Major Project Part II

Isolating Suspicious BGP

Updates

To Detect

Prefix Hijacks

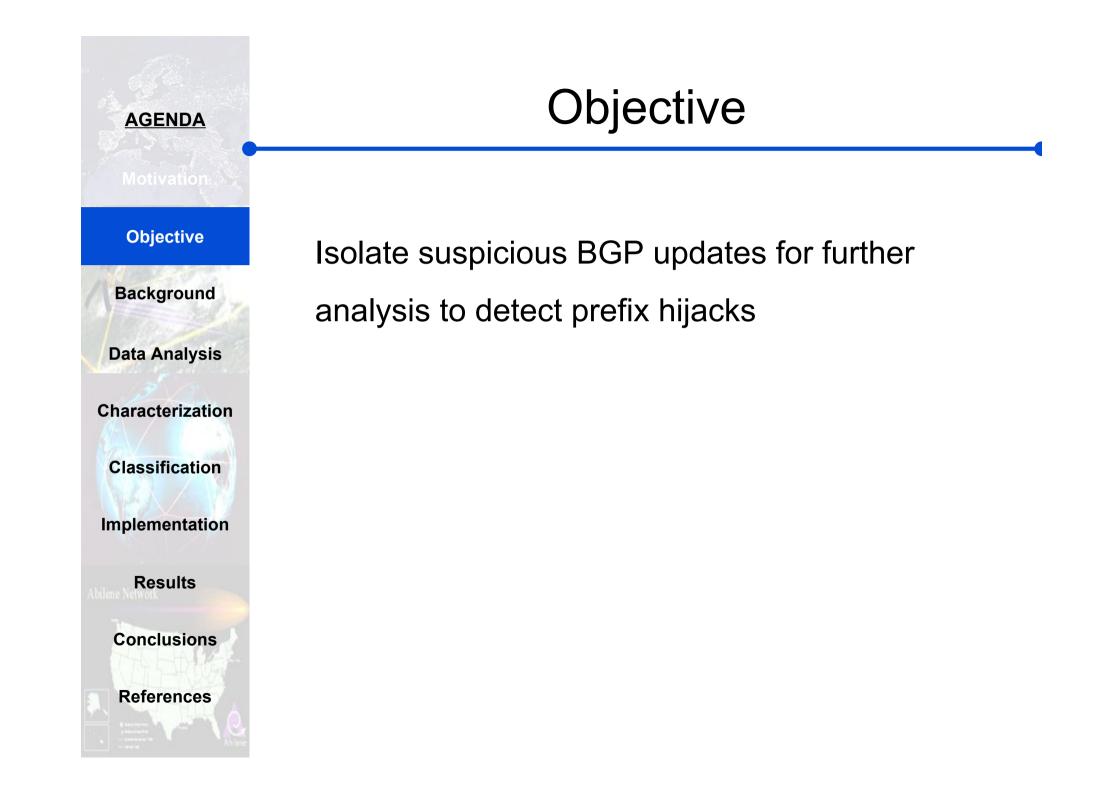
Author: Abhishek Aggarwal (IIT Delhi)

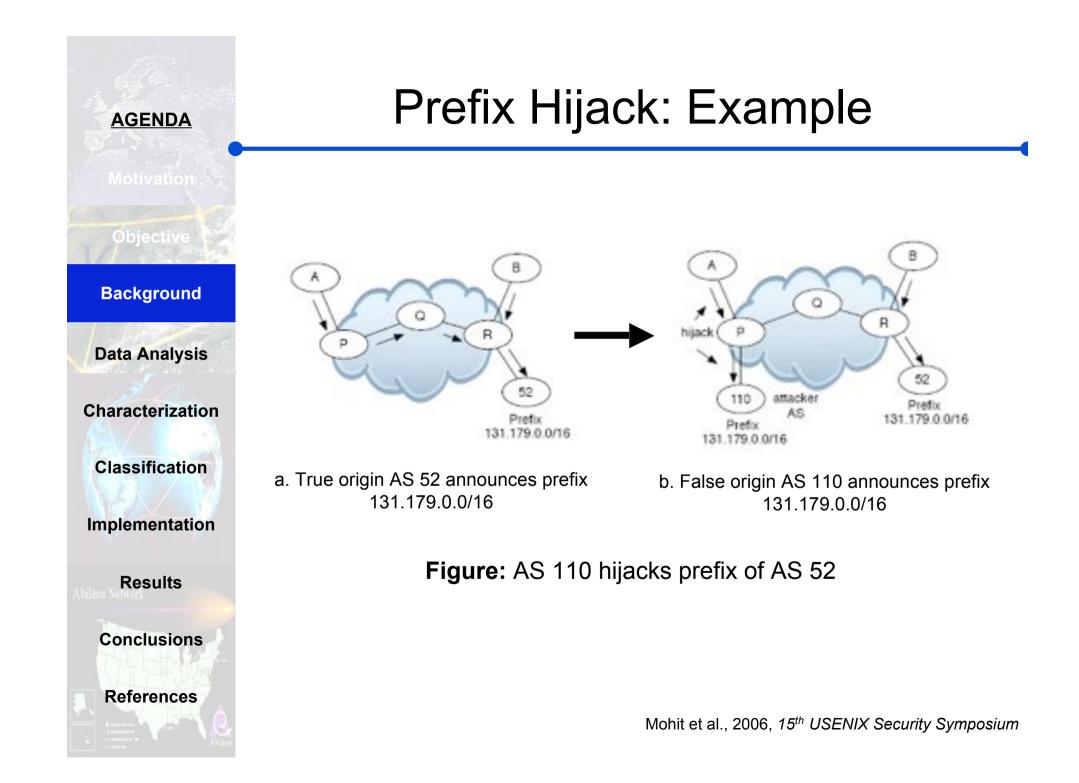
Co-authors:

