

WiP: Verification of Cyber Emulation Experiments Through Virtual Machine and Host Metrics



Presented by: Jamie Thorpe, Laura Swiler, Thomas Tarman

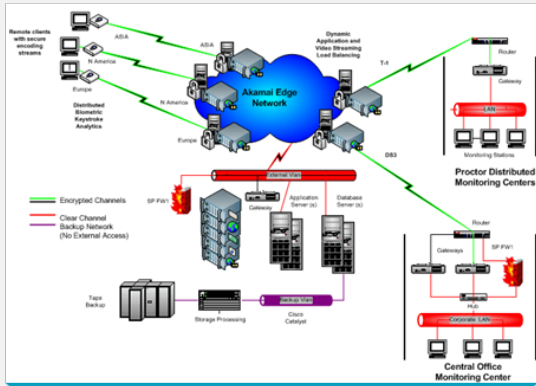
Authors: Jamie Thorpe, Laura Swiler, Seth Hanson, Gerardo Cruz, Thomas Tarman, Trevor Rollins, Bert Debusschere

Hot Topics in the Science of Security (HotSoS)

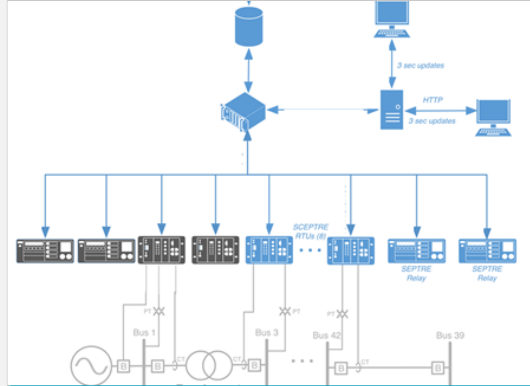
April 5-7, 2022

Work-In-Progress Session 5

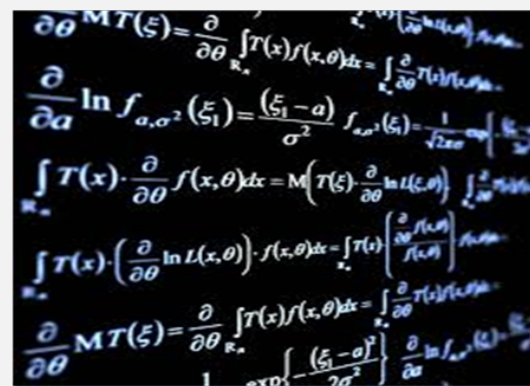
Cyber Experimentation



ACTUAL SYSTEM



VIRTUALIZED TESTBED



SIMULATION



"BAD DAY" BRAINSTORMING

Increasing Realism
Decreasing Flexibility
Increasing Cost
Increasing Time



Increasing Abstraction
Increasing Flexibility
Decreasing Cost
Decreasing Time

Verification

Is the experimental environment working as intended?

- If so, results can be used to better understand the system modeled
- If not, experiment results may not be reliable

Different Types of Verification

- Timing Realism – Processes and network traffic occur at expected rate
- Traffic Realism – Network traffic contains expected fields/data
- Resource Realism – Physical host has enough resources to support experiment

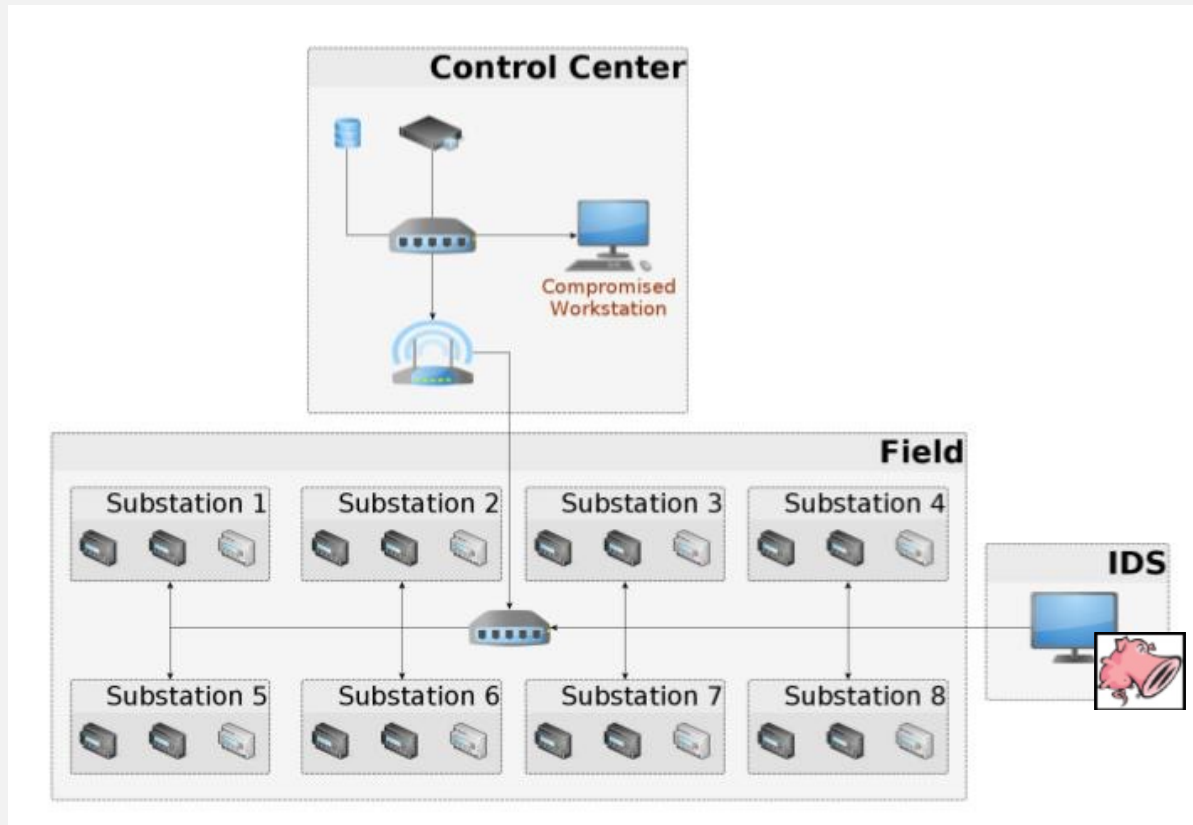
Approach

1. Devise mechanism for increasingly stressing physical host resources
 - Run more experiments (replicates) in parallel
2. Run multiple replicates in each resource setting
3. Collect key telemetry and results data from each replicate
 - Physical host load (telemetry)
 - In-experiment virtual machine functionality (telemetry)
 - In-experiment results
4. Compare telemetry from replicates under different resource settings with experiment results

Can a Telemetry-Based Metric be Used to Determine if the Results of a Replicate are Unreliable?

Scenario 1 – Scanning and Detection

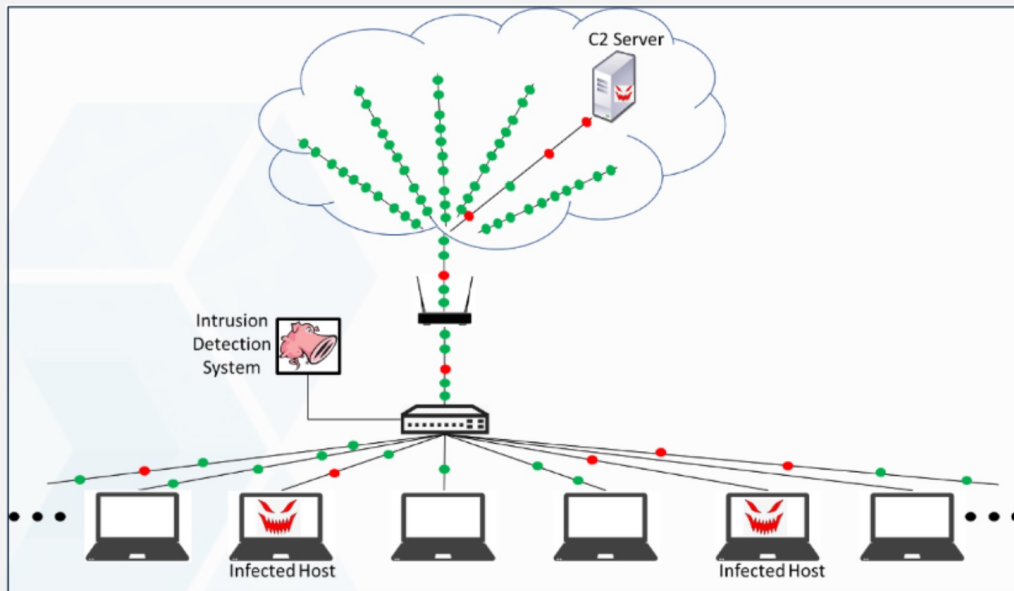
Detect adversary running port scan on 24 nodes



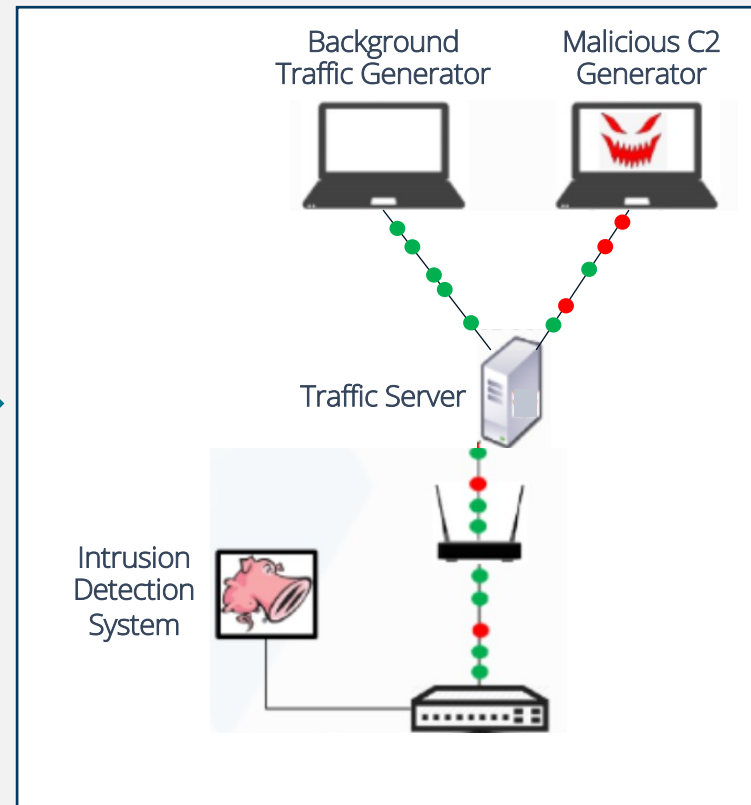
- Quantity of Interest: Detection Time
- Deterministic Scan Order
- No Packet Loss Assumed

Scenario 2 – Command and Control (C2)

