#SplinterCon

# How to monitor Internet connectivity and track shutdowns with IODA


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Agenda:

- Introduction to Using IODA
  - What is IODA?
  - IODA Signals
  - How to identify an Internet disruption
- Rapid Response Protocol
- Limitations of IODA
- Recent and Ongoing Research

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# What is IODA?

**Internet Outage Detection and Analysis (IODA)** is an open-source project at Georgia Tech that provides measurements of the connectivity of Internet infrastructure at the country, subnational and Internet operator level that is available via a public, online dashboard (*https://ioda.live*).

IODA should be used for instances involving complete Internet connectivity outages such as the shutdowns.

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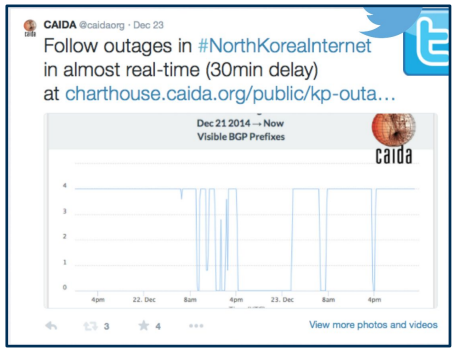
# History of IODA

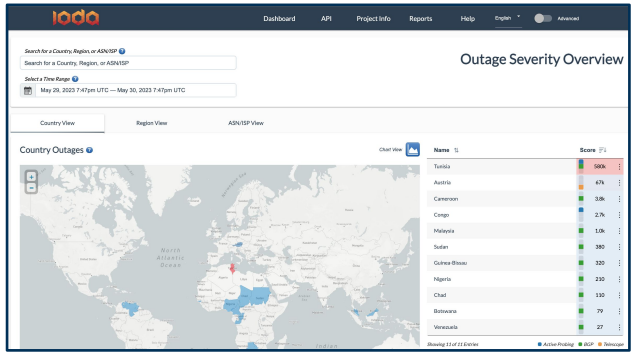

## Arab Spring 2011

Experimental research at UC San Diego CAIDA on how to measure the Internet, using Arab Spring as a case study




## Dashboard v1 2014

An open-source, publicly available dashboard that provides Internet infrastructure connectivity measurements in near real time




## 2022

Ongoing research to improve geographic granularity, measure throttling; user-centered design; community engagement

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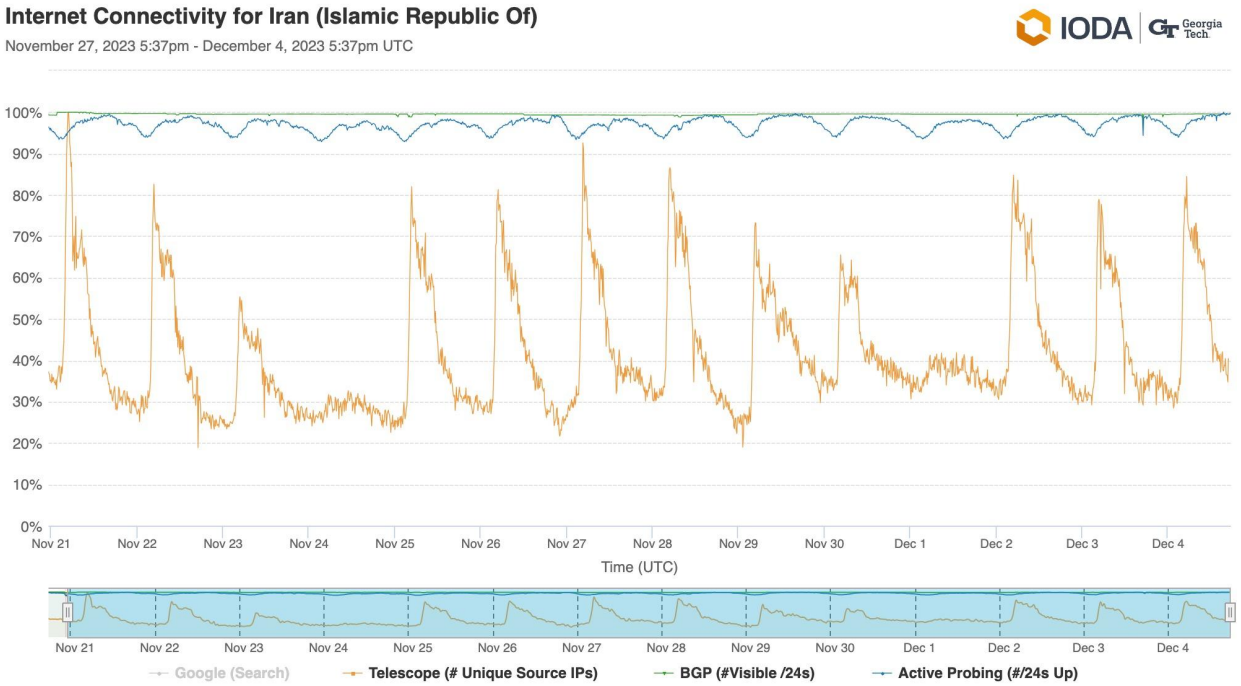
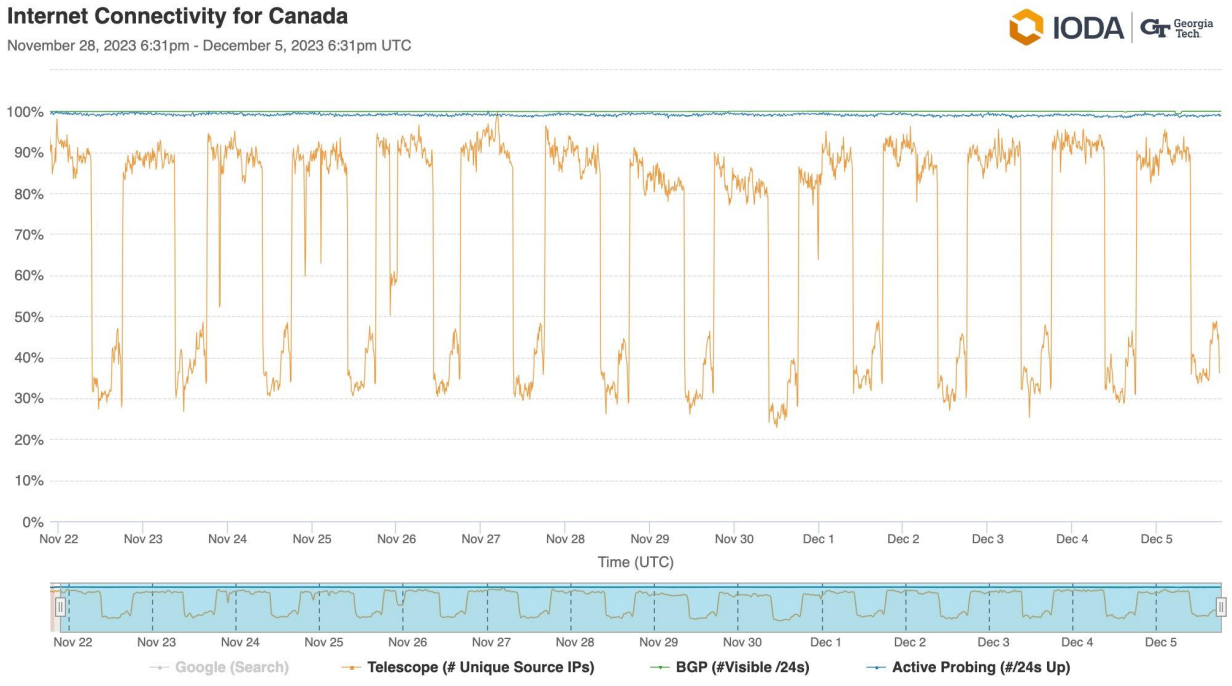
# IODA's Measurements




**IODA's Internet connectivity measurements for Iran**




**IODA's Internet connectivity measurements for Canada**

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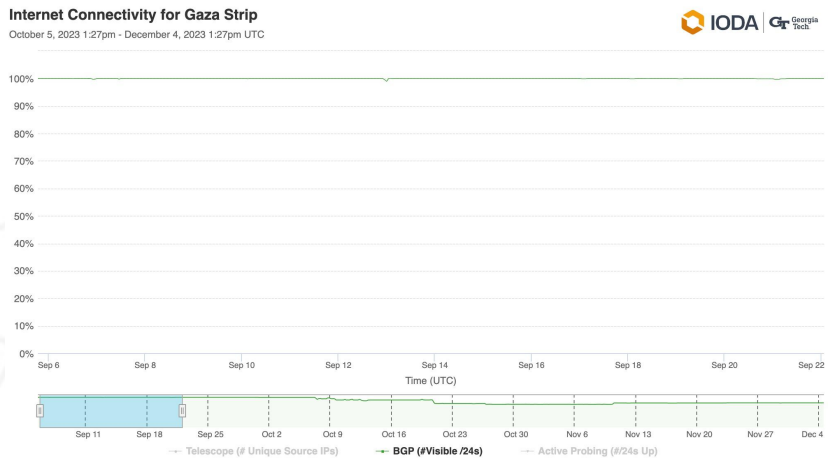
# IODA's measurements: Routing Announcements (BGP)




**Normal BGP Signal Behavior**


**Disrupted/ Abnormal BGP Signal Behavior**

Routers, which are network hardware that forward packets of data, use Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to announce what networks they are responsible for routing data to.

The BGP protocol provides a global routing method that guides the flow of Internet traffic through various networks over the Internet.

Every 5 minutes, IODA collects updated Internet routing information. These Routing Announcements form IODA's BGP signal.

