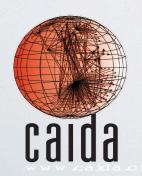
IETF 84 - IRTF Open Meeting July 31, 2012- Vancouver, Canada

Analysis of Country-wide Internet Outages Caused by Censorship

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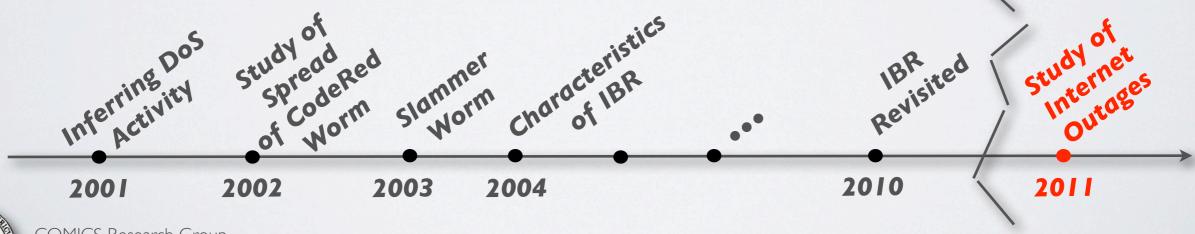
CONTEXT

Project goal & main message

Analysis of macroscopic Internet
 events using multiple large-scale data
 sources



• Revival of Network Telescopes: Internet Background Radiation can be used as a unique measurement tool for the Internet!



THE EVENTS

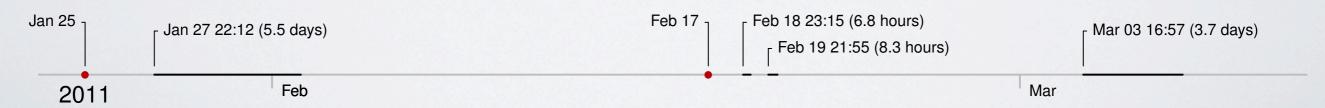
Internet Disruptions in North Africa

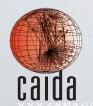
Egypt

- January 25th, 2011: protests start in the country
- The government orders service providers to "shut down" the Internet
- January 27th, around 22:34 UTC: several sources report the withdrawal in the Internet's global routing table of almost all routes to Egyptian networks
- The disruption lasts 5.5 days

Libya

- February 17th, 2011: protests start in the country
- The government controls most of the country's communication infrastructure
- February 18th (6.8 hrs), 19th (8.3 hrs), March 3rd (3.7 days): three different connectivity disruptions:





NETWORK INFO

Prefixes, ASes, Filtering

- Egypt
 - 3165 IPv4 and 6 IPv6 prefixes are delegated to Egypt by AfriNIC
 - They are managed by 51 Autonomous Systems
 - Filtering type: BGP only
 - Filtering dynamic: synchronized; progressive



- Libya
 - 13 IPv4 prefixes, no IPv6 prefixes
 - 3 Autonomous Systems operate in the country
 - Filtering type: mix of BGP, packet filtering, satellite signal jamming
 - Filtering dynamic: testing different techniques; somehow synchronized



WHAT WE DID

Combined different measurement sources

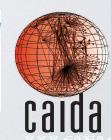
• BGP

- BGP updates from route collectors of RIPE-NCC RIS and RouteViews
- We combined information from both databases
- Graphical Tools: REX, BGPlay, BGPviz
- Active Traceroute Probing
 - Archipelago Measurement Infrastructure (ARK)
 - We underutilized this data source...
- Internet Background Radiation (IBR)
 - Traffic reaching the UCSD Network Telescope
 - Capable of revealing different kinds of blocking











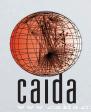
DATA SELECTION

Geolocation + announced prefixes

- IP ranges associated with the country of interest
 - Delegations from Regional Internet Registries (RIR)
 - Commercial geolocation database

