



Random Subdomain Attacks

Plaguing the Internet

Agenda

- Brief Intro
 - Covered at last OARC
 - Attack overview
- Latest data
 - Progress on open dns proxies in home gateways
 - Impact of Response Rate Limiting?
 - Chinese pornography sites
 - Hong Kong news site
- Testing resolvers
 - (Over) ambitious idea!
- What can we do?
 - Success filtering ingress traffic, some challenges
 - ???

Random Subdomain Attacks

RANDOM

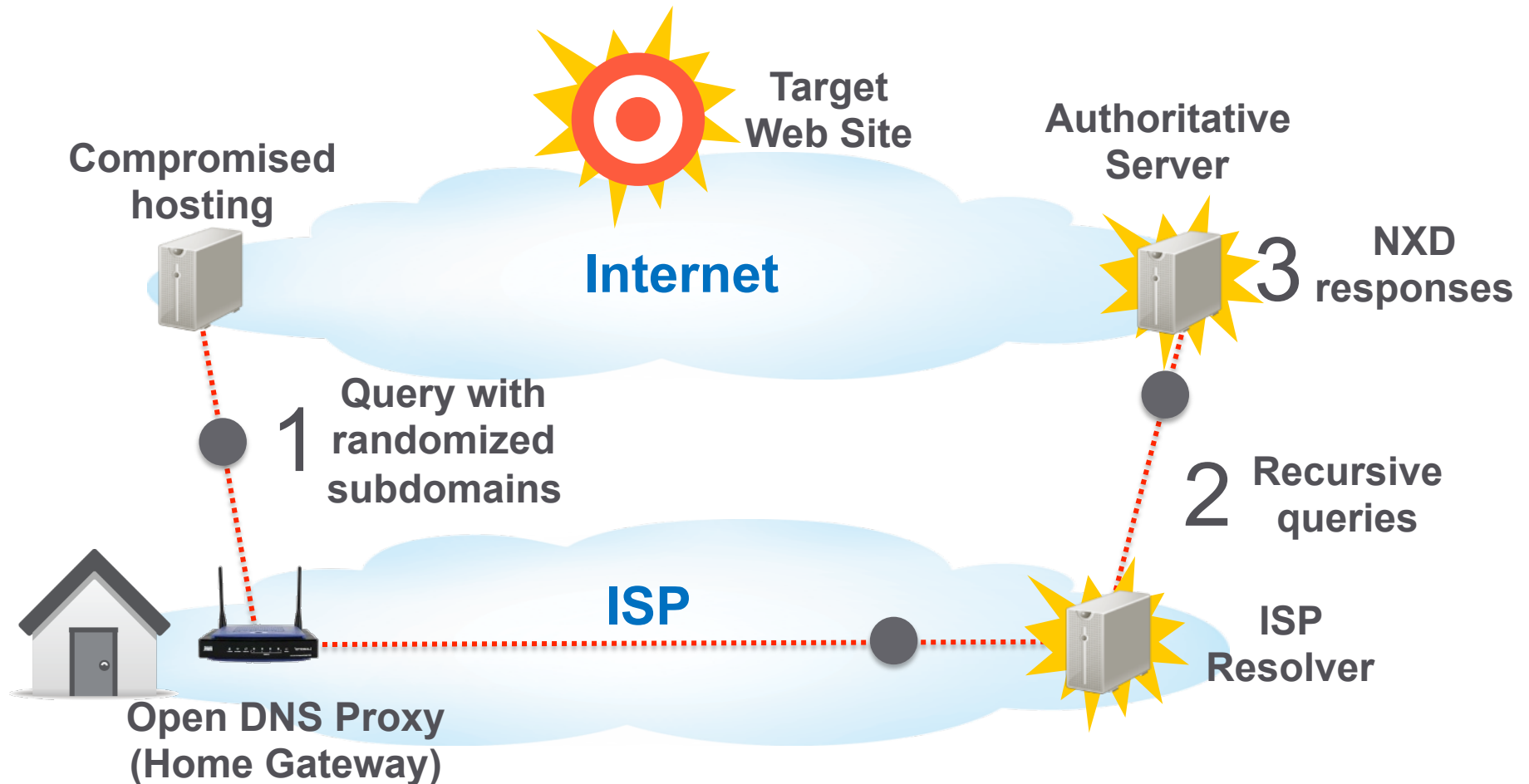
