

RSA®Conference2015

San Francisco | April 20-24 | Moscone Center

SESSION ID: CXO-T08R

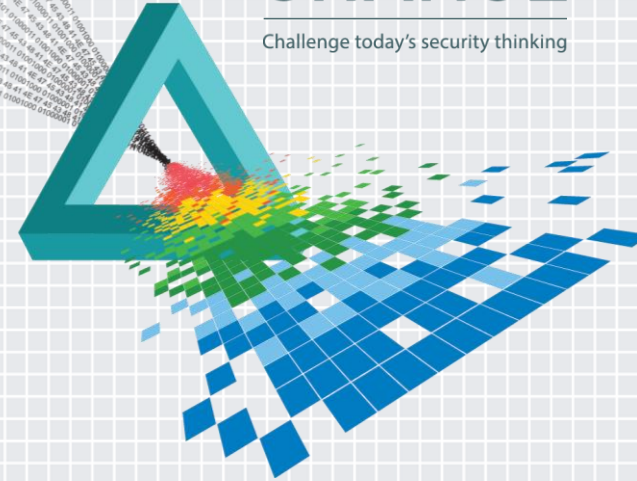
Threat Intelligence is Like Three Day Potty Training

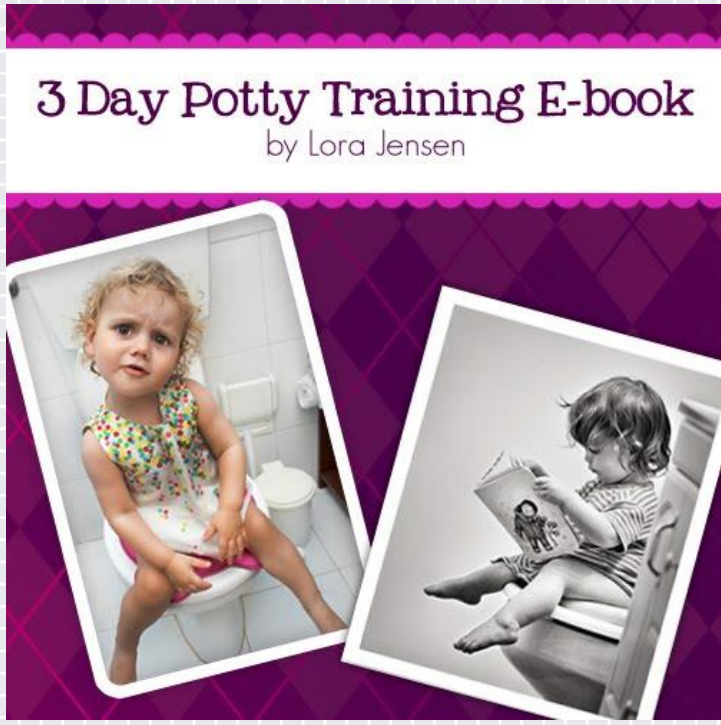
Rick Holland

Principal Analyst
Forrester Research
@rickhholland

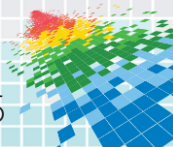
CHANGE

Challenge today's security thinking

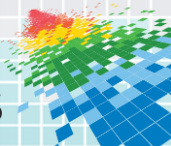




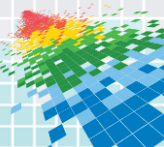
*“Potty training method that **guarantees success** so you can say goodbye to diapers permanently **in 3 days or less!**”*



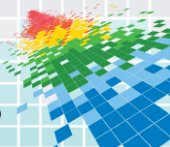
We are **320**
days into 3
day potty
training.



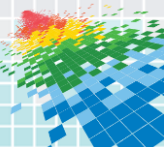
Incentive program



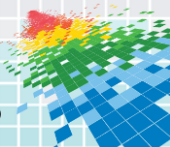
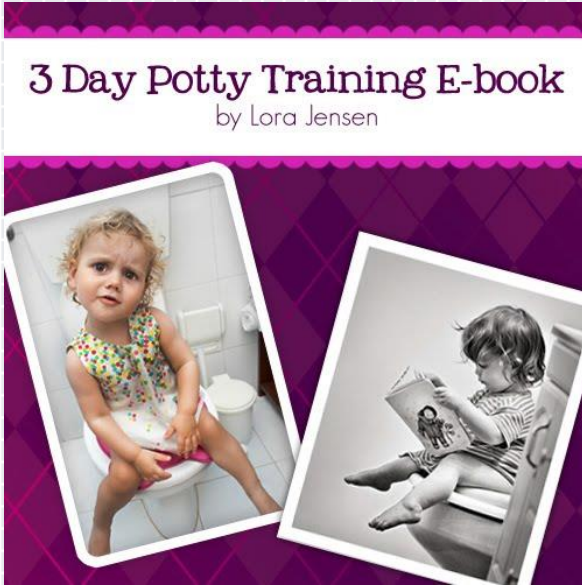
Unexpected outcomes



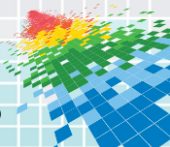
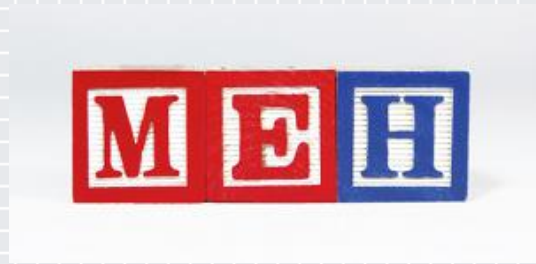
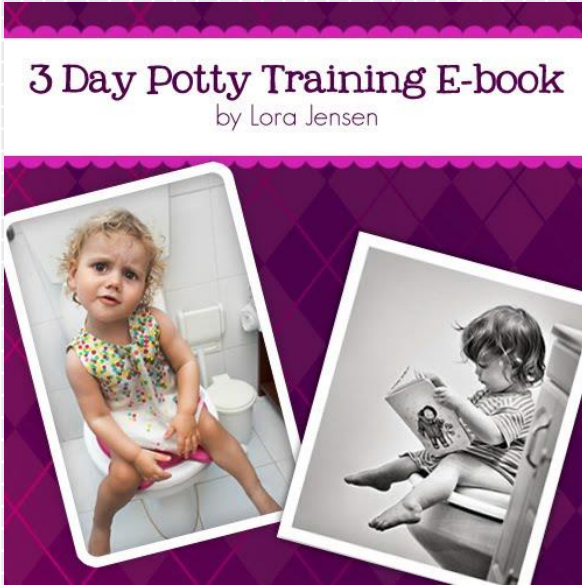
Unexpected outcomes



3 day threat intelligence?

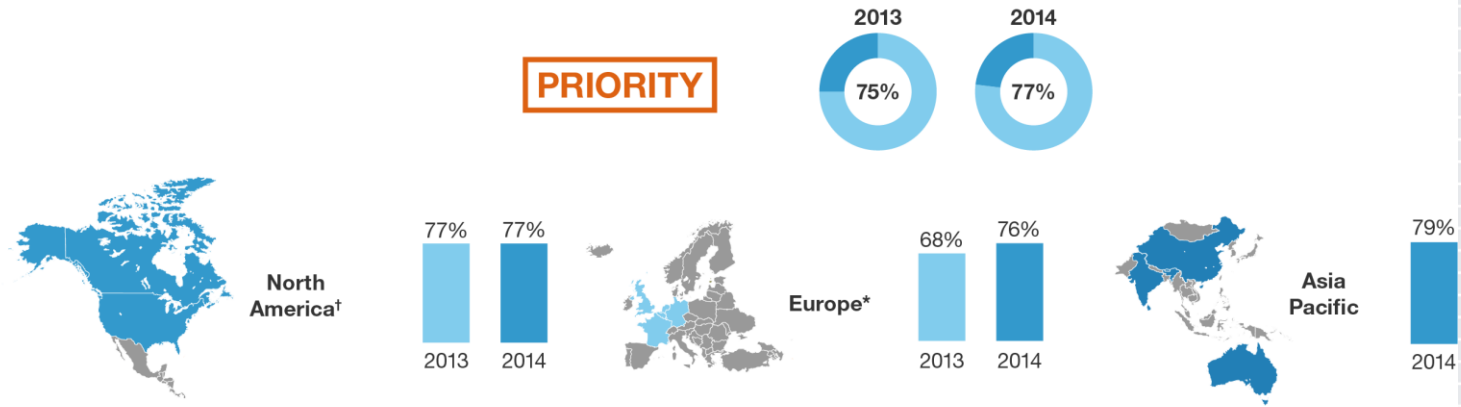


3 day threat intelligence?



