

DoS, Fraud and More

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- General introduction
- VoIP is part of the Internet so expect the same security issues
- Specific SIP attacks
- General protection approaches
- Summary



Some Security Myths



- PSTN is 100% secure
 - True, as long as no one manages to get to the cables at the street corner
- Firewalls solve all security issues
 - Cutting off your Internet cable would solve them as well
- NAT is a great security feature
 - Sure, if you like complex things
- The Internet can withstand a nuclear war
 - The Internet maybe, its services probably not

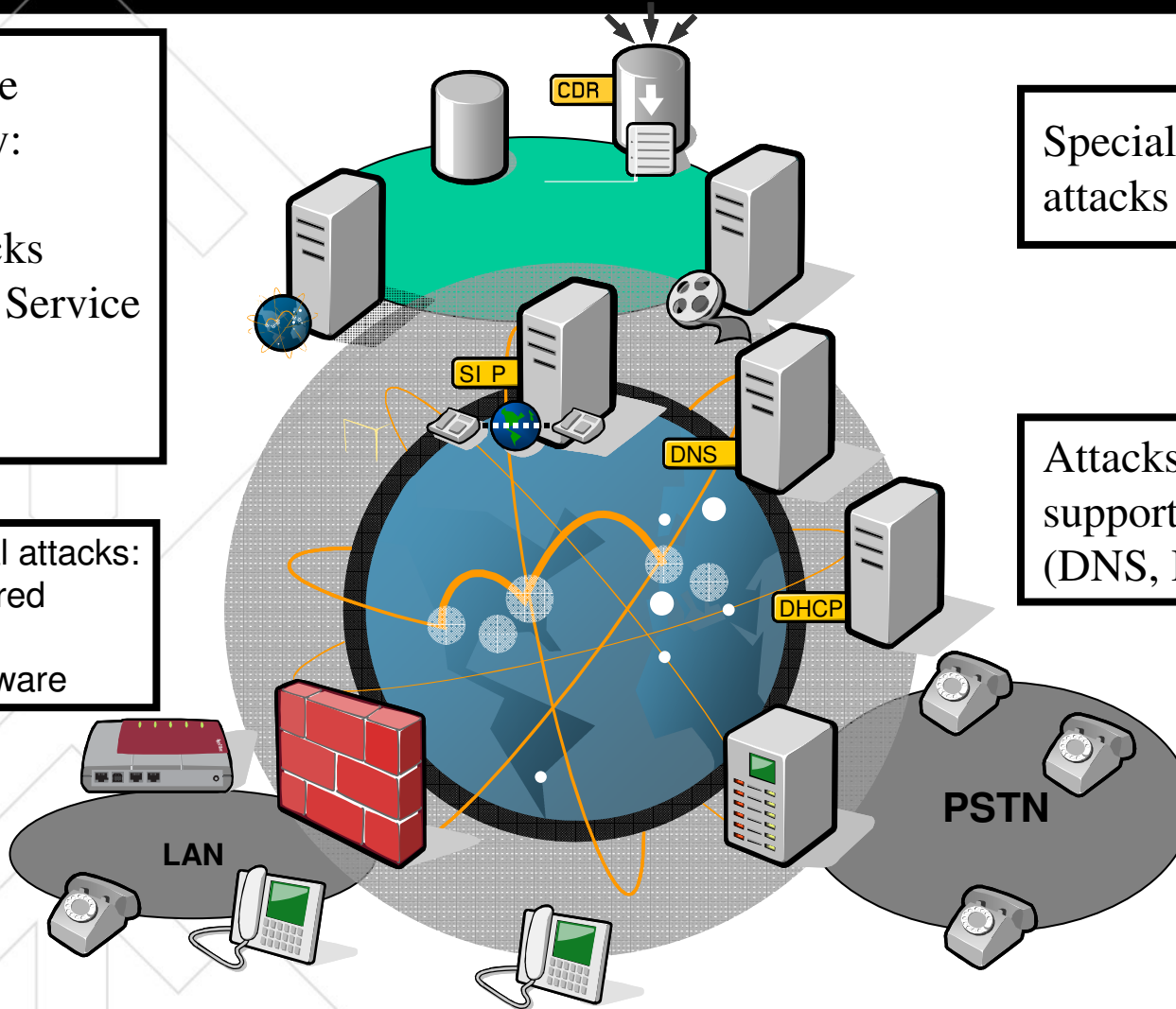
What Should We Expect?

