

# TVA

## :A DoS-limiting Network Architecture\*

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Presented by  
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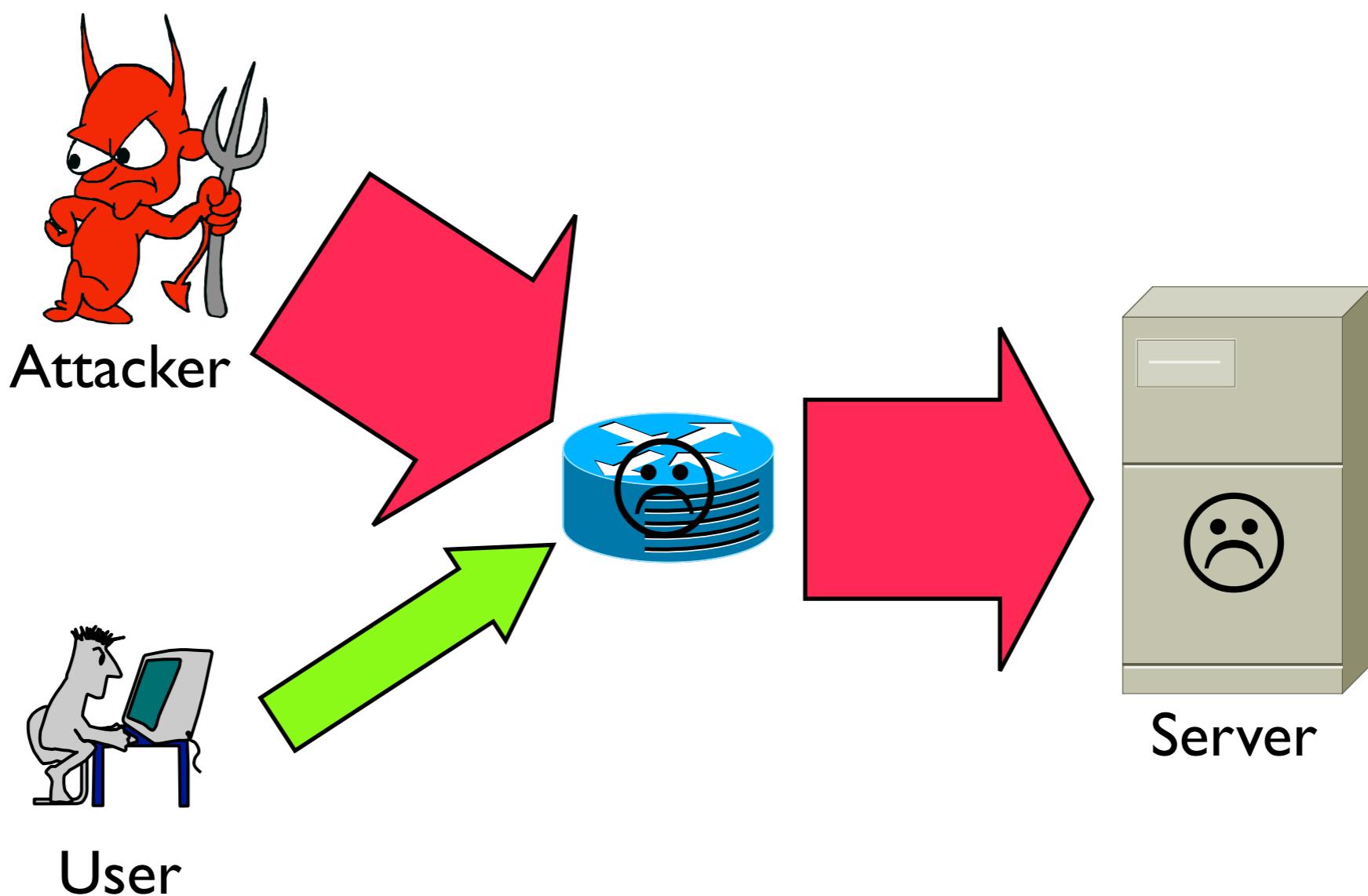
10 November 2010

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# Problem, Goal, and Key Idea

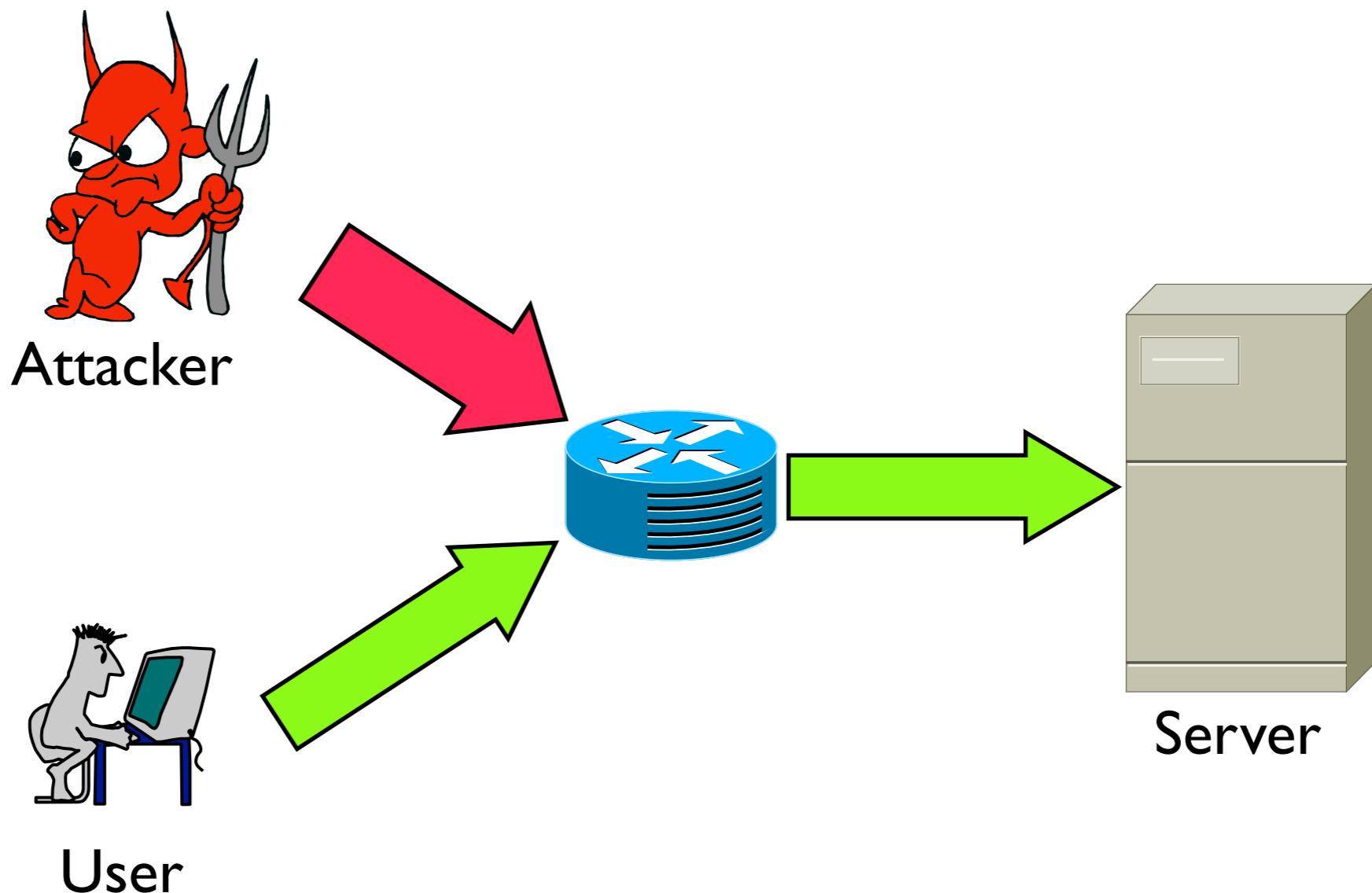
# Problem:

## DoS(Denial of Service) Attack



# Goal:

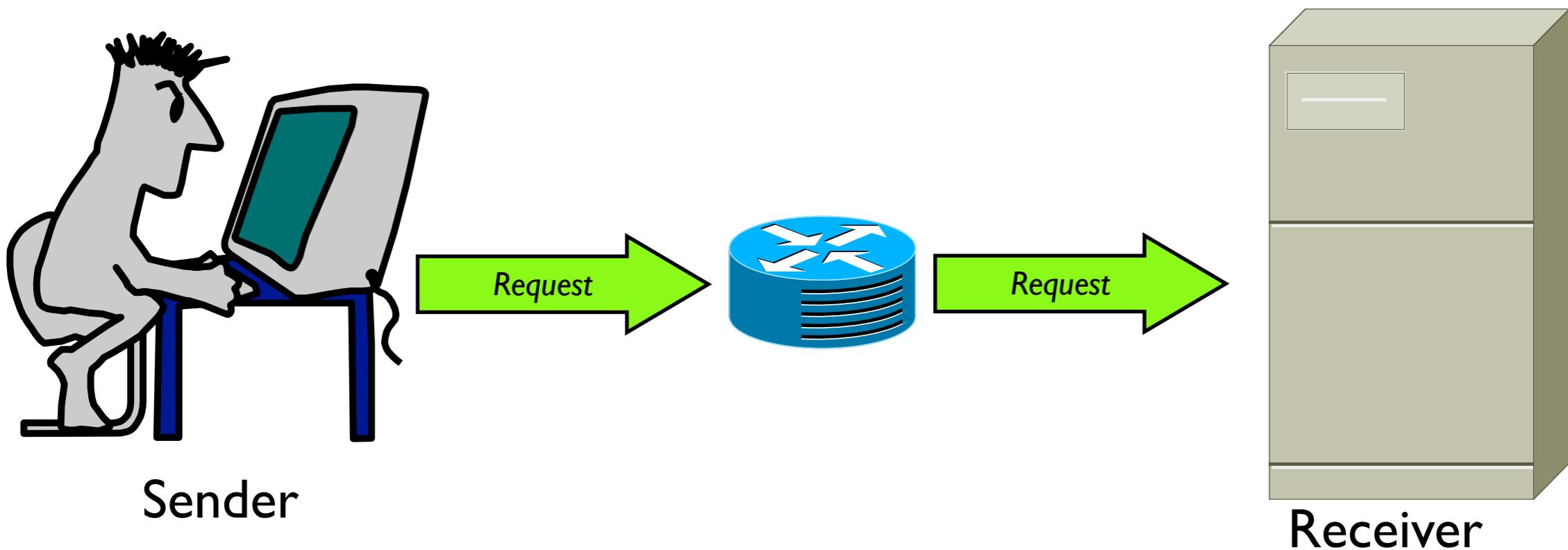
## Effectively Communicate!



