

Chronic Workload Problems in Computer Security Incident Response Teams

Johannes Wiik, Jose J. Gonzalez
University of Agder, Norway

Pål I. Davidsen
University of Bergen, Norway

Klaus-Peter Kossakowski
SEI Europe, Carnegie Mellon University, Germany

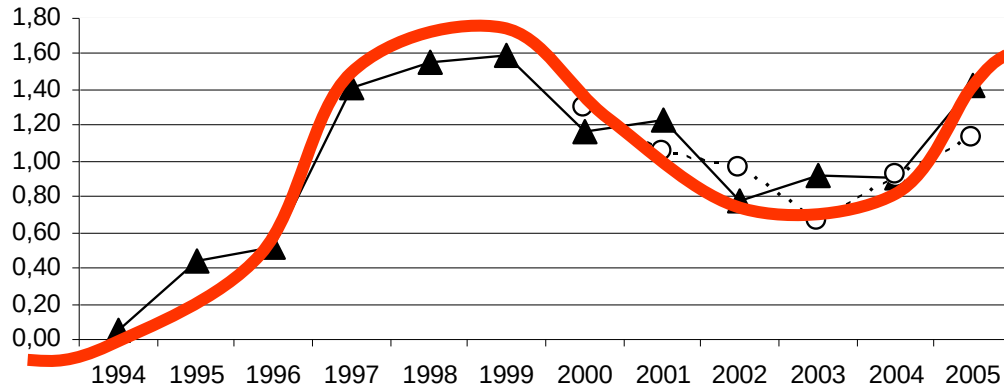
Computer security incidents

- Low-priority incidents
 - Such as port scans, spam, fake email, and other nuisances
 - Nevertheless, a significant challenge owing to their large volume
 - Dynamics: quite accurately described as exponentially growing
 - Essential point: Cannot be matched by staff increase and CSIRT-funding
- High-priority incidents
 - Such as attacks on net infrastructure, serious new worms, viruses, botnets, sniffers, account compromisers, etc
 - Low volume, but very serious
 - Dynamics: basically oscillatory

CSIRTs

- Computer Security Incidence Response Teams (CSIRTs/CERTs) provide one or more services:
 - incident analysis
 - incident response on site, support & coordination
 - nowadays increasing emphasis on proactive services
- Chronic situation for CSIRTs since their inception in 1988
 - CSIRTs are underfunded, understaffed
 - CSIRT staff is overworked
- Worsening situation for CSIRTs in recent years
 - Increasing volume of (mainly **low-priority**) incidents, automation and speed of new attack tools give CSIRT staff less and less time to react
 - Instabilities in **high-priority** security incident reports from the constituency (internal sites) and affected external sites

High priority incidents



—▲— Incident variation high priority - - - ○ - - - Site variation high priority

Preferred?

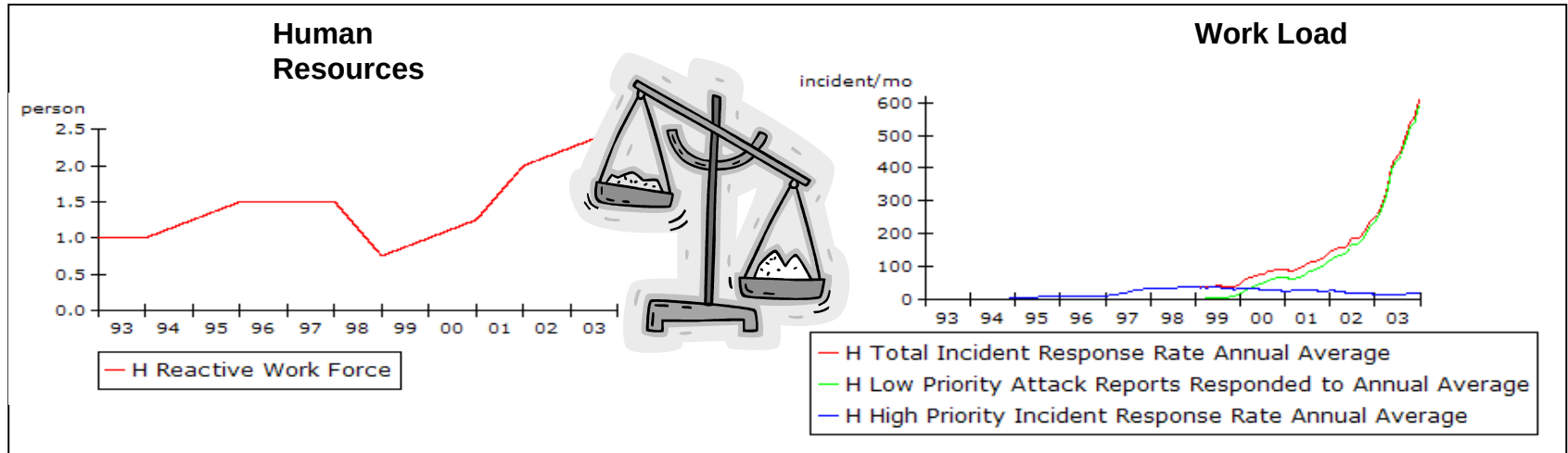
Expected?

