



SPIFFY: Inducing Cost-Detectability Tradeoffs for Persistent Link-Flooding Attacks

Min Suk Kang

Virgil D. Gligor

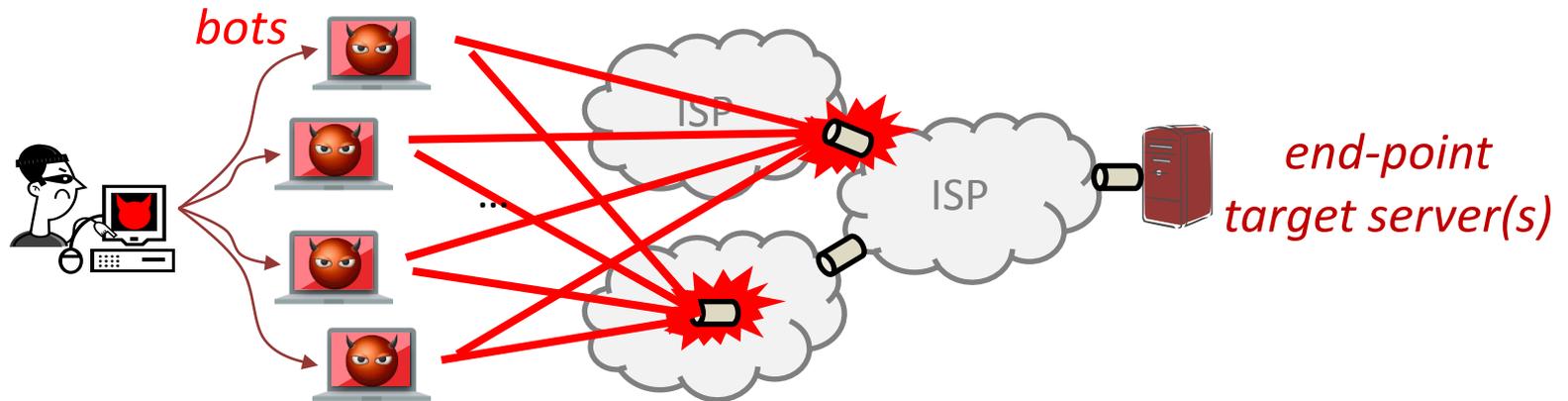
Vyas Sekar

ECE Department and CyLab,
Carnegie Mellon University

Feb 22, 2016

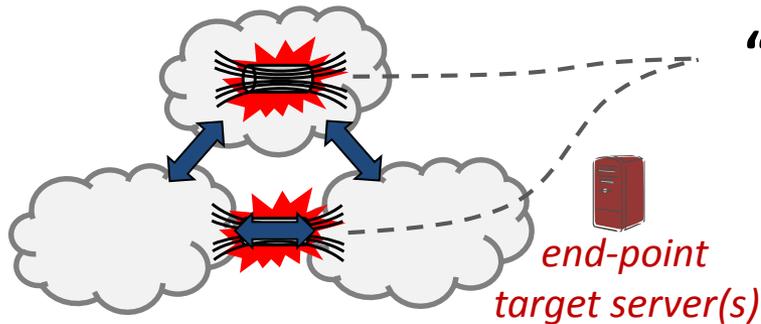
Large-scale *link-flooding* attacks

Massive DDoS attacks against *chosen target links* in *Internet Infrastructure*



- *Real-world examples*
 - ✓ Spamhaus (March 2013), ProtonMail (Nov 2015)
- **“Indistinguishability”** of attack flows
 - ✓ *Bot-to-bot* or *bot-to-server* attack flows (e.g., Coremelt [ESORICS’09], Crossfire [S&P’13])

Fundamental defense approach requires *inter-ISP coordination*



“Routing Bottlenecks” [CCS’14]

become the *vulnerabilities*
exploitable by link-flooding attacks

Removing routing bottlenecks => inter-ISP coordination

Inter-ISP coordination requires global deployment of new protocols, bilateral agreement, and added infrastructure

=> Thus, we need a first-line of defense that can be offered by a single ISP and can be immediately deployed

First-line of defense *without* inter-ISP coordination

Goal: attack deterrence

Deter *rational* Indistinguishable link-flooding adversaries

rational: *cost-sensitive* and *stealthy*

- ✓ Majority of DDoS adversaries are rational [Png et al. 2008]

Sketch of solution

- ✓ **Bot detection at local ISP**
exploiting adversary's *cost-sensitive behavior*
- ✓ **Bot detection can be circumvented**
when adversary **accepts significant cost increase**
- ✓ **Bot detection => *cost-detectability tradeoff***

