



Incorporating Network Flows in Intrusion Incident Handling and Analysis

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EE/CS Network Infrastructure

- Three buildings with one router
 - (Gates) Computer Science
 - (Packard) Electrical Engineering
 - (Allen) Center for Integrated Systems
- Composition
 - 25 VLANs controlled by disparate groups
 - 10,000 IP addresses (about half are active)
 - Eclectic mix of Windows, Linux, Solaris, OS-X, ...
 - No firewall beyond minor university filters
- Analysts
 - A half-dozen people with network (and other) responsibilities

Incident Investigation Process

- Find answers to a set of classic questions...
 - Who
 - What
 - When
 - Where
 - Why
 - How
- ...using an iterative process
 - Inspect events of a focus node
 - Augment, refine, filter data
 - Compare events of related nodes, looking for correlation
 - Pivot on an “interesting” node to refocus

Network Data Sources

(each step is orders of magnitude more volume)

- **Traffic counters** (SNMP, MRTG,)
 - Configurable in network devices
- **Event/Alert logs** (Syslog, HTTPD, SNORT, ...)
 - Collected by firewalls, IDS, individual machines and services
- **Flows** (Netflow, YAF, Argus,)
 - Typically collected at border routers or taps
- **Packet Headers / Traces** (tcpdump, wireshark, ...)
 - Collected at switches, routers, or taps

Network Flows

- **Advantages**
 - Relatively uniform and increasingly available
 - Hard to subvert
 - Mitigate privacy concerns
 - Largely insensitive to encryption
- **Disadvantages**
 - Still voluminous compared to event logs
 - Aggregate measure
 - Lack content

Flow Capture and Data Management

- **Sensor**
 - Span ports from two Cisco backbone switches
 - See all layer 3 traffic for three buildings (not just external)
 - Argus capture of bidirectional ICMP, UDP, TCP flows
- **Collector**
 - Raw flows from sensor are multicast locally in realtime
 - Hourly files from sensor compressed and archived
 - 20-30M (peak 70M) Argus flows/day (~1G compressed)
 - Retain several months of data online for analysts to access

Support flat files and database tables

- Flat text files
 - Familiar and familiar tools
 - Extracts useful for exchange and reporting
 - Straightforward sequential processing
 - Import to other tools for aggregation and analysis
- Relational databases
 - No longer exotic
 - Suitable for large data volumes
 - Greater expressibility for queries
 - Built-in support for aggregation and analysis

Database Infrastructure

- MySQL server running on collector
 - Live flows from sensor inserted in real-time
 - Daily tables recreated from archived raw flows
 - Monthly “merge” tables
 - Anonymize extracts for research with CryptoPAN
- Flow schema tuning
 - Transform src/dst to local/remote
 - Add ASN (routeviews.org) and local VLAN metadata
 - Convenience columns for locality, local role, dst port
 - Index most dimensions (adds about 50%)
 - Tables + indices ~2G/day

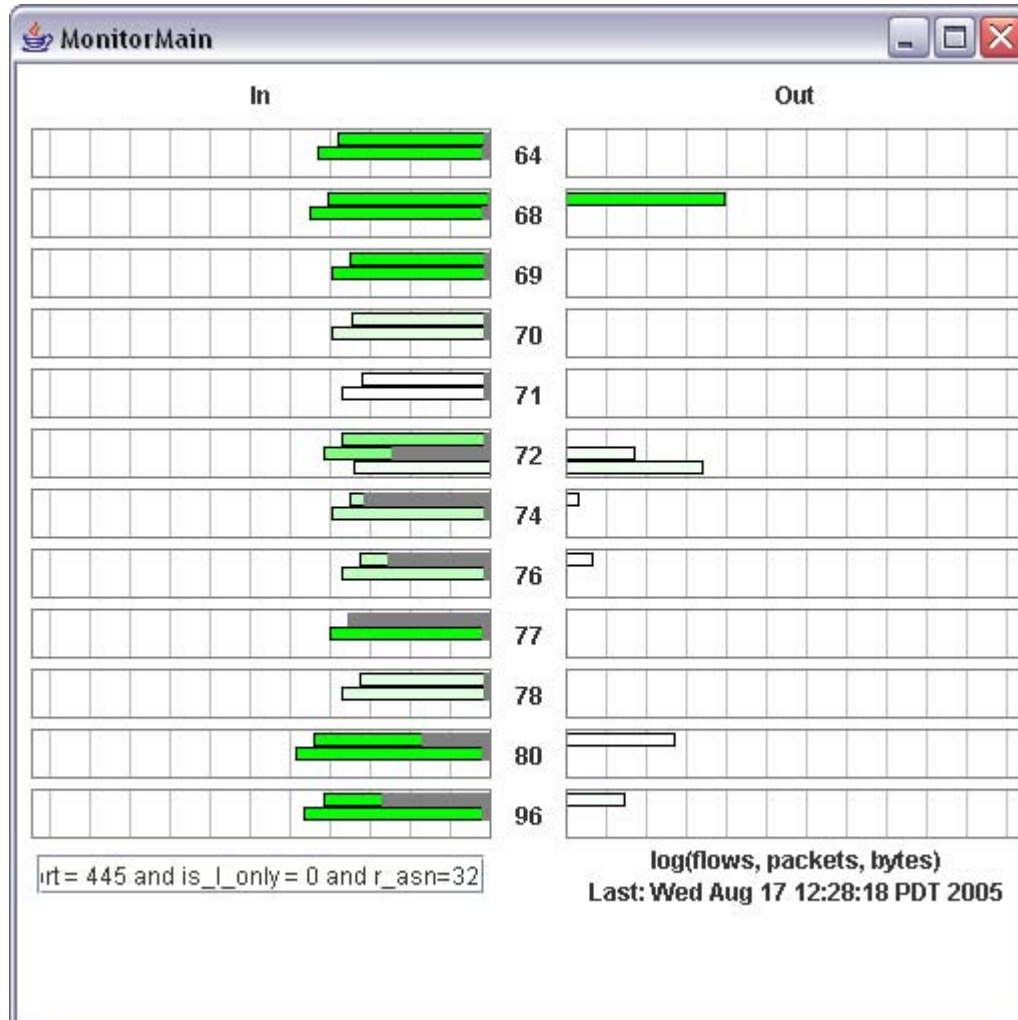
Flows in Incident Handling

- **Worms and Trolls**
 - Volume and promiscuity
- **Immaculate Intrusions**
 - Scrubbers, Keyloggers, and Remote Tunnels
- **Botnets**
 - Beaconsing to Command+Control Hosts

Traffic Volume

- Windows Esbot worm circa 2005
 - Spread via PNP buffer overflow
 - Installed backdoor trojan
 - Victim turns into attacker
- Report
 - Overall traffic suddenly increased an order of magnitude
- Analysis
 - Flow distribution showed port 445 at 500-1000 flows/sec
 - Keyed on 445 traffic to identify attackers
 - Used “flow monitor” to reveal local compromises

