



BGP Hijackers That Evade Public Route Collectors

RIPE SEE 11 Meeting: Split, Croatia

Alexandros Milolidakis
miloli@kth.se



BGP Prefix Hijacking

Documented Suspicious BGP Hijacks:

- ❖ Targets 2022: Governmental infrastructure **[1]**, Cryptocurrency services **[2]**, etc.
- ❖ Incidents 2021: 775 suspicious BGP hijacks **[3]**.
- ❖ Incidents 2020: 2255 suspicious BGP hijacks **[4]**.
- ❖ Incidents 2019: 1727 suspicious BGP hijacks **[4]**.

[1] *Luconi V. Et al. "Impact of the first months of war on routing and latency in Ukraine", Computer Networks Journal*

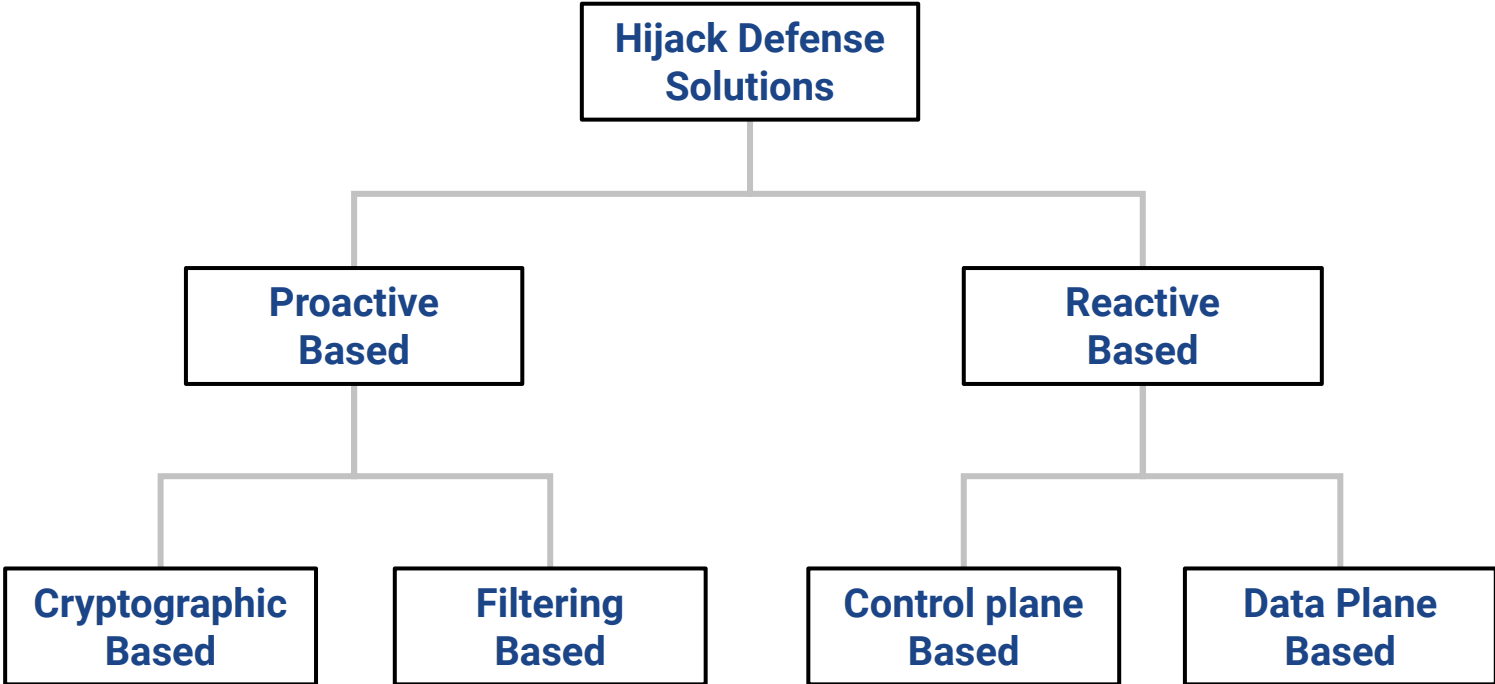
[2] <https://www.kentik.com/blog/bgp-hijacks-targeting-cryptocurrency-services/>

[3] <https://www.manrs.org/2022/02/bgp-security-in-2021/>

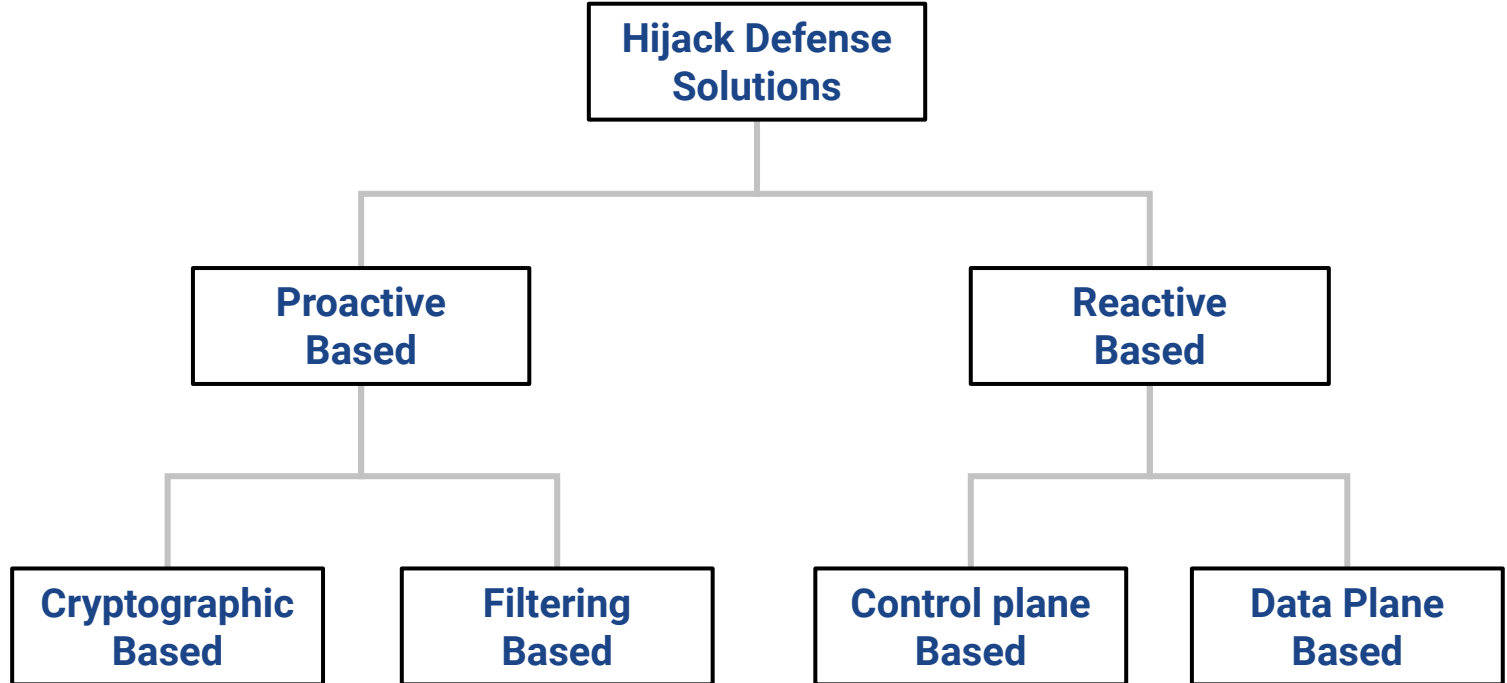
[4] <https://www.manrs.org/2021/03/a-regional-look-into-bgp-incidents-in-2020/>



Current Solutions

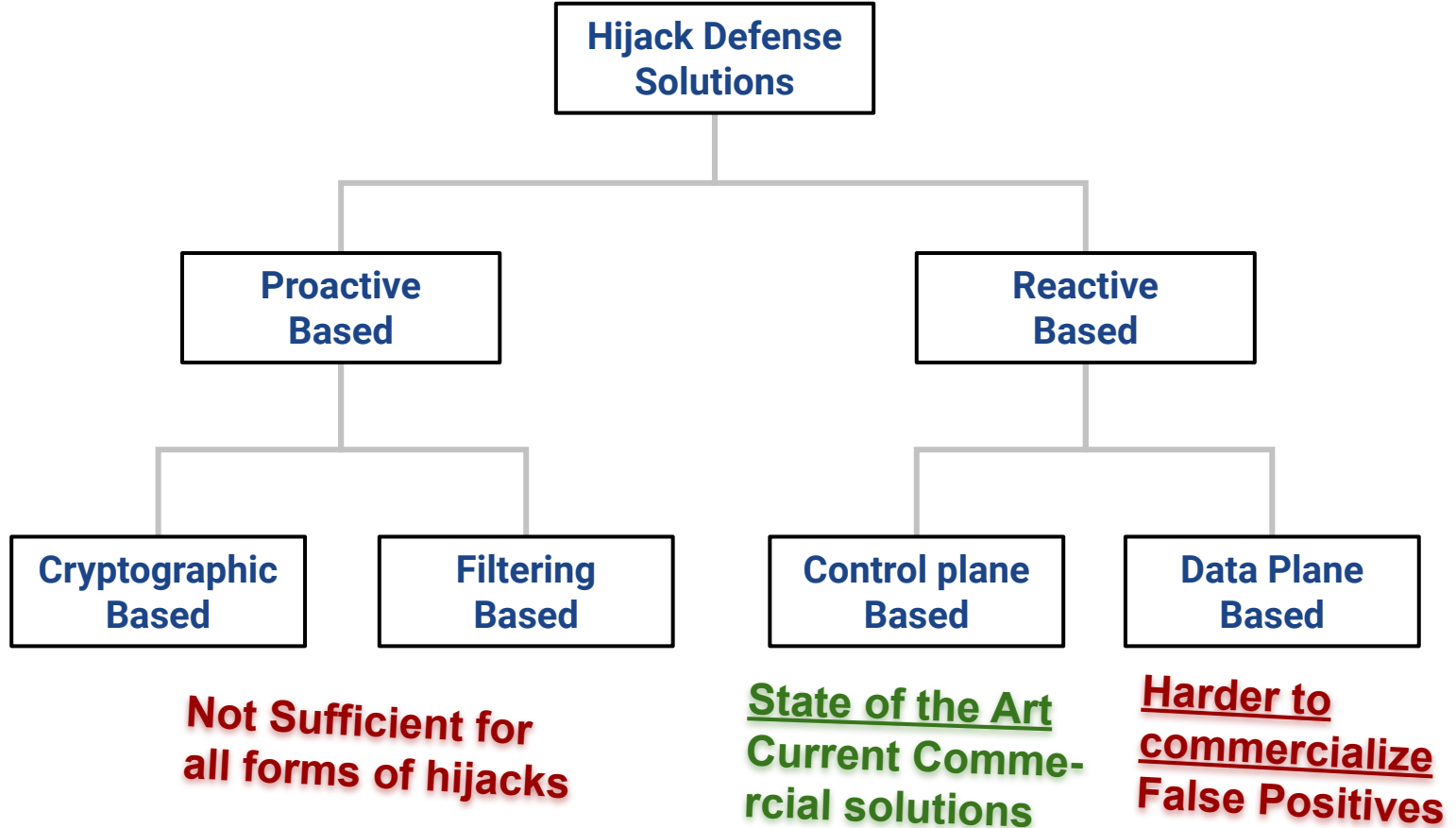


Current Solutions



**Not Sufficient for
all forms of hijacks**

Current Solutions





Current Hijack Solutions

- ★ Current Commercial solutions rely on *Route collectors & Looking Glasses*.

