ESP: Using embedded sensors for Intrusion Detection

The evolution of host-based intrusion detection systems

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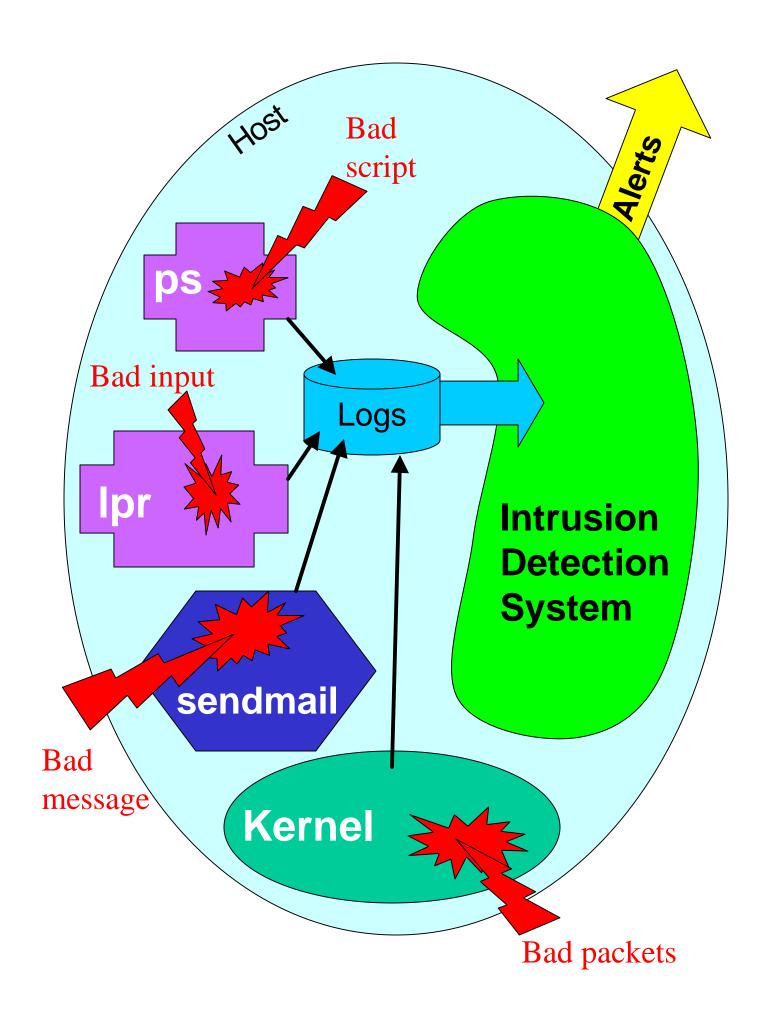
The middle ages: monolithic monitoring components

✓ Advantages:

- Can detect many problems
- Easy to set up (single component)

Disadvantages:

- Big use of resources
- Continuous use of resources
- Cannot see everything
- Monitors through indirect means (audit trails)
- Single point of failure
- Hard to modify or add capabilities



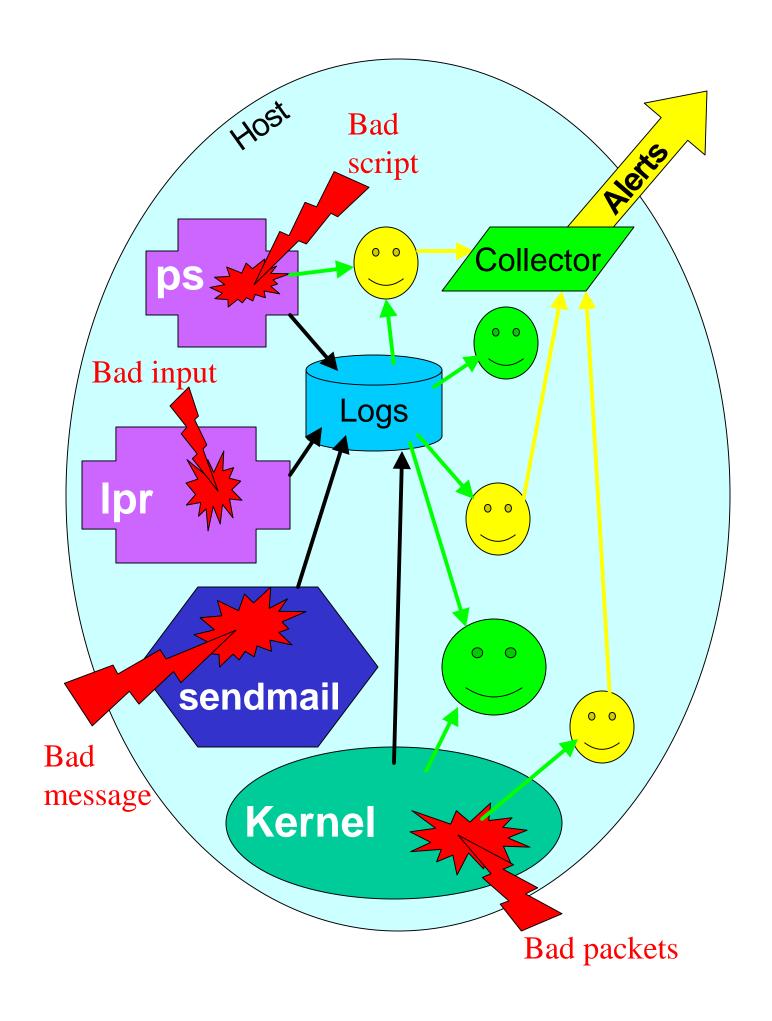
The renaissance: autonomous agents for monitoring