Problem statement and solutions

Problem: First-line of defense for link-flooding attacks



Solutions: Deterrence of rational link-flooding adversaries

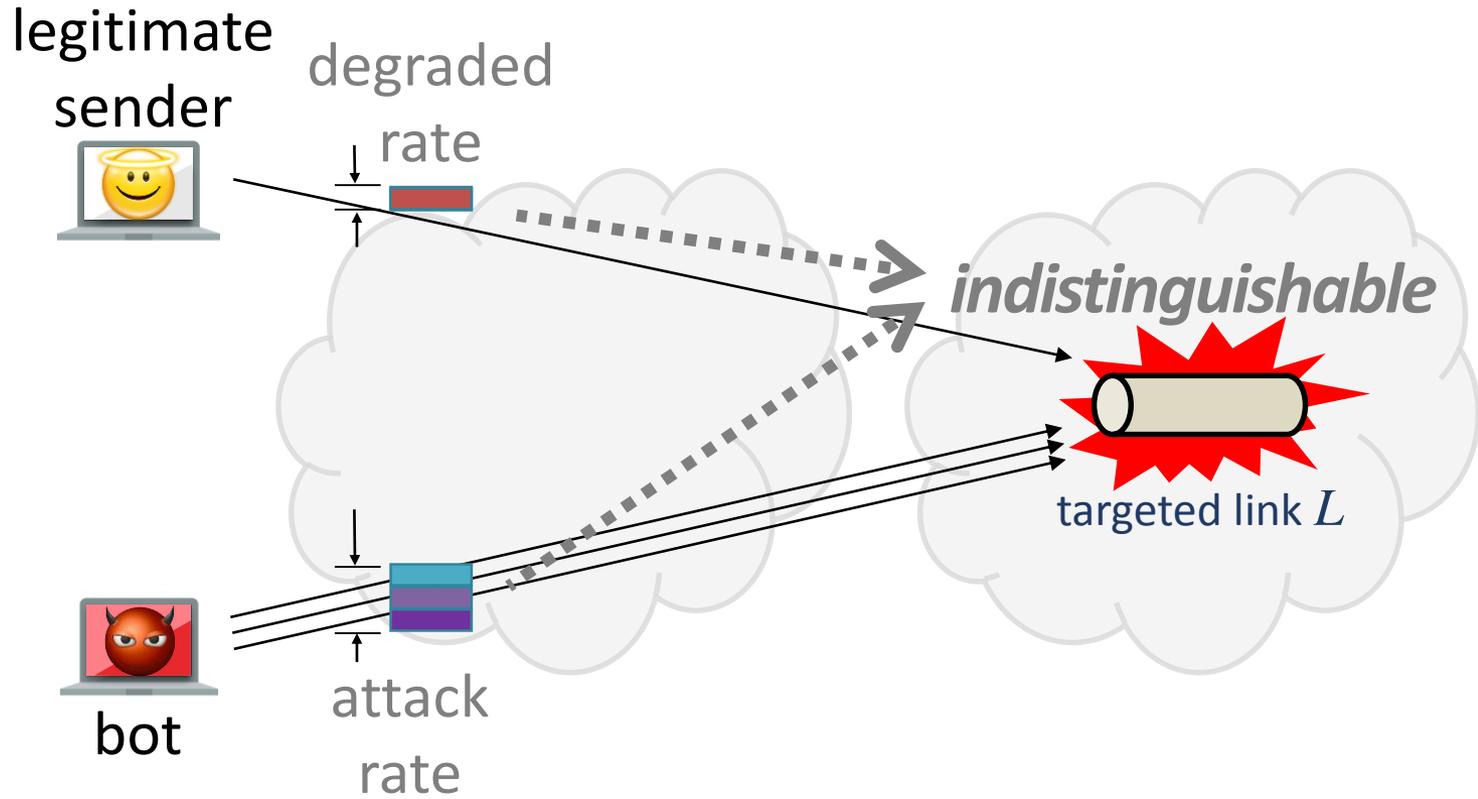


