



ELEMENTIVE



# Moving-Target Defense With Configuration-Space Randomization

Dr. Sanjai Narain, Telcordia Technologies, Inc.

In Collaboration With

Professor Sharad Malik, Princeton

Professor Daniel Jackson, MIT

Professor Trent Jaeger, Penn State

Professor Ehab Al-Shaer, UNCC

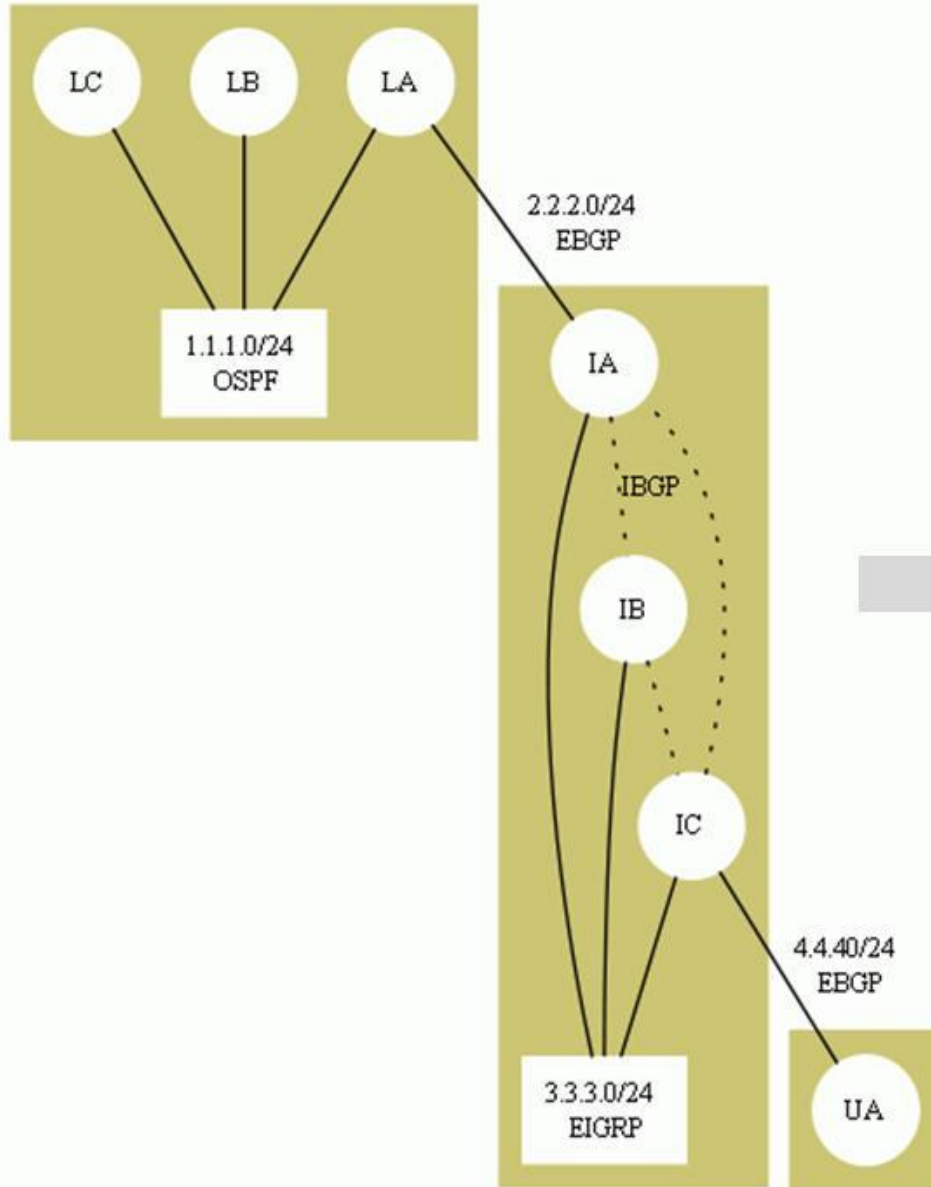
Email: [narain@research.telcordia.com](mailto:narain@research.telcordia.com)

Tel: 908 337 3636

## Overview

- Configuration is the glue for logically integrating cyber infrastructure components.
- Configuration errors cause 50%-80% of cyber attacks and downtime in cyber infrastructure.
- ConfigAssure defines a science of configuration
- It contains fundamental tools for eliminating configuration errors
- It is being deployed in a collaboration network at DISA
- It was trialed with High Assurance Platform that integrates VMWare with SELinux for MLS
- It is used to build the ADC system for randomly changing configurations to other correct ones

