

(Self) Driving Under the Influence: Intoxicating Adversarial Network Inputs



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Laurent Vanbever⁽¹⁾

ACM HotNets 2019

(1)

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armasuisse

In-band-signaling in the telephony system allowed “hackers” free long-distance calls



What does in-band-signaling enable in networks?

Why (and How) Networks Should Run Themselves

Nick Feamster and Jennifer Rexford

A Knowledge Plane for the Internet

David D. Clark*, Craig Partridge†, J. Christopher Ramming† and John T. Wroclawski*

Unleashing the Potential of Data-Driven Networking

Junchen Jiang†, Vyas Sekar†, Ion Stoica*+°, Hui Zhang†+

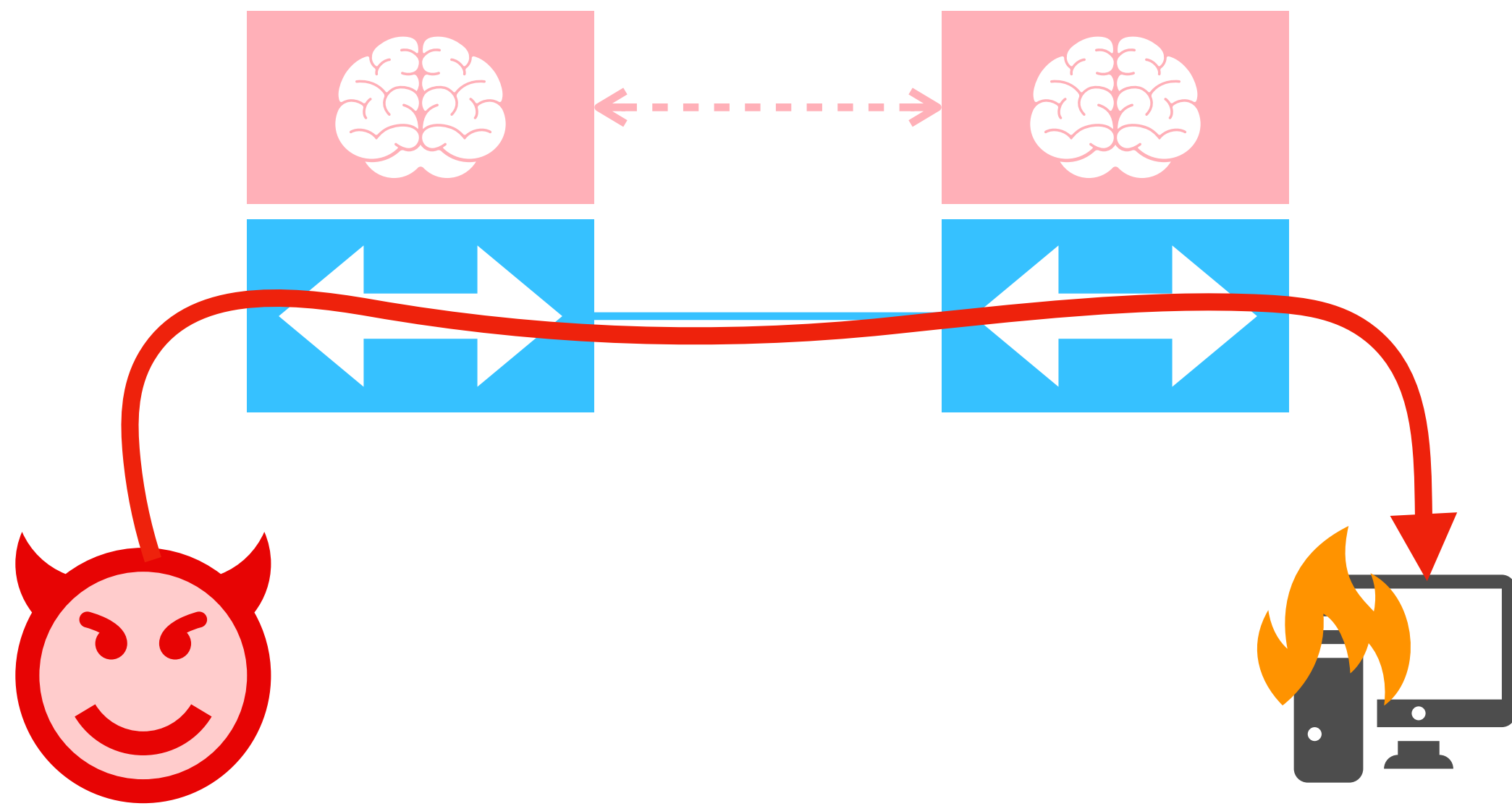
A Novel Framework of Data-Driven Networking

HAIPENG YAO¹, CHAO QIU², CHAO FANG³, XU CHEN¹, AND F. RICHARD YU⁴

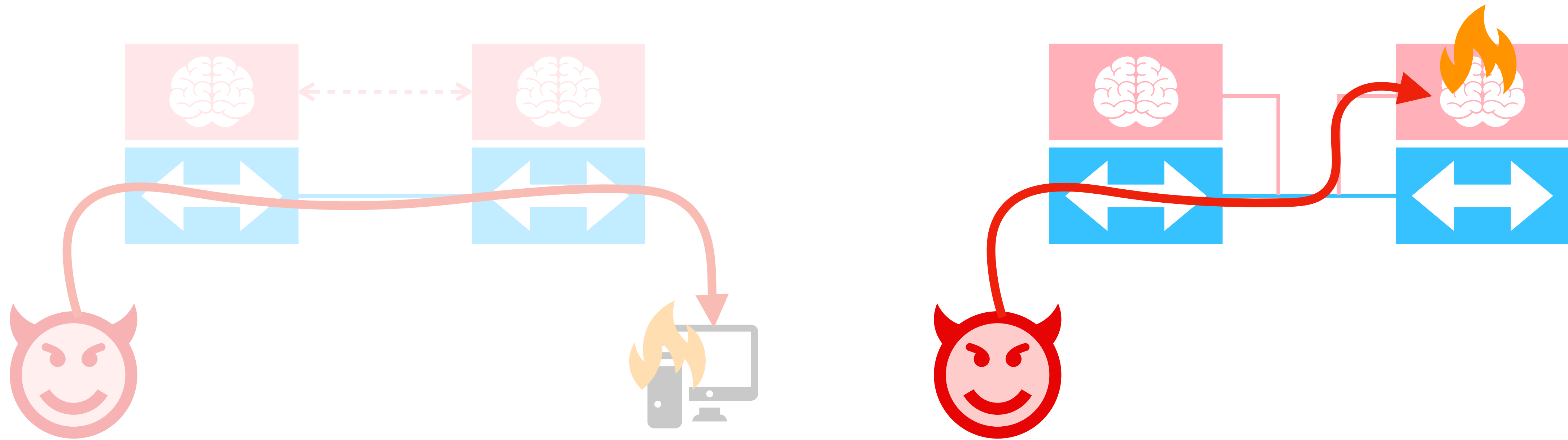
Experience-driven Networking: A Deep Reinforcement Learning based Approach

Zhiyuan Xu, Jian Tang, Jingsong Meng, Weiyi Zhang, Yanzhi Wang, Chi Harold Liu and Dejun Yang

Traditional networks separate data and control channels



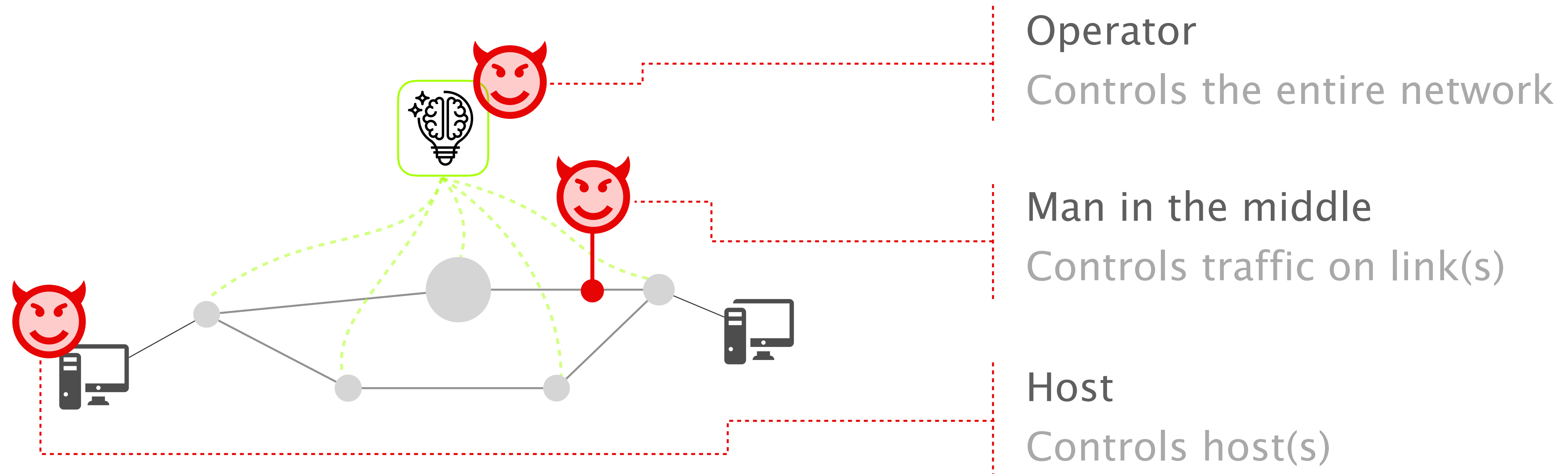
Self-driving networks merge data and control channels



