

18th ICCRTS

Architecture for Cyber Defense Simulator in Military Applications

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Goal

- Proposal of an architecture that fuses kinetic and cyber behaviors in an integrate view for planning or evaluation of military defense.



Agenda

- **Introduction**
- **Cyber defense simulator Architecture**
- **Assessment Model**
 - **Tactical Level Scenario**
 - **Information Technology Infrastructure**
 - **Evaluation through case studies**
- **Final Remarks**



Introduction 1/4

- The modern battlefield has been increasingly relying on digital technology based on computers networks and systems.



Introduction 2/4

- Problems on a single network node can result in a full or partial loss of capacity to perform a mission.

network

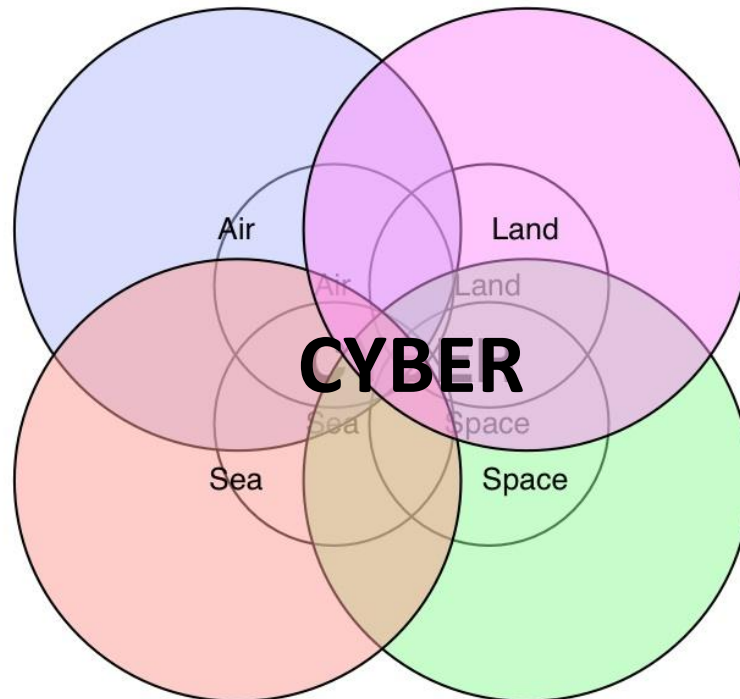
Affect



mission

Introduction 3/4

- This has led to the identification of the cyber domain as a new way to perform a war and increase the effects in the other domains (land, air and sea).



Introduction 4/4

- The knowledge and the measure of cyber effects in the other domains are crucial to discover how an event in the cyber domain can affect a process executed in a physical domain.

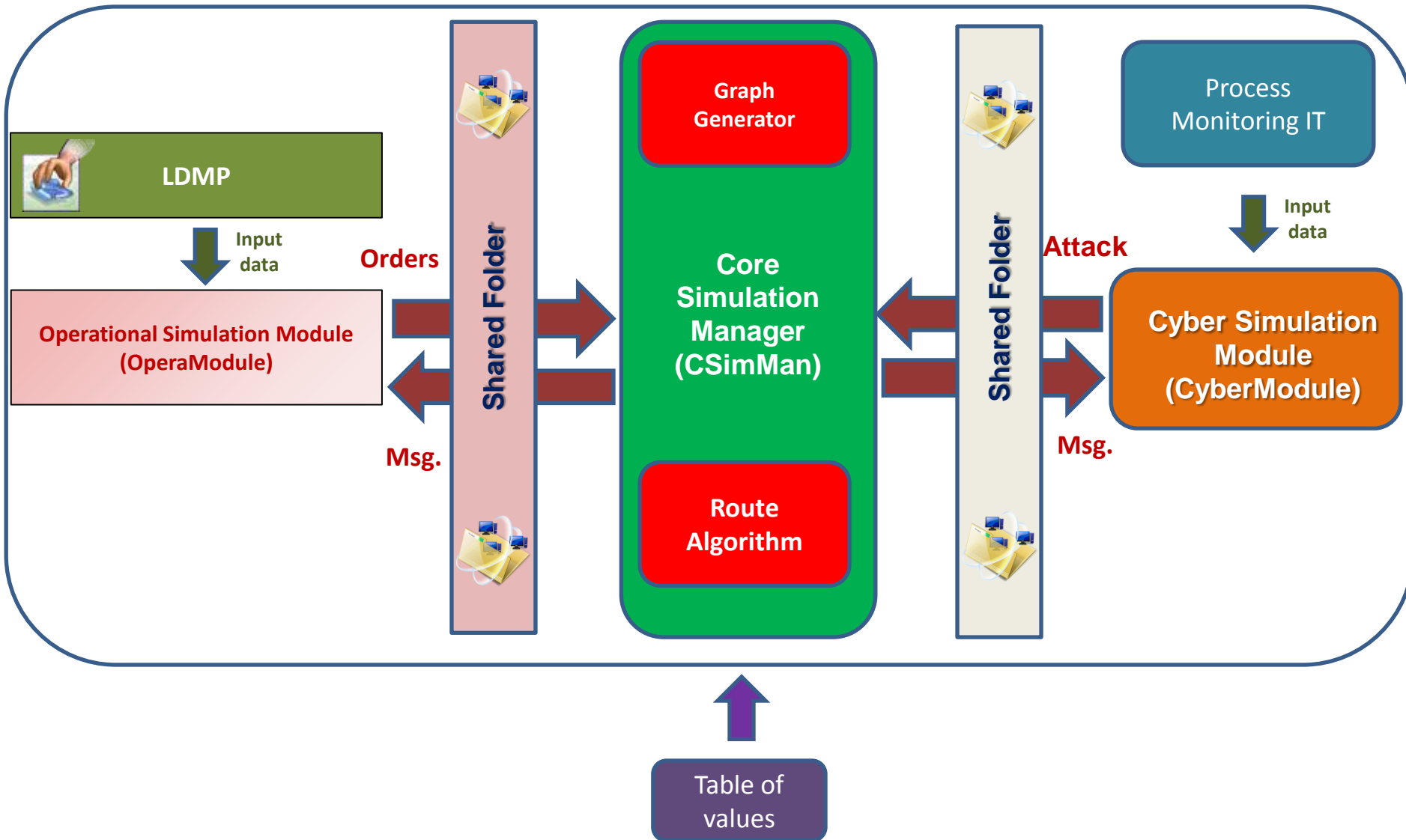


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Architecture (overview)



