

# Internet Censorship in China:

## Where Does the Filtering Occur?

By Xueyang Xu, Z. Morley Mao,  
and J. Alex Halderman

A decorative graphic consisting of several horizontal lines of varying lengths and colors (teal, light blue, white) extending from the right side of the slide towards the center.

# Roadmap

- Introduction
- Key Questions
- Types of Censorship
- Http State
- Finding AS/IPs in in China
- Mapping Censorship

# Introduction

- China has the largest and most complex online censorship system in the world



# Scale

- 513 million people use the internet in China.
  - Lots of traffic
  - Lots of censorship

# Key Questions

- Where does the filtering occur?
  - At the border?
  - In the backbone?
- Is the censorship done the same way throughout the network?
  - There are several different ISPs

# How do they do it?

- Keyword filtering
- IP blocking
- TCP Cutoff
- URL Hijacking

# Keyword Filtering

- All requests are run through a keyword filter
- This applies to every part so many websites / subdomains
  - <http://www.hotelshongkong.com/>
  - <http://www.autism-hongkong.com/>

# IP Blocking

- List of IP addresses that are not allowed
- Easy to thwart by changing IP address / DNS

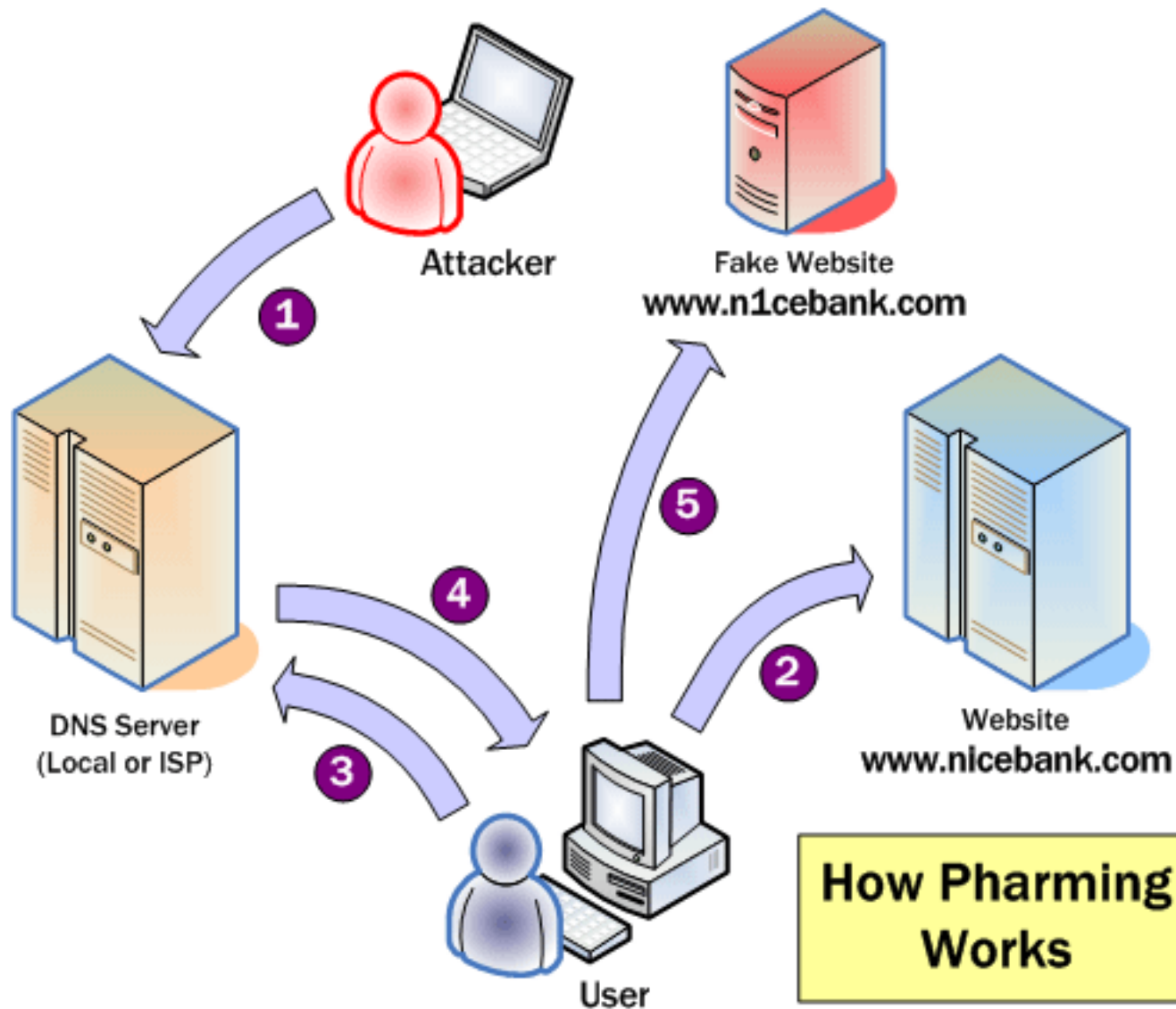


# TCP Cutoff

- Send a TCP RESET flag in the header
- This breaks down the connection
  - Instant reset and stateful reset
    - Instant means you drop the connection
    - Stateful just means you cant jump back into the connection for 150 seconds

