

janet

BOTNETS ON LARGE NETWORKS

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BACKGROUND

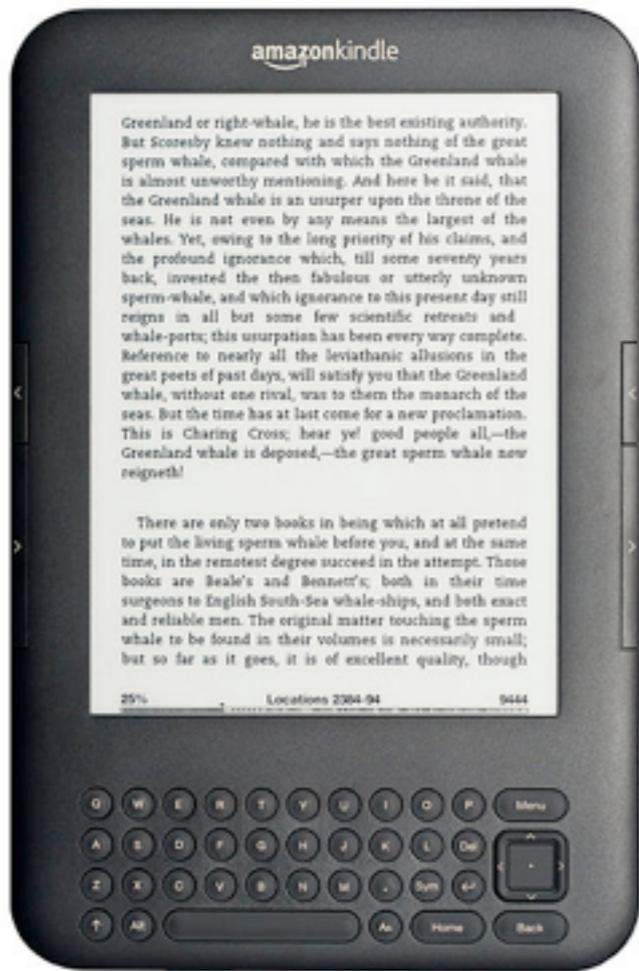
IP EXPLOSION

IP is getting everywhere... students BYOEverything. Yesterday:



IP EXPLOSION

Today:



IP EXPLOSION

Tomorrow:



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- Most companies making IP enabled x, are manufacturers of x, not networking companies
- Security, especially network security won't be a factor in their design or support

- Students expect Internet access, everywhere.
- Universities are ranked on “student experience”
- Overly draconian IT policies will be counterproductive

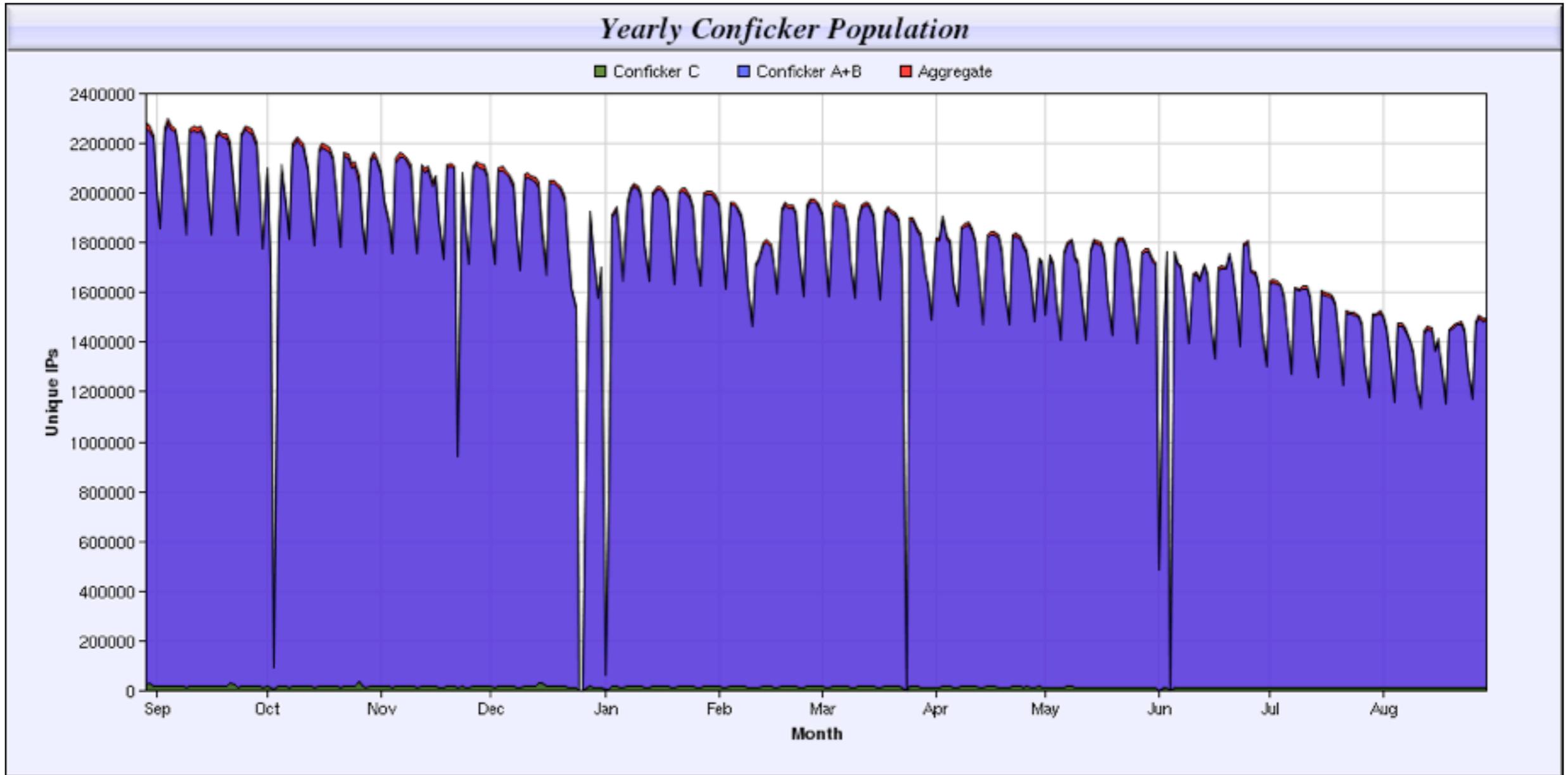
- What happens if you block the institution’s VLE?
- What happens if you block an IP fridge from the network?
- What happens if you block an IP pacemaker from the network?

