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SINCE 1960

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AI Adoption in Cyber Defense

10 June 2023

Agenda

- CBE Service Portfolio
- Global AI Adoption
- Defensive Cybersecurity and Key Issues
- AI Adoption in Cyber Defense Use Cases
 - UEBA (User and Entity Behavior Analytics)
 - NLP (Natural Language Processing)
- Key Takeaways





กว่า 60 ปี ที่ผ่านมา กลุ่มเบญจจินดา (Benchachinda Group “BCG”) มุ่งมั่นที่จะพัฒนาโครงสร้างพื้นฐานด้านโทรคมนาคม และดิจิทัลเทคโนโลยี ของประเทศไทยให้เป็นระดับแนวหน้าของภูมิภาคอาเซียน เพื่อยกระดับ คุณภาพ และเพิ่มขีดความสามารถในการแข่งขันของค์กรไทย

ปัจจุบัน บีซีจี ดำเนินธุรกิจแบ่งออกเป็น 4 กลุ่มธุรกิจ ได้แก่
(1) กลุ่มธุรกิจ Digital Infrastructure and Solution Business
(2) กลุ่มธุรกิจ Distribution and Fulfillment Business
(3) กลุ่มธุรกิจ Content Business
(4) กลุ่มธุรกิจ Investment Business

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOLUTION BUSINESS



DISTRIBUTION AND FULFILLMENT BUSINESS



CONTENT BUSINESS



INVESTMENT BUSINESS





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บริษัท ไซเบอร์ อีลิต จำกัด (CYBER ELITE)

บุกเบิกในการเป็นผู้นำบริการด้านการรักษาความปลอดภัยไซเบอร์ ที่ครบครันในระดับภูมิภาคอาเซียน มีความนำเชือกต่อได้มาตรฐาน ระดับโลก มีผู้เชี่ยวชาญร่วมฝ่ายวัง และรับเมื่อภัยไซเบอร์ตลอด 24 ชั่วโมง CYBER ELITE ให้บริการครอบคลุม System Integration, Security Advisory, Managed Security Services, Cybersecurity Platform และ Training & Awareness

“We simplify the way you build trust and resilience in cyberspace”

Contact

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OUR ELITE TEAM

Our team has over 20 years of experience in cybersecurity as consultants, implementers, advisors, instructors, researchers, and service providers in various industries.

Financial	Telecom	Insurance
Retail	Healthcare	Government
Energy	Defense	National CERT
Leasing	Manufacturing	Entertainment

OUR CERTIFICATIONS

CISSP | CSSLP | CISA | CISM | CDPSE | CDPO | CCISO | GIAC GWAPT | ECSA | CEH | CHFI | ECES | ENSA | CSCU | CEI | CSIE | CSAE | CASP+ | CySA+ | Security+ | Pentest+ | Network+ | CTT+ | CNVP | CSAP | CNSP | IRCA ISO27001 PA | PECB ISO27001 SLI | PECB ISO27001 LI | PECB ISO22301 PI | PECB ISO31000 RM | ITILv3 Foundation

**Our Security Operations Center (SOC) is 27001 and
27701 certified**



CYBER ELITE

"The Most Trusted and Supportive Cybersecurity Company"

We offer full range of end-to-end cybersecurity products and services, designed and tailer-made to fit each organization cybersecurity context and exposure

No "one size fits all" in cybersecurity

01
SECURITY
SYSTEM
INTEGRATION

02
MANAGED
SECURITY
SERVICES

03
SECURITY
ADVISORY

04
TRAINING &
AWARENESS

05
CYBERSECURITY
PLATFORMS



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Products, Solutions, and Services Highlights

Pre-defined custom solutions and services for each sector

Security Solutions

- Cloud Security
- PDPA
- Cyber Incident Response
- E-Insurance
- CRAF
- Cyber Hygiene
- Cyber Act
- Zero Trust
- Cyber Threat Intelligence
- IT Third Party Security
- Network Security
- OT Security

Security Advisory

- Cyber Maturity Assessment
- Security Readiness Advisory
- Regulatory Compliance Advisory
- Security Assessment
- Security Infrastructure Review
- Security Hardening
- Cloud Security
- ISO27001 Consulting
- Cyber Drill and IRP Advisory

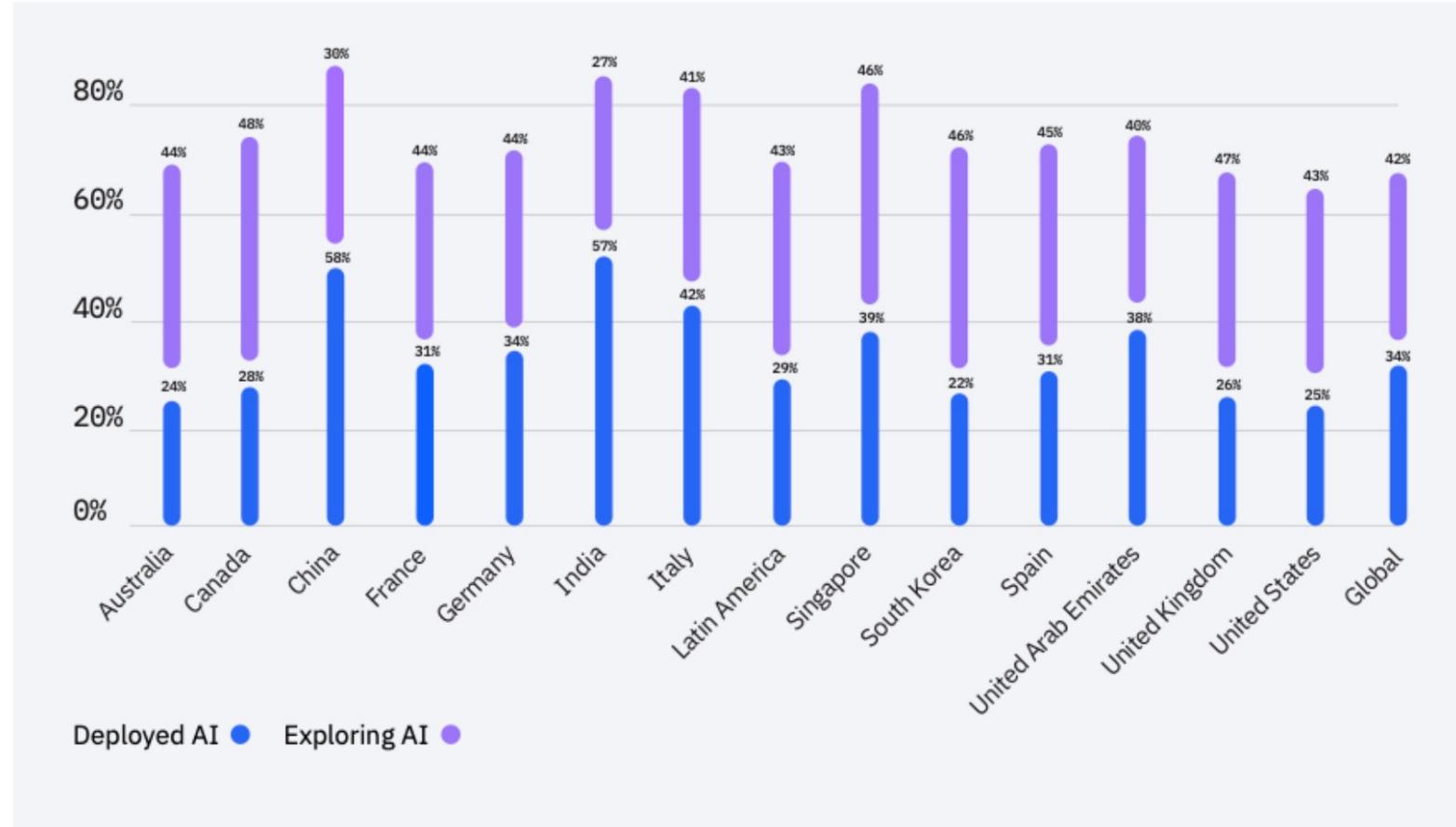
Managed Security Services

- Managed Cybersecurity Program (vCISO)
- Managed Network Security
- Managed CSOC
- Managed Vulnerability
- Managed Cyber Threat Intelligence
- Managed Cloud Gateway Security
- Managed Data Loss Prevention (DLP)
- Managed Data Tokenization

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Global AI Adoption

Global AI Adoption Index 2022



AI adoption rates around the world

<https://www.ibm.com/downloads/cas/GVAGA3JP>

Top 3 Benefits

1. Automation, Cost saving (54%)
2. Improvement in IT performance (53%)
3. Better experiences for customers (48%)

Top 5 Barriers to AI adoption

1. AI skills, expertise or knowledge (34%)
2. Price is too high (29%)
3. Lack of tools or platforms to develop models (25%)
4. Projects are too complex or difficult to integrate and scale (24%)
5. Too much data complexity (24%)

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Defensive cybersecurity

- Proactively attempting to prevent cyber attacks
- Reactively attempting to identify, block, and mitigate ongoing attacks

Key Issues	Use Cases	ML Algorithms	Proactive/ Reactive
Threat detection (False Positive, False Negative, MTTD)	?	?	?
Threat response time (MTTR)	?	?	?
New threat identification (Zero-day Attack)	?	?	?
Staffing capacity and expertise	?	?	?
Large volume of cyber alerts	?	?	?
How to manage?	?	?	?

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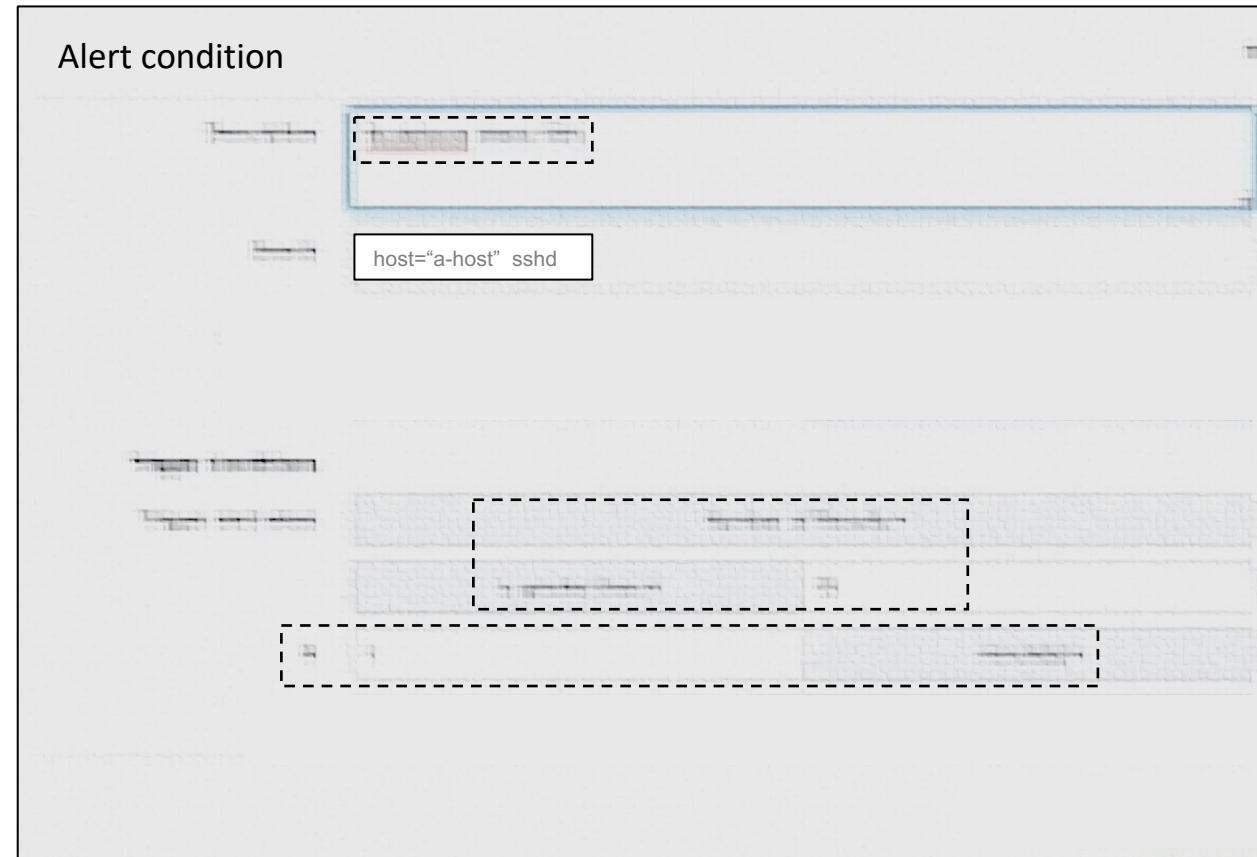
AI Adoption in Cyber Defense Use Cases

UEBA with Isolation Forest

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Use Cases : UEBA

Rule based alert (Example) (just for study)



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Use Cases : UEBA

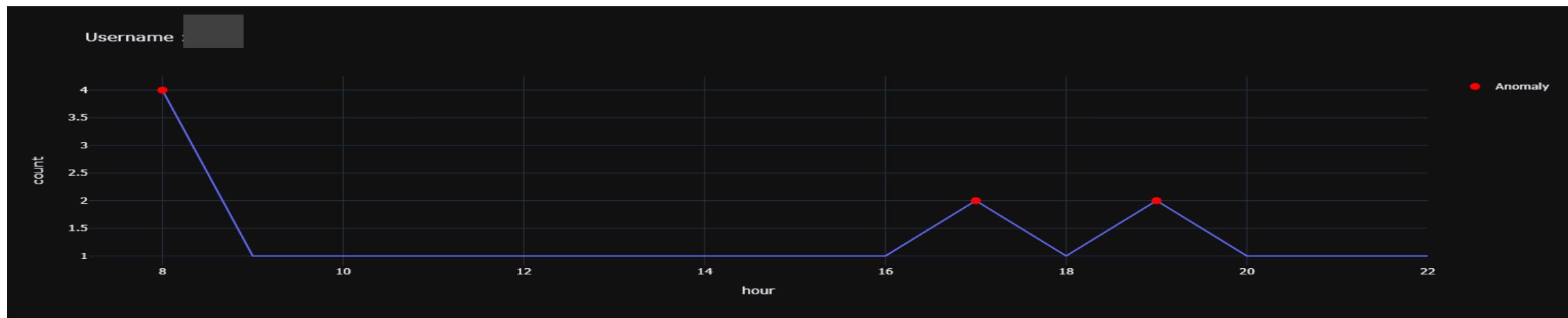
Anomaly Detection: Isolation forest
Example on actual login data



