



Thesis
M.Sc.

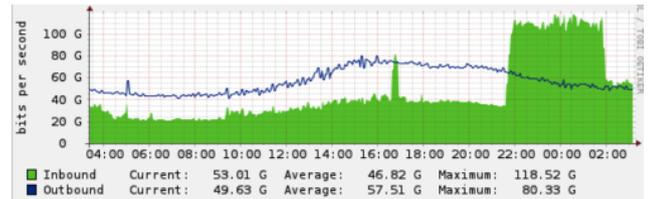
IDP,
Guided
Research

Leveraging extended flow data for botnet detection

Motivation

Botnets are a major threat to the security of the Internet. The C&C servers send commands to the bots which then execute these commands and perform e.g. Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks, spam campaigns or scan for vulnerable hosts.

In order to eliminate the threats posed by botnets it is necessary to detect C&C servers and infected hosts as participants in those botnets. Research shows [1, 3] that it is generally possible to automatically perform this detection in the network. In this thesis you will extend the flow monitoring toolkit Vermont [2] by adding new IPFIX information elements which are useful for botnet detection.



Your Task

- Identify flow information which can help in identifying botnet traffic
- Implement these new flow information elements into Vermont
- Evaluate the suitability of your approach on botnet and benign traffic

Requirements

- Knowledge in low-level programming, ideally C++
- Understanding of the concept of flow data (IPFIX)
- Willingness and motivation to experiment and learn new concepts autonomously (GIYF-based work approach)

Bibliography

- [1] Leyla Bilge, Davide Balzarotti, William Robertson, Engin Kirda, and Christopher Kruegel. Disclosure: detecting botnet command and control servers through large-scale netflow analysis. In *Proceedings of the 28th Annual Computer Security Applications Conference*, pages 129–138. ACM, 2012.
- [2] TUM I8. Vermont GitHub. <https://github.com/tumi8/vermont>.
- [3] Matija Stevanovic and Jesper Melgaard Pedersen. An efficient flow-based botnet detection using supervised machine learning. In *Computing, Networking and Communications (ICNC), 2014 International Conference on*, pages 797–801. IEEE, 2014.

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