

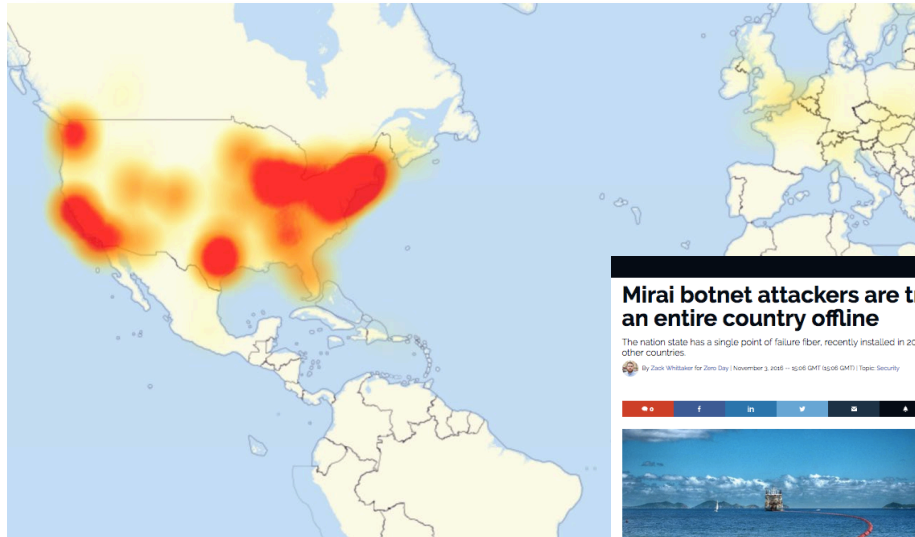
A light blue world map with white landmasses. A red circle is drawn around the Netherlands in Western Europe, with a small red dot marking the location.

Fighting DDoS attacks together on a national scale

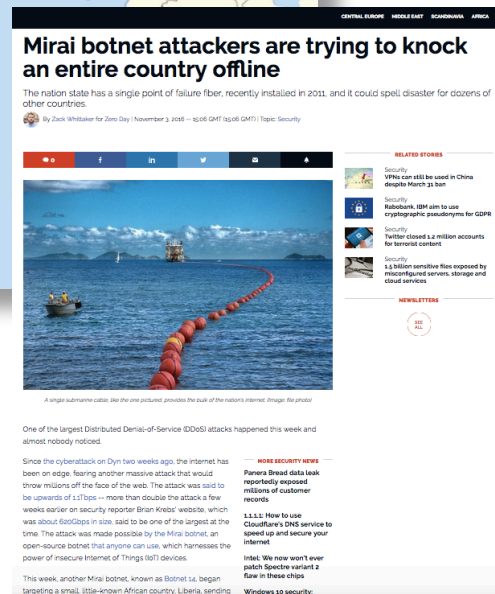
SNiC ResiliT Conference
Tue Nov 26, 2019
Amersfoort, The Netherlands

Cristian Hesselman (SIDN)
Jair Santanna (University of Twente)

