禪

[illegible]

[illegible] (DDoS) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Arbor Networks [illegible] 50 [illegible] Radware [illegible] DDoS [illegible] Fortinet [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BASEFARM MULTI LAYER DDOS PROTECTION
basefarm
ISP Scrubbing Center
MITIGATION SIGNALING
Basefarm Data Centers
Attacker
Legitime user
The Internet
VOLUMETRIC ATTACK
CLEAN TRAFFIC
CLEAN TRAFFIC
APPLICATION ATTACK
CLEAN TRAFFIC
Legitime user
ISP Network
Local Scrubbing Center
Customer Solutions
Attacker
ATTACKS FROM INTERNET
Attackers build networks of infected computers, known as 'botnets'
ISP SCRUBBING CENTER
Stops volumetric attacks in the ISP cloud. (ISP = Internet Service Provider)
LOCAL SCRUBBING CENTER
Stops application layer DDoS attacks & other advanced threats. Detect abnormal outbound activity

1 [illegible]

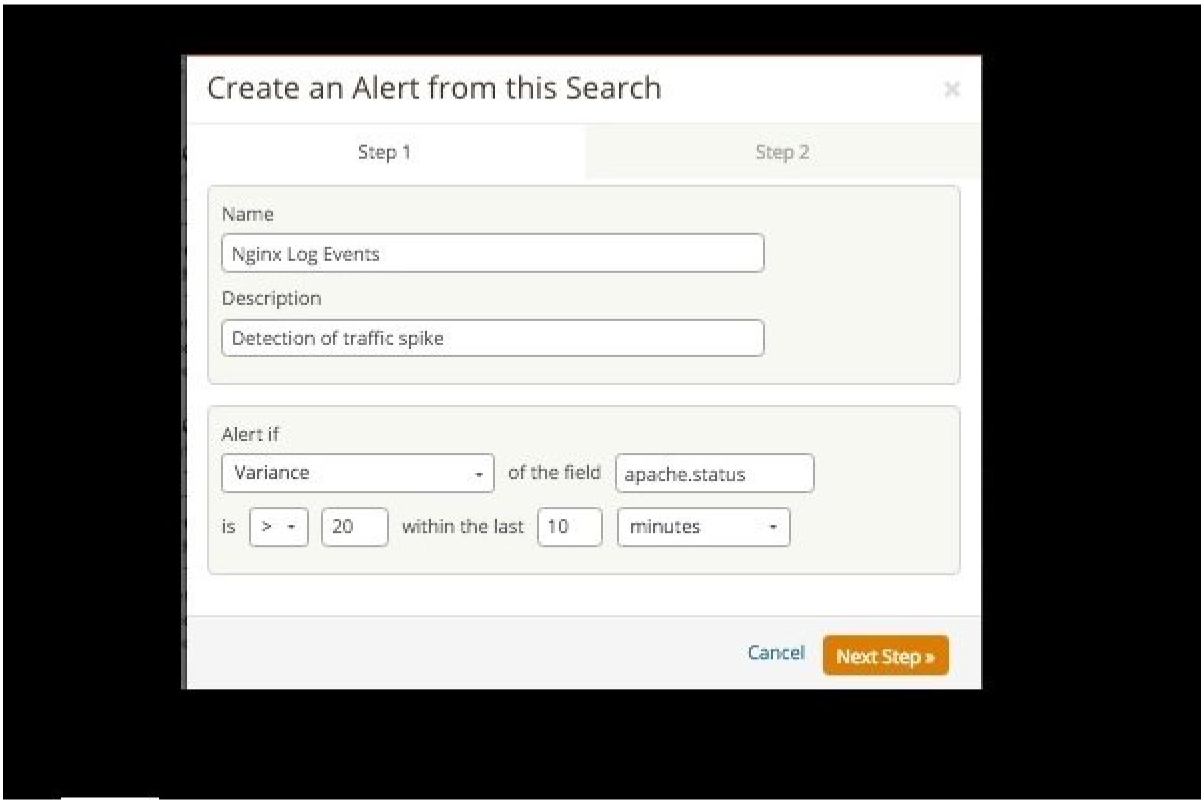
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 503 [illegible]

