The Center for Education and Research in Information Assurance and Security



· Newton Meets Vivaldi: Securing Virtual Coordinates by Enforcing Physical Laws - Jeff Seibert

Newton Meets Vivaldi:

Securing Virtual Coordinates by Enforcing Physical Laws

Jeff Seibert and Cristina Nita-Rotaru

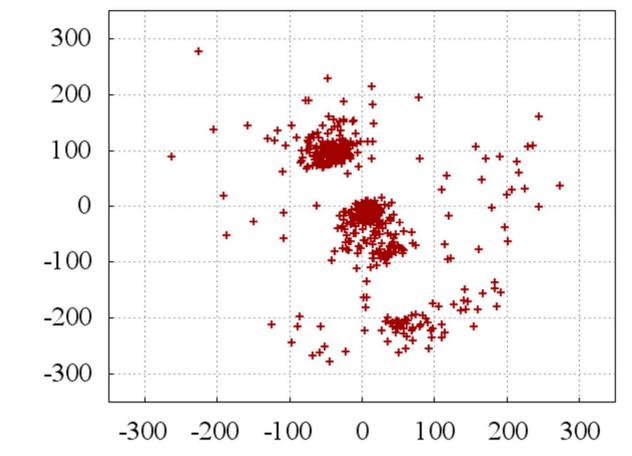
Department of Computer Science and CERIAS Purdue University

Virtual Coordinate System (VCS)

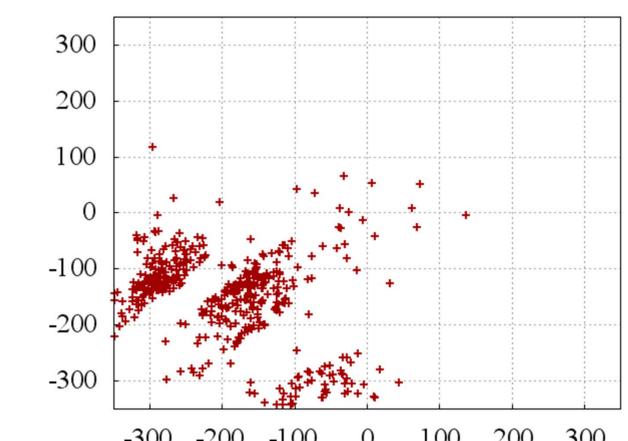
Distributed systems can optimize performance by measuring latencies between nodes, but pair-wise measurements do not scale:

- VCSs embed the Internet onto a coordinate space
- Nodes estimate latencies by calculating the distance between coordinates
- Vivaldi is a popular decentralized VCS where nodes are logically connected via a physical spring
- Nodes update their coordinate according to Hooke's law (F=-kx)

Coordinate mappings of 500 nodes running Vivaldi on PlanetLab







Sheila Becker and Radu State

Interdisciplinary Centre SnT University of Luxembourg

Attacks on VCS

Insider attackers can cause other nodes to have bad latency estimations by:

- Lying about their coordinate
- Delaying measurement probes

Previous Defenses and Frog-Boiling Attacks

Previous defense systems (i.e. Anomaly Detection and Voting Schemes) mitigate attacks by learning good behavior over time and discarding bad behavior:

- Frog-Boiling attackers **exploit the learning process** by staying underneath thresholds (which indicate an outlier) by lying by small amounts at a time.
- Previous defenses eventually re-learn bad behavior as good behavior

