



The Institute of Electronics, Communications and Information Technology

Metric Efficacy in WLAN Security

Jonny Milliken PhD Student 2010











Jonny Milliken

- PhD candidate at Queens University Belfast
- Supervised by Prof. Alan Marshall
- Digital Communications group (WLAN Security)
- Working on Cross Layer Intrusion Tolerant Networks



Metric Efficacy in WLAN Security

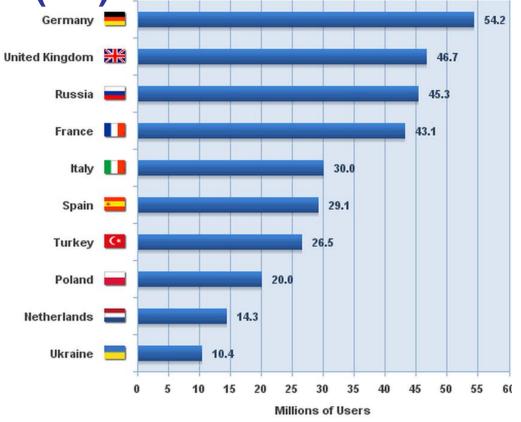


Metric Efficacy in WLAN Security

- Metric selection is a key building block of WLAN security
- Current approaches to selecting attack metrics are sub-optimal
- A new approach which considers regenerative networks under threat from a knowledgeable attacker



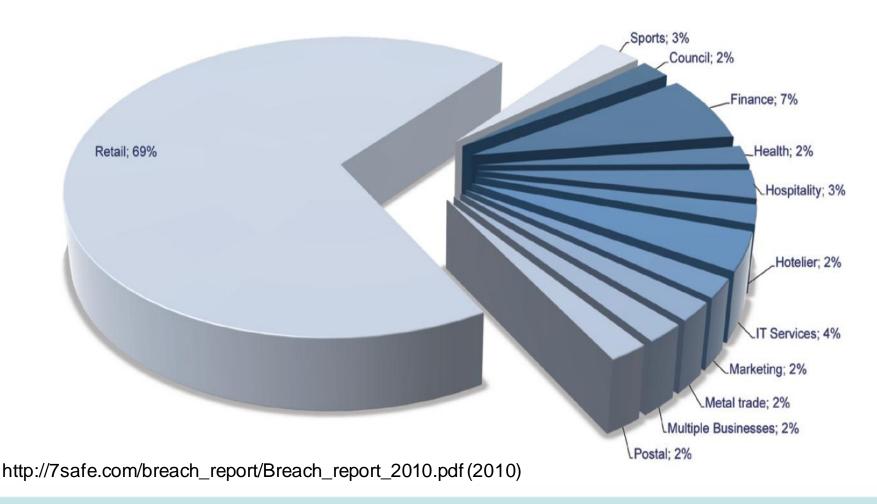
In daily Life : How many people use the internet (EU)?



http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm (Sept 2009)



Who is at threat?





Shown to be insecure in a number of ways

- Poor encryption/password systems
- Unprotected management frames (DoS)
- MITM Attacks





German court orders wireless passwords for all Users can be fined if a third party takes advantage of an open connection

By Kirsten Grieshaber Associated Press updated 10:55 a.m. ET May 12, 2010

BERLIN - Germany's top criminal court ruled Wednesday that Internet users need to secure their private <u>wireless connections</u> by password to prevent unauthorized people from using their Web access to illegally download data.

<u>Internet users</u> can be fined up to euro100 (\$126) if a third party takes advantage of their unprotected WLAN connection to illegally download music or other files, the Karlsruhe-based court said in its verdict.

"Private users are obligated to check whether their wireless connection is adequately secured to the danger of unauthorized third parties abusing it to commit copyright violation," the court said.

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Story continues below \downarrow

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/37107291/ns/technology_and_science-security (May 2010)



Protecting IT Systems

- Various imperfect methods of protection: Firewalls, Anti-Virus, Filters, Human vigilance...
- None of them help once an attacker gains access to the system.
- Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) designed to mitigate this threat.











MOTOROLA AIRDEFENSE

Ö ECIT | Open Source IDS











Wait, what's a metric?

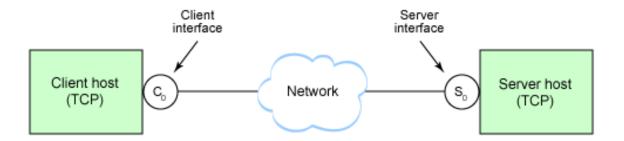


Wait, what's a metric?

- Unique and trackable
- Linked to a service within the network
- Changes with different network activity



• TCP Connection attempts and drops





- TCP Connection attempts and drops
- Signal strength of beacons





- TCP Connection attempts and drops
- Signal strength of beacons

ARP Table updates

Address	HWtype	HWaddress	Flags Mask	Iface
193.2.1.92	ether	00:11:95:CA:1A:1B	С	eth3
10.1.2.66	ether	00:11:95:CA:1A:1B	С	eth3
10.139.200.3	ether	00:12:17:7D:BE:13	С	brO
129.240.64.3	ether	00:11:95:CA:1A:1B	С	eth3
10.139.200.44	ether	00:12:17:7D:40:F7	С	brO
194.137.39.67	ether	00:11:95:CA:1A:1B	C	eth3



- TCP Connection attempts and drops
- Signal strength of beacons
- ARP Table updates

Cross Layer!

