

Mitigating UDP Abuses

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Agenda

- Purpose.
- Introduction.
- Problem description.
- Proposed solution and implementation.
- Conclusion.

Purpose

- Understand UDP's lack of flow control.
- Understand QoS Policy rules.
- Understand UDP abuse attacks.
- Understand how to mitigate UDP abuse attack using a next generation Palo Alto firewall.

Introduction

- UDP (User Datagram Protocol) does not implement any congestion control mechanisms.
 - UDP can be unreliable since it does not enforce that all the packets are delivered correctly.
 - Often used in audio / video streaming and online games.
- In contrast, TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) can handle congestion over networks.
 - TCP is more reliable than UDP and ensures that all the packets are delivered correctly.

Background Information

- Palo Alto Next-generation Firewalls.
- QoS (Quality of Service) is used to achieve outcomes such as:
 - Allocating bandwidth.
 - Prioritizing network / application traffic.

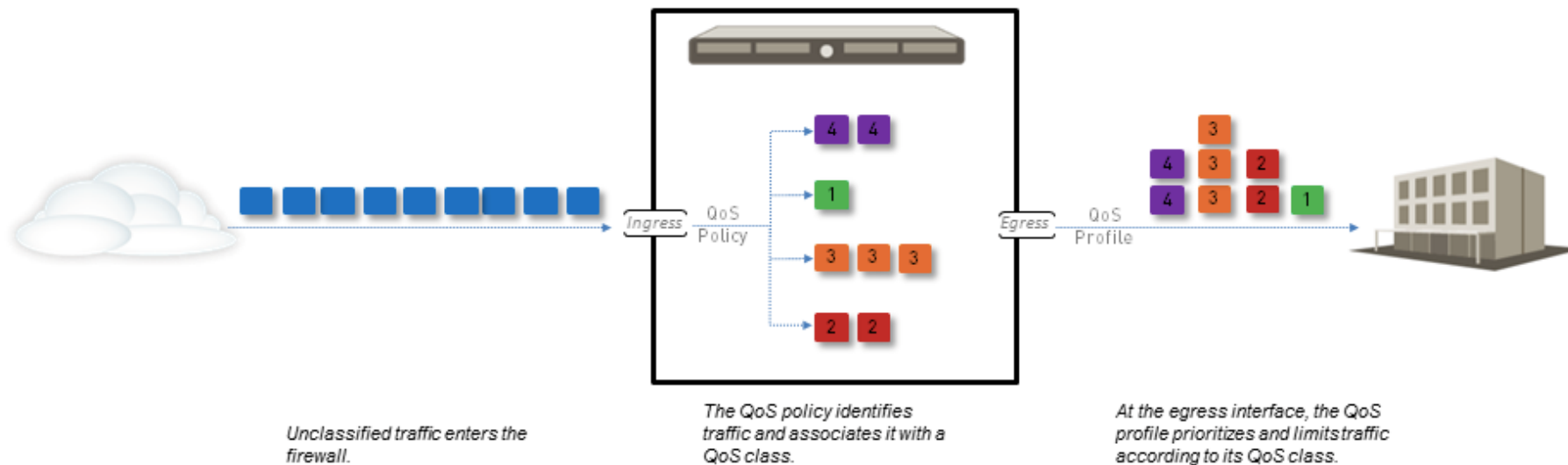


Figure 1. QoS Traffic Flow
Source: PAN-OS® Administrator's Guide

Problem Description

- Without congestion control, application using UDP generates traffic at a high rate.
 - Overflows at routers, switches, and other network devices.
 - Unfair bandwidth allocations and starvation within a network.
- Network devices are prone to UDP abuse attacks.