Real environment



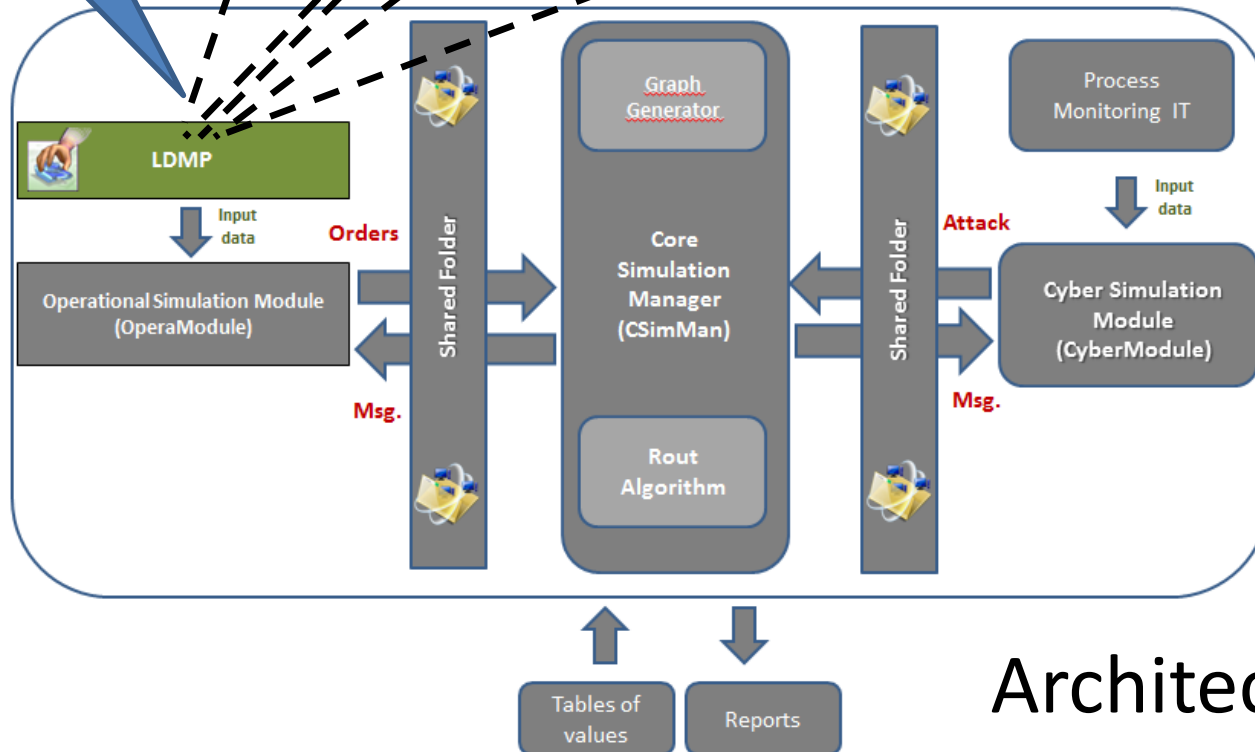
Armored

Real environment



Coordinates tactical actions

Land Data Management Program

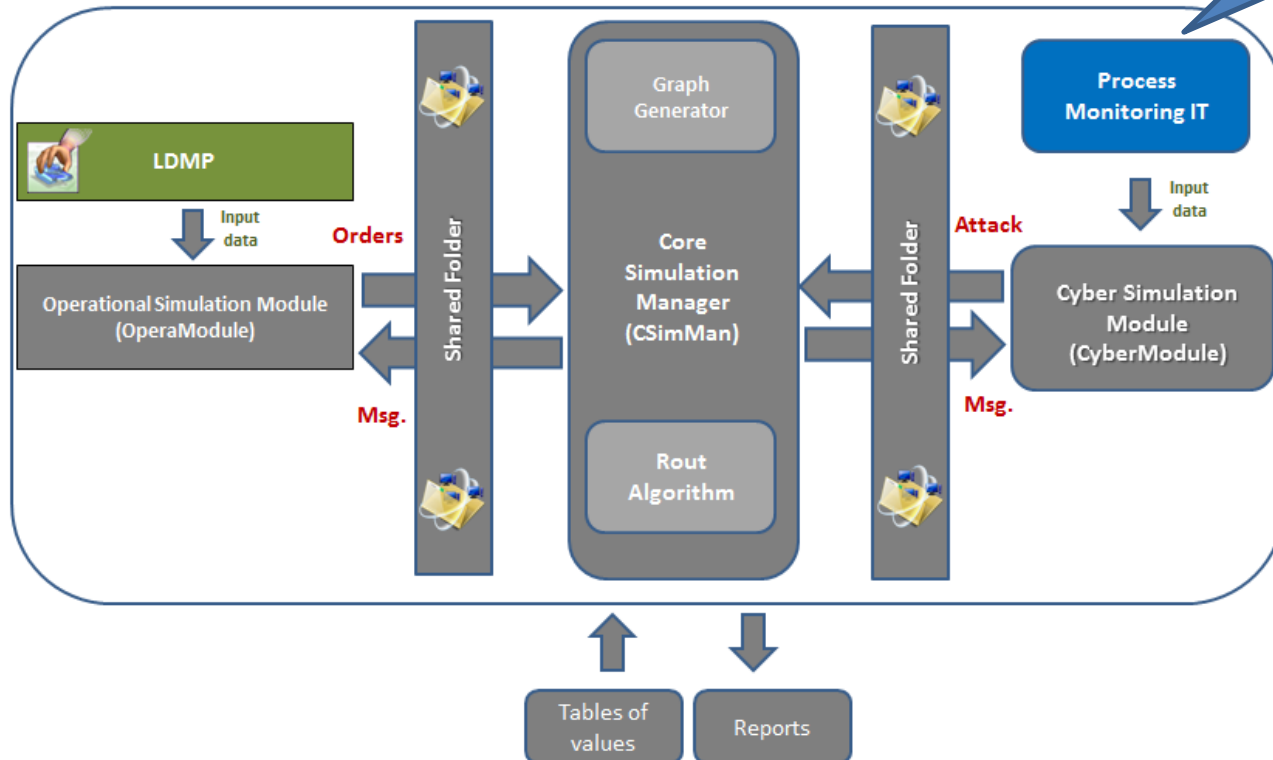
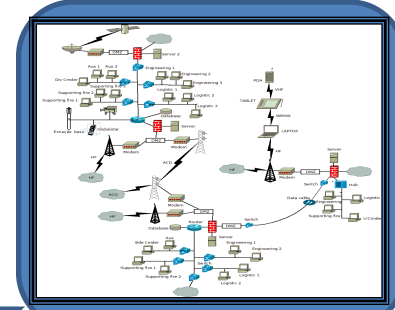


