



Collecting, Analyzing and Responding to Enterprise Scale DNS Events

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Acknowledgements

Improving CSIRT Skills, Dynamics and Effectiveness

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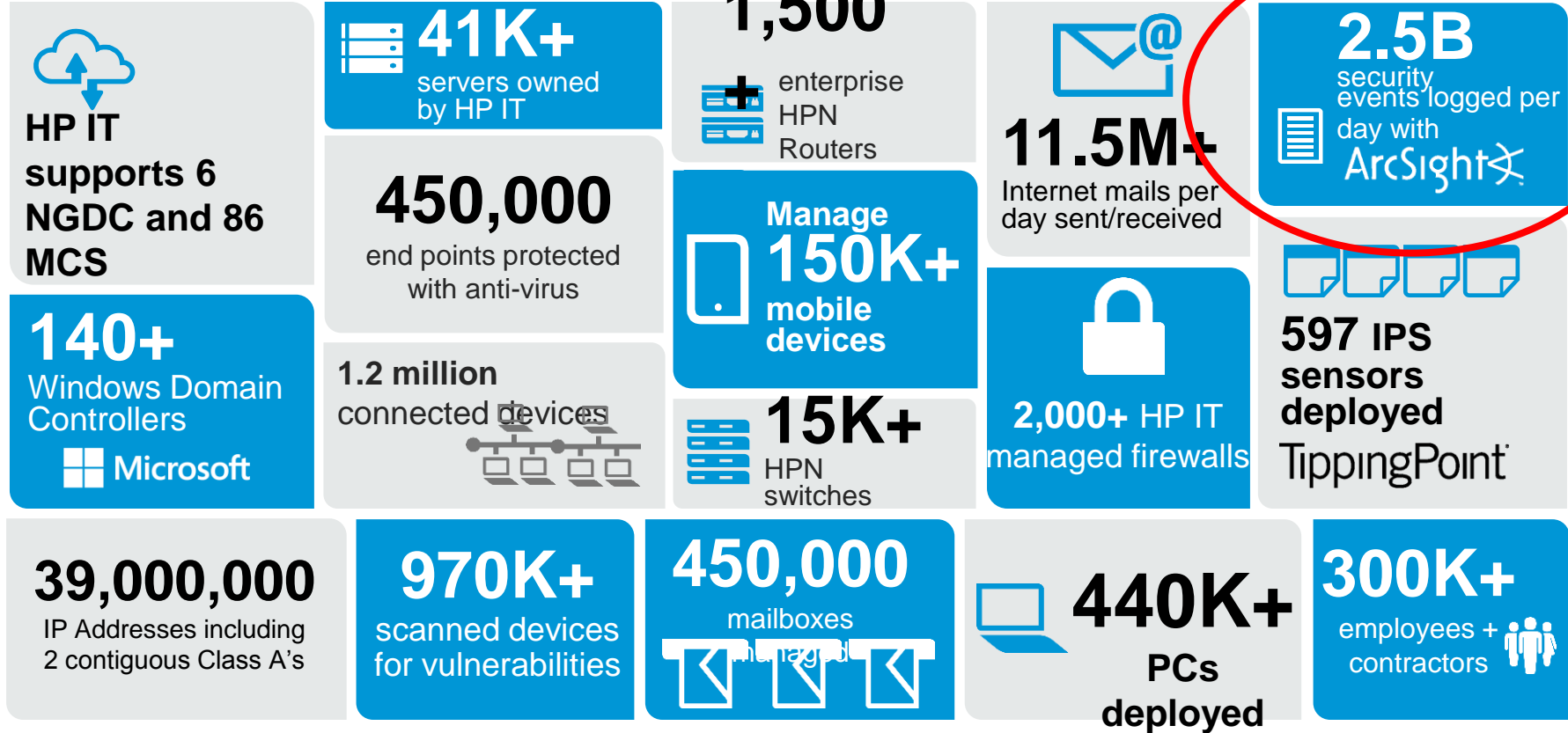


