### Decision Support for Cybersecurity Risk Assessment

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## Security in a Composable System





## **Security Checklists**

- Security "Best Practices", for example:
  - NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) publications 800 series
  - OWASP (The Open Web Application Security Project)
- Does not consider context
  - (1) AUTHENTICATOR MANAGEMENT | PASSWORD-BASED AUTHENTICATION

The information system, for password-based authentication:

- (a) Enforces minimum password complexity of [Assignment: organization-defined requirements for case sensitivity, number of characters, mix of upper-case letters, lower-case letters, numbers, and special characters, including minimum requirements for each type];
- (b) Enforces at least the following number of changed characters when new passwords are created: [Assignment: organization-defined number];
- (c) Stores and transmits only cryptographically-protected passwords;
- (d) Enforces password minimum and maximum lifetime restrictions of [Assignment: organizationdefined numbers for lifetime minimum, lifetime maximum];
- (e) Prohibits password reuse for [Assignment: organization-defined number] generations; and
- (f) Allows the use of a temporary password for system logons with an immediate change to a permanent password.



# **Security Challenges**

- There is a shortage in experts, in 2014: \*U.S. Bureau of Labor statistics, Cisco
  - 82,900 information security analysts in the U.S.
  - median earn = \$89,000 a year
  - 1M shortage in security professionals
  - unfilled positions ≈ 209,000
- By 2018, 53% growth in demand for experts is expected
- We need decision-support
- We focus on 3 challenges:
  - Varying level of security expertise
  - *Composition:* how security requirements work together
  - *Uncertainty:* present in security decisions



## **Our Overall Research Process**





# The Vignette Template

You are working on your laptop using **\$NetworkType**. You are **\$Transaction**. You are relying on a web browser to perform your task. The browser is already using **\$Connection** for the session. To log in to the system and start your task, you will need to authenticate using a password that **\$Password**. The system will **\$Timer**.

The **\$Threat** attack is a serious security concern. Please answer the following questions with regards to mitigating this threat.



## **Survey Mechanics**

- Participant is asked to consent
- Presented with four MiTM scenarios varying in **\$NetworkType**
- Asked to answer 10 security knowledge questions
  - Cryptography, network administration, systems, etc.
- Asked to answer some demographic questions
  - Job experience
  - Security training
- After 1-2 weeks, we asked participants to return and repeat the survey by for a different threat (Packet-Sniffing).



# **Sample Demographics**

- Recruited from security classes mailing lists
  - CMU and NCSU
- 174 participants took the M-i-t-M survey
  - 116 returned and took the packet-sniffing
- 73% Males, 26% Females, 1% unreported
- Age groups: 18-24 (63%), 25-34 (33%), and 35+ (3%)
- 101 graduate students, 42 undergraduate students and 2 university professors.



## **Interpreting Results into Rules**

- Because network type takes priority over other requirements, rules R7- R81 are removed
- Example Rule:

#### *R*<sup>1</sup>: *IF* **NetworkType** is **Inadequate** *THEN* **OverallRating** is **Inadequate**

R		Con. (THEN)			
쀼	Network	SSL	Password	Timer	Overall
R1	I				Ι
R2	A	I			Ι
R3	A		I		I
R4	A			1	I
R5	А	A	A	A	А
R6	Е	E	Е	E	E



## Security Assessment System



- Interval Type 2 Fuzzy Logic System (IT2FLS)
- Rule-based system
- Accounts for interpersonal and intrapersonal uncertainty



### Adequacy Linguistic Labels for Security

- Focus group to select initial sets:
  - Inadequate, Adequate, and Excessive
- Expanded the set based on thesaurus
- Empirically evaluate 17 words [1]
  - Used 4 scenarios with different skewness or bias
    - Waiting for a bus
    - Distance to parking
    - Meal portion at a restaurant
    - Amount of privacy against government surveillance
  - Participants from Mechanical Turk, screened for English proficiency
    - Nelson-Denny English Test
- Assigning intervals for labels



