ARES 2019
International Conference on Availability, Reliability and Security
University of Kent, Canterbury, UK

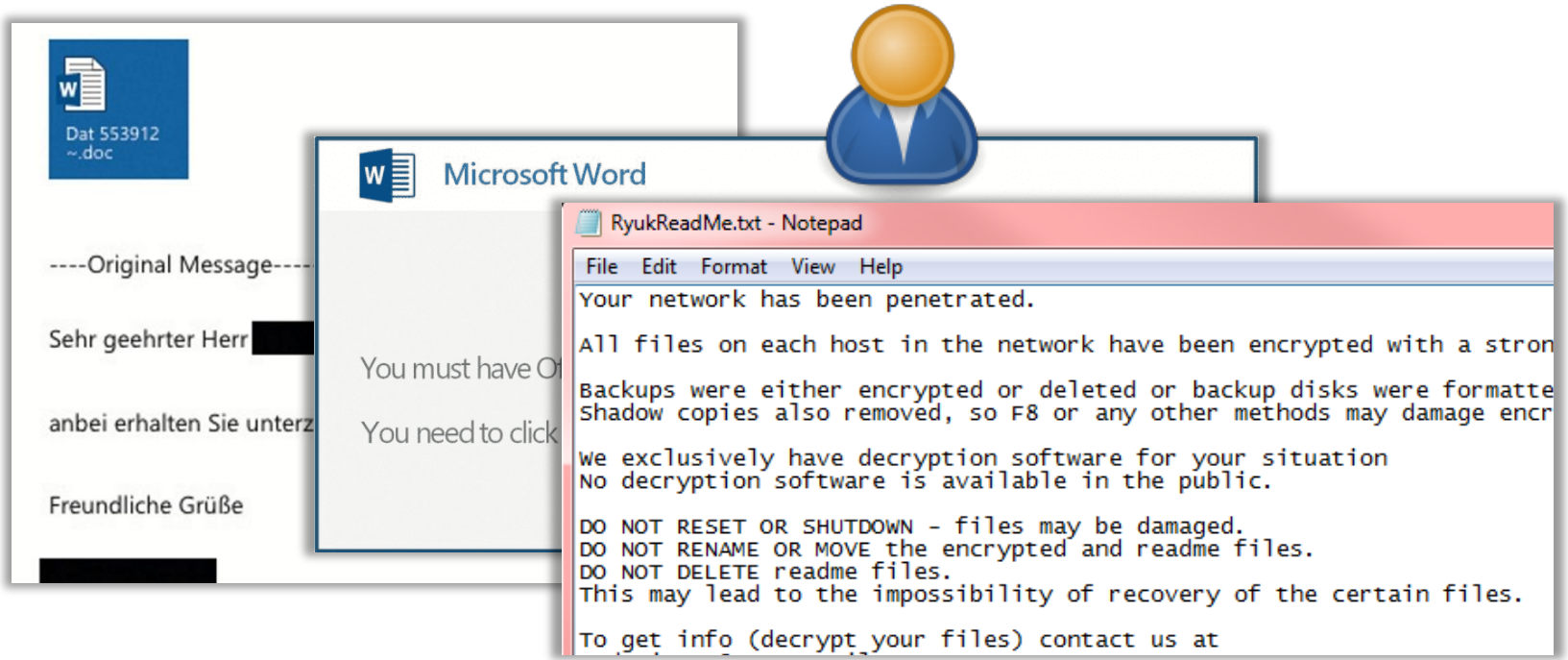
Automated Cyber Threat Sensing and Responding

Integrating Threat Intelligence into Security-Policy-Controlled Systems

Peter Amthor • Daniel Fischer • Winfried E. Kühnhauser • Dirk Stelzer
Technische Universität Ilmenau, Germany