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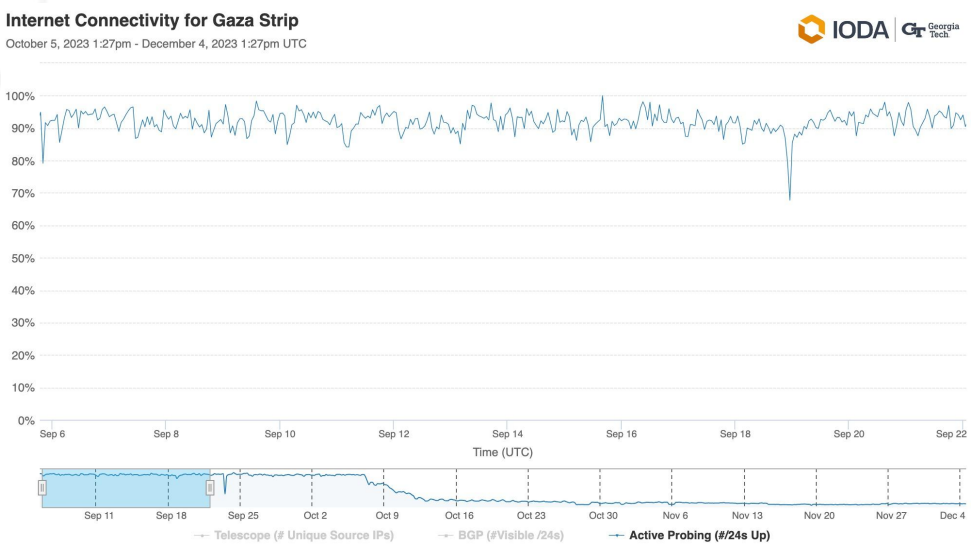
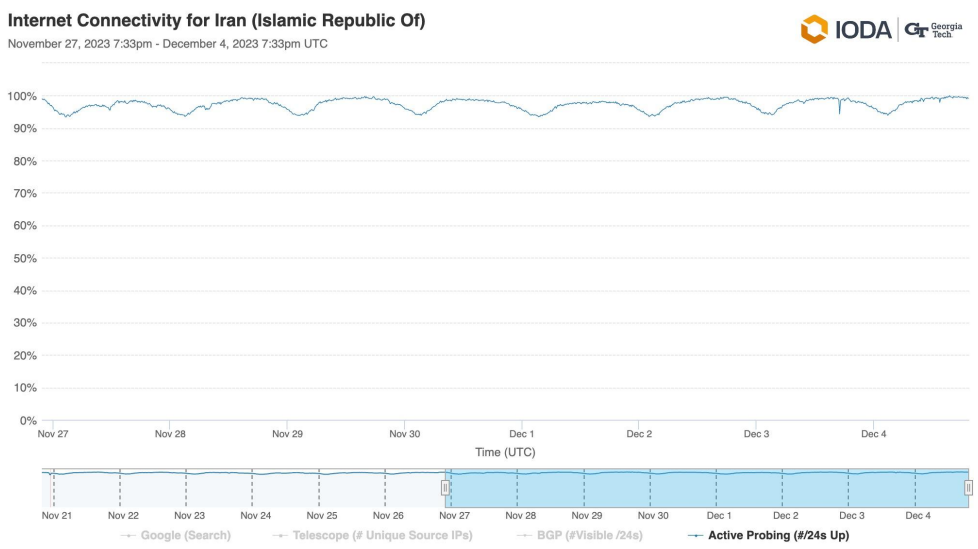
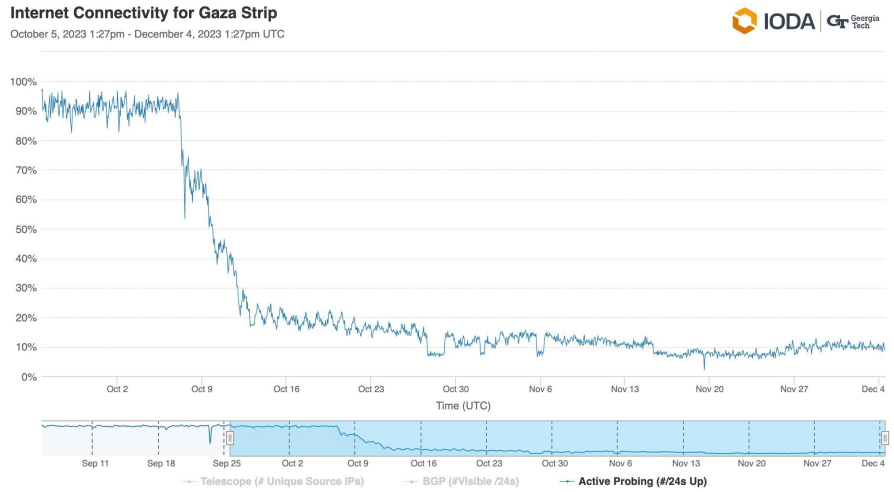
# IODA's measurements: Active Probing

## Normal AP Signal Behavior




## Disrupted/ Abnormal AP Signal Behavior




To create the Active Probing signal, IODA continuously pings networks known to be at a certain geographic location. Most networks are designed to automatically respond to pings by echoing them back to the sender.

If networks stop responding to pings, the active probing signal will drop and this may indicate a disruption in connectivity.

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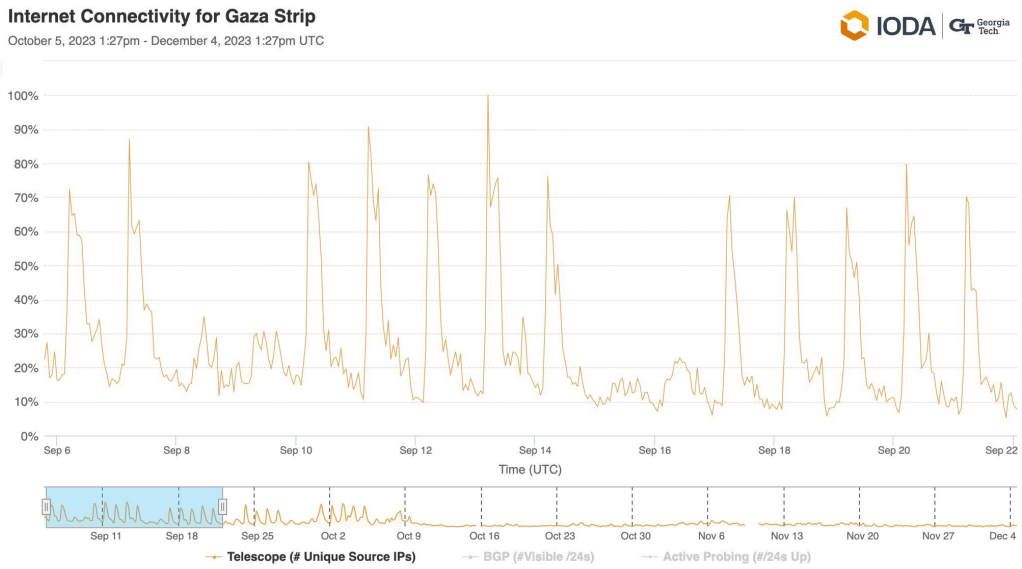
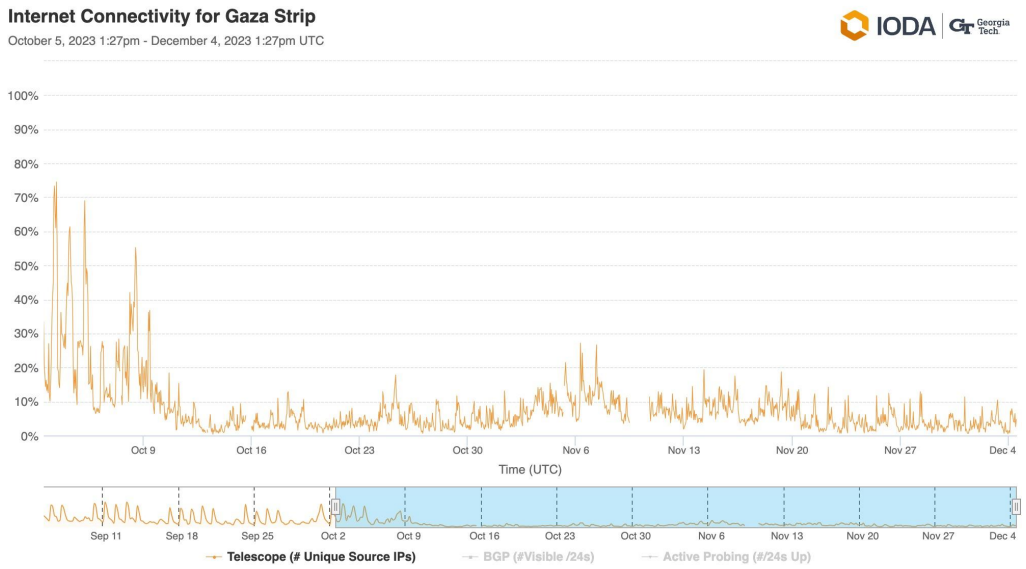
# IODA's measurements: Telescope

## Normal Telescope Signal Behavior




## Disrupted/ Abnormal Telescope Signal Behavior




IODA collects and processes Telescope traffic data, which is unsolicited network traffic captured through dedicated research infrastructure called a telescope.

This traffic is a sort of Internet pollution, a continuously evolving mix, created by a variety of sources including misconfiguration, network scanning, malware, misconfigured peer to peer file sharing, infected computers and by other unexpected phenomena.

If the corresponding telescope signal suddenly drops below what is normally observed may indicate an outage.

