



A Traffic Study to Interleaved Dark Space

Markus De Shon (mdeshon)



Agenda

- Methodology
- Results
- Discussion on Data Sharing



Methodology

Flow collection at Google

- Sampled sFlow and Netflow v{5,9} collected at network devices
- Written as annotated flow records to Google log infrastructure
- Google tools available for analysis
 - Mapreduce for batch processing
 - Near-real-time processing pipeline
 - Time series anomaly detection pipeline, with event classification and alerting



Darkspace at Google

- Some IP spaces allocated but unused (likely temporary)
- Most allocated IP space well-populated
- Some netblocks unused within larger populated blocks
- Allocated IP space identified from public IPs listed in internal network allocation database
 - Use inbound flow data instead? (messy)
- Unused space identified empirically, no outbound flows from a /24 in the last X days

→ Must keep dynamically updated list of unused IP spaces.

When traffic is observed from a /24, remove from list.

Batch runs over X days to identify new unused spaces.



Entropy timeseries

Calculate (packet count-weighted) information entropy by

- sIP
- sPort
- dIP
- dPort

cf. Zseby FloCon 2012

- Also calculated Bpp, not that useful so far...

Scalable counting by unique keys in first Mapreduce

Entropy sums in second Mapreduce

All darkspace traffic aggregated, single timeseries per entropy

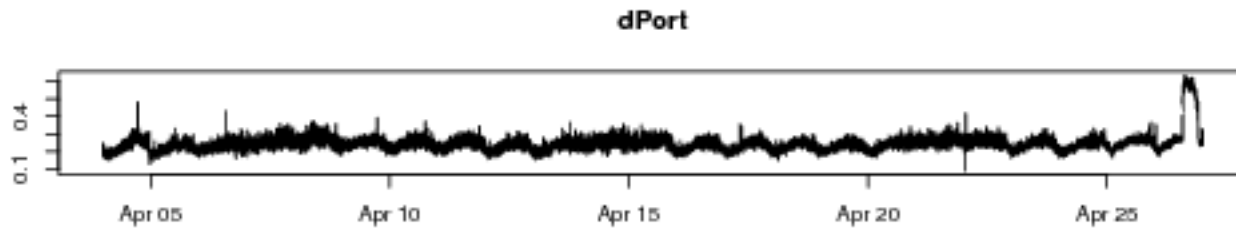
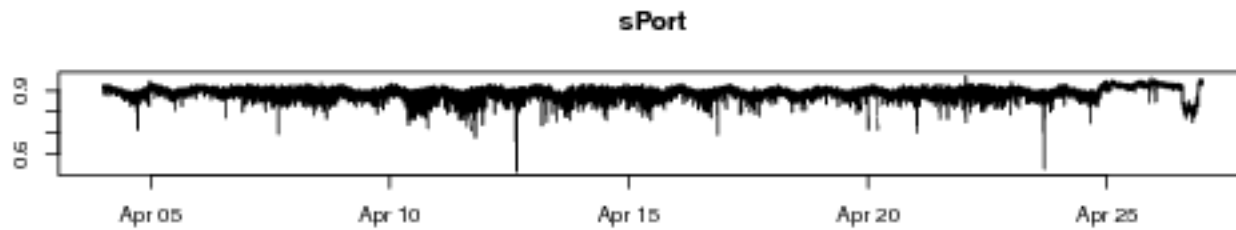
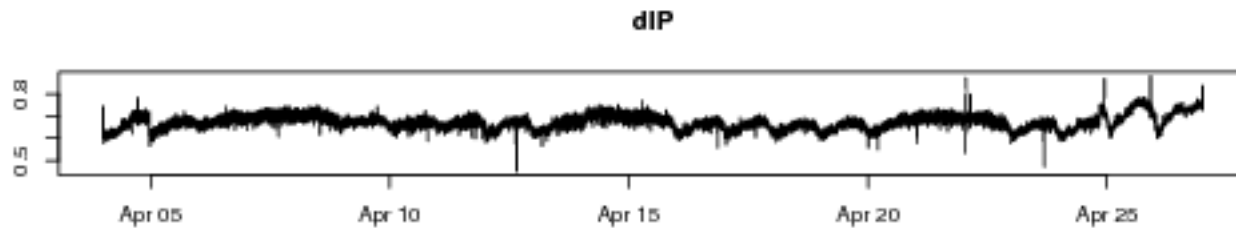
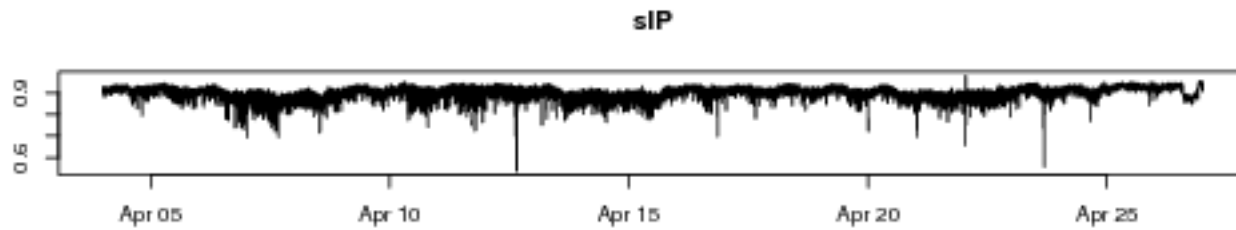