Threat intelligence to the rescue

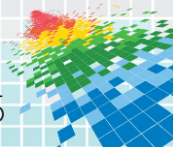
“Which of the following initiatives are likely to be your firm’s/organization’s top IT security priorities over the next 12 months?”
Establish/improve threat intelligence capabilities



Base: 139-490 Technology security decision-makers and 249 Network security decision-makers that have had a security breach in the past 12 months

Source: Business Technographics® Global Security Survey, 2014 and Forrsights Security Survey, Q2 2013

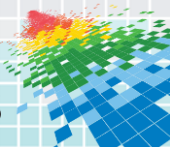
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Agenda

- ◆ Threat intelligence to the rescue
- ◆ Threat intelligence maturity model
 - ◆ People
 - ◆ Process
 - ◆ Technology
- ◆ Apply

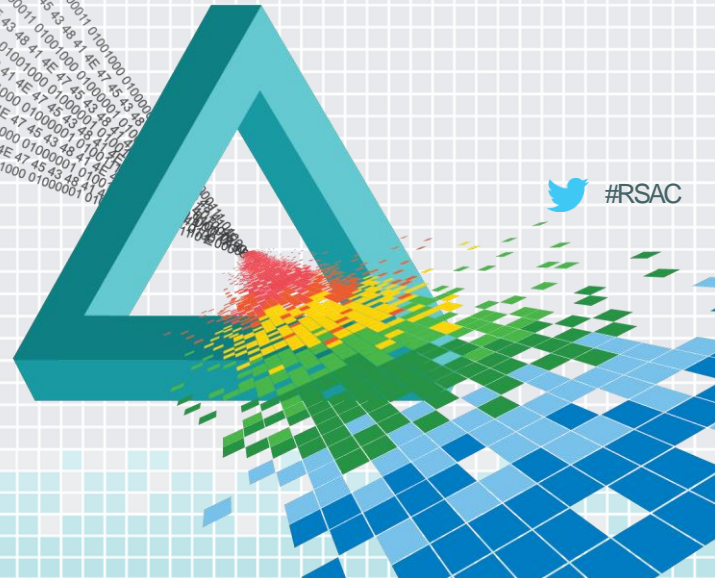
#3daythreatintel



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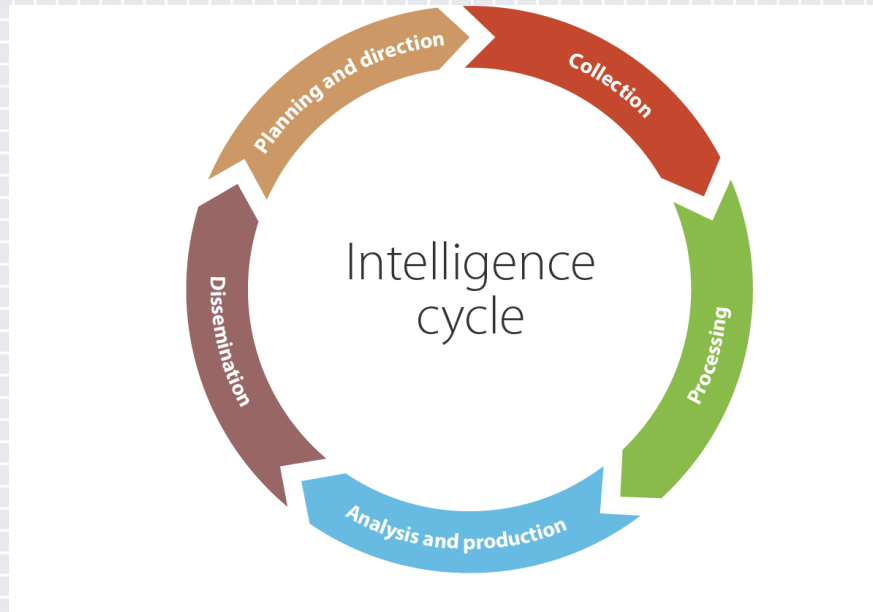
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Threat intelligence maturity model



 #RSAC

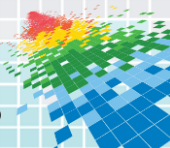
We have a guide – Intelligence lifecycle



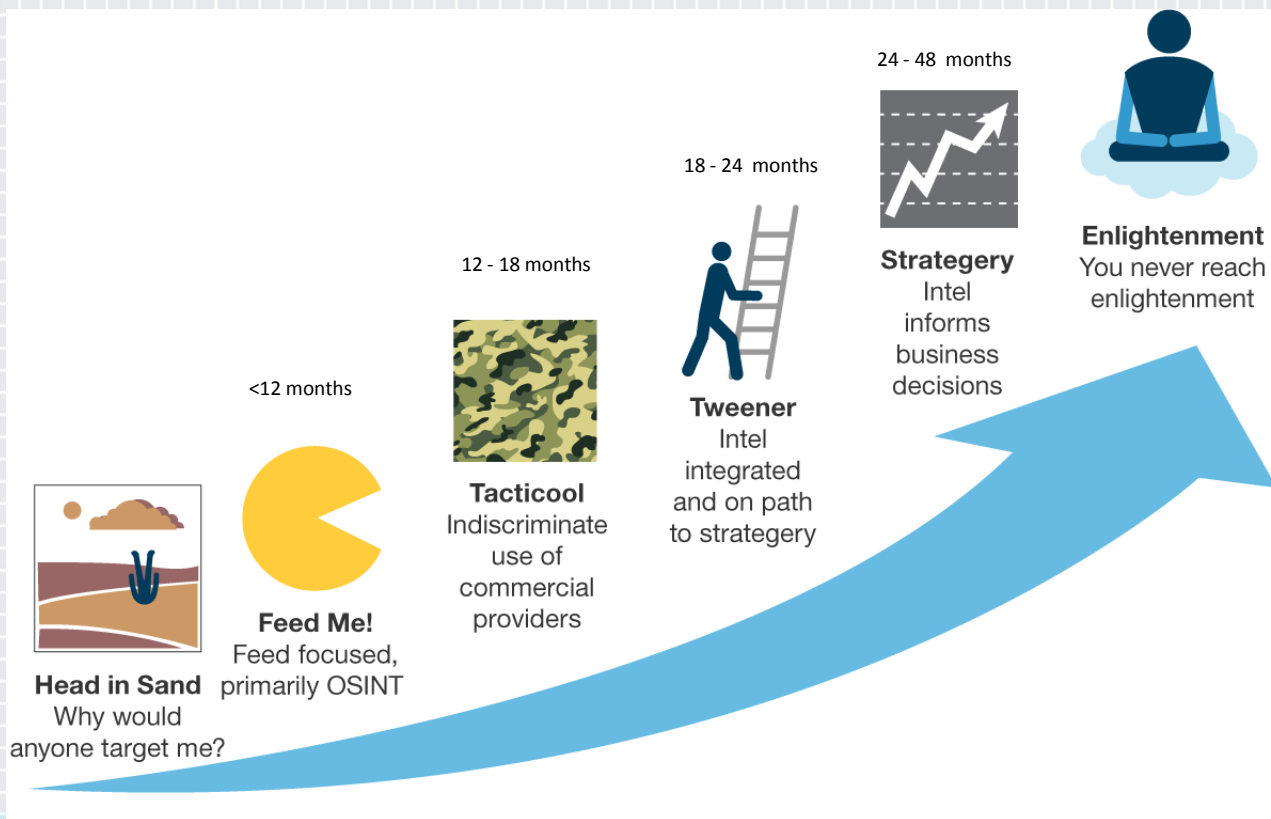
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For more:

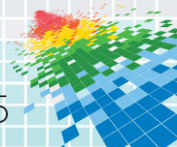
- US Army Field Manual 2-0 - Intelligence
- Joint Publication 2-0 - Joint Intelligence