Cost-detectability tradeoffs based on bot detection

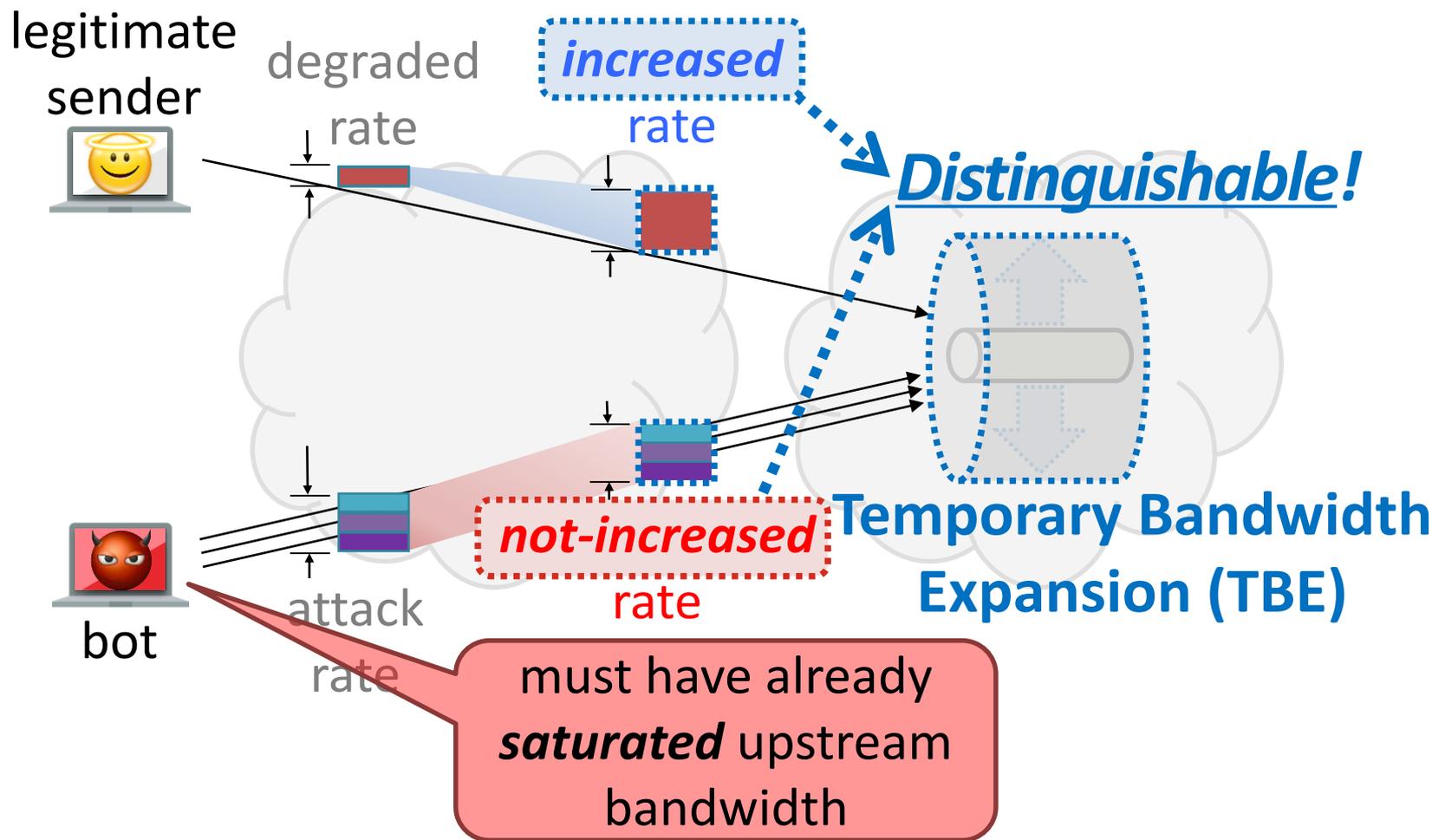


SPIFFY: system design for ISP networks

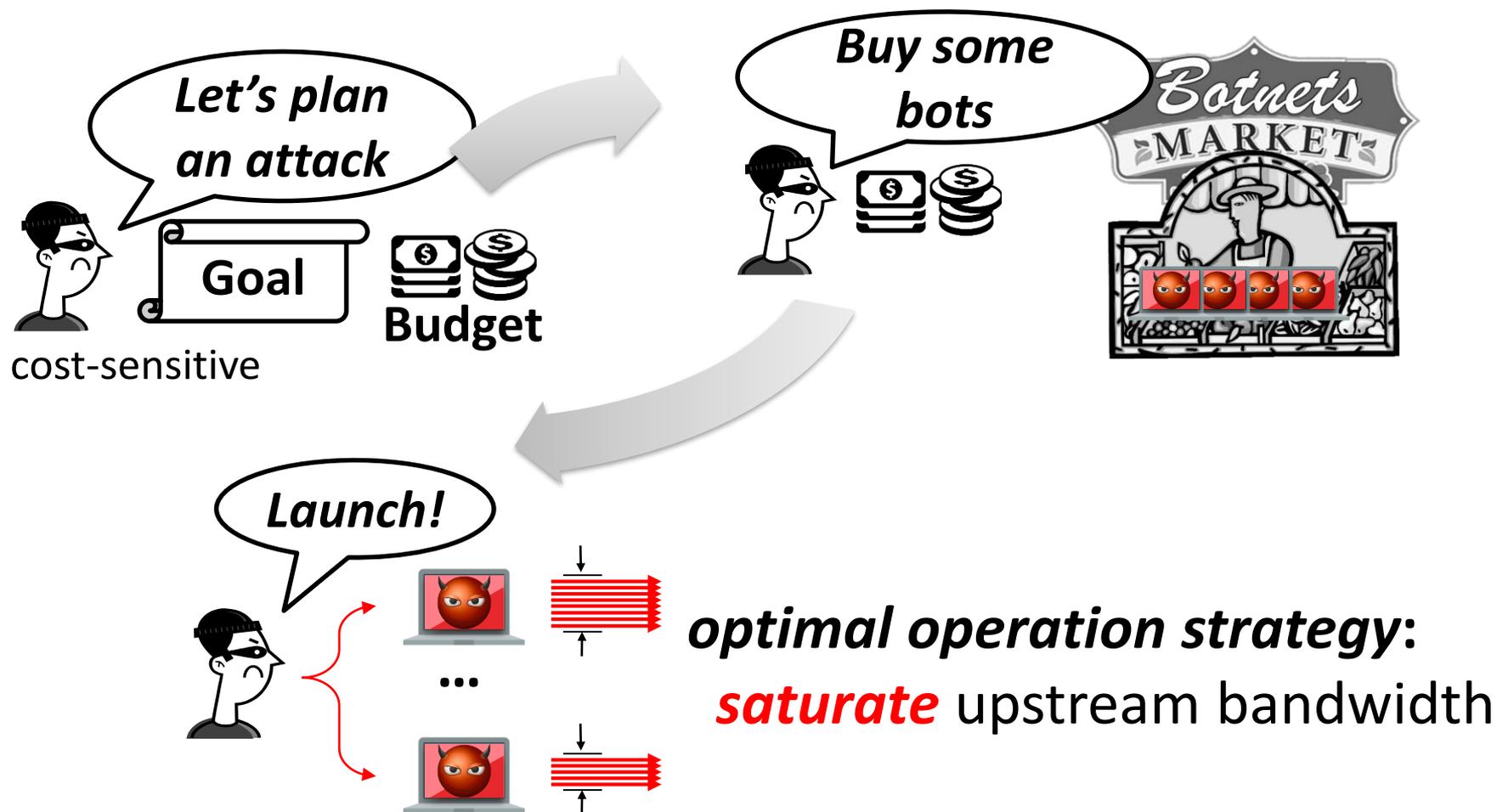
SPIFFY's *bot detection* mechanism



