

# C-TAS Ecosystem for Cyber Threat Analysis & Sharing in Korea

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# About authors



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- Coordinator of National Cyber Threat Intelligence Network in Korea

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- Founder of A3 Security Consulting (1999), Technical Director of NCSOFT (2004-2010)
- Online Game Security, Fraud Detection System, Network & System Security



1 C-TAS System

2 C-TEX Structure

3 Big Data in C-TAS



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# 1. C-TAS System

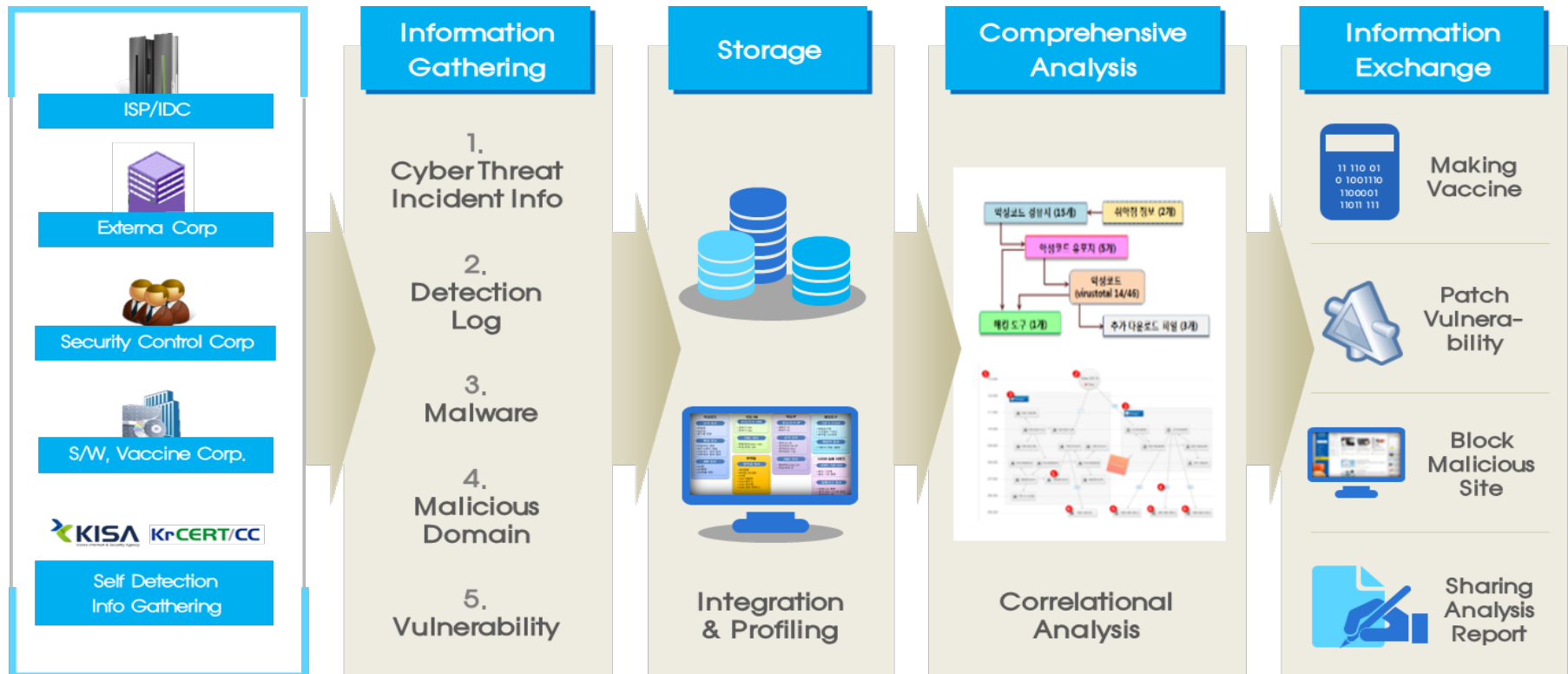
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# 1-1. Introduction to C-TAS System



## C-TAS System Overview

- C-TAS system was developed to prevent the spread of harm from various cyber incidents by collecting, analyzing and disseminating cyber threats



# 1-2. Motivation & History



## C-TAS(Cyber Threat Analysis & Sharing) System

❖ by KISA(Korea Internet & Security Agency), August 2014



## Motivation

- ❖ 7.7 DDoS Attack (2009) & 3.4 DDoS Attack (2011)
- ❖ NH APT Attack (2011) & 3.20 APT Attack (2013, DarkSeoul)
- ❖ Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Hacking (2014)



## Development

- ❖ 12.05 ~ 12.11 : MMS 1.0 & MML 1.0
- ❖ 13.08 ~ 13.12 : MMS 1.1 & MML 1.1
- ❖ 13.09 ~ 14.07 : C-TAS 1.0 & C-TAS 1.0
- ❖ 15.05 ~ 15.12 : C-TAS 1.1 & C-TEX 1.1 (MMS -> TIMS)
- ❖ 16.05 ~ 16.12 : C-TAS 1.2 & C-TEX 1.2 (with STIX 1.2)
- ❖ 17.05 ~ 17.12 : C-TAS 2.0 & C-TEX 2.0 (with STIX 2.0)

- ❖ C-TAS : Cyber Threat Analysis & Sharing
- ❖ C-TEX : Cyber Threat EXpression
- ❖ MMS : Malware Management System
- ❖ MML : Malware Markup Language
- ❖ TIMS : Threat Intelligence Management System

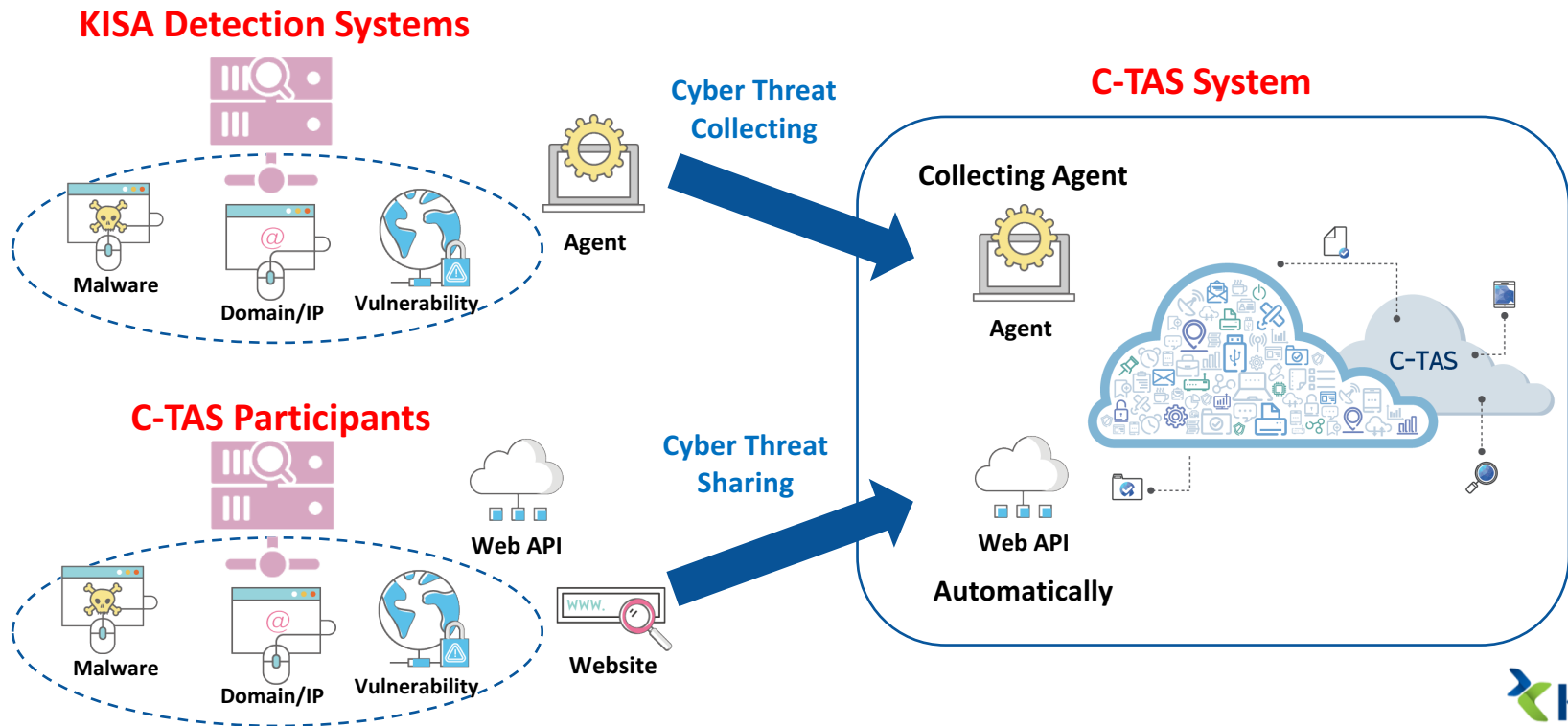


# 1-3. Collecting Cyber Threat



## From KISA & Participants

- Cyber Threat : Malware, Malicious Domain/IP, Vulnerability Info and etc
- Collecting Method : Agent, Web API, Website



