



Artificial Intelligence Threat Reporting & Incidence report system

# IRIS Project Presentation

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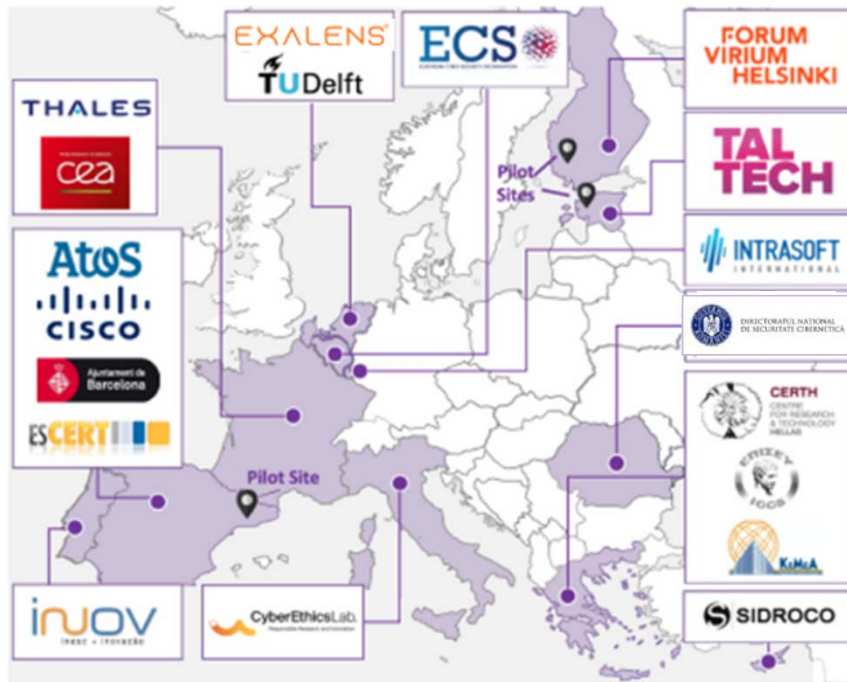


SmartCity World Congress Expo 2021



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# Project at a Glance



6 Public organizations  
3 SMEs  
4 Large ICT industries  
6 Research institutions & Universities



**Call Identifier:** 2020-SU-DS-2020

**Topic:** SU-DS02-2020 Intelligent security and privacy management

**EC Funding:** 4 918 790.00

**Duration:** 36 months (Sept 2021-Aug 2024)

**Consortium:** 19 partners

**Coordinator:** INOV - Instituto de Engenharia de Sistemas e Computadores, Inovação, (INOV), Portugal

**Learn More:** [www.iris-h2020.eu](http://www.iris-h2020.eu)

**Join us:**  @iris-h2020

 IRIS H2020 Project



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# IRIS Motivation



As existing and emerging **smart cities** continue to **expand their IoT and AI-enabled platforms, novel and complex dimensions to the threat intelligence landscape are introduced**. These, are linked with identifying, responding and sharing data related to attack vectors, based on emerging IoT and AI technologies, whose architecture and behaviour are **not currently well understood** by security practitioners, such as CERTs and CSIRTs.

This lack of experience as well as of tools, for detecting and reporting IoT & AI attack vectors is further aggravated by potentially greater safety risks caused by such attacks.



# IRIS Vision



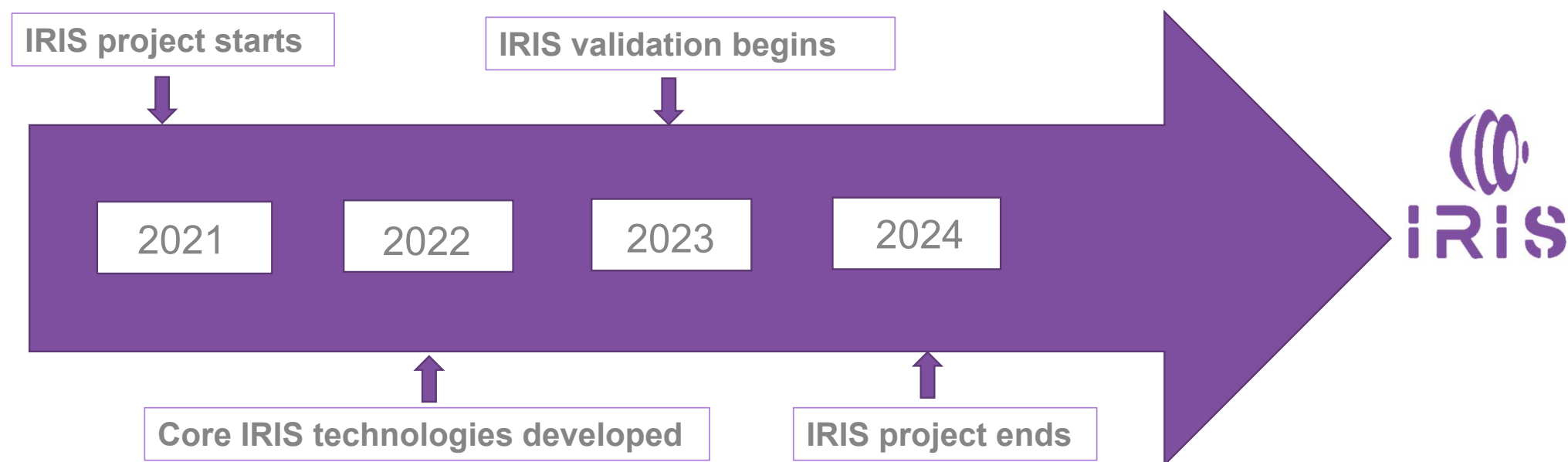
The **H2020 IRIS project** aims to deliver a framework that will support European CERT and CSIRT networks **detecting, sharing, responding and recovering from cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities of IoT and AI-driven ICT systems**, in order to **minimize the impact of cybersecurity and privacy risks**.

The IRIS platform will be made available, **free of charge**, to the European national CERT and CSIRTs, by the end of the project.



