

DDoS Black-holing with ExaBGP in a Provider Network

by Matthias Cramer
matthias.cramer@iway.ch

At the end there is mostly happiness

Now your Network is happy again. The only thing you have to deal with is the customer that is afflins now because you block holed him. But usually he is not entirely innocent.

To see if the DDoS has stopped. Just stop the exaBGP announcements. And see if traffic comes or not. If not we have a big success. Else wait another few minutes/hours.

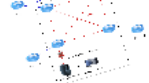
At the beginning there is a DDoS

The first step is to check if the DDoS is still active. If you see a lot of traffic to your Network which is not yours and you can't find the source, it's probably a DDoS. You should check the logs of your routers and the logs of your firewalls. If you see a lot of traffic to your Network which is not yours and you can't find the source, it's probably a DDoS. You should check the logs of your routers and the logs of your firewalls.

Your upstream Transit Link got full

The attack has changed. Now it is a bandwidth consuming attack. This happens when the DDoS source that the ISP uses back on the whole world under attack. To what now? Call your upstream to block the traffic. You can do it with the customer's help. If the upstream has BGP announcements in place to block the traffic in the past the ISP can do to mitigate this. It's a multi-step process in terms of a few minutes or a few hours.

The Provider Network



The BGP and exaBGP Config



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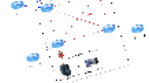
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The Provider Network



The BGP and exaBGP Console



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At the beginning there is a DDoS

You have a Server/Customer in your Network which is under a DDoS attack.

First you need to have the tools to find out the attacked IP. Attacker is not of interest in a DDoS situation. We use Netflow/sFlow data from our Core Equipment and analyze it with the help of nfsen/nfdump.

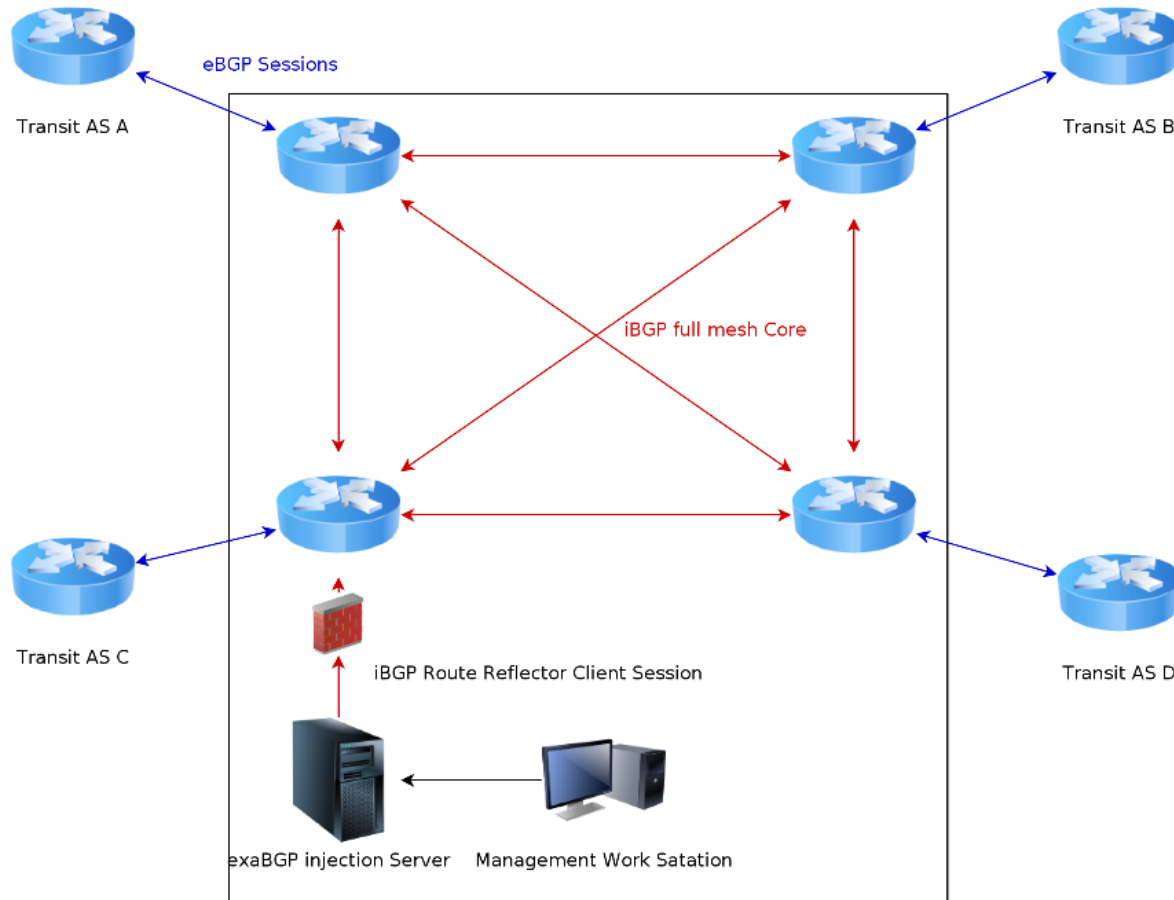
If you have the IP you can start trying filtering at L3-L7 on the customer Firewall or with ACL's on the core. If that helps you are lucky. But probably not for long..