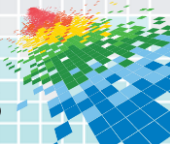
Threat intelligence maturity



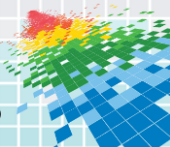
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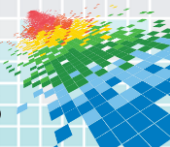
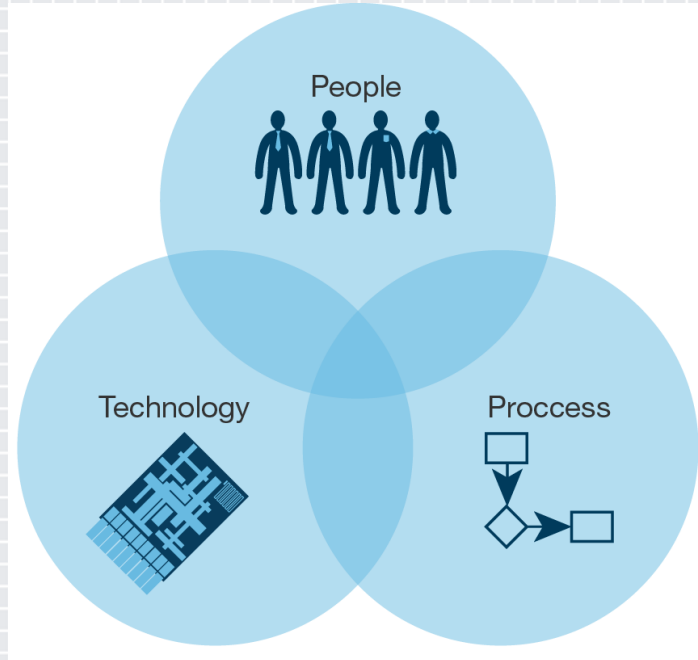
Perceived maturity



Actual maturity



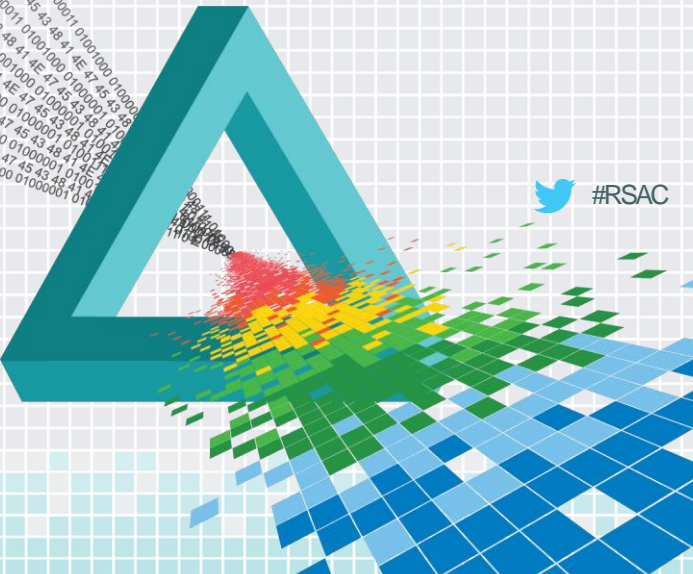
People, Process and Technology



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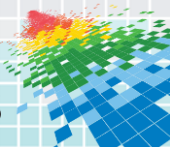
People



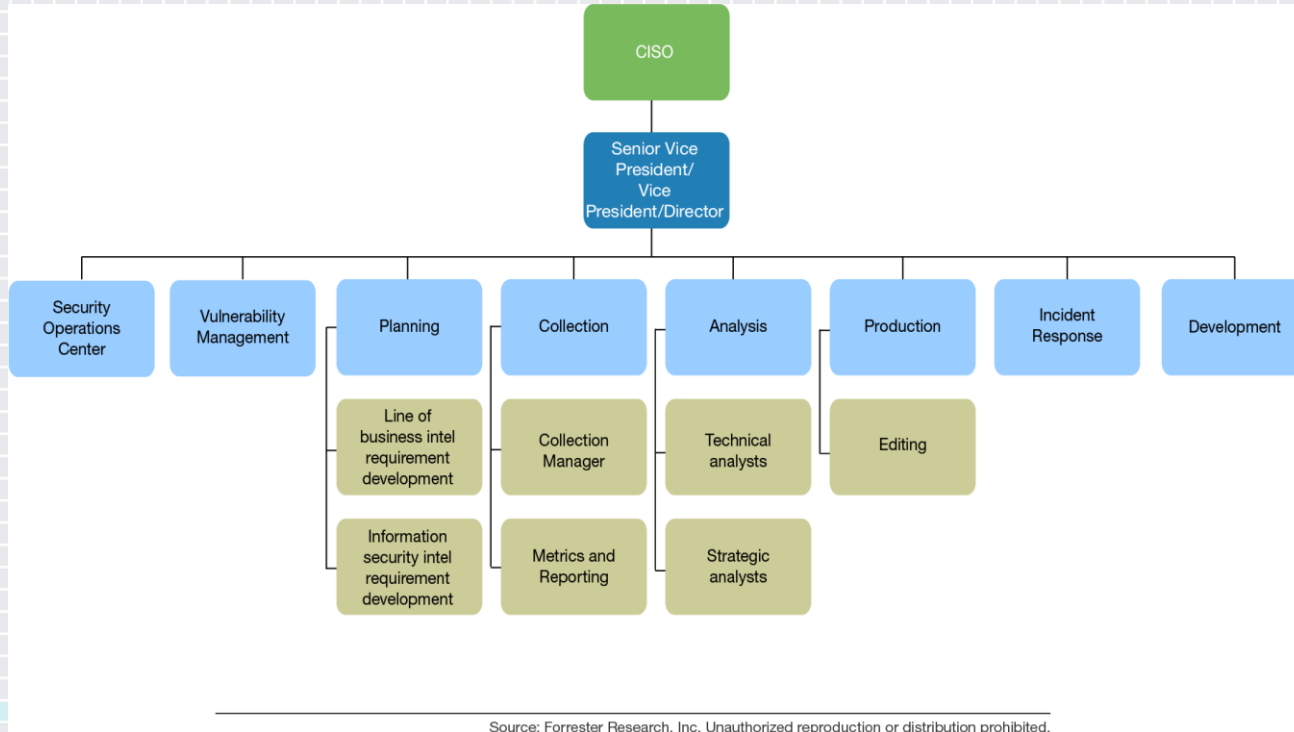
People

People	
Function	Description
Organizational structure	The ability to maintain a structure that's effective and efficient as well as aligned with and responsive to business needs.
Staffing	Capabilities to effectively recruit, retain, and leverage staff for threat intelligence functions and initiatives.
Training	The ability to keep threat intelligence staff members' skills current with technologies, threats, best practices, methodologies, and business needs through investments in training and certifications.
Communication - Threat intelligence advocacy and marketing	Capabilities to educate executives, business leaders, and staff on threat intelligence issues, promoting the role that threat intelligence plays in the organization. e.g.: Threat intelligence is a part of security awareness efforts.
Communication - Commitment from executives and business leaders	Support from business managers and executives in the form of visible engagement and communication. e.g.: Threat intelligence included in board meetings, leaders seek out threat intelligence to better understand risk.

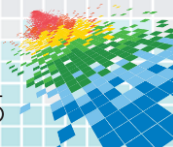
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Example organizational structure

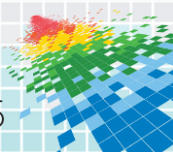
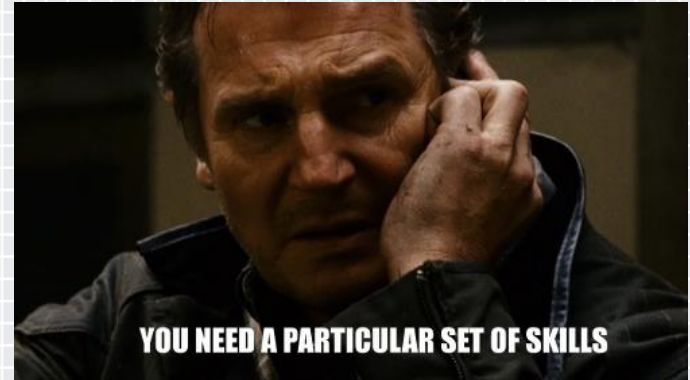


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Finding a particular set of skills is difficult

- ◆ Technical skills + soft skills required.
- ◆ You must have a farm system to develop talent with the skills you need.
- ◆ Work with local universities
 - ◆ Provide internships.
 - ◆ Join advisory boards.



