



# CCIE Security Version 5 Advanced Technologies Class

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# DoS and DDoS Attacks

What is a DoS/DDoS attack?

What are the identification and mitigation tools?

# DoS and DDoS Overview

## ▶ Denial Of Service (DoS) attacks

- Aimed to disrupt network/host/service availability
- Sourced from a single system or a small number
- Less common nowadays, as it's no longer effective
- Usually it's a simple attack

# DoS and DDoS Overview

- ▶ Distributed Denial Of Service (DDoS) attacks
  - Aimed to disrupt network/host/service availability
  - Sourced from large number of sources (botnets)
  - More common nowadays, very effective
  - Usually it's a complex attack, or a mix of multiple

# DoS and DDoS Overview

## ▶ DoS and DDoS can be of three types

- Volume based
- Protocol based
- Application based

## ▶ Cisco uses another categorization

- <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/security-center/guide-ddos-defense.html#13>

# Volume Based Attacks

## ▶ Volume based (most common)

- Victim is flooded with a high volume of connections and/or packets
- Attacker's scope is to saturate the bandwidth of the victim
- It is measured in bits per second

## ▶ Examples

- ICMP and UDP floods
- NTP and DNS reflection/amplification attacks

# Volume Based Attacks

## ▶ Reflection attack

- The attacker spoofs the victim's IP address
- The attacker initiates a large amount of requests with spoofed source
- Responder's will reply to the victim, flooding it, causing a DDoS

## ▶ Amplification attack

- An enhanced version of the reflection attack
- The attacker's request will force a large/big reply

# Protocol Based Attacks

## ▶ Protocol based

- Victim is flooded with a high volume of connections and/or packets
- Attacker's scope is to consume actual server resources or network equipment resources (firewall, balancers)
- It is measured in packets per second

## ▶ Examples

- TCP SYN floods, IP fragmentation attacks, Ping of Death



# Application Based Attacks

## ▷ Application based

- Victim receives legitimate requests that are aimed to exploit protocol/application vulnerability
- Attacker's scope is to crash the server/service by forcing the application to allocate maximum resources per request
- It is measured in requests per second

## ▷ Examples

- Low and slow attacks like HTTP GET/POST floods

# DoS and DDoS Mitigation

▶ In DoS and DDoS mitigation we always have two steps

- Attack identification
- Attack mitigation

▶ Attack identification and mitigation tools

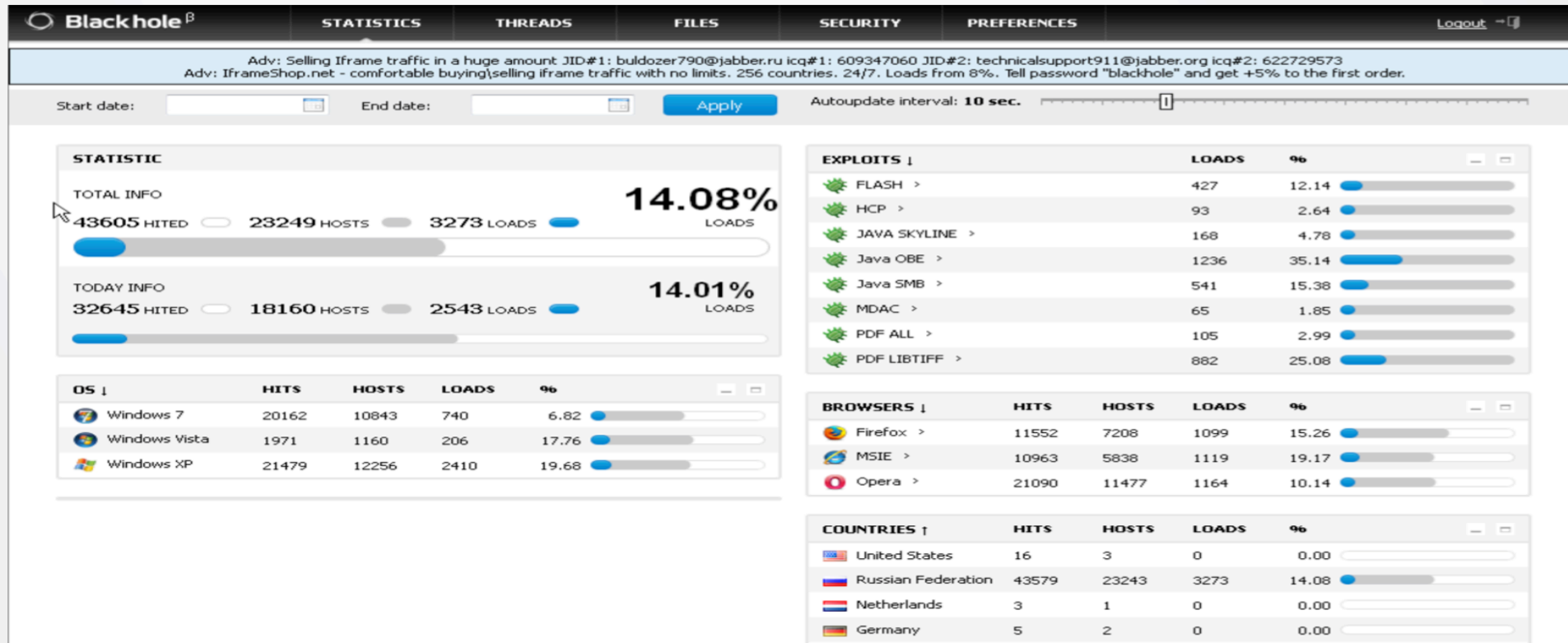
- <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/security-center/guide-ddos-defense.html#44>

# DoS and DDoS Evolution

▶ Due to more and more unsecure devices being connected to the Internet (IoT)

- More botnets showed up, which facilitated volume-based attacks
- <http://thehackernews.com/2013/03/worlds-biggest-ddos-attack-that-almost.html>
- <http://thehackernews.com/2014/02/NTP-Distributed-Denial-of-Service-DDoS-attack.html>
- <http://thehackernews.com/2016/01/biggest-ddos-attack.html>
- <http://thehackernews.com/2016/09/ddos-attack-iot.html>

# Malware As A Service





Knowledge is Power!