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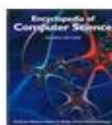
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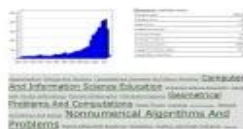
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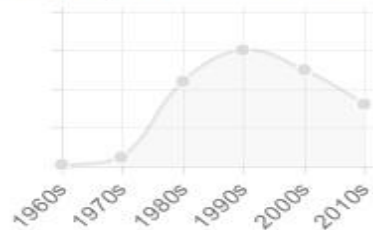
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Much work in AI deals with the selection of proper actions in a given (known or unknown) environment. However, the way to select a proper action when facing other agents is quite unclear. Most work in AI adopts classical game-theoretic equilibrium analysis to predict agent behavior in such settings. Needless ...

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Artificial intelligence and the future of cybersecurity

Full Text:  PDF Author: [Benoit Morel](#) Carnegie Mellon University, PITTSBURGH, PA, USA

Published in:



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A position paper toward an important and urgent discussion on how best use the potential of Artificial Intelligence in the context of cybersecurity. AI is often mentioned in papers on cybersecurity. But what is meant is using pre-existing AI techniques in cybersecurity. AI techniques are developed around applications. Cybersecurity has never been an area of concentration in AI. In this paper we argue that cybersecurity calls for new and specific AI techniques developed with that kind of application in mind. In practice, this paper is based on a broad overview of different approaches, which have the potential to be game changers in cybersecurity. This paper focuses on web application security and advocates the use of Knowledge Based Systems, probabilistic reasoning and Bayesian updating to control the probability of false positives and false negatives.

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Artificial Intelligence a Key to the Future of CyberSecurity

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Abstract

A position paper toward an important and urgent discussion on how best use the potential of Artificial Intelligence in the context of cybersecurity. AI is often mentioned in papers on cybersecurity. But what is meant is using pre-existing AI techniques in cybersecurity. AI techniques are developed around applications. Cybersecurity has never been an area of concentration in AI. In this paper we argue that cybersecurity calls for new and specific AI techniques developed with that kind of application in mind. In practice, this paper is based on a broad overview of different approaches, which have the potential to be game changers in cybersecurity. This paper focuses on web application security and advocates the use of Knowledge Based Systems, probabilistic reasoning and Bayesian updating to control the probability of false positives and false negatives.

Categories and Subject Descriptors: A.1[General Literature]: Introductory and Survey; H.1.0 [Information Systems]: Models and Principles

General Terms: Documentation, Security, Theory

Keywords: Bayesian updating, CSRF, probabilistic reasoning

1. Introduction

It has been known for a long time that in cybersecurity, defense uses a flawed paradigm because it leads to a strategy based on tweaking and "fixing the plumbing" with no long term vision. When new forms of attacks appear, ad hoc response are put together, which often involves making the use of the internet more cumbersome, by adding layers of authentication. "Protective measures tend to involve complicating protocols or their implementation, making things more

secure by making them more cumbersome and recommending to refrain from using some functionalities, as more often than not each new functionality provides new points of entry for malicious activities [1], [2], [3],[4]. But the introduction of new functionalities are precisely what makes the internet so attractive and successful. Furthermore there is still no adequate defense to zero day attack, as anomaly based detection has still some open problems, like the false positive probability.

An ideal cyber-defense would provide full protection to users, while preserving all the functionalities. We are very far from this situation. But there is no reason why in the long run, we could not get close to such a situation. One thing that cyber-defense can do and should is to be *more intelligent*. The approach to defense based on "fixing the plumbing" is inherently suboptimal. A massive paradigm shift is needed, the kind of paradigm shift that makes a much heavier use of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

The idea of making heavier use of AI in cybersecurity is not new. In an editorial in IEEE security and Privacy [5], Carl Landwehr stated that "In their early days, computer security and artificial intelligence didn't seem to have much to say to each other. AI researchers were interested in making computers do things that only humans had been able to do, while security researchers aimed to fix the leaks in the plumbing of the computing infrastructure or design infrastructures they deemed leakproof." But the dream of retroactively make the internet secure and leak-proof, is clearly not a clever approach.

In the words of Bruce Schneier, "the internet can be regarded as the most complex machine mankind ever built. We barely understand how it works, let alone how to secure it" [6]. The introduction of new technologies like the proliferation of new web applications or the increasing use of wireless, have exacerbated this fact [1]. Cybersecurity, has become the most complex threat to society. Despite years of incremental improvements in cyber-defense, it is clear that a paradigm shift is needed, but at the same time difficult to imagine.



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