SPIFFY's *bot* detection mechanism



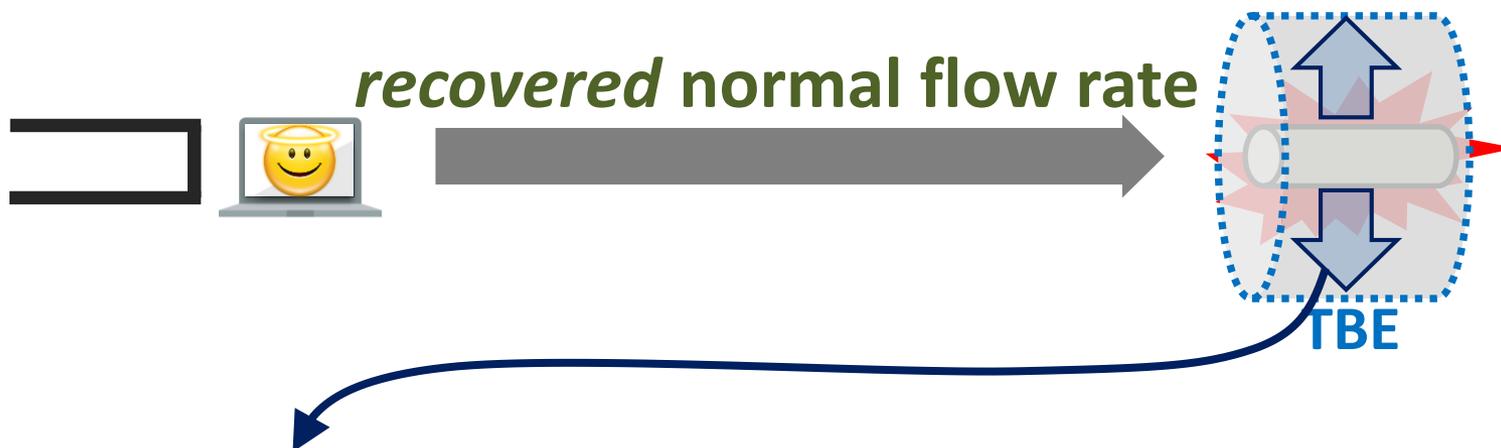
Why bots are supposed to be *saturated*?



Why legitimate senders would *increase rates* in response to TBE?



