CADA: CyManII Attack-Defense Annex

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Agenda

- Project goals
- CADA data models and analysis
- Risk scenario: Network attacks and incidence response
- Closing remarks



CADA Goals

| <u>SN-3</u> | DEVELOP THE SECURITY ASPECTS OF OPERATIONAL AND OTHER LIFE CYCLE CONCEPTS |
|---------------|---|
| <u>SN-3.1</u> | Define a representative set of scenarios to identify all required protection capabilities and security measures that correspond to anticipated operational and other life cycle concepts. |
| SN-3.2 | Identify the security-relevant interaction between users and the system. |

Stakeholder Needs (SN-3) from [NIST 800-160 Vol. 1]



- Characterize security throughout the SDLC
- Visualize security risks within system context as it evolves
- Develop behavioral models
- Demonstrate impacts on control
- Analyze behaviors using formal methods
- Identify design tradeoff costs
- Open-Source CADA

Risk Analysis with CADA

CADA:

- Behavioral data models
- Security risk analysis
- Define realistic attack and response scenarios
- Core analytical engines:
 - AGREE [AGREE Github]
 - Safety Annex [Stewart et. al]





CADA Data Modeling and Analysis In AGREE



NOTE: we include the above triangle at the top of the next four slides



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CADA AADL Data Models

Data models for attackers and defenders

• [Rochetto & Tippenhauer]

| Category | Name | A/D | Туре | Possible Values |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|-----|---------|---|
| | [Off/Def]_Knowledge_Int | AD | Integer | [0-100] |
| | Physical [Off/Def] Knowledge Int | AD | Integer | [0-100] |
| | Network [Off/Def] Knowledge Int | AD | Integer | [0-100] |
| | Software [Off/Def] Knowledge Int | AD | Integer | [0-100] |
| Knowledge | Component_Knowledge_Int | AD | Integer | [0-100] |
| g- | Protocol Component Knowledge Int | AD | Integer | [0-100] |
| | Source_Code_Component_Knowledge_Int | AD | Integer | [0-100] |
| | Credentials_Component_Knowledge_Enum | AD | enum | none, user, administrator, SYSTEM_access, remote_desktop_users, root, any |
| | Distance_Resource_Enum | AD | enum | none, far, near, physicalaccess, any |
| Decession | Manpower_Resource_Enum | AD | enum | low, medium, high |
| Resource | [Off/Def] Tools Resource Enum | AD | enum | basic, intermediate, advanced |
| | Financial_Resource_Int | AD | Integer | [0-1000000] |
| | Effort Resource Enum | AD | enum | low, medium, high |
| | Off Aim Psych Enum | A | enum | knowledge, manipulation, disrupt, damage |
| | Def_Aim_Psych_Enum | D | enum | none, confidentiality, integrity, availability, all |
| | [Off/Def] Physical Sec Aim Psych Enum | AD | enum | none, confidentiality, integrity, availability, all |
| Psychology | [Off/Def]_Virtual_Sec_Aim_Psych_Enum | AD | enum | none, confidentiality, integrity, availability, all |
| l sysnelogy | Periodicity_Psych_Enum | AD | enum | once, anytime, continuous |
| | Determination_Psych_Enum | AD | enum | first_attempt, several_attempts, untiring |
| | Honesty Psych Enum | А | enum | malicious, benign |
| | Camouflage Psych Enum | AD | enum | visible, stealthy, invisible |
| | Off_Strategy_Psych_Enum | AD | enum | random, brute_force, structured |
| | Def_Strategy_Psych_Enum | D | enum | random, monitor, investigate, evict |

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CADA AGREE Data Models



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Refined AGREE Named Constants

May contain trade secret

Optionally refine the CADA AGREE Data Models using named constants with actual values

- Standards
- Models
- Domain experts
- Best practice
- etc.

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Refinements specific to the system or organization

| Attacker | Defender | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Nation StateInsider ThreatPenetration Tester | Incidence Response Team Security Engineering Physical Security | | |
| Attack Techniques | Defense Techniques | | |
| • [MITRE ATT&CK®] • [MITRE CAPEC] | • [MITRE D3FEND™] | | |
| Component Weaknesses | Component Security Controls | | |
| • [MITRE CVE®] • [MITRE CWE™] | • [NIST 800-53 Rev. 5] | | |
| Com Art | ponent ifacts | | |
| MITRE D3 Digital Artif [MITRE D3 | FEND™ act Ontology 3FEND] | | |

Refined AGREE Variable Objects



- Analysis should match perceived and actual real-world conditions
 - AGREE and Safety Annex
 - CADA Nodes
 - Domain expertise
 - Notional process flow





