Cyber situational awareness

A systematic review of the literature

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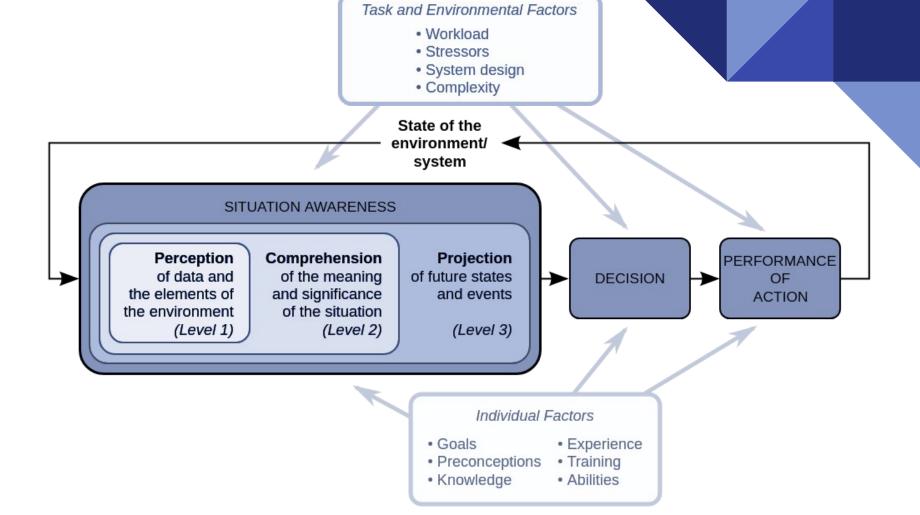


Introduction

- Cyber issues attract evermore attention
- Especially in power grid and other critical information infrastructure areas (crisis management, military planning...)
- Need to process amounts of data, gain a rational estimate of their importance and make decisions
- SA is the result of data fusion, i.e., "the process of combining data to refine state estimates and predictions"

Situation(al) Awareness

- A mental state that can be reached to a varying degree
- Well-studied phenomenon, first model introduced by Mica Endsley
- Perception of events with respect to time or space, the comprehension of their meaning, and the projection of their future status
- Measures, to what extent a human decision-maker is aware of the situation.



Cyber Situation Awareness

- Subset of situational awareness
- Includes awareness taking place in cyberspace (computer network-related activity)
- Involves both technical and cognitive challenges (underlying infrastructure + human understanding)
- Purpose:
 - enhance comprehension of critical cybersecurity events
 - facilitate operational responses to them

Cyber Situation Awareness

- Two contexts:
 - routine operational production
 - command and control work related to a specific situation (e.g., crisis management)
- Sought by governments, enterprises and other stakeholders

Focus Outline

- General cyber situational awareness (CSA)
- CSA for industrial control systems (mostly the power grid)
- CSA for emergency management
- Tools, architectures, and algorithms for CSA
- Information fusion
- Visualization for CSA
- Human-computer interaction, design specifications & workflows for CSA
- Nation-wide, large scale CSA
- Exercises relating to CSA
- Information exchange for CSA
- Military CSA

Application Area, Threats

- Industrial control systems (ICS)
- Comand/control systems (SCADA)
- Civilian or military command and control networks (crisis management, operational or tactical command)
- CSA in organizational operations management networks (e.g. intranets)

Threat types

- Espionage, i.e. covert copying and reading information
- Dissemination of information, i.e. making information public
- Degrading information availability, DoS attacks or obscure networking errors
- Degrading information integrity, i.e. to change or destroy application information

Methodology & Technology

- Visualization, user interaction and/or usability
- Cyber situational awareness workflow
- Detection/analysis of adversarial network activity
- Battle damage assessment

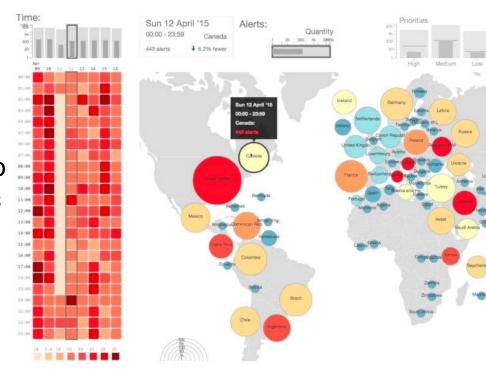
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Attack detection & analysis	60
Attacker ID & purpose	12