TARGET NAME

wxctkzubkb. liebiao.800fy.com
three labels

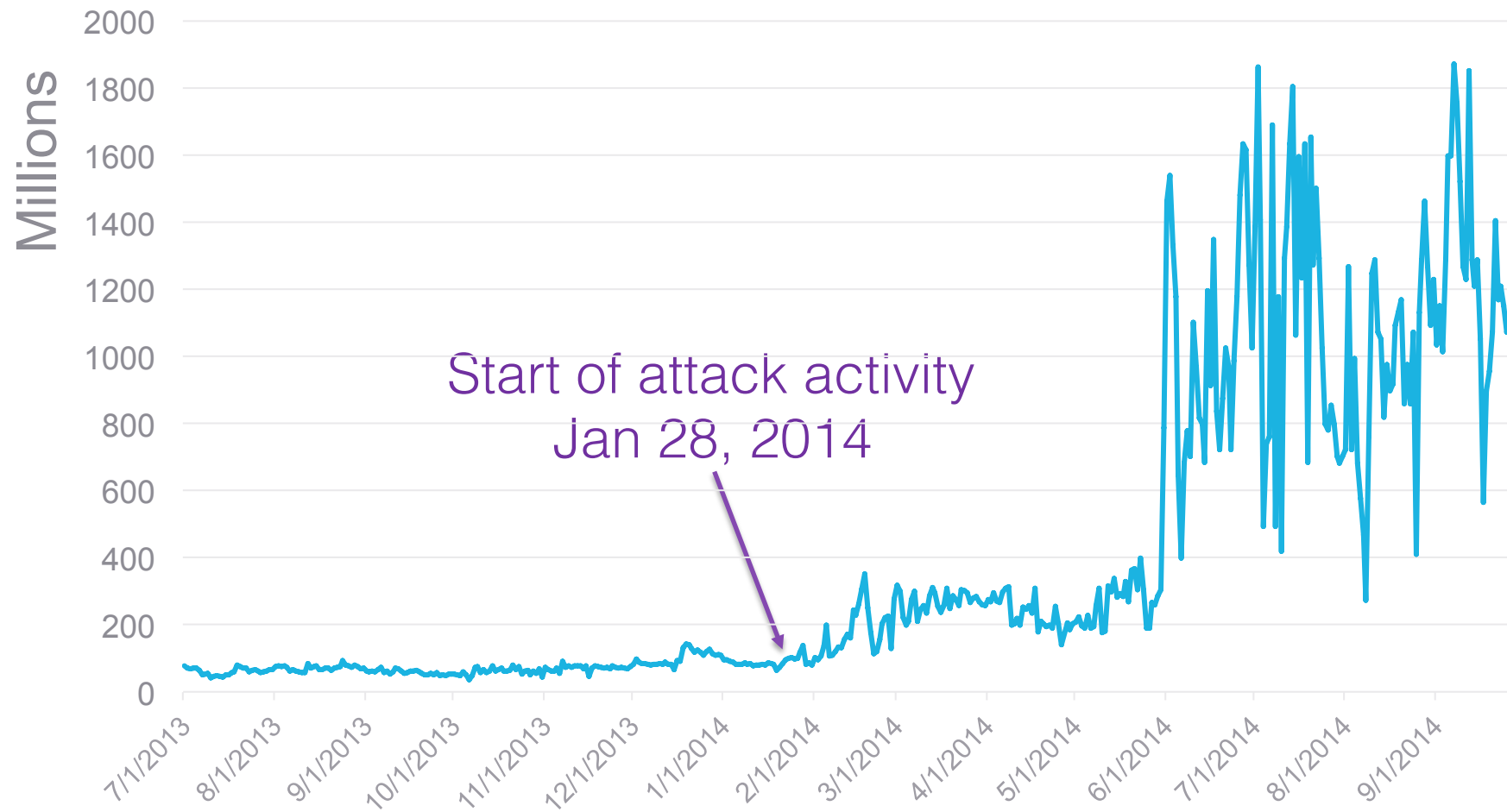
qzgziliv. 11hehe.com
two labels

Random Subdomain Attacks

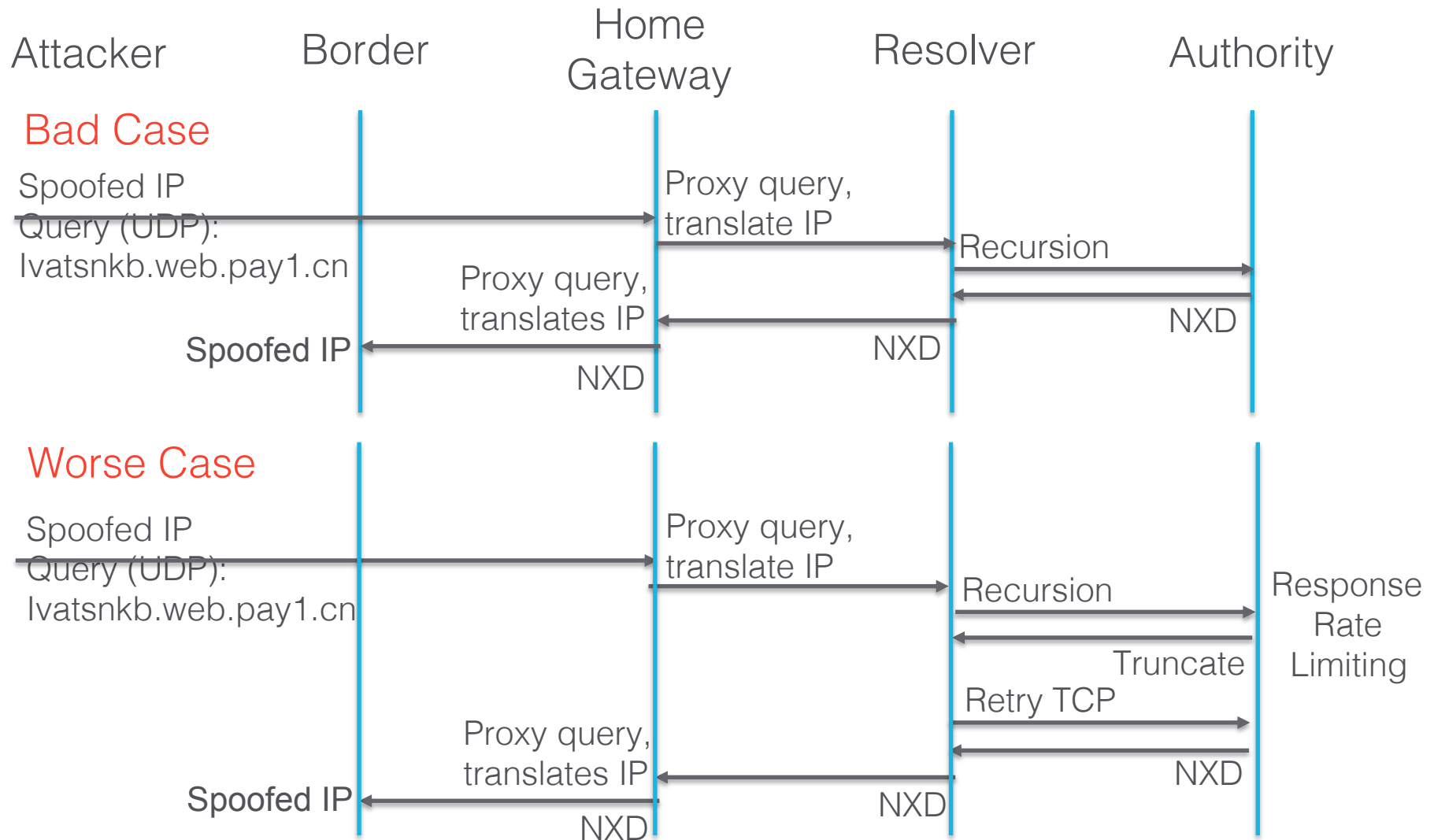
Open DNS Proxies are the Vector for Attacks



