

# **Safely Sharing Data Between CSIRTs: The SCRUB\* Security Anonymization Tool Infrastructure**

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20<sup>th</sup> Annual FIRST Conference

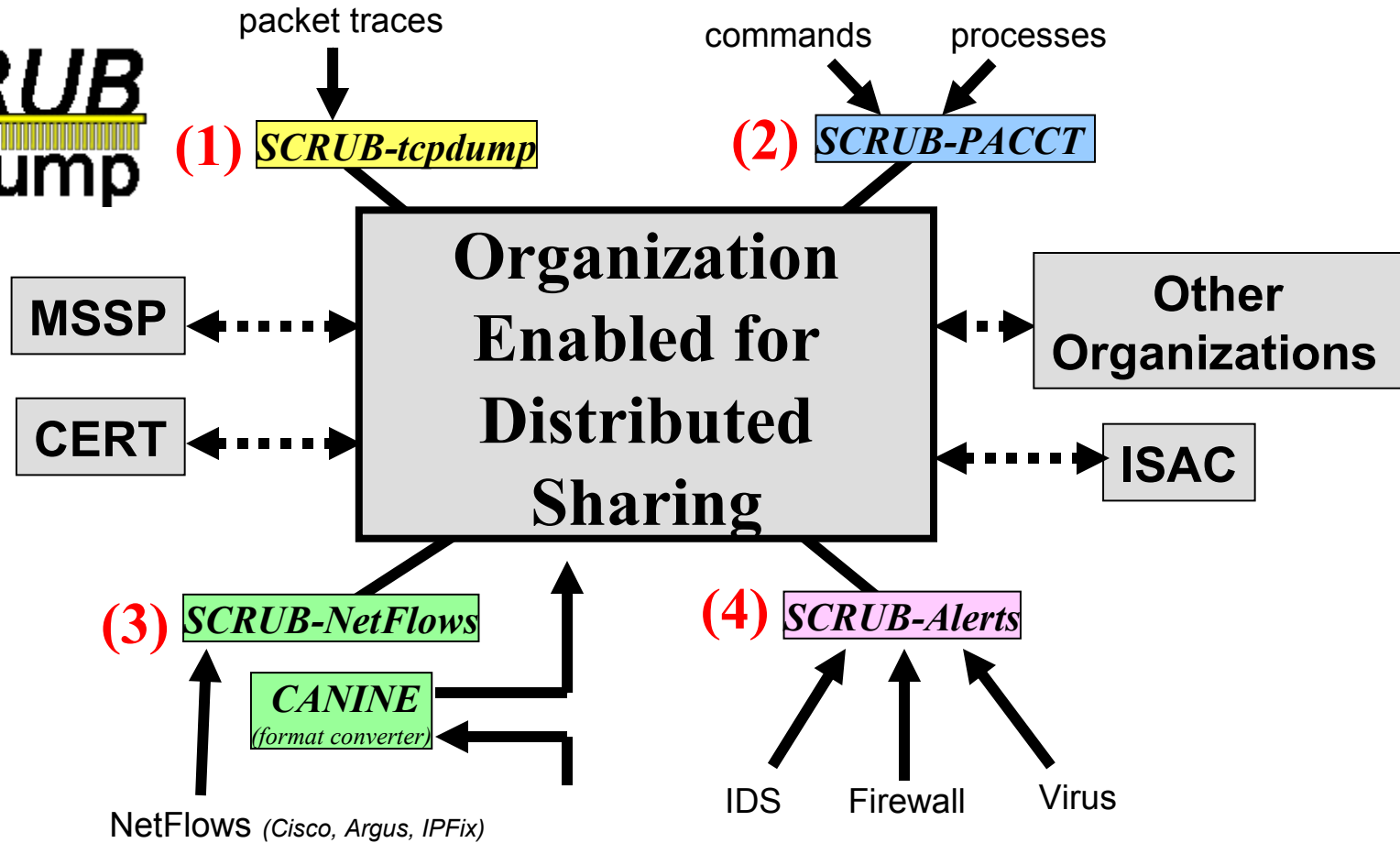
Vancouver Canada

June 2008

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# The SCRUB\* Architecture

**SCRUB**  
tcpdump



# **SCRUB\* Motivation**

## **Why Should We Share Security Data?**

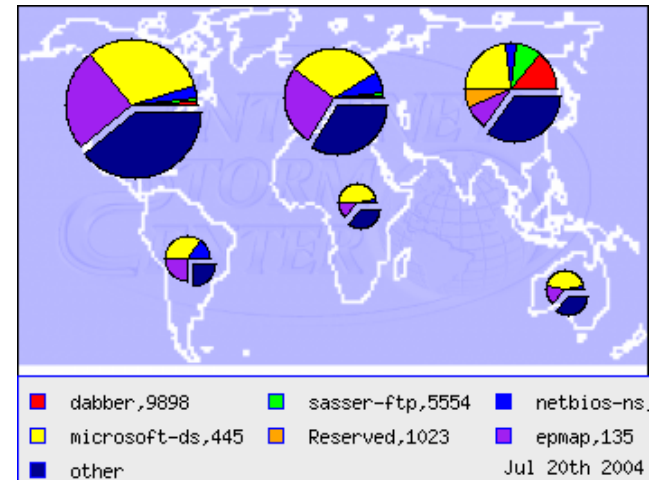
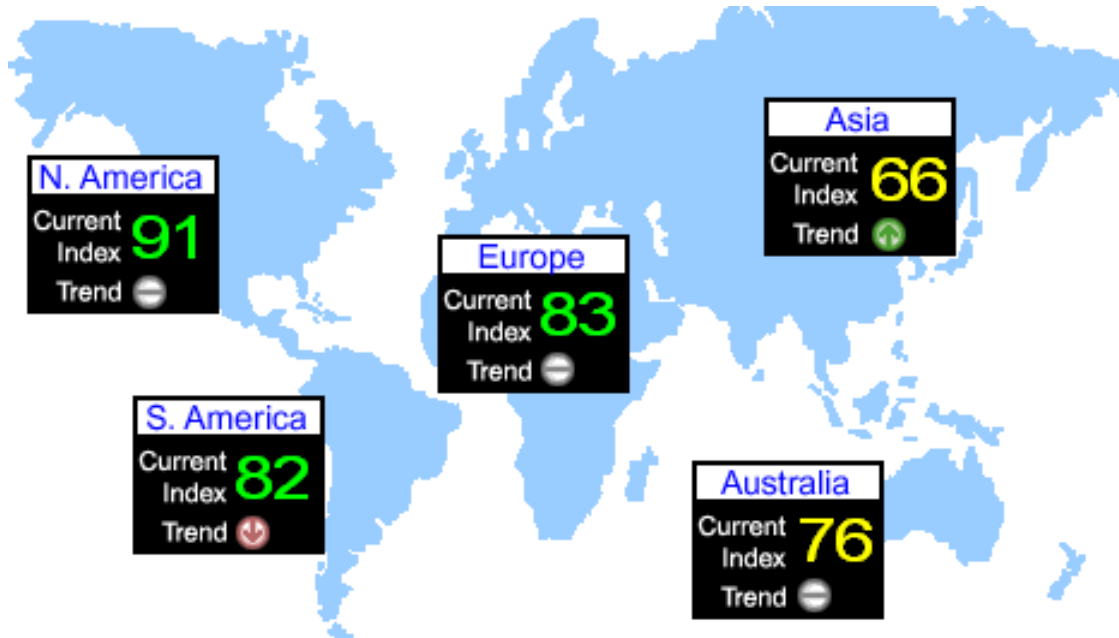
