

# Proactive Risk Management through Improved Situational Awareness



**PROTECTIVE**  
PROACTIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

<https://protective-h2020.eu/>

*PROTECTIVE is a H2020 funded Innovation Action to **evolve cyber alert flow processing**, namely:*

- *correlation,*
- *prioritisation,*
- *analysis,*
- *visualisation,*
- *sharing,*

*into effective solutions integrated into existing security toolsets for Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) .*

# Content

## Project Details

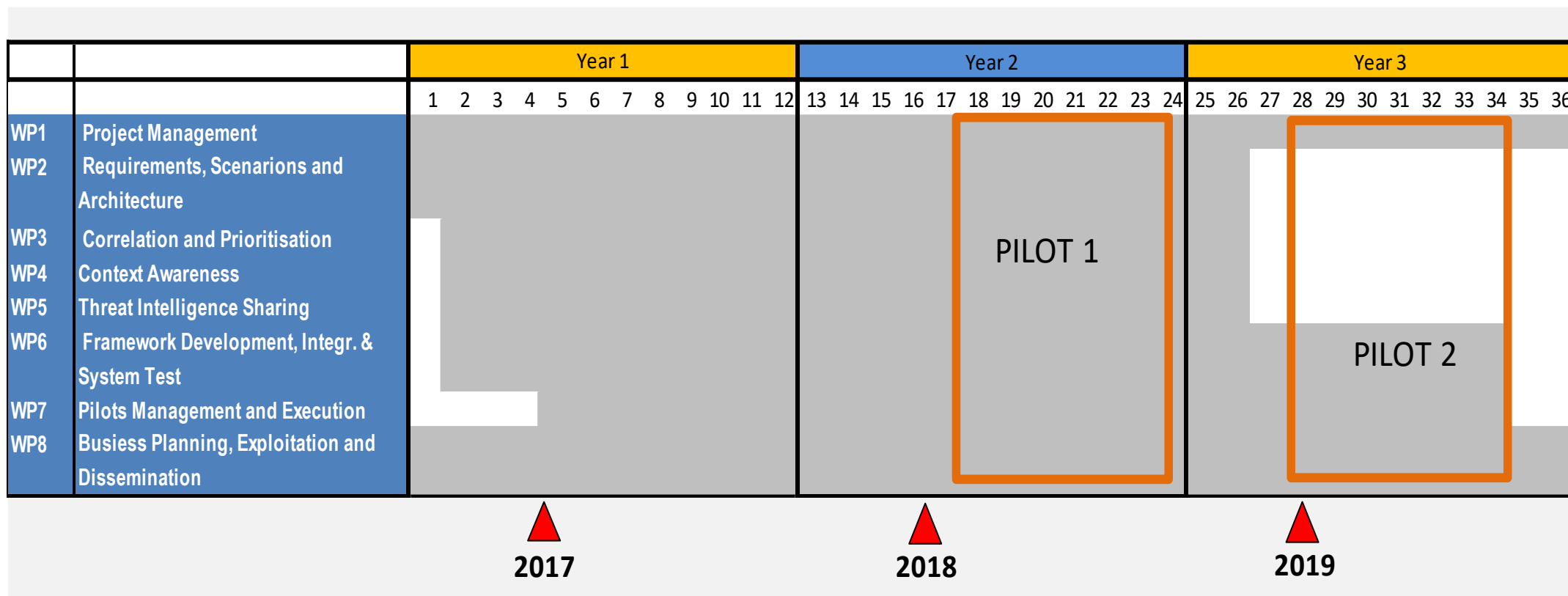
# Consortium

## Innovation Action:

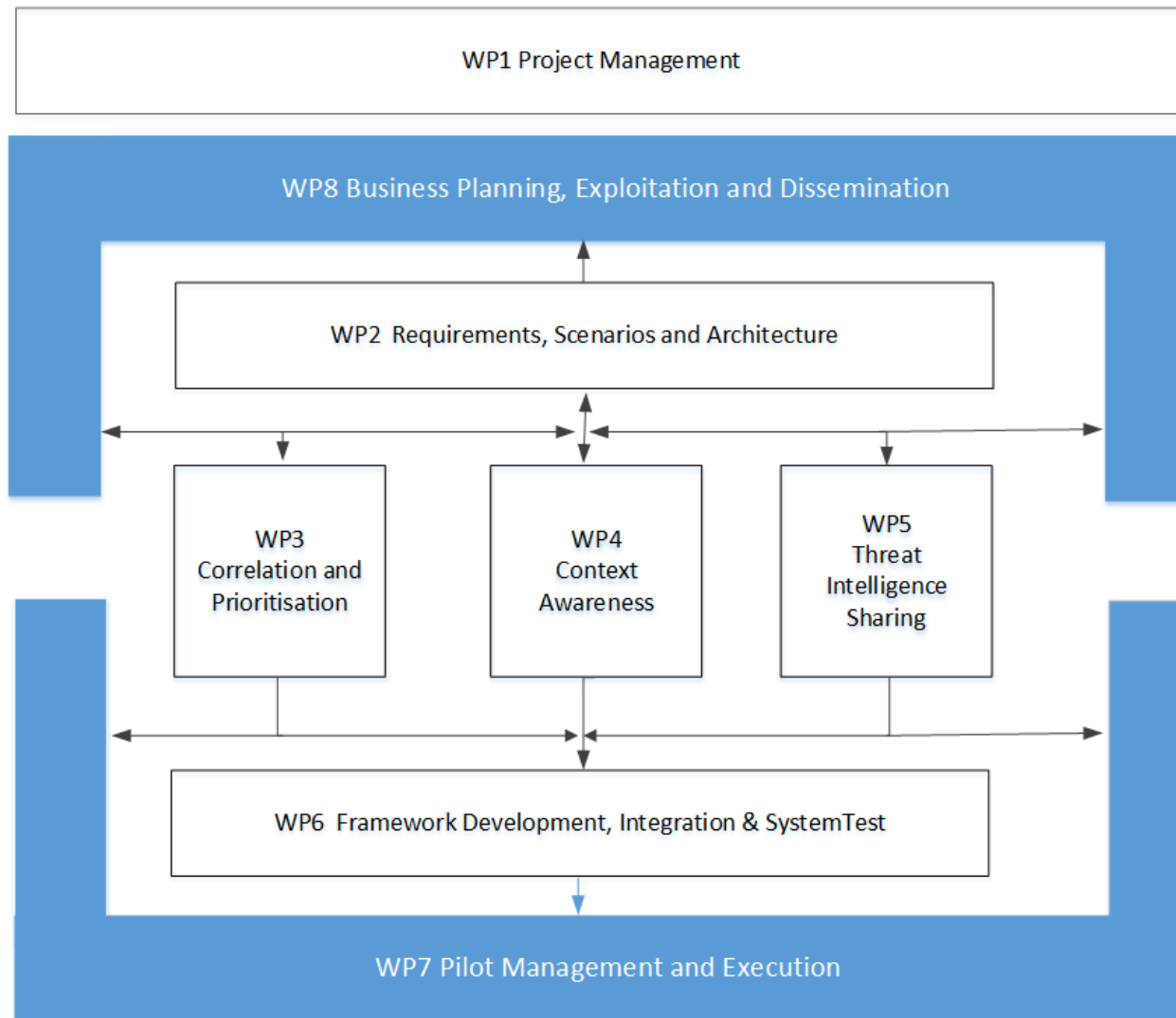
- 36 month duration
  - Sept 2016 – Aug 2019
- 10 partners:
  - 3 academic partners
  - 4 industry partners
  - 3 NREN (National Research & Educational Network) partners
- 8 countries: Ireland, UK, Poland, Austria, Germany, Spain, Czech Republic, Romania



