

Coordinated Cybersecurity Incident Handling

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What are we trying to do?

Inform the design of a domestic federal network defense cybersecurity incident handling system by creating a coordinated, distributed incident handling process.

US-CERT + NIST + JHU/APL



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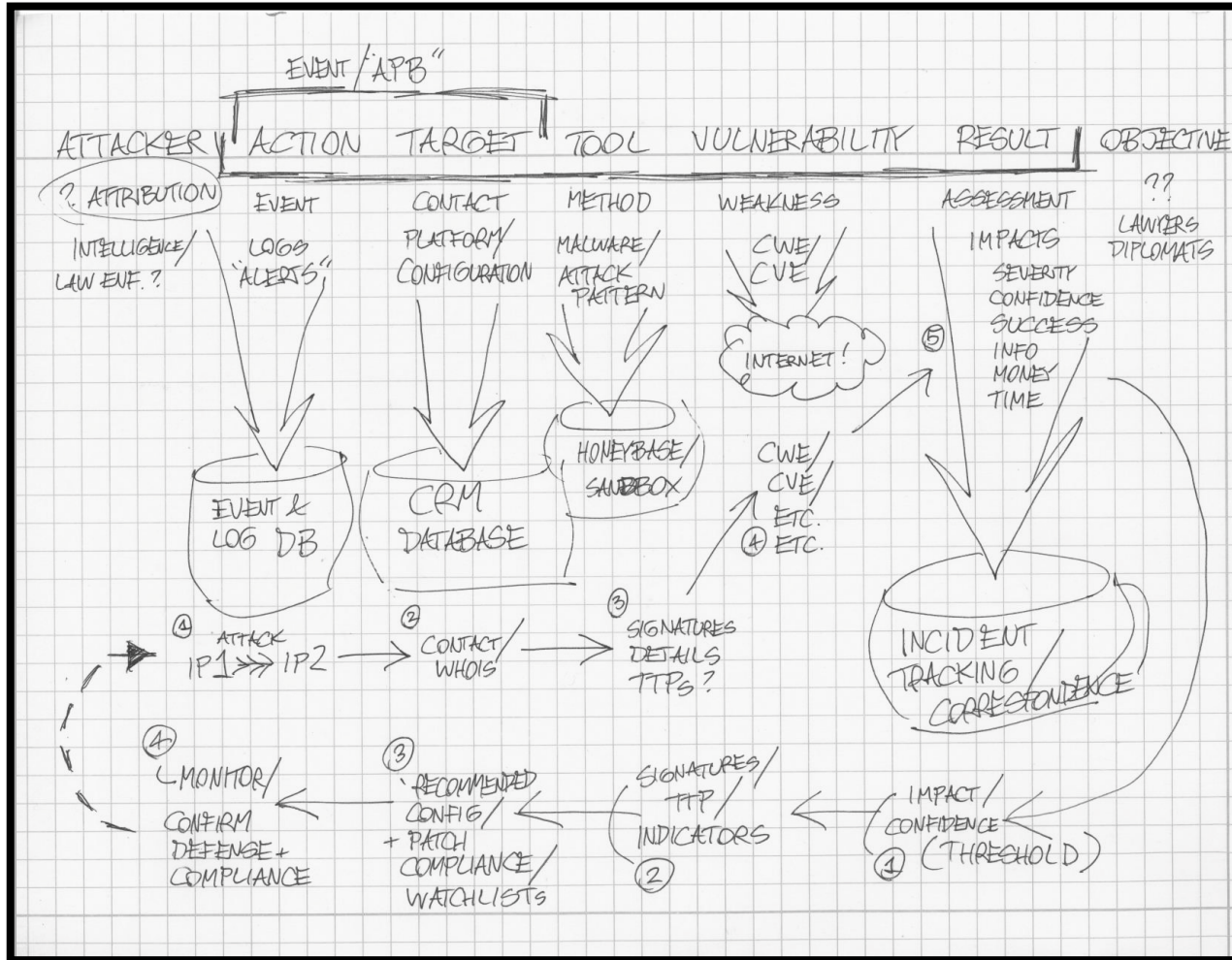


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Where did we start?



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What did we do?

Inform the design of a domestic federal network defense cybersecurity incident handling **system*** by creating a coordinated, distributed incident handling process.



[*] Meadows, *Thinking in Systems*

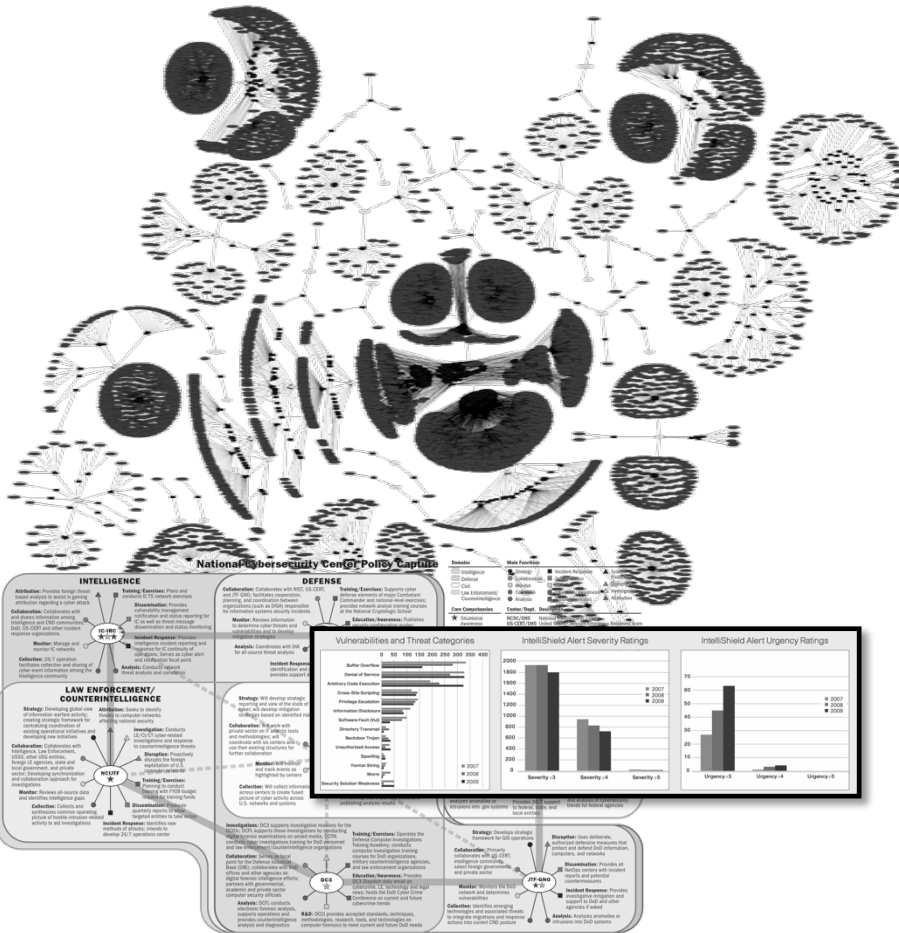


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Scale & Diversity



United States Government
1.9 million federal employees
1.25 million in federal civil sector
100+ department and agencies
208 thousand in largest dept
4 thousand in smallest dept
80.4% in IS/IT dependent work
354 million ft² in 8,600 buildings
2,758 access points (2008)
16,843 incident reports in 2008
206% increase from 2006



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Current Incident Handling Processes

2004: **US National Institute of Standards and Tech.**



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Background

1990: Lawrence Livermore National Labs



2004: US National Institute of Standards and Tech.



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Current Trends

1990: Lawrence Livermore National Labs



2004: US National Institute of Standards and Tech.



2009: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff



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What about multiple incidents?

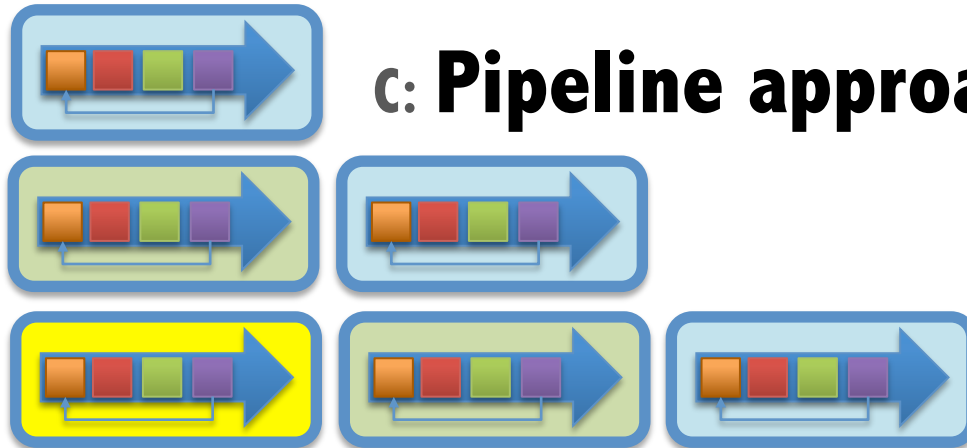
A: Serial constant time approach



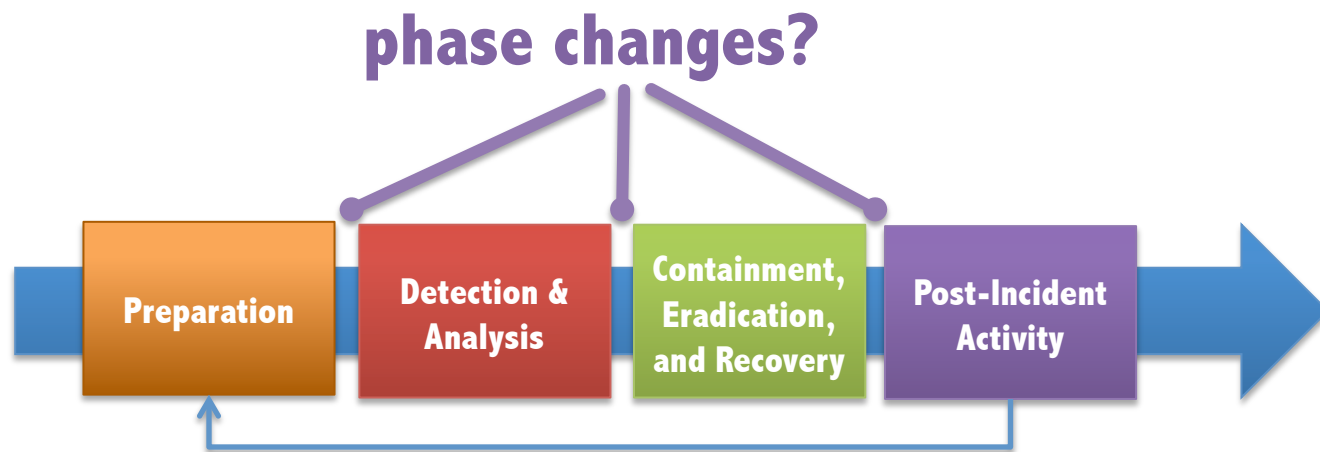
B: Serial variable time approach



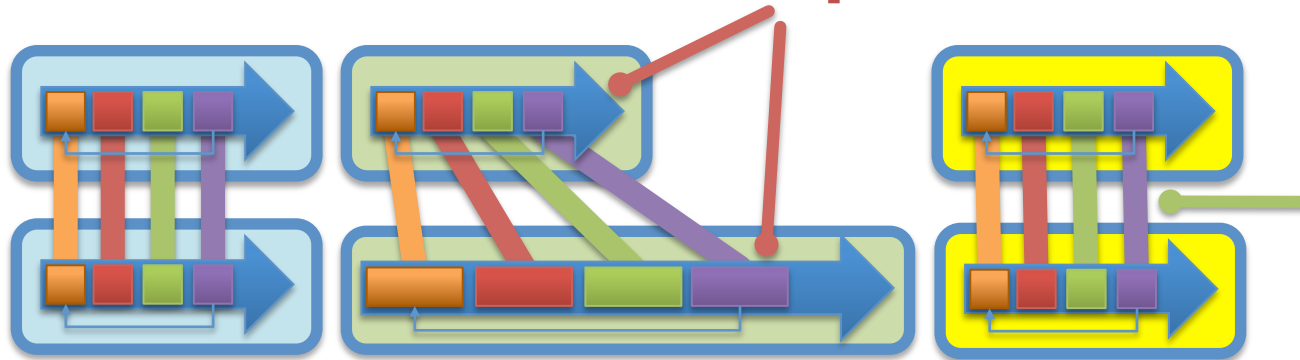
C: Pipeline approach



What about cross-cutting incidents?



different speeds?



information and sharing?

