

» The Systemic Nature of Internet Threats

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The Internet Architecture

- Ubiquitous data communications platform; no single authority
 - Global collection of loosely interconnected networks
 - Datagram or packet-based connectionless network service
 - Ultimate goal is resilient **end-to-end any-to-any** connectivity
- Primary Internet Infrastructure Elements
 - Name: What we seek (DNS)
 - Address: Where it is (IP)
 - Route: How to get there (BGP)
- Security primitives enable
 - Systemic and wide-scale OR topologically localized attacks
 - Asymmetric threats
 - Complexity in attribution

IP





The Internet...



Average user or
digital immigrant?

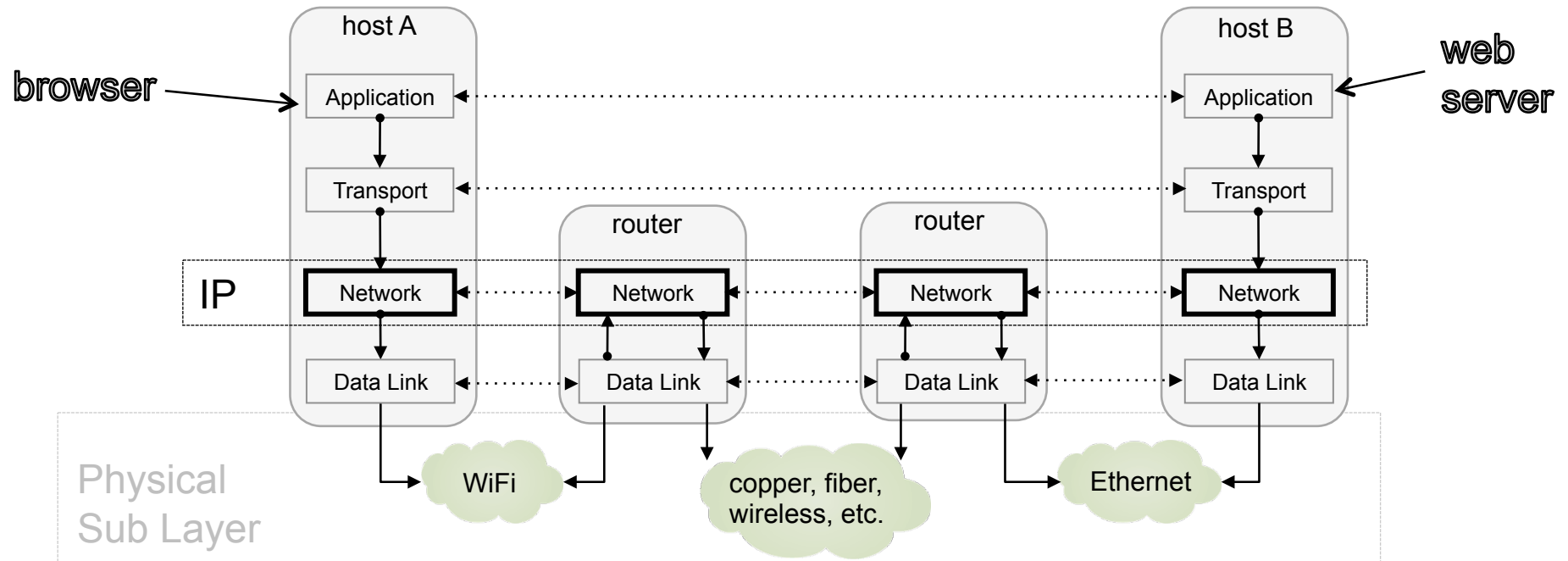


Most users consider the Internet is a big disk drive on the other end of their broadband connection – they don't realize the variables involved in a transaction