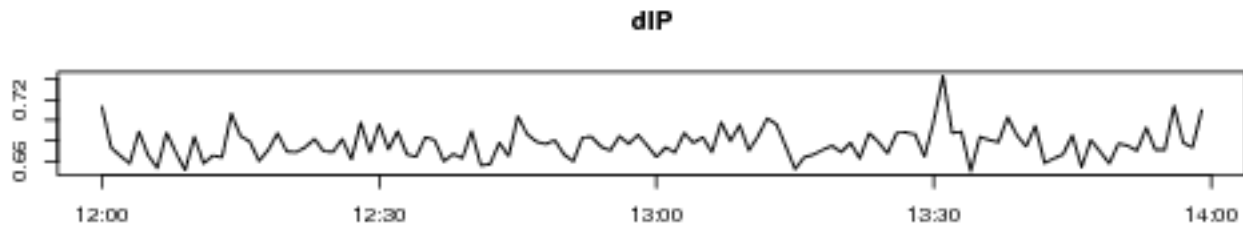
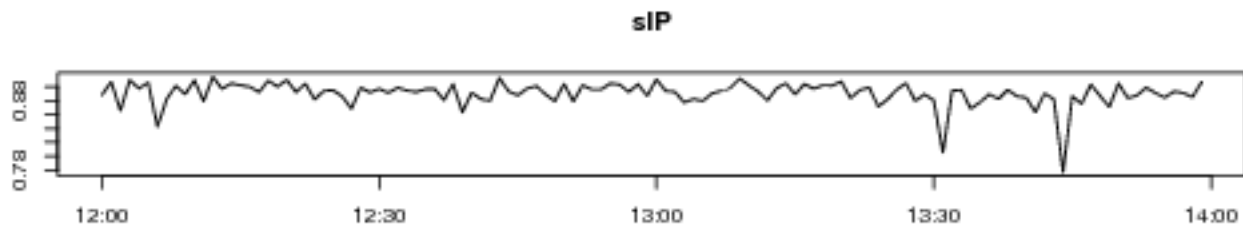
A decorative header at the top of the page features four overlapping spheres. From left to right, they are light green, light blue, light red, and light yellow. The spheres are partially cut off by the top edge of the frame.

Results

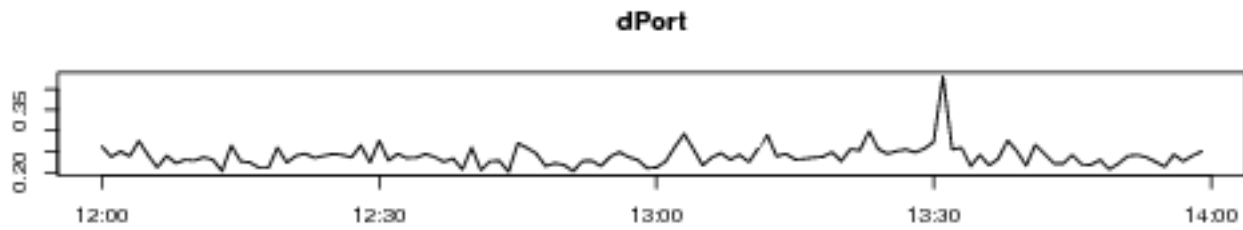
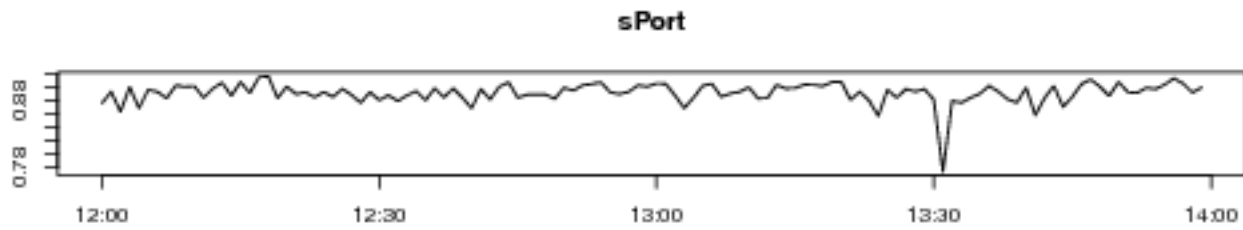


