

# INTRODUCTION

## What is this *IDS strategic approach*

Mostly, the phrase *strategic approach* is a license for *pinstriped* clad consultants to spout vague generalities with clauses like benchmark and envision.

*As an alternative, This strategic approach focuses on the 3 key components Why, What & How.*

- Why – Why should I initiate an IDS project
- What – What should expect in terms of benefit and cost
- How – How should seek to manage the process



# IDS & Security

Security is moribund with vague acronyms:-

**P.D.R.**

**PDR = Protection – Detection – Reaction**

**IDS works in the domain of *Detection***

**This doesn't mean that it is somehow less important.**

**The faster and the more specific your *Detection* – the more efficient your *Reaction* – *the better your recovery***



# Why do we need a strategic approach

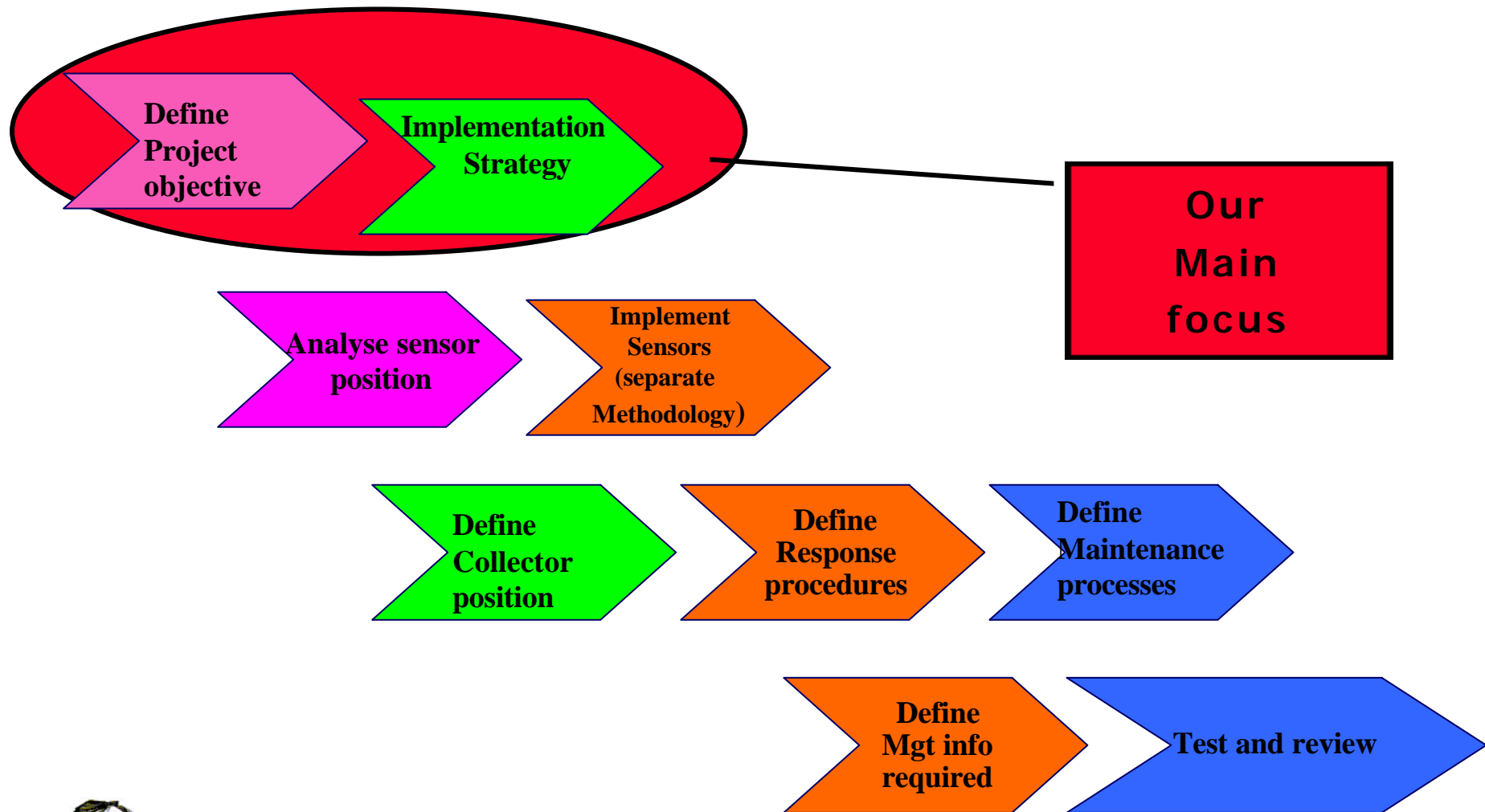
Most IDS projects are perceived as failures. I would estimate at a rate of greater than 70%.

