

Artificial Intelligence Threat Reporting & Incidence report system

IRIS Innovations for Timely, Semi-automated, Secure and Interoperable CTI and Incidents Information Sharing and Reporting enhancing Awareness and Collaboration among Need to know CI Operators and CERTs/CSIRTs



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Cyber Threat Intelligence: Empowering IoT Security

> 6 March 2024 Online



IRIS in a Nutshell

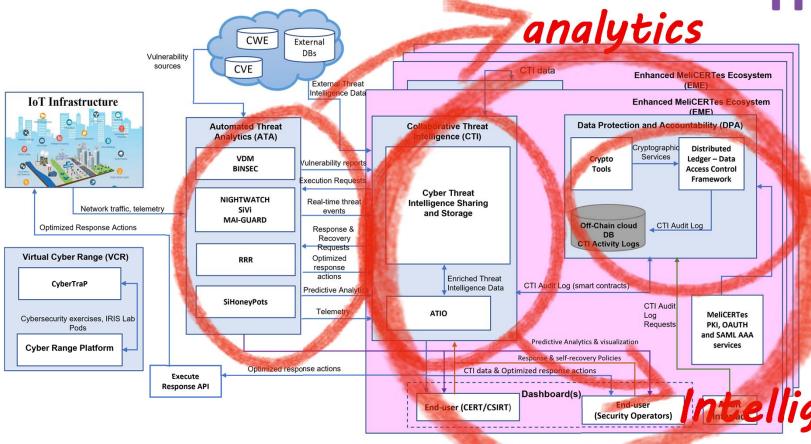


- H2020 IRIS Project A collaborative CERT/CSIRT platform to combat cyberthreats in IoT and Al-driven systems - now in its 3rd year
- Motivation:
 - ✓ As existing and emerging Smart Cities continue to expand their IoT and AI-enabled systems, novel and complex threats are introduced.
 - ✓ Architecture and behaviour of emerging IoT and AI technologies are not currently well understood by security practitioners, such as CERTs and CSIRTs.
- Aim:
 - ✓ Deliver a framework supporting European CERTs/CSIRTs in close collaboration with CI Operators to detect, share, respond and recover from cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities of IoT and AI-driven systems.
- Focus is primarily on Cyber Resilience in Transport/Mobility and Energy Sectors



IRIS High Level Architecture

Threat IRIS
analytics





IRIS Innovations in CTI



- Automated and timely CTI and cyber incidents information collection
- Semi-automated and interoperable CTI workflows management and integration with ATA tools
- Dynamic CTI Information enrichment
- Semi-automated, secure and timely CTI and Incidents Information Sharing and Reporting among Need to Know Stakeholders (OES and CERTs/CSIRTs)
- Enhanced and Timely Cyber Awareness and Collaboration among Need to Know Stakeholders (OES and CERTs/CSIRTs) to manage a threat
- Closing the loop: Semi-automating response policies execution and acknowledgement of detected vulnerabilities and threats



IRIS Adoption of Relevant Standards

- ((()) IRIS
- IRIS capitalizes on well-known cybersecurity standards for CTI information representation and sharing, thus promoting and guaranteeing interoperability
 - ✓ CTI standard data format (STIX v2.1) allowing CTI data to be shared in a consistent way across different systems, guaranteeing interoperability (cross-domain and cross-sector)
 - ➤ The ability to convert from MISP Objects (MISP standards) to STIX and back is also provided
 - ✓ CERT/CSIRT authorities and CI Operators can leverage CACAO playbooks to establish standardized, scalable, and consistently effective incident response procedures for common threats.







IRIS- Identification of the Problem toward CERT/CSIRT/CI operators daily processes - ICCS

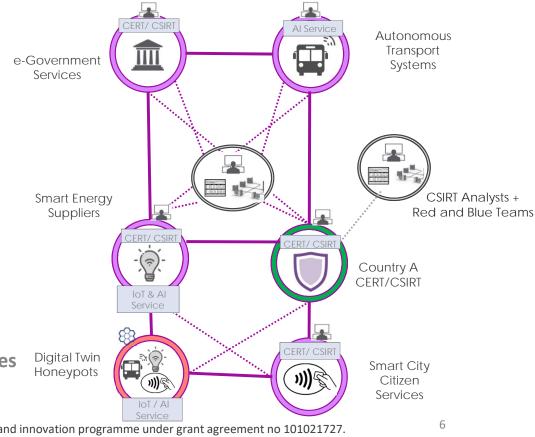


- ✓ Time consuming processes
 - > e.g. monitoring processes, waiting for alerts, Identification of abnormalities
- ✓ Misinterpretation of information by the system for immediate action
- ✓ Decision making processes

Variation of data sources in smart cities

✓ Static and Real-time data from sensors adaptors, actuators, IDs, SIEM, CCTV cameras etc.

