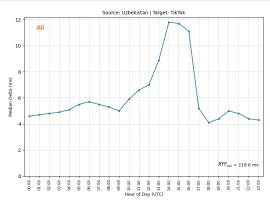


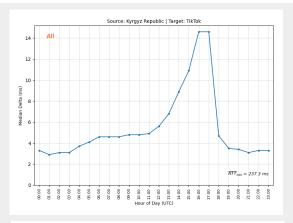


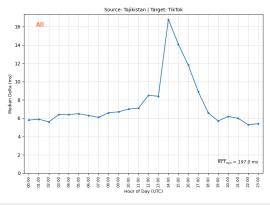
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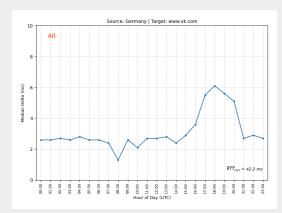


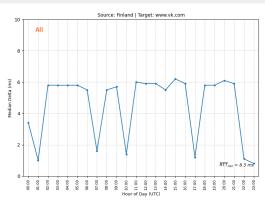


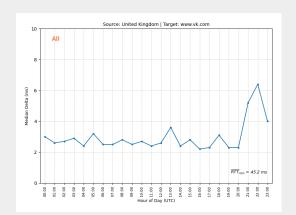


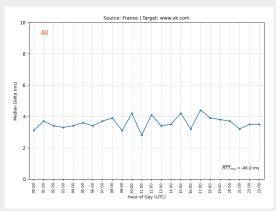
Google DNS: RTT over a Day in Europe

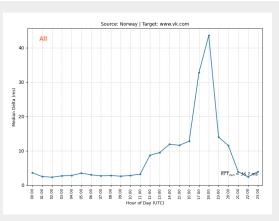


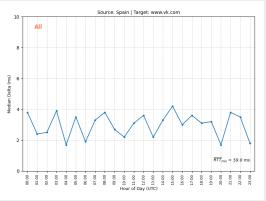






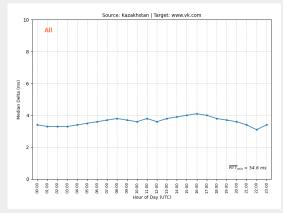




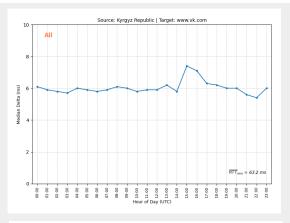


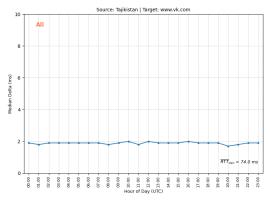
Google DNS: RTT over a Day in Central Asia











2025: Conclusions



- At the level of this analysis, enormous progress is evident
 - Result of the joint efforts of operators and content providers
- Further application of the methodology in the region is pointless
 - More refined research will be needed next time
- There is still some room for improvement
 - Aliexpress case



THANK YOU!