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(趙 範 來)

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2002

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Test Data Generation  
for Evaluating Intrusion Detection System  
based on Functionality and Quality

Test Data Generation  
for Evaluating Intrusion Detection System  
based on Functionality and Quality  
by

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A thesis submitted to the faculty of POSTECH Graduate School for Information Technology in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in the Department of Computer and Communications Engineering.

Pohang, Korea

December 15, 2001

Approved by

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Major Advisor

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2001 12 15

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MCC  
20002623

, Bum-Rae Cho, Test Data Generation for Evaluating  
Intrusion Detection System based on Functionality and Quality,  
가

, Department of Computer and  
Communications Engineering 2001, 70P, Advisor: J. Won-Ki  
Hong, Text in Korean.

## **ABSTRACT**

Over the past decade, computer attacks and break-ins have become commonplace. As a response to increased threats intrusion detection system(IDS) has been developed to serve as a detection method. Intrusion detection systems attempt to detect possible attacks against software systems and network in real time before critical assets are compromised. Because most consumers are not security expert and developers need development guideline of IDS, criteria is needed to evaluate IDS.

Although some international security criteria exist, which are TCSEC, ITSEC and Korea IDS Evaluation Criteria, evaluations of IDS with those security criteria are not for making sure of functionality and quality at intrusion detection but safety and trust in system operation. Most consumers, system purchasers, and developers want to know functional and qualitative elements to detect intrusions at evaluation. Earlier, UC Davis and MIT developed methodologies to evaluate functional elements of IDS. But their research approaches have critical flaws to make those evaluations unfair. Their core method is intrusion identification, which results in unfair evaluation report, because although IDS A has an intrusion detection ability to detect attack ATK, if A fails to detect ATK because there are much traffic and system load, then the result is changeable case evaluation. Because their methodologies result in system condition relative evaluation, we cannot trust the methodologies. To do unchangeable and fair evaluation, we must know what elements of IDS are unchangeable.

To solve above problems, this thesis suggests a new methodology to evaluate IDS based on functionality and quality. The main purpose of IDS is to detect a variety of computer intrusions. In the detecting attacks, unchangeable things of IDS are functional and qualitative elements needed to detect computer intrusions. The new methodology can complement safety and trust measure as a limitation of international security criteria, because it can measure existence of functional and qualitative elements needed to detect computer intrusions. After we suggest a methodology to generate test data pattern to test IDS, we tested Network Monitor IDS of POSTECH HPC Laboratory and Snort IDS of Snort.org.

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1.

가 , ,

가

가 1

가

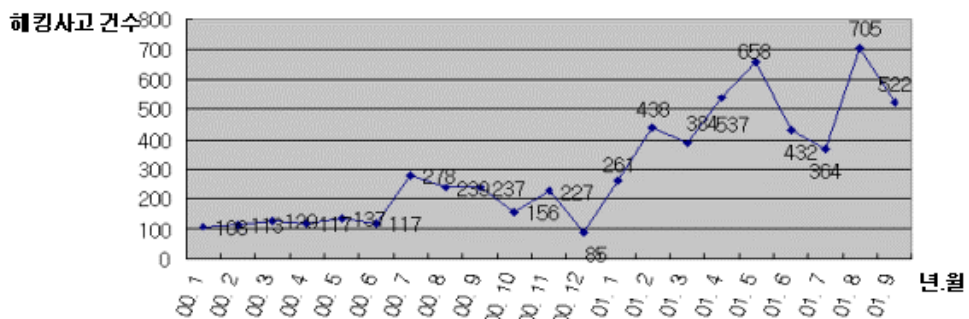
[1]. 가

(access

control) (Identification), (authentication), 가(authorization)

/

가 가 가



1 CertCC-KR

( 2000. 1 ~ 2001. 9 )

가 (Intrusion Detection System)[2] .

가 ,  
가  
가  
가  
가 ,  
가  
가 ,  
TCSEC(Trusted Computer Security  
Evaluation Criteria)[3]  
ITSEC(Information Technology Security  
Evaluation Criteria)[4] .  
가  
가

가  
가 UC Davis  
[33] MIT [34]  
가  
가  
가  
[5, 6].

가 가  
가 가  
가 .

가

가

가

. UC Davis MIT

가

가

가

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가

가

가

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가

가

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가

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가

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가

가

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가

가

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가가 가

가

가가

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

POSTECH

Network Monitor[7]

Snort[8]

가

가

2

, 3

가

가

가

가

3

5

가

7

가

. 4

. 6

.



2.

가

가

가

가

· /

가

가

가

가

가

·

가

가

[9].

가

가

·

가

가

가

·

/

가

가

·

UC Davis

MIT

가

가

·

## 2.1 ?

(Intrusion Detection System)  
(Integrity), (Confidentiality), 가 (Availability)  
.  
가 , (Anomaly Detection)  
(Misuse Detection) .  
 ,  
가 가  
.  
(Vulnerability)

[10].  
가  
.  
(Firewall)[11]  
 ,

### 2.1.1

가 [12]  
 , (Data Source)  
 , , (Intrusion Detection Model)  
 . 가  
1 .

	: :
	: , , 가 , : 가 , , ,

1

2.1.2

(Anomaly Detection Model)

가 가 ,  
가 .

. 2 .

(Audit data)가

. ,  
가  
가

가  
.

	가 가
가	,

2

2.1.3

(Misuse Detection Model)

fingerd sendmail  
가 .  
3 .

