

Capital One Exploitability Score

FINAL PRESENTATION

APRIL 25, 2023

Agenda

- 1 Introductions
- 2 Problem Space
- 3 Quick Review
- 4 Research & Recommendations
- 5 Future Work

Agenda

1

Introductions



Problem Space



Quick Review



Research & Recommendations



Future Work

Our Client



Capital One is a diversified financial services company headquartered in McLean, Virginia, United States. The company offers a broad range of financial products and services to consumers, small businesses, and commercial clients in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

Agenda

- Introductions
- **2 Problem Space**
- Quick Review
- Research & Recommendations
- Future Work

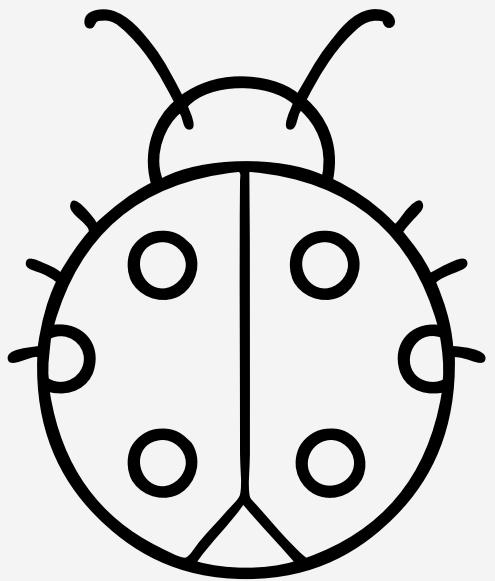
Background Problem

Cyber Attacks

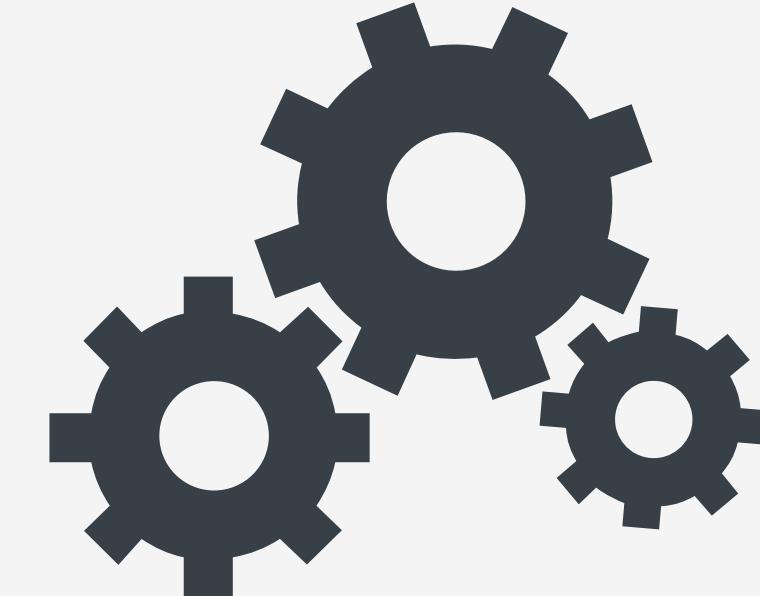
Banking sector was the target of **17%** of all cyber attacks in 2020, making it the **second** most targeted industry after the IT sector.



Problem Space



Software Bugs



Misconfigurations

Causes



Malicious Attacks



Human Error

Problem Statement

CVSS+

Need for a more **effective** score system that **prioritizes** vulnerabilities based on their **exploitability**, in addition to their **severity** and **impact**.

Exploitability

Cost

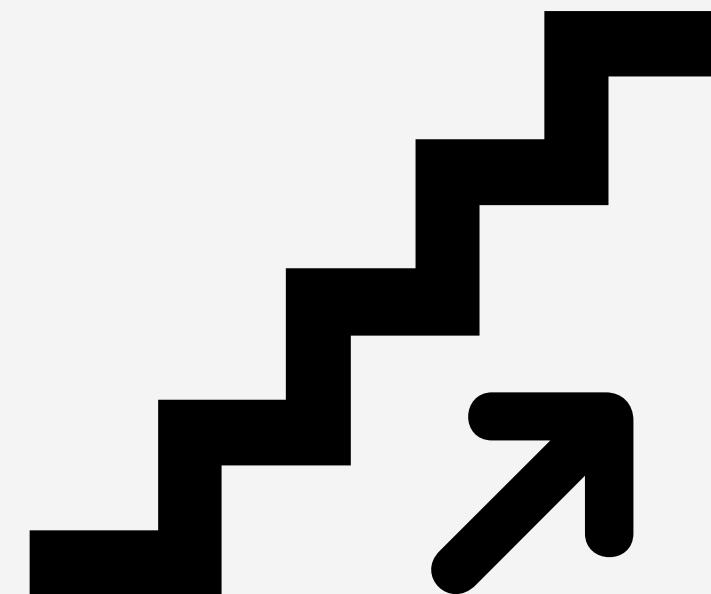
Financial Cost

Vulcan Cyber:

For Medium-to-large enterprises

\$1,350,000 -

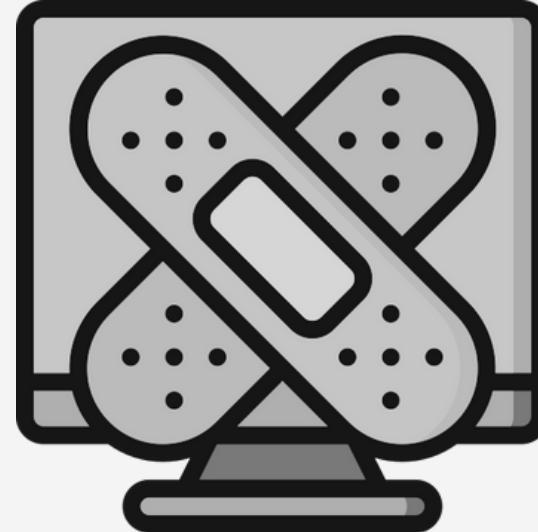
Detection & Remediation



\$1,600,000-

Detection & Remediation & Reporting

Timing Cost



For one vulnerability -

- Average **16 minutes** to detect
- Average longer than **16 minutes** to prioritize
- Average longer than **21 minutes** to remediate

