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Decision Support for Cybersecurity Risk Assessment

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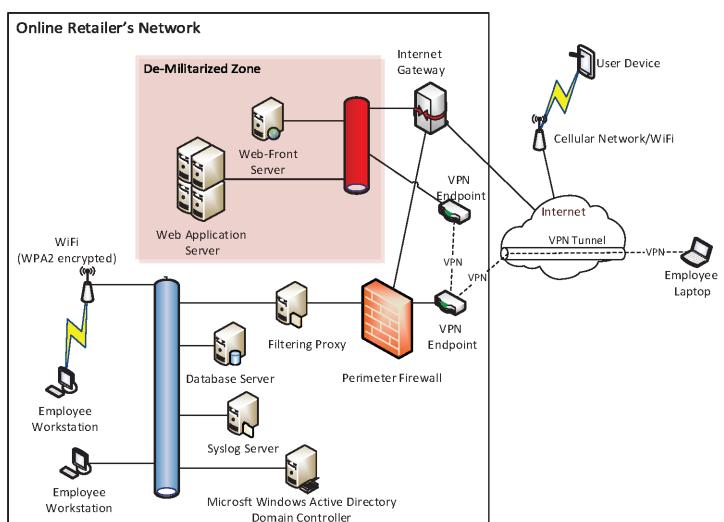
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Decision Support for Cybersecurity Risk Assessment

Hanan Hibshi & Travis D. Breaux April 26, 2017



Security in a Composable System





Security Checklists

- Security "Best Practices", for example:
 - NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) publications 800 series
 - OWASP (The Open Web Application Security Project)
- Does not consider context
 - (1) AUTHENTICATOR MANAGEMENT | PASSWORD-BASED AUTHENTICATION The information system, for password-based authentication:
 - (a) Enforces minimum password complexity of [Assignment: organization-defined requirements for case sensitivity, number of characters, mix of upper-case letters, lower-case letters, numbers, and special characters, including minimum requirements for each type];
 - (b) Enforces at least the following number of changed characters when new passwords are created: [Assignment: organization-defined number];
 - (c) Stores and transmits only cryptographically-protected passwords;
 - Enforces password minimum and maximum lifetime restrictions of [Assignment: organizationdefined numbers for lifetime minimum, lifetime maximum];
 - (e) Prohibits password reuse for [Assignment: organization-defined number] generations; and
 - Allows the use of a temporary password for system logons with an immediate change to a permanent password.

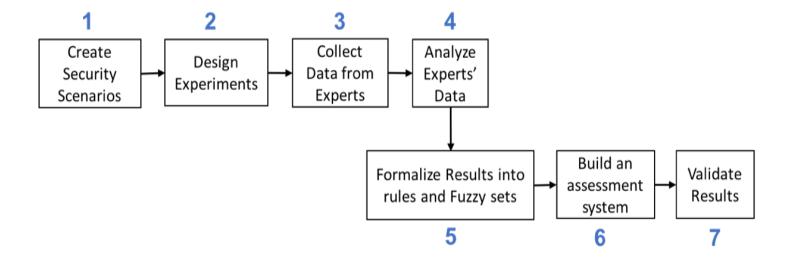


Security Challenges

- There is a shortage in experts, in 2014: *U.S. Bureau of Labor statistics, Cisco
 - 82,900 information security analysts in the U.S.
 - median earn = \$89,000 a year
 - 1M shortage in security professionals
 - unfilled positions ≈ 209,000
- By 2018, 53% growth in demand for experts is expected
- We need decision-support
- We focus on 3 challenges:
 - Varying level of security expertise
 - Composition: how security requirements work together
 - Uncertainty: present in security decisions



Our Overall Research Process





The Vignette Template

You are working on your laptop using \$NetworkType. You are \$Transaction. You are relying on a web browser to perform your task. The browser is already using \$Connection for the session. To log in to the system and start your task, you will need to authenticate using a password that \$Password. The system will \$Timer.

The \$Threat attack is a serious security concern. Please answer the following questions with regards to mitigating this threat.



Survey Mechanics

- Participant is asked to consent
- Presented with four MiTM scenarios varying in \$NetworkType
- Asked to answer 10 security knowledge questions
 - Cryptography, network administration, systems, etc.
- Asked to answer some demographic questions
 - Job experience
 - Security training
- After 1-2 weeks, we asked participants to return and repeat the survey by for a different threat (Packet-Sniffing).



Sample Demographics

- Recruited from security classes mailing lists
 - CMU and NCSU
- 174 participants took the M-i-t-M survey
 - 116 returned and took the packet-sniffing
- 73% Males, 26% Females, 1% unreported
- Age groups: 18-24 (63%), 25-34 (33%), and 35+ (3%)
- 101 graduate students, 42 undergraduate students and 2 university professors.