# Time-plan



# Work plan



# Content

## Motivation and Challenges

# PROTECTIVE motivation > “Detect, SHARE, Protect”

- Make existing tools interoperable and promote the use of standards for data exchange
- Enhance the functionality of existing tools as regards:
  - Correlation engines for alert analysis
  - Automatic prioritisation of security alerts
  - Improved threat intelligence sharing
  - Advanced analytics and visualisation for massive numbers of alerts



## Detect, SHARE, Protect

*Solutions for Improving Threat Data Exchange among CERTs*

October 2013



**ENISA (Detect, Share Protect, 2013)**



# Challenges

- **Gathering both technical and human factor requirements of NRENs**
  - State of the art literature survey + interviews of potential end-users (analysts at NRENs)
- **Defining Threat Intelligence**
- **Defining Trust:** “Secure connection” vs “Quality of Event” vs “Reputation Scores” vs “Freshness” etc.
- **Understanding optimal use of Automation and Human intelligence**
  - Can we aggregate events in meaningful ways to generate intelligence -> fewer alerts!
  - Which aspects should be automated? What human factors prevent/enhance CTI sharing?
- **Understanding context** - generating and maintaining mission and constituency insight.
- **Understanding legal and ethical considerations** in the wake of the EU General Data Protection Regulation
  - Data handling concerns: At what point is threat intelligence personal data?
  - Requirements analysis: Going from legal speak to tech speak is difficult.

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 700071. This output reflects the views only of the author(s), and the European Union cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

# High-level approach – key ideas

**Key idea:** A platform for “*Proactive Risk Management through Improved Situational Awareness*”

- For NREN CSIRTs initially
  - Address NREN needs specifically. Starting point – existing tools well-tested in the NREN space
  - Eventually expand to public CSIRTs
  - Eventually share threat intelligence with SMEs
- Situational Awareness: We need awareness capabilities w.r.t.:
  - Threats – internal and external alerts, incidents and intelligence
  - Context – “Mission” and “Constituency” (Asset management)
  - Risk – “Prioritisation” and “Correlation”

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# PROTECTIVE approach-> situational awareness

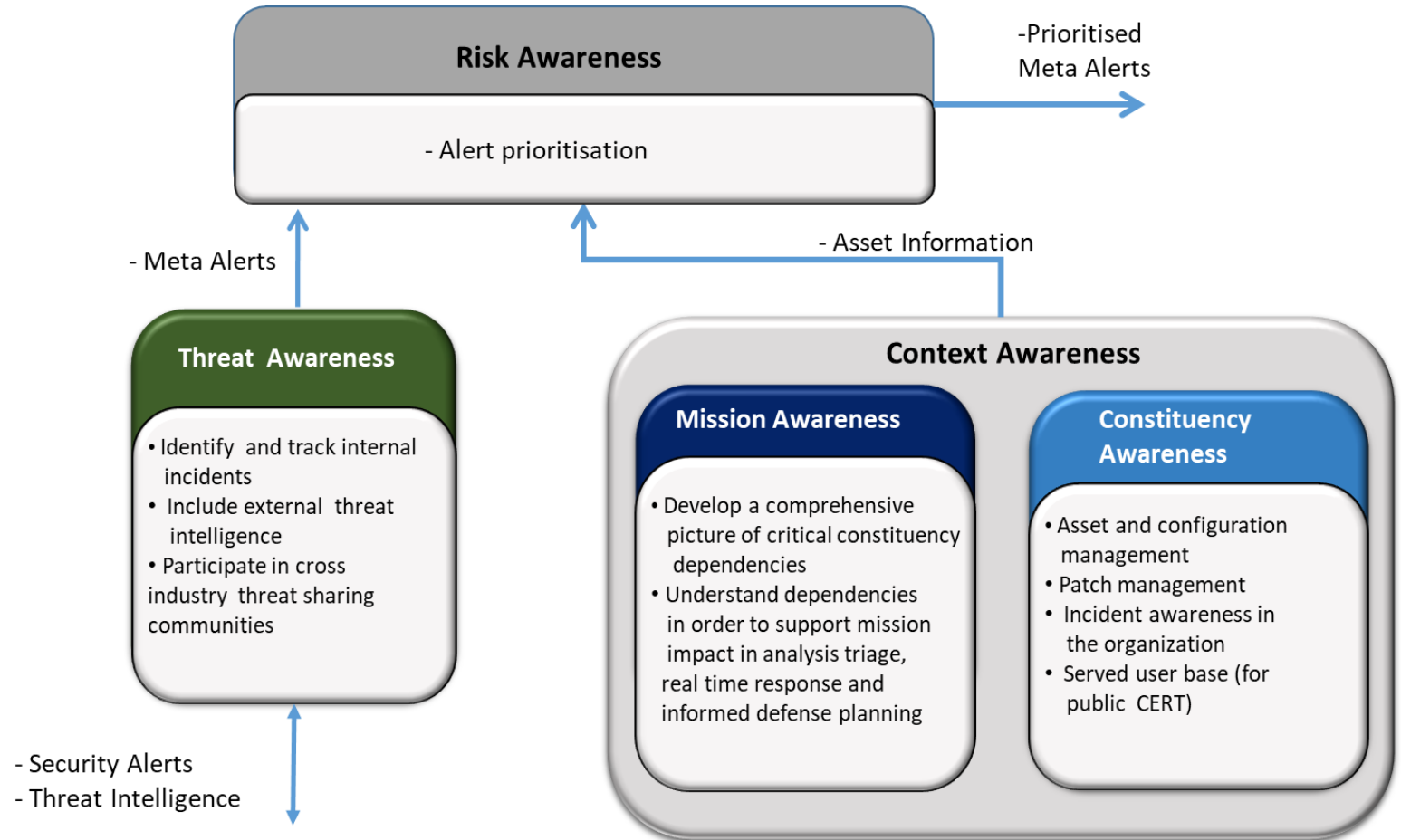
## Information Security

### Situational Awareness -

“Within a volume of time and space, the

- perception of an enterprise's threat environment and its security posture; the
- comprehension/meaning of both taken together (i.e. risk) and the
- projection of their status into the near future”

