

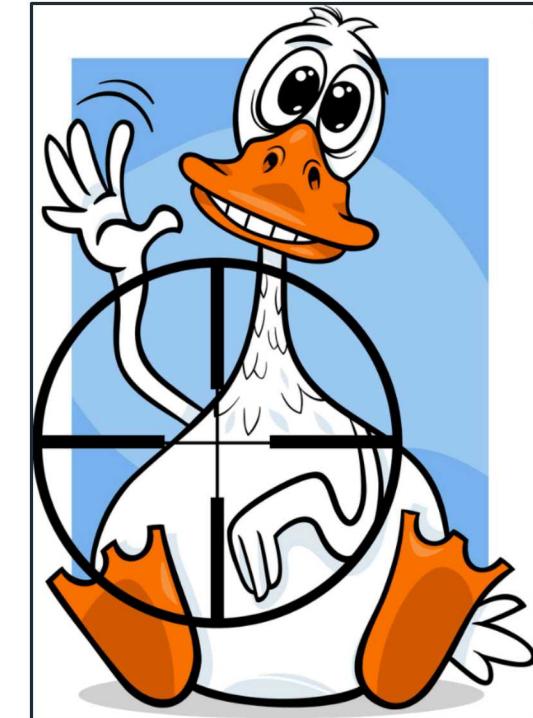
# ADDSEC: IP Hopping

Adrian Chavez

Antifacilitation, Diversity & Defense Security  
DOE PACT VIRTUAL SHOWCASE

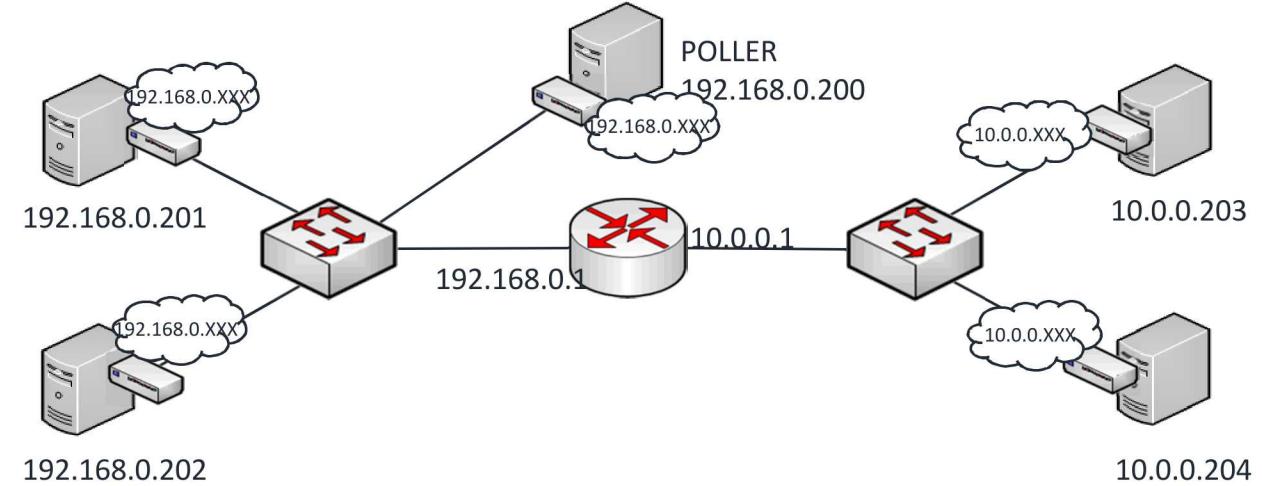
Static networks use predictable communications and static configurations, making them vulnerable to attack.

- Electrical grids
- Critical infrastructure environments
- Federal communications systems



### How to create a moving target defense?

- Maintain continuity of network communications
- Maintain timing of network communications
- Broad-based detection needed