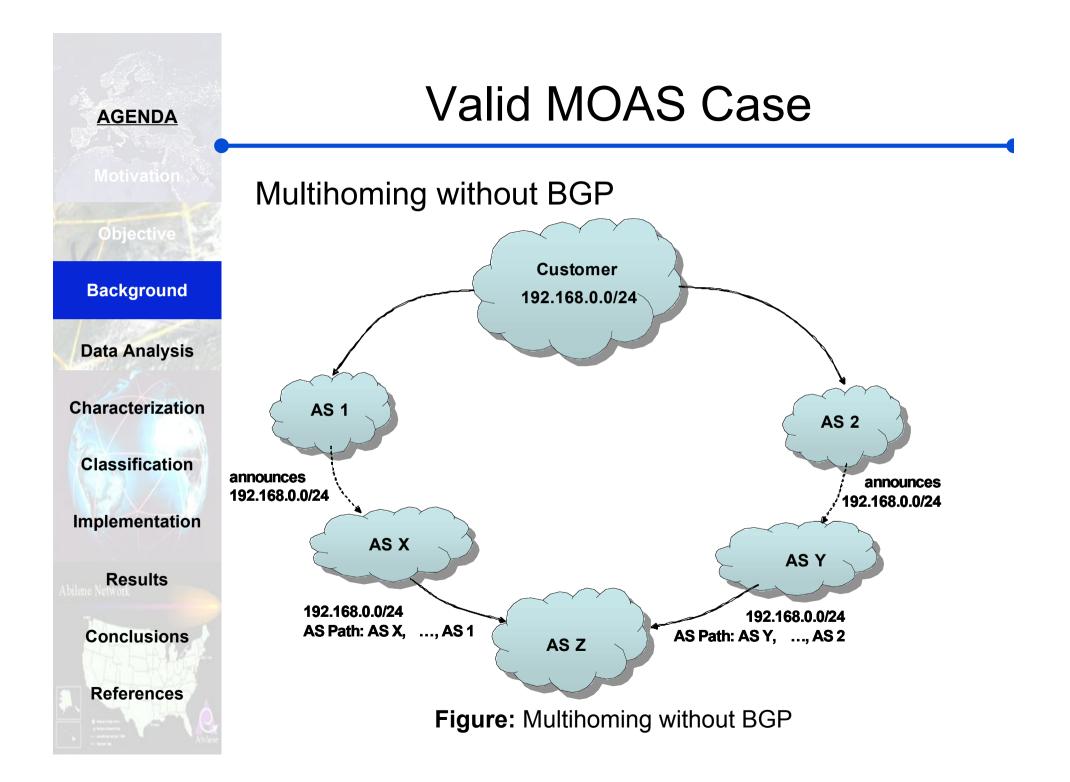
Anukool Lakhina (Guavus Networks Inc.)

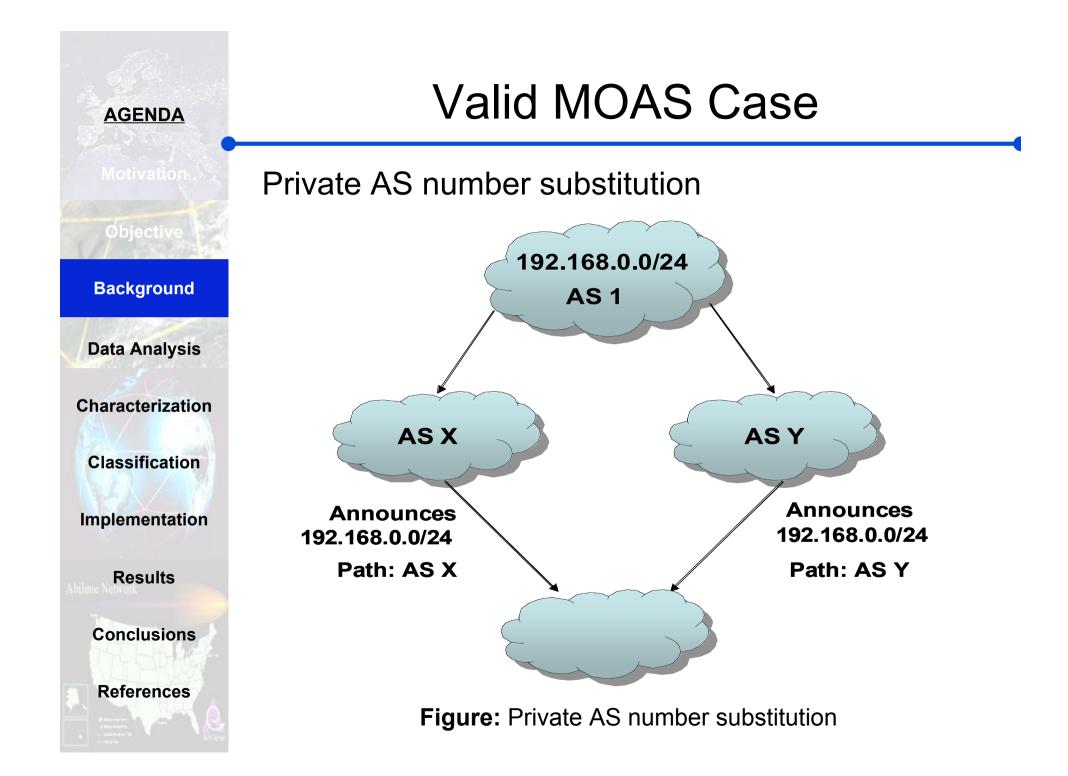
Prof. Huzur Saran (IIT Delhi)

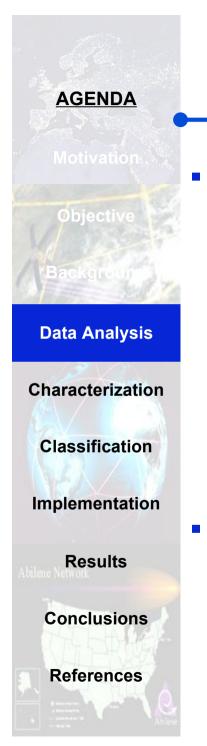
<u>AGENDA</u>	Motivation
Motivation	
Objective	BGP routes can be hijacked by a misbehaving or
Background	compromised router. This can have serious
Data Analysis	CONSEQUENCES
Characterization	100000
Classification	 Accidental hijack
Implementation	AS 9121 incident
Results	 Malicious hijack
Conclusions	 Used to send SPAM Oreco 10:00 11:00 12:00 13:00 16:00 17:00 18:00 19:00 20:00 21:00
References	Larry J. Blunk, IEGP Meeting – 62 nd IETF, March 6, 2005





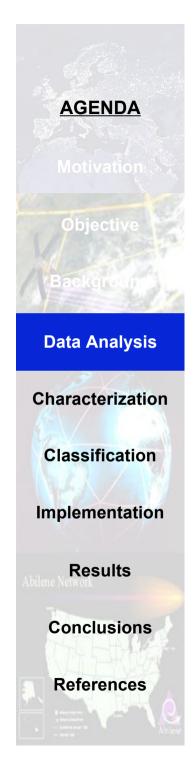






Basic Philosophy

- Analyze past BGP data to establish normal behavior for a prefix
 - Associate a state with every prefix at a border router
 - Origin AS is state variable
 - Track changes in the state to figure out normal changes for prefix
- Analyze incoming updates and flag the ones violating the normal



Percentage hold time distribution of conflicting ASs is highly skewed Percentage Hold Time Difference of MOAS Prefixes

