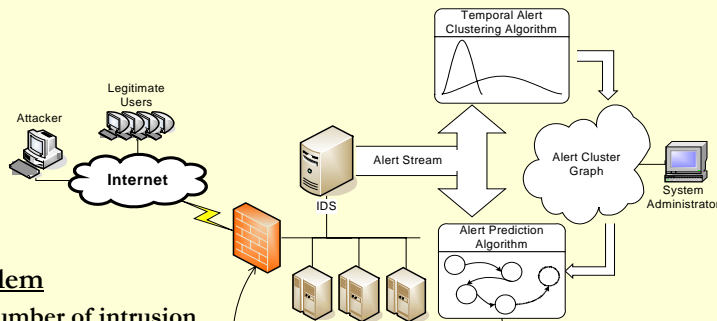


Network Intrusion Detection and Alert Correlation

Xiaosong Lou and Ying Chen, {xlou, chen2}@usc.edu

Stop Intrusion Before It Completes



Problem

- Number of intrusion alerts overwhelms the system administrator
- Attack Scheme usually takes multiple steps
- Blocking traffic from source IP would lead to disruption of service because of false positive

Solution

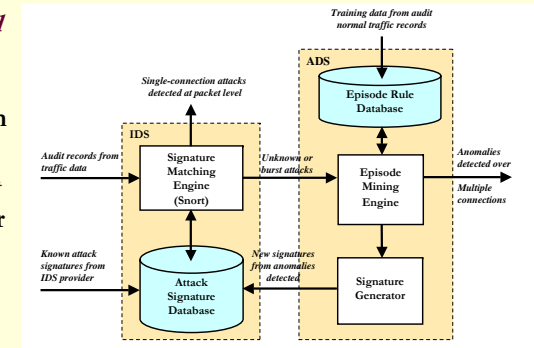
- Reducing the amount of alerts sent to system administrator
- Making predictions for the next step in the attack scheme

Next step in the attack scheme is predicted, and firewall is dynamically configured to block particular traffic from particular host for a particular time period

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Collaborative Intrusion Detection with Rule-Based Signature Generation

- Combine *misuse-based IDS* with *Anomaly Detection System* to detect both attacks with and without signatures
- Datamining of *Internet connection episodes* for normal traffic profiling and *automated attack signature generation*

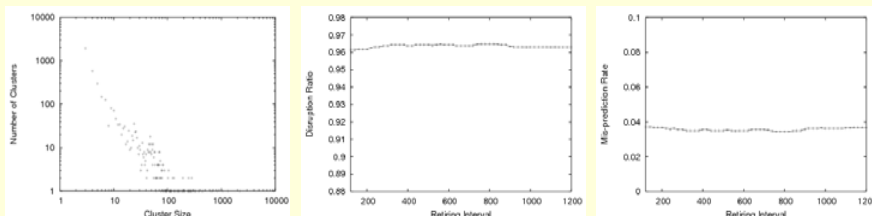


Related Publications:

- [1] M. Qin and K. Hwang, "Frequent Episode Rules for Internet Anomaly Detection," *IEEE Int'l Symp. on Network Computing and Applications* (IEEE NCA'04), Cambridge, MA, USA, Sept. 1, 2004.
- [2] K. Hwang, Y. Chen, and H. Liu, "Defending Distributed Systems Against Malicious Intrusions and Network Anomalies," *IEEE International Workshop on Security in Systems and Networks (SSN'05)*, Denver, CO, April 8, 2005.

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Alert Clustering and Prediction for Intrusion Prevention



- Based on the inherent temporal relations among intrusion alerts
- Number of alerts is reduced for more than 90%
- Most attack patterns are disrupted with low mis-prediction rates
- Performance insensitive to parameter variations lead to easier implementation

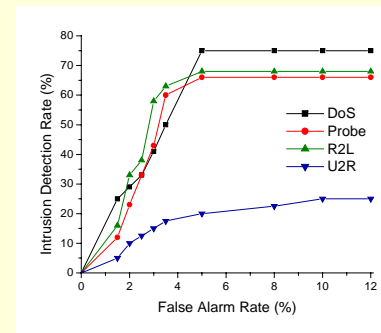
Related Publication:

- [1] X. Lou, K. Hwang, and Y. Chen, "Alert Clustering and Prediction Towards Automated Intrusion Response," *Technical Report TR 2005-15, USC Internet and Grid Computing Lab*, August 2005

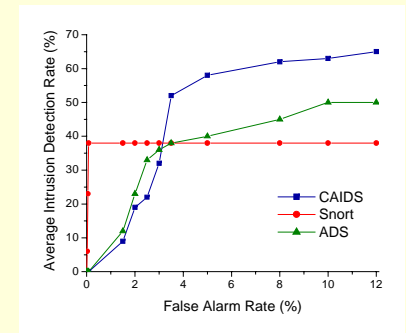
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Performance Evaluation of CAIDS

- The experiment is based on DARPA 1999 Intrusion Detection Evaluation Data Set mixed with real network data from USC
- On the average, the CIDAS outperforms Snort and ADS by 51% and 40% improvement in intrusion detection rate, respectively



ROC curves for four attack classes in using the CIDAS



ROC curves showing the average intrusion detection rates of 3 systems

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