**Homeland
Security**

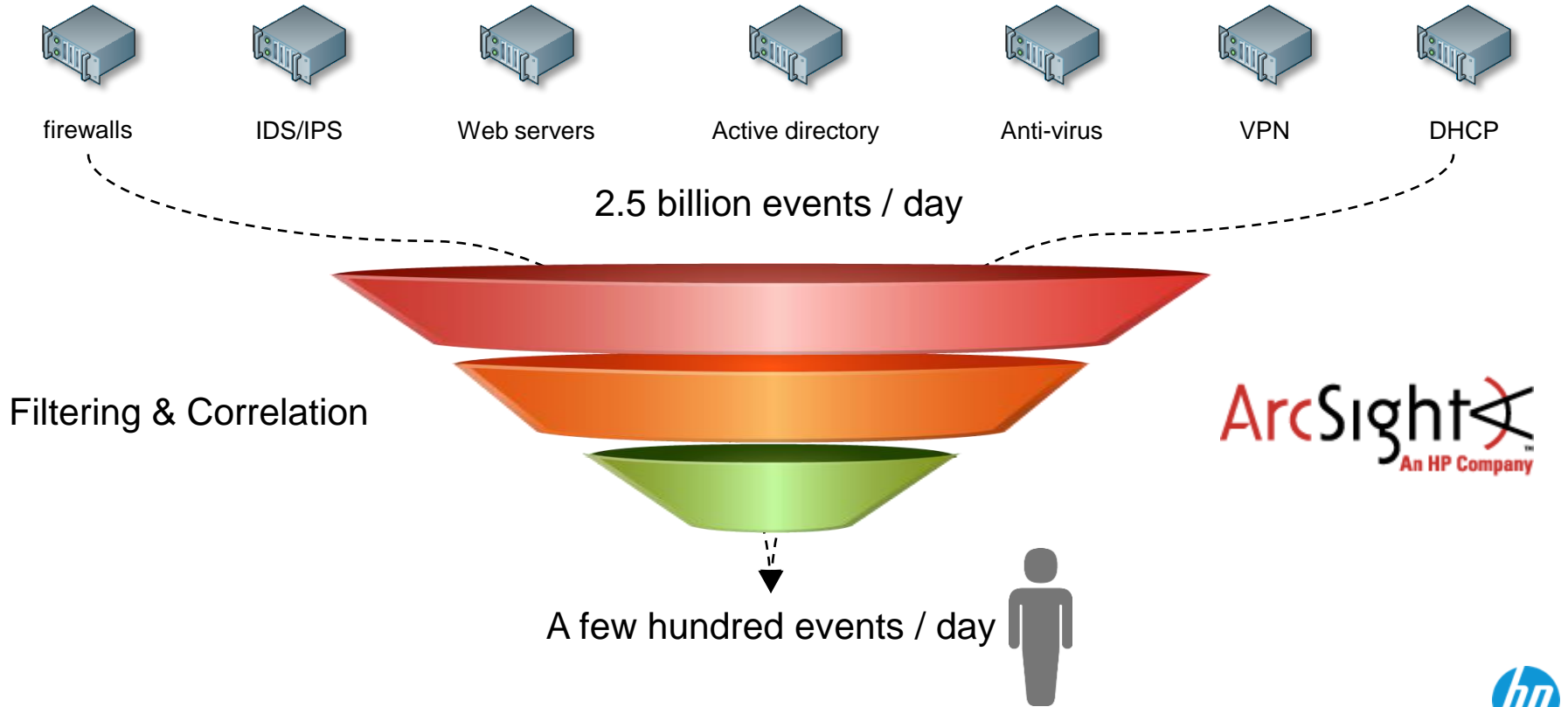
Science and Technology



This is what we are dealing with...



Security Information and Event Management



01:36 MOSCOW 05:36 SINGAPORE 06:36 TOKYO 14:36 PALO ALTO 15:36 HOUSTON 17:37 RR 23:36 BERLIN

Challenges

Tedium Work Force Incentives



Laura Fletcher, Kristin M. Repchick, and
Julie Steinke

*Barriers and Pathways to Improving the
Effectiveness of Cybersecurity
Information Sharing Among the Public
and Private Sectors*

16:00 – 17:00 in POTSDAM I

Challenges

The Base Rate Fallacy

An intrusion detection system (IDS) performs deep packet inspection on network traffic within an organization. The system uses a signature to look for a particular type of malicious payload and fires an alert if the payload is seen. Given a payload, the IDS is quite accurate: it correctly classifies the packet as malicious or not 99.9% of the time. But, suppose that the malicious payload is rare: only 1 out of every 100,000 packets are expected to have the malicious payload. If an alert fires, what is the likelihood that the payload is malicious?

M := payload is malicious

$$P(D|M) = 0.999$$

$$P(D|\sim M) = 0.001$$

$$P(M) = 0.00001$$

$$P(M|D) = \frac{P(D|M)P(M)}{P(D)} = \frac{P(D|M)P(M)}{P(D|M)P(M) + P(D|\sim M)P(\sim M)}$$

$$P(M|D) = \frac{0.999 * 0.00001}{0.999 * 0.00001 + 0.001 * 0.99999} \cong 0.0098$$