# 1-4. Disseminating Cyber Threat



## To C-TAS Participants

- The ways to disseminate cyber threats are :
  - Web API to respond to cyber threats in real time
  - Website to download & upload cyber threats manually
  - STIX/TAXII 2.0 will be supported in 2018



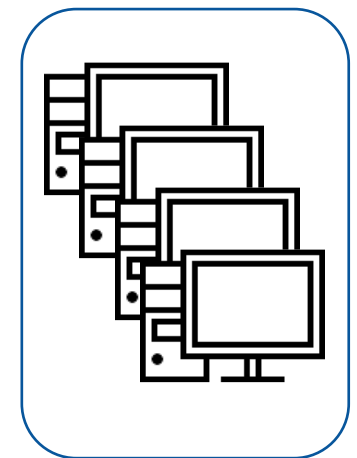
**C-TEX & STIX 2.0** (2018)



The ways to disseminate are :

- ① Web API (export API) & TAXII (2018)
- ② Website (<https://cshare.krcert.or.kr>)

**C-TAS Participants**



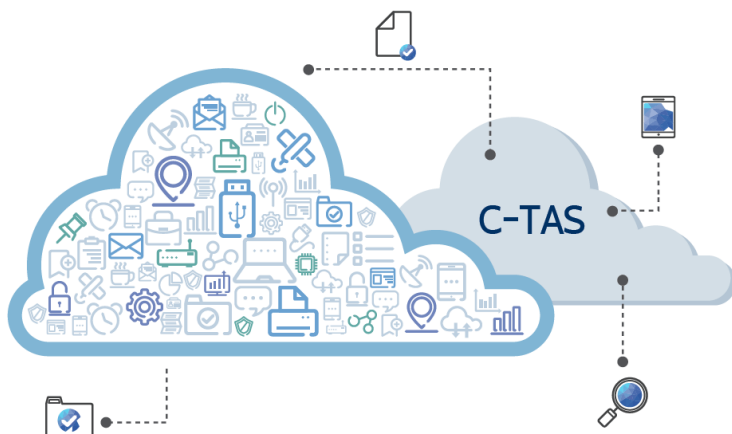


# 1-5. Sharing Policy



## To Participate in C-TAS

- If you want cyber threats, you must share cyber threats (no free-riding)
- You can get the same types of cyber threat you share (type symmetric)
- The amount you share decides your grade (4 grades)
- Higher grades give you additional information (quality symmetric)



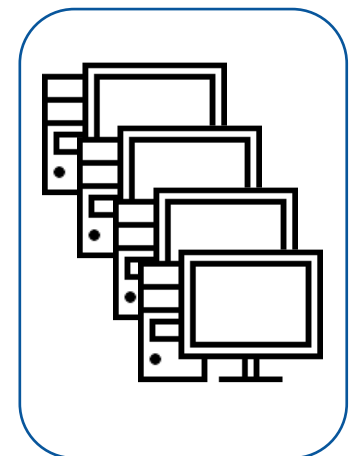
Depending on the grade



The sharing policy is :

- ① No free-riding
- ② Type & Quality Symmetric

C-TAS Participants



# 1-6. C-TEX Sample



## Collect Markup Language

### C-TEX 1.2 (XML)

```
<mcfx>
  <when>
    <date>2015-07-08</date>
    <time>05:36:19</time>
  </when>
  <method>system</method>
  <channel>mcf</channel>
  <source />
  <comment />
  <address>
    <domain>www. .com</domain>
    <ip>211.192.139. </ip>
    <icountry>KR</icountry>
    <url>http://www. .com/dataroom/kk/index.html</url>
    <type>distribute</type>
    <company></company>
    <completed>Y</completed>
    <hosting></hosting>
    <toolkit>CKVIP</toolkit>
  </address>
  <vulnerability>
    <cve>CVE-2013-0422</cve>
    <product>JAVA</product>
  </vulnerability>
  <sample>
    <md5>3da8ef90d78766208088d7fa72a </md5>
    <sha256>81ab5d27b5311cc7ee1139a2d11c71e5aec1f974caee0000716cfae2c29 </sha256>
    <ssdeep>1536:Vxl7fw/zh0M3Ii7T7zV3J32gkA5FM+AfKdPFY+5NfZCqmBXkh0JF4BDu:vLDKdXl3p29c
    <name>de.exe</name>
    <type>infoleak</type>
  </sample>
</mcfx>
```



```
{
  "when": {
    "date": "2015-07-08",
    "time": "05:36:19"
  },
  "method": "system",
  "channel": "mcf",
  "source": "",
  "comment": "",
  "address": [
    {
      "domain": "www. .com",
      "ip": "211.192.139. ",
      "icountry": "KR",
      "url": "http://www. .com/dataroom/kk/index.html",
      "type": "distribute",
      "company": "",
      "completed": "Y",
      "hosting": "",
      "toolkit": "CKVIP",
    },
    "vulnerability": [
      {
        "cve": "CVE-2013-0422",
        "product": "JAVA",
      },
    ],
    "sample": {
      "md5": "3da8ef90d78766208088d7fa72a ",
      "sha256": "81ab5d27b5311cc7ee1139a2d11c71e5aec1f974caee0000716cfae2c29 ",
      "ssdeep": "1536:Vxl7fw/zh0M3Ii7T7zV3J32gkA5FM+AfKdPFY+5NfZCqmBXkh0JF4BDu:vLDKdXl3p29c",
      "name": "de.exe",
      "type": "infoleak",
    }
  }
}
```

### C-TEX 2.0 (JSON)

# 1-7. C-TEX to STIX



## C-TEX 1.2 to STIX 1.2

### C-TEX 1.2 (XML)

```
<mcf>
  <when>
    <date>2015-07-08</date>
    <time>05:36:19</time>
  </when>
  <method>system</method>
  <channel>mcf</channel>
  <source />
  <comment />
  <address>
    <domain>www. | .com</domain>
    <ip>211.192.139. </ip>
    <icountry>KR</icountry>
    <url>http://www. | .com/dataroom/kk/index.html</url>
    <type>distributed</type>
    <company></company>
    <completed>Y</completed>
    <hosting></hosting>
    <toolkit>CKVIP</toolkit>
  </address>
  <vulnerability>
    <cve>CVE-2013-0422</cve>
    <product>JAVA</product>
  </vulnerability>
  <sample>
    <md5>3da8ef90d78766208088d7fa72a </md5>
    <sha256>81ab5d27b5311cc7ee1139a2d11c71e5aec1f974caee0000716cfae2c29 </sha256>
    <ssdeep>1536:Vx17fW/zh0M3Ii7T7zV3J32gkA5FM+AfkDpFY+5NfZCqmBXkh0JF4BDu:vLDKdXl3p29c
    <name>de.exe</name>
    <type>infoleak</type>
  </sample>
</mcf>
```



```
<stix:STIX_Package>
  <stix:STIX_Header>
    <stix:Information_Source>
      <stixCommon:Identity>
        <stixCommon:Name>KISA</stixCommon:Name>
      </stixCommon:Identity>
      <stixCommon:Role xsi:type="stixVocabs:InformationSourceRoleVocab-1.0">Initial Author</stixCommon:Role>
      <stixCommon:Time>
        <cyboxCommon:Produced_Time precision="day">2015-07-08T00:00:00Z</cyboxCommon:Produced_Time>
      </stixCommon:Time>
    </stix:Information_Source>
  </stix:STIX_Header>

  <stix:Indicators>
    <stix:Indicator timestamp="2015-07-08T00:00:00Z" xsi:type="indicator:IndicatorType">
      <indicator:Type xsi:type="stixVocabs:IndicatorTypeVocab-1.1">IP Watchlist</indicator:Type>
      <indicator:Observable>
        <cybox:Object>
          <cybox:Properties category="ipv4-addr" xsi:type="AddressObj:AddressObjectType">
            <AddressObj:Address_Value condition="Equals">211.192.139. </AddressObj:Address_Value>
          </cybox:Properties>
          <cybox:Related_Objects>
            <cybox:Related_Object>
              <cybox:Properties xsi:type="DomainNameObj:DomainNameObjectType">
                <DomainNameObj:Value condition="Equals">www. .com</DomainNameObj:Value>
              </cybox:Properties>
              <cybox:Relationship xsi:type="cyboxVocabs:ObjectRelationshipVocab-1.1">Resolved_To</cybox:Relationship>
            </cybox:Related_Object>
            <cybox:Related_Object>
              <cybox:Properties xsi:type="FileObj:FileObjectType">
                <FileObj:Hashes>
                  <cyboxCommon:Hash>
                    <cyboxCommon:Type>MD5</cyboxCommon:Type>
                    <cyboxCommon:Simple_Hash_Value>3da8ef90d78766208088d7fa72a </cyboxCommon:Simple_Hash_Value>
                  </FileObj:Hashes>
                </cybox:Properties>
                <cybox:Relationship xsi:type="cyboxVocabs:ObjectRelationshipVocab-1.1">Downloaded_From</cybox:Relationship>
              </cybox:Related_Object>
            </cybox:Related_Objects>
          </cybox:Object>
        </indicator:Observable>
      </stix:Indicator>
    </stix:Indicators>
  </stix:STIX_Package>
```

