

# **Loopy Hell(ow): Infinite Traffic Loops at the Application Layer**

*Yepeng Pan, Anna Ascheman, Christian Rossow*

*CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security*

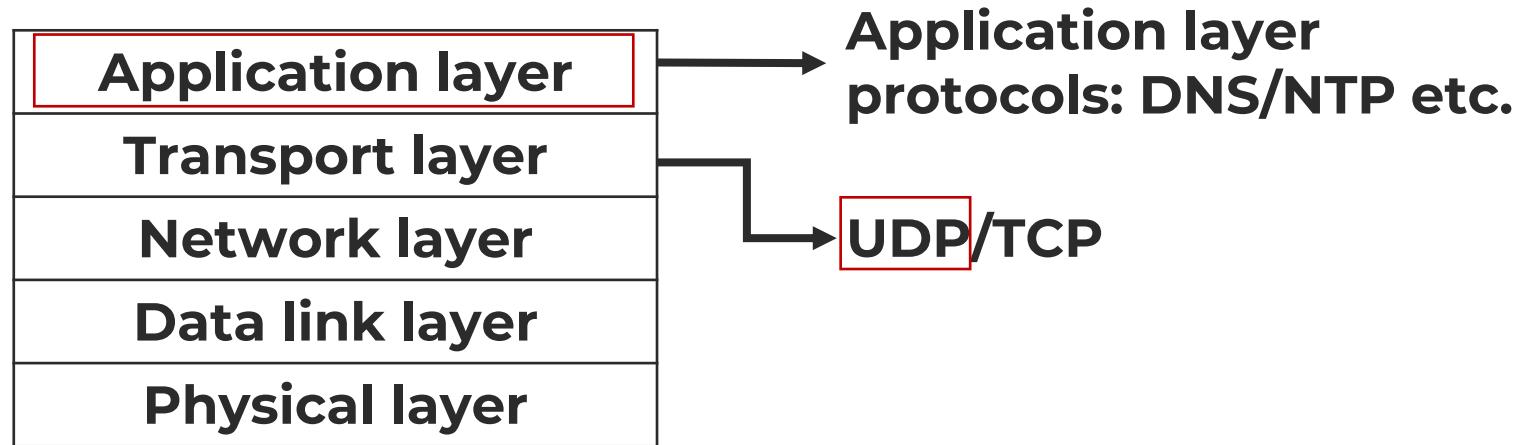


# Background

*An introduction to application layer traffic loops.*

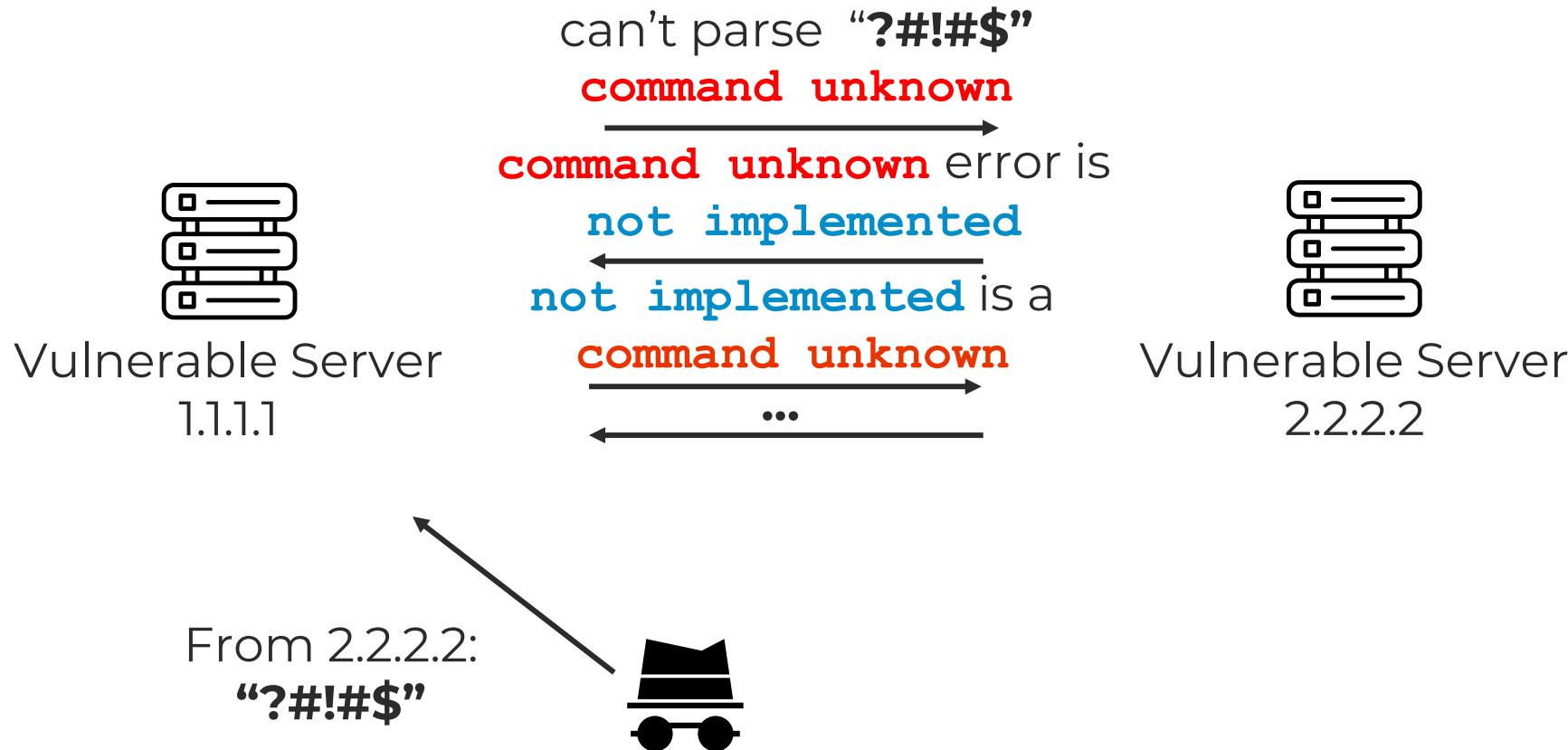


# An Example Application Layer Traffic Loop



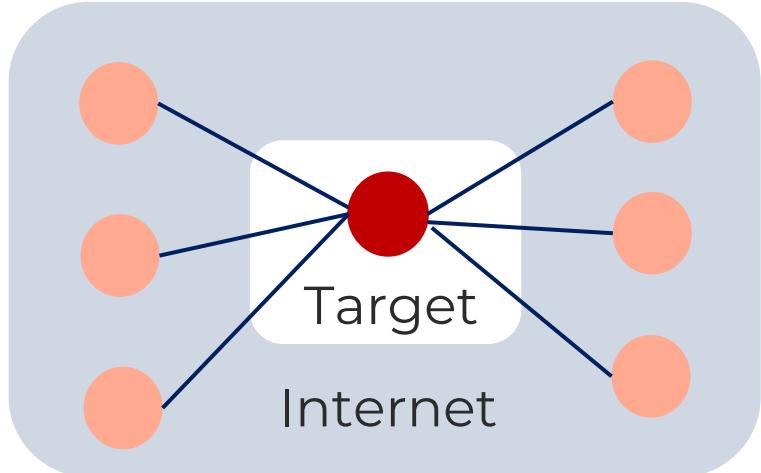


# An Example Application Layer Traffic Loop

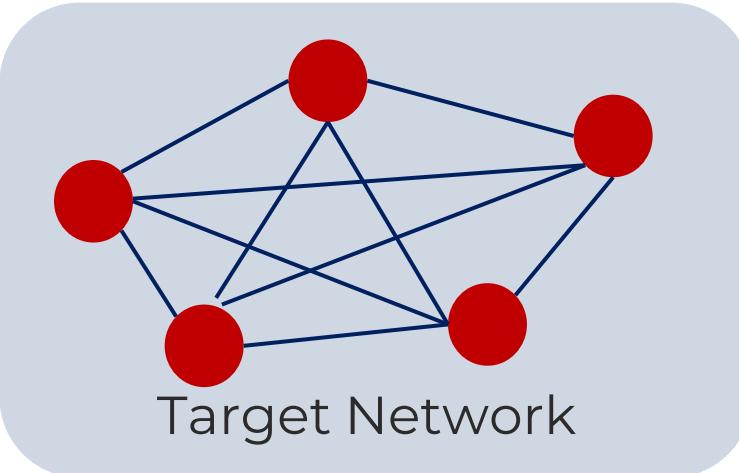