or 1 per 102 alerts

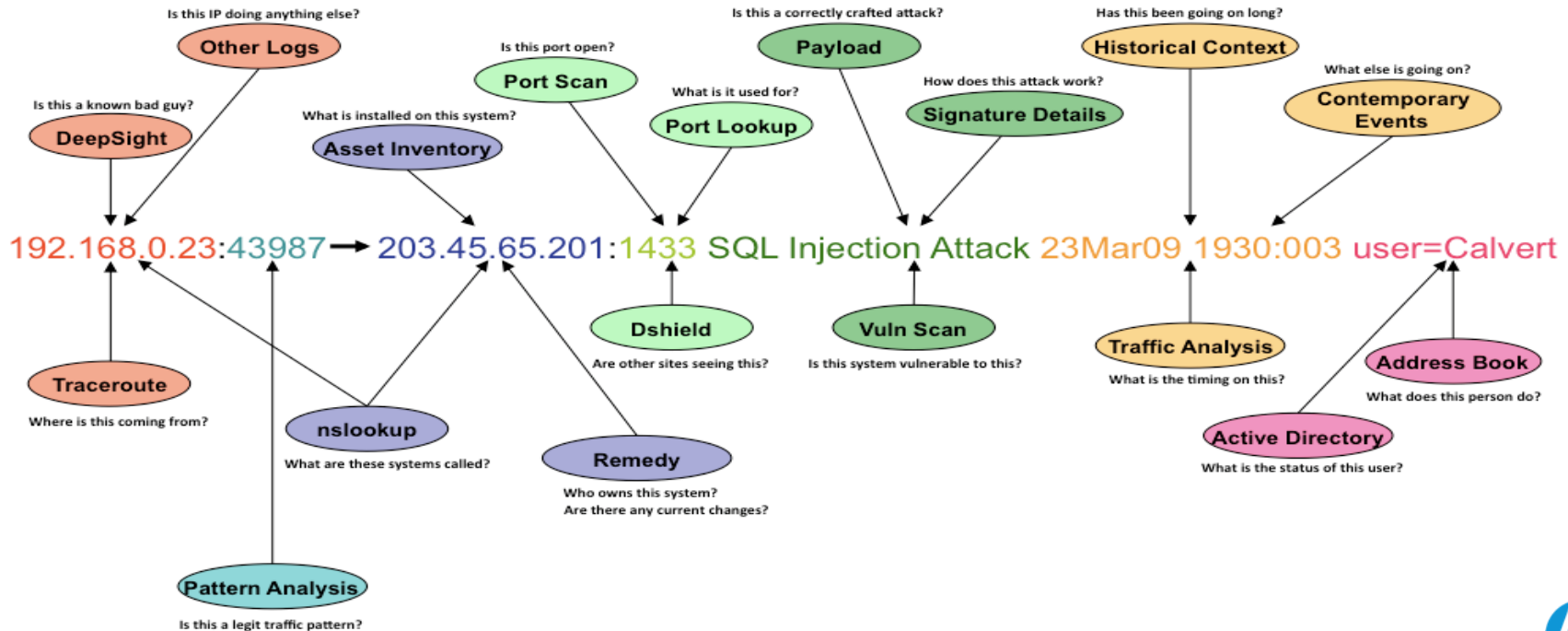


What the analyst sees

192.168.0.23:43987 → 203.45.65.201:1433 SQL Injection Attack 23Mar09 1930:003 user=Calvert



What the analyst does



DNS

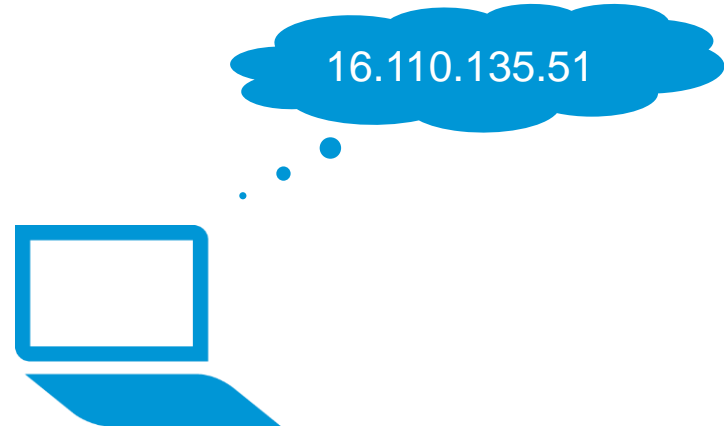


What is the Domain Name System (DNS)?