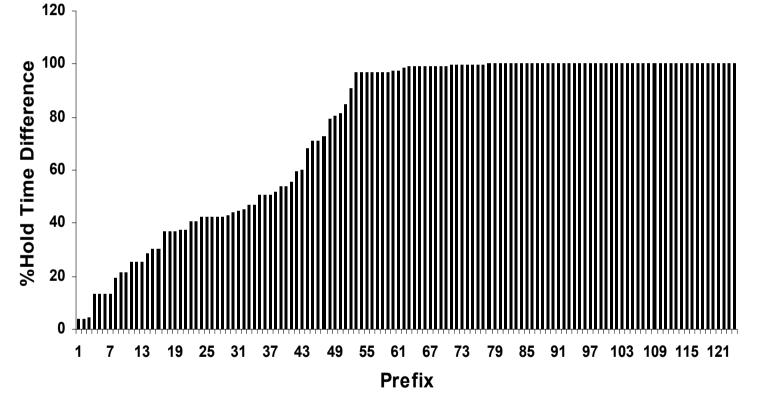


Figure: Percentage hold time difference for MOAS prefixes



Negative correlation between % Hold Time Change and AS Path Length Change

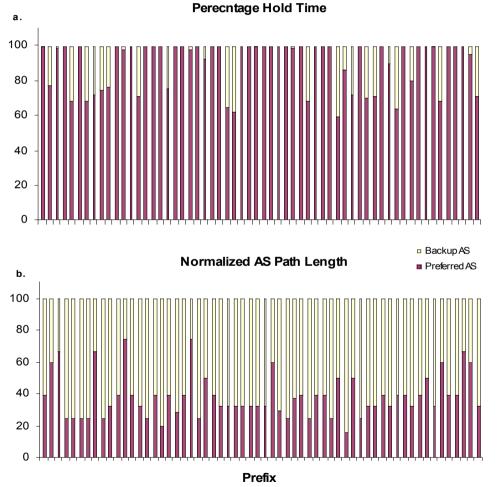
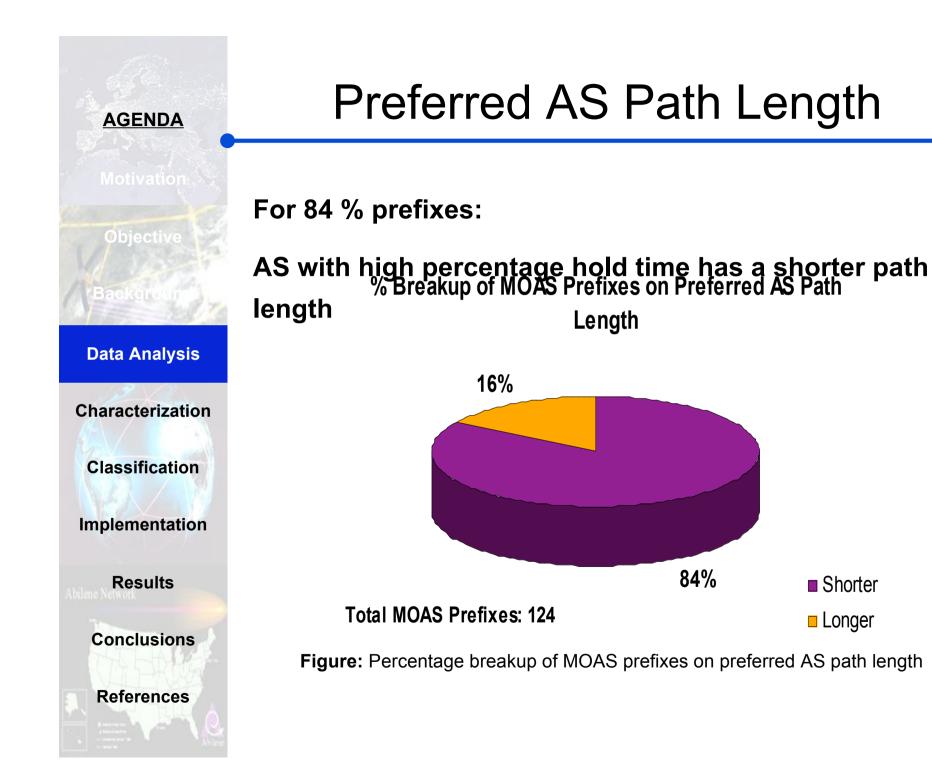


Figure: (a) Percent hold time Vs Prefix, and (b) Normalized AS path length Vs Prefix

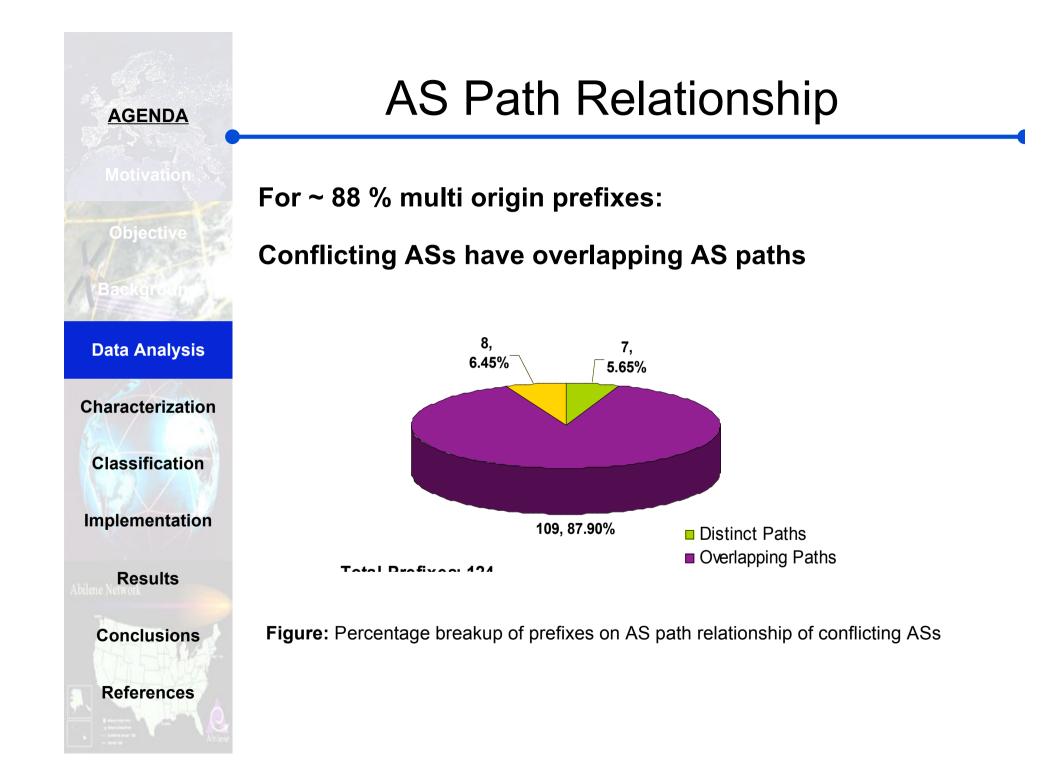


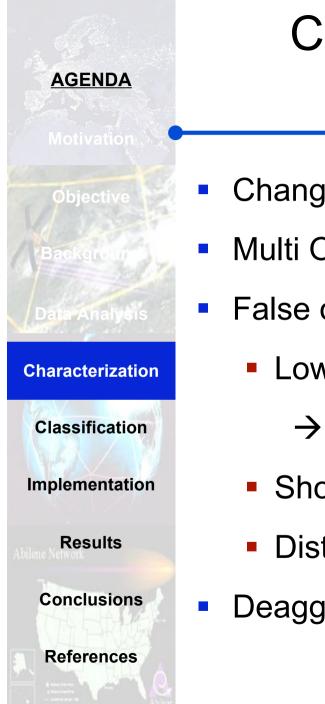


AS Path Relationship

Overlap

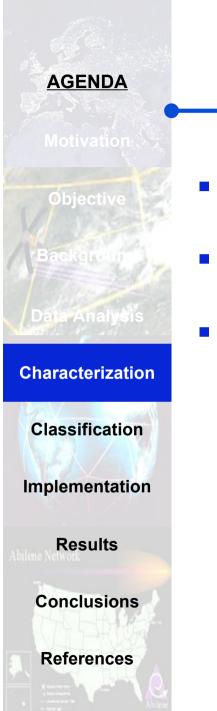
- One path lies on the other
- Related origin AS
- Cross
 - Intersect in unique points
- Distinct
 - Independent of each other





