



Adaptive Security

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Adaptive Security

The author discusses a new perspective on the characteristics of a security architecture that is capable of not only reducing threats accordingly but also anticipating threats before they are manifested, including the capability to address zero-day attacks.

Threats of various sorts can reduce the functionality, reliability, performance, availability, security and integrity of IT systems. These characteristics are considered critical enough that they are typically instantiated formally into service level agreements (SLAs). As such, it is reasonable to state that there is a desire to reduce threats at least to a degree whereby one can satisfy the SLAs. This article discusses a new perspective on the characteristics of a security architecture that is capable of not only reducing threats accordingly but also anticipating threats before they are manifested, including the capability to address zero-day attacks. The approach is to use adaptive security, which is based in part on complex adaptive systems.

Introduction

Dan Geer et al summarize the problem we face: "central enemy of reliability is complexity.... Prevention of insecure operating modes in complex systems is difficult to do well and impossible to do cheaply; The defender has to counter all possible attacks; the attacker only has to find one unblocked means of attack.¹ Putting aside the issue of cost effectiveness, the key element to be addressed using adaptive security is the notion that one must counter all possible attacks. A. Elkhodary et al agree that complexity is the major issue we face and note, "...one possible solution to the increased complexity of IT security infrastructure is adaptive security."²

¹ D. Geer, "Monoculture on the back of the Envelope," *Login* (December 2005).

² M. Mitchell Waldrop, *Complexity: The Emerging Science at the Edge of Order and Chaos*, (Simon & Schuster, 1992).

ISSA Journal

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 - > **Educate, communicate, inform**
 - > **Provide a forum for discussion**
 - > **Keep you abreast of current trends**
 - > **Vendor neutral**
- **Editorial calendar**
- **Editorial guidelines**



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Viruses, Trojans, Malware

Editorial Deadline 12/7/07
Ad Materials Due 12/13/07

FEBRUARY

Service Oriented Architecture
Data Recovery

Editorial Deadline 1/4/08
Ad Materials Due 1/10/08

MARCH

Regulatory Compliance
Authentication Technologies

Editorial Deadline 2/1/08
Ad Materials Due 2/14/08

APRIL

Business Cryptography
Future of the Network

Editorial Deadline 2/29/08
Ad Materials Due 3/13/08

MAY

Making the Case: Security ROI
Enterprise Risk Management

Editorial Deadline 3/28/08
Ad Materials Due 4/10/08

JUNE

Virtualization
Cyber Crime

Editorial Deadline 5/2/08
Ad Materials Due 5/15/08

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Future of Security: Reactive or Adaptive
Security and Ethics

Editorial Deadline 5/30/08
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AUGUST

Identity Management
Defending the Network

Editorial Deadline 7/4/08
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SEPTEMBER

Business Continuity Planning
Conducting a Security Audit

Editorial Deadline 8/1/08
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OCTOBER

Compliance Strategies
Top 10 Cyber Threats

Editorial Deadline 8/29/08
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NOVEMBER

Digital Forensics
Protecting Privacy

Editorial Deadline 9/26/08
Ad Materials Due 10/9/08

DECEMBER

Social Engineering and Insider Threats
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Editorial Deadline 10/31/08
Ad Materials Due 11/13/08

Article Guidelines

- **An excellent article:**
 - > is relevant to a security practitioner (including CxO level)
 - > related to current trends, technologies and issues
 - > leans towards practical insight
 - > cites sources, and shows knowledge of the work of industry thinkers.
 - > covers subject matter that piques the curiosity of readers.
 - > for more details, see: <http://www.issa.org/Downloads/TheISSAJournalGuidelines.pdf>

Introduction



- **New ideas on how to address threats to IT systems.**
- **Describe architectural characteristics capable of addressing threats in a cost effective manner.**

Introduction



- **Summary of problem**
 - **As complexity increases system's security decreases**

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 - **A monoculture will allow a pandemic to spread quickly.**

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 - **Threats are created faster than counter-measures**

Introduction



- **Summary of problem**
 - As complexity increases system's security decreases
 - A monoculture will allow a pandemic to spread quickly.
 - Threats are created faster than counter-measures.
 - **Threat reduce:**
 - **Functionality, security, availability.**

Goals of Adaptive Security



- > **Anticipate threats before they can be manifested.**
- > **Respond to and contain threats.**
- > **Ensure trustworthiness and system survivability.**

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Adaptive Security

- **The objective of adaptive security.**
- **Our definition of it.**
- **Discuss its underlying foundations.**
- **Characteristics and properties.**

Adaptive Security - Objectives

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- > Ensure correctness of data and reliability of processing resources.
- > Reduce velocity of attack.