People think in terms of domain names



Computers communicate by IP addresses



DNS maintains the mapping between domain names and IP addresses

DNS is important for security

Attacks Against DNS Servers

- Malformed Packets
- Cache Poisoning

Attacks that use DNS to attack third parties

- DDoS Reflection & Amplification Attacks

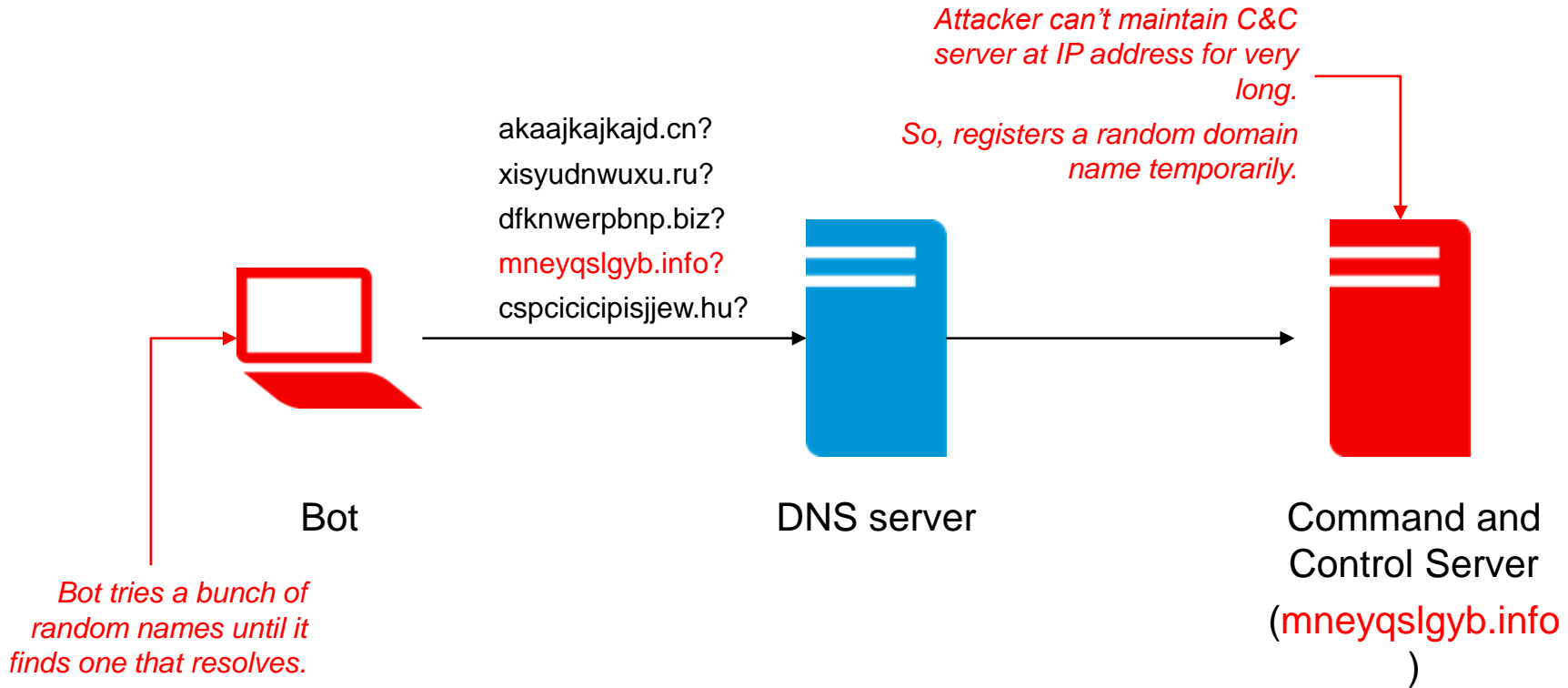
Attacks that use DNS as part of their infrastructure

