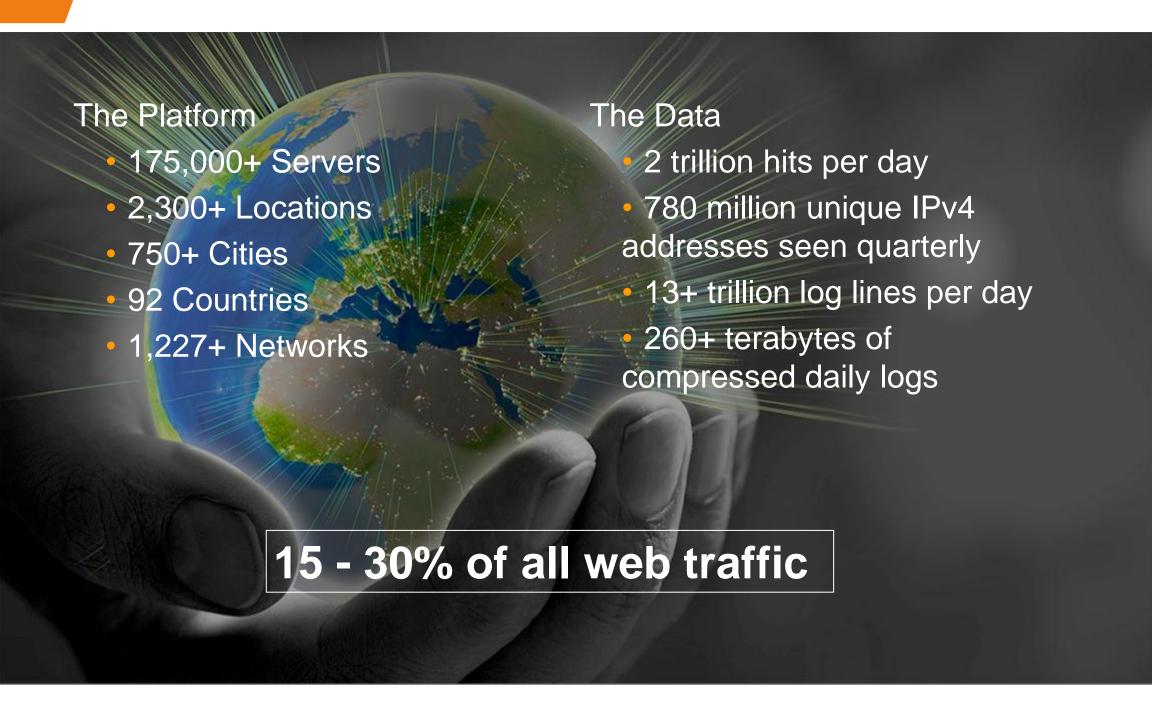
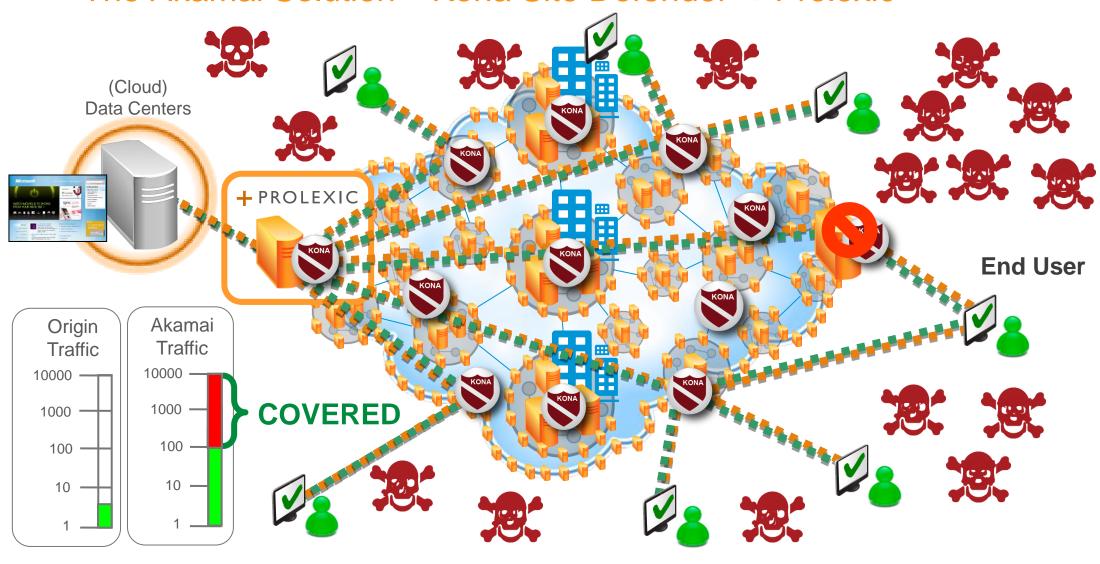


War Stories from the Cloud: Rise of the Machines

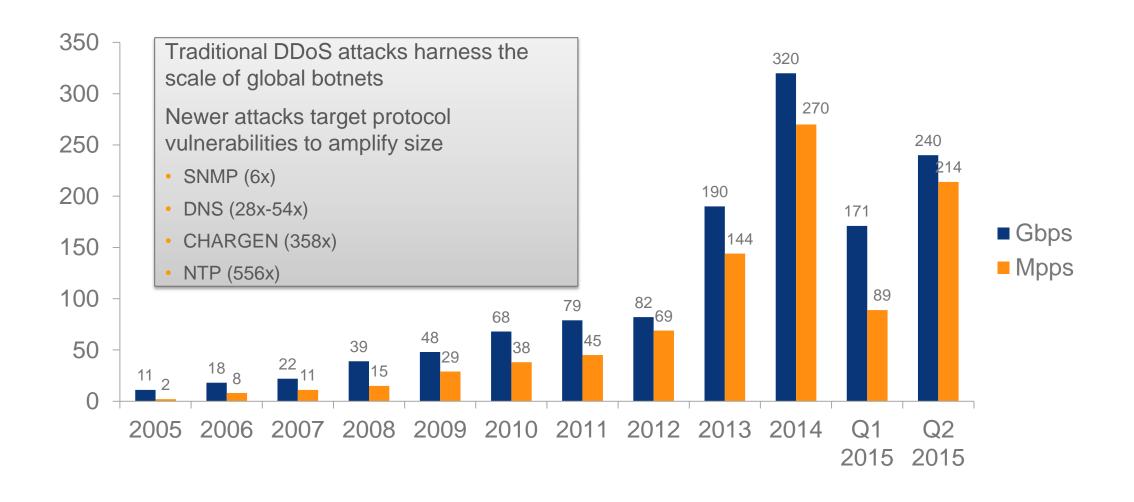
John Summers
VP Security Products



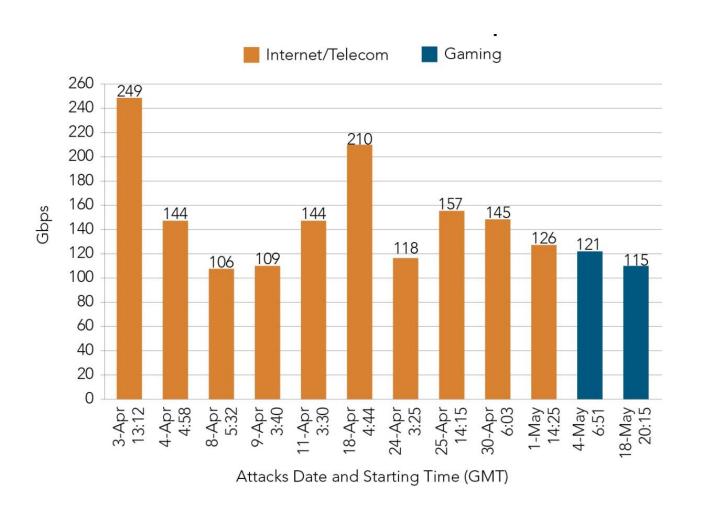
The Akamai Solution – Kona Site Defender + Prolexic



