APRICOT 2012 21 February-2 March, 2012 - New Delhi, India

Extracting Benefit from Harm: Using Malware Pollution to Analyze the Impact of Political and Geophysical Events on the Internet

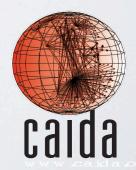
A. Dainotti, R. Amman, E. Aben, K. C. Claffy

<u>kc@caida.org</u> CAIDA/UCSD









CONTEXT Project goal & main message

characterist characterist

BGP

IBR

IBR Revisited

2010

ACTIVE

2011

PROBING

 Analysis of macroscopic Internet events using multiple large-scale data sources

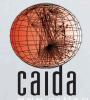
 Revival of Network Telescopes: Internet **Background Radiation** can be used as a unique measurement tool for the Internet!

slammer

2003

Norm

2004



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Inferring

2001

Study of

2002

spread

CodeRed

lou

THE EVENTS (1/2)

Internet Disruptions in North Africa

• Egypt

- January 25th, 2011: protests start in the country

- The government orders service providers to "shut down" the Internet

 January 27th, around 22:34 UTC: several sources report the withdrawal in the Internet's global routing table of almost all routes to Egyptian networks
The disruption lasts 5.5 days

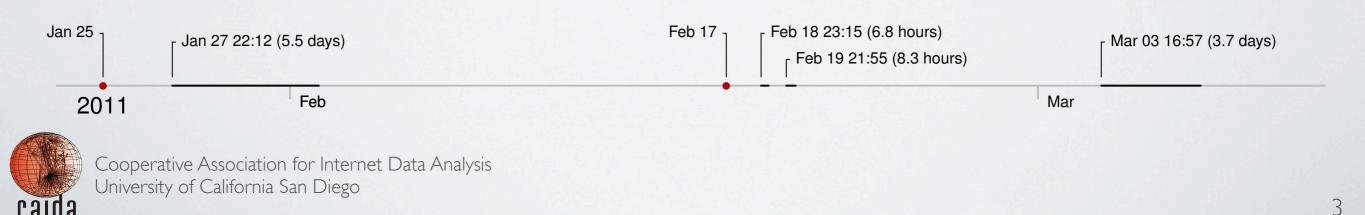
• Libya

- February 17th, 2011: protests start in the country

- The government controls most of the country's communication infrastructure

- February 18th (6.8 hrs), 19th (8.3 hrs), March 3rd (3.7 days): three

different connectivity disruptions:



NETWORK INFO

Prefixes, ASes, Filtering

• Egypt

- 3165 IPv4 and 6 IPv6 prefixes are delegated to Egypt by AfriNIC

- They are managed by 51 Autonomous Systems

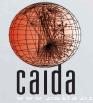
- Filtering type: BGP only

- Filtering dynamic: synchronized; progressive

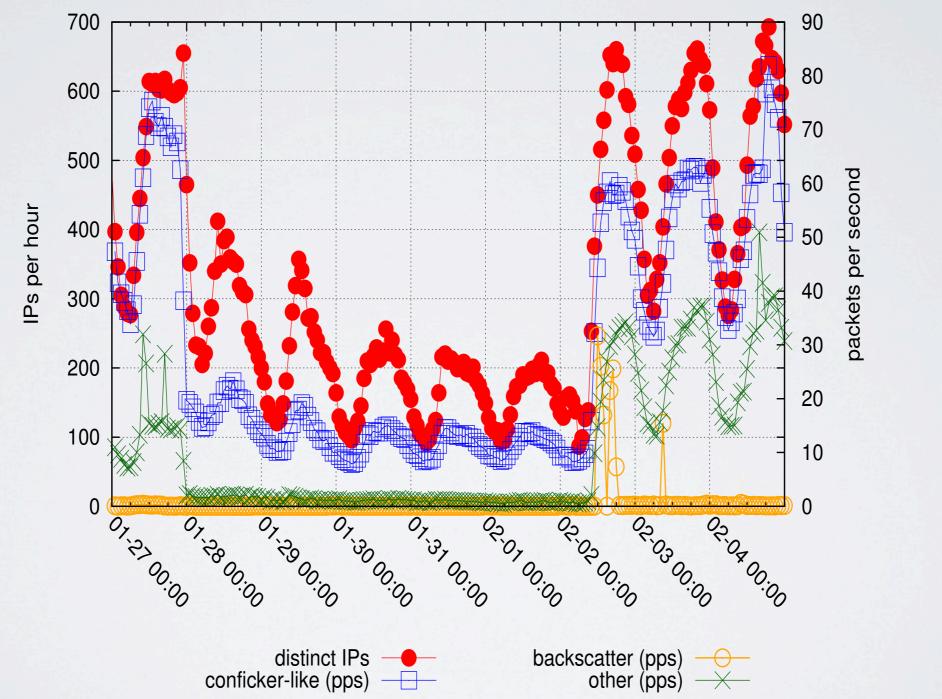


• Libya

- 13 IPv4 prefixes, no IPv6 prefixes
- 3 Autonomous Systems operate in the country
- Filtering type: mix of BGP, packet filtering, satellite signal jamming
- Filtering dynamic: testing different techniques; somehow synchronized



