



DDoS, is it still a threat?

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Is DDoS still a 0/0 Denial of S 1 / 53 | - 100% + | 🗊 🕎 threat? COOWDSTDIKE DDoS 1/2 - 100% + | 🗊 🕎 1 / 53 CROWDSTRIKE 2021at Report Global Threat Report

Is DDoS still a threat?

cyber.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-09/ACSC-Annual-Cyber-Threat-Report-2019-20.pdf 🚽

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	Executive Summary
	Key cyber threats
	Cybercrime threat in Australia
	Cyber security incidents
	Sectors Affected
	Types of Incidents
	National Cyber Security Incident
	ReportCyber
	Cybercrime Categories
	Cybererime Statistics.
/	Threats
	Ransomware
	Phishing and Spearphishing campaigns
	Business email compromise
	Exploitation of vulnerabilities
	Cyber security advice for individuals



Is DDoS still a threat?

DDoS attacks dropped by third in Q4 2020 compared to Q3 2020* 90.72% of DDoS attacks duration period is less than an hour!**



Why is it not considered a major threat for most?





And it's a major threat for some

800Gbps DDoS extortion attack hits gambling company

By lonut llascu

iii March 31, 2021 05:31 PM







- Two types of DDoS attacks
 - Network-layer attacks
 - Application-layer attacks



- Network-Layer Attacks
 - DNS Amplification
 - NTP
 - ACK
 - RST ~63%
 - SYN
 - SYN-RST-ACK



- SYN DDoS Attacks
 - Works because it's exploiting the handshake process of a TCP Connection (3 way handshake)
 - DDoS attack occurs by sending massive amount of spoofed SYN requests to the target server
 - This causes the server to temporarily open a new port while waiting for the last ACK packet
 - As there is a limited number of ports available, once pool is out, server will be unresponsive







- Application-layer Attacks
 - Slowloris
 - Slow Read
 - Slow Post
 - HTTP Flooding (High/Low Orbit Ion Cannon)



- High Orbit Ion Cannon
 - Successor of Low Orbit Ion Cannon
 - Used by Anonymous during the operation Payback campaign
 - Works by flooding the server with HTTP GET and POST requests
 - Successful if it manages to overload the web server request capacity





Emerging threat vector

- Jenkins Servers
 - Jenkins UDP discovery protocol
 - Used to amplify and bounce traffic
 - A single byte request would respond with more than 100 bytes of Jenkins metadata
 - Occurs because of a vulnerability in Jenkins (CVE-2020-2100) and is fixed in v2.219





Emerging threat vector

- Quick UDP Internet Connections (QUIC)
 - General Purpose transport layer protocol designed by Google in 2012
 - More than half of Chrome connection to Google servers are now through QUIC and is support by all major browsers
 - HTTP/3 will use QUIC

Trending technology with browser communication

- QUIC Reflection DDoS Attack
 - Attackers use this by spoofing the victim's IP address and by doing so it will result in the server sending all the information to the victim instead of the attacker.
 - Since QUIC utilizes TLS encryption it will result in a simple hello message becoming much larger as the response to the victim includes the TLS certificate as well.



Mitigations

- Deploy a Web Application Firewall (WAF)
- IP Reputation Filtering
- Implement CAPTCHA verification
- Ensure software is up-to-date with patches
- Utilize cloud-based DDoS prevention vendor
 - Manual DDoS mitigation via detection and filtering is not recommended.

Application-layer DDoS Mitigation

Network-layer DDoS Mitigation



Conclusion

 Even though at the moment it is still not a major threat it's still a threat you should be aware of and ensure you have mitigation in place to protect you.





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