Timeseries of full time span



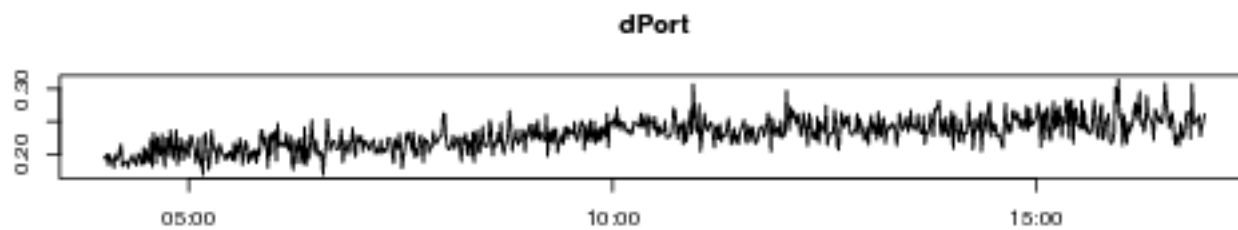
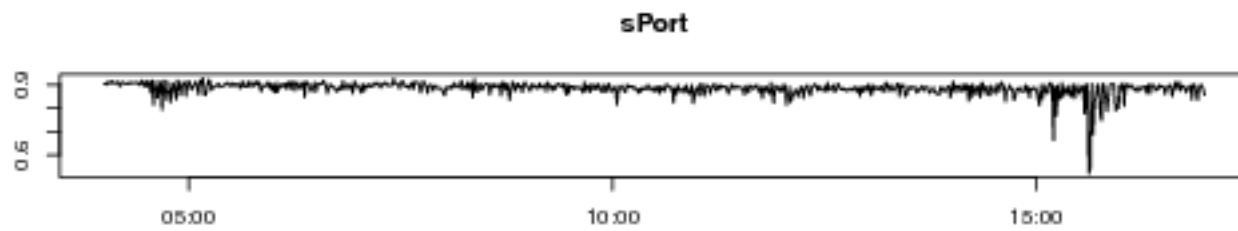
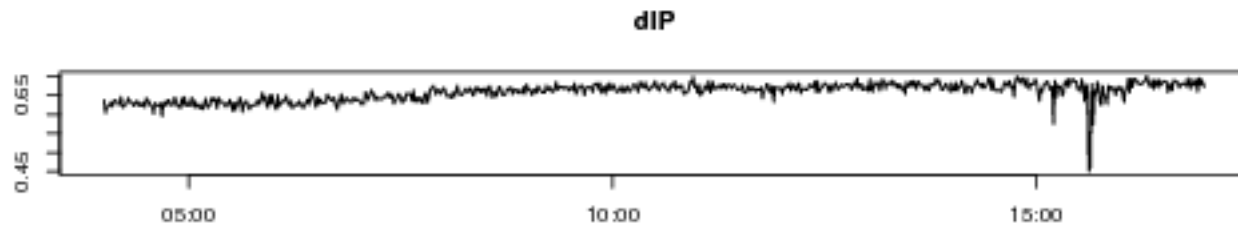
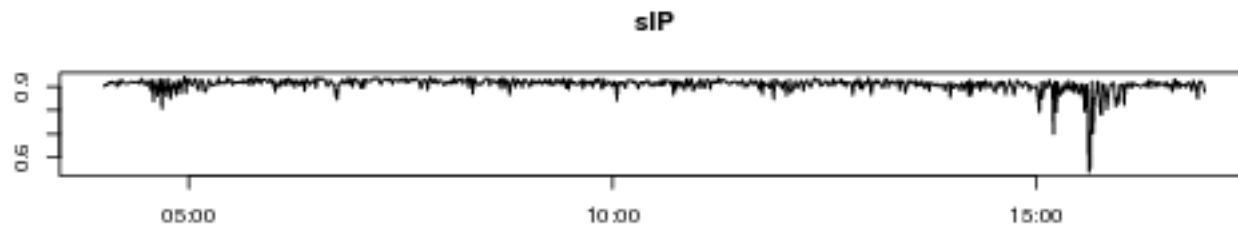


