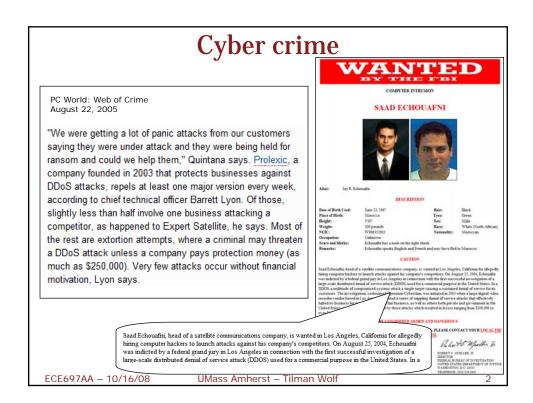


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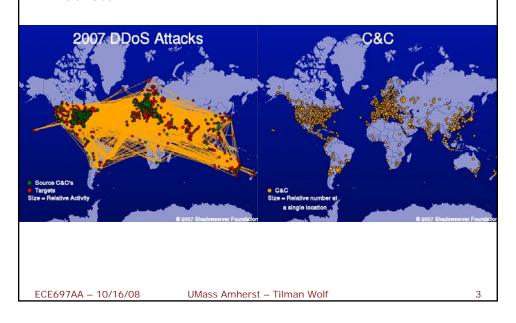
Security: Firewalls, IDS

Tilman Wolf
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
10/16/08



Cyber crime

Botnets



Internet attacks

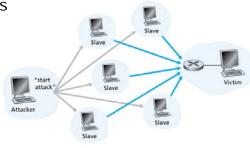
- Mapping
 - Analysis of target domain
 - » Network topology
 - » Contact information
 - Tools
 - » Ping, traceroute
 - » Port scanners
- Packet sniffing
 - Ethernet interface in promiscuous mode
- Spoofing
 - Forging of IP source address
 - · Actual sender hard to identify
- End-system intrusion
 - Exploit software vulnerabilities to gain access
 - Steal data or control system to launch attacks

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- Denial of service (DoS) attack
 - SYN flooding
 - » TCP state exhaustion
 - Smurf attack
 - » ICMP echo request converge on single host
 - · Distributed DoS (DDoS) attacks
 - » Large number of hosts attack single node
 - » Much better scalability of attack
- Hijacking of connections
 - Eavesdrop on connection state
 - · DoS attack on one side
 - · Spoof towards other side

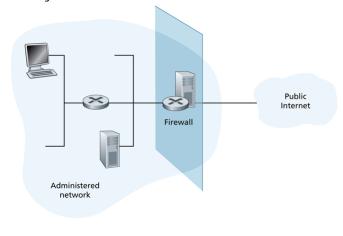


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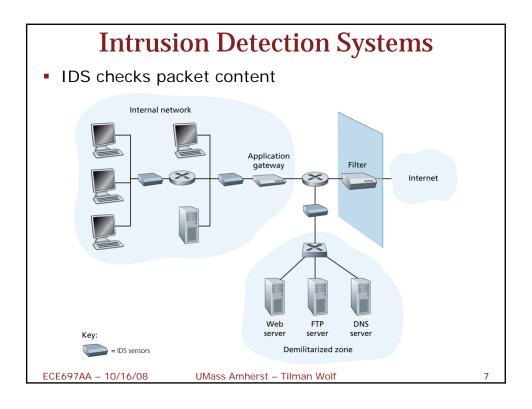
Firewalls

- Forwarding if connection established from inside
 - Firewall keeps connection state
 - · Binary decision



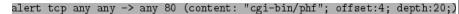
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Intrusion Detection Systems

- IDS scan packet to find suspicious patterns
- De-facto standard: snort
 - Tool for scanning
 - Set of rules
- Snort rule example



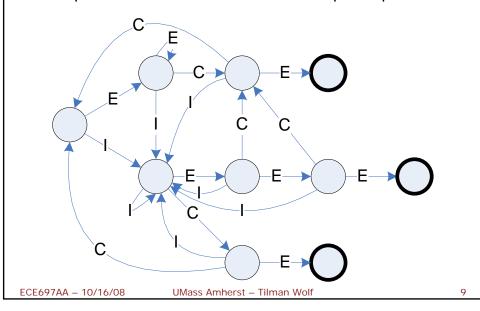
- IP addresses and port numbers from packet header
- · Content rules requires payload scanning
- Payload scanning
 - Translation of rules (regular expressions) into automata
 - Automata can become large depending on type of rule
- Example
 - Automaton to detect "ECE" or "IEEE" or "ICE"
 - » Alphabet {C,E,I}

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Payload scanning

Complex state machine even for simple expressions



Payload scanning

- Implementation
 - · Ideal for specialized hardware
 - » Custom ASIC
 - » FPGA
- Many extensions for special cases
- Probabilistic methods
 - · Possible false positives in initial scan
 - Careful scan of packets with potential detections
- Firewalls and IDS are provide first level of defenses
 - How can protocols provide security (in the broadest sense)?

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Secure communication

- What are the properties of secure communication?
- Confidentiality
 - · Content is hidden
- Authentication
 - Source is verified
- Message integrity and non-repudiation
 - Message is unchanged and undeniable
- Availability and access control
 - Legitimate users should have access
- Examples in the Internet?

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Assignments

- Read
 - · Kurose & Ross: Chapter 8
- SPARK
 - Assessment quiz

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