

# Network Security @ ICS MU

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# Part I

## Introduction

## Present Essentials and Best Practices

- host-based: firewall, antivirus, automated patching, NAC<sup>1</sup>
- network-based: firewall, antispam filter, IDS<sup>2</sup>, UTM<sup>3</sup>

## Network Security Monitoring

- **Necessary complement to host-based approach.**
- NBA<sup>4</sup> is a **key approach** in large and high-speed networks.
- Traffic acquisition and storage is almost done, **security analysis is a challenging task.**

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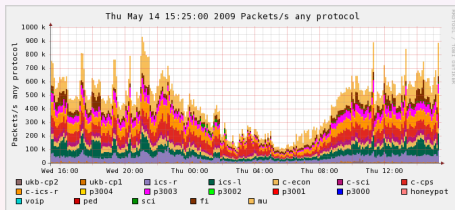
<sup>1</sup>Network Access Control, <sup>2</sup>Intrusion Detection System

<sup>3</sup>Unified Threat Management, <sup>4</sup>Network Behavior Analysis

# Flow Based Monitoring

- Provides information about who communicates with whom, for how long, which protocol, how much data and so on.
- Based on CISCO NetFlow v5/v9 technology and IETF IPFIX.
- Enables you to watch your network traffic in real-time.
- GEANT2 Security Toolset = FlowMon probe + NfSen.

Duration	Proto	Src IP Addr:Port	Dest IP Addr:Port	Flags
2.096	TCP	108.7.1.50:4956	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.S.
0.096	TCP	108.7.1.50:4956	59.173.182.61:49442	.AP.S.
0.368	TCP	108.7.1.50:4956	59.173.182.61:49440	.AP.S.
0.717	TCP	108.7.1.50:4956	59.173.182.61:49434	.AP.S.
0.379	TCP	108.7.1.50:4956	59.173.182.61:49438	.AP.S.
0.296	TCP	59.173.182.61:49438	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.S.
0.575	TCP	59.173.182.61:49438	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.S.
0.574	TCP	59.173.182.61:49438	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.S.
0.451	TCP	59.173.182.61:49438	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.S.
1.281	TCP	59.173.182.61:49438	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.SF
1.280	TCP	59.173.182.61:49438	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.SF
5.886	TCP	59.173.182.61:49438	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.S.
6.051	TCP	59.173.182.61:49438	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.S.
2.800	TCP	108.7.1.50:80	210.26.8.114:54607	.AP.S.
2.980	TCP	210.26.8.114:54607	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.S.
1.693	TCP	108.7.1.50:80	157.242.141.183:11224	.AP.S.
1.778	TCP	108.7.1.50:80	157.242.141.183:11224	.AP.S.
0.606	TCP	157.242.141.183:11224	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.S.
1.990	TCP	157.242.141.183:11224	108.7.1.50:80	.AP.S.



Detailed network view with NetFlow data.