Route Collectors (RC):

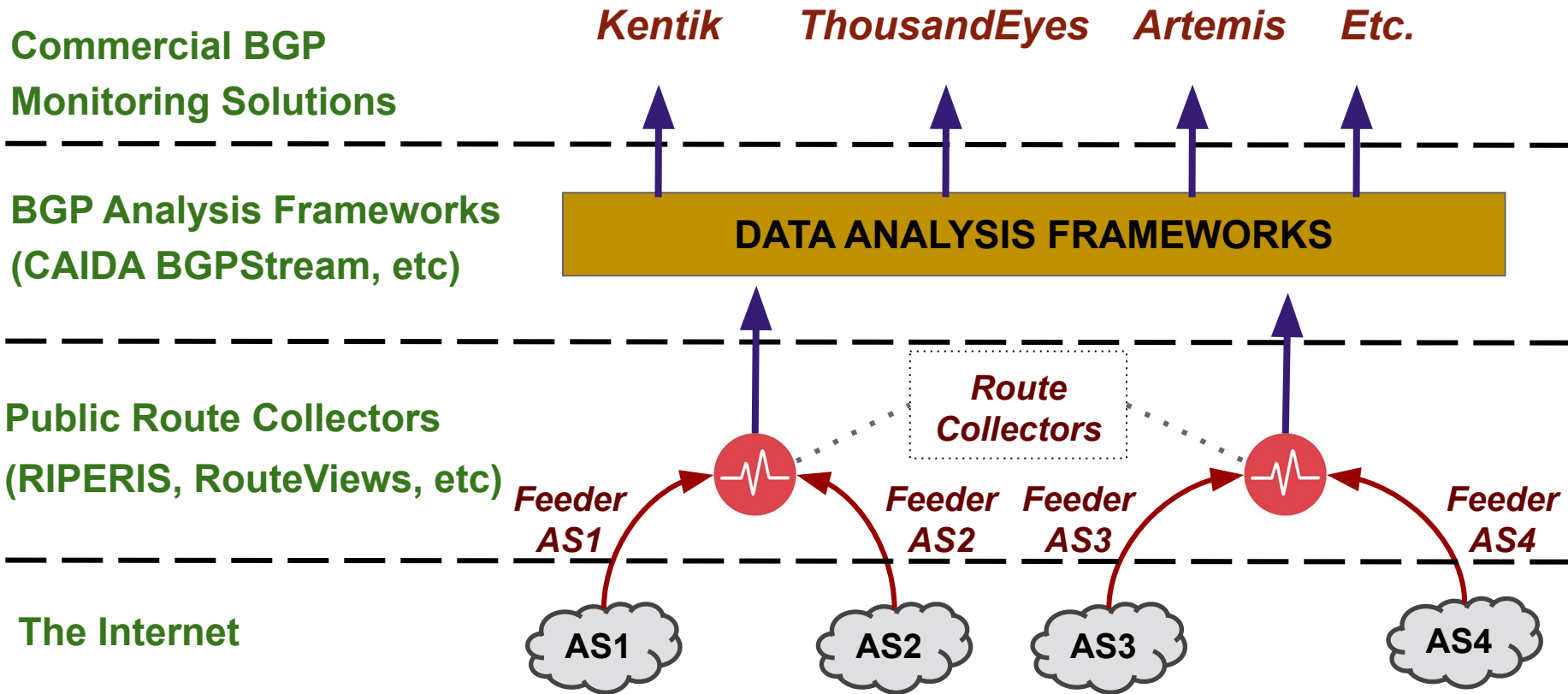
- ❖ BGP speaking devices that collect & report routes received from their neighbors.

Public Route Collector Infrastructure:

- ❖ Namely: RIPE-RIS and Routeviews.
- ❖ Collection of multiple route collectors distributed around the world.



Pipeline: Route Collection by Commercial Solutions





Pipeline: Route Collection by Commercial Solutions

Commercial BGP
Monitoring Solutions

Kentik *ThousandEyes* *Artemis* *Etc.*

BGP Analysis Frameworks
(CAIDA BGPStream, etc)

DATA ANALYSIS FRAMEWORKS

Public Route Collectors
(RIPERIS, RouteViews, etc)

Route
Collectors

Feeder
AS1

Feeder
AS2

Feeder
AS3

Feeder
AS4

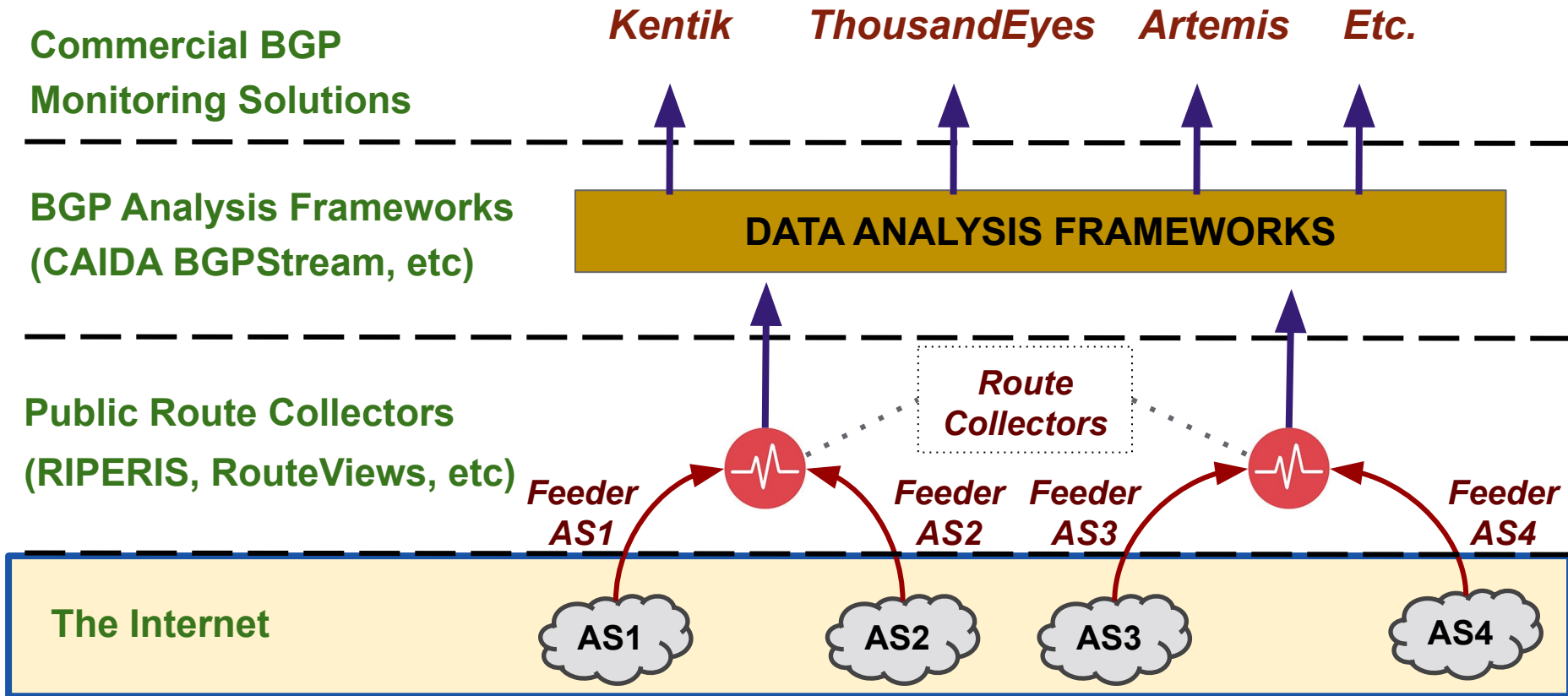
The Internet

AS1

AS2

AS3

AS4





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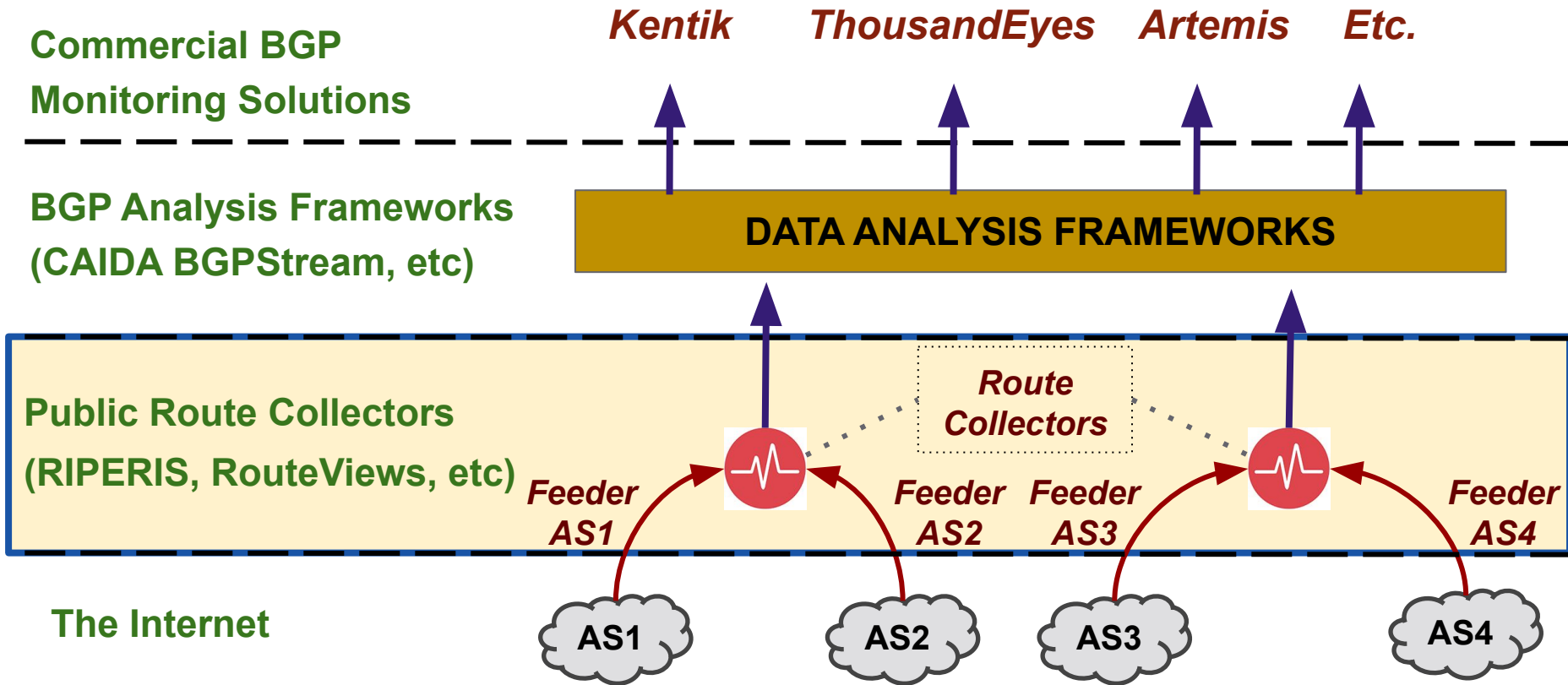
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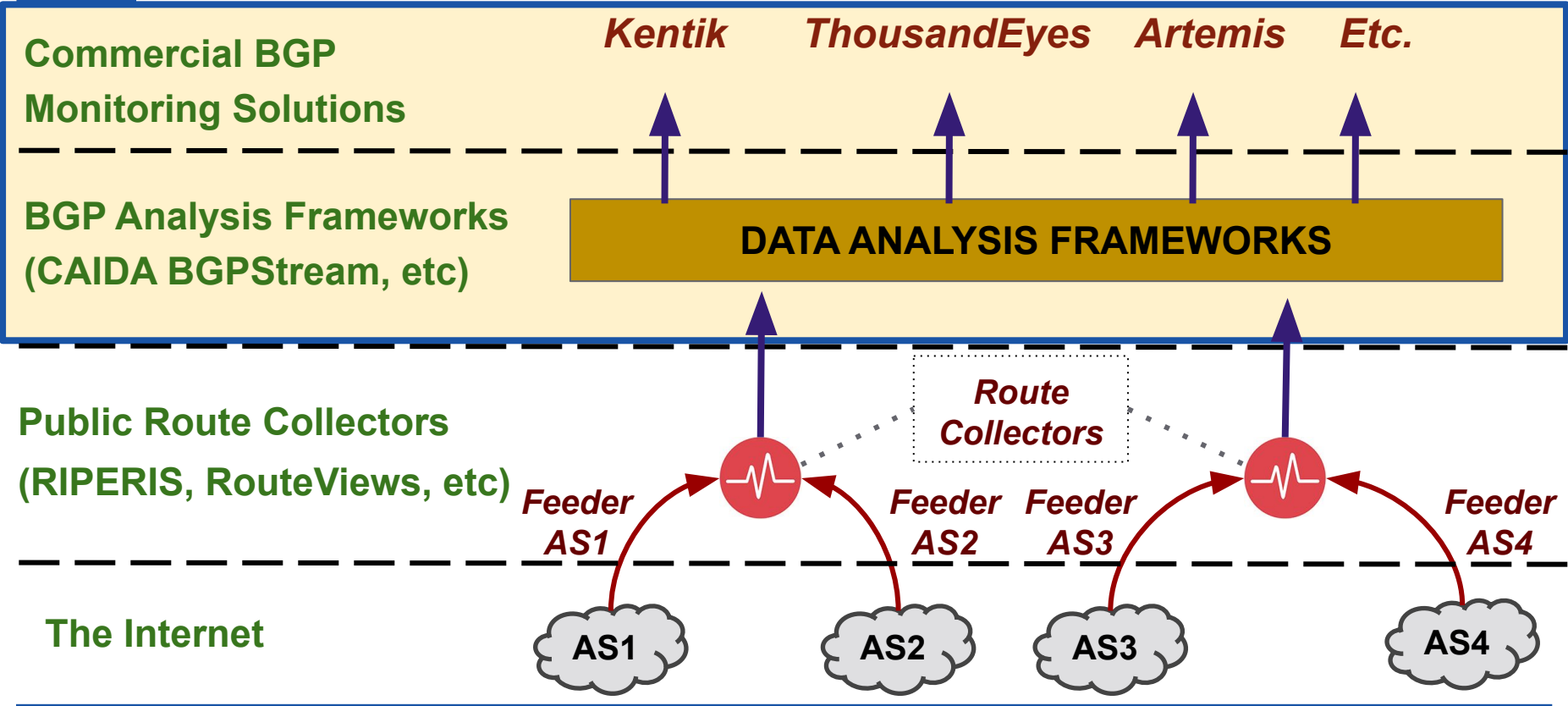
AS3

