

## DDoS Attacks: Introduction and Challenges

### Motivation

- DDoS attacks are getting **bigger**, more **frequent** and **sophisticated**
- **Unsecure IoT devices** have been used to launch massive DDoS attacks
- Layer 7 attacks are **hard to detect** and require understanding of underlying application

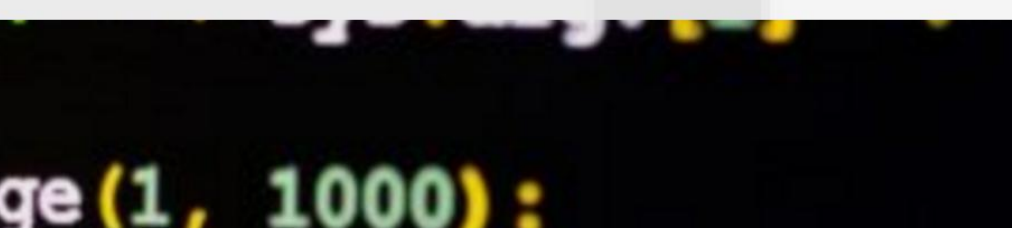
29.11.2016

Deutsche Telekom hack part of global internet attack

German security experts have suggested internet outages that have hit hundreds of thousands of Deutsche Telekom customers in Germany were part of a worldwide attempt to hijack routing devices.



