

## - TCP Intercept -

### TCP Intercept

TCP Intercept was developed to protect servers and other resources from denial of service (DoS) attacks, specifically TCP SYN attacks.

Just as the name says, TCP Intercept **captures** incoming TCP requests. Instead of allowing direct access to the server, TCP Intercept acts as an intermediary, establishing a connection to the server on behalf of the requesting client.

TCP Intercept will *block* a client if too many incoming connections are attempted.

To configure TCP Intercept, the desired traffic to be monitored must be identified. Traffic can be monitored *from* a certain address or network, *to* a certain address or network, or both:

```
Router(config)# access-list 101 permit ip any 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
```

This matches traffic from *any* source to the host *10.1.1.1*. TCP Intercept can then be configured to use this access list:

```
Router(config)# ip tcp intercept list 101
```

TCP Intercept can operate in one of two modes:

```
Router(config)# ip tcp intercept mode intercept
```

```
Router(config)# ip tcp intercept mode watch
```

In *intercept* (the **default**) mode, the router will actively capture TCP connections, and act as the buffer between the client and the server. To adjust how long TCP Intercept will manage a connection after no activity:

```
Router(config)# ip tcp intercept connection-timeout 1800
```

In *watch* mode, TCP connections pass through the router to the server, but are “observed” by the router. If a connection is not established within 30 seconds (by default), the router send a reset to the server to close down the session. This *watch* timer is configurable:

```
Router(config)# ip tcp intercept watch-timeout 15
```

\* \* \*

All original material copyright © 2007 by Aaron Balchunas ([aaron@routeralley.com](mailto:aaron@routeralley.com)),  
unless otherwise noted. All other material copyright © of their respective owners.

This material may be copied and used freely, but may not be altered or sold without the expressed written consent of the owner of the above copyright. Updated material may be found at <http://www.routeralley.com>.

**TCP Intercept (continued)**

Two thresholds can be configured with TCP Intercept, relating to the number of inbound TCP connections.

If the number of connections exceeds the *high* threshold (**1100** by default), TCP Intercept will begin aggressively dropping connections. By default, TCP Intercept will drop the oldest connections first, but can be configured to drop connections randomly instead:

```
Router(config)# ip tcp intercept drop-mode random
```

```
Router(config)# ip tcp intercept drop-mode oldest
```

TCP Intercept will *stop* dropping connections once the number falls below the *low* threshold (**900** by default). To configure the thresholds:

```
Router(config)# ip tcp intercept max-incomplete low 600
```

```
Router(config)# ip tcp intercept max-incomplete high 800
```

To troubleshoot TCP Intercept:

```
Router# show tcp intercept connections
```

```
Router# show tcp intercept statistics
```

\* \* \*

All original material copyright © 2007 by Aaron Balchunas ([aaron@routeralley.com](mailto:aaron@routeralley.com)), unless otherwise noted. All other material copyright © of their respective owners.

This material may be copied and used freely, but may not be altered or sold without the expressed written consent of the owner of the above copyright. Updated material may be found at <http://www.routeralley.com>.