The vulnerability of the system increases as the smart cities become more variant in data sources.



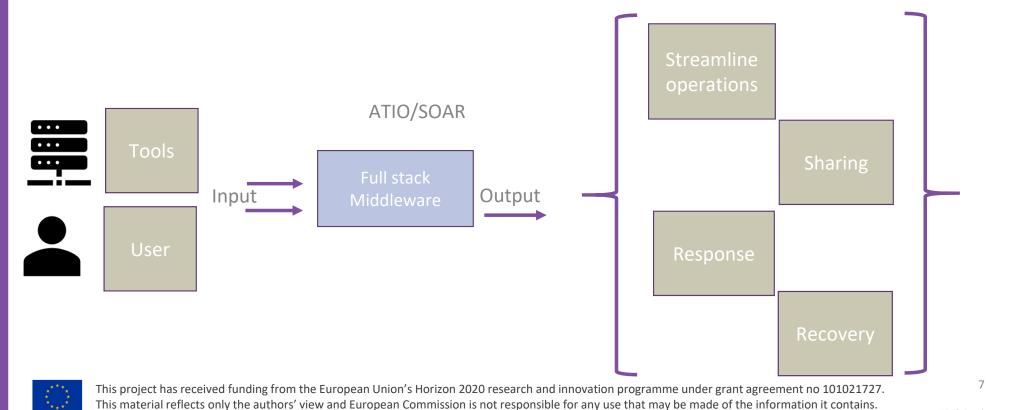


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IRIS Project confidential

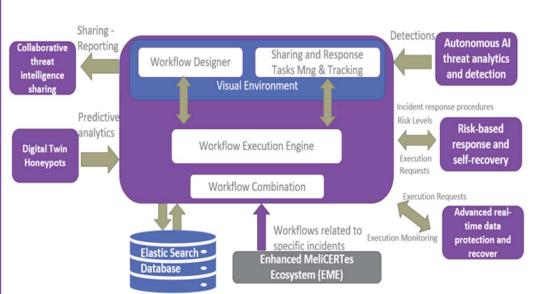
IRIS supports Security Orchestration Automation and Response (SOAR) service





Advanced Threat Intelligence Orchestrator (ATIO) Structure





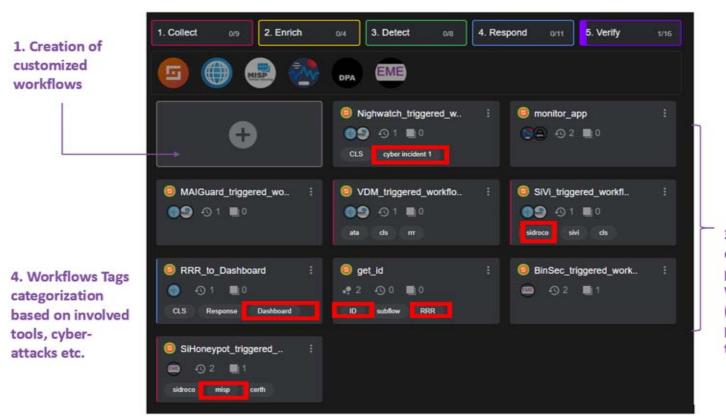
Back end and Front end Services

- Orchestration Workflow Manager (OWM)
- 2. Sharing and Response Task Management and Tracking
- 3. Workflow Execution Engine
- 4. Workflow Combination
- 5. Data Exchange Framework
- Command Execution Requests Framework
- 7. ATIO database



Orchestrator (ATIO) Workflow Designer (OWM)





2. Usage of pre-made workflows

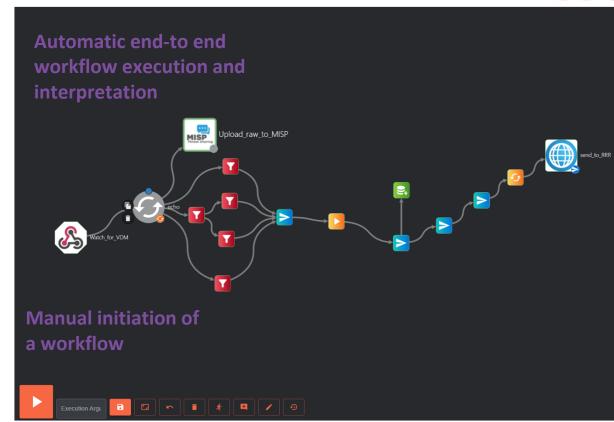
3. Capability of changing pre-made Workflows (e.g. endpoints, steps, tools)



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Terminology of Workflow execution through Shuffle environment





- 1. Workflow steps
- 2. Arrows
- 3. Action steps (processing)
- 4. Subflows



IRIS – STIX v2.1 data model for Incident Report



• Indicator object:

corresponds to some suspicious or malicious cyber activity detected by Threat Detection ATA tools of IRIS architecture.

