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CITD

Corporate Insider Threat Detection

SMi Oil and Gas Cyber Security Conference
June 2014

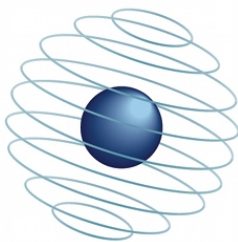
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Cyber Security Centre, University of Oxford, UK.



INSIDERTHREAT



Insider Threat

- What do we mean when we talk of *insider threat*?
- An abuse of privileged access:
 - Destruction / sabotage (e.g. information, physical).
 - Theft (e.g. information, financial, physical).
 - Theft for distribution (e.g. IP).
- Unlike a typical attack, the insider is entitled to act within the organisation, to fulfill their job role.
 - How can we assess when entitled behaviour becomes malicious behaviour?

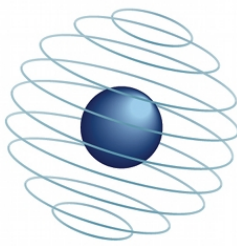


The CITD Project

- Sponsored by the Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI).
- Collaboration between University of Oxford (Cyber Security, e-Research and Business School), University of Leicester and Cardiff University.
 - Psychology and behavioural analysis led by Leicester.
 - Criminology analysis led by Cardiff.
 - Cyber Security Centre focus on the detection algorithms.
 - e-Research Centre focus on the visual analytics development.
 - Business school focus on the education and awareness.



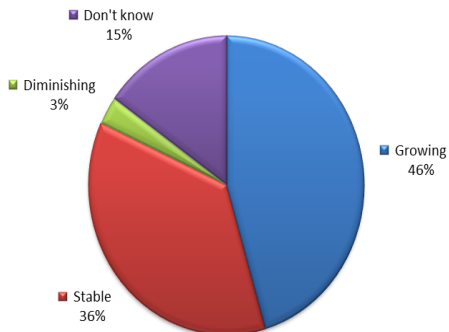
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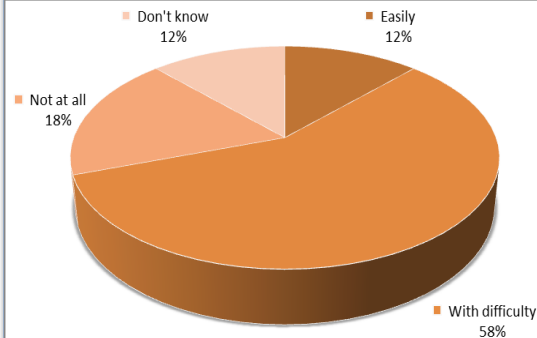
Highlights from Web-based Survey

Do you think that the threat from insiders is growing or diminishing?



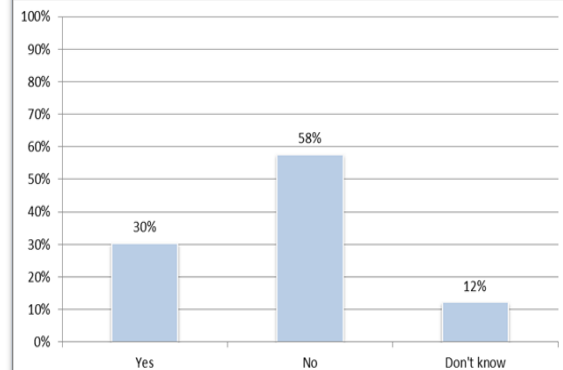
Almost half of the respondents felt that the threat from insiders was growing.

Please describe the extent to which you can predict insider threats before they conduct attacks.



This is an important question that validates the aim of the overall project. 76% of managers said that they were only able to predict an insider attack with difficulty or not at all.

Is insider-threat detection an important part of your organisation's culture?

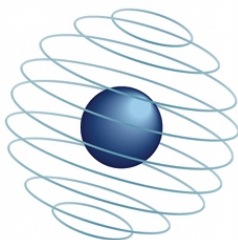


A strong majority say that insider threat detection was not part of the culture. This suggests that there may be cultural challenges in changing both attitudes and behaviour on the topic.



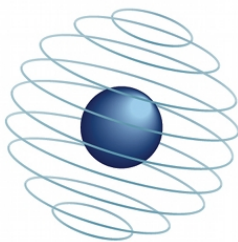
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Conceptual Modeling

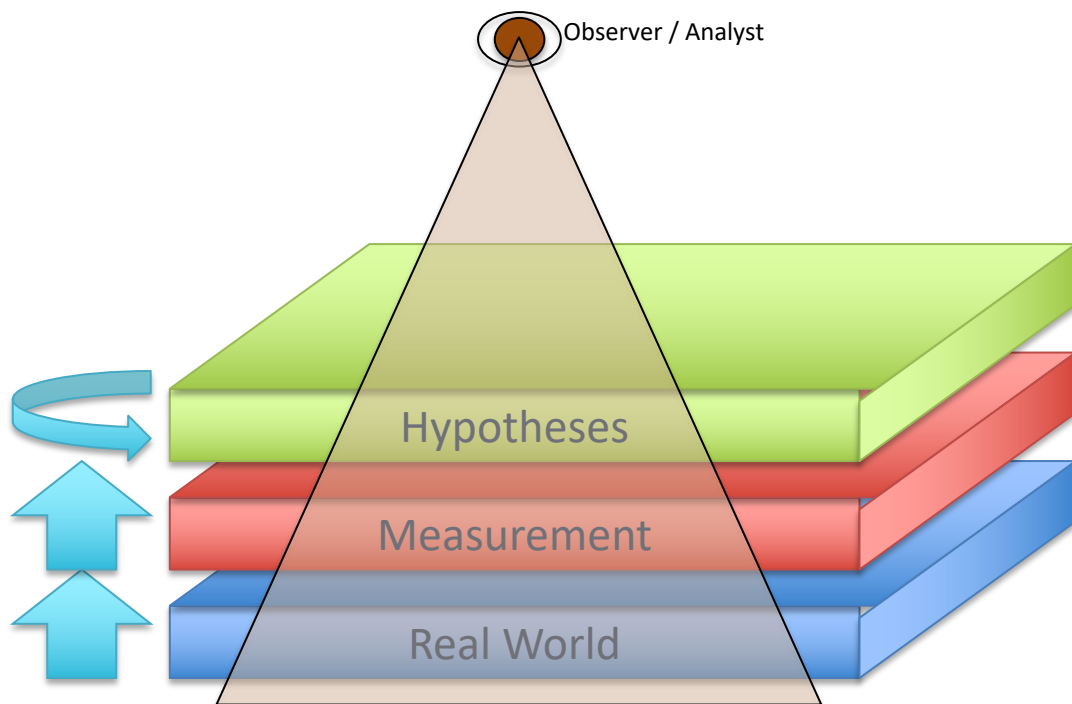


Conceptual Model

- Identifying the problem space, and the related elements that exist within this space.
- Insider Threat is not only a cyber issue – therefore, we need to understand the full scope of the problem.
- The conceptual model can help to inform aspects that should be considered in the implementation of a detection system.

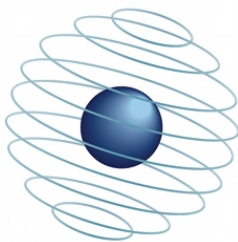


Conceptual Model

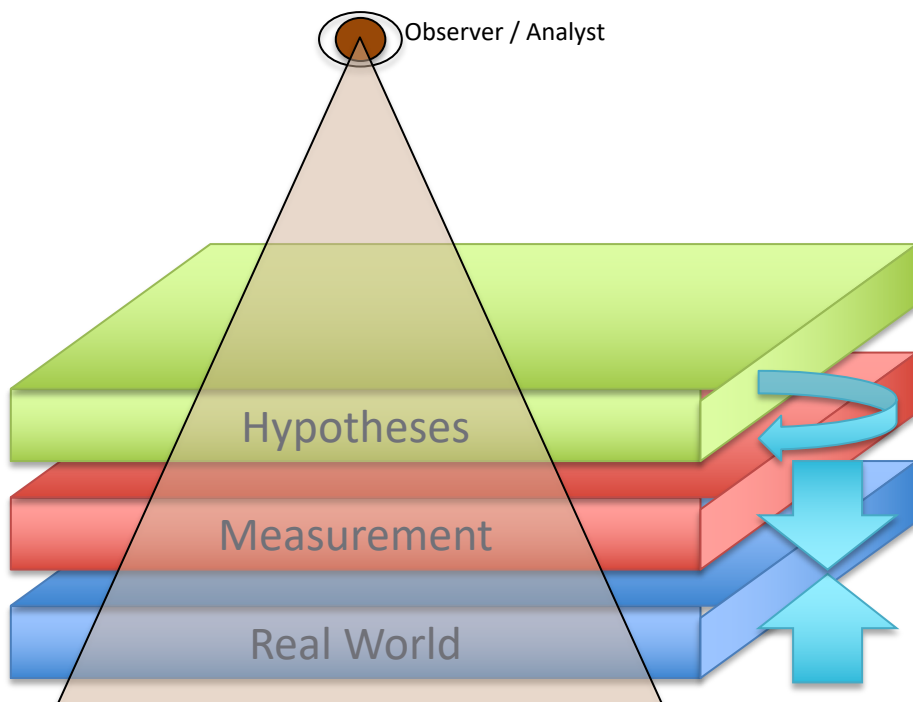


Hypotheses made regarding
the observed insider.
What do we think of their
intent based upon the
measured data?





Conceptual Model

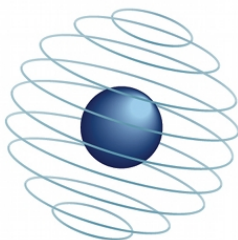


The measured representation of the real world enables the analyst to explore the data with regards to their initial hypothesis.



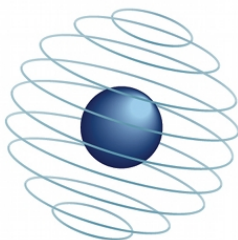
Conceptual Model

- Bottom-up reasoning:
 - The data is used to identify suspicious behaviour which in turn alerts the analyst to draw a particular hypothesis.
 - Machine learning and data mining concepts.
 - Anomaly detection.
- Top-down reasoning:
 - The analyst has their own hypothesis for which they would like to verify, in which case the data is utilized in order to support this.
 - Visual analytics and visualization concepts.
 - Data exploration.



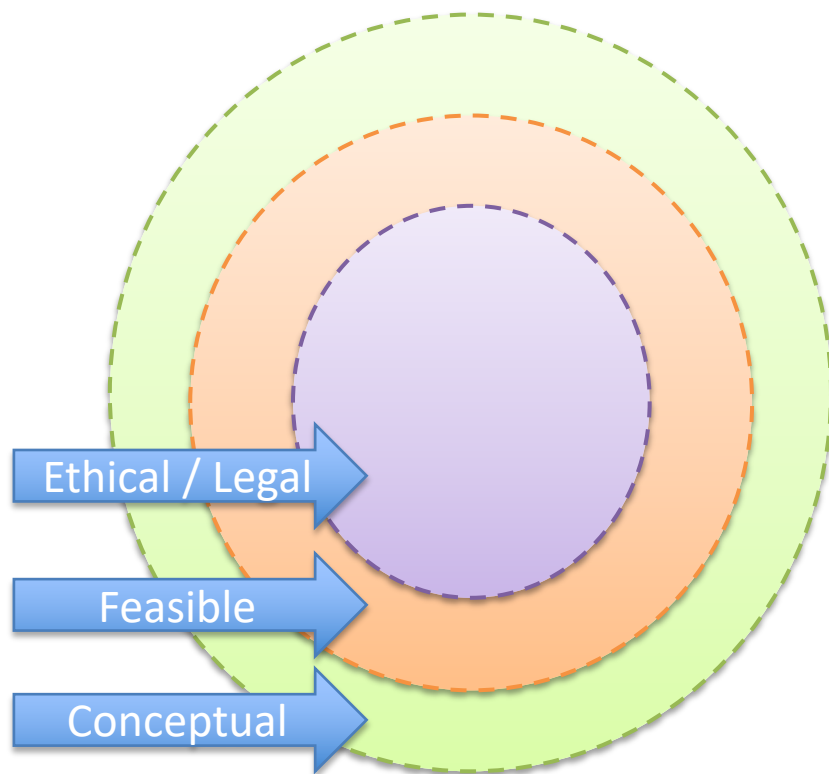
Elements of the Model

- At the core of the conceptual model are the elements that exist within the problem space of insider-threat.
- All elements would be present within the real world level of the conceptual model.
- The elements would all be measureable (to some extent) to propagate upwards through the model.



