Profiling BGP Serial Hijackers: Capturing Persistent Misbehavior in the Global Routing Table

NANOG 80

Cecilia Testart
MIT

Philipp Richter MIT

Alistair King CAIDA, UC San Diego

Alberto Dainotti CAIDA, UC San Diego David Clark MIT

Originally presented at the ACM Internet Measurement Conference 2019









BGP hijacking is pervasive in the Internet

How Pakistan knocked YouTube offline (and how to make sure it never happens again)

YouTube becoming unreachable isn't the first time that Internet addresses were hijacked. But if it spurs interest in better security, it may be the last.

BY DECLAN MCCULLAGH U | FEBRUARY 25, 2008 4:28 PM PST

BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL —

How 3ve's BGP hijackers eluded the Internet—and made \$29M

3ve used addresses of unsuspecting owners—like the US Air Force.

DAN GOODIN - 12/21/2018, 12:30 PM

BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL ATTACK —

Suspicious event hijacks Amazon traffic for 2 hours, steals cryptocurrency

Almost 1,300 addresses for Amazon Route 53 rerouted for two hours.

DAN GOODIN - 4/24/2018, 3:00 PM

Criminals, Nation-States Keep Hijacking BGP and DNS

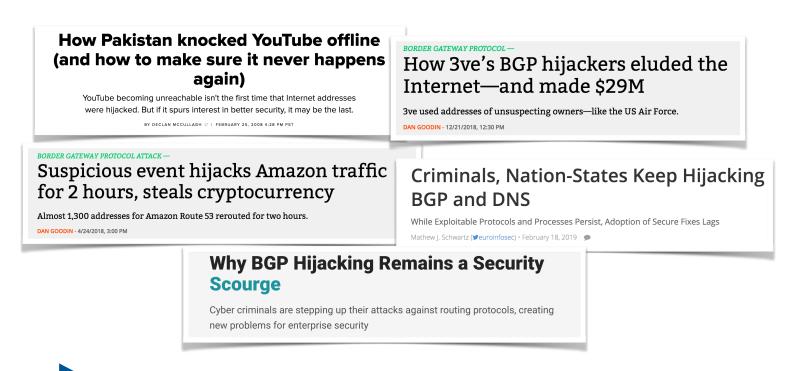
While Exploitable Protocols and Processes Persist, Adoption of Secure Fixes Lags

Mathew J. Schwartz (**y**euroinfosec) • February 18, 2019 **●**

Why BGP Hijacking Remains a Security Scourge

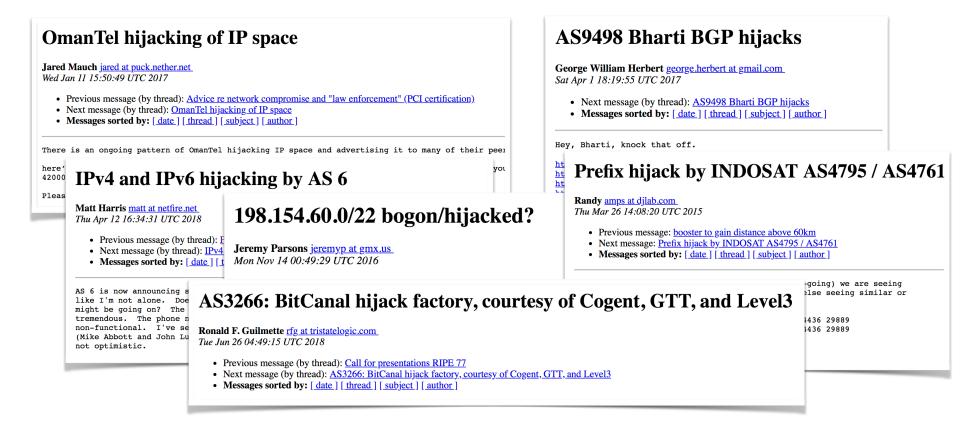
Cyber criminals are stepping up their attacks against routing protocols, creating new problems for enterprise security

