



The bridge to possible

Cisco Secure Edge Protection

How Cisco is Reimagining DDoS Defense

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Cisco Webex App

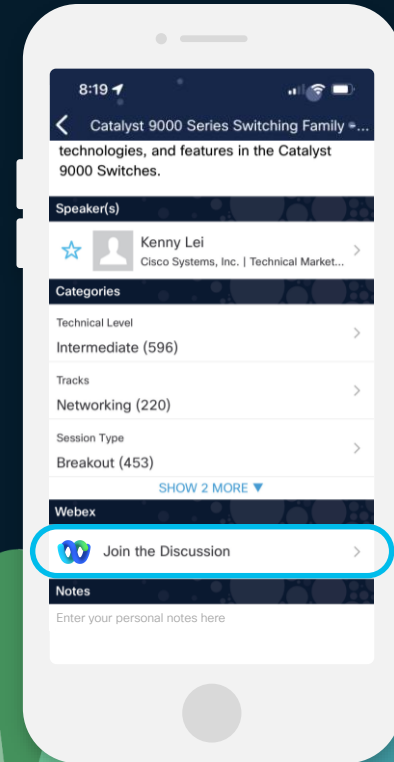
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- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Live Mobile App
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Webex spaces will be moderated by the speaker until June 7, 2024.

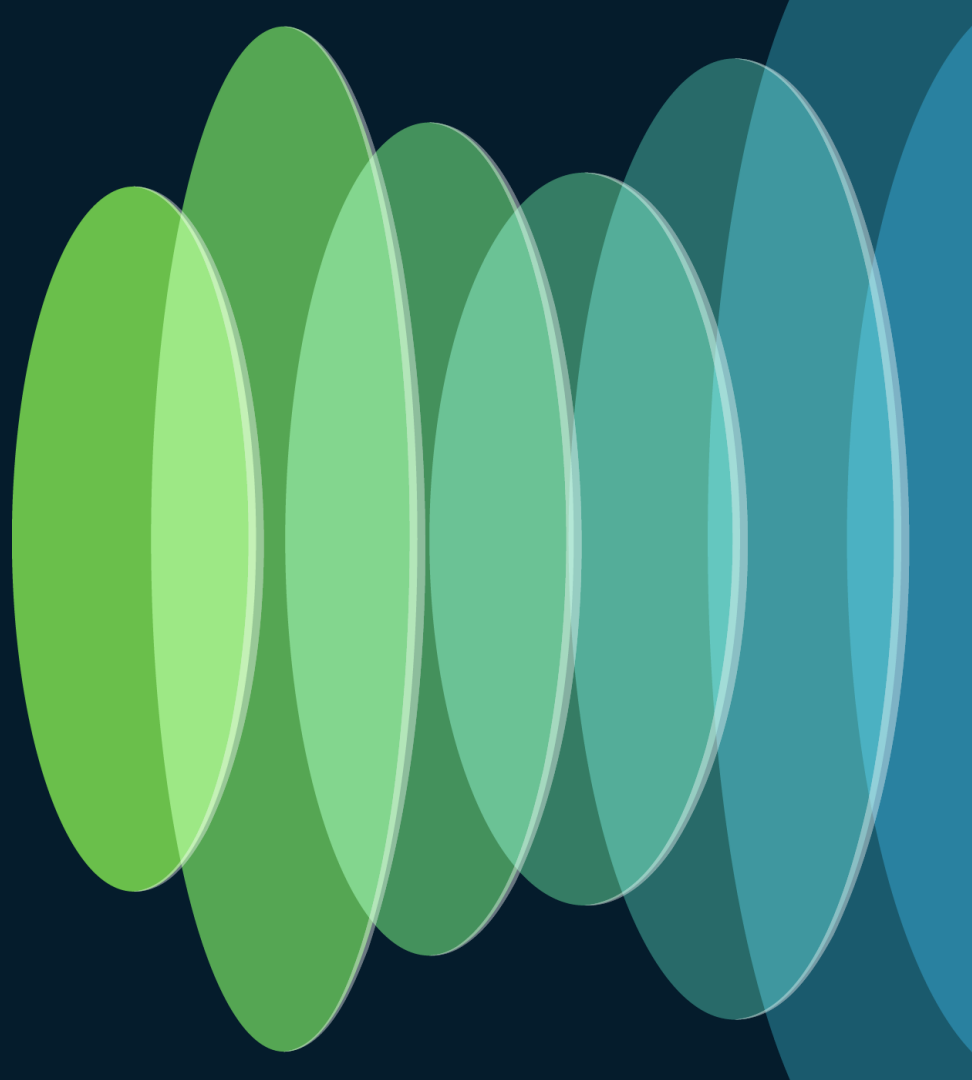




Agenda

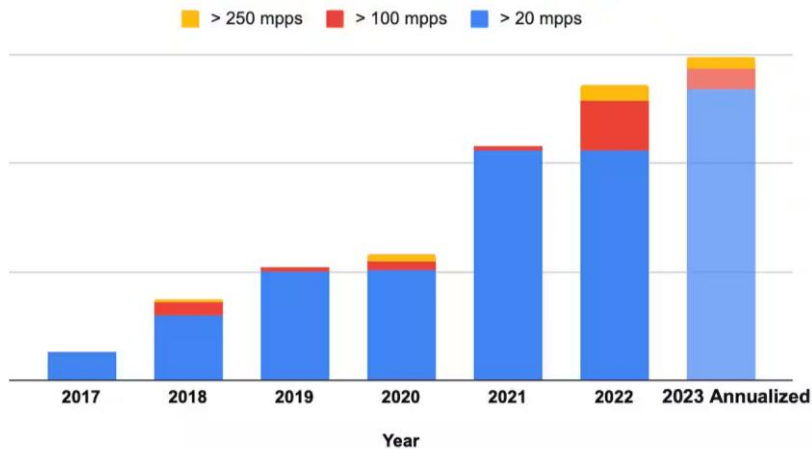
- DDoS and Network Trends
- Why existing solutions fall short for service providers
- What is Cisco Secure DDoS Edge Protect
- How Cisco Secure DDoS Edge Protect solves for Service Providers
- Even more innovation
- Conclusion

DDoS and Network Trends



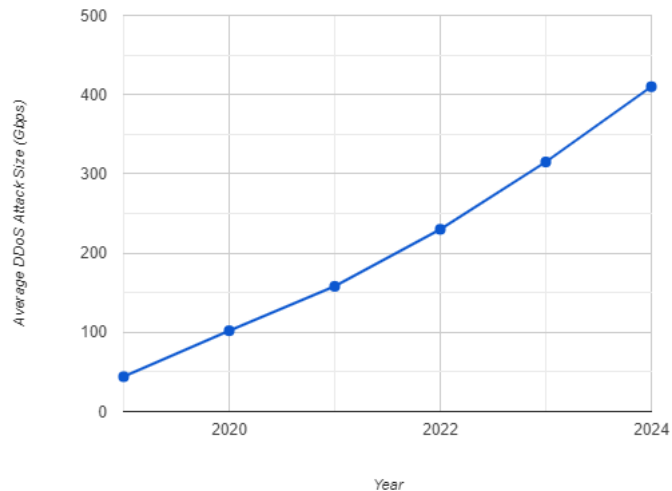
DDoS attacks are growing in bandwidth and frequency