[illegible] Event Viewer [illegible] 503 [illegible] Event Viewer [illegible]

Event Viewer [illegible] (...) [illegible]



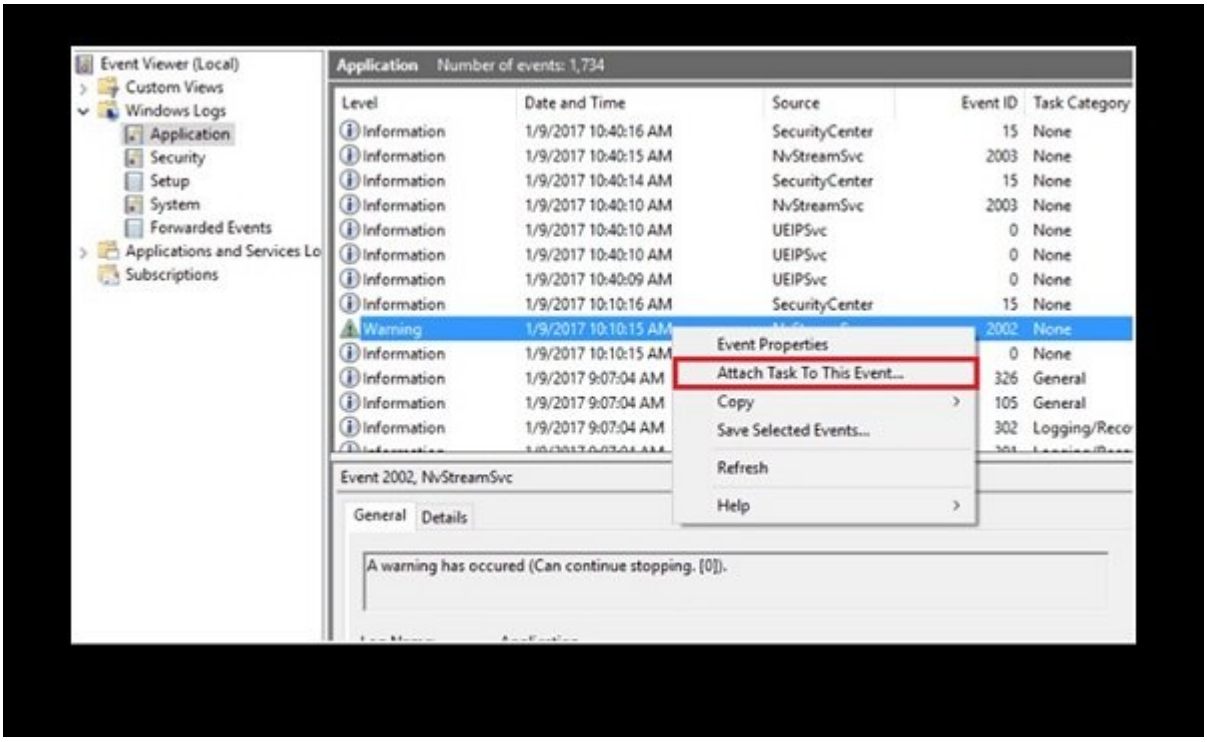
[illegible] 2

TTL Time Out

[illegible] 24 [illegible]

[illegible] netstat [illegible]

[illegible] Wireshark [illegible] netstat [illegible] SYN [illegible]. [illegible]



3 [illegible]

(netstat [illegible]):

1. netstat –na [illegible].

