Honeypot based Cellular Cross-layer Intrusion Detection and Response

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Abstract
Data produced by cellular devices and its usage are growing exponentially due to the popularity of smart phones and tablets. Because of their smaller sizes and reduced capabilities, it is sometimes hard to impose adequate security measures to these everyday used devices. For this reason, they become a popular target for data theft and misuse. Due to the nature of cellular network various kinds of attack on the cellular devices such as distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) are happening frequently. Conventional security measures for the layered architecture cannot cope with this ever-evolving security issue. Thus, we have proposed an enhancement of cross-layer design for security in wireless network entitled as Cellular Cross-layer Intrusion Detection and Response (CXIDR) by using honey pot approach. We have utilized the cross-layer design which integrates features from various layers for detecting intrusions in wireless environment and our proposed system enhances performance up to 20%.

Key-words:
Cross-layer Architecture, Wireless Network, Cellular Network, Intrusion Detection System, Intrusion Response System, Honey Pot.

1. Introduction

Cellular network is a special type of wireless network distributed over large areas called cells, through the use of radio towers which are commonly known as base stations. These base stations work as a transceiver. In the network, each cell uses different frequencies from their neighbors, to avoid interference and provide bandwidth for necessary data transmission and through the use of smart phones and tablets a large amount of data is being transmitted every day where wireless technology is used as a backbone. A wireless network is any type of computer network that uses wireless data connections for connecting network nodes. Wireless networks are generally implemented and monitored using radio communication. Though wireless network has more advantage compared to wired network but still security of wireless network is a great issue. Some reasons of wireless network's being unsecured are mentioned in [1] and [5]. The risks to users of wireless technology have increased as the service has become more popular. There were relatively few dangers when wireless technology was first introduced. However, there are a great number of security risks associated with the current wireless protocols. Different kinds of security attacks are mentioned and discussed in details in [1] and [2]. Some of the renowned attacks are DOS attack, Sybil attack, Wormhole attack etc. Security solutions may be authentication, cryptography or key management. Security solutions are available recently nevertheless, they alone can't prevent any kind of wide range of attacks. Normally, security measures are provided in the application layer. Layered approach is fit for wired network but not for wireless network. In [3] the solution of this is discussed. The researchers are now interested in cross-layer design techniques to alleviate the problems of layered architecture. Some reasons of choosing cross-layer design are mentioned in [5].

Cross-layer design which is unlike the layered architecture refers to designing of interfaces, protocols or architectures that utilizes inter-layer interactions that is a superset of the standard interfaces for achieving better performances and facilitating new features. One of the most important features of cross-layer design is sharing information between two or more layers. The idea behind cross layer information exchange is to use various parameters from different layers for joint optimization of protocols across the communication stack. In [3] different cross-layer design approaches are discussed briefly. Cross-layer architecture and its security as an emerging concept have many opportunities. There are many proposals regarding this topic. Physical layer data can be passed to application layer and reverse is also possible. Besides, adjacent two or three layers can be merged together that is called a super-layer. Research scope regarding security in cross-layer is increasing recently and many works have been done. But yet, implementation is not that much satisfactory.

Intrusion detection system (IDS) is an important security aspect in wireless network. It detects the misbehaving and malicious nodes and isolates them. Researchers have recently proposed some IDS approaches which is discussed in [1]. From [1] and [4] it is noticed that IDS can classify attacks by misuse, anomaly or specification-based

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system. Besides of existing approaches, different kinds of new cross-layered approaches are discussed in [5] and [6] including cross-layer design for intrusion detection. With the advancement and wide spread use of wireless networking technologies it has been seen that most of the attackers are now trying to attack wireless networks. Because of their wireless characteristics they are easy to hack and misuse. So, securities measures need to be taken to prevent attacks in wireless networking are quite challenging. Moreover, it is also very difficult to detect the threat based on the information of single layer. In this regard, information of multiple layers with the integration of honey pot approach can enhance the IDS system. Honey pot approach provide an environment where intruders can be trapped or vulnerabilities accessed before an attack is made on real assets [13]. It is setup not to capture the bad guy but to monitor and learn from their moves. It helps finding how they probe and exploit the system and how those exploitations can be prevented in production systems and doing this all without detection from the hacker. Honey pots work on the idea that all traffic from different layers to a honey pot should be deemed suspicious.