*NIST IR 7298 Revision 2,  
Glossary of Key Information Security Terms*

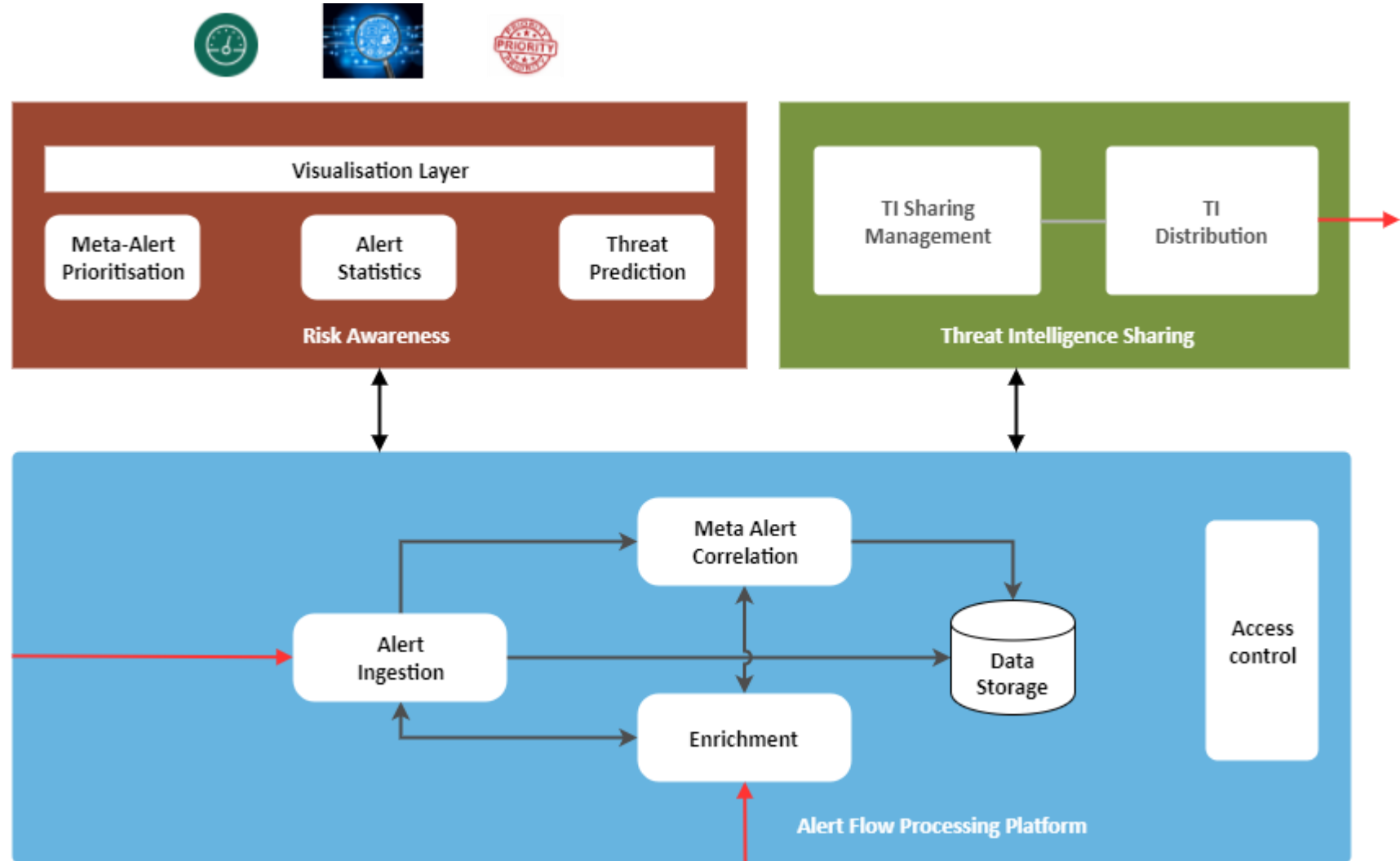


*(adapted from Mitre Corporation)*

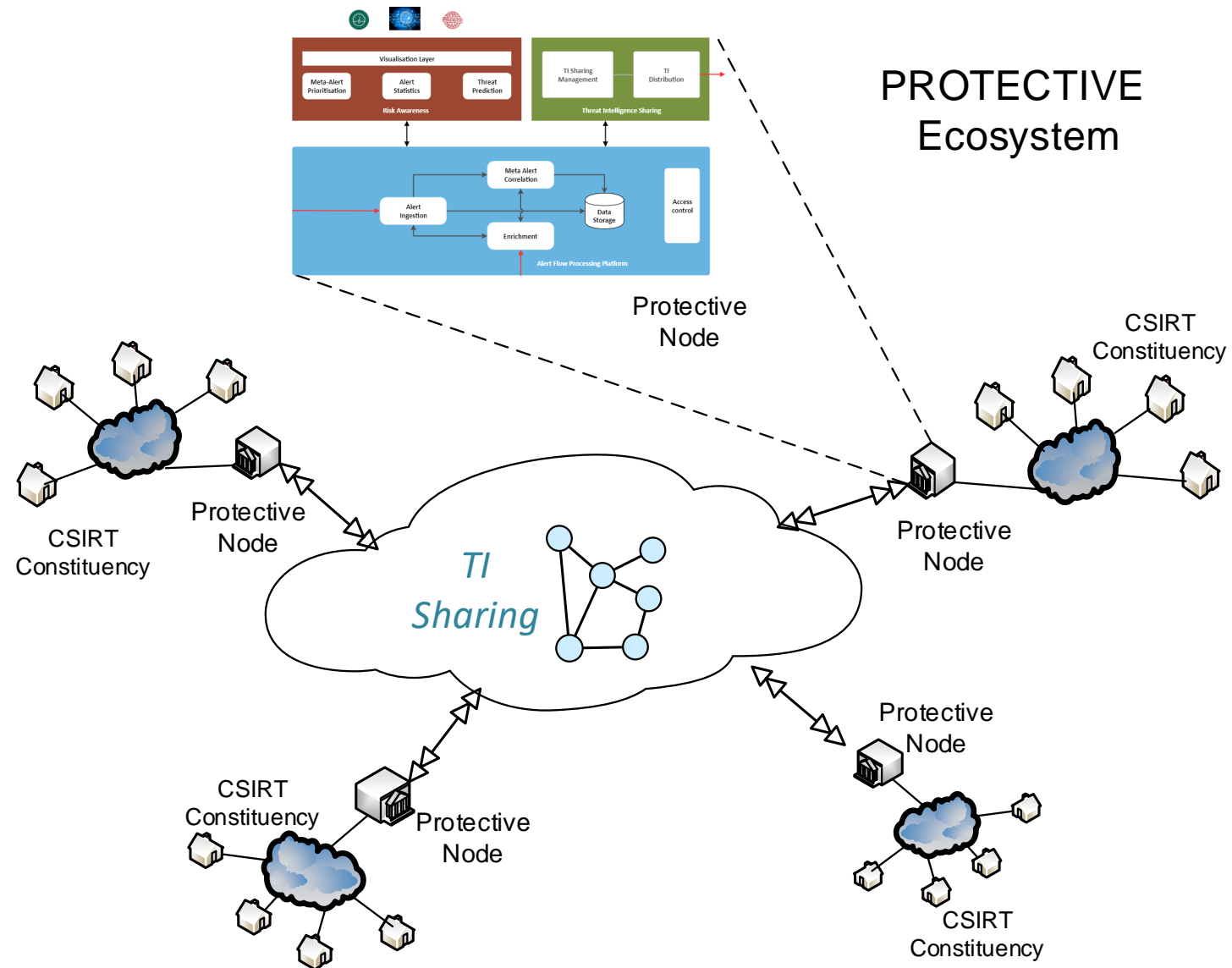
# Goals

- Provide NRENs with improved security alert management capabilities (after ENISA)
  - Starting with NRENs, then (hopefully) move to the public CSIRTs
- Explore added value to SMEs – warn SMEs early
- Meta alerts: summarising threats and incidents – what's the bigger picture? Fewer alerts!
- Context awareness: enable better prioritisation of internal events
- Threat Intelligence Sharing between NRENs
- GDPR and NDA compliance
- Trust: Confidentiality + Reputation scores + Quality of threat intelligence
- Automation, (automation, automation!)

