

Algorithm of Attack Graph Generation based on Attack Cost of CVSS

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Abstract: Attack graph is the network state abstract generated by mathematical analysis. Attack model can help structurally describing and effectively analyzing the course of attack, and attack graph can clearly analyze the attack paths the attacker may take. The analysis of attack graph has wide applications in intrusion detection and network attack warning. In this paper, a algorithm of attack graph generation based on attack cost of CVSS is designed. In the algorithm, attack costs of CVSS are analyzed, the method of time correction and controlling the graph size are adopted. The best attack paths can be effectively doped out and the graph size can be controlled. Experiment validates its veracity and validity.

1 INTRODUCTION

With the rapid development of network technology, social and personal dependence on the Internet is also growing. The Internet technology revolution has brought enormous benefits to people. But at the same time, hacking, viruses, Trojans and other network security issues are also emerging, these brought huge economic losses to society, institutions and individuals. Research and development of network security technology has become more important. Hackers are usually attack to the network system around vulnerabilities. Security vulnerabilities are entrance of a computer operating system or other applications, hardware, software, they can be exploited by attackers. Security vulnerabilities are defects in specific implementation or system security policies, an attacker can access or damage system in the absence of authorized system. More serious is the possible existence of a link between these vulnerabilities could become a springboard to attack after another vulnerability exploit a vulnerability attack. To find out the relationship between these vulnerabilities, a very effective method is to use a network attack graph technique that hackers use exploits network simulation process, to reach the ultimate goal to identify attack paths, and these attack paths are expressed in the form of graphs.

2 ATTACK GRAPH GENERATION METHOD

Attack graph can be divided into two types that is state attack graphs and attribute attack graphs. In state attack graph, each node represents a safe state. Attack state comprise of a series of security attributes, such as host name, permissions, vulnerabilities, services, the side indicates the changes of security status. In attribute attack graph, each node represents a security attributes, directed edges represent dependencies between attributes.

The first attack graph presented by the Cunningham, he considers the network from a variety of components, the components are connected by a physical or logical way. Directed edge in the attack graph represents the cost to pay, the attacker get "returns" by attacking the network components. In the attack graph method of Swiler, the network topology information is also taken into account in the safety analysis. Ritchey proposed method using model checker, this method can automatically generate attack graph. But the model contains all of the state can easily lead to the state explosion problem, not suited to large-scale networks. To this end, Ammann proposed network attacks monotony assumption, it can simplifies attack graphs by limiting attack graph generation process. Tao Zhang put forward that build a safer state model by analyzing the host, link relationships

and attack signatures, then generate the attack path method by a forward search, breadth-first and depth limit. Kyle Ingols proposed a method of network attack graph generating based on multi preconditions, with the increase of network scale attack graph is approximately linear increase. DapengMan proposed breadth-first search algorithm to generate a global attack graph, it reduces the complexity of attack graphs by limiting success probability of attacks step and attack paths. Liling Juan proposed state transition attack model based on the cost of analysis and control of the depth. In the algorithm, attack costs are analyzed, and the method of controlling the graph size is adopted. Jianghu He proposed a attack graph generation method based on vulnerability associated with cost-based attack. This method takes into account the correlation issue between the vulnerability binding. Fangfang Zhao proposes a related algorithm based on privilege escalation, and designs an effective tool to generate attack graphs. This tool describes network attack model in database language, which including three attributes that is host description, network connectivity and exploit rule, and stores network configurations and host information into database automatically.

3 THE ALGORITHM OF ATTACK GRAPH GENERATION BASED ON ATTACK COST OF CVSS

3.1 Evaluation Index of CVSS

The Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) is an open framework for communicating the characteristics and severity of software vulnerabilities. It was developed by NIAC and Maintained by FIRST (an Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams). CVSS consists of three metric groups: Base, Temporal, and Environmental, as shown in Figure 1.

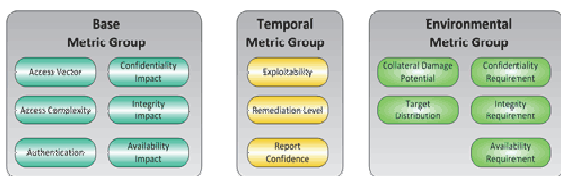


Figure 1: CVSS Metric Groups.

The Base group represents the intrinsic and fundamental characteristics of a vulnerability that

