

Exploring Dark Networks: From the Surface Web to the Dark Web

Hsinchun Chen, Ph.D., University of Arizona

Panel 3: Multi-Level, High-Dimensional Evolving and Emerging Networks (ML-HD-EEN)

October 12, 2017

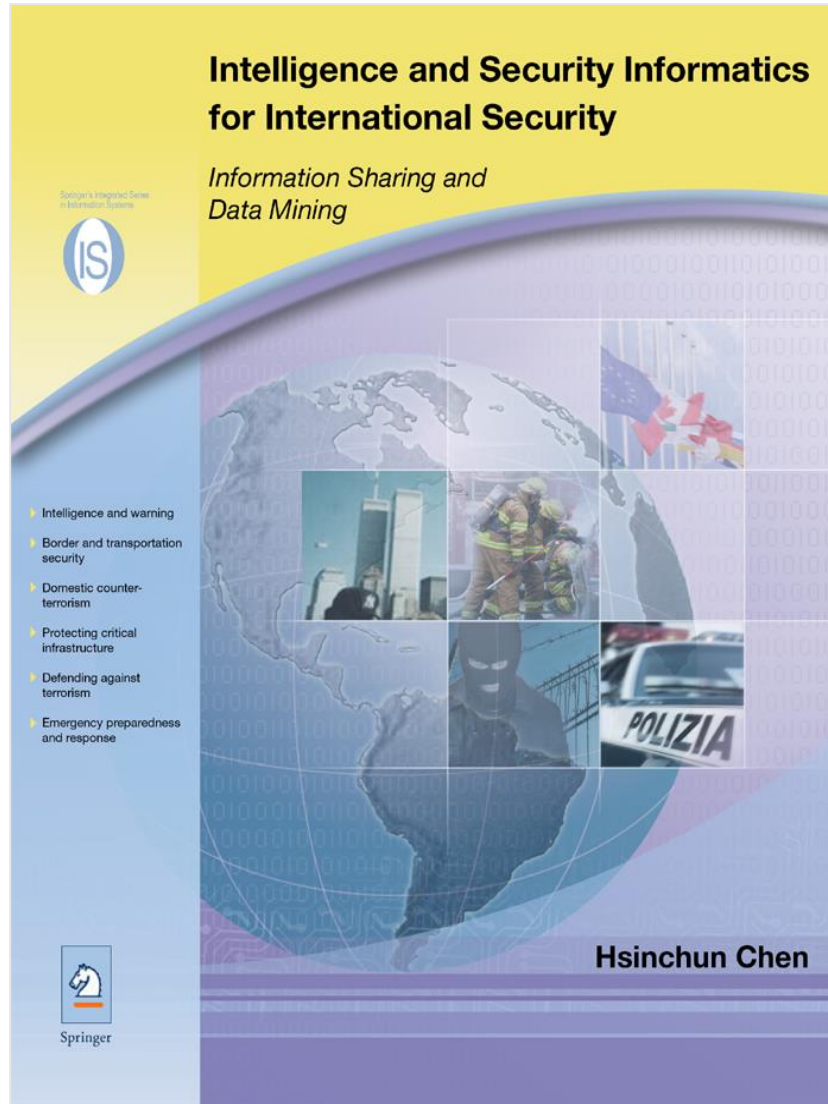
“Leveraging Advances in Social Network Thinking for National Security: A Workshop”

Acknowledgements: NSF, DHS, DOJ, DOD

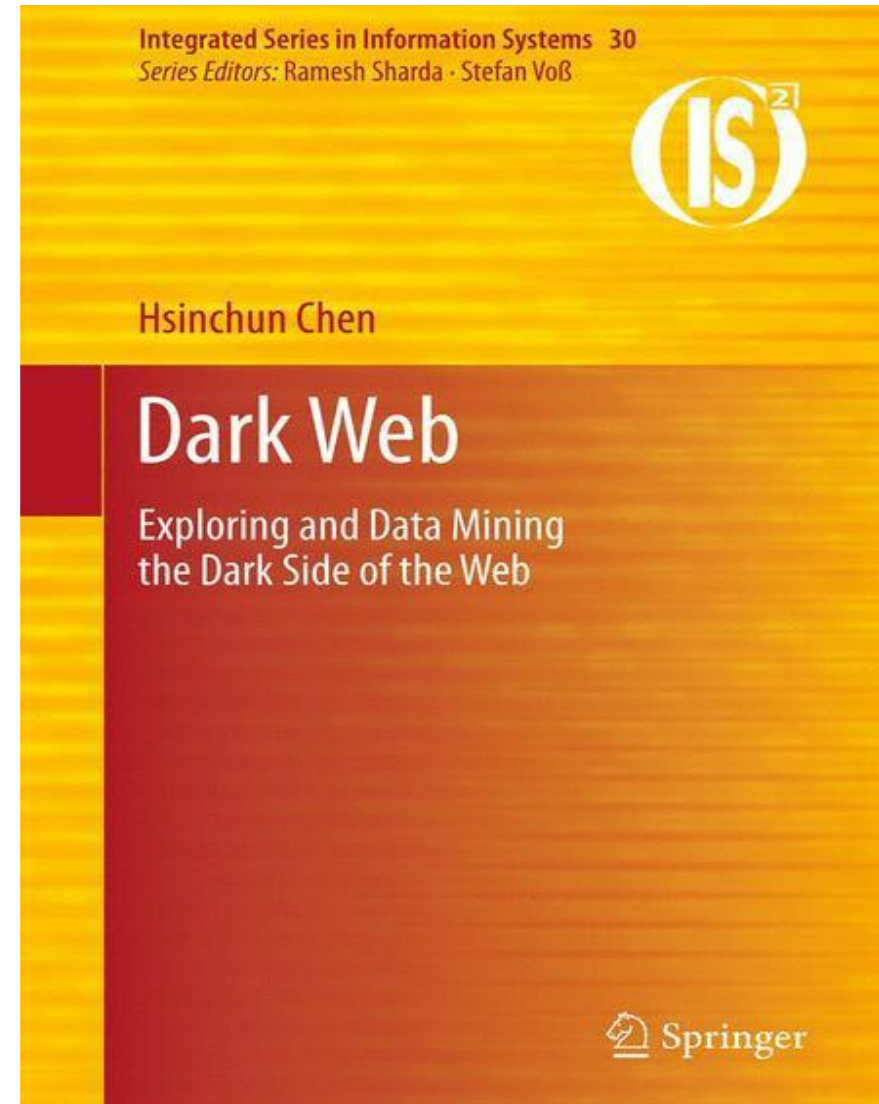
My Background

- Academic: Data/computational scientist; data/text/web mining, visualization; applied AI for security and health analytics
- Applications: Security analytics; dark networks
- Projects: COPLINK (1997-2009, gang/narcotic networks); Dark Web (2001-present, extremist/terrorist networks); Hacker Web (2009-present)
- SBE collaborators: M. Sageman, R. Breiger, T. Holt
- Agency collaborators: TPD, PPD, FBI, CIA, NSA, DHS (NSF, DOD)

