



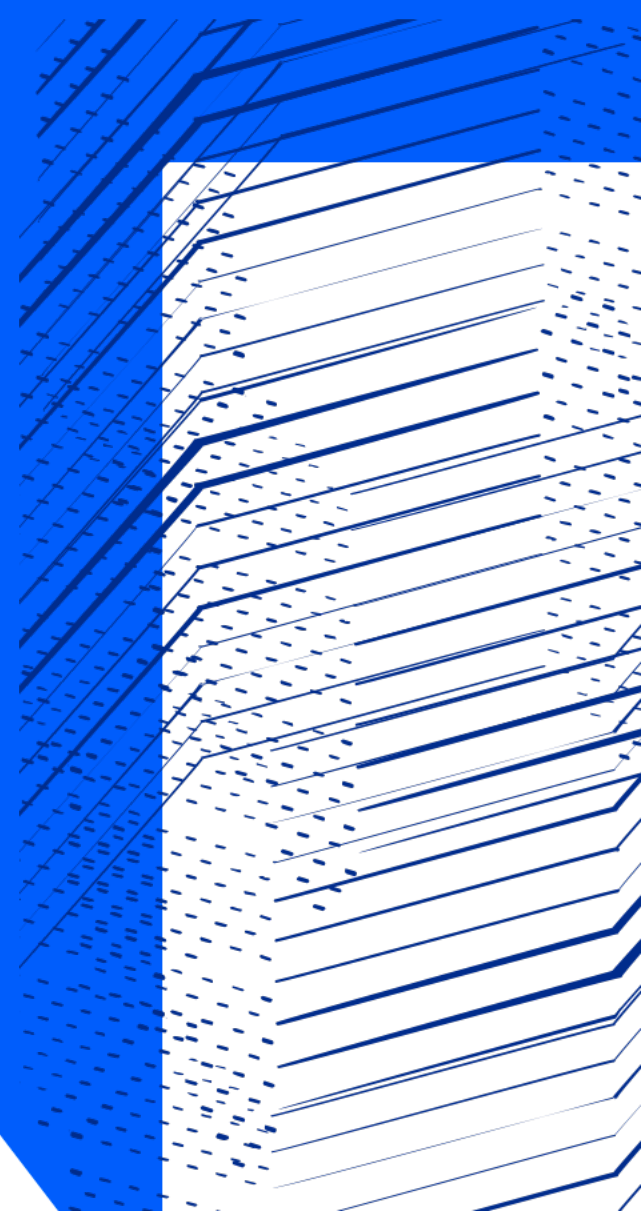
Science and
Technology
Facilities Council

Cybersecurity

David Crooks

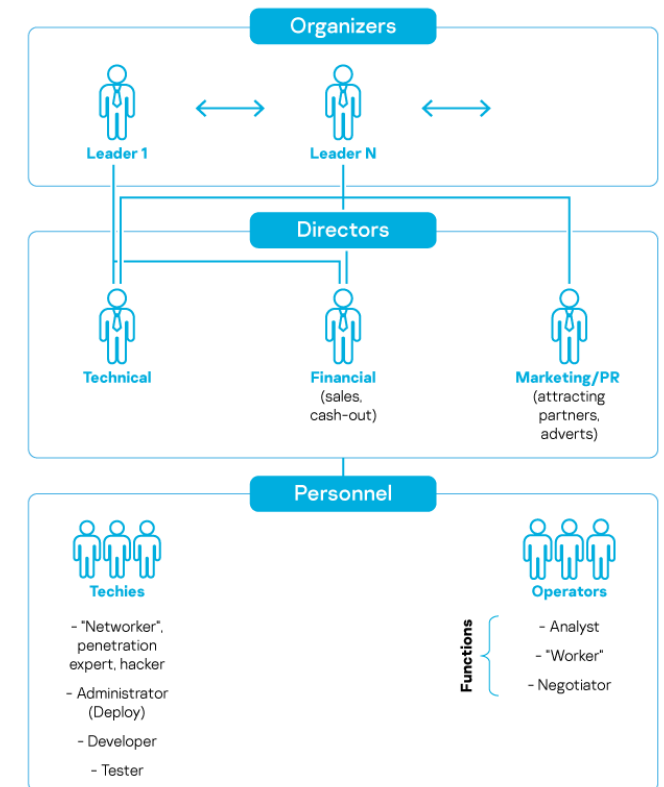
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GridPP Security Officer
Chair, STFC Cybersecurity Group
Project Leader, DRI Cybersecurity



Modern cybersecurity environment

- The world has changed
 - In the past, biggest risk for academic security
 - Relatively simple, untargeted attacks
 - Belief that research computing was major risk
- This is no longer the case
 - Determined, well-resourced attackers
 - 9-5 jobs working on malware services
 - Phishing and identity theft are major risk
 - Research computing security can be major asset
- Big business: we are targets



UKRI Digital Research Infrastructures

- UKRI Digital research and innovation infrastructure (DRI) underpins the research and innovation ecosystem.
- It enables us to solve problems, and to analyse and understand complex topics on any subject.
- This is possible because digital infrastructure allows us to work with data and computation efficiently and securely, at scale.

