



*Office of*  
Cybersecurity, Energy Security,  
and Emergency Response

# Development of a Bayesian Network to Model Malicious Cyber-Activity in Operational Technology Environments

Scott Bowman and Lee Maccarone

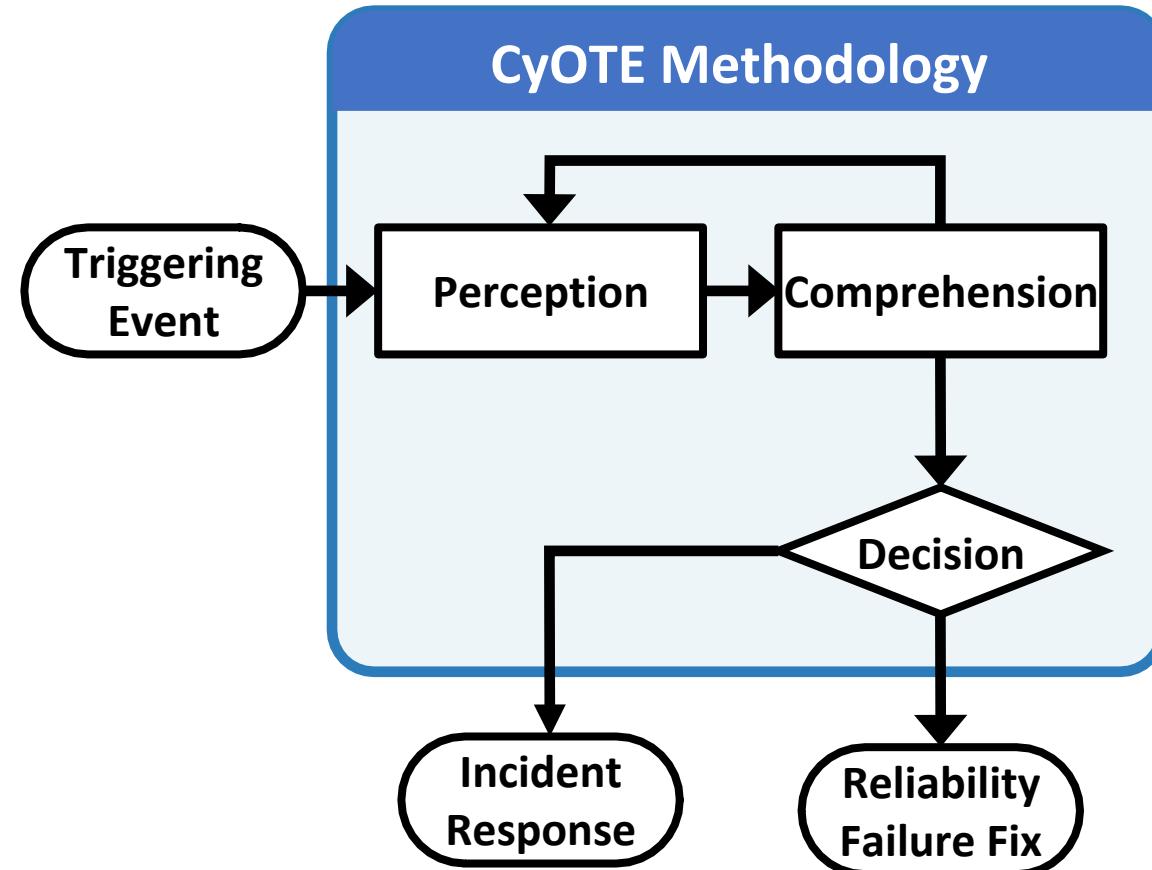
5 August 2022

# Agenda

- Introduction to CyOTE
- Bayesian network overview
- Refining the network
- Results for EKANS case study
- Take-aways



# CyOTE Methodology Overview

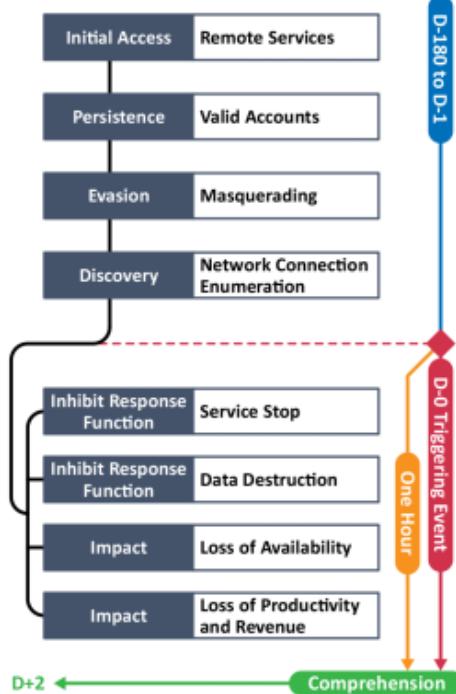


- How to understand the information you have, not get more data
- Applies concepts of perception and comprehension to a world of Knowns and Unknowns
- Endpoint is making a risk-informed decision to conduct incident response or to treat as a reliability failure
- Over time, detect fainter signals sooner