DDoS examples



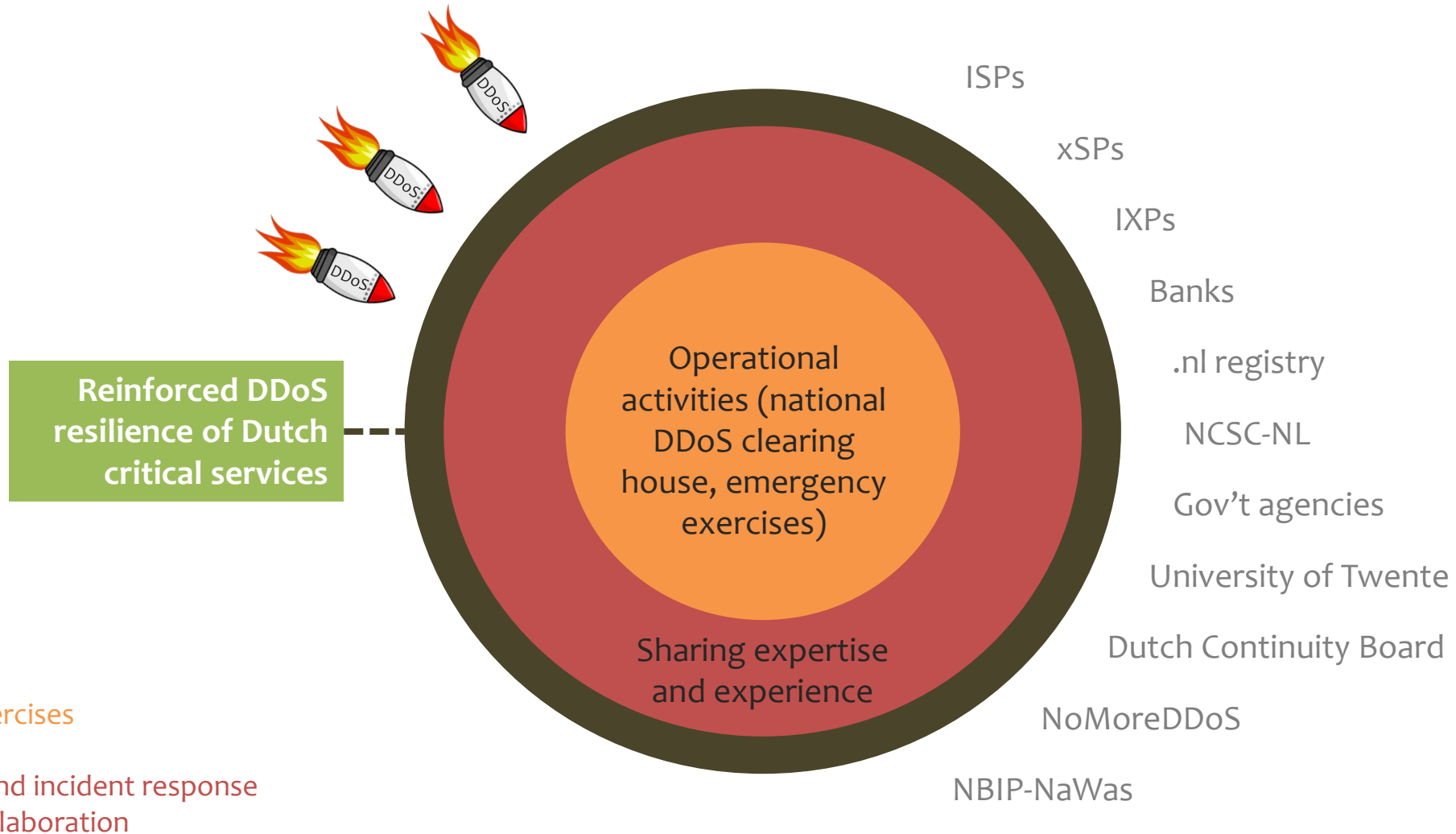
Mirai botnet: Dyn, OVH
(hosting provider), Krebs
On Security (website),
Deutsche Telekom (ISP)



January 2018

Dutch anti-DDoS coalition

Objective: further improve the protection of Dutch critical services by sharing expertise, experiences, and operational data on DDoS attacks



Status and next steps

- Pilot in the Netherlands (short-term)
 - Approach: start small and iteratively scale up to more partners
 - Key challenge: data sharing agreement clearing house
- DDoS clearing house for Europe
 - Part of CONCORDIA project (www.concordia-h2020.eu)
 - Development of a clearing house “cookbook”
 - Second pilot in Italy
- Envisioned long-term growth paths
 - Netherlands → Europe → global
 - Extend to “non-critical” service providers



Technical (and scientific) challenges

Classification
Reduction
Anonymization
Conversion
Distribution

Demo ahead!