Feared?



- Instabilities in incident reports → instabilities in workload → inefficient use of resources
- Problems to retain the CSIRT constituency (→ funding problems)
- See posters # 1193 and 1212

Low-priority incidents

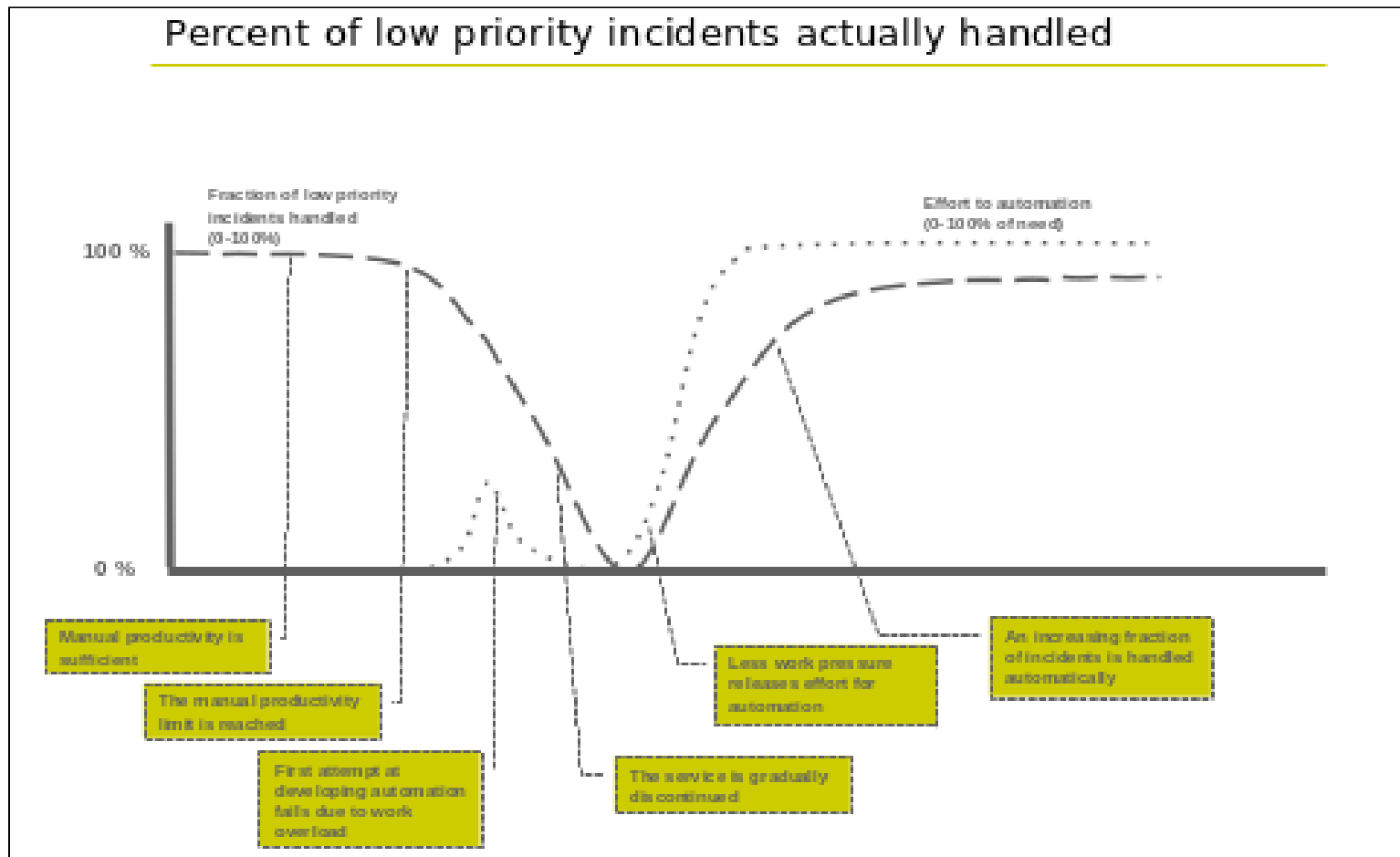


- Overwhelming increase in the rate of low-priority incidents
 - The workload increases accordingly
 - Human resources cannot keep pace

Modeling process

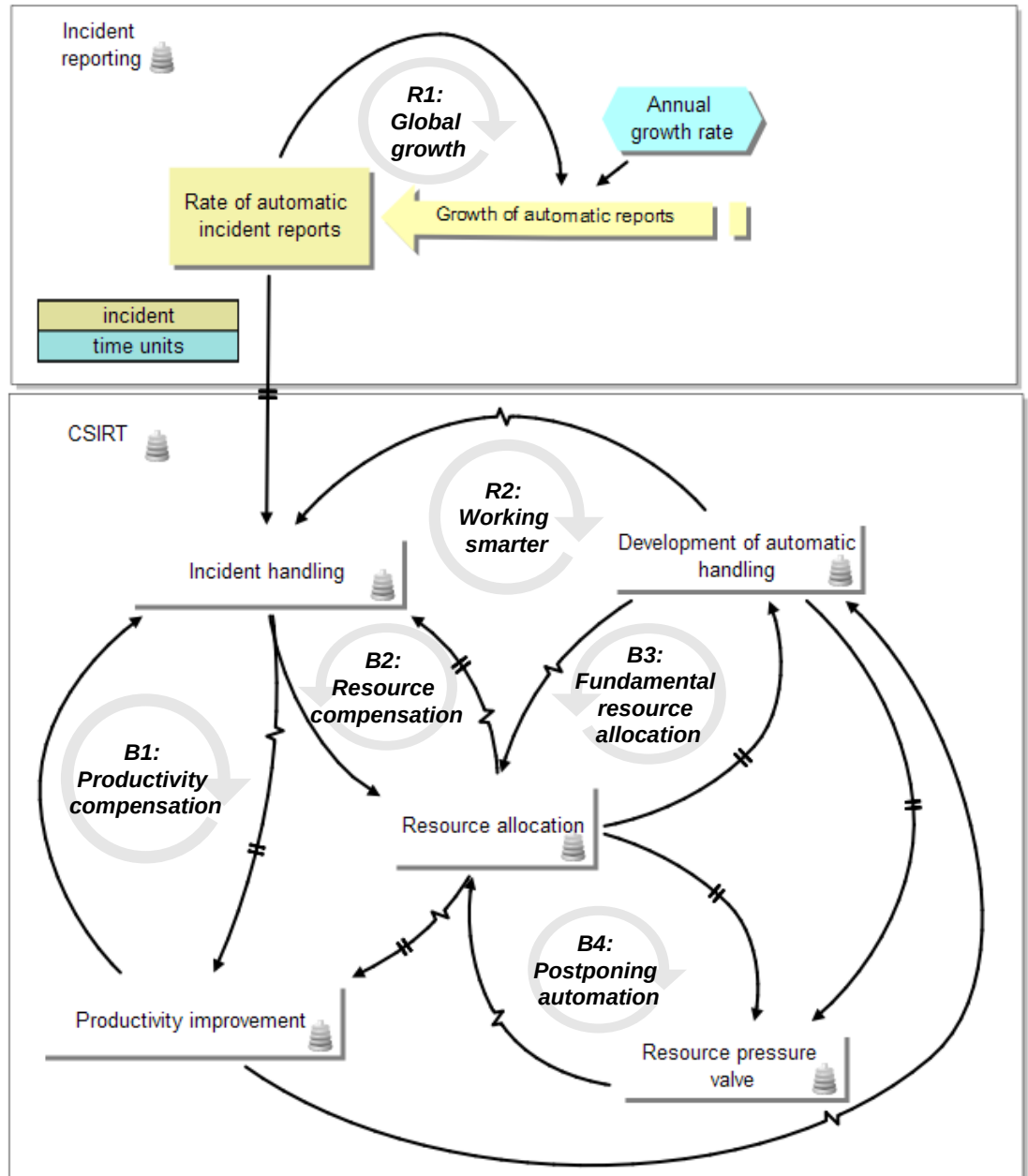
- Close collaboration with one of the oldest and largest “coordinating” CSIRTs
- Initial research questions
 - What factors limit the effectiveness of the incident response service in the CSIRT
 - What policies can improve the effectiveness of the incident response service in the CSIRT?
 - What constitutes effective incident response in the CSIRT?
- The management and staff of the CSIRT participated in 5 face-to-face working sessions of 1 – 4 days over a 1 ½ year period:
 - Eliciting of mental, written and numerical information, incl. reference behavior modes
 - Review of model structure
 - Model verification, validation & policy testing