Growth in L3/4 attack frequency



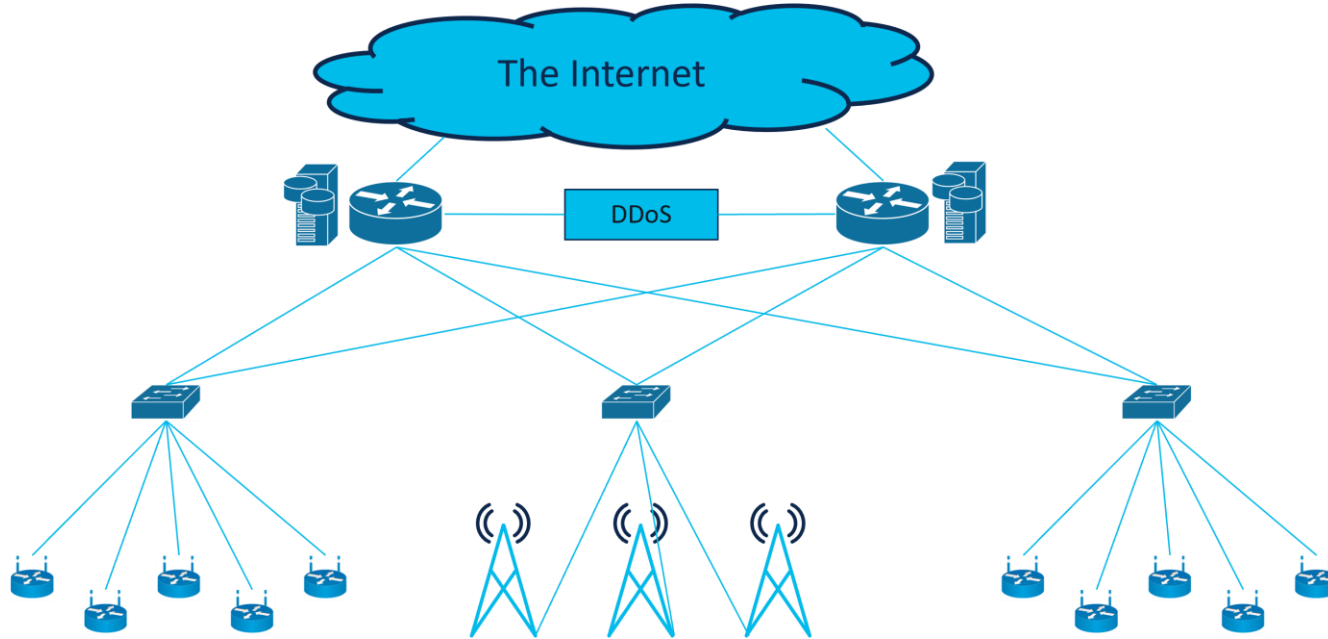
Source: Akamai 2023

Growth in L3/4 attack size



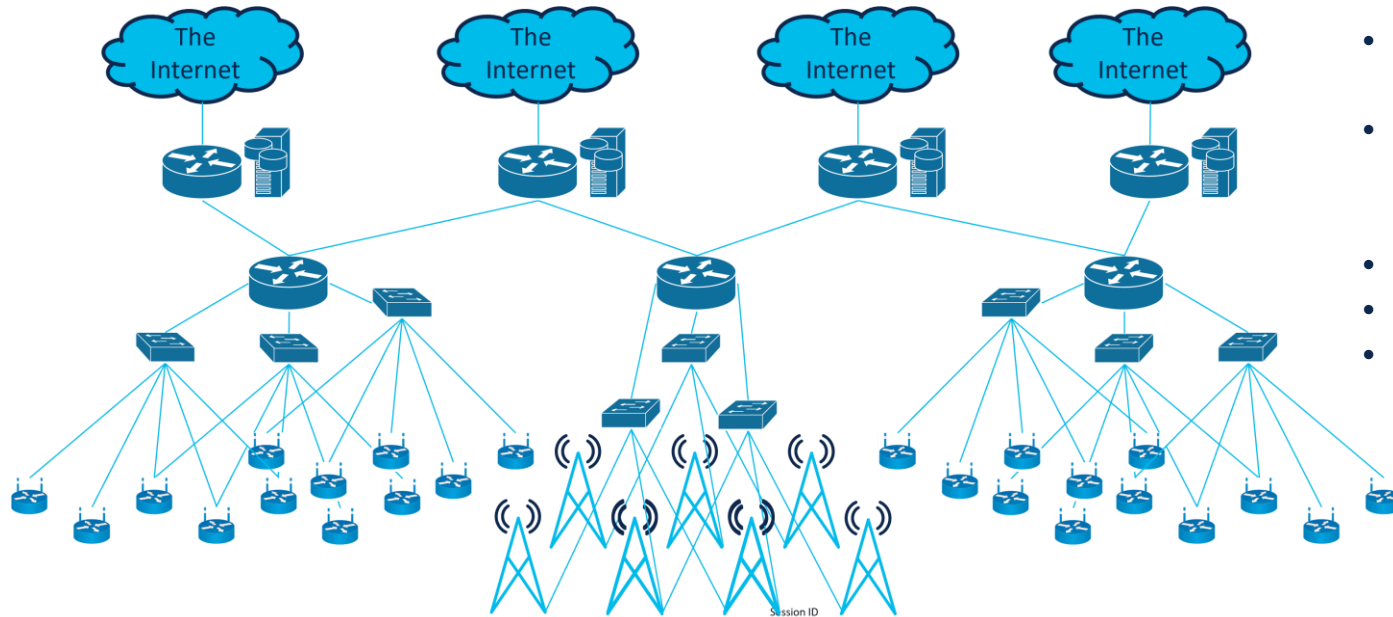
Source: Cloudflare 2024, Akamai 2023, Imperva 2023

Changes in Service Provider Network Architecture



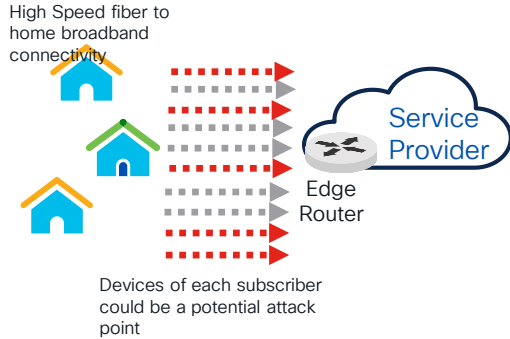
- Network is Central
- Sometimes Local CDN
- Few internet connections

Changes in Service Provider Network Architecture

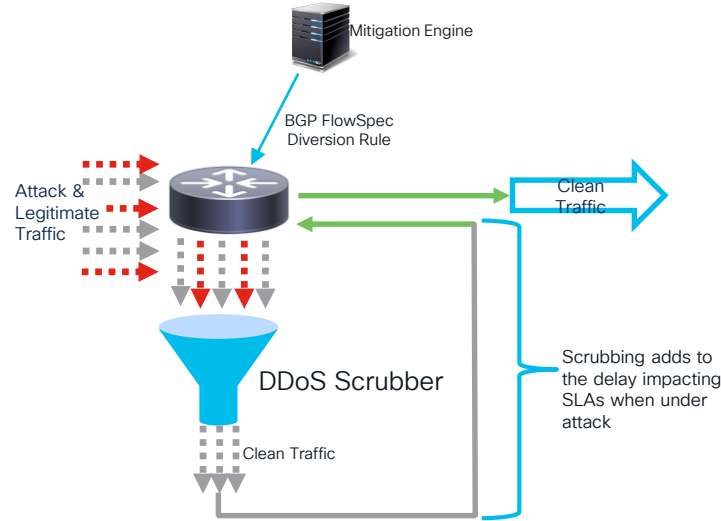


- Network is becoming distributed
- Multiple internet connections and Local breakouts
- New local applications
- Cloud on ramp
- CDNs