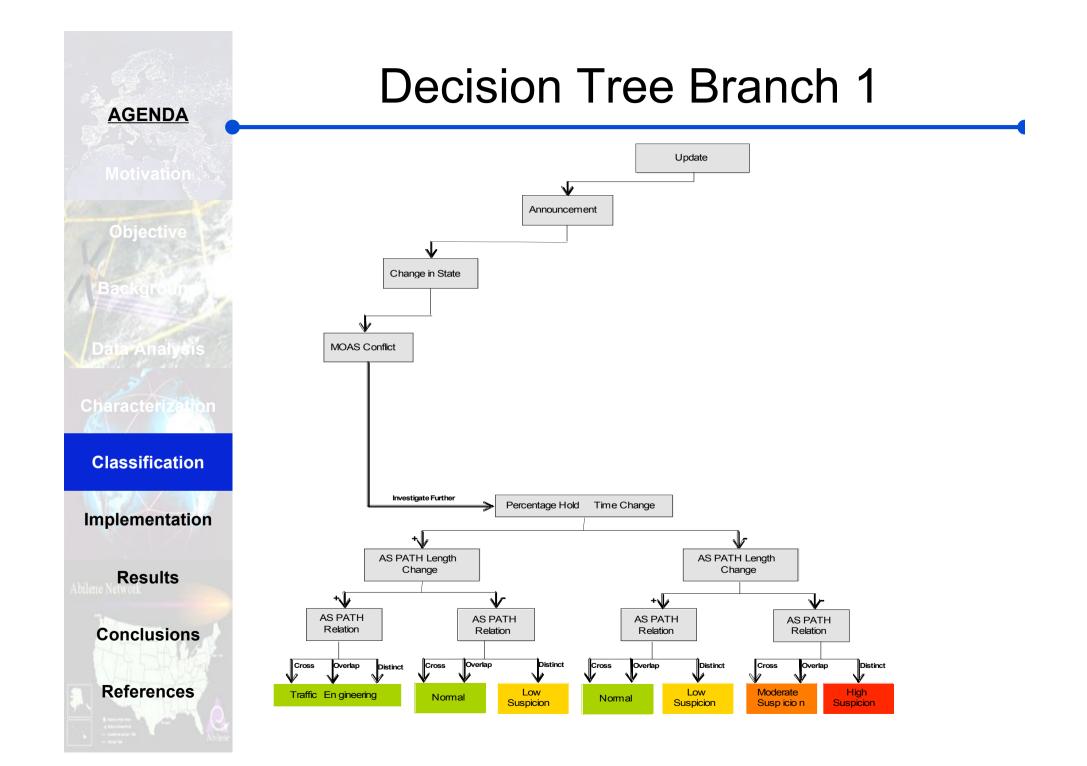
Characteristics of Possible Prefix Hijacks

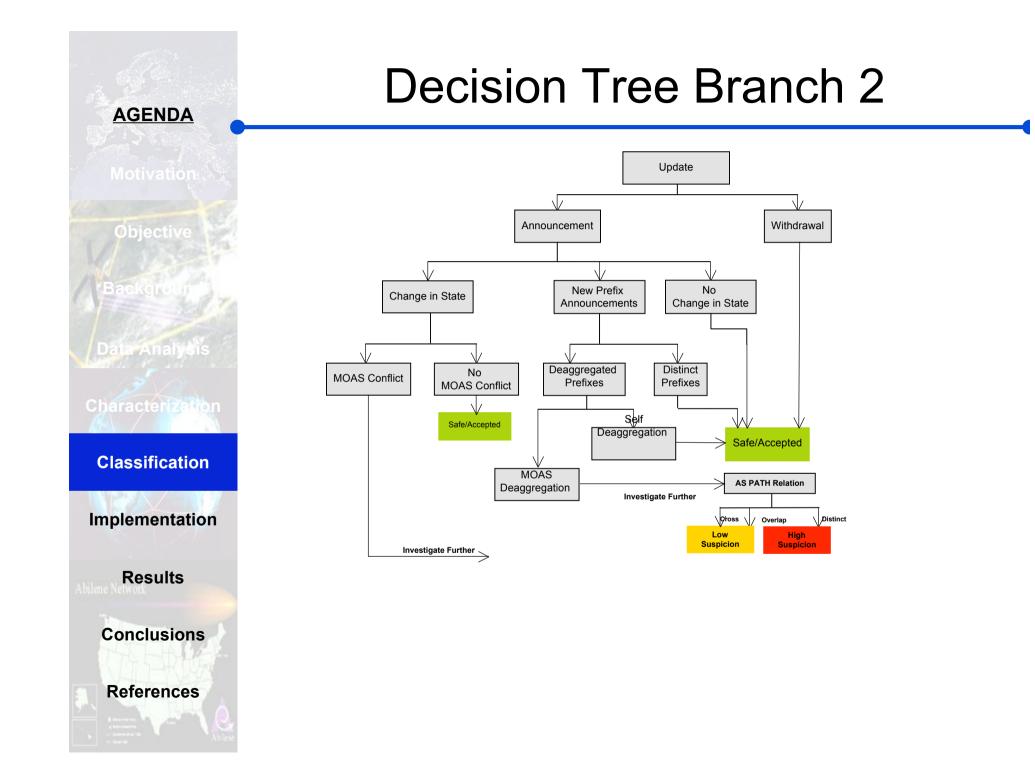
- Change in state of prefix
- Multi Origin AS conflict
- False origin AS has
 - Low percentage hold time
 - \rightarrow Malicious routes are short lived
 - Shorter AS path length
 - Distinct or Cross AS path relationship
- Deaggregated prefix