Newton

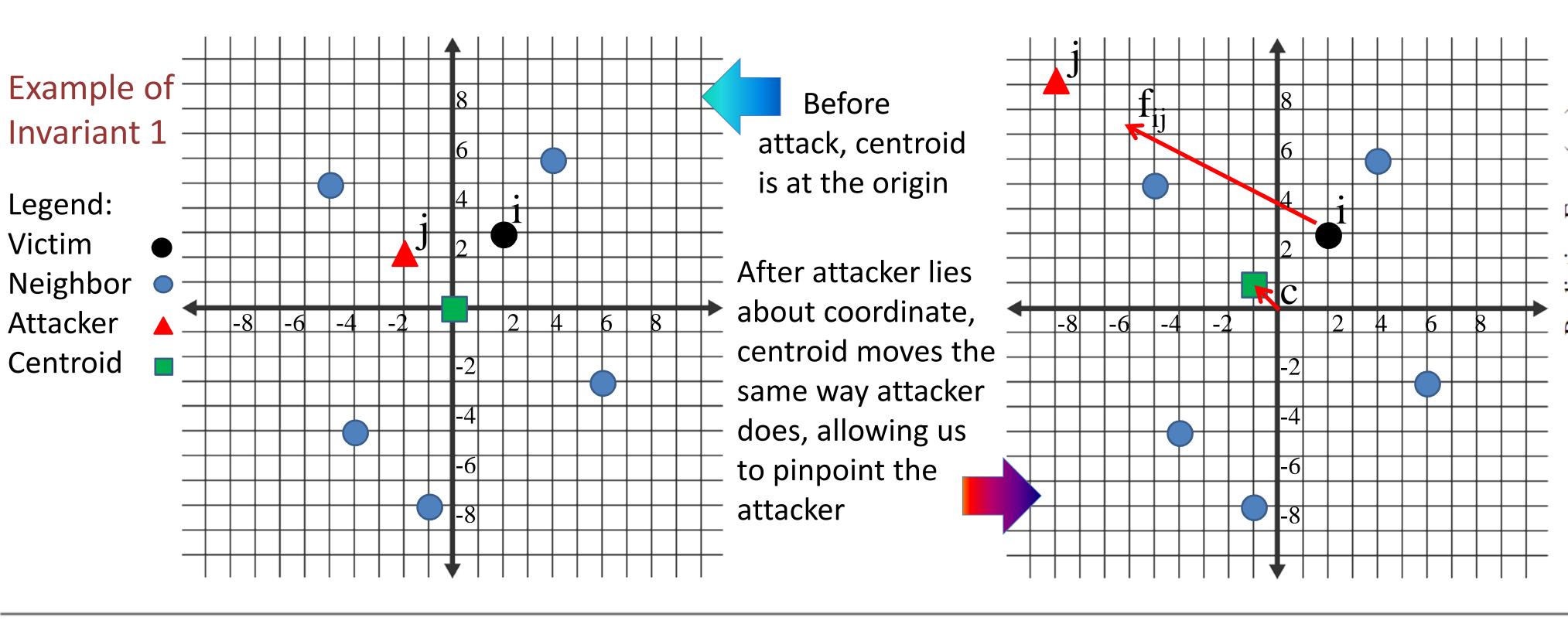
- Previous defenses failed because they must learn good behavior
- Invariants give us an unchanging standard

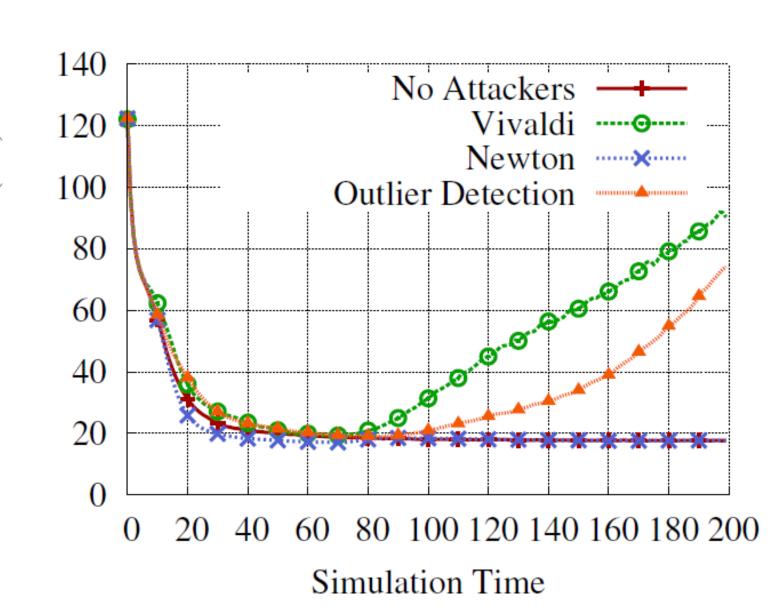
Key observation: Vivaldi is based on a physical system and therefore nodes should follow physical laws

We derive three invariants based on **Newton's** three laws of motion:

- Invariant 1: Centroid of coordinates starts and stays at the origin (For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction)
- Invariant 2: Physically close nodes experience similar forces (A body stays at rest unless acted upon by an external unbalanced force)
- Invariant 3: Nodes will decelerate as their springs come to a resting position (F=ma & F=-kx)

If an attacker causes an invariant to be broken, we can figure out exactly who caused it!





Simulations results using the King data set with 1740 nodes, with 30% attackers conducting a frog-boiling attack



Discivery Park
e-Enterprise Center