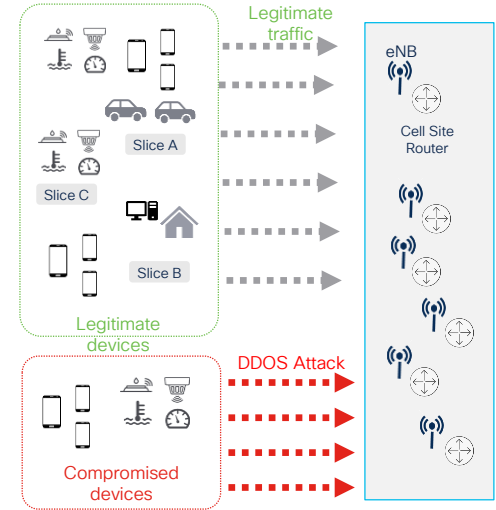
Evolving DDoS Threats & Requirements



Protection from attacks originating from SP's own customers/subscribers

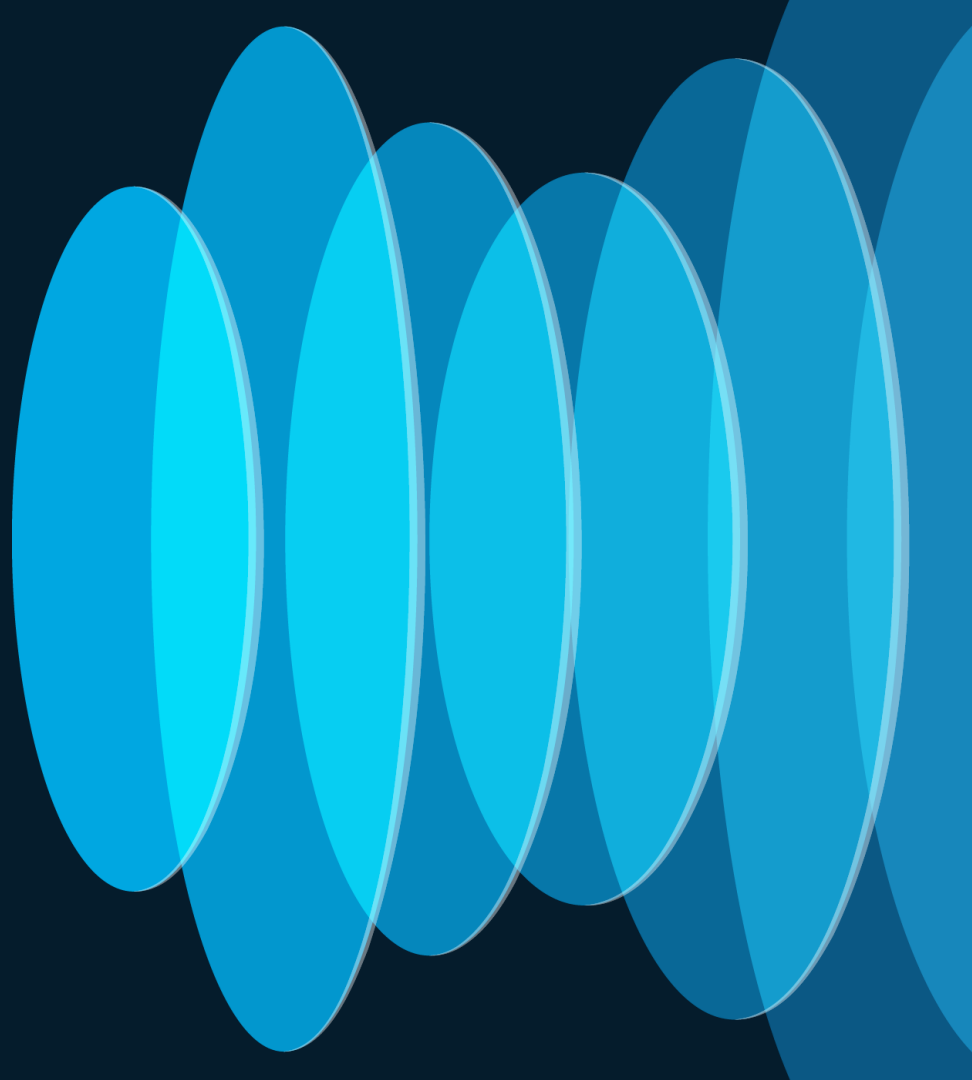


Ultra-low latency requirements for 5G applications must be met even under an active DDoS attack



Increased attack surface due to more IoT and mobile end points connecting to the network

Why existing
solutions fall
short for service
providers



DDoS Defense with Scrubbing

- Detection
 - As networks becomes more distributed collecting Telemetry is more challenging, and central processing is hard to scale, resulting in reducing sampling rates
- Mitigation
 - As DDoS attack grows, scalability becomes a challenge required more hardware, space, power and cooling
 - As networks are becomes more distributed, traffic tromboning adds latency, and requires additional overhead to carry the attack traffic



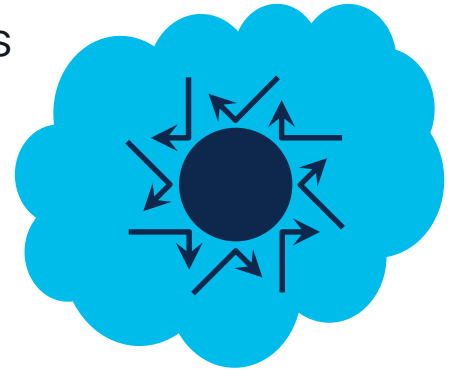
DDoS Defense with Flowspec

- Detection
 - As networks becomes more distributed collecting Telemetry is more challenging, and central processing is hard to scale, resulting in reducing sampling rates
- Mitigation
 - It is hard to monitor Flowspec rules making it hard to monitor attack lifecycle
 - Flowspec enters BGP tables and act on all packets, making it had to differentiate between different ports on the same router
 - It mandates BGP routing, which in some network segments or topologies is not used
 - Flowspec rules adds additional load into BGP routing engine and consumes routing table memory



DDoS Defense with Cloud based solution

- Detection
 - As networks becomes more distributed collecting Telemetry is more challenging, and central processing is hard to scale, resulting in reducing sampling rates
- Mitigation
 - Per incident business model, is not scalable as attack frequency grows
 - Always-on solution is not practical for service providers and adds latency
 - To and back from cloud traffic should be accounted as well