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Pipeline: Route Collection by Commercial Solutions





The Problem

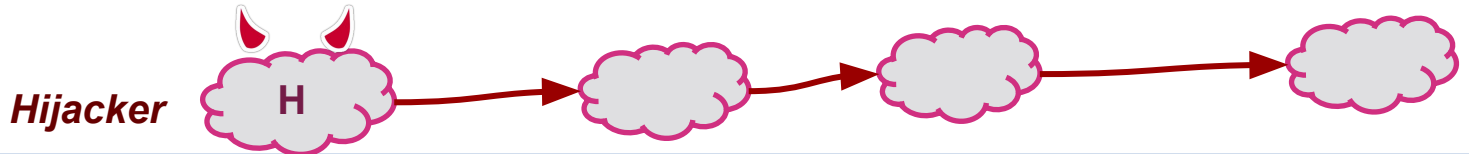
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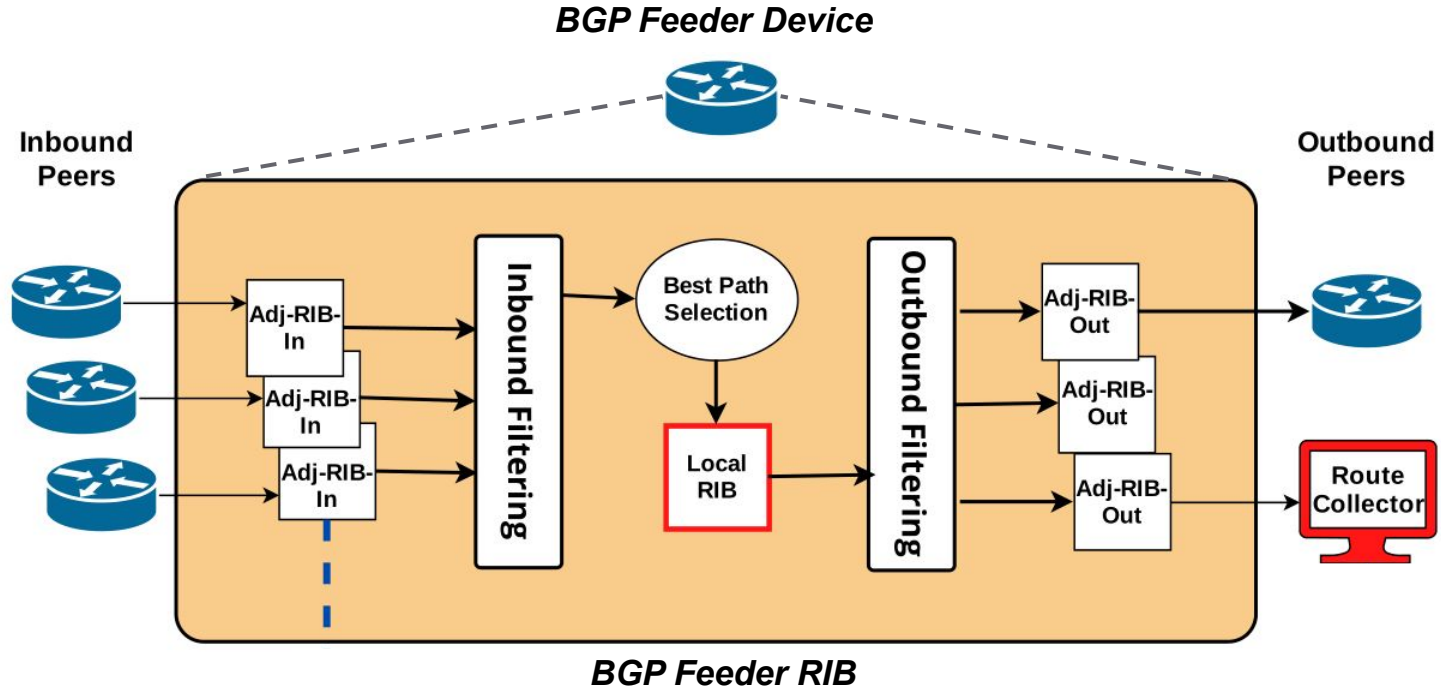
The Internet

Surface

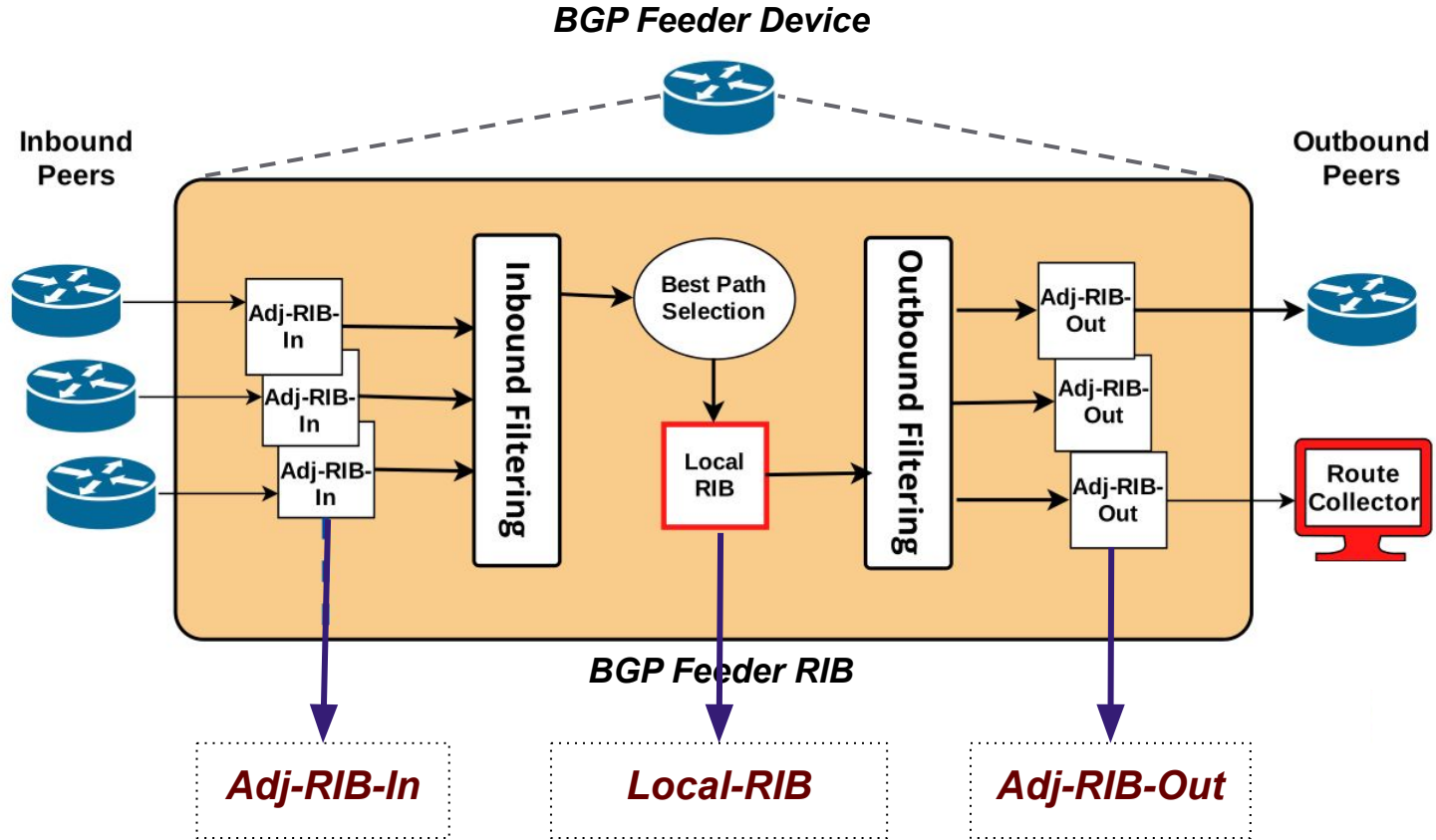
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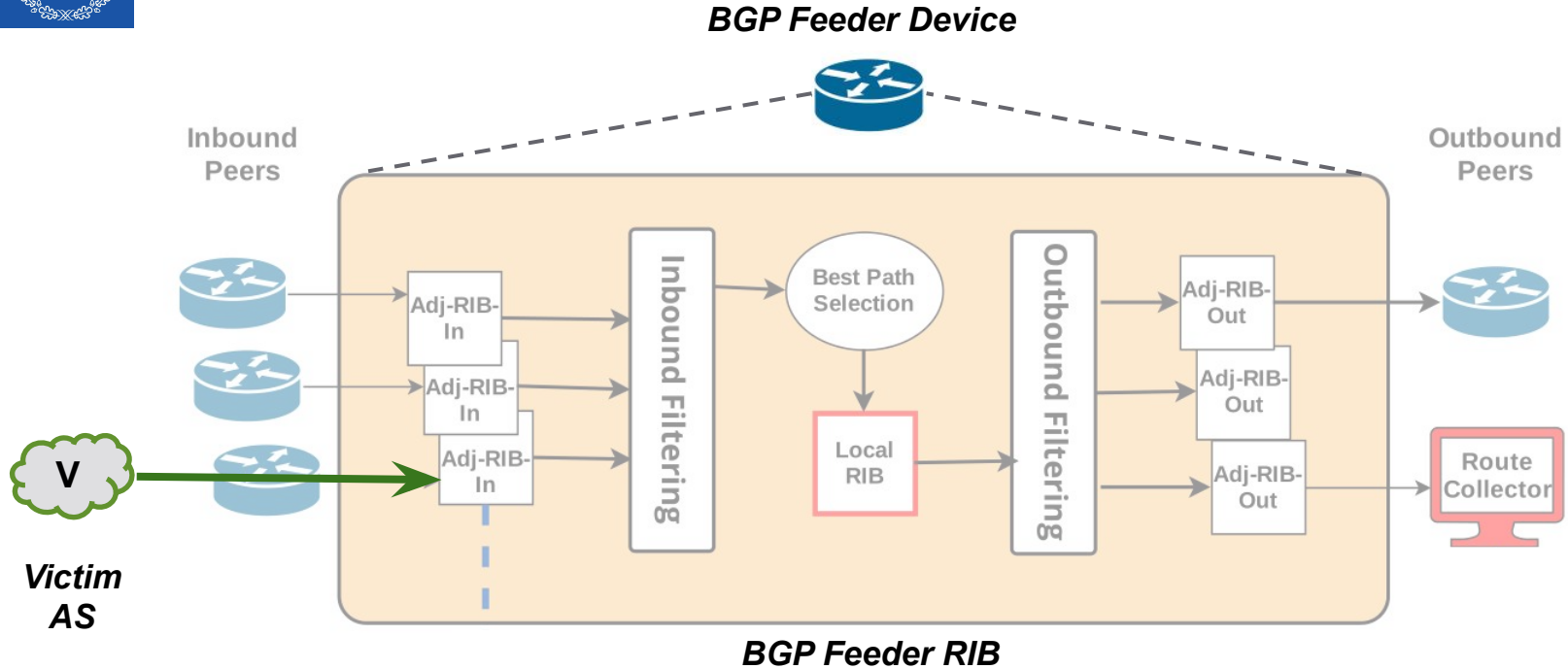
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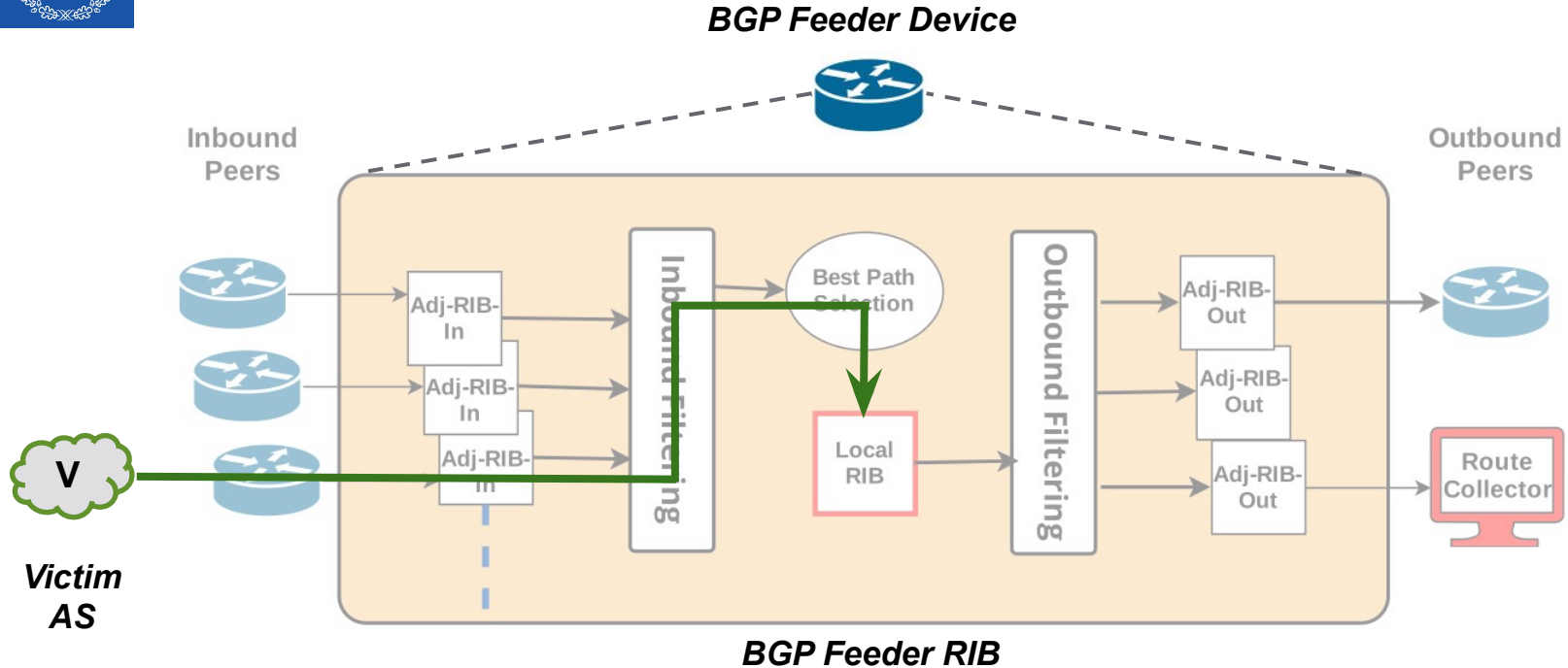
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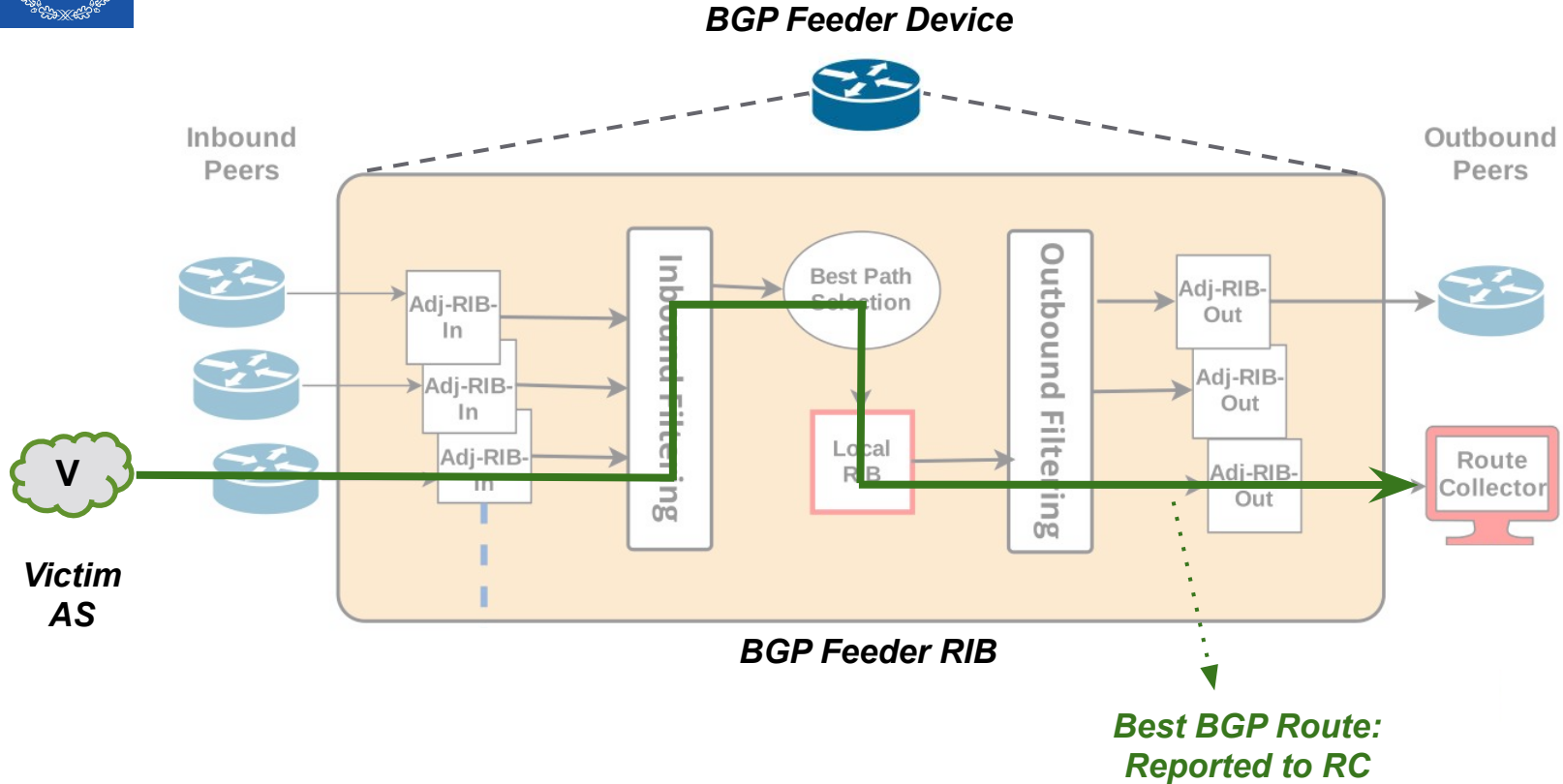
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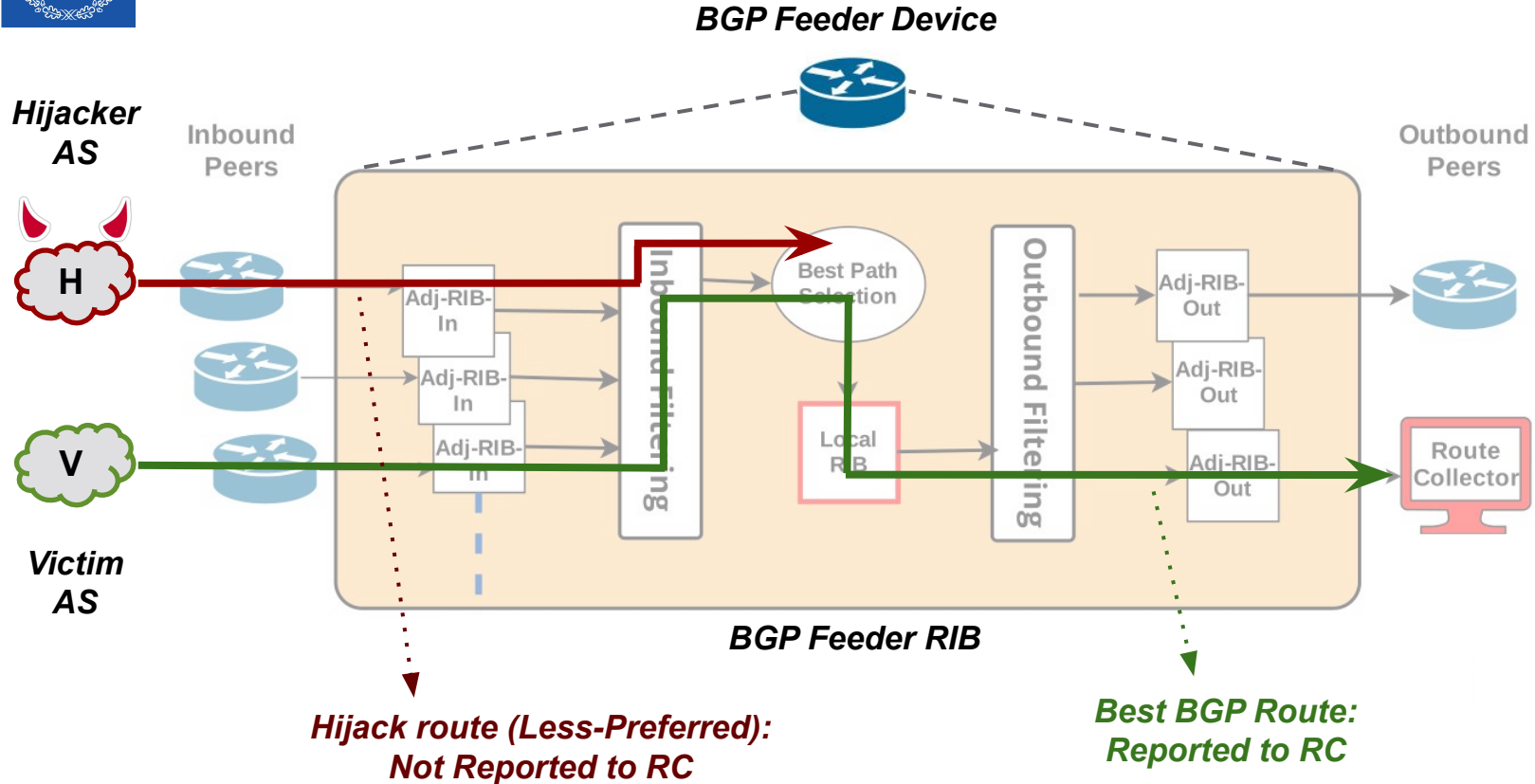
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The Problem: Example of Stealthy Hijack to RC