Why – three main risks for your project risk inventory:

- ☛ The IDS technology worked but the management expectations were completely off target – this type of project could never succeed
- ☛ The technology is/has been sold as plug and play, so even if the infrastructure could be made to work – the project loses credibility and is scrapped before essentially tailoring is performed
- ☛ No organisational or procedural effects are considered, so the firm's ability to deal with hackers isn't changed despite the effort and technology



# Summary of stages



# **Define Project objectives**



# What an IDS project WILL NOT DO FOR YOU

## Intrusion Detection Systems -

- Do not improve poor access controls
- Do not replace the need for experts analysis
- Do not replace incident procedures
- Do not solve your log management headache
- Do not run themselves



# What an IDS project WILL DO FOR YOU

Intrusion Detection Systems can-

- Speed your response to security problems
- Fill large holes in a security/monitoring regime
- Enhance hack detection, analysis and recovery
- Solve your security log REVIEW headache
- Automate many manual processes
- Provide good management info



# Why start an IDS project

## Triggers for starting an IDS – stage 1

- ☛ **Attacks volume overwhelms log review**
- ☛ **Focus of attacks changed**
- ☛ **Security more high profile**
- ☛ **Regulatory requirement**





# Why start an IDS project

## Regulatory requirement

**DEFINITE – HK monetary authority**

**singapore monetary authority**

**European central bank**

**Vague – requirement for *formal monitoring regime***

☛ **FDIC**

☛ **FSA**

☛ **FED**

☛ **EBR**



# Why start an IDS project

## Volume of attacks drastically increased

- ☛ size of logs too great for manual
- ☛ “cost” skilled staff too great

## Supporting Stats

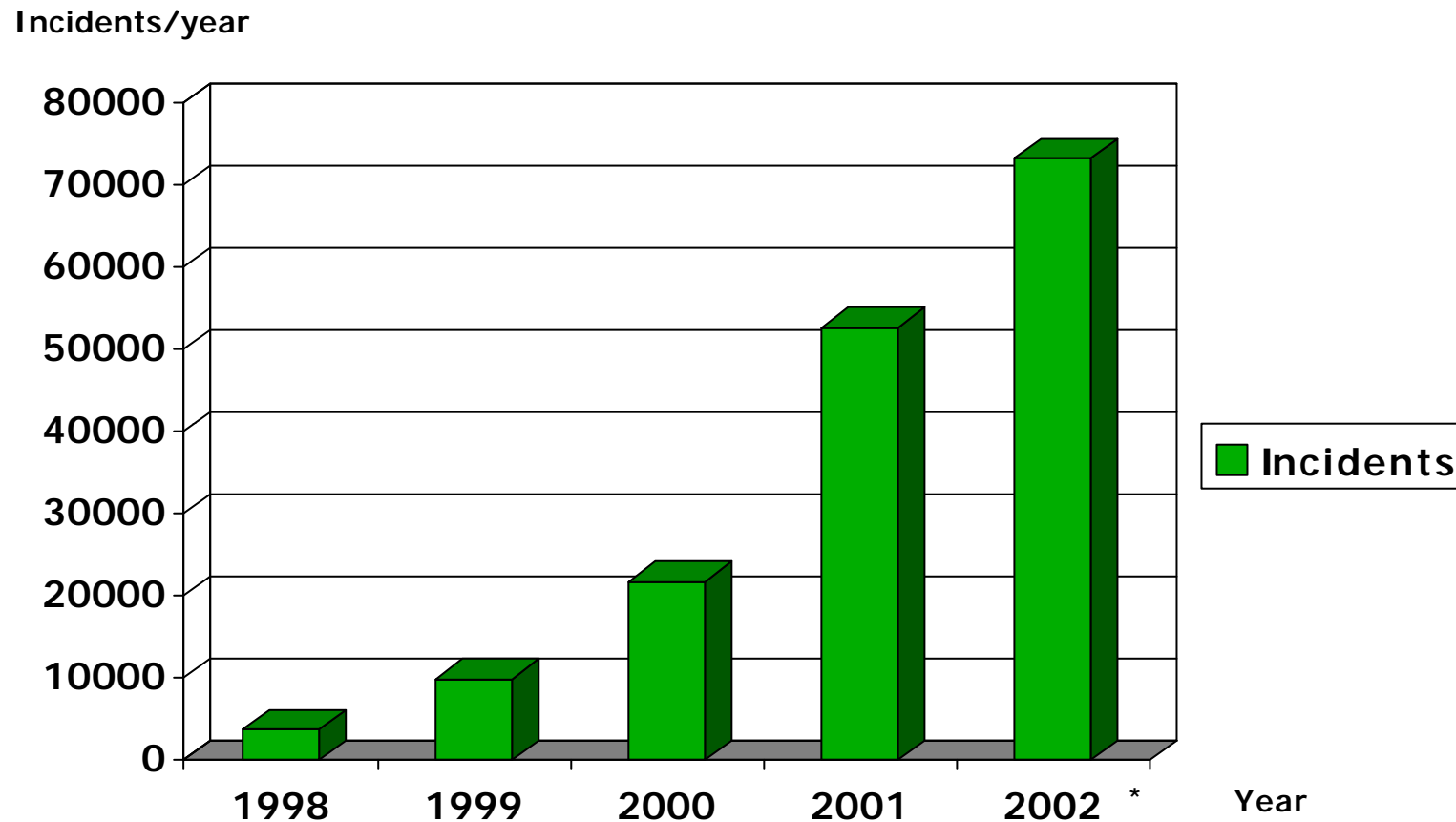
206 Port scans/month

17 NBTscans/day www.honeynet.org

Firewall produces 100-500 mb/day KPMG



# Security vulnerabilities on the up

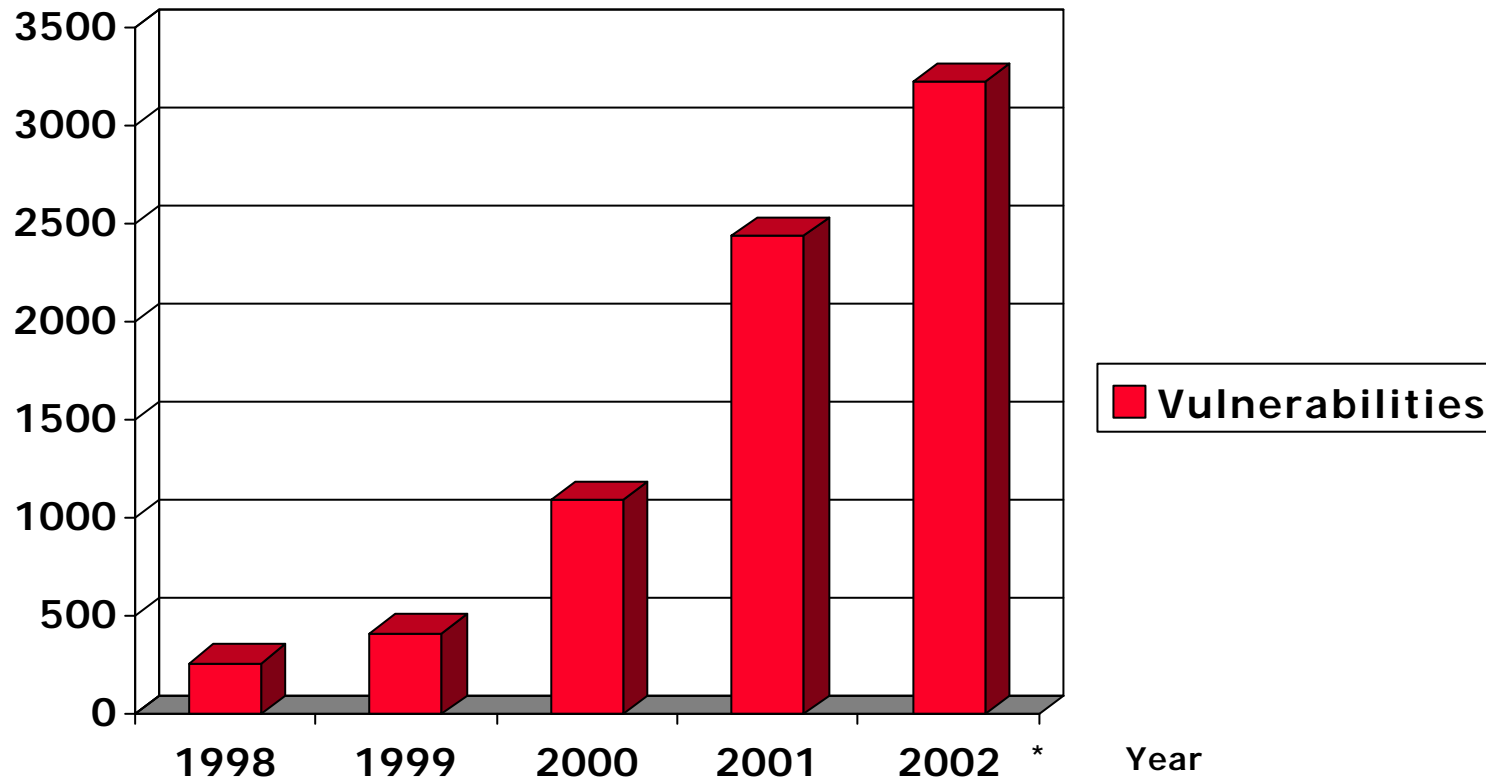


\* 2002 Figure for 3 of 4 quarters Source Cert/cc



# Security vulnerabilities on the up

Vulnerabilities/year



[www.loud-fat-bloke.co.uk](http://www.loud-fat-bloke.co.uk)