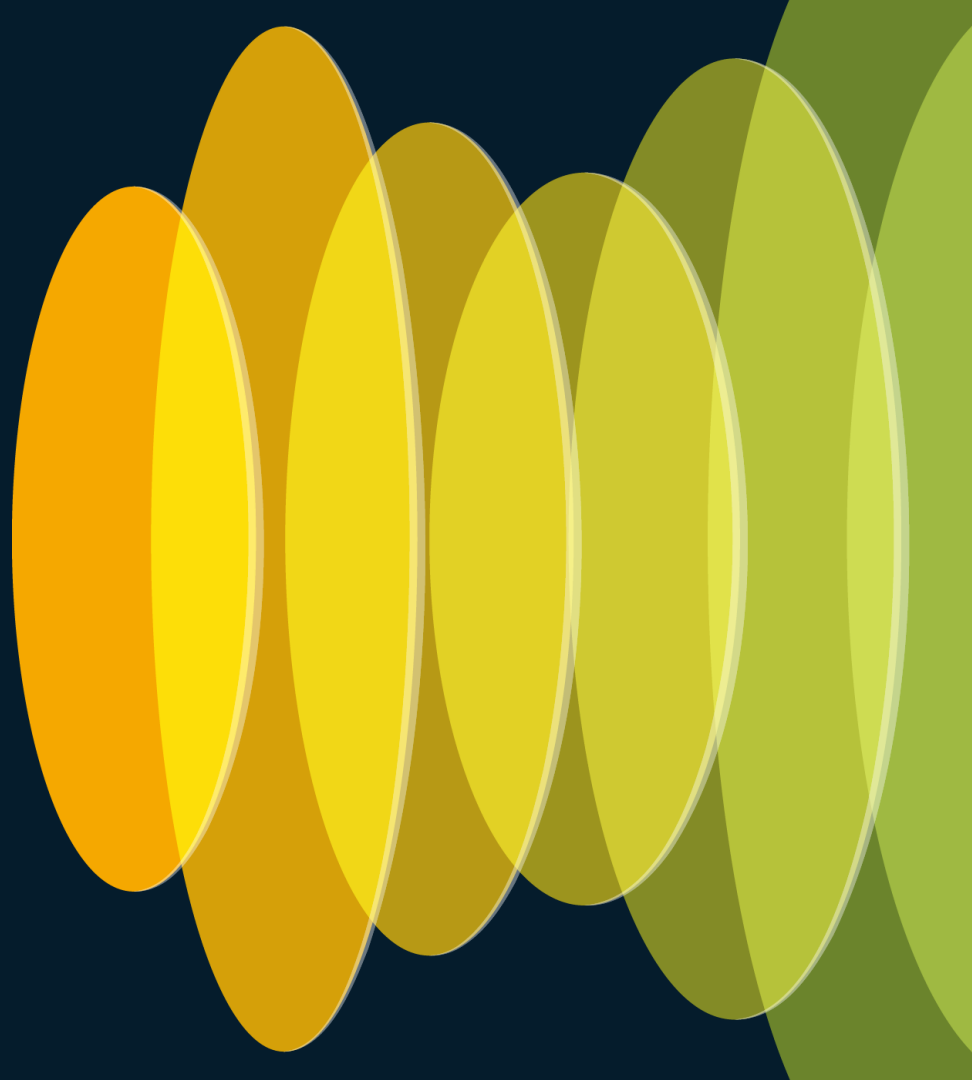


Traditional DDoS solutions cannot scale with attack trends



- Scaling traditional DDoS defense across **more distributed networks**, carrying exponentially growing volumes of traffic, is cost prohibitive.
- Traditional DDoS defense negatively impacts the performance of **low-latency applications** on the edge.
- Protecting networks is becoming increasingly difficult due to the **dynamic, multi-vector nature** of today's threats.

What is Cisco Secure DDoS Edge Protect



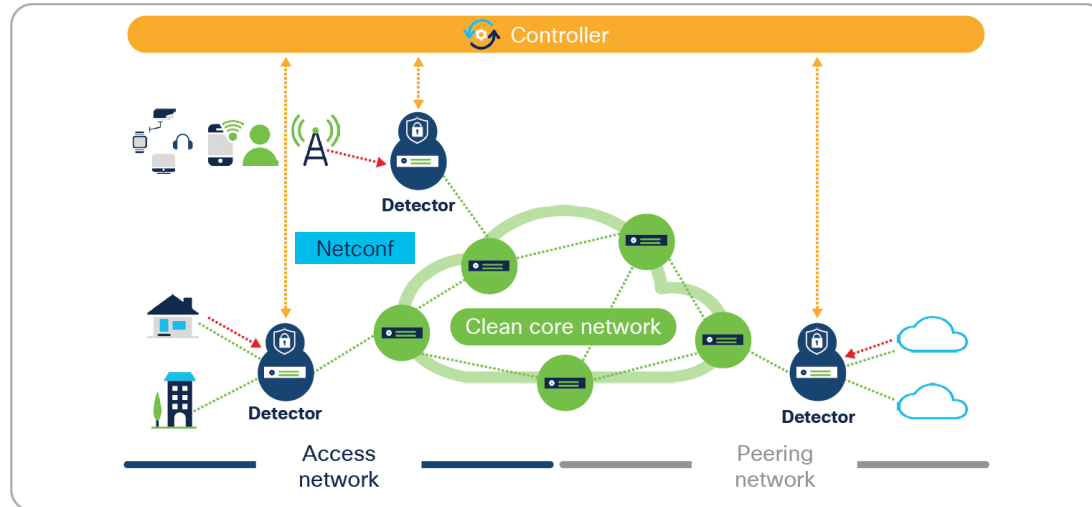
Solution Overview

Detectors

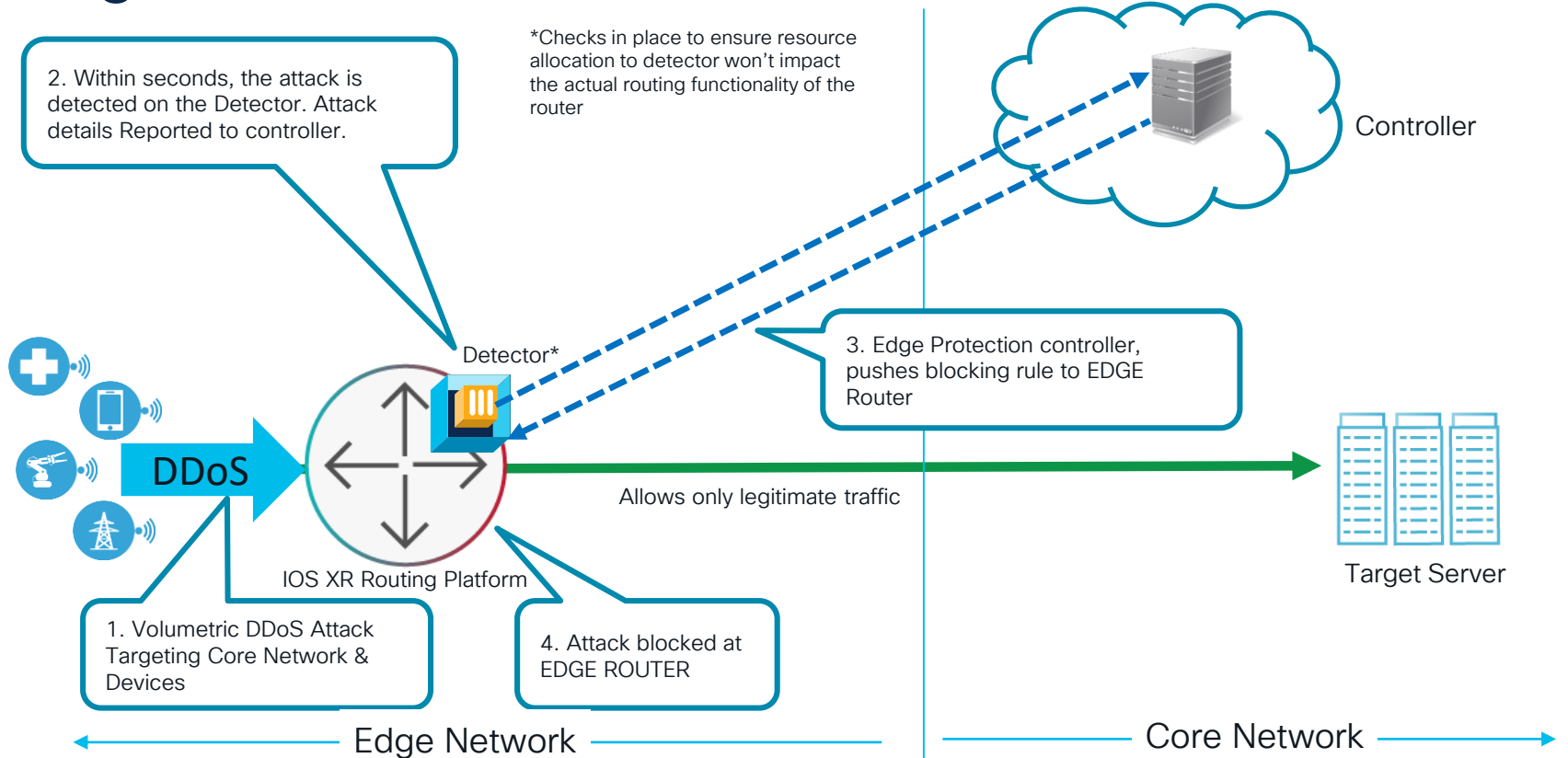
- A container deployed on a router, utilizing dedicated CPU and memory resources, collecting and analyzing network telemetry.
- Employs advanced AI algorithms to detect and mitigate network-borne attacks (DDoS attack, scanning etc.), both at the node level and across the entire network.
- When an attack is detected, a mitigation policy is applied to the router by ACL rules.