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Use Cases : UEBA

Anomaly Detection: Isolation forest
Result



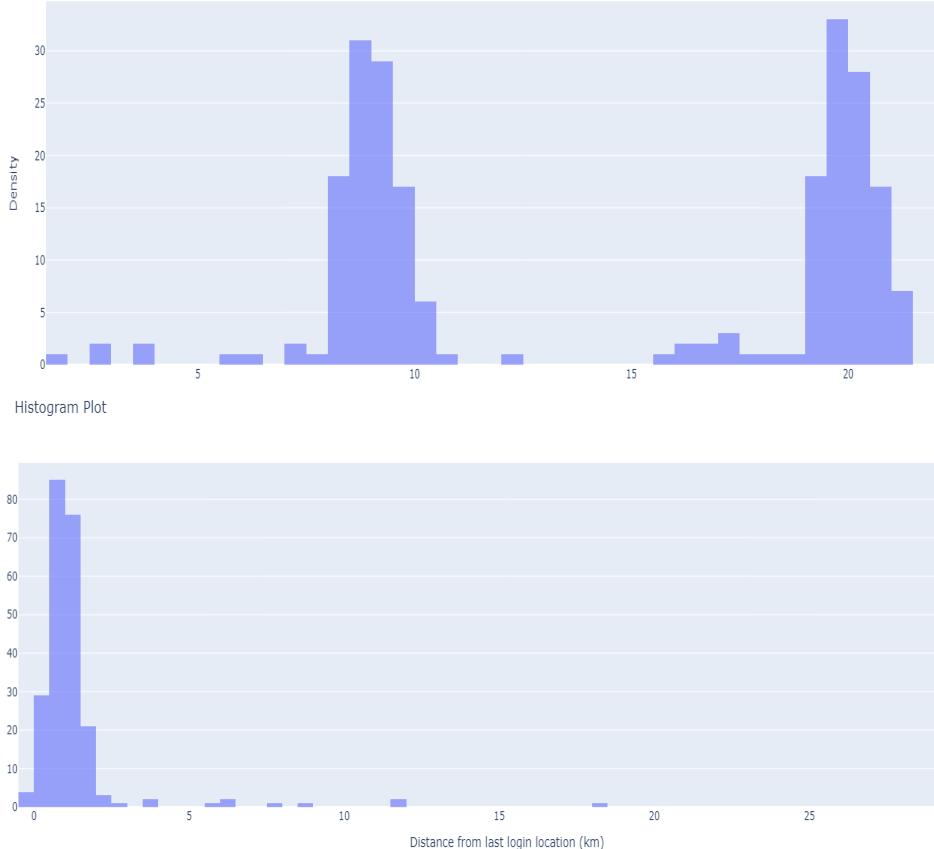
Use Cases : UEBA

- **Anomaly Detection: Isolation forest (2 dimensions)**

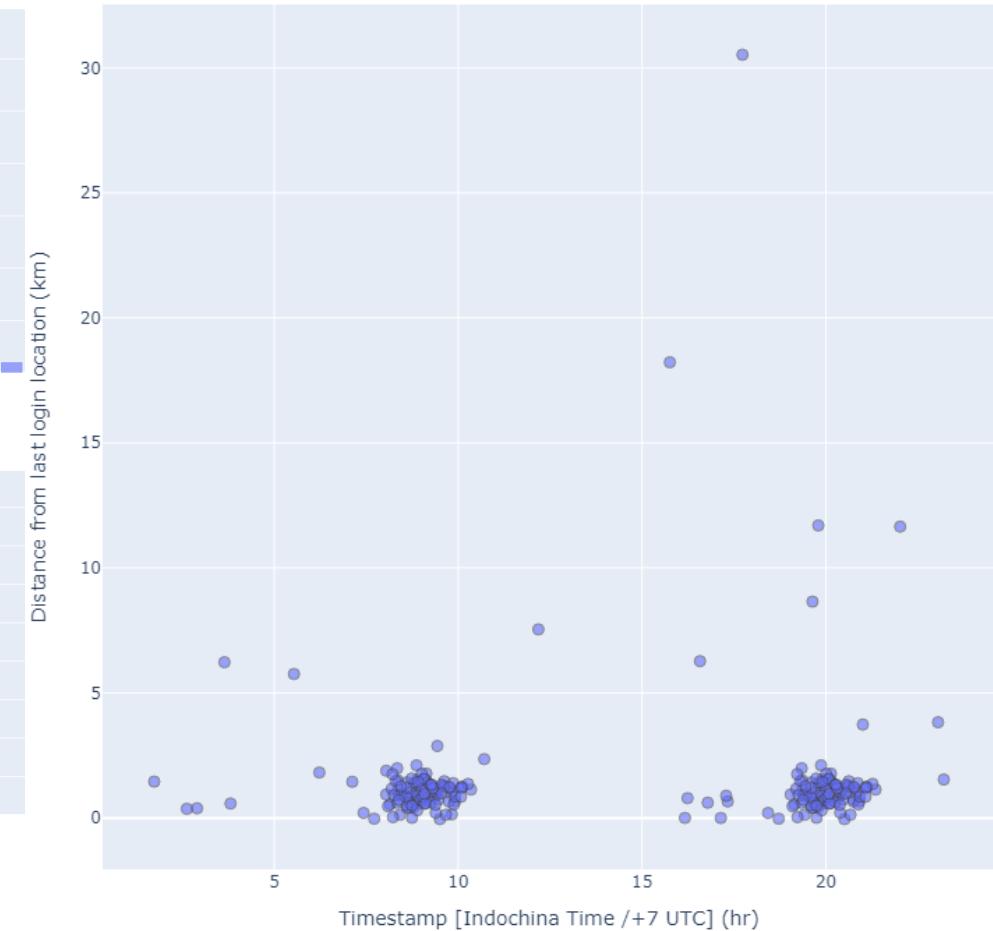
Let's try to use **Isolation forest** use to on Login log to detect anomalies.

	Timestamp	Distance_diff
0	15.756032	18.223893
1	12.181968	7.542349
2	17.142040	0.000713
3	2.898547	0.387280
4	5.534569	5.758747
...
225	20.305775	1.180890
226	19.743112	0.496461
227	20.272761	1.334658
228	19.216450	1.754423
229	19.227055	0.033989

Histogram Plot



Scatter Plot of Cluster with Random Noise

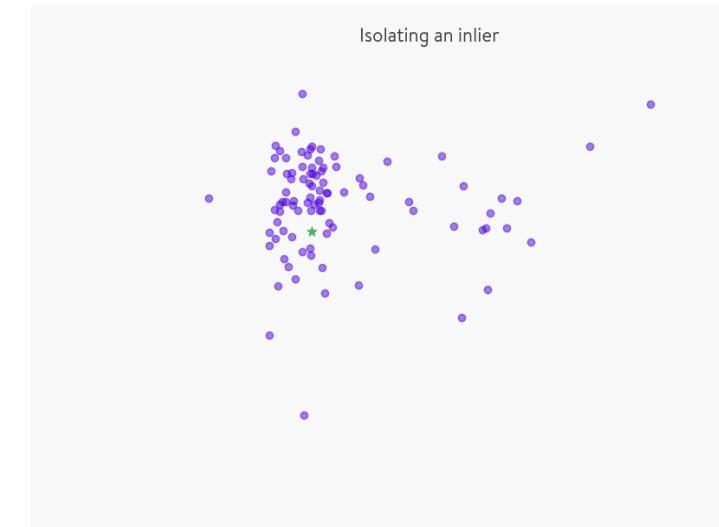
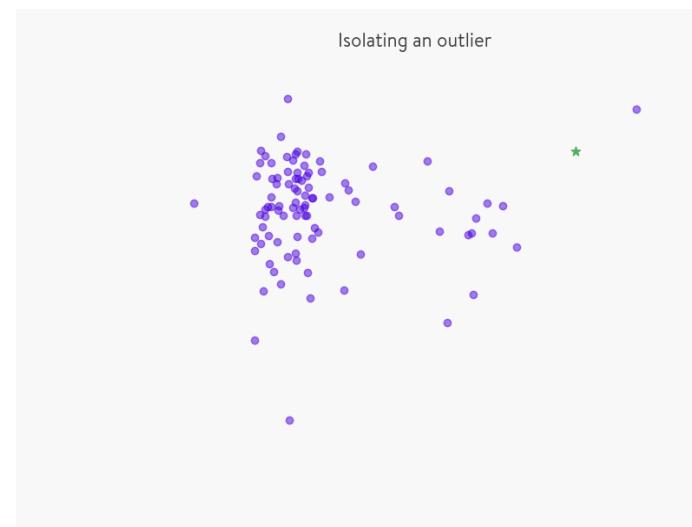
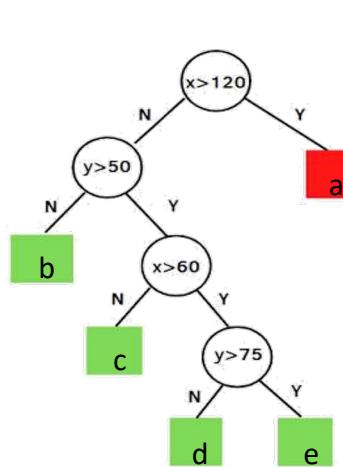
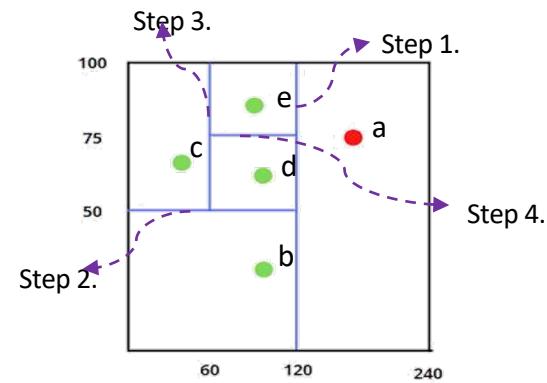


Use Cases : UEBA

- **Anomaly Detection: Isolation forest**

The premise behind Isolation forest is that Anomalies easier to separate from the rest of the sample.

In other words, when construct a decision tree using randomly selects a feature and a split value, on average an anomalies will be isolated much sooner than normal data points.

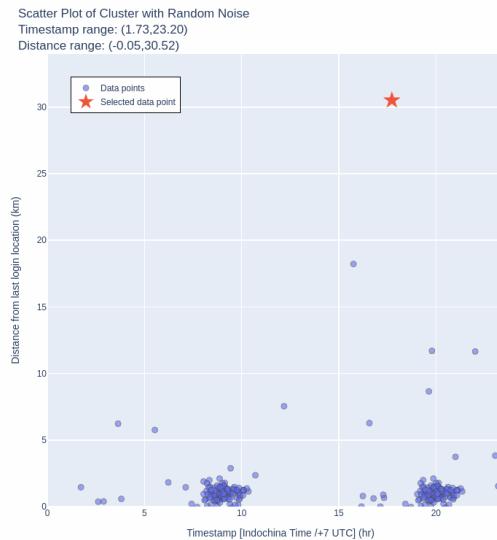


Use Cases : UEBA

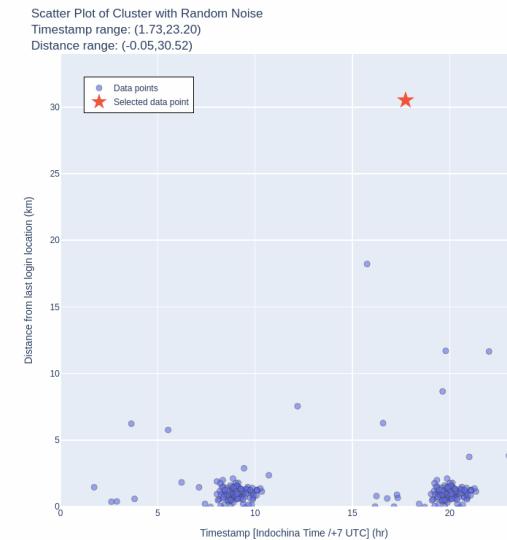
• Anomaly Detection: Isolation forest

Let's try to use **Isolation forest** use to on Login log to detect anomalies.

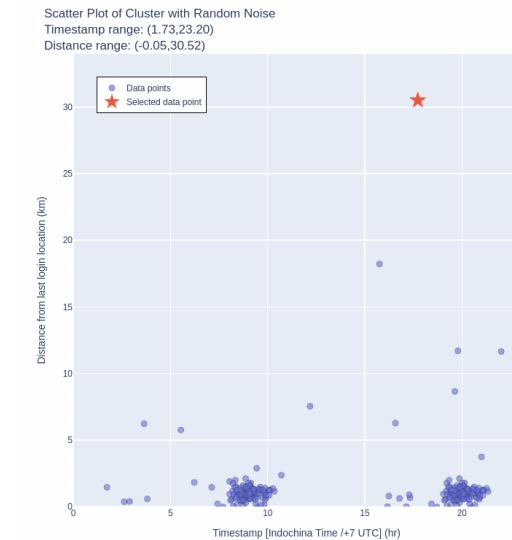
Do those steps multiple time then get average isolation number



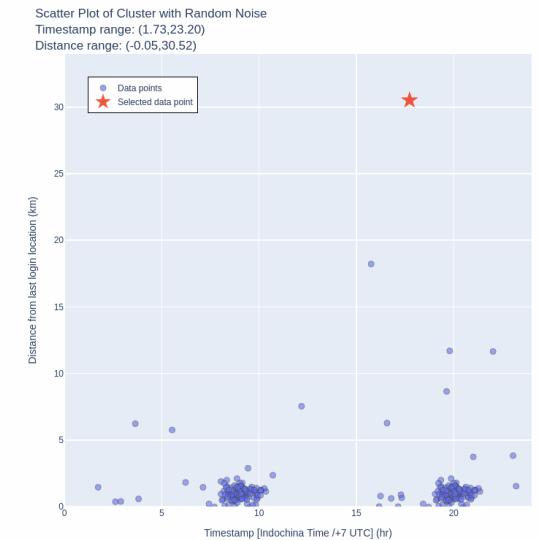
isolation number: 3



isolation number: 3



isolation number: 4



isolation number: 5

$$\text{average isolation number} = \frac{3+3+4+5}{4} = 3.75$$

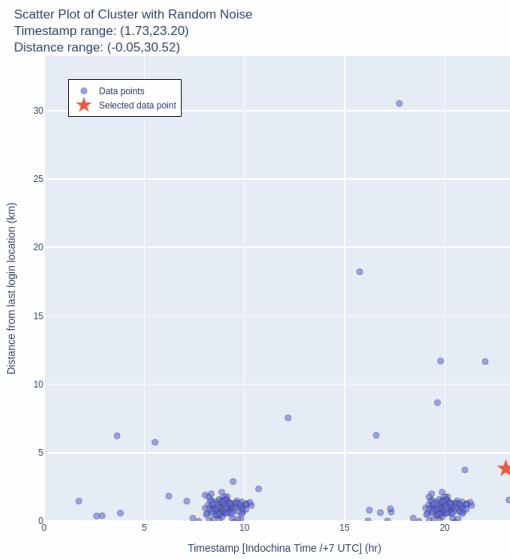


Use Cases : UEBA

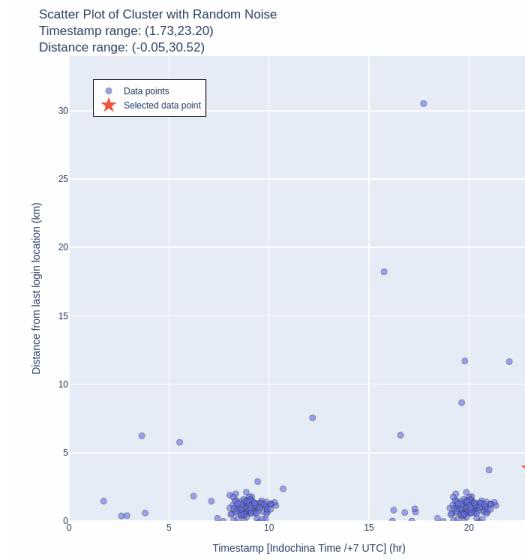
• Anomaly Detection: Isolation forest

Let's try to use **Isolation forest** use to on Login log to detect anomalies.

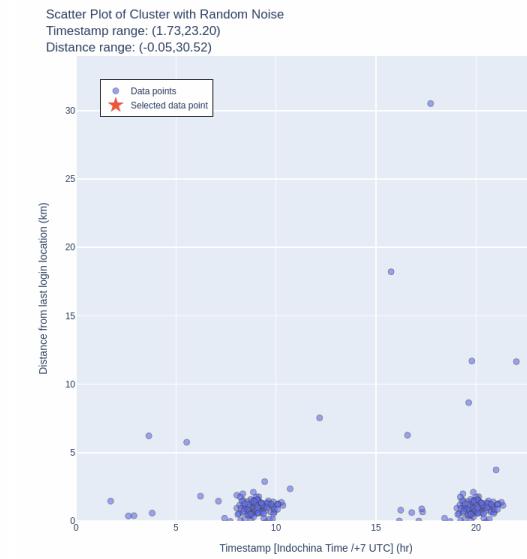
Do those step on all data points



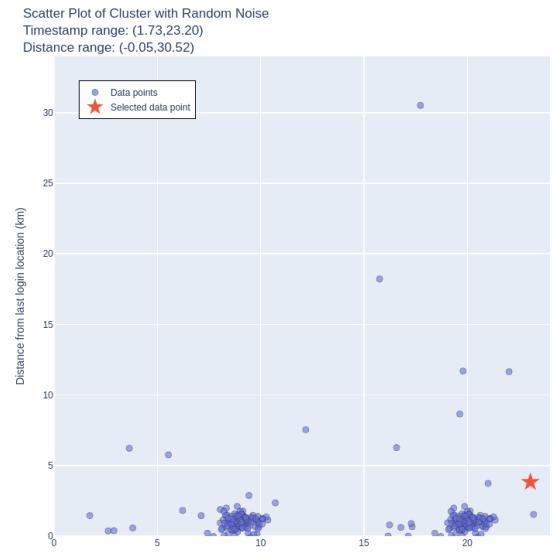
isolation number: 11



isolation number: 8



isolation number: 4



isolation number: 14

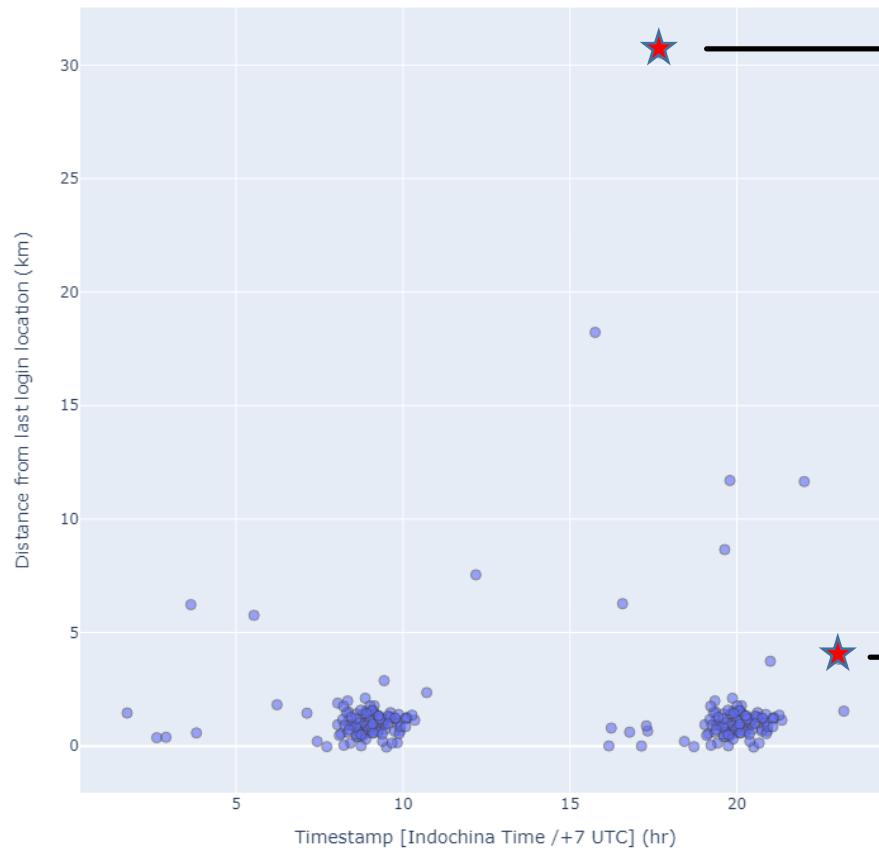
$$\text{average isolation number} = \frac{11+8+4+14}{4} = 9.25$$



