



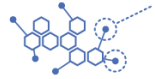
NATO Communications and Information Agency

# Understanding CSIRT Knowledge Management Needs

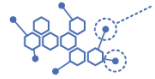
Oscar Serrano

03 April 2013



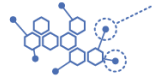


This work was sponsored by NATO's Allied Command Transformation under the 2012 Cyber Defence Programme of Work. This document is a working paper that may not be cited as representing formally approved NCIA, ACT or NATO opinions, conclusions or recommendations, and represents the views of only the authors.



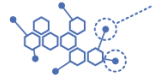
- ***Cyber-Defence Data Exchange and Collaboration Infrastructure***
  - ***Facilitate information sharing.***
  - ***Enable automation.***
  - ***Facilitate the generation, refinement and vetting of data through burden-sharing collaboration or outsourcing.***

*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*



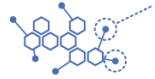
- ***11 High level Requirements***
  - Comprehensive and sufficient list of CSIRT Knowledge Management requirements
- ***Validation***
- ***Discussion***

*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*



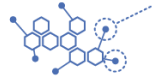
***Provide an adaptable, scalable, secure and decentralized infrastructure based on a freely available core***

*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*



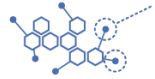
***Provide for the controlled evolution of the syntax and semantics of multiple independent data models and their correlation***

*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*



***Securely store both shared and private data***

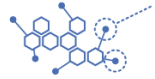
*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*



***Provide for customizable, controlled  
multilateral sharing***

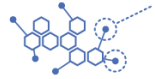
*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*





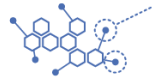
***Enable the exchange of data across non-connected domains***

*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*



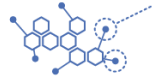
***Provide human and machine interfaces***

*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*



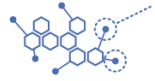
***Provide collaborative tools that enable burden sharing for the generation, refinement, and vetting of data***

*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*



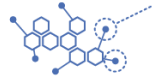
***Provide customizable quality-control processes***

*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*



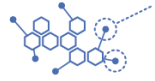
***Expose dissension to reach consensus***

*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*



***Support continuous availability of data***

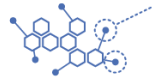
*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*



