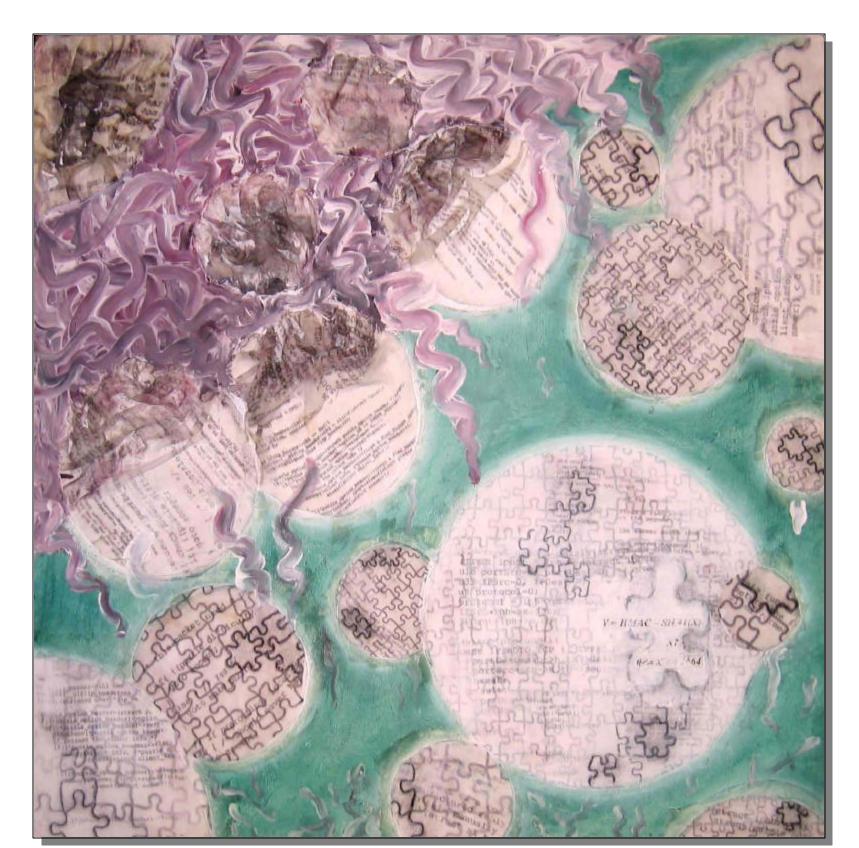
Reducing Malicious Traffic With IP Puzzles

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Motivation

Arrgh! There is so much bad traffic on the internet!

- DoS attacks
 Port scans • Spam e-mail • Worms Hacking Game cheaters
- Question: What can be done?

Answer: Make clients accountable for their behavior by using a mechanism for punishing them if they behave badly.

Client puzzles offer an ideal punishment mechanism:

- Easy to assign punishment
- Can make punishment arbitrarily difficult
- False positives degrade but do not deny service

Other work secures individual protocol vulnerabilities, however the most effective solution should protect all network traffic; thus it must be placed in the IP layer.

Our approach:

IP layer client puzzles

Challenges

Flexible Deployment

Puzzle issuers at arbitrary network locations

Minimal Overhead

- Puzzles can be generated at line speed
- Constant state at the puzzle issuer
- Minimal packet expansion

