



CyberGreen

A global community to measure and improve cyberhealth

Improving Cyber Ecosystem Health through Metrics, Measurement and Mitigation Support

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Uniqueness about CG metrics

- We measure “Risks to Others”
- Policy / Decision making process support



Challenges and Opportunities

- Focusing on Symptoms not Cause

- *Traditional approaches to cybersecurity have crucial limitations based on a reactive approach to addressing threats or incidents. Reactive approaches do not improve underlying conditions and reduce risk at a systemic level.*



Just as in the fight against malaria, eradicating cyber disease is a battle on two fronts

- Establishing Statistical Rigor

- *Challenges stem from many sources, including issues in collection, the inability to cross compare data, and a failure to apply normalization techniques*



CyberGreen: What we do



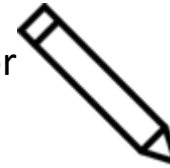
Cyber Health Measurement.
We measure **Risk-to-others**.



Source risk condition data



Provide a clearinghouse for
Risk Mitigation BCPs.



Capacity Building
needs analysis and
impact measurement



Advocacy





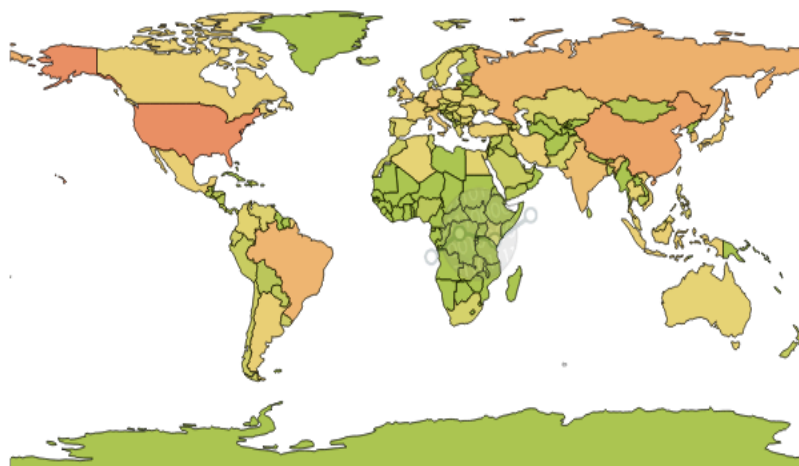
Introduction to features on the CyberGreen Stats Portal