Controller

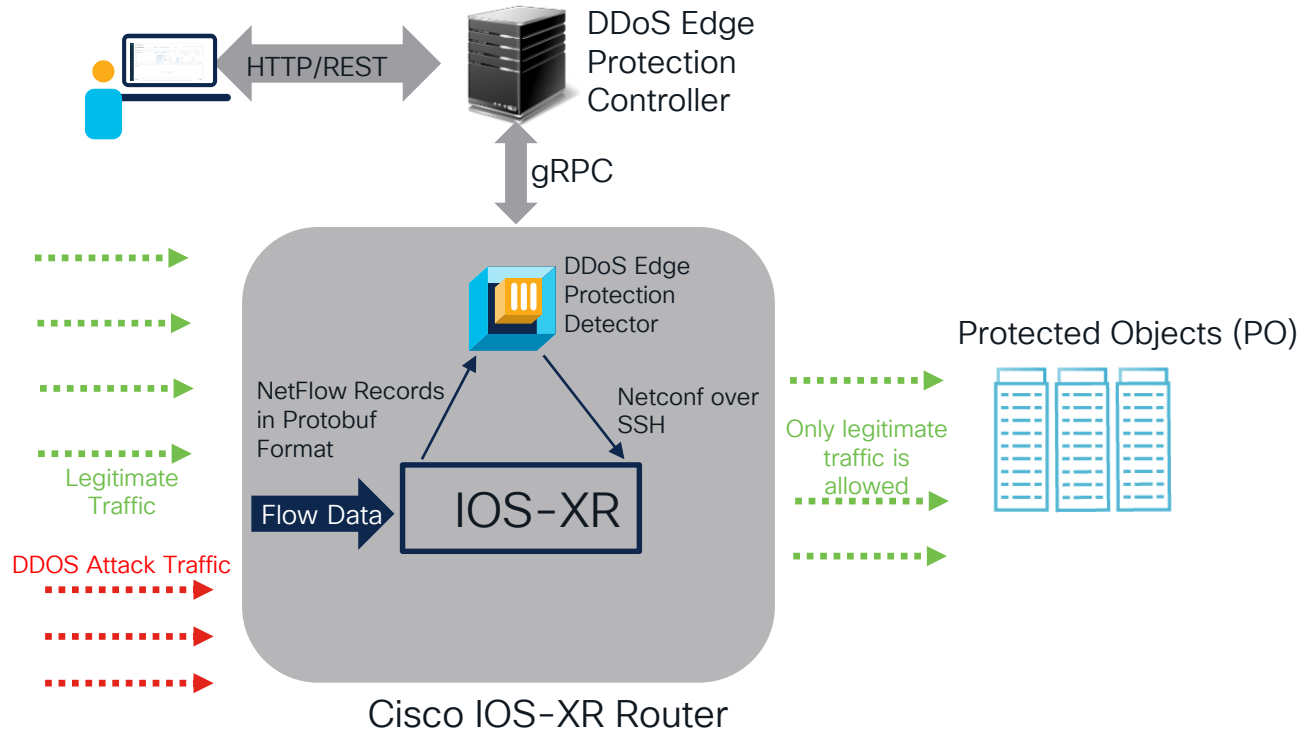
- A modular, containerized design, centrally manages detectors.
- Manages thousands of Detectors/network nodes
- Manages automatically detector's life cycle – installations, upgrades, security settings and health monitoring
- Manages security functions across the network with a centralized global view – mitigation orchestration, event reporting
- APIs for simple integration with other security management platforms



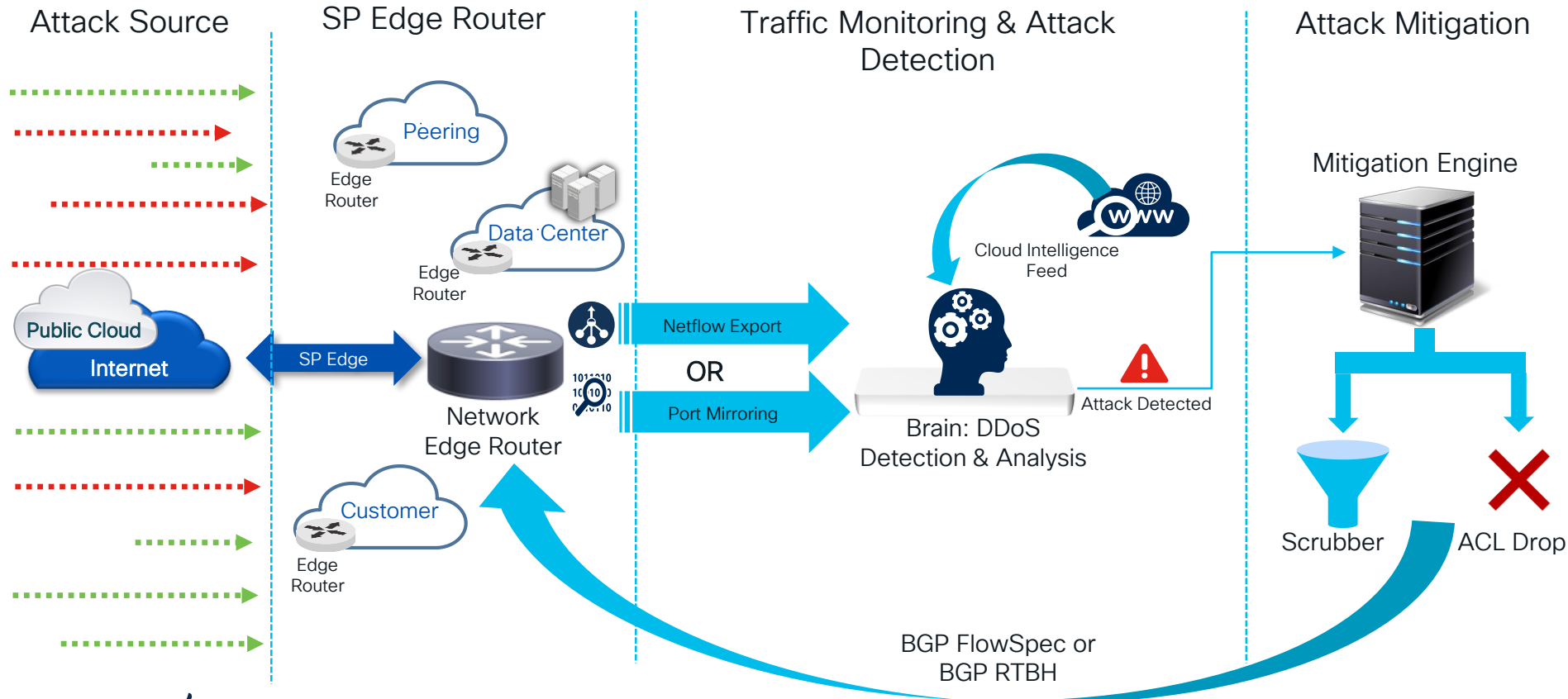
Edge Protection Solution On IOS XR Routers