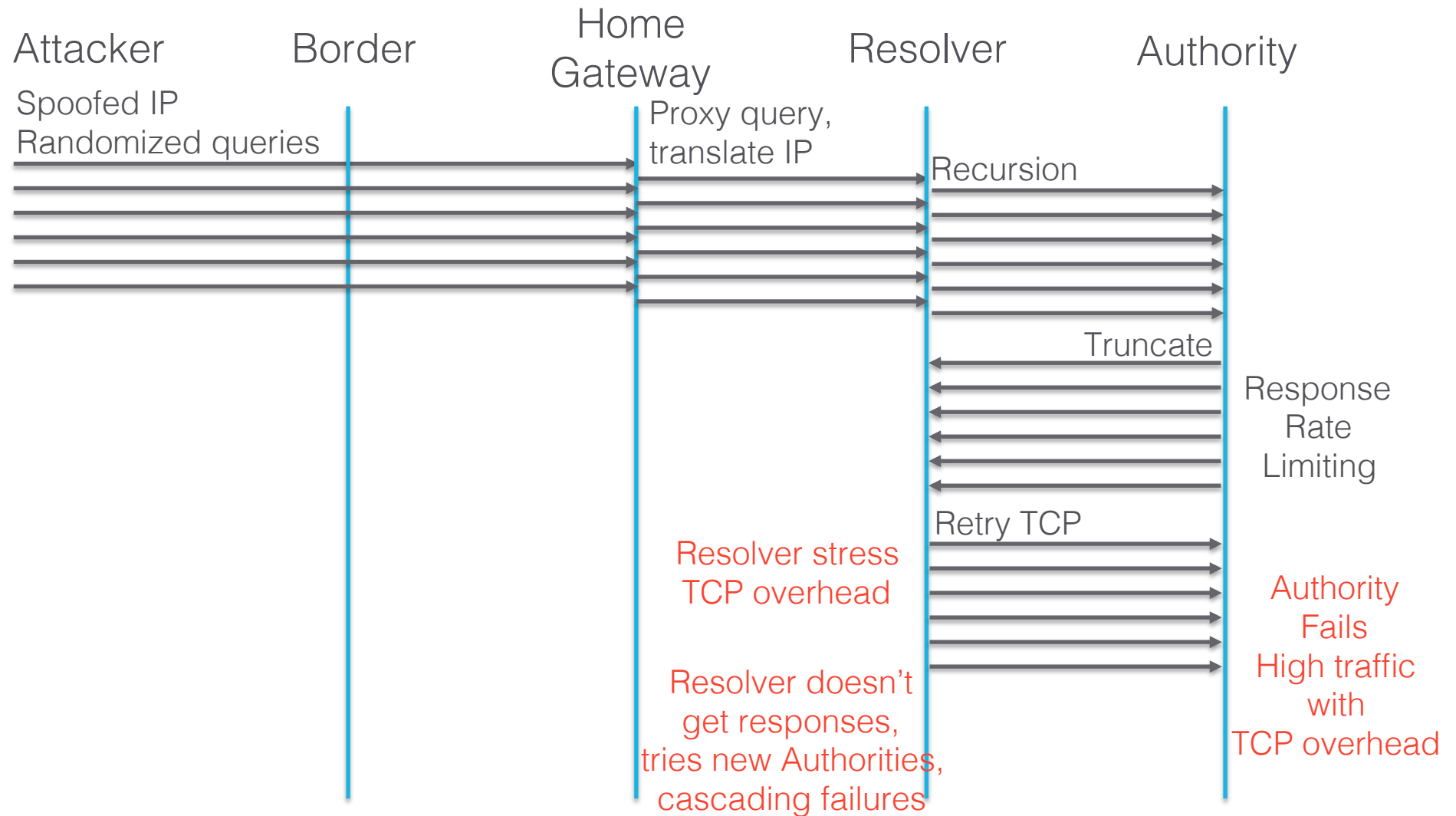
Latest Data: Unique Names



Impact of Response Rate Limiting



Attacks at Scale



Hong Kong News Site



- Sept 28, 2014 UTC
- Height of Hong Kong democracy protests
- Distinct shift in tactics – 98% of attacks on one domain
 - Typical day 4-6 domains attacked, usually gaming sites
- Hong Kong online news Passion Times
- Website offline 13 hours

Chinese Pornography Sites

- Sept 25/26 2014 (UTC)
- Another shift in tactics 42 domains attacked simultaneously
- Attack lasted 6 hours
- Most web sites went down
- Motive for most attacks remains unclear
 - Monetization is likely very modest
 - Collateral damage across the Internet far exceeds revenue from DDoS for hire

