## ARTEMIS: Neutralizing BGP Hijacking within a Minute

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# BGP HIJACKING stealing/manipulating your routes







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# BGP HIJACKING stealing/manipulating your routes

OAS (your network)

#### Polluted AS (remote users)

#### man-in-the-middle (MITM) hijack

**BAD\_AS** 



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# MANDATORY SLIDE WITH NEWS HEADLINES, DATES, BIG NAMES, ...

Place here your favorite recent headline

Place here your favorite recent headline

#### Place here your favorite recent headline



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## SOLUTIONS IN USE (1/2) Proactive: RPKI



[1] NIST. RPKI Monitor <u>https://rpki-monitor.antd.nist.gov/</u>. May 2018
 [2] P. Sermpezis, et. al., "<u>A survey among Network Operators on BGP Prefix Hijacking</u>", in ACM SIGCOMM CCR, Jan 2018.



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## ARTEMIS

#### self-managed detection & mitigation





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## A VIEW SHIFT.. ..and suddenly everything makes sense

### **3rd Party**

#### Evasion

• Detect only simple attacks

#### • Accuracy

- Potential for lots of FPs
- or alternatively lots of FNs

#### • Speed

- Manual verification & then manual mitigation
- Privacy
  - Need to share private information



### ARTEMIS

#### • Evasion

• Covers all attack configurations

#### Accuracy

- 0% FP, 0% FN: for most attacks
- 0% FN for the remaining ones (or manage FP-FN trade-off)

#### • Speed

• Automated mitigation:

neutralize attacks in a minute

#### • Privacy & Flexibility

• full privacy



### PUBLIC MONITORING INFRASTRUCTURE enables visibility of all significant events







## BGP HIJACKING TAXONOMY 3 dimensions

- ]) Based on how the "attacking" AS Path looks like
  - **Type 0** hijack: <prefix: ..., **BAD\_AS**> (a.k.a. "prefix origin hijack")
  - Type I hijack: <prefix: ..., BAD\_AS, oAS>
  - Type 2 hijack: <prefix: ..., BAD\_AS, AS1, oAS>
  - Type N hijack: <prefix: ..., BAD\_AS, ... ASI, oAS>
  - **Type U** hijack: <prefix: unaltered\_path>
- •2) Based on the prefix announced: exact, sub-prefix, or squatting
- •3) Based on what happens on the data-plane: Black Holing (BH), Imposture (IM), Man in the Middle (MM)



• . . .



### ATTACK COVERAGE ARTEMIS vs previous literature

TABLE 1: Comparison of BGP prefix hijacking detection systems/services w.r.t. ability to detect different classes of attacks.

Class of Hijacking Attack			Control-plane System/Service			Data-plane S	System/Service	Hybrid System/Service		
Affected	AS-PATH	Data	ARTEMIS	Cyclops	PHAS	iSpy Zheng et al.		HEAP	Argus	Hu et al.
prefix	(Type)	plane		(2008) [26]	(2006) [41]	(2008) [66]	(2007) [67]	(2016) [57]	(2012) [61]	(2007) [37]
Sub	U	*	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Sub	0/1	BH	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	×	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Sub	0/1	IM	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	×	×	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$
Sub	0/1	MM	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	×	×
Sub	$\geq 2$	BH	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Sub	$\geq 2$	IM	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	×	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$
Sub	$\geq 2$	MM	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Exact	0/1	BH	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Exact	0/1	IM	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	×	×	$\checkmark$
Exact	0/1	MM	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	×	×	×
Exact	$\geq 2$	BH	$\checkmark$	×	×	$\checkmark$	×	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Exact	$\geq 2$	IM	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	$\checkmark$	×	×	$\checkmark$
Exact	$\geq 2$	MM	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	$\checkmark$	×	×	×



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# ACCURATE DETECTION becomes trivial in most of the cases

Hijacking Attack			ARTEMIS Detection					
Prefix	AS-PATH	Data	False	False Detection		Needed Local	Detection	
	(Type)	Plane	Positives (FP)	Negatives (FN)	Rule	Information	Approach	
Sub-prefix	*	*	None	None	Config. vs BGP updates	Pfx.	Sec. 5.2	
Squatting	*	*	None	None	Config. vs BGP updates	Pfx.	Sec. 5.2	
Exact	0/1	*	None	None	Config. vs BGP updates	Pfx. + ASN	Sec. 5.3	
						(+ neighbor ASN)		