	가
가	Audit Trail Event ,
	(state transition) ,
:	

3

2.2 가

1996 가 가 .  
1998 2 가 2000 7  
가 [13, 15]. 가  
가 “  
가  
”  
.  
가 K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, K7  
7 K1 K7 . 가  
K0 .

2.2.1 가

가  
.  
가 1 .

	, , , , , , ,
	, , , , ,

가

. 4

가

가

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K4 가

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가

, K4

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가

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[13]

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 ” .  
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 ? “ ” .  
 , ,  
 .  
 ? “ 가 ” .  
 ? “ ” .  
 , .

## 2.3 가

가  
 가  
 가  
 [9, 14].  
 (Orange Book) 가  
 TCSEC(Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria) 1985  
 , (Green Book) , &  
 (Blue & White Book), - - (Blue-White-Red Book)  
 1990 , , 가  
 가 ITSEC(Information Technology  
 Security Criteria) . 1991

CTCPEC(Canadian Trusted Computer Product Evaluation Criteria) 가

. NIST(National Institute for Science and Technology) NSA(National Security Agency) 1993 1

TCSEC 가 FC(Federal Criteria)

.

1990 ISO 가

.

가

가 ISO/IEC

JTC1/SC27/WG3 . 1993 6 CTPEC, FC, TCSEC, ITSEC 가 CC(Common Criteria)[16]

1996 1 1.0

2.0 ISO/IEC .

가 가 가

CC

NIAP(National Information Assurance Partnership) 1997 8

가 가/ 가

.

가 가

CC TCSEC ITSEC 가

가 . TCSEC, ITSEC, CC가 가

.

가

가 TCSEC ITSEC

가 가 가

.



2.3.1 TCSEC

1983  
가 TCSEC(Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria)  
, 가 1985  
(DoD STD 5200.28)  
TCSEC 6가 C1, C2, B1, B2, B3, A1  
TCSEC  
2

(Marking)	
	가

5 TCSEC

5 TCSEC 6가  
TCSEC 6  
A, B, C, D 4 가

D, A1 . 6 TCSEC  
[3, 9] .

D( )		
C( )	C1	
	C2	
B( )	B1	
	B2	
	B3	
A( )	A1	

## 6 TCSEC

### 2.3.2 ITSEC

ITSEC(Information Technology Security Evaluation Criteria) ,  
 , 가  
 4 가 가  
 가 ,  
 ‘Harmonized Criteria’ 1991  
 ITSEC 1.2 . ITSEC TCSEC  
 가 . 가  
 TCSEC  
 ZSIEC(Criteria for the Evaluation of Trustworthiness of Information  
 Technology Systems) ,

가 가 .

ITSEC TCSEC F-C1, F-C2, F-B1, F-B2 F-B3 가 ZSIEC F-IN( ), F-AV(가 ), F-DI( ), F-DC( ) F-DX( ) 가 가 . ITSEC 가

	: : : 가 : : 가
	, , , , , , , , , , , ,

7 ITSEC

7

가

ITSEC E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6 6 , E0 E6 .

### 2.3.3 가 CC

1993 6 , CTCPEC, FC, TCSEC ITSEC

가

가 NSA(National Security Agency), NIST(National Institute of Standards & Technology), CSE(Communications Security Establishment), CESG(Communications and Electronics Security Group), SCSSI(Service Central de la Securite des Systemes d'Information), BSI(Bundesamt fur Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik), NLNCSA(Netherlands National Communications Security Agency) .

가 CC 5 가

1

2

, 3

2

. CC

2 3

CC

가

CEMEB(Common Evaluation Methodology Board) CEM(Common Evaluation Methodology) . CEM 가 ,

가 , 가

. 가

~~예~~ : 가 , 가  
~~예~~ 가 : 가 , 가  
~~예~~ 가 : 가 , CC 가  
, 가 , 가 ,  
가  
~~예~~ : 가 , 가 ,  
가 , 가 , 가  
  
CC  
  
“가 TOE(Target of Evaluation)  
”

8 .

	가 TOE(Target of Evaluation) 8 .
	?TOE ? ? , , ? , 가 ? EAL1, EAL2, EAL3, EAL4, EAL5, EAL6, EAL7(EAL0 , EAL7 가 ) ? 10 .

8 CC

<b>FAU</b>	(Security Audit)	, ,
<b>FCO</b>	(Communication)	
<b>FCS</b>	(Cryptography Support)	
<b>FDP</b>	(User Data Protection)	
<b>FIA</b>	(Identification and Authentication)	
<b>FMT</b>	(Security Management)	TSF , ,
<b>FPR</b>	(Privacy)	가
<b>FPT</b>	TOE (Protection for Trusted Security Functions)	TSF
<b>FRU</b>	(Resource Utilization)	TOE 가
<b>FTA</b>	TOE (TOE Access)	TOE
<b>FTP</b>	/ (Trusted Path/Channel)	TSF TSF

## 9 CC

<b>ACM</b>	(Configuration Management)	TOE
<b>ADO</b>	(Delivery and Operation)	TOE , , ,
<b>ADV</b>	(Development)	TOE
<b>AGD</b>	(Guidance Documents)	TOE

<b>ALC</b>	(Life Cycle Support)	TOE
<b>ATE</b>	(Tests)	TOE가
<b>AVA</b>	(Vulnerability Anaysis)	TOE ,
<b>APE</b>	가 (Protection Profile Evaluation)	PP가 ,
<b>ASE</b>	가 (Security Target Evaluation)	ST가 ,
<b>AMA</b>	(Maintenance of assurance)	TOE ST

10
CC

2.4

가

가

가 . 가

가

가 가

.

가 .

