

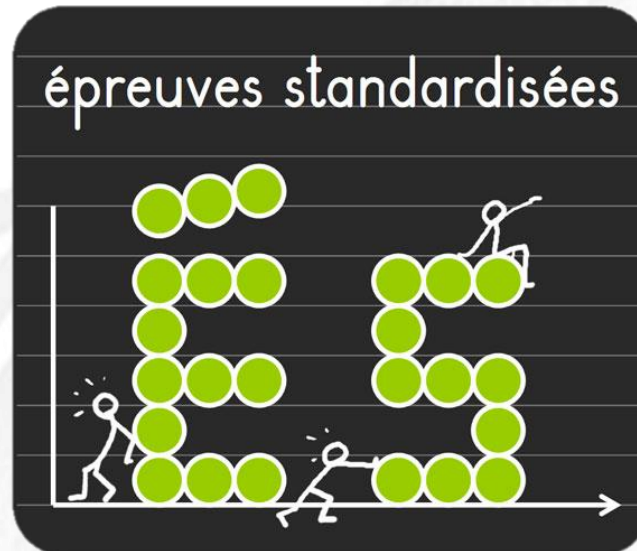
Fast and Optimal Countermeasure Selection for Attack Defence Trees

18.10.2016

RISK16 workshop

Fast & Optimal Countermeasure Selection

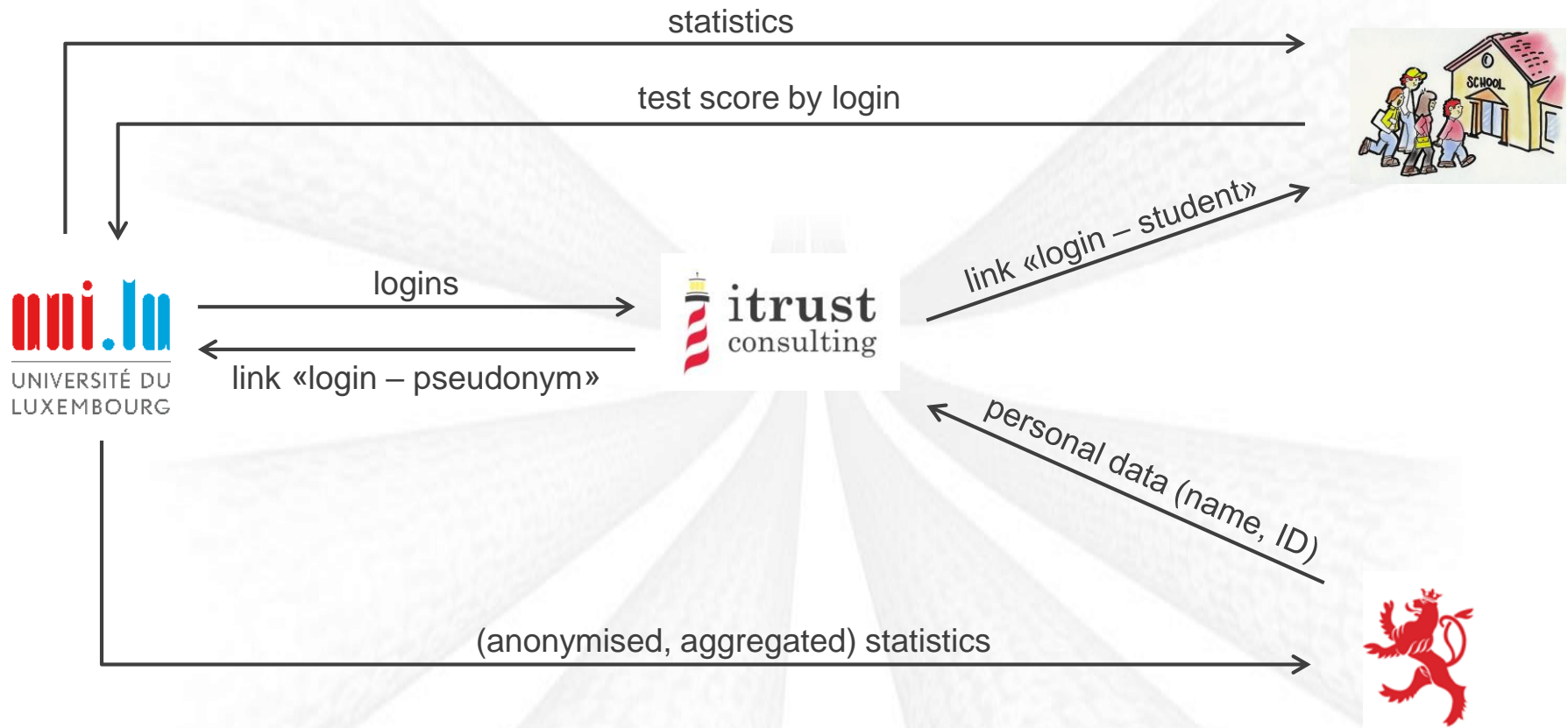
Risk context: ÉpStan



