

# Kaveri 2.0 Hacked

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## Kaveri 2.0 Hacked: How a DDoS Attack Disrupted Karnataka's Property Portal

### What Happened?

In **January 2025**, Karnataka's **Kaveri 2.0** property registration portal stopped working, disrupting **essential citizen services**. At first, officials thought it was a **technical issue**, but later investigations revealed it was a **cyberattack** called a **Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack**.

The **Kaveri 2.0 portal**, launched in **2023**, allows people to **register properties, search for land records, and get encumbrance certificates (ECs)** online. This attack shows how **government websites** are becoming targets for cybercriminals.

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### What is a DDoS Attack?

A **DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attack** is a way for hackers to **overload a website or online service** by sending **huge amounts of traffic**, making it **slow or completely unavailable**.

### How Does a DDoS Attack Work?

1. **Hackers take control of many devices** (like computers or infected servers) and turn them into a "botnet."
2. **These devices send an overwhelming number of requests** to a website or server.
3. **The server gets overloaded and stops responding to real users.**

### Types of DDoS Attacks

- **Flooding the network** - Too much traffic makes the system slow or crash.
- **Exploiting security flaws** - Hackers find weaknesses in a website's setup to cause problems.
- **Targeting a specific service** - Attackers overload certain functions, like searches or logins.

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### Examples of Major DDoS Attacks

#### 1. Attack on X (Twitter) - August 2024

- **Elon Musk's X platform (formerly Twitter) faced a major DDoS attack.**

- It happened **just before a live conversation between Elon Musk and Donald Trump** (then a presidential candidate).
- The attack **slowed down the platform**, showing how cyberattacks can target important political events.

## 2. Attack on GitHub - 2015

- Hackers attacked **GitHub**, a website used by developers, using a **botnet linked to China**.
  - The attack targeted projects that **helped users bypass internet restrictions in China**.
  - Visitors' **browsers were unknowingly used to attack the website**, making it one of the **biggest cyberattacks** of that time.
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## Impact of DDoS Attacks

### 1. Websites and Services Stop Working

- People **cannot access important online services**, causing **delays and financial losses**.

### 2. Attackers Use It as a Distraction

- While people focus on fixing the **DDoS attack**, hackers may **steal data or launch other attacks** in the background.

### 3. Loss of Trust

- If **government or business websites** keep getting attacked, people **lose confidence** in their safety and reliability.
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## How Did the DDoS Attack Affect Kaveri 2.0?

The attack **overloaded the portal** by sending **huge numbers of fake search requests**, making it **slow or completely unusable**.

### Key Facts About the Attack:

- **Hackers used 62 email accounts and 14 IP addresses** to launch the attack.
- The biggest problem was with the **Encumbrance Certificate (EC) search function**.
- The attack **increased traffic by 8 times the normal level**, overwhelming the system.
- Within **2 hours**, the system received **6.2 lakh fake requests**, preventing real users from accessing it.

### Consequences of the Attack:

- **Property registrations were delayed**, causing issues for people buying or selling land.
  - **Government services were disrupted**, affecting thousands of users.
  - **The portal was fixed on February 5**, but the attack **exposed weaknesses** in its security.
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## How Can We Prevent DDoS Attacks?

### 1. Detect and Block Fake Traffic

- Use **advanced filters** to tell real users apart from bots.

### 2. Monitor Traffic in Real Time

- **Detect unusual activity early** and stop attacks before they cause damage.

### 3. Limit Requests Per User

- Stop users from **sending too many requests in a short time**.

### 4. Use CAPTCHA and Bot Detection

- Prevent bots from accessing key services.

### 5. Strengthen Security and Perform Regular Audits

- **Update security settings** and **check for vulnerabilities** regularly.

### 6. Work with Cybersecurity Experts

- Governments and businesses should **partner with cybersecurity firms** to improve protection.

### 7. Educate Users About Cyber Threats

- **Train employees and users** to recognize phishing and other cyber threats.

### 8. Have a Quick Response Plan

- If an attack happens, a **dedicated cybersecurity team** should **respond immediately** to minimize damage.

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## Conclusion

The **DDoS attack on Kaveri 2.0** is a **warning sign** about the **increasing risks of cyberattacks** on important government websites. As India continues to **go digital**, cybersecurity **must be a top priority**.

**Stronger security measures, better monitoring, and public awareness** are essential to **protect critical services** from future cyber threats.