BGP hijacking is pervasive in the Internet

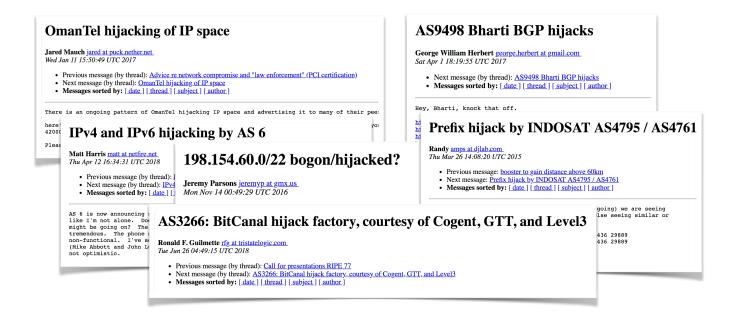


The problem of BGP hijacking is still far from solved.

Hijack disclosure in mailing lists



Hijack disclosure in mailing lists



Serial hijackers: ASes that **repeatedly hijack** over **long periods** of time.

Bitcanal: an infamous serial hijacker



It took **4 years** to disconnect this serial hijacker.

Research goals

Find serial hijackers in the Internet

- (i) Identify hijackers distinctive routing characteristics
- (ii) Build a machine learning system to flag suspicious ASes
- (iii) Evaluate our results

What can we learn about serial hijackers?

Ground truth: serial hijackers

23 serial hijackers:

- 10+ hijacks
- Most have been active over a year
- Up to 30,000 originated prefixes

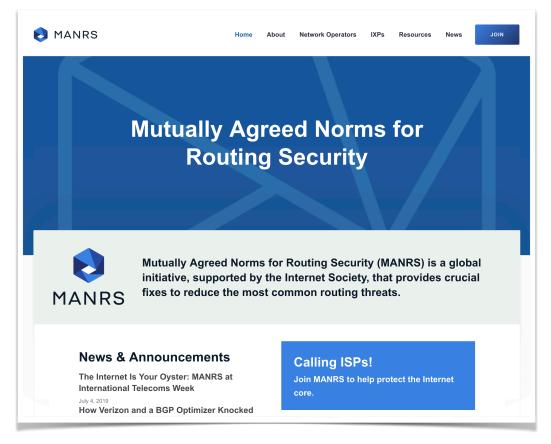


ASN country and RIR registration

Ground truth: legitimate ASes

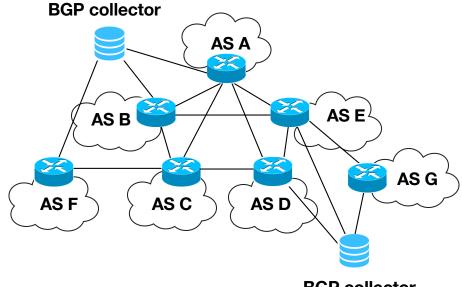
230 Legitimate ASes:

- 191 MANRS ASes
- 26 ASes manually selected



BGP dataset and processing

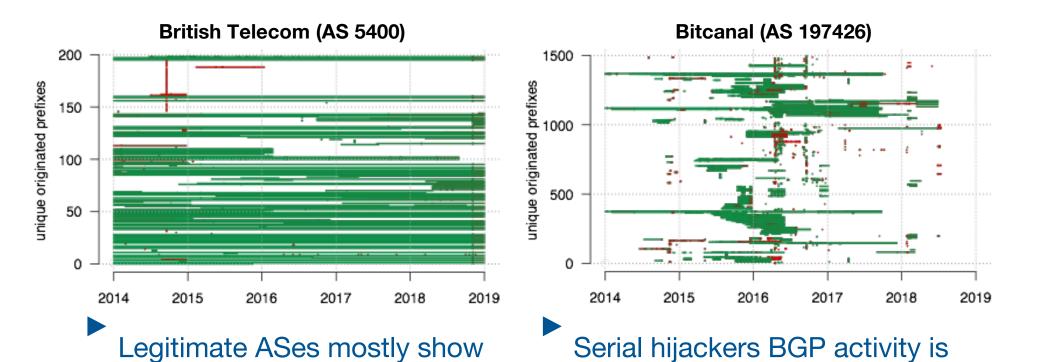
- RIPF RIS and RouteViews collectors. (~40 col., ~1400+ col. peers)
- We process all BGP updates to reconstruct peer routing tables
- We extract (prefix, origin AS) pairs and the number of peers with each pair in their routing table (visibility)
- Data from Jan. 2014 to Dec. 2018



BGP collector

(prefix, origin AS, visibility, timestamp) every 5 min.