# NetFlow Applications in Time

Originally



Accounting

# NetFlow Applications in Time

Originally



Accounting

Then



Incident handling  
Network forensics

# NetFlow Applications in Time

Originally



Accounting

Then



Incident handling  
Network forensics

Now



Intrusion detection  
Network protection

## Part II

# NetFlow Monitoring at MU

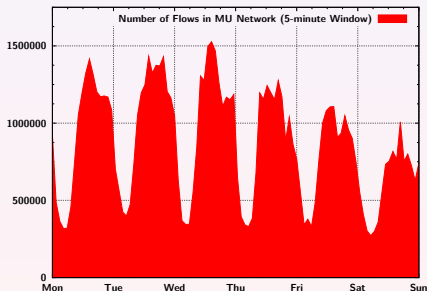




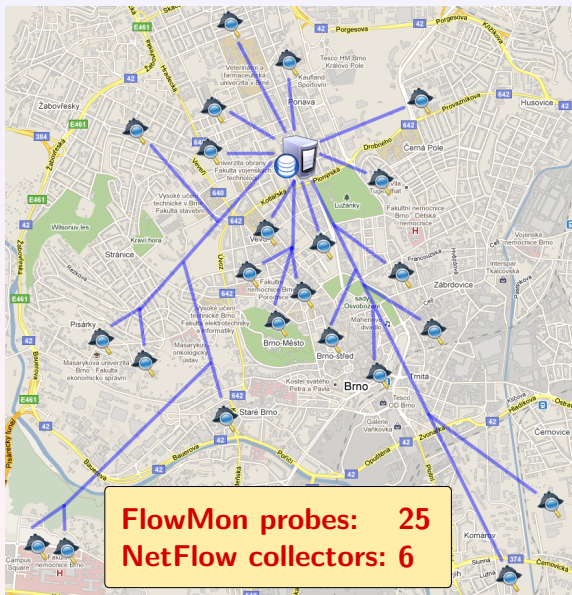
- 9 faculties: 200 departments and institutes
- 48,000 students and employees
- **15,000 networked hosts**
- 2x 10 gigabit uplinks to CESNET (NREN)

Interval	Flows	Packets	Bytes
Second	5 k	150 k	132 M
Minute	300 k	9 M	8 G
Hour	15 M	522 M	448 G
Day	285 M	9.4 G	8 T
Week	1.6 G	57 G	50 T

Average traffic volume at the edge links in peak hours.