Toy Model Example System Risk Scenario 1



NOTE: enhanced from AGREE and Safety Annex toy models for CADA example



Risk Scenario 1 – Network Attack on System Input



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Attack Results

| perty | Result |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Verification for top_level.lmpl | 4 Invalid, 9 Valid |
| 🗸 🔝 Contract Guarantees | 4 Invalid, 4 Valid |
| 🔢 A_sub assume: A input range | Invalid (1s) |
| 🔢 B_sub assume: B input range | Invalid (1s) |
| Subcomponent Assumptions | Invalid (1s) |
| 🞺 mode is always positive | Valid (3s) |
| 🔢 System output range | Invalid (1s) |
| ᢦ eq attacker : AD001_ATTACKER | Valid (1s) |

| A | В | С | D | Е |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 Step | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 A_sub | | | | |
| 4 A_subASSUME.HIST | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5 A_sub.CWE_77_Present | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
| 6 A_sub.CWE_200_Present | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
| 7 A_sub.Input | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 8 A_sub.Output | -1 | -1 | -1 | 200 |
| 9 | | | | |
| 10 B_sub | | | | |
| 11 B_subASSUME.HIST | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE |
| 12 B_sub.Input | -1 | -1 | -1 | 200 |
| 13 B_sub.Output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| 14 | | | | |
| 15 C_sub | | | | |
| 16 C_subASSUME.HIST | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
| 17 C_sub.Input1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 200 |
| 18 C_sub.Input2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| 19 C_sub.Output | 0 | 0 | 0 | 235 |
| 20 C_sub.mode | 0 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 21 | | | | |
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 A_CWE_77 | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE |
| 24 A_CWE_77_Present | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
| 25 A_CWE_77_fail | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE | TRUE |
| 26 A_CWE_77_ud | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 27 A_CWE_77_ud_sp | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE |
| 28 A_CWE_200 | FALSE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
| 29 A_CWE_200_Present | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
| 30 A_CWE_200_ud | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 31 A_CWE_200_ud_sp | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | TRUE |
| 32 A_sub assume: A input range | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE |
| 33 B_sub assume: B input range | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE |
| 34 Input | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 35 Output | 0 | | 0 | 235 |

Response analysis: Exploit CWE-200 -> Exploit CWE-77 -> A's input changes which cascades through to system output to complete attack path

Risk Scenario 1 – Defensive Response 1

Top-level AGREE Annex:



Defense Results

| Property | Result |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 🗸 🔝 Contract Guarantees | 5 Invalid, 10 Valid |
| 🔢 A_sub assume: A input range | Invalid (1s) |
| 🔢 B_sub assume: B input range | Invalid (1s) |
| Subcomponent Assumptions | Invalid (1s) |
| 🗸 mode is always positive | Valid (20s) |
| 🔢 System output range | Invalid (1s) |
| System A response has not occurred | Invalid (2s) |
| 🛷 System A defense not monitoring | Valid (2s) |

Response analysis:

- Attack was still successful before defender could respond to bypassed network security controls
- Failure for "System A response has not occurred" check means that the defender did respond to attacker's events
- Success for "System A defense not monitoring" check means that the defender was always monitoring the system

Question: How can we prevent this traffic injection attack from occurring in the first place?



Risk Scenario 1 – Defensive Response 2

1

System A AGREE Annex:

eq defender : Defend_AGREE_Models::DD001_DEFENDER = Defender_AGREE_Types::D002_SECURITY_ENGINEERING;

--Defense of A

--Defender

--A Defender

eq defender_A : Defend_AGREE_Models::DD001_DEFENDER = defender ->
if (A_D3_MAN and A_D3_MAN_ud = 1) then
CADA_Nodes::Adapt_Defender_From_Technique(
 prev(defender_A, defender),
 Defend_Technique_AGREE_Types::D3_MAN_MESSAGE_AUTH_POST

else prev(defender_A, defender);

Defense Results

P

| roperty | Result |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 🗸 🎺 Contract Guarantees | 16 Valid |
| 🞺 A_sub assume: A input range | Valid (46s) |
| 🞺 B_sub assume: B input range | Valid (46s) |
| 🛷 Subcomponent Assumptions | Valid (46s) |
| 🗸 mode is always positive | Valid (44s) |
| 🛷 System output range | Valid (46s) |
| 🞺 System A response has not occurred | Valid (47s) |
| 🗸 System A defense not monitoring | Valid (2s) |

Response analysis:

- Traffic injection attack fails when Input data is signed and authenticated [©]
- Defender was monitoring throughout the scenario for signs of attack



Contributions

Introduced CyManII Attack-Defense Annex (CADA)

- Provides attack-defense data model
- Pentest and mitigate attacks early in SDLC
- Offers risk scenarios that span SDLC and evolve with system

CADA's generality

- Based on testing, CADA is extendable to all system models that leverage AGREE / Safety Annex
- Similar data models may be derived to support other modeling languages
- Intent to open source
- Email Contact: FIRST <dot> LAST <at> cymanii <dot> org





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