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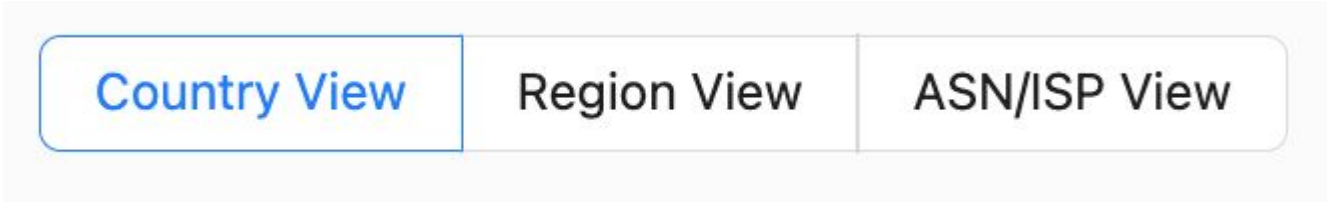
# IODA Levels of Measurement: Country, Region, ISP




Country
- signals available: BGP, Active Probing, Telescope, Google Products

Region
- signals available: BGP, Active Probing, Telescope

Internet Service Provider/ Autonomous System
- signals available: BGP, Active Probing, Telescope

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# IODA Alerts, Events, Overall Outage Scores

| Outage Detection | Definition | Data |
|---|---|---|
| **Alerts** | IODA detects that a signal demonstrates an abnormal drop or recovery | Time, signal, actual value, base value |
| **Events** | IODA summarizes alerts into an outage event with a severity score | start. end, duration, score |
| **Overall Outage Scores** | Events are summarized at the country, region, or AS/ISP level and visualized on a map or time series. | overall outage score, signals associated with the outage, signal level outage score |

Let’s take a look

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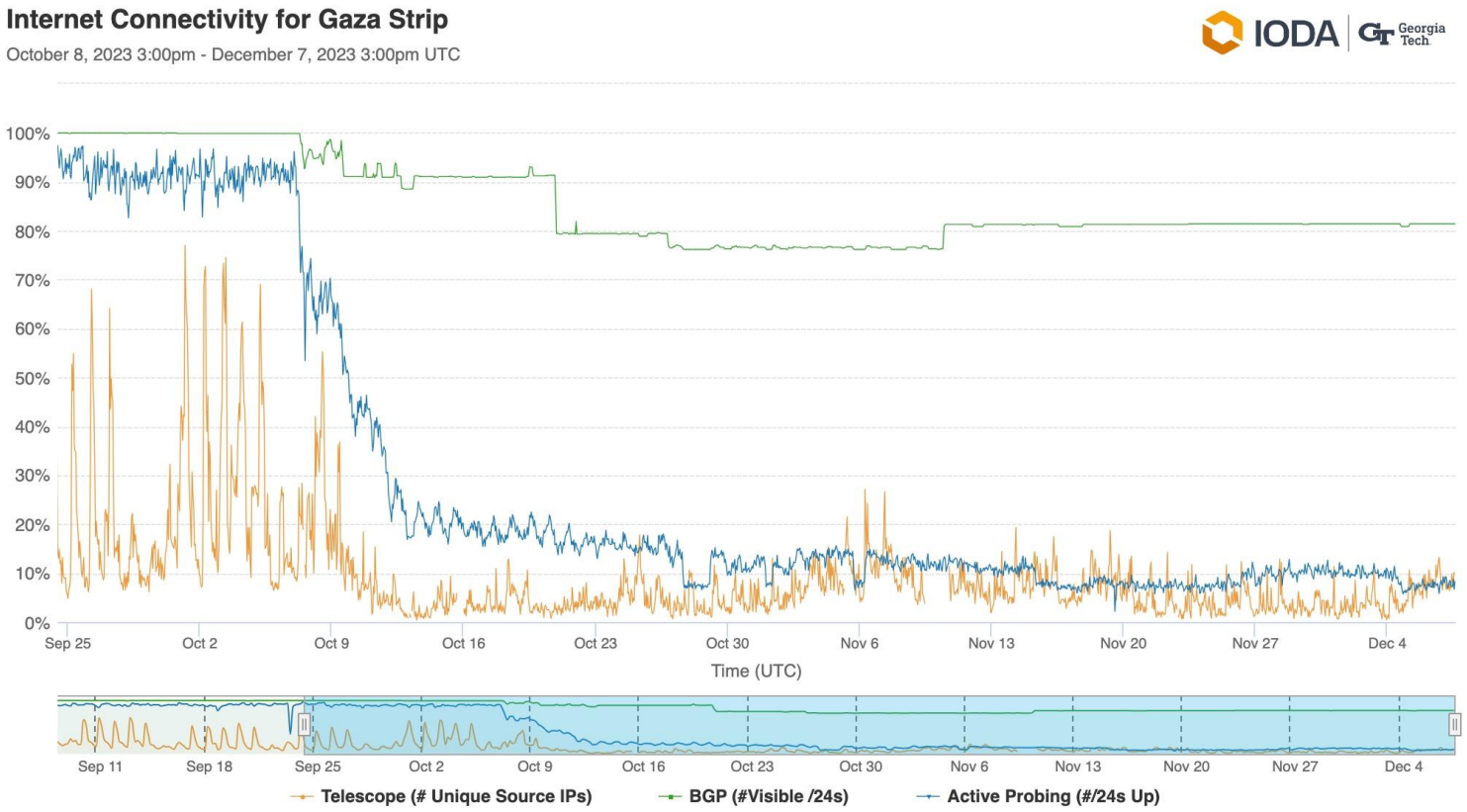
# How to identify an outage in IODA




- Outages are **abnormal**, **simultaneous** drops in **2 or more** signals
  - 2 or more IODA signals
  - 1 IODA signal and 1 external source confirming an outage (e.g. Cloudflare, on the ground reporting)

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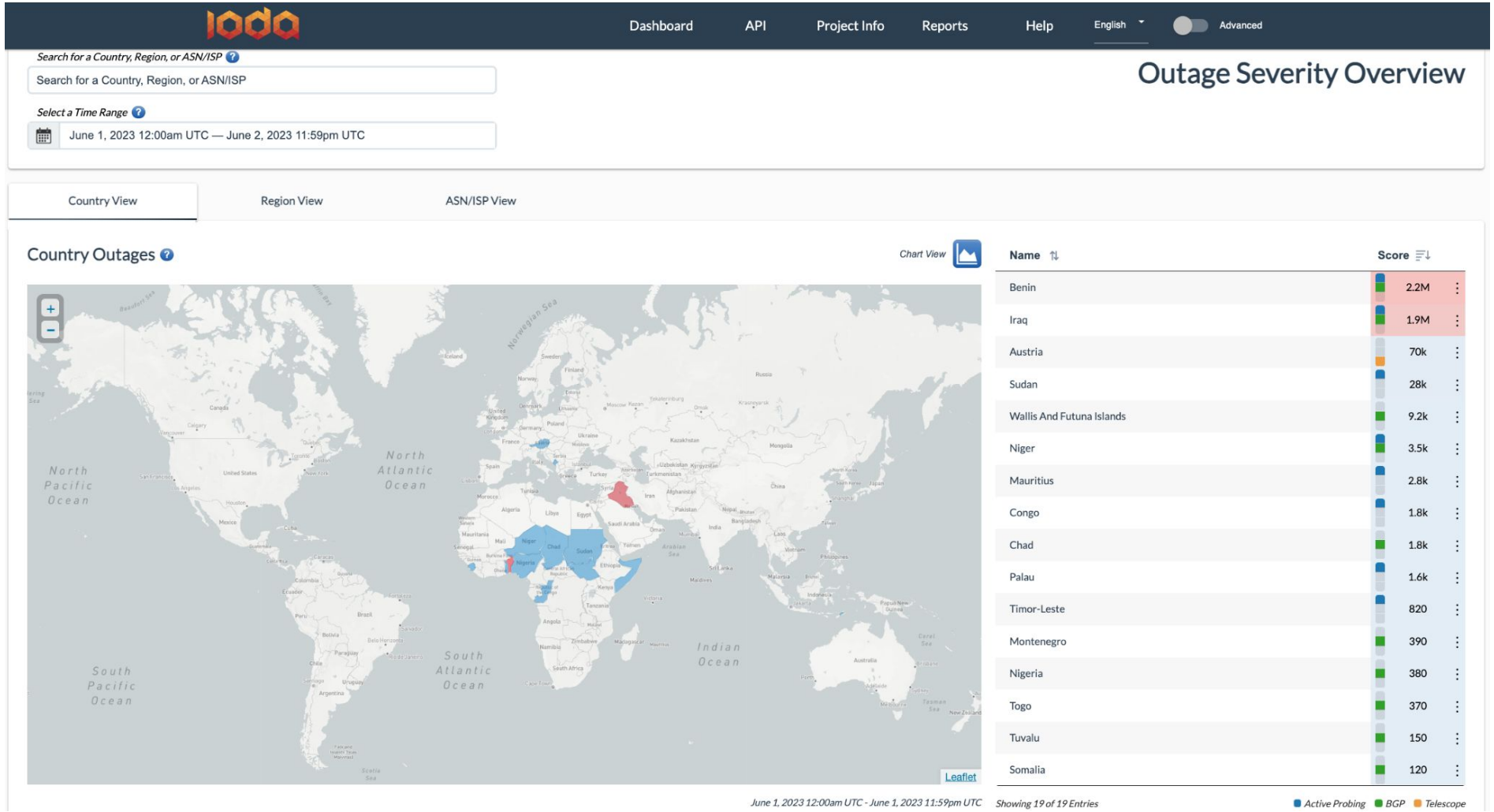
# Demo: How to identify an outage in IODA

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# An Internet Shutdown Rapid Response Protocol

**Preliminary Shutdown Evidence**

- An alert is triggered on a measurement dashboard that shows a disruption (e.g., IODA or Cloudlfare)
- A partner organization identifies a censorship event ( e.g., Access Now, Miaan Group)
- A censorship event is expected due to an upcoming political event: mobilization, election, coup, etc.