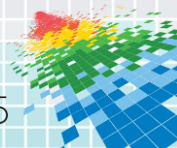
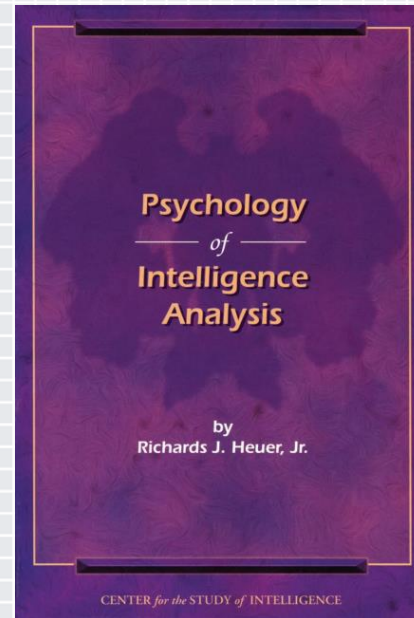
Mature organizations focus on critical thinking

PART III—COGNITIVE BIASES

Chapter 9

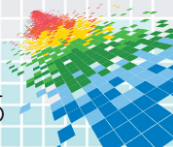
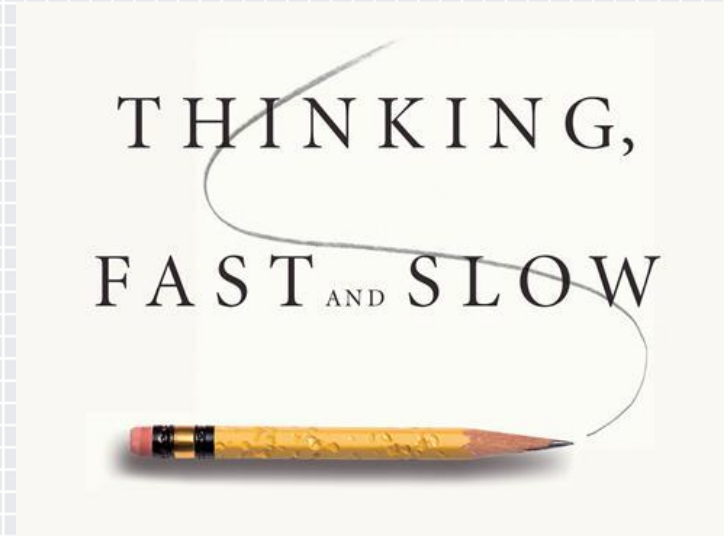
What Are Cognitive Biases?

This mini-chapter discusses the nature of cognitive biases in general. The four chapters that follow it describe specific cognitive biases in the evaluation of evidence, perception of cause and effect, estimation of probabilities, and evaluation of intelligence reporting.



Mature organizations focus on critical thinking

- ◆ Written by Daniel Kahneman.
- ◆ Kahneman reveals “*where we can and cannot trust our intuitions and how we can tap into the benefits of slow thinking.*”



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CyberIntelligence Specialization
MS in Cybersecurity

The online world is the newest battlefield in the fight against terrorism and espionage. The Intelligence specialization of the **Master's In Cybersecurity** is designed for students interested in protecting and maintaining homeland and national security through **cyber intelligence and counterintelligence, cyber counterterrorism, and cyber counterintelligence**.

The specialization **curriculum** covers:

- global and national cybersecurity policies and their implications
- the study of the U.S. National Critical Infrastructure
- operations involving cyber threats and defense
- the evolution and growth of terrorist and extremist groups
- critical incident command as it relates to cyber incidents

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Master of Arts in Intelligence Studies-Capstone Option

Program Description

The Master of Arts in Intelligence Studies provides professional, graduate-level academic education in the interdisciplinary field of intelligence studies. The program's core courses impart substantive knowledge and analytic skills required by all professionals in the intelligence community. Students may also pursue concentrated study in functional areas or intelligence sub-fields. Student learning is greatly enhanced by the diversity of program professors with strong professional and academic backgrounds in intelligence studies, many who currently work in the U.S. Intelligence Community. Students must take INTL500 as the first required course in this program.

Read Less

DEGREE AT A GLANCE:

Number of Credits	36
Cost Per Credit	\$ 325
Total Tuition*	\$ 11,700
*Before Financial Credit	



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FOR578: Cyber Threat Intelligence

Contents | Additional Info

Delivery Methods: **12 CPEs**
Laptop Required

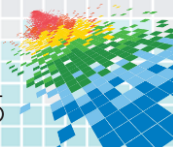
Live

Make no mistake: current computer network defense and incident response contains a strong element of intelligence and counterintelligence that analysts must understand and leverage in order to defend their computers, networks, and proprietary data.

FOR578: Cyber Threat Intelligence will help network defenders and incident responders determine:

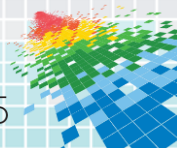
- The role of cyber threat intelligence in their jobs
- When the analysis of an intrusion by a sophisticated actor is complete
- How to identify, extract, prioritize, and leverage intelligence from advanced persistent threat (APT) intrusions
- How to expand upon existing intelligence to build profiles of adversary groups
- Ways to leverage collected intelligence to improve success in defending against and responding to future intrusions
- How to manage, share, and receive intelligence on APT actors

Conventional network defenses such as intrusion detection systems and anti-virus tools focus on the vulnerability component of risk, and traditional incident response methodology presupposes a successful intrusion. However, the evolving goals and sophistication of computer network intrusions has rendered these approaches insufficient to address the threats faced by many modern networked organizations. Today's adversaries accomplish their goals using advanced tools and techniques designed to circumvent most conventional computer network defense mechanisms, go undetected during the intrusion, and then remain undetected on networks over long periods of time.



Real world training

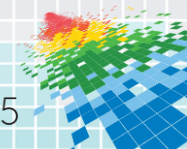
- ◆ You fight like you train and you train like you fight.
- ◆ Team based training, not just individual.
- ◆ iSight Partners & Symantec provide cyber ranges.



Sponsor events at intelligence/cyber epicenters

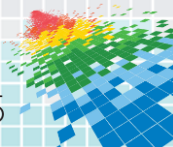
 Location	 Event	 Location	 Event
Augusta, Georgia 	BSides Augusta	Oak Ridge, Tennessee 	Cyber And Information Security Research
Denver, Colorado 	Rocky Mountain Information Security	Salt Lake City, Utah 	BSides Salt Lake City
Columbia, Maryland 	BSides Charm, Cyber Maryland	San Antonio, Texas 	BSides San Antonio

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Retention is critical, your program can regress

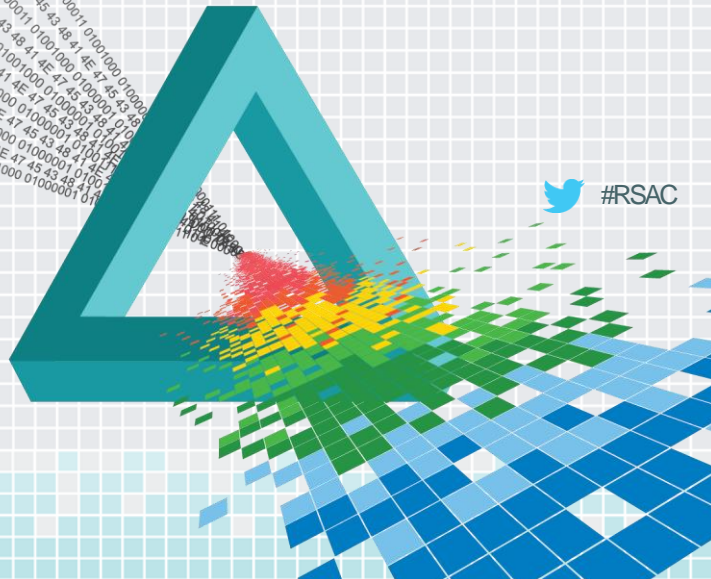
- ◆ Maturity doesn't just evolve, it can devolve.
- ◆ You must be creative with retention strategies:
 - ◆ Remote workers
 - ◆ Training
 - ◆ Career pathing
 - ◆ Work with HR to create exceptions



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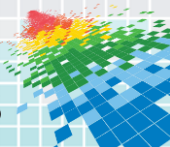
Process



Process

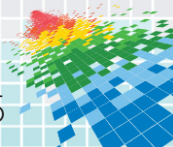
Process	
Function	Description
Planning and direction	The ability to develop, maintain and refine intelligence requirements that support business operations.
Collection Management	The ability to align, acquire, and measure collection capabilities against intelligence requirements.
Tactical intelligence integration	Technical/tactical threat intelligence is integrated into detective and preventive security controls in a timely automated fashion.
Strategic Intelligence delivery	Strategic threat intelligence products are delivered to stakeholders. e.g.: Tailored line of business intel products, Annual state of threat landscape report delivered to senior executives.
After action review	A formalized process exists to evaluate both tactical and strategic intelligence production.
Internal threat intelligence	Threat intelligence is shared across the internal organization.
External threat intelligence	Threat intelligence is shared with external organizations.

Source: Forrester Research, Inc. Unauthorized reproduction or distribution prohibited.



