

Covert Channel Detection Using Process Query Systems

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MOTIVATION

CNN.COM

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NEW YORK -- The names, banks and account numbers of up to 40 million credit card holders may have been accessed by an unauthorized user, MasterCard International Inc. said.

Interest in network and computer security

Started investigating DATA EXFILTRATION

**COVERT CHANNELS are the most subtle way of moving data.
They easily bypass current security tools.**

Until now there has not been enough interest. So detection is still at the first stage.

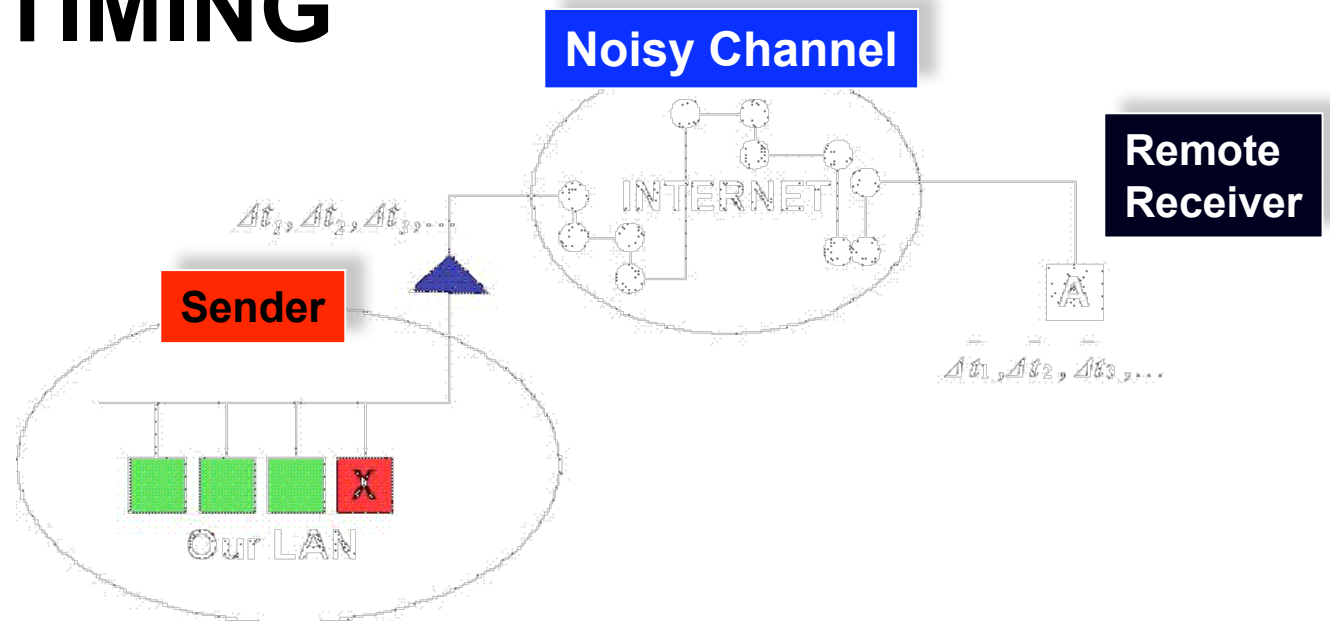
OUTLINE

- ➔ • **Covert Channels**
- **Process Query Systems**
- **Detection of covert channels using a PQS**

“A communication channel is covert if it is neither designed nor intended to transfer information at all.” (Lampson 1973)

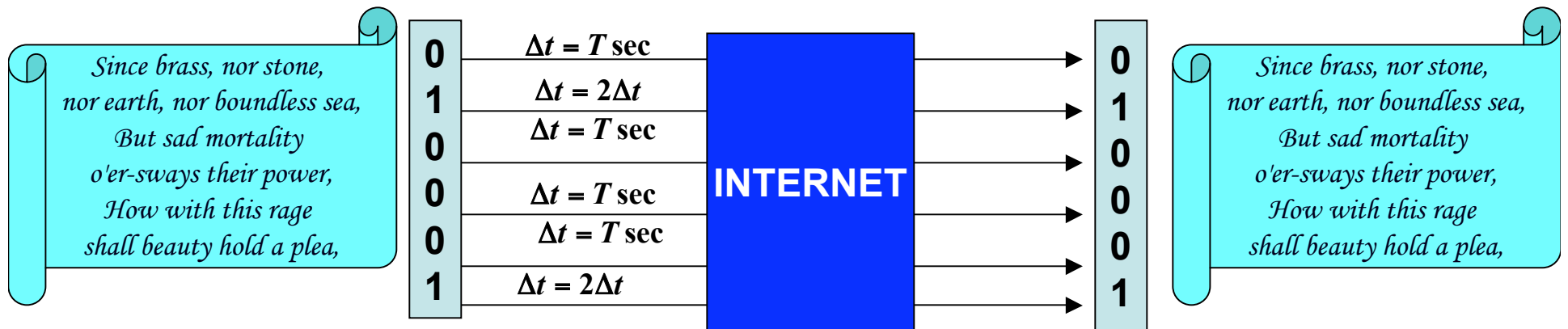
**“Covert channels are those that use entities not normally viewed as data objects to transfer information from one subject to another.”
(kemmerer 1983)**

