

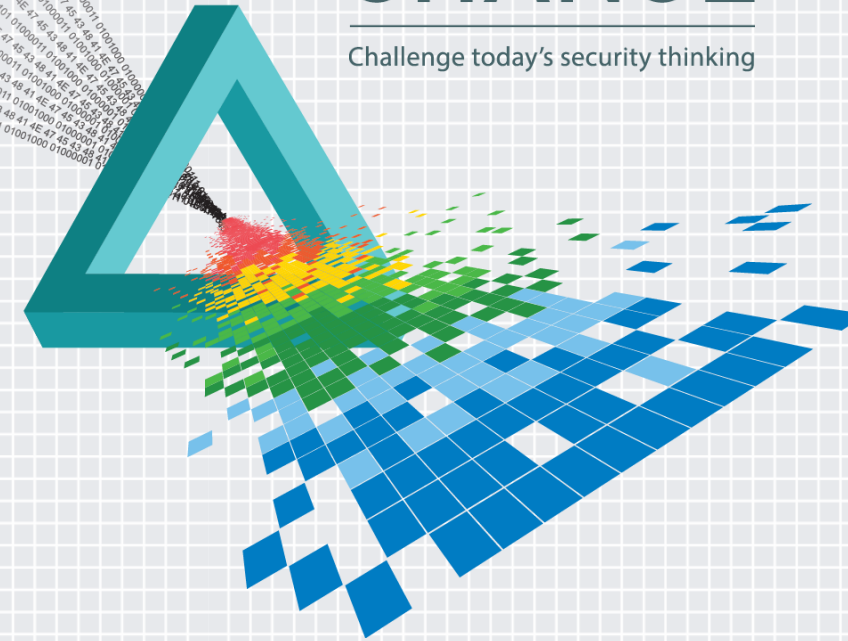
# RSA<sup>®</sup>Conference2015

San Francisco | April 20-24 | Moscone Center

# CHANGE

Challenge today's security thinking

SESSION ID: ANF-F02



## The Physics of Security

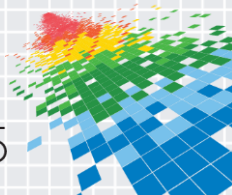
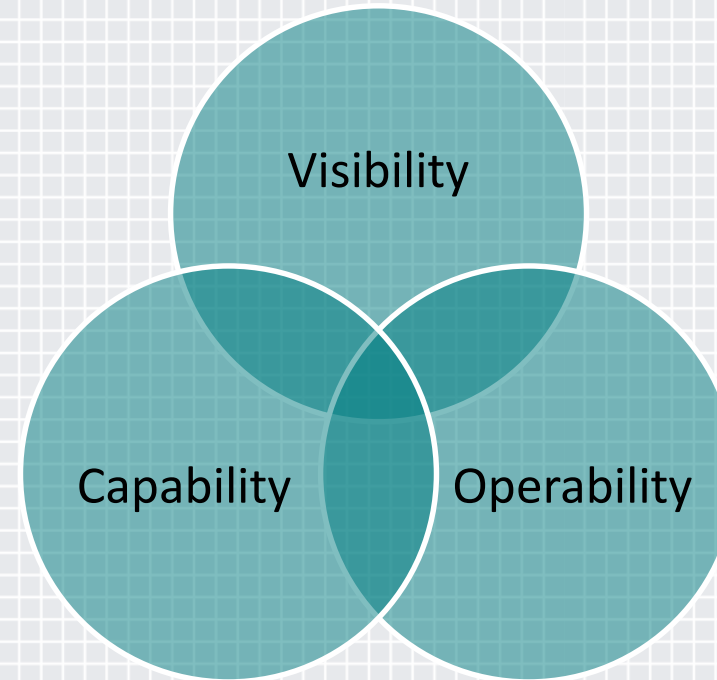
**Andrew Rutkiewicz**