**Verification and Confirmation**

- Measurement team investigates their data for scope of outage (duration, geography, ISPs)
- If measurement data demonstrates disruption, data is shared with partner organizations for validation (Measurement groups and CSOs) via Signal, Slack, Email
- Gather socio-political and measurement details for confirmed disruption details

**Circulation of Confirmed Information**

- Share with Internet Freedom Community and broader public via social media, secure messaging, Slack, KIO listserv

**Circumvention Analysis**

- Determine which ASes are affected, and which are not by disruption/ censorship
- Repeat analysis as necessary based on evolving censorship practices

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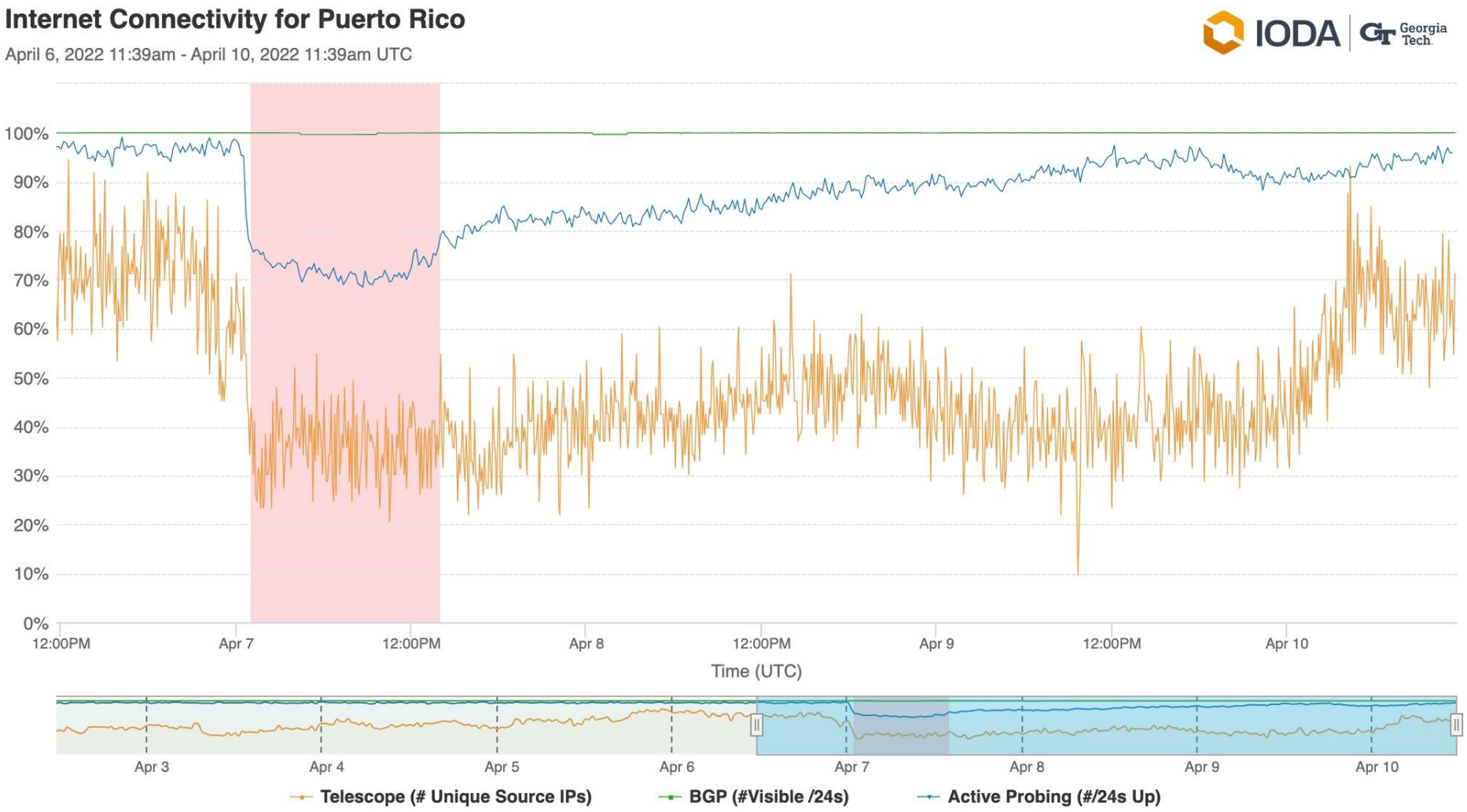
# Limitations of IODA

- IODA relies on geolocation datasets that can be inaccurate/ outdated
- Limited to IPv4 (no IPv6)
- Less visibility into countries that heavily use private IP addresses (NAT)
- Less visibility into mobile networks
- IODA cannot tell the cause of a disruption

# Recent and Ongoing Research

- Signatures of shutdowns vs spontaneous outages
- Connectivity during ongoing conflict
  - Handling a combination of short and long duration drops
- Developing a technique to detect throttling / route changes

# Spontaneous Outage

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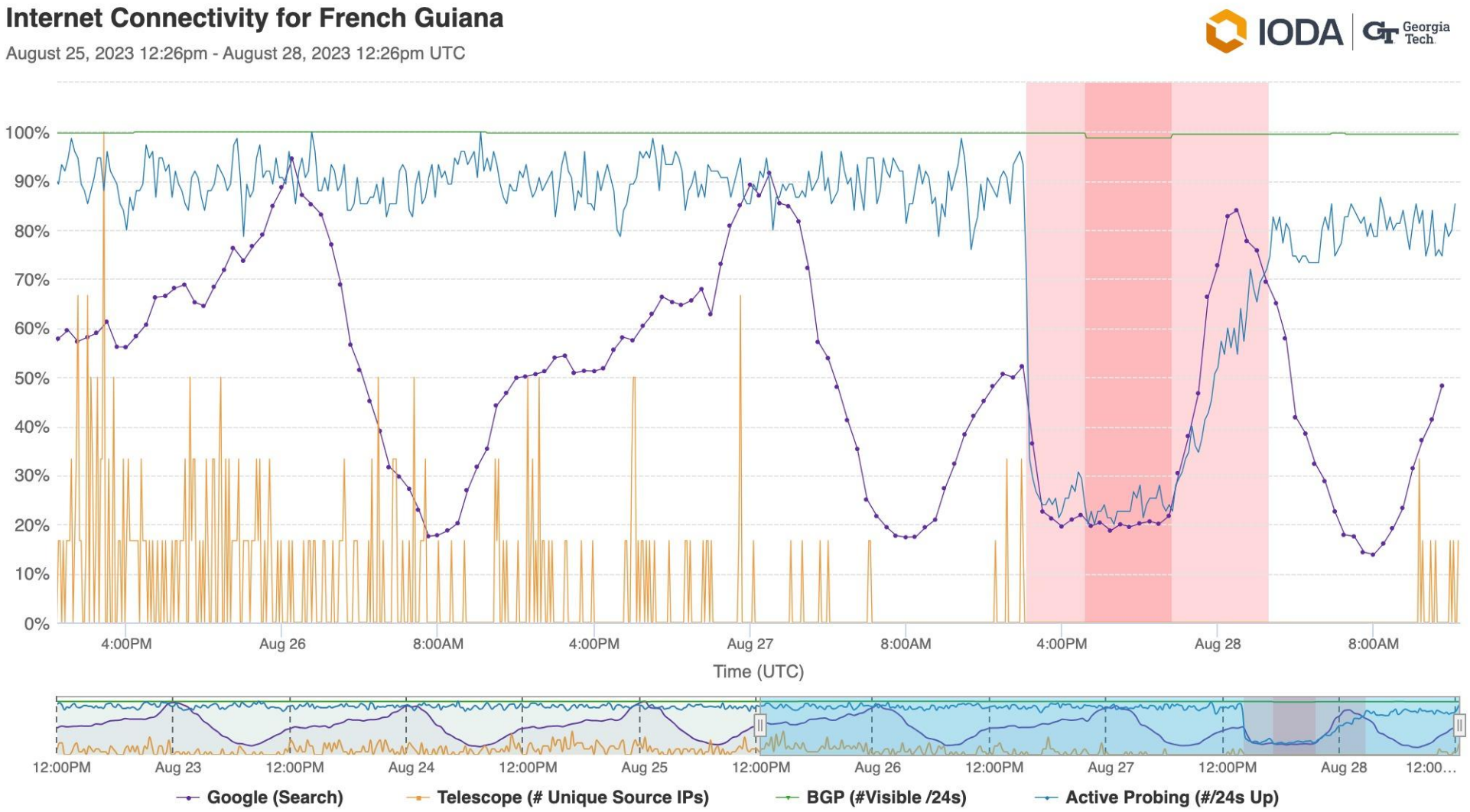
# Spontaneous Outage