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Hijacking Attack			ARTEMIS Detection						
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Sub-prefix	*	*	None	None	Config. vs BGP updates	Pfx.	Sec. 5.2		
Squatting	*	*	None	None	Config. vs BGP updates	Pfx.	Sec. 5.2		
Exact	0/1 *		None	None	Config. vs BGP updates	Pfx. + ASN	Sec. 5.3		
						(+ neighbor ASN)			
Exact	$\geq 2$	*	< 0.3/day for	None	Past Data vs BGP updates	Pfx.+ Past AS links	Sec. 5.4		
			> 73% of ASes		(bidirectional link)		Stage 1		
Exact	$\geq 2$	*	None for 63% of ASes	< 4%	BGP updates	Pfx.	Sec. 5.4		
			$(T_{s2} = 5min,$		(waiting interval,		Stage 2		
			$th_{s2} > 1$ monitors)		bidirectional link)				

\hard problem in remaining cases (fake link 2 hops or more from origin + exact prefix hijack)



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## FAKE LINK (TYPE ≥ 2) HIJACKS Detection: Stage I

• Triggered when the AS-PATH of a BGP update (for a monitored prefix) contains a N-hop AS-link (N  $\geq$  2) that is not included in the previously verified AS-links list

• Legitimate if this link has been observed in the opposite direction in the AS-links list from monitors and local BGP routers (10 months history).

NOW: <your prefix: ..., (ASX, ASY), oAS> HISTORY: <any prefix: ..., (ASY, ASX) ...>

announcement with new link attached to 1-hop neighbor ASY

reverse link exists; it was announced by ASY





## FAKE LINK (TYPE ≥ 2) HIJACKS Detection: Stage I

• Only way for an attacker to fake a link in the opposite direction is to announce a loop

NOW:

<prefix: ..., BAD\_AS, neighborAS, oAS> attack announcement

<any prefix: ..., BAD\_AS, ..., neighborAS, BAD\_AS, ...>

HISTORY:

• Can be evaded though, if the attacker controls more than one AS HISTORY: <any prefix: ..., 2ndBAD\_AS,..., neighborAS, BAD\_AS,...> pre-attack works





pre-attack fails

## FAKE LINK (TYPE $\geq$ 2) HIJACKS **Detection: Stage I - there is more..**

• We also require that there is no common ASN appearing in each and every observed AS path on the left of (i) the new link and on the left of (ii) the reverse link in the history

announcement with new link

HISTORY: < any prefix: ..., ASY, ASX ... >

e.g., there is at least one path without BAD AS



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### FAKE LINK (TYPE ≥ 2) HIJACKS Detection: Stage I





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## FAKE LINK (TYPE ≥ 2) HIJACKS Detection: Stage 2

- Trades latency for additional info
- Wait 5 min (configurable) to:
  - I. Leverage new information from monitors and local routers
  - ~30% improvement (in simulation) w/ data from local routers
    2. Estimate the impact of the event based on how many monitors

see it

 Can be configured to not generate alert (or alert only but not auto-mitigate, etc.) for events with low impact
 Trades removing FPs for potential FNs w/ small impact





## FAKE LINK (TYPE ≥ 2) HIJACKS Detection: Stage 2



We emulated ARTEMIS Stage I+2 for 30 days for each AS originating prefixes in March 2017 (data from 438 monitors)

The majority of the "unverified new links" that pass Stage I are seen by only I monitor

If, e.g., the operator decides to ignore [or treat differently] events seen by < 4 monitors (blue curve) the vast majority (81%) of ASes would not see a single [relevant] alert in the whole month



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# MITIGATION

#### in the paper: simulations + experiments on the actual Internet

• DIY: de-aggregate while you can!

• only possible down to /24 granularity

• When you can't, maybe ask help to the DoS mitigation guys

Percentage of polluted ASes wh	en fighting an exact-prefix hijack
without or with outsourcing to	large ISPs or DoS mitigators

	without		top					
	outsourcing		ISPs	AK	CF	VE	IN	NE
Type0		50.0%	12.4%	2.4%	4.8%	5.0%	7.3%	11.0%
Type1		28.6%	8.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	2.3%	3.3%
Type2		16.9%	6.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%
Type3		11.6%	4.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%





## OPENSOURCE ARTEMIS TOOL stay tuned - work in progress

- open source
- based on CAIDA BGPStream
- Devel partially sponsored by "RIPE NCC Community Projects 2017"
- Implementation challenges
  - automated configuration
  - mitigation

RIPE RIPE NCC RIPE NETWORK COORDINATION CENTRE



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## THANKS

alberto@caida.org https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.01085 http://www.inspire.edu.gr/artemis/



