SECURITY CASE STUDY 2014



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Today

- Labris Networks
- L7 Attacks
- L7 HTTP DDoS Detection Problems
- Case Study: Deep DDOS Inspection (DDI™) for HTTP
- Case Study: L7 NTP Attacks
- Case Study: L7 Gaming World
- Future DDOS Predictions
- DDOS CERT





WINNER

Industry NETWORK SECURITY

Founded 2002

Customers 3500+

Verticals Served ALL VERTICAL MARKETS

From 5 users to 1 Million users

Area Served EMEA (20+ countries)

Products NETWORK SECURITY SOFTWARE

UTM APPLIANCES

DDOS MITIGATION APPLIANCES



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Product & Services







Database Updates
Firmware Updates
Technical Support
Network Security Trainings



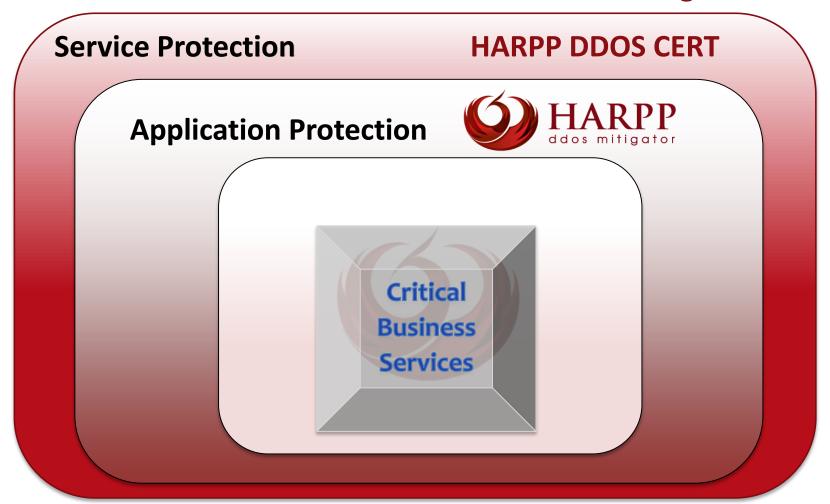


Database Updates
Firmware Updates
Technical Support
Specific DDoS Trainings
DDoS Mitigation Consultancy
DDoS CERT Service

HARPP DDOS Protection Model

Business Protection

HARPP Scrubbing Services







CPE in front of conventional network security equipment

- + DDoS Specific High Performance Hardware
- + Anomaly Detection with Artificial Intelligence (CW AI)
- + Application specific protection with plugins
- + DoS/DDoS specific IPS
- + IP Reputation Networks
- + Evidence collection and timestamping





L7 DDoS Attacks

L7 DDoS Attacks

About TCP;

- Established TCP is real IP traffic
- Amplification is possible
- If the attacker is detected, blocking is easy

- Today, %60 of DoS/DDoS attacks is on L7.
- This rate is increasing.

L7 DDoS Attacks

- Common attacks types
 - HTTP GET/POST Floods
 - Application Exploit attacks
 - DNS Floods
 - NTP Floods
 - HTTP Slow Post
 - HTTP Slowloris





Case Study

Customer Type: E-commerce

Mobile apps and L7 HTTP DDoS Detection Problems

- At L3, there is shadows of L7 attacks. It is possible to try to prevent an attack via L3 information. However, with high false positives.
- Shallow looking at L7 also has high number of false positives.

One of our ecommerce customer:

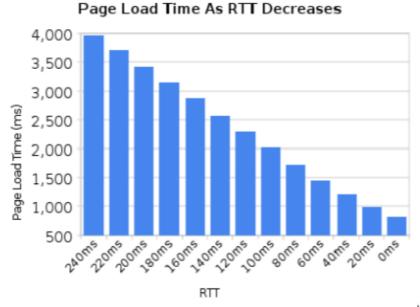
Totally innocent request. Only requests different ecommerce products in a page through a mobile application.

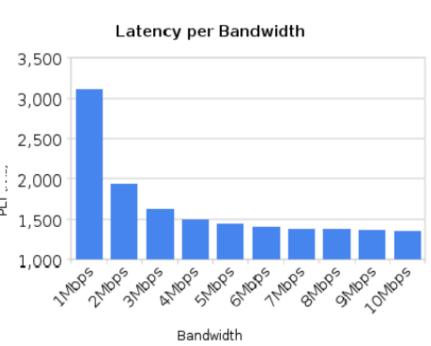
Mobile applications has limited caching and increase number of requests.



- Today, HTTP is changing.
- Programs and applications are becoming to work on cloud data, not local data.
- Web technologies promise high interactivity. Not «Request and wait to come», «already coming». Not Request/Response, but Stream.
- APIs and technologies are designed for this.
 - REST & AJAX
- However, All this content is carried by HTTP.