In Q2 2015, DDoS attacks were less powerful, but longer and more frequent

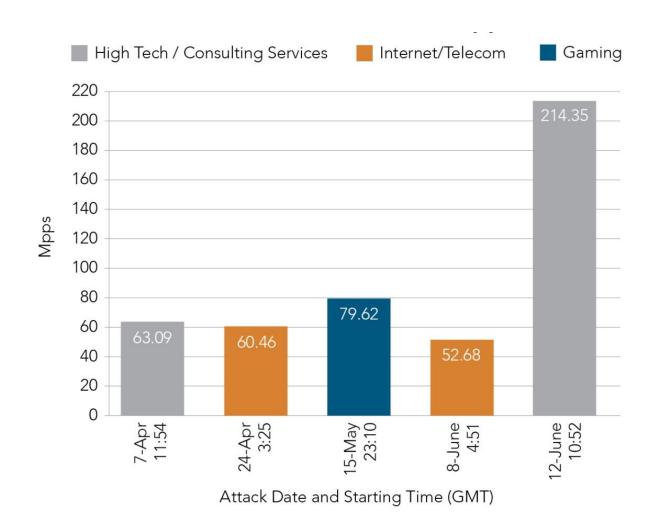


DDoS Mega Attacks > 100 Gbps in Q2 2015



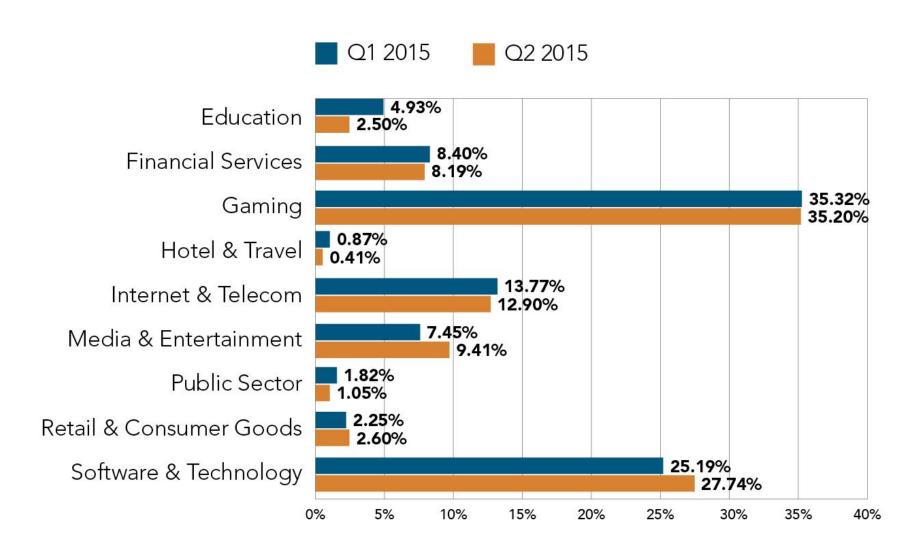
Twelve megaattacks in Q2 2015 vs. six in Q2 2014. Most targeted Internet/Telecom. Two targeted Gaming.

DDoS Mega Attacks > 50 Mpps in Q2 2015

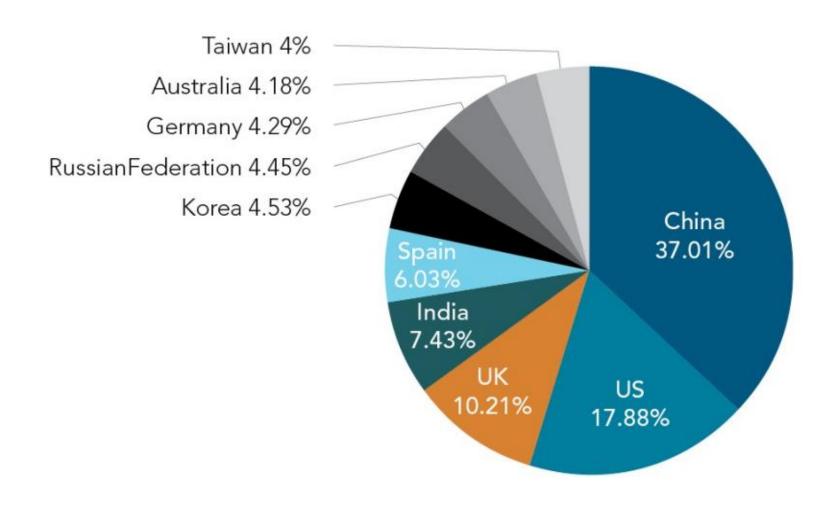


A 214 million packets per second (Mpps) DDoS attack was among the highest ever recorded. Such attacks can take out tier 1 routers, such as used by Internet service providers (ISPs).

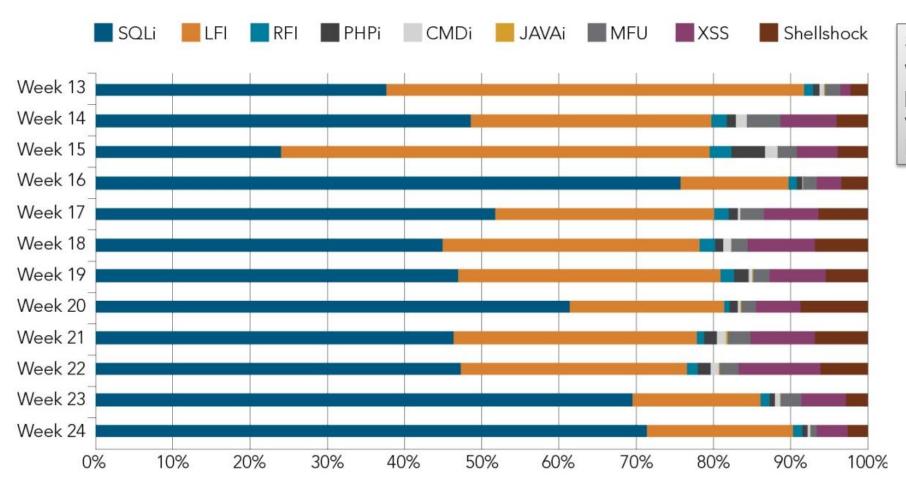
Most Commonly DDoS'ed Verticals – Q1 2015