# PROTECTIVE system



# PROTECTIVE ecosystem



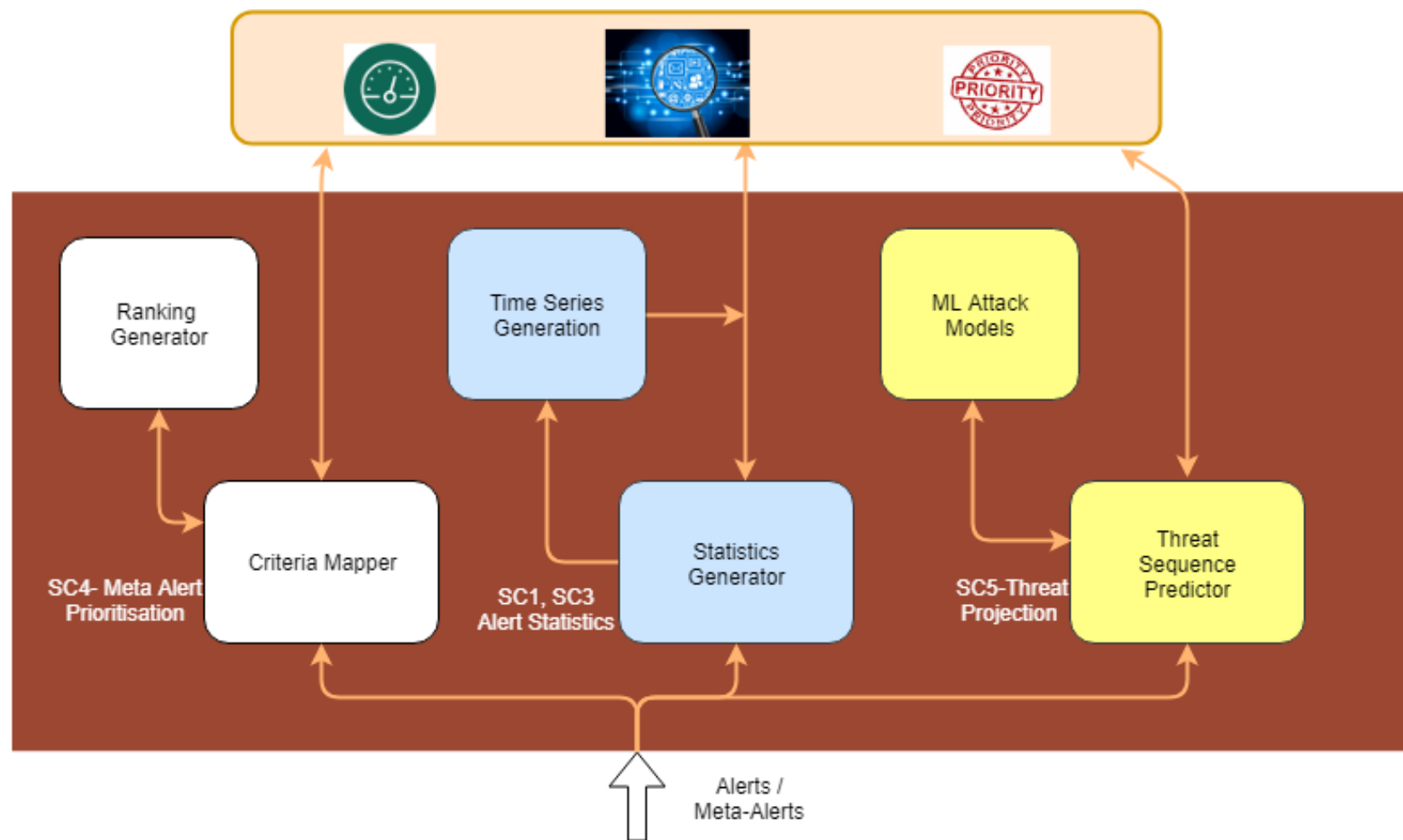
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## Risk Awareness



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## Risk awareness





# Meta alert prioritisation

- Transformation (mapping) of meta-alerts' attributes into criteria by customizable templates supporting temporal (time-dependent) values
- Classification and ranking of meta-alerts based on learned preference model – two possible modes: assignment to preference-ordered classes or full ranking (meta-alerts also ranked inside classes)
- Multiple criteria considered at the same time – MCDA approach
- Learning based on data-sets provided by individual operators
  - Reference ranking / Assignment of criterial vectors (describing meta-alerts) to preference-ordered classes
- Dominance-based rough-set approach (DRSA) applied to deal with inconsistencies
- Interpretable preference model in form of DRSA decision rules

# Alert statistics

- Predefined views to provide overview
- Fully-customizable dashboard by user to focus on particular dataset
  - Multiple relevant views on alerts and meta-alerts
  - Status of reporting nodes
  - Extendable with new views as new data (enriched) appear in database
- Timeseries to observe trends in data
- Simple anomaly detection in time series using EWMA and deviation
  - Parameters set by user

# Threat projection

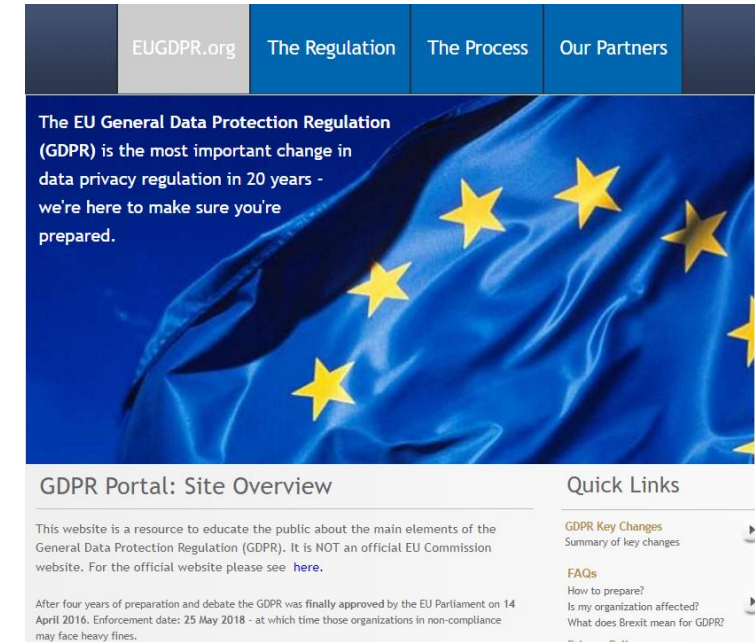
- Identify multi-stage attacks using sequential analysis
  - the sequential patterns are used to create models of attackers behaviour
  - can be used to predict future attacks if partial match found from current alerts
- Attack prediction using association rule mining
  - generates rule to predict next step
  - associates confidence level with rule
- Attack prediction using deep learning LSTM based approach
  - builds on language processing techniques

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## Threat Intelligence Sharing

# Emerging concerns in sharing threat intelligence

- GDPR/NDA - “What the baseline?”
  - GDPR not written with cyber threat intelligence in mind
- GDPR/NDA - “How do I know I meet legal specifications?”
  - Experimenting with run-time information sharing compliance monitors for NDAs and GDPR
    - Use-case based - multiple domain expert review
      - e.g. legal, ethical, technical reviews
    - Rule-based – akin to an IDS, based on Inspector
    - Iterative refinement – improve over two pilots
  - From the ground up – interviews and desktop analysis.