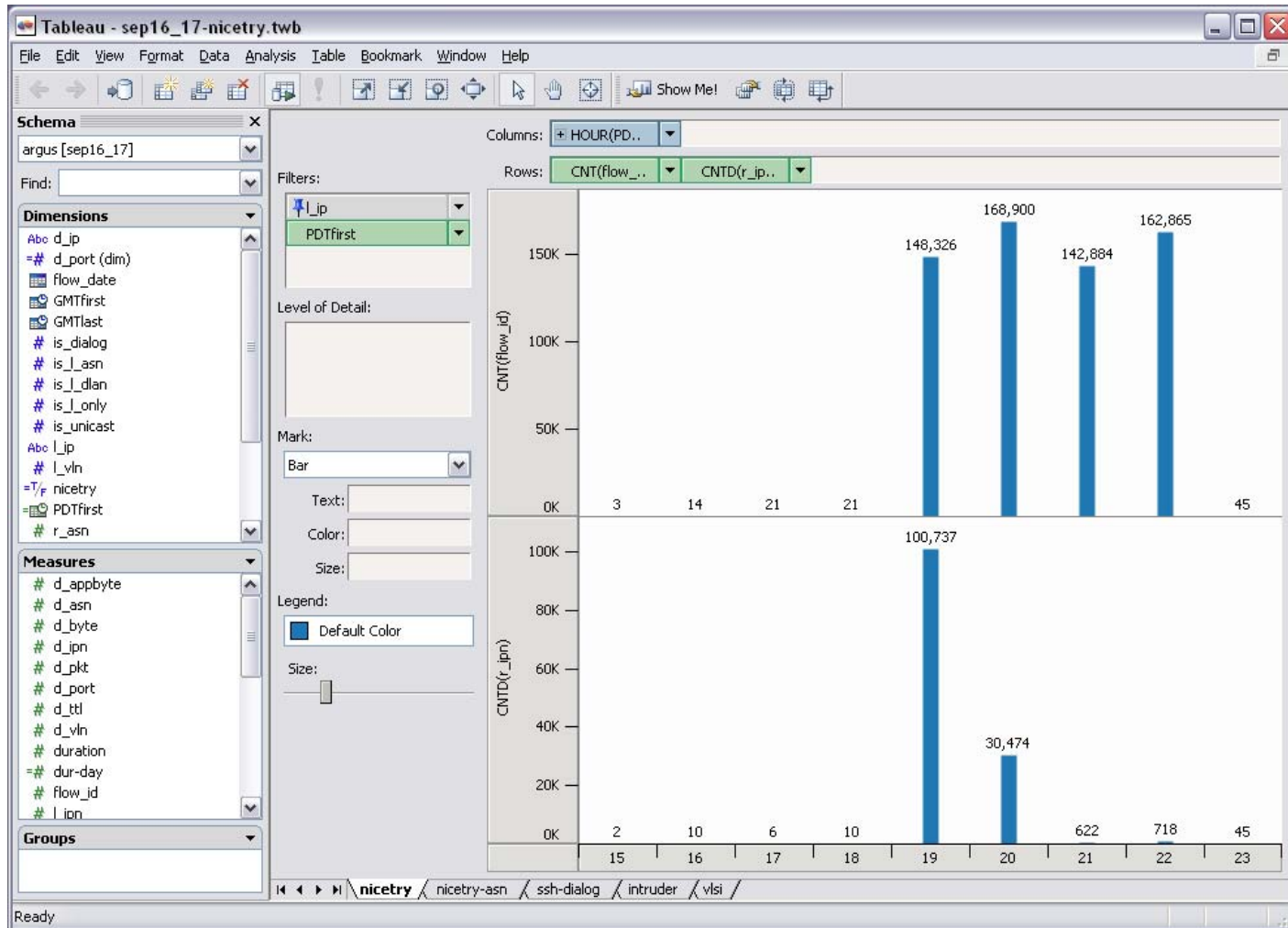
Esbot on the Flow Monitor



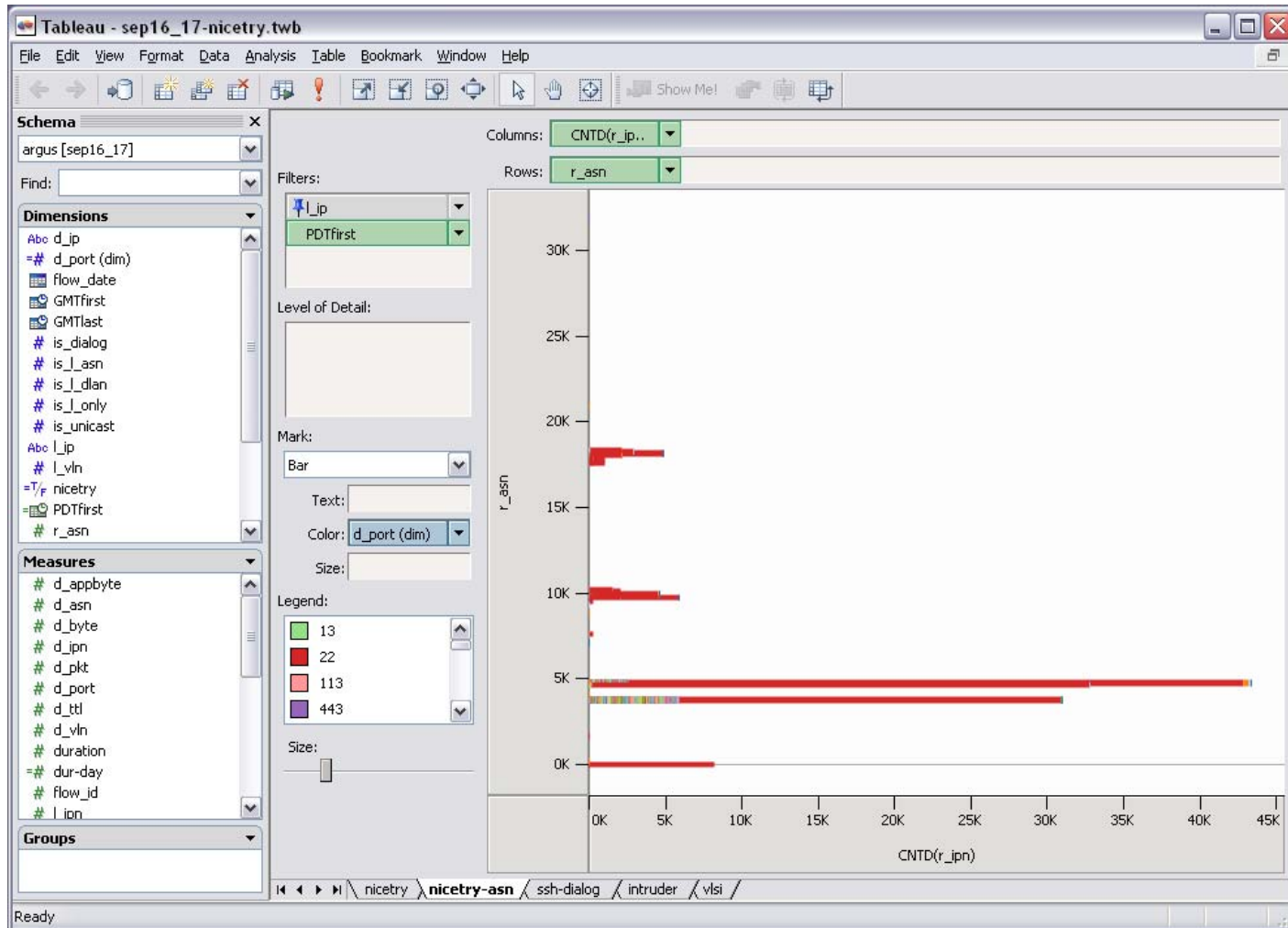
Promiscuity

- **SSH Troll**
 - Intruder gains access to local machine
 - Installs SSH troll
 - Launches attack on remote networks
- **Report**
 - Odd outbound traffic spike from local IP
- **Analysis**
 - Flow distribution showed many IPs, few ASNs, single port
 - Backtrack in time to find initial SSH compromise
 - Pivot reveals other victims