Monitor the **quality** of the **educational system** of secondary school

Fast & Optimal Countermeasure Selection

Risk context: ÉpStan



pseudonym

personal data

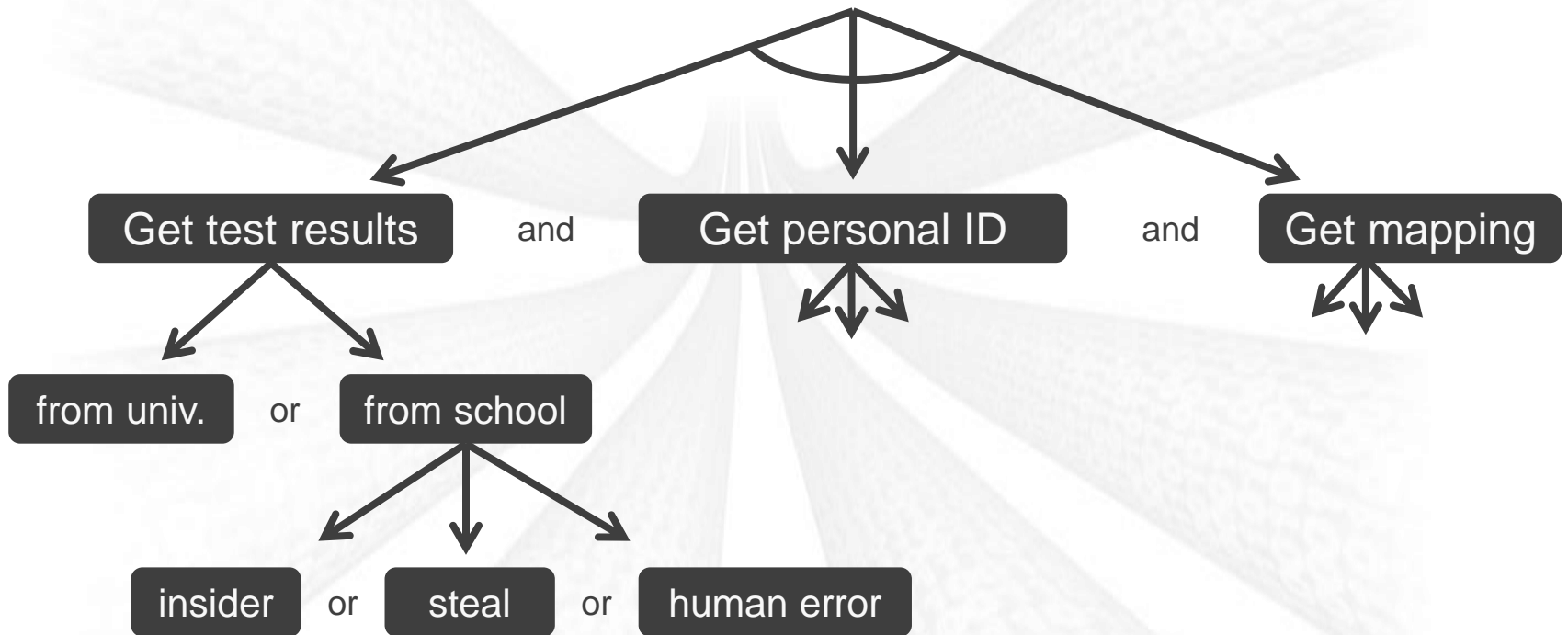
results

results

Fast & Optimal Countermeasure Selection

