

Big Data & Machine Learning for network security: approaches and benchmarks

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Projects & speakers

- **SHIELD**: ecosystem of on-demand virtualized security functions with (1) trust and integrity attestation of the physical infrastructure, and (2) central ML-based engine for attack detection and remediation
 - **Bernat Gaston**, PhD, director of the Big Data and ML department in Fundació I2CAT, Barcelona
- **PROTECTIVE**: evolve cyber situational awareness into effective ready-to-use security management solutions for CSIRTs and provide threat intelligence sharing capabilities
 - **Maciej Miłostan**, is a security analyst in Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center (PSNC)
- **C3ISP**: data sharing and analytics for cyber threat information mgmt in a collaborative and confidential env
 - **Andreas Alexiou**, International R&D Partnerships Lead at Digital Catapult; his background is in technology innovation

Rule-based systems vs ML approaches

Rule-based systems

Advantages

- Immediate remediation
- Reduction of false positives
- Controlled environment



Drawbacks

- Lack of flexibility
- No anomaly detection (0-day attacks)



ML approaches

Advantages

- Supervised + unsupervised combination
- Wide spectrum prevention
- Model update (retrain)

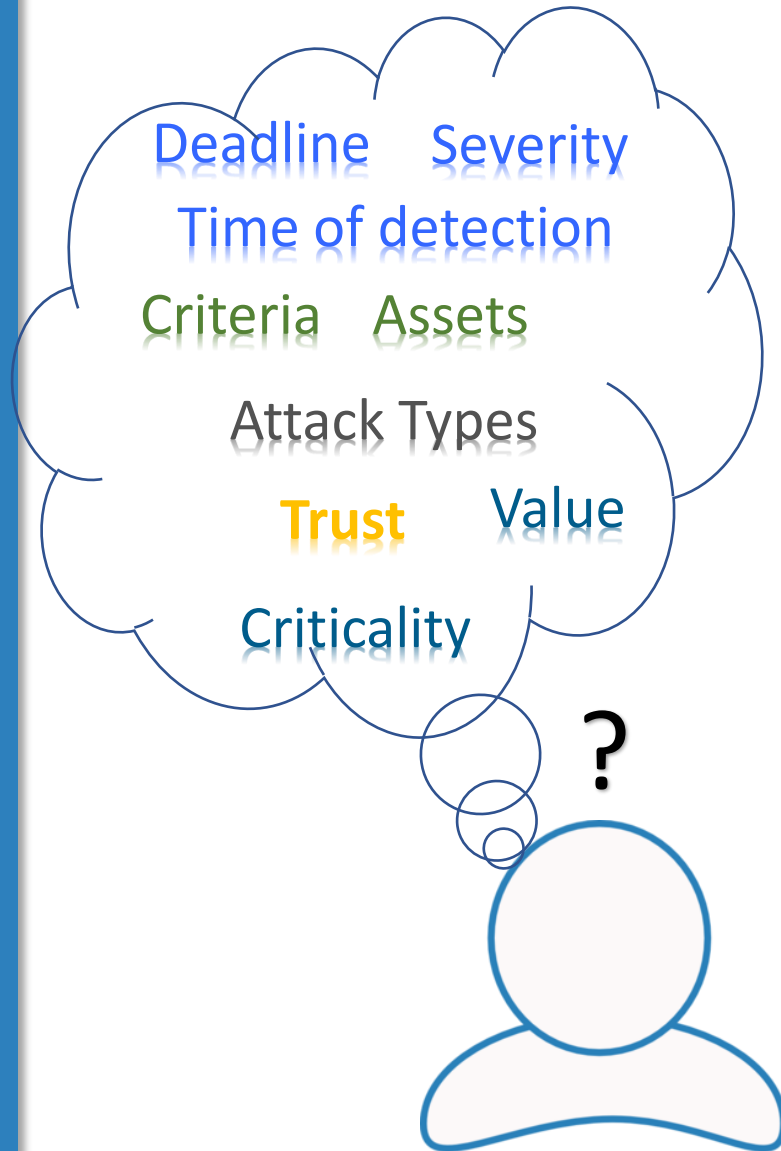