Arbor: DDoS attacks growing faster in size, complexity  
24.01.2017



31.01.2017

Sonic Customers Offline As Local Internet Provider Hit With DDoS Attack

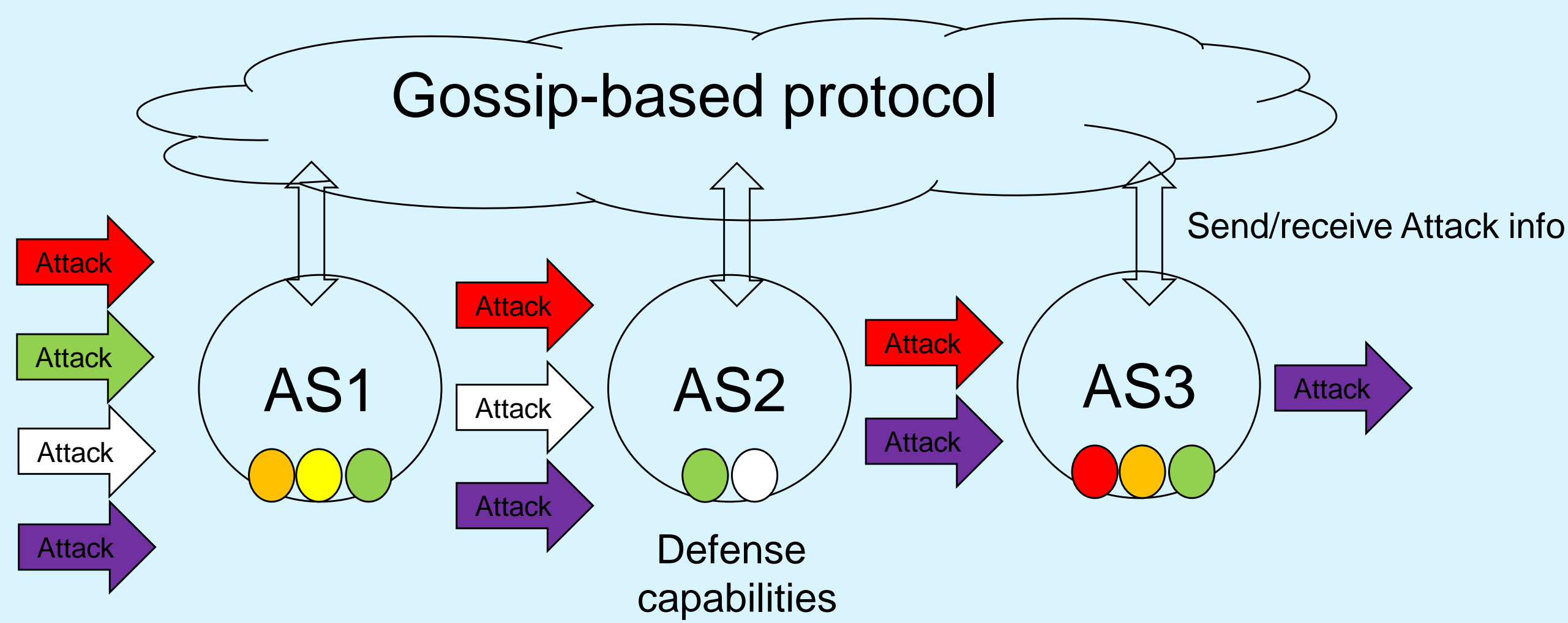


### Attacks

- DDoS attack on **Deutsche Telekom** using IoT devices infected with the Mirai botnet.
- Launched in the end of December 2016, the **Leet Botnet** achieved **650 Gbps** of traffic.
- DNS Reflection attacks, in which an **attacker can send 1 Gbps request and 100 Gbps** are delivered to the victim

## Collaborative Approach

### Gossip-based Protocols



### Benefits

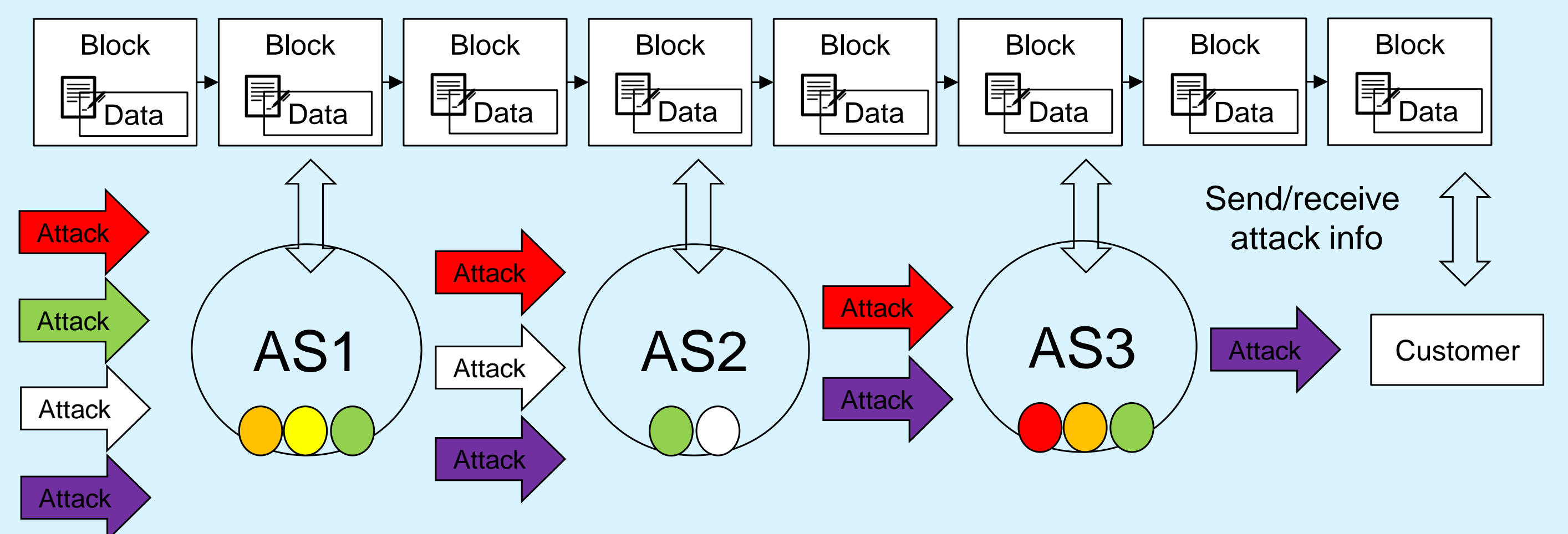
- Allows to **combine** defense capabilities of different ASes
- **Reduce the burden** of detection/mitigation in a single domain
- **Block malicious traffic near the source**