Vulnerability object:

refers to a weakness or defect identified in the infrastructure by the tools of IRIS architecture for identifying either network or software vulnerabilities.

Tool object:

> corresponds to the **ATA tools** of IRIS architecture. More specifically, VDM, BINSEC, Sivi, NIGHTWATCH, MAI-GUARD.

• Identity object:

> represents either to the tool organisation or to the infrastructure entity.

• Infrastructure object:

> corresponds to PUC1, PUC2, PUC3 infrastructures

Attack pattern object:

is used to **categorize a potential attack** that could be performed taking advantage of some of the vulnerabilities identified in the infrastructure.

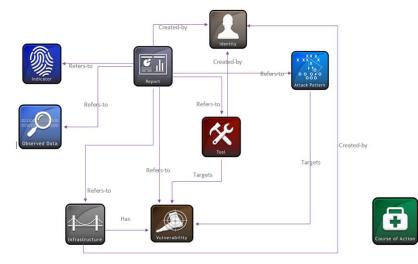
Observed data object:

> corresponds to raw information (e.g. an IP address, URLs, domain names, email addresses, network activity evidence, files, registry keys, etc.) that has been observed by some of the ATA tools of IRIS architecture, but without any context.

Course of action:

> corresponds to the proposed mitigation response actions of IRIS – CACAO formatted





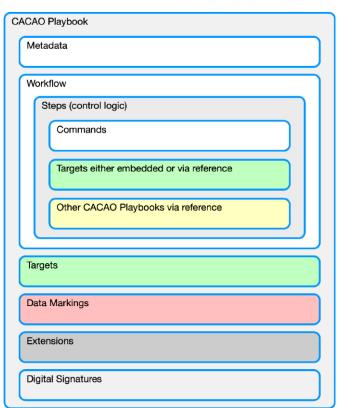
STIX v2.1 Data model of IRIS incident report



IRIS – STIX/CACAO playbooks



- CACAO Collaborative Automated Course of Action Operations playbook
 - ✓ To defend against cyber threats, organizations must manually identify, create, and document the prevention, mitigation, and remediation steps that, together, form a course of action playbook. This is performed with CACAO in a standardized way to document and share these playbooks across organizational boundaries and technology solutions.
 - ✓ It is a workflow for security orchestration and automation represented in JSON that contains a set of steps to perform based on a logical process, like how Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) defines a playbook for business processes.
 - ✓ A CACAO playbook comprises of:
 - > Metadata
 - workflow steps that integrate logic to control the commands to be performed, targets that receive, process, and execute commands, data markings that specify the playbook's handling and sharing requirements and extensions that allow to granularly introduce additional functionality



 ${\it Architecture\ and\ components\ of\ a\ CACAO\ security\ playbook}$



IRIS – STIX/CACAO data model example

```
"id": "bundle--b41e4b98-d035-4ef2-b05f-d0a61346b17c",
"type": "extension-definition",
"spec version": "2.1",
"id": "extension-definition--229d4910-f96d-467d-919c-8bb864c7b5f2",
"created_by_ref": "identity--803261bf-c2d6-49e2-ac27-caf59dd84ec7",
"created": "2023-06-14T14:29:22.24089Z",
"modified": "2023-06-14T14:29:22.24089Z",
"name": "Response action definition",
"description": "Additional properties defined for the execution of response actions",
"version": "1.0",
"extension_types": [
"property-extension"
"playbook_id": "689",
"spec_version": "cacao-2.0",
"playbook_standard": "CACAO",
"name": "playbook name",
"created_by": "RRR",
"created": "2023-06-14T14:29:22.24089Z",
"modified": "2023-06-14T14:29:22.24089Z",
"playbook_valid_from": "2022-06-14T14:29:22.24089Z",
"playbook valid until": "2024-06-14T14:29:22.24089Z",
"organization_type": "Org1",
"asset": "192.168.2.200",
"risk_score": "59.0",
"playbook_impact": "79.0",
"playbook_severity": "79.0",
"playbook_priority": "79.0",
"playbook_type": "detection",
"impacted_actor": "10.0.1.1",
"action": "Isolate Host",
"description": "It is recommended that the host is isolated from the network to
prevent further compromise and impact.",
"execution_api": "/isolate-host",
```