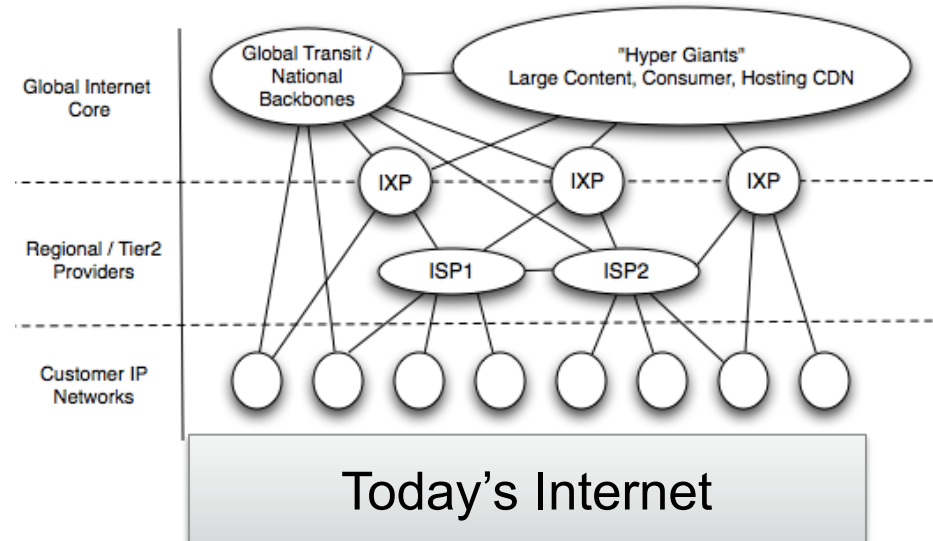
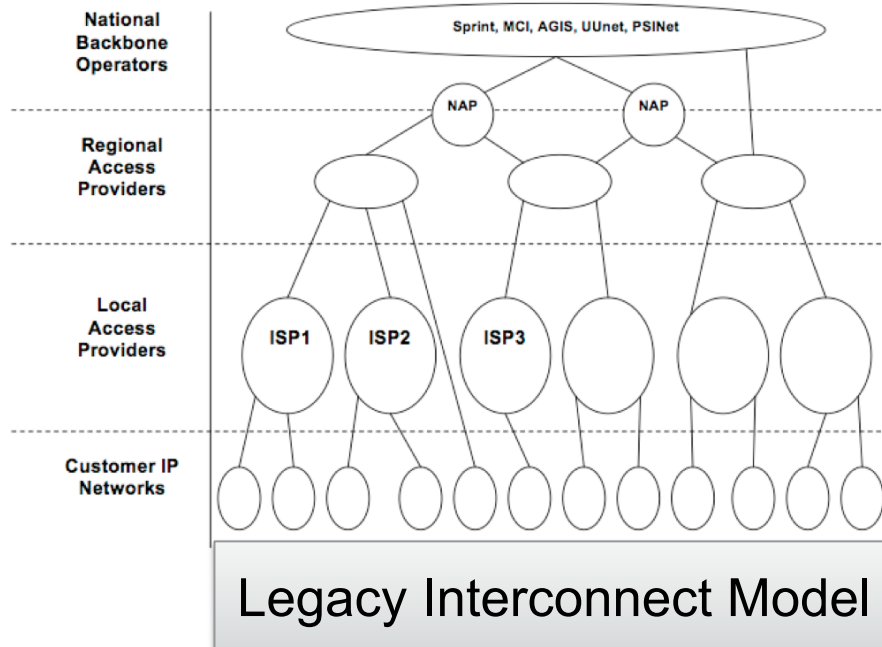


The Internet Protocol Model



- The IP model employs an **end-to-end** layered architecture
 - Transactions split into functional layers – IP @ “Network” Layer
 - Only IP and higher layers operate end-to-end – simplifies network devices
- Packets switched hop-by-hop based on destination IP address
 - Each device connected to the Internet requires a unique IP address
 - There are 2^{32} (4,294,967,296) unique IP addresses in IPv4

A Flatter Internet; a good thing...