All what we know today:

- Viruses
- TCP attacks
- Denial of Service
-

Unintentional attacks:

- Mis-configured devices
- Buggy software

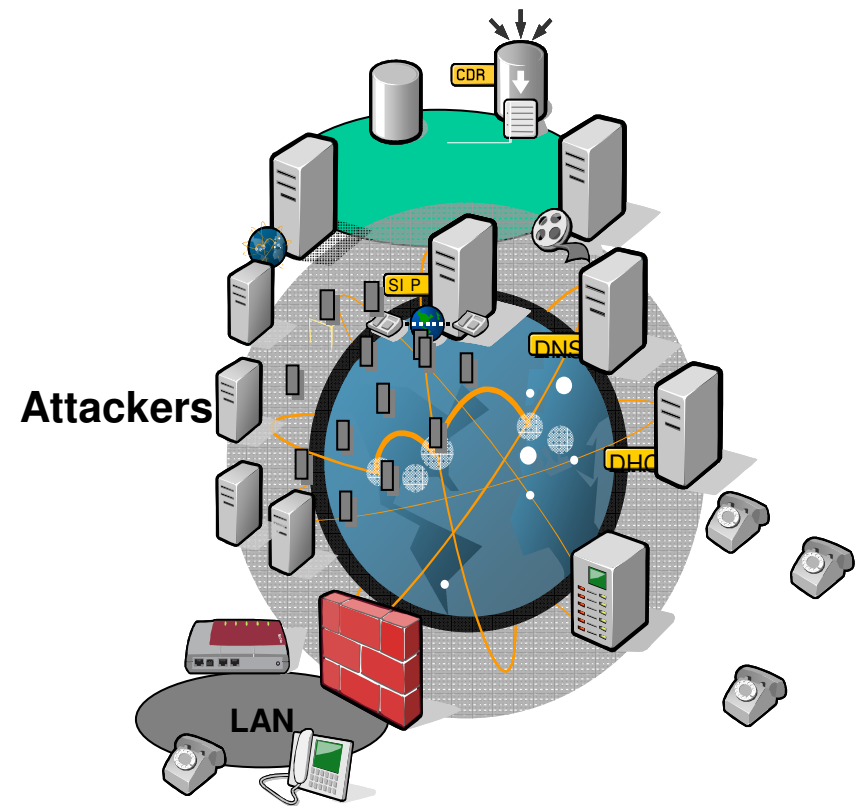
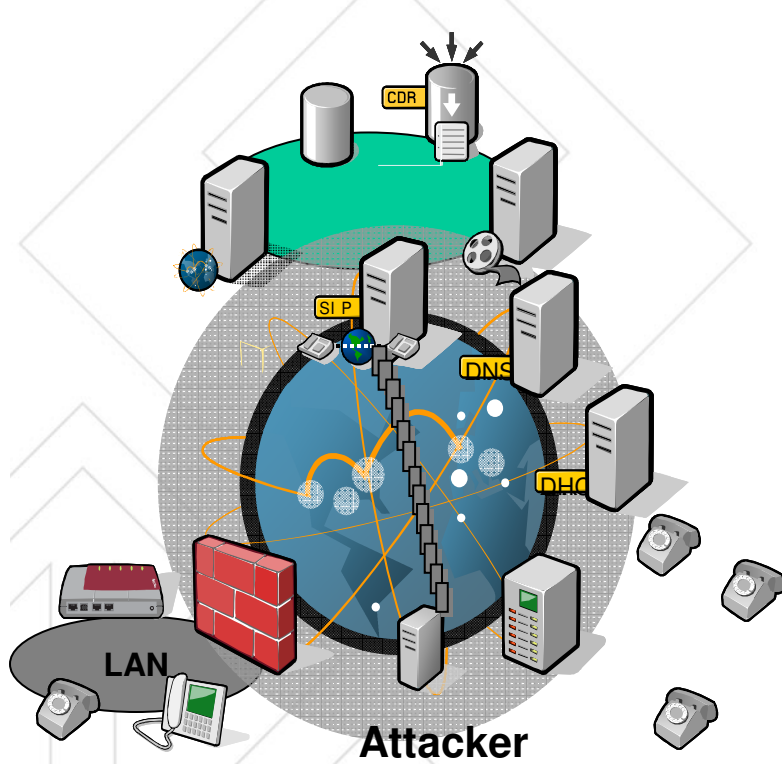


