

Rusty Clusters? Dusting an IPv6 Research Foundation

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Dusting an IPv6 Research Foundation - The IPv6 Hitlist

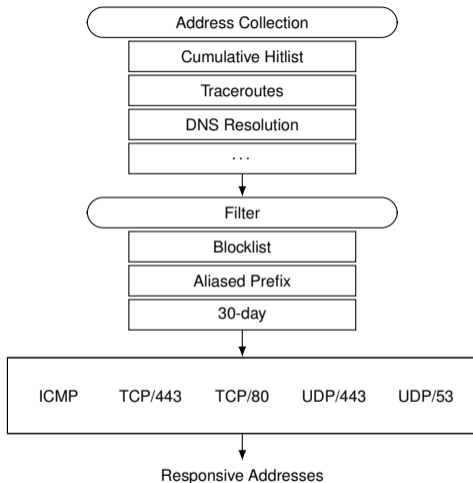
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Gasser et al.¹ established an ongoing IPv6 Hitlist in 2018, that:

- collects address candidates from multiple sources,
- applies different filters,
- and tests addresses for their responsiveness.



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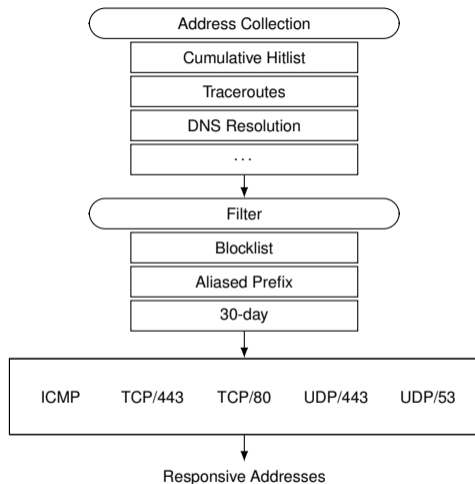
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Research questions:

RQ1 How did the IPv6 Hitlist develop?

RQ2 Should addresses from aliased prefix be strictly excluded?

RQ3 Can we improve the IPv6 Hitlist with new sources?



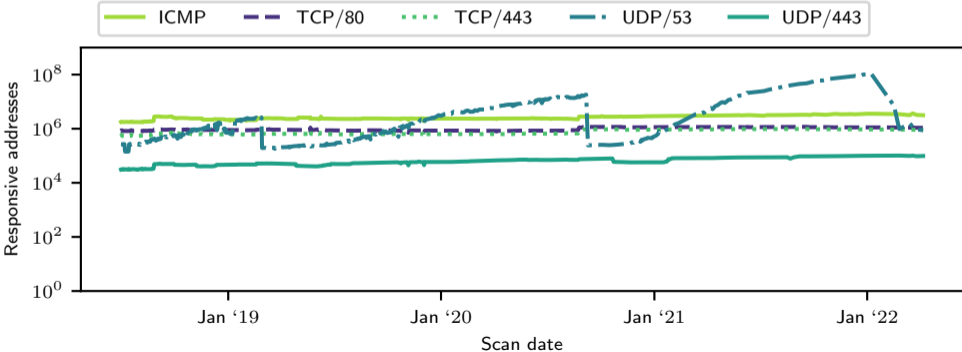
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- Input increased from 90 M to 790 M addresses.
- 250 M addresses are within aliased prefixes.
- 405 M addresses are unresponsive for at least 30 d.