Modeling Approach

- Conceptual
 - What is the scope of information that could possibly be collected?
- Feasible
 - What is actually feasible to collect?
 - E.g., How would one quantify employee mentality or disgruntlement?
- Ethical / Legal
 - What is ethically feasible to collect?
 - E.g., Social media monitoring may be a breach of privacy.

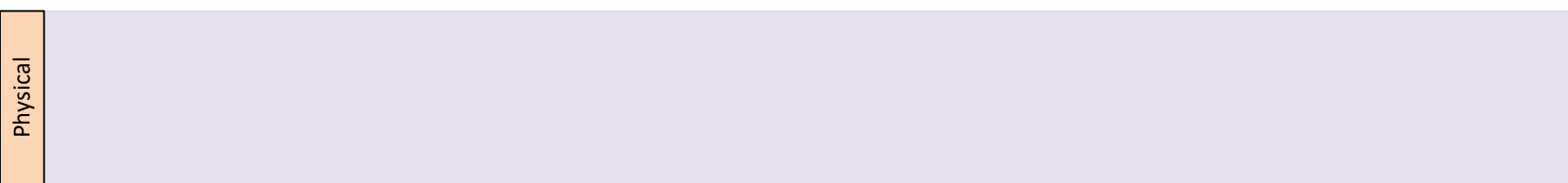
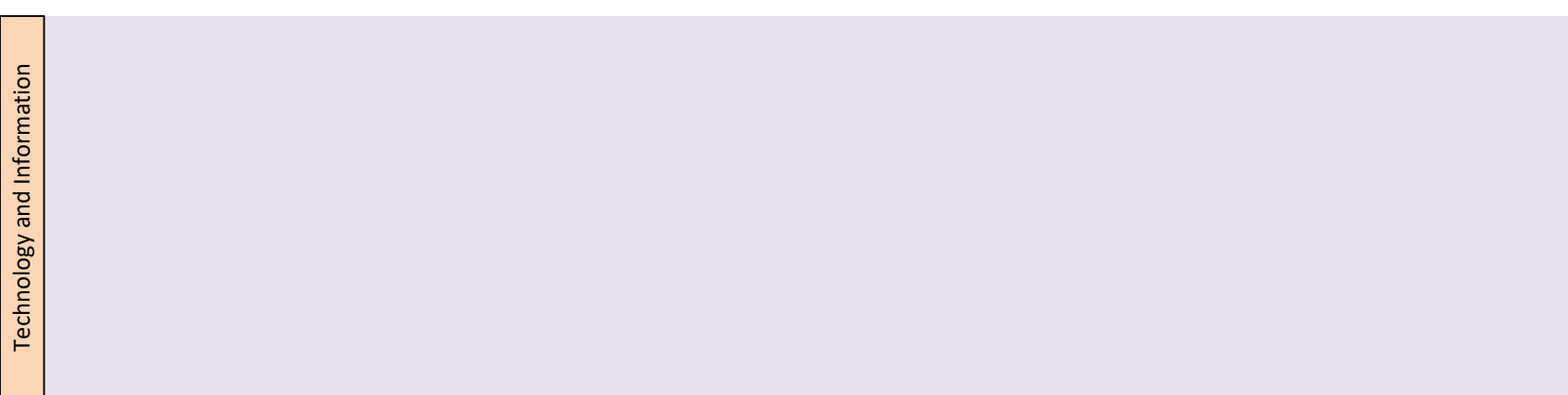
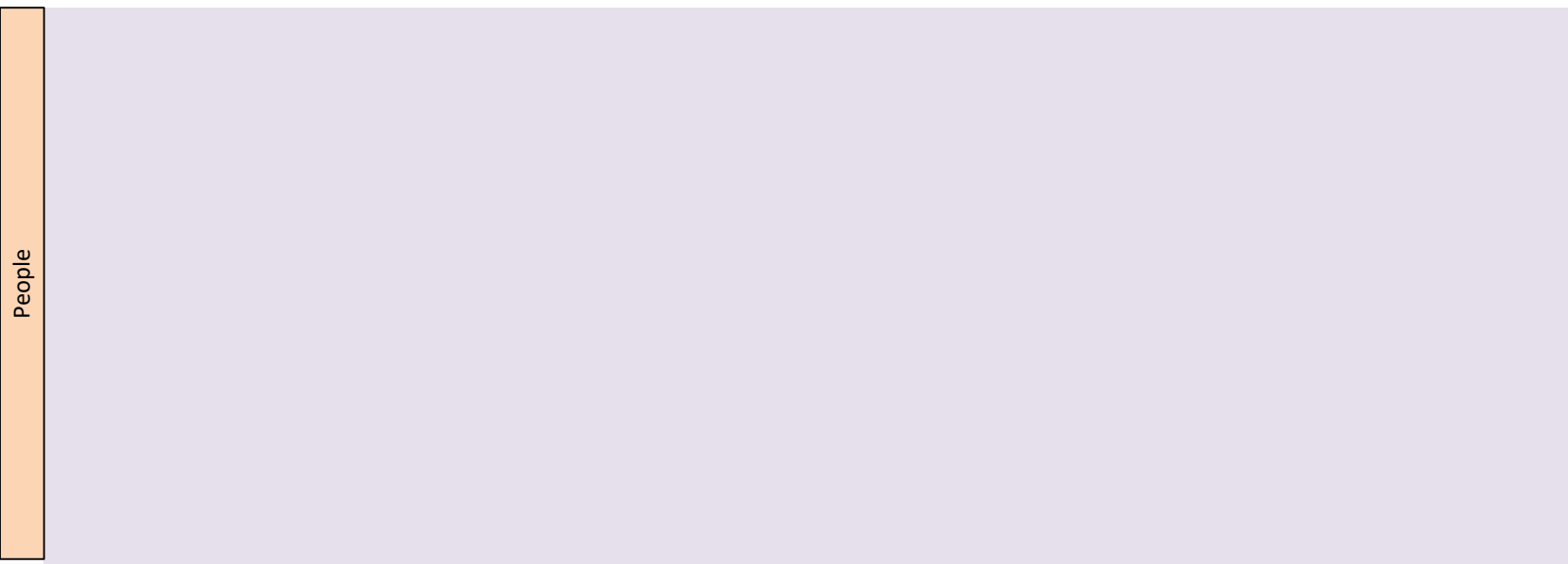
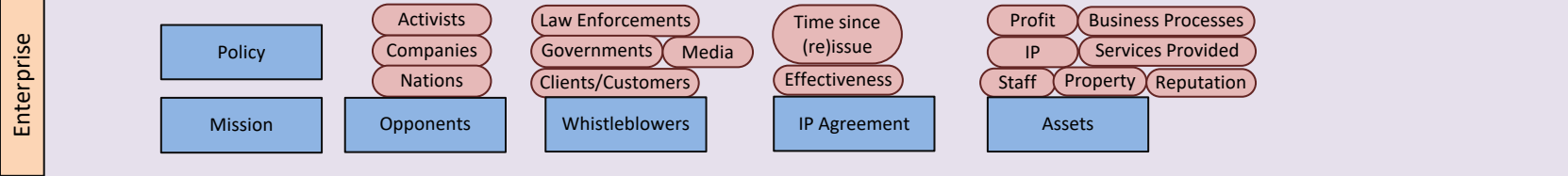


