VisFlowConnect-IP: An Animated Link Analysis Tool For Visualizing Netflows

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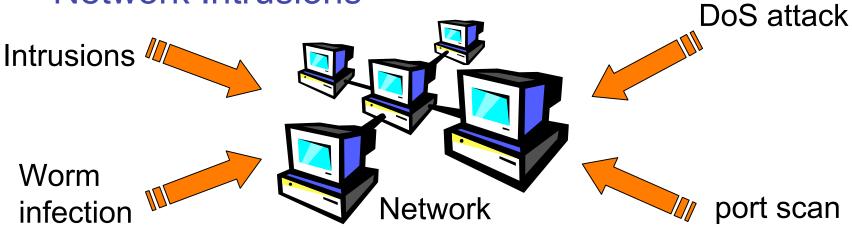
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Motivations

Network Intrusions



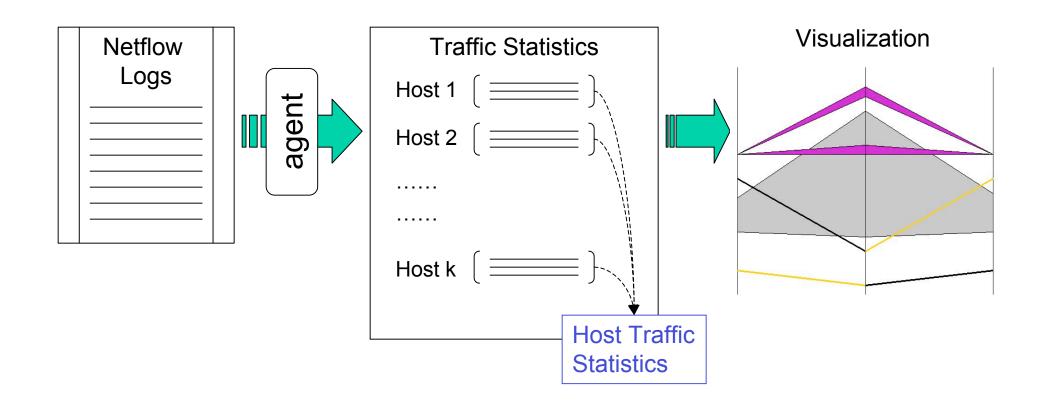
- Intrusion Detection Systems
 - Misuse detection: find signatures of intrusions
 - Anomaly detection: model normal behaviors
- Visualize network traffic
 - So that intrusions are apparent to human



Overview

- Visualizing network traffic as a graph
 - Hosts → nodes in graph
 - Traffic → flow in graph
 - other conceptual models are possible (i.e. NVisionIP)
- Visualizing by animation
 - Show network dynamics by animation
 - Visualize traffic within a user adjustable time window
- High scalability
 - Run continuously for long periods
 - Uses constant storage to process large data sets or high speed streaming data.

VisFlowConnect System Design





Reading Netflow Logs

- An agent reads records from file or in real time
 - Send a record to VisFlowConnect when requested
- Reorder Netflow records with record buffer
 - Records are not strictly sorted by time stamps
 - Use a record buffer





Time Window

- User is usually interested in most recent traffic (e.g., in last minute or last hour)
- VisFlowConnect only visualizes traffic in a user adjustable time window



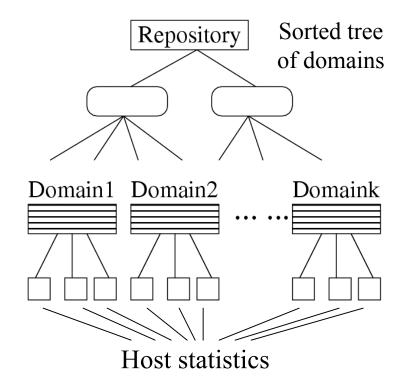
Time Window

- Update traffic statistics when
 - A record comes into time window
 - A record goes out of time window



