

SIP DoS Attack Detection

An Ontological Approach

PTSN

v

PSN

SIP as the VoIP Control System

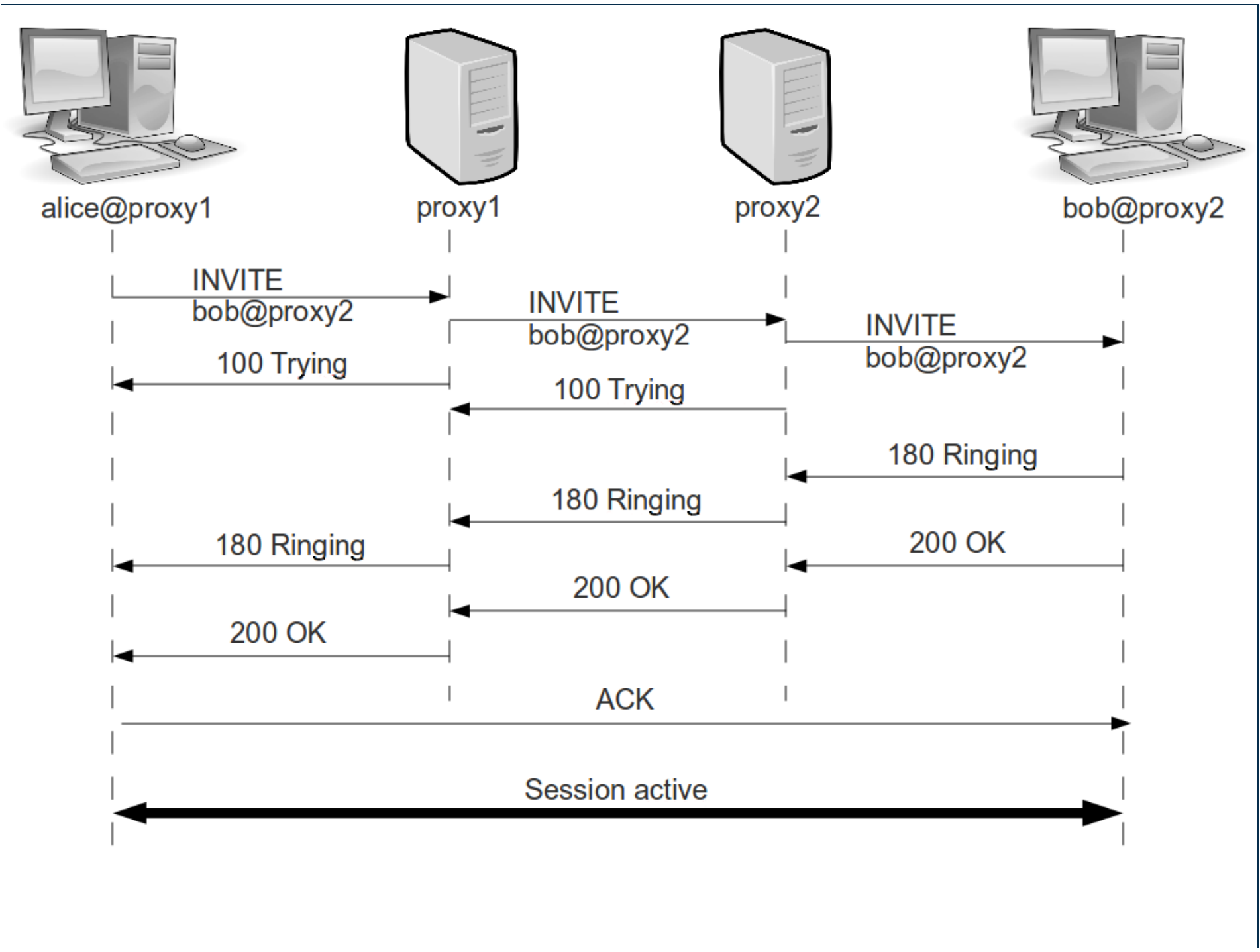
SIP Format

SIP Request Message

```
INVITE sip:happy@193.11.155.123 SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP 193.11.155.93:5063
To: happy <sip:happy@193.11.155.123>
From: dopey <sip:dopey@193.11.155.93>
Contact: <sip:dopey@193.11.155.93:5061>
Call-ID: 1-3207@127.0.1.1
CSeq: 1 INVITE
Max-Forwards: 70
```