Specialized SIP attacks

Attacks on supporting services (DNS, DHCP)

- Anything that applies to any device connected to the Internet applies to SIP
 - Software bugs can be misused for buffer overflow attacks
 - Bad implementation can lead to system crashes and security hole
- Anything that applies to Web and mail applies to SIP
 - Flooding attacks
 - TCP SYN attacks
 - DNS misuse
 - Cross site scripting

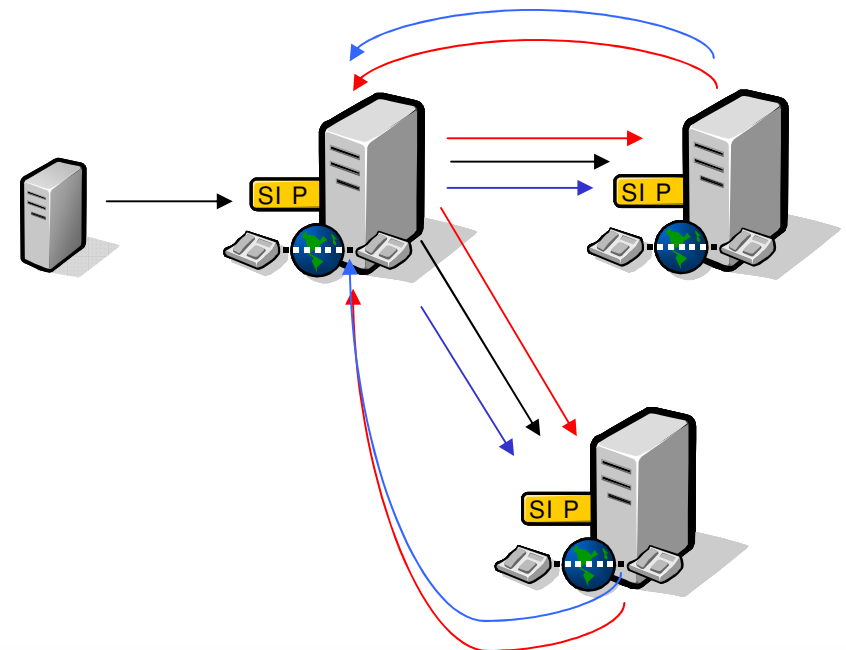
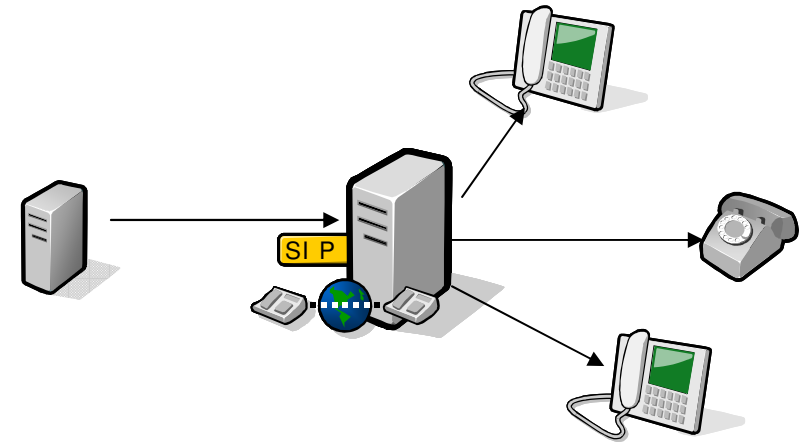
SIP Flooding Attacks



- One or more attackers send valid but useless SIP messages
 - Attack tool can be built by undergrad students with nearly no knowledge of SIP
 - Using bot-nets and similar techniques a very high load can be realized at the SIP server
 - ❖ High memory consumption
 - ❖ High CPU load
 - Difficult to detect
 - ❖ Traffic is valid
- Active research topic
 - Detect based on anomalies and similarities