EGYPT rate of distinct src IPs vs packet rate



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02, 78 78.0

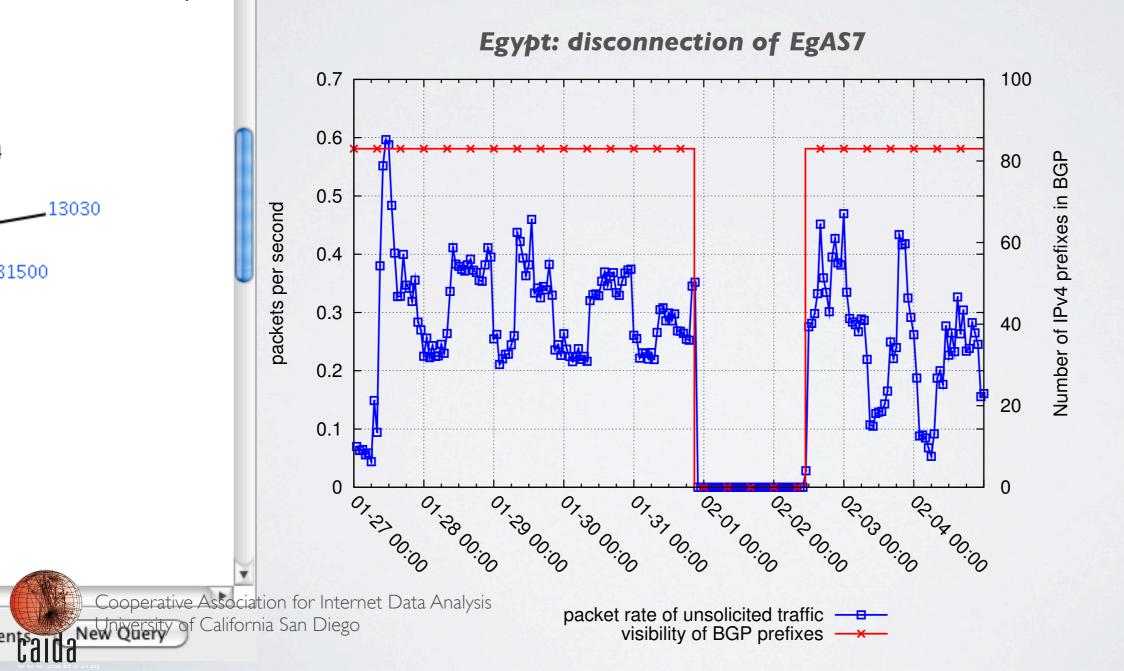
Ratio of distinct IPs per hour

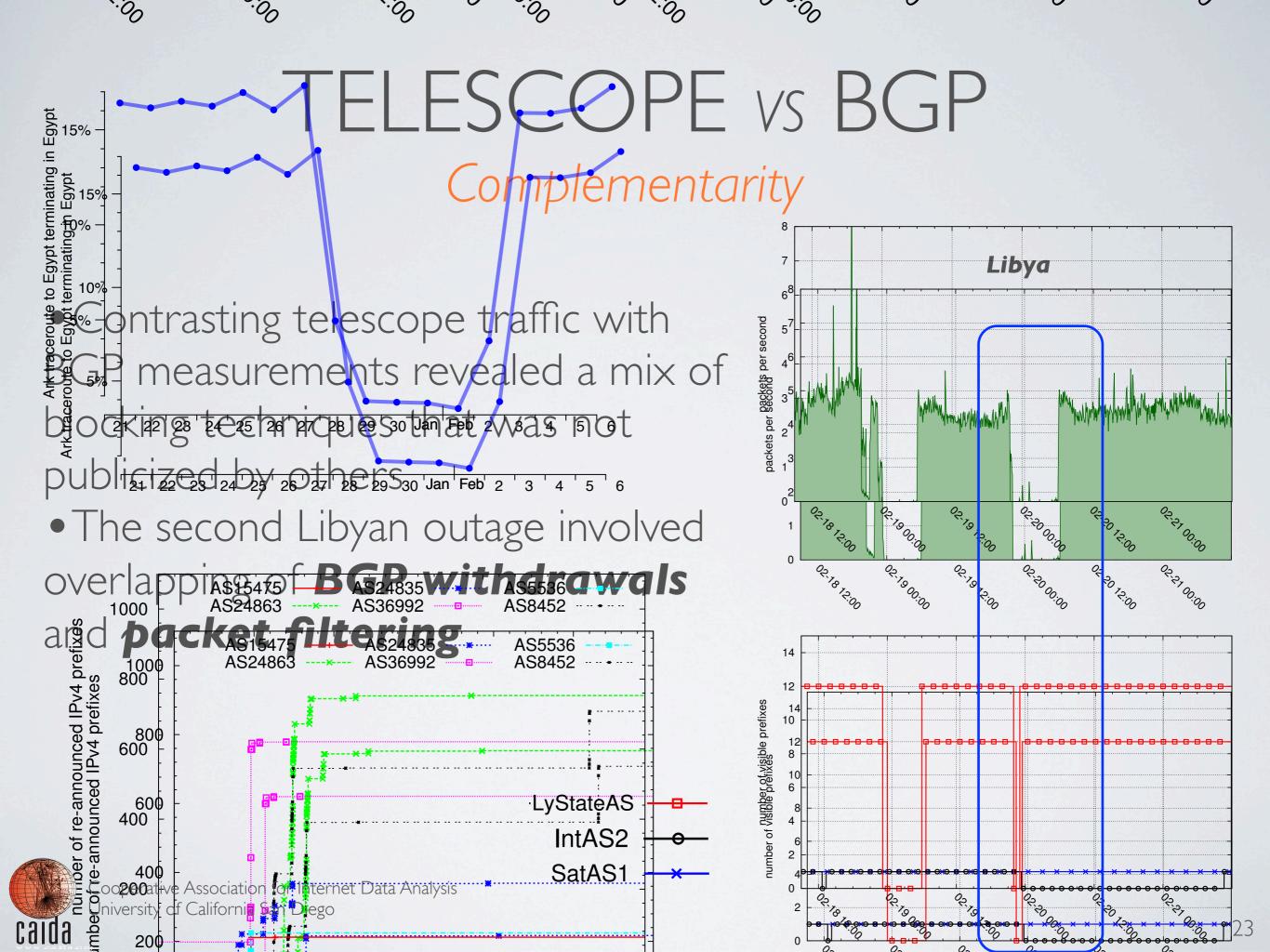
TELESCOPE vs BGP

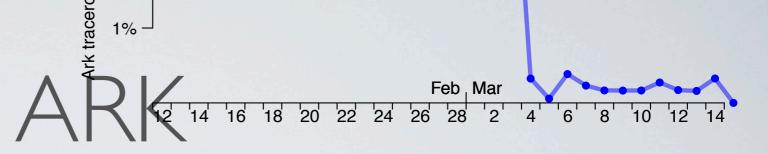
17:38:00 UTC 2 8452

Consistency

• The sample case of EgAS7 shows the consistency between telescope traffic and BGP measurements

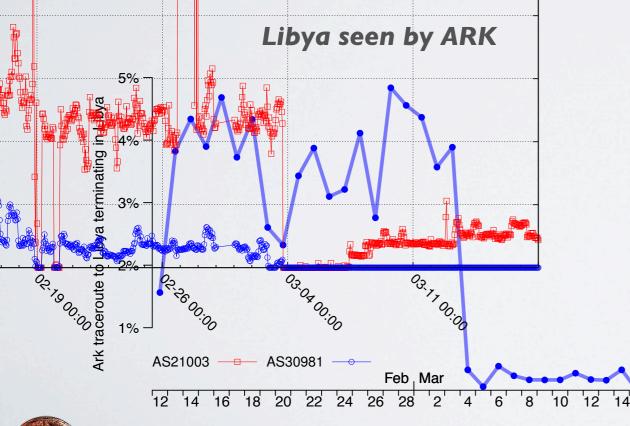




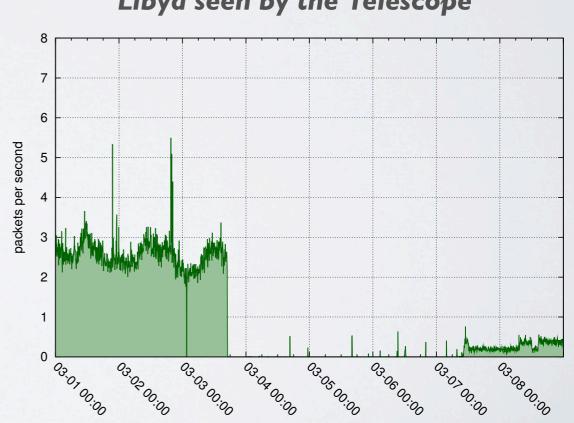


confirming telescope's findings

- Third Libyan outage: while BGP reachability was up, most of Libya was disconnected
 - ARK measurements confirmed the finding from the telescope
 - I) disconnection
 - 2) identification of some reachable networks
 - suggesting the use of packet filtering by the censors



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Libya seen by the Telescope

THE EVENTS (2/2) Earthquakes

• Christchurch - NZ

- February 21st, 2011 23:51:42 UTC
- Local time 22nd, 12:51:42 PM
- Magnitude: 6.1

• Tohoku - JP

- March 11th, 2011 05:46:23 UTC
- Local time 02:46:23 PM
- Magnitude: 9.0

	Christchurch - NZ		Tohoku - JP	
Distance (Km)	Networks	IP Addresses	Networks	IP Addresses
< 5	1	255	0	0
< 10	283	662,665	0	0
< 20	292	732,032	0	0
< 40	299	734,488	0	0
< 80	309	738,062	5	91
< 100	310	738,317	58	42,734
< 200	348	769,936	1,352	1,691,560
< 300	425	828,315	3,953	4,266,264
< 400	1,531	3,918,964	16,182	63,637,753
< 500	1,721	4,171,527	41,522	155,093,650