are constant over time and user environments. The Base metrics produce a score ranging from 0 to 10, which can then be modified by scoring the Temporal and Environmental metrics. The Base Metric includes Exploitability and Impact. Exploitability describes the degree of difficulty vulnerability being exploited, it includes Access Vector, Access Complexity, and Authentication metrics. Impact describes the dangers of the vulnerability, it includes three indicators: Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability. The base equation is the foundation of CVSS scoring. The base equation is:

```

BaseScore =
round_to_1_decimal(((0.6*Impact)+(0.4*Exploitability)-
1.5)*f(Impact))

Impact = 10.41*(1-(1-ConfImpact)*(1-IntegImpact)*(1-
AvailImpact))

Exploitability = 20*
AccessVector*AccessComplexity*Authentication

f(impact)= 0 if Impact=0, 1.176 otherwise
AccessVector = case AccessVector of
requires local access: 0.395
adjacent network accessible: 0.646
network accessible: 1.0

AccessComplexity = case AccessComplexity of
high: 0.35
medium: 0.61
low: 0.71

Authentication = case Authentication of
requires multiple instances of authentication:
0.45
requires single instance of authentication: 0.56
requires no authentication: 0.704

ConfImpact = case ConfidentialityImpact of
none: 0.0
partial: 0.275
complete: 0.660

IntegImpact = case IntegrityImpact of
none: 0.0
partial: 0.275
complete: 0.660

AvailImpact = case AvailabilityImpact of
none: 0.0
partial: 0.275
complete: 0.660
    
```

The Temporal group reflects the characteristics of a vulnerability that change over time, it includes three times evaluation index: Exploitability, Remediation Level and Report Confidence. The temporal equation is:

TemporalScore =
 $\text{round_to_1_decimal}(\text{BaseScore} * \text{Exploitability} * \text{RemediationLevel} * \text{ReportConfidence})$

Exploitability = case Exploitability of
 unproven: 0.85
 proof-of-concept: 0.9
 functional: 0.95
 high: 1.00
 not defined: 1.00

RemediationLevel = case RemediationLevel of
 official-fix: 0.87
 temporary-fix: 0.90
 workaround: 0.95
 unavailable: 1.00
 not defined: 1.00

ReportConfidence = case ReportConfidence of
 unconfirmed: 0.90
 uncorroborated: 0.95
 confirmed: 1.00
 not defined: 1.00

not defined: 1.00

ConfReq = case ConfReq of
 low: 0.5
 medium: 1.0
 high: 1.51
 not defined: 1.0

IntegReq = case IntegReq of
 low: 0.5
 medium: 1.0
 high: 1.51
 not defined: 1.0

AvailReq = case AvailReq of
 low: 0.5
 medium: 1.0
 high: 1.51
 not defined: 1.0

The Environmental group represents the characteristics of a vulnerability that are relevant and unique to a particular user's environment. Different environments can have an immense bearing on the risk that a vulnerability poses to an organization and its stakeholders. The CVSS environmental metric group captures the characteristics of a vulnerability that are associated with a user's IT environment. Since environmental metrics are optional they each include a metric value that has no effect on the score. The environmental equation is:

EnvironmentalScore =
 $\text{round_to_1_decimal}((\text{AdjustedTemporal} + (10 - \text{AdjustedTemporal}) * \text{CollateralDamagePotential}) * \text{TargetDistribution})$

AdjustedTemporal = TemporalScore recomputed with the BaseScores Impact sub-equation replaced with the AdjustedImpact equation

AdjustedImpact = $\min(10, 10.41 * (1 - (1 - \text{ConfImpact} * \text{ConfReq}) * (1 - \text{IntegImpact} * \text{IntegReq}) * (1 - \text{AvailImpact} * \text{AvailReq})))$

CollateralDamagePotential = case CollateralDamagePotential of
 none: 0
 low: 0.1
 low-medium: 0.3
 medium-high: 0.4
 high: 0.5
 not defined: 0

TargetDistribution = case TargetDistribution of
 none: 0
 low: 0.25
 medium: 0.75
 high: 1.00

3.2 Algorithm Principle

From cvss evaluation index we can draw a conclusion: exploit attack cost of vulnerability is correlated with Exploitability metrics and Temporal metrics, attack cost is inversely proportion to Exploitability and Temporal. After the appropriate changes of cvss' computational formula, vulnerability attack cost is calculated as:

$$P = 100 / (\text{Exploitability} * \text{TemporalScore}) = \text{round_to_1_decimal} (100 / (20 * \text{AccessVector} * \text{AccessComplexity} * \text{Authentication} * \text{Exploitability} * \text{Remediation Level} * \text{Report Confidence})) \tag{1}$$

The CVSS vulnerability scoring system design considered the threat score over time and the status of the deployment, but does not take into account users repair vulnerability as time changes. After the vulnerability was disclosed, because users continue to repair vulnerabilities, vulnerabilities in the system are fewer and fewer as time goes on. The possibility of vulnerabilities being used is reduced, and attack difficulty (cost) will increase. So here we need to consider the time factor to introducing time correction coefficient r. Reference RemediationLevel metric of CVSS and statistics usual practice of users bug fixes, Design correction coefficient r as shown in Table 1, and Correction formula (1) get formula (2).

Table 1: Time correction factor.