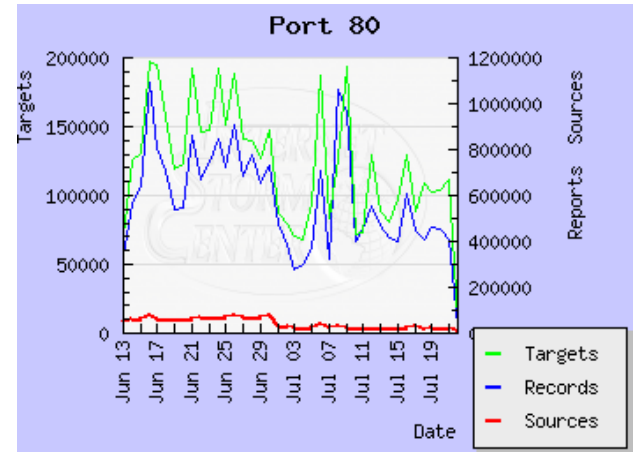
- **Event correlation across administrative domains is needed based on shared data**
  - We cannot continue to stop attacks at organizational borders, we need to cooperate with law enforcement and each other.
  - Chasing attackers away to other organizations does not improve security
- **Need to share security data between organizations in order to**
  - Detect attacks
  - Blacklist attackers and attacker techniques
  - Distinguishing normal versus suspicious network traffic patterns



