インターネットから収集した URLデータの統計量に基づく NDN情報漏洩防止方法の検討

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Outline

- Problem statement
 - > Threat of targeted attack in the Internet
 - > Future targeted attack in ICN
- Objective and proposal
 - > Objective: Prevent information leakage through Interest packet
 - > Proposal: Interest packet filtering
- ICN content naming policy as a natural extension from URL
- ICN content naming analysis based on URL
- Evaluation of Interest packet filtering

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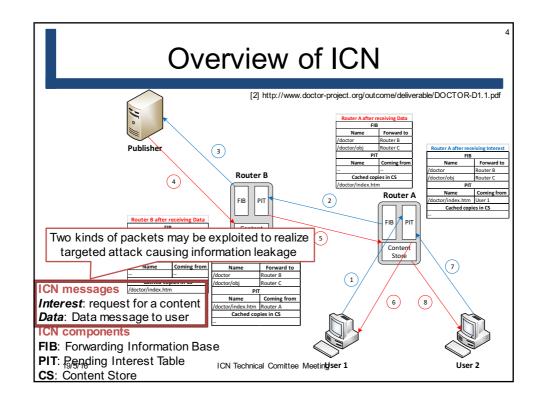
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Threat of Targeted Attack

- IPA reports that targeted attack is one of the 10 major security threats [1] [1] 10 Major Security Threats 2015, https://www.ipa.go.jp/files/000048018.pdf > 2014:3rd, 2015:1st
- In targeted attack,
 - ➤ Attacker infects PCs within target network with malware via email, etc.
 - ➤ Attacker probes internal networks and steals data such as customer information
- Countermeasure
 - ➤ Train employees not to access suspicious media Almost impossible to extinguish human error!!

Important to investigate how to prevent information leakages after infection

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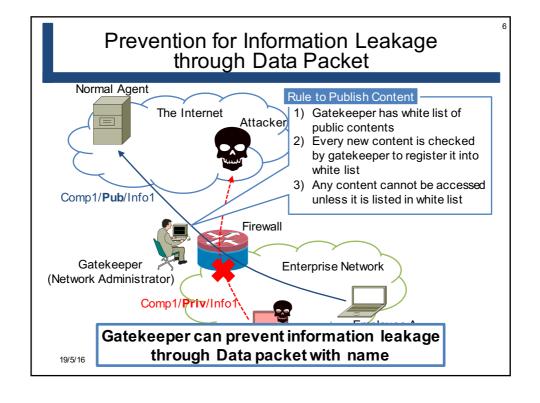
Information Leakage through Data Packet

- Data packet includes
 - ➤ Data, content name, etc.
- Characteristic of Data packet
 - ➤ Unless user receives Interest packet, he cannot send Data packet corresponding to the Interest packet

To steal information, attacker must send Interest packet to target network

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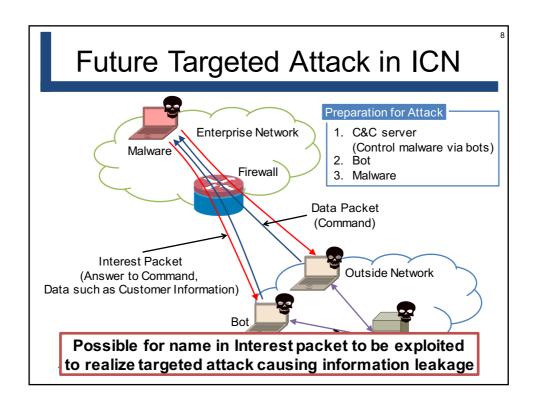
Information Leakage through Interest Packet

- Interest packet includes
 - >Content name, etc.
- Characteristic of Interest packet
 - ➤ User sends out content name, which is named by outside publisher

Possible for malware to encrypt information, specify it into name, and send it outside as if malware requested outside content

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Objective and Proposal

Objective

Prevent information leakage thorough Interest packet

Proposal

Interest packet filtering to detect malicious names causing information leakages

Necessity of realizing what is normal name

Step to define normal name

- 1) Define ICN content naming policy
 - > ICN content naming policy as a natural extension from URL
- 2) Assume statistic of ICN content name
 - > Analysis of URL obtained from the Internet

Interest packet filtering based on statistic of normal name

ICN Content Naming Policy as a Natural Extension from URL

- Future ICN naming policy may specify ccn into <scheme> part in stead of http(s)
- Why natural extension from URL?
 - Organization described in <net_loc> part can define name from <path> part to <fragment> part, independent from each other
 - Easy to translate current numerous content names in the Internet to corresponding ICN names

