

Why is it important to work on the (network) lower layers in cybersecurity?

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Monitoring Critical Infrastructures

- Why is it important?
 - After the security analysis, mitigations can not be applied everywhere (threat dependent ...)
 - To reduce the risk, monitoring is an answer to the threat detection problem
- Our research scope: wireless networks



SIEM and IDS

- SIEM

- Security Information Management System
- Log management and correlation between events

- IDS

- (Network based) Intrusion Detection System
- Analyze the network traffic



Stateful Packet Inspection

- Only headers are analyzed



L7: APP (content)



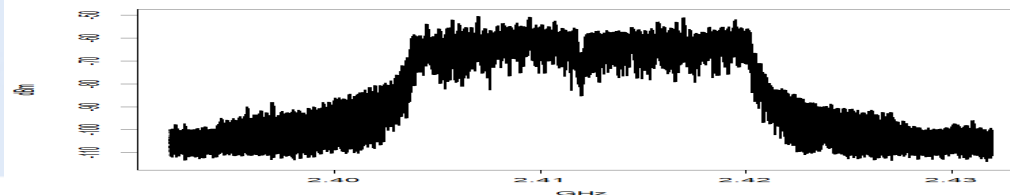
L4: TRANSPORT (ports)



L3: NETWORK (@IP)



L2: DATA LINK (frames)



L1: PHYSICAL (spectra)

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Deep Packet Inspection

- Principle
 - All the content is analysed (even the data (L7))
- Drawback
 - Time consuming
 - traffic slower

- Privacy problem
 - Big brother is watching you!

Working at low level

- Research work at
 - Physical level (L1)
 - Data link level (L2)
- Example:
 - Work on OFDM wave form
 - Could be applied on LTE, 802.11n, ...

