

SDN下基于入侵检测的主动蜜网

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摘要:提出了一种主动防御技术间的联动方法,通过SDN(software defined network,软件定义网络)网络和入侵检测系统将未被蜜网欺骗的攻击流量主动迁引至蜜网。该方法主要基于SDN网络的可编程性,入侵检测系统根据分析结果自动向SDN交换机下发流量的转发策略,实现对攻击流量的主动迁引,完成蜜网对攻击行为的捕获。当访客正常访问时,蜜网系统、入侵检测系统不进行干预,SDN交换机会将访问流量路由至内网服务器或主机;当存在恶意访问时,蜜网系统作为第一层安全防护,会对恶意访问进行欺骗和诱导;若攻击者未受蜜网欺骗继续攻击内网,入侵检测系统将作为第二层安全防护,会对流向内网服务器的流量进行识别分析,根据分析结果自动生成针对攻击流量的策略指令并下发至SDN交换机,将攻击流量主动迁引至蜜网中。

关键词:网络安全;SDN主动蜜网;流量迁引;入侵检测

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Active Honeynet Based on Intrusion Detection System in Software Defined Network

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Abstract: A linkage method among active defense technologies is proposed, in which the undeceiving attack traffic is actively transferred to the Honeynet through the SDN (software defined network) and intrusion detection system. This method is mainly based on the programmability of SDN, and the intrusion detection system automatically sends the forwarding strategy of the traffic to the SDN switch according to the analysis results, so as to realize the active migration of the attack traffic and complete the Honeynet capture of the attack behavior. When a normal visitor tries to access the server, the switch will route the visitor to intranet servers. If the visitor is a hacker, the Honeynet will work as the first safety protection. If the hacker is not attracted by the Honeynet, the intrusion detection system will work as the second safety protection. By analyzing the flow, the intrusion detection system will automatically generate policy which aims at attack traffic and forward it to switches, then the attack traffic is transferred to Honeynet.

Key words: network security; SDN active Honeynet; flow transfer; intrusion detection

0 引言

随着互联网技术的飞速发展,针对网络和计算机的攻击也逐渐常态化和复杂化^[1],在高度依赖网络的社会环境下,计算机网络安全的重要性日益凸显。目前,解决网络安全问题的方式主要分为被动防御技术和主动防御技术^[2],被动防御如防火墙、WAF,主动防御如入侵检测、蜜罐^[3]。但这些技术在发展的同时,也存在着功能单一、相互独立、难以管理等不足,不能应对当下逐渐智能化的网络入侵行为。为此,笔者提出一种SDN网络下基于入侵检测的主动蜜网模型,通过多种技术的协同工作,提高网络的安全防御能力。

1 相关技术

1.1 入侵检测技术

入侵检测是一种对网络传输进行实时监控,将流量特征与入侵知识库进行匹配,对发现可疑传输时发出警报或者采取主动反应措施的网络安全技术^[4]。

入侵检测系统(intrusion detection system, IDS)在检测分析异常行为时,主要分为以下四个阶段:数据收集阶段、数据处理阶段、数据分析阶段、响应处理阶段,如图1所示。

在该设计中,入侵检测组件采用开源的snort,它是在1998年由Martin Roesch用C语言开发的入侵检

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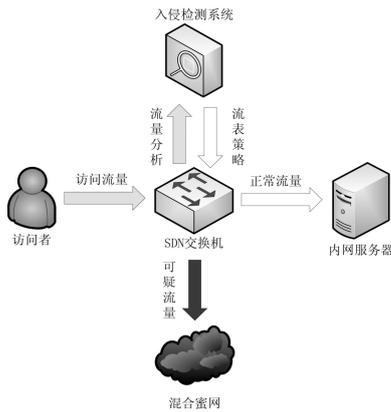


图 3 访问服务器示意图

3 实验验证

为测试文中提出的主动蜜网模型安全防御有效性,使用 mininet 仿真模拟器搭建了小型网络环境,将混合蜜网和入侵检测系统通过 SDN 交换机互联,对目标主机进行攻击,检测蜜罐是否捕获到攻击信息。具体步骤如下:

- (1)查看当前蜜网捕获情况,清除目标主机的相关日志;
- (2)配置入侵检测日志输出方式为 csv 格式,输出内容包括流量说明、源地址、源端口、目的地址、目的端口、协议,如图 4 所示;

```
NXST_FLOW reply (xid=0x4):
  cookie=0x2a00000000000004, duration=56.962s, table=0, n_packets=3, n_bytes=238, idle_timeout=600, hard_timeout=300, idle_age=52, priority=10,dl_src=8a:d1:59:61:59:c2,dl_dst=42:f8:04:a5:65:b9 actions=output:4
  cookie=0x2a00000000000005, duration=56.962s, table=0, n_packets=3, n_bytes=238, idle_timeout=600, hard_timeout=300, idle_age=52, priority=10,dl_src=42:f8:04:a5:65:b9,dl_dst=8a:d1:59:61:59:c2 actions=output:3
  cookie=0x0, duration=7.695s, table=0, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, idle_timeout=600, hard_timeout=300, idle_age=7, priority=200,ip,nw_src=193.106.30.226,nw_dst=192.168.1.89 actions=output:2
  cookie=0x0, duration=7.696s, table=0, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, idle_timeout=600, hard_timeout=300, idle_age=7, priority=200,ip,nw_src=195.54.166.157,nw_dst=192.168.1.89 actions=output:2
  cookie=0x0, duration=9.812s, table=0, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, idle_timeout=600, hard_timeout=300, idle_age=9, priority=200,ip,nw_src=194.26.29.123,nw_dst=192.168.1.89 actions=output:2
  cookie=0x0, duration=7.678s, table=0, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, idle_timeout=600, hard_timeout=300, idle_age=7, priority=200,ip,nw_src=149.28.119.209,nw_dst=192.168.1.89 actions=output:2
  cookie=0x0, duration=7.752s, table=0, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, idle_timeout=600, hard_timeout=300, idle_age=7, priority=200,ip,nw_src=194.26.29.134,nw_dst=192.168.1.89 actions=output:2
  cookie=0x0, duration=7.774s, table=0, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, idle_timeout=600, hard_timeout=300, idle_age=7, priority=200,ip,nw_src=93.88.74.232,nw_dst=192.168.1.89 actions=output:2
  cookie=0x0, duration=8.297s, table=0, n_packets=0, n_bytes=0, idle_timeout=600, hard_timeout=300, idle_age=8, priority=200,ip,nw_src=194.26.29.146,nw_dst=192.168.1.89 actions=output:2
  cookie=0x2b00000000000007, duration=58.068s, table=0, n_packets=3, n_bytes=238, idle_age=57, priority=2,in_port=3 actions=output:2,output:1,output:4,CONTROLLER:65535
  cookie=0x2b00000000000005, duration=58.068s, table=0, n_packets=577576, n_bytes=556614294, idle_age=0, priority=2,in_port=1 actions=output:2,output:4,output:3,CONTROLLER:65535
  cookie=0x2b00000000000006, duration=58.068s, table=0, n_packets=3, n_bytes=238, idle_age=57, priority=2,in_port=4 actions=output:2,output:1,output:3,CONTROLLER:65535
  cookie=0x2b00000000000004, duration=58.072s, table=0, n_packets=36, n_bytes=8550, idle_age=2, priority=2,in_port=2 actions=output:1,output:4,output:3,CONTROLLER:65535
  cookie=0x2b00000000000001, duration=60.039s, table=0, n_packets=12, n_bytes=1917, idle_age=11, priority=100,dl_type=0x88cc actions=CONTROLLER:65535
  cookie=0x2b00000000000001, duration=60.009s, table=0, n_packets=1569, n_bytes=16231715, idle_age=58, priority=0 actions=drop
```