# FlowMon Probes at Masaryk University Campus



# NetFlow Monitoring at Masaryk University

1/10 GE



FlowMon  
probe



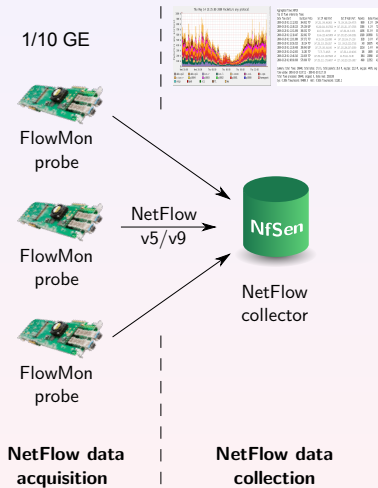
FlowMon  
probe



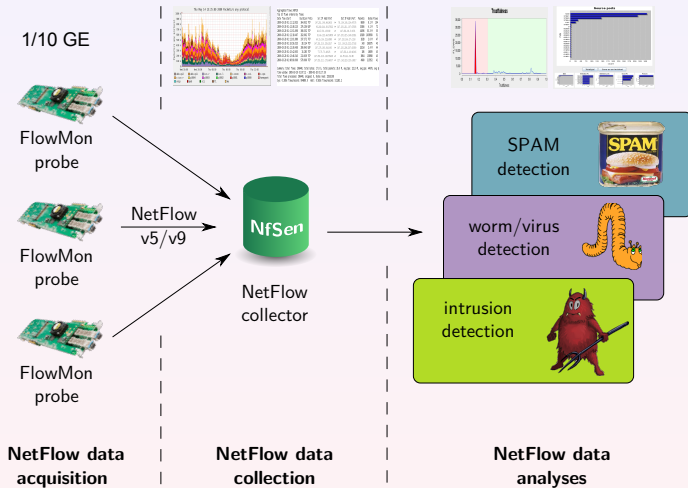
FlowMon  
probe

**NetFlow data  
acquisition**

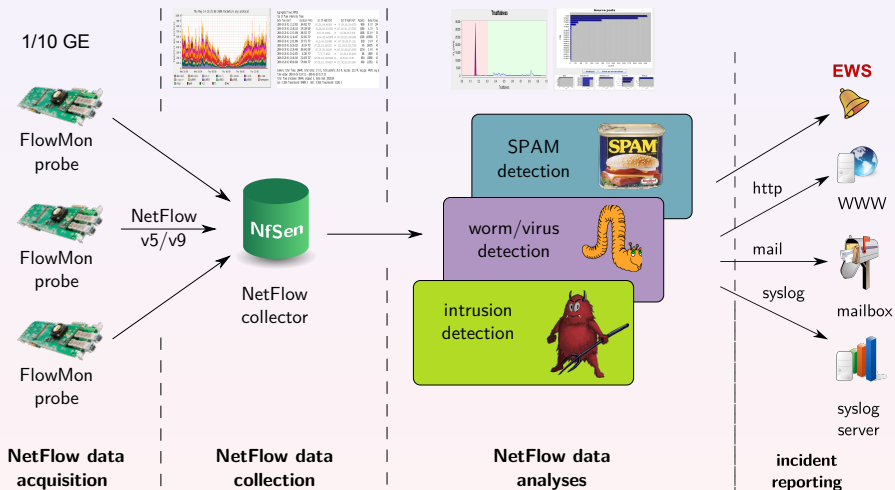
# NetFlow Monitoring at Masaryk University



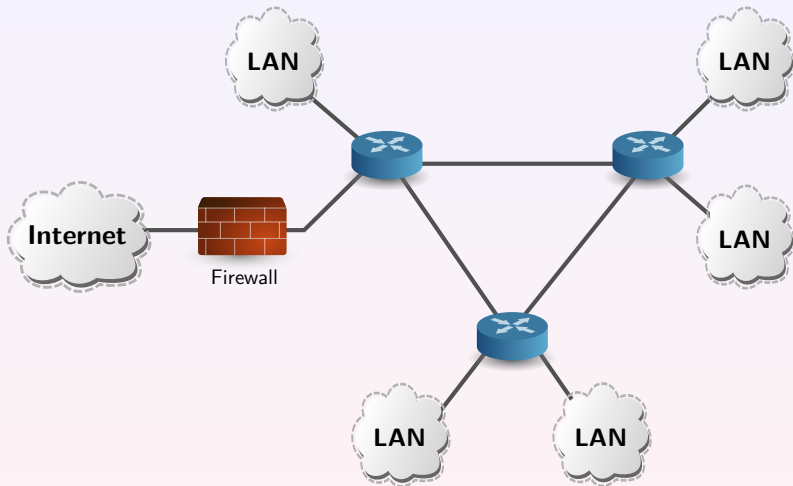
# NetFlow Monitoring at Masaryk University



