

### Building an Early Warning System in a Service Provider Network

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## Agenda

» What are ISPs/NSPs looking for ?

### » Honeynet-like sensors

- > Routers as honeypots
- > DDoS detection with honeybots
- > Traffic diversion to honeyfarms

### » Other information sources

- > System data
- > Security data
- > Network data
- » Early Warning System
  - > Putting all the information bits together
  - Conclusion





- » MEECES an acronym for
  - > Money
  - > Ego

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- > Entertainment
- > Cause
- > Entrance into social groups
- > Status

### » Max Kilger (Honeynet Project)

- > Applies to the underground/"hacker"/blackhat community
- > INTEL agencies' MICE (Money, Ideology, Compromise, Ego)





#### » What have we seen up to now

- > Cause/Hacktivism:
  - Web site defacement
  - DDoS (SCO, WU/MSFT, etc)
- > Ego/Status:
  - "I have more (network) power than you"
  - "I'm not going to loose that item in <online game>"

### > Entertainment

- "Hey look, I just DoSed <favorite IRC user/website>"
- > Entrance into a social group
  - "Wanna trade this botnet ?"





#### » What have we seen up to now

> Money:

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- BGP speaking routers
- SPAM, botnets, open proxies, etc.
- C/C numbers incl. personal information, eBay accounts, etc.

### » Where are we today ? Real money

- > "Pay or get DDoSed"
- > Worms for SPAM
- > Organized crime using "real world" proven ways of making money on the Internet
- > Targets: online business, mainly gaming/gambling/betting sites nowadays



### » Where are we today

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- > "Loosing" a botnet isn't a tragedy
- > Mass-acquisition tools are mandatory
- > Protect your property (host and communication channel)
  - Control channel over IRC/P2P/not so common protocols/IPv6 (anonymous)
  - Secure the host to avoid multiple zombies/agents
- > Not for fun on free time anymore (people with network and DoS filtering technology/techniques skills)
- > The skills, knowledge, organization and hierarchy are not different/worse in the "blackhat" world... anything but not the chaotic world we all expect





#### » Where are we today

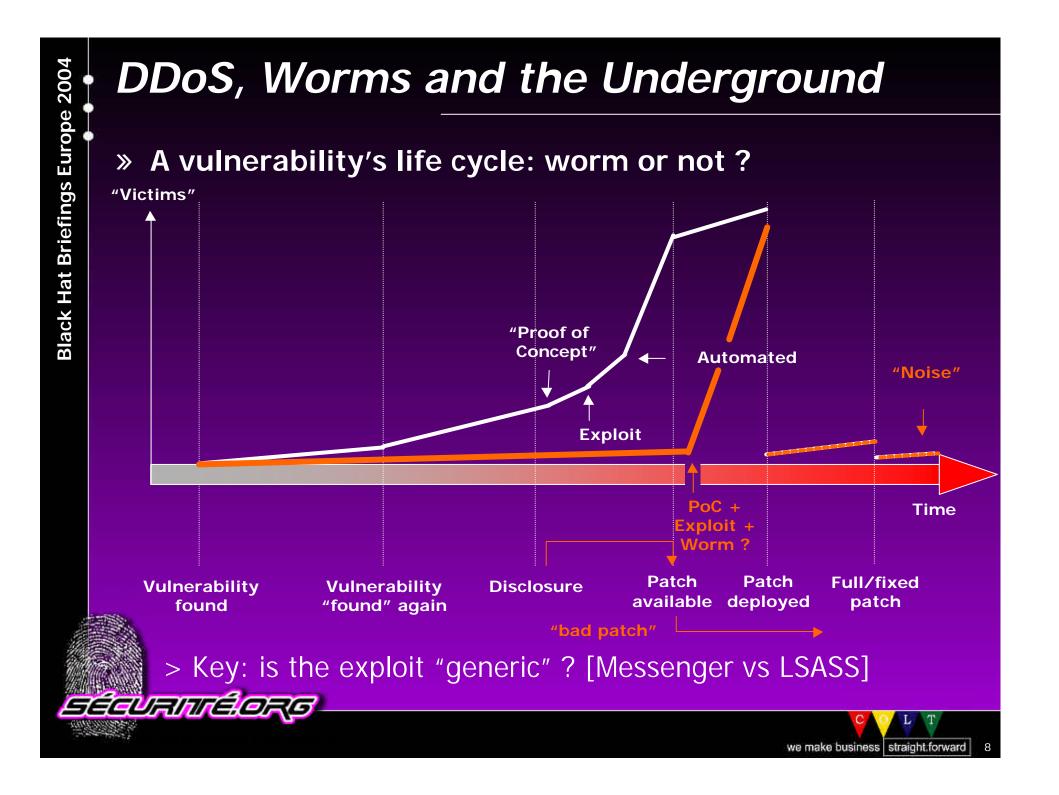
- > A few hundred/thousand dollars/euros is a yearly salary in poor countries
- > AP and SA are the main sources, not (just) .ro anymore
- > Usually good education, leaving in a country with a high number of unemployed people
- > Most of the communications are in-band (Internet), out-ofband is limited to "hacker" meetings or local phone calls
- > Do you have the resources to analyze TBs a day of IRC logs coming from compromised hosts/honeypots (in x different languages) ?