backscatter



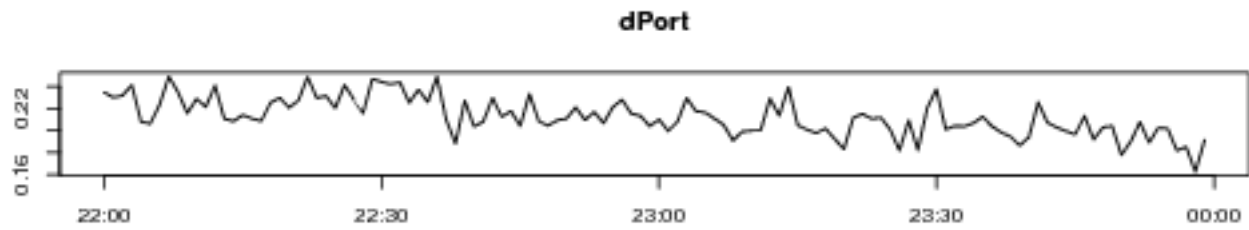
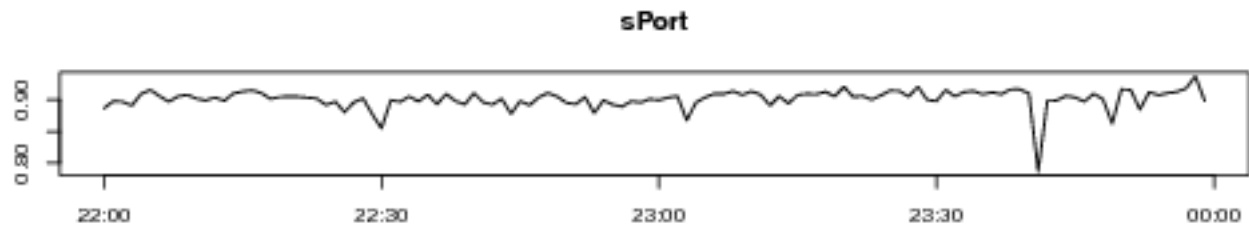
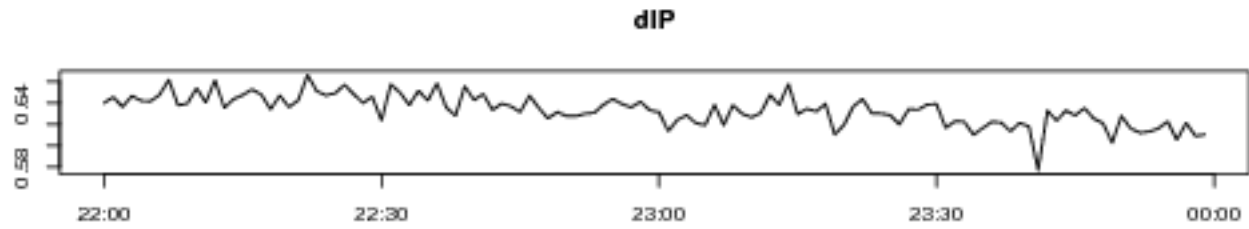
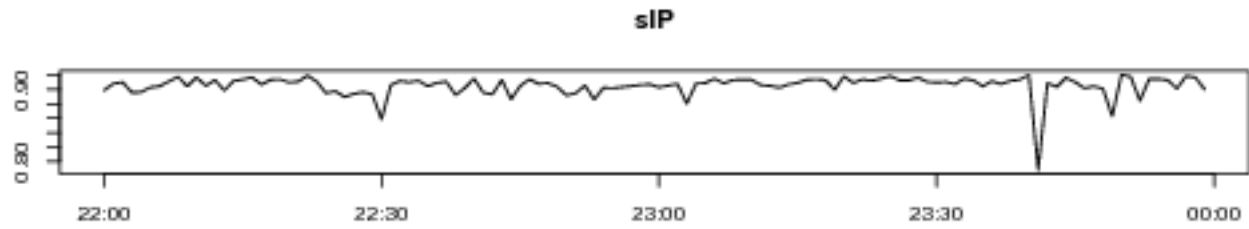
2012-04-06 12:00