Presentation Topic

This Presentation:

- ❖ How capable are hijackers to design stealthy hijacks not visible by RCs?



Presentation Topic

This Presentation:

- ❖ How capable are hijackers to design stealthy hijacks not visible by RCs?

Our Experiments:

- ❖ BGP hijack Simulations.
- ❖ Real-world experiments using the PEERING Testbed.



What we Learned

For a Hijacker to hide from Public RCs:

- ❖ Knowledge about which BGP feeders will report the attack matters.
- ❖ Knowledge about routing policies of other ASes matters.
- ❖ Where the hijack is exported matters.

What we Learned (1/3)

- ❖ Knowledge about feeders matters.
- Unaffected region feeders: Do **not** observe the hijack.
- Affected region feeders: Will observe the hijack.

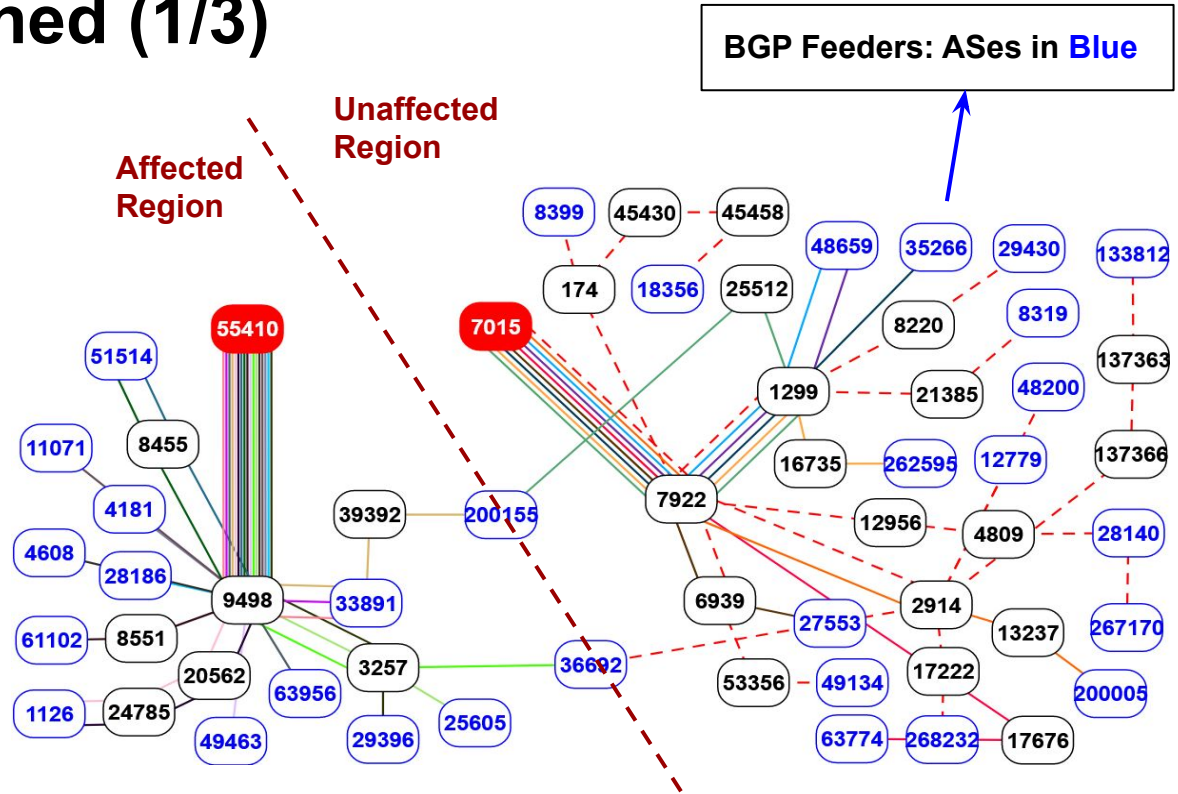


Fig: Vodafone (AS55410) leaking Comcast (AS7015) prefixes (16-04-21)
(Source: Cisco BGPstream monitoring service)



What we Learned (2/3)

To design not observable hijacks by public RCs:

- ❖ Knowledge about which BGP feeders will report the attack matters.
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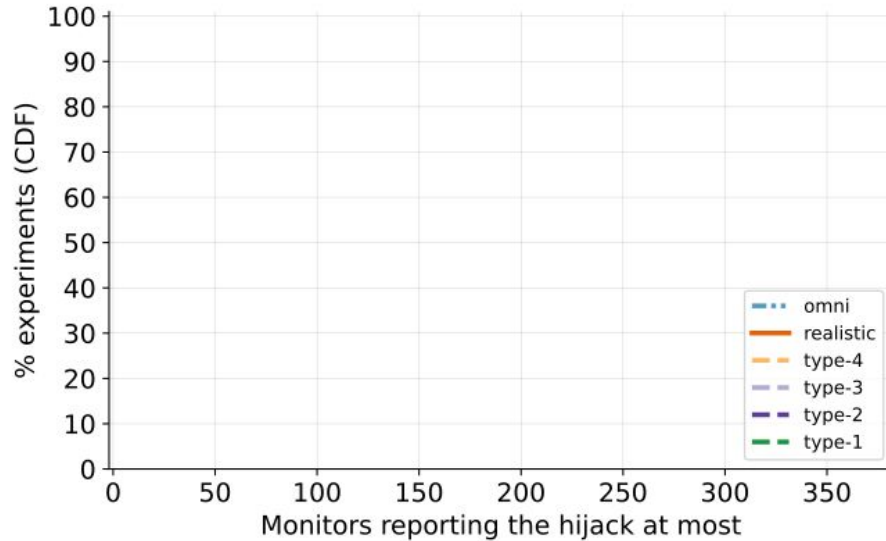
What we Learned (2/3)

To design not observable hijacks by public RCs:

- ❖ Knowledge about which BGP feeders will report the attack matters.
- ❖ Knowledge about routing policies of other ASes matters.
 - *Baseline hijacker*: Traditional hijacker – does not deliberately avoid RCs.
 - *Realistic hijacker*: Limited knowledge inferred from routes public RCs disclose.
 - *Omniscient hijacker*: Knows routing policies of every AS in the topology.