图 8 指令下发成功

```
#####
# Step #6: configure output plugins
# For more information, see Snort Manual, Configuring Snort - Output Modules
#####
output alert_csv: /home/yaojiahao/msglog.csv msg,proto,src,srcport,dst,dstport
```

图 4 日志输出方式及输出内容

(3)配置入侵检测策略,当检测到所有目的地址为 192.168.1.89 的流量发出告警,写入日志,如图 5 和图 6 所示;

```
#####
# LOCAL RULES
#####
#NMAP Ping扫描检测:
#alert icmp any any -> 192.168.1.89 any (msg: "Nmap ICMP Scan"; dsize:0;sid:10000004; rev: 1; )
```

图 5 入侵检测策略

```
"attack from Internet!"; tcp,194.26.29.123,59492,192.168.1.89,44881
"attack from Internet!"; tcp,194.26.29.146,52309,192.168.1.89,50060
"attack from Internet!"; tcp,93.88.74.232,58081,192.168.1.89,10569
"attack from Internet!"; tcp,194.26.29.134,40288,192.168.1.89,2441
"attack from Internet!"; tcp,195.54.166.157,56082,192.168.1.89,5318
"attack from Internet!"; tcp,193.106.30.226,43274,192.168.1.89,3388
"attack from Internet!"; tcp,149.28.119.209,57009,192.168.1.89,22
```

图 6 告警日志

(4)Snort 根据日志中的相关信息生成流表策略,通过定时任务将指令下发至 SDN 交换机,实现流量迂引,如图 7 和图 8 所示;

```
nw_src=194.26.29.137,nw_dst=192.168.1.89,actions=output:2
ovs-ofctl add-flow s1 dl_type=0x0800,priority=200,idle_timeout=600,hard_timeout=300,
nw_src=194.26.29.123,nw_dst=192.168.1.89,actions=output:2
ovs-ofctl add-flow s1 dl_type=0x0800,priority=200,idle_timeout=600,hard_timeout=300,
nw_src=194.26.29.146,nw_dst=192.168.1.89,actions=output:2
ovs-ofctl add-flow s1 dl_type=0x0800,priority=200,idle_timeout=600,hard_timeout=300,
nw_src=93.88.74.232,nw_dst=192.168.1.89,actions=output:2
ovs-ofctl add-flow s1 dl_type=0x0800,priority=200,idle_timeout=600,hard_timeout=300,
nw_src=194.26.29.134,nw_dst=192.168.1.89,actions=output:2
ovs-ofctl add-flow s1 dl_type=0x0800,priority=200,idle_timeout=600,hard_timeout=300,
nw_src=195.54.166.157,nw_dst=192.168.1.89,actions=output:2
ovs-ofctl add-flow s1 dl_type=0x0800,priority=200,idle_timeout=600,hard_timeout=300,
nw_src=193.106.30.226,nw_dst=192.168.1.89,actions=output:2
ovs-ofctl add-flow s1 dl_type=0x0800,priority=200,idle_timeout=600,hard_timeout=300,
nw_src=149.28.119.209,nw_dst=192.168.1.89,actions=output:2
```

