

CYBER SECURITY DIVISION
2013 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS' MEETING

Metrics Suite for Enterprise-Level Attack Graphs

Center for Secure Information Systems
George Mason University
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Homeland
Security

Science and Technology

Team Profile

Fairfax, VA

GMU Center for Secure Information Systems



**Academic
Research
Center**

Northport, NY

Secure Decisions



Information Visualization

Bethesda, MD

ProInfo

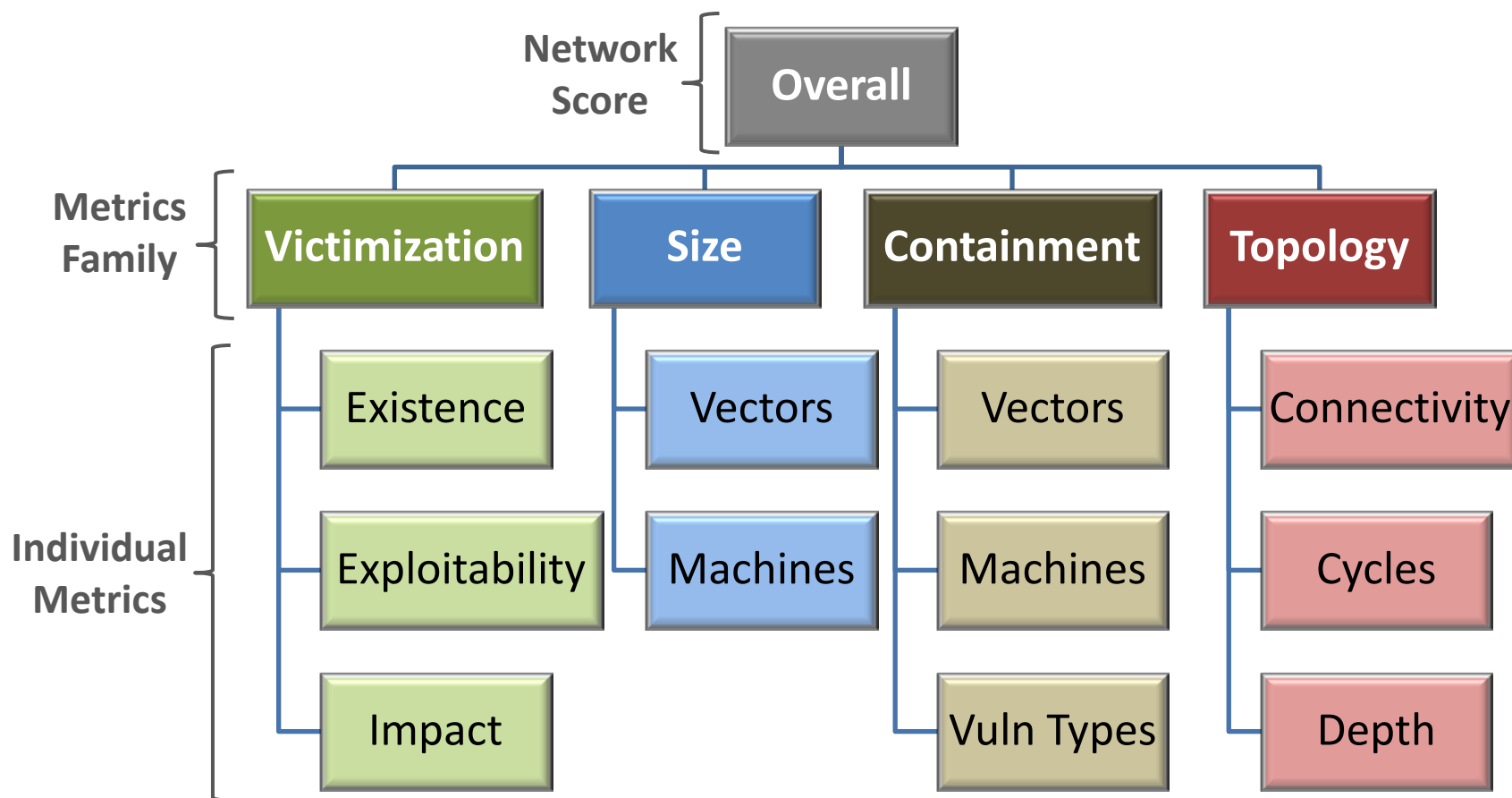


Technology Transfer

Customer Need

- Understand impact of combined topology, policy, and vulnerabilities on security posture
 - Prioritize critical problems
 - Compare options for risk mitigation
 - Measure security trends over time
- Attack graphs via Cauldron show all multi-step vulnerability paths through enterprise networks
- Lacks quantitative scores that capture overall security state at a point in time
- Metrics that can be compared
 - Over time
 - Across organizations
- Simple, practical, efficient, well organized, and clear