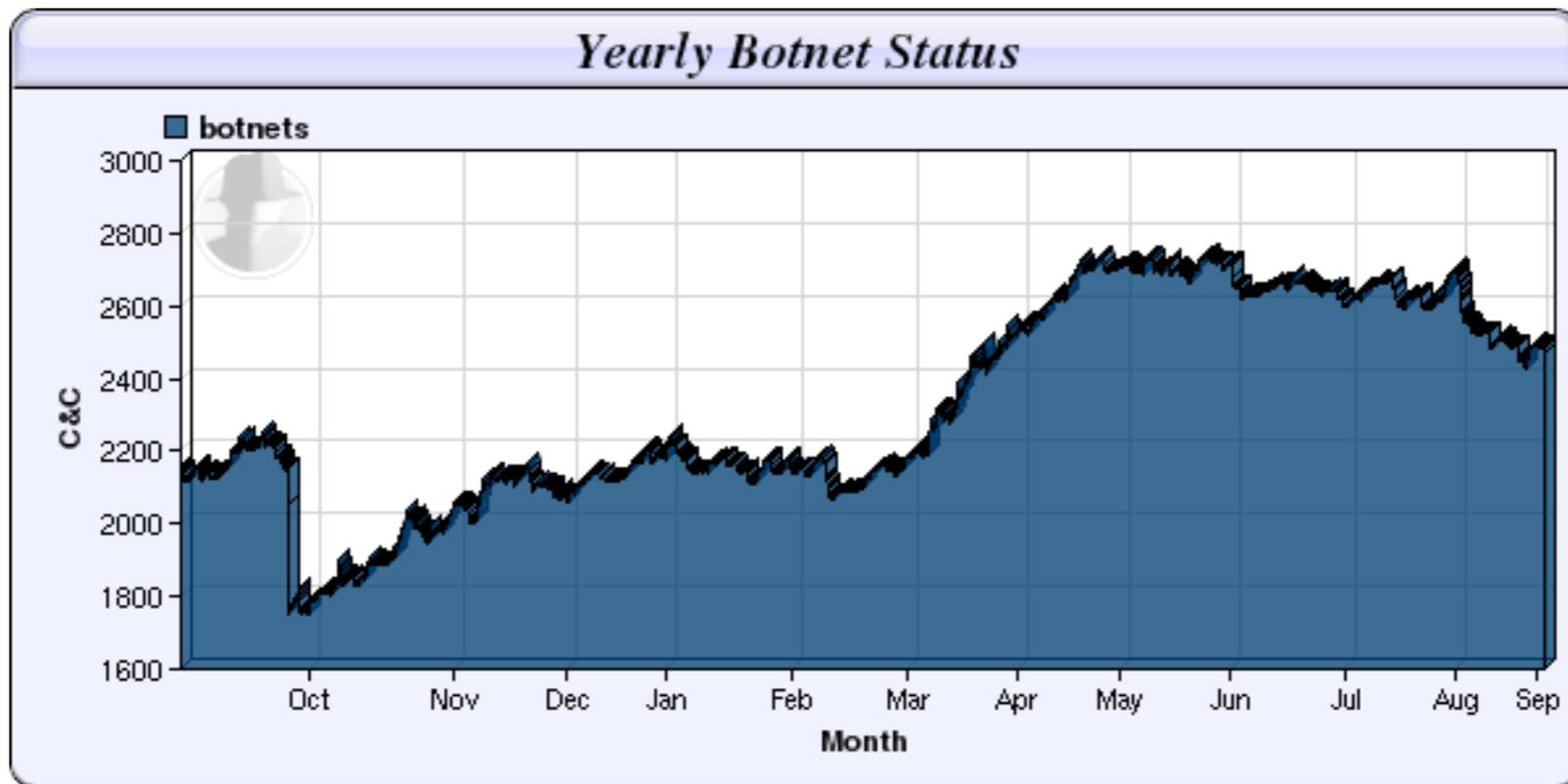
- Can Janet make that call?