Intel requirements are the foundation of your program

- ◆ Occurs during the “Planning & Direction” phase of the intel cycle
- ◆ Develop requirements based upon:
 - ◆ Your threat model
 - ◆ Understanding the success criteria for your business



Developing intelligence requirements

Developing intelligence requirements

Threat modeling

Establish and nurture business relationships with the following: business operations, compliance, finance, internal audit, legal, and risk management. Also work with the audit committee and governance board.

Understand the success factors and risks to your business.

Utilize the formal risk assessments process within your organization.

Embed business security analysts in the organizational units. If you cannot afford to have dedicated staff, then designate staff within the business organizations to have this additional function.

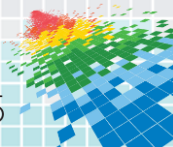
Listen to investor calls; review SEC forms, including annual reports and Form 10-Ks.

Leverage Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) collection on your own organization (i.e., Google alerts on press releases and major announcements).

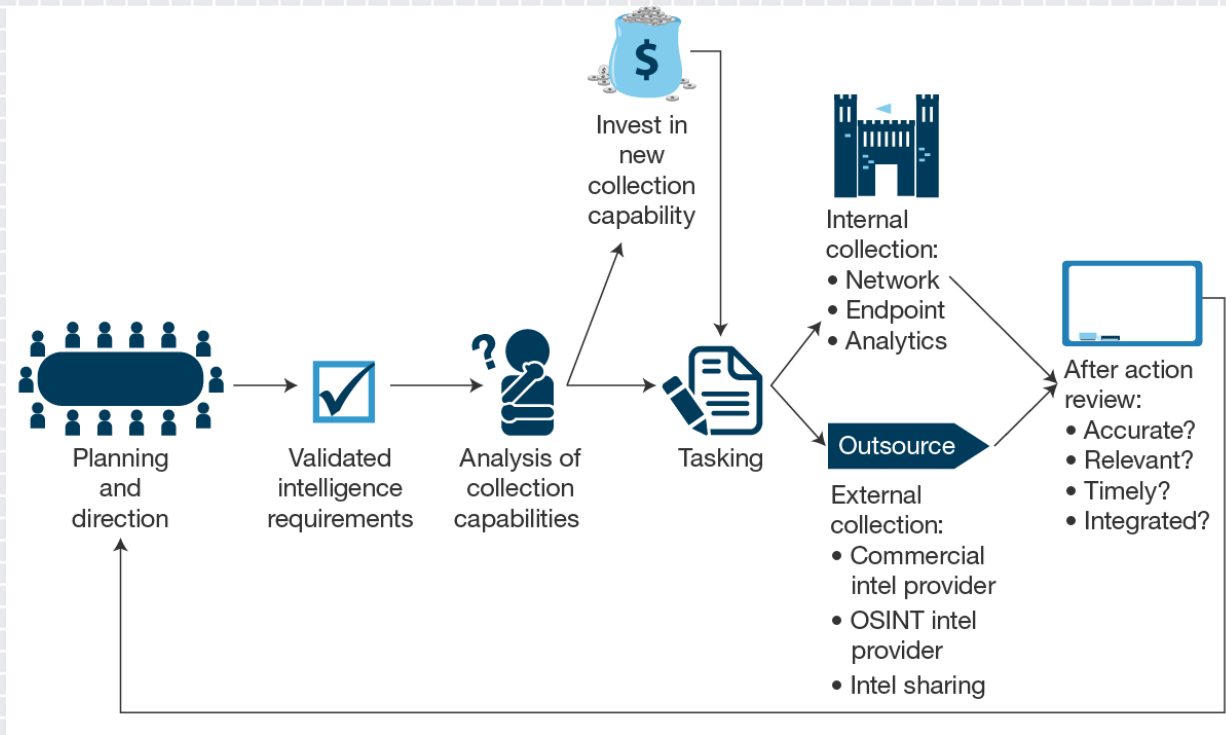
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Example intelligence requirements

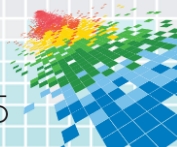
- ◆ Have Chinese threat actors targeted health insurance provider x?
- ◆ What is likelihood that Lizard Squad will seek to disrupt the online gaming services of vendor x?
- ◆ What is the risk of adversary targeting the intellectual property associated with a 2017 product launch?



Collection management



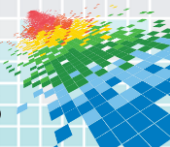
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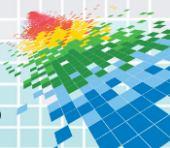
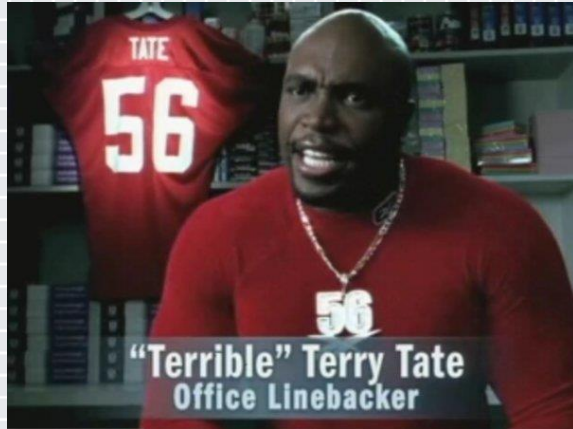
Why reinvent the wheel?

Table A-1. Sample information collection plan

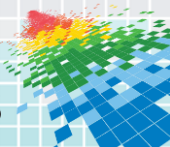
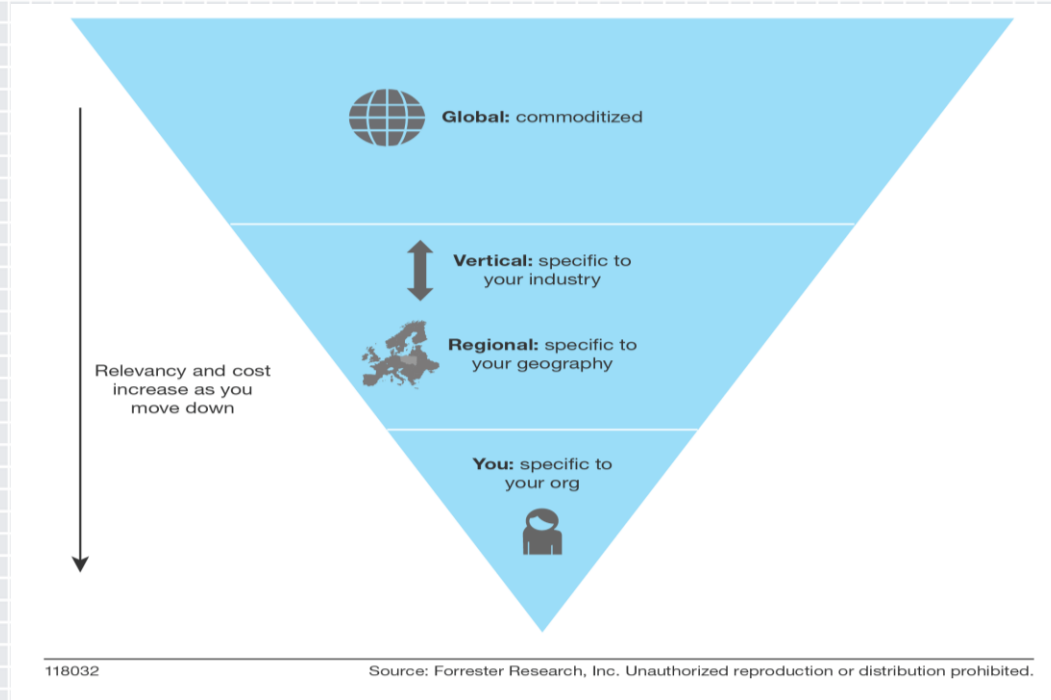
Unit:		Information Collection Plan										Period Covered From:		To:	
PIR /IR	Indicators (analysis of intelligence requirements)	Avenue of approach coordinated			Assets to be employed							Hour and destination of reports	Remarks		
		From	To		ANIPFS-5D	1st BN scouts	2d BN scouts	3rd BN scouts	Piropheet	Shadow	CI				
1.		NAI	Time	Specific information or requests											
			NET												NLT
			1.											As per SOP	
			2.											As per SOP	
			3.											As per SOP	
AN	Army/Navy			BN	battalion							CI	counterintelligence		
IR	intelligence requirement			NAI	named area of interest							NLT	no later than		
NET	no earlier than			PIR	priority intelligence requirement							PPS	precise positioning service		
SOP	standard operating procedures														



