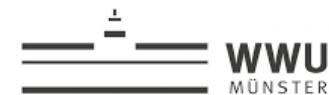


# Assessing the security of Internet paths

## A case study of Dutch critical infrastructures

**Shyam Krishna Khadka**<sup>1</sup>, Suzan Bayhan<sup>1</sup>, Ralph Holz<sup>1,2</sup>, Cristian Hesselman<sup>1,3</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>University of Twente, <sup>2</sup>University of Münster, <sup>3</sup>SIDN Labs

UNIVERSITY  
OF TWENTE.



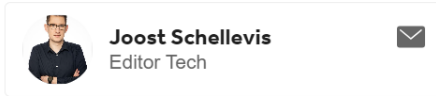
# Dominance of cloud-based services

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NOS News • Friday 1 March, 06:00



## U.S. government can access e-mail from Dutch governments and critical companies



Dutch governments, so-called "vital" companies, schools and, to a lesser extent, healthcare institutions outsource their mail services to American companies on a large scale. This is evident from research by the NOS into the cloud use of more than 20,000 companies, organizations and governments.

Source: <https://nos.nl/artikel/2510923-amerikaanse-overheid-kan-bij-e-mail-van-nederlandse-overheden-en-kritieke-bedrijven>

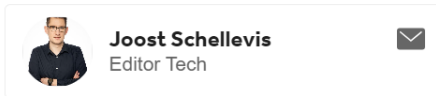
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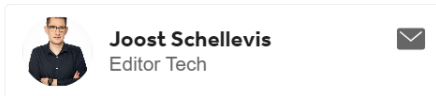
**"...63 percent of the approximately 3800 largest companies of which the NOS was able to find a website use cloud services from Microsoft or Google...."**

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**"...63 percent of the approximately 3800 largest companies of which the NOS was able to find a website use cloud services from Microsoft or Google...."**

Many companies and critical infrastructures such as ASML, KPN (a big telecom operator in the Netherlands), and Schiphol Airport (the main international airport of the Netherlands) rely on cloud services (such as email) for their daily operations.

# Problem

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# Problem

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- Critical Infrastructures(CIs) are physical and information technology facilities, networks, services, and assets
- Disruption of CIs impacts the health, safety, and security or economic well-being of citizens
- CIs traffic needs to traverse multiple autonomous systems to reach their cloud providers
- Limited insight into the security status of the paths
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  - No mechanism exists to measure the security of the whole path

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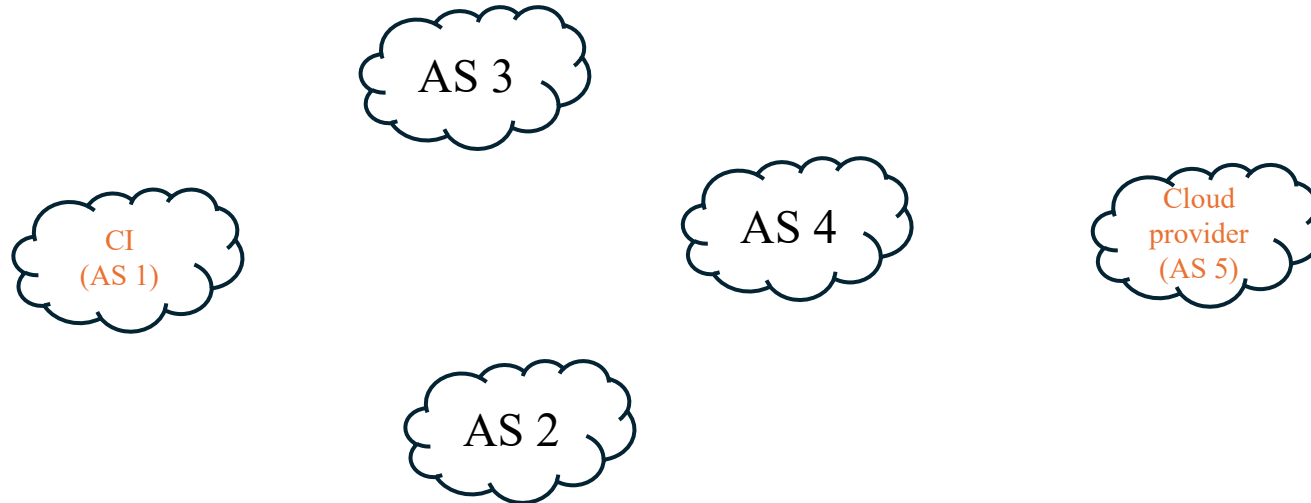
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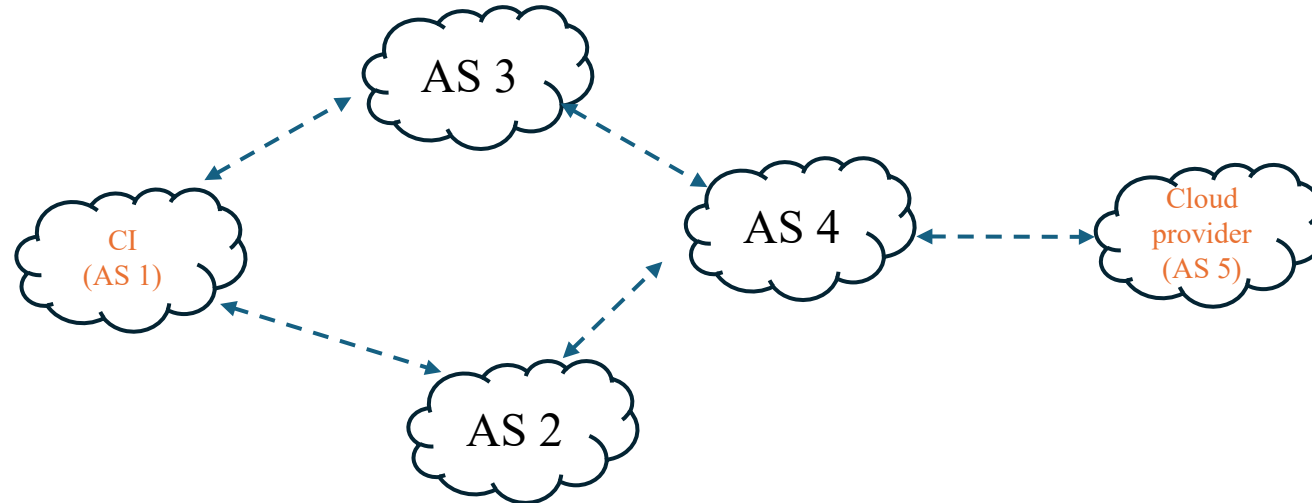
# Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

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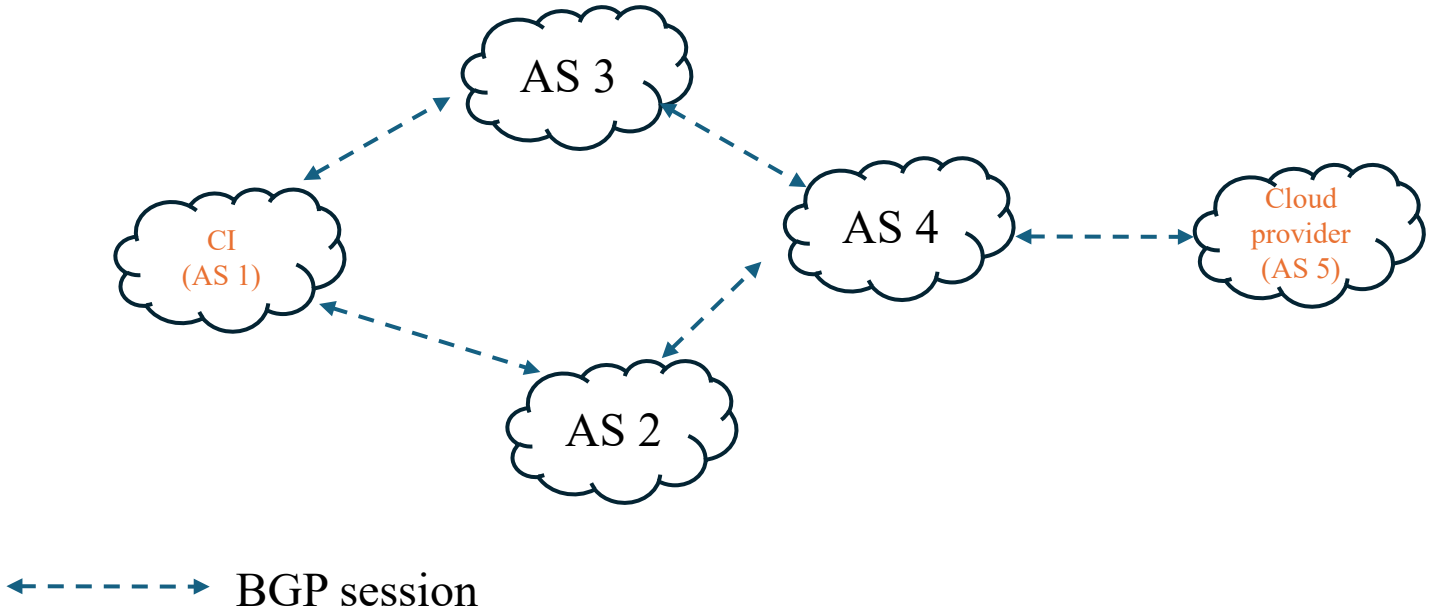
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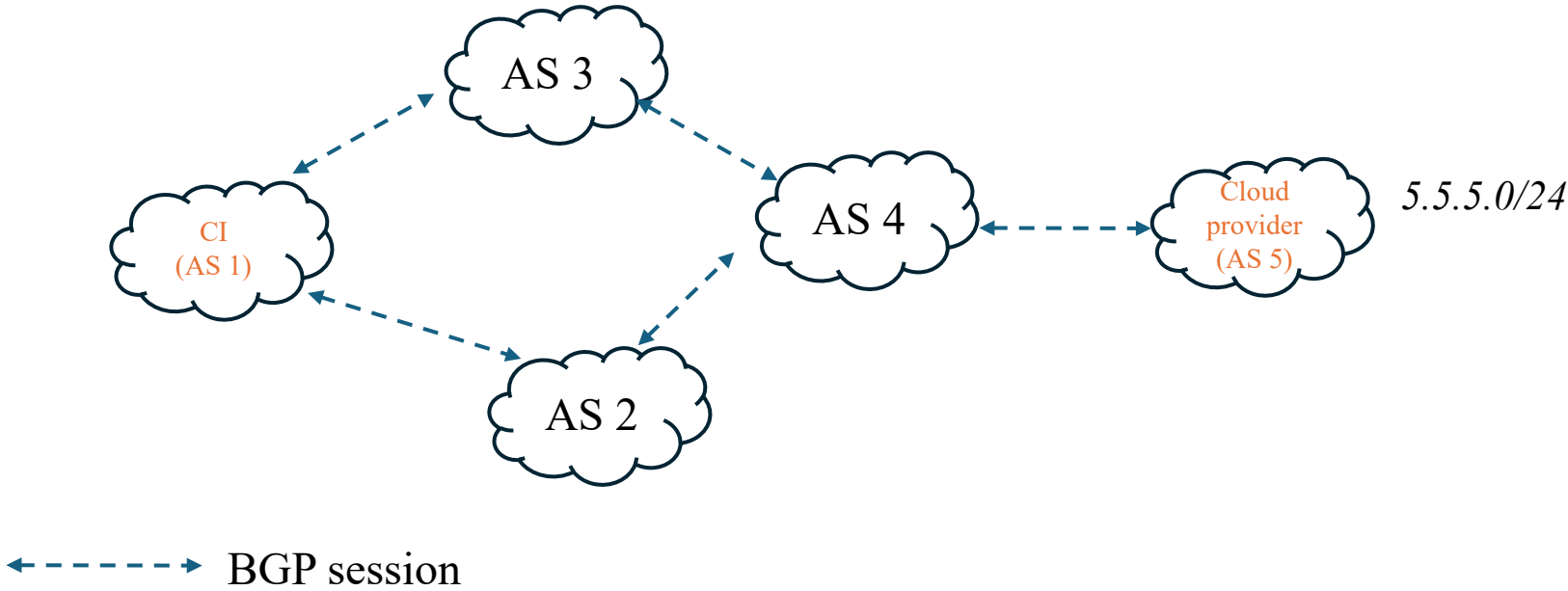
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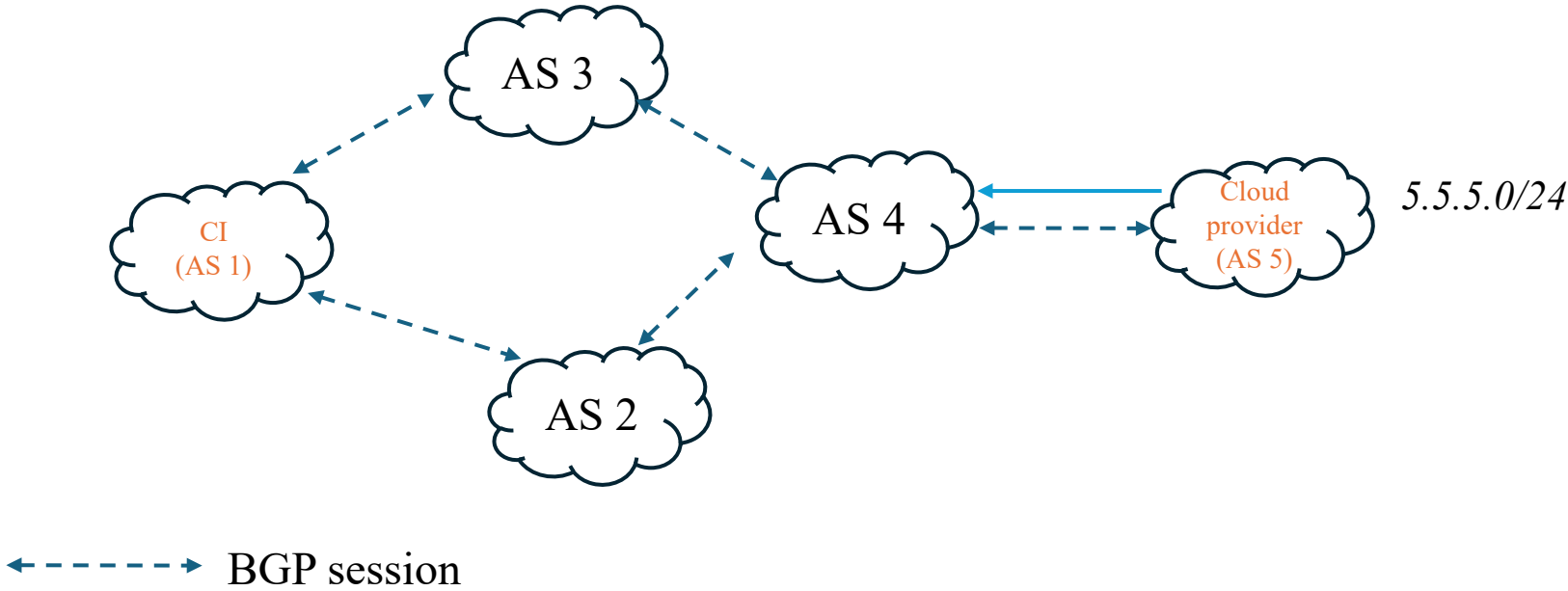
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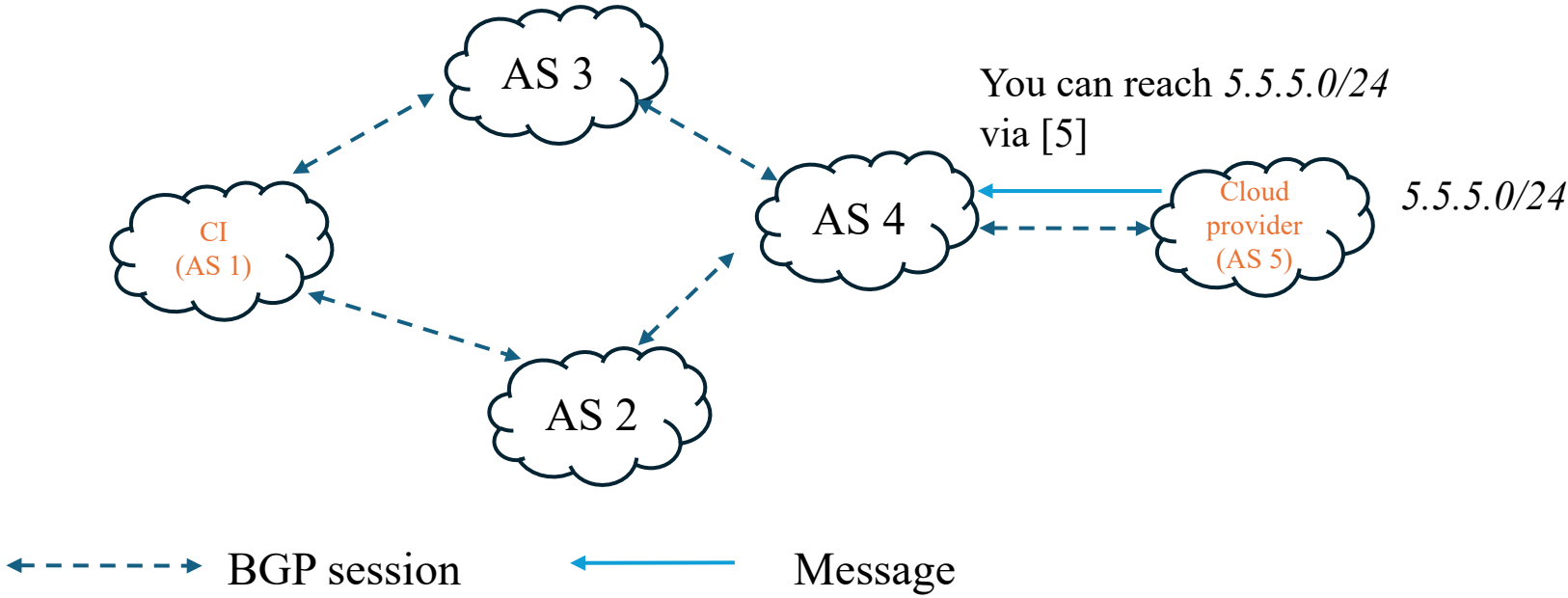
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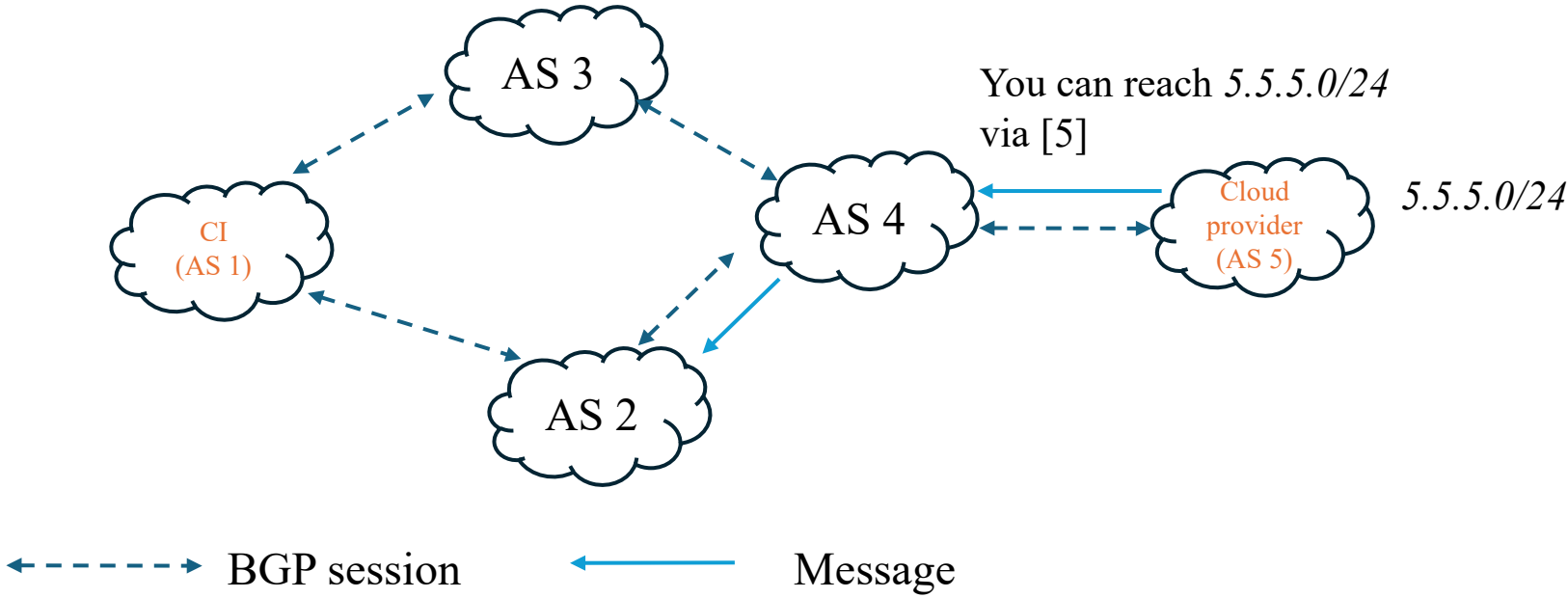
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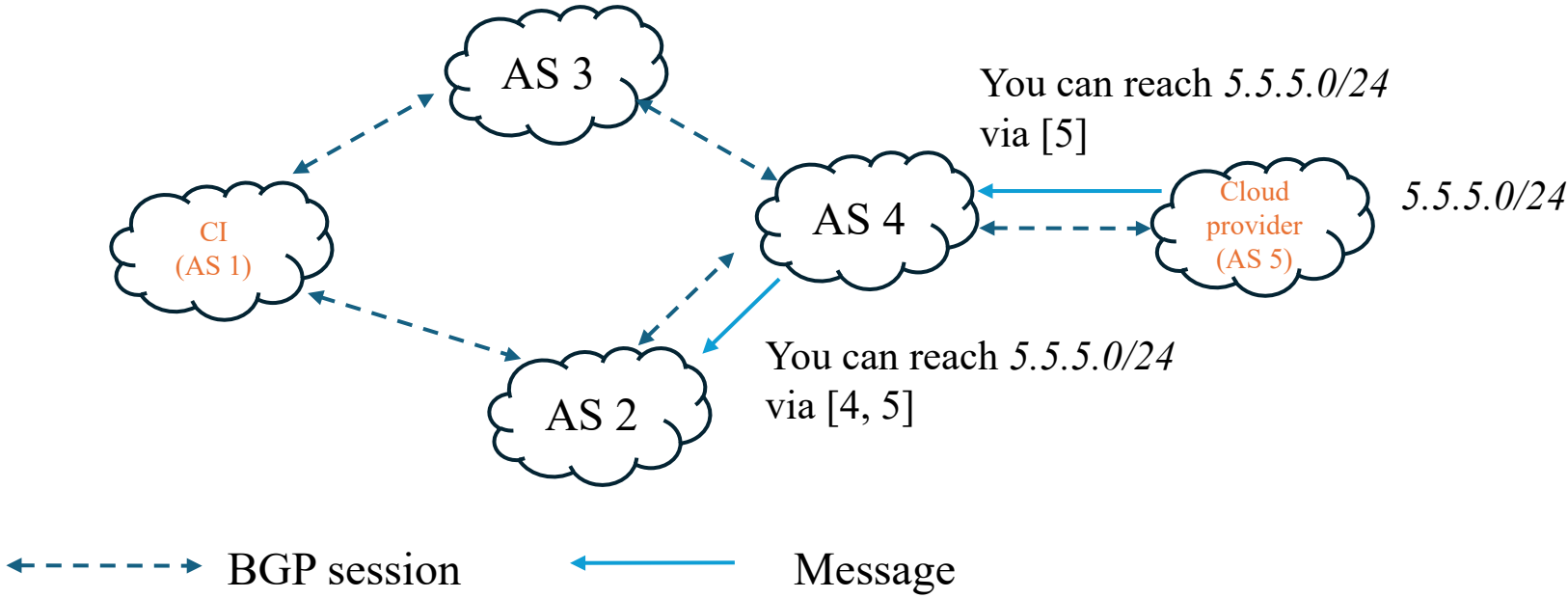
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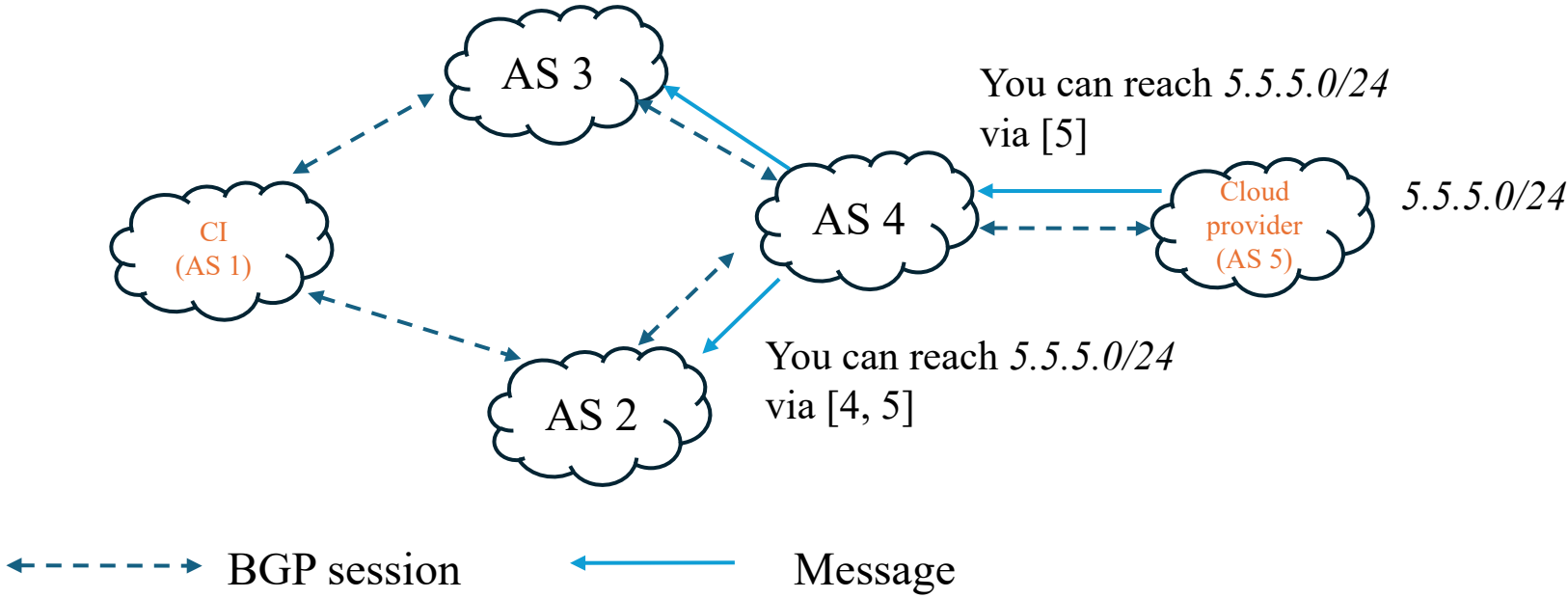
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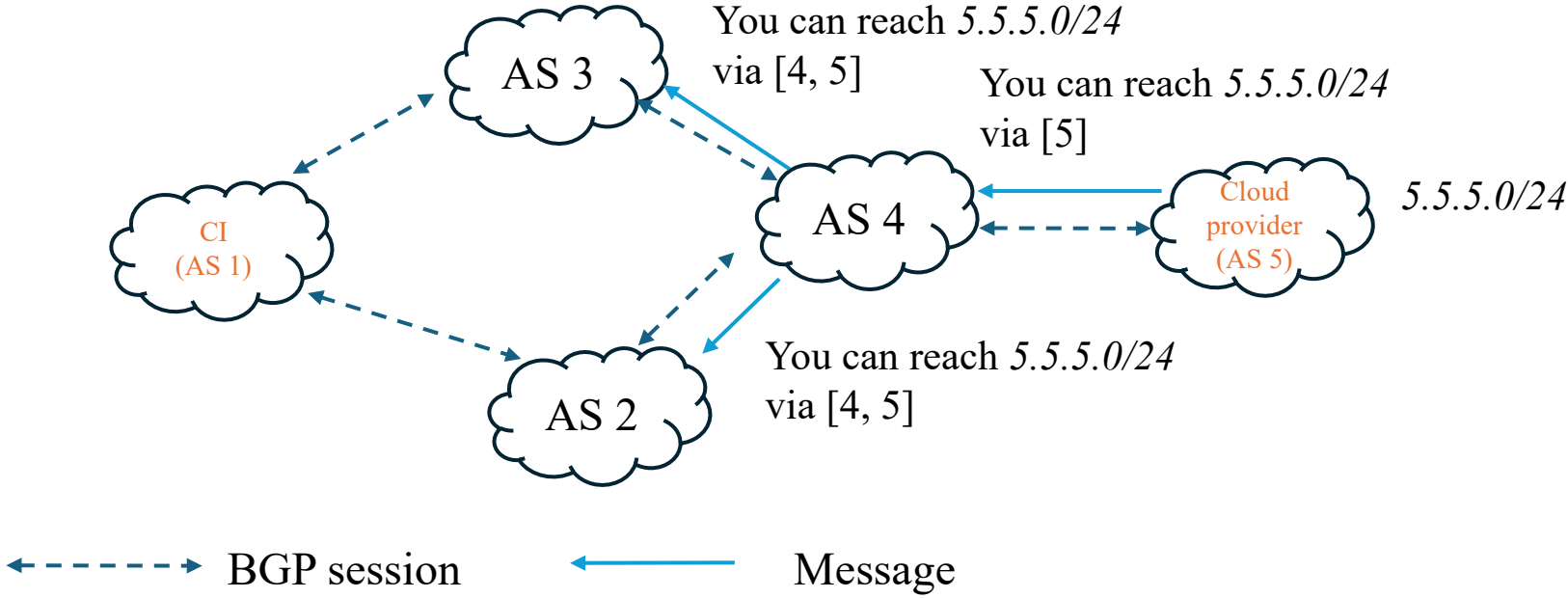