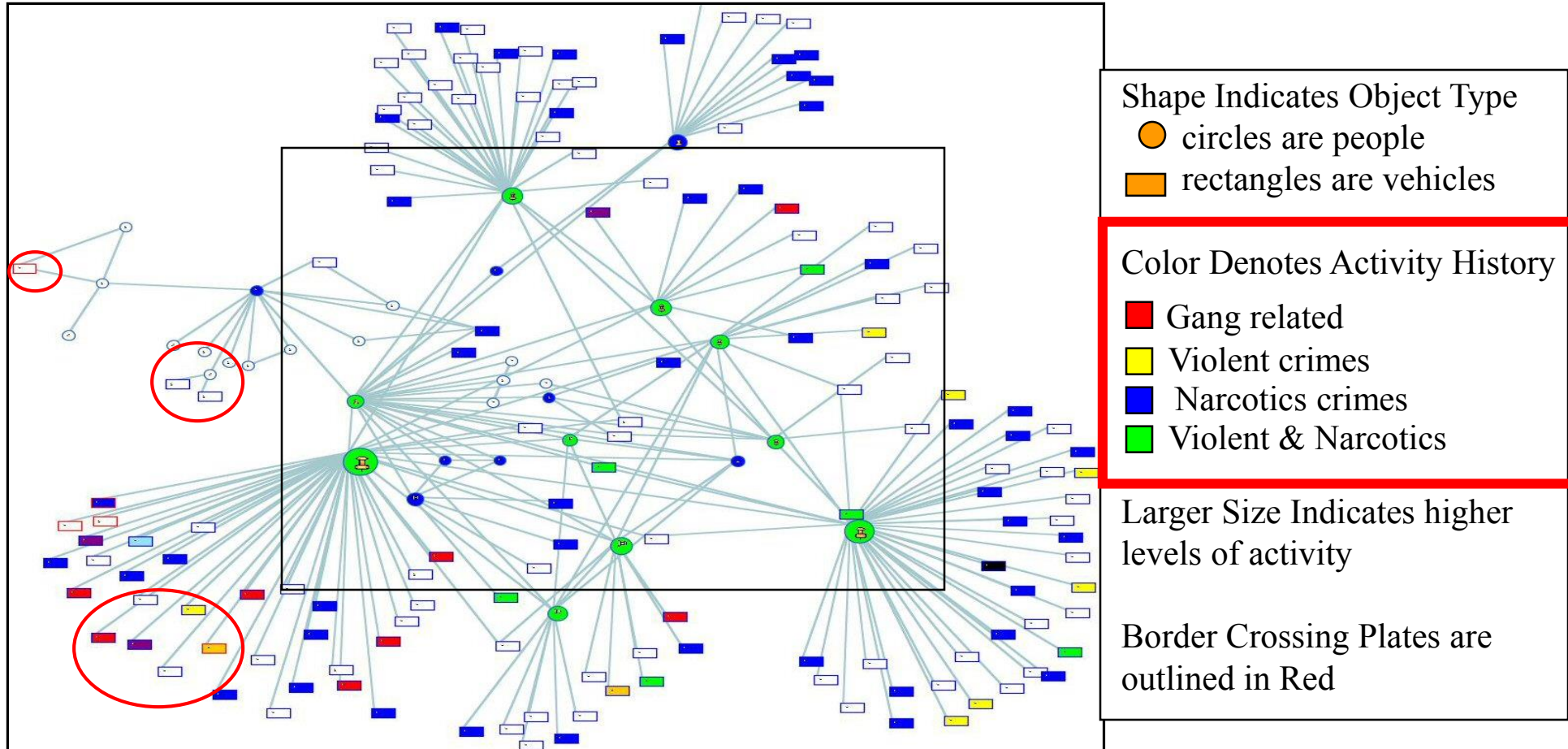
Springer, 2006



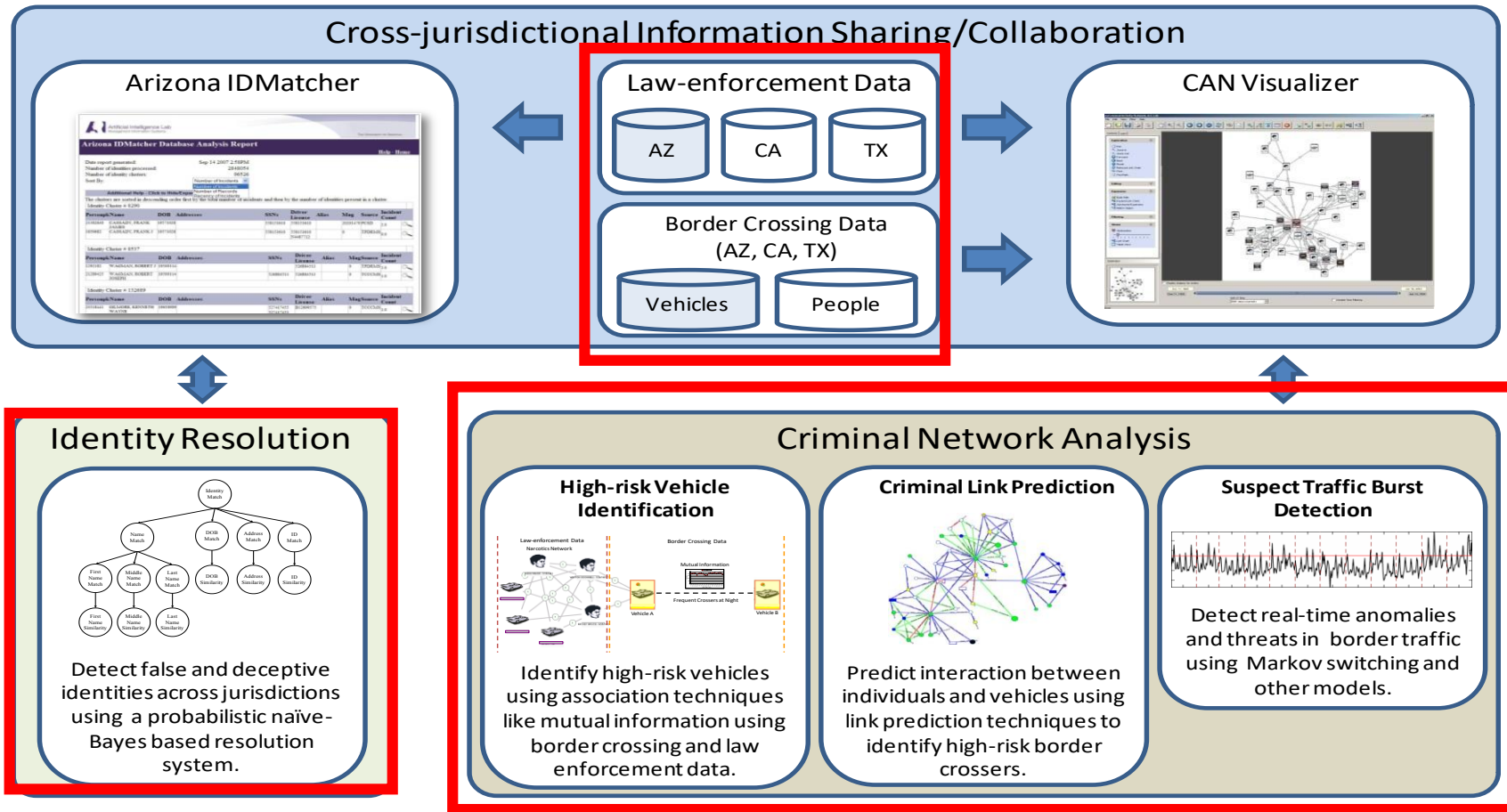
Springer, 2012



A Vehicle to Watch via its Networks?



COPLINK Identity Resolution and Criminal Network Analysis (DHS)