View a Country

Select a country

X

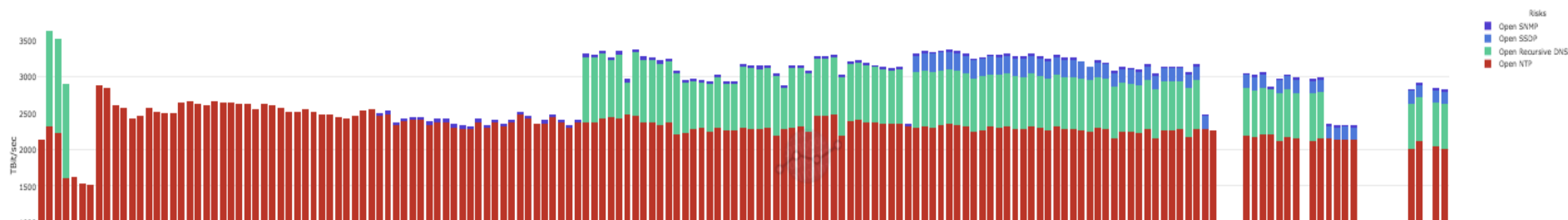
Level of Risk Posed to Others



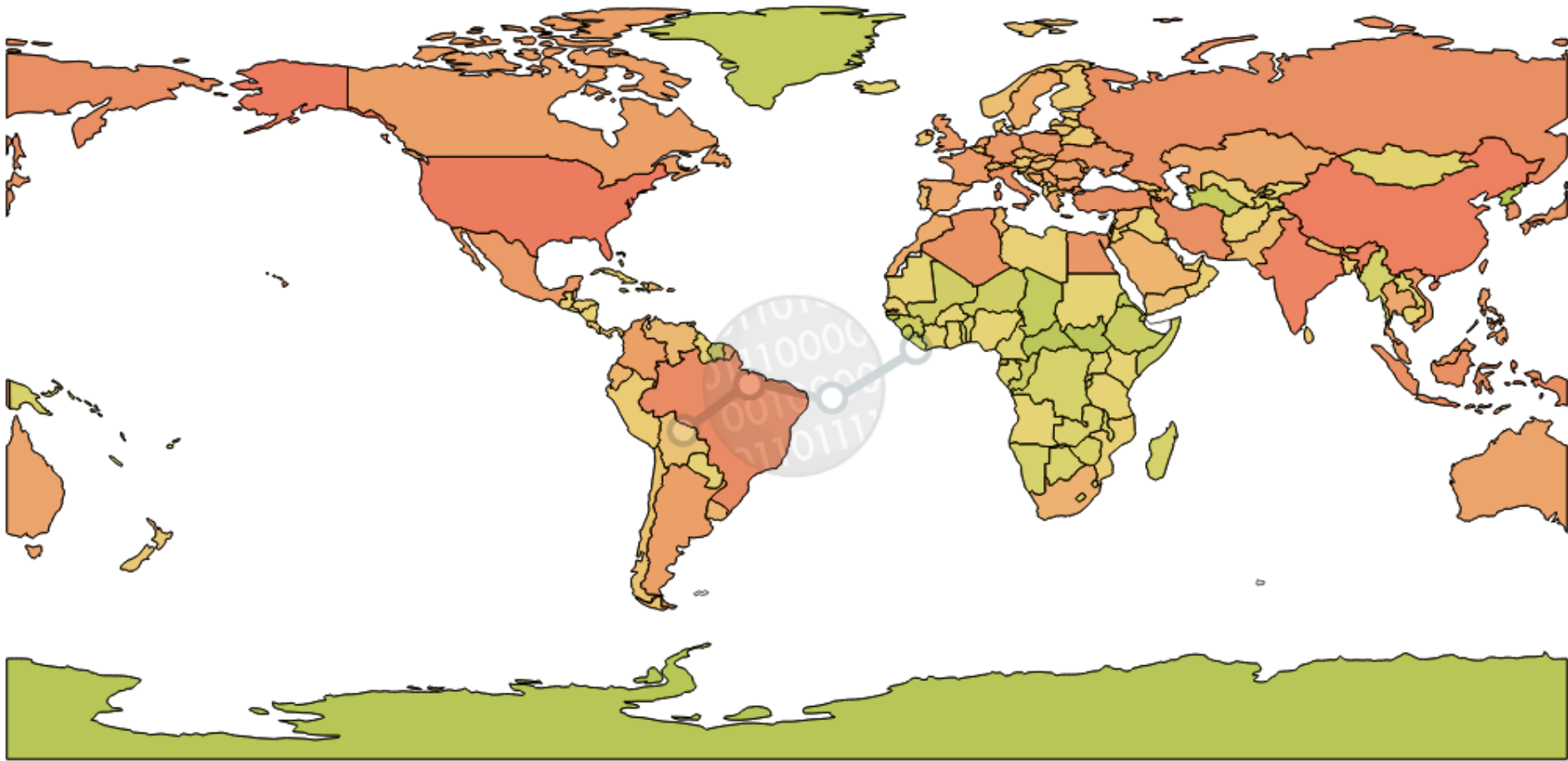
Level of risk posed to others on selected risk on a scale from 0-100 (100=worst). For more on data sources, calculations and terms see [Glossary and data page](#)

DDOS

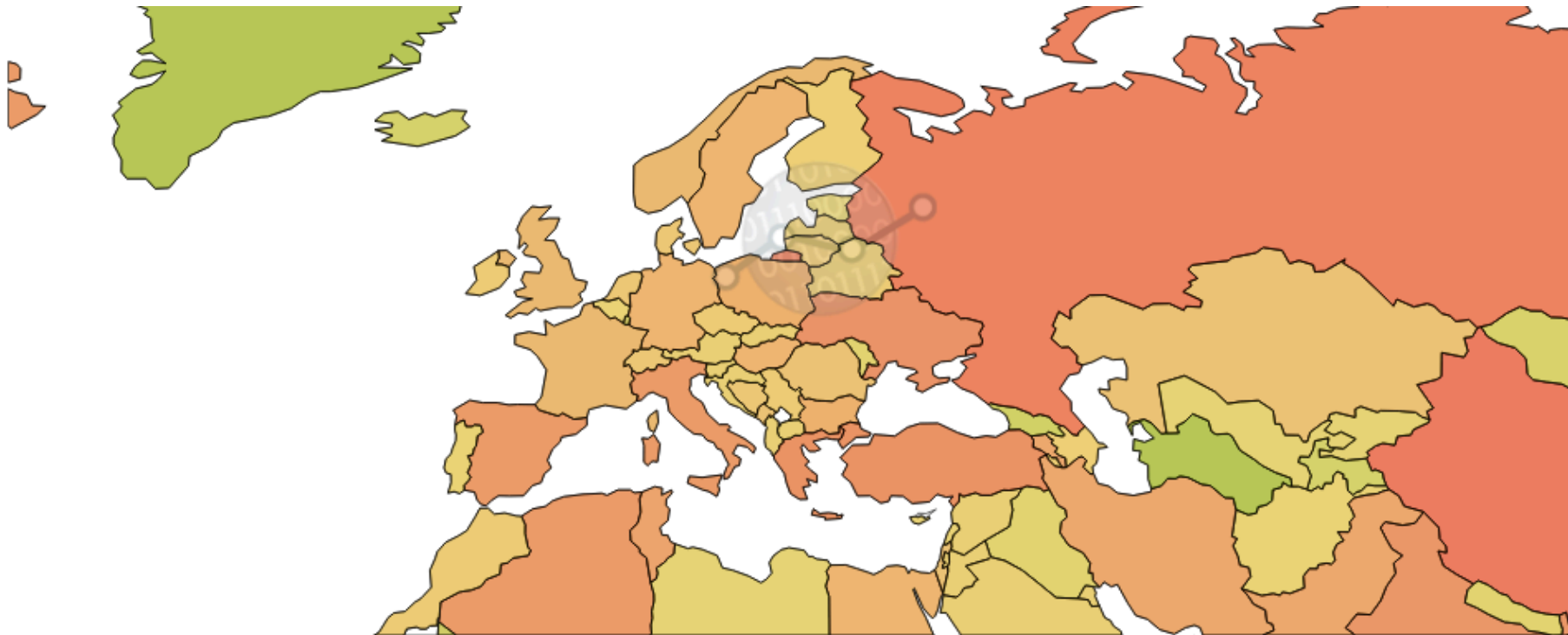
Global DDOS Potential



Global look – Open recursive NTP servers



Regional view: Europe - Open recursive SSDP servers



Level of risk posed to others on selected risk on a scale from 0-100 (100=worst). For more on data sources, calculations and terms see [Glossary and data page](#)

Open SSDP

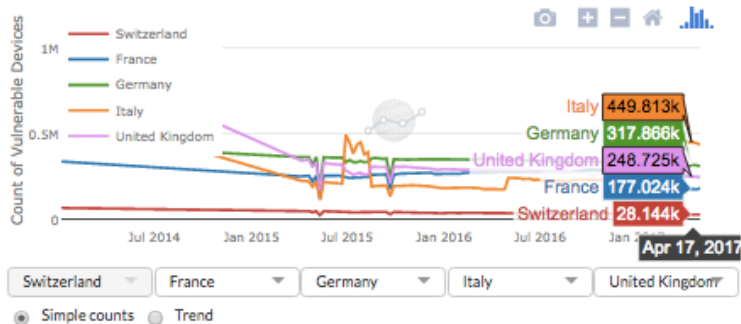
SWITZERLAND

Level and trends of risk posed to others by this country. Breakdown of risk source by Autonomous System (AS). For more on data collection, methodology and meaning of terms see [Glossary and data page](#)

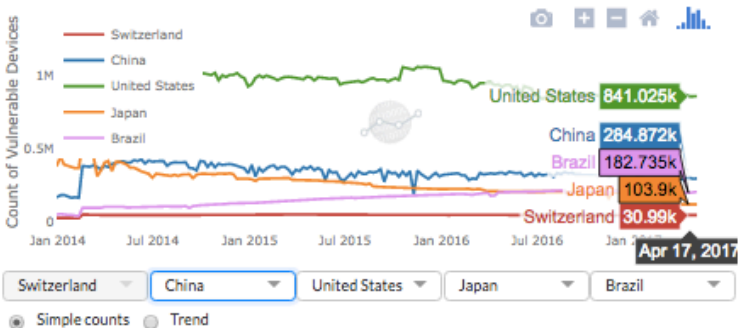
Country Comparison

These graphs show the risk over time and allows you to compare this country with others.

OPEN RECURSIVE DNS | SWITZERLAND #53



OPEN NTP | SWITZERLAND #21

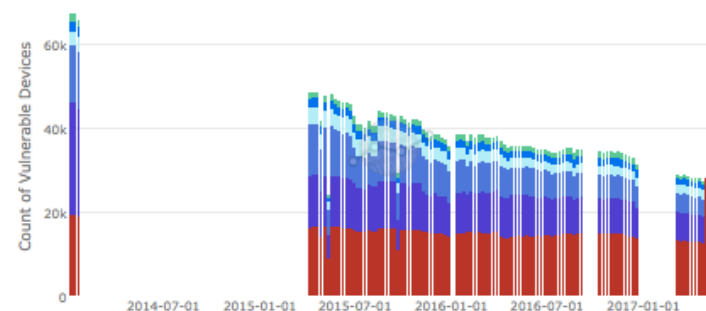


AS Source

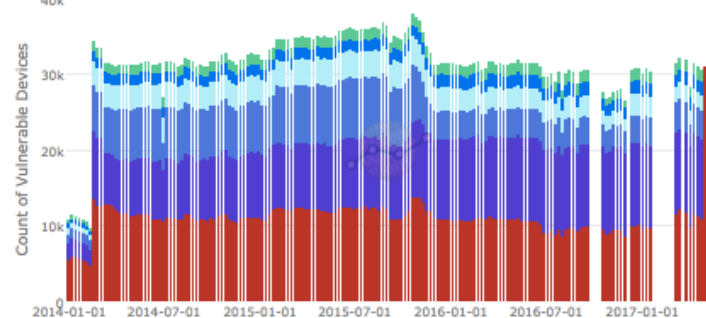
These graphs show which Autonomous Systems (AS) are the biggest contributors to this risk.

View any Autonomous System in this country

OPEN RECURSIVE DNS | AS SOURCE

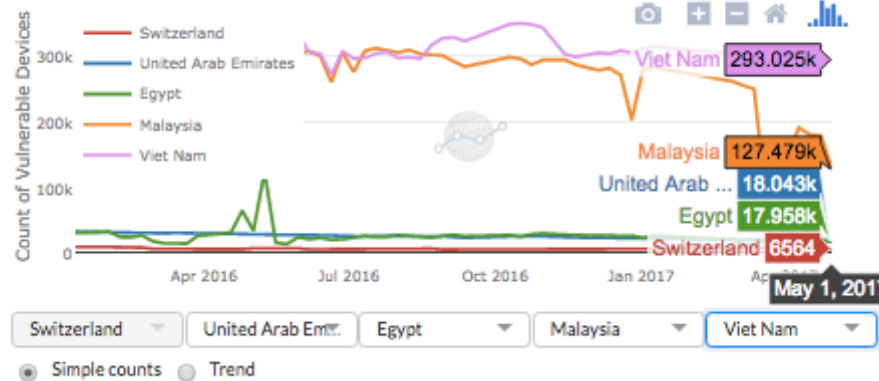


OPEN NTP | AS SOURCE

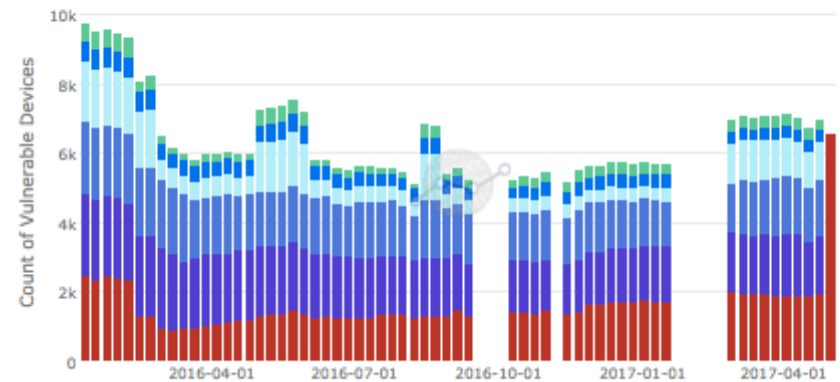


OPEN SSDP | SWITZERLAND

#55



OPEN SSDP | AS SOURCE

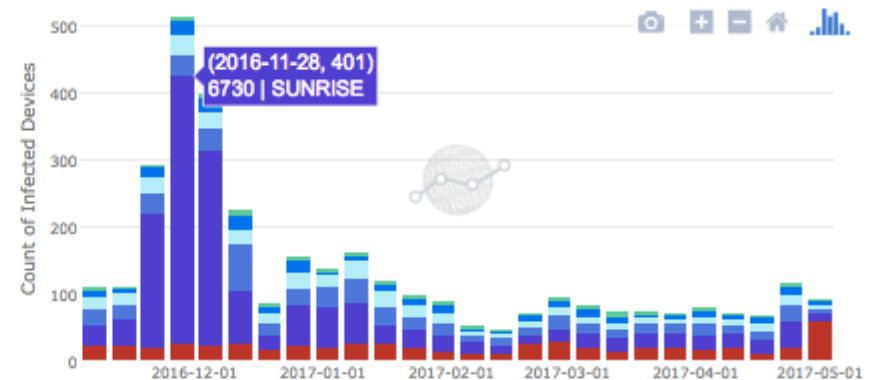


MIRAI | SWITZERLAND

#102

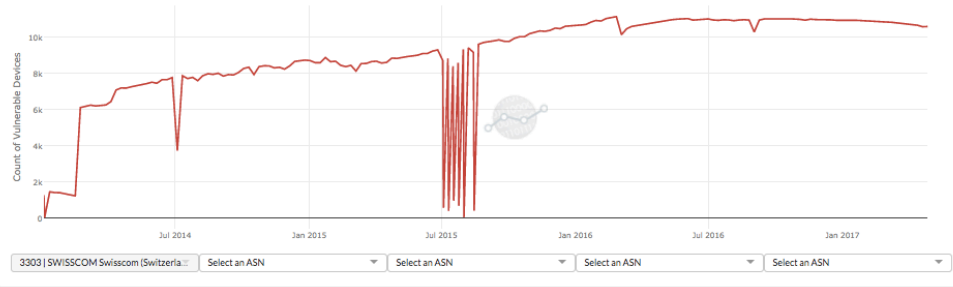


MIRAI | AS SOURCE

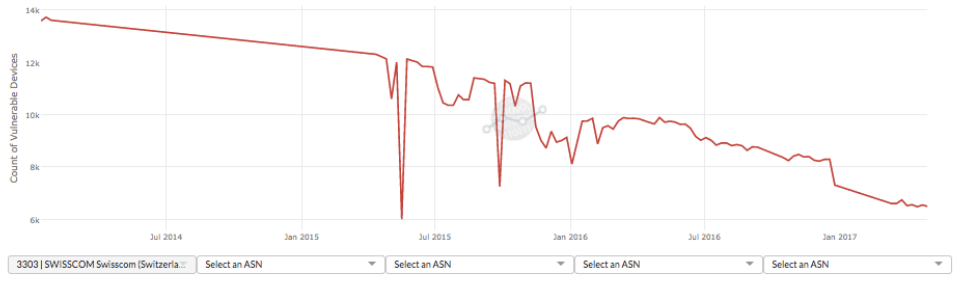


AS Switzerland - 3303 | SWISSCOM Swisscom (Switzerland) Ltd

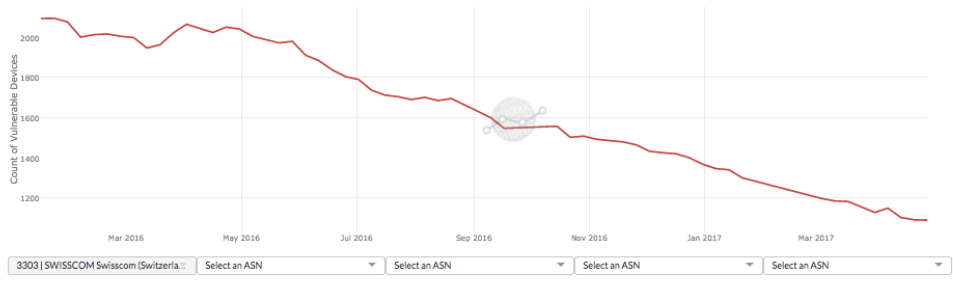
OPEN NTP



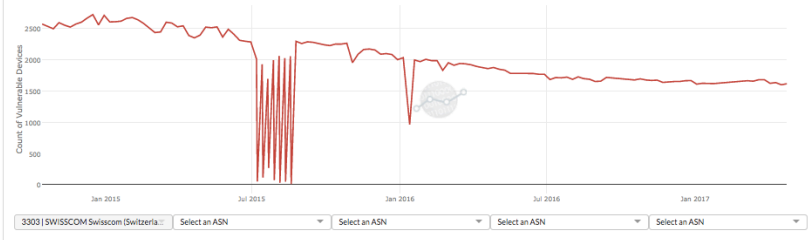
OPEN RECURSIVE DNS



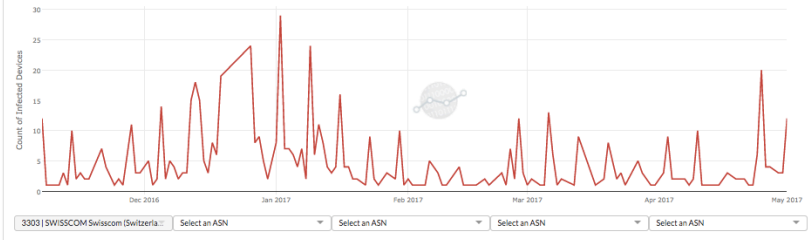
OPEN SSDP



OPEN SNMP

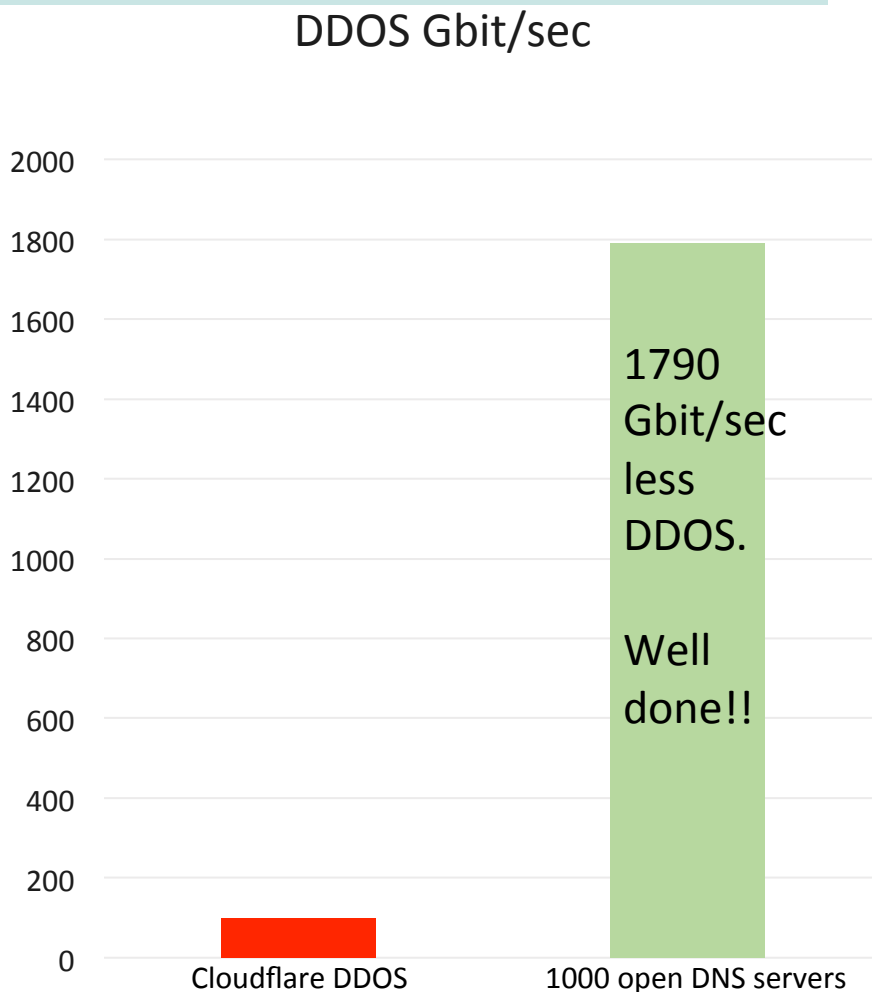


MIRAI

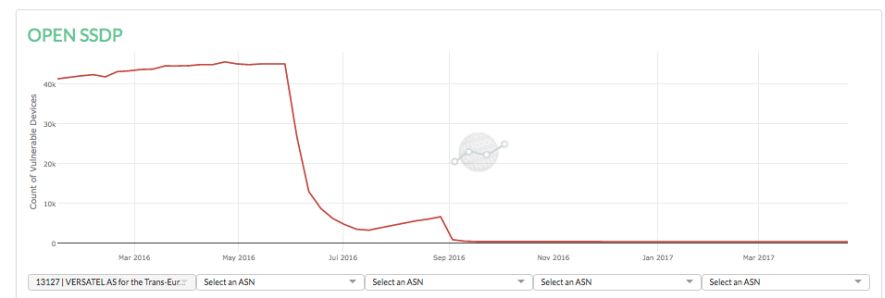
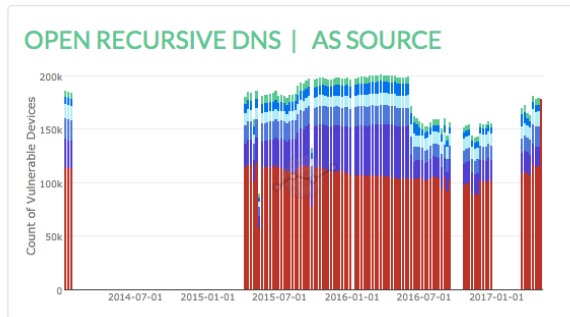
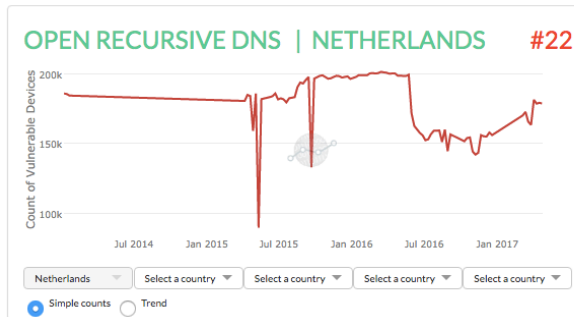
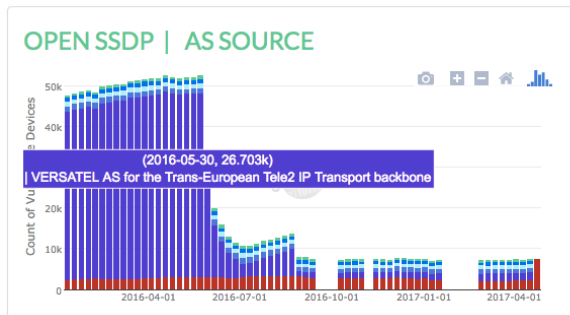


Health benefit to the Internet

- Open DNS has an amplification factor of 179.