Each http request involves latency in itself





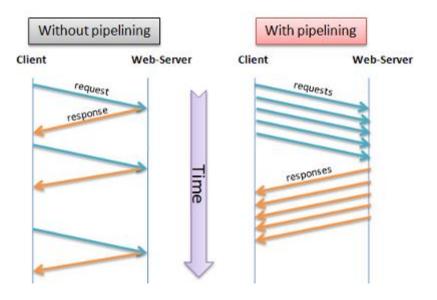
- Average number of contents in a web page: 50
- Browsers requests in parallel.



RTT in each connection increase loading time.

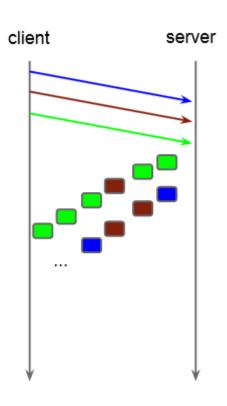
Some solutions have been found and used:

Pipelining



In a view from L₃, no much connections seen.

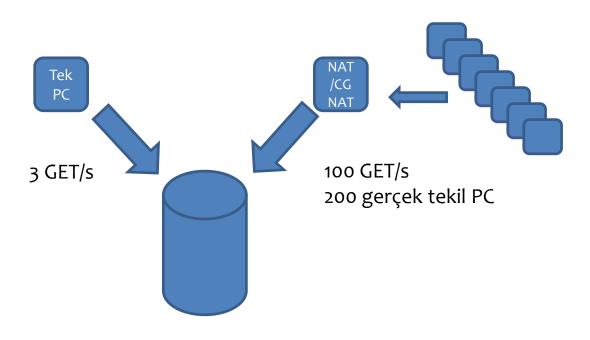
SPDY & HTTP/2



Multiplexed stream
Stream priorization
Stateful HTTP header
compression

Also for SPDY, shadow in L3 is different.

 Rate and threshold based L3 methods and even threshold based L7 methods are erroneous when in NAT'ed and one-to-one traffic.



Sometimes, detailed inspection can be faulty:

```
/index.php?id=4348583
/index.php?id=1249584
/index.php?id=6747637
/index.php?id=2874656
/index.php?id=5657576
/index.php?id=0954767
```

Non-smart deep inspection may sense this sample as legitimate.

Trying to prevent L7 attacks with L3 methods lead unacceptable false positives.

Even inspection in Layer 7 requires being smart.



HTTP için Deep DDOS Inspection (DDI™)

- DDI[™] inspects L7
 - NAT, Single PC recognition
 - Protocol conformance
 - URL change check
 - Robot detection in URL and HTTP headers
 - Detection of known attacks tools
 - POST content check



Protocol Specific Reporting



Report info:

Report type: attack_start

Attack started at: 2013-11-26 10:31:33

Attack type: Generic_Get_flood

Attack ID: Generic_Get_flood_igb3_1385454693

Target interface: igb3

Blocked IPs: 172.17.2.2

Generic get flood details:

count: 15

duration: None

host: 10.0.0.2

uri: /namespacesrc_1_1block.html

agent: JoeDog/1.00 [en] (X11; I; Siege 2.72)



Case Study

Customer Type: Datacenter

L7 NTP Floods

- NTP is old protocol working on UDP.
 - UDP: No source IP check
- NTP Protocol is problematic
 - monlist: NTP server will list latest 600 clients IP address
 - iostats: NTP server will list server statistics
 - Running protocol commands without authentication
- 400 Gbps of attack has been recorded (Cloudflare)
- HARPP CERT has resisted to 14 Gbps of SYN Flood.



ntpdc –c monlist NTPIP

remote address	port local address	count m ver	code	avgint	lstint
46.4.90.141	53805 0.0.0.0	272	0	0	0
119.84.40.54	35633 0.0.0.0	5 7 0	0	396	12386
176.31.159.65	34026 0.0.0.0	9 7 2	0	1704	38532
93.180.5.26	44329 0.0.0.0	14 7 2	0	3198	137000
162.213.25.66	48658 0.0.0.0	172	0	5367	5367
184.105.139.90	37872 0.0.0.0	172	0	23431	23431
184.105.139.106	54444 0.0.0.0	3 7 2	0	25628	35365
184.105.139.74	39506 0.0.0.0	3 7 2	0	29471	123148
184.105.139.126	55462 0.0.0.0	272	0	34480	37532
118.192.48.33	46127 0.0.0.0	7 7 2	0	50136	103972
184.105.139.96	35366 0.0.0.0	3 6 2	0	53963	145872
184.105.139.108	52475 0.0.0.0	262	0	54513	136683
184.105.139.112	59515 0.0.0.0	262	0	56020	60331
184.105.139.80	42962 0.0.0.0	262	0	58106	58574
173.234.171.250	52550 0.0.0.0	772	0	59699	100542

Request: 60 Byte

Response: 50x-300x





- L7 inspection finds monlist/iolist request & responses and block easily.
- ISP cooperation is must.