Use Cases : UEBA

- **Anomaly Detection: Isolation forest**

Scatter Plot of Cluster with Random Noise



average isolation number = 3.75

** Anomalies data will have average isolation number lower than regular data

average isolation number = 9.25

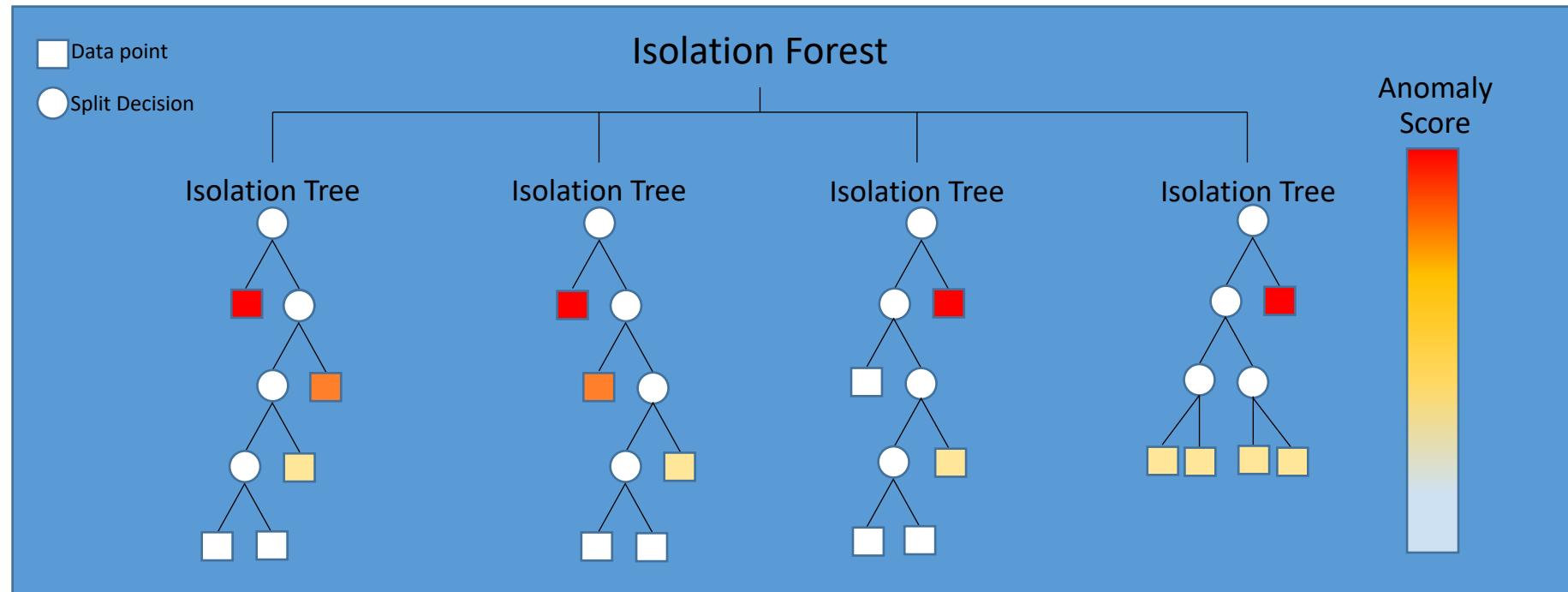
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Use Cases : UEBA

- **Anomaly Detection: Isolation forest**

What is Isolation forest?

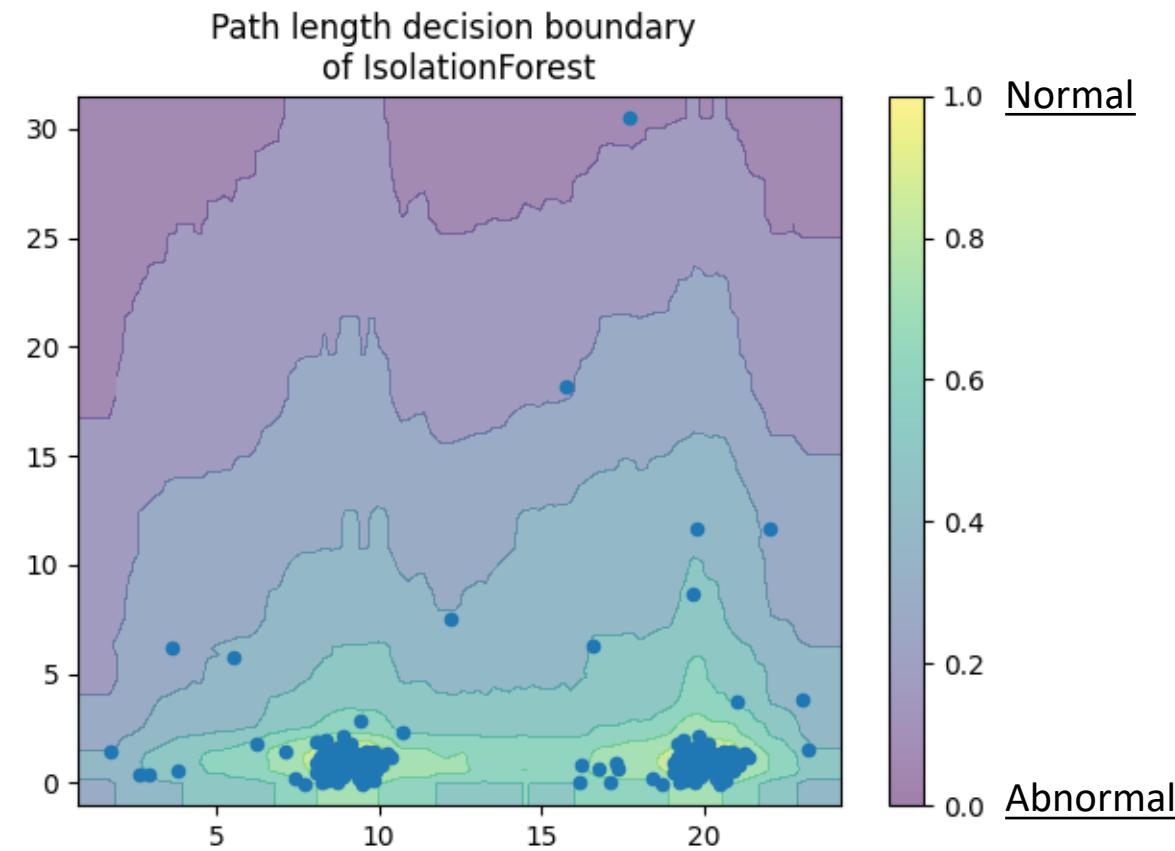
Isolation Forest is a machine learning algorithm that efficiently identifies anomalies or outliers in datasets by leveraging random partitioning and isolation techniques.



Use Cases : UEBA

Anomaly Detection: Isolation forest

Score interpretation



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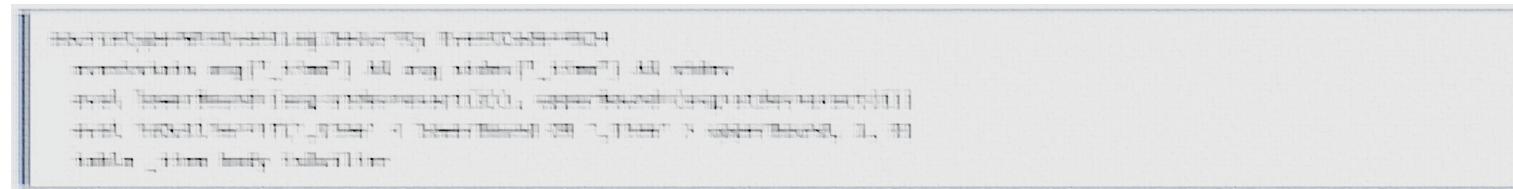
AI Adoption in Cyber Defense Use Cases

UEBA with Neural Network

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Use Cases : UEBA with Neural Network

Rule based (Example) (just for study)



Search application

The table provides an explanation of what each part of the search algorithm. You can refine this query based on the specifics of your environment.

Search term	Explanation
average, standard deviation	Search for average and standard deviation.
mean	Search for mean and computer input words.
standard deviation, mean, all standard deviation, mean	Calculate the average and the standard deviation of input terms and return these results step and others.
all mean	
lower bound, upper bound, mean, standard deviation, mean, standard deviation, lower bound, upper bound	Calculate a lower bound for your baseline by subtracting the standard deviation from 1 from the average. Calculate an upper bound for your baseline by adding the standard deviation from 1 to the average.
lower, upper bound, mean, standard deviation, lower, upper bound, mean	Create an inclusion field that encompasses a result of 1.8 for the calculation to include the calculated lower or upper bound. Return a value of 1.8 for and 2.8 for.
mean, lower, upper bound	Change the resulting a table with columns in the main sheet. The body field describes the begin count.

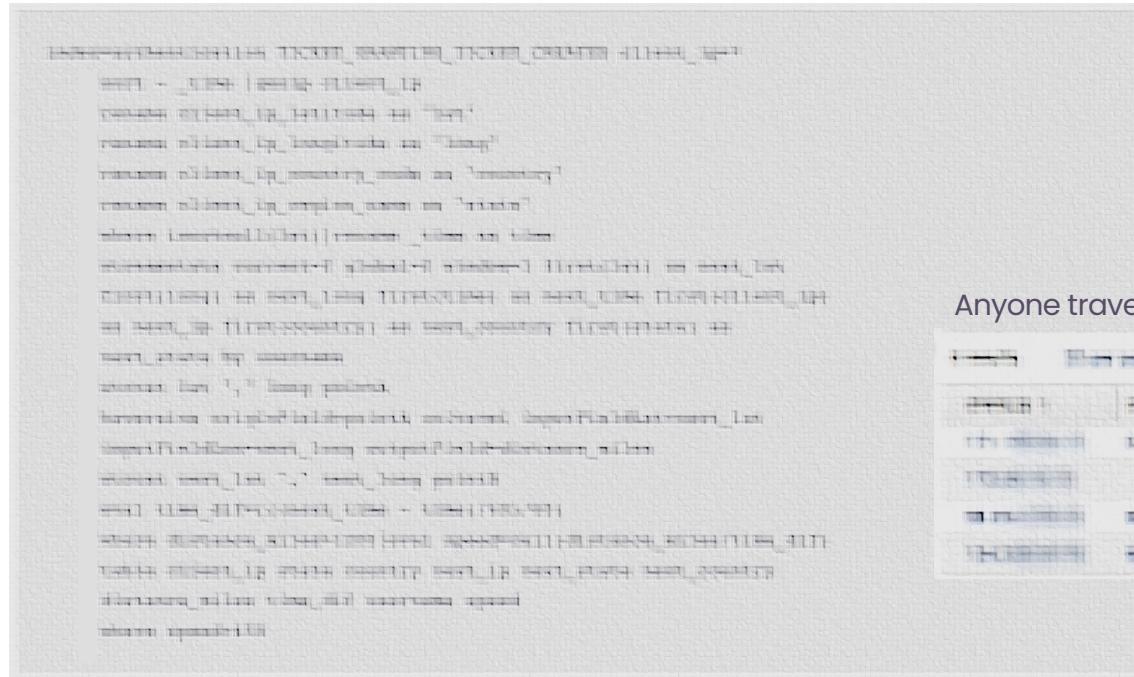


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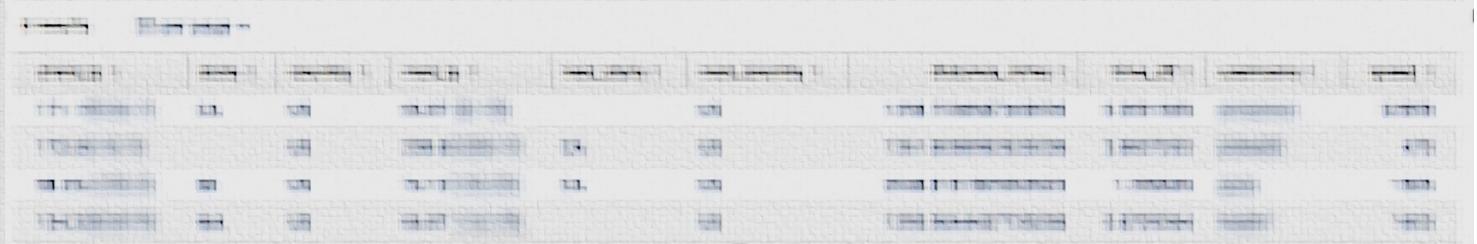
Use Cases : UEBA with Neural Network

Rule based (Example) (just for study)

- Detecting Credential Theft Using Geographic Information



Anyone travelling faster than 450 miles/hour



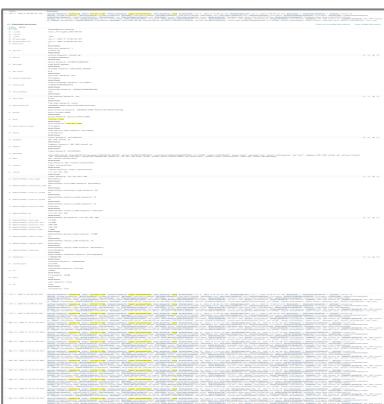
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Stay in touch!   