### **Fuzzy Sets for Adequacy Levels**





### **Fuzzy Sets and Membership Functions**

 Fuzzy set theory expresses to what degree and element x belongs to a set.

$$\begin{array}{c} & \mu_A(x) \\ & \bullet \\$$

 $F = \left\{ \left( x, \mu_F(x) \right) \mid x \in X \right\}$ 



**%** 

(c) Type-2 FOU constructed by

blurring a Type-1 MF

&' (

)'(

8 9 10

## **Adequacy Membership Functions**





### **Evaluation**

- Interviewed 13 experts, 4 test scenarios each
- Disagreement: 19% of test scenarios
  - System assessment was more conservative then participants
- System demonstrated ability to augment human's shortfall in memory

Scena	ario	Total	Agreement		
Network (Wi-Fi)	Pxed.	Timer	Participants	Ratio	
Public unencrypted	Weak	None	5	4/5 (80%)	
Public unencrypted	Weak	15-min	8	6/8 (75%)	
Public unencrypted	Strong	None	8	6/8 (75%)	
Public unencrypted	Strong	15-min	5	3/5 (60%)	
VPN over encrypted	Weak	None	8	6/8 (75%)	
VPN over enerypted	Weak	15-min	5	2/5 (40%)	
VPN over encrypted	Strong	None	5	2/5 (40%)	
VPN over encrypted	Strong	15-min	8	4/8 (50%)	



## **Future Work**

- Adapt the method for more multi-step attack vectors
- Enable mitigations recommendations to achieve higher overall security ratings
- Recruit industry experts
  - Already recruited around 80 experts from one conference
  - Four security domains:
    - Networking
    - Operating systems
    - Databases
    - Web applications



## **Questions**?

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# **Vignette Questions**

Overall, how would you assess the security of the system in the scenario above?

- Inadequate security measures that not enough to mitigate the threat
- **Excessive** security measures that exceeds the requirements to mitigate the threat
- Adequate security measures that is enough to mitigate the threat

Please rate the following variables based on their ability to mitigate the threat (Man-in-the-Middle attack):

	Inadequate Mitigation 1	2	Adequate Mitigation 3	4	Excessive Mitigation 5
The <b>network</b> is employer's VPN that you connected to through public encrypted Wi-Fi	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
The browser is using <b>SSL</b> for the session	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
The <b>password</b> is at least 8 characters long	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
The <b>timer</b> will automatically log you off the session after 15 minutes of inactivity	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$

Q: Please list down any additional mitigations that will raise the security level of the scenario above



## Our Sample's Knowledge Effect

- Participants responses to security knowledge test
- \$Score variable with values 0 -10
- Min=1; Max=10; Mean=5.2; Median= 5
  - Participants with higher \$Score gave lower ratings for: \$PasswordRating, and \$TimerRating in the presence of MiTM





## **Example of Security Questions**

#### Why would an administrator set these firewall rules?

- iptables -A OUTPUT -o eth0 -p tcp --dport 22 -m state -- state NEW,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
- iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p tcp --sport 22 -m state -state ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT

Which of the following is considered good encryption for files on your hard disk?

- SSL
- PGP
- SHA256
- AES



### Power

- Mixed-effects (between and within subjects)
- Multi-level regression limits the biased covariance estimates
- 81% higher sample size than estimated



## Threats to Validity

- Internal Validity
  - Randomized assignment to conditions
  - Learning and fatigue:
    - 20 min average survey time
    - One week span between two surveys
- External Validity
  - Target security experts
  - Bias: recruitment from US universities
- Construct validity
  - Defined rating levels
  - Tested the terms used in another Mturk survey of ~300 participants
- Power
  - Mixed-effects (between and within subjects)
  - Multi-level regression limits the biased covariance estimates



## **Choice of Experimental Method**

- Traditional survey designs of direct questions or rating of a statement → not sufficient
- We are studying human judgment
  - The context effect
  - The underlying components and their interaction
  - People are unaware of components
- Different experimental methods exist
  - Humans rely on their evaluation of factors they perceive in a situation to build a decision [1]
  - Scenario-based methods