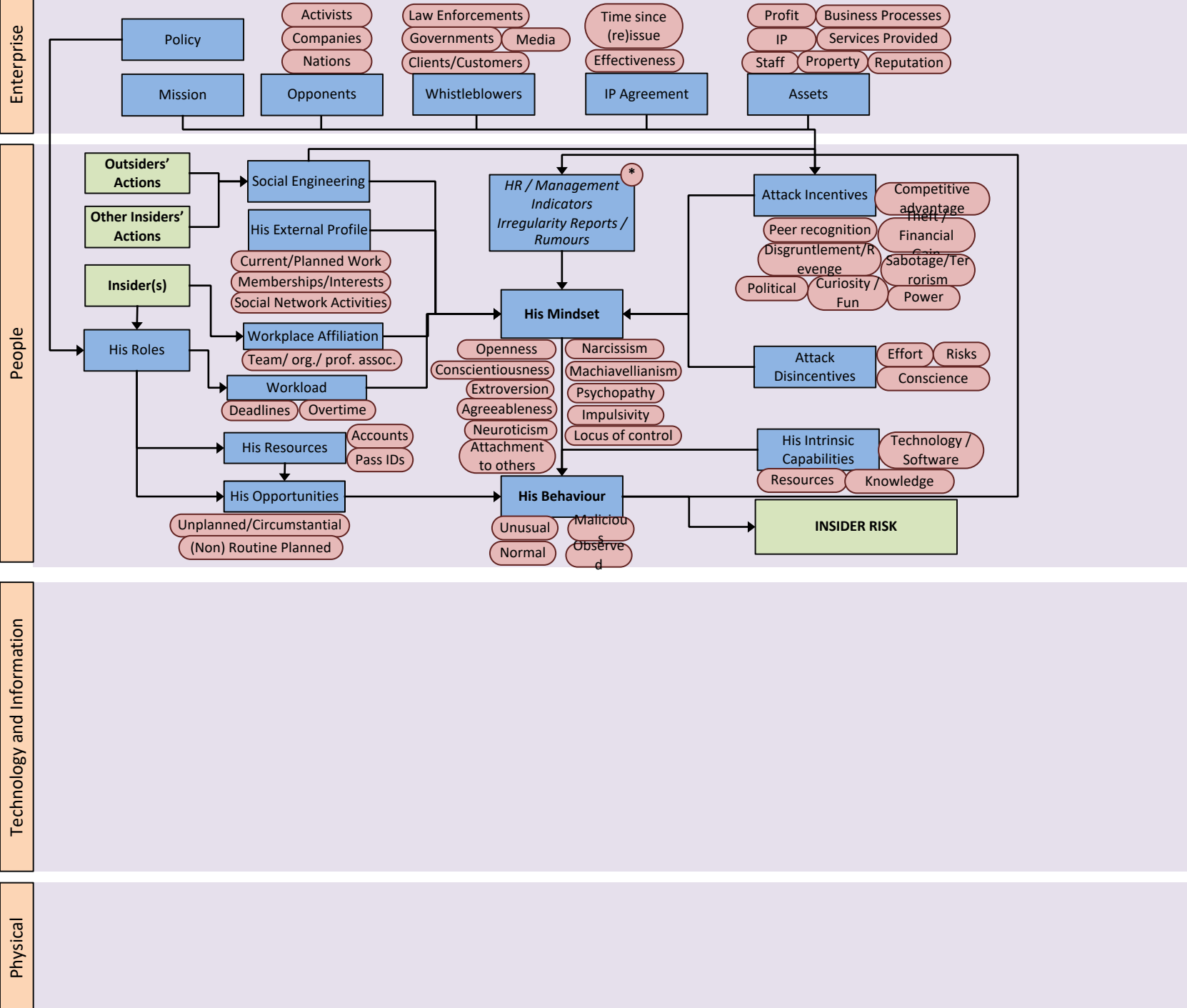
Physical

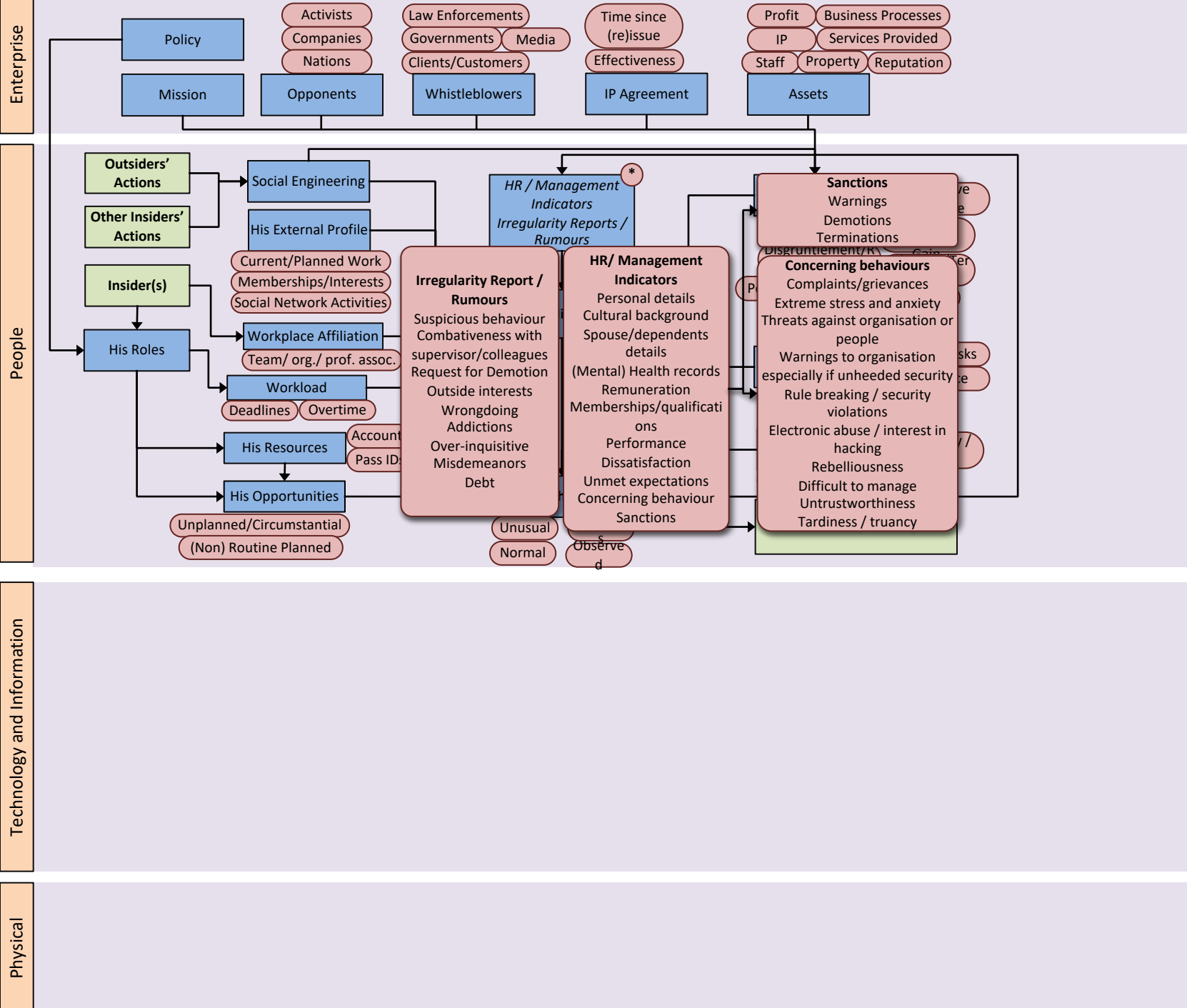
Technology and Information

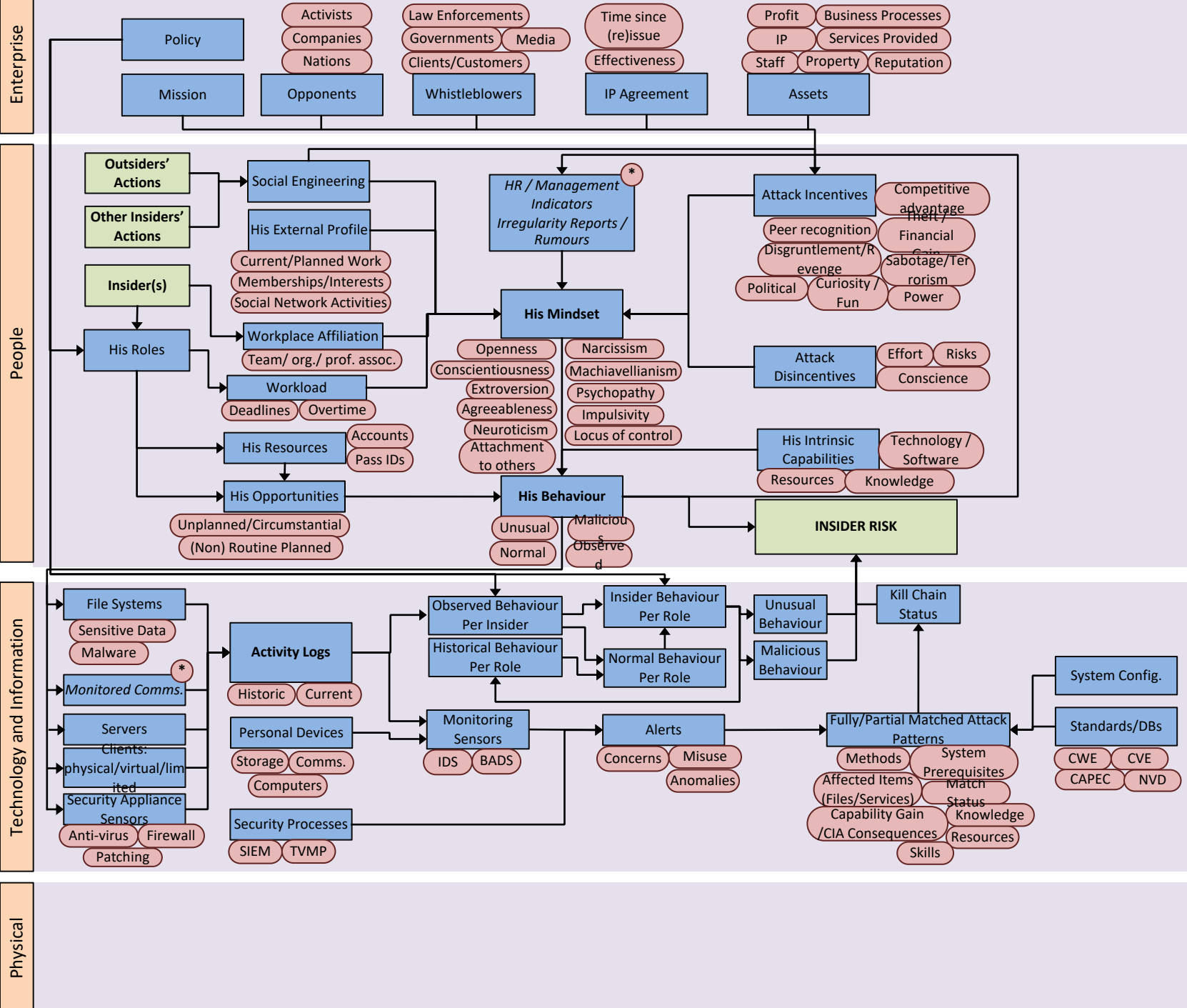
People

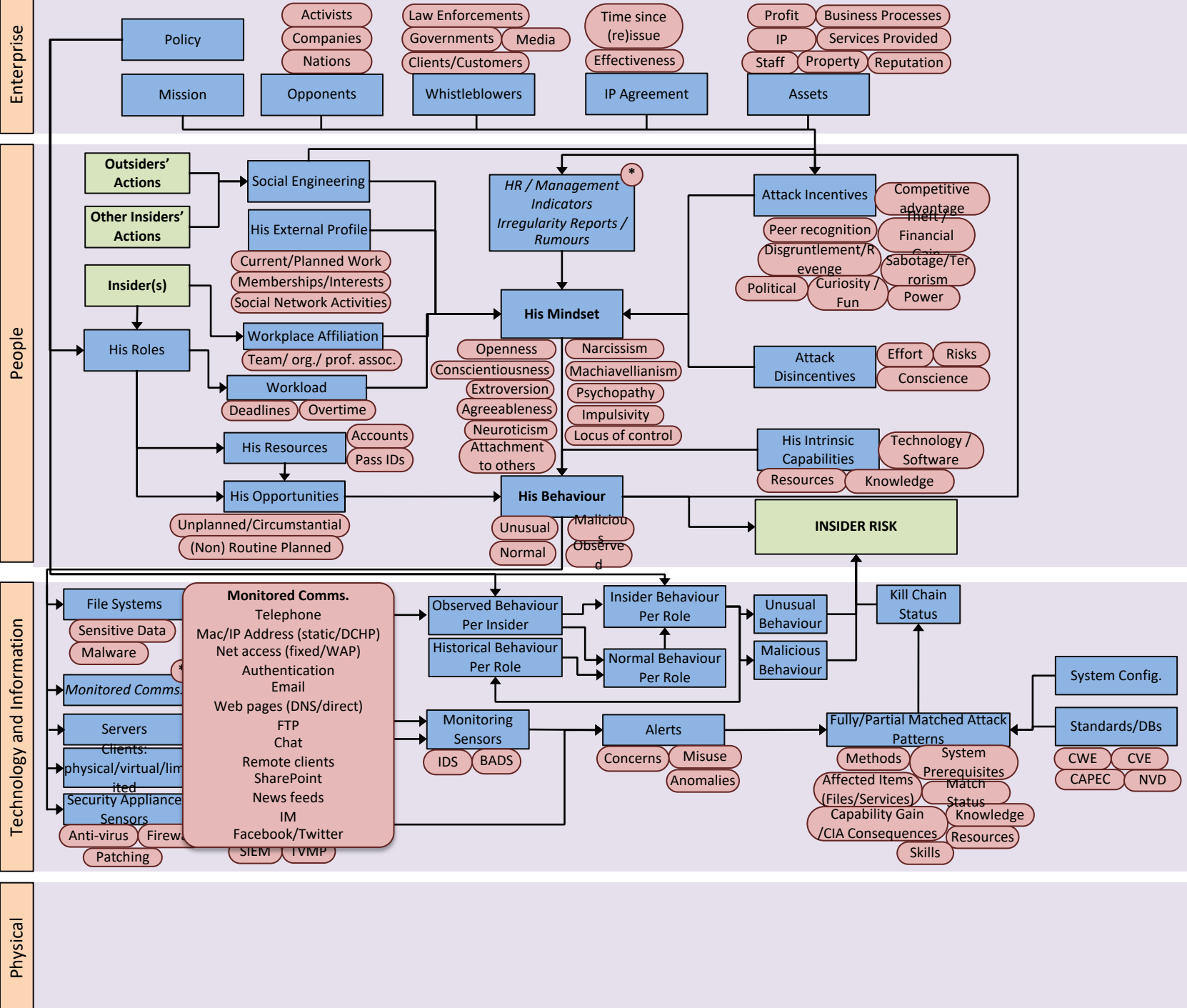
Enterprise

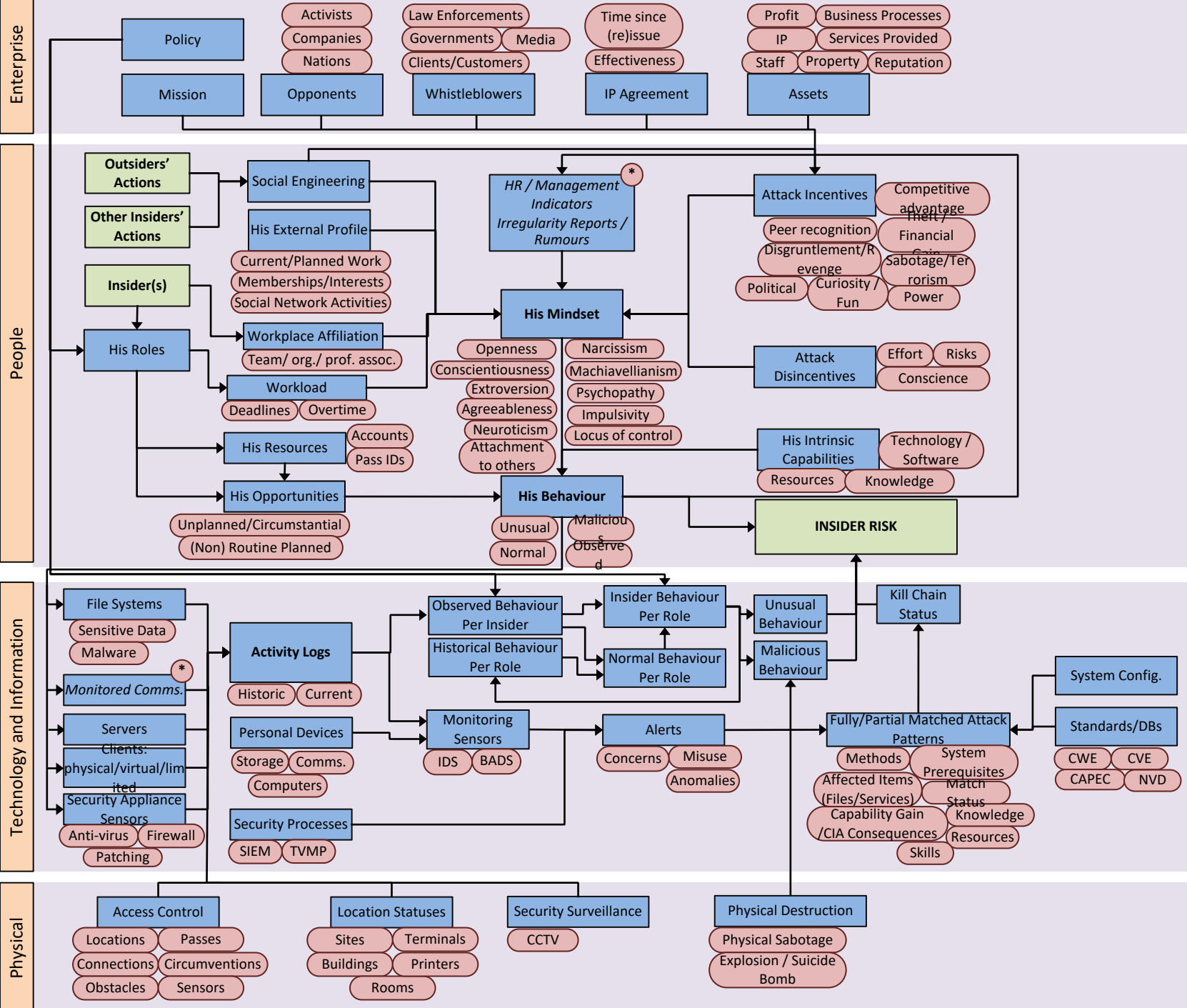


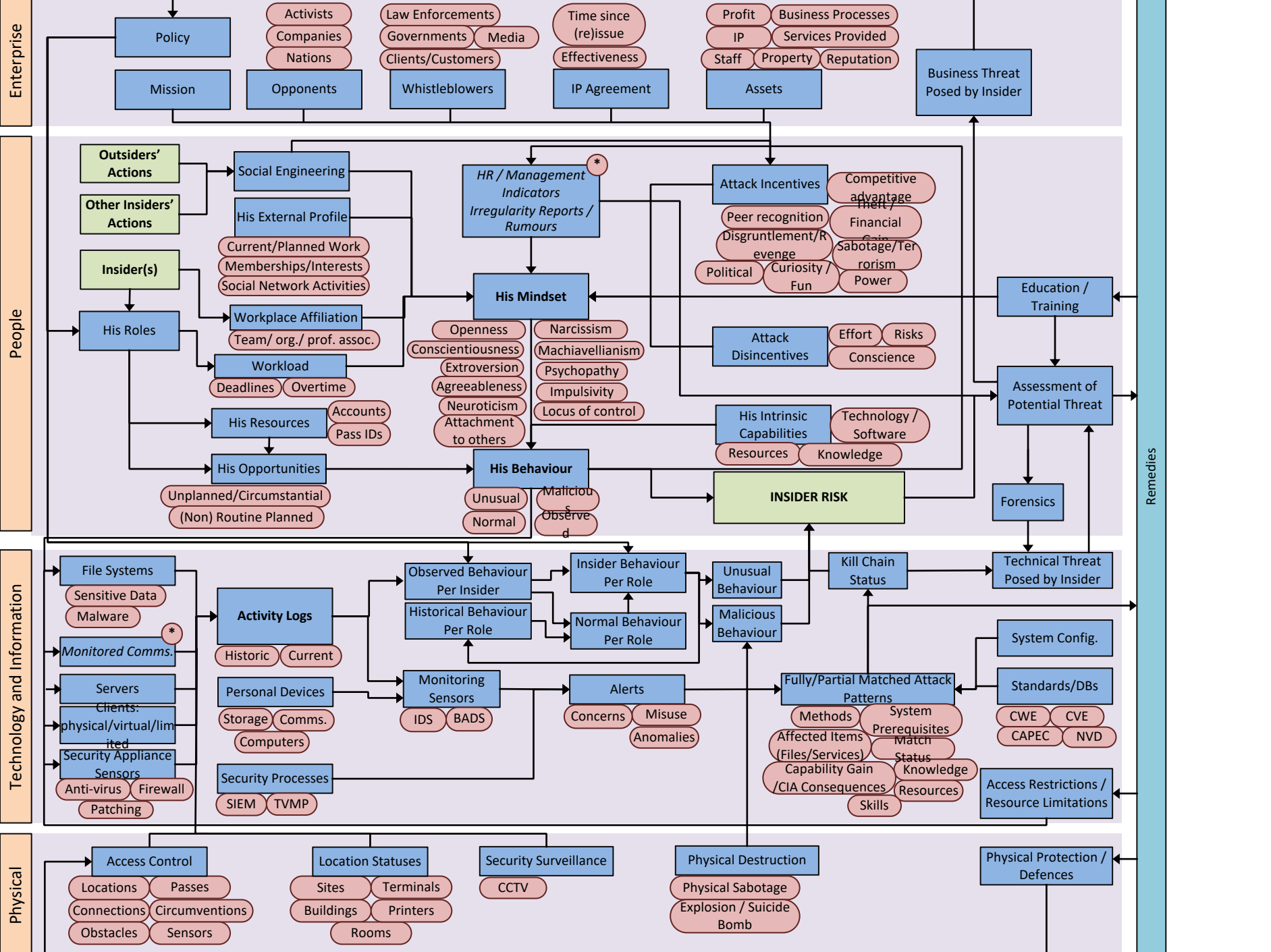


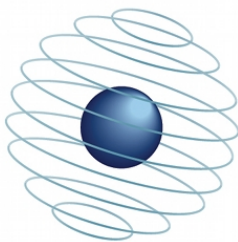






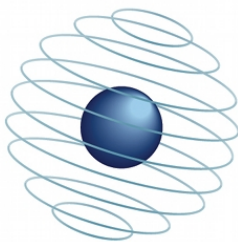






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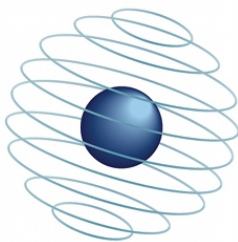
Construction of the Detection Prototype



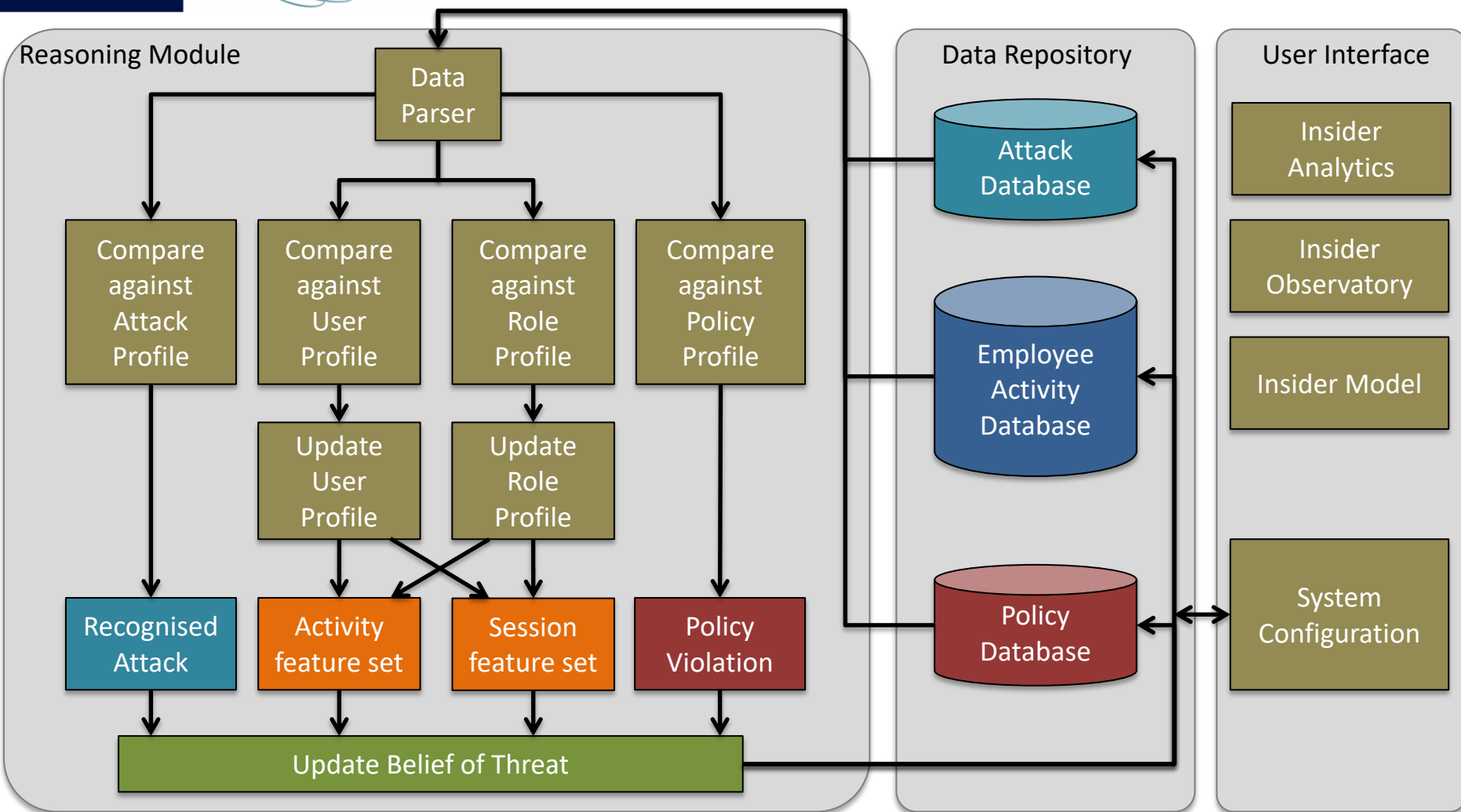
Construction of the Detection Prototype

- IDS-inspired architecture: sensors/monitors, databases, data mining and attack correlation, visual analytics.
- Alert for both anomaly detection and misuse: learning algorithms to understand normal behaviour combined with data mining to find events (single and chained) in large datasets.
- Connection between detection algorithms and visual analytics interface to support semi-supervised learning.
- Exploration of performance for subsets of data, attack sensor sources and system configurations.
- Validation via experimentation.





