

Evolution of attacks and Intrusion Detection

AFSecurity seminar

11 April 2012

By: Stian Jahr

Agenda

- Introductions
- What is IDS
- What is IDS in mnemonic
- How attacks have changed by time and how has it changed the IDS-service
- Q&A

Introduction

Who is Stian Jahr?

- Master in information Security from Gjøvik University College
- Worked in mnemonic security services for 6 years
- Mostly doing network and malware analysis

Who is mnemonic?

- mnemonic is the largest provider of IT security services in Scandinavia
 - 7 out of the top 10 companies in Norway use mnemonic services
 - 11 years of service delivery experience
 - Offices in Oslo (HQ), Stavanger and Stockholm
- We have over 100 staff
 - 80 graduate-level consultants
 - Low staff turnover (<5%)
- We deliver consulting services and managed services globally

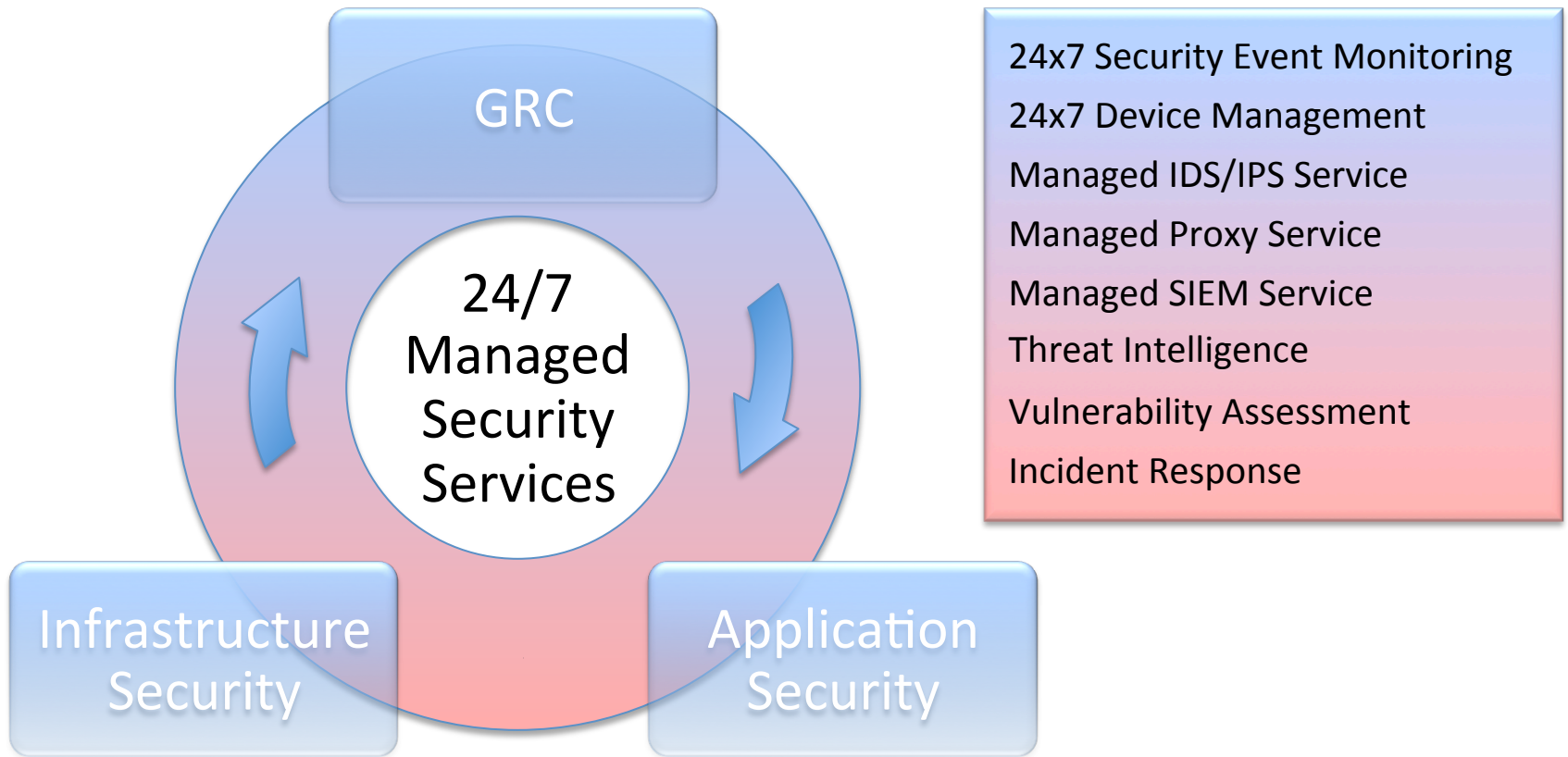
“We use mnemonic as our trusted advisor for IT security because their consultants understand our business and are experts in their field. Our relationship with them is one of true partnership.”

