

# Data, Data Everywhere, and now to stop and think

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*RIPE MAT WG, May 2022*



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# What I'd like to talk about today...

What can we do about the vast amount of unwanted (attack) traffic on the Internet today, given that we can pinpoint many of the sources

- Without breaking the Internet
  - I.e., not a great big IP block list

# Overview

- Why do we (all) care
- Some perspectives on just how much attack traffic is out there
  - This is a bit of a logical follow on to George Michaelson's presentation at RIPE 83
- What does "Bad" look like?
- Discussion
  - What is "acceptable" levels
  - Thoughts on how to get there

# Why do we (all) care

- Who remembers October 21, 2016?
  - MIRAI botnet distributed denial of service attack on Dyn services
  - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DDoS\\_attack\\_on\\_Dyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DDoS_attack_on_Dyn)
- Aka – why so many laws against default passwords...
- Of course, it's not all about conscription of devices into the world's largest botnet
- The same actors are hitting everything (at least in IPv4 space)
  - Some are getting toe-holds on edge devices and escalating within networks

# Why do we (GCA) care

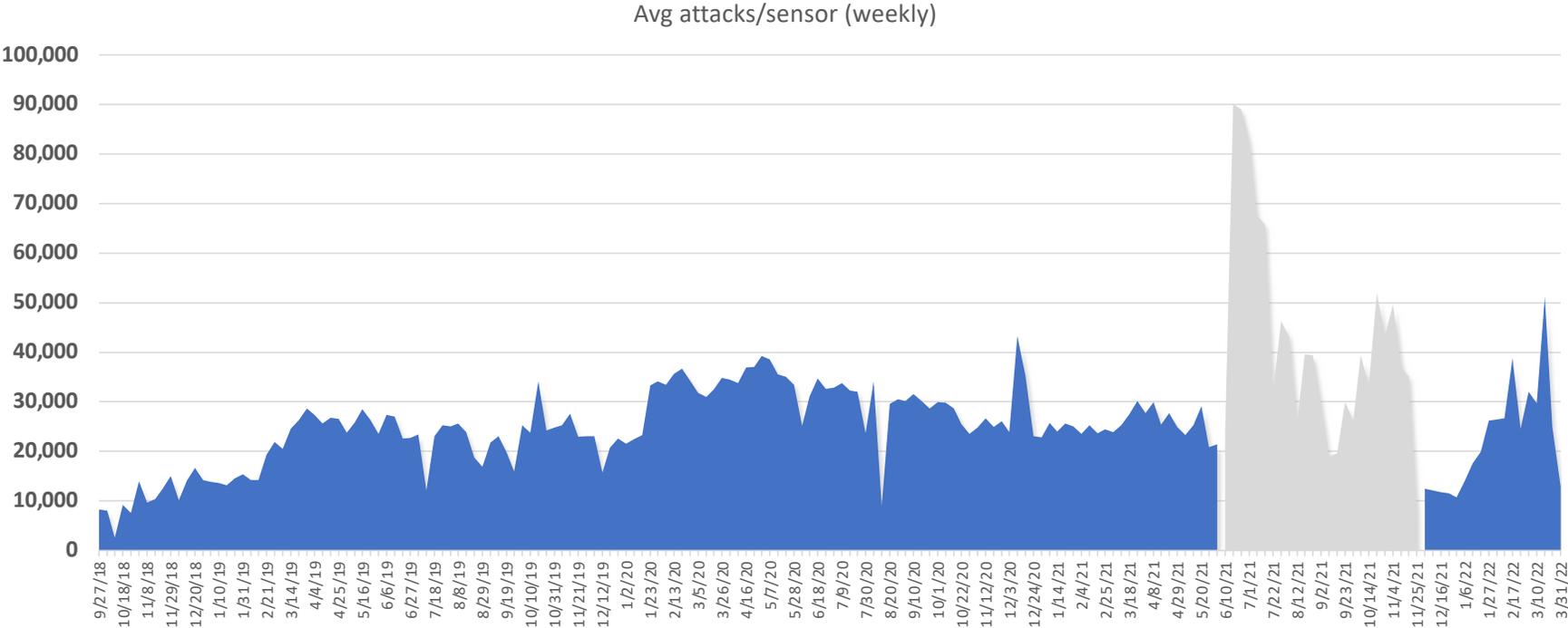


- Global Cyber Alliance
  - Not for profit
  - Dedicated to reducing cyber risk
- GCA AIDE project includes
  - global honeyfarm (hundreds of sensors)
  - 4 years of data
  - Other cool tech, not part of this discussion :^)