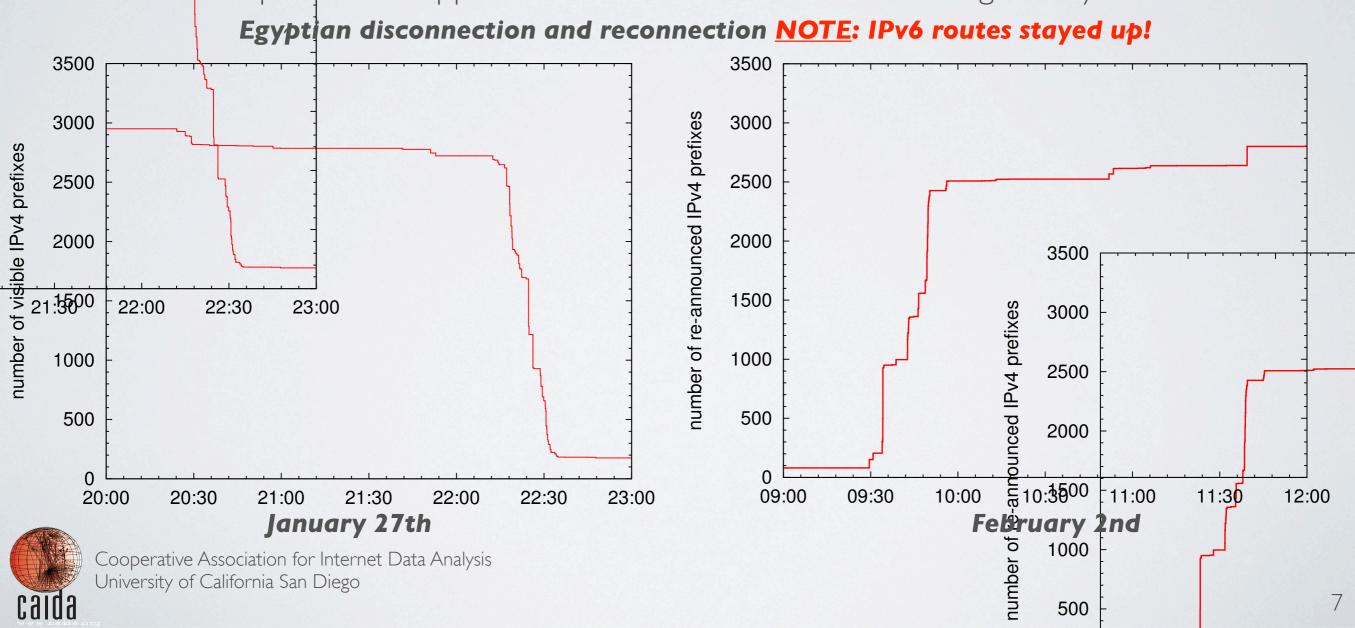
	Egypt	Libya
AfriNIC delegated IPs	5,762,816	299,008
MaxMind GeoLite IPs	5,710,240	307,225

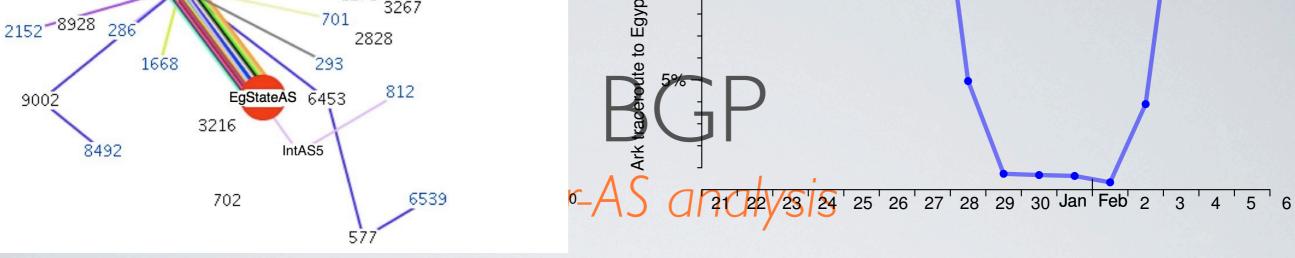
- Gather prefixes to be monitored by looking at BGP announcements. For each IP range:
 - Look up for an exactly matching BGP prefix
 - Find all the more specific (strict subset, longer) prefixes
 - Otherwise, retrieve the longest BGP prefix entirely containing it
- When referring to an AS, we actually refer to the IPs of that AS that are associated with the country of interest