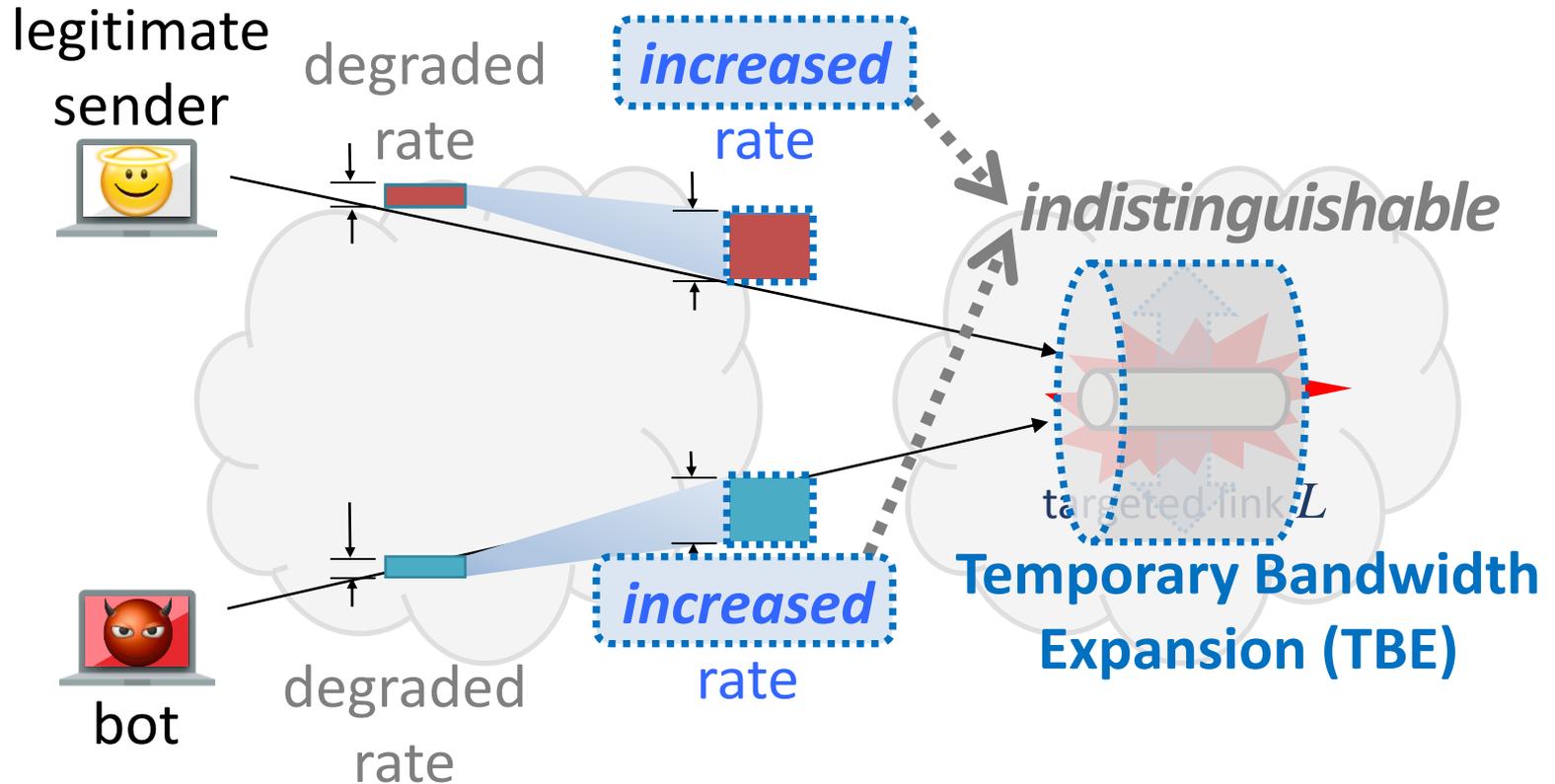
Why legitimate senders would *increase rates* in response to TBE?



$$\text{BEF}_{\text{ideal}} = \frac{\text{(guaranteed) normal rate}}{\text{degraded rate}}$$

(*Ideal* Bandwidth Expansion Factor)

Bot detection *circumvention* => highly *increased attack cost*



Bot detection *circumvention* => highly *increased attack cost*

legitimate sender degraded **increased**

Strategy => massive reduction of bots' *bandwidth utilization*
=> **massive increase in the number of required bots**
(by a factor of BEF_{ideal})

SPIFFY forces unpleasant **tradeoff**:

- (1) **undetectability** but at highly increased cost;
- (2) **low cost** but easily detectable

SPIFFY challenges and solutions

legitimate sender



degraded rate

increased rate

Challenge: fast TBE in typical ISPs

Solution: *coordinated route changes*

Challenge: false identification of low-rate users

Solution: *exemption for low-rate users*



bot

attack rate

not-increased

Temporary Bandwidth

Challenge: rate-change detection mechanism at scale
Solution: *sketch-based rate-change detection [NSDI'13]*

Design of temporary bandwidth expansion

Solution: coordinated, sudden *route changes* that handle large bandwidth expansion