# The Gap Between Requirement and Configuration



```
interface eth0
  ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  access-group FILTER-I-A in
  access-group FILTER-O-A out
```

```
router eigrp 25
  network 10.10.10.1 0.0.0.0
  no auto-summary
```

```
router bgp 5803
  neighbor 214.13.128.2 remote-as 5803
```

...  
and hundreds more commands like these

**Implementation with Low-Level commands**

**Conceptualization At High-Level**

# For Software Development, Many Tools Bridge Gap Between Requirements and Machine Code

End-To-End Requirements



Algorithms

Programming Languages

Compilers

Tracers and Debuggers

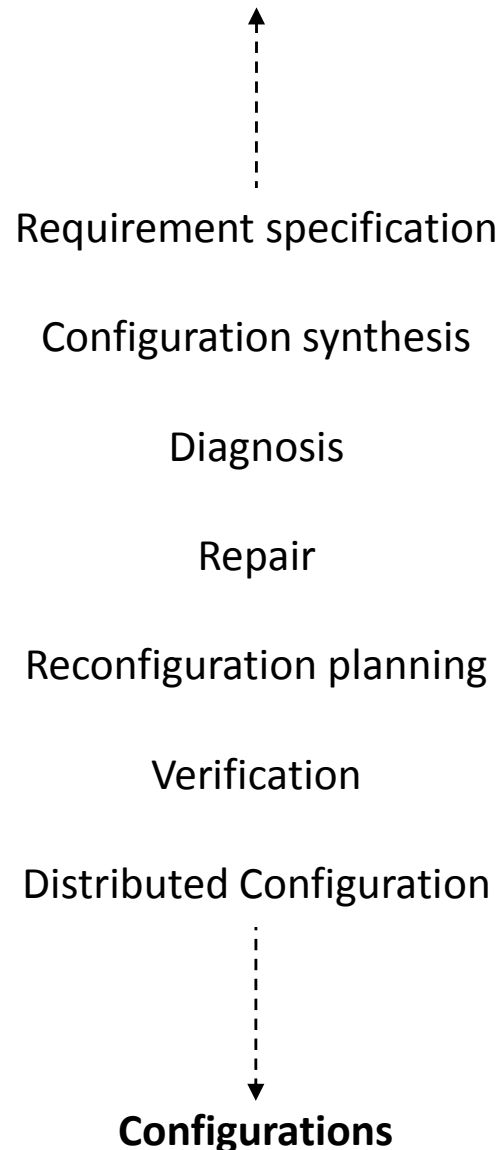
Static Analyzers



Machine Code

# But For Infrastructure We Have Almost Nothing

## End-To-End Requirements



## Why Are These Problems Hard?

- Tension between security and functionality
- Synthesis, reconfiguration planning and verification: Require searching very large spaces
- Diagnosis: Components work in isolation but not together
- Repair: Removing one error can cause another
- Information fragmentation: Across host, network, administrative and geographical boundaries
- Need to enforce end-to-end connectivity, security, application, performance and reliability requirements
- Hard to formalize configuration language grammar documented in 100s of English pages

