

# Monitoring and Controlling Content Access in KAD

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## P2P networks challenges

### Advantages

- Decentralized systems: no infrastructure cost, good scalability and robustness
- Allow millions of users to share files

### Limits

- No central control & autonomous users: P2P networks are a support to **spread malicious files** (paedophilia, malware...)
- Normal users can access to malicious contents unintentionally (**pollution**)

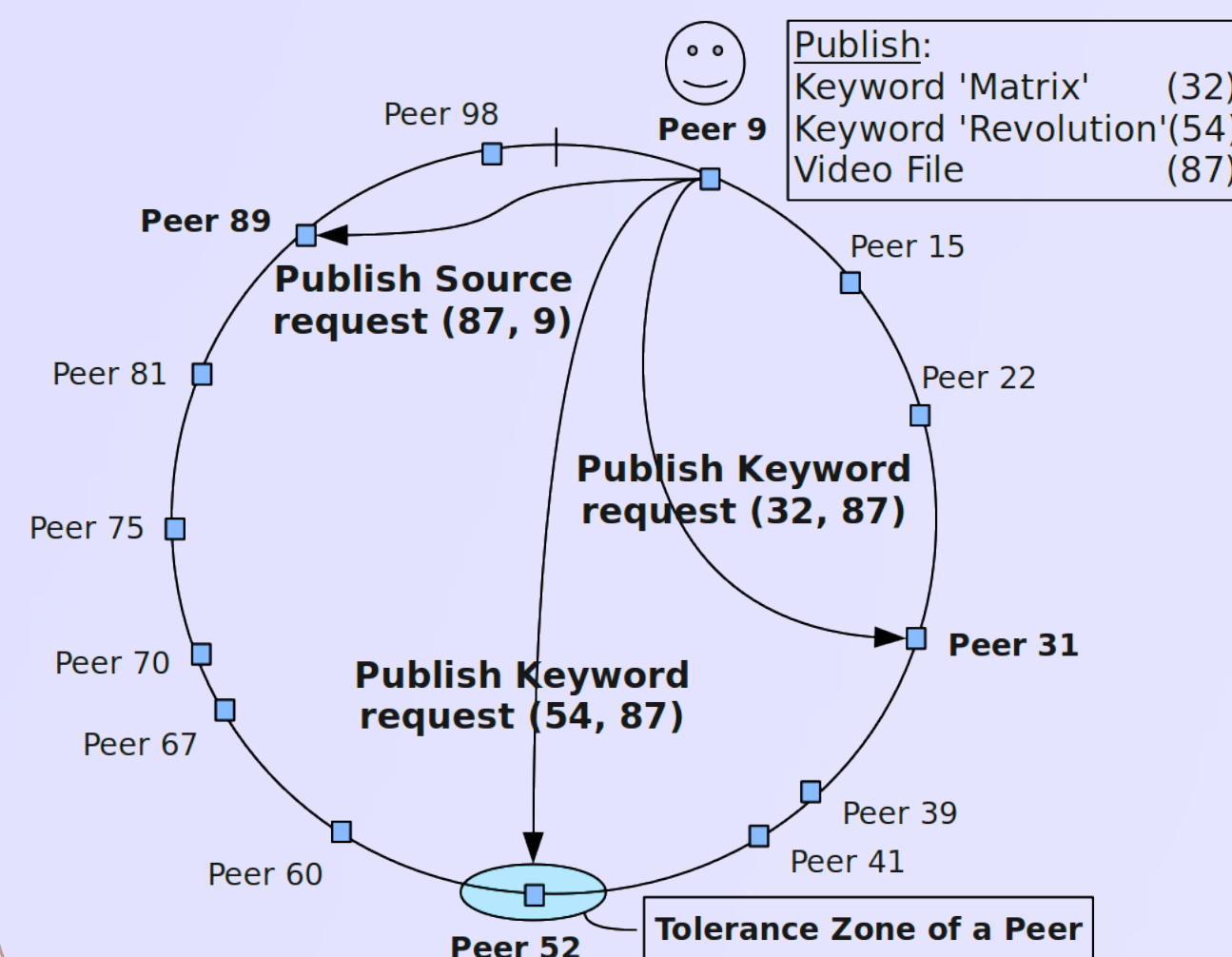
### Objectives

- Monitor paedophile activities**
- Monitor and act on malicious contents**

## The KAD network

KAD is used by eMule to index and retrieve the files shared by the users (~ 3 millions). Unlike eDonkey or Bittorrent, it is **fully distributed**: no central component knows "who is sharing what".