Problem Statement

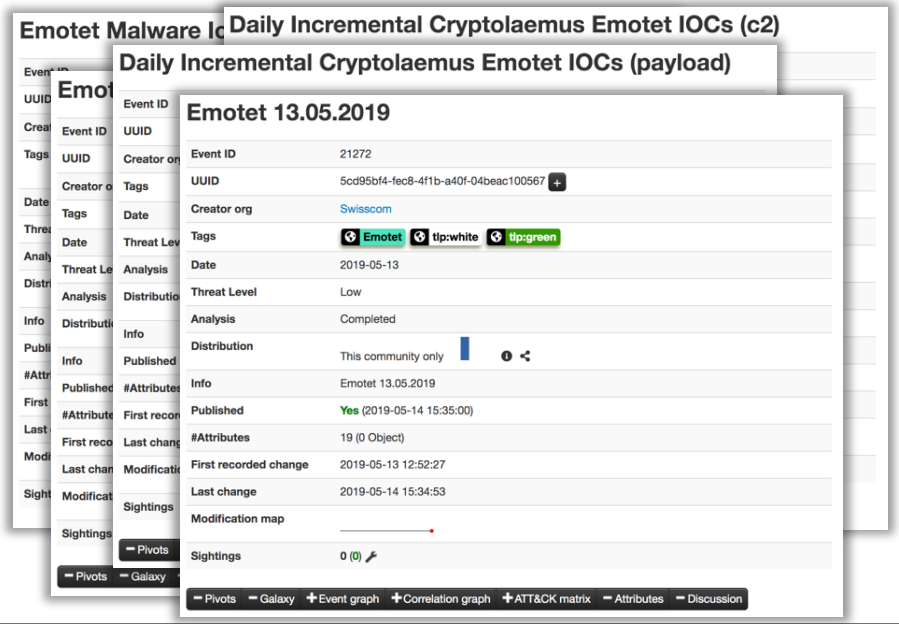
A Typical Cyber Security Incident



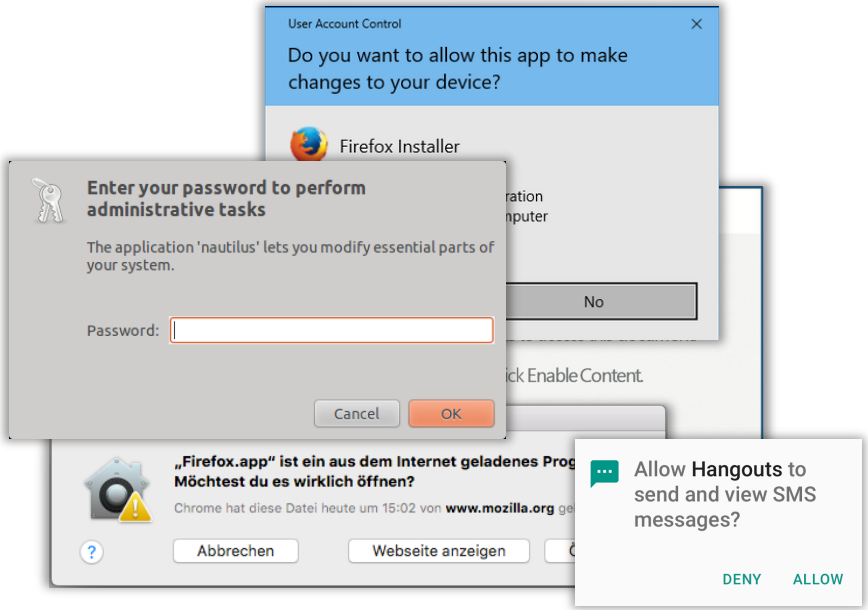
Problem Statement

State-of-the-Art Technology

Threat Intelligence Sharing



Automated Security Policies

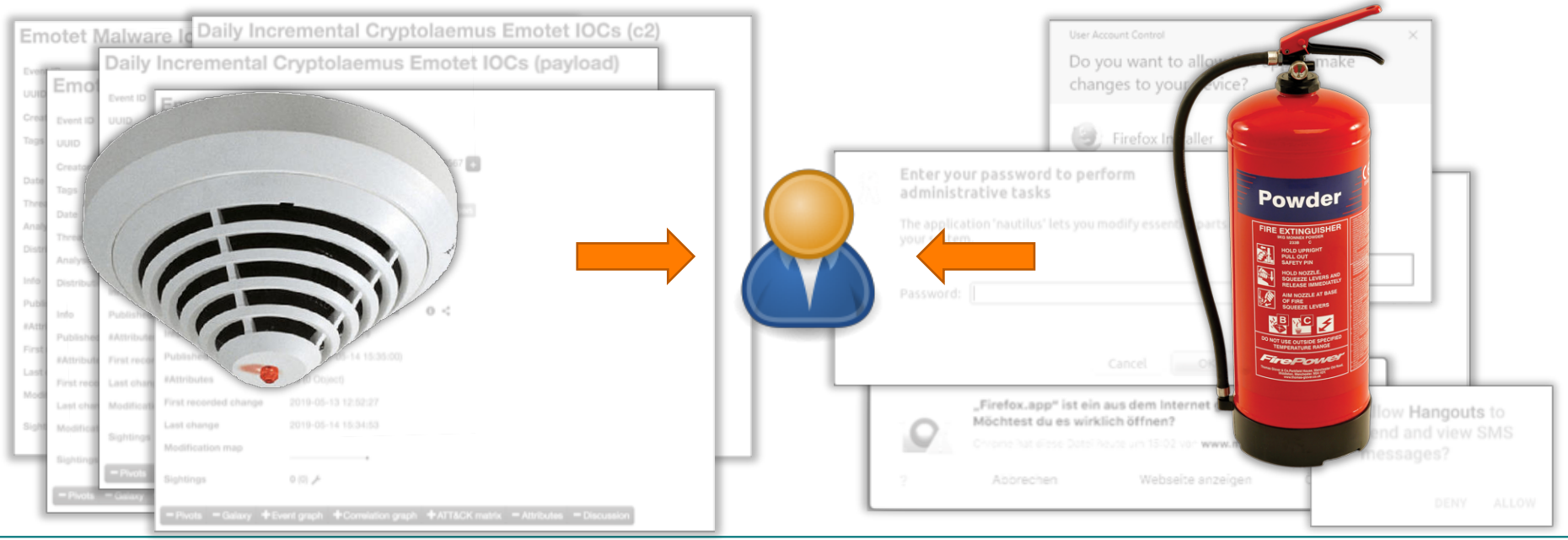


Problem Statement

What We Have

Threat Intelligence Sharing

Automated Security Policies



Problem Statement

What We Actually Want

Threat Intelligence Sharing

Automated Security Policies

Problem Analysis

Part 1: The Merits of Threat Intelligence Sharing

- Scope here: Technical TI
  - widely used in practice
  - supported by standards: *IODEF, STIX, TAXII, …*
  - supported by tools: Threat Intelligence Sharing Platforms (*TISPs*)

- Goal: disseminate information about a specific attack and attacker (*IoC*):
  - attack type
  - URLs, IP addresses, eMail addresses
  - payload hash sums
  - malware binaries
  - …

Problem Analysis

Part 1: The Merits of Threat Intelligence Sharing

- Scope here: Technical TI
