

# Light weight tabletop exercise

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# Light weight tabletop exercise

- What is a tabletop exercise
- RED-BLUE

# Objectives

- Demonstrate general concepts in cybersecurity, such as:
  - the process of discovering and managing security incidents,
  - common failure points in the security incident management process,
  - the value of cooperation and sharing of information,
  - the limitations of people, processes and technology,
  - the importance of teamwork and clear role assignment,
  - the intersection of information technology, media and law in cybersecurity.

# Rules

- Do not fight the scenario
- Stay within the realm of the feasible
- Have fun and improvise
- Players simulate limited knowledge of the situation

# Task 1: form teams

- Form teams of X
  - At least one foreign and one local student
- Pick a team captain
- Team captain sends me a e-mail NLT 09OCT
  - List the people on the team
  - Brief description of their background
  - Three preferences for team role: Red, law enforcement, ISP, CERT, industry (manufacturing, commerce, etc.), government (ministry, agency)

# Instructor feedback 1

- Receive team role assignment and guidance for the exercise preparation

# Task 2: onepager

- Send a one page description of your team to the instructor NLT 1200 on 15OCT, covering the following points
  - role
  - objectives
  - general plan
  - threat assessment

# Task 3: Blue team presentation

- On 16OCT all blue teams will give a short overview of their team, answering questions from all other teams about their:
  - Role, business model, personnel, infrastructure, externally visible security information, etc.
  - If it is conceivable that the BTs/RT would be able to find out, then this information will be given.
  - Instructors decide on borderline cases.



# Task 4: Red team presentation

- Closed meeting between RT and instructors to get an overview of Red campaign plan and injects.

# Exercise

- 23 OCT

# Inject

- A storyline event
  - Who detects the event?
  - What do they detect?
  - When?
  - Where?
  - Why/how do they detect?
- Discussion – (how) will it reach security staff?

# Example inject 1

- Who: intern at MinCOMM
- What: e-mail from MinCOMM IT saying that she should change her account password to “fh49f#D&” in order to comply with the security policy. Instructions included.
- When: Monday morning at 1000
- Where: MinCOMM
- Why/how: reading daily e-mail

# Example inject 2

- Who: PR specialist at ISP
- What: several third party websites hosted by the ISP webhosting service seem to be defaced by L337H4XX0R.
- When: Monday morning at 1000
- Where: ISP HQ
- Why/how: phone call from a news reporter

# Example inject 3

- At 1015 on Monday, the News sysadmin gets an automated alarm on his smartphone. It seems the web server has crashed.

# Rationale

- What actually happened?
- What was the motivation behind the attacks?

# Source

- Ottis, R. (2014). Light Weight Tabletop Exercise for Cybersecurity Education. Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 11(4), 579 - 592.