

TeleTrusT-Mitgliederkonferenz

TeleTrusT - Bundesverband IT-Sicherheit e.V.

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KI in der IT Security

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IT Security

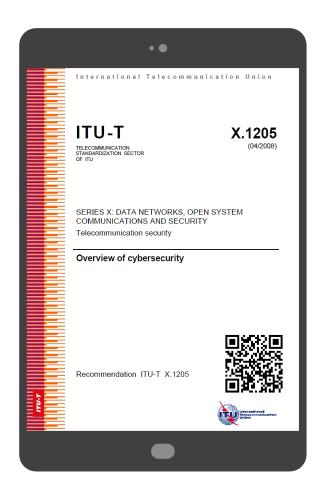
- Vertraulichkeit
- Integrität
- Verfügbarkeit





"IT Security vs. Cyber Security"

- ► ITU definiert CS schon 2008
- TL;DR: CS: "IT Security" und "organisatorische Security"



KI IN DEN MEDIEN



Well, at least the pieces were bigger this time!



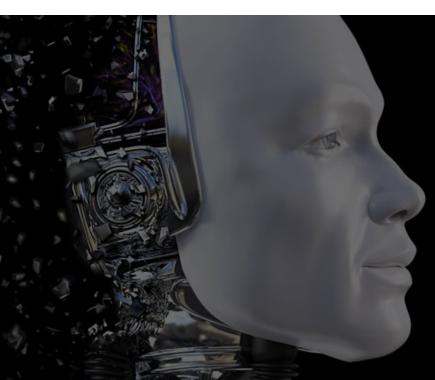
Quelle: Research Gate, Carle Reily/CNET



Künstliche Intelligenz (KI), auch Artifizielle Intelligenz (AI bzw. A. I.)

Im Allgemeinen bezeichnet künstliche Intelligenz den Versuch, menschenähnliche Entscheidungsstrukturen in einem nichteindeutigen Umfeld nachzubilden, d. h., einen Computer so zu bauen oder zu programmieren, dass er eigenständig Probleme bearbeiten kann. Oftmals wird damit aber auch eine nachgeahmte Intelligenz bezeichnet, wobei durch meist einfache Algorithmen ein "intelligentes Verhalten" simuliert werden soll, etwa bei Computerspielen. [...]

Quelle: Wikipedia, künstliche Intelligenz



Das Buzzword Bingo ist eröffnet

"Starke" KI

- Intelligente
- Kreative
- Problemlösende Maschine

"Schwache" KI

Machine learning

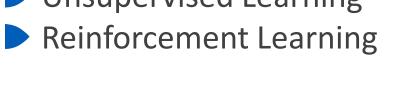


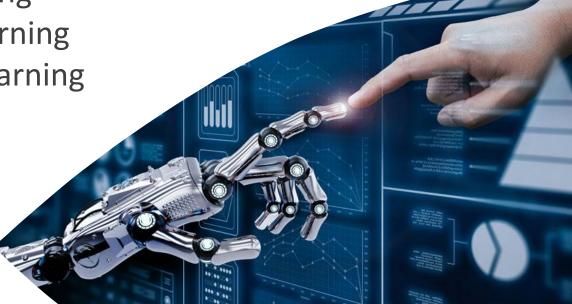


Wie werden Daten verarbeitet?

Supervised Learning

Unsupervised Learning







regression

Ordinary Least Squares Regression (OLSR)
Linear Regression
Logistic Regression
Stepwise Regression
Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines (MARS)
Locally Estimated Scatterplot Smoothing (LOESS)
Jackknife Regression

deep learning

Deep Boltzmann Machine (DBM)
Deep Belief Networks (DBN)
Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)
Stacked Auto-Encoders

dimesionality reduction

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
Principal Component Regression (PCR)
Partial Least Squares Regression (PLSR)
Sammon Mapping
Multidimensional Scaling (MDS)
Projection Pursuit
Discriminant Analysis (LDA, MDA, QDA, FDA)

regularization

Ridge Regression
Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (LASSO)
Elastic Net
Least-Angle Regression (LARS))