# CyOTE Case Studies

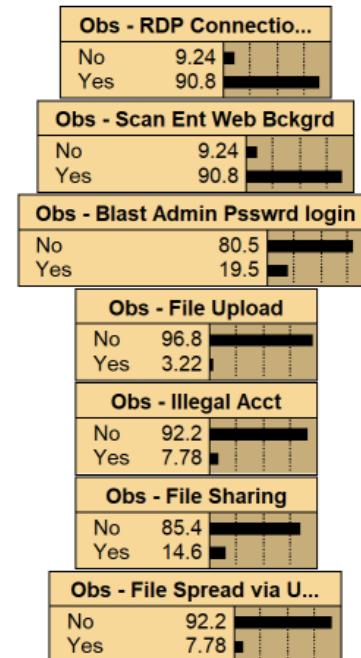
## Attack Techniques

- Update risk model



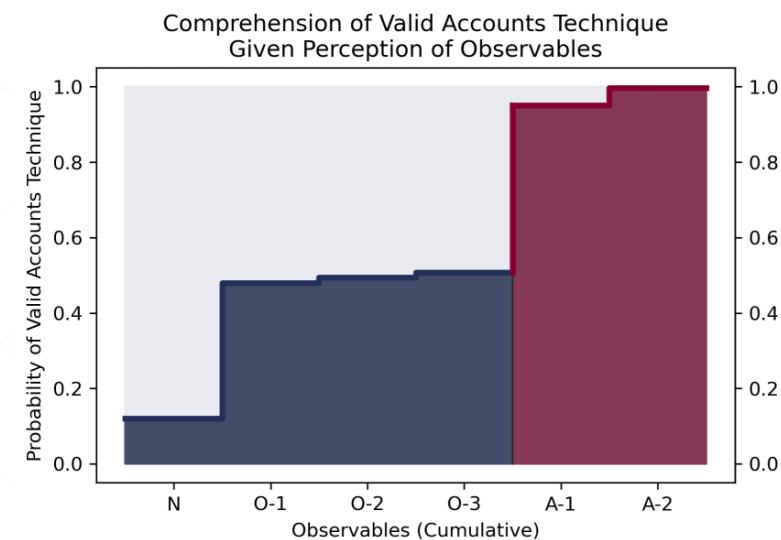
## Observables of Techniques

- Update risk model



## Risk Computation

- Compute risk probabilities



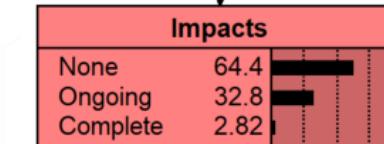
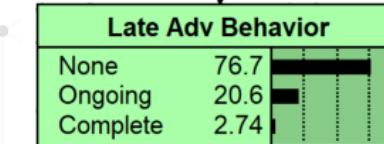
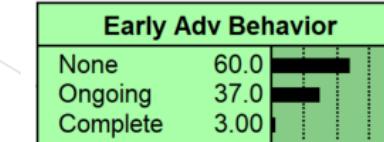
# Risk Approach: Bayesian Networks