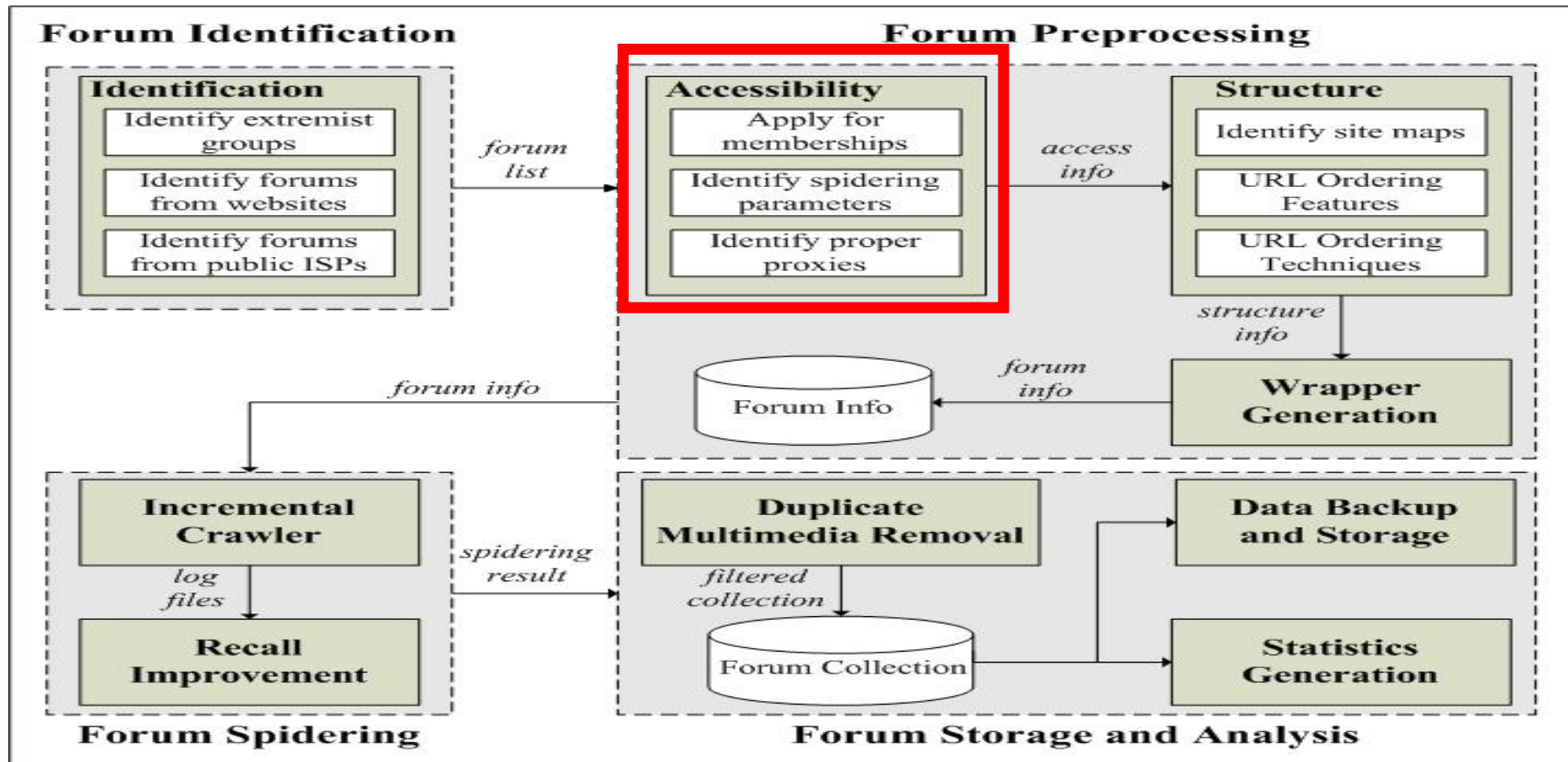
* Only the grayed datasets are available to the AI Lab

Dark Web Overview

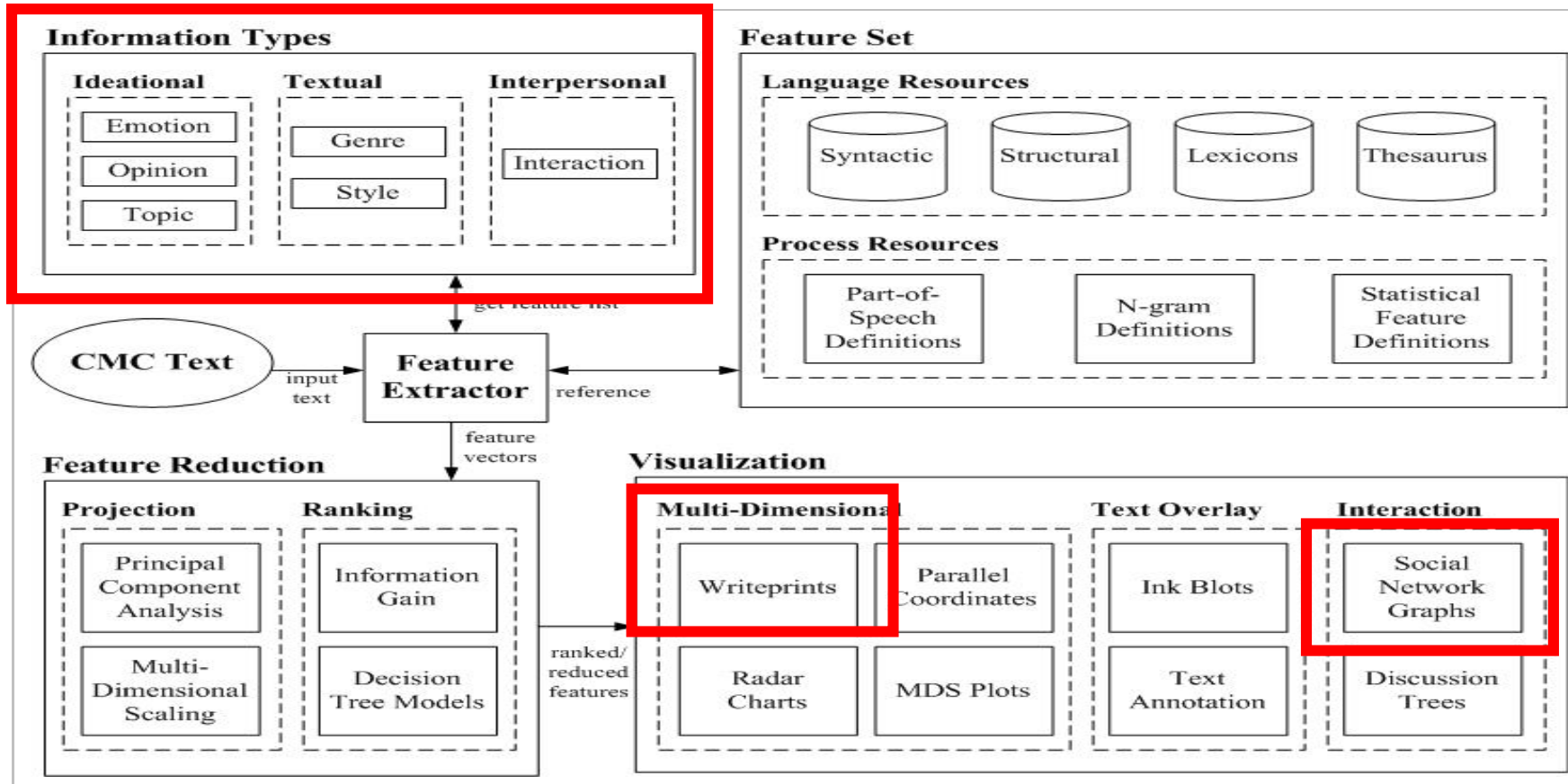
- Dark Web: Terrorists' and cyber criminals' use of the Internet
- Collection: Web sites, forums, blogs, YouTube, etc.
- 20 TBs in size, with close to 10B pages/files/messages (the entire LOC collection: 15 TBs)



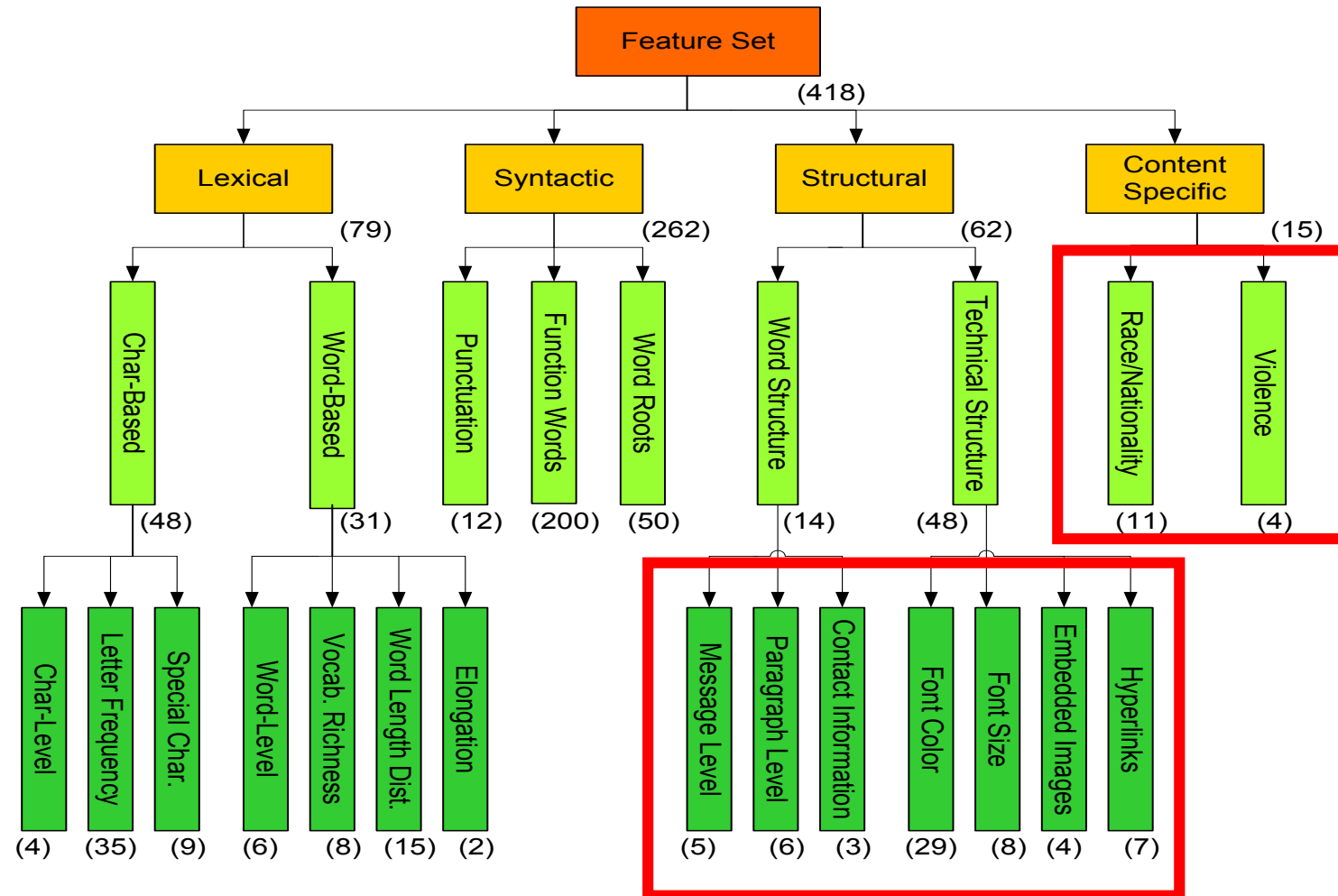
Dark Web Forum Crawler System: Probing the Hidden Web (Proxy, TOR)