<https://www.eugdpr.org/>

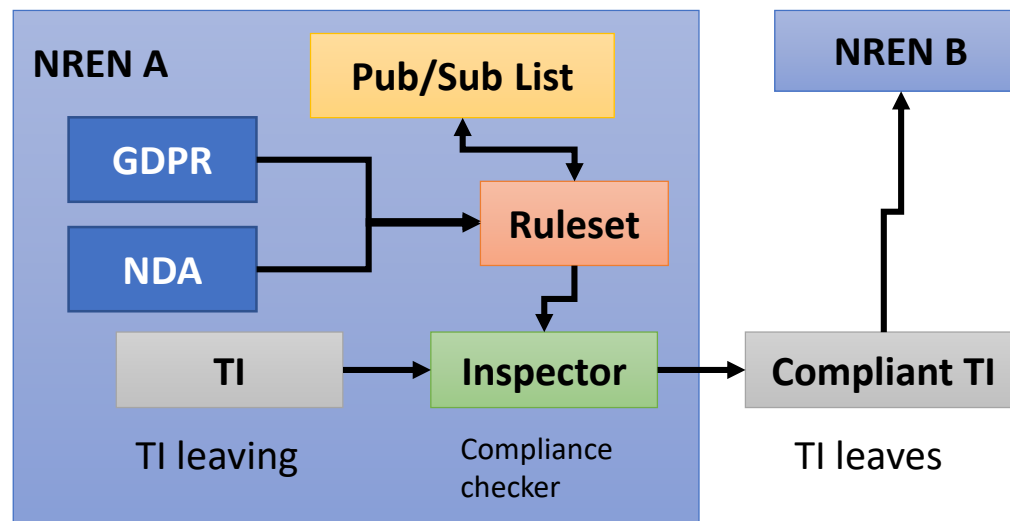
# Challenging use cases

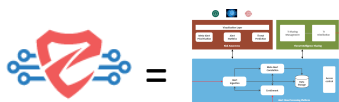
- New capabilities: How do we deal with ethical and legal concerns?
- How do we come up with rules in the first place? Illegal or Sensitive (Personal, Classified, NDA, etc.)
  - During: Research, Development, in Use – look at the problems from different lenses!



# Sharing cyber threat intelligence

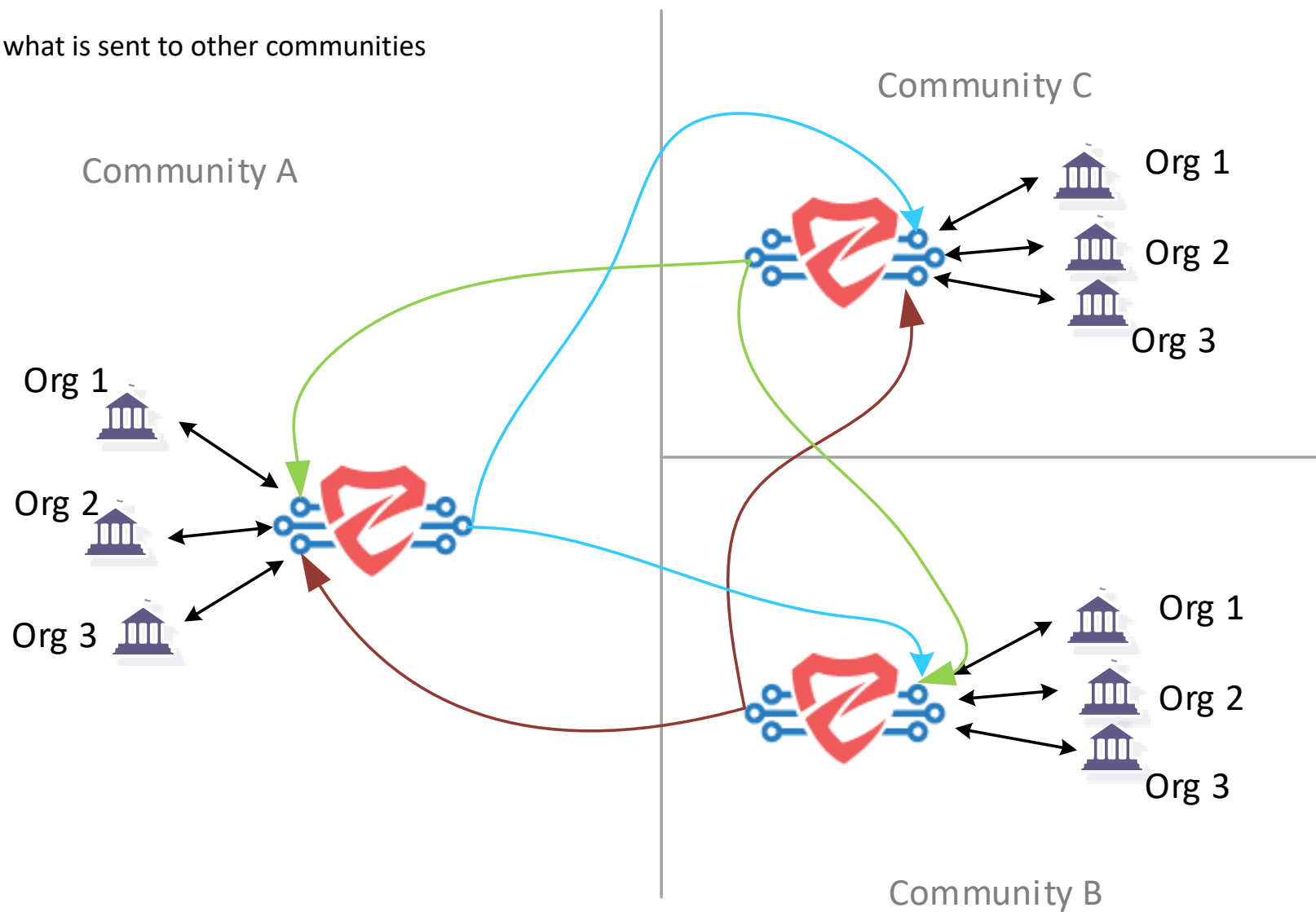
- CTI Sharing Compliance rules:
  - Who am I allowed to share the TI with?** NOTE: separate from – “who can I share with?”
    - Filtering on top of a share (pub/sub-like) model
  - What TI am I allowed to share?** NOTE: separate from – “what is available to share?”
    - Anonymisation/Pseudonymisation/Aggregation data





## TI Sharing – p2p sharing architecture

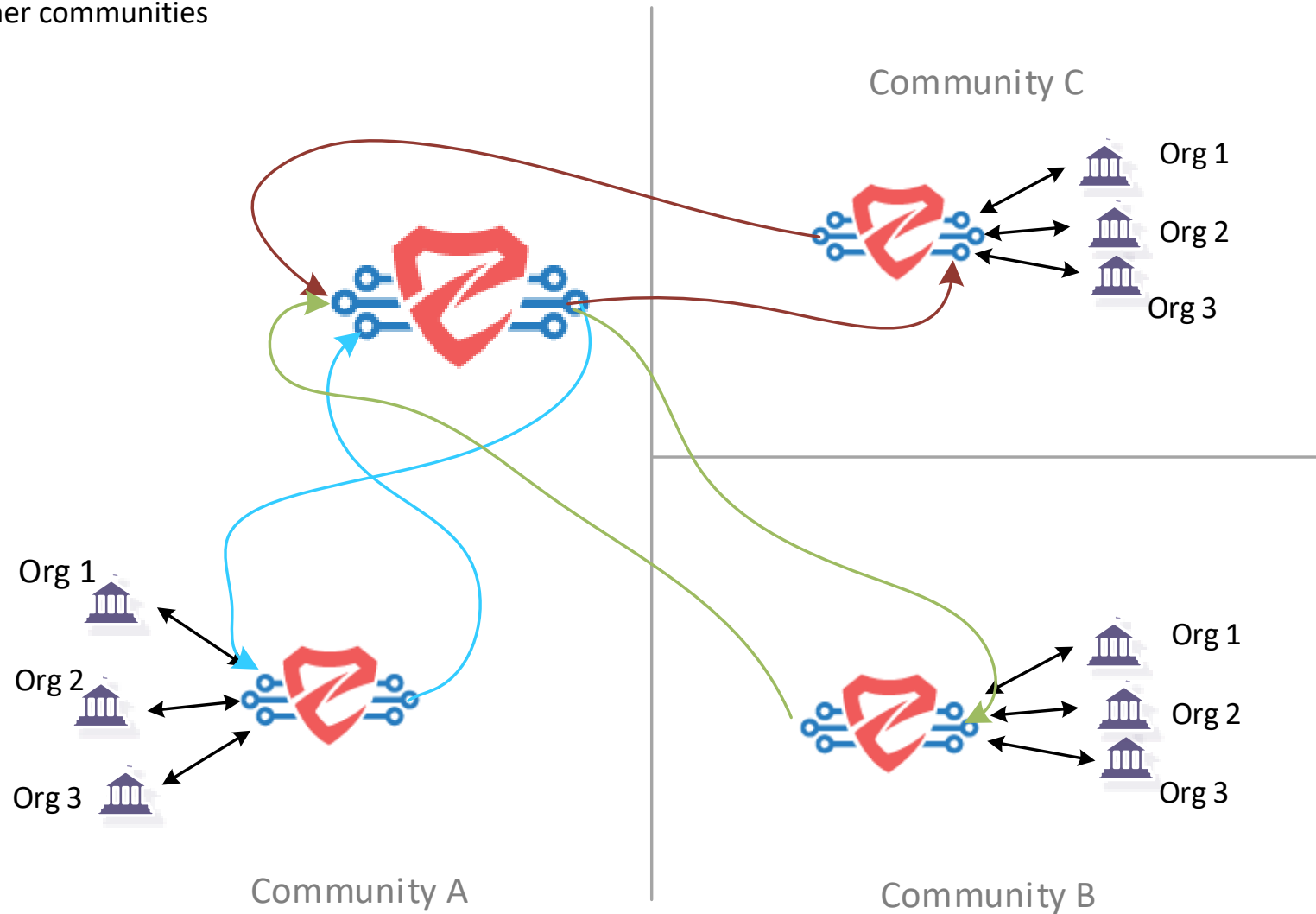
Community controls what is sent to other communities