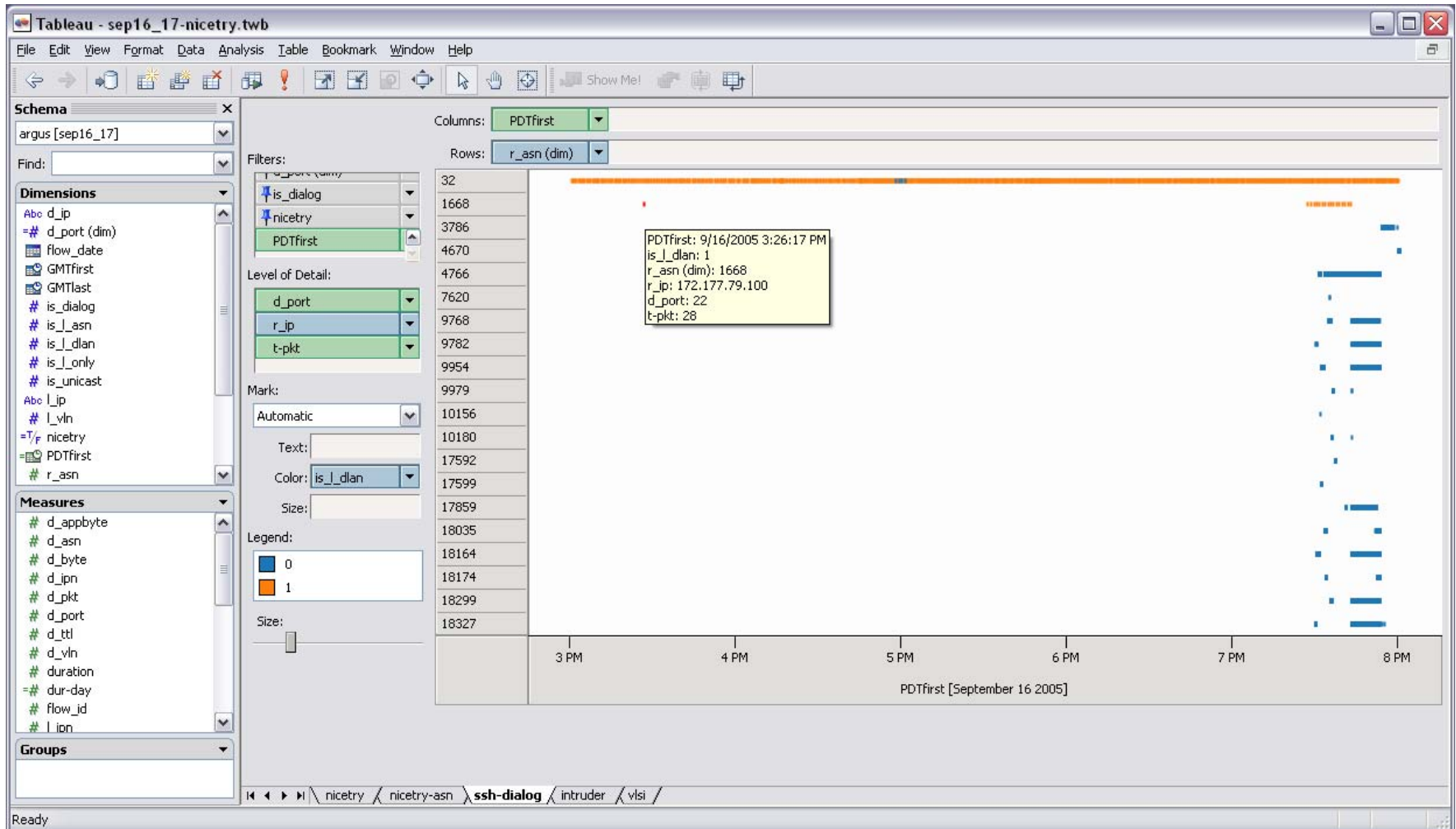
SSH Troll: Volume + Promiscuity



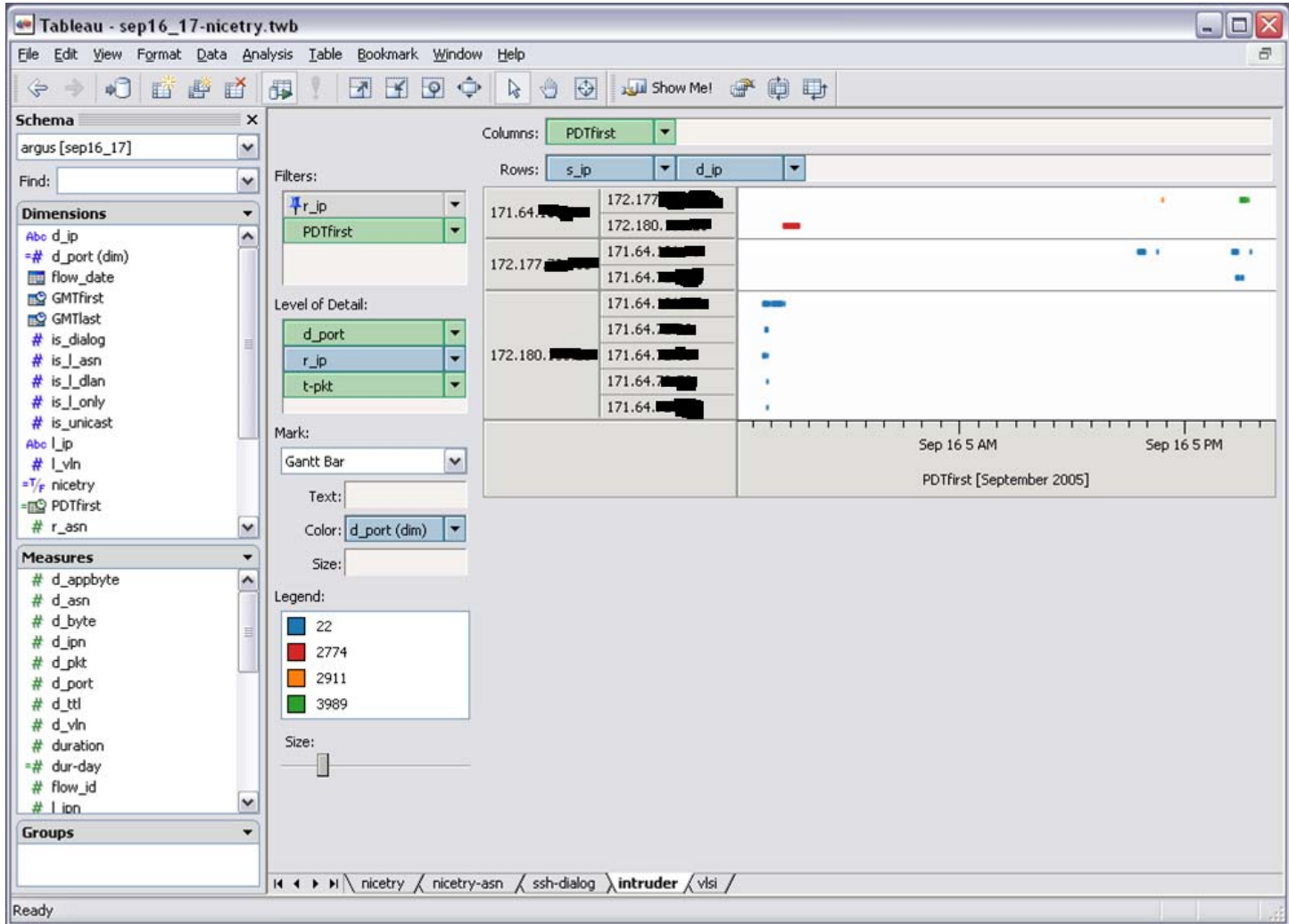
SSH Troll: Identifying targets



SSH Troll: Locate Compromise



SSH Troll: Pivot to identify other victims



Immaculate Intrusions - Keyloggers

- Unprotected X-Window server
 - Intruder maps 0x0 pixel client and signs up for keypress events
 - Steals credentials for other machines from local user
 - Uses credentials to login to experimental machine
- Report
 - Experimental machine crashes when intruder's tools fail
- Analysis
 - Local user logged in when user not present
 - Discover open X-server on user's desktop machine
 - Backtrack in time to find keylogger flows
 - Pivot reveals other victims

Immaculate Intrusions - Scrubbers

- Unpatched Linux machine
 - Unpatched server vulnerable to remote root compromise
 - Intruder installs backdoor, trojan binaries, and scrubs logs
 - Uses trojan ssh to steal credentials of local users
 - Uses ssh known_hosts data to attack other local machines
- Report
 - Local machine two hops away found sending spam
- Analysis
 - Backtrack of login sessions leads to compromised machine
 - Trojan binaries found, but no plausible root logins
 - Flow logs show original compromise and backdoor logins
 - Pivot reveals other victims

Immaculate Intrusions - Tunnels

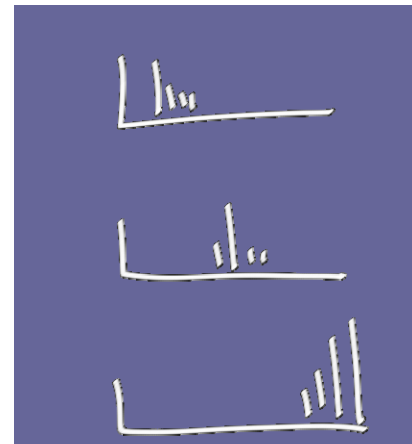
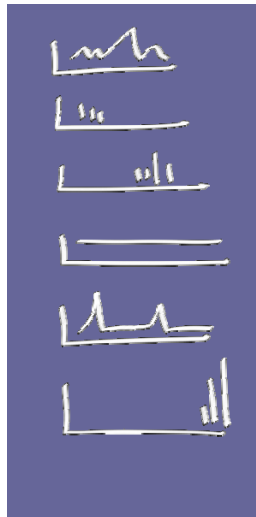
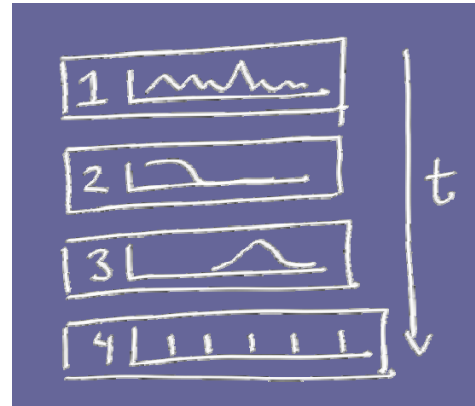
- Tunnels
 - Intruder compromises desktop machine running VNC client
 - Desktop machine has forwarded ports over ssh-tunnel
 - Intruder's traffic is tunnelled and reparented inside cluster
- Report
 - Apparent Nessus scan of *isolated* cluster machine
- Analysis
 - System logs of head node show no logins
 - Flow logs show massive ssh traffic from compromised machine