We use MaxMind GeoLite City DB to compute distance from a given network to the epicenters



A SIMPLE METRIC

to evaluate impact and extension

- $I_{\Delta t_i}$ number of distinct source IP addresses seen by the telescope over the interval Δ ti,

- $\Delta t_1, ..., \Delta t_n$ |-hour time slots **following** the event
- $\Delta t_{-1}, ..., \Delta t_{-n}$ |-hour time slots **preceding** the event

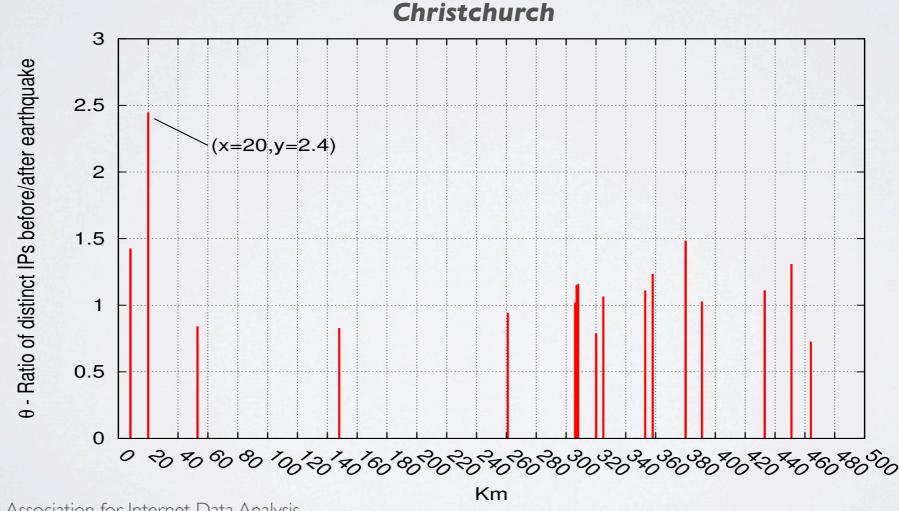
$$\theta = \frac{\sum_{i=-1}^{-24} I_{\Delta t_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^{24} I_{\Delta t_j}}$$



ĸm

RADIUS OF IMPACT rough estimate based on θ

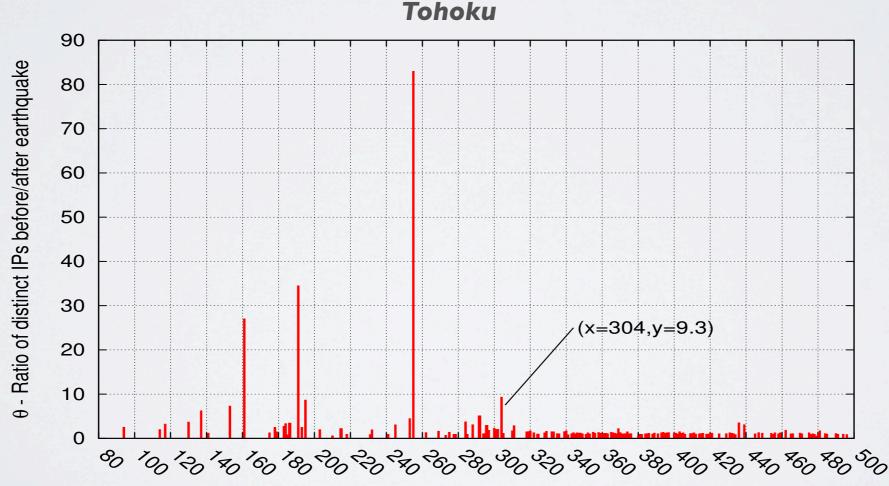
- We compute θ for address ranges geolocated at different distances from the epicenter of the earthquake (0 to 500km in bins of 1 km each) - θ around 1 indicates no substantial change in the number of unique IP addresses observed in IBR before and after the event.





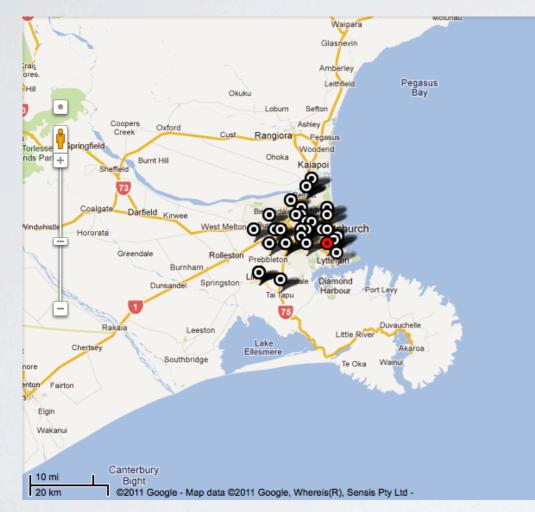
RADIUS OF IMPACT rough estimate based on θ

