Inferring BGP Blackholing Activity in the Internet

EPF '18 Athens

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Motivation


Krebs as a Security Target
In-depth security news and investigation
KrebsOnSecurity Hit With
Octave Klaba / Oles
@olesovhcom
Folgen
@Dominik28111 we got 2 huge multi DDoS:
1156Gbps then 901Gbps
RETWEETS
138
GEFÄLLT
125
Dyn Statement on 10/21/2016 DDoS Attack
It's likely that at this point you've seen some of the many news accounts of the Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack Dyn sustained against our Managed DNS infrastructure this past Friday, October 21. We'd like to take this opportunity to share additional details and context regarding the attack. At the time of this writing, we are carefully monitoring for any additional attacks. Please note that our investigation regarding root cause continues and will be the topic of future updates. It is worth noting that we are unlikely to share all details of the attack and our mitigation efforts to preserve future defenses.

Standardized Blackholing Triggering

[Docs] [txt|pdf] [draft-ietf-grow-b...] [Diff1] [Diff2]

INFORMATIONAL

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BLACKHOLE Community

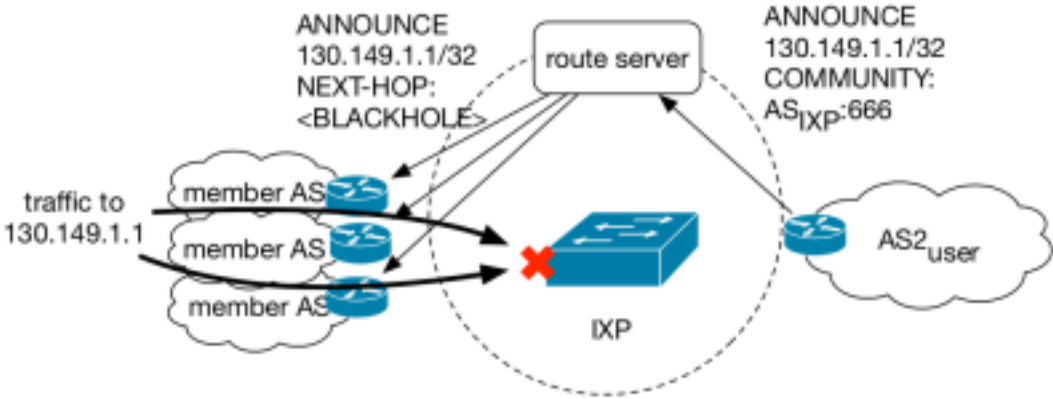
Abstract

This document describes the use of a well-known Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community for destination-based blackholing in IP networks. This well-known advisory transitive BGP community named "BLACKHOLE" allows an origin Autonomous System (AS) to specify that a neighboring network should discard any traffic destined towards the tagged IP prefix.

Blackholing

Blackholing [RFC1997, RFC7999]