KAD uses a specific architecture called **Distributed Hash Table** and a **double indexation mechanism**. Each participant is responsible of a part of the overall indexation of contents.



- Peers, Files and Keywords share the same **address space** ( $2^{128}$ ). The **tolerance zone** defines which peers index what contents, regarding their **KADID**.

- Each file shared by a peer is **published** in two steps:

- Each **Keyword** composing the filename is linked to the **File** (*Publish Keyword request*)
- Each **File** is linked to the **Peer** sharing it (*Publish Source request*)

- Searching for a file uses similar **Search requests**.

## Technical difficulties

**Monitoring users activity** or **controlling contents** in a P2P network are difficult tasks:

- To keep the information available, each file and keyword is published on **dozens** of peers.

- Monitoring only files can lead to **false positive** (normal users considered as paedophiles).

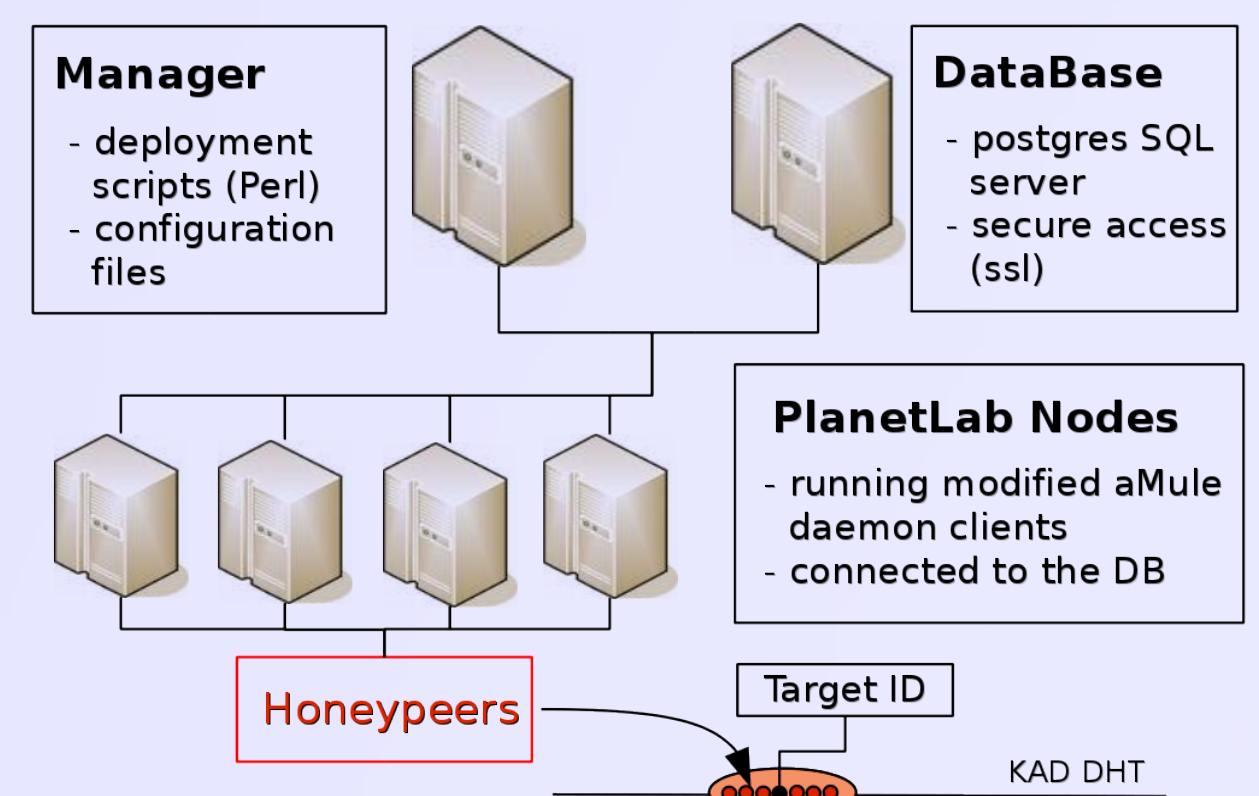
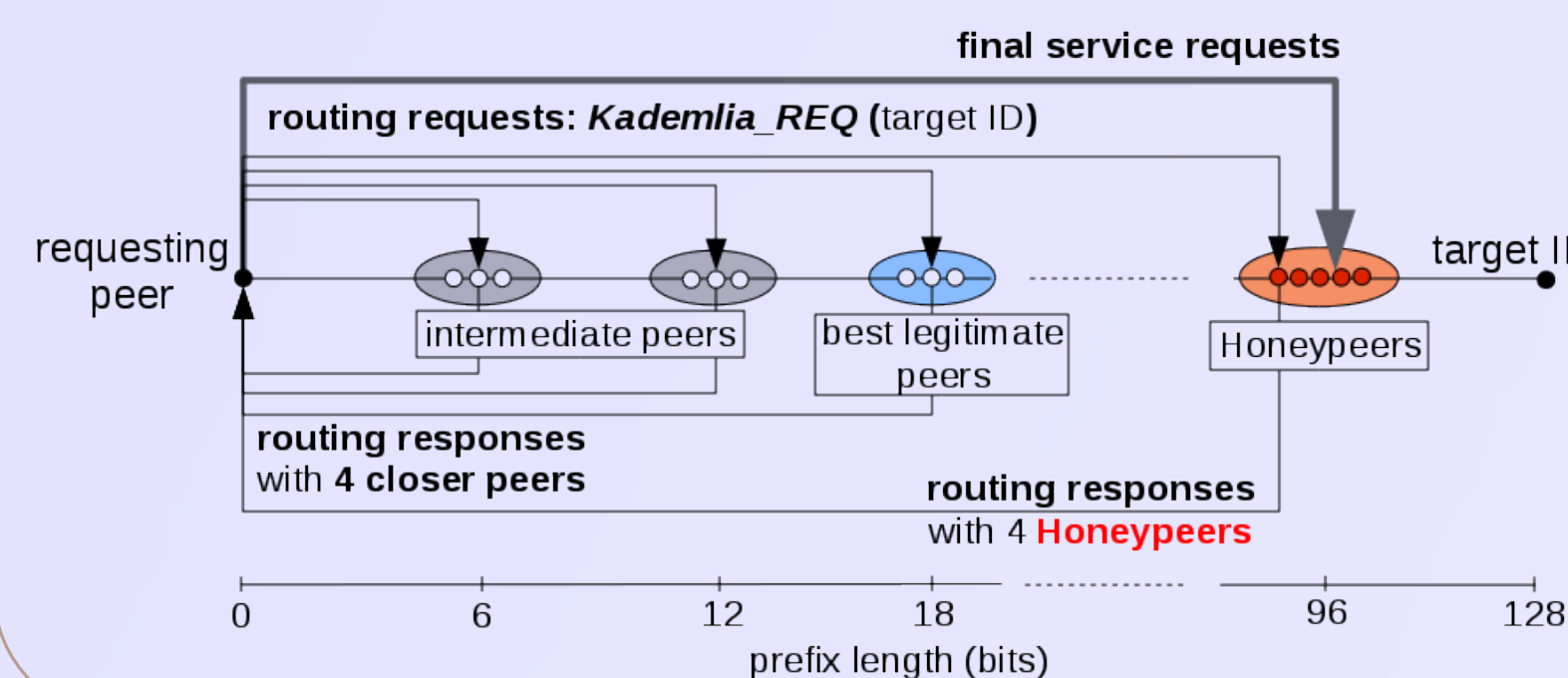
- Attracting users with **Honeypots** (fake files) is **resource consuming**: popular files need to show a **high number of sources**.