# Idea: Capability

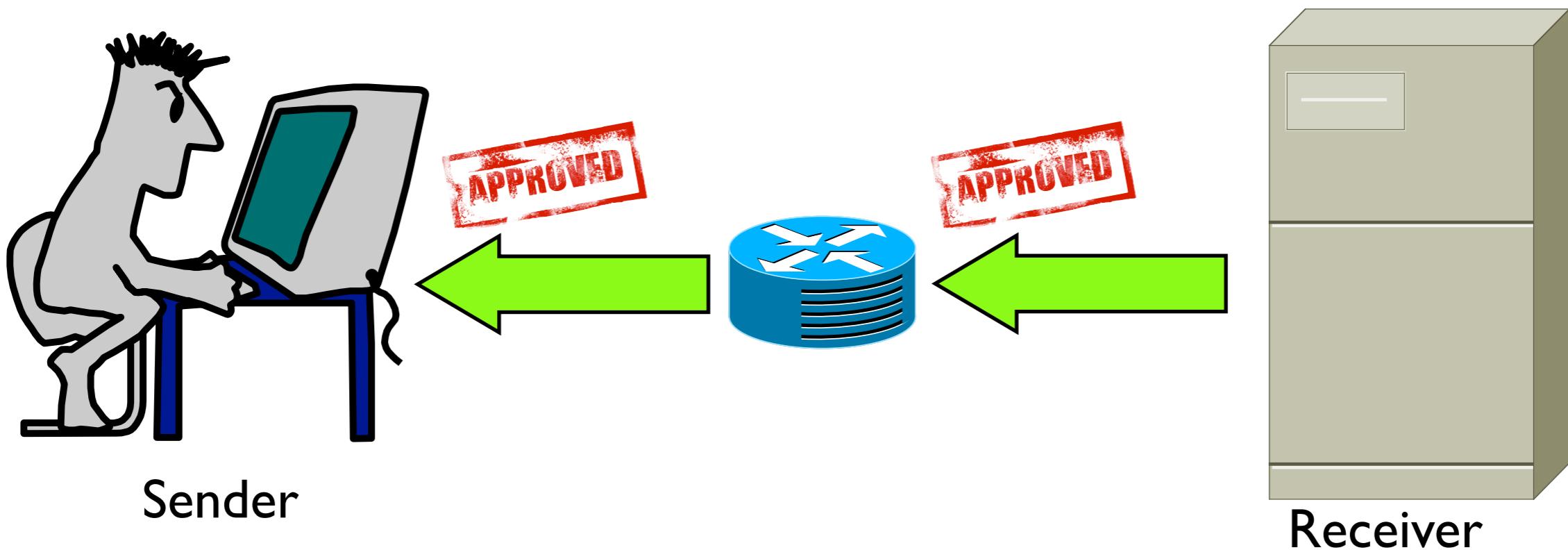


# Idea: Capability



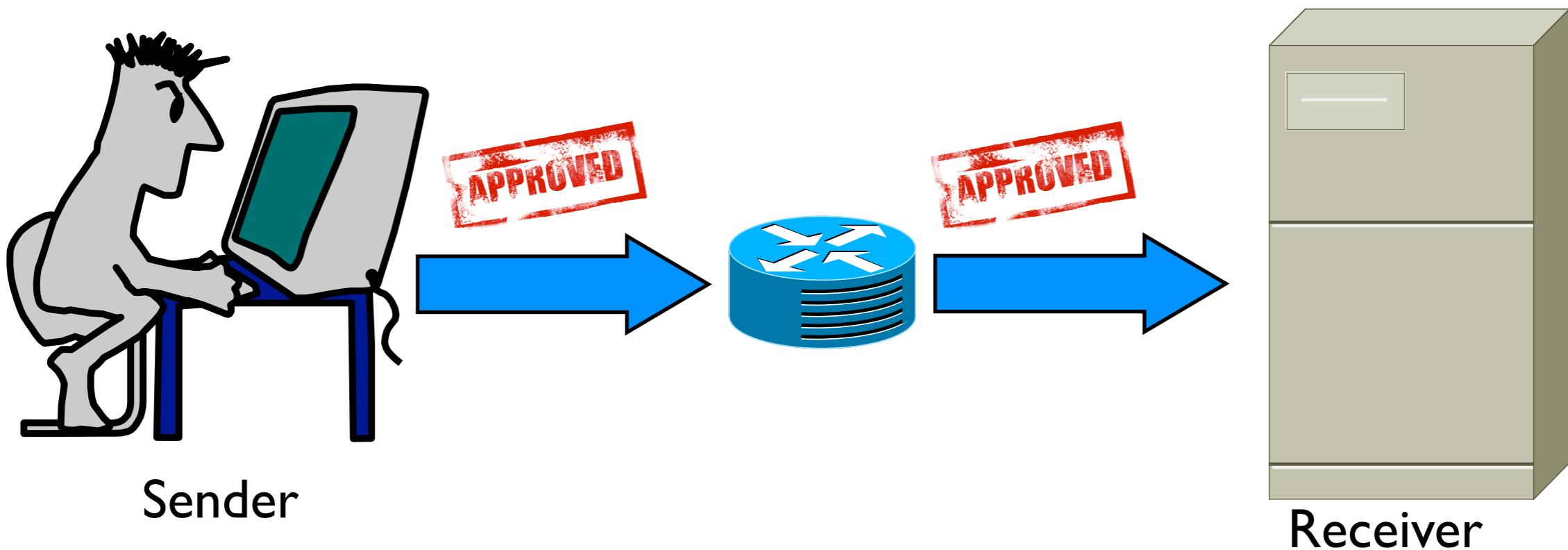
I Request Capabilities

# Idea: Capability



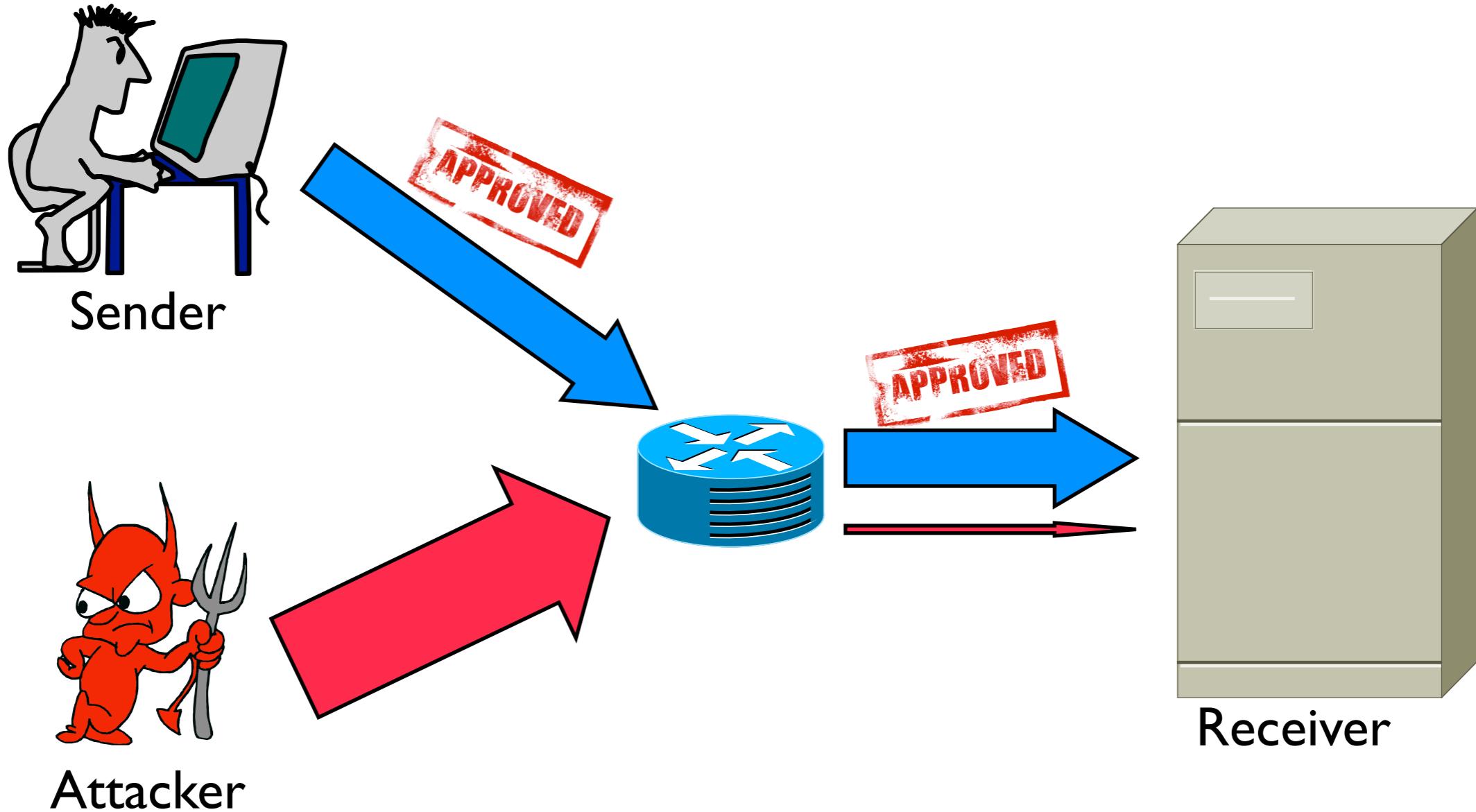
2 Send Capabilities

# Idea: Capability



3 Send Packets with Capabilities

# Idea: Capability

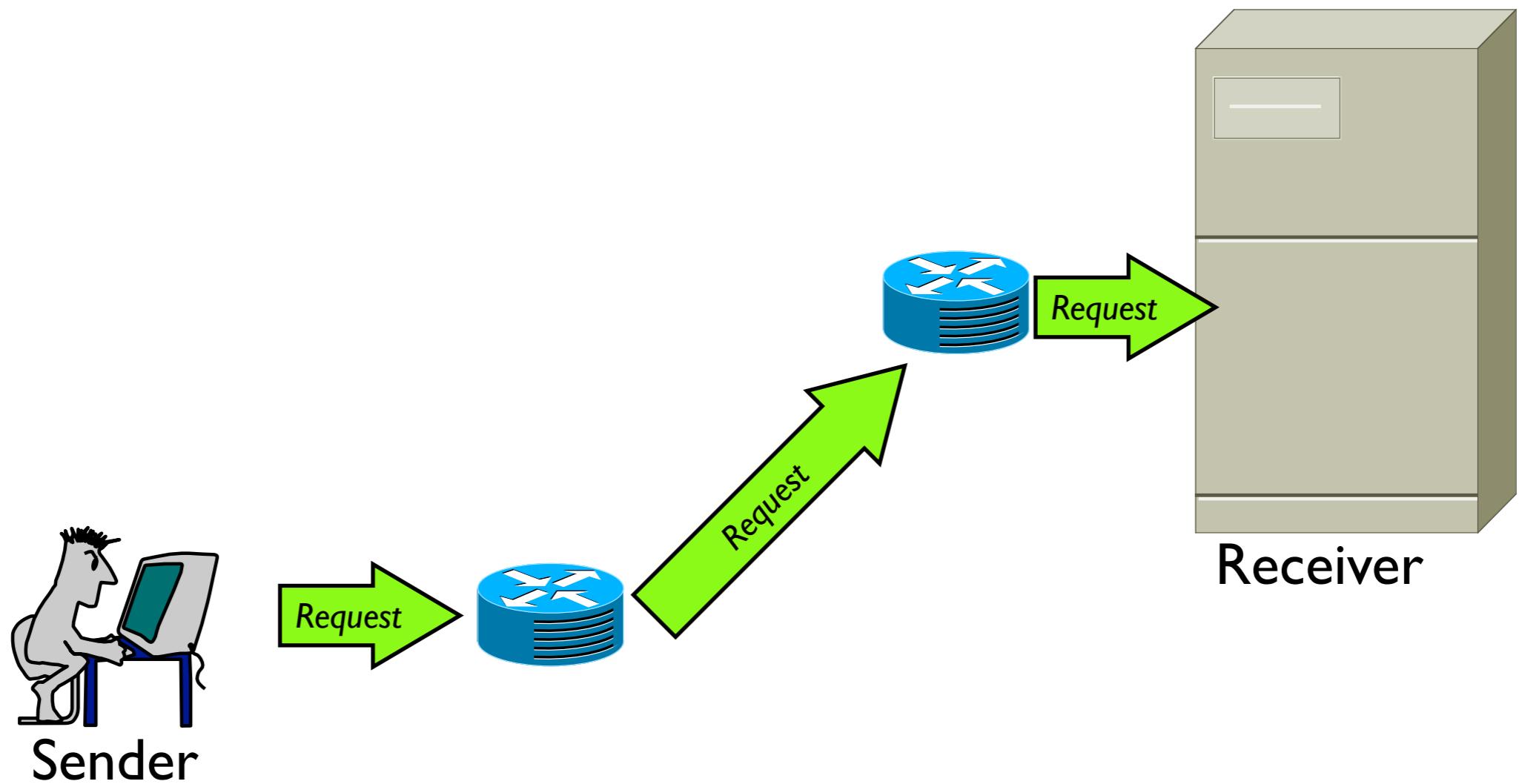


4 Filter Traffic without Capabilities

**2**

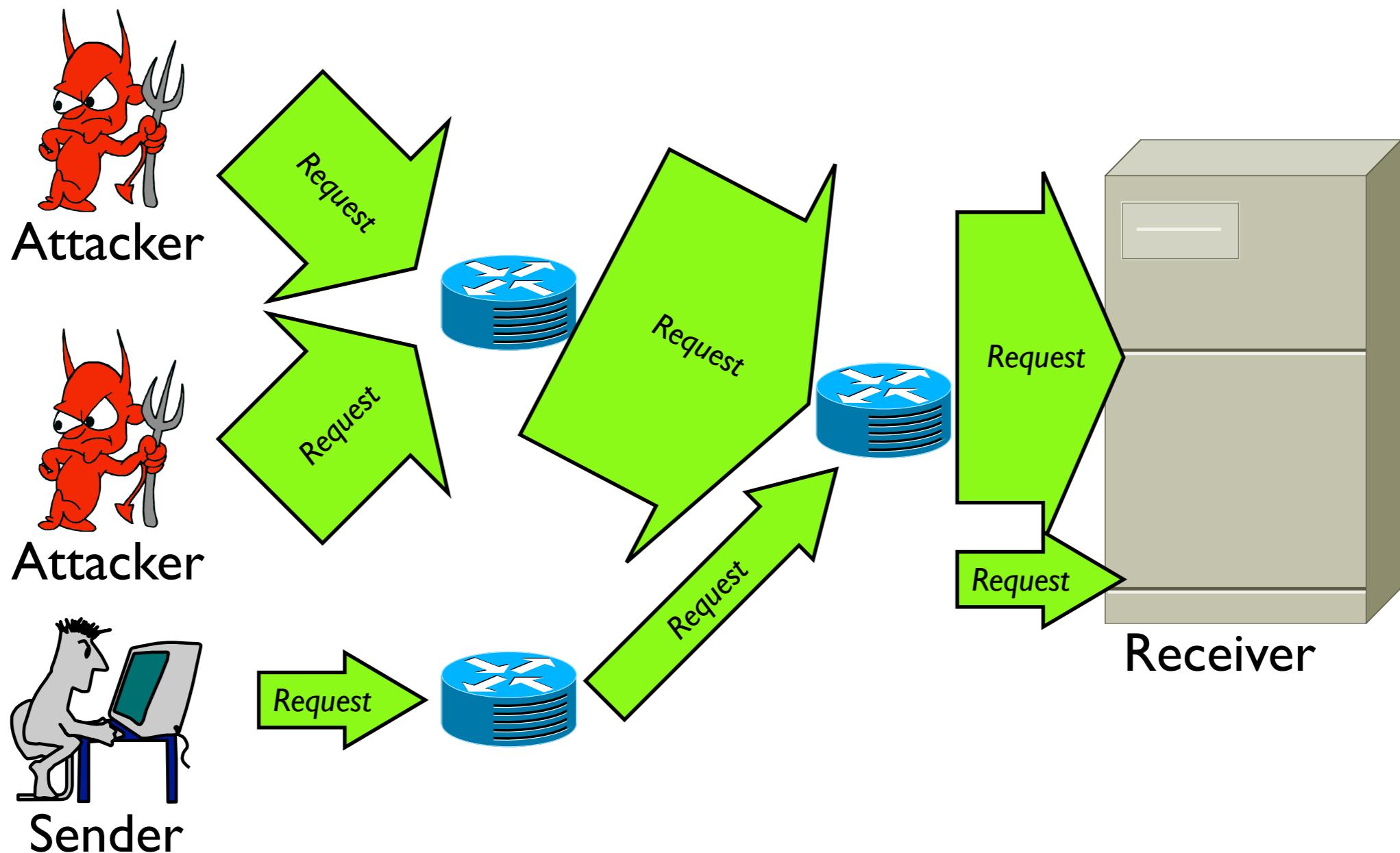
## **Key Challenges and Their Solutions**

# Challenge: Request Flood



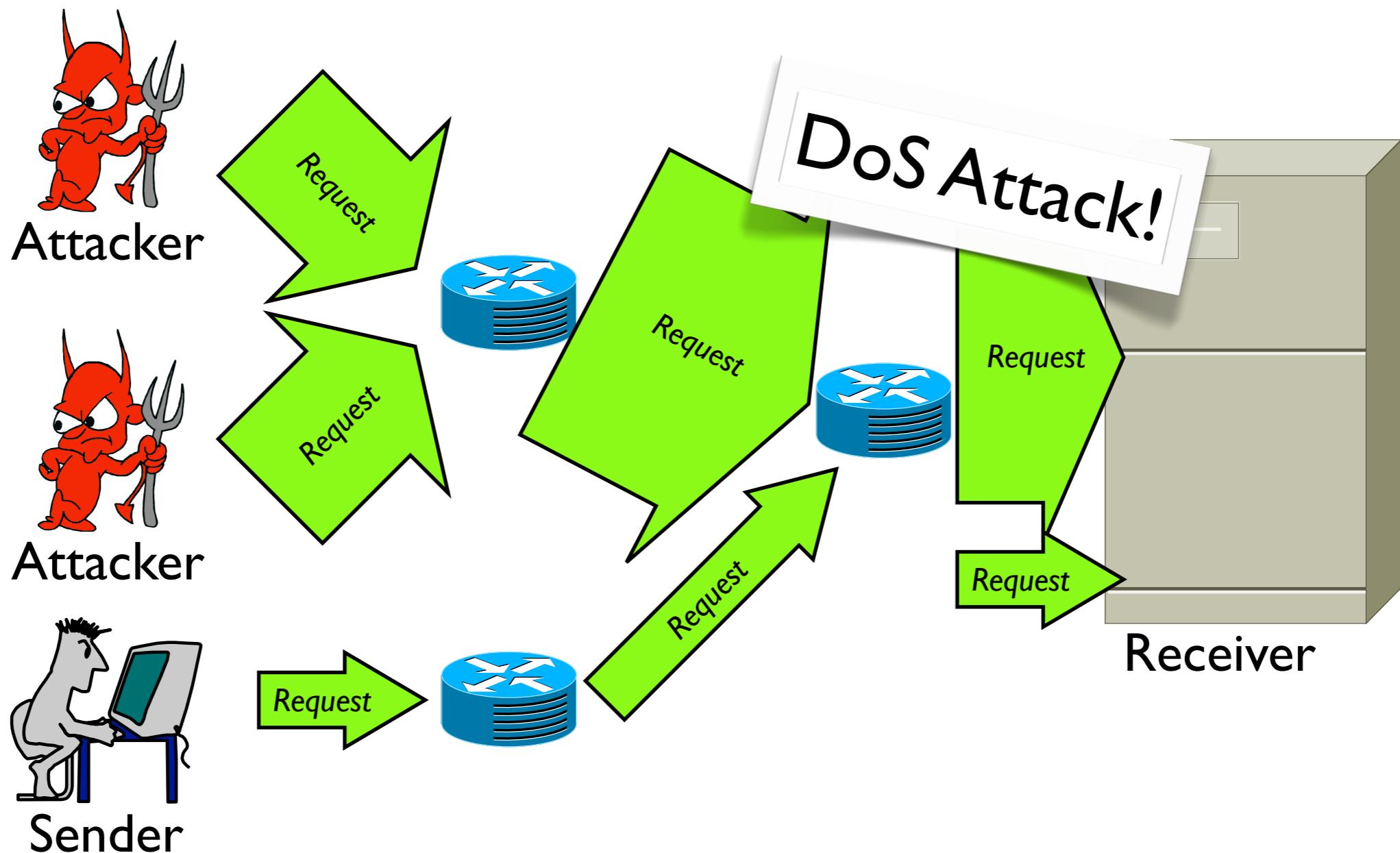
# Challenge:

## Request Flood



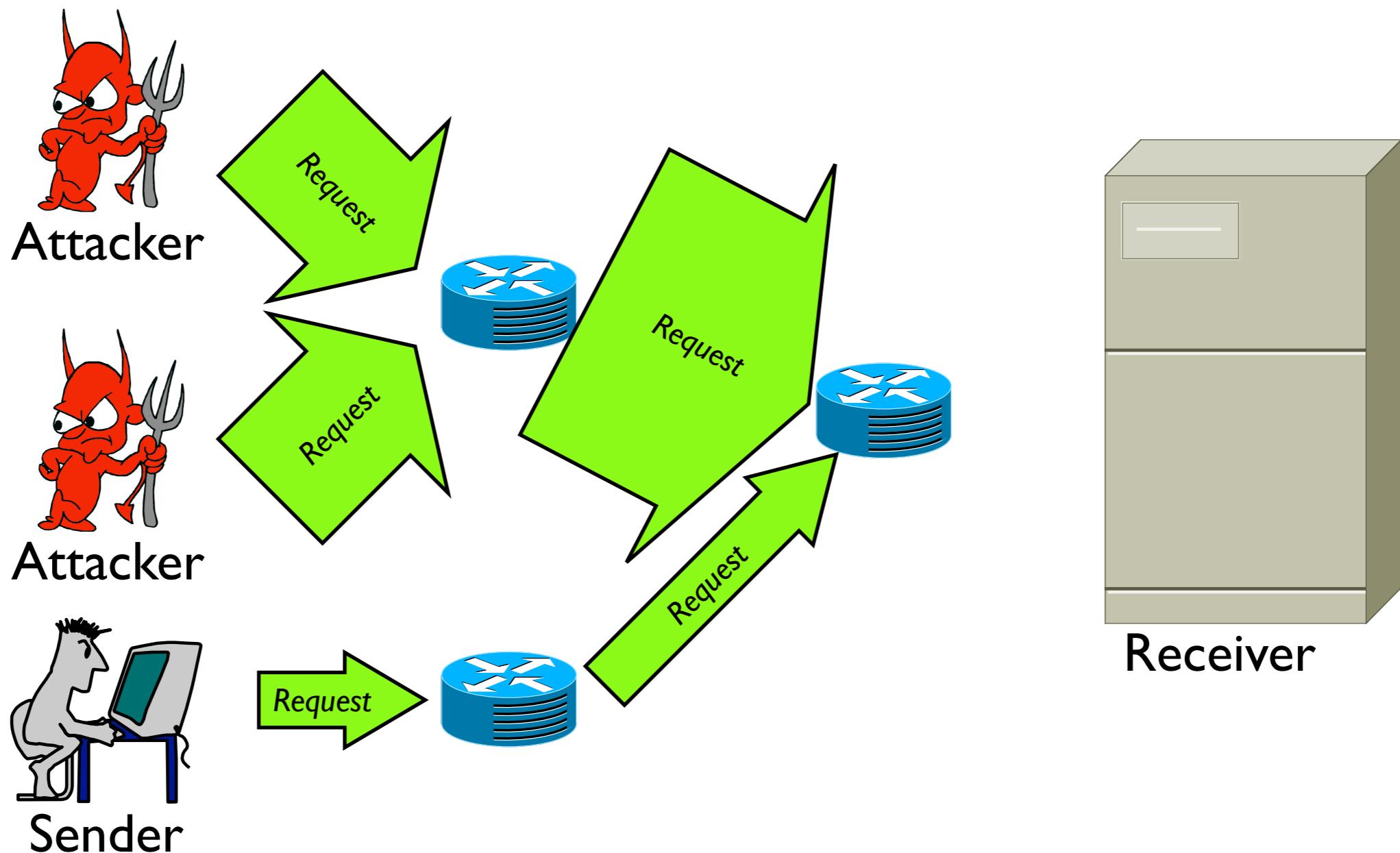
# Challenge:

## Request Flood



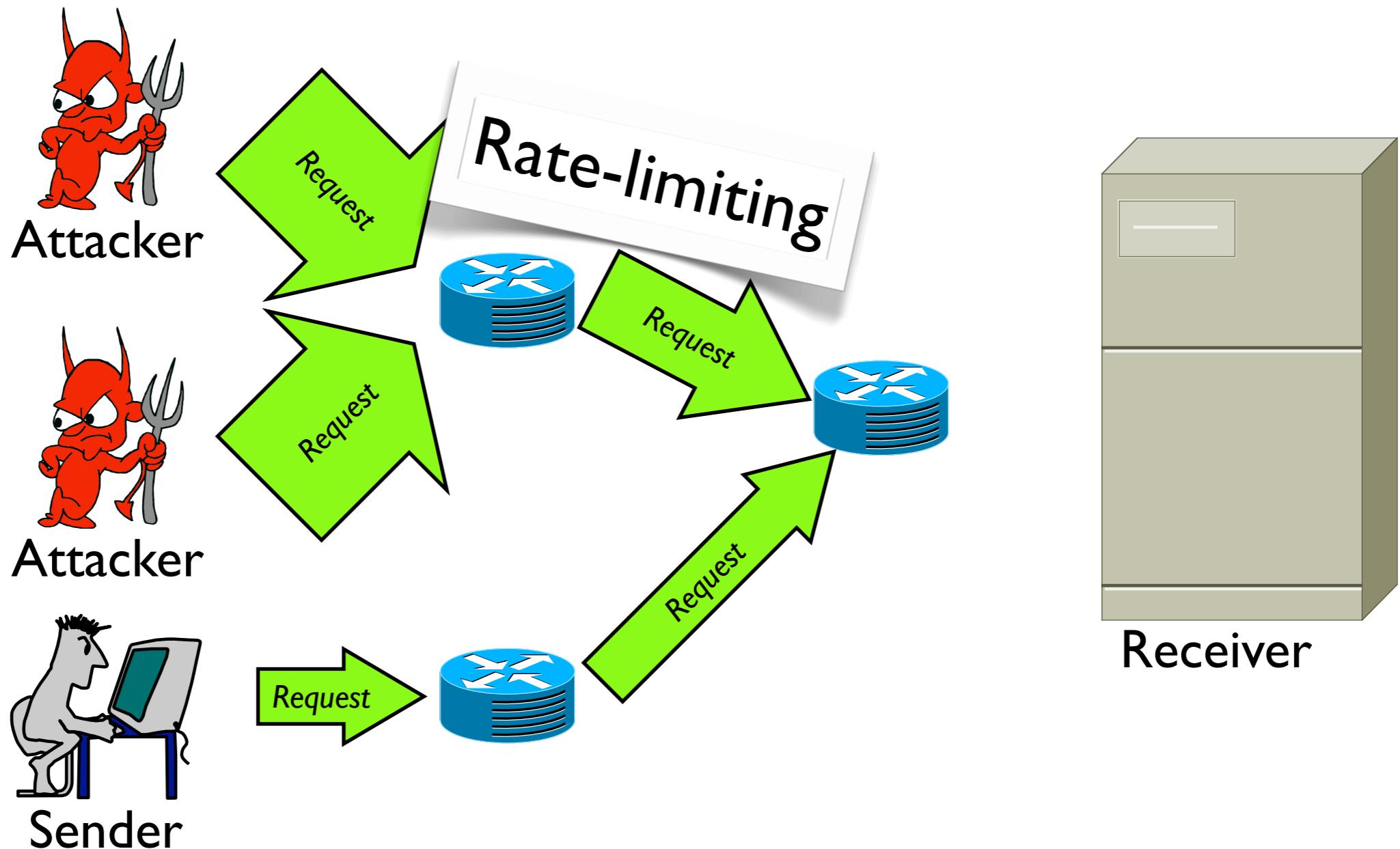
# Solution:

Rate-limiting Request + per-identifier Fair-Queuing



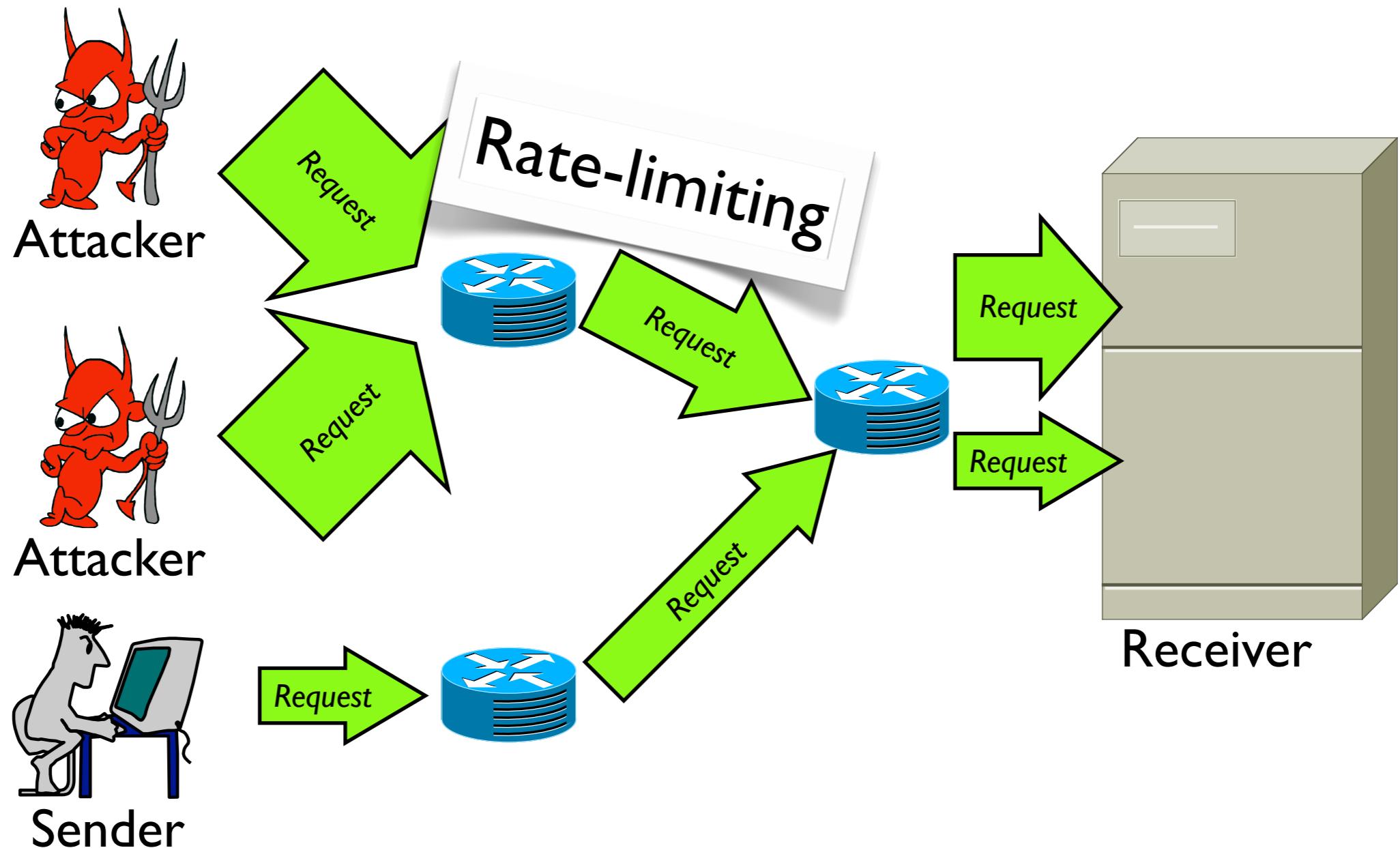
# Solution:

Rate-limiting Request + per-identifier Fair-Queuing



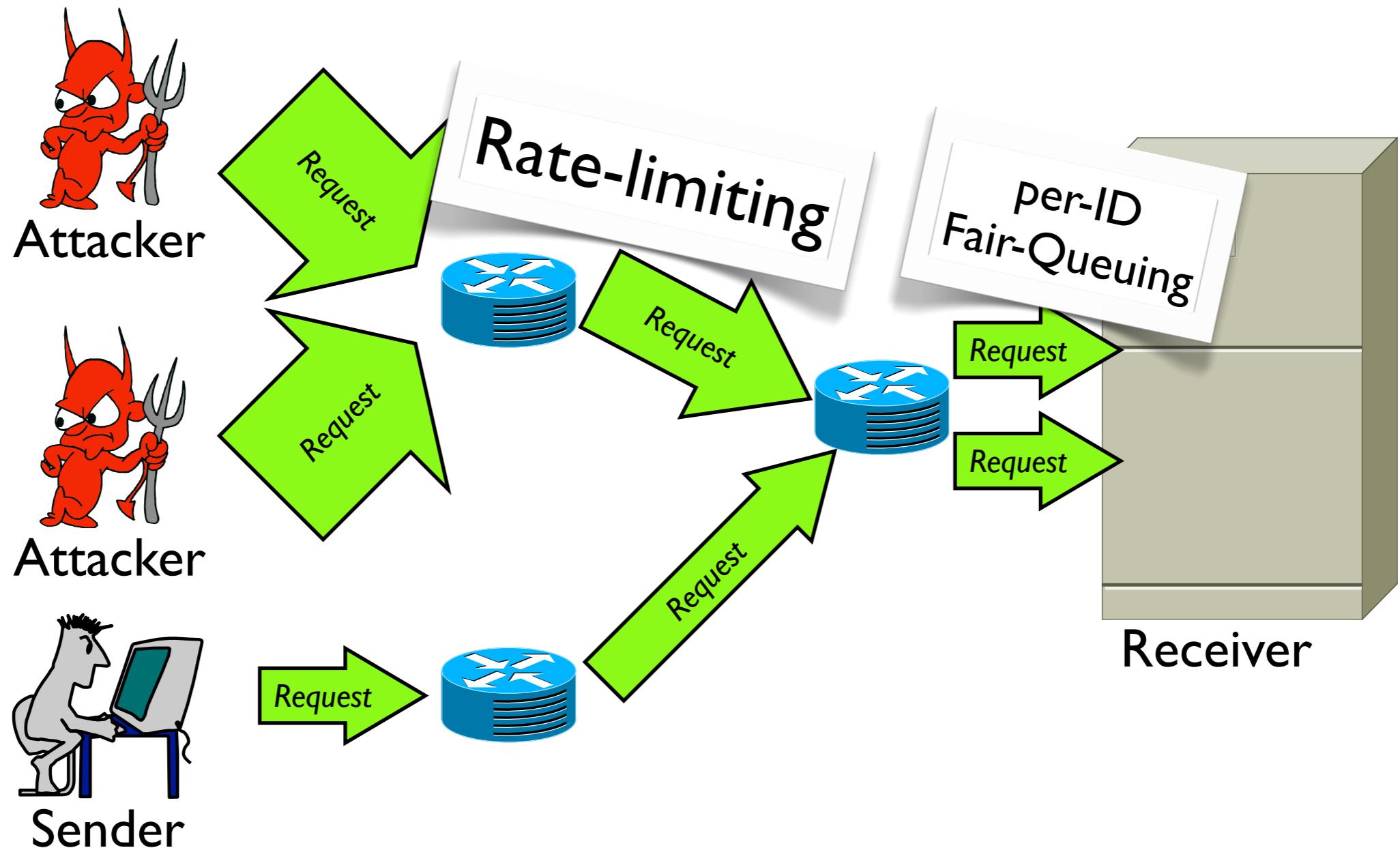
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Rate-limiting Request + per-identifier Fair-Queuing



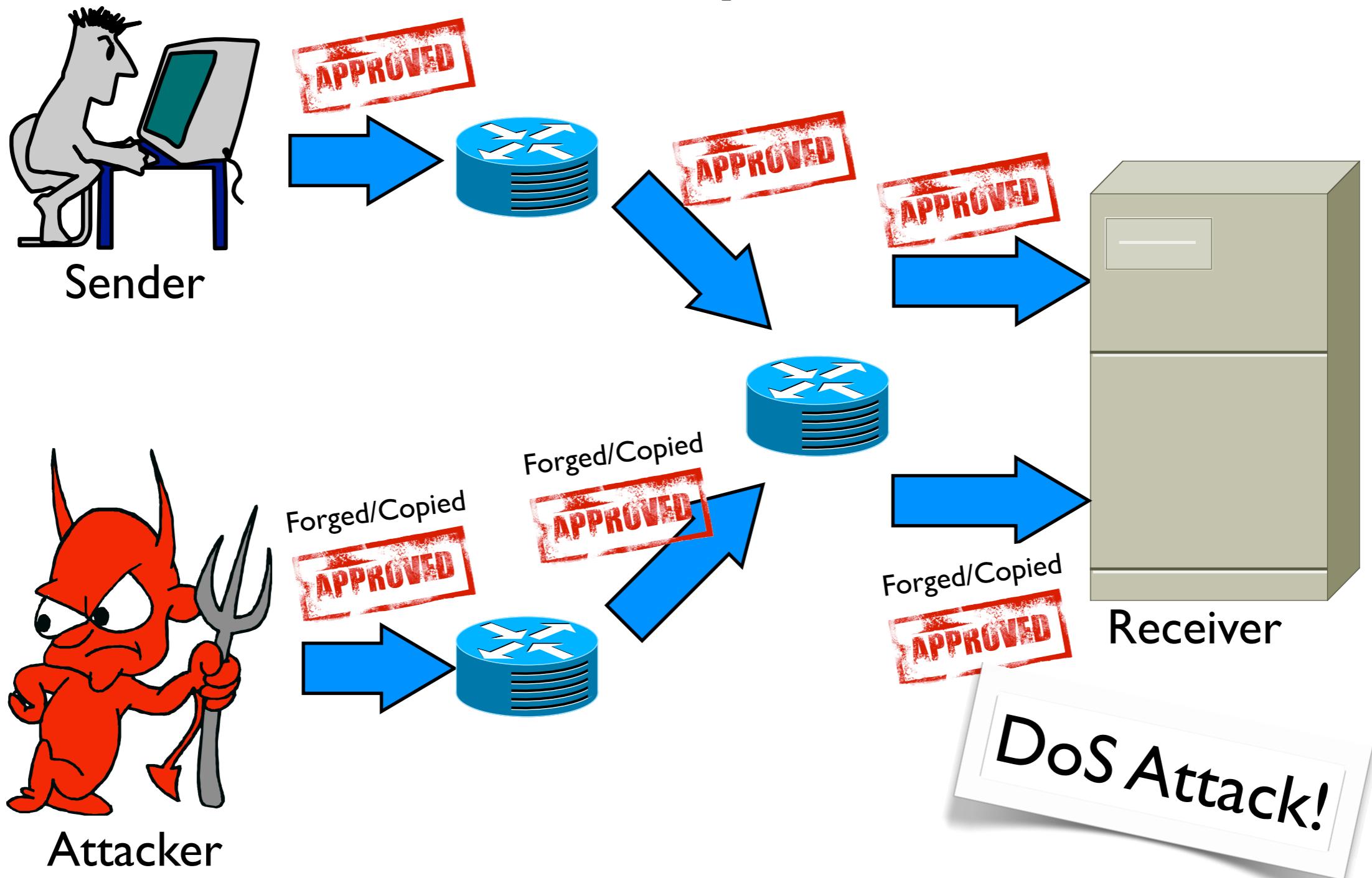
# Solution:

Rate-limiting Request + per-identifier Fair-Queuing



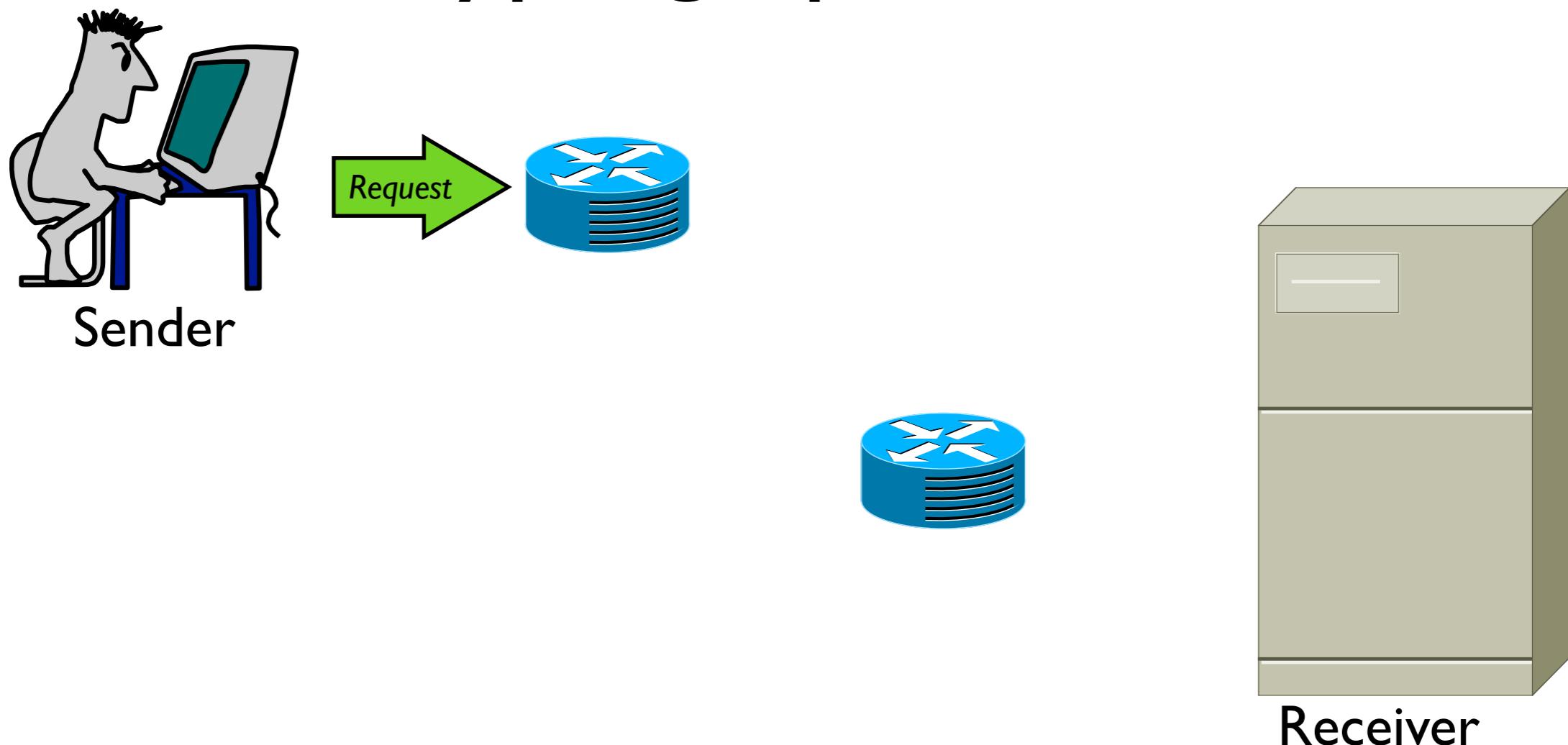
# Challenge:

## Secure Capabilities

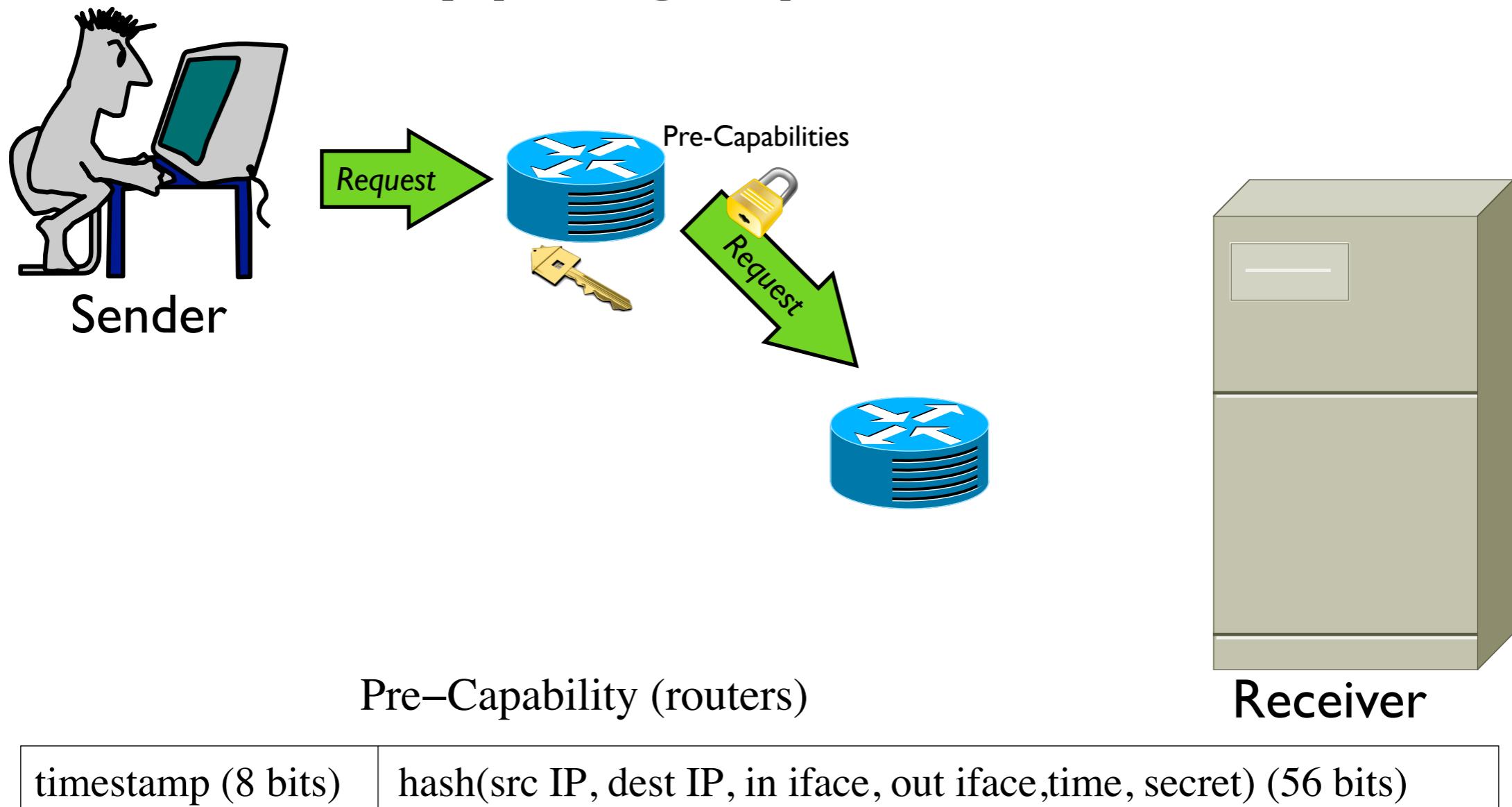


# Solution:

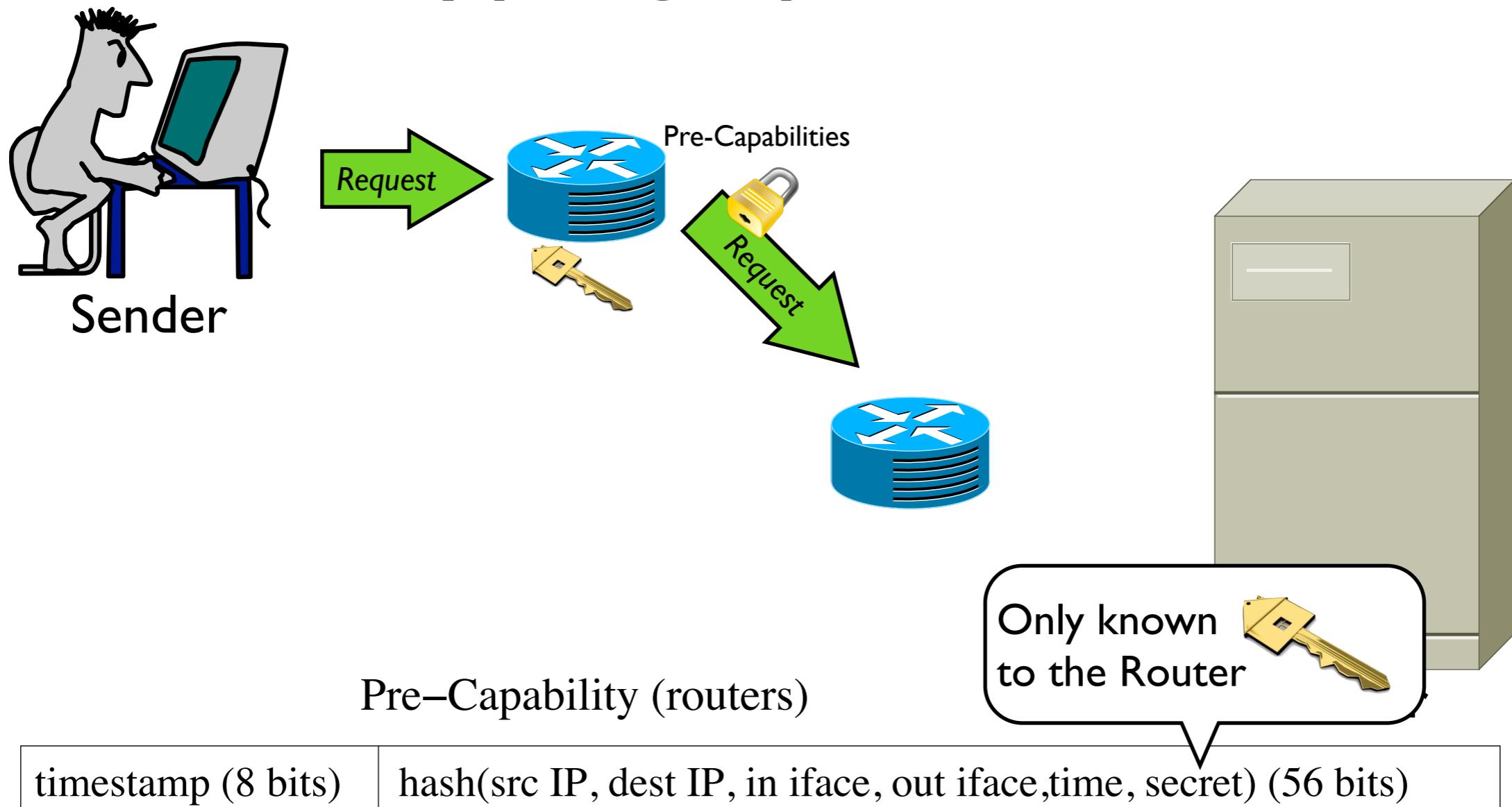
## Cryptographic Hash



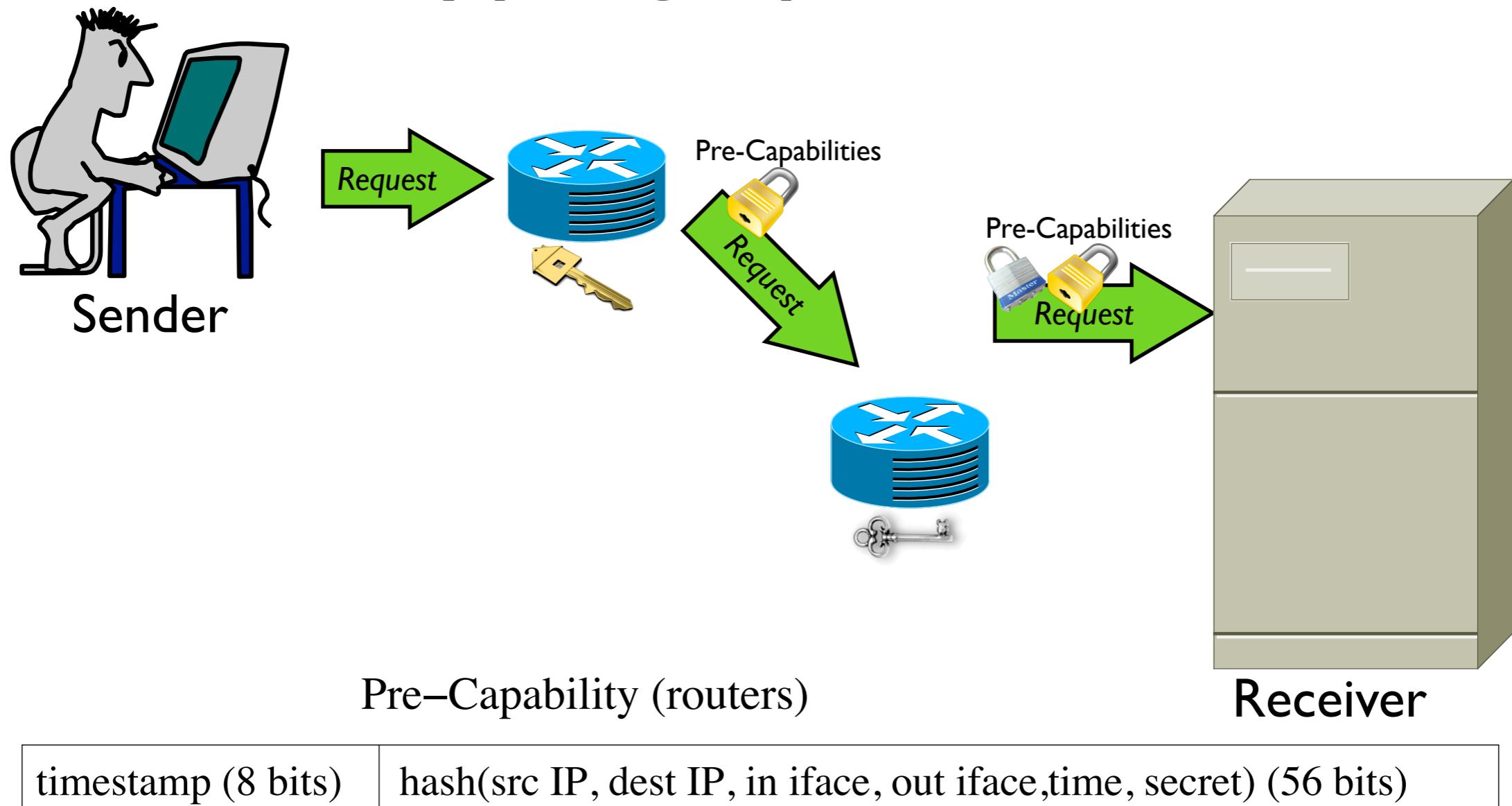
# Solution: Cryptographic Hash



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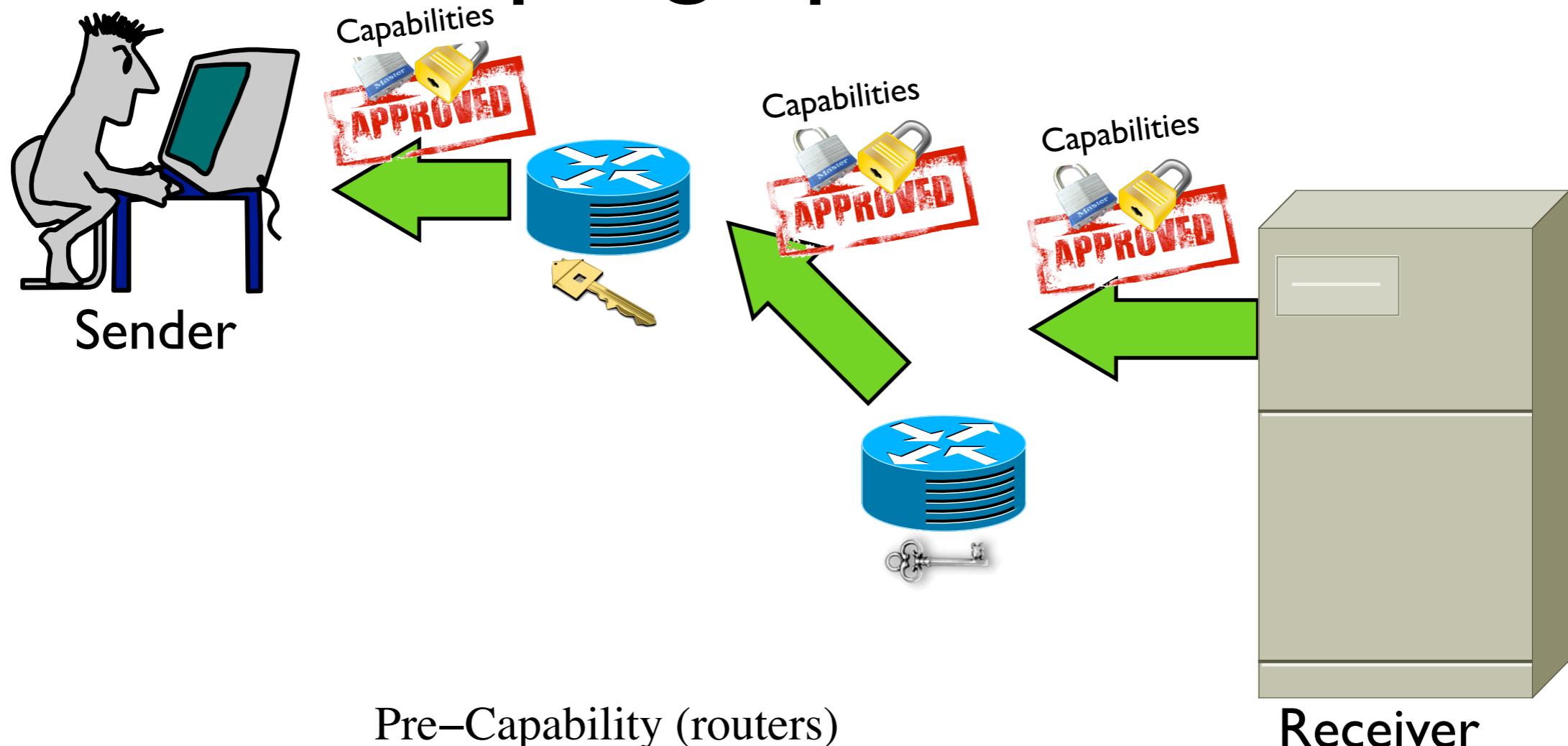


