

# *Internet Threat Detection System Using Bayesian Estimation*

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# Agenda

- About project and system
  - Goal
  - Background history
  - System overview
- Threat detection method using Bayesian estimation
  - Mathematical method
  - Example ( ftp case ), Evaluation, Real action
- [www.clscan.org](http://www.clscan.org)
  - Web site demo
- Conclusion
- On going project

## *This project is ...*

- Kind of academic and voluntary based research project

National  
Laboratory (1)      National Institute of Information and  
Communications Technology, Japan

Universities (2)      Osaka University.  
Gunma University.

Private  
Companies (3)      Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc

HIRONOBU SUZUKI OFFICE  
One private company



## 0-day attack

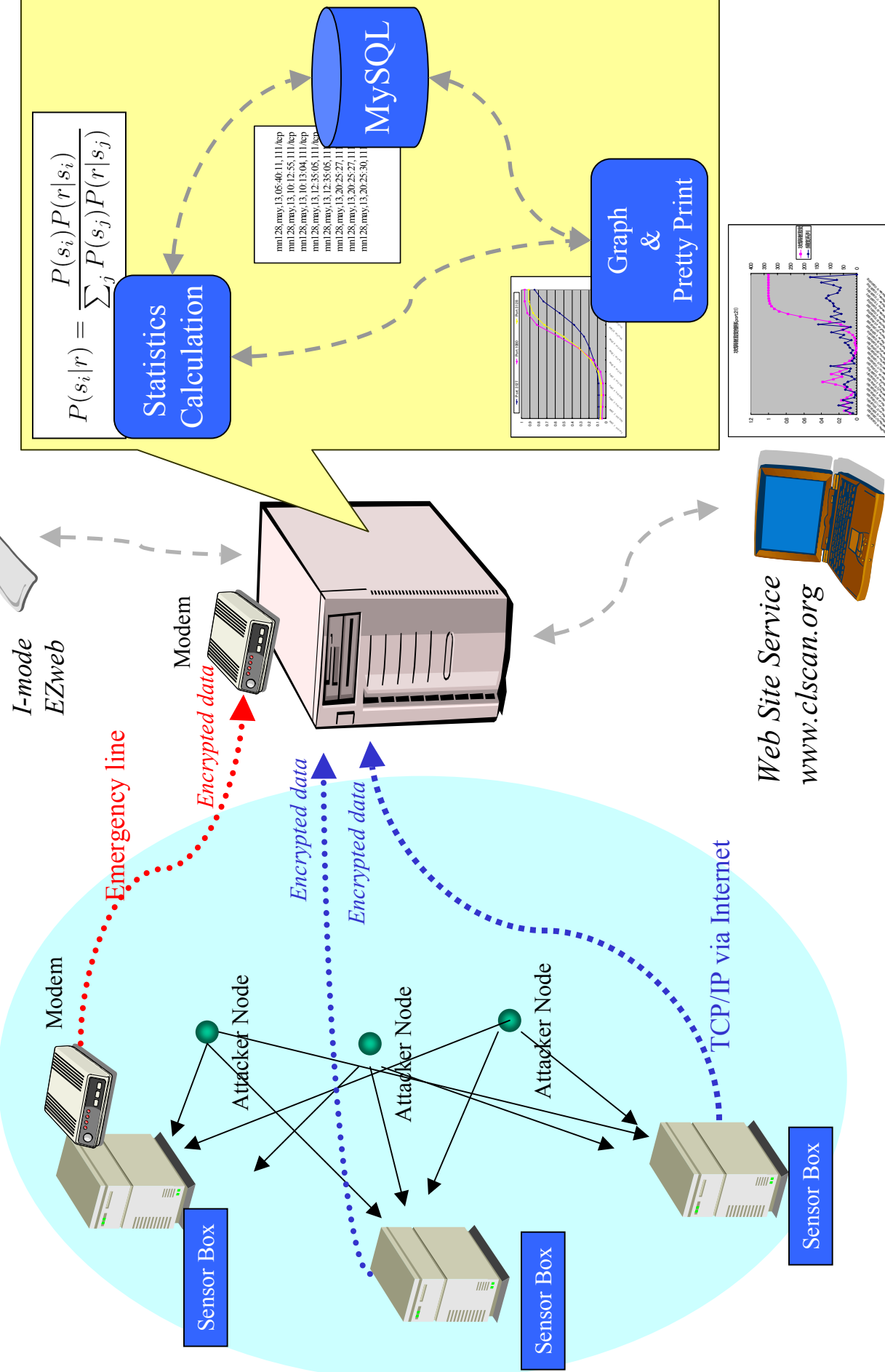
### *Goals*

- Find “**new**” threats without human resources
- System never sleep, 24 hours/7 days
- Find threats from huge chaos data
- Show the simple conclusion
- Access the report in anytime from anywhere

