

"Something, that is allegedly secure is not necessarily secure,
Something, that is allegedly known might turn out to be unknown.
Appearance can be deceptive, our senses can deceive us.
Even though experience and knowledge can limit errors, reality also limits those."

Inspired by Berthold Brecht

Author: unknown





# Learning from the Human Immune System: Artificial T-cells as a Response to Cyber Attacks

Michael Spranger and Dirk Labudde Sonntag, 9. Juli 2017





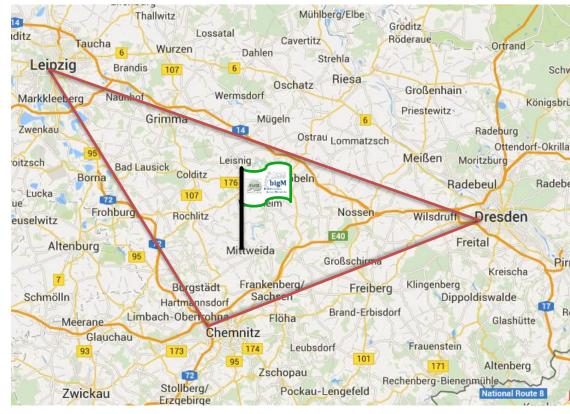
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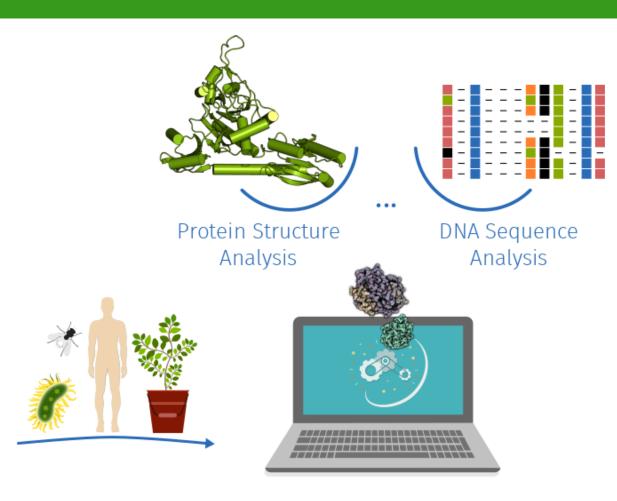
09.07.2017

## **bigM** - Bioinformatics





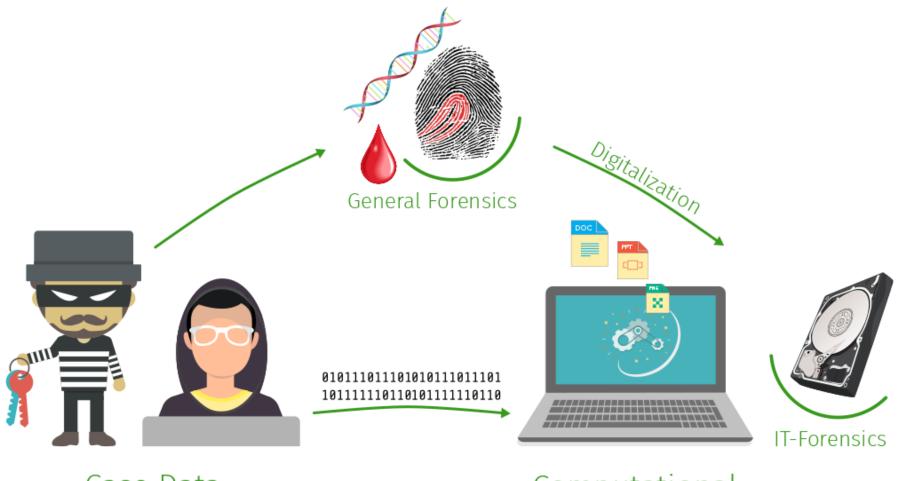
Experimental Data



Computational
Analysis &
Gain of Knowledge

### **FoSIL – Forensic Sciences**

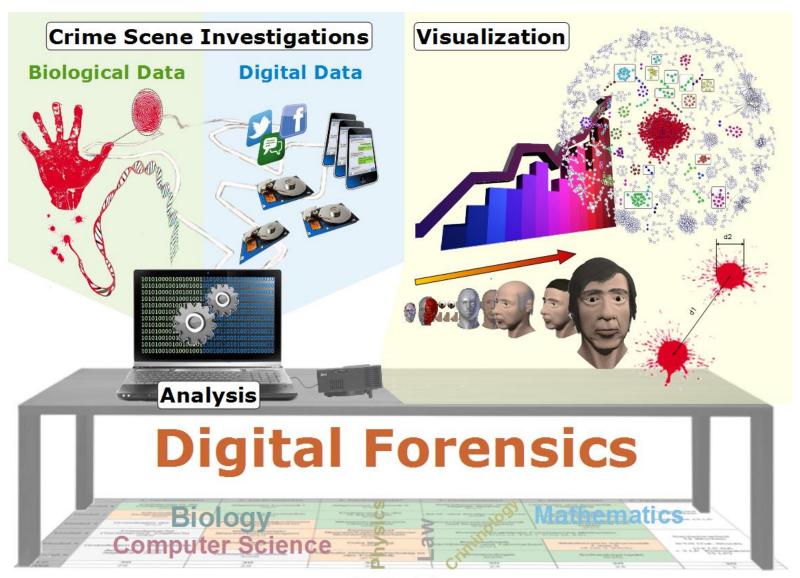




Case Data

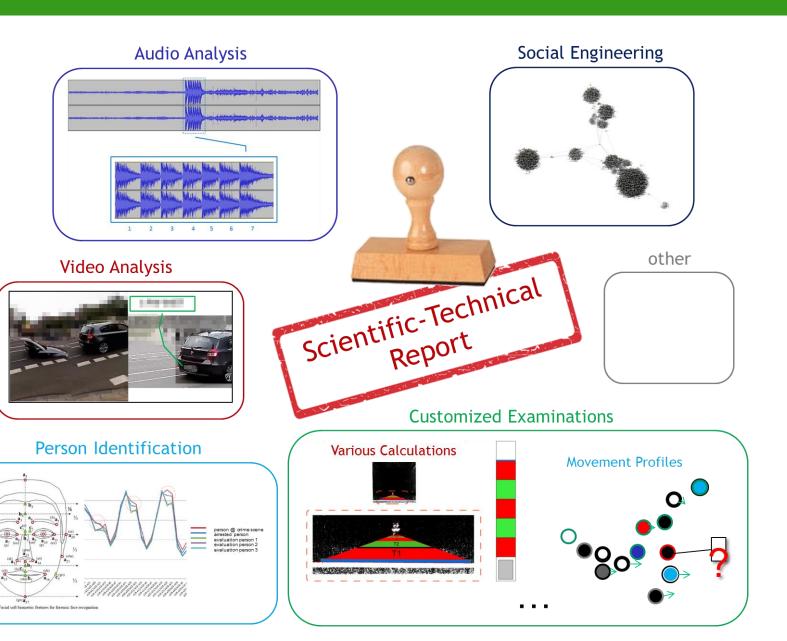
Computational
Analysis &
Gain of Knowledge