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The role of CTI in the IRIS project - CERTH



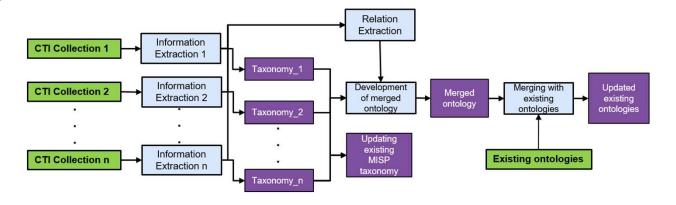
- Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) generated from
 - ✓ Indicator of Compromise (IoC) and
 - √ Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs)
- Mitigate the damages caused by attackers
- CTI appears in formats that do not directly provide defence advantages, and more steps are needed to gain all its benefits
- The CTI module allows ICT stakeholders and European CERTs/CSIRTs to create and seamlessly orchestrate and share context-rich information about cyber threats targeting IoT and AI-driven ICT systems
- CTI is complemented by an interoperability layer that allows integration with the smart city's IoTand AI-enabled infrastructures.
- CTI module aims to collect, share and report threat intelligence to CERTs/CSIRTs SoC teams etc.,
 while building dynamic taxonomies for IoT and AI-related attacks to be used as a basis for
 building cybersecurity incident response systems.



The role of CTI in the IRIS project



- CTI Collection
- Information Extraction
- Taxonomy generation
 - Update existing MISP taxonomy
- Development of merged ontology
- Merging with existing ontologies
- Updated existing ontologies

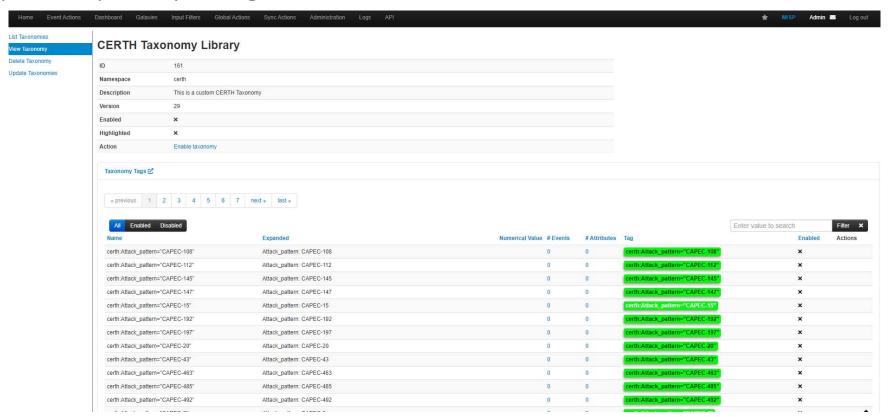




Taxonomy generation



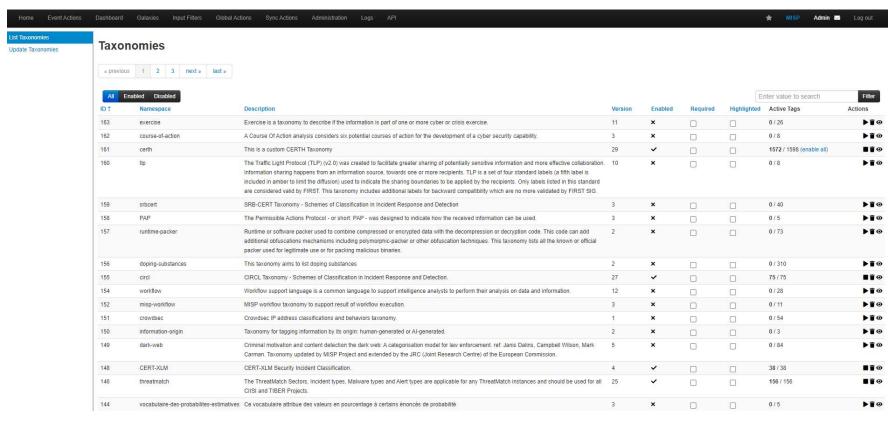
Develop a common lexicon with the end goal of setting standards and best practices for managing the cybersecurity of ICT systems against attackers





List of taxonomies in MISP

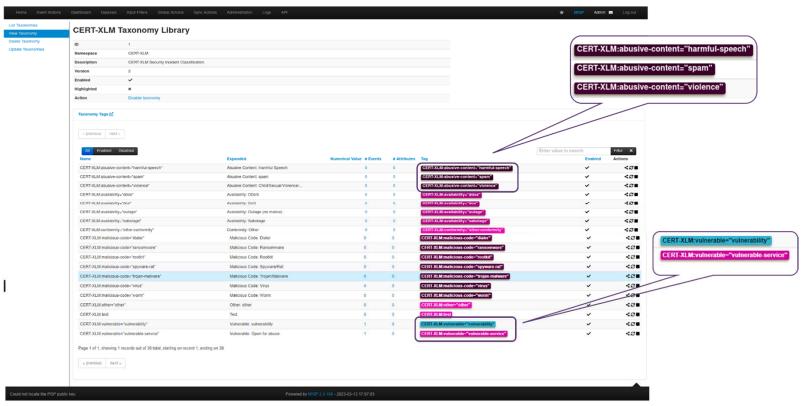






MISP update







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Ontology visualization environment



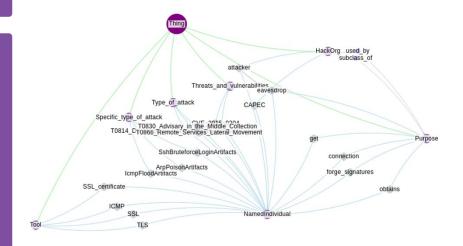


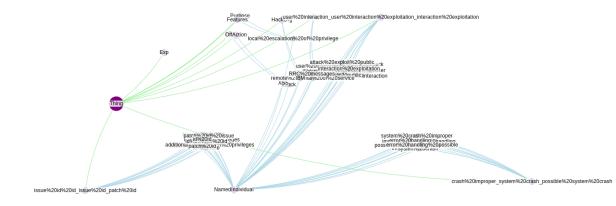


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Ontology generation







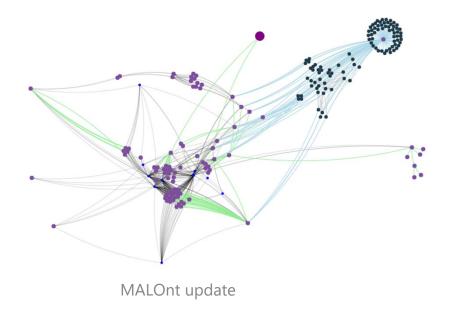
Ontology generation from internal sources

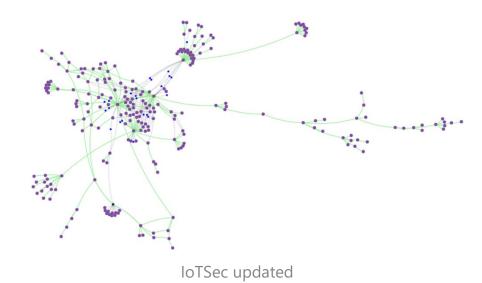
Ontology generated from different external sources



Ontologies' update







IRIS-enhanced MeliCERTes Ecosystem - INTRA



This project has been co-funded by "Connecting Europe Facility — Cybersecurity Digital Service Infrastructure Maintenance and Evolution of Core Service Platform Cooperation Mechanism for CSIRTs — MeliCERTes Facility" (SMART 2018/1024) and CIRCL Computer Incident Response Center Luxembourg.

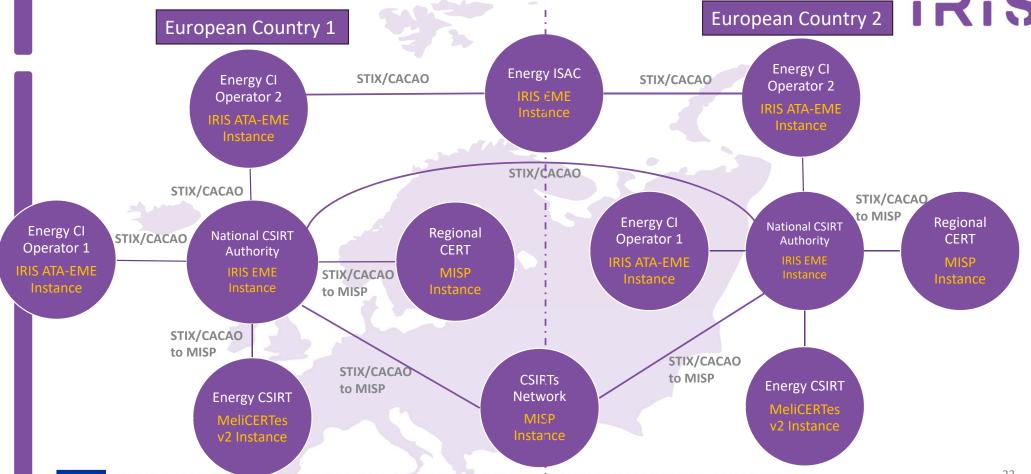
Key objectives: Extend MeliCERTes v2 open-source platform incorporating IRIS CTI developments to enable:

- Secure and efficient security information representation in standardized formats (STIX v2.1 / CACAO / MISP) → interoperability within and across IRIS Platform
- Secure disclosable AI- & IoT-relevant CTI information sharing and collaboration among need to know stakeholders
 - ✓ Promote wider awareness, better preparation, detection and response capabilities
 - ✓ Define sharing policies and communities of trust
 - ✓ Securely communicate and collaborate <u>within and across CERT/CSIRT authorities and CI Operators</u>
- Provision of advanced and unified dashboard for incident reporting, situational awareness, response actions configuration and recommendation (EME UI)
- Offering Authentication and Authorization AAA services
- <u>Distributed architecture ecosystem</u>
 - ✓ Instances deployed at stakeholders' premises (CI Operators/OESs & CERTs/CSIRTs authorities)



IRIS-enhanced MeliCERTes Ecosystem





IRIS-enhanced MeliCERTes Ecosystem



- EME Unified Dashboard (UI) & SIEM
 - ✓ Integrates <u>all the IRIS provided visual environments</u>, safeguarding the coherence of the IRIS platform towards its users.
 - ✓ Customized views per target User and incident reporting capabilities
 - **≻** CI Operator view
 - > CERT/CSIRT cybersecurity operator view
 - ✓ CTI information and report details
 - ✓ CTI response (mitigation) actions and associated workflows
 - ✓ Automated response actions policy management
 - ✓ Access control and access rights to shared data based on
 - > The type of user/operator
 - > The type of service/infrastructure they provide
 - > The sensitivity of the information to be shared / communicated



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IRIS-EME Cerebrate for Trust Communities





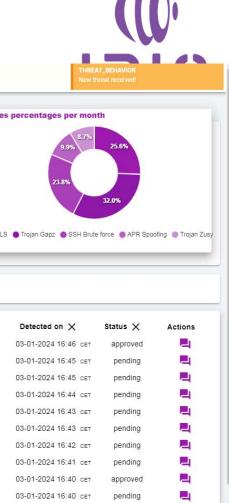
- Cerebrate is an <u>open-source platform</u> developed in the framework of MeliCERTes v2.0
 - ✓ Acts as a trusted contact information provider and interconnection orchestrator for other security tools
- Features
 - ✓ Advanced repository to manage individuals and organisations
 - Management of **individuals** and their affiliations to each organisation
 - **→** Sharing groups as Trust Circles
 - > Dynamic model for creating new organisational structures (FIRST.org, EU CSIRTs)
 - ✓ Distributed synchronisation model
 - ✓ Key store for public encryption and signing cryptographic keys