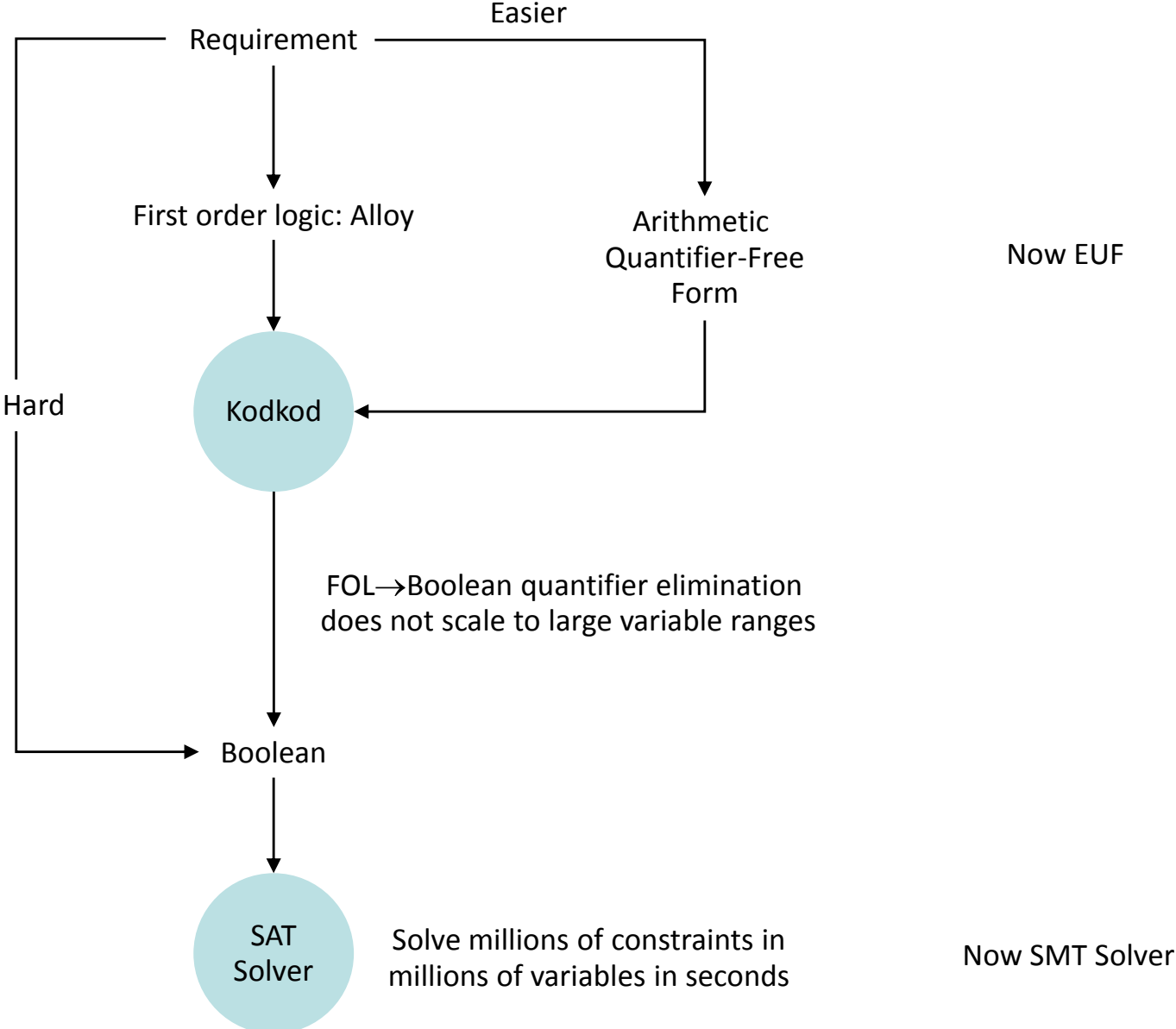
# Consequences of Configuration Errors

- .. the military is betting our lives on architectures with no overall plan nor overriding purpose. In fact, the biggest threat to the network may be a nonintrusive assault that simply causes the network to collapse of its own weight...
  - Col. Kevin B. Jordan who directed planning for C4 networks supporting 95,000 Marine and Allied troops for Operation Iraqi Freedom. Quote in “Coalition Operations Demand Technology Solutions, January 2005”.  
[http://www.afcea.org/signal/articles/templates/SIGNAL\\_Article\\_Template.asp?articleid=618&zoneid=8](http://www.afcea.org/signal/articles/templates/SIGNAL_Article_Template.asp?articleid=618&zoneid=8)
- We don't need hackers to break the systems because they're falling apart by themselves.
  - Peter G. Neumann, SRI. “Who Needs Hackers”, NY Times, September 7, 2007.  
<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/09/12/technology/techspecial/12threat.html>
- Things break. Complex systems break in complex ways.
  - Steve Bellovin, Columbia University. “Who Needs Hackers”, NY Times, September 7, 2007.  
<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/09/12/technology/techspecial/12threat.html>
- ..human factors, is the biggest contributor—responsible for 50 to 80 percent of network device outages.
  - What's Behind Network Downtime? Proactive Steps to Reduce Human Error and Improve Availability of Networks. [http://www.juniper.net/solutions/literature/white\\_papers/200249.pdf](http://www.juniper.net/solutions/literature/white_papers/200249.pdf)

# Classes of Configuration Errors In Enterprise Networks

- Connectivity
  - Incorrect addressing or IP, GRE, MPLS, IPSec links
- Security
  - Incorrect firewall policies
- Performance
  - Inconsistent QoS policies
- Reliability
  - Single points of failure due to misconfigured routing protocols, in spite of diversity
  - Single points of failure across\_layers
- Interaction between security and performance
  - Packet dropping due to mismatched MTU and ICMP blocking
- Interaction between security and reliability
  - IPSec tunnels not replicated in HSRP cluster
- Interaction between security and connectivity
  - Static routes not directing packets into IPSec tunnels
- Lack of centralized configuration authority
  - Static routes accumulated due to inefficient collaboration between network administrators

