

AI & Cyber Security

Beyond hypes and trends



Dr. Stefan Frei

Security Architect @ Rheinmetall Air Defence / Lecturer @ ETHZ

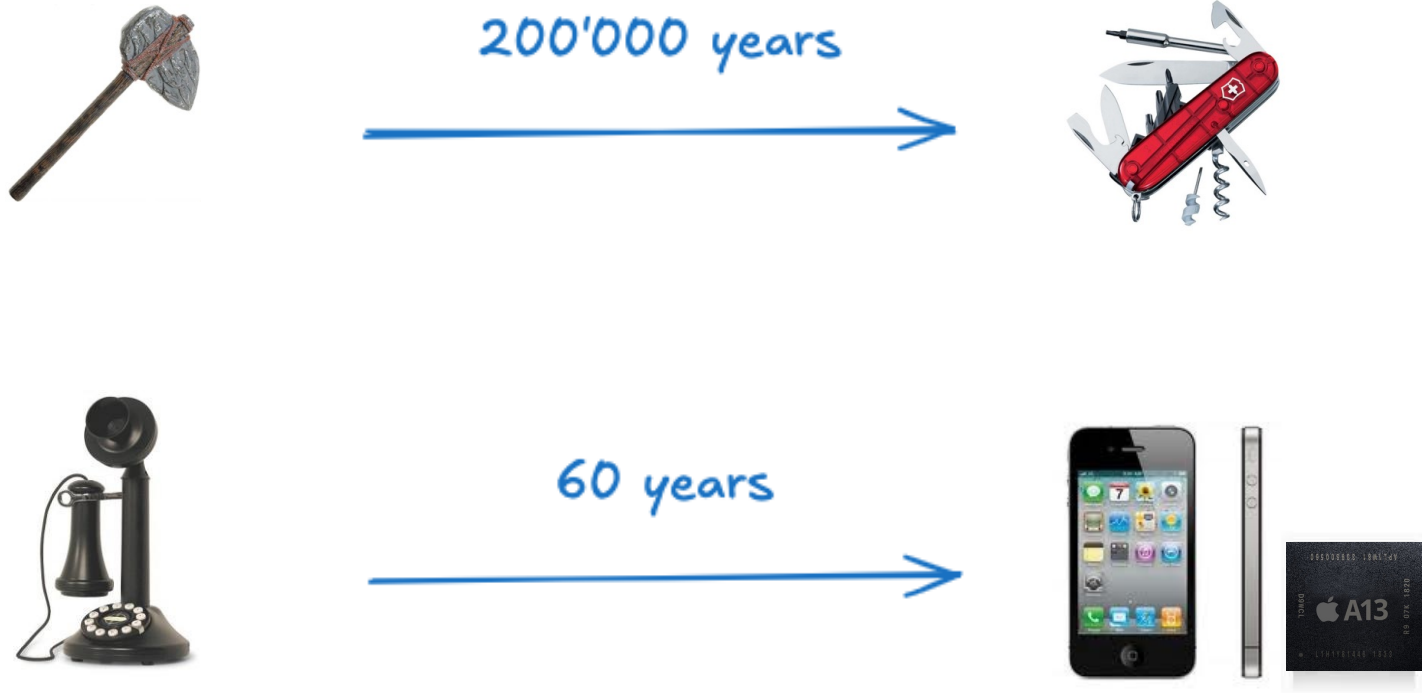
frei@techzoom.net | Web <https://techzoom.net> | BSky [stefanfrei.bsky.social](https://bsky.social/stefanfrei.bsky.social)

What are the biggest challenges
in cyber security?

&

The role of Artificial Intelligence

Decreasing time to learn



History shows: **Attackers adapt faster than defenders**

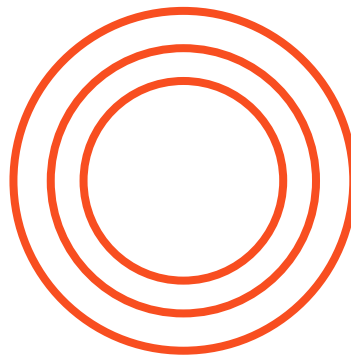
Cyber is abstract / invisible



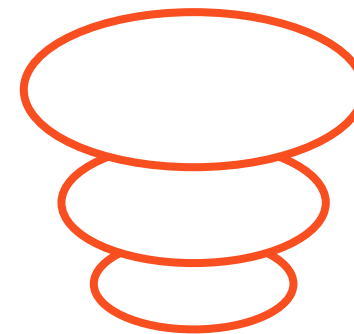
TRADITIONAL



DIGITAL



SECURITY



ENGINEERING



BUSINESS

You can not manage what you can not measure

- Humans are new to technology and **abstract risks**
- Security risks **are invisible without testing**