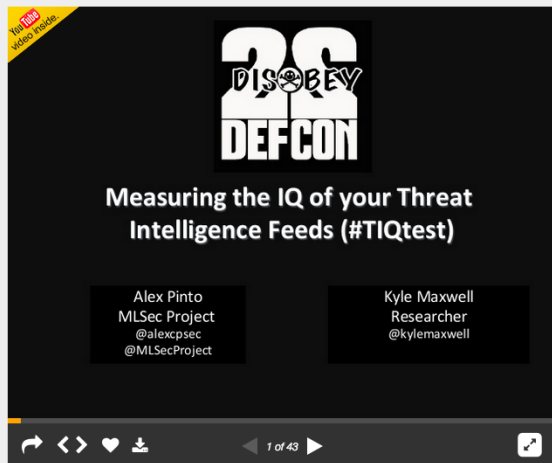
Actionable intelligence



Mature firms invest in relevant intelligence



Mature firms measure threat intelligence source effectiveness



Measuring the IQ of your Threat Intelligence Feeds (#tiqtest)

4,845 views

Alex Pinto (6 SlideShares), Chief Data Scientist at MLSec Project
+ Follow

Measuring the IQ of your Threat Intelligence - Summer 2014

Alex Pinto & Kyle Maxwell

August 5, 2014 (Last updated October 19, 2014)

This is the companion R Markdown document to the following presentations that were delivered in Summer 2014:

- BSides LV 2014 - "Measuring the IQ of your threat intelligence feeds"
- DEF CON 22 - "Measuring the IQ of your threat intelligence feeds"
- OpenDNS S4 IRespond - "Measuring the IQ of your threat intelligence feeds"
- HushCon 2014 - "Measuring the IQ of your threat intelligence feeds"

The slides deck for these talks is located [here](#)

It should provide enough examples for usage of the tools implemented at TIQ-TEST. Please review our [github repository page](#), report bugs and suggest features!

Adding the TIQ-TEST functions

```
## Some limitations from not being an R package: Setting the Working directory
tiqtest.dir = file.path(".", "tiq-test")
current.dir = setwd(tiqtest.dir)
source("tiq-test.R")

## Setting the root data path to where it should be in this repo
.tiq.data.setRootPath(file.path(current.dir, "data"))

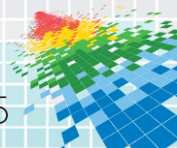
## INFO [2015-02-01 13:23:39 PST] pid=1036 tiq.data.setRootPath: Setting path to '/Users/alexp/src/tiq-test-Summer2014/data'
```

Accessing the data using TIQ-TEST

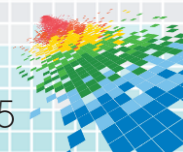
We can use the `tiq.data` functions to load the Threat Intelligence datasets from the database for exploration using R. We have defaulted to the use of `data.table` objects for this because they are faster and you can write tighter code around it (sorry Hadleyverse fans).

We have roughly a month of data available on this public dataset:

```
tiq.data.getAvailableDates("raw", "public_outbound")
```



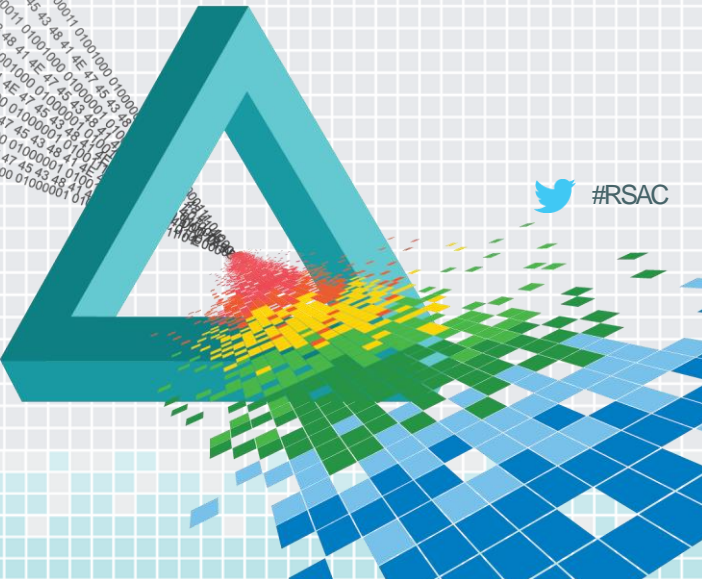
Avoid Expense in Depth



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Technology

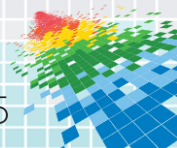


Technology

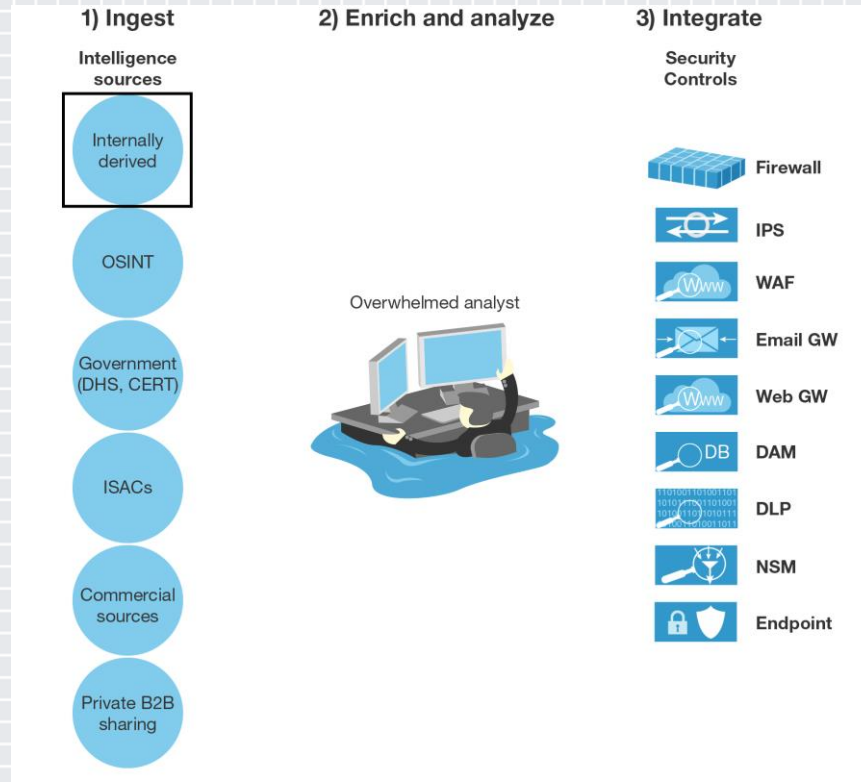
Technology

Function	Description
Host based collection	Host based situational awareness exists on servers, workstations and laptops. The ability to hunt the hosts for threat indicators as well as malicious behaviors exists.
Network based collection	Network based situational awareness exists both at the perimeter as well within internal networks. The ability to hunt the network for threat indicators as well as malicious behaviors exists.
External threat collection	Tools or 3rd party providers are leveraged to collect relevant threat intelligence from external sources (e.g.: OSINT, HUMINT).
Threat intelligence ingestion	Technical capabilities to ingest, aggregate, de-dup, and standardize threat data exist.
Threat intelligence analysis	Technical capabilities to perform analysis and pivot on threat data exist. (e.g.: Threat intelligence platform).
Threat intelligence enrichment	Technical capabilities to enrich threat intelligence exist. (e.g. pDNS, WHOIS, GeoIP, asset value).
Threat intelligence integration	Technology exists that integrates technical intelligence into detective and preventive controls.
Internal threat intelligence collaboration and sharing	Ability to set, measure, and adjust the organization's performance levels using metrics to ensure that the threat intelligence organization effectively meets business objectives.
External threat intelligence collaboration and sharing	Technical capabilities exist to enable external collaboration and sharing with 3rd parties.