Use Cases : UEBA with Neural Network

Data Source (Raw Log)

Time	Document
Jun 1, 2023 08:08:38.723	<p>get/keyword, target=host, host: 172.21.1.144 reason.keyword, logon successfull user.keyword: logon Timestamp: Jun 1, 2023 08:08:38.723 Timestamp_utc: Jun 1, 2023 08:08:38.723 Versieren: 1 Version.keyword: 1 action: tunnel-up service_id: F0188ETB1809363 device.keyword: F0188ETB1809363 domain: FORTIATE_BACKUP domain.keyword: N/A NA.domain.keyword: fortigate elasticsearch.type.keyword: fortigate fortigate.eventtype: fortigate eventtime: 16566738089320704 group: Spur1_tunel_L0EP_group keyword: fort, tunel, _tunel, _0EP, host, dest, type, fortigate, host, dest, type, keyword, 174:fe8a-4fe8-a14c-822515191958 generated_id: 174:fe8a-4fe8-a14c-822515191958 user_id: 819109342 logip.keyword: 819109342 message: date=2023-06-02 time=08:38:38 domain: FORTIATE_BACKUP device_id: F0188ETB1809363 eventtime: 1656673808932194 logon_id: 407940 logip_id: 819109342 type.event: subproc user.level: "information" v8.root: 1</p>
Jun 1, 2023 08:25:51.753	<p>get/keyword, target=host, host: 172.21.1.144 reason.keyword, logon successfull user.keyword: logon Timestamp: Jun 1, 2023 08:25:51.753 Timestamp_utc: Jun 1, 2023 08:25:51.753 Versieren: 1 Version.keyword: 1 action: tunnel-up service_id: F0188ETB1809363 device.keyword: F0188ETB1809363 domain: FORTIATE_BACKUP domain.keyword: N/A NA.domain.keyword: fortigate elasticsearch.type.keyword: fortigate fortigate.eventtype: fortigate eventtime: 16567737544259532 group: Spur1_tunel_L0EP_group keyword: fort, tunel, _tunel, _0EP, host, dest, type, fortigate, host, dest, type, keyword, 174:fe8a-4fe8-a14c-822515191958 generated_id: 174:fe8a-4fe8-a14c-822515191958 user_id: 819109342 logip.keyword: 819109342 message: date=2023-06-01 time=15:25:06 domain: FORTIATE_BACKUP device_id: F0188ETB1809363 eventtime: 16567737544259532 logon_id: 407940 logip_id: 819109342 type.event: subproc user.level: "information" v8.root: 1</p>
Jun 1, 2023 17:09:37.332	<p>get/keyword, target=host, host: 172.21.1.144 reason.keyword, logon successfull user.keyword: logon Timestamp: Jun 1, 2023 17:09:37.332 Timestamp_utc: Jun 1, 2023 17:09:37.332 Versieren: 1 Version.keyword: 1 action: tunnel-up service_id: F0188ETB1809363 device.keyword: F0188ETB1809363 domain: FORTIATE_BACKUP domain.keyword: N/A NA.domain.keyword: fortigate elasticsearch.type.keyword: fortigate fortigate.eventtype: fortigate eventtime: 165693709819908 group: Spur1_tunel_L0EP_group keyword: fort, tunel, _tunel, _0EP, host, dest, type, fortigate, host, dest, type, keyword, 174:fe8a-4fe8-a14c-822515191958 generated_id: 174:fe8a-4fe8-a14c-822515191958 user_id: 165013607917318 logip.keyword: 165013607917318 message: date=2023-06-01 time=17:37:36 domain: FORTIATE_BACKUP device_id: F0188ETB1809363 eventtime: 165693709819912 logon_id: 407940 logip_id: 165013607917318 type.event: subproc user.level: "information" v8.root: 1</p>
Jun 1, 2023 08:20:46.286	<p>get/keyword, target=host, host: 172.21.1.144 reason.keyword, logon successfull user.keyword: logon Timestamp: Jun 1, 2023 08:20:46.286 Timestamp_utc: Jun 1, 2023 08:20:46.286 Versieren: 1 Version.keyword: 1 action: tunnel-up service_id: F0188ETB1809363 device.keyword: F0188ETB1809363 domain: FORTIATE_BACKUP domain.keyword: N/A NA.domain.keyword: fortigate elasticsearch.type.keyword: fortigate fortigate.eventtype: fortigate eventtime: 1656934405977617 group: Spur1_tunel_L0EP_group keyword: fort, tunel, _tunel, _0EP, host, dest, type, fortigate, host, dest, type, keyword, 174:fe8a-4fe8-a14c-822515191958 generated_id: 174:fe8a-4fe8-a14c-822515191958 user_id: 819109342 logip.keyword: 819109342 message: date=2023-06-01 time=08:20:46 domain: FORTIATE_BACKUP device_id: F0188ETB1809363 eventtime: 1656934405977617 logon_id: 407940 logip_id: 819109342 type.event: subproc user.level: "information" v8.root: 1</p>
May 31, 2023 08:31:30.269	<p>get/keyword, target=host, host: 172.21.1.144 reason.keyword, logon successfull user.keyword: logon Timestamp: May 31, 2023 08:31:30.269 Timestamp_utc: May 31, 2023 08:31:30.269 Versieren: 1 Version.keyword: 1 action: tunnel-up service_id: F0188ETB1809363 device.keyword: F0188ETB1809363 domain: FORTIATE_BACKUP domain.keyword: N/A NA.domain.keyword: fortigate elasticsearch.type.keyword: fortigate fortigate.eventtype: fortigate eventtime: 1655034932076163 group: Spur1_tunel_L0EP_group keyword: fort, tunel, _tunel, _0EP, host, dest, type, fortigate, host, dest, type, keyword, 165:1486520932620 user_id: 819109342 logip.keyword: 819109342 message: date=2023-05-31 time=08:31:25 domain: FORTIATE_BACKUP device_id: F0188ETB1809363 eventtime: 1655034932076163 logon_id: 407940 logip_id: 819109342 type.event: subproc user.level: "information" v8.root: 1</p>



t	RemoteIPGeo.city_name	Nonthaburi	Multi fields
t	RemoteIPGeo.continent_code	AS	Multi fields
t	RemoteIPGeo.country_code2	TH	Multi fields
t	RemoteIPGeo.country_code3	TH	Multi fields
t	RemoteIPGeo.country_name	Thailand	Multi fields
t	RemoteIPGeo.ip	117.121.221.104	Multi fields
#	RemoteIPGeo.latitude	13.886	Multi fields
#	RemoteIPGeo.location.lat	13.886	Multi fields
#	RemoteIPGeo.location.lon	100.439	Multi fields
#	RemoteIPGeo.longitude	100.439	Multi fields
t	RemoteIPGeo.postal_code	11000	Multi fields
t	RemoteIPGeo.region_code	12	Multi fields
t	RemoteIPGeo.region_name	Nonthaburi	Multi fields
t	RemoteIPGeo.timezone	Asia/Bangkok	Multi fields



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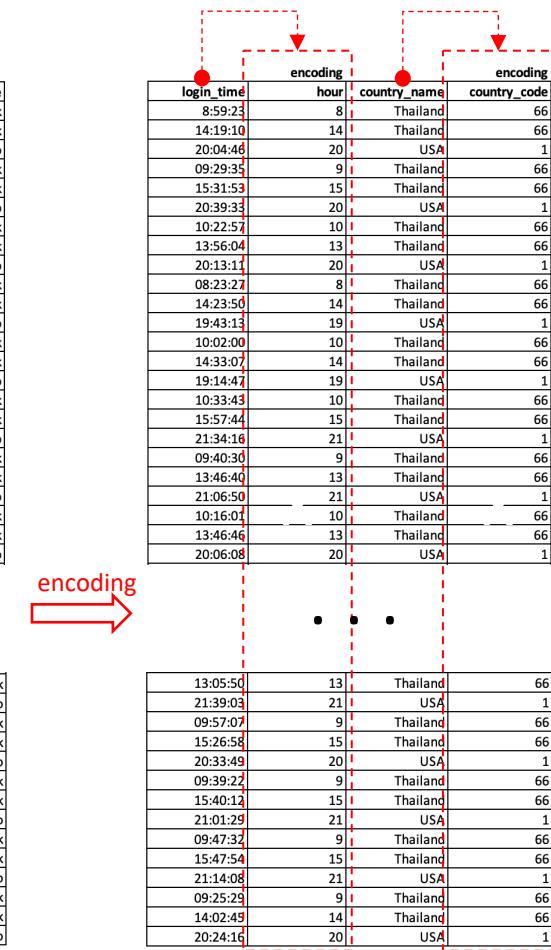
Use Cases : UEBA

Dataset Preparation

user	login_date	login_time	country_name	city_name
tong	1/5/2023	08:59:23	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	1/5/2023	14:19:10	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	1/5/2023	20:04:46	USA	Chicago
tong	2/5/2023	09:29:35	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	2/5/2023	15:31:53	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	2/5/2023	20:39:33	USA	Chicago
tong	3/5/2023	10:22:57	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	3/5/2023	13:56:04	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	3/5/2023	20:13:11	USA	Chicago
tong	4/5/2023	08:23:27	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	4/5/2023	14:23:50	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	4/5/2023	19:43:13	USA	Chicago
tong	5/5/2023	10:02:00	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	5/5/2023	14:33:07	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	5/5/2023	19:14:47	USA	Chicago
tong	6/5/2023	10:33:43	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	6/5/2023	15:57:44	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	6/5/2023	21:34:16	USA	Chicago
tong	7/5/2023	09:40:30	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	7/5/2023	13:46:40	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	7/5/2023	21:06:50	USA	Chicago
tong	8/5/2023	10:16:01	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	8/5/2023	13:46:46	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	8/5/2023	20:06:08	USA	Chicago

• • •

user	login_date	login_time	country_name	city_name
tong	27/5/2023	13:05:50	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	27/5/2023	21:39:03	USA	Chicago
tong	28/5/2023	09:57:07	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	28/5/2023	15:26:58	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	28/5/2023	20:33:49	USA	Chicago
tong	29/5/2023	09:39:22	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	29/5/2023	15:40:12	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	29/5/2023	21:01:29	USA	Chicago
tong	30/5/2023	09:47:32	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	30/5/2023	15:47:54	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	30/5/2023	21:14:08	USA	Chicago
tong	31/5/2023	09:25:29	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	31/5/2023	14:02:45	Thailand	Bangkok
tong	31/5/2023	20:24:16	USA	Chicago



Datetime Properties

<code>Series.dt.date</code>	Returns numpy array of python datetime.date objects (namely, the date part of Timestamps without timezone information).
<code>Series.dt.time</code>	Returns numpy array of datetime.time.
<code>Series.dt.year</code>	The year of the datetime
<code>Series.dt.month</code>	The month as January=1, December=12
<code>Series.dt.day</code>	The days of the datetime
<code>Series.dt.hour</code>	The hours of the datetime
<code>Series.dt.minute</code>	The minutes of the datetime
<code>Series.dt.second</code>	The seconds of the datetime
<code>Series.dt.microsecond</code>	The microseconds of the datetime
<code>Series.dt.nanosecond</code>	The nanoseconds of the datetime
<code>Series.dt.week</code>	The week ordinal of the year
<code>Series.dt.weekofyear</code>	The week ordinal of the year
<code>Series.dt.dayofweek</code>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6
<code>Series.dt.weekday</code>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6
<code>Series.dt.dayofyear</code>	The ordinal day of the year
<code>Series.dt.quarter</code>	The quarter of the date
<code>Series.dt.is_month_start</code>	Logical indicating if first day of month (defined by frequency)
<code>Series.dt.is_month_end</code>	Indicator for whether the date is the last day of the month.
<code>Series.dt.is_quarter_start</code>	Indicator for whether the date is the first day of a quarter.
<code>Series.dt.is_quarter_end</code>	Indicator for whether the date is the last day of a quarter.
<code>Series.dt.is_year_start</code>	Indicate whether the date is the first day of a year.
<code>Series.dt.is_year_end</code>	Indicate whether the date is the last day of the year.
<code>Series.dt.leap_year</code>	Boolean indicator if the date belongs to a leap year.
<code>Series.dt.daysinmonth</code>	The number of days in the month
<code>Series.dt.days_in_month</code>	The number of days in the month



CYBER ELITE

Use Cases : UEBA

Data Labeling (for Supervised Learning Algorithm)

Normal Behavior

hour	country_code	label (1=nomal, 0=anomaly)
8	66	1
14	66	1
20	1	1
9	66	1
15	66	1
20	1	1
10	66	1
13	66	1
20	1	1
8	66	1
14	66	1
19	1	1
10	66	1
14	66	1
19	1	1
10	66	1
15	66	1
21	1	1
9	66	1
13	66	1
21	1	1
10	66	1
13	66	1
20	1	1

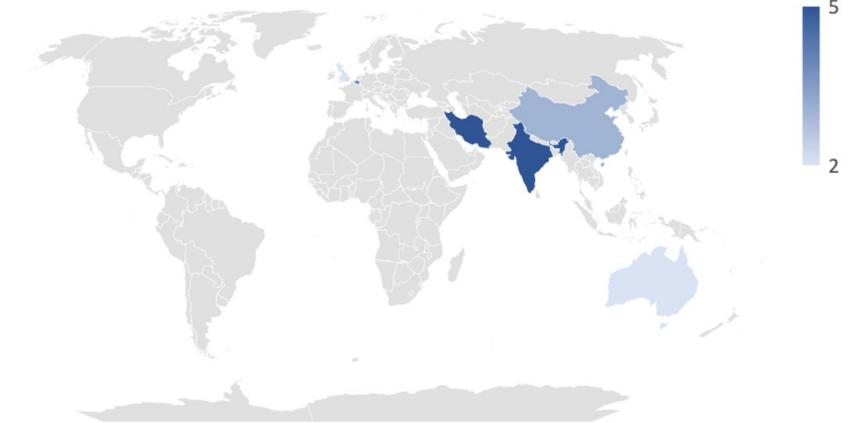
Abnormal Behavior

hour	country_code	label(1=nomal, 0=anomaly)
1	44	0
2	32	0
5	86	0
6	32	0
23	44	0
23	86	0
1	91	0
3	32	0
4	44	0
5	91	0
22	44	0
23	91	0
0	98	0
1	44	0
2	86	0
5	91	0
6	91	0
23	61	0
23	91	0
1	32	0
3	91	0
4	61	0
5	44	0
22	98	0

Normal Hour vs. Anomaly Hour

label (1=nomal, 0=anomaly)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	13	14	15	19	20	21	22	23	Grand Total
0	1	4	2	2	2	4	2									2	5	24	
1											7	14	10	9	13	9	10	11	93
Grand Total	1	4	2	2	2	4	2	7	14	10	9	13	9	10	10	11	2	5	117