# NetFlow Monitoring at Masaryk University

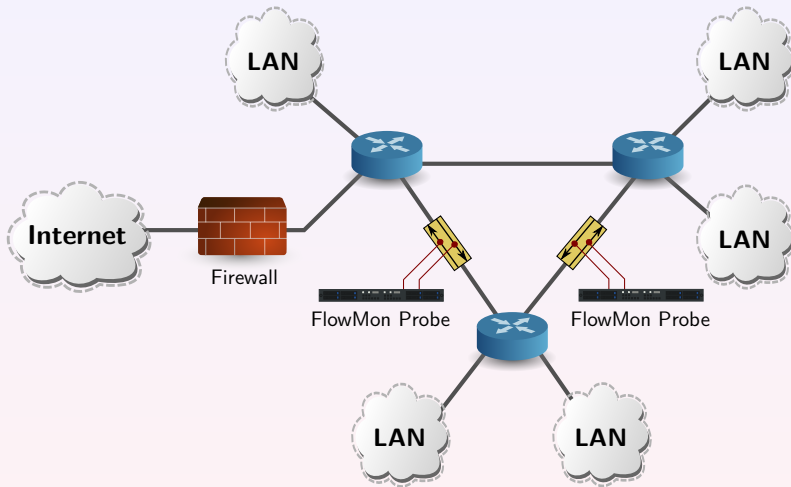


# Flow-based Traffic Monitoring System



**Network without any flow monitoring system.**

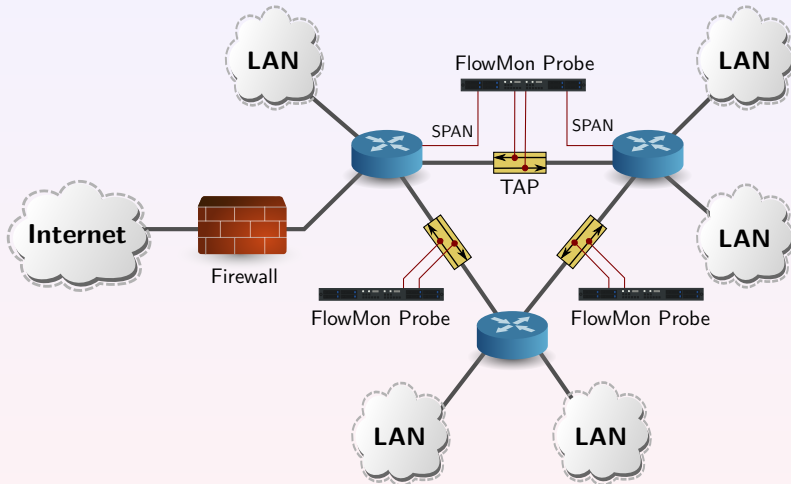
# Flow-based Traffic Monitoring System



**FlowMon probe connected to in-line TAP.**

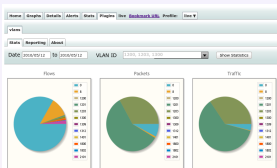
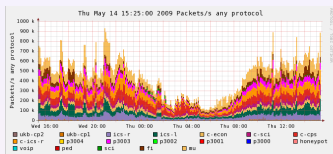


# Flow-based Traffic Monitoring System

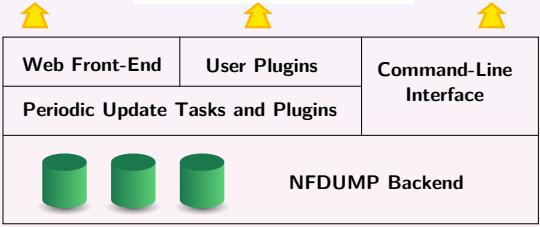


**FlowMon observes data from TAP and SPAN ports.**

# NfSen/NFDUMP Collector Toolset Architecture



Duration	Proto	Src IP	Addr:Port	Dest IP	Addr:Port	Flags
2.094 TCP		108.7.1.50	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
0.094 TCP		108.7.1.50	→	59.173.182.61:49440		AP.S
0.368 TCP		108.7.1.50	→	59.173.182.61:49440		AP.S
0.737 TCP		108.7.1.50	→	59.173.182.61:49414		AP.S
0.379 TCP		108.7.1.50	→	59.173.182.61:49418		AP.S
0.294 TCP		59.173.182.61	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
0.575 TCP		59.173.182.61	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
0.574 TCP		59.173.182.61	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
0.451 TCP		59.173.182.61	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
1.281 TCP		59.173.182.61	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
1.280 TCP		59.173.182.61	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
5.886 TCP		59.173.182.61	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
4.951 TCP		192.133.233.2	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
2.800 TCP		192.133.233.2	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
2.949 TCP		218.56.6.116:56007	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
1.693 TCP		108.7.1.50:80	→	157.242.141.183		AP.S
1.778 TCP		108.7.1.50:80	→	157.242.141.183:8125		AP.S
0.604 TCP		157.242.141.183:1325	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S
1.990 TCP		157.242.141.183:1324	→	108.7.1.50:80		AP.S



- **NfSen – NetFlow Sensor** – <http://nfsen.sf.net/>
- **NFDUMP – NetFlow display** – <http://nfdump.sf.net/>

## TCP SYN scanning detection

- Very simple, but effective general method.
- Reveals compromised hosts in our network.
- Very low false positive rate.