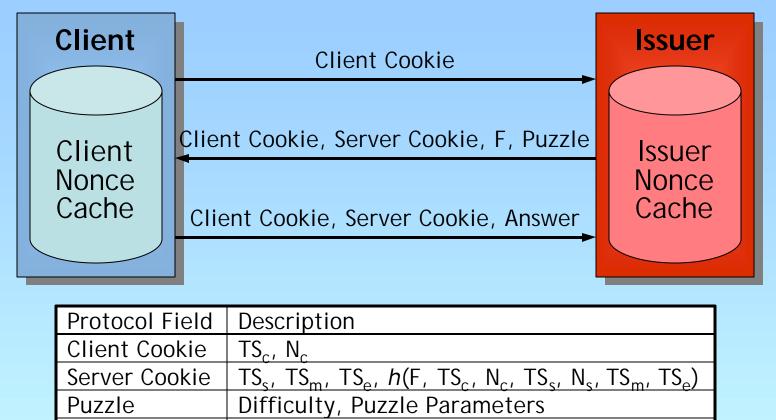
Tamper Resistance

- Replay attacks
- Spoofing attacks
- Work ahead attacks

Support for Real Time Apps

- Online games
- Streaming media

Puzzle Protocol



Protocol Field	Description	
Client Cookie	TS_{C}, N_{C}	
Server Cookie	TS _s , TS _m , TS _e , h(F, TS _c , N _c , TS _s , N _s , TS _m , TS _e)	
Puzzle	Difficulty, Puzzle Parameters	
Answer	Puzzle Answer	
TS _c	Client Logical Timestamp	
N _C	Client Nonce	
TS _s	Issuer Logical Timestamp	
N_s	Issuer Nonce	
F	Flow Identifier	
TS _m	Puzzle Maturity Time	
TS _e	Puzzle Expiry Time	
h()	Hash Message Authentication Code (HMAC)	

Puzzle Algorithm

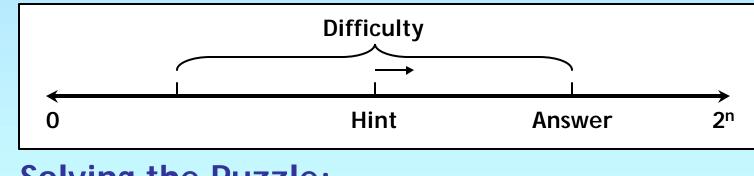
Hint-Based Hash-Reversal

Requires:

- Keyed HMAC; h()
 - high entropy random number generator; rand()

Creating the Puzzle:

- 1) Answer ← rand()
- 2) Hint ← Answer (rand() mod Difficulty)
- 3) Puzzle Hash ← h(Answer) 4) discard the Answer



Solving the Puzzle:

- 1) Search Value ← Hint 2) if h(Search Value) = Puzzle Hash
- **Answer** ← **Search Value** 3) Search Value ← Search Value + 1
- 4) go to step 2