- Every reduction in 1000 open DNS vulnerable servers, reduces the global DDOS potential by 1790 Gbit/sec
- The DDOS which took down cloudflare was a mere 100 Gbit/sec



Clearing House for Global Mitigation BCPs



Download aggregated data through API

Download & API

We provide full access to all the data available here in the portal. The two main methods to access it are:

- Bulk: download complete CSV files (~12m rows)
 - Coming soon: individual slices of the data pre-computed!
- API: via an API that allows you to slice and dice the data and integrate easily with your own applications
 - Format: CSV and JSON
 - Interested in an SLA? Please contact us [contact us](#)

Bulk Data

The Bulk Data is stored in bits store here:

<http://bits.cybergreen.net/dev/stats/latest/>

Download the full aggregated data:

<http://bits.cybergreen.net/dev/stats/latest/count.csv>

The structure of the file is:

```
date,risk,country,asn,count,count_amplified
```

API

There are three different groups of API endpoints for getting data:

- Count API: the main data in the portal available via two main API endpoints:
 - count: full access to the count data at the lowest level of granularity
 - count_by_country: data aggregated to the country level
- Reference Data API: access to the reference data we use e.g. countries, risks and AS
- Rankings API - Responds with list of countries with corresponding ranks for given risk and time period

Limitations

We are limiting number of results requested from API. We are doing this in order to avoid possible timeout errors, as requested data in some cases may easily exceed several million rows. To get the full data you have two options:

- Download the full aggregated data (see above) and slice and dice on your own.
- Change `page` attribute of query string and get next 50000 results. API will respond with empty list of `results` if `page` exceeds total number of pages.

You can find full documentation of the API below and try out the API using the interactive interface.