  - widely used in practice
  - supported by standards: *IODEF, STIX, TAXII, …*
  - supported by tools: Threat Intelligence Sharing

- Goal: disseminate information about a specif
  - attack type
  - URLs, IP addresses, eMail addresses
  - payload hash sums
  - malware binaries
  - …

2019-04-09	Payload delivery	url	http://hanoihomes.net/wp-includes/Zq/
2019-04-09	Payload delivery	url	http://3618dh.xyz/wp-includes/5HT/
2019-04-09	Network activity	hostname	areapaperjapan.com
2019-04-09	Network activity	hostname	hwy99motors.com
2019-04-09	Network activity	ip-dst	72.55.174.211
2019-04-09	Network activity	ip-dst	186.176.19.109
2019-04-09	Network activity	ip-dst	186.146.115.151
2019-04-09	Artifacts dropped	md5	414588f99374b5d4ccb3f880a8e2b716
2019-04-09	Artifacts dropped	sha1	fadb8af743cab30736bbb4db54b68685fcf1be11
2019-04-09	Artifacts dropped	sha256	3521f9acd6139fb596a07a1292da86eef4ad2c47fca1619903d41bc4fe23e7a7
2019-04-09	Payload delivery	md5	48363489e1b8b0d91779a96aa592e6bf