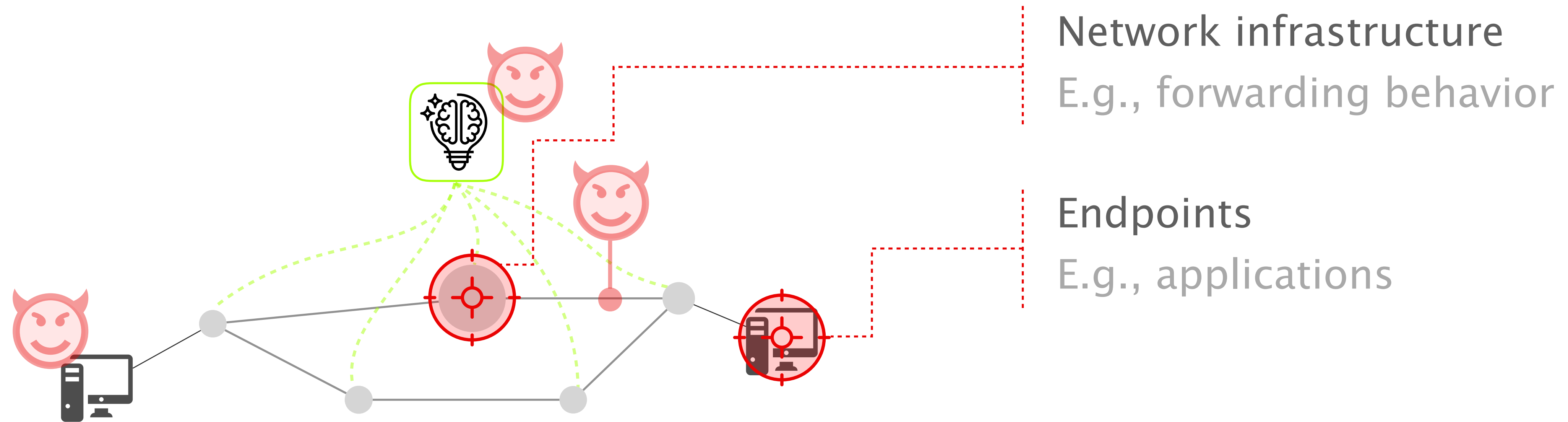




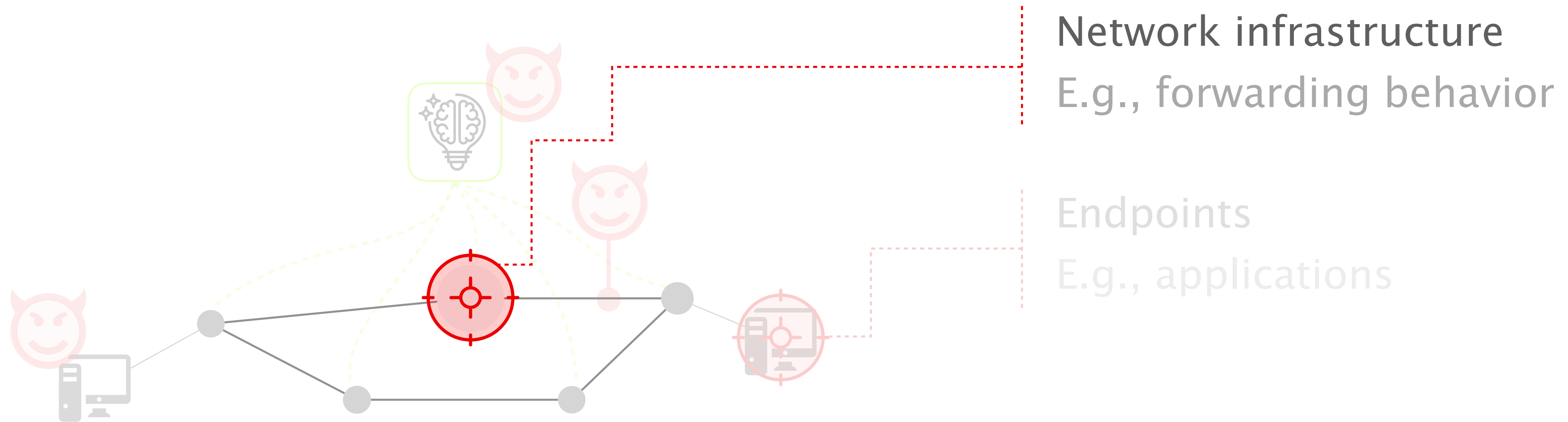
We distinguish between three privilege levels of an attacker



We distinguish between two attack targets



We distinguish between two attack targets



Advances in network programmability allow to perform many decisions in the data plane

P4: Programming Protocol-Independent Packet Processors

Pat Bosshart[†], Dan Daly^{*}, Glen Gibb[‡], Martin Izzard[‡], Nick McKeown[‡], Jennifer Rexford^{**},
Cole Schlesinger^{**}, Dan Talayco[†], Amin Vahdat[¶], George Varghese[§], David Walker^{**}
[†]Barefoot Networks ^{*}Intel [‡]Stanford University ^{**}Princeton University [¶]Google [§]Microsoft Research

Blink: Fast Connectivity Recovery Entirely in the Data Plane

Thomas Holterbach^{*}, Edgar Costa Molero^{*}, Maria Apostolaki^{*},
Alberto Dainotti[†], Stefano Vissicchio[‡], Laurent Vanbever^{*}

^{}ETH Zurich, [†]CAIDA / UC San Diego, [‡]University College London*

Hardware-Accelerated Network Control Planes

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In-network Neural Networks

Giuseppe Siracusano, Roberto Bifulco
NEC Laboratories Europe

Contra: A Programmable System for Performance-aware Routing

Kuo-Feng Hsu[†], Ryan Beckett^{*}, Ang Chen[†], Jennifer Rexford[‡], Praveen Tammana[‡], David Walker[‡]
[†]Rice University, ^{*}Microsoft Research, [‡]Princeton University

Algorithms and their state determine the behavior of networks

	Host	MitM	Operator
■ Algorithms e.g., for forwarding			
■ State e.g., forwarding table			

Adversarial inputs to data-driven networks can have big consequences

- Privacy violations
e.g., traffic hijacking
- Performance degradation
e.g., choosing longer paths
- Reachability problems
e.g., disconnected network
- Revenue loss
e.g., bad QoE for clients