Drawbacks

- Detection time
- False positives / False negatives



Prioritisation / Preference Learning



PREFERENCE LEARNING/
MCDA

ALERTS

MULTIPLE CRITERIA

SORTING

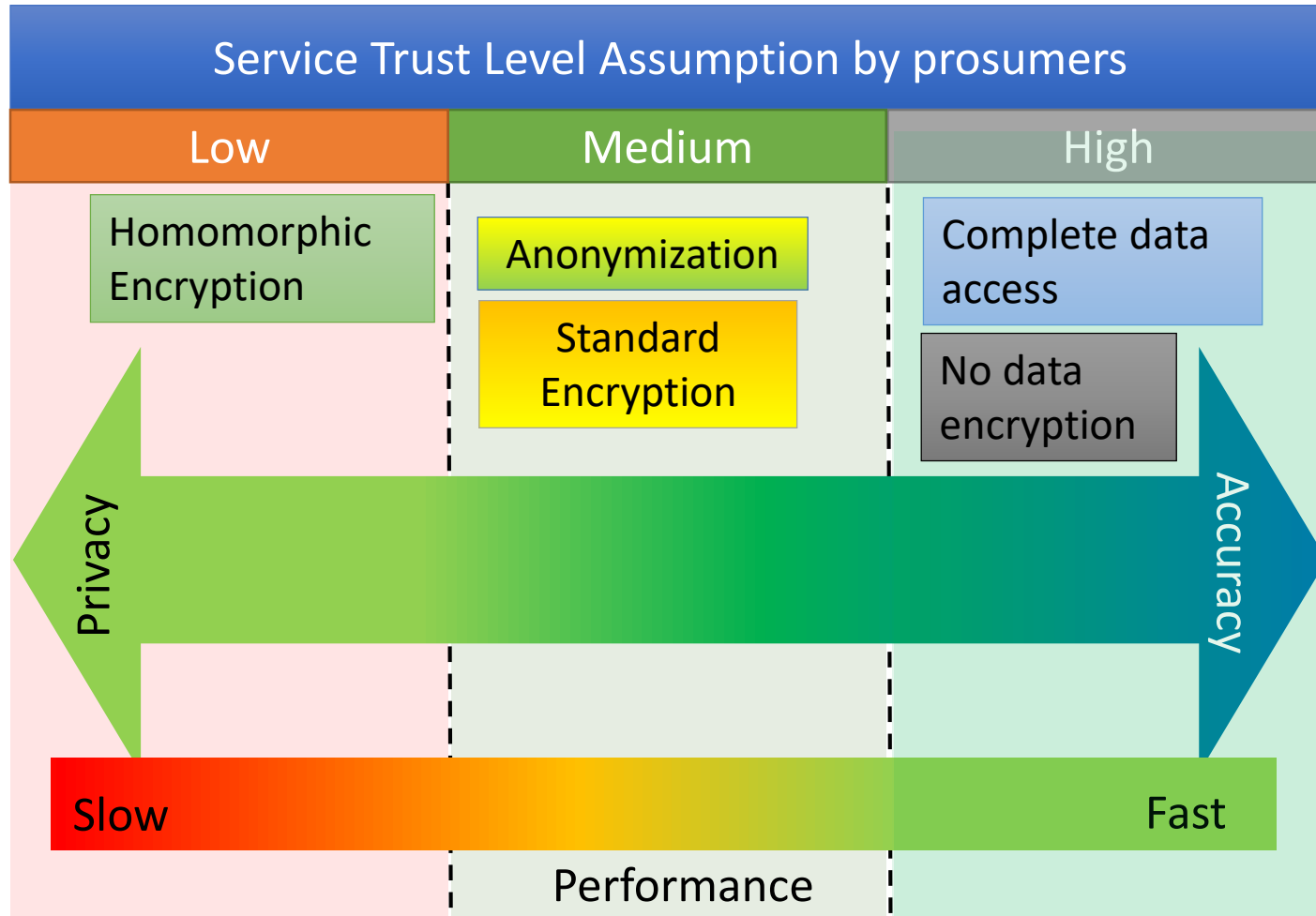
HANDLING HISTORY

EXAMPLES FROM USER

RANKING/ PRIORITIES FOR THE USER/
PREFERENCE MODEL



A dash board for trade-off between accuracy and privacy in analytics



Big Data approaches to cybersecurity



SHIELD

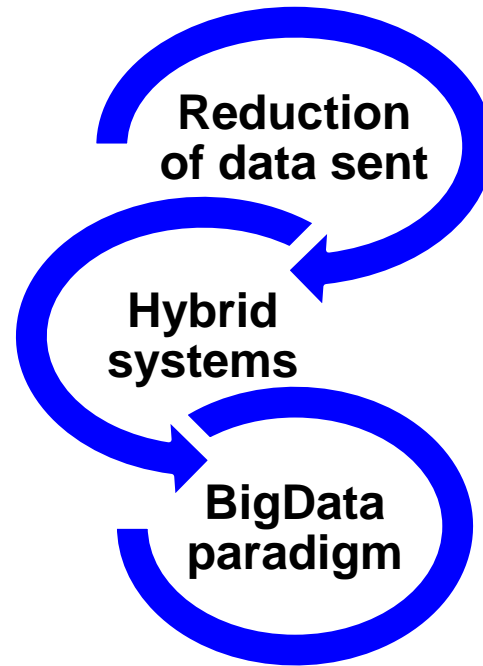
From decentralized to centralized

Centralized vs decentralized

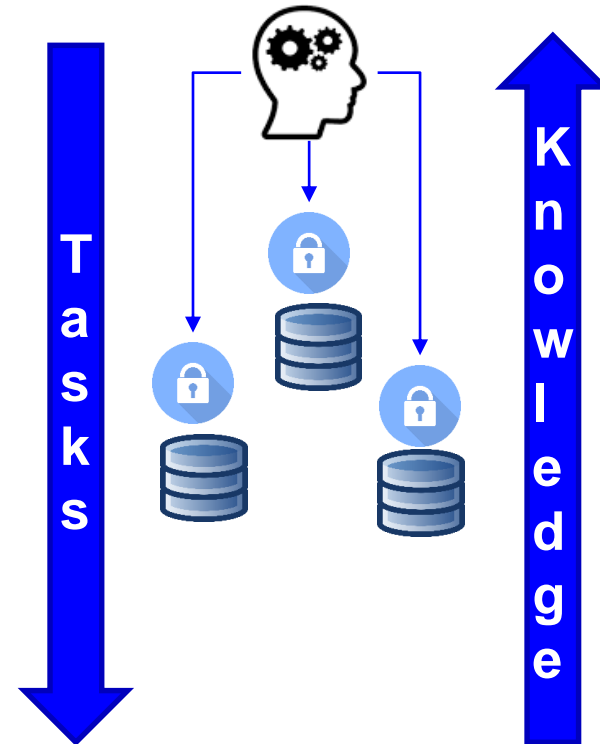
Centralized	Decentralized
Holistic view of the system	Fast reaction
Heterogeneous data analysis	No extra traffic