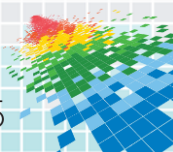
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Operationalizing threat intelligence



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When actionable intelligence isn't integrated



The screenshot shows the ABC News website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the ABC News logo and links for HOME, VIDEO, U.S., WORLD, POLITICS, ENTERTAINMENT, and TECH. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with links for NOW, ROLLING STONE, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, and DELAWARE FAMILY PES. The main article title is "CIA Didn't Share Info About 9/11 Hijackers", dated July 24, by Brian Ross. The article text discusses how a San Diego FBI agent, Steven Butler, could have stopped the 9/11 hijackers if he had been aware of the CIA's intelligence. It mentions that Butler had two of the hijackers, Nawaf Alhamzi and Khalid Al-Midhar, under his nose for 18 months. The article also notes that the CIA had tracked the hijackers to California after they were photographed at a meeting in Malaysia in January 2000. The article concludes by stating that the hijackers would have ended up on American Airlines Flight 77, which crashed into the Pentagon shortly after departing from Dulles airport.

abcNEWS HOME VIDEO U.S. WORLD POLITICS ENTERTAINMENT TECH

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CIA Didn't Share Info About 9/11 Hijackers

July 24
By Brian Ross

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If San Diego FBI agent Steven Butler had known what the CIA knew about possible terror attacks, he may have had the best chance to stop the Sept. 11, 2001, hijackers, investigators told ABCNEWS.

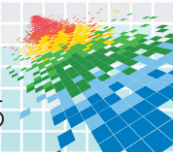
Butler had two of the hijackers, Nawaf Alhamzi and Khalid Al-Midhar, under his nose for some 18 months, but neither he, nor anyone in the FBI, was warned by the CIA.

The CIA had tracked Alhamzi and Al-Midhar to California after the men were photographed at an al Qaeda planning meeting in Malaysia in January 2000 where, it was later determined, terrorists were plotting the attack on the USS Cole.

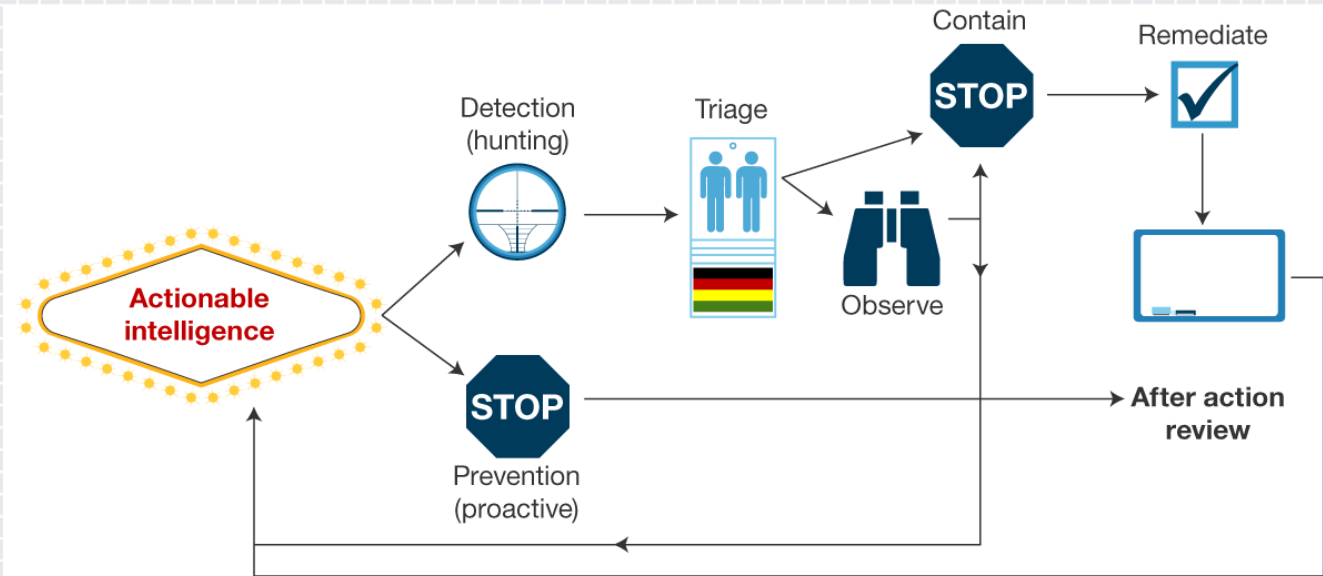
Alhamzi and Al-Midhar then moved to San Diego, where the FBI could have monitored them. The two future hijackers actually rented rooms in the house of one of Butler's informants, Abdussattar Shaikh, a leader at the local mosque, who also helped get them a computer and a car.

"We know for a fact that that car was used to travel from San Diego to Phoenix, to meet up with Hani Hanjour ..., who [was] another pilot who [was] taking flight training," said Jack Cloonan, a former FBI agent who is now an ABCNEWS consultant. "This is a window of opportunity you are seldom presented with."

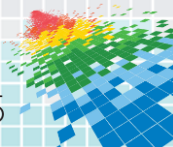
Hanjour would end up with Alhamzi and Al-Midhar on American Airlines Flight 77, the jet that smashed into the Pentagon shortly after departing from Dulles airport outside Washington.



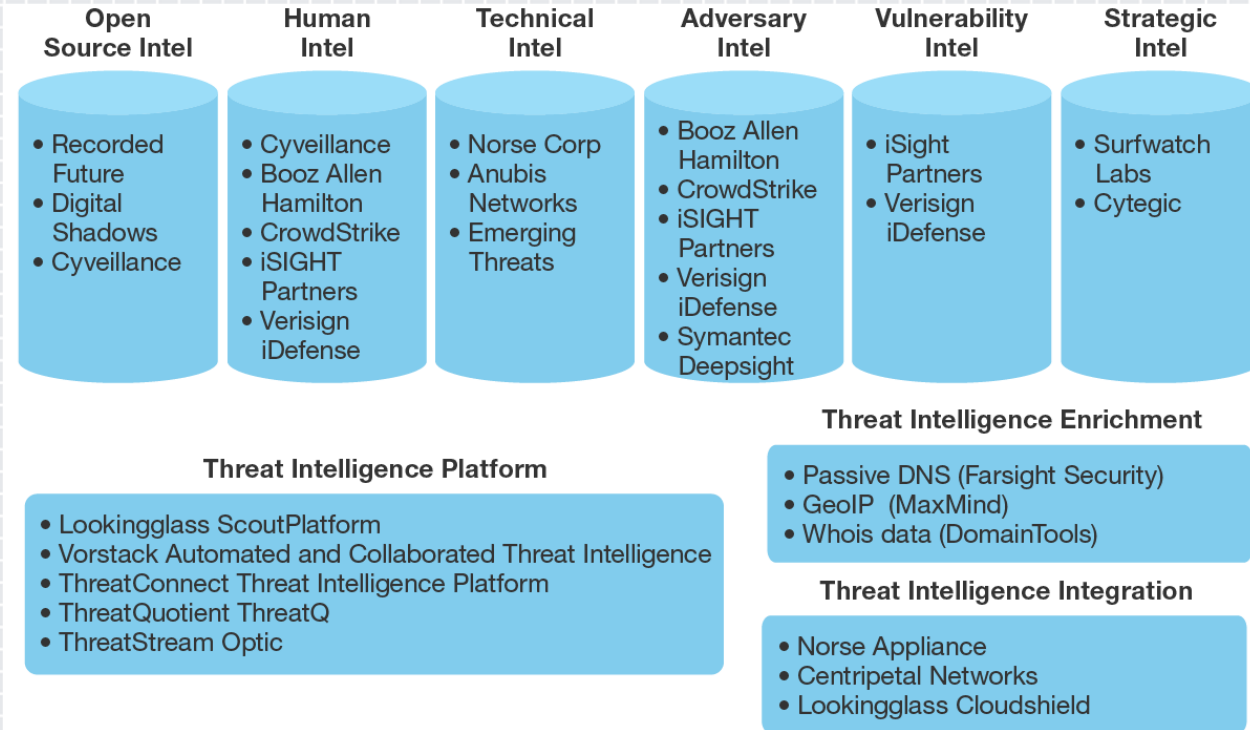
Mature orgs integrate actionable intelligence