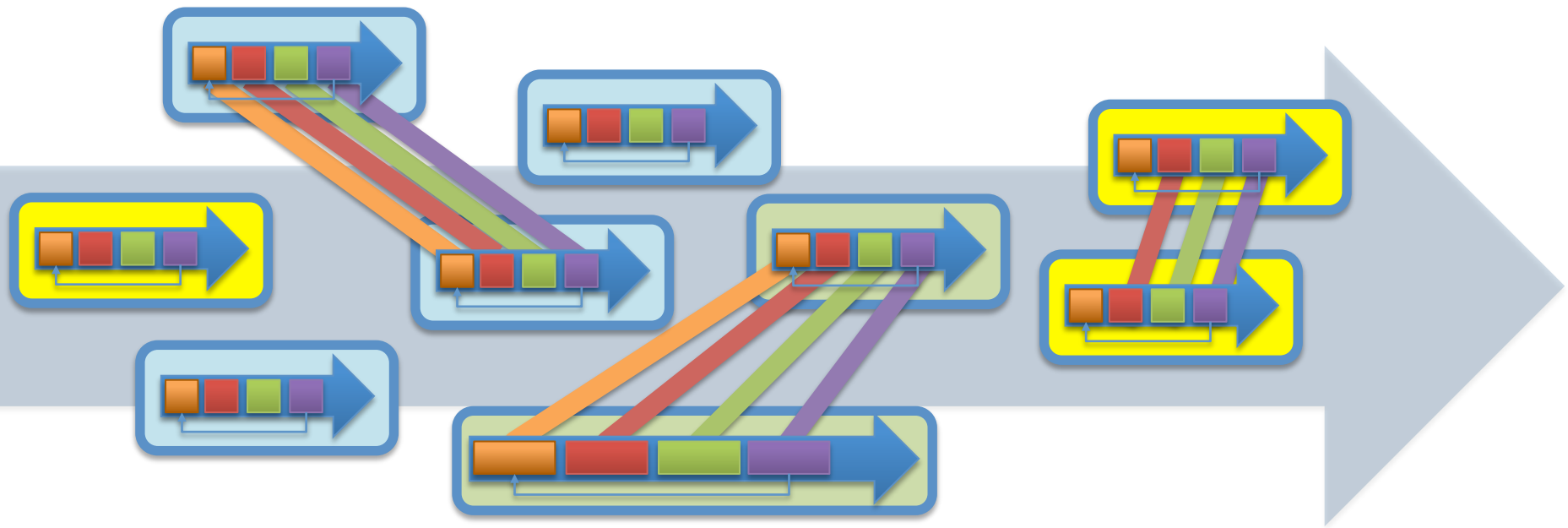


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So how could we deal with it?



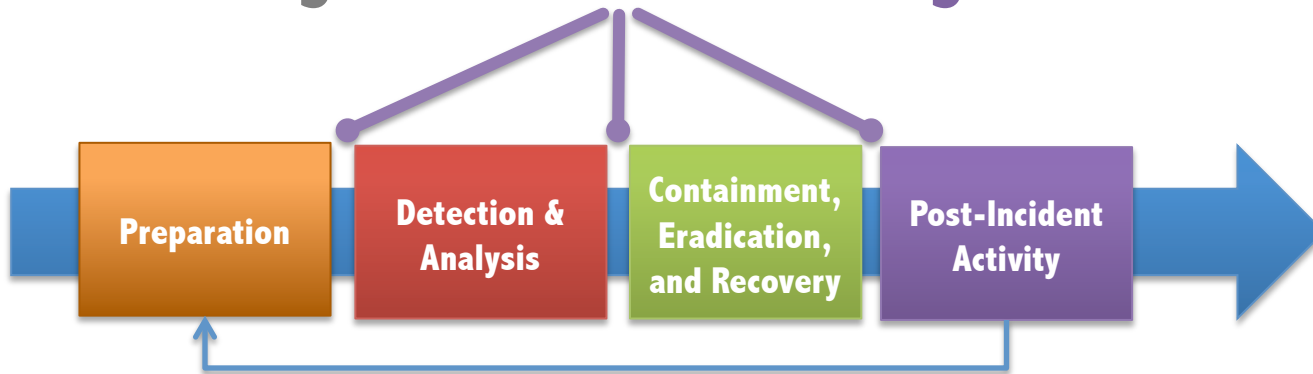
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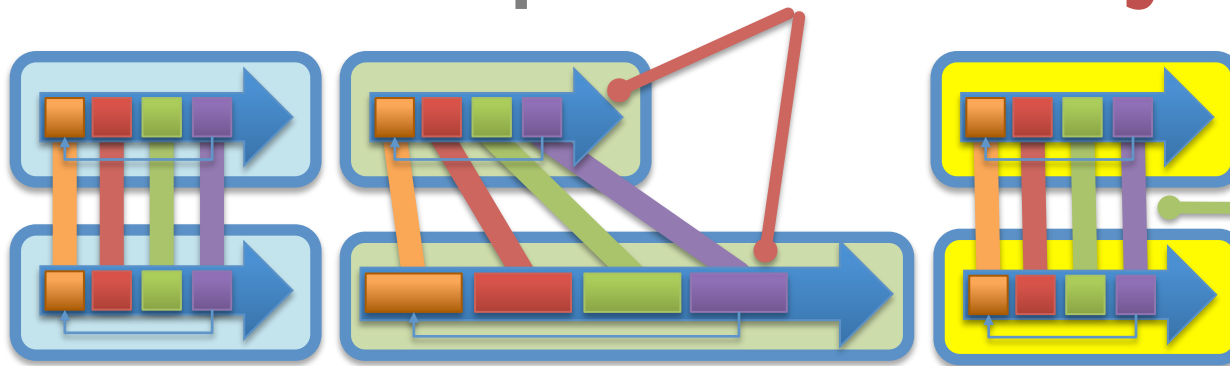
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Three broad answers