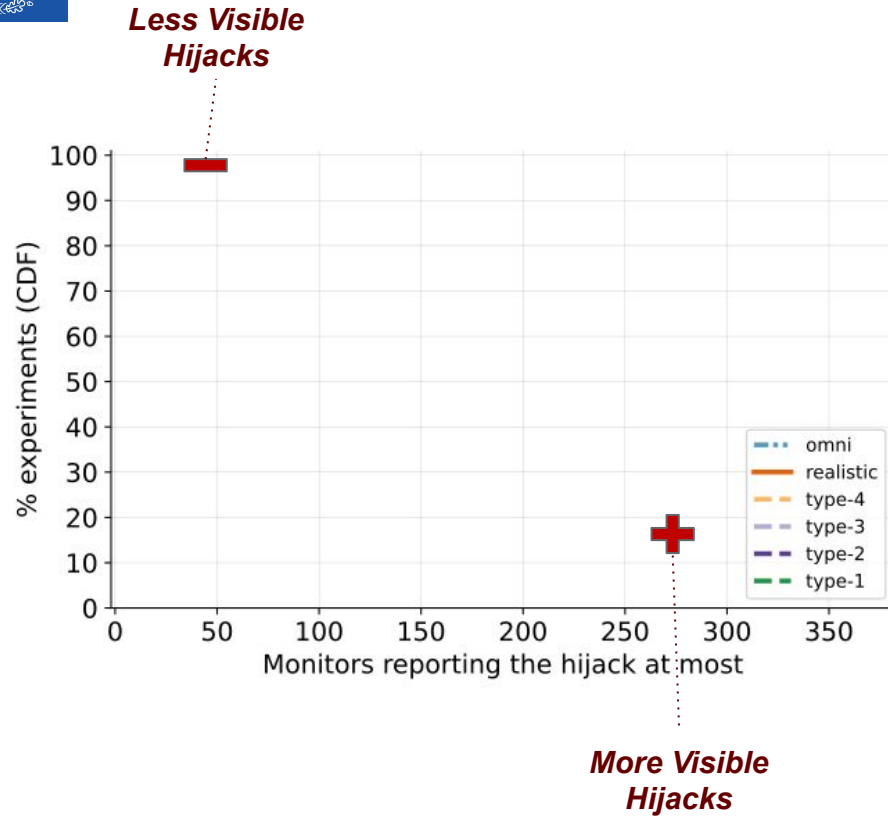


Knowledge Routing Policies Matters – Visibility



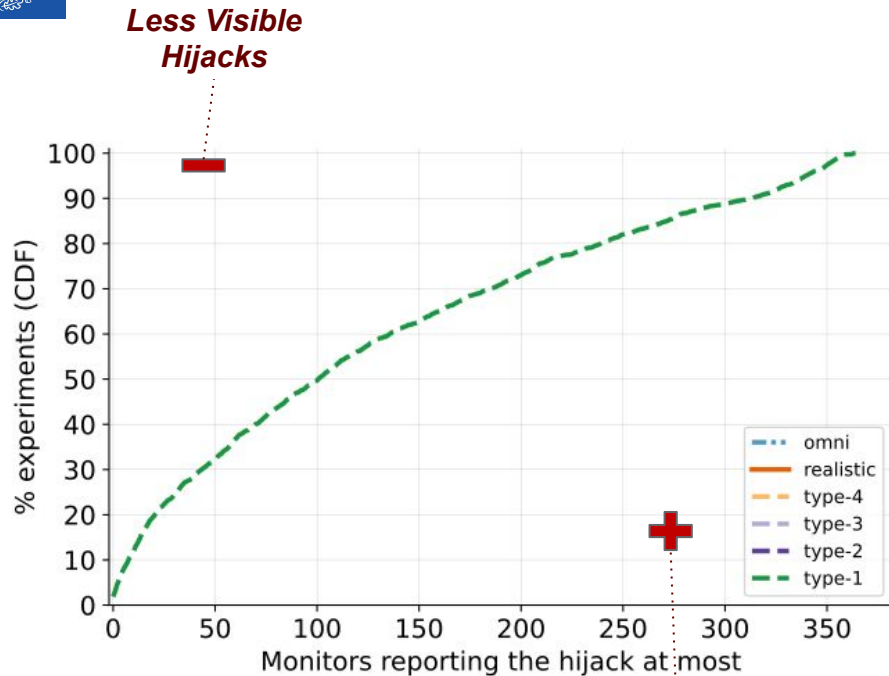


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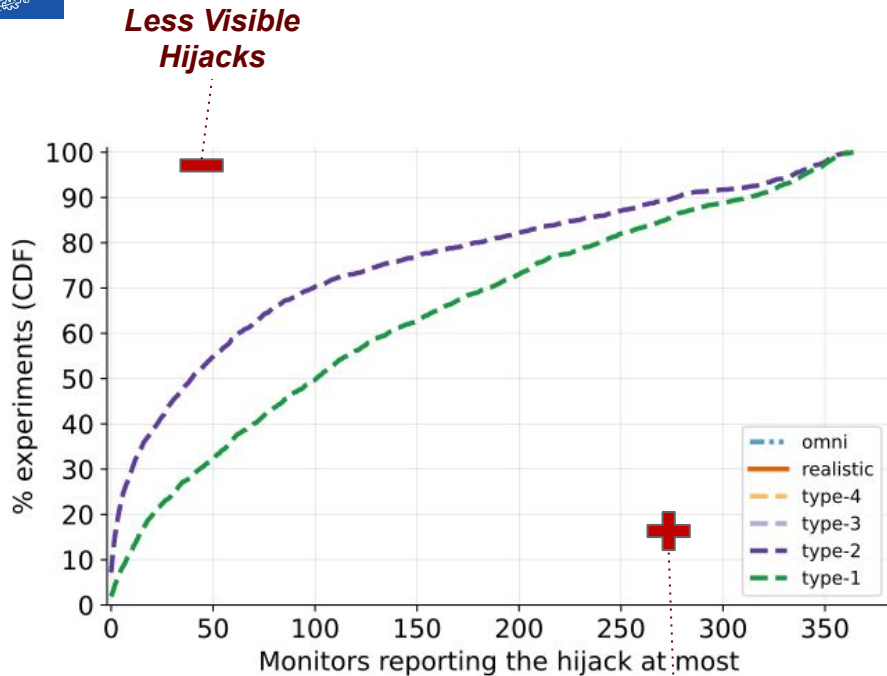
More Visible Hijacks

Baseline Hijackers (forged path shape):

- Type-0: { **ASH** }
- Type-1: { **ASH**, **ASV** }
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*Higher Type:
Longer forged
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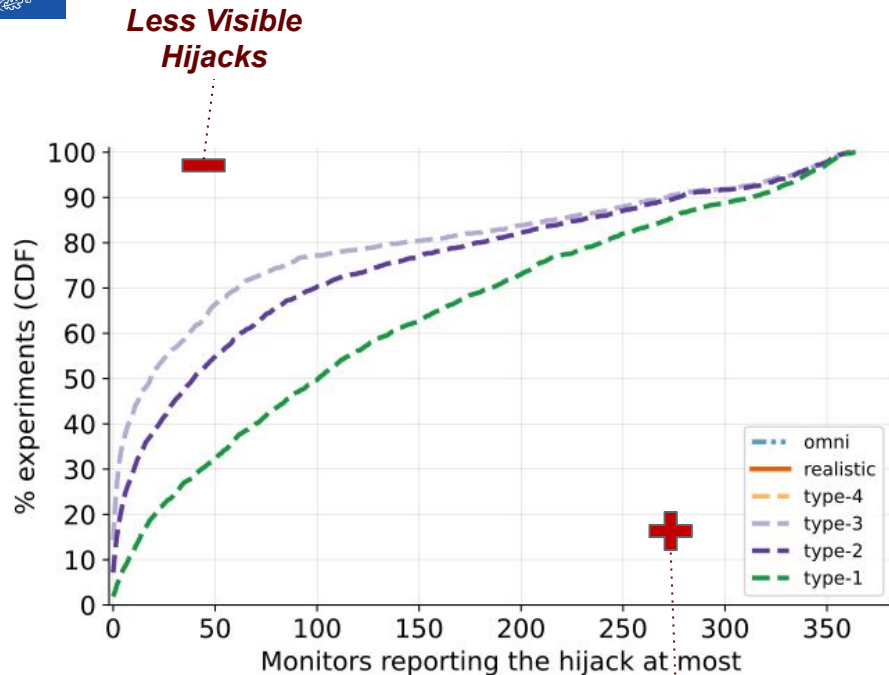
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- Type-1: 101 monitors
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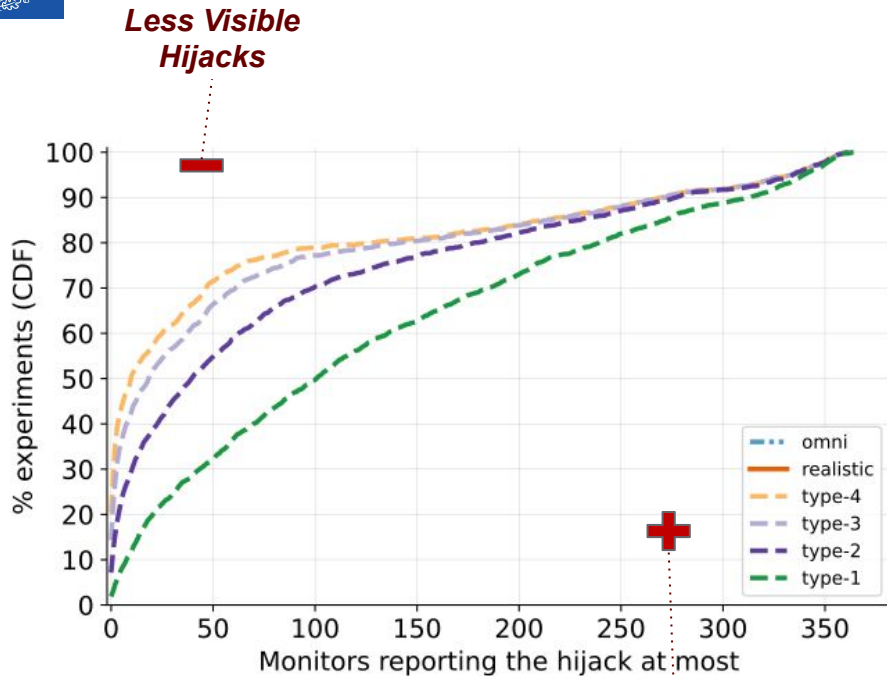
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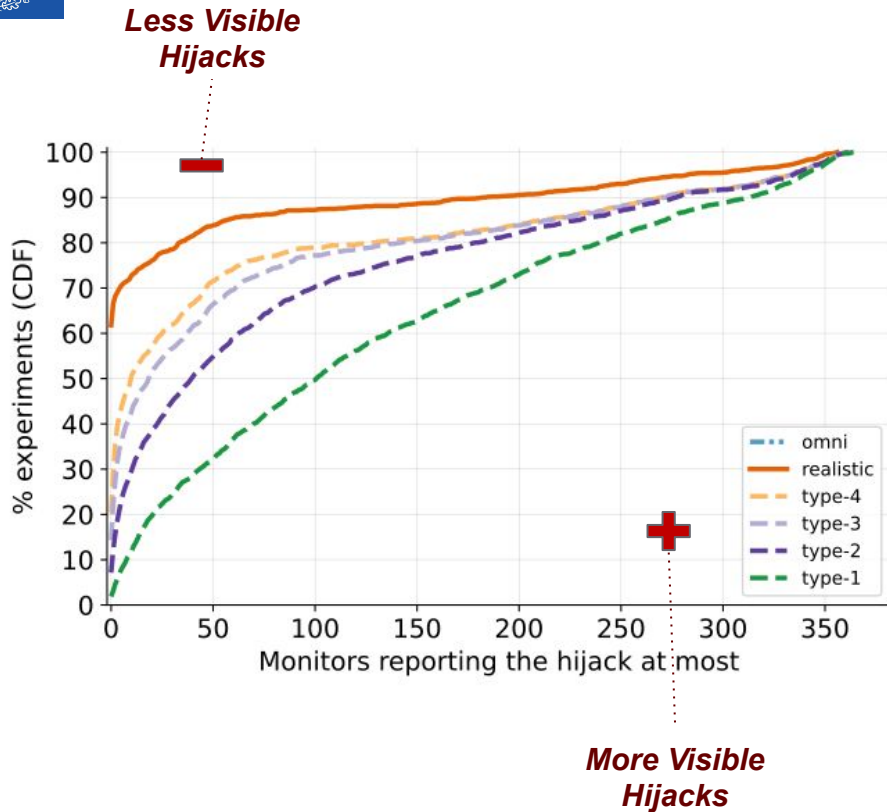
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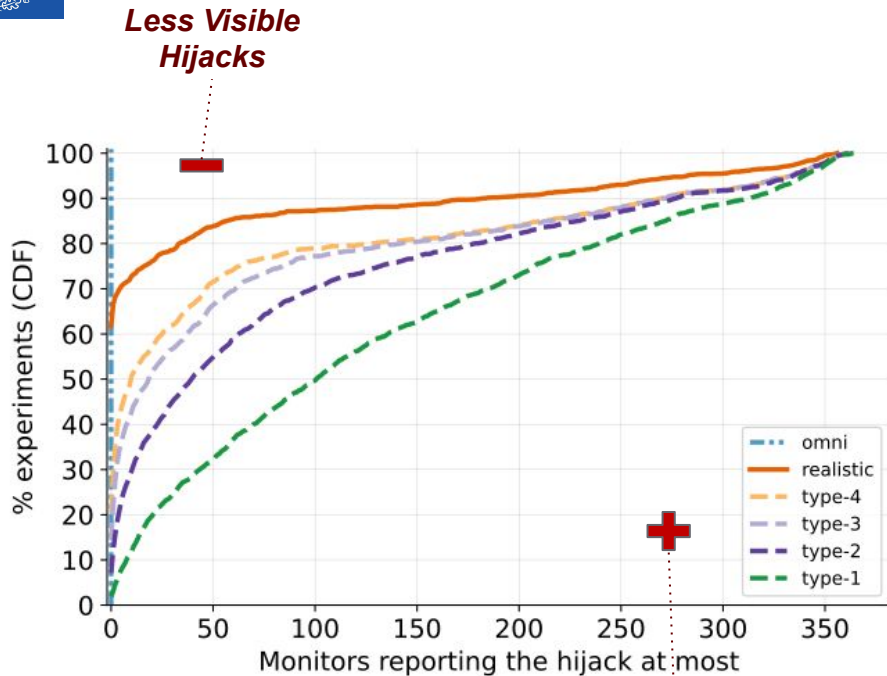
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Realistic Hijackers:

- Completely stealthy: 62% sims
- Less visible than baseline
- Shorter Type-4: 95% exported routes

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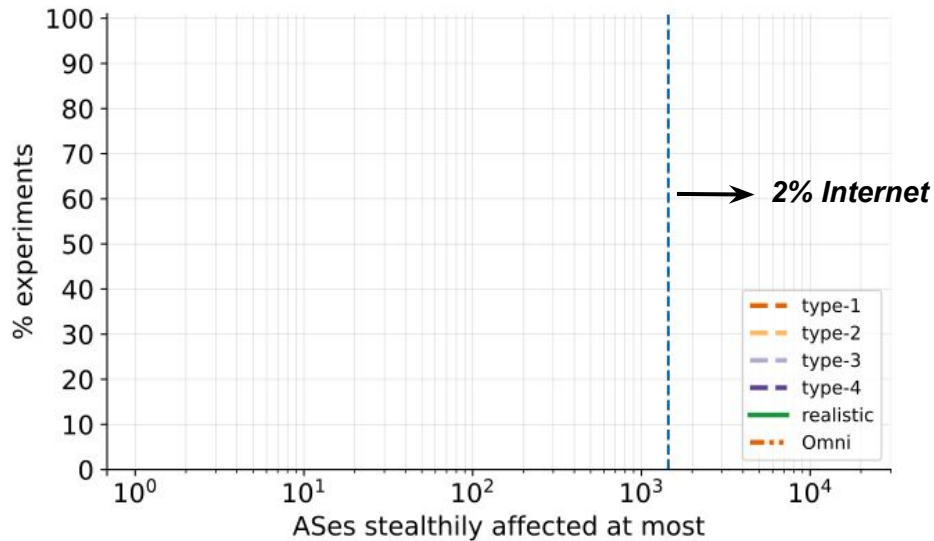
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Omniscient Hijackers:

- Completely stealthy



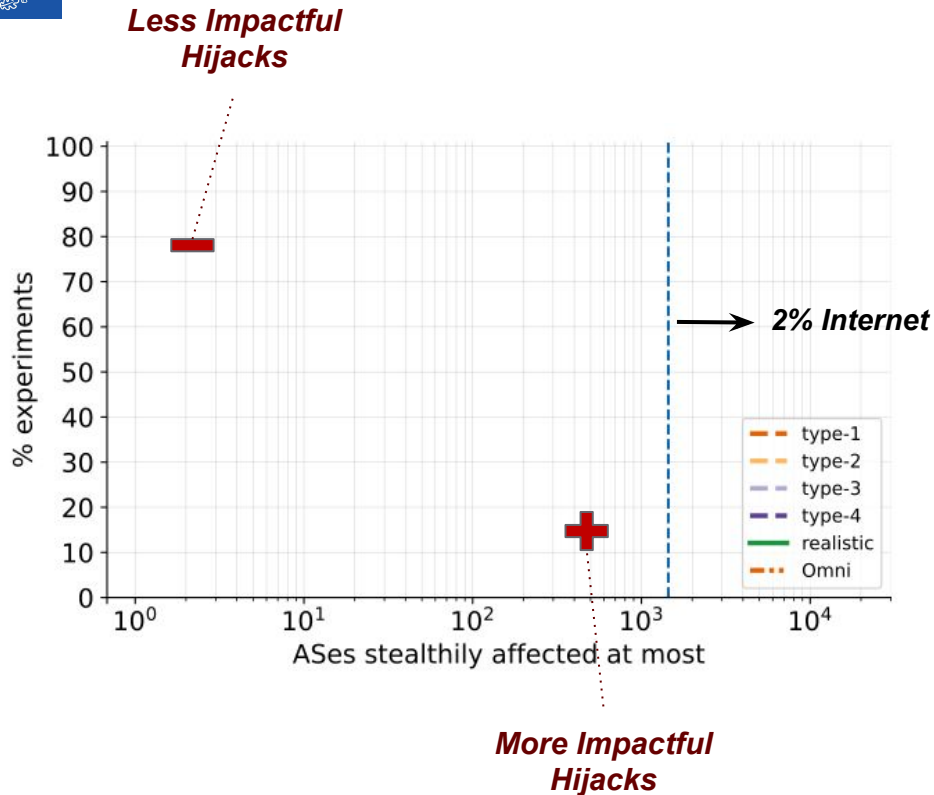
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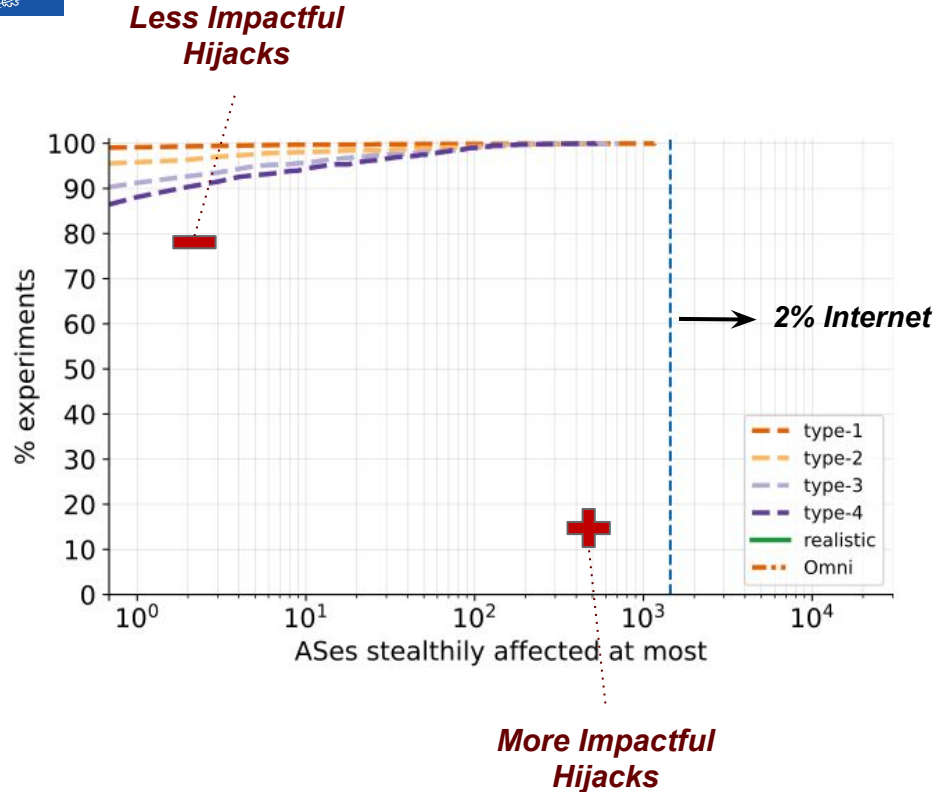
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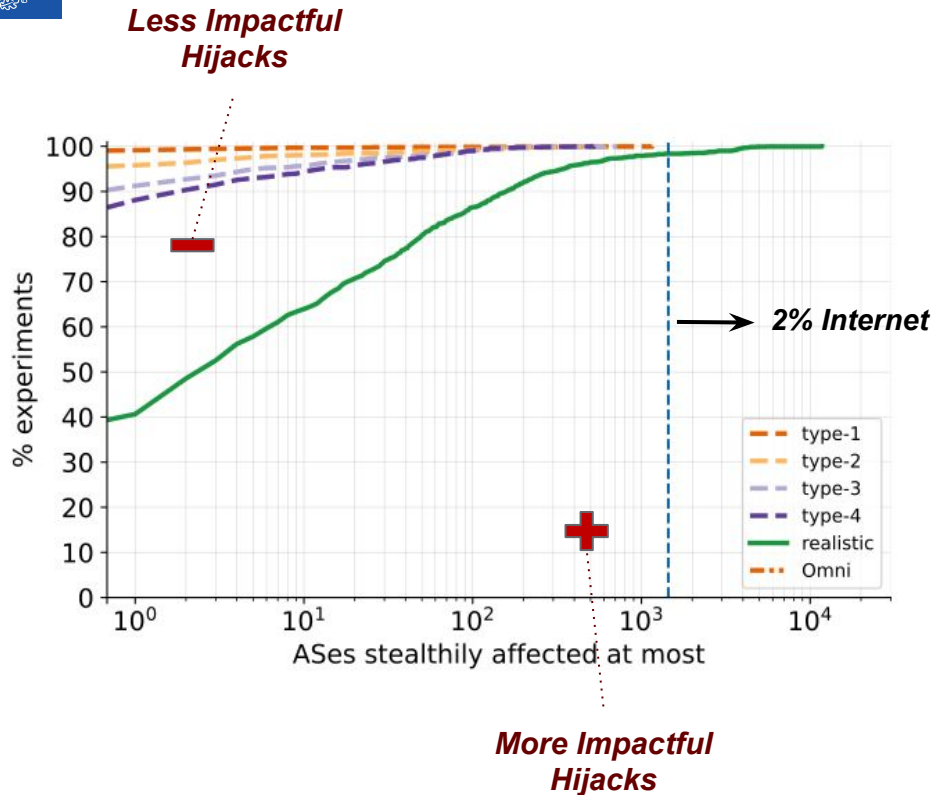
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Cannot stealthily intercept > 2% Internet