Detect malicious traffic between host(s) and C2 server



Scenario as Described



Scenario as Modeled

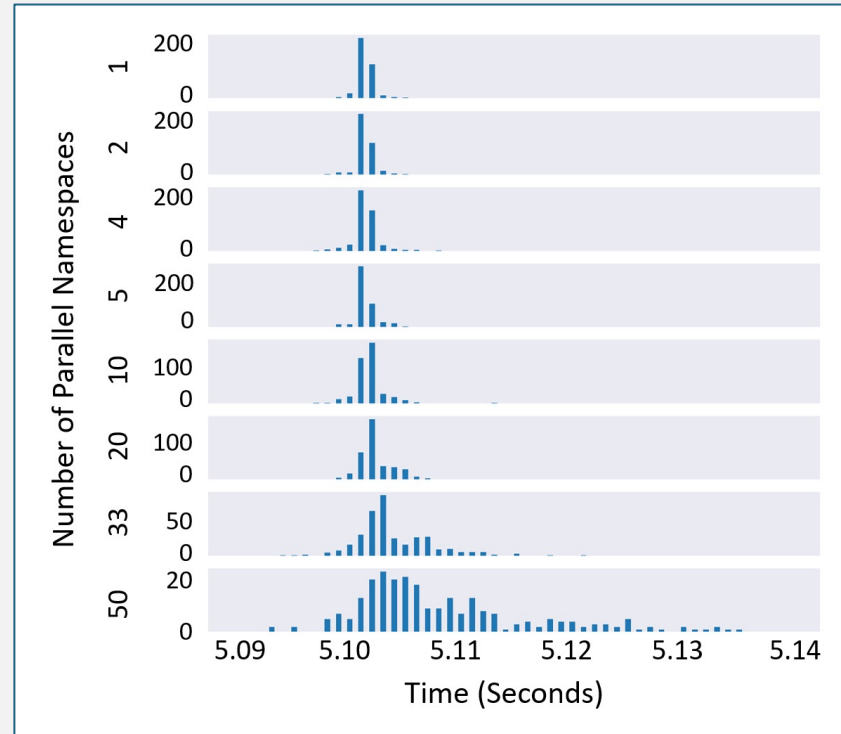
- Quantity of Interest: Number of Alerts at Certain Timestamps
- No Packet Loss Assumed

Results – Scenario 1 (Scanning and Detection)

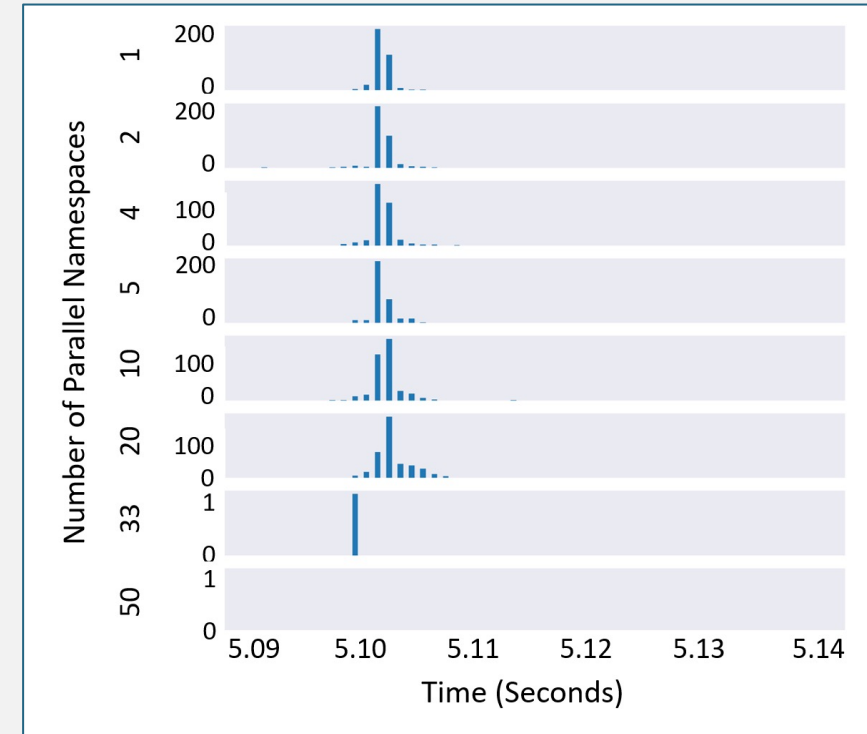
Example Metrics:

- Stolen Cycles = 0
- Load ≤ 64 Processes
- Throughput $\geq 250k$ bps

All replicates



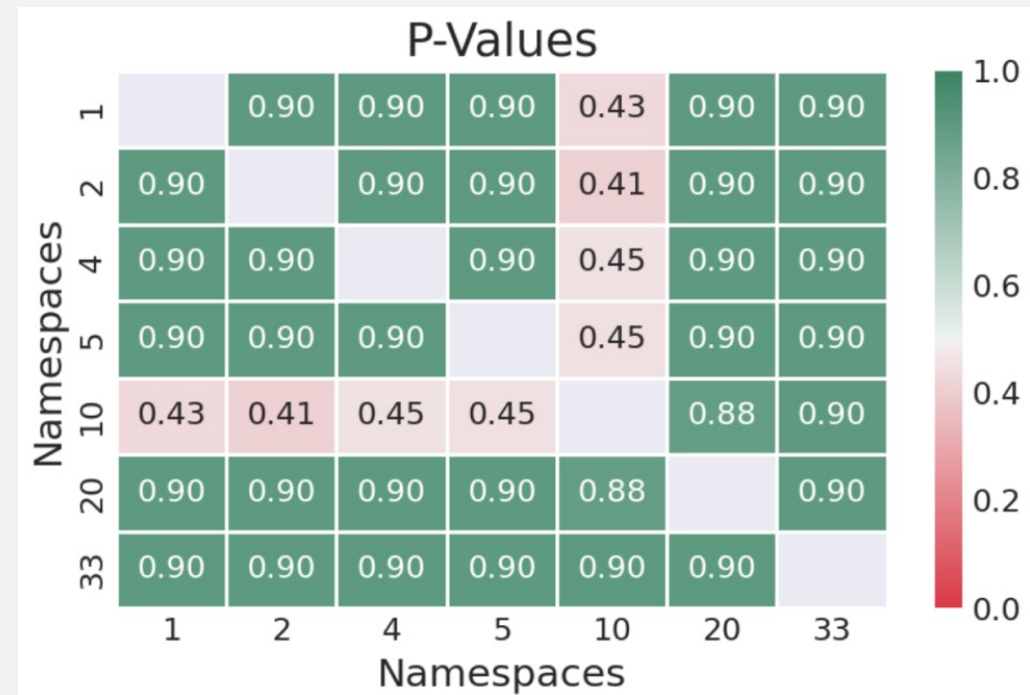
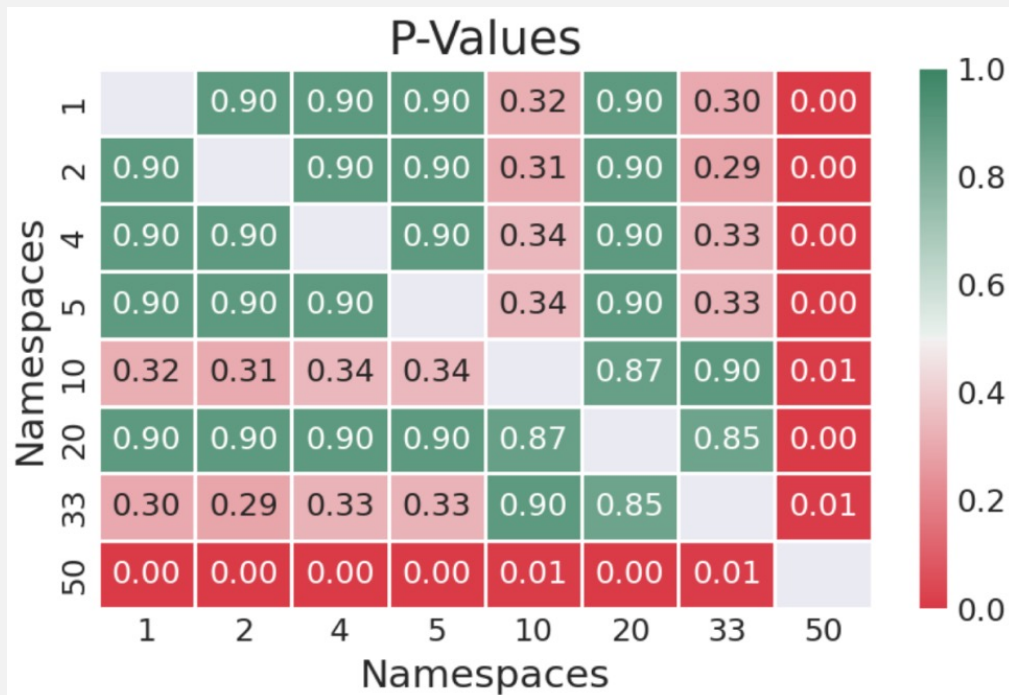
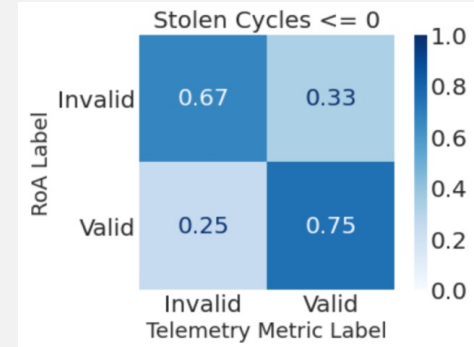
No stolen cycles



Results – Scenario 1 (Scanning and Detection)

Tukey - All replicates

Tukey –
No stolen cycles

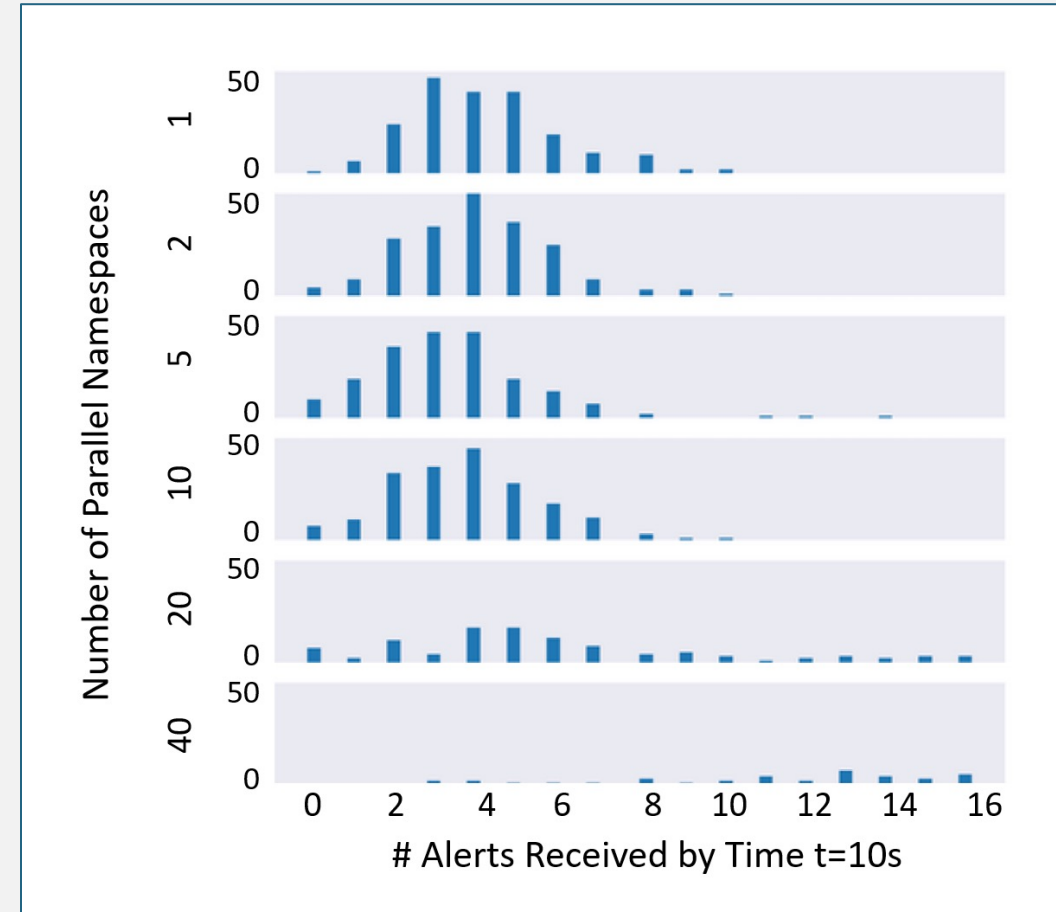


Results – Scenario 2 (Command and Control)