Attack Tree

MAIN RISK: Linking **test results** to **individual students**



granularity

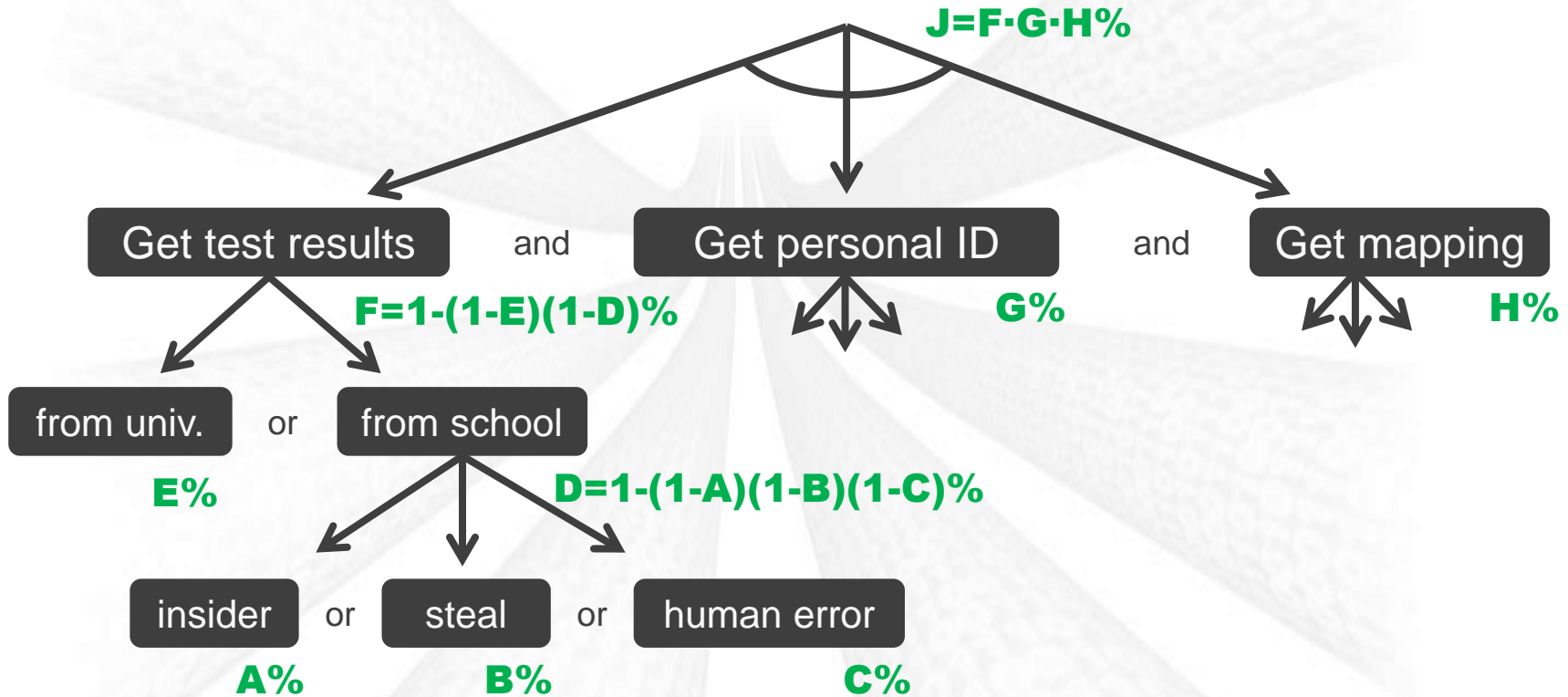
81 attack nodes
in total

Fast & Optimal Countermeasure Selection

Attack Tree

MAIN RISK: Linking **test results** to **individual students**