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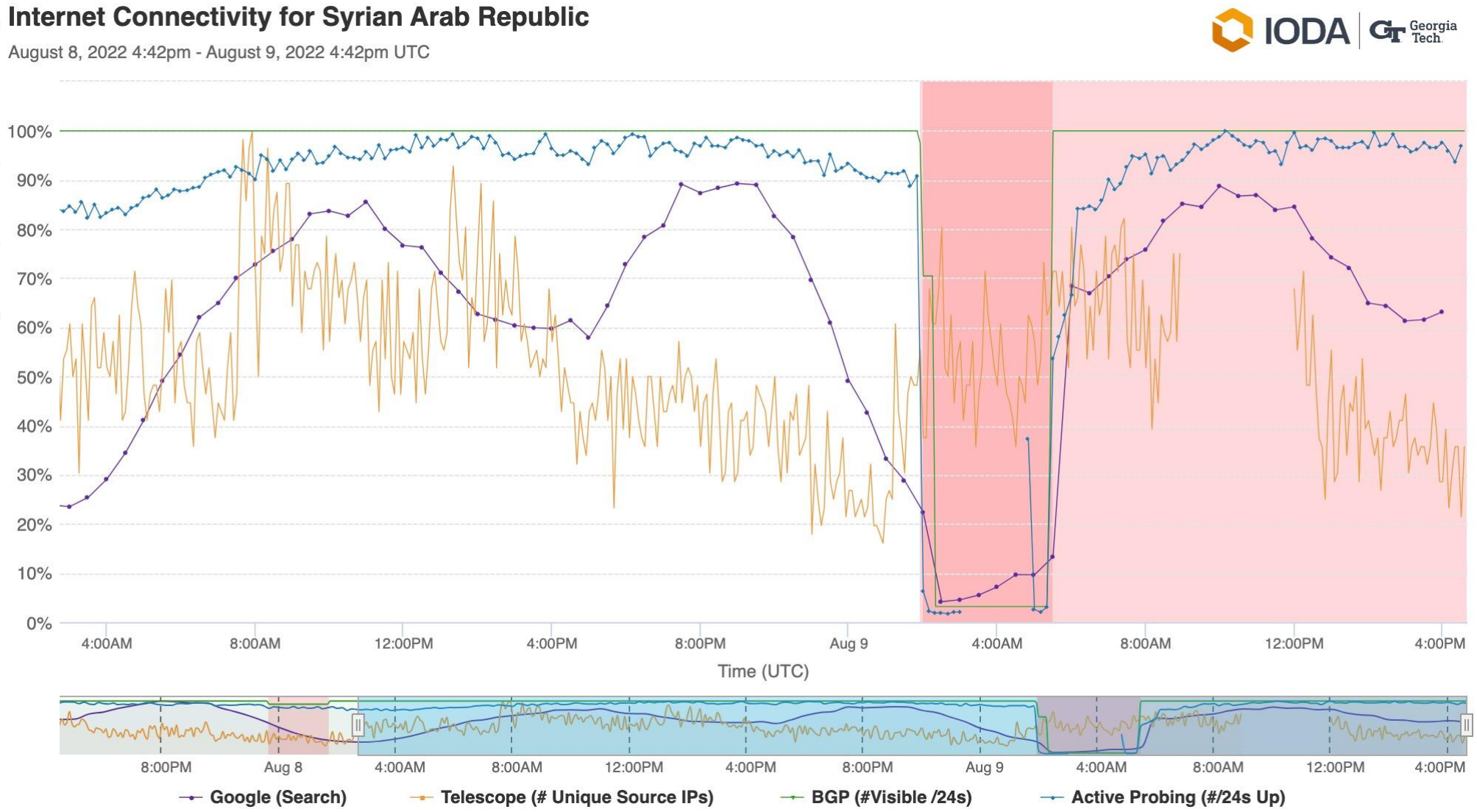
# Full Network Shutdowns

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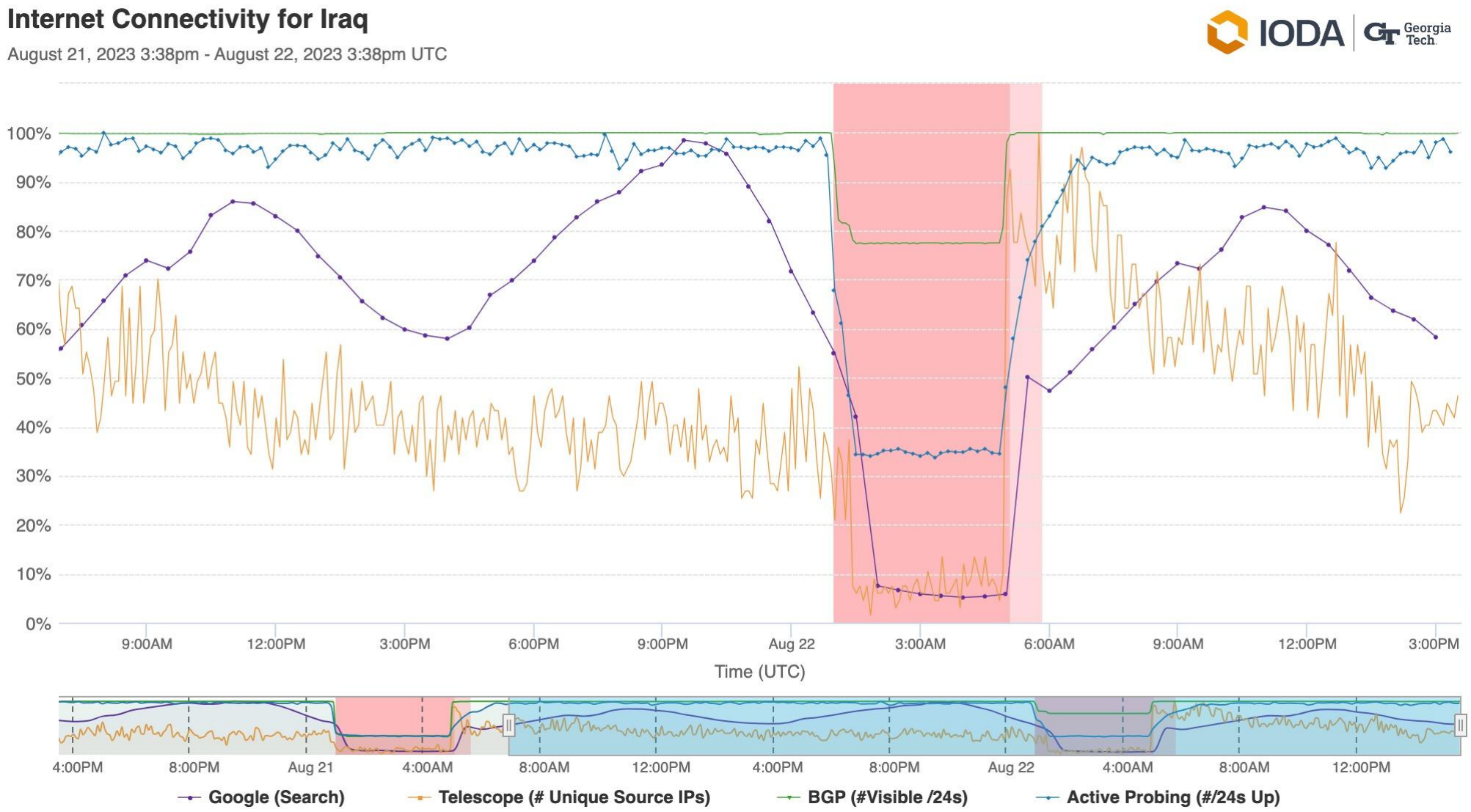
# Full Network Shutdowns

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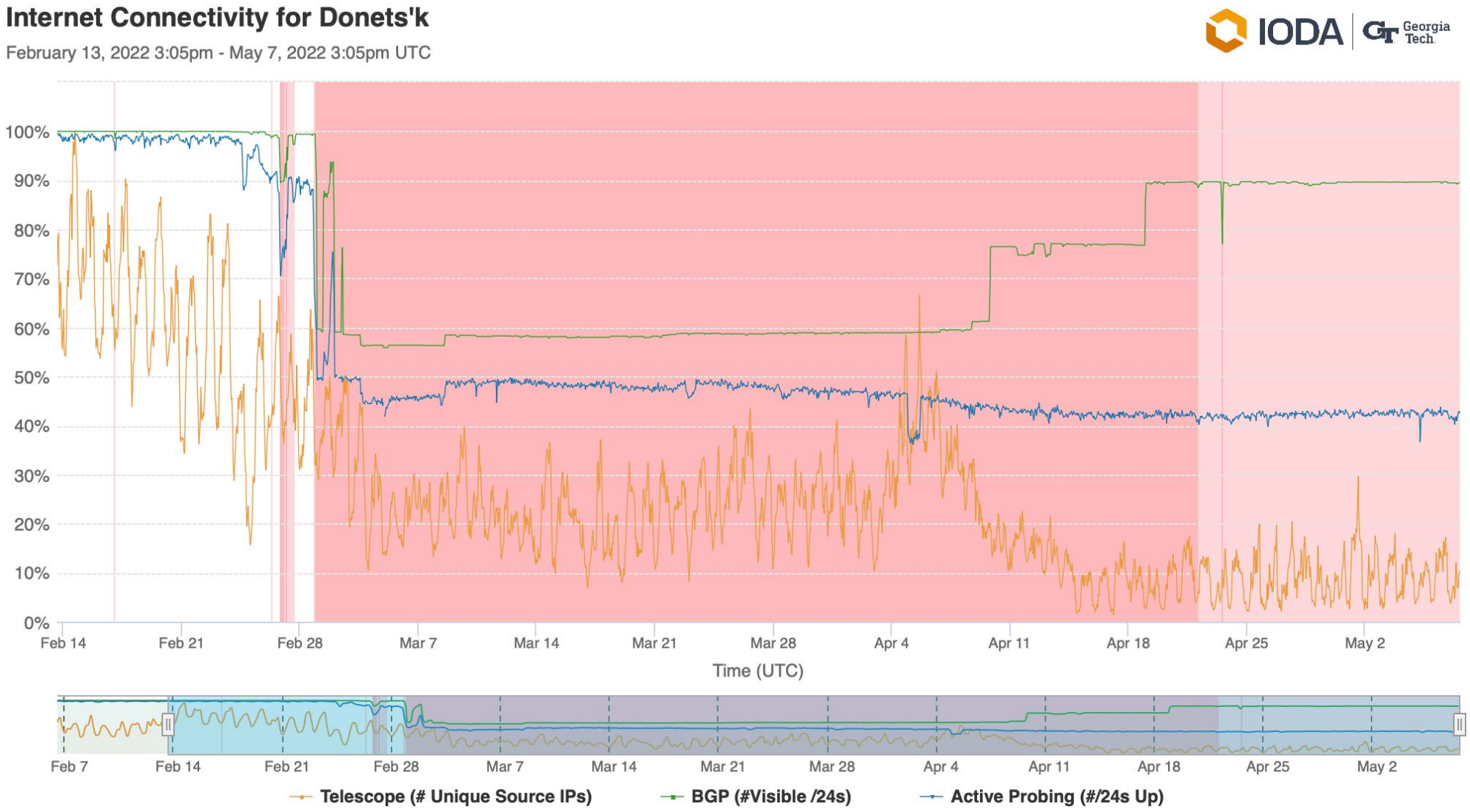
# Connectivity During Conflict: Ukraine