Top 10 Source Countries for DDoS Attacks in Q2 2015

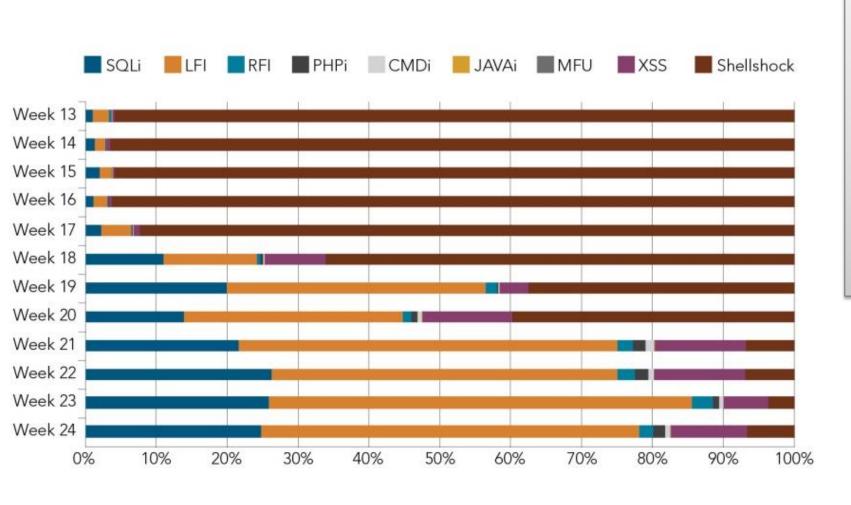


Web Application Attack Vectors, Q2 2015



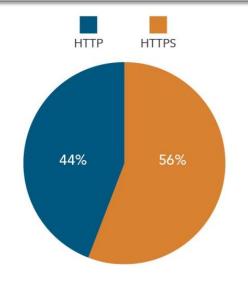
SQLi and LFI were the most prevalent attack vectors over HTTP.

Attacks Over HTTPS, Q2 2015

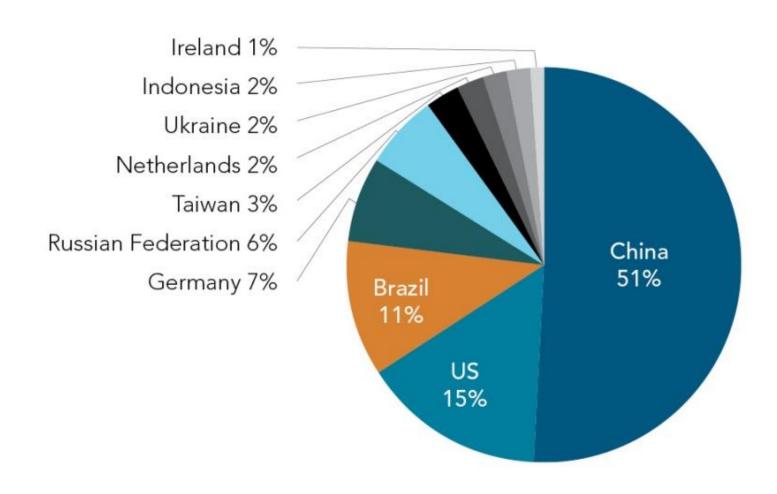


Shellshock accounted for 49% of web application attacks in Q2, largely due to a persistent, multi-week campaign against a single customer.

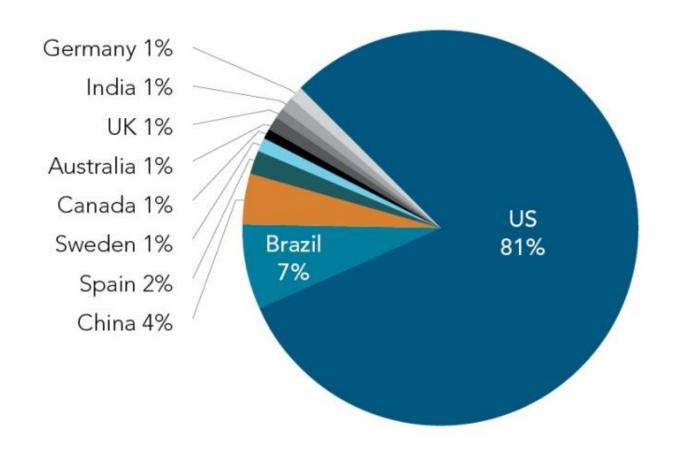
Shellshock attacks shifted the balance of attacks to HTTPS (56%). Last quarter, only 9% of attacks were over HTTPS.



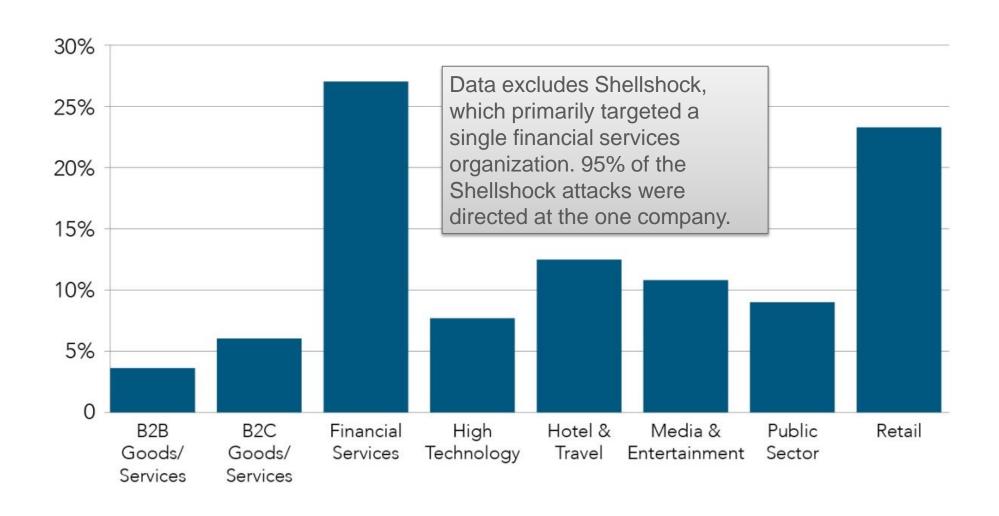
Top 10 Source Countries for Web Application Attacks, Q2 2015