## **FoSIL – Expert Opinions**







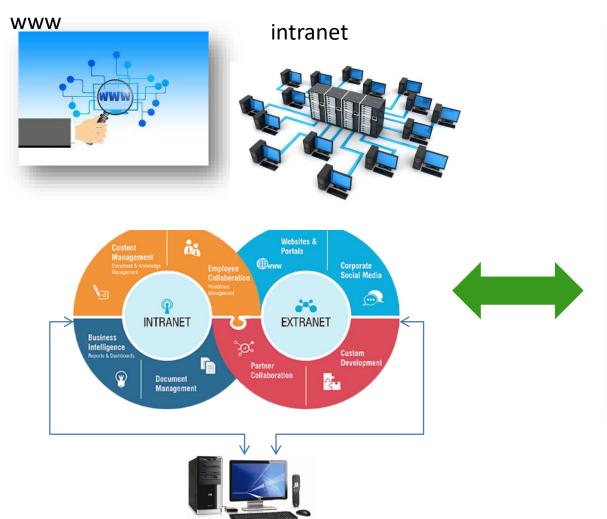
## **Bioinformatics and Forensics - How today's Life Science Technologies can shape the Crime Sciences of tomorrow**

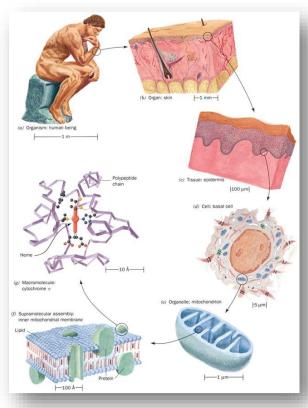
forensics/ it-security **Bioinformatics/** 

