



# Evolution and Current State of DDoS Attacks

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Where it all comes together:

# Agenda

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- + iDefense Overview
- + Availability of Information
- + Timeline of DoS/DDoS Evolution
- + Attack Motivations
- + Attack Tools and Methods
- + Command and Control
- + Defenses
- + Case Study: US Financial Services Firm
- + Q&A

# About iDefense: Overview

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- + iDefense, a VeriSign Company, is a leader in cyber threat intelligence.
- + Industry-Leading Service Offerings
  - Intelligence is all that iDefense does
- + Marquee Customer and Partner Base
  - Government, financial services, retail, telecom and others
- + Experienced Intelligence Teams
  - iDefense Labs
  - Vulnerability Aggregation Team (VAT)
  - Malicious Code Team (Malcode)
  - Threat Intelligence Team
  - Rapid Response Team
- + In business since 1998, iDefense became a VeriSign Company in July 2005

# iDefense Intelligence Services

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## Daily / Hourly Research Deliverables

- + Comprehensive Vulnerability Feed
  - Most comprehensive, timely, technical feed in the industry
- + iDefense Exclusive Vulnerabilities
  - More than 250 contributors around the globe
  - Released to vendor and iDefense customers only
  - More than 180 iDefense Exclusive vulnerabilities in 2005
- + Malicious Code Research and Reporting

# iDefense Intelligence Services

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## Weekly / Semi-Monthly Research deliverables

- + Weekly Threat Report
  - Weekly compilation of worldwide threats
  - Critical Infrastructure, State of the Hack, Cyber Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, Global Threat
- + Bi-Weekly Malicious Code Review
  - Summary of previous two weeks malcode activity
  - In-depth analysis of specific malcode from the Malcode Lab
- + iDefense Topical Research Papers
  - Examples
    - Security of Enterprise Web-based E-Mail Interfaces
    - Security Comparisons: Internet Explorer vs. Firefox
    - Phishing and Pharming: A Comparison
    - Mitigating the Threat from Keyloggers
- + Focused Threat Intelligence Reporting
  - Topics specific to individual customers

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# Availability of Information

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- + Little incentive for victims to report the event
  - Negative publicity
  - Potential legal compliance ramifications
- + Lack of accepted research strategies
  - Inferential models only at embryonic stages
  - Data collection methods are limited
- + Varied attack characteristics
  - International origins
  - Evolving anonymization tactics
  - Numerous command and control structures