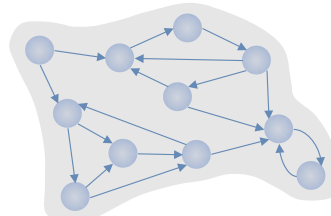
Approach: Metrics Hierarchy



Approach: Topology Family

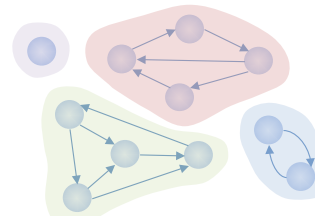
Connectivity

Relative number of (weakly) connected components



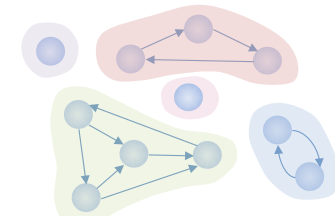
1 component

$$\text{Metric} = 10 \left(1 - \frac{1-1}{11-1} \right) = 10$$



4 components

$$\text{Metric} = 10 \left(1 - \frac{4-1}{11-1} \right) = 7$$

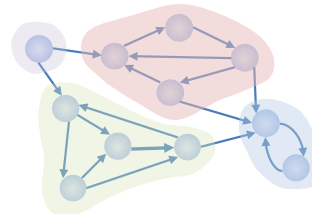


5 components

$$\text{Metric} = 10 \left(1 - \frac{5-1}{11-1} \right) = 6$$

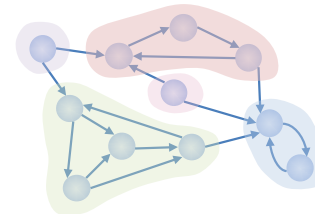
Cycles

Relative number of (strongly) connected components



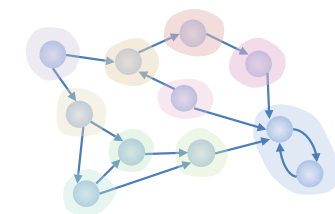
4 components

$$\text{Metric} = 10 \left(1 - \frac{4-1}{11-1} \right) = 7$$



5 components

$$\text{Metric} = 10 \left(1 - \frac{5-1}{11-1} \right) = 6$$

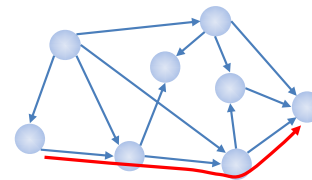


10 components

$$\text{Metric} = 10 \left(1 - \frac{10-1}{11-1} \right) = 1$$

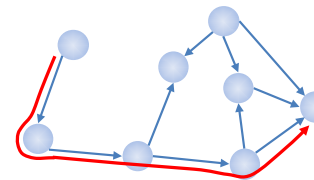
Depth

Minimum of all-pairs shortest path



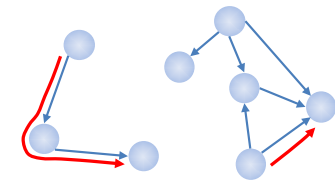
Shortest path 3/8

$$\text{Metric} = 10 \left(1 - \frac{3}{8-1} \right) = 5.7$$



Shortest path 4/8

$$\text{Metric} = 10 \left(1 - \frac{4}{8-1} \right) = 4.3$$



Shortests paths 2/3 and 1/5

$$\text{Metric} = \frac{10}{2.8} \left[3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{3-1} \right) + 5 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{5-1} \right) \right] = 2.3$$