Principal IT Security Analyst  
EMC  
@packethawk



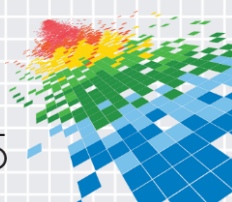
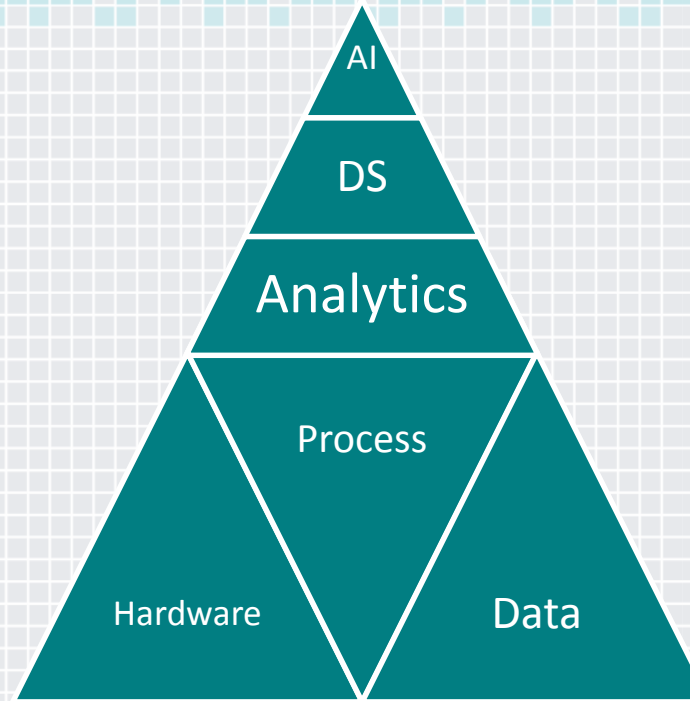
# Challenges For (Analytics Driven) Security

- ◆ Visibility
- ◆ Normalization of Data
  - ◆ Both Packet and Log
  - ◆ Transaction Reconstruction
- ◆ Traditional Anomaly Analytics Fail
  - ◆ Misconfigurations
  - ◆ Broken Business Process
  - ◆ Can't Operationalize
- ◆ No Standardized Measures or Models



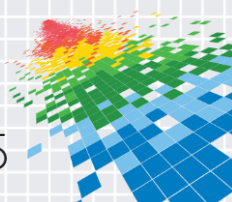
# Big Data Pitfalls

- ◆ Analytics
  - ◆ Apophenia
- ◆ Data Science
  - ◆ Perception Bias
- ◆ Machine Learning
  - ◆ Over Fitting
- ◆ Traditional analytic methods for network security carry high transaction costs and low yields
- ◆ Outcome: Negative ROI – This is changing



# Physics and Its Applications

- ◆ Physics
  - ◆ Knowledge of Nature
- ◆ Applied Physics
  - ◆ Useful Application of the Knowledge
- ◆ Example: Light\Optics
  - ◆ Euclid, Alhazen, Newton, Hooke, Kao
  - ◆ 300AD First Studies of Light
  - ◆ 1973 First Fiber Optic Network



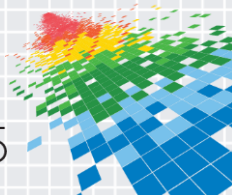
# Entropy

- ◆ Thermal Dynamics
  - ◆ Boltzmann and Gibbs
    - ◆ Extraction of Metals From Oxides
    - ◆ Melting/Boiling Point Manipulation
- ◆ Information Theory
  - ◆ Claude Shannon
    - ◆ Communication
    - ◆ Compression
    - ◆ Cryptanalysis



“surely must be one of the most important master’s theses ever written... The paper was a landmark in that it helped to change digital circuit design from an art to a science.” - **The Computer from Pascal to von Neumann**

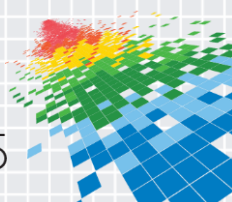
By HH Goldstine



# Entropy Hypothesis: RAT Detection

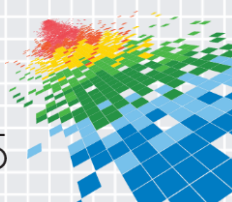
- ◆ Detecting Binary C2 communications
  - ◆ NON-HTTP Based
- ◆ Specifically APT RATs
  - ◆ 9002, Pivy, PlugX, Gh0st
  - ◆ All use compression and or encryption
- ◆ Descriptive Based Detection
  - ◆ Non Signature Based
  - ◆ Non IoC based

```
0x00000000 (00000) 53544154 0178013b b8f365fc ac37d7be STAT.x.;..e..7..
0x00000010 (00016) effec580 15700145 ed80383c 332f25bf .....p.E..8<3/%.
0x00000020 (00032) bc582122 40c154cf 5041c3c8 ccc0402f .X!"@.T.PA...@/
0x00000030 (00048) 38b5a82c 33395521 2031395b c15813ab 8...39U! 19[.X..
0x00000040 (00064) 01504115 283d4164 62a2ecf4 850e2aff .PA.(=Adb....*.
0x00000050 (00080) 1819fcfc 83423cc2 3dfd745d 8c2d8d0d .....B<.=.t].-..
0x00000060 (00096) 5df069c7 2ac78f55 943441a7 d2cc9c14 ].i.*..U.4A....
0x00000070 (00112) 05230303 73036343 03a05e43 033d4320 .#...s.cC...^C.=C
0x00000080 (00128) 34523034 37d23334 d3b3d033 24cd44c2 4R047.34...3$.D.
0x00000090 (00144) aa85814a 5c2b0a72 f28b528b f45c235c ...J\+.r..R..#\
0x000000a0 (00160) b1e9d8ed 2b6d7f23 f2890317 370f2f48 ....+m.#....7./H
0x000000b0 (00176) 1e .
```