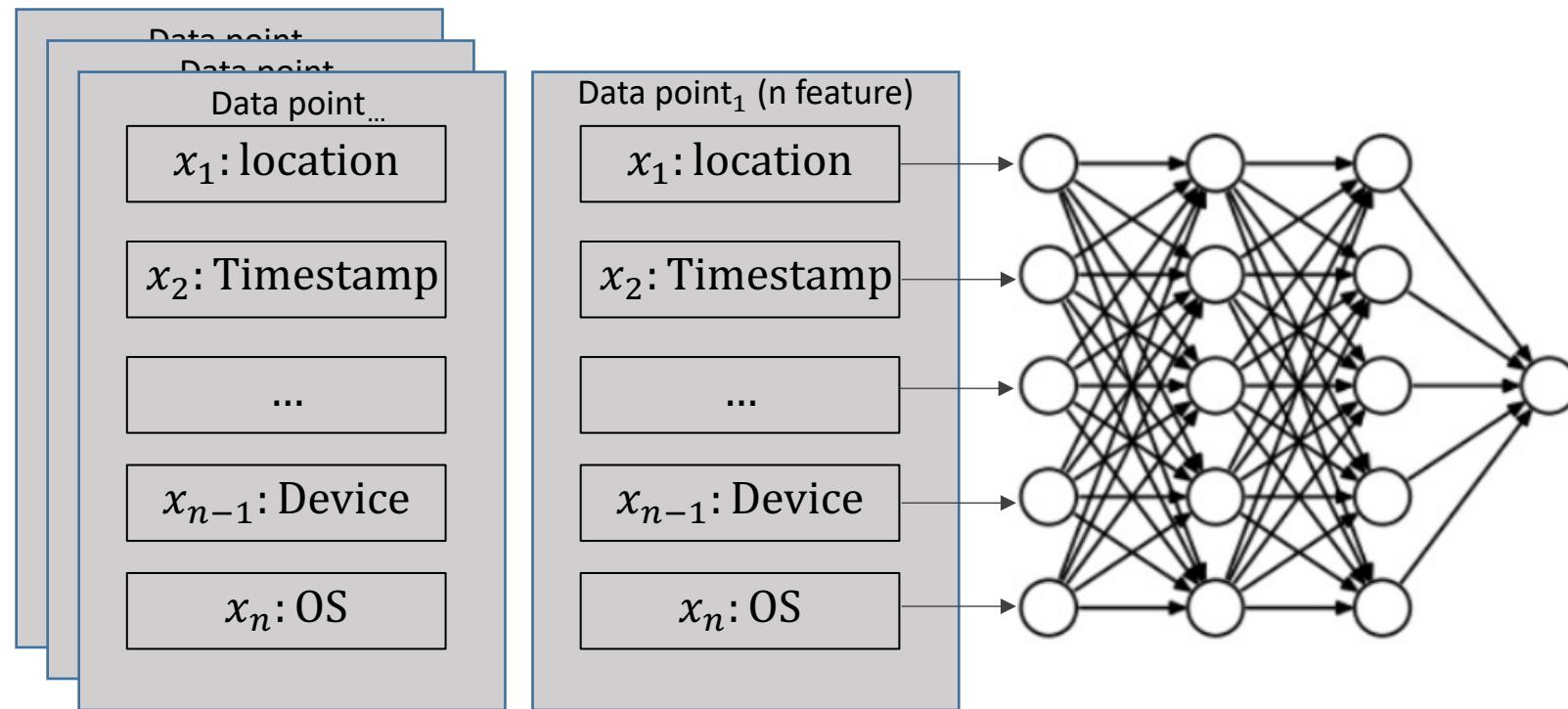
Anomaly Country



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Use Cases : UEBA

Use data to train **Neural Network**

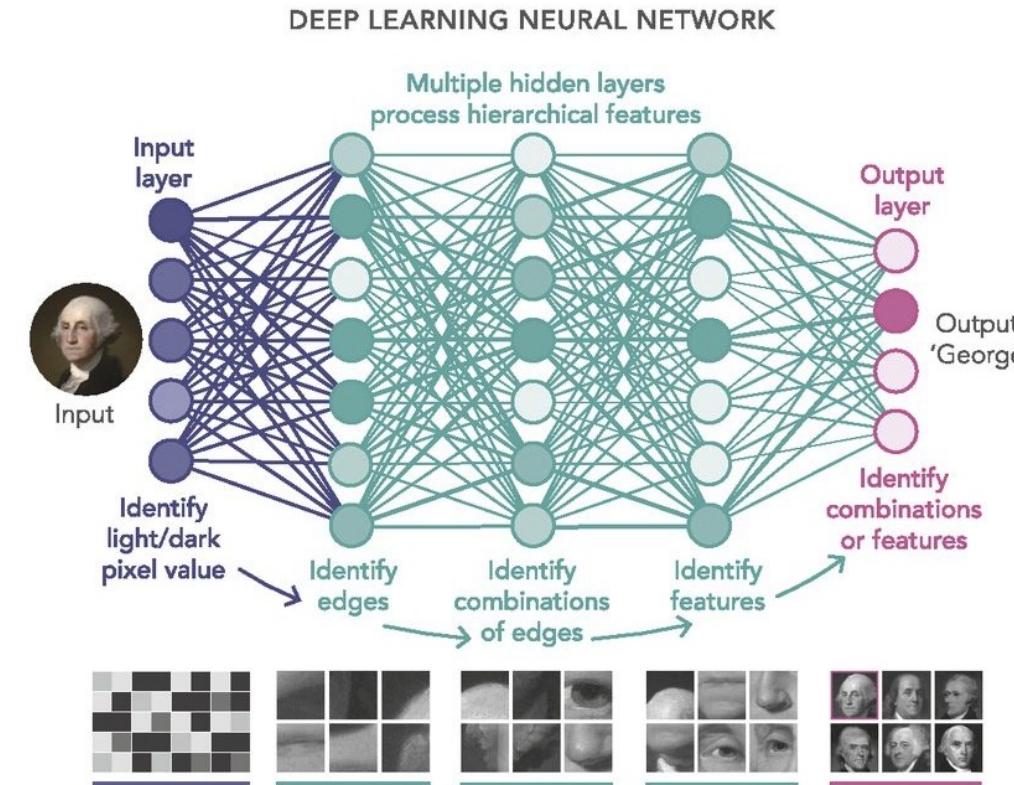
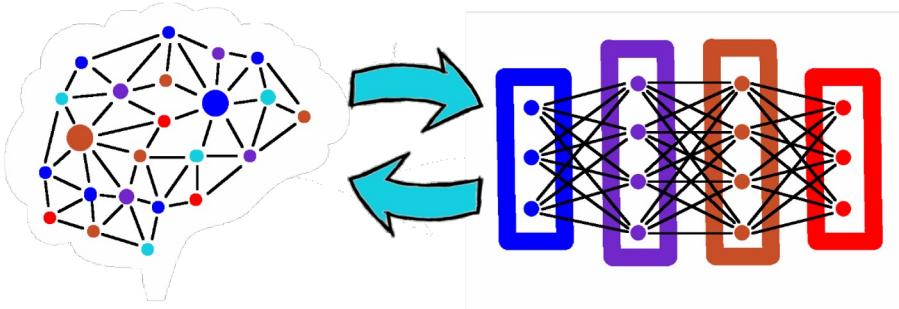


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Use Cases : UEBA with Neural Network

Instead of relying on those rule to handles case by case, we can use machine learning to find those rule for us.

In this specific we can use **Neural Network!**



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Use Cases : UEBA with Neural Network

Neural Network. How is it compared to the working of brain.

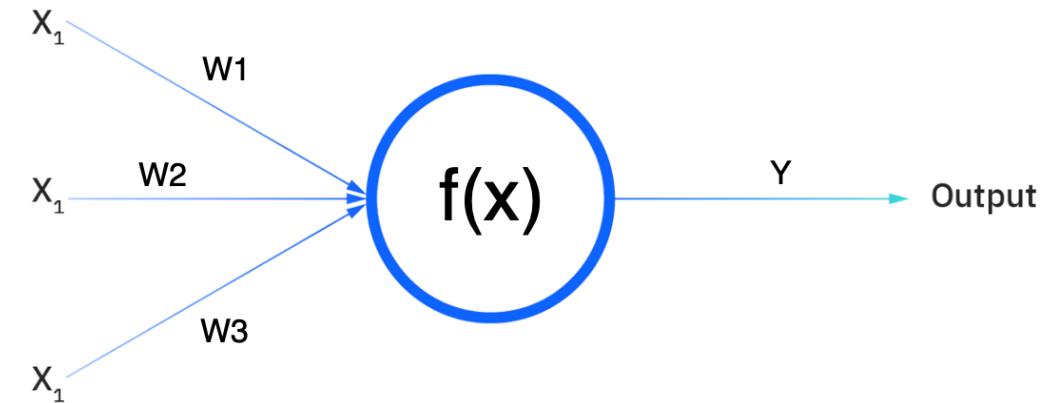
You should go surfing (Yes: 1, No: 0).

Let's assume that there are three factors influencing your decision-making:

1. Are the waves good? (Yes: 1, No: 0)
2. Is the line-up empty? (Yes: 1, No: 0)
3. Has there been a recent shark attack? (Yes: 0, No: 1)

Then, let's assume the following, giving us the following inputs:

- $X_1 = 1$, since the waves are pumping
- $X_2 = 0$, since the crowds are out
- $X_3 = 1$, since there hasn't been a recent shark attack
- $W_1 = 5$, since large swells don't come around often
- $W_2 = 2$, since you're used to the crowds
- $W_3 = 4$, since you have a fear of sharks



$$\sum w_i x_i + \text{bias} = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + \text{bias}$$

$$\text{output} = f(x) = 1 \text{ if } \sum w_i x_i + b \geq 0; 0 \text{ if } \sum w_i x_i + b < 0$$

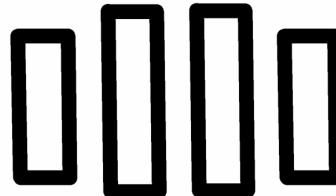
$$Y = (1*5) + (0*2) + (1*4) - 3 = 6$$



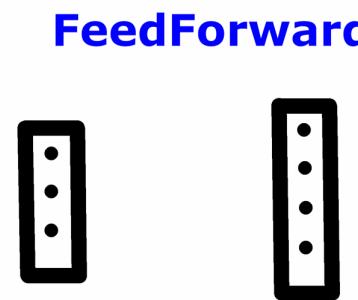
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Use Cases : UEBA with Neural Network

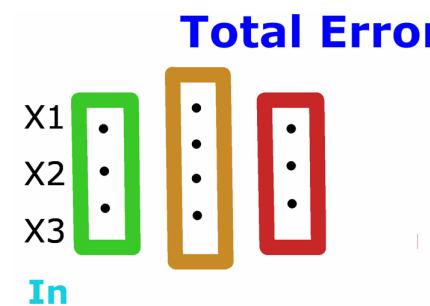
Neural Network. How dose it work?



R.Brlenkov

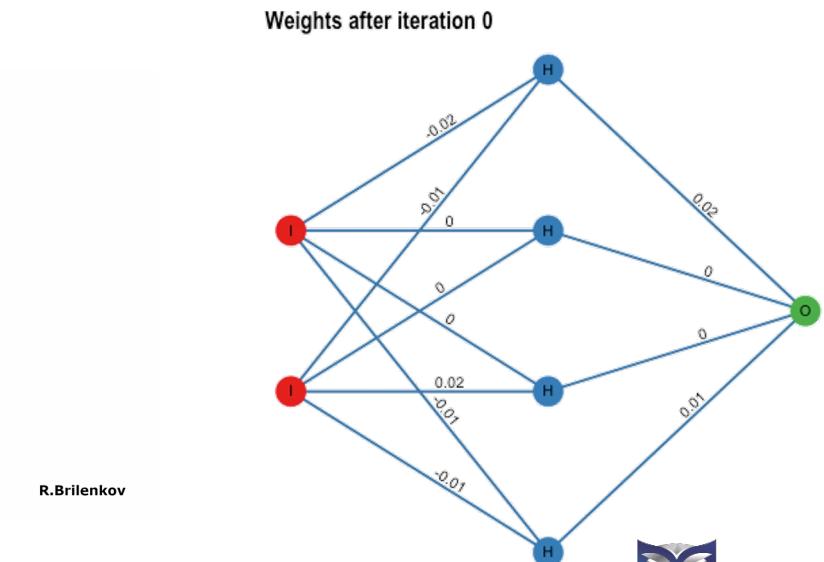


FeedForward



R.Brlenkov

Total Error



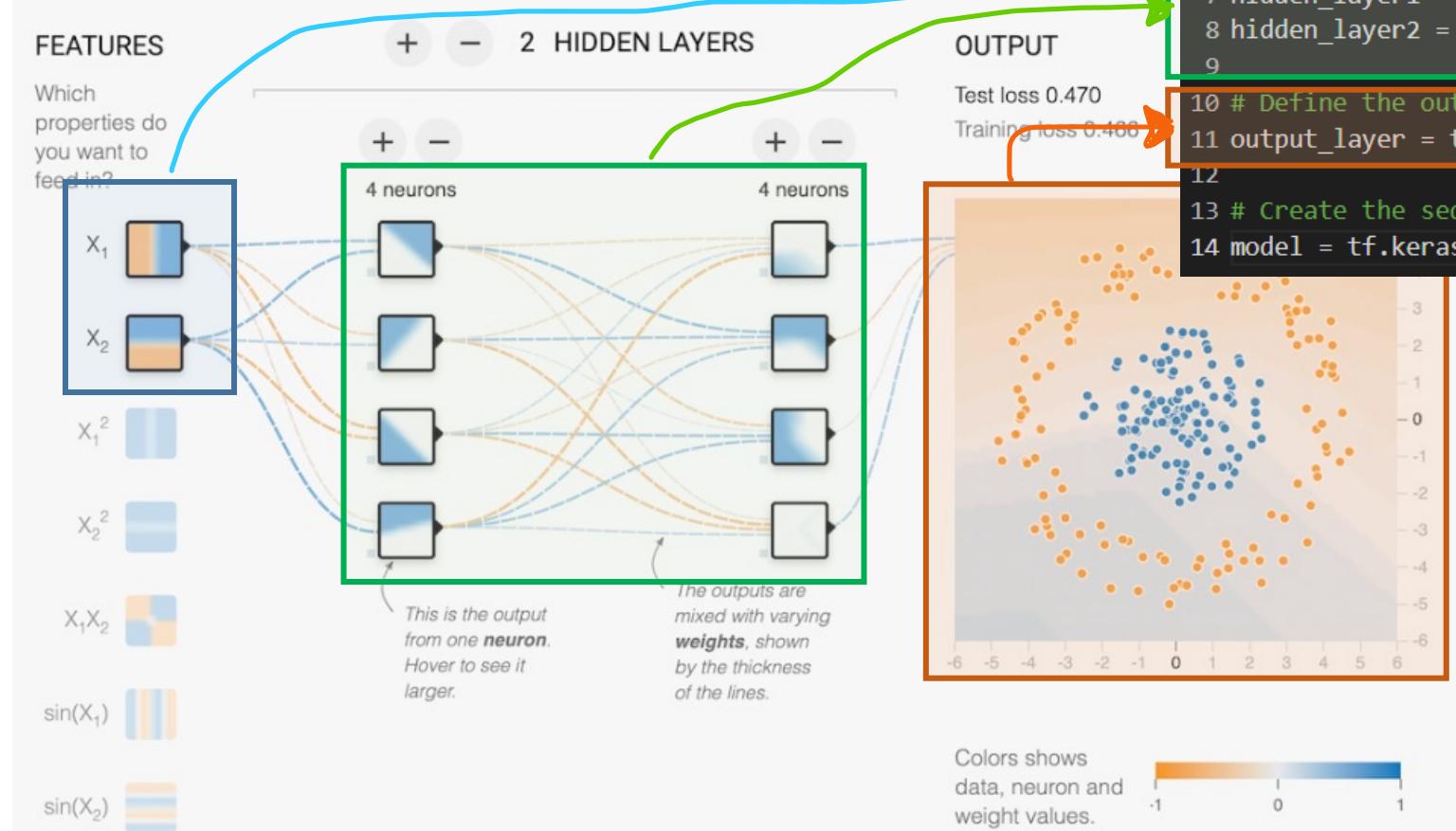
R.Brlenkov



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Use Cases : UEBA

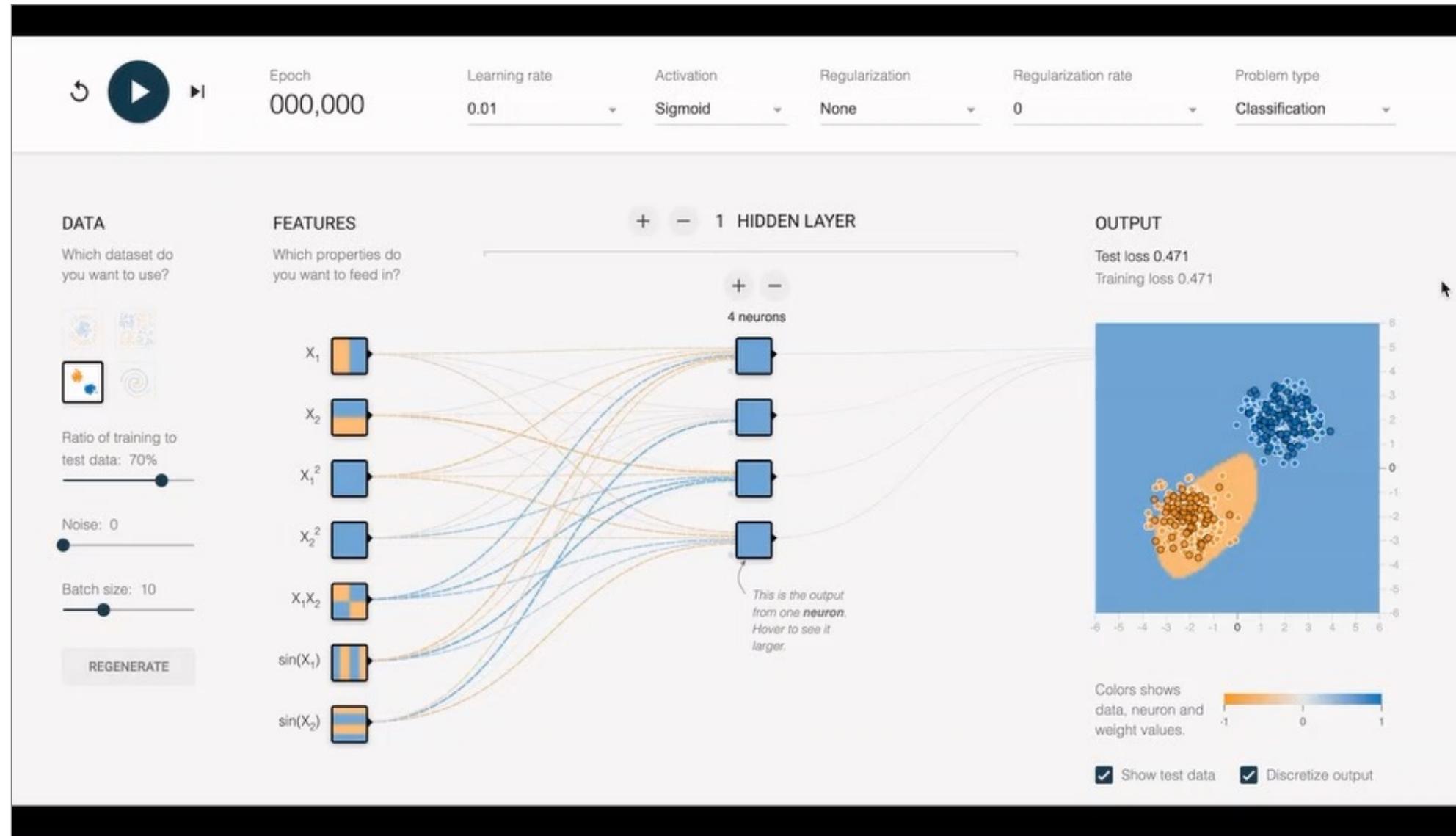
• Neural Network Implementation



```
1 import tensorflow as tf
2
3 # Define input layer
4 input_layer = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(2,))
5
6 # Define the hidden layers
7 hidden_layer1 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(4, activation='relu')(input_layer)
8 hidden_layer2 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(4, activation='relu')(hidden_layer1)
9
10 # Define the output layer
11 output_layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)(hidden_layer2)
12
13 # Create the sequential model
14 model = tf.keras.models.Model(inputs=input_layer, outputs=output_layer)
```



Neural Network. How dose it work?