Current Architecture

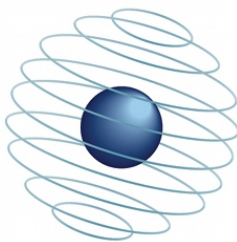


Our approach

- A probabilistic, generative model of user behaviour.
 - Models the activities that the user performs, the associated attributes with these activities, the time activities are performed and how frequent these activities are performed.
- Unsupervised – we do not assume in advance what defines anomaly behaviour, or threatening behaviour.
- Online – the system learns the user profile in real-time as new data is observed.



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Test Data

```
{Q7E9-Z1JT69FV-1614JKQB},1/4/2010 7:59:00,AVH0027,PC-4433,Logon
{X1I0-X1GD25UB-2420HPPG},1/4/2010 16:48:00,AVH0027,PC-4433,Logoff
{S5Y5-G8FP46NZ-9791AUND},1/4/2010 7:45:00,SBG0028,PC-9601,Logon
{P5E1-C5RG57IO-7465RAHV},1/4/2010 16:49:00,SBG0028,PC-9601,Logoff
{T8F0-J3WF00GY-9573INDB},1/4/2010 9:19:00,MDH0029,PC-3167,Logon
{R5H8-D5ZH08ZS-3503LHDN},1/4/2010 19:15:00,MDH0029,PC-3167,Logoff
{Q8G6-Q8LA70DQ-5322BILD},1/4/2010 8:06:00,LIV0030,PC-9350,Logon
{F2Z9-X8GO06ZB-6104KYLD},1/4/2010 19:02:00,LIV0030,PC-9350,Logoff
{X7C1-X9BY52PL-2496EWTR},1/4/2010 8:34:00,AMP0031,PC-4636,Logon
{J0U6-N1LW23NH-2413YPVT},1/4/2010 14:19:04,AMP0031,PC-4636,Logon
{R5Y6-P4AP07WY-2935HXRJ},1/4/2010 16:48:00,AMP0031,PC-4636,Logoff
{O7K1-R6WX32TQ-8137KFYS},1/4/2010 8:09:00,VJR0032,PC-7697,Logon
{P5C8-Q9BX99XT-4766YGPP},1/4/2010 17:45:00,VJR0032,PC-7697,Logoff
{L1V4-Q5PV17XP-7924DDPC},1/4/2010 8:47:00,HBN0033,PC-4829,Logon
{E2M2-A7RL50ZP-8904LPFC},1/4/2010 15:55:00,HBN0033,PC-4829,Logoff
```