Top 10 Target Countries for Web Application Attacks, Q2 2015

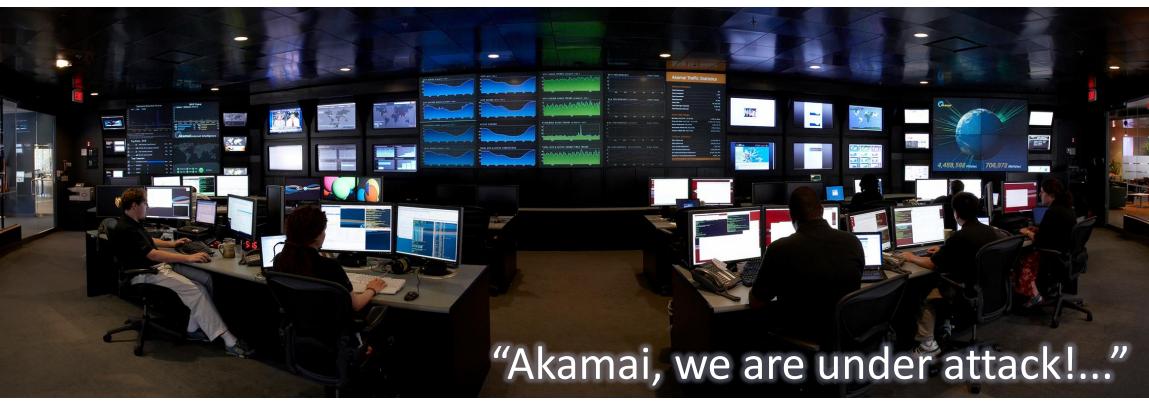


Web Application Attacks by Industry, Q2 2015



Leveraging Big Data to Understand Attacks

The following slides are based on a real events on January 5th 2014....



Ad-Hoc Attack Analysis

An attempt to exploit an old (2007) WordPress Remote File Inclusion vulnerability. The victim application was running ASP.NF7

```
GET /wp-content/wordtube-button.php?wpPATH=http://www.google.com/humans.txt?
HTTP/1.1
Host: www.vulnerable.site
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_8_4)
```

Attacked parameter: wpPATH

Malicious payload: http://www.google.com/humans.txt

What Else Did This Attacker Do On This Site?

Same attacker Sent 2122 different RFI exploit attempts



34 different sites were attacked by the same attacker

with a total of 24,301 attacks



Was There Similar Activity Going On At The Same Time?

Attacks originated from a **botnet** containing 272 attacking machines

1696 victim applications were targeted

1,358,980 attacks were launched during the campaign

The campaign lasted for 2 weeks

Security Big Data at Akamai: Cloud Security Intelligence

20 Terabytes of daily attack data

2 Petabytes of security data stored

Up to 90 days retention

600K log lines/sec. indexed by 30

dimensions

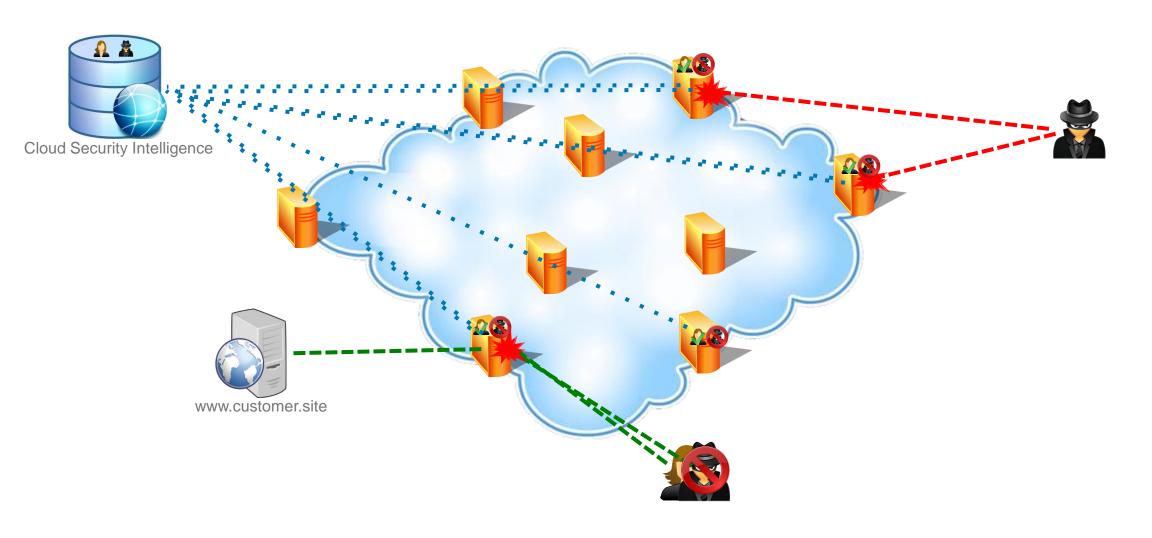
8000 queries daily scanning terabytes of