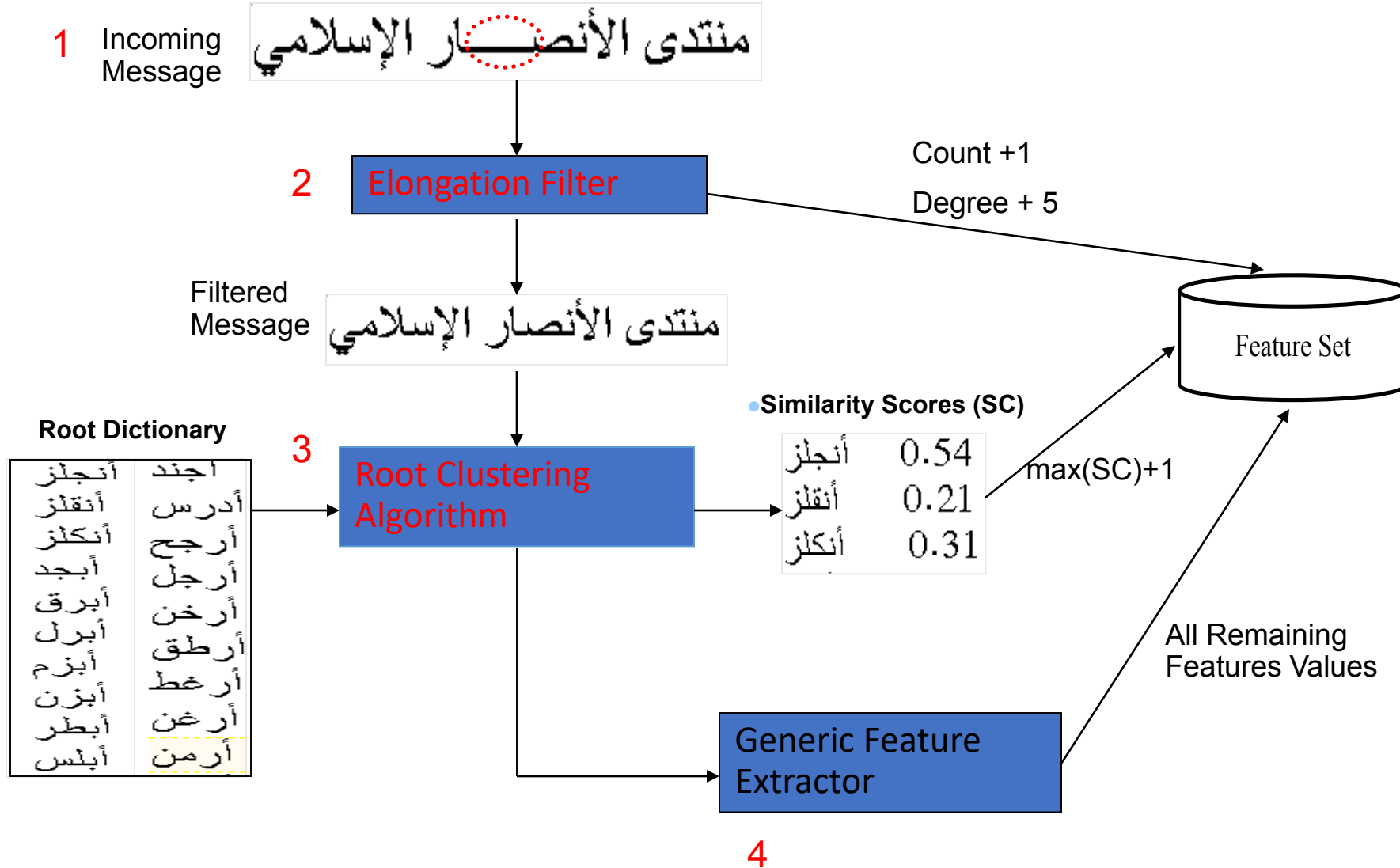
CyberGate for Social Media Analytics: Ideational, Textual and Interpersonal Information



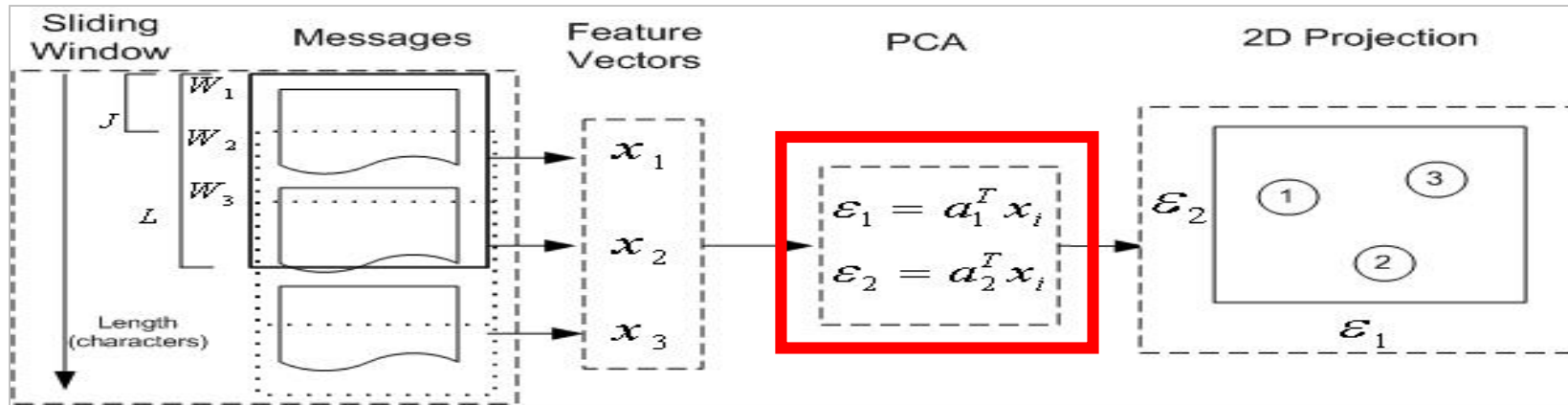
Arabic Writeprint Feature Set: Online Authorship Analysis



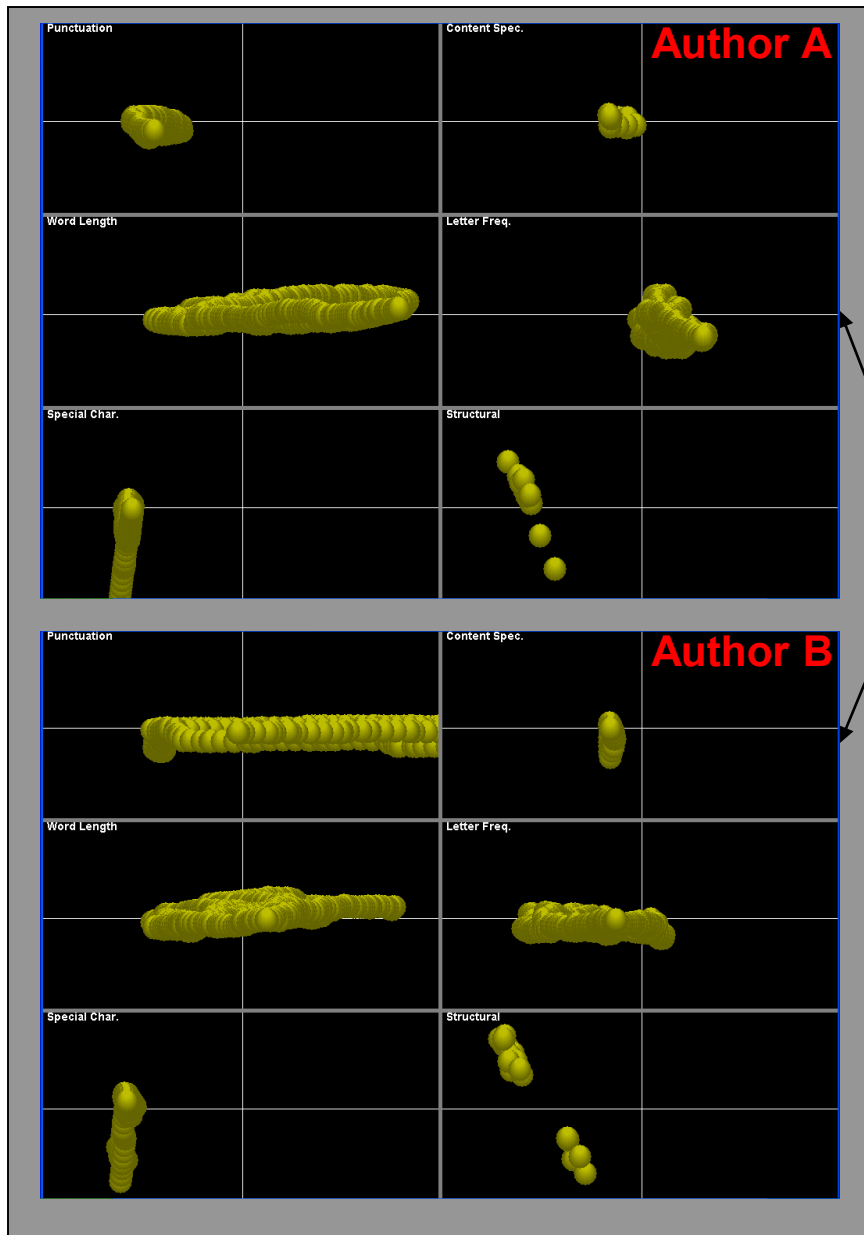
Arabic Feature Extraction Component



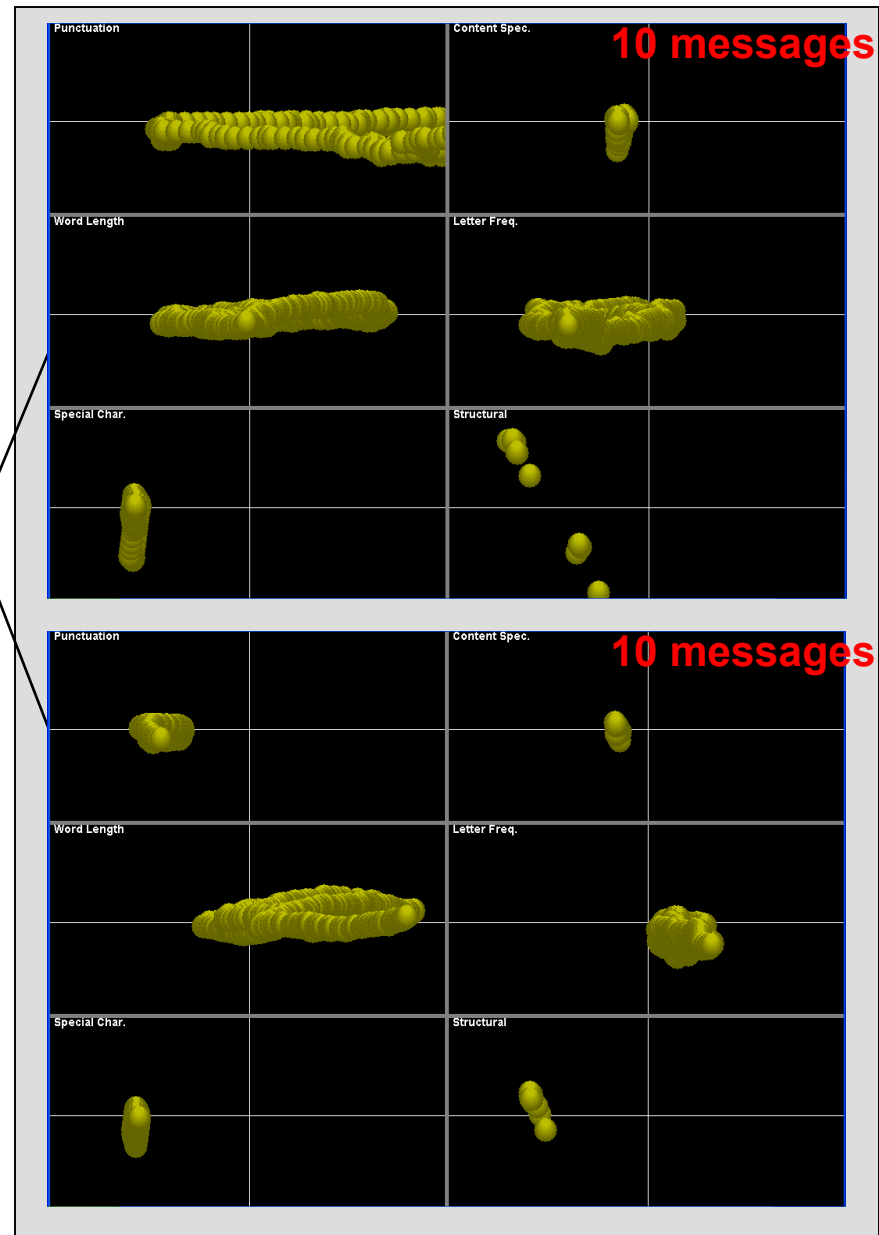
CyberGate System Design: Writeprints



Author Writeprints



Anonymous Messages



AZ Forum Portal

- 13M messages (340K members) across 29 major Jihadi forums in English, Arabic, French, German and Russian (VBulletin)
- Linking members over time

The screenshot displays the AZ Forum Portal interface. At the top, it says "Dark Web Forum Portal" and "Welcome! cricri logoff". Below this is a navigation bar with links like "Home", "Forum Statistics", "By Member", "By Thread", "By Time", "By Topic", and "SNA Graph". A search bar is present with the text "Alokab threads related to Topic: bomb, iraq". Below the search bar, there are instructions on how to view, translate, and download messages. A table lists search results with columns for ThreadID, Thread Title, and Thread Title Translation. Below the table, there are navigation links like "< First Page", "< Previous Page", and "Translate".

On the left side, there is a navigation menu with "Home" and "Help". The "Help" section explains that the page shows forum statistics and allows for further analysis by member or topic. Below this, there is a section titled "Analysis of AlFirdaws" with a list of filters: "By M", "By T", "By T", and "By T".

At the bottom, there is a line graph titled "Number of Messages Across Time" showing "Posting" activity over time. The graph has a y-axis from 200 to 2,000 and an x-axis representing time. The data shows a fluctuating trend with several peaks, notably around 1,400, 1,700, and 2,000 messages.

On the right side, there is a search interface with a "Select Forum" dropdown set to "Islamic Awakening (EN)", a "Keyword" field containing "Muslim, Islam, Sharia, Sunni, Shia", and "Start Date" and "End Date" selectors. Below the search interface is a network graph showing connections between users. The graph has a red border and contains several nodes with labels and message counts: "Bintul Islam: 290", "iloveIslam: 239", "abuhannah: 173", "Wild Wild West: 109", "Abu Najm Muhammad: 142", "Abu Qarim: 130", and "ImmaLahmed: 188". The graph also includes options for "Show top 2.0% users", "Show Node Label", "Hide Isolated Nodes", "Link to User Post", "Graph Metric" (set to "Number of Messages"), "Graph Layout" (set to "Circle"), and an "Export Graph" button. The graph summary shows "Messages: 10517, threads: 1705, users: 760."