✓ Advantages:

- Easier to add capabilities
- Lower resource usage
- Graceful degradation of service

Disadvantages:

- Complex to setup
- Difficult to correlate data
- Subject to tampering
- Monitor through indirect means (audit trails)
- Continuous use of resources
- Cannot see everything



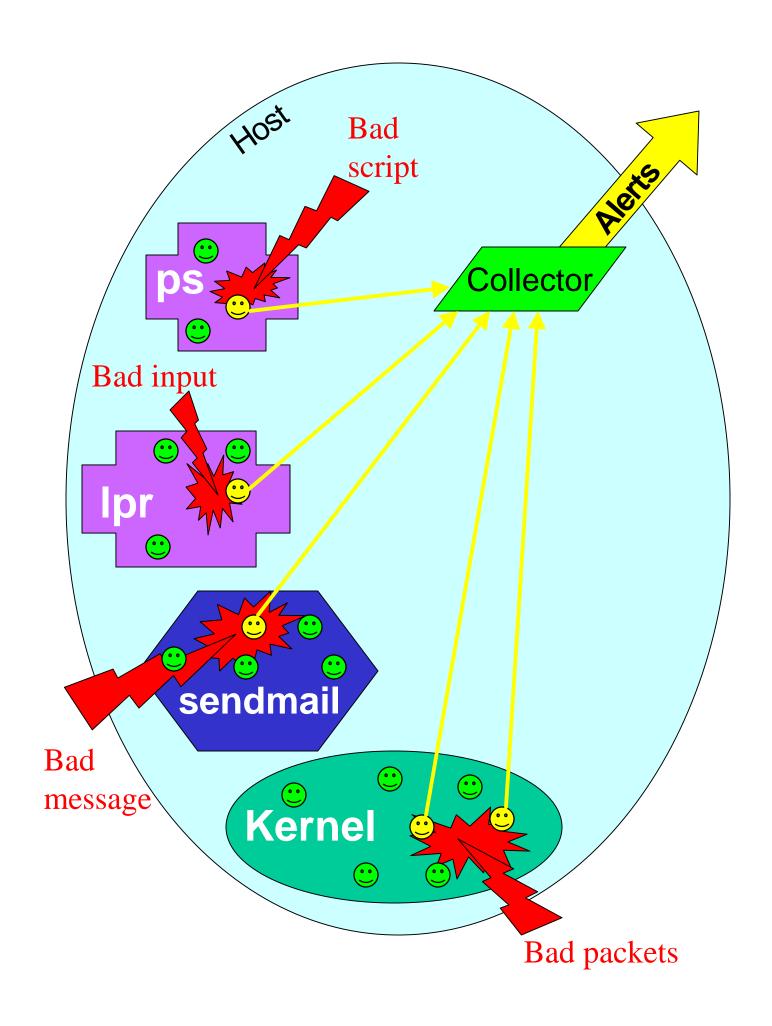
The new age: embedded sensors for monitoring

✓ Advantages:

- Almost zero extra resource usage
- Very difficult to tamper with
- Direct target monitoring (get data at the source)
- Can potentially see everything

Disadvantages:

- Very system-dependent
- Need source code for the OS and its programs
- We do not know how to correlate data from different sensors



What is a sensor?

 A piece of code embedded in the affected program that looks for evidence of an intrusion

- We are using the CVE as a dictionary of vulnerabilities for which to build sensors
- Sensors are built into OpenBSD

What can we gain?

- Learn which types of data are more useful to detect intrusions, and where to collect them
- Learn how to build good sensors
- Stop depending on the data provided by the O.S. in its audit trails
- Learn if we can build a low-impact, highly reliable intrusion detection system
- See if we can detect new vulnerabilities with the existing sensors
- See if we can characterize intrusions