DE-CIX

Where networks meet

DDoS Mitigation: Customer-Triggered Blackholing @ DE-CIX

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Where networks meet DE-CIX

Who we are?

- DE-CIX is the "connectivity cloud" and the service called "Peering". Peering is the short cut for IP packets between origin and destination.
- Benefits of peering at DE-CIX are
 - Routing around congested Internet paths
 - Reducing latency
 - Reducing transit costs
 - Control over IP routing
 - Better end-user experience
 - Enjoying marketing benefits
- DE-CIX is located in Frankfurt, Germany and is the worlds largest Internet Exchange by peak traffic (1935 Gbit/s)













Motivation

- Customers saw attacks going over our platform
- Questions for help arose:
 - Can you filter traffic from X going to Y?
 - Can you mitigate?
 - Can you **blackhole**?



Motivation

• The answer now is: **-YES!**



What is blackholing?

- Blackholing effectively means diverting the flow of data to a different (Blackhole) Next-hop, where the traffic is discarded
- The result is that no traffic is reaching the original destination and hence hosts located within the "blackholed" prefix are protected
- Thus blackholing is an effective way of mitigating the effects of Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks, etc.



Blackholing @DE-CIX



DE-CIX Blackholing Service – basic principle (I)

- In standard conditions
 - Customers advertise their prefixes with a next-hop IP address belonging to their AS
 - IPv4: /8 <= and <= /24
 - *IPv6: /19 <= and <= /48*
- In case of attack
 - Customers advertise their prefixes with a unique DE-CIX-provided Blackhole Next-hop IP address (BN)
 - IPv4: /8 <= up to = /32 (if and only if the BN is set)
 - IPv6: /19 <= up to = /128 (if and only if the BN is set)

- Further, same security checks apply as usual (whether the advertised prefix belongs to customer's ASN, etc.)



DE-CIX Blackholing Service – basic principle (2)

- L2 filtering
 - Blackhole Next-hop (BN) has a unique MAC address (determined by ARP for the BN IP address)
 - New "deny" rule was introduced in L2 ACLs on all customer ports
 - All traffic with BN's MAC address as destination is denied ingress
- As a result, all traffic to the attacked and "blackholed" prefix is discarded already on the switch, and hence victim's resources are protected



Example





























Example - Summary

- AS65111 selectively announced the attacked prefix with the Blackhole Next-hop IP address
- All peers who had recieved this new route, learned the BN's MAC address via ARP/ND
- Traffic destined to the BN's MAC is dropped ingress via the L2 ACL
- AS65111's resources are preserved



Blackholing – Important notes

- Traffic from all upstream hosts to the "blackholed" prefix is discarded
 - Including the normal/non-malicious traffic
 - Solution: If you know the origin ASN(s) from where the attack is coming, announce the blackhole routes with appropriate BGP communities (behavior similar to source-based blackholing)
- Traffic to all hosts in the "blackholed" prefix is discarded
 - Including the hosts not under attack
 - Solution: You can advertise blackhole routes for prefixes as specific as /32 (IPv4) or /128 (IPv6) *)

^{*)} Please note, that according to CBP some of your peers might be filtering out the "more specific" routes



Benefits of DE-CIX's solution

- "KISS" approach
- Works for both direct and route server peering
- Easy configuration
 - On both customer and IX side
 - No need to support new types of community, etc.
- Robust solution
 - Dedicated unique BN IP and MAC addresses
- Customer-triggered
 - Customers can announce blackhole routes without having to ask for DE-CIX's approval

Peer configuration example (IPv4, Cisco IOS I2.4(24)T)



```
router bgp <your ASN>
no bgp enforce-first-as
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor <RS> remote-as 6695
address-family ipv4
 neighbor <RS> activate
 neighbor <RS> route-map blackhole_out out
 network <your prefix> mask <mask>
exit-address-family
ip prefix-list blackholing seq 5 permit < blackholed prefix>
route-map blackhole_out permit 5
match ip address prefix-list blackholing
set ip next-hop 80.81.193.66
route-map blackhole_out permit 10
set ip next-hop <your IP>
```



DE-CIX Blackholing Service – FAQs

- How many blackhole routes can I advertise?
 - Blackhole routes are included in the maximum number of advertised prefixes, hence number of your normal + blackhole routes should not exceed the allowed maximum
- How specific can the "blackholed" prefix be?
 - The prefix can be as specific as /32 (IPv4) or /128 (IPv6) *)
- Do I have to pay for using the DE-CIX Blackholing Service?
 No once a DE-CIX customer, use of blackholing is free of charge
- At which locations is the DE-CIX Blackholing Service available?

- The service is currently available only at DE-CIX Frankfurt

http://go.de-cix.net/blackholing

*) Please note, that according to CBP some of your peers might be filtering out the "more specific" routes



Challenges and future work

- Development of a monitoring solution for customers
 - Current implementation
 - No data about the blackholed traffic available
 - Next step
 - Provide customers with blackholed traffic statistics
 - Thus help them decide, whether to reannounce the routes with the correct next-hop IP address again
- Deployment of the DE-CIX Blackholig Service at new locations
- Share your ideas with us join DE-CIX -> Competence Group Security



Questions/Discussion

http://go.de-cix.net/blackholing/

http://blip.tv/web-montag-frankfurt-am-main/wmfra37_3-6093481

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Thank you

Join DE-CIX now!

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