EXAMPLE: TIMING COVERT CHANNEL



Two approaches

1. Information Theory
2. Statistical analysis

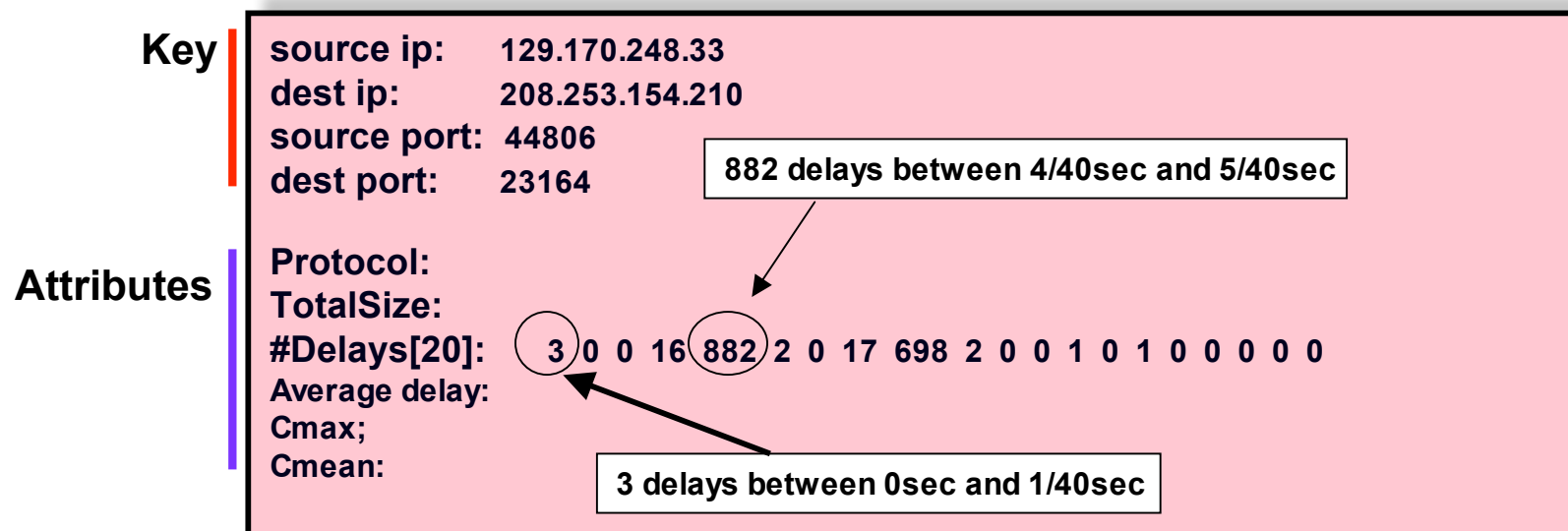


Sensor

Traffic is separated in connection types

We built a package that registers the time delays between consecutive packets for every network traffic flow.

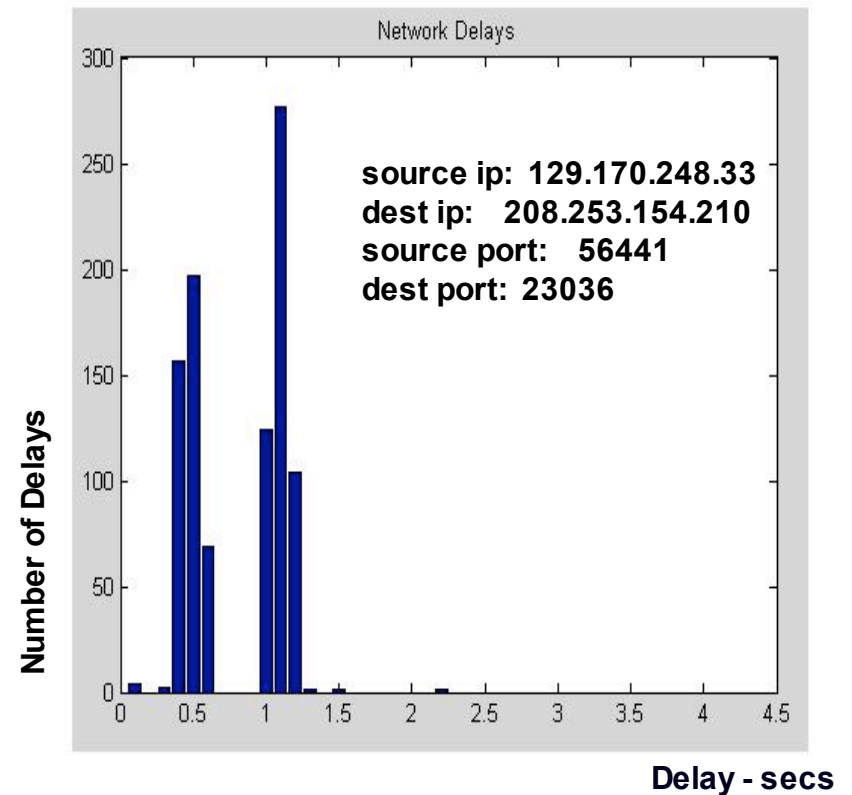
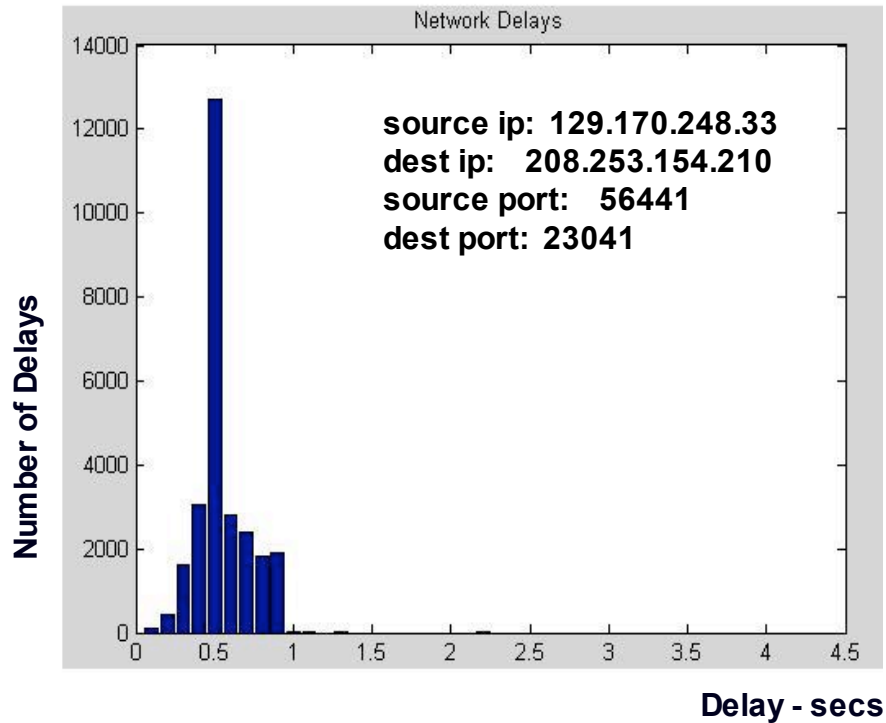
Given an interval of time we build the following node:



Covert Channels

Assumptions of the experiments:

- No malicious noise.
- Binary source.



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Process Query Systems for Homeland Security

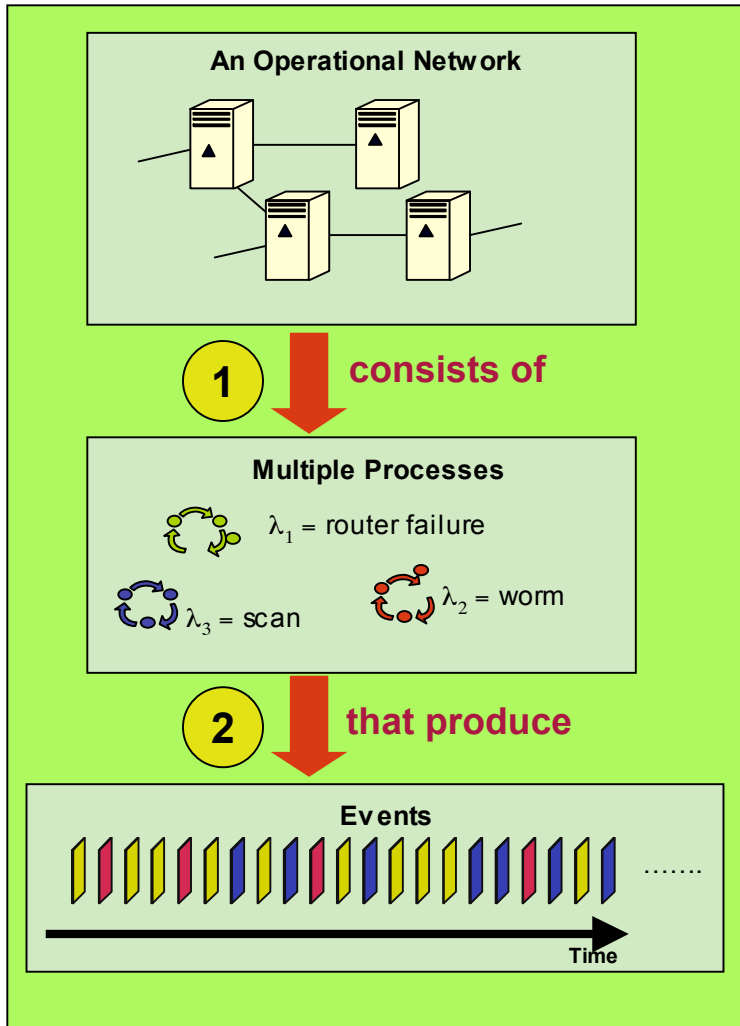
- **How it works:**
 - User provides a *process* description as query
 - PQS monitors a stream of sensor data
 - PQS matches sensor data with registered queries
 - A match indicates that the process model may explain that sensor data, hence that process may be the cause of those sensor readings.

Applications

- ➔ **Tactical C4ISR** - Is there a large ground **vehicle** convoy moving towards our position?
- ➔ **Cyber-security** - Is there an unusual pattern of **network and system calls** on a server?
- ➔ **Autonomic computing** - Is my **software** operating normally?
- ➔ **Plume detection** – where is the source of a hazardous **chemical plume**?
- ➔ **FishNet** – how do **fish** move?
 - **Insider Threat Detection** - Is there a pattern of unusual **document accesses** within the enterprise document control system?
 - **Homeland Security** - Is there a pattern of unusual **transactions**?
 - **Business Process Engineering** - Is the **workflow system** working normally?
 - **Stock Market**
 - ...