### STIX 1.2 (XML)

# 1-8. Supports for C-TAS Participants



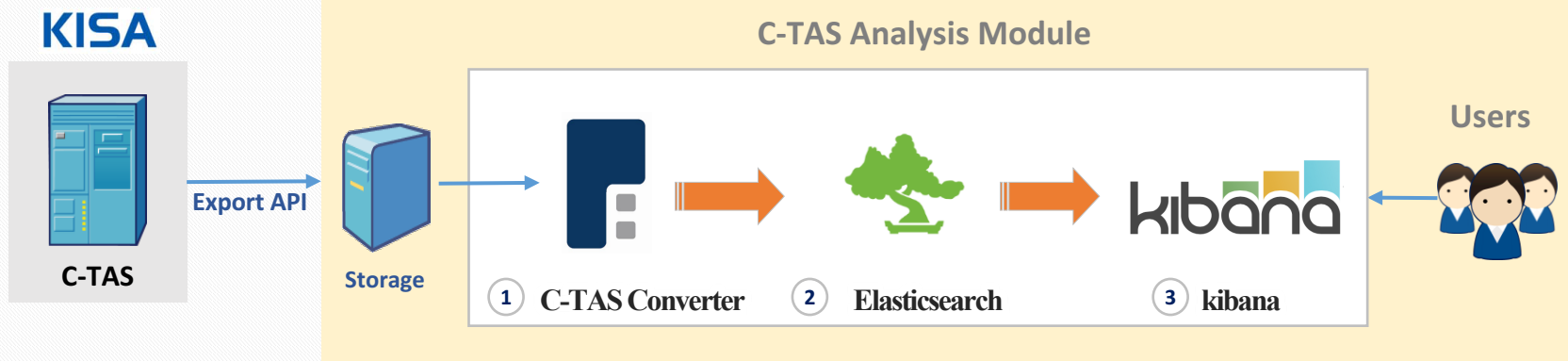
To Search & Visualize Threats

## C-TAS Analysis Module : Modified ELK Stack

C-TAS AM : Tool for C-TAS participants to search and visualize cyber threats easily

C-TAS Participant

C-TAS Analysis Module



1

Logstash is replaced by C-TAS Converter to support C-TEX

2

Elasticsearch helps C-TAS participants to search cyber threats

3

Kibana helps C-TAS participants to visualize cyber threats



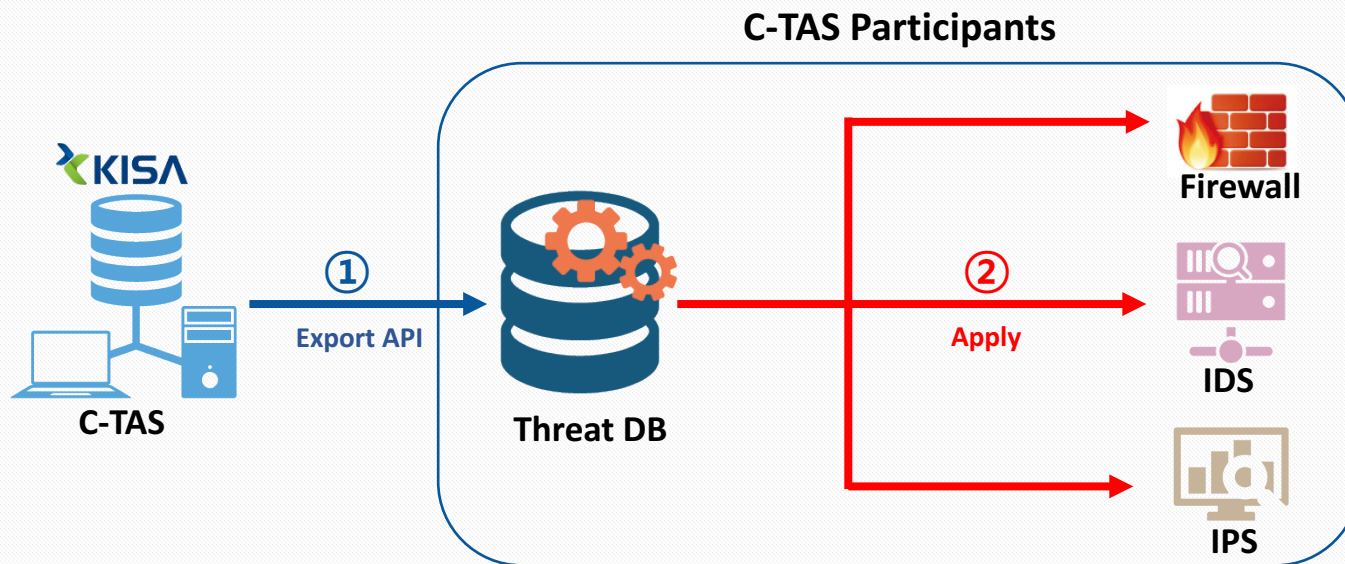
# 1-9. Cyber Threat Use Cases



## 1. Malicious Domain/IP

For All Participants

C-TAS to Security Solution



- Store the malicious Domain/IPs from C-TAS into Threat DB
- Apply cyber threat information in Threat DB to their security solutions

# 1-9. Cyber Threat Use Cases

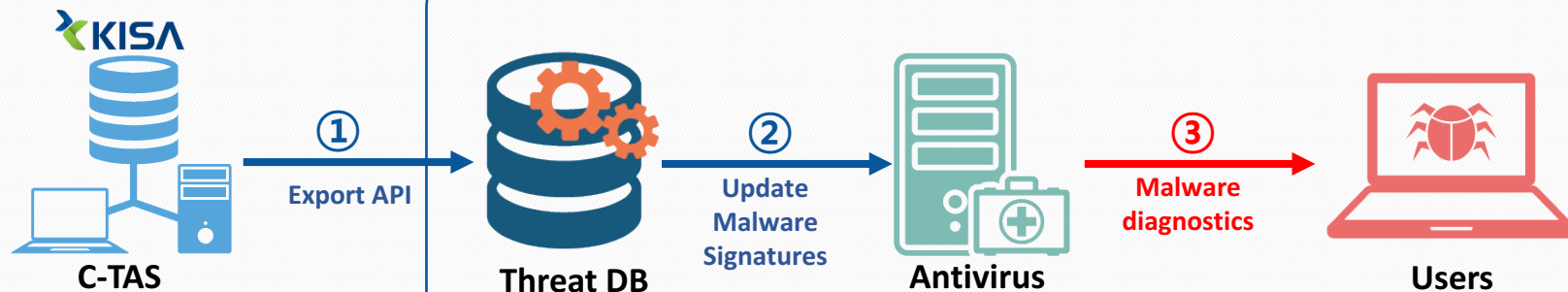


## 2. Malware Sample

For AV & Security

C-TAS to Antivirus

C-TAS Participants



- Store the malware samples from C-TAS into Threat DB
- Update malware signatures for antivirus using Threat DB
- Detect malware in users' computer