- Botnet Command and Control
- Data Exfiltration & Tunnelling



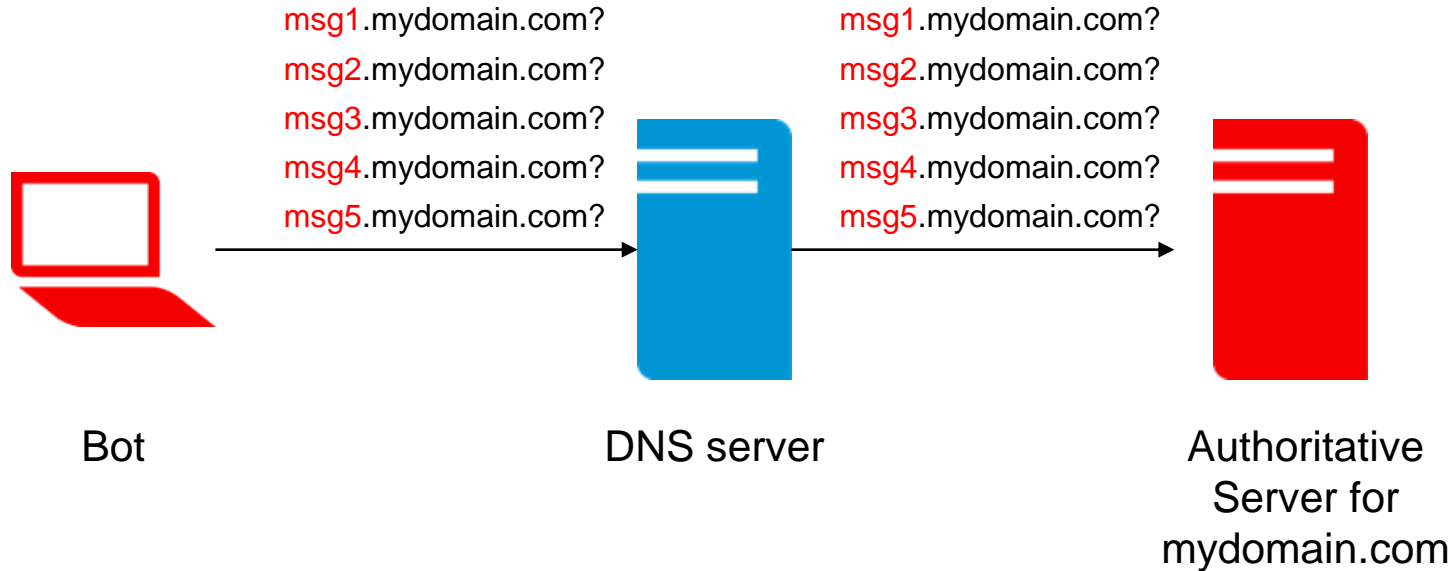
Example

Botnet Command and Control



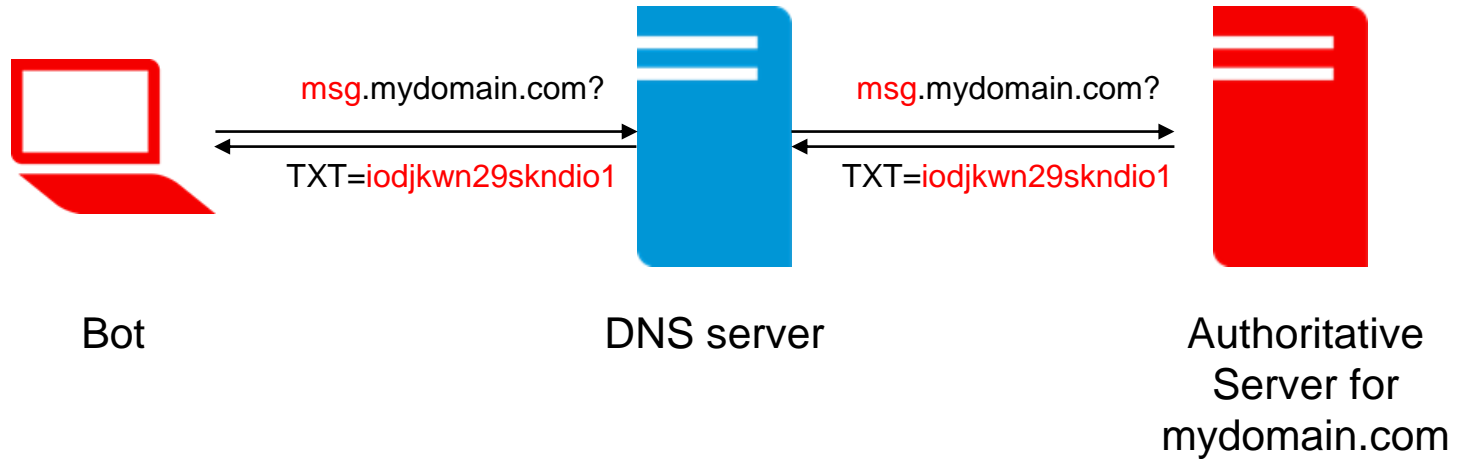
Example

Exfiltration



Example

Tunneling



Our Problem



Challenges in collecting DNS Data

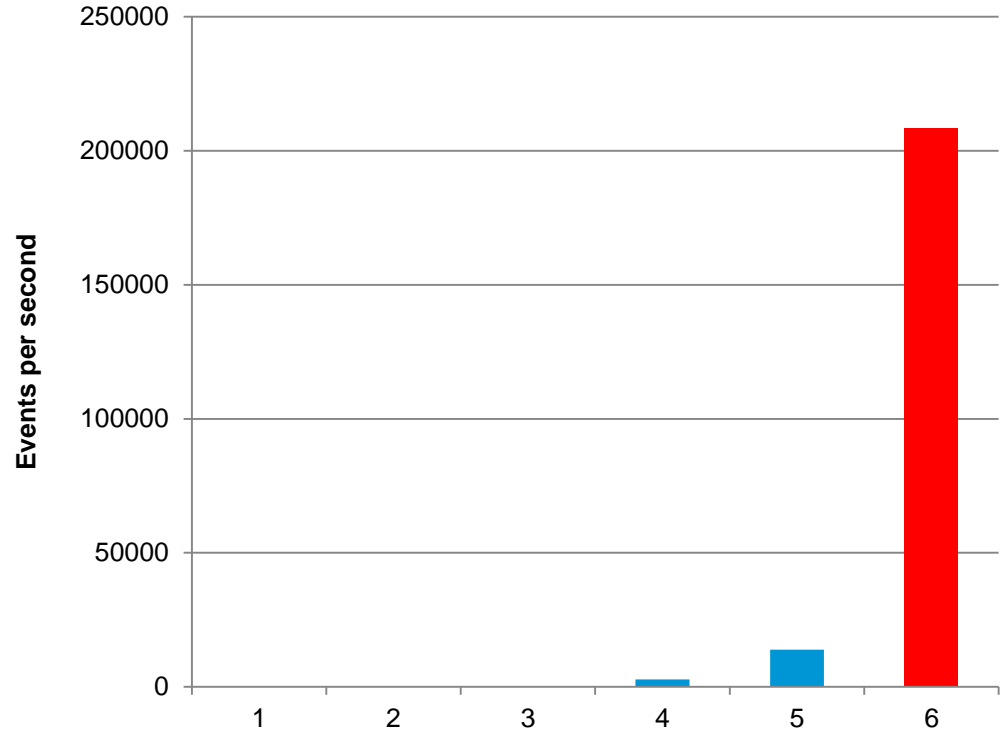
Volume and Detail

Why is this a hard problem?

18B DNS packets move through HP's core data centers every day

Logging severely impacts performance

The right information is not logged



Our Approach

End-to-end handling of DNS events

Data Acquisition

- Hardware Packet Sniffers
- Drop normal traffic, collect the rest
- Goal: Throw out 99% of events