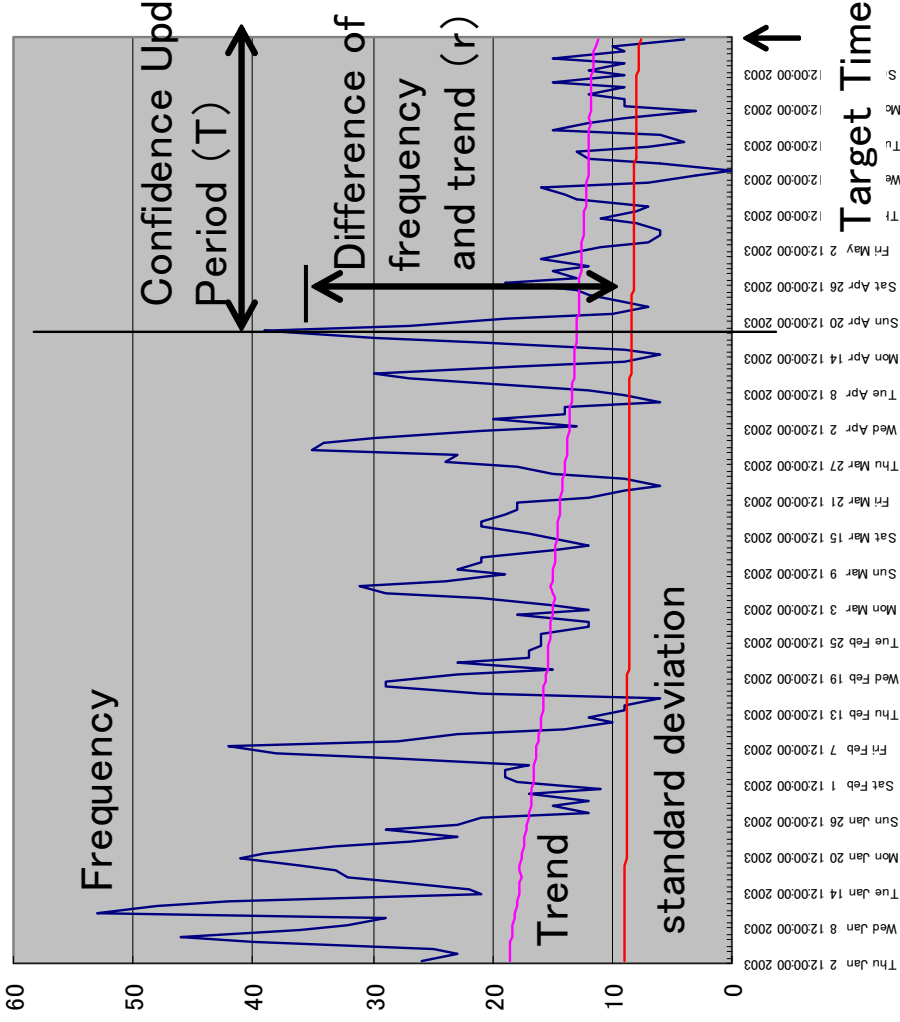
## *Background History*

- **1999** CLSCAN (common log scanner)
  - “pretty print” tool for syslog file of my Internet router
- **2001** Last 12 months log was analyzed
  - “*Internet security analysis using packet filter log*”, SEA software symposium 2001
- **2002** WCLSCAN project was started
  - Wide area version of clscan
- **2003** Internet Weather Report aka WCLSCAN
  - “threat calculation using Bayesian estimation” unit was added to WCLSCAN
- **Today**, 4 sensor boxes have been running and provide information on [www.clscan.org](http://www.clscan.org)

## System Overview



# Threat Detection Method using Bayesian Estimation



Prio prob. Likelihood

$$P(s_i|r) = \frac{P(s_i)P(r|s_i)}{\sum_j P(s_j)P(r|s_j)}$$

Posterior prob. Evidence

$S_0$  : critical state  
 $S_1$  : safe state

$r$  : Difference between frequency of port scans and their trends

Likelihood function:

$$\begin{cases} P(r|s_0) = \frac{r}{k\sigma_r + r} \\ P(r|s_1) = \frac{k\sigma_r}{k\sigma_r + r} \end{cases}$$