UC Davis(University of California at Davis) MIT(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

[18] DARPA [6]

가 가 .

가 .

## 2.4.1 UC Davis 가

1996 UC Davis Nicholas J. Puketza  
가 .  
가  
가 . , 가  
가 가  
가 가 . ,  
.  
[5, 6, 18]  
가 가  
가 (Intrusion Identification Tests),  
(Resource Usage Tests), (Stress Tests) .  
.

~~1~~~~2~~ (Intrusion Identification Tests)

~~1~~~~2~~

1. (Intrusion)
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

~~1~~~~2~~

: ” 가”

~~1~~~~2~~ (Resource Usage Tests)

~~1~~~~2~~

- 1.
- 2.



3.

4.

✂✂ : ”  
”

✂✂ (Stress Tests)

✂✂

1. Noise

2.

3.

4.

5.

✂✂ : ” Stress  
가”

2.4.2 MIT 가

MIT 가 DARPA

[19].

“ 가

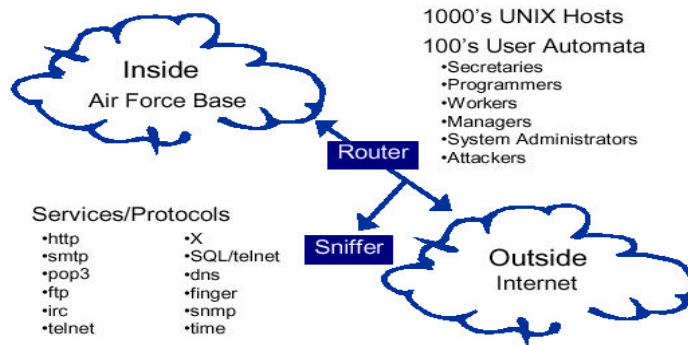
가 (Intrusion Detection Corpus)

” .

MIT UC Davis 가

AFRL(Air Force Research Laboratory) Air

Force Base



2 MIT

가

11 [6]

32 가

(Intrusion Identification)

(Intrusion Type

Identification)

. MIT

, 2

1000 UNIX

100 가

, , FTP

Telnet

false alarm rate

SMTP, HTTP, FTP, WEB, Mail, Telnet

가

	Solaris	SunOS	Linux	Cisco Router
Denial Of Service	<b>apache2</b> back <b>mailbomb</b> neptune ping of death <b>process table</b> smurf syslogd <b>udp-storm</b>	<b>apache2</b> back land <b>mailbomb</b> neptune ping of death <b>process table</b> smurf <b>udp-storm</b>	<b>apache2</b> back <b>mailbomb</b> neptune ping of death <b>process table</b> smurf teardrop <b>udp-storm</b>	
Remote to Local	dictionary ftp-write guest <b>http-tunnel</b> phf <b>xlock</b> <b>xsnoop</b>	dictionary ftp-write guest phf <b>xlock</b> <b>xsnoop</b>	dictionary ftp-write guest imap <b>named</b> phf <b>sendmail</b> <b>xlock</b> <b>xsnoop</b>	<b>snmp-get</b>
User to Root	<b>at</b> eject ffbconfig fdformat <b>ps</b>	loadmodule	perl <b>xterm</b>	
Surveillance/ Probing	ip sweep <b>mscan</b> nmap <b>saint</b> satan	ip sweep <b>mscan</b> nmap <b>saint</b> satan	ip sweep <b>mscan</b> nmap <b>saint</b> satan	ip sweep <b>mscan</b> nmap <b>saint</b> satan

11

2

11

가

가

. MIT

☞☞

☞☞

- 가

☞☞

-

✍✍

✍✍ : 7

✍✍ 가 : 2

✍✍ 가

✍✍ : Denial Of Service, Probe, User To Root, Remote  
To Local

✍✍ : 32 가

✍✍ 가

✍✍ False Alarm Rate[2]

✍✍ ROC(Receiver Operating Characteristic)[20] (Curve)

## 2.5 가 가

가 , TCSEC, ITSEC, CC 가

가 . 가

. UC Davis MIT 가

. 가

가

가  
가 .

.

가

가

가

가

가

.

가

, UC Davis

MIT

가

가

가

가

가

가

.

가

가

가

가

.

.

2.5.1

가

가

가

.

가

가

.

.

## 2.5.2 UC Davis MIT 가

UC Davis MIT  
가 가  
.  
가 가  
가 .

## 2.5.3 가

/ 가 “  
가 가  
가 가 ”  
UC Davis MIT 가 “  
가  
가 ” . “  
가  
가 가  
가 가  
.” .

### 3. 가 가

가가 가  
가 가

가 .

#### 3.1 (Functionality) (Quality) 가

2 / 가

가 .

가

. 7 TCSEC Green Book

가 (Functionality) (Quality)

. TCSEC 가

가

. F

(Functional) 가 Q (Qualitative) 가

[14].

	Q0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7
F1		=US.C1						
F2			=US.C2					
F3				=US.B1				
F4					=US.B2			
F5						=US.B3	=US.A1	
F6	New functional class							
F7	New functional class							
F8	New functional class							
F9	New functional class							
F10	New functional class							

12 TCSEC Green Book 가

TCSEC ITSEC

가

가

.

가

2

가

가

.

가

가

.

가가

가

가

“

(Functionality)

(Quality)

가”

.

### 3.2

가

가

.

가

가

.

.