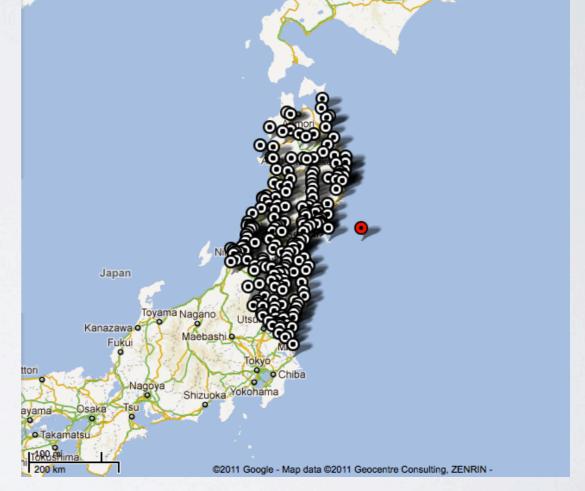
We call ρ_{max} the maximum distance at which we observe a value of θ significantly > 1



EXTENSION OF IMPACT geo coordinates of most affected networks

Networks within each respective ho_{max}





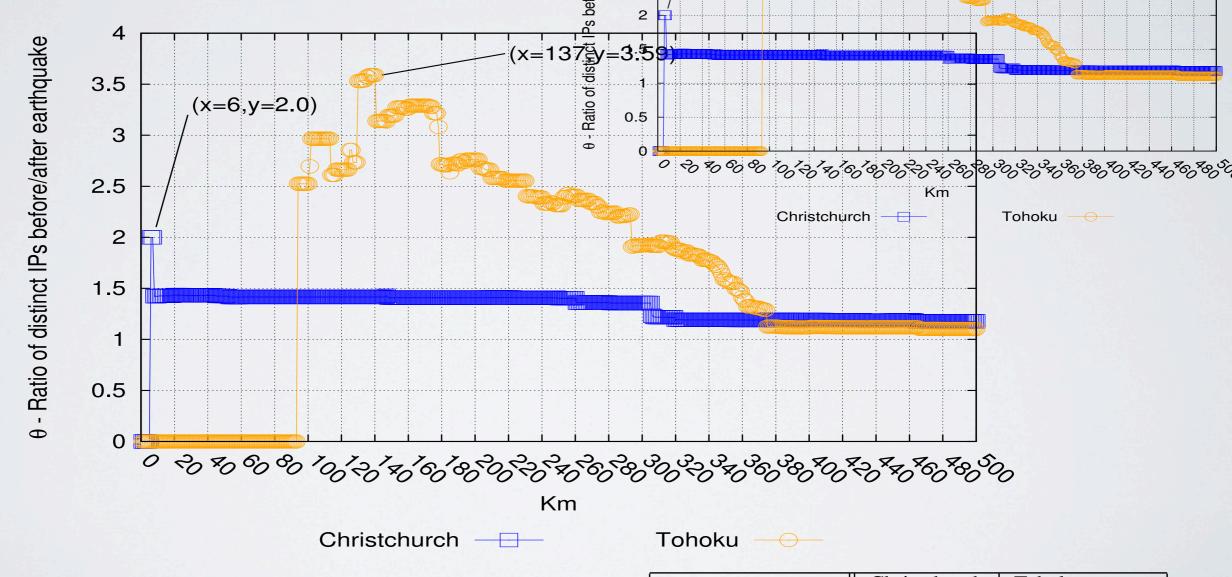
(a) Christchurch

(b) Tohoku



"MAGNITUDE"

A measure of impact
Varying the radius, we pick the highest value, of o calculated
for the whole set of networks within the corresponding circle