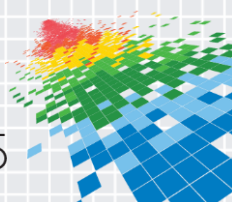
# The Entropy Experiment

- ◆ Calculation of entropy for network traffic
  - ◆ Most common C2 channels (20 different TCP/UDP Ports)
- ◆ Basic Byte Frequency Measures
  - ◆ Most Common Byte (MCB)
  - ◆ MCB Frequency (MFB)
  - ◆ Unique Bytes (UB)
- ◆ Analysis Applications
  - ◆ Variance from known protocols
  - ◆ Obfuscation, Compression, and Encryption Detection
  - ◆ Encoding, Key Space Usage

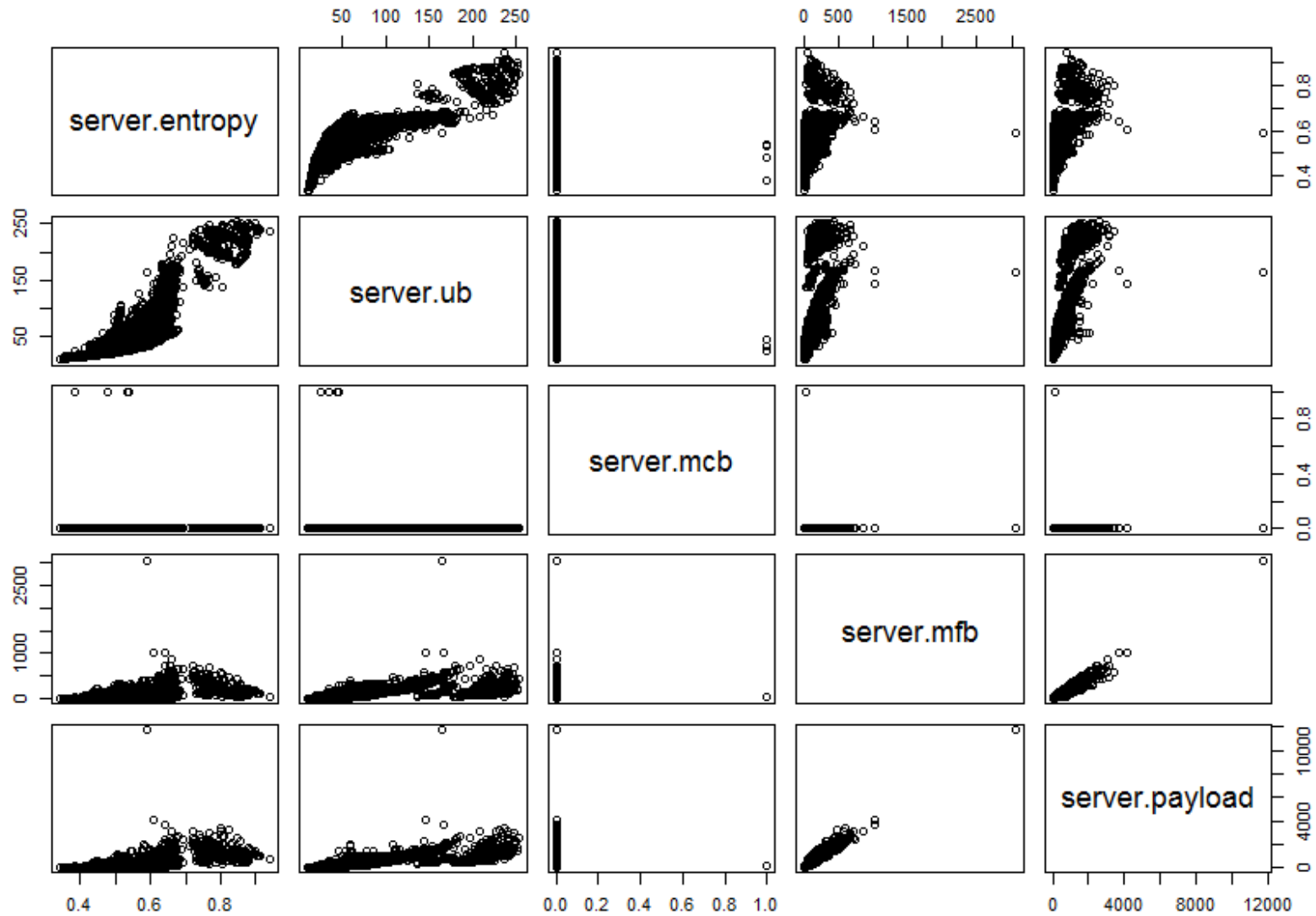


# Results (Still a WIP)

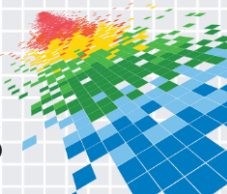
- ◆ Encoded and Compressed Data Have Predictable Patterns
  - ◆ [39U 19!](#)
  - ◆ [\x4B63\x6060](#) → [Gh0st](#)
  - ◆ LZ Artifacts other than [789C](#)
- ◆ Scalability Concerns
  - ◆ Entropy calculation at line speeds is difficult
- ◆ DNS Anomalies
  - ◆ AV Exfil
- ◆ Pretty Pictures