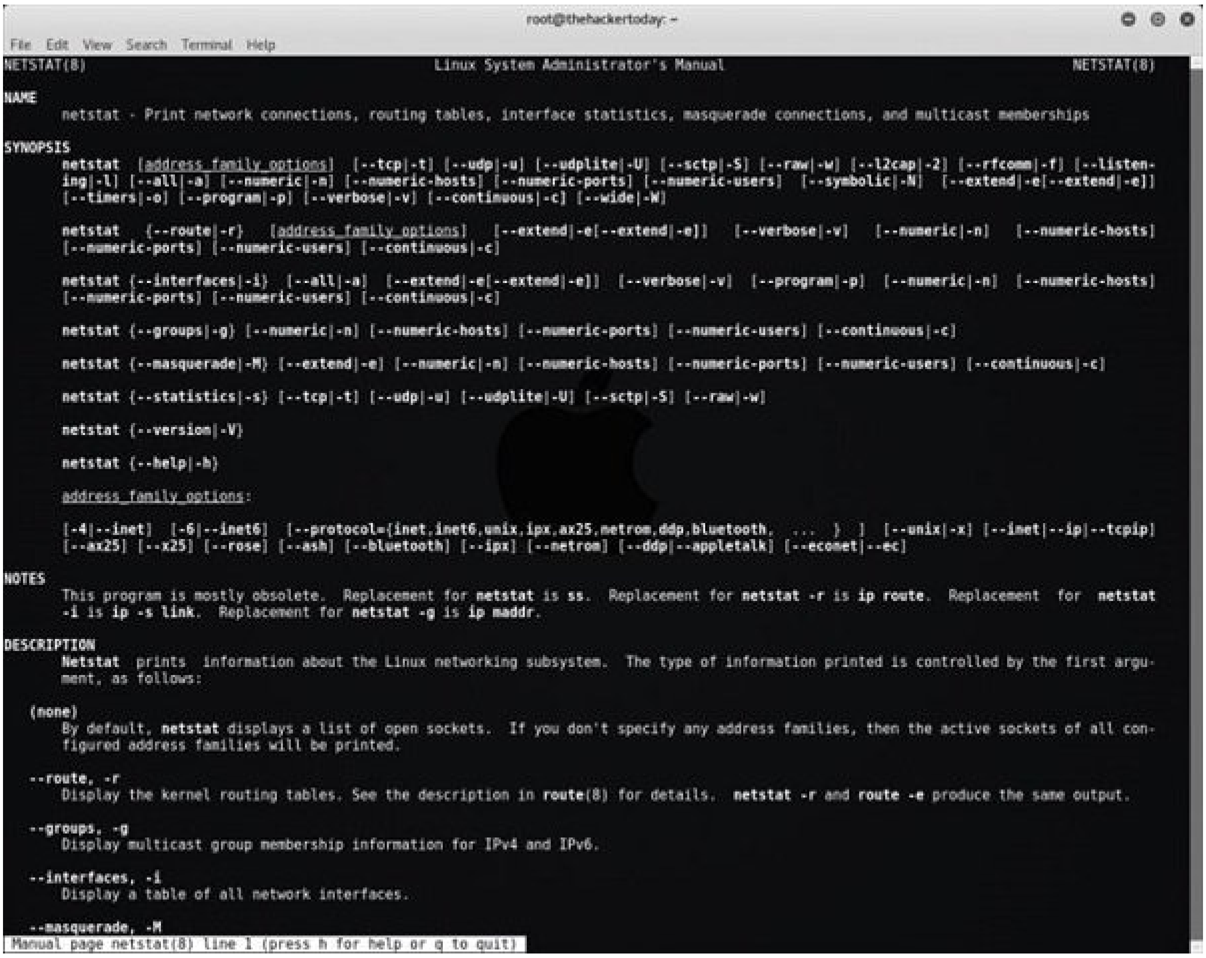
2. netstat -an | grep :80 | sort [illegible] 80 [illegible] http [illegible]. [illegible] single flood [illegible].

3. netstat -n -p|grep SYN_REC | wc –l [illegible] SYN_REC [illegible] DoS [illegible] mail bombs [illegible].

4. netstat -n -p | grep SYN_REC | sort –u [illegible].

5. ’{netstat -n -p | grep SYN_REC | awk ‘{print $5}’ | awk -F: ‘{print $1 [illegible] SYN_REC [illegible].