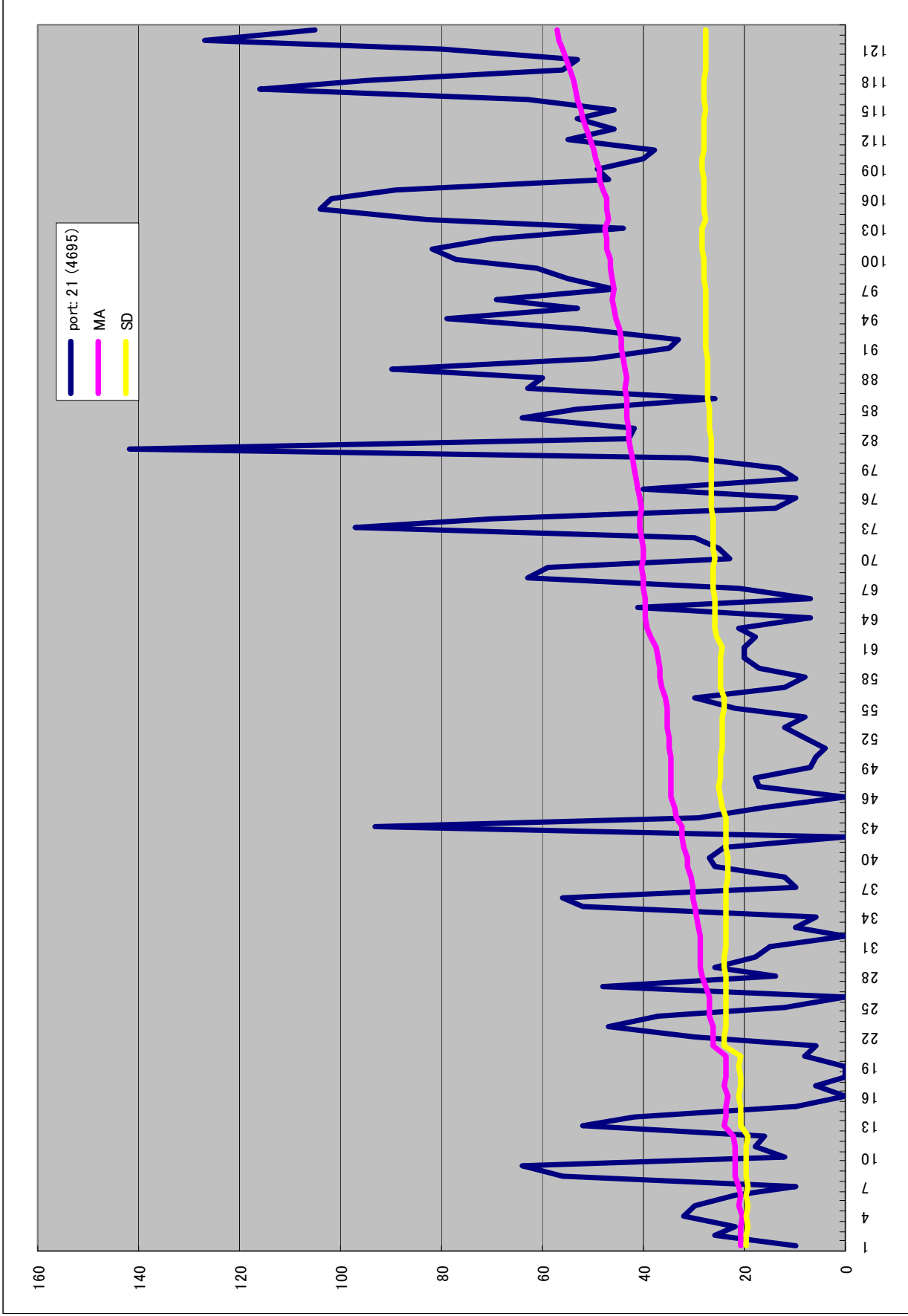
$k$  : coefficient of sensitivity

## *Example (ftp case)*

- ftp case is a typical example to show how the threat levels are output by our system.
- There are appropriate amount of scans to ftp port.
- ftp case illustrate well the transition of threat levels
- We show how is the alert messages of our system like.



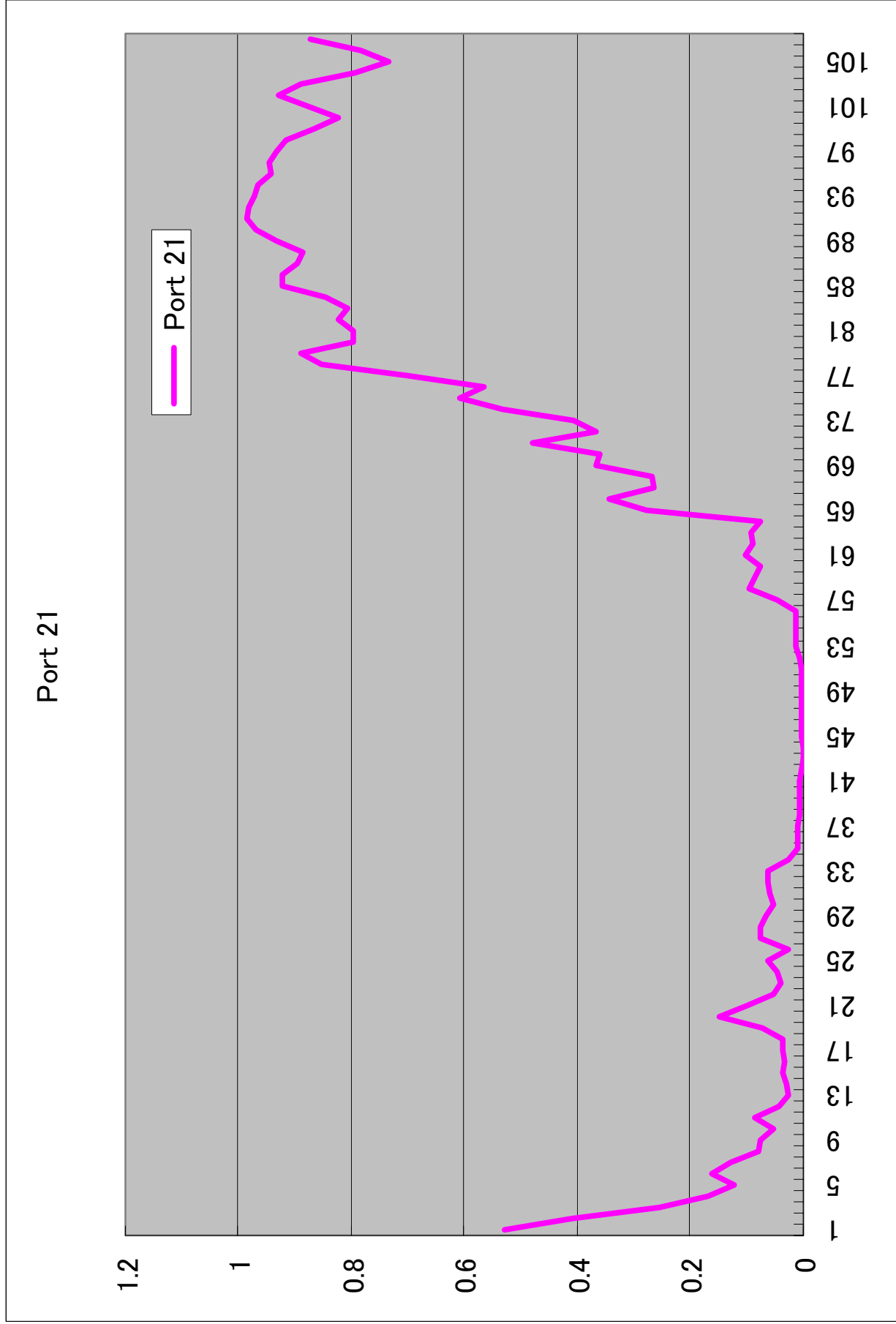
*Example (fip case)* 2001-05-15~2002-05-16 (one year)



YYYY-MM-DD

2001-05-15~2002-05-16 (one year)

# Example (fip case)



*Example (ftp case)* 2001-05-15~2002-05-16 (one year)