Allows user to input perceived evidence via observables

Propagate evidence via message passing algorithms

Given observable evidence, posteriors are computed

Enable “what-if” and sensitivity to findings analyses



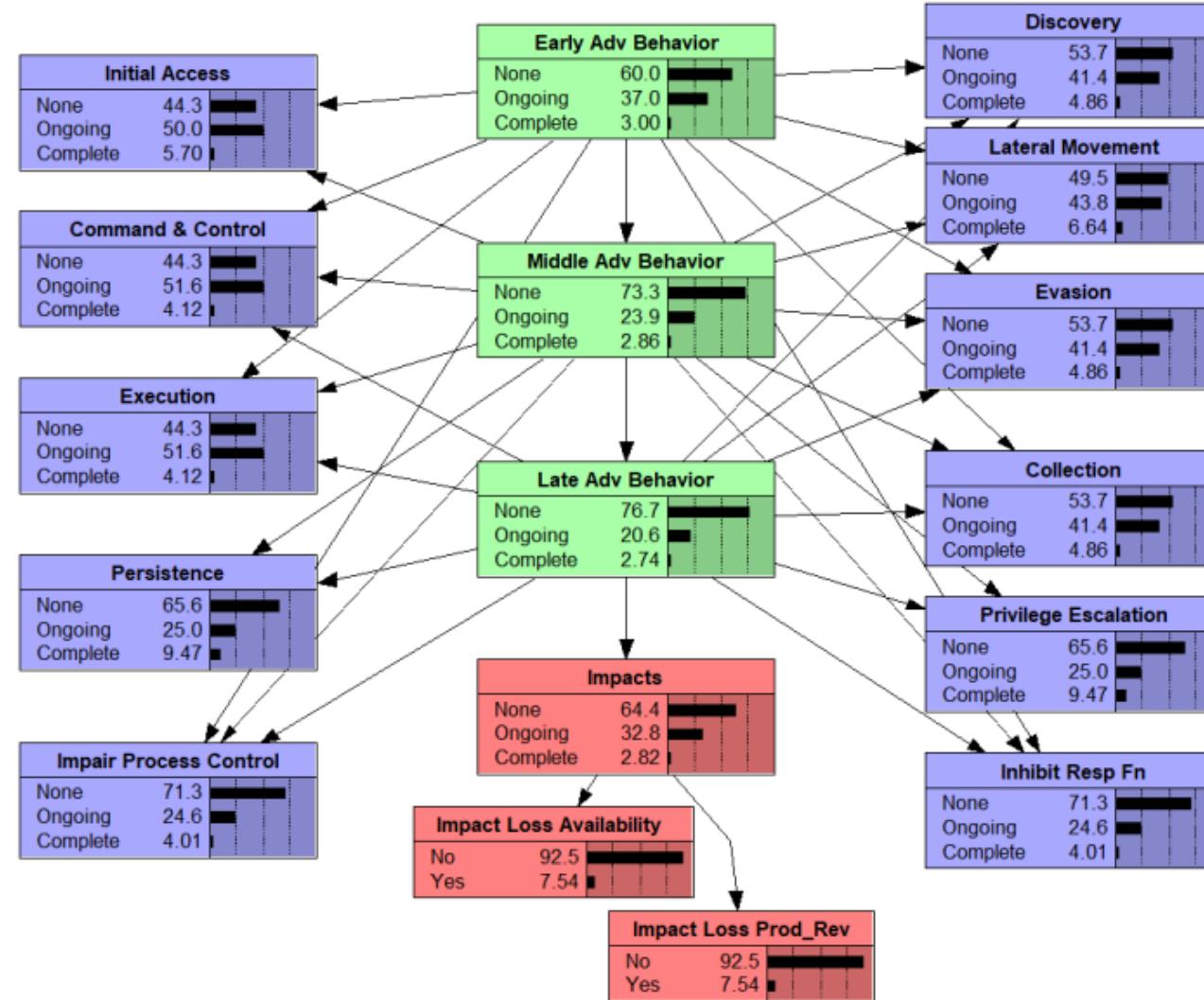
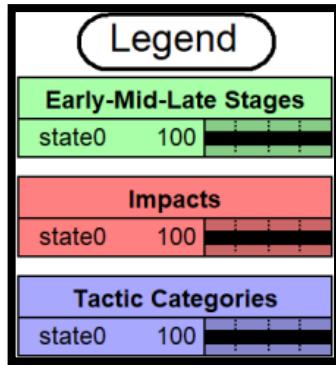
Core attack process