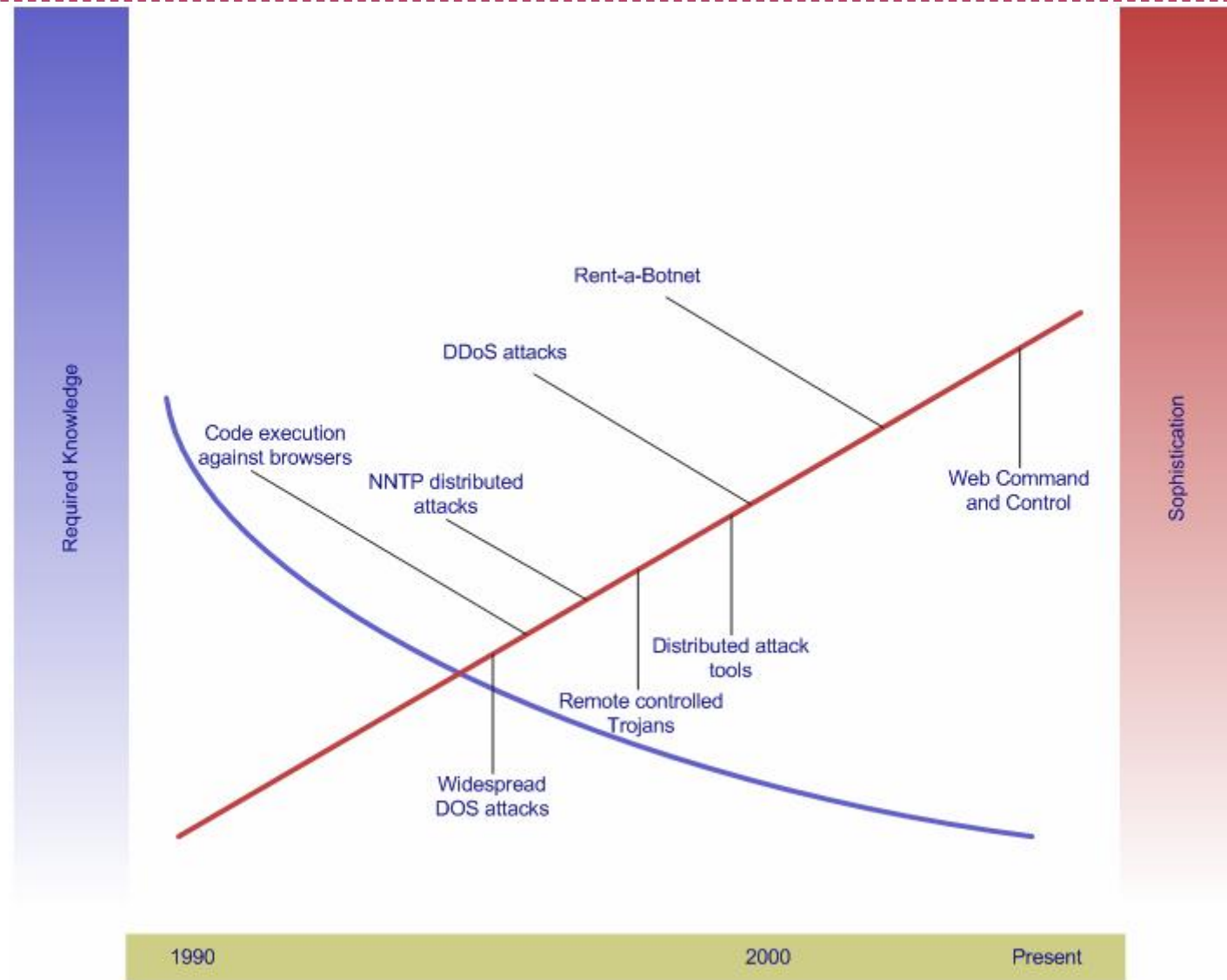
# Presently Known Characteristics

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- + Measurements vary widely
  - 1,000-8,000 attacks per day
- + Vast majority of attacks last less than 25 minutes
- + Nearly all attacks utilize massive botnets
- + Largest attacks exceed 10 Gbps



# Timeline of DoS/DDoS Evolution



# Attack Motivations

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- + Experiments or challenges
  - Script-Kiddies and rival hacking groups
  - Profuse, but are often low-intensity and of short duration
  - In the aggregate, a significant concern
  
- + Principle-Driven attacks
  - Political, religious or ideological motivation
  - Special interest groups
  - Revenge
  
- + Sabotage and extortion
  - Pure economic motivation
  - Longer, stronger and often conducted by the best
  - Paying up does not guarantee cessation

# Attack Tools and Methods

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## + Methods

- **Bandwidth Depletion**
  - ICMP flood attacks (Ping of Death)
  - Reflection attacks (Smurf and Fraggle)
  - UDP flooding
  - Amplification attacks
- **Resource Depletion**
  - TCP SYN attacks (Synflood)
  - PUSH and ACK attacks
  - Recursive HTTP flood (Spidering)
  - Teardrop, Land, and Naptha

## + Major tools

- **TCP SYN Attacks (Synflood)**
- **Trinoo**
- **Tribe Flood Network (TFN)**
- **Stacheldraht (German for 'Barbed Wire')**
- **Trinity**
- **Shaft**

# DDoS via DNS Recursion

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- + **Process**
  - Attacker queries for a large, typically altered, DNS record
  - Large response is sent to the target
- + 75-80 percent of DNS servers allow recursive requests
- + Amplification of more than 70x
- + Mitigation requires collective action
  - Packet filtering by ISPs
  - Disable recursive DNS

# Botnet Command and Control

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## + Agent-Handler attacks

- No longer widely used
- Not scalable

## + IRC

- Massive increase in IRC bots began in 2004, continues today
- Limited to tens of thousands of nodes
- Customized IRC servers and commands
- Driven by diverse, elegant source code development and modularity
- Major families
  - AgoBot
  - PhatBot
  - Rbot
  - SDbot
  - Spybot