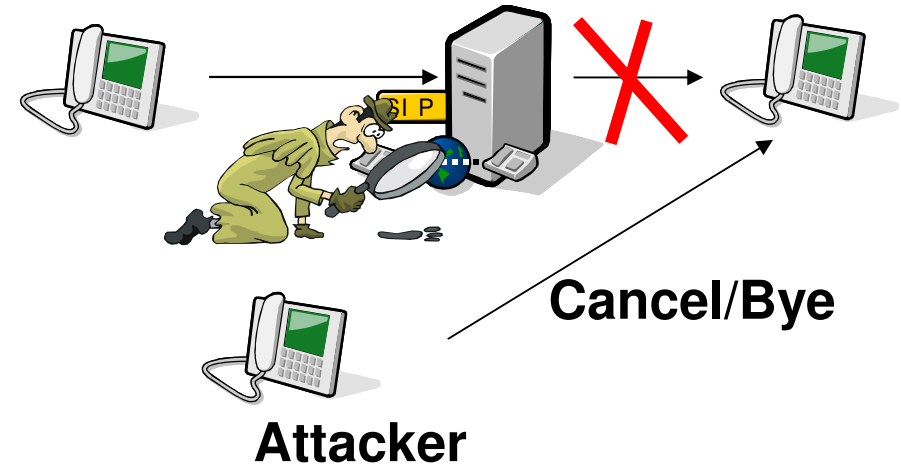
Fancy SIP Attacks

- Misuse SIP specification
 - Fork to non-existing destinations
 - Fork to malicious destinations
 - Configure loops
 - ❖ At server 1 forward calls to server 2 and 3
 - ❖ At server 2 forward calls to server 1
 - ❖ At server 3 forward calls to server 1
- Results in high memory usage
- More complex to realize and simpler to trace back



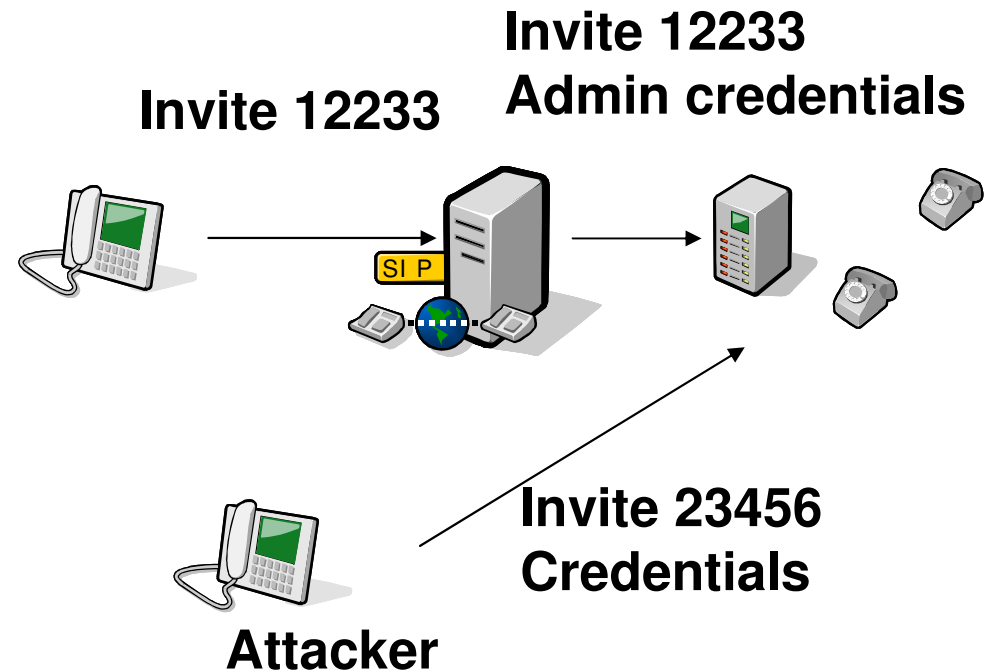
Fancy SIP Attacks

- Eavesdrop on SIP traffic and generate
 - BYE to established sessions
 - CANCEL to transaction in progress
- Could be annoying to the involved parties
 - Requires the ability to eavesdrop on the signaling traffic



Fraud with SIP

- Billing fraud
 - Guess admin passwords and credentials to get free access to PSTN
- Credit card misuse
 - Use free VoIP calls to service numbers to test credit card pins