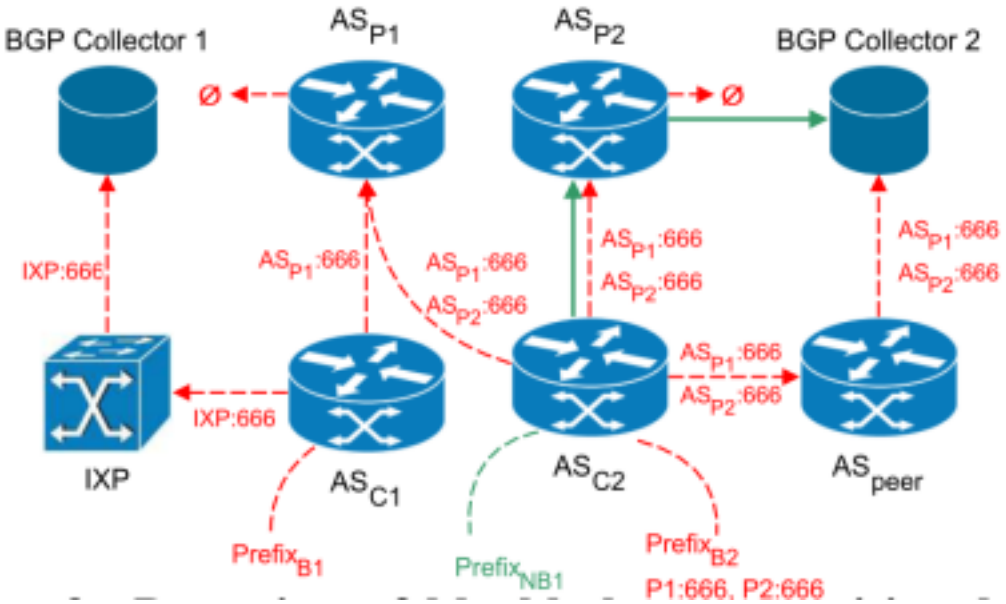
Blackholing at IXPs



Research Goals

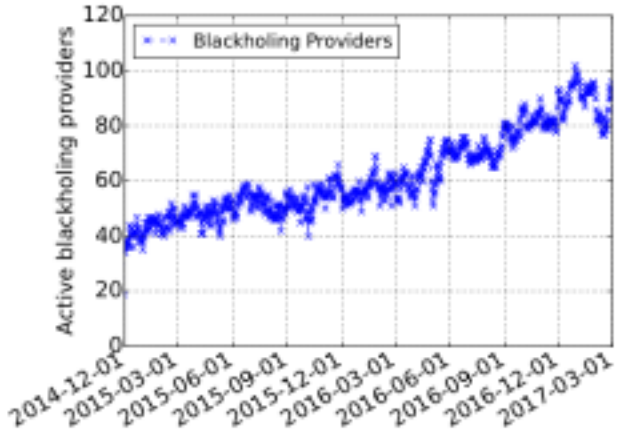
- Internet wide-adoption
- Profile the targets using blackholing
- Blackholing practices
- Network efficacy