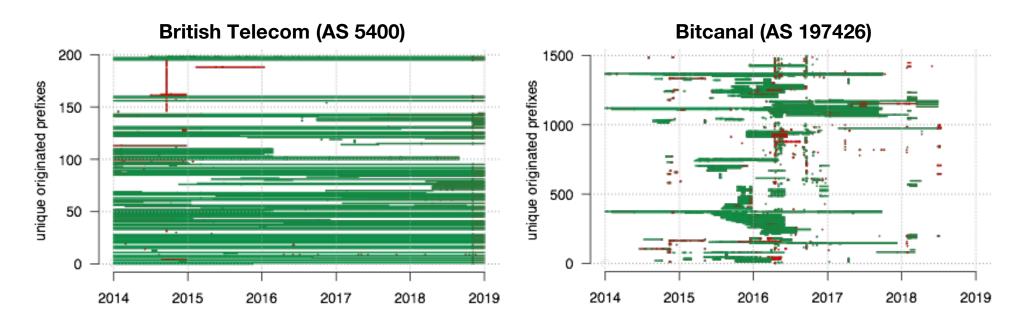
BGP origination behavior: legitimate vs. serial hijacker



visually different.

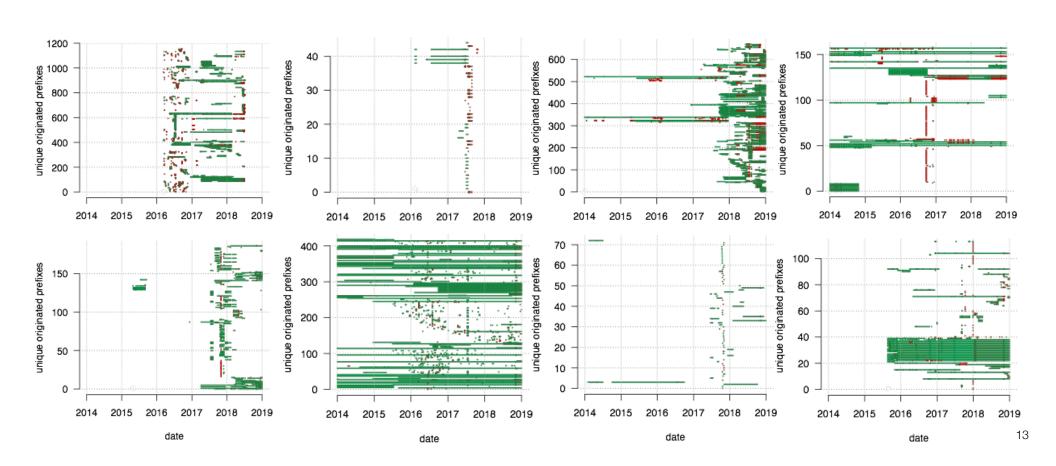
stable BGP behavior.