phase changes? **focus on handling activities not an incident**



different speeds? **reduce locking dependencies**

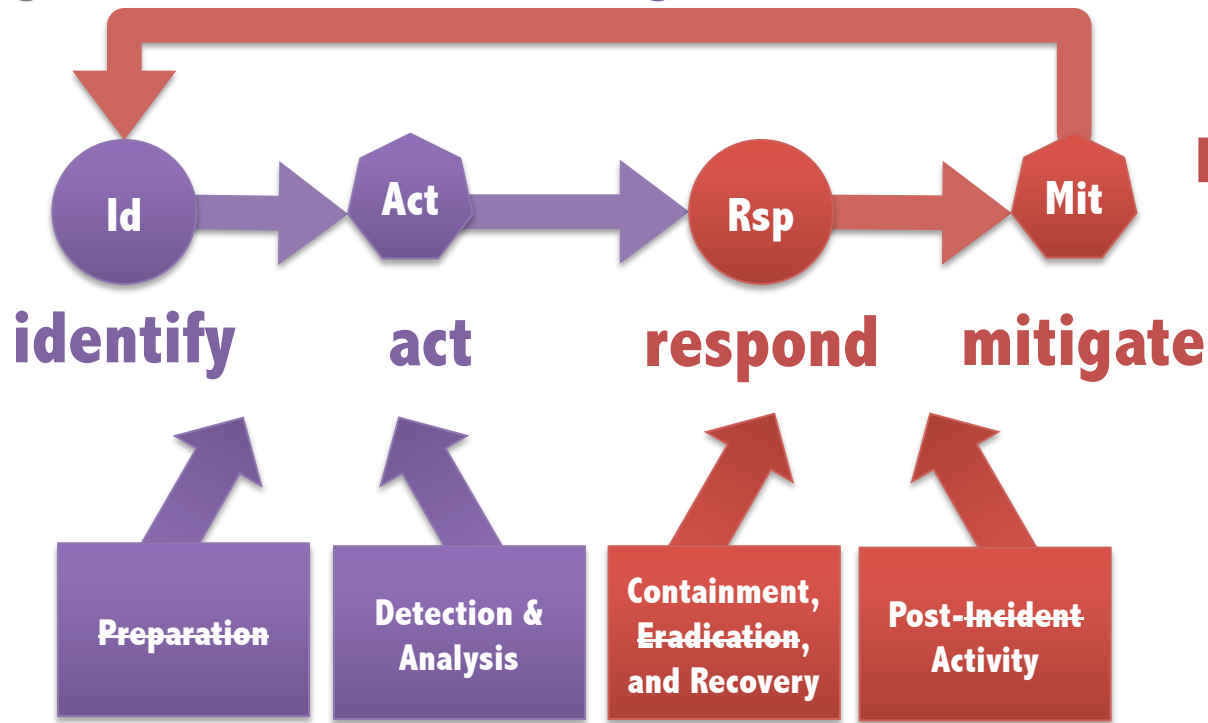


1. Focus on activities

phase changes? focus on handling activities not an incident

identify

respond



identify

act

respond

mitigate

Preparation

Detection &
Analysis

Containment,
Eradication,
and Recovery

Post-Incident
Activity

cycle

activity



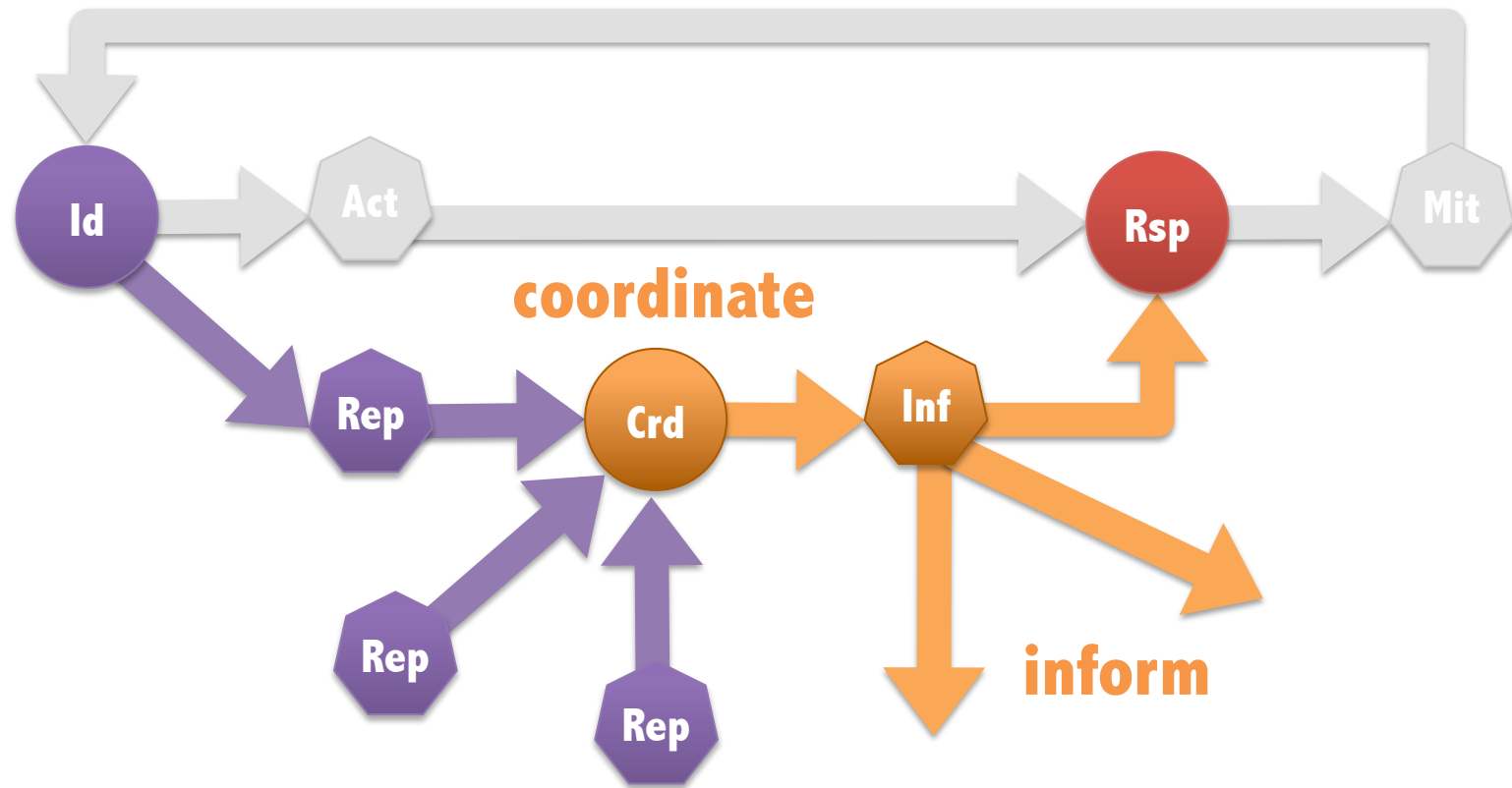
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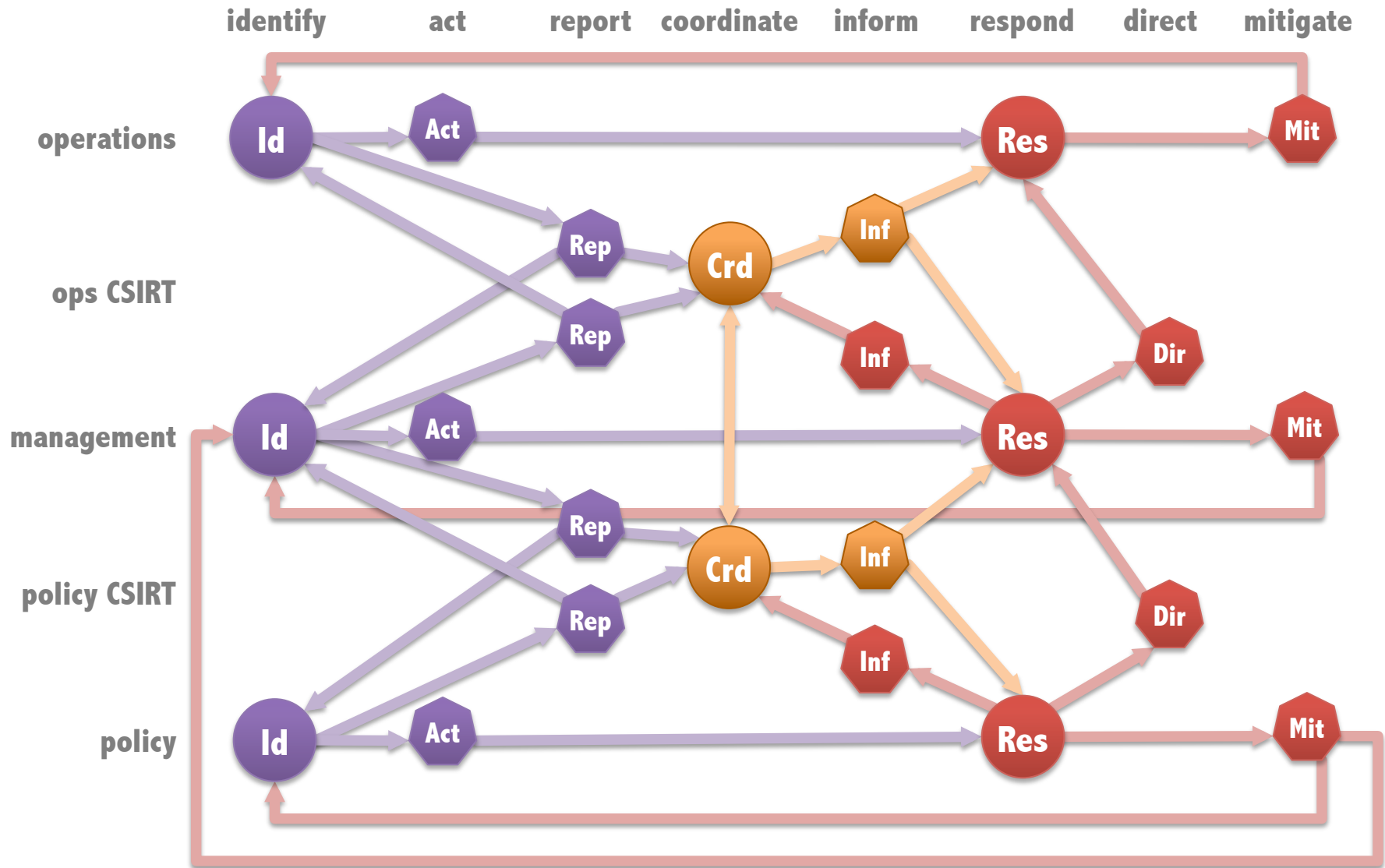
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2. Reduce locking dependencies

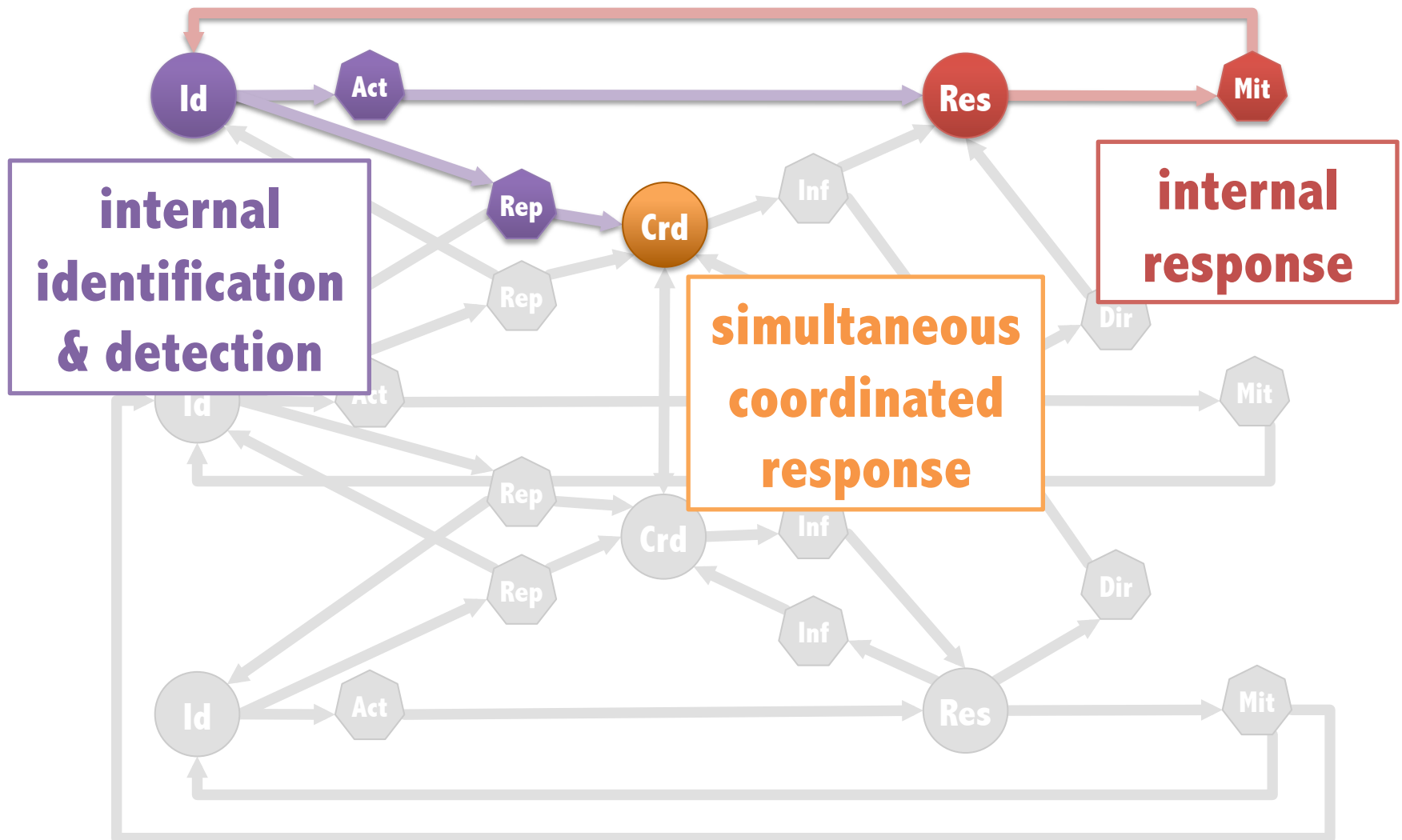
different speeds? **reduce locking dependencies**