Terry Escamilla 가 [11]

가가

가

. Escamilla

3

가

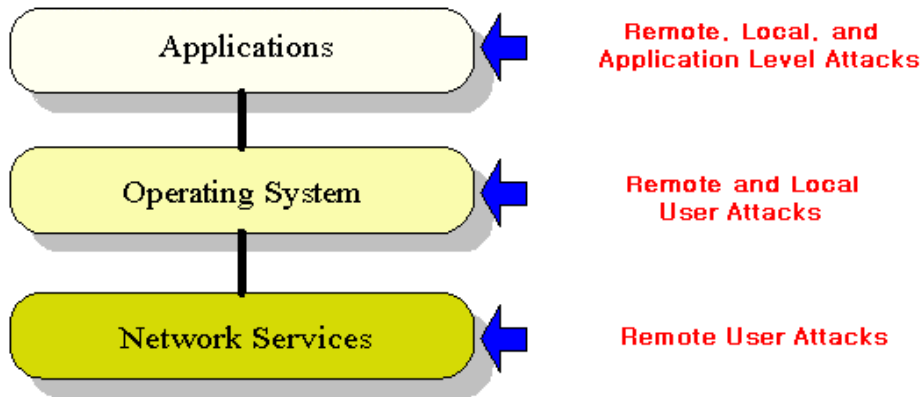
.

가

가

.





3

가

가

가

3.3

가

가

가

2

가

가

~~가~~

가

~~가~~

exploit

가?

~~가~~

가?

~~가~~

가?

~~가~~

가?

~~가~~

가?

~~가~~

가?

~~가~~

가?

~~가~~ Promiscuous Mode

가?

~~가~~

가

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

~~가~~

### 3.4 가

가

가

가 가

가

.

가

가

가

.

가

3.3

가

가가 가

.

.

가

가

exploit[2, 21]

exploit

가

exploit

가

exploit

.

.

가

가

### 3.5

가 UC Davis MIT 가

. , UC Davis MIT

가 가 . UC Davis

(Sequential) , (Concurrent) MIT Denial

of Service, Remote to Local, User to Root, Probing 가

. POSTECH

가 . , UC Davis MIT

가 ,

POSTECH 가

가 . , UC Davis 가

가

. MIT 가

false alarm rate . POSTECH 가 가

13

	UC Davis	MIT	POSTECH
가	,	Denial of Service, User to Root, Remote to Local, Probing	(4 )
가	, ,	, False Alarm rate	가 (4 )

### 13 UC Davis vs. MIT vs. POSTECH

## 4. 가

2 / 가  
가 . 가  
UC Davis MIT 가 가  
가  
가 UC Davis MIT 가  
가  
가 가  
가 .  
가  
4 2 가  
UC Davis MIT  
가  
가

### 4.1 가

3  
가  
가 . “  
”  
가  
가  
가 . 가  
가 “ Exploit  
14

가?”

가

15

“ Exploit

”

가

	가
(Applications)	Exploit 가?
(Operating System)	가?
	가?
	가?
(Network Service)	가?
	가?
	가?
	가?
	Promiscuous 가?

14

가

가

14

가

14

가

가

가

Promiscuous

DoS(Denial of Service)

가

가

가

15

(Applications)	Exploit
(Operating System)	
(Network Service)	
	Promiscuous

15

가

4.2 가

4.1 가

가 . “ ” . /

가 3.3 가 16  
(Quantitative) (Qualitative)

가 (Quality) 가 .  
16 .

		3.3

16 가

16 “

” .

“

가 ” .



가  
가

가

가 .

가

,

,  
가

,

. 가 가

,

.

가 .

가

가

가 .

가

가

“

”, “

”

.

가

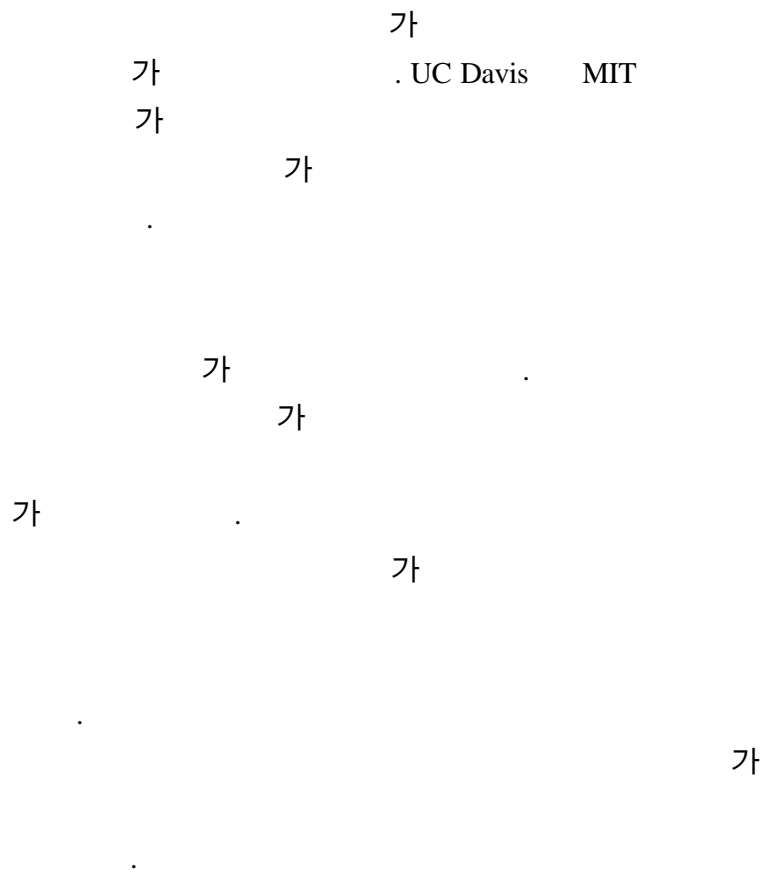
17 .