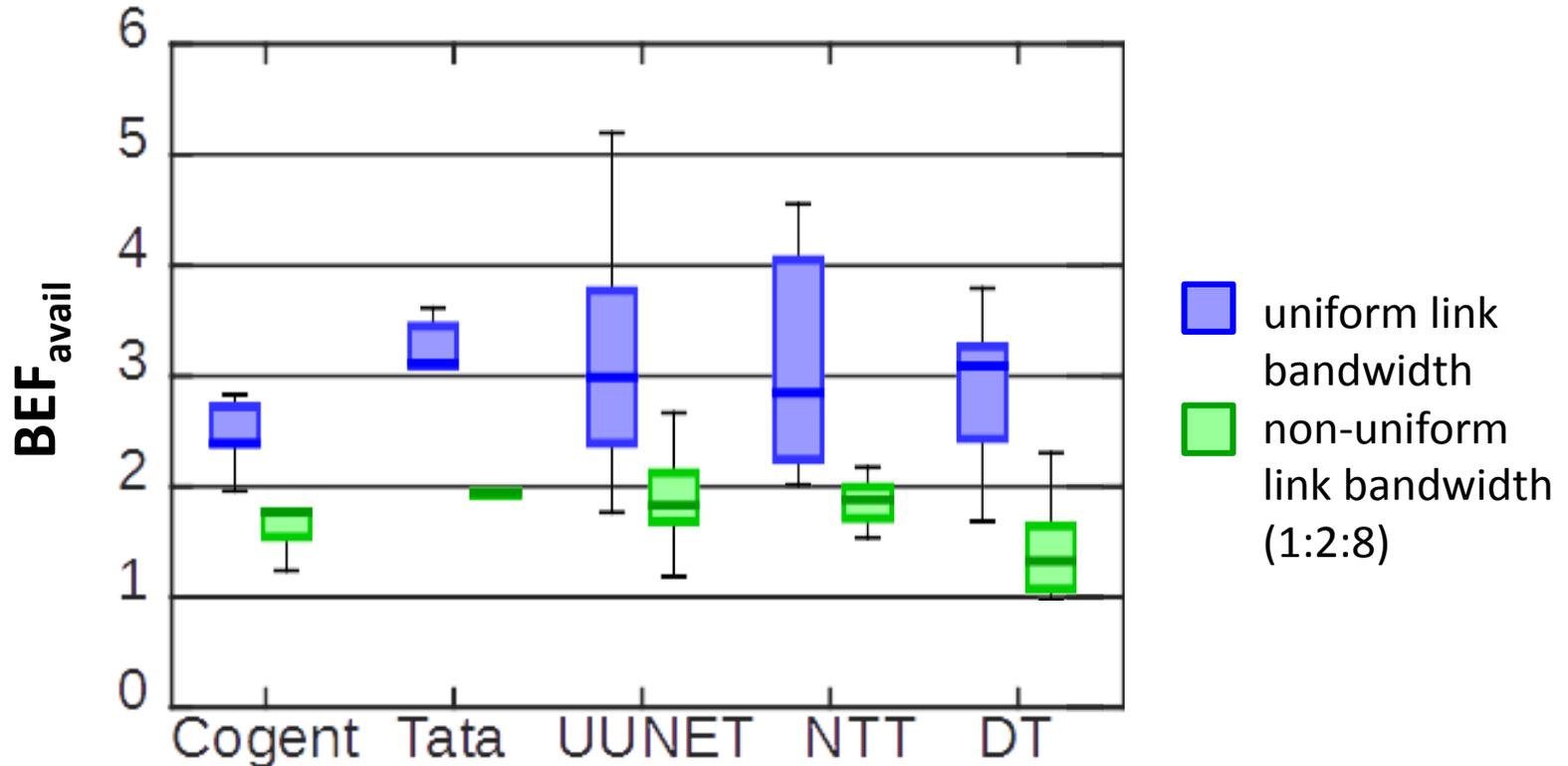
- ✓ **Software-defined networking (SDN)** provides *centralized control and traffic visibility*



Linear programming formulation:

We find the *maximum available bandwidth expansion factor* (BEF_{avail}) and *new routes* for a *target link* and a *given network topology*