# How big is this?

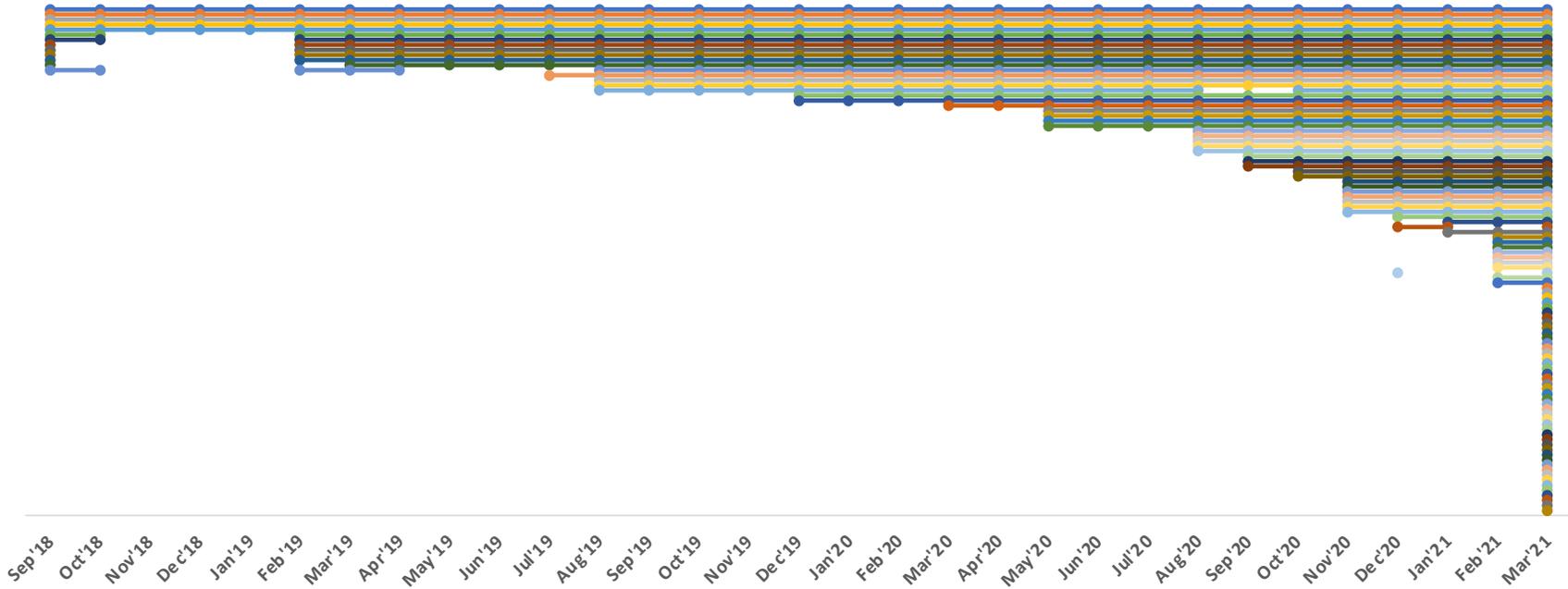
With Charts from Rufo De Francisco

# Attacks per sensor



# Some players just don't quit

AIDE Data - Monthly Trends: Top IPs in March, 2021



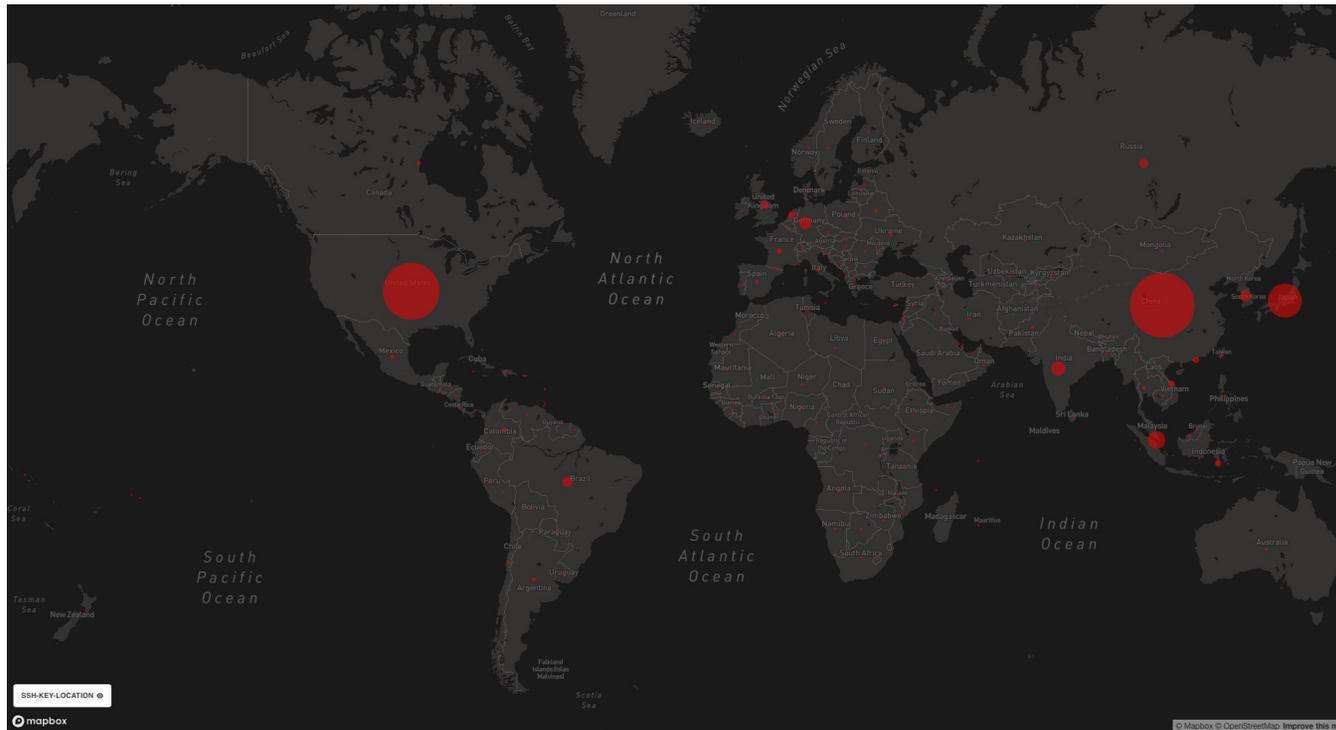