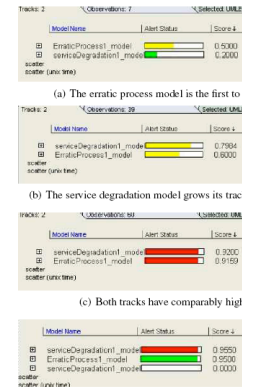
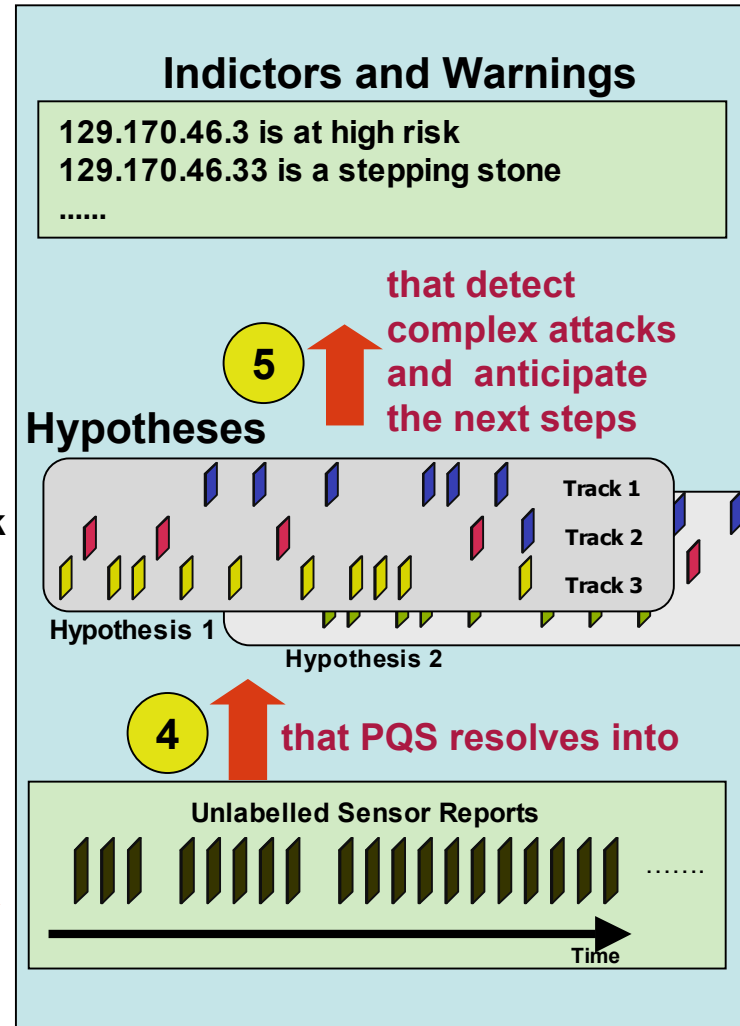
All are “adversarial” processes, not cooperative so the observations are not necessarily labeled for easy identification and association with a process!