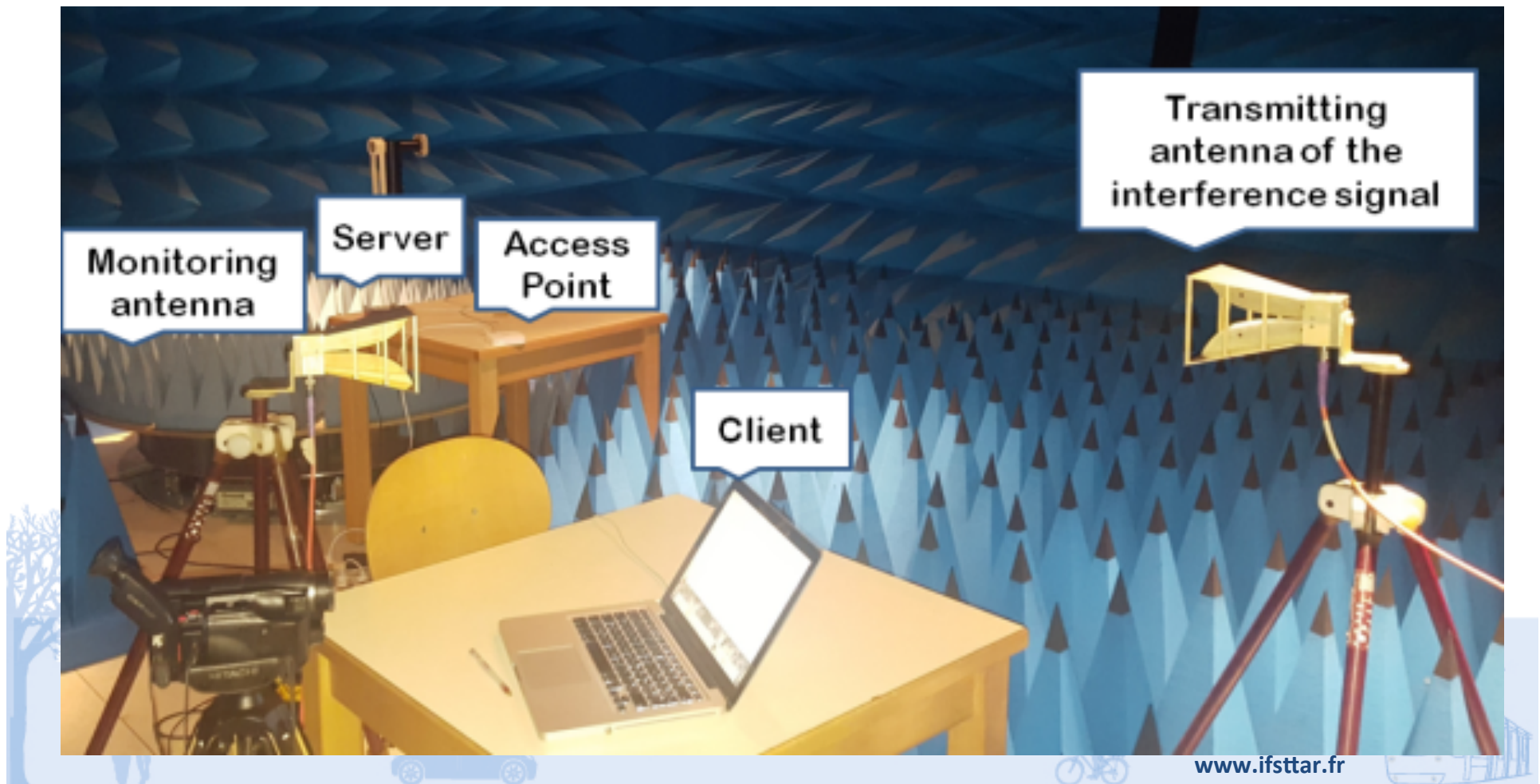


Examples of threats at low level

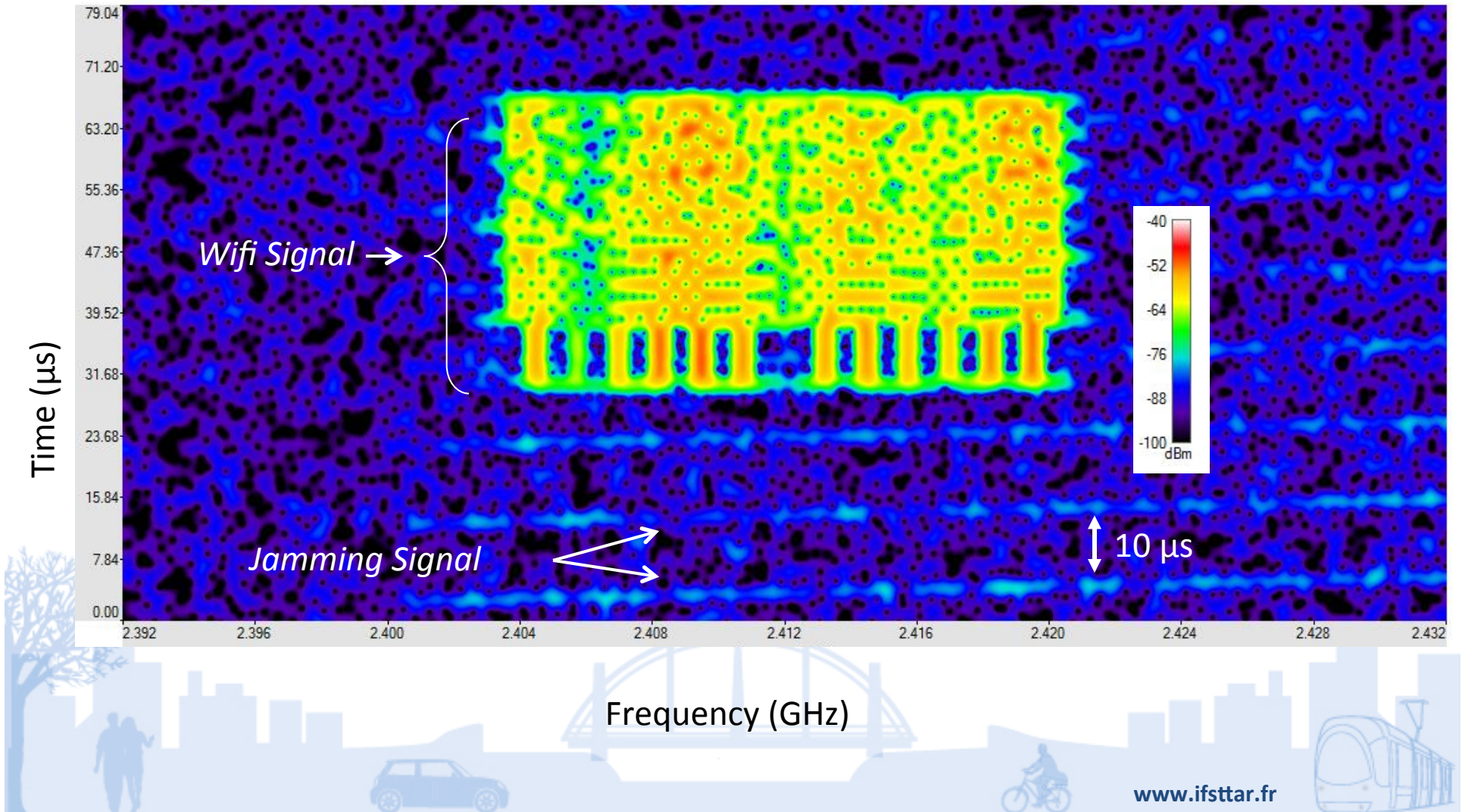
- Monitoring lowest levels could detect
 - Jammer
 - Fake access point / eNodeB
 - Attacks on IoT with low level of traffic