Maximum available bandwidth expansion factor (BEF_{avail}) for 5 ISP networks

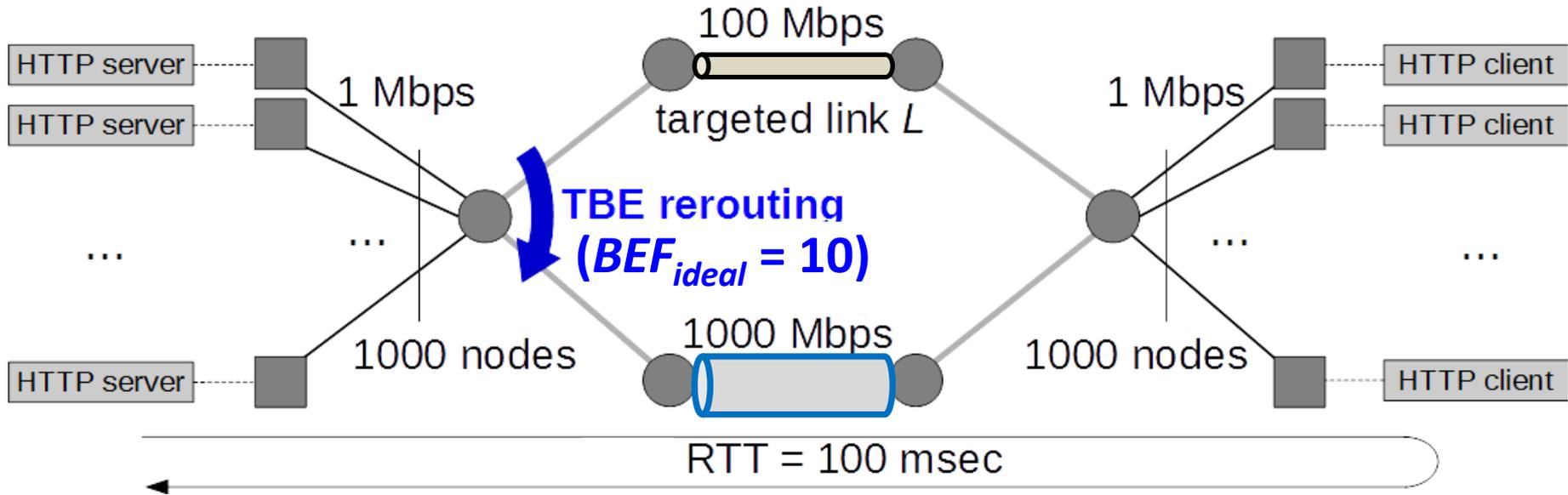


How to implement *TBE with large BEF_{ideal} when $BEF_{avail} < BEF_{ideal}$?*

- ✓ **randomized sequential TBE:** we sequentially test only a random subset of senders at each TBE, providing them the ideal bandwidth expansion factor BEF_{ideal}