## Machine Learning Ensemble

- Threat detection

## Software Defined Networking

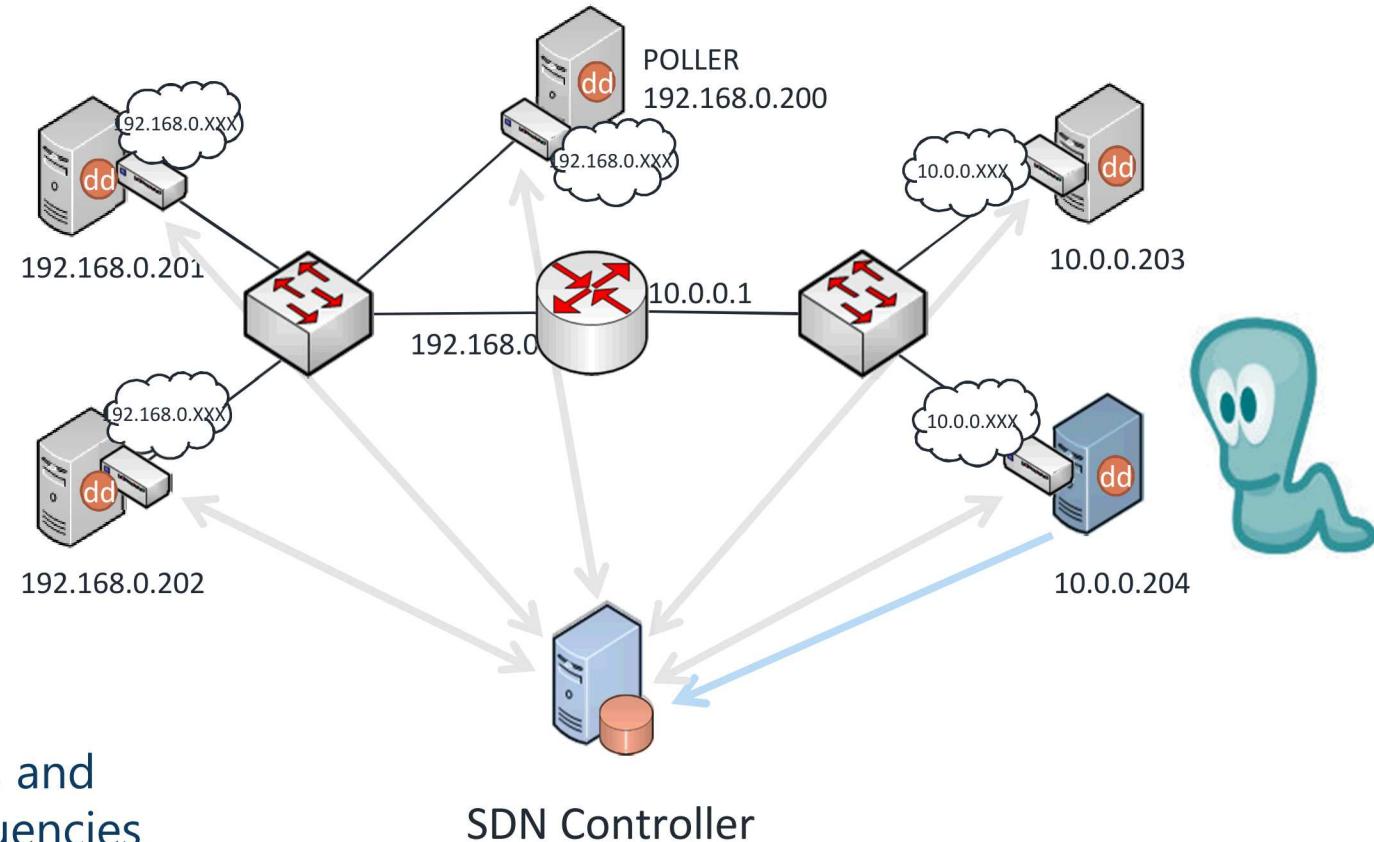
Network level engineering and management

- Transparent to hosts on network
- Open source software switch
  - No need to replace existing network hardware
- Scales with size of network nodes

## Moving Target Defense

Randomizes IP addresses, service port numbers, and communication paths at user configurable frequencies

*Dynamic Defense (dd) Machine Learning Algorithms Deployed*



# Development History & Results

ADDSEC

## Principal Investigator

Adrian Chavez

- Ph.D. Computer Science  
University of California, Davis
- Principal Member of Technical Staff  
Cybersecurity R&D

## Developmental History

**2014** Initial patent filing

**2018** US patent granted

**2019** R&D100 Award Winner (Software/Services)

## Funding History: 2015-Present

\$3.8M, DOE CESER Office

Lead



Sandia  
National  
Laboratories

Partners



## Research Team

Jason Hamlet  
Erik Lee  
James Obert

William Stout  
Mitchell Martin

**Technology Readiness Level (TRL):**  
TRL 6/7 as of June 2020

## IP Protection

US Patent No. 9,985,984

*Dynamic Defense and Network Randomization for Computer Systems*

## Market Validation

**2017** Successful interoperability testing  
performed at SEL site (May)

**2018** Technology demonstrated DoD Ft. Belvoir  
microgrid



### TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

Supports both hardware and software implementations of Software Defined Networking

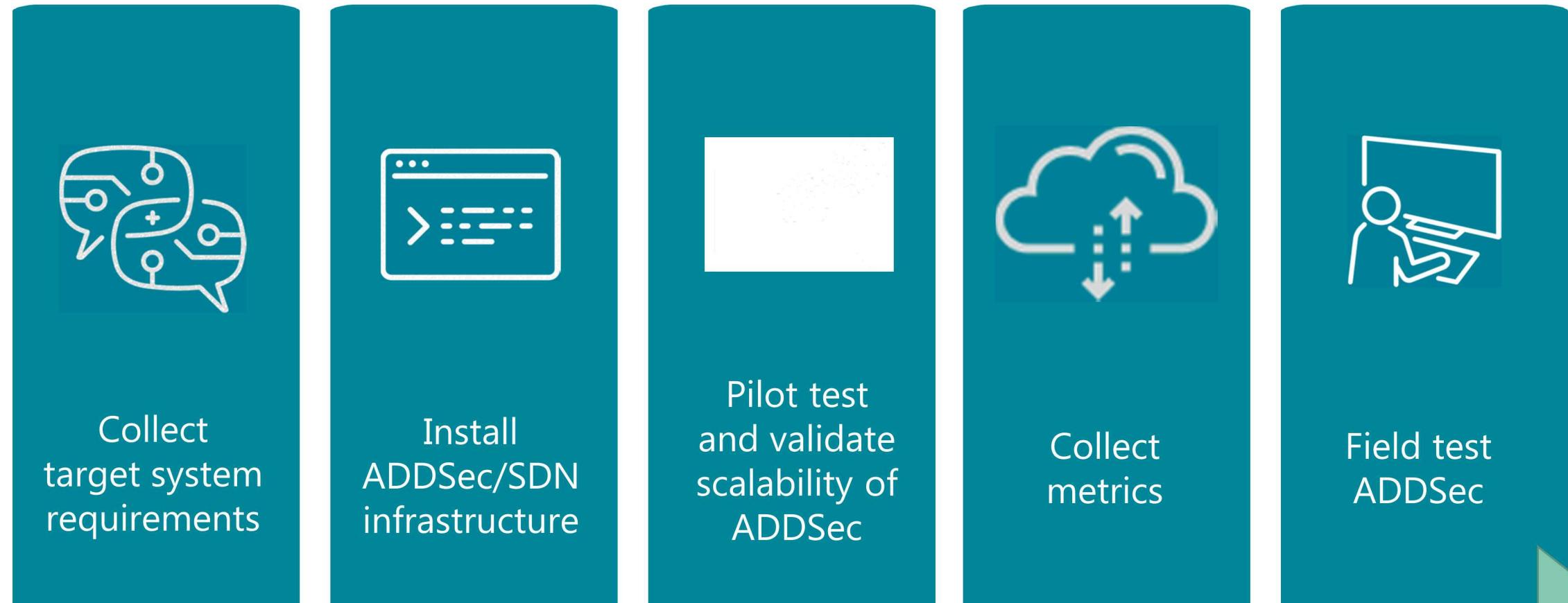
Both network layer and edge ML detection