THE BIG PICTURE

- Growing numbers of devices that vendors owners don't consider "computers"
- Security of these devices will not be supported by vendors or owners.
- Most of these devices are unmanageable
- Many of these systems are vulnerable
- So some portion of them of them will end in botnets

- Botnets don't need to be sophisticated
- Conficker is circulating despite the vulnerability being patched in 2008 (MS08-67)
- Zeus, released in 2007, is still a popular Trojan
- You can worry about your cyber-ninja-APT-stuxnet-wielding adversaries if you want to...
- We're going to take a look at immediate operational threats







IDS

- Most botnets communicate using known and predictable protocols
- Commonly detectable using an IDS such as snort
(ignoring encryption, clever P2P stuff, tor...)
- Can work really well using a small and select number of signatures

DIFFICULTIES

- Easy to implement at 1 Gbps
- 10Gb/s+ and it starts to get interesting
 - Snort implementation on an FPGA
 - 'Intelligent', filtering network taps
- Starts to get expensive, doesn't scale

- I've no idea what happens at 100Gb/s, ludicrously expensive?

- Some organisations/agencies/states extend this to full ingress/egress packet capture
- Using terms like DPI wouldn't be very popular with customers!



NETFLOW

- Move away from complete packets and look only at L3 meta-data
- Our routers already (mostly) do this
- Two good open source tool-chains already exist (nfdump, flow-tools)
- COTs analysis solutions also exist
- Vastly less data to process, fewer management issues

- (relatively) cheaper
- Fewer legal and ethical issues than DPI

USING NETFLOW CONS

- Not all routers do netflow well
- Open source tools aren't user friendly
- COTS solutions that we've looked at don't really work for us
- Netflow will be sampled
- The limitations of L3 meta-data aren't widely understood

EXPECTATIONS

Not going to be as thorough as an IDS...

Not everything is detectable using L3 meta-data alone
Your netflow will be sampled, you'll miss things

But what can we do that's cheap, and easy to achieve using what we have?



