

# SES / CIF

Internet2

Combined Industry and Research  
Constituency Meeting

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# Background on REN-ISAC

The REN-ISAC mission is to aid and promote cyber security operational protection and response within the higher education and research (R&E) communities.

The mission is conducted within the context of a private community of trusted representatives at member institutions, and in service to the R&E community at large.

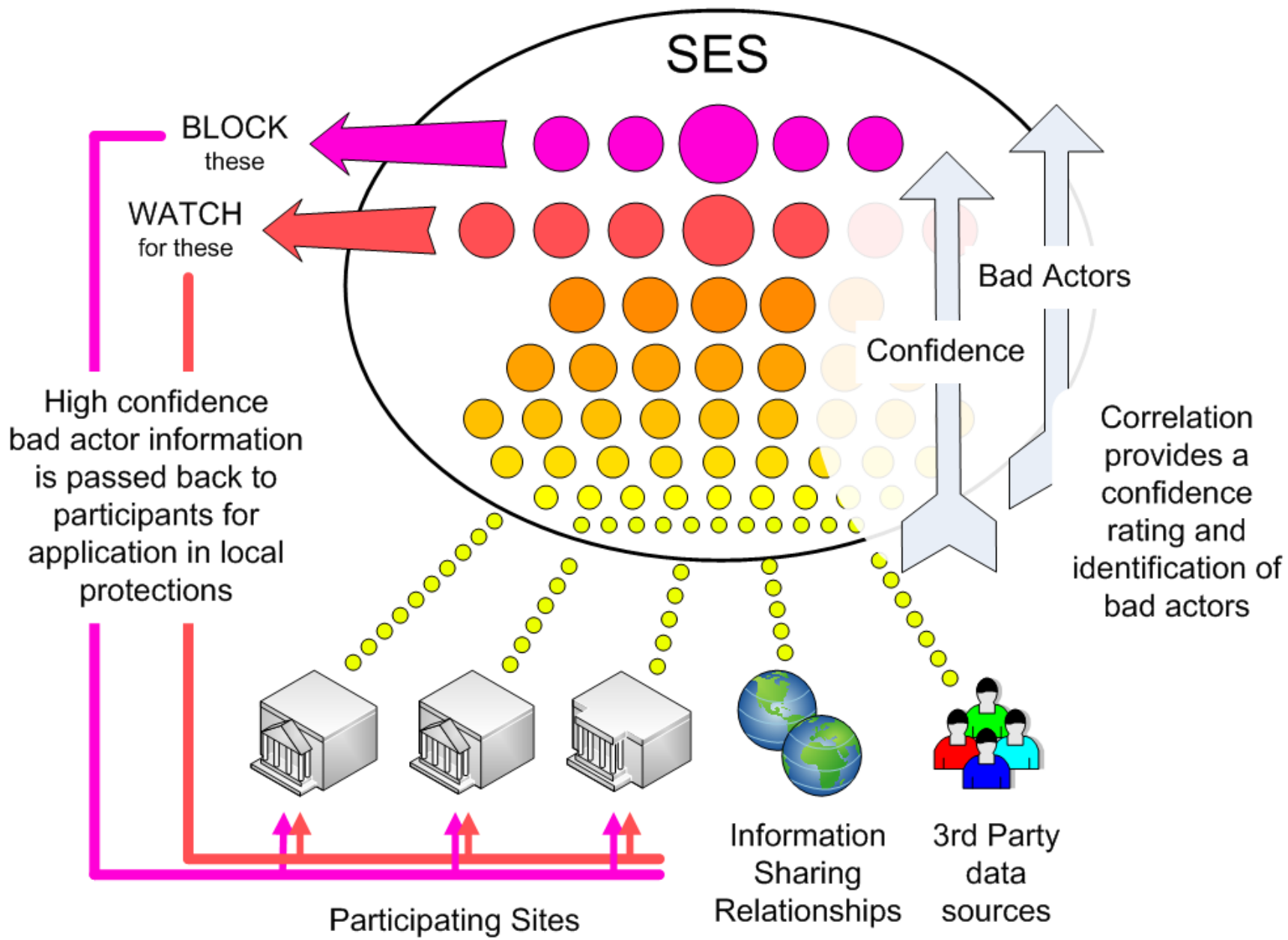
REN-ISAC serves as the R&E trusted partner for served networks, the formal ISAC community, and in other commercial, governmental, and private security information sharing relationships.