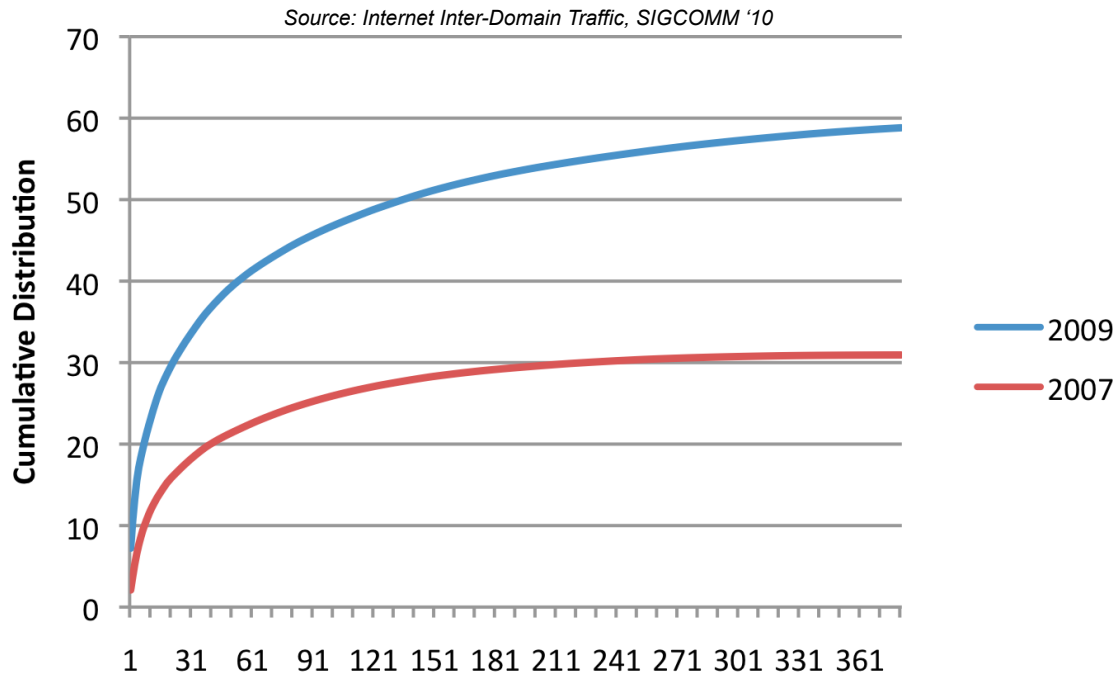
Order of magnitude growth, while mean AS topology 'distance' actually decreased

- Flatter and much more densely Interconnected Internet
 - Adds robustness & resiliency, ability to localize transactions
 - Presents routing, traffic, security & economic implications
- Disintermediation between content & eyeballs
 - New commercial models between content, consumer & transit networks





However :: Consolidation of Content

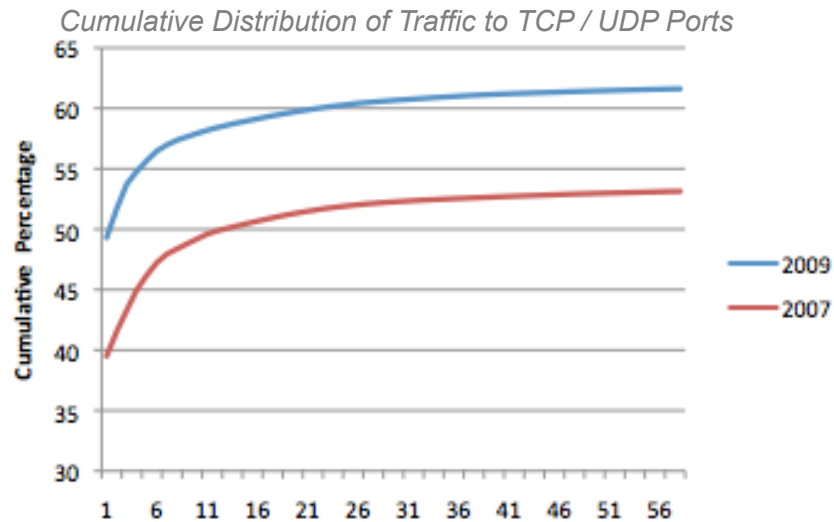


Rank	'09 Top Ten	%
1	ISP A	9.41
2	ISP B	5.7
3	Google	5.2
4	-	
5	-	
6	Comcast	3.12
7	-	
8	-	
9	-	
10	-	

Source: Internet Inter-Domain Traffic,
SIGCOMM '10

- Content Consolidation
 - In 2007, thousands of ASNs contributed 50% of content
 - In 2009, 150 ASNs contribute 50% of all Internet traffic
 - 30 of ~150 'hyper-giants' contribute disproportionate 30% of all traffic
- Many shared dependencies emerge from global services, hierarchical systems, and economies of scale; engineering to accommodate is key

However (2) :: And Dwindling End-to-End....