SIP Response Message

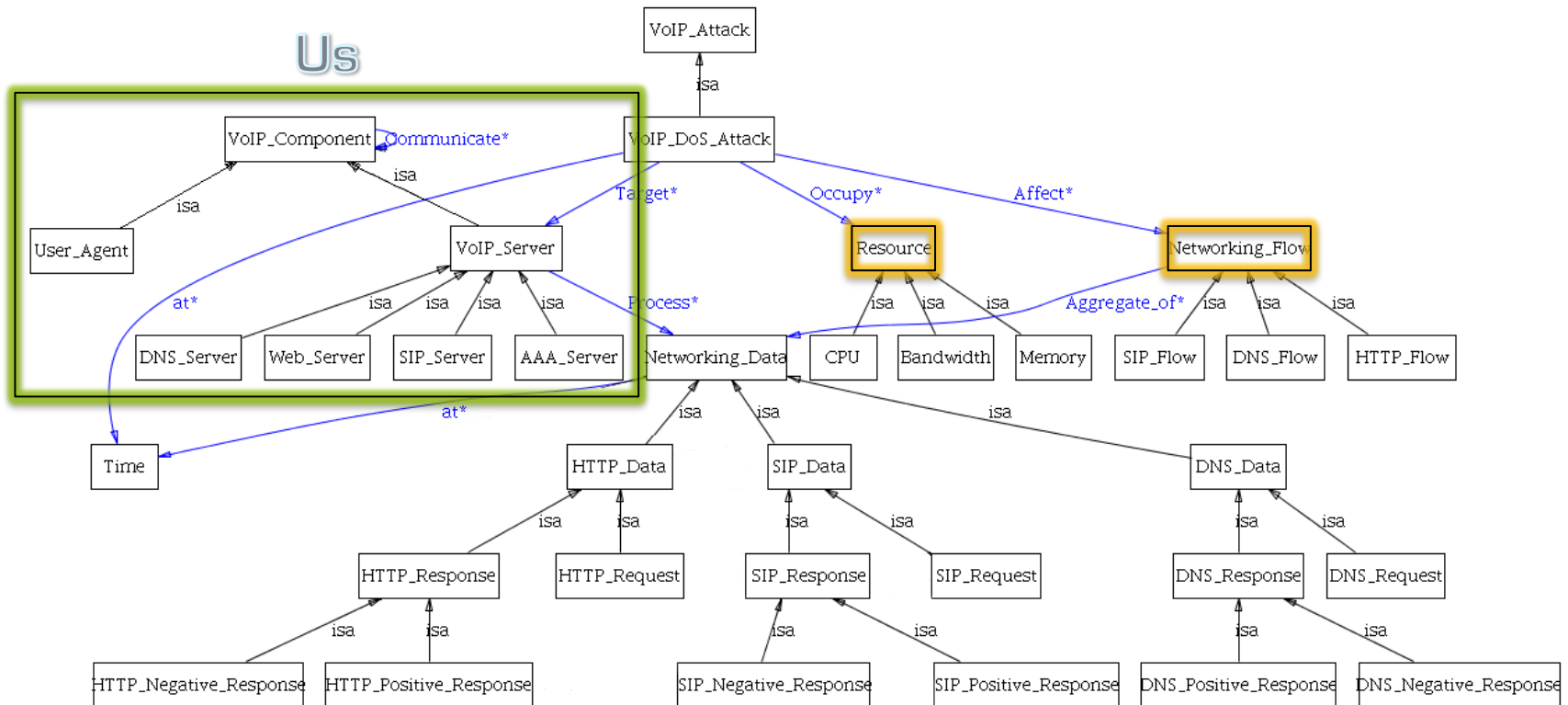
```
SIP/2.0 200 OK
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP 193.11.155.93;
      SIP/2.0/UDP 127.0.1.1:5061
From: snowwhite <sip:snowwhite@193.11.155.93:5061>
To: sut <sip:princecharming@193.11.155.123:5060>
Call-ID: 785-3206@127.0.1.1
CSeq: 2 INVITE
Contact: <sip:127.0.1.1:5061;transport=UDP>
```