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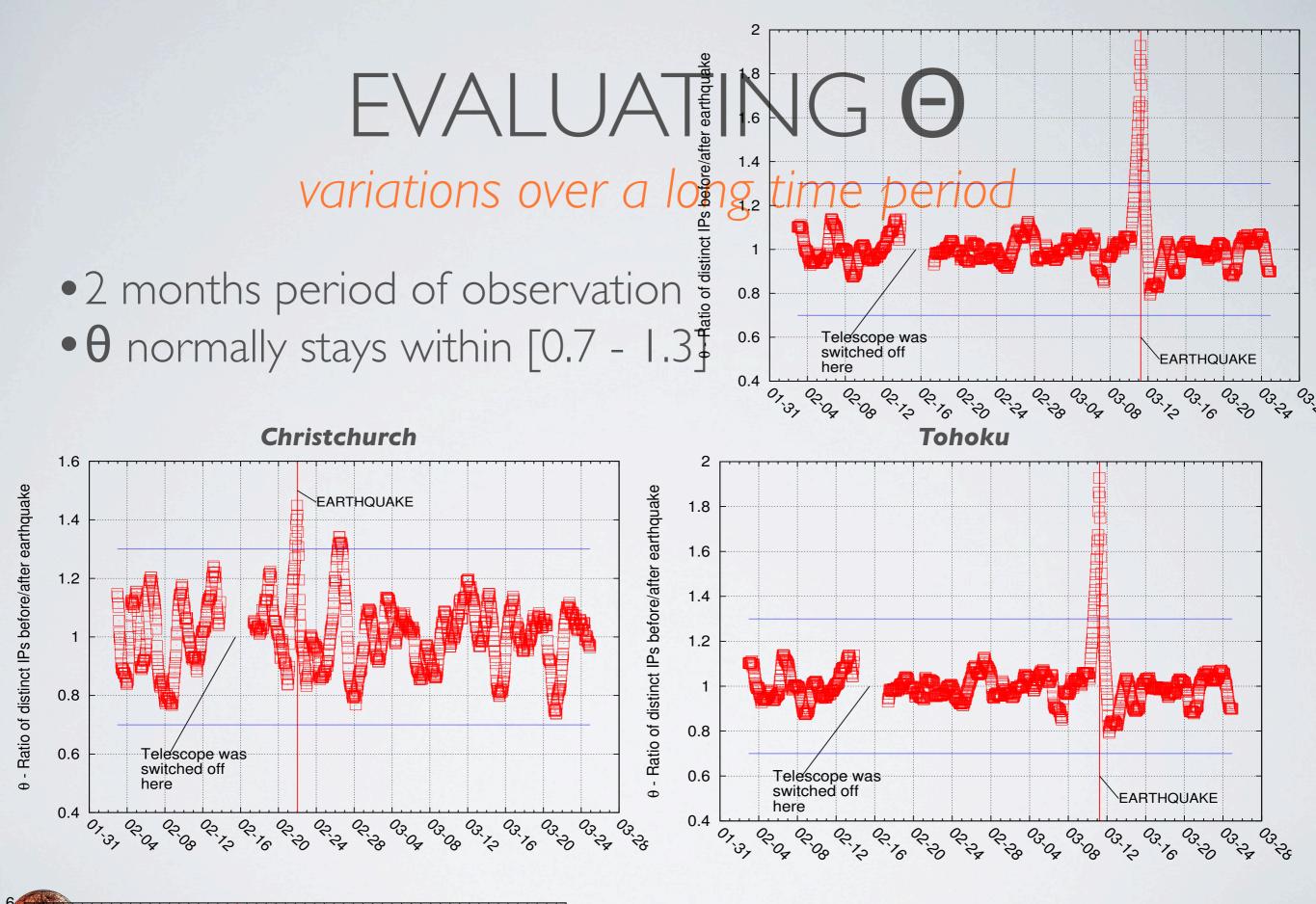
	Christchurch	Tohoku	J
Magnitude (θ_{max})	2 at $6km$	3.59 at $137 km$]
Radius (ρ_{max})	20km	304km]