Benefits

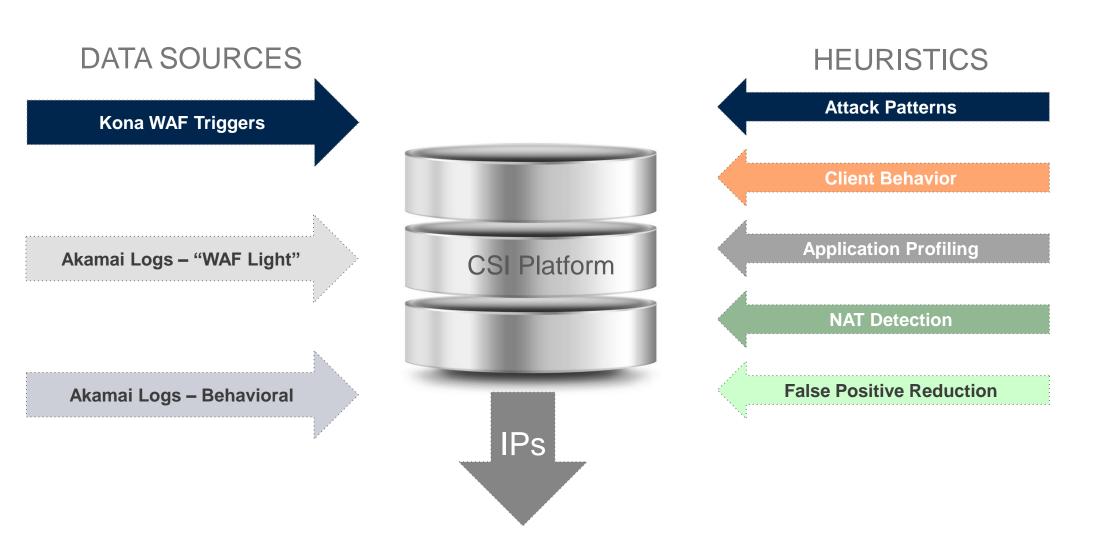
Unrivaled Web Security visibility

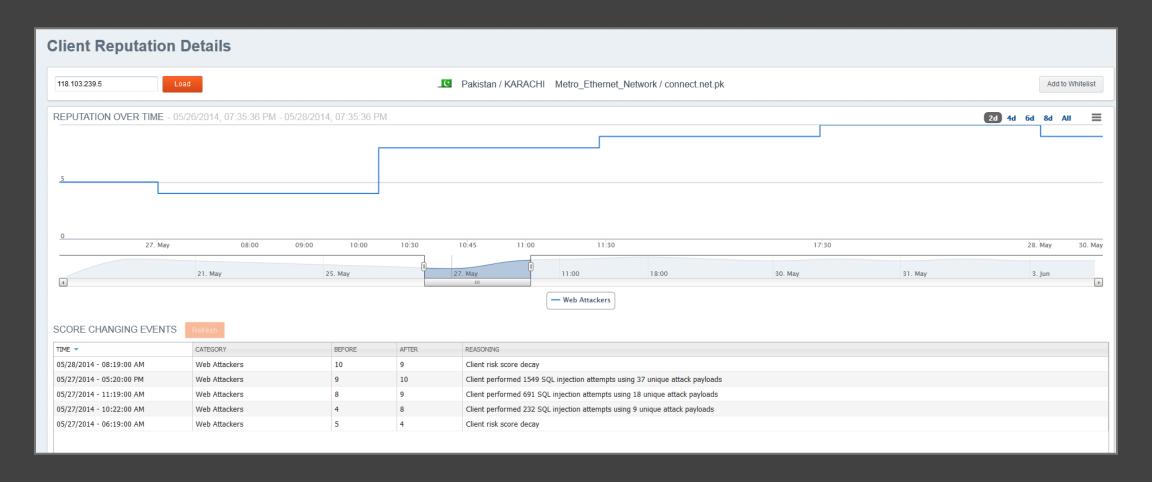
- Perform WAF accuracy analysis on any customer at any time
- Detect new attacks, including 0-day and quickly issue new protections
- A powerful web security research tool
- Improve WAF Accuracy
- Behavioral analytics platform

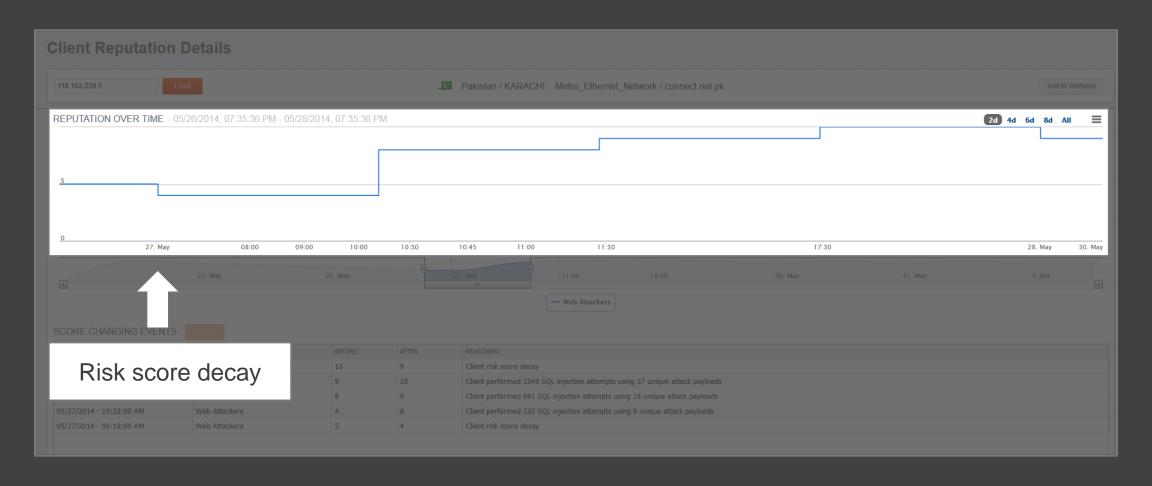
Behavioral Analytics & The Akamai Intelligent Platform

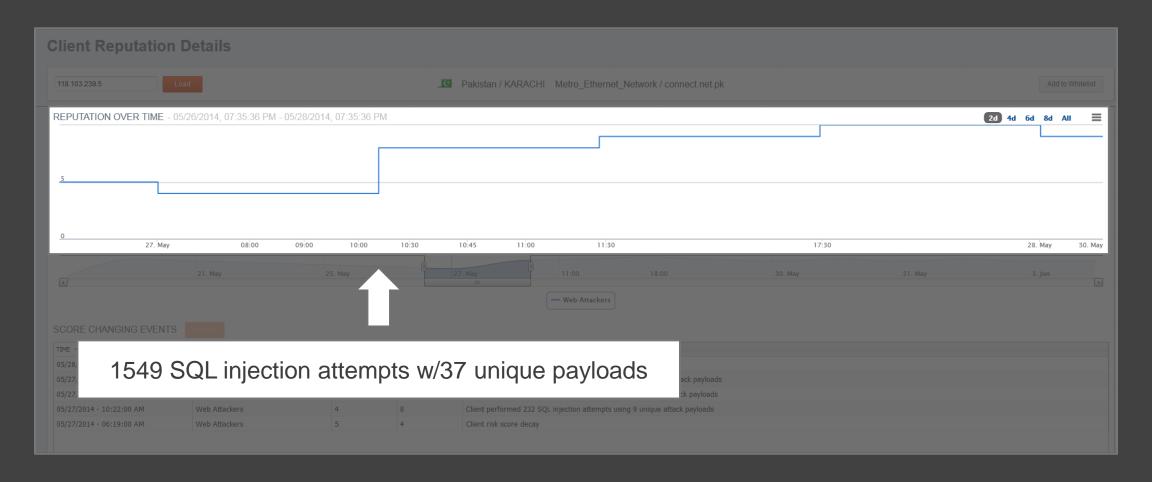


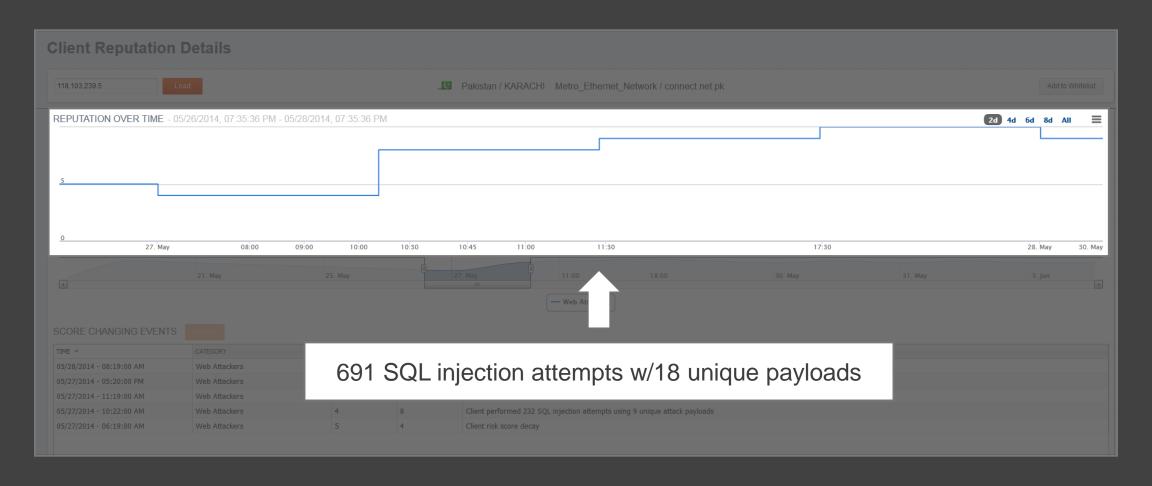
Proactive Security using Behavioral Analytics