## Honeypot monitoring

- Uses subnet allocated for high- and low-interaction honeypots.
- Eliminates false positives, mainly catches hosts from outside.
- Besides flow, passwords attempted by attackers are stored.

## Brute force attack detection

- Online password guessing is ubiquitous, still a threat.
- Similar flows may be symptoms of this attack.
- Suitable even for encrypted services such as SSH.
- One attacker often aims to more targets  $\Rightarrow$  easier detection.

## Round trip time anomaly detection

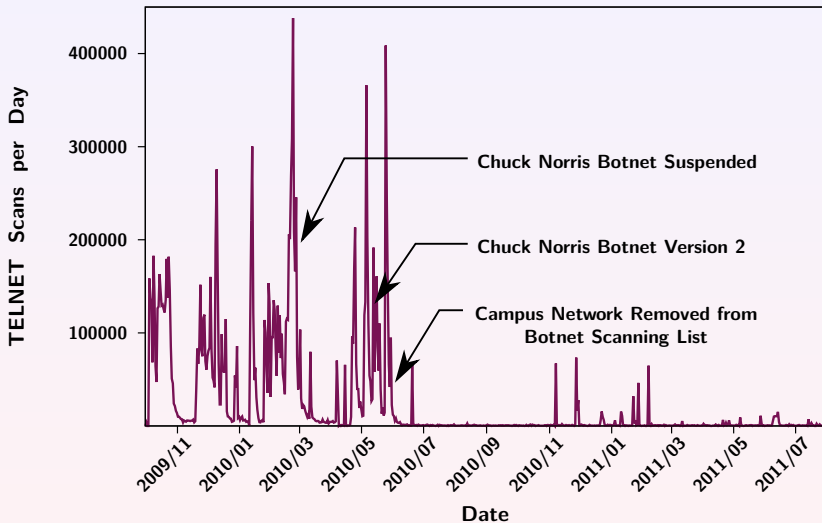
- (D)DOSes overwhelm servers and increase response time.
- Abrupt increase of RTT may point to attack/misconfiguration.
- Number of incoming flows/packets is often correlated to RTT.

# Chuck Norris Botnet in Nutshell

- **Linux malware** – IRC bots with central C&C servers.
- Attacks **poorly-configured** Linux **MIPSEL** devices.
- Vulnerable devices – **ADSL modems** and **routers**.
  
- Uses **TELNET brute force** attack as infection vector.
- Users are **not aware** about the malicious activities.
- **Missing** anti-malware **solution** to detect it.

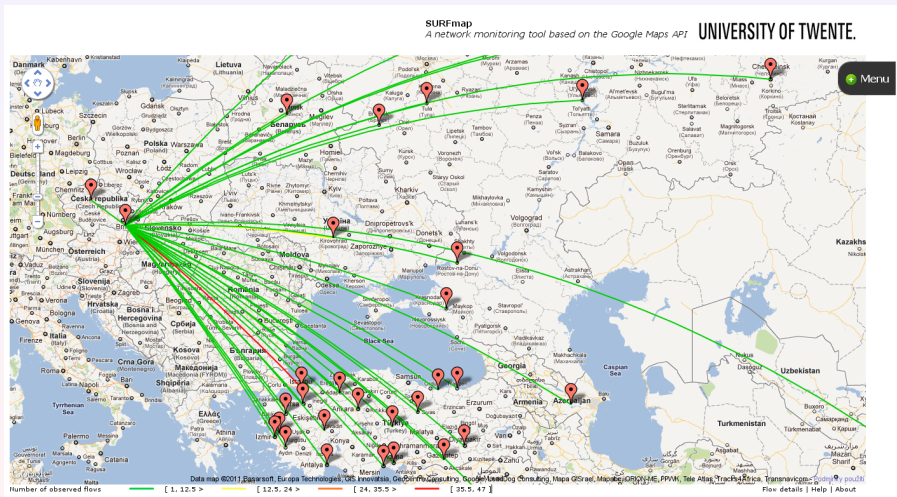
Discovered at Masaryk University on 2 December 2009. The malware got the Chuck Norris moniker from a comment in its source code `[R]anger Killato : in nome di Chuck Norris !`

# TELNET Malware Activities – 2009/11 - 2011/7



# Chuck Norris Will Never Die or Cyber War ?

TELNET scans against single host – 2011/10/20.