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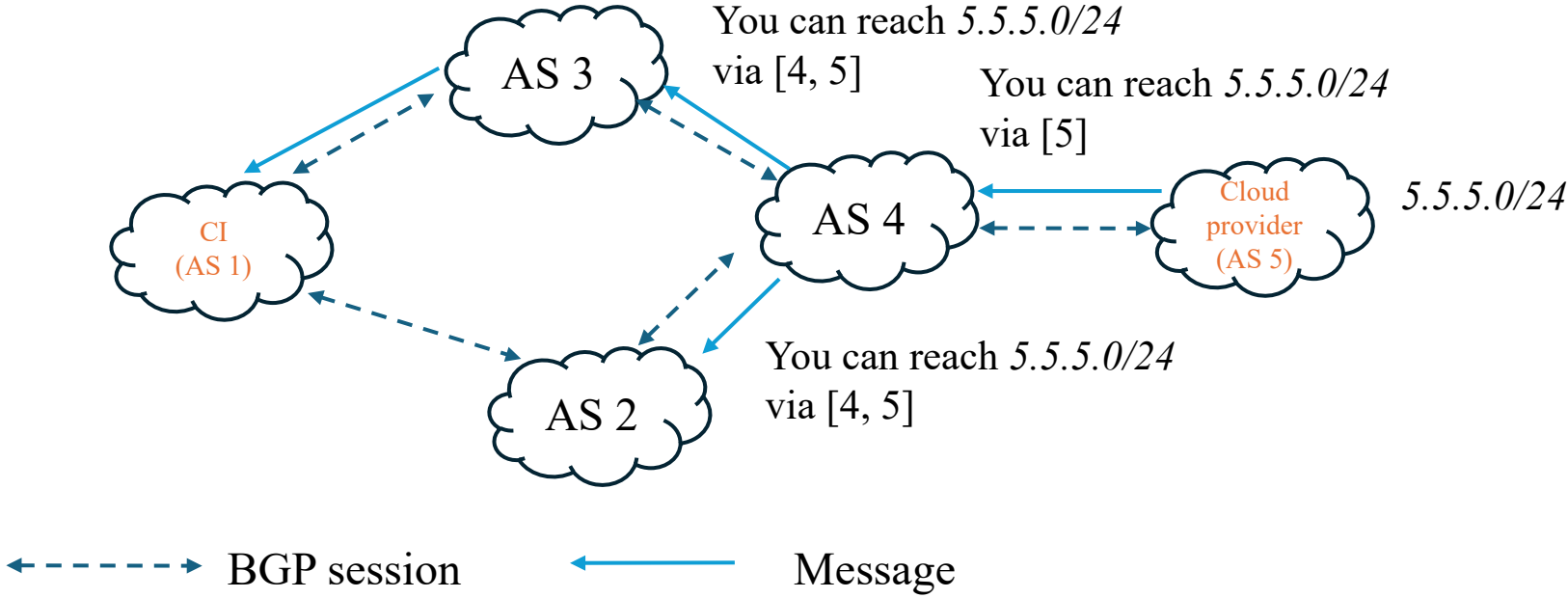
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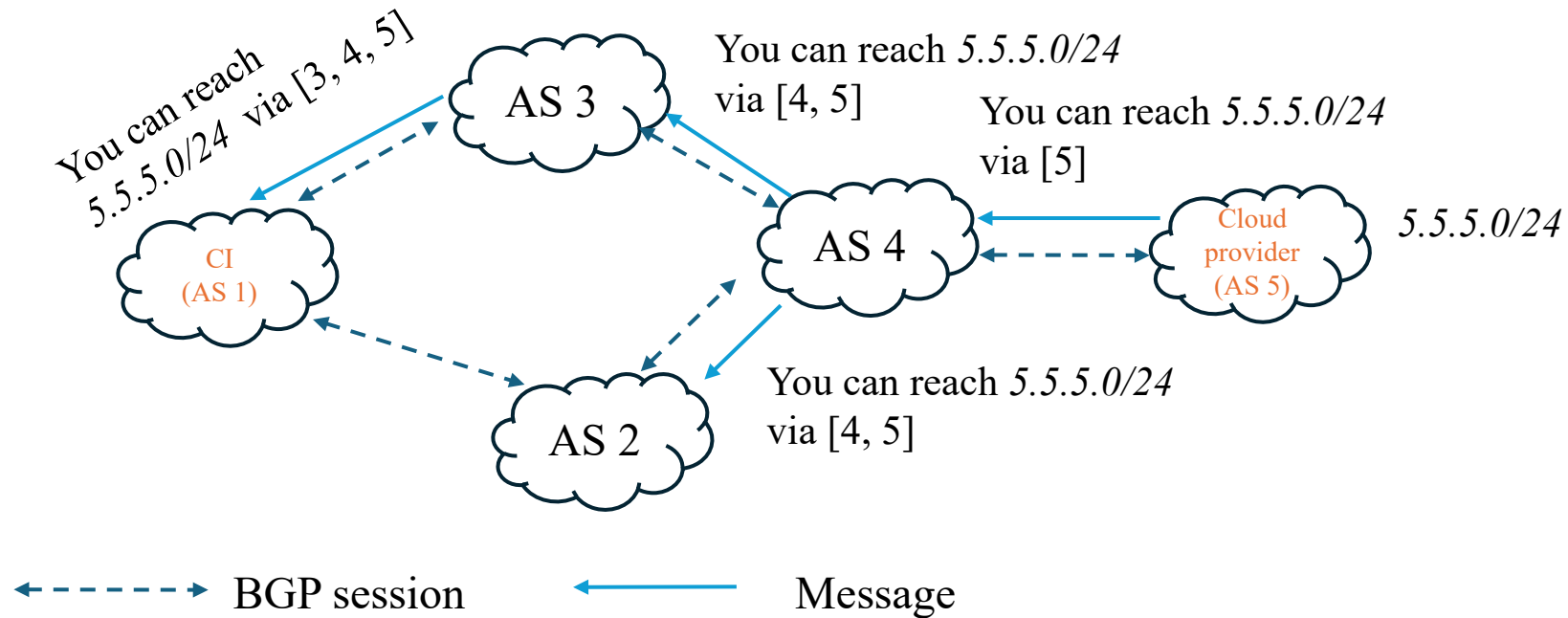


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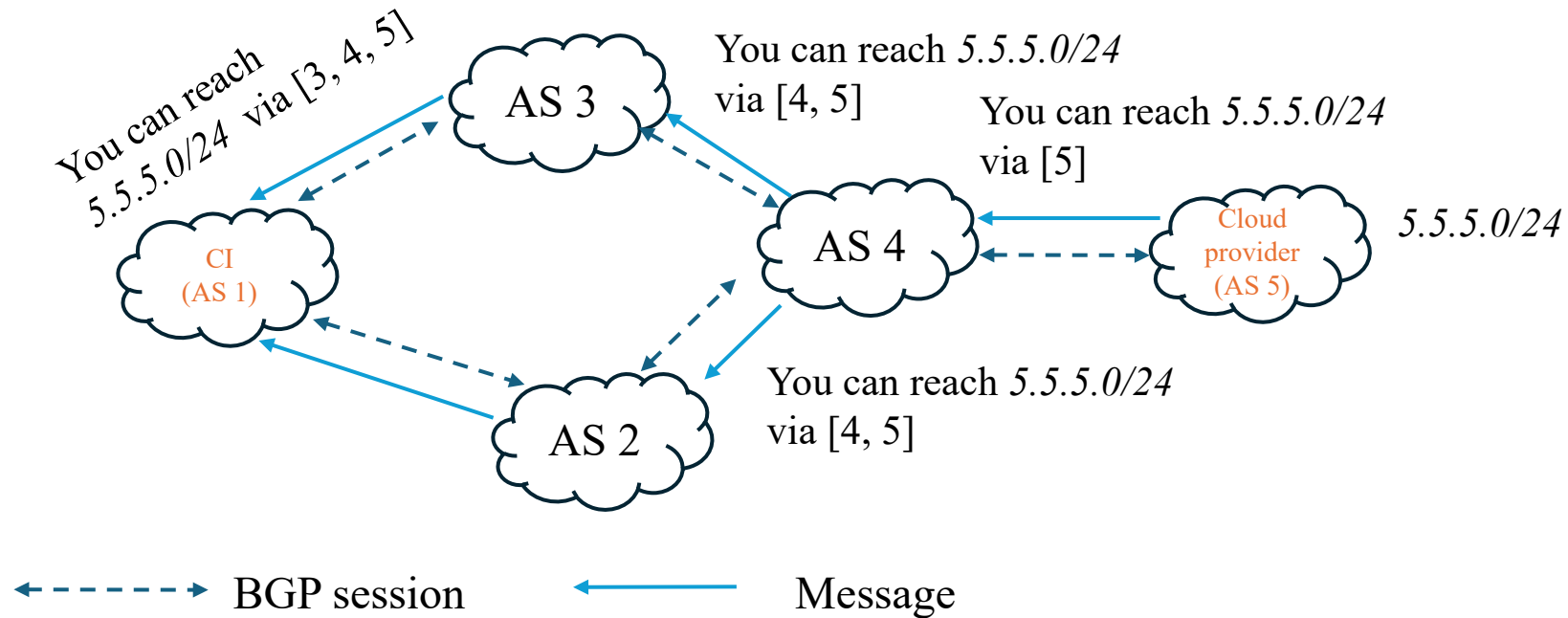
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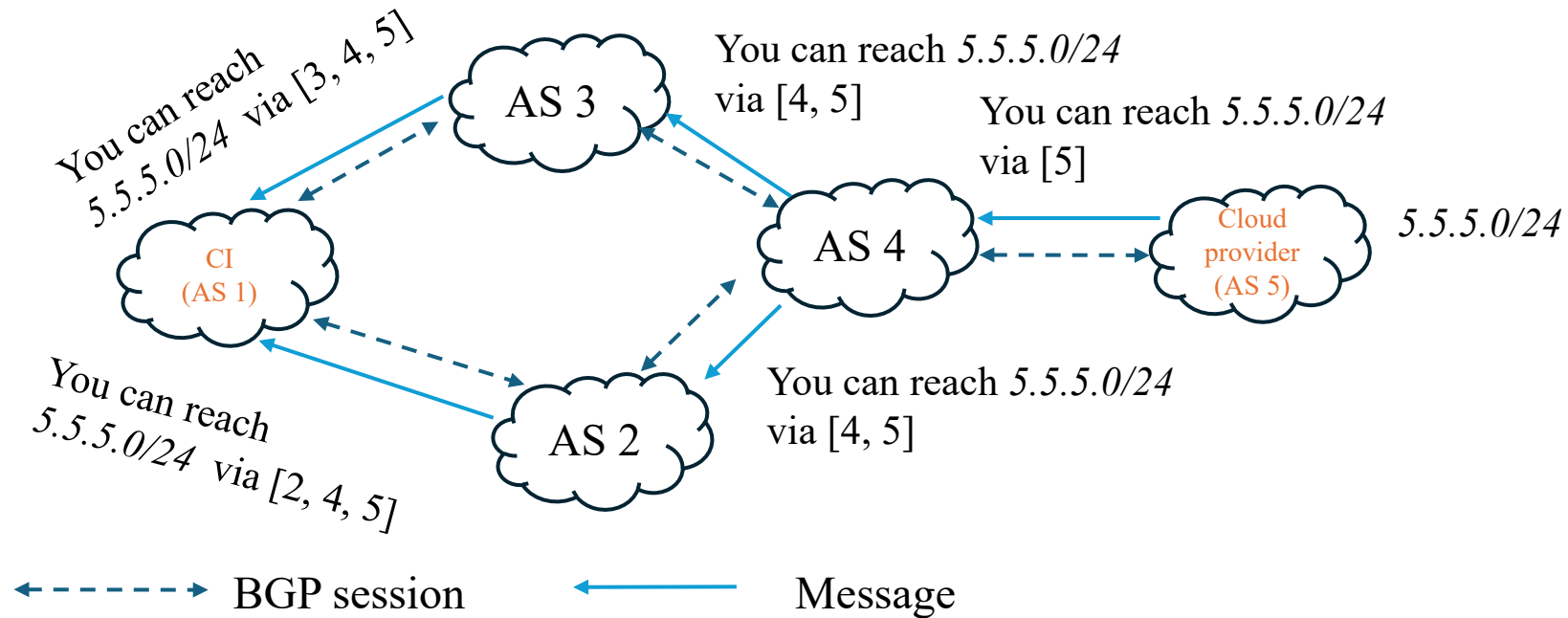
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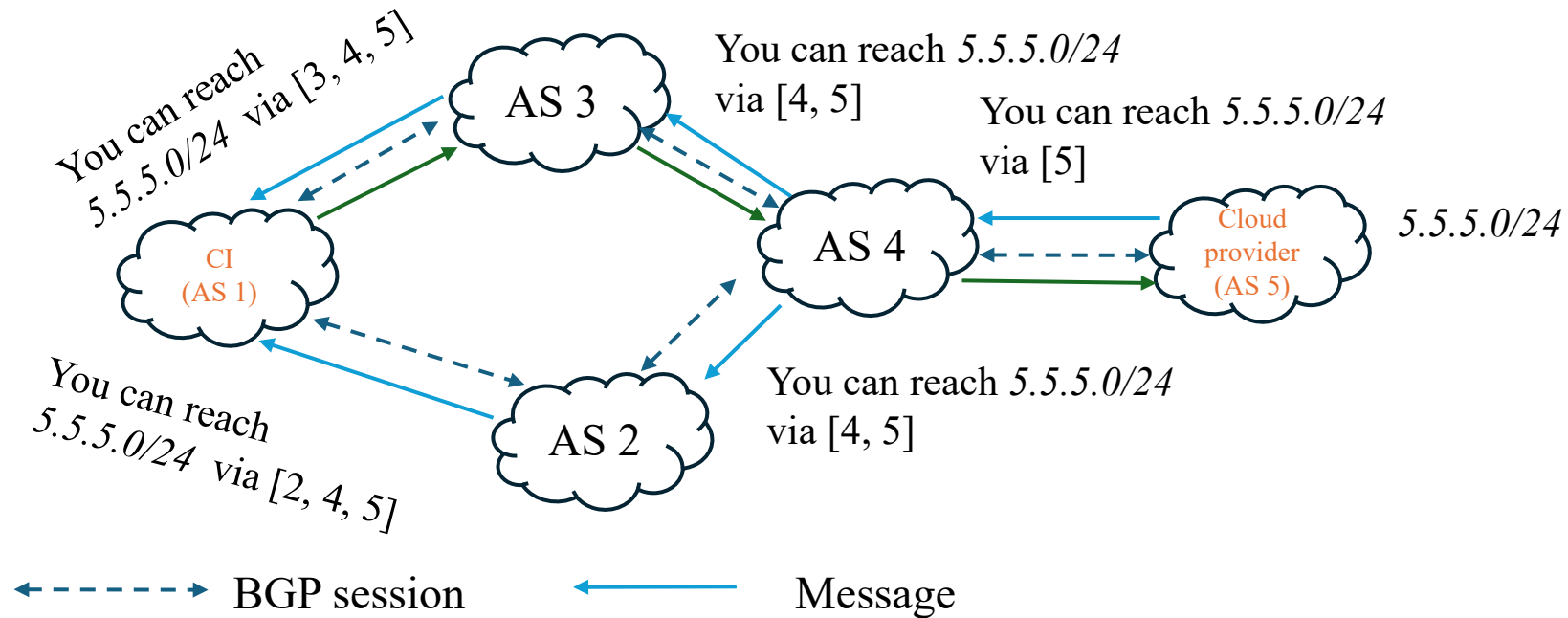