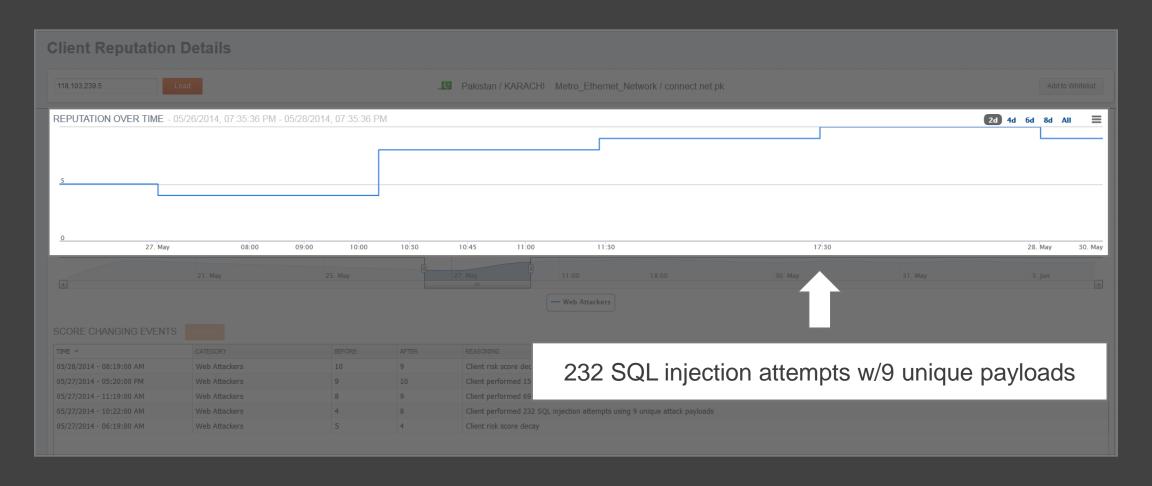


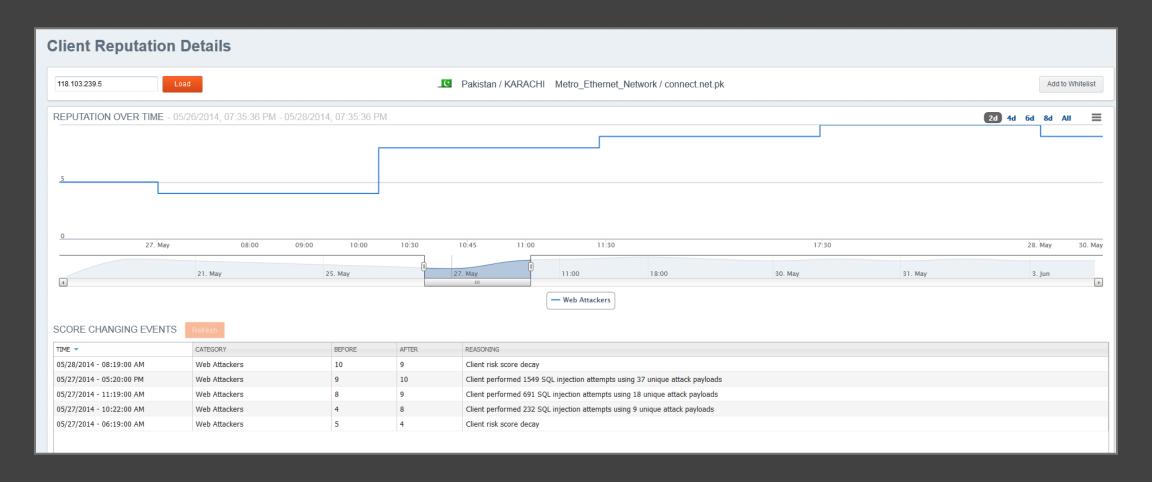












A Year in the Life of a Botnet

In January 2014 we published a blog on a global botnet:

• https://blogs.akamai.com/2014/01/analyzing-a-malicious-botnet-attack-campaign-through-the-security-big-data-prism.html

Exploiting Joomla Content Editor vulnerability to install backdoors

Began as a "single event" analysis of the exploit

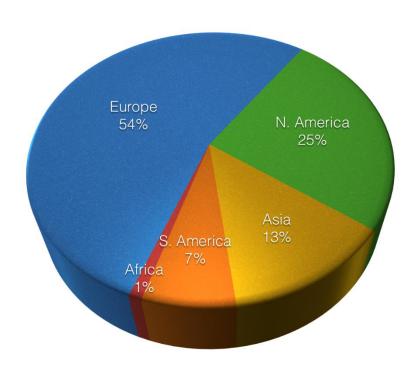
"Zoomed out" and discovered an entire botnet mining the web for vulnerable Joomla servers

A Truly Global Botnet

Botnet Machine Distribution by Country (Top 10)

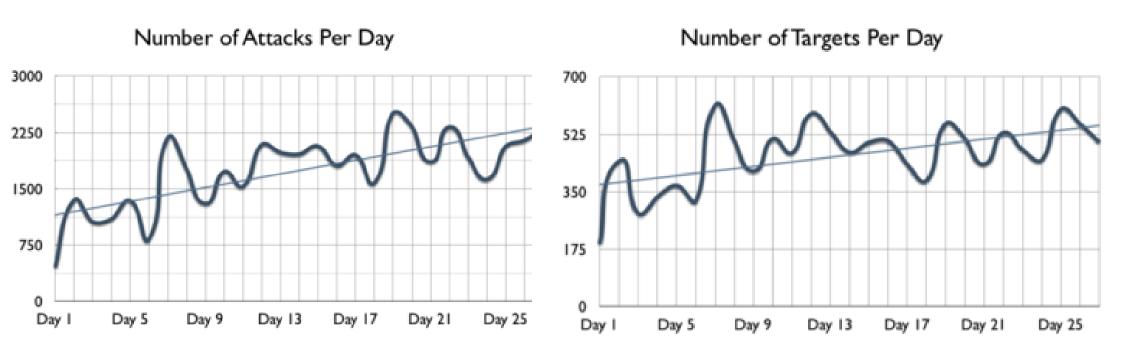
Germany 200 France 98 Russia 83 Brazil 68 UK 48 Italy 46 Netherlands 45 Poland 42 Canada 39

Botnet Machine Distribution by Continent



And a Very Active Botnet

- 43,000 malicious HTTP requests seen over the month
- 2008 different web applications were targeted



10 months later, the Botnet lives on...