DRI Cybersecurity

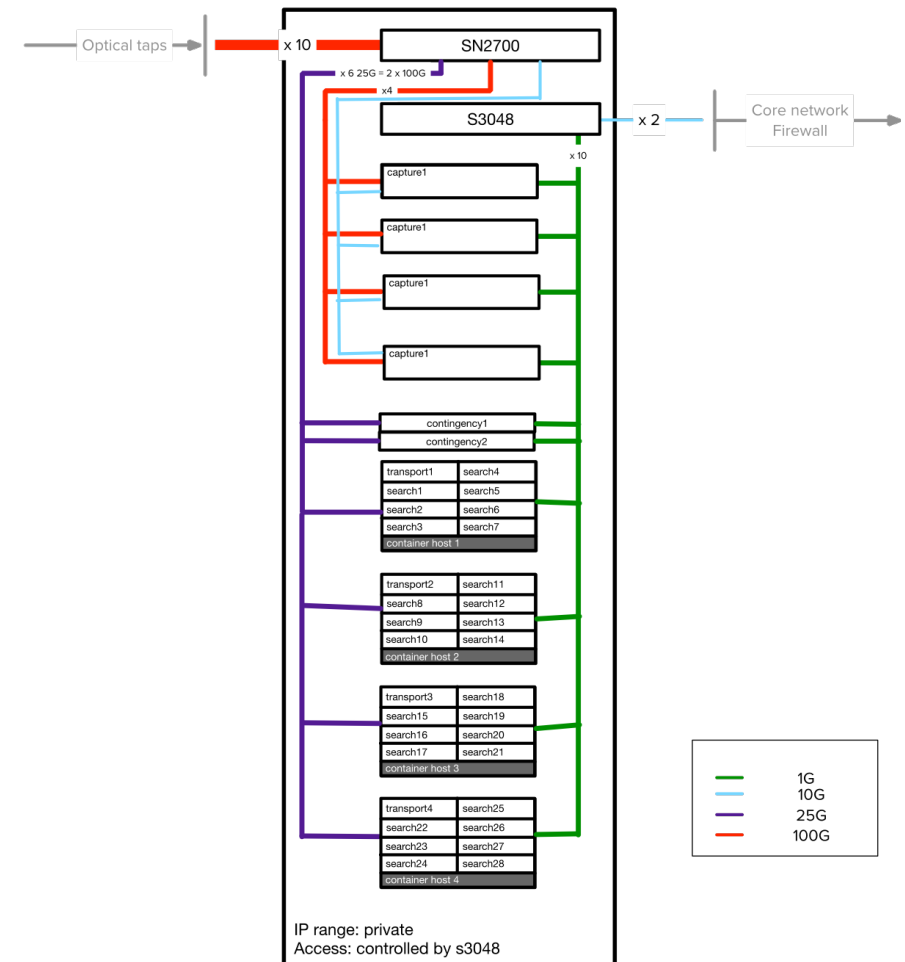
- The cybersecurity risk to the DRI community is now acute having grown in recent years
- We can and must work together, recognising and celebrating the diversity of our research communities
- This project will focus on building trust between DRI participants to share information about ongoing incidents
- To effectively use this information we must have
 - a technical way of sharing information that supports automation
 - fine-grained monitoring, focused on network monitoring in the first instance