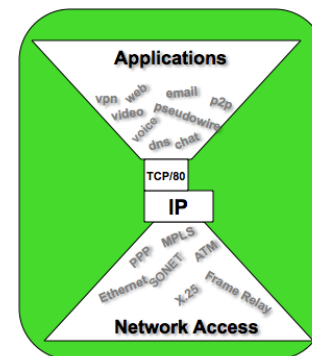
Source: Internet Inter-Domain Traffic, SIGCOMM '10

Rank	Application	2007	2009	Change
1	Web	41.68%	52.00%	24.76%
2	Video	1.58%	2.64%	67.09%
3	VPN	1.04%	1.41%	35.58%
4	Email	1.41%	1.38%	-2.13%
5	News	1.75%	0.97%	-44.57%
6	P2P (*)	2.96%	0.85%	-71.28%
7	Games	0.38%	0.49%	28.95%
8	SSH	0.19%	0.28%	47.37%
9	DNS	0.20%	0.17%	-15.00%
10	FTP	0.21%	0.14%	-33.33%
	Other	2.56%	2.67%	4.30%
	Unclassified	46.03%	37.00%	-19.62%

(*) 2009 P2P Value based on 18% Payload Inspection
Weighted average percentage of all Internet traffic using well-known ports

Internetdagarna 2010 - McPherson

- Growing dominance of **web** as application front-end; concentration of application traffic over a decreasing number of TCP / UDP ports
 - Especially port 80, video
- Alleviate burden of ubiquitous network layer security policies
 - e.g., {permit tcp/80, deny *}
 - block auto-propagating worms and out-of-box services
- Demise of IP End-to-End?