Adaptive Security - Definition

- **What is adaptive security?**
 - > **An architectural model based upon the convergence of biological and ecological systems.**
 - > **Mimic biological autoimmune system at the microscopic level.**
 - > **Mimic ecological systems of disparate entities at the macroscopic level.**
 - > **Not a single system or process.**
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Biological Systems - Foundation

- **Why biologic systems?**
 - > **Successful biologic systems are able to adapt over time to respond to new and different conditions.**
 - > **Biologic systems use autonomic immune systems to dynamically respond to threats.**
 - > **This dynamic behavior is what we desire to mimic.**



Biological Systems - Foundation

- **Why biologic systems?**
 - > **Stem Cells are unspecialized - can be use as a foundation to 'repair' other elements.**
 - > **Self and non-self.**
 - > **Trusted vs untrusted elements.**
 - > **Vaccinations offer acquired immunity.**
 - > **If one system is attacked and survives, it can share its survival strategy with other systems.**



Biological Systems - Foundation

- **Why biologic systems?**
 - > **Apoptosis**
 - > Programmed cell death.
 - > Our bodies expel cells as they become old and under-performing.
 - > **We can treat systems in the same way.**

Ecological Systems - Foundation

- **Why ecologic systems?**
 - > **Successful ecological systems spread risk across themselves.**
 - > **We draw the parallel that an IT infrastructure is in fact an ecological system comprised of various components.**

Ecological Systems - Foundation

- **Why ecologic systems?**
 - > **Survival of the ecosystem does not depend upon survival of any individual entity.**
 - > **Ecosystems are by definition diverse and this contributes to their resilience.**

Adaptive Security - Foundation

- **Why biologic and ecologic systems?**
 - > Both rely upon feedback to increase ability to respond to threats.
 - > Survival of the fittest – i.e., successful strategies are rewarded with survival.
 - > Both function dynamically and autonomously.

Adaptive Security - Convergence

- **Desired design characteristics from biologic and ecologic systems.**
 - > **Flexible and able to adaptively respond to new and different threats.**

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Adaptive Security - Convergence

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 - > **Flexible and able to adaptively respond to new and different threats.**
 - > **Self-detecting, self-regulating, self-healing and self-protecting.**
 - > **Able to comprehend normal conditions and detect abnormal behavior and conditions.**

Adaptive Security - Properties

Pattern recognition	Of normal and abnormal behavior
Uniqueness	No monoculture
Self identity	No what you are and what is not.
Diversity	Maintain different structure and configs.
Disposibility	Anything can be sacrificed.
Autonomy	No central control.
Multi-layered	Defense in depth.
No secure layer	Attacks can come from anywhere.
Noise tolerance	Specific match not needed to id threat.
Resilience	Continue to function in a reduced state.
Fault tolerant	Elements function complimentarily.
Robustness	Benefit of diversity and distributivity.
Immune learning and memory	Remember past threats.
Predator-prey response	Mediated and measured response.
Self organization	Remember successful threat responses.
Integration with other systems	Use common communications protocols.
Anomaly detection	Recognize out of norm conditions.
Dynamic changing coverage	Regularly modify threat model.
Distributivity	Spread the risk.

Adaptive Security - Properties

- **Properties**
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Mapping of Objectives and Principles

Reduce threat amplification and reduce threat velocity	Dynamic threat response, intersystem communication
Reduce attack surface	Limit external interfaces, quarantine
Reduce remediation time	Redundant systems, auto-recovery
Ensure correctness	Integrity tests of data and processing resources

Immutable Service Containers

- **ISC concept addresses various adaptive security principles.**
- **Must be built within the context of a larger adaptive security model.**

Immutable Service Containers

- **Benefits**
 - **Operational efficiency**
 - **faster deployment**
 - **faster re-purposing**
 - **Security via compartmentalization**

Immutable Service Container Requirements

Service is only network port exposed.