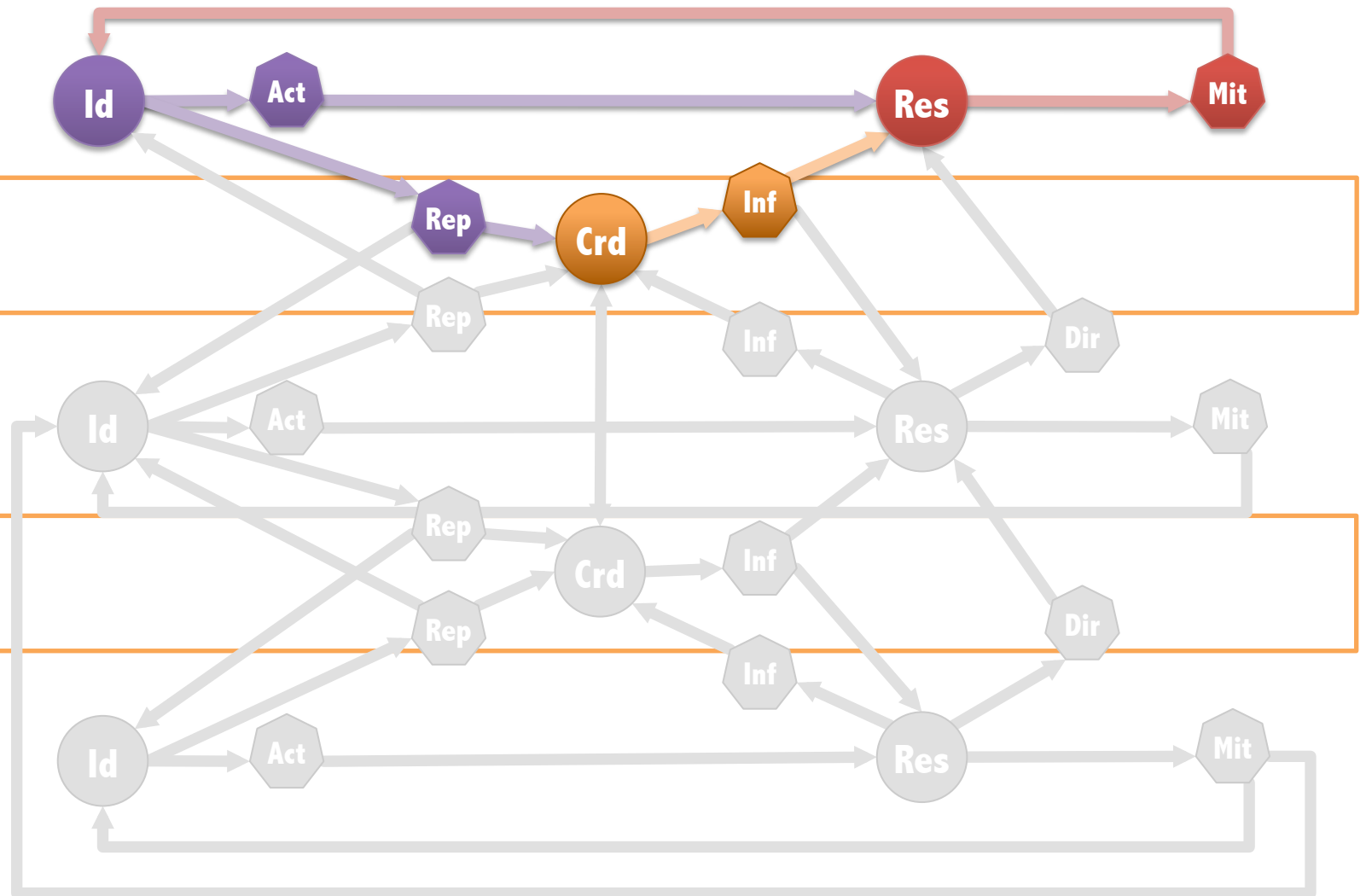
Which: allows for complex system



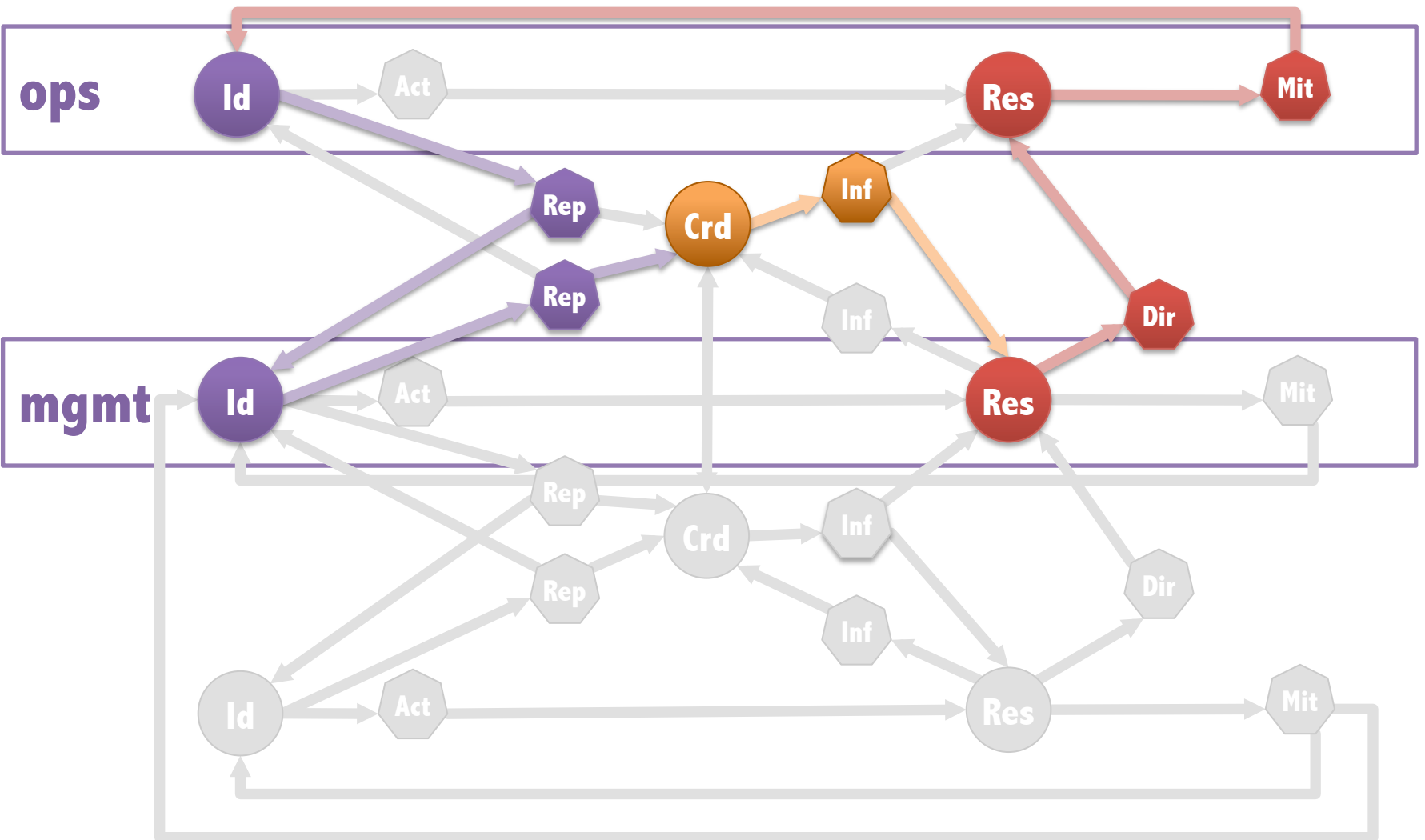
Allows for multiple, concurrent flows



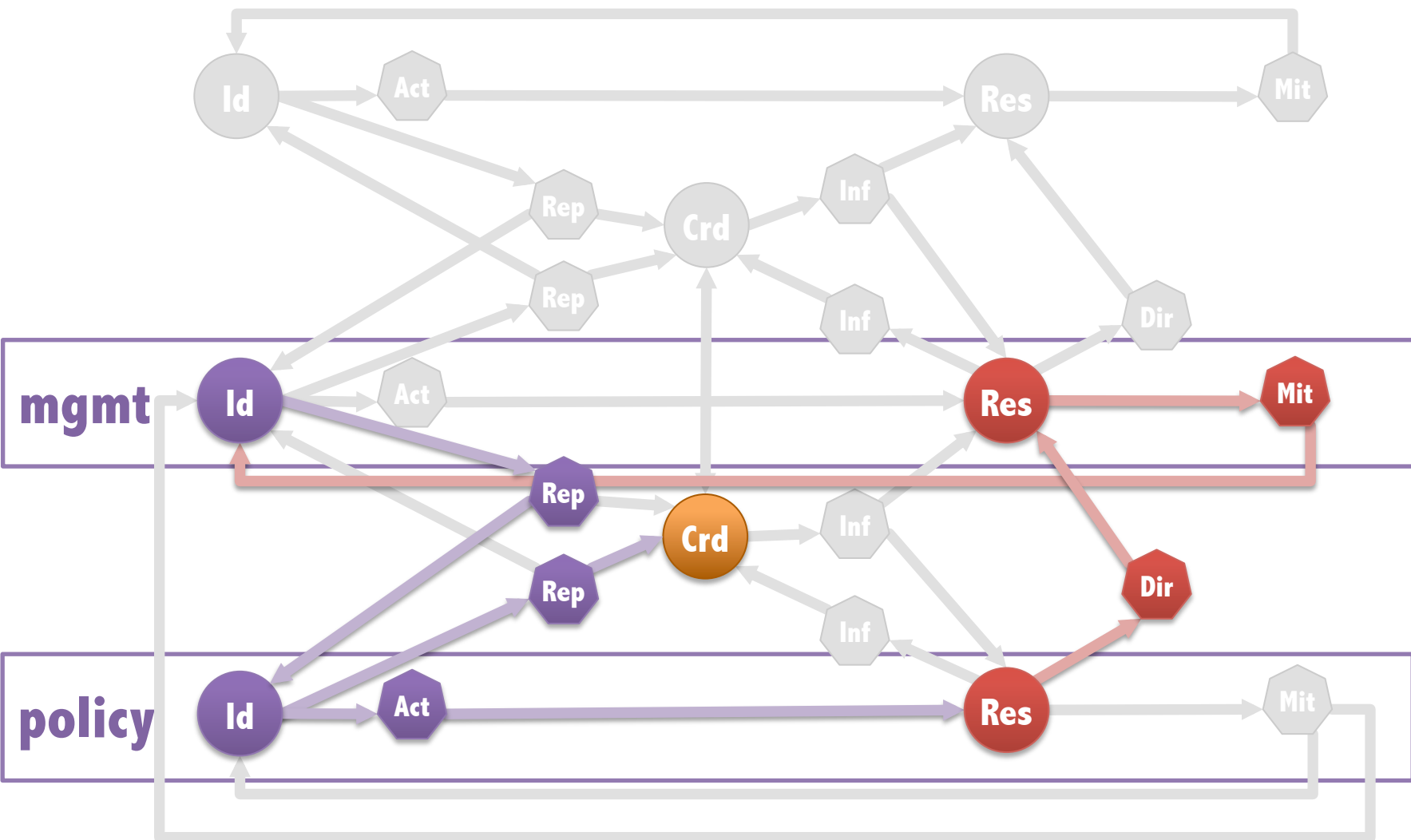
Accounts for role of CSIRT



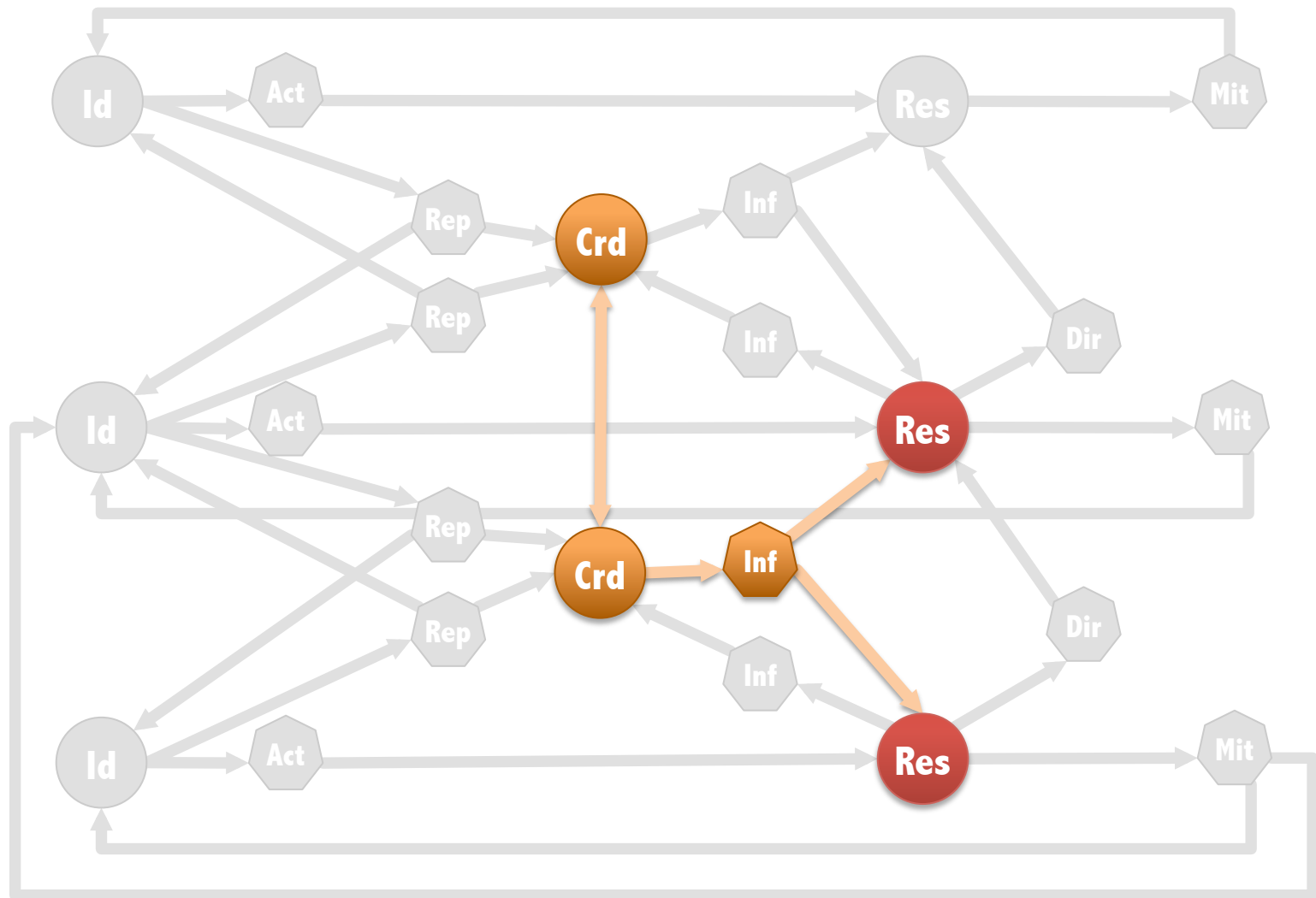
Allows for integration of management



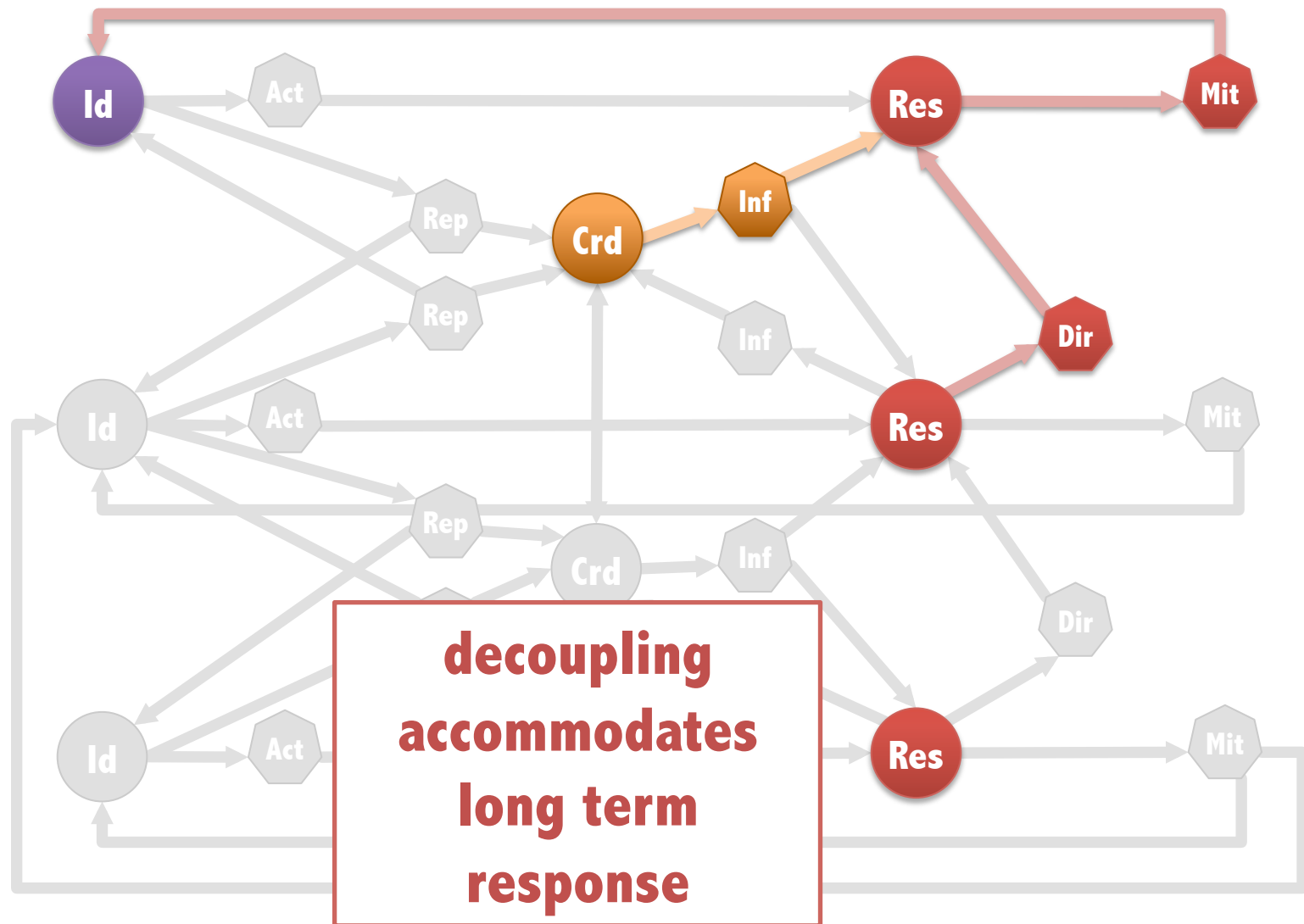
Allows for integration of policy



Uses CSIRTs to drive dissemination

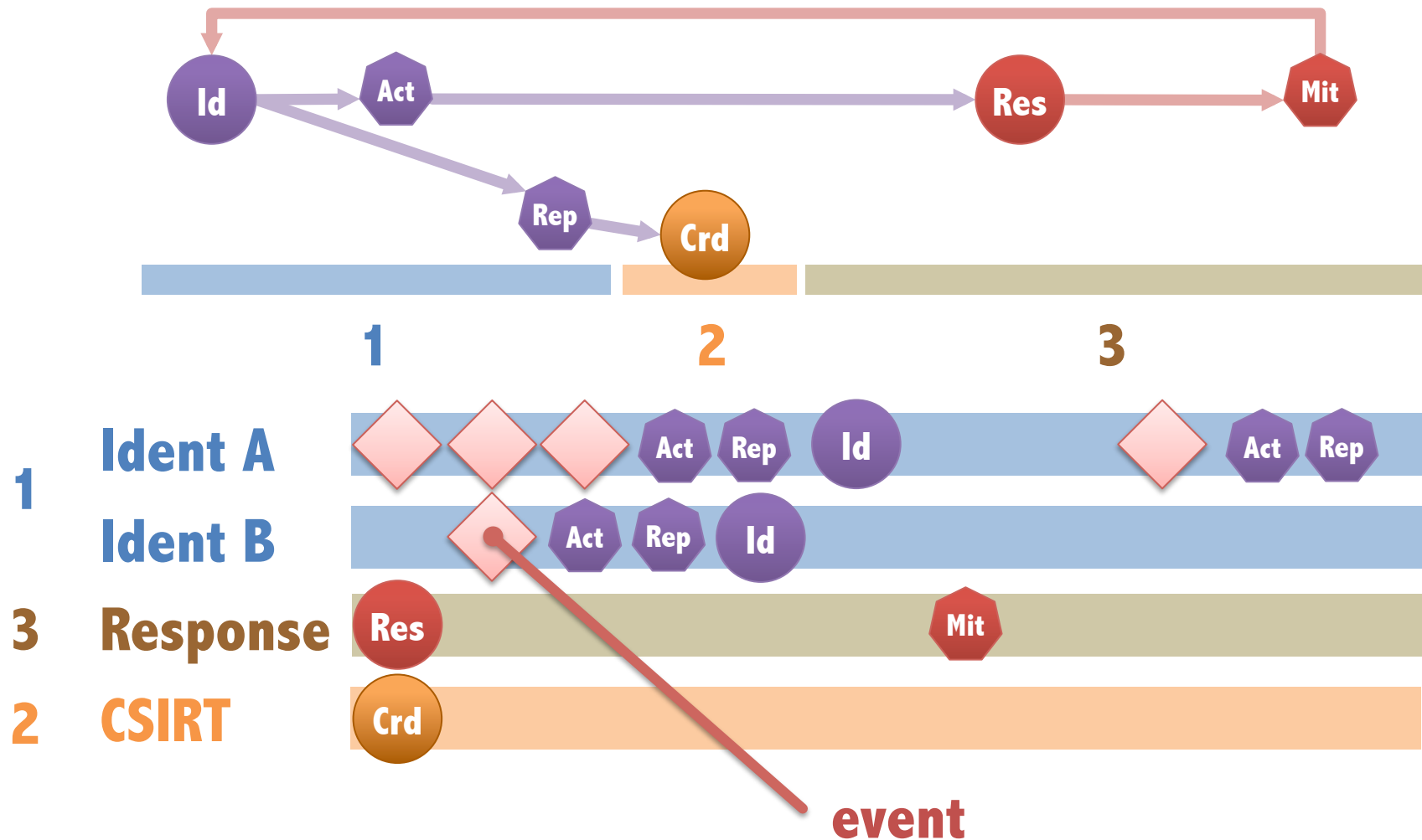