DoS Attacks

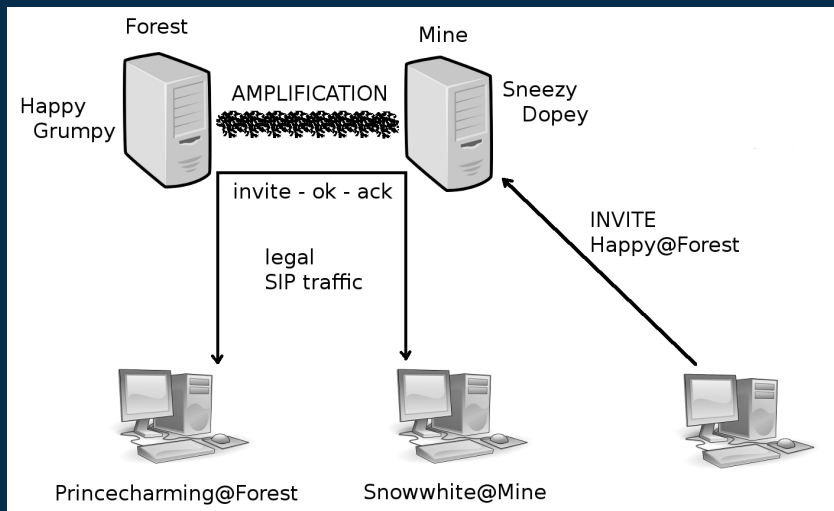
- Web Delay
- DNS Delay
- Malformed Message
- Invite Flood
- Amplification