### Related Work

Work	Protocol
DOTS 2017 (IETF)	DOTS protocol
Steinberger et al. 2016 (NOMS)	FLEX-based protocol
Sahay et al. 2015 (NDSS)	East/west bound protocols for SDN
Giotis et al. 2016 (NOMS)	East/west bound protocols for SDN
CoFence 2016 (CNSM)	Not declared

## Blockchain-based Collaborative Approach

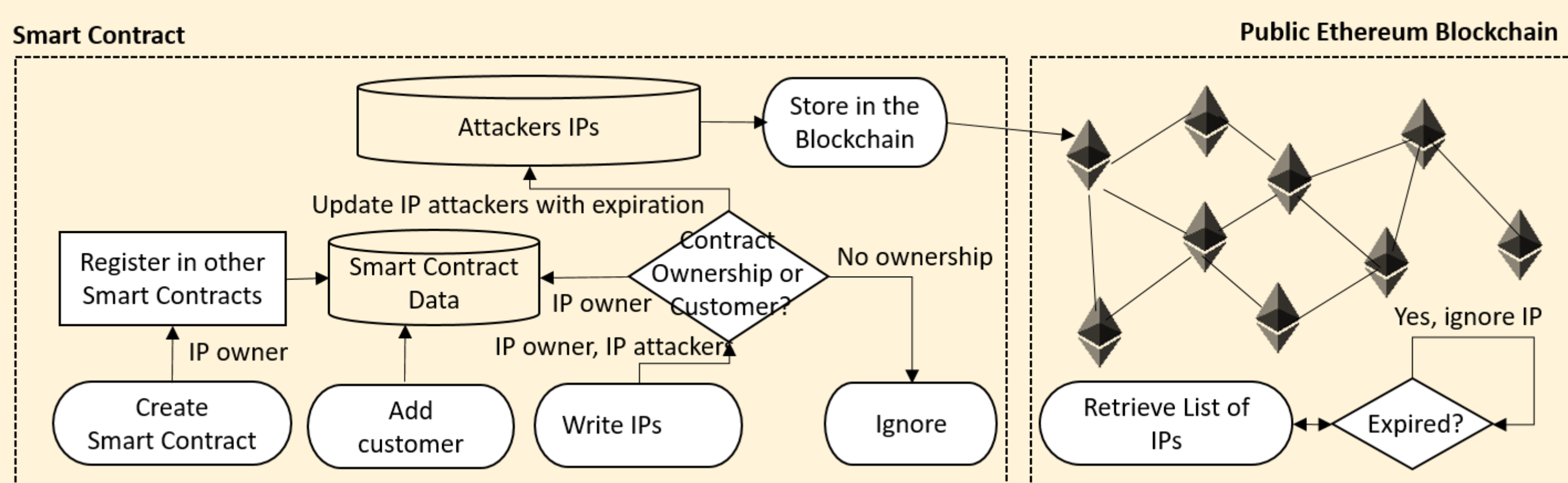
### Blockchain-based Approach



### Advantages

- **Public** and already **available** technology
- Can be deployed as an **additional security mechanism** without modifying existing mechanisms
- Appliances to read and write to the blockchain are **simple to develop and integrate**