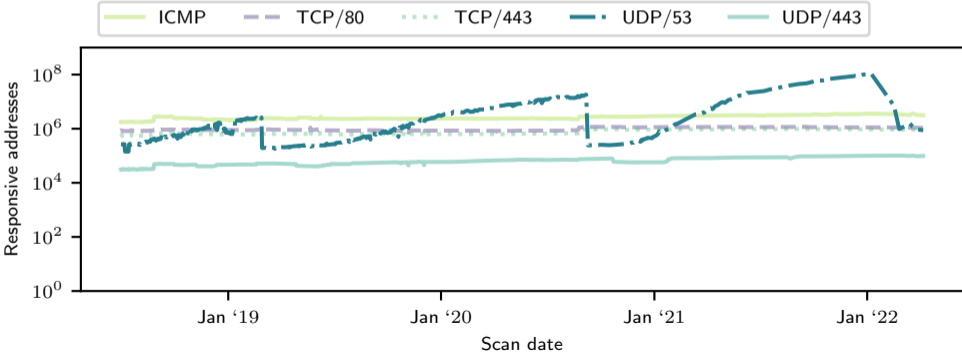
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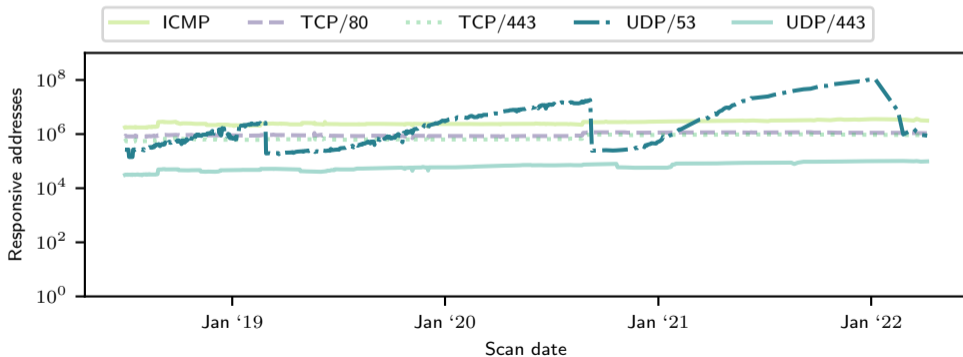
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- However, large spikes in addresses responsive to UDP/53 are visible.



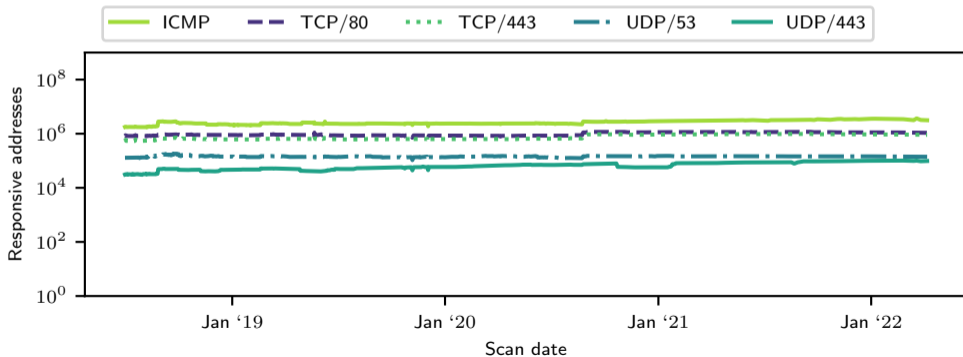
How did the IPv6 Hitlist develop? (2/3)

- ZMapv6 is configured to send DNS queries for `www.google.com`
 - Most responses
 - contain invalid addresses (Teredo),
 - are received multiple times,
 - and responsive addresses are mostly related to Chinese ASes.
- Prevalence of DNS responses due to injected DNS responses by Chinese censorship mechanisms.



How did the IPv6 Hitlist develop? (3/3)

- We accumulated a blacklist of 134M unresponsive hosts receiving injections.
- We filter injected packets directly after our scans.
- We cleaned the hitlist and published data.
- The result is more stable for all protocols.
- 3.2 M addresses are responsive, covering 15.7 k ASes.



Should addresses from aliased prefix be strictly excluded?

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- a complete prefix
- with each IPv6 address used as alias
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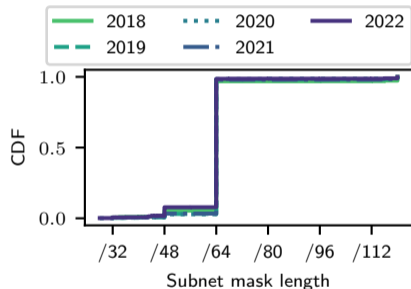
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The presence of aliased prefixes is increasing:

- The amount of aliased prefixes increased from 12 k to 111 k.
- They cover more than 250 M addresses from the cumulative input.
- Most detected aliased prefixes are of size /64.