# 1-9. Cyber Threat Use Cases

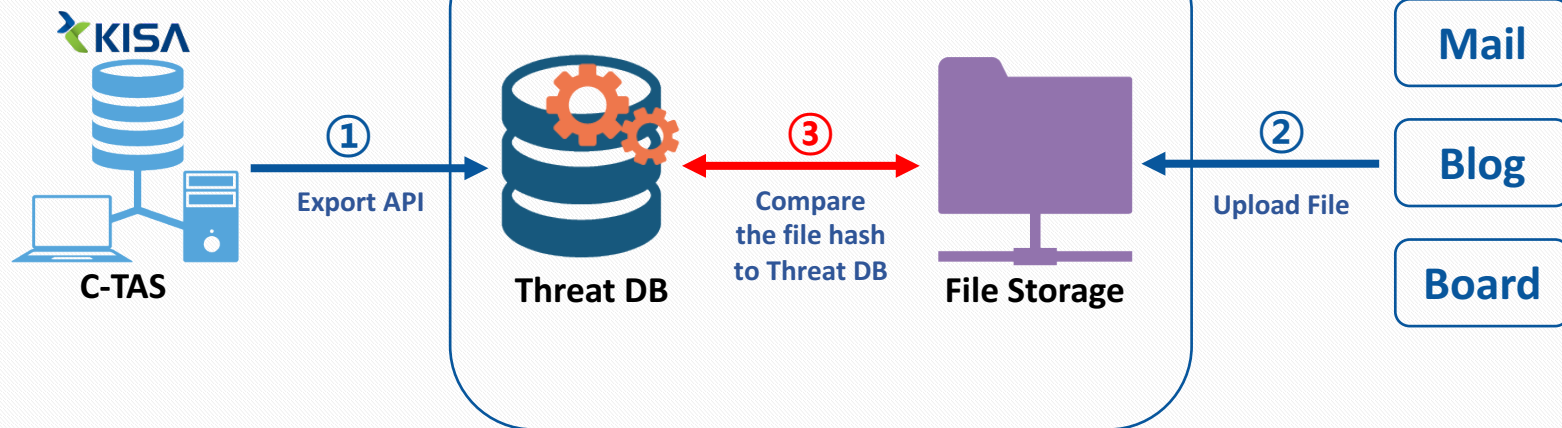


## 3. Malware Hash

For Web Service

C-TAS to Web Service

C-TAS Participants



- Store the malware hashes from C-TAS into Threat DB
- Web users upload files to a blog or send files over email
- Compare the file hashes to the malware hashes in Threat DB



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## 2. C-TEX Structure

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# 2-1. Introduction to C-TEX



## C-TEX(Cyber Threat EXpression)

- ❖ Markup Language to express cyber threats



## Motivation

- ❖ To make it easy for everybody to share cyber threats
- ❖ Even for kids!



## Development

- ❖ 12.05 ~ 12.11 : MMS 1.0 & MML 1.0
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- ❖ C-TAS : Cyber Threat Analysis & Sharing
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- ❖ MML : Malware Markup Language
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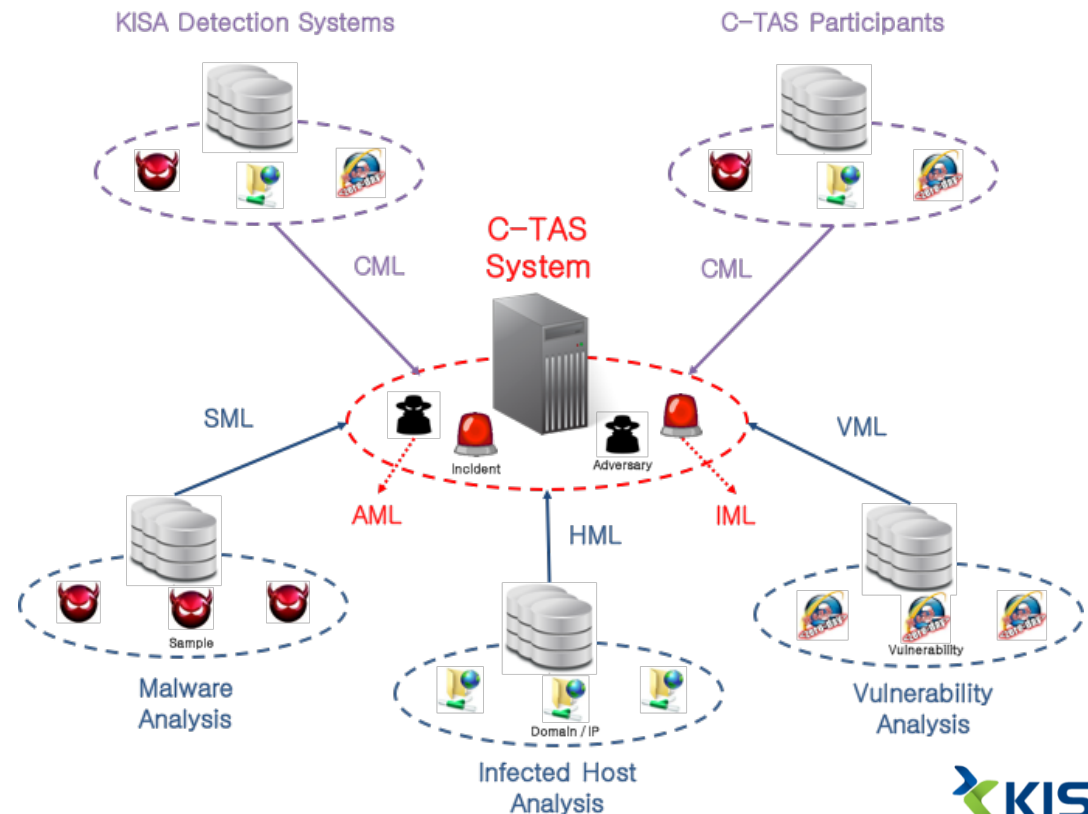
# 2-2. C-TEX Structure



## C-TEX (Cyber Threat EXpression)

- Collect Markup Language: Address(Domain/IP), Sample(Malware), Vulnerability(Vulnerability)
- Core Markup Languages: Incident, Domain, Host, Sample, Vulnerability, Adversary