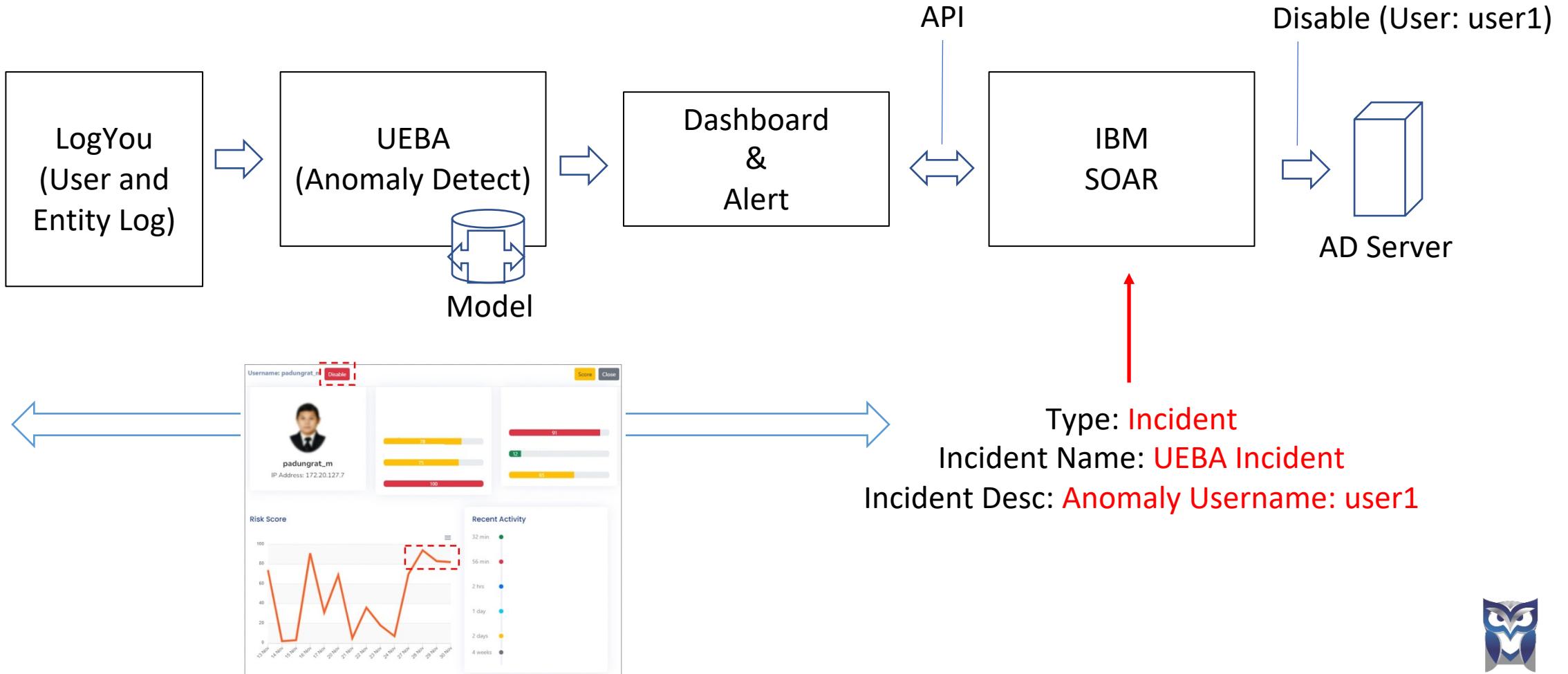


UEBA, Other use cases (Example)

- Session Duration Analysis -> Ex: Web Application Session Duration, Database Session Duration
- Data Transfer Analysis -> Data Exfiltration
- Data Access Activity Analysis -> Data Protection(File, Database, Application)
- Fraud Detection -> Transaction Behavior Analysis

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Use Cases : UEBA + IBM SOAR



AI Adoption in Cyber Defense (Conclusion)

Key Issues	Use Cases	ML Algorithms	Proactive/ Reactive
Threat detection (False Positive, False Negative, MTTD)	UEBA	Anomaly Detect (Isolation Forest (Unsupervised), Neural Network (Supervised))	Proactive/ Reactive
Threat response time (MTTR)			
New threat identification (Zero-day Attack)			
Staffing capacity and expertise			
Large volume of cyber alerts			
How to manage?			

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AI Adoption in Cyber Defense Use Cases

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

CYBER ELITE

AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- Issues Recurring Detection
- Text Clustering



CYBER ELITE

AI Adoption in Cyber Defense Use Cases

NLP : Issues Recurring Detection

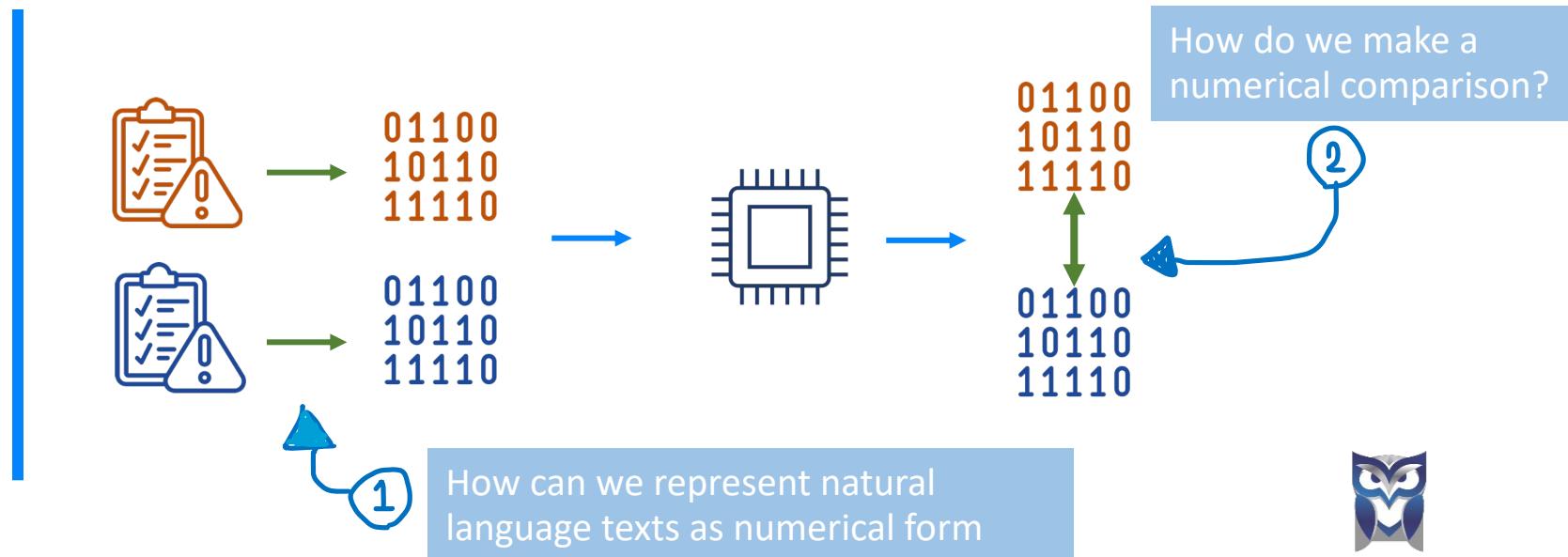
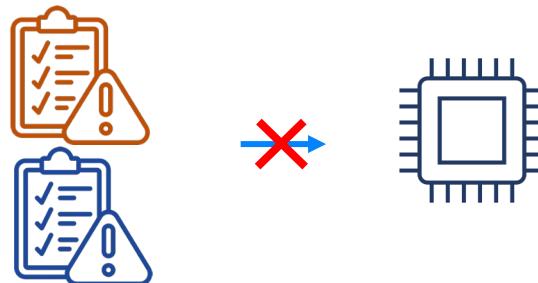
CYBER ELITE

AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- **Issues Recurring Detection**



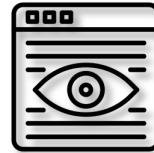
Intuitive way to approach is to reshape the ways we think about/ ask the question



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AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- Issues Recurring Detection



Classical non-contextual algorithms

Jaccard Similarity. The simplest way to compare two texts.

$$\text{Jaccard Similarity} = \frac{\text{Number of common unique words}}{\text{Total Number of unique words}} = \frac{\text{AND operation then bit count}}{\text{OR operation then bit count}} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$$

Example.

No.	Sentence	Unique words	Numerical representation				
			ເຈາ	ໜອບ	ກິນ	ກາແພ	ໜາ
1	ເຈາໜອບກິນກາແພ	[ເຈາ, ໜອບ, ກິນ, ກາແພ]	1	1	1	1	0
2	ເຈາໜອບກິນໜາ	[ເຈາ, ໜອບ, ກິນ, ໜາ]	1	1	1	0	1

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AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

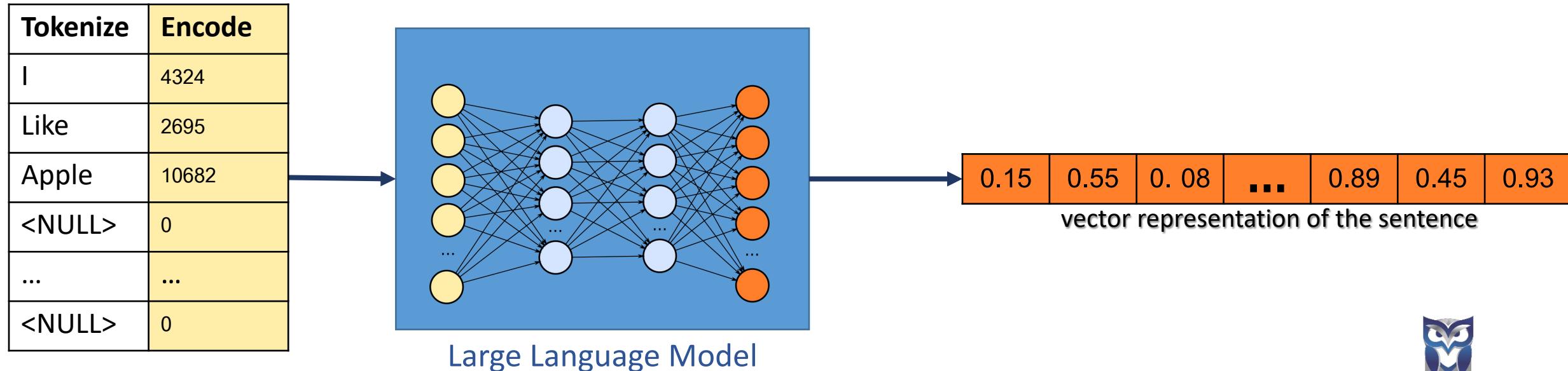
- **Issues Recurring Detection**



Modern contextual algorithms

Utilizing large language model (LLM) that is pre-trained on massive amount of text(over 1 billion sentence).

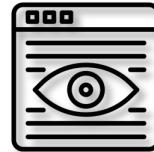
It capable of **encode sentences into vector representations that capture the meaning of the sentence**



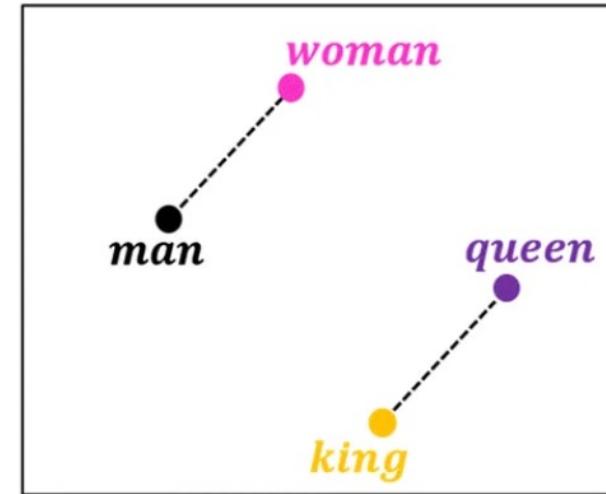
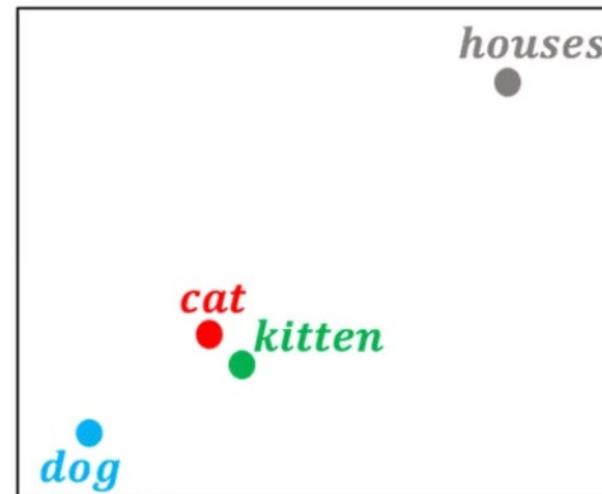
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AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- Issues Recurring Detection



Modern contextual algorithms

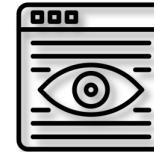


Visualization of word
embeddings in 2D

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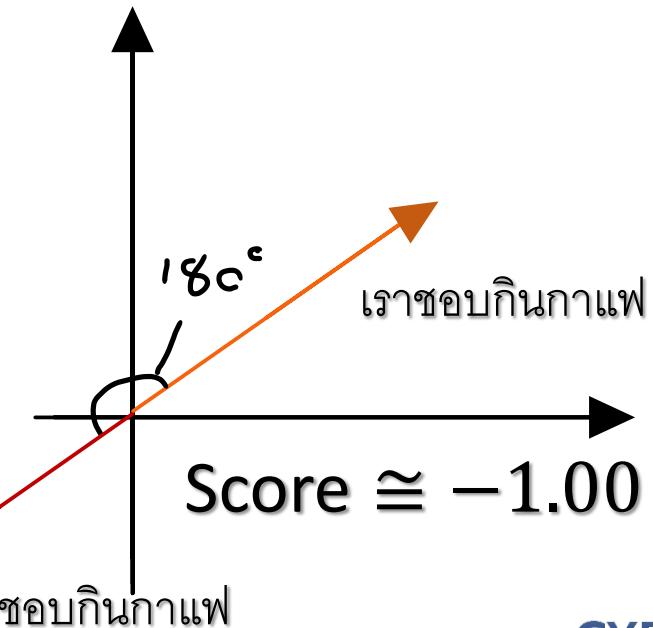
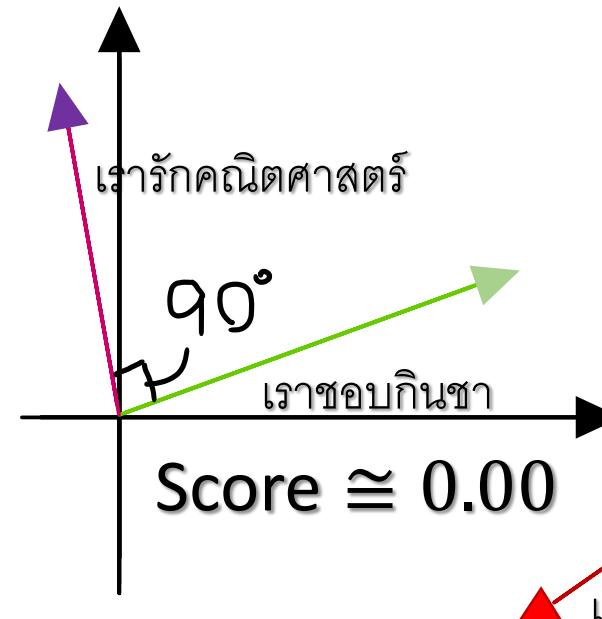
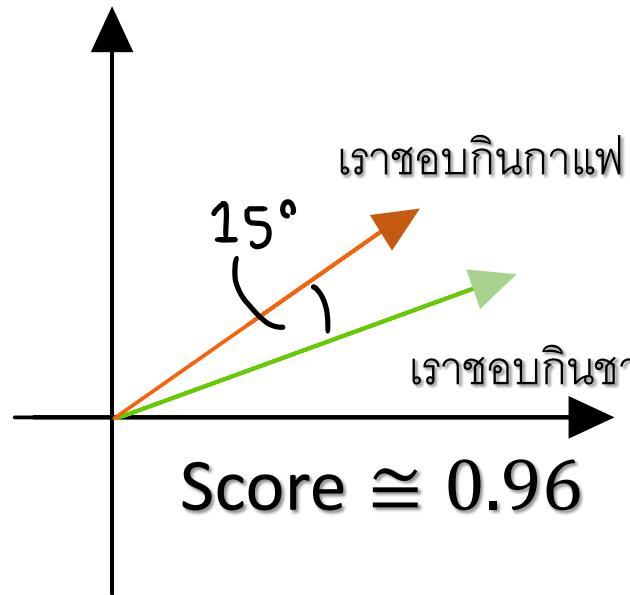
AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- **Issues Recurring Detection**