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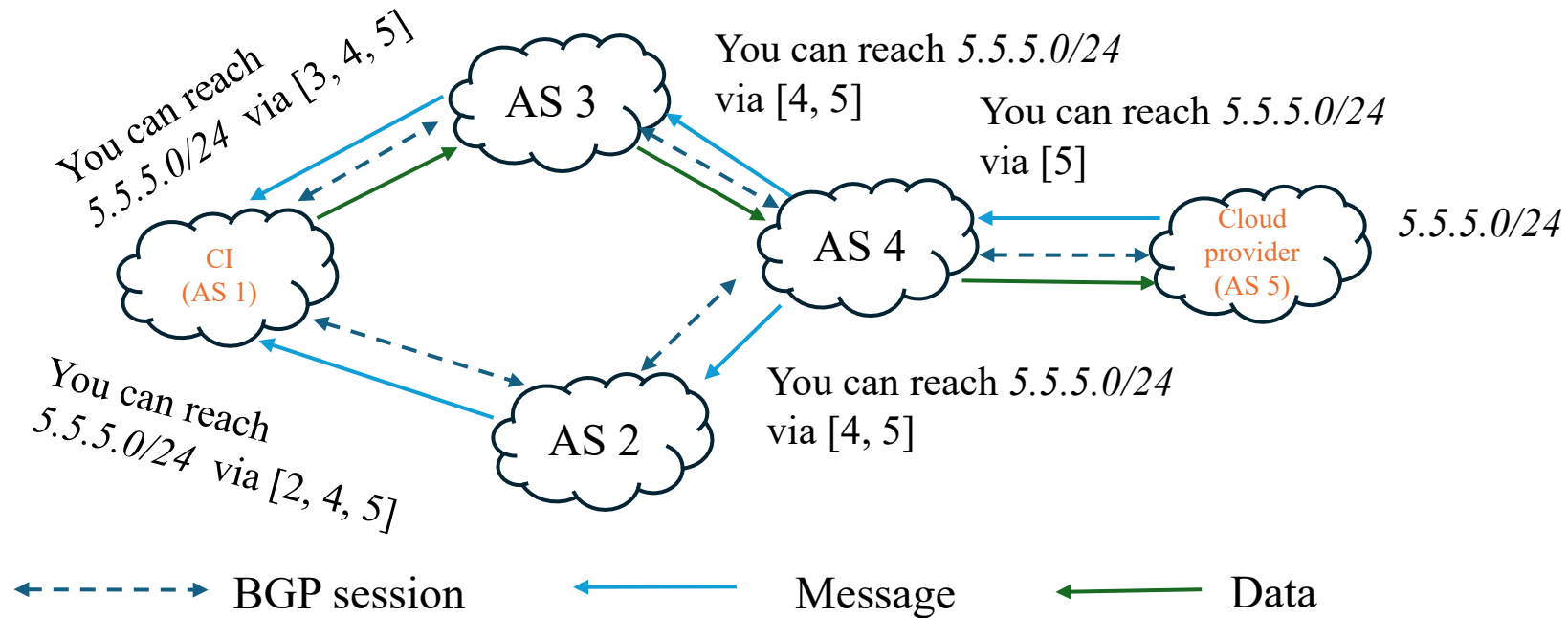
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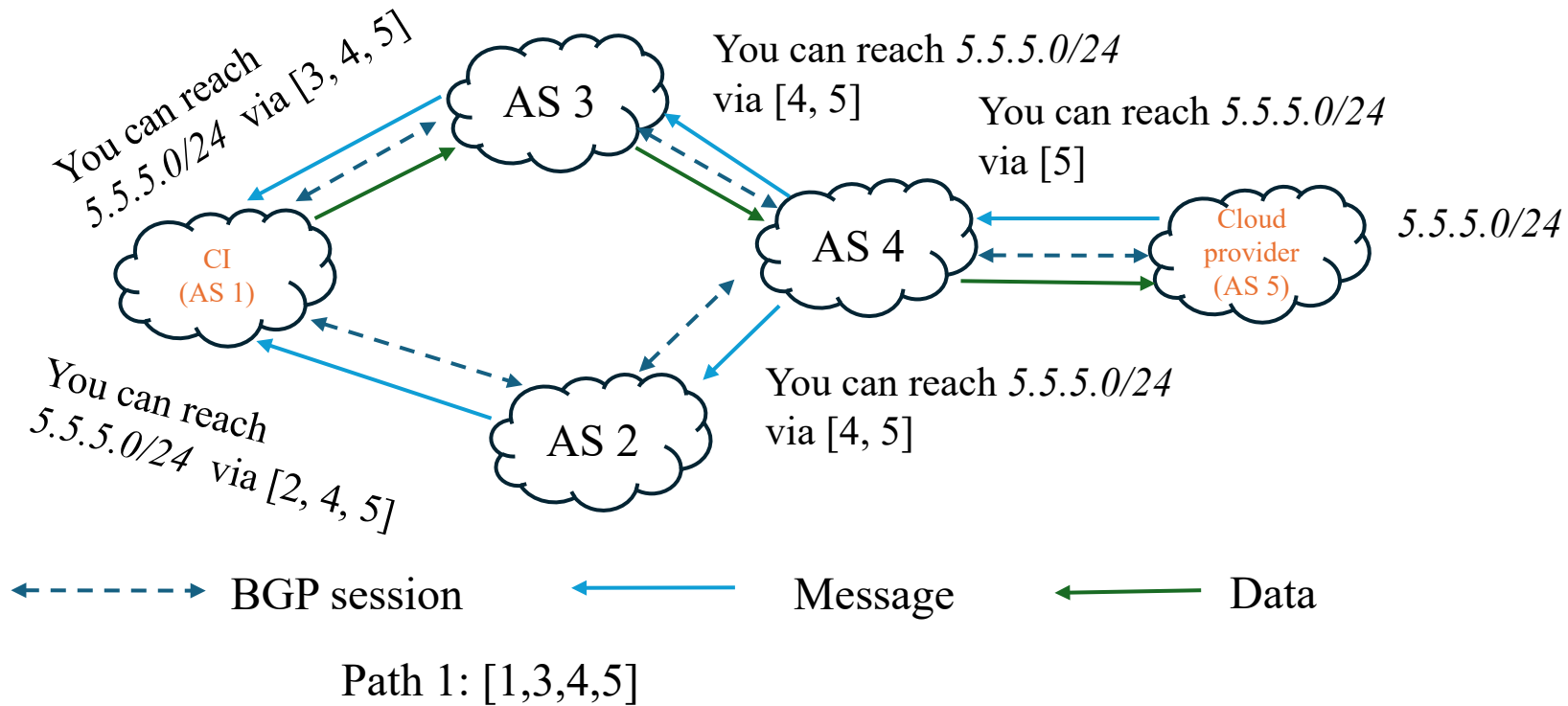
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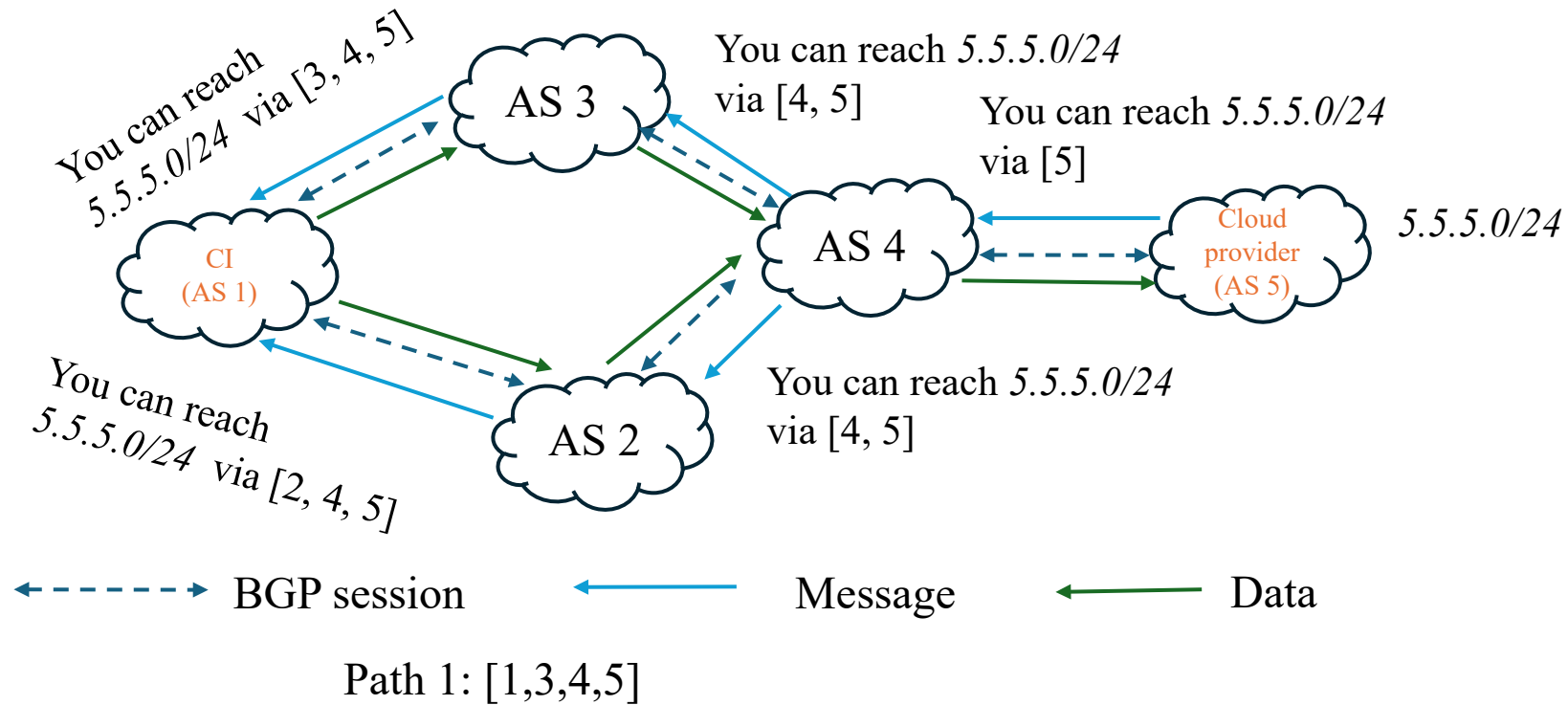