Isis: Visual Analysis of Flow Data

(see paper by Phan et al in VizSec 2007)

Progressive Multiples

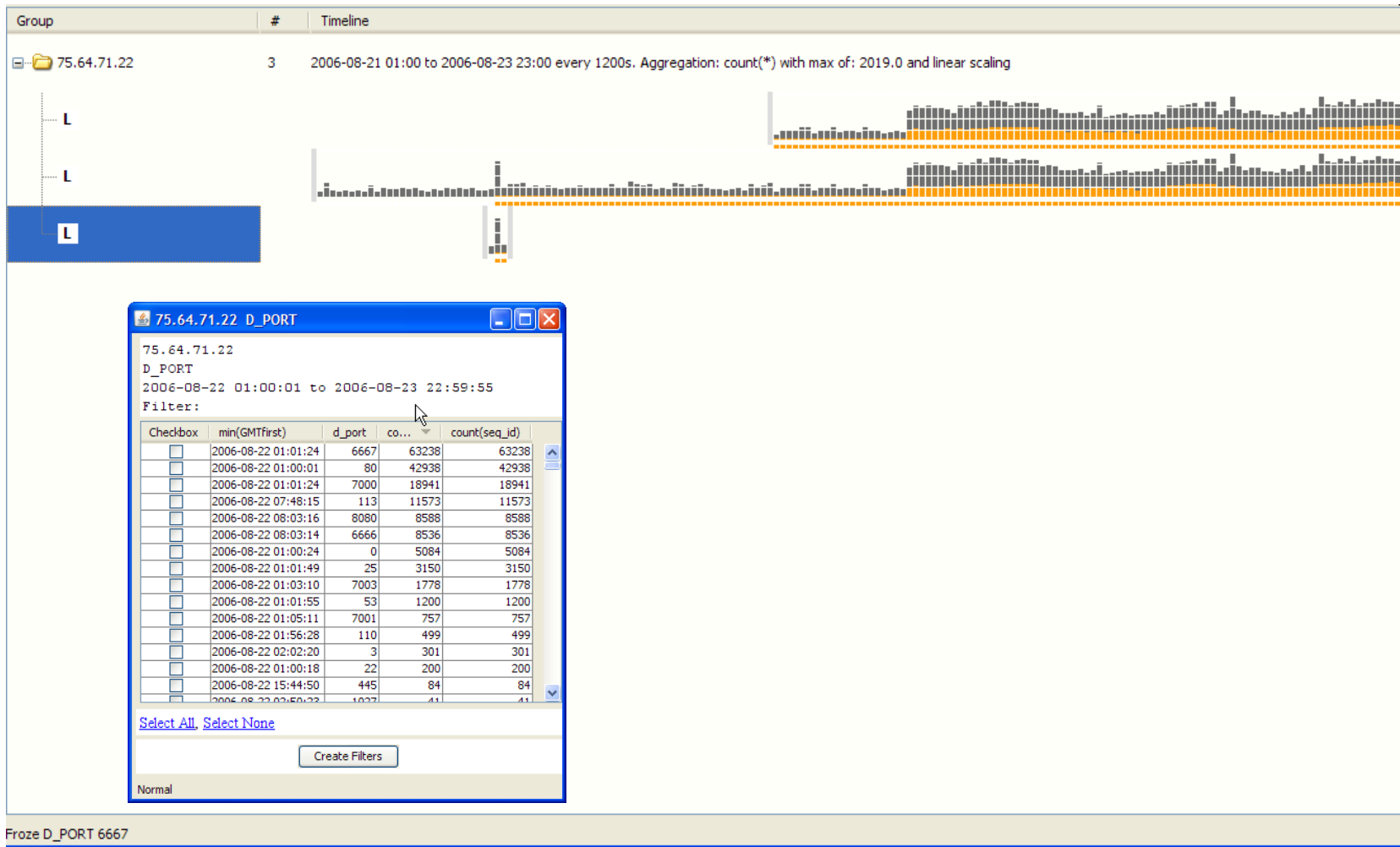
- Make exploration history visible
- Reorder rows to reveal structure and event sequencing



Beaconing

- Botnet zombie
 - Intruder gains access to local machine
 - Installs IRC client bot
 - zombie bot “calls home” periodically
- Report
 - Recurrent traffic to suspect IRC servers
- Analysis
 - Backtrack in time to find initial compromise
 - Observe tool download and installation
 - Pivot ...