Real environment

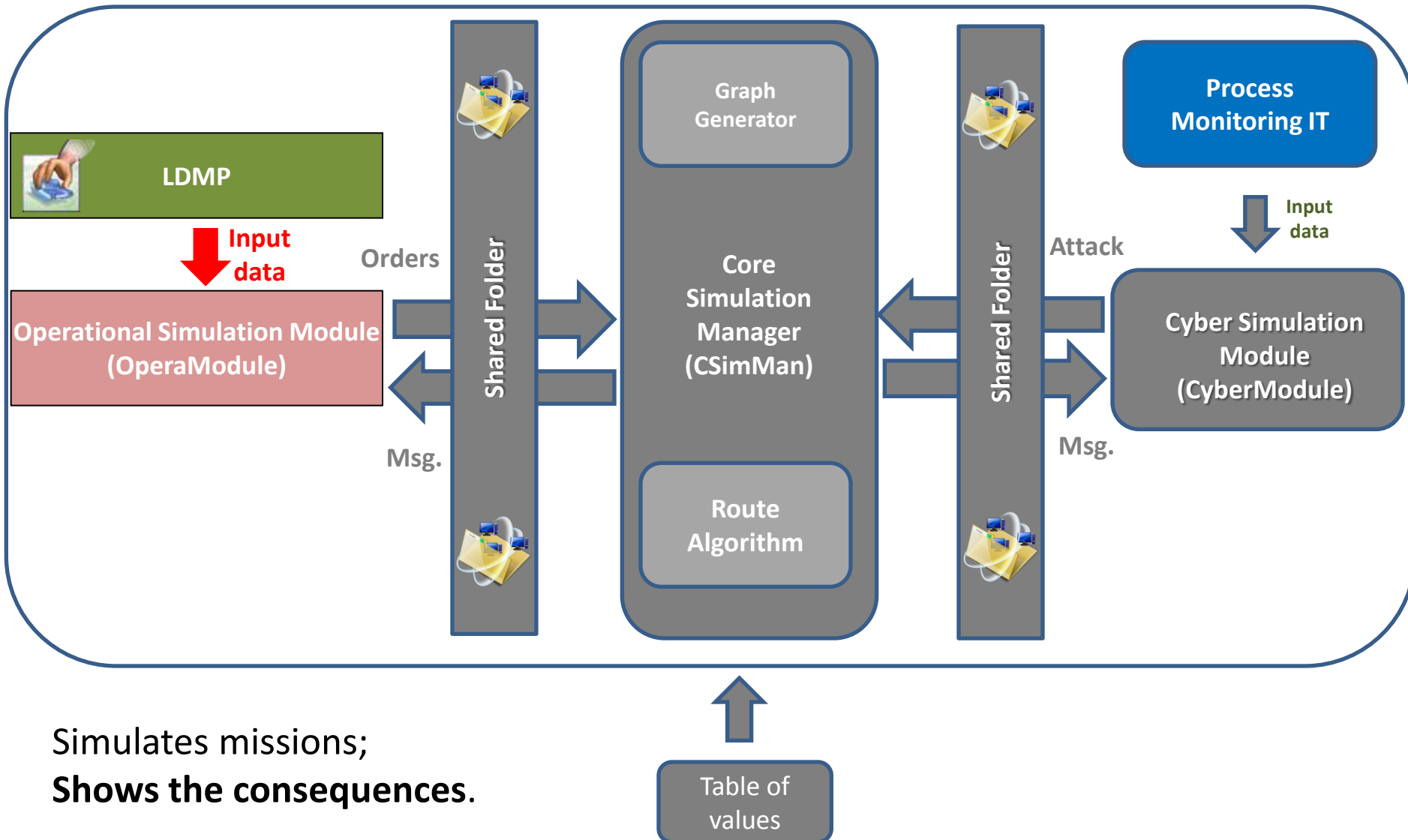


SCAN

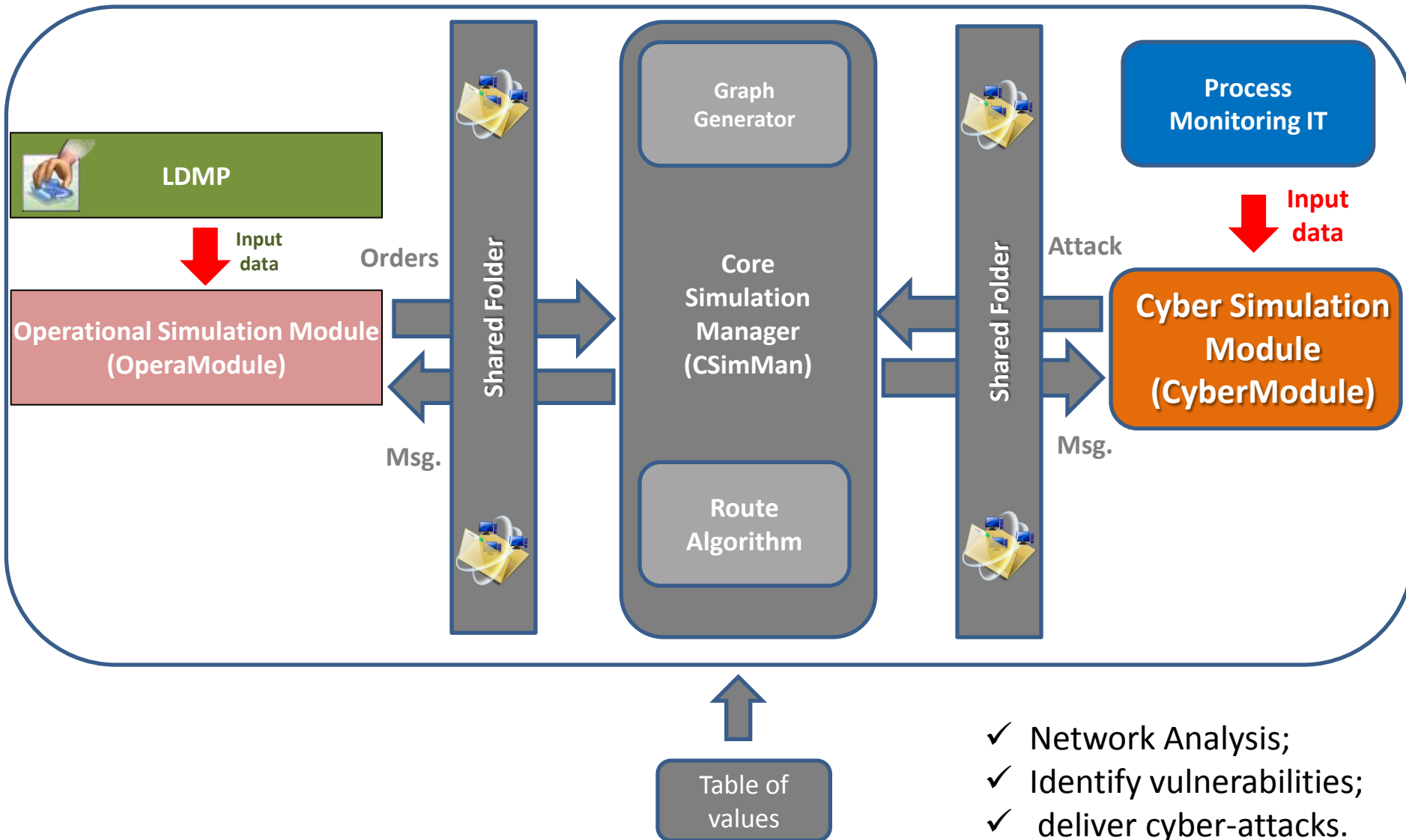
- ✓ Topology
- ✓ IT assets



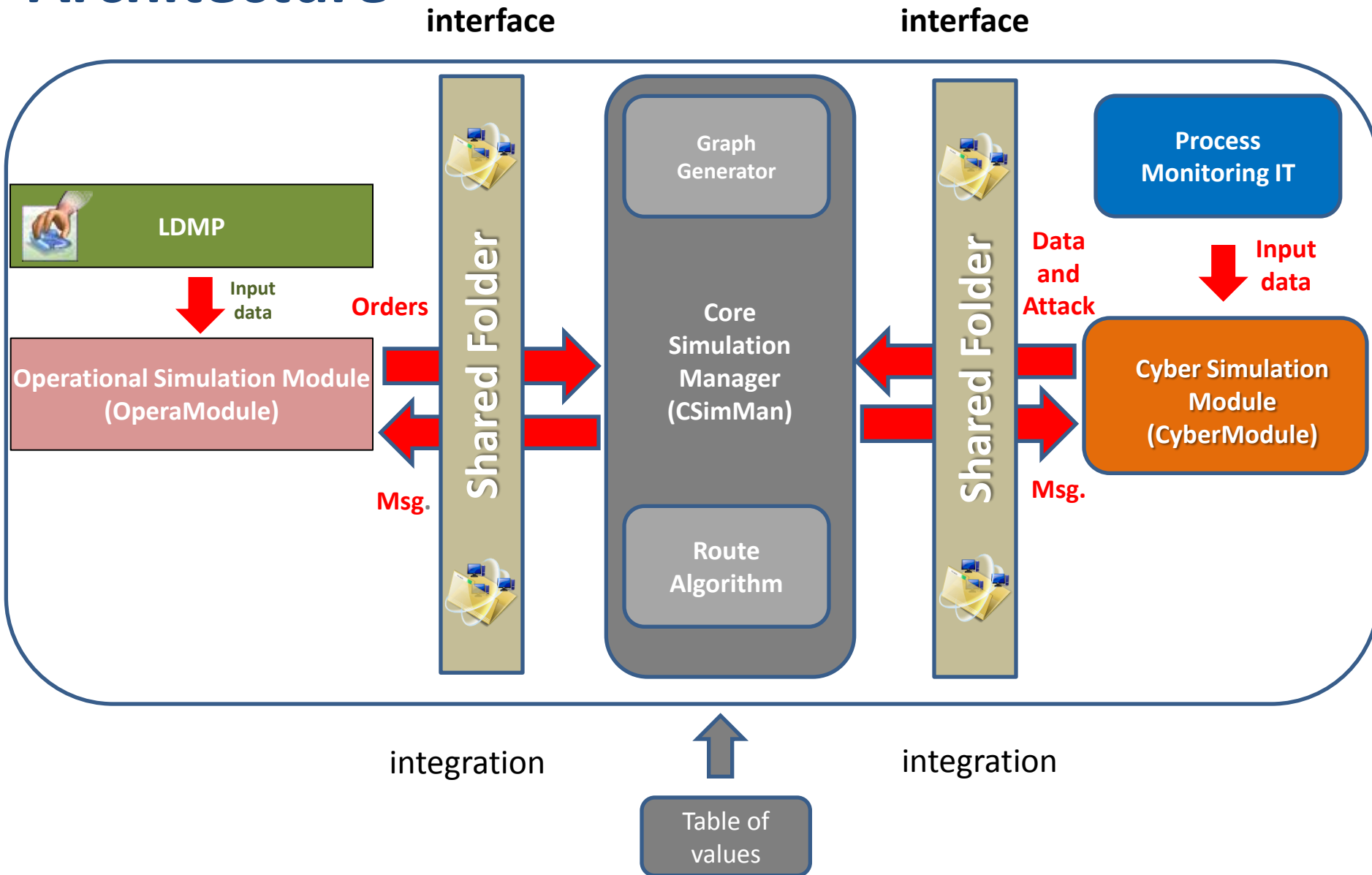
Architecture



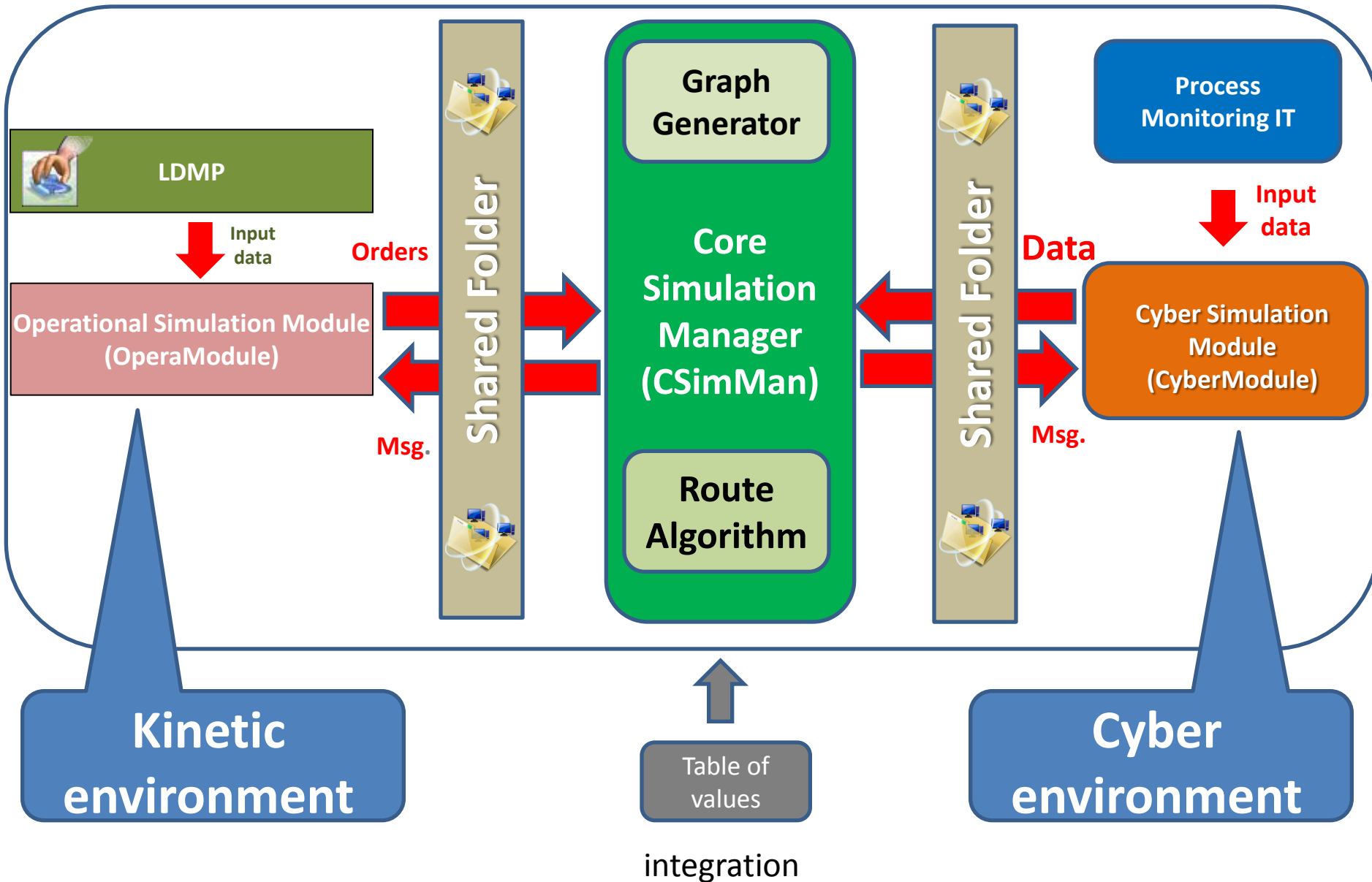
Architecture



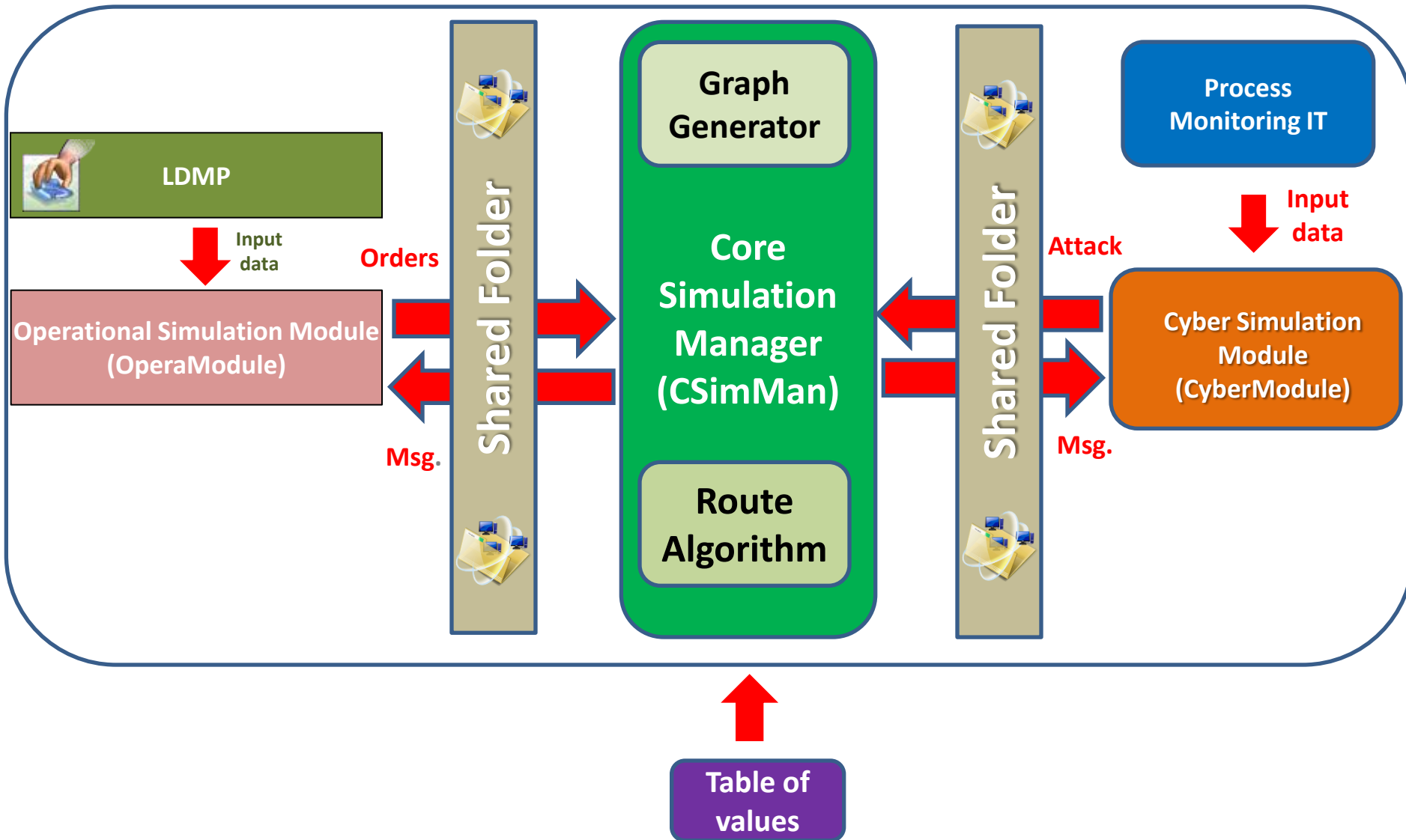
Architecture



Architecture

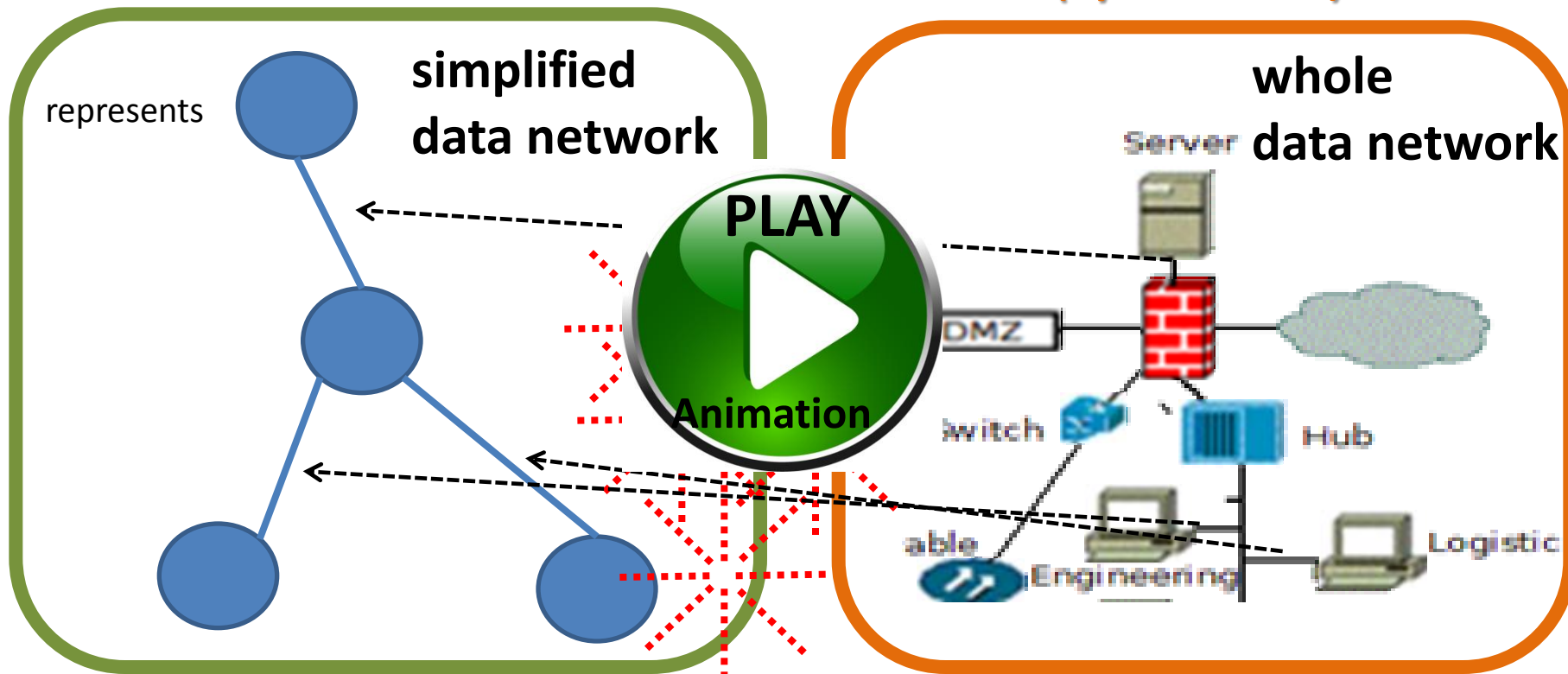


Architecture



**Core
Simulation Manager
(CSimMan)**

**Cyber Simulation
Module
(CyberModule)**



**Table of
values**

**This asset is not important
for the required analysis.**

Tables of Values



Note:

Only the asset considered the most important in the cyber-attack will be represented in the graph.

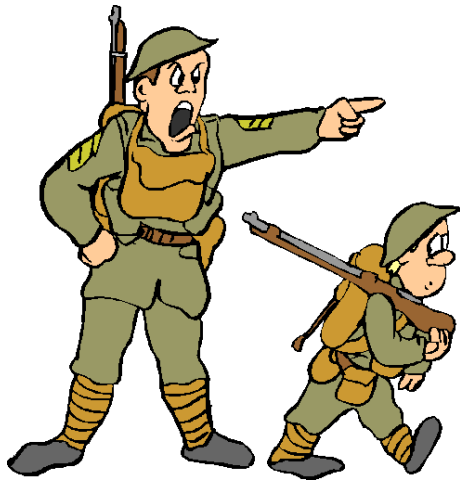
All communication means will be represented by edges with different weights.