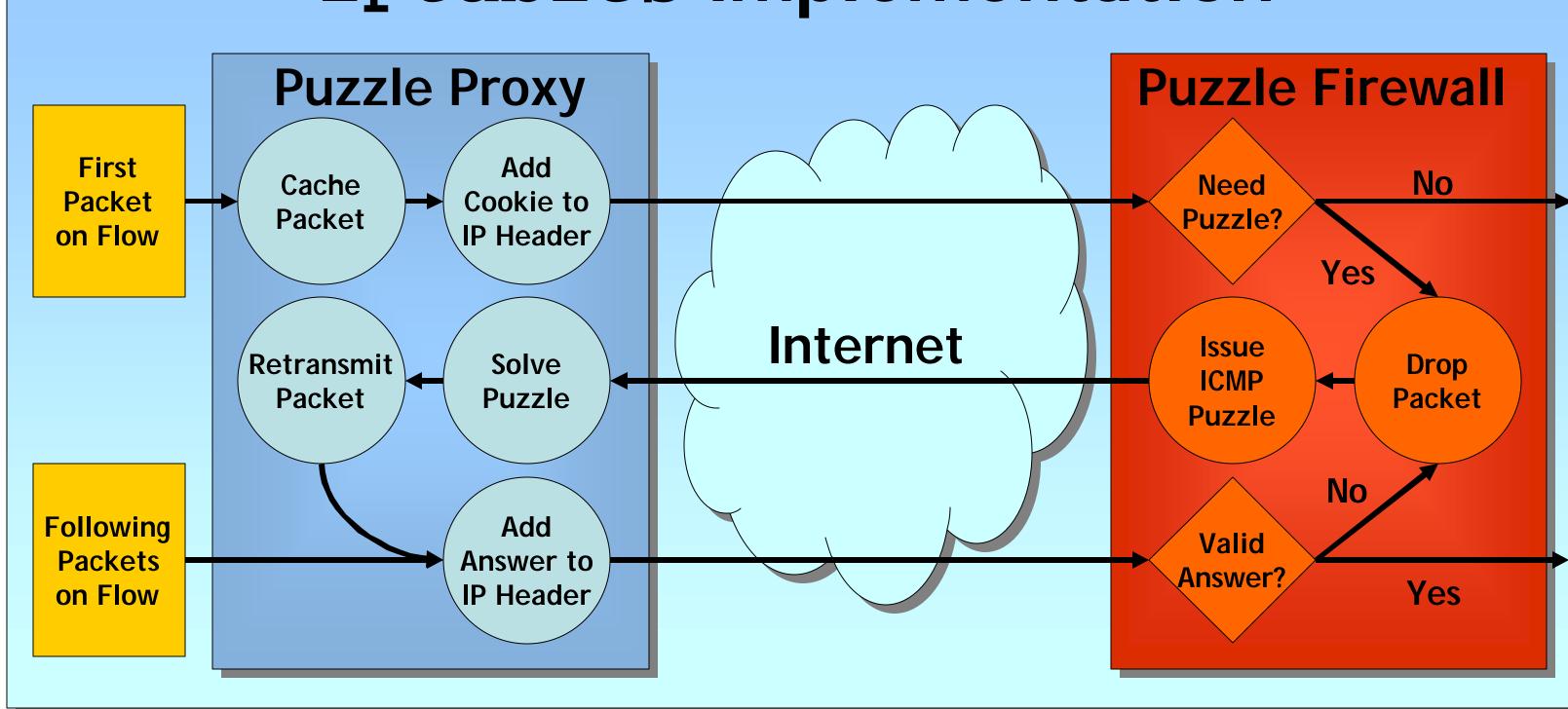
Protocol Extensions

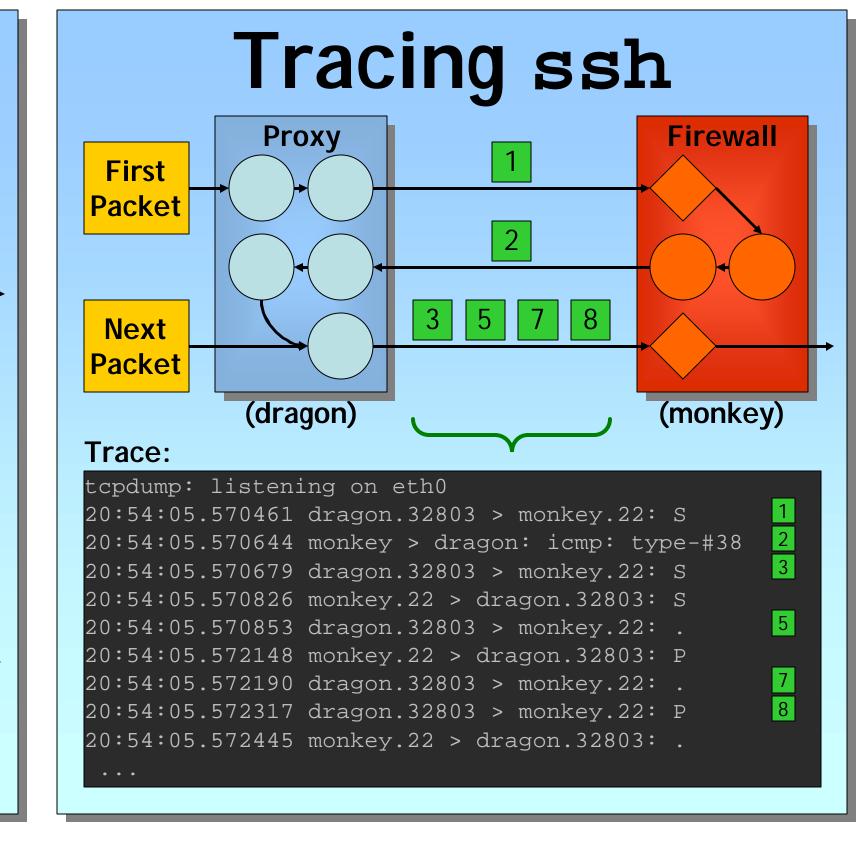
ID Ontions	<u> </u>				
IP Options	Type = 25	Length	Con	trol	
Cookie:	Client Timestamp		Client Nonce		
ICMP	Type = 38	Code	Checl	ksum	
Puzzle:	PuzzleType	Length	Con	trol	
ruzzie.	Client Ti	Client Timestamp		Client Nonce	
	Issuer Timestamp Expiry Time		Maturity Time		
				Protocol	
		Clier	nt IP		
	Server IP				
	Client Port		Server Port		
	Hash	rets			
	Puzzle Difficulty				
	Puzzle Parameters (variable length)				
IP Options	Type = 26	Length	Con	trol	
Answer.	Client Timestamp		Client Nonce		