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# What are ISPs/NSPs looking for ?

### » An EWS in a large network

> Detect

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- DDoS attacks
- (Unknown) worms
- SPAM
- Covert channels
- Hacked system
- Open proxies
- Scans

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- > Detect it early!
- > Cover a large network
  - Distributed approach, bandwidth/PPS requirements and system performance
- > Easy to detect/fingerprint ?



### » An EWS in a large network

- > Lots of data
- > Information sources
  - Honey\* sensors
  - Systems and Applications
  - Security devices
  - Network

### » Quick 101

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- BGP
- MPLS
- Netflow
- DDoS
- Honeypot



## **Honeyrouters**

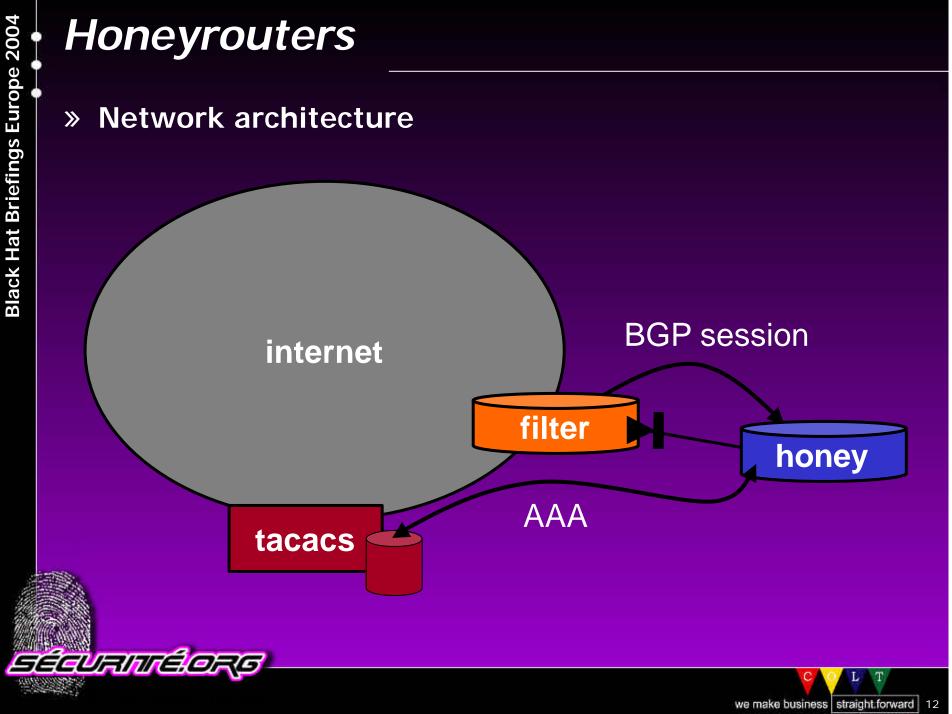
#### » Routers as honeypots

- > BGP speaking routers
- > Traded in the underground: more value than eBay accounts or valid CC numbers
  - Makes them good targets
- > Password policy issue
  - Are miscreant just scanning for open telnet/SSH or "brute force" the login and try out commands ?

> BGP route injection: DDoS attack or SPAM ?







