

IoT security and the DDoS Clearing House

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IoT Security

- IoT devices are very verbose
 - Can perform high number packet



TP Link Plug



WeMoLink



HueSwitch

INITIALIZATION PROCESS

IoT Security

- Vulnerable devices can be abused

Home > News >

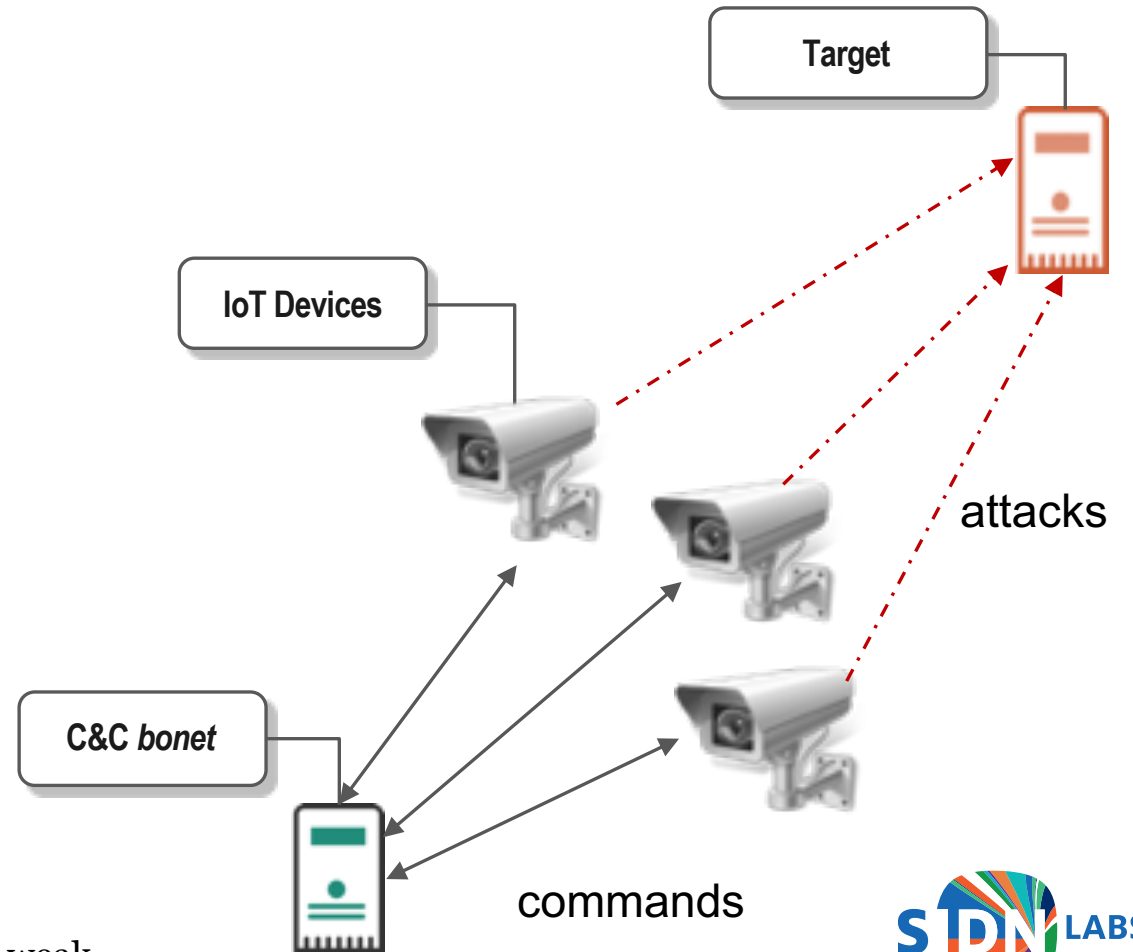
New Variant of Mirai Malware Exploits Weak IoT Device Passwords to Conduct Brute-Force Attacks

