Ilkogretim Online - Elementary Education Online, 2021; Vol 20 (Issue 3): pp. 3991-3999
http://ilkogretim-online.org
doi: 10.17051/ilkonline.2021.03.412

A Smart Network Attack Detection And Prevention Using Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding In Arbor Networks

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Abstract

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) pose a serious risk to the cyber community because of their ability to quickly bring down targets. There have been DDoS amplification attacks aimed at Memcached vulnerabilities. DDoS attacks, were launched against GitHub and Arbor Networks. The main objective of cybercriminals is to steal data or threaten to destroy it for ransom. In this paper, we develop a damage reduction technique to the service provider that blocks the victim's IP address. It will take time and money to restore everything. Network attacks are viewed as one of the most serious cyber threats by half of organizations. The threat of Network is greater than threats such as unauthorized access, viruses, fraud and phishing. The simulation is conducted to test the efficacy of the model against various models and the results shows improved efficacy than other methods.

Keywords: Network, attacks, vulnerabilities, inaccessibility, reputation, restore**.**

1. Introduction

Several years ago, Arbor Networks decided to independently develop its Network protection product line at Network, regardless of the speed and policy of this direction [1]. Peak Flow SP CP solutions had fundamental advantages over Network Detector [2], as they analyzed flow information with the ability to adjust the sampling rate, and therefore in the networks and backbones of telecommunications operators [3] [4]. In addition, a serious advantage of Peak flow SP is the opportunity for operators to sell subscribers a unique service to monitor and protect their network segments [5]. In response to these and other considerations [6], Arbor has significantly expanded the Peak flow SP product line. Many new devices have appeared [7]:

- Peak flow SP TMS (Threat Management System) – Peak flow SP CP supports Network attacks with multi-level filtering based on data obtained from ASERT Lab, owned by Arbor Networks, which monitors Network attacks on the Internet [8]

- Peak flow SP BI (Business Intelligence)- devices that stabilize the system size, increase the number of logical objects to be monitored, and provide a backup of the collected and analyzed data [9];
- Peak flow SP PI (Portal Interface) - Devices that provide an increase in subscribers are provided with a unique interface to manage their own security [10];
- Peak Flow SP FS (Flow Sensor) - devices that monitor connections to subscriber routers, downstream networks and data centers [11].

The principles of the Arbor Peak flow SP system are largely the same as Network Clean Pipes, however, Arbor continues to develop and improve its systems. Arbor products are performing better than Network in many respects including performance at this time. To date, the maximum performance of Network Guard can be achieved by creating a set of 4 Guard modules in one Network 6500/7600 chassis, while full-scale clustering of these devices has not been implemented. At the same time, the upper Arbor Peak flow SP TMS models have a throughput of up to 10 Gbps and can also be clustered. After Arbor began establishing itself as an independent player in the market for detecting and suppressing Network attacks, Network began looking for a partner that would provide much-needed monitoring of network traffic flow data, but would not be a direct competitor [12].

2. Literature Review

Network Guard can be used in conjunction with the detector and independently. In the latter case, it is set to in-line mode and performs the functions of a detector by analyzing the traffic and, if necessary, running filters and cleaning the traffic [10]. The disadvantage of this mode is that, firstly, an additional point of possible failure is added, and secondly, an additional traffic delay (although this is small until the filtering mechanism is enabled) [12]. The recommended mode for Network Guard is to wait for a command to redirect traffic containing the attack, filter it, and send it back into the network. Arbor Peak flow SP TMS devices can operate in both off-ramp and in-line modes [13]. In the first case, the device passively waits for a command to divert the traffic containing the attack, clean it up and send it back into the network. Second, it passes all the traffic, generates data based on it in Arbor flow format and sends it to Peak flow SP CP for analysis and detection of attacks. Arbor Flow is a format similar to Net Flow, but modified by Arbor for their Peak Flow SP systems. Peak flow SP monitors CP traffic and detects attacks based on Arbor flow data received from TMS. If an attack is detected, the Peak flow SP CB operator issues a command to suppress it, after which it activates TMS filters and cleans the traffic from the attack. Unlike Network, the Peak flow SP TMS server cannot run on its own; Peak Flow SP CP Server Needed for Traffic Analysis Today, most experts agree that tasks that protect local segments of the network (for example, connecting data centers or connecting downstream networks) are useful.