More information on attack and defense:

http://www.harppddos.com/ntp-reflection-attack/





Case Study

Customer Type: Gaming

Application specific plugins

Gaming

- Knightonline, Teamspeak, Counterstrike, Metin2
- %25 of World e-gaming market is MMO (Massively Multiplayer Online Games)
- Remark: %2 of Canadian GDP is gaming
- Gaming development practices are not good at security. Secure development & Secure design
- Connection rate thresholds for games are very low
- Gaming is competitive. Hitting below the belt is common.

Gaming

Sample Game: Knight Online

KO uses 3 different port. For example, 12001, 12023, 12100. These ports is connected in order.

12100 -> 12023 -> 1201

Each port has different simultaneous connection and packet frequency

12001: 1-3

12023:1

12100: 1-2

80 pps is minimum at 12001.

Connections from internet cafes are common.

Connection count and server software resistance are low. It is compulsory to inspect according to game characteristics.



Gaming

HARPP Application Protection Ecosystem

HARPP KO plugin check port connection order and packet frequency for botnet and application specific slowloris attacks.



Teamspeak

SIP

UDP Spoof Detection

HTTP

. . .







Future DDoS Predictions

Future DDoS Predictions

Today:

More than 30 common DoS/DDoS types (except application specific exploits)

Future:

- APT characteristics in DDoS
- Migration to L7
- Out of sight nw NTPs
- Real user mimic



Mobile Rises

Mobile surpasses fixed



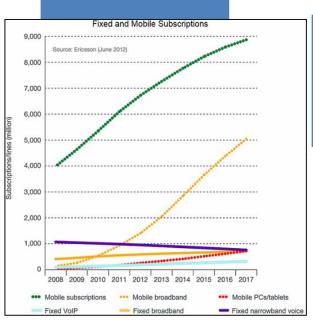
Mobile is faster



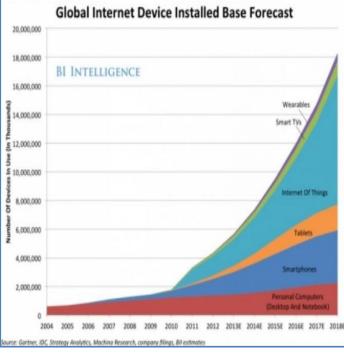
Internet is diversified.

~

Security threats are diversified







Mobile based DDoS





Things (Trillions of)