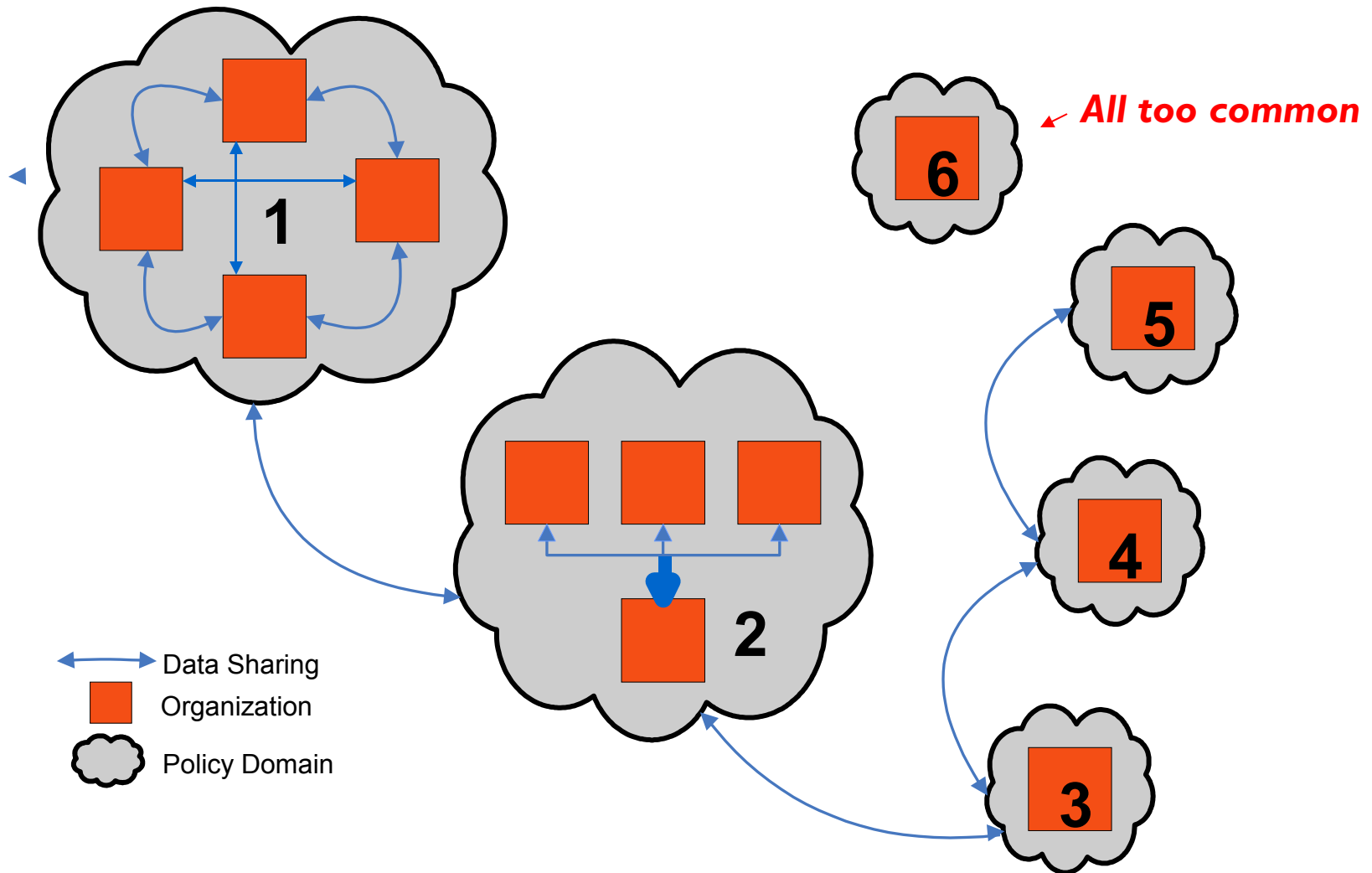
# SANS

**INTERNET  
TRAFFIC  
REPORT**

Last update (MST):  
7/21/2004 20:20  
Global  
Index **85**  
Trend



# State-of-the-Art in Security Data Sharing



# For Safe Data Sharing: Two Types of Data To Protect

- **Private Data**

- User-identifiable information
  - user content (Email messages, URLs)
  - user behavior (access patterns, application usage)
- Machine/Interface addresses
  - IP and MAC addresses

- **Sensitive Data**

- System configurations (services, topology, routing)
- Traffic patterns (connections, mix, volume)
- Security defenses (firewalls, IDS, routers)
- Attack impacts

# SCRUB\* TOOL 1:

**SCRUB**  
**tcpdump**

- Anonymizes packet traces
  - packet traces can contain the most private/sensitive data
  - packet traces are the authoritative raw security source
- Leverage a popular existing tool – *tcpdump*
- Anonymizes any/all packet fields (12)
- Each field has multiple anonymization options
  - none/low/medium/high levels of protection for protecting the same data field

# ***SCRUB\** TOOL 2: *SCRUB-PACCT***

- Anonymizes process accounting logs
  - process accounting records contain user IDs and user command behavior
  - process accounting records contain precise timing information for event correlation between systems