More than an hour

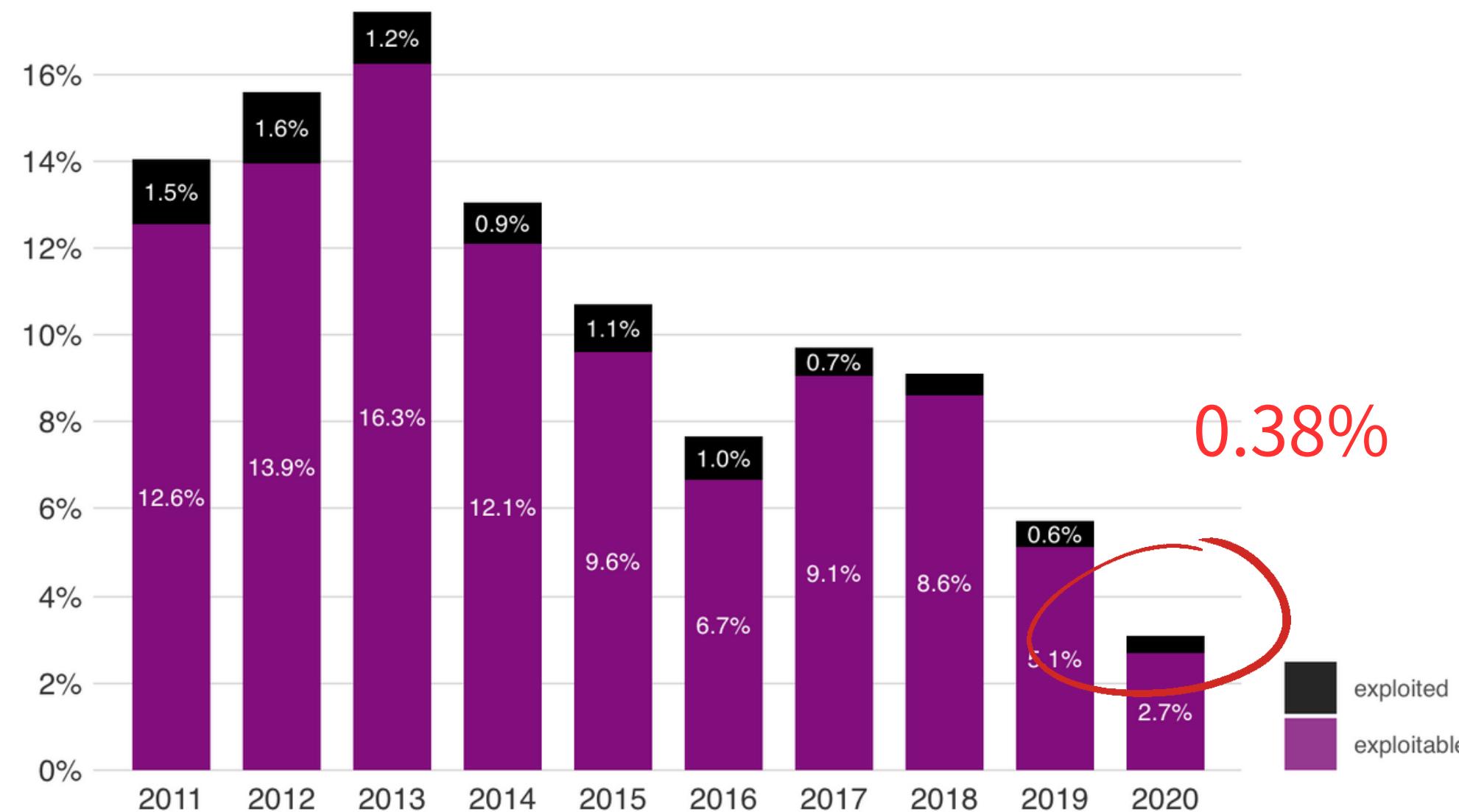
For one vulnerability

- Rezilion: For high-risk vulnerability, it takes longer than **20 Days** to patch.

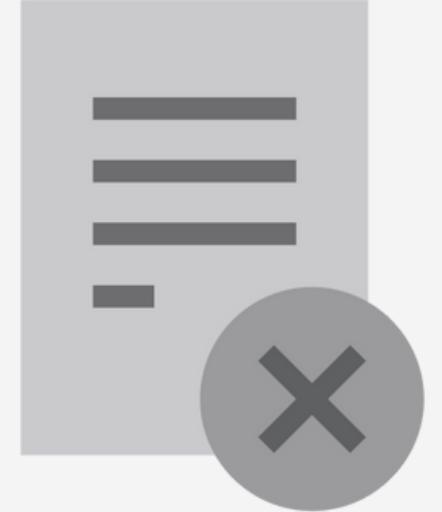
Opportunity cost



The percentage of exploited and exploitable Vulnerabilities between 2011 and 2020



False positives



CEO of K2 Cyber Security company:

- **75%** of Companies Spend as much time on False Positives as on Real Security Events
- **46%** of all application downtime is caused by false positives.

Business Cases

Business Case 1

Time: 2013

Target: Target Corporation

CVE: CVE-2013-1730

CVSS score: 4.3 (out of 10)

Description:

The attackers gained access to Target's payment system by exploiting a vulnerability in a third-party vendor's software. Which exposed the credit card information of 41 million customers.

\$28.5M

FOR 2013 DATA BREACH
THAT AFFECTED 41 MILLION
CONSUMERS



TARGET.

Business Case 2

Time: 2020

Target: Robinhood

CVE: X

CVSS score: 2.5 (out of 10)

Description:

The attackers gained access to the accounts by exploiting a vulnerability in the company's two-factor authentication (2FA) process. Which resulted in unauthorized access to customer funds. Which affected seven million customers.

\$20M

**FOR 2020 DATA BREACH
\$19.5 MILLION IN DAMAGES
AND \$500,000 IN FEES.**

The logo for Robinhood, featuring the word "Robinhood" in a white, sans-serif font with a green checkmark icon to the right, all set against a solid green rectangular background.

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Current Solution

CVSS

The CVSS model is designed to provide an **overall composite score** representing the **severity** and **risk** of a vulnerability.

- www.first.org

CVSS Scoring System

Base Score

- Reflects **Severity**
- **Largest bearing** on the final score
- e.g., Access Vector, Access Complexity, etc.

Temporal Score

- Reflects **Urgency**
- **Exploitability** falls into the scope

Environmental Score

- Reflects **Priority**
- Adjustment that **combines Base and Temporal score**
- e.g., Collateral Damage Potential, Target Distribution, etc.

CVSS is not a **THREAT** scoring system
but an **overall evaluation metric** for
vulnerabilities

Potential Solution

EPSS

The **Exploitability Prediction Scoring System** calculates the **probability** a vulnerability will be exploited within the next 30 days.

- www.first.org

Produces a probability score between 0 and 1

The higher the score, the greater the probability a vulnerability will be exploited in the next 30 days.

Employs an autoregressive model for threat intelligence

Predicts future exploitability value based on values observed in the past.

Score all vulnerabilities published on MITRE's CVE List. Update daily.

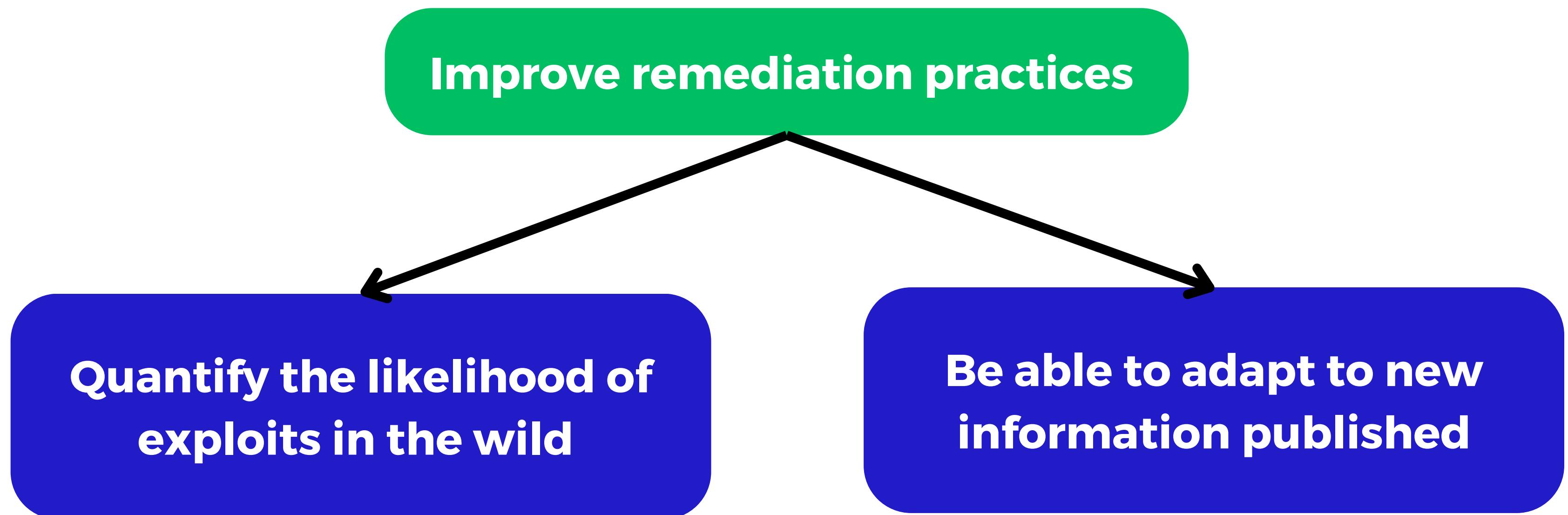
An EPSS report is released daily for newly scored CVEs. This data can be accessed through a free API with FIRST.

How was EPSS formed?



- FIRST's SIG leads EPSS design and creation
- Over 170 global members in the SIG
- Industry partners share proprietary data for model development.

