

# Computer Networks

## Distributed Denial-of-Service



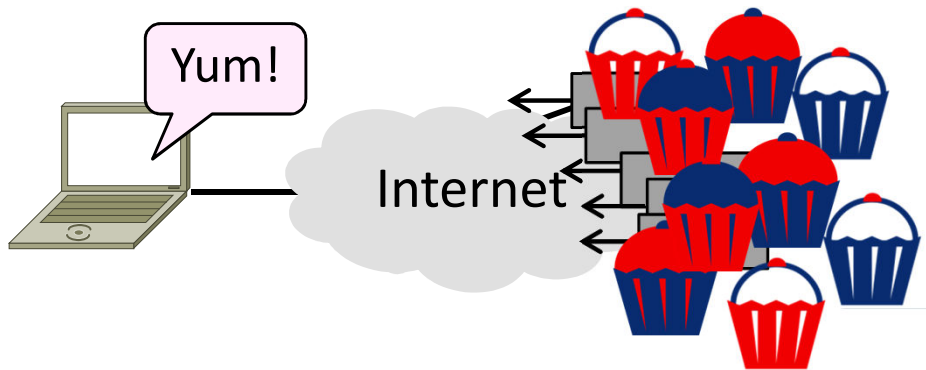
David Wetherall (djw@uw.edu)

Professor of Computer Science & Engineering

UNIVERSITY *of* WASHINGTON

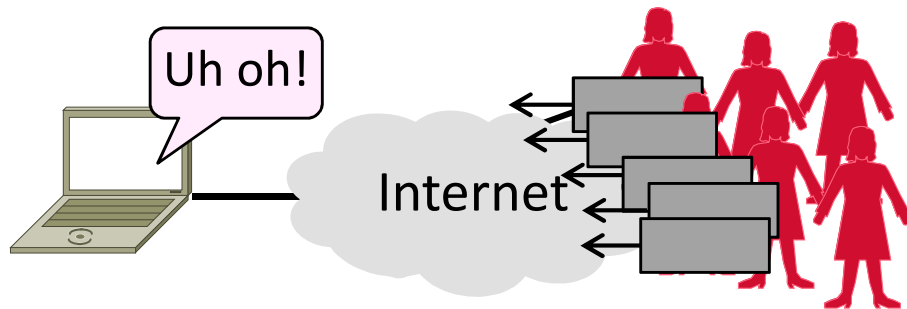
# Topic

- Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDOS)
  - An attack on network availability



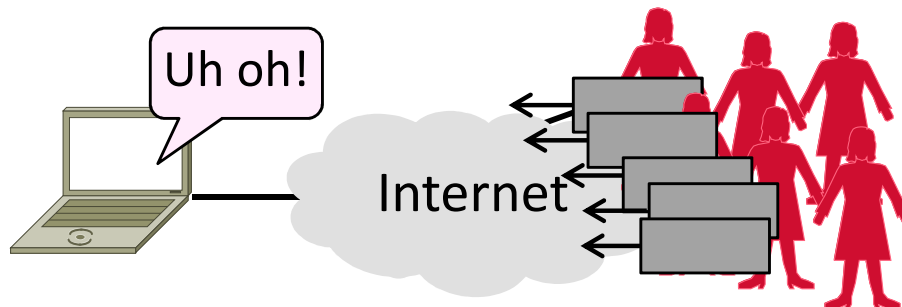
# Topic

- Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDOS)
  - An attack on network availability