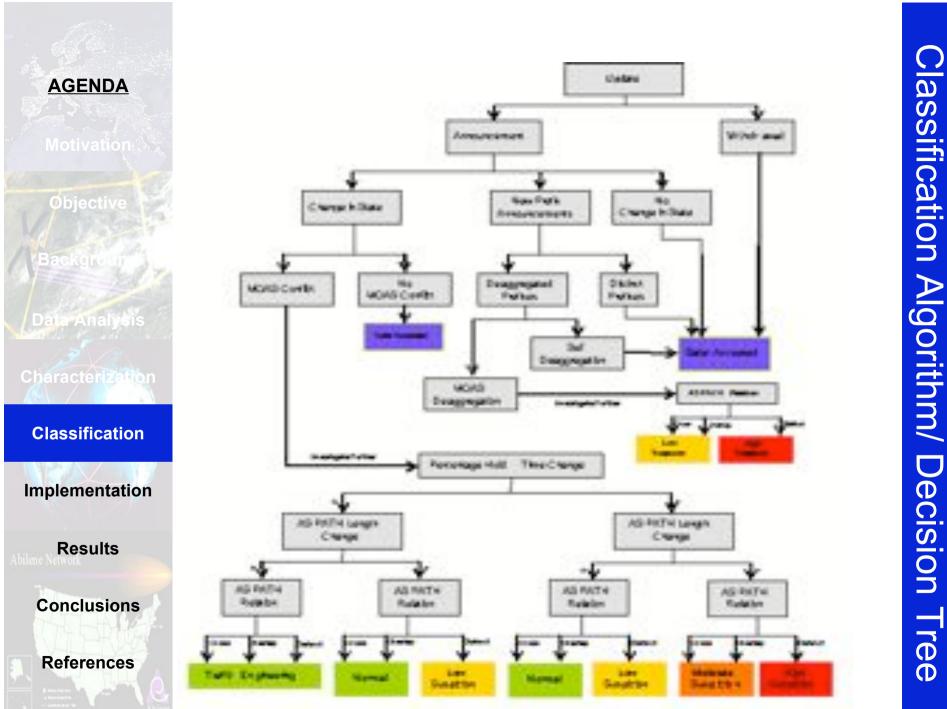


Metrics

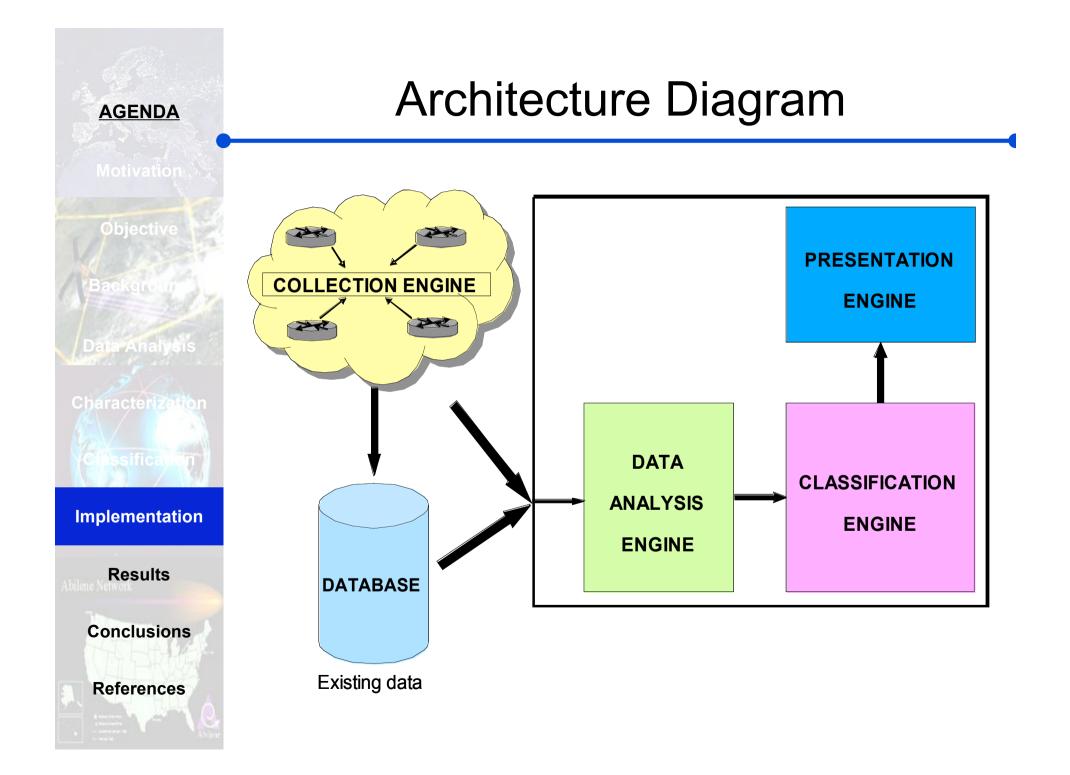
- Change in Percentage hold time of conflicting ASs
- Change in AS path length
- AS path relationship
 - Overlapping
 - Cross
 - Distinct