The Goal of EPSS



Evolution of EPSS - v1

Features	lightweight, portable. Implemented in a spreadsheet
Prediction Model	Logistic Regression
Time Frame	The first whole year
# of Variables (for training model)	16

Evolution of EPSS - v2

Features	Centralizing and automating data collection and scoring
Prediction Model	XGBoost
Time Frame	30 Days as of the time of scoring
# of Variables (for training model)	1,164

Evolution of EPSS - v3

EPSS v2

- Improve precision in identifying exploited vulnerabilities
- Expand sources of exploit data
- Introduce methodical hyper-parameter tuning approach
- Improved XGBoost classifier training
- Achieve 82% improvement of model over v2

Limit of EPSS

Risk = **Threat** x Vulnerability x Impact

- Measure of threat
- Probability of exploitation activity

- How accessible vulnerable assets are to attackers
- Type of weakness the vulnerability presents
- Severity if exploited

Performance Comparison Between EPSS and CVSS

Coverage

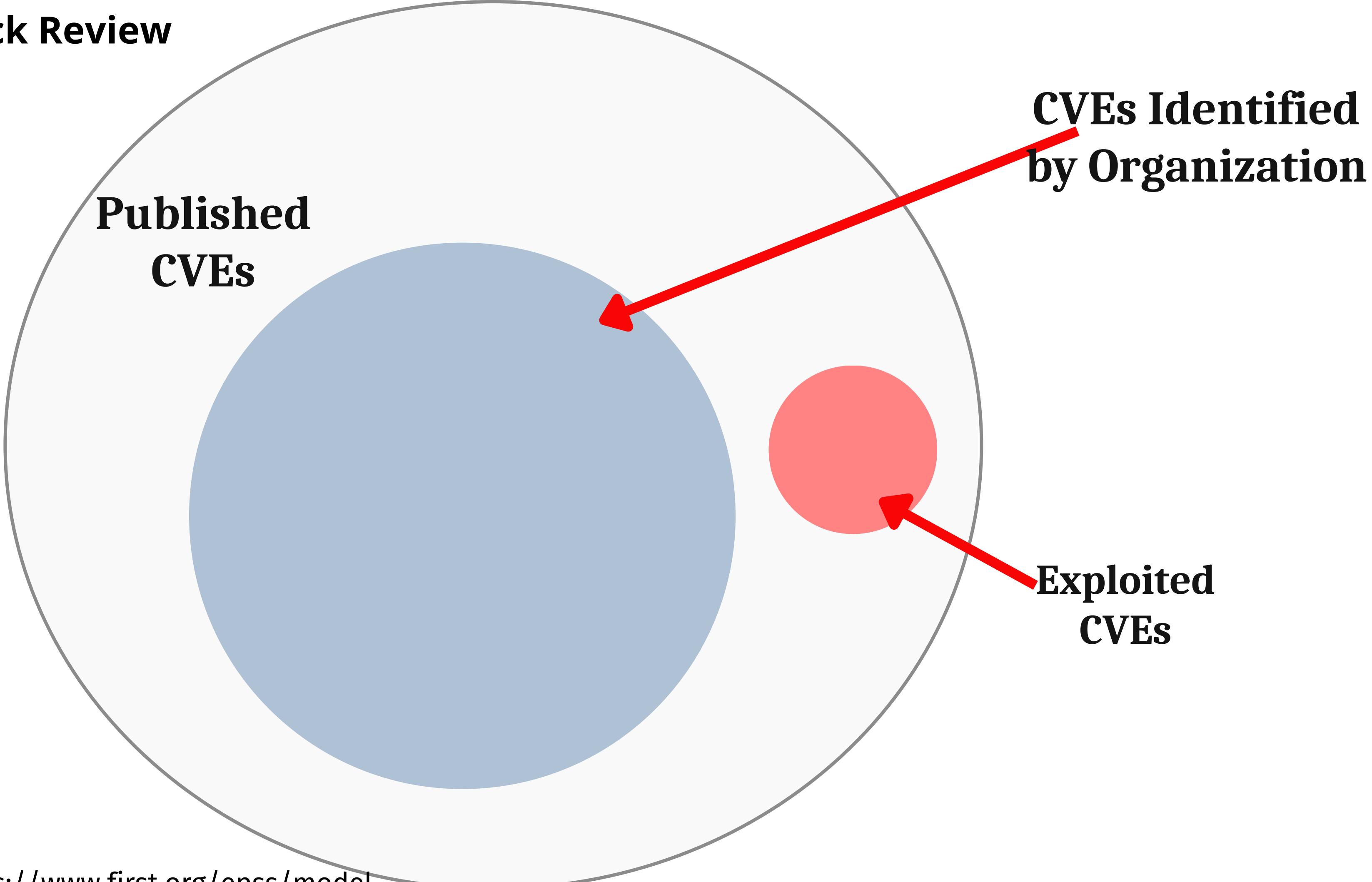
The percentage of exploited vulnerabilities that were remediated

Higher when more exploited vulnerabilities are remediated

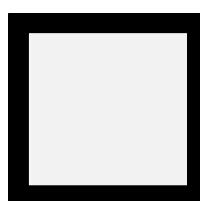
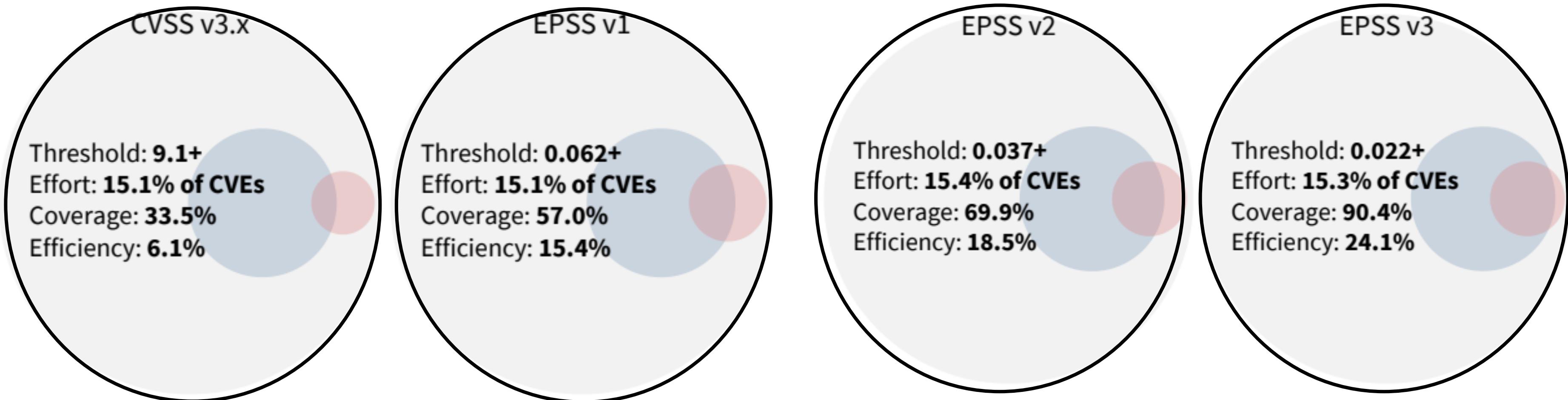
Efficiency

The percentage of remediated vulnerabilities that were exploited

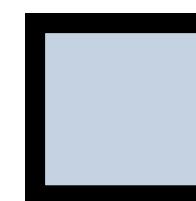
Higher when more exploited vulnerabilities are remediated ***relative to the total number of vulnerabilities patched.***



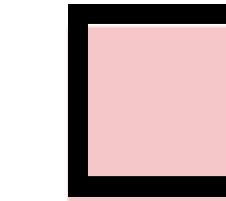
Strategy comparisons holding the level of effort constant



All CVEs

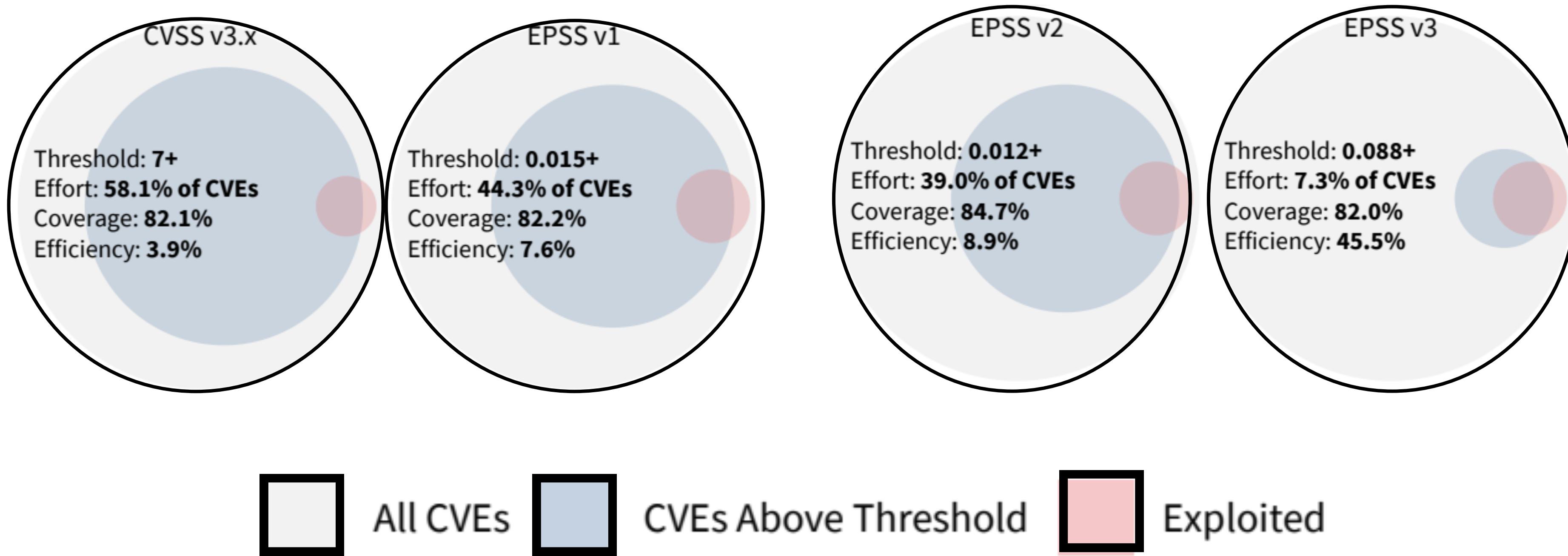


CVEs Above Threshold



Exploited

Strategy comparisons holding the coverage constant



Results

For almost no increase in effort

$\sim 3x \uparrow$

Increase in coverage

$\sim 4x \uparrow$

increase in efficiency

EPSS v3 shows marked increases in efficiency than from CVSS alone.