### BENEFITS

Very low network load

Improved cyber resilience

Effective cyber attack detection



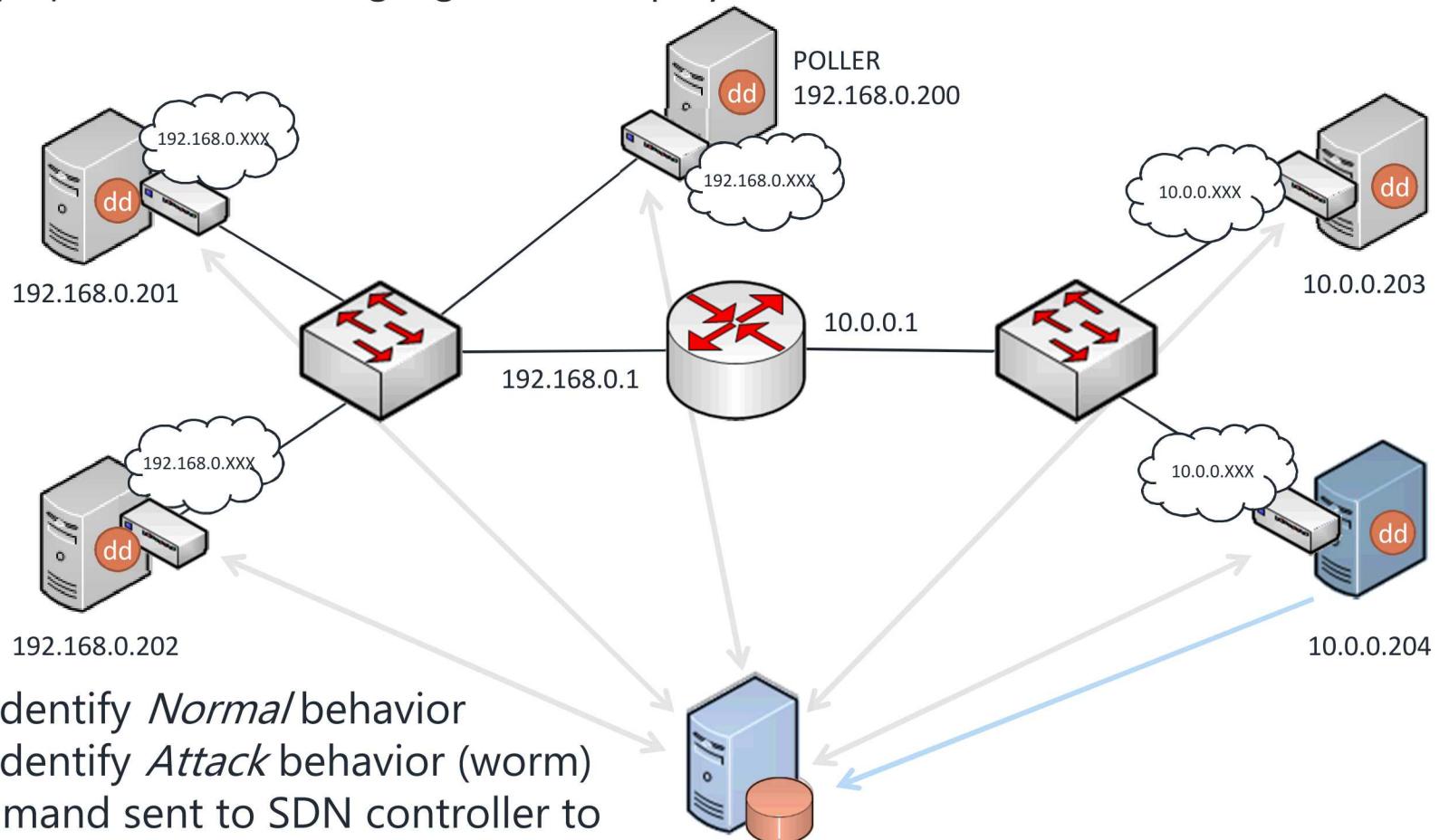
Bringing ADDSec to Market

# ADDSEC: IP Hopping

DOE PACT VIRTUAL SHOWCASE  
Artificial Diversity & Defense Security  
DEMONSTRATION



## Dynamic Defense (dd) Machine Learning Algorithms Deployed



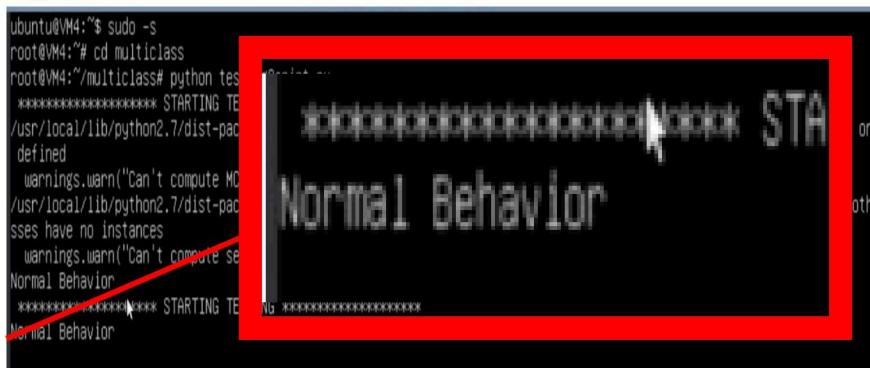
### Results:

- ML Algorithms identify *Normal* behavior
- ML Algorithms identify *Attack* behavior (worm)
- IP Rotation command sent to SDN controller to change IP's (other automated responses also possible: port, path, and application library randomization)

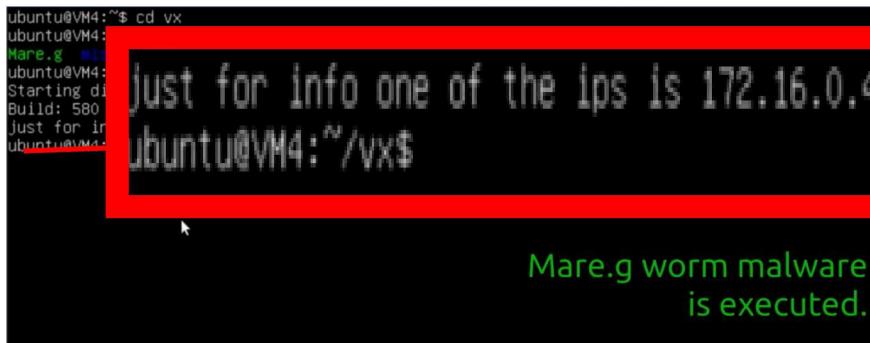
SDN Controller:

# System Responses Before, During, and After Attack

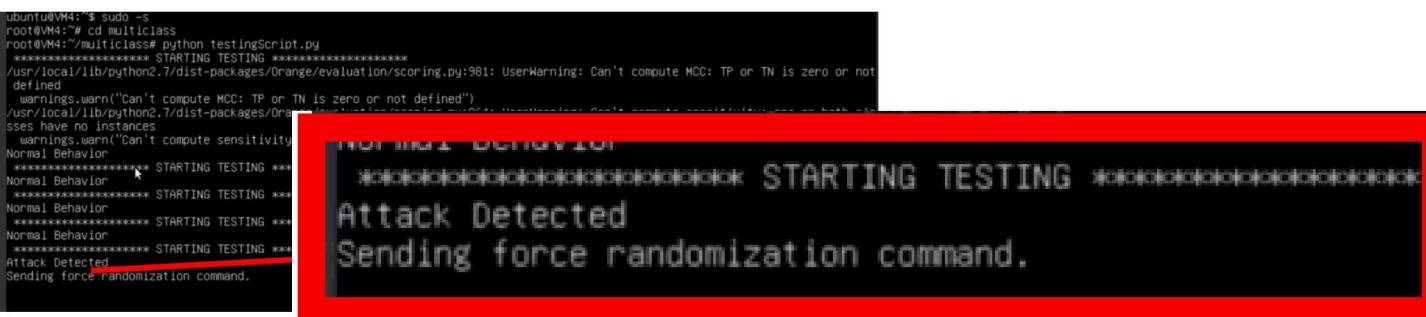
# ADDSEC DEMONSTRATION



## Normal Behavior Detected BEFORE Attack



## Malware Worm Scans Network to Propagate

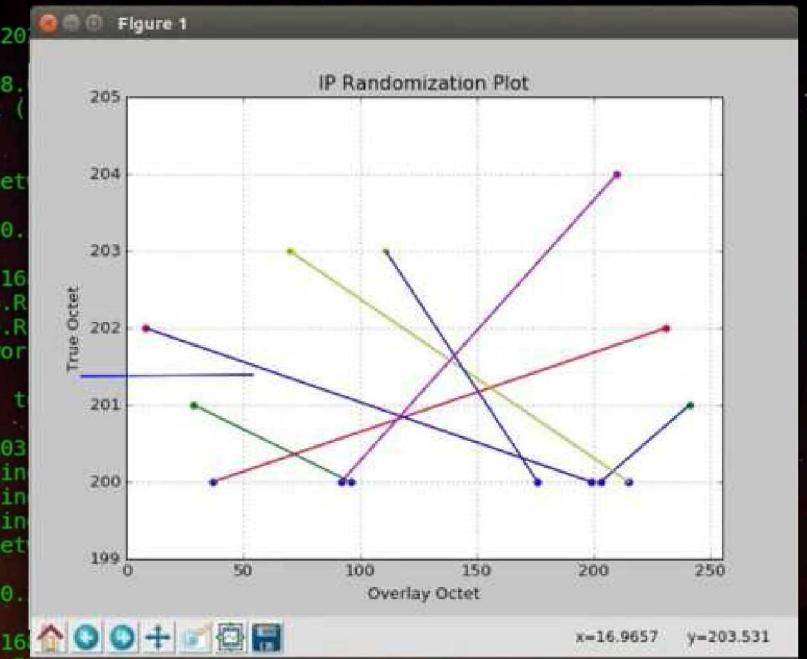
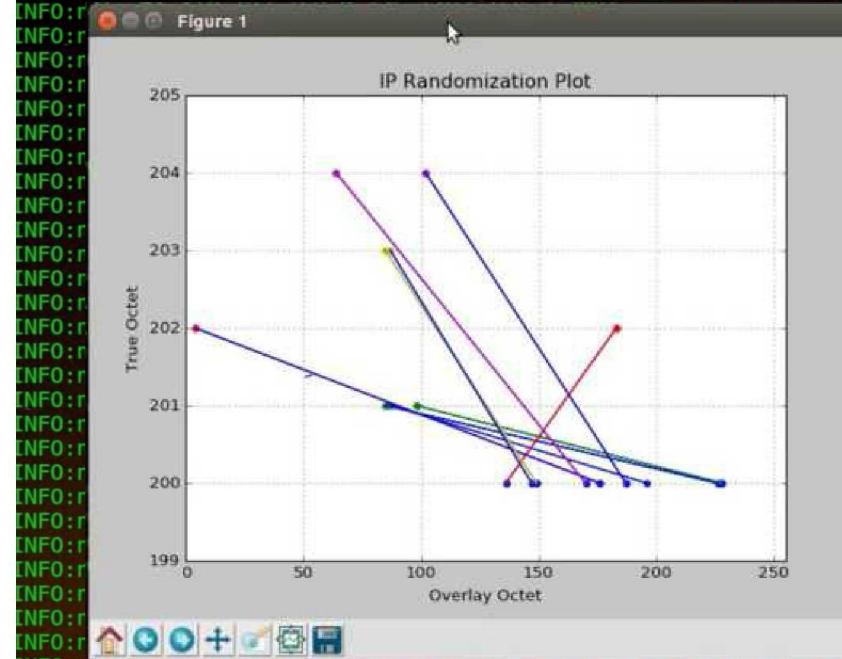