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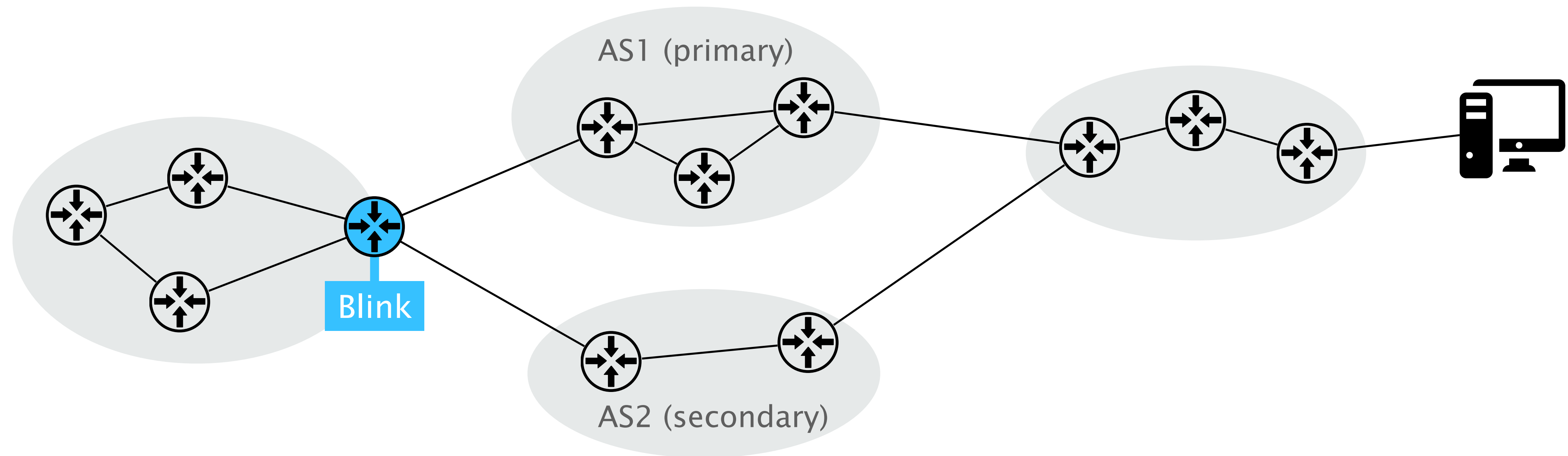
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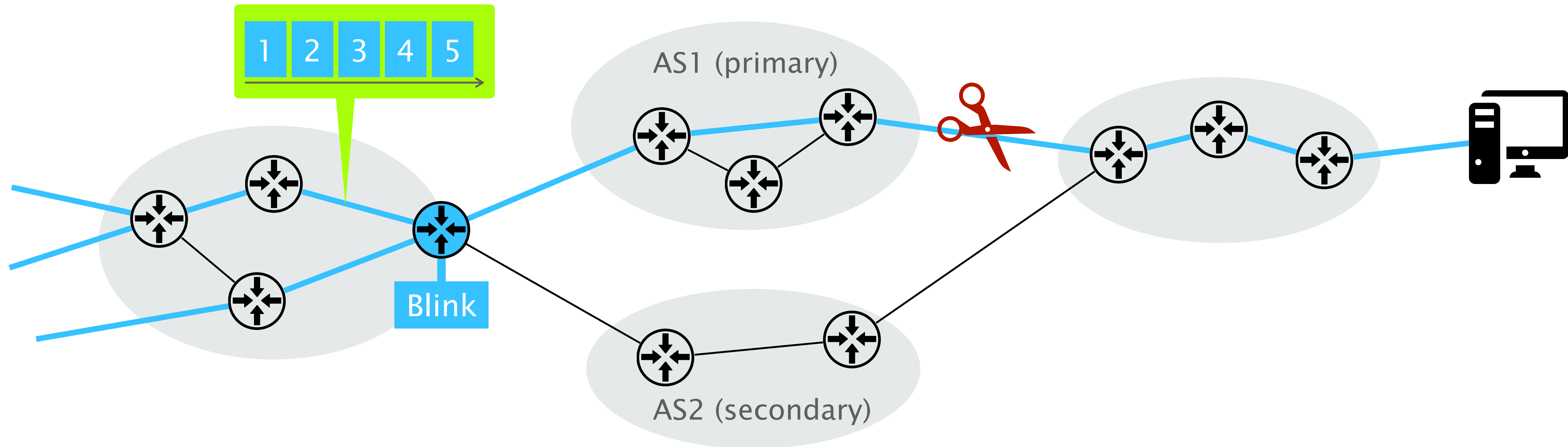
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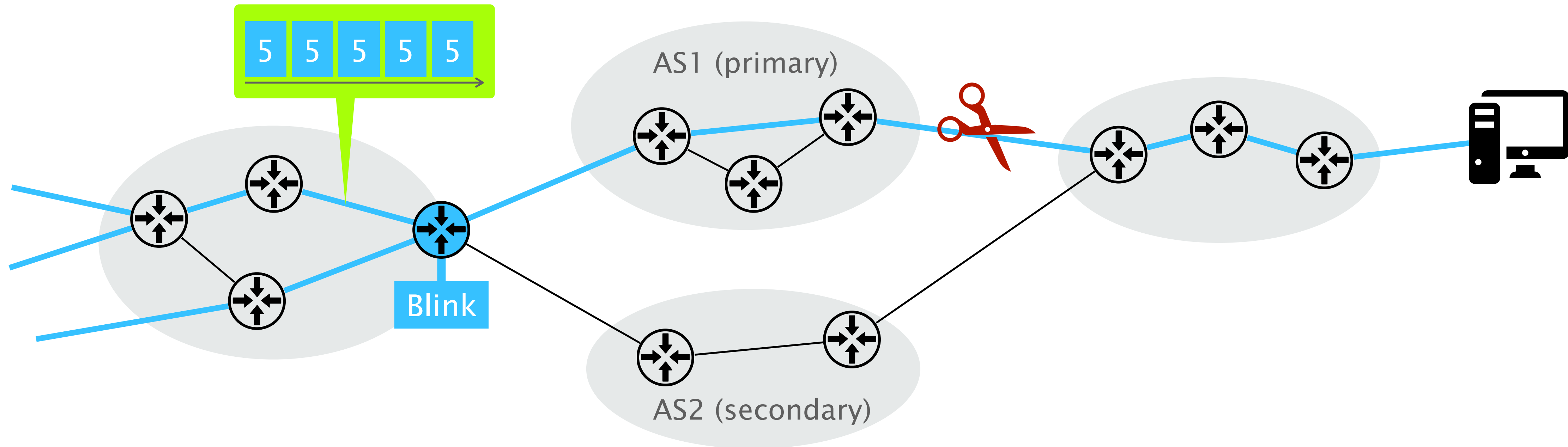
Blink monitors TCP retransmissions to detect failed paths