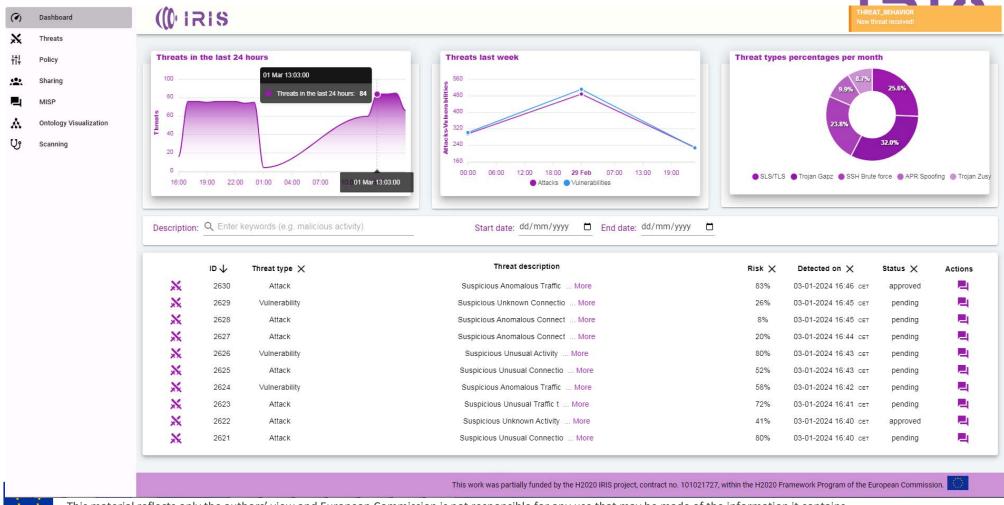


EME – CI operator view



EME – CI operator view





EME – Automated response Policy management



(%)	Dashboard	(VIRIS				
*	Threats	Automated Desponse Police	Automated Response Policies			
††‡	Policy	Automated Response Police	lies .			
*	Sharing	Block service Blocking the affected service could involve actions such as disabling the service or its associated processes, modifying firewall rules to restrict inbound or outbound traffic related to the service, or implementing access control measures to prevent unauthorized access to the service.				
뤽	MISP					
Ų	Scanning	Contain	Harden	Recover		
鐐	Settings	Block service [®]	Install pathches®	Restore@		
		Isolate@	Disable services®	Reconfigure ₍₂₎		
		Shutdown @	Implement access control:			
		Off On	Off On	Off On		

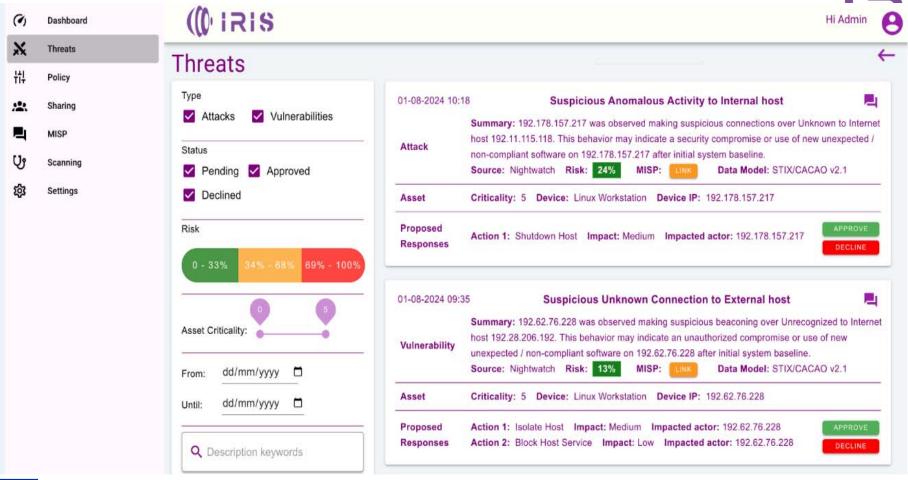
EME – Vulnerability Scanning



(%)	Dashboard	(() IRIS			
Ж	Threats	Vulnerability scanning of an asset			
###	Policy	Vulnerability Scarlining of all asset			
:	Sharing	Device Ip Address: 127.0.0.1 SUBMIT			
	MISP				
Ç	Scanning				
繳	Settings				