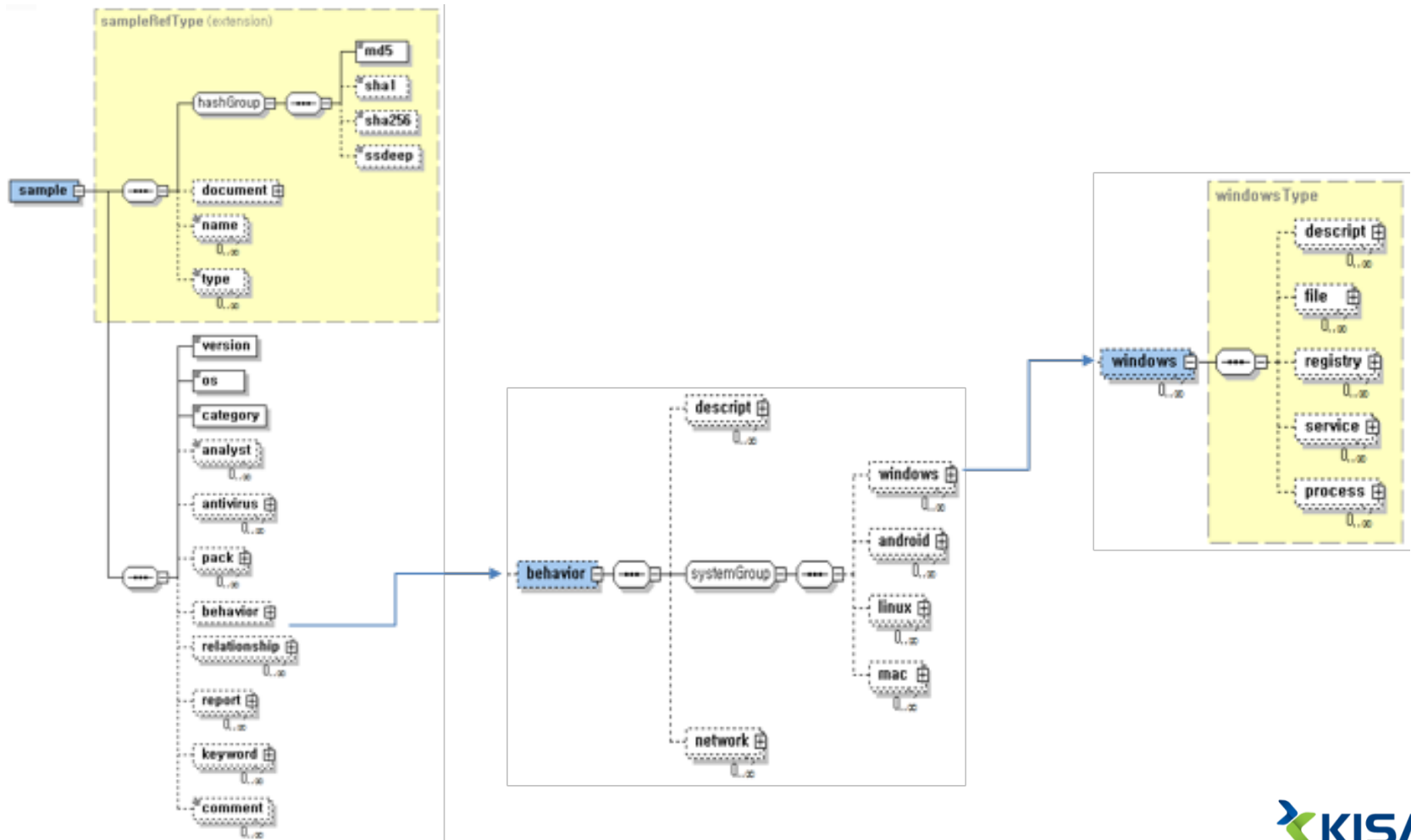
- CML (Collect Markup Language)
  - Address, Sample, Vulnerability
- IML (Incident Markup Language)
  - Details on cyber Incident
- DML (Domain Markup Language)
  - Details on registered Domain
- HML (Host Markup Language)
  - Details on hacked Host
- SML (Sample Markup Language)
  - Details on malware Sample
- VML (Vulnerability Markup Language)
  - Details on Vulnerability info
- AML (Adversary Markup Language)
  - Details on Adversary



# 2-3. C-TEX Schema



## Sample Markup Language

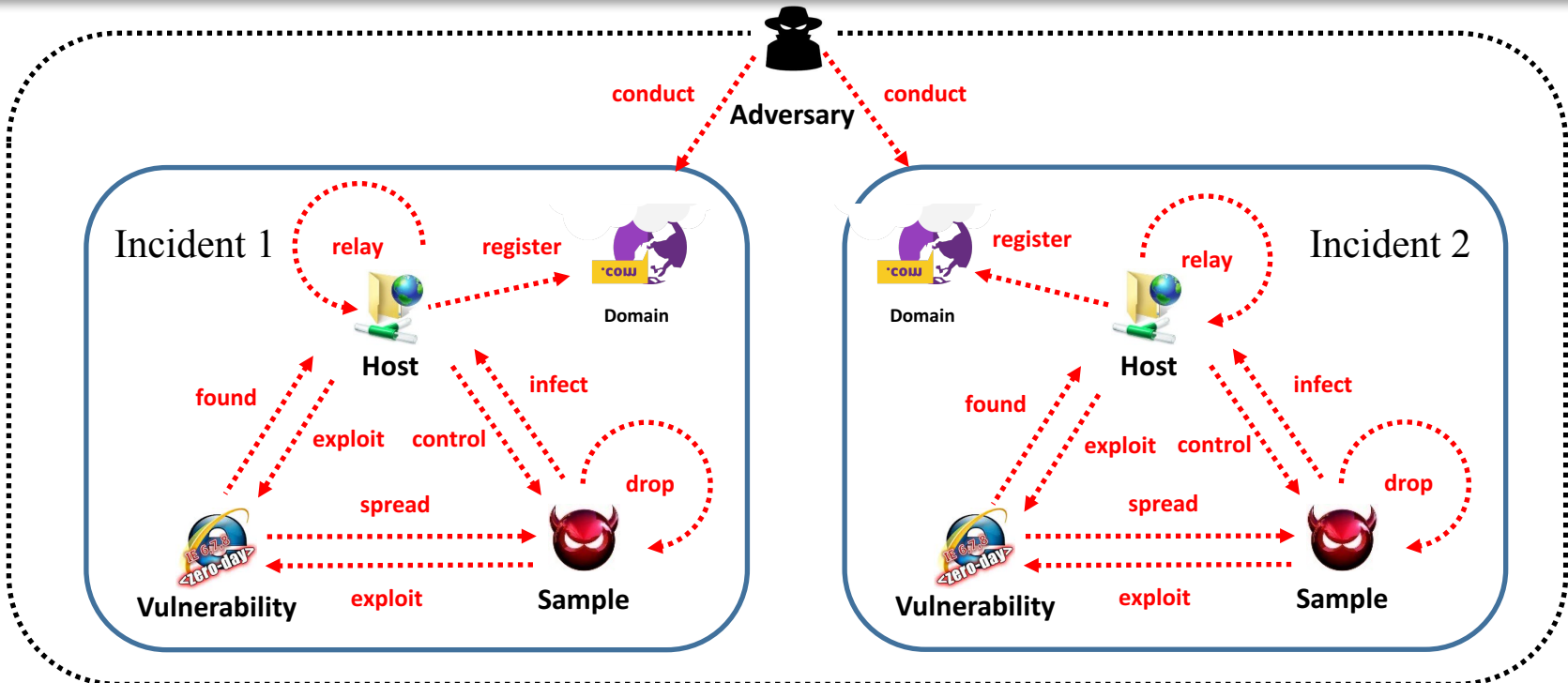


# 2-4. C-TEXg Structure



## C-TEXg (C-TEX for graph)

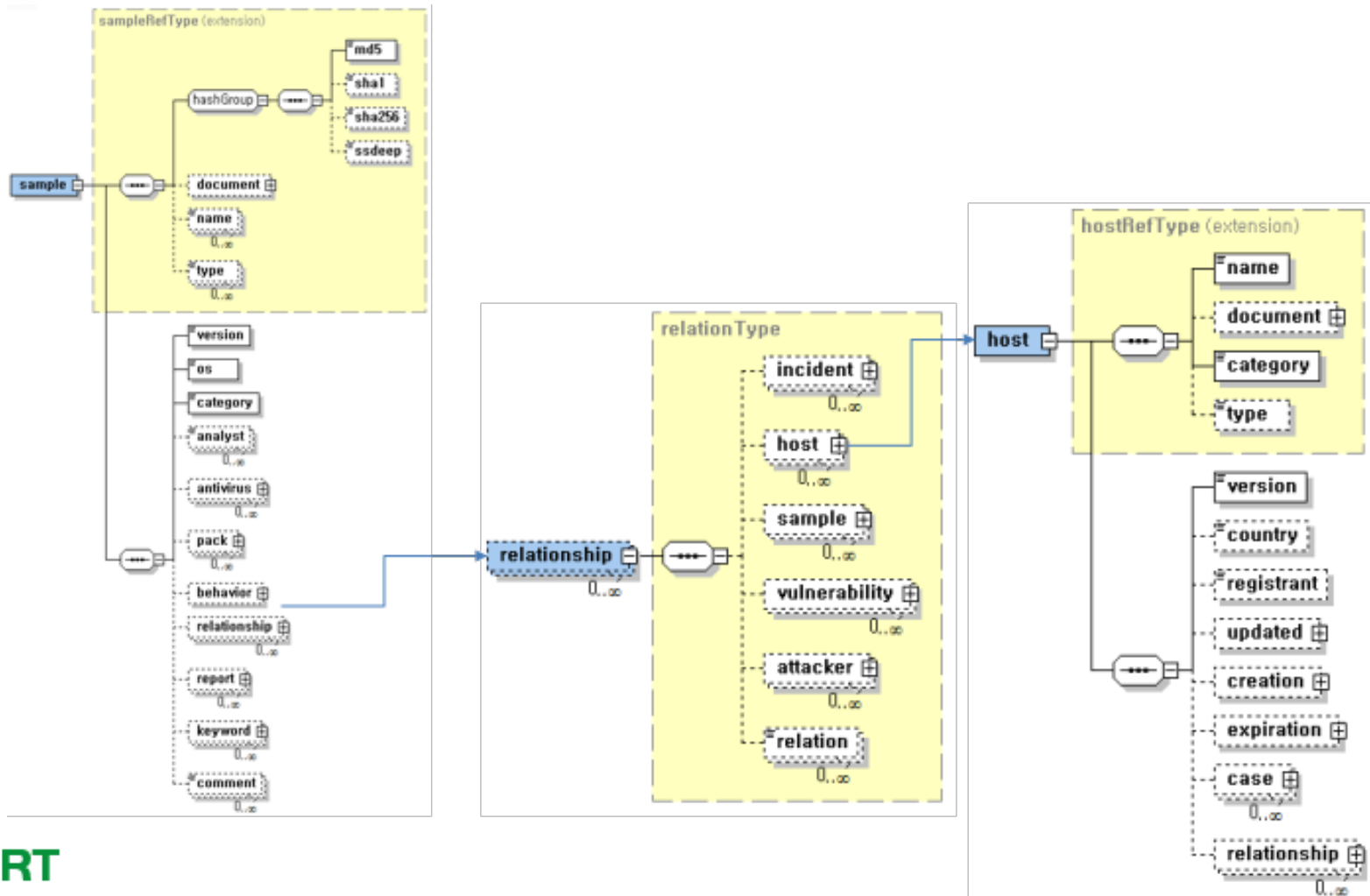
- AML (Adversary) has relationships with IML (Incident)
- IML (Incident) has relationships with HML (Host), SML (Sample), VML (vulnerability)
- HML (Host), SML (Malware), VML (Vulnerability) has relationships with each other
- HML (Host) has relationship with DML (Domain)