# March 2022 – Attacks to/from Russia



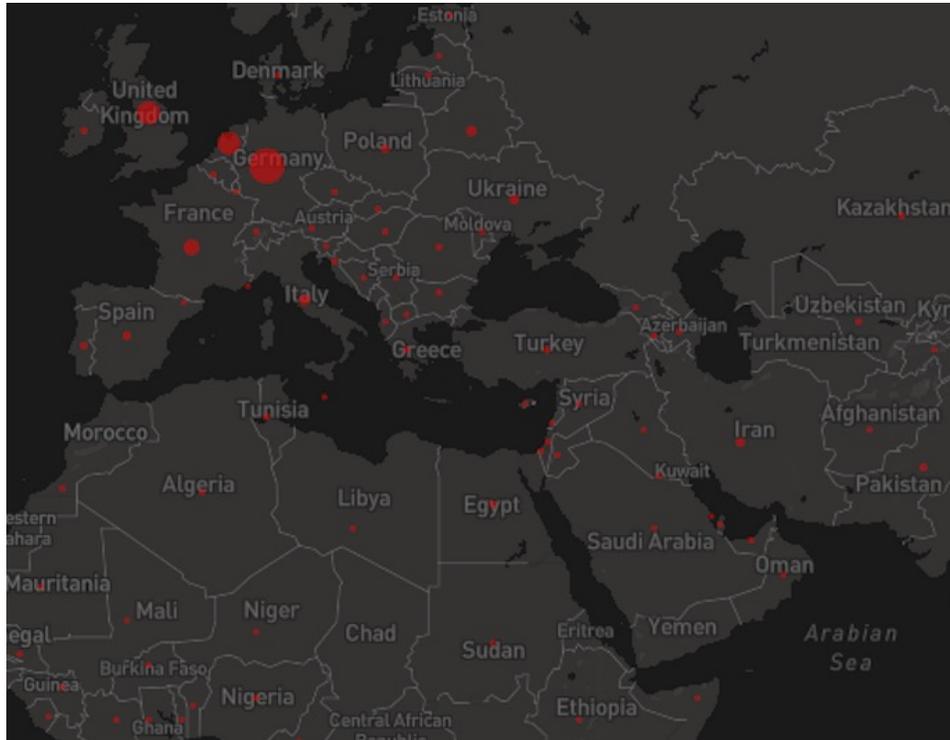
May 18, 2022

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# One attacker's global footprint



