

Security Operations with GenAI

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The Nokia logo is displayed in white, uppercase letters within a white circular shape on a blue background. The logo is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the slide.

NOKIA



Two worlds of security: IT & Telecom

Identifying distinctive features & challenges



IT security

Telecom network security

What's top of mind – security priorities

Avoid data thefts, ransomware, PII, etc.

Operational continuity of voice/data networks.

Components

Industry agnostic such as laptops, Mobile Devices, Intranet, IT application and data center

Purpose-built networks such as Core, RAN, Transport, Access Network, OSS/ BSS

Infrastructure & protocols

Standard protocols like TCP/IP and TLS

Multi-vendor legacy technologies mixed with latest cloud-based SBA and telco protocols like SS7, Diameter, GTP

Skill sets

Skills in endpoint security [mobile, desktop servers], app security, firewalls, and secure gateways.

Expertise in telco network topology, communication protocols, attack scenarios for SBA, NE integrations to collect telemetry data and take actions.

Tools and technology

Homogenous security tools like IT SIEM, IAM, EDR, and laptop antivirus.

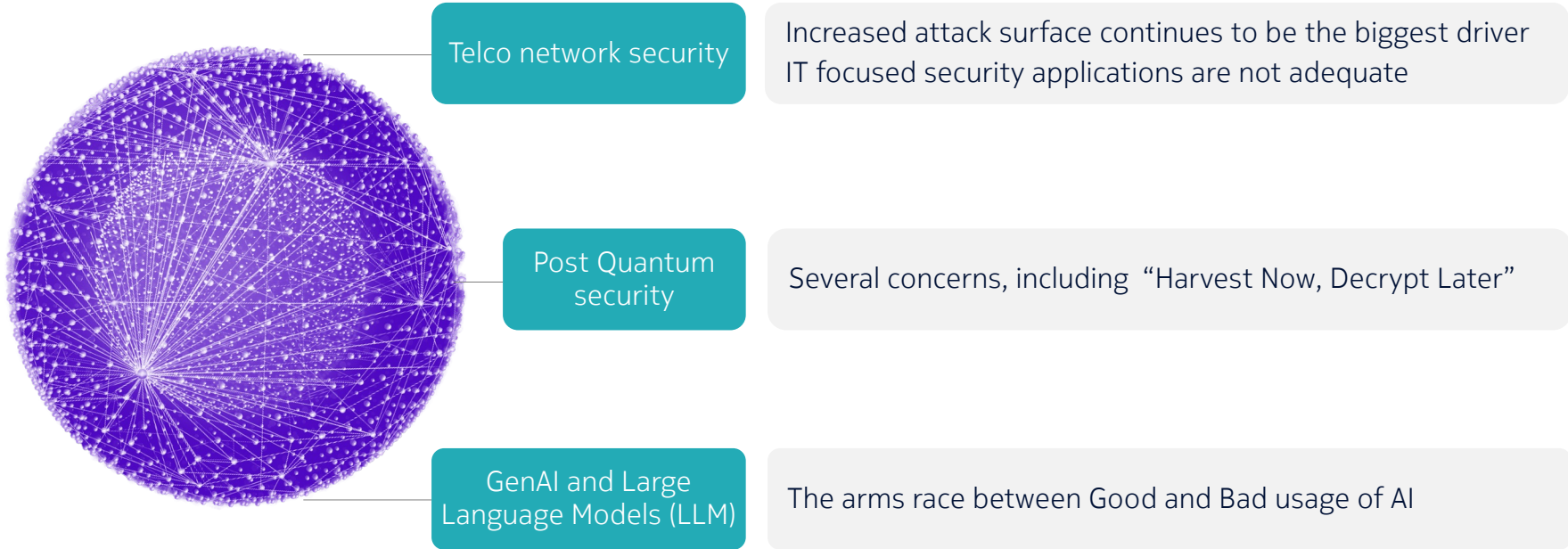
Specialized tools like telco XDR, mission critical EDR, telco PAM, cloud-native architecture