- Recent **protection mechanisms** inserted in KAD mitigate the **Sybil attack** (insertion of many fake peers from a single computer to disturb the network).

## Our solution: a specific Honeynet architecture

HAMACK (Honeynet Architecture for Monitoring content ACcess in KAD), relies on **2 properties**:

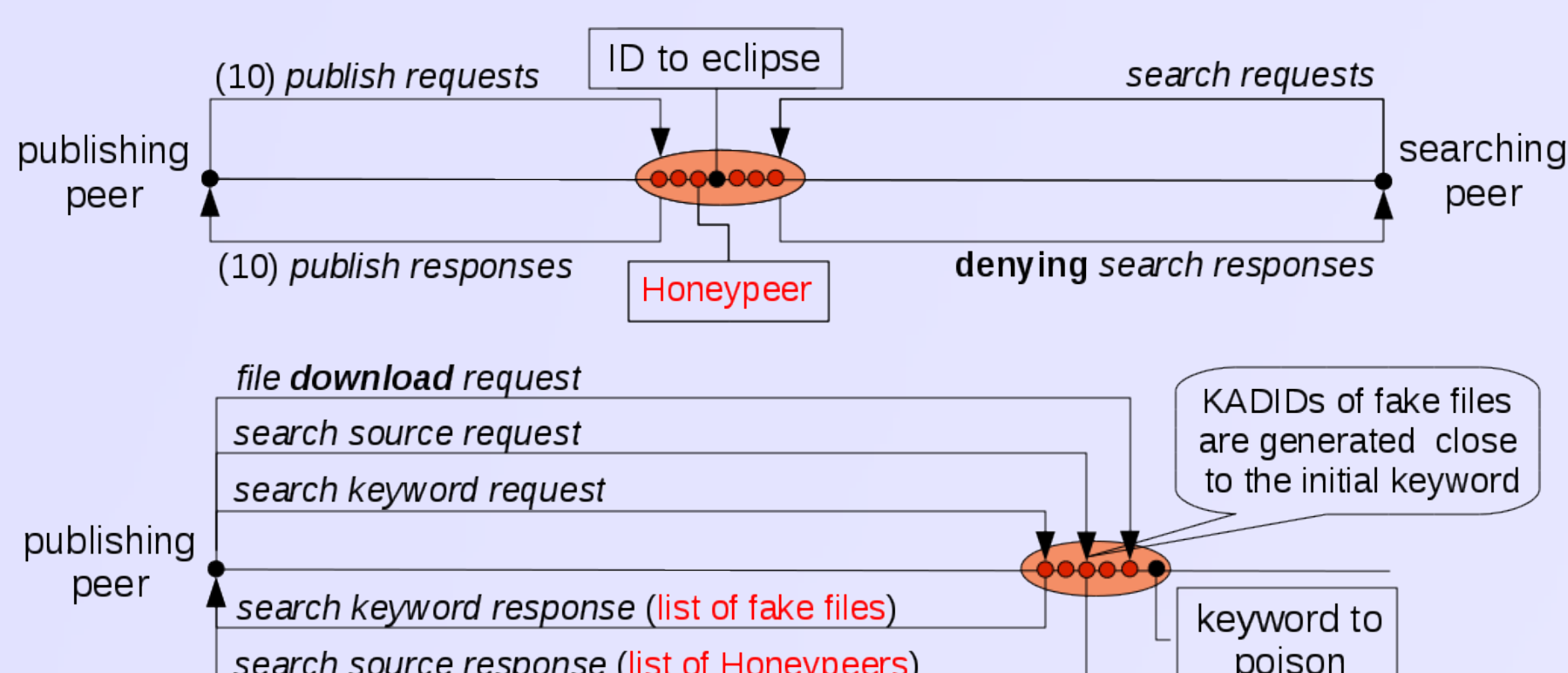
- The weakness of KAD allowing to **freely choose the place of a peer** in the network
- The **lookup algorithm** used to find the peers responsible for a content: KAD always **publishes** the content on the **closest peers** possible.