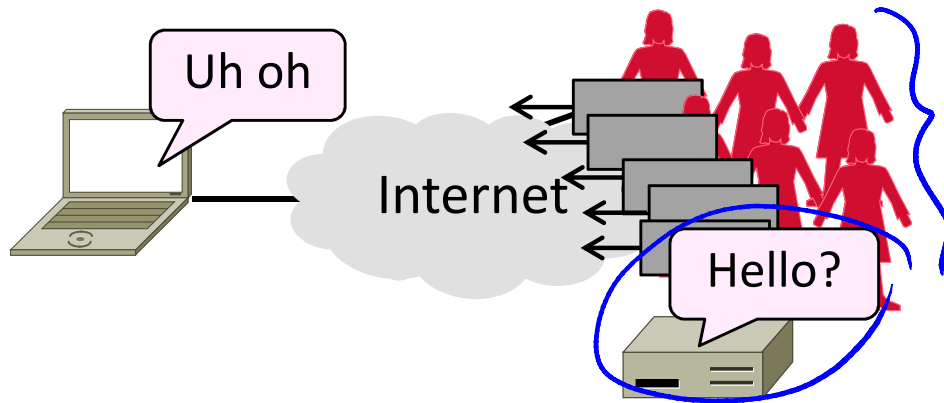
# Motivation

- The best part of IP connectivity
  - You can send to any other host
- The worst part of IP connectivity
  - Any host can send packets to you!



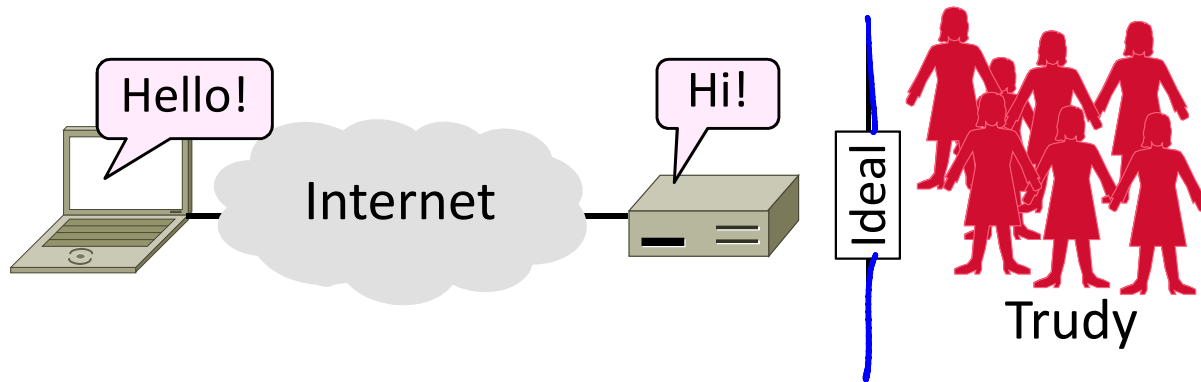
## Motivation (2)

- Flooding a host with many packets can interfere with its IP connectivity
  - Host may become unresponsive
- ➔ This is a form of denial-of-service



# Goal and Threat Model

- Goal is for host to keep network connectivity for desired services
  - Threat is Trudy may overwhelm host with undesired traffic



# Internet Reality

- Distributed Denial-of-Service is a huge problem today!
  - ➔ Akamai Q3-12 reports DDOS against US banks peaking at 65 Gbps ...
- There are no great solutions
  - CDNs, network traffic filtering, and best practices all help

# Denial-of-Service

- Denial-of-service means a system is made unavailable to intended users
  - Typically because its resources are consumed by attackers instead
- In the network context:
  - “System” means server
  - “Resources” mean bandwidth (network) or CPU/memory (host)



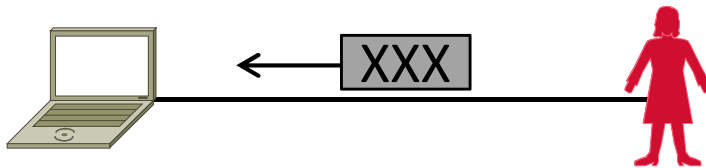
# Host Denial-of-Service

- Strange packets can sap host resources!