- Anonymizes any/all process accounting fields (16)
- Each field has multiple anonymization options
  - none/low/medium/high levels of protection for protecting the same data field



# ***SCRUB\** TOOL 3: *SCRUB-NetFlows***

- Anonymizes NetFlow logs
  - NetFlows logs efficiently aggregate packet traffic by connections
  - Most commonly shared security data
- Anonymizes any/all NetFlow fields (5)
- Each field has multiple anonymization options
  - none/low/medium/high levels of protection for protecting the same data field

# **SCRUB\* Fields of Interest Between Data Sources**

## **1. Transport Protocol Number**

**data sources: packet, NetFlows, alerts**

## **2. IP Address**

**data sources: packet, NetFlows, alerts**

## **3. Ports**

**data sources: packet, NetFlows, alerts**

## **4. Payload**

**data sources: packet, alerts**

## **5. Timestamp**

**data sources: packet, process accounting, NetFlows, alerts**

# Multi-Level Anonymization Options

- Black Marker (filtering/deletion)
- Pure Randomization (replacement)
- Keyed Randomization (replacement)
- Annihilation/Truncation (time, accuracy reduction)
- Prefix-Preserving Pseudonymization (IP address)
- Grouping (accuracy reduction)
  - Bilateral Classification
- Enumeration (time, adding noise)
- Time Shift (time, adding noise)