MOVING TOWARD BLACK HAT RESEARCH IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY: AN EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION TO THE SPECIAL ISSUE

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H. Raghav Rao

Black Hats Versus White Hats Versus Grey Hats

What exactly is this white hat versus the black hat dichotomy? When making movies about the Old American West, filmmakers made a symbolic distinction at times between the good guys, wearing white hats, and the bad guys, wearing black hats. If, for the sake of our basic theme, we can adopt this distinction momentarily, we would like to go on to asseverate that the information systems field is heavily over-emphasizing research on white hats to the detriment of studies on black hats. It is easy to see how this would, quite naturally, occur. Scholars have better access to white hats,

The screenshot shows the NSF website header with the logo and tagline 'WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN'. A navigation bar includes links for HOME, FUNDING, AWARDS, DISCOVERIES, NEWS, PUBLICATIONS, STATISTICS, ABOUT NSF, and FASTLANE. A search bar is located in the top right. The main content area features a 'Discoveries' section with a red-bordered box around the article title 'When hackers talk, this research team listens'. Below the title is a sub-headline 'Online conversations help fill critical gap in cybersecurity knowledge about attackers' motivations, possible targets' and a small image of a hand holding a magnifying glass over a world map. To the right is a portrait of Hsinchun Chen with a caption. The date 'October 8, 2015' is at the bottom of the article.

The screenshot shows the NSF website header and navigation bar. The main content area features a 'Funding' section with a red-bordered box around the announcement for the 'Directorate for Computer & Information Science & Engineering' and the 'Secure and Trustworthy Cyberspace (SaTC)' program. Below the announcement is a 'CONTACTS' section with a table listing contact information for Jeremy Epstein.

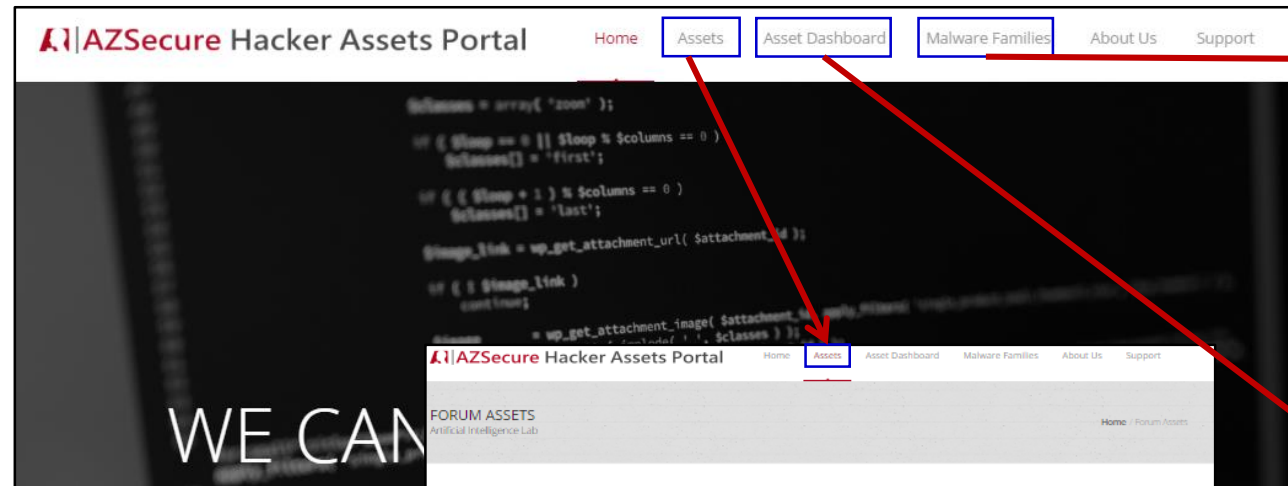
Name	Email	Phone	Room
Jeremy Epstein	jepstein@nsf.gov	(703) 292-8338	1175

The screenshot shows the NSF website header and navigation bar. The main content area features a 'Funding' section with a red-bordered box around the announcement for the 'Division of Graduate Education' and the 'CyberCorps(R) Scholarship for Service (SFS)' program. Below the announcement is a 'CONTACTS' section with a table listing contact information for Dongwon Lee, Victor P. Piotrowski, and Paul Tymann.

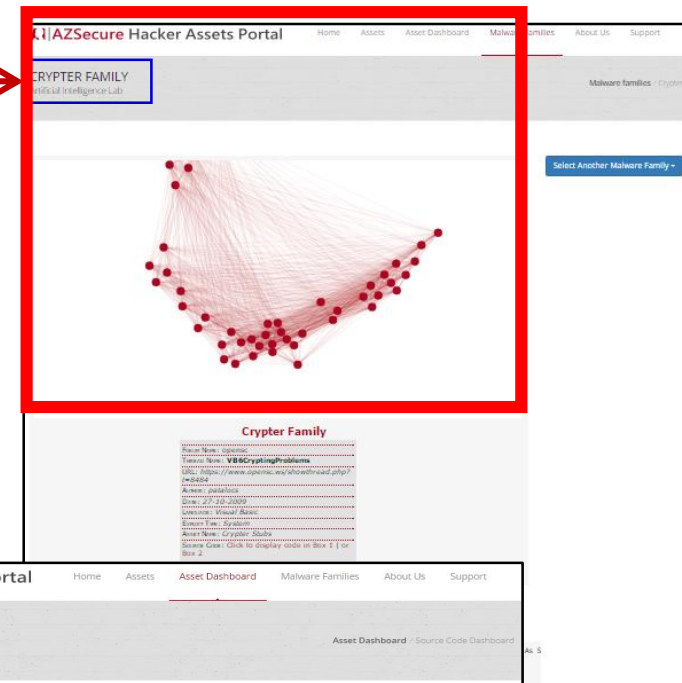
Name	Email	Phone	Room
Dongwon Lee	dlee@nsf.gov	(703) 292-4679	
Victor P. Piotrowski	vpiotrow@nsf.gov	(703) 292-5141	
Paul Tymann	ptymann@nsf.gov	(703) 292-2260	

Hacker Assets Portal V2.0 – Overview

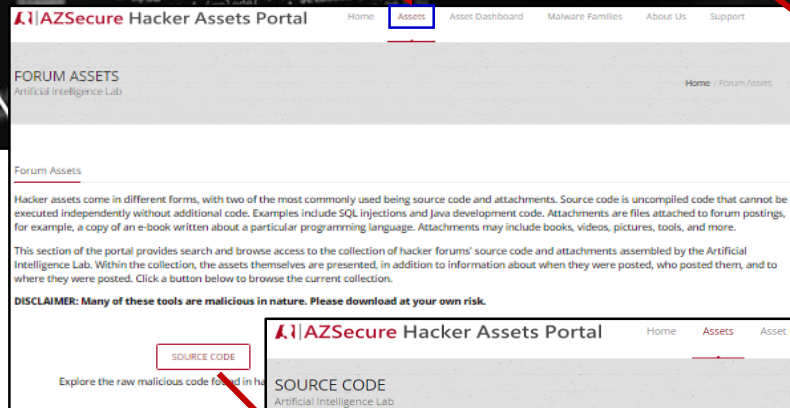
(a) Home page, linking to (b & c) Assets, (d) Dashboard, and (e) Malware Families:



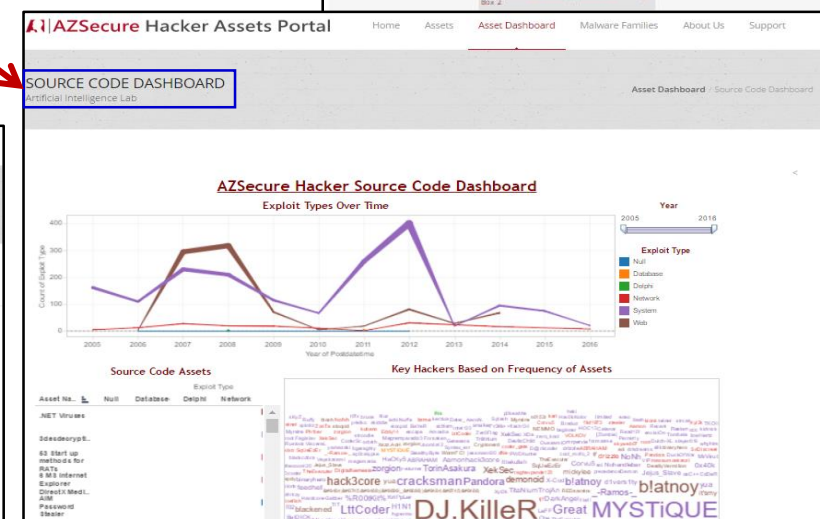
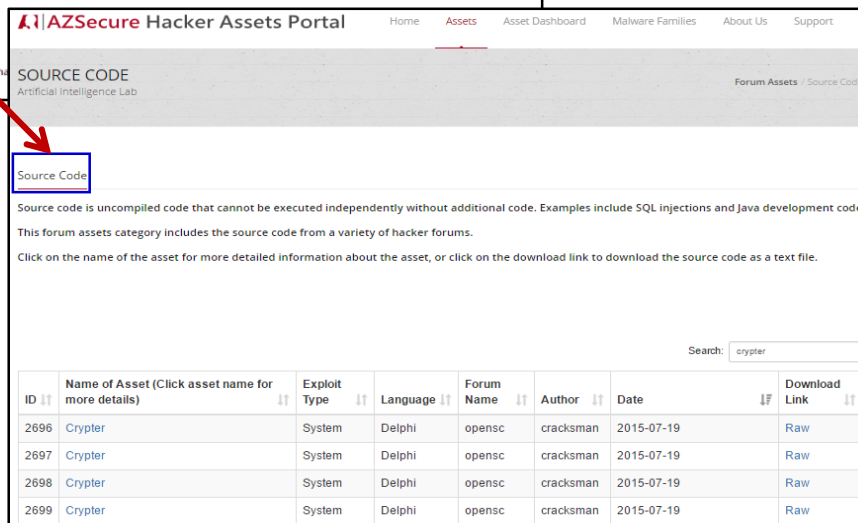
(e) Malware Families, for depicting relationships among assets over time (Crypter Family shown)



(b) Assets page, linking to Source Code and Attachments

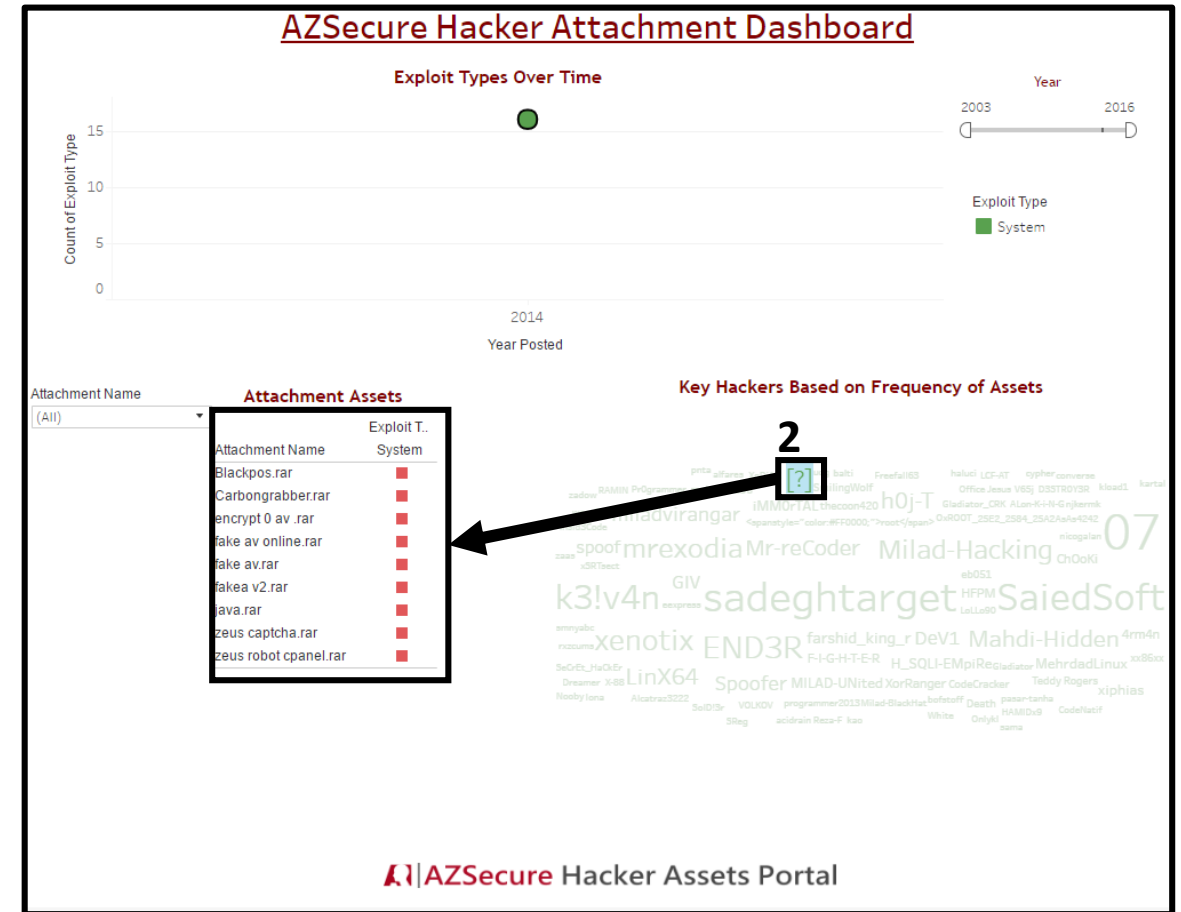
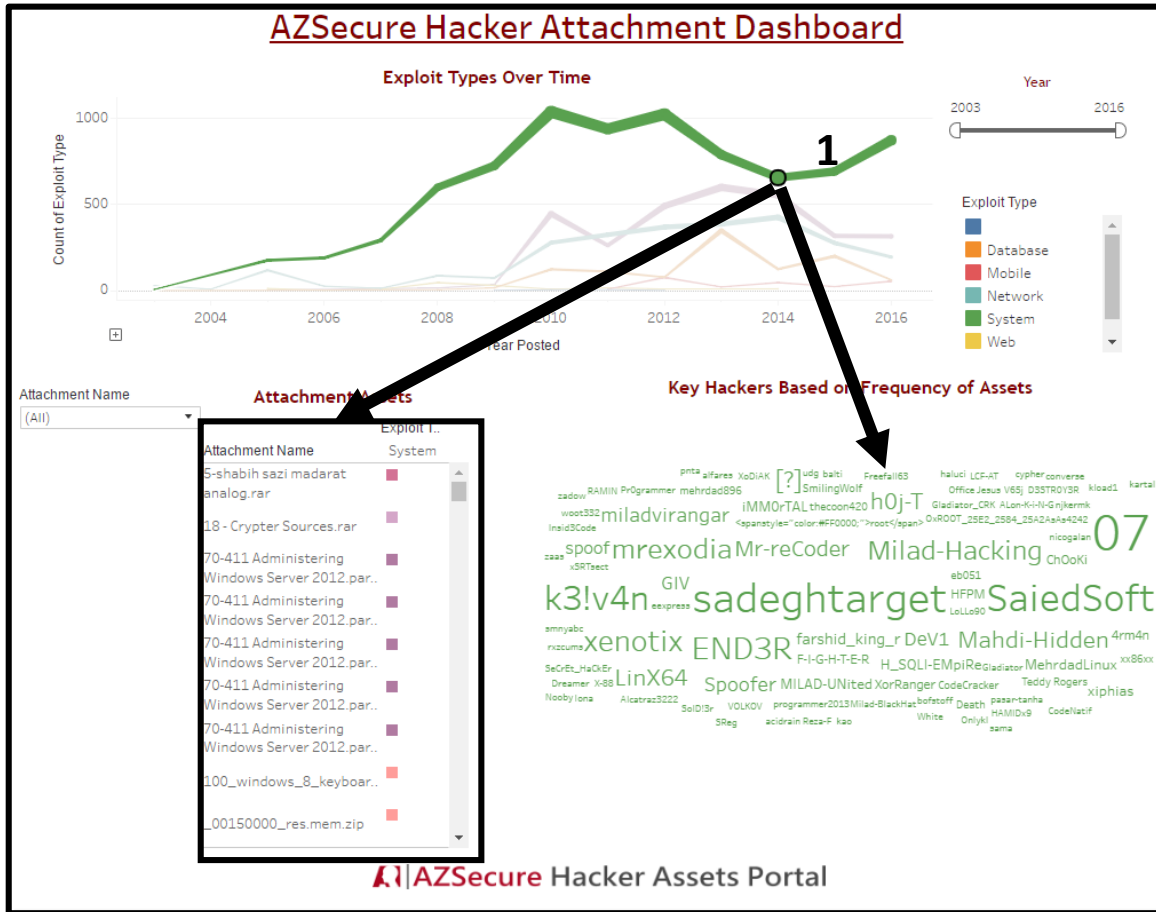


(c) Source Code page; sortable by asset name, exploit type, date, etc.