**Port No.: 21**

**Warning Level: Severe (Level 2)**

**Bayes Confidence: 0.8741**

**Latest Access Amount: 105**

**Latest Moving Average: 57.2**

**Latest Standard Deviation: 27.8**

**(Latest Term: [Tue May 14 00:00:00 2002**

**-- Sun May 19 00:00:00 2002])**

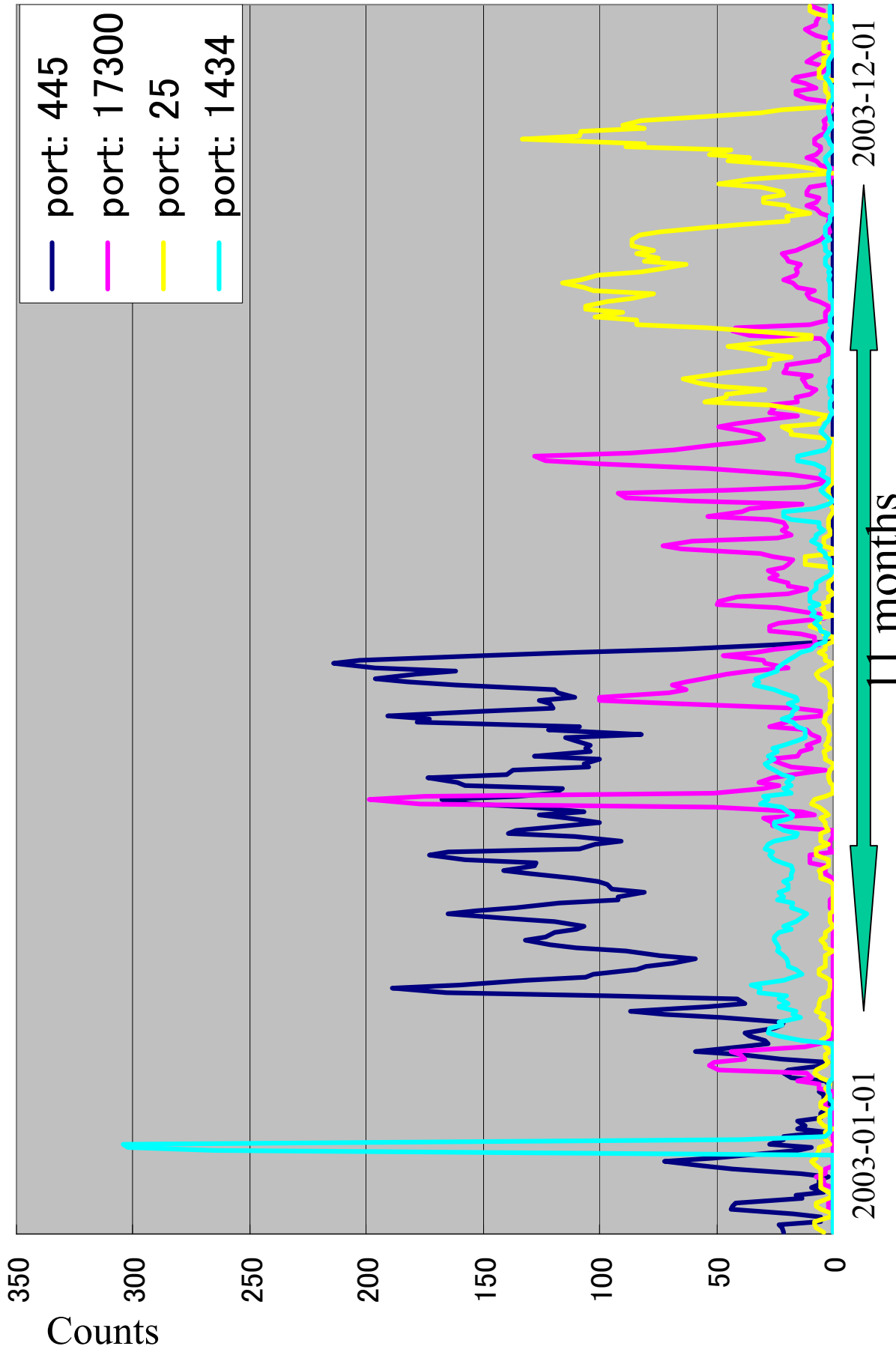
## *Evaluation by ROC Analysis*

- Receiver Operating Characteristic Analysis
- We apply ROC analysis which is a well-known evaluation method for signal detection
- We evaluate both false-positive and true-positive performance of our threat detection system