Regulatory landscape

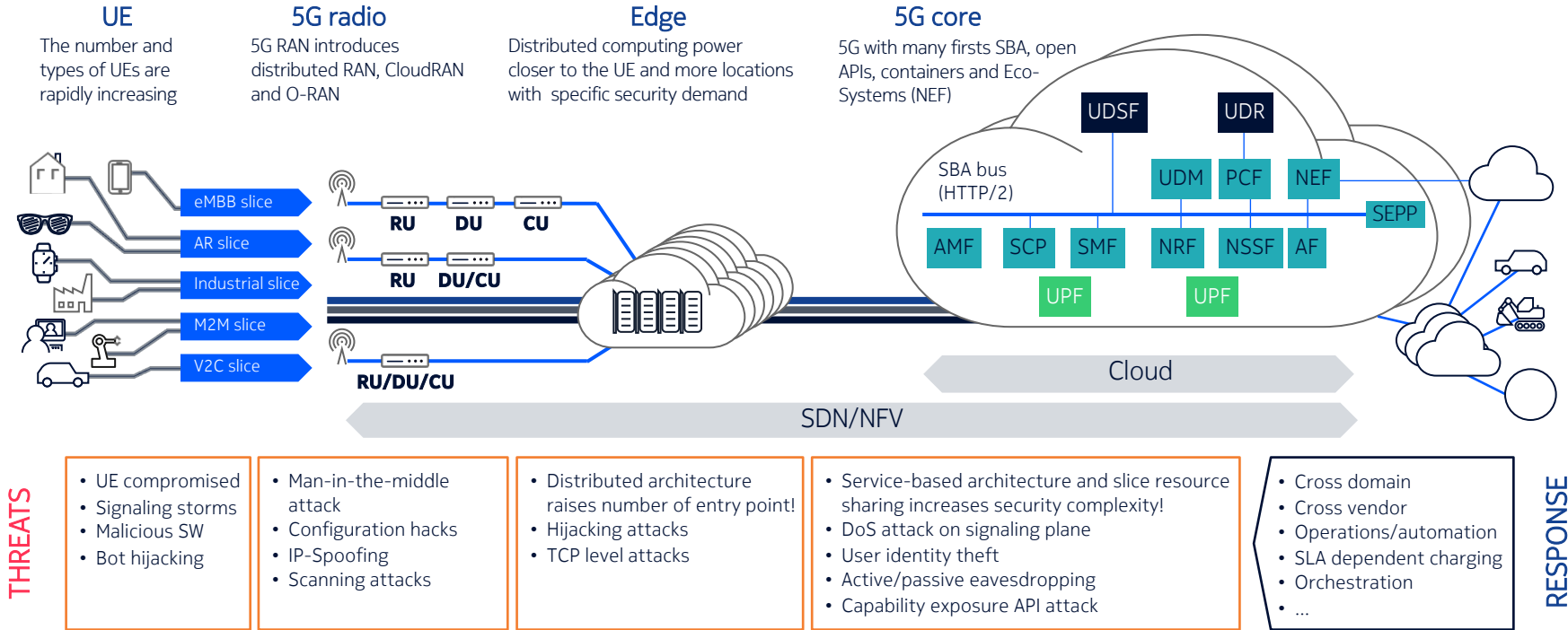
Governed by standards like HIPAA, PCI, and GDPR

Abides by 3GPP, GSMA, and country specific regulations such as NSA and EO in US, TSA in the UK, NIS2 in Europe

Key trends

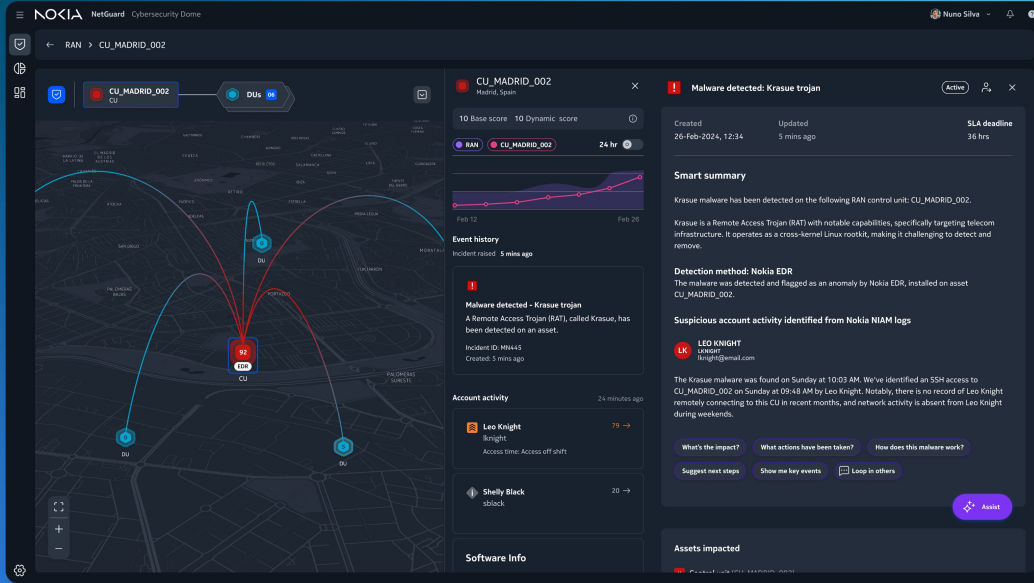


5G network architecture introduces fundamental new challenges in security



Cybersecurity Dome AI Assistant

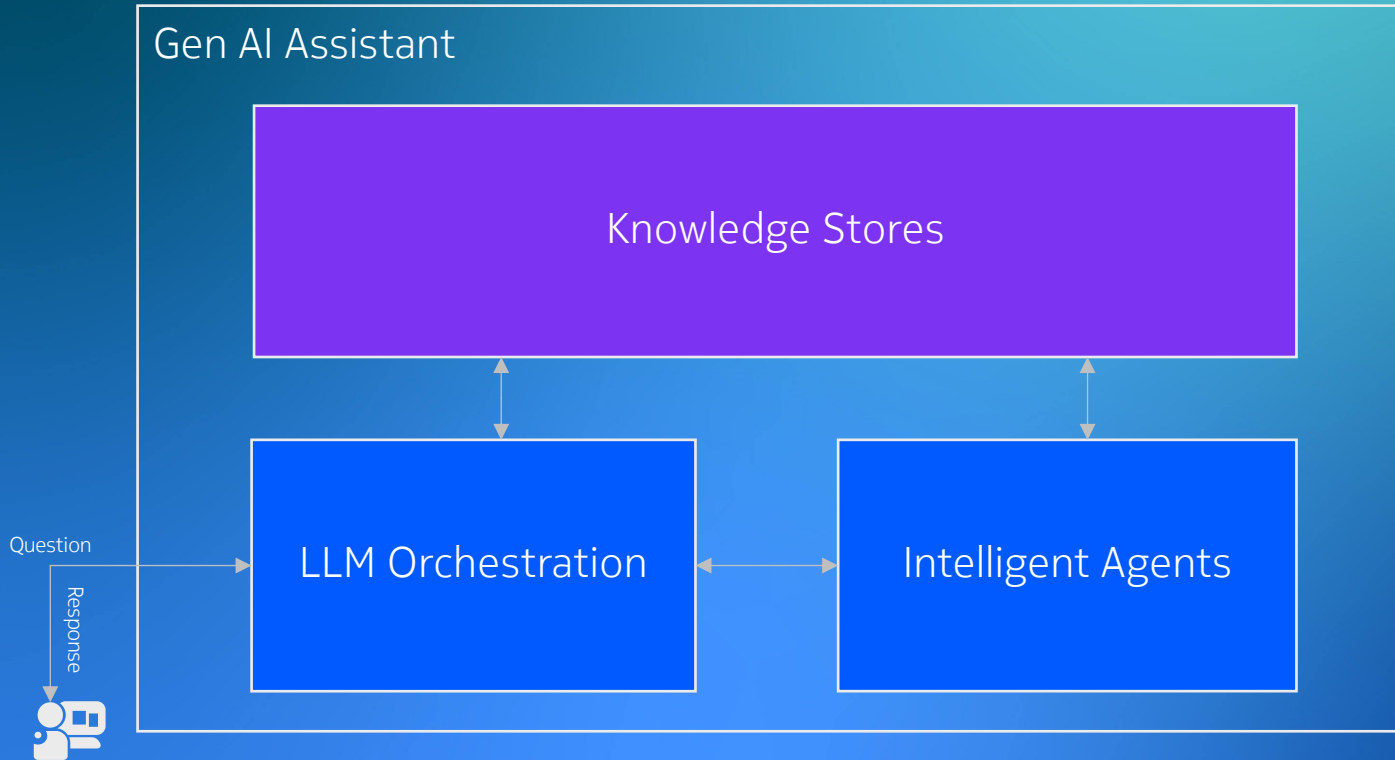
Specialized LLM for Telco Cybersecurity Operations