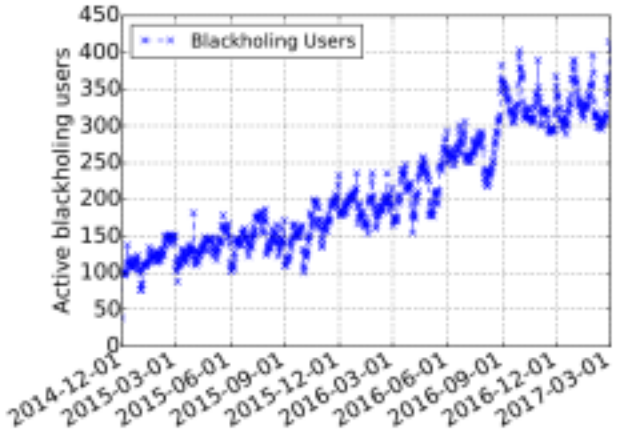
Blackhole Communities, Vantage Points

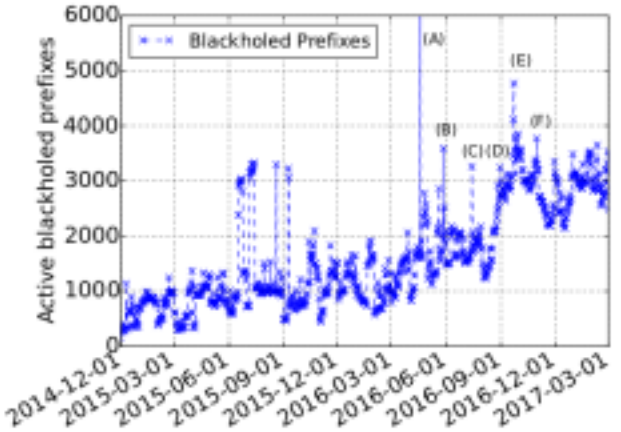


Inferring BGP Blackholing Activity

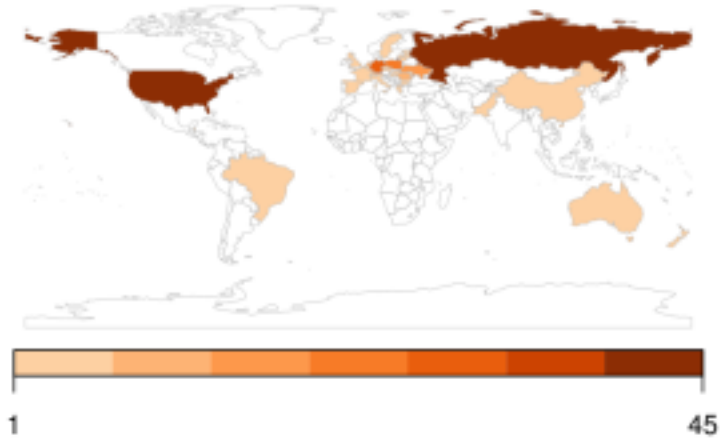
- BH providers: 100% increase, transit ASes only 18%
- BH users: 600% increase
- BH prefixes: 485 → 4,683 and 161,031 different uniques
- A) Attack on Russian gov, D) Olympic Games, E) “Kerbs on Security”