图 7 流量策略生成

(5) 查看蜜网捕获到的攻击信息,与入侵检测报告 警日志进行比对,如图9所示。

```

dest_ip: 192.168.1.89 t-pot_ip_ext: 139.227.59.222 t-pot_hostname: grievingbrief params: none host: fe77d1cde93a geoup.dma_code: 511 geoup
geoup.latitude: 39.001 geoup.timezone: America/New_York geoup.city_name: College Park geoup.region_name: Maryland geoup.location: { "lon":
geoup.postal_code: 20740 geoup.ip: 149.28.119.209 geoup.country_code2: US geoup.country_name: United States geoup.longitude: -76.932 geoup.
geoup.country_code3: US tags: _geoup_lookup_failure t-pot_ip_int: 192.168.1.76 type: P0f subject: cli os: ??? dist: 13 @timestamp: May 9t
raw_sig: 4:242+13:0:0:65535,0:::0 src_port: 57009 path: /data/p0f/log/p0f.json mod: syn @version: 1 src_ip: 149.28.119.209 _id: NgL3-HEB5f

dest_ip: 192.168.1.89 t-pot_ip_ext: 139.227.59.222 t-pot_hostname: grievingbrief params: tos:0x08 host: fe77d1cde93a tags: _geoup_lookup_fi
type: P0f subject: cli os: ??? dist: 16 @timestamp: May 9th 2020, 18:25:02.000 dest_port: 5318 raw_sig: 4:239+16:0:0:1024,0:::0 src_port:
path: /data/p0f/log/p0f.json mod: syn @version: 1 src_ip: 195.54.166.157 _id: KQL3-HEB568IWofihNj0 _type: doc _index: logstash-2020.05.09

dest_ip: 192.168.1.89 t-pot_ip_ext: 139.227.59.222 t-pot_hostname: grievingbrief params: none host: fe77d1cde93a tags: _geoup_lookup_failur
type: P0f subject: cli os: ??? dist: 13 @timestamp: May 9th 2020, 18:25:02.000 dest_port: 2441 raw_sig: 4:242+13:0:0:1024,0:::0 src_port:
path: /data/p0f/log/p0f.json mod: syn @version: 1 src_ip: 194.26.29.134 _id: KgL3-HEB568IWofihNjS _type: doc _index: logstash-2020.05.09

dest_ip: 192.168.1.89 t-pot_ip_ext: 139.227.59.222 t-pot_hostname: grievingbrief params: none host: fe77d1cde93a geoup.region_code: ZH geo
geoup.timezone: Europe/Amsterdam geoup.city_name: Naaldwijk geoup.region_name: South Holland geoup.location: { "lon": 4.216, "lat": 51.9934
geoup.as_org: WorldStream B.V. geoup.ip: 93.88.74.232 geoup.country_code2: NL geoup.country_name: Netherlands geoup.longitude: 4.216 geoup.
geoup.asn: 49981 geoup.country_code3: NL t-pot_ip_int: 192.168.1.76 type: P0f subject: cli os: ??? dist: 17 @timestamp: May 9th 2020, 18:
raw_sig: 4:238+17:0:0:1024,0:::0 src_port: 58081 path: /data/p0f/log/p0f.json mod: syn @version: 1 src_ip: 93.88.74.232 _id: KwL3-HEB568IV

dest_ip: 192.168.1.89 t-pot_ip_ext: 139.227.59.222 t-pot_hostname: grievingbrief params: none host: fe77d1cde93a geoup.latitude: 50.45 geo
"lat": 50.45 } geoup.longitude: 30.523 geoup.continent_code: EU geoup.as_org: Infium, UAB geoup.ip: 193.106.30.226 geoup.country_code2: UA
geoup.country_name: Ukraine geoup.country_code3: UA t-pot_ip_int: 192.168.1.76 type: P0f subject: cli os: ??? dist: 17 @timestamp: May 9t
dest_port: 3388 raw_sig: 4:238+17:0:0:1024,0:::0 src_port: 43274 path: /data/p0f/log/p0f.json mod: syn @version: 1 src_ip: 193.106.30.226
_type: doc _index: logstash-2020.05.09 _score: -

```

图9 蜜网收集到的攻击信息

通过实验结果可以看出,该模型可有效实现入侵检测系统自动生成流表策略并下发至 SDN 交换机,对攻击流量进行迂引的功能。与传统蜜网相比,更具有主动性,安全防护系统整体更加智能化。

4 结束语

针对当前各类安全防护系统功能单一、相互独立、难以管理的问题,设计了将入侵检测系统、网络、混合蜜网相互结合的智能蜜网模型。在混合蜜网高欺骗性的基础上,基于网络可编程特性,通过入侵检测系统自动向交换机下发指令,将未受蜜网欺骗的攻击流量进行迂引,实现第二层安全防护,大幅提升了安全防护能力;同时通过蜜网捕获的信息,可以对攻击链进行追溯还原。最后,通过模拟实验,验证了模型的可行性和有效性。

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