CIO, Public



What does mnemonic do?

We deliver the full range of IT security services to all types of enterprise



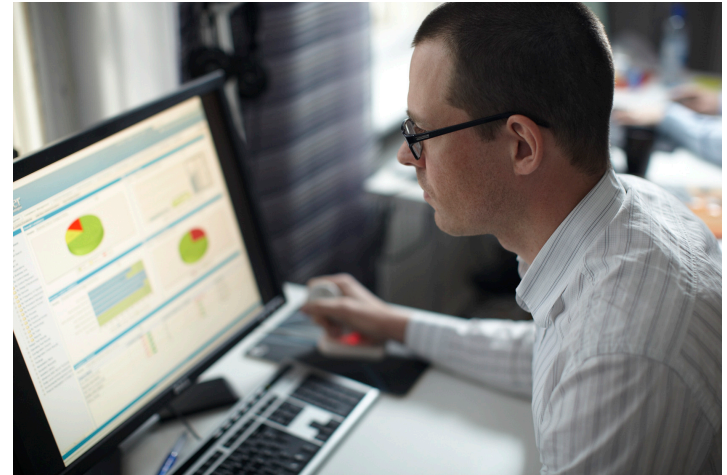
What is IDS

- Software or hardware designed to detect malicious activity on network or systems
- Anomaly / Signature based
- Network / System
- Passive / Reactive
- False positives / false negatives