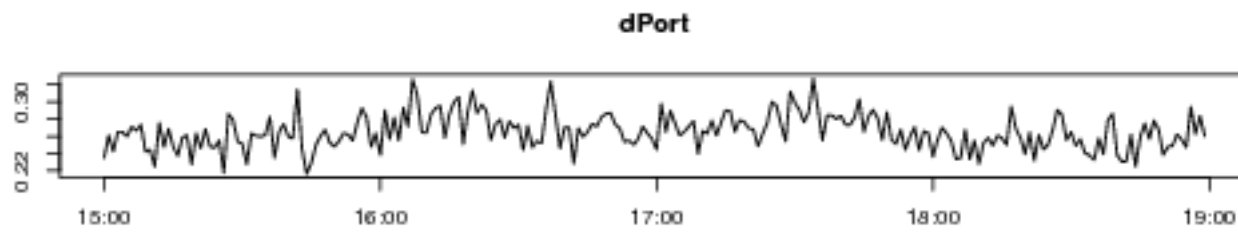
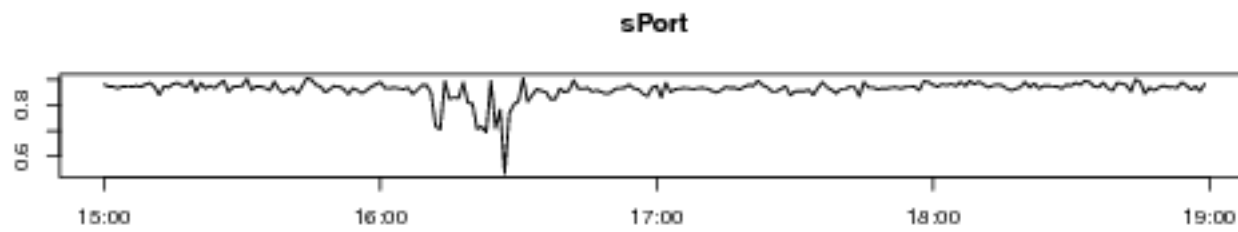
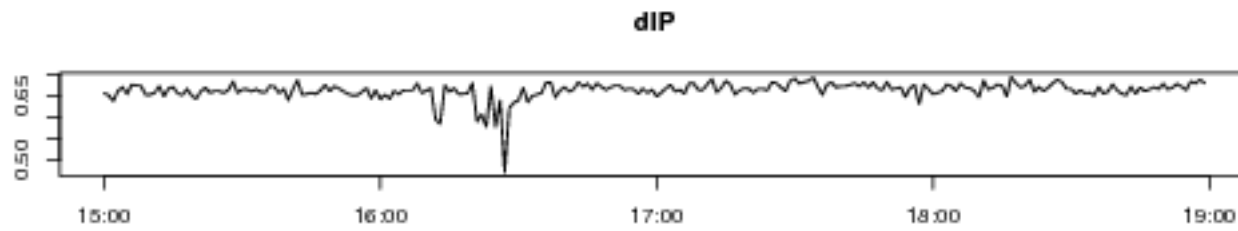
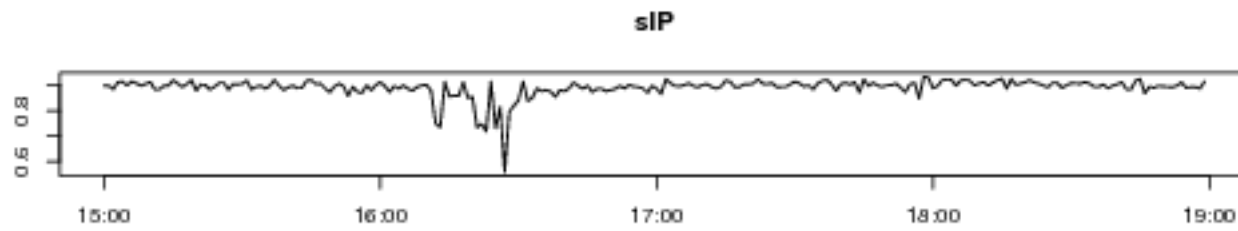
2012-04-12 04:00