Potential Solution

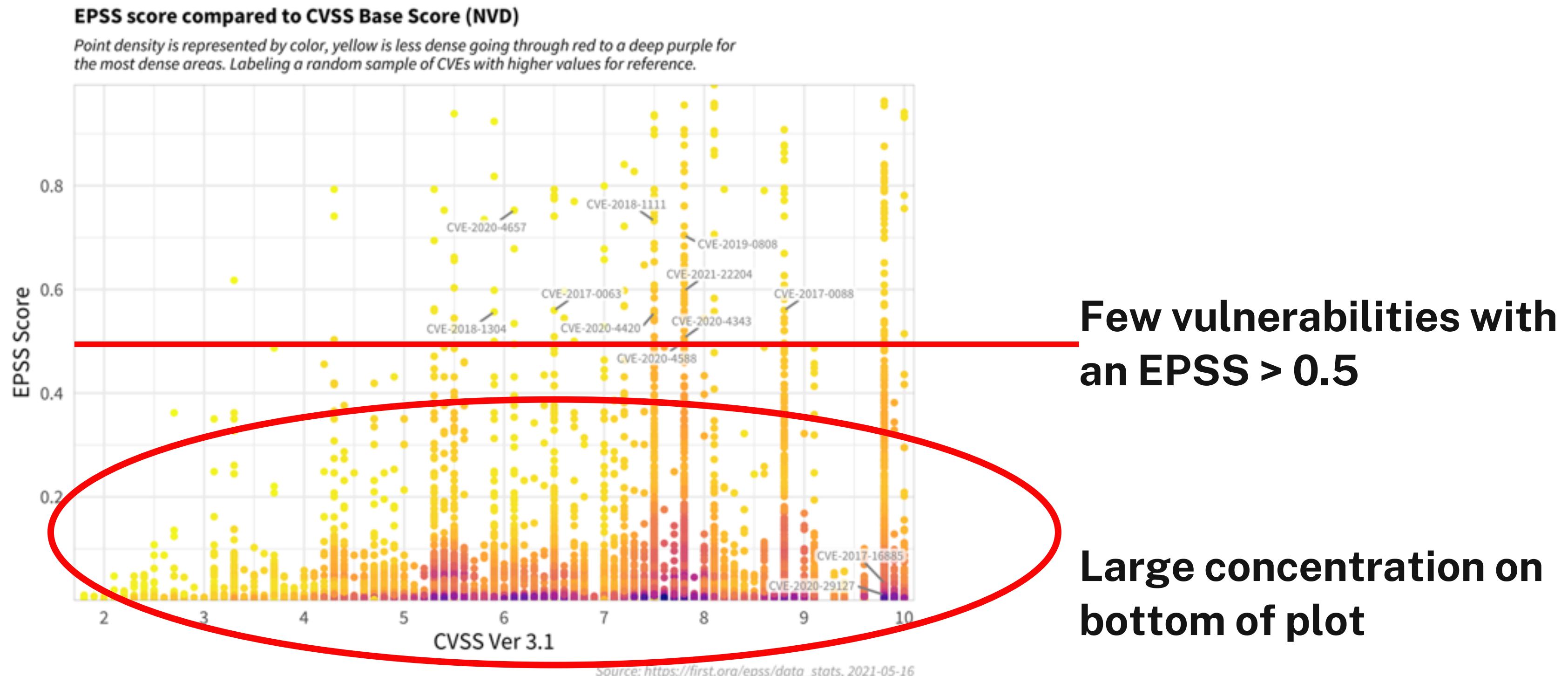
Using EPSS and CVSS Together

EPSS X CVSS?

Multiplying EPSS and CVSS scores is not advisable for the following reasons:

- **Different objectives**
- **Scale incompatibility**
- **Loss of context**
- **Arbitrary interpretation**

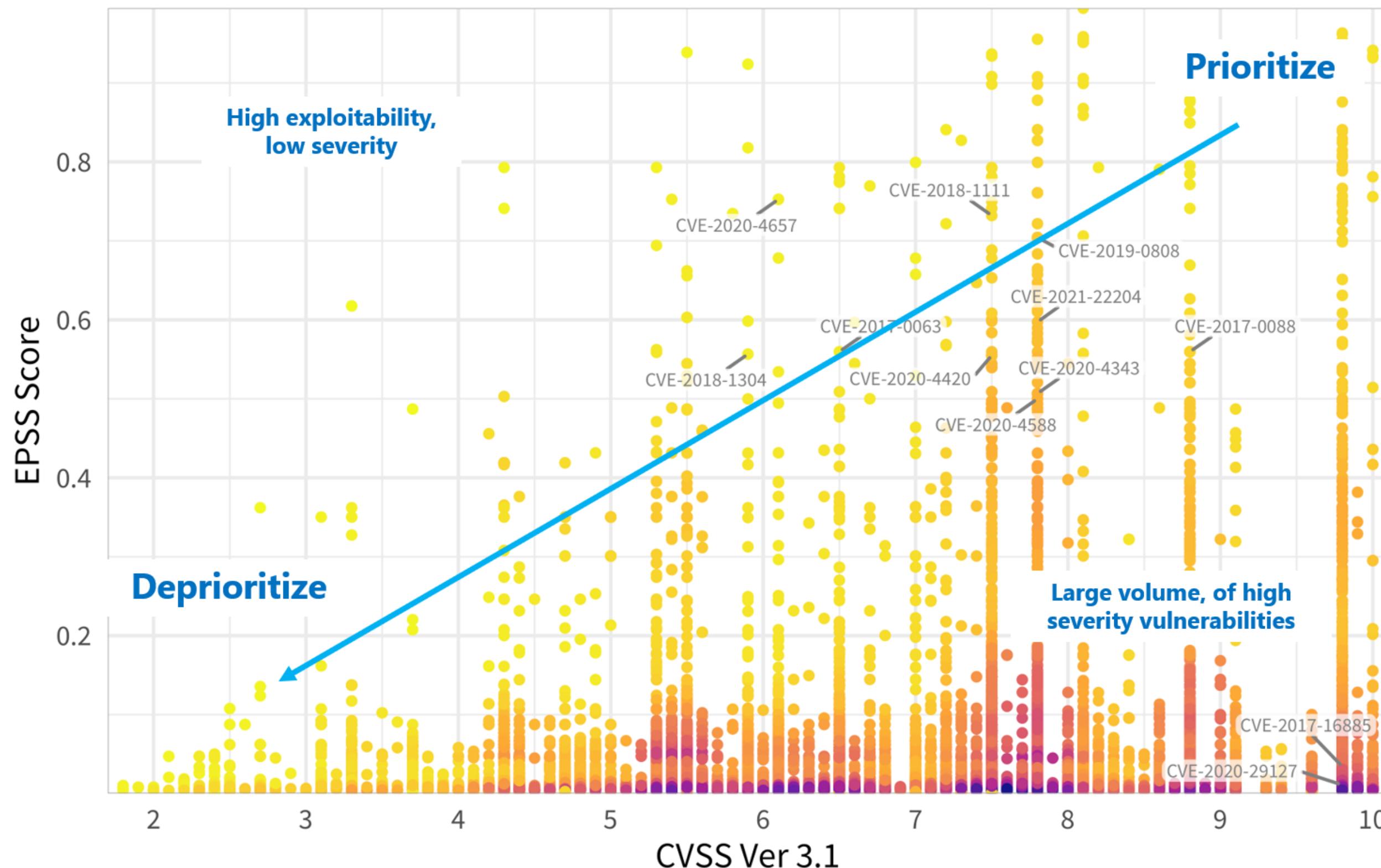
Quick Review



Quick Review

EPSS score compared to CVSS Base Score (NVD)

Point density is represented by color, yellow is less dense going through red to a deep purple for the most dense areas. Labeling a random sample of CVEs with higher values for reference.