# Closeup



# Some observations

- That's a lot of attack traffic hitting each sensor (any host on the network)
- Some players are persistent
- It's from everywhere, to everywhere

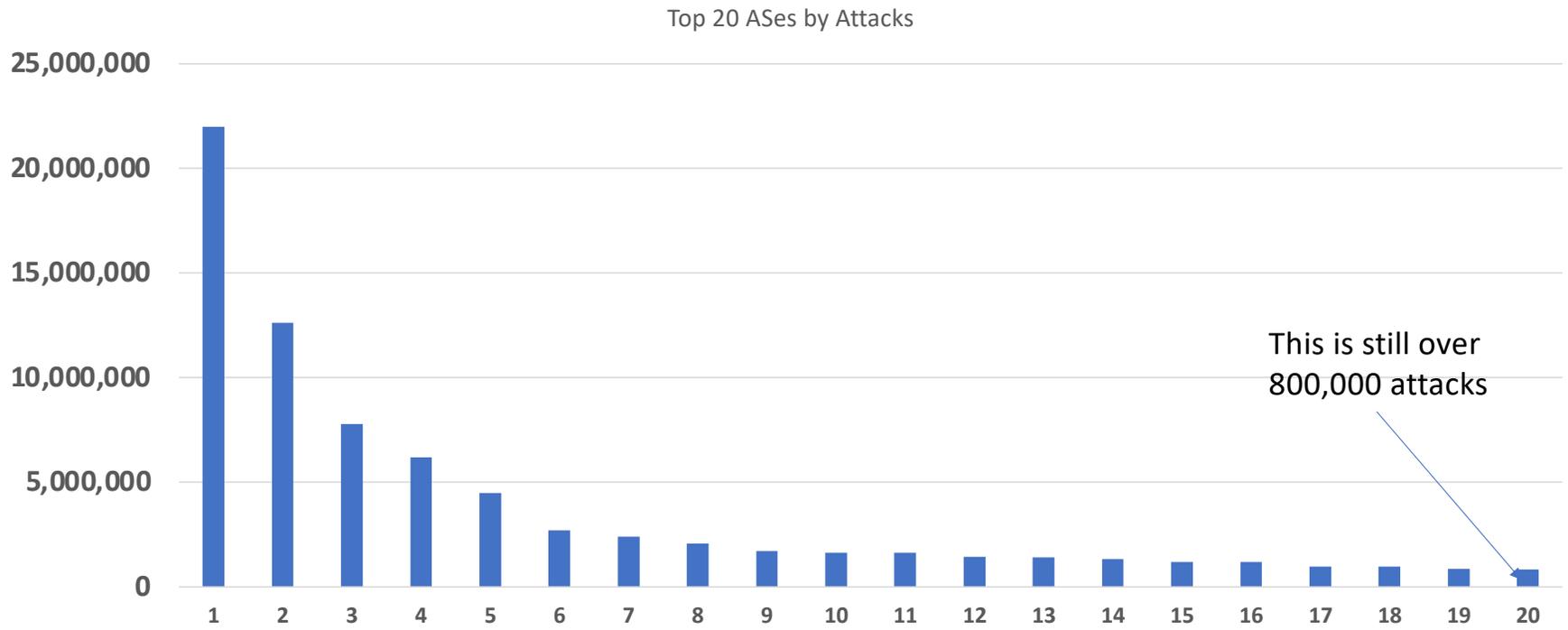
# What does “Bad” look like?