January 2, 2019 @ 1:00 PM

Mozi Botnet Accounts for Majority of IoT Traffic

ALERT! Hackers targeting IoT devices with a new P2P botnet malware

October 07, 2020 Ravie Lakshmanan



<https://thehackernews.com/2020/10/p2p-iot-botnet.html>

<https://threatpost.com/mozi-botnet-majority-iot-traffic/159337/>

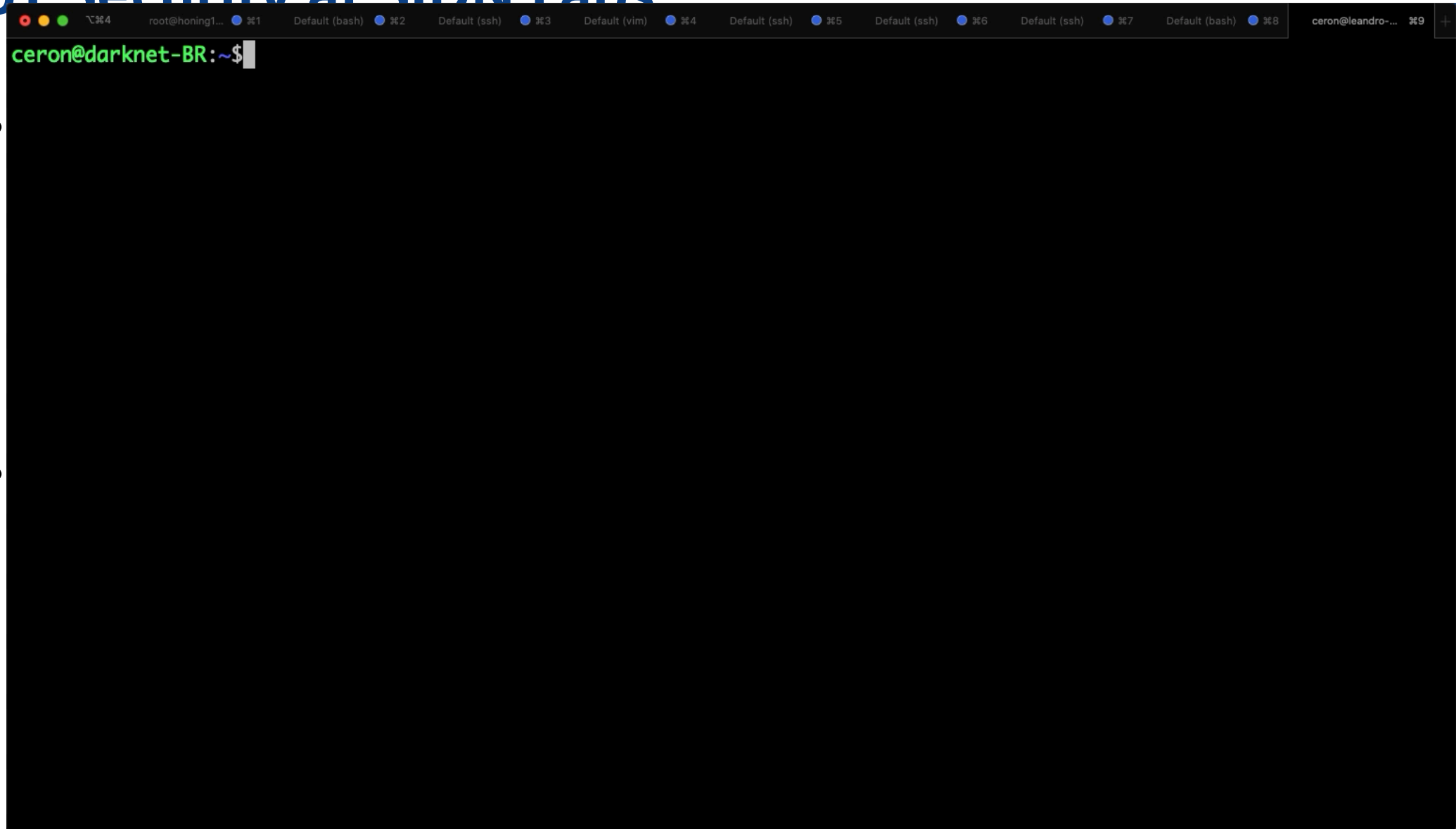
<https://securityintelligence.com/news/new-variant-of-mirai-malware-exploits-weak-iot-device-passwords-to-conduct-brute-force-attacks/>