no training needed
to act

CONSEQUENCES

- Accumulation of silent risks
- Illusion of control

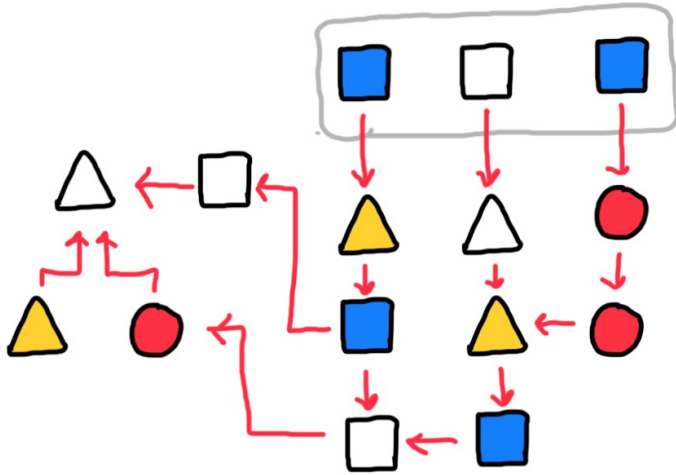


training & testing
needed to act

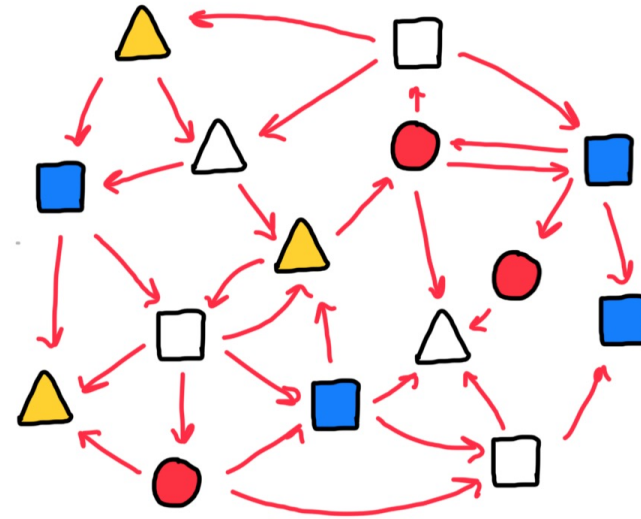
People need highly visible incidents before they act

Increasing Complexity

Different kinds of complexity



Simple



Complex

tightly coupled
software intensive
interconnected

Model confusion



A SIMPLE SYSTEM CAN BE SIMPLIFIED INTO SUBSYSTEMS

One can solve each simplified subsystem to solve the whole



A COMPLEX SYSTEM CANNOT BE SIMPLIFIED

Requires different methodologies for its investigation

- *Full knowledge of all components can not predict system behavior (**emerging properties**)*

Decreasing predictability

INCREASING COMPLEXITY

- Increasing interaction of humans, devices, apps, services, ..
- Novel types of interactions lead to novel attacks which cannot be detected

CONSEQUENCES

- Decreasing predictability
- 100% prevention is not possible

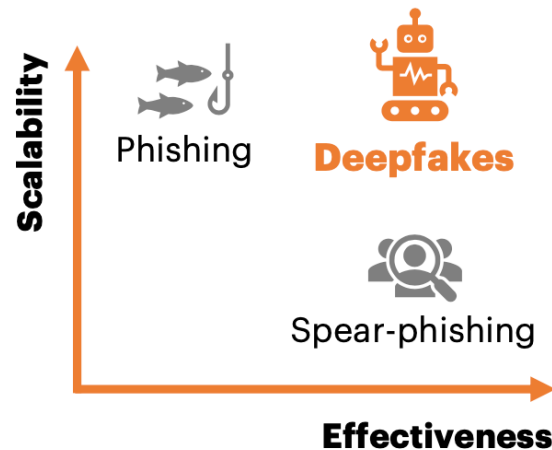


Artificial Intelligence

AI attack automation & scale

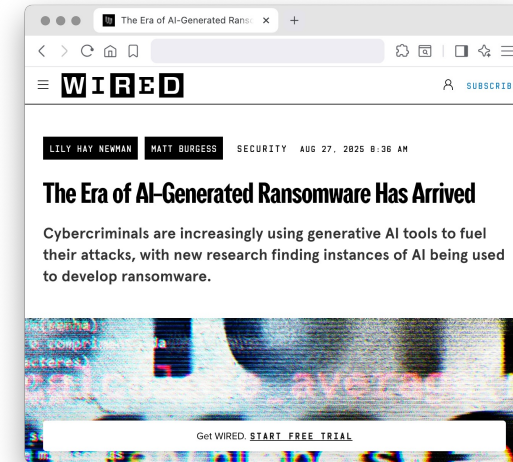
Attack Humans

deception / misinformation



Attack Systems

automated attack generation

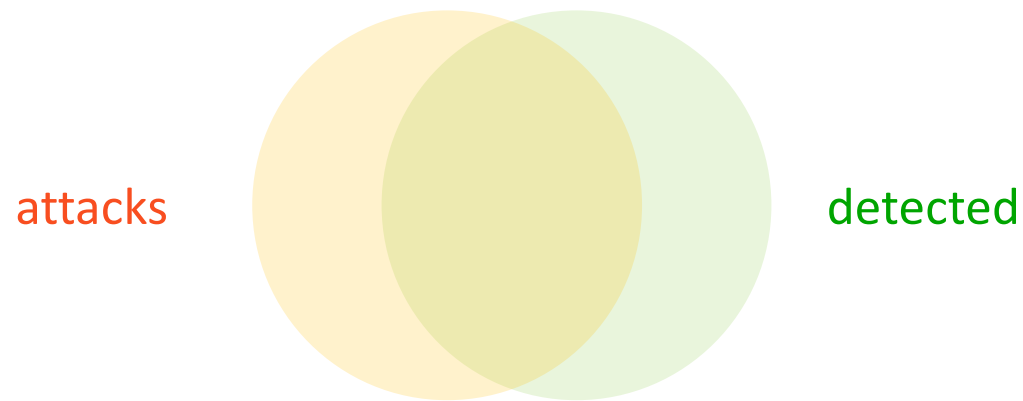


INDUSTRY RESPONSE

We stop more threats with an additional layer of AI-powered detection (\$\$\$)

The cost of detection errors

Any detector has to balance **inevitable** false alerts and missed detections



ATTACKER

- must be right only once
- **cost of a detected attack is low**

DEFENDER

- must be always right
- **cost of a false alarm is high**
interruptions, alert fatigue, ..

An asymmetry that systematically benefits attack over defense

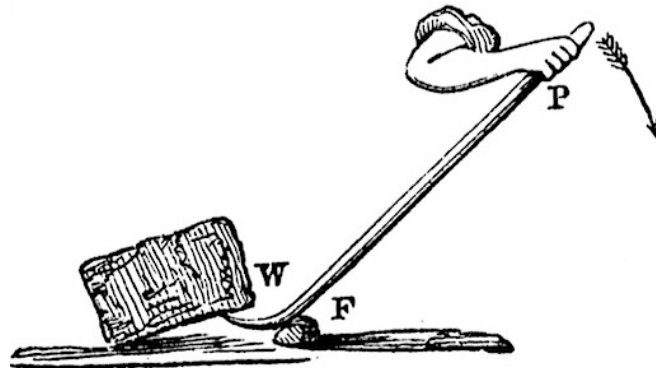
What can we do?

Control impact, not attack

- Control **impact** (which we know), **not probability of event** (we don't know)
- Build systems that absorb disruptions and recover fast (resilience)

STRATEGIC APPROACH

- Protect critical assets rather than anticipating every possible attack
- **This yields a smaller and manageable set of potential losses we need to address**

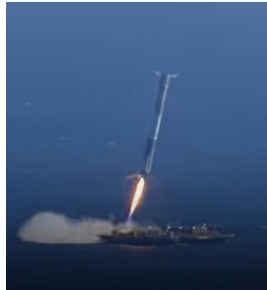


The role of testing

Failures are inevitable if you **try something new**

No failure means you are optimizing not innovating

View failures as learning opportunities



“The cause of the failure was not even on our risk list”

- No tool or theory would have identified or prevented the failure!