- “Ping of Death” malformed packet

- “SYN flood” sends many TCP connect requests and never follows up

- Few bad packets can overwhelm host



- Patches exist for these vulnerabilities

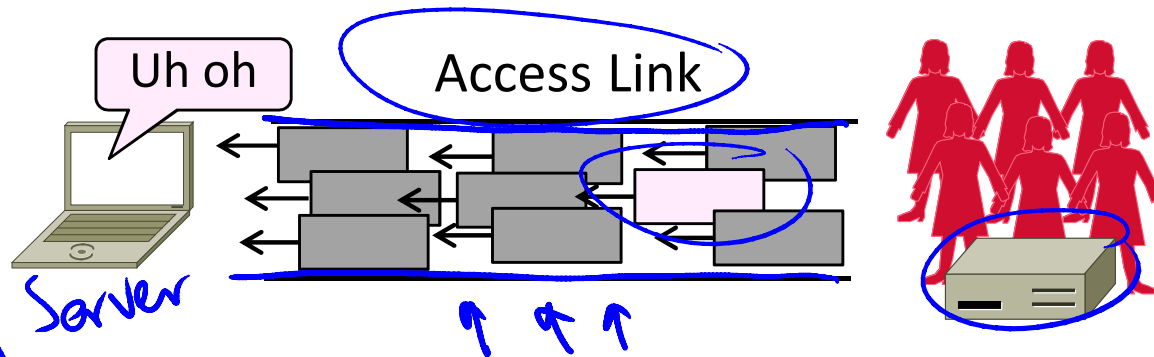
- Read about “SYN cookies” for interest

# Network Denial-of-Service

- Network DOS needs many packets

→ To saturate network links

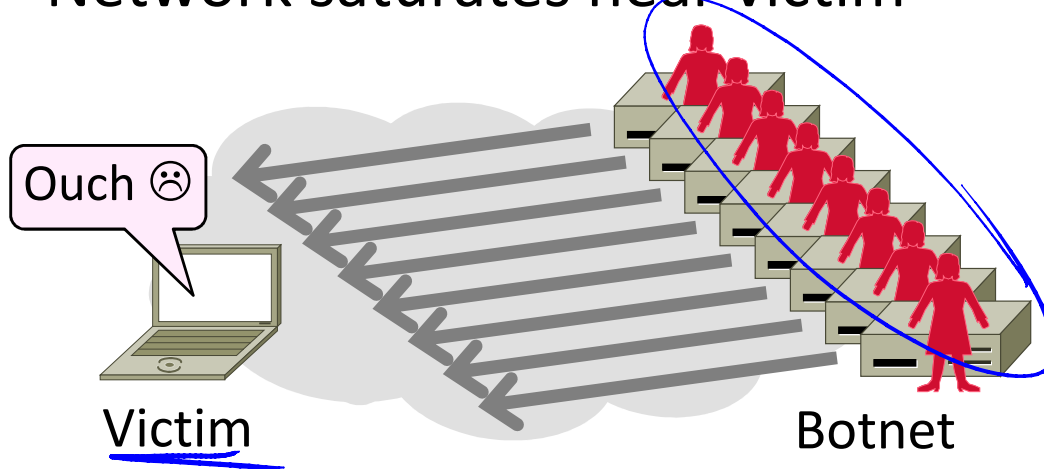
- Causes high congestion/loss



- Helpful to have many attackers ...  
or Distributed Denial-of-Service

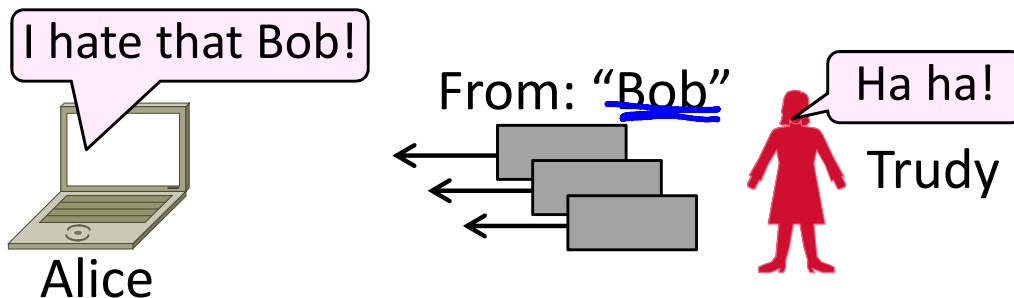
# Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDOS)

- Botnet provides many attackers in the form of compromised hosts
  - ➔ Hosts send traffic flood to victim
  - Network saturates near victim