- Logon, USB Device, E-mail, Web, File activity logs.
- Could also introduce additional logs (physical access, ftp, ssh, application usage).

```
{I0E0-X3VP67PT-0054GDLO},01/04/2010 06:37:49,FWM0066,PC-2212,http://custhelp.com
{Y3W3-S7KK78EG-8876CETE},01/04/2010 06:37:49,BFS0136,PC-7195,http://linkedin.com
{Q9T4-J3IE71NE-0931PQPX},01/04/2010 06:37:53,DCW0021,PC-3621,http://washingtonpost.com
{N1H3-M9ER76KL-9521CCYR},01/04/2010 06:39:23,BKM0103,PC-8475,http://church-start.tongue.net
{J5U1-V8YA64JV-7760CAUO},01/04/2010 06:39:26,GOF0098,PC-5628,http://target.com
{W7I6-N0WU28FA-9650GLKV},01/04/2010 06:39:35,CSL0262,PC-1827,http://fowldivisionegg.org
{B1L9-B0IV58KE-3067JXEE},01/04/2010 06:39:40,MLS0246,PC-7039,http://pandora.com
{Q4S9-B4SY94PH-6688BFGZ},01/04/2010 06:39:47,MHV0044,PC-9452,http://gawker.com
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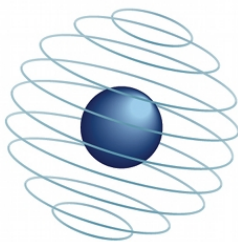
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{A6D6-O4CN70QO-9927VPWE},1/4/2010 10:59:41,Kasper.Victor.Langley@dtaa.com;Kiayada.Lysandra.Church@dtaa.com;Ferdinand.Erasmus.Armstrong@dtaa.com
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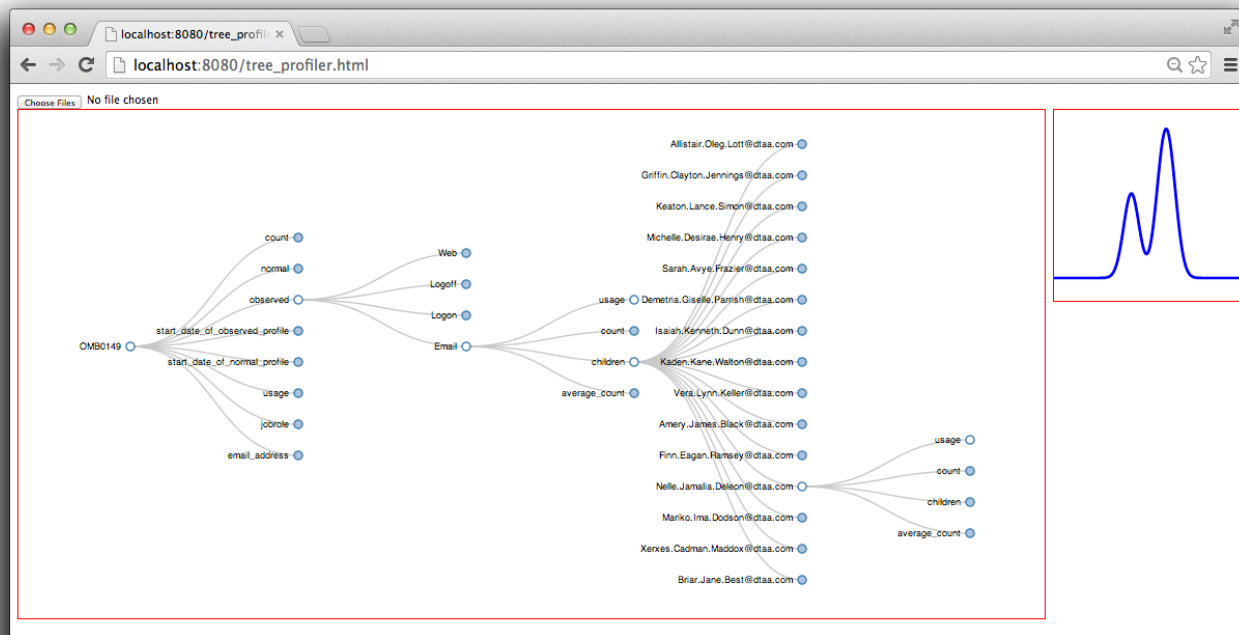
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Statistical Profiling

- Statistical profiling of employee behaviour.
 - Normal vs current
 - Individual, role, organisation
- Measure deviation from typical/normal usage.
 - Unusual logins, increase in emails/web browsing, new contacts, access of new server files... etc.



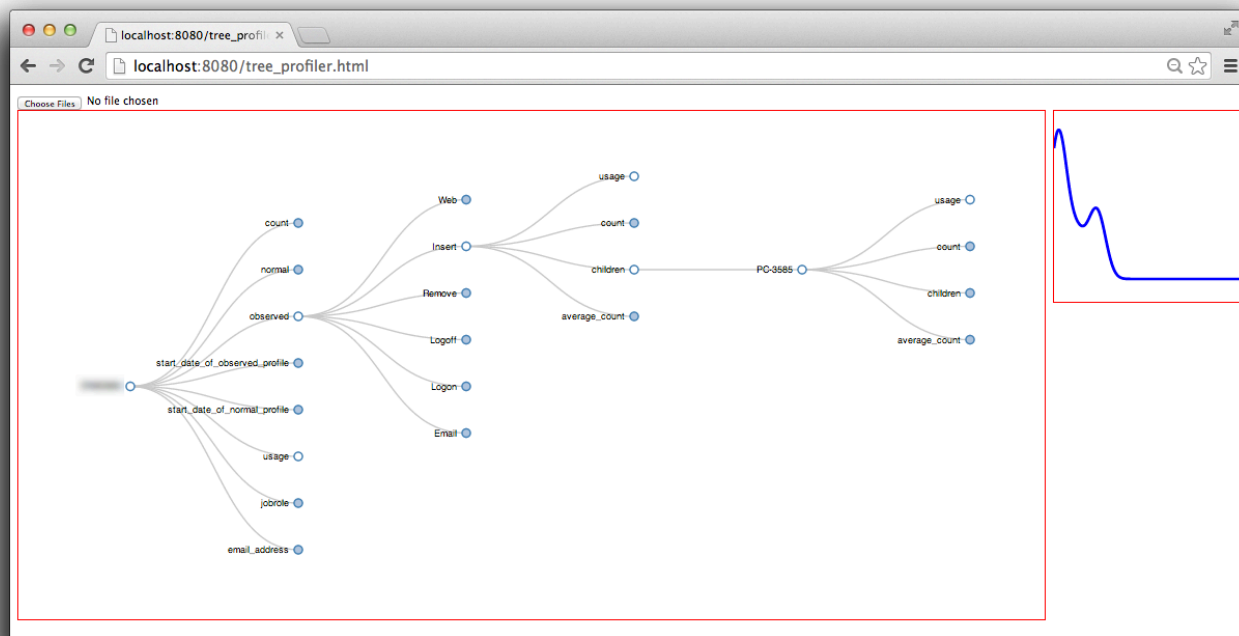
Employee monitoring that does not show deviating behaviour



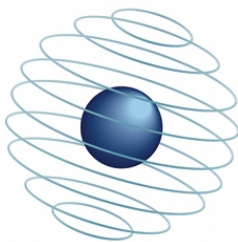
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Statistical Profiling

- Statistical profiling of employee behaviour.
 - Normal vs current
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 - Unusual logins, increase in emails/web browsing, new contacts, access of new server files... etc.



Employee monitoring that shows suspicious device usage



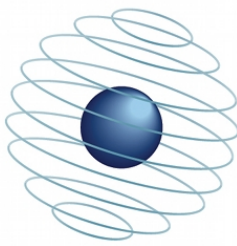
Digging deep in data

- Some activities will also carry *content* that should be incorporated into an employee profile.
 - *Email message, web site content, file content.*
- Whilst not essential for the system, this information would provide greater context to an employee's mindset.
 - What do web browsing habits suggest about an employee?
 - If a file has been modified, what *exactly* has been modified?
 - What does the sentiment of their e-mails suggest about an employee?
- Opens up issues surrounding employee privacy – organisation to decide on level of desired monitoring.





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Profile Metrics

Technical metrics:

#logins
login duration
#unique_logins
earliest_login