Conclusion



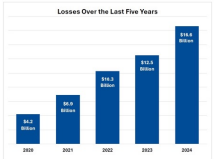
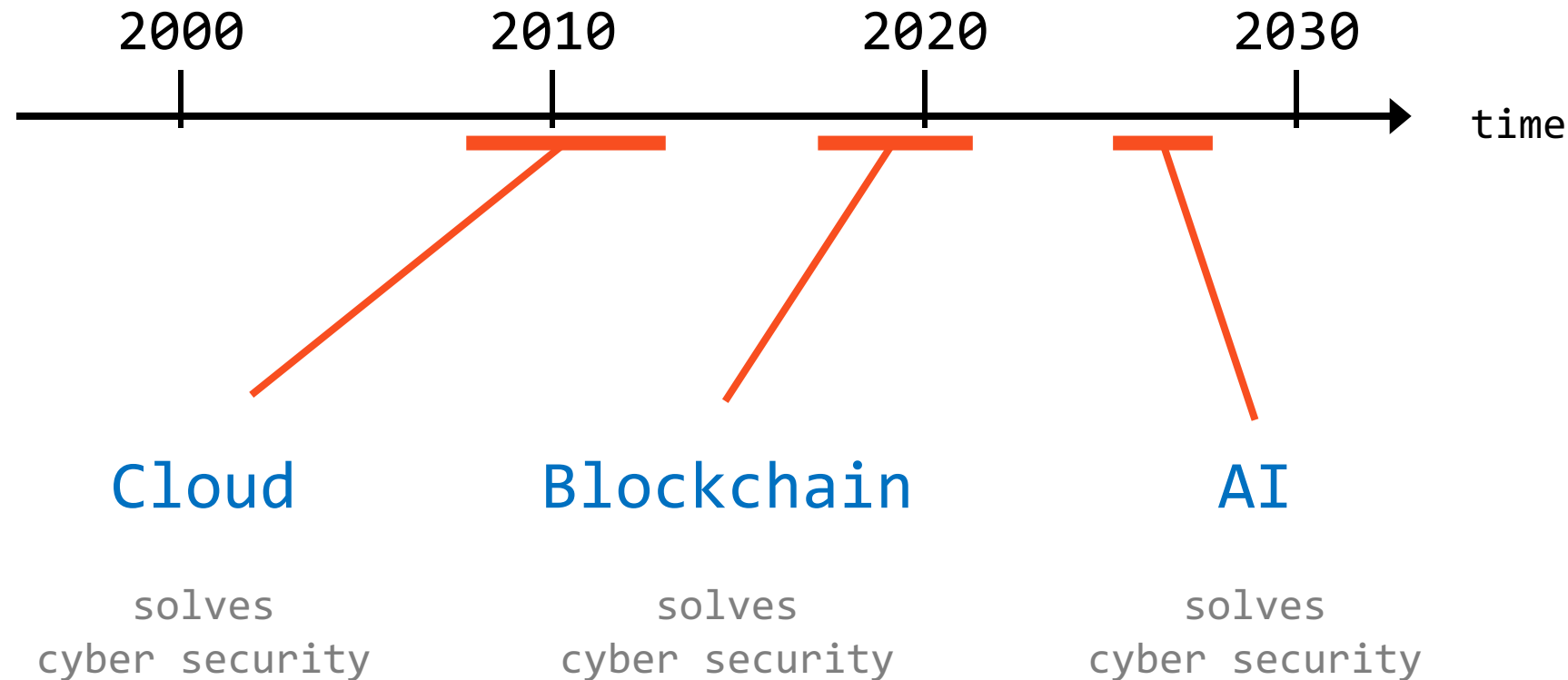
Not seeing a tsunami, an economic event, or a cyber-attack coming is excusable.

Building something fragile to them is not.

- Complexity is not the enemy of security
- Bad design is!
- Focus on aspects of the problem that we can control
- Identify asymmetries between attack and defense to inform smart investment

Appendix

Cyber Security: Silver bullets & hypes



losses