17

가

### 4.3



## 5. 가

4

가

가

.

.

가

4

.

.

~~15~~

,

15,17

가

.

~~15~~

,

.

~~15~~

,

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~~15~~

,

UC Davis MIT

가

.

5

가

가

.

## 5.1 가

5  
가

가

가

### 5.1.1 Exploit

Exploit

가

가

(Bug)

Exploit

(Morris Worm)

Fingerd

ID

가

1997

49

[22]

49

C

가

가

gdb

가  
4  
4  
TEXT, DATA, HEAP, STACK 가

TEXT

가 가  
Segmentation Fault 가

DATA

,

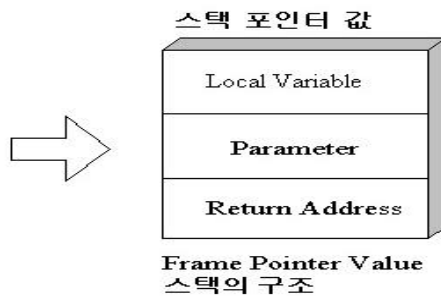
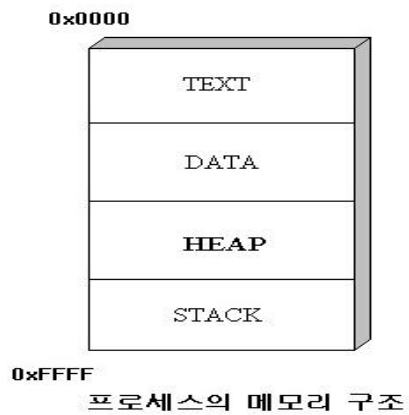
HEAP

malloc, calloc  
가

STACK

,

FIFO



스택의 구조

4

TEXT

.

.

SETUID 가

.

SETUID

가

root

root

.

SETUID

.

5.1.2

(Identification)

(Authentication)

(Local)

(Remote)

.

가

.

가

.

가

.

CLI(Command Line Interface)

5.1.3

(Access Control) 가 .  
가 .

TCPWrapper[23] FTP  
TELNET .

5.1.4

malloc calloc fork  
UDP Flooding CPU .

5.1.5

of Service) [24]. DoS(Denial

DoS 가 PING PING  
 . PING echo request  
 echo reply  
 . PING ICMP  
 65507  
 가  
 PING 65507 가  
 PING

(Overflow)