nfdump - actively maintained software, with tcpdump like interfaces

nfsen - graphical front end to nfdump tools, netflow based mrtg

<http://nfdump.sourceforge.net/>

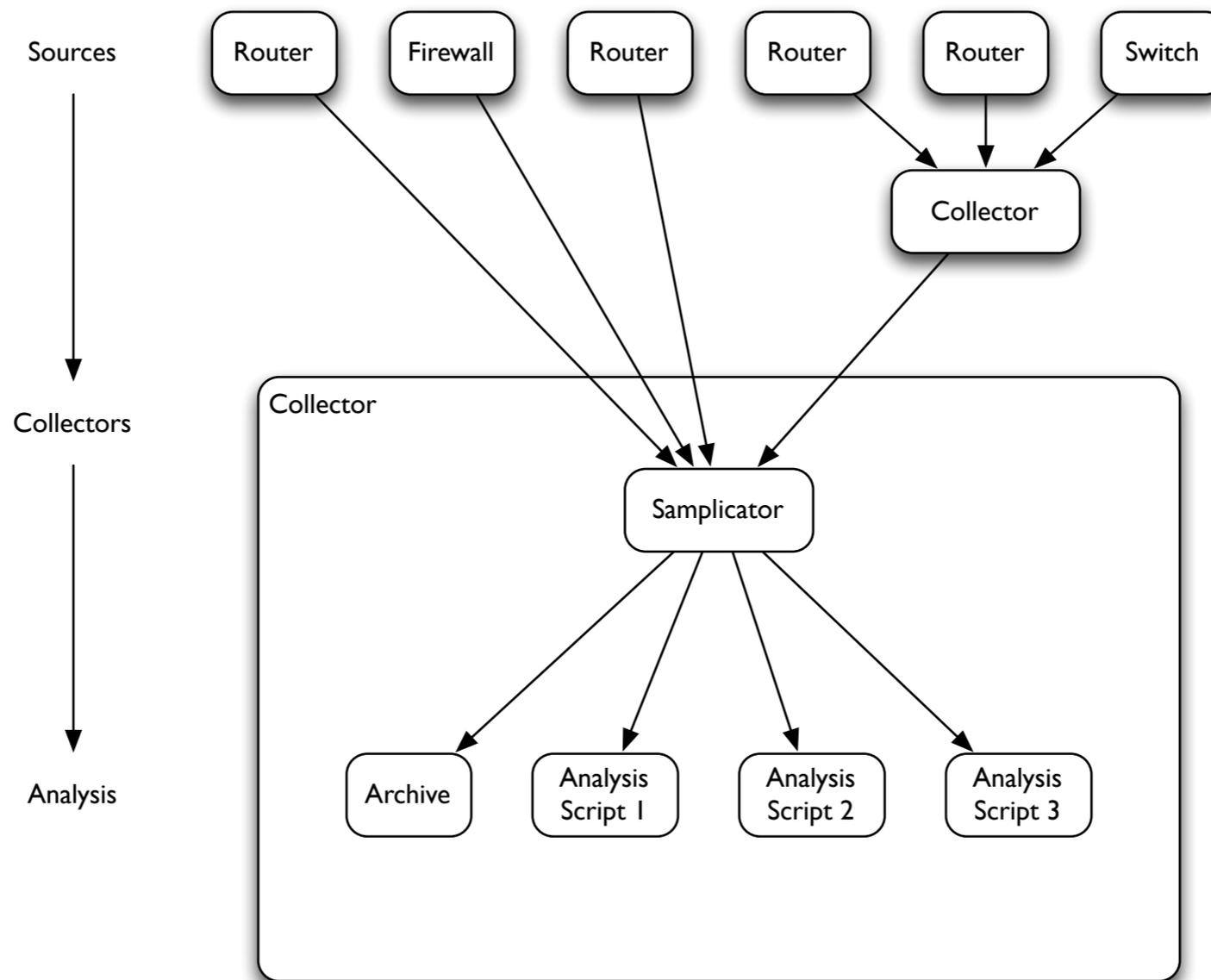
flow-tools - an older software package, no longer maintained, doesn't support v9/IPFIX

<http://www.splintered.net/sw/flow-tools/>

samplicator - UDP multiplexor and tweaking program

<http://code.google.com/p/samplicator/>

ARCHITECTURE



Use native nfcapd, flow-capture for storage:

- Simple, cheap, fast

- Slow to query (may be acceptable)

Use a database for storage:

- Flexible, indexing possible

- Queries can be much faster and more complex

- More intensive, more expensive

Future: maybe try something like Hadoop?

Where botnet activity can be identified in a single flow, filters work well

```
$ nfdump -q -a -r $filename -o csv (dst ip a.b.c.d or dst ip e.f.g.h or ...) and dst  
port 80
```

Wrap that up in some scripts...

You can build dynamic filters, sourcing bad IP addresses from external sources:

<https://zeustracker.abuse.ch/rss.php>

<http://rss.phishtank.com/rss/asn/?asn=786>

- Some activity is detected by reference to other flows
- Port scans by referencing SYN flows from a:x -> b:22 against SYN+ACK flows from b:22 -> a:x
- Or a connection from a:x -> b:3306 followed by scanning from b for 3306/tcp



RESULTS

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- We can offer near-realtime detection and reporting of conficker to customers
... although most customers don't want this
- On 6th September there were:
 - 13 unique Janet IP addresses infected
 - 3rd largest address space in the UK
 - 37th most infected AS in the UK
- Source:
<http://shadowserver.org>
<http://bgp.potaroo.net/as2.0/bgp-originas.txt>
-



- If a compromised host had connections from a.b.c.d, we can now find out what else on Janet they've been connecting to in recent days
- Can be incredibly valuable: we've seen a very well targeted spammer subsequently log into webmail.foo.ac.uk with legitimate credentials a few hours after the attack



CERT NEWS

CISP - Cyber Security Information Sharing Partnership

<http://www.cisp.org.uk/>

Please feel free to contact me if you need a reference to join.



- A “National CERT” team is being formed
Originally announced in December 2012
Bring together existing .gov.uk CERT teams and expertise?
CISP will become part of this team



THANK YOU

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