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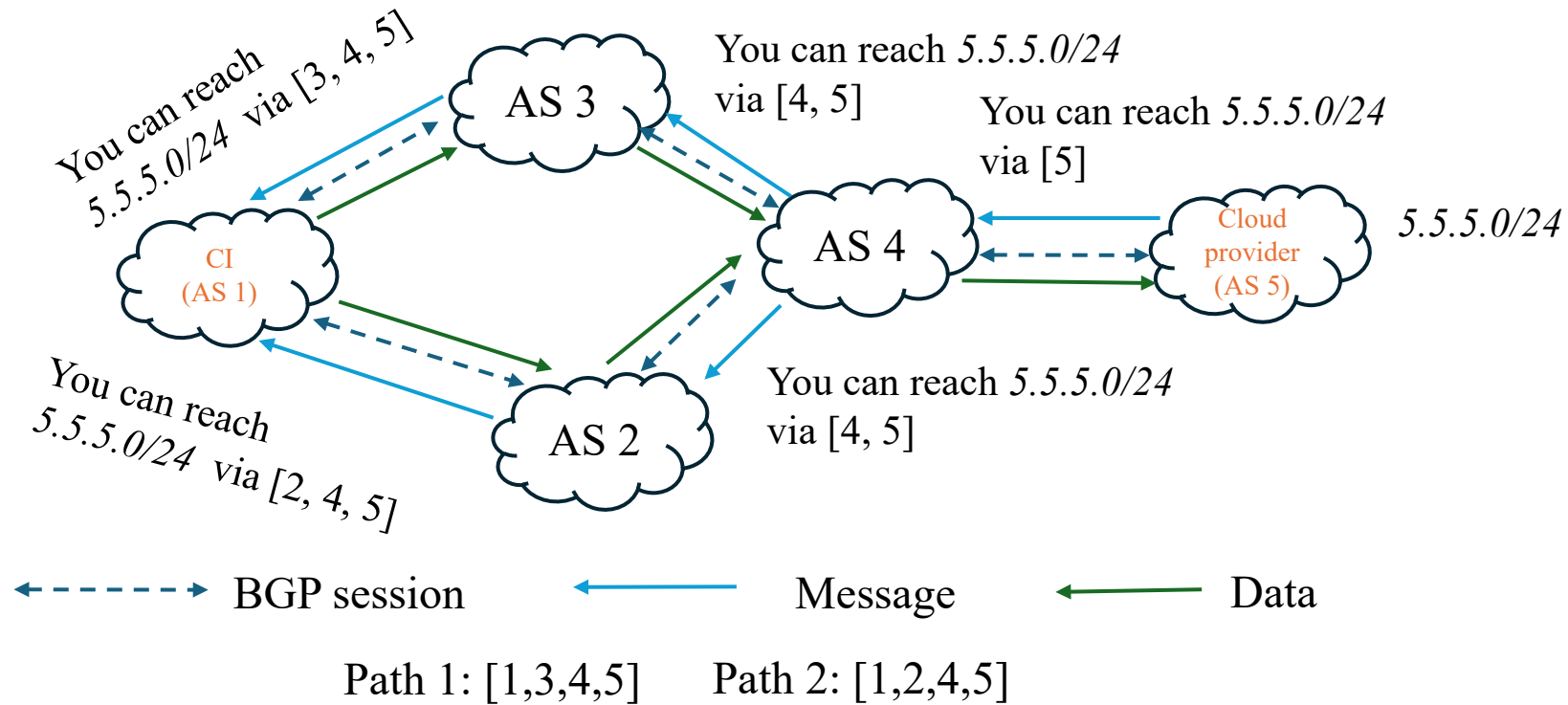
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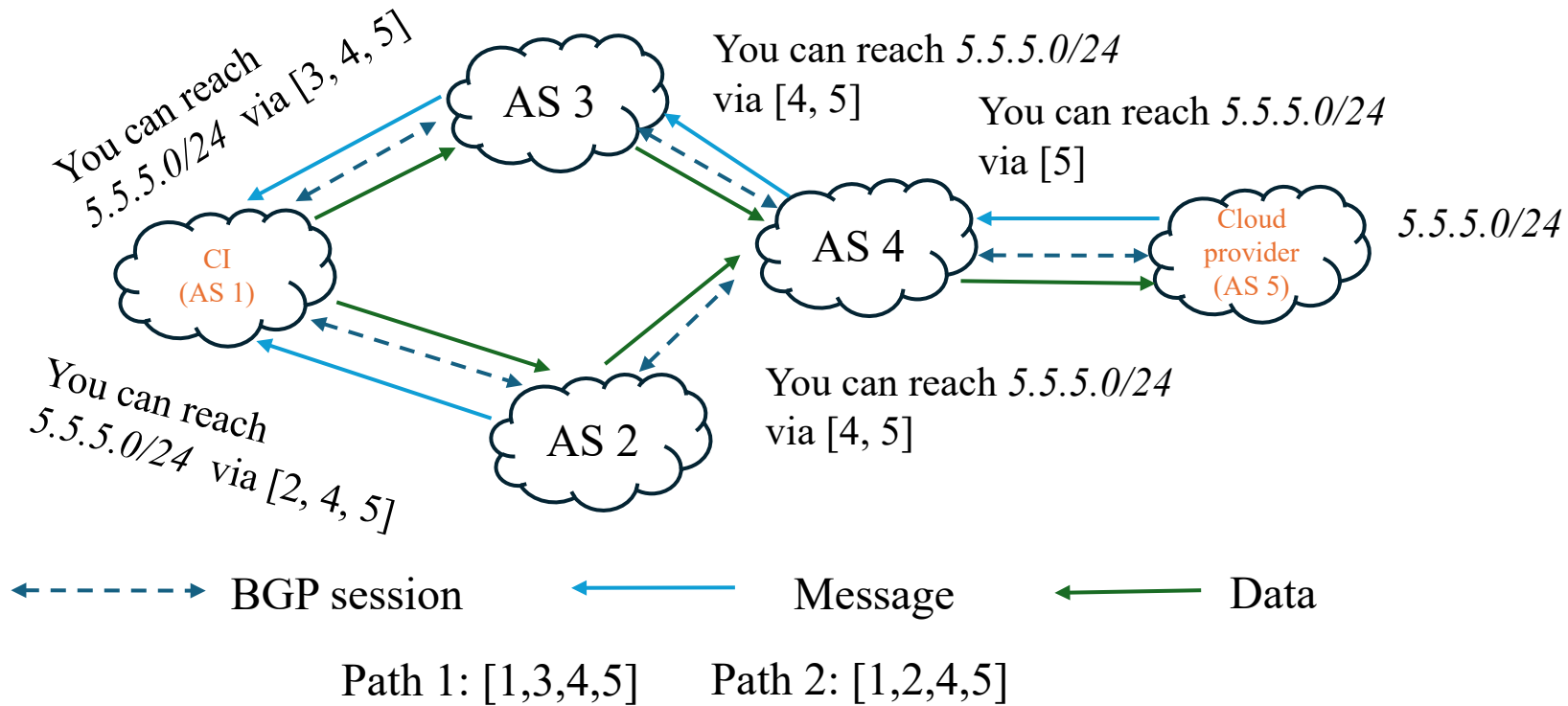
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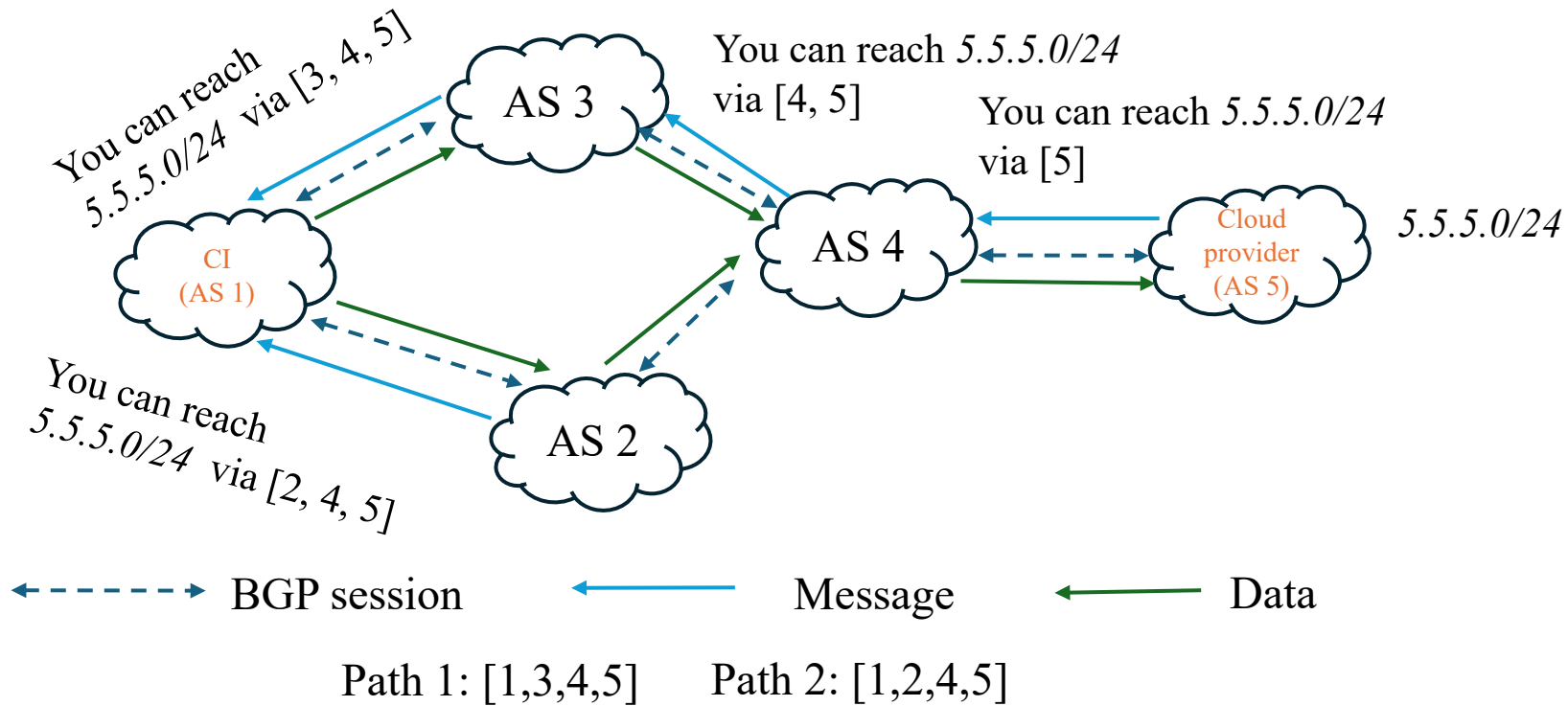
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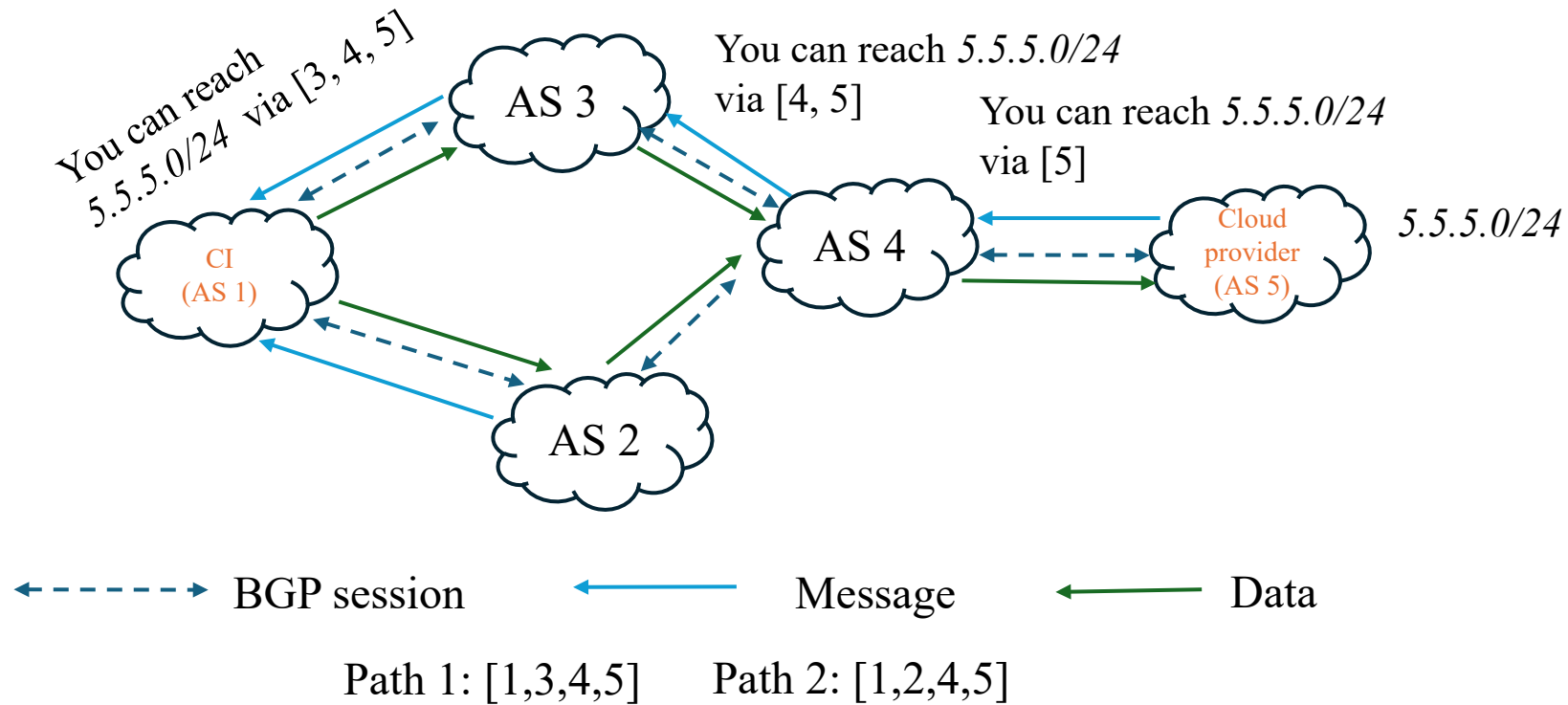
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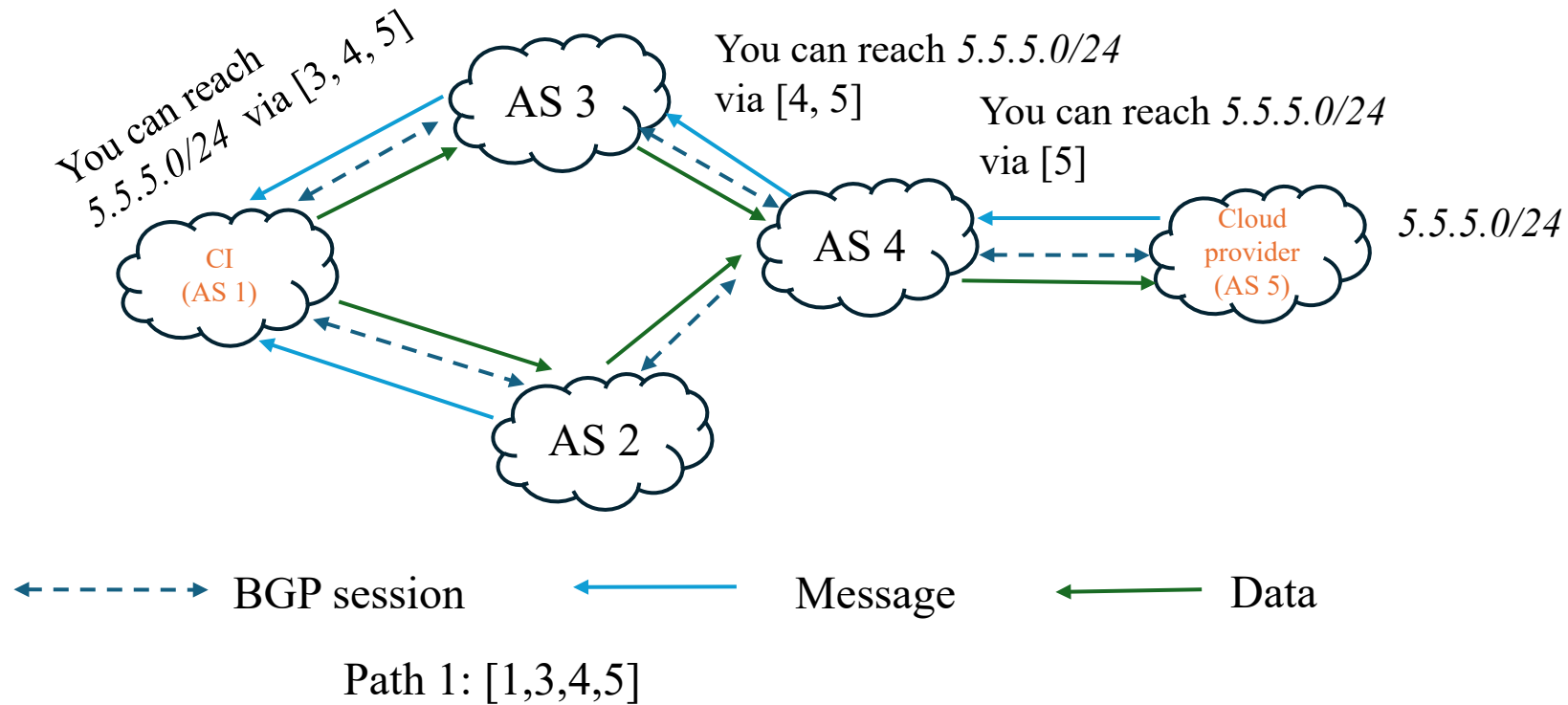
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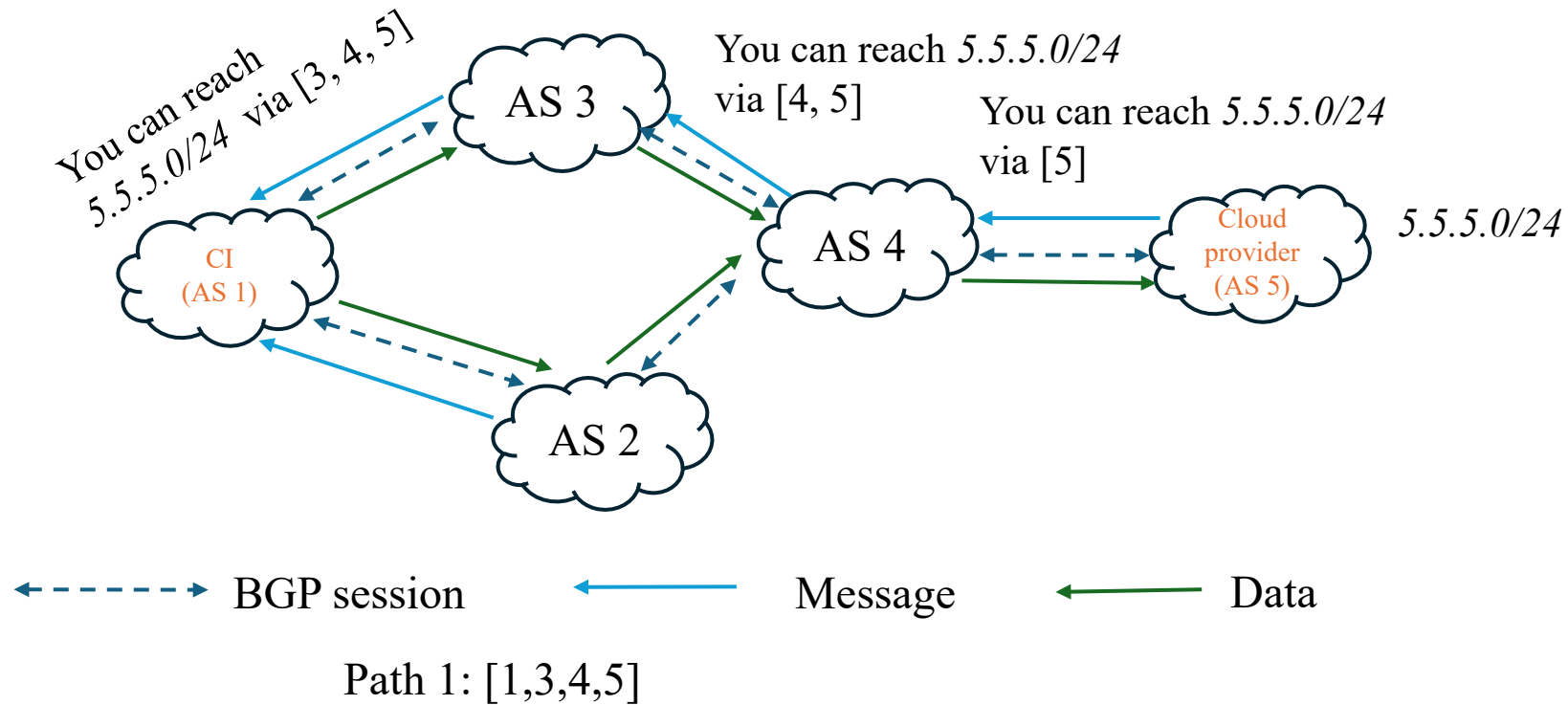
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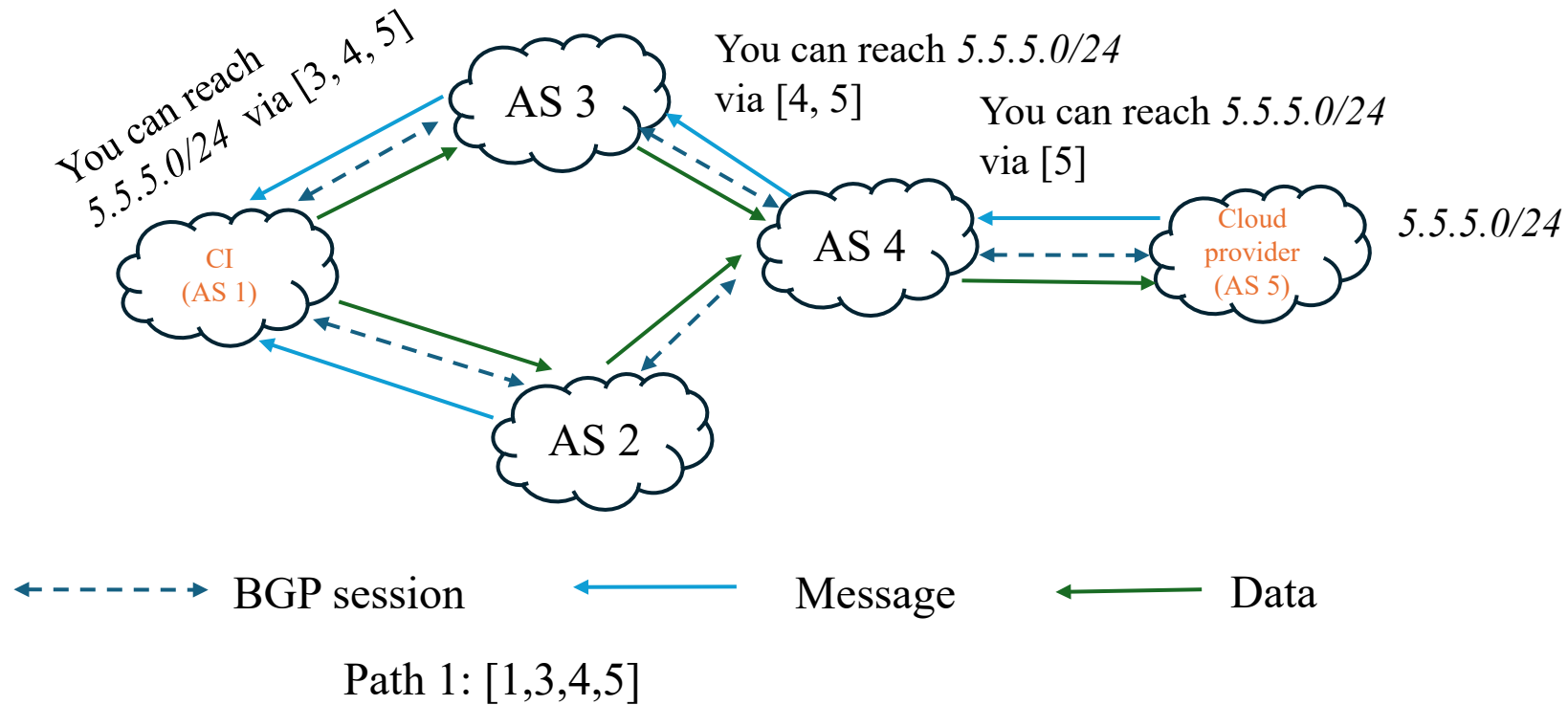
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Limited insights about the possible paths due to “selective announcement\*”



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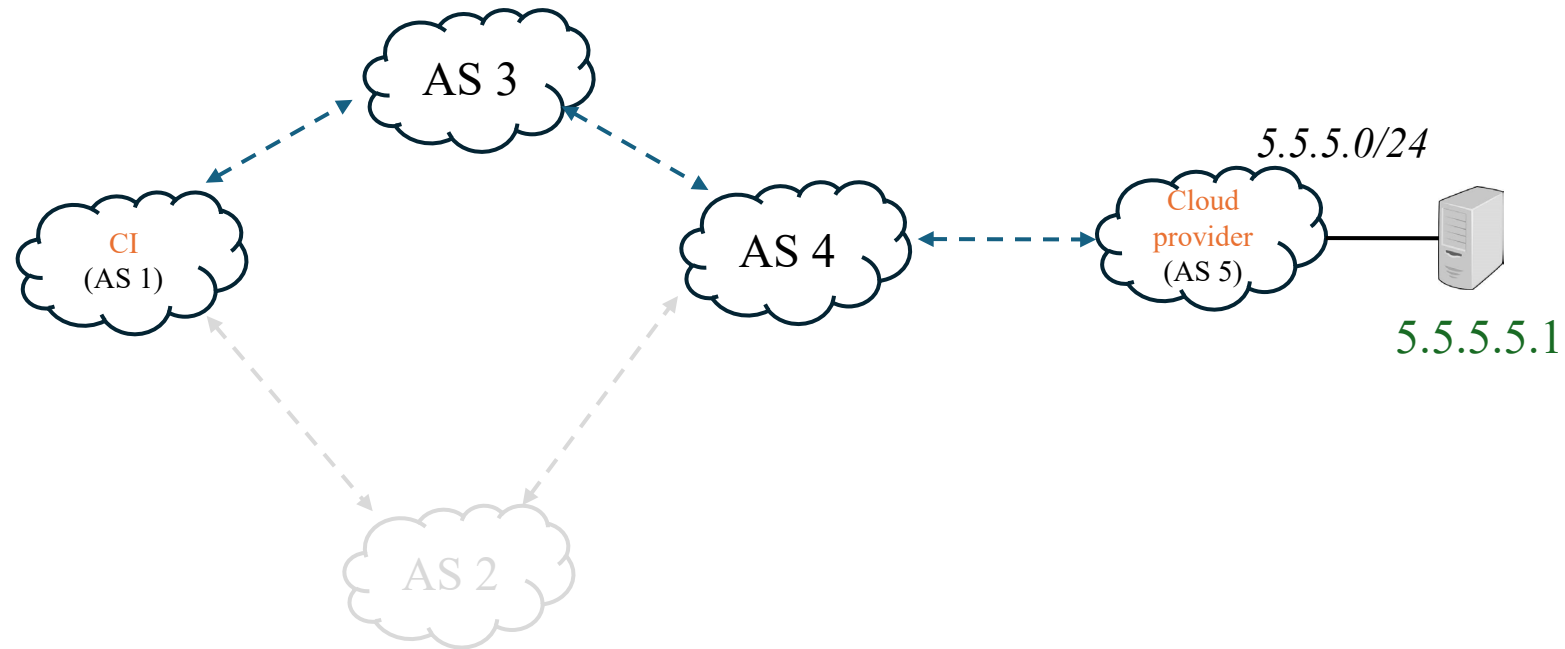


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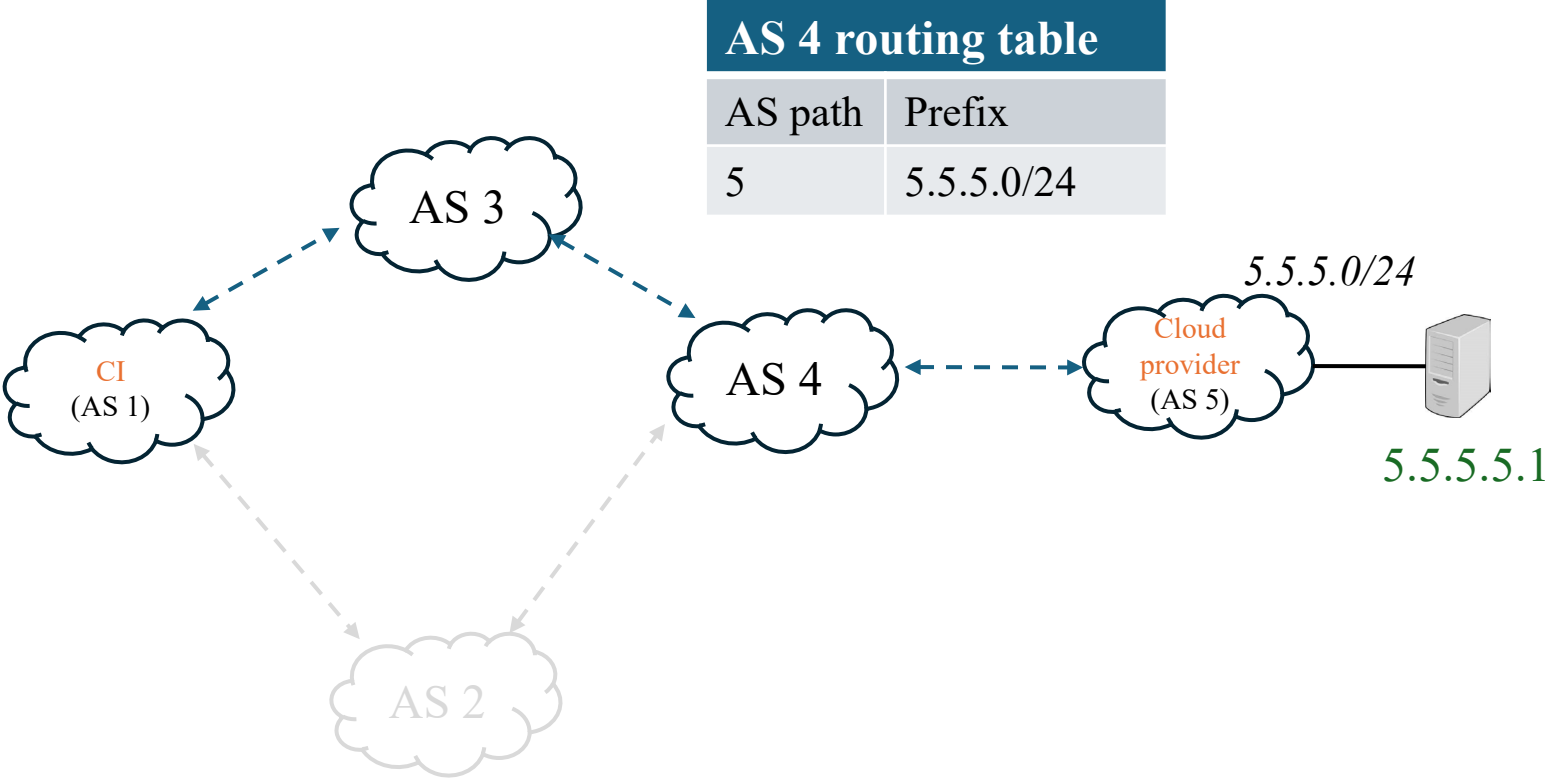
\*Kastanakis, S., Giotsas, V., Livadariu, I., & Suri, N. (2023, October). Replication: 20 Years of Inferring Interdomain Routing Policies. In Proceedings of the 2023 ACM on Internet Measurement Conference (pp. 16-29).