DoS(Denial of Service),

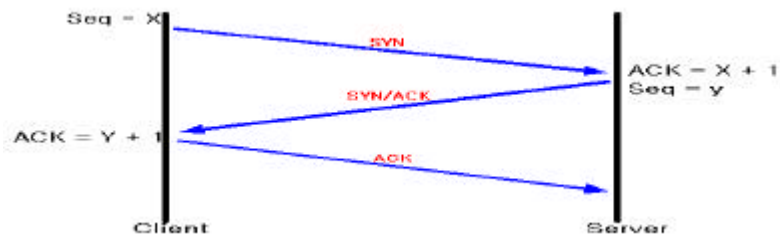
가

UDP Flooding SYN

Flooding[2] . SYN Flooding

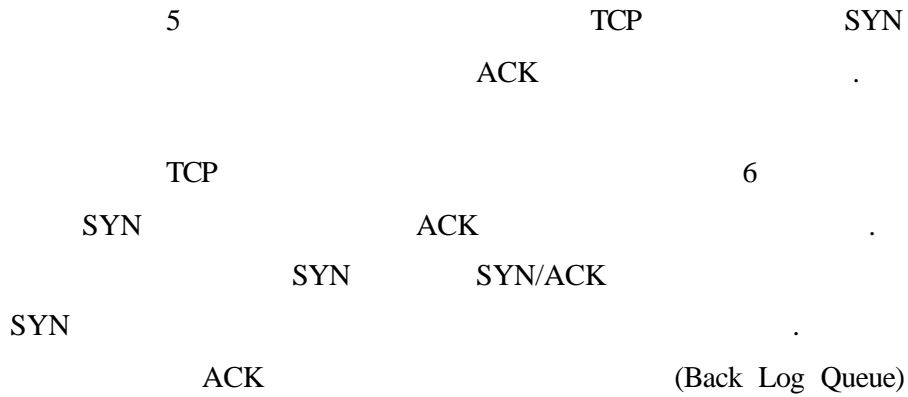
TCP 3

5 TCP 3



5 TCP 3-Way Handshaking





## 6 SYN Flooding

5.1.6

5 SYN Flooding  
DoS Denial of Service)[25]  
DDoS(Distributed

(Yahoo), e (eBay), CNN

DDoS

1 가 가

1

가

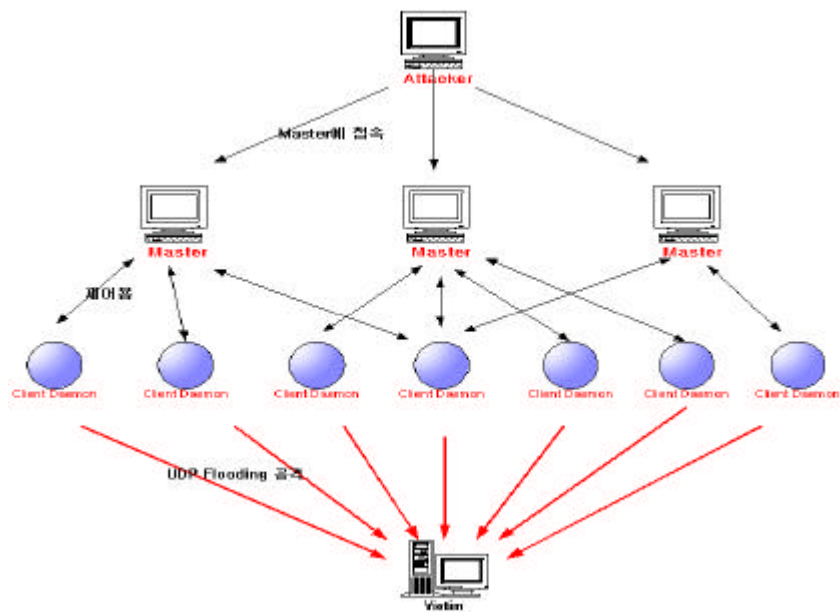
TRINOO[37]

7

가 Master 27665

Master 27444

(Daemon) UDP flooding



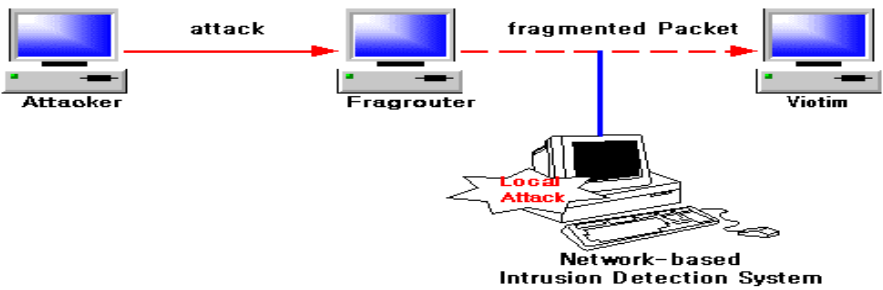
7 TRINOO

DDoS

5.1.7

(Fragmented) (Packet) . IP  
MTU(Maximum Transmission Unit) MTU  
(Reassembly)  
[26]

fragrouter[27] fragrouter  
8



8 Fragrouter

5.1.8

가

, , 가 가 .

### 5.1.9 Promiscuous Mode

NIC(Network Interface Card)  
(MAC address) (Ethernet)

. NIC  
Promiscuous Mode

Promiscuous Mode 가 TCP/IP

. sniffit[31]  
ID Password 가 .

## 5.2 가

5.1 가

. 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 .

### 5.2.1

가 .

“X11, update/g, time, snmp, smtp, pop3, ntp/u, http, ftp, finger, telnet , ICMP”

.

PING ICMP Flooding

, 5.1.6 PING

. 5.1.6 PING PING

5.1.6 PING

가 가

ICMP

.

### 5.2.2

.

가

가

가

가

가

.

nmap[28]

가 nmap

XMAS

XMAS

[29]

### 5.3

가가

가 가

가

가가

UC Davis

MIT

expect[30]

### 5.3.1

9

x-

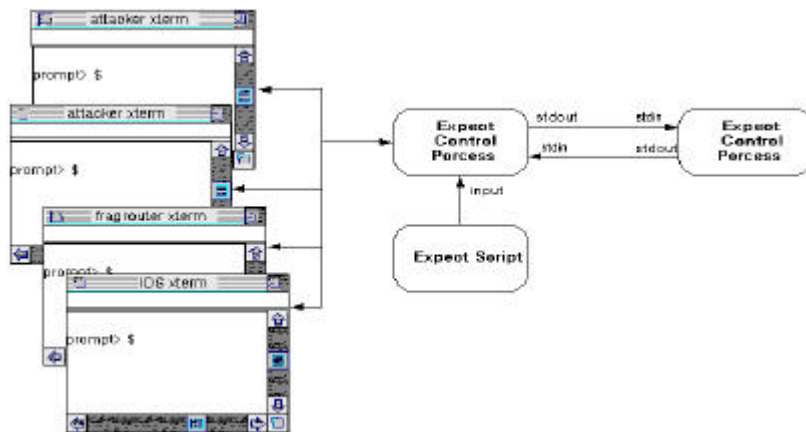
terminal 가

Expect Script

x-terminal

. Expect control process expect

. IDS User Interface



9 X

### 5.3.2 Expect

Expect

[30]

가

expect

18

Exploit	More
	TELNET
	TCPwrapper
	Malloc
	DoS
	DDoS
	Fragrouter                      nmap
	FTP                      passwd
Promiscuous	Sniff

18 가

18

More : expect  
more

TELNET : expect telnet

TCPWrapper :  
/etc/hosts.allow /etc/hosts.deny  
expect telnet  
가 .

Malloc : expect C  
malloc



~~DoS~~ : UDP Flooding C  
 expect .

~~DDoS~~ : UDP Flooding DoS  
 FTP  
 TELNET DoS expect .


~~Fragrouter~~ nmap : 3  
 Fragrouter  
 nmap .  
 nmap 가 fragrouter 8  
 .  
 .

~~FTP~~ PASSWD : FTP  
 PASSWD expect .

~~Sniff[31]~~ : Sniff  
 가 . Expect  
 .  
 19 가  
 . Expect  
 .

