

MONID

A Temporal Logic Based Framework for Intrusion Detection

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Introduction

Intrusion Detection

Intrusion detection means maintaining constant surveillance on a system in order to detect any misuse of these weak areas as soon as feasible so that they can be repaired.

There are three approaches:

- *signature-based*: aims to identify patterns and match them with known signs of intrusions;
- *anomaly-based*: can identify new attacks when it detects behavior that differs significantly from previously learned normal behavior;
- *hybrid*: combines the best of both worlds by looking at patterns and one-off events.

We will present MONID which is a *signature-based* intrusion detector.

What is MONID? I

MONID is a prototype which can detect intrusions on a system and operates in both online and offline modes.

In order:

1. we will use the logic **EAGLE** to define intrusion patterns using temporal logic formula φ ; in this case the monitored formula will be $\psi = \Box(\neg\varphi)$.
2. MONID will create a stream of events $\sigma = \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots$ obtained from a merge of the logs by ascending time order;
3. a monitor will process each event α_i as it happens and updates the monitored formula ψ to store a relevant summary;
4. an intrusion alarm is triggered if, for any reason, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \dots \not\models \psi$.

What is MONID? II

The architecture is the following.



Assumptions

Two assumptions must be made:

1. There is a finite sequence of events called $\sigma = \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ that is a merge of the system registered logs organized by ascending time. The structure of an event record α_i is the following:

`LoginLogoutEvent{userId : string, action : int, time : double}`

An example of event could be:

`{userId : "Lori", action : login, time : 20}`

2. For each attack, there is a formula ψ which specifies the absence of it.

Now let us start on the basics of EAGLE.



EAGLE, a Temporal Monitoring Logic



Basics I

EAGLE offers a succinct but powerful set of primitives, supporting recursive parameterized equations with a minimal/maximal fix-point semantics together with three temporal operators: next-time (\bigcirc), previous-time (\odot), and concatenation (\cdot).

As a result, rules in EAGLE give us the power to create specific temporal operators as well as to bind and modify data. This property turns out to be crucial for succinctly expressing executions of attack-safe systems.

EAGLE operates with *finite trace* semantics, meaning it checks formula satisfaction only at the end of a trace. However, in intrusion detection where event sequences can be infinite, the goal is to trigger an alarm as soon as a property is violated, thus MONID continuously checks the formula's satisfaction status after each event.

Basics II

Let us start with an example; we want to express the property "*Whenever there is a login by any user x , then eventually the user x logs out*". In EAGLE we can do it with the following rules:

Example 1

$\underline{\text{min}} \text{ EvLogout}(\underline{\text{string}} k) = (action = \text{logout} \wedge userId = k) \vee \bigcirc \text{EvLogout}(k)$
 $\underline{\text{mon}} M_2 = ((action = \text{login}) \rightarrow \text{EvLogout}(userId))$

Once the rules are created, the monitor will evaluate and update the monitored formula M_2 . A possible trace $\sigma = \alpha_1, \alpha_2$, where:

$\alpha_1 = \{userId : \text{"Lori"}, action : \text{login}, time : 17.0\}$

$\alpha_2 = \{userId : \text{"Lori"}, action : \text{logout}, time : 150.0\}$

satisfies M_2 .

Syntax I



Each specification S is made up of an observer part O and a declaration part D .

$$S ::= D O$$

$$D ::= R^*$$

$$O ::= M^*$$

$$R ::= \{\underline{\max} \mid \underline{\min}\} N(T_1 x_1, \dots, T_n x_n) = F$$

$$M ::= \underline{\text{mon}} N = F$$

$$T ::= \underline{\text{Form}} \mid \text{primitive type}$$

$$F ::= \text{expression} \mid \underline{\text{true}} \mid \underline{\text{false}} \mid \neg F \mid F_1 \wedge F_2 \mid F_1 \vee F_2 \mid$$

$$F_1 \rightarrow F_2 \mid \bigcirc F \mid \odot F \mid F_1 \cdot F_2 \mid N(F_1, \dots, F_n) \mid x_i$$

Let us focus on some details.



Syntax II

Definitions can start with different keywords:

- mon: specifies the EAGLE formulas to be monitored and cannot have a recursive definition; as already told, these kind of rules will evolve as new events appear.
- max: defines *safety properties* (nothing bad ever happens) and have a maximal interpretation.
- min: defines *liveness properties* (something good eventually happens) and have a minimal interpretation.

Note.

The difference between maximal and minimal interpretation becomes important only when we are evaluating the at the boundaries of a trace; max rules evaluates at true at initial and final instants, while min rules evaluates at false.



Conclusions

Conclusions



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**Thanks for the
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