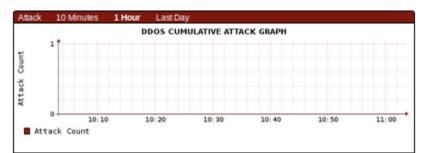


HARPP

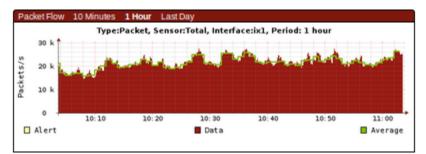
HARPP's Dashboard

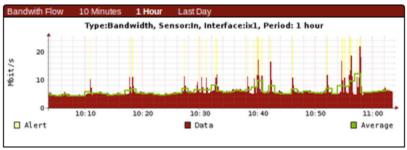


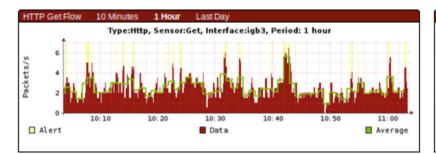
DASHBOARD MANAGEMENT STATUS REPORTS

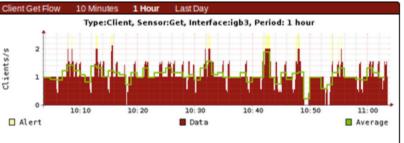














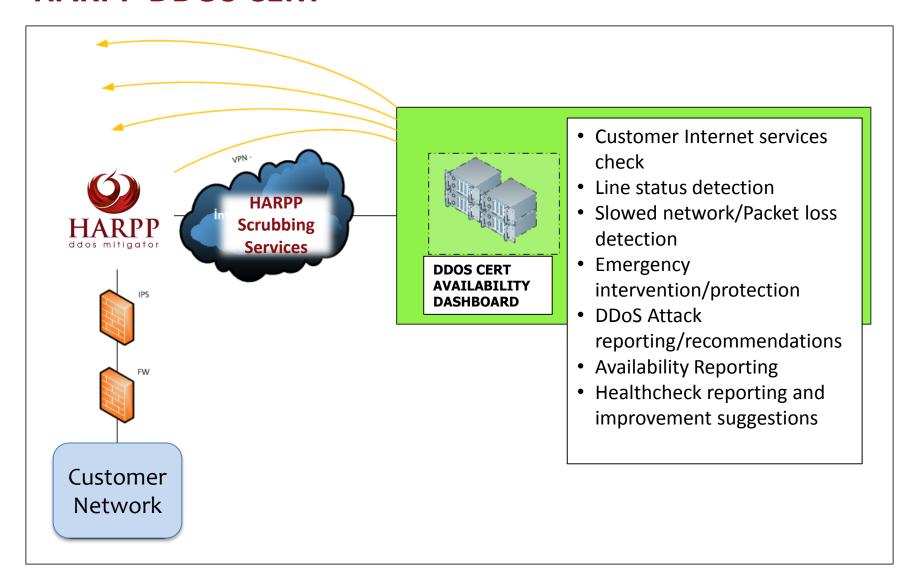
DDOS CERT

Our Computer Emergency Response Team is ready when you need help!



7-24-365
GLOBALSUPPORT

HARPP DDOS CERT



HARPP Scrubbing Services

HARPP Scrubbing Services

- Standard*
- Premium**



- * Standard Scrubbing services provide up to 1-5-10 Gbit of volumetric attack protection
- ** Premium Scrubbing Services provide Up to 500 Gbit of volumetric attack protection



Security (Growth & Threats)

WORLDWIDE SECURITY MARKET GROWTH

The worldwide security

billion in 2012.

(Gartner, Inc.)

technology and services market is forecast to reach \$67.2 billion in

2013, up 8.7 percent from \$61.8

The market is expected to grow

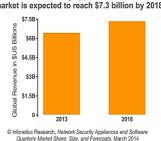
to more than \$86 billion in 2016.



NETWORK SECURITY MARKET GROWTH

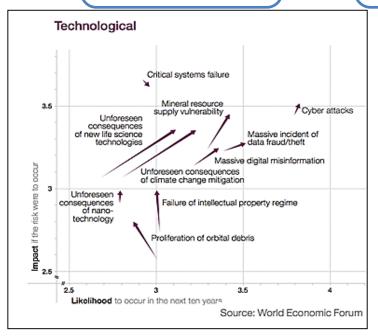


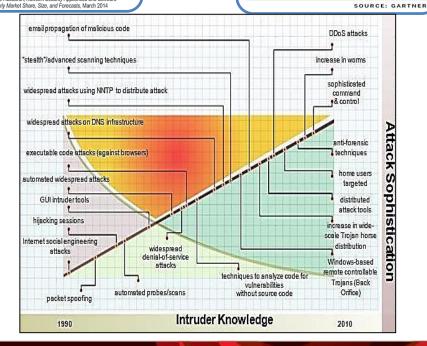
The network security appliance and software market is expected to reach \$7.3 billion by 2018



CLOUD-BASED SECURITY MARKET







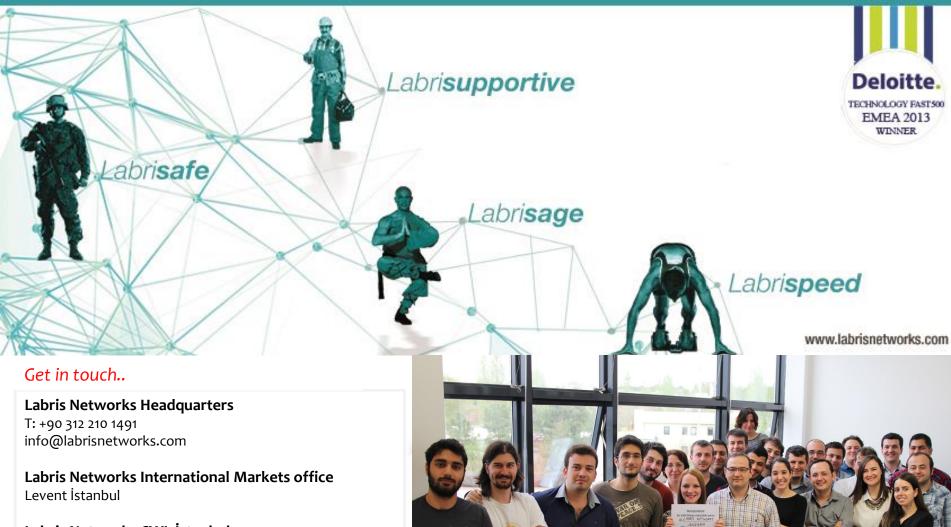


Thank you

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