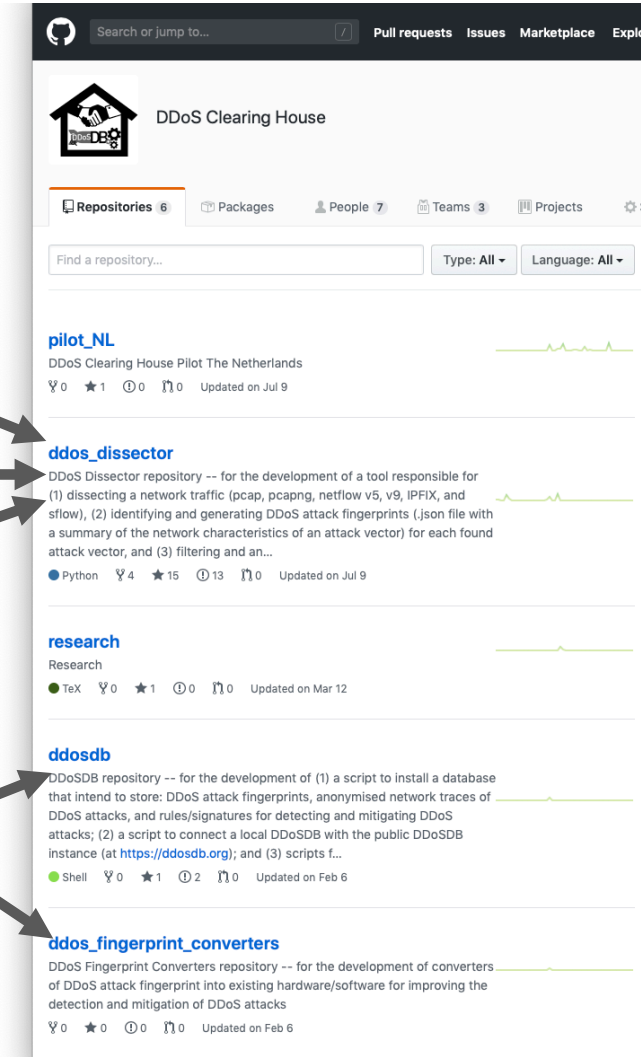


Jair Santanna

bit.ly/2wWiM43

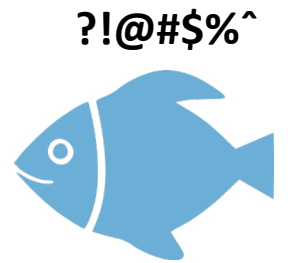
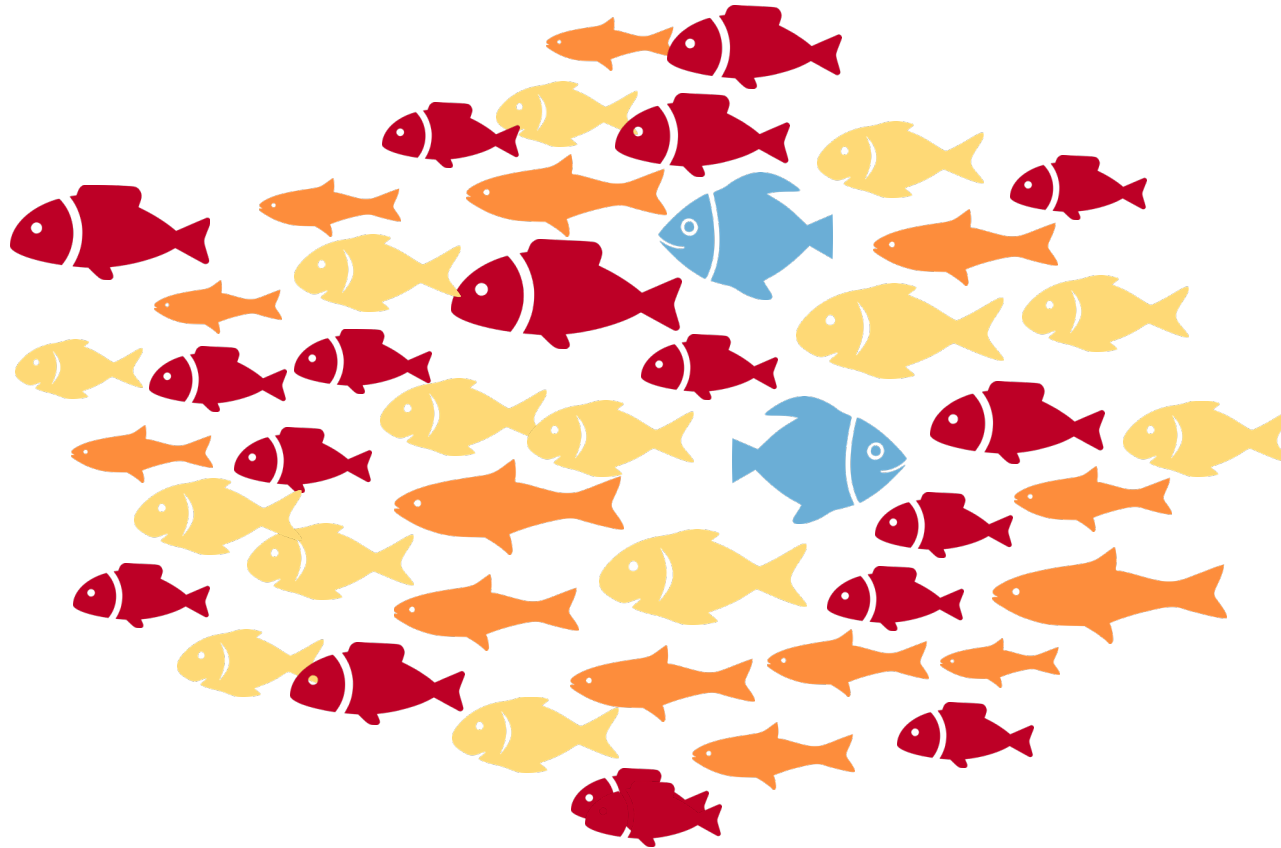
<https://github.com/ddos-clearing-house>