In Nov. 2014, the team began a 3 month follow on analysis

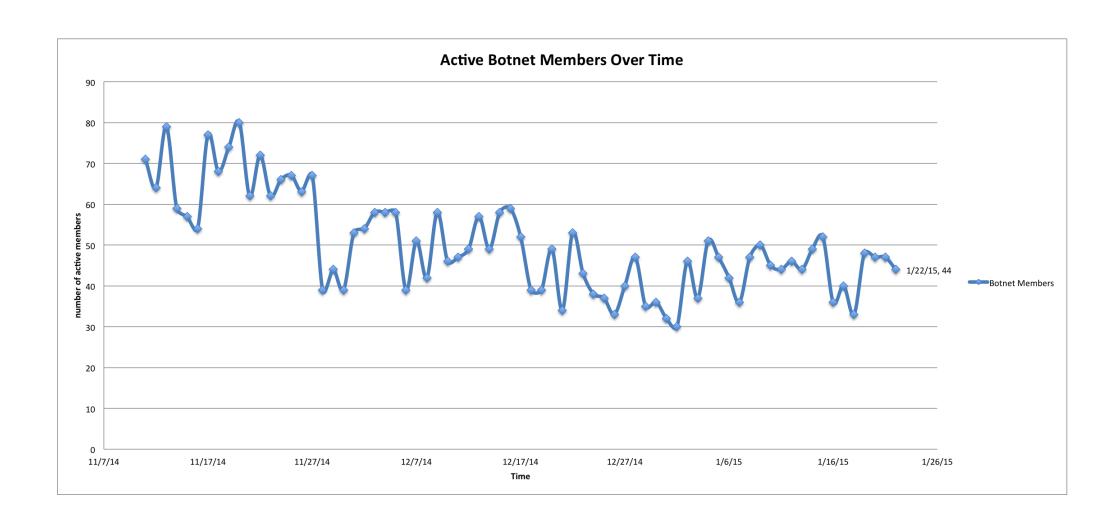
The botnet now contains 1037 members.

All members are compromised public Web servers, mostly running Joomla and WordPress CMS

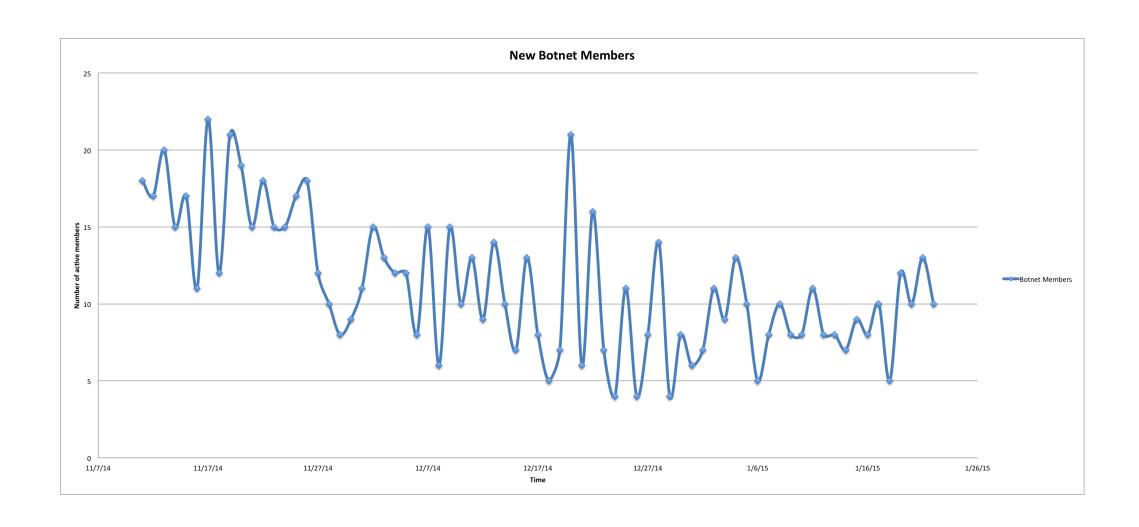
The Botnet has targeted more than 7800 applications over the period

Note – the data is only based on Akamai customers – probably targeted many more applications

Active Members Over Time



New Botnet Members Over Time



Activity Duration of Botnet Members and Evolution

On average, Joomla botnet members spurted malicious traffic over 29 days.

To compare, compromised web servers running other Web platforms, were maliciously active for 10 days on average.

- The reason for the difference between Joomla and the rest of the servers is unclear
- Likely related to the massive exploitation of the Joomla vulnerability

The Botnet evolved over time to attempt to also exploit other vulnerabilities:

- Remote File Inclusion (RFI) on the TimThumb image resizer WordPress module
- Remote Code Execution (RCE) on the Open Flash Chart library

Longevity of Members

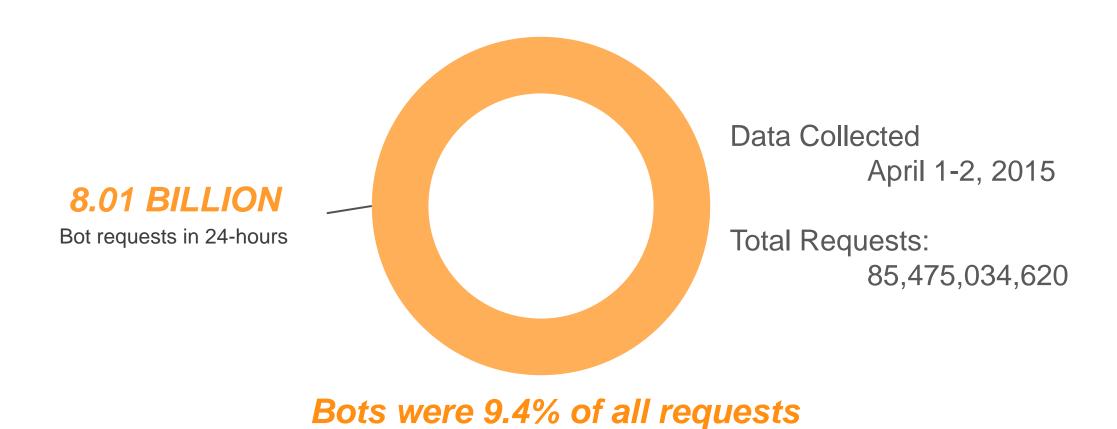
Comparing the active Botnet members from 9 months ago to now

- 43 of the botnet members were also maliciously active 9 months ago.
- 4% of botnet members have not been "cleaned up" for 9 months