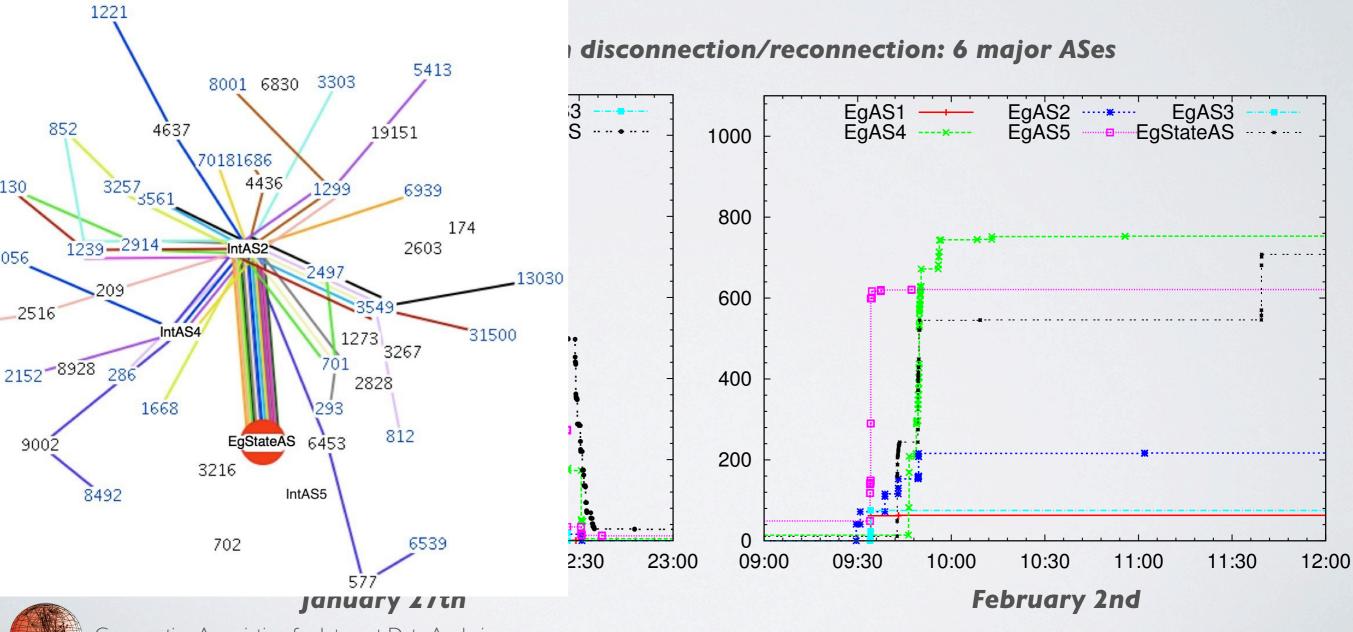


- we mark a prefix as disappeared if it is withdrawn in each routing history





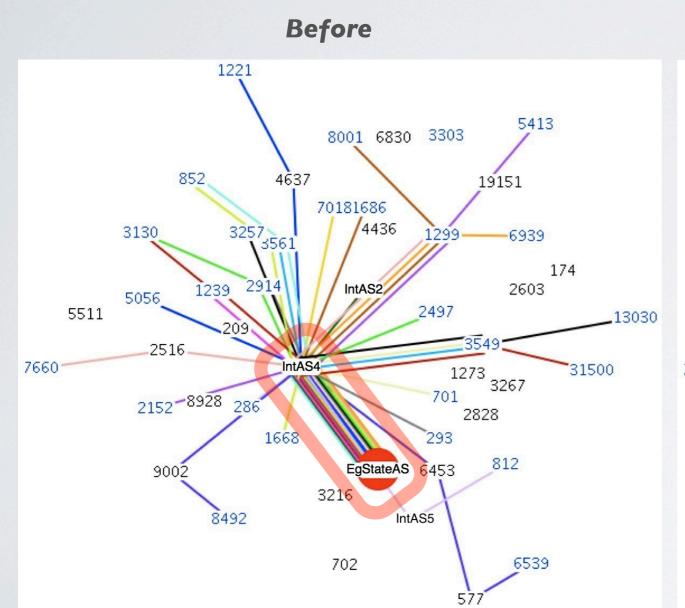
A detailed analysis shows there is synchronization among ASes

