

University of Colorado **Boulder**

Automated Detection and Analysis of IoT Network Traffic Through Distributed Open Source Sensors and Citizen Scientists

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About Me

- Currently:
 - Prof CU Boulder
 - Sr Cyber Researcher CMU/SEI
 - CISO Automox
- Past
 - Director of Security SolidFire
 - Sr Research Manager Webroot







How did this come to be?

- A security company hired me to create their IoT security product, an agent based security product.
- Does not scale.
 - ESP8266
 - ARM
 - Atmel
 - etc



Question

- **Can we secure the Internet of Things through network based detection leveraging low cost distributed sensing?**



Example of Citizen Scientists

- SETI@home
- Weather Underground
- NASA
- CitizenScience.gov





Sub Question 1

- Using machine learning of network data can distributed analysis and collection of network behavior be used to generate intrusion detection signatures and firewall rules?
- Why not just use a firewall?
- **Home users do not understand NAT/PAT**



Sub Question 2

- Can a low cost sensor network be designed to empower citizen scientists collect data that will be used secure the IoT?
- **NetFlow , DNS, IP Reputation**
- Must be affordable (<\$200)

Sub Question 3

- Can effective visualization and machine learning be used to develop tools that will represent a large amount of network data to allow citizen scientists to quickly analyze and respond to the collected data?
- **Visualizations that will encourage the user to explore the data**
- **Do not rely on static signatures**

Problem Space

- 5/11/2017 – Persirai malware infected 100,000 IP cameras made by overseas manufacturers. Actively being used in DDoS campaign.
- Based on a variant of the Mirai BotNet which caused interruptions to Akamai and many other sites by attacking DNS providers.

Mirai as an Example

- Why is Mirai a good example ?
 - Even though we use the term Malware, this was not what we'd classify as malicious traffic
 - There was no malicious payload
 - The attack used a list of 50 default usernames and passwords.

Mirai Names and Passwords

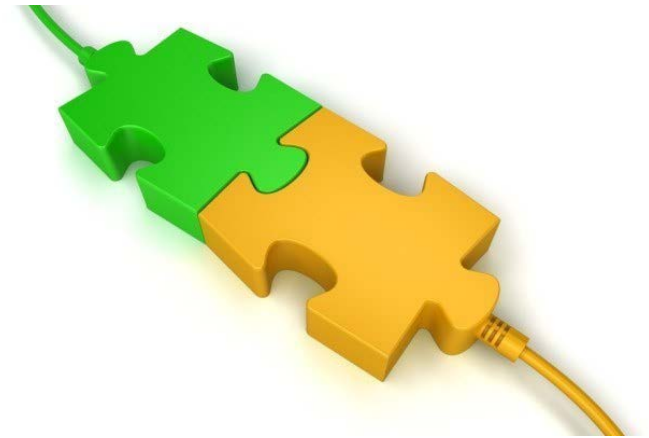
USER:	PASS:
-----	-----
root	xc3511
root	vizxv
root	admin
admin	admin
root	888888
root	xmhdipc
root	default
root	juantech
root	123456
root	54321
support	support
root	(none)
admin	password
root	root
root	12345
user	user
admin	(none)
root	pass

USER:	PASS:
-----	-----
admin1	password
administrator	1234
666666	666666
888888	888888
ubnt	ubnt
root	klv1234
root	Zte521
root	hi3518
root	jvbsd
root	anko
root	zlxx.
root	7ujMkoθvizxv
root	7ujMkoθadmin
root	system
root	ikwb
root	dreambox
root	user
root	realtek
root	0000000



Problem Space

- 2/2/2016 Fischer Price patched vulnerability in API of toys that exposed data (audio and video) to attackers.



Problem Space

Director of National Intelligence warns of IoT security threats

He also says that Russia 'will remain a major threat.'



Rob LeFebvre, @roblef
2h ago in [Security](#)

