

Towards a Conversational Agent for Cybersecurity Planning and Management

Muriel Franco¹, Lisandro Granville², Burkhard Stiller¹

*¹Department of Informatics IfI, Communication Systems Group CSG, University of Zürich UZH
[franco|stiller]@ifi.uzh.ch*

*²Institute of Informatics INF, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul UFRGS
granville@inf.ufrgs.br*



**Universität
Zürich** ^{UZH}

Introduction
SecBot Approach
Evaluation
Conclusions and Future Work



Introduction

Introduction

- ❑ Businesses becomes proportionally **more exposed to cyberattacks** as their reliance on ICT increases
 - Companies investments in cybersecurity naturally should increase
- ❑ **Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)** often underinvest and lack efficient cybersecurity strategies
 - Misperception of their cybersecurity conditions
 - **Constraints:** budget, human resources, and limited time allocated to cybersecurity planning

ICT: Information and Communications Technologies

Motivation

- It is essential to promote novel approaches to:
 - Present cybersecurity technical information in a **intuitive and user-friendly** way
 - Allow less-skilled personnel to make decisions
 - Enable a faster and cheaper **planning and management** of a cybersecurity strategy
- Different applications of Machine Learning (ML) are simplifying processes related to the Networking and **Cybersecurity** field
 - Most used for **pattern recognition** and **anomaly detection**

SecBot Approach

SecBot

- A **cybersecurity-driven conversational agent** to support SMEs and non-expert users
 - Understand symptoms and business risks
 - Recommend actions with different levels of abstraction
 - Configuration for in-house protections
- A **Proof-of-Concept** implemented using Rasa framework
 - Dual Intent and Entity Transformer (DIET)
 - Conditional Random Fields (CRFs)

Entities

- Specific terms or values extracted from an interaction

Entity	Description	Input's Example
@attack_name	Name of the attack	I am being target of a @DDoS Attack
@attack_type	Type of attack	It looks like a @SYN Flood
@target	Target of the attack or the component with symptoms	It is my @database server
@symptom	Describe specific problems or symptoms	My server is receiving @a lot of requests
@budget	Amount and currency available to invest	My budget is @5000 EUR
@solution, @technology	Describe in-house solutions	I have an @Iptables running on @Ubuntu 16.4
@operator, @object	Describes de users' required action	I want help to @allow @TCP traffic using the UFW firewall