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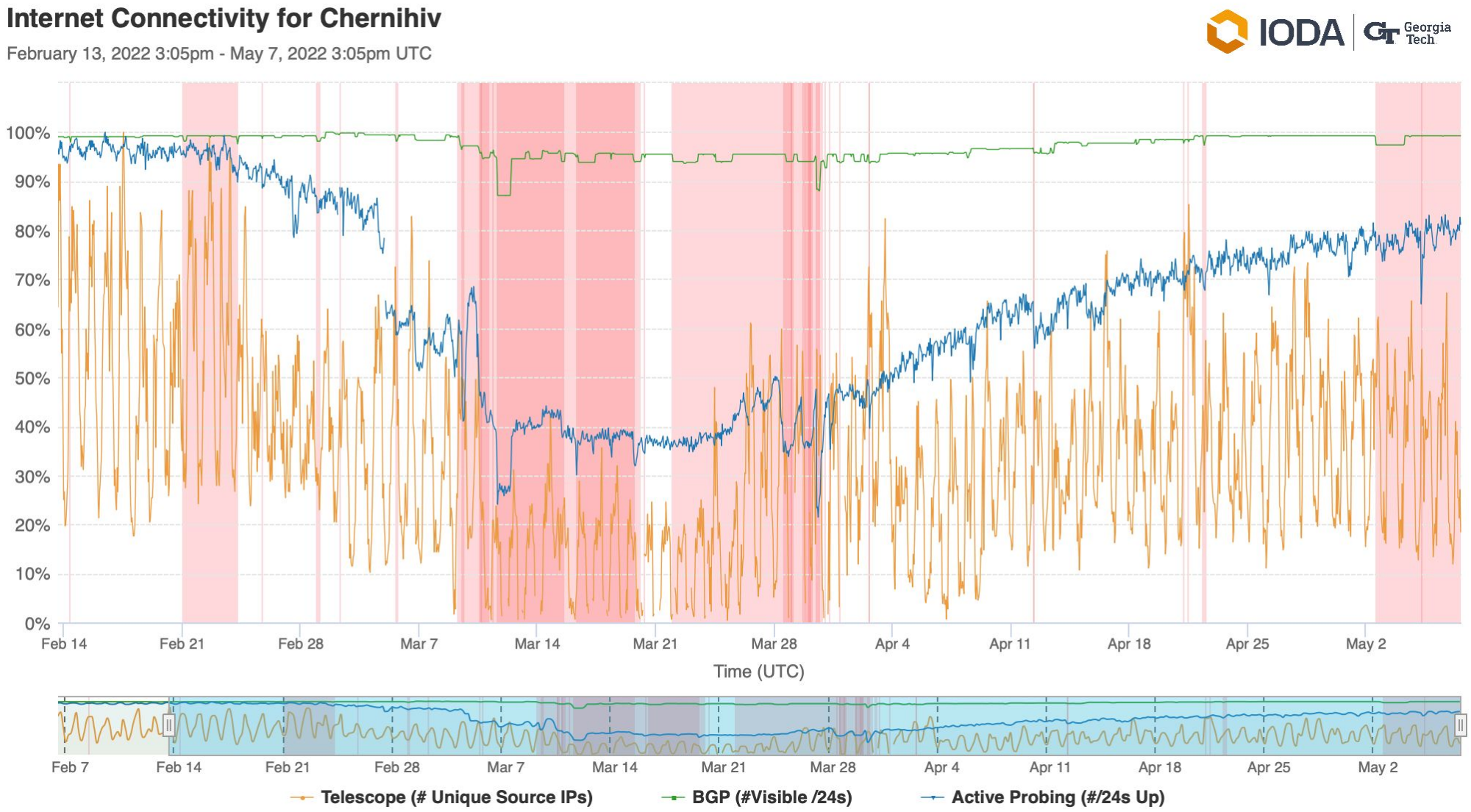
# Connectivity During Conflict: Ukraine

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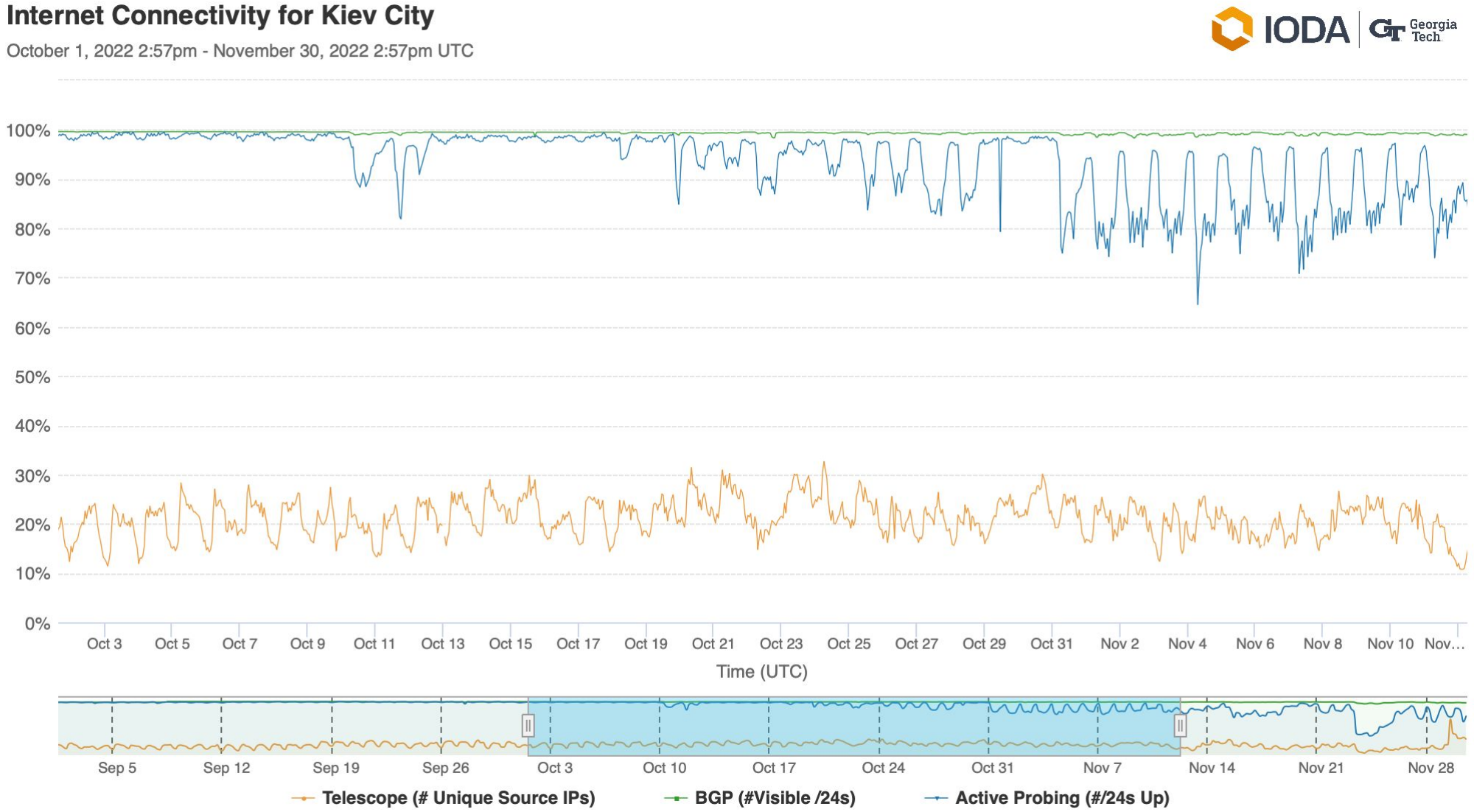
# Connectivity During Conflict: Ukraine