computation



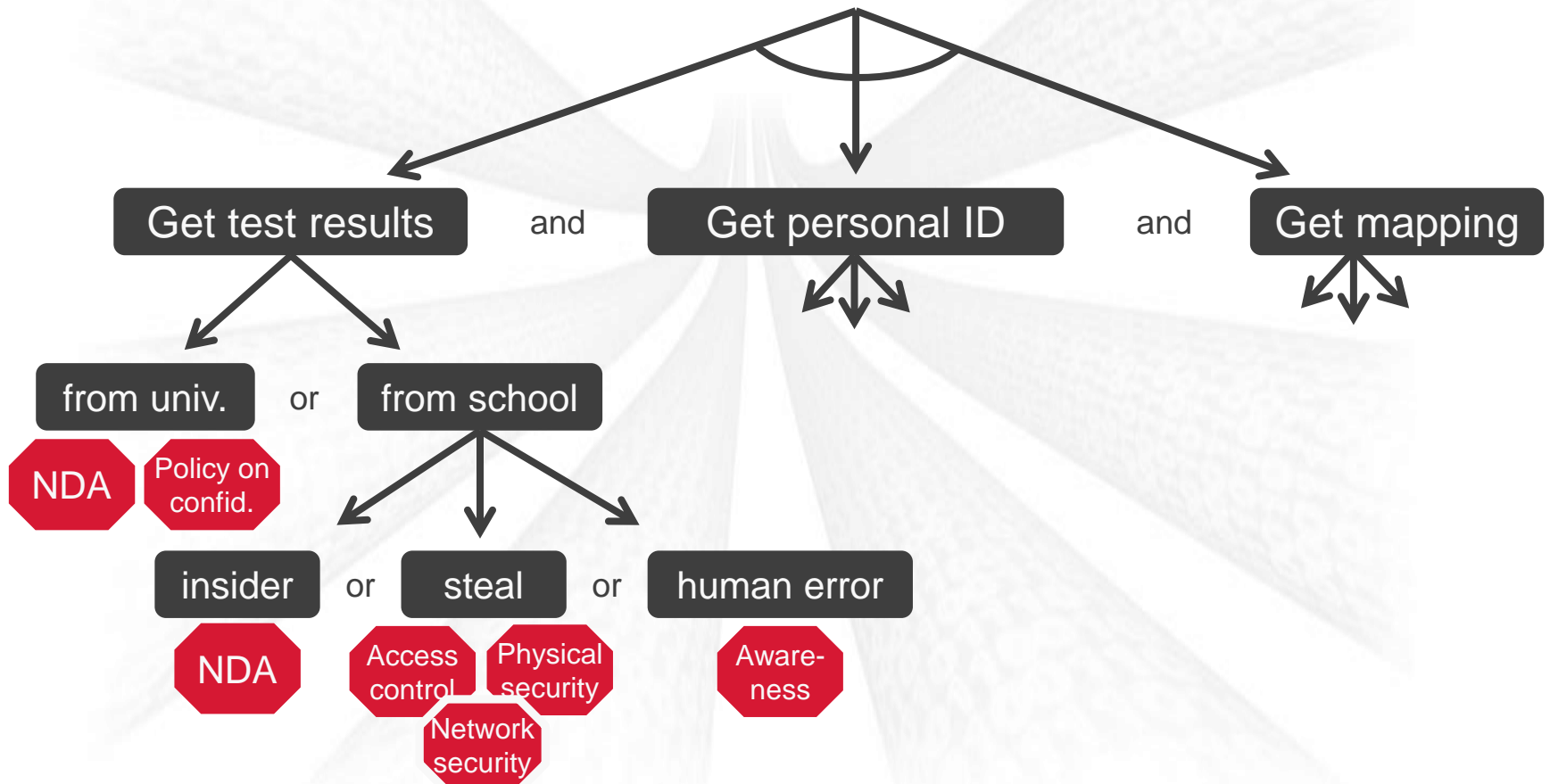
(OR) $p = 1 - \prod_i (1 - p_i)$

(AND) $p = \prod_i p_i$

Fast & Optimal Countermeasure Selection

Attack Defence Tree

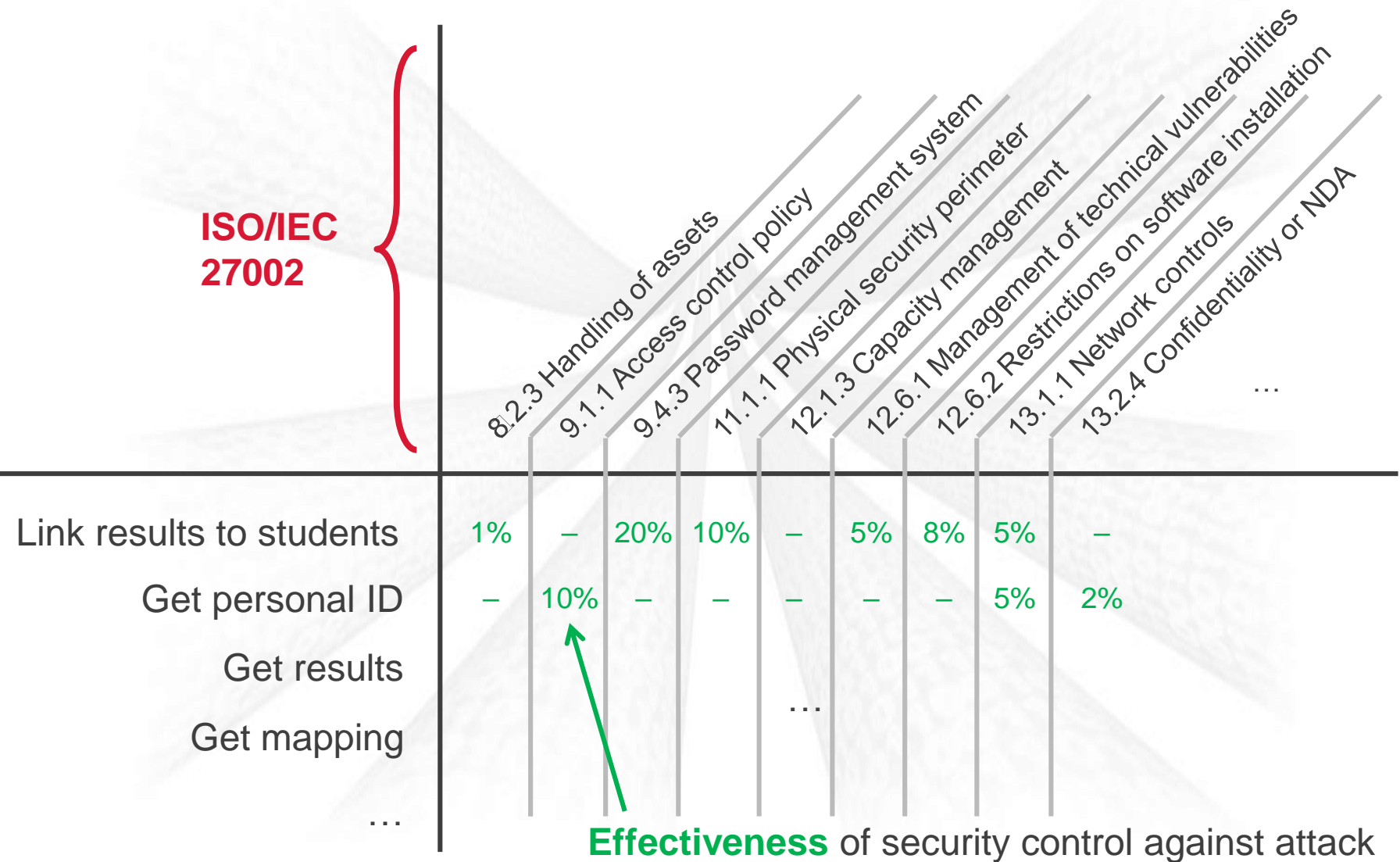
MAIN RISK: Linking **test results** to **individual students**



Fast & Optimal Countermeasure Selection

Defences

**ISO/IEC
27002**



Fast & Optimal Countermeasure Selection

Optimal countermeasure selection

RISK

Probability [*link test results*] × Impact [*link test results*]