## Smart Contracts

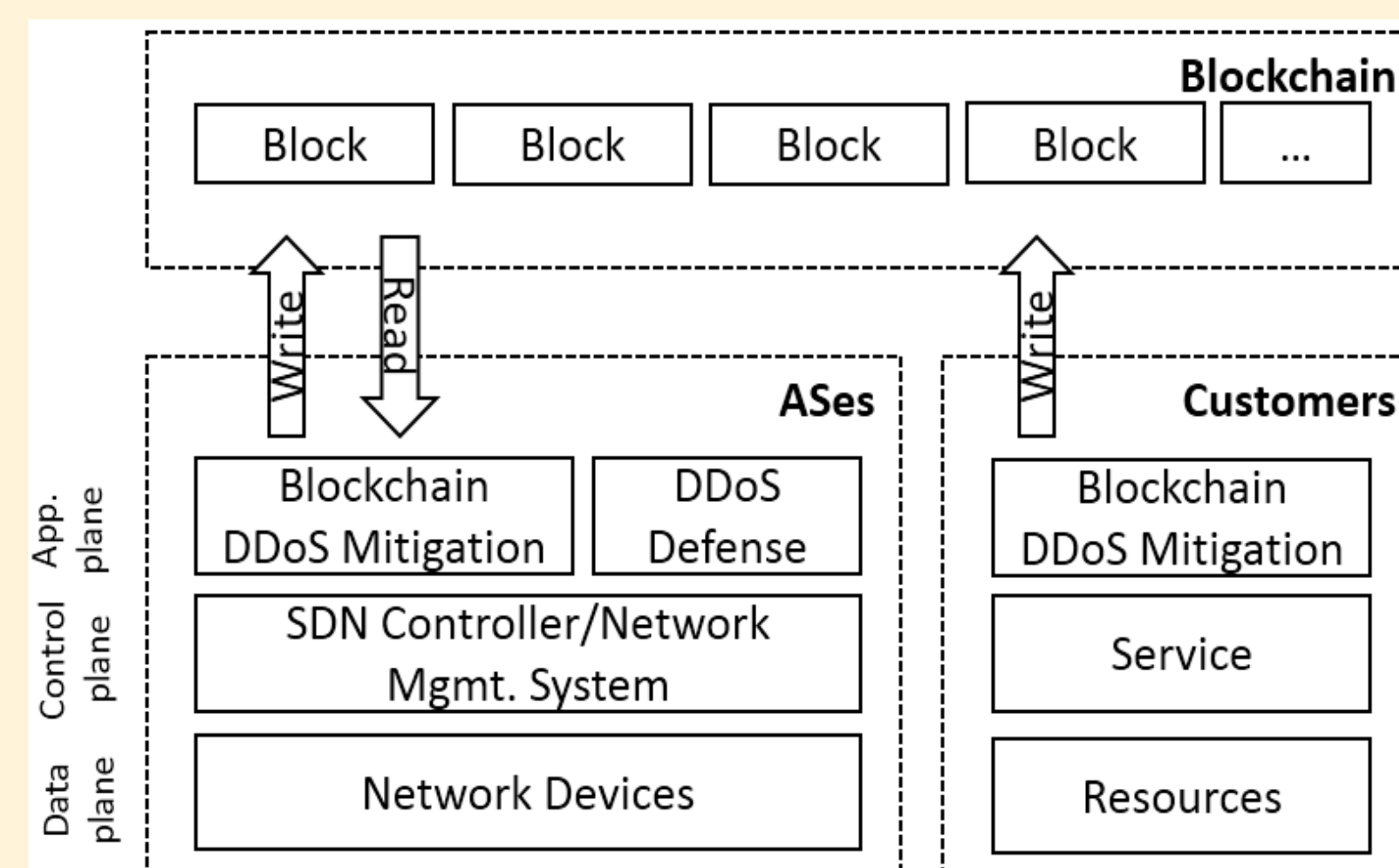


### Solidity-based Smart Contract

- AS or customers **create contracts**; customers need to be **certified** to report addresses
- Smart contracts use a **registry-type entry**
- **Smart contract** data can use an URL to point to a list of addresses or a bloom filter



## Preliminary Architecture



The blockchain-based approach is **simple and efficient** to advertise **black or whitelisted IP addresses across multiple network domains**

### Ethereum Blockchain

- Blocks are mined every **14 seconds**
- **ASes** and verified **customers** can report/retrieve IP addresses
- **Black and whitelisted IP** addresses are supported
- **Low complexity** to integrate
- Existing security mechanisms and policies **do not need to be modified**