# 2-5. C-TEXg Schema



## Relationships between xMLs





# 2-6. Internal Sources



## From KISA Systems

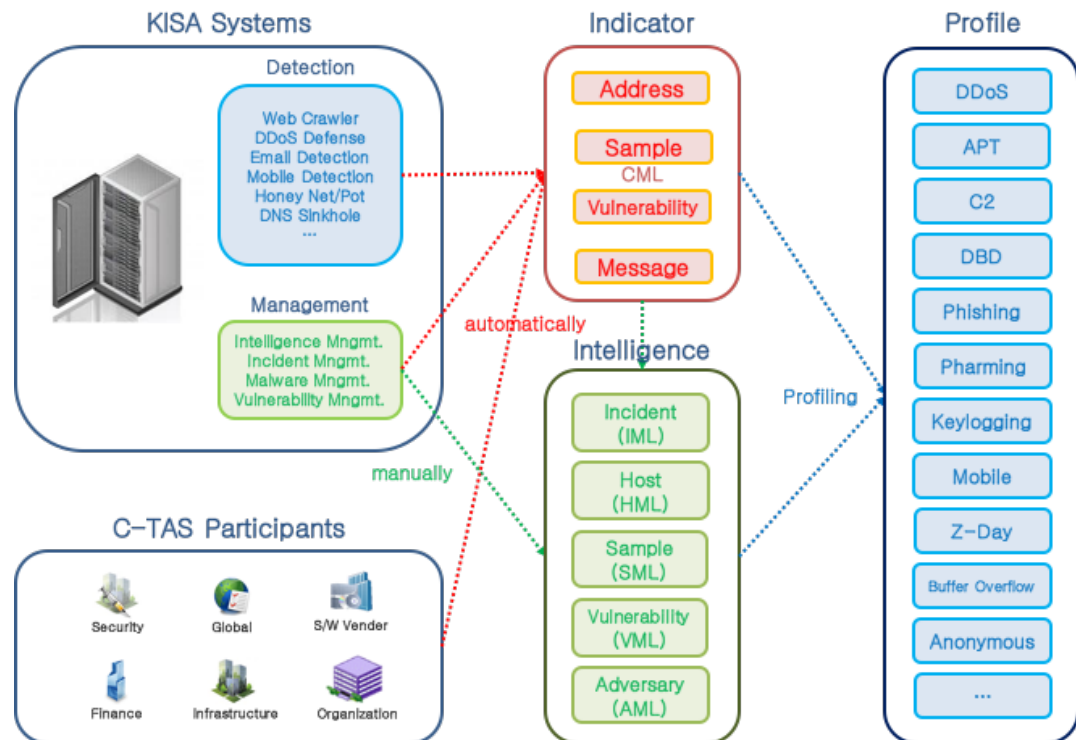
- Cyber Threat Detection Systems collect cyber threats in CML
- The analysts turn cyber threat information into intelligence in IML, HML, SML, VML, AML

### • Cyber Threat Detection Systems

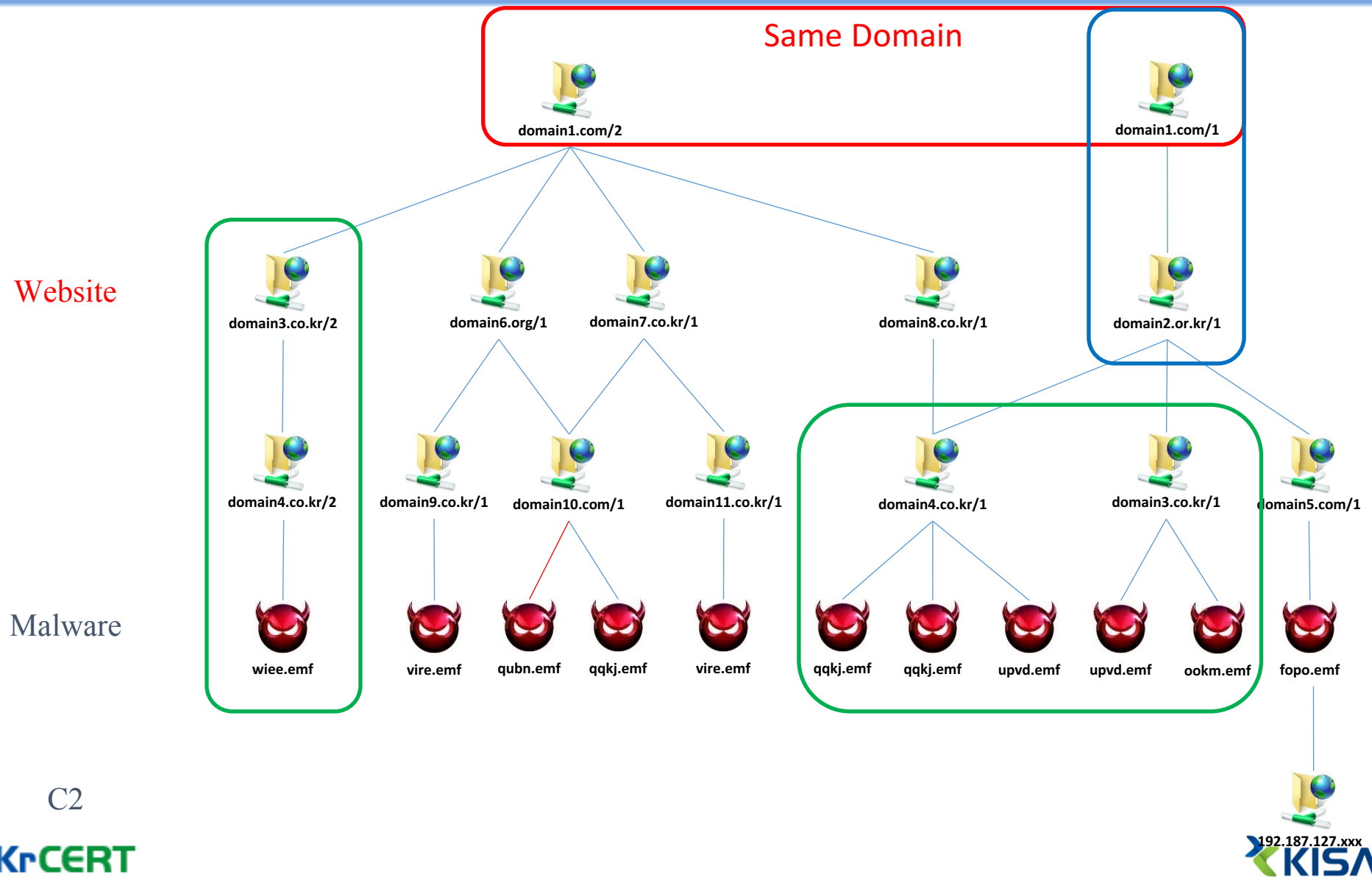
- Web Crawler
- DDoS Defense System
- Email Detection System
- Mobile Detection System
- Honeypot/Honeynet
- DNS Sinkhole
- etc.