Monitoring system example (at L1)

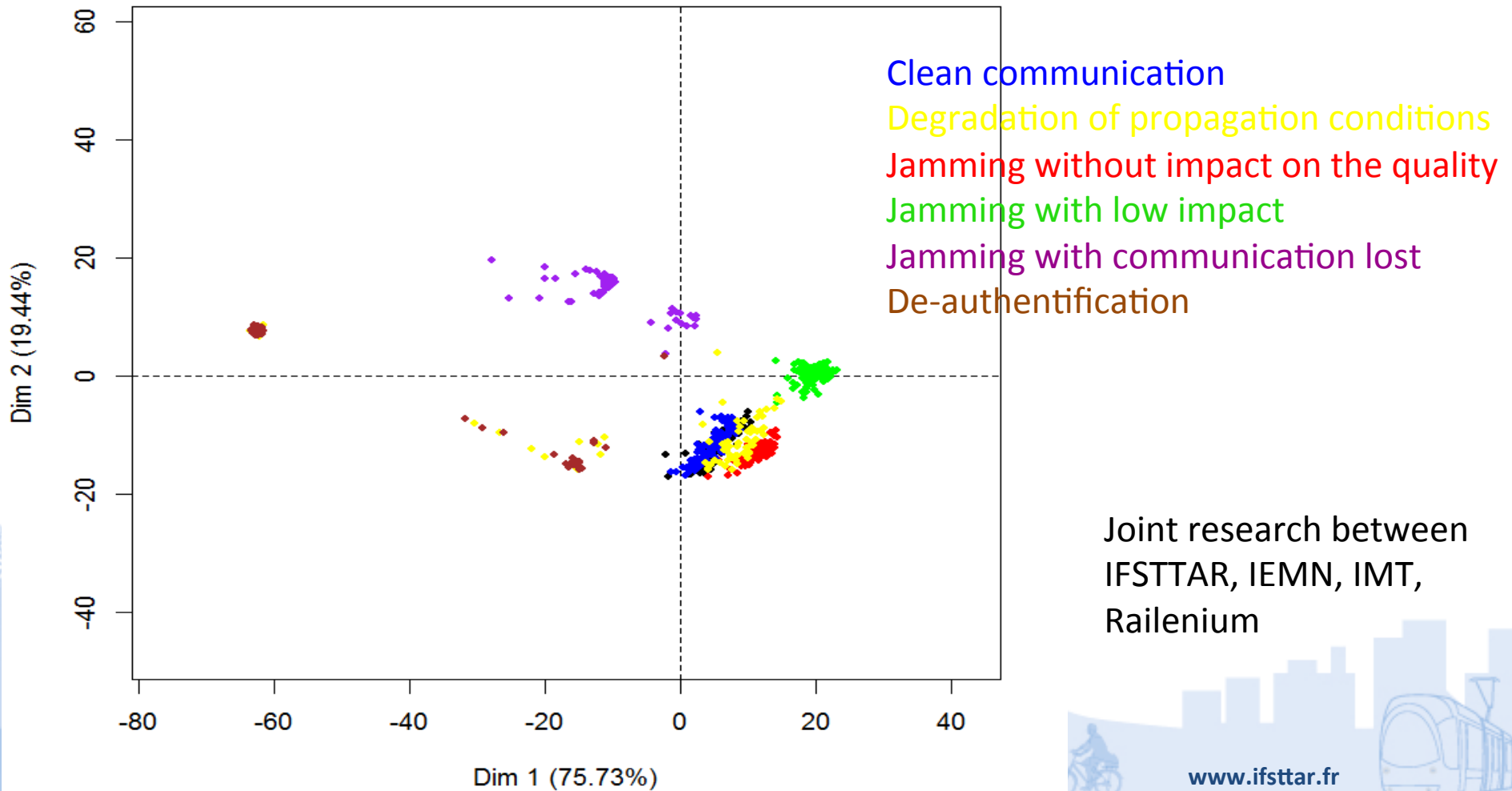


OFDM signal analysis



Deep Signal Inspection?