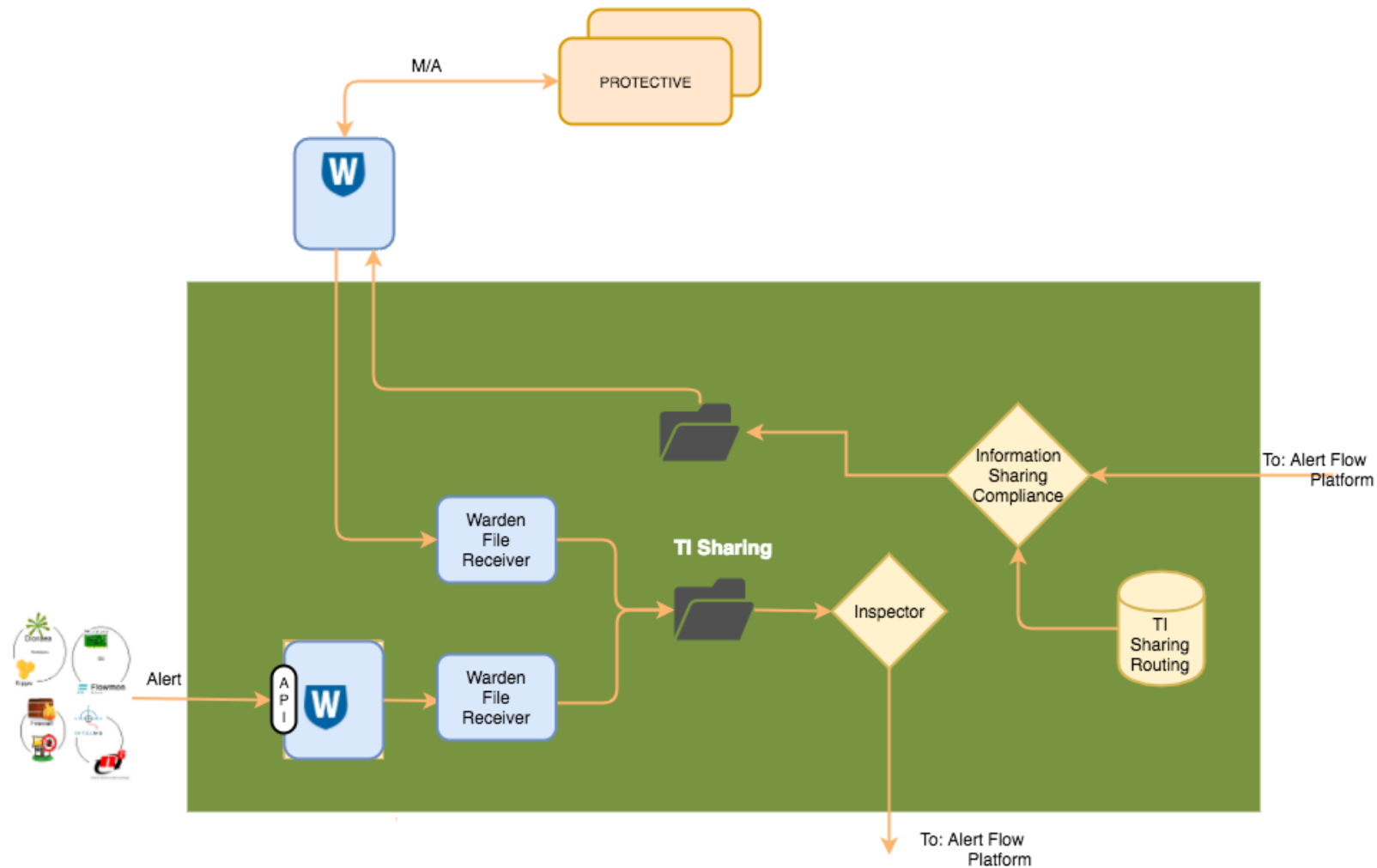


# TI Sharing – centralised sharing architecture

Community controls what is sent central server but not what is sent to other communities



# TI sharing –PROTECTIVE system

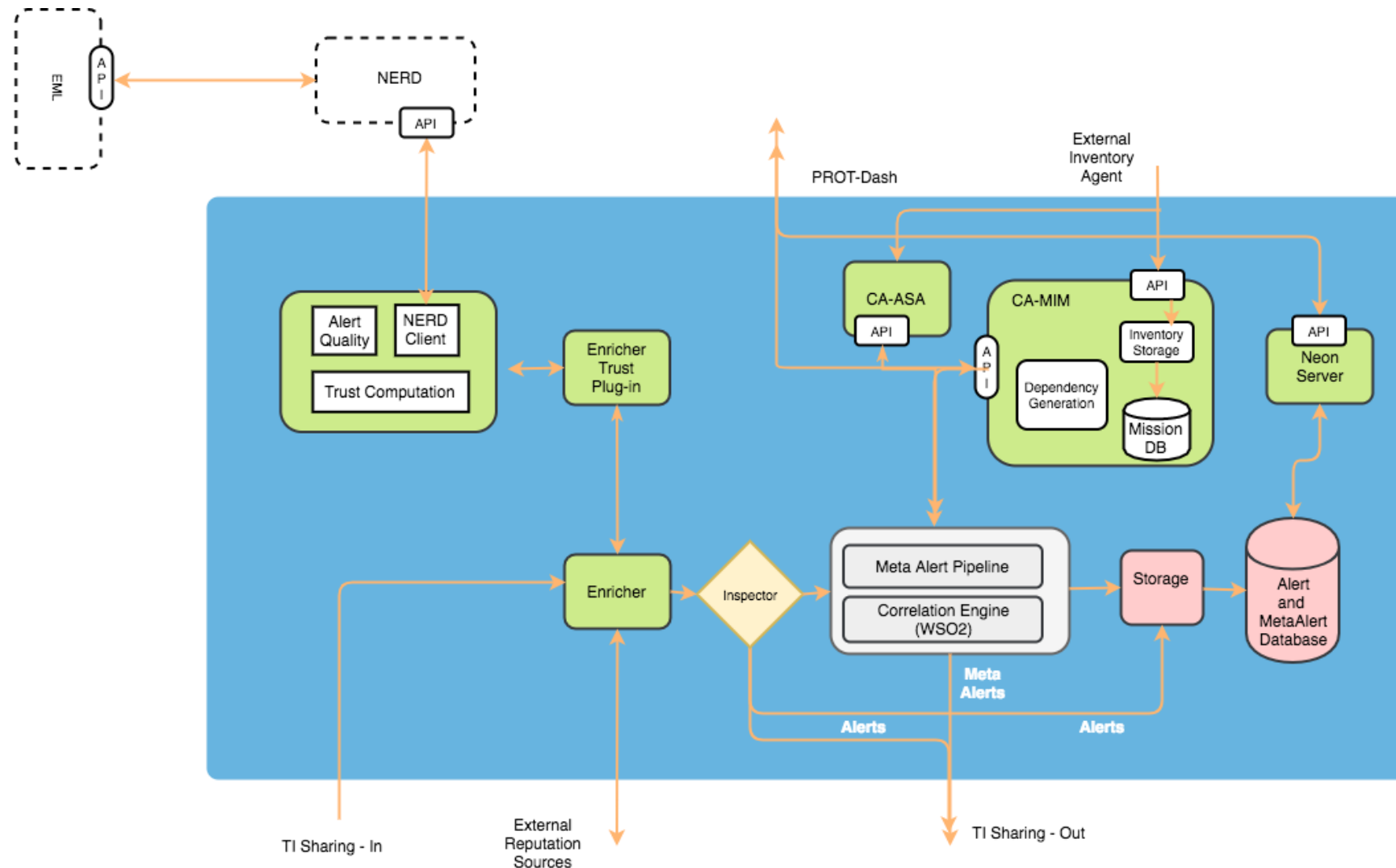


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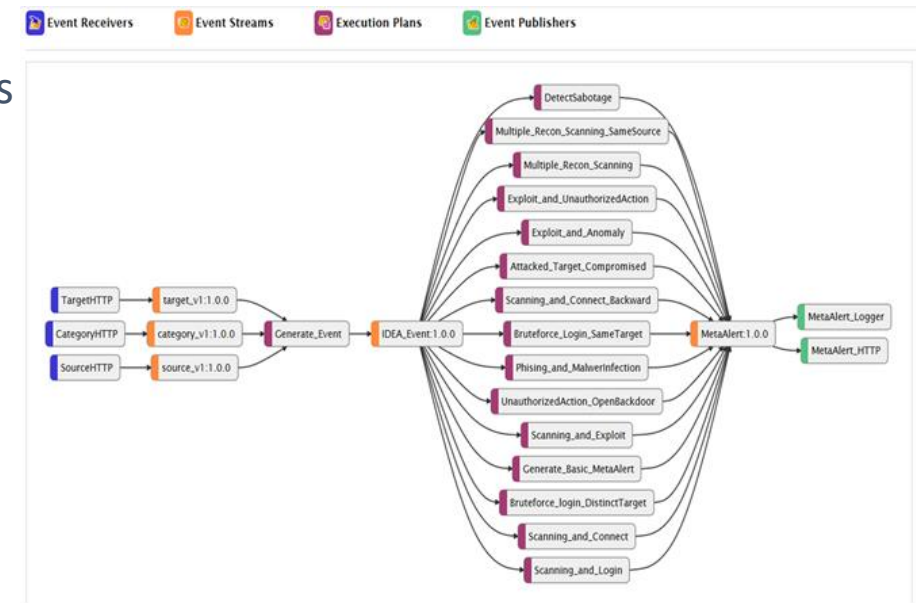
## Alert Processing

# Alert processing



# Meta-alert correlation

- Correlated based on source and target IP address
- Alerts correlation based on time window.
- Rule-based correlation strategy to detect known attack scenarios.
- Generate Meta-alerts from existing Meta-alerts, based on time window.

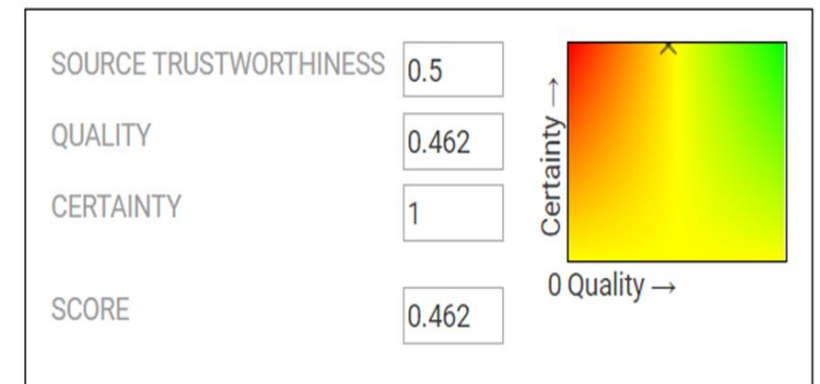


## Alert trust

The Alert Trust module takes the following into account for calculating a **quality** score:

- **IP Recurrence (IPR):** how often have we seen the IP address of the attacker?
- **Source Relevance (SR):** how reliable is the detector? how likely is that the detector produced a false positive
- **Attack Freshness (AF):** how fresh (i.e., new) is the alert?
- **Completeness (C):** Are any important fields (e.g., the port number or the protocol) missing?

Alert Quality Score

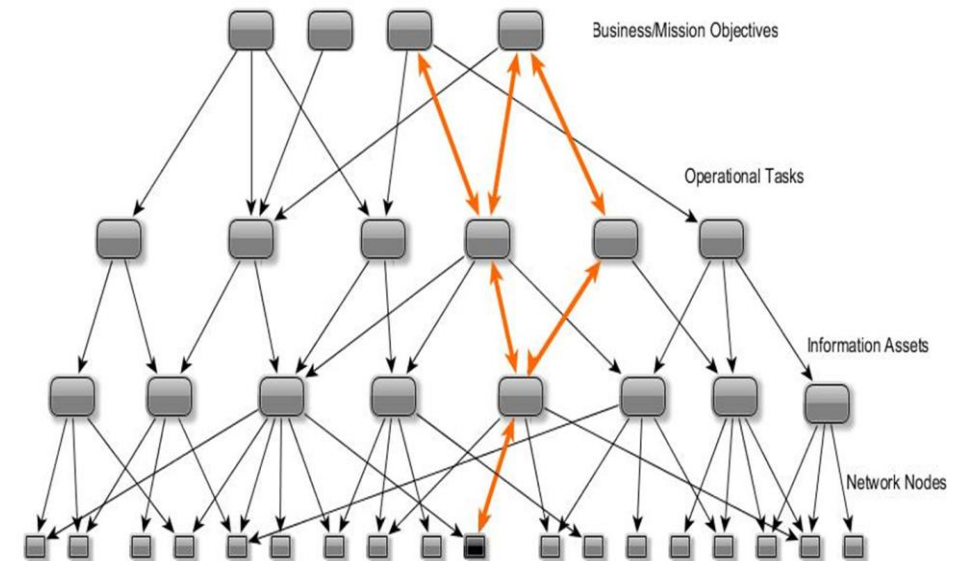


# Context Awareness

- Develop a comprehensive picture of critical constituency dependencies and asset configurations.