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However, many of these are not necessarily **aliased** but **fully responsive**:

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 - For Fastly, more than 98 % of announced IPv6 addresses are aliased.

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We tested the responsiveness to other protocols for one address out of each aliased prefix:

- 32.3 k are responsive to TCP/443
- 28.8 k are responsive to UDP/443
- 172 are responsive to UDP/53

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→ Including addresses from fully responsive prefixes should be considered in research relying on the IPv6 Hitlist.

Can we improve the IPv6 Hitlist with new sources?

While the existing IPv6 Hitlist sources regularly update the input, new sources have not been added.

We evaluated different approaches to extend our hitlist:

- Target Generation:
 - 6Tree, 6Graph, 6GAN, 6VecLM,
 - Distance Clustering (DC) (our own custom algorithm)
- 30-day unresponsive addresses

Method	Addr	Responsive	
		Addr. ↓	ASes
6Graph	125.8 M		
6Tree	37.6 M		
DC	5.3 M		
6GAN	3.3 M		
6VecLM	70.3 k		
30-day Unresp.	405.0 M		

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6Graph	125.8 M	3.8 M	10.7 k
6Tree	37.6 M	2.2 M	11.5 k
DC	5.3 M	651.9k	5.5 k
6GAN	3.3 M	4.3 k	39
6VecLM	70.3 k	1.0 k	105
30-day Unresp.	405.0 M	1.3 M	9.0 k

→ All sources contribute additional responsive addresses.

→ We identified 5.6 M new responsive IPv6 addresses from 14.6 k ASes.

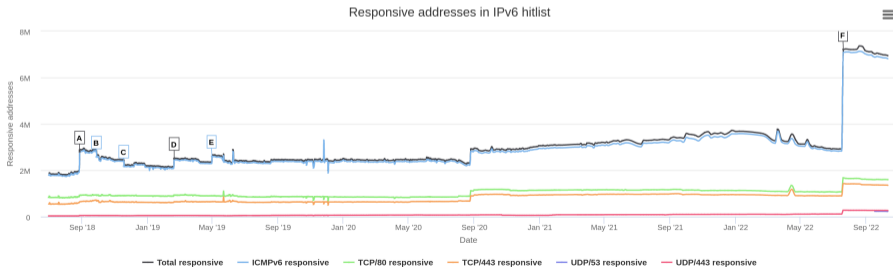
Conclusion

We updated the IPv6 Hitlist service and

- removed the impact of DNS response injection;
- added new sources to the ongoing Hitlist service (F mark);
- recommend scanning targets from fully responsive prefixes in the future.



<https://ipv6hitlist.github.io/>



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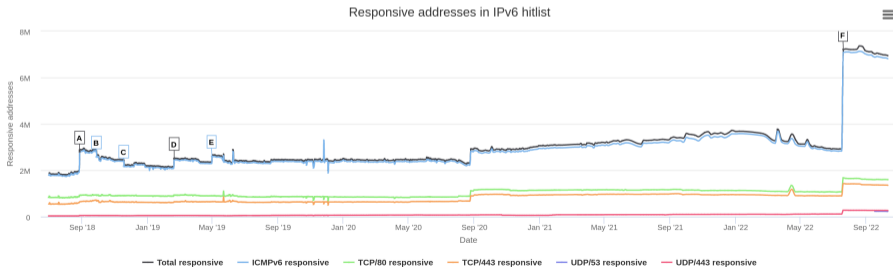
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We encourage everybody to share

- new address sources or target generation approaches,
- and new insights or ideas to update the ongoing service with us.



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Bibliography

- [1] O. Gasser, Q. Scheitle, P. Foremski, Q. Lone, M. Korczynski, S. D. Strowes, L. Hendriks, and G. Carle. Clusters in the Expanse: Understanding and Unbiasing IPv6 Hitlists. In [Proc. ACM Int. Measurement Conference \(IMC\)](#), 2018.