Approach: Combining Metrics

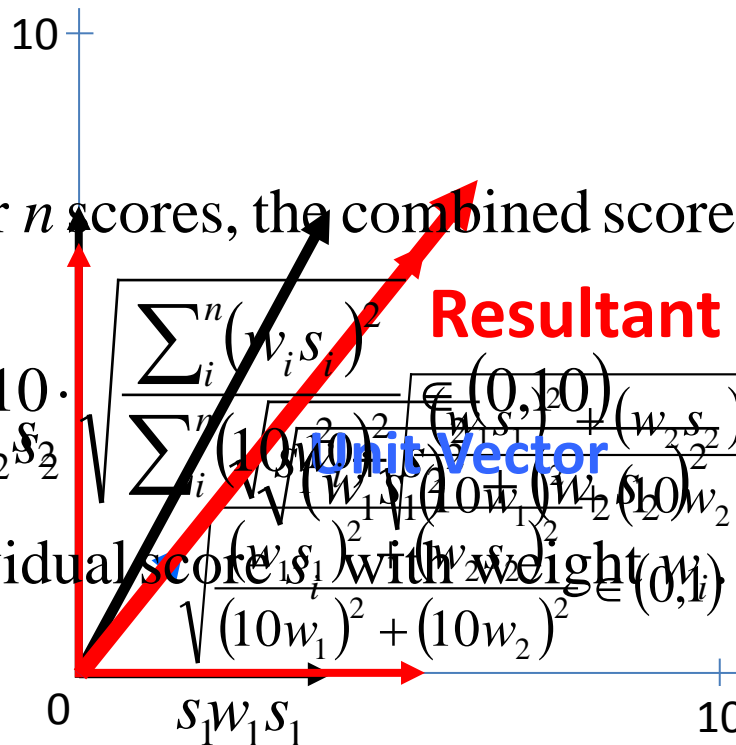
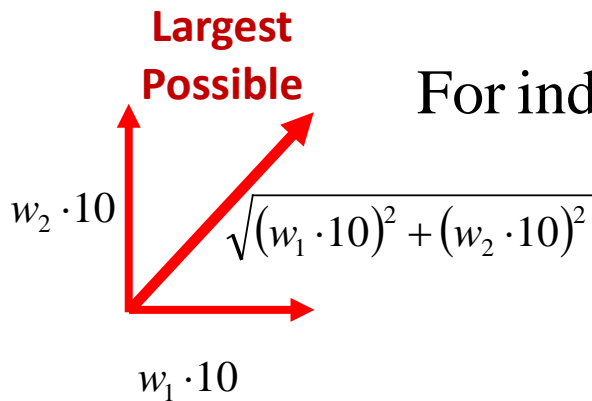
In general, for n scores, the combined score S is

$$S = 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\sum_i^n (w_i s_i)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_i^n (10w_i)^2}} \in (0,10)$$

Resultant

Unit Vector

For individual score s_i with weight $w_i \in (0,1)$

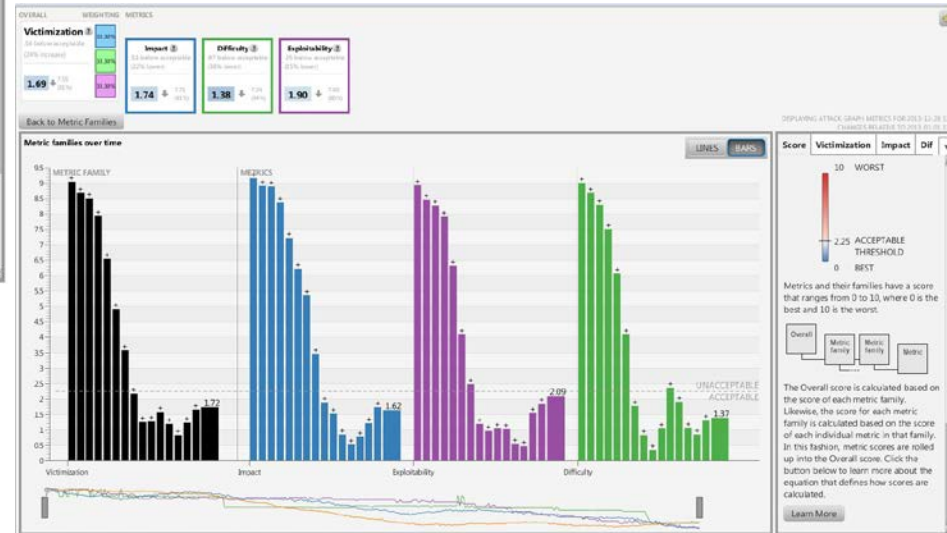


Approach: Metrics Dashboard



Line Graph
Historical Details

Bar Graph Summary Trends





Benefits



- Numeric measures are simple to understand, organized into families of related metrics
- Quickly determine if the situation is improving over time
- Tedious error-prone work is automated
- All metrics linear complexity with respect to graph size
- Practical for large networks
- Comparable across different organizations and networks
- Huge volumes of disparate data reduced to concise business intelligence



Competition



- Metrics
 - There are many metrics but for the most part they are qualitative
 - Quantitative measures such as CVSS and SANS Top 10 vulnerabilities lack context of specific network environment
- There is no automated tool in the market place

Current Status

- Type III (one year)
- Q1: requirements, design, interfaces, mockups
- Q2: Prototype implementation, user feedback
- Q3-Q4: Production implementation
- 9 development sprints
- 70+ customer briefings
- Customer evaluations
- Final software packaging, documentation, reporting

Next Steps

- Cauldron commercialization through Mason Tech Transfer (GMIP) and ProInfo/CyVision partnership
- Cauldron deployed in a variety of customer settings
- Significant IP, protected by patents and copyrights
- Available under GSA scheduling
- Marketing through direct sales and a network of resellers, strategic partners, and OEM relationships
- Strategic partners for services and complementary technologies
- Cauldron+Metrics (C+M) as software, C+M as service

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