latest_login

#usb_insertions
#unique_usb_insertions
#usb_upload_MB
#usb_download_MB

#emails_received
#unique_senders
#new_senders

#emails_sent
#unique_recipients
#new_recipients
earliest_email_sent
latest_email_sent

#files_created
#files_accessed
#unique_files_accessed
#new_files_accessed
#files_modified
#unique_files_modified
#new_files_modified
#files_deleted

email_bag_of_words
files_bag_of_words
website_bag_of_words
email_sentiment

keyboard_biometrics
mouse_biometrics

#websites_visited
#unique_websites
#new_websites
browsing_duration

cpu_usage
memory_usage
network_upload
network_download
processes_running

Physical metrics:

#swipe_card_entries
earliest_swipe_entry
latest_swipe_entry
#keypad_entries
#keyfob_entries

CCTV monitoring

Workstation location
IP address

Activity metrics:

user_new_activity
user_new_attribute
user_time_activity
user_time_attribute
user_count_activity
user_count_attribute
role_new_activity
role_new_attribute
role_time_activity
role_time_attribute
role_count_activity
role_count_attribute

Behavioural metrics:

Openness
Conscientiousness
Extroversion
Agreeableness
Neuroticism

Disgruntlement
Not accepting feedback
Anger management
issues

Disengagement
Disregard for Authority
Performance

Narcissism
Machiavellianism
Psychopathy

Stress
Confrontational
Personal Issues

Workplace Affiliation
Locus of Control
Attachment to others
Impulsivity

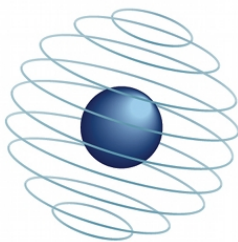
Self-Centeredness
Lack of Dependability
Absenteeism
(Greitzer et al. 2012)

...more to be established with Leicester

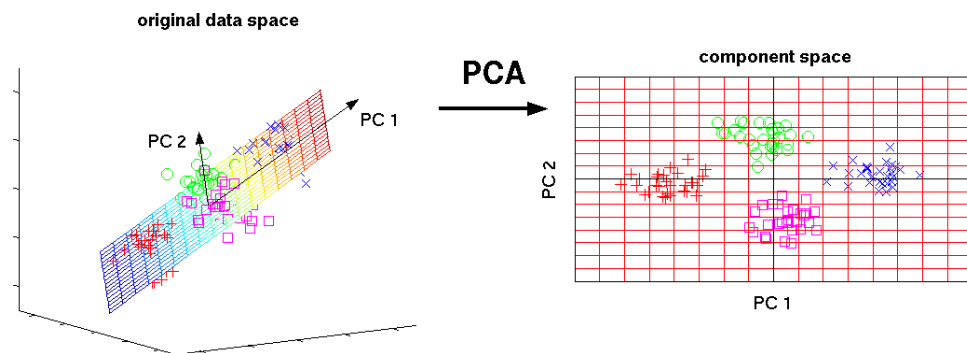
- Two forms of metric to consider:
 - Daily-based metrics
 - Activity-based metrics



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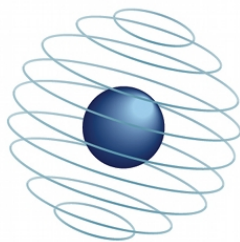


Anomaly Detection

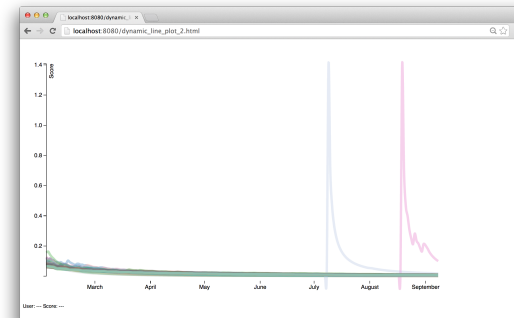
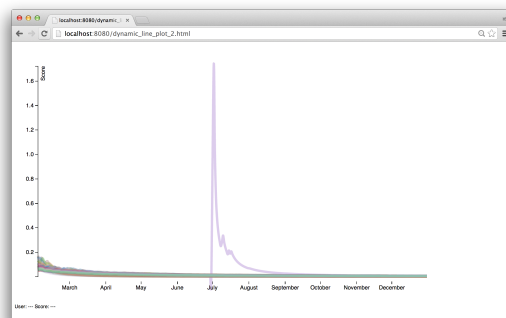
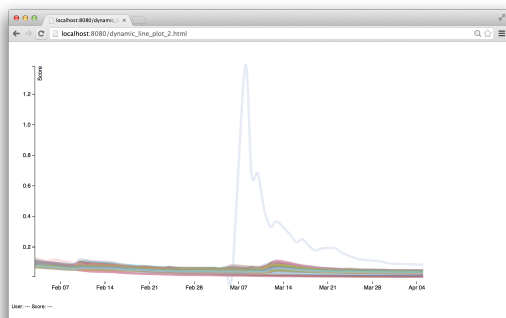


- Principal Component Analysis
 - Reduces n -D features to $< n$ components based on variance.
 - A user with a suddenly-large variance could indicate an anomaly.
- Requires a consistent n -D feature set for comparison
 - e.g., login count, USB count, email count, file count.
 - Can include time-based features (e.g., mean, earliest, latest...)
 - Can also include 'new' accesses from user profile.
 - Suitable for daily- or session-based profiling.





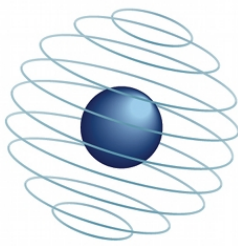
Anomaly Detection



- Measurements are gathered from the employee profile data.
- Suspicious behaviour is likely to provoke an anomaly on one or more measurement.
- These provide a means to reason about the threat posed by a particular individual.

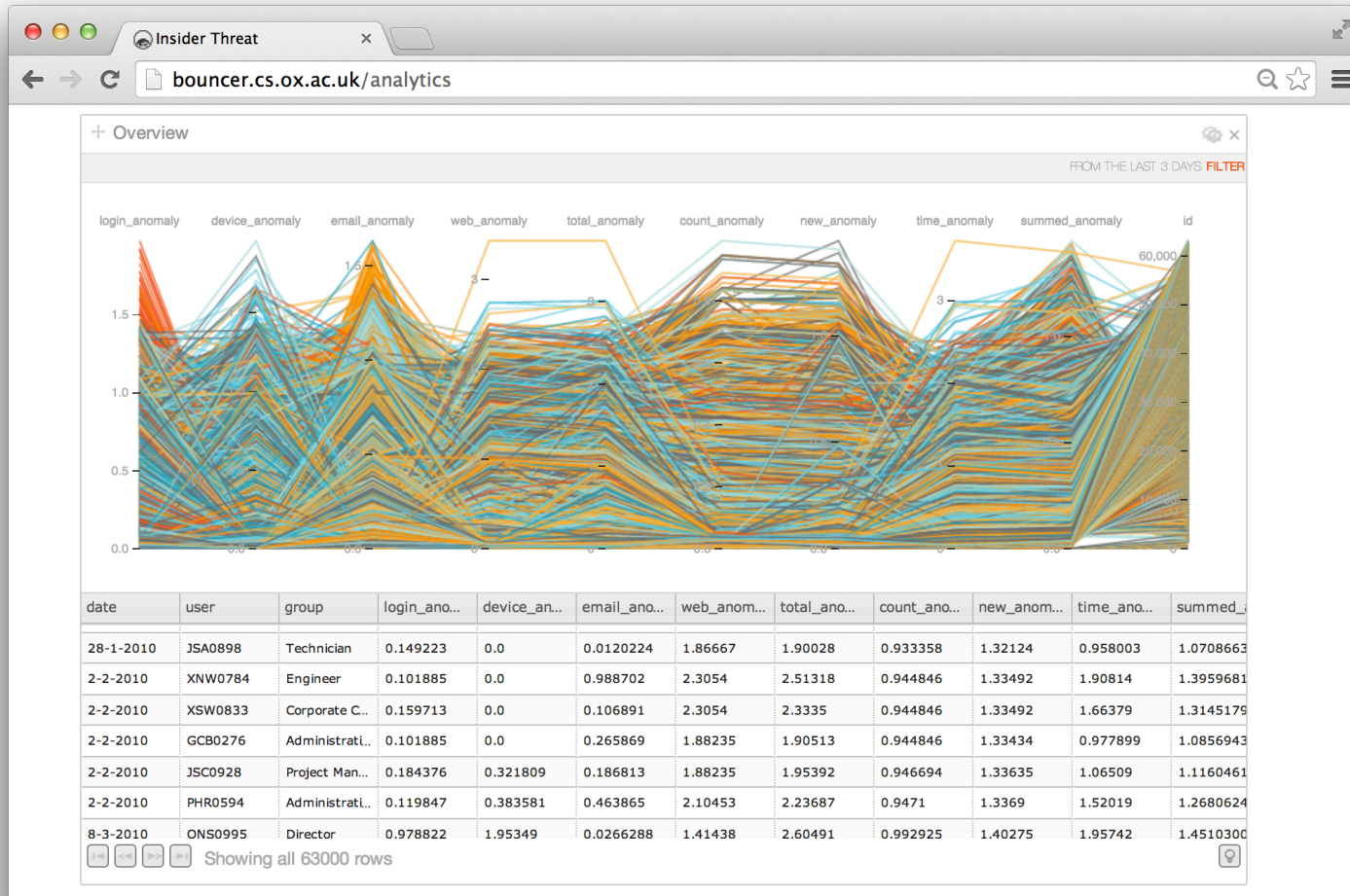


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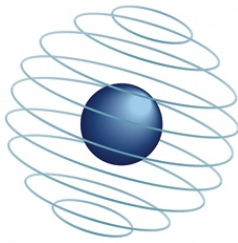