Problem Analysis

Part 1: The Merits of Threat Intelligence Sharing

- What we achieve using TISPs: **Cyber Threat Sensing**

- **Speed**
- **Cost**
- **Quality**

Problem Analysis

Part 2: The Merits of Automated Security Policies

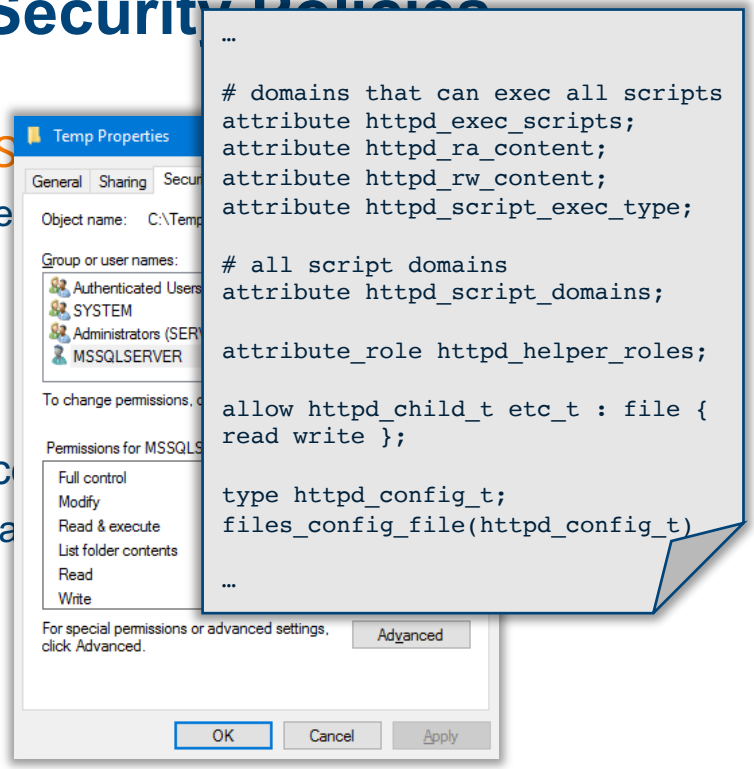
- Scope here: Security-Policy Controlled Systems (*SPCSs*)
  - *policy:* mandatory rules controlling security-critical operations
  - … in application software (*DBIS, ERP, WFMS, …*)
  - … in operating systems and middleware
  - studied here: access control (*AC*) policies

- Goal: automatically protect security-critical resources
  - SPCS engineering: based on formal methods → domain experts
  - SPCS maintenance: policy configuration and update
  - threat-related knowledge: pre-packed by design

Problem Analysis

Part 2: The Merits of Automated Security Policies

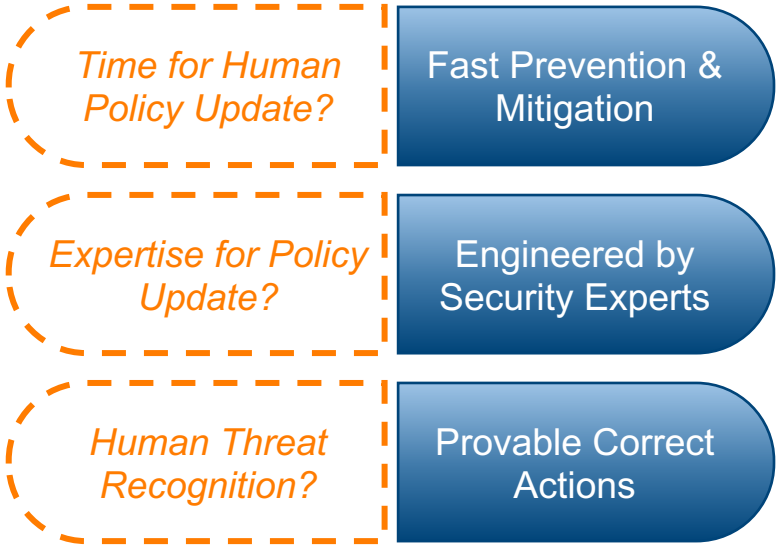
- Scope here: Security-Policy Controlled Systems (S
  - *policy:* mandatory rules controlling security-critical ope
  - … in application software (*DBIS, ERP, WFMS, …*)
  - … in operating systems and middleware
  - studied here: access control (*AC*) policies
- Goal: automatically protect security-critical resourc
  - SPCS engineering: based on formal methods → doma
  - SPCS maintenance: policy configuration and update
  - threat-related knowledge: pre-packed by design