We proved that placing **20 Honeypeers** closer than any other peer to a given file or keyword **allows to control it**.

## HAMACK features against malicious contents

- Passive monitoring**: attract all Publish & Search requests, store them in database, answer normally.
- Eclipsing content**: attract all Publish & Search requests, deny Search responses.
- Index poisoning**: attract all Publish & Search Keyword requests, answer with generated files.
- Promoting Honeypots**: attract all Publish & Search Source requests, answer with Honeypeers.
- Discover the new published malicious files** for a given keyword & the peers sharing a file.
- Remove the malicious content** from the network: prevent users from accessing it.
- Announce very **attractive fake files** showing a high number of sources.
- Attract the **final download requests** for our generated files.



By attracting all the **publications** and **searches** of a particular **malicious contents**, HAMACK can **assess and control users behavior** from the initial search of keyword to the **final download**.

## Experiments on the real network

**Performance evaluation**: (see paper)

- Number of probes, probes configuration
- Load distribution
- Number of replicated requests captured...

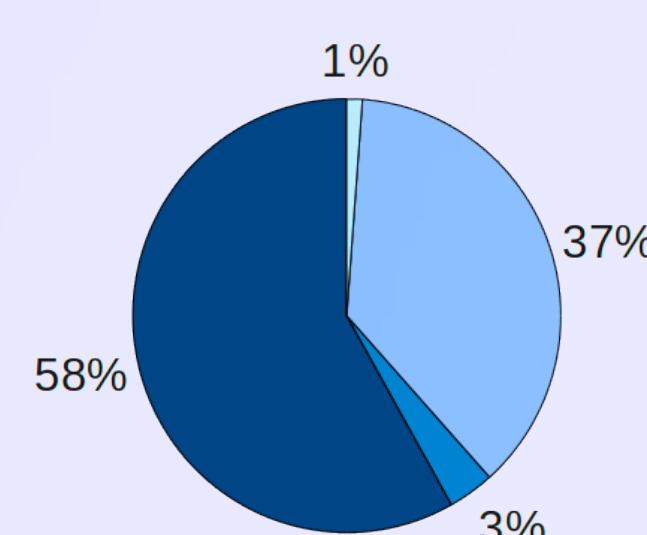


**Controlling access to real contents**:

We **eclipsed** the good references for the keyword "spiderman" and **poisoned** them with **4 fake files**.

| Results                            |           |         |                                  |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|
| [X] spiderman (4)                  |           |         |                                  |
| File Name                          | Size      | Sources | FileID                           |
| SpiderMan 3 FRENCH DVDRIIP LD XviD | 699,00 MB | 700     | 7AD66383A2706E3A68507DC5E38F9366 |
| SpiderMan 3 [2007] [ENG] DVDRIIP   | 689,00 MB | 600     | 7AD66383A2706E3A68507DC5E38F9352 |
| SpiderMan 3 FRENCH DVDRIIP XviD    | 695,00 MB | 5       | 7AD66383A2706E3A68507DC5E38F9370 |
| SpiderMan 3 2007 DVDRIIP XviD      | 701,00 MB | 4       | 7AD66383A2706E3A68507DC5E38F935C |

■ "SpiderMan 3 [ENG]" 600 sources ■ "SpiderMan 3 [ENG]" 4 sources ■ "SpiderMan 3 [FR]" 700 sources ■ "SpiderMan 3 [FR]" 5 sources



The **2 fake files** announced with a **high** number of sources **received** much more **download requests** from users. It shows the importance to **control the DHT** to build an **efficient Honeypot** to attract users.