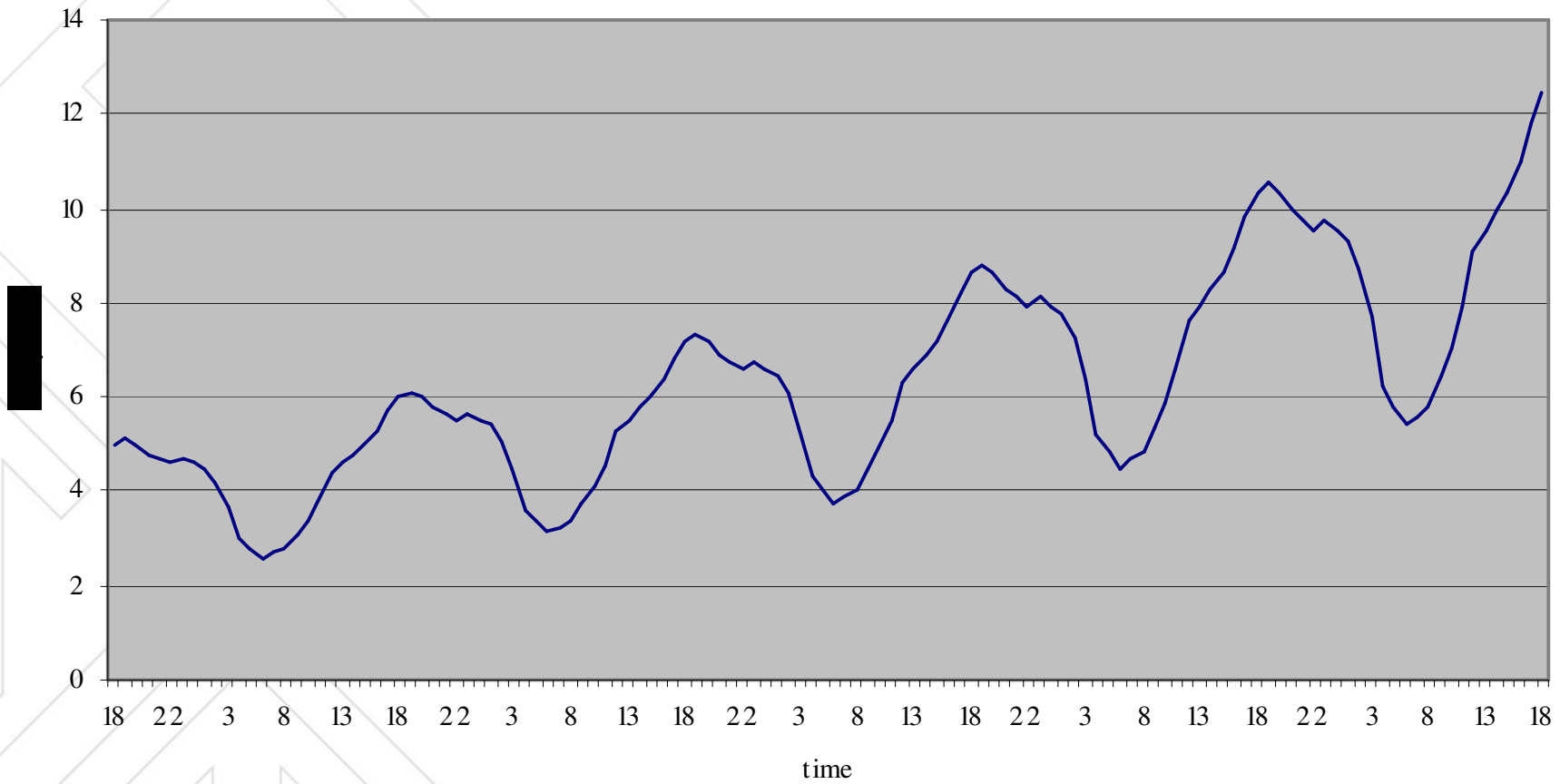
Unintentional Attacks



- End systems generate too much useless traffic
 - Bad configuration
 - Buggy software
- Most common scenario today