## Machine Learning Algorithms Detect Malware Worm Scan

# ADDSEC DEMONSTRATION

## All Hosts Continue to Communicate, Now, with Randomized IP Addresses

Figure 1  
INFO:nwr:Match: inport 1, type 2048, ipv4.proto 6, from oIP 192.168.0.85 (192.168.0.201), to oIP 192.168.0.226 (192.168.0.200)  
INFO:nwr:Installing send ip flow on 00-00-00-12-23-11, timeout: 8  
INFO:nwr:Match: inport 65534, type 2048, ipv4.proto 6, from oIP 192.168.0.85 (192.168.0.201), to oIP 192.168.0.226 (192.168.0.200)  
INFO:nwr:Got an IPV4 Packet 192.168.0.200, on 00-00-00-12-23-10, port 65534, from network ('192.168.0.0', 24) for 192.168.0.202  
INFO:nwr:Installing recv ip flow on 00-00-00-12-23-12, timeout 8  
INFO:nwr:Match: inport 1, type 2048, ipv4.proto 6, from oIP 192.168.0.136 (192.168.0.200), to oIP 192.168.0.183 (192.168.0.202)  
INFO:nwr:Installing send ip flow on 00-00-00-12-23-10, timeout: 8  
INFO:nwr:Match: inport 65534, type 2048, ipv4.proto 6, from oIP 192.168.0.136 (192.168.0.200), to oIP 192.168.0.183 (192.168.0.202)  
INFO:nwr:Got an IPV4 Packet 192.168.0.202, on 00-00-00-12-23-12, port 65534, from network ('192.168.0.0', 24) for 192.168.0.200



ML on VM4 detects malware and sends request to SDN Controller to re-randomize IP addresses

# Reserve Slides

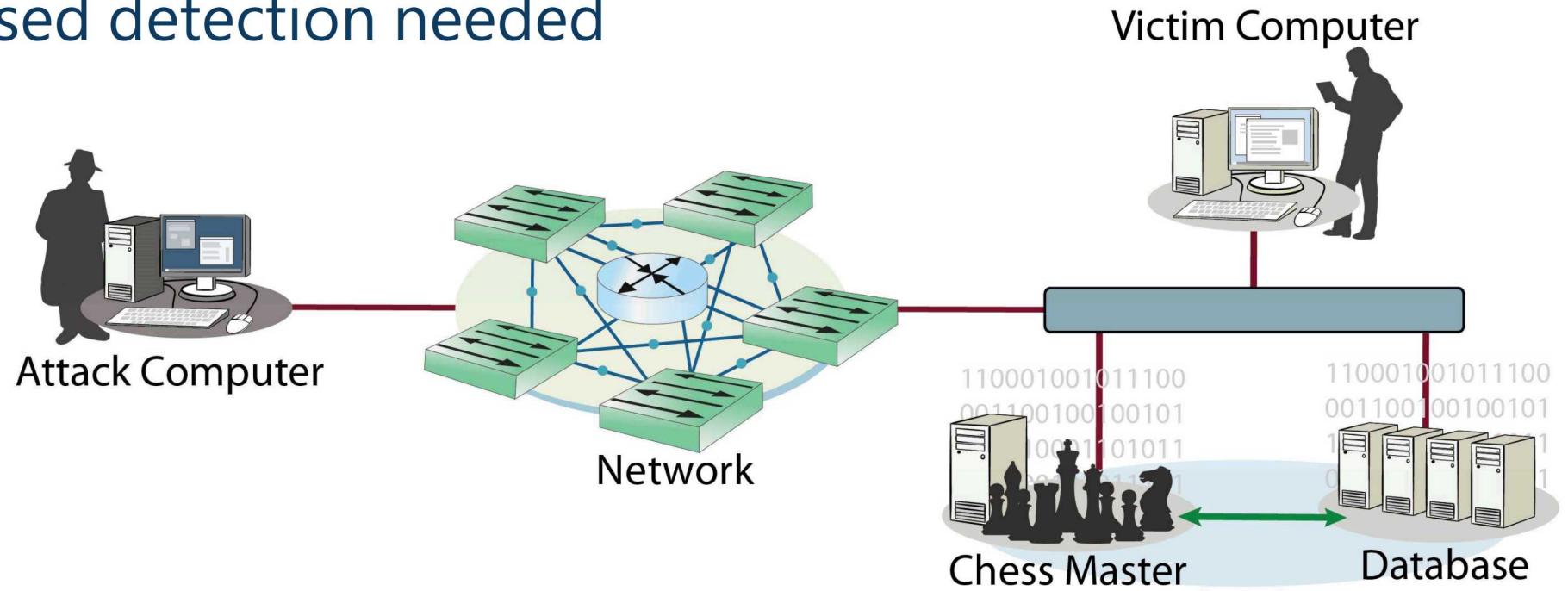


Networks and systems that monitor our grid or other critical infrastructure environments use predictable communications and static configurations, making them vulnerable to attack.