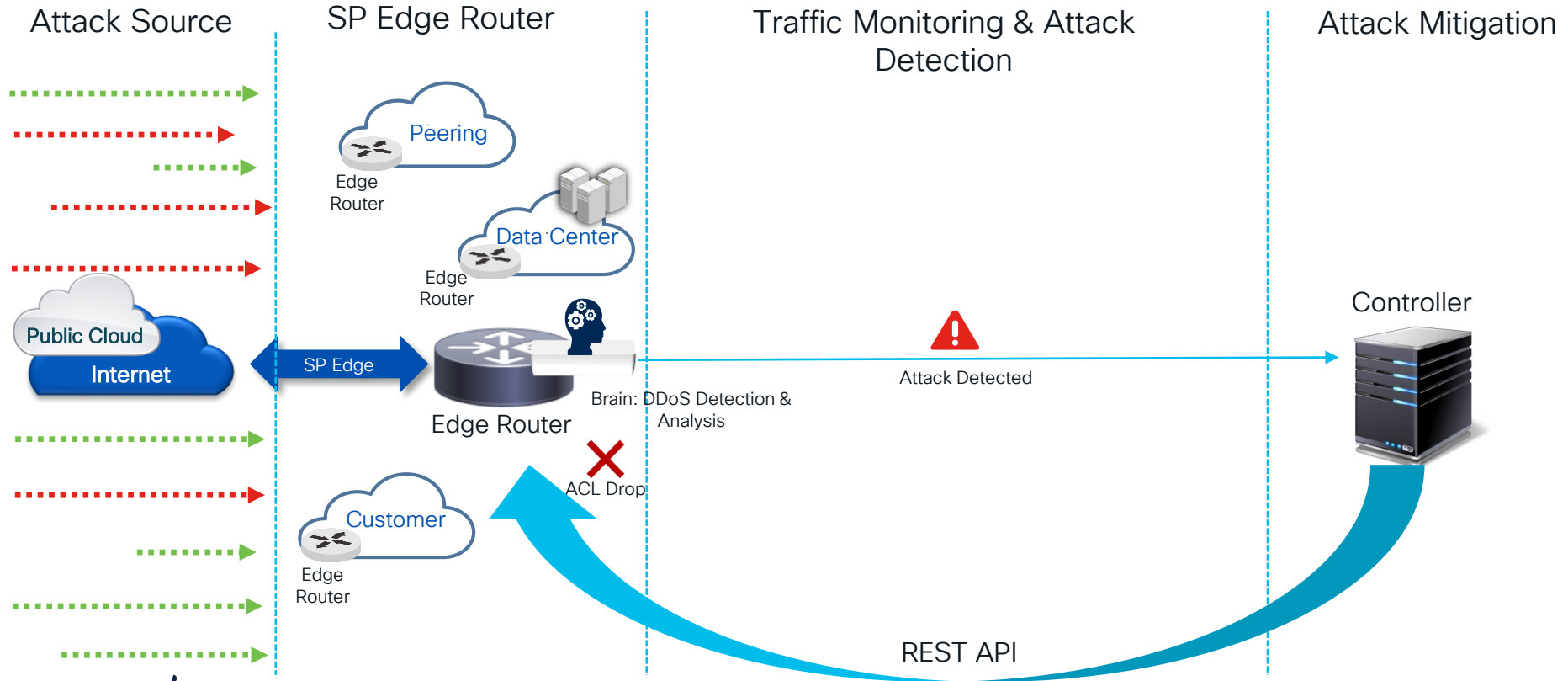
End-to-End Workflow – Router View



Traditional DDoS Deployment Architecture

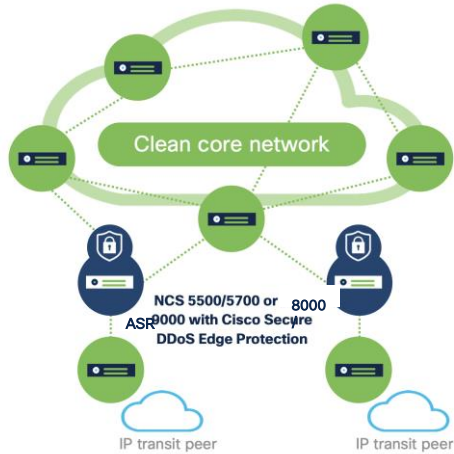


High Level Architecture



Peering Use Case

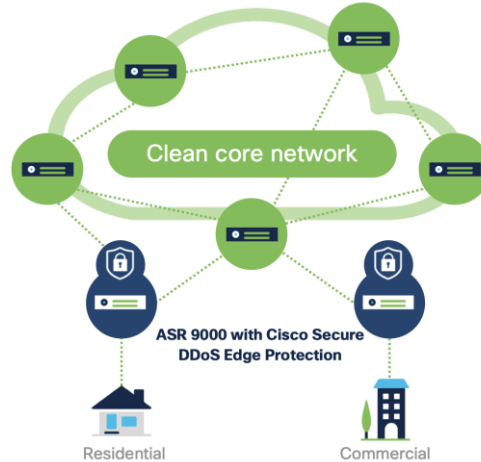
Protect from external threats to ensure availability of services



1. Traditional approaches using static misuse lists, static thresholds, etc. won't scale and results in increased scrubbing costs.
2. With Edge Protection, zero-day attacks can be detected, thresholds can adapt dynamically and reduce the scrubbing costs too.

Broadband use case

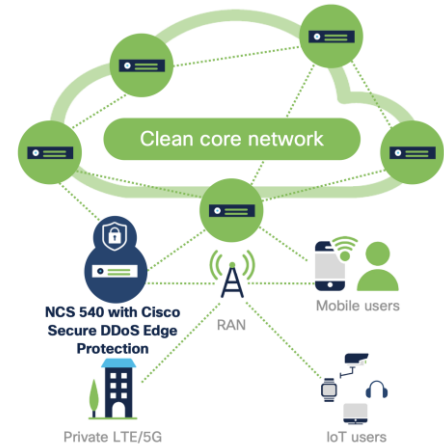
Protect from threats arising out of broadband subscribers & ensuring quality of experience



1. Edge Protection helps in mitigating attacks in both directions as mentioned below.
 - a) Service providers can deploy the solution at internet breakouts to protect from external threats like peering use case.
 - b) By deploying the same solution on IOS-XR routers next to BNG gateway, threats from subscribers can also be mitigated.

Mobile Use Case

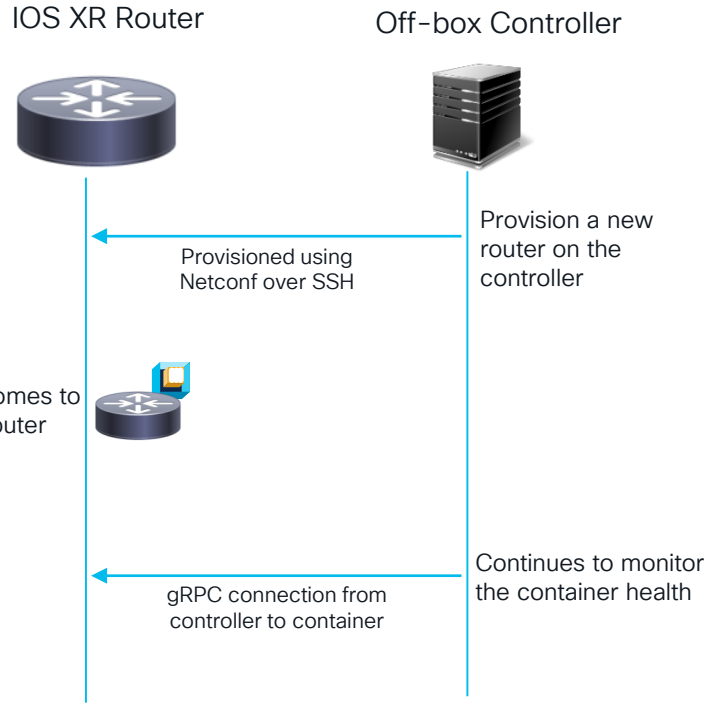
Protect from mobile end point threats to support ultra-low latency requirements