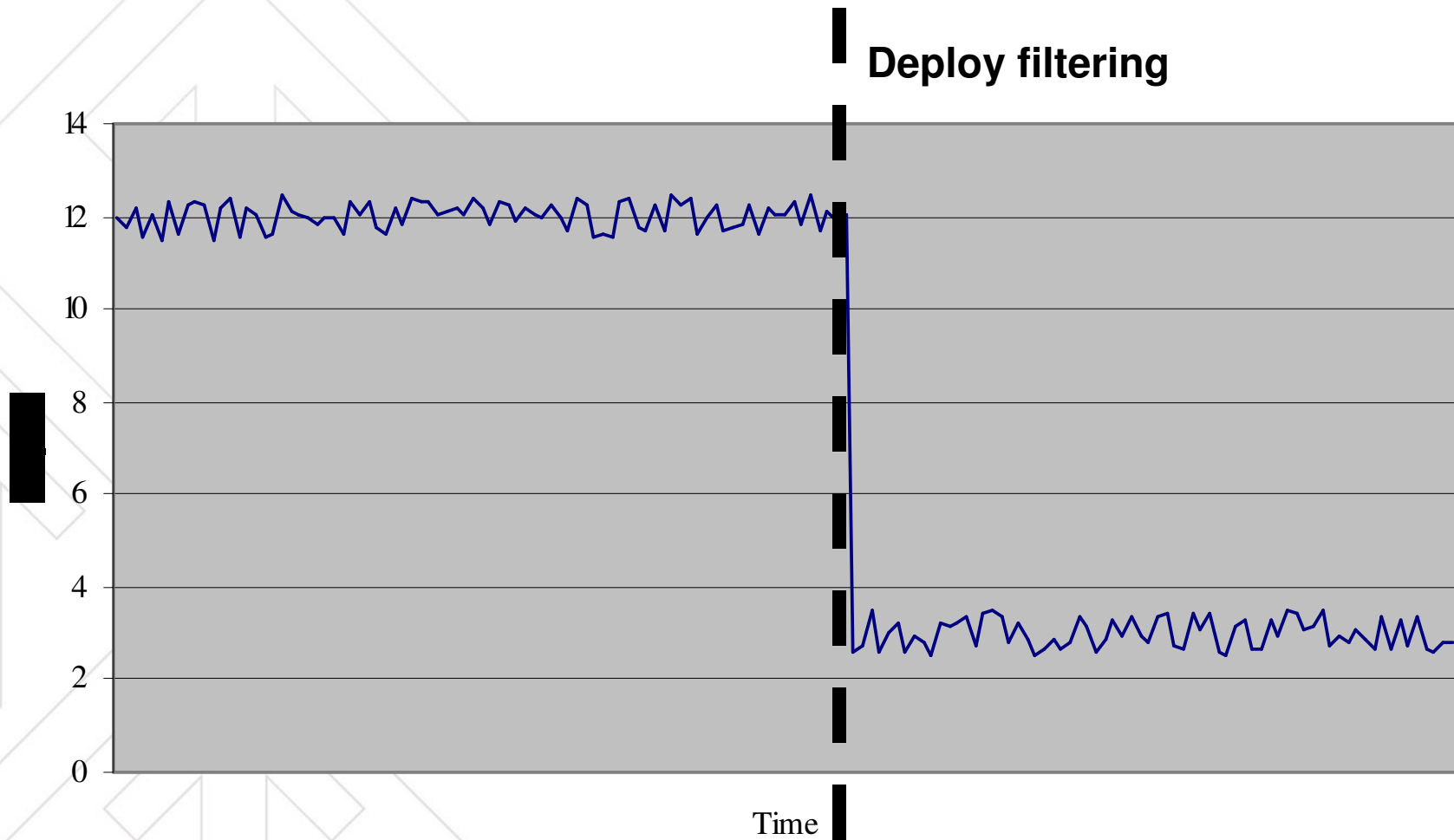
Unintentional Attacks



- Good sales strategy?
- Symptoms
 - Higher load on data bases
 - Higher signaling traffic
 - No significant increase in number of calls
- General traffic analysis
 - No malicious packets
 - Unproportional high number of legal REGISTER messages
- Deep analysis
 - Certain user agents register once a second instead of once an hour
 - User agent otherwise totally RFC3261 conform

- Block all traffic from the IP addresses originating misbehaving traffic
 - Couple SIP logic with IP filtering
 - Possible but
 - ❖ Block all users with misbehaving user agents
- Block all registration traffic from the user agents
 - Simple but
 - ❖ Block all users using the same chip set (chip set indicated as the user agent and not only misbehaving user agents)
 - ❖ Block all users with misbehaving user agents
- Temporarily block registration traffic from the IP addresses generating misbehaving traffic
 - An IP address is misbehaving if it sends more than 3 REGISTER messages in less than one minute
 - If an address is misbehaving then block all REGISTER messages for 1 hour after which three REGISTER messages are allowed

Intelligent Packet Filtering



Unintentional Attack: The Mid-Night High



- To avoid improper use an ISP changes the IP address of its users every 24 hours
 - Would cause all registrations to become invalid
- Manufacturer of widely used VoIP/DSL boxes has the right approach
 - Disconnect the VoIP box every 24 hours
 - Reregister the user
- Right solution but:
 - 100000+ users registering between 3 and 4 pm is a well synchronized denial of service!!