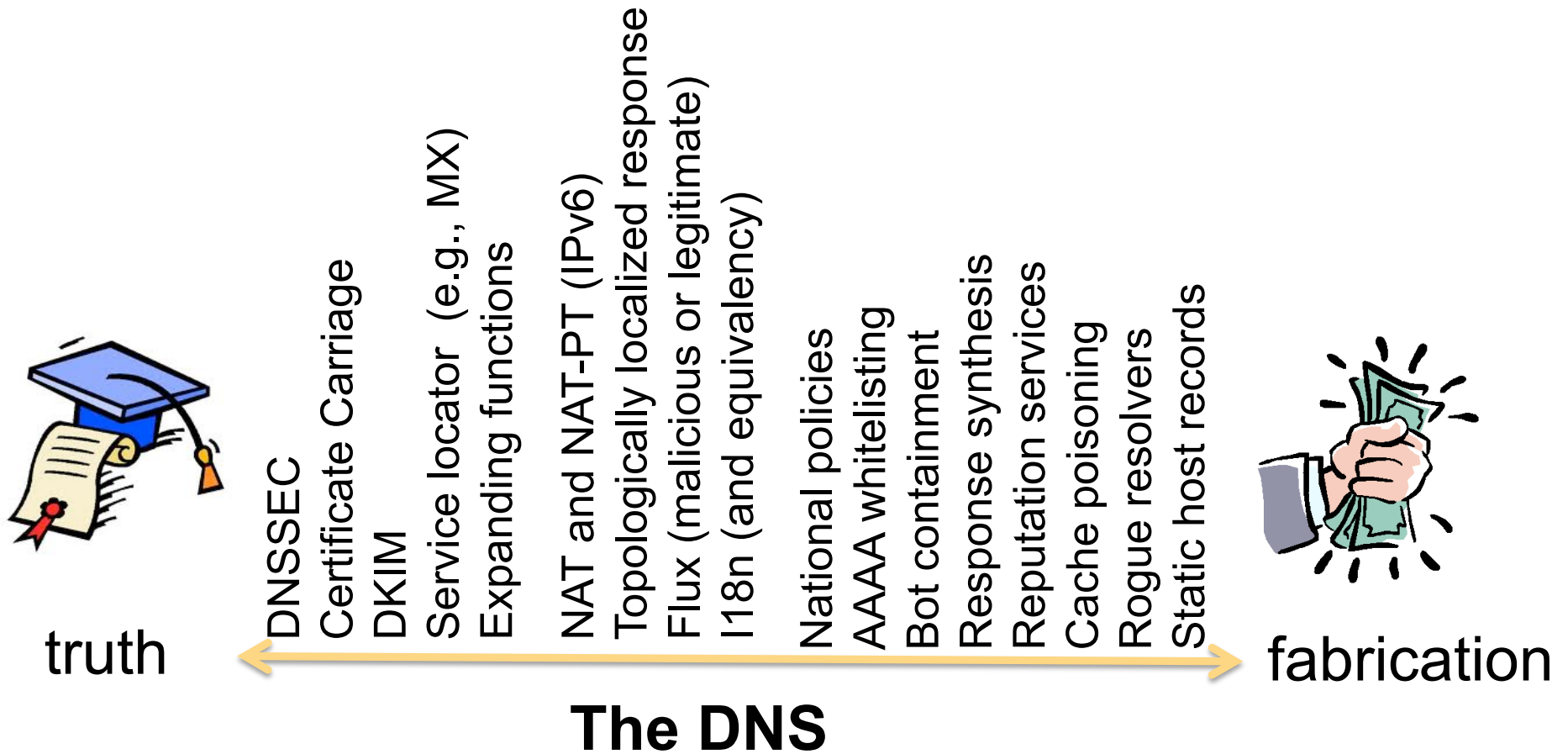




However (3) :: Transaction Supporting Functions

- IPv4 depletion and IPv6 deployment
 - IPv4 & IPv6 **not** 'bits on the wire' compatible
 - Transitional co-existence expected for decades
 - Risk of fragmenting Internet
- Inter-domain routing on Internet fairly autonomous
 - Flexible, employs "routing by rumor"
 - Internet lacks verifiable number resource authority DB; & security
 - Employment of DB (RPKI) must balance autonomy and security
- Most user-desired transactions begin with name resolution
 - Recursive name server, root, TLD, SLD, reverse DNS – one or more commonly international transactions, even to access local services
 - DNS-based policy fragments Internet
- Certificate status, verification, oft inter-domain multi-national
- Desired or supporting content commonly non-local

However (4) :: DNS Landscape



Even Reactive Controls Insufficient

- New malware **every ~11 seconds** in 2009
- 10 AV engines yield only 88% day-1 protection
- Most vulnerabilities 'client-side'...