0
Comments

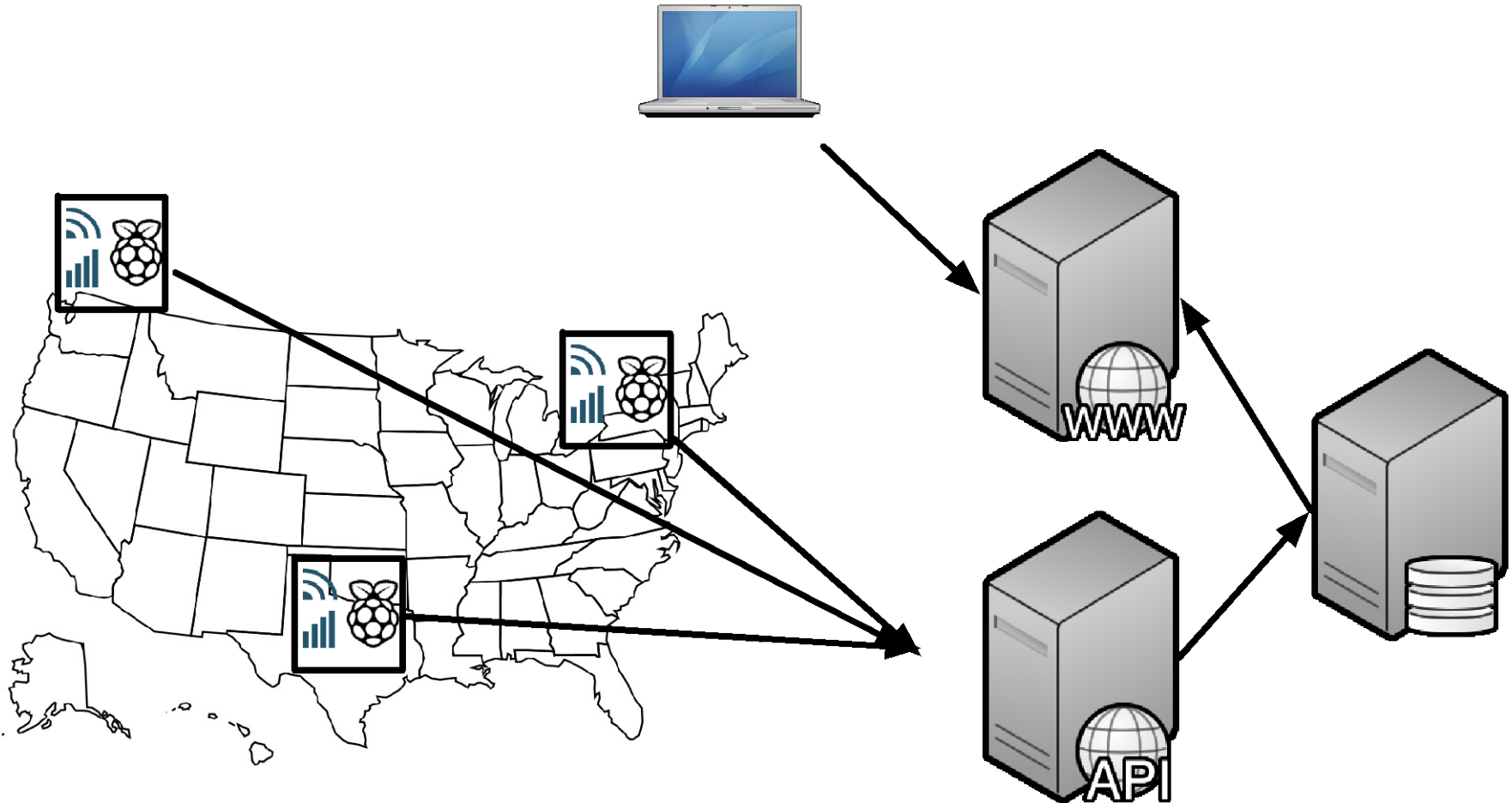
287
Shares

Progress

- Sensor
 - The sensor platform is built
 - Collecting data in 3 installations(have 15 ready to deploy)
- Cloud
 - Cloud server is accepting data
 - Processing and determining type
- Honeypot
 - Collecting flow traffic in a public IoT Honeypot
- Testing
 - Promising with 93% success rate



Sensor Network





Sensor



Sensor

- The sensor is built on the Raspberry Pi 3 with a 7" touchscreen display.
- Data is collected using:
 - NetFlow (SiLK)
 - DNS (Python)
 - IP Reputation (Python)
 - MQTT for data transmission