The main contributions of this paper are as follows:

1. We have proposed a cross layer Intrusion Detection System based on honey pot approach that combines both wireless network and cross layer framework which is better than its counterparts in many aspects.
2. In case of false positive and false negative reduction purpose, our system works 3%-5% and 5%-8% better than its counterparts respectively.
3. We compare between CXIDR, XIDR and single layer, our system performs the best among the three.
4. We have also introduced various packet management techniques to supply our detection techniques information with least amount of time.
5. We have also proposed two databases which will store all the information about the attacks and our responses in respect to them. Just by detecting we cannot solve our problem. We have to response to the threats. So, we have also proposed a response module engine which will select a cost-effective response.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reviews background. Section 3 describes the proposed framework in details. Section 4 shows the performance evaluation, experimental and simulation results. Section 5 finally concludes the paper.

2. Background

2.1 Intrusion Detection

Intrusions are the actions that break the security policy of the system. Intrusion detection is the process which is employed to detect such intrusions. In cellular network, intrusion detection techniques can be categorized into two methodologies: anomaly detection which is based on the normal behavior of a subject or misuse detection which is based on attributes of known attacks or system vulnerabilities [4].

2.2 Classification of ID Techniques

There are two main categories: statistical and rule-based. And the other categorization is between host based and network based intrusion detection. The statistical approach employs other statistical methods to obtain metrics that model the behavior of a user [11]. Anomalies detection is not on the basis of predefined rules and so it has the positive features of detecting new attacks. The drawbacks of statistical detection are that, it requires huge amount of statistical data to build the threshold/profiles. A rule based approach [12] has a set of rules that define normal behavior. A rule based anomalies system is more or less similar to statistical anomaly detection. The rules are set up from the previous behavior pattern. Rule based anomalies face lots of challenges, namely, monitoring etc.

2.3 Related Works

‘Cross Layer Design’ has become a new buzz word in wireless technology. Through experience the researchers have learned that there are many problems regarding wireless network which do not occur in wired networks. To cope up with these new kinds of problems collaboration between various OSI layers have been proposed.

In [3] Vineet Srivastava et al. have tried to give us a rough picture of cross layer architecture and various proposals given by researchers regarding this. The authors have given us a clear idea about how cross layer design can be implemented such as: creating new interface between layers, creating super-layers, designing coupling without creating new interfaces or by vertical collaboration. They also have described how different layers can pass information among each other. They proposed three methods like direct communication (through data packets), shared database or by creating new abstractions.

In [4] Jatinder Singh et al. proposed a new method to detect intrusion with the help of cross layer design. In the proposed mechanism, the Received Signal Strength (RSS) and the TT value (the time it takes for RTS-CTS handshaking) are the identifying merit here. A dynamic profile is created based on these measures. As no two devices can have the same values it is a very good identifier. If a node has higher RSS value than the threshold then that device is identified as an attacker. The threshold values are updated periodically and are managed in the base stations.

Igors Svecs et al. presented a complete intrusion detection and response framework named Cross-layer Intrusion Detection and Response (XIDR) in [6]. According to them this framework utilizes multi-source IDS and cross-layer automated intrusion response system to deploy cost-effective and efficient pre-emptive responses. It is used to detect intrusions in wired environment. They have provided a model which includes multiple intrusion detection sources, data sources, automated response selection engine and a collection of response deployment modules. The authors aimed to improve IDS by moving intrusion detection from user space to kernel space. They have also improved the response engine and provided a diagram of XIDR deployed in test-bed environment. Their proposed framework was Host Intrusion Detection System (HIDS) that runs on individual hosts in the network and it monitors the incoming and outgoing packets from the hosts and will alert the user or administrator when suspicious behavior is detected. Finally, the authors have shown some simulation results which shows the efficiency of cross-layer approach over the single layer approach in detecting intrusions.