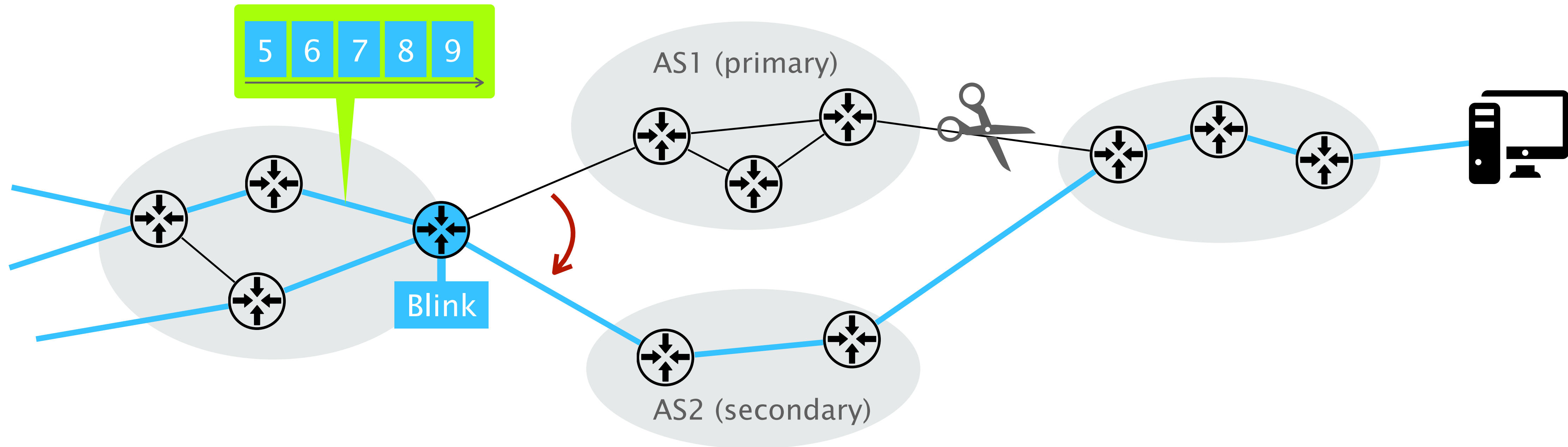
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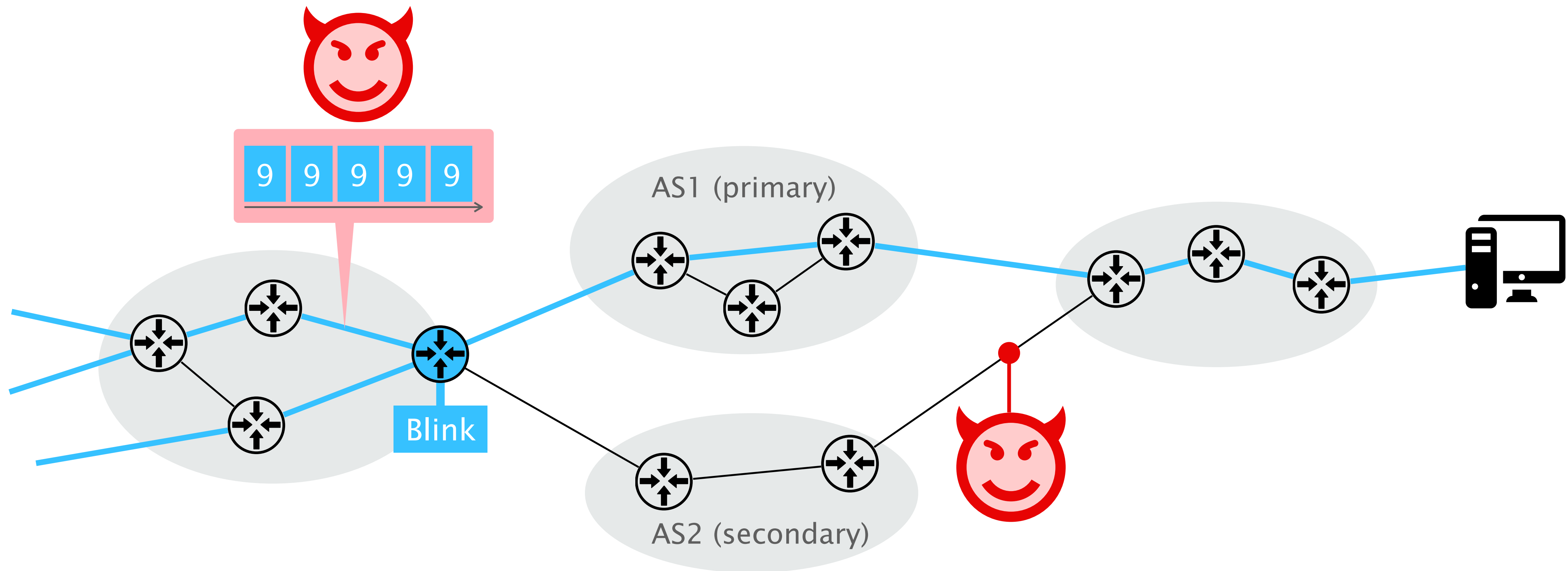
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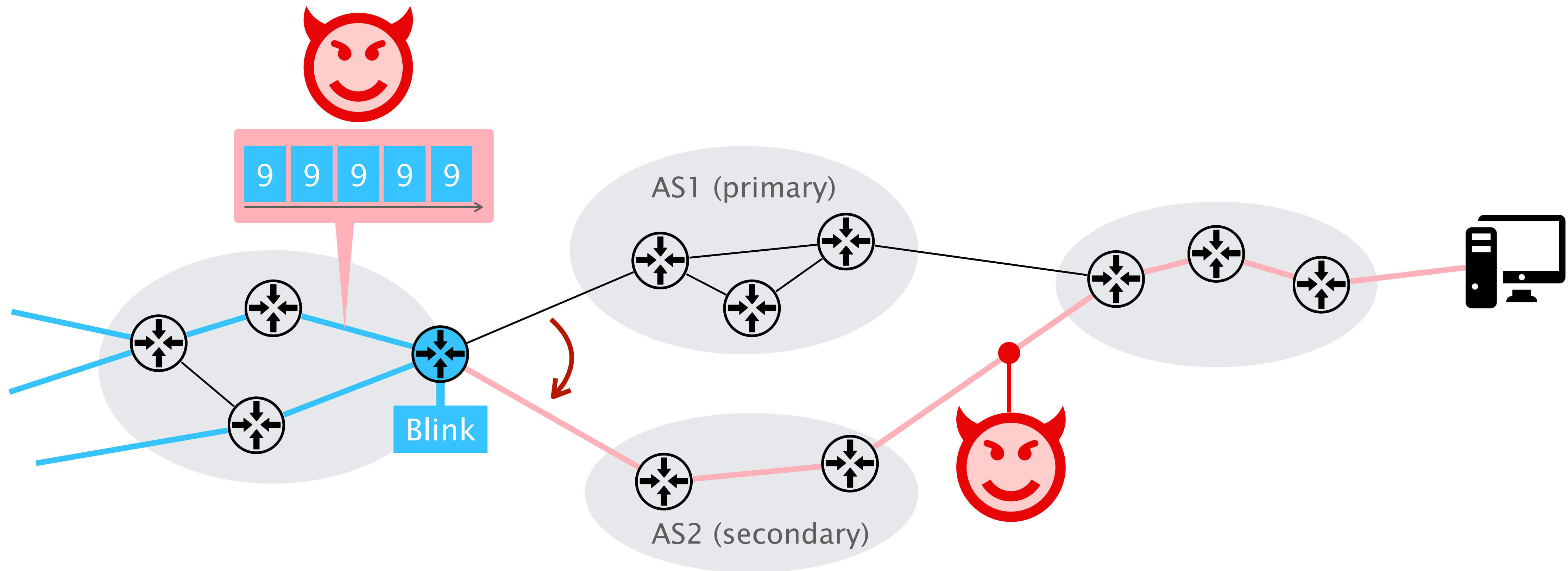
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Blink monitors TCP retransmissions to detect failed paths



Many host-based protocols and applications rely on feedback from the network

Pytheas: Enabling Data-Driven Quality of Experience Optimization Using Group-Based Exploration-Exploitation

Junchen Jiang[†], Shijie Sun[°], Vyas Sekar[†], Hui Zhang^{†}*
[†]CMU, [°]Tsinghua University, ^{}Conviva Inc.*

PCC: Re-architecting Congestion Control for Consistent High Performance

Mo Dong^{*}, Qingxi Li^{*}, Doron Zarchy^{**}, P. Brighten Godfrey^{*}, and Michael Schapira^{**}
^{}University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
^{**}Hebrew University of Jerusalem*










Congestion Avoidance and Control^{*}

Van Jacobson[†]
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Michael J. Karels[‡]
University of California at Berkeley

NetHide: Secure and Practical Network Topology Obfuscation

Roland Meier^{*}, Petar Tsankov^{*}, Vincent Lenders[◇], Laurent Vanbever^{*}, Martin Vechev^{*}
^{}ETH Zürich [◇]armasuisse*

Protocols and applications depend on different types of inputs

	Host	MitM	Operator
■ Headers e.g., sequence numbers			
■ Metadata e.g., timing			
■ Payload e.g., QoE			

Adversarial inputs to endpoints and applications can have big consequences

- Security and privacy issues
e.g., modified addresses
- Loss of situational awareness
e.g., manipulated measurements
- Performance degradation
e.g., faked congestion
- Broken debugging tools
e.g., manipulated ICMP messages