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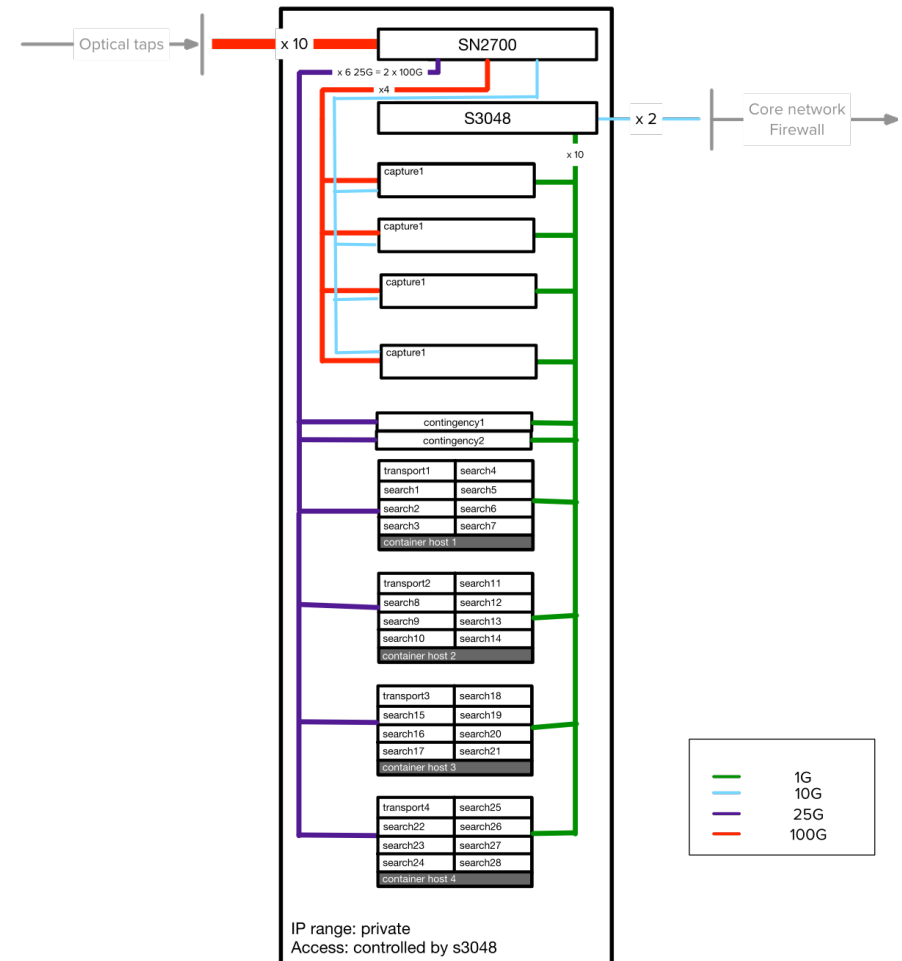
STFC Security Operations Centre Project

- Monitor all STFC-RAL traffic and correlate it with threat intelligence
 - R&E MISP instance hosted by CERN
 - Monitoring will include
 - 2x100Gb/s Janet and
 - 2x100Gb/s LHCOPN links
- Following initial pilot phase, natural progression to other STFC sites
 - Design in discussion



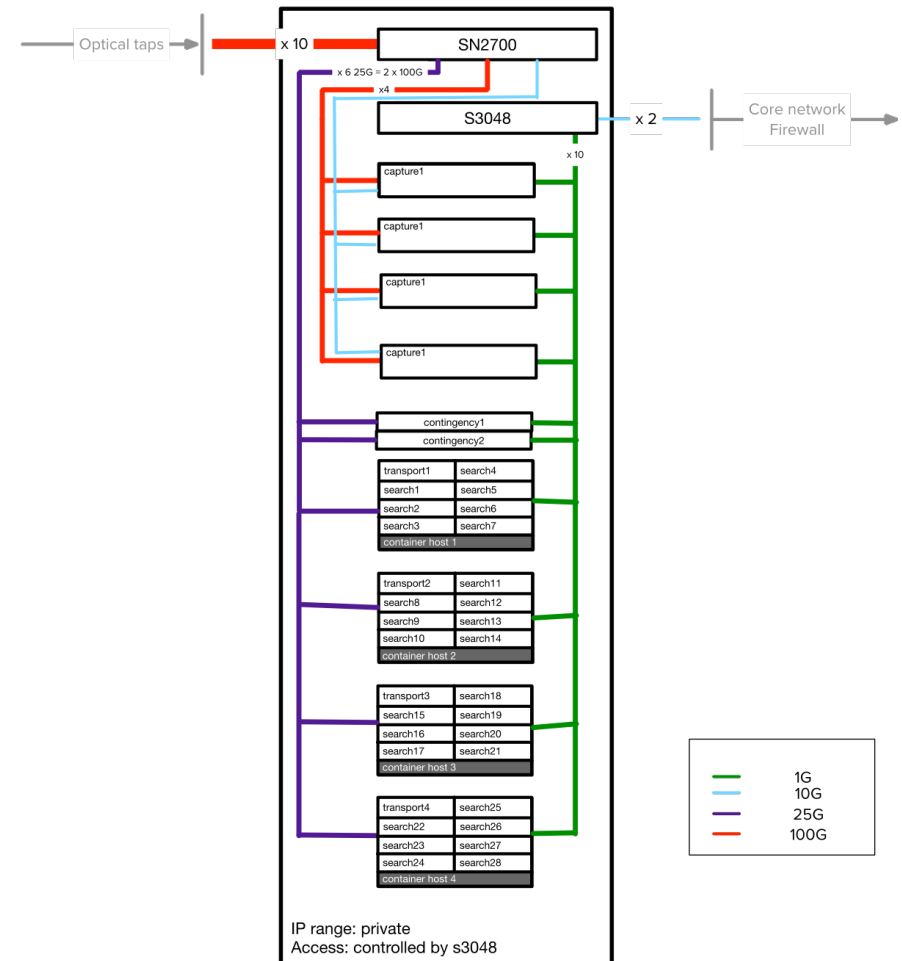
Hardware config [capture]

- Networking
 - 32x100Gb/s aggregation switch
 - 1Gb/s rack management/admin switch
 - Optical taps
- Network capture nodes x4
 - 256 cores
 - 1TB memory
 - 4TB