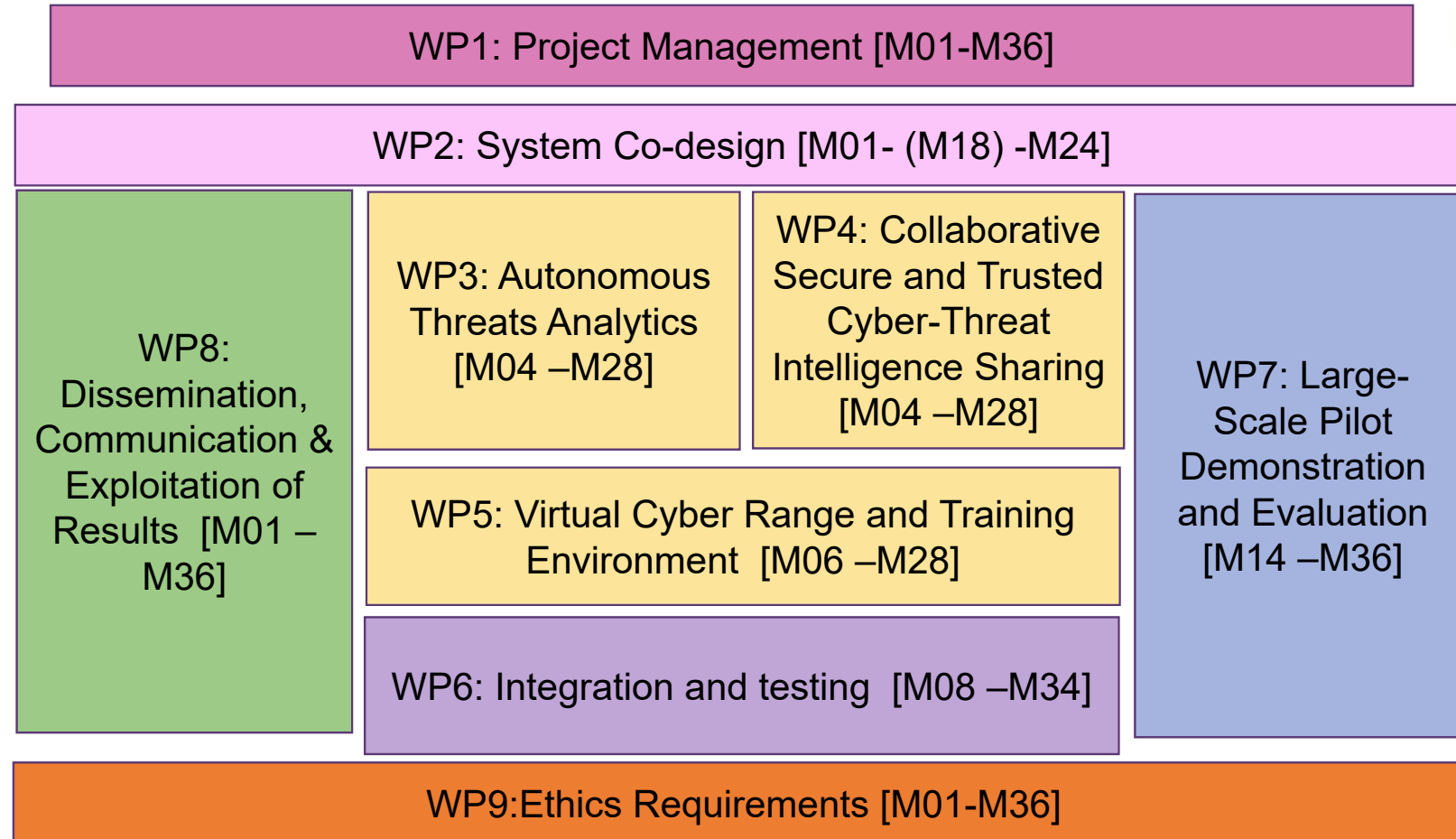
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# IRIS Time Plan



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# IRIS Work Packages



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# IRIS Methodology



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# IRIS Objectives



- © To **identify** the user, technical and business requirements and **design** the architecture of an AI threat reporting and incident response system to support the operations of CERTs/CSIRTs towards minimizing the impact caused by cybersecurity and privacy risks in IoT platforms and AI-provisions
- © To **analyse** the relevant ethics principles and legal framework on privacy concerns, as well as to understand relevant stakeholders' behaviour to identify the main legal, ethics and social enablers for the IRIS solution
- © To **develop** a collaborative threat intelligence and information sharing toolkit that allows ICT stakeholders and European CERTs/CSIRTs to create and seamlessly share context-rich information about cyber threats targeting IoT and AI-driven ICT systems





# IRIS Objectives



## 🎯 To **design and implement**:

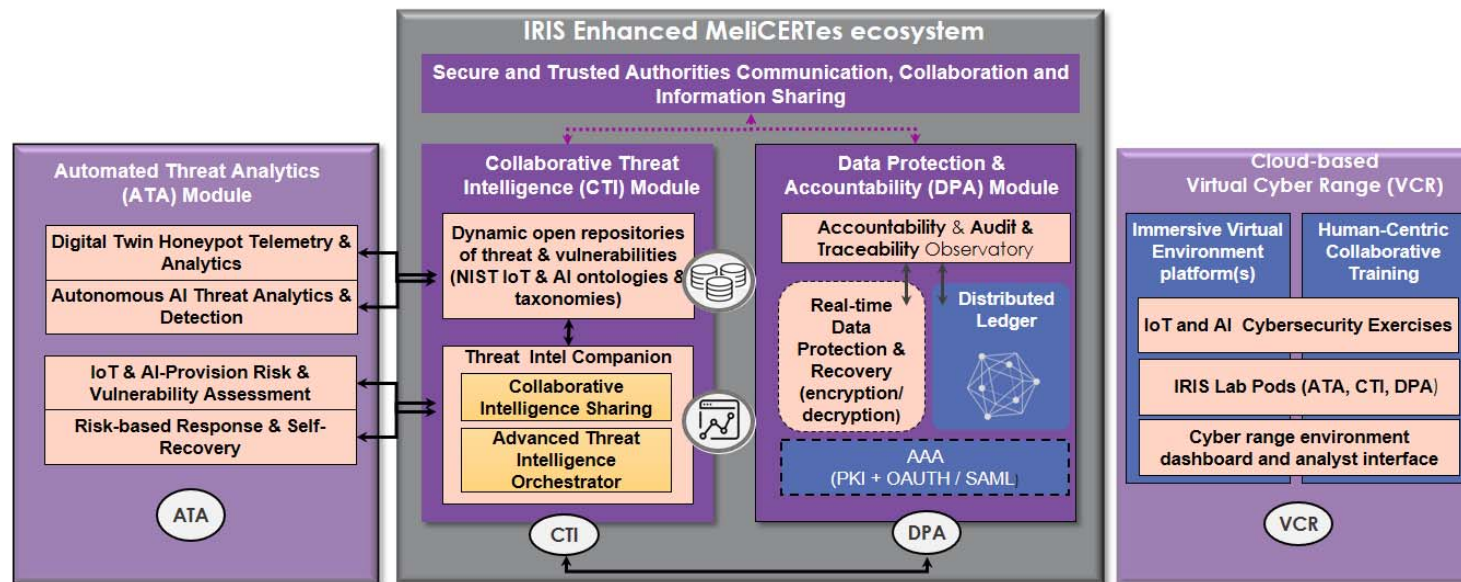
- an automated threat analytics framework capable of detecting and responding to cyber threats targeting IoT and AI-driven ICT systems, while exhibiting advanced recovery capabilities
- a virtual cyber range platform for training cybersecurity professionals to fight against adversarial AI and machine learning attack
- a data protection and accountability module to establish trust and enable the protection of data necessary for the successful operation of IoT and AI-enabled ICT systems
- To **demonstrate** and **validate** the integrated IRIS platform across three realistic pilot demonstrators in three smart cities