Example

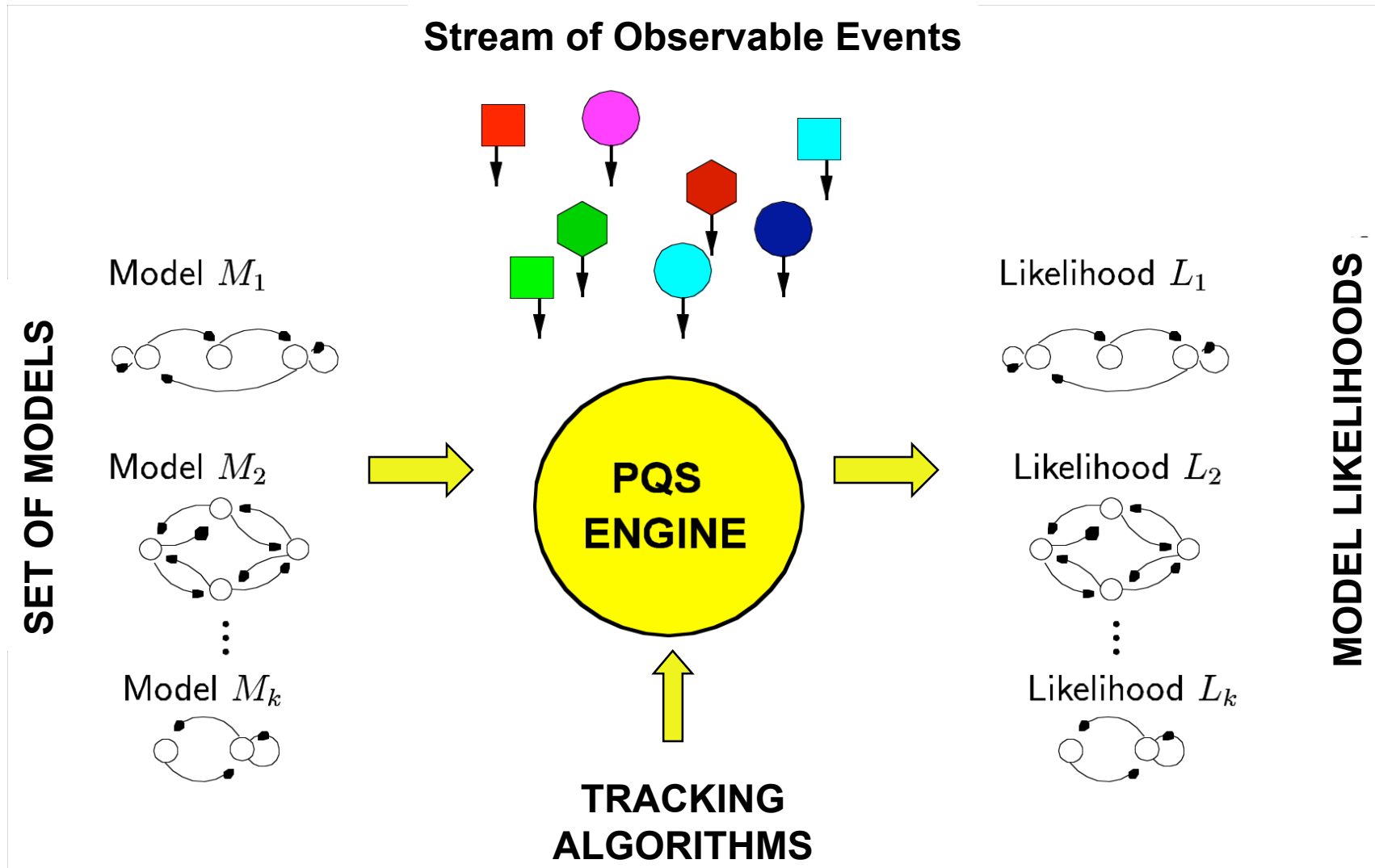


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 that are used to defend the network

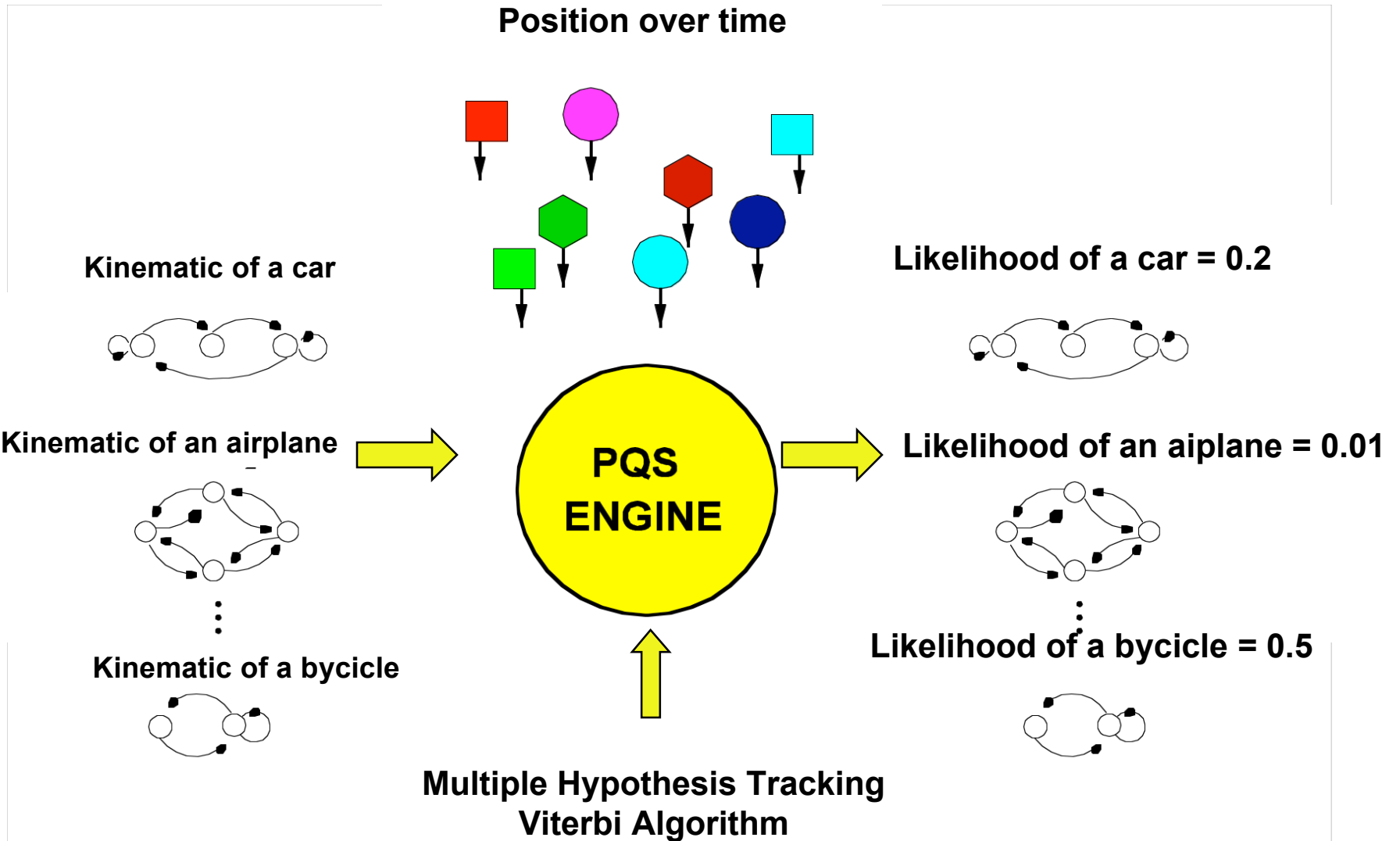
3
 that are seen as



PQS



PQS



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Observations

Time T

source ip: 129.170.248.33
dest ip: 208.253.154.210
source port: 44806
dest port: 23164