# Solution: Cryptographic Hash



# Solution:

## Cryptographic Hash



Pre-Capability (routers)

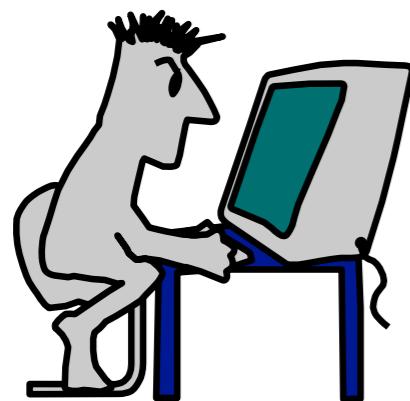
Receiver

Capability (hosts)

timestamp (8 bits)	hash(pre-capability, N, T) (56 bits)
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# Solution:

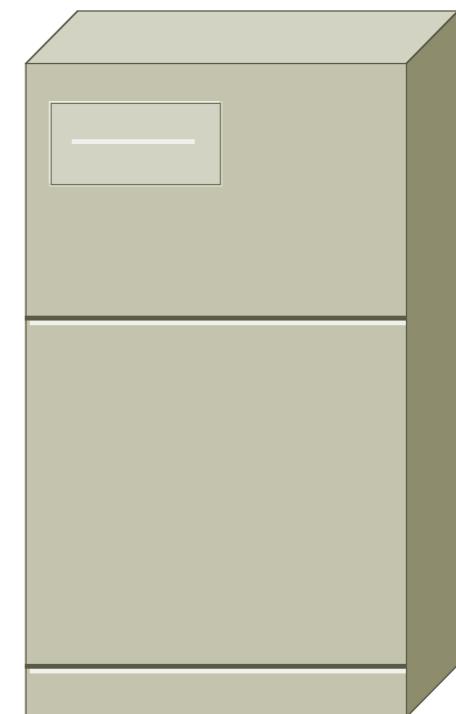
## Cryptographic Hash



Sender



Pre-Capability (routers)



Receiver

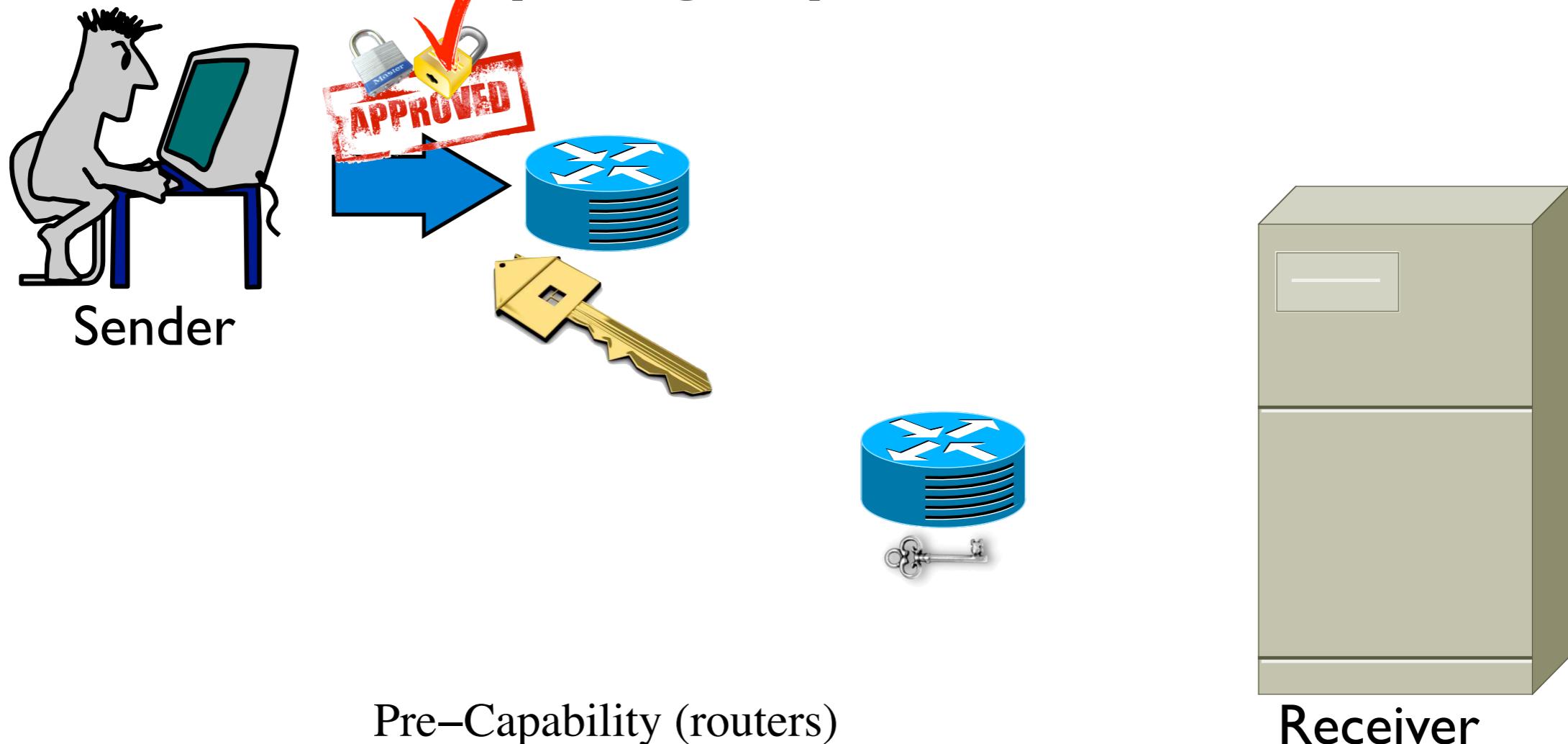
timestamp (8 bits)	hash(src IP, dest IP, in iface, out iface, time, secret) (56 bits)
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Capability (hosts)

timestamp (8 bits)	hash(pre-capability, N, T) (56 bits)
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# Solution:

## Cryptographic Hash



Pre-Capability (routers)

Receiver

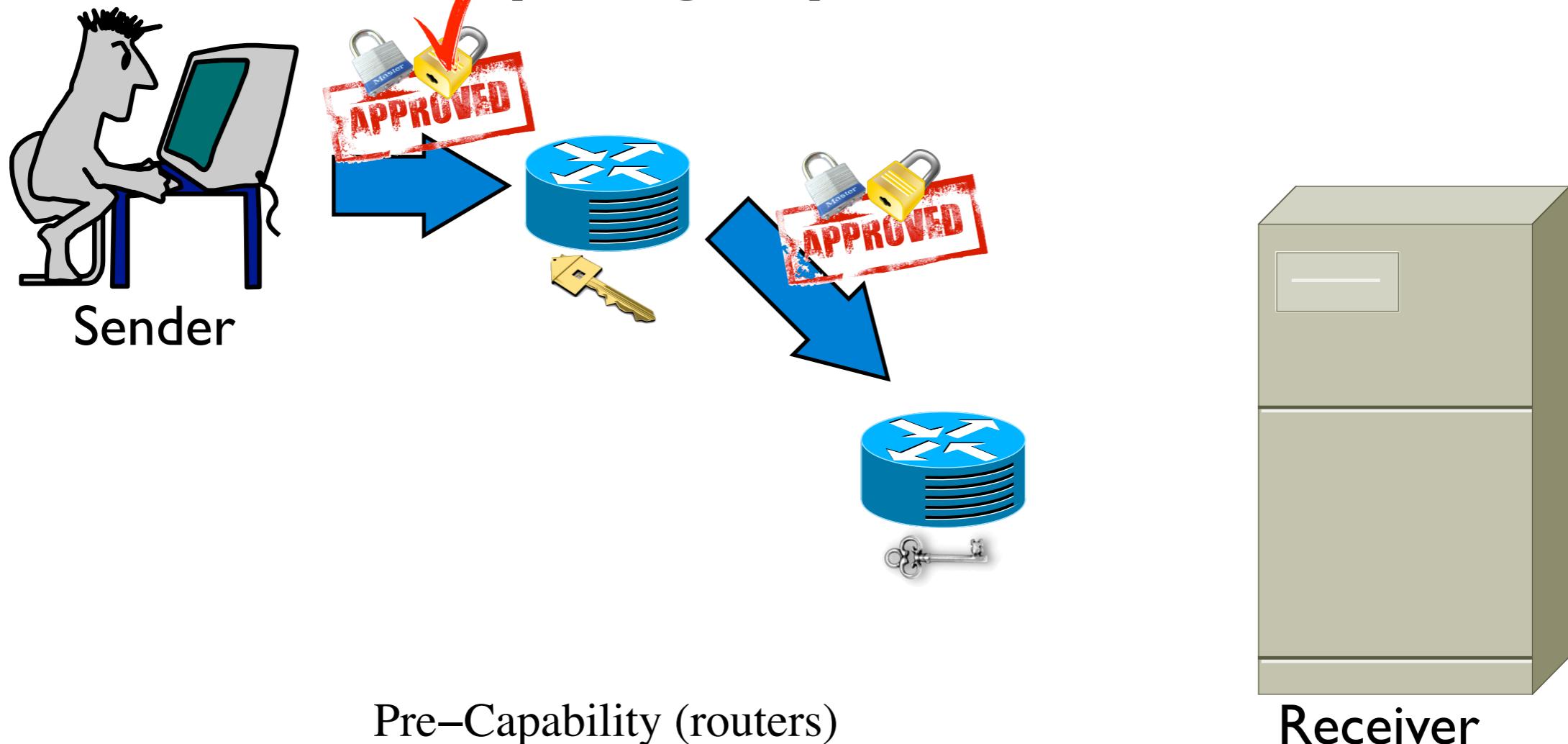
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## Cryptographic Hash



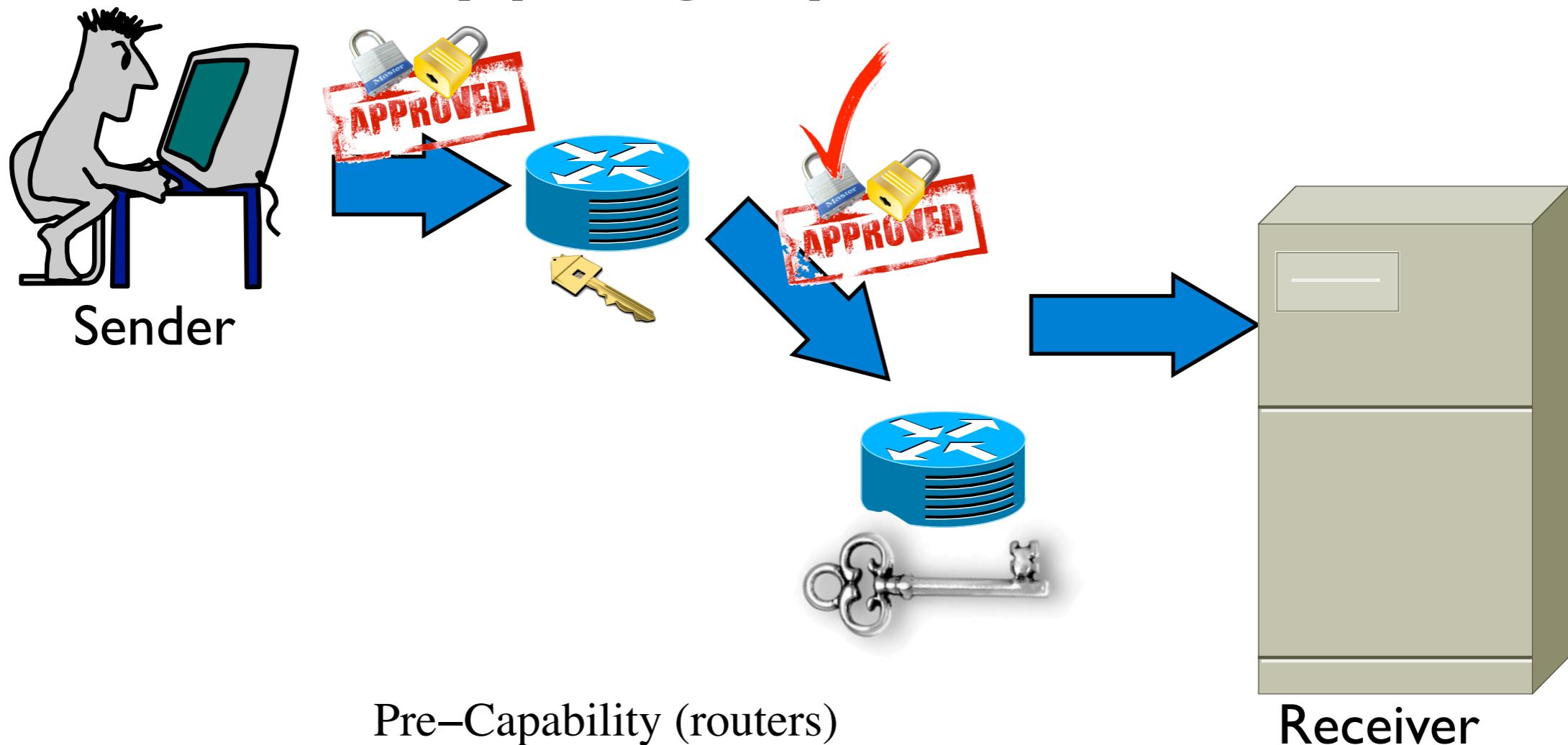
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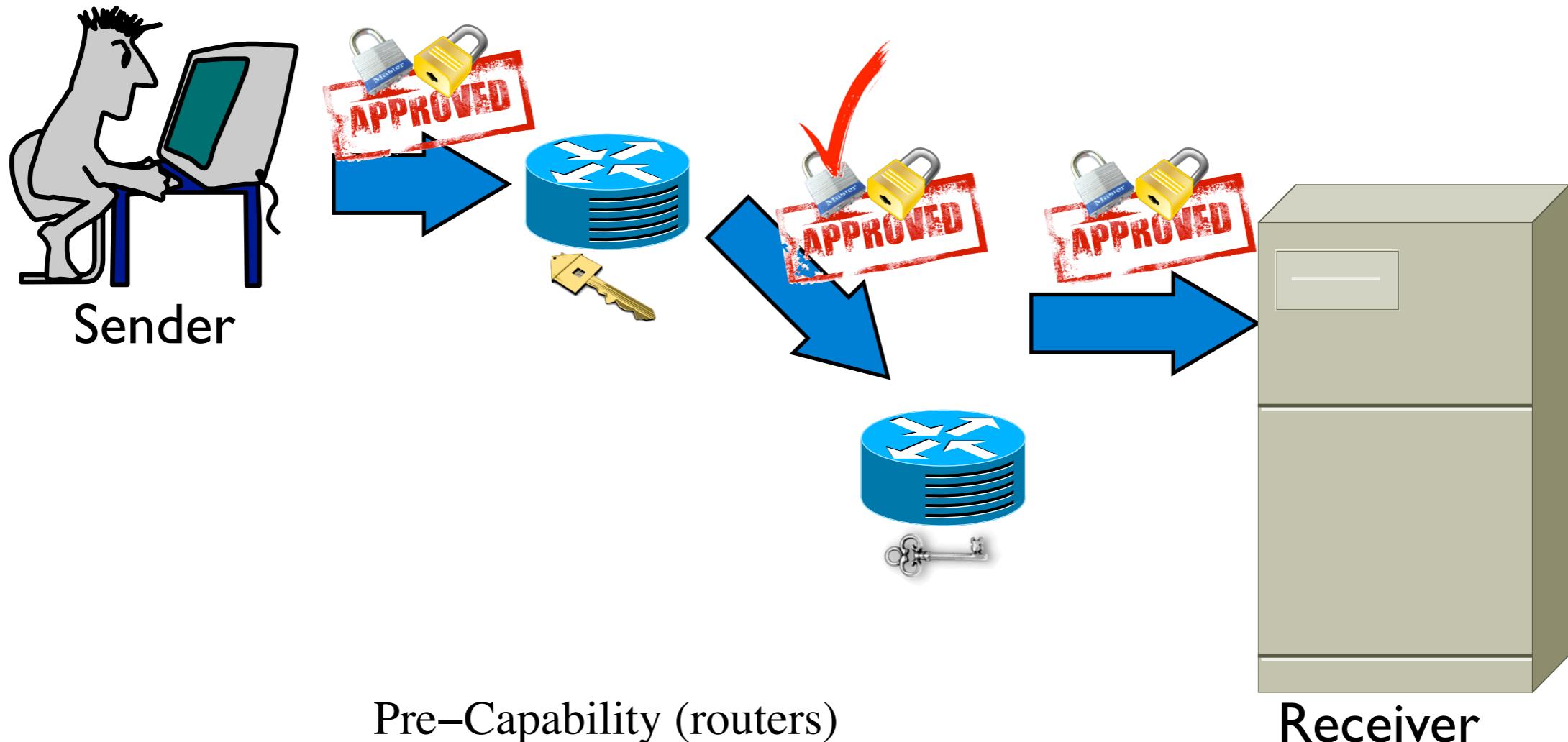
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Capability (hosts)

timestamp (8 bits)	hash(pre-capability, N, T) (56 bits)
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# Solution:

## Cryptographic Hash



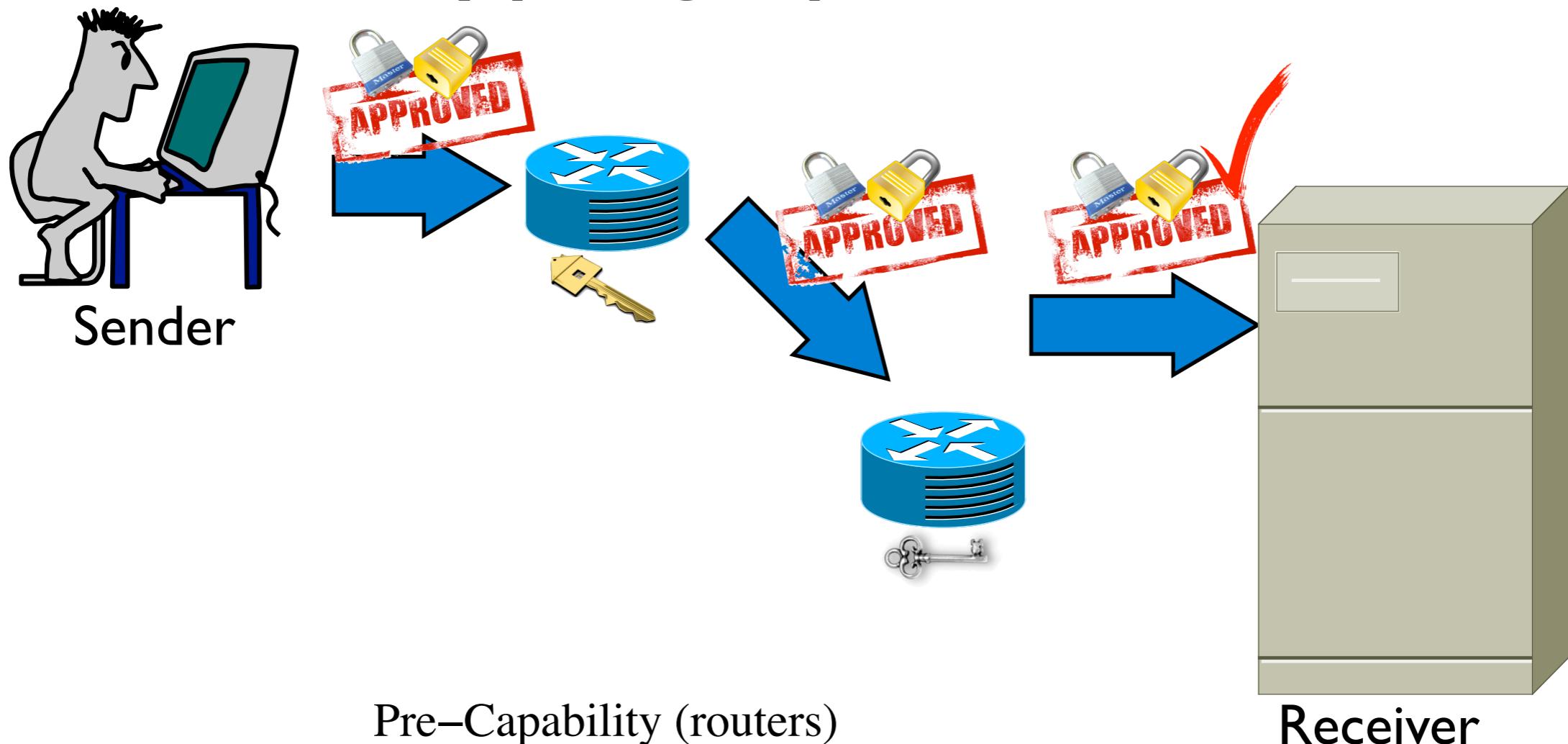
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Capability (hosts)

timestamp (8 bits)	hash(pre-capability, N, T) (56 bits)
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# Solution:

## Cryptographic Hash



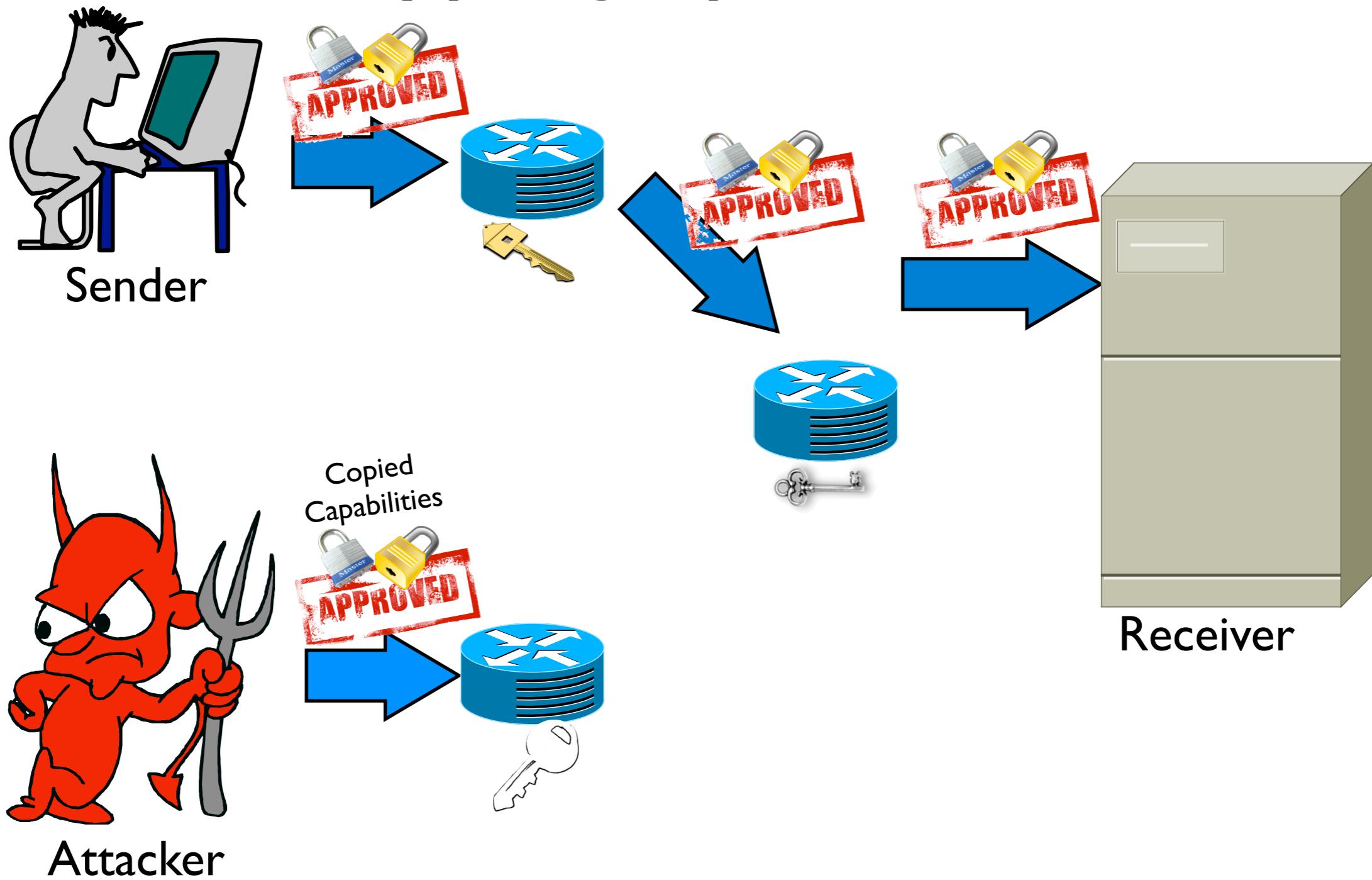
timestamp (8 bits)	hash(src IP, dest IP, in iface, out iface, time, secret) (56 bits)
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Capability (hosts)

timestamp (8 bits)	hash(pre-capability, N, T) (56 bits)
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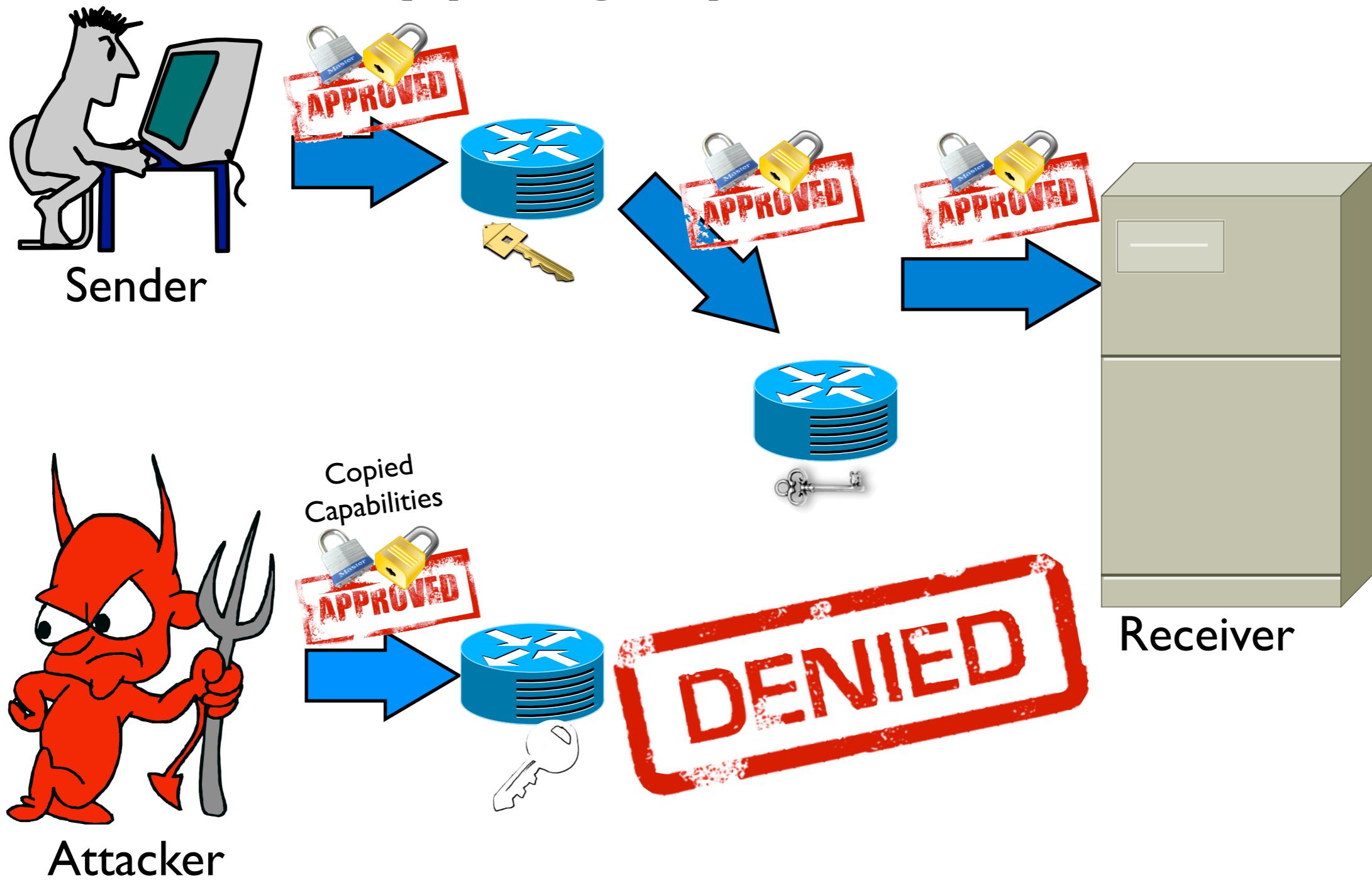
# Solution:

## Cryptographic Hash

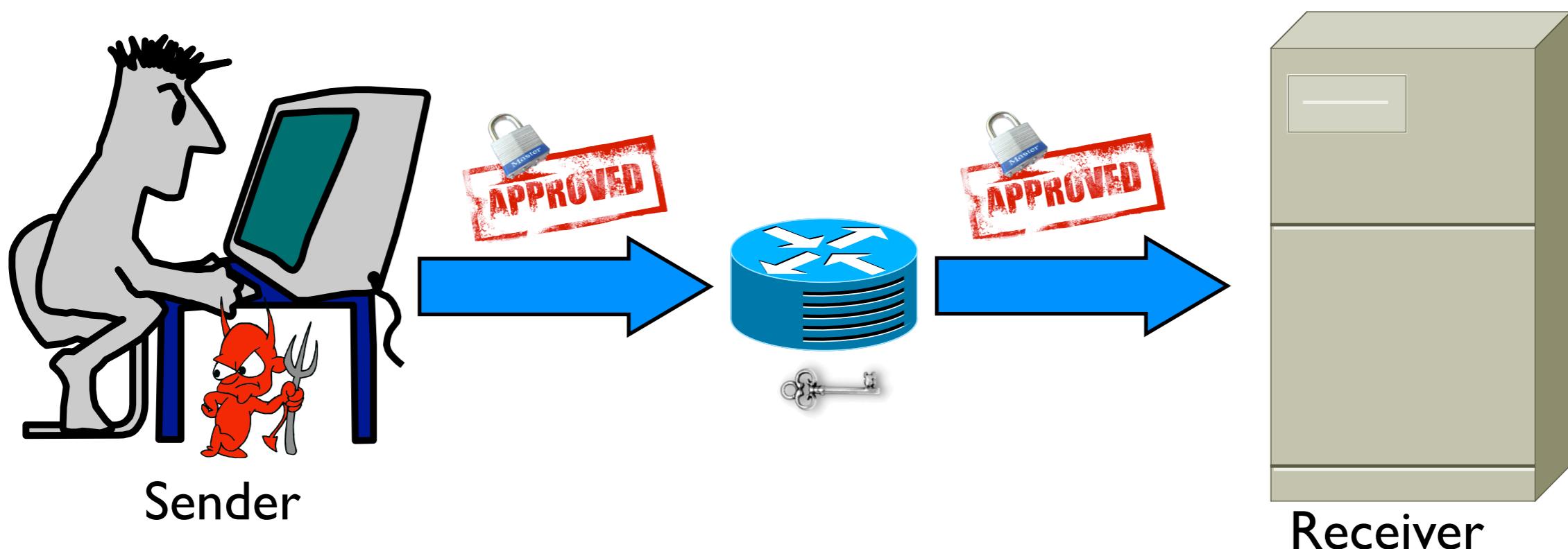


# Solution:

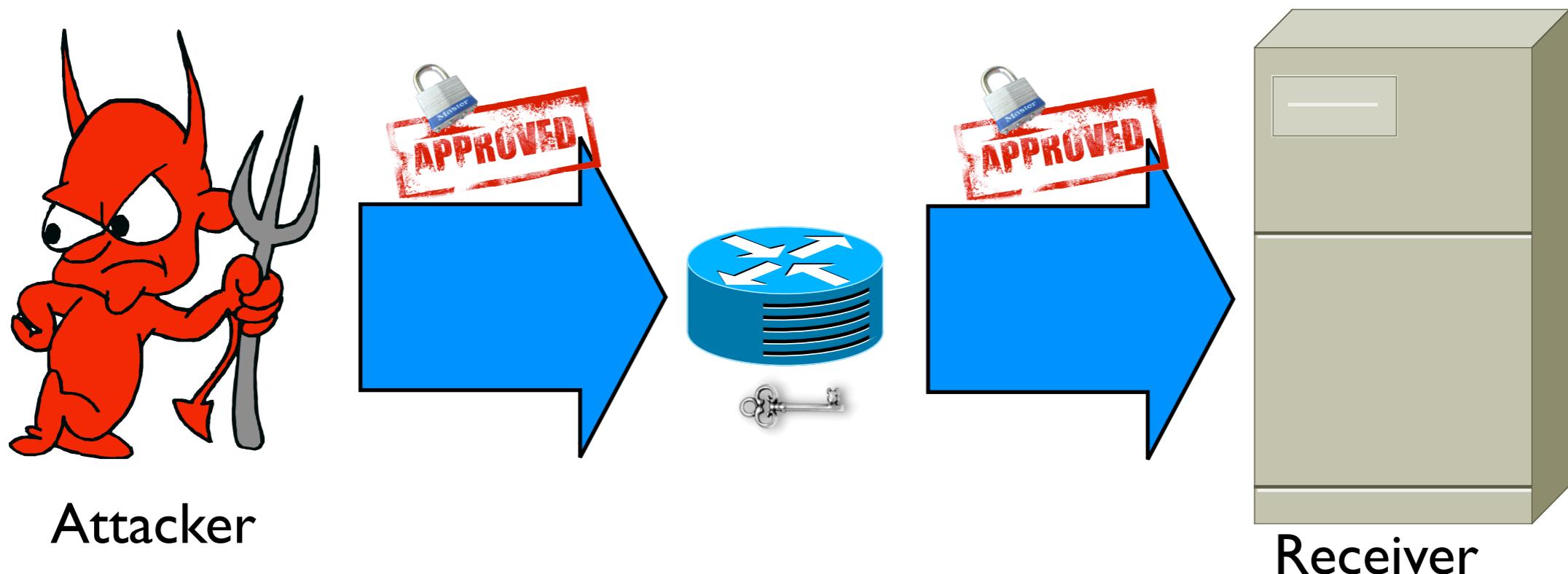
## Cryptographic Hash



# Challenge: Abuse Capabilities



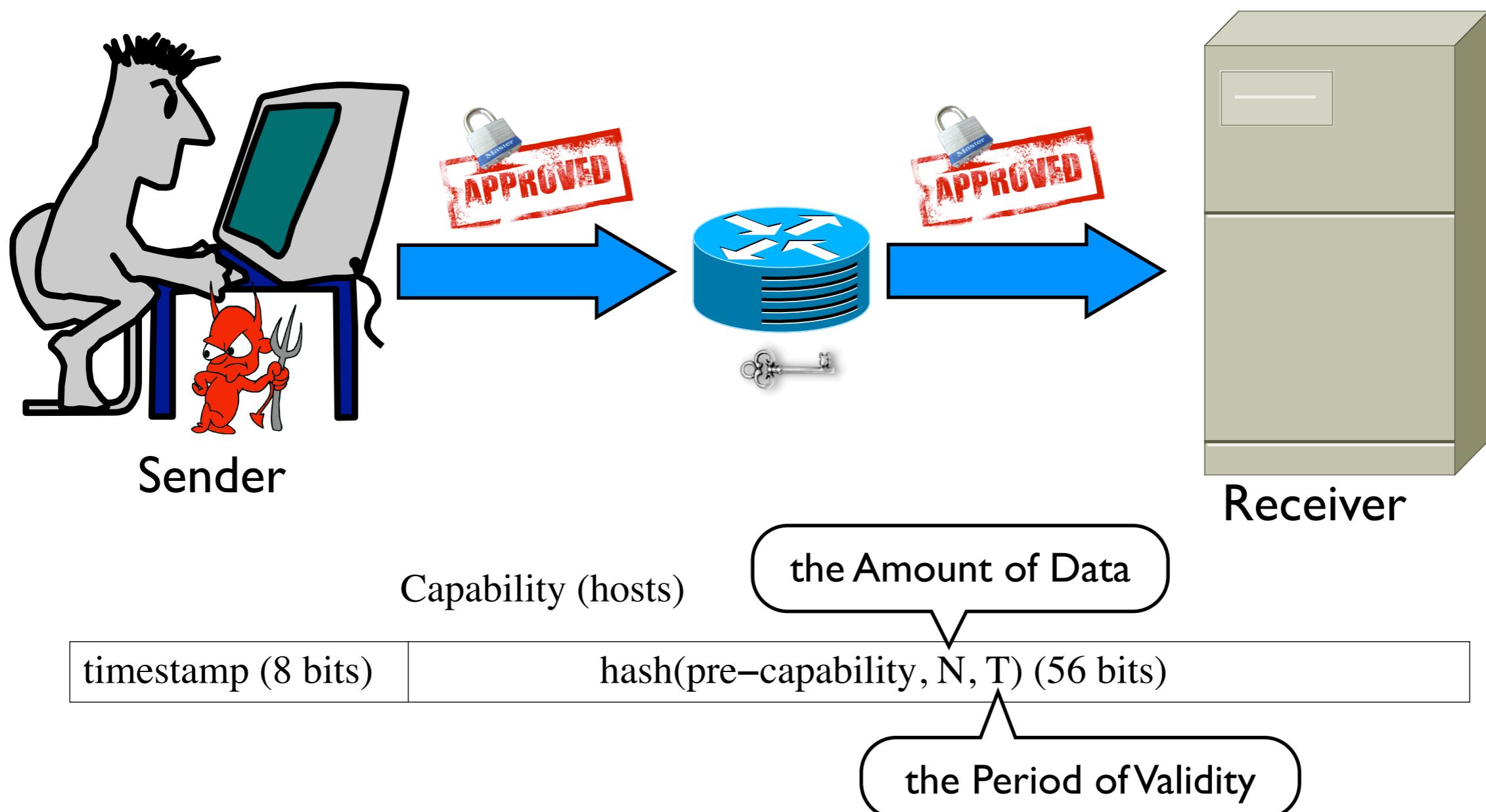
# Challenge: Abuse Capabilities



DoS Attack!

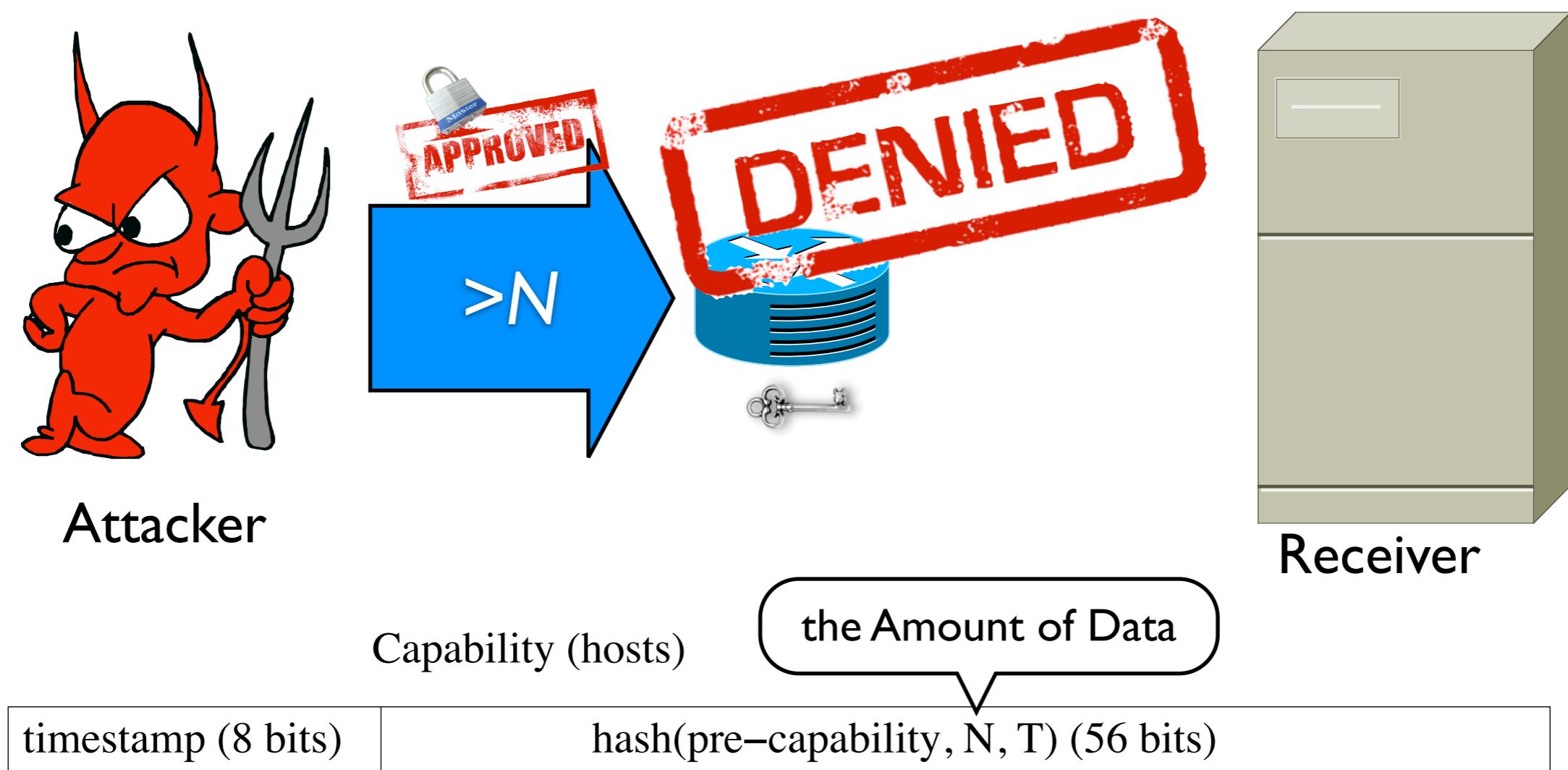
# Solution:

## Limit the Amount of Data & Period of Validity



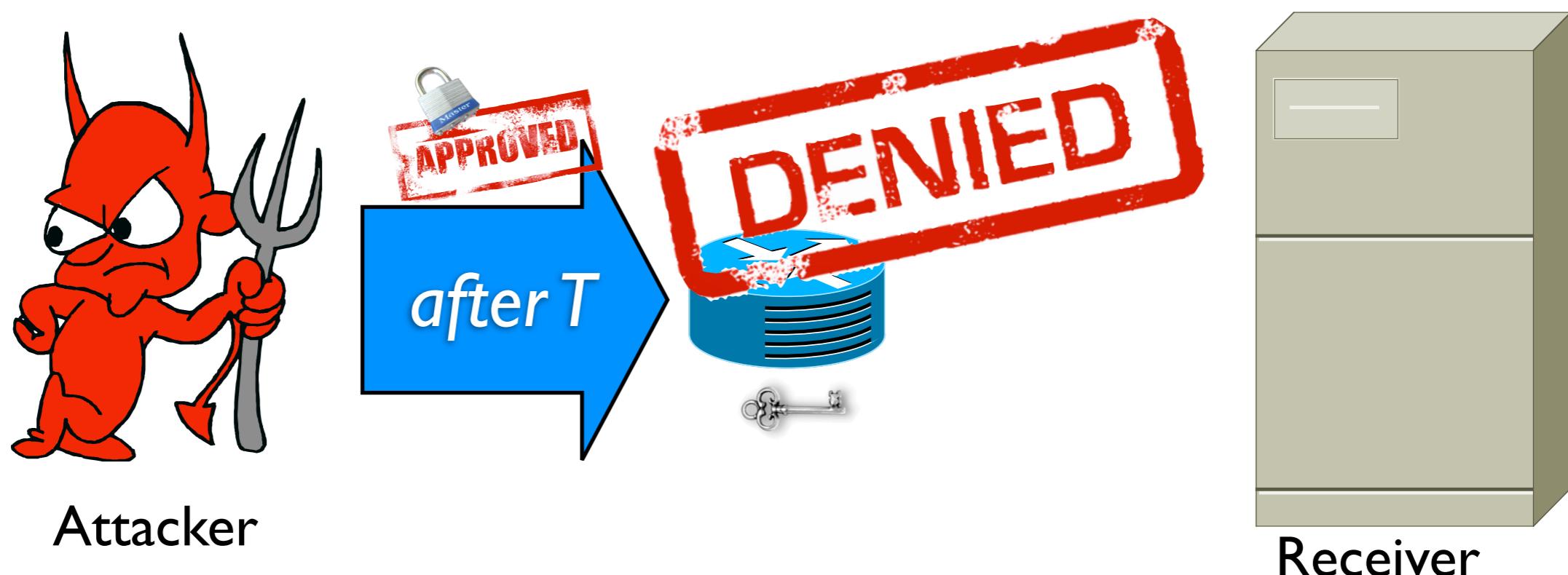
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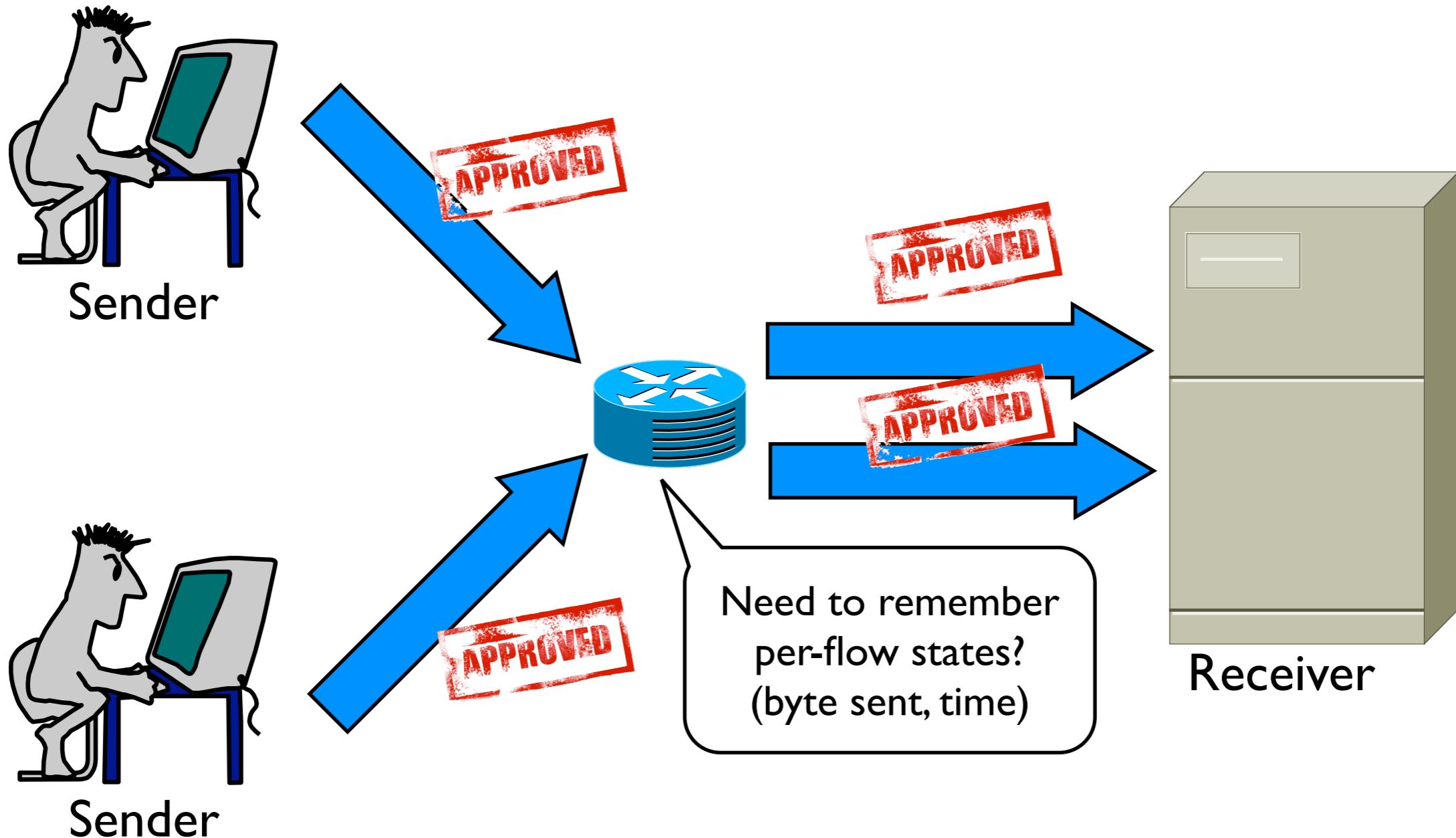
## Limit the Amount of Data & Period of Validity



Capability (hosts)

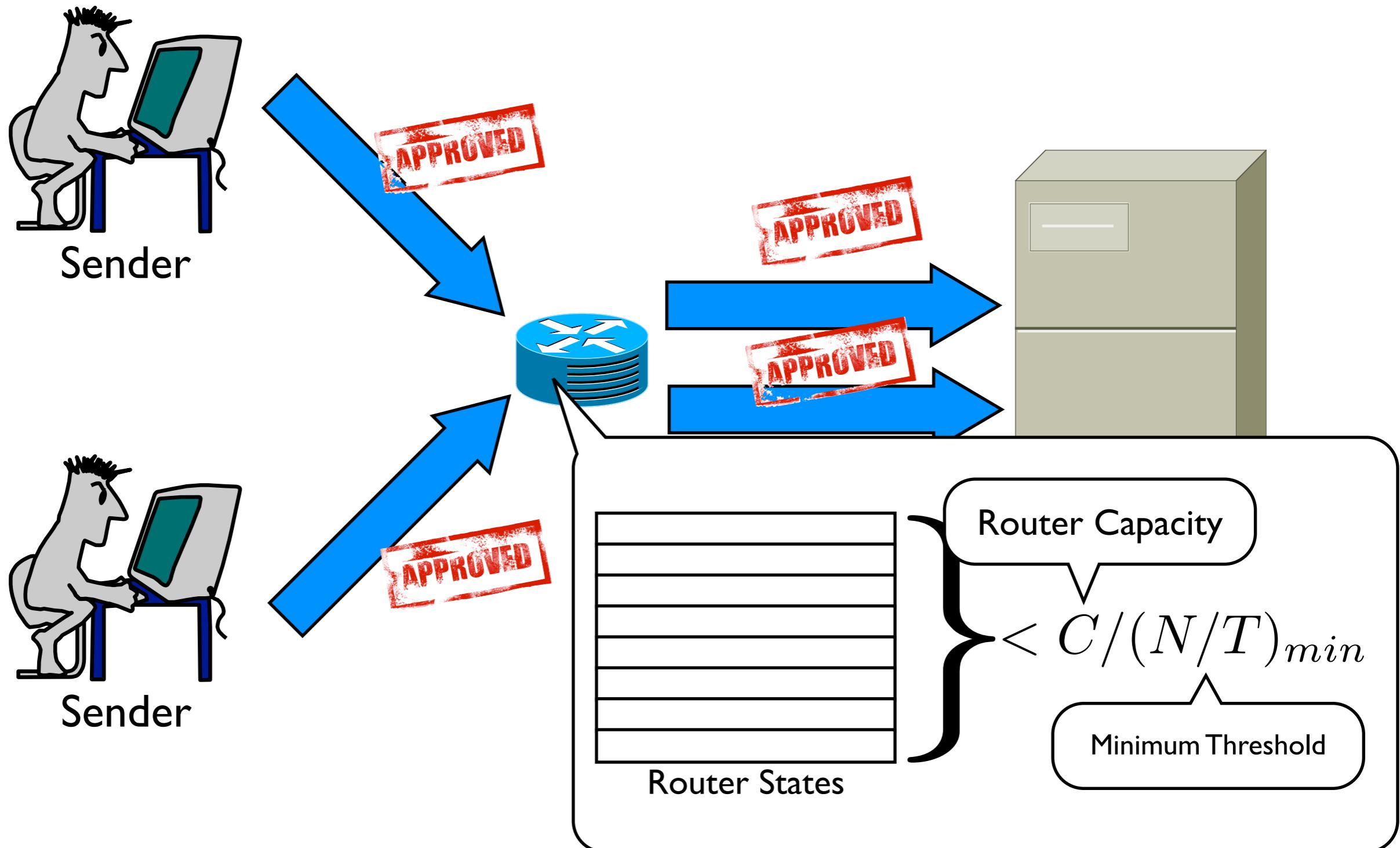
timestamp (8 bits)	hash(pre-capability, N, T) (56 bits)
the Period of Validity	