AI Assistant Features

- Smart Summary
- IoC / IoA Analysis
- Chat: Guided Resolution
- Chat: Report Generation

High Level Architecture



Gen AI Assistant uses a RAG (Retrieval Augmented Generation) model

Intelligent Agents provide Telco-context knowledge to the Assistant from a variety of both static and dynamic data sources

An LLM orchestration block allows the original user prompt to be augmented and refined to the final response

Strict data isolation ensures that data from a particular tenant is never used to improve the LLM itself or leak to other tenants

Sample journey for a SOC analyst

A prompt-based user experience with NCYD Gen AI Assistant

Start

Prepare

- What is my latest high priority incident?
- Is this related to other incidents I worked on?
- Who else has worked on similar incidents?

Decide

Choose response

- Show me the success rate for response X
- Show me the workflow for response X
- What approvals are needed for response X?
- Is there any downtime required for path X?

End

Report

- Generate an Incident report PPT and mail it to my supervisor
- Resolve the incident with my comments

Learn

Understand problem

- What 5G services are affected? (AMF)
- Explain to me the role of the AMF
- Show me the Alerts history and MITRE mapping
- Show me the perimeter defenses (firewalls)
- Who are the internal users involved?
- Is there a data exfiltration concern?
- What are the suggested responses?

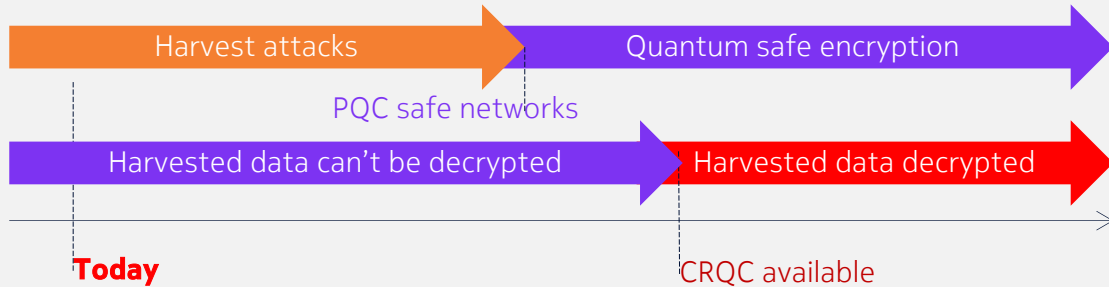
Act

Resolve issue

- Execute response X
- If approval was denied in Step Y, what was the reason?
- If failed, what was the reason for failure?
- If failed, what is the next best option?
- Start a Teams session with another analyst (collaborate)
- Repeat until resolved

Post Quantum Security

Harvest now, decrypt later threat



Harvest Now, Decrypt Later

Store sensitive data with the goal to decrypt when quantum computers are available

