

International Journal of Scientific Research and Reviews

Distributed Denial of Service

JeevithapriyaB.

Department of Computer Technology, KG College of Arts and Science, Saravanampatti,
Coimbatore-641035.Email: jeevithapriyact@gmail.com Mobile: +91 9524828689

ABSTRACT:

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks are large scale cooperative attacks. A large number of Internet services known as Zombies are a great threat to Internet services. Popular Web sites such as Yahoo, CNN, and Amazon are among the most well-known victims of DDoS Attacks. A large number of online transaction firms face significant losses. They are targeting DDoS attacks. So, keep this issue in view of the viewer. Data mining techniques in various key areas that appear as a strong candidate DDoS attack detection and prevention.

KEYWORDS –Distributed Denial of Service attack, Data mining, Zombies.

***Corresponding author**

Jeevithapriya B.

Assistant Professor,

Department of Computer Technology,

KG College of Arts and Science, Saravanampatti, Coimbatore-641035.

Email: jeevithapriyact@gmail.com Mobile: +91 9524828689

INTRODUCTION

Today, the number of attacks against large computer systems or networks is rapidly growing. One of the major threats to Internet security is the Distributed Denial Service (DDoS) attack¹. The infected network element (s) have mounted a fictitious attack. A large number of packets were created by zombies. The purpose of the attack is excessive load. Infected and unable to perform normal transactions.

To protect network servers, network routers, and client patrons come from handlers and zombies. The victims of distributed refusal-service (DDoS) attacks may accept data mining approach. These attacks are definitely shot weapon². The latest rapid growth in data mining is available in a wide variety of algorithms, statistics, sample recognition, machine learning and databases. The steps can be achieved with the final purpose of writing this paper.

Central theme:

The data mining techniques of this paper are to explore extensive audits. Data for calculating forms for predicting actual behavior that can be used to find. Detecting various DDoS attacks³. This sheet is divided into five sections. Part 1 defines the point of view of the problem. Part 2 highlights DDoS attack. Part 3 depicts a fundamental idea of data mining. Part 4 Data mining highlights some usage areas to protect resources against DDoS Attacks.

DDoS Attack:

Distributed Denial Service (DDoS) attack is one of the affected network elements. The fictitious attack packets, which emerged from a large scale, hit a large scale⁴.

Number of engines:

Allowing a successful attack to attack. The infected machine allows stealing sensitive internal data, and may cause disruptions⁵. In some cases the denial of service (DoS)⁵. The number of DDoS attacks has increased by 20% last year - a major decrease in the rate of attacks. From 2007 to 2008, one of the disaster strikes increased 67 percent. Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are very worried about bonnet-motivation, according to a report.

Distributed Denial-Service (DDoS) attacks:

A data mining application is usually software. Interface for interacting with a large database that contains network traffic parameters. Data processing is widely used in marketing and organizations⁶, detecting fraudulent activities like DDoS attacks. The DOTOS attacks are different parts of data processing. Recently, data mining has become an important component for DDoS attack prevention. Classification, association rule, various data processing approaches such as clustering and exterior. Detecting network traffic is often used to obtain data or data. Helps to control

cognition⁷. Data usage approach is different applications. Prevention and detection of DDoS attacks can be used:

Intrusion detection:

Intrusion detection is the process of observing the event that occurs on a computer system. They analyse events that violate the network and related security policies or practices. Intrusion detection techniques can be classified as incorrect use and invalid detection. Misuse diagnostic systems⁸, eg IDIOT and STAT to identify and identify the weak points of the well-known attacks or systems. Conflict detection systems.

The attacks are discussed here:

Real-time data mining-based intrusion detection systems (IDSs) are provided by an overview. The researcher focused on issues related to ordering a real time at a data mining based IDS⁹. Environment also discussed a distributed structure for real assessment of cost models Time. Learning algorithms are used to improve the use of improving the facilities for making the model. And extra upgrade. It is used to reduce unregulated irregular diagnostic algorithms.

Provides infrastructure facilities. Audit data sharing and storage and distribution of new or improved models¹⁰. Improves the performance and scaling of IDS. Another example of the Intersecting Detector is This is a multi-address IDS architecture known as MAD-IDS.

CONCLUSION

DDoS Attacks Computer Network, ISP, is the most complex method of attacking the individual. It is improper for legitimate network users. These attacks are a bad thing. At least, if they are against a particular organization, they will be brutally destroyed. Loss Network resources are interrupted, interrupting the work, delays, and interaction.

Legal network users:

The severe effects of the DDS attack will be severe and important. Production solutions and security measures should be taken to prevent these kinds of attacks¹¹. Detoxification, prevention and reduction of DDOS attacks are both national and personal security. This paper discusses various detection guidelines using data mining concepts & DDoS detection & prevention mechanisms but improvement in new technology. They emerge where data mining techniques can be used to handle DDSOS attacks. The future should be discussed.

REFERENCES

1. Guo, Y, Perreau, S. Detect DDoS flooding attacks in mobile ad hoc networks. *Int J Secur Network* 2010; 5(4): 259–269.

2. Deng, J, Han, R, Mishra, S. Limiting DoS attacks during multihop data delivery in wireless sensor networks. *Int J Secur Network* 2006; 1(3–4): 167–178.
 3. Nazario, J. DDoS attack evolution. *NetwSecur* 2008; 2008(7): 7–10.
 4. Mirkovic, J, Reiher, P. A taxonomy of DDoS attack and DDoS defense mechanisms. *ACM SIGCOMM Comp Com* 2004; 34(2): 39–53.
 5. Patrikakis, C, Masikos, M, Zouraraki, O. Distributed denial of service attacks. *Internet Protocol J* 2004; 7(4): 13–35.
 6. Deng, J, Meng, K, Xiao, Y. Implementation of dos attack and mitigation strategies in IEEE 802.11b/g WLAN. In: *Proceedings of SPIE defense security and sensing 2010, Orlando, FL, 5–9 April 2010*. Bellingham, WA: SPIE.
 7. A. Karami and M. Guerrero-Zapata, “A hybrid multiobjective RBFPSO method for mitigating DoS attacks in named data networking,” *Neurocomputing*, 2015; 151: 1262–1282,.
 8. E. Turban, J. E. Aronson, T. P. Liang, and R. Sharda, *Decision support and Business Intelligence Systems* (Eighth ed.). Pearson Education, 2007.
 9. Mansfield-Devine, S . DDoS: threats and mitigation. *NetwSecur* 2011; 2011(12): 5–12.
 10. Sasikala.M,” Improving Cloud Security using Data Mining Approach by Idea with Artificial Bee Colony Algorithm”, *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*.. ISSN: 2249-7315. Impact factor 2016;6: 4.557.
 11. Srivastava, A, Gupta, B, Tyagi, A. A recent survey on DDoS attacks and defense mechanisms. In: Nagamalai, D, Renault, E, Dhanuskodi, M (eds) *Advances in parallel distributed computing*. Berlin; Heidelberg: Springer, 2011;570–580.
-