# How is the network structured?

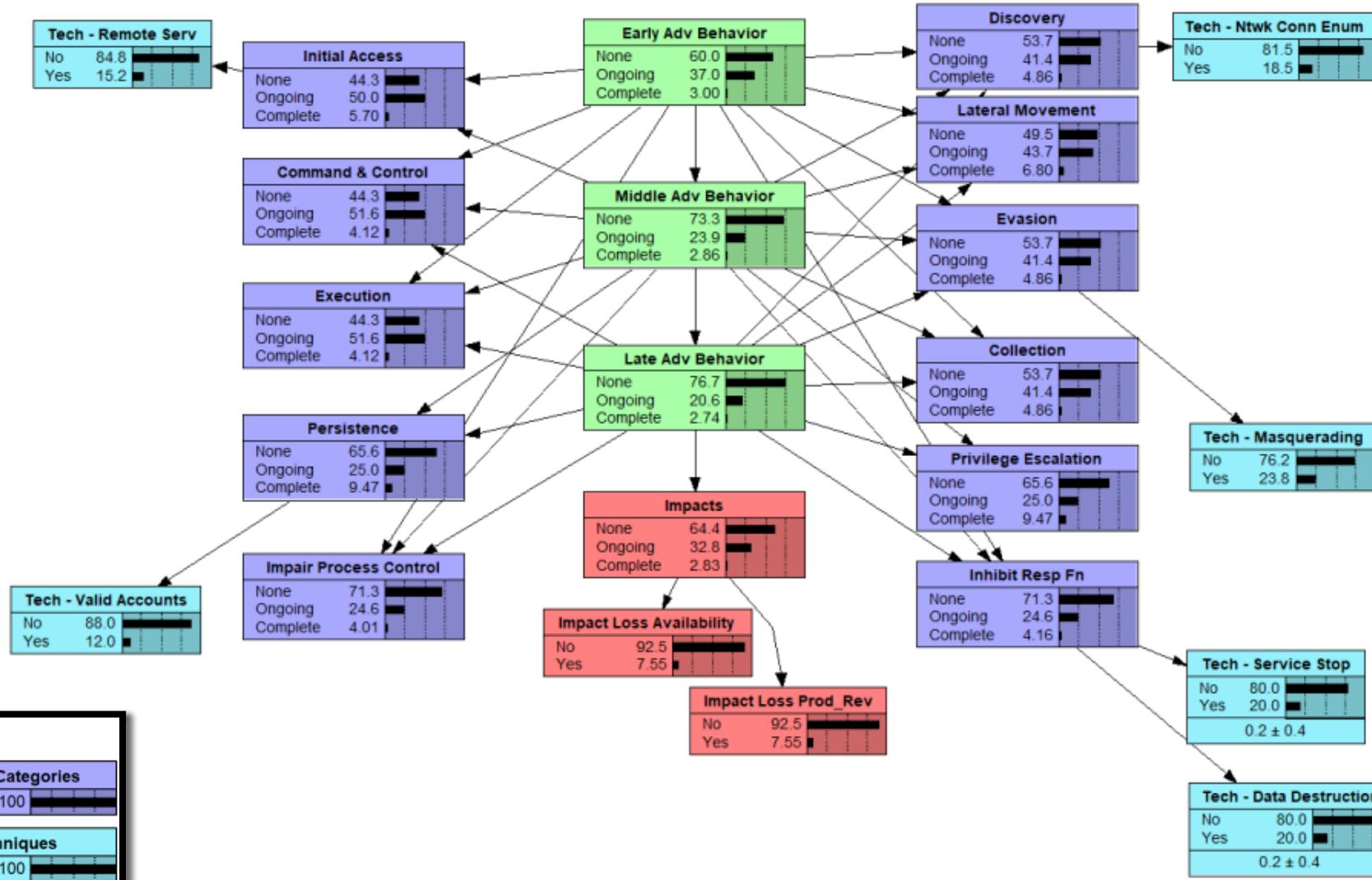
# MITRE ATT&CK® for ICS

Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Evasion	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Command and Control	Inhibit Response Function	Impair Process Control	Impact
Data Historian Compromise	Change Operating Mode	Modify Program	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Change Operating Mode	Network Connection Enumeration	Default Credentials	Automated Collection	Commonly Used Port	Activate Firmware Update Mode	Brute Force I/O	Damage to Property
Drive-by Compromise	Command-Line Interface	Module Firmware	Hooking	Exploitation for Evasion	Network Sniffing	Exploitation of Remote Services	Data from Information Repositories	Connection Proxy	Alarm Suppression	Modify Parameter	Denial of Control
Transient Cyber Asset	Execution through API	Project File Infection		Indicator Removal on Host	Remote System Discovery	Lateral Tool Transfer	Detect Operating Mode	Standard Application Layer Protocol	Block Command Message	Module Firmware	Denial of View
Exploit Public-Facing Application	Graphical User Interface	System Firmware		Masquerading	Remote System Information Discovery	Program Download	I/O Image		Block Reporting Message	Spoof Reporting Message	Loss of Availability
Exploitation of Remote Services	Hooking	Valid Accounts		Rootkit	Wireless Sniffing	Remote Services	Man in the Middle		Block Serial COM	Unauthorized Command Message	Loss of Control
External Remote Services	Modify Controller Tasking			Spoof Reporting Message		Valid Accounts	Monitor Process State		Data Destruction		Loss of Productivity and Revenue
Internet Accessible Device	Native API						Point & Tag Identification		Denial of Service		Loss of Protection
Remote Services	Scripting						Program Upload		Device Restart/Shutdown		Loss of Safety
Replication Through Removable Media	User Execution						Screen Capture		Manipulate I/O Image		Loss of View
Rogue Master							Wireless Sniffing		Modify Alarm Settings		Manipulation of Control
Spearphishing Attachment									Rootkit		Manipulation of View
Supply Chain Compromise									Service Stop		Theft of Operational Information
Wireless Compromise									System Firmware		