## Honeyrouters

#### » Using honeyd

- > Cisco CLI/telnet script
- > SNMP script

#### » Using an UNIX+Zebra

- > Cisco-like CLI
- » Using a Cisco router
  - > Real BGP feed

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- "read-only" BGP session
- > Real "fake" account
  - AAA and TACACS+
- > Real network connectivity
  - IP filtering and rate-limiting



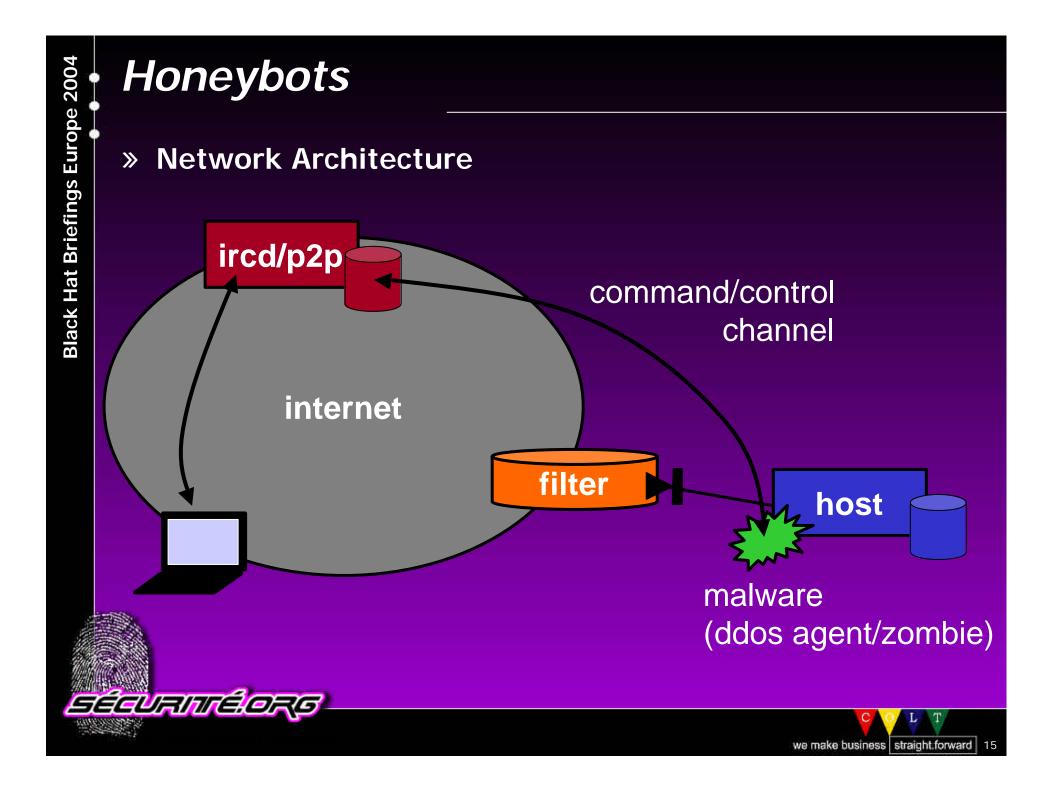
# Honeybots

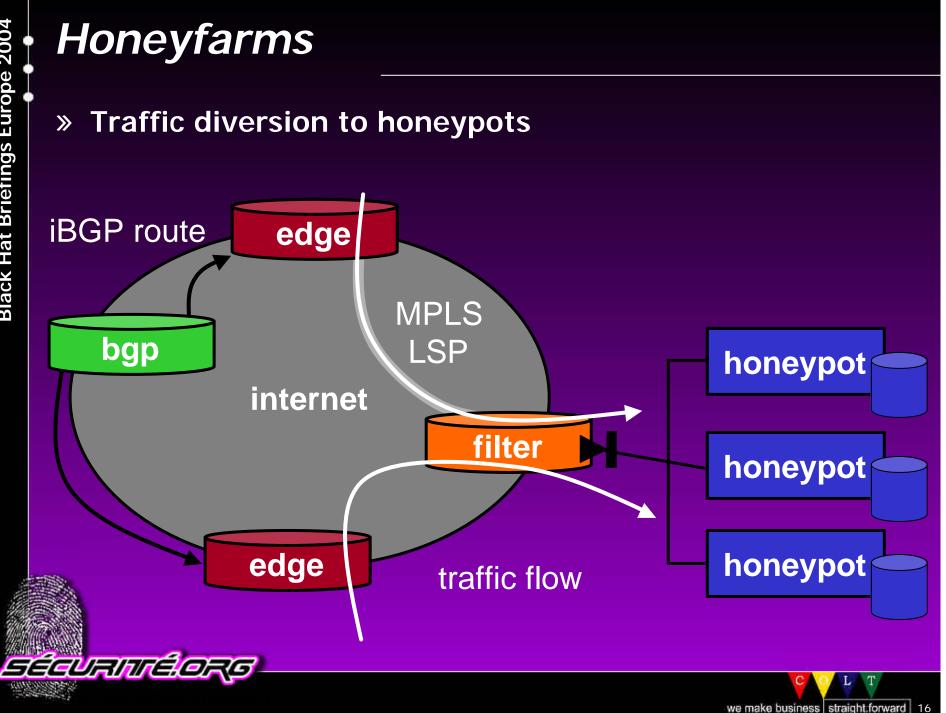
### » DDoS attack detection with honeybots/honeyzombies

- > DDoS attack detection
  - Netflow, ACLs, SNMP, etc.
- > "Other SPs" DDoS detection
  - Backscatter data
  - Honeybots
    - . 0) Infected host post-mortem/forensics
    - . 1) Run bots and DDoS agents/zombies in a sandbox
    - . 2) Watch IRC, P2P, control channel communications









# Honeyfarms

### » Traffic diversion to honeypots

- > Easy traffic rerouting
- > May be "invisible"
- > Limitations
  - RTT/TTL may change
  - Overhead (L2TP and especially GRE/IPIP)
- > Use low-interaction honeypots
  - Basic TCP/UDP listeners, no "real" active response
  - honeyd
- > Avoid high-interaction (unless you have time and resources)
- > Established sessions
  - p0f v2: learn what the source may run on





# System Data

#### » System information sources

- > Exposed services
  - SMTP (mail server/relay): virus@MM
  - DNS (authoritative/caching): Zonelabs/TAT14
  - HTTP (portal/cache)
- > System logs





# System Data

### » What not to do (at least not as an SP)

- > Use honeypots/fake open relays to detect and fight SPAM
  - Risk of ending up in RBLs
- > Use open proxies to detect surfing, phising, etc.
- > Use honeypots/honeybots to bite back and clean up attacking systems: "Active Defense"
  - Legal issues

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- Not customers and even if they are... AUP ?
- Usually causes more harm than good!
- > But an interesting approach inside an IT network
  - Automated network "management"
  - Perimeter is defined



## Security Data

» Security information sources

- > Firewalls
- > xIDS
- > Anti-virus
- > Security logs





# Network Data

» Network information sources

- > Routers
  - ACLs
  - uRPF and interface counters
  - Requires a mix of scripts and SNMP polling
- > Traffic

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- Netflow
  - . "Header" (src/dst IP, src/dst port, protocol, ingress interface, ToS but exports TCP flags, ASN, etc) and inbound only
- Full traffic dump (RMON/SPAN/RTE/tap) in specific locations (hosting center upstreams, DSL/dial aggregation, etc)
- "Dark" IP space
- Sinkholes



## **Network Data**

#### » Network information sources

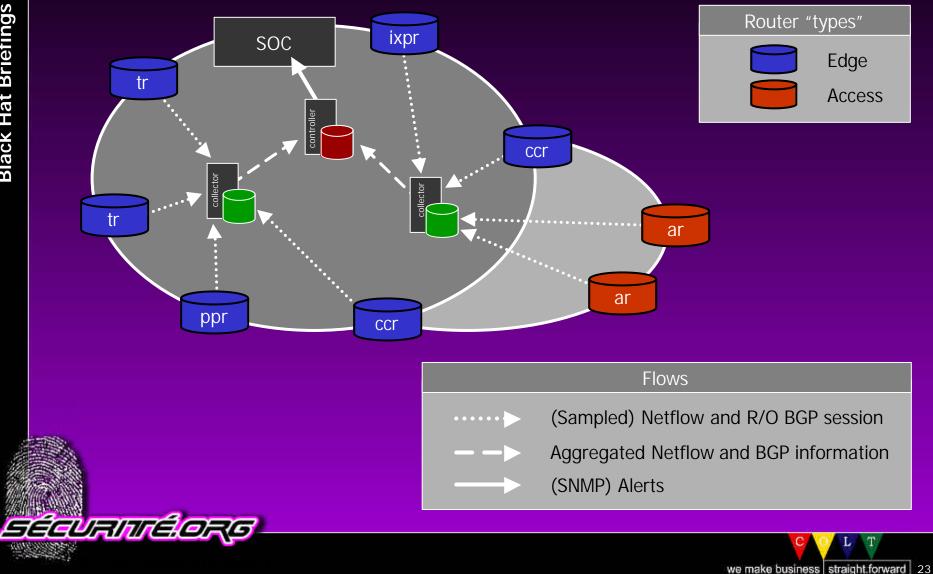
- > Routing
  - BGP updates
  - Route-server
  - Projects
    - . RIPE RIS
    - . Netlantis

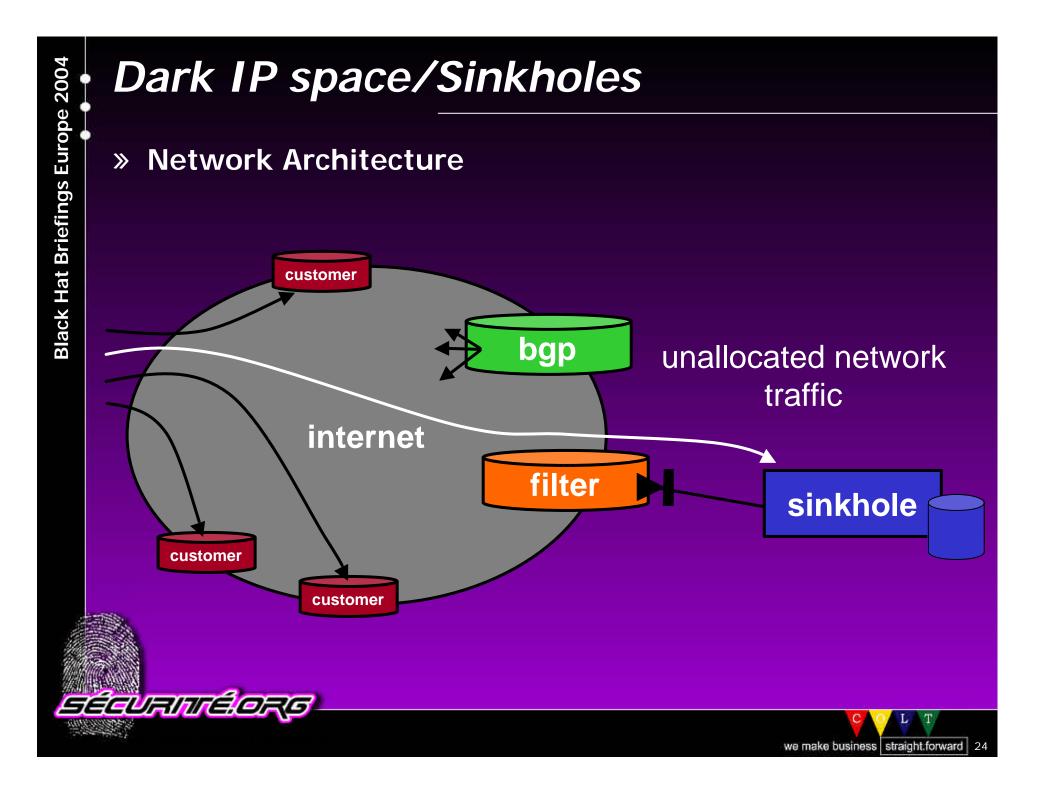


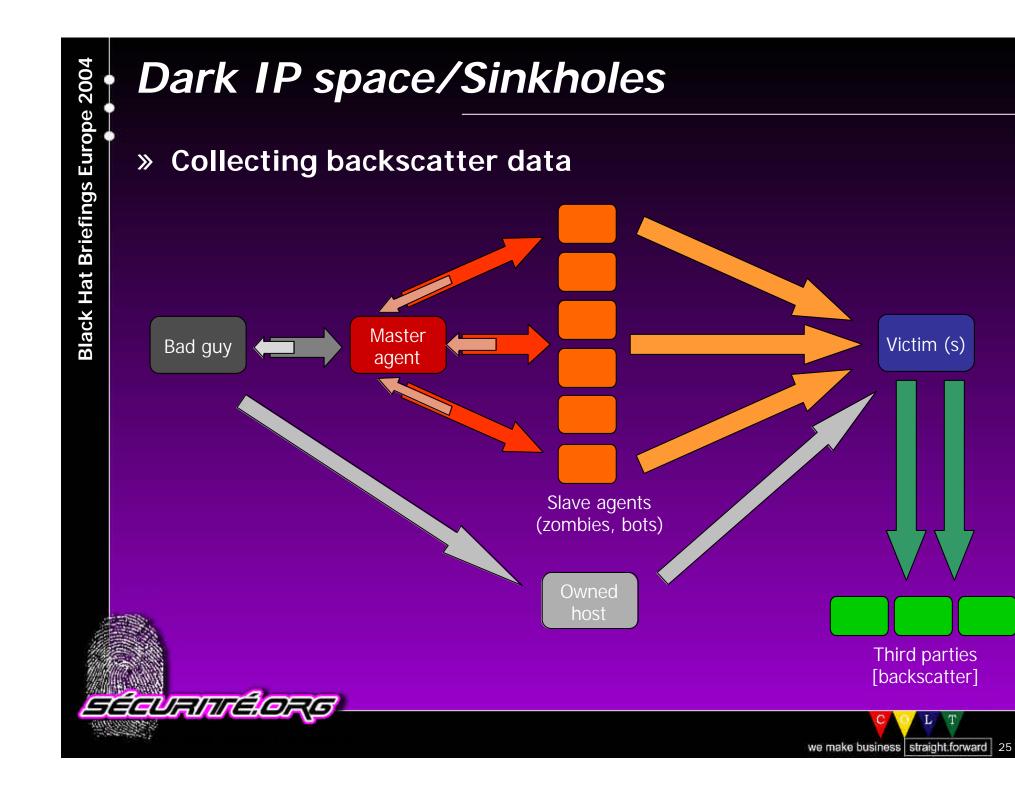


## Netflow and BGP

#### » Network Architecture







## Dark IP space/Sinkholes

» Setup

- > BGP speaking router
  - Route-reflector
  - Full iBGP mesh
- > Announce PA/PI allocations
- > Non-allocated/unused prefixes routed to the sinkhole/darkIP monitor
- > More-specific route followed for allocated (customer space)
- > Dynamic (add/remove)
  - Take the prefixes' history into account
    - . Ceased customers
    - . Allocation method (dial/DSL): lots of short term noise
- > Central or distributed/regional deployment ?
  - IP Anycast

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## Dark IP space/Sinkholes

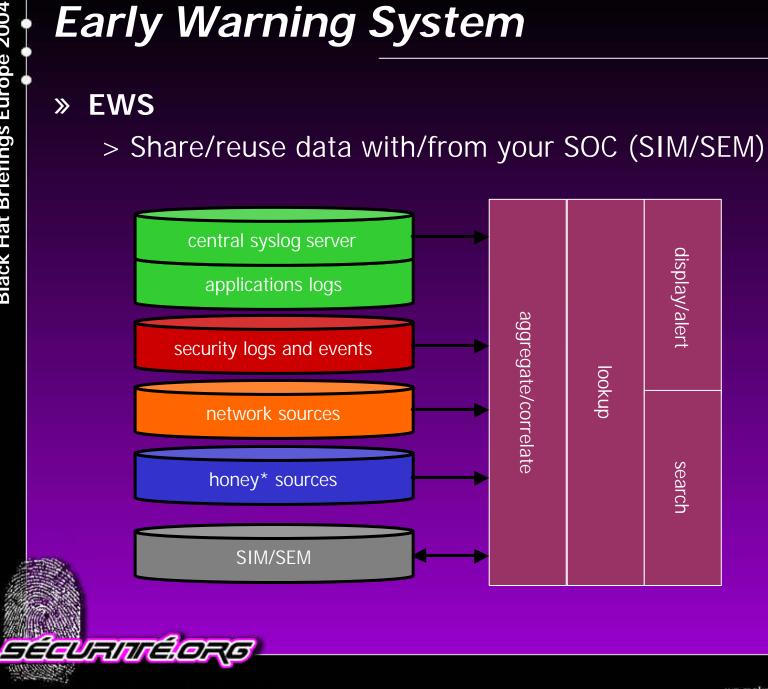
#### » Data analysis

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- > What kind of information will you get ?
- > How to identify backscatter from other (rogue) traffic









# Early Warning System

» EWS

- > Which data have value ?
  - High value
  - Low value
- > Use the human eye to catch anomalies
- > Challenge: how to display and visualize data
- » Can be deployed and useful inside an IT network
- » Don't put your network at risk by deploying these sensors





### Conclusion

» Conclusion

#### » See also

> Backbone and Infrastructure Security Presentations

- http://www.securite.org/presentations/secip/
- > (Distributed) Denial of Service Presentations
  - http://www.securite.org/presentations/ddos/
- » Q&A
- » Thanks

e Urinde

> Lolo, Phil, Marc, Lance, Jose and Toby