100

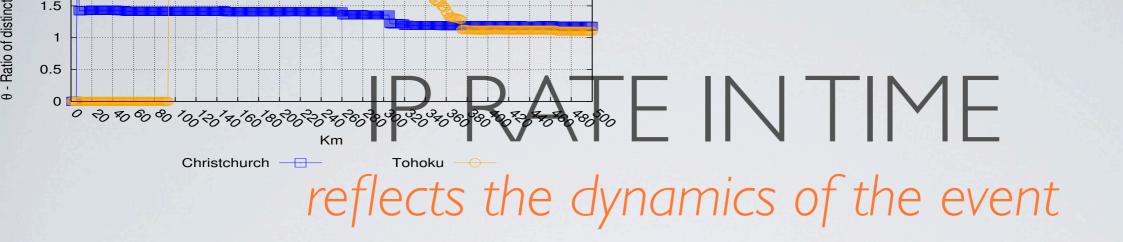
80

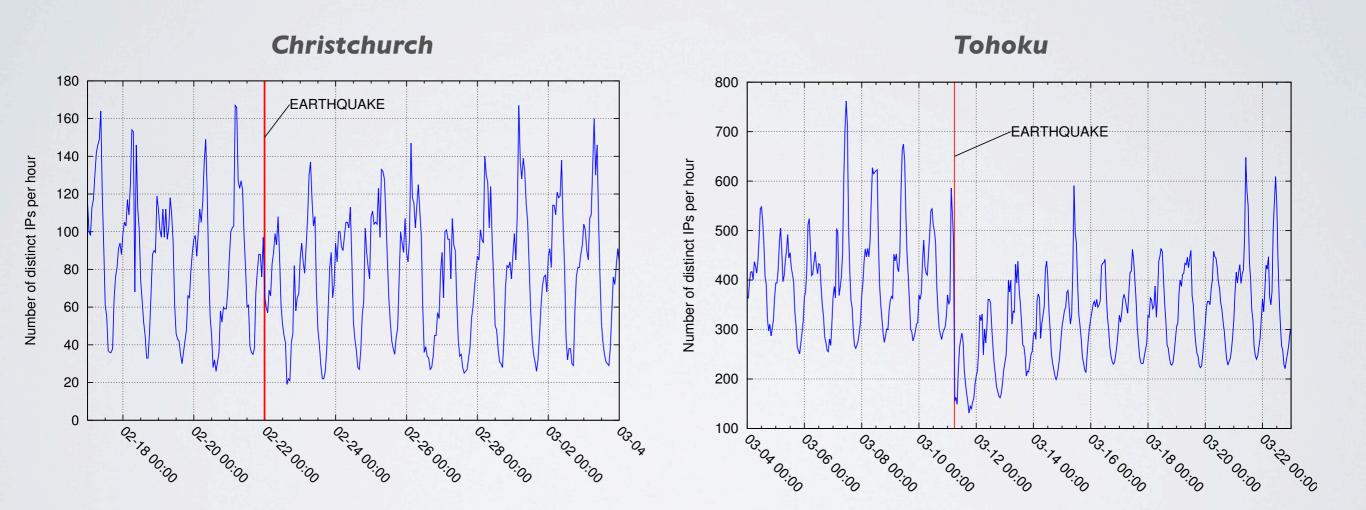
60

Number of distinct



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CONCLUSION ongoing work

• IBR is an effective source of data for the analysis of network outages caused by events of different typology

• Future work

- Integrate and combine analysis of multiple data sources (BGP, IBR, active measurement, ...)

- Analysis of AS/Link-level topology
- Automated detection + triggered active measurements



THANKS



BKUP SLIDES



WHAT WE DID

Combined different measurement sources

• BGP

- BGP updates from route collectors of **RIPE-NCC RIS** and **RouteViews**
- We combined information from both databases
- Graphical Tools: **REX**, **BGPlay**, **BGPviz**
- Active Traceroute Probing
 - Archipelago Measurement Infrastructure (**ARK**)
 - We underutilized this data source..
- Internet Background Radiation (IBR)
 - Traffic reaching the UCSD Network Telescope
 - Capable of revealing different kinds of blocking



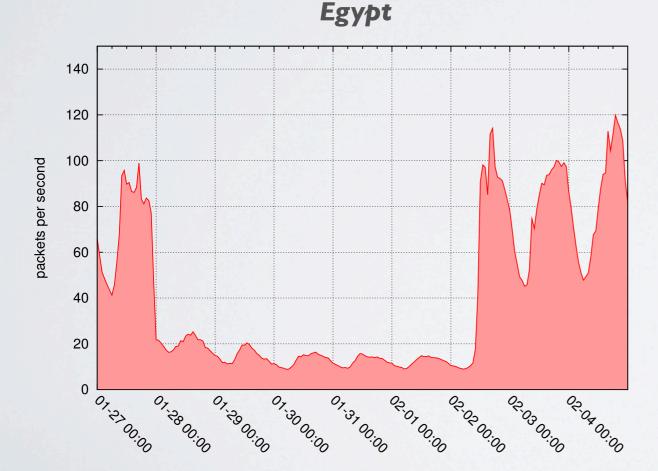




UCSDTELESCOPE

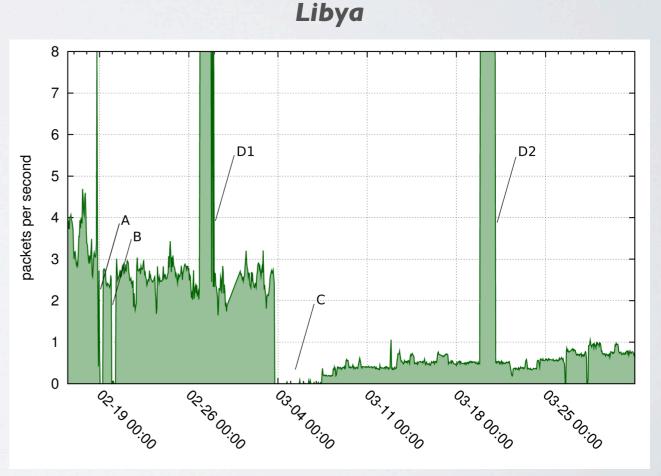
when malware helps..

• Unsolicited traffic, a.k.a. Internet Background Radiation - e.g. scanning from conficker-infected hosts - from the observed country reveals several aspects of these outages!