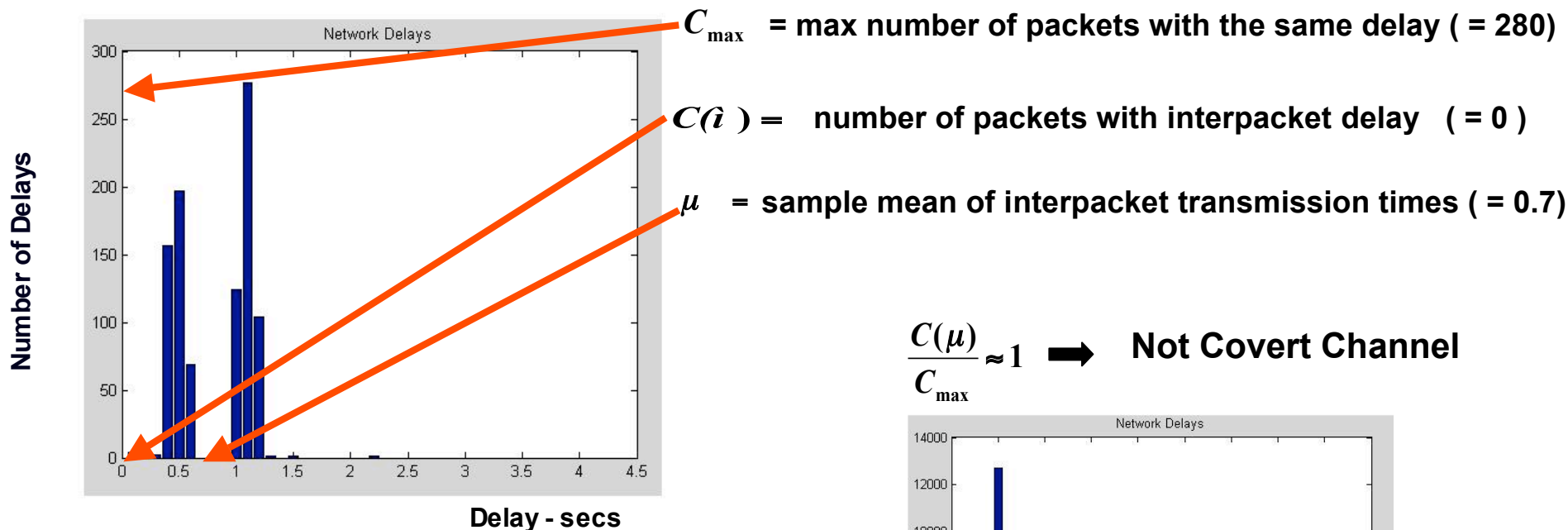
$$C_{mean}/C_{max}$$

Time T+1

source ip: 129.170.248.33
dest ip: 208.253.154.210
source port: 44806
dest port: 23164