IRC bot: Timeline Investigation

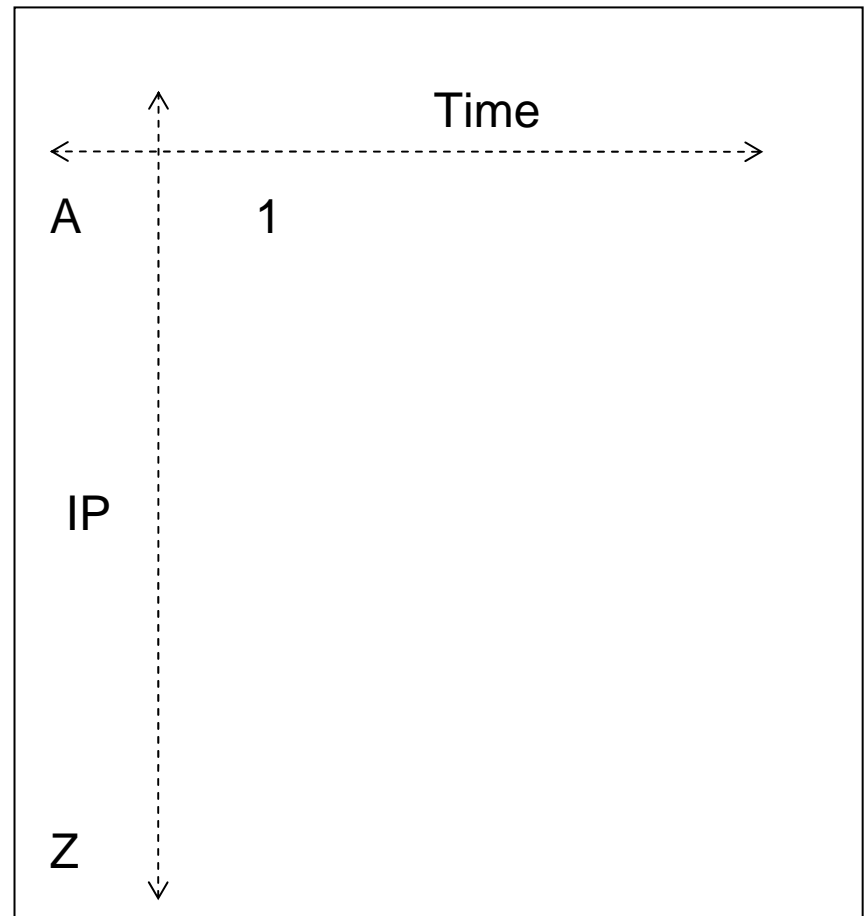


From Event Table to Event Plot

Event Table

1	Time	A	...	Measures
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Event Plot



From Event Table to Event Plot

Event Table

1	Time	A	...	Measures
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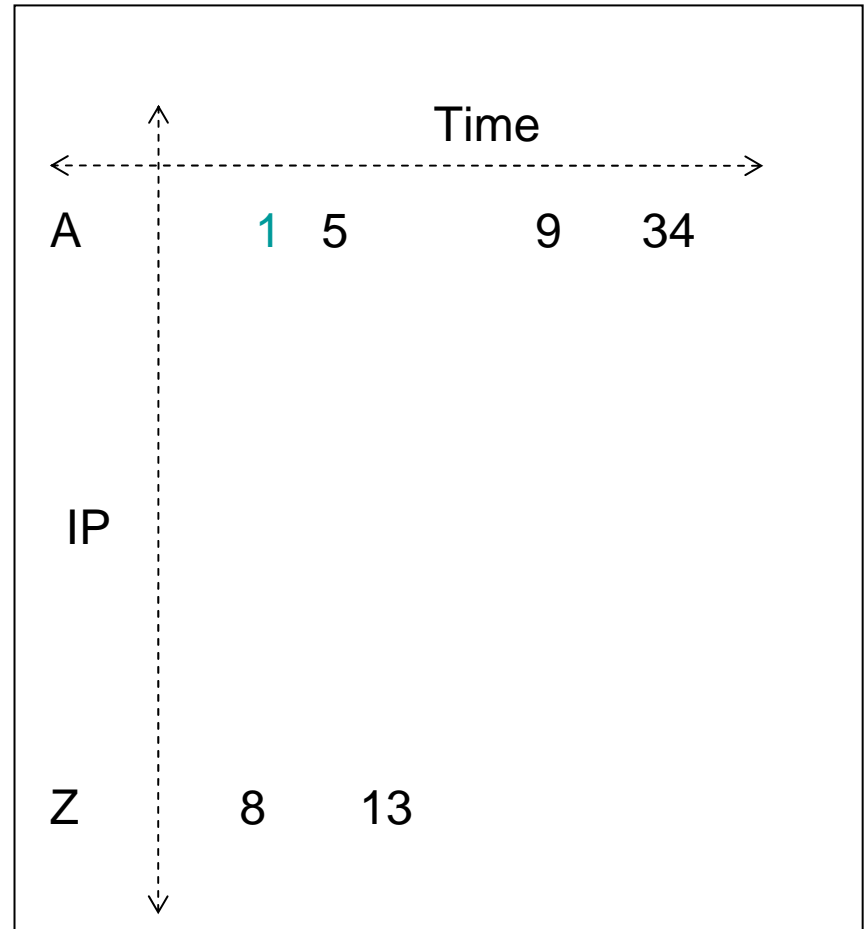
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#	Time	IP	...	Measures
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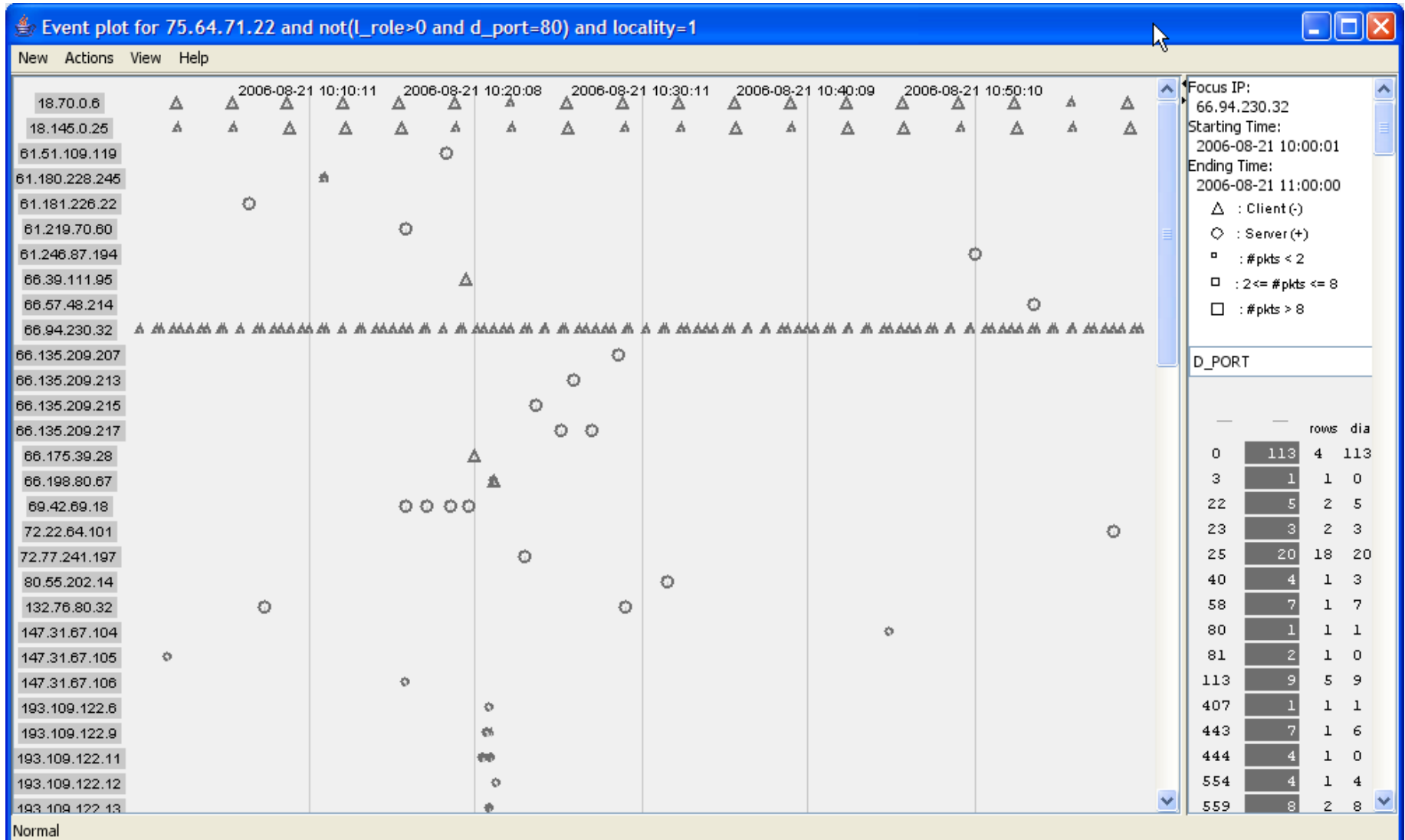
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n	Time	Z	...	Measures
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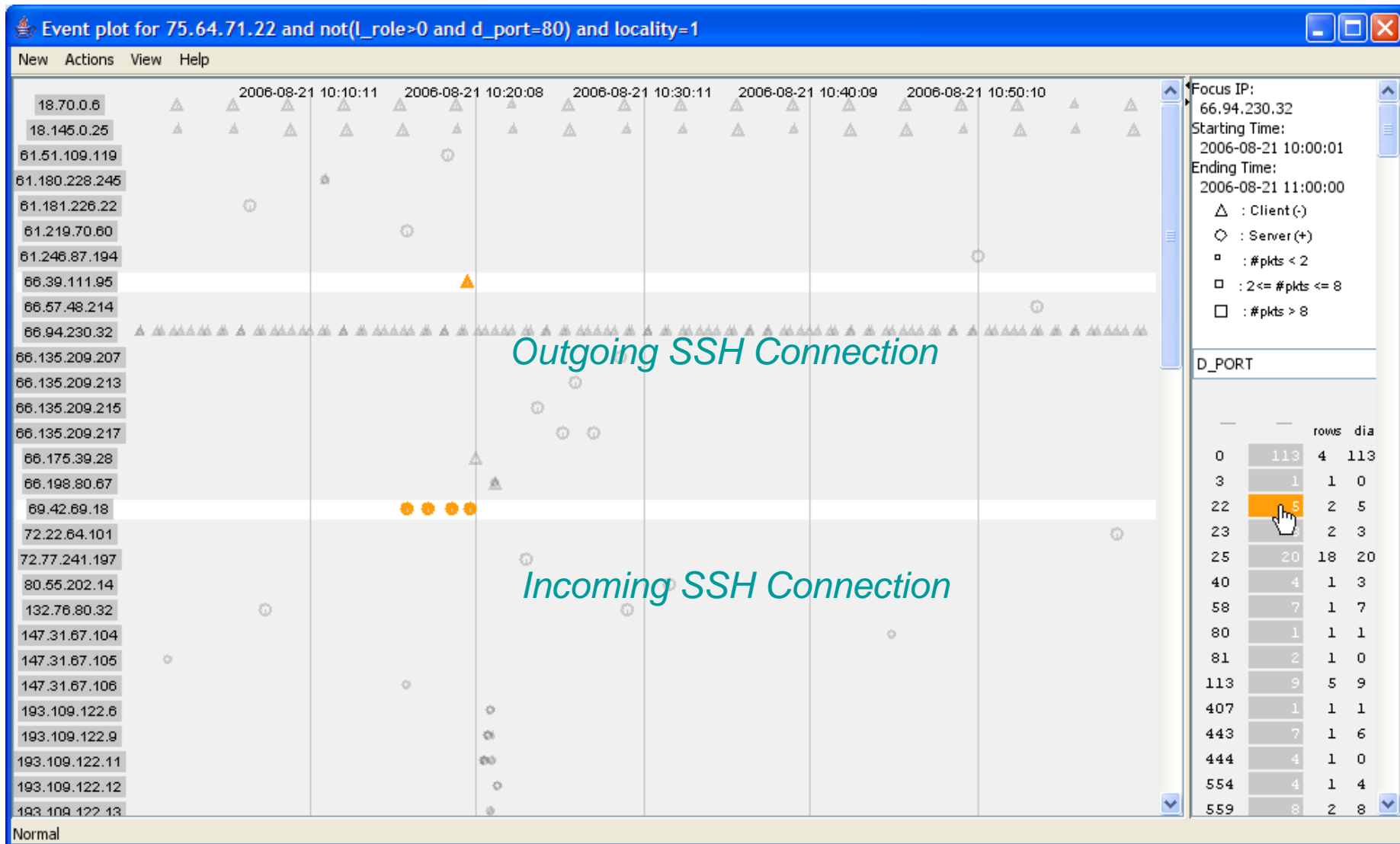
Event Plot