All replicates

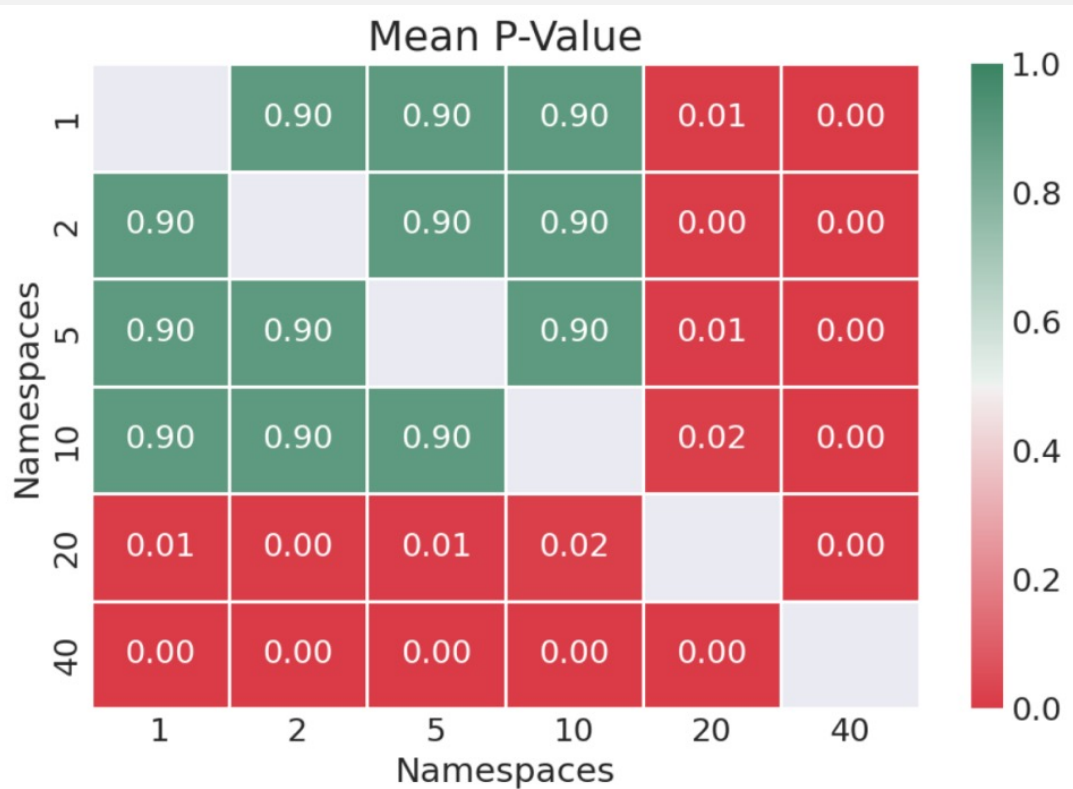
Example Metrics:

- Stolen Cycles ≤ 1
- Load ≤ 14 Processes
- Interrupts $\leq 2250/s$

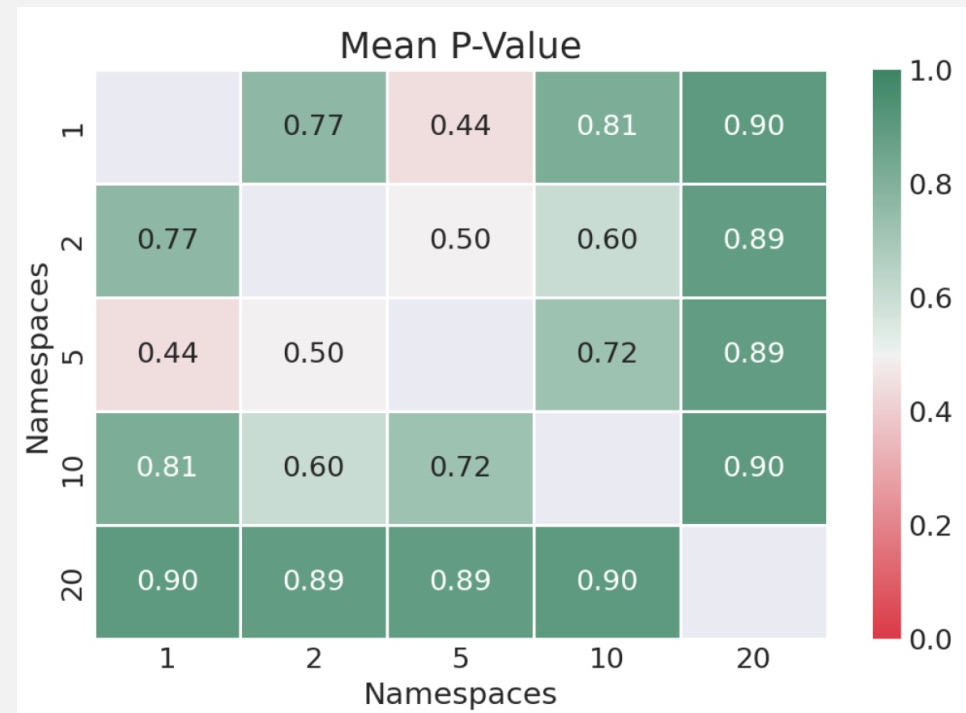
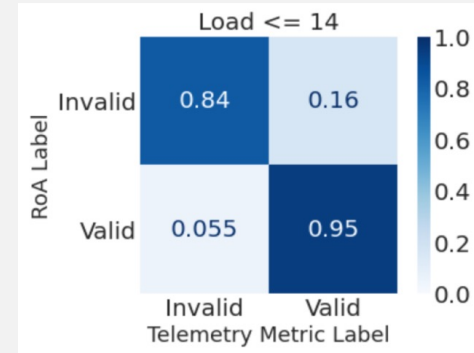


Results – Scenario 2 (Command and Control)

Tukey - All replicates



Tukey –
Load ≤ 14 Processes



Outcome

Verification helps ensure cyber experiment results can be used to accurately understand real cyber systems

Failure to reproduce cyber experiment results could be due to emulation environment rather than faulty experiment design – the emulation environment should be verified

This work successfully demonstrates a generalizable process for resource verification

An aerial photograph of a university campus, likely the University of Utah, showing several large, modern academic buildings with brick and concrete facades. The campus is situated in a valley with rolling hills and mountains in the background. The image has a dark blue overlay. A small blue horizontal line is positioned above the text.

Thank You!

Discussion Topics

1. Are there other platforms, metrics, and software tools available to perform **verification** of emulation frameworks? (NOT validation)
2. What is suggested for timing or traffic realism and verification of these aspects?
3. How does the nature of the scenario/experiment affect the selection of metrics?
4. Are there other approaches to push resource utilization besides ramping up the number of parallel namespaces?
5. How do we define “Ground Truth”? Is it always the lowest resource usage case?

Discussion Topics

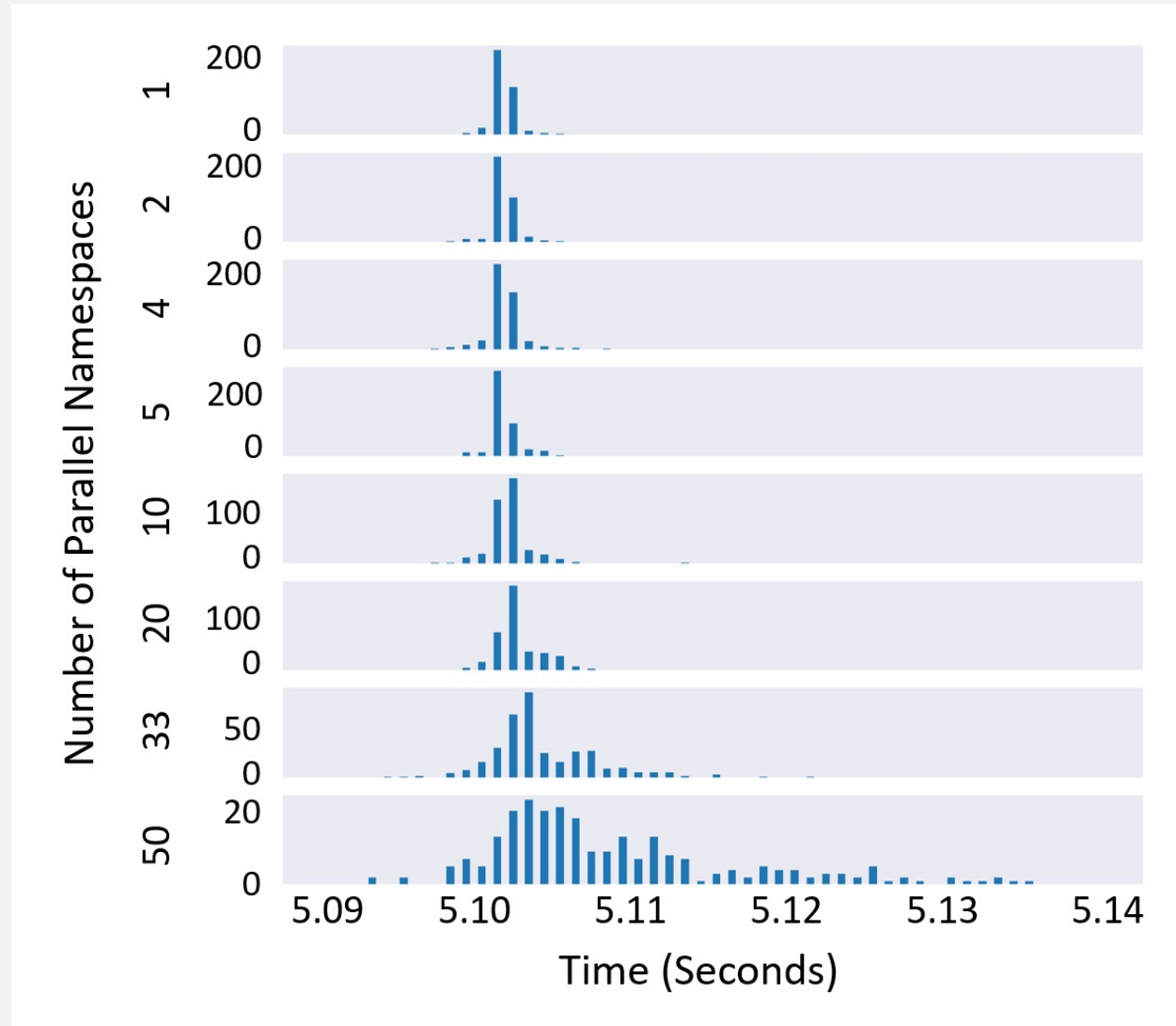
5. What is the best way to identify thresholds? If we take thresholds from the data itself, we are pre-supposing we know when the resources are becoming overutilized. Thoughts on this?
6. We strongly believe in running multiple replicates because there is so much inherent stochasticity in emulated system behavior. This then necessitates the need for statistical comparison across the different test conditions or configurations.
 - Is Tukey the best test statistic?
 - Are there other statistical comparisons which should be performed?
 - What if the data is discrete?
7. There are several potential approaches to making a multi-telemetry metric, including various machine learning models. Are there any examples of this of which people are aware?