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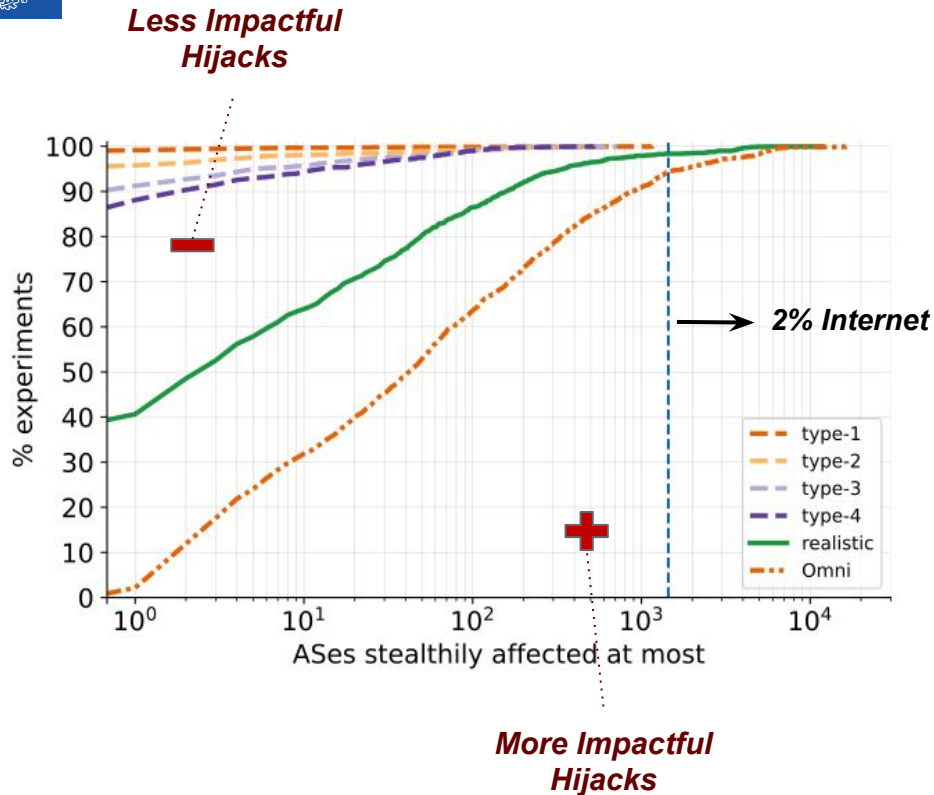
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Realistic & Omni Hijackers:

- Stealthily intercepts > 2% Internet:
1.65% and 5.65% sims (respectively)
- Up to 16.2% & 23.5% Internet
Stealthily intercepted (respectively)

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<i>Type-1</i>			
<i>Type-4</i>			
<i>Realistic</i>			
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Table: Reason why forged routes were visible



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Peers:

- Path lengths matter more for such neighbors.

Transit Providers:

- Business relations matter more.



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Realistic Hijackers

- Easy to hide when exporting to Peer links.
- Hard to hide when exporting to transits.



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Omni Hijackers

- Completely stealthy.



Real World Evaluation: PEERING Testbed

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Real World Set-up:

- ❖ **Victim:** Testbed site at *Wisconsin*.
- ❖ **Hijacker:** Testbed site at *GRNET* and *AMS-IX*.
- ❖ **Goal:** Design a stealthy hijack not observable by public RCs.



Real World Evaluation: PEERING Testbed

- **Goal:** Design a stealthy hijack not observable by public RCs.

Binary classification of monitors

- ❖ **Safe:** Will not report the attack.
 - ❖ **Dangerous:** Will report the attack.
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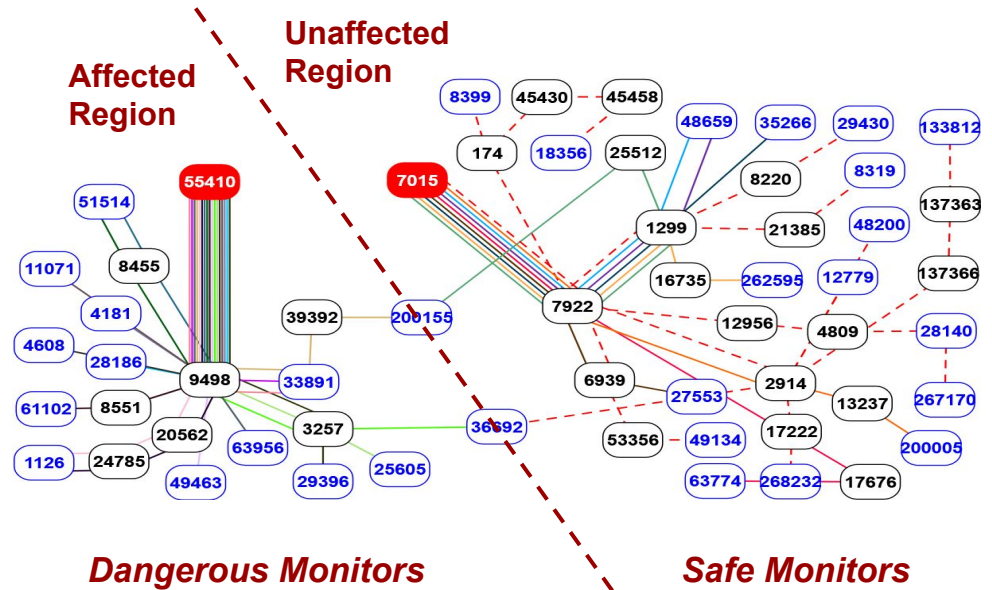


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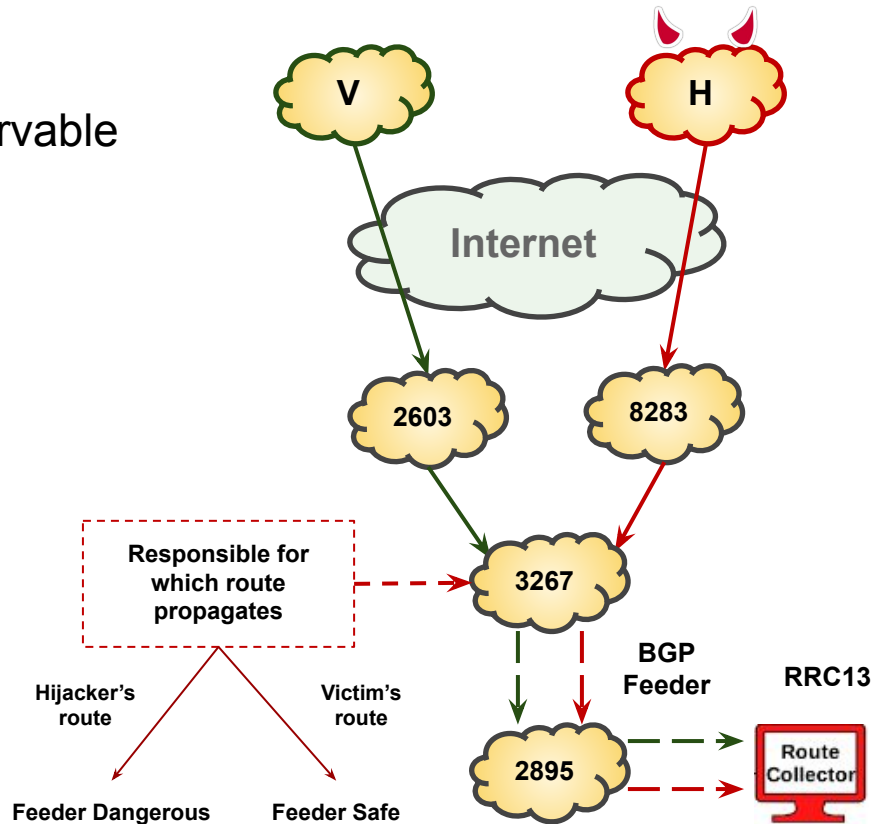


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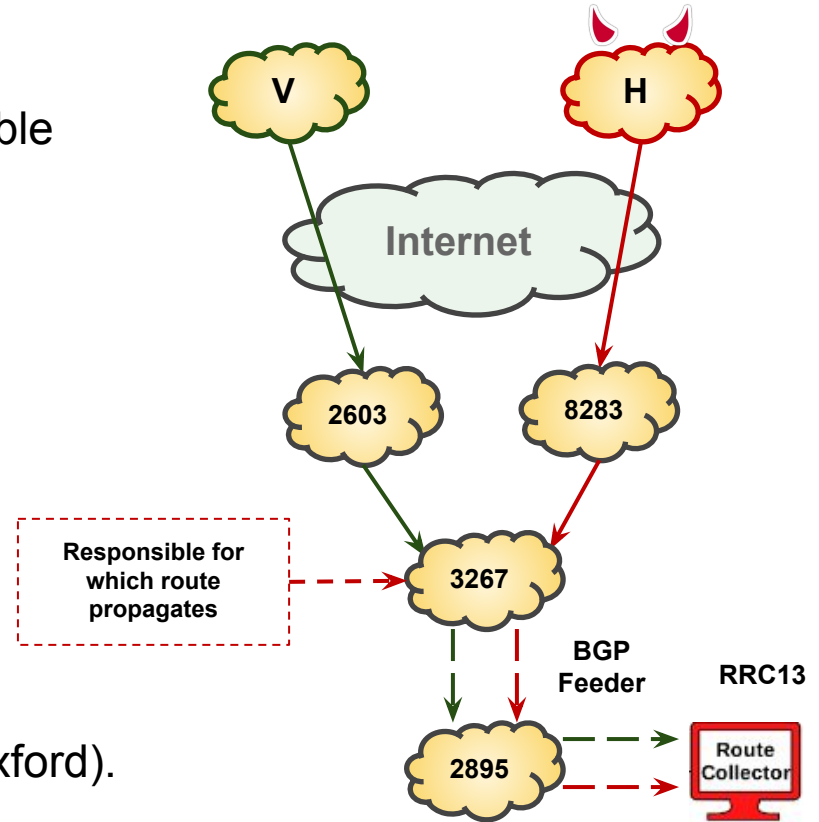


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- ❖ **Safe:** Will not report the attack.
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- ★ A Proximity Classifier (AS-path lengths).
- ★ A business relationship Classifier (Gao-Rexford).





Statistics: Proximity vs Business Classifier

		<i>GRNET Transit ASN 5408</i>	<i>AMS Transit ASN 8283</i>	<i>AMS Transit ASN 12859</i>	<i>AMS Peer ASN 9002</i>	<i>AMS Peer ASN 6461</i>	<i>AMS Peer ASN 52320</i>
# Total Monitors							
% Monitors Correctly Classified Proximity Classifier	<i>Accuracy</i>						
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❖ **Sensitivity (Specificity)**: % correctly classified dangerous (safe) monitors.



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	<i>Sensitivity (Specificity)</i>	13% (99%)	62% (93%)	75% (91%)	100% (97%)	10% (94%)	100% (99%)
% Monitors Correctly Classified Business Classifier	<i>Accuracy</i>						
	<i>Sensitivity (Specificity)</i>						

Transits: Average Accuracy = 78%
 Proximity classifier not sufficient
 (Overestimates **Safe** Monitors)


Peers: Possible to identify all dangerous monitors
 Usually High specificity & sensitivity
 (Outliers may exist)

❖ **Sensitivity (Specificity)**: % correctly classified dangerous (safe) monitors.



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% Monitors Correctly Classified Business Classifier	<i>Accuracy</i>	90%	92%	89%	Same	Same	Same
	<i>Sensitivity (Specificity)</i>	95% (89%)	96% (86%)	97% (81%)	Same	Same	Same


Transits: Average Accuracy = 90%
 reduces FNs (dangerous misclassifications) by $\leq 91\%$
 Higher Sensitivity at the cost of Specificity


Peers: Practically unchanged

❖ **Sensitivity (Specificity)**: % correctly classified dangerous (safe) monitors.