Many host-based protocols and applications rely on feedback from the network

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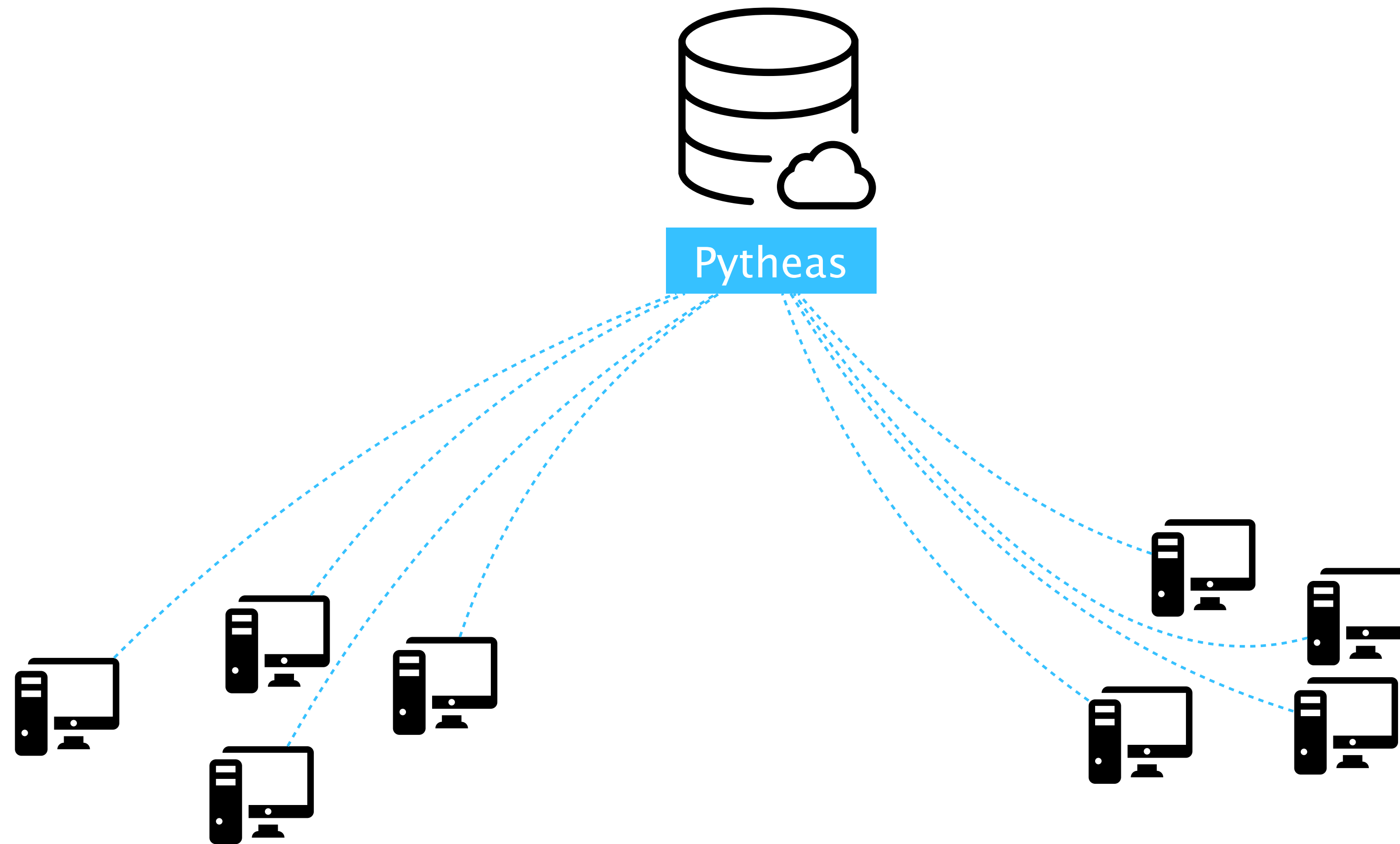
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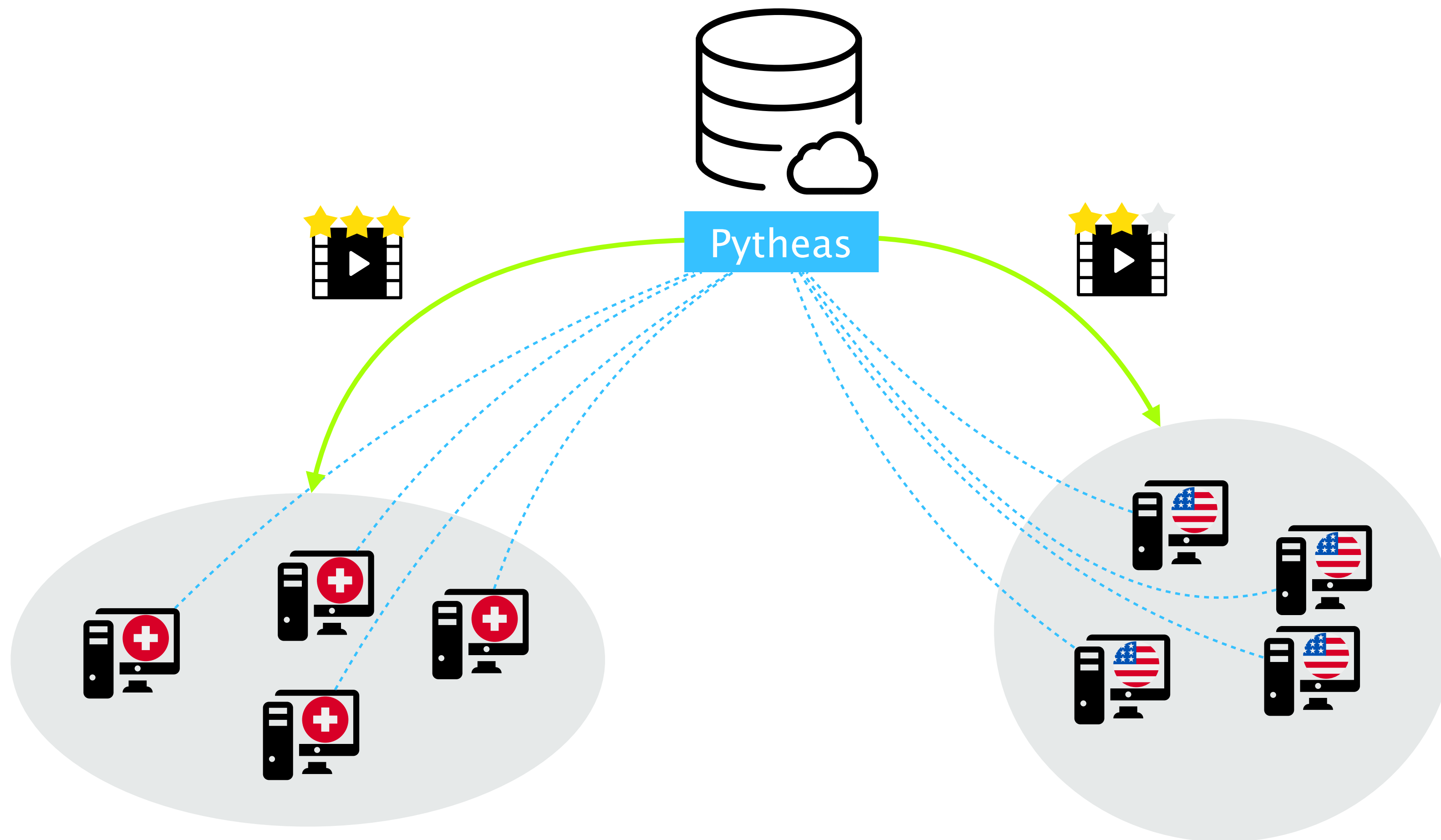
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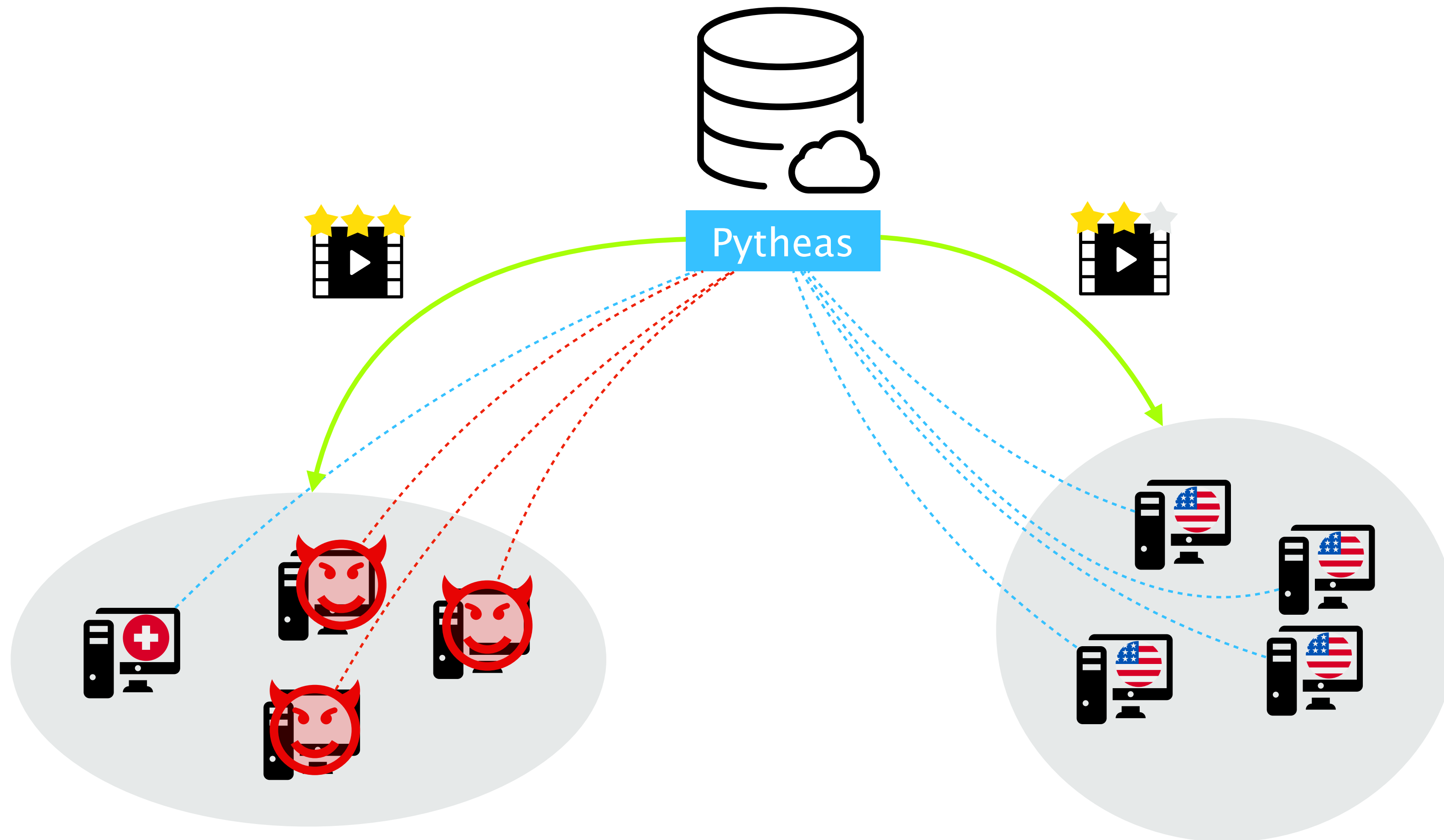
Pytheas performs QoE optimization through a real-time exploration and exploitation process