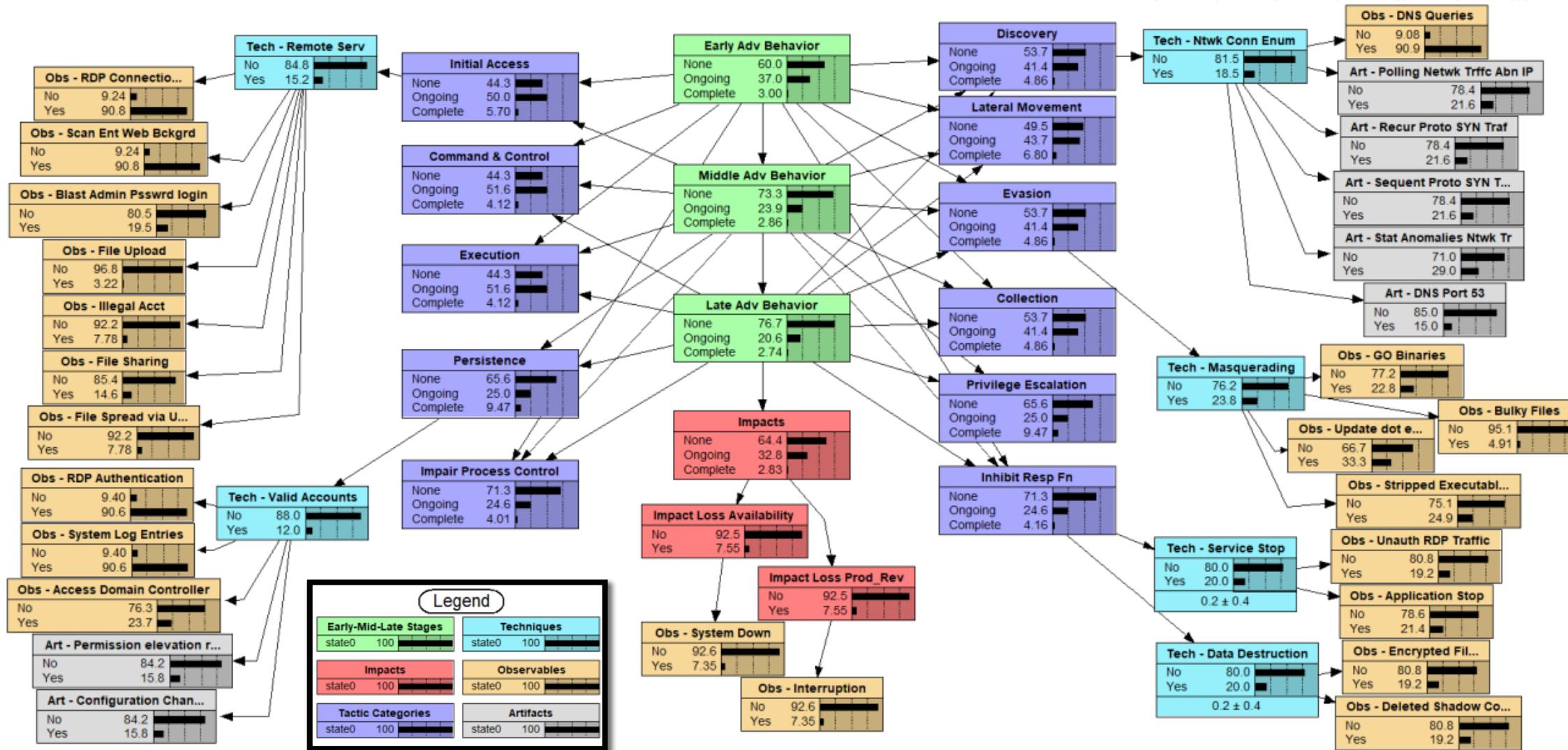
# Tactics provide evidence for adversary behavior stage



# Techniques provide evidence for tactics



## Observables & artifacts provide evidence for techniques



# How are the conditional probability tables defined?

# Expert beliefs were elicited for observable probabilities

---

**1**

**How frequently is the observable seen in normal operation?**

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Annually

**2**

**What is the probability of the observable given use of the technique?**

- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very High

# Expert beliefs were elicited for observable probabilities

## Highly Diagnostic Observable (Annually, Very High)

Observable 1		
Technique	No	Yes
No	99.8	0.2
Yes	5	95

## Weak Observable (Weekly, Low)

Technique	No	Yes
No	86	14
Yes	80	20

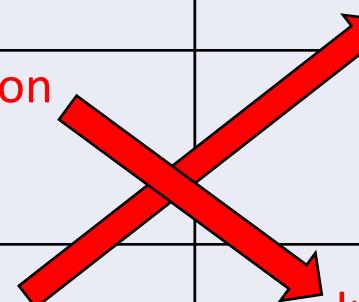
# Expert beliefs were elicited for initial tactic probabilities