Information Fusion

- Fusion of information from different sources
- Systems for collaboratively combining data from sensors using ontology methods
- Usage of security audit data
- Game theory insight estimation of cyber attack patterns, useful in cyber exercises

Visualization for CSA

- Generally believed to be important to attain cyber situational awareness
- "human in the loop" design to find appropriate visualizations
- Employment of cognitive task analysis to support the work of analysts



HCI, design specifications & workflows for CSA

- Includes modeling and understanding the target domain (i.e., the users/organization) from a design perspective
- Findings from a cognitive task analysis, definitions of analyst roles, discussions on proper visual representations
- A narrative-based training in network security analysis tasks

Exercises relating to CSA

- Suitable for empirical investigation of cyber situational awareness
- Usage of data from an exercise, collecting data on team collaboration, scoring data, interview data, network packets and logs

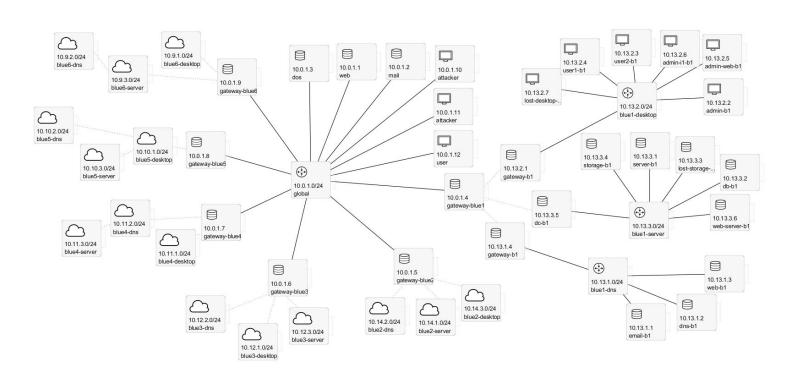
KYPO

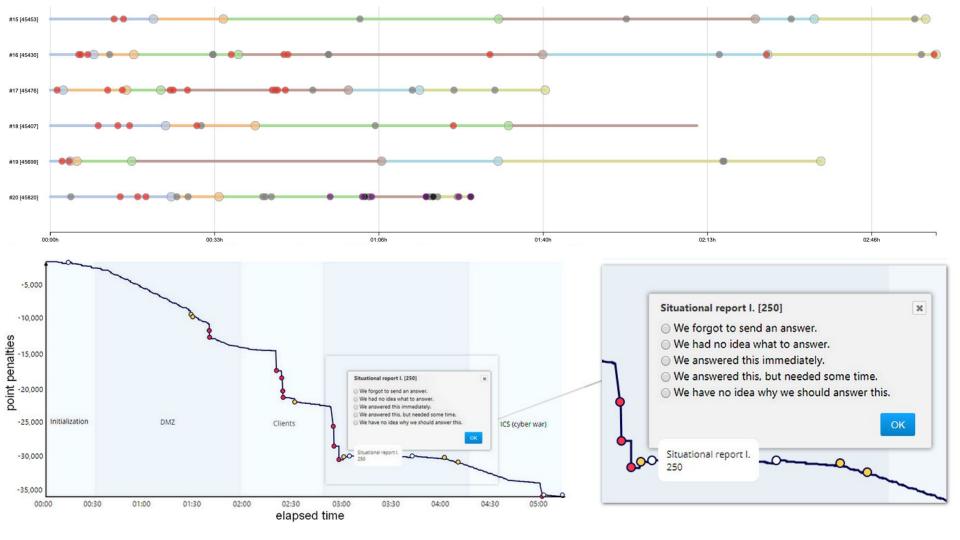
- Platform for analyzing security threats to critical information infrastructure
- Enables creating computer networks for detailed study of the emergence, spread, and impacts of current cybernetic threats
- Can be effectively used for interactive training and exercise sessions

Situational Awareness in KYPO

- We make an advantage of organization of cyber exercises
 -> collect network data, logs, scenario-related and scoring data
- Our aim is to provide an insight into the actions of the participants and help them improve their skills

KYPO - Topology for SA







Conclusion

- Large pool of related areas for CSA
- The actual level of situational awareness improvement is seldom measured, empirical research is missing
- Cyber defense exercises can enable us to deal with the issue of SA effectively

Thank you for your attention!