# Prefix hijacking and Route Origin Validation

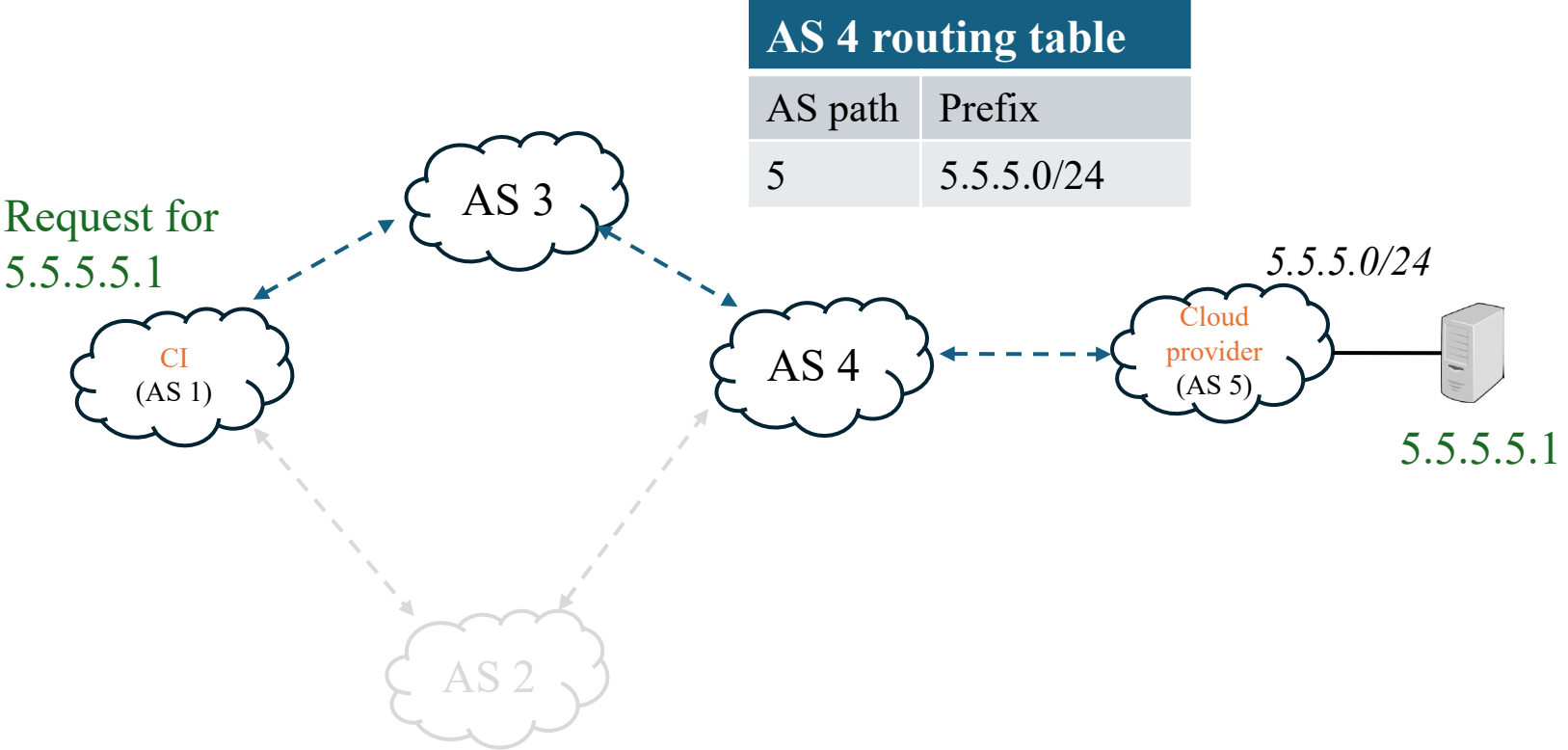
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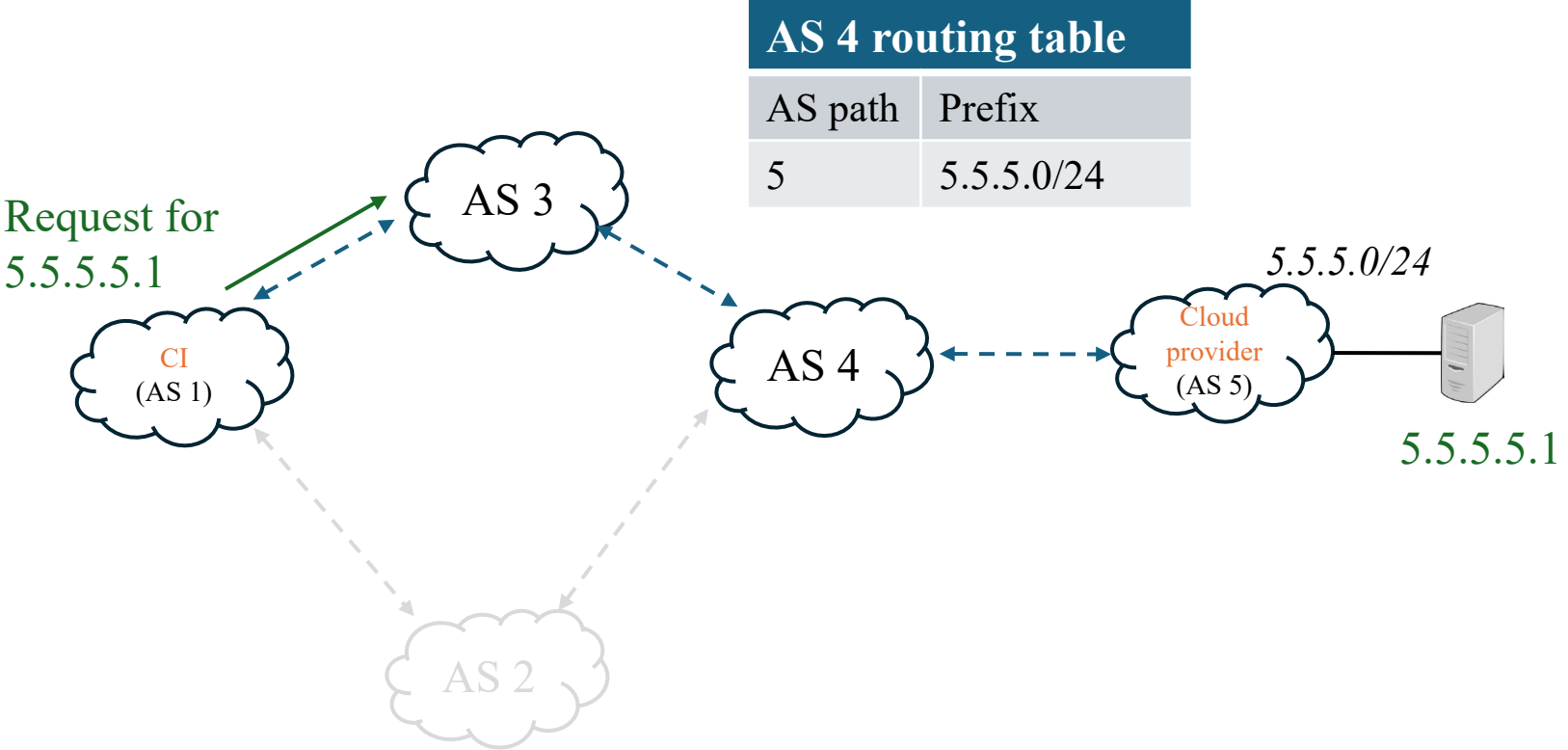
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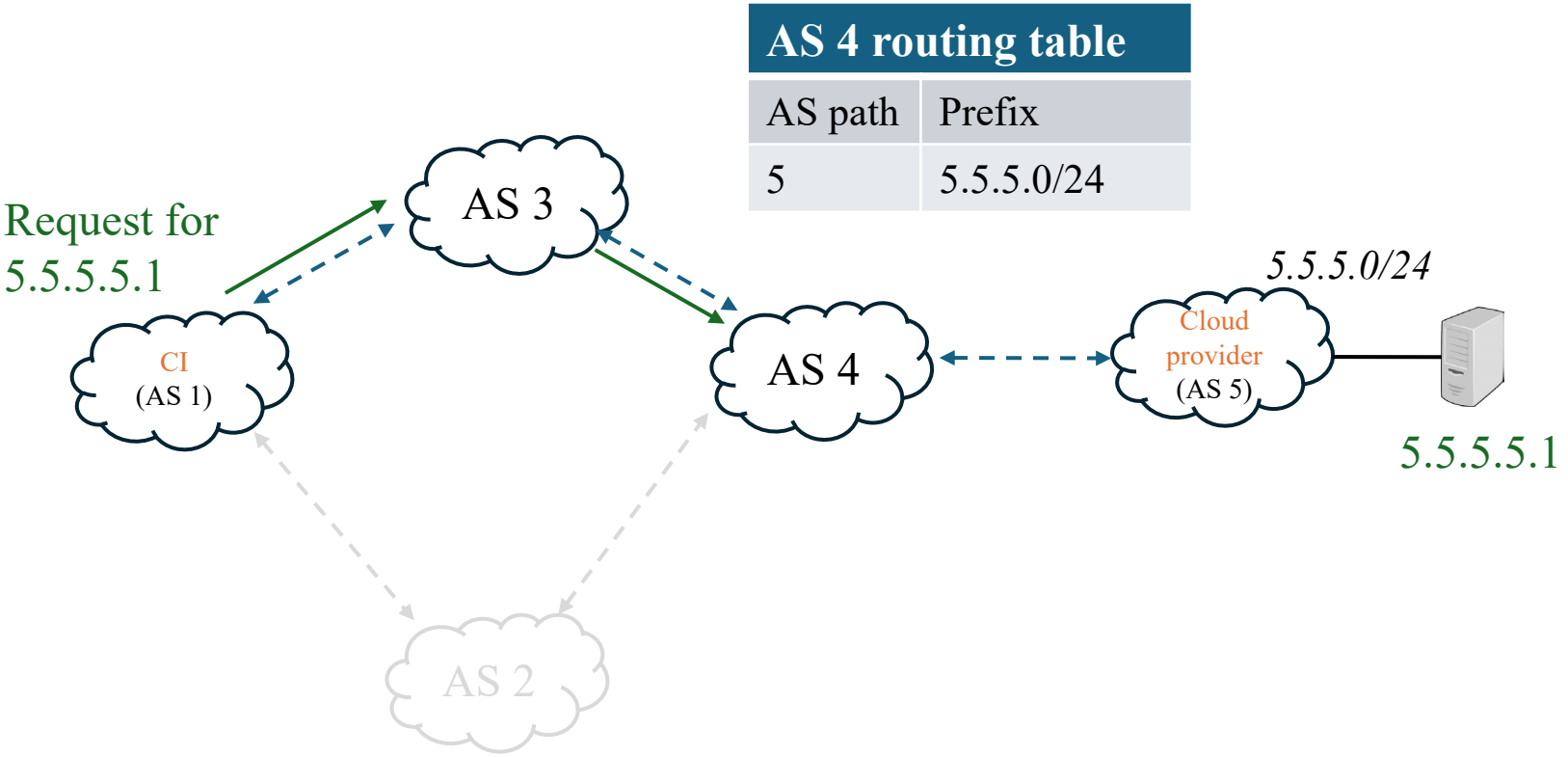
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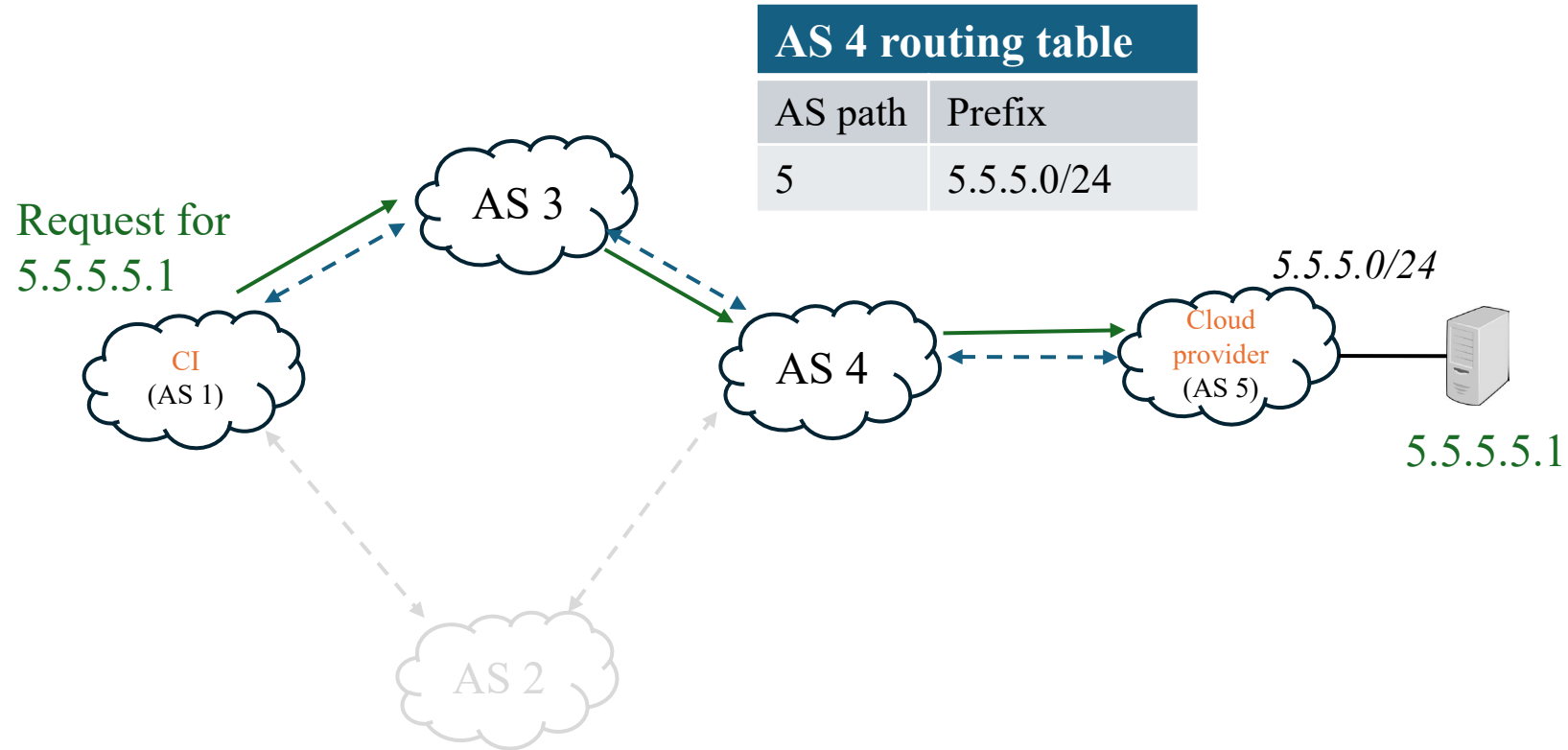
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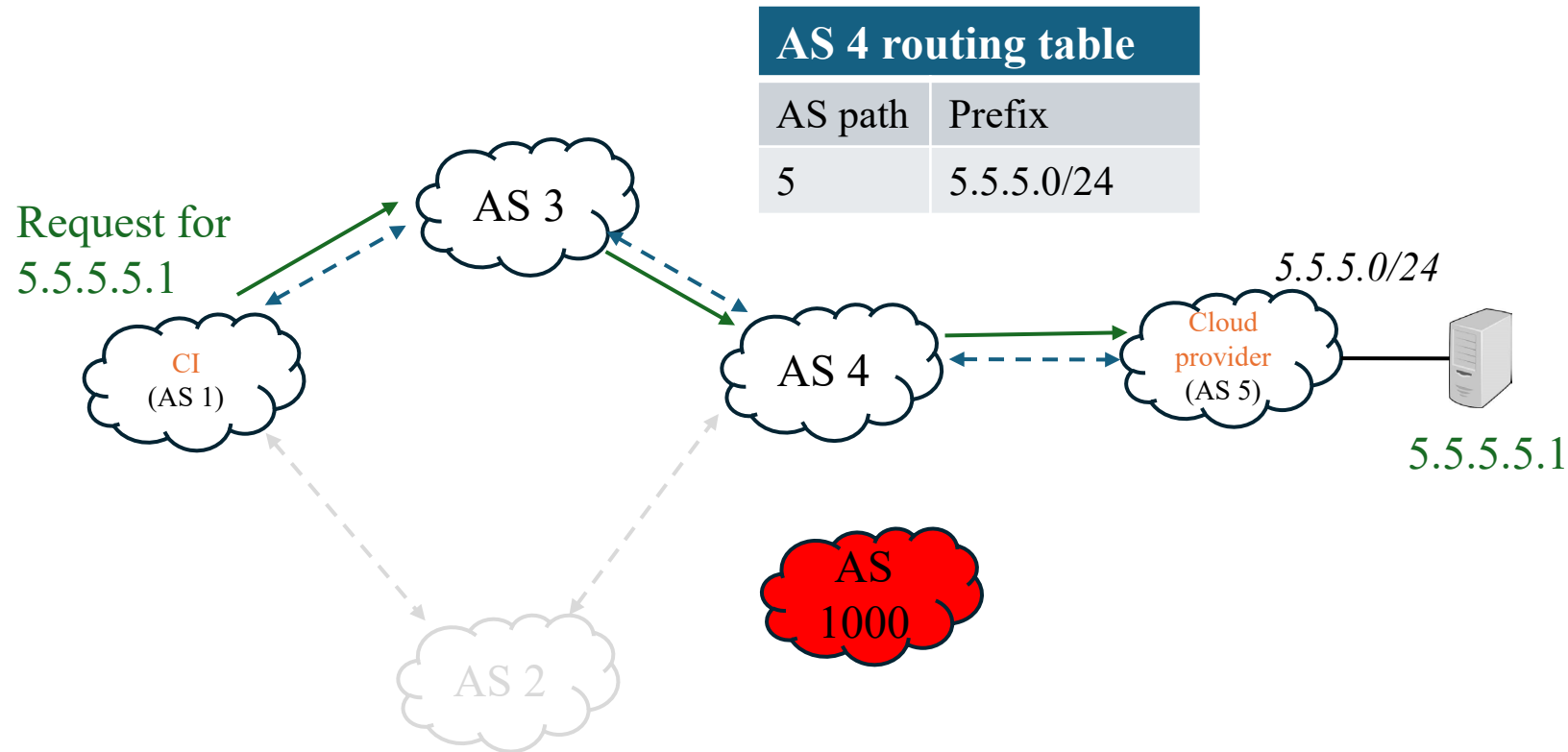
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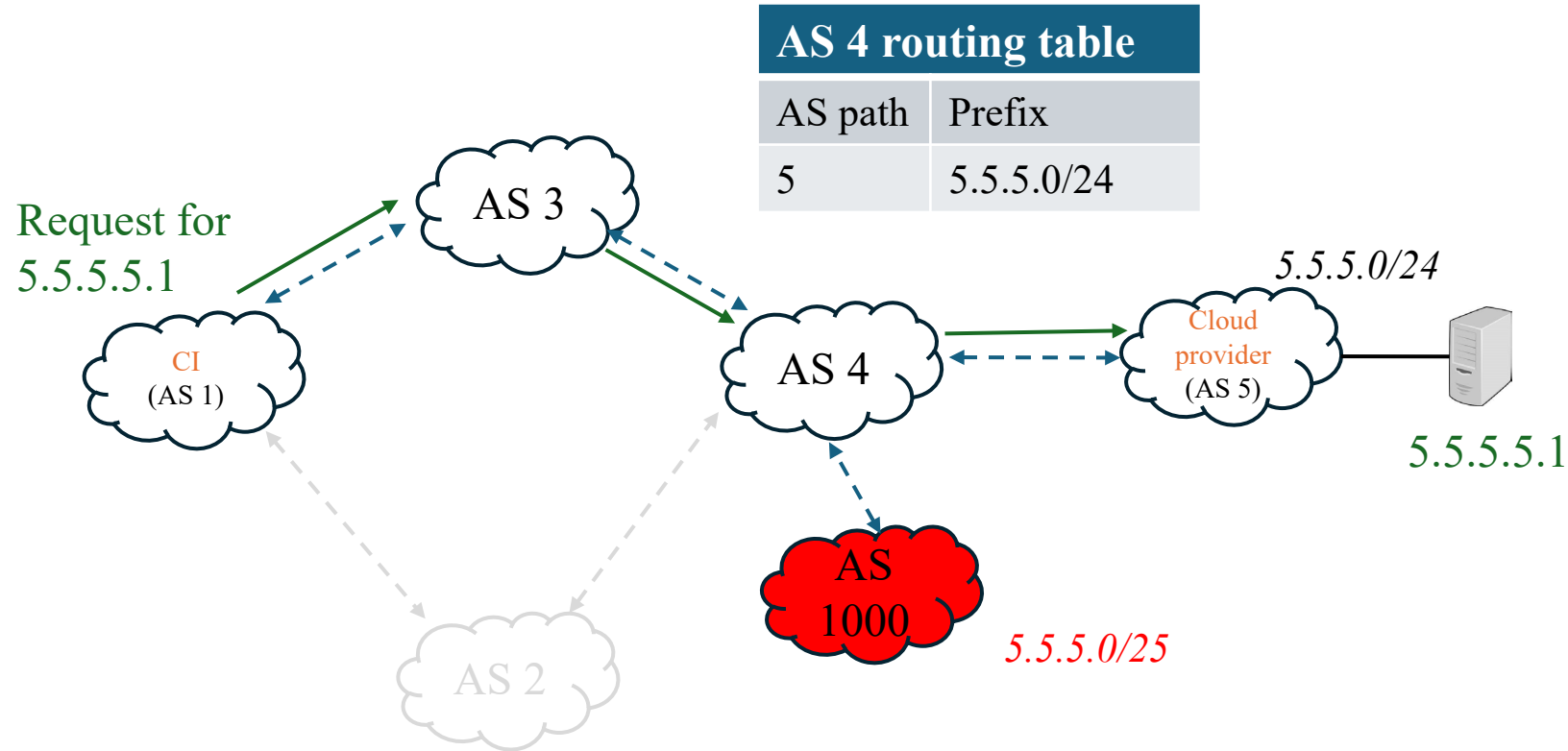