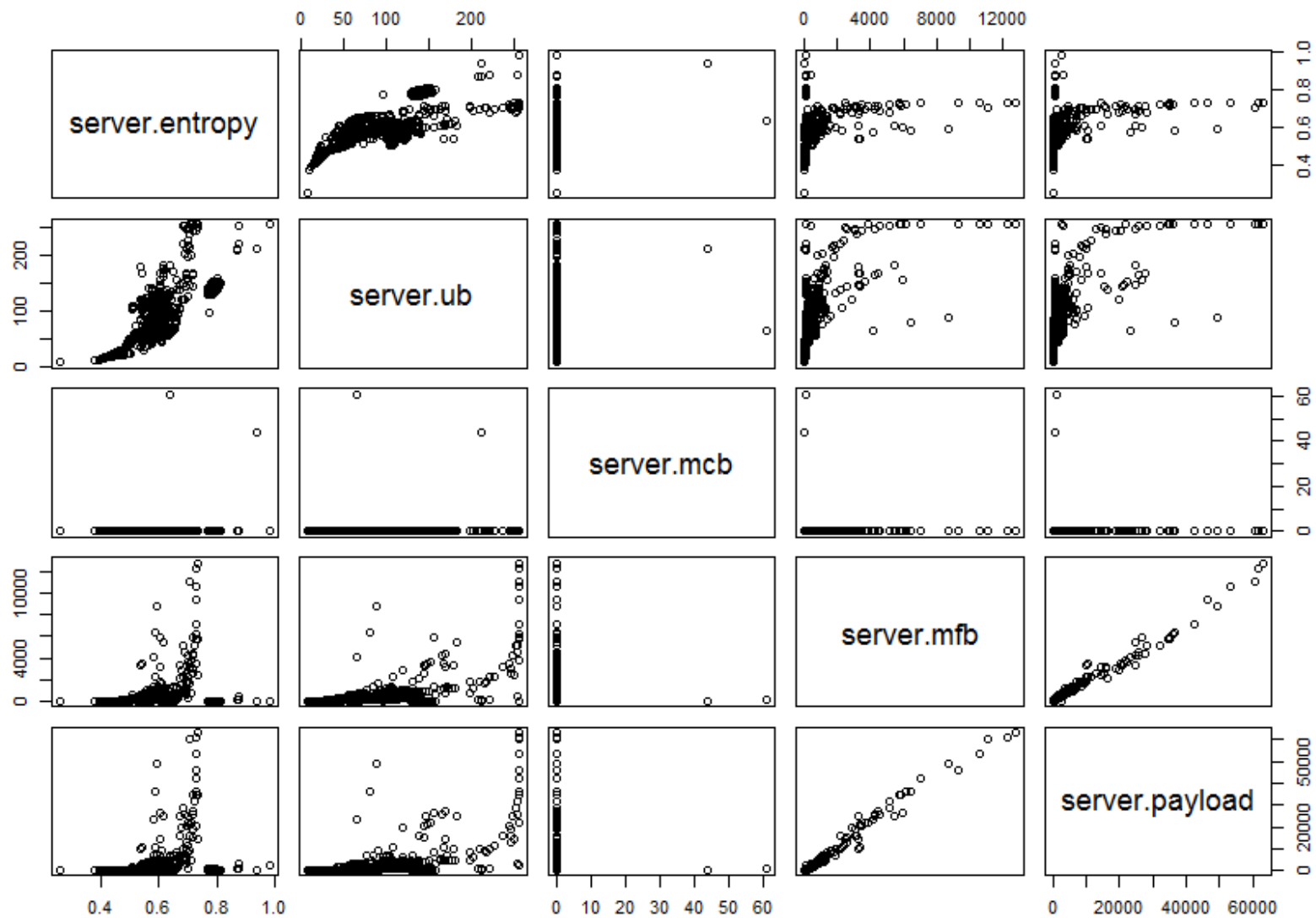




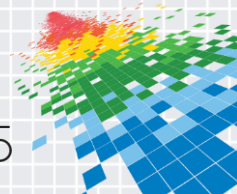


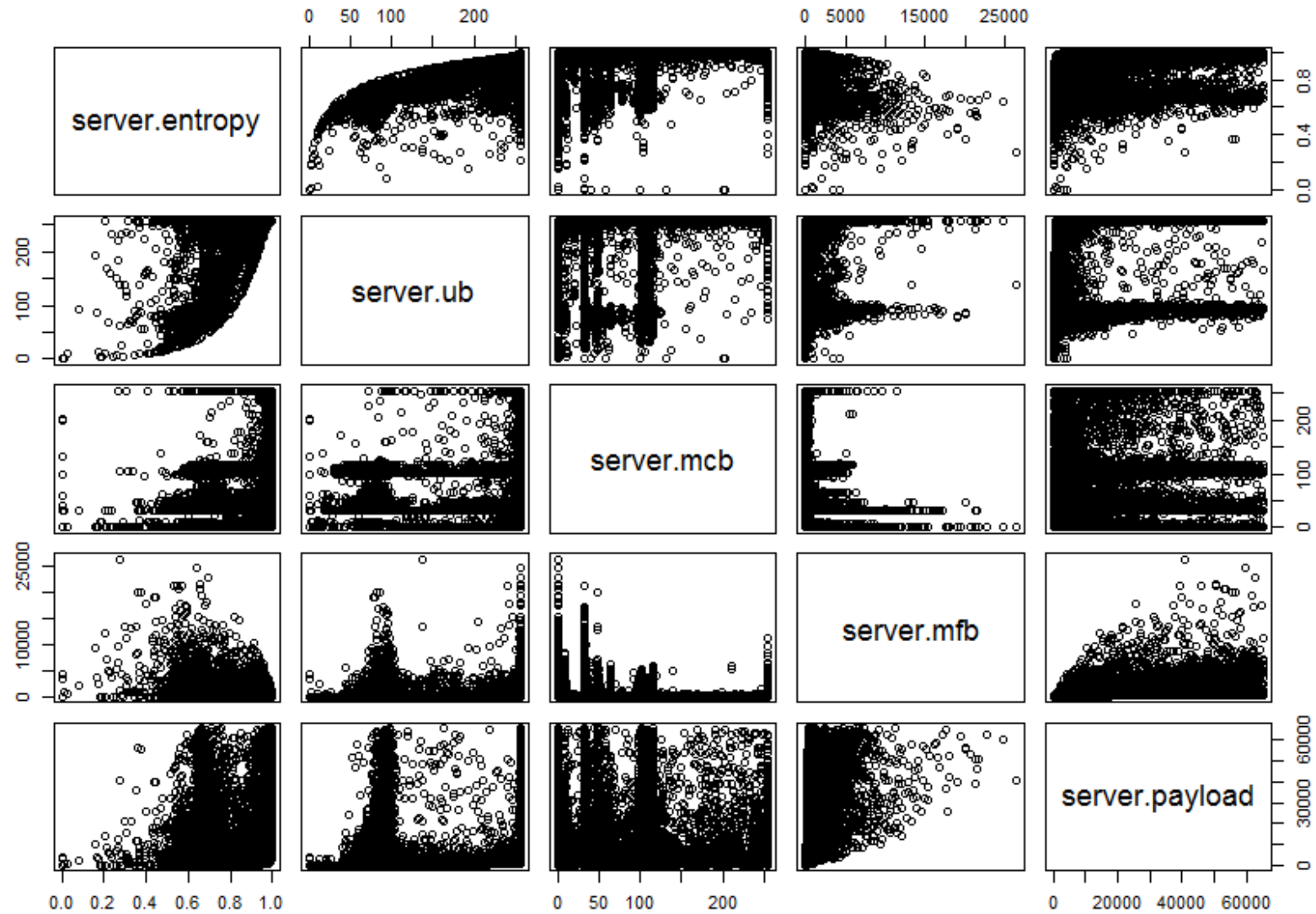
## UDP 53



