

# Mitigating Multiple DDoS Attack Vectors

By recognizing the four main categories of attack, security professionals can mitigate even previously unknown vectors:

1. **Volumetric:** Flooding
2. **Computational Asymmetric:** Consuming CPU cycles
3. **Stateful Asymmetric:** Abusing memory
4. **Vulnerability-based:** Exploiting software vulnerabilities
5. **Blended DDoS:** Combination of multiple attack vectors

Security professionals need to understand how to plug the security gap from Layers 3 to 7, and protect against multi-layer attacks, with a full proxy security architecture. It's time to rethink and refine the enterprise security architecture, so organizations can remain agile and resilient against future threats. The following mindmap shows the detection methods (left) for DDoS attack categories (middle) and the mitigations (right).

## DETECTION

### Signature Based

- Strengths:**
- Ease of hardware implementation
  - Fast deterministic
  - False positive rate
- Considerations:**
- Reactive
  - Some may not be able to distinguish volumetric "Good" vs. "Bad"

### Heuristic Flow Analysis

- Strengths:**
- Good at "Good" vs. "Bad"
  - Pro-actively finds anomalies
- Considerations:**
- May require "baseline-ing"

### Security Appliance Resource Monitoring

- Strengths:**
- Based on attack's target (not specific to attack mechanism)
  - Low false positive/negative rate
  - Feedback-driven security appliance self-defense mechanism
- Considerations:**
- Protects only resources that are monitored
  - Not server-aware; doesn't directly protect server

### Server Resource Monitoring

- Strengths:**
- Based on attack's target (not specific to attack mechanism)
  - Low false positive/negative rate
  - Server-centric
  - Feedback-driven
- Considerations:**
- Protects only resources that are monitored

Use Web Application Firewall heuristic latency based detection

Use Web Application Firewall heuristic Transaction Per Second (TPS) based detection

Use profile definitions and resource monitoring

Set proper thresholds for load

Use Web Application Firewall flow definition for application logic DOS

Use custom scripts for zero day attack and other vulnerability exploits protection

## MITIGATION

### Rate Limiting (L3-L7)

- Strengths:**
- Fast, easy for hardware implementation
  - Deterministic/ predictable
- Considerations:**
- Dependent on 5-tuple/header info to distinguish "Good" vs. "Bad"

### Client Challenge (L7-L8)

- Strengths:**
- Use client response to lower false-pos/neg. rate
  - Weed out botnets to protect server resources
  - Computational challenge can limit per-attacker rate
- Considerations:**
- May not work with all listener types (Forwarding, BigTCP)

### Reputation List (L3-L7)

- Strengths:**
- Detect in Layer 7 and block in Layer 3
  - Real-time updates
- Considerations:**
- Does work against many volumetric network attacks (spoofed source addresses)

### Full Proxy Architecture (L3-L8)

- Strengths:**
- Manipulate packages
  - Programmability
  - Flexibility

### Volumetric

- UDP Packet Floods
- ARP/ICMP Floods
- DNS Reflection Attack
- HTTP flood

### Vulnerability/Exploit

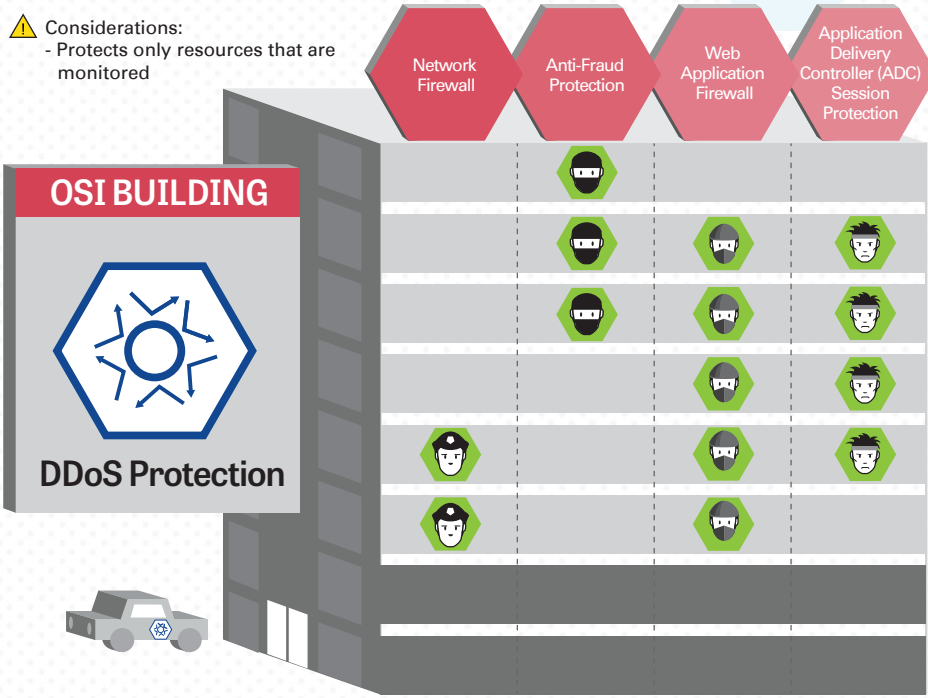
- LAND Attack
- Bad TCP Options/Size
- Invalid DNS Opcode
- Apache killer, PostOfDoom
- Apache Struts