### • Threat Intelligence Mngmt. System

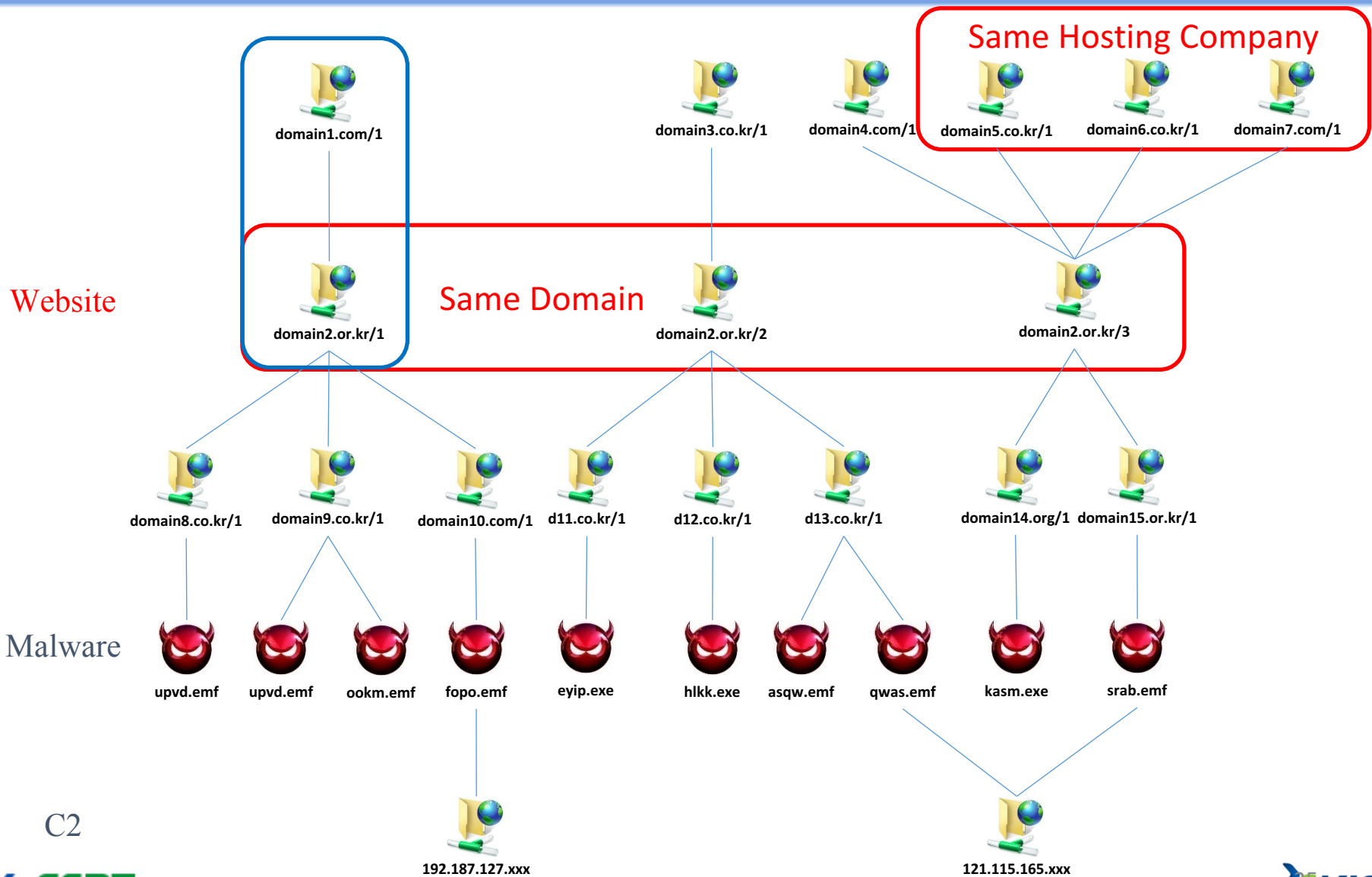
- Incident Mngmt. System
- Malware Mngmt. System
- Vulnerability Mngmt. System



# 2-7. C-TEX Use Case (Drive By Download)



# 2-7. C-TEX Use Case (Drive By Download)



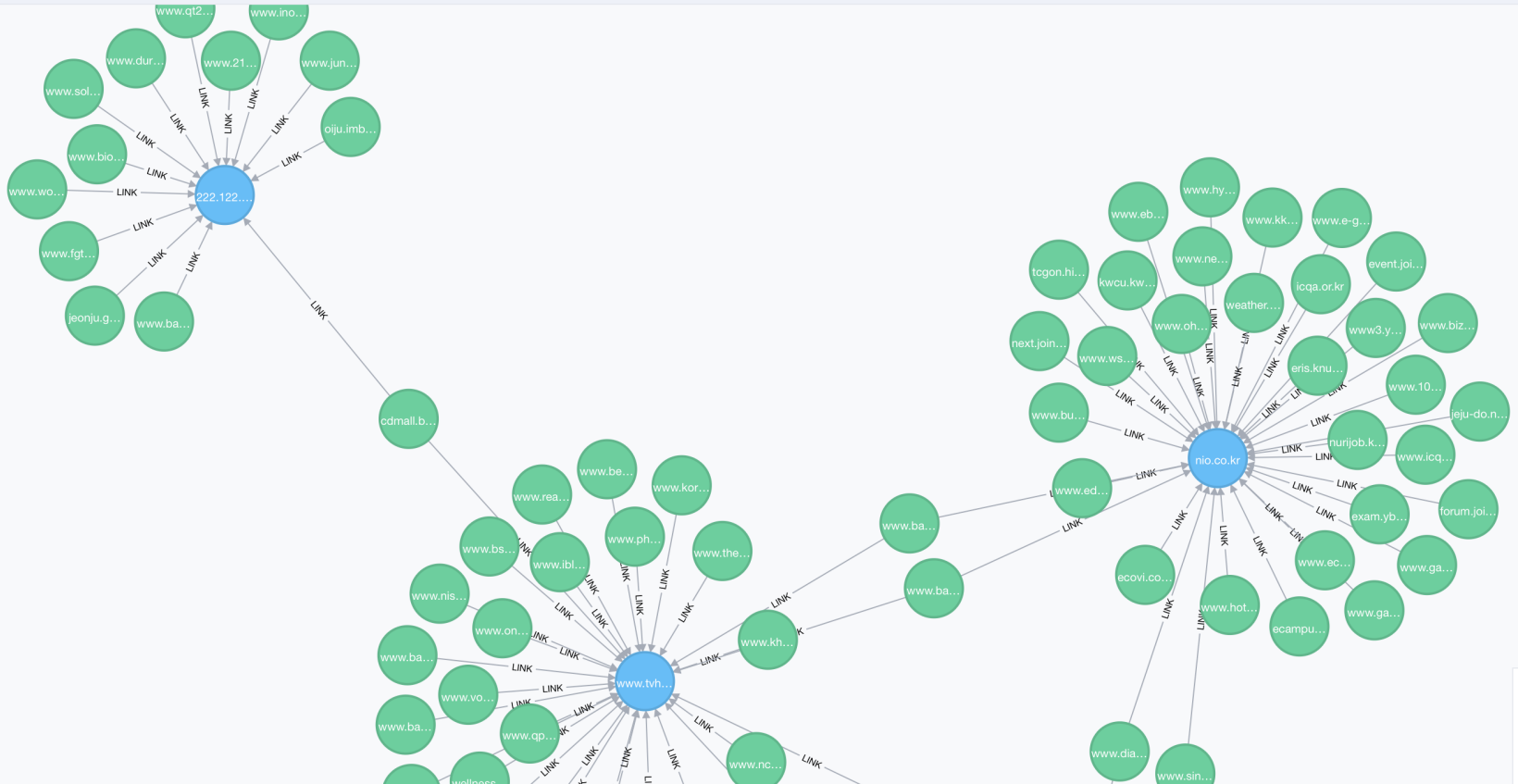
# 2-8. C-TEXg Use Case (Drive By Download)

## C-TEXg in GraphDB

\$ MATCH (n:Codevia)-[r]-(n2:Distribute) RETURN n,r,n2 limit 100

\*(102) Codevia(96) Distribute(6) MCF(102)

\*(103) LINK(103)



Displaying 102 nodes, 103 relationships (completed with 3 additional relationships).