Modern contextual algorithms

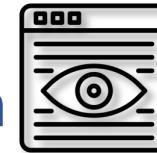
Cosine similarity example with 2d vector



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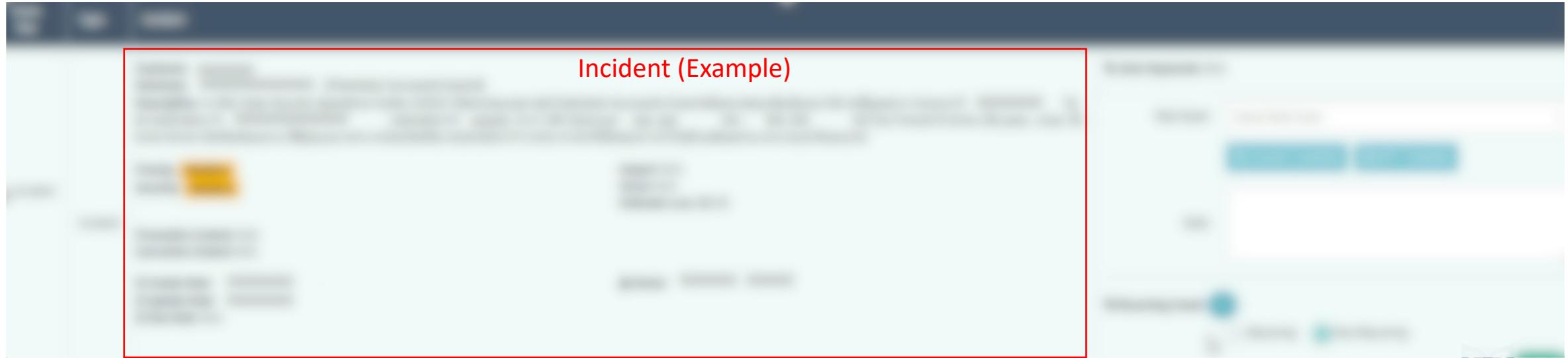
AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- Issues Recurring Detection



Showcase

Incident (Example)



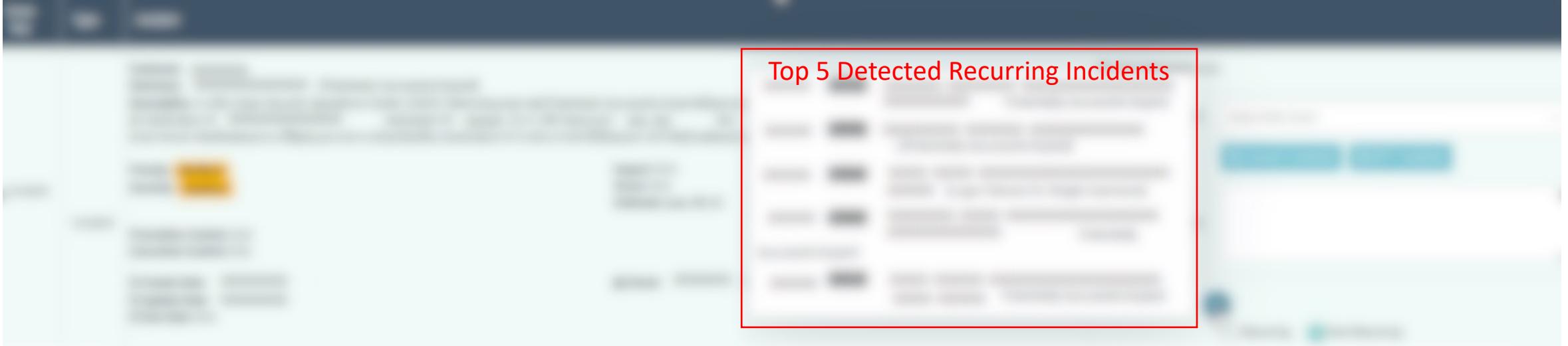
CYBER ELITE

AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- Issues Recurring Detection



Showcase



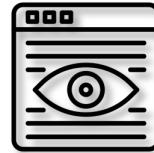
Top 5 Detected Recurring Incidents

CYBER ELITE

AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- Issues Recurring Detection

Showcase



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AI Adoption in Cyber Defense Use Cases

NPL : Text Clustering

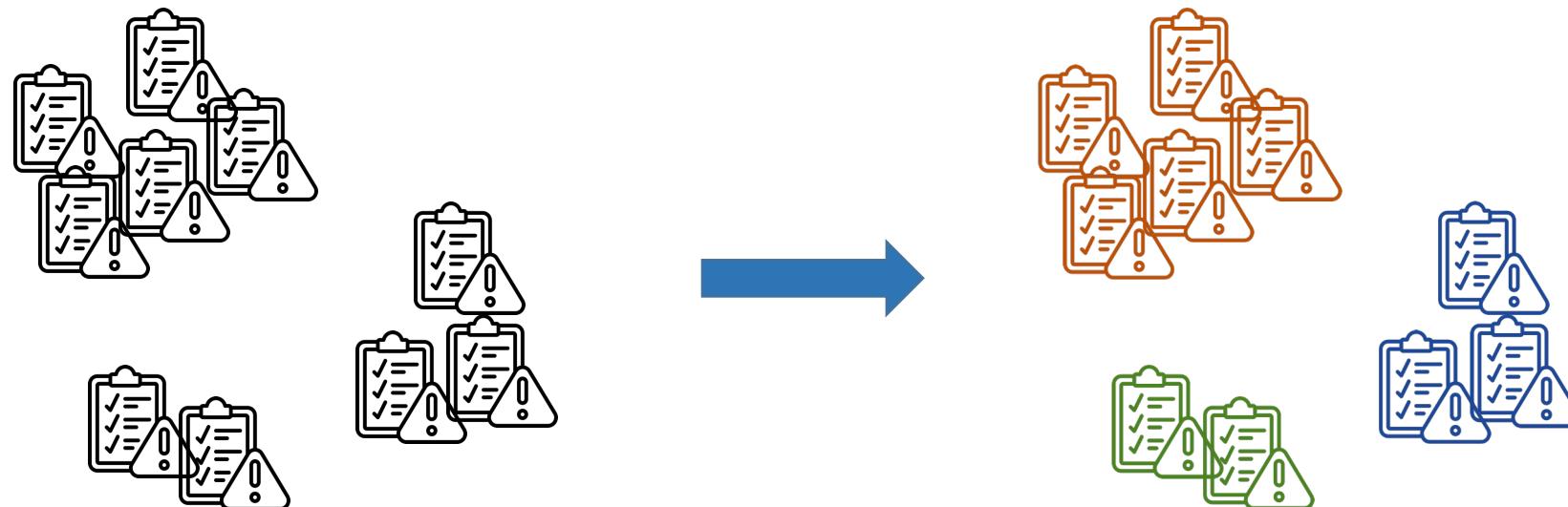
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AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- **Text Clustering**

What is Text Clustering?

Text clustering is a technique that **groups similar documents together** based on their content.



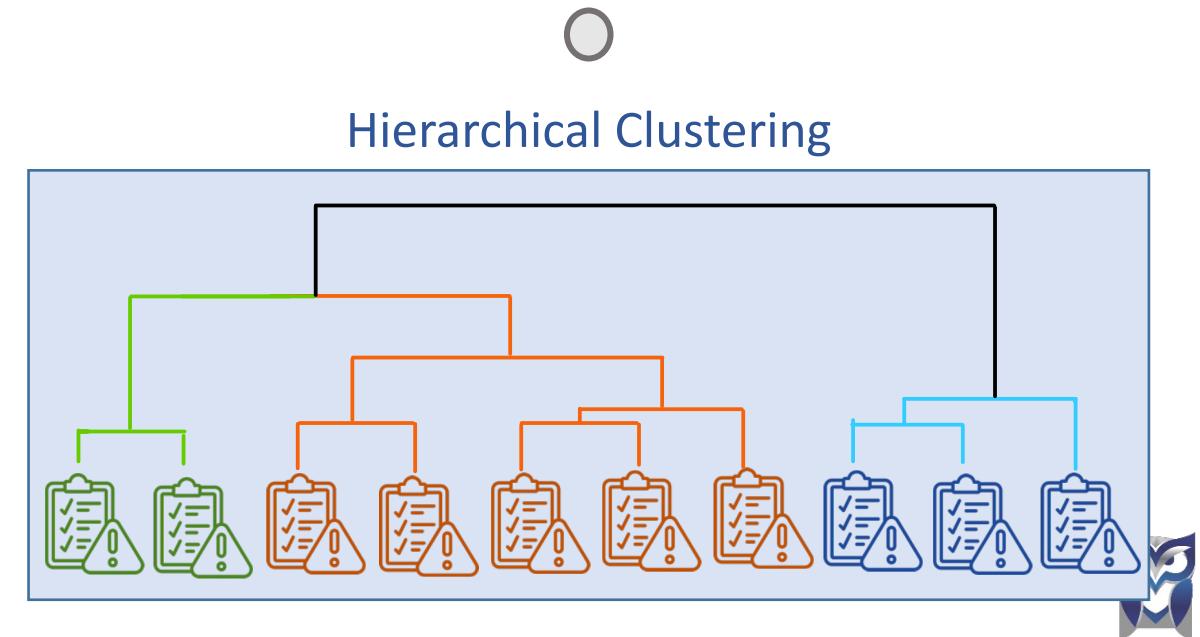
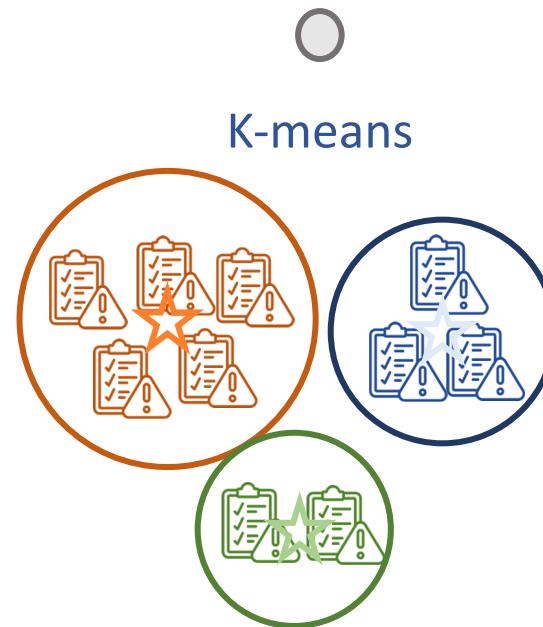
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AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- **Text Clustering**

How to utilizing Text Clustering technique?

Clustering algorithms



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AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- **Text Clustering**

K-means algorithm

1. Select the number of clusters, **k**, and initialize the cluster centers randomly.
2. Repeat the following steps until convergence
 - Assign each data point to the nearest cluster center
 - Recalculate the cluster centers as the mean of the assigned data points
 - Check for convergence by comparing the new cluster centers with the previous ones.

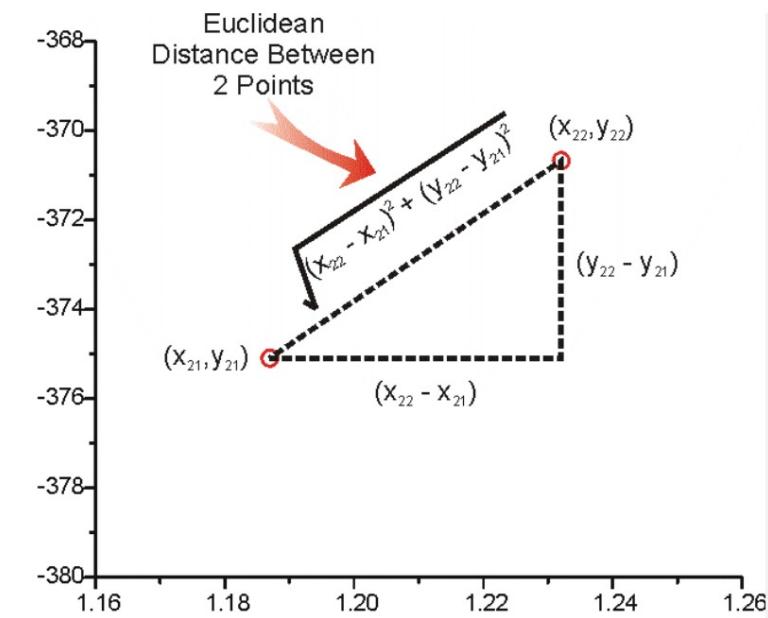
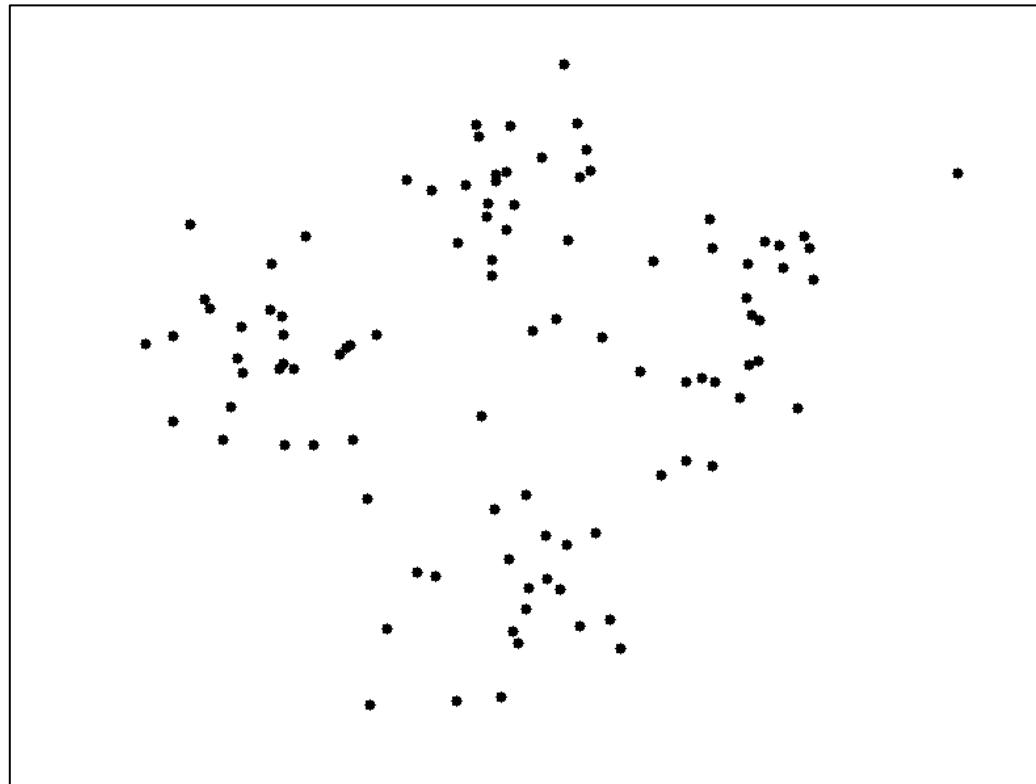


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AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- **Text Clustering**

K-means algorithm , on sample data



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AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- **Text Clustering**

K-means algorithm



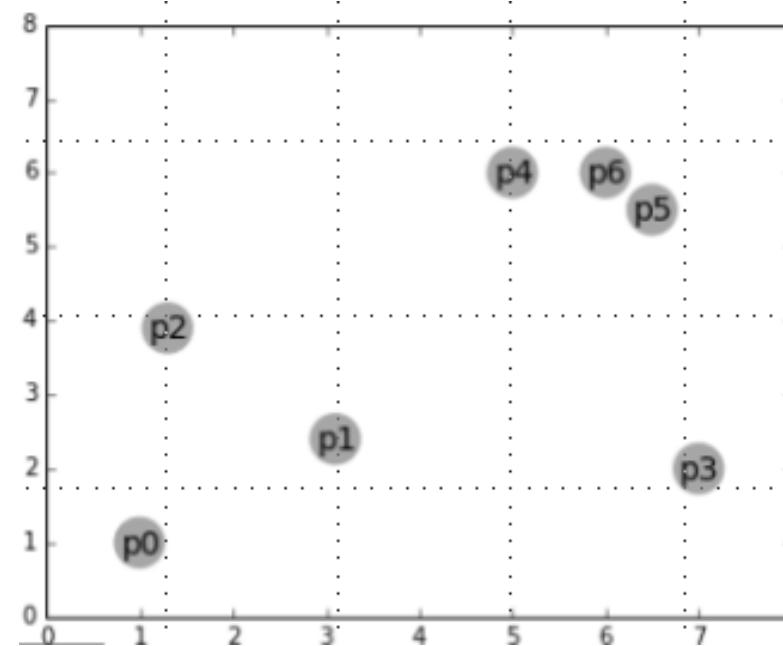
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AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

- **Text Clustering**

How to utilizing Text Clustering technique?