Architecture





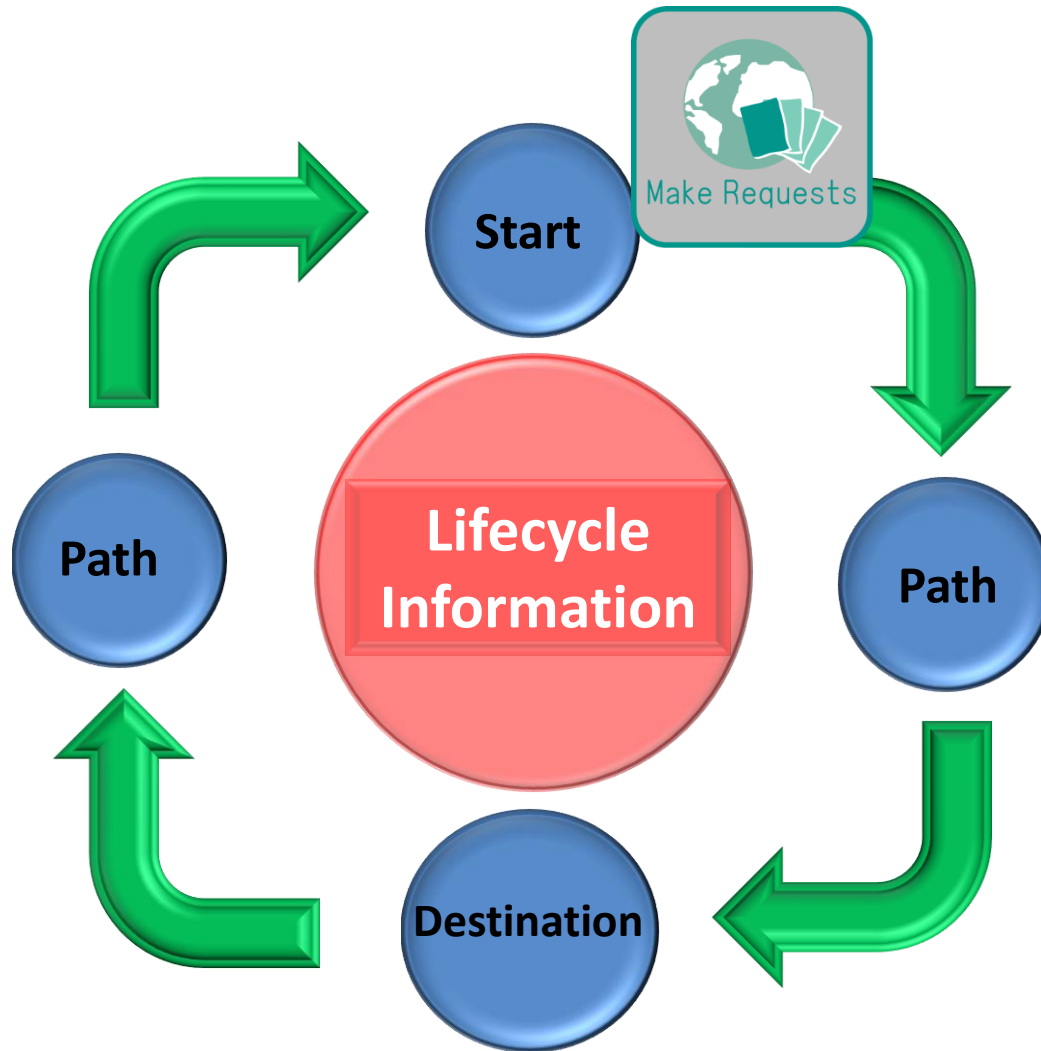
Any tactical event occur only when we have an order or make a request.



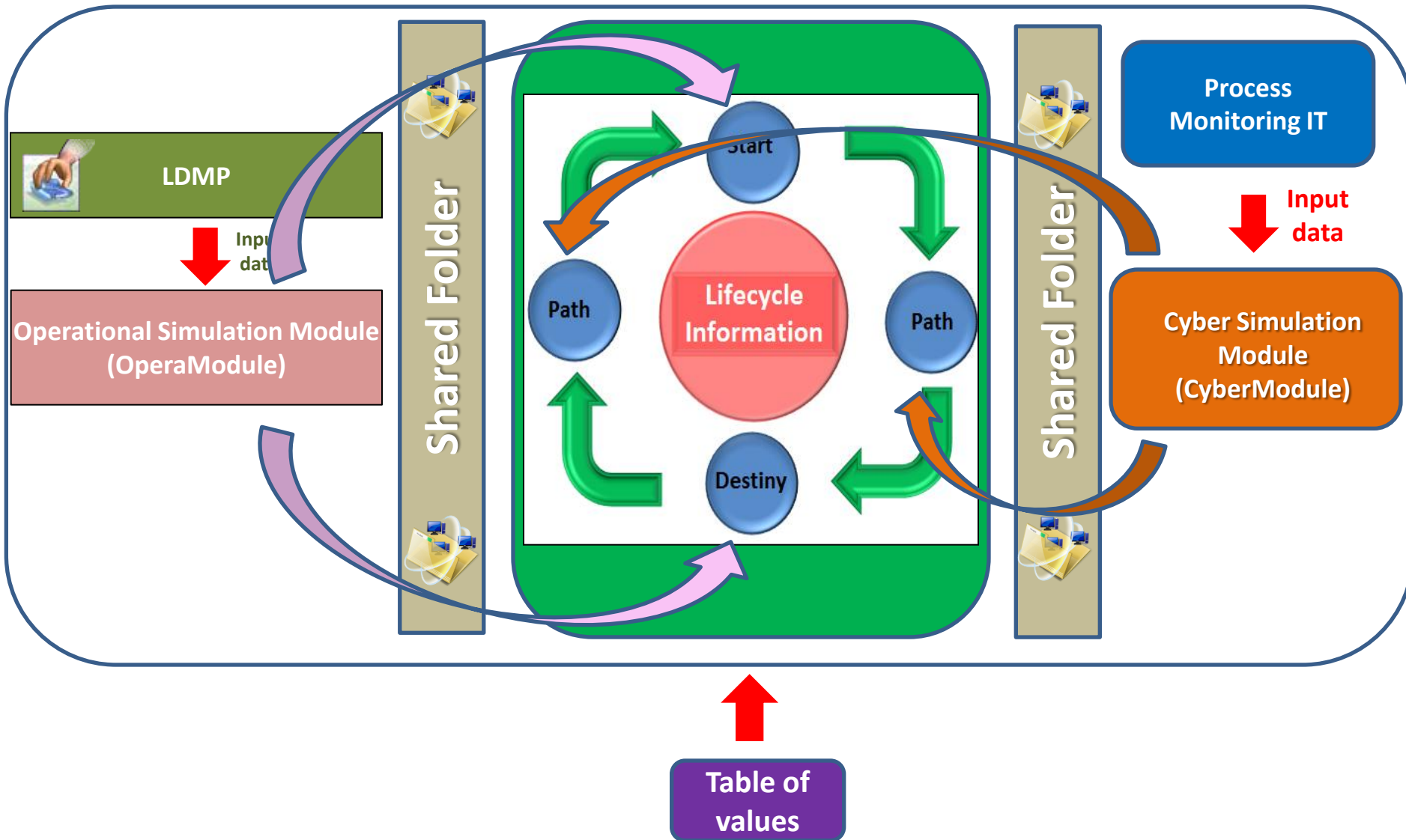
So, we have a flow of information.



Thus, we identified a lifecycle information.