Reference behavior modes

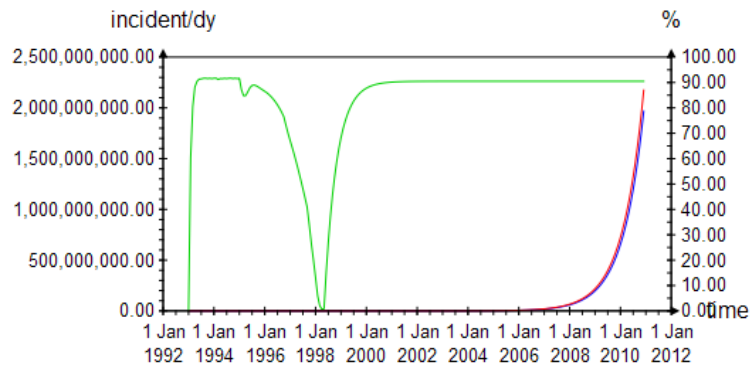


Idealized reference behavior derived from time series data and from interviews with CSIRT management and staff

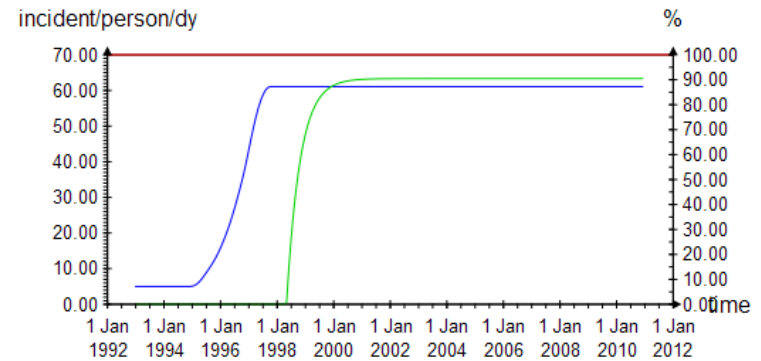
Policy structure diagram



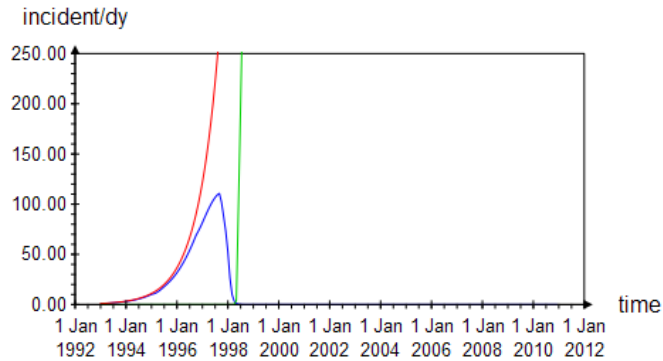
Base run



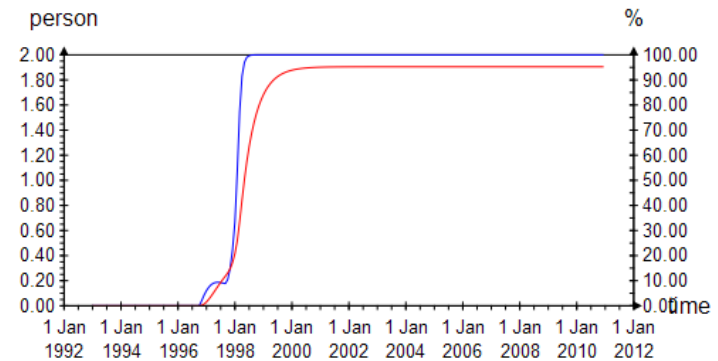
- Rate of handling incidents automatically: incident/dy
- Rate of automatic incident reports: incident/dy
- Fraction of incidents handled: %