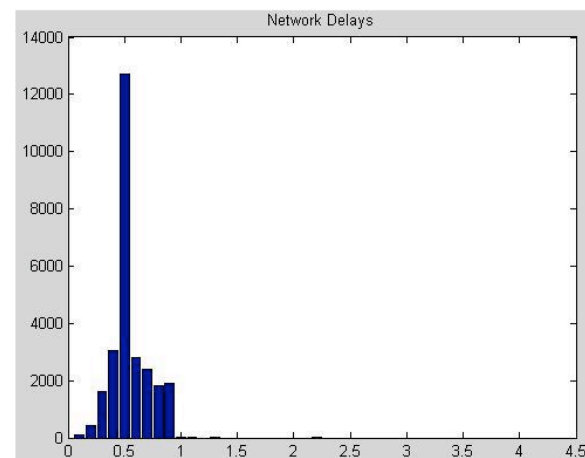
$$C_{mean}/C_{max}$$

Covert Channels models

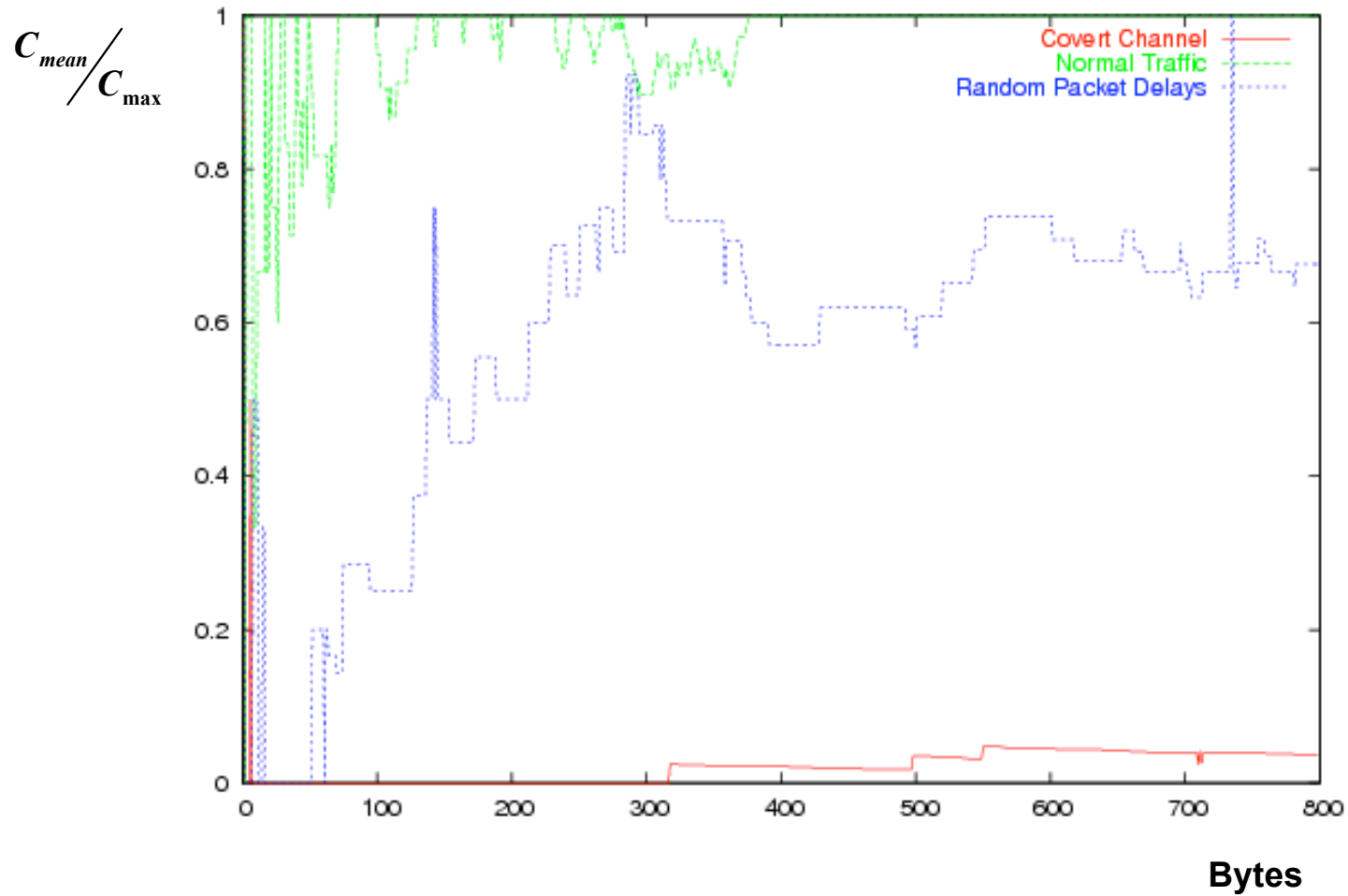


$$\frac{C(\mu)}{C_{\max}} \approx 1 \rightarrow \text{Not Covert Channel}$$

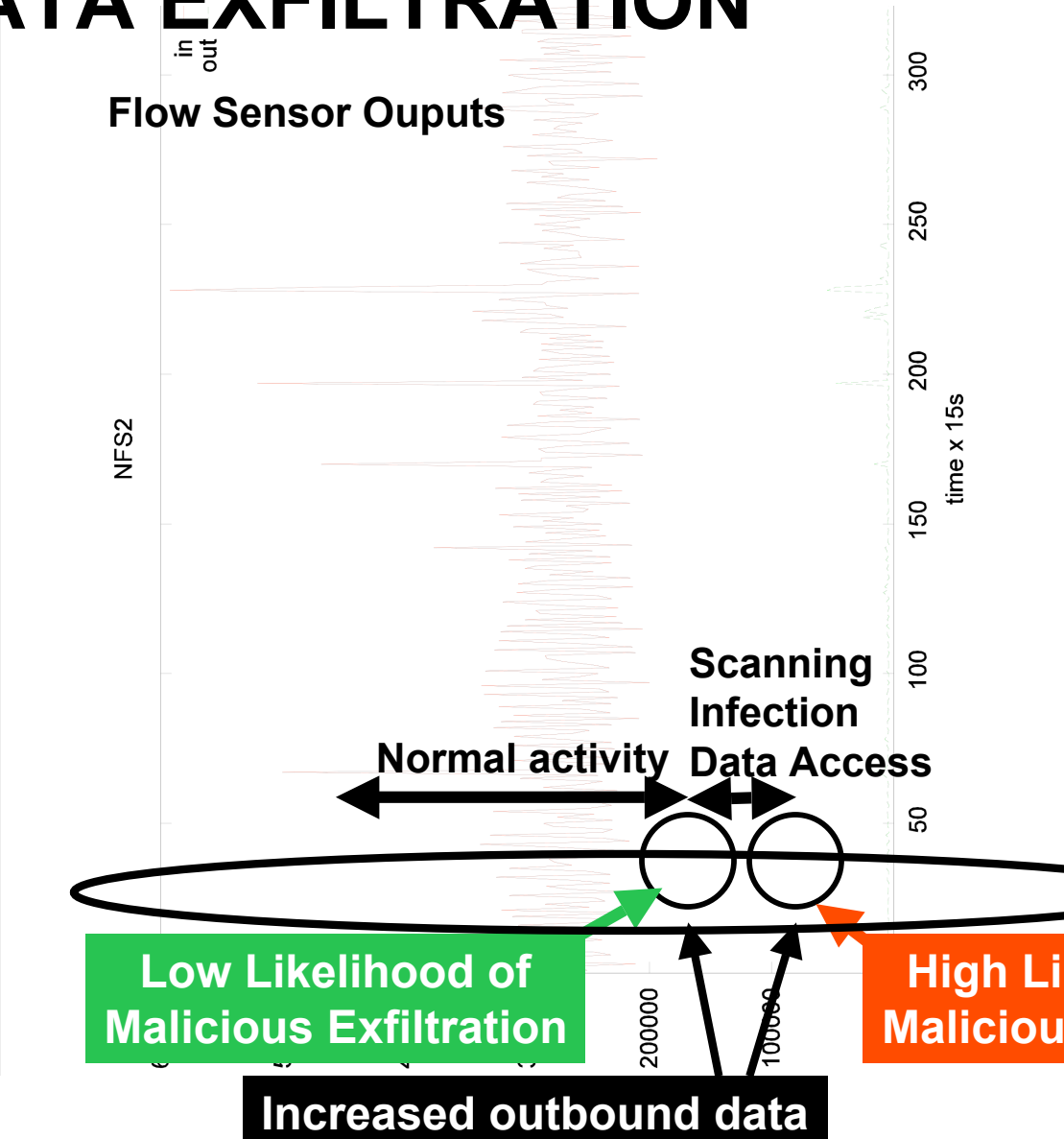
$$\frac{C(\mu)}{C_{\max}} \ll 1 \rightarrow \text{Covert Channel}$$