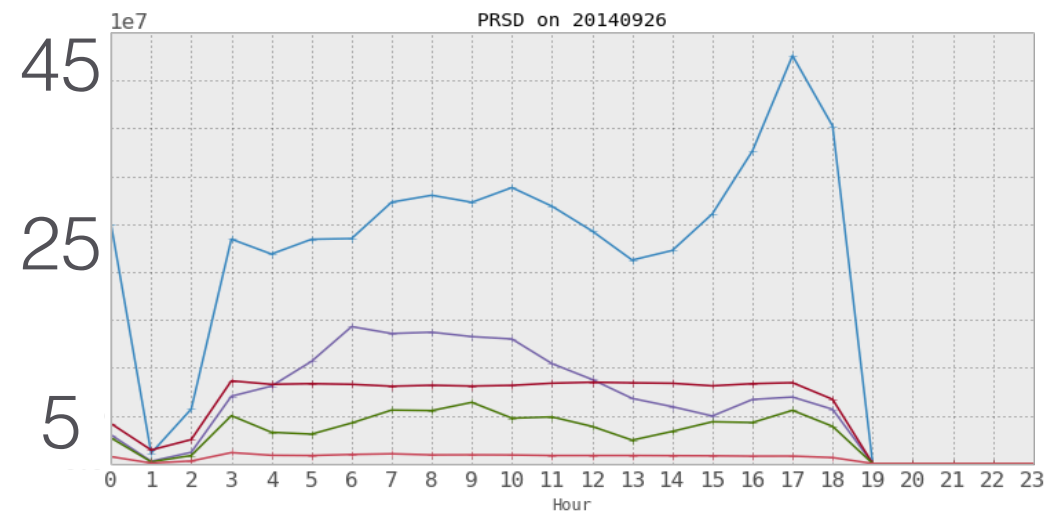
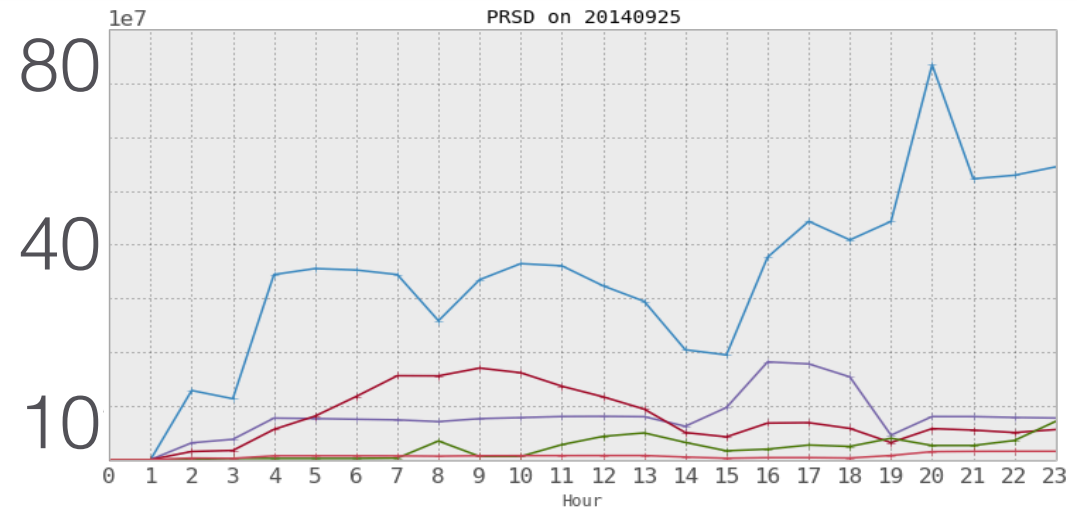
Sept 25/26 Attacks