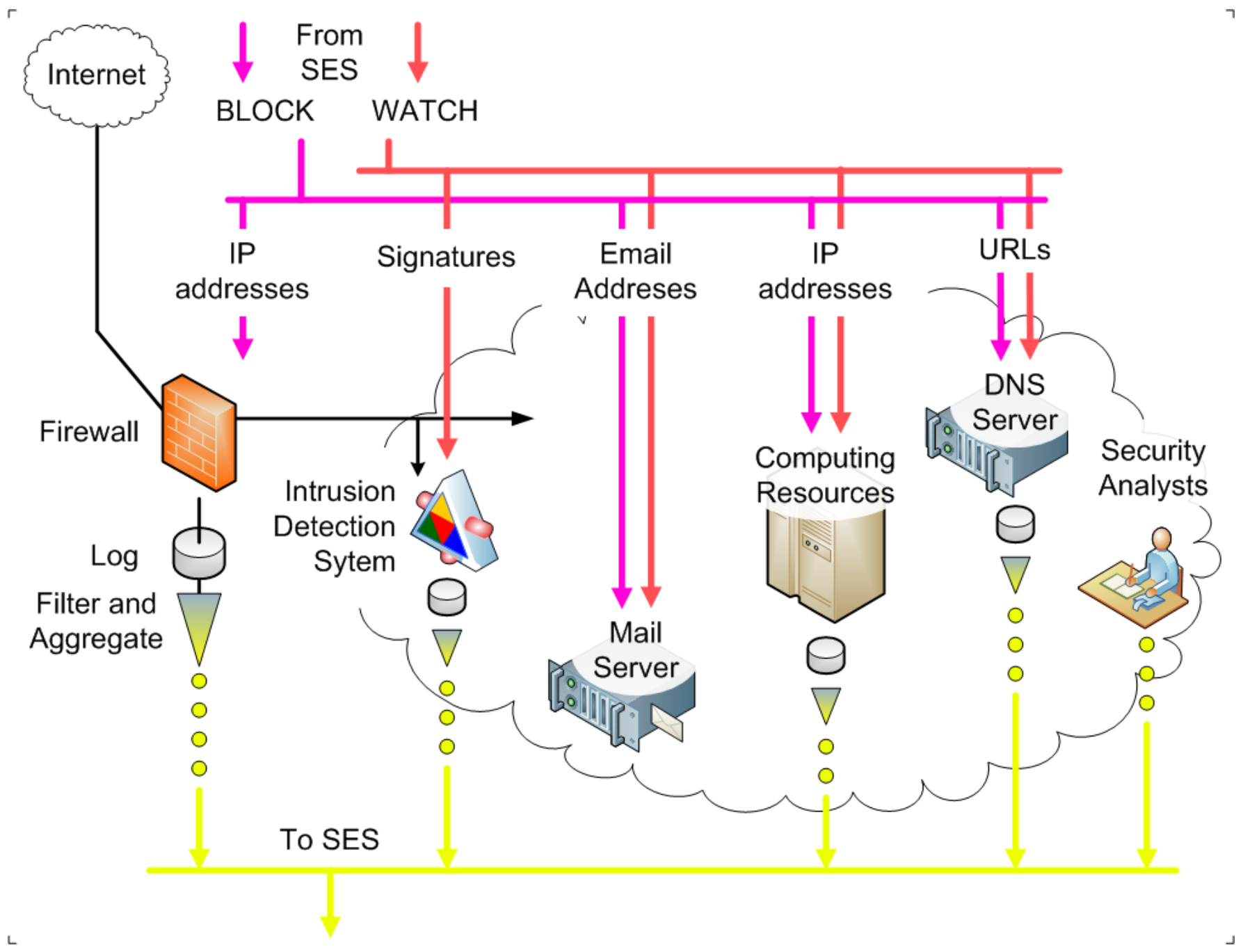
# REN-ISAC

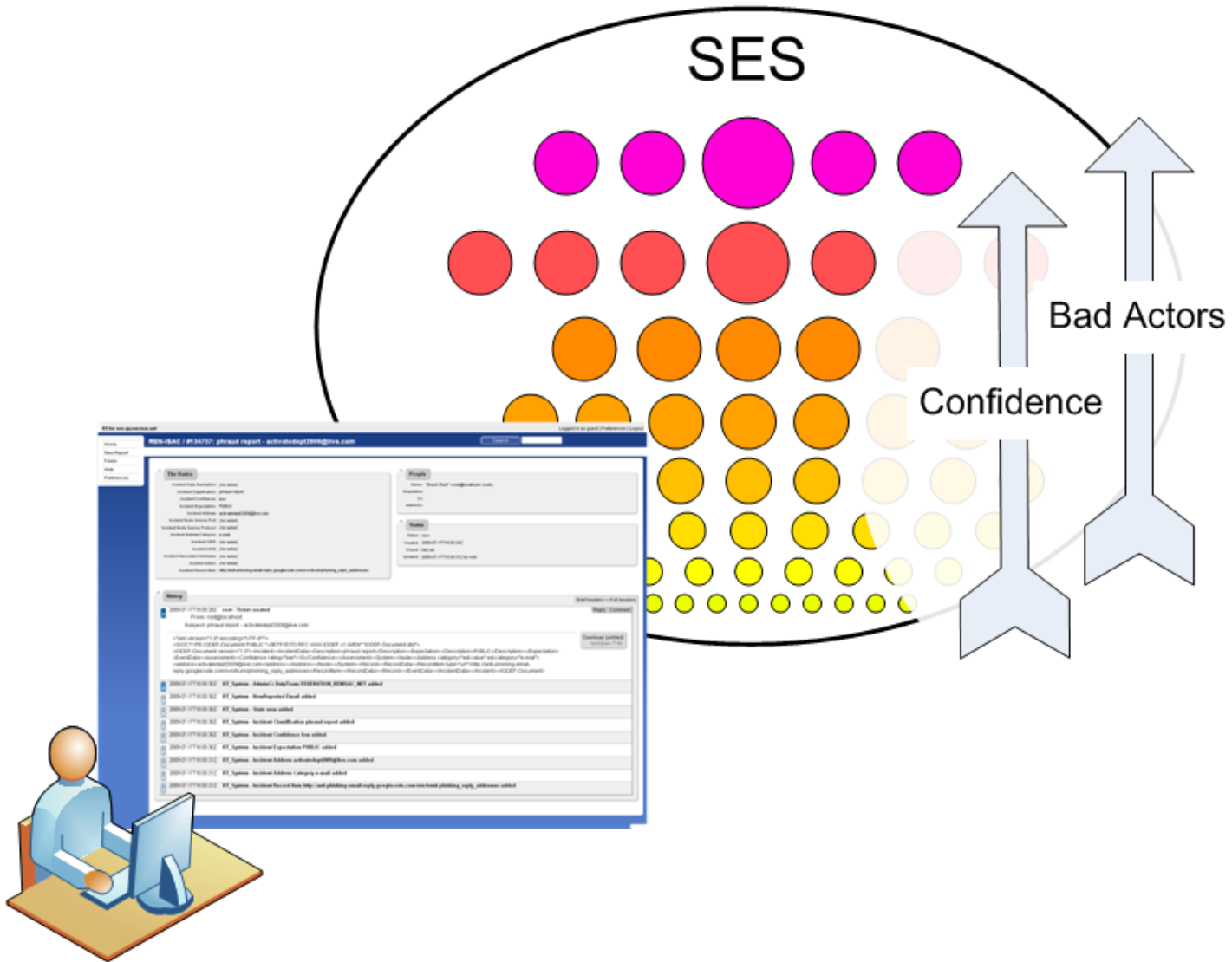
- Private information sharing community
  - Restricted to full time information security professionals in higher education, teaching hospitals, and FFRDCs; generally limited to “five eyes” nations
  - 340+ member institutions, represented by ~900 persons
  - Private, commercial, and governmental information sharing relationships
- CSIRT for US .edu
  - e.g. 12,000 notifications per month concerning infected machines)
- Hosted at Indiana University, and supported with the help of Louisiana State University, Internet2, EDUCAUSE, and nominal membership fees

# SES and CIF

- Naming disentanglement
  - Security Event System (SES)
  - Collective Intelligence Framework (CIF)
  - It all started out as “SES”, but around version 2 time, we evolved (broadened) our model to a framework for collective intelligence concerning malicious actors and reputation of Internet elements, hence “CIF”.
  - The open source tool/framework is now CIF
  - Our implementation in REN-ISAC is SES







# Security Threat Indicators

- IP address
  - representing just about any type of compromised host or source of threat, e.g. a botnet command and control (C&C) host or drone, a distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack source, a host scanning the Internet for vulnerable machines, etc.
- Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)
  - e.g. botnet C&C, suspicious name server, other botnet infrastructure
- Domain name
  - consistently malicious domains
- URL
  - representing for example, a malware download or phishing sites
- Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) block
  - representing a miscreant-heavy address range (e.g. Russian Business Network), and as descriptive information for IPv4 address-based records
- E-Mail address
  - for example, a phishing Reply-To address
- Malware hashes