Argus Managed Security Service System

The Argus MSS system is owned and developed by mnemonic. It features -

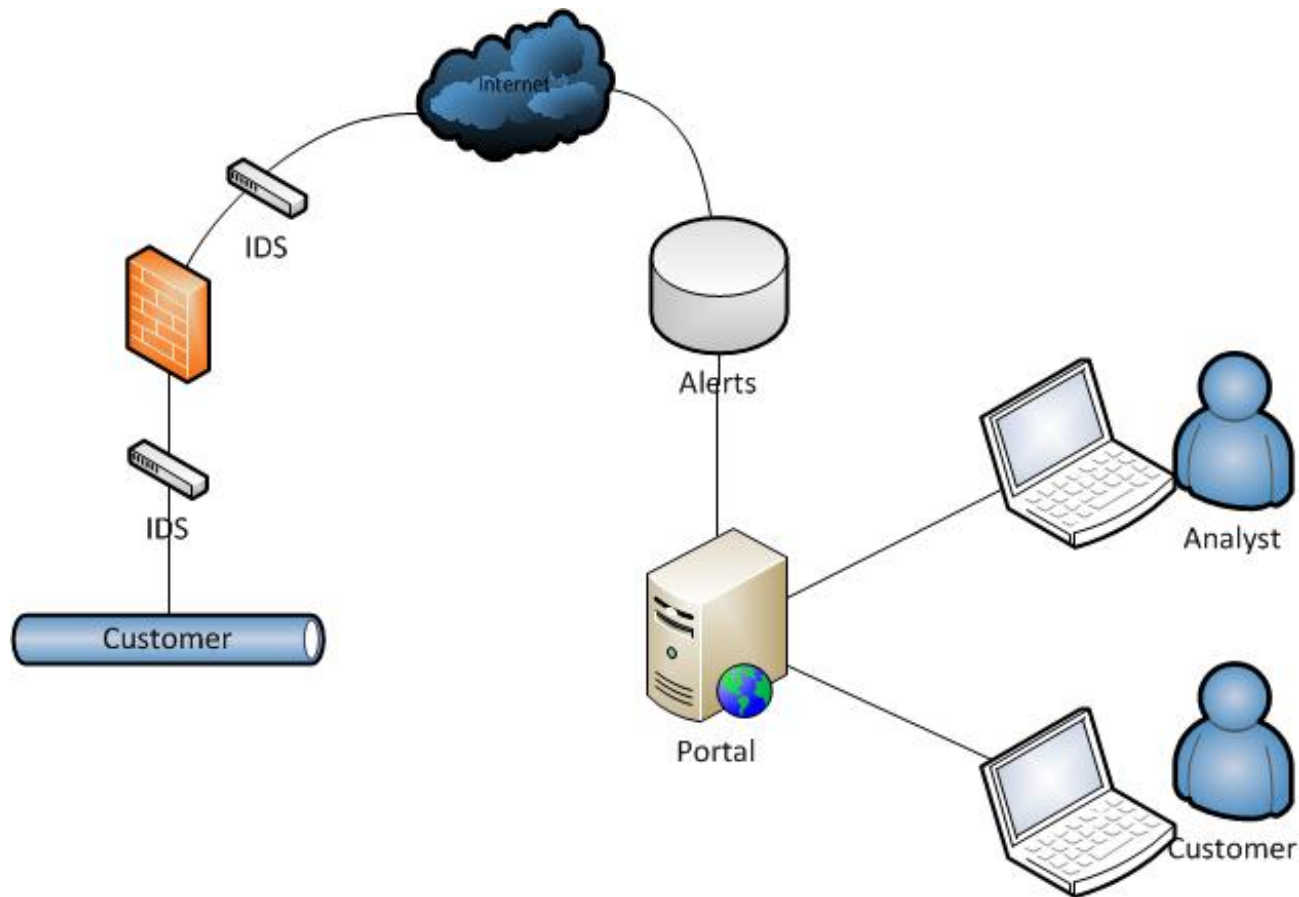
- Secure customer portal with rich analysis and reporting functionality
- Integration of multiple services
- Identical incident view for customers and security analysts that eases collaboration
- Automatic failover between Oslo and Stavanger Data Centres
- Scalable, high performance architecture



“The real-time reporting capability of the Argus customer portal gives me the information I need when I need it. This helps me demonstrate the value of our security spend”

CISO, Financial Services Business

Argus Managed Security Service System



Evolution of attacks

1990 – 2000 – Type of attacks

- Attacks against network protocols
 - Smurf (ICMP to broadcast)
 - Ping Of Death (Large fragmented ping > 65,535 bytes)
 - Ping flood (many ping packets)
 - Teardrop (overlapping IP fragments)
 - WinNuke (SMB)
- Not many break ins and advanced attacks

1990 – 2000 - Attackers



Getty Images

1990 – 2000 - Motivation



1990 – 2000 – IDS coverage

- Not many NIDS-systems at the market
- Antivirus was the protection

2000 – 2005 – Type of attacks

- Worms was hot this period
- I LOVE YOU (spam VBScript)
- Anna Kournikova (spam VBScript)
- Sadmind (Defaced web sites, IIS and Solaris)
- Code Red (Defaced web sites, IIS, DOS whitehouse.gov's IP)
- Nimda (email, smb shares, infected websites, IIS vulnerability and morris/Code Red vulnerabilities, adds guest account and shares c☺)
- Beast (Backdoor)
- Slammer (DOS SQL servers)
- Blaster (Spreads through RPC, DoS against windowsupdate.com)
- Netbus
- BackOrfice