# A Problem with Anonymization for Sharing: Privacy vs. Analysis Tradeoffs

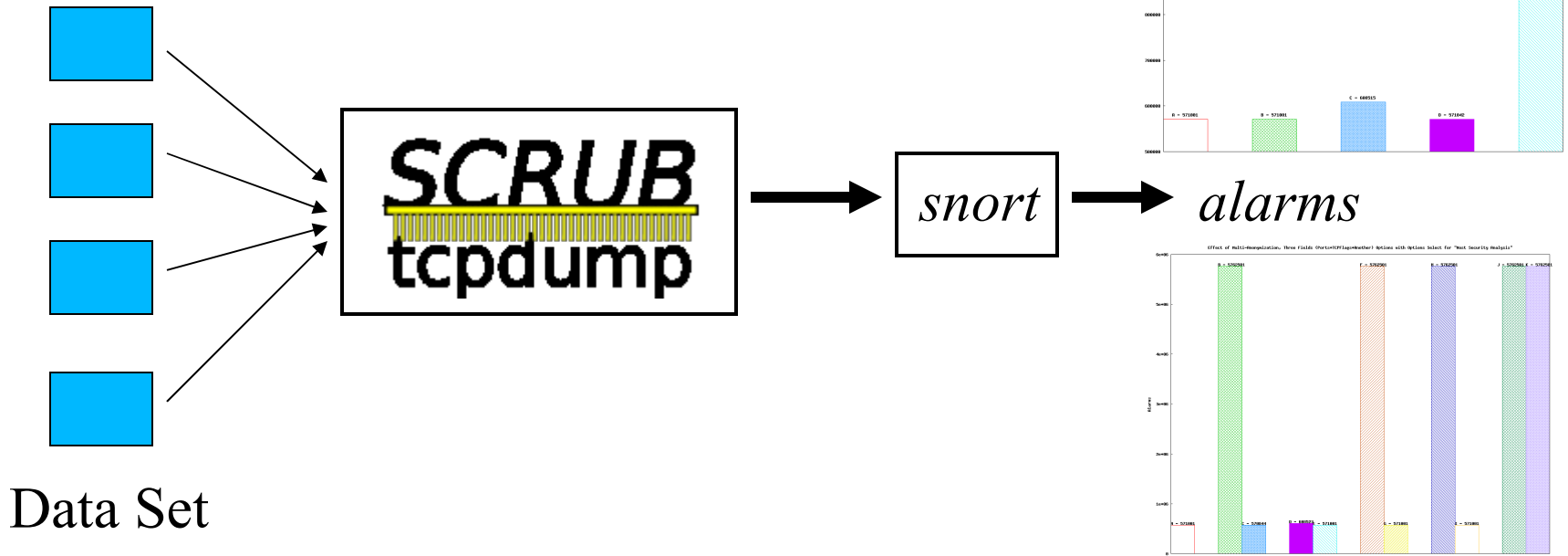


while anonymization protects against information leakage it also destroys data needed for security analysis

- Zero-Sum? (more privacy  $\leftrightarrow$  less analysis & vice versa)
- to date, no quantitative measurements of how useful anonymized data is for security analysis

# Empirically Measuring Anonymization Privacy/Analysis Tradeoffs

- Series of experiments to test effects of different anonymizations options
- Use snort IDS alarms as a metric for security analysis



# Summary

- There is a critical need for security data sharing between organizations
- Anonymization can provide safe data sharing
  - Multi-Field: prevent information leakage
  - Multi-Level: no one-size-fits-all anonymization solution
- A practical data sharing infrastructure is needed which supports multiple data sources
  - *SCRUB*\* tool suite for packet traces, process accounting, NetFlows, alerts
- Privacy/analysis anonymization tradeoffs can be characterized
  - Zero-Sum tradeoff? (not always, more complex than this)
  - Multi-Level anonymization options can/should be tailored to requirements of sharing parties to optimize tradeoffs
  - More tradeoff measurements are in progress

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