Service is running with unique credentials.

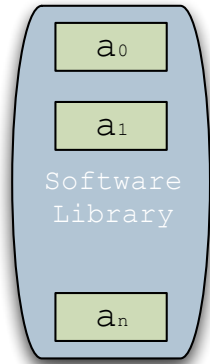
Service is running with least privilege.

Service software is read-only.

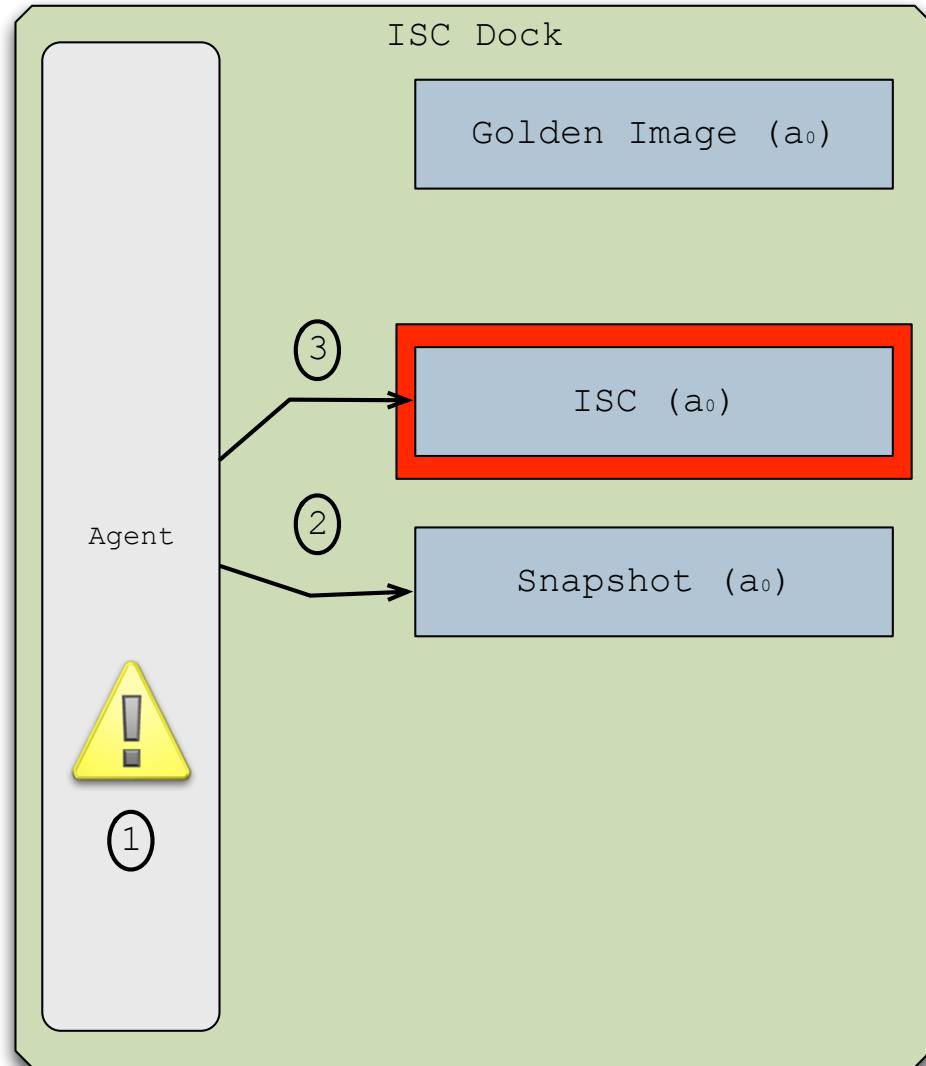
OS is running with reduced privileges.

Most OS software is read-only.

Self Quarantine



1. Agent is alerted to take a self-quarantine action in response to a security event.
2. Agent creates a forensic snapshot of the ISC for later analysis.
3. Agent isolates the running ISC with a host-based firewall or other containment mechanism.