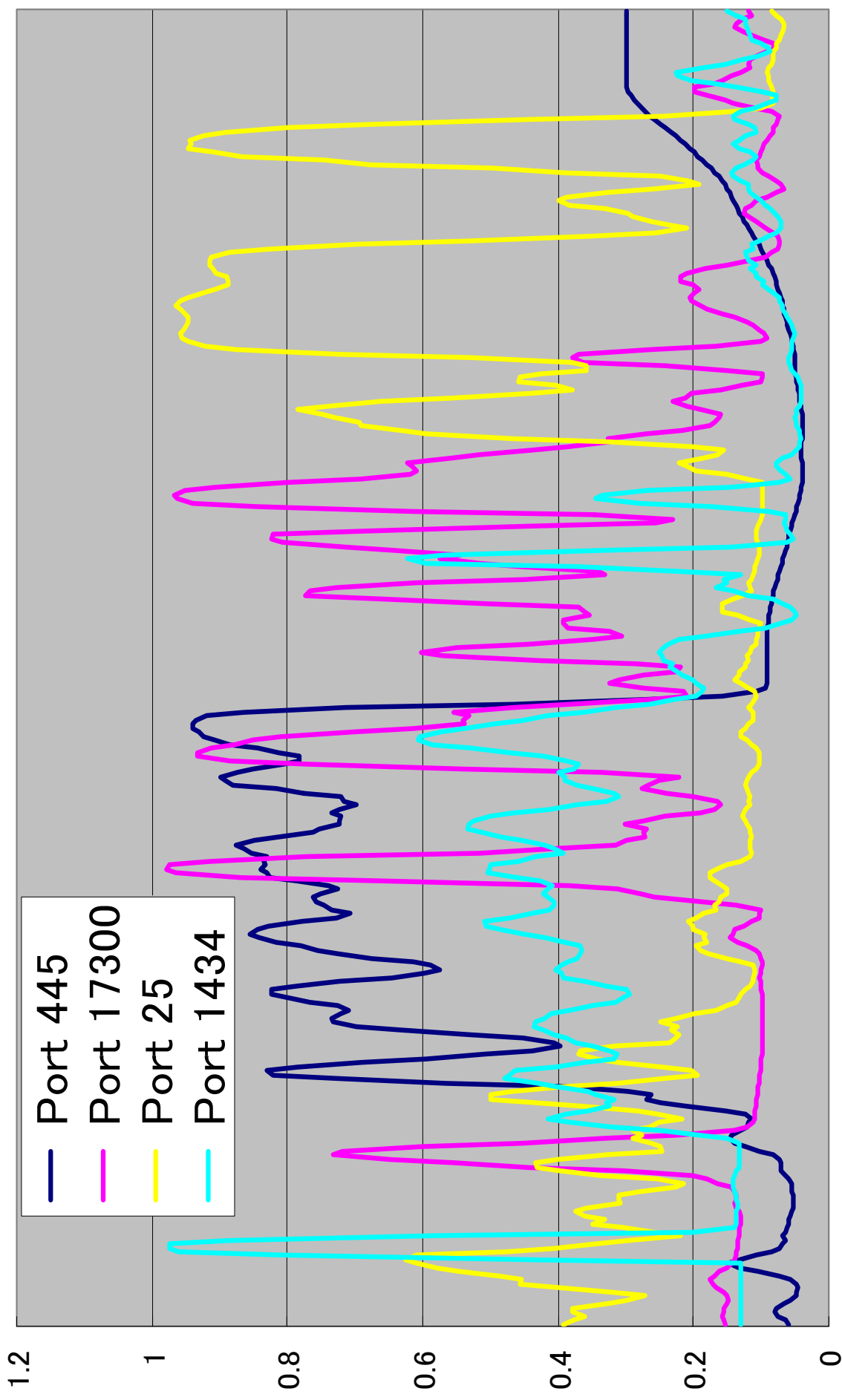
## *Evaluation by ROC Analysis*

- Target Data: 2003-01-01 ~ 2003-12-01
- Relevant alerts during this period (JPCERT):
  - 2003-01-27, port1434(sql), MS SQL server 2000 scans (JPCERT-AT-2003-01-27)
  - 2003-03-18, Port80(http), MS IIS 5.0 vulnerability(JPCERT-AT-2003-0003)
  - 2003-03-31, port25(smtp), sendmail vulnerability (JPCERT-AT-2003-0004)
  - 2003-08-15, port135(rpc), Windows RPC scans (JPCERT-AT-2003-0006)

