

Internet Early Warning System → Combination

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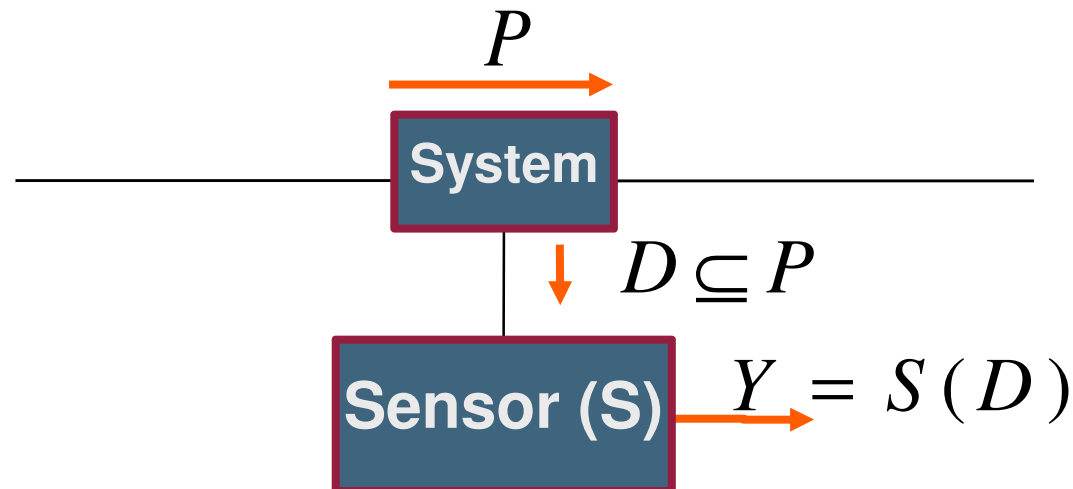


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Structure of an Early Warning System

→ Technical Element: Sensor (S)

- General view on a sensor connected to a communication infrastructure used to transfer data packets



- with
 - P := complete data traffic
 - D := data traffic going through the sensor
 - Y := result of the processing conducted by the sensor
 - **System** := tap, router, switch, computer system, ...
- For the information content can be applied: $I(Y) \leq I(D) \leq I(P)$

Structure of an Early Warning System

→ Technical Element: Sensor (S)

- Sensor collects data, which is used to determine the current status
- Sensors are distributed throughout the entire Network (N), to gain a representative overview of the network
- Different types of sensors have been developed
 - Complete recording of the network traffic (e.g. Wireshark)
 - Netflow (Router - accounting method)
 - Packet based sensors (statistical approach)
 - Honeypots (unreal communication approach)
 - Availability of Services, Nodes and Components
 - LogData analysis (event based approach)
 - ...

Structure of an Early Warning System

→ Technical Element: Sensor (S) - 1/2

- **What are the challenges?**
 - Complete data traffic (P)
 - Size of data traffic (up to 400 G bit/s – DE-CIX)
 - Legal conditions (accesses)
 - ...
 - Data traffic going through the sensor (D)
 - Performance (CPU, ...)
 - Size of the data (10 M/Bit -> 100,58 Gbyte/24 h)
 - Method of reduction/analyze (bytes vs. information)
 - ...
 - Result by the sensor (Y)
 - What are the best information?
 - How long can we store the information (size of data)?
 - Legal conditions (pseudonymisation and anonymization)?
 - ...

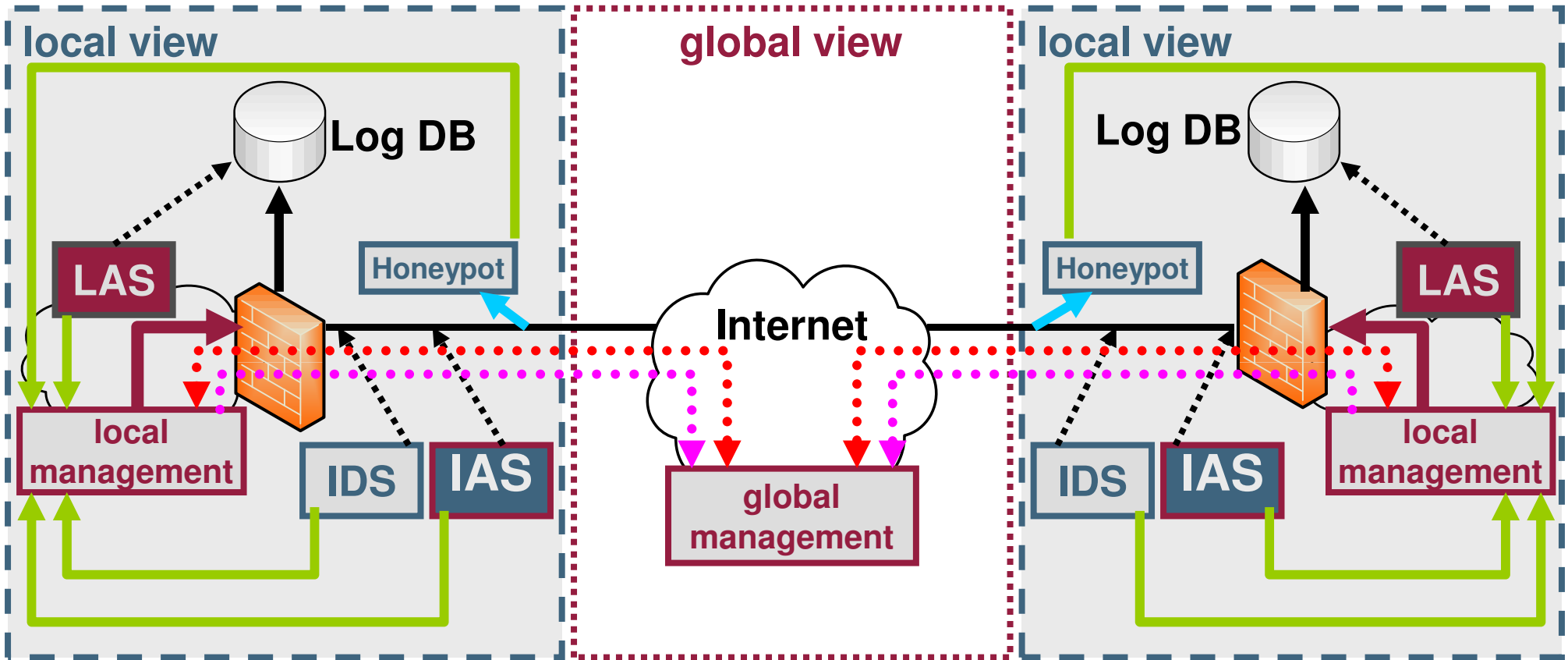
Structure of an Early Warning System

→ Technical Element: Sensor (S) - 2/2

- **The sensor could be work on different places**
 - wire (without end point influence)
 - in the endpoint (operation system, firewall, application, ...)

Internet Early Warning System

→ Cooperation



	Logging of events		Transfer of the findings to local management
	Analysis of traffic and log data		Transfer of anonymous data to global system
	Branching off of attacks		Exchange of data for distributed Early Warning
	Perform counteractive measures		

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Thank you for your attention!
Questions?

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