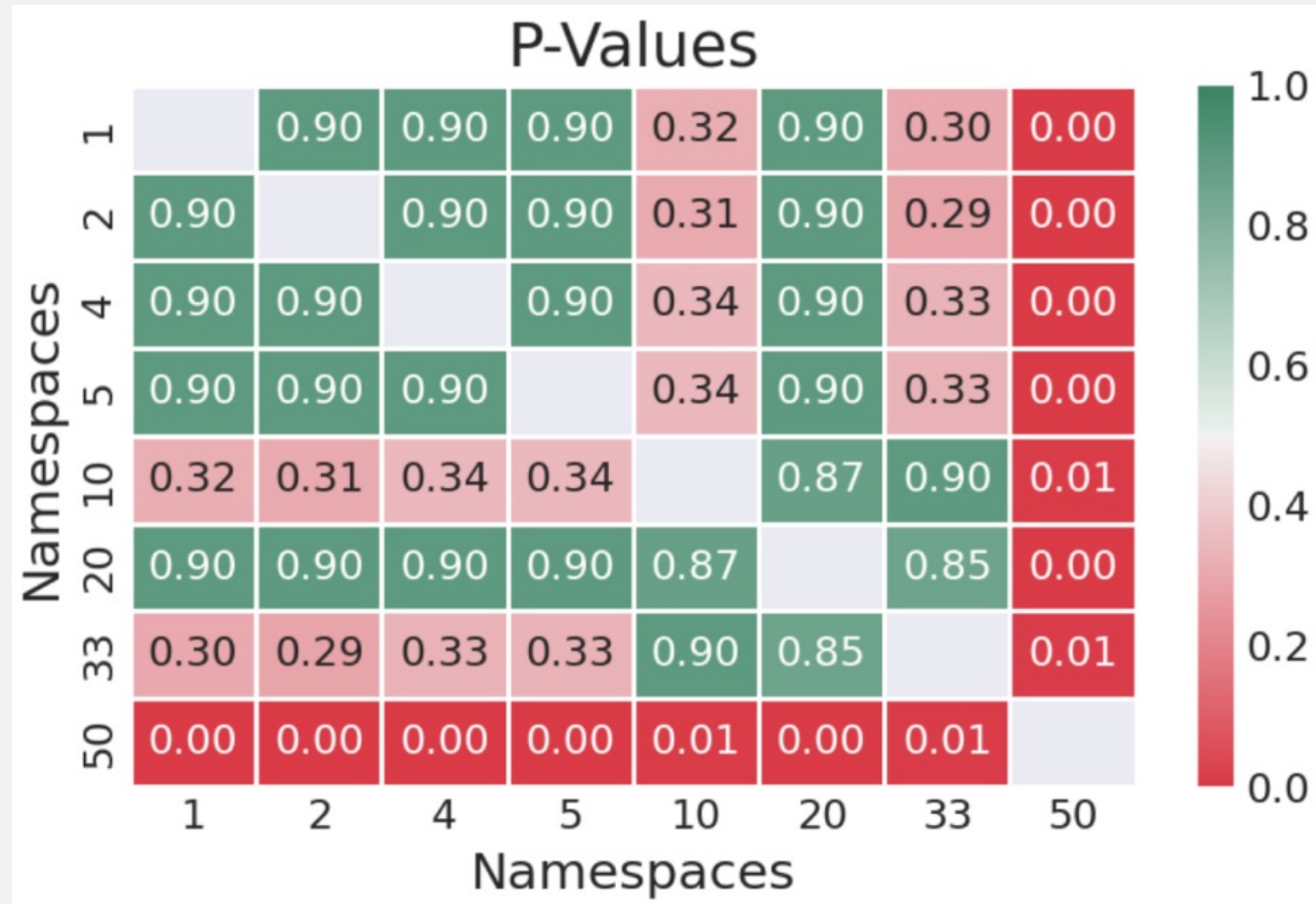
Backup Slides

Images from Paper

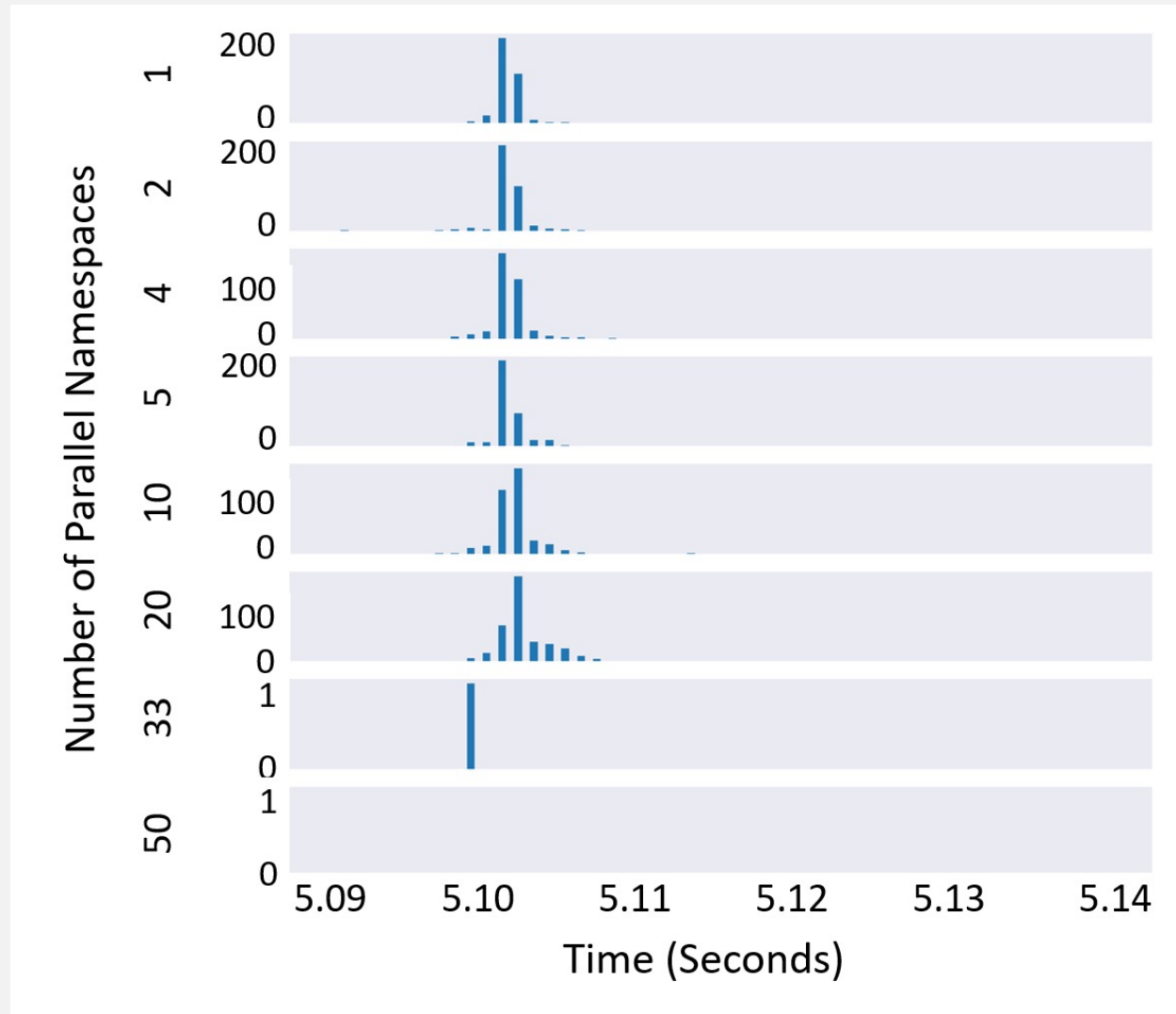
Scenario 1 – All Replicates



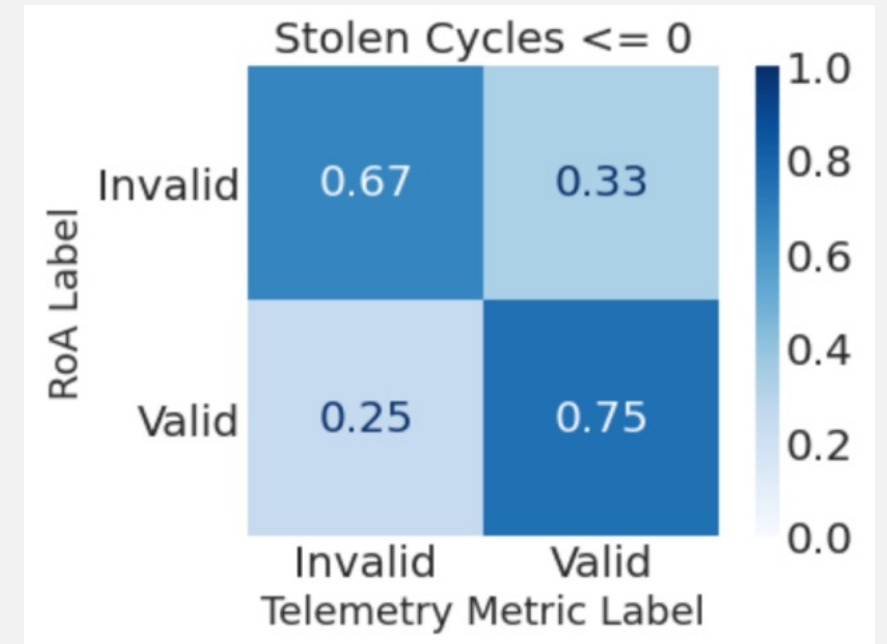
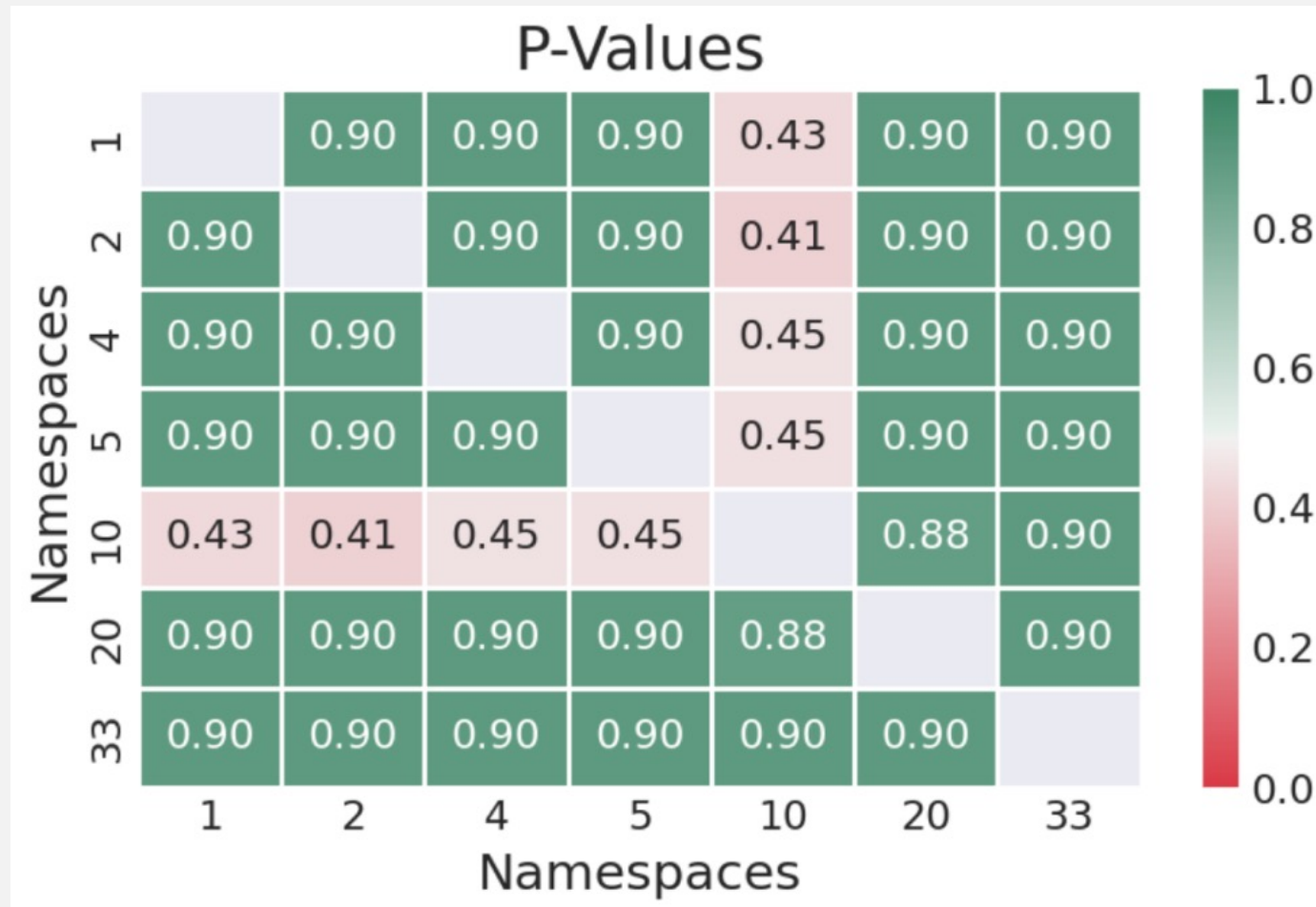
Scenario 1 – All Replicates