Lifecycle Information in architecture

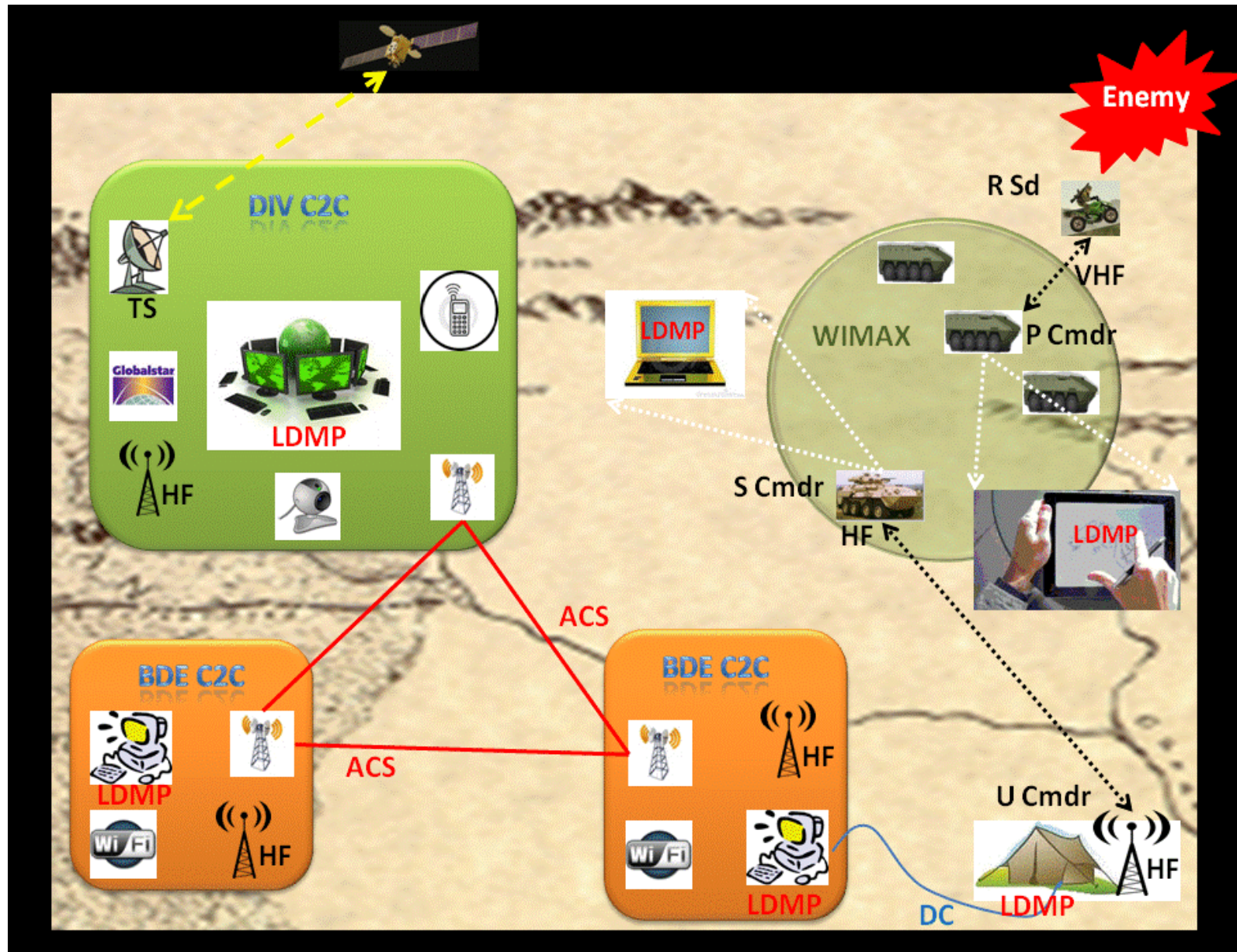


Agenda

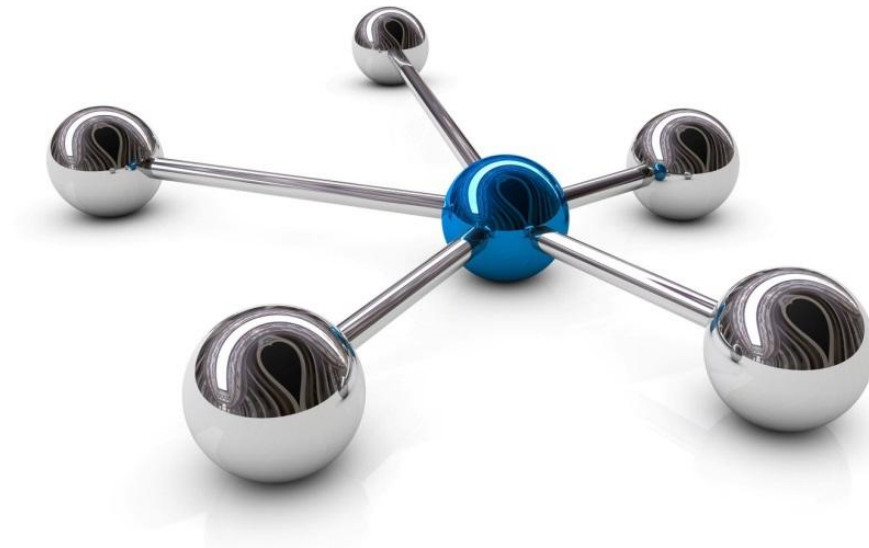
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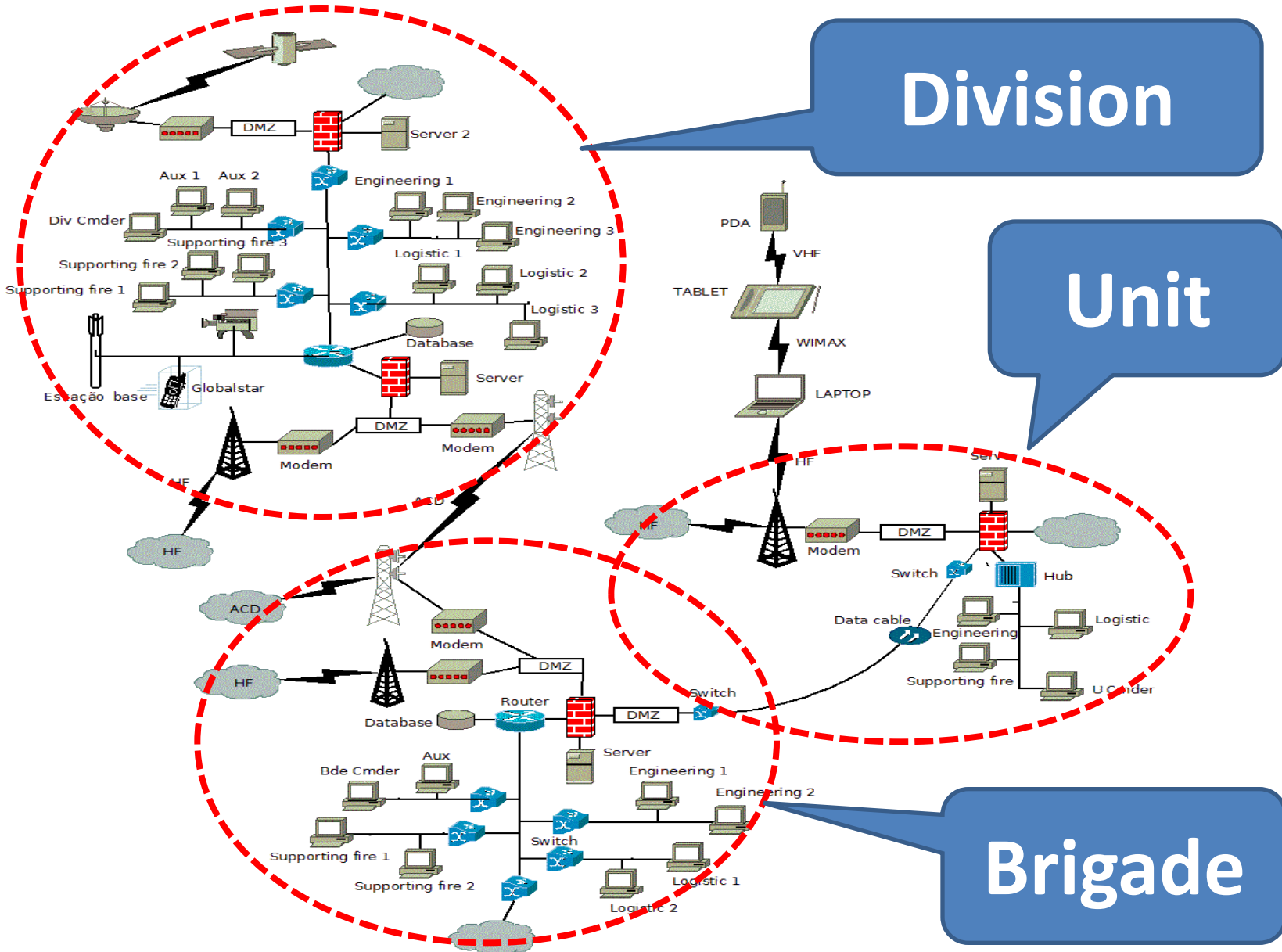
Tactical Level Scenario



To enable the order to be sent, its required an IT infrastructure.



IT Infrastructure



Simplified Architecture

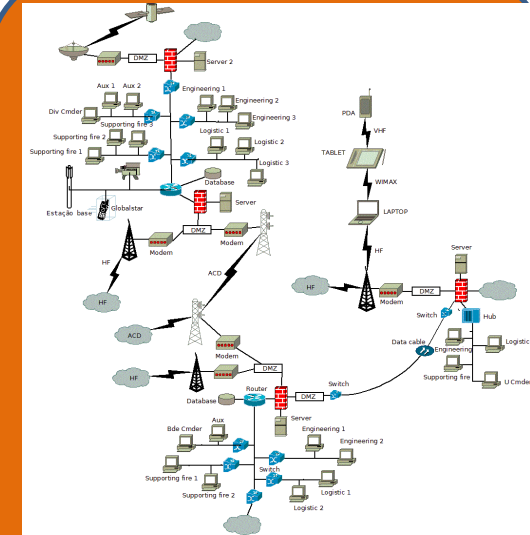
Tactical Scenario



**Operational Simulation Module
(OperaModule)**

Core Simulation Manager (CSimMan)