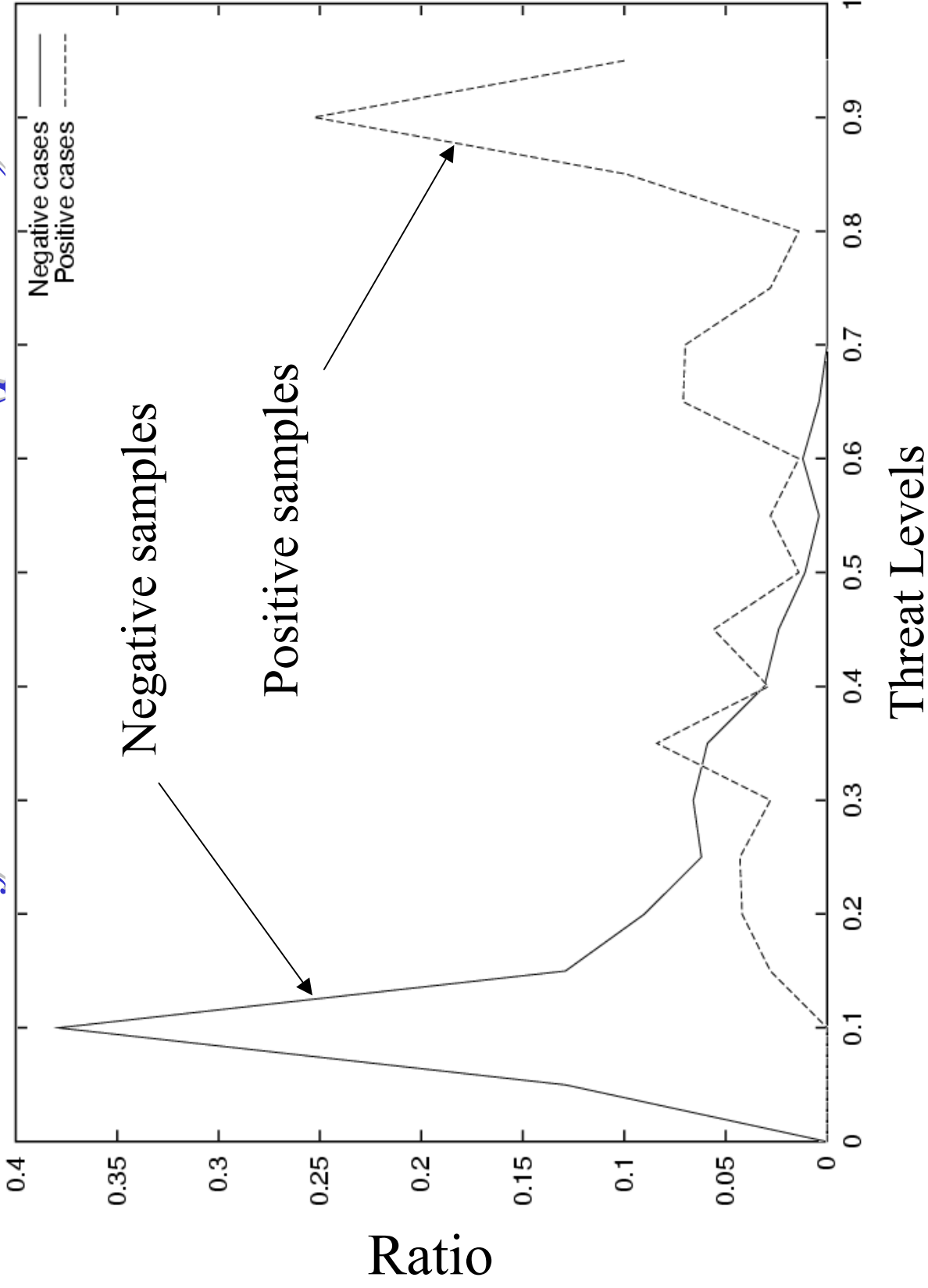
# Time-Series Frequency Graph



# Time-Series Threat Level Graph



# Distribution of Threat Levels (part 25)

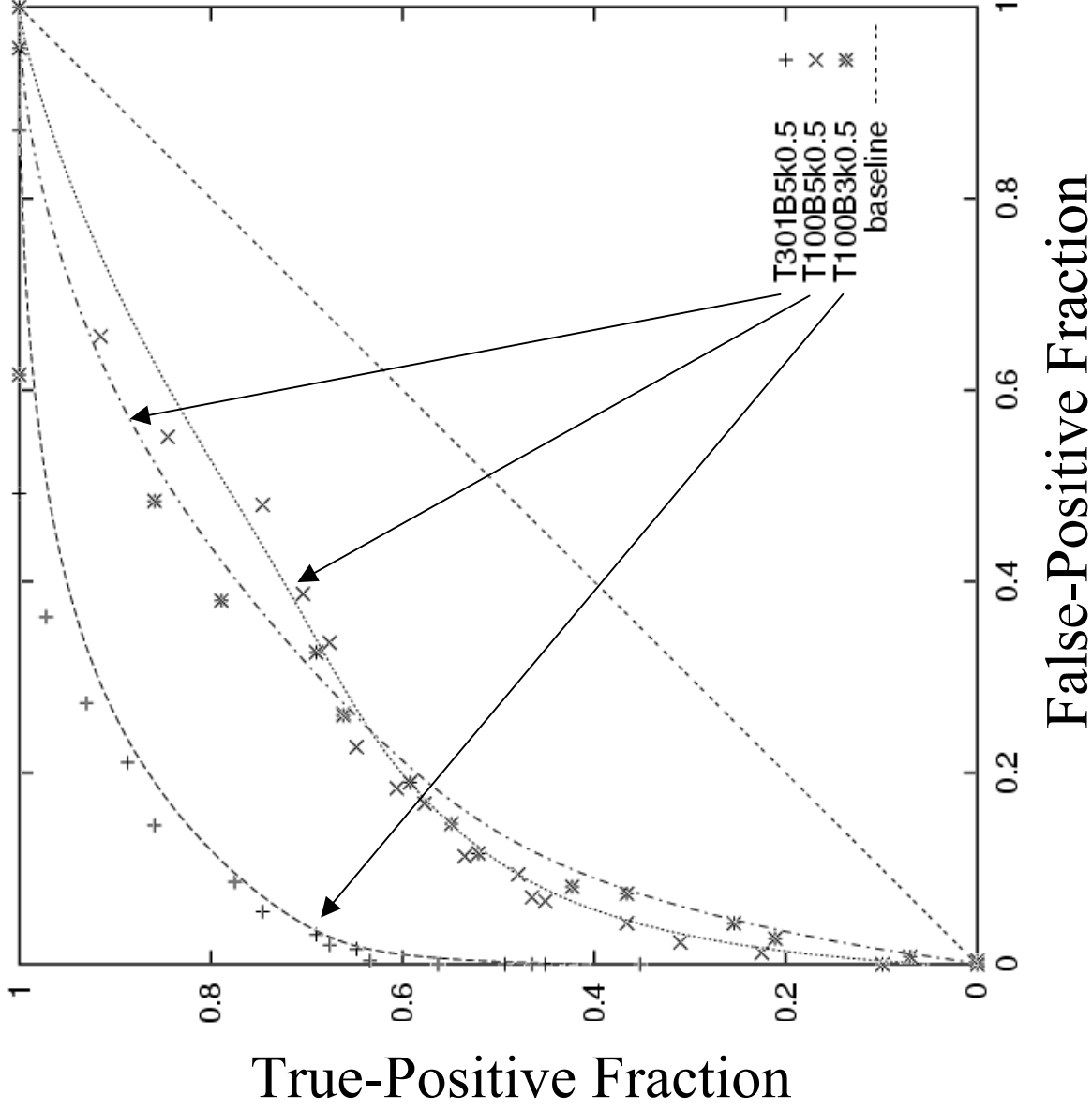




# ROC (receiver operating characteristics) Curve

Port 25

Performance is very good!



Parameters:

ID	Coeff. Bayesian Update	Bayesian Update Period	Trend Interval	Az Value
T301B5k0.5	0.5	5	301	0.95
T100B5k0.5	0.5	5	100	0.79
T100B3k0.5	0.5	3	100	0.8

## *Our Real Action using IWR aka WCLSCAN*

- Case Study 1
  - Doomjuice case
    - Type of Zero-day attack
- Case Study 2
  - SSL BOMB
    - Type of announcement effect attack

# Case Study 1: Doomjuice

2004-02-07 1pm: We found port 3127, 1080 and 3128

2004-02-07 4pm: IWR mailing-list “Scanning for Mydoom’s backdoor is increasing”.

