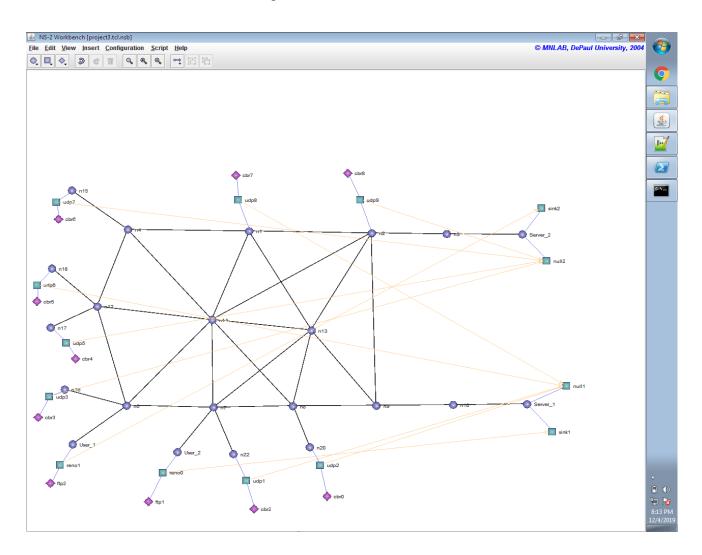
ITIS 6167 – Network Security

Project 3 – DDoS Attack Simulation

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The network is created in the following manner:



1. Table

Source (attacker)	Destination	Traffic Rate (Kbps)
CBR0	Server 1	448kbps
CBR2	Server 1	448kbps
CBR3	Server 2	448kbps
CBR4	Server 2	448kbps
CBR5	Server 1	448kbps
CBR6	Server 2	448kbps
CBR7	Server 1	448kbps
CBR8	Server 2	448kbps
Total number of bots $= 8$		Total Traffic Rate =
		3584kbps

2.

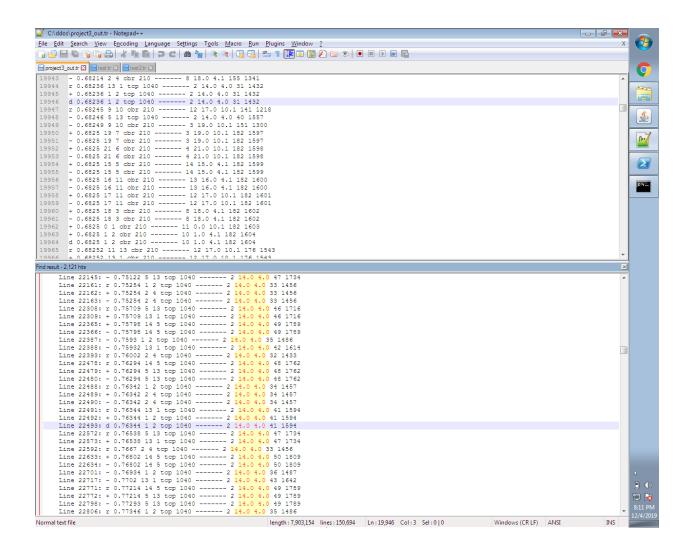
Case 1: Between User 1 and Server 2

The link between nodes n2(1) and n3(2) prevented the traffic to flow between the end users.

Case 2: Between User 2 and Server 1

The nodes n9(8) and n10(9) are preventing User 2 to connect to Server 1.

3. Screenshots



4. DDoS attack

The attack which is performed in this project is Botnet-Driven Distributed Denial-of-Service attack in which bots are used to flood the internet servers. The advantage of using botnets is that it cannot be countered by any of the current Internet defense methods because, it can use valid IP addresses, botnets can flood links without using unwanted traffic (e.g. they can send packets to each other in a way that targets groups of routers.) and a botnet can launch attack with low intensity traffic flows that cross a targeted link at roughly the same time and flood it.

To launch a crossfire attack against a target area, the attacker selects a set of public servers

within the target area and a set of decoy servers surrounding the target area. These servers

are easily found as they are publicly accessible. The public servers are used to construct an

attack topology whereas the decoy servers are used to create attack flows (Paper-1).

Over the course of time, researchers also found out a way to mitigate the crossfire attack.

They demonstrated that SDN can be leveraged to enable Moving Target Defense (MTD)

to mitigate DDoS attacks. MTD is a concept of introducing dynamic change in a system in

order to increase uncertainty and complexity for attackers. The crossfire attack can be

prevented by either obfuscating the links during the potential link map creation of the

attacker to make it harder to launch the attacks or by detecting and mitigating the network

during attacks. These mechanisms rely on the abilities of SDN controller and the OpenFlow

protocol (Paper-2).

References:

1. Paper-1: https://www.ieee-security.org/TC/SP2013/papers/4977a127.pdf

2. Paper-2: https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/7796857/