### How to create a moving target defense?

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### Machine Learning Ensemble

- Threat detection

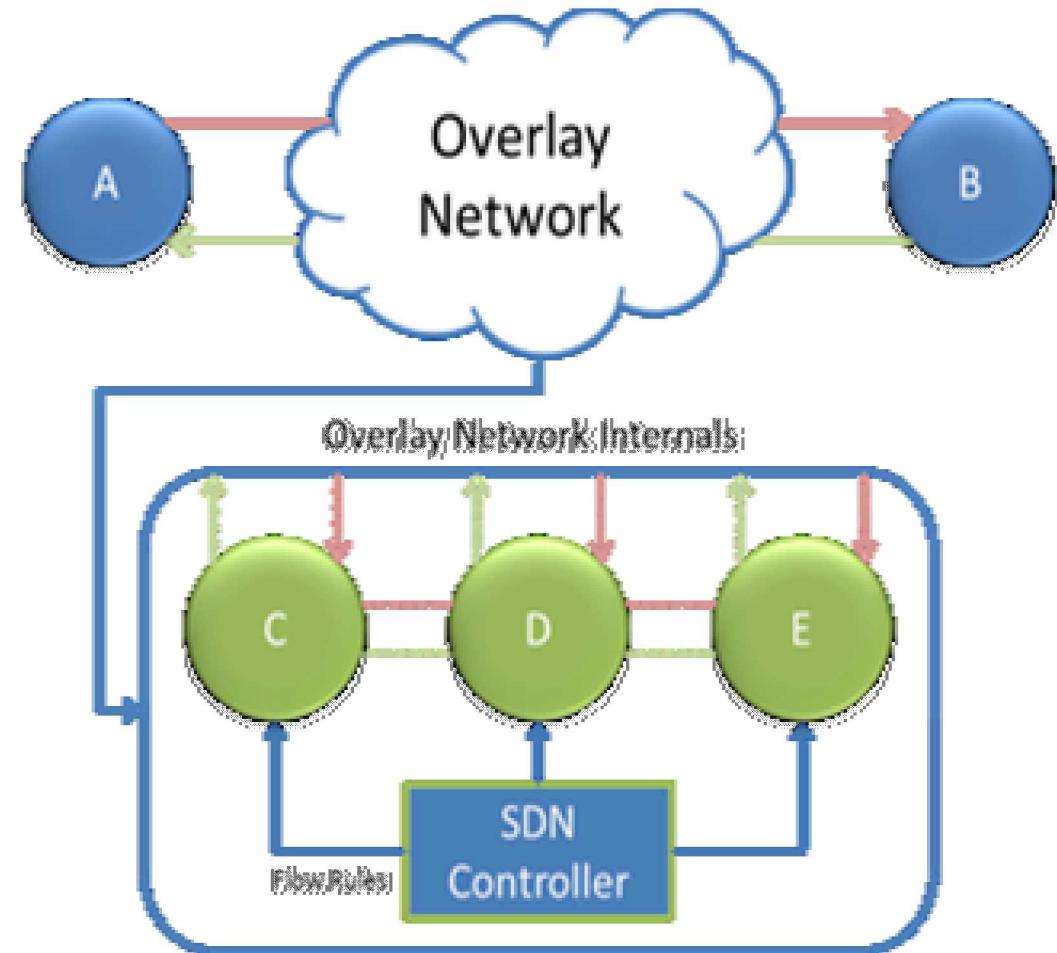
### Software Defined Networking

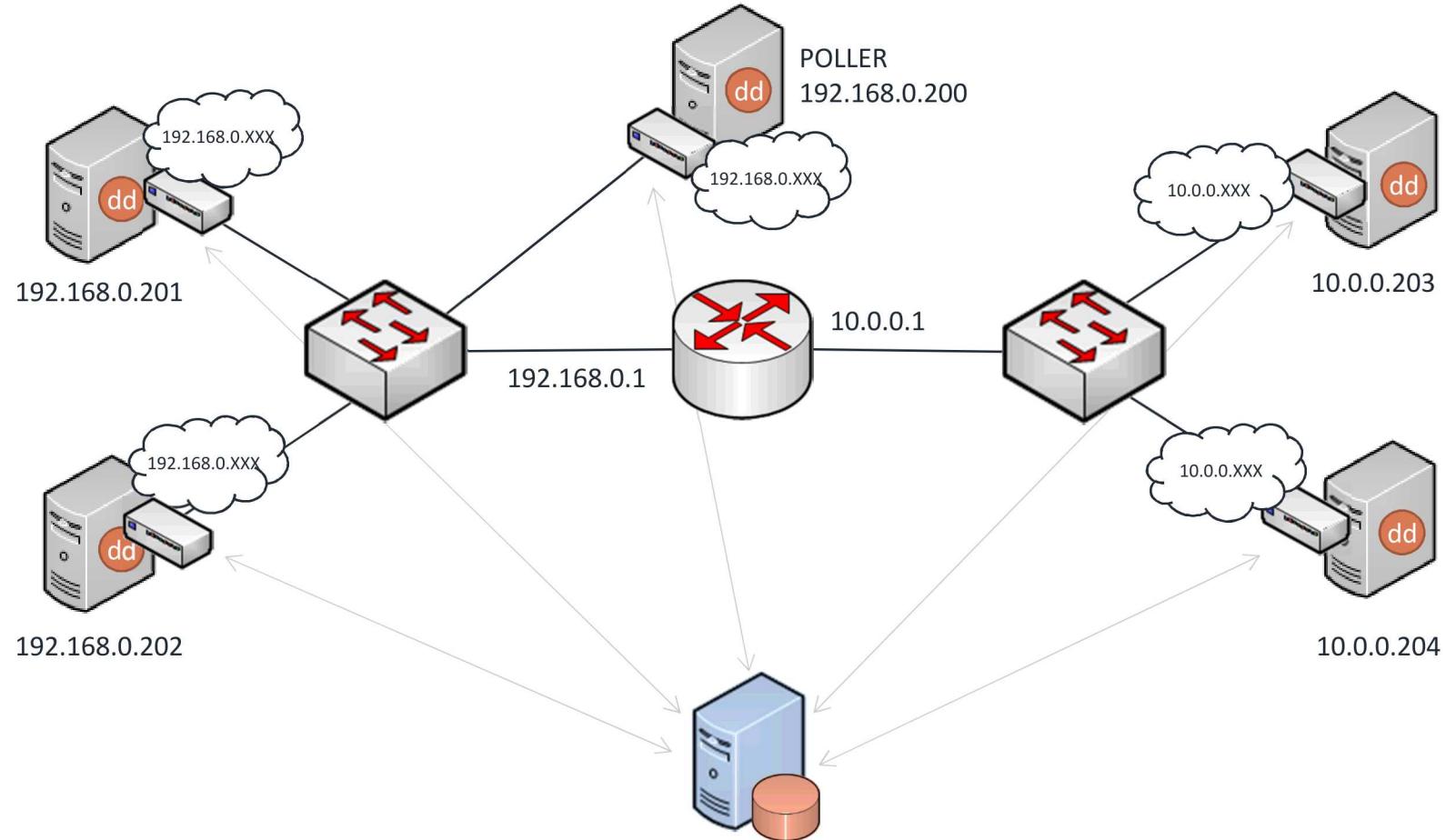
