# AS-Path Analysis Testing Claims of "Tier 1" Status and Examining BGP Routing Anomalies 

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## Background

Autonomous systems which claim "tier-1" status differentiate themselves from others by claiming that they do not receive transit from any other autonomous system.

## Background

Autonomous systems which do not receive transit may reach other ASes by selling transit to them or by peering with them.

## Background

All AS-paths take one of two forms:
One in which the "center" is an AS which provides transit to two down-stream ASes:

$$
7823 /^{1239}{ }^{7132} \backslash_{27291}
$$

Dupont buys Sprint sells SBC sells Fry's

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## Background

All AS-paths take one of two forms:
Or one in which the "center" is a peering session between two ASes, each of which provides transit to one downstream AS:

PCH buys Verio peers Sprint sells SBC sells Fry's

## Proposition

Since there can exist no more than one peering session in any AS-path, No more than two ASNs can make a legitimate claim to "tier-1" status with respect to any valid AS-path.

## Seed-list to test

For an arbitrary starting-point to test our proposition, we took the intersection of the lists of most commonly-occurring transit ASes from a number of routers:

| 701 | UUNet / MCI | 1239 | Sprint |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3356 | Level 3 | 2914 | NTT / Verio |
| 7018 | AT\&T | 6461 | MFN |
| 209 | Qwest | 2828 | XO Communications |
| 3549 | Global Crossing | 6461 | SAVVIS |

## Adding a Candidate

Adding ATDN (AOL Transit Data Network) to our list yields no additional observed anomalies. Thus they're probably fairly "tier-1."

## Adding a Candidate

The arbitrary method by which we seeded our list does not find content providers, only transit providers.

ATDN is reputed to be "tier-1" so we can test our proposition by adding them, and checking to see whether this yields additional anomalies...

## Testing the Proposition

We find anomalous cases, in which three or more ASNs from our test list occur in the same AS-path:
65.215.36.0/24

| 3549 <br> Global <br> Crossing | 6221 <br> Cybersites | 3356 <br> Level 3 | 701 <br> UUNET | 22907 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Leaked Routes

 (more than 2 Tier1 ASNs)

## More Anomalies

Inconsistent ASNs
Non-contiguous Repeats
Private ASNs
Unallocated ASNs

## Inconsistent Prefix Announcements

Examples
12.33.218.0/24

Announced by more than 1 ASNs: 22057, 23181
12.64.255.0/24

Announced by more than 1 ASNs:
4264, 17228, 17229, 17233

## Inconsistent Prefix Announcements



## Inconsistent Prefix Announcements



## Non-contiguous Repeats

Examples:

1299701812163121631216212163121631216312163 70186500065001701812394648276498379476 11608137682154821548215482154870182154836231

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## Non-contiguous Repeats



## Non-contiguous Repeats



## Private AS Number Leak

70186500065001701812394648276498379476 14608190292516650004134

## Private AS Number Leak



## Private AS Number Leak



## Using and Leaking Unallocated ASN

24587 is the only ASN leaking an unallocated ASN 81.17.39.128/27 33332458764500


## 'X' relationships

Contrary to our assumption on ISP relationship, we see quite a few ' $X$ ' relationship

```
e.g
7660 / 2516 \7473 \9498 X 9730 X 9498\17913
8001 / 7018 \9498 X 9730 X 9498 \17625
Where, AS9498 \& AS9730 are two parts of same company
```

```
5650 / 7018 \ 12069 X 23269
```

5650 / 7018 \ 12069 X 23269
5650 ? 22773 \ 23269 \ 12069

```
5650 ? 22773 \ 23269 \ 12069
```

Where, it's very likely that 23269 is leaking routes

## X Relationship

Where two ASNs announce each other routes
Use iterative parsing of the routing table data from multiple sources

## Additional cross-checks

Assume the top 10 ASNs as not buying from anyone
Look at peer routes collected on PCH routers
Regional full routes in 4 locations around the world from our own routers and by others.

## Deciphering X Relationships

Using Whois is sometimes useful

```
aut-num: AS10310
as-name: Yahoo-prod
descr: Yahoo, Inc. production AS
aut-num: AS26085
as-name: Yahoo-SC5
descr: Yahoo SC5 datacenter
```

sometimes it's not:
aut-num:
import:
export:
aut-num:
import:
export:

AS35324
from AS35391 accept ANY to AS35391 announce ANY

AS35391
from AS35324 accept ANY
to AS35324 announce ANY

## Pel Packet Clearing House <br> Deciphering X Relationships

Some AS-PATH are difficult to explain
 10461


| $\begin{gathered} 6461 \\ \text { MFN } \end{gathered}$ | \} | $\begin{gathered} 10026 \\ \text { Asia } \\ \text { Netcom } \end{gathered}$ | X | $3257$ | ? | $4837$ <br> China <br> Netcom |  | \{ 23851, 24139, 4751 \} |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



Best Guess here : ANC is leaking Routes, but how Tiscali comes between ANC and CNC is difficult to imagine - both topologically and geographically

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## X - Relationship count



## Plan

Setup a e-mail mechanism to report possible route-leaks to ASNs

Setup a web front end so that operators can check against possible route leaks by peers and customers

More extensive cross check mechanism, against historical and archived data

## Thanks, and Questions?

## Copies of this presentation can be found in PDF and QuickTime formats at:

http:// www.pch.net / resources / papers / bgp-aspath-analysis

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