<b>Tactic</b>	<b>Early Attack Phase (# votes)</b>			
	Common	Occasional	Rare	Never
Initial Access	5			
Execution	3	2		
Persistence	2	1		2
Privilege Escalation	1	2		1
Evasion	4			
Discovery	4			
Lateral Movement	1	2	1	
Collection	2	1		1
Command and Control	1	3		1
Inhibit Response Function			1	3
Impair Process Control		1	1	2

# Tactic probabilities were refined using sensitivity analyses

What is  $p(\text{Tactic}=\text{Complete} \mid \text{Phase}=\text{Complete})$ ?

$p(\text{Tactic}=\text{Complete} \mid \text{Early Phase}=\text{Complete})$	Initial Probabilities	Refined Probabilities
0.9 - 1.0	Initial Access	Initial Access
0.8 - 0.9		
0.7 - 0.8		
0.6 - 0.7		
0.5 - 0.6		Lateral Movement
0.4 - 0.5	Inhibit Response Function Command & Control Discovery	Command & Control Discovery
0.3 - 0.4	Lateral Movement	Inhibit Response Function

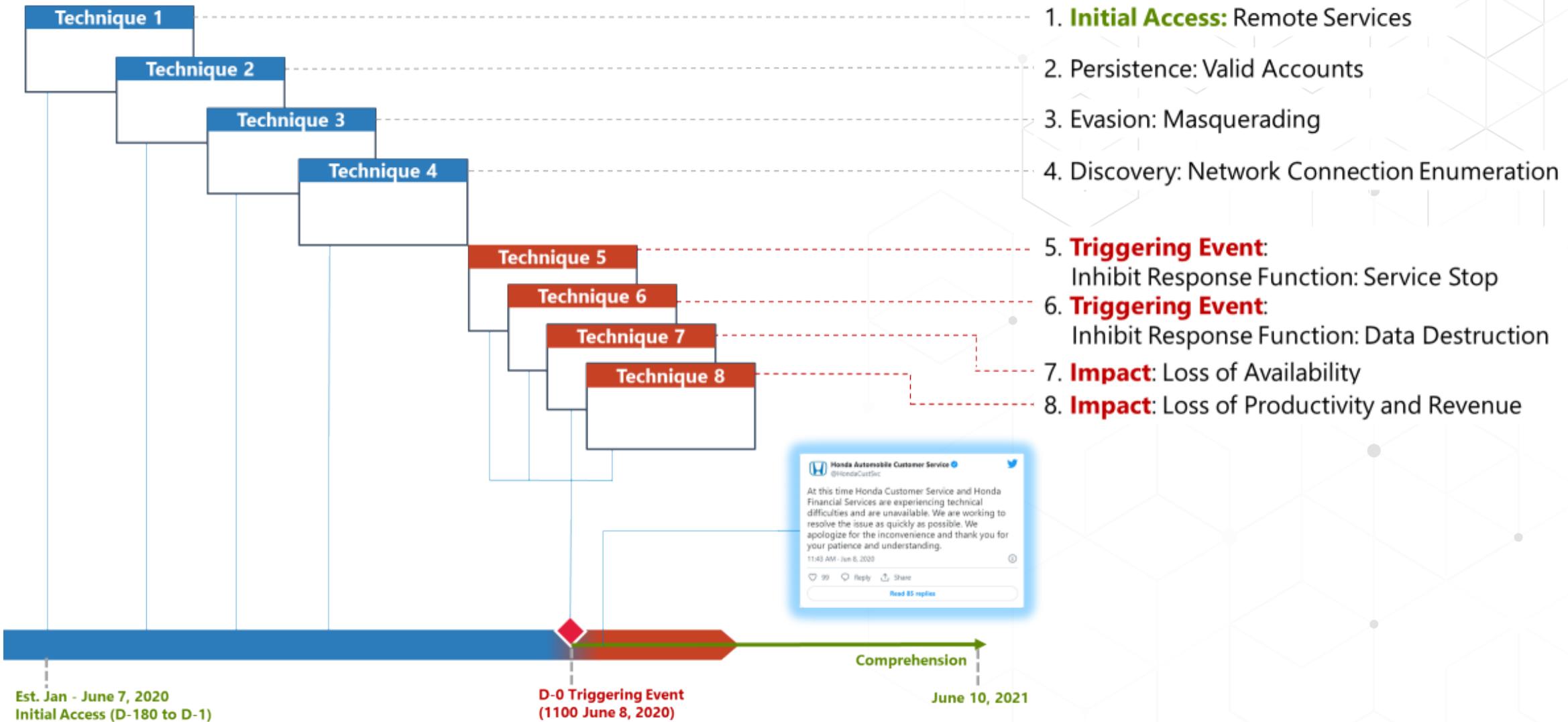


# How is this applied to a CyOTE Case Study?

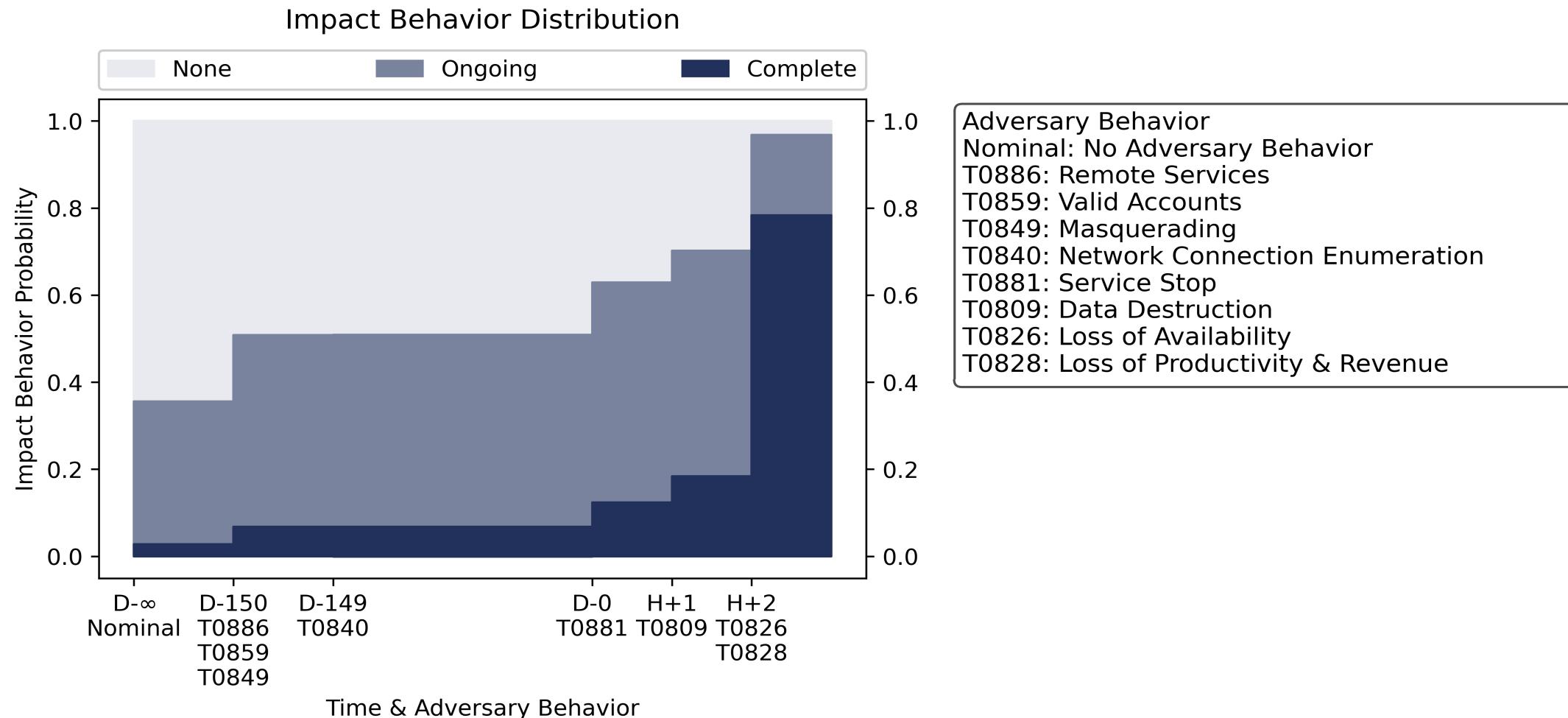
- Three victim organizations in the manufacturing sector experienced interruptions to operations and loss of revenue due to ransomware targeting OT specific application services in the early summer of 2020.
- Impacts to Operational Technology:
  - Honda experienced a loss of production and revenue