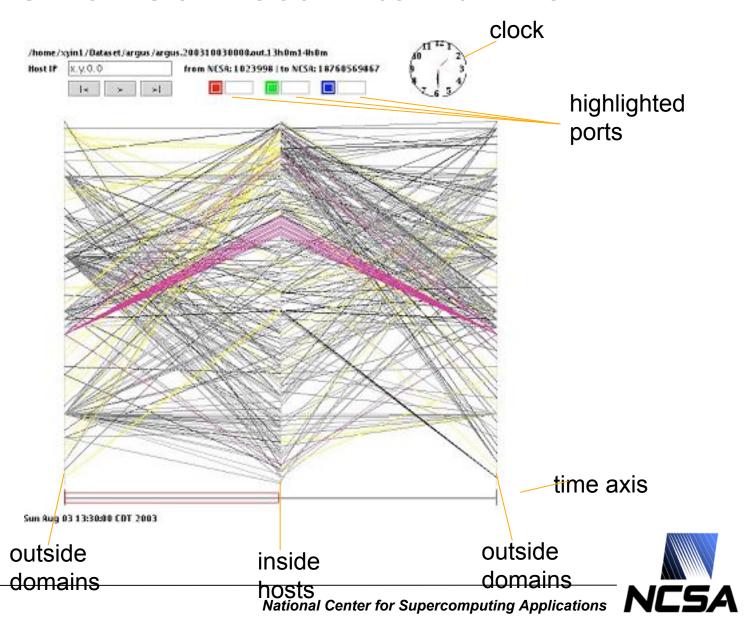
Storing Traffic Statistics

- Store traffic statistics involving each domain by a sorted tree
 - Only necessary information for visualization is stored
 - Statistics for every domain or host can be updated efficiently