Conclusions

- ❖ RQ: How capable hijackers are to hide from Route Collectors (RCs)?
 - ❖ What we learned:
 -
 -
 -
 - ❖ Future Work:
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-



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 - ❖ What we learned:
 - Traditional RCs may be vulnerable to stealthy attacks if the following properties hold:
(1) Feeder reports their best routes to RC and **(2)** RC is Public.
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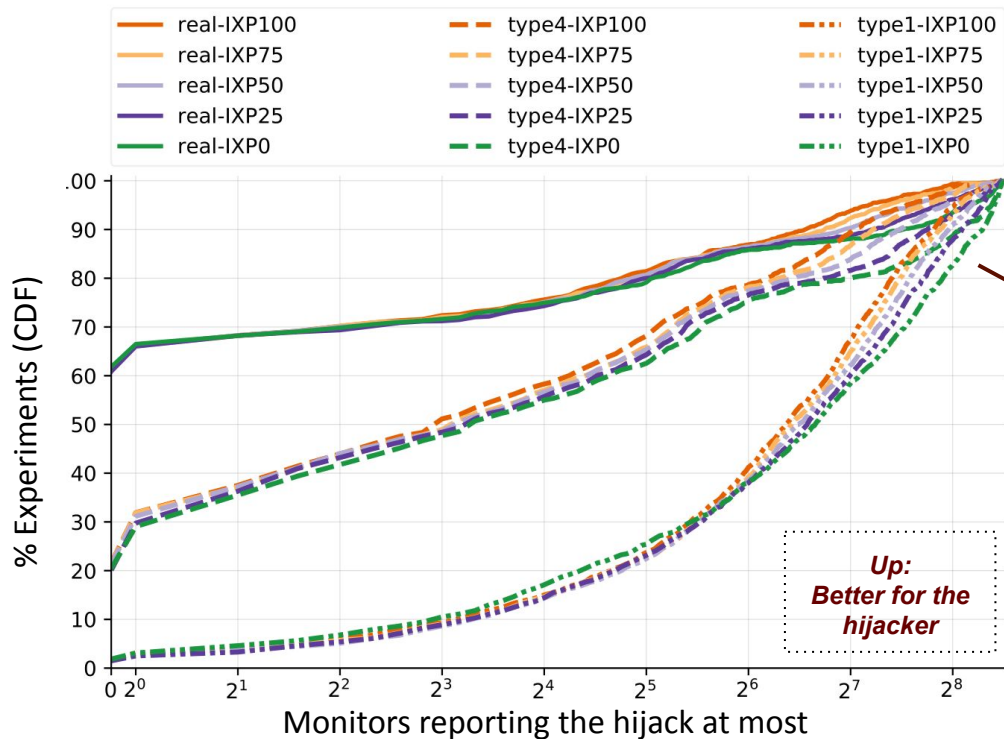
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 - ❖ Future Work: Solutions against stealthy attacks.
 - Selecting new feeders in more strategic locations.
 - Benefits of BGP Monitoring Protocol (BMP).
-



Appendix

Appendix – Topologies With More IXP Links



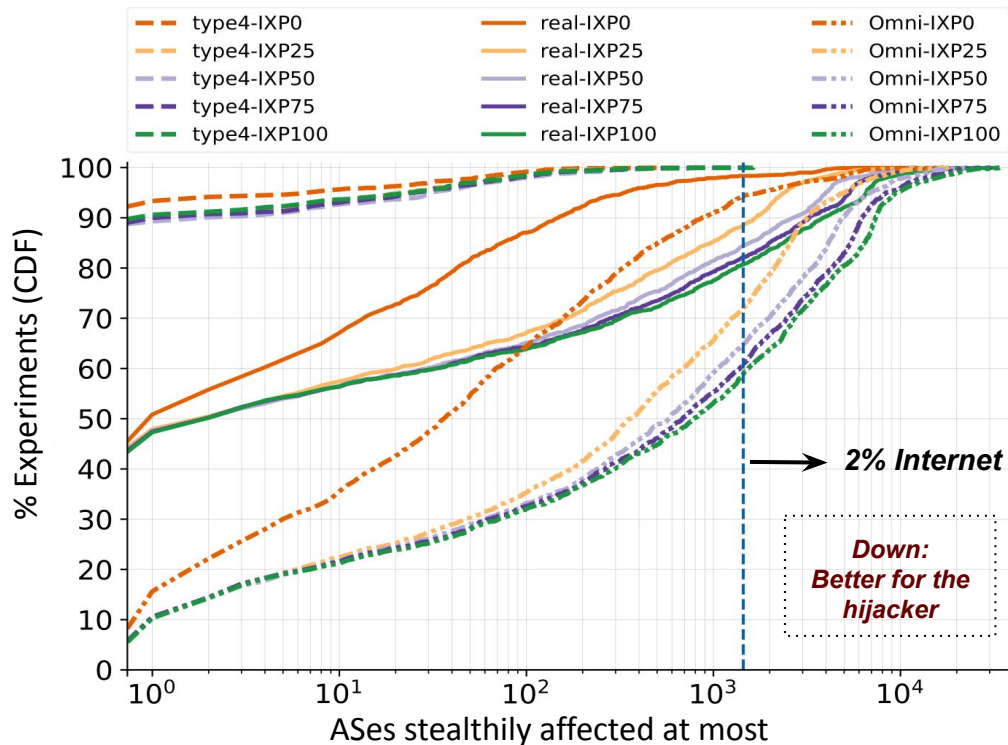
Adding more IXP links

- No impact to success rate
- Visible hijacks: stealthier

90th percentile visibility

- Type-1: 28% less monitors
- Type-4: 50.9% less monitors
- Realistic: 48.3% less monitors

Appendix – Topologies With More IXP Links



Adding more IXP links

- **Stealthy hijacks more impactful**

Traditional Topology (IXP0)

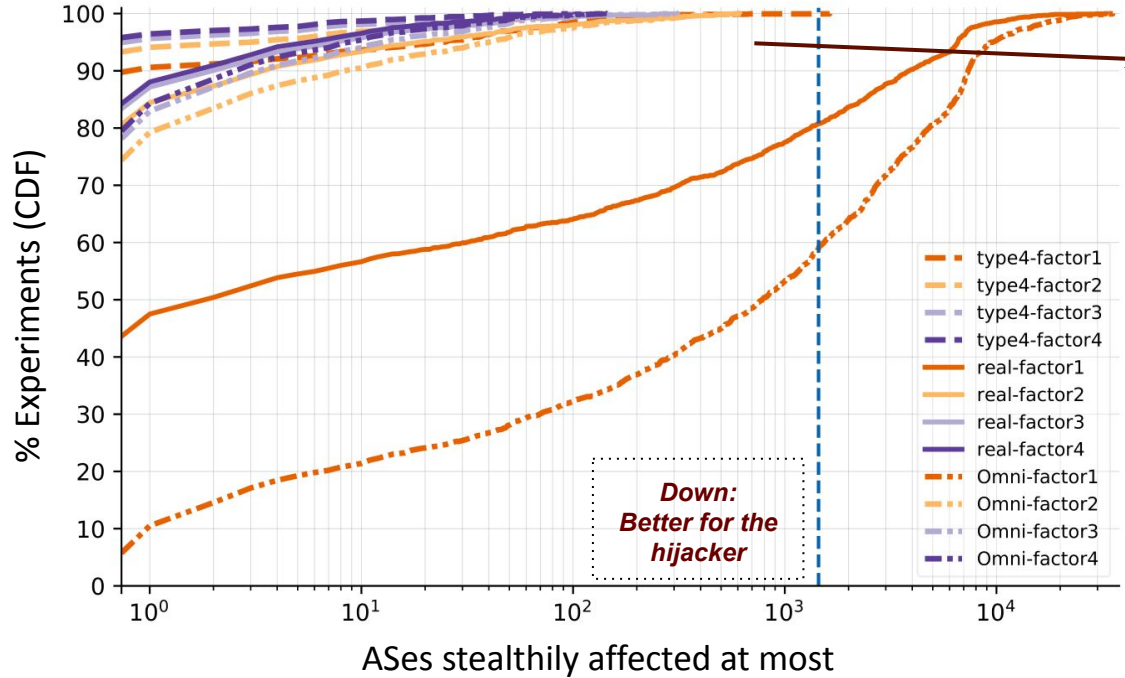
- **Type-1: 0.7% affected ASes**
- **Realistic: 16.2% affected ASes**
- **Omni: 23.5% affected ASes**

Fully IXP Topology (IXP100)

- **Type-1: 2.2% affected ASes**
- **Realistic: 45.5% affected ASes**
- **Omni: 49.0% affected ASes**



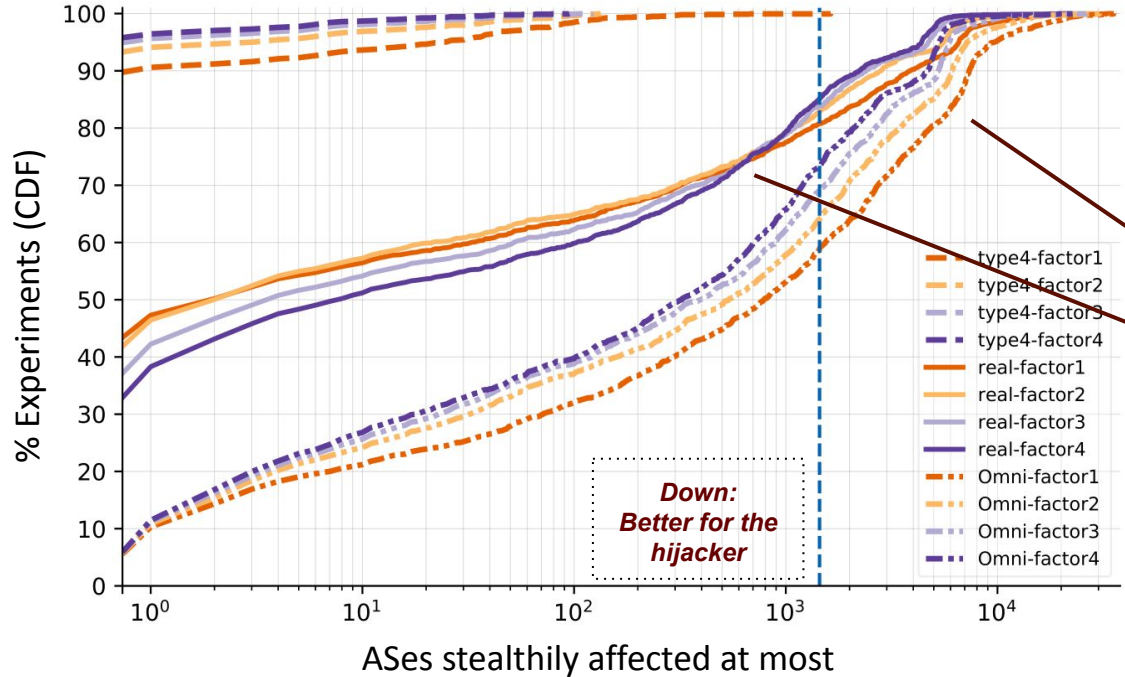
Appendix – Topologies With More Monitors



Non-Reactive Hijackers

- Prevents attacks affecting > 2% Internet

Appendix – Topologies With More Monitors



Non-Reactive Hijackers

- Prevents attacks affecting > 2% Internet

Reactive Hijackers

- Realistic: 28.8% affected ASes down from 45.6%
- Omni: 31.8% affected ASes down from 49.0%
- Realistic Hijackers may benefit if < 800 ASes affected



Proximity Classifier – Reason for Misclassifications

<i>Proximity Classifier: Reason for Misclassification (FP / FN)</i>	GRnet Transit ASN 5408	AMS Transit ASN 8283	AMS Transit ASN 12859	AMS Peer ASN 9002	AMS Peer ASN 6461	AMS Peer ASN 52320
1. Shortest AS-Path Violation	FP: 1 FN: 140	FP: 2 FN: 158	FP: 0 FN: 79	FP: 0 FN: 0	FP: 1 FN: 8	FP: 0 FN: 0
<i>a) Longer Path preferred</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 139</i>	<i>FP: 1 FN: 157</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 79</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 1 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>
<i>b) Victim Path not observed</i>	<i>FP: 1 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 1 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>
<i>c) Hijacker Path not observed</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 1</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 1</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 8</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>
3. Tie breakers Violations	FP: 2 FN: 0	FP: 15 FN: 0	FP: 29 FN: 0	FP: 15 FN: 0	FP: 33 FN: 0	FP: 1 FN: 0
<i>d) Victim path preferred</i>	<i>FP: 2 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 15 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 29 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 15 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 33 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 1 FN: 0</i>
Total (FP / FN)	FP: 3 FN: 140	FP: 17 FN: 158	FP: 29 FN: 79	FP: 15 FN: 0	FP: 34 FN: 8	FP: 1 FN: 0



Gao-Rexford Classifier – Reason for Misclassifications

<i>Gao Rexford Classifier Reason for Misclassification (FP / FN)</i>	GRnet Transit ASN 5408	AMS Transit ASN 8283	AMS Transit ASN 12859	AMS Peer ASN 9002	AMS Peer ASN 6461	AMS Peer ASN 52320
1. Gao Rexford Violation	FP: 52 FN: 0	FP: 27 FN: 0	FP: 48 FN: 0	FP: 3 FN: 0	FP: 2 FN: 0	FP: 1 FN: 0
<i>a) customer - provider</i>	<i>FP:1 FN:0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>
<i>b) customer - peer</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 6 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 20 FN:0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>
<i>c) peer - provider</i>	<i>FP: 51 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 21 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 28 FN:0</i>	<i>FP: 3 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 2 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 1 FN: 0</i>
2. Shortest AS-Path Violation	FP: 1 FN: 8	FP: 2 FN: 17	FP: 0 FN: 9	FP: 0 FN: 0	FP: 1 FN: 8	FP: 0 FN: 0
<i>d) Longer Path preferred (Same Gao relation)</i>	<i>FP:0 FN: 4</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 13</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 9</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 1 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>
<i>e) Longer Path preferred (Unknown relation)</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 3</i>	<i>FP: 1 FN: 3</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>
<i>f) Victim Path not observed</i>	<i>FP: 1 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 1 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>
<i>g) Hijacker Path not observed</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 1</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 1</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 8</i>	<i>FP: 0 FN: 0</i>
3. Tie breakers Violations	FP: 2 FN: 0	FP: 8 FN: 0	FP: 17 FN: 0	FP: 15 FN: 0	FP: 33 FN: 0	FP: 1 FN: 0
<i>h) Victim path preferred</i>	<i>FP: 2 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 8 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 17 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 15 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 33 FN: 0</i>	<i>FP: 1 FN: 0</i>
Total (FP / FN)	FP: 55 FN: 8	FP: 37 FN: 17	FP: 65 FN: 9	FP: 18 FN: 0	FP: 36 FN: 8	FP: 2 FN: 0