	PING ICMP Flooding
	Nmap XMAS

19 가

 PING ICMP Flooding : “ping -l 65510 host”  
 65510 expect

 Nmap : “nmap -sX host”  
 XMAS expect

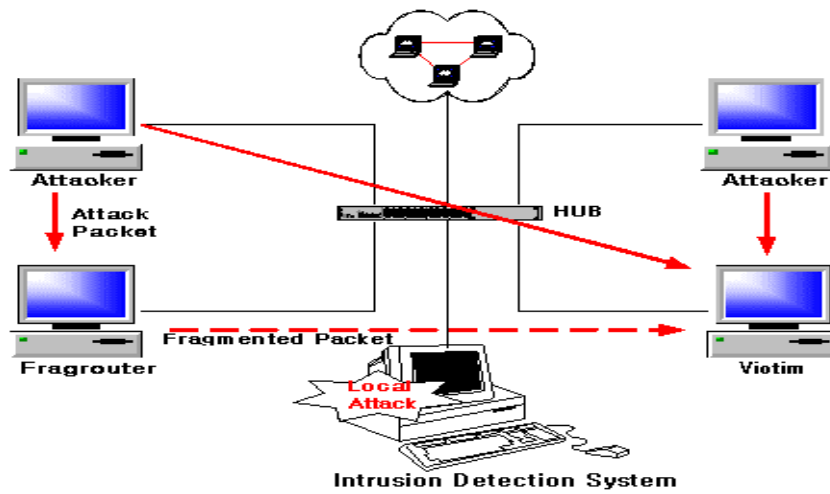
6.

6                      18, 19  
가    가  
가                      .

6.1

가                      가  
10                      .                      10  
Fragrouter  
14                      가

(Local Attack)



10                      가

Expect

10

xterm

expect

가

/

1 : Pentium III 800 x1, 256 MB, Linux

2 : Pentium III 866 x2, 512MB, Fragrouter , Linux

3 : Pentium II 266 x1, 64MB, Linux

: Pentium III 800 x1, 256MB, Linux

: Pentium III 450 x1, 128MB, windows2000 Professional,  
X-manager

: Expect, C

: Expect

6.2

가

10

가

20

	/	
Network Monitor	[32]	
Snort	Martin Rosech[8]	

가  
10  
x-terminal  
가  
18,19

## 6.3 가

20  
가

### 6.3.1 Network Monitor

Network Monitor

가

Network Monitor

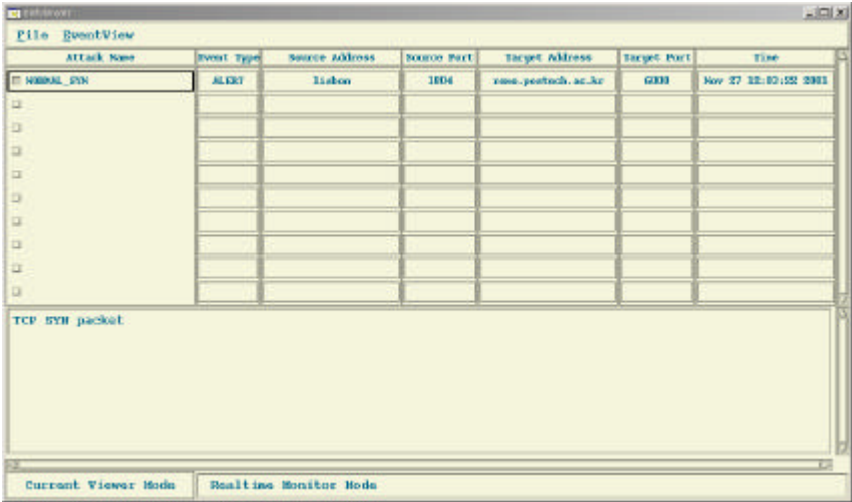
X

. Event View

가

11 UDP Storm





13 Fragrouter

13 fragrouter

11,12,13

21, 22

Network Monitor

packet filtering

Exploit

(Applications)	Exploit	X
(Operating System)		O
		O
		X
(Network Service)		O
		O
		X
		O
	Promiscuous	X

21 Network Monitor

가

	O
	O

## 22 Network Monitor

가

22

가

Network Monitor 가

### 6.3.2

### Snort

Snort GNU[35] GPL(Gnu Public License)[36]

<http://www.snort.org>

(rule)

snort

```

root@lisbon: /var/log/snort
11/28-15:11:10.362595 141.223.82.31:138 -> 141.223.82.255:138
UDP TTL:1 TOS:0x0 ID:62309 IpLen:20 DgmLen:241 DF
Len: 221

[**] Traceroute [**]
11/28-15:11:28.285562 141.223.82.31:137 -> 141.223.82.255:137
UDP TTL:1 TOS:0x0 ID:62310 IpLen:20 DgmLen:78 DF
Len: 58

[**] IDS127 - TELNET - Login Incorrect [**]
11/28-15:12:15.233421 141.223.82.205:23 -> 141.223.82.26:3223
TCP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:63029 IpLen:20 DgmLen:78 DF
***AP*** Seq: 0xB76896E1 Ack: 0xC91AAB2C Win: 0x7D78 TcpLen: 32
TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 74919510 657433938

[root@lisbon snort]#
[영어][완성][2벌식]

```



```

root@lisbon: /var/log/snort
Type:3  Code:3  DESTINATION UNREACHABLE: PORT UNREACHABLE
** ORIGINAL DATAGRAM DUMP:
141.223.82.26:1029 -> 141.223.82.205:23
UDP TTL:64  TOS:0x0  ID:33171  IpLen:20  DgmLen:44
Len: 24
** END OF DUMP

[**] ICMP Destination Unreachable [**]
11/28-15:21:18.253071 141.223.82.205 -> 141.223.82.26
ICMP TTL:255  TOS:0xC0  ID:64021  IpLen:20  DgmLen:72
Type:3  Code:3  DESTINATION UNREACHABLE: PORT UNREACHABLE
** ORIGINAL DATAGRAM DUMP:
141.223.82.26:1029 -> 141.223.82.205:23
UDP TTL:64  TOS:0x0  ID:8423  IpLen:20  DgmLen:44
Len: 24
** END OF DUMP

[root@lisbon snort]#
[영어][완성][2벌식]