# Challenge: Router States



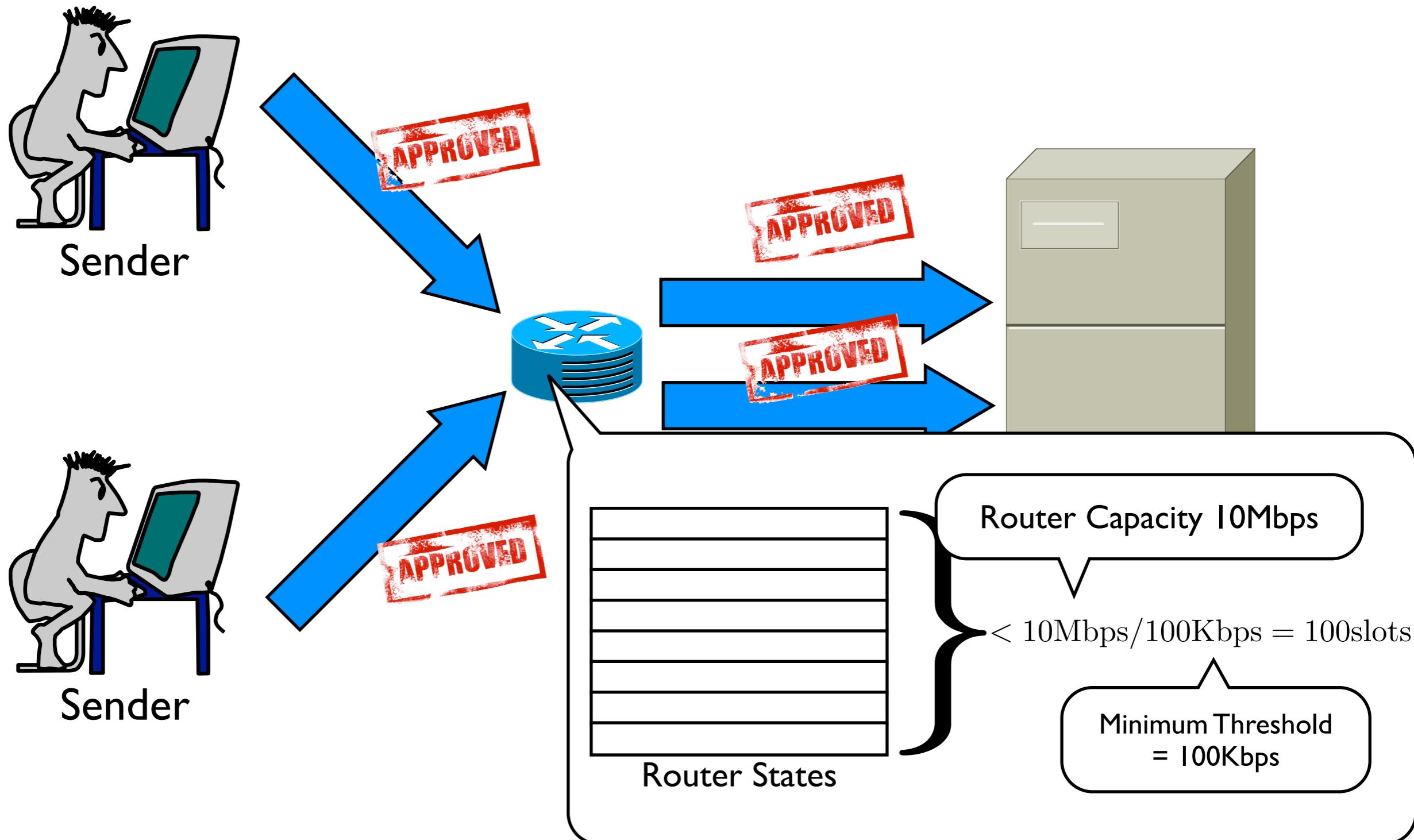
# Solution:

Keep state only for flows that send  $> N/T$

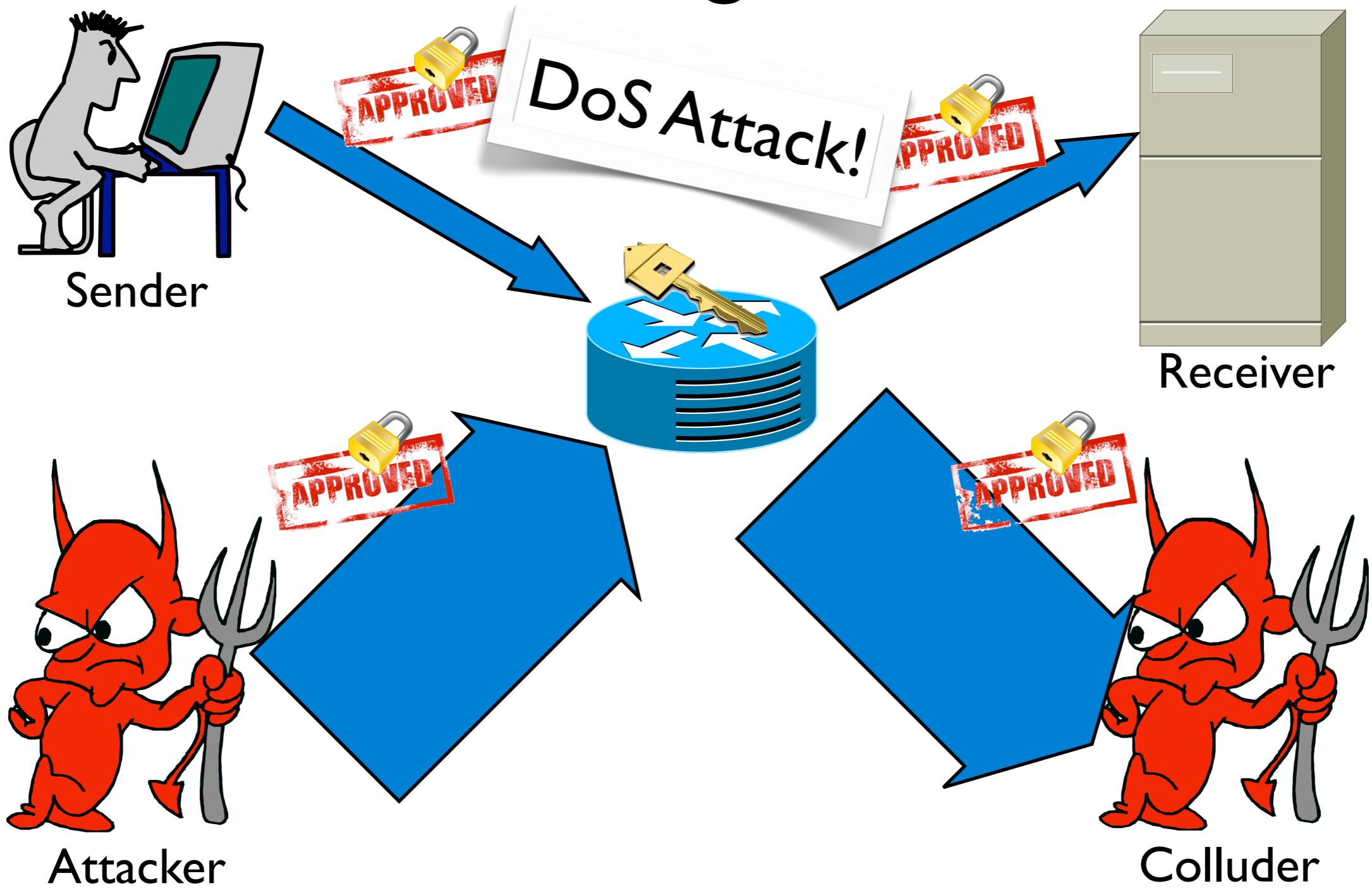


# Solution:

Keep state only for flows that send  $> N/T$

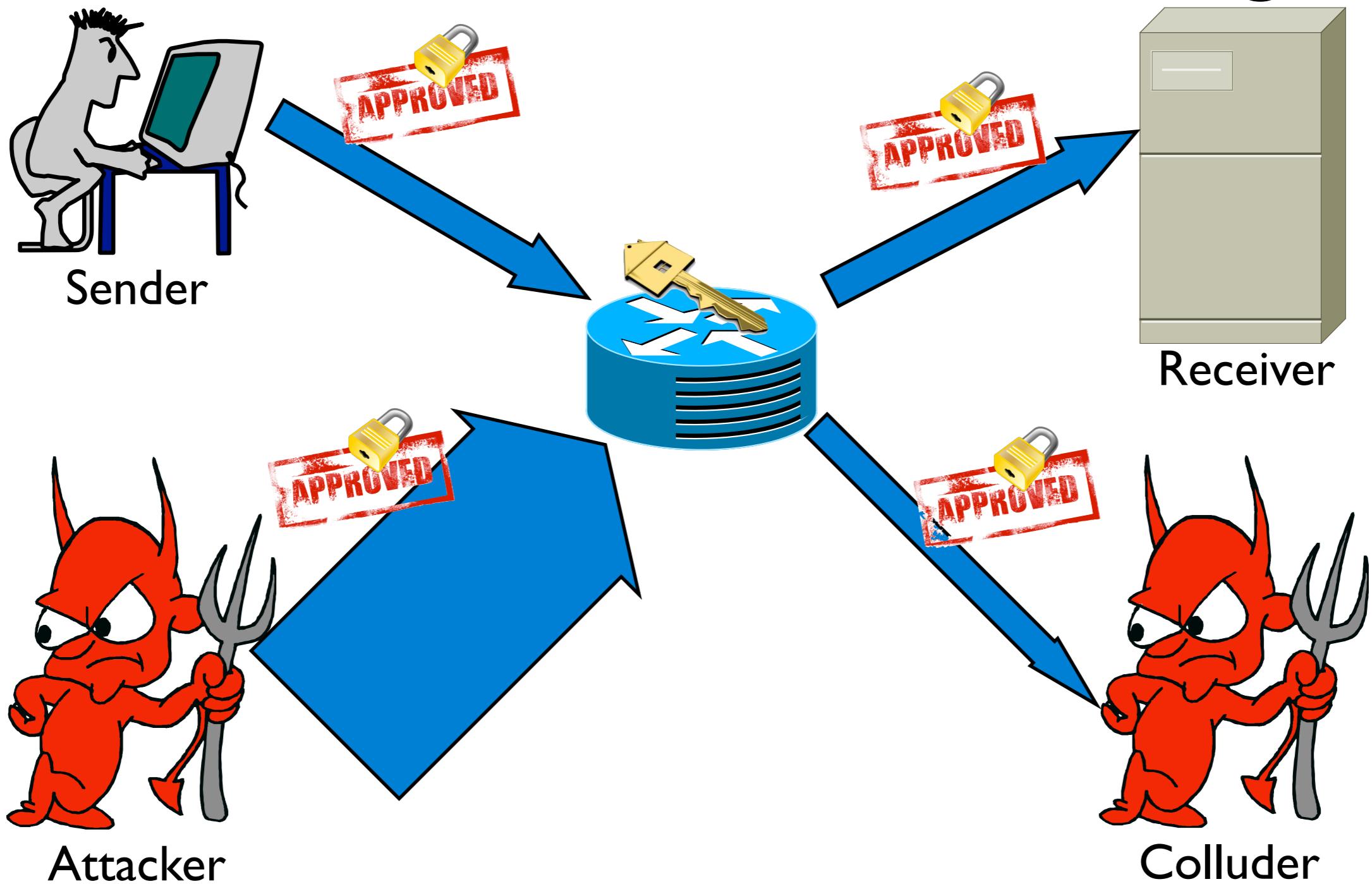


# Challenge: Colluding Attack



# Solution:

## Per-Destination Fair-Queuing



# Summary: Fair-Queuing of TVA Router

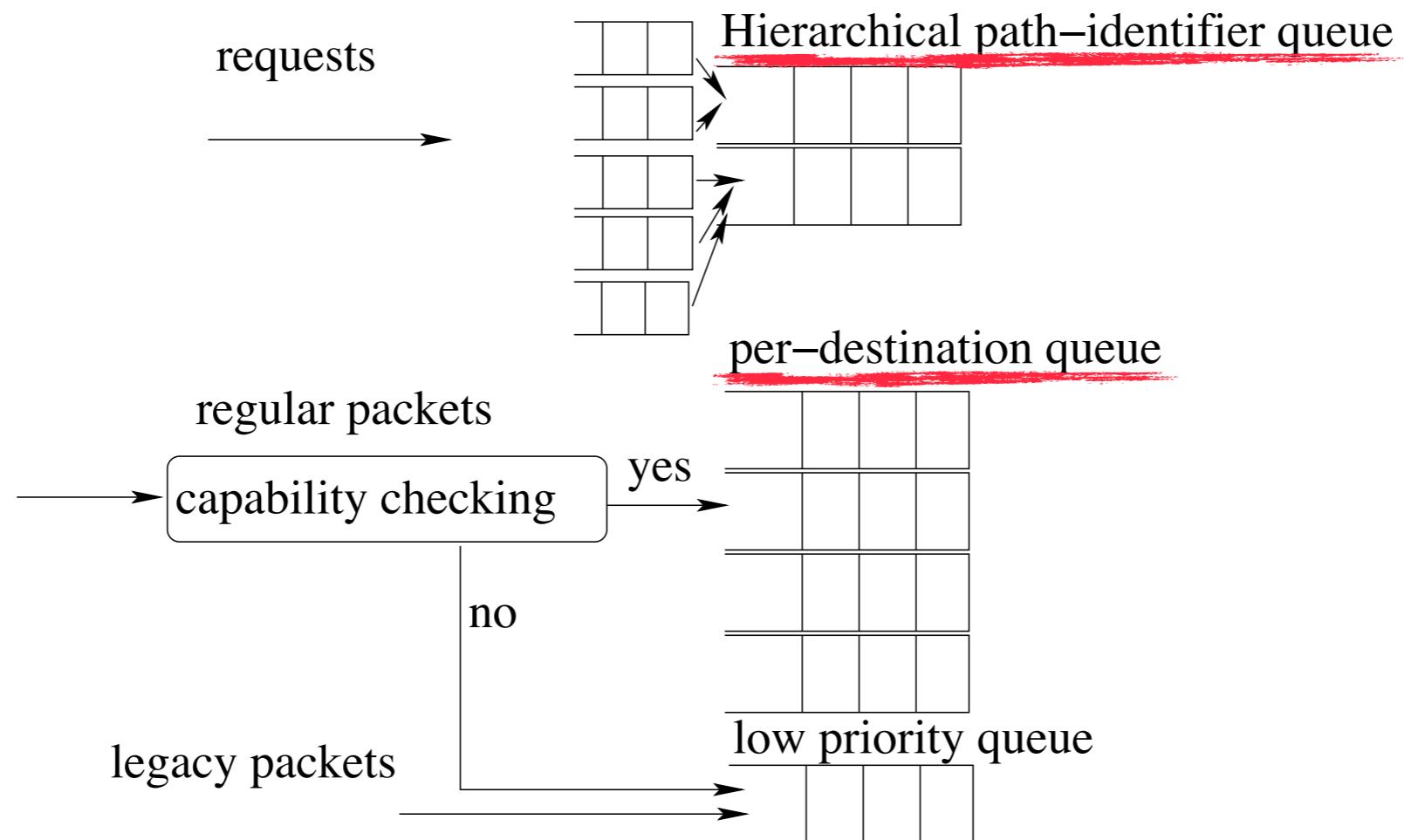


Fig. 2. Queue management at a capability router. There are three types of traffic: requests that are rate-limited; regular packets with associated capabilities that receive preferential forwarding; and legacy traffic that competes for any remaining bandwidth.

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## Discussions

# Discussion

- Possible alternative End-to-End solutions?
- Incremental deployment issue when considering legacy internet traffic as low-priority?
- Work for DDoS attacks as well?
- Work well in the Internet-scale topology?