Life Science

## The lift in the human body



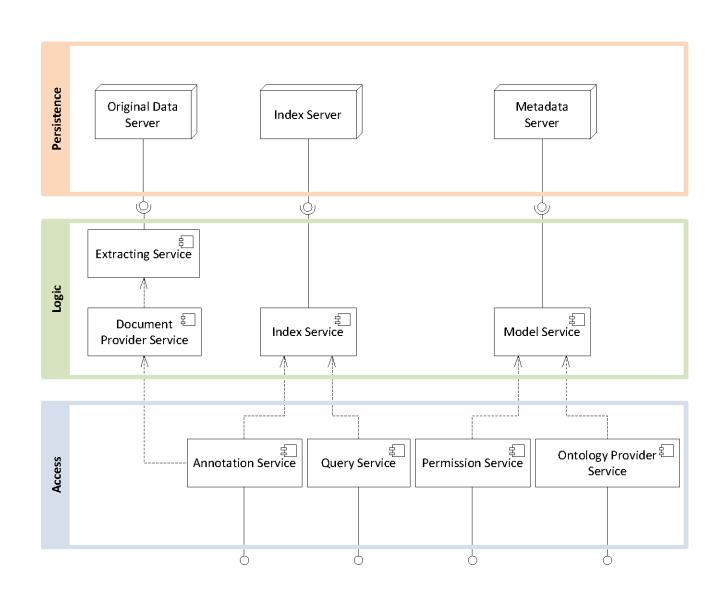




- organism
- organ
- tissue
- cell
- organelle

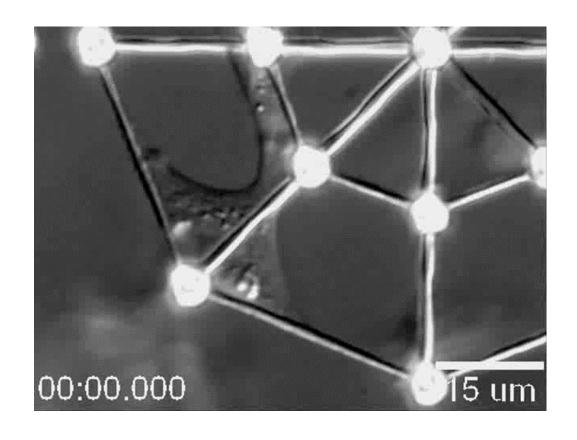
## **Technical Perspective - SOA**





# The living cell



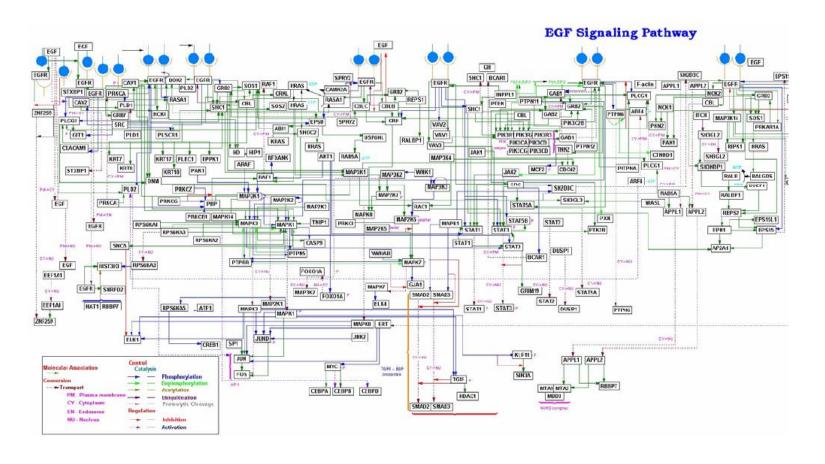


functional and structural unit

# The cell and the surrounding



#### signaling pathway of EGF

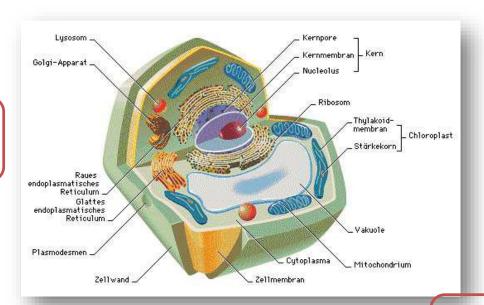


# A human cell and the surrounding



#### omnis celula e celula

signal transduction



metabolic pathways

gen regulation

infections

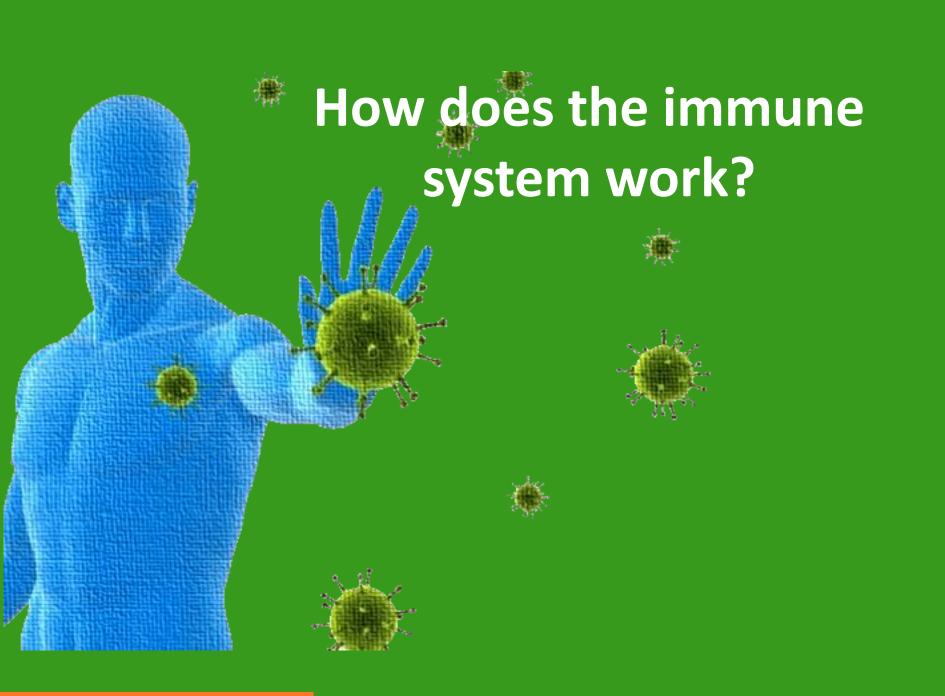


specific reactions immune reaction

**Protein-protein-interaction** 

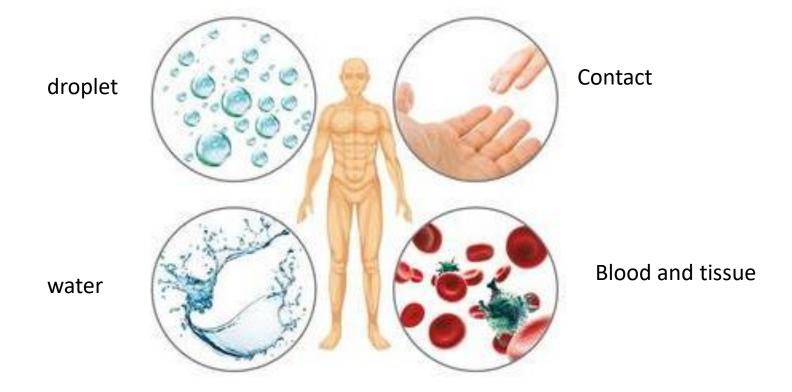
# Why does this work in a cell?

Why can we not implement this in a technical manner?



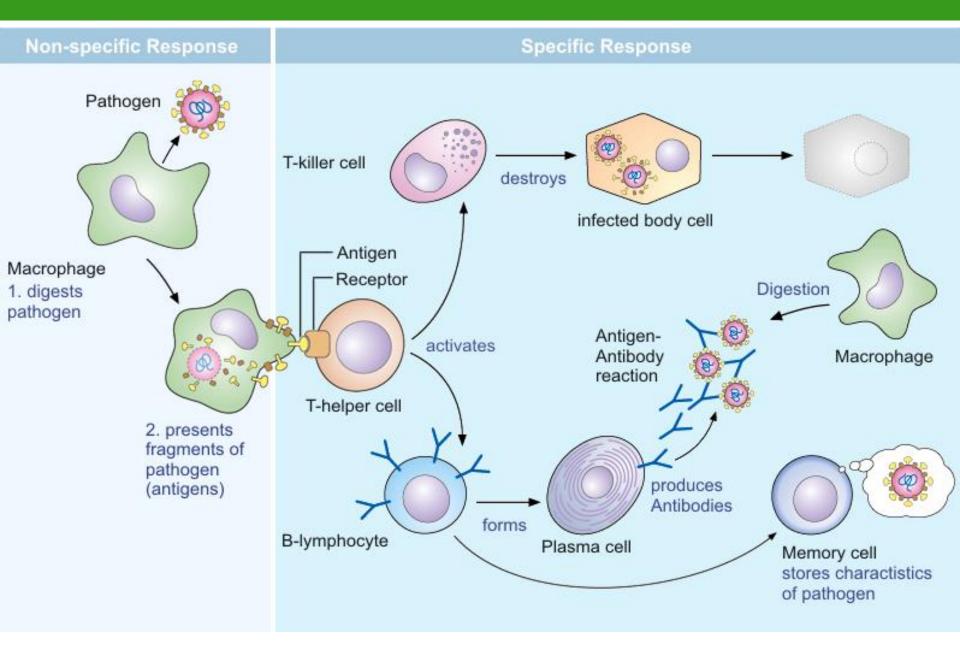
# Transfer pathogens to people





## **Human Immune Response System**

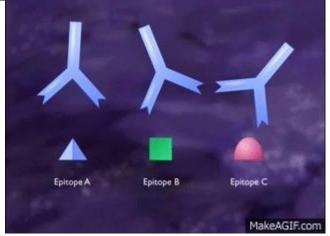




# The Antigen (Virus) and Anti-body







Light chain Heavy

chain

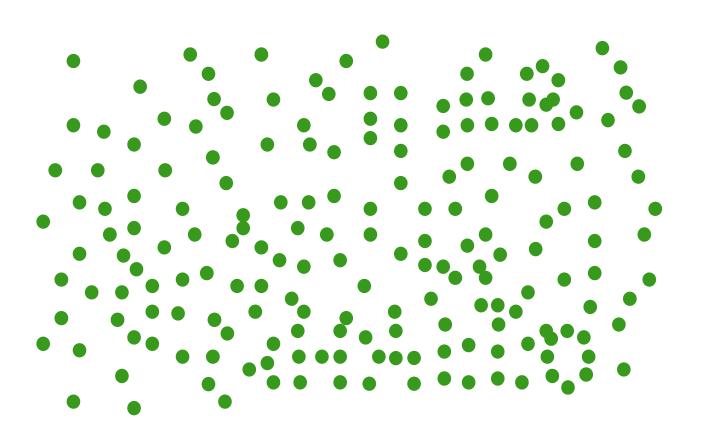
site

Antigenbinding

Pattern/signatures for recognition and binding

# Pattern recognition





**Methods for information extraction** 

# What does this mean for cyber attacks?

#### Infection of "computer-networks"

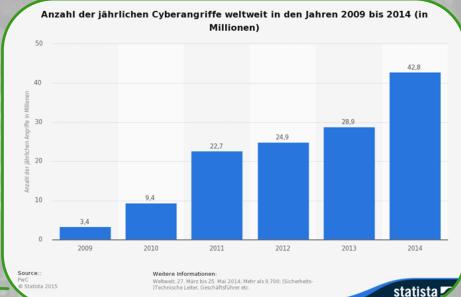




Hacker hits on U.S. power and nuclear targets spiked in 2012

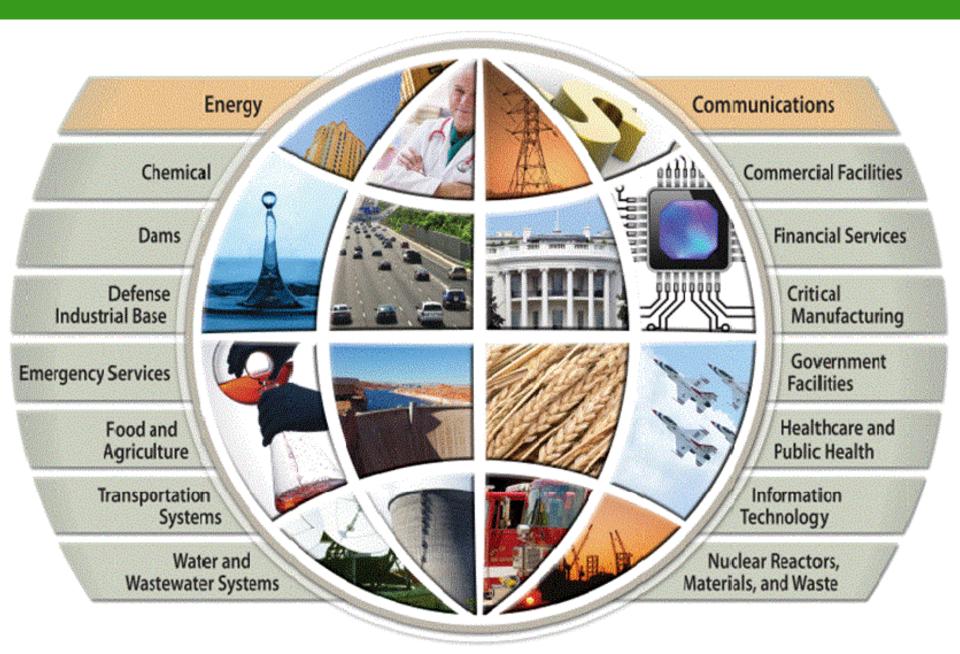
password

Number of annual cyber attacks in the years 2009 to 2014 (in millions)



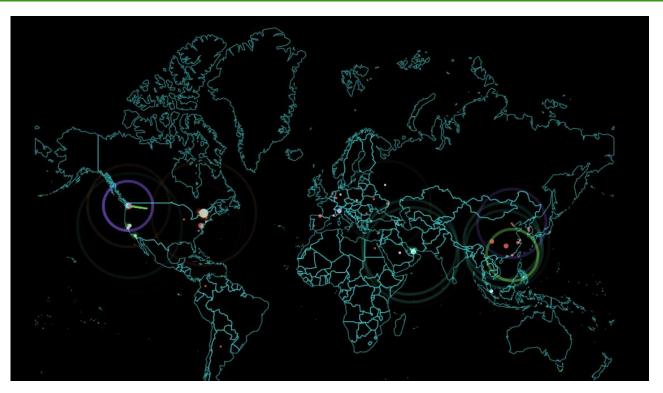
#### **Targets for critical infrastructure**