Code-Signing and Digital Signatures

Compromise service authentication leading to vulnerabilities in software updates

Rewriting History

Compromise the integrity of digitally signed data e.g contracts

Key Management Attacks

Long-term data storage can be vulnerable by attacking key management

GSMA[™]

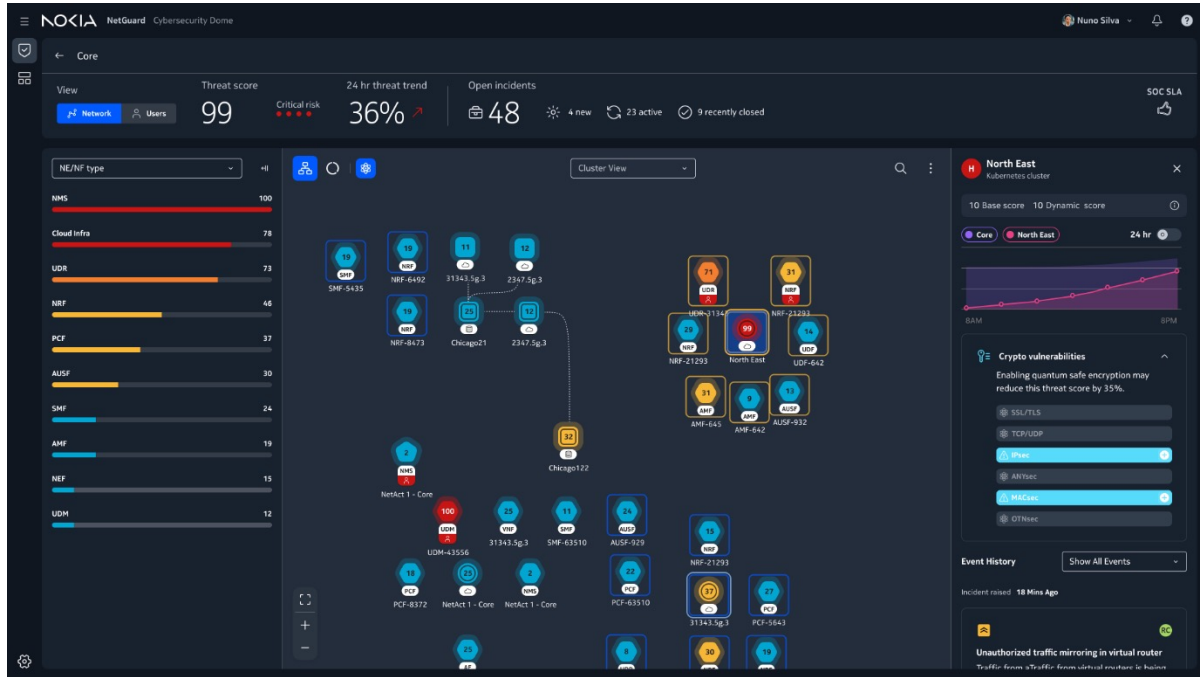
The transition to Post-Quantum Cryptography has started

Quantum Computing has great potential, but also brings business risk with far reaching consequences on telco networks and customers. Governments have begun planning and issuing guidance to mitigate these risks.

How can operators prepare?

- Establish a *cryptographic inventory*: understand where cryptographic algorithms are used in systems or vendor products
- Plan a cryptography risk assessment
- Develop expertise in Post-Quantum Cryptography and security
- Support standardisation & open-source
- Support related research.
- Engage with customers and vendors for requirements
- Develop a Post-Quantum Cryptography transition plan

Quantum safe network topology



Topology views for network, network admin, connectivity link and vulnerabilities

Quantum unsafe paths are highlighted over the topology map

Ensure quantum secure connections

- Cyberdome delineates the transport topology and its associated connections, distinguishing between those that already provide quantum security and those that do not.
- Cyberdome will propose upcoming routes to attain quantum security

Security of optical links

- Cyberdome will oversee connection links and issue alerts for potential security breaches, including:
 - Mechanical disturbances
 - Optical anomalies
 - Fiber oscillations/vibrations

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