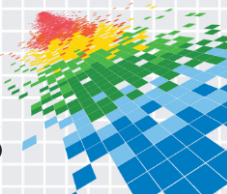


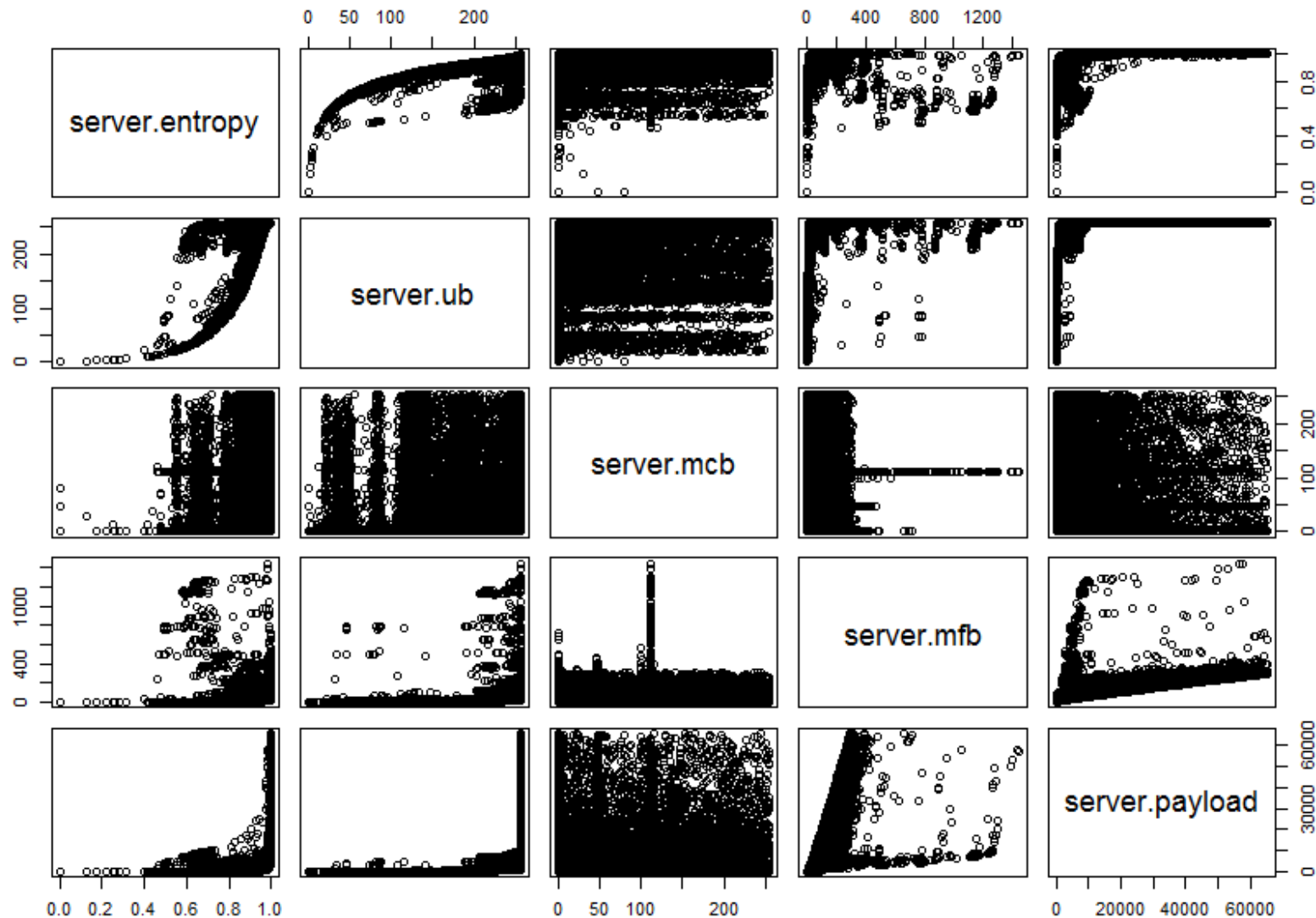
### TCP 53



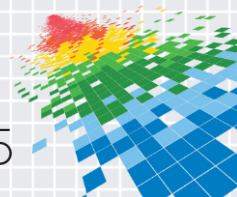