IoT Security at SIDN Labs

- The SPIN project
 - Open-source platform to measure, visualise, and control IoT device network traffic
 - <https://github.com/sidn/spin/>
 - OpenWRT-based
- Collect malicious IoT Traffic
 - honeypot



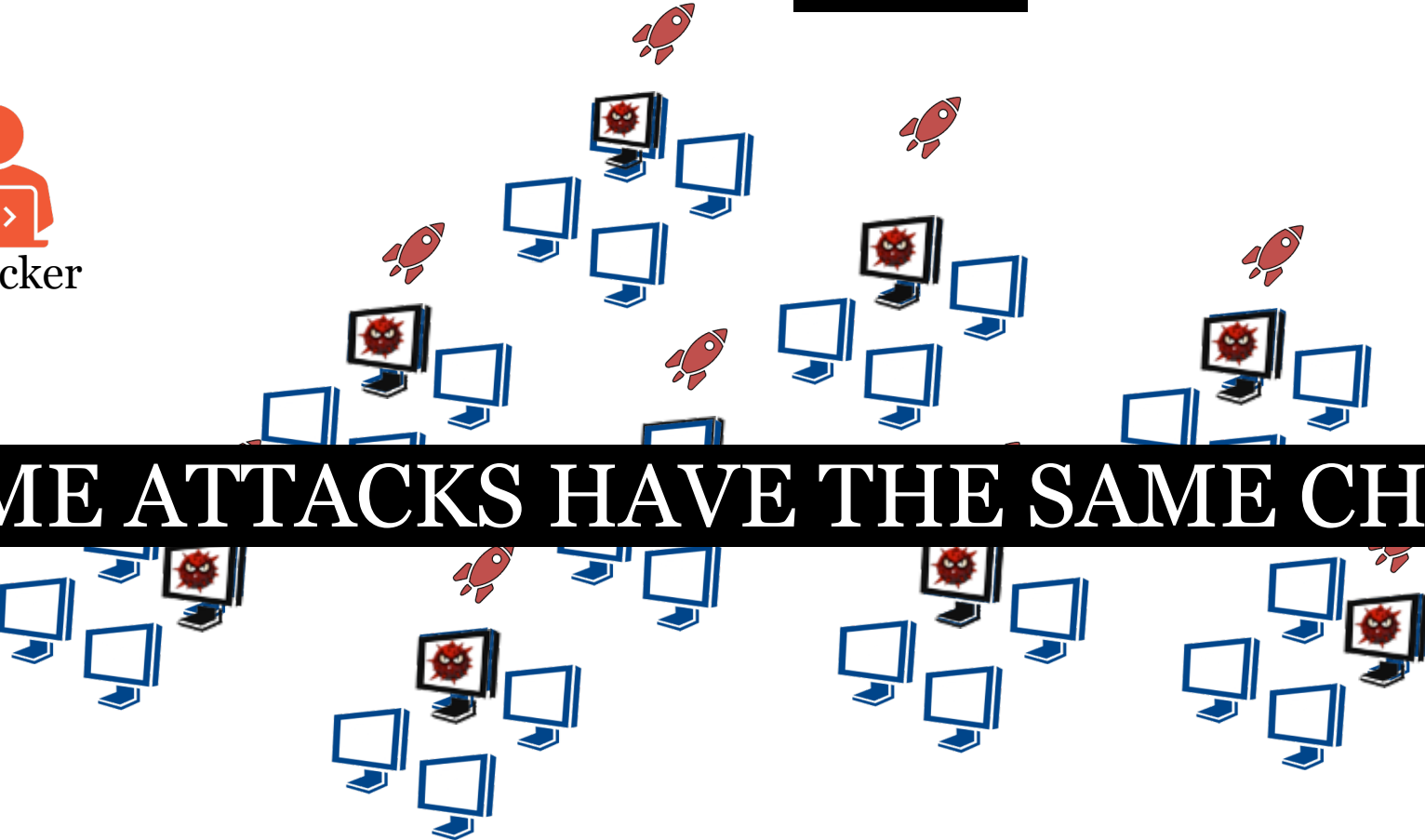
IoT Security at SIDN Labs



Botnet



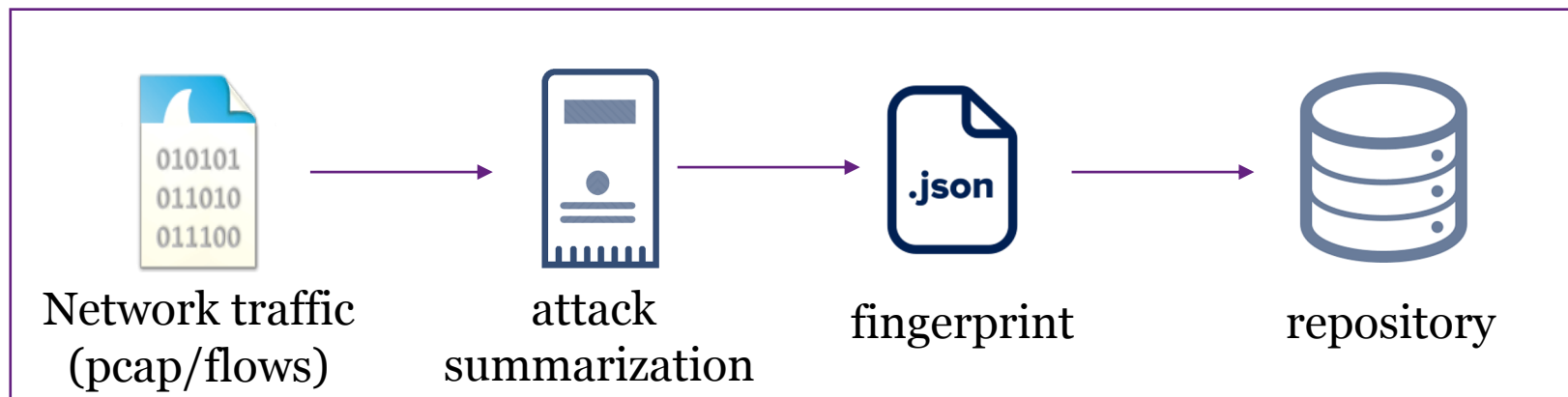
SOME ATTACKS HAVE THE SAME CHARACTERISTICS