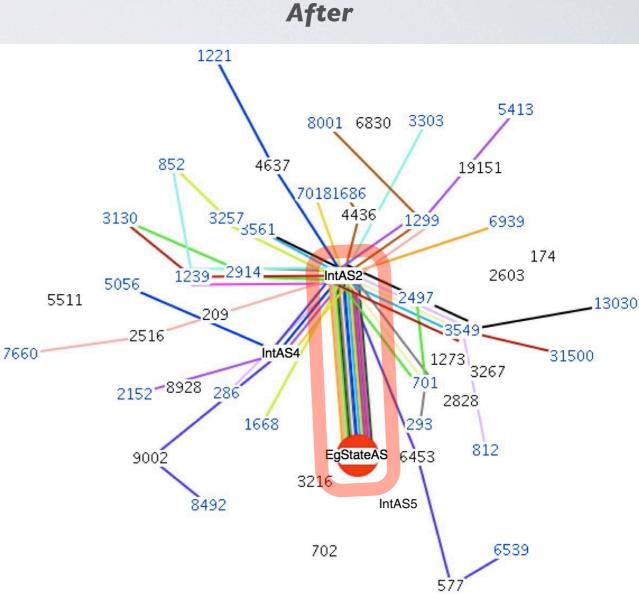


ROUTE CHANGES

BGPlay

• The massive disconnection caused some path changes too



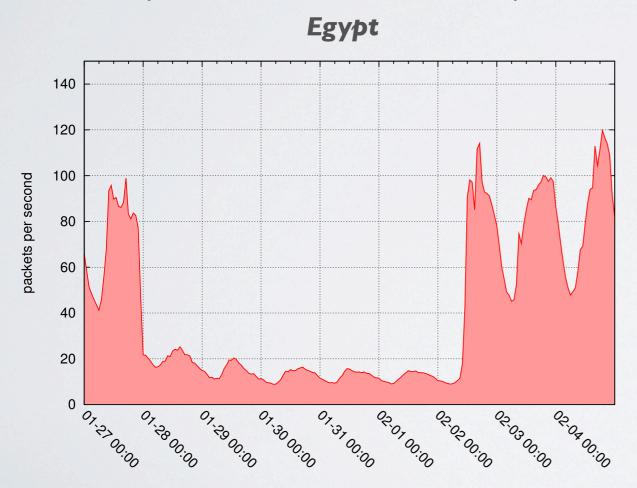


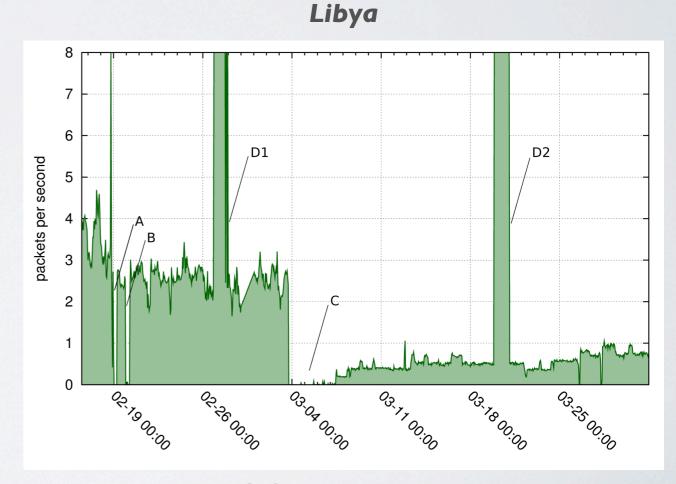


UCSDTELESCOPE

when malware helps..