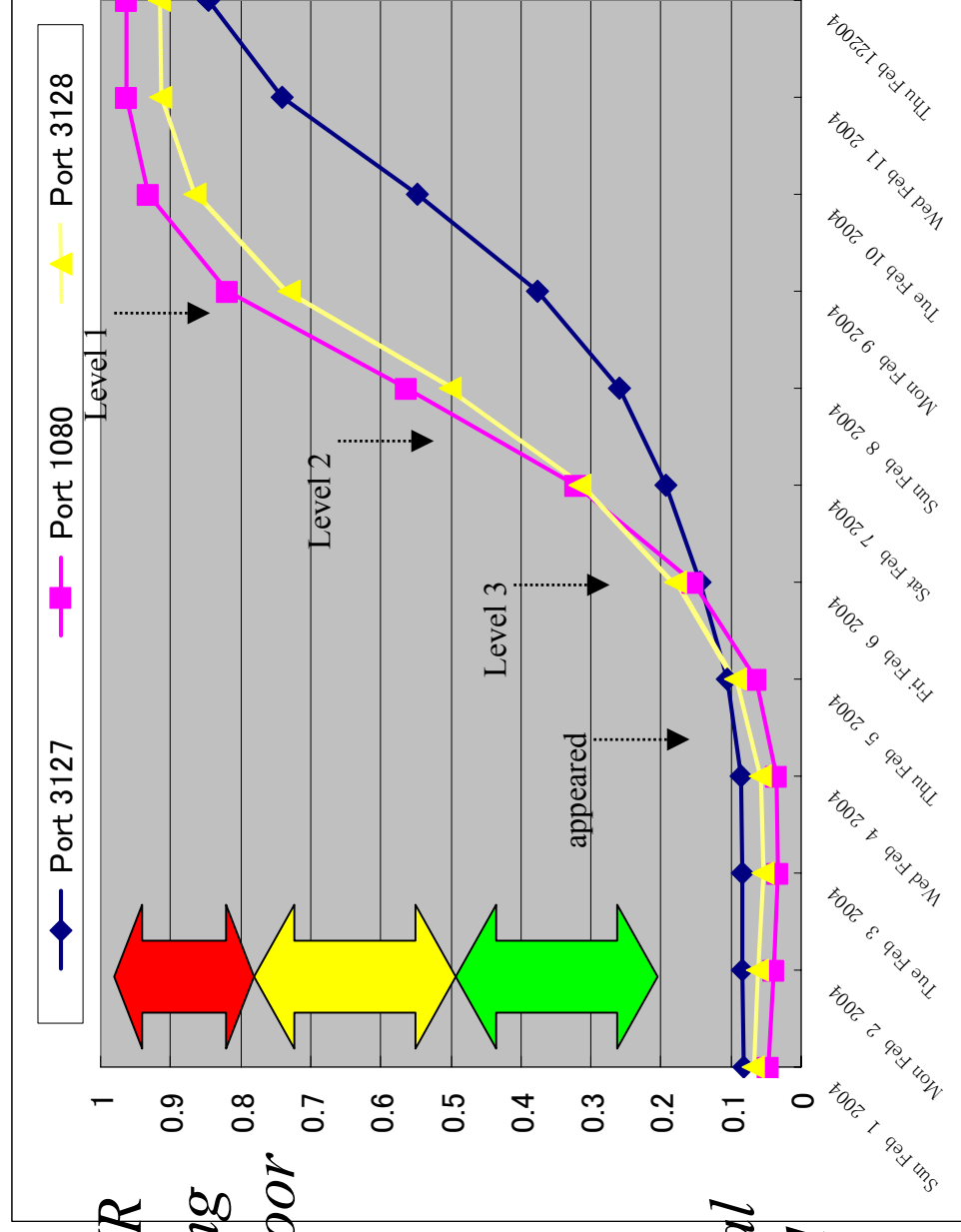
2004-02-09 : Virus benders announced about “Doomjuice”.

2004-02-11 : National Police Agency issued alert document.