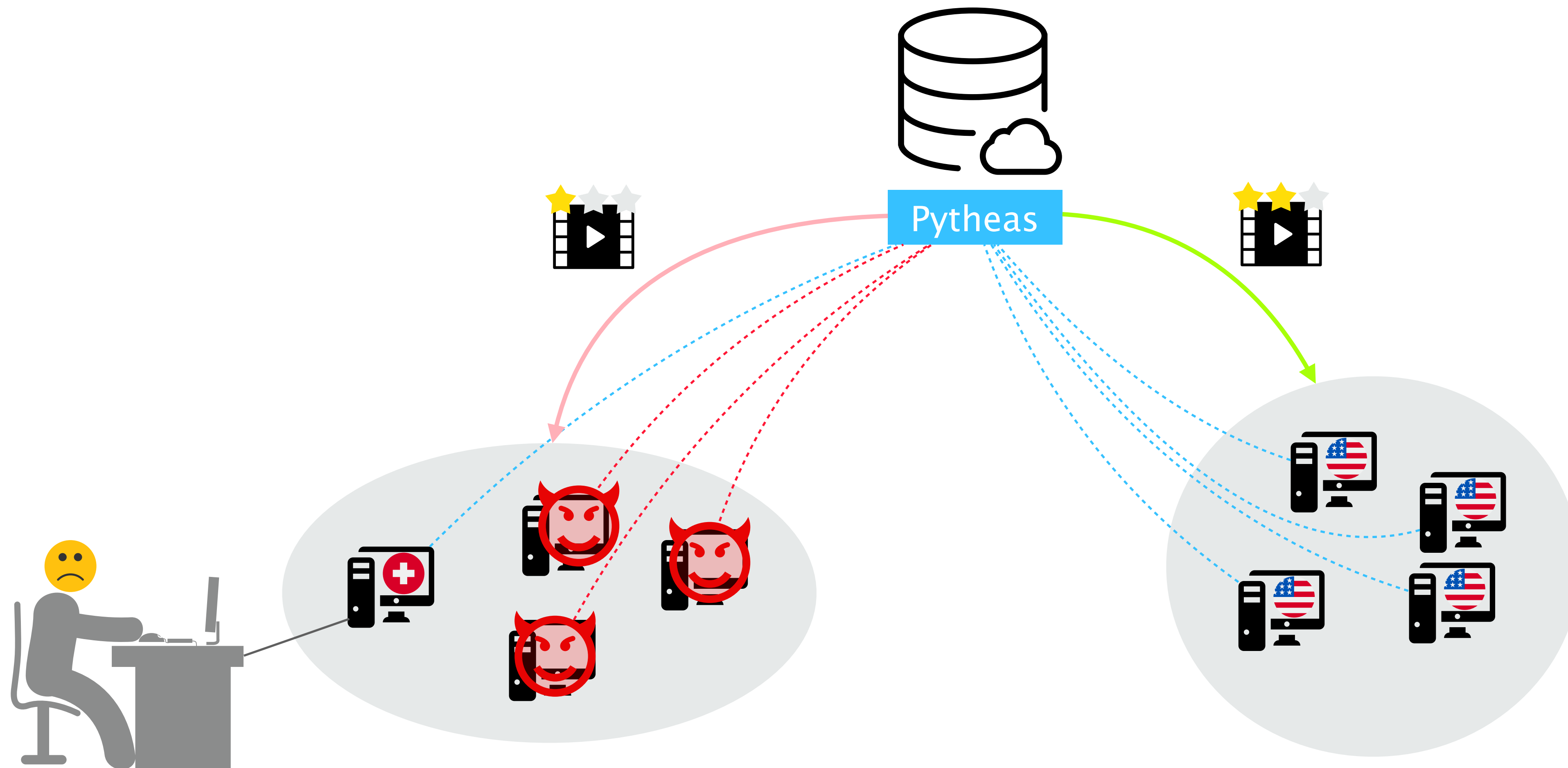
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An adversary can report wrong data to Pytheas

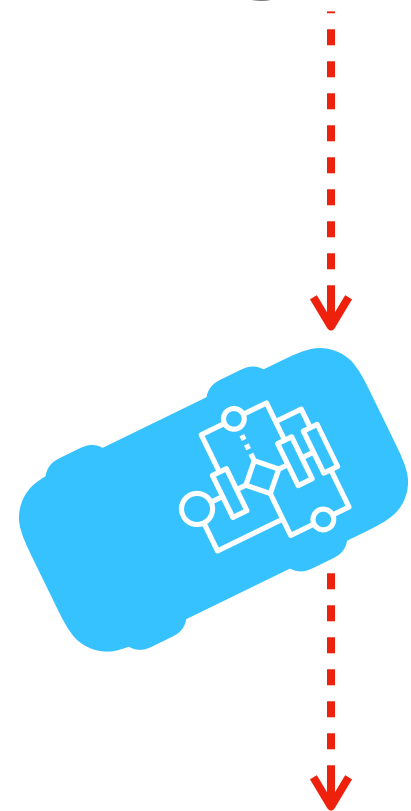


Adversarial inputs from some clients in a group
can lower QoE for the other clients in the same group

