

# Transport Layer Identification of P2P Traffic

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- 1 Introduction
- 2 Data Description
- 3 Payload Method
- 4 Non Payload Method
- 5 Conclusion



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- 4 datasets, from May 2003 to April 2004 (60-122 minutes each)

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## Method Description

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<i>P2P protocol</i>	<i>String</i>	<i>Trans. prot.</i>	<i>Def. ports</i>
eDonkey2000	0xe319010000 0xc53f010000	TCP/UDP	4661-4665
Fasttrack	"Get /.hash" 0x270000002980	TCP UDP	1214
BitTorrent	"0x13Bit"	TCP	6881-6889
Gnutella	"GNUT", "GIV" "GND"	TCP UDP	6346-6347

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To minimize false positives, FTP, SSL, DNS & online gaming flows are excluded from M3

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- Encryption : encrypted payload is not identified
- Other P2P protocols : unreferenced P2P protocols are not identified
- Unidirectional trace : acknowledgement stream of a P2P download is not always visible because of asymmetric routing

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- As only {IP, port} pairs are the only available, two heuristics, based on the observation of P2P connection patterns, are used

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### TCP/UDP IP pairs heuristic

{IP,port} using both TCP and UDP protocols (whose ports are not in the exclude list) are considered as P2P traffic

## Excluded ports for TCP/UDP IP pairs heuristic

Ports	Applications
135,137,139,445	NETBIOS
53	DNS
123	NTP
500	ISAKMP
554,7070,1755,6970,5000,5001	streaming
7000,7514,6667	IRC
3531	p2pnetworking.exe

## {IP,port} pairs heuristic

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- IPs for which the number of distinct connected IPs is equal to the number of distinct connected ports are considered P2P hosts
- IPs for which the difference between connected IPs and ports is large (e.g., larger than 10) are considered non P2P hosts

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- Mail
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- Other heuristics (One-packet pairs, MSN messenger server . . .)



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- Doesn't need to look at payload

- Any questions?