2012-04-22 22:00



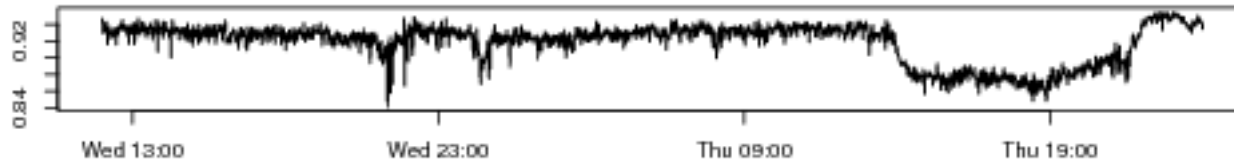


2012-04-23 15:00



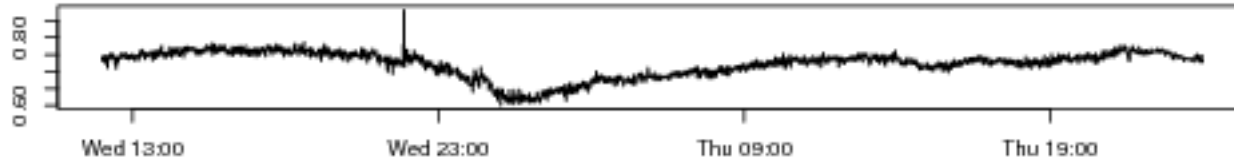


sIP

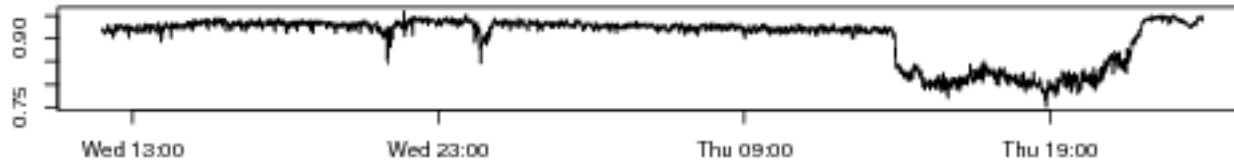


scan

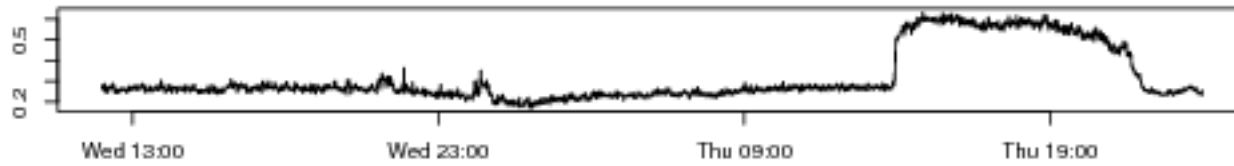
dIP



sPort



dPort



2012-04-25 12:00



Future work

- Maintain a constantly updated map of active/dark network addresses
 - Darkspace telescope
 - Scan detection
- Integration of darkspace into near-real-time flow processing pipeline
- Study our IPv6 darkspace?
 - Huston NANOG 50 paper shows almost entirely misconfigured traffic, 100s of kbps across a /12
 - Will IPv6 darkspace be interesting?



Data sharing discussion



Needs for data sharing

No user data (requirement)

- Perfect identification/maintenance of dark IP space

Don't leak IP usage info (requirement)

- Nonreversible (?) map of dark IPs to reported IPs, OR
- No destination IPs reported

Needs for data sharing (2)

External source IP anonymization?

- Some kind of privacy-preserving query mechanisms... IANACrypto, but some system with features:
 - Alice delivers $f(A)$, Bob delivers $g(B)$
 - Eve can perform $\text{Test}(A==B)$ that does not reveal A or B, but permits aggregation across data sources to calculate total entropies
- Trusted sharing (e.g. SIE ISC)
- Other privacy-preserving designs (e.g. DEMONS)

Maximize aggregation (desirable)

- Share aggregate counts with one-way keys
- Perform entropy calculations in the sharing environment



A decorative header at the top of the slide features four overlapping spheres: a green one on the left, a blue one in the center, a red one slightly behind and to the right of the blue one, and a yellow one on the right. A thin black horizontal line is positioned below the spheres.

Thank you!

Questions and Answers

A light blue grid pattern covers the bottom half of the slide, starting from the bottom edge and extending upwards to about the middle of the page.