AUTO-COMPLETE



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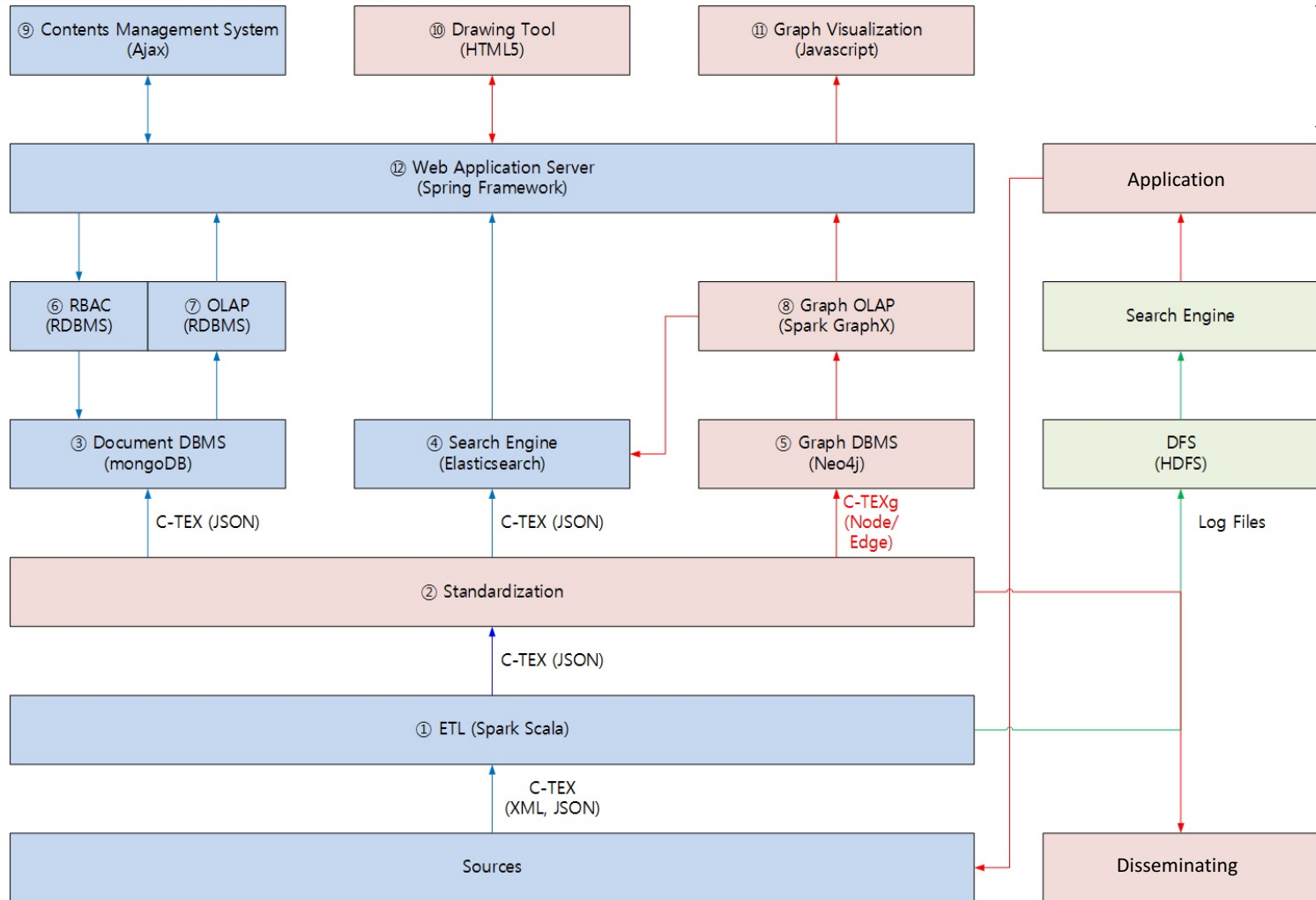
## 3. Big Data in C-TAS

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# 3-1. Big Data Platform in C-TAS



## C-TAS System Architecture

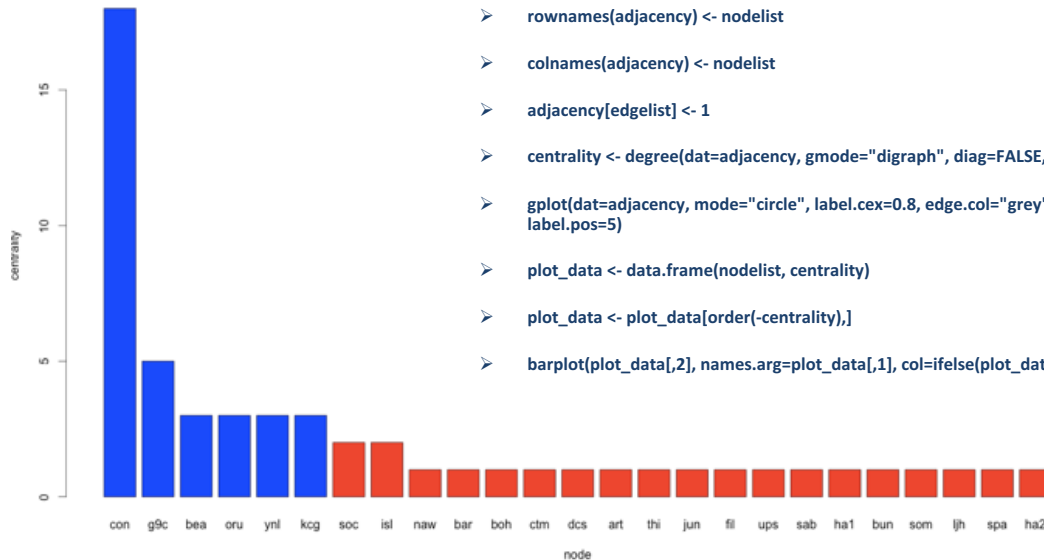
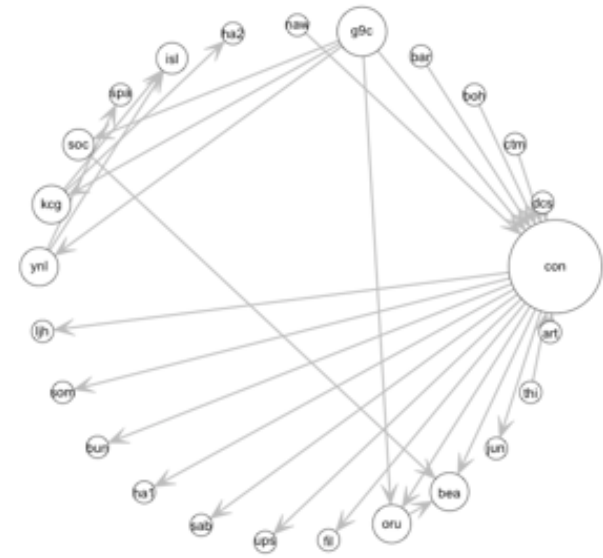


# 3-2. Big Data Analysis in C-TAS



## Threat Network Analysis

- `library(sna)`
- `edgelist <- read.csv(file="edgelist.csv", header=TRUE, sep=",")`
- `nodelist <- read.csv(file="nodelist.csv", header=TRUE, sep=",")`
- `edgelist <- as.matrix(edgelist)`
- `nodelist <- as.matrix(nodelist)`
- `adjacency <- matrix(data=0, nrow=25, ncol=25)`
- `rownames(adjacency) <- nodelist`
- `colnames(adjacency) <- nodelist`
- `adjacency[edgelist] <- 1`
- `centrality <- degree(dat=adjacency, gmode="digraph", diag=FALSE, cmode="freeman", rescale=FALSE)`
- `gplot(dat=adjacency, mode="circle", label.cex=0.8, edge.col="grey", displaylabels=TRUE, vertex.cex=sqrt(centrality), vertex.col="white", label.pos=5)`
- `plot_data <- data.frame(nodelist, centrality)`
- `plot_data <- plot_data[order(-centrality),]`
- `barplot(plot_data[,2], names.arg=plot_data[,1], col=ifelse(plot_data[,2]<3, "red", "blue"), xlab="node", ylab="centrality", main="TNA")`





# Thank you!