November 29, 2021 to May 8, 2022 – 160 days

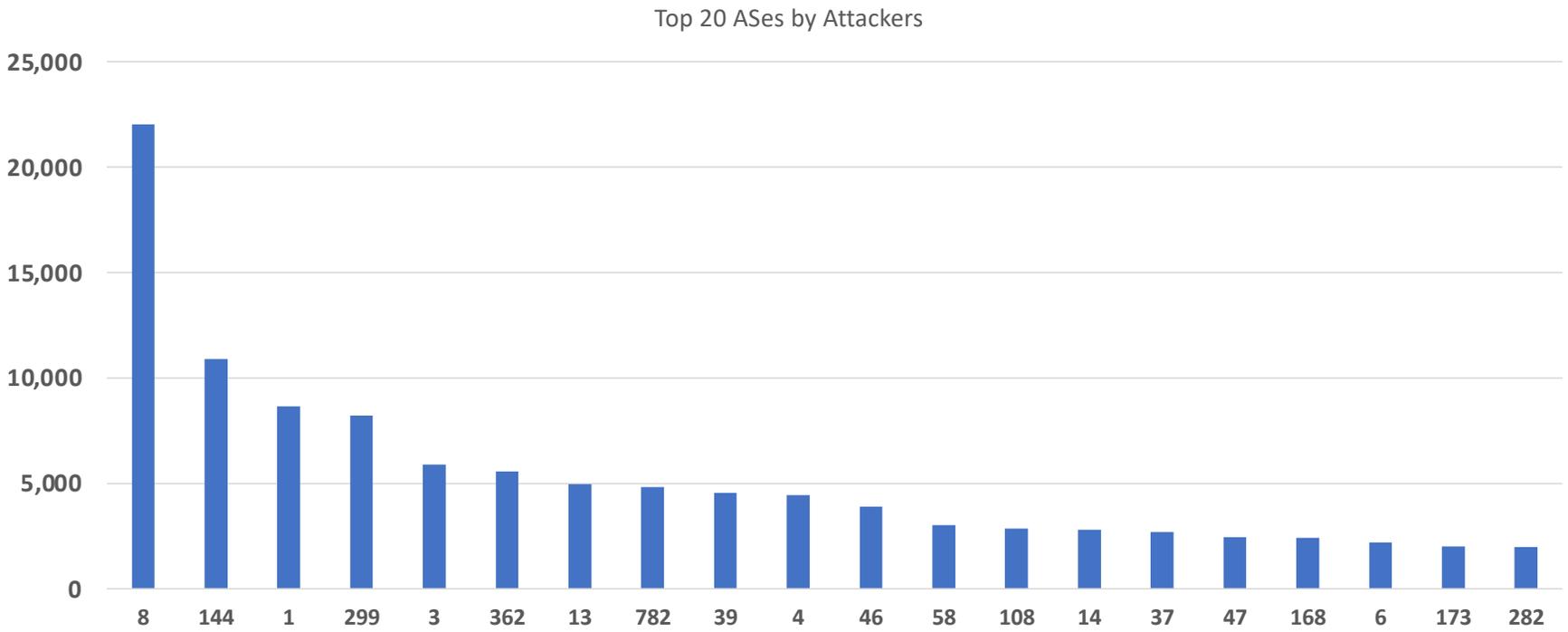
## Some stats (from that timeframe)