Classification •
Reduction •
Anonymization •
Conversion •
Distribution •



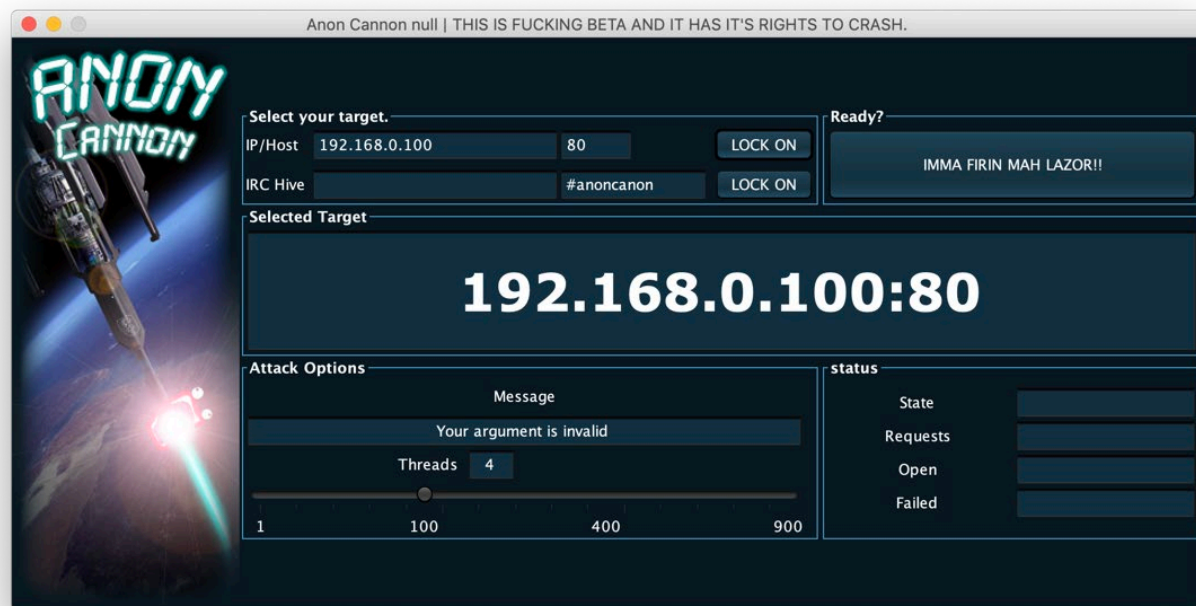
bit.ly/2wWiM43

Definition of DDoS attack



LARGE/ABNORMAL frequency of incoming network traffic with **same characteristics** aiming to deny legitimate users to access a computational/network resource.

bit.ly/2wWiM43

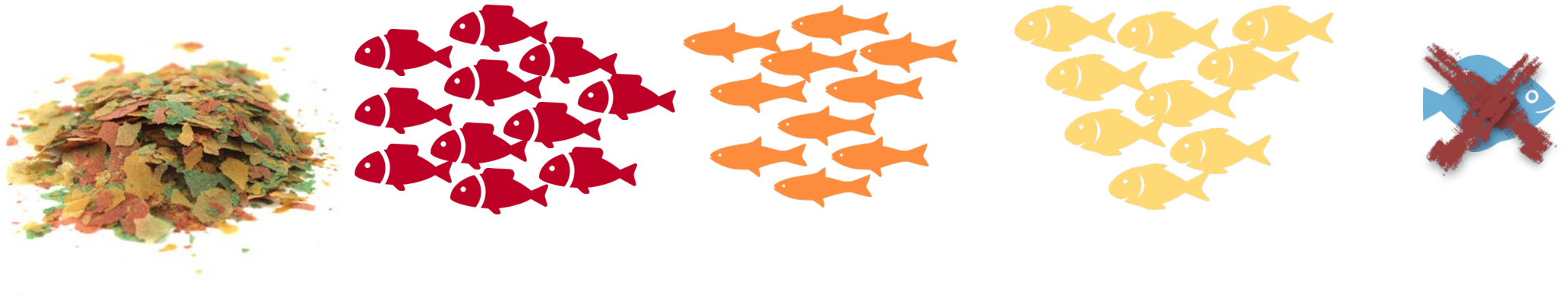


ssid: ddos_handson

pwd: ***jairsantanna.com***

The Classification Challenge

“The DDoS Dissector”