More informed decisions

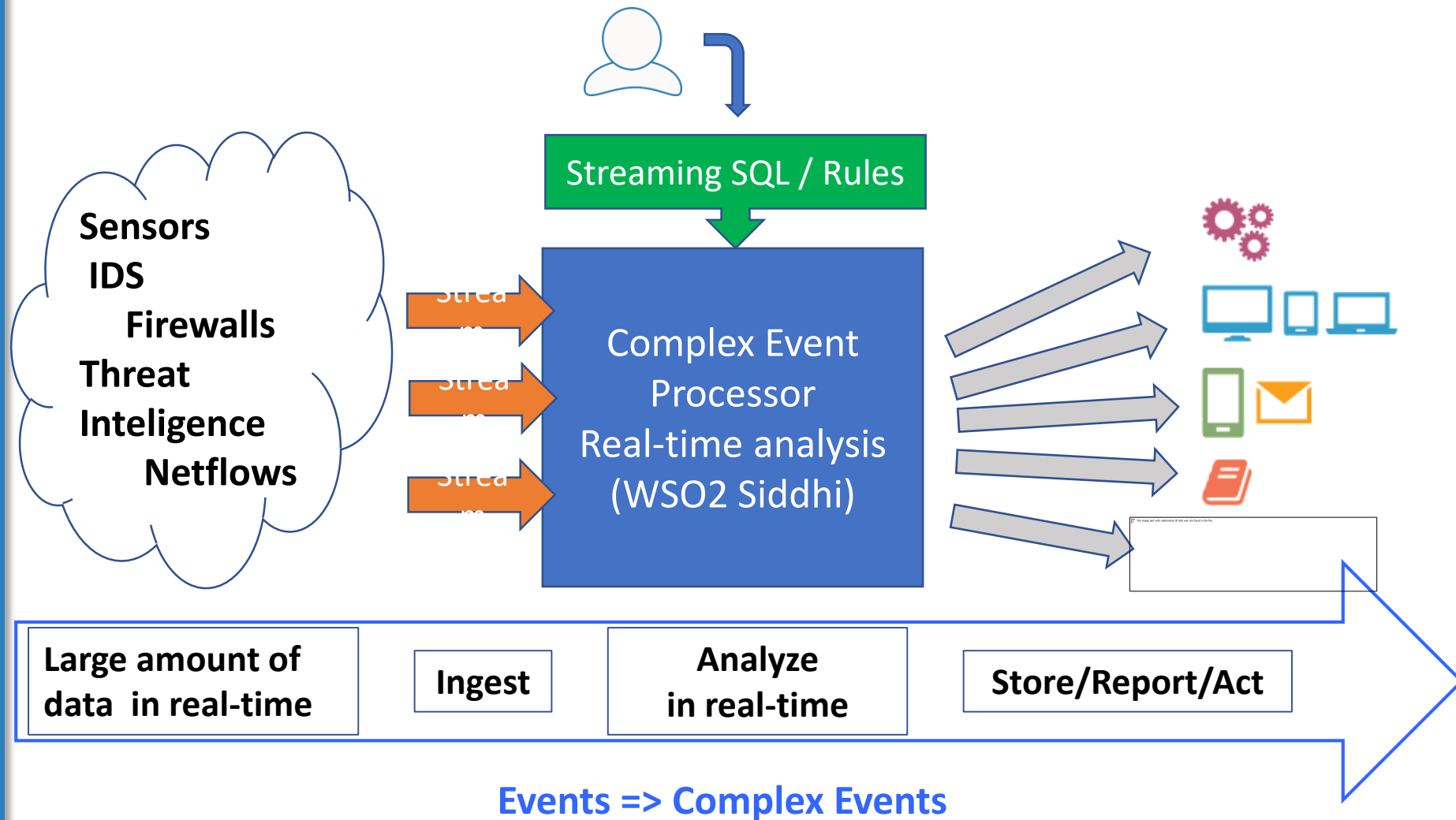
Faster decisions



Big Data paradigm for Cybersecurity



Complex Event processing



Data Sharing Agreements for CTI

□ Data Sharing contracts for Data Analytics Services allowing confidential and trusted treatment of CTI:

- Empowering the data owners to protect their data from trusted and untrusted services , considering two extremes:
 - When the data analytics service is trusted we use just usage control mechanisms
 - When the data analytics is not trusted we can use homomorphic encryption (or anonymization) to allow collaborative and confidential analysis
- Data usage control techniques, including sticky policies.



DSA

Data Manipulation Operations

- ▶ Convert (from proprietary to standard format, e.g. CEF)
- ▶ Filter-out (discard not-relevant data)
- ▶ Anonymize/mask (remove confidential data)
- ▶ Compress (optimize network traffic)
- ▶ Security (homomorphic encryption, integrity, digest)

Analytics Operations

- ▶ Detect inactive user activity
- ▶ Detect abnormal behavior
- ▶ Correlate alerts
- ▶ Anonymized data analysis

□ Enhancing security data analytics as a service:

- algorithms and services based data analytics for security

THANK YOU !

SHIELD – <https://www.shield-h2020.eu/>

PROTECTIVE – <https://protective-h2020.eu/>

C3ISP – <https://c3isp.eu/>