Clustering algorithms : Hierarchical Clustering



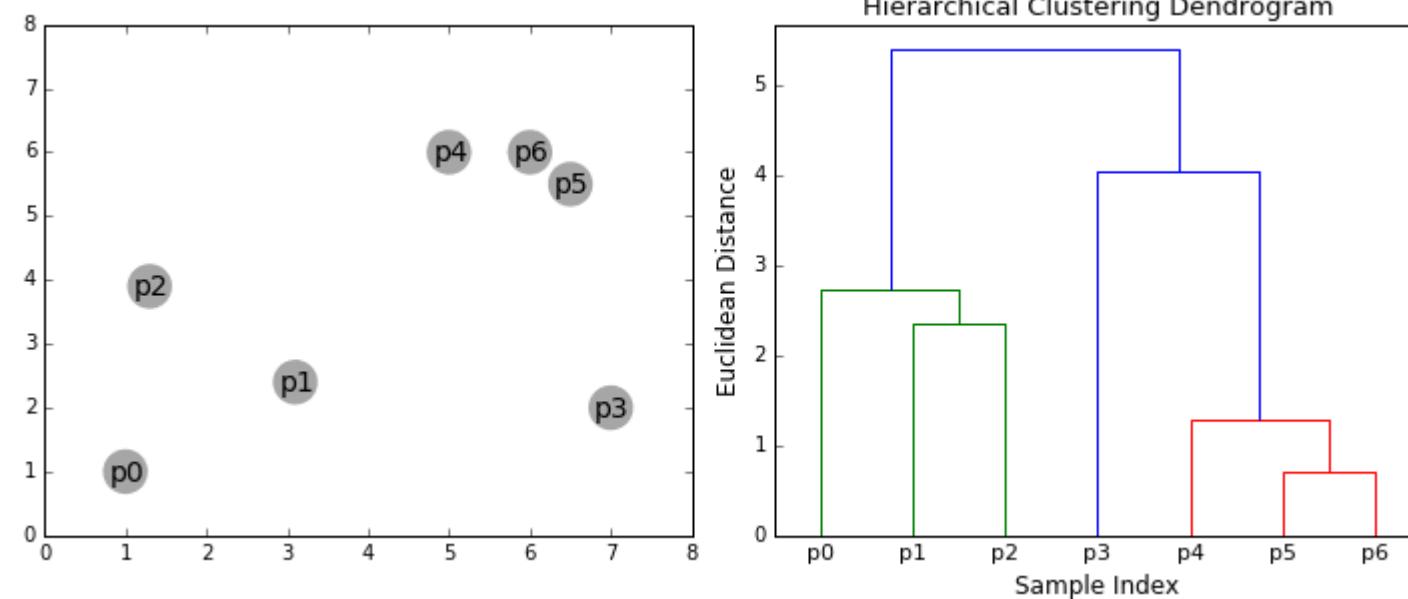
CYBER ELITE

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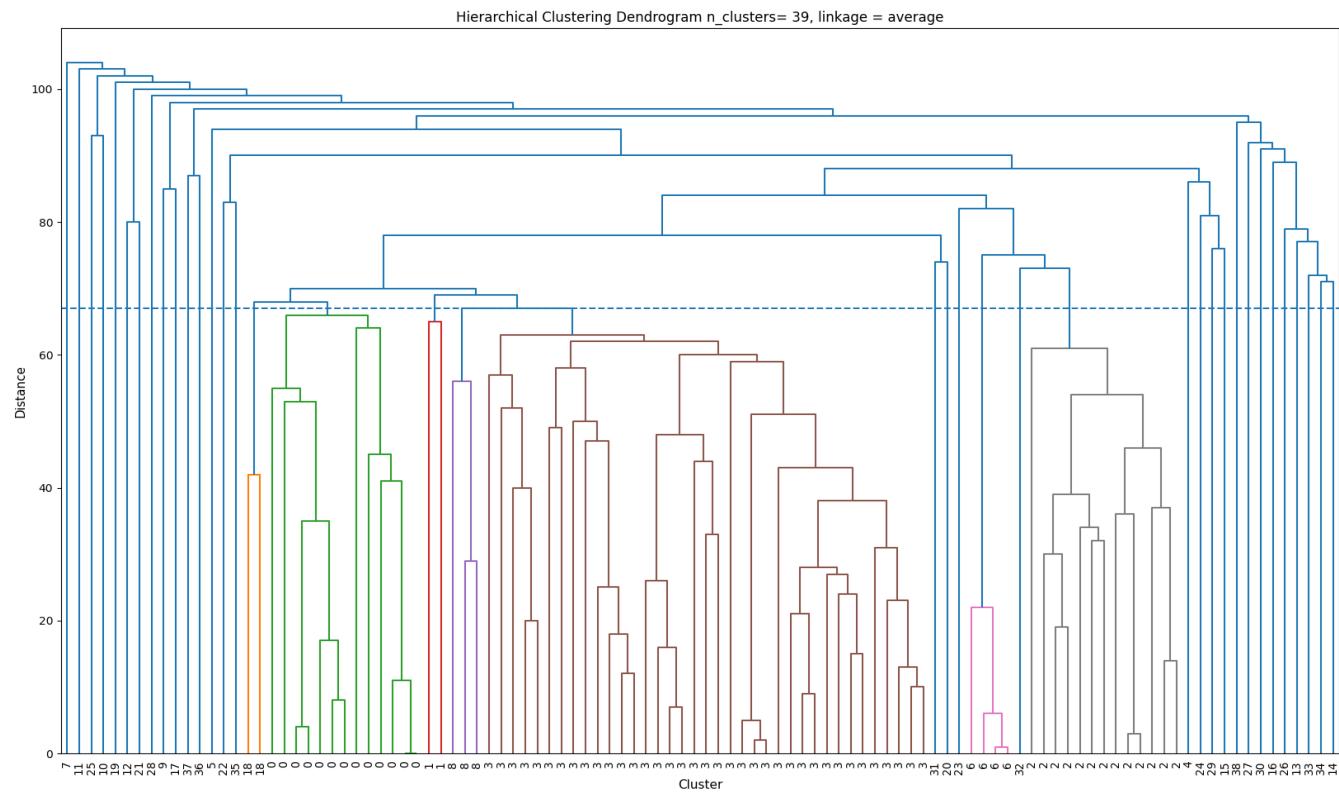
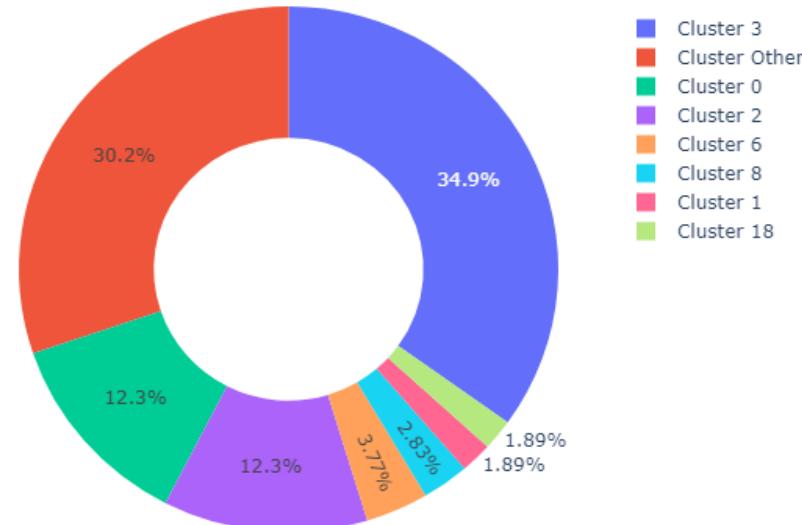
AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

• Text Clustering

Showcase: Hierarchical Clustering

On our issues/incidents data ($\cong 100$ Samples)

Donut Chart



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AI Use cases: Natural Language Processing

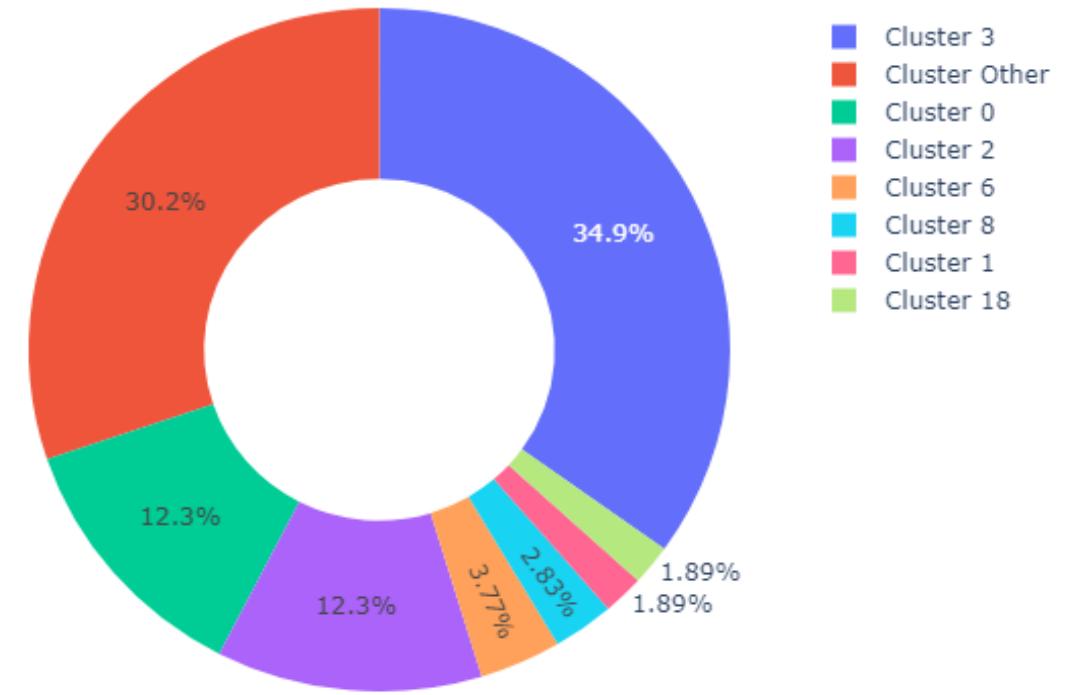
- **Text Clustering**

Showcase: Hierarchical Clustering

On our issues/incidents data ($\cong 100$ Samples)

Cluster Details (from manual review)	Count
Malicious code/ software/ activity	37
Unauthorized activities	13
Failure or disruption of communication links	13
Network Reconnaissance	4
Denial of service	3
Network outage	2
Brute force	2
Other	32

Donut Chart

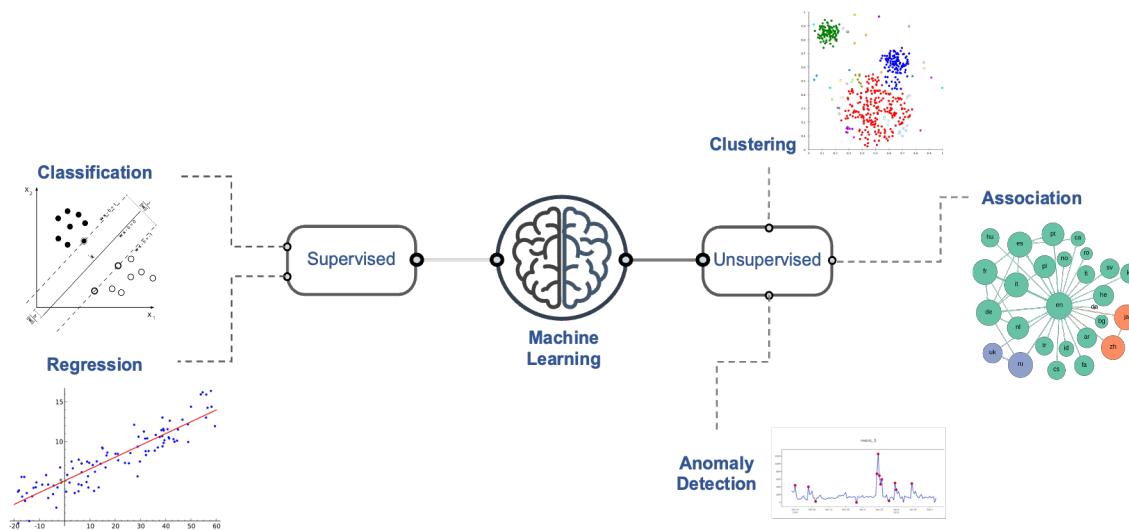
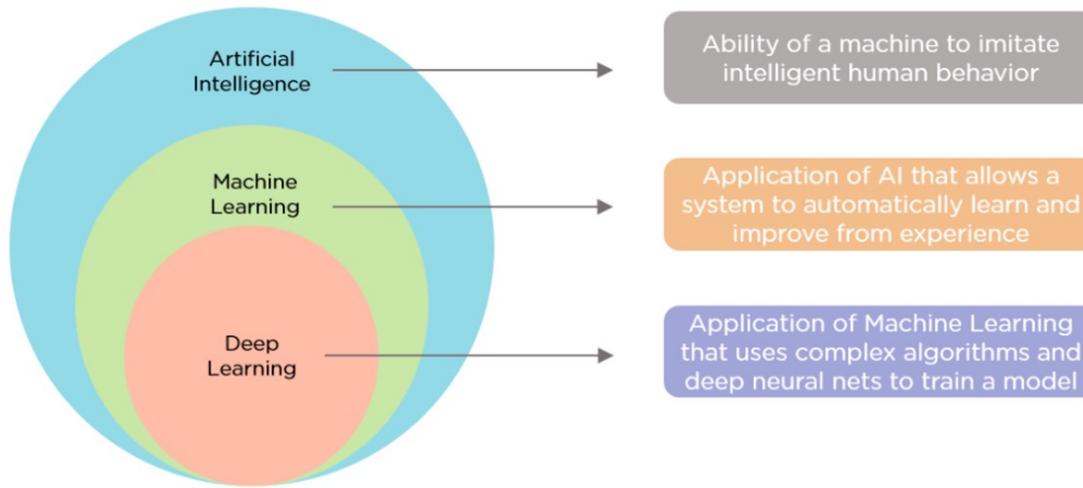


AI Adoption in Cyber Defense (Conclusion)

Key Issues	Use Cases	ML Algorithms	Proactive/ Reactive
Threat detection (False Positive, False Negative, MTTD)	UEBA	Anomaly Detect (Isolation Forest (Unsupervised), Neural Network (Supervised))	Proactive/ Reactive
Threat response time (MTTR)			
New threat identification (Zero-day Attack)			
Staffing capacity and expertise			
Large volume of cyber alerts			
How to manage?	Threat Category, Prioritization	Text Similarity, Text Clustering	Proactive

AI Adoption in Cyber Defense

Key Takeaways



Key factors to consider when implementing AI solutions

1. **Domain Expert (cybersecurity)**
2. **Data Quality**
3. **Model Selection**
4. **Hardware**
5. **Data Understanding (especially in sensitive fields like healthcare or finance)**
6. **Security and Privacy**
7. **Scalability**
8. **Ethical Implications (such as bias and fairness)**
9. **Integration**
10. **Maintenance (AI require regular maintenance and updates)**
11. **Monitoring**
12. **Bug in AI (vulnerable to attack)**



AI Adoption in Cyber Defense (Conclusion)

Key Issues	Use Cases	ML Algorithms	Proactive/ Reactive
Threat detection (False Positive, False Negative, MTTD)	UEBA	Anomaly Detect (Isolation Forest (Unsupervised), Neural Network (Supervised))	Proactive/ Reactive
Threat response time (MTTR)	Root Cause Analysis	Time Series Anomaly Detect, Pattern Recognition, Supervised Attack Pattern (Neural Network)	Proactive/ Reactive
New threat identification (Zero-day Attack)			
Staffing capacity and expertise	AI Adoption	Unsupervised and Supervised Algorithms	Reactive
Large volume of cyber alerts			
How to manage?	Threat Category, Prioritization	Text Similarity, Text Clustering	Proactive

Get in Touch with CYBER ELITE



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