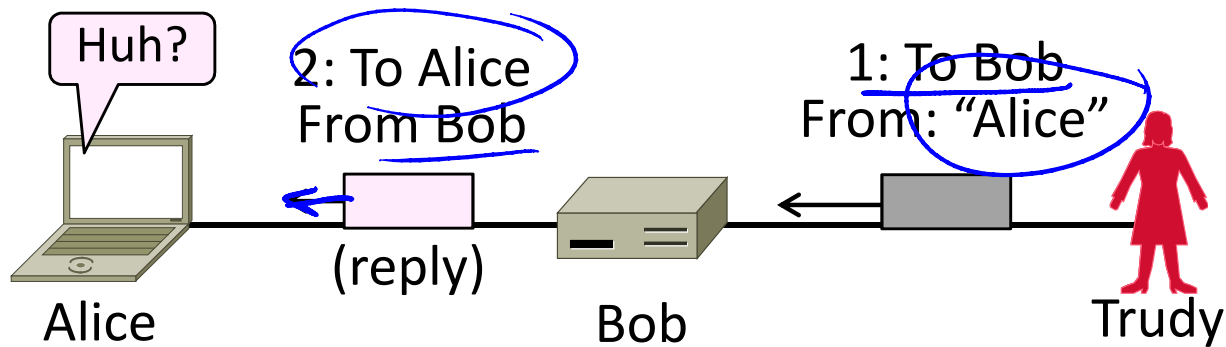
# Complication: Spoofing

- Attackers can falsify their IP address
  - ➔ Put fake source address on packets
    - Historically network doesn't check
  - ➔ Hides location of the attackers
  - ➔ Called IP address spoofing



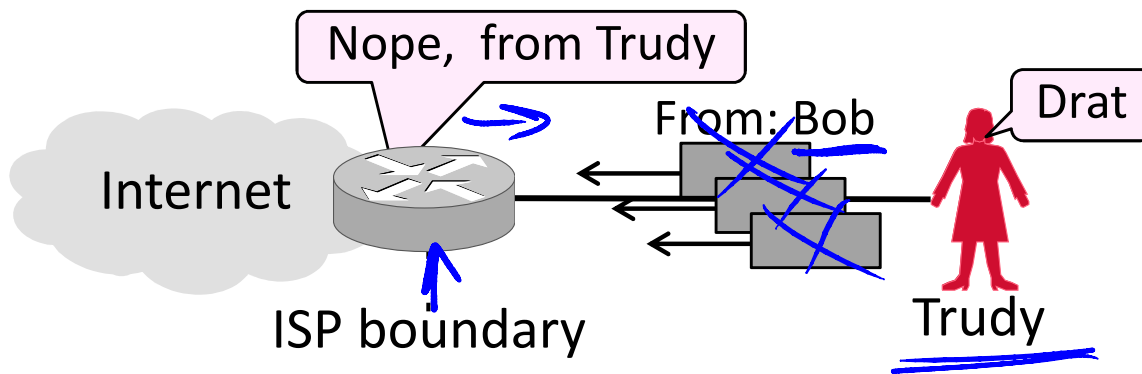
# Spoofing (2)

- Actually, it's worse than that
  - Trudy can trick Bob into really sending packets to Alice
  - To do so, Trudy spoofs Alice to Bob







# Best Practice: Ingress Filtering

- Idea: Validate the IP source address of packets at ISP boundary (Duh!)
  - Ingress filtering is a best practice, but deployment has been slow



# Flooding Defenses

1.  Increase network capacity around the server; harder to cause loss
  - Use a CDN for high peak capacity
2.  Filter out attack traffic within the network (at routers)
  -  The earlier the filtering, the better
  -  Ultimately what is needed, but ad hoc measures by ISPs today

# END

© 2013 D. Wetherall

Slide material from: TANENBAUM, ANDREW S.; WETHERALL, DAVID J., COMPUTER NETWORKS, 5th Edition, © 2011.  
Electronically reproduced by permission of Pearson Education, Inc., Upper Saddle River, New Jersey