SIP DoS Attack Ontology

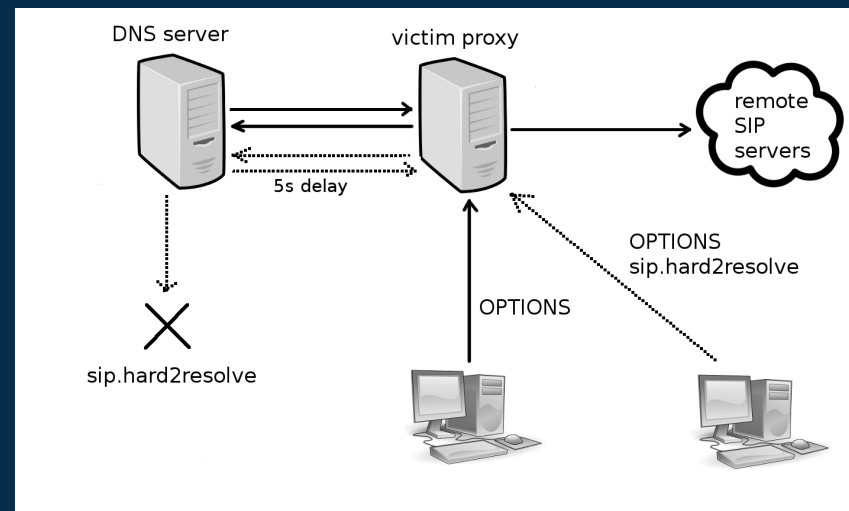


Testbed Setup

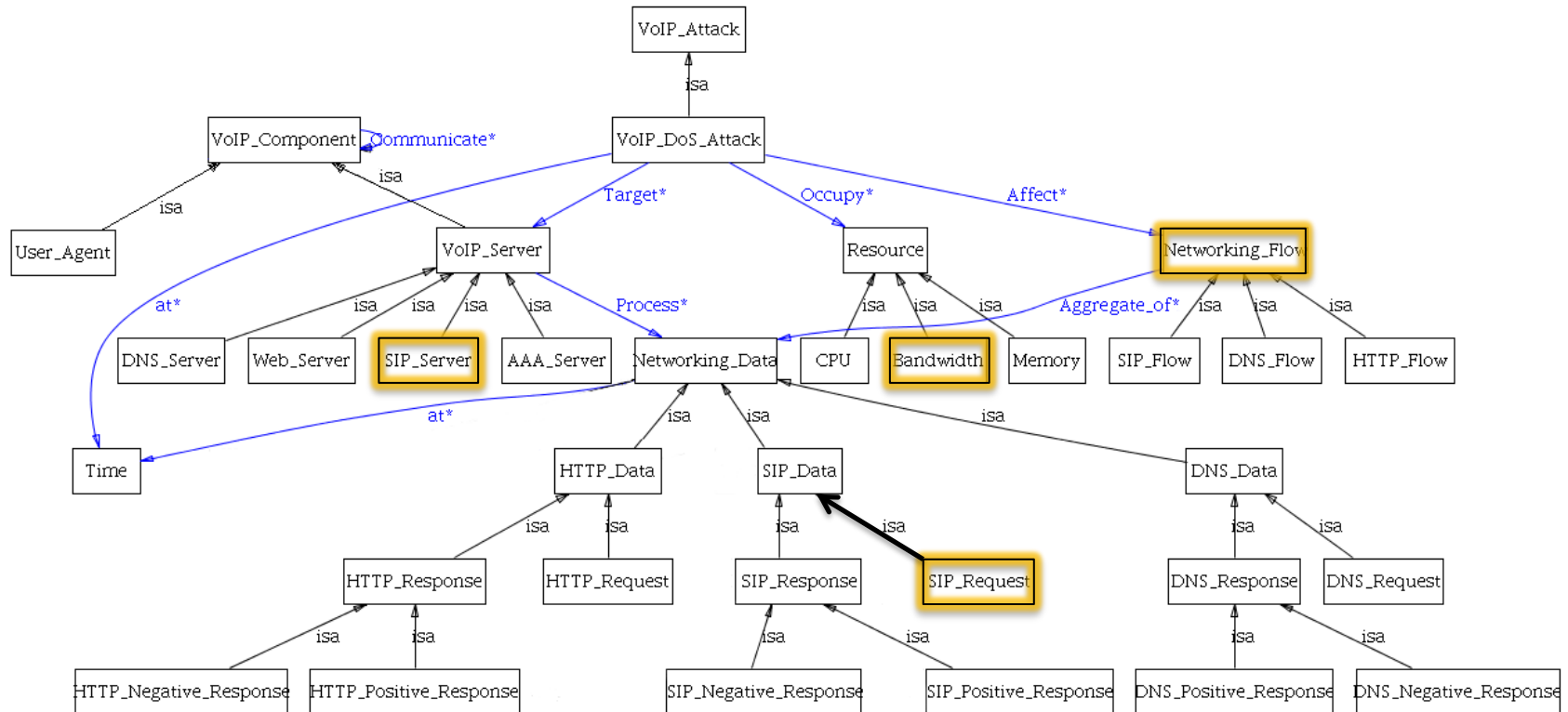
Amp Attack



DNS Delay Attack