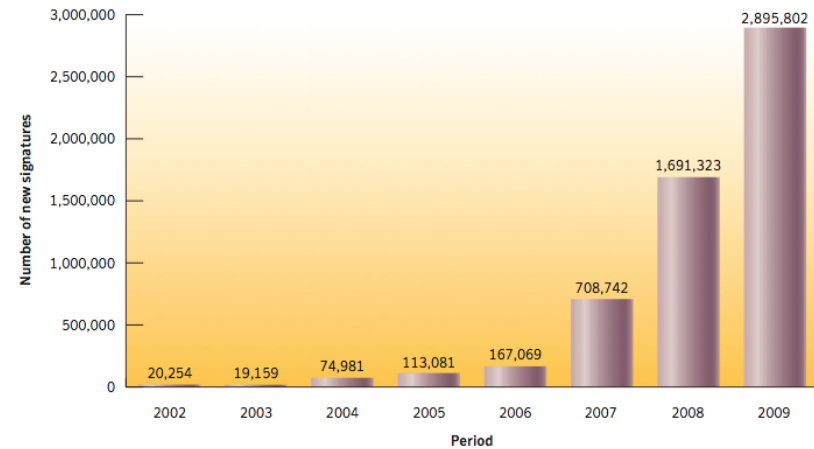
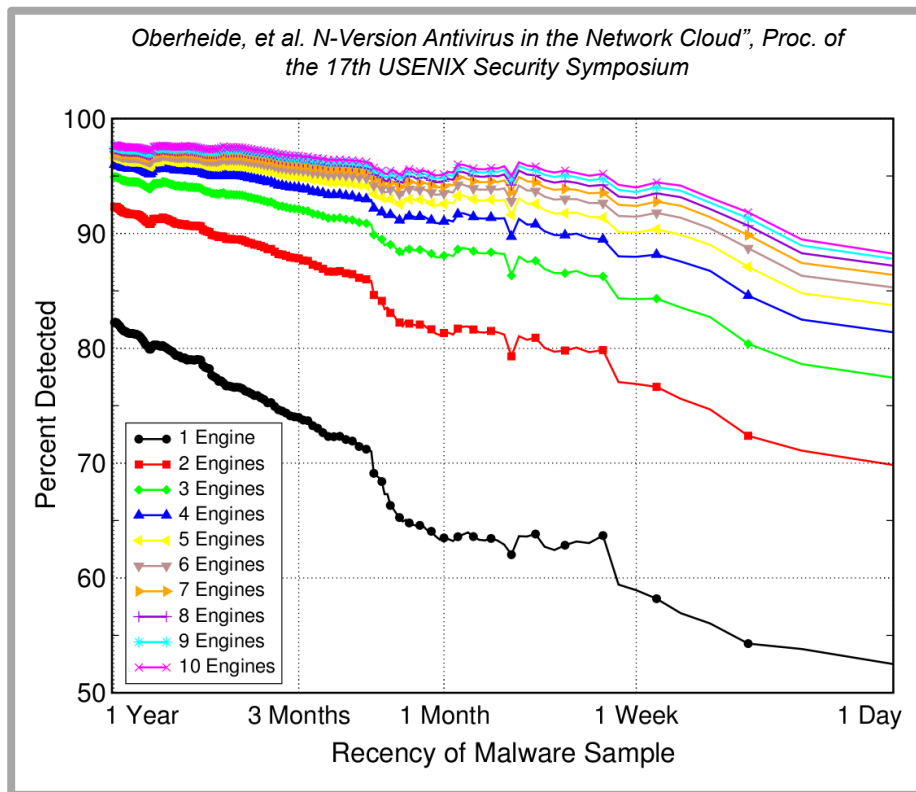
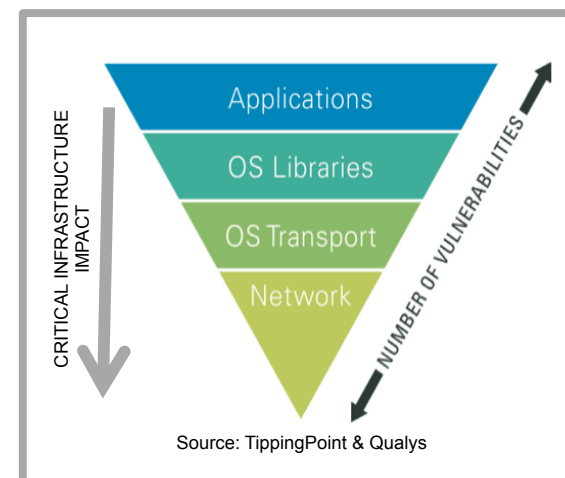


Figure 10. New malicious code signatures
Source: Symantec.

Unique malware released every 11 seconds in 2009





Be Wary *Digital Immigrant!*

- **Veiled risks** from infrastructure-enabling functions particularly problematic (e.g., DNS, routing, IPv4/IPv6, cybercrime)
 - Shared fate & global inter-dependencies; hierarchical non-local transaction and security enabling elements
 - pretty much everything above the Network Layer
 - Along with nations, individuals possess global projection capability
- If you can't touch it, or feel it, or put it in your pocket, it's often hard to justify investment or illustrate return; boards, management must embrace



Some Spaghetti..

- If you're not preparing now for IPv6, you're behind
- Must have number resource certification repository, need to balance autonomy needs
- DNS landscape challenging, enables new applications
 - DNSSEC brings integrity, interesting new applications
 - End system, stub resolver split going to be problematic
- Don't build applications that assume authenticity of IP source addresses; lower layers – strive for BCP38 & network ingress filtering deployment
- Compliance doesn't get you security – security **SHOULD** get you the latter; don't get lazy
 - Firewalls & AV perfect example here...





Conclusion

- Internet is at an inflection point; New technologies reshaping
 - Captive to enabling infrastructure (DNS, IP, routing, etc.)
 - Insurmountable global reliance on working Internet
- Success of Internet driven by any-any end-end; being challenged at multiple levels today
 - Need to avoid islands, partitioning, fragmentation
- Multi-disciplinary approaches with systemic consideration are required in solutions spaces
- Fully enumerated organizational asset valuations must certainly lead to embracing:
 - Internet network & security engineers, multi-national multi-stakeholder policy, data sharing, expanded collaboration
 - Controls to mitigate systemic risks of global Internet ecosystem





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