# ConfigAssure Evolution





# Overview of ConfigAssure

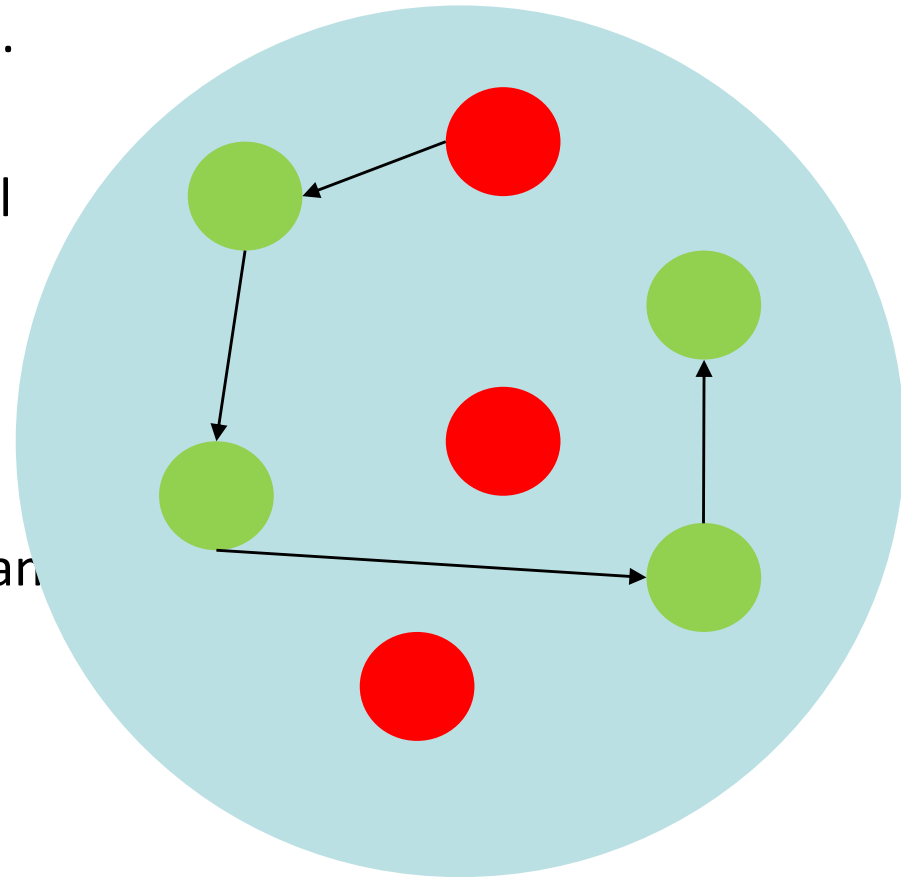
- Visualization of logical structures latent in configuration
- Specification language allows specifying sets of acceptable values of configuration variables, i.e., constraints
  - High-level language compiled into EUF = Boolean logic with data structures
- Traditional languages force one to specify concrete values
- Configuration synthesis: Set intersection, i.e., constraint solving. Use SMT solvers
- Diagnosis: Find  $x=c$  in proof of unsolvability,  $x$  a configuration variable
- Repair: Remove  $x=c$  and solve again
- Verification: Showing absence of counterexample. To show for all  $x$ .  $p(x)$  show there is no solution to some  $x$ .  $\text{not}(p(x))$
- Reconfiguration planning: Convert a safety invariant into constraint on times of variable change, then solve it to obtain schedule of change

Demo: <https://configassure.research.telcordia.com/csr>

For username and password, please contact  
narain@research.telcordia.com

## Configuration Space-Randomization

- Attack = Adversary gaining knowledge of critical parameters for a duration of time.
- Moving-target defense = changing critical parameters within that duration while maintaining system requirements on security and functionality
- Idea: If system requirement has more than one solution, then:
  - Each provides service to legitimate users
  - But transition from one to other confuses adversary



**Configuration Space**

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## Summary

- ConfigAssure is a suite of fundamental tools for bridging gap between requirements and configuration:
  - Requirement specification
  - Synthesis
  - Diagnosis
  - Repair
  - Verification
  - Reconfiguration planning
  - Visualization
- Being deployed at DISA and trialed with High Assurance Platform
- Being used to build moving-target defense by configuration space randomization