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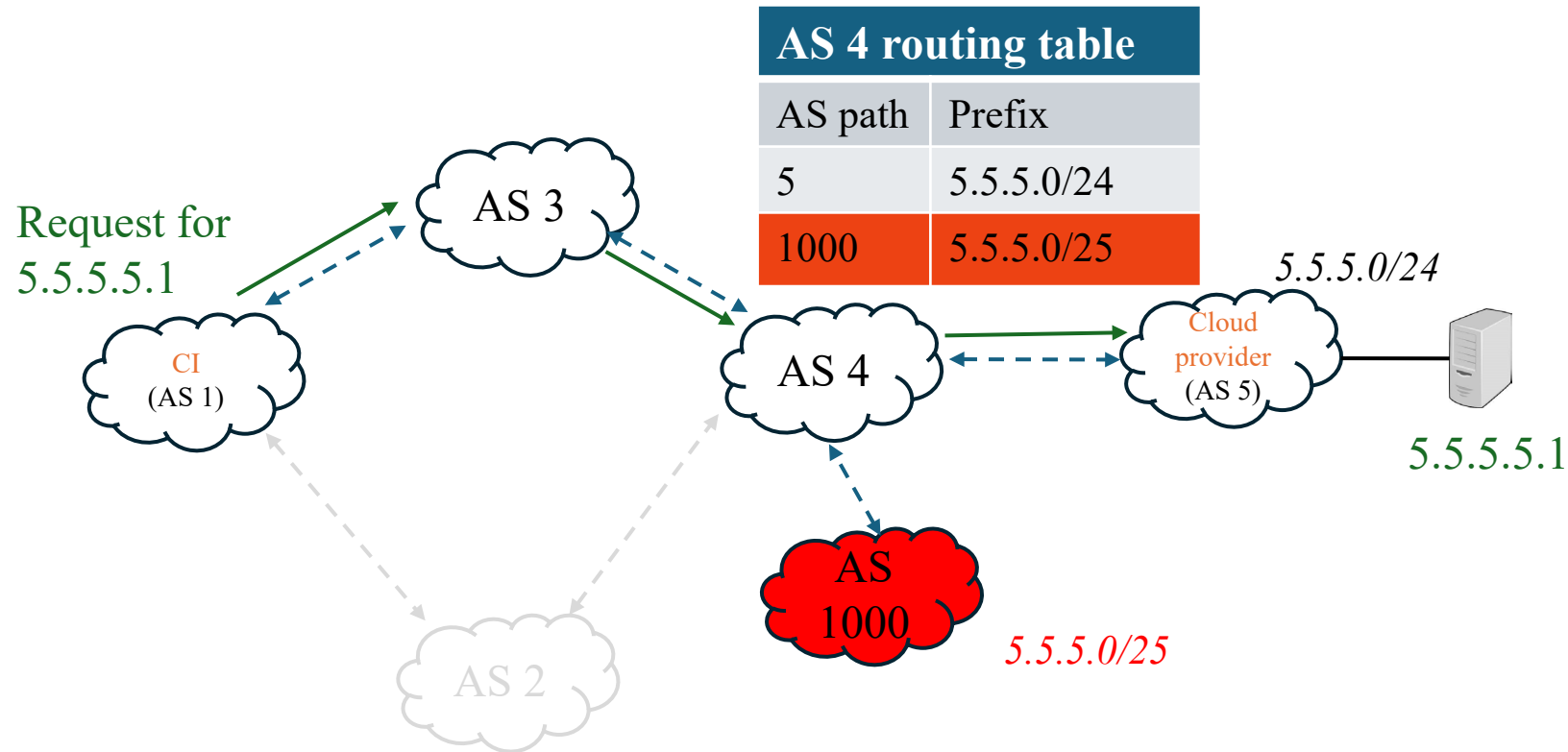




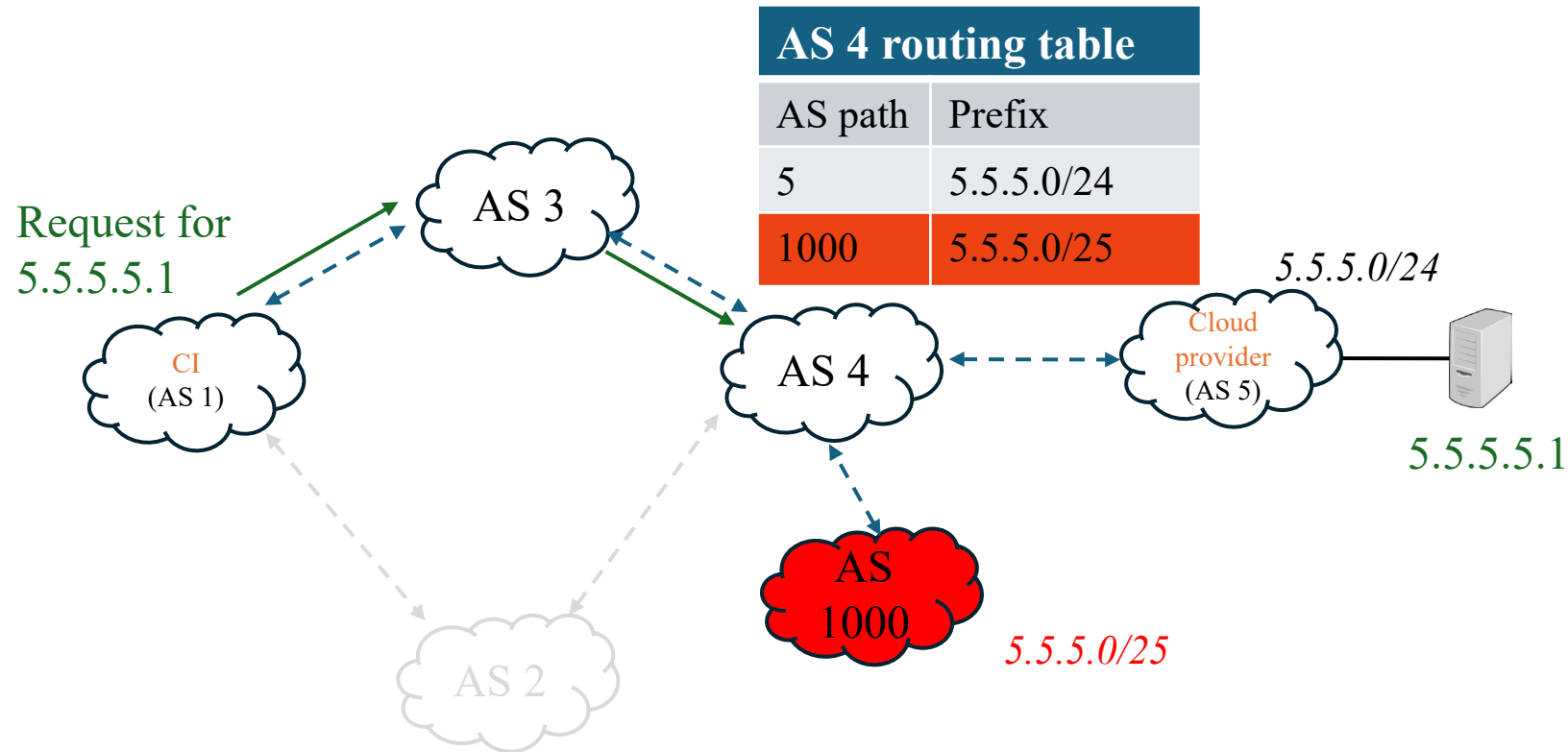
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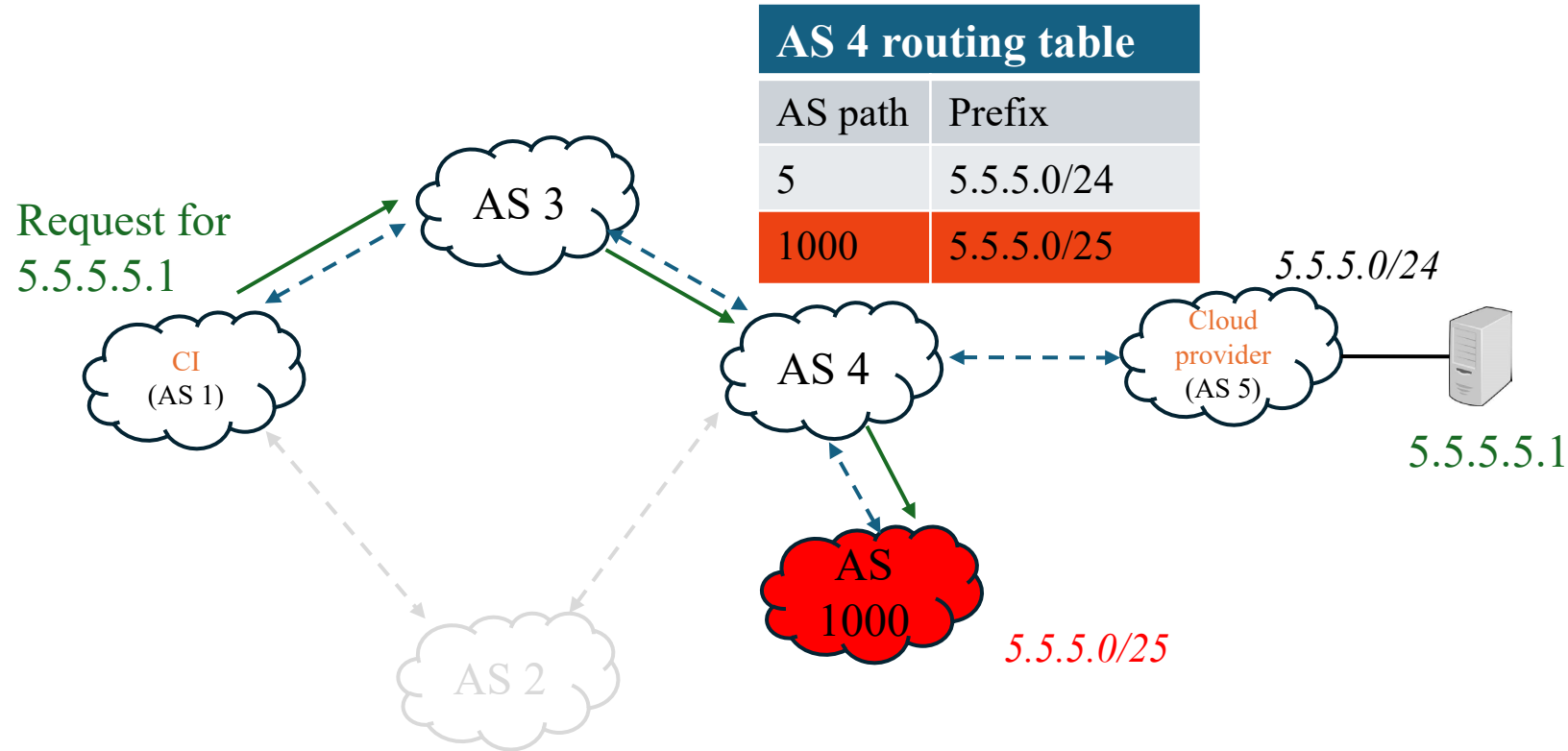
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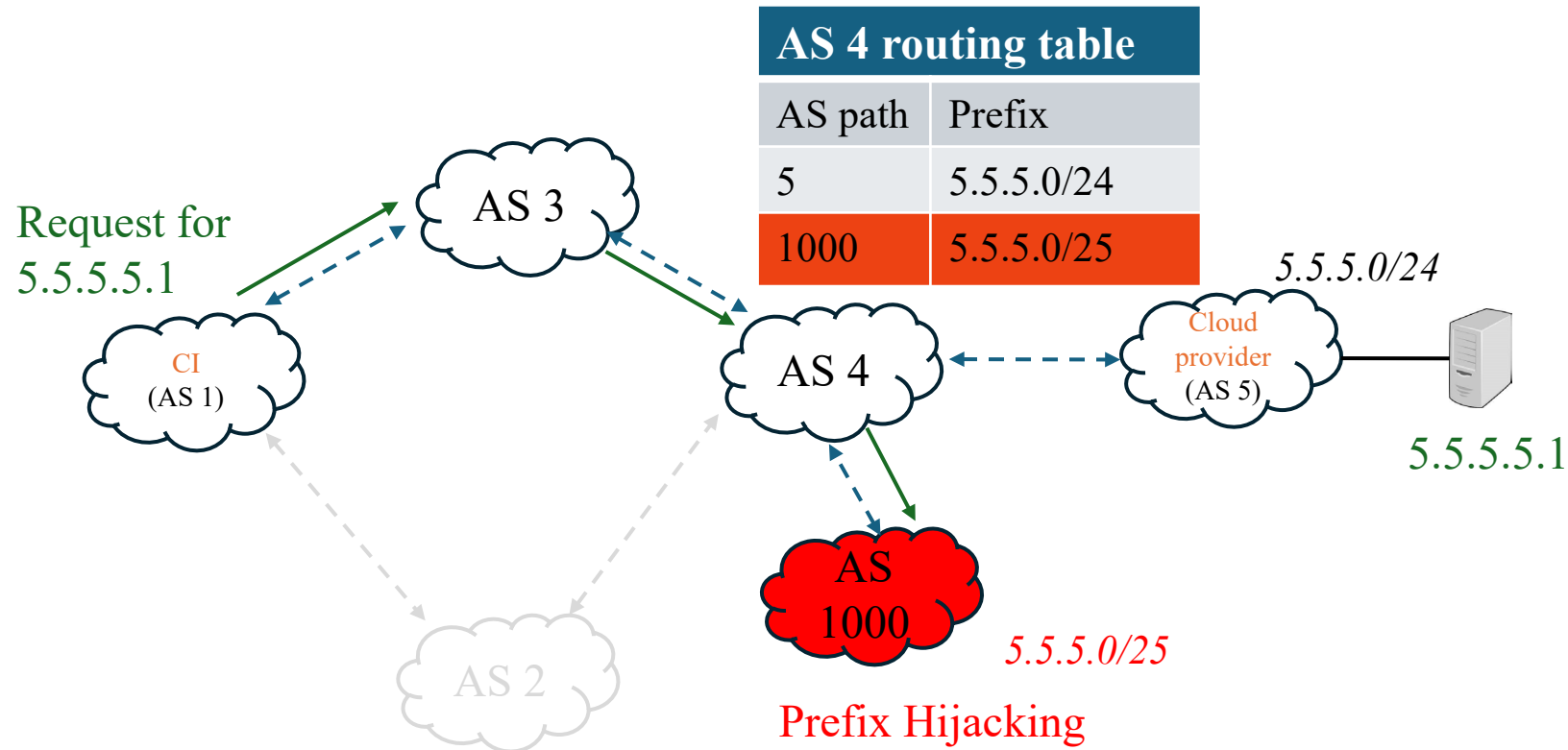
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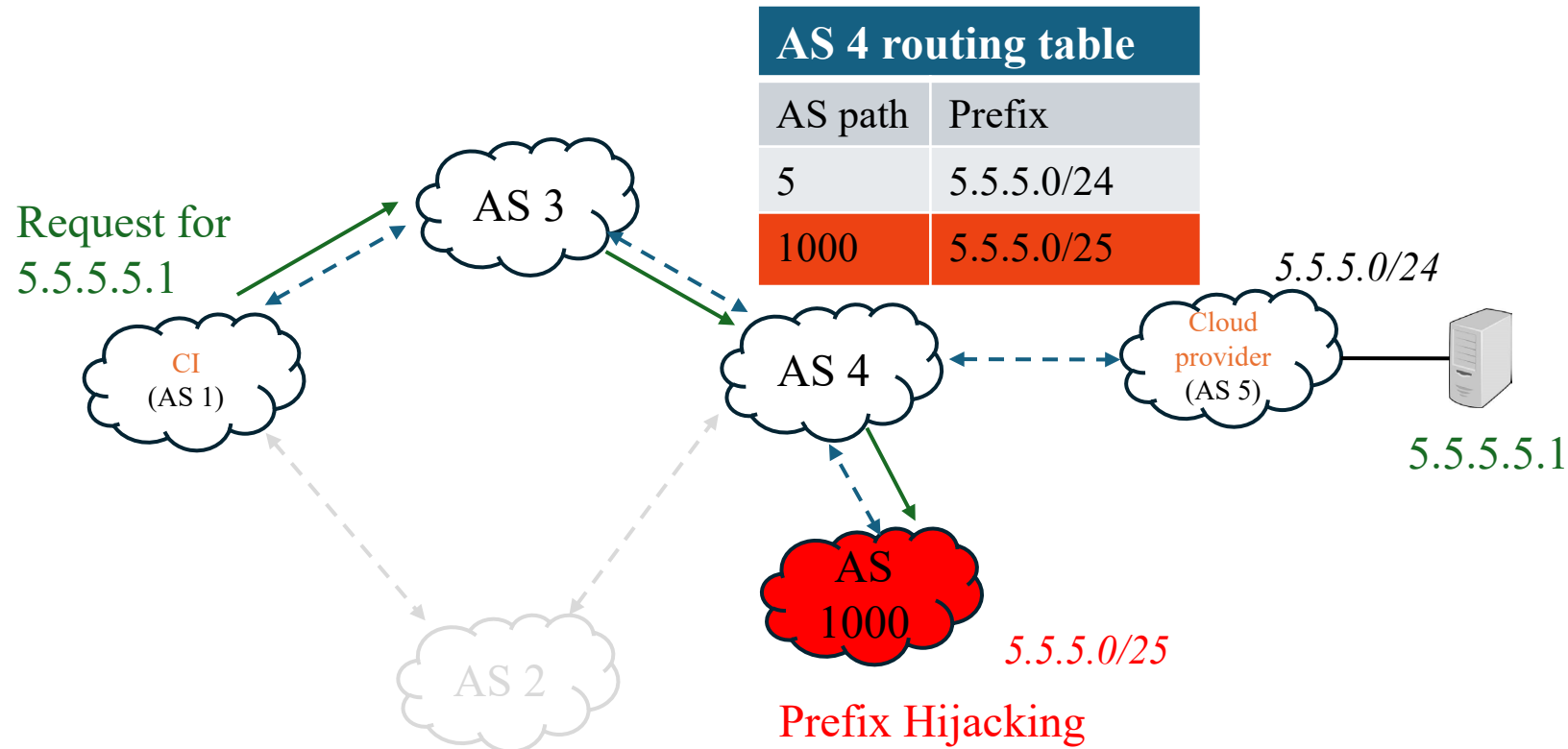
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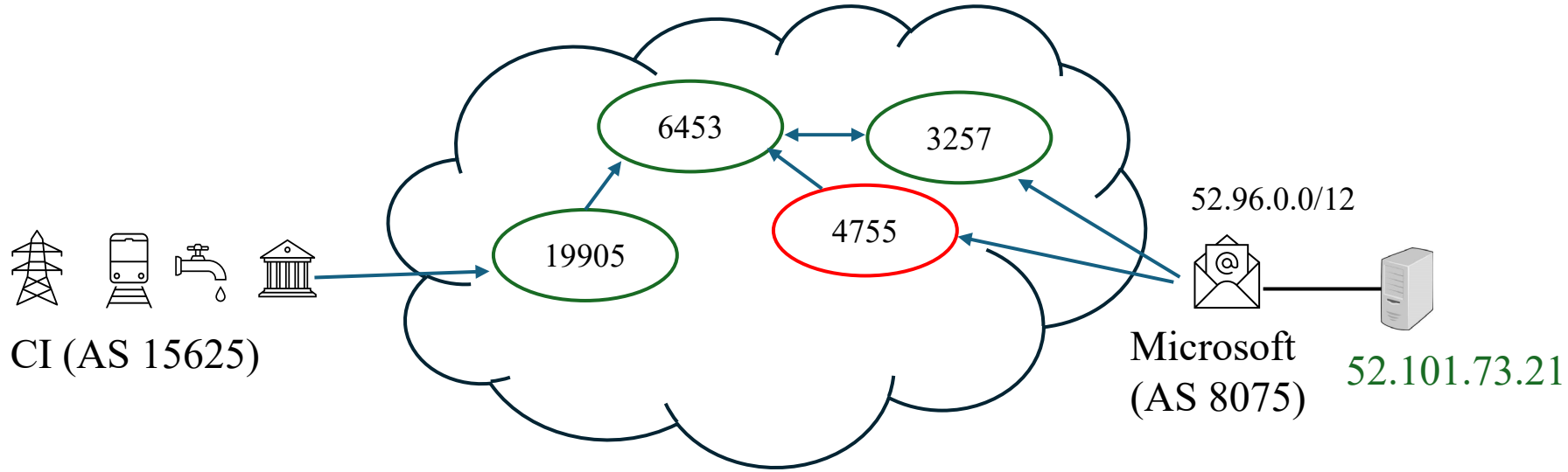
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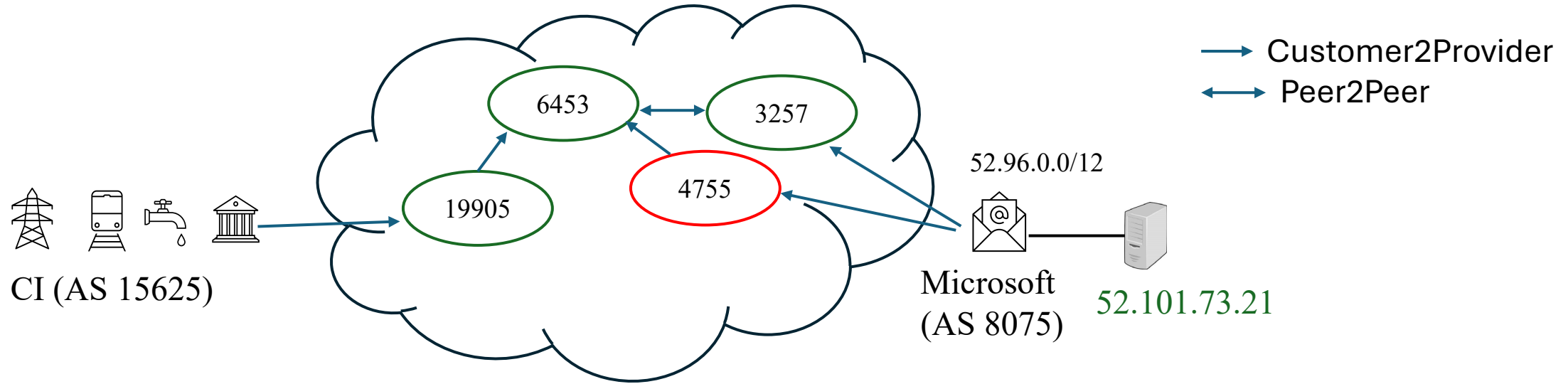
- ROV: A filter to check the list of the prefixes an AS is authorized to announce.
- If AS 4 implemented ROV, it would discard the route 5.5.5.0/25.