add
defence



remove
defence



COST

Sum of costs *of implemented defences*



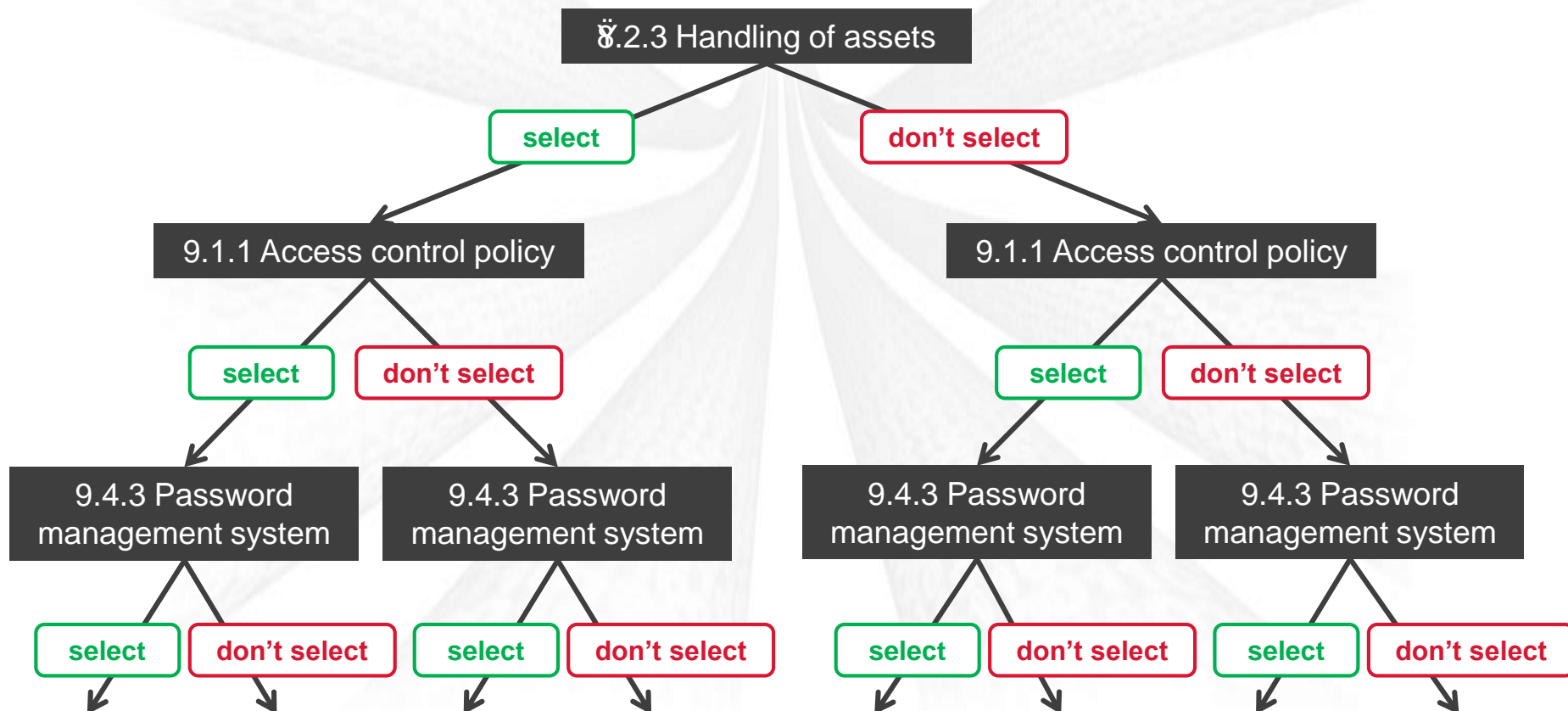
OPTIMISATION PROBLEM

Which countermeasures **reduce risk** best at the **lowest cost**?

Fast & Optimal Countermeasure Selection

Naïve algorithm

Brute-force: Try out all combinations of selecting counter-measures



Naïve algorithm

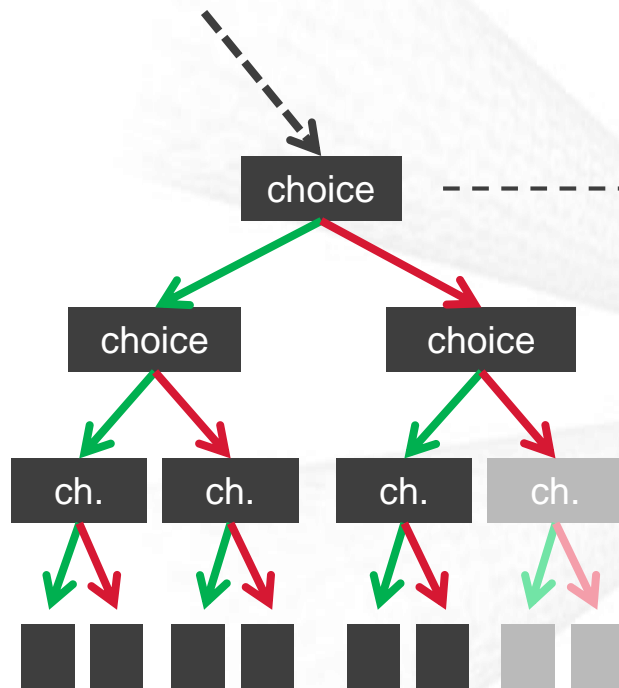
Problem: Needs 2^n iterations for n counter-measures

$3,32 \cdot 10^{35}$ iterations for **118** counter-measures
(unfeasible to compute)

$1,10 \cdot 10^{12}$ iterations for **40** counter-measures
(**13 days** with 1 iteration per millisecond)

Fast & Optimal Countermeasure Selection

Improved algorithm



Subsequent choices will:

- Increase number of defences
- **Reduce risk**

Once a defence becomes unprofitable, it will remain unprofitable.

→ **Can skip all further combinations**

Fast & Optimal Countermeasure Selection

Improved algorithm: Performance

	random attack- defence tree	ÉpStan use-case
Naïve brute-force	—	54,2 seconds
Brute-force with data structure	$4 \cdot 10^{15}$ years	0,92 seconds
Branch and bound	15 minutes	0,36 seconds
	(81 attacks, 90 defences, 7290 effectiveness values)	(81 attacks, 16 defences, 58 effectiveness values)

Thank you.

predict
prioritise
prevent

TREsPASS

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