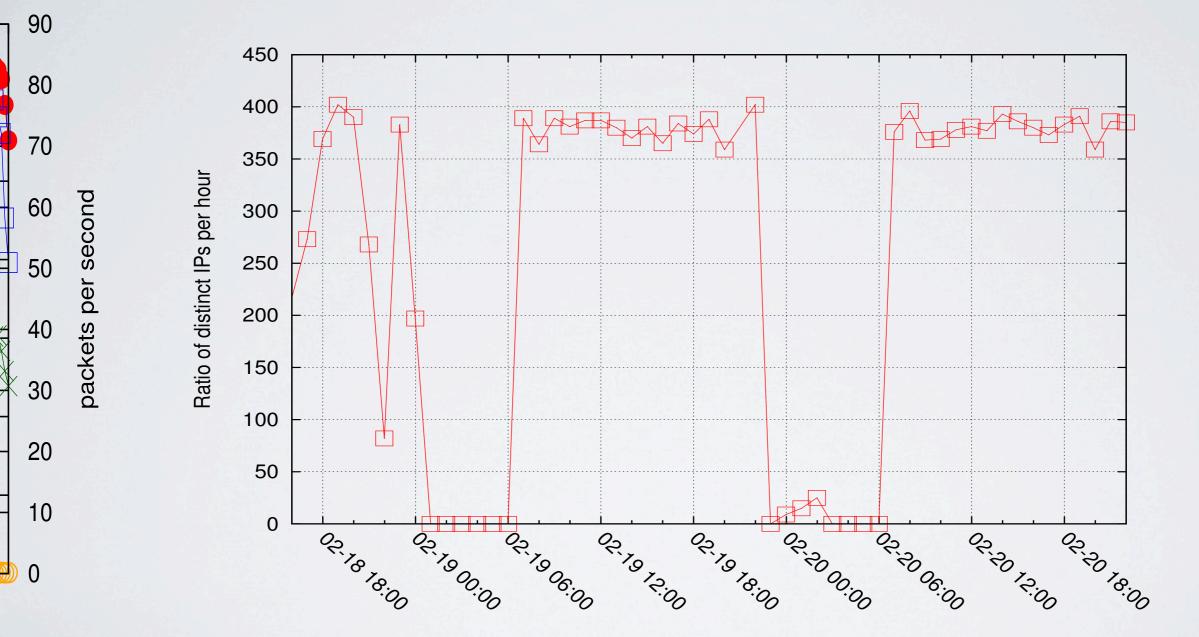


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A,B,C: Outages D1, D2: Denial of Service attacks

LIBYA the first two outages





DATA SELECTION

Geolocation + announced prefixes

- IP ranges associated with the country of interest
 - Delegations from Regional Internet Registries (RIR)
 - Commercial geolocation database

	Egypt	Libya
AfriNIC delegated IPs	5,762,816	299,008
MaxMind GeoLite IPs	5,710,240	307,225

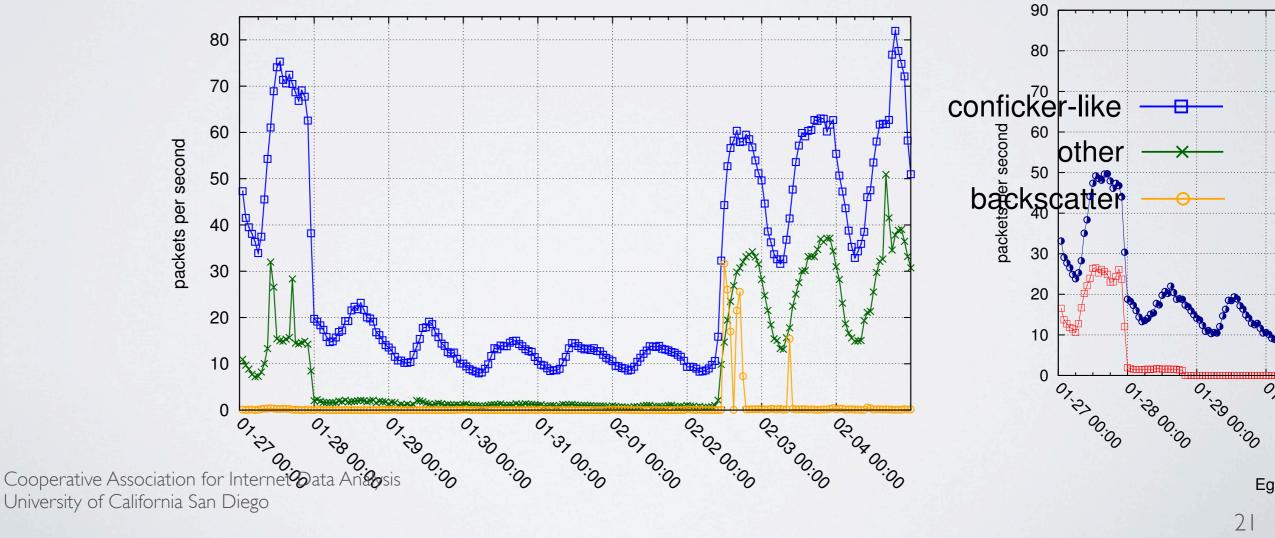
- Gather prefixes to be monitored by looking at BGP announcements. For each IP range:
 - Look up for an exactly matching BGP prefix
 - Find all the more specific (strict subset, longer) prefixes
 - Otherwise, retrieve the longest BGP prefix entirely containing it
- When referring to an AS, we actually refer to the IPs of that AS that are associated with the country of interest





- We classified traffic to the telescope in
 - Conficker-like
 - Backscatter (e.g. SYN-ACKs to randomly spoofed SYNs of DoS attacks)
 - Other

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Egypt: telescope traffic