EME – CI Operator Attacks view

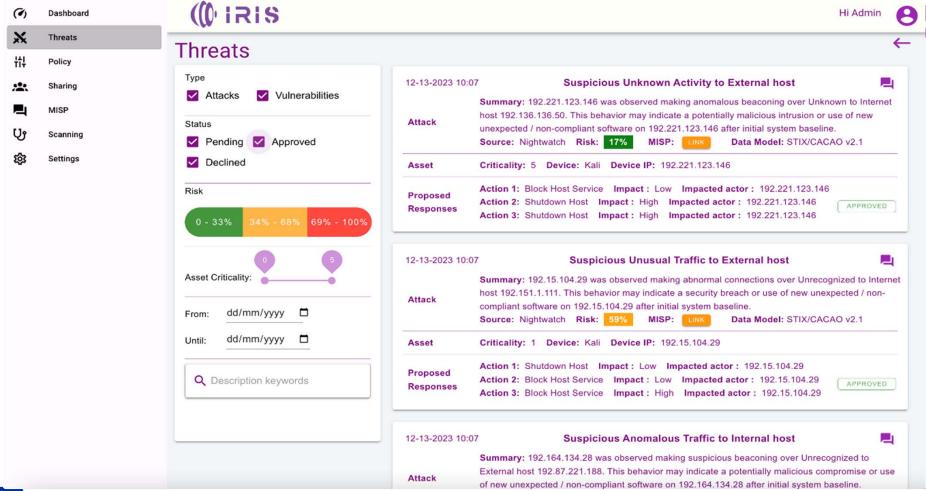






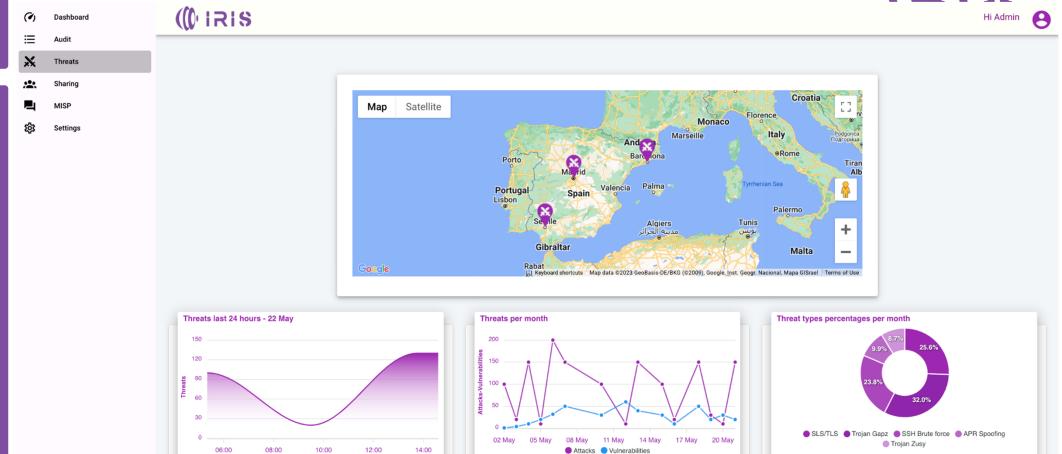
EME – CI Operator Attacks view





EME – CERT/CSIRT authority view



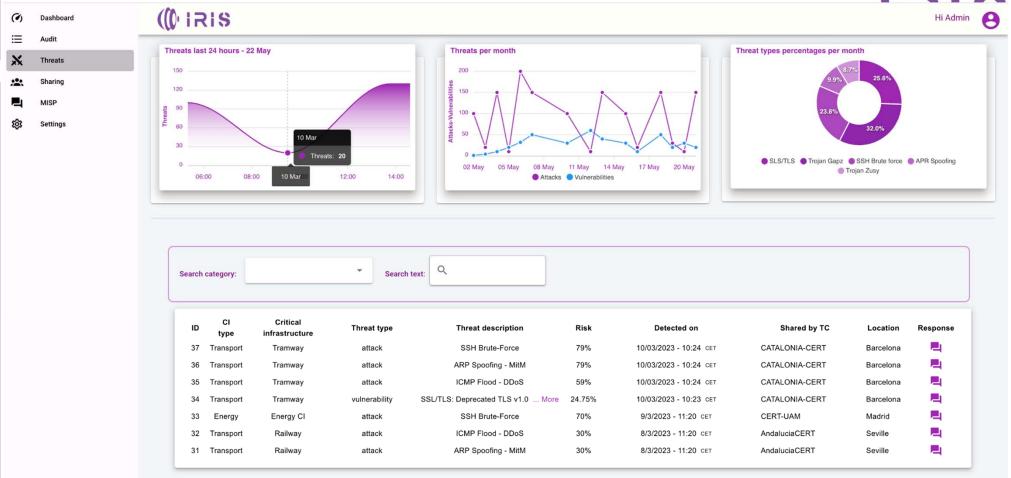




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EME – CERT/CSIRT authority view

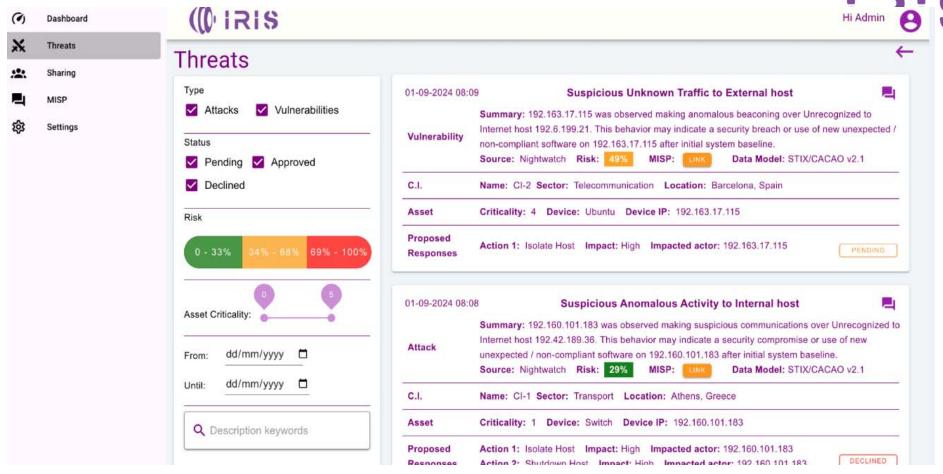






EME – CERT/CSIRT authority view









Thank you! Questions?



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