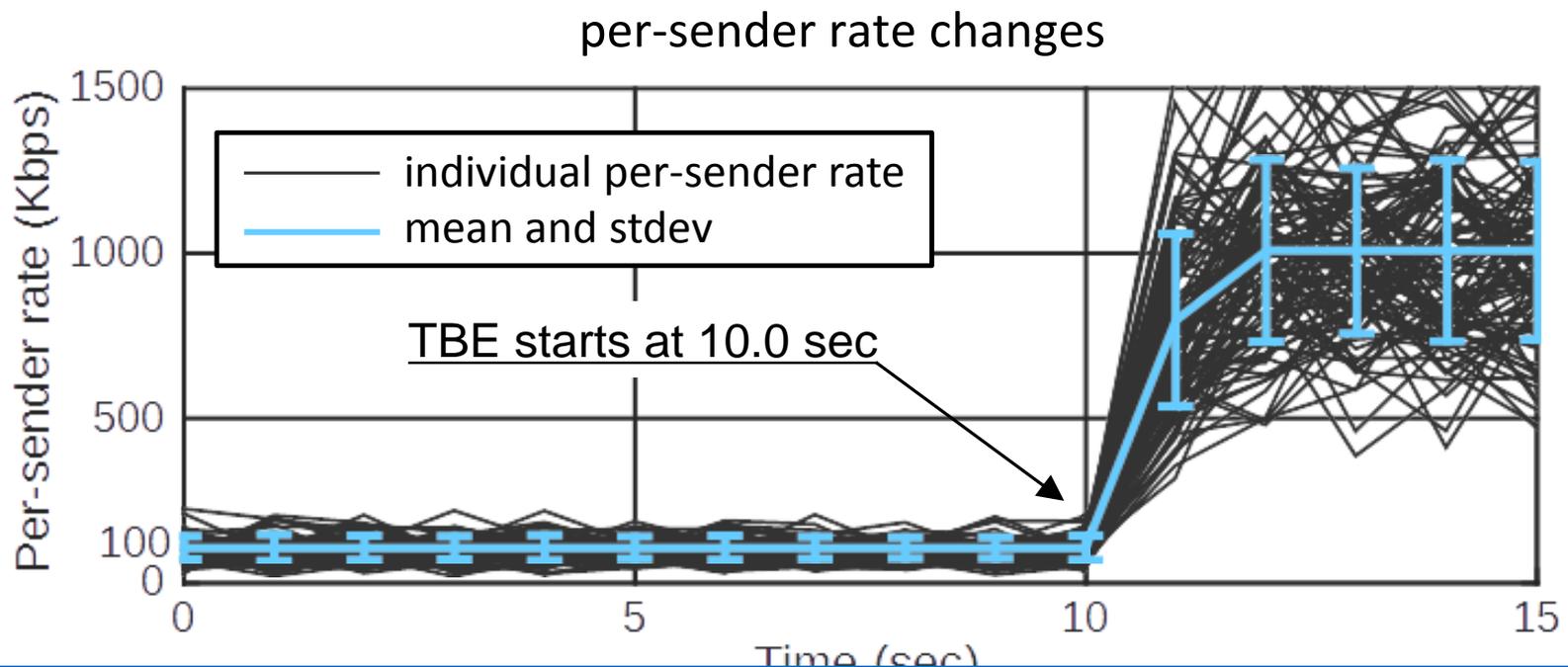
Simulation for rate change behaviors

Topology



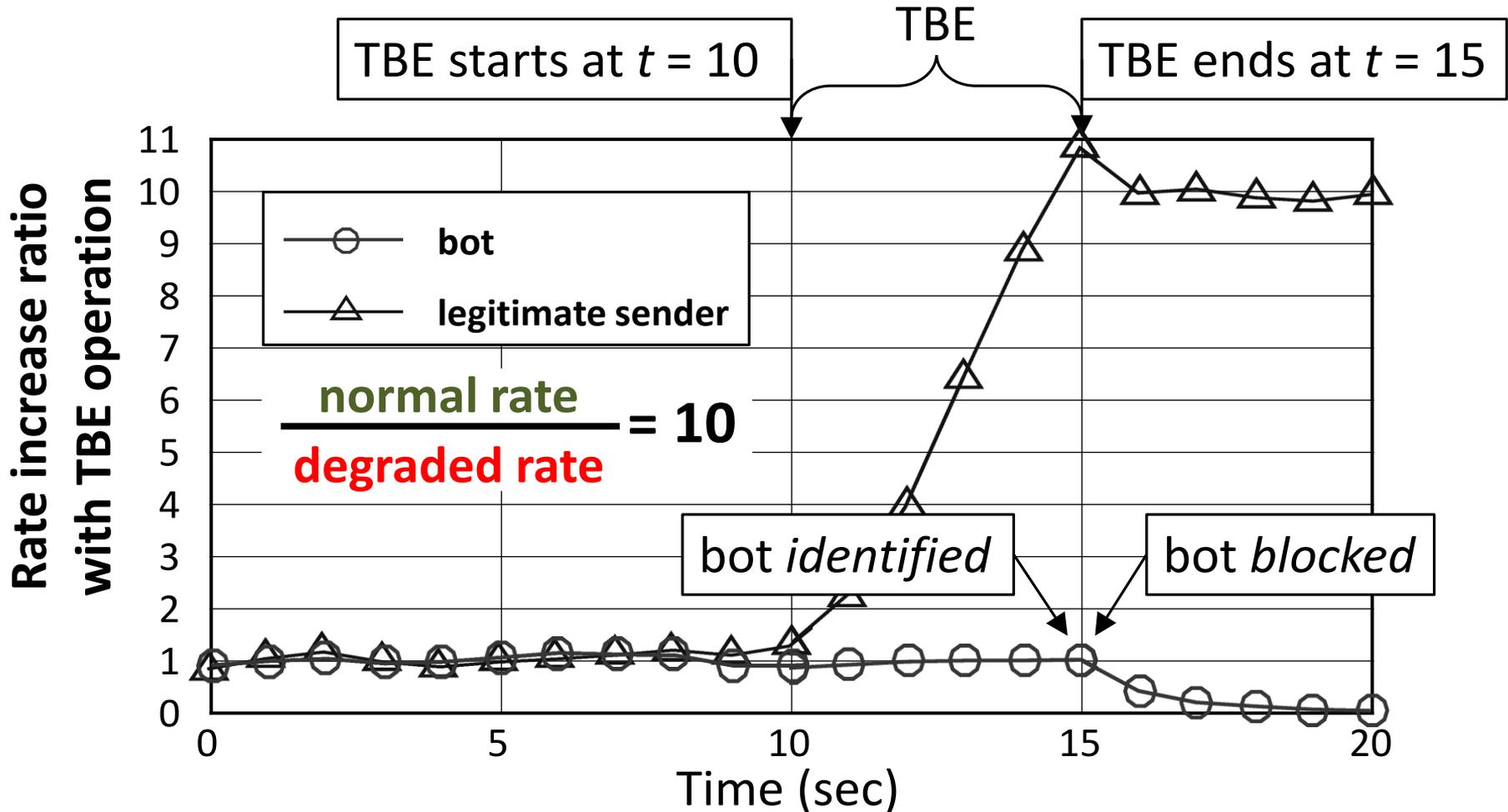
ns2 simulator with HTTP traffic generator (PackMime)

Simulation for rate change behaviors



- ✓ Large rate-change ratio can be quickly measured (e.g., < 5 sec)
- ✓ **Robust rate change behavior** of legitimate senders in various environments (e.g., TCP variants, RTT changes, short flows)

Rate-increase ratios of bot and legitimate sender in SDN testbed



Conclusion

- **First-line of defense for indistinguishable link-flooding attacks**
 - **Attack deterrence of rational** adversaries
 - **Cheaper/easier than inter-ISP coordination** based defenses
- **SPIFFY: system design for cost-detectability tradeoffs**
 - Practical **bot detection** mechanism for large ISPs
 - **SDN-based** design for temporary bandwidth expansion

Thank you

minsukkang@cmu.edu