Data Analysis & Visualization

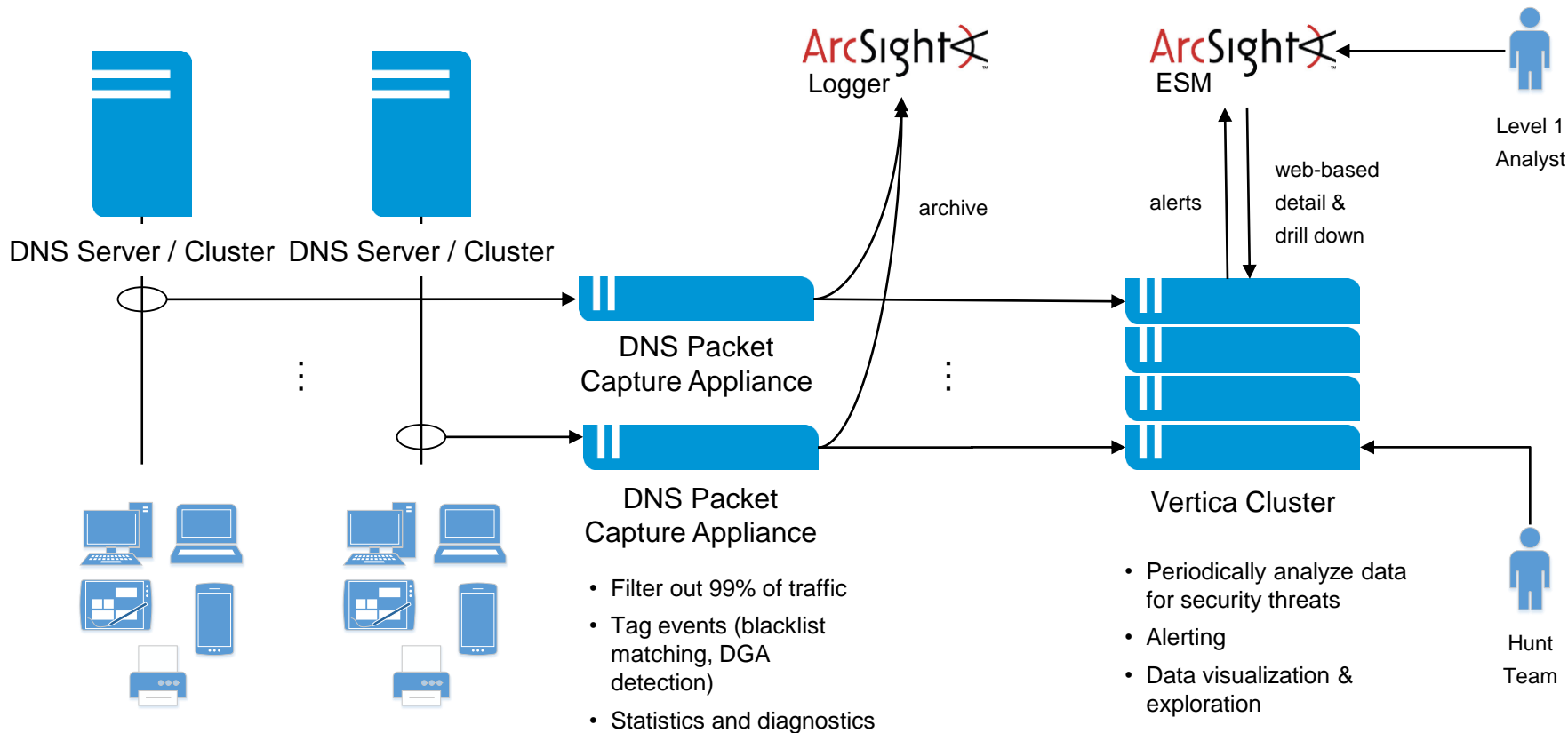
- Real-time and near-time analysis
- Novel visualizations
- Integration with ArcSight SIEM workflow in SOCs

Remediation

- Block traffic automatically
- Generate threat intelligence



Architecture



How do we filter out 99% of the traffic?

Exceptions

Unresolvable queries

- not FQDN, illegal characters, non-existent TLDs

Certain protocols

- Web Proxy Autodiscovery Protocol
- Bind version queries

Whitelisted Sources

“Aggregators”