Vulnerability published	Correction coefficient r
1 month	0.75
3 month	0.80
6 month	0.85
1 year	0.90
3 year	0.95
3 year or more	0.99

$$P = 100 / (\text{Exploitability} * \text{TemporalScore}) = \text{round_to_1_decimal} (100 / ((20 * \text{AccessVector} * \text{AccessComplexity} * \text{Authentication}) * (\text{Exploitability} * \text{Remediation Level} * \text{Report Confidence}))) * r \quad (2)$$

Attack cost path to reach the targets is:

$$\text{Cost} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i (1 \leq i \leq n) \quad (i \text{ is the depth of the current node attack paths, } n \text{ is the total depth of attack paths}).$$

This algorithm intends to take forward a breadth-first search method, starting from the position of the attacker simulation attack path, and select the optimal path of attacks based on node vulnerability to attack. In order to avoid the attack graph scale is too large, we should be to limit on the depth of the path. Algorithmic language is described below:

```

Algorithmic: Attackgraph_generate
Input: Attack_depth, init_state
output: Attackgraph

Begin:
Queue State_queue=new Queue;
State_queue <- EnQueue(init_state);
While(State_queue.IsEmpty())
{
Ncurrent <- dequeue(State_queue);
if(Ncurrent != Ngoal && Ncurrent.depth < Attack_depth)
{
for each vul in Ncurrent.vuls
{
if(A.preconditions=true)
{
Nss.depth=Ncurrent.depth+1;
Nss.cost=Ncurrent.cost+P;
Graph.Addedge(Ncurrent,Nss);
State_queue <- EnQueue(Nss);
}
}
}
}
}
    
```

4 SIMULATION EXPERIMENT

Construction of network experimental environment is shown in figure 2, The network have four hosts, that is H1, H2, H3, H4, these hosts are connected to the router and separated the external network by a firewall. H1, H2, H4 is Windows hosts, H3 is linux hosts.

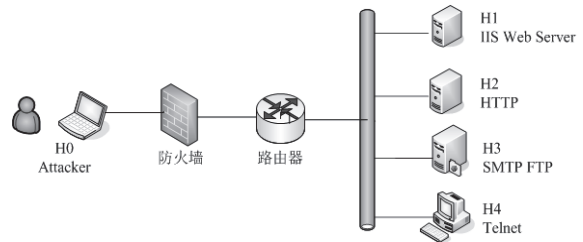


Figure 2: The network environment.

The attacker in the outside network have root privileges of H0. H1 hosts opened the IIS service. H2 hosts opened the HTTP service. H3 hosts opened the SMTP service and FTP service. H4 hosts opened the Telnet service. Firewall is only allowed the host in outside network access IIS service on the H1. There is no limit to the network host between visits. The attackers' goal is to hosts H4, he want to gain root access to the H4. The use of the previously defined compute nodes exploit cost formula (2) sorted out on behalf of host vulnerability and value as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Vulnerabilities cost.

hosts	Service	Vulnerability ID	Cost
H1	IIS	CVE-2014-4078	21.1
H2	HTTP	CVE-2015-2441	10.8
H3	SMTP	CVE-2009-4565	12.6
H3	FTP	CVE-2005-3524	10.8
H4	TELNET	CVE-2009-1930	12.3

Utilizing the design of the algorithm, Set the maximum attack depth of 4, the attack graph is shown in Figure 3.

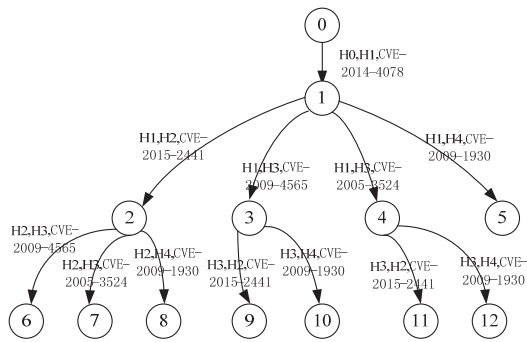


Figure 3: The attack graph.

It is concluded that the path and price as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Attack path cost.

Serial number	Path	Cost
1	(H0,H1, CVE-2014-4078) →(H1,H2, CVE-2015-2441) → (H2,H4, CVE-2009-1930)	44.2
2	(H0,H1, CVE-2014-4078) → (H1,H3, CVE-2009-4565) → (H3,H4, CVE-2009-1930)	46
3	(H0,H1, CVE-2014-4078) → (H1,H3, CVE-2005-3524) → (H3,H4, CVE-2009-1930)	44.2
4	(H0,H1, CVE-2014-4078) → (H1,H4, CVE-2009-1930)	33.4

By Table 3 we know that the cost of path (H0,H1, CVE-2014-4078) → (H1,H4, CVE-2009-1930) is the minimum cost. There are the lowest cost attack from this path. The administrator may give preference to fix vulnerabilities accordingly to improve network security.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Today, modeling of network attack has been the focus of attention. The attack graph technique has the capacity to automatically discover the unknown system vulnerabilities and the relationship between vulnerabilities, it is currently a hot subject of research. This paper gives a brief description of the CVSS, and chooses the appropriate evaluation of vulnerability to count attack cost. A network attack model based on attack cost of CVSS and breadth-first forward exploration is designed. In the algorithm, the method of time correction and

controlling the graph size are adopted. The experiment result shows that the best attack paths can be effectively doped out, simplify the attack graph generation, and improve the efficiency of network penetration testing.

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