3. Proposed Model

Wi-Fi hacking is used to extract the password of a wireless network. Attacks in the form of allow you to listen to Internet traffic. Vulnerability analysis makes it possible to hijack a target computer by loading a specific one continuously. Ultimately, its goal is to select rights to own the resource from the rightful owner. I'm not saying you don't own the site or blog. If this is a successful attack on your site, you'll lose control over it... at least for a while. However, in the modern interpretation of network, the attack is often used to disrupt the normal functioning of any service. Hacker groups, whose names are frequently heard, carry out attacks on large government or state sites to draw attention to certain issues. But behind such attacks there is always a purely commercial interest: the work of competitors or simple pranks with completely indecent insecure sites. The main concept of network is that a large number of users, or requests from bot computers, access the site at the same time, overloading the server. We often hear the expression "site unavailable", but few think about what is actually hidden behind these words. Well, now you know. This function allows the router and routing processor to filter and control the service traffic destined for it. This was shown in fig 1

- Used directly in routing equipment before traffic reaches the routing processor, providing "individual" device security;
- Traffic is applied after traversing the usual ACLs - which are the last layer of security en route to the routing process;
- Applies to all traffic (internal and external, and traffic in connection with the operator's network).

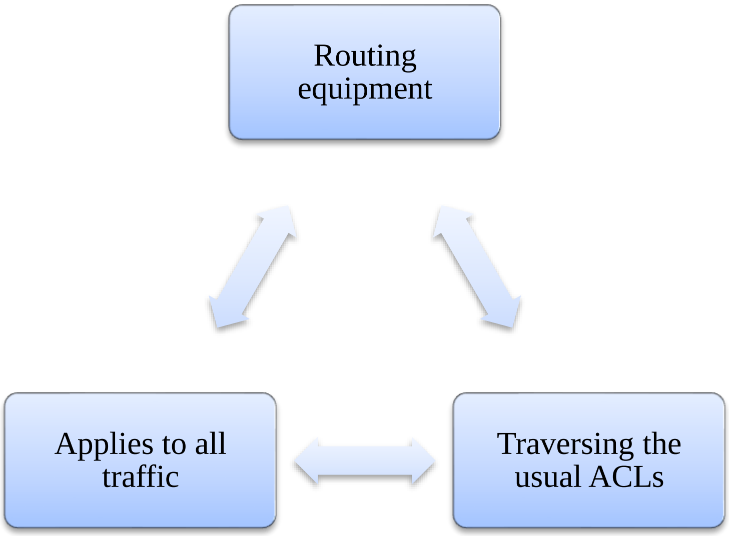

Fig 1: routing processor to filter and control

Usually, access to routing equipment's own addresses is required only for hosts on the carrier's own network, but there are exceptions (for example, eBGP, GRE, IPv6 over IPv4 tunnels, and ICMP). Infrastructure Access Control Lists:

- Usually installed at the boundary of the operator's network ("at the network gateway").
- intended to prevent external hosts from accessing the addresses of the operator's infrastructure.
- Providing uninterrupted traffic within the network of the operator;
- RFC 1918 provides the basic security mechanisms against unauthorized network activity described in RFC 3330, in particular, protection against spoofing (spoofing, using fake IP addresses to hide when launching an attack).

If a BGP attack is not initiated from a peer-to-peer network but from a remote network, the TTL parameter of BGP packets will be less than 255. You can configure the carrier's border routers so that they drop all BGP packets are shown in fig 2

- BGP prefix filters - used to obtain information about routes internal network of a telecommunications operator that is not disseminated on the Internet (sometimes this information is very useful for attackers);
- Limiting the number of prefixes that can be received from another router (prefix limiting) - used to protect against Network attacks, conflicts and failures in networks of peering partners;
- Using BGP community parameters and filtering them can also be used to control the propagation of routing information;
- BGP monitoring and comparing BGP data to observed traffic is one of the means of early detection of Network attacks and anomalies;
- Filtering by TTL (Time-to-Live) parameter - used to check BGP peers.