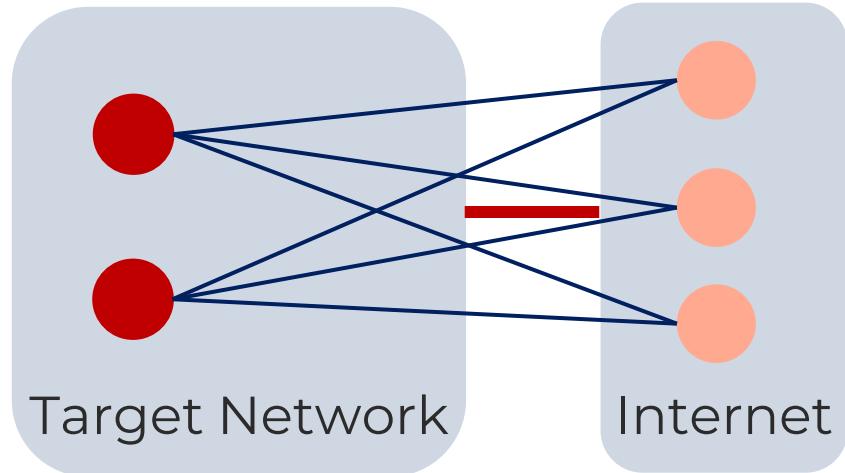
# Attack Scenarios



(1) Overload a target host



(2) Overload backbone  
of the target network



(3) Overload a link of  
the target network



# Methodology

*Methodology to identify and verify traffic loops.*



# Methodology: Loop Hosts Identification

Hosts Running a Certain Protocol



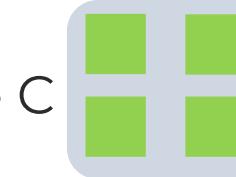
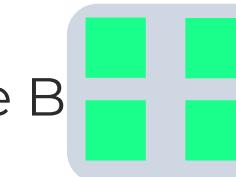
Shadowserver Daily Report [!]