DoS Prevention: High Level Requirements



- Fast
 - Must process thousands of messages per second
 - Scale with the VoIP infrastructure
- Non-Intrusive
 - Do not add delay or SIP headers
 - Do not interfere with NAT traversal or service provisioning
- Adaptive
 - Integrate new rules and policies
 - Learn new attack signatures
- Complete
 - Analyze message and session irregularities
- Informative
 - Provide statistics and alarms in various levels of detail

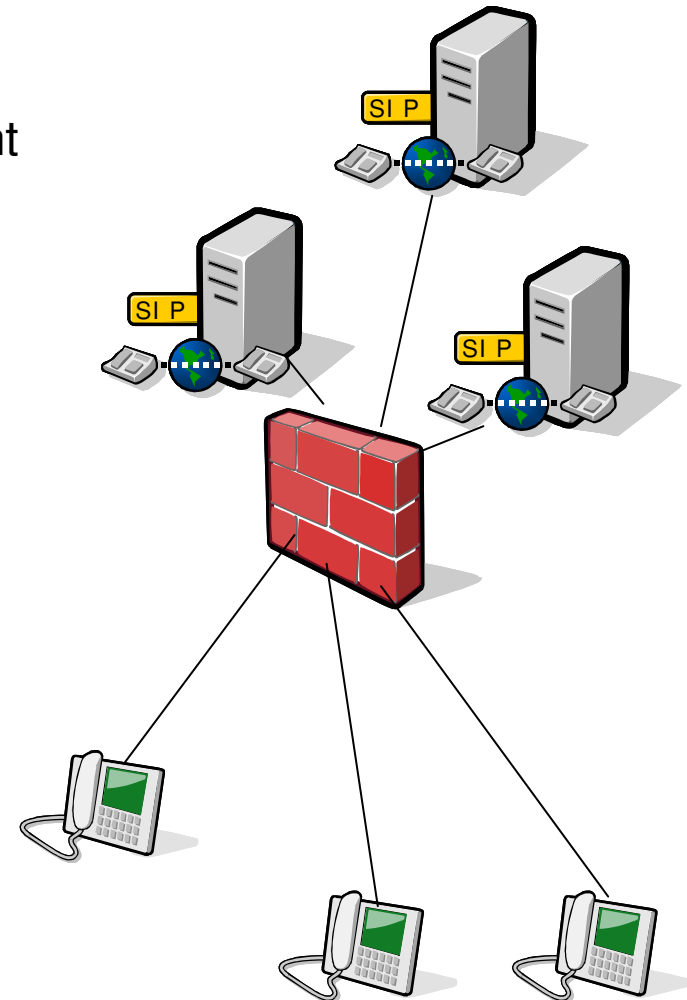
Fortress and Moat



Fortress and Moat



- Often suggested approach
 - Build an all knowing, all seeing component in front of the VoIP infrastructure
 - This component terminates sessions and starts new sessions to the proxies
 - Controls both signaling and media
 - Provide
 - ❖ Message parsing
 - ❖ Black and white lists
 - ❖ Media screening
- Adds a rather complex component in the path
 - Needs to be secured itself
 - Presents a nice target for attacks



- Use components dedicated for VoIP security that
 - Passively monitor incoming traffic
 - Check for irregularities
 - Filter out suspicious traffic
 - Deploy intrusion detection algorithms
 - Generate network statistics
- Failure of monitoring components does not lead to service failure
 - E.g., no decrease in the overall reliability of the service

- SPIT, SPIM, VoIP DoS: Hype or Reality
 - Today Hype tomorrow Reality
- Reality
 - The enemy is still not the script Kiddy
 - It is those who did not spend enough time to read the RFCs and test their solutions No Script kiddies yet
 - Immature user agents
 - Mis-configured proxies and gateways
 - Inaccurate CDRs
 - Too stringent firewalls and mis-configured NATs
 - Remember:
 - ❖ DNS traffic up-to 90% mainly junk
 - ❖ Email traffic up to 95% junk

Thank you