- 🎯 To **ensure** wide communication and scientific dissemination of the IRIS results to the research, academic, and CERT/CSIRT community, efficient exploitation and business planning of the IRIS concepts and solutions to the market, and contribution of specific project results to relevant standardisation bodies



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# IRIS Architecture

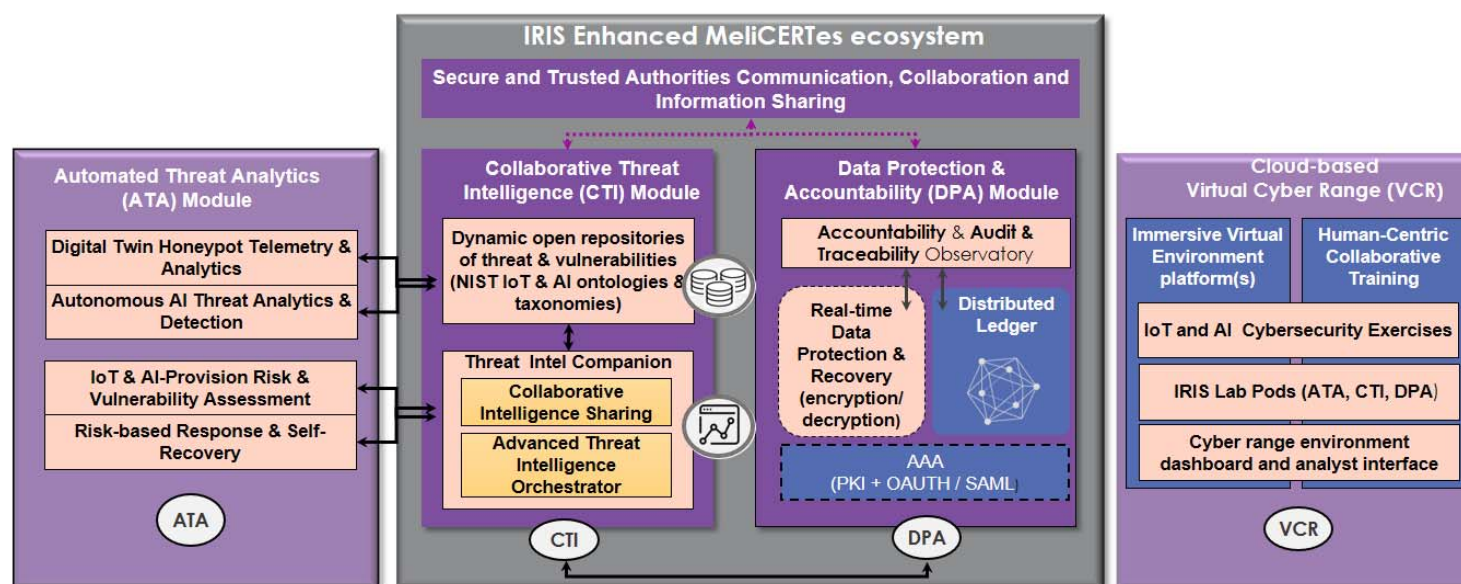


- ❑ **Collaborative Threat Intelligence (CTI)** that introduces Analytics Orchestration for supervising coordination between incident response and recovery;
- ❖ an **Open Threat Intelligence** interface for disseminating taxonomies of IoT and AI threats;
- ❖ an intuitive **Threat Intelligence Companion** that serves as a key human-in-the-loop interface for collaborative incident response and threat intelligence sharing between CERTs/CSIRTs at both the municipal and national level.



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# IRIS Architecture



- ❑ **Automated Threat Analytics (ATA)** that extends existing intrusion detection tools with a novel threat detection engine for identifying specific IoT and AI attack vectors and includes digital twin honeypots for collecting attack telemetry against end-user systems reliant on these technologies.
- ❑ **Virtual Cyber Range (VCR)** for collaborative CERT/CSIRT training exercises based on real-world environment platforms, providing representative adversarial IoT & AI threat intelligence scenarios and hands-on training.



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# Barcelona Pilot Use Case

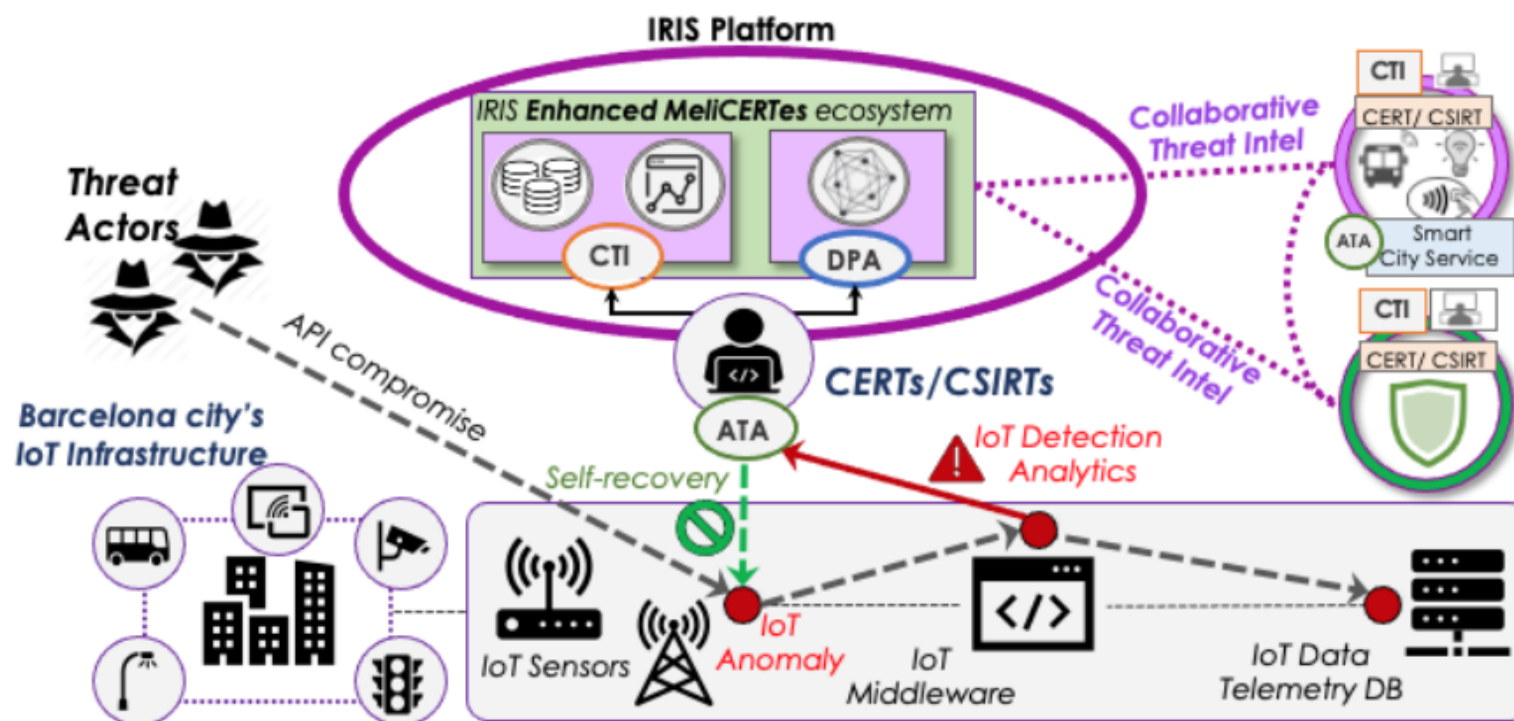
Xaver Azemar, Mariano Lamarca



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# IRIS Pilots: Pilot Use Case 1

Securing the smart city's IoT and control systems against confidentiality and integrity breaches (Barcelona, Spain)



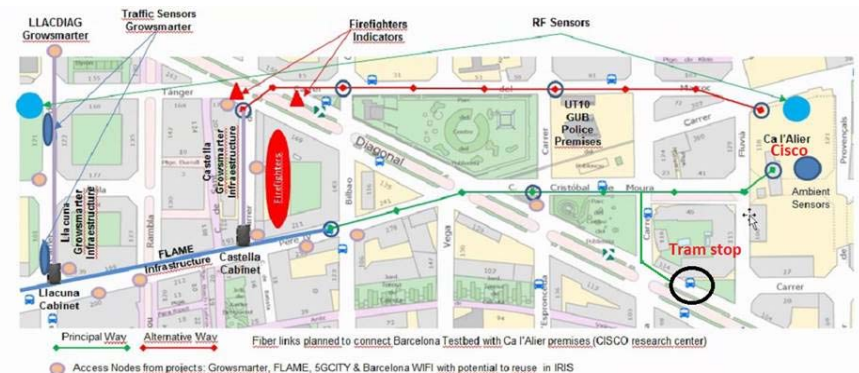
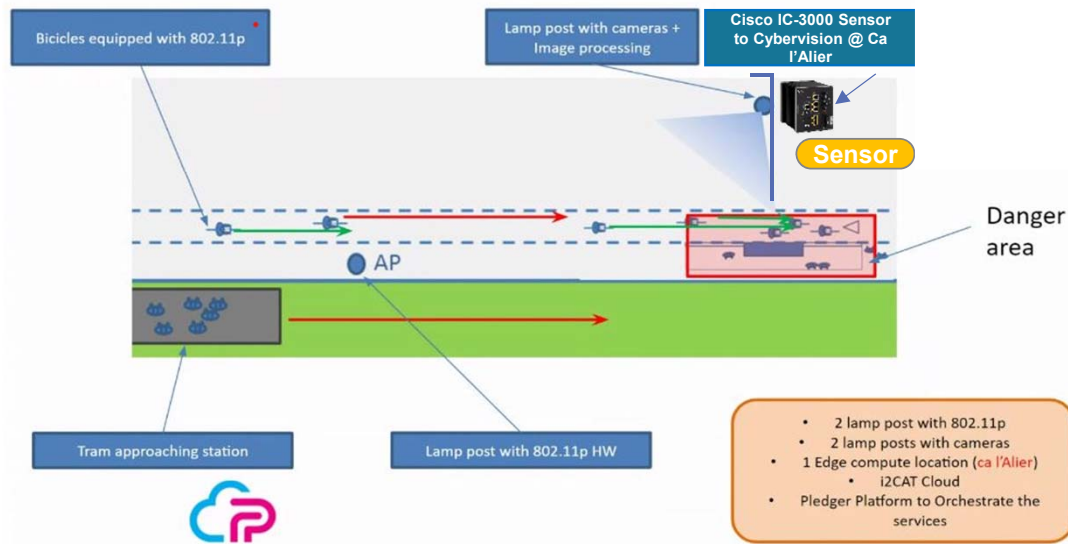
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# IRIS Pilots: Pilot Use Case 1- Barcelona

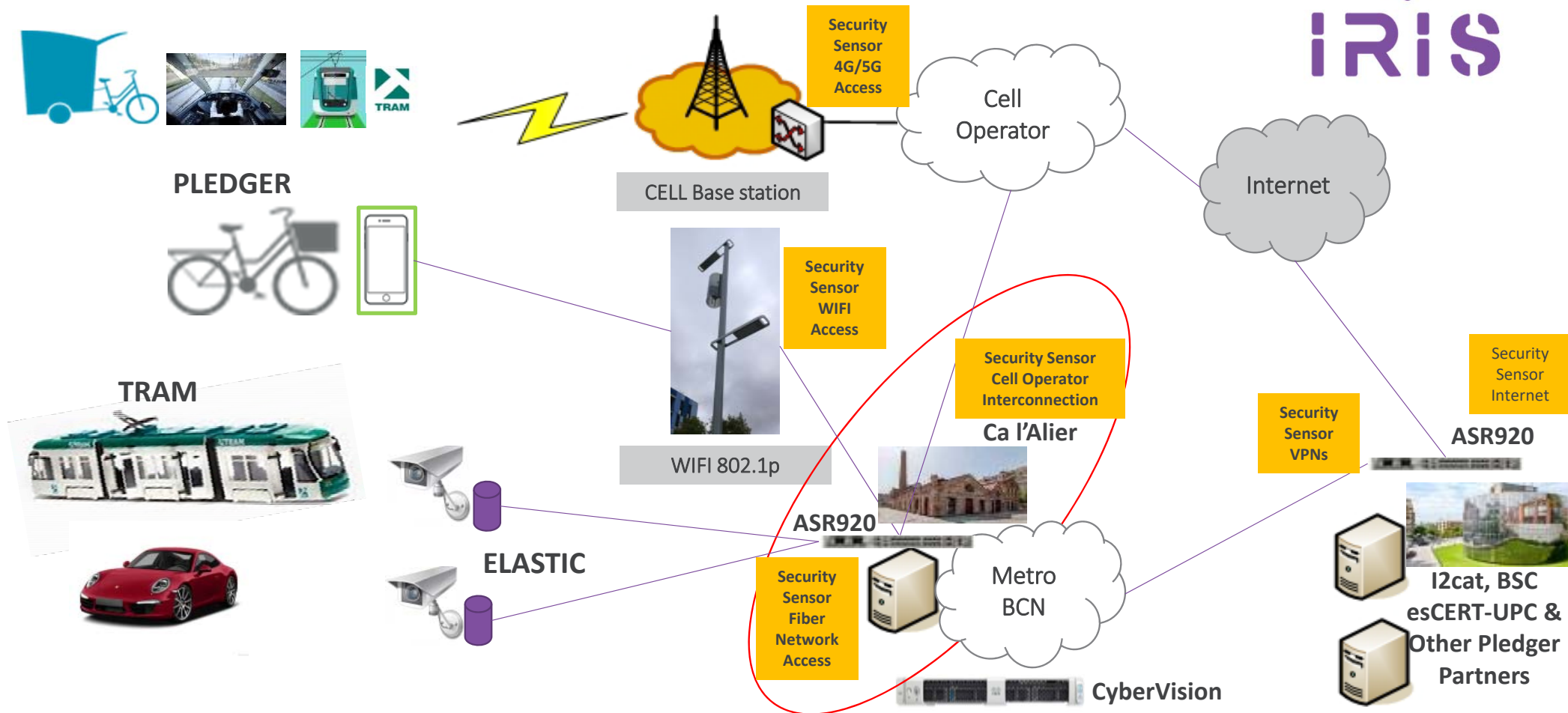


- VRUs (Bicycles/E-Scooters + pedestrians) are exposed to dangerous situations, when people exiting the tram at a station cross the bicycle lane to get to the pedestrian lane.
- With 802.11p to detect bicycles and image processing to detect the tram, possible risky situations are detected and notifications are sent out to warn the different actors.



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## 5.- IRIS Integration Ex.: PLEDGER+Tram+ELASTIC



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# IRIS Pilots: Pilot Use Case 1- Cisco Cyber Vision

## Asset inventory & security platform for IoT



### ICS Visibility

Asset Inventory  
Communication Patterns  
Device Vulnerability



### Operational Insights

Identify configuration changes  
Record control system events  
relevant to the integrity of the system

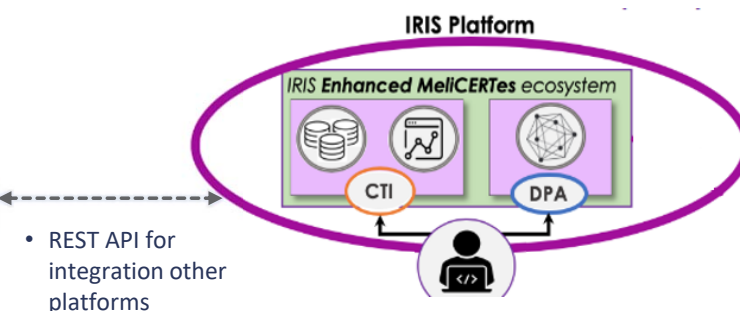


### Threat Detection

Behavioral Anomaly Detection  
Signature based IDS  
Real-time alerting

Protect your control systems against cyber risks

### Barcelona city's IoT Infrastructure



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# IRIS Pilots: Pilot Use Case 1- Cisco CyberVision

## Key capabilities



### VISIBILITY

- Asset inventory
- Identify relationships between assets
- Generate inventory reports

#### Benefits

Store all data collected within the CyberVision center database, export or link to other systems (CMDB).

### OPERATIONAL INSIGHTS

- History of events & asset modifications
- Highlight changes to asset configurations
- View key events on the control system
- Generate Controller reports

#### Benefits

Provide situational awareness and empower OT staff to reduce attack surface.

### ANOMALY DETECTION

- Automated baselines for asset behaviors
- User created baselines
- Alerts on deviations

#### Benefits

Identify malicious behaviors.

### VULNERABILITY

- Threat Intelligence database
- Identify asset vulnerabilities
- Generate vulnerability reports

#### Benefits

Provide situational awareness and empower OT staff to reduce attack surface.

### INTRUSION DETECTION

- Snort based Intrusion Detection
- Signatures curated for industrial networks

#### Benefits

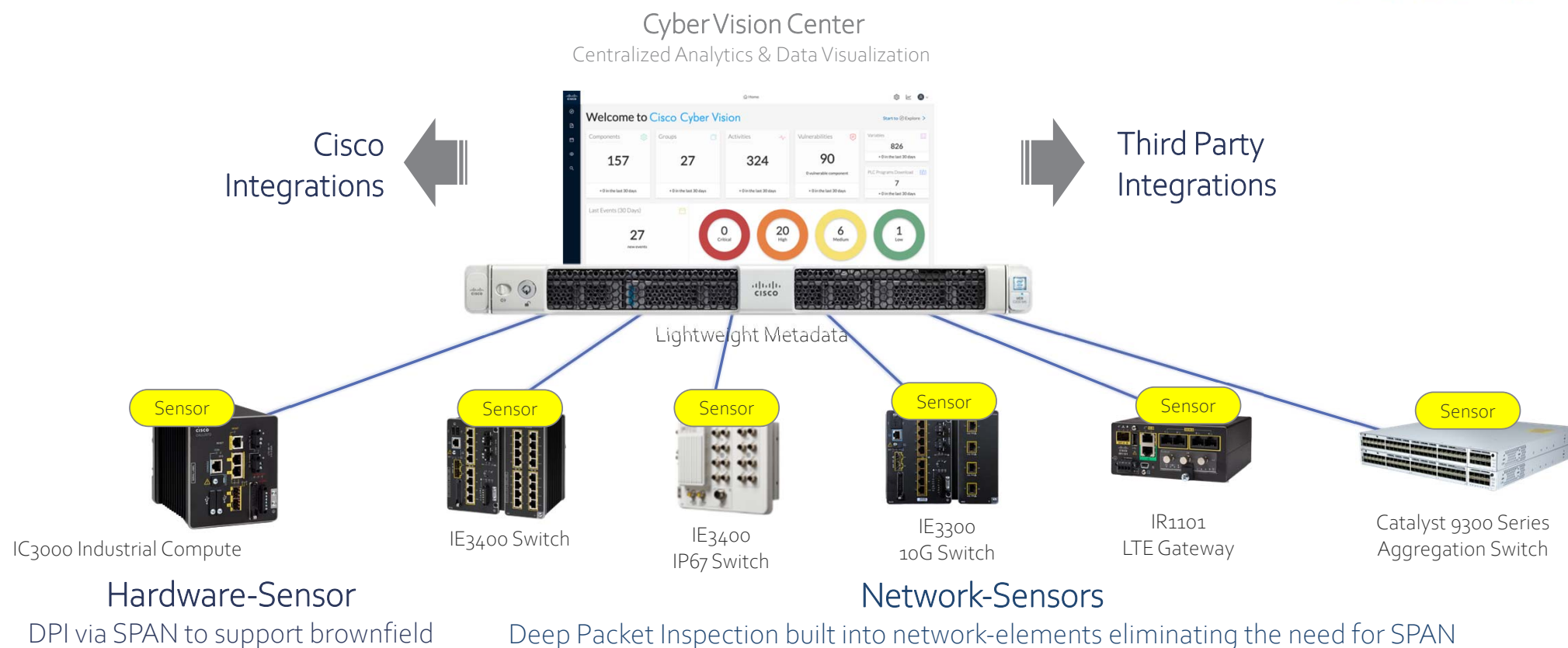
- ☐ Enable and streamline incident response.
- ☐ Accelerate remediation & recovery.



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# IRIS Pilots: Pilot Use Case 1- Barcelona

## Security you can easily deploy at scale



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# Tallinn Pilot Use Case

Andrew Roberts – FinEst Smart City Center of Excellence



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## AI Enabled Infrastructure - Transportation



Cybersecurity is predominant for the safety and security of passenger of Autonomous Vehicles and the reputation and credibility of autonomous driving.



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## AI Enabled Infrastructure - Transportation



- Autonomous Vehicle Shuttles for Public Transportation
- Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) Communication
- Teleoperation/Remote Control Operations Center
- Autonomous Vehicle Telemetry and Smart City Data fused into Urban Operating Platform (UoP)



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## AI Enabled Infrastructure - Transportation



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## Cybersecurity Challenges



- Ensuring availability of data and the operations of autonomous vehicle and supporting infrastructure.
- Lack of investigation of cyber defence mechanisms that facilitate autonomous detection and risk-based response for privacy breaches.



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## Tallinn Pilot Cyber Threat Scenarios

- 1) Availability of telemetric data from the AV to the Urban Operating Platform (UoP)
- 2) False information being fed to disrupt the ML/AI used for autonomous driving





## Use-Case Scenario 1: Telematics and Smart City Data Exchange & Security

The Autonomous Vehicle (AV) Shuttle fleet will navigate around the smart campus environment. The AV Shuttle telemetry is communicated to the Remote Operations Center and the AV logging database which is connected to the Urban Operating Platform (UoP). The UoP receives information on the location of the vehicles, navigation, odometry and other sensor data.

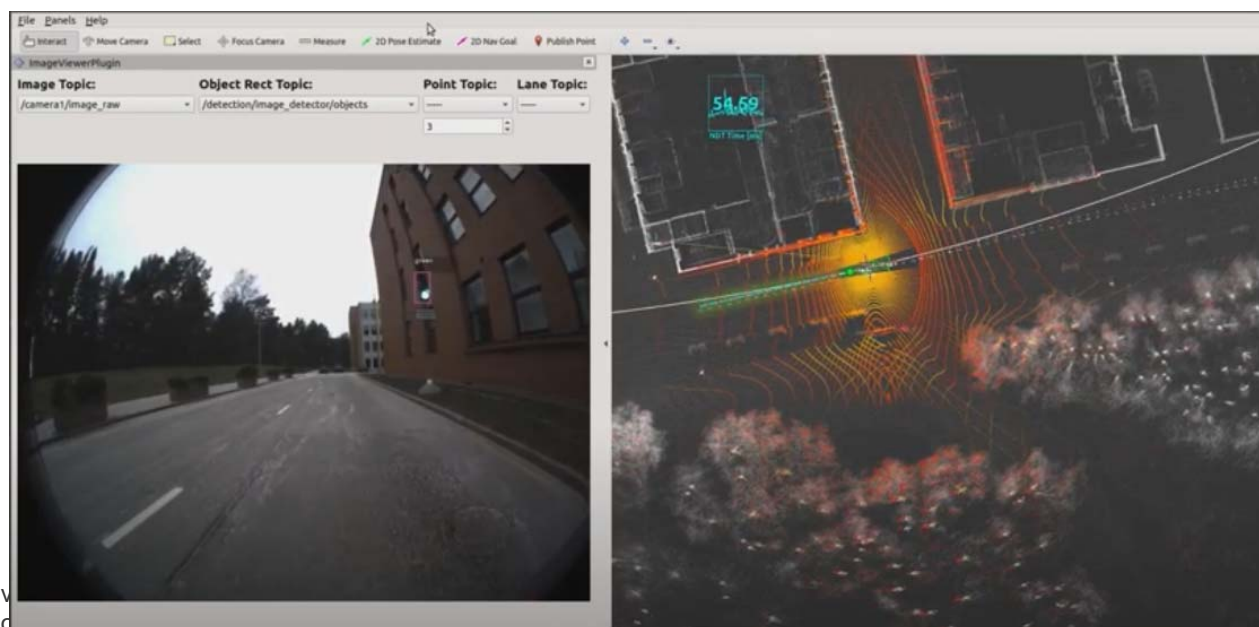


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## Use-Case Scenario 2: Trustworthiness of Machine Vision Telemetry

The Autonomous Vehicle (AV) approaches a traffic-light controlled intersection or roadway. The machine vision of the AV focusses on the traffic light and the AV object-detection module detects the traffic light color and makes a driving decision to pass-through or stop.



## Tallinn Pilot – IRIS Platform Validation



- Identification
- Self-Healing
- Information Sharing
- Enable Cyber Incident Response from CERTS/CSIRTS



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# Helsinki Pilot Use-Case

Nikita Akmaikin (Forum Virium Helsinki)

Updated 11 November 2021

**FORUM  
VIRIUM  
HELSINKI**



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## Cross-Border Smart Grids – Helsinki Pilot

- **Kalasatama smart grid** - enabling real time smart metering, electric vehicles network and new storage solutions for electricity.
- **Kalasatama smart grid APIs (Environmental data to manage energy resources.)**. API should follow the IEC 61987 standard on Common Information Model and its communication should be secured with a VPN.
- Kalasatama smart district **Digital Twin**.
- Provision of **load control functions** that the distribution system operator (DSO) can use in situations where the production has reached its peak.
- **Urban Data Platform**, a smart city data platform based on Apache Kafka, Apache Spark, Microsoft Azure, Building automation system demo and training kits for API development. *Modular IOT platform. Real-time data on urban environments.*
- **Smart grid APIs** from the city of Tallinn.



## Urban Data Platform Use-case examples



Use Case 1: Environmental noise monitoring

Use Case 2: Smart Home Sensor Using LoRaWAN network

Use Case 3: Solar Panel Monitoring

Use Case 4: Smart Street Lighting

Use Case 5: People Counters

Use Case 6: Electrical Vehicle Charging Monitoring

Use Case 7: Maintenance Vehicle Telemetry

Use Case 8: Building Automation System

Use Case 9: Dynamic Attributes in 3D City Model

Use Case 10: Natural Language Processing in Helpdesk



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# Smart Kalasatama Data Examples

## **Solar Energy Potential**

- The amount of solar radiation in buildings on a monthly and annual basis

## **Heating Demand Prediction**

- Heating energy demand prediction and building renovation estimates for almost the entire Helsinki building stock from 2020 to 2050

## **Geoenergy Potential**

- 150-m / 300-m / 1000-m deep well potentials, groundwater areas, bedrock (rock types and thermal conductivity, specific heat capacity, density parameters for geoenergy calculations) and soil data to support geoenergy well design work

## **Energy Data of Buildings**

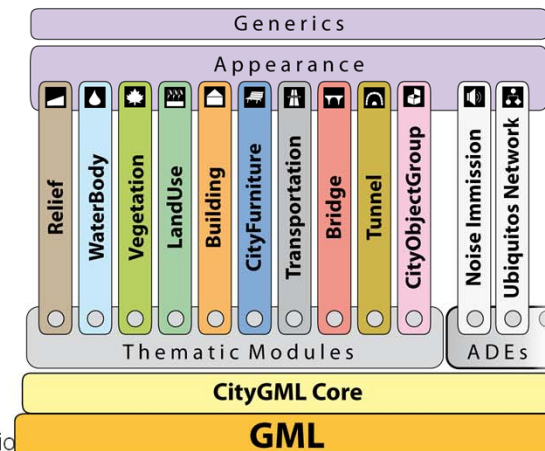
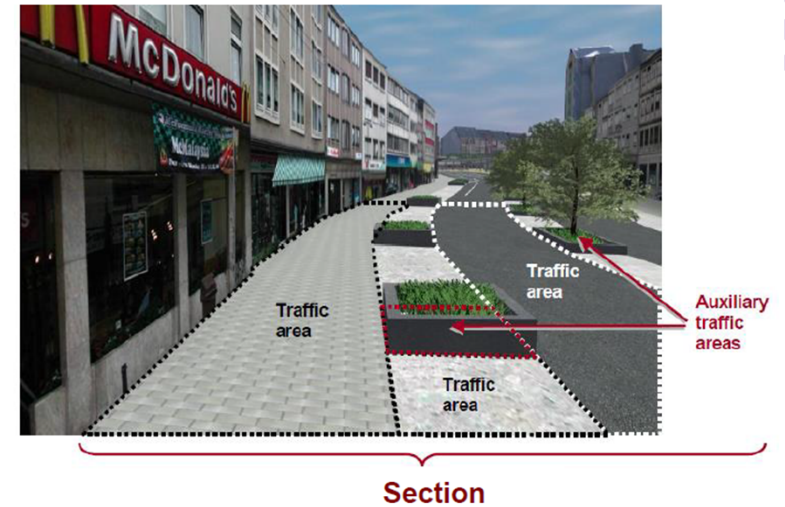
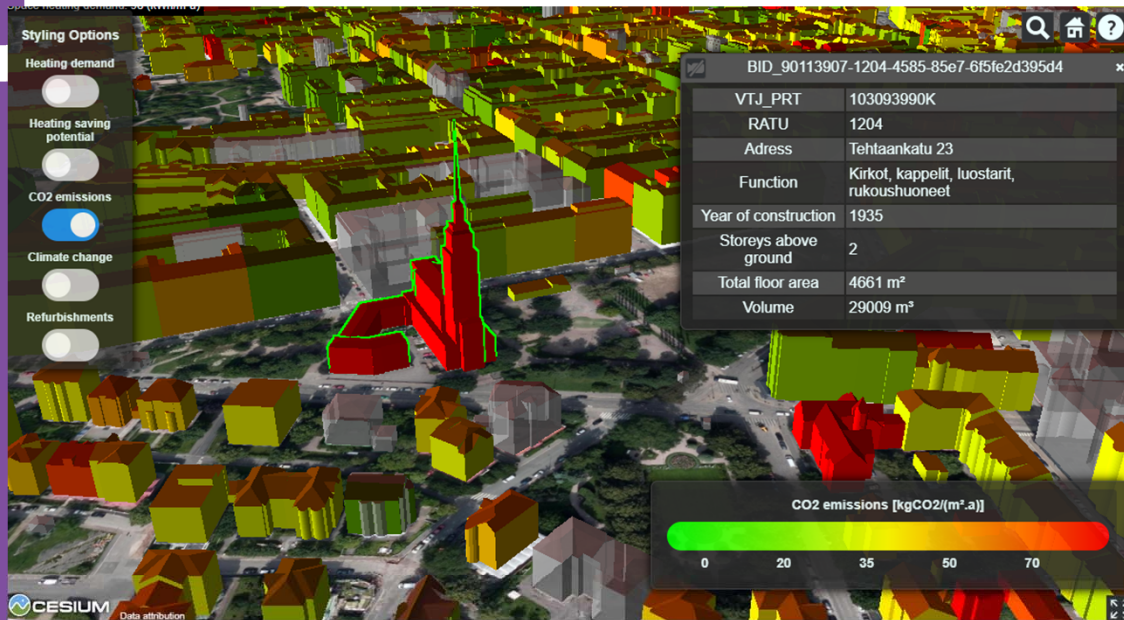
- Municipal register information (e.g. heating method of buildings, usage, volume, building material)
- Repairs and alterations
- Protected buildings (protection markings)
- Calculated energy consumption of buildings by age group (heat consumption, user electricity, building electricity)
- Potentials and costs for improving the energy efficiency of a typical 1970s-80s building in the Merihaka district
- Energy performance certificates and proposed improvement measures
- Measured consumption data of HEKA buildings for 2015 and 2016 (district heating, building electricity, water consumption)



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# Digital Twin



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## Cybersecurity Challenge



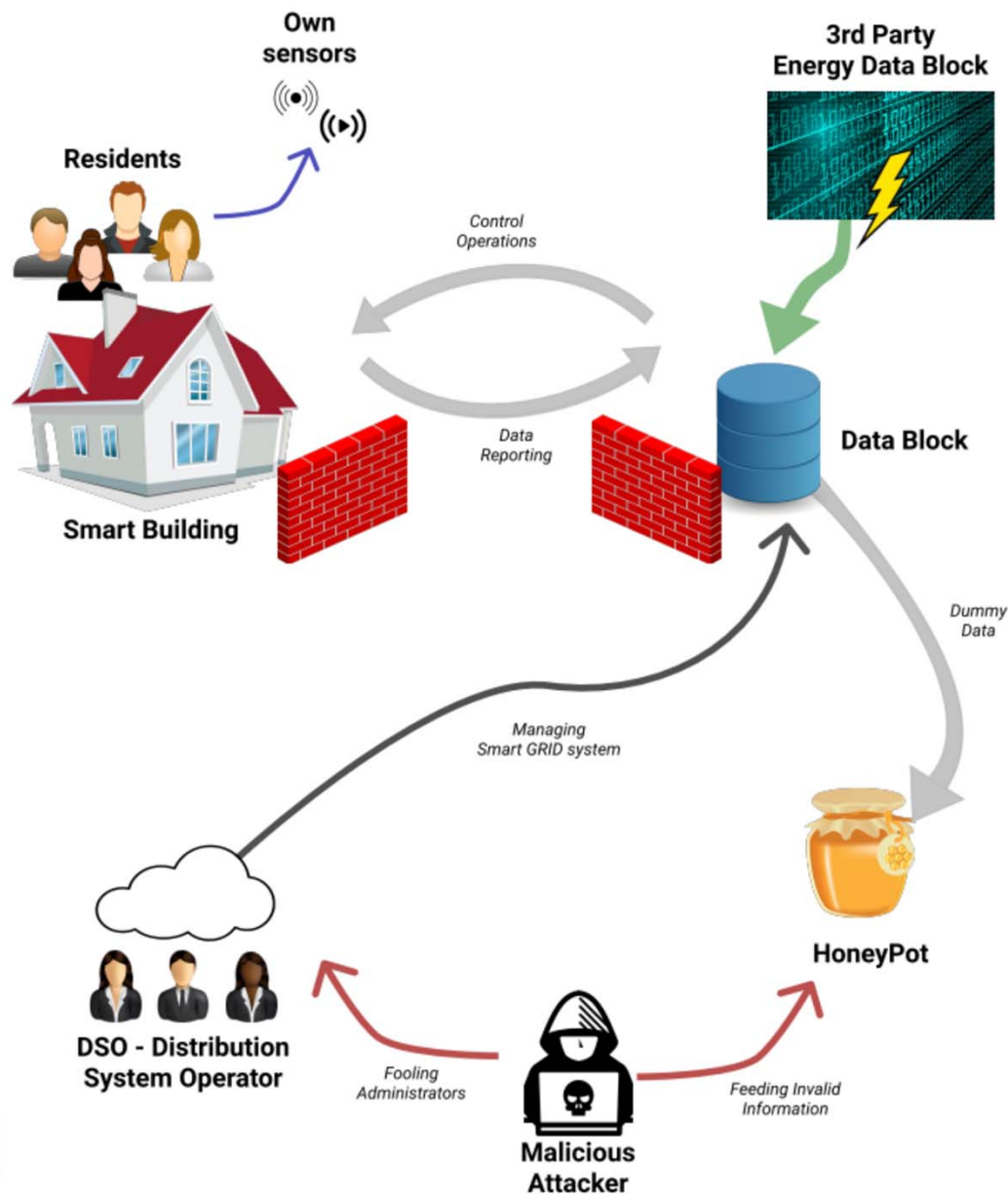
- Effective incident response and threat intelligence collaboration for critical cross-border smart grid threats
- Focus on protecting the customer facing components of the smart grid against threats to control functions defined for the demand control. The pilot will use two smart grid APIs, the Smart Grid API from Kalasatama, and the smart grid APIs from the city of Tallinn.



## Use-Case Scenario: Kalasatama Smart District

- In the demonstration scenario the APIs and the public interface of the smart grids and their automated processes will be stress tested.
- During the demonstration, the public interfaces will consume environmental data to manage energy resources. The stress testing scenario will feed malformed data to the public interfaces and APIs to provoke incorrect decisions from the automated systems of the smart grid, and the operators who rely on the system to report accurate energy demand for increasing and decreases load.





## PUC3 design



## Stakeholders to consider

- **DSO (Distribution system operator)** – Acting as a party who directly reports the energy demand, controlling the building load. Attacking scenario is supposed to malfunction the data in the load system, therefore confusing the DSOs and the system behind the load control.
- **Building Residents** - Having data wallets of personal data as a React application, allowing users to map own sensors in the system. Might be an interested party in terms of security of personal data.
- **CERTs/CSIRTs** – Feedback on handling and forecasting
- security incidents, complex attacks and propagated vulnerabilities in IoT and AI-driven ICT systems.





## Helsinki – IRIS Platform Validation

- Detect the malicious information through its AI security mechanisms and mitigate the impact of the attack.
- Produce systematic threat intelligence that will be able to be consumed by IRIS CTI for improving threat data sets, as well as notifying stakeholders automatically of attacks that are occurring in near real-time.



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# Questionnaire Form



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# Questionnaires



- **Part 1:** Use Case Survey for Stakeholders
- **Part 2:** User Requirements Survey



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