Problem Analysis

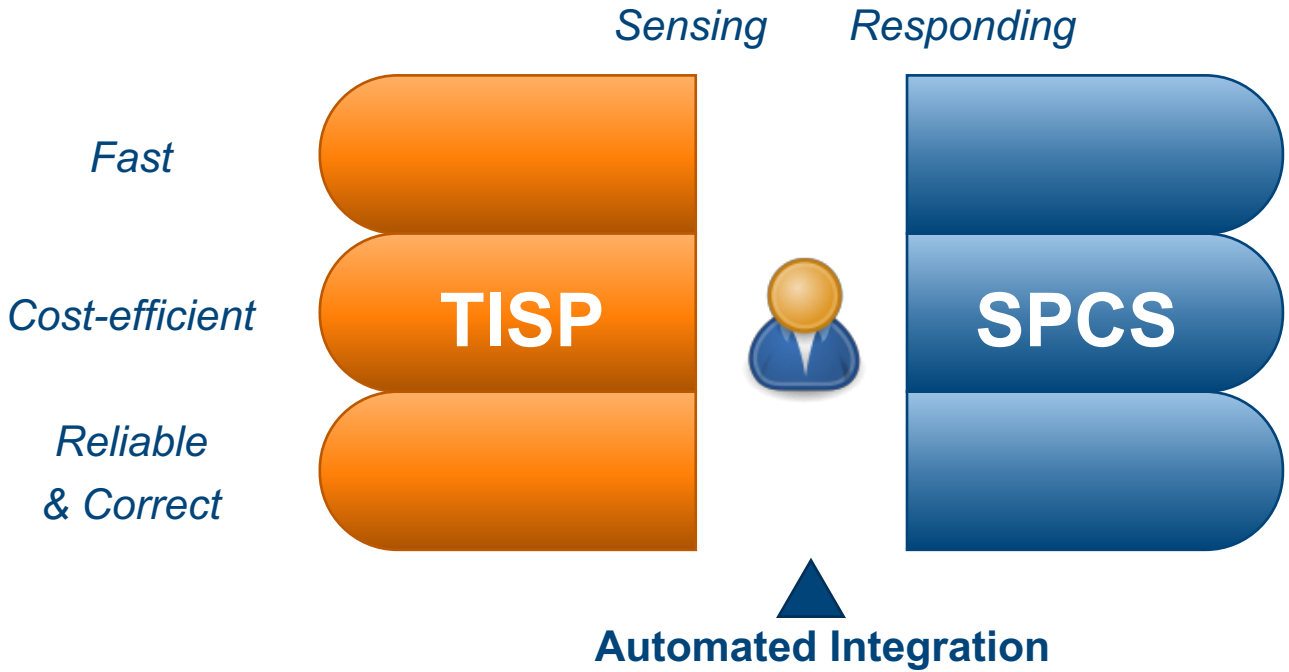
Part 2: The Merits of Automated Security Policies

- What we achieve using security policies: **Cyber Threat Responding**



Problem Analysis

Consequence



Integration Concept

Design Questions

(1) Which strategies to implement in a threat-responsive SPCS?

(2) Which functional architecture is required to integrate such systems with TISPs?

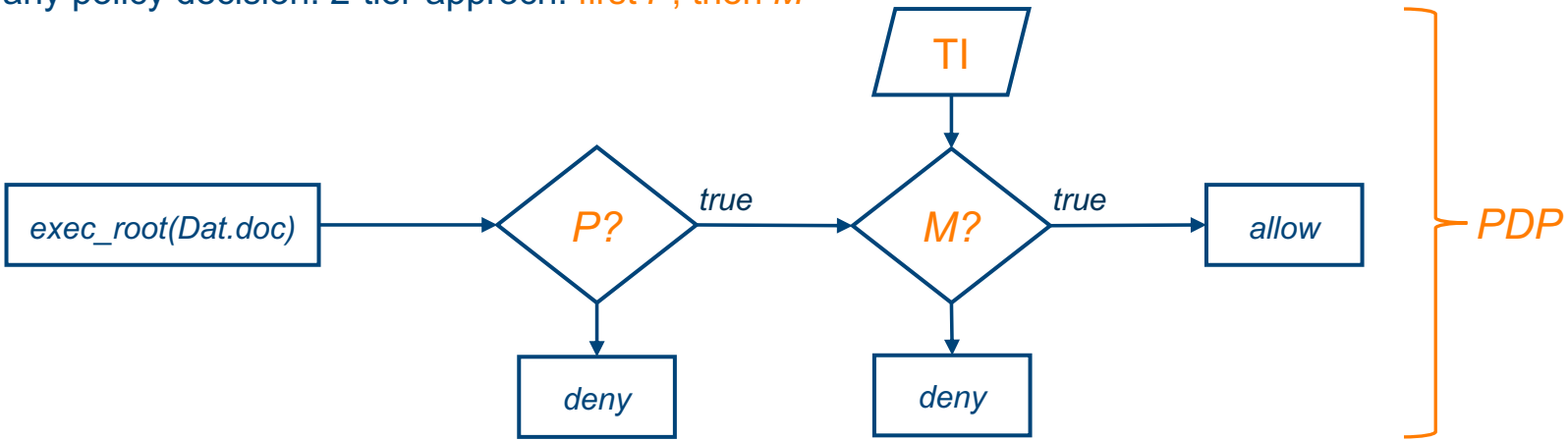
(3) How should TI knowledge be represented and exchanged between TISPs and SPCSs?