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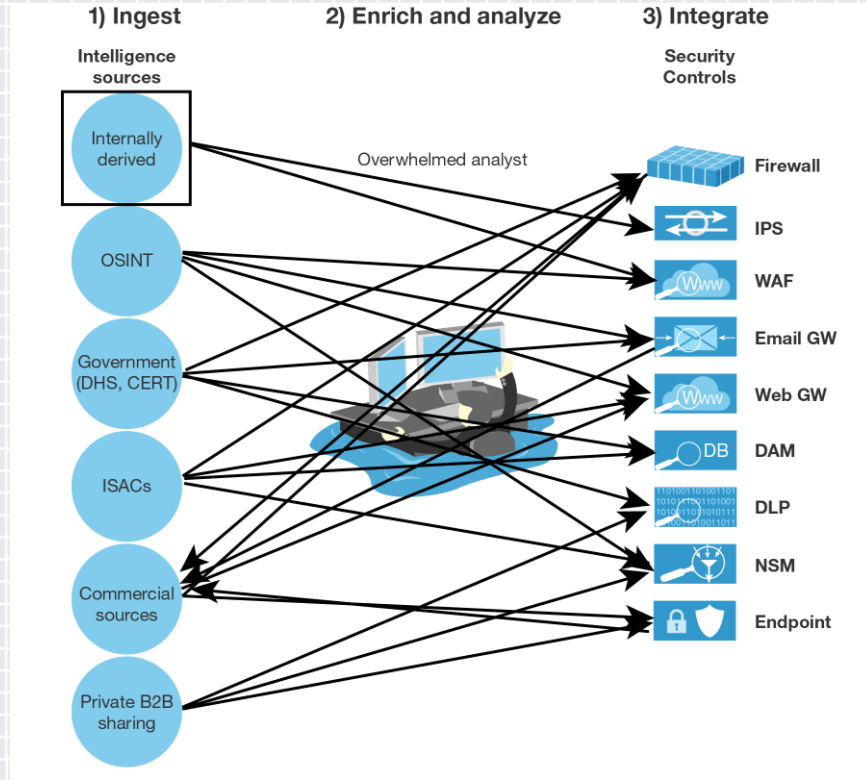


Threat intelligence market overview

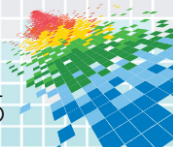


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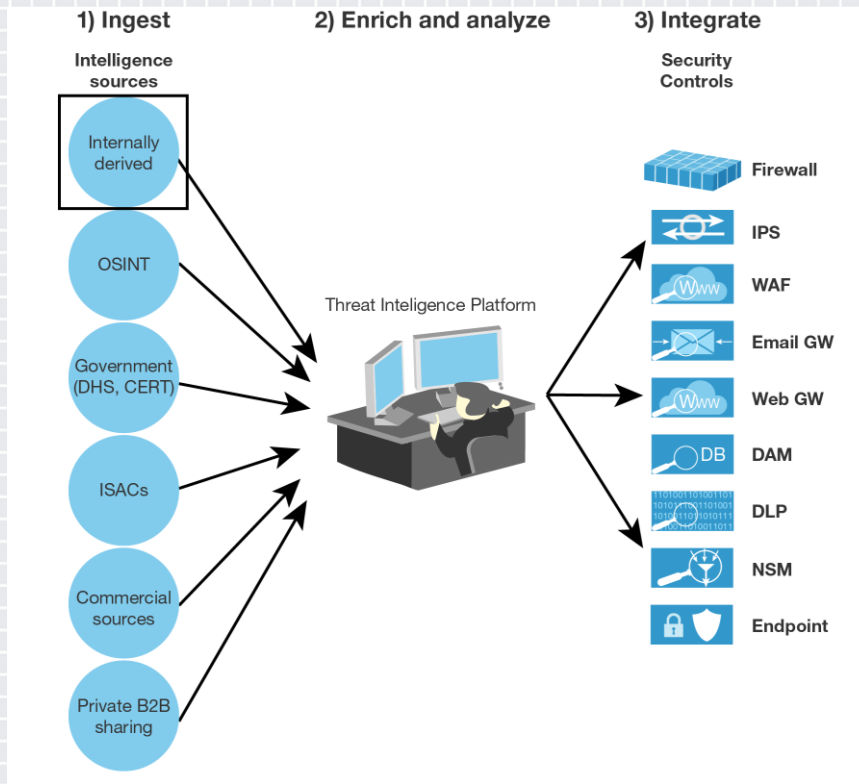
Operationalizing threat intelligence – This?



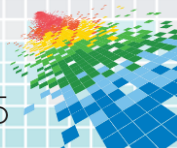
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Operationalizing threat intelligence – Or This?

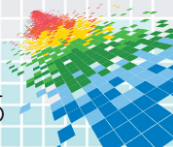


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Mature orgs rely upon Threat Intelligence Platforms

- ◆ You need a quarterback to orchestrate your intelligence work.
- ◆ You don't manage threat intel, you analyze and integrate it.



Threat Intelligence Platform functions

- ◆ Ingest threat intelligence and normalize it.
- ◆ Rate intelligence sources (over time.)
- ◆ Provide an analyst workspace.
- ◆ Provide visualization and pivoting.
- ◆ Provide enrichment.
- ◆ Enable internal and external collaboration/sharing.



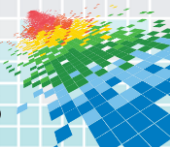
Threat intelligence sharing

- ◆ Sharing alone does not a threat intel platform make.
- ◆ Sharing is a function of a threat intel platform.
- ◆ If you cannot take action on shared intel it has little value.



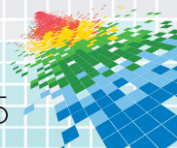
Speed of sharing

- ◆ “We need to close the gap between sharing speed and attack speed.”
- ◆ “75% of attacks spread from Victim 0 to Victim 1 within one day (24 hours).”

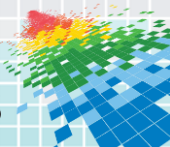


STIX could be the answer

- ◆ STIX gained momentum in 2014, but still has a long way to go.
- ◆ Be on the look out for “checkbox STIX.”
- ◆ Ask vendors what specific use cases do they support.
- ◆ Join the conversation:
<https://stix.mitre.org/community/registration.html>

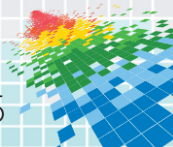


Oversight



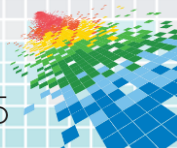
Prepare for the Bobs

- ◆ How effective were your investments? Avoid Expense in Depth with after action reviews.
- ◆ Measure and track:
 - ◆ Time to detection, containment, remediation.
- ◆ If you cannot measure these items, invest in the situational awareness technology required to do so.



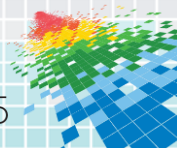
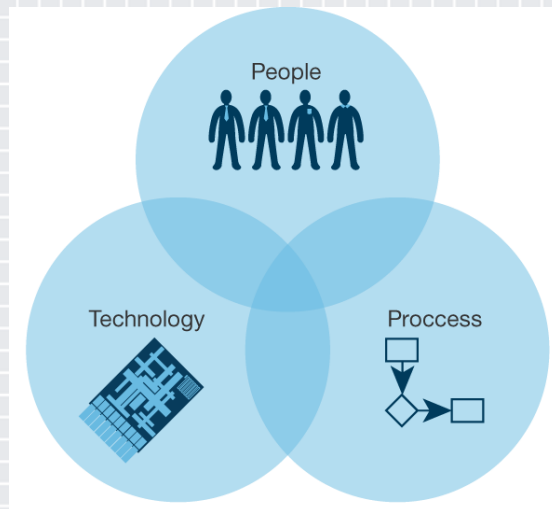
Mature firms produce strategic intelligence

- ◆ Produce your own customized version of the Verizon DBIR.
- ◆ Produce daily digest of top cybersecurity stories and their impacts.
- ◆ Use strategic intelligence products to improve the external perspective of security.



Summary

- ◆ There is no magic threat intelligence pixie dust.
- ◆ People, process and technology are all required for success.
- ◆ Threat intelligence is a long journey that ebbs and flows.



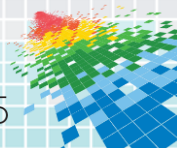
Apply what you have learned today

- ◆ Next week you should:
 - ◆ Begin a gap analysis of your existing collection capabilities.
 - ◆ Reach out to any commercial intelligence providers and have them explain why their intelligence products are aligned with your firm.
 - ◆ Start building dossiers on all future incidents and intrusions.



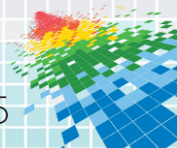
Apply what you have learned today

- ◆ In the first three months following this presentation you should:
 - ◆ Develop standing intelligence requirements.
 - ◆ Reevaluate all your intelligence sources, are they accurate, integrated, relevant and timely?



Apply what you have learned today

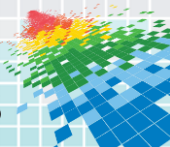
- ◆ Within six months you should:
 - ◆ Implement a strategy to recruit, train, and retain threat intelligence resources.
 - ◆ Deliver one strategic intelligence product: Analyze your intrusions and the strategic implications for your organization.



The wrong choices can be costly



VS



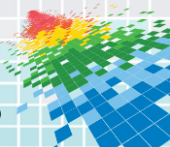
The wrong choices can be costly



VS



\$250 / annually – It adds up



Thank you!

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- ◆ #3daythreatintel