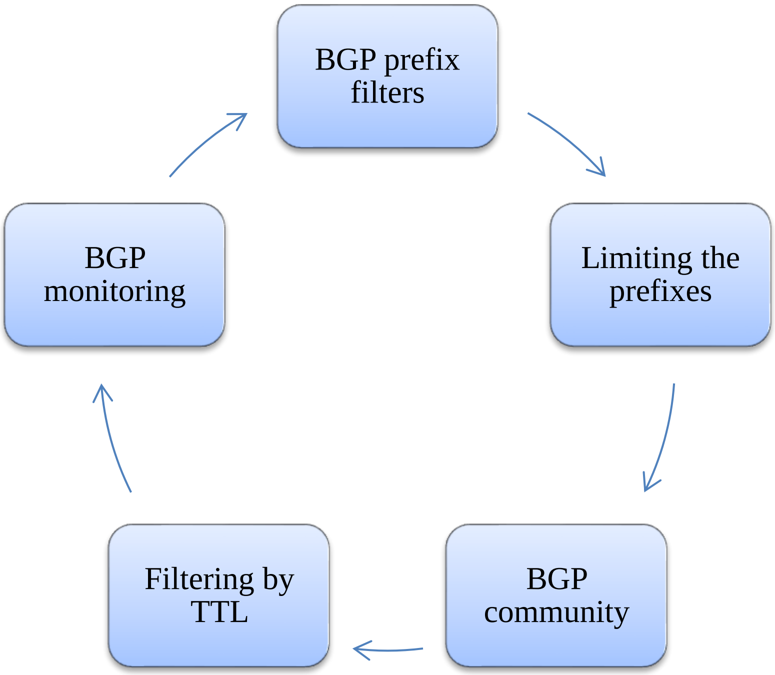

Fig 2: BGP packets

Despite the importance of maintaining levels of administration and control, most traffic on a carrier's network is either data in transit or intended for that carrier's subscribers. Often, attacks are launched using spoofing technology - the IP addresses of the source are forged so that the source of the attack cannot be traced. The spoofed IP addresses uses following algorithm to detect the malicious packets:

Step 1: Use the address space
Step 2: If found an attack
Step 3: Redirect the packet
Step 4: Start data transmission from unused address space;
Step 5: Develop a non-routable address space on the Internet.

Implementing the uRPF mechanism on routers prevents routing of packets with source addresses that do not match or are not used on the network segment they arrived on the router interface. This technology sometimes makes it possible to filter unwanted traffic as close to its source as possible, i.e. more effectively. Many Network attacks (including the well-known Smurf and Tribal Flood Network) use spoofing and static source address changes to evade standard traffic protection and filtering tools. The use of the uRPF mechanism by telecommunication operators providing Internet access to subscribers can effectively prevent Network attacks against Internet resources using spoofing technology directed by their own subscribers. Therefore, a Network attack is suppressed much closer to its source, i.e. more effectively.

As a traffic scrubber, Network recommends using the Network Card Services module installed in the Network 6500/7600 chassis and dynamically redirecting, scrubbing, and re-directing traffic on the network based on commands received from Network Detector or Arbor Peakflow. SB CP. Redirection instructions are either BGP updates to upstream routers or direct control commands to the supervisor using a proprietary protocol. When BGP updates are used, the upstream router is given a new next-hop value for the traffic containing the attack - so that this traffic can be routed to the scavenger server. At the same time, it is important to take care that this information does not cause the formation of a loop (so that the downstream router, when passing cleaned traffic on it, does not try to transfer this traffic back to the cleaning device). For this, we can use mechanisms to control the distribution of BGP updates through the community parameter or to use GRE tunnels when entering cleaned traffic.