\* Figure for 3 of 4 quarters Source Cert/cc

**Focus of attack changed**

**Firewalls alone not up to the job alone**

# I-spy with my little eye the 7 layer OSI

## Content attacks

Double-decode Hack

HTML print Hack

PHP Bugs

SSL/Apache

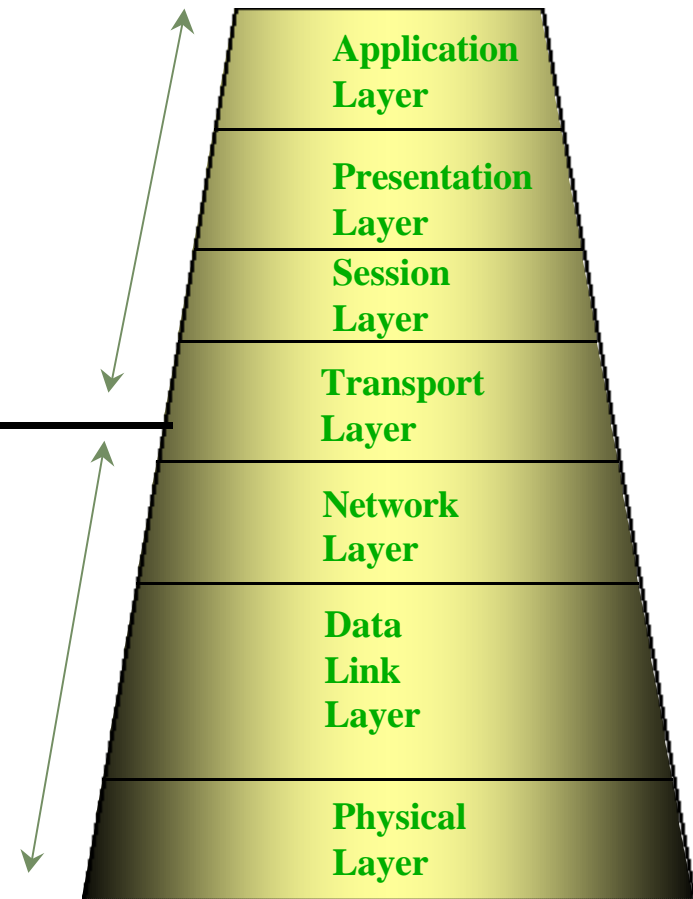
## Context attacks

Fraggle

Evil ping

Port Scan

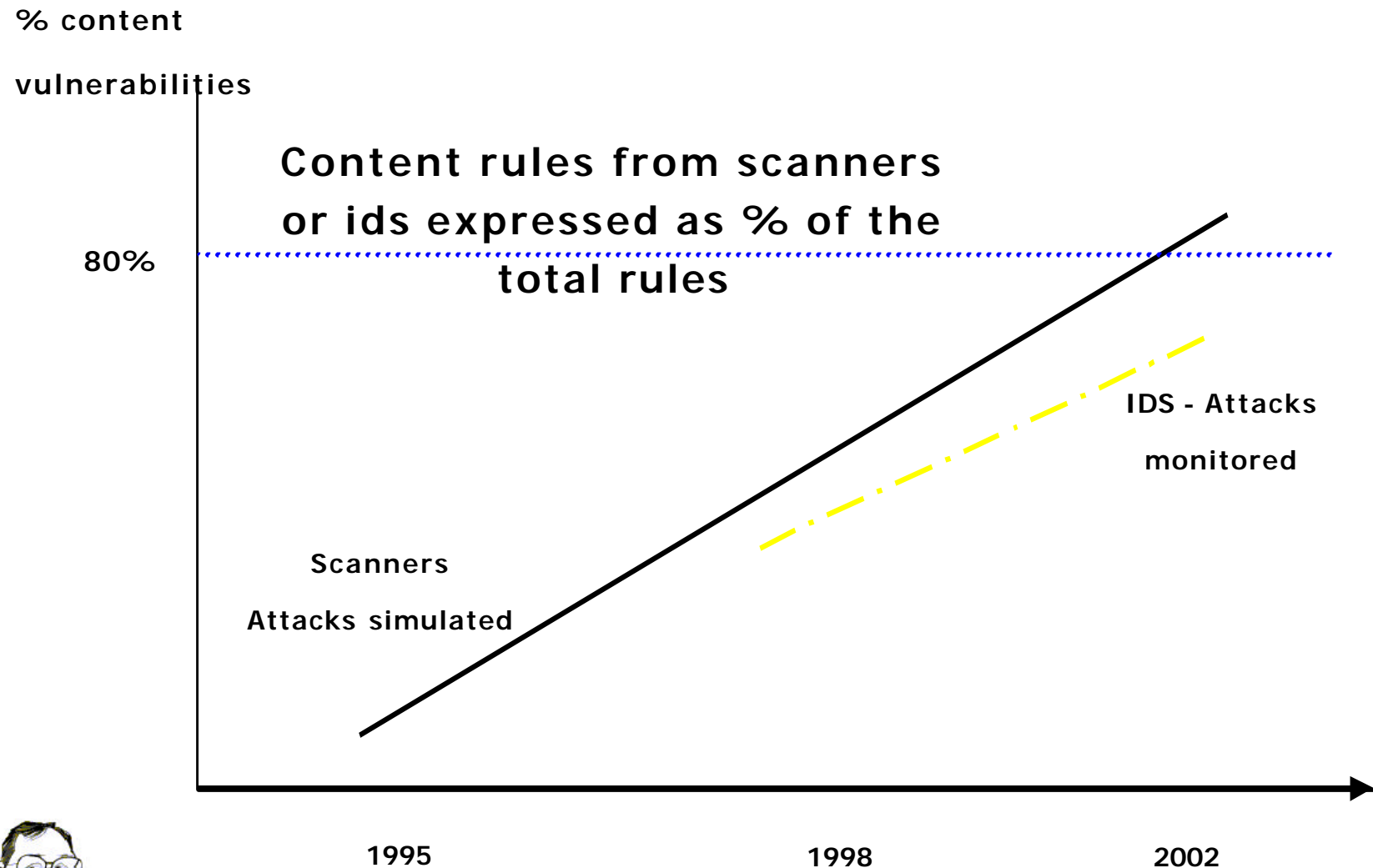
Sadmind



7 layer osi model