### TCP 80



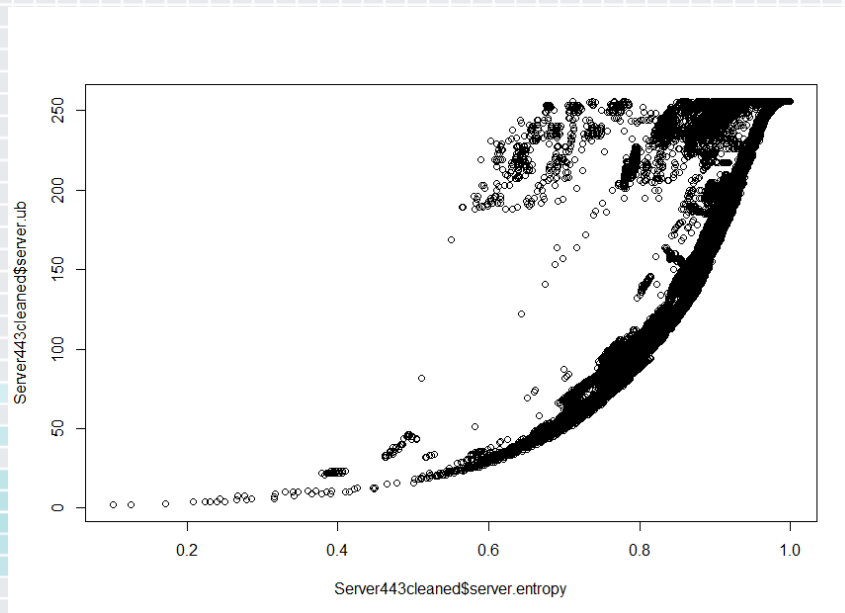


### TCP 443

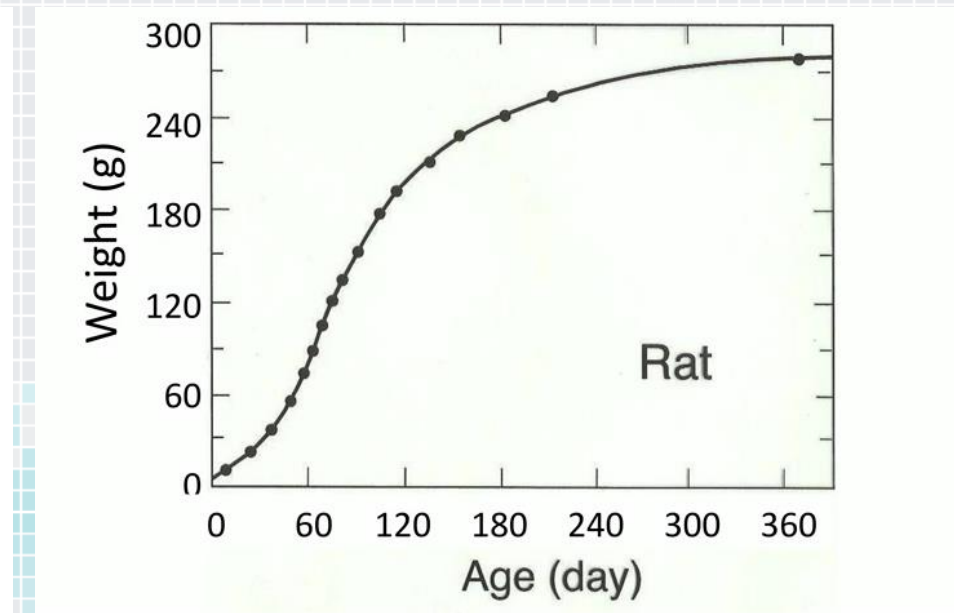


# SSL Entropy vs Biological Growth

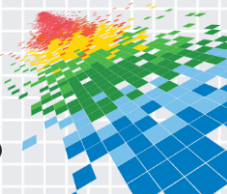