- Our ~200 sensors saw attacks from
  - 10,823 ASes
    - 2,183 of them fielded more than 1,000 attacks on our sensors
    - 40 of them launched attacks from more than 1,000 distinct IP addresses
  - 274,494 distinct IP addresses

# Numbers of attacks

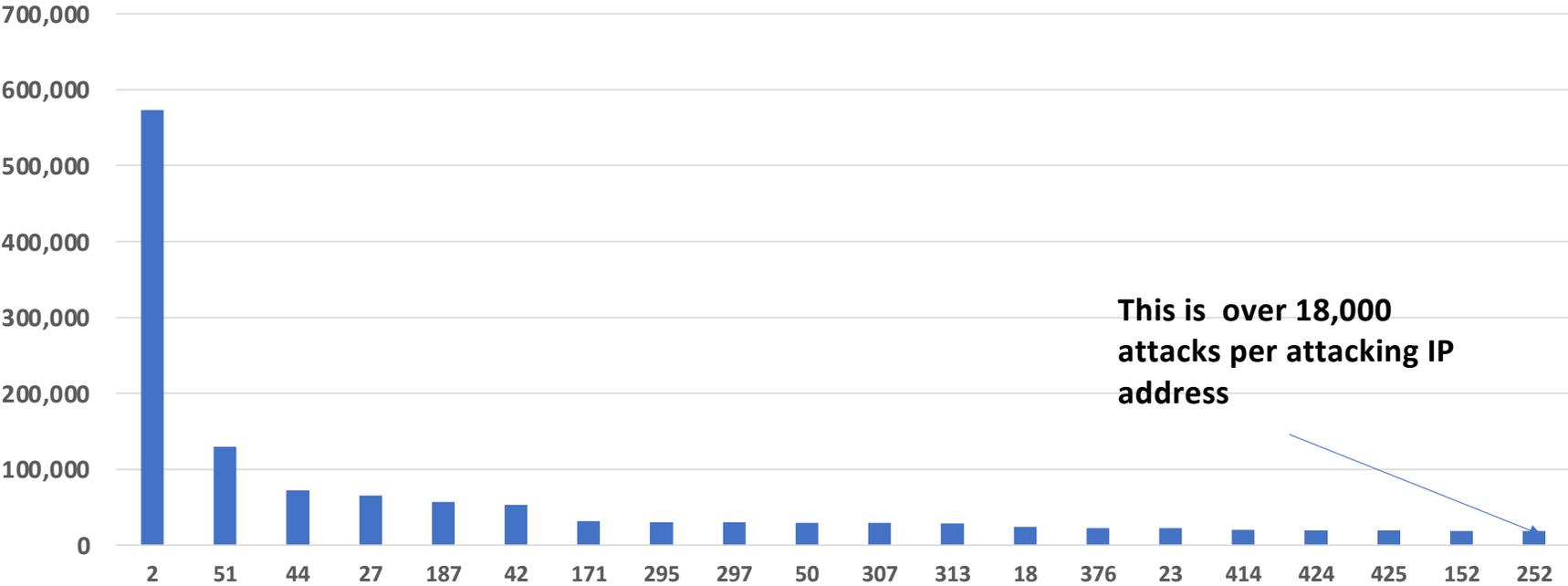


# Number of Attackers



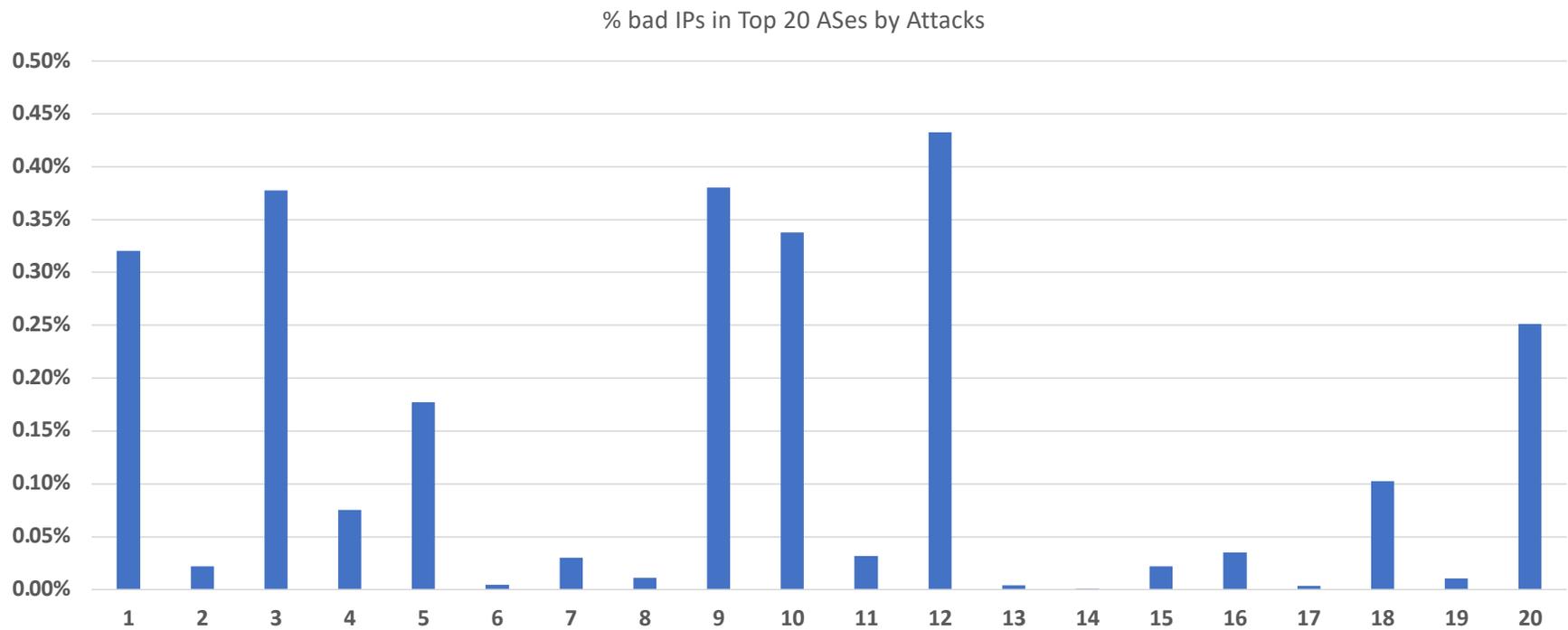
# Activity of Attackers

Top 20 ASes by Attacks per Attacker



# Percentage of bad actors in a network

(Based on addresses per AS data from <https://bgp.he.net>)



## To note

- The network IDs are not the same in every graph
  - The network with the most (raw) attack traffic didn't have the greatest number of attacking IP addresses
- Level of IP address bad behaviour is small (less than 1% of network) and highly variable

So...

# What I want you to conclude...

- This much rampant attack traffic isn't right
- Reducing the amount is better than (strictly) trying to prevent impact
  - Not interested in building the world's biggest IP block list
    - But somebody will
  - Only a limited amount of early detection unless we can pick out clues from the malware (hashes)
- It would be better to stop at source – not all of this activity is condoned by the network operator

# Discussion

- What's worst
  - Raw number of attacks coming out of an AS?
  - Number of attacks coming from a single IP address?
  - Proportion of IP addresses acting badly?
- What's detectable (in network operations)
- What's "acceptable"?
  - Levels of the metrics above
  - Length of attack streak
- What can/should be done for "unacceptable"?
  
- And see me if you want to know what we get from your AS :->

# Thanks!

Further thoughts? [Idaigle @ globalcyberalliance.org](mailto:Idaigle@globalcyberalliance.org)