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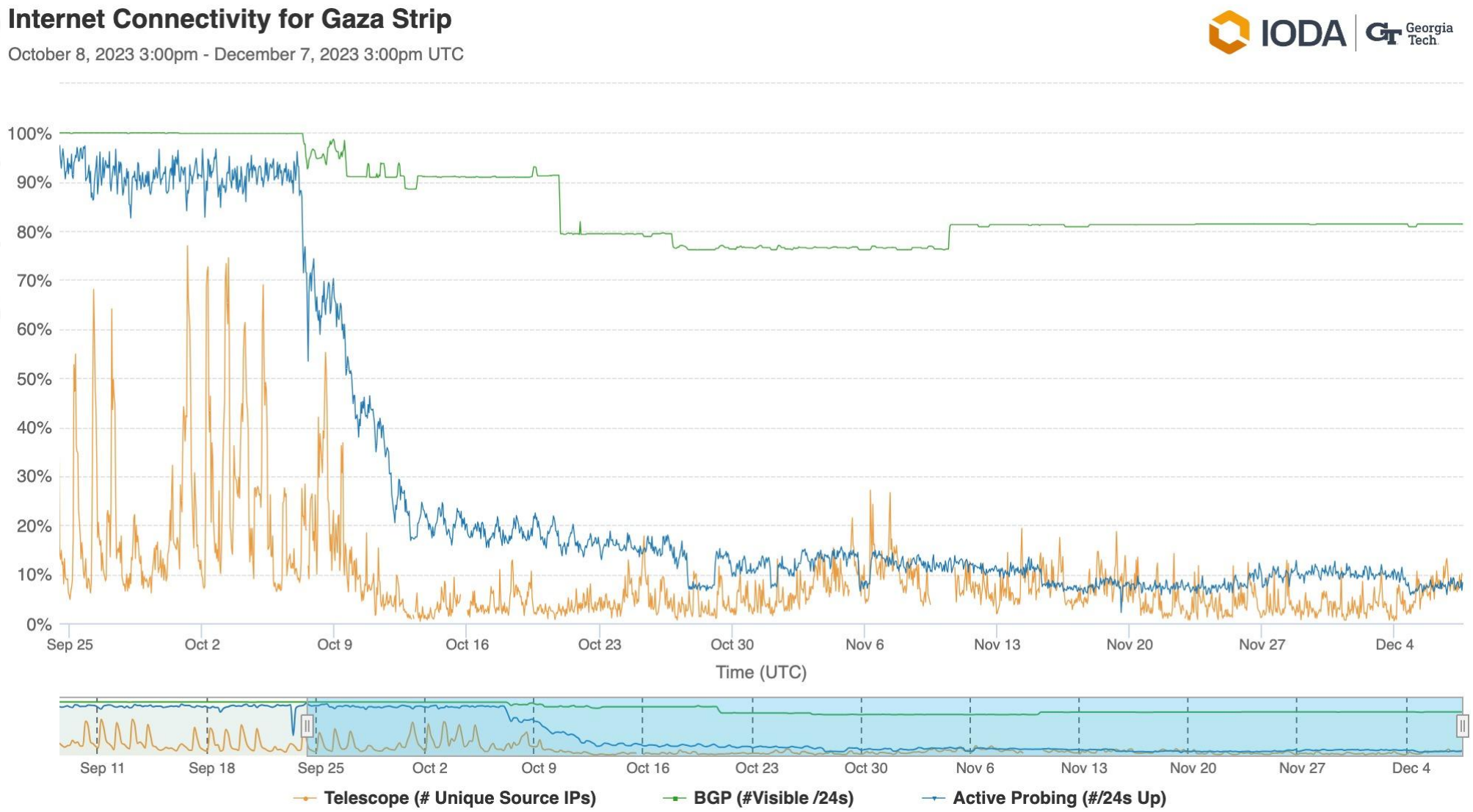
# Connectivity during Conflict: Gaza Strip

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# Signatures of a Country-wide Shutdown

- **Countries with shutdowns are the most autocratic scoring countries in the dataset.** However, countries that experience spontaneous outages also score more autocratic than countries that experience neither.
- **Internet shutdowns are significantly more likely to occur on days of political mobilization.**
  - Shutdowns are 9 times more likely to co-occur with protests
  - 16 times more likely to co-occur with elections,
  - 286 times more likely to co-occur during coups. Outages are not significantly more likely to occur on days of political mobilization.
- **Spontaneous outages tend to have shorter durations** compared to shutdowns.
- **Shutdowns are significantly more likely to start on the hour** compared to spontaneous outages.
- **Shutdowns are likely to occur precisely 1, 2, 3, or 4 days after a previous shutdown**

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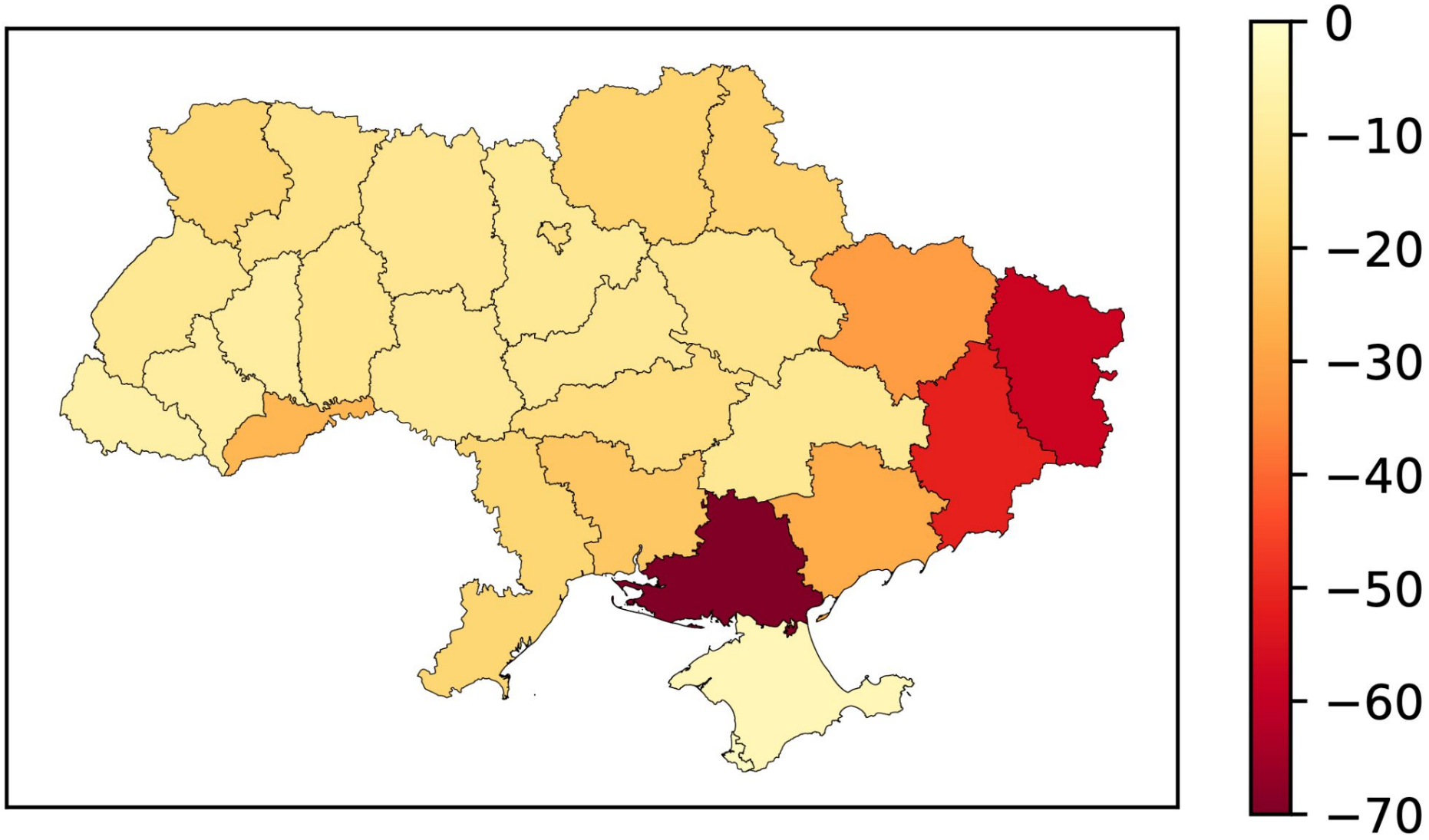
# Questions?

