



8-2E1 - Preventing DDoS Attacks with P2P Systems - sun19@ecn.purdue.edu

# 

the center for education and research in information assurance and security

## **Preventing DDoS Attacks with P2P Systems**

Xin Sun, Ruben Torres, Sanjay Rao







protocols of many P2P systems;

- KAD, BitTorrent-DHT, Overnet, Gnutella, ESM...
- > DDoS attacks are feasible by exploiting those vulnerabilities;
- Such attacks can be launched towards **any** hosts, even those do not participate in any P2P systems!



search mechanism to generate a *redirection* DDoS attack towards a host that's *not* part of KAD.

The large scale of P2P systems (>1M concurrent users) makes such DDoS attacks huge magnitude (~Gbps), hard to stop and hard to trace back.







## Preventing such DDoS attacks through **Robust Membership Management**

**Pull + Direct Validation** 

> **Pull:** Any information conveyed by a member is always in response to a prior solicitation

> Direct Validation: Immediately probe learned node any new third before through party a considering it as a neighbor.

> Pull + Direct Validation: Neither

#### Learn from 2 > Nodes will not members 1 accept any Β A-REQ: F **A-REQ: F** 2 information until M-RESP: V B-RESP: X learn from at A-REQ: F **B-RESP: X** С least *K* members. A contacts X 4 Α Χ Traffic seen by victim. Controlled experiment with KAD system. 1454 Average success ratio of searches. m=1 m=2 0.9 m=4

Validation through Multiple Sources

#### **Bounding Logical IDs for a Physical ID**

> An attacker could repeatedly redirect an innocent node to a victim, using different logical IDs for the same physical ID, to amplify the attack.

 $\succ$  Solution: bind the number of logical IDs for a physical ID a node can talk to.



### PURDUE UNIVERSITY





ID2

ID4