associated rule

Apriori Eclat FP-Growth

instance based

also called cake-based, memory-based

k-Nearest Neighbour (kNN)
Learning Vector Quantization (LVQ)
Self-Organizing Map (SOM)
Locally Weighted Learning (LWL)

ensemble

Random Forest

Logit Boost (Boosting)
Bootstrapped Aggregation (Bagging)
AdaBoost
Stacked Generalization (blending)
Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM)
Gradient Boosted Regression Trees (GBRT)

clustering

Single-linkage clustering

k-Means
k-Medians
k-Medians
Expectation Maximisation (EM)
Hierarchical Clustering
Fuzzy clustering
DBSCAN
OPTICS algorithm
Non Negative Matrix Factorization
Latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA)

decision tree

Classification and Regression Tree (CART)
Iterative Dichotomiser 3 (ID3)
C4.5 and C5.0 (different versions of a powerful approach)
Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detection (CHAID)
Decision Stump
M5
Random Forests
Conditional Decision Trees

neural networks

Self Organizing Map
Perceptron
Back-Propagation
Hopfield Network
Radial Basis Function Network (RBFN)
Backpropagation
Autoencoders
Hopfield networks
Boltzmann machines
Restricted Boltzmann Machines
Spiking Neural Networks
Learning Vector quantization (LVQ)

bayesian

Naive Bayes Gaussian Naive Bayes Multinomial Naive Bayes Averaged One-Dependence Estimators (AODE) Bayesian Belief Network (BN) Bayesian Network (BN) Hidden Markov Models Conditional random fields (CRFs)

...and others

Support Vector Machines (SVM)
Evolutionary Algorithms
Inductive Logic Programming (ILP)
Reinforcement Learning (Q-Learning, Temporal Difference,
State-Action-Reward-State-Action (SARSA))
ANOVA
Information Fuzzy Network (IFN)
Page Rank
Conditional Random Fields (CRF)

Quelle: think big data



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Programme mit der Fähigkeit zu lernen und zu argumentieren wie Menschen

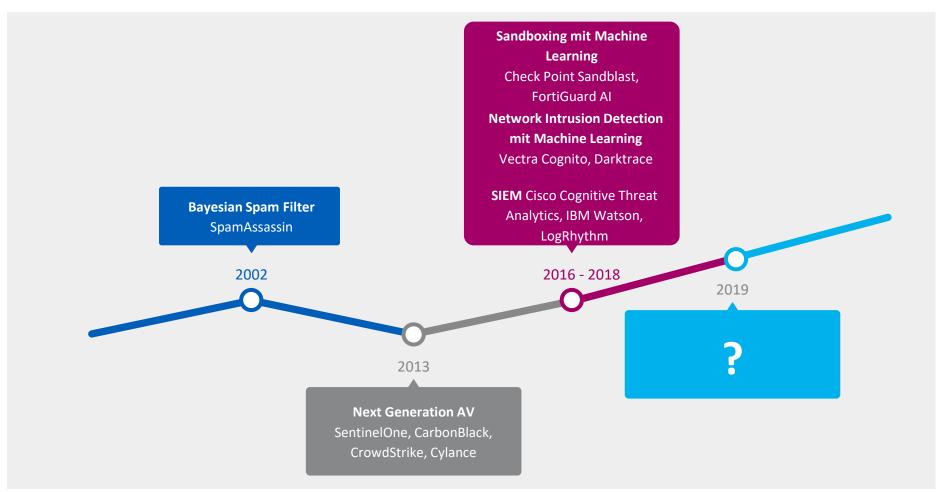
MACHINE LEARNING

Algorithmen mit der Fähigkeit zu lernen, ohne explizit programmiert zu sein

DEEP LEARNING

Teil des maschinellen Lernens, bei der sich künstliche neuronale Netze an großen Datenmengen anpassen und daraus lernen

BEISPIELE KI UND IT SECURITY





- Unklar, was gelernt wird https://thebea.st/2z1EhR8
- Schlechte Daten, schlechte

Franhnissa / Microsoft &

accurate measurement of its size. Dermatologists tend to do this only for lesions that are a cause for concern. So in the set of biopsy images, if an image had a ruler



Quelle: Twitter, TayandYou

axians

Haben Sie Fragen



Quelle: Wikipedia, HAL 9000