# Botnet Command and Control (cont.)

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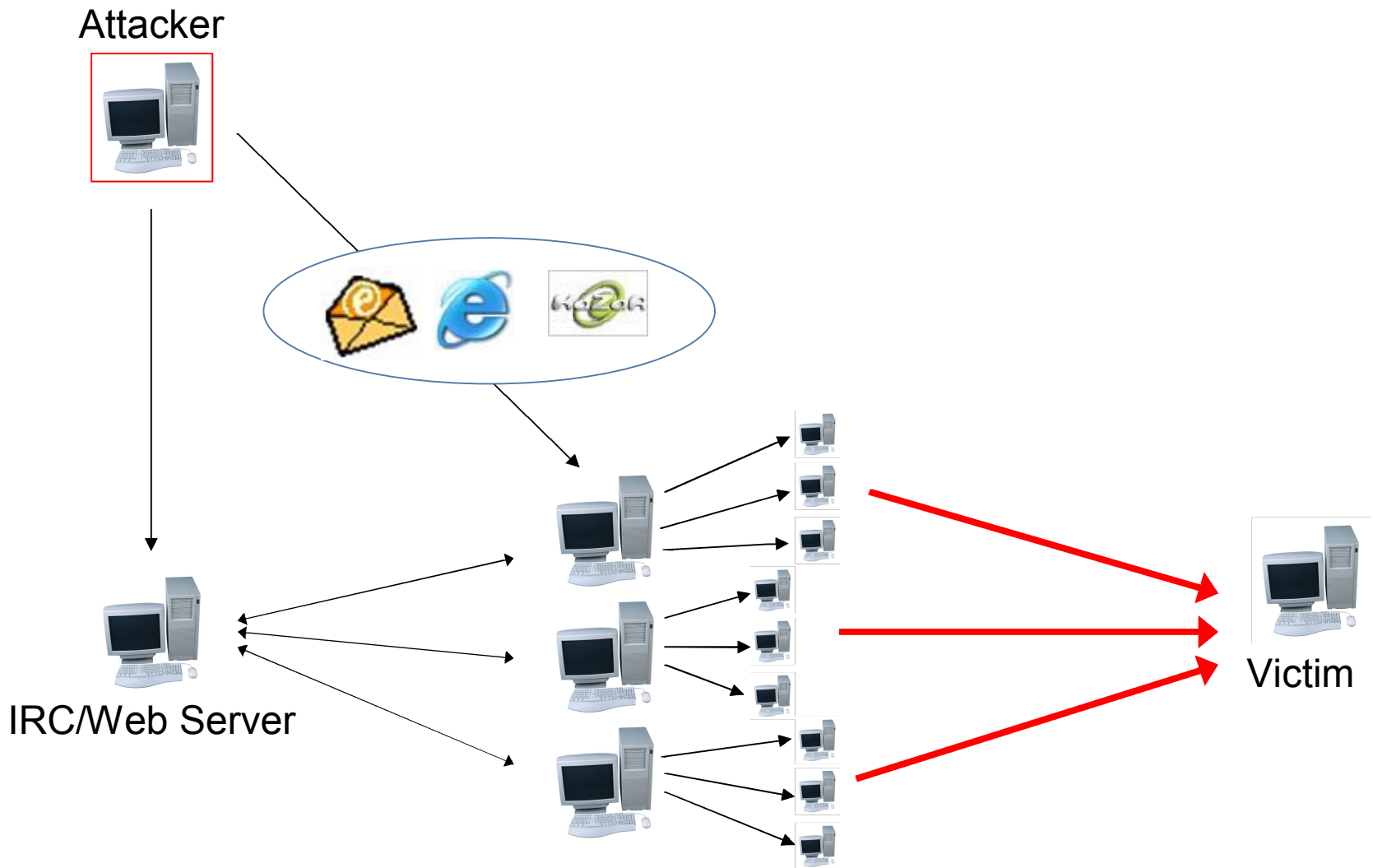
## + Web-based

- Easy to deploy
- More scaleable, allowing larger botnets
- Communication over port 80
- Easier to use - Easier to sell

## + VoIP

- Use is speculative
- Highly anonymous

# Structure of a Botnet



# Defenses

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- + Deck is stacked in favor of the attacker
- + Prevention and mitigation
- + Internal approaches
  - Overprovisioning
    - Bandwidth
    - Hardware
  - Key resources:
    - Trained Staff
    - DDoS-specific appliances
  - Can grow enormously expensive
- + External approaches
  - Independent network analysis
  - Traffic filtering services
  - Emergency response services



# Case Study: US Financial Services Firm

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- + Began in March 2004, and lasted nearly one year
- + 2,000-4,000 request intensity: 5-6 MB bandwidth consumption
- + Worm spread from Middle East— source never identified
  - Code analysis points to venerable attacker sympathetic to Al Qaeda
  - Coder is not highly skilled, but is well connected to underground
- + Mitigation
  - Syslog appliance
  - Trip wire set at 50,000 requests per eight hour period
  - Suspicious request origins were blacklisted
  - Redirect implementation
  - Law enforcement contacted— hardware seized in the US and Canada
- + The attack continues today, but is insignificant



# Q&A



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Thank You



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