• Unsolicited traffic, a.k.a. Internet Background Radiation - e.g. scanning from conficker-infected hosts - from the observed country reveals several aspects of these outages!



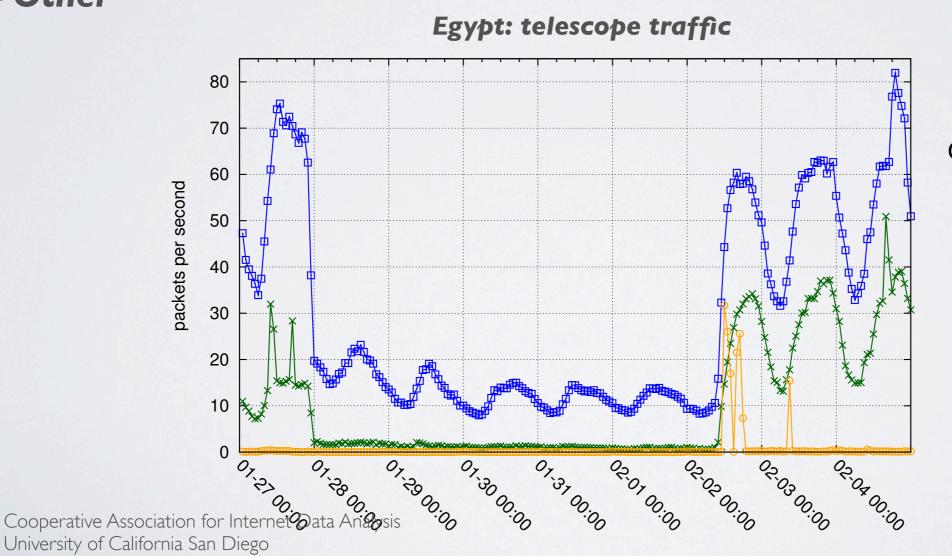


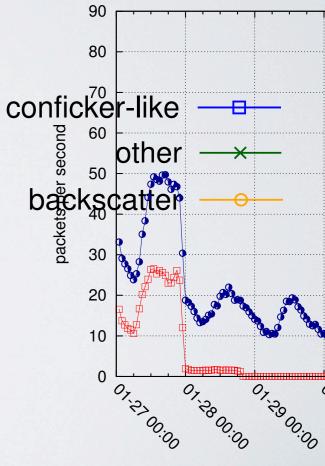


A,B,C: Outages
D1, D2: Denial of Service attacks



- We classified traffic to the telescope in
 - Conficker-like
 - Backscatter (e.g. SYN-ACKs to randomly spoofed SYNs of DoS attacks)
 - Other