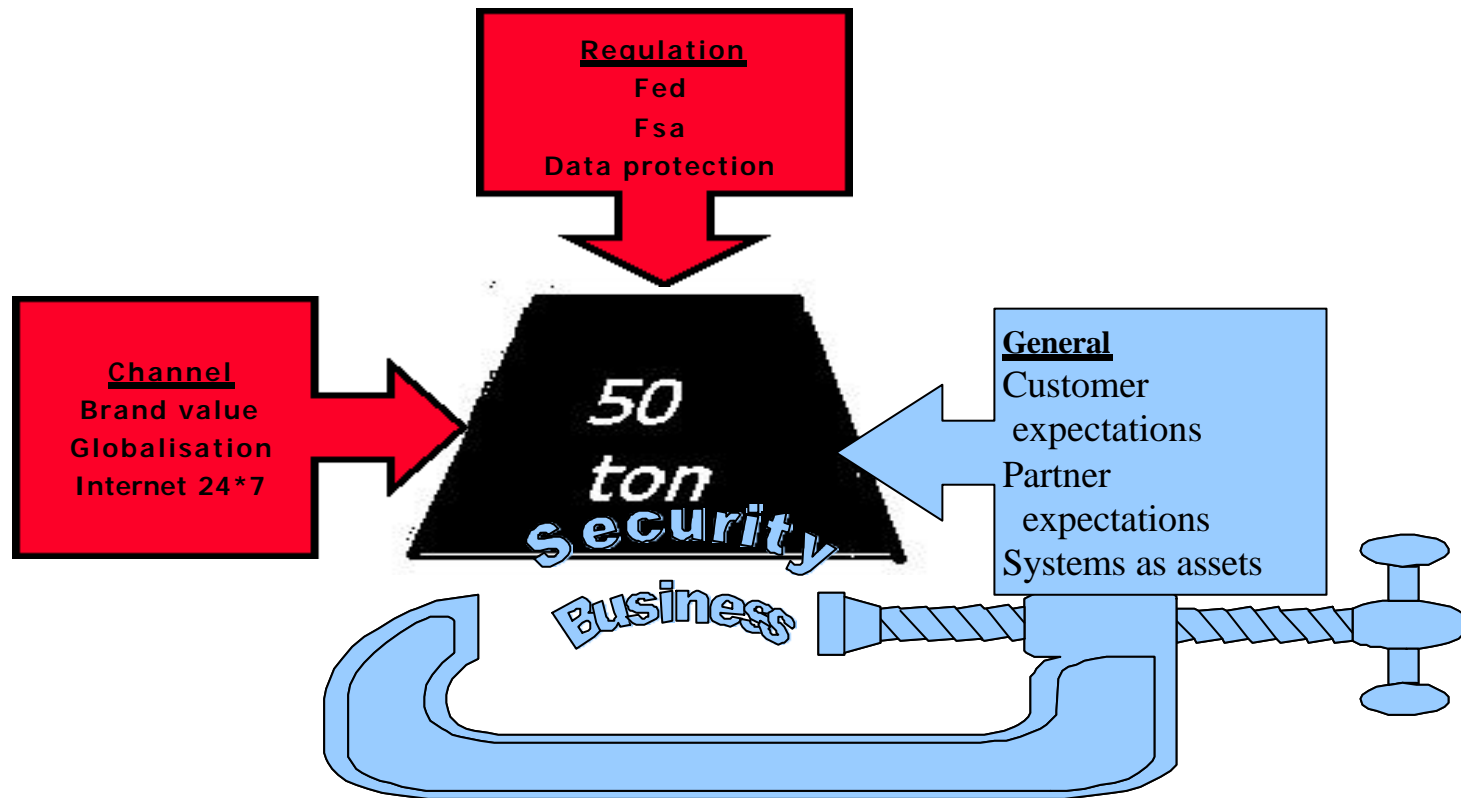


# Content attacks the Norm



# Reasons starting an IDS – stage 1

## Security more high profile

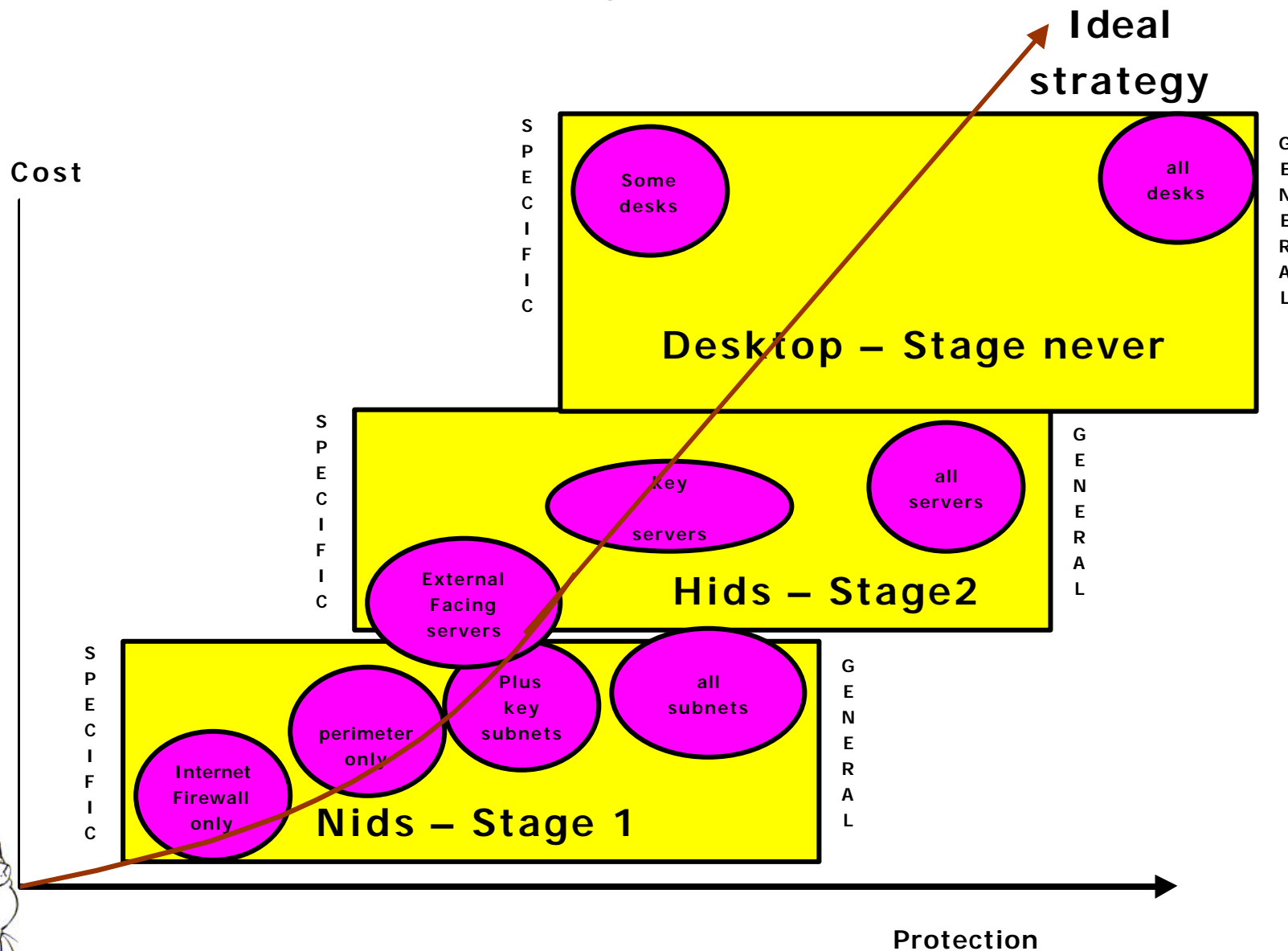






**Implementation  
Strategy**

# IDS maturity model



# Decide your final implementation level for stage 1

## **Internet Firewall only**

A good starting place as traffic will be very simple

## **Perimeter only**

Progress to all perimeter firewalls using the techniques learnt above

## **Perimeter only + key subnets**

Beware of switched networks



# Stage 1 – Costs

☛ **Apart from software, stage 1 costs are low and tangible**

- Each sensor will require a decent pentium III,
- 2 nics with a 20 gig hard disk

☛ **Most IDS will only manage 10-20 sensors on 1 console/event collector**

- top of the range cpu preferably dual
- 768mb
- 300gb disk
- backup device



# Stage 1 – Benefit formula

There are many IDS cost/benefit techniques (check sans) –  
but here is a basic one for starters

Tangible cost reduction =

$$\{k * \text{"staff cost of security log review"}\} \\ + £ (\text{"average cost of incident"})$$

$K = .90$  = reduction in time spent reviewing your firewall logs

$F$  = factor of reduced incidents

Av Cost of Incident £30k (DTI/PWC 2002 Survey)