IT Scenario



**Cyber Simulation Module
(CyberModule)**

Case Study 1 - Evaluation **without** the cyber-attack

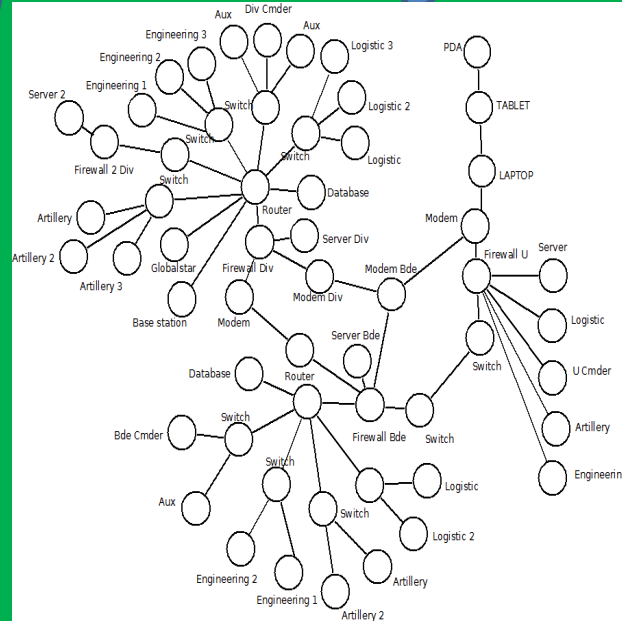


Simplified Architecture

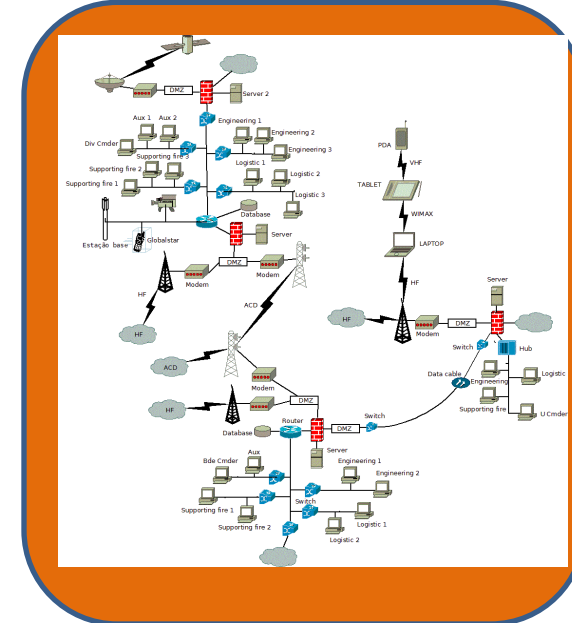
Data flow



Operational Simulation Module (OperaModule)



Core Simulation Manager

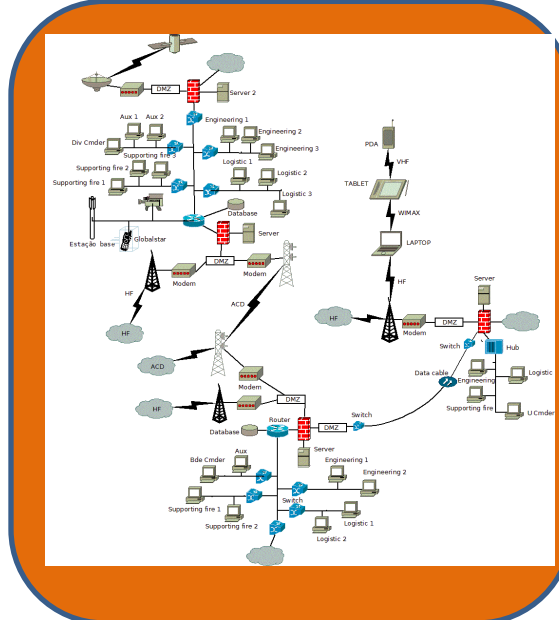


Cyber Simulation Module (CyberModule)

Table of values

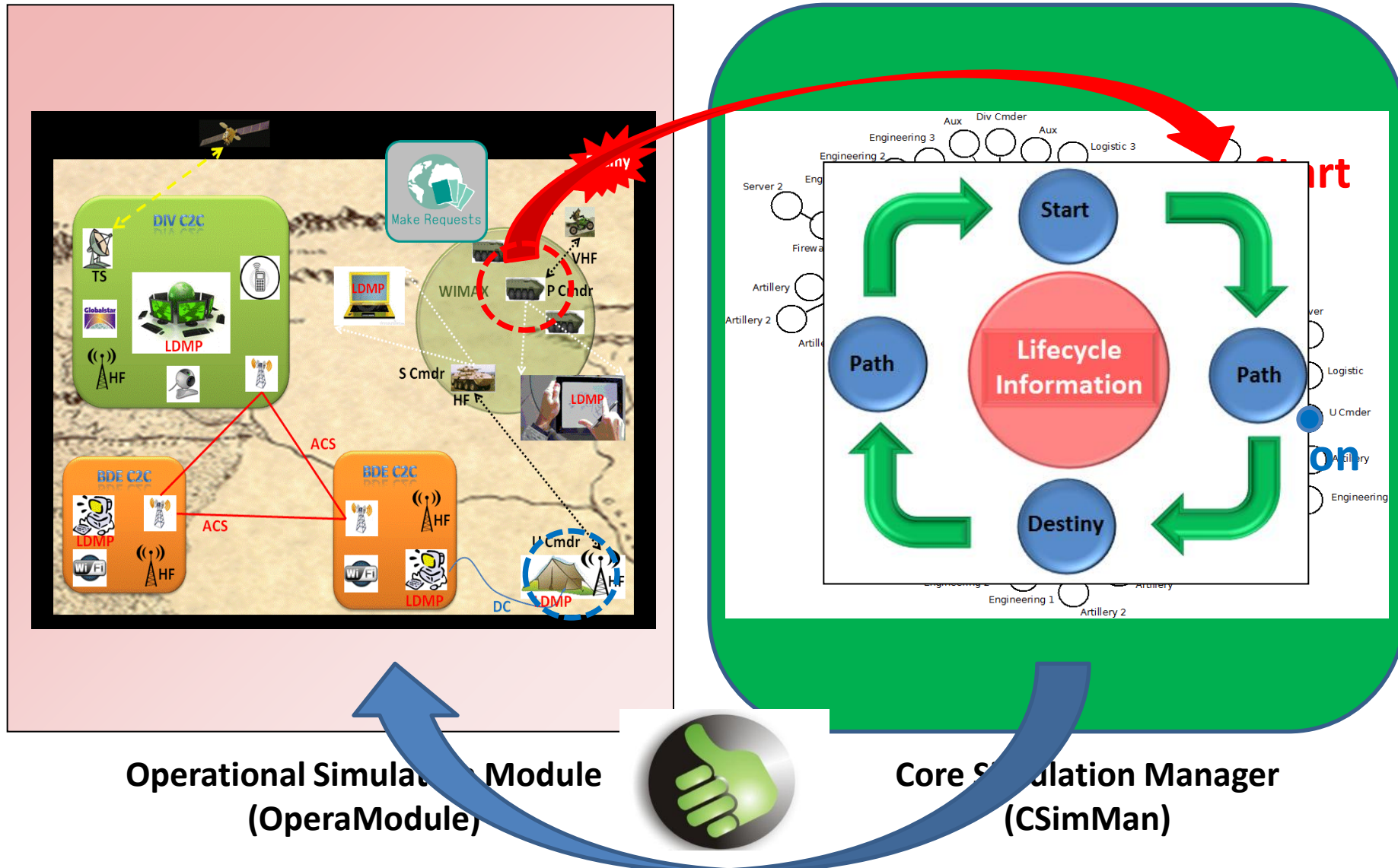
The diagram illustrates a network topology for the Core Simulation Manager (CSimMan). It features a central hub-and-spoke structure with multiple interconnected nodes. Key components include:

- Central Nodes:** Router, Switch, Modem, Firewall, Database, Server, and U C mdr.
- Peripheral Nodes:** PDA, LAPTOP, Server, U C mdr, Artillery, Engineering, and various network devices like Router, Switch, Modem, Firewall, and Database.
- Connections:** The nodes are interconnected via a series of lines representing network links, forming a complex mesh.