DDoS Dissector is tool for identifying (multi)vectors of attack
in **post-mortem** network trace
[meant for after an anomaly-based detection tool]

DDoS Dissector is based on a **ranking algorithm**

DDoS Dissector is **NOT** an anomaly-based detection tool!

PROBLEMS?
Encrypted Traffic!
Flash crowd!

The Reduction Challenge

“The DDoS Dissector”



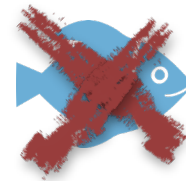
The **main** output of the DDoS Dissector is
a **summary** of the characteristics of a DDoS attack,
called ***DDoS fingerprint***

Each attack vector is **one** DDoS fingerprint (with one “**key**”)

Multiple attack vectors in a network trace are linked (“**multivector_key**”)

The Anonymization Challenge

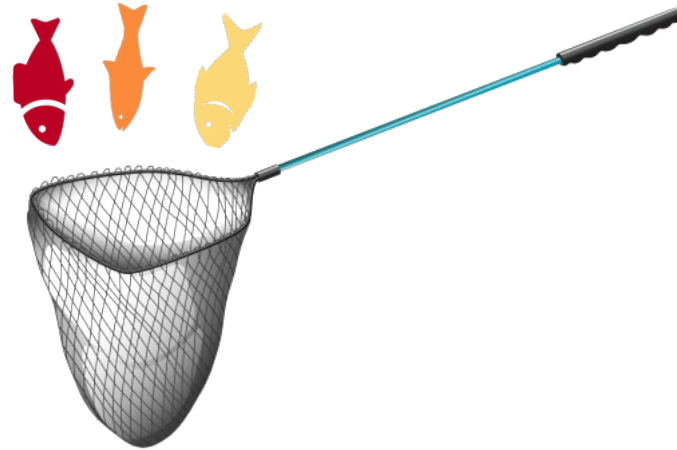
“The DDoS Dissector”



The DDoS Dissector removes **ANY** information related to the **attack target**,
remaining **ONLY** source IP add. information

The Conversion Challenge

“The DDoS Fingerprint Converters”



EMPTY??

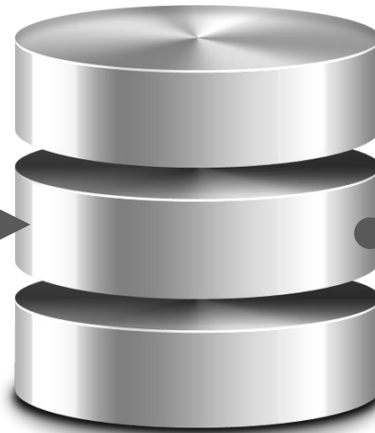
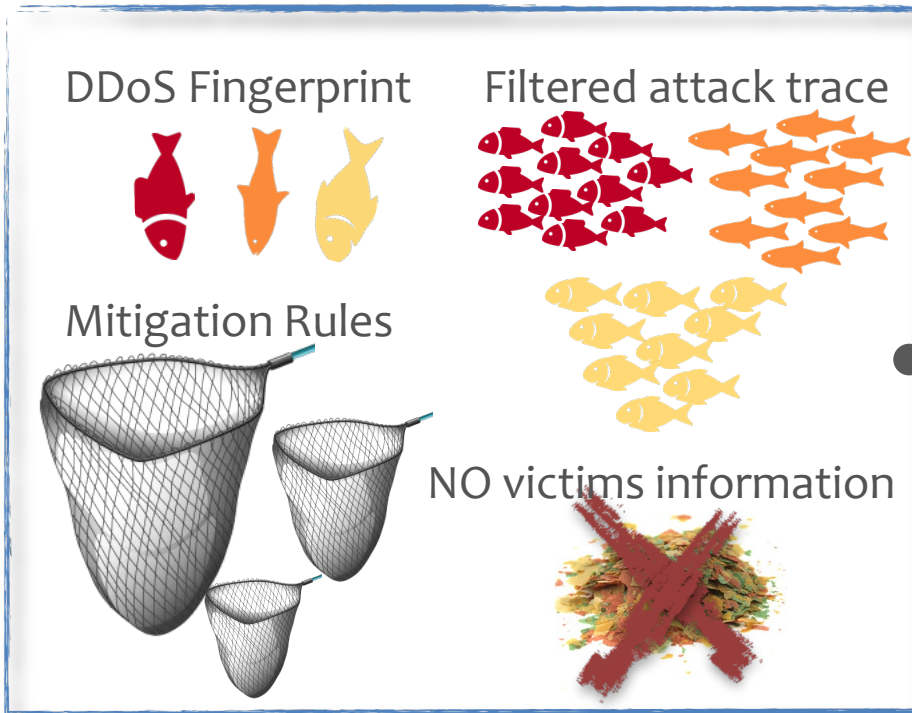
DDoS Fingerprints are converted to detection/mitigation **specific “boxes”**