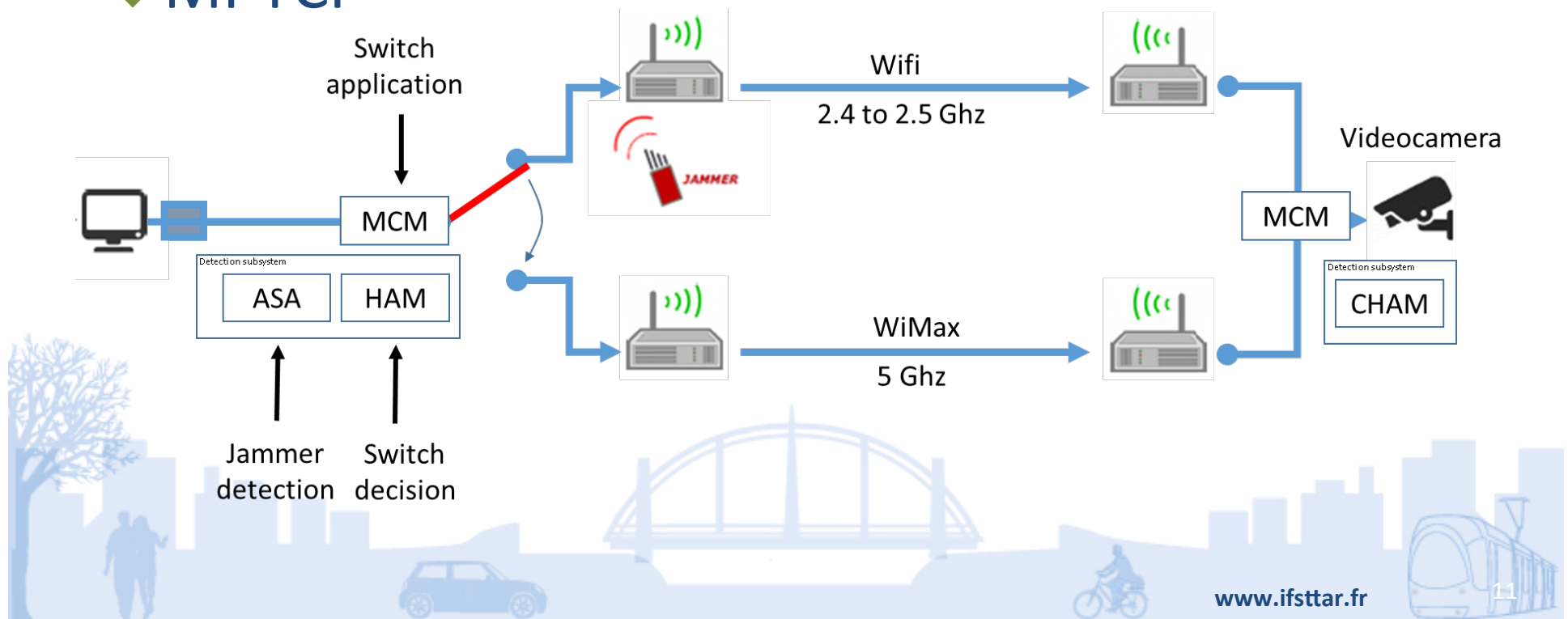
- Monitoring and classification



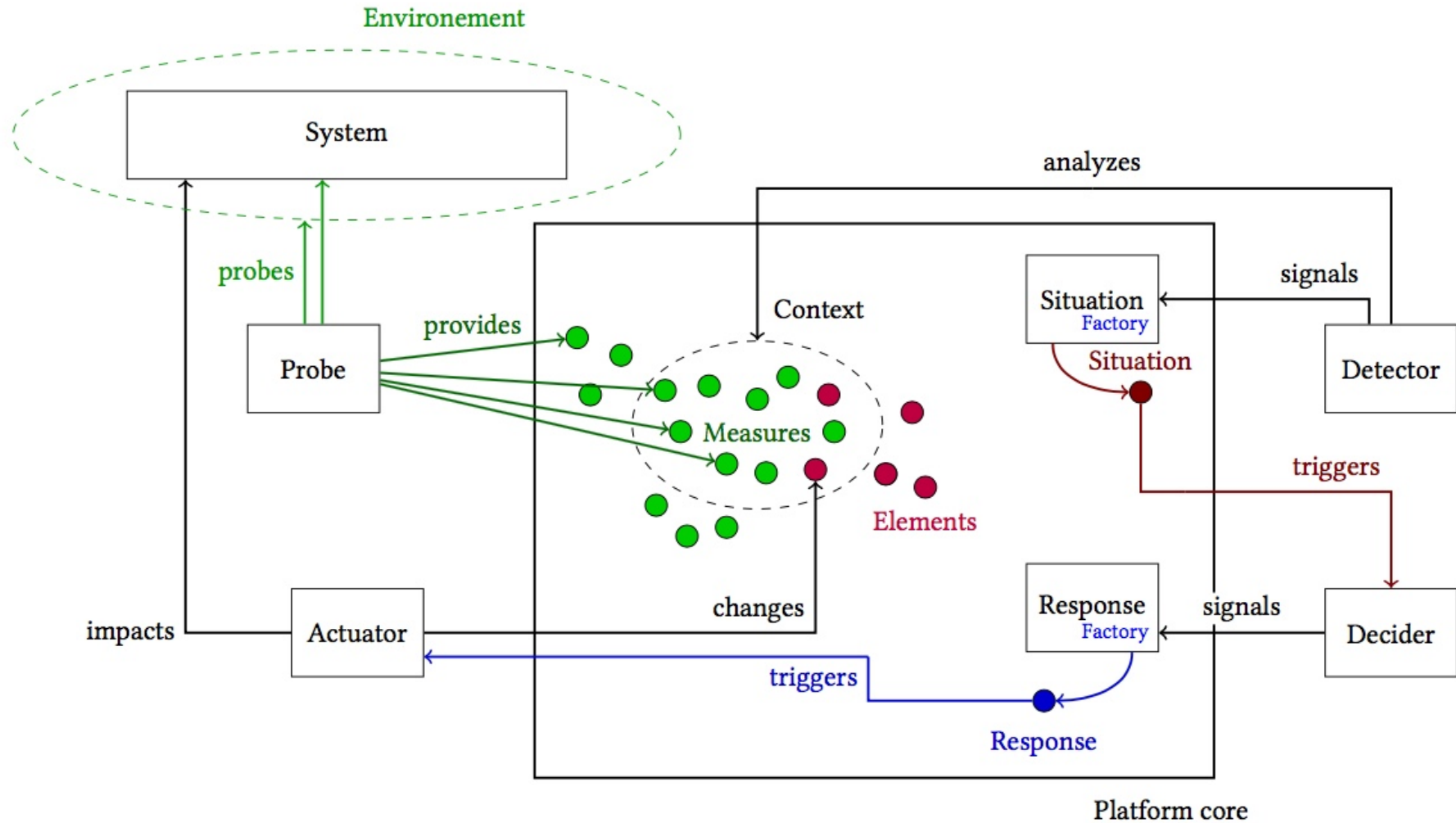
Case n°1: monitoring functions in parallel of the network to protect

❖ IP-Based MCS

❖ MPTCP



Case n°2: architecture of the network to protect including the monitoring



Conclusion

- Monitoring network low level layers of critical infrastructures is complementary to high level monitoring
- Based on
 - Physical signals
 - Machine learning and classification