Source: https://first.org/epss/data_stats, 2021-05-16

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Potential Solution

Unified Vulnerability Scoring System

The **integration** of different scoring systems into a **single, comprehensive approach** to vulnerability management.

Research and Recommendations

X

Severity
(CVSS)

Y

Exploitability
(EPSS)

Z

Asset
Criticality

Multiply Scores by Assigned Weights and Sum

CVSS * Weight 1

+

EPSS * Weight 2

+

Asset Score * Weight 3

Example of UVSS Calculation

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Vulnerability A

CVSS Score = **8**

EPSS Score = **0.5**

Asset Score = **0.3**

Example of UVSS Calculation

Vulnerability A

CVSS Score = **8**

EPSS Score = **0.5**

Asset Score = **0.3**

Assigned Weights

CVSS Score = **0.3**

EPSS Score = **0.4**

Asset Score = **0.3**

Example of UVSS Calculation

Vulnerability A

CVSS Score = **8**

EPSS Score = **0.5**

Asset Score = **0.3**

Assigned Weights

CVSS Score = **0.3**

EPSS Score = **0.4**

Asset Score = **0.3**

Risk Score = CVSS*Weight + EPSS*Weight + Asset* Weight

Example of UVSS Calculation

Vulnerability A

CVSS Score = 8

EPSS Score = 0.5

Asset Score = 0.3

Assigned Weights

CVSS Score = 0.3

EPSS Score = 0.4

Asset Score = 0.3

Risk Score = CVSS*Weight + EPSS*Weight + Asset* Weight

Risk Score = $(8*0.3) + (0.5*0.4) + (0.3*0.3)$

Example of UVSS Calculation

Vulnerability A

CVSS Score = 8

EPSS Score = 0.5

Asset Score = 0.3

Assigned Weights

CVSS Score = 0.3

EPSS Score = 0.4

Asset Score = 0.3

Risk Score = CVSS*Weight + EPSS*Weight + Asset* Weight

Risk Score = $(8*0.3) + (0.5*0.4) + (0.3*0.3)$

Risk Score = 2.69

Normalize CVSS Scores to Balance Weights

CVSS

Max CVSS Value

The maximum CVSS value a vulnerability can have is 10

Example of UVSS Calculation Post-Normalization

Vulnerability A

Normalized CVSS Score = 0.8

EPSS Score = 0.5

Asset Score = 0.3

Assigned Weights

CVSS Score = 0.3