# Importance of security insights for CIs

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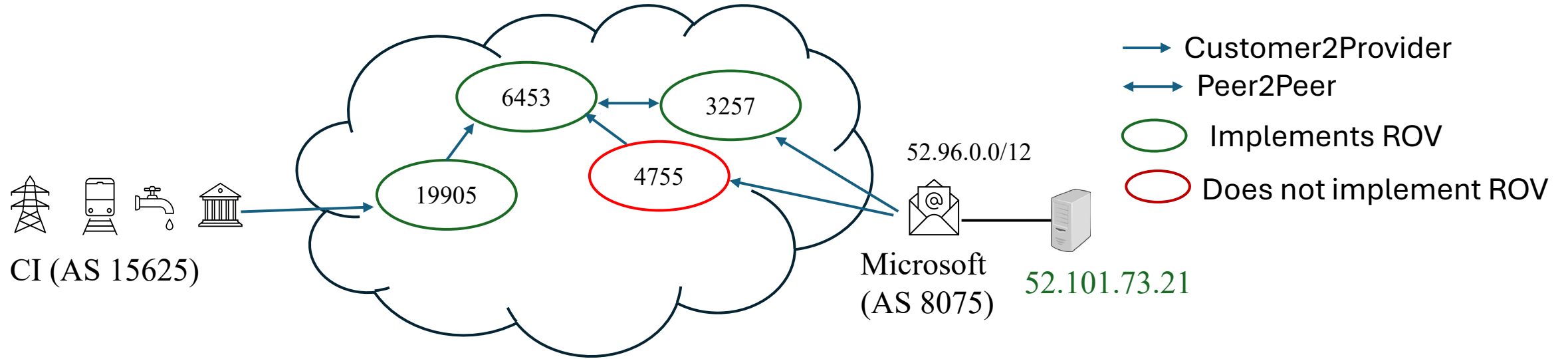


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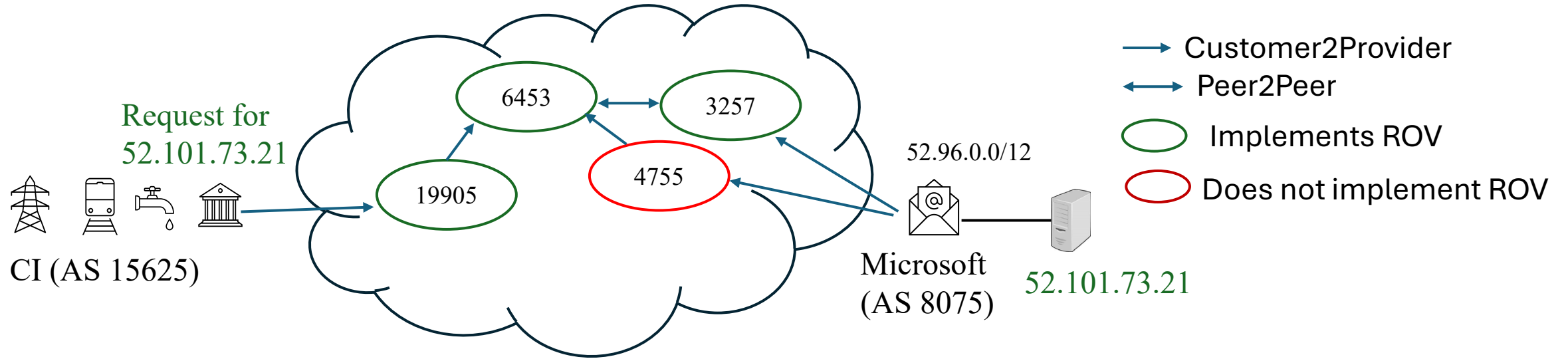




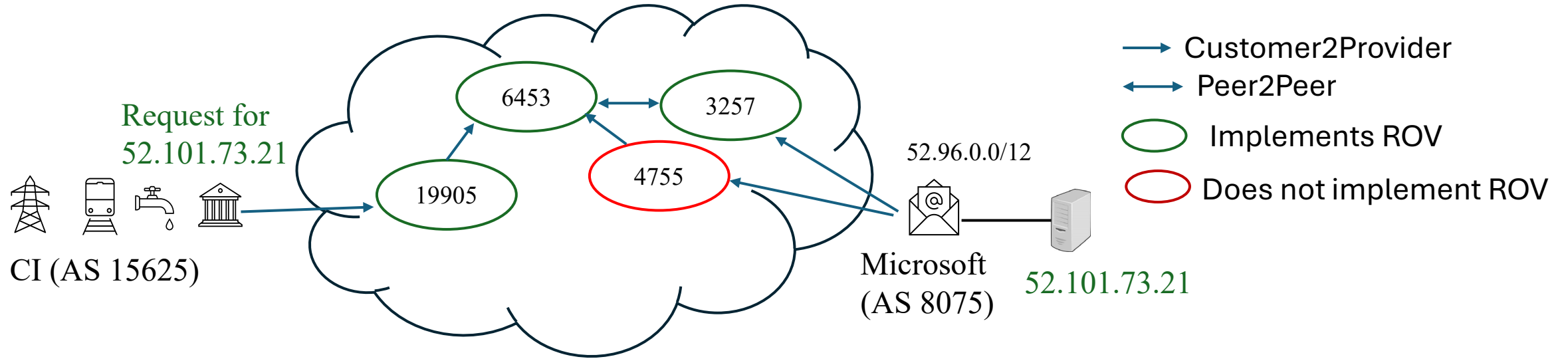
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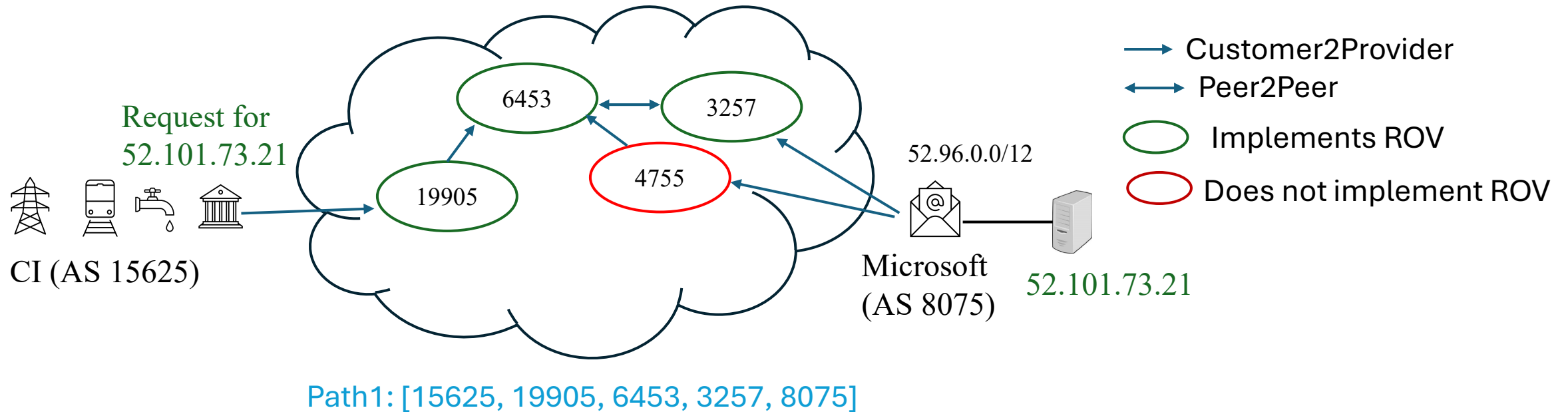
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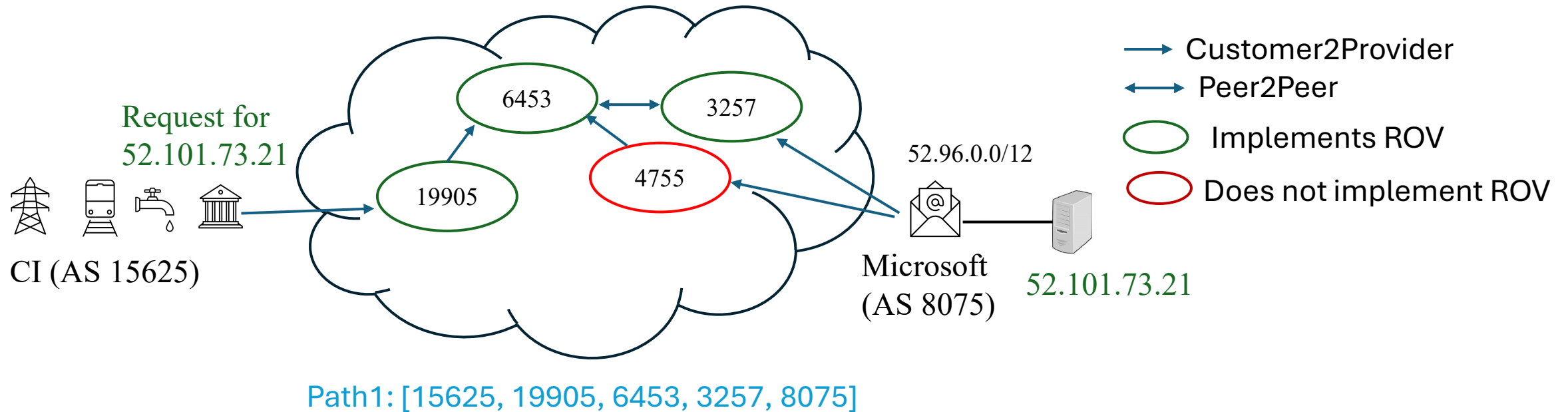
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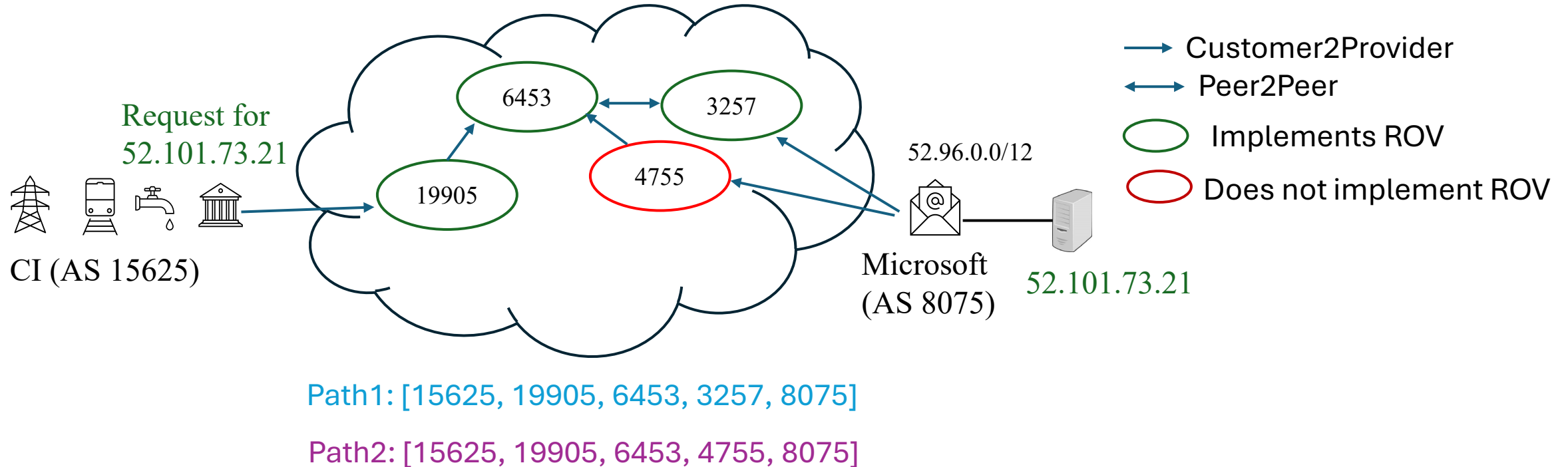
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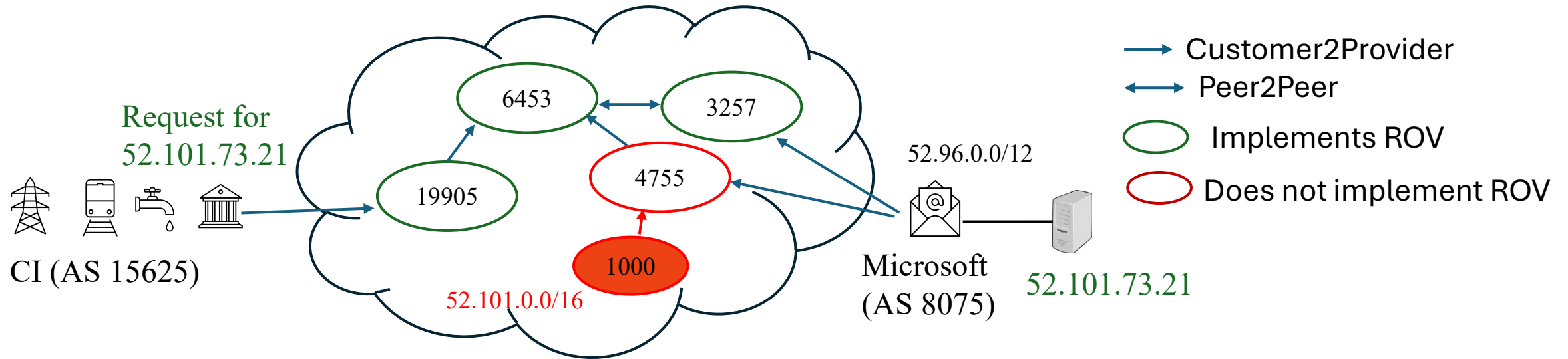
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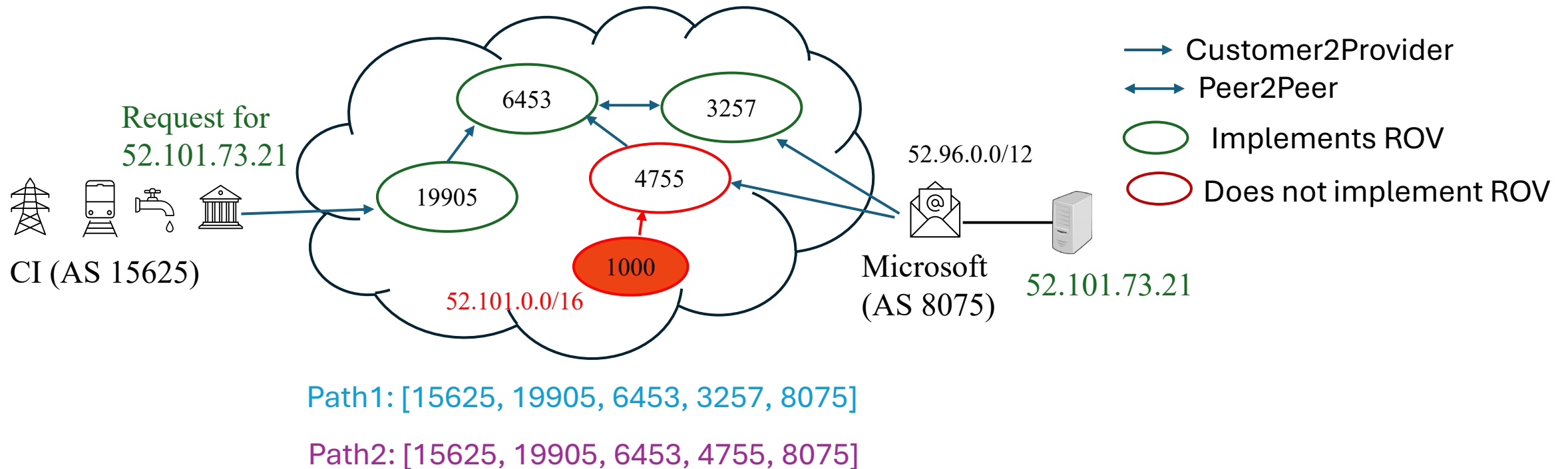
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Path1: [15625, 19905, 6453, 3257, 8075]

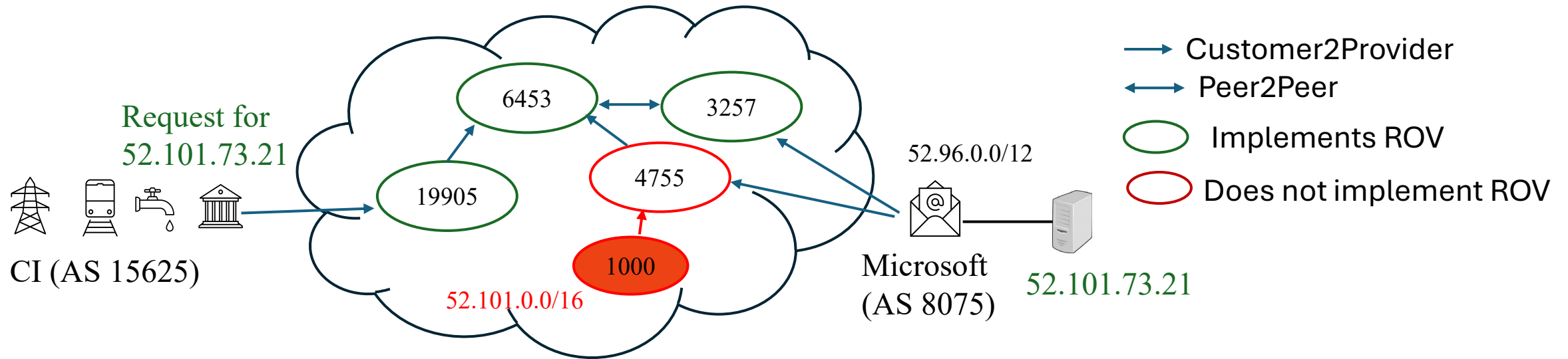
Path2: [15625, 19905, 6453, 4755, 8075]

# Importance of security insights for CIs





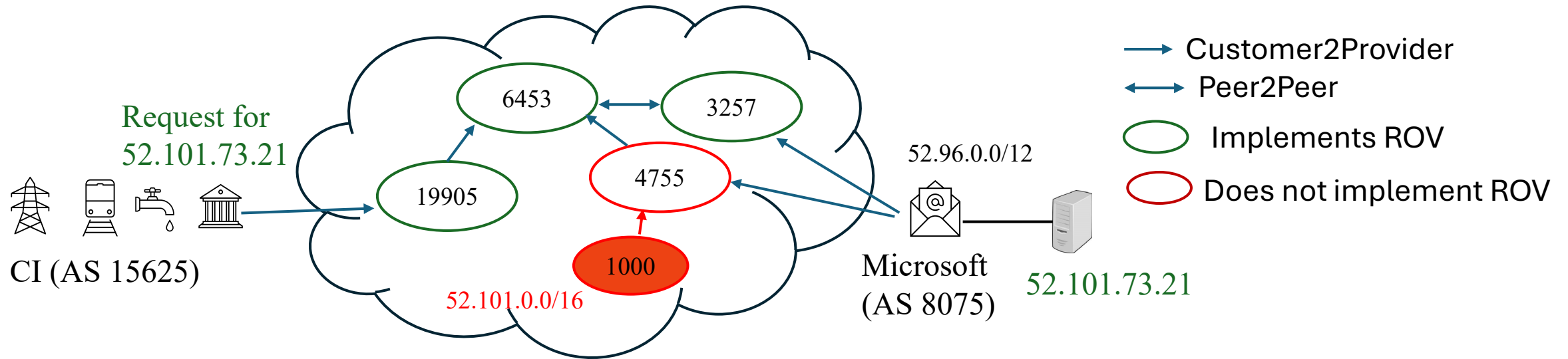
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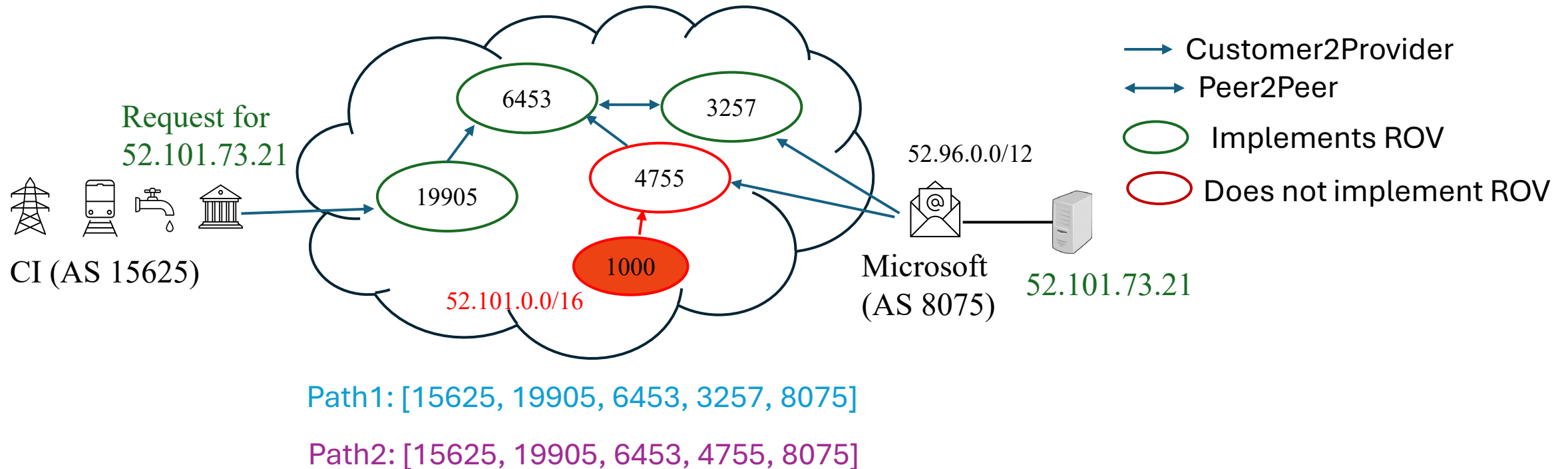
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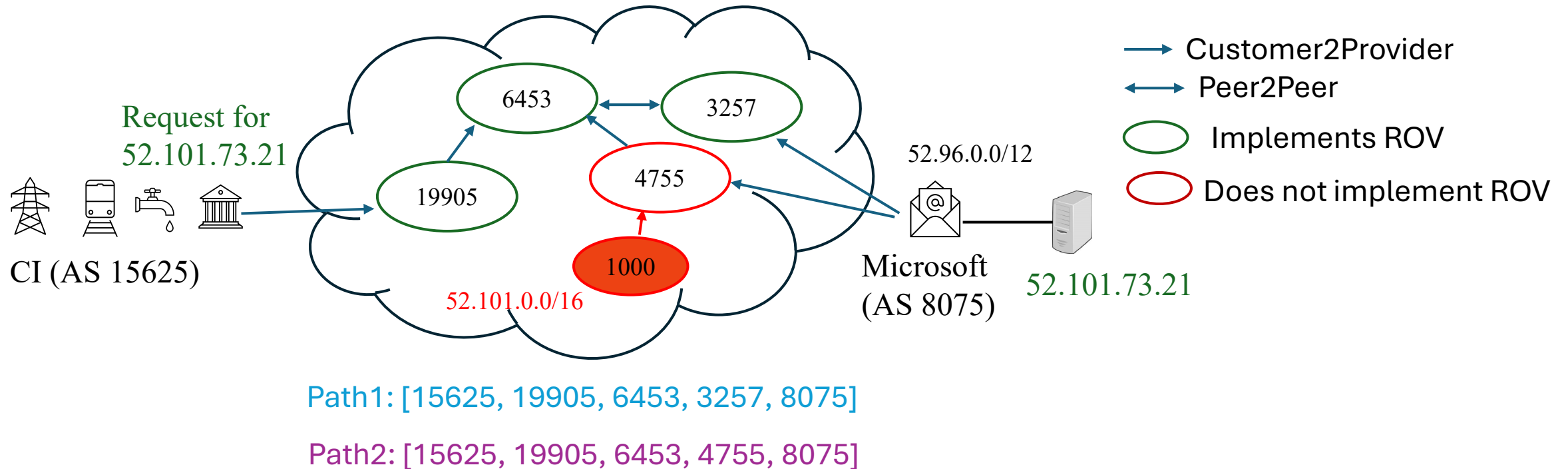
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# Importance of security insights for CIs



\*Collateral damage: Path 2 is vulnerable to routing hijacks due to a single AS 4755.