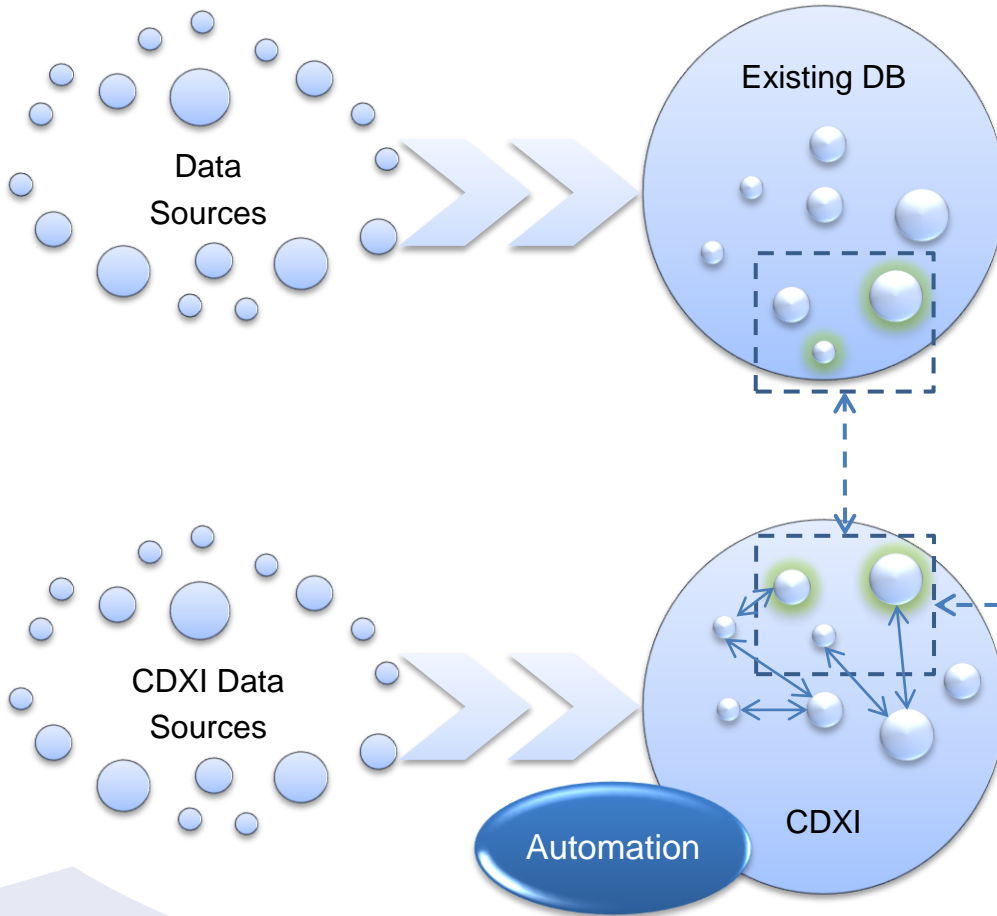
## ***Enable commercial activities***

*Work on what you know best, and connect to the best of the rest*

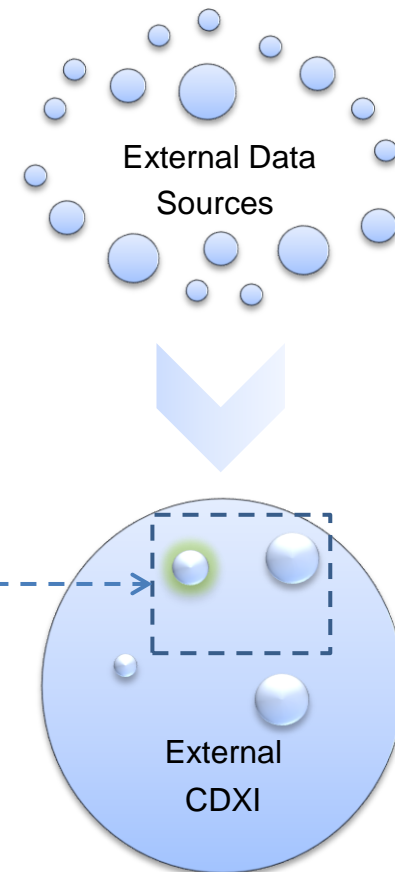
# Integration with Other Data Sources



## Internal

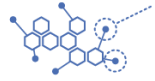


## External





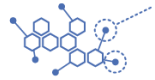
# Way Forward



- Feedback
- Validation of the capability

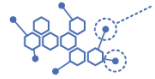
**Questionnaire!**

# For those interested



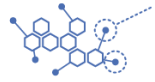
- Leave me your contact information
- I can provide a copy of the capability definition
- Paper will be published at the CyCon 2013 conference
  
- Preparation of a workshop

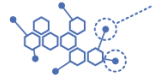
# Questions?



- Can it be done?
  - Yes, it is complex but think about no-SQL, multi-versioned data Bases, P2P Data Bases, research on Collaborative Data Sharing Systems.
- It is going to be expensive/complex?
  - Yes, but it is cheap compared to the cost of what is being done now (manual and semi-manual data management with limited effectiveness) and the cost of not doing anything (missed opportunities).
- It would be simpler to ...?
  - You did not get it... we are not towards something simple, but towards something comprehensive and future-proof.

# Back-up





- There are no mechanisms available to automate large-scale information sharing.
- Many different sources of data containing inconsistent and in some cases erroneous data exist.
- It is difficult, in some cases, to access the desired information from the large volumes of data stored on the Internet or embedded in specific products (e.g. vulnerability repositories, signatures for anti-virus products, etc.).
- Many protocols and access mechanisms are proprietary or not interoperable.
- Incompatible semantics using the same or similar words are used in different data sources covering the same topics.
- The quality of data varies and information and assurance regarding the level of quality provided is lacking.
- There is very limited support for efficient collaboration, despite the availability of subject-matter experts in a large number of organizations willing to collaborate.
- Concerns regarding the confidentiality of exchanged data in the absence of means by which redistribution can be satisfactorily controlled must be addressed.