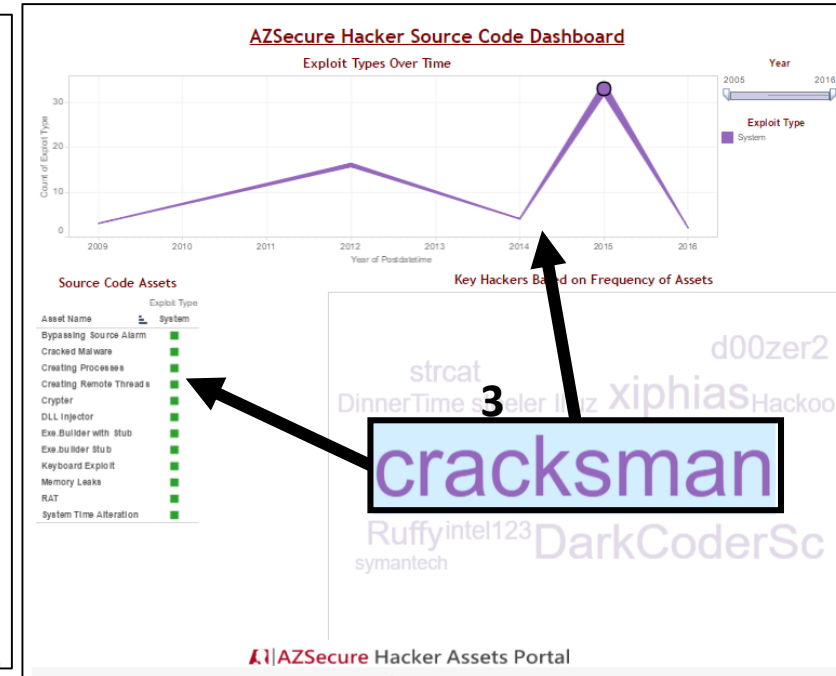
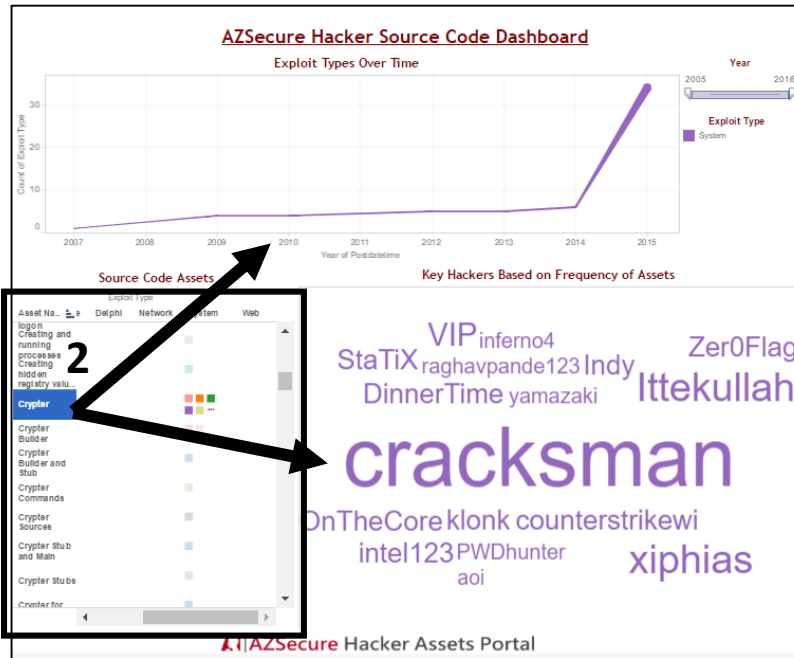
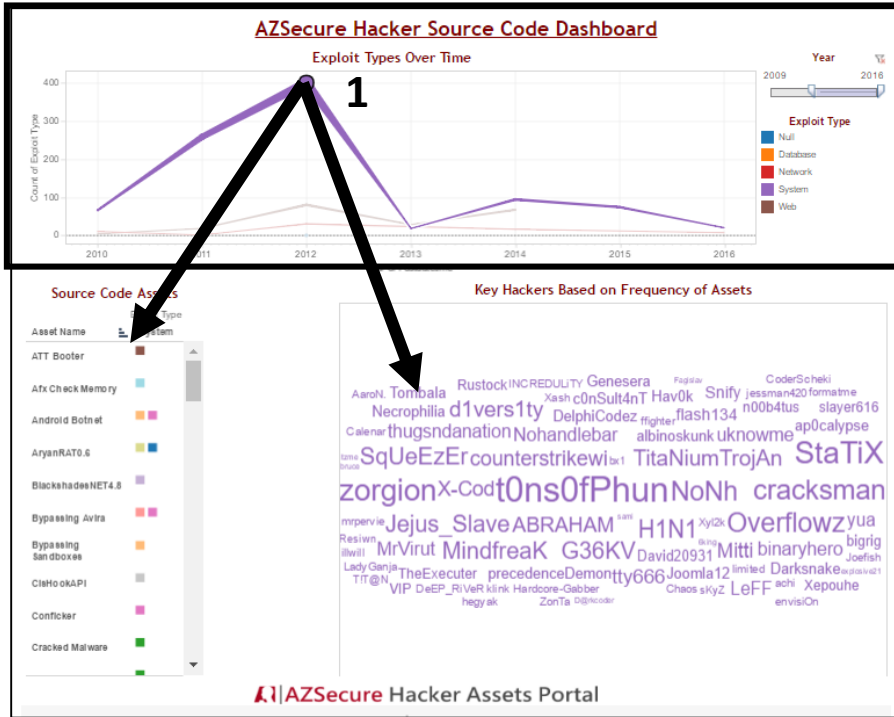
(d) Dashboard for drill-down analysis of hackers & assets over time

Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) Example – Bank Exploits



1. Filtering on 2014, when BlackPOS was posted, shows assets and threat actors at that time.
2. Filtering the actor who posted BlackPOS reveals that he posts other bank exploits (e.g., Zeus).
 - Provides intelligence on which hacker to monitor.

Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) Example – **Crypters**



1. Filtering on a specific time point (highest peak):
2. Filtering on a specific asset (crypters, a key technology for Ransomware)
3. Filtering a specific crypter author (Cracksman) shows the trends and types of assets he posted.

Selected Challenges for ML-HD-EEN in Dark Networks

- Identifying data Sources: availability (data stovepipes, data integration; RMS, RDBMS); web OSINT (surface web, deep web, dark web; TOR, ICT); data types (structured vs. unstructured; multi-lingual, multi-media; source code, attachment, tutorial), data biases (noise, deception, adversarial; vigilante, honeypot, APTs)
- Recognizing nodes: levels/dimensions (who/what/where/when/why/how); entity extraction and recognition (identity resolution, web authorship analysis, writeprint)
- Establishing links: linked by associations (labeled links, probabilistic links); linked by time/space (same-time-same-place; border crossing, hotspot); linked by conversations (linguistic cues and styles; ICT, forums)
- Analyzing network patterns: (many SNA techniques)
- Tracking changes over time: stream data collection & mining (update & alert; anomaly detection, concept drift; emerging cyber threats and DarkNet Markets)

Selected Solutions & Directions for ML-HD EEN

- Comprehensive & timely OSINT data collection: from the surface web to the dark web; across level/dimension, over time
- Data integration and SNA extraction: AI assisted entity/relationship recognition/integration; across level/dimension, over time
- Methodological foundations: dark networks, hidden networks; noise, deception, adversarial intent
- Data analytics: advanced social media analytics, stream data mining, adversarial machine learning, BIG DATA analytics; across level/dimension, over time

For questions and comments

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<http://ai.Arizona.edu>