Unique Bytes Used vs Entropy



Rat Weight vs Age

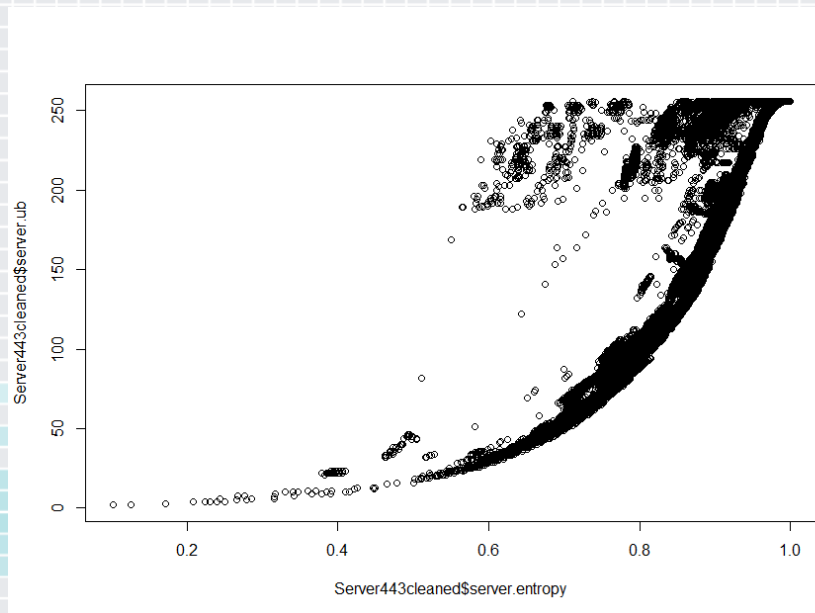


(From Geoffrey West, Ted Talk, July 2011)