Link

- business objectives/missions to:
- business processes/services to:
- computing infrastructure
- Understand dependencies in order to support
  - alert analysis triage,
  - real time response
  - informed defense planning

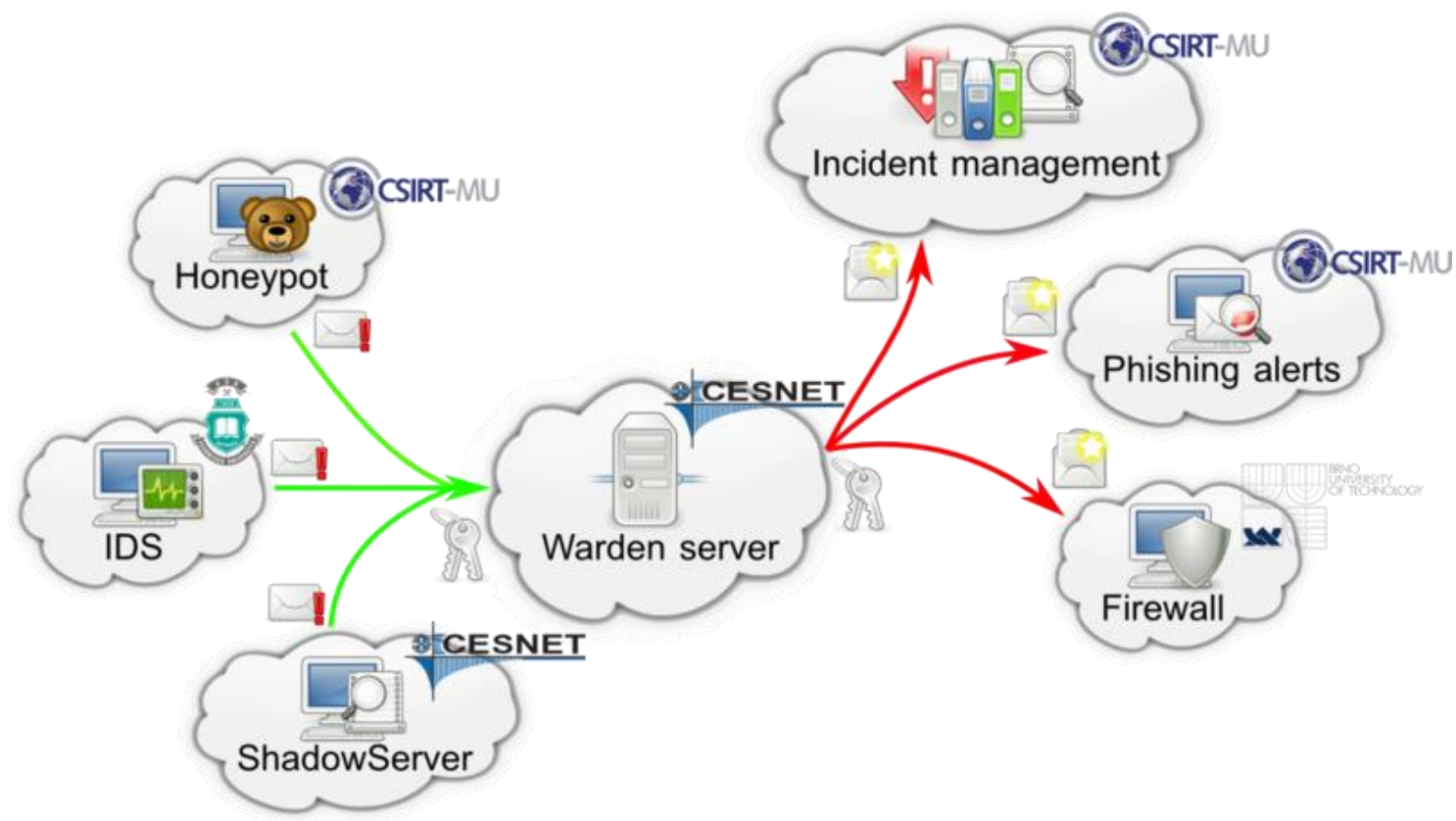


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## Existing Tools

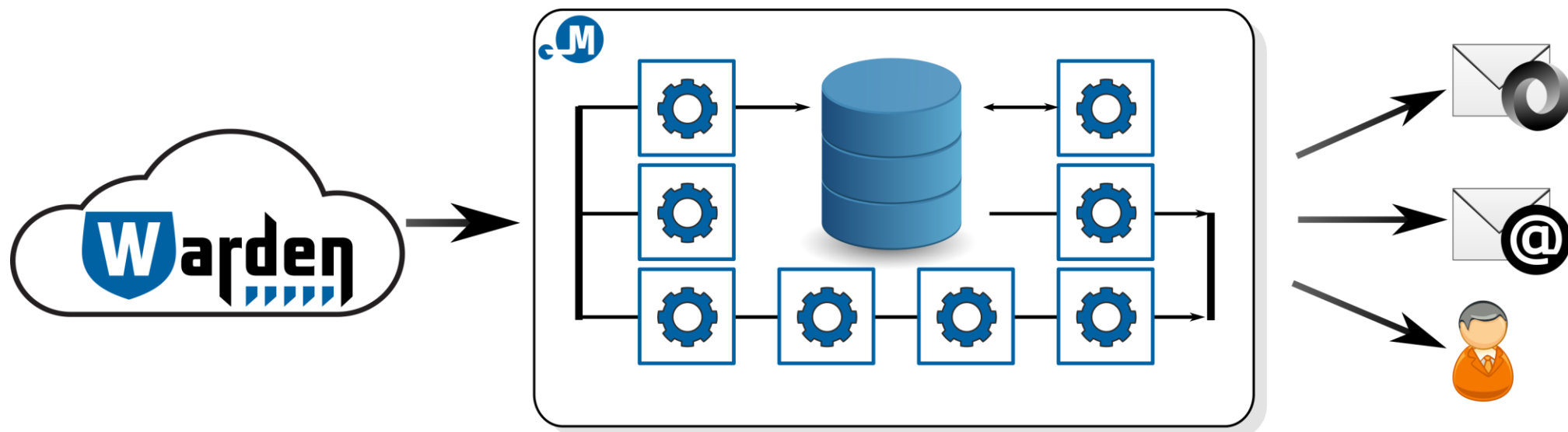


# Warden



<https://warden.cesnet.cz/en/architecture>

Mentat



<https://mentat.cesnet.cz/en/index>

# Content

## Pilots

- **Pilot 1: Internal focus with consortium developers**
  - Jan 2018 - August 2018
  - Functional, system and usability testing in three live NREN environments.
  - Constituency focus, then Community focus. Configuration: P2P
- **Pilot 2: External focus**
  - Dec/Jan 2018/2019 – July 2019
  - Aim: minimise disruption, maximise benefit, get outsider feedback
  - In conversations with other NRENs + SMEs
    - (SMEs as subscribers only – akin to an RSS feed)

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# Conclusions



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# Conclusions

- PROTECTIVE is an EU international collaborative research project
- PROTECTIVE will contribute to cyber crime prevention by developing
  - a correlation engine for cyber incident analysis
  - platform for improved threat intelligence sharing
  - advanced analytics and visualisation for massive numbers of incidents
  - constituency context awareness system to enable..
  - automated security alert prioritisation based on operator preferences
- PROTECTIVE will validate the projects outputs through a multi-partner threat intelligence sharing pilot involving NRENs and SME
- PROTECTIVE will provide an open source cyber threat management platform for further exploitation by the cyber-defense community.

## Questions?

[www.protective-h2020.eu](http://www.protective-h2020.eu)

- Contact us:

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