TELESCOPE VS BGP

17:38:00 UTC

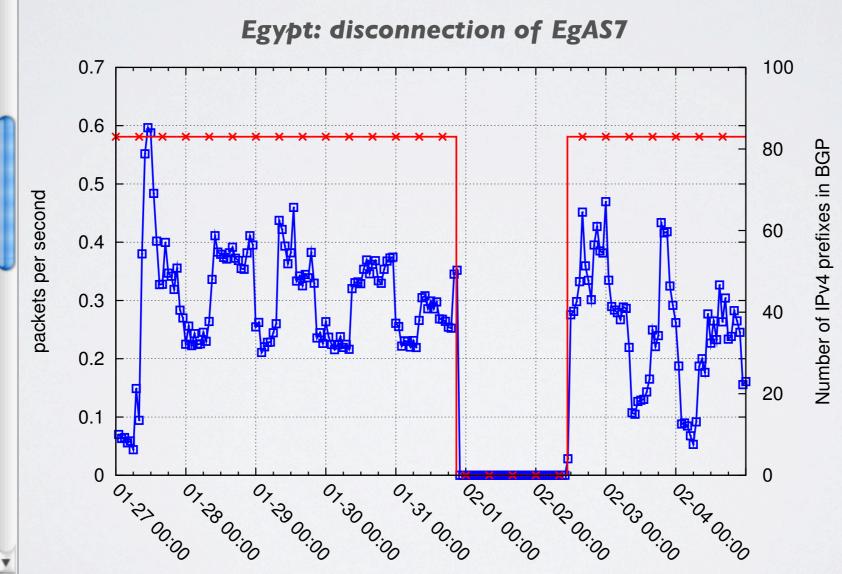
13030

31500

8452

Consistency

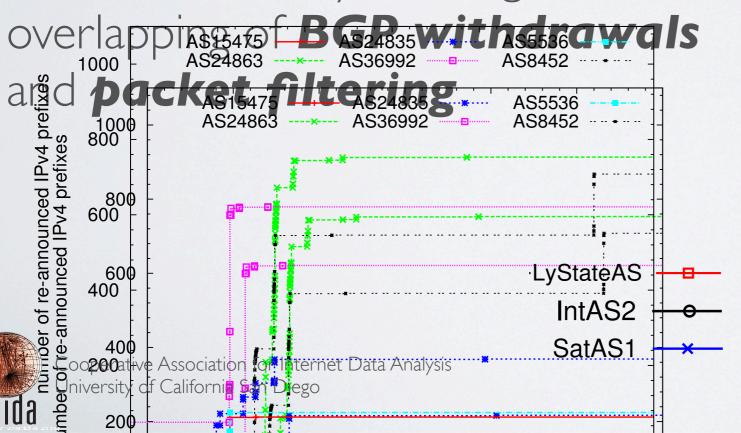
• The sample case of EgAS7shows the consistency between telescope traffic and BGP measurements

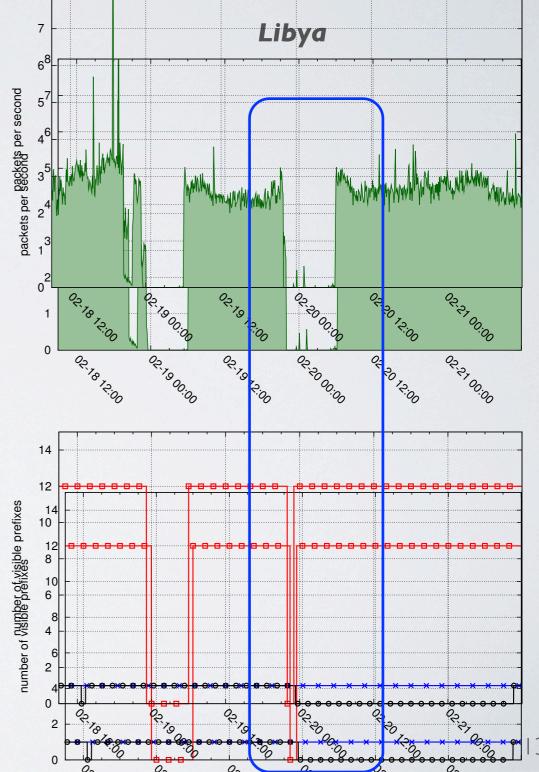


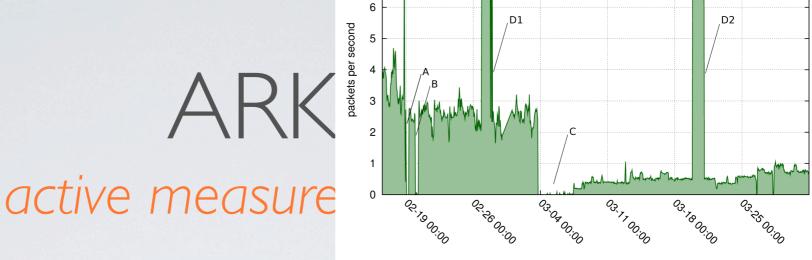
TELESCOPE vs BGP Complementarity

ontrasting telescope traffic with measurements revealed a mix of by Ockars teesland a south at 2003 and Feb 2 3 4 5 6