7	Application				
6	Presentation				
5	Session				
4	Transport				
3	Network				
2	Data Link				
1	Physical				

OSI Reference Model



Relevance for IDS

- Metric selection is an early foundation
- Supports detection performance very heavily

Threat	Architect	Collect	Detect	Correlate	Evaluate



Metric Selection

• Choose metrics based on:

1) Most effective metrics for each attack

2) How good they are at reliably detecting attacks



Most effective metrics (DoS):

- (Hussein et al, 03)* # Connections to destination
- (Lu & Traore, 05)* Traffic in / Traffic out
- (Qu, 04)*
 Deviation in SYN rate
- (Kabiri, 09)* Various TCP Flags

*See references slide at end of presentation for paper details



- (Hussein et al, 03) 35% FPR
- (Lu & Traore, 05) Unknown
- (Qu, 04) Detected attack
- (Kabiri, 09) 98%



- (Hussein et al, 03)
 35% FPR (Observation no rate)
- (Lu & Traore, 05) Unknown
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- (Hussein et al, 03)
- (Lu & Traore, 05)

35% FPR (Observation - no rate)

Unknown (Observation – no rate)

- (Qu, 04) Detected attack (Lab delta normal)
- (Kabiri, 09) 98%



- (Hussein et al, 03)
- (Lu & Traore, 05)

35% FPR (Observation - no rate)

Unknown (Observation – no rate)

• (Qu, 04) Detected attack (Lab – delta normal)

• (Kabiri, 09) 98% (Feature Extraction – no rate)



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- (Qu, 04) Detected attack (Lab – delta normal)
- (Kabiri, 09) 98% (Feature Extraction – no rate)



Selection issues

• **Exact metrics are ill defined** (# connections, traffic in / out, etc.)

- Success rate not identified (On DARPA dataset, for single attack or on single network)
- **Different approaches** (Observation, lab testing and feature extraction)



Addressing these issues

Exact metrics are ill defined

- Assess for specific attacks the most effective cross layer metrics
- Success rate not identified

• Different approaches



Addressing these issues

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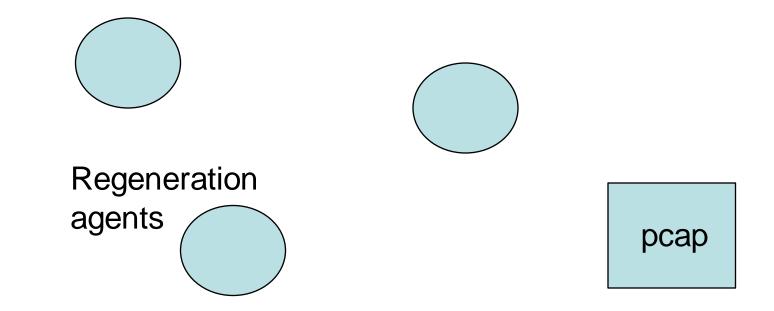
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- Different approaches
- Live network replays of multiple network types



Currently

Different approaches

• Live network replays of multiple network types

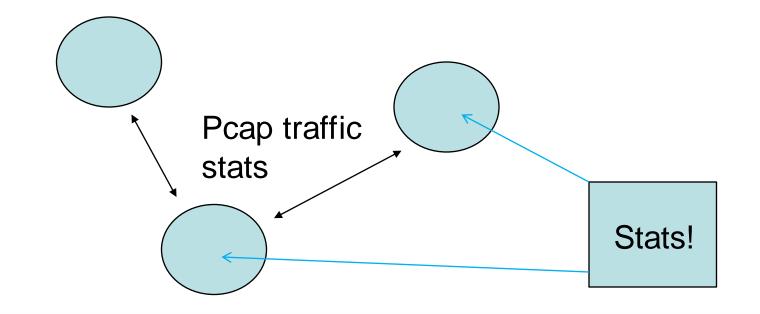




Currently

Different approaches

• Live network replays of multiple network types





Currently

• Different approaches

- Live network replays of multiple network types
- Statistically represent multiple networks
- Organically regenerate these traffic statistics on testbed agents
- Metrics and network stats regress to the mean



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Questions



sint association for **EU Programme** or Peace and Reconciliation



Ireland





Metric Selection papers:

- (Hussein, A; et al, 03) A Framework for Classifying Denial of Service Attacks (SIGCOMM 03)
- (Lu, W & Traore, I, 05) An unsupervised approach for detecting DDOS attacks based on Traffic Based Metrics (Communications, Computers and signal Processing, 2005)
- (Qu, G; et al, 04) Abnormality Metrics to Detect and Protect against Network Attacks (International Conference on Pervasive Services)
- (Kabiri, P & Zargar, R, 09) Category-Based Selection of Effective Parameters for Intrusion Detection (IJCSNS Vol 9 No. 9)