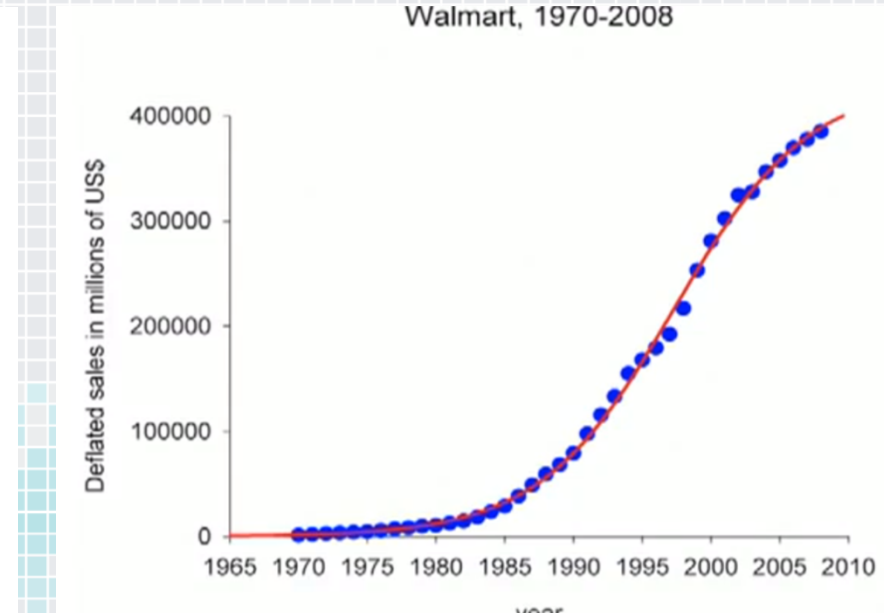


# SSL Entropy vs Commercial Growth

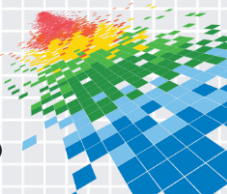
## Unique Bytes Used vs Entropy



## Walmart Sales vs Age

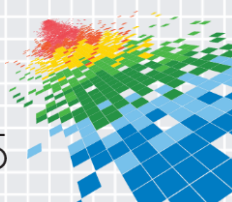


(From Geoffrey West, Ted Talk, July 2011)



# Universal Driving Forces

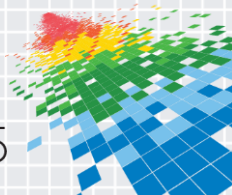
- ◆ Growth
  - ◆ Sigmoidal Curve or S Curve
  - ◆ Lag, Log, Decel, Plateau
  
- ◆ Economies of Scale
  - ◆ Parabolic Curve
  - ◆ Advantage, Neutral, Disadvantage
  
- ◆ These forces are as important in the understanding of the data as they are in the system they are built upon.



# Cost Benefit Analysis



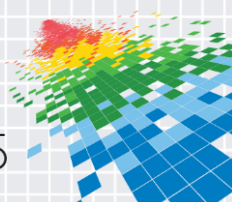
- ◆ Data is cheap
- ◆ Data enrichment at collection time is almost as cheap as raw data
- ◆ Post processing and enrichment costs grows as you go up levels of abstraction
- ◆ “Wisdom is not tactical”





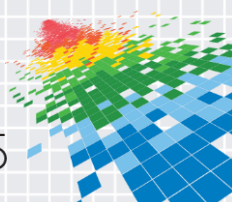
# Going Beyond Entropy

- ◆ Purpose Built Hardware
  - ◆ ASICs
  - ◆ DSPs
- ◆ Wave Equation
  - ◆ Application of frequency, amplitude and wavelength
  - ◆ Additional quantitative measures
- ◆ Timing Based Analysis
  - ◆ Kaminsky BlackOps
- ◆ ROWHAMMER
  - ◆ Proof physics rule HW and all it is built upon (IMO)



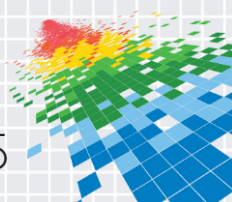
# Summary

- ◆ Security analytics are still in the lag stage
- ◆ Statistics are better than intuition
  - ◆ Physics are better than statistics
- ◆ Entropy is one of many measures available
  - ◆ But an important one
- ◆ Growth and Scale
  - ◆ Leverage economies of scale
  - ◆ S curve as a forecasting tool
- ◆ Game Theory Considerations
- ◆ **As a community we must move from an art form to a science!**



# Apply What You Have Learned Today

- ◆ Next week you should:
  - ◆ Identify where your organization is on the growth chart
- ◆ In the first three months following this presentation you should:
  - ◆ Inventory visibility and current data sets
  - ◆ Assess operational feasibility of analytics program
- ◆ Within six months you should:
  - ◆ Evaluate options between DIY or turnkey
  - ◆ Establish a plan for partnering with BI teams to conduct a POC for a practical and achievable use case.



Thank you!

Questions?