BGP origination behavior: legitimate vs. serial hijacker

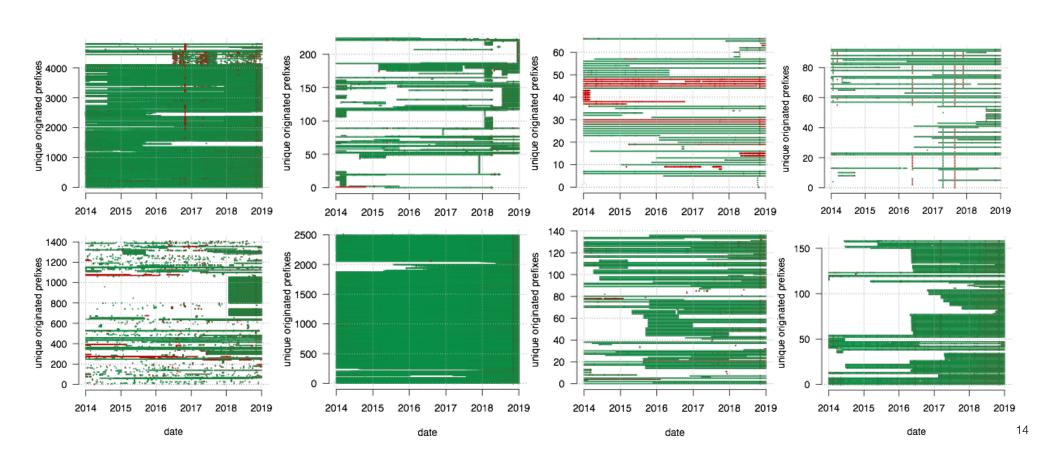


We need features that capture this behavioral difference.

Variability of BGP behavior: serial hijackers

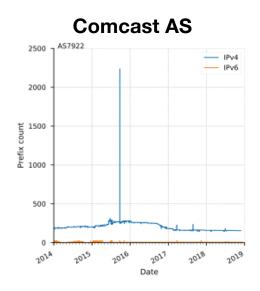


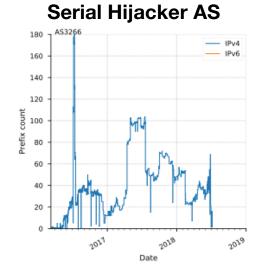
Variability of BGP behavior: legitimate ASes



Expected serial hijacker behavior

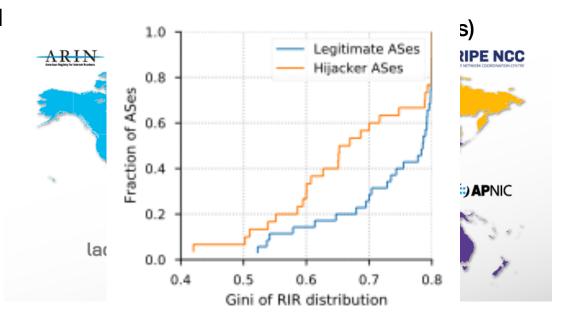
- Repeated AS absence from the global routing table.
- Short prefix origination times.
- More multi-origin conflicts (MOAS).
- Volatile count of concurrently advertised prefixes.
- Broad geographical distribution of address space originated.





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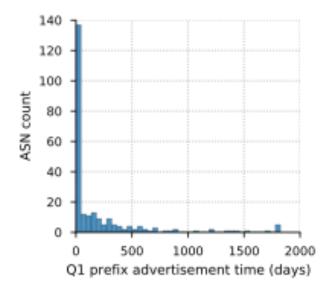


Expected serial hijacker behavior

- Repeated AS absence from the global routing table.
- Short prefix origination times.
- More multi-origin conflicts (MOAS).
- Volatile count of concurrently advertised prefixes.
- Broad geographical distribution of address space originated.
 - We derived **52 features** to capture differences.

Challenges of applying ML to find more potential serial hijackers

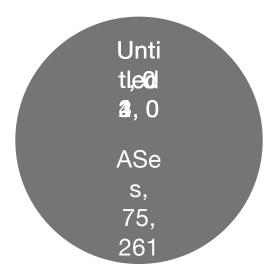
- Heavy-tailed and skewed data:
 Monthly prefix changes [0,2600], Gini in [0,0.8]
- Very small ground truth: 240 AS for 19,000 ASes
- Class Imbalance:
 23 serial hijacker vs. 217 legitimate networks



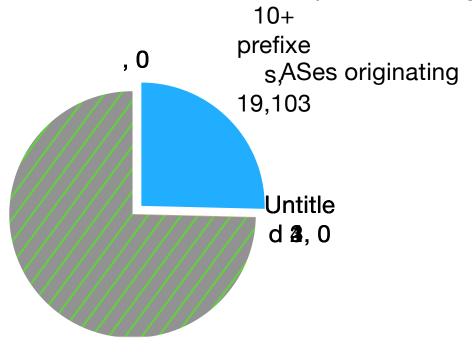
Our ML approach

- Tree based classifier.
- Voting ensemble of extremely randomized forests.
- 3 over-sampling techniques.
- All 52 features with positive median drop column importance.
 - 79% precision and 100% recall (in ground-truth using out-of-bag score)