Cyber Simulation Module (CyberModule)

Architecture Expanded

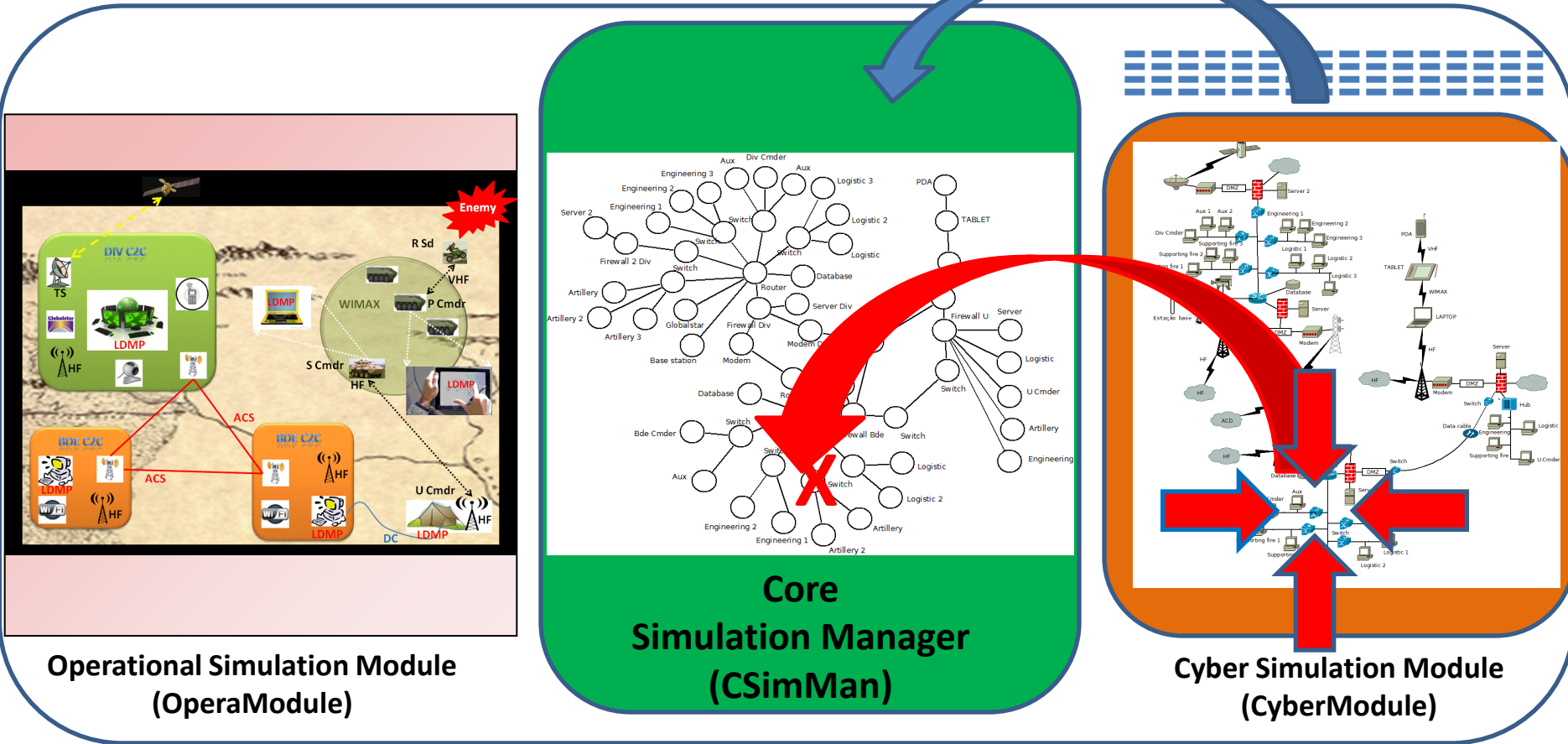


Case Study 2 - Evaluation **with** the cyber attack



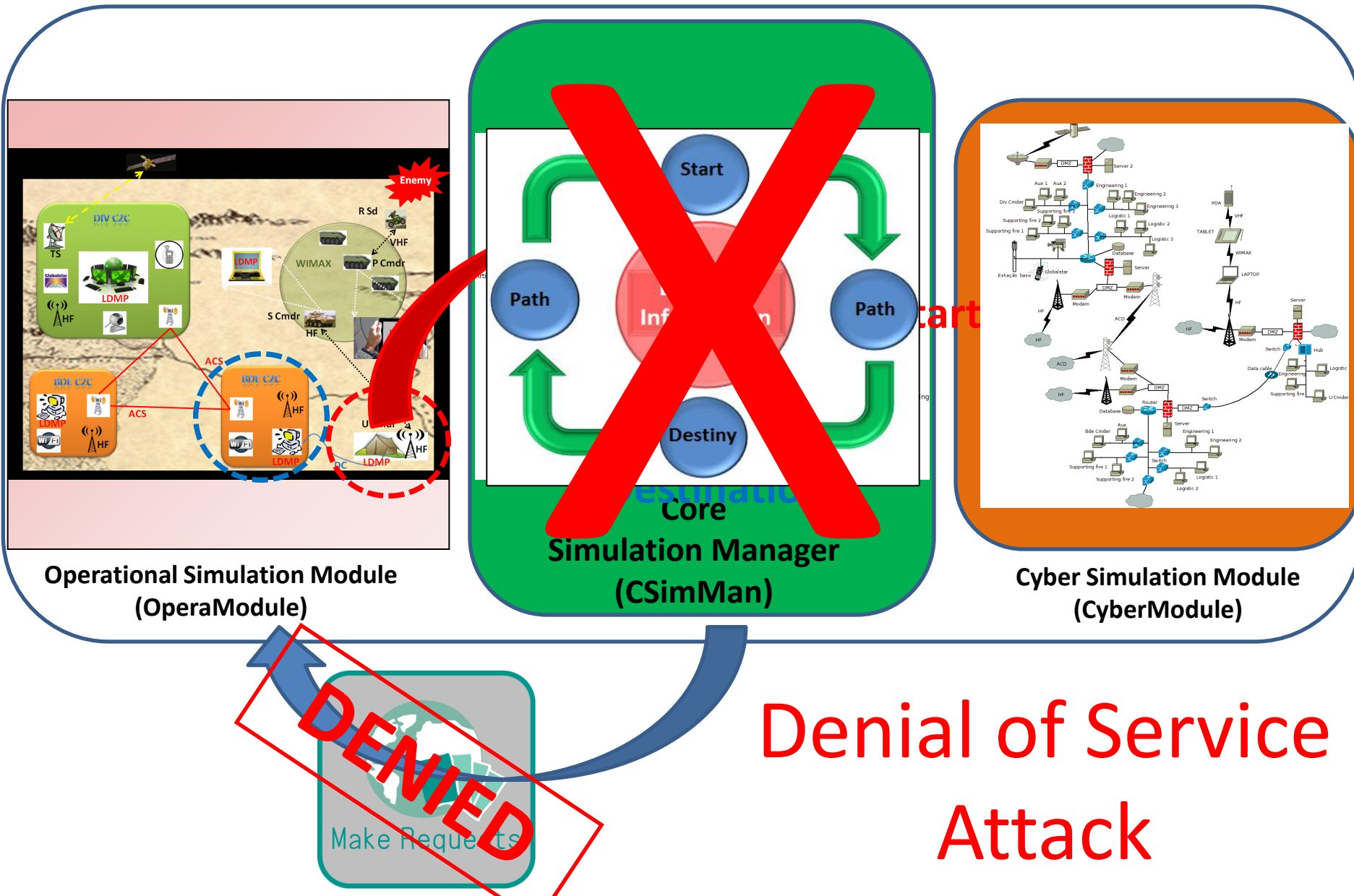
Simplified Architecture

Data flow



Denial of Service Attack

Simplified Architecture



Architecture evaluation

In resume:



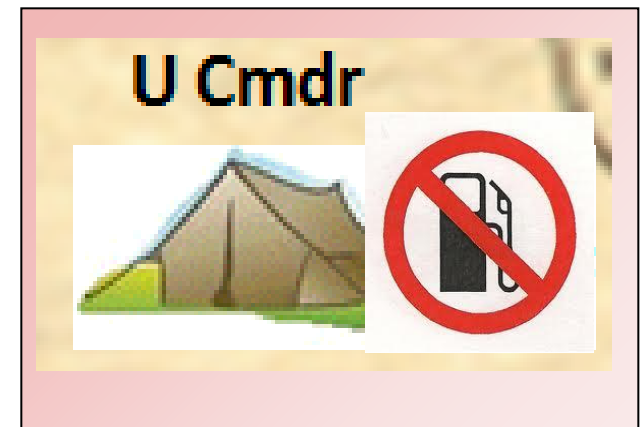
U Cmdr



Fuel

Architecture evaluation

In resume:



Operational Simulation
Module



We can have many vulnerabilities in the network.

We don't have resources, time and condition to address all vulnerabilities.



Main goal of the Architecture

**Identify which vulnerabilities
have the biggest impact on the
mission.**

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Final Remarks 1/2

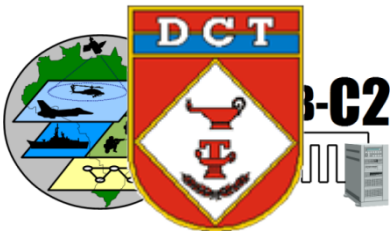
- The study of cyber domain and its complexity has become an important topic in the military science.
- This paper proposes an architecture that enables the joining of the cyber and kinetic environments. In this sense, our contribution is a new way to accomplish this interaction.
- The decision to shift troops or their possible destruction by the enemy causes changes in the data network and directly affects the flow of information, which could make impracticable military actions.

Final Remarks 2/2

- The proposed architecture allows the identification of the most important IT assets to a particular mission; intends to build the possible paths of information flow in the graphs; supports sequential effects (changes in the attacks and infrastructures); compares missions (with or without cyber-attack); and can be constantly updated.
- To accomplish these activities, the suggested model has a great dependence on the simulators used.

Acknowledgment

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- I would like to thank the Technology Science Department and the Brazilian Army .

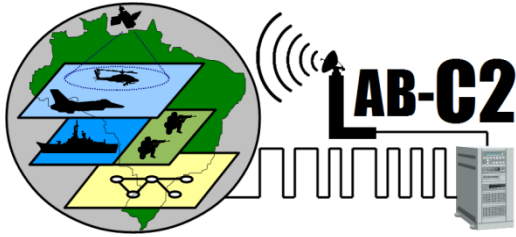


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