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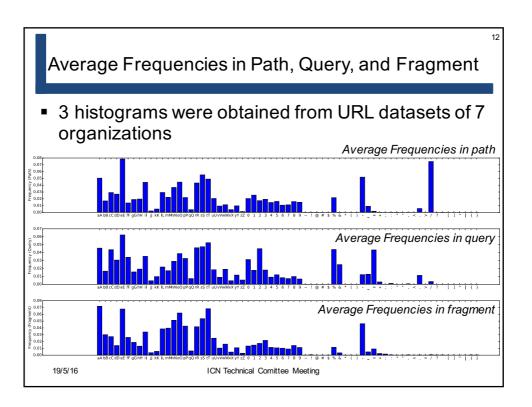
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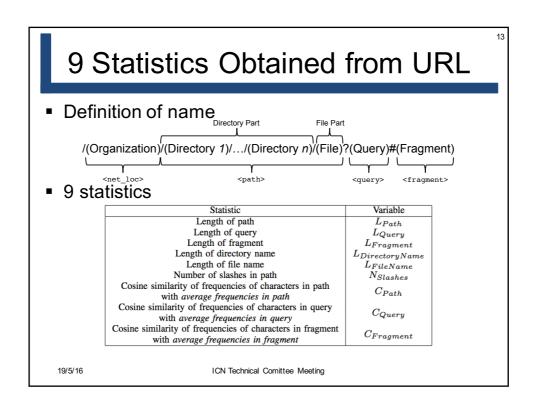
URL Dataset

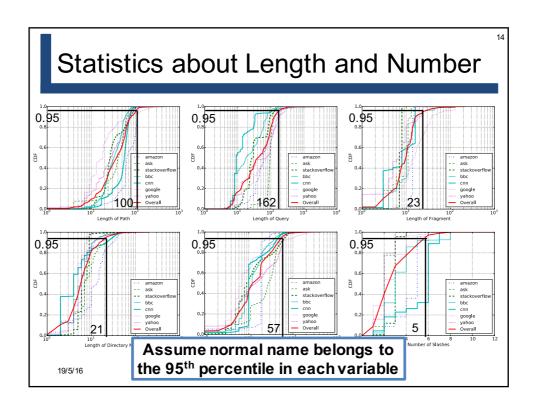
- Sampled URLs created by 7 organizations (Amazon, Ask, stackoverflow, BBC, CNN, Google, Yahoo)
- Obtained 30,000 from each organization, and then collected URLs returning status code 200
- Divided URLs into 9-to-1
 - > 90% were used for statistical analysis
 - > 10% were used for evaluation of Interest packet filtering
- Calculated average frequencies of characters in path, query and fragment of the URLs in all the organizations
 - > Average frequencies in path
 - > Average frequencies in query
 - > Average frequencies in fragment

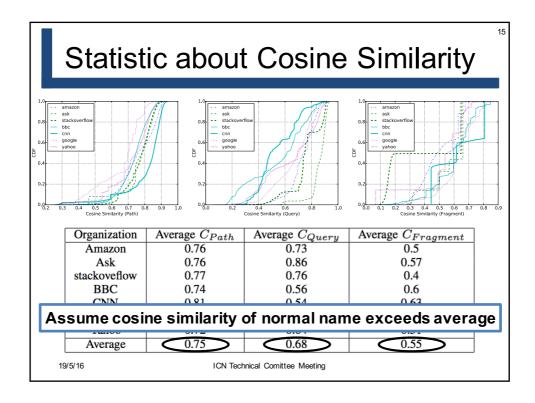
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Evaluation of Interest Packet Filtering

Filter 1 (F1) from point of length and number

$$F1 = (L_{Path} \ge 101) \lor (L_{Query} \ge 163) \lor (L_{Fragment} \ge 24)$$

$$\lor (\min_{in\ path} L_{DirectoryName} \ge 22) \lor (L_{FileName} \ge 58)$$

$$\lor (N_{Slashes} \ge 6)$$

$$False\ positive rate: 220/$$
(1)

False positive rate: 33%

Filter 2 (F2) from point of cosine similarity

$$F2 = F1 \wedge ((C_{Path} < 0.75) \vee (C_{Query} < 0.68)$$
$$\vee (C_{Fragment} < 0.55))$$
 (2)

False positive rate: 15%

Reduce false positive rate because filtering can judge character frequencies in name are similar to one in normal name even if length is over threshold

Discussion

Proposed filtering rules are not enough to

➤ E.g., Malware can create name for information leakages to avoid filtering, which decreases volume of leaked data

prevent information leakages

- Conventional naming policies have risk about information leakages
 - ➤ Perhaps not only improvement of filtering but also new naming policy or other countermeasures are needed

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Conclusion and Future Work

Conclusion

- Name in Interest packet will be exploited to realize future targeted attack
- Considering migration path from current Internet to ICN, highly possible for future naming policy to become one as natural extension from URL
- False positive rate of proposed Interest packet filtering was 15%, but too high as practical filter
- Future work
 - Propose method to reduce false positive rate in Interest packet filtering
 - Consider encryption method for malware to hide information into name and evaluate performance of each method

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