# Ukraine: Average % change in AP signal (Feb ‘22 to Oct ‘23)

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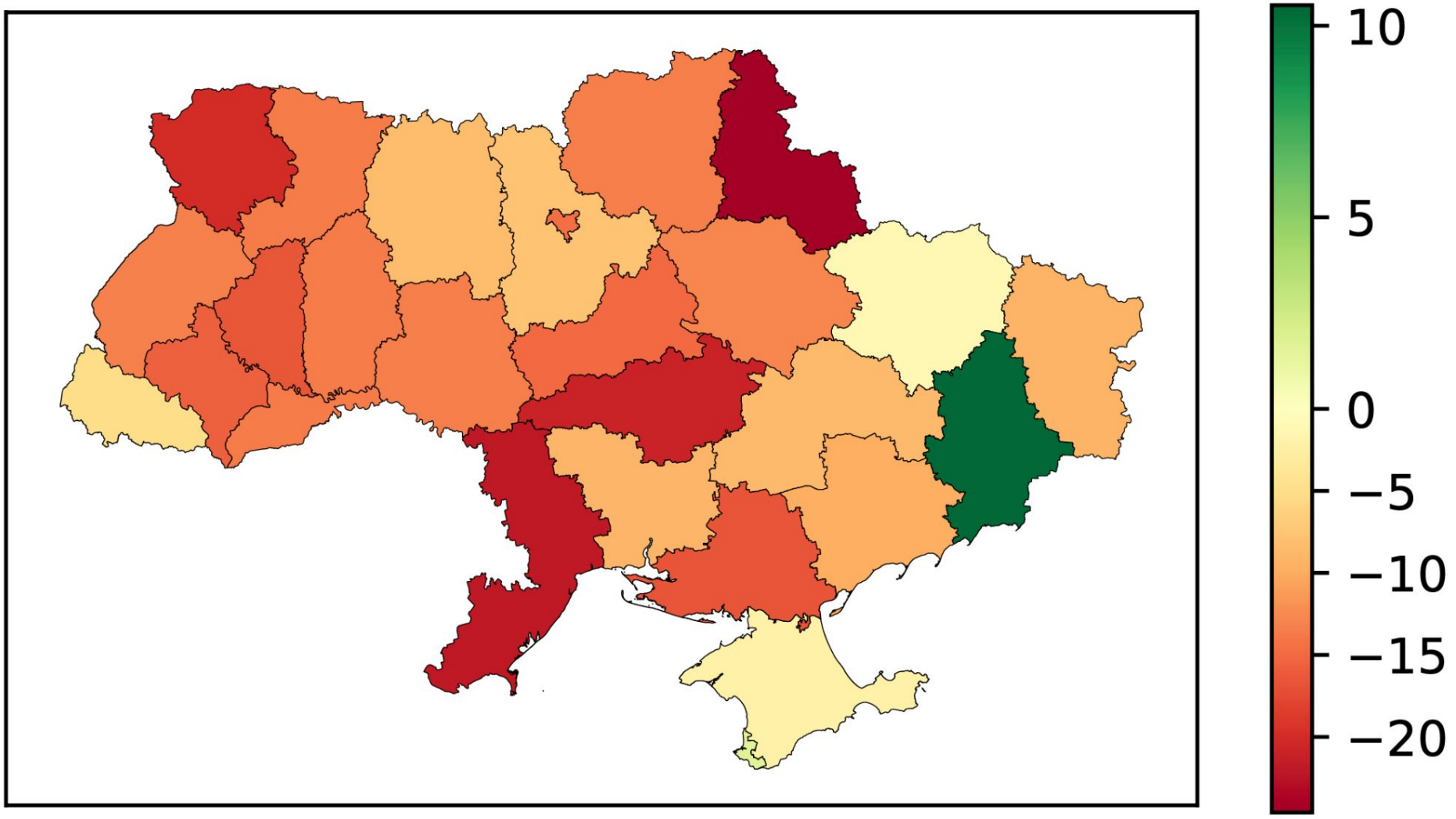
# Ukraine: Average % change in AP signal (last winter)

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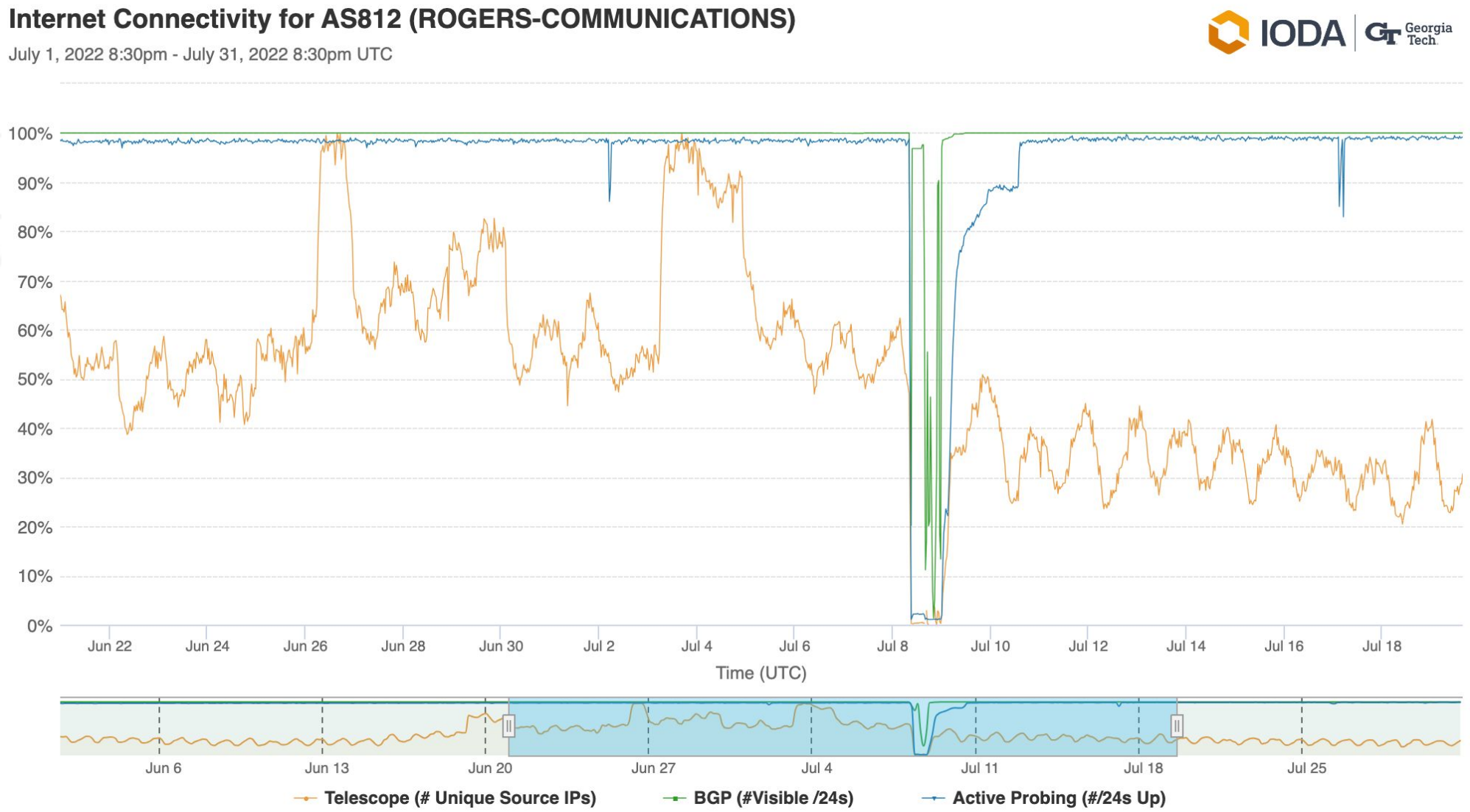
# Rogers Communications (July ‘22 outage)

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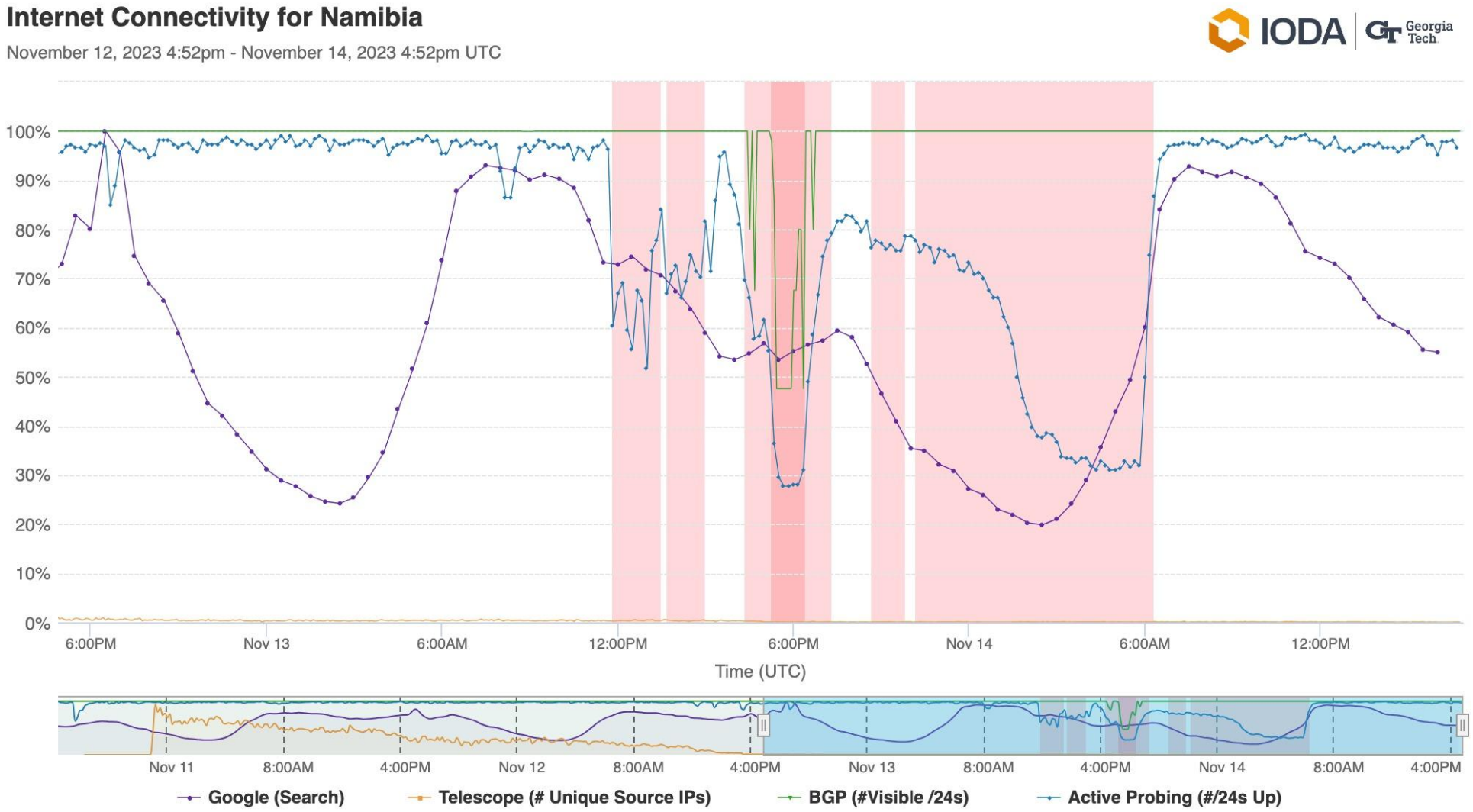
# Spontaneous Outage v Shutdown

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