And accounts for long-term impact



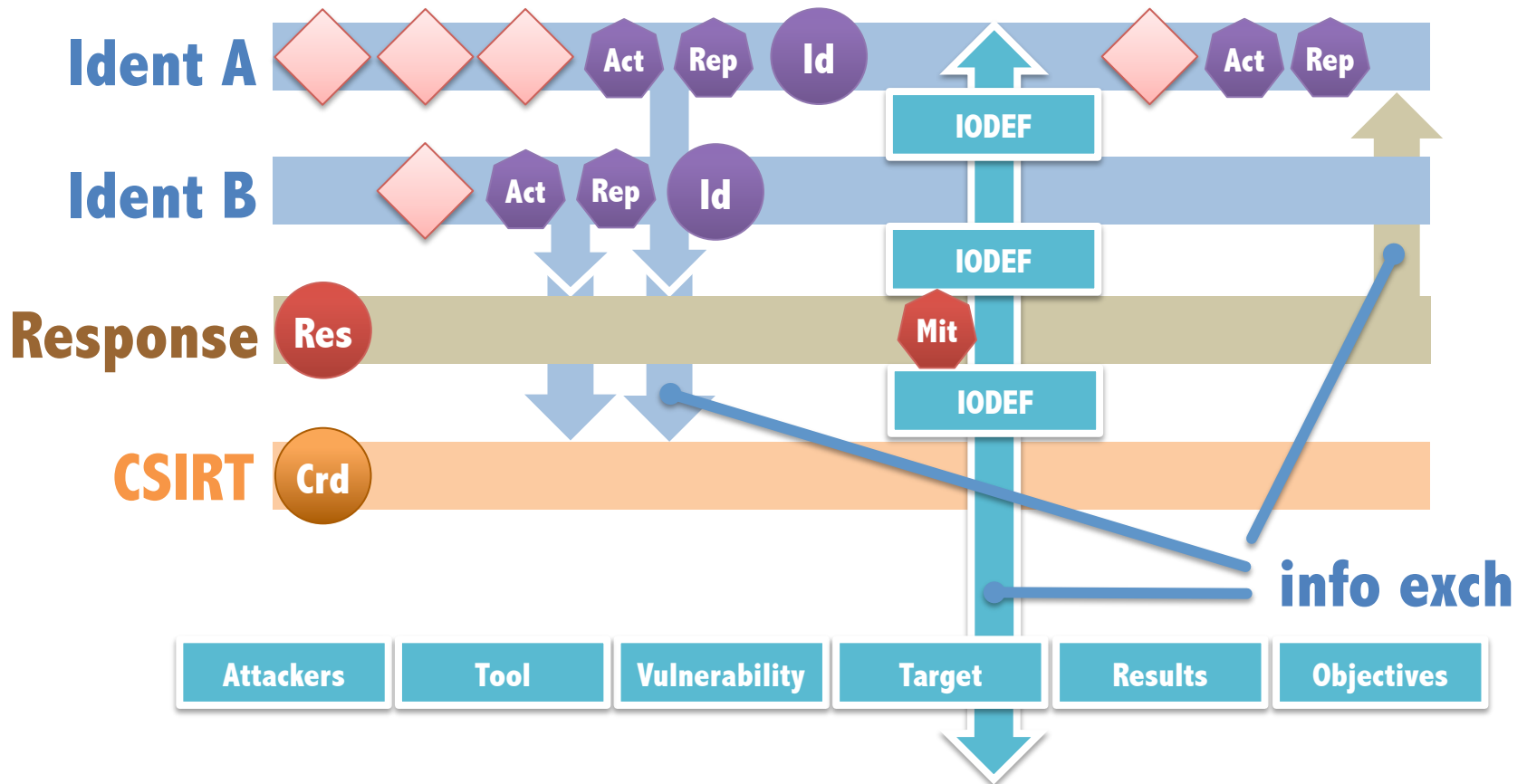
3a. Mapped to common activities

Information and sharing? standard data, **common activities**

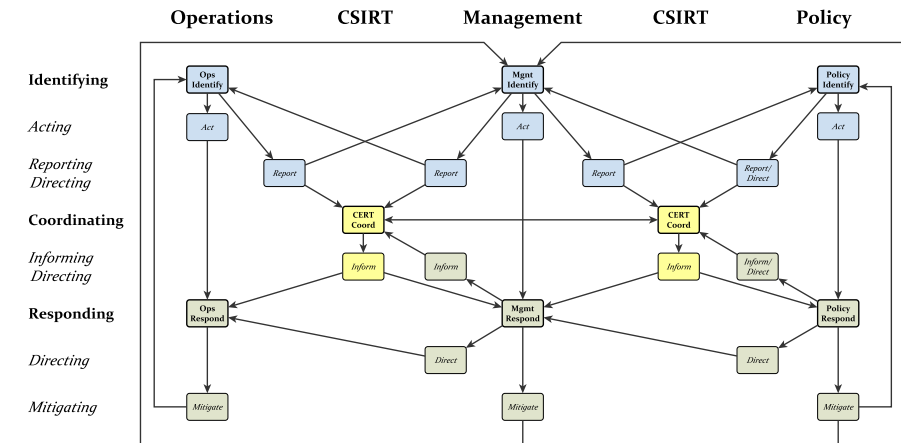
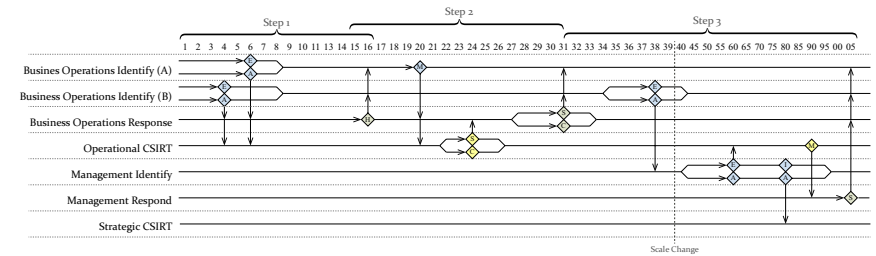
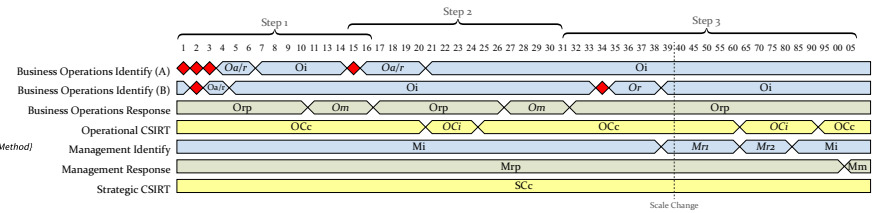
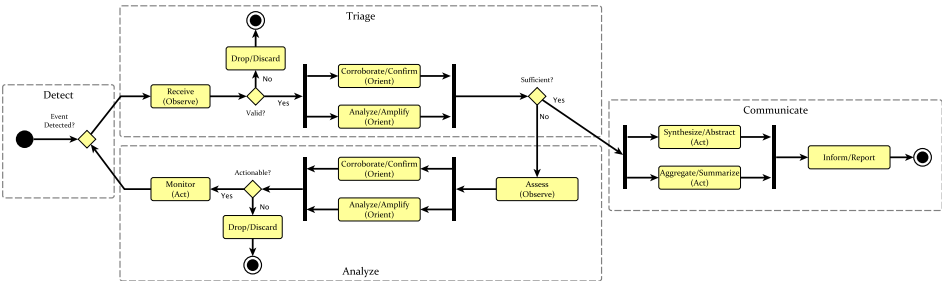
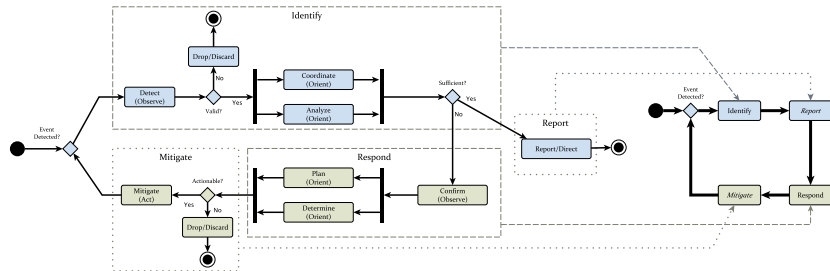
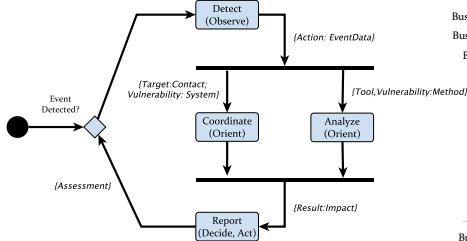
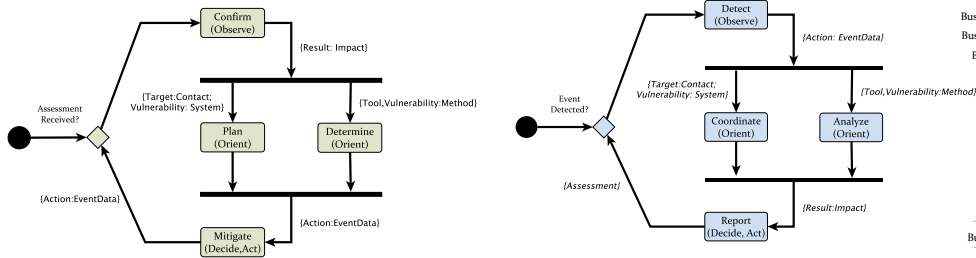


3b. Using standards to communicate

Information and sharing? **standard data**, common activities



More Detail in Paper



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What Difference Will It Make?

- **Accounts for roles and concurrence**
 - No longer just IT/CSIRT
 - Coordination function of CSIRT
 - Multiple ways to “handle” events
- **Allows modeling and simulation**
 - Drive toward better modeling
- **Informs design and architecture**
 - Helps integrate multiple data formats
 - Helps find the “verbs”