Time Zone is JST

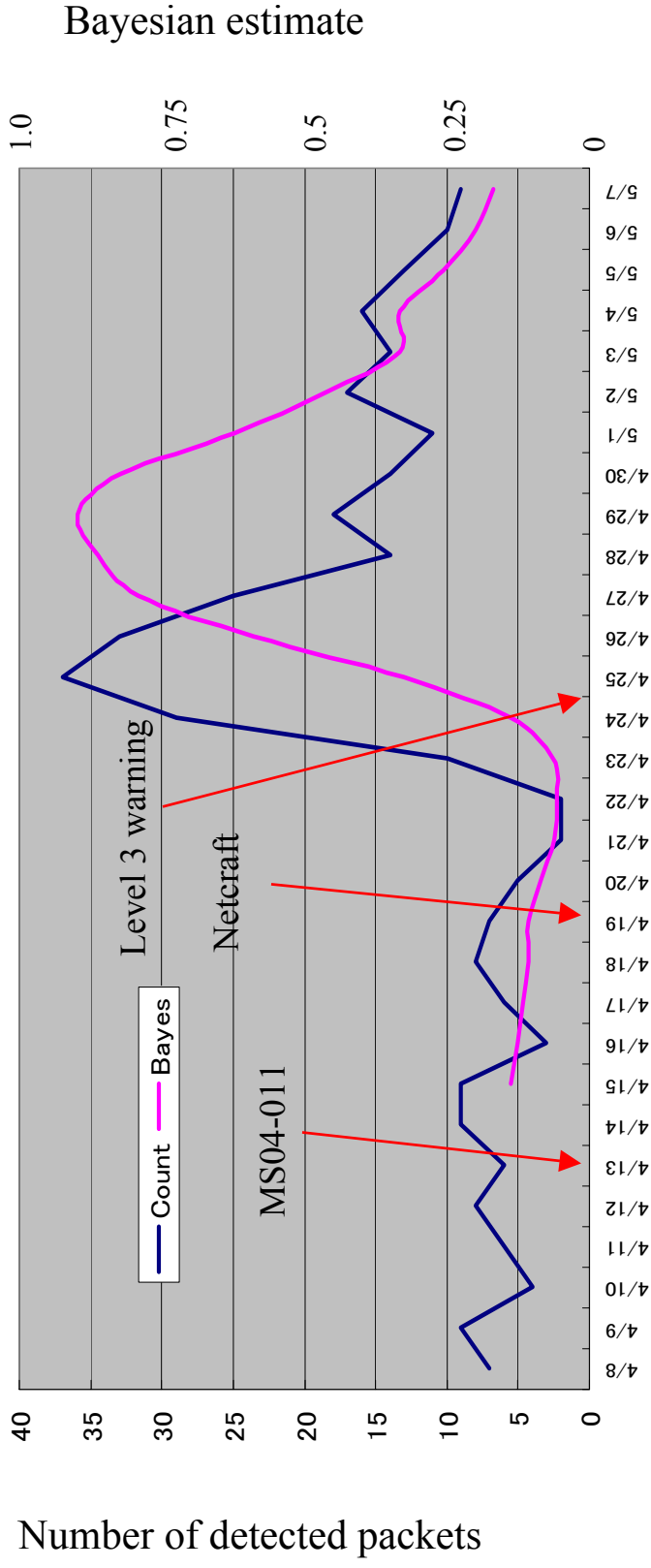
## Case of Zero-day attack

Bayesian Estimation Curve



# Case Study 2: SSL BOMB

## Case of announcement's effect



- **SSL BOMB, MS-IIS DoS Attack**
  - 2004-04-13 MS04-011 was issued
  - 2004-04-19 Netcraft reported exploit code
  - 2004-04-24 IWR listed it as level 3

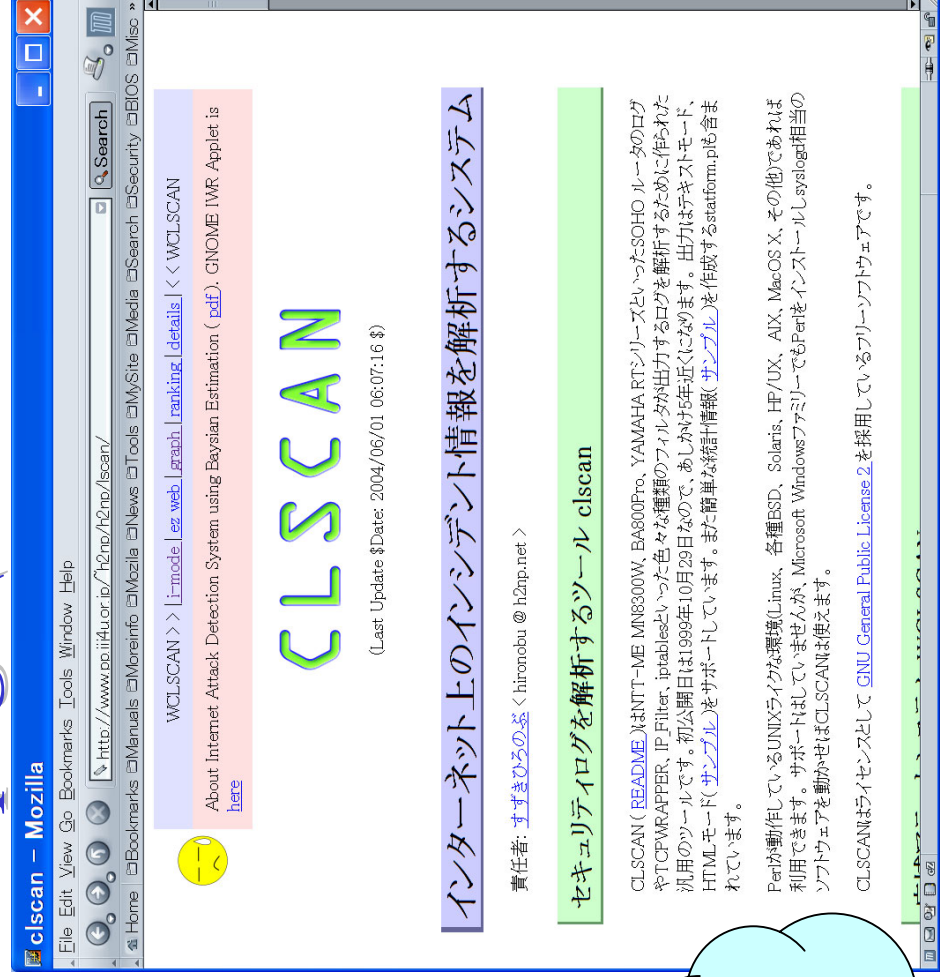
# How to access WCLSCAN page (but in Japanese)

- Web Browser from PC/PDA
  - www.clscan.org
- I-mode (NTT DoCoMo)
  - www.clscan.org/iwr/i.html
- EZweb (KDDI)
  - www.clscan.org/iwr/ez.html

2004/2/19 19:31			
IWR:	L	P	C
	1	80	0.88 117
	1	135	0.84 287
	2	901	0.69 9
	2	443	0.50 2
	3	1080	0.50 128
	3	3128	0.49 130
	3	12345	0.45 4
	3	3127	0.42 209

Over 68 millions  
 “Keitai Denwa  
 (mobile phones)”  
 can access this  
 page.

- L: Alert level, P : port number, C : packets count



## *Conclusion*

- We developed Internet threats detection system using Bayesian estimation, IWR aka WCLSCAN
- IWR automatically detects Internet threats and reports them
- IWR service is available 24hours/7days
- IWR performance is good
- IWR provides information for KEIT AI-DENWA (smart phone) browser

## *On going project*

- Released source codes as Free Software
  - But most of the documents are written in Japanese
- Visual analysis
  - 3D animation
- More sensor boxes
- Improve estimation method
- Etc. etc...

「静聴有りがたう御座りました