2000 - 2005 - Attackers



2000 - 2005 - Motivation



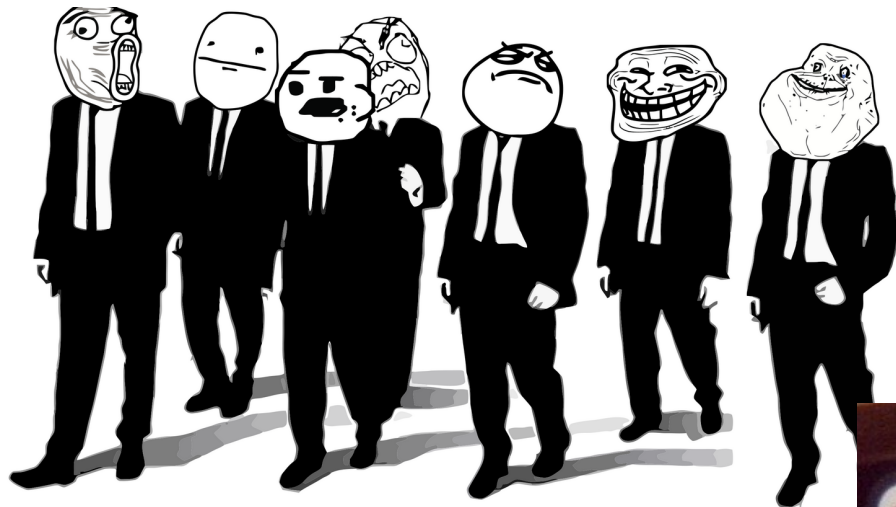
2000 – 2005 – IDS coverage

- Signature based IDS
- Some anomaly

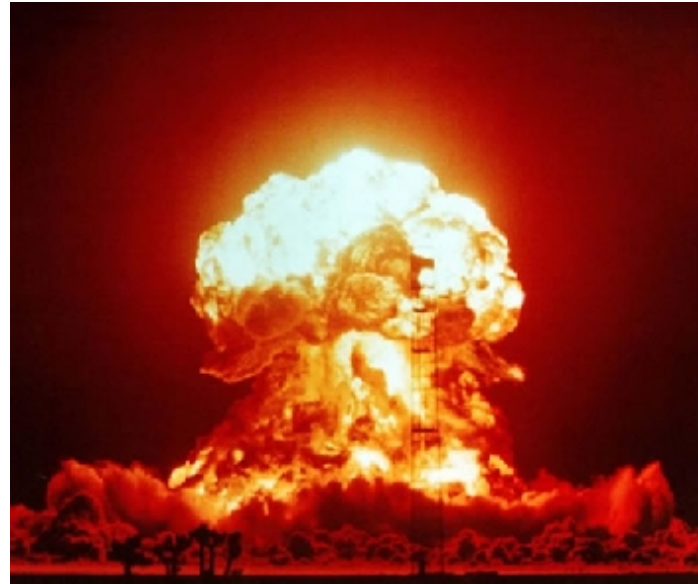
2005 – 2010 – Type of attacks

- Metasploit becomes common
- Servers starting to be hard to exploit
- Clients and servers hidden behind firewalls
- Mail filters starting to be good, spam worms become less effective
- Attack vector switching towards clients from web-servers
- More advanced obfuscated attacks
- Exploits against client software (Adobe Reader, Flash, Java, Office)
- Exploits against humans (Fake antivirus)
- Advanced worms and botnets (Stuxnet, Storm, Koobface)
- Starting to see banking trojans (zeus, spyeye)
- Cyber attacks starting to become common criminal act
- Conficker...

2005 – 2010 - Attackers



2005 – 2010 - Motivation



2005 – 2010 – IDS coverage

- Harder to create good signatures due to obfuscation, polymorphism and fast fluxing
- Signatures for obfuscation
- Attack against clients (not only servers)
- Reputation starting to be important due to encryption of control channels

2010 – now - Attacks

- Mass infection of web pages (e.g. wordpress)
- Exploit kits
- More bank trojans (zeus source code was released)
- APT (RSA, Norwegian organisations)
- Anonymous and Lulzsec
- Duqu (stuxnet like)
- MortoA...

2010 – now - Attackers



2010 – now - Motivation

- YOUR money/information
- Political messages
- Destruction
- Espionage
- War

2010 – now – IDS coverage

- Reputation even more important
- NGFW/NGIPS
- More log sources (system logs, firewall logs, proxy logs)
- Correlation of log sources
- Our In-house developed SIEM is starting to get a lot of code to handle all the log sources

Future

- More targeted attacks and “APT”
- Attacks multiple platforms
- More bank trojans and other types of trojans

Q & A

Thanks for your time!

stian@mnemonic.no