2nd CISO 360 CONGRESS 2018
INTELLIGENCE | INNOVATION | INSPIRATION

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Case study
Open-source stack of tools for strategic security data analytics

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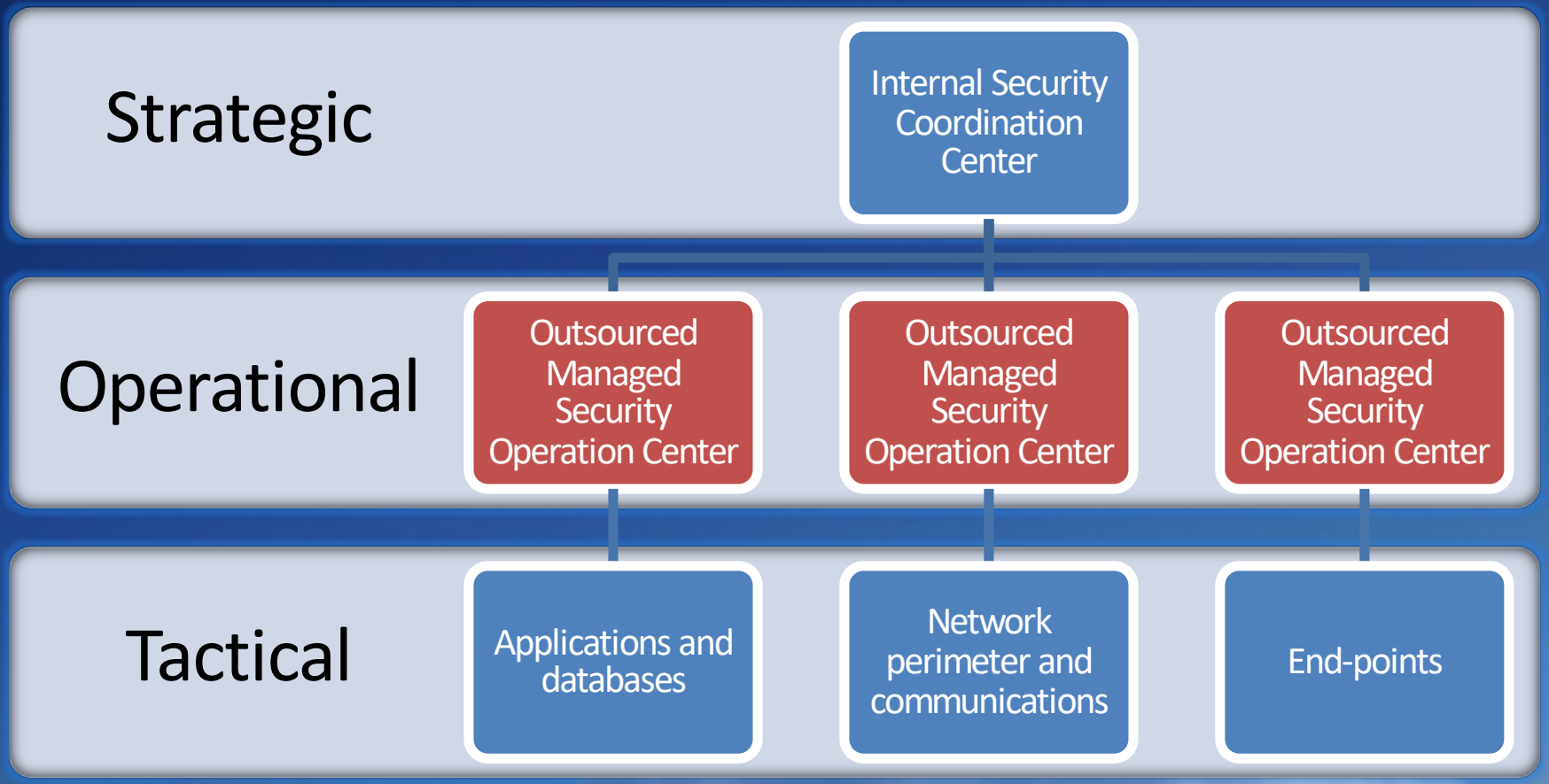
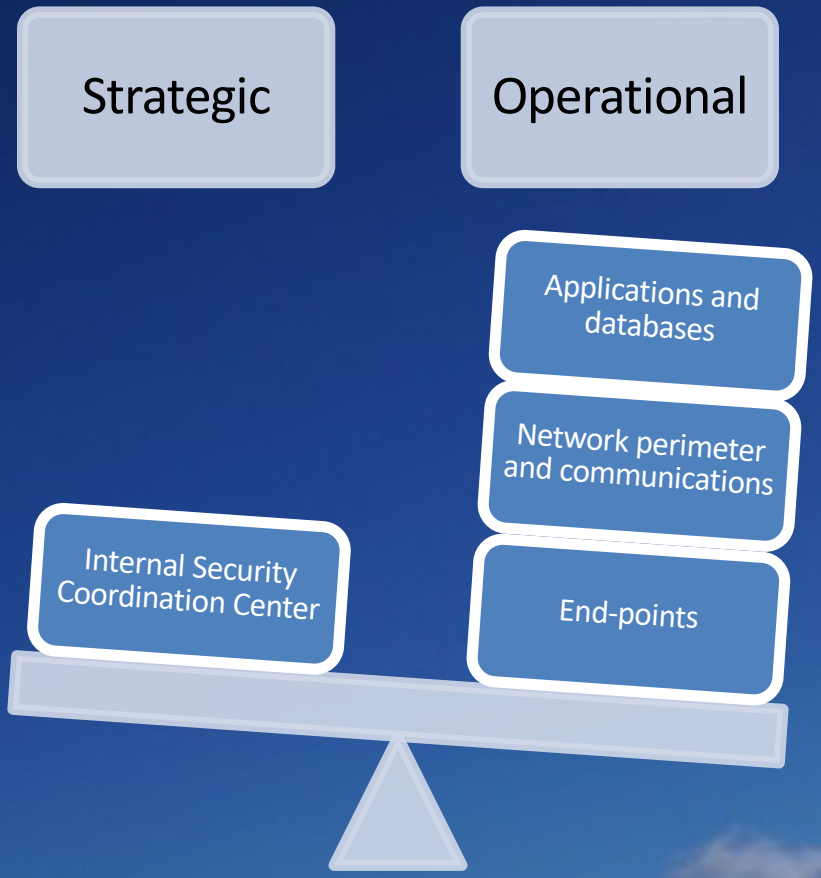
The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Labour Organization.

ISMS decision levels and risk intelligence



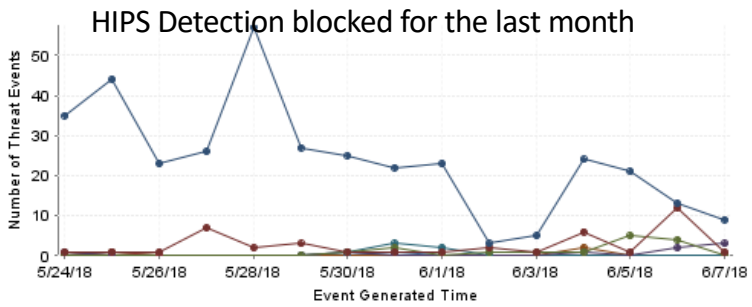
ISMS decision levels data loads

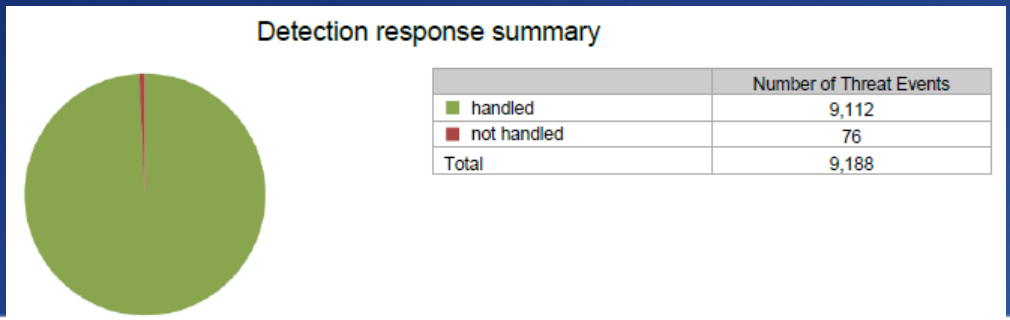


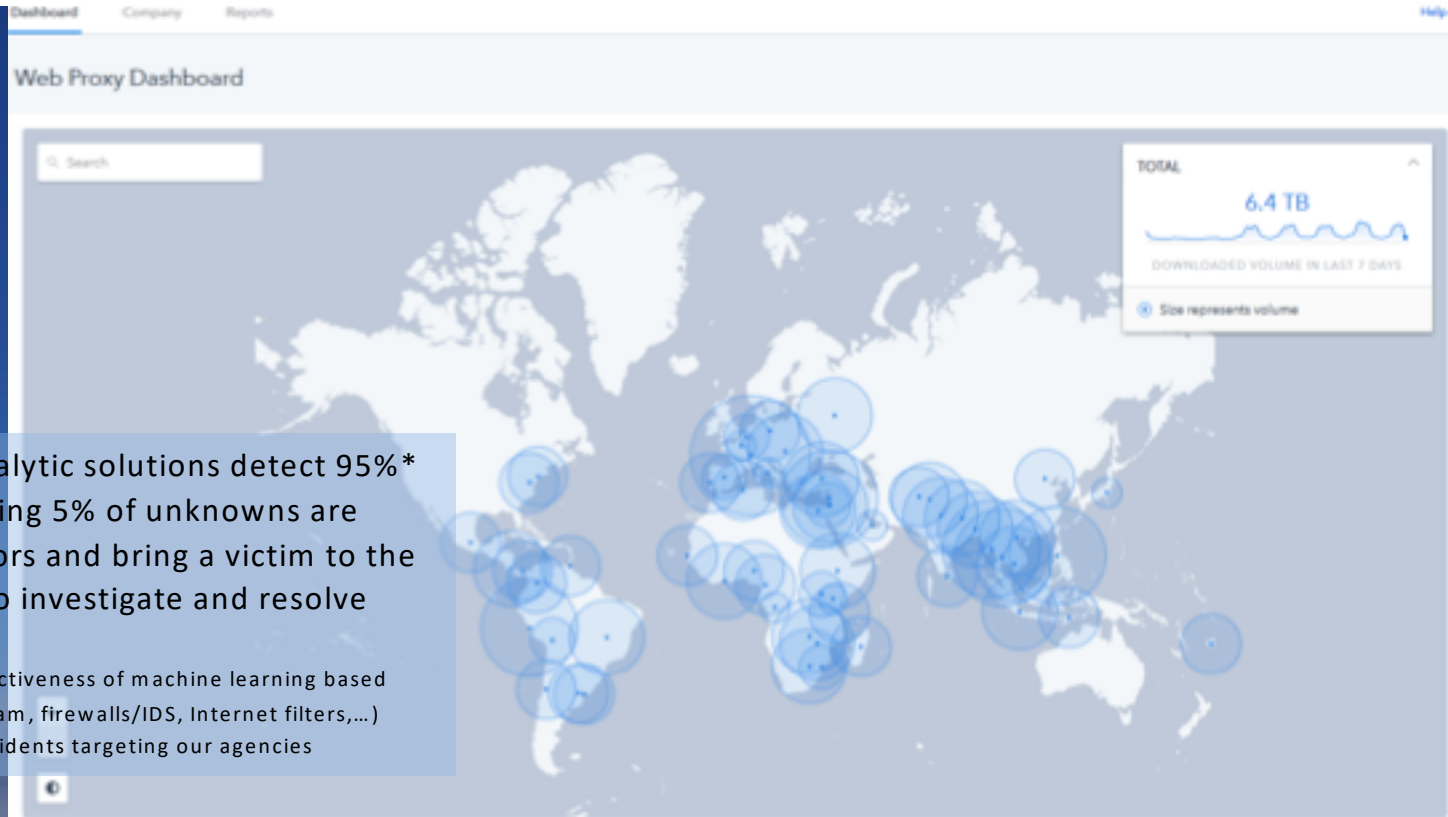
Operational data loads are higher in volumes and velocity because of log retention requirements and amount of signals before data enrichment.

Data analytics automation is more effective within operational SoCs since data signals are grouped by technology.

Managed SOC challenges







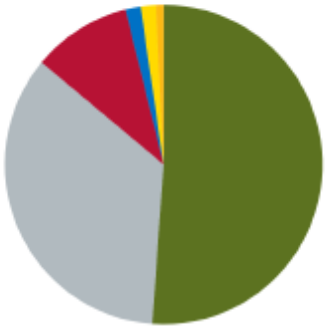
Commercial security data analytic solutions detect 95%* of known threats but remaining 5% of unknowns are exploited by determined actors and bring a victim to the headlines and cost millions to investigate and resolve (and take years!)**

*personal liberal estimate based on effectiveness of machine learning based security technologies (anti-virus, anti-spam, firewalls/IDS, Internet filters,…)

** based on post-mortem analysis of incidents targeting our agencies

Risk intelligence challenges and solutions

ATD Reputations for the last month



ATD Reputation	Number of Files
Known Trusted	66
Unknown	45
Known Malicious	13
Not Set	2
Might be Malicious	2
Most Likely Malicious	1
Total	129

Challenges

- Timeliness of threat intelligence
- Quality of intelligence data
- Usability of data (taxonomies)
- Relevance to organizational risk context

Leveraging the state of the art technology such as machine learning to resolve business problems (to manage innovation and opportunities requires using it also to manage related risks!

Solutions

- Decision support based on factual data driven modelling
- Unknown unknowns (unforeseen and unexpected events) derived from threat intelligence supported data repositories (i.e. data enriched security logs)
- To be proactive, batch processing is gradually replaced by data streaming
- Open architecture and open data (with information security in mind!) is strategically critical for internal and external collaboration

On-premise Security Coordination System Infrastructure

Apache Solr

APACHE METRON

kafka

STORM

elastic

hadoop YARN

FLUME

APACHE HBASE

HIVE

nifi

Spark

hadoop

Apache Ambari

SQL | Java | Scala | python | R

Spark SQL | Spark Streaming | Spark MLlib (machine Learning) | Spark GraphX (graph)

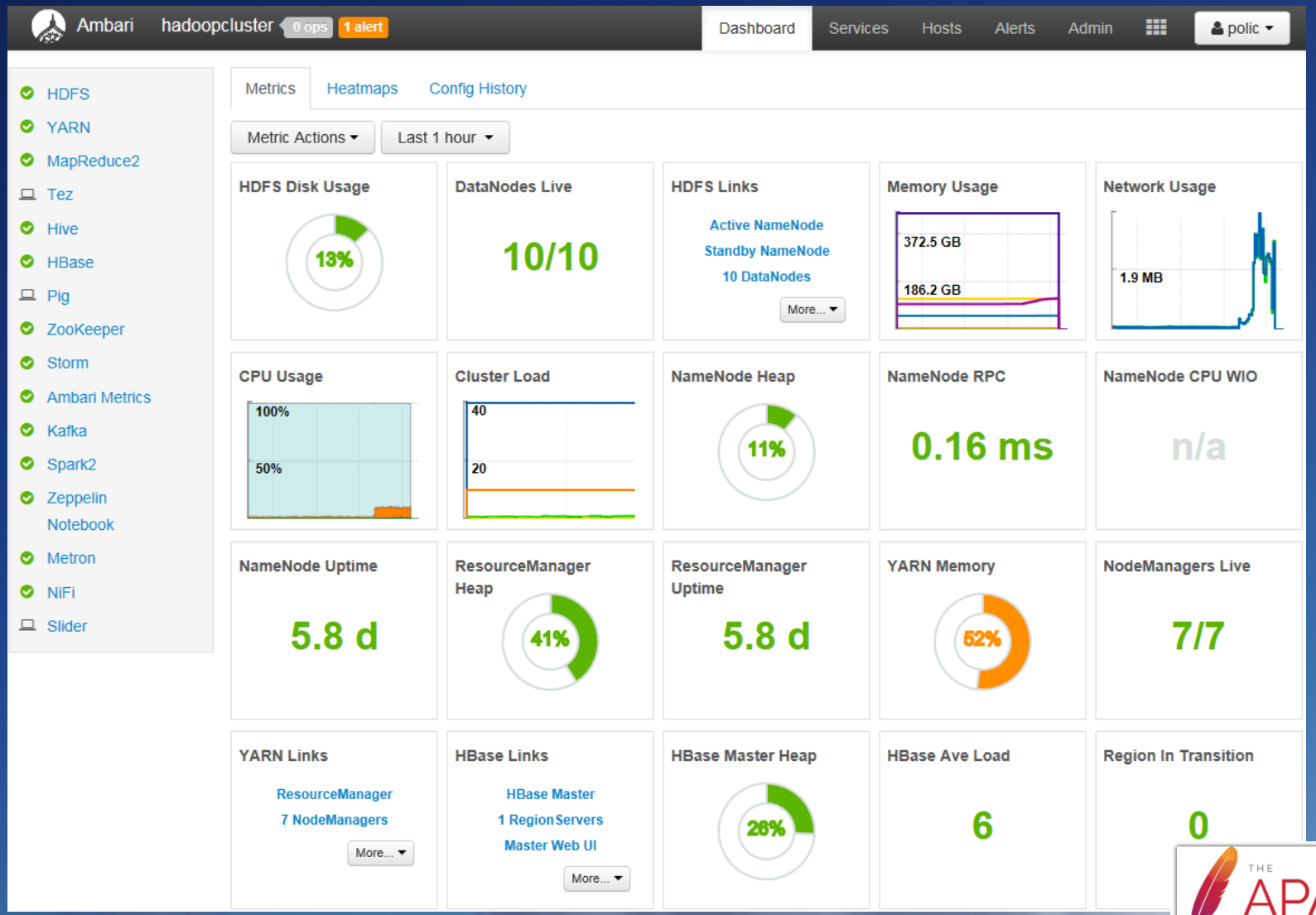
Apache Spark (cluster computing framework)

MapReduce (distributed processing)

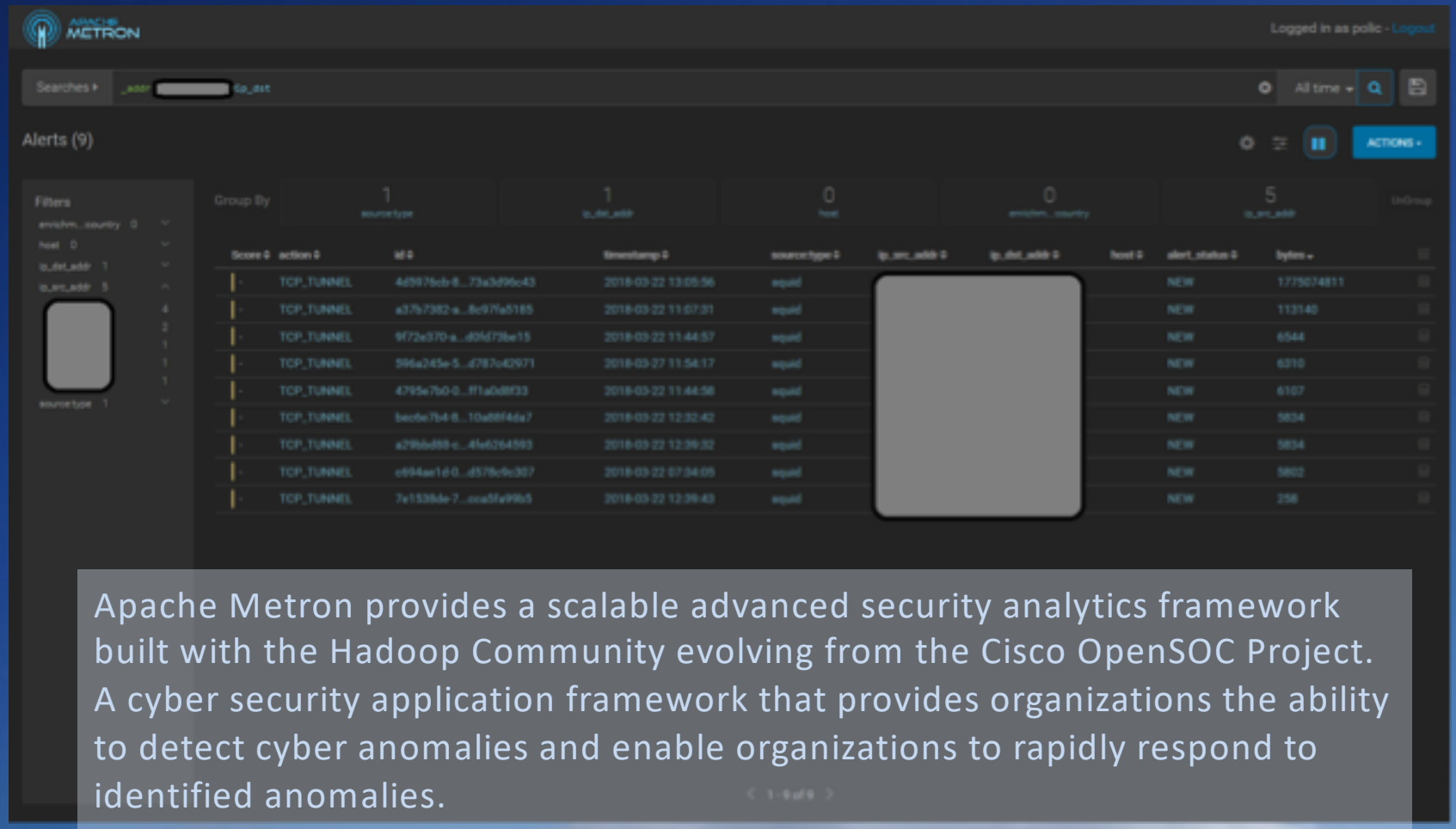
Hadoop FS (distributed storage)

SRV 1 | SRV 2 | SRV 3 | SRV 4 | ••• | SRV 12

100% open-source based



Open SoC and more…



Apache Metron provides a scalable advanced security analytics framework built with the Hadoop Community evolving from the Cisco OpenSOC Project. A cyber security application framework that provides organizations the ability to detect cyber anomalies and enable organizations to rapidly respond to identified anomalies.

OpenSoC origins: https://blogs.cisco.com/openatcisco/announcing-opensoc-1

OpenSoC community: http://opensoc.github.io/

Apache Metron: http://metron.apache.org/

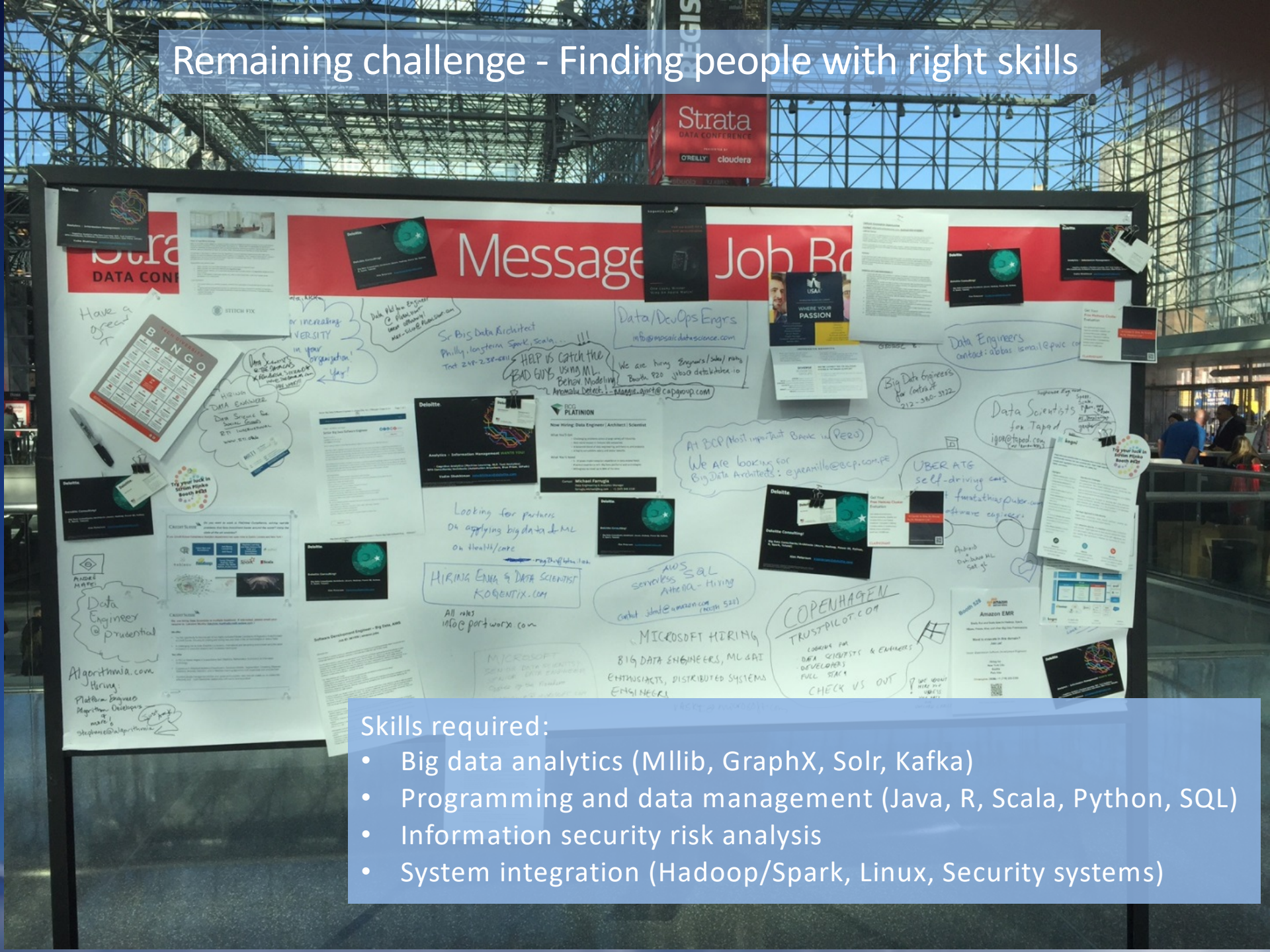
Unknown unknowns

270kbps of unknown unknowns remain that represent 3% of all Internet traffic!

Internet traffic is analyzed in Network perimeter SoC and in End-point SoC

6.4TB of weekly Internet traffic represents 84.7 Mbps of signals to be analyzed in real time

Remaining challenge - Finding people with right skills



Skills required:

- Big data analytics (Mllib, GraphX, Solr, Kafka)
- Programming and data management (Java, R, Scala, Python, SQL)
- Information security risk analysis
- System integration (Hadoop/Spark, Linux, Security systems)

Next step - Migrating Security Data Analytics to Cloud Computing Services

- Increasing data processing capacity while maintaining recurrent expenditure levels and reducing capital expenditures (elastic resource provisioning)
- Reducing infrastructure and platform administration overhead (Security data analysts shouldn’t spend time on infrastructure administration)
- Increasing availability
- Implementing data segregation for security purposes (integrity of audit logs)
- Standardization facilitates managed services (more service providers)

No but really, why cloud?

- Lack of internal skills for big data analytics
- Zero-growth budget and increasing cybersecurity related work (95% vs. 5% threat detection)
- Externalization (outsourcing) of security data management – decentralized security operations
- Risk shifting to end users and end-point devices (they are mobile and globally dispersed)
- “Cloud first” organizational IT strategy – “crown jewels” data will be in the cloud
- Need to have 24/7 near real time alerting for unknown unknowns (unforeseen and unexpected events) in order to have a proactive security risk management

Migration requirements

- Protect investment in in-house developed solution (Data LTE procedures, ML code, data visualization)
- Open architecture (data exchange, taxonomies, interoperability with 3rd party SaaS providers)
- Dynamic resource provisioning
- Availability of managed services for IaaS, PaaS
- Security requirements (data segregation, encryption, access auditing, log monitoring, high-availability)
- Specific organizational legal and contractual requirements (flexibility to select data jurisdictions/regions)

Proof of Concept (PoC) methodology

- Stage 1 PoC – feasibility study
  - Replicate current on-premise platform into the cloud with light-weight optimization
  - Migrate test data sets for batch processing
  - Run 2 processing ML tests (LoF and k-means clustering) and compare metrics with on-premise results
  - Test data stream indexing, classification and search
  - Iterate through all selected SaaS vendors
  - Measure resources and costs
- Stage 2 PoC – resource scaling and optimization
  - Heavier optimization of all data management phases
  - Larger and more diverse data sets
  - More data analytics ML tests
  - Model resources and costs
  - Assess managed services (availability, quality and costs)

Feasibility study findings

- Not all regions (data centers) allow dynamic resource provisioning and high-availability (important for data streaming)
- Optimization expertise consultancy is expensive and scarce
- Integration with 3rd party SaaS providers varies significantly which can lead to 4x higher dynamic resource utilization and costs!
- 3rd party SaaS providers don't support all PaaS data structures
- Multiple SaaS providers hybrid solution might be the best option
- Complex formula for Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) calculations:

data storage (including backup/restores and archiving) + data processing + bandwidth + operations + optimization + development - risk (including lost opportunities)

Contacts and further information

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