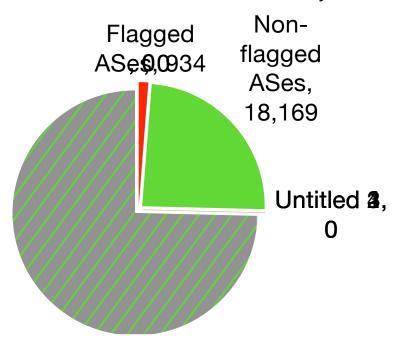
• Goal: Find ASes exhibiting similar BGP behavior to serial hijackers in our ground truth.



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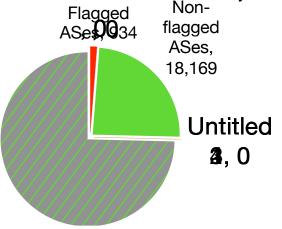


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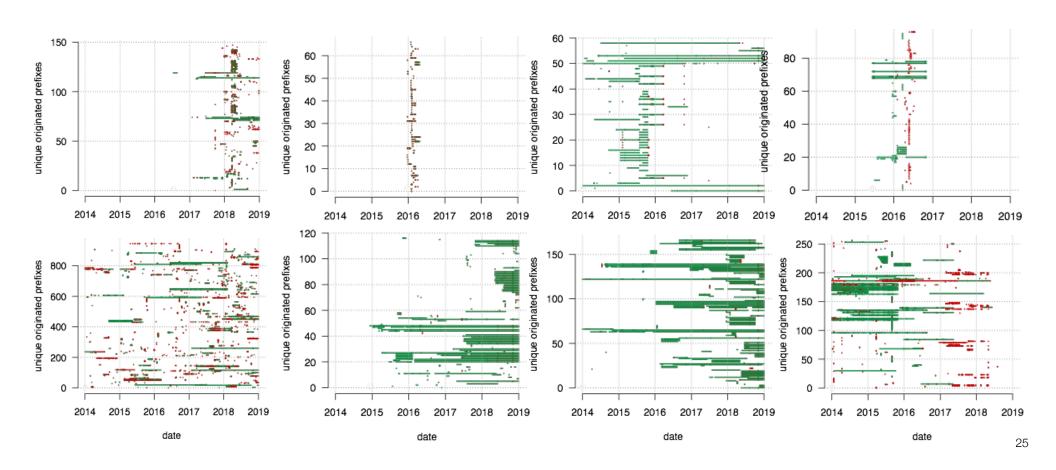
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Flagged Non-



- Flagged ASes are:
 - **4.9**% of ASes originating 10+ prefixes
 - 1.2% of all ASes.

BGP behavior of flagged ASes



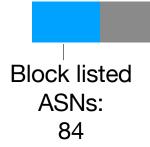
Indication of malicious behavior

934

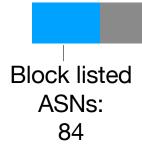
- Indication of malicious behavior
 - Block listed ASNs:

934

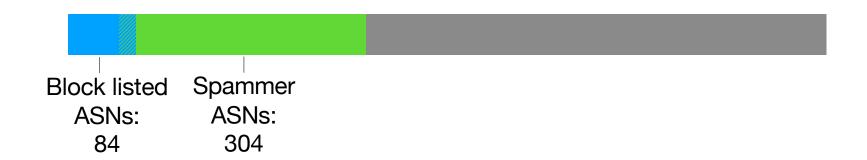
- Indication of malicious behavior
 - Block listed ASNs: 84/290 ASes in Spamhaus ASN DROP list Flagged ASes are 10x more likely to be block listed



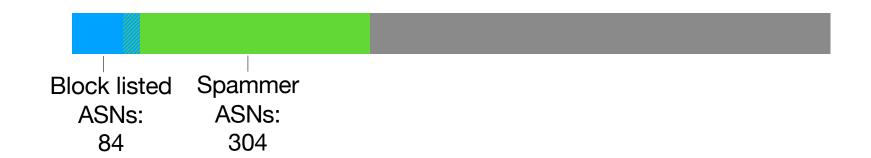
- Indication of malicious behavior
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 - Spammer ASNs:



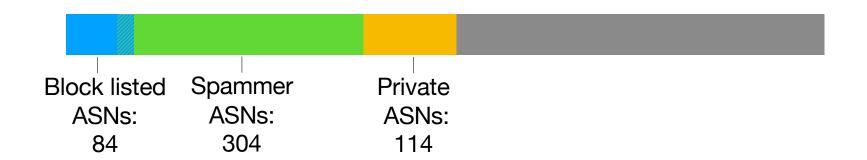
- Indication of malicious behavior
 - Block listed ASNs: **84/290** ASes in *Spamhaus ASN DROP list*
 - Spammer ASNs: 33% ASes have a prefix in UCE-PROTECT level 2 spam blacklist



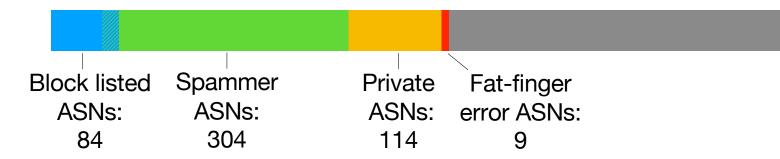
- Indication of malicious behavior
- Indication of misconfigurations



- Indication of malicious behavior
- Indication of misconfigurations
 - Private ASNs 12%



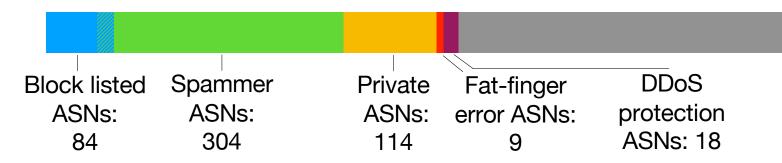
- Indication of malicious behavior
- Indication of misconfigurations
 - Private ASNs 12%
 - Fat-finger error ASNs 1%



- Indication of malicious behavior
- Indication of misconfigurations
- Known false positives



- Indication of malicious behavior
- Indication of misconfigurations
- Known false positives
 - DDos protection ASNs2%

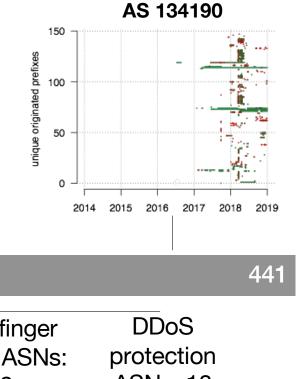


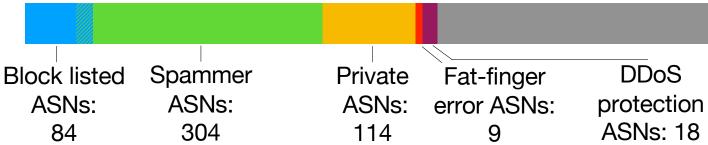
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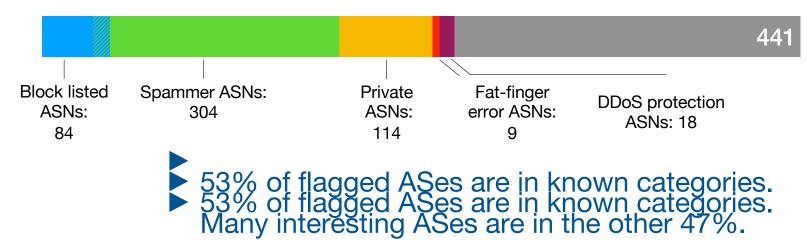


- Indication of misconfigurations
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- Indication of malicious behavior
- Indication of misconfigurations
- Known false positives



What our classifier is not...

- A bulletproof identifier of malicious ASes.
- A system that exhaustively captures hijackers.

Key takeaways

- First longitudinal analysis of serial hijacker ASes.
- Features offer state of affairs of AS-wide BGP behavior.
- Classifier outcome provides new data for network reputation scoring systems.
- Effectively **narrows the focus on suspicious networks**, with much future work to be done.

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