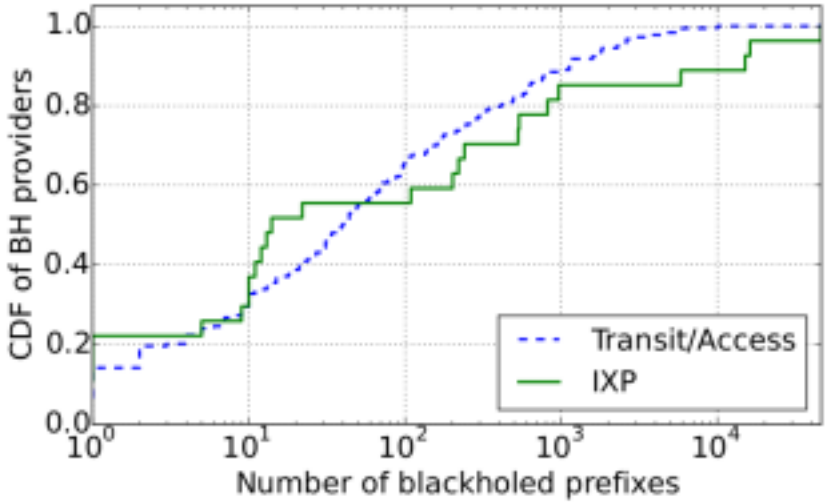






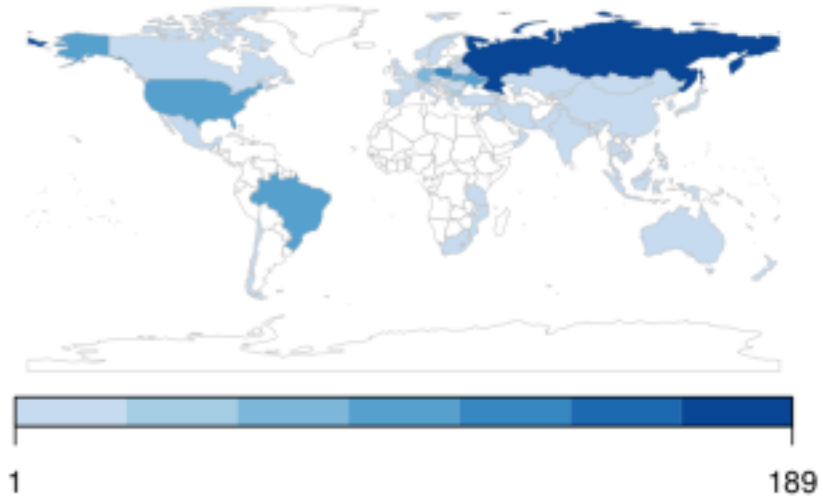
Blackholing Provider ASes

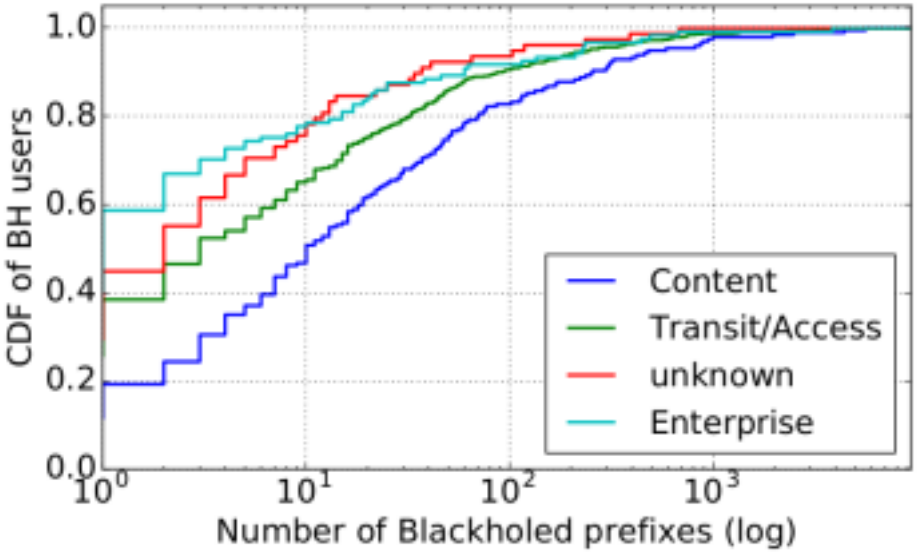




- USA, Russia, Central Europe-centric
- 184 ASes out of 242 are transit/access providers, ~10% IXPs
- Prefixes for transit/access: a few to more than 1,000, only 20 with 1000+

Blackholing User ASes

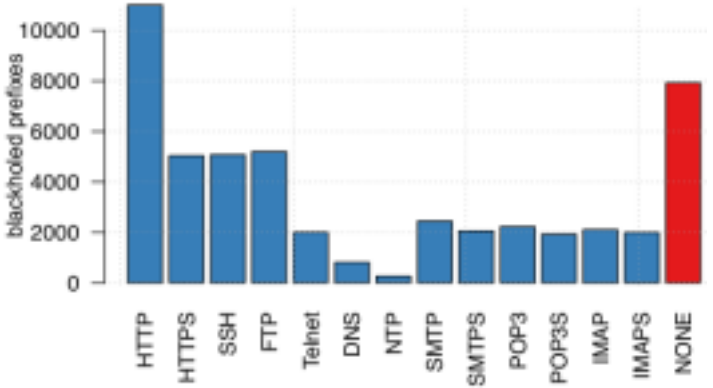




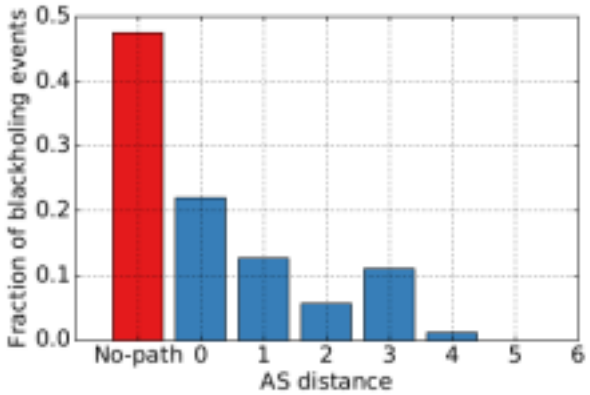
- Obviously Russia, US, and central Europe, but also Brazil and Ukraine
- Content providers dominant, 18% of users account for 43% prefixes
- Mostly small cloud providers and hosters