- Actual productivity: incident/person/dy
- Maximum handling capability: incident/person/dy
- Fraction of automatic reports handled automatically: %



- Rate of handling incidents manually
- Rate of automatic incident reports
- Rate of handling incidents automatically

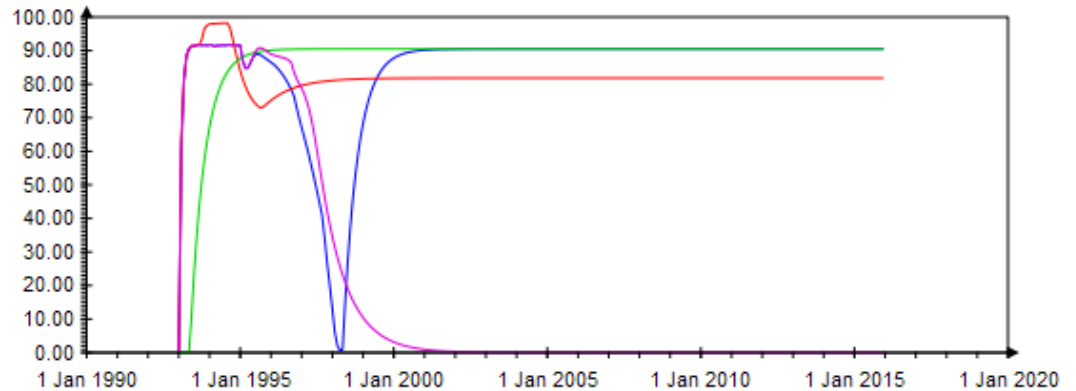


- Resources allocated to automation development: person
- Capacity for automatic handling: %

Policy analysis scenarios

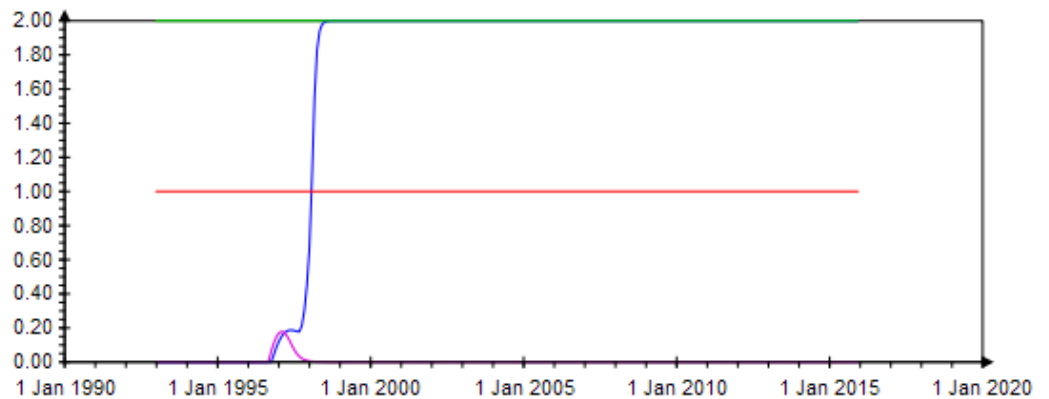
- **Fixed resource split:** The CSIRT separates the workforce into two fixed workgroups instead of using it as a shared resource between tool development and incident response
- **Only automation:** The CSIRT only offers automatic response
- **Maintain manual handling:** The CSIRT refuses to change the service scope and only provides manual handling

Policy runs



- Base case.CSIRT.Incident Handling.Fraction of incidents handled
- Fixed resource split.CSIRT.Incident Handling.Fraction of incidents handled
- Only automation.CSIRT.Incident Handling.Fraction of incidents handled
- Maintain manual handling.CSIRT.Incident Handling.Fraction of incidents handled

person



- Base case.CSIRT.Resource allocation.Resources allocated to automation development
- Fixed resource split.CSIRT.Resource allocation.Resources allocated to automation development
- Only automation.CSIRT.Resource allocation.Resources allocated to automation development
- Maintain manual handling.CSIRT.Resource allocation.Resources allocated to automation development

Thank you!