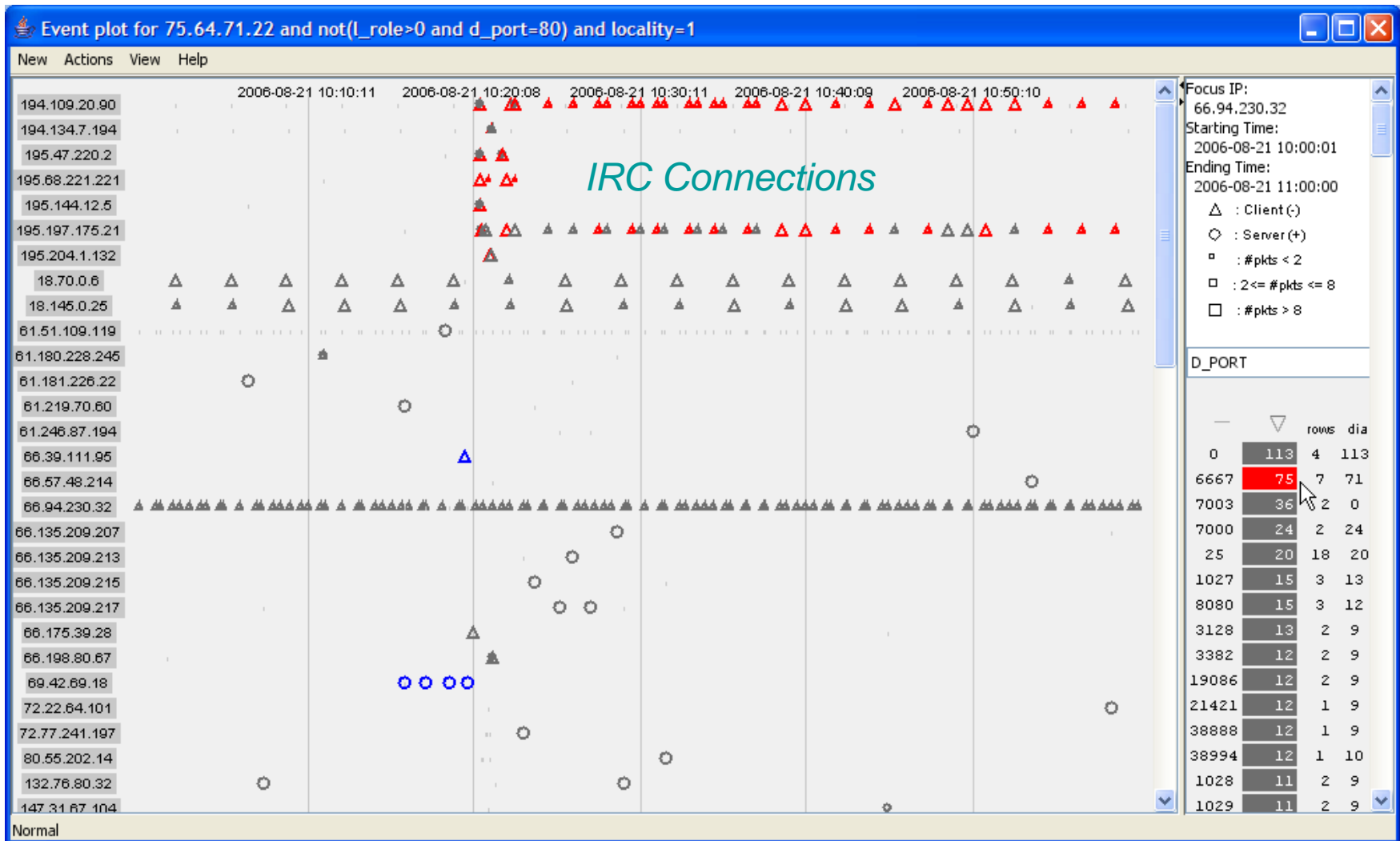
Event Plot



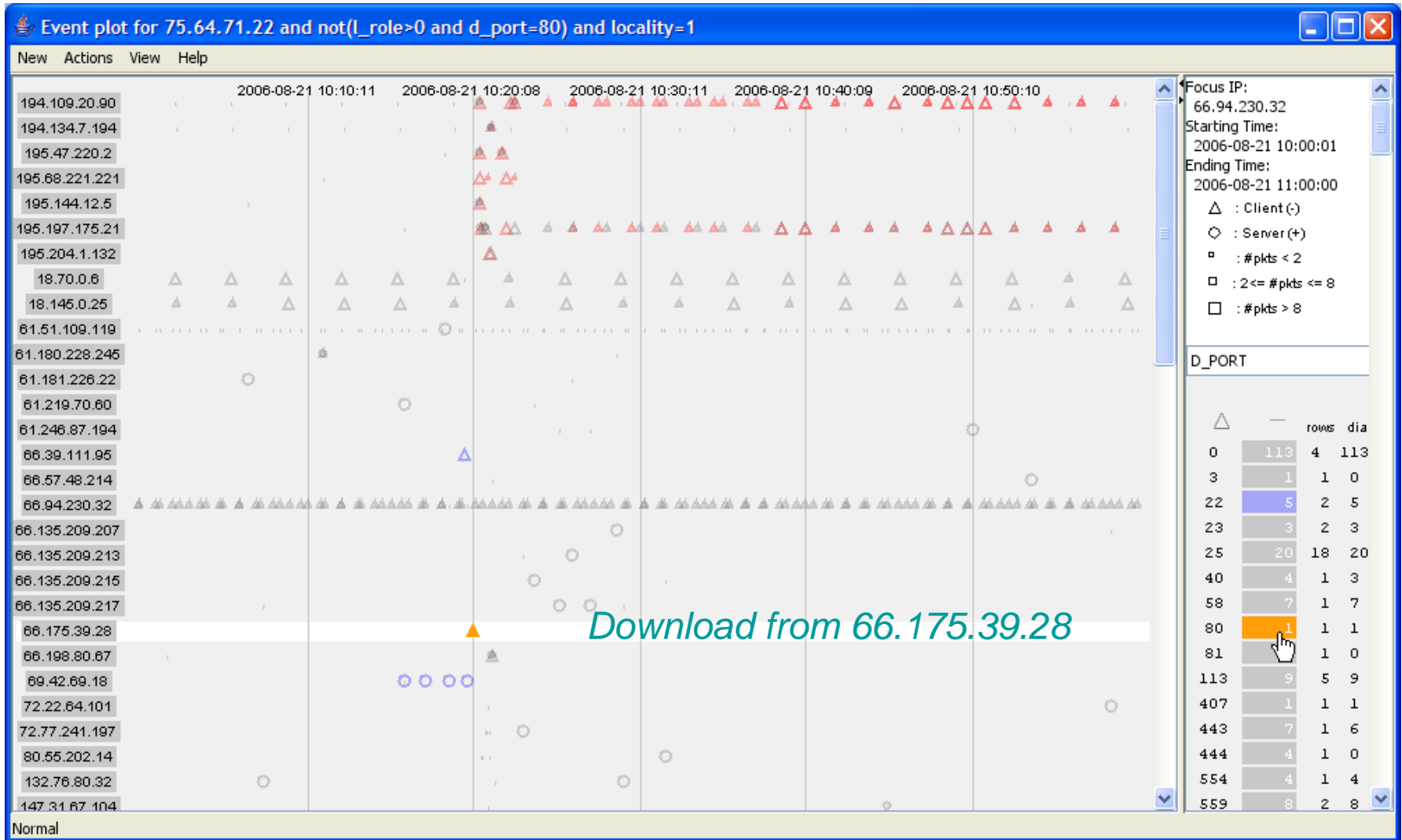
IRC Bot: Initial SSH Connection



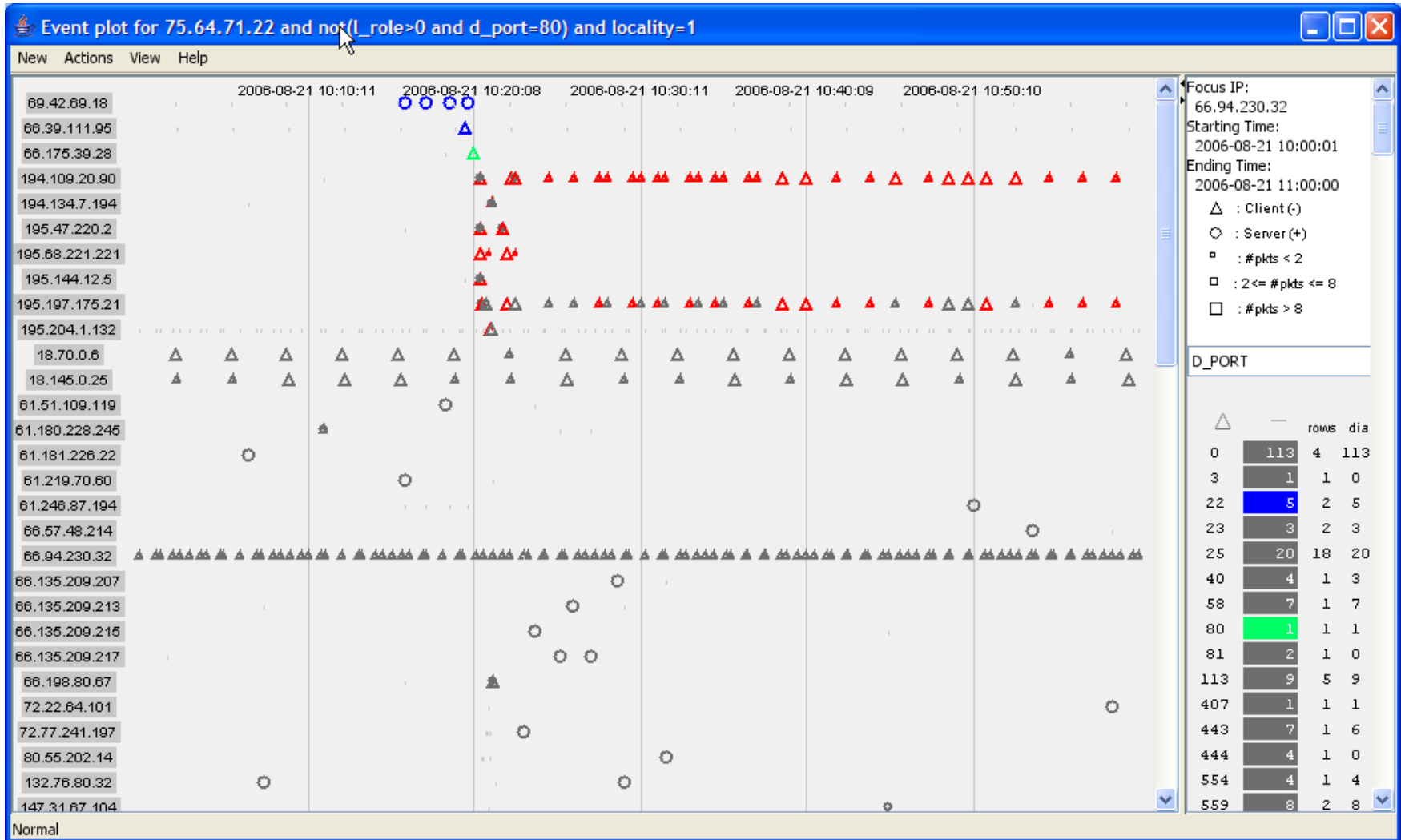
IRC Traffic on port 6667



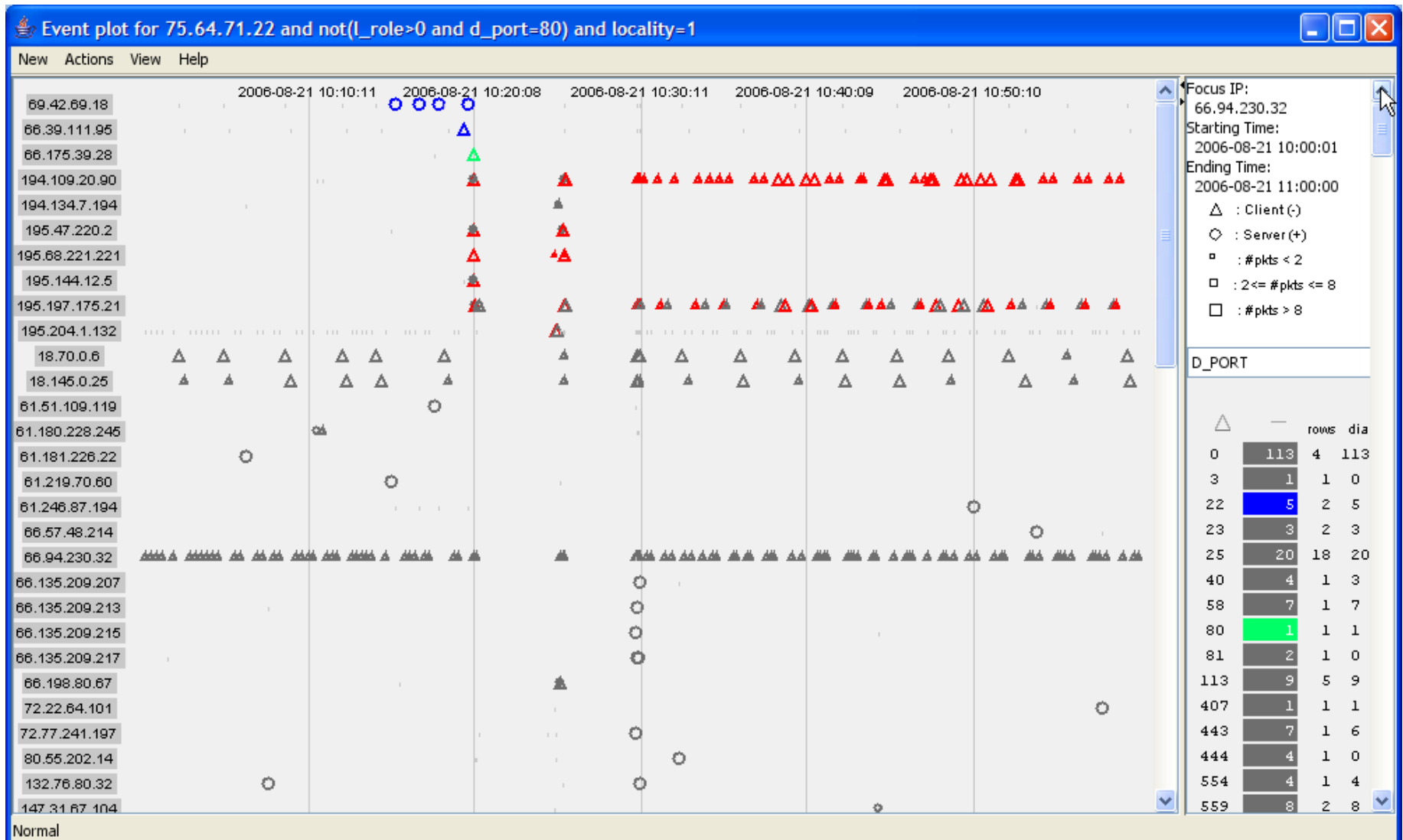
Download of Intrusion Tools



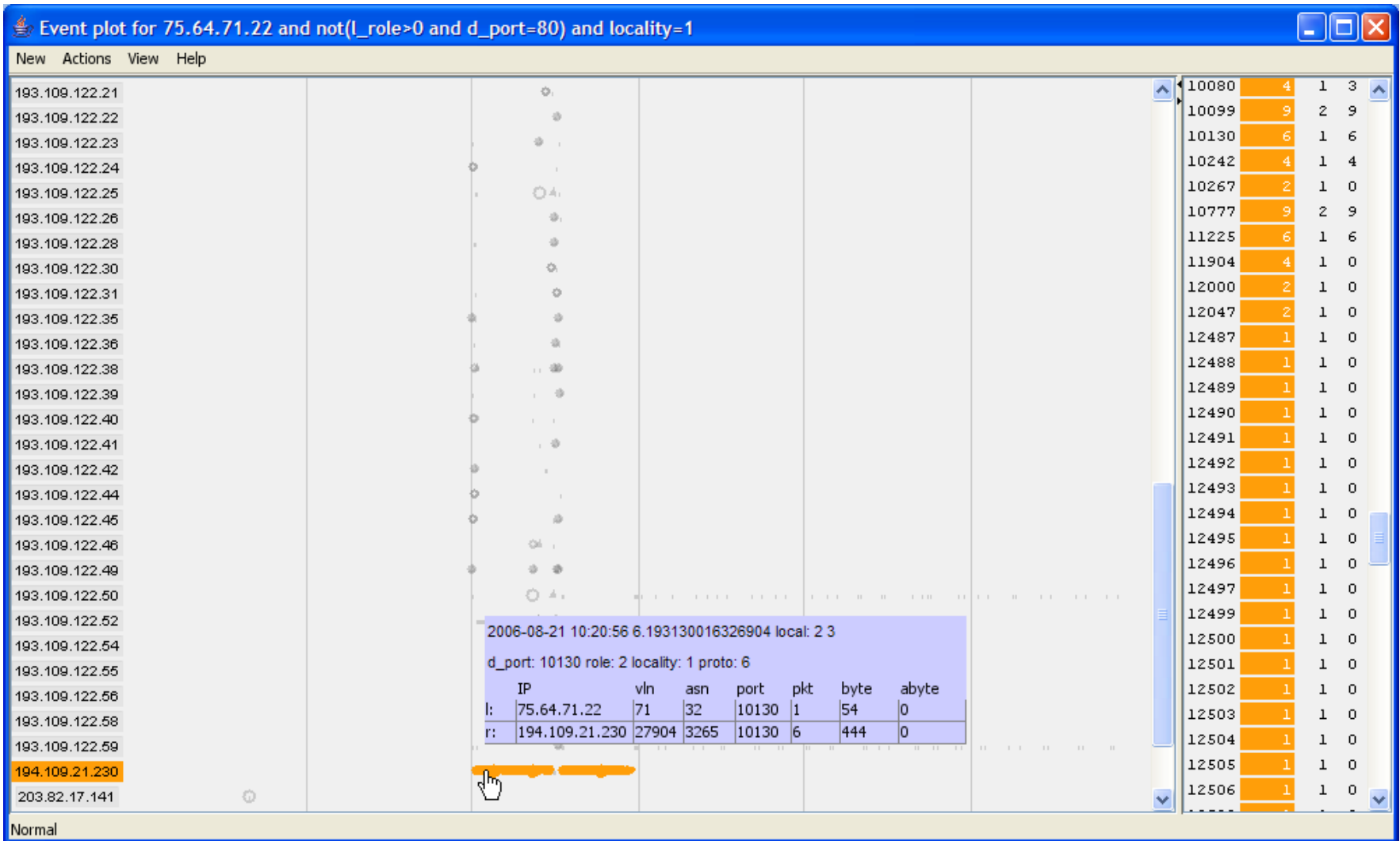