Blackholed Services and AS Distance

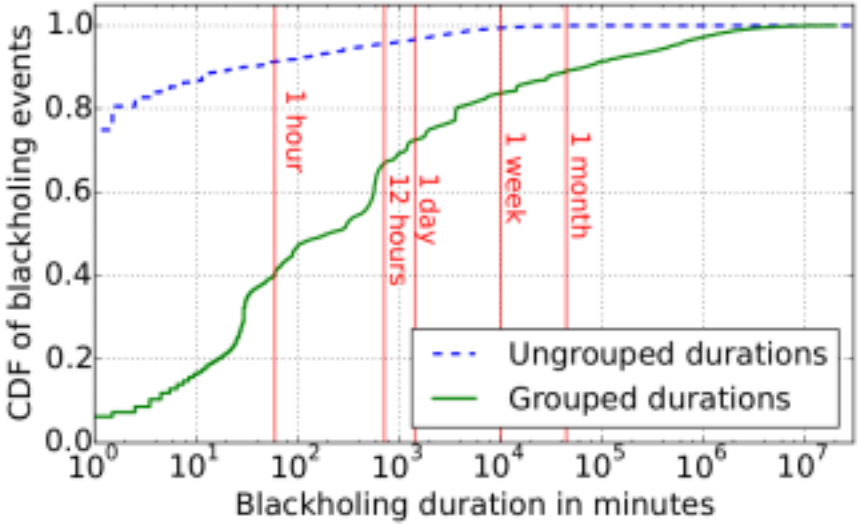
- Open host ports for 60%
  - http dominant with 53%, 61% replied to HTTP GET
  - https, ssh, ftp

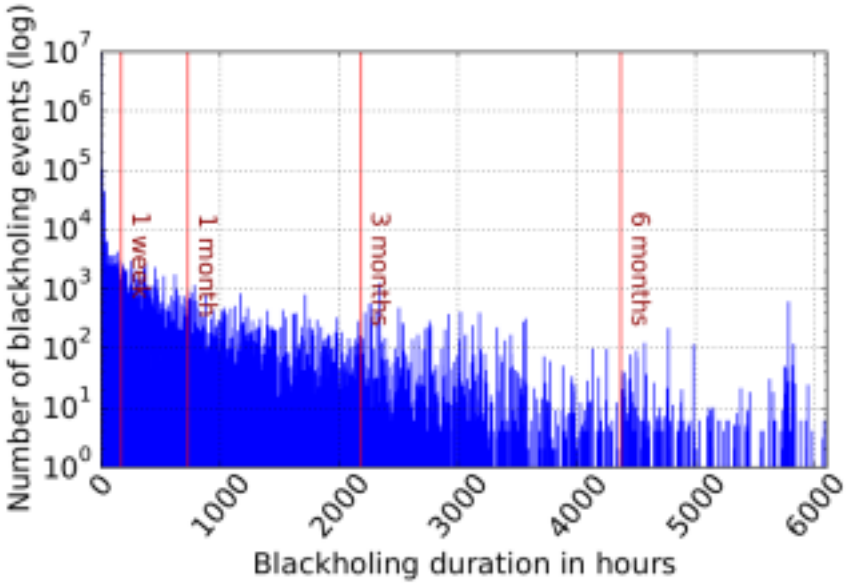


- -1: BH provider does not appear in AS path
- 0: First hop (~10%)
- 1→ 6: At least one hop (~30%)