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- ii. What is the effect of a CI's upstream provider implementing ROV fully on the number of fully ROV-protected paths?

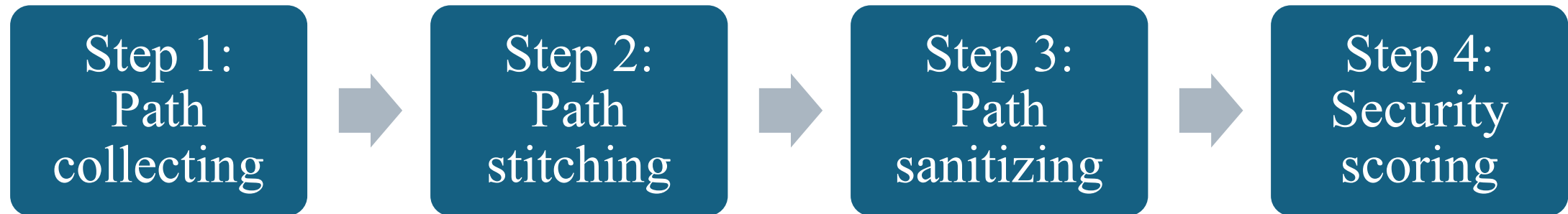
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# Approach

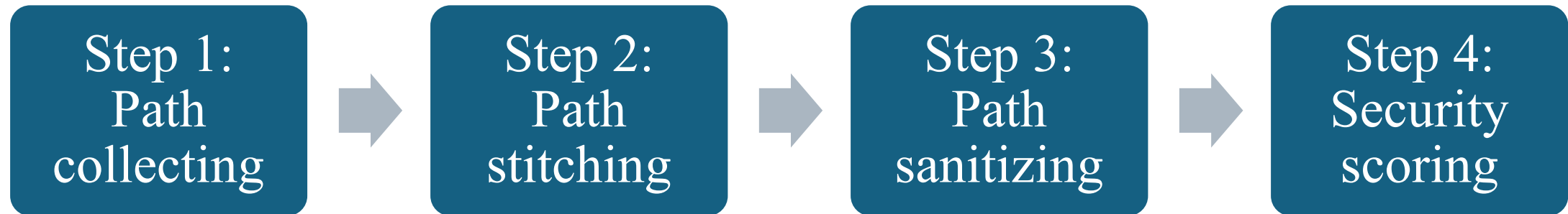
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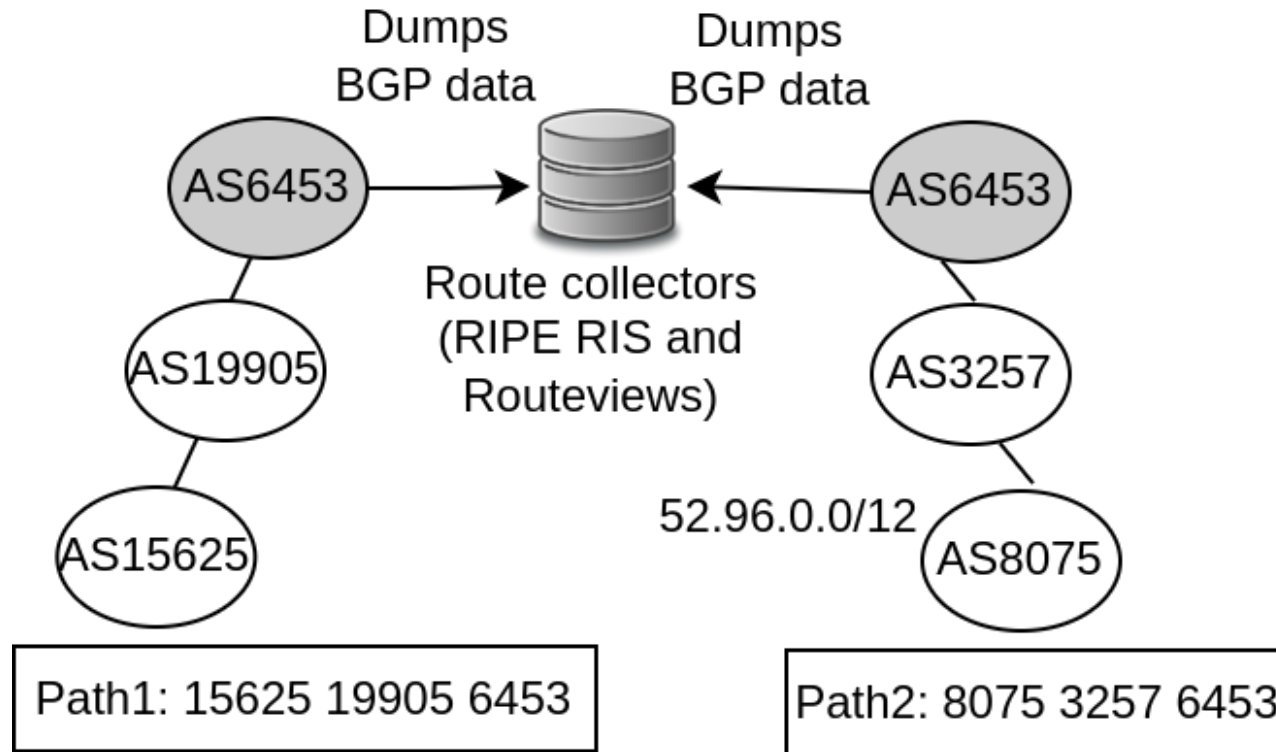
# Approach

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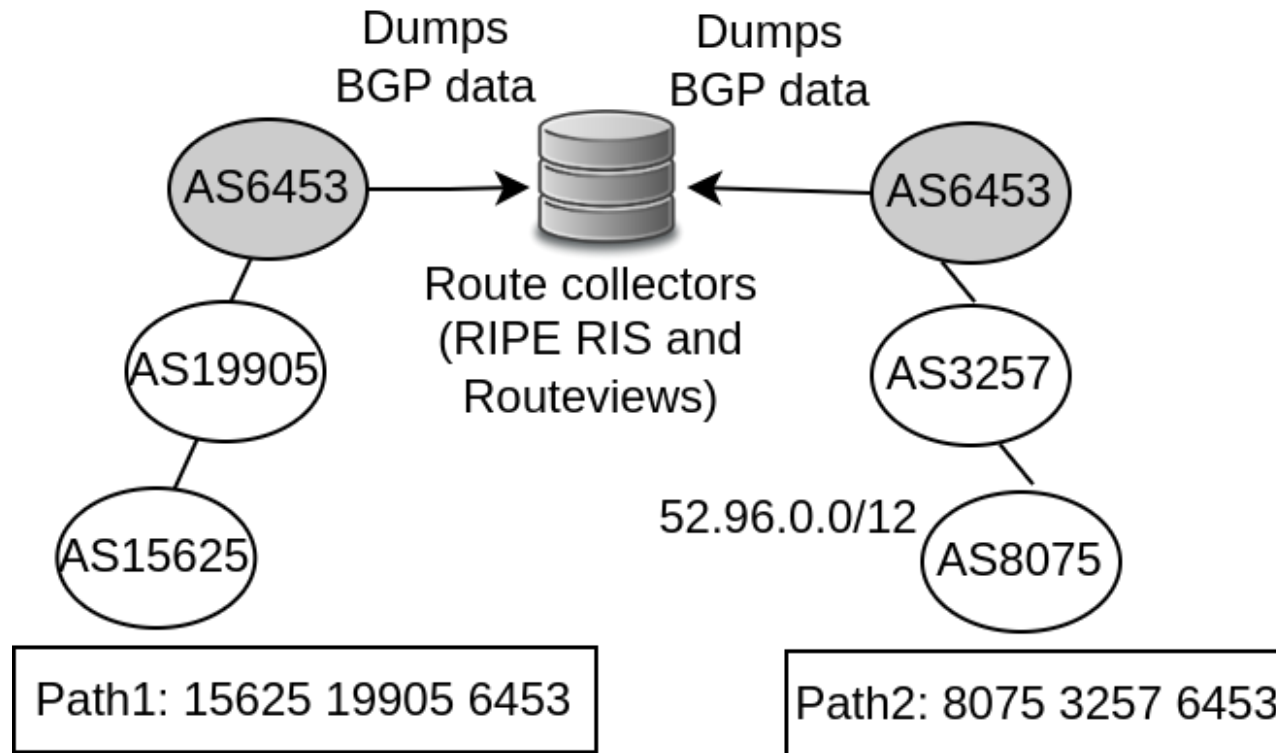
# Step 1,2: Path collection and stitching

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New path: 15625 19905 **6453** 3257 8075

# Step 3: Path sanitizing

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- Find **valid paths** out of "New stitched path"
- Valid paths: prefix of a CI can reach its destination AS and vice versa
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**Standard route  
export policy**



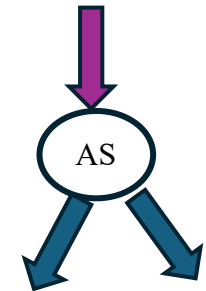
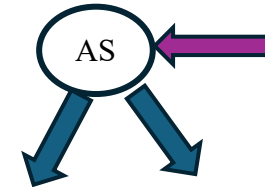
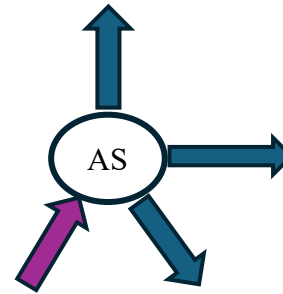
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## Standard route export policy

providers  
peers  
customers



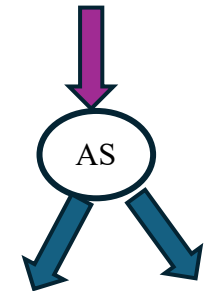
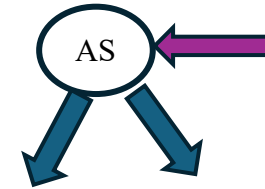
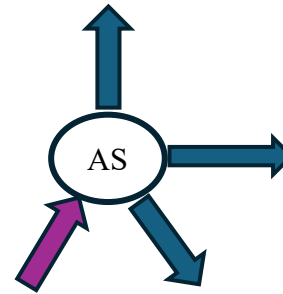
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- Valid paths: prefix of a CI can reach its destination AS and vice versa
- Check Gao-Rexford's model of route export and Valley-free condition

**Standard route  
export policy**

providers  
peers  
customers



**Valley-free  
condition**

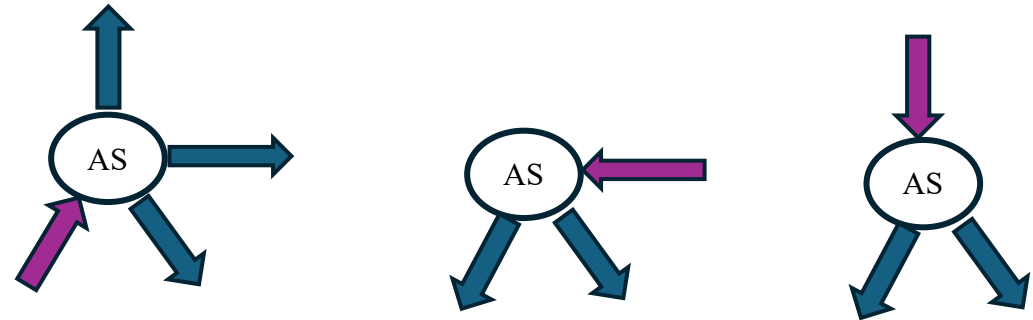
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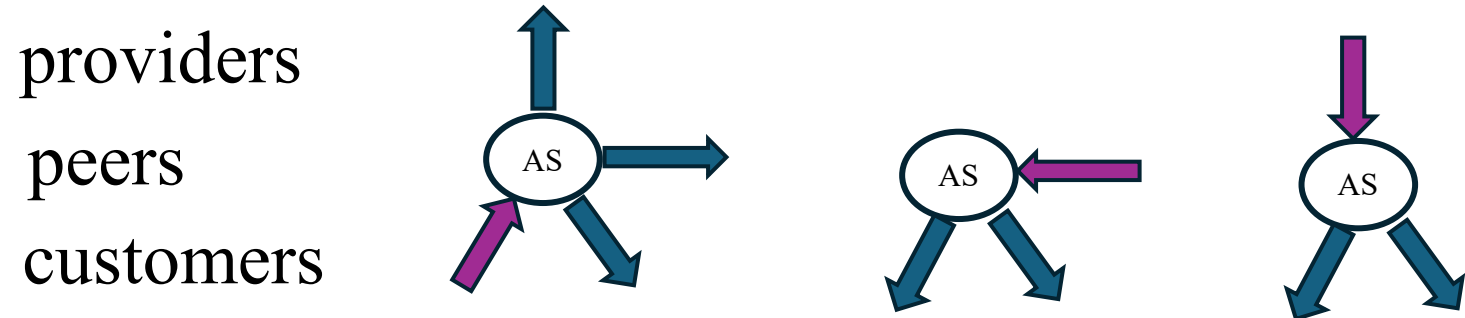
- at most one P2P link exists in the path
- a P2C link not followed by a C2P or P2P link
- a P2P link not followed by a C2P link.

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## Valley-free condition

- at most one P2P link exists in the path
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Path *[15625 19905 6453 3257 8075]* has *[C2P, C2P, P2P, P2C]* -> **Valid**

# Step 4: Security scoring

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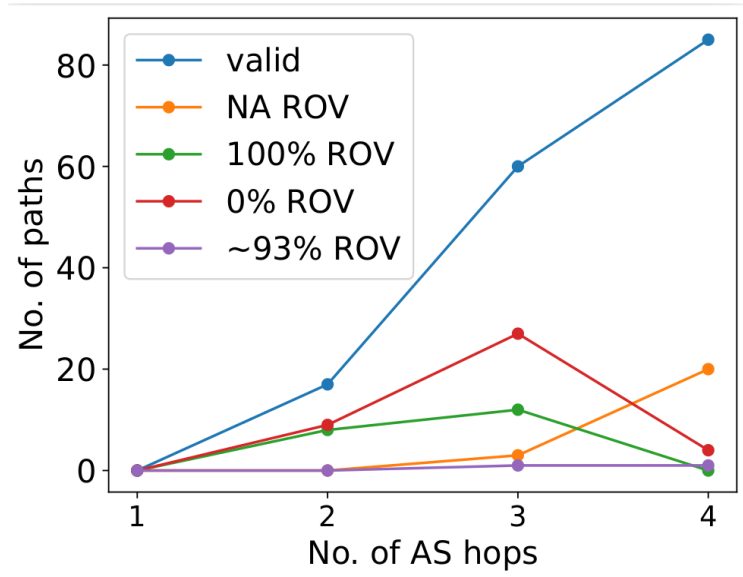
- Use **ROV** as a metric for security scoring
- Determine ROV scores of each AS on an AS path using RoVista

Paths	ROV scores of each AS	Path ROV scores
1. [15625 19905 6453 3257 8075]	[0 100 100 100 100]	<b>100</b>
2. [15625 19905 6453 4755 8075]	[0 100 100 0 100]	<b>0</b>
3. [15625,702,1299,4826,8075]	[0 100 100 92.86 100]	<b>92.86</b>
4. [15625,19905,22822,3491,8075]	[0 100 NA 100 100]	<b>NA</b>

# Case study in the Netherlands

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Four CIs: ING bank, ABN-Amro bank, Vitens (Water supply company), Eneco (Energy supply company)

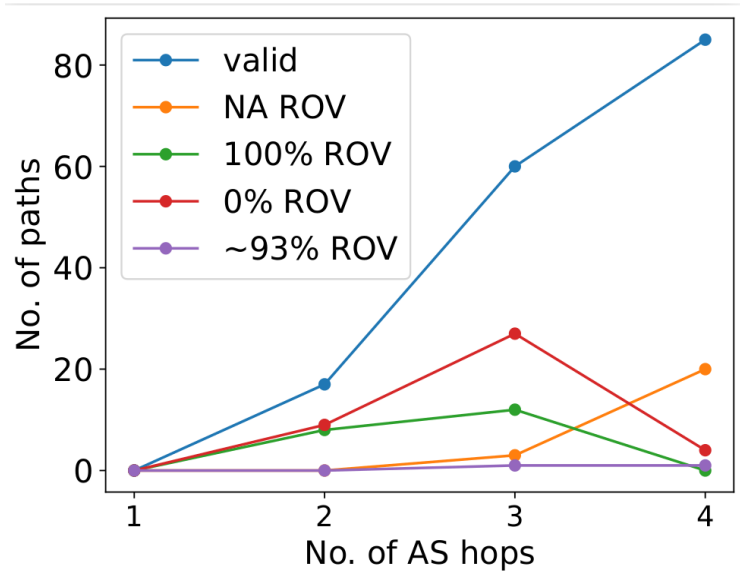


## Bank

Multi-homed AS with four providers with a large number of paths. Many ROV-unprotected paths than protected.

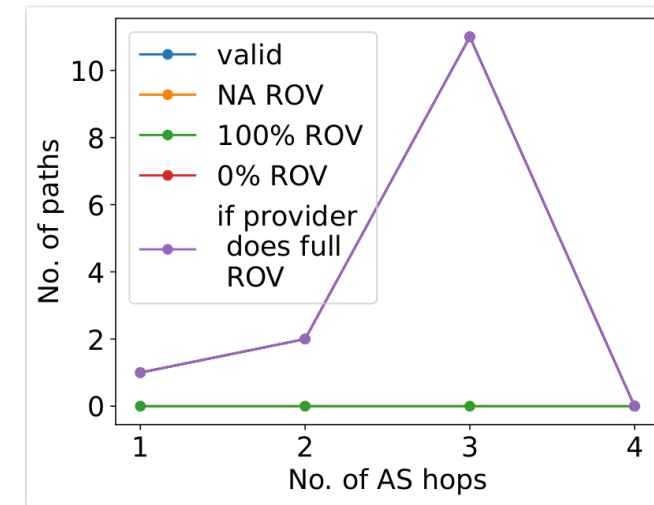
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## Bank

Multi-homed AS with four providers with a large number of paths. Many ROV-unprotected paths than protected.



## Energy

Implementing ROV by its provider will result in all its 14 valid paths to be ROV-protected

# Group of ASes to forward CI's traffic

---

CI's	No. of paths with 100% ROV	No. of unique ASes on those paths
Bank1	85	15
Water	13	10
Energy	14	12
Bank2	15	13



# Group of ASes to forward CI's traffic

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- If 15 ASes form a group to forward CI's traffic, number of ROV-protected paths will increase.
- ASes could also offer such concepts as a value-added service to their customers along with visualizations to provide easy insight into paths.

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- Implementing ROV fully by upstream providers of CIs will increase the number of fully ROV-protected paths
- Future work: investigating the effects on path-finding using additional geographically diverse route collectors

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Thank you!

[s.k.khadka@utwente.nl](mailto:s.k.khadka@utwente.nl)



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Thank you!

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Paper



Source code



APNIC Blog



This work was conducted as part of the project CATRIN ([www.catrin.nl](http://www.catrin.nl)) which received funding from the Dutch Research Council (NWO).