



CCIE Security Version 5 Advanced Technologies Class



Fragmentation Attacks

What is IP fragmentation?

What is the fragmentation attack?

What IOS tools can be used to mitigate it?

MTU vs. Datagram Size Overview

▶ Minimum MTU

- For IPv4 it's 68 bytes
- For IPv6 it's 1280 bytes

▶ Minimum MTU should not be confused with minimum datagram size that any host must be able to accept

- For IPv4 it's 576 bytes
- For IPv6 it's 1280 bytes

MTU Overview

▶ Default MTU over Ethernet

- 1500 bytes for IPv4
- 1500 bytes for IPv6, as defined in RFC 2464

MTU Overview

- ▶ Due to additional encapsulations along the path (MPLS, GRE, IPsec)
 - End-to-end MTU becomes smaller
- ▶ How do we prevent packets from being dropped in the transit path
 - Layer 3 packet fragmentation and reassembly
 - MTU adjustment on the end-hosts

Packet Fragmentation

▶ Packet fragmentation is in general not desired

- Packet reassembly is computationally expensive and inefficient
- Major security concerns

▶ In IPv4

- Both hosts and routers can perform layer 3 fragmentation

▶ In IPv6

- Only hosts can perform layer 3 fragmentation

MTU Adjustment

- ▶ In both IPv4 and IPv6 , the MTU can be changed
 - Statically
 - Dynamically
- ▶ Dynamic MTU adjustment in IPv4
 - Named Path MTU Discovery, defined in RFC 1191
- ▶ Dynamic MTU adjustment in IPv6
 - Named Path MTU Discovery, defined in RFC 1981
 - Hosts can self-adjust MTU based on RA messages

Path MTU Discovery

▶ For IPv4

- End-hosts set the '**Don't Fragment Bit**' in the packet
- Transit layer 3 devices drop the packet and send back an 'ICMP Packet Too Big' leaking its MTU
- End-hosts adjust the MTU accordingly

Path MTU Discovery

▶ For IPv6

- **'Don't Fragment Bit'** is built-in, though it doesn't exist
- Transit layer 3 devices drop the packet and send back an 'ICMP Packet Too Big' leaking its MTU
- End-hosts adjust the MTU accordingly

Path MTU Discovery

- ▶ Due to ICMP being in general filtered, Path MTU Discovery may not work
 - In IPv4, routers will fragment and traffic will work
 - In IPv6, routers cannot fragment and traffic will be dropped
- ▶ An alternate method for PMTUD has been proposed in RFC 4821
 - Not really implemented

Fragmentation Attacks

▶ Based on TCP, UDP, ICMP fragments:

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_fragmentation_attack
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denial-of-service_attack

▶ DDoS fragmentation attack examples

- Teardrop
- Nuke
- Rose

Fragmentation Attack Mitigation

▶ Methods defined in RFC 1858

▶ IOS Mitigation Tools

- ACL Filtering
- Rate-limit (CAR – Committed Access Rate)
- Policing (successor of CAR)
- Unconditional packet discard via MQC (ACL/NBAR)
- Virtual Fragmentation Reassembly
- Zone-Based Policy Firewall



Knowledge is Power!