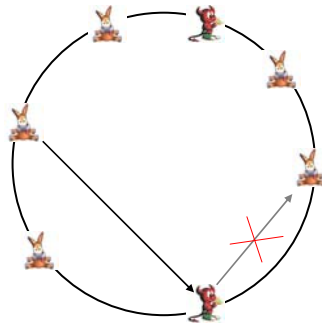



A Testbed-based Analysis of the Incorrect Lookup Routing Attack on the Pastry DHT



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23. Juli 2010

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Peer-to-Peer Networks



Several applications

- File sharing, (voice) chat, file storage, video streaming ...
- About 40 % of internet traffic caused by P2P



Distributed hash tables (DHT)

- Scales well to the network size
- Decentralized and self-organized

BUT:

- Nodes have to rely on other nodes

THUS:

- Low effort but high impact attacks easily possible

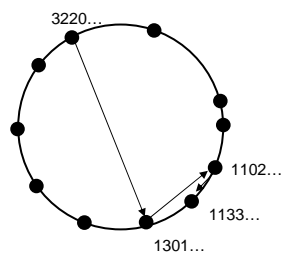


Image source: skype.com ateranetworks.com joost.com emule-board.de

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Outline

Motivation

Attacking DHTs

- Classification of Node Behavior
- Incorrect Lookup Routing

Evaluation

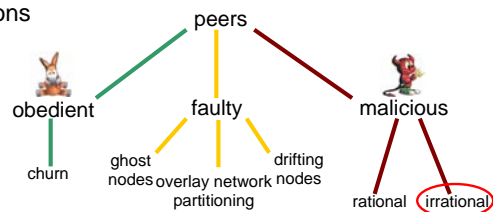
- Testbed-based Evaluation
- Analysis of results

Conclusions

Classification of Node Behavior

Peers can be categorized into

- 'Obedient' peers
 - Behavior according to protocol specifications
 - But also here: Churn (peers joining and leaving the system)
- Faulty peers
 - Effects of implementation errors
 - Effects of unexpected disconnections
- Malicious peers
 - Rational:
Goal is maximizing own benefit
 - Irrational:
Tamper with network services



Our Focus: Irrational behavior

Incorrect Lookup Routing

Incorrect Lookup Routing

- Forward or redirect packets
 - Denial of service
- May be combined with ...
 - Sybil or Incorrect Routing Update attack
 - To increase impact

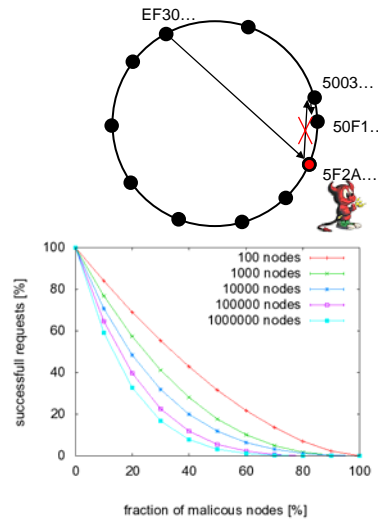
Attack depends theoretically on

- Fraction of malicious nodes f
- Number of overall nodes N
- Pastry's configuration parameter b
 - Influences the routing table size

Formula [4]:
$$\sigma = (1 - f)^h$$

With h as the average number of hops [5]:

$$h_{pastry} = \log_{2^b}(N)$$



How to Evaluate P2P Networks?

Analyzing P2P networks

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| ▪ Analytic | Large systems, high abstraction |
| ▪ Simulation | Medium systems, medium abstraction |
| ▪ Testbed | Small systems, low to no abstraction |

PlanetLab

- Nodes distributed around the world
 - 1068 nodes at 494 sites
- Heterogeneous hardware
 - Strong / weak nodes
- Heavy load



G-Lab

- Nodes distributed around Germany
 - 153 nodes at 6 sites
- Homogeneous hardware
 - Every node is equal
- Low load



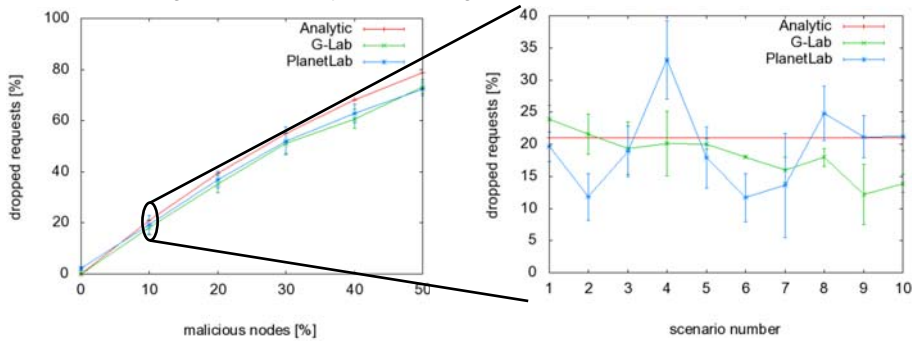
Testbed-based Evaluation

Homogeneous G-Lab

- Nodes which are online longest have strong impact

Heterogeneous PlanetLab

- Nodes with good link quality have strong impact



Analysis of results

Observation: Differences between testbeds

- Result of Pastry's proximity metric
- Other metrics may provide better robustness

Chord metric

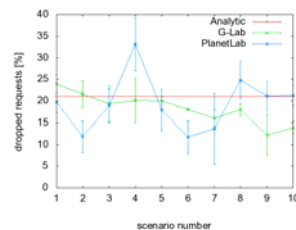
- Node IDs are distributed equally in the ID-space
- Routing table stores links to nodes
 - With an ID closest to a specific ID
- Malicious nodes can not misuse this metric

Kademlia metric

- Nodes that are online for the longest time are preferred
- Can be misused by malicious nodes
 - BUT: Efficient when a countermeasure excludes malicious nodes

Security metric?

- A metric based on route reliability may increase the security



Conclusions

Important factors not yet covered by analytical model

- Metric of the DHT
- Structure of the network

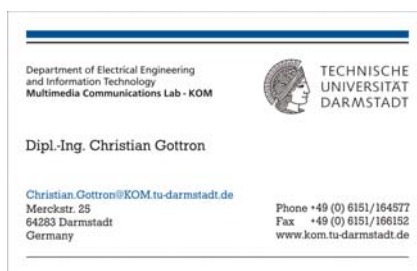
Increasing robustness and availability of DHTs required

- Adapt the metrics to include security schemes
- Consider the field of application
 - Different network characteristics should not influence network robustness


Future Work

- Analyze known countermeasures
 - Reveal unconsidered influences
- Improve the robustness of the DHT against routing attacks

Thank you for your attention.
Any questions?



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