Singapore case :

CG Metrics to drive multi-stakeholders risk reduction

National level campaign

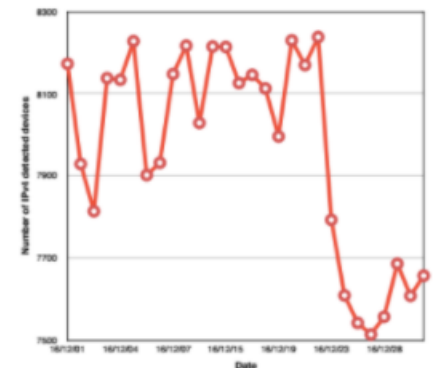


[SingCERT] Cyber Risk Conditions from Vulnerable Internet Service Protocols

Joint Advisory by SingCERT and CyberGreen

Singapore Open DNS - December 2016

Date	Number of IP's detected devices
2016-12-01	8179
2016-12-02	7929
2016-12-03	7814
2016-12-04	8136
2016-12-05	8134
2016-12-06	8038
2016-12-07	7992
2016-12-08	7992
2016-12-09	8148
2016-12-10	8217
2016-12-11	8036
2016-12-12	8215
2016-12-13	8214
2016-12-14	8135
2016-12-15	8145
2016-12-16	8113
2016-12-17	7995
2016-12-18	8039
2016-12-19	8175
2016-12-20	8036
2016-12-21	7799
2016-12-22	7929
2016-12-23	7942
2016-12-24	7914
2016-12-25	7957
2016-12-26	7985
2016-12-27	7998
2016-12-28	7997



Correlation Analysis, collaborations

Research Focus

Our team sought to answer two questions:

1. What socioeconomic factors, if any, impact cyberhealth and what are the features of the correlations between them?
2. Does cyberhealth evaluated through a socioeconomic analysis differ from traditional measures: specifically those that evaluate cyber maturity?

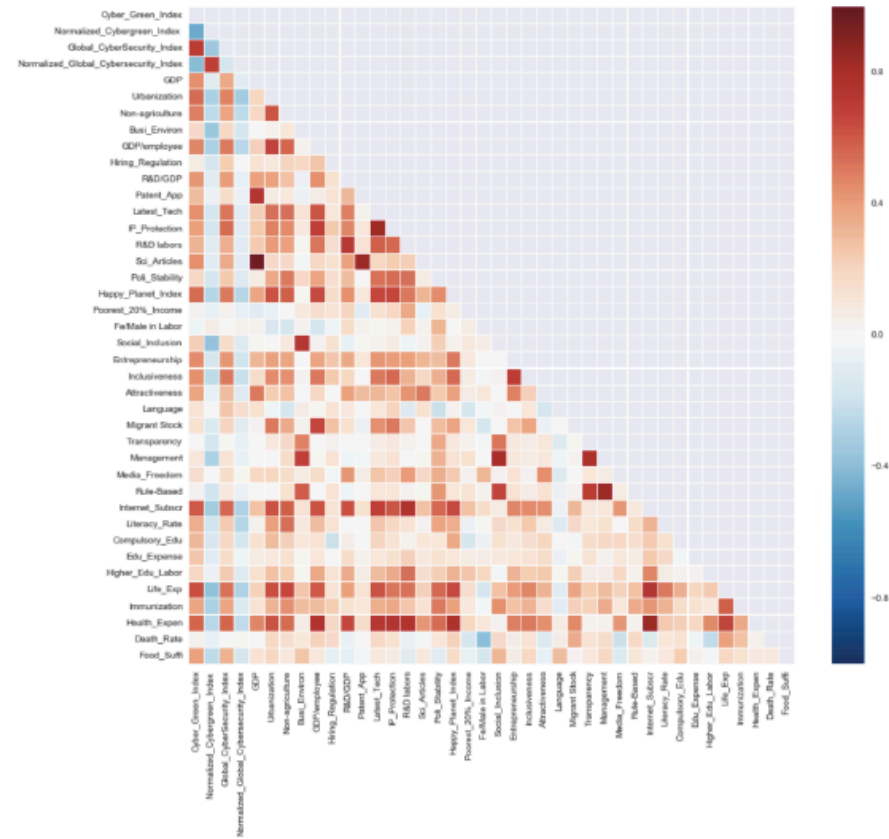
Policy Recommendations

1. To improve the *overall* cyberhealth in countries of all income levels, nations should invest in improving various socioeconomic areas, such as health expenditure (per capita) and research and development
2. Specifically for *lower and lower-middle* income countries, these nations should prioritize investing in good governance practices, in addition to the socioeconomic investment areas
3. *Upper and upper-middle* income countries should continue to explore other areas which could improve cyberhealth as improvements to cyberhealth through socioeconomic advancements yield marginal results.
4. Countries should commit to developing more tools to measure cyberhealth

Methodology: Model I

Principal Component Analysis

	CyberGreen Index	Composite Socio-economic Index	Global Cybersecurity Index
CyberGreen Index	1	--	--
Composite Socio-economic Index	r_{SC}	1	--
Global Cybersecurity Index	r_{GC}	r_{GS}	1



Methodology: Model II

Regression on the relevant components from our Model I

Socioeconomic Indicators for Component I "Comprehensive Socioeconomic Competitiveness"