4. Results and discussion

The proposed Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (URPF) was compared with the existing hybrid measurements attack detection (HMAD), High-Speed Outlier Detection (HSOD), Attack detection and mitigation scheme (ADMS) and Deep embedded median clustering (DEMC)

Policy dissemination: QoS control over BGP (QPPB) allows you to control priority policies for traffic destined for a specific autonomous system or block of IP addresses. This mechanism is very useful for telecom operators and large enterprises, including managing the priority level for unwanted traffic or traffic with a Network attack. This was shown in table 1,

Table 1: Comparison of policy dissemination

No of Entries	HMAD	HSOD	ADMS	DEMC	URPF
100	73.35	65.16	57.96	75.96	85.66
200	74.84	67.13	60.38	78.16	87.65
300	75.64	68.26	60.79	78.96	88.85
400	76.90	69.95	62.54	80.69	90.58
500	78.04	71.50	63.95	82.19	92.17
600	79.19	73.05	65.37	83.69	93.77
700	80.33	74.60	66.78	85.19	95.37

The main types of attacks are mass attacks, protocol attacks and application attacks. In either case, the goal is to disable the site or steal data. Another type of cybercrime is the threat of a ransom attack. Attacks are attacks from multiple sources that prevent legitimate users from accessing the attacked site. To do this, a large number of requests are sent to the affected system, which cannot be dealt with. Generally compromised systems are used for this purpose

Network Holes management: In some cases, it is not necessary to completely remove the traffic using black holes, but to divert it from the main channels or sources for subsequent monitoring and analysis. This is what the "branch pipes" or sink holes are for. The reputation of the attacked organization can suffer not only due to poor website performance, but also due to the theft of personal data or financial information. This was shown in table 2,

Table 2: Comparison of network holes management

No of Entries	HMAD	HSOD	ADMS	DEMC	URPF
100	78.05	71.50	63.96	82.19	90.17
200	79.19	73.05	65.37	83.69	91.77
300	80.34	74.60	66.79	85.19	93.36
400	81.48	76.15	68.20	86.69	94.96
500	82.63	77.70	69.62	88.19	96.55
600	83.77	79.25	71.03	89.69	98.15
700	84.92	80.80	72.45	91.19	99.74

It provides without checking whether the client is the owner of the site and wants to test "under load" or if this is done with the intent of an attack. In the case of a large attack (block-based), a large number of requests are used, often sent from legitimate IP addresses, causing the site to "drown" in traffic. The purpose of such attacks is to "clog" all available bandwidth and prevent legitimate traffic.

Traffic analysis: To redirect and analyze traffic with destination addresses that belong to the address space of the operator's network, but are not actually used (they are not assigned to equipment or users); such traffic is suspicious because it often indicates an attempt to scan or infiltrate your network. Detailed information about its organization; this was shown in table 3,

Table 3: Comparison of traffic analysis

No of Entries	HMAD	HSOD	ADMS	DEMC	URPF
100	77.94	69.39	62.39	79.63	87.33
200	78.98	69.84	64.71	81.06	88.76
300	80.02	70.29	67.03	82.49	90.19
400	81.06	70.74	69.35	83.92	91.62
500	82.10	71.19	71.67	85.35	93.05
600	83.14	71.64	73.99	86.78	94.48

700	84.18	72.09	76.31	88.21	95.91

Monitor and analyze traffic to divert traffic away from the actual source of attack on the operator's network. The organization of attacks has become much easier: there are now widely available automated tools that practically do not require special knowledge from cybercriminals

5. Conclusion

In this paper, we develop an attack mitigation technique to click on a site link that sends a request to the server to display the page. The server has already provided far more info than what you've requested. It uses up bandwidth and processing power on the server. The cost to own a server and the price of the services it offers both increase as the server's processing capability increases. Newer servers can readily handle the massive flow of visitors. Of course, no matter how little, there will always be a core group of people that need to access the server just to check out the site. We now understand what's going on with the website hosting server. The afflicted site was taken offline so as not to disrupt the thousands of other sites hosted on the same servers.

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