2.4 Major challenges

In our endeavor to develop a new IDS system we have faced various fundamental challenges. Some of them we have overcome, some of them we still are trying to get our head around. The major challenges are briefly explained below:

i. *Wireless Nature of Communication:*

As the network architecture is wireless, packets may come from anywhere in a broadcast fashion. That means anyone can pick up the packet and modify, change or simply fabricate it.

ii. *IP Address Spoofing:*

IP addresses are dynamically allocated to mobile devices but it sometimes let the attacker impersonate as a legitimate user.

iii. *Implementing IDS in cross layer design:*

In wireless architecture, implementing IDS itself is a challenge. To use cross layer design is probably one of the newest research points in this sector which is difficult too.

iv. *Creating NIDS:*

All the research about a wireless IDS system has been host based. In this respect, NIDS system has been relatively untouched. So, we have to carefully consider various aspects of the network and the system’s feasibility against HIDS.

3. Our proposed framework

We are proposing a new cross layer IDS system which will effectively perform its task against any kind of intrusion. Our proposed architecture has 4 modules.

These are as follows:

1. Intrusion Detection Module (IDM).
2. Detection Database.
3. Dynamic response selection module.
4. Response Deployment module (DSRM).

In Fig. 1, detail architecture of our proposed system has been shown.

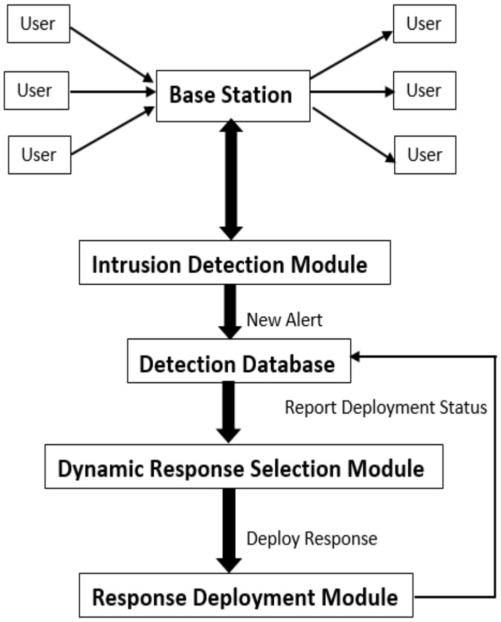


Fig. 1 CXIDR Framework.

1. *Intrusion Detection Module (IDM):*

Our intrusion detection module combines various techniques and implements cross layer architecture for detection method. In Fig. 2 IDM has been shown in detail.

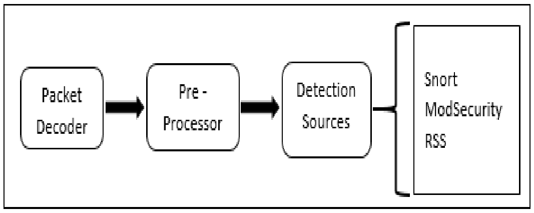


Fig. 2 Intrusion Detection Module

A. *Packet Decoder*

Our system's detection techniques sometimes need the packet to be accessed in different layers. But in a base station all packet is relayed to its destination. So, it doesn't need to decode the packets. So, we introduce our own packet decoder. With this we will decode our packet to detailed analysis through various techniques such as Snort, RSS or ModSecurity. These methods also need the headers attached by various layers of open system interconnection (OSI) model.

B. *Pre-processor*

After decoding now, we have the headers of several layers of OSI models like physical, network, transport, application layer etc. As our techniques use different layer headers and the data it encapsulates, we supply those modules with the proper headers and data segment. In this way we can save time which would have been wasted if they had to sort.

C. *Detection Sources*

We use various detection techniques. They give us the ability to analyze a packet in a cross-layer environment. These techniques are briefly discussed below:

I. Snort

Snort is an open source intrusion detection system. It combines the benefits of signature, protocol, and anomaly-based inspection. It is the most widely deployed IDS/IPS technology in modern world.