Integration Concept

Some Basic Answers (1)

(1) Which strategies to implement in a threat-responsive SPCS?

- compliance with any access control policy *P*
- TI response: risk evaluation metrics *M*
- any policy decision: 2-tier-approch: first *P*, then *M*

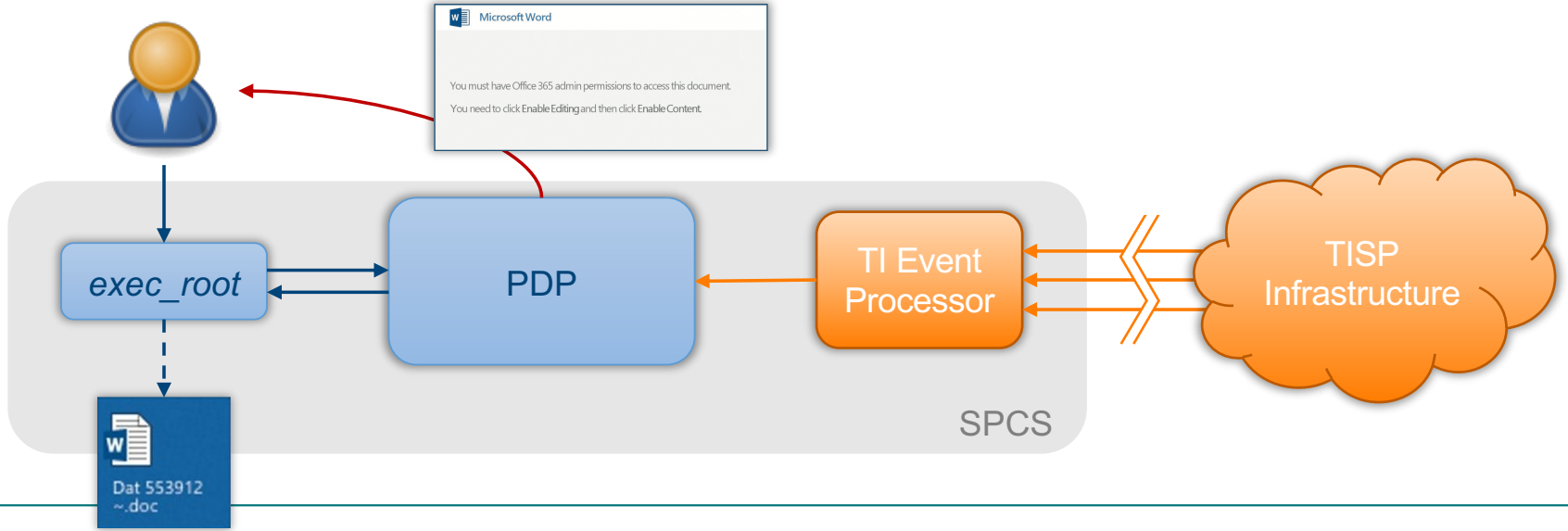


Integration Concept

Some Basic Answers (2)

(2) Which functional architecture is required to integrate such systems with TISPs?

(3) How should TI knowledge be represented and exchanged between TISPs and SPCSs?



What's Next

Ongoing & Future Work

- Question 3: Ontologies to represent relevant technical TI
  - starting points: *IODEF, STIX, TAXII*
  - primary goal: automated PDP interpretation
- Security policy design paradigms
  - TI ontology interface, TI-responsive rules
  - reliable and tamperproof enforcement

Prototype

- **Future Work:** strategic, operational, tactical TI
  - increasing relevance in practice
  - enables more sophisticated automatic response strategies

Conclusion

- Problem: Increasing threats, increasing TI sharing efforts
- Idea: Composition of state-of-the-art technology
  - Threat Intelligence Sharing Platform (TISPs)
  - Security-Policy-Controlled Systems (SPCSs)
- Goal: Automated integration, improving
  - speed
  - cost-effectiveness
  - quality

  } of threat response
- Next: evaluation of feasibility (prototype), practical impact

Peter Amthor • Daniel Fischer • Winfried E. Kühnhauser • Dirk Stelzer
(peter.amthor@tu-ilmenau.de)