# DDos Attack Exercise

Imagine there exists a large media conglomerate, who due to the upcoming publication of a controversial story, is concerned that they may be the target of a distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack by a well-known hacktivist group.

Their research indicates that that the hacktivists can muster 120 Gbps total of DDoS traffic. The company owns 6 well-known websites and believes that they are all equally likely to be targeted, and probably in combination in order to inflict maximum damage to the company’s brand. To mitigate the damage, the company has decided to purchase 120 Gbps of DDoS protection.

The company does not know how the hacktivists will allocate their DDoS traffic across the 6 websites. Assume that the side that allocates the most bandwidth to a particular website will “win” that website. For example, if the company devotes *x* Gbps of DDoS protection to a website, but the attackers devote *x* + 1 Gbps of DDoS traffic, then the website will be unavailable resulting in a win for the hacktivists. If both sides devote the same amount to a website, including 0, assume that neither side will “win” because the website may or may not remain available due to fluctuations in normal traffic.

The company has hired you as a cybersecurity consultant because they need help. Your job is to allocate 120 Gbps of DDoS protection over the 6 websites. Fill in the table below with integers in the range [0, 120] and make sure they sum to 120.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Website** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** |
| **Value** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| **Protection  (must sum to 120)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |