



Specification-based intrusion detection

Effectively detecting intrusions using business logic specification

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FUTURE NOW



Abstract



In the recent years, the advent large-scale, highly targeted cyber-attacks raised the concern on the protection of IT systems in general, and particularly the systems used to command, support and control critical infrastructures, where public transportation networks are inserted. Intrusion detection systems (IDS) have been used as a tool to detect attempted, or already accomplished, intrusions on IT systems, providing support to security administrators in the monitoring of their networks, in order to discover actual, and avoid future, intrusions. However the extensively acknowledged effectiveness problems these systems suffer have been hampering their broad usage.

In the context of the SECUR-ED FP7 project, an intrusion detection tool using an innovative, business-process specification-based approach, that may be effective in increasing the protection of critical infrastructures and, at the same time, is able to solve some of the typical IDS problems, while working at an high semantic abstraction level.





Presentation outline



- INOV and SECUR-ED presentation
- Intrusion detection systems
 - Current strategies and technologies
 - Limitation and challenges
- Business logic intrusion detection system
 - System architecture
 - > Business logic specification-based model
- Laboratory validation





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It provides Consultancy, Innovation and Technological Development in collaboration with governments, companies and universities worldwide.

INOV has strong technical expertise in:

- Monitoring and Surveillance Solutions
- Electronics Product Development
- Cyber Security & Defense
- Communication Networks & Services
- IT & Open Source Solutions
- Enterprise Engineering & IT Governance



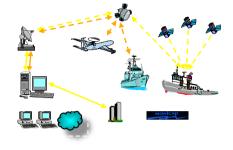




Activity Areas



- Sensors and Remote Monitoring
- Command and Control Centres
- Automatic Incident Detection
- Embedded Systems
- LASER / LIDAR
- Signal Processing



Monitoring, Navigation and Control

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- IP networks
- Cybersecurity
- Fixed and Mobile Comms
 Equipment
- Telecom Platforms and Services

Communications

IVRs & Voice Portals

- Organisational Engineering
- Systems Integration
- Technological Consulting
- Software Quality Assurance
- Open Source

Information Technologies

Presented at Lisbon 2013 FIRST/TF-CSIRT Technical Colloquium SECUR-ED partly funded by EU FP7 under CA nº 261605

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SECUR-ED in short



Call FP7-SEC-2010-1, Security in Mass transportation

- SECured URban transportation European Demonstration
 - Budget = 40M€, EC Funding = 25 M€, the biggest FP7 Security project
 - Starting date: 1st April 2011
 - Duration: 42 months
- The main objective of the SECUR-ED project is to give transport operators of large and medium European cities the means to enhance urban transport security
- The second main objective is to enlarge the mass transport security market for the European industry





A consistent and balanced consortium



40 partners:

Operators

ATM	Italy
DEUTSCHE BAHN	Germany
RATB (Bucharest)	Romania
EMEF	Portugal
RATP	France
EMT MADRID	Spain
SNCF	France
FNM MILANO	Italy
STIB	Belgium
TCDD	Turkey

Authorities, Organisations

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EOS	Belgium
STSI	France
CRTM	Spain
UITP	Belgium
UNIFE	Belgium
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Research

CEA	France
<u>FOI</u>	Sweden
FRAUNHOFER	Germany
JRC	Europe
PADERBORN UNIV.	Germany
STAVANGER UNIV.	Norway
TNO	Netherlands
TU DRESDEN	Germany
VTT	Finland
WUERZBURG UNIV.	Germany
INOV	Portugal

Industries

THALES TCS (coordinator)	France
ALSTOM TRANSPORT	France
ANSALDO STS	Italy
BOMBARDIER TRANSPORTATION	Germany
NICE	Israel
MORPHO	France
AXIS	Sweden
SELEX ELSAG	Italy

SME

EDISOFT	<u>Portugal</u>
HAMBURG CONSULT	<u>Germany</u>
ICCA	Spain
MTRS3	Israel
INECO	Spain
G. TEAM	Israel





Security Capacities



- By security capacities, we mean all measures enhancing the security of passengers, staff and assets in a multimodal transport node
- This implies:
 - > Specific tools for deeper analysis of the security risks & solutions
 - Smart and generic security operating procedures
 - > Improve interoperability of technical security solutions
 - Video surveillance (CCTV)
 - Infrastructure protection and/or resilience
 - Protection against CBRN-E
 - Information management and communication
 - Preventive & early analysis
 - <u>Cyber Security</u>
 - Training programmes for various stakeholders:
 - Passengers, employees (PTO or shops)
 - Operators of control centre, security manager, decision maker

A mix of technologies and procedures A mix of best practices and training programmes





SECUR-ED presentation



INOV role in SECUR-ED:

- Perform security risk assessments on 5 cities public transport operators (Lisbon, Bilbao, Krakow, Bucharest & Flensburg)
- Create a intrusion detection solution targeted for usage in urban public transportation





Intrusion detection systems

Overview



- Have been studied and used for more than 30 years
 - Need for IDSs was first justified by Anderson
 - Primitive IDS proposed by the same author years later
 - First IDS called IDES was proposed by Dorothy Denning
 - First proposals developed to protect small and seldomchanged systems with a restricted and well defined number of users





Intrusion detection systems

Current Technologies and strategies



- Data Collection
 - Host-based
 - > Network-based
- System architecture and processing strategy
 - Single instance
 - Centralised
 - Distributed

- Processing method
 - Misuse detection
 - > Anomaly detection
 - Specification-based





Intrusion detection systems

Limitations and challenges



- DARPA 1998 and 1999 evaluations
 - > IDSs of several research teams were set to be tested
 - Comprehensive set of attack were conducted against several test hosts
 - Significant number of false positives and false negatives generated by the systems at test
- Werlinger et al. usability assessment
 - Personal interview of 35 participants from 16 organizations with background in IT management and security
 - IDSs are said to be expensive, hard to deploy and maintain, unreliable and apparently useless

Vigna et al.

Main challenge is yet to expand IDS's scope in order "to take into account the surrounding context, in terms (...) of missions, tasks, and stakeholders, when analysing data in an effort to identify malicious intent."





System architecture

Data Collection

- Network-based
 - "Core" sensors of the solution
 - Used solution based on rules to detect misuse and specification-based => Snort
- Host-based
 - Used when is not possible to obtain information from the network, or the information obtained is rather inconclusive
 - Used to monitor the integrity in critical systems that are expected to be seldom changed



- System architecture and processing strategy
 - Centralised
 - Intrusion detection sensors spread along the target system

Processing method

- Misuse detection
 - Used to find attacks already known
- Specification-based
 - Used to find deviations from the application processes





 Focused in business and application architectural layers

- Specification of the interactions between systems in order to accomplish a certain objective => Business processes
 - BPMN as a graphical notation
- Specification of rules that must be valid across the organization / execution of business processes => Business rules

Technically this model was divided in two sub-models
 Types model -> supports the definition of the business logic
 Instances model -> supports the verification of the business logic

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SECured URban transportation - European



Business logic specification model



Business processes

- Defined using concepts of BPMN
 - Pools -> Bound to hosts or groups of hosts in the monitored environment
 - Activities -> Atomic behaviour unit performed by a host or group of hosts
 - Gateways
- Extension is made to include state-tracking mechanisms based on informational entities
 - Validation class is created for each activity, expressing the conditions it must met, and the entity's attributes must be set as the result of a positive validation
 - Similarly, gateways use guard conditions to condition the process flow expressed as external validators





Business logic specification model

Business rules



- Some relations are possible to be captured using business processes
 - It wouldn't even make sense to
- Business rules express conditions that must be met across the system
 - External validator used as in gateways and activities
 - Evaluated when a referenced informational entity is changed
 - Evaluation of the business rule can involve information external to the environment





Central system



cmp Cyber Security Information System Logical M... Ê **Cyber Security Information System** B 名 呂 Sensor Plugin 1 Application Process **Application Process** Sensor 1 Verification Engine Designer 呂 Sensor Plugin 2 Sensor 2 B B **Network and Sensors** Database B Configuration Manager Sensor Plugin ... n Sensor ... n

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Business logic designer



Configuration utility

 Used to specify new, and change existent, business processes and business rules

 Also used to define the monitored environment (hosts and intrusion detection sensors)







cmp Cyber Security Information System Logical M... E E **Cyber Security Information System** £ 日 名 Sensor Plugin 1 **Application Process** Application Process Sensor 1 Verification Engine Designer Ê Sensor Plugin 2 Sensor 2 呂 日 **Network and Sensors** Database B Configuration Manager Sensor Plugin ... n Sensor ... n

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 Update the configuration of the intrusion detection sensors on specification-based model changes

Load the configuration of the intrusion detection sensors at system startup







cmp Cyber Security Information System Logical M... Ê **Cyber Security Information System** 名 日 名 Sensor Plugin 1 **Application Process** Application Process Sensor 1 Verification Engine Designer B Sensor Plugin 2 Sensor 2 B 日 **Network and Sensors** Database B Configuration Manager Sensor Plugin ... n Sensor .. n

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Sensor plugins



 Does the interface between the central system and each intrusion detection sensor

- Two "core" operations
 - Translation of specification-based rules to the sensor's rule language
 - Conversion of the detected specification-based events to the system's internal representation

Snort sensor plugin implemented







cmp Cyber Security Information System Logical M... E E **Cyber Security Information System** £ B 呂 Sensor Plugin 1 **Application Process** Application Process Sensor 1 Verification Engine Designer Ê Sensor Plugin 2 Sensor 2 B 日 **Network and Sensors** Database B Configuration Manager Sensor Plugin ... n Sensor ... n

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Business logic verification engine



Main component of the system

 Responsible for verifying the execution of business processes and business rules

Generates alerts when a deviation between the specification and the verification happens





Verification algorithm



- Event arrives at the verification engine
 - If within time limit is set to be verified
- Obtained or created the business process the event belongs to
 - > If no process is referenced an alert is thrown
 - If the referenced process is not expecting the received event an alert is thrown
 - Received activity verified in the context of the referenced process
 - If failed an alert is thrown



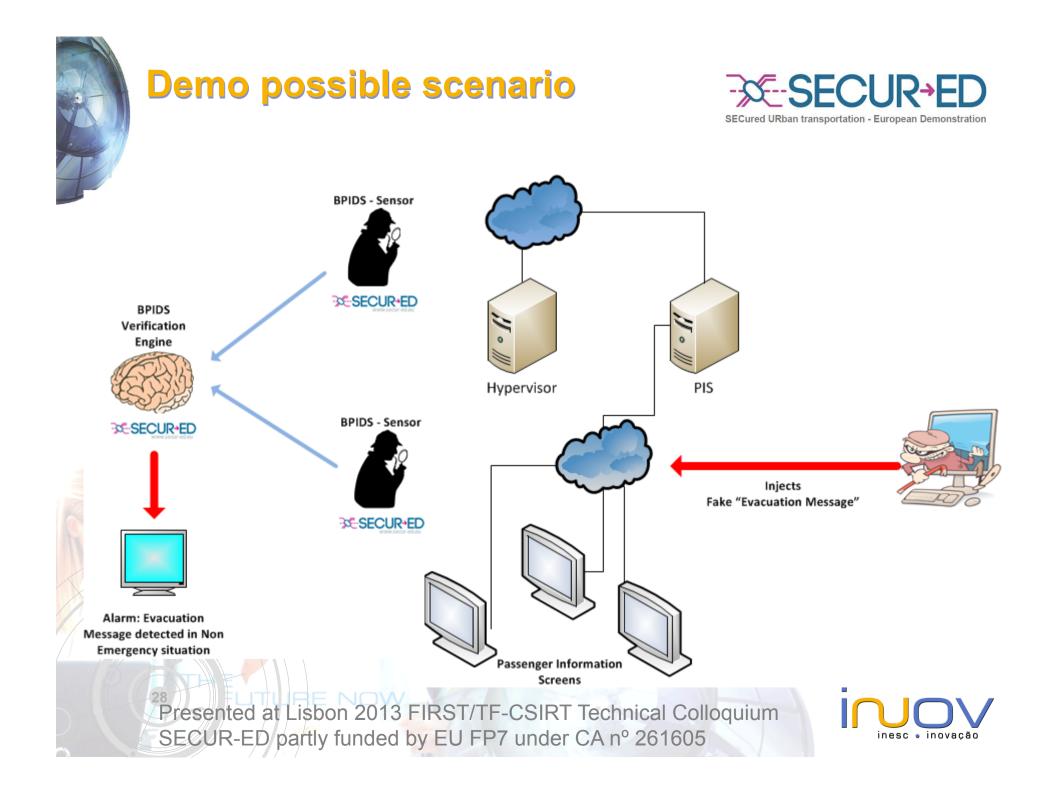


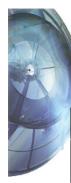
Test environment



- Based on network captures of a public transport network IT architecture laboratory simulation
- Three business process specified
 - > Platform emergency management
 - > Platform information management
 - > Train movement management
 - Four informational entity types and one business rule created

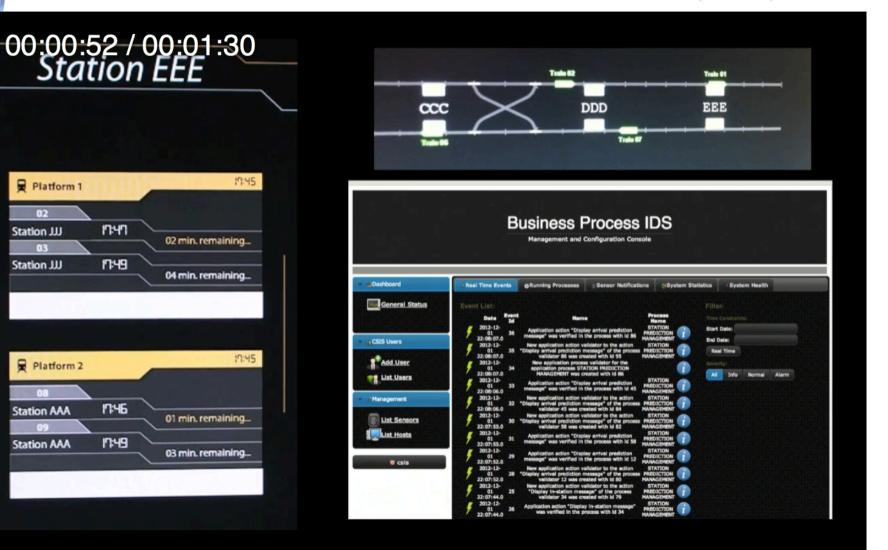






Demo possible scenario



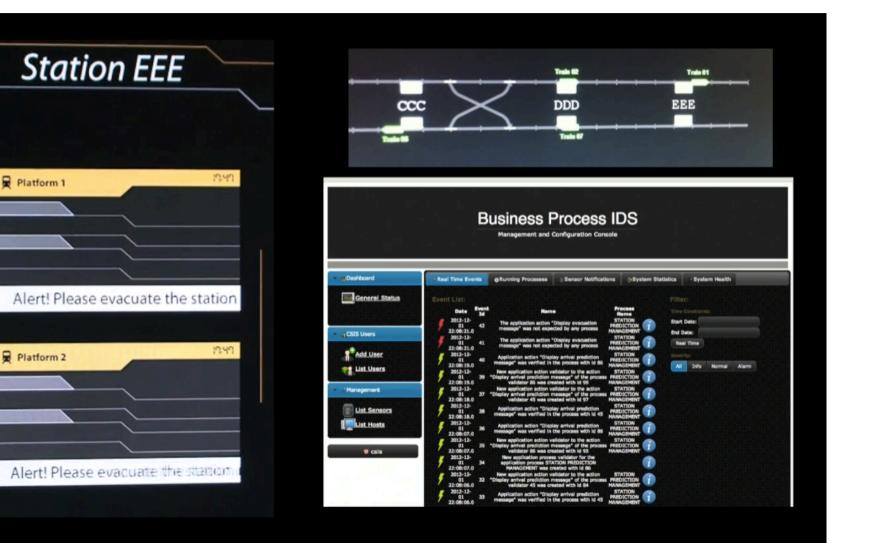






Demo possible scenario





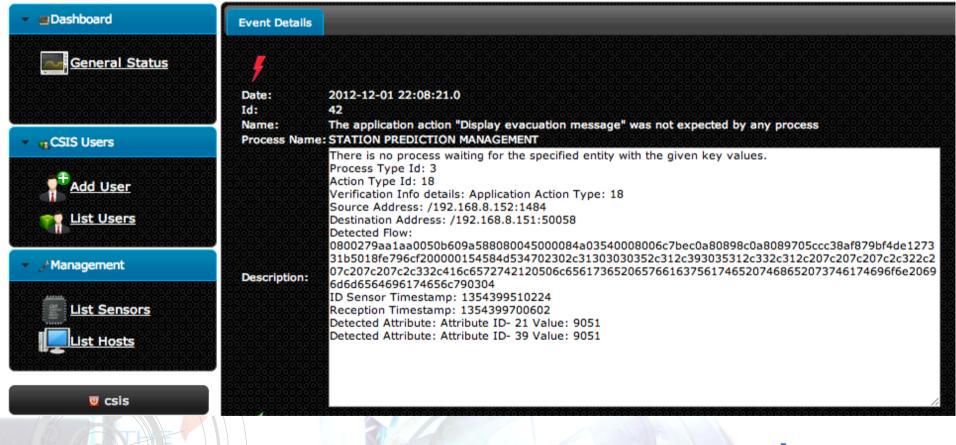




Demo possible scenario



Management and Configuration Console



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Experimentation results



- Normal operation tests
 - One false alarm produced in the first test iteration
 - No false alarms produced thereafter
- Random injection tests
 - Several alarms produced
 - No false positive or false negative alarm





Features



- Detection and monitoring
 - Detect cyber, physical and organizational attacks
 - Detect well-known cyber attacks to ICT infrastructure
 - Detect new types of attacks
 - Monitor business processes quality and performance
 - Provides a real-time overview of critical business process status





Conclusions



- Approach might provide best results when applied to environments where is possible to create a behaviour model broadly covering the environment to protect
 - Critical infrastructures are the main candidate
 - > However, it may also be applied to a widest range of organizations
- Experimentation results
 - > Negligible false alarm rate
 - For the few false positives created, it was easy to track them down, and correct the specification so they never happen again





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Thank you for your attention!



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