II. ModSecurity

Array of request filtering and other security features is supplied by ModSecurity to the Apache HTTP Server, IIS and NGINX. ModSecurity is a web application layer firewall. It is an open source software.

III. RSS

RSS means Received Signal Strength. This value is unique to the sender and receiver. When a call is initiated the signal strength from the sender and receiver is recorded and the time it takes to reach them is also recorded. When the packets pass through the base station than the RSS value is checked. If the RSS value is greater than we understand that there is an intruder in the network. So, we treat the packets with higher RSS value an intrusion and take necessary action. After the incoming packet has gone through all the sources, if an intrusion is detected then the necessary information is passed to Dynamic Response Selection Module through Detection Database and then an appropriate response is generated. A detail of RSS is described in [4]. RSS can be achieved by RSS Indicator (RSSI). RSSI is a function of the distance between two nodes and can be computed as follows:

$$\mathrm{RSSI}\ (d) = \mathrm{RSSI}(d0) - 10\ n\log(d/d0)$$

In above equation, $RSSI(d)$ is the receiving signal strength in decibel (db) at a distance d from the source node. $RSSI(d_0)$ is the receiving signal strength at a distance d_0 from the source and n is the attenuation exponent [14].

IV. *Honeypot*

Honeypot is a resource which is intended to be attacked and facilitate to gain more information about the threat and threat techniques. It can be used to attract and divert the attacker from the real targets. It will sit idle listening and waiting for something of interest. Our honeypot machine is based on cross layer information from snort, mod-security and receive signal strength. By collecting information from different layers the machine fools the attackers into believing that it is the real system so that the administrator can effectively log information regarding the attacker's behaviors. In this way, the system administrator can learn about the vulnerabilities of the current system and redesign it to more secured.

2. *Detection Database:*

Detection Database stores all the information of our intrusions detected so far and all the intrusion that we have detected in the life time. There are two kinds of database: -

i. *Temporary Database:*

This database stores all the information about the recent attacks like attack type, layers associated, threat level, generation source and all the info about the source generation it. After a certain amount of time the information is saved into the permanent database.

ii. *Permanent Database:*

This database stores all attacks the system has faced so far and the responses to them. It stores a detailed description from the attack occurring to the time where the system has deemed the attack to be nullified. It stores the information on which responses were used and how much cost effective it was. It is a permanent sink for all the information and the system's effectiveness in it for future consultation.

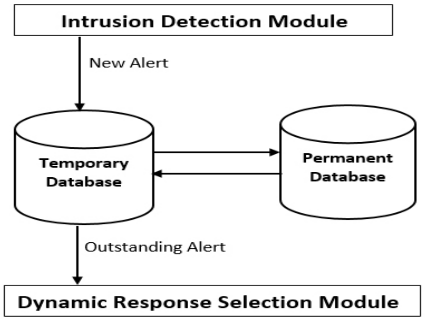


Figure 3. Detection Database.

iii. *Dynamic Response Selection Module (DRSM):*

After receiving all the necessary information about the current attack and if there was a similar past attack from the same or different source a cost-effective response is generated. To do so we need two things. They are:

I. *Response Selection Engine*
II. *Response Rules Database*

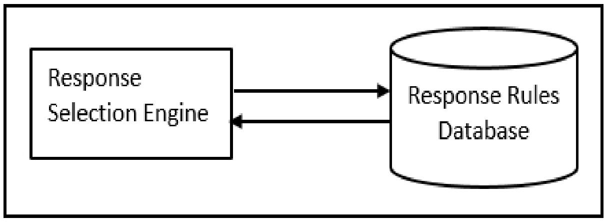


Fig. 4 Dynamic Response Selection Module.

I. *Response Selection Engine:*

This engine executes the selection algorithm for choosing a cost-effective response. At first if receives all the information from the detection database. This information includes the threat level, layers associated with the attack, the detection source and all the associated information as well as what the system did in case of an attack of similar caliber. At first a query is executed to fetch the response appropriate with the threat level and the layers associated with the attack. There can be various responses regarding a single kind of attack. Such as DOS attack and DDOS attack. In sense they are the same. But they might attack different layers thus having different riles. These rules are classified in case of cost. The cost is also associated with the threat level. If the threat is high, we may employ solution with greater cost. If the threat can be contained with a lower cost response, than a lower cost response is also present. The engine fetches all the responses and on the value of cost and threat level chooses a cost-effective response. Than the response is passed to the Response Deployment Module.

Response Selection Algorithm:

```
Input:
(ID, DATETIME, SOURCE_IP, DESTINATION_IP, DESCRIPTION, TYPE, SOURCE_MODULE, DEPLOYMENT_MODULE, PRIORITY, RELATED_LAYERS, RESPONSE).CXIDR_TEMPORARY_DATABASE

(RESPONSE_ID, DESCRIPTION, SOURCE_MODULE, DEPLOYMENT_MODULE, TYPE, RELATED_LAYERS, PRIORITY, COST, RESPONSE).CXIDR_ RESPONSE_RULES
Output: RESPONSE
Steps:
Select all RESPONSE where
PRIORITY.CXIDR_ TEMPORARY_DATABASE == PRIORITY.CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES && RELATED_LAYERS. CXIDR_TEMPORARY_DATABASE == RELATED_ LAYERS.CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES
If (Count(RESPONSE)>1){
Select RESPONSE with Min (COST);
    }

Else If (Count(RESPONSE)==1){
Select RESPONSE;
    }
Else{
Select DEFAULT RESPONSE;
    }
```

In summary, using the response selection algorithm we select the response by matching the priority and OSI layer from the two tables CXIDR_TEMPORARY_DATABASE and CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES. If multiple responses are found, our response selection engine will select the response from the CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES with the lowest cost. If there is only a single response is found, that response will be selected by the selection engine. But if there is mismatch in the two tables, no response will be selected and a default response will be generated.

II. *Response Rules Database:*

This database stores all the responses and it can be easily updated. Whenever the Response Selection Engine needs a response, they are generated from here

4. *Response Deployment Module:*

This module deploys the responses selected by DRSM. At first, the response is received from the DRSM and it follows necessary protocol to carry out the response. It also will calculate success rate and then send that information to Detection Database for future storage and consultation.

4. Performance evaluation

We have used Network Simulator-3 or NS-3 to simulate RSS. We have also compared our system's performance with Single Layer and XIDR. In Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 false positive and false negative reduction is shown.

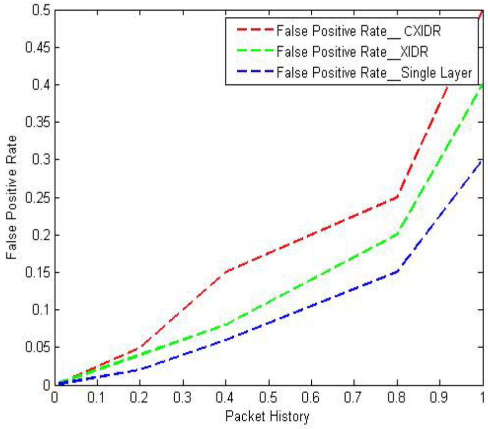


Fig. 5 False Positive Reduction.

In both figure, packet rate is in X-axis. In Fig. 5 false positive rate and in Fig. 6 false negative rate is in Y-axis. So, from both this figure it has been shown that our system performs better than others.

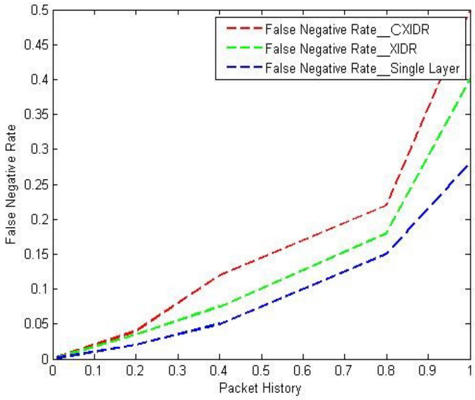


Fig. 6 False Negative Reduction.

In Table 1 and Table 2 there are two table of comparisons showing the false positive and false negative comparison respectively among Single Layer, XIDR and CXIDR. This comparison is done with respect to random packet rate. These data are used to draw the graphs of Fig.5 and 6. The graphs are drawn with the help of MATLAB. We have collected data manually from Snort, RSS and ModSecurity to draw the graphs used for performance analysis.

Table 1: False Positive Reduction Comparison

Packet History	Single Layer	XIDR	CXIDR
0	0	0	0
2	0.5	0.4	0.2
4	1.5	0.8	0.6
8	2.5	2	1.5
10	5	4	3

Table 2: False Negative Reduction Comparison

Packet History	Single Layer	XIDR	CXIDR
0	0	0	0
2	0.4	0.35	0.2
4	1.2	0.75	0.5
8	2.2	1.8	1.5
10	5	4	2.8

In Fig. 7 intrusion detection comparison among single layer, XIDR and CXIDR is shown and intrusion detection rate is in Y-axis. From this figure it is shown that CXIDR has more success in detecting intrusions than other systems.

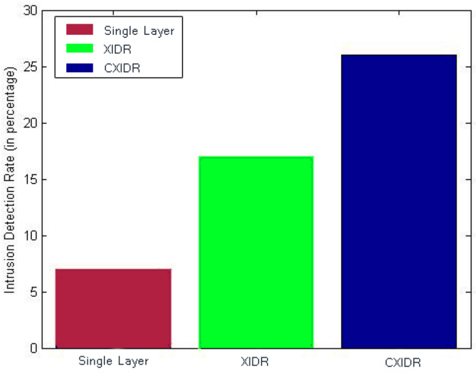
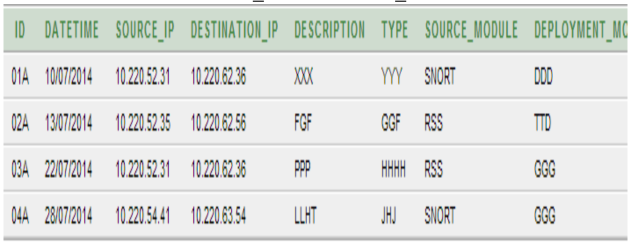


Fig. 9 Intrusion Detection Comparison.

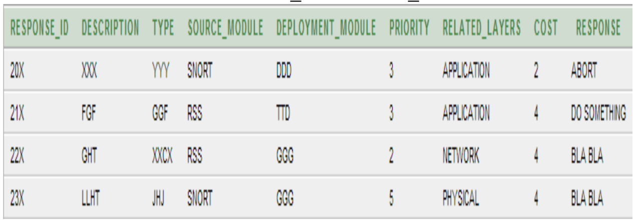
We have used Oracle Database 10g Express Edition to create various tables which is used in our algorithm. To implement our algorithm, we connected the Oracle with Java using NetBeans IDE 7.1.2. For our implementation purpose we have created two tables in Oracle which are shown in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3. CXIDR_TEMPORARY_DATABASE



ID	DATETIME	SOURCE_IP	DESTINATION_IP	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	SOURCE_MODULE	DEPLOYMENT_MC
01A	10/07/2014	10.220.52.31	10.220.62.36	XXX	YYY	SNORT	DDD
02A	13/07/2014	10.220.52.35	10.220.62.56	FGF	GGF	RSS	TTD
03A	22/07/2014	10.220.52.31	10.220.62.36	PPP	HHHH	RSS	GGG
04A	28/07/2014	10.220.54.41	10.220.63.54	LLHT	JHJ	SNORT	GGG

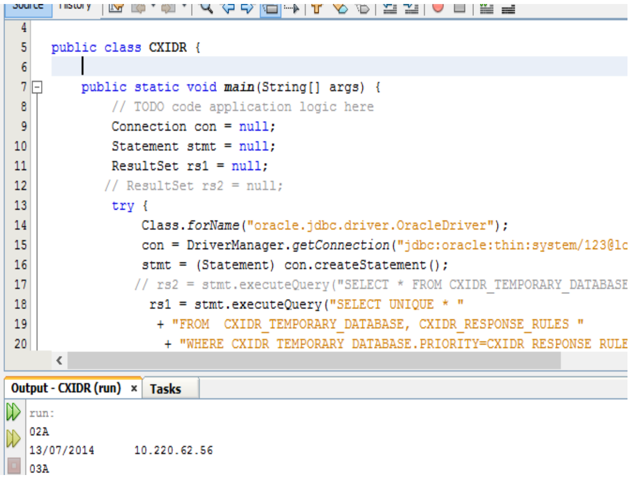
Table 4. CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES



RESPONSE_ID	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	SOURCE_MODULE	DEPLOYMENT_MODULE	PRIORITY	RELATED_LAYERS	COST	RESPONSE
20X	XXX	YYY	SNORT	DDD	3	APPLICATION	2	ABORT
21X	FGF	GGF	RSS	TTD	3	APPLICATION	4	DO SOMETHING
22X	GHT	XXCX	RSS	GGG	2	NETWORK	4	BLA BLA
23X	LLHT	JHJ	SNORT	GGG	5	PHYSICAL	4	BLA BLA

Information of CXIDR_TEMPORARY_DATABASE table and CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES table are shown in details in Table 3 and Table 4. In the following figure

(Fig. 8), implementation of response selection algorithm which is coded in Java language using NetBeans software is shown. Here, ojdbc6 JAR library is used for this implementation process. The SQL query of response selection algorithm is shown below Fig. 8.



```
public class CXIDR {
    
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TODO code application logic here
        Connection con = null;
        Statement stmt = null;
        ResultSet rs1 = null;
       // ResultSet rs2 = null;
        try {
            Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");
            con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:thin:system/123@lc
            stmt = (Statement) con.createStatement();
           // rs2 = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM CXIDR_TEMPORARY_DATABASE
             rs1 = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT UNIQUE * "
              + "FROM  CXIDR_TEMPORARY_DATABASE, CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES "
               + "WHERE CXIDR_TEMPORARY_DATABASE.PRIORITY=CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULE
```

```
run:
02A
13/07/2014      10.220.62.56
03A
```

Fig. 8 Implementation of Algorithm in Netbeans

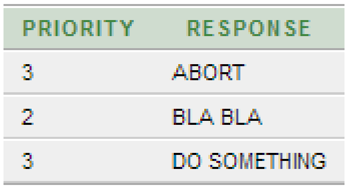
SQL Query:
SELECT UNIQUE

CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES.PRIORITY, CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES.RESPONSE FROM CXIDR_TEMPORARY_DATABASE, CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES

WHERE CXIDR_TEMPORARY_DATABASE.PRIORITY= CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES.PRIORITY AND CXIDR_TEMPORARY_DATABASE.RELATED_LAYERS= CXIDR_RESPONSE_RULES.RELATED_LAYERS;

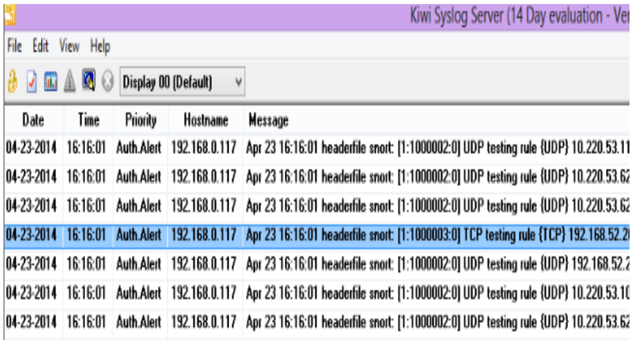
After running the upper sql query in Oracle the following query result (Fig. 13) is displayed. Using this response from the SQL query some conditions will be applied upon them with respect to cost according to the response selection algorithm and response with the minimum cost will be deployed by the Response Deployment Module.

Table 5. Result of SQL Query



PRIORITY	RESPONSE
3	ABORT
2	BLA BLA
3	DO SOMETHING

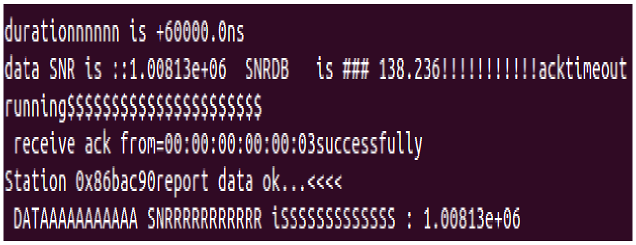
In Fig. 9 application of Snort is shown. We have implemented Snort with the help of Kiwi Syslog Server which is used as a Graphical User Interface (GUI) for showing the analysis of incoming and outgoing packets. From this sort of analysis intrusions can be easily detected.



Date	Time	Priority	Hostname	Message
04-23-2014	16:16:01	Auth.Alert	192.168.0.117	Apr 23 16:16:01 headerfile snort: [1:1000002:0] UDP testing rule {UDP} 10.220.53.11
04-23-2014	16:16:01	Auth.Alert	192.168.0.117	Apr 23 16:16:01 headerfile snort: [1:1000002:0] UDP testing rule {UDP} 10.220.53.62
04-23-2014	16:16:01	Auth.Alert	192.168.0.117	Apr 23 16:16:01 headerfile snort: [1:1000002:0] UDP testing rule {UDP} 10.220.53.62
04-23-2014	16:16:01	Auth.Alert	192.168.0.117	Apr 23 16:16:01 headerfile snort: [1:1000003:0] TCP testing rule {TCP} 192.168.52.2
04-23-2014	16:16:01	Auth.Alert	192.168.0.117	Apr 23 16:16:01 headerfile snort: [1:1000002:0] UDP testing rule {UDP} 192.168.52.2
04-23-2014	16:16:01	Auth.Alert	192.168.0.117	Apr 23 16:16:01 headerfile snort: [1:1000002:0] UDP testing rule {UDP} 10.220.53.10
04-23-2014	16:16:01	Auth.Alert	192.168.0.117	Apr 23 16:16:01 headerfile snort: [1:1000002:0] UDP testing rule {UDP} 10.220.53.62

Fig. 9 Packet Analysis Using Snort.

Implementation of Received Signal Strength (RSS) is displayed in Fig. 10. It is implemented using NS-3. Here, Signal to Noise Ratio or SNR is counted. We have used this value as RSS in our system. The SNR value is calculated and then converted into SNR db (Decibel). In Fig. 10 a table showing the packet rate and RSS value in decibel is displayed.



```
durationnnnnn is +60000.0ns
data SNR is ::1.00813e+06  SNRDB   is ### 138.236!!!!!!!!!!acktimeout
running$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
 receive ack from=00:00:00:00:00:03successfully
Station 0x86bac90report data ok...<<<<
 DATAAAAAAAAAAA SNRRRRRRRRRRR iSSSSSSSSSSSS : 1.00813e+06
```

Fig. 10 Implementation of RSS

Table 6. Packet Rate and Corresponding RSS value

Packet	RSS(Decibel)
1	119.35
5	123.077
7	257.859
10	257.859
100	257.859

5. Conclusions

In this paper, we have introduced a novel IDS framework based on honey pot approach that combined multiple intrusion detection sources and utilized it in cellular environment. We have also introduced a cost-effective response selection module across various layers. We showed that our proposed CXIDR methodology is capable to outperform the conventional one. In future, we shall enhance CXIDR further and add some other security related features with the current system. There may be some other works of implementing the algorithm and building a response deployment module so that present CXIDR can face the upcoming challenges in the future. The methodologies we proposed in this article are based on new technologies and it might be a complete scheme to safeguard our precious data and devices in cellular environment.

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