Data from 5 providers

Volume of attack queries
In Millions

Small fraction of overall
attack activity

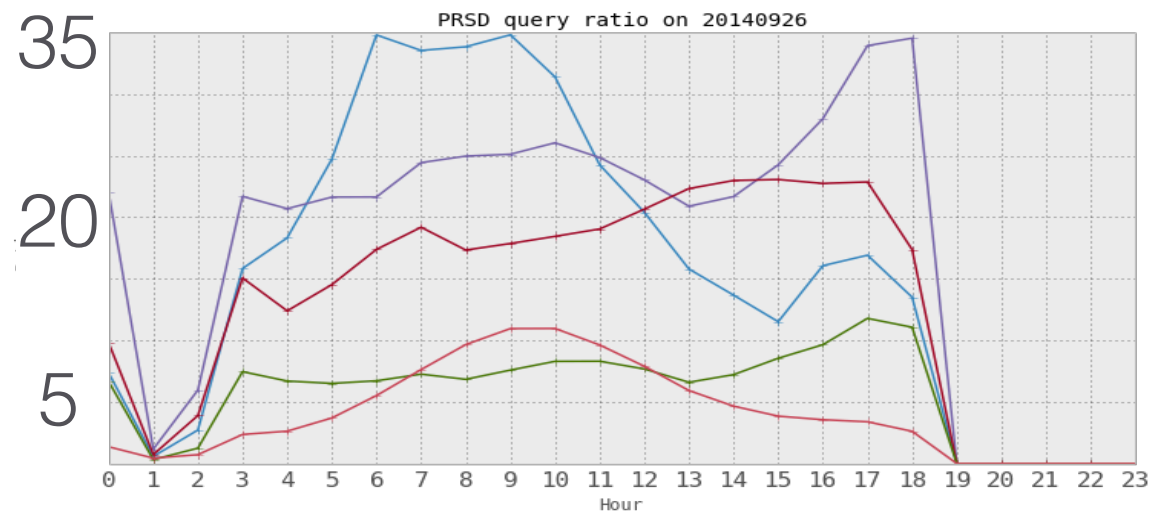
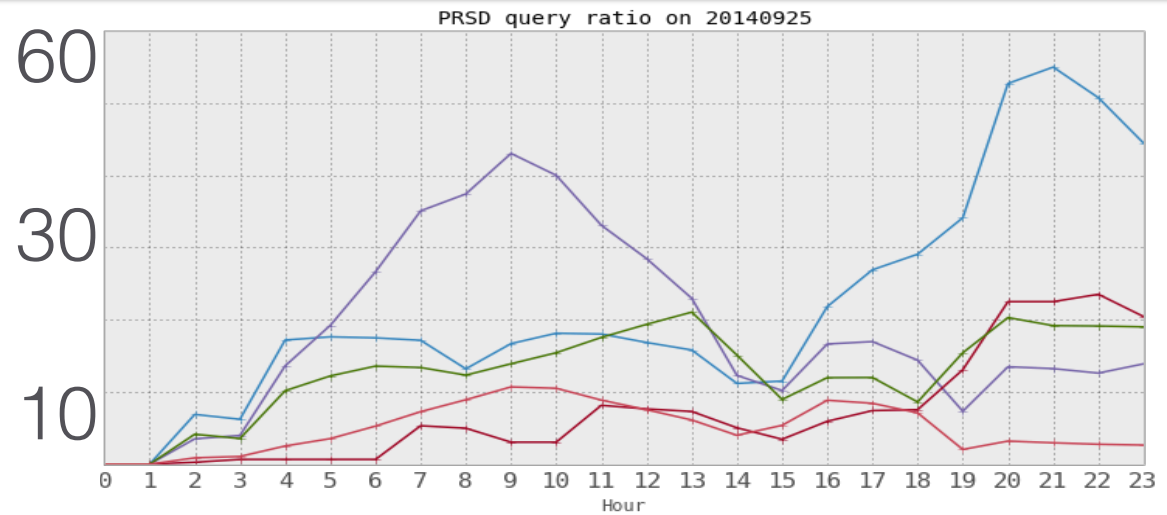
Nominum est $\ll 5\%$