Visualization

- Traffic flow
- DNS Information
- Security Alerts
- Protections



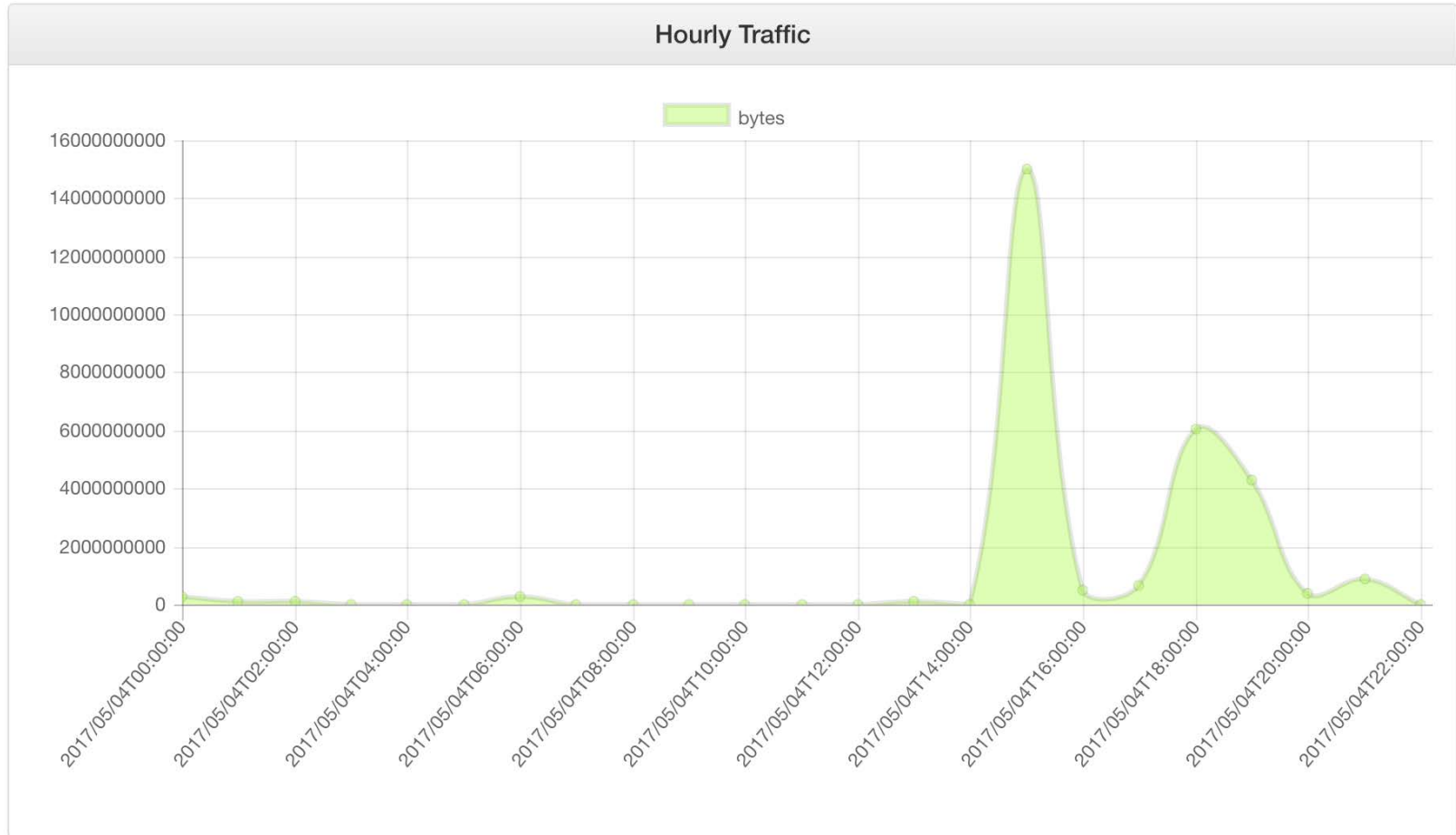
Protection

- As data is analyzed IP or hostname is determined to be bad and MQTT alerts the sensors to block or quarantine traffic.
- Using a software defined network(SDN) certain traffic that is not known bad yet can be rate limited and ACLs are put in place to protect.

DNS



Traffic



Sensor UI improvements

- Allow users to mark traffic as bad/good.
- With enough data push out rules to all.
- For that use black hole or rate limit using SDN.

- Allow users to subscribe to “paranoid”.

- Cloud Environment

- Linux Servers
- Restful API
- Flask
- Chart Graphing
- TensorFlow
- MQTT



Chart.js



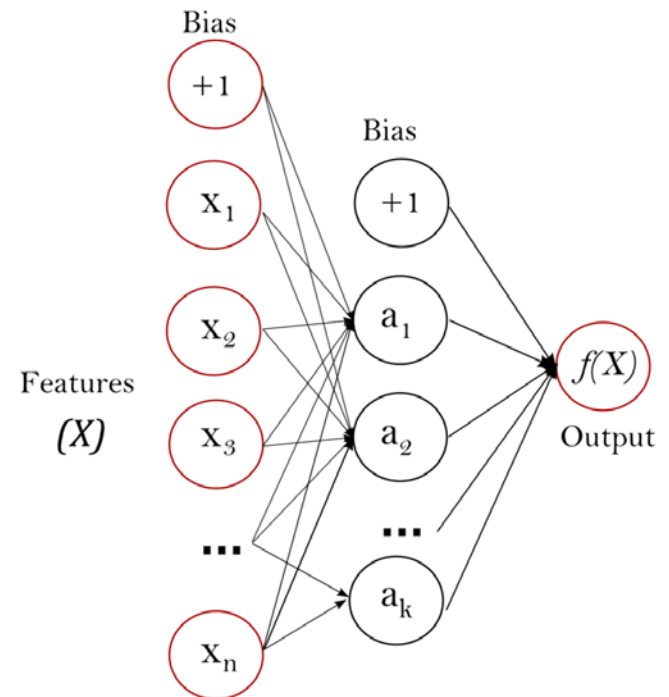
Flask

web development,
one drop at a time



Machine Learning

- Machine learning will be performed using TensorFlow
- Use a supervised neural network
- Multi Layer Perceptron



