

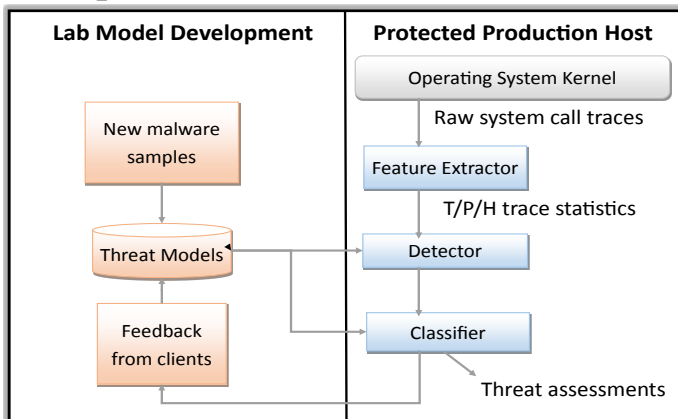
TTP: Medium Securing the Wireless Philadelphia Network

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Malware monitoring and classification in Keypots Community Computing Centers

• Features:

- ◇ System call traces of malware and benign processes
- ◇ Host-based anomaly detection
- ◇ Mimic the production environment on live hosts



• Deployment and evaluation:

- ◇ **Real-world scenario:** anomaly detectors were deployed on various KEYSPOOT locations of the Philadelphia Keypots Community Computing centers
- ◇ Test against **125,000** malware processes, **76,000** distinct malware samples
- ◇ Dataset time frame: more than **100 days**

Anomaly detection in DNS data from a major Internet Service Provider (ISP)

• Motivations:

- ◇ Detecting volume anomalies in a large DNS dataset (4.6×10^7 DNS queries over 23 minutes) using distributed PCA based anomaly detection algorithms
- ◇ Evaluated the tradeoff between comm. cost and solution quality of the distributed algorithms

• Distributed PCA algorithm:

- ◇ Data is compressed locally, there is no need to send the whole local measurements

• Results:

- ◇ Distributed PCA methods have little quality degradation, yet achieve significant savings in comm. bandwidth

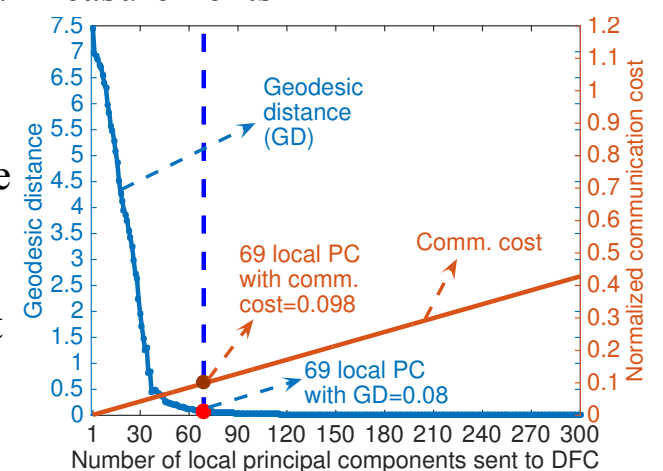


Fig 1. Horizontal partitioning with s=2

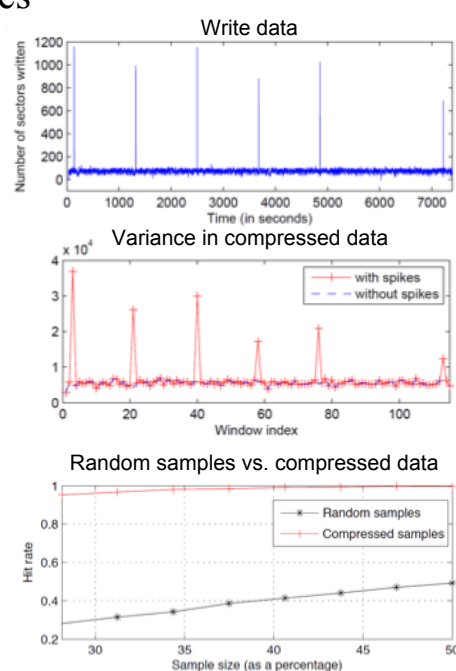
Adaptive Sampling and Statistical Inference for Anomaly Detection

Key contributions:

- ◇ A new efficient strategy for online performance monitoring of data centers using adaptive-rate compressive sampling
- ◇ A new method for anomaly detection in computer systems with compressed measurements
- ◇ A new, fast and distributed method of detecting anomalies in network traffic feature matrices

Results:

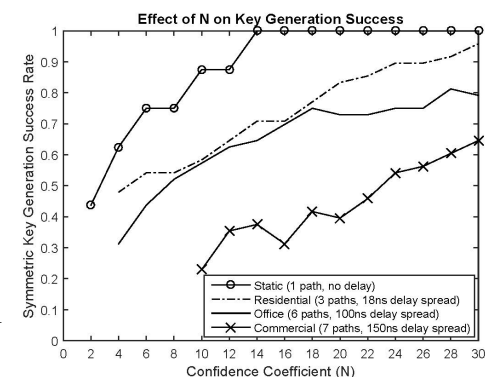
- ◇ Reconstructed data from adaptive-rate compressive sampling allows detection of abrupt changes and trends achieving 90% hit rate when the sample size is just 25%
- ◇ Hit rate achieved using the variance of the compressed samples: greater than 95% when the sample size is greater than 28%, substantially better than with random samples



Establishing shared secret keys over wireless channels

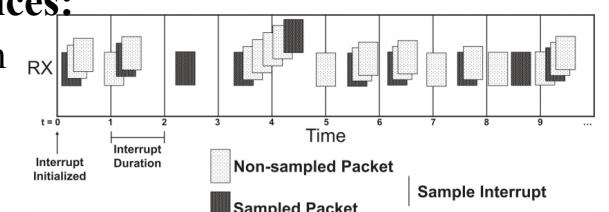
Generating symmetric keys without “hints”:

- Previous PHY layer secret key generation algorithms relied on indices, salts etc. to be shared with TX node.
- Using a wireless channel emulator, we experimentally evaluated our new algorithm leveraging channel trends.
- The algorithm establishes symmetric keys without exchanging any initialization vectors, nonce, salts etc.



Road to COTS devices:

- An implementation on COTS devices
 - ◇ Intel 5300 chip
 - ◇ iwlwifi driver
- Interrupt-based sampling uses the internal timer to capture packets and minimizes hardware customization.
- A firmware update is necessary to introduce the new protocol to the chipset's driver.



References

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