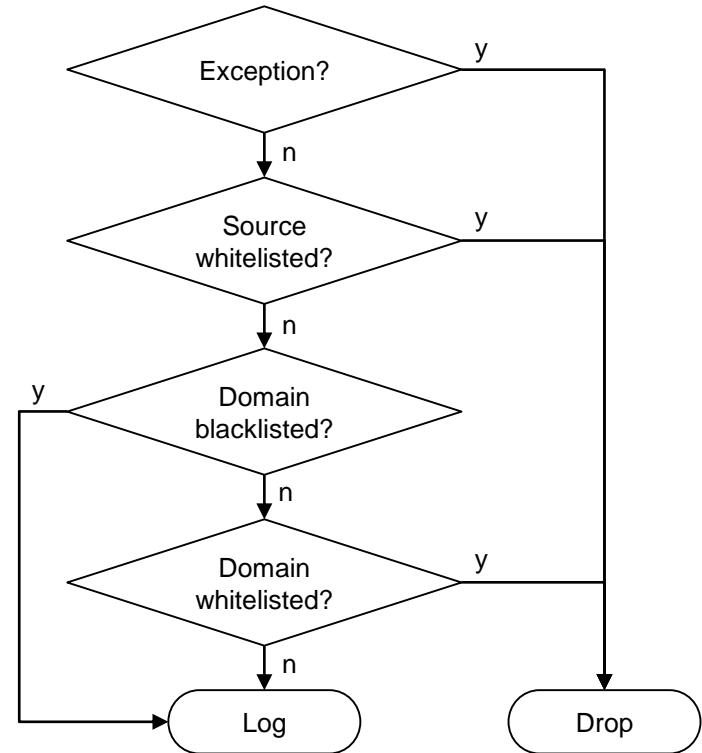
Security devices

Blacklisted Queries

Whitelisted Queries

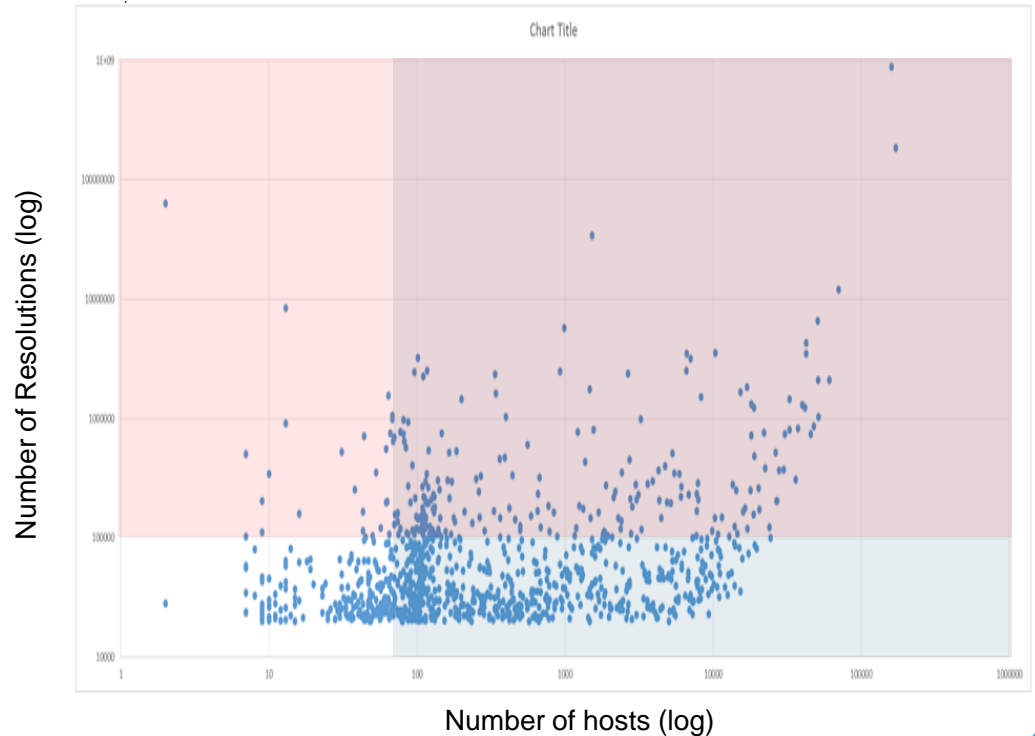
85% of queries are for HP authoritative domains

The rest we get from Alexa Top 1m



Heavy Hitters based Whitelisting

- Each dot represent one of the top 1000 most queried domains
- By choosing domains with ≥ 50 hosts we cover all the points in the right half-plane
- Further choosing domains resolved more than 10,000 times we cover most of these points
- Choosing the OR of these two conditions covers a large fraction of the traffic (Typically 90%)
- Observation: Very few of these heavy hitting domains are in black lists.



DGA Detection and Classification

Logistic Regression Classifiers

Labeled data from: Alexa, reversed malware, takedown/block lists, clustering real data

17 malicious DGA families, 3 suspicious, 2 unknown, and 3 benign

~1.4 million samples in dataset

K-way cross validation

Features

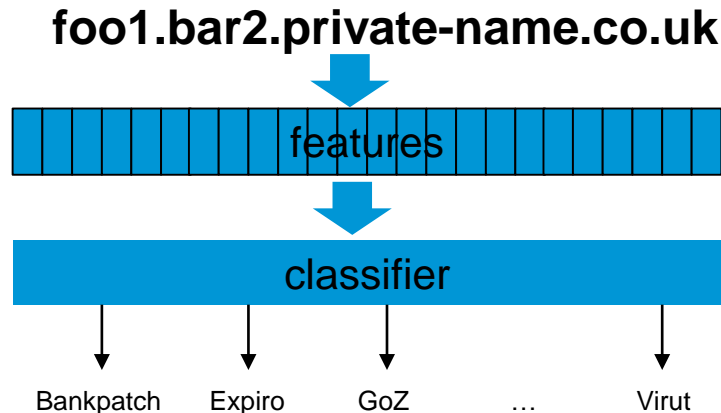
97110 features

Character groups: hex, upper, lower, digit, punctuation, etc.

Characters: 1,2,3-grams, character by position

Length of TLD, top private domain, rest

TLD



Class	Precision	Recall
DGA	0.99	0.90
Valid	0.88	0.97



Cheating the Base Rate Fallacy

- Look for machines making lots of queries to DGAs or blacklist entries in a short time period
- Assuming false positives are independent (questionable), then the machine is likely actually doing something bad (or is a security researcher!). Confirmed in practice.
- Can this be proved??