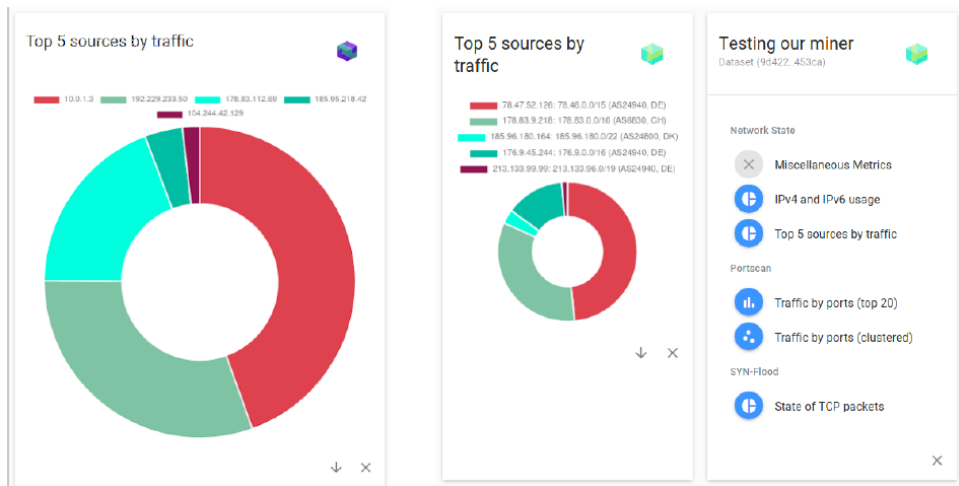
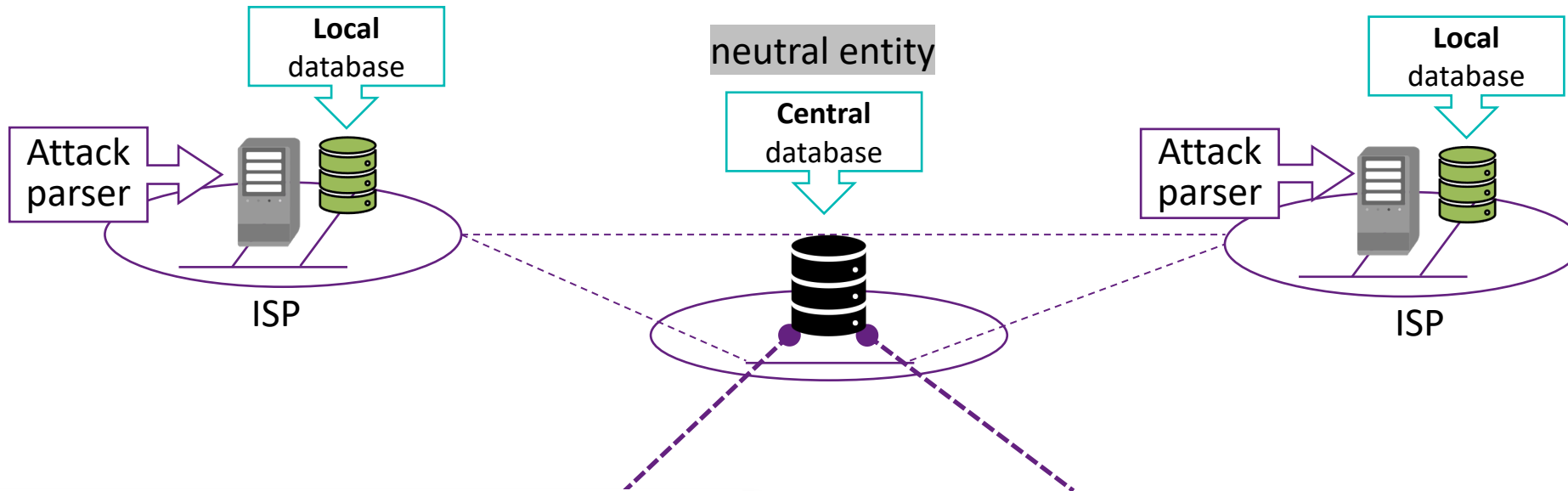
DDoS Clearing House Concept

SHARING DDoS CHARACTERISTICS

- Continuous and automatic sharing of “DDoS fingerprints” buys ISPs time (proactive)
- Extend DDoS protection services
 - Not a detection tool



DDoS Clearing House Concept





The screenshot shows the DDoSDB website interface. The header includes the 'DDoSDB' logo, 'About', 'Log in', and 'Request access' links. The main heading reads 'Collecting and Sharing the most important information of DDoS attacks'. Below this is a search bar with a 'Search' button. The content area features a 'What is DDoSDB?' section with a 'DB' logo and a 'DDoS' logo. The text describes DDoSDB as a platform for helping victims of DDoS attacks, the academic community, and the security community to share and get access to actual and enriched information of DDoS attacks. It also provides a sample of its actual attack data (ex. pcap and nfdump file). All data within DDoSDB come from collaborators that own attack data (usually collected as victim). We facilitate collaborators data sharing by providing an open source code that analyses an attack, generates fingerprints, and anonymizes the identity of the victim (link).