# **Cyber attack**



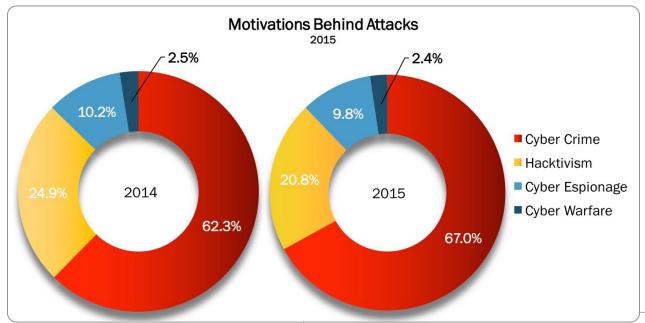


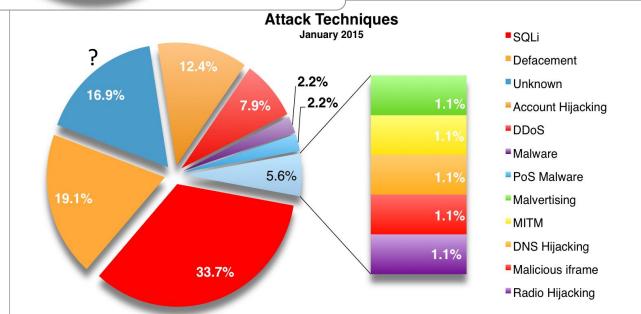
ATTA	ATTACK ORIGINS			TYPES	ATTACK TARGETS			LÍVE ATTACKS						
	COUNTRY		PORT	SERVICE TYPE		COUNTRY		TIMESTAMP	ATTACKER	ATTACKER IP	ATTACKER GEO	TARGET GEO	ATTACK TYPE	PORT
164	China	119			214	United States		20:54:05.759	Chinanet Hubei Province Network	116.211.0.90	Wuhan, CN			8080
151	United States				96	United Arab Emirates	25	20:54:05.758	Chinanet Hubei Province Network	116.211.0.90	Wuhan, CN	Dubai, AE	http-alt	8080
18	Ukraine				36	Spain Sun		20:54:05.480	Net For Ankas	46.161.40.120		Roseville, US		3389
10	Netherlands				21	Italy		20:54:05.370	Chinanet Hubei Province Network	116.211.0.90	Wuhan, CN	Dubai, AE	http-alt	8080
•	South Korea				Ç 15 <sup>7</sup>	Singapore S		20:54:04:915	As29073 Ecatel Ltd	80.82.65.120	The Hague, NL	Brussels, BE	nnsp	433
	Spain			🔾 xsan-filesystem	-42	🔳 Saudi Arabia		20:54:04.369	Microsoft Corporation	157.56.110.248	Redmond, US	De Kalb Junctio		25
				O mysql	53	■ Belgium		20:54:04.142	Chinanet Hubei Province Network	116.211.0.90	Wuhan, CN	Dubai, AE	http-alt	8080
ı.	Romania			O microsoft-ds	2	Mong Kong		20:54:03.811	Microsoft Corporation	207.46.100.252	Redmond, US	De Kalb Junctio		25
	Colombia	4	22	○ ssh	2	France		20:54:03.351	Cox Communications	70.183.54.227	Tulsa, US	De Kalb Junctio	telnet	23

http://map.norsecorp.com/#/

### **Statistics**

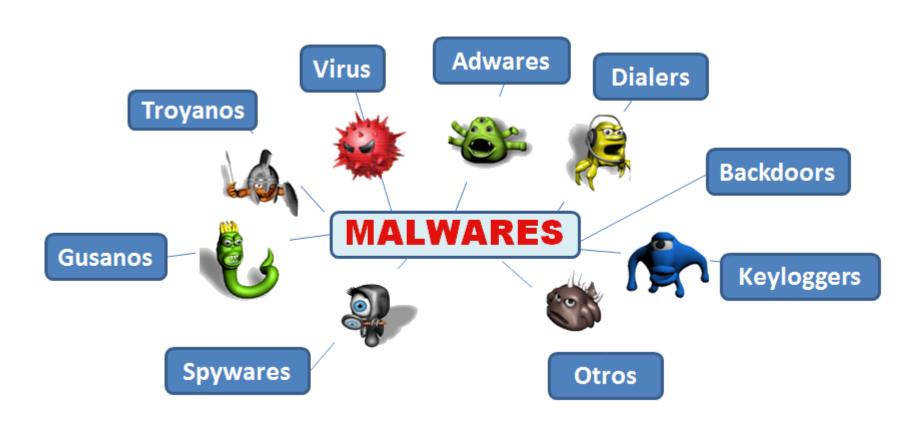






# **Types of Malware**

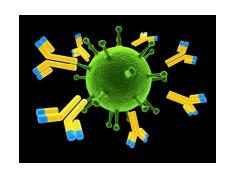




#### **Common characteristics**



Malware is similar to a software: it consists of a program code that can perform various actions when it is activated or started.



In contrast to serious software, however, the unwanted code usually tries to spread **unintentionally**. This can be done independently or with the help of other programs / functions.

After infection, the malware continues to hide (to download program codes from the Internet, to send SPAM or to spy on personal data), or to identify itself by trying to blackmail the user, delete files, or encrypt and unwanted ones Web pages.

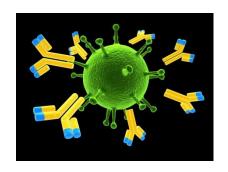


A computer virus regularly consists of three parts.

- replication unit
- trigger
- Payload

### **Malware**







• Specific and adaptive antibodies

isolation

#### **Current security systems:**

- Virus Scanner
- Real-time protection
- firewall management
- mail protection





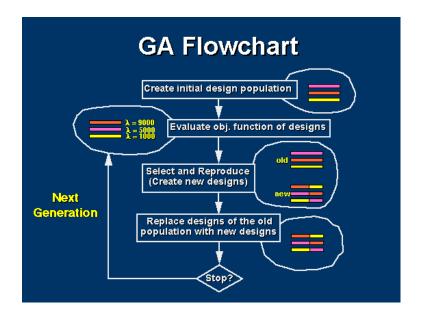
**Problems:** signatures too old, Adaption to slow (there is no really adaption), heuristics not good enough (minimal true positives)

### Virus Scanner – new/old ideas



#### Real time scanning (continuously)

- all components
- random access memory
- Known signatures
- Algorithms for the prediction of unknown signatures (Genetic algorithms)
- code scanner (emails, documents) new software fragments (quarantine)
- Automatic (semi-automatic) penetration tests