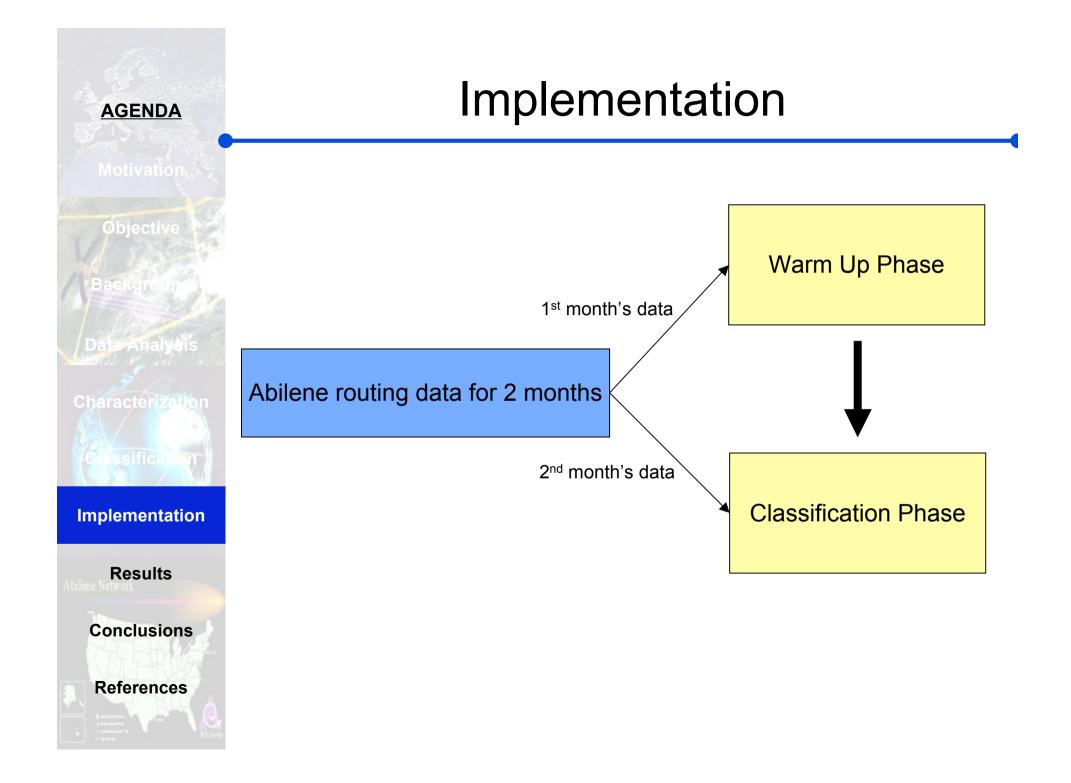


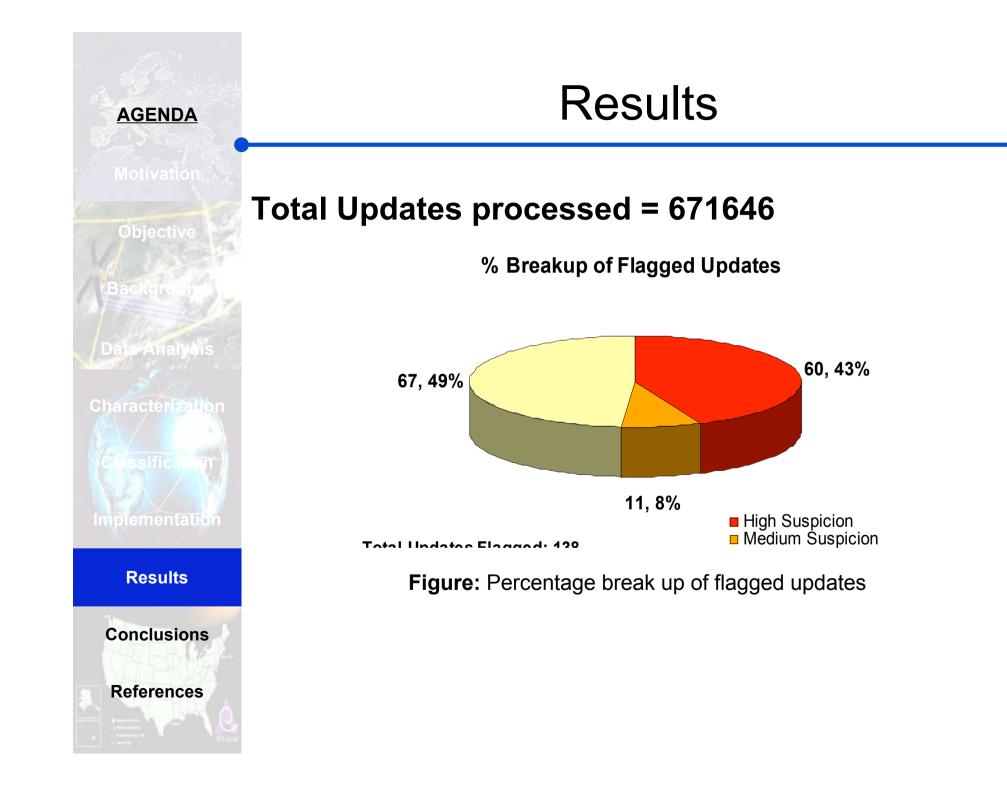


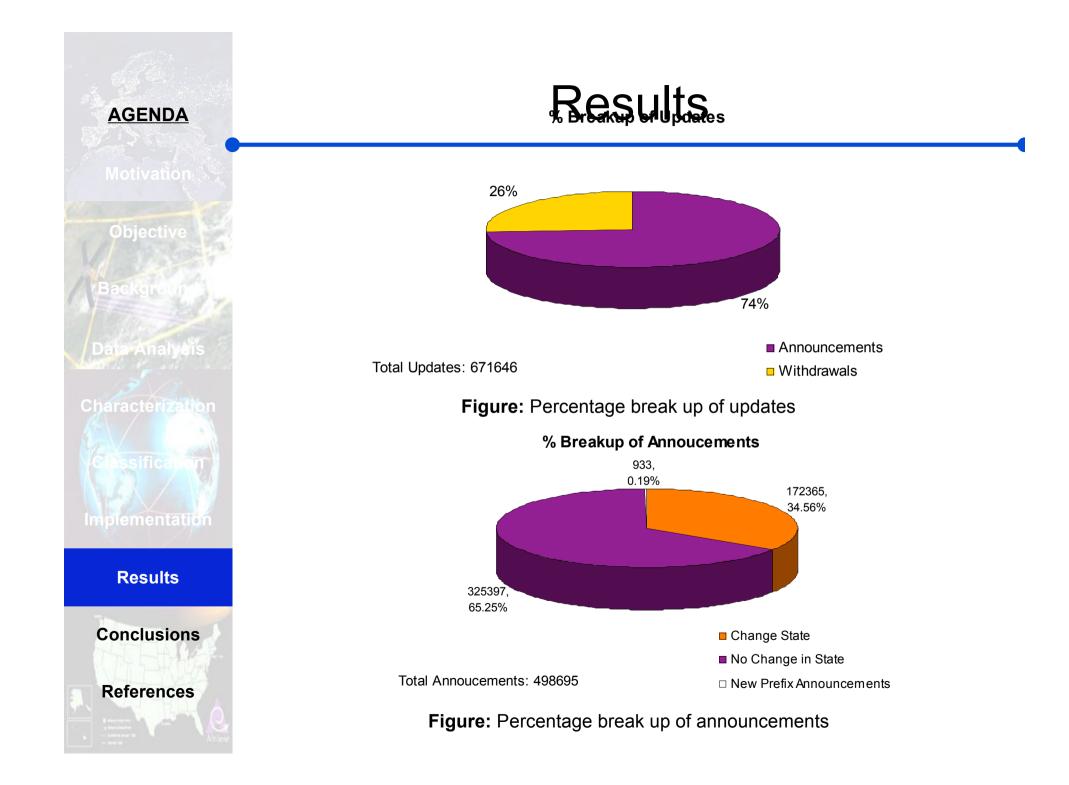


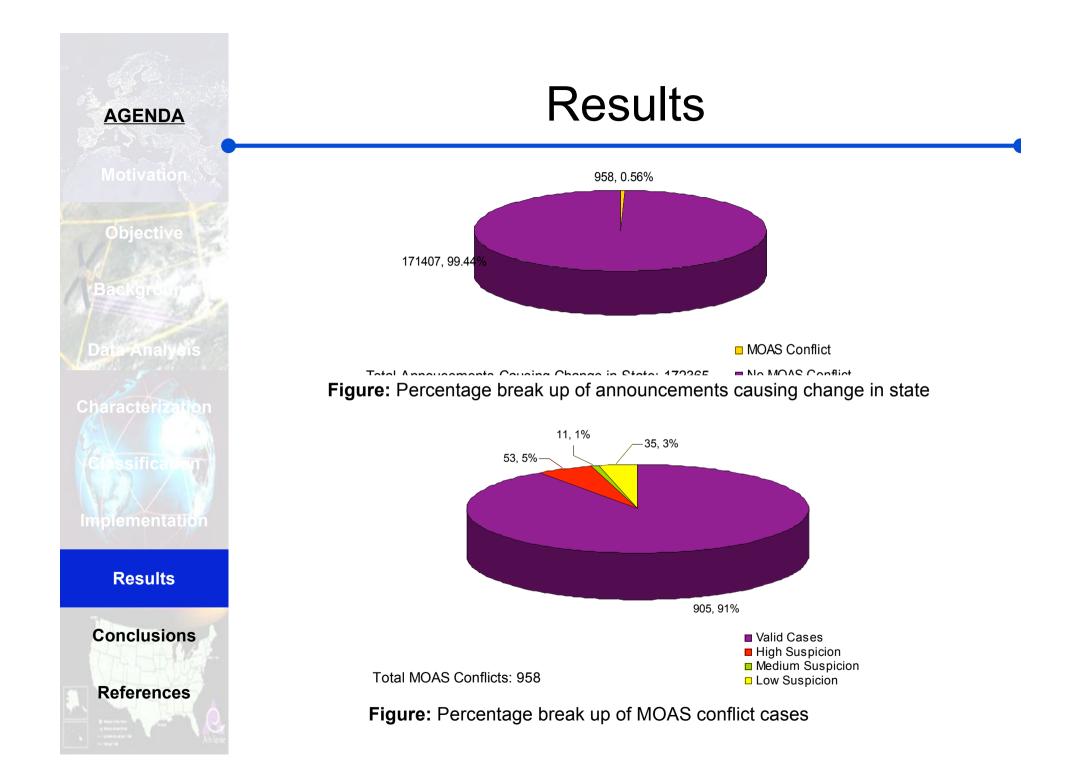
Classification Algorithm/ Decision

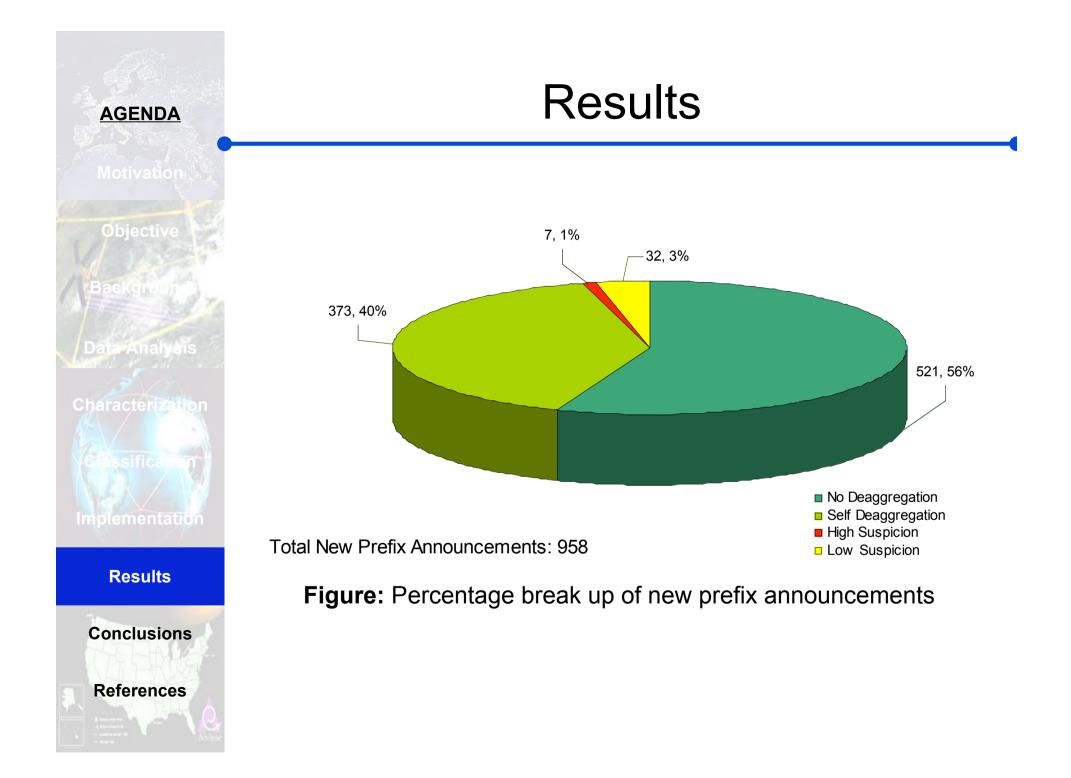


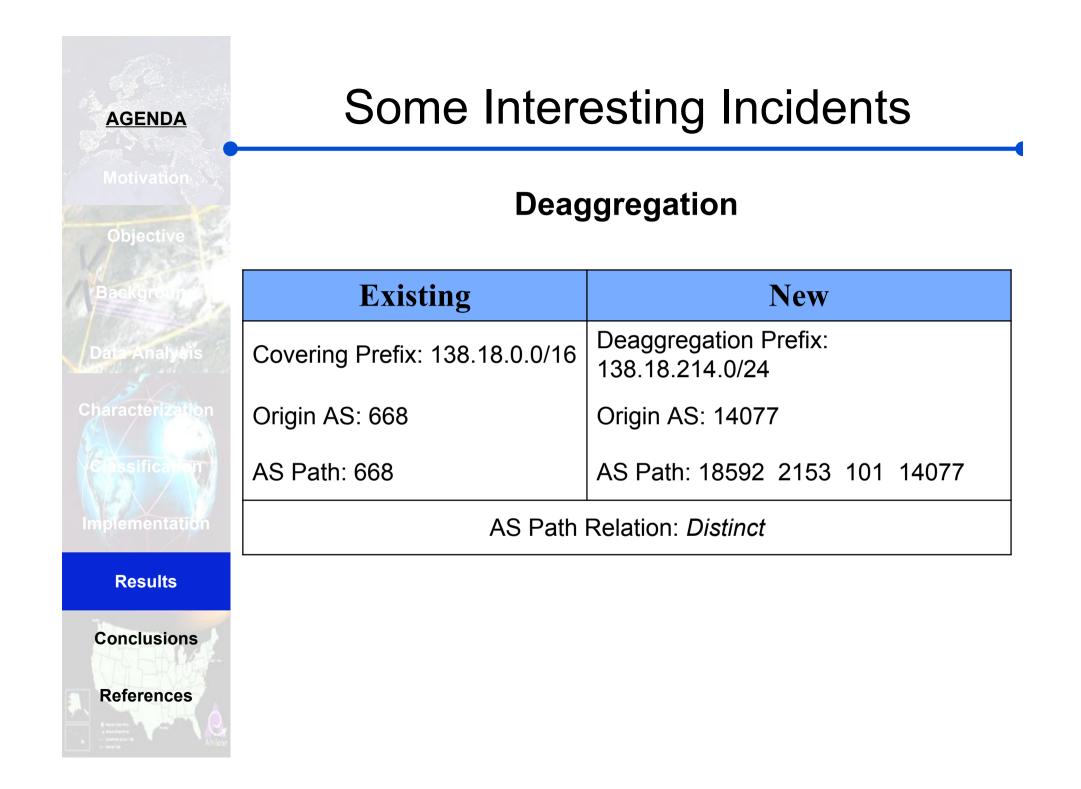


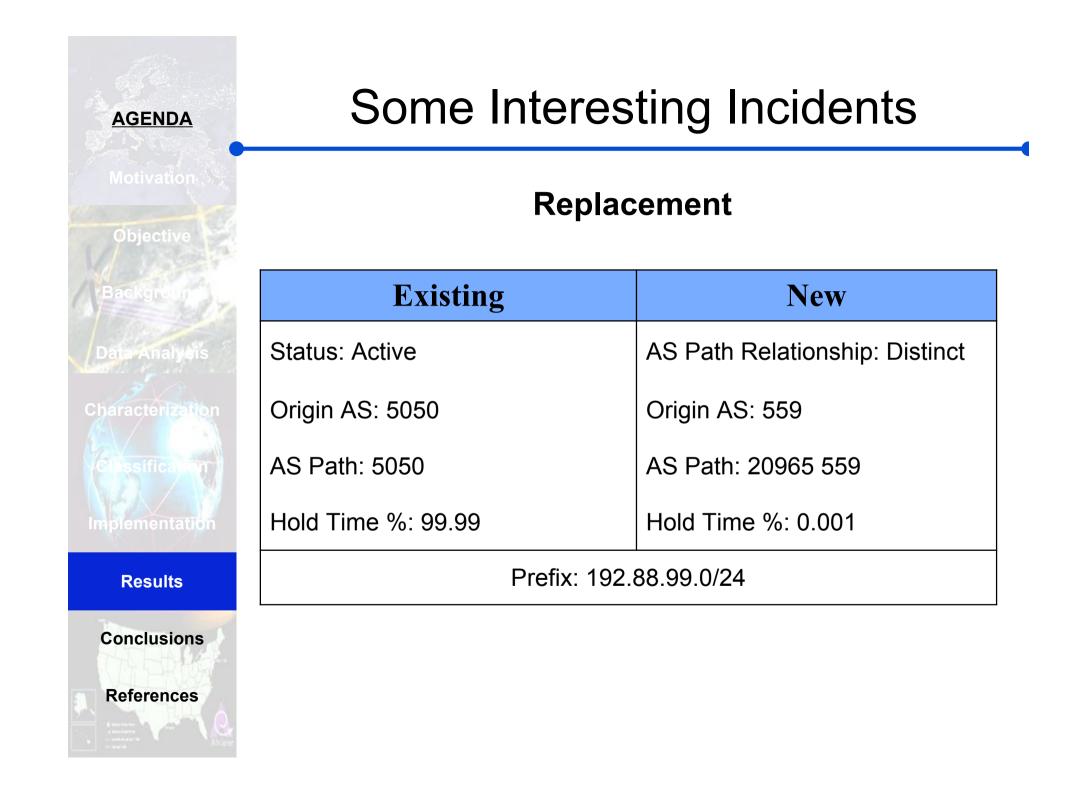


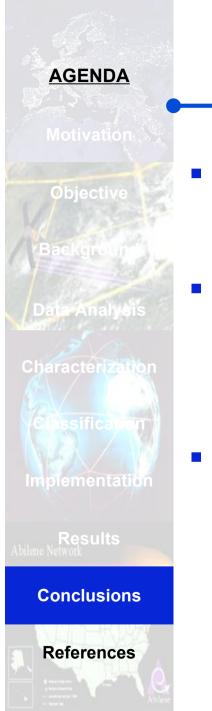






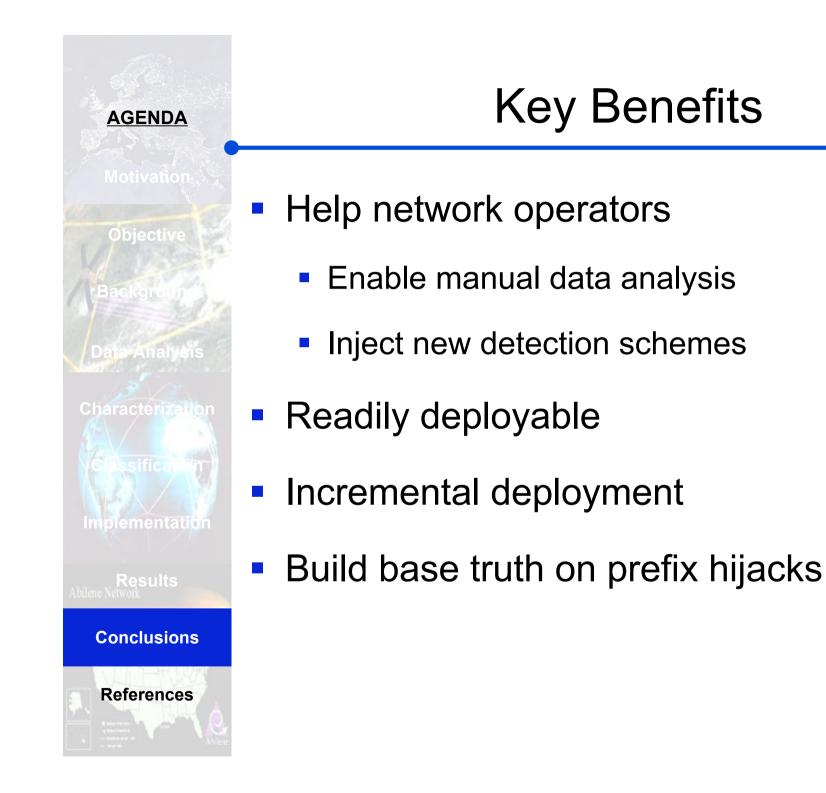


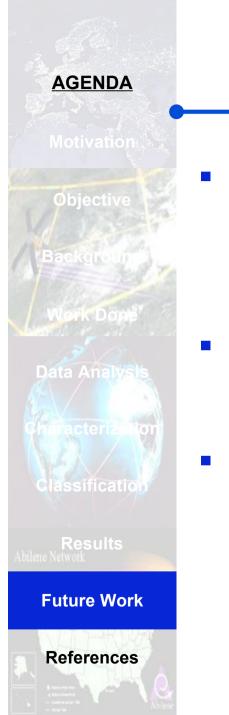




Conclusions

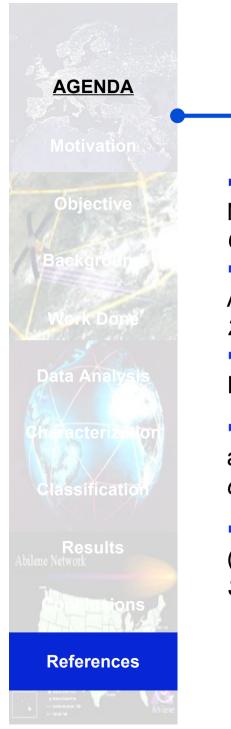
- Past BGP data about a prefix can help to determine safe changes to the state of the prefix
- Percentage hold time change, AS path length change and AS path relationship are useful metrics to filter out valid MOAS incidents
- Normally, percentage hold time change and AS path length change have a negative correlation





Future Scope of Work

- Finding new relevant metrics to isolate and classify prefix hijack incidents with higher probability
- Fusing Internet wide Route Views data with local AS data
- Fusing Internet traffic data with routing data



References

 Anirudh Ramachandaran, Nick Feamster. On understanding Network Level behavior of spammers. In *Proc. ACM SIGCOMM Conference, 2006.*

•Ola Nordstrom, Constantinos Dovrolis. Beware of BGP Attacks. In ACM SIGCOMM Communications Review, April 2004.

•Mohit Lad, Dan Massey, Dan Pie. Prefix Hijack Alert System. In *15th USENIX Security Symposium, USENIX Security 2006.*

•Xiaoliang Zhao, Dan Pei, Lan Wang and Dan Massey. An analysis of BGP MOAS conflicts. In ACM SIGCOMM Workshop on Internet Measurement, 2002.

 C. Lynn, S. Kent and K.Seo. Secure border Gateway protocol (S-BGP). In IEEE JSAC Special Issue on Network Security, 2002.



Thank You !