Candidates: NetFilter/IPTables, SNORT, SURICATA, BRO/ZEEK, MODSECURITY, BGP Flowspec, XDP+eBPF, IETF DDoS Open Threat Signaling (DOTS),
<what else do YOU consider important?>

Check the impact of a mitigation rule (to YOUR network) **BEFORE** deploying it!

The Distribution Challenge

“DDoSDB”



What?
Public? Private?
Open? Closed?
With whom?
Automatic? Manual?

NOSQL database (Elasticsearch) + “FileSystem”

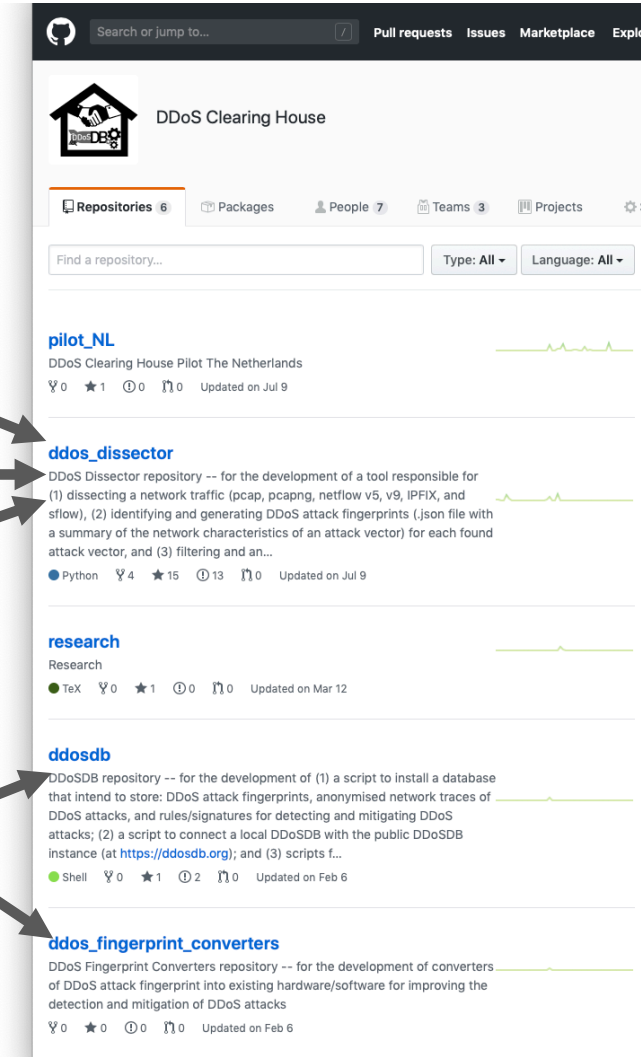
Feed? To CERTs/CSIRTs?

Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP)?

Common Attack Pattern Enumeration and Classification (CAPEC)?

<https://github.com/ddos-clearing-house>

Classification •
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M.Sc. graduation projects on Internet security!

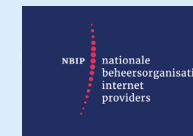
UNIVERSITY
OF TWENTE.



Research challenges: DNS security and resilience, detection of domain name-related abuse, DDoS mitigation and IoT device security, Internet evolution, open networking, emerging types of internets

Facilities: real-world data sets, measurement and data analysis tools, lab network for prototyping, operational expertise

Questions and discussion



Plus NoMoreDDoS and Dutch Continuity Board