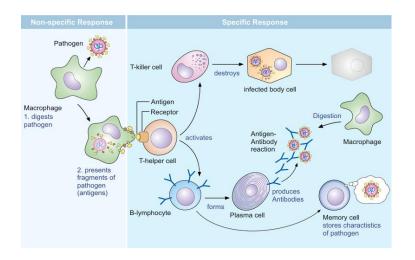
**New independent components** 

Scanning of trigger units - Logical network

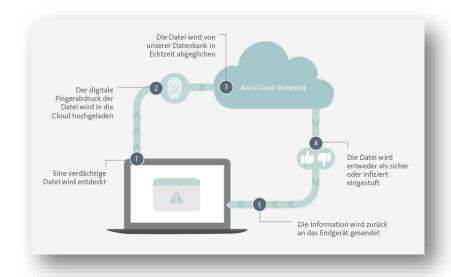
Information units for the whole network

## Virus Scanner – new/old ideas





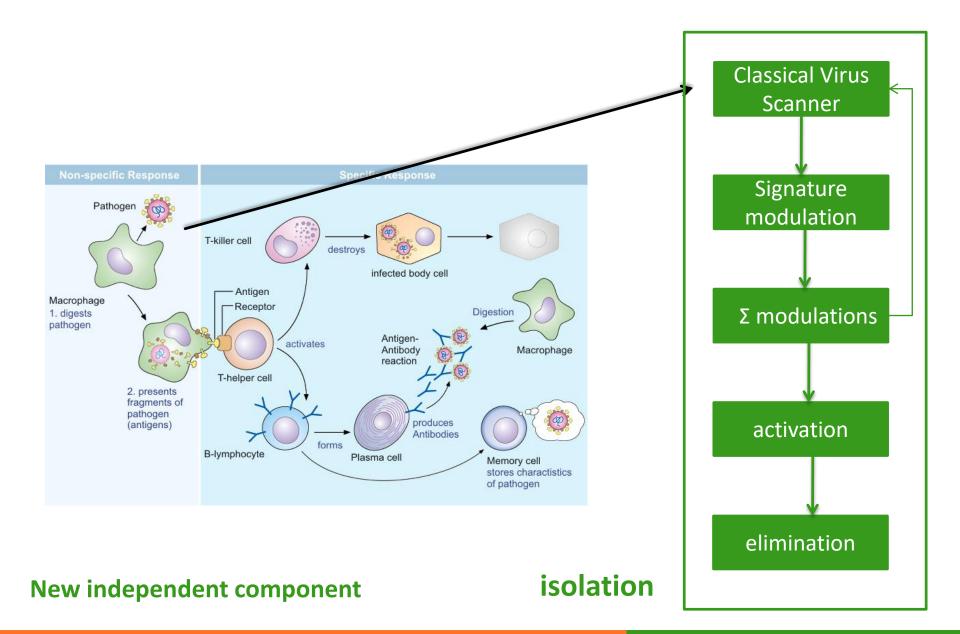
Adaption of the biological process



**New independent component** 

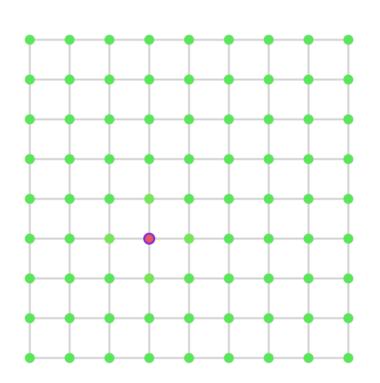
## Virus Scanner – new/old ideas

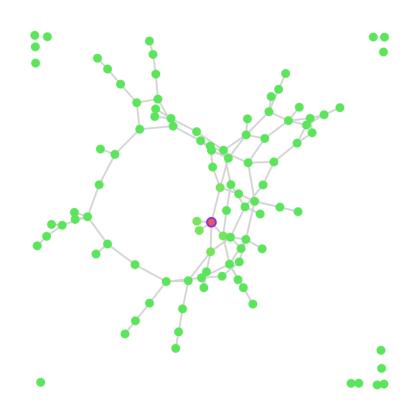




# Simulation Grid --- Topology - spread







**Topology encapsulates** 

# **Example**



## THE INFILTRATION GAME

Artificial Immune System for the Exploitation of Crime Relevant Information in Social Networks

Securing the **signal transduction** of the socio-technical environment: Social network (Facebook)



# "Most massive attack in Leipzig since the Pogrom Night in November 1938"

[LVZ 12th January 2016]

# Are we able to predict such incidents?

Yes, by monitoring of social networks?

# Rage announced and stoked by Social Networks





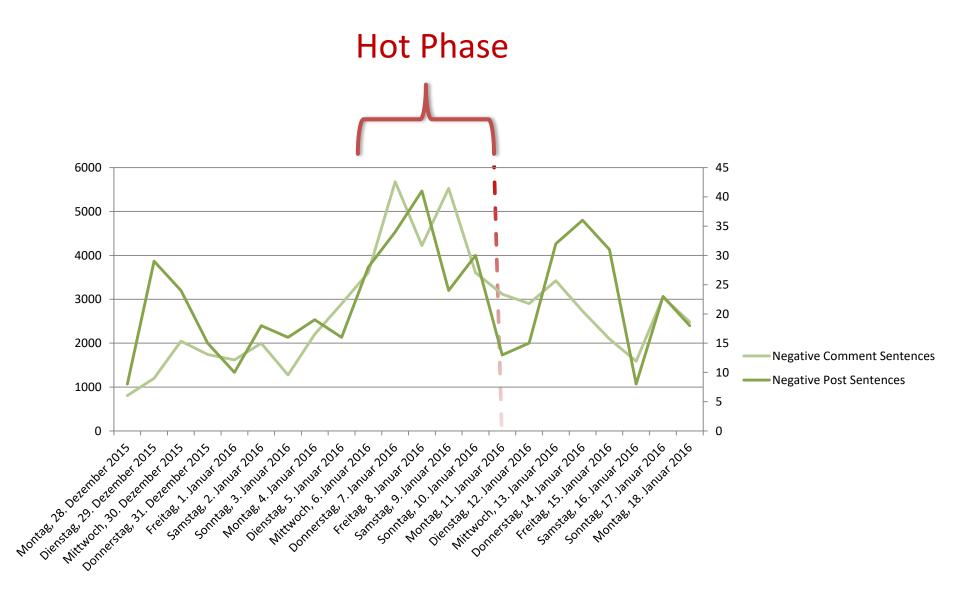




"Rapefugees not welcome!"