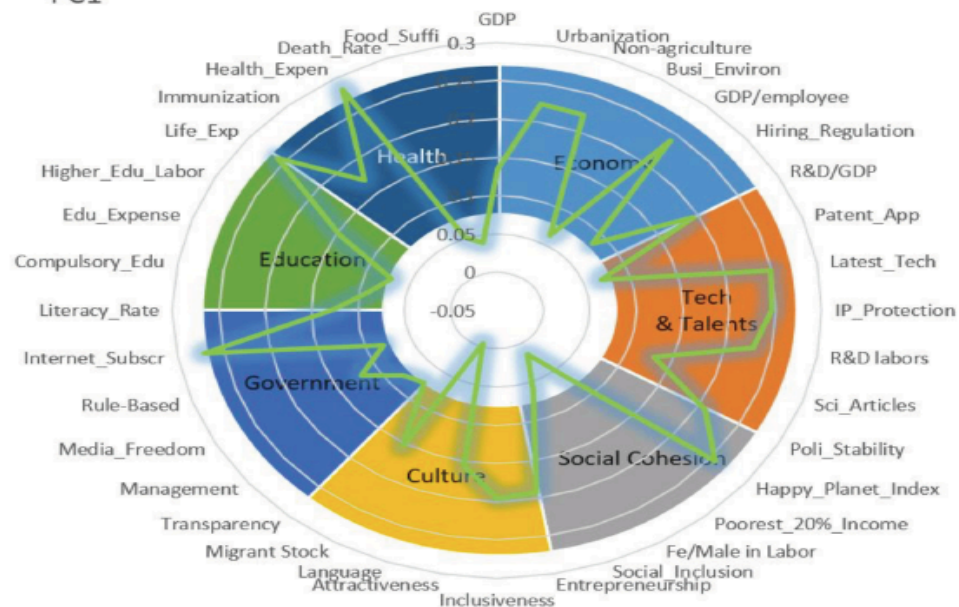
Health expenditure per capita, PPP
Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
The Happy Planet Index
Availability of latest technologies
Intellectual property protection
GDP per person employed
Researchers and technicians in R&D
Urban population (% of total)
Non-agriculture, value added
Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism

Socioeconomic Indicators for Component II "Governance"

Public sector management
CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity
CPIA property rights and rule-based governance
Business regulatory environment rating
Transparency, accountability, and corruption



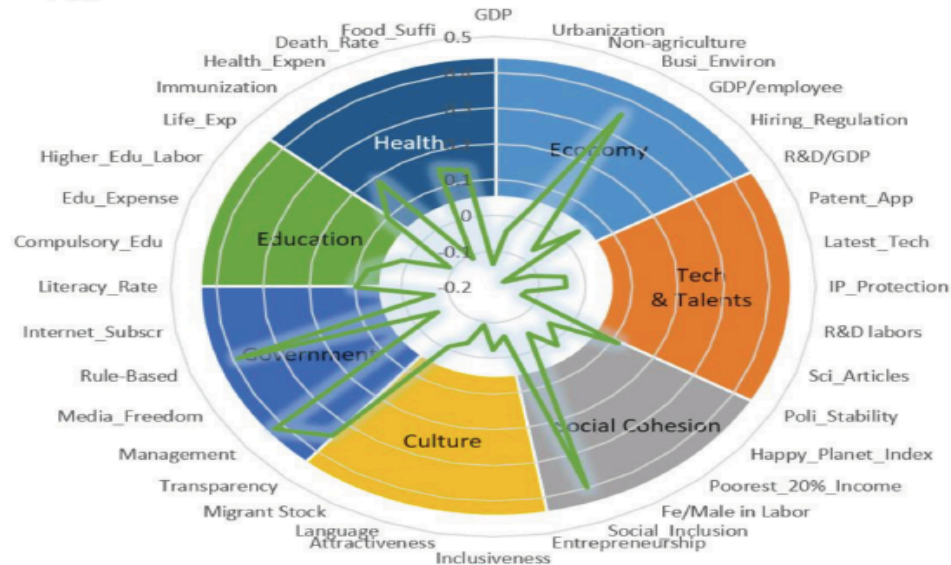
PC1



Radar Plot of All 36 Socioeconomic Indicators by Sector for Principal Component 1

Distance from center measures the strength of that indicator in explaining Principal Component 1

PC2



Radar Plot of All 36 Socioeconomic Indicators by Sector for Principal Component 2

Distance from center measures the strength of that indicator in explaining Principal Component 2

Metrics v.3 : device level health metrics

- Improve Asset Owner Metrics, Create New Vendor Metrics (v.2+)
- Analyze who has greater ability for mitigation impact
- V.2 is asset owner focused
- V.3: how can we add “vendor risk to others”
- IoT devices health metrics

**CyberGreen is looking for the Sponsor for this research
and development of Metrics v.3**

Please contact us how to Support.

contact@cybergreen.net / yito@cybergreen.net

Questions

- Is CG metrics useful to you?
- What do we like to inform policy makers? or your management from incident response community?
 - What other risk indicators should/can we measure?
- Anybody conducted mitigation campaign past 12 months?
- Anybody planning to conduct mitigation campaign next 12 months?
- Anybody wants to data donation? Financial contribution?



Help us foster the CyberGreen approach.
Participate in the Mitigation Campaign.

Contact:
yito@cybergreen.net