Test Data

- Training Data was used as follows:
 - 80,000 known malicious traffic flows
 - 10,000 known good traffic flows.
 - 10,000 mixed traffic (5000 bad flows)



Training Data

Malicious Traffic	Good Traffic	Testing Traffic
<p>Reconnaissance: 30,000 Ports scanned using NMAP- TCP, UDP and SYN scans.</p> <p>Brute Force Password Attack:40,000 login attempts using SSH and Hydra</p> <p>SQLi and XSS: W3AF Framework used to test IoT application for two of the top ten OWASP vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>IoT Device transmitting data in real time. (Web Camera)</p> <p>IoT Device configuration updates. (Thermostat)</p> <p>IoT Device streaming media (Roku Media Player)</p>	<p>NMAP Xmas Scans, non randomized scans.</p> <p>IoT Traffic (Smoke Detector)</p> <p>IoT Traffic (Alarm System)</p> <p>Nikto Web Server Scan</p> <p>Customized Mirai Botnet Code</p>



Results

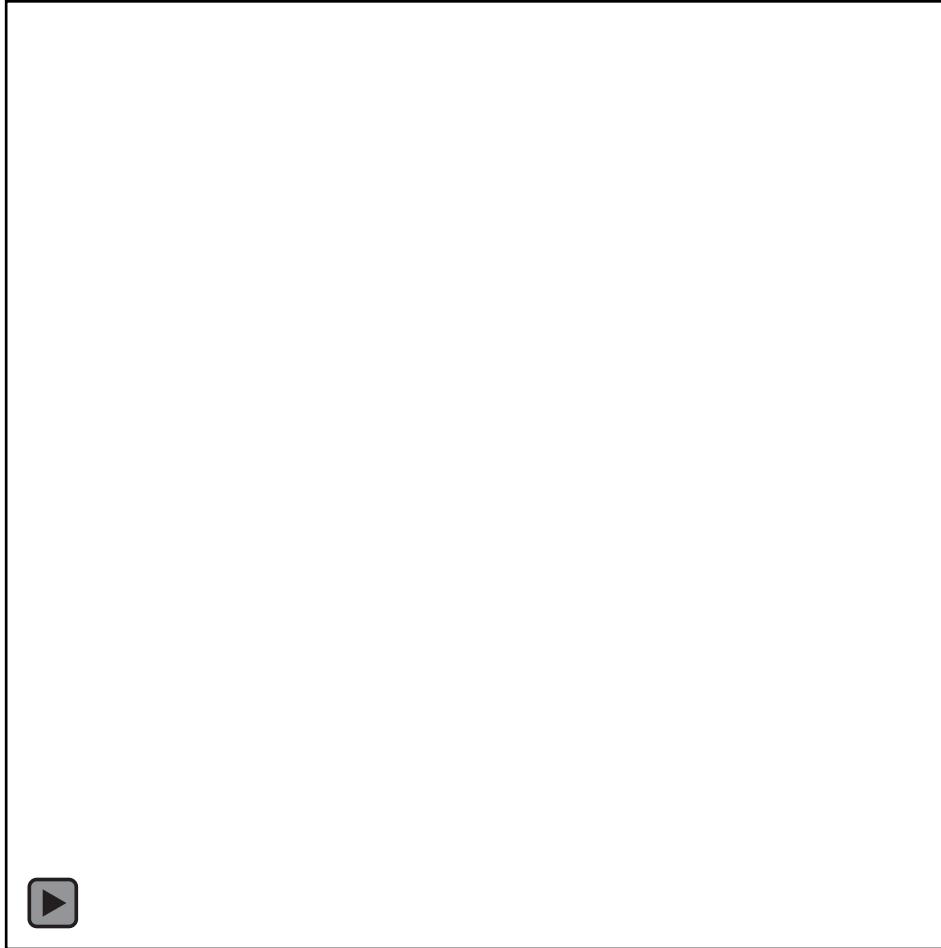
- With the initial training data set loaded the system was able to correctly identify previously unseen attacks with 93% accuracy.

Honeypot

- Honeypot of IoT devices on the public internet
- There is no inbound traffic that is non-malicious
- All of this data is fed to the machine learning environment as known bad



Honeypot









Further Work

- Move cloud to EC2
- Create auto-update feature of sensors
- Distribute sensors to test group
- Increase DNS analysis
- Improve UI



Thank You

- Questions?
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