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### Moving Target Defense

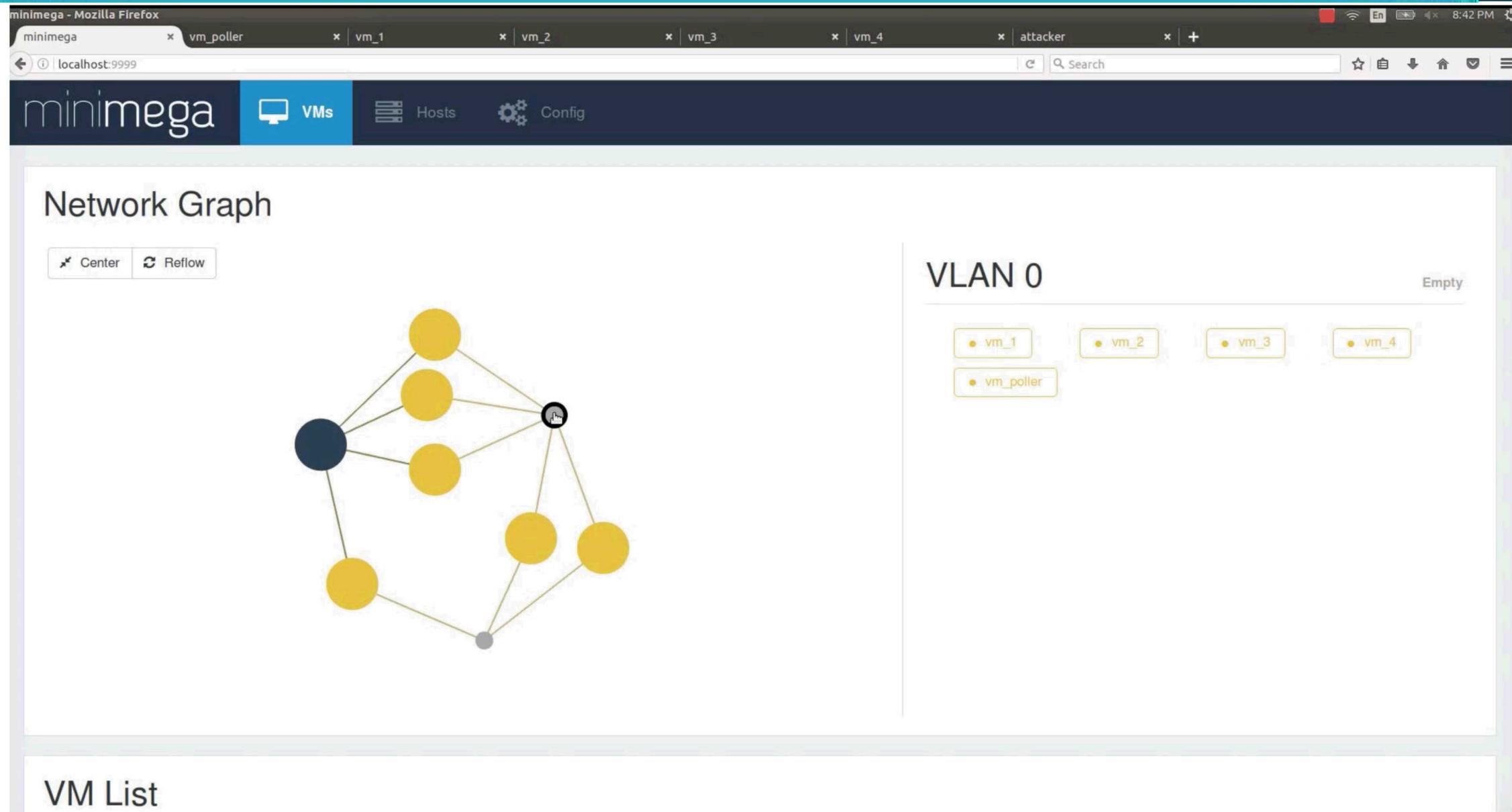
Randomizes IP addresses, service port numbers, and communication paths at user configurable frequencies