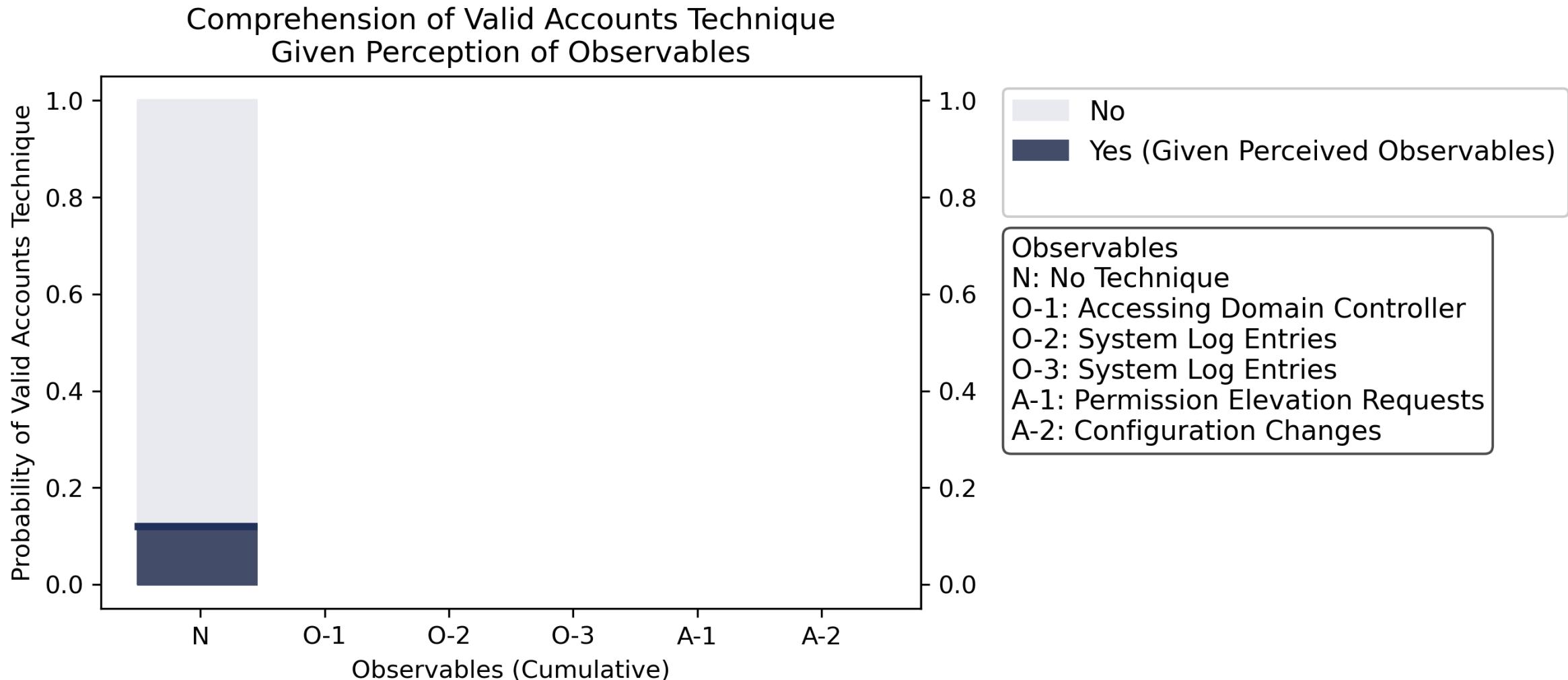
# EKANS Technique Timeline



# As observables are perceived and comprehended, the likelihood of adversary behavior resulting in impact increases



# The probability of comprehending adversary behavior increases after implementing CyOTE principles



# Take-Aways

---

- Demonstrates how observers value cyber-events and estimates likelihood of adversarial behavior
- Demonstrates value of cumulative precursor evidence
- Provides justification for investigation of related events
- Demonstrates diagnosticity of the evidence
- Enables improvement of observers' belief systems
- Enables future meta-analysis of case studies

# For questions contact:

Scott Bowman, Lead CyOTE Case Studies Analyst, [Scott.Bowman@inl.gov](mailto:Scott.Bowman@inl.gov)

Lee Maccarone, Lead CyOTE Case Studies Risk Analyst, [Imaccar@sandia.gov](mailto:Imaccar@sandia.gov)



@DOE\_CESER



[linkedin.com/company/office-of-cybersecurity-energy-security-and-emergency-response](https://linkedin.com/company/office-of-cybersecurity-energy-security-and-emergency-response)



[energy.gov/CESER](https://energy.gov/CESER)

This presentation was prepared by Idaho National Laboratory (INL) under an agreement with and funded by the U.S. Department of Energy. INL is a U.S. Department of Energy National Laboratory operated by Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC.

Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.