EPSS Score = 0.4

Asset Score = 0.3

Risk Score = CVSS*Weight + EPSS*Weight + Asset* Weight

Risk Score = $(0.8*0.3) + (0.5*0.4) + (0.3*0.3)$

Risk Score = 0.53

Benefits of UVSS

More comprehensive and accurate risk assessment

Improved resource allocation

Customizable to the needs of Capital One

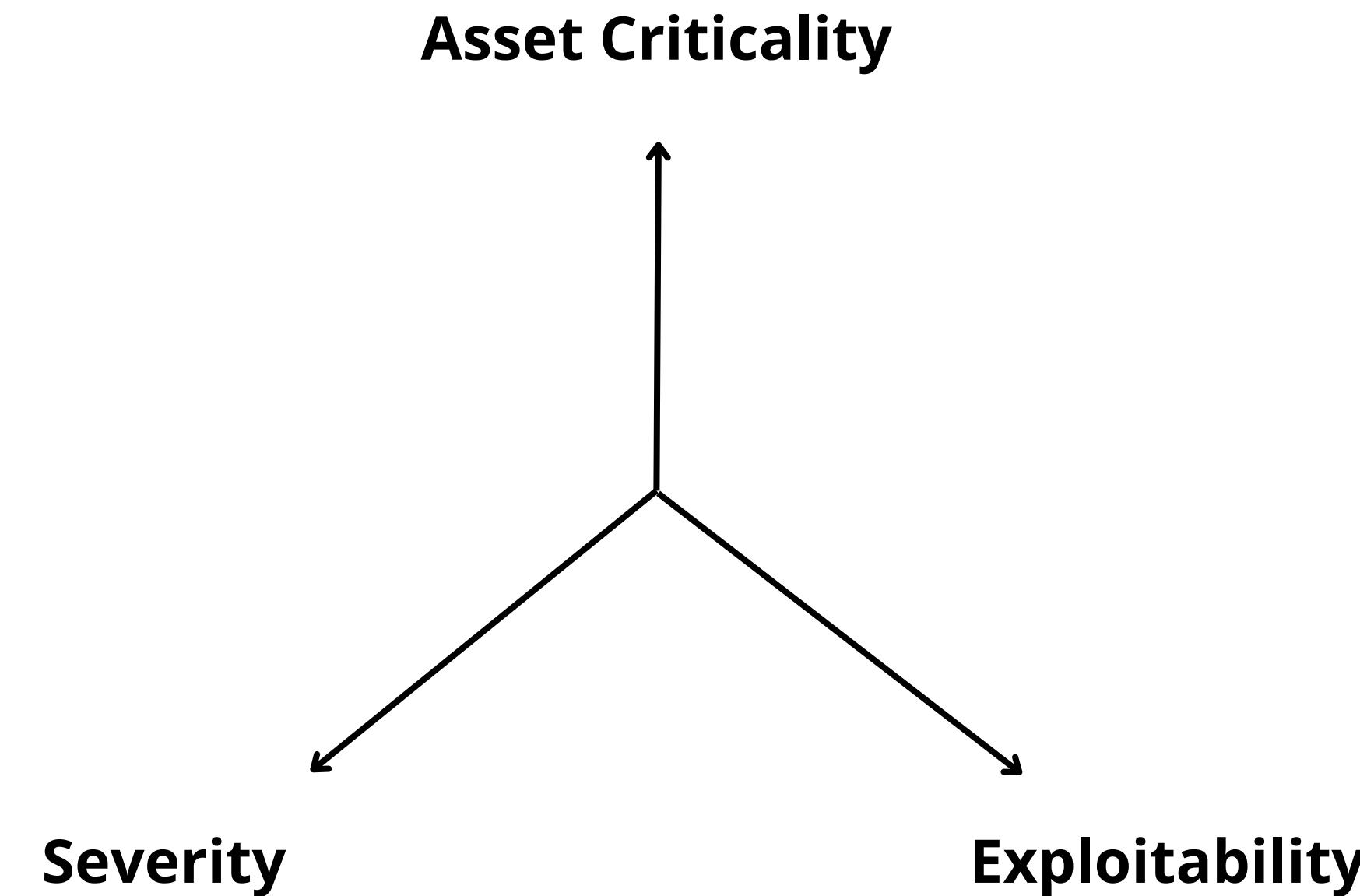
DEMO

<https://cmu-exploitability-capstone-2023.shinyapps.io/rshiny/>

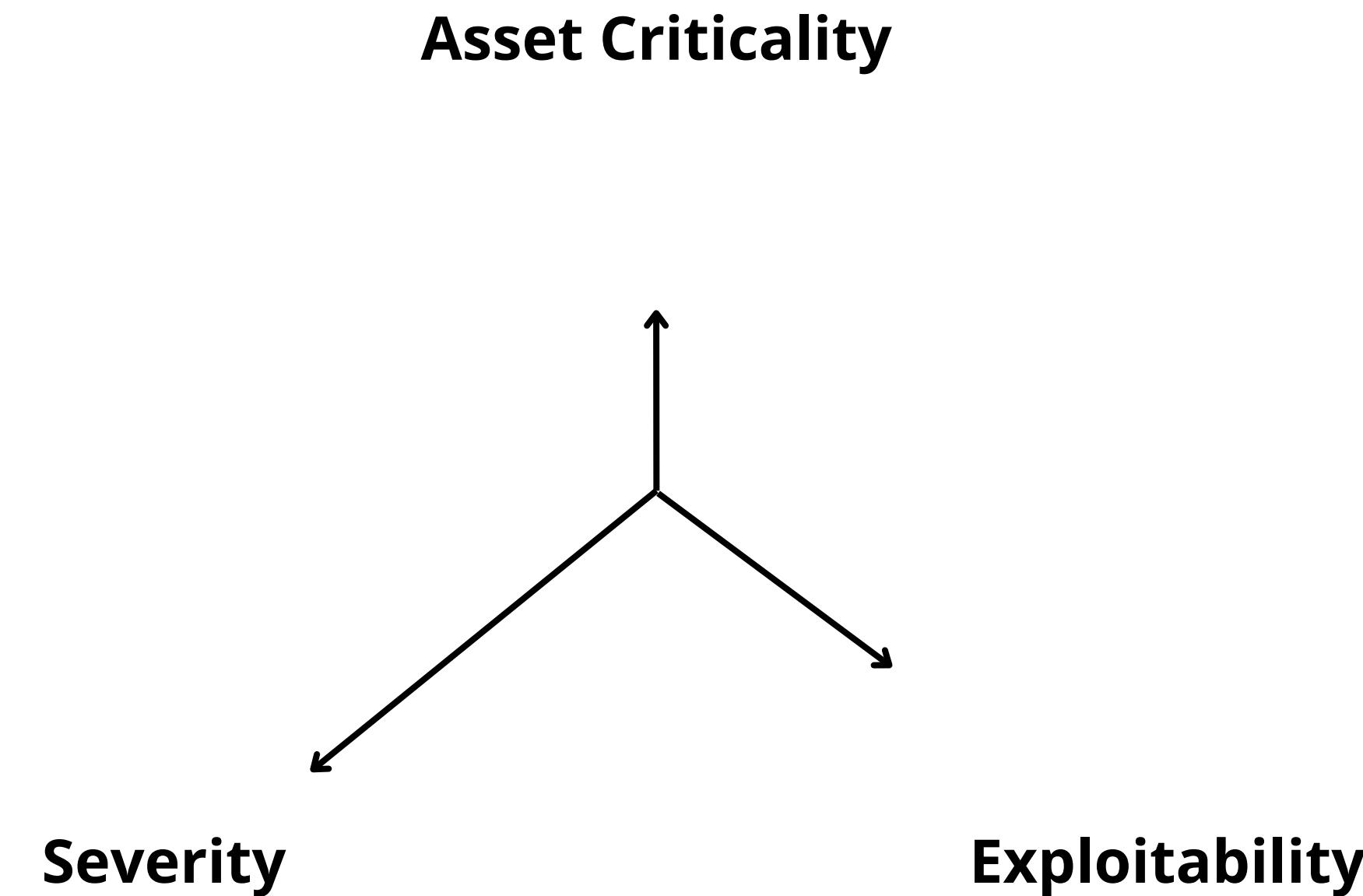
Potential Solution

Point Capture Approach

Research and Recommendations

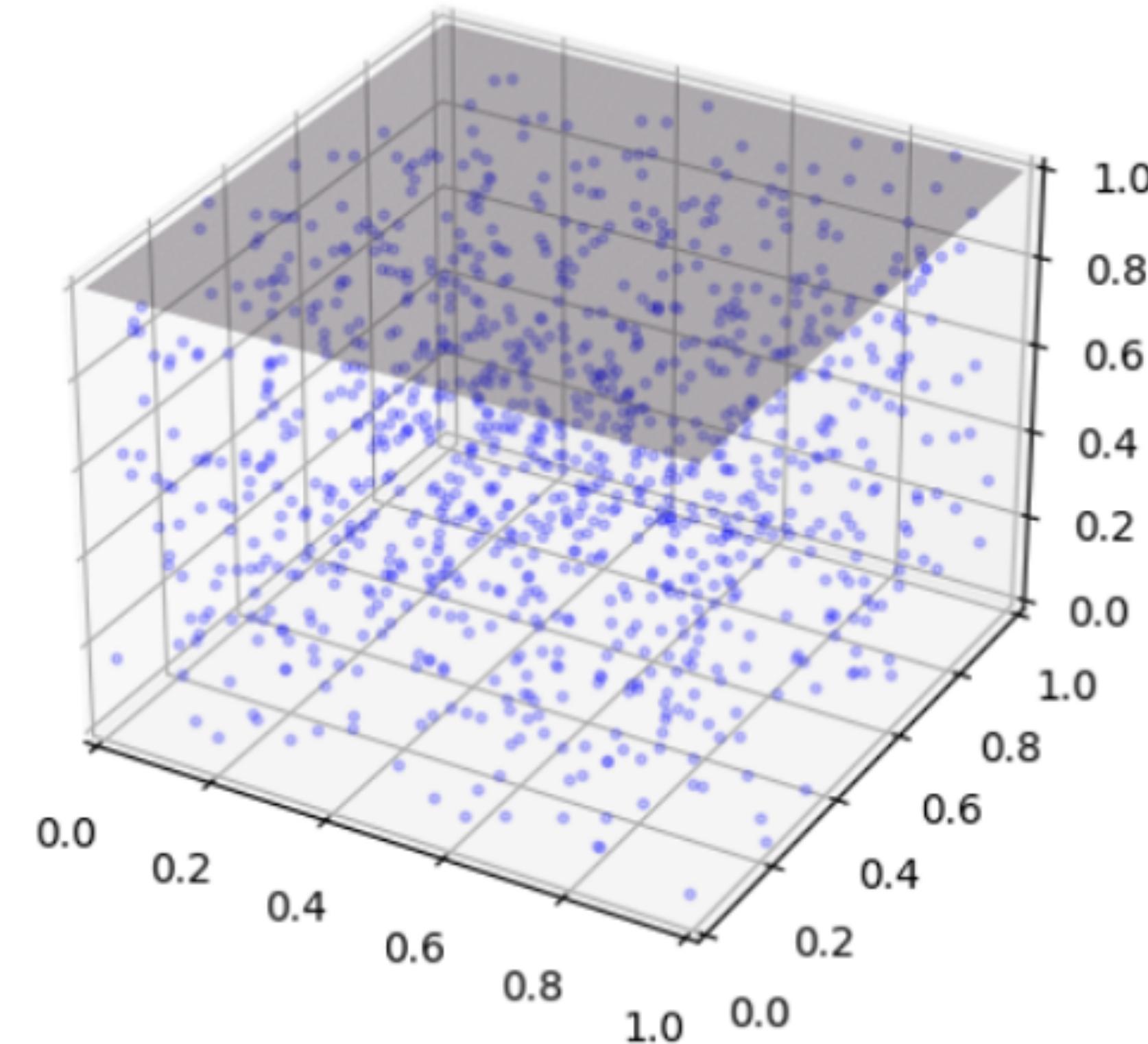


Research and Recommendations



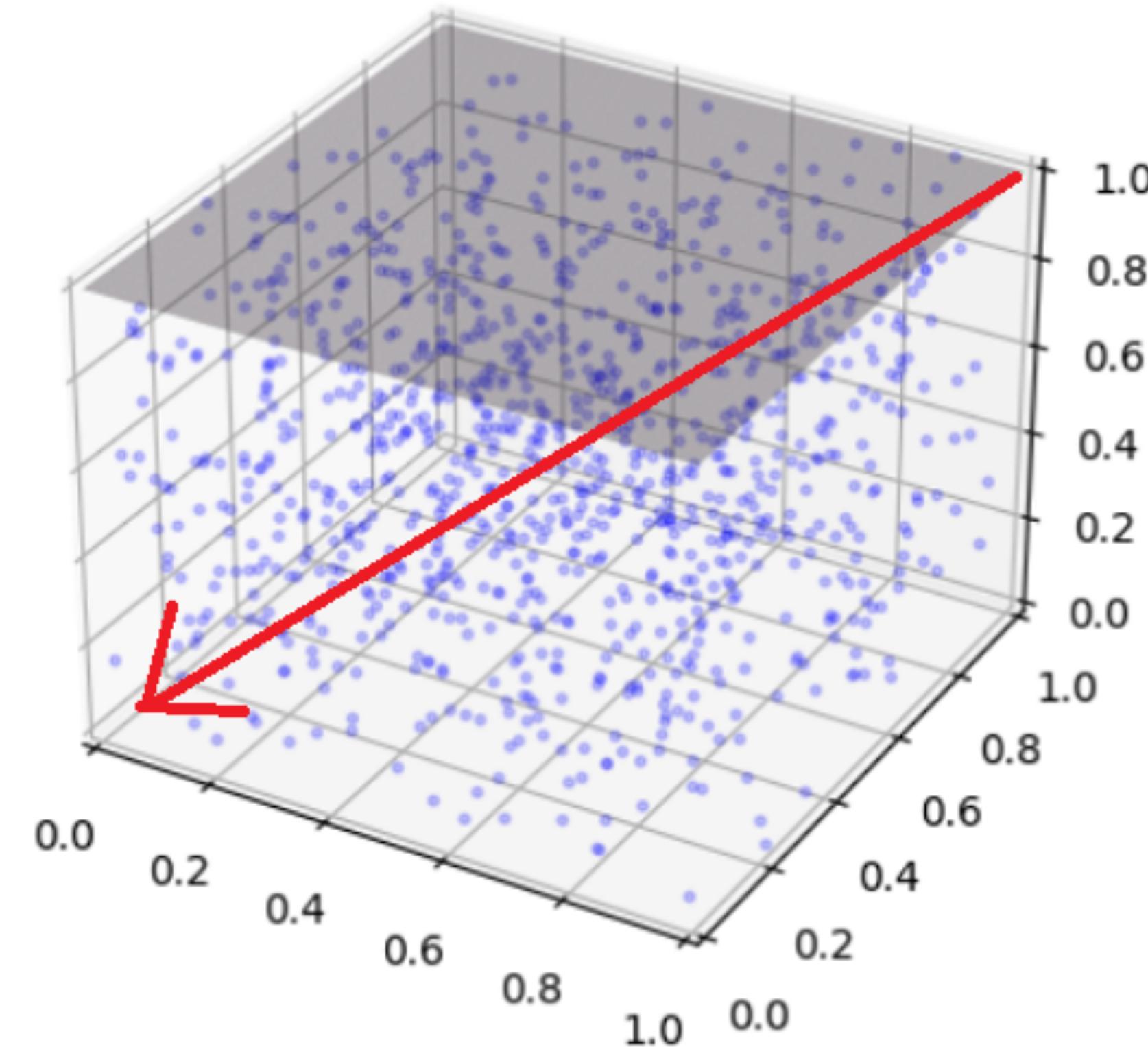
Research and Recommendations

Point Capture Approach - Explain



Research and Recommendations

Point Capture Approach - Explain

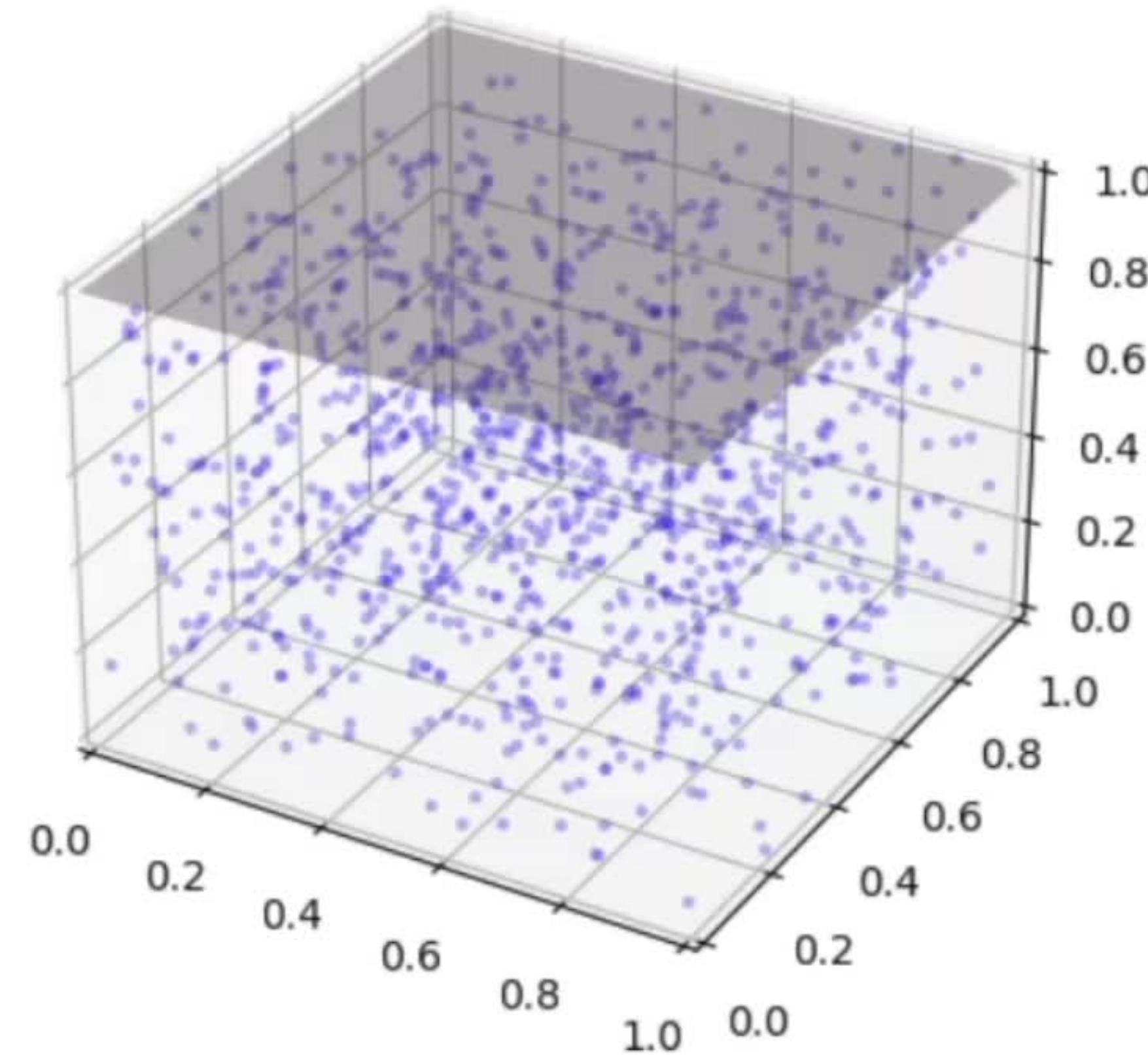


Point Capture Approach - Explain

Sum = x + y + z

Research and Recommendations

Point Capture Approach - Explain

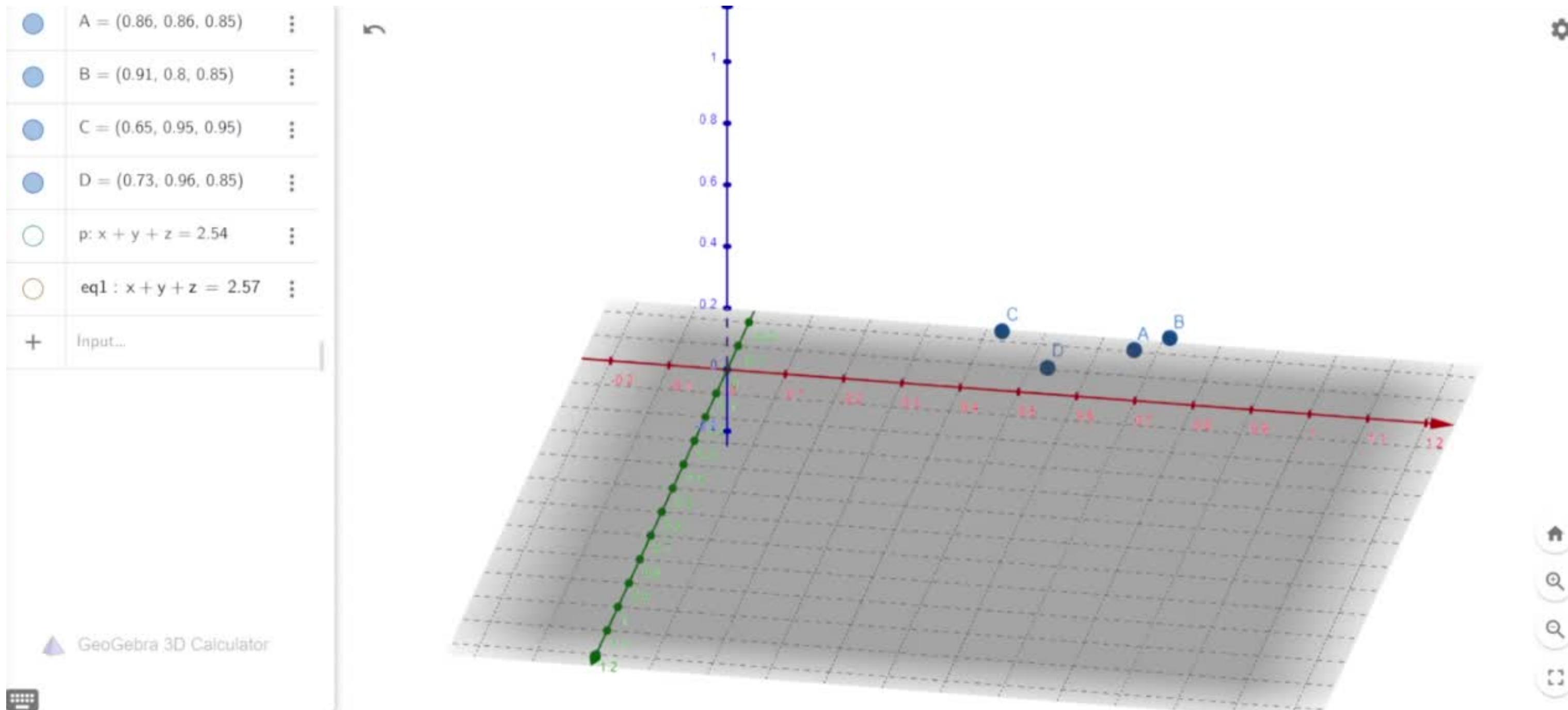