## Stage 2: Why step-up to host deployments

- Critical servers
- Exposed/shared servers
- Leaky perimeter
- Boot strap poor server security
- Protect old “green screen” type apps
- Poor internal security
- Hi internal threat



## Stage 2 – Costs

- ☛ Apart from software, stage 2 costs hi and intangible
- ☛ a good HIDS will (often) require event auditing
  - Auditing often increases server\_cpu on unix operating systems by 10-15%
  - The ids may add a further 5% on top

how many of your servers have a spare 20% cpu  
& what is the cost of upgrade

Beware, if your IDS does not need c2-audit – it  
might just be doing file CRCs - NAFF



## Stage 2 – Before buying a hids

- Would a state monitoring program serve you better
- Would an intelligent syslog program serve you better





# **Analyse sensor position**



# Sensor position

Not rocket science but it is amazing how many people don't define where. Consider:

- What you are protecting
- What OS or Network type is available
- What is the value of it



**Implement**

**Sensors**



# See separate methodology

## **\$\$ Tipp \$\$**

**Run small packages of functional IDS units through a cycle of implement, test & tune policy - then iterate the process for other locations and departments**

**This get results early-on in the project and provides evidence of the Projects success & success before the inevitable performance or maintenance problems emerge**

**See separate methodology**

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# **Define Collector position**



# See separate methodology

## \$\$ Tipp \$\$

All large IDS suffer from data problems. Consider

- Who gets the data
- Who needs an IDS console and who need just alerts from TNG or OpenView
- How much data are storing – what are your top-10 events and do they represents over 60 percent of your data? Is stored just to be on the safe-side or for forensic purposes? If Yes get a management reporting product

**See separate methodology**

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# **Define Response Procedures**



**See separate methodology**

**[www.loud-fat-bloke.co.uk](http://www.loud-fat-bloke.co.uk)**



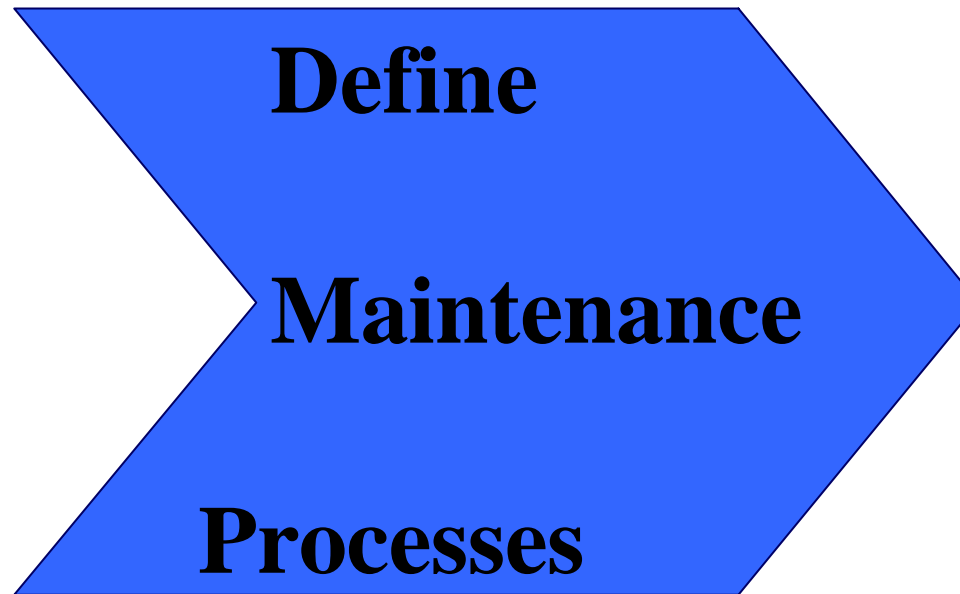
**Define  
Management**

**Information  
Required**

# **\$\$ Tipp \$\$**

**Getting a large IDS project off the ground is difficult – But there is no other subject that can provide such good press for hard pressed security analysts -**

- Produce a few coloured graphs at the end of each project stage – to show all the hack attacks and unauthorised activity. This demonstrates that the product is working.**
- Produce an attacks against MailServer, Webserver and Firewall report – include it in your monthly or quarterly report to the audit committee. Let them know that risks are really out there.**





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