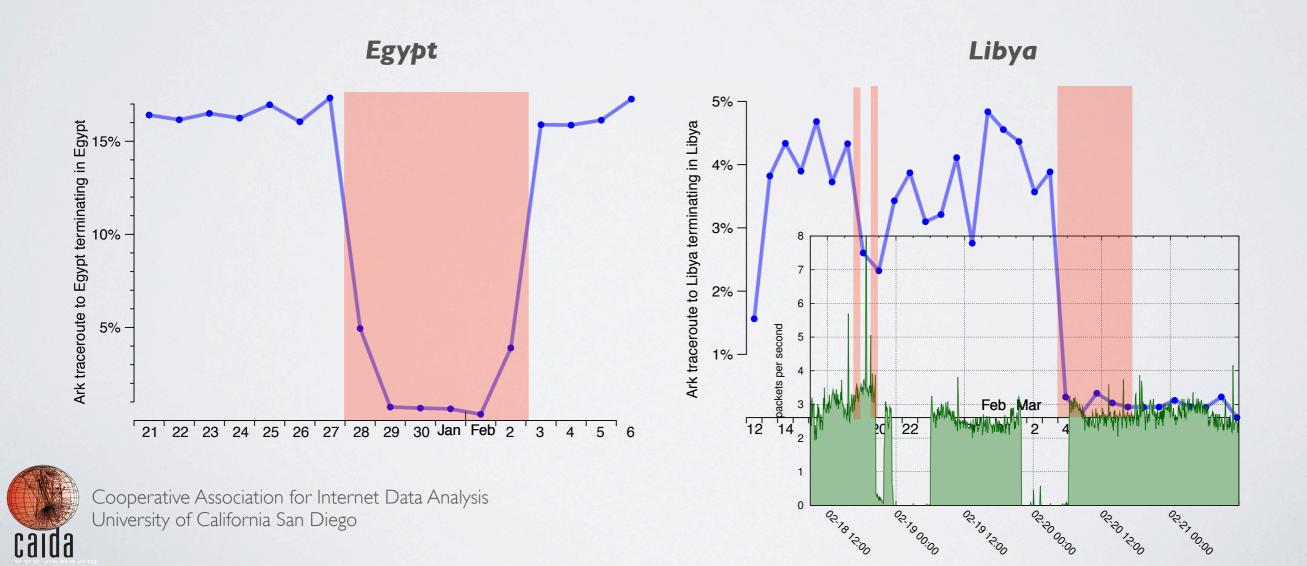
The second Libyan outage involved

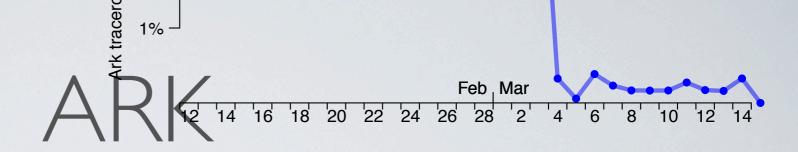






- ARK active measurements are consistent with other sources
 - limitation due to frequency of probes and because they target random addresses
 - the first two Libyan outages are not visible
 - we used them only to test reachability, not to analyze topology