Point Capture Approach - Explain

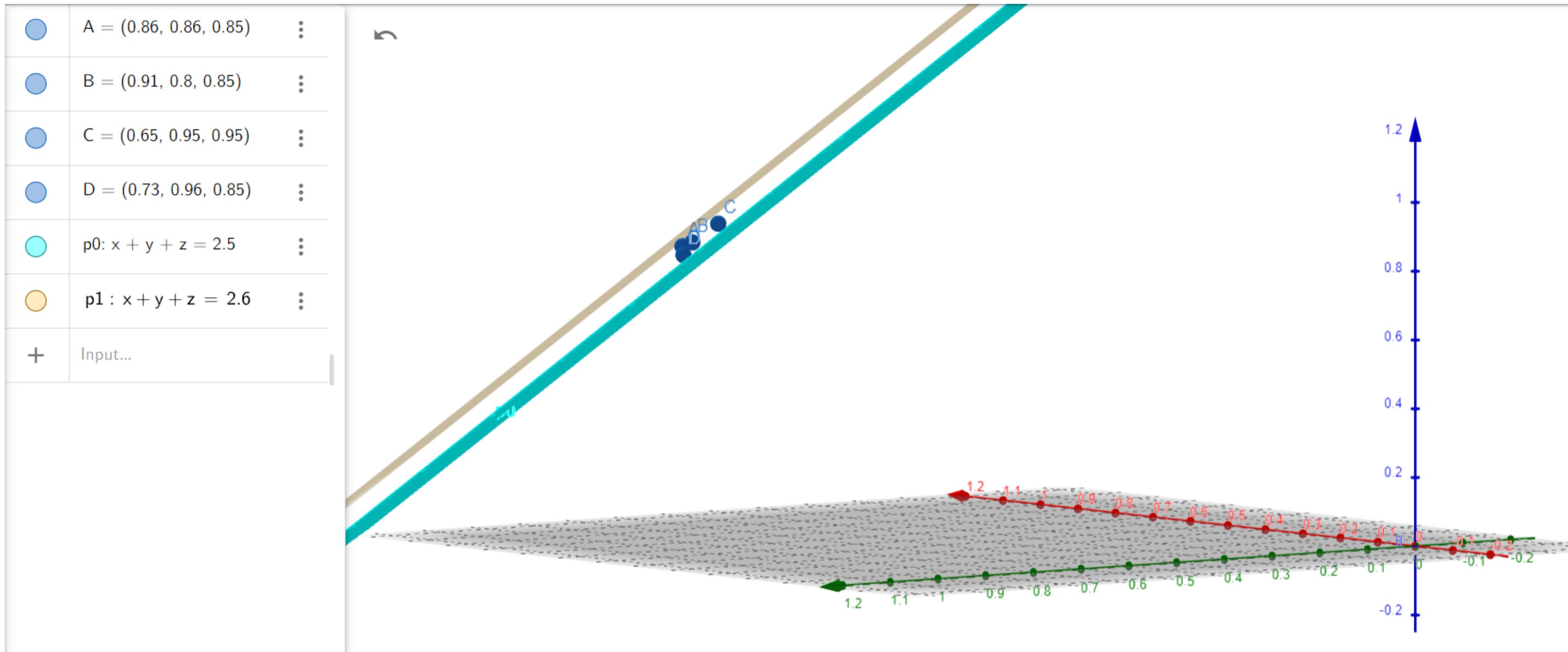
Sum = x + y + z

x	y	z	sum
0.86	0.862	0.85	2.57
0.88	0.72	0.97	2.57
0.91	0.8	0.85	2.56
0.65	0.95	0.95	2.55
0.73	0.96	0.85	2.54

Point Capture Approach - Explain



Point Capture Approach - Explain



Point Capture Approach - Summary

- Have equal weight on a global scale.
- Select an interval that would group points together.
- Starting From (1,1,1) to (0,0,0)
- Find the most significant point
- Apply the interval.
- For the points inside two plane
 - Sort with weight. (Local weighed)
- Repeated for the next group

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Future Work

UVSS does not consider how accessible a vulnerability is to threat actors.

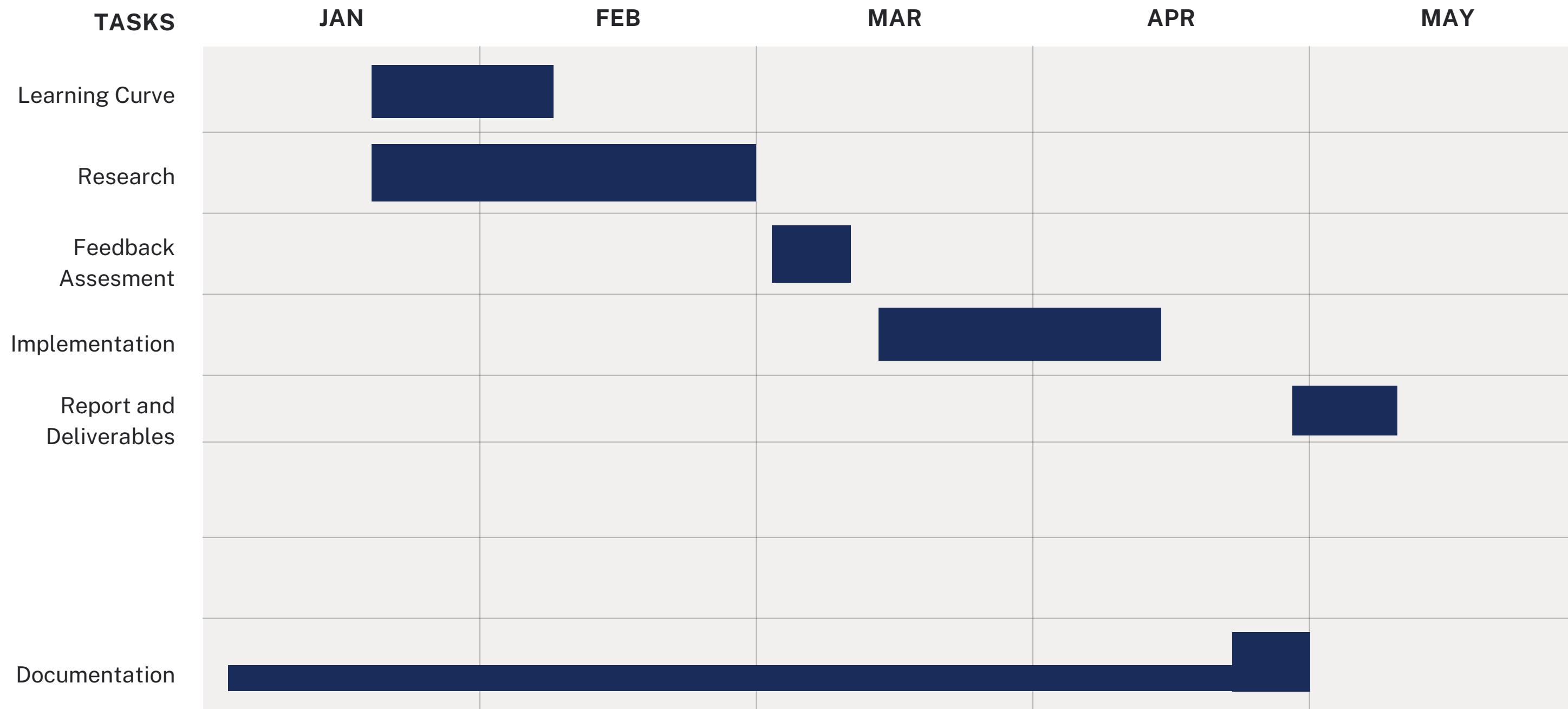
Extending the multi-dimensionality aspect.

Determining weights on a use-case basis.

Performance analysis on the model.

PROGRESS TRACKER

Come up with workable, data-backed v1 Scoring System



Thank you

Q&A