# SES v1 (2008-10)

- Removes the human interrupt from the observe – protect cycle
  - Machine-to-machine capabilities rather than e-mail or web-based information sharing portals passing around PDF and XLS files.
- Automated and manual submission of threat indicators
- Data derived from participating members, plus incorporation of data from high-value information sharing partners
- Generates intelligence feeds (block lists, watch lists, etc.)
- Supports query (via RT)
- Simple correlation (e.g. this site scanned 10 universities)
- Built on open source components and lots of glue
  - Best Practical's Request Tracker for Incident Response (RTIR) for basic human interface and correlated event repository,
  - Prelude Technologies Prelude Manager for raw event repository and correlation, and libprelude API for automated client submission
- Lowered the barriers to entry for data-sharing
- We got something working in 18-months for ~\$120k, a substantial component of that being a DoJ grant through Internet2; no tools, just developed the process and glue-code.

# SES v2 (2010-12): Collective Intelligence

- Better support for analysts (incident investigations, reputation query, etc.)
- Improved and more flexible interfaces
  - sophisticated API, CLI client, browser plugin, integrate with tools
- Improved underlying repository architecture for scaling and performance (no SQL and big data concepts)
- Became a comprehensive threat intelligence repository through the incorporation of LOTS of external data\*
- 18-24 months, ~\$350k

# SES v2 : Collective Intelligence

- \*External data, such as:
  - Spamhaus DROP list (hijacked networks)
  - Malwaredomains.com feed (malware hashes, malware domains, malware ip infrastructure)
  - Malwaredomainlist.com feed (malware urls, malware domains)
  - DShield List(s) (scanning ip-infrastructure)
  - Phishtank Data (phishing urls, phishing ip-infrastructure)
  - Zeustracker data (binary urls, config urls, domains, ip-infrastructure)
  - Private information sharing relationships
  - Whitelists (alexa top 10, 100, 1000, 10000, mirc servers.ini, etc)
- And, as data is ingested, additional discovery, such as:
  - AS, domain, whois record, network block information
  - From each domain, the name-servers involved supporting that domain; yields very useful intelligence concerning the criminal infrastructure

# SESV3 (2011-14) : Inter-federation and more

- Objectives:
  - Inter-federation
    - Technical frameworks, policies, and legal agreements for information sharing among disparate trust communities
  - Incorporate additional data types (e.g. BGP and passive DNS), to
    - Increase the reputational knowledge and forensic history
    - Provide capabilities to identify complete pictures of criminal infrastructure
  - Incorporate and correlate unstructured human intelligence (e.g. mailing lists, IRC conversations, blog posts, etc.) along with the structured event data.
  - Solve the scaling problem once and for all (hadoop, hbase (fingers-crossed))
  - Incorporate API access into common incident handler and responder tools, e.g. ticketing systems,
  - Improve the process framework and communications (Apache Thrift, OMQ)
- SESv3 work funded by the National Science Foundation, NSF under SDCI Sec: SESv3, award OCI-1127425.

Summation

**What we have**

A security tool and service that ...

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- Removes the human interrupt from the observe – protect cycle
- Provides collection, storage, and access to security event information within a trust community (e.g. the REN-ISAC membership)
- Incorporates observations sourced from within the trust community, and from external public sources, and private, commercial, and governmental information sharing partners
- Works with a wide variety of indicators (IP addresses, domains, URLs, e-mail addresses, hashes, etc.)

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- Correlates and weights observations to develop confidence in the identification of malicious actors, and reputation of Internet elements
- Provides query access (supporting analysts), and feeds (supporting local protection systems, e.g. IDS, firewalls, sinkholes, etc.)
- Utilizes advanced, standard, and evolving practices for storage, access, and data sharing (e.g. hadoop, hbase, IODEF, protocol buffers, etc.)
- Supports inter-federated sharing between trust communities via data marking (e.g. “share w/trusted partners”, “share w/LE”), and policy controls

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- Is being used and further developed in the REN-ISAC community.
- Is being deployed in communities external to REN-ISAC

# Why am I presenting here?

- Seek to explore relationship of this tool to the research and industrial partner communities.
  - Is there value for instance(s) of the tool stood up by and for academic researchers, to normalize and facilitate research access to security data?
  - Value in commercial security setting?
    - We've seen adoption already! (see community at google code)
  - Value of integrating (API) query into security tools commonly used by security incident handlers and analysts.
  - Value of security threat information sharing relationship with industrial partners.
  - Stimulate interest in contributing to the project.
    - Deploy, test, and feedback
    - Code
    - \$\$\$ (always welcome)

# References and Contact

SES project:

<http://www.ren-isac.net/ses/>

Open source CIF:

<http://code.google.com/p/collective-intelligence-framework/>

REN-ISAC

<http://www.ren-isac.net>

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