Reordered Rows



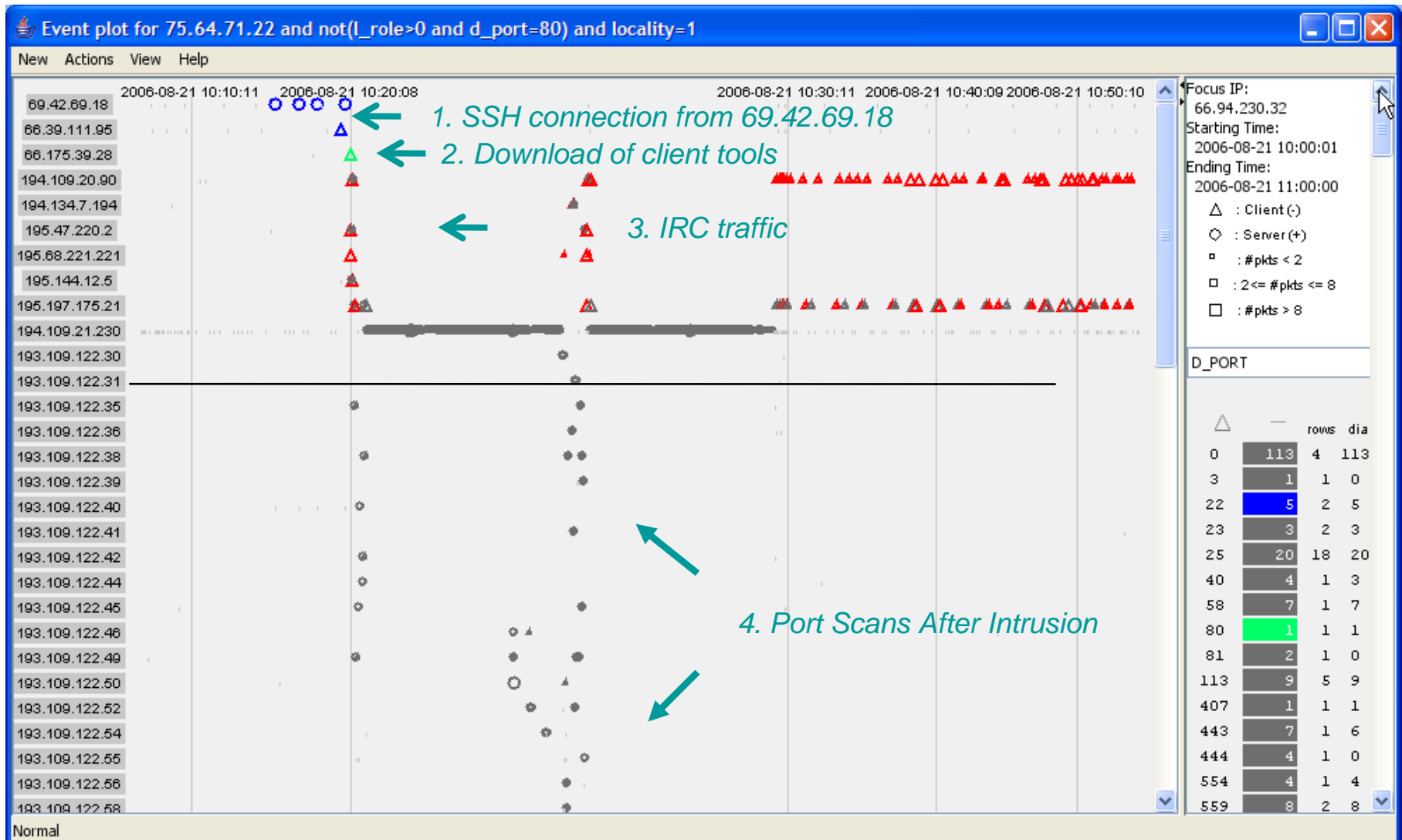
Switch to Ordinal Time



Mine the Gap



Sequence of Intrusion



Future Work

- **Scalable query performance**
 - Want to query billion row tables at interactive speeds
 - Column-oriented database
 - Distribute across commodity cluster
- **Finding network signatures**
 - Bottom up capture of analyst domain knowledge
(see our paper by Xiao in VAST 2006)
 - Top down search for frequent patterns
 - Build disparate flows into behaviors (boot, logon, mail, print, surf, ...)
- **Modeling Local Machine Behavior**
 - Shift the burden to the attacker?