

# Peering into the Darkness: The Use of UTRS in Combating DDoS Attacks

Radu Anghel<sup>1</sup>, Swaathi Vetrivel<sup>1</sup>, Elsa Turcios Rodriguez<sup>1</sup>, Kaichi Sameshima<sup>2</sup>, Daisuke Makita<sup>3</sup>, Katsunari Yoshioka<sup>2</sup>, Carlos Gañán<sup>1</sup> and **Yury Zhauniarovich<sup>1</sup>** 

<sup>1</sup> TU Delft, <sup>2</sup> Yokohama National University,

<sup>3</sup> Yokohama National University/National Institute of Information and Communications Technology





# Background

- **Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)** is a routing protocol responsible for ensuring the interconnectivity of **Autonomous Systems (ASes)**
- BGP attributes are used to provide additional value-added services, e.g., Remotely Triggered Black Hole (RTBH):
- **RTBH** allows the victim AS to advertise an IP under attack using BGP [1]. Upon receiving this advertisement, the peers of the AS (or the community) start discarding the packets to that IP (null route, black hole)
- Unwanted Traffic Removal Service (UTRS) is a global free easy-to-join RTBH service operated by a trusted third-party (Team Cymru [2]).

1. Doughan Turk. 2004. Configuring BGP to Block Denial-of-Service Attacks. RFC3882. https://doi.org/10.17487/RFC3882



2. https://team-cymru.com/community-services/utrs/

# **Unwanted Traffic Removal Service** AS4 AS3 AS2 AS1













#### **Research Questions**

# How extensively is UTRS used to counter DDoS attacks?

- RQ1: How many UTRS members use this service to mitigate attacks?
- RQ2: To what extent are DDoS attacks triggering mitigation attempts via UTRS?
- RQ3: To what extent can UTRS announcements be explained by amplification and IoT-botnet-driven DDoS attacks?



# Datasets (6 months: 2022/10-2023/04)

- OUR AS collects snapshots of active UTRS-related BGP routes every 5 minutes
- Stitch entries if the same target is in the two consecutive snapshots
- AmpPot [1]
  - Honeypot that pretends to be an amplifier
  - Collects the start and end time, target IP address, source port and volume of a DRDoS attack
- IoT Milker
  - Imitates IoT bot behavior, receiving attack commands from C&C servers
  - Collects the start time, target network and port, and duration of an IoT DDoS attack
- 1. Krämer, L., Krupp, J., Makita, D., Nishizoe, T., Koide, T., Yoshioka, K., Rossow, C.: "AmpPot: Monitoring and Defending Against Amplification DDoS Attacks." RAID, 2015



# **Findings: UTRS Dataset**



- Highlights:
  - Low usage: minimum 74, mean 3,122, and maximum 9,427 announcements to minimum 74, mean 357, maximum 776 targets per day
  - Sparse coverage: the majority of UTRS announcements (533,255) target individual IP addresses (/32 prefix length), only 2 entries targeted the same /27 subnetwork within the same day
  - Low conversion: only 124 ASes out of 1,200+ UTRS members (around 10%) use this service to advertise IPs
  - Short duration: 21% of all announcements is less than 5 minutes, longest 4 days, 18 hours and 55 minutes









1. Jonker, M., Pras, A., Dainotti, A., Sperotto, A.: "A First Joint Look at DoS Attacks and BGP Blackholing in the Wild." IMC, 2018

#### **Findings: Datasets Intersections**

• Low number of intersections with DDoS datasets

Parameter	UTRS-AmpPot		UTRS-Milker	
	$\mathbf{EI}$	OI	EI	ΟΙ
# of entries	468	6,774	9	791
# of unique DDoS attack targets	249	1,268	2	143
# of unique UTRS targets	249	1,268	8	163
# of unique UTRS ASNs	25	43	2	6
Mean entries $\#$ per UTRS announcement	1.55	1.76	1.12	1.88

#### **Findings: Datasets Intersections**

- Low number of intersections with DDoS datasets
- Low number (43 total) of ASNs for which an intersection is found
  - 11 ASNs are from Brasil, 9 from the USA, 7 from Argentina

Parameter	UTRS-AmpPot		UTRS-Milker	
	$\mathbf{EI}$	OI	$\mathbf{EI}$	OI
# of entries	468	6,774	9	791
# of unique DDoS attack targets	249	1,268	2	143
# of unique UTRS targets	249	1,268	8	163
# of unique UTRS ASNs	25	43	2	6
Mean entries # per UTRS announcement	1.55	1.76	1.12	1.88

#### **Findings: Datasets Intersections**

<u>S</u>

- Low number of intersections with DDoS datasets
- Low number (43 total) of ASNs for which an intersection is found
  - 11 ASNs are from Brasil, 9 from the USA, 7 from Argentina
- Low percent of DDoS attacks **on the UTRS members** trigger mitigation:
  - 1.03% of AmpPot and 0.06% of Milker for El
  - 8.86% of AmpPot and 6.88% of Milker for OI

Parameter	UTRS-AmpPot		UTRS-Milker	
	$\mathbf{EI}$	OI	$\mathbf{EI}$	ΟΙ
# of entries	468	6,774	9	791
# of unique DDoS attack targets	249	1,268	2	143
# of unique UTRS targets	249	1,268	8	163
# of unique UTRS ASNs	25	43	2	6
Mean entries $\#$ per UTRS announcement	1.55	1.76	1.12	1.88

#### Findings: Blackholed Attacks Characterisation

**Overall** - all AmpPot-recorder attacks on all ASNs triggering at least one mitigation attempt

Blackholed - all AmpPot-recorded attacks for which exact intersection with the UTRS data is found





# Conclusions

- UTRS is a free, global, and low-effort-to-join RTBH
- Takeaways:
  - Around 1% of all assigned ASNs are UTRS members
  - Only 124 ASes out of 1200+ UTRS members (around 10%) use this service to advertise IPs
  - UTRS announced maximum 776 targets per day
  - Only 1.03% of amplification and 0.06% of loT-botnet-driven attacks on UTRS members are likely attempted to be mitigated using UTRS