- A Software Framework for Autonomic Security in Pervasive Environments A. Saxena et al 2007
- An Immunity-Based Dynamic Multilayer Intrusion Detection System G. Liang 2006
- Artificial Immune Systems: A New Computational Intelligence Approach, L. de Castro 2002
- Autonomic Risk Management for Critical Infrastructure Protection , M. Ulieru 2006
- BeeAIS: Artificial Immune Systems Security for Nature Inspired, MANET Routing Protocol, BeeAdHoc N. Mazhar 2007
- Information Immune Systems, D. Chao 2002
- Use of Trust Vectors for CyberCraft and the Limits of Usable Data History for Trust Vectors, M. Stevens et al 2007

Adaptive Security Architecture – New Models for a New World



"The central enemy of reliability is complexity....Prevention of insecure operating modes in complex systems is difficult to do well and impossible to do cheaply. The defender has to counter all possible attacks; the attacker only has to find one unblocked means of attack." Dan Geer et al



The Problem

Our customers are constantly challenged with new threats that increase the complexity and reduce the trustworthiness, reliability, availability, security and integrity of their IT systems. Our customers rely upon their IT systems to run and grow their business; and if they are unable to trust those systems, their business will fail.

As complexity increases, security and integrity decrease.
A monoculture of systems is at risk of a pandemic.
Attacks are developed faster than defensive responses.

Value Proposition

The Adaptive Security Architecture approach helps customers to realize benefits such as:

- Reducing threat amplification. (i.e., reduce cascading failures in mono-cultures)
- Reducing attack surface. (make the target smaller)
- Reducing attack velocity. (slow the attack)
- Reducing remediation time (respond to an attack faster)
- Ensuring the availability of data and processing resources
- Ensuring correctness of data and reliability of processing resources.

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What is Adaptive Security?

Adaptive security is:

Adaptive security relies upon the basic notion of "self" and "non-self" in that a system must be capable of understanding and recognizing what is normal system behavior and what is not; and what is not then may be a potential threat. Thus the two primary factors of adaptive security processing involved threat detection and then threat response. Our fundamental approach is to treat detection and response is:

- Telemetry – (monitoring)
- Correlation – (evaluating telemetry)
- Response – (perform some action)

An adaptively secure infrastructure must exhibit the following characteristics:

Flexibility and able to adaptively respond to new and different threats.
Self detecting, self regulating, self healing and self protecting.

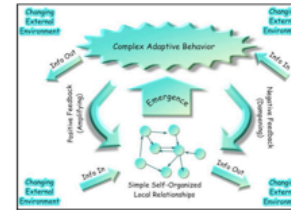
Able to learn about norms related to the ecosystems and detect unauthorized modifications to data, files, file systems, operating systems, and configurations; and then:

- quarantine them so that forensics can be done and the ecosystem can learn from the breach while,
- resources are provisioned to take the place of the affected systems to ensure continuity of service.
- apply corrective measures as needed.

Uses a standardized security model that includes enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance to a security policy.

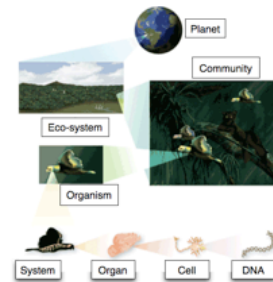
Origins of Adaptive Security

Adaptive Security is base in part on Complex Adaptive Systems Theory, as well as the convergence of biological and ecological systems.



Complex adaptive systems are diverse and composed of multiple elements and adaptive as they utilize positive and negative feedback to enable modifications.

Immune systems, economies, ecosystems and ant colonies are examples of Complex Adaptive Systems.



Biological systems react to threats by adapting or dying. Biological system responses are typically focused at a microscopic level via various capabilities including immunological responses. The immunological capabilities of biological systems are autonomic in nature and have the ability to recognize and remember threats and to mount a rigorous attacks each time the threat is encountered.

Ecological systems on the other hand function at a macroscopic level. Ecological systems are comprised of many different disparate elements including individual biological entities. They react to threats by relying upon the diversity and autonomy of the elements that make up the ecosystem as well as their ability to adapt. This has the affect of spreading the risk presented by a threat to the larger ecosystem and increases its overall survivability.

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Thank you!

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