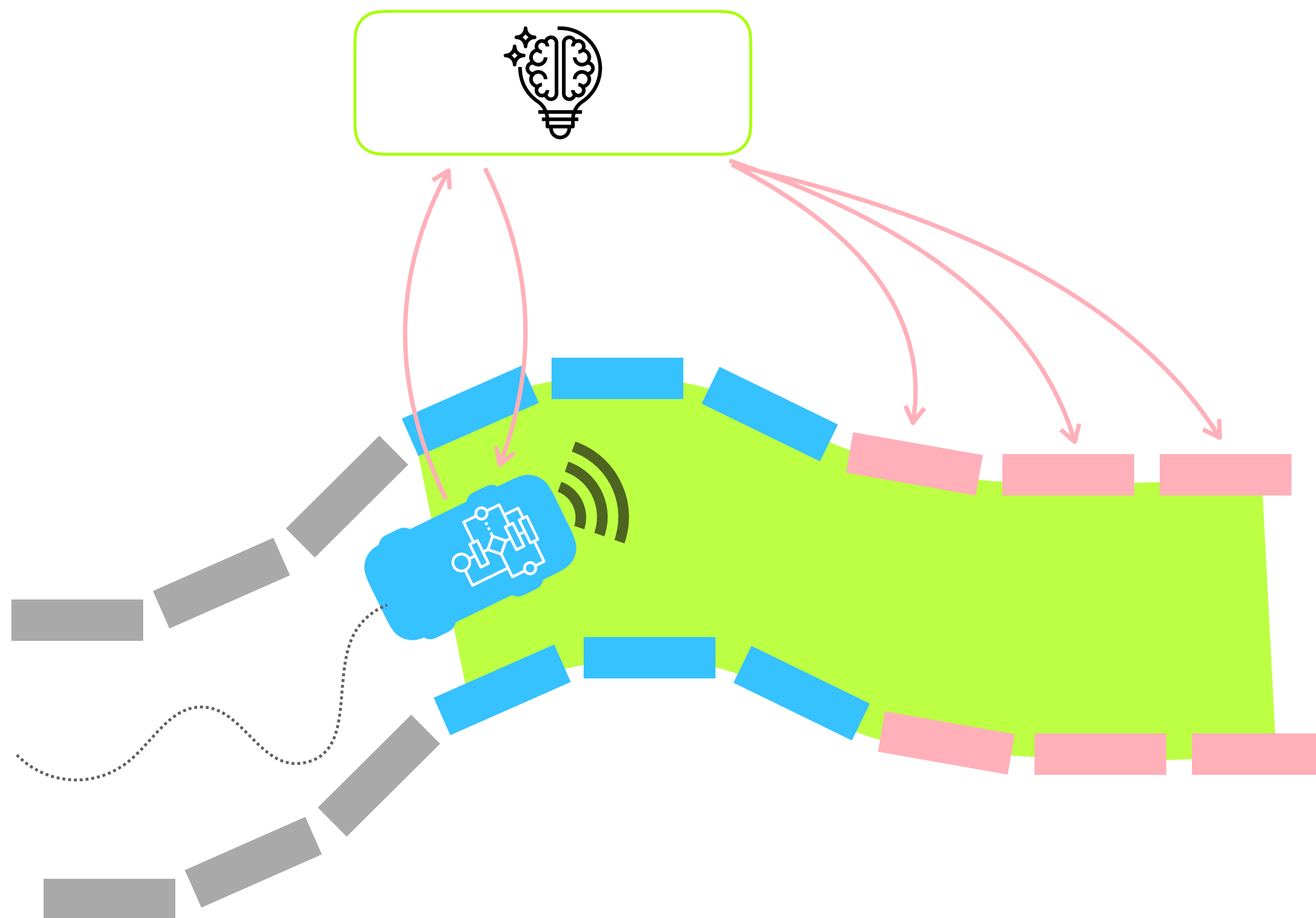




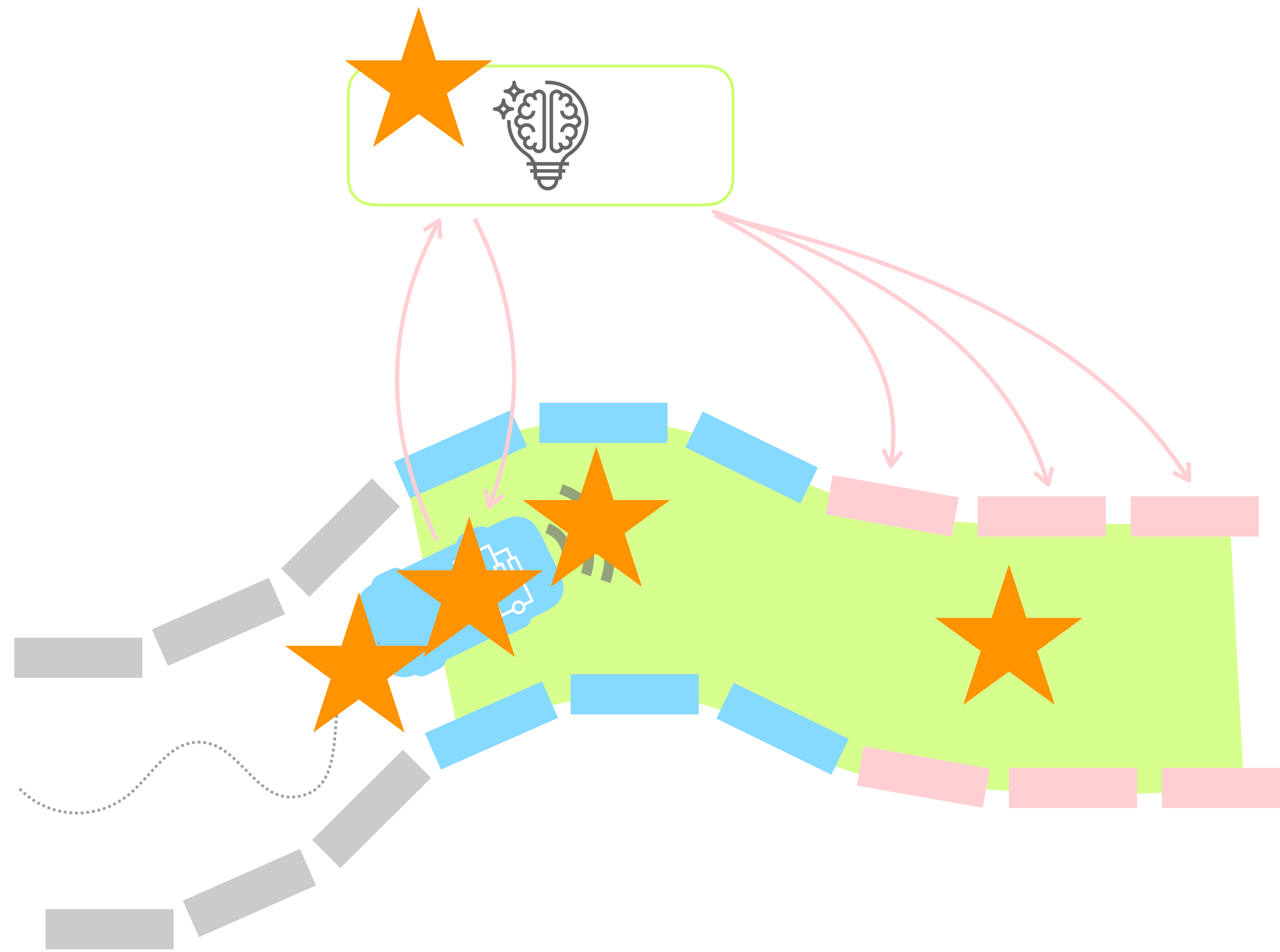
Let this car be our
self-driving ~~car~~ network



How can we
protect it?

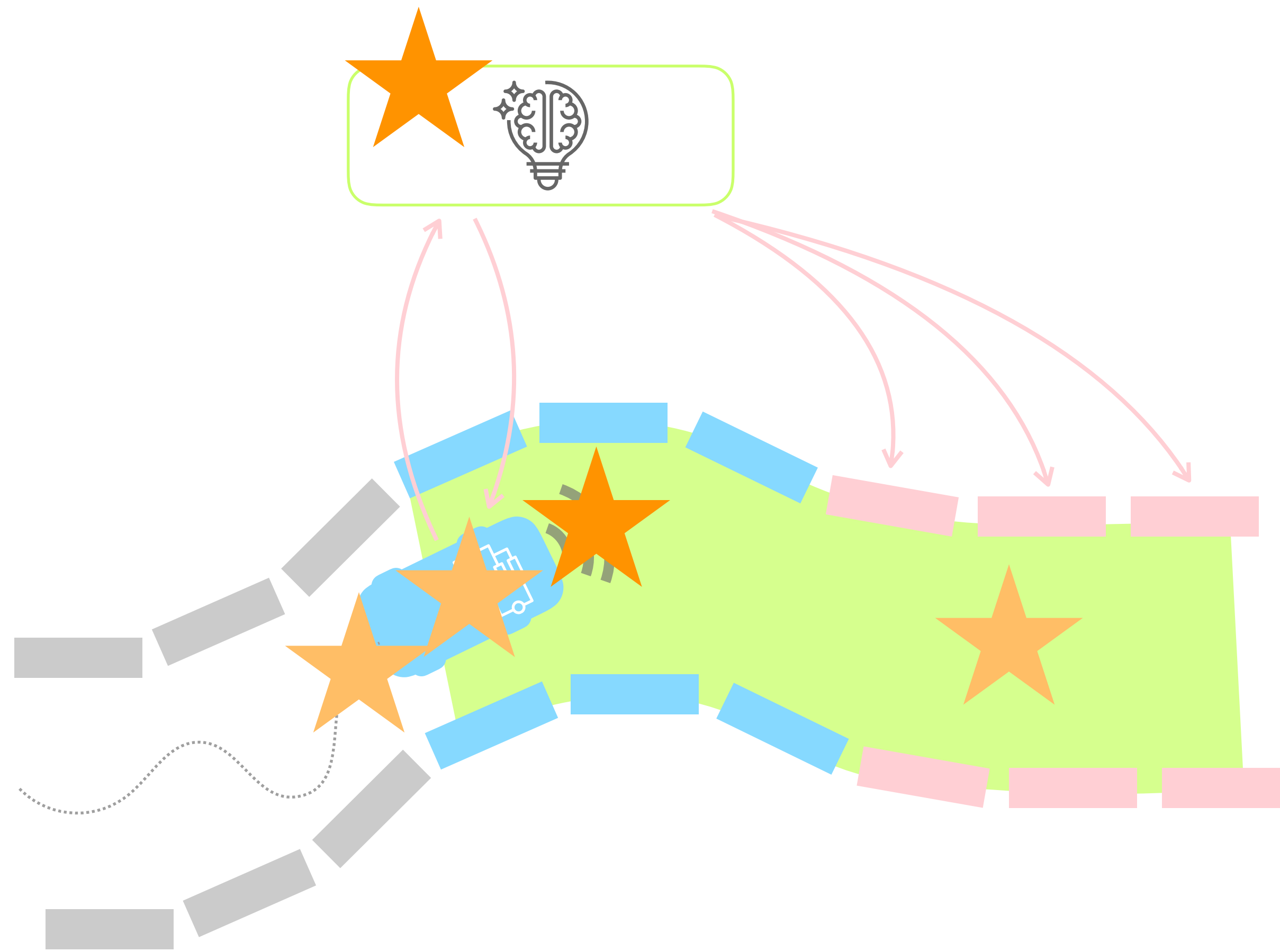


Countermeasures can be applied at different points



- ★ Program testing
- ★ Program obfuscation
- ★ Input verification
- ★ State modeling
- ★ Behavior monitoring