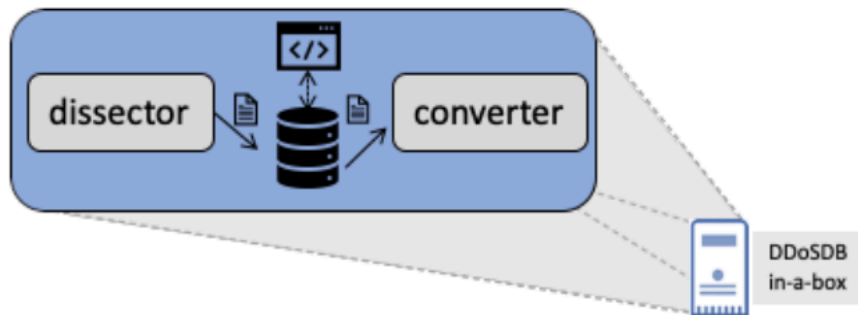


How can I test the software?

First steps:

1. Download the Virtual Machine 
2. Run the Virtual Machine using the software Virtual Box
3. Connect to the IP using your browser: <http://IP/>
4. Generate fingerprints using 
5. List the fingerprints generated on Web Interface

<https://github.com/ddos-clearing-house/ddosdb-in-a-box>



README.md

DDoS ClearingHouse

python v3.6+ build passing dependencies up to date issues 3 open contributions welcome license MIT

Basic Overview

The software is responsible for summarizing the DDoS attack traffic. The key point of this module is to develop a heuristic/algorithm that can find similarities among different types of attacks. Performance and information granularity is a trade-off that should be investigated by considering attacks type. For example, DNS reflection attacks should consider DNS queries fields while TCP SYN flood attack might not require evaluating the TCP packet payload.

- ▶ Input [PCAP]
- ▶ Output [Fingerprint]

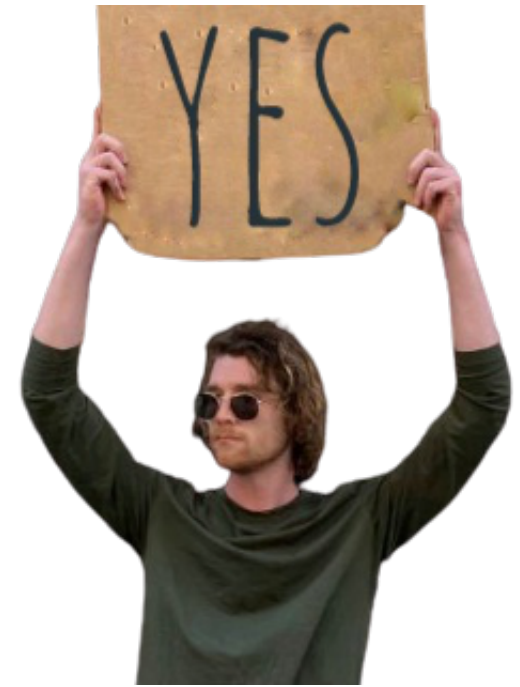
Usage

```
usage: new_dissector.py [options]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  --version             print version and exit
  -v, --verbose         print info msg
```

FAQ

- Can I use the software without sharing my pcaps?
- Can I share anonymized pcaps?
- Can I help you to code the software?
- <https://github.com/ddos-clearing-house>



Summary

- IoT security is fundamental to protect/increase Internet stability
- Vulnerable IoT devices can be used to perform powerful DDoS attacks
- Mitigation solutions should take into account IoT devices

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INTERACT.

Thank you!

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