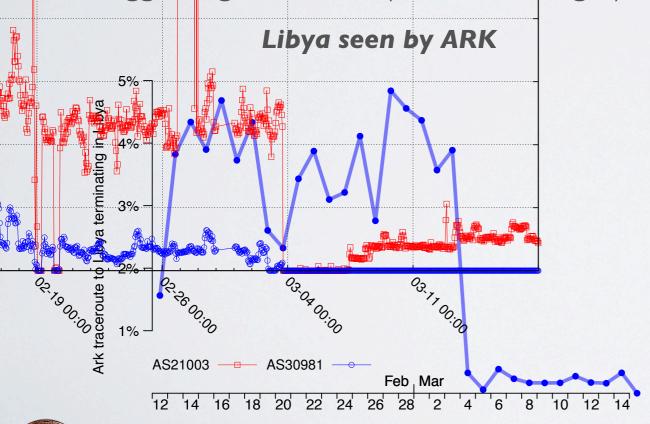


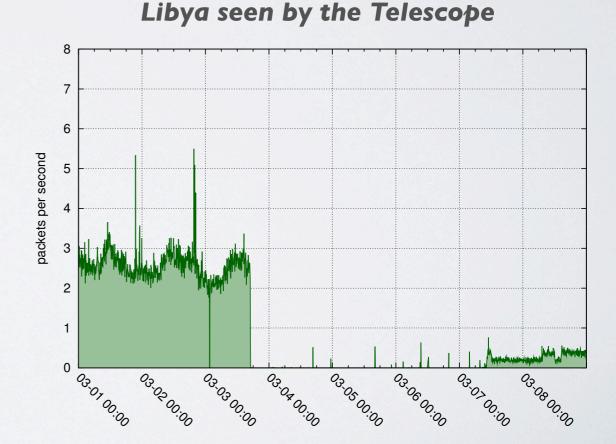


confirming telescope's findings

- Third Libyan outage: while BGP reachability was up, most of Libya was disconnected
 - ARK measurements confirmed the finding from the telescope
 - 1) disconnection

2) identification of some reachable networks suggesting the use of packet filtering by the censors

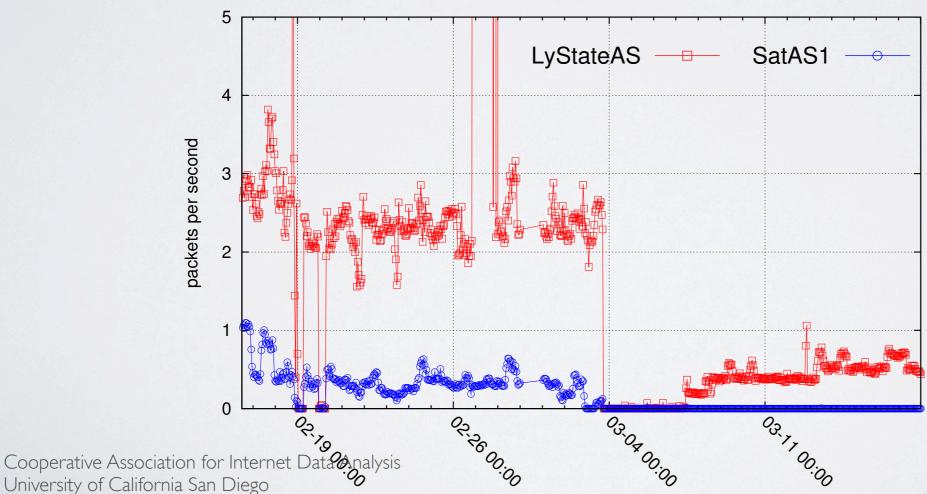


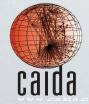


SATELLITE CONNECTIVITY probable signal jamming Third Libyan outage - A Libyan IPv4 prefix managed by SatASI was BGP-reachable - Only a small amount of traffic from that prefix reaches the telescope during the outage

- Third Libyan outage







CONCLUSION

& work in progress

Contributions

- a detailed **analysis of macroscopical political events** combining different measurement sources allowing to reveal insights not available from any individual data source
- Ist-time use of IBR for this kind of analysis extracting benefit from harm!
- Interesting findings
 - IPv6 was neglected by censors
 - Detected packet filtering and identified of networks unfiltered by the regime
 - Identified Denial of Service attacks
 - Detected probable use of signal jamming on satellite-based connectivity

Current work

- Automated detection + triggered active measurements
- Analysis of other types of network outages (e.g. caused by natural disasters)
- Analysis of AS-level topology



THANKS

TELESCOPE VS BGP

Confusion?

- BGP-unreachability doesn't, in general, prevent outbound traffic
 - We found networks that were BGP-unreachable sending traffic to the telescope
 - and networks BGP-reachable that were not
 - Topology analysis may help to better understand this behavior

Telescope traffic from two Egyptian ASes