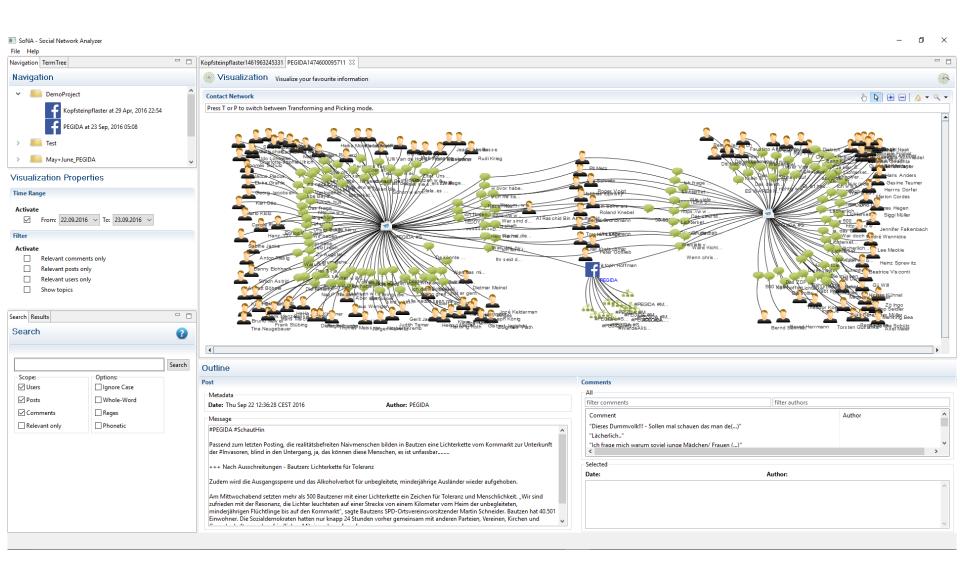
#### **Incident Detection**





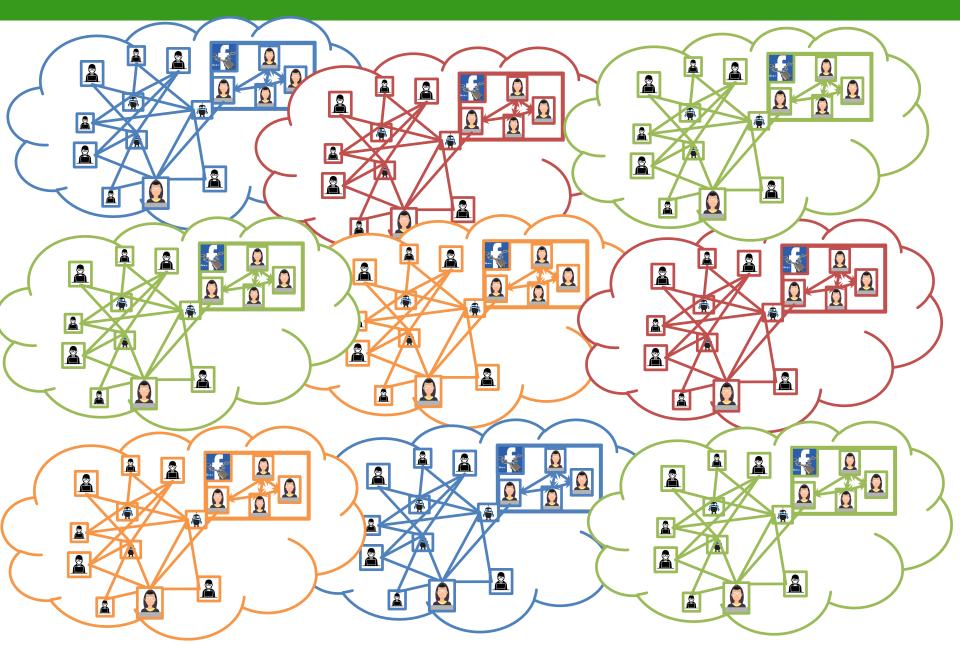
## SoNA: A Prototype





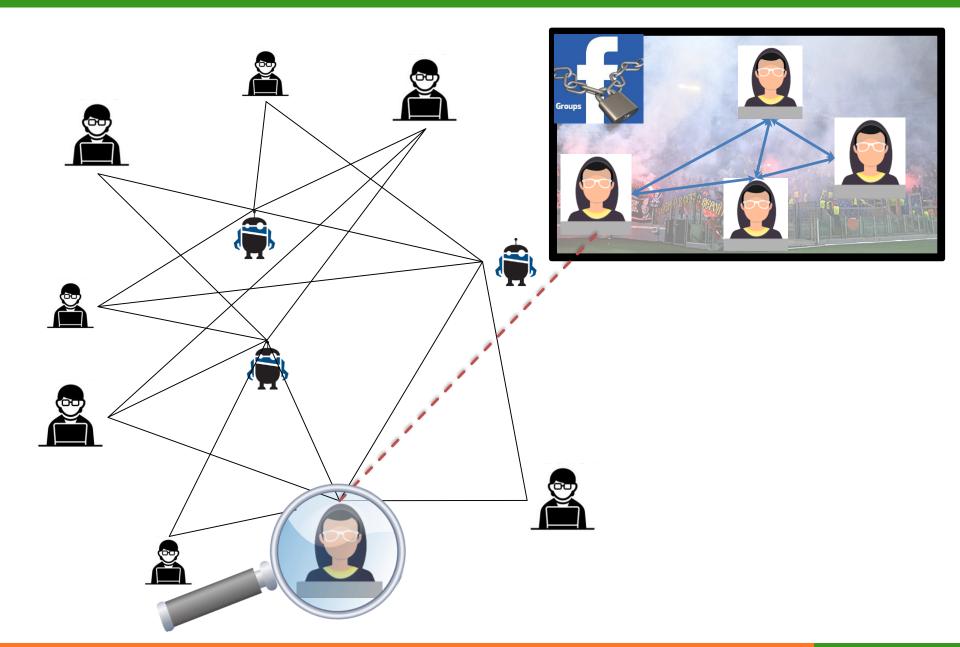
## **Challenge – vast amount of profiles**





# **Challenges – closed/secret groups**



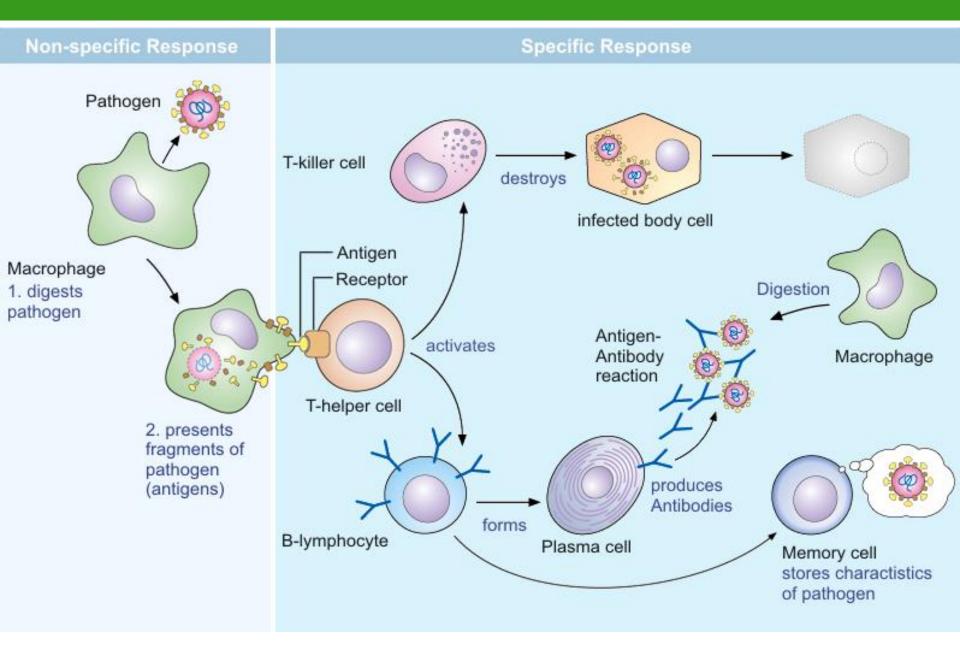


# This is just like pathogens, isn't it?

Remember, what does the human body do?