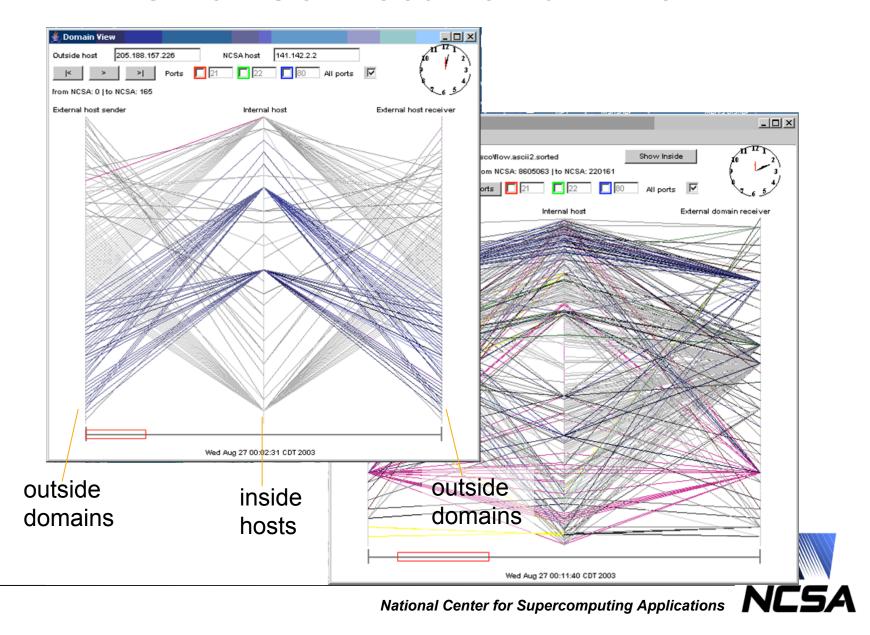




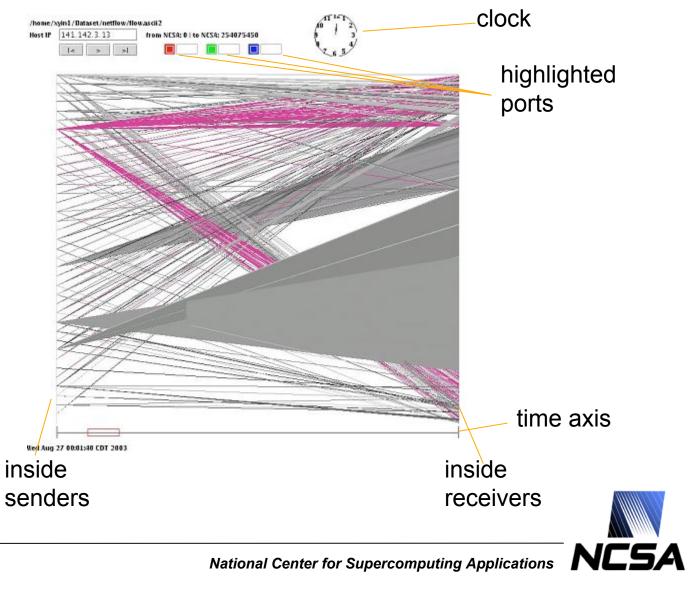
VisFlowConnect External View



VisFlowConnect Domain View

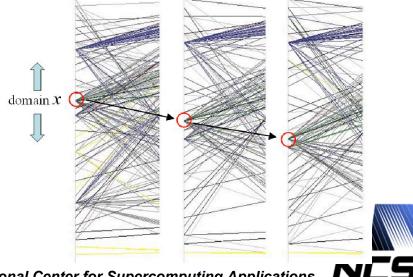


VisFlowConnect Internal View



Creating Animation

- Visualizing traffic statistics with time
 - Update visualization after each time unit
- How to arrange domains/hosts?
 - Only hundreds of domains/hosts can be put on one axis
 - Domains/hosts may be added or removed with time
 - The position of each domain/host must be fairly stable
- Solution: sort domains/hosts by IP
 - Each domain/IP may move up or down



Filtering Capability

- Filter out regular traffic
 - E.g., DNS traffic, common HTTP traffic
- Work like a spam-mail filter
 - User specifies a list of filters:

```
+: (SrcIP=141.142.0.0-141.142.255.255), (SrcPort=1-1000)

//keep all records from domain 141.142.x.x, from port 1 – 1000

-: (SrcPort=80)

-: (DstPort=80)

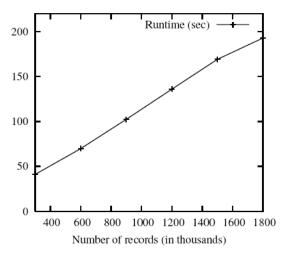
//discard records of http traffic
```

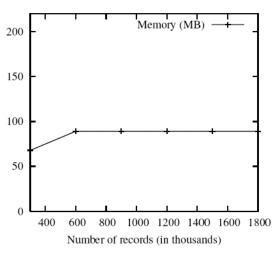
- Each record is passed through each filter
- Last match is used to decide whether keep this record or not



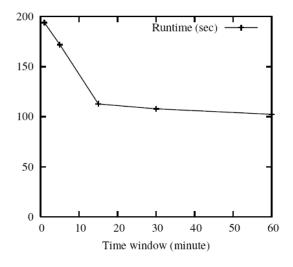
Scalability Experiments

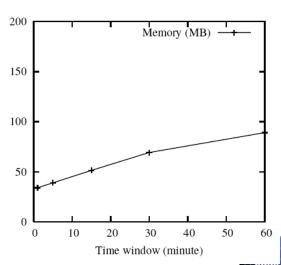
Runtime and memory w.r.t. number of records