Timestamp	Domain Requested
2015-02-27 10:58	wkpcmynrizwhxodpfjzlnzem.ru
2015-02-27 10:59	wkpcmynrizwhxodpfjzlnzem.ru
2015-02-27 11:10	caayljcydpnzugnvxsxjlfqulbqs.ru
2015-02-27 11:12	tukbqjrdpjjxcqjbdlozvwth.ru
2015-02-27 11:14	qwtxsxbalfulfmfrmmivojrr.ru
2015-02-27 11:16	guydhwhuwtsnjlopnfhymlts.ru
2015-02-27 11:18	yxhqkjcadtozhmamdahyxxqg.ru
2015-02-27 11:20	tkrvsnraybavkokngerwscwfmnz.ru
2015-02-27 11:22	ytbiodyxrcwovgtlfydfqroce.ru
2015-02-27 11:23	pnifvrylizdbmxbknjpfjipzwomv.ru

This machine made 62 such queries in 4 hours.



Results

Since June 2014...

Processed 3.75 trillion DNS packets

Thrown 11,132 alerts for 3,840 distinct clients to our SOC

No reported false positives

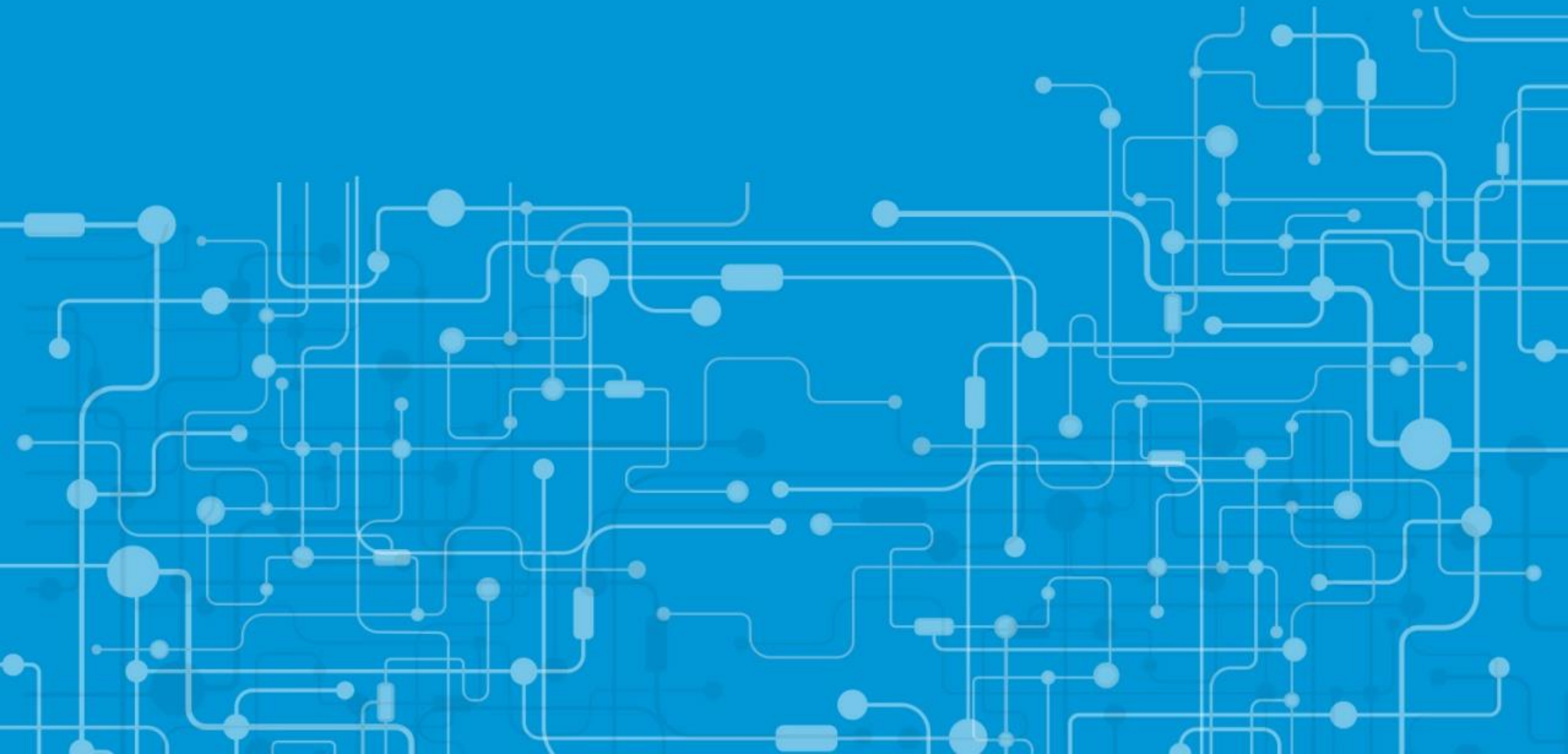
Weird things we found that we weren't expecting

If there is a way to construct a malformed packet, it will appear on your network.

All sorts of machines do apparently bad things for good reasons



Demo



Lessons Learned

Solve Real Problems

Lots of interesting hard problems come up when you have to solve a real problem.

Get Good Data

If you have (lots of) good data, you can do interesting things.

Technology Isn't Everything

You have to make your technology compatible with the tools, workflow, and mandate of your users.



Thank you

