The ubiquity of security breaches in modern times necessitates the development of systems that are able to automatically detect and react to attacks, with the goal of preventing the attacker from reaching its goal. In this talk, I will present a stochastic control approach to the design of such a system. The model is built upon the notion of a dependency graph which describes how the attacker can use its current set of capabilities to perform exploits and gain further capabilities. The defender does not perfectly observe the capabilities of the attacker at any given time and must infer them from noisy security alerts (generated by an intrusion detection system). The resulting problem of choosing defense actions that strike a trade-off between mitigation of the attacker’s progression and minimization of the negative impact to availability is formulated as a partially observable Markov decision process (POMDP). Unfortunately, due to the scale of the defense problem, obtaining an optimal solution is computationally intractable. As a result, we make use of an online solution method, termed the partially observable Monte-Carlo planning (POMCP) algorithm. The algorithm samples future possible scenarios from the current belief in order to select actions, avoiding the state-space explosion problem.

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