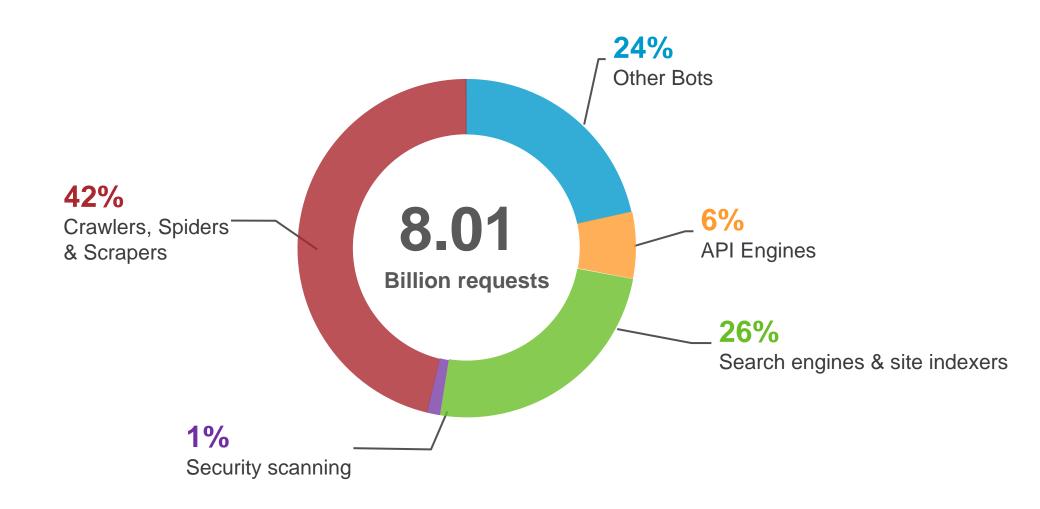
Surprising, given that:

- The botnet targets a 3-year old vulnerability. Vulnerable web servers should have been upgraded with newer software ages ago
- The awareness for the usage of this vulnerability in the wild. This is not the first publication of a JCE vulnerability exploitation
- The botnet activity is visible and loud, targeting many applications across the Internet, making it easy to be detected.

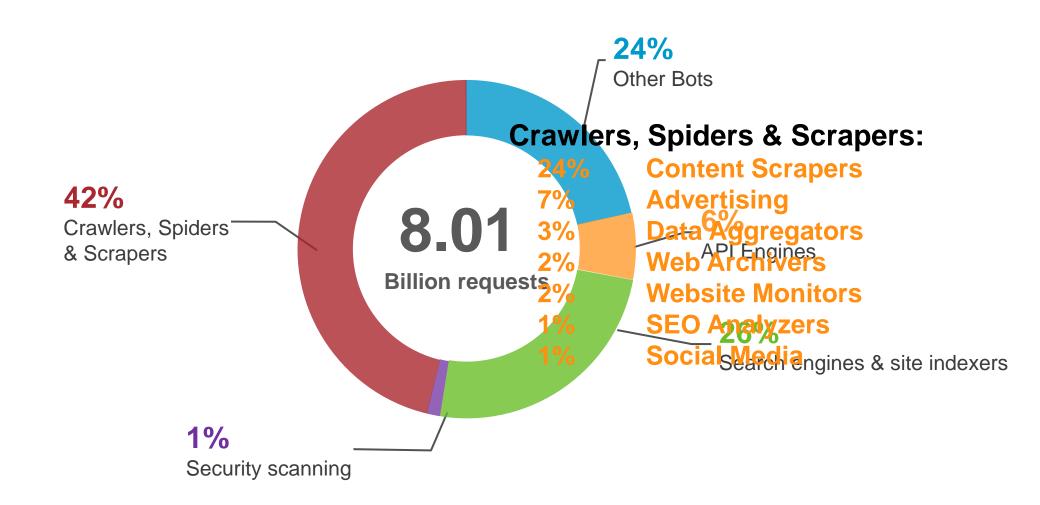
Bots on the Akamai Platform



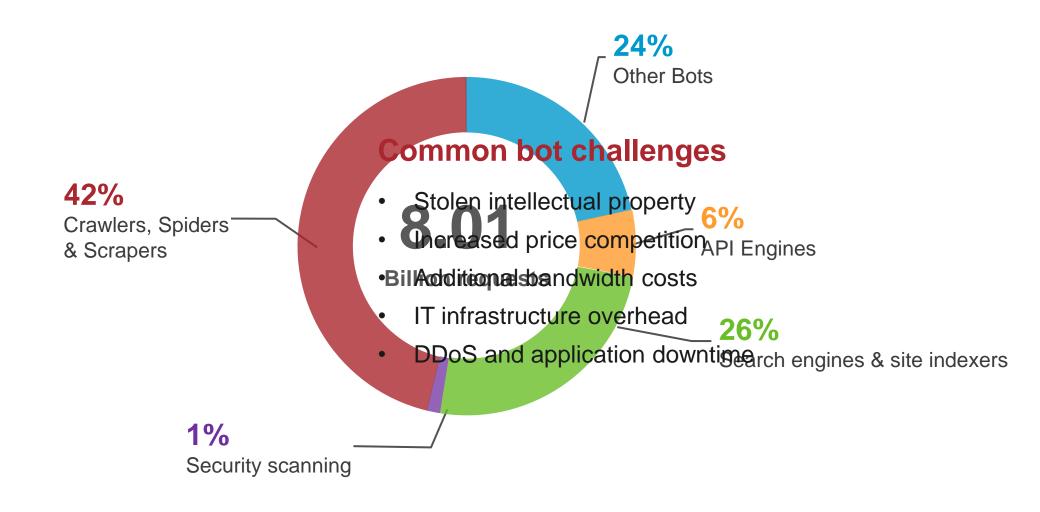
Bots on the Akamai Platform



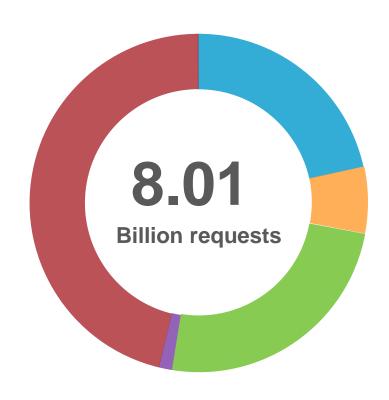
Bots on the Akamai Platform



Bots – The Akamai Viewpoint



Bots – The Akamai Viewpoint

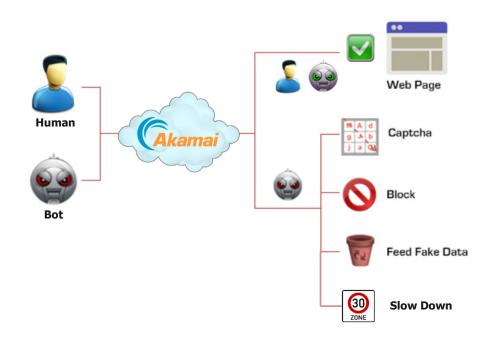


Bot management needs

- Bot detection and identification
- Advanced bot responses
- Report on bot activity and mitigations applied
- Policies to enab le business-level protection

Bot Manager Product Concept

Allow customers to manage the load on their infrastructure from Bots and protect their Web content from being scraped



- Detect if human or not
- Manage Good and Bad Bot Traffic
- Business Oriented Policies Apply actions based on importance of the traffic to business:
 - Slow it down
 - o Feed fake / stale data
 - o Challenge it
 - o Deny it
 - o Etc.

Closing Thoughts

Bots and automation are an increasing problem for the web

Simply exposing a botnet and it's tactics has little impact

Shutting down members of a Botnet only causes it to breed faster

Æ.

Effective detection requires many techniques, but especially behavioral analytics

Effective mitigation requires a variety of responses that keep the bot unaware that they have been detected



War Stories from the Cloud: Rise of the Machines

John Summers
VP Security Products