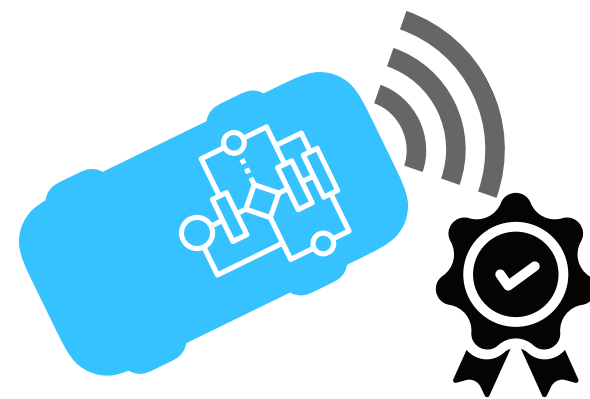
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Ensuring input quality makes it harder to feed adversarial inputs

Possible approaches

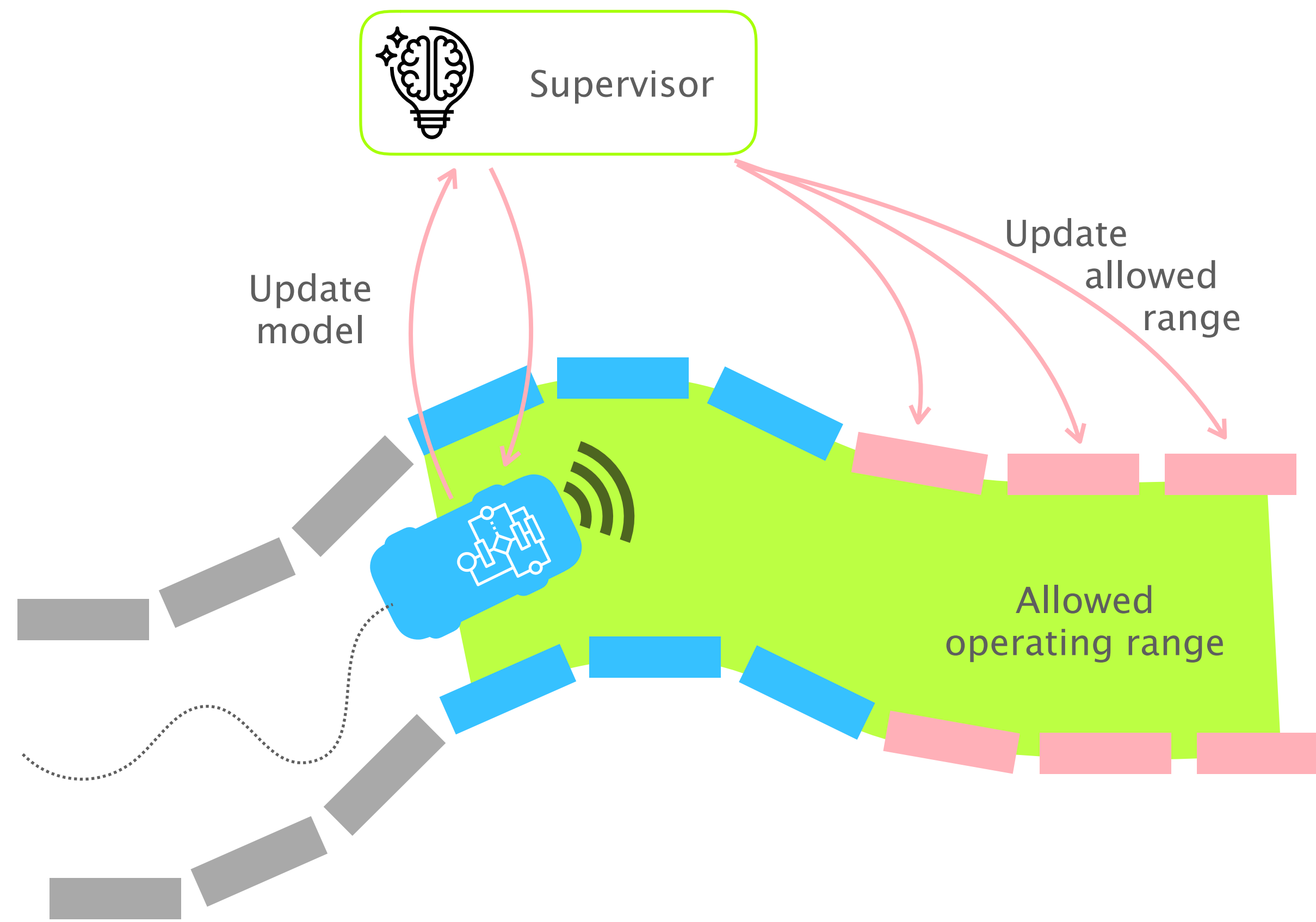


- Cryptography
encryption or authentication
- Diversity
use multiple, independent signals
- Verification
verify legitimacy of signals

Research question:

Where is the sweet spot for maximizing input quality
given the cost of modifying existing protocols,
modifying applications, and impact on decision time?

Invoking supervisor checks allows checks without degrading performance

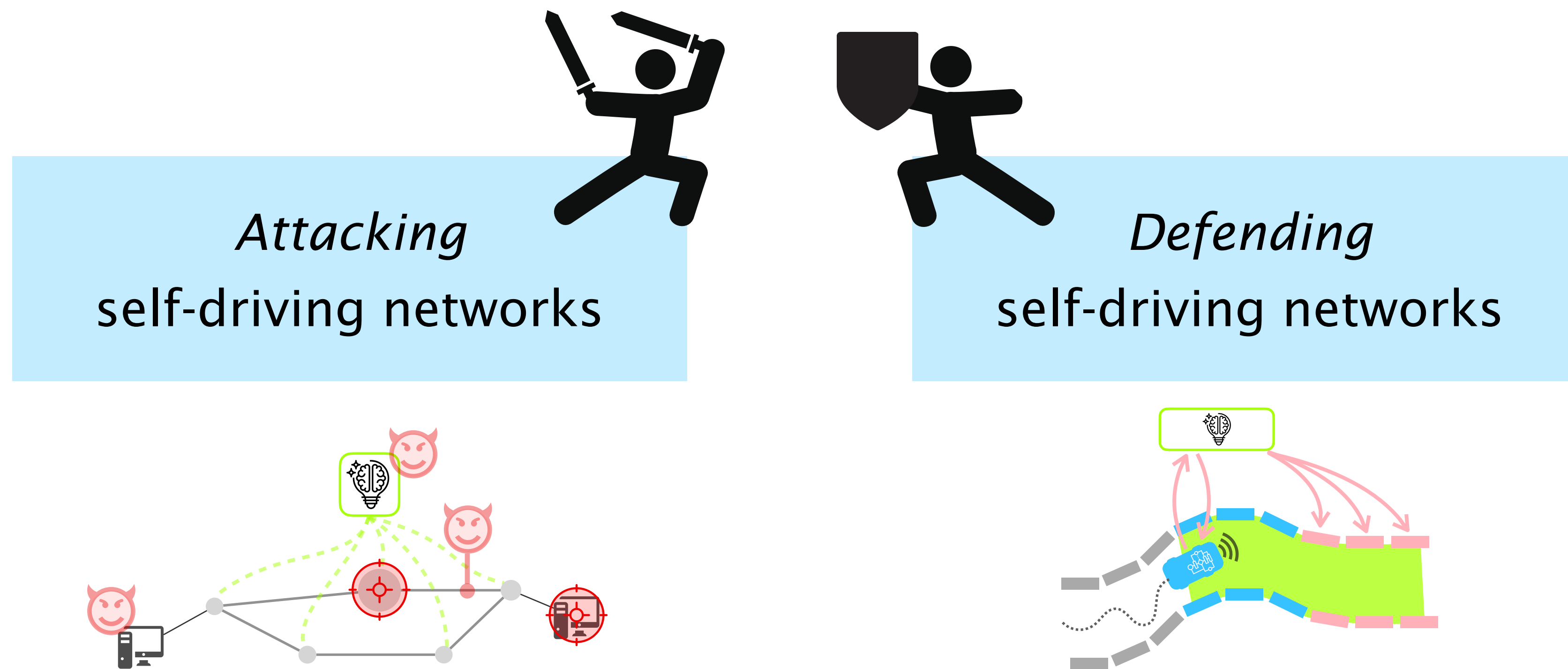


- ➔ Supervisor runs “offline” more flexibility
- ➔ Driver gets some freedom to choose next state
- ➔ Driver is limited to plausible next states

Research question:

How does an efficient driver-supervisor interface look like,
and how do we trade off fast, asynchronous operation
against delays in enforcing safety?

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ETH Zürich is hiring at all levels

Contact Laurent Vanbever (lvanbever@ethz.ch)

Professor/Assistant Professor (Tenure Track) of
Cyber-Physical and Embedded Systems
+ PhD & post-doc positions in networking

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