Your upStream Transit Links get full

The attack has changed. Now it is a bandwidth heavy attack. This is normal when the Attacker sees that the Site comes back on line while still under attack.

So what now ? Call your upstream to black hole the traffic ? Yes, sort of. We do it the automatic way. Most of the Transit Carriers have BGP community's in place to black hole a /32 prefix. In the past this was a pita to configure this. With a exaBGP server in Place it is a matter of a few minutes

The Provider Network



The BGP and exaBGP Config

```
cramer@fiji:/home/cramer/Dropbox/exaBGP-Presentation (pts/5)
cramer@fiji:/home/cramer/Dropbox/exaBGP-Presentation (pts/5) 141x37
I exaBGP.conf Row 36 Col 1 8:35 Ctrl-K H for help
neighbor 198.51.100.1 {
  description "Cogent Blackhole Server";
  router-id 192.0.2.19;
  local-address 192.0.2.19;
  local-as 8758;
  peer-as 174;
  md5 someSuperSecretPW;
  static {
    route 203.0.113.99/32 next-hop 10.6.6.6 local-preference 4000 community [ 8758:666 ];
  }
}

# Blackhole Communities:
# Level3: 3356:9999
# NIS: 15576:666
# UPC: 6830:666
# IP-Plus: 3303:888
# Iway: 8758:666

neighbor 192.0.2.43 {
  description "Blackhole Injection to Core";
  router-id 192.0.2.19;
  local-address 192.0.2.19;
  local-as 8758;
  peer-as 8758;
  md5 anotherSuperSecretPW;
  static {
    route 203.0.113.99/32 next-hop 10.6.6.6 local-preference 4000 community [ 8758:666 3303:888 3356:9999 15576:666 6830:666 ];
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}
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```
cramer@fiji:/home/cramer/Dropbox/exaBGP-Presentation (pts/5)
cramer@fiji:/home/cramer/Dropbox/exaBGP-Presentation (pts/5) 65x47
Iw core-config. Row 46 Col 1 8:34 Ctrl-K H for help
router bgp
  local-as 8758
  neighbor 192.0.2.19 remote-as 8758
  neighbor 192.0.2.19 description "ExaBGP Speaker"
  neighbor 192.0.2.19 password SecretPassword
  neighbor 192.0.2.19 update-source loopback 1
  neighbor 192.0.2.19 soft-reconfiguration inbound
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  neighbor 192.0.2.19 prefix-list only32 in
  neighbor 192.0.2.19 route-map out AnnounceNothing
  neighbor 192.0.2.19 route-reflector-client
  neighbor 192.0.2.19 send-community both

router bgp
  local-as 8758
  neighbor 198.51.100.29 remote-as 6830
  neighbor 198.51.100.29 description "UPC Transit"
  neighbor 198.51.100.29 password SecretPassword
  address-family ipv4 unicast

neighbor 198.51.100.29 prefix-list PL4-UPC-In in
neighbor 198.51.100.29 route-map in RM4-UPC-In
neighbor 198.51.100.29 route-map out RM4-UPC-Out
neighbor 198.51.100.29 send-community both

route-map RM4-UPC-Out permit 50
  match ip address prefix-list only32
  match community Blackhole
  set community local-as additive
route-map RM4-UPC-Out permit 100
  match as-path LocalOrigin
  match ip address prefix-list IRRPT:8758
  set metric 10
  set as-path prepend 8758
route-map RM4-UPC-Out permit 200
  match community TransitCustomers
  match ip address prefix-list IRRPT:8758
  set metric 10
  set as-path prepend 8758
```

The BGP and exaBGP Config

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 match ip address prefix-list IRRPT:8758
 set metric 10
 set as-path prepend 8758
route-map RM4-UPC-Out permit 200
 match community TransitCustomers
 match ip address prefix-list IRRPT:8758
 set metric 10
 set as-path prepend 8758
```


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Now your Network is happy again. The only thing you have to deal with is the customer that is offline now because you black holed him. But usually he is not entirely innocent..

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Questions ?

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