## **Human Immune Response System**



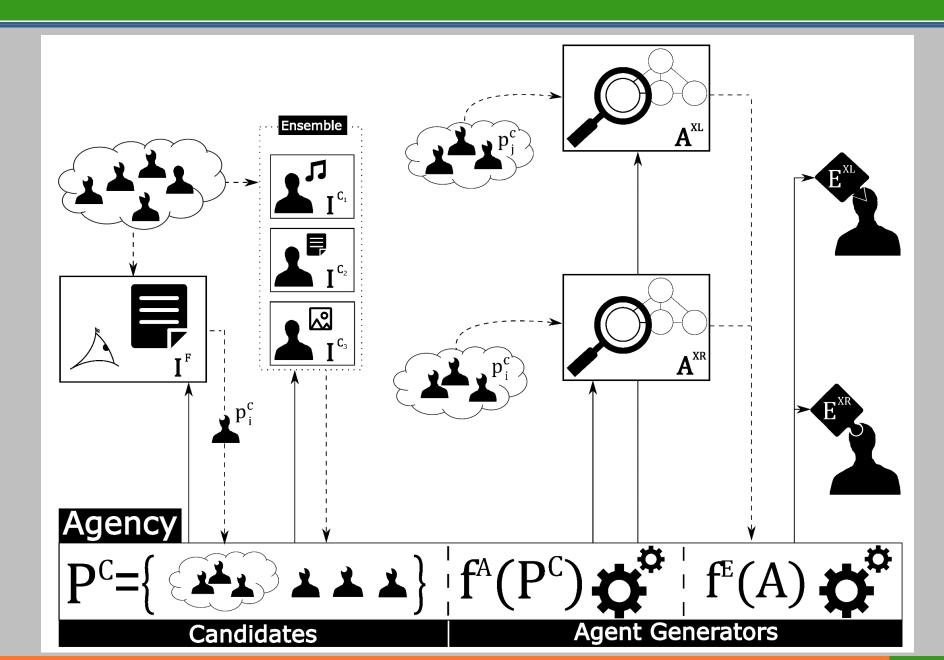


# Can we do this for social networks in the same way?

Are we able to construct an artificial immune system?

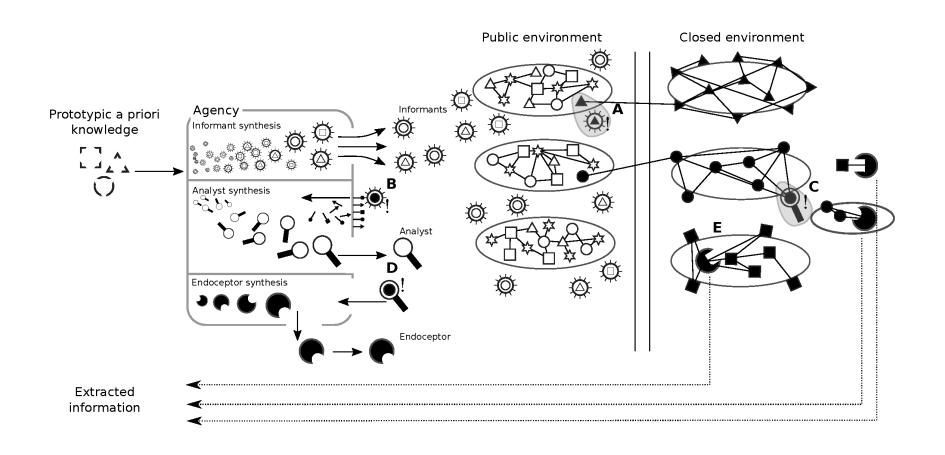
# **Agent-based Social Network Analysis**





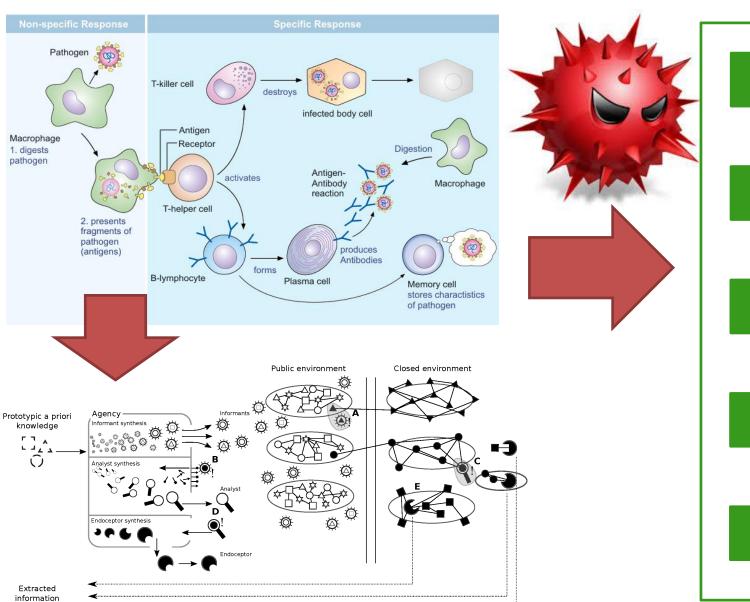
# **Artificial Immune System - Workflow**

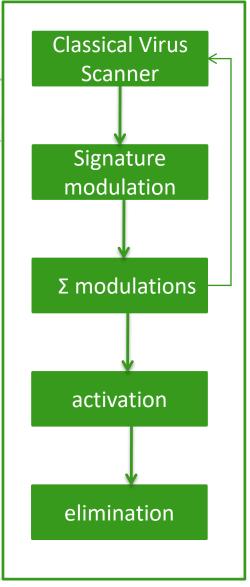




### **Conclusion**







# FEEL FREE TO ASK QUESTIONS



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