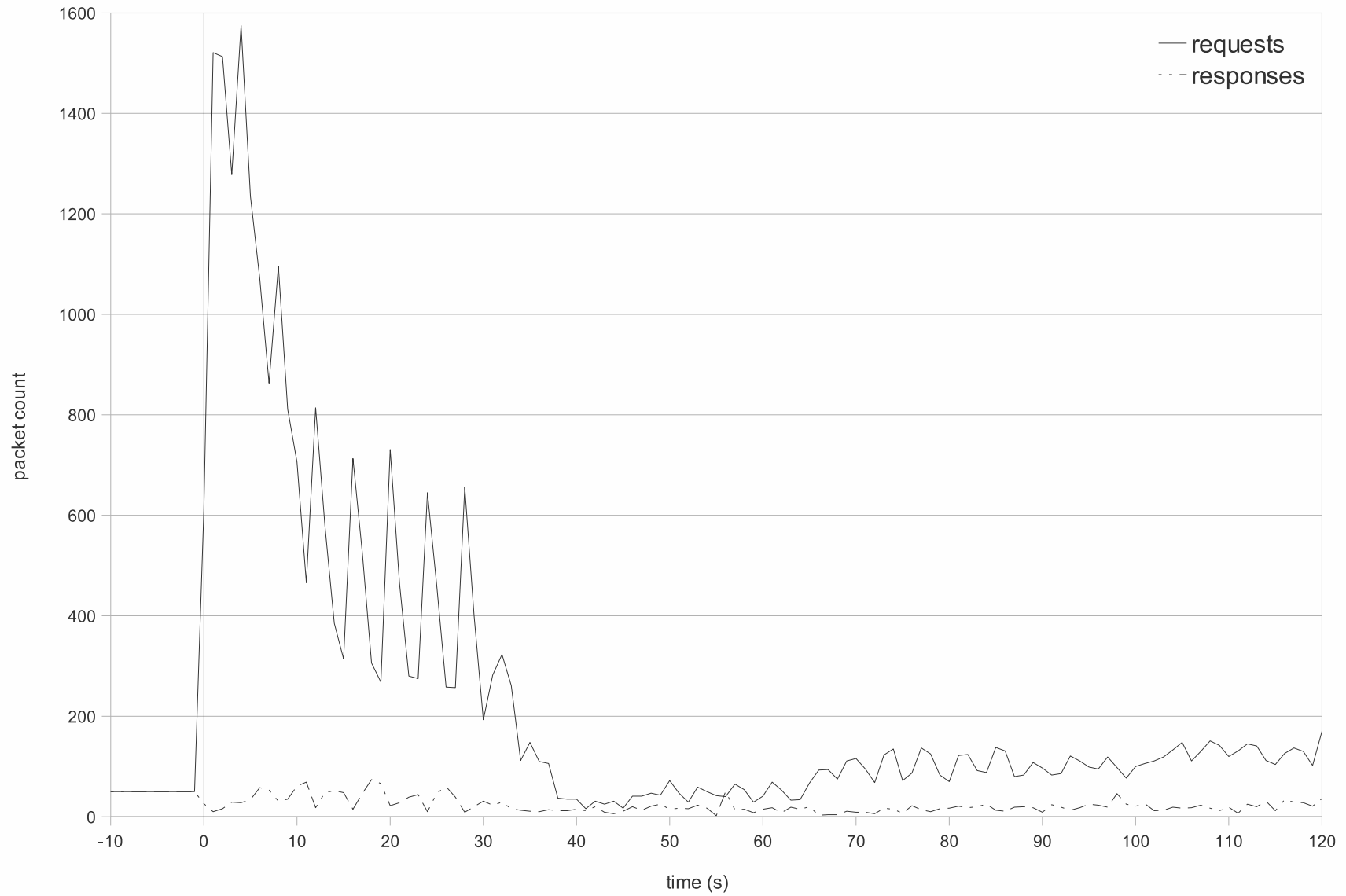


Amplification Attack

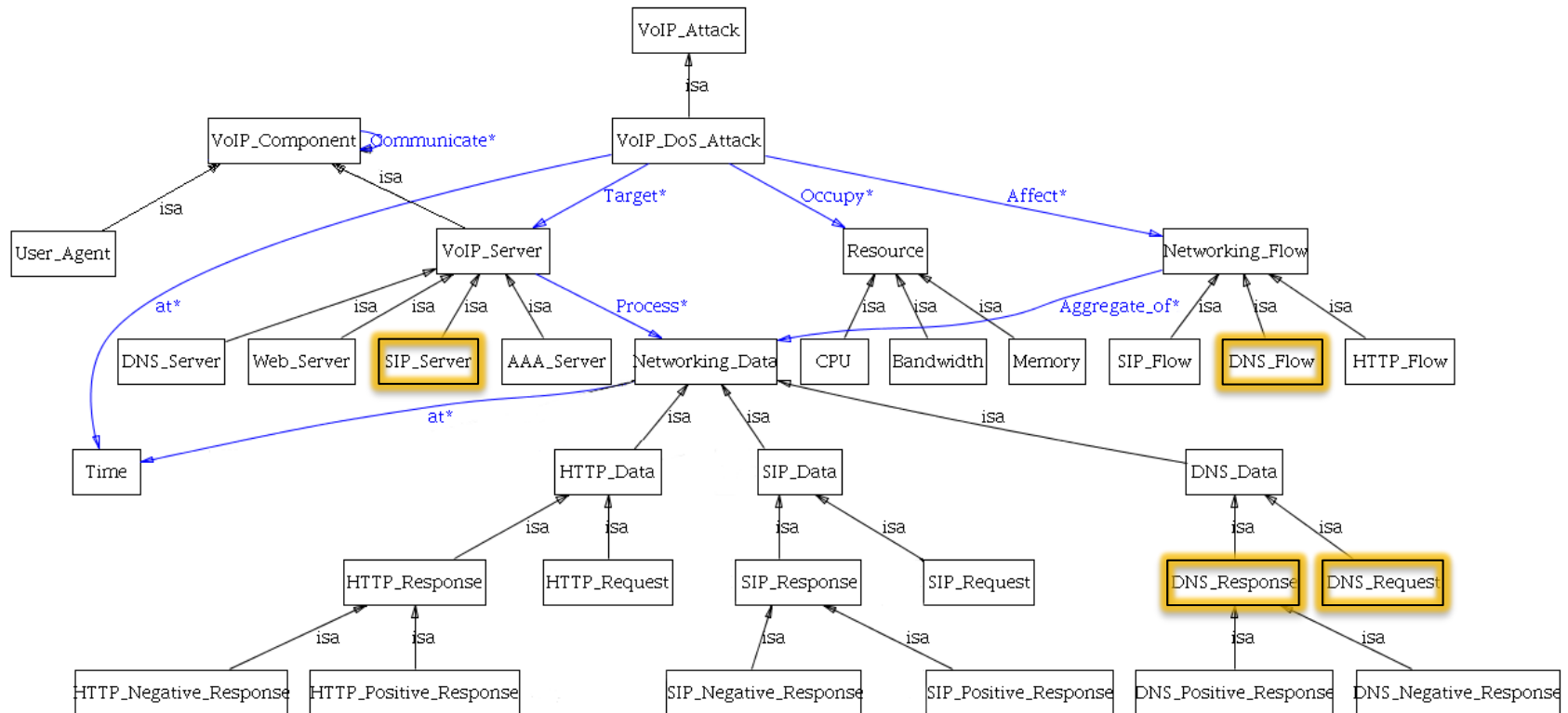


proxy-to-proxy traffic

Amplification Attack