**SURFmap** – <http://surfmap.sf.net>

## Part III

# Flow-based Network Protection



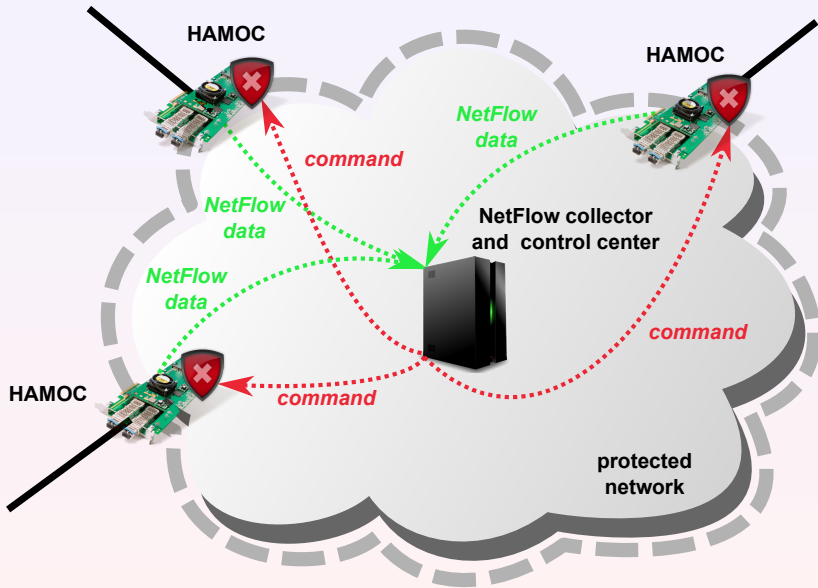
## Goals of Network Protection

- Using **NetFlow data** to protect network.
- Defending perimeter against **attacks from outside**.
- **Automated** attack detection.
- Suitable for **high speed networks** (10 Gbps+).

## System Parts

- Sensors ( $\Rightarrow$  NetFlow data).
- Control center ( $\Rightarrow$  commands).
- Active network components ( $\Rightarrow$  blocking/filtering).
- HAMOC platform – both sensor and active component.

# Architecture of Network Protection



## Part IV

# Integration with Early Warning Systems

## Client/server architecture

- Security-related events are sent to the center.
- Clients (periodically) poll the center for new events.
- Events: port scanning, brute force attack, phishing, etc.
- Transport protocols: SOAP over HTTPS (+ SSL certificates)

## Integration

- Control center also calls remote procedure to store a newly detected event.
- Events coming from center may trigger an action.
- Trustworthiness of participants is a key factor!

## Part V

# In Daily Operation

The **first university CSIRT** in the Visegrad Four listed and accredited in the **Trusted Introducer** public database.

Provided services:

- Incident handling and response (and its coordination).
- **Intrusion detection** based on NetFlow probes and honeypots.
- Network policy checks and network analysis (e. g., reverse DNS records, live IPs, accounting, . . . ).
- User education, alerts&warning: security advisories and bulletins.

Constituency: tens of thousands of university students and staff.

## Part VI

# Conclusion

- Flow-based network protection is suitable for large networks.
- Online network monitoring contributes to the overall security.
- Early warning systems may profit from flow-based detection.
- Automated network protection based solely on the EWS may be dangerous.



# Thank you for your attention!



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**Project CYBER**

<http://www.muni.cz/ics/cyber>

**CSIRT-MU**

<http://www.muni.cz/csirt>

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