



From Threat Intelligence to Defense Intelligence with a Cup of CACAO

Vasileios Mavroeidis, PhD University of Oslo





Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the speakers and do not necessarily reflect the views or positions of any entities they represent.

Disclaimer: This presentation incorporates **Traffic Light Protocol (TLP)** Version 2 labels (possibly applicable per slide) to indicate the sharing boundaries to be applied by the recipients of this presentation and **MUST** be strictly followed. Details about FIRST's TLP are available at: <u>https://www.first.org/tlp/</u>.



whoami

Domain: Cybersecurity with a focus on **Cyber Threat Intelligence** and **Security Automation**



Associate Professor @ University of Oslo



Lecturer of MC102 Cyber Threat Intelligence @ Kristiania



Standards Architect @ Sekoia.io



Chairman of OASIS Threat Actor Context Standardization Committee



Board of Directors @ OASIS SDO



ENISA AHWG on Cyber Threat Landscapes and Security Operations Centres



Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) - 101

- Intelligence is the collection, processing, and analysis of information about a competitive entity and its agents, needed by an organization or group for its security and well-being. [FOR578 – Robert M. Lee, 2021]
- Threat intelligence is evidence-based knowledge, including context, mechanisms, indicators, implications and actionable advice, about an existing or emerging menace or hazard to assets that can be used to inform decisions regarding the subject's response to that menace or hazard. [Gartner, 2013]



Incident Response & Why We Created CACAO

- **Manual** incident response is cumbersome and slow
- Teams and systems are **siloed** and **isolated**
 - Many different groups inside an organization are part of the response
 - Incident response is not a single action but a series of tasks that require execution by multiple stakeholders and systems
- Searching blog posts for mitigation and remediation steps cannot scale to the present threat landscape. The process is time-consuming, and teams still need to extrapolate this information to bring together a response plan.
- Threat actors, intrusions sets and campaigns are advancing quickly
 - Defenders need to respond in **cyber-relevant time**
 - Defenders need to do for **playbooks** what STIX / TAXII and MISP did for CTI
- There is **no easy way to share** threat response / cybersecurity operations playbooks
 - Standardization is key for Interoperability



Machine Processable Detection & Response

Detection (structured content)

pattern (required)	string	The detection pattern for this Indicator MAY be expressed as a STIX Pattern as specified in section <u>9</u> or another appropriate language such as SNORT, YARA, etc.	"pattern": "[file:hashes.'md5' = 'd8c00fed6625e5f8d0b8188a5caa c115']"
pattern_type (required)	open-vocab	The pattern language used in this indicator. The value for this property SHOULD come from the pattern-type-ov open vocabulary. The value of this property MUST match the type of pattern data included in the pattern property.	"pattern_type": "stix"

Now What?

What steps to take	0	description (optional)	string	A description that provides more details and context about the Course of Action, potentially including its purpose and its key characteristics.
(unstructured content)		-		+

"description": "add a packet filter rule to block outbound connections to IP 660.10.1.120 and block/clean systems from d8c00fed6625e5f8d0b8188a5caac115

. . ."



What is a Cybersecurity Playbook?

Cybersecurity playbook is an all-encompassing term referring to structured and principled processes and procedures in the context of cybersecurity that have been **documented** and are aimed to be **reusable**, **repeatable**, and **optimized**.

"All-encompassing" refers to the **agnostic** nature of the term, meaning the playbook's underlying representation format and encoding, operational roles and activities involved and supported, and the level and type of automation applied in its execution.

[Vasileios Mavroeidis 2022]



Benefits from Cybersecurity Playbooks

- Increase security operations efficiency
- Increase security operations effectiveness
- Reduce human errors and increase response confidence
- Engage less experienced analysts and support operational role development
- Assist with policy and regulatory compliance
- Demonstrate a path to automate the process over time



Example Playbooks

Vulnerability Response Process

Standard vulnerability management programs include phases for identifying, analyzing, remediating, and reporting vulnerabilities. Figure 4 describes the vulnerability response process in terms of standard vulnerability management program phases.



Operational Procedures for Planning and Conducting Cybersecurity Incident and Vulnerability Response Activities in FCEB Information Systems Publication: November 2021 Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

- Static document •
- List of tasks with defined sequential order and decision logic (if statements)
- Task assignment •
- May provide detailed guidance and best • practices through comprehensive documentation



Incident Response Process



CACAO

Collaborative Automated Course of Action Operations





CACAO - 101

- A common framework to **create** and **share** cybersecurity playbooks
- CACAO puts the glue between different tasks, tools, people, languages and standards for cyber security operations
- Machine-readable; playbooks are encoded in JSON
- Template and <<tailored-to-your-specific-environment>> playbooks
- Automatable (automate as you go)
- Hybrid playbooks
 - Tasks that are performed automatically and/or manually
- Modular design
 - Object centric
 - Easy to extend
 - Allows to connect playbooks

No	orkflow	_
(Steps (control logic)	
	Commands	כ
	Agents via reference	5
	Targets via reference	5
	Other CACAO Playbooks via reference	5
(
٩u	thentication Information	
٩g	ents	
Tar	rgets	
Da	ta Markings	









Vulnerability Response Process

Standard vulnerability management programs include phases for identifying, analyzing, remediating, and reporting vulnerabilities. Figure 4 describes the vulnerability response process in terms of standard vulnerability management program phases.



"type": "playbook". "spec_version": "cacao-2.0", "id": "playbook--187ed08f-64e5-4cef-badf-13058bf55214", "name": "Vulnerability Response Process", "description": "Standard vulnerability management programs include phases for identify "created by": "identity--e6d6ec0d-16ff-444d-869c-8404e111617e", "created": "2023-08-14T10:22:59.526Z", "modified": "2023-08-16T11:09:15.523Z", "revoked": false. "workflow_start": "start--976ad7a1-53c8-4e19-9635-96011d6bf4f7", "workflow": { "start--976ad7a1-53c8-4e19-9635-96011d6bf4f7": { "on completion": "action--ba1b53c9-0a41-449e-b642-d7a44373bcda", "type": "start" "action--ba1b53c9-0a41-449e-b642-d7a44373bcda": { "name": "Identification of Actively Exploited Vulnerability in the Wild.", "on_completion": "if-condition--5060d144-9535-4b75-bea5-0b477f7249bf", "type": "action" "if-condition--5060d144-9535-4b75-bea5-0b477f7249bf": { "name": "Vulnerability Present?". "on_completion": "end--19eb2990-fc40-4cbc-84f1-22c8ca357526", "type": "if-condition". "on_true": "parallel--6020e6a6-7f3e-42e0-9c6c-df080fd93508", "on false": "action--4502d396-fdb8-45be-a937-6c02ab97a521" "action--4502d396-fdb8-45be-a937-6c02ab97a521": { "name": "As Directed, Report Status to CISA.", "on_completion": "end--2aa9ce57-3e60-4a72-a006-1e23a0f6e5bb", "type": "action" "end--2aa9ce57-3e60-4a72-a006-1e23a0f6e5bb": { "type": "end" "parallel--6020e6a6-7f3e-42e0-9c6c-df080fd93508": { "name": "". "on_completion": "end--f710a35e-ad4b-4b05-b9d9-8cb5b852bdb6", "type": "parallel". "next_steps": ["if-condition--71df8f84-78d8-43d4-97b7-2476eb8eeae9", "if-condition--24c4a75b-fc4b-4b1f-b85b-cf66719bf6e0" "if-condition--71df8f84-78d8-43d4-97b7-2476eb8eeae9": { "name": "Can you patch?",





End of Presentation