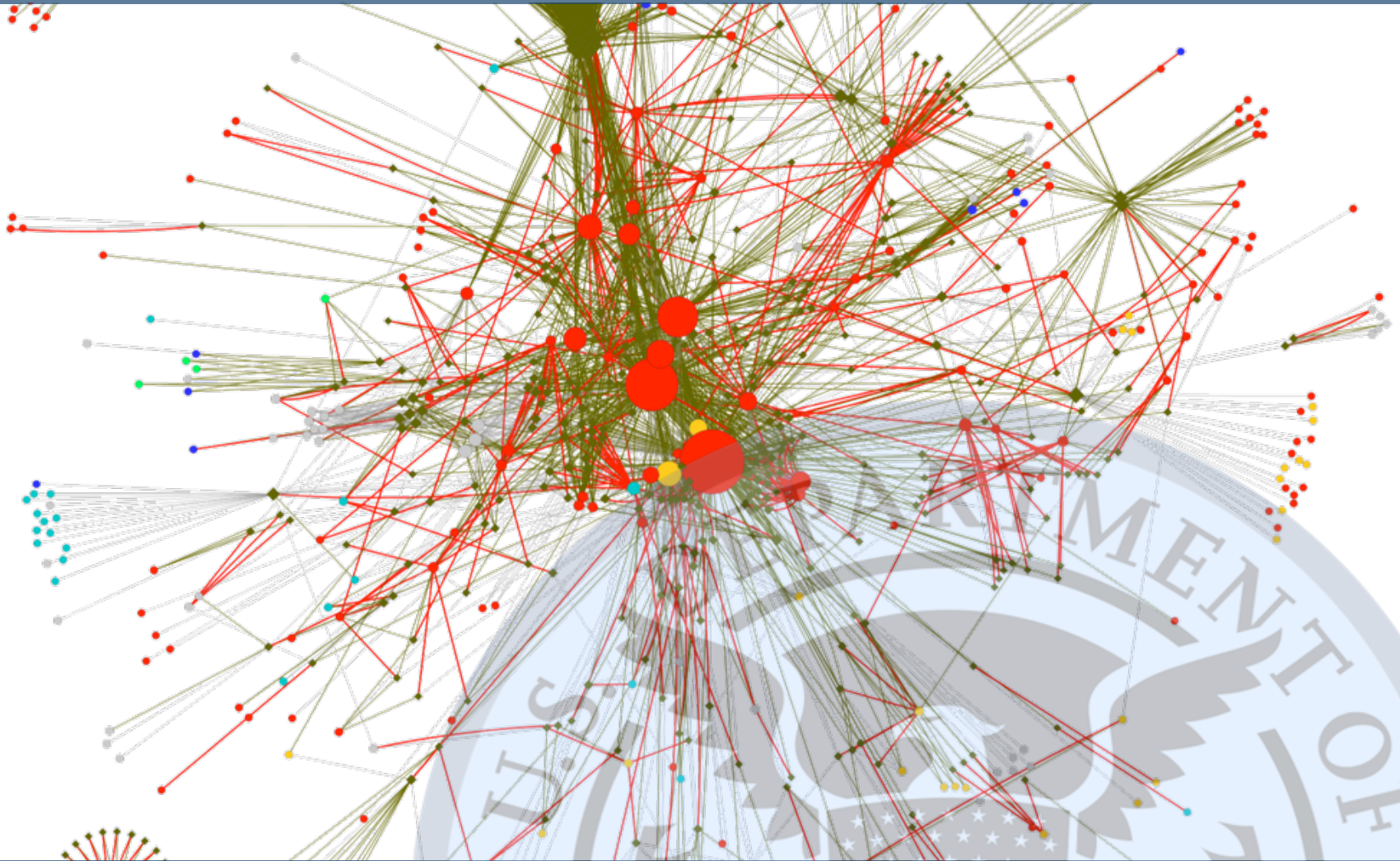


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What's next: Exercise/Model Analysis



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Questions?



August 7-12, 2011

7th Annual
GFIRST National Conference

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2011

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NIST

**National Institute of
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Issues with current approaches

- **Linear processes**
 - Limited concurrency
 - Phases challenging/subjective
 - Mostly “folk models” used for documentation
 - Exclusion of management and policy
- **Knowledge and Information**
 - *Multiple* taxonomies
 - A whole lot of data-formats
 - A few exchanges

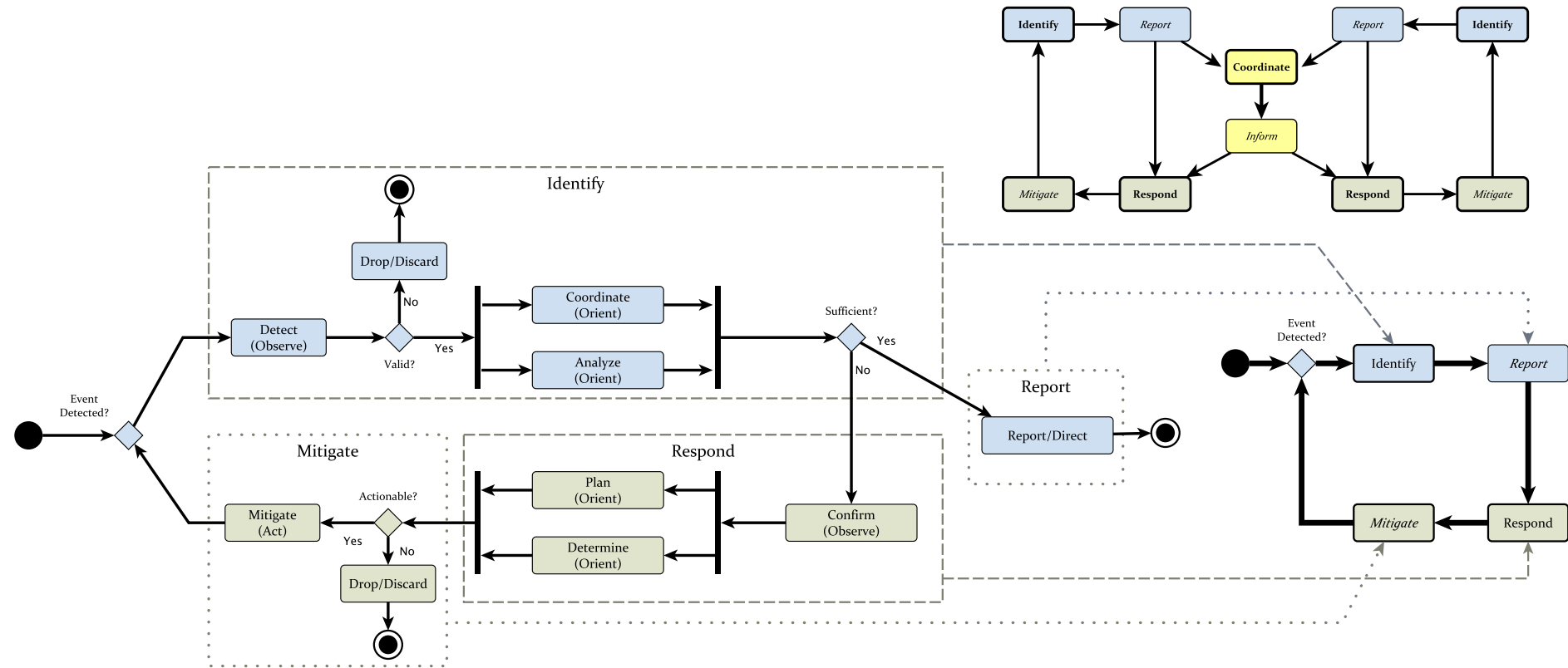


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Defend Cycle

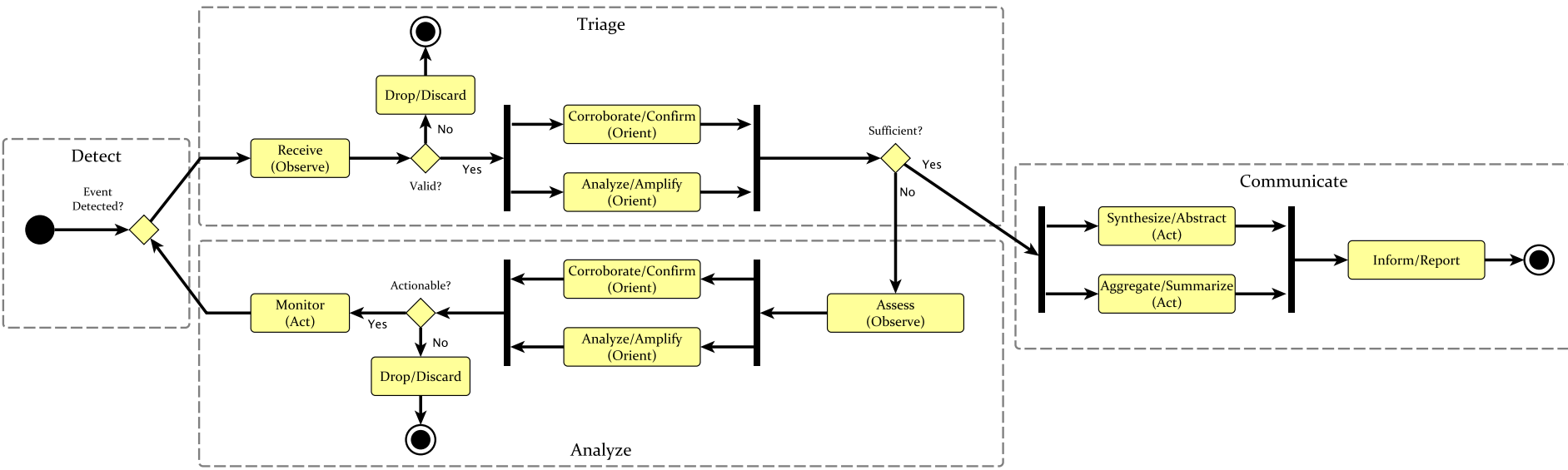


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Coordinate Cycle

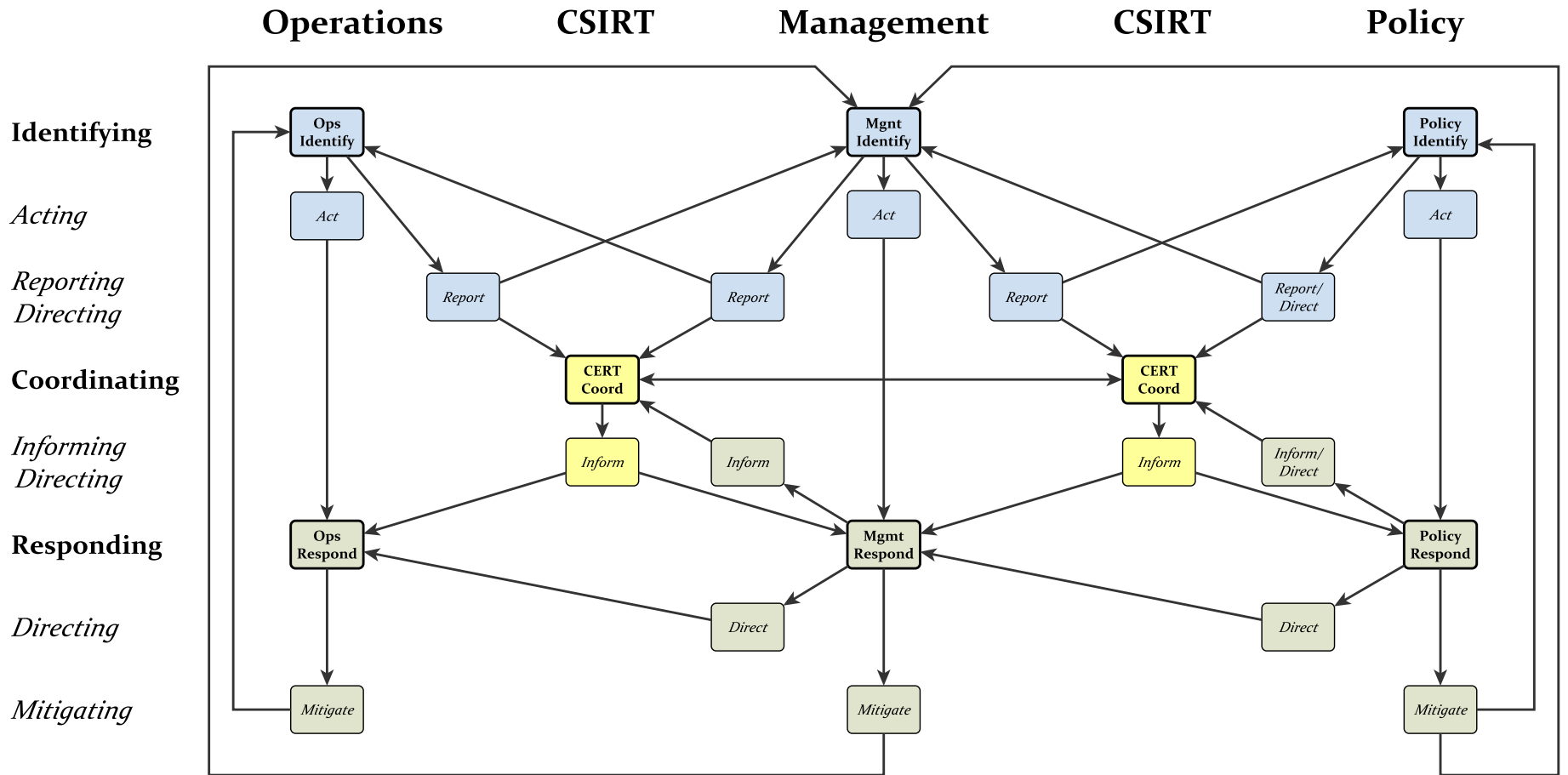


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Complete coordination model

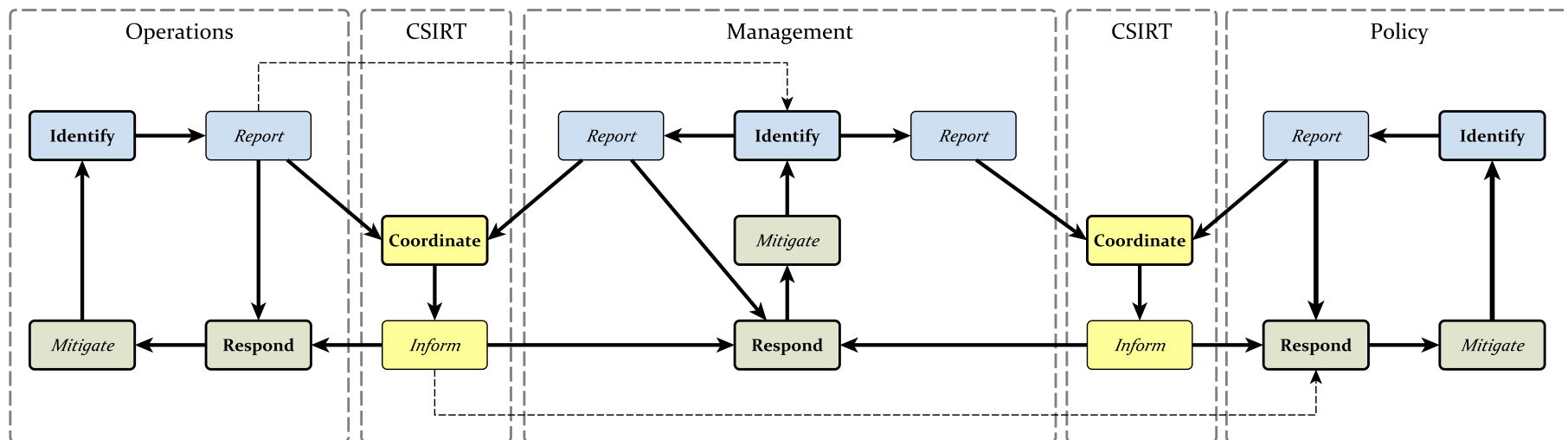


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Simplified coordination model

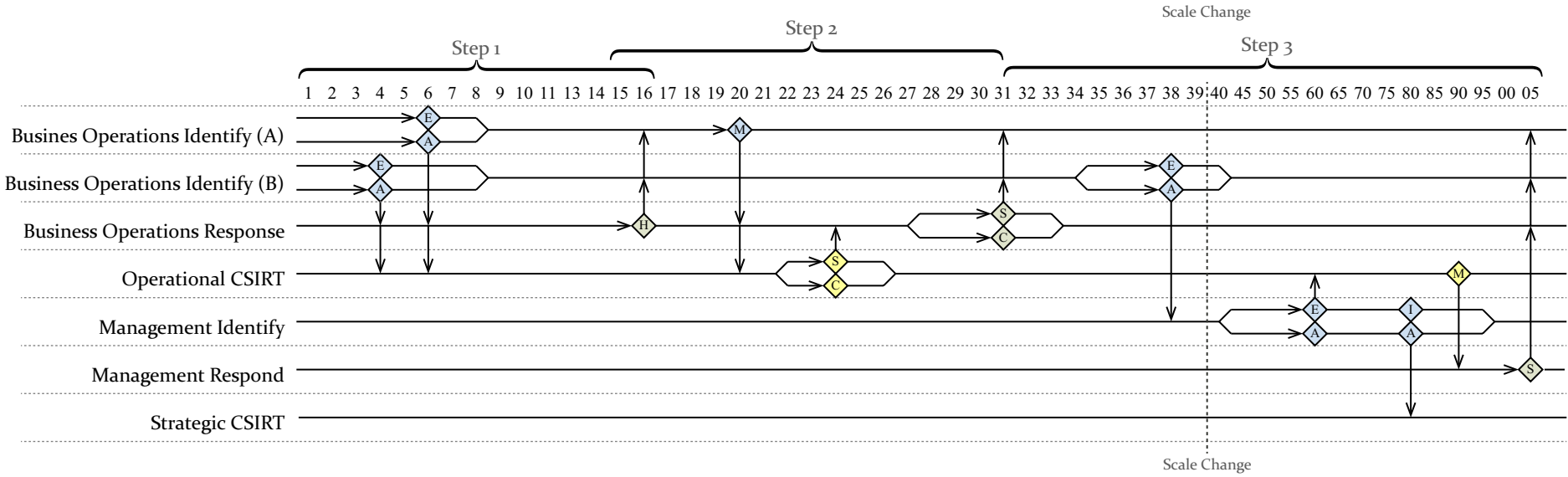
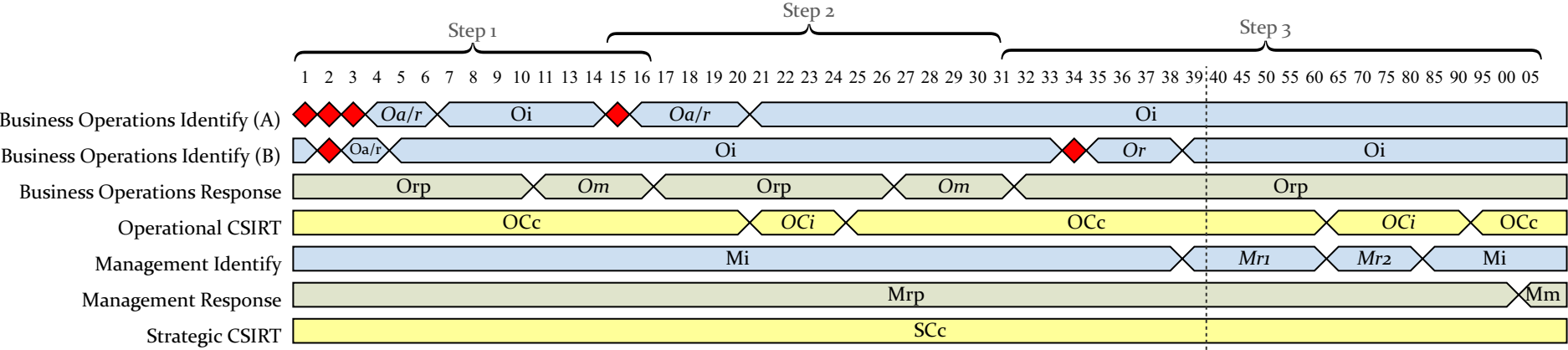


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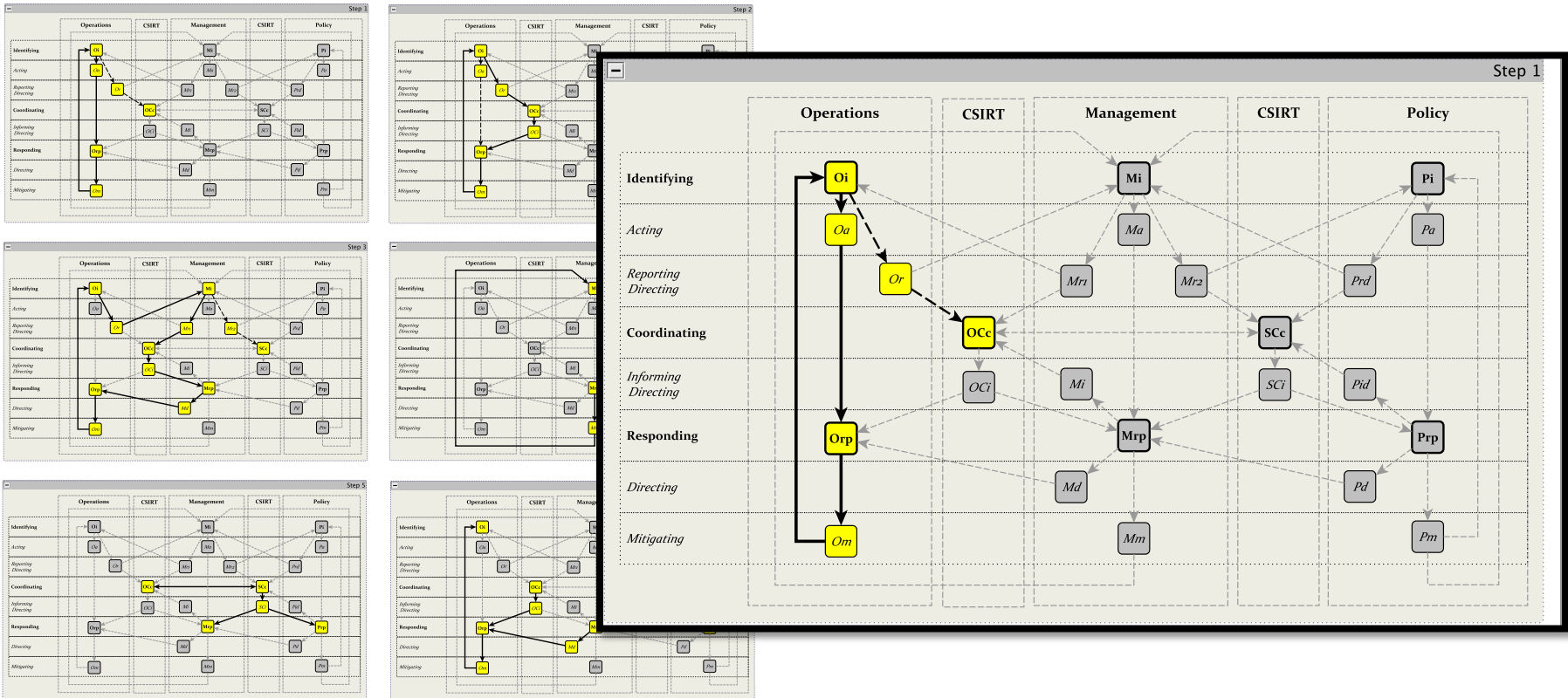
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Timing and Activity Diagrams



Multi-phase scenario



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