RESULTS



DATA EXFILTRATION

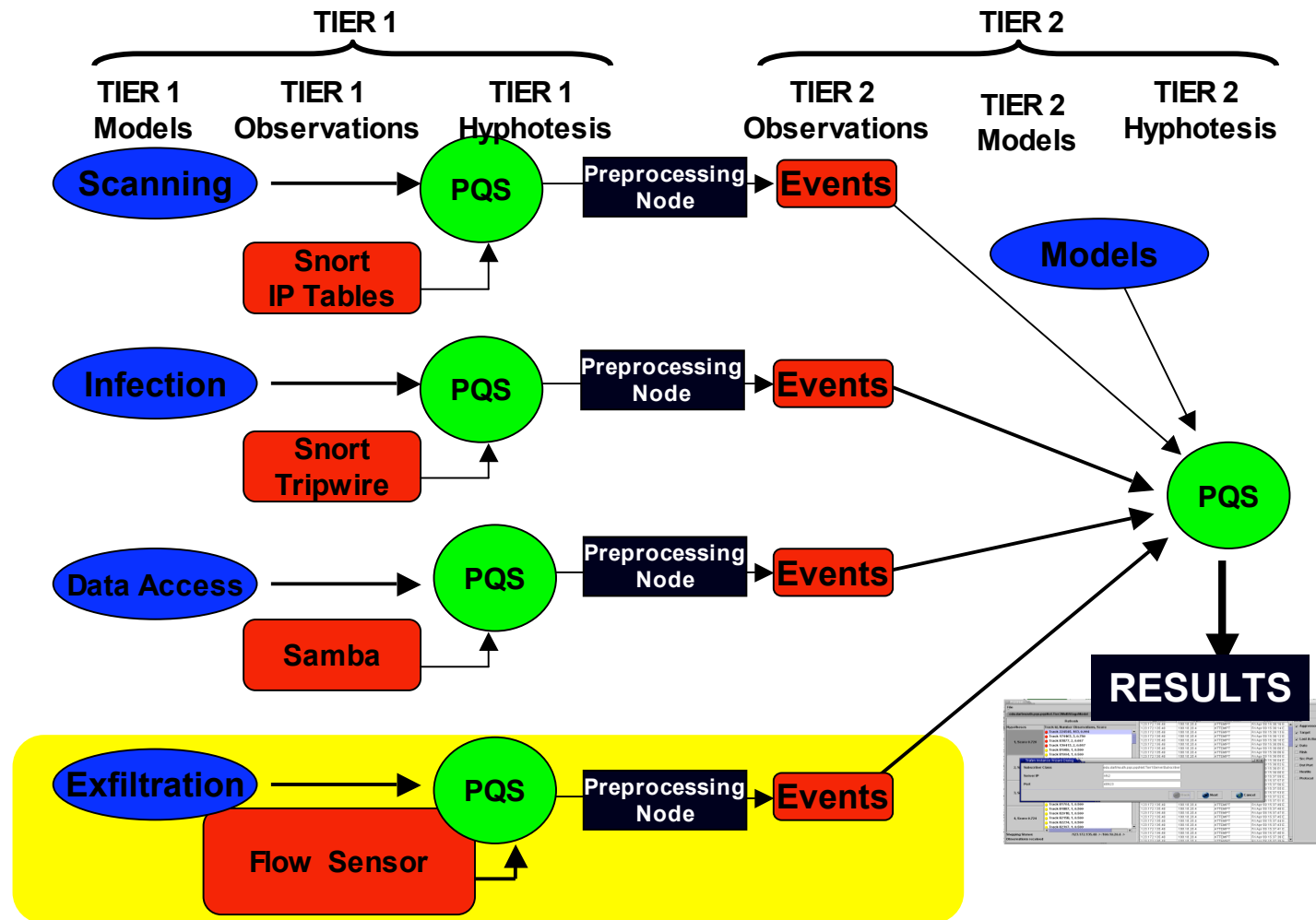


Exfiltration modes:

- SSH
- HTTP
- FTP
- Email
- Covert Channel
- Phishing
- Spyware
- Pharming
- Writing to media
 - paper
 - drives
- etc

Also monitor inter-packet delays for covert channels

Hierarchical PQS Architecture



For more information :

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Thanks.