

# Listen and Whisper

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# Introduction

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Focus on invalid routes

- ⦿ Invalid routes in the control plane
- ⦿ Invalid routes in the data plane

Solution: both control and data plane verification

# Whisper: Control Plane Verification

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Requirement: Path Verification

Actual Guarantee:

*If an AS receives at least one valid path to AS A, receipt of an invalid path to A will trigger an alarm*

# Discussion

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Is this a good property to provide?

# Whisper: Mechanism

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## Loop Verification

- Suppose two paths received, A and B
- Build loop out of these paths
- Source-route along loop (in both directions)

# Whisper: Mechanism

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## Hash Schemes

- ◉ When D receives path CBA from C
  - Signature received:  $S = h(B, h(A, h(z)))$
  - D computes  $h(C, S)$  before sending onwards
- ◉ Authors suggest two schemes for computing and using these hashes

# Whisper

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## Secondary Requirement:

*If an AS sends out “too many” invalid paths, it will be identified*

## Actual Mechanism:

Count how many times AS is in a problem-path

# Discussion

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# Listen: Data Plane

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## Requirement:

*Check if data plane path matches control plane path*

## Actual Guarantee:

*Check if data plane path reaches destination*

# Discussion

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Can you do anything better with end-to-end feedback?

# Listen: Mechanism

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- ◉ Mechanism: passive probing
  - Why?
- ◉ Raise alert if too many (N) unsuccessful TCP connection attempts in time T
- ◉ T proportional to popularity of destination
  - Popularity measured by MTBA

# Listen: Mechanism

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- False negatives

- Suggest values for  $N$  based on experimental results

- False positives

- Drop packets on  $m$  paths
- Observe these  $m$  and an additional  $n$
- Expected: retransmissions on  $m$ , none on  $n$
- If not, raise alert

# Discussion

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- What they list as potential misbehaviour:
  - End-hosts collude with adversary, generate fake valid TCP connections
  - Port scanners: false positives
- What else could happen?

# Evaluation

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- ◉ Authors do not assume malicious attempts to game Listen/Whisper
- ◉ Independent adversaries: if 1000 largest ASes deploy L/W, then in worst-case
  - 8% of all nodes affected w/o penalties
  - 1% with penalties

# Evaluation

## Colluding adversaries

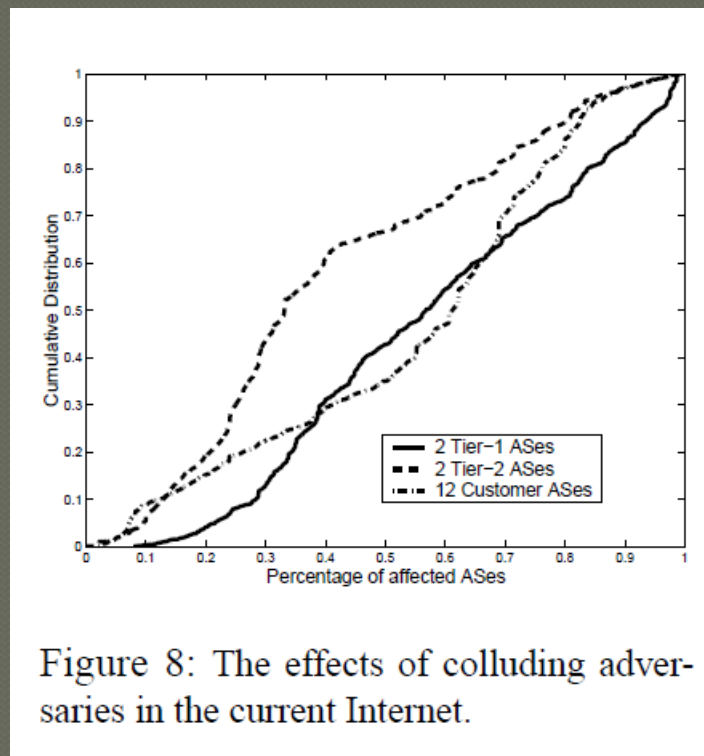


Figure 8: The effects of colluding adversaries in the current Internet.

# Summary

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- ◉ Path verification in the control plane
- ◉ Reachability analysis in the data plane
- ◉ They remove existing vulnerabilities
- ◉ ... and then add their own
- ◉ Still, could be a net improvement



Questions?