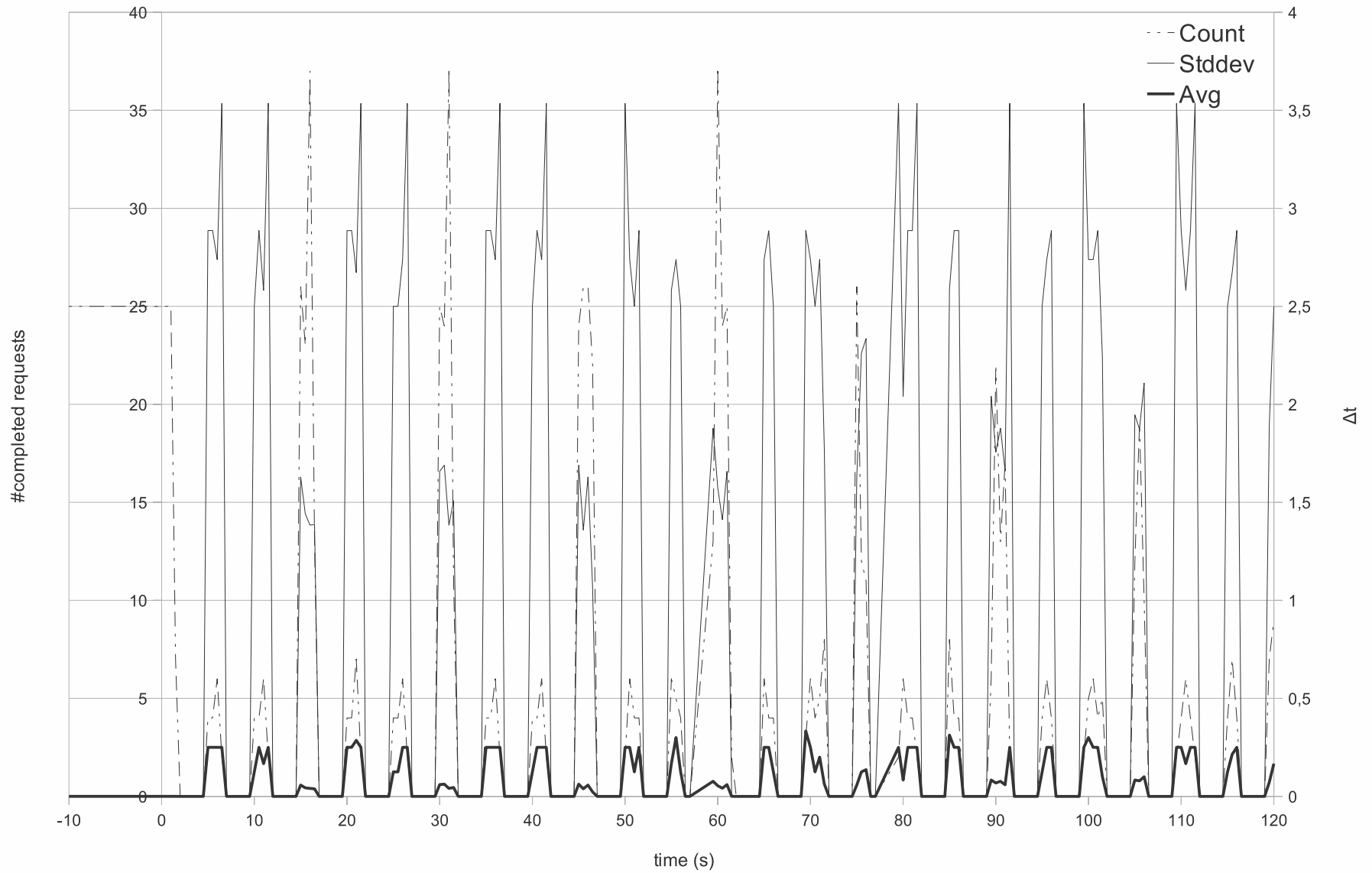


DNS Delay Attack



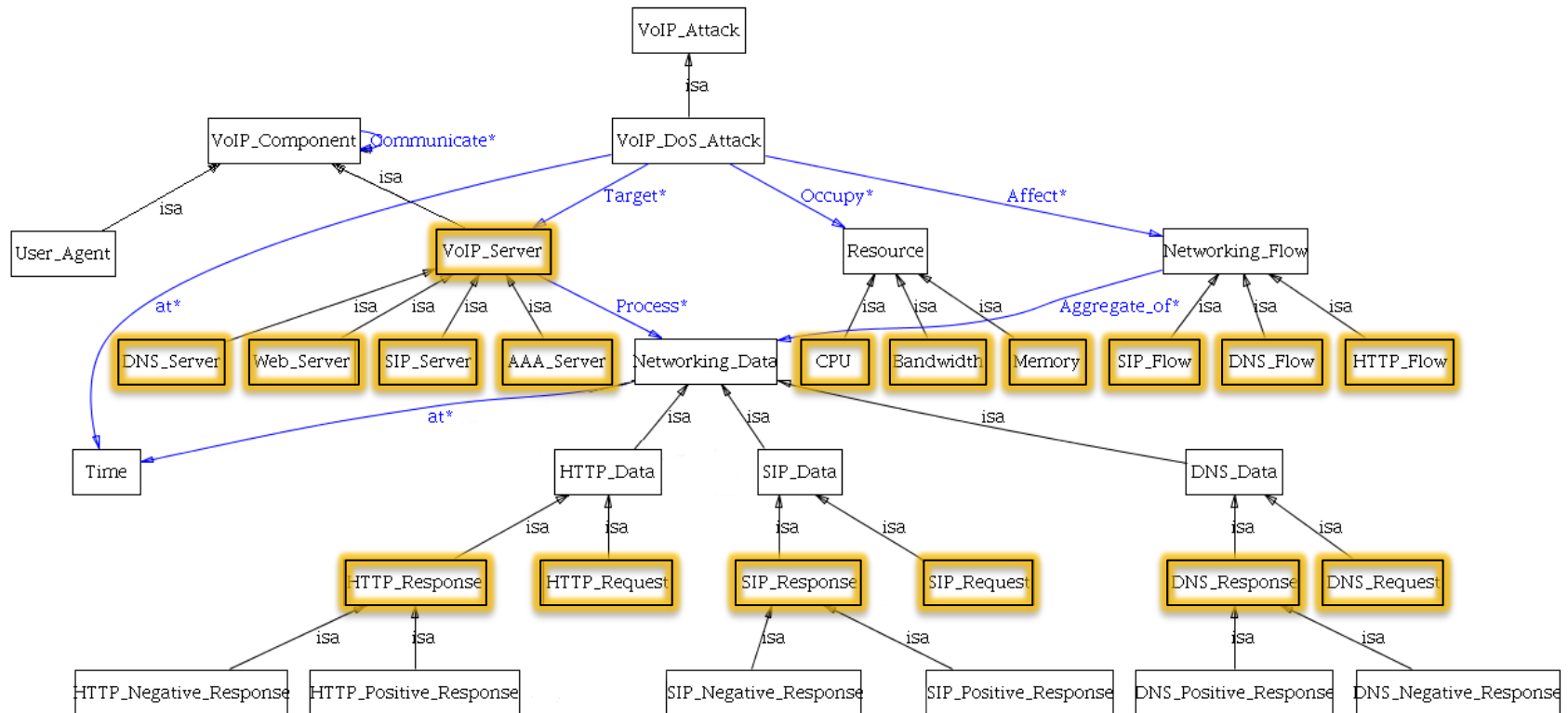
DNS Response Graph

5 hard2resolve requests/s



Malformed Message Attack?

Invite flood attack a subset?



Conclusions

- Once we have an ontology, it is easier to distinguish between DoS Attacks, but...
- Creating an ontology that properly captures the attack can be difficult without distinguishing characteristics
- Sometimes, different attacks look very similar without deep packet inspection.