Answer:

Type = 26	Length	Control		
Client Ti	mestamp	Client Nonce		
Issuer Timestamp		Maturity Time		
Expiry	Time			
Hash of Parameters and Secrets				
Puzzle Answer (variable length)				

iptables Implementation





Performance

Constant State at Issuer

Fast to Issue

requires only one hash and two random numbers

Fine Grain Difficulty Control • can linearly increment puzzle difficulty

Throughput

Tests use:

- Dual 1.8GHz Intel Xeon machines
- Cisco Catalyst 4006 Gigabit switch

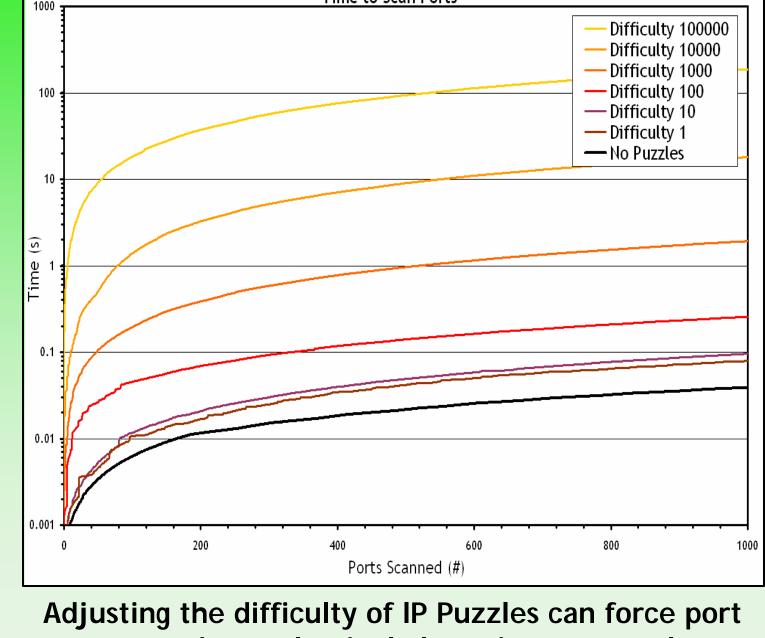
Firewall:

validate and issue puzzles at 182,000 packets/s

Proxy:

- solve min-difficulty puzzles at 130,000 packets/s
- solve max-difficulty puzzles at << 1 packets/s

Slowing Port Scans



scans to take a selectively long time to complete.

Future Work

Reputation-Based Networking

- Keep interaction history about clients
- Determine their reputability Use IP Puzzles to punish clients who are bad
- Share knowledge with other IP Puzzle firewalls

Publicly Auditable Puzzles

- Puzzle answers can be independently verified by intermediate IP Puzzle routers
- Answers can indicate amount of work done

Puzzles With Useful Answers

- Puzzle algorithms where the answers provide useful computation for the puzzle issuer
- Puzzle answer must be easily verifiable

IXP Implementation