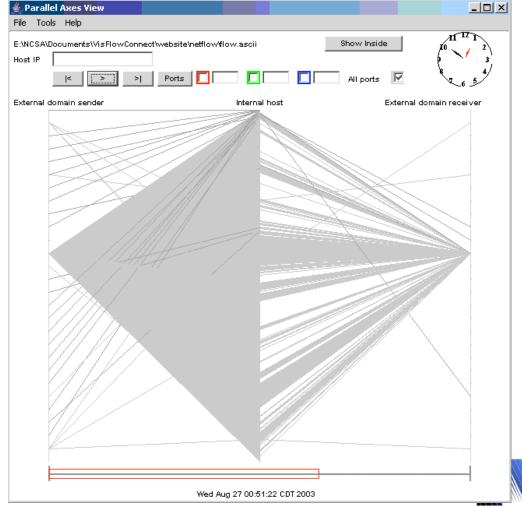
Runtime and memory w.r.t. size of time window





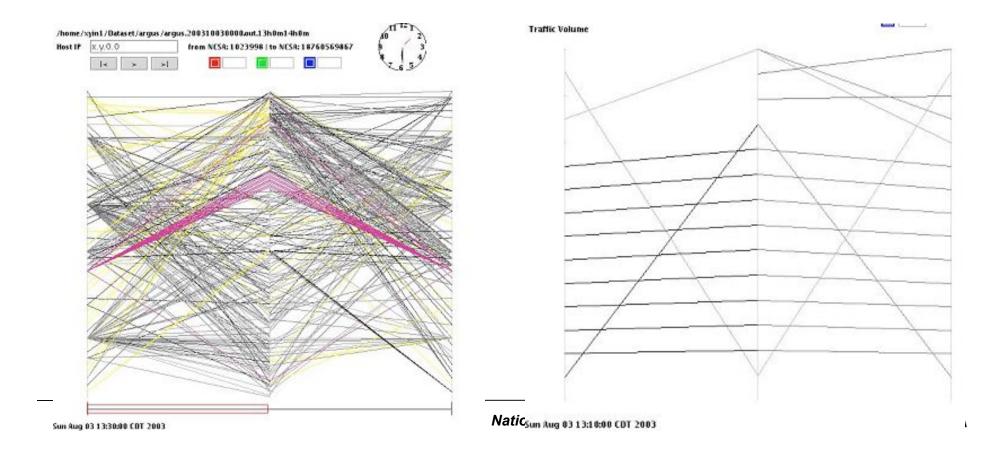
Example 1: MS Blaster Virus

 MS Blaster virus causes machines to send out packets of size 92 to many machines



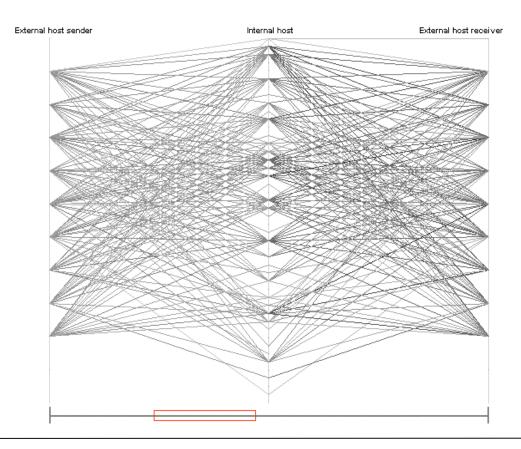
Example 2: 1-to-1 Communication of Clusters

 We found there are two sets of hosts of continuous IPs have 1-to-1 communications with each other. Finally we found they are two clusters.



Example 3: Web Crawlers

- We found 9 hosts in a domain connecting to many http servers in our network
 - Their IPs are from Google.com: Web crawling





More Information

- VisFlowConnect is being ported to other specialized security domains
 - Storage security (two publications pending)
 - Cluster security
- Distribution Website
 - http://security.ncsa.uiuc.edu/distribution/VisFlowConnectDownLoad.html
 VisFlowConnect are downloadable there
- Publications of SIFT Group
 - http://www.ncassr.org/projects/sift/papers/



Thank You!

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