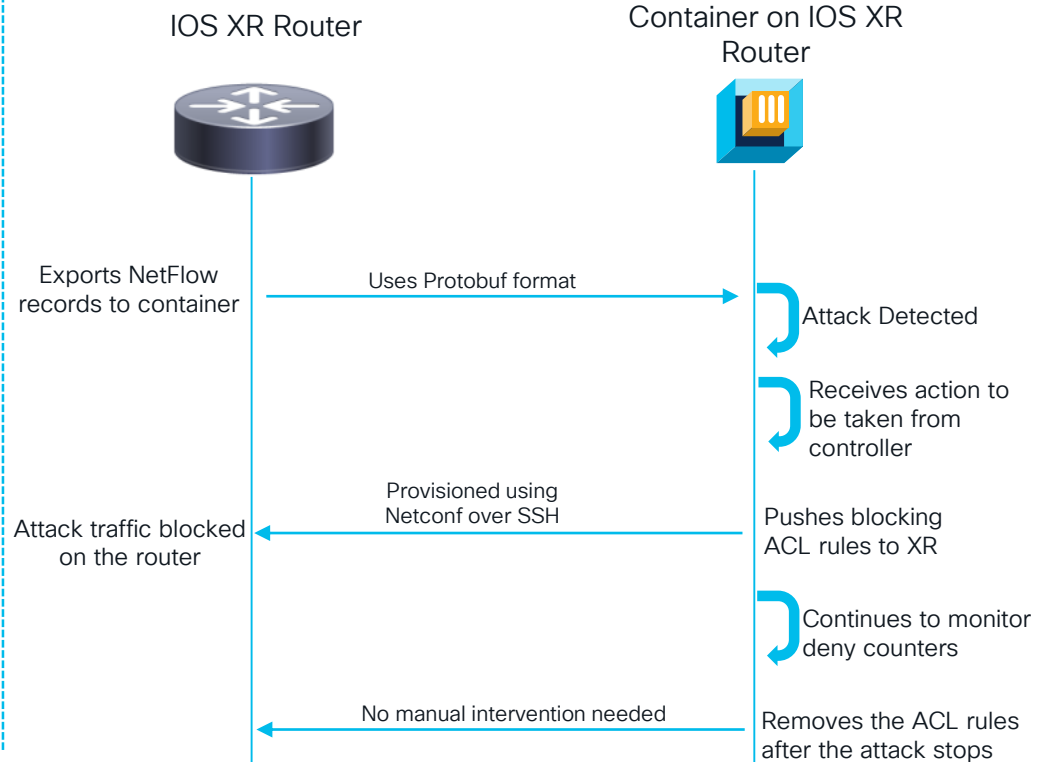
1. Traditional approaches to handle threats from mobile & IoT end points would impact the ultra-low latency requirements for 5G.
2. Edge Protection solution can be deployed on cell-site routers helping with faster detection & mitigation needed for ultra-low latency applications. It also helps in blocking the attackers based on the TEIDs.

Detailed Flows


Provisioning Phase



Detection & Mitigation Flows



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 The bridge is possible

Transform DDoS defenses for your distributed networks

Cisco Secure DDoS Edge Protection

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Live Demo

Detection Algorithm Overview

Self Learning Thresholds (Learning)

1. Learning is at the controller level on all data from detectors
2. PO can have a mix of learning and pre-configured filters
3. Learning – Per host within PO, Per PO, both, Parent/Child
4. Learning scheduler – duration, intervals
5. What to expect after learning

Additional Controller Details

Attack Lifecycle Management

1. Helps in detection using the self learning thresholds by aggregating the data from multiple detectors.
2. Supports grouping of detectors across the network based on the deployment scenario.
3. Co-ordinates orchestration of the mitigation policy across multiple detector groups.
4. When a single detector in a group sees an attack, the attack signature is sent to the controller. The controller pushes the mitigation actions to all other detectors that are part of the same group.
5. When an attack stops, the mitigation rule is removed from the group of routers only when the controller ensures the attack has stopped on all the routers that are part of the same group.
6. The detection of attack stop is done by individual detectors monitoring the deny counters of the mitigation rule and sending the stats to the controller.

Additional Controller Details

System Management

1. Provisions the detectors on each of the routers and monitors the detector health.
2. Performs the lifecycle management of all detectors.
3. Supports upgrade of the detectors.
4. Performs user and tenant management.
5. Performs management of the protected objects, setting the thresholds, etc.
6. Supports creation of specific templates for each router or a group of routers.
7. Supports customization to select the number of ACEs that can be used overall for mitigation and the range of ACEs.
8. Once detector is deployed, interface discovery feature can be activated.

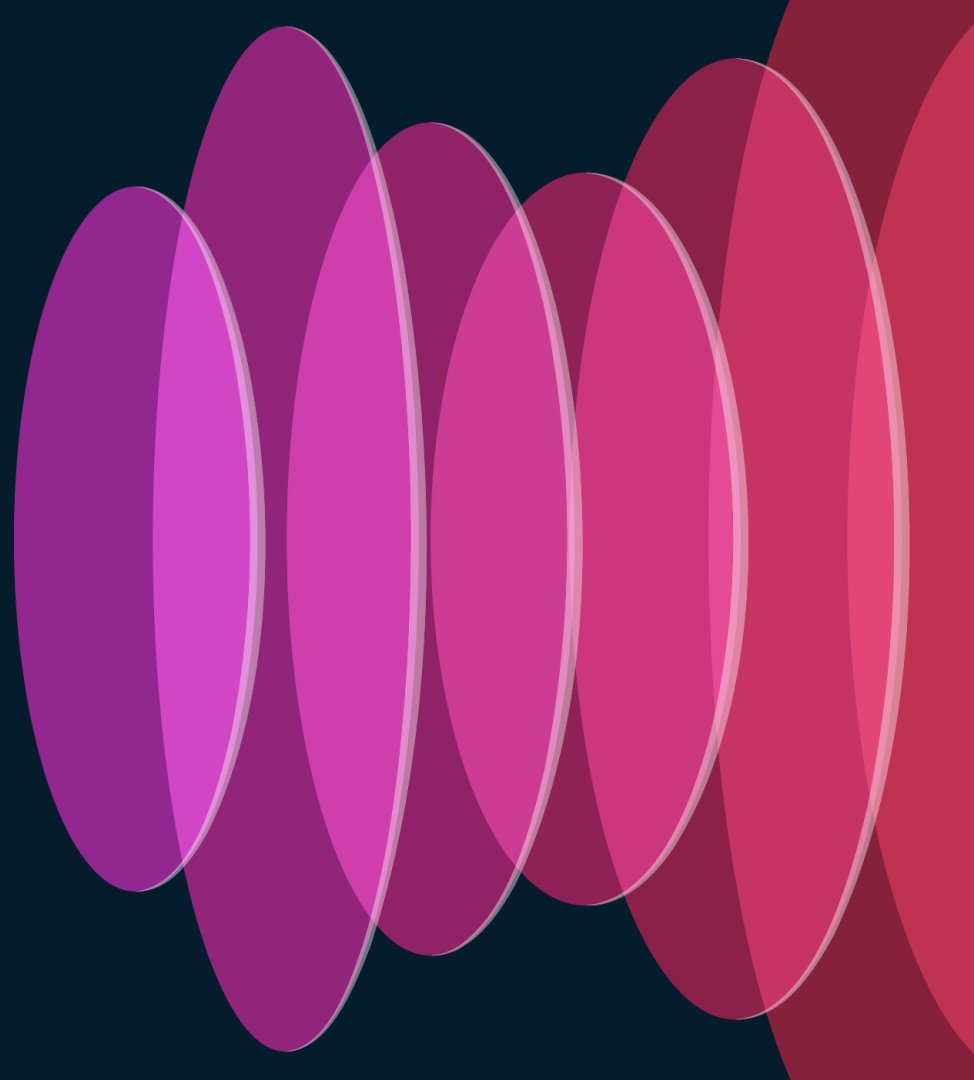
Throughput Test Results

1. Below table shows the test results on a NCS 5508 setup running 7.11.1 IOS-XR image.
2. Traffic was injected through IXIA with traffic ingressing through one LC and egressing through a different LC.
3. Net traffic (ingress + egress together) passing through the system was 2.4 Tbps.
4. The test was carried out with 100% traffic as legitimate and then repeating for 100% attack traffic with similar test results.
5. The RAM used was < 200MB out of 1GB available and CPU utilization didn't exceed 130% out of 200% available.