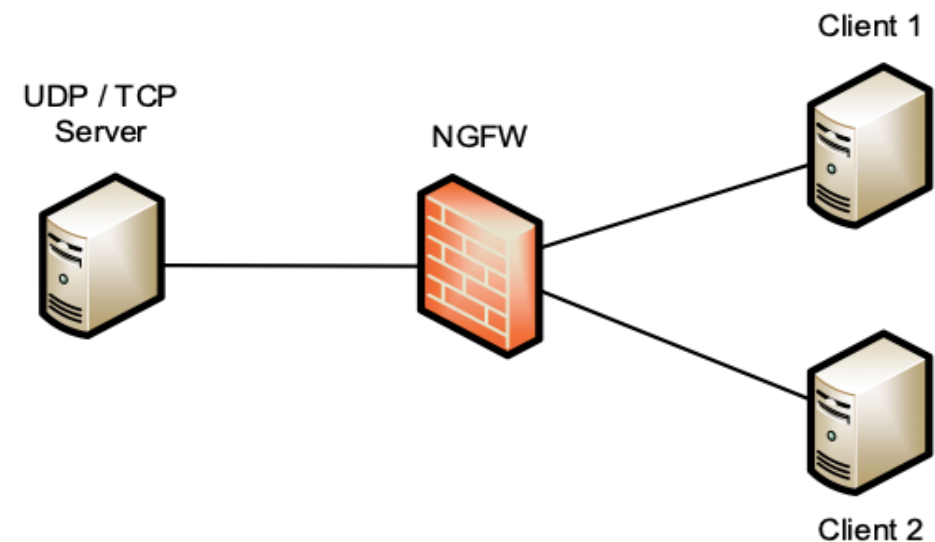


Figure 2. Network Topology

Proposed Solution and Implementation

- UDP abuse attacks can be mitigated through NGFWs.
 - Configure default QoS profile class egress and priority.
 - Create QoS policy.
 - Apply QoS profile to the relevant interface.










Name	Guaranteed Egress (Mbps)	Maximum Egress (Mbps)	Priority
 default			
 class1	0.000	0.000	real-time
 class2	0.000	0.000	high
 class3	0.000	0.000	high
 class4	0.000	0.000	medium
 class5	0.000	0.000	medium
 class6	0.000	0.000	low
 class7	0.000	0.000	low
 class8	0.000	200.000	low

Figure 3. Adjusted QoS Default Profile

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	Name	Tags	Source			Destination		Application	Service	DSCP/ToS	Class
			Zone	Address	User	Zone	Address				
1	my_QoS_Policy	none	Outside	any	any	Inside	any	any	iperf3_UDP	any	8

Figure 4. QoS Policy

Name	Guaranteed Egress (Mbps)	Maximum Egress (Mbps)	Profile	Enabled
ethernet1/1				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tunneled Traffic				
Clear Text Traffic			default	

Figure 5. QoS Profile for ethernet1/1

Results

- The resulting bitrates of UDP.

```
[SUM] 0.00-120.00 sec 67.7 GBytes 4.85 Gbits/sec 0.000 ms 0/50222105 (0%) sender
[SUM] 0.00-120.21 sec 2.74 GBytes 195 Mbits/sec 0.742 ms 48191187/50219932 (96%) receiver
```

Figure 6. Result after two minute iperf3 test

```
[ 5] local 20.0.0.10 port 38365 connected to 192.168.100.10 port 2000
[ 5] local 192.168.100.10 port 1000 connected to 10.0.0.10 port 41572
[ ID] Interval          Transfer          Bitrate          Jitter          Lost/Total Datagrams
[ 5] 0.00-1.00 sec      346 MBytes       2.90 Gbits/sec   0.052 ms       17339/34261 (51%)
[ 5] 1.00-2.00 sec      207 MBytes       1.74 Gbits/sec   0.089 ms       17611/34547 (51%)
[ 5] 2.00-3.00 sec      236 MBytes       1.98 Gbits/sec   0.039 ms       17602/34541 (51%)
[ 5] 3.00-4.00 sec      234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.084 ms       17607/34527 (51%)
[ 5] 4.00-5.00 sec      234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.106 ms       17610/34548 (51%)
[ 5] 5.00-6.00 sec      234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.104 ms       17567/34506 (51%)
[ 5] 6.00-7.00 sec      234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.149 ms       17625/34566 (51%)
[ 5] 7.00-8.00 sec      234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.059 ms       17541/34477 (51%)
[ 5] 8.00-9.00 sec      234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.084 ms       17613/34549 (51%)
[ 5] 9.00-10.00 sec     234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.110 ms       17605/34542 (51%)
[ 5] 10.00-11.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.081 ms       17597/34535 (51%)
[ 5] 11.00-12.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.101 ms       17589/34526 (51%)
[ 5] 12.00-13.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.091 ms       17574/34512 (51%)
[ 5] 13.00-14.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.053 ms       17587/34527 (51%)
[ 5] 14.00-15.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.057 ms       17590/34526 (51%)
[ 5] 15.00-16.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.057 ms       17594/34530 (51%)
[ 5] 16.00-17.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.082 ms       17605/34543 (51%)
[ 5] 17.00-18.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.084 ms       17595/34535 (51%)
[ 5] 18.00-19.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.110 ms       17588/34526 (51%)
[ 5] 19.00-20.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.075 ms       17606/34544 (51%)
[ 5] 20.00-21.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.169 ms       17619/34560 (51%)
[ 5] 21.00-22.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.076 ms       17557/34490 (51%)
[ 5] 22.00-23.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.105 ms       17613/34552 (51%)
[ 5] 23.00-24.00 sec    234 MBytes       1.96 Mbits/sec   0.103 ms       17563/34501 (51%)
```

Conclusion

- A next-generation firewall is an effective measure in mitigation of a UDP abuse attack.
- This QoS Policy can be applied to many different network topologies, and the rate of UDP flow can be set according to the available bandwidth of the network.