6. netstat -ntu | awk ‘{print $5}’ | cut -d: -f1 | sort | uniq -c | sort –n [illegible] (netstat [illegible]).



```
root@thehackertoday: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
NETSTAT(8)                    Linux System Administrator's Manual                    NETSTAT(8)

NAME
       netstat - Print network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships

SYNOPSIS
       netstat [address_family_options] [--tcp|-t] [--udp|-u] [--udplite|-U] [--sctp|-S] [--raw|-w] [--l2cap|-2] [--rfcomm|-f] [--listen-
       ing|-l] [--all|-a] [--numeric|-n] [--numeric-hosts] [--numeric-ports] [--numeric-users] [--symbolic|-N] [--extend|-e[--extend|-e]]
       [--timers|-o] [--program|-p] [--verbose|-v] [--continuous|-c] [--wide|-W]

       netstat {--route|-r} [address_family_options] [--extend|-e[--extend|-e]] [--verbose|-v] [--numeric|-n] [--numeric-hosts]
       [--numeric-ports] [--numeric-users] [--continuous|-c]

       netstat {--interfaces|-i} [--all|-a] [--extend|-e[--extend|-e]] [--verbose|-v] [--program|-p] [--numeric|-n] [--numeric-hosts]
       [--numeric-ports] [--numeric-users] [--continuous|-c]

       netstat {--groups|-g} [--numeric|-n] [--numeric-hosts] [--numeric-ports] [--numeric-users] [--continuous|-c]

       netstat {--masquerade|-M} [--extend|-e] [--numeric|-n] [--numeric-hosts] [--numeric-ports] [--numeric-users] [--continuous|-c]

       netstat {--statistics|-s} [--tcp|-t] [--udp|-u] [--udplite|-U] [--sctp|-S] [--raw|-w]

       netstat {--version|-V}

       netstat {--help|-h}

       address_family_options:

       [-4|--inet] [-6|--inet6] [--protocol={inet,inet6,unix,ipx,ax25,netrom,ddp,bluetooth, ... } ] [--unix|-x] [--inet|--ip|--tcpip]
       [--ax25] [--x25] [--rose] [--ash] [--bluetooth] [--ipx] [--netrom] [--ddp|--appletalk] [--econet|--ec]

NOTES
       This program is mostly obsolete. Replacement for netstat is ss. Replacement for netstat -r is ip route. Replacement for netstat
       -i is ip -s link. Replacement for netstat -g is ip maddr.

DESCRIPTION
       Netstat prints information about the Linux networking subsystem. The type of information printed is controlled by the first argu-
       ment, as follows:

   (none)
       By default, netstat displays a list of open sockets. If you don't specify any address families, then the active sockets of all con-
       figured address families will be printed.

   --route, -r
       Display the kernel routing tables. See the description in route(8) for details. netstat -r and route -e produce the same output.

   --groups, -g
       Display multicast group membership information for IPv4 and IPv6.

   --interfaces, -i
       Display a table of all network interfaces.

   --masquerade, -M
 Manual page netstat(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

4 [illegible]

7. [illegible] netstat -anp |grep 'tcp|udp' | awk '{print $5}' | cut -d: -f1 | sort | uniq -c | sort –n [illegible] UDP [illegible] TCP [illegible].

8. [illegible] netstat -ntu | grep ESTAB | awk '{print $5}' | cut -d: -f1 | sort | uniq -c | sort –nr [illegible] (ESTABLISHED) [illegible].

9. [illegible] netstat -plan|grep :80|awk {'print $5'}|cut -d: -f 1|sort|uniq -c|sort -nk 1 [illegible] 80 [illegible] 80 [illegible] HTTP [illegible].

[illegible] DDoS [illegible].

[illegible]:
[illegible]

[illegible]:
thehacktoday
loggly
tutorialspoint
tomsitpro
iplocation
dzone

[illegible]:

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netstat □□□□□ - 503 □□ - □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ - □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ - DDoS

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□□□□:https://www.shabakeh-mag.com/security/13061/%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%87%DA%A9%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%87%D8%A7%DB%8C%DB%8C-%D8%A8%D8%B1%D8%A7%DB%8C-%D8%B4%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A7%DB%8C%DB%8C-%D9%88-%D8%AF%D9%81%D8%B9-%D8%AD%D9%85%D9%84%D9%87-%D9%85%D9%86%D8%B9-%D8%B3%D8%B1%D9%88%DB%8C%D8%B3-%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%B2%DB%8C%D8%B9-%D8%B4%D8%AF%D9%87-ddos