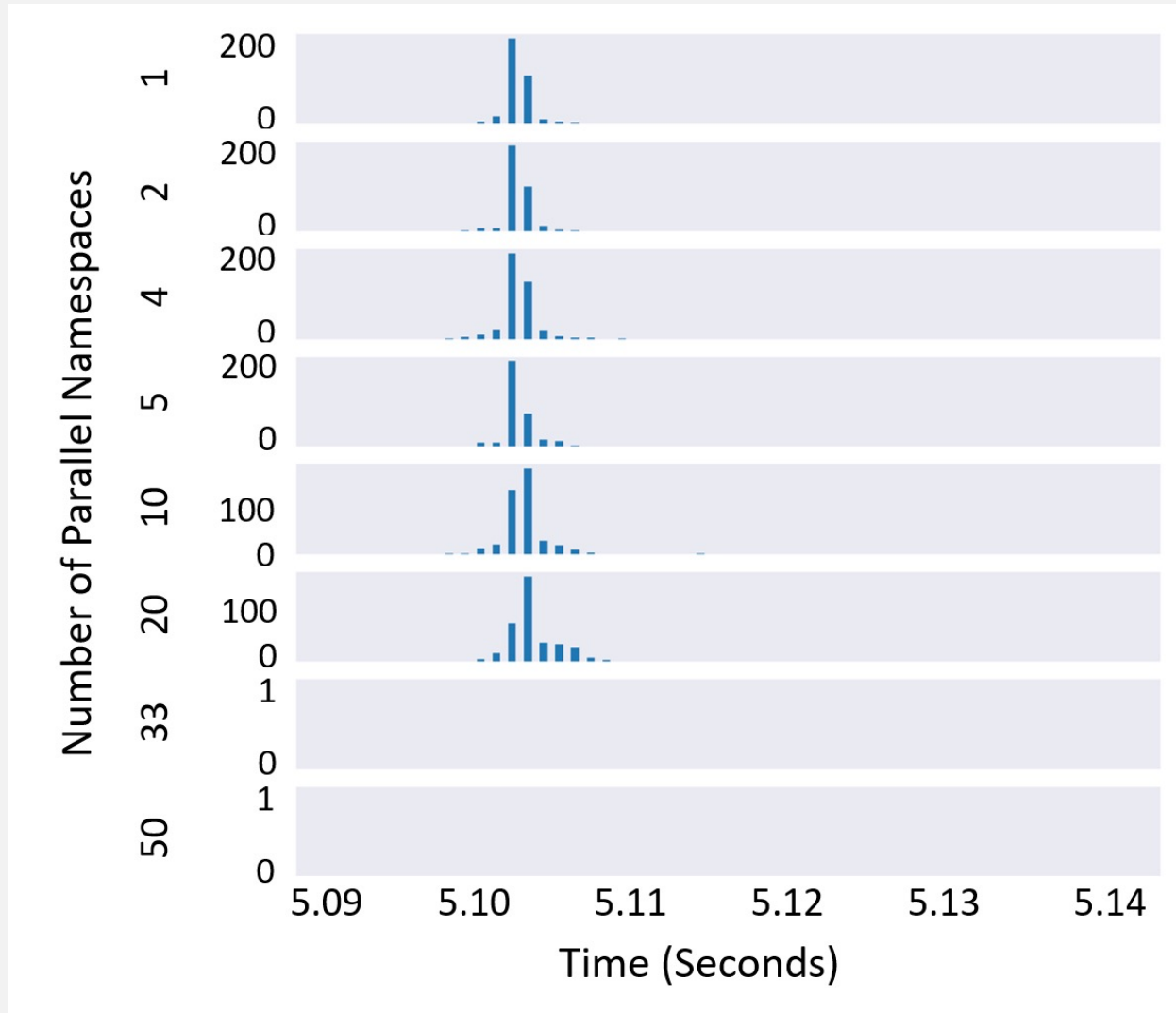
Scenario 1 – No Stolen Cycles



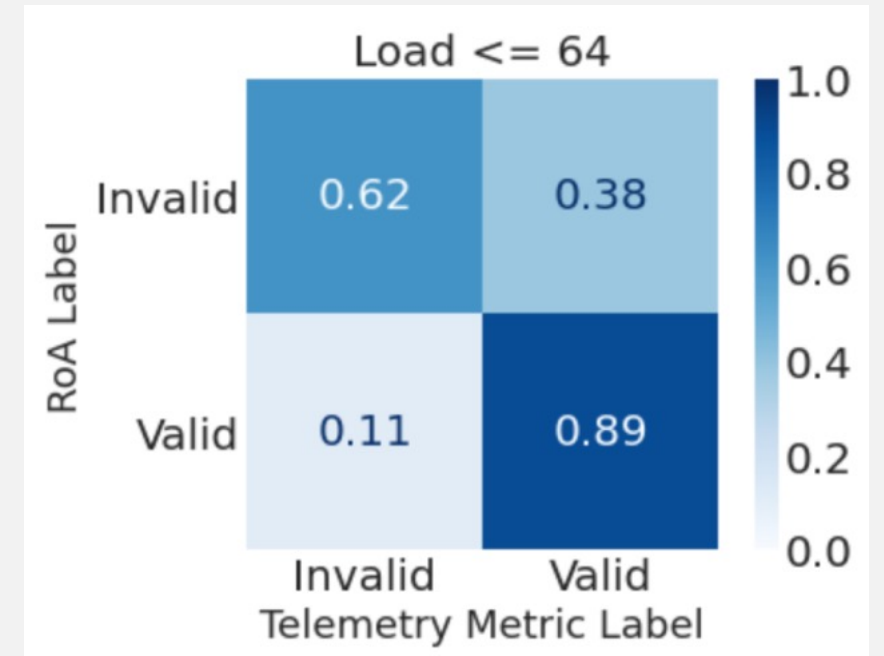
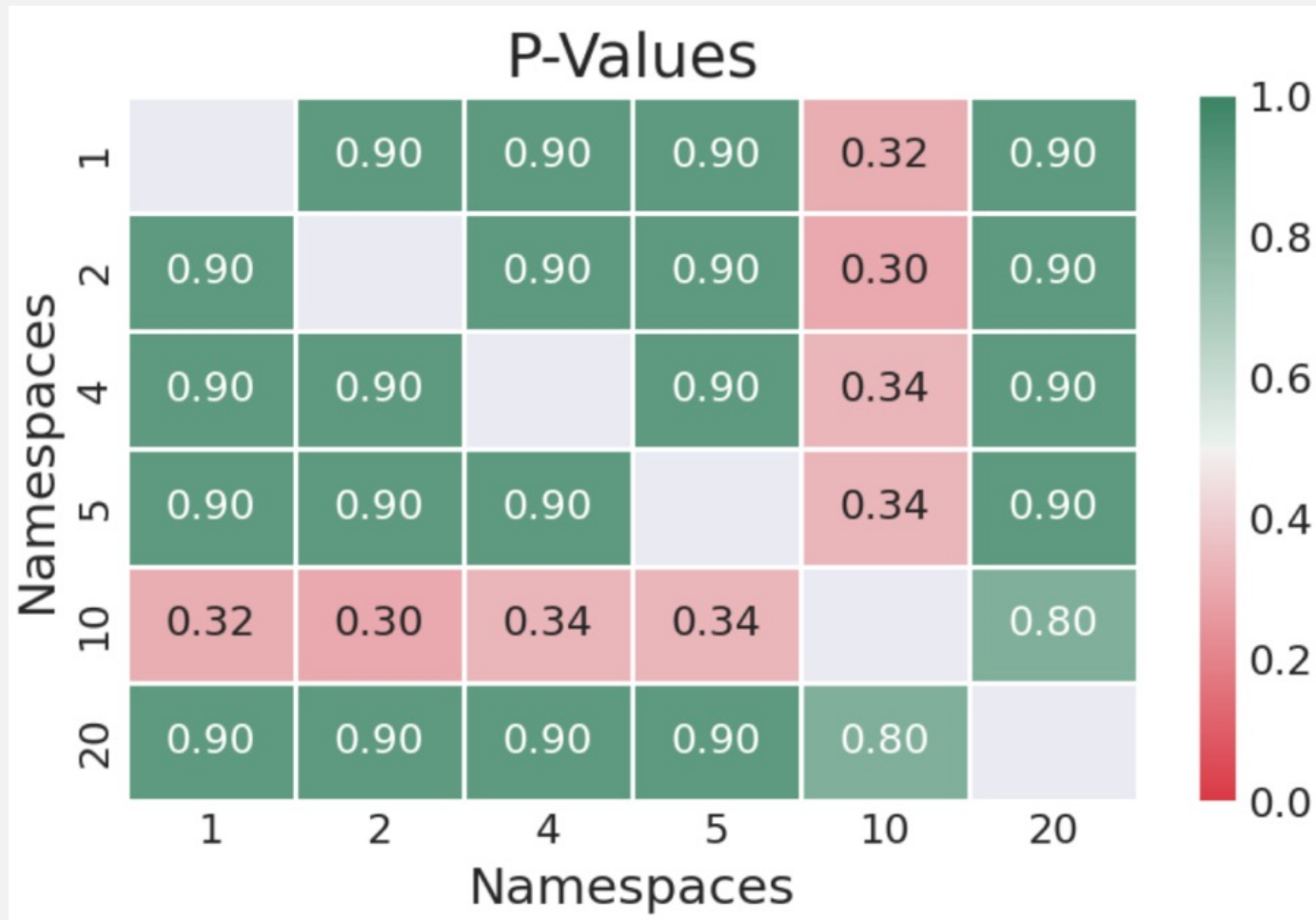
Scenario 1 – No Stolen Cycles



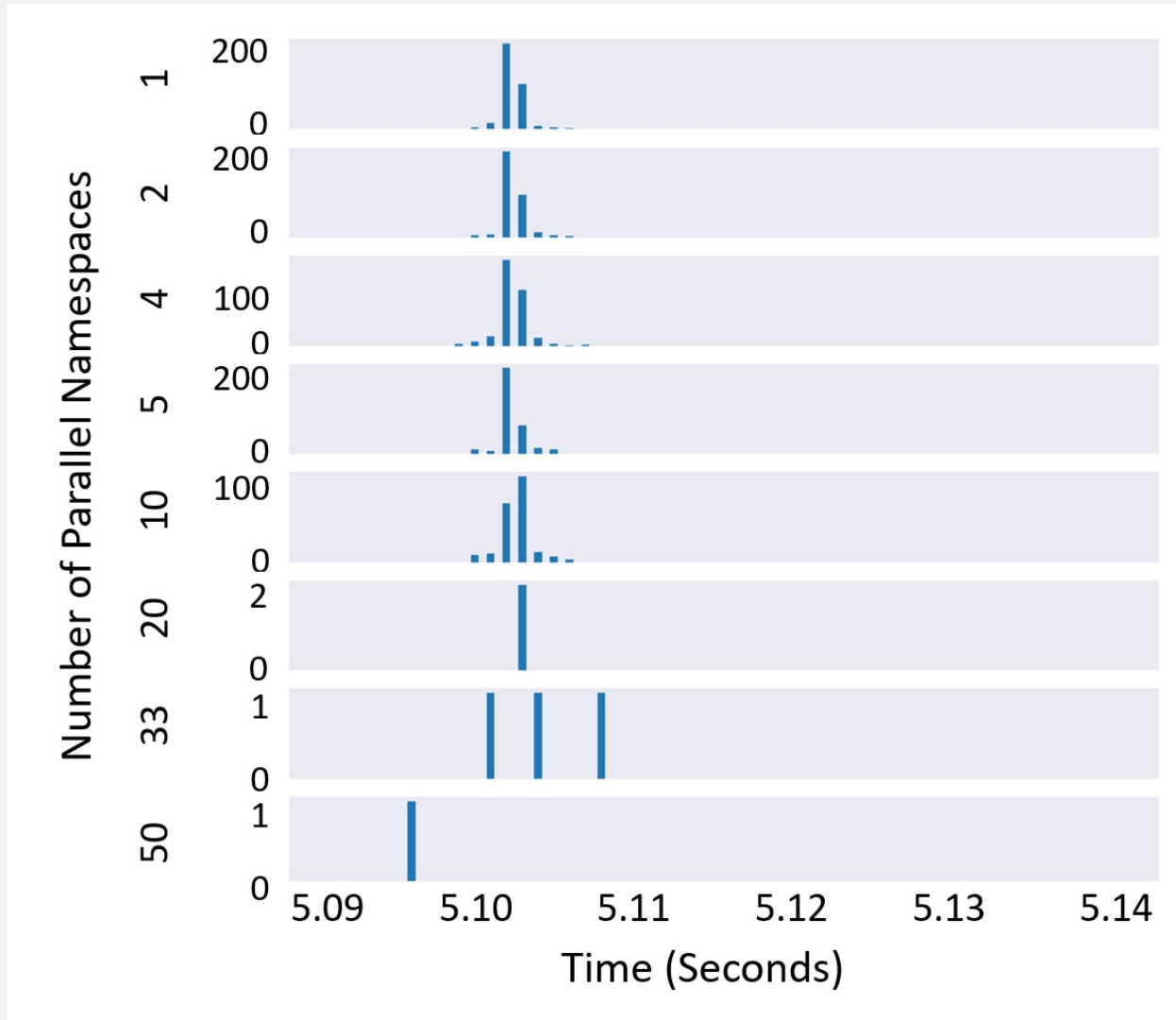
Scenario 1 – Load ≤ 64 Processes



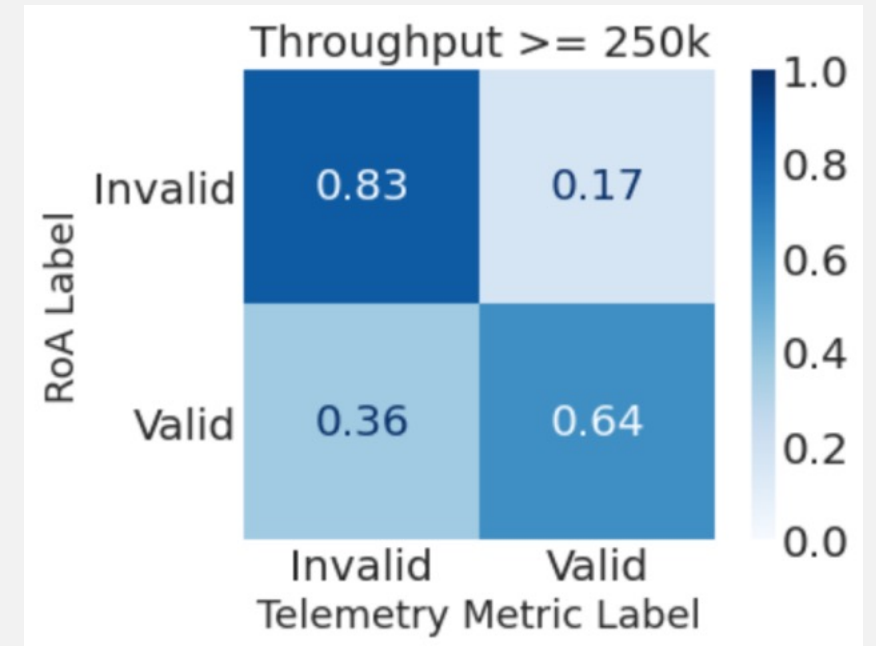
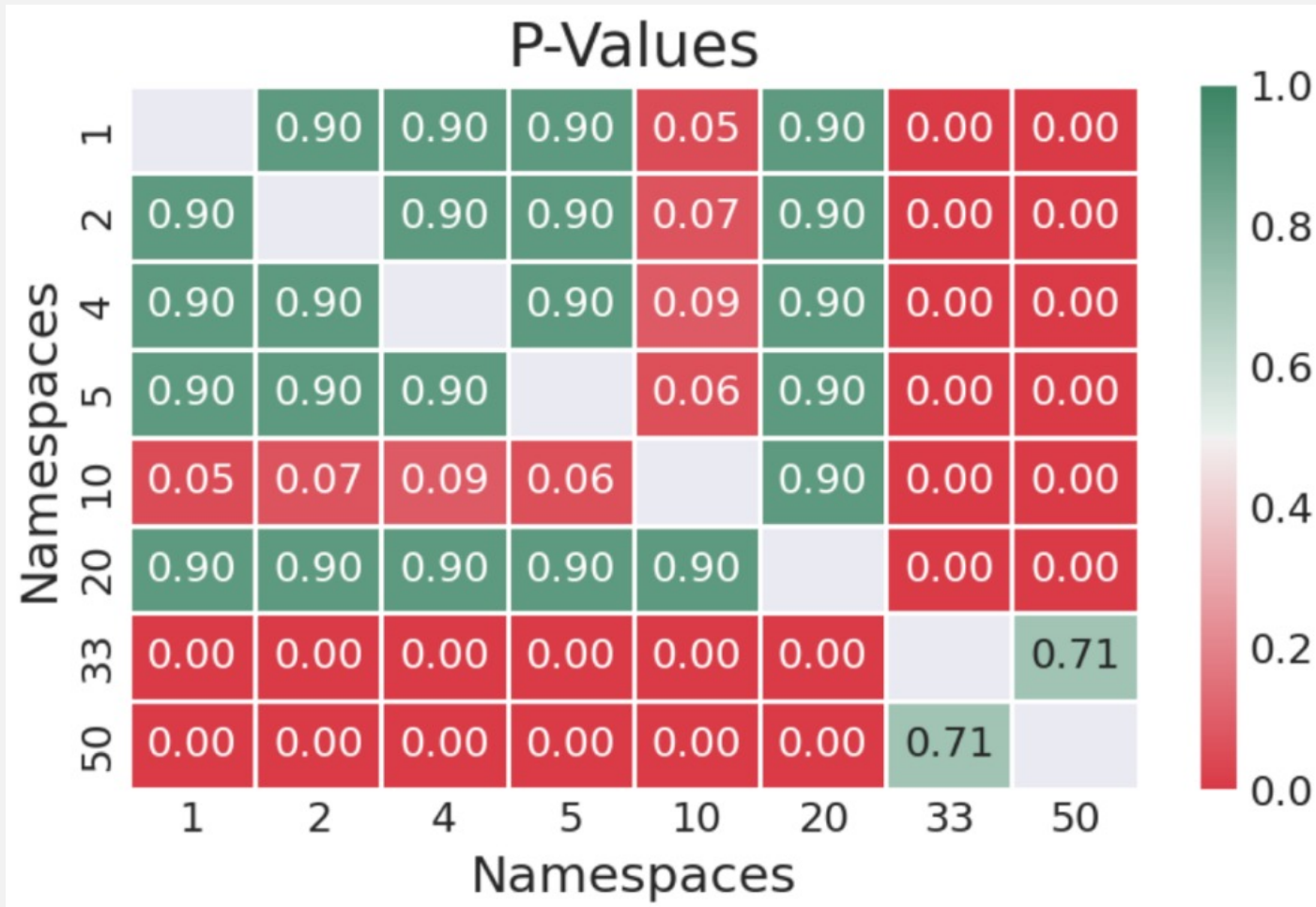
Scenario 1 – Load ≤ 64 Processes



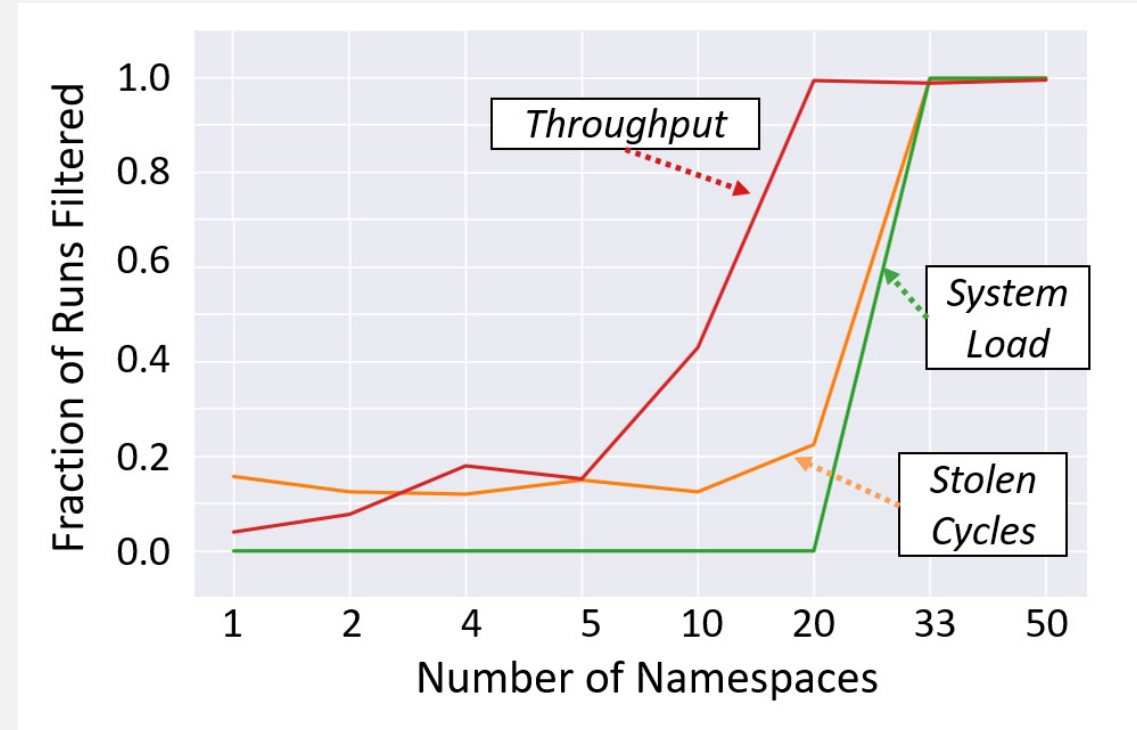
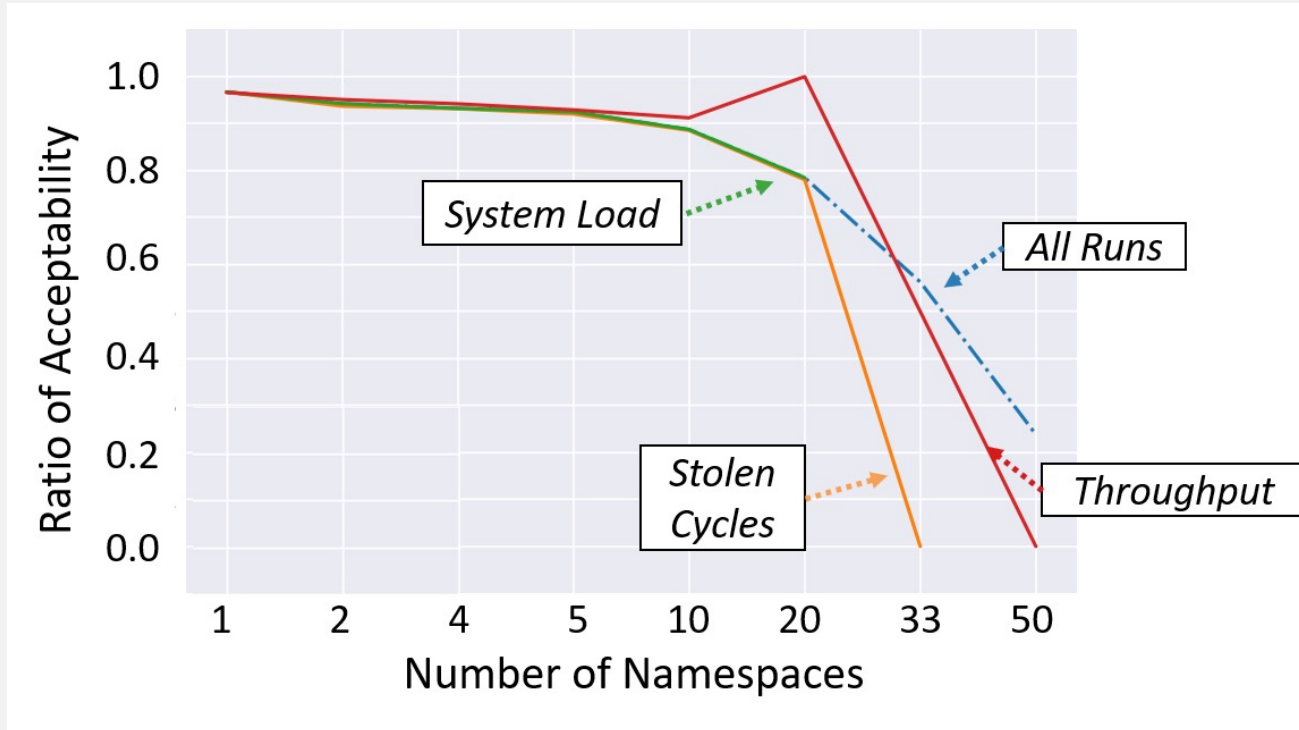
Scenario 1 – Throughput $\geq 250,000$ bps



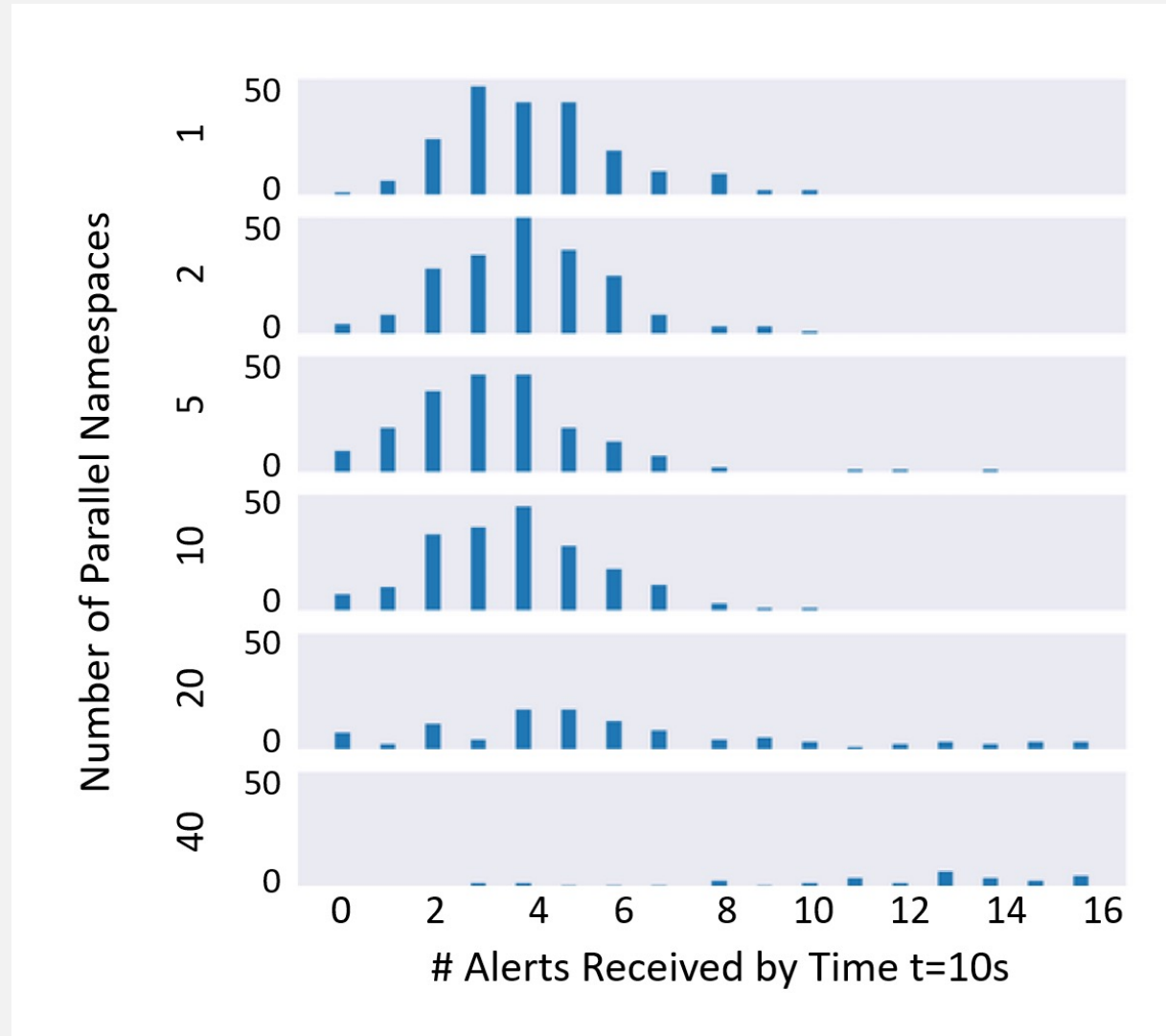
Scenario 1 – Throughput $\geq 250,000$ bps



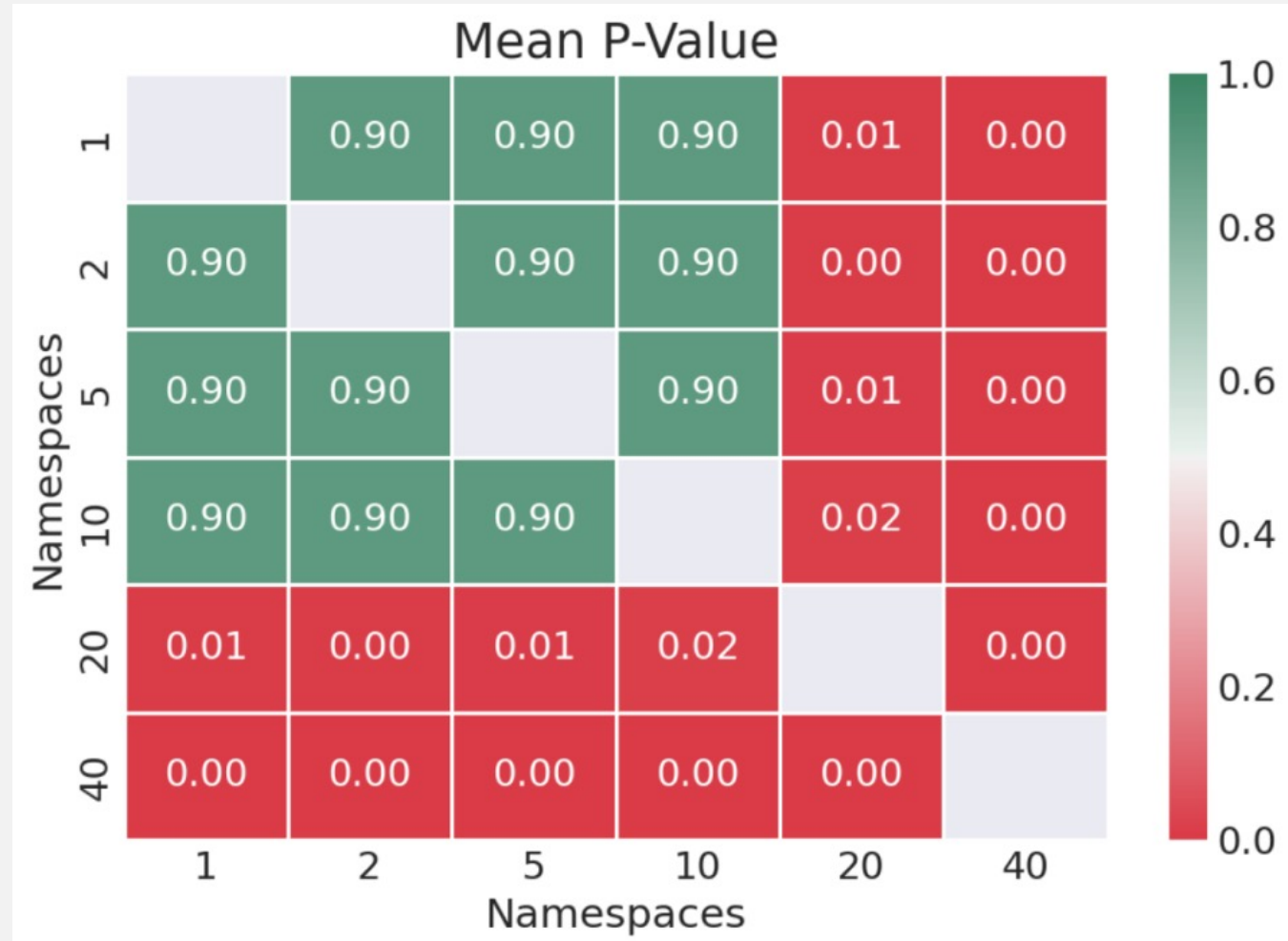
Scenario 1 – RoA and Runs Filtered



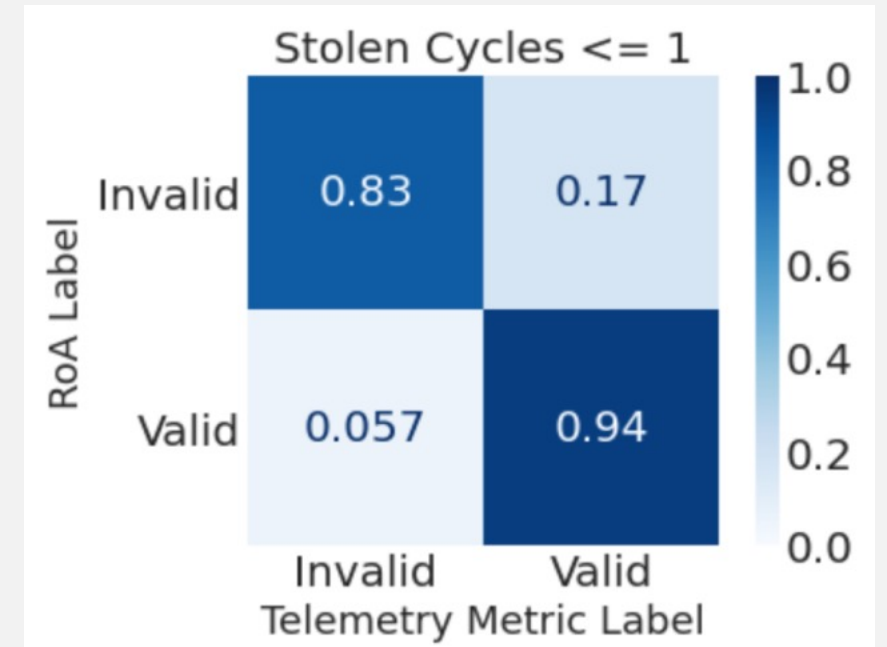
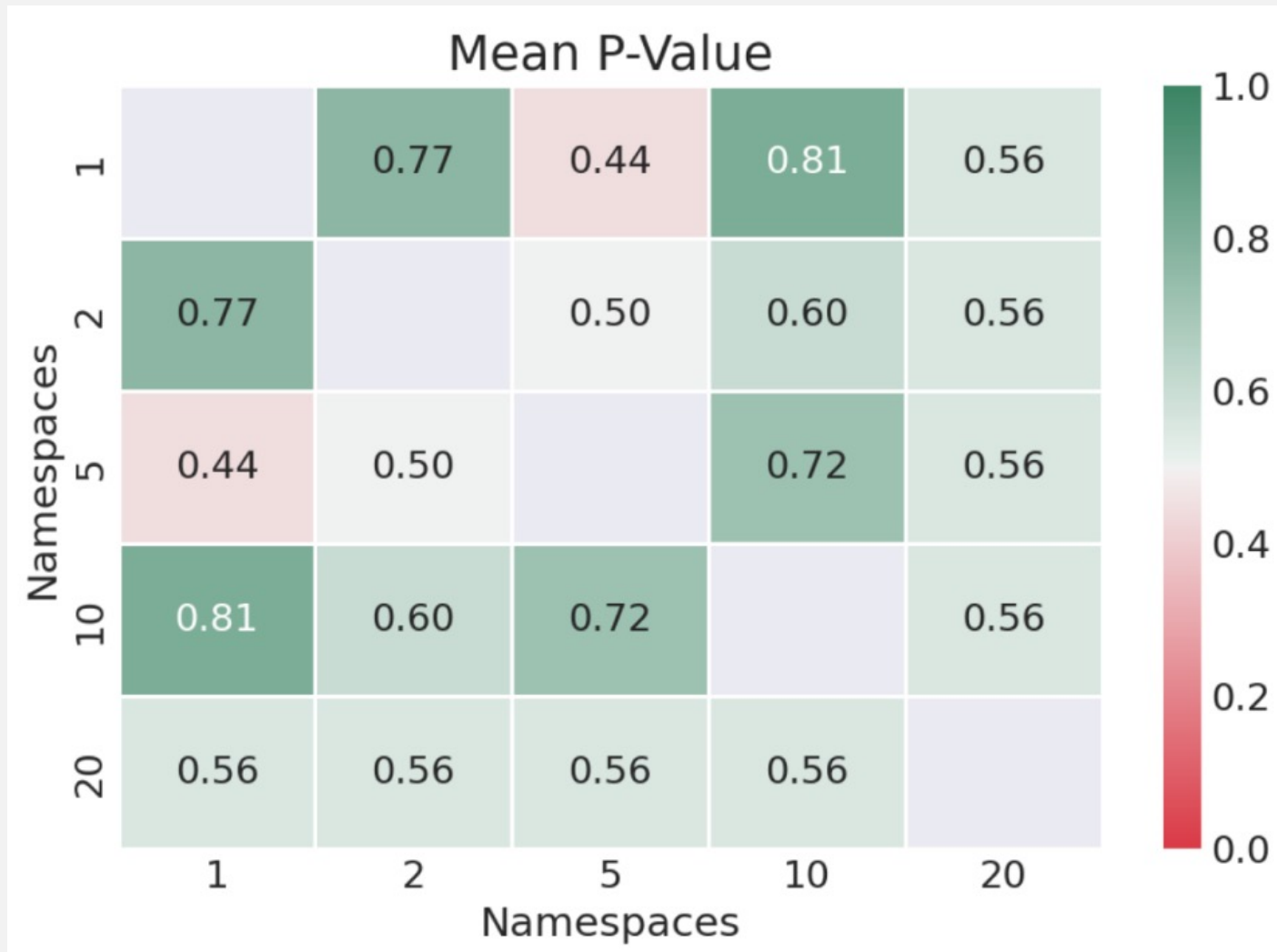
Scenario 2 – All Replicates



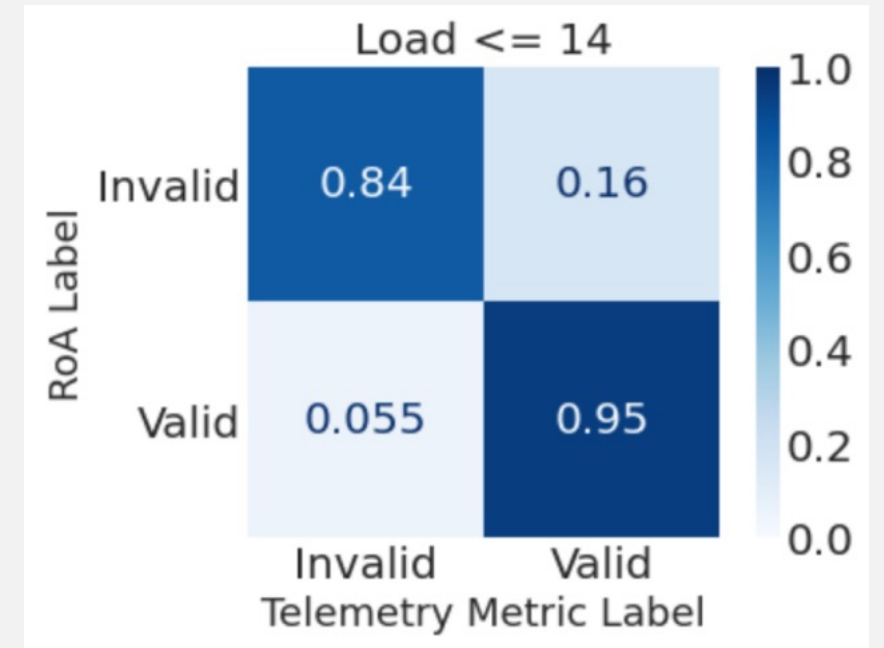
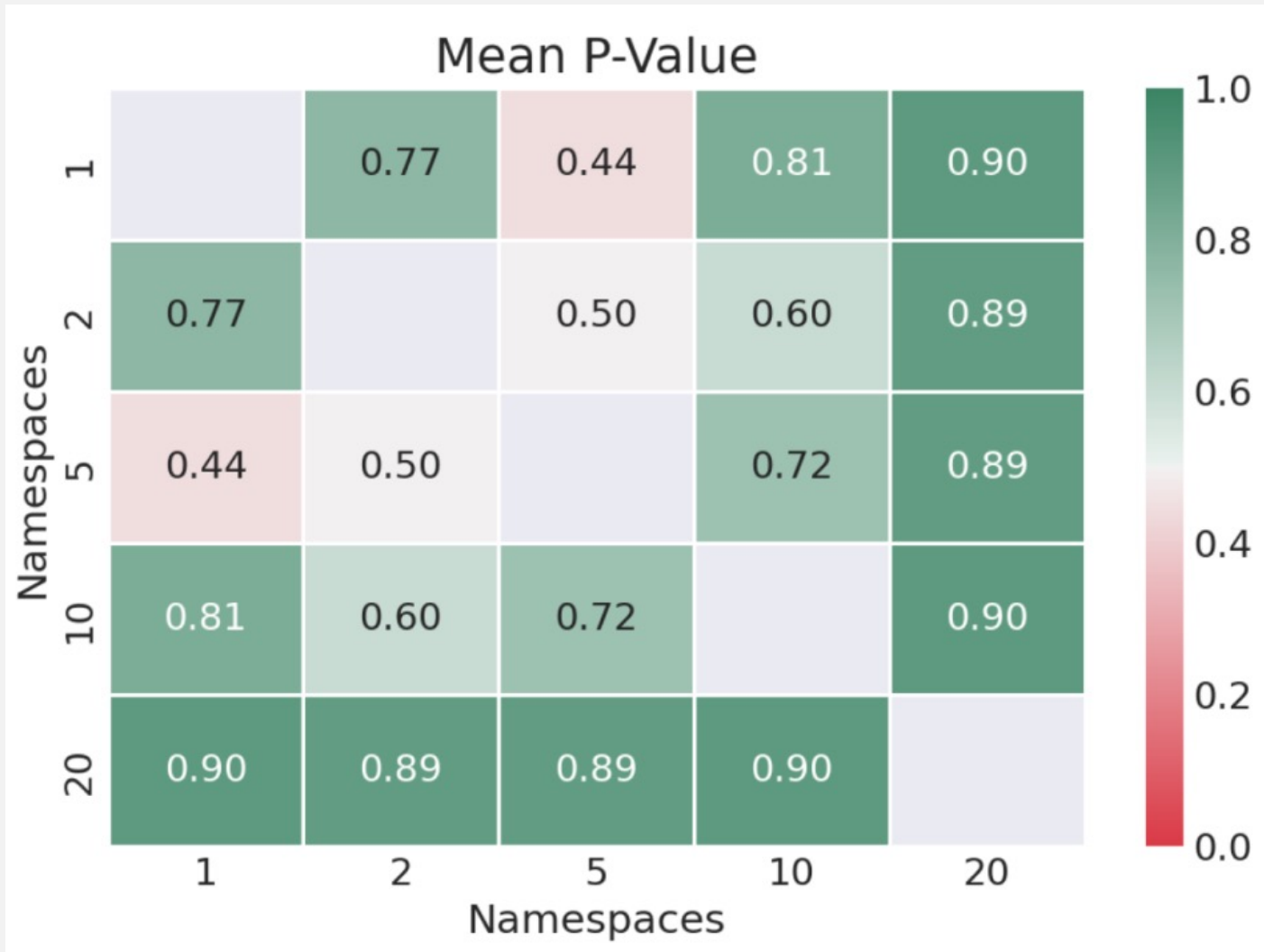
Scenario 2 – All Replicates



Scenario 2 – Stolen Cycles ≤ 1



Scenario 2 – Load ≤ 14 Processes



Scenario 2 – Interrupts per Second ≤ 2250

