Cisco DDOS Solutions

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AppliancesCisco Guard XT 5650:

- Attack analysis & mitigation
- Diverts traffic for on-demand protection
- 2 GE Fiber/Copper

Cisco Traffic Anomaly Detector XT 5600:

- Attack detection & identification
- Monitors copy of traffic
- 2 GE Fiber/Copper



Cisco Guard XT 5650



Cisco Traffic Anomaly Detector XT 5600

Also carrier grade versions (DC power, NEBS) planned

R4: Catalyst "Jaffa" Service Modules





Anomaly Guard Module

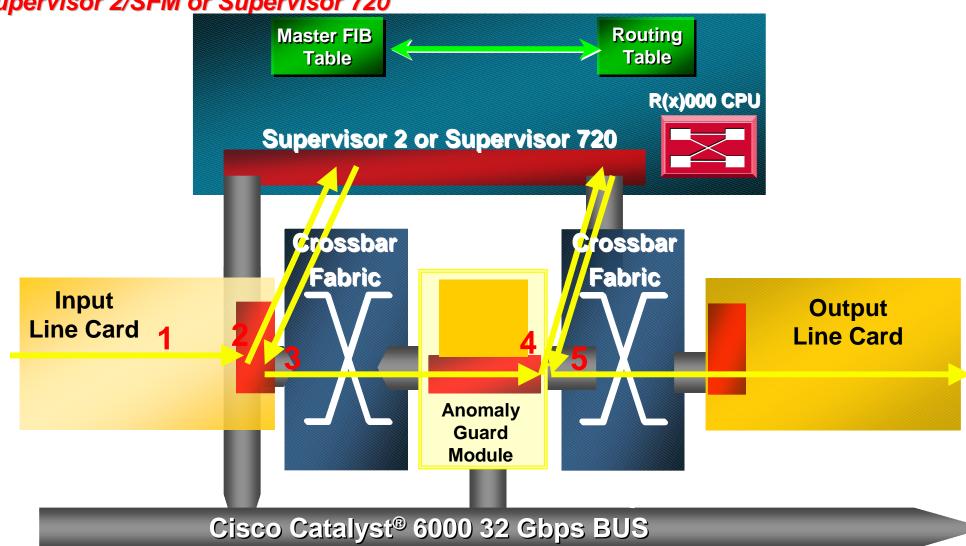
Traffic Anomaly Detector Module

- Single slot service modules for Cat 6K (7600 certification to follow)
- Similar performance and functionality to appliance
 - No on-board interfaces uses line card or supervisor interfaces
 - No hard drive
 - Performance approximately 95% of appliance
 - Future software license upgrade for multi-processor 2-3X performance increase
- Sup 2 and Sup 720 IOS support (Rockies 1.3 = 12.2(18)SXD3) no Cat OS
 - Rockies 2 for 7600 support
- Multiple Guards (and Detectors) per chassis
 - Protecting non-overlapping zones or clustered for single zone
 - Min 4 each initially; follow on testing to 8+
 - Uses CEF level 3 hash per src-dst pair to load balance
- WBM, CLI and SNMP at FCS

Geant APM

Anomaly Guard Module Packet Flow

Supervisor 2/SFM or Supervisor 720



Performance

- Detector XT
 - Can detect on both GE interfaces
 - 3.0Mpps for detection
- Guard XT
 - 1.25Mpps for most attack conditions
 - 1.48Mpps optimal or 1Gbps
 - Protects 30 concurrently attacked "zones"
 - Minimum 1.5 million concurrent connections
 - 150,000 blocked sources (dynamic filters)
 - Can add 1000 sources/sec
 - < 1 msec latency & jitter</p>

Anti-Spoofing

- Specific support for protocols:
 - HTTP, DNS
 - General TCP support (L5 L7 independent) adapted and tested with many protocols: SMTP, IRC, HTTPS and many customer-proprietary protocols, ...

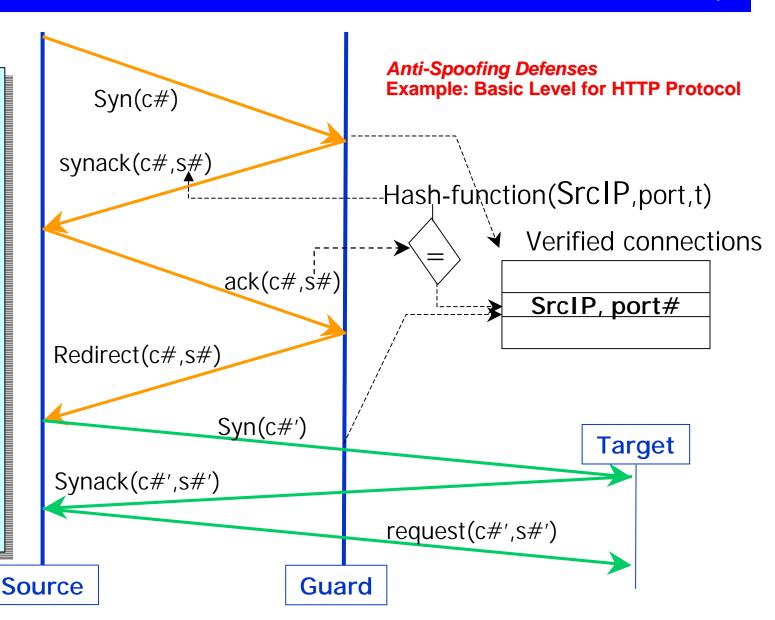
Authenticates:

- SYNs, SYNACKs, FINs, regular TCP packets
- DNS requests, DNS replies, Zone transfers
- UDP traffic via correlated TCP control sessions
- Techniques for different protocols & level of authentication
 - SYN cookie
 - Safe reset
 - TTL
 - DNS authentication techniques
 - Various Redirection methods

Antispoofing only when under attack

- Authenticate source on initial query
- No state kept for all flows; only for legitimate sources

 Subsequent queries verified



Anomaly Detection

- Flow Classification: Extensive profiling within global traffic to a zone
 - From individual src-ips and src-nets
 - To individual dst-ips and dst-ports
 - By protocol
- What: Depth of profiles
 - Packets, syns and requests, fragments
 - Ratios eg SYNs to FINs
 - Unauthenticated vs authenticated pkts
 - Connection count by total and no-data
 - Number of non-spoofed sources
 - DNS reply and query pkts
- Default normal baselines with site specific learning
 - Baselines for typical as well as top sources and proxies

Broadest Attack Protection

- Random spoofed attacks (eg SYN,...)
 - Removes spoofed flows that evade statistical detection
- Focused spoofed of good source (eg AOL proxy)
 - Distinguishes good vs bad flows with same src-IP
- Non-spoofed distributed attack
 - Capacity for high volume, massive and morphing botnets of attackers
- Non-spoofed client attack (eg http ½ open)
 - Identifies low volume, protocol anomaly attacks that evade sampled flow data

Management Features

- Cisco-like CLI
- Web (html) embedded device manager
 - At-a-glance operations management
 - Detailed attack data
 - Per-customer (zone) summary reports
- DDoS SNMP MIB and traps
- Interactive recommendations
- Extensive reporting
 - XML export
- HW environmental monitoring