1<sup>st</sup> Scan: Hand-Vetted Probes

Type A

Type B

Type C



Real Server Responses

DNS err errcode=1  
DNS err errcode=1

2<sup>nd</sup> Scan:  
Sampled Responses

Type A

Type B

Type B

Type A

1

+

2

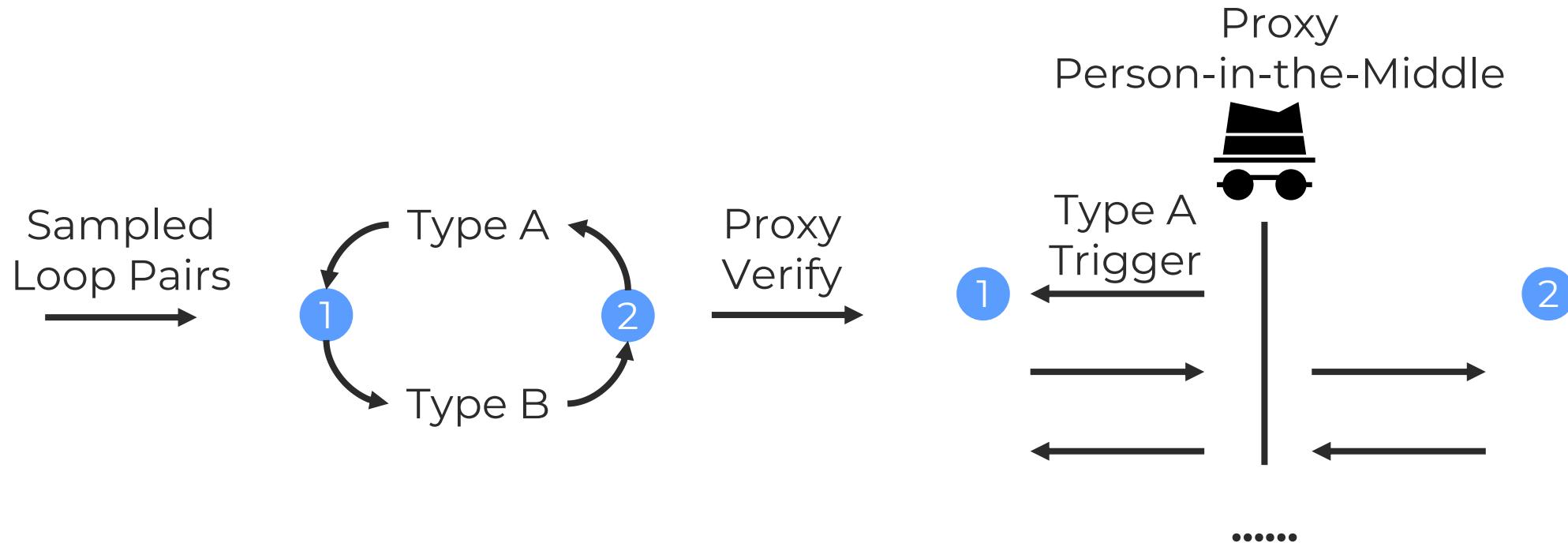
1

2

DNS rsp domain.com 1.1.1.1  
DNS rsp domain.com 1.1.1.2



# Methodology: Loop Verification





# Results

*Examined protocols and  
affected hosts*



# Results

- Non-Legacy Protocols:

- TFTP ~19k
- DNS ~111k
- NTP ~82k
- QUIC ~833k

- Legacy Protocols:

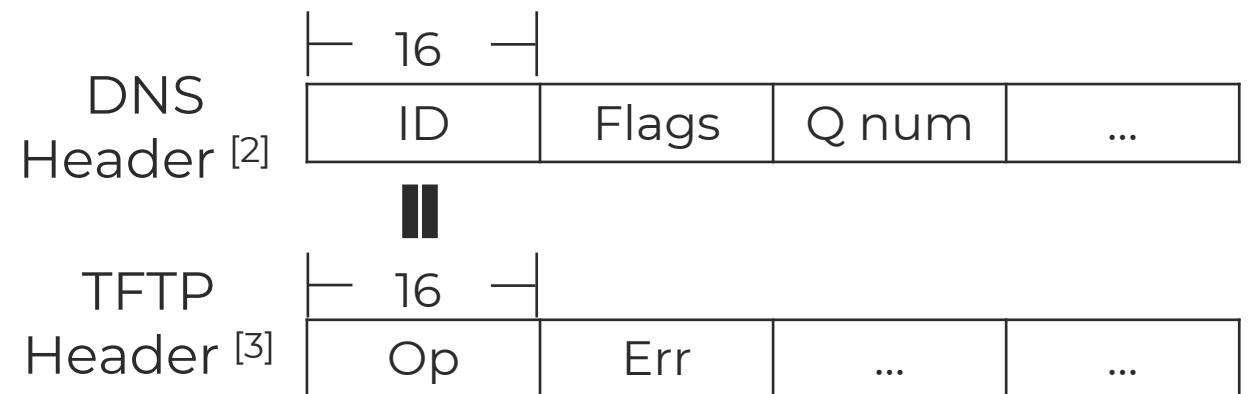
- Echo ~56k
- Chargen ~22k
- QOTD ~21k
- Daytime ~14k
- Time ~13k
- Active users ~3k

Number of loop pairs per protocol  
≈ (number of loop hosts)<sup>2</sup> / 2



# Cross-Protocol Loop

- Cross-protocol loops between non-legacy protocols are possible, e.g., DNS + TFTP.
- DNS servers copy the Identification field in a request, but other protocols (e.g., TFTP) interpret the same bytes range as flags.
- DNS responses may pass semantic checks of other protocols.





# Mitigations



# Mitigations

- Quality of service, e.g., deprioritize legacy protocols
- Source port validation
- Suppress error messages
- Rate limiting

} For administrators  
}



# Summary

1. We provide a methodology to identify and verify application layer traffic loops in real networks.
2. We examined several non-legacy protocols and legacy protocols and identified hundreds of thousands of affected hosts.

We thank all the community contributions for helping us identify vulnerable devices and for providing constructive feedbacks to our **advisory**. [4]

# Reference

- [1] Shadowserver. [Shadowserver Report](#).
- [2] Paul Mockapetris. RFC 1035, Domain names – implementation and specification.
- [3] Karen R. Sollins. RFC 1350, The TFTP Protocol (Revision 2).
- [4] Christian Rossow. [Application-Layer Loop DoS Advisor](#).