Sept 25/26 Attacks

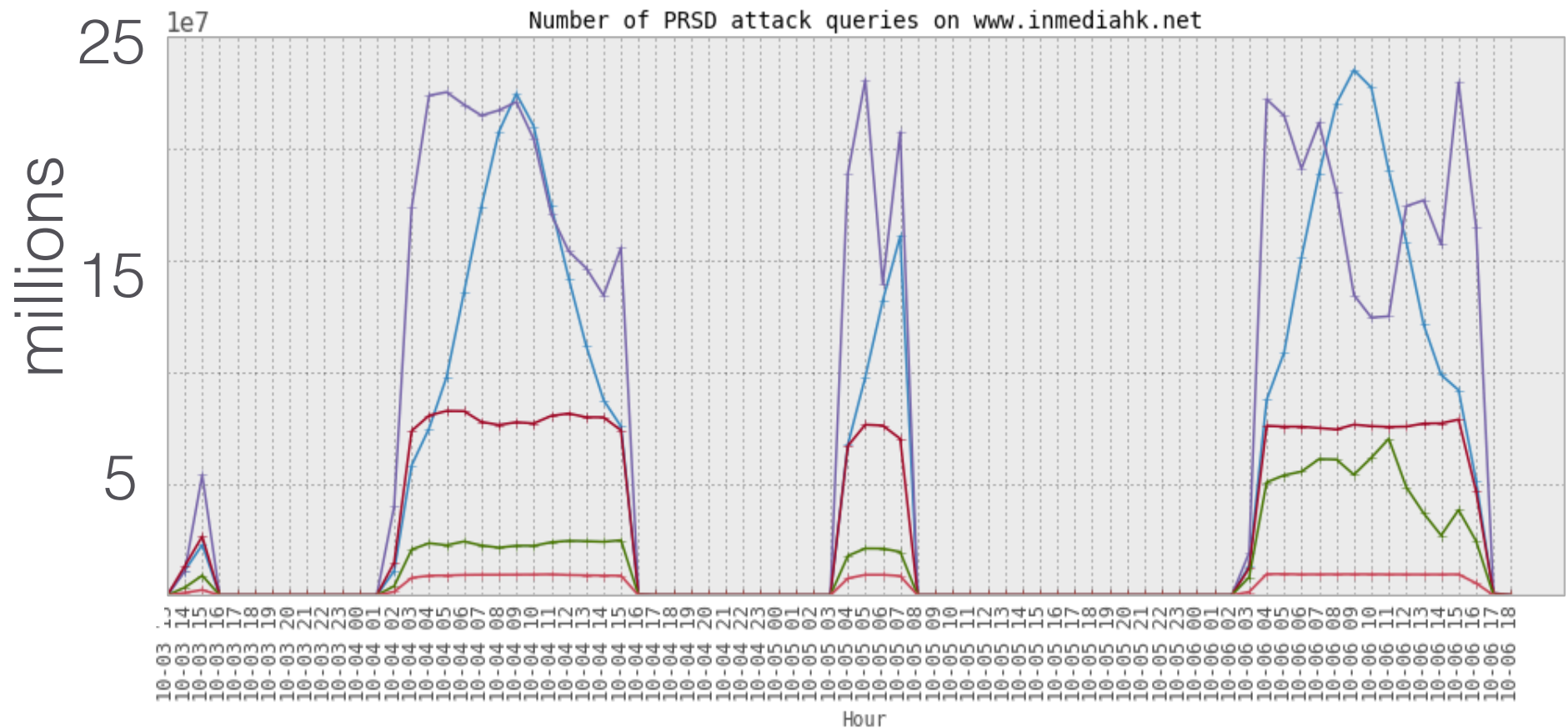
Data from 5 providers

% attack queries



Oct 3- 6 Attacks

In-media is an Independent Hong Kong news site



Many Problems to Address

- Home Gateways mask the spoofed source IP
 - “Challenges”, “DNS cookies” won’t work at either resolvers OR authorities
 - Queries are from legitimate IPs – blacklisting eliminates all traffic for those IPs
- Response Rate Limiting by authorities increases the workload for *both* resolvers and authorities
 - It was designed for attacks directly on authoritative servers
 - Rate limiting resolvers is counter productive
- Surrounding recursion with too much logic can be problematic
 - *Doesn’t* address root cause
 - Collateral damage is observed:
 - Servers marked as non-responsive by recursor recovering but still not being used
 - Nameservers serving multiple domains taken out of service by traffic for one domain
- Tendency for cascading failures
 - Authorities successively fail increasing stress on remaining authorities
 - This in turn increases stress on resolvers

Solutions

- Filter traffic at ingress to the resolver
 - Near real time block lists
 - Randomized subdomains used for attacks
- Protect good traffic
 - Whitelist
- Fine grained policy
 - Tie the lists together:
Block bad traffic
Answer good traffic

IDEAS?

Testing Resolvers

- Goal: Understand impact of PRSD on resolvers
 - BIND
 - PowerDNS
 - Undound
 - Vantio
- Method: Simulate DNS E-E behavior
 - Attack behavior Easy
 - Resolvers Easy
 - Authorities Hard
 - Variability of Internet Very hard
- Whoops!

Current Test Plan

- Authoritative server answers up to threshold, then randomly drops
- Authoritative server switches to TCP at threshold, then restricts tcp connection slots
- Authoritative server drops traffic for attack domains, answers other domains
- Authoritative server doesn't answer, other servers for domain successively fail, vary latency response latency

IDEAS?