# **CoreFlow** Enriching Bro security events using network traffic monitoring data

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#### Motivation

To effectively block attacks, the information from an IDS is not always sufficient.

When an event triggers, the security team has to manually collect additional data from a variety of information sources to to create context and understanding of the event

Only then appropriate action can be taken.

#### ESnet





★ Department of Energy Office of Science National Labs

- Ames Ames Laboratory (Ames, IA)
- ANL Argonne National Laboratory (Argonne, IL)
- BNL Brookhaven National Laboratory (Upton, NY)
- FNAL Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Batavia, IL)
- JLAB Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (Newport News, VA)
- LBNL Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley, CA)
- ORNL Oak Ridge National Laboratory (Oak Ridge, TN)
- PNNL Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (Richland, WA)
- PPPL Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (Princeton, NJ)
- SLAC SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (Menlo Park, CA)

#### Carrier networks are different

Aspect	Enterprise/Campus	Carrier/Transit
network capacity	small: one organization	huge: accommodates many institutions
external connectivity	limited (single or redundant uplink)	many connected networks
application security	security can be tailored to application	need to allow everything
restrictions and policies	can be applied anywhere	subject net neutrality laws
impact of countermeasure	may affect users of a host or system accommodates	can affect many users and other networks

#### Input sources







#### **Route Explorer**





**NetFlow** 

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**Research questions** 

Can we correlate data from these different sources?

Can we build a poc system that does live correlation of the events on a carrier network?

Do we gain new options and information from enriching the information?

#### CoreFlow



#### **ESnet** implementation



#### **CoreFlow execution**



#### Example application: Spoofed Network Traffic



### **Route Estimation**

Algorithm 1 route estimation algorithm 1: *topology*  $\leftarrow$  topology graph of the network 2:  $depth \leftarrow max$  search depth 3:  $D \leftarrow$  detected routers in the path 4: **procedure** ESTIMATE\_PATH(D) start  $\leftarrow D[0]$ 5:  $P \leftarrow$  all paths up to *depth* from *start* in *topology* 6: for each  $p \in P$  do 7:  $R \leftarrow \text{add reverse}(path)$ 8: end for 9: for each  $p \in P$  do 10: for each  $r \in R$  do 11: 12:  $A \leftarrow \text{add } r + p[1:])$ end for 13: end for 14: for each  $p \in A$  do 15: if  $D \subseteq p$  then 16:  $F \leftarrow \text{add } p$ 17: end if 18: end for 19: for each  $p \in F$  do 20: 21:  $O \leftarrow \min(lenght(p))$ end for 22: return O 23:

24: end procedure

#### Route Estimation: Example





# Enriching IDS data with NetFlow information gives a better view of an attack.

The enriched information can be used to set up and automate more advanced countermeasures.

#### Future work

- NRE Demo
- Scalability tests + investigating success ratio
- Adopting CoreFlow in SARNET work
  - Demo at Ciena booth #2523
- Multi domain mitigations
- Investigate how types of networks differ from a security point of view.

## EOF

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