Analysis of Detection Results



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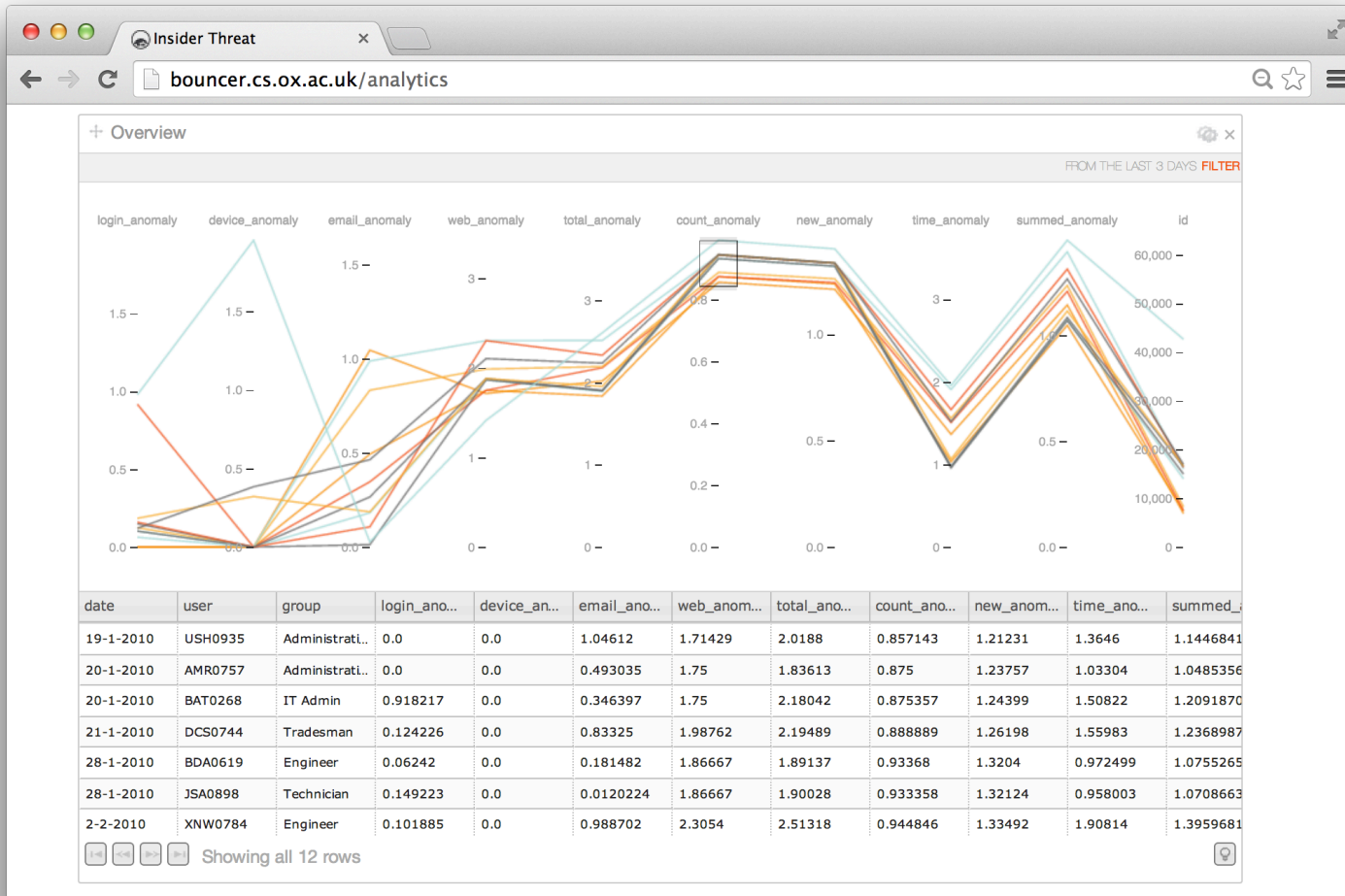


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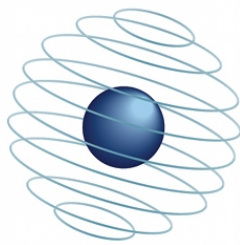


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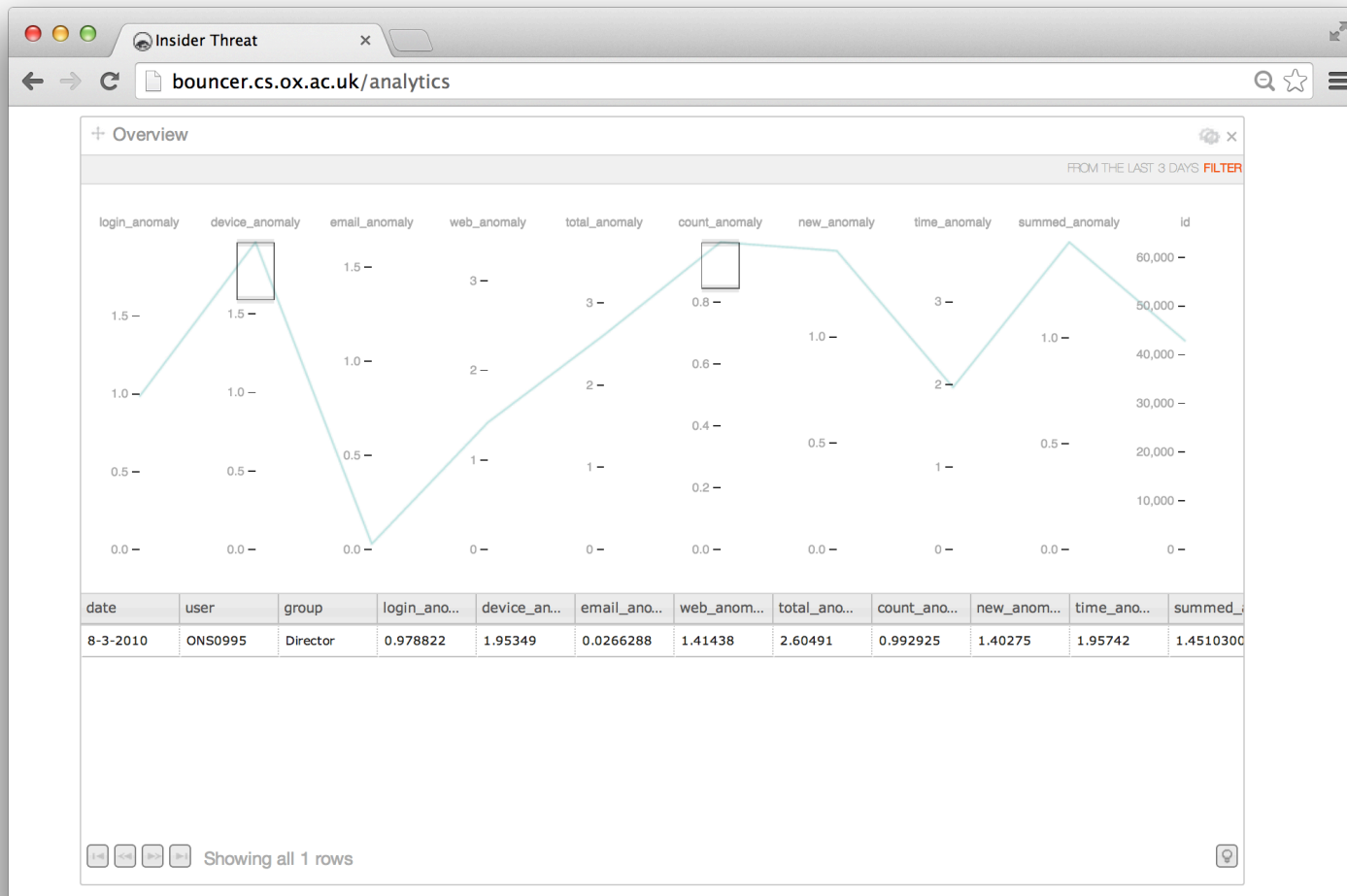
Analysis of Detection Results



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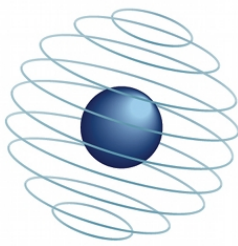


Analysis of Detection Results



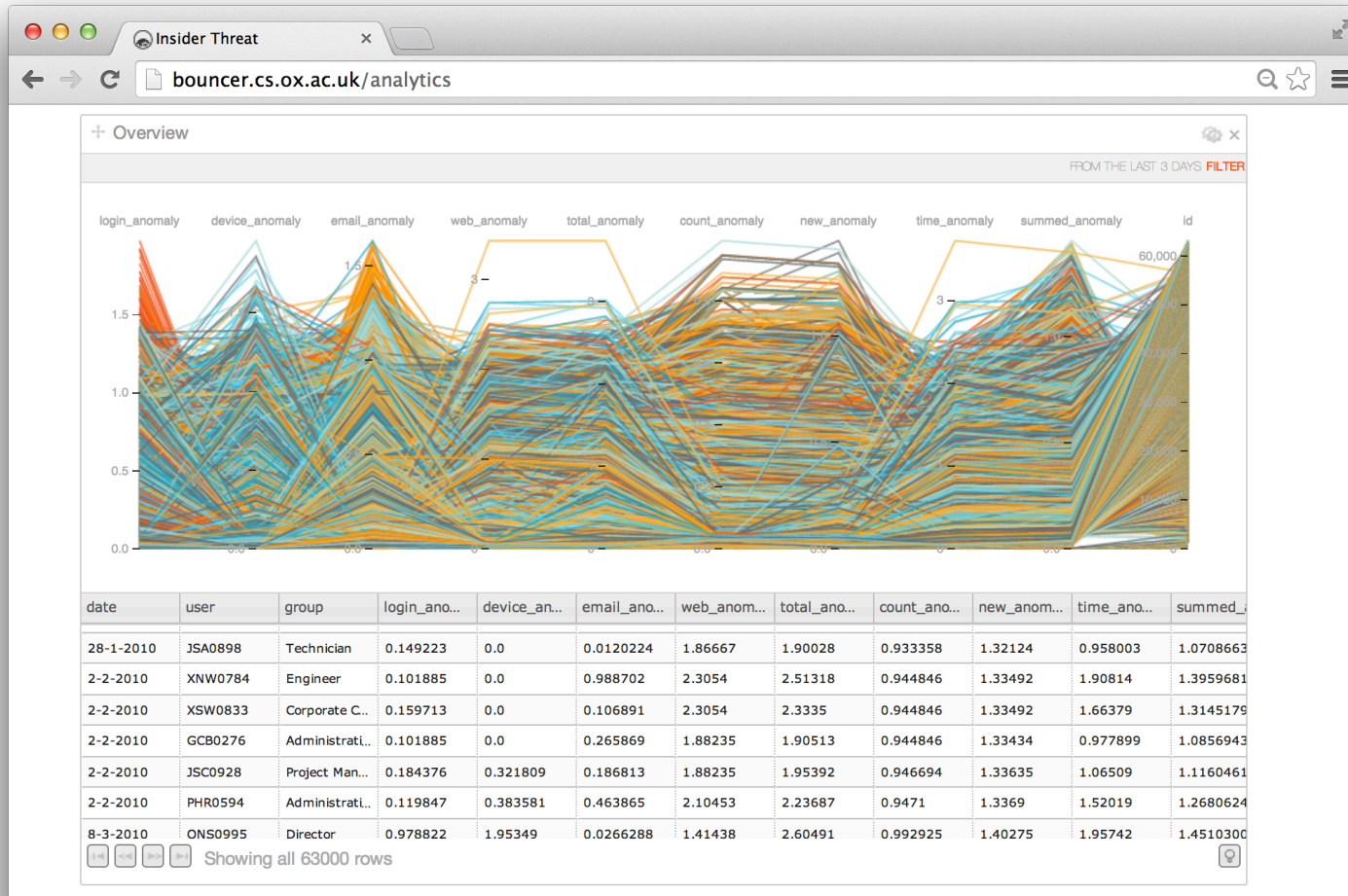


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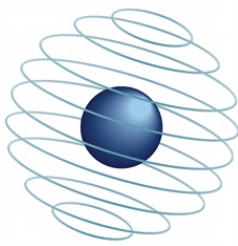
Analysis of Detection Results



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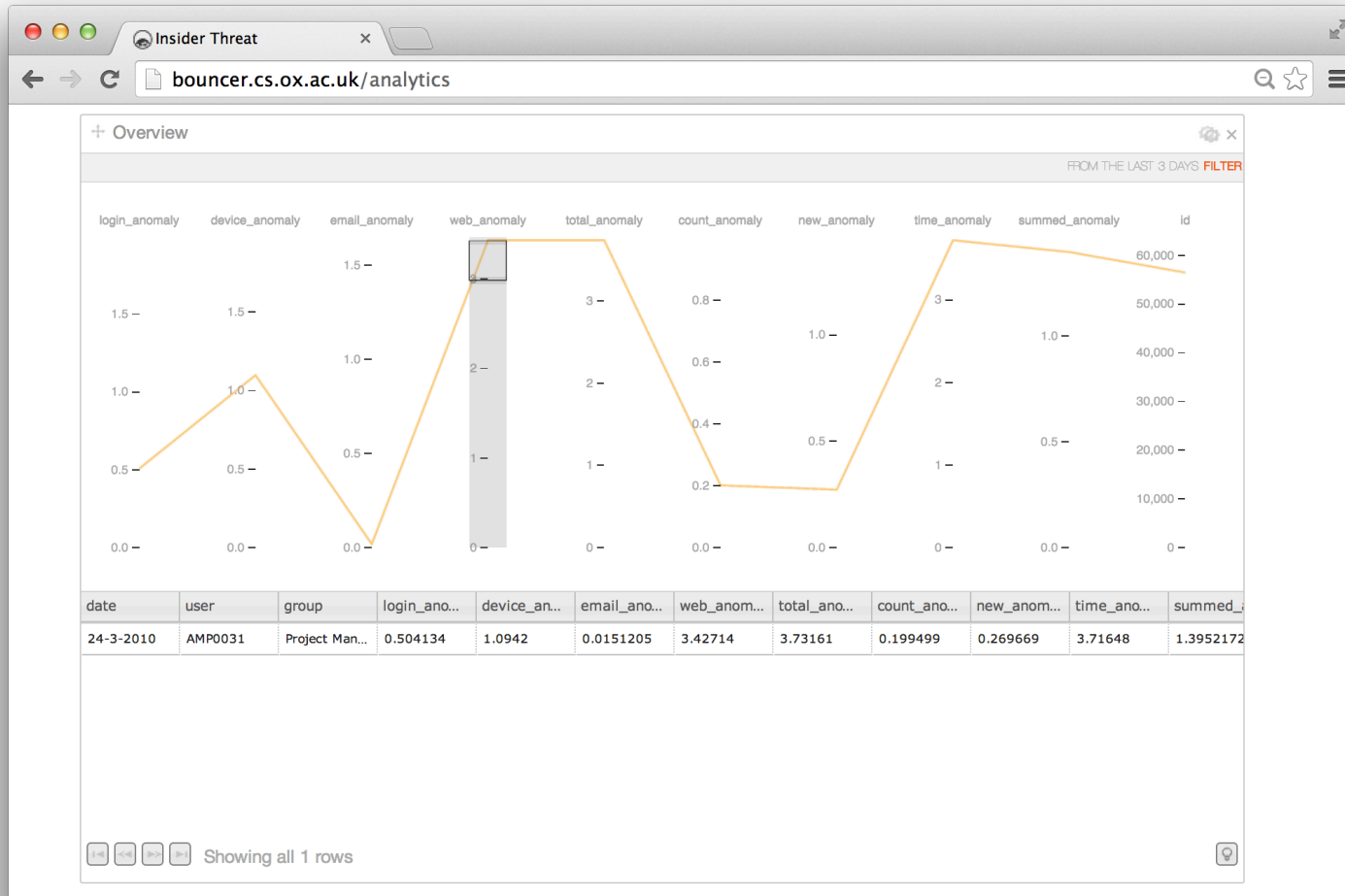


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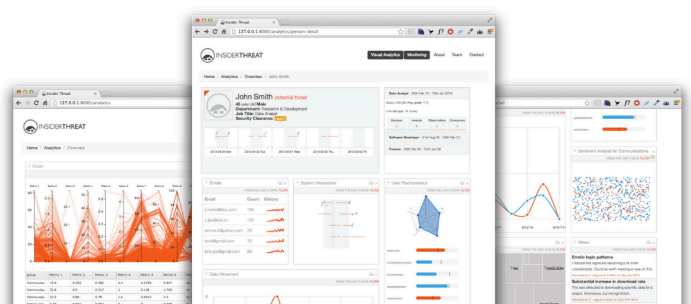


CYBER
SECURITY
CENTRE

Analysis of Detection Results




INSIDERTHREAT




CITD Dashboard


A series of visualization for visual analytics and monitoring tools for insider threat detection.




INSIDER**ANALYSIS**



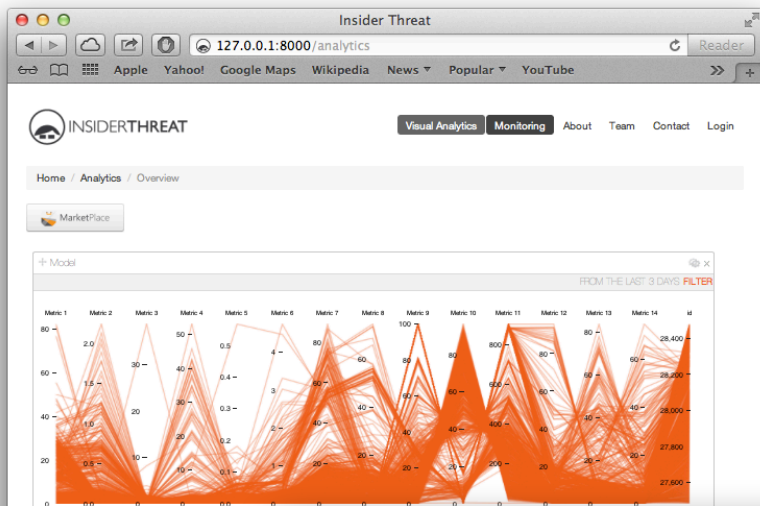
INSIDER**OBSERVATORY**



INSIDER**MODEL**

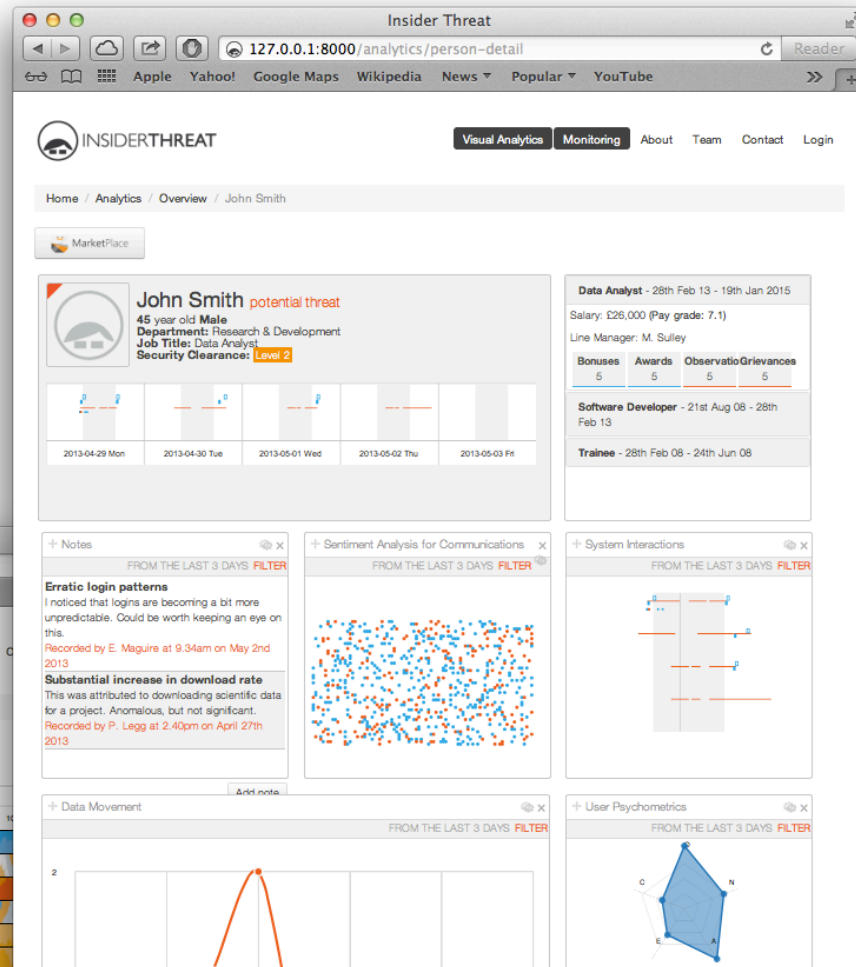
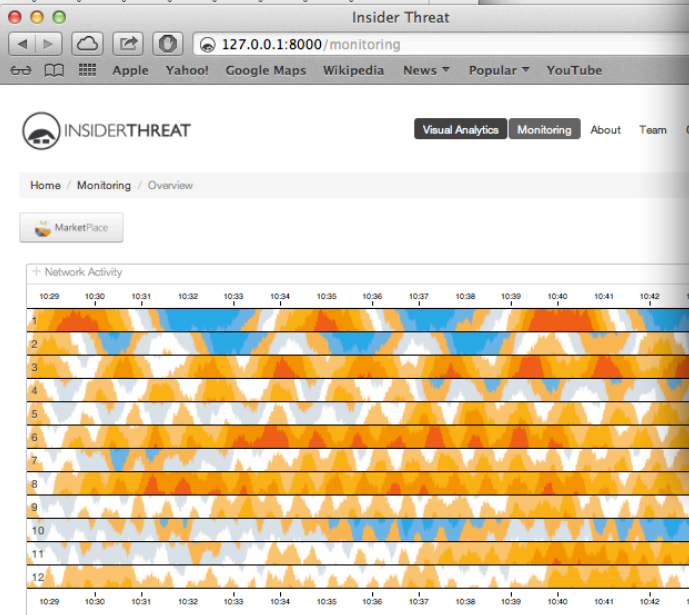


INSIDER**THREAT**



group	Metric 1	Metric 2	Metric 3	M
Commun...	19.9	0.285	0.385	0.4
Commun...	35.8	0.5	0.717	2
Commun...	23.5	0.88	0.78	1.6
Commun...	0.28	0.004	0.002	0
Commun...	0.85	0.024	0.714	0
Commun...	0.85	0.024	0.827	0
Commun...	0.85	0.024	0.011	0

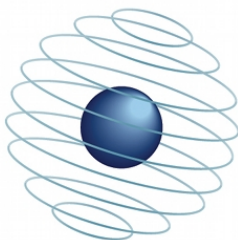
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- Conceptual model developed to identify the key elements that contribute towards insider threat.
 - Human element is core to the model.
 - Understanding the human aspect is clearly important to detect and prevent such attacks.
- Detection system developed that adopts a reasoning-based approach for insider threat detection.
 - Incorporates individual- and role-based profiling.
 - Activity- and session-based profiling.
 - Belief-based reasoning that constantly updates to observed data based on prior knowledge (e.g., logged activity, or human-observable).
 - Initial results are encouraging – currently undergoing further experimentation.

Moving forward

- We have developed a detection prototype that proves effective for our initial testing on available data sets.
- We need to ensure that our system is widely applicable, and can cope with varied scenarios and different organisational data structures in order to be effective.
- Currently developing different data scenarios to experiment on – we also welcome those with real world scenarios who can share anomalized data or experiences to test against.



Thank you for listening.

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