RIPE

How asymmetric is the internet? A study to reinforce the use of Traceroute

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Introduction – What is the purpose?

- Toward the mitigation of DDoS attacks
- Which networks does a DDoS pass through
- Mitigate the attack as close to the source as possible



Introduction – What is the purpose? (2)



Why on the AS Level?

L Advantages VS Disadvantages



Introduction - Problem

- Measuring the reverse path of an attacker is less trivial than it seems
- Path can be, and often is, asymmetric[1][2][3]

 Y. He, M. Faloutsos, S. Krishnamurthy, and B. Huffaker, "On routing asymmetry in the Internet," in Global Telecommunications Conference, 2005. GLOBECOM '05. IEEE, vol. 2, Nov. 2005
Y. He, M. Faloutsos, and S. V. Krishnamurthy, "Quantifying routing asymmetry in the Internet at the AS level." in GLOBECOM. IEEE, 2004
Y. Schwartz, Y. Shavitt, and U. Weinsberg, "On the Diversity, Stability and Symmetry of End-to-End Internet Routes," in INFOCOM IEEE Conference on Computer Communications Workshops, 2010

Introduction – Research question

How asymmetric is the internet?

Expectation:

The internet is more symmetric near the source and target



Methodology

- Large scale measurements, using RIPE Atlas
- 4000 out of 7000* probes located worldwide
- 2000 pairs of probes to measure paths between
- Thanks to RIPE Atlas our UDM limit was greatly increased

Selected probe distribution



Pairs randomly selected



Continent	Probe count	Fraction
Europe	2.681	67,03%
North America	724	18,10%
Asia	267	6,68%
Africa	157	3,93%
Oceania	109	2,73%
Others	62	1,55%
Total	4.000	100%



Experiment setup

- Traceroute
- Two measurements every three hours per pair
- Ten days
- 80 samples per pair
- 160.000 measurements
- 5.256.138 records
- ~1 gigabyte





Analysis – Determining ASN

- BGP Routing tables (Provided by RIS/RIPE)
- Process to list of IP-range/ASN tuples
- Use binary tree to quickly match IP address to ASN with longest prefix matching





Analysis – Determining ASN (2)

- Tool to process binary BGP routing table <u>http://bit.ly/XXRsxd</u>
- Tool to build a list of IP-range/ASN tuples http://bit.ly/1tJDoTt





Results – Path length on the AS level





Results – The numbers

- 119.550 measured network paths
- 2.275 unique Autonomous Systems in total
- 1.717 contain probes

12.6% (15.053) of pairs are symmetric

Results – Change of path over time

- Compare paths from A to B over time
- Determine Levenshtein distance to make two paths equal
- Compare each path to first path

For example path from A to B with 1 insert/delete/change operation



Results – Change of path over time (2)



Results – Equal Consecutive Hops

- Count number of Equal Consecutive Hops (ECH) from left to right and right to left.
- Group by path length
- First and last hop are always equal

2 + 1 = 3 Consecutive equal hops



Results – Equal Consecutive Hops (2)



#	Samples	Std. Dev.	ECH
2	792	0	0
3	8164	0.498	0,27
4	20.038	0,733	0,58
5	27.870	1,013	0,79
6	23.442	1,299	1,05
7	17.223	1,492	1,2

One extra chance to mitigate DDoS attacks

Results – Equality by position

- Compare hop in forward path to the one in the same position in reverse path
- Either equal (1) or not equal (0)
- Average per position



Results – Equality by position (2)

Path length +4 +5 -6 +7



Position in path

High chance to have equal hops



Conclusion

- Internet is mostly asymmetric
- Paths barely change over time
- At least one more chance to mitigate DDoS attacks





Measurements are available publicly





Questions?

Comments are also allowed (despite the large question mark)

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