Intents

- Identify the need of the user and predict the correct flow

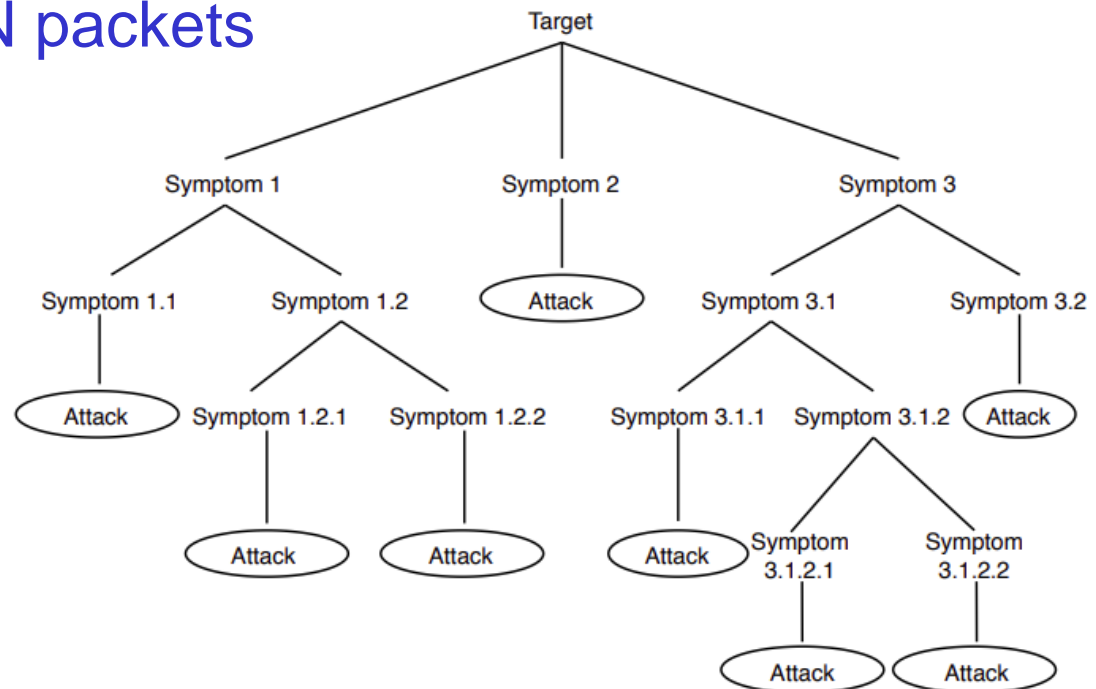
Intent	Example	Associated Entities
Attack_notification	My Windows systems are under a Ransomware attack	@target, @attack_name
Attack_details	It is a WannaCry attack	@attack_type
Target	The target is my SQL database	@target
Problem_desc	My server is receiving a lot of requests from different Ips	@target, @symptom
Solution_config	I want to block an SYN flood using Iptables	@operator, @attack_type, @solution
ROSI_calc	Should I invest in backups against Ransomware impacts?	@attack_name
Critical_data	I have almost 10 TB of critical data	@cardinal

Custom Actions

- ❑ Based on the **conversation flow** and the **extracted information**, different functions can be called to process that
 - Attack Identification
 - Protection Configuration
 - Economic Analysis
- ❑ Python-native support to Custom Actions in Rasa Framework
 - API calls, database queries, machine learning processment

Attack Identification

- Based on **symptoms** description, the attack can be identified by searching in the attack tree
 - My **Server** is receiving **many requests**
 - Many of them are **SYN packets**



Protection Configuration (1)

```
<input>: "I have an IPTables installed and I want
to protect my network against ICMP flood"
Entities_Extraction {
  "intent": solution_configuration
  "solution": IPTables
  "operator": protect
  "target": network
  "attack_name": ICMP flood
}
<custom_action>: find_configuration(solution,
action, target, attack_name)
<output>: "The command for your configuration
request is: iptables -t mangle -A PREROUTING -
p icmp -j DROP"
```

Protection Configuration – JSON file (2)

```
{
  "iptables": {
    "version": "1.4.21",
    "OS": "Linux",
    "support": {
      "block": {
        "ports": "iptables -A INPUT -p <protocol> --
          destination-port <port number> -j DROP",
        "ip traffic": "iptables -A INPUT -s <ip> -j DROP
          "
      }
    }
  },
  "protection_config": {
    "syn flood": "iptables -t raw -A PREROUTING -p
      tcp -m tcp --syn -j CT --notrack |
      iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp -m
      conntrack --ctstate INVALID,UNTRACKED -j
      SYNPROXY --sack-perm --timestamp --wscale
      7 --mss 1460 | iptables -A INPUT -m
      conntrack --ctstate INVALID -j DROP",
    "icmp flood": "iptables -t mangle -A
      PREROUTING -p icmp -j DROP",
    "port scanning": "iptables -N port-scanning |
      iptables -A port-scanning -p tcp --tcp-
      flags SYN,ACK,FIN,RST RST -m limit --limit
      1/s --limit-burst 2 -j RETURN | iptables
      -A port-scanning -j DROP"
  }
}
```











Cybersecurity Investment

- Based on the Return on Security Investment (ROSI) metric
 - Defines if an amount of money is recommended to **invest in a cybersecurity protection** taking into account the costs related (i.e., direct and indirect costs of a failure)







$$ROSI = \Delta T * \frac{(T_{costs} * RMC) - PMC}{PMC} \quad (1)$$

Evaluation

Case Study: Reactive

	Business	6:09:12 PM			
	I am under an unknown attack. Can you help me?	6:09:26 PM			
	SecBot	6:09:30 PM			
	Do you have more symptoms or problems to describe?				
	Business	6:09:32 PM		Business	6:09:48 PM
	My server is overloaded by processing unusual requests from many different IPs.			Can you recommend a protection solution or action?	
	SecBot	6:09:37 PM		SecBot	6:09:52 PM
	Ok. It looks like a DDoS attack. Do you have more information about the attack?			What is your budget available to expend in a protection solution?	
	Business	6:09:39 PM		Business	6:09:55 PM
	Most of requests are SYN packets.			My budget is up to 1000 USD to block this kind of attack for the next 7 days.	
	SecBot	6:09:44 PM		SecBot	6:09:58 PM
	Fine. I was able to identify that your server is under a SYN flood attack.			Fine. Searching for protection against SYN Flood DDoS attack.	
				Based on your budget and business profile, I can recommend you DDoS Protection Y provided by UZH. It can be contracted at https://localhost/marketplace	6:09:59 PM
				Do you need something else?	6:10:01 PM

Case Study: Proactive

	Business I want to avoid port scanning in my network from external IPs.	6:10:04 PM	
	SecBot Do you have any solution already installed?	6:10:08 PM	
	Business Yes, I have an IPtables installed. Can you help me to configure?	6:10:11 PM	
	SecBot Yes. I can help you with that. You can use the following command:	6:10:14 PM	
	<code>"iptables -N port-scanning iptables -A port-scanning -p tcp --tcp-flags SYN,ACK,FIN,RST RST -m limit --limit 1/s --limit-burst 2 -j RETURN iptables -A port-scanning -j DROP"</code>	6:10:16 PM	
	Business Fine. Thanks.	6:10:22	
	In order to finish my planning, do you think should I invest in backups as a proactive approach to reduce possible impacts of a Ransomware attack in my business?	6:10:23	
		SecBot I will use the amount of 10 TB of critical data as defined in your business profile.	6:10:29 PM
		I will use also your business profile of 9000 per day of revenue and downtime average of 23 days for my calculation.	6:10:30 PM
		The Return On Security Investment (ROSI) for your request is equal to 391.	6:10:31 PM
		Based on that (ROSI>1), it is recommended you invest on Backups for this case.	6:10:33 PM

Preliminary Evaluation

- ❑ **Evaluation** performed using a Dell XPS desktop
 - Intel Core i7-3770, 3.40 GHz, 32GByte of RAM, running Ubuntu 18.04 LTS 64-bit
- ❑ **Training**: 80 examples from 15 distinct intents, 41 examples from 12 distinct entities (~150 values mapped in the knowledge database)
 - Better datasets and configurations have to be investigated to **scale for complex scenarios**
- ❑ **Scalability**: One single instance of SecBot can handle 20 messages per second (stress test)
 - Attack identification is the worst case $O(n \log n)$

Conclusions and Future Work

Conclusions

- ❑ **SecBot** combines the description of a formal language with ML and state-of-the-art aspects of cybersecurity
 - It helps to build foundations for long-term cybersecurity strategies
- ❑ It shows opportunities to **simplify** the different steps involved in **cybersecurity planning and management**
 - Addressing cybersecurity-related information using conversational agents
 - Providing custom actions to address specific requirements

Future Work

- ❑ Definition of different scenarios based on real-world use cases
 - Training dataset have to be carefully extended
 - New Intents and Entities
- ❑ Feed custom actions with the extracted information
 - Identify types of attacks, risks involved for the business, and estimate possible economic impacts
- ❑ Reinforcement learning to improve the accuracy of the SecBot
- ❑ Evaluate the performance and usability with real-world users and complex scenarios

Thank you for your attention!



Questions?
franco@ifi.uzh.ch