Interpreting Results into Rules

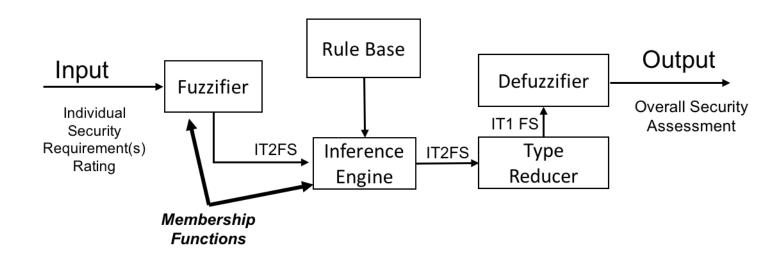
- Because network type takes priority over other requirements, rules R7- R81 are removed
- Example Rule:

R¹: IF **NetworkType** is **Inadequate** THEN **OverallRating** is **Inadequate**

R		Con. (THEN)			
#	Network	SSL	Password	Timer	Overall
R1	1				I
R2	A	1			I
R3	A		I		I
R4	A			I	I
R.5	A	A	A	A	A
R6	Е	Е	Е	Е	E



Security Assessment System



- Interval Type 2 Fuzzy Logic System (IT2FLS)
- Rule-based system
- Accounts for interpersonal and intrapersonal uncertainty

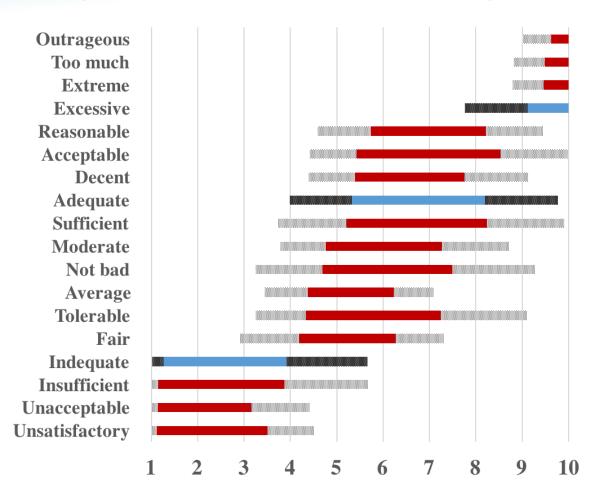


Adequacy Linguistic Labels for Security

- Focus group to select initial sets:
 - Inadequate, Adequate, and Excessive
- Expanded the set based on thesaurus
- Empirically evaluate 17 words [1]
 - Used 4 scenarios with different skewness or bias
 - Waiting for a bus
 - Distance to parking
 - Meal portion at a restaurant
 - Amount of privacy against government surveillance
 - Participants from Mechanical Turk, screened for English proficiency
 - Nelson-Denny English Test
- Assigning intervals for labels



Fuzzy Sets for Adequacy Levels

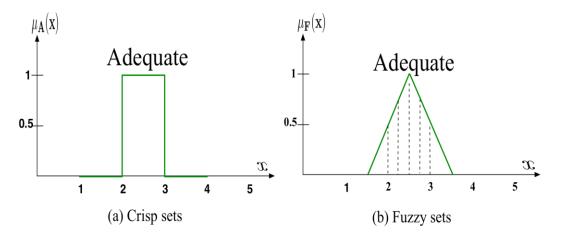


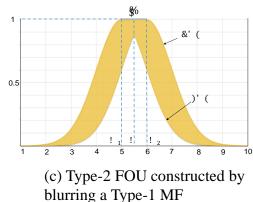


Fuzzy Sets and Membership Functions

 Fuzzy set theory expresses to what degree and element x belongs to a set.

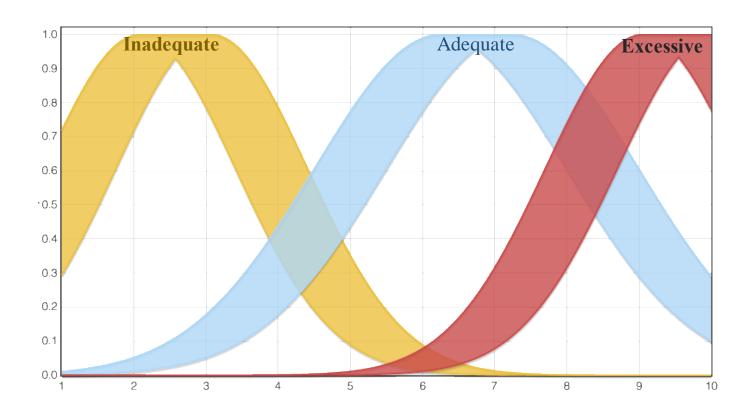
$$F = \{(x, \mu_F(x)) | x \in X\}$$







Adequacy Membership Functions





Evaluation

- Interviewed 13 experts, 4 test scenarios each
- Disagreement: 19% of test scenarios
 - System assessment was more conservative then participants
- System demonstrated ability to augment human's shortfall in memory

Scen:	Total	Agreement			
Network (Wi-Fi)	Pred Time		Participants	Ratio	
Public unencrypted	Weak	None	5	4/5 (80%)	
Public unencrypted	Weak	15-min	8	6/8 (75%)	
Public unencrypted	Strong	None	8	6/8 (75%)	
Public unencrypted	Strong	15-min	5	3/5 (60%)	
VPN over encrypted	Weak	None	8	6/8 (75%)	
VPN over encrypted	Weak	15-min	5	2/5 (40%)	
VPN over encrypted	Strong	None	5	2/5 (40%)	
VPN over encrypted	Strong	15-min	8	4/8 (50%)	



Future Work

- Adapt the method for more multi-step attack vectors
- Enable mitigations recommendations to achieve higher overall security ratings
- Recruit industry experts
 - Already recruited around 80 experts from one conference
 - Four security domains:
 - Networking
 - Operating systems
 - Databases
 - Web applications



Questions?

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- Thank you hhibshi@cmu.edu

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- Hibshi, H., Breaux, T.D. and Wagner, C., 2016. Improving security requirements adequacy: an interval type 2 fuzzy logic security assessment system.
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Vignette Questions

Overall, how would you assess the security of the system in the scenario above?
Inadequate security measures that not enough to mitigate the threat
○ Excessive security measures that exceeds the requirements to mitigate the threat
Adequate security measures that is enough to mitigate the threat

Please rate the following variables based on their ability to mitigate the threat (Man-in-the-Middle attack):

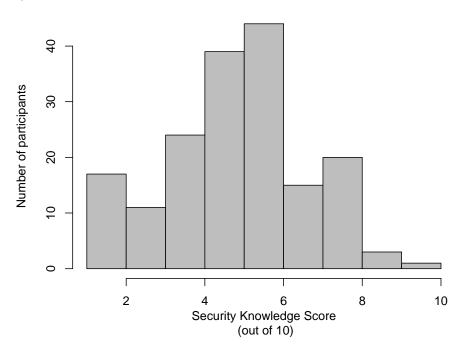
	Inadequate Mitigation 1	2	Adequate Mitigation 3	4	Excessive Mitigation 5
The network is employer's VPN that you connected to through public encrypted Wi-Fi	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
The browser is using SSL for the session	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ
The password is at least 8 characters long	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
The timer will automatically log you off the session after 15 minutes of inactivity	0	\circ	0	\bigcirc	\circ

Q: Please list down any additional mitigations that will raise the security level of the scenario above



Our Sample's Knowledge Effect

- Participants responses to security knowledge test
- \$Score variable with values 0 -10
- Min=1; Max=10; Mean=5.2; Median= 5
 - Participants with higher \$Score gave lower ratings for: \$PasswordRating, and \$TimerRating in the presence of MiTM





Example of Security Questions

Why would an administrator set these firewall rules?

- iptables -A OUTPUT -o eth0 -p tcp --dport 22 -m state -- state NEW, ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
- iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p tcp --sport 22 -m state -- state ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT

Which of the following is considered good encryption for files on your hard disk?

- SSL
- PGP
- SHA256
- AES



Power

- Mixed-effects (between and within subjects)
- Multi-level regression limits the biased covariance estimates
- 81% higher sample size than estimated



Threats to Validity

- Internal Validity
 - Randomized assignment to conditions
 - Learning and fatigue:
 - 20 min average survey time
 - One week span between two surveys
- External Validity
 - Target security experts
 - Bias: recruitment from US universities
- Construct validity
 - Defined rating levels
 - Tested the terms used in another Mturk survey of ~300 participants
- Power
 - Mixed-effects (between and within subjects)
 - Multi-level regression limits the biased covariance estimates



Choice of Experimental Method

- Traditional survey designs of direct questions or rating of a statement → not sufficient
- We are studying human judgment
 - The context effect
 - The underlying components and their interaction
 - People are unaware of components
- Different experimental methods exist
 - Humans rely on their evaluation of factors they perceive in a situation to build a decision [1]
 - Scenario-based methods