Flows Per Second (FPS)	Total throughput (Ingress traffic)	NetFlow Sampling Rate	Flows Per Second (FPS) on Detector	CPU(%)*	RAM(MB)
10 million	1200 Mbps	1024:1	10000	25	90
10 million	1200 Mbps	2048:1	5000	20	95
10 million	1200 Mbps	4096:1	2000	10	75
50 million	1200 Mbps	1024:1	48000	130	180
50 million	1200 Mbps	2048:1	24000	70	130
50 million	1200 Mbps	4096:1	12000	30	90
100 million	1200 Mbps	2048:1	49000	130	180

* 2 cores are available for the detector implying we have 200% available for CPU utilization

How Cisco Secure DDoS Edge Protect solves for Service Providers



Benefits of Cisco DDoS Edge Protection

More efficient network operations

- Keep network architecture as is
- Quick and automatic deployment and operation
- Clear separation between network operation and security protection tools – no need for NetFlow or other traffic rerouting



More economical, with lower TCO

- No need for additional hardware, leverages available compute resources on the router
- No need for traffic reroutes to dedicated hosting facilities
- Using Kubernetes and Docker containers to achieve zero touch life-cycle management



Better protection, application performance and QoE

- Block attacks on the edge of the network
- Scales across distributed networks
- Faster response to attacks: the only viable solution for protecting low-latency applications
- Advanced algorithms to deal with zero-day attacks, including multi-vector attacks



Extends telcos' security posture with a two-layered approach

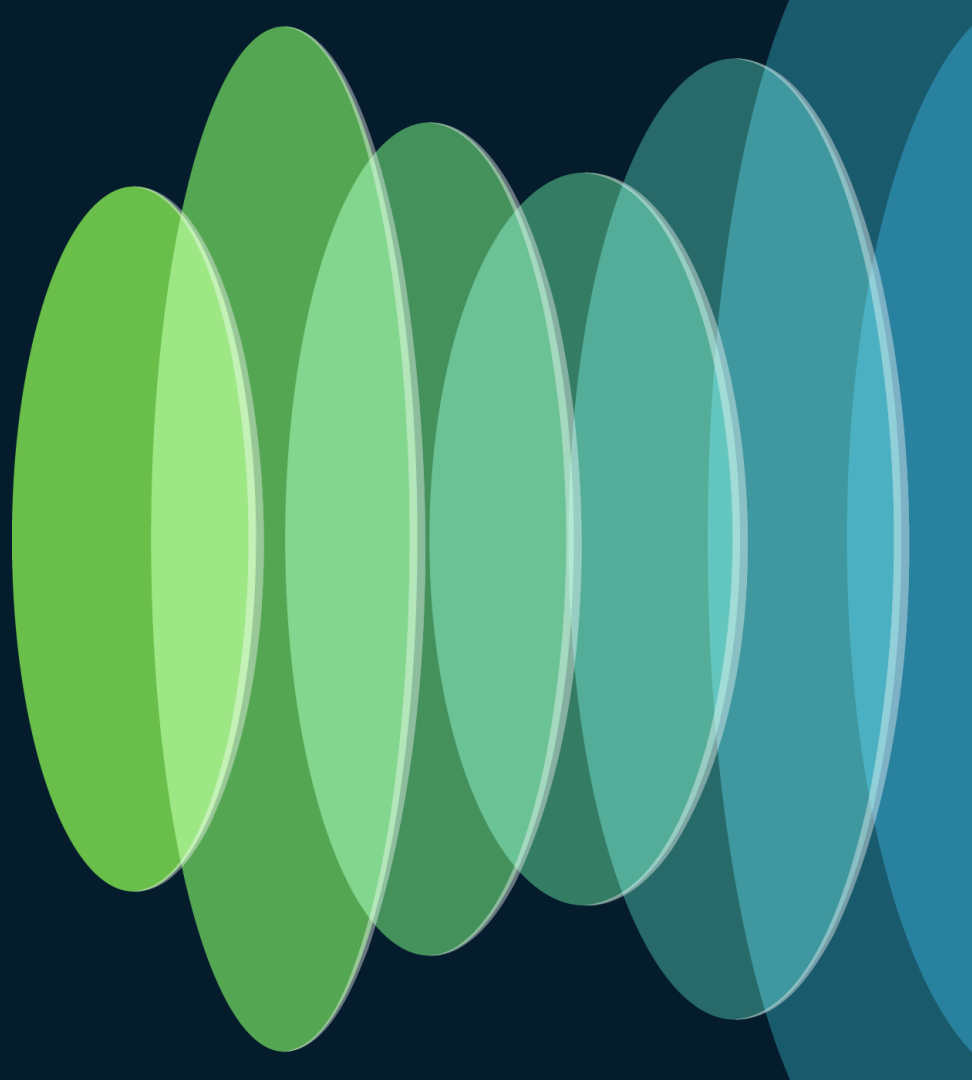
Extends security posture

- Creating a clean pipe into the telco's infrastructure
- First line of defense: protecting distributed perimeters from volumetric attacks at the edge
- Protecting flow-based/stateful security components

Complements existing DDoS solutions

- Effectively removing volumetric attacks, cleaning 90% of bad traffic
- Working together with other DDoS solutions
- Integrates fully with Radware DDoS offerings

Summary



The Cisco Secure DDoS Edge Protection Advantage



Stops DDoS attacks at the ingress of the network



Reuse existing hardware at no additional cost



Keep your network architecture as is



No need to overprovision network facilities such as links and routers to account for attack traffic



No backhauling of malicious traffic



Minimizes customer outages and optimizes the end-user experience

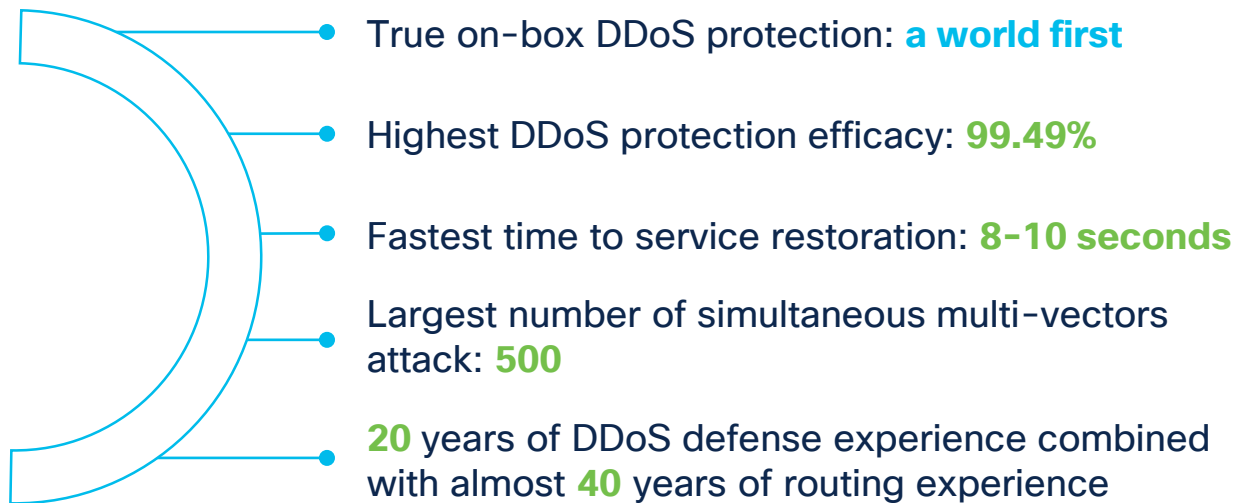


No facilities requirements such as power, rack space, and cooling



Allows service providers to meet low-latency requirements of modern broadband communication

What sets Cisco Secure DDoS Edge Protection apart



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Thank you

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