```

## 15 DoS

15 ICMP Destination Unreachable  
141.223.82.26 1029 141.223.82.205 23 UDP  
storm .

```

root@lisbon: /var/log/snort/141.223.82.205
=====
[**] ICMP Destination Unreachable [**]
11/28-15:22:29.225420 141.223.82.205 -> 141.223.82.48
ICMP TTL:255  TOS:0xC0  ID:64401  IpLen:20  DgmLen:72
Type:3  Code:3  DESTINATION UNREACHABLE: PORT UNREACHABLE
** ORIGINAL DATAGRAM DUMP:
141.223.82.48:32769 -> 141.223.82.205:23
UDP TTL:64  TOS:0x0  ID:40845  IpLen:20  DgmLen:44
Len: 24
** END OF DUMP
=====
[영어][완성][2벌식]

```

## 16 DDoS

16 DDoS  
. false alarm .

```

root@lisbon: /var/log/snort
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4296 -> 141.223.82.205:439 SYN *****S*
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4296 -> 141.223.82.205:439 FIN *****F
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4297 -> 141.223.82.205:1523 SYN *****S*
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4297 -> 141.223.82.205:1523 FIN *****F
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4298 -> 141.223.82.205:1450 SYN *****S*
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4298 -> 141.223.82.205:1450 FIN *****F
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4299 -> 141.223.82.205:1464 SYN *****S*
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4299 -> 141.223.82.205:1464 FIN *****F
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4300 -> 141.223.82.205:170 SYN *****S*
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4300 -> 141.223.82.205:170 FIN *****F
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4301 -> 141.223.82.205:7 SYN *****S*
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4301 -> 141.223.82.205:7 FIN *****F
Nov 28 15:30:37 141.223.82.26:4302 -> 141.223.82.205:99 SYN *****S*
"portscan.log" 3046L, 217162C
[영어][완성][2벌식]

```

## 17 Fragrouter

17 nmap

Fragrouter

snort

가

. 18, 19 snort

. ICMP Flooding

PING

18

.

```

root@lisbon: /var/log/snort
Type:8 Code:0 ID:42248 Seq:61439 ECHO

[**] IDS152 - PING BSD [**]
11/28-16:30:14.693618 141.223.82.47 -> 141.223.82.205
ICMP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:31009 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84
Type:8 Code:0 ID:42248 Seq:61695 ECHO

[**] IDS152 - PING BSD [**]
11/28-16:30:15.693771 141.223.82.47 -> 141.223.82.205
ICMP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:31013 IpLen:20 DgmLen:84
Type:8 Code:0 ID:42248 Seq:61951 ECHO

[root@lisbon snort]#
[영어][완성][2벌식]

```

18 ICMP Flooding

PING

```

root@lisbon: /var/log/snort/141.223.82.26
[**] NMAP XMAS scan [**]
11/28-16:48:19.819590 141.223.82.26:48302 -> 141.223.82.205:680
TCP TTL:43 TOS:0x0 ID:43406 IpLen:20 DgmLen:40
**U*P**F Seq: 0x0 Ack: 0x0 Win: 0x1000 TcpLen: 20 UrgPtr: 0x0
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
~
~
~
~
~
~
"TCP:48302-680" 6L, 278C
[영어][완성][2벌식]

```

19 NMAP XMAS

19 NMAP XMAS

. Snort

23, 24

		( / )
(Applications)	Exploit	X
(Operating System)		O
		O
		X
(Network Service)		O
		X
		X
		O
	Promiscuous	X

23 Snort 가

	( / )
	O
	O

24 Snort 가

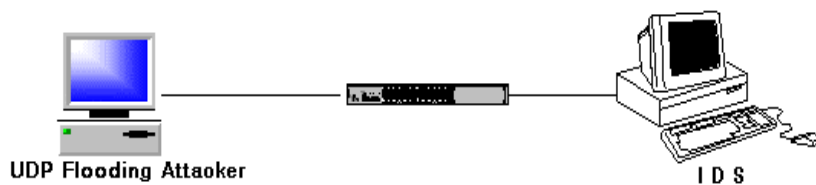
## 6.4 가

가 UC Davis MIT 가  
 . 가  
 가  
 가  
 . 가  
 .

### 6.4.1

UDP Flooding Dual Pentium III 866Mhz,  
 512Mb , 18G SCSI , Linux Redhat 6.2 Zoot  
 . Pentium III 800Mhz,  
 256Mb , 9.1G SCSI , Linux Redhat 6.2 Zoot  
 . UDP Flooding .

20 .



20

### 6.4.2

1. 20 .
2. .
3. .

4. ( 300 )
5. UDP Flooding 가 IDS .
6. 가 2 .

### 6.4.3

25 300

. UDP Flooding

32byte .

. 15 UDP Flooding

Network Monitor 가 .

snort Network Monitor

( : pps, 1 pkt = 32byte)	Network Monitor	Snort
16		
15		
14		
13		

### 25 UDP Flooding



. 가

Network Monitor

snort

가

가

가

Network Monitor

snort

가

Network Monitor

snort

가

가

가

snort가

Network Monitor가

가

가

snort

가

가가 가

가

가가 가

가

가

가

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1992 – 1996 : , ( )  
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