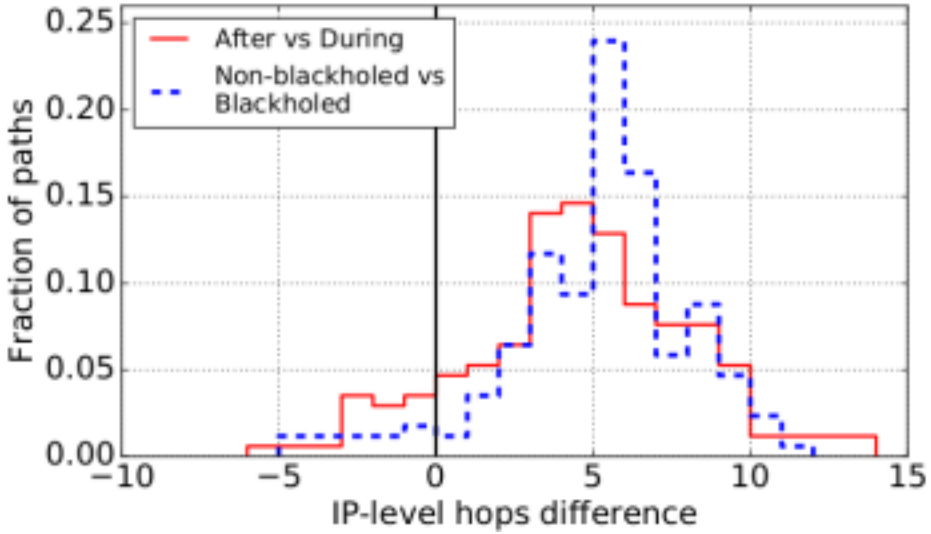


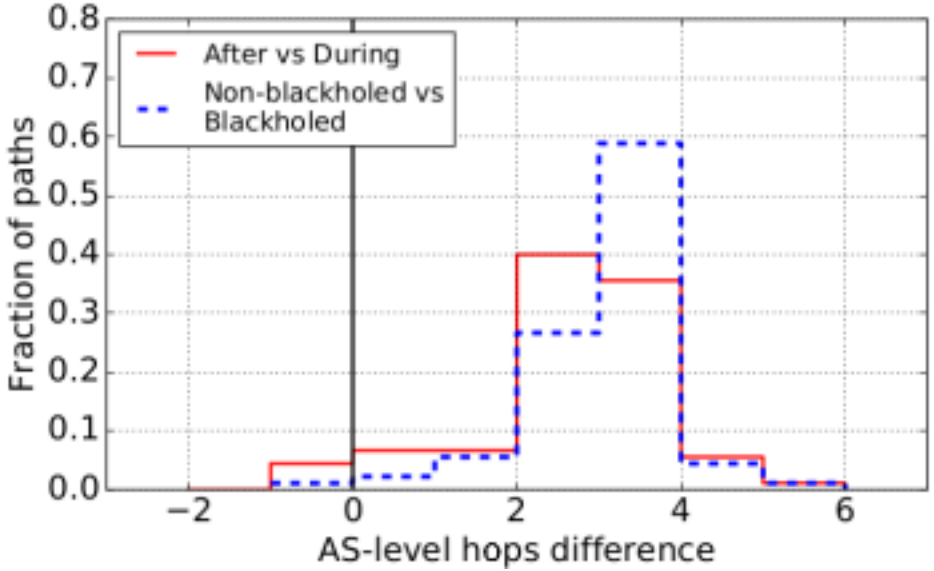
Blackholing “Events” - Durations





Verification - Active Measurements





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Conclusion

- First Internet-wide study of the state and adoption of blackholing
- Significantly increased adoption, more cyber-attacks and threats(?)
- Rise of blackholing users and prefixes, but limited geographical spread
- 400 users and up to 5K prefixes per day
- Need for more fine-grained blackholing?

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ABSTRACT

The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) has been used for decades as the de facto protocol to *exchange* reachability information among networks in the Internet. However, little

ternet is an uncoordinated global communication system [32], it took a substantial effort to achieve stable global connectivity in the face of outages and disasters [24,61], independent routing decisions [38], attacks [54], and mis-configuration