# URL / DNS Hijacking

- Searches for all A Record DNS queries
- If anything matches the keyword list
  - Return a false IP address that is already blocked



# HTTP State

- **Conflicting results**
  - Sometimes GET request itself will not trigger firewall
  - Other times it can
  - This points to different algorithms on different routes

# HTTP STATE

- If the firewall is stateful, then the researchers can only connect to HTTP services
- If it is not stateful, then they can just send a keyword to the IP address and see if it gets blocked

# AS Level Topology

- Does China filter at the border?
- Do they filter internally?
  - This would allow for domestic filtering
    - Previously thought to not be possible
- How deep does the filtering occur?

# Methodology -Find Mapping Between AS and IP

- Find mapping between AS and IP
  - Get list of ASes in China from APNIC
  - Use ROUTEVIEW and RIPE to map
    - Last entry in AS\_PATH

# This is an Estimation

- Routers can be in the address of a neighboring AS
- APNIC is wrong / inaccurate sometimes



# Results From Mapping

- 408,688 AS-pre fix mappings
- 11,824 are in China's address space.
- In 136 AS numbers assigned to China, found 76

# Methodology - Get Peerings Between China and Other Countries

- Trace route from worldwide Planetlab to 76 China Ases
- Take the first IP in the AS to ping
- Each hop is checked to see if it is a Chinese / border/internal AS

# Results

- 138 internal, 24 border and 92 external Ases

**Table 1.** Chinese ISP with most number of unique peerings to foreign AS

| ISP      | AS Numbers                          | Peerings   |
|----------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| CHINANET | 4134, 4809, 4812, 23724, 17638      | 62 (46.6%) |
| CNCGROUP | 4837, 9929, 17621, 4808             | 23 (17.3%) |
| TEIN     | 24489, 24490                        | 8 (6.0%)   |
| CNNIC    | 37958, 24151, 45096                 | 8 (6.0%)   |
| CERNET   | 4538, 4789                          | 9 (6.8%)   |
| Other    | 9808, 9394, 4847, 7497, 9298, 23911 | 23 (17.3%) |

# Results

- 5 Ases don't connect to internal ASes at all
  - Probably an error on the researchers part
- China peered with 20 foreign countries
  - Most with US

# AS Hierarchy

- Border AS are parent
- Children are internal
  - Only 2 levels deep – “Backbone” architecture
  - Most of the internal ASes (87.0%) are within direct reach of border ASes

# Website Probes

- Finding location of filtering devices
- Top websites are hosted in big cities
- Hand picked 1594 geographically diverse websites

# Algorithm

- Send known keywords to each website with increasing TTL.
- Each further step rules out that the firewall is at that level
- Record RESET commands

# Results

- 495 router interfaces have filtering
- Most on the border
  - ~3% internal AS (probably error)



**Table 2.** ASes that contain filtering devices

| AS Number       | AS Name                    | Number of Filtering Interfaces |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Border ASes     |                            | 481                            |
| 4134            | CHINANET-BACKBONE          | 374                            |
| 4812            | CHINANET-SH-AP             | 9                              |
| 4837            | CHINA169-BACKBONE CNCGROUP | 82                             |
| 9929            | CNCNET-CN                  | 4                              |
| 4538            | ERX-CERNET-BKB             | 4                              |
| 9808            | CMNET-GD                   | 5                              |
| 9394            | CRNET                      | 3                              |
| Non-border ASes |                            | 14                             |
| 23650           | CHINANET-JS-AS-AP          | 4                              |
| 17785           | CHINATELECOM-HA-AS-AP      | 4                              |
| 37943           | CNNIC-GIANT                | 3                              |
| 38356           | TIMENET                    | 1                              |
| 17633           | CHINATELECOM-SD-AS-AP      | 1                              |
| 4813            | BACKBONE-GUANGDONG-AP      | 1                              |

# Results

- only 49 of 374 belong to the backbone of CHINANET
  - The rest are provincial
- 80% of 21 provinces that CHINANET serves [12] do their own filtering

- CHINANET filters on the provincial network
- CNCGROUP filters on the backbone
  - 90% of filtering devices belongs to the backbone of CNCGROUP