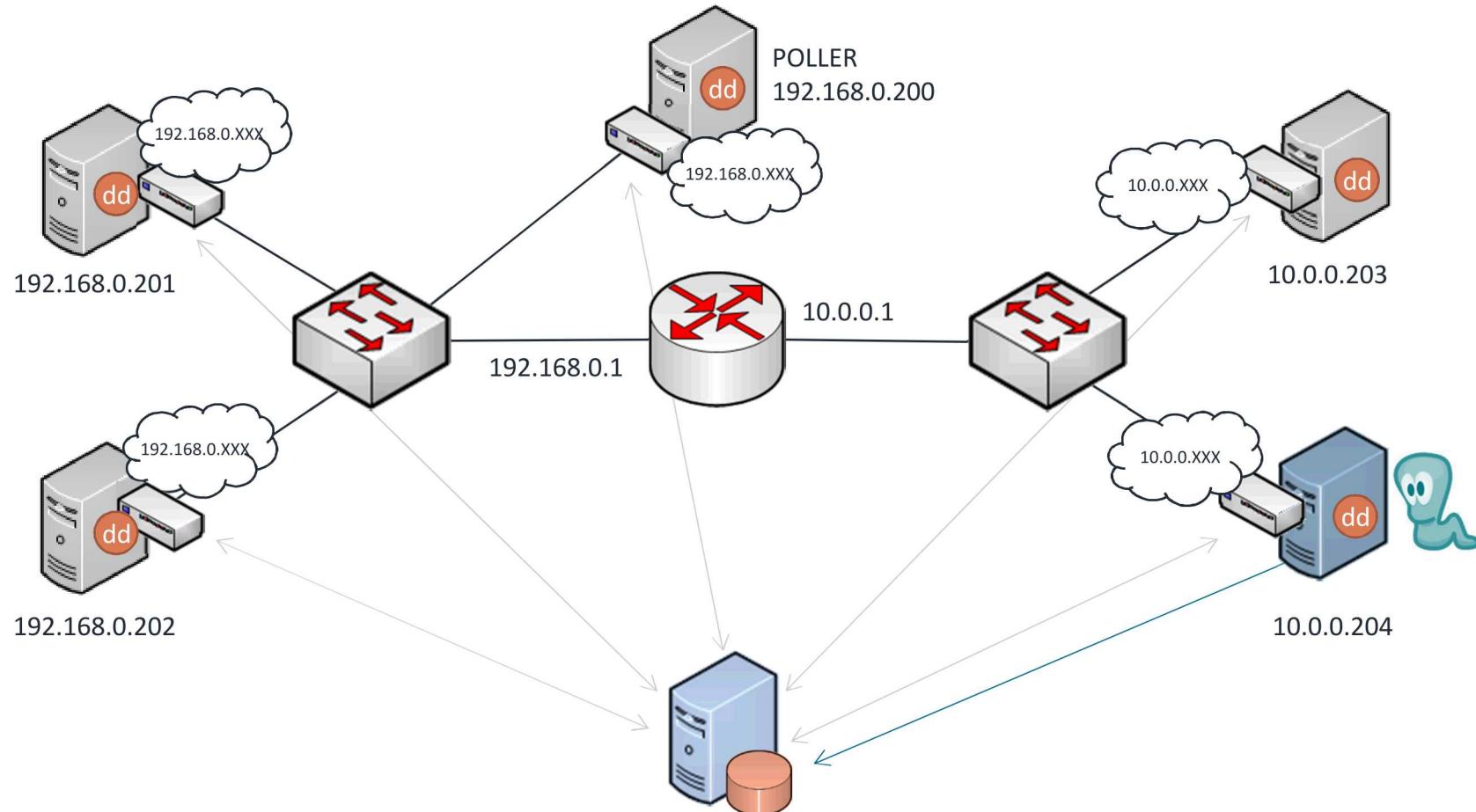
# Virtual Environment Deployment

# ADDSEC



# Host Infected with Malware

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# Malware Worm Scans Network to Propagate

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```
ubuntu@VM4:~$ cd vx
Mare.g misc zips
ubuntu@VM4:~/vx$ ./Mare.g
Starting distributed computing daemon by *****
Build: 580
just for info one of the ips is 172.16.0.4All seems ok ... demonizing
ubuntu@VM4:~/vx$
```

Mare.g worm malware  
is executed.

```
ubuntu@VM4:~$ sudo -s
root@VM4:~# cd multiclass
root@VM4:~/multiclass# python testingScript.py
***** STARTING TESTING *****
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/Orange/evaluation/scoring.py:981: UserWarning: Can't compute MCC: TP or TN is zero or not
defined
    warnings.warn("Can't compute MCC: TP or TN is zero or not defined")
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/Orange/evaluation/scoring.py:864: UserWarning: Can't compute sensitivity: one or both cla
sses have no instances
    warnings.warn("Can't compute sensitivity: one or both classes have no instances")
Normal Behavior
***** STARTING TESTING *****
Attack Detected
Sending force randomization command.
```