### Computational Asymmetric

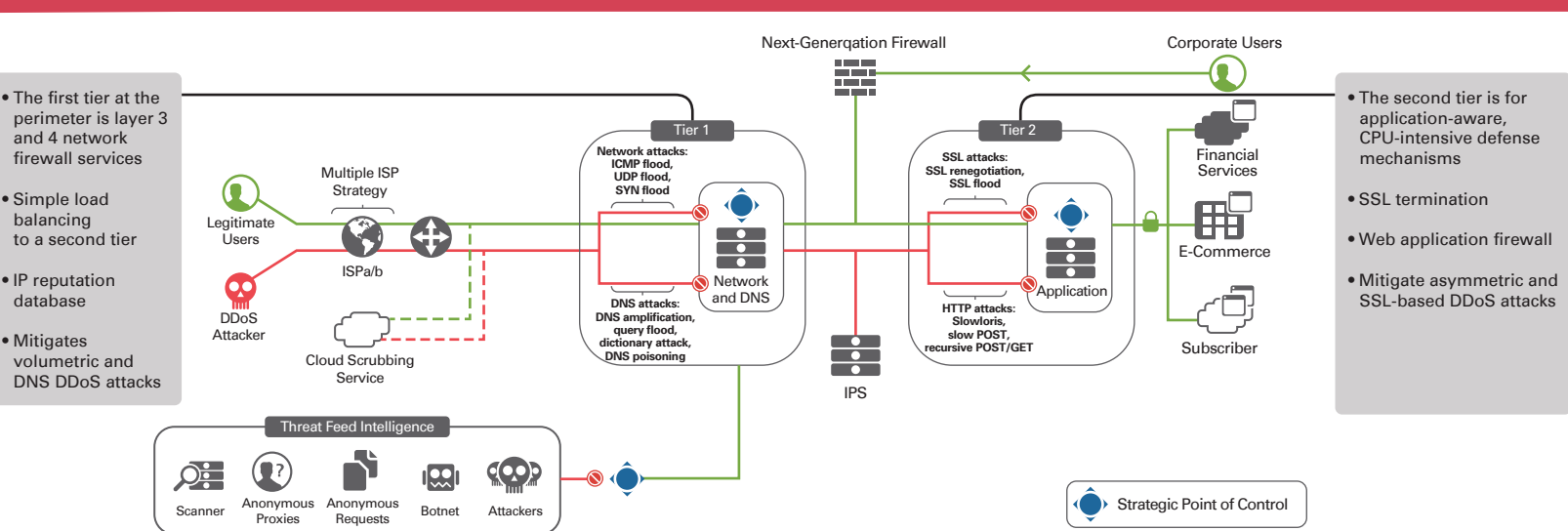
- SSL Renegotiation
- Heavy URL's
- XML DND, XML external entity logic (e.g.: Ask where are the closest ATMs?)

### Stateful Asymmetric

- SYN Floods
- Fragmentation Attacks
- Slow-Loris/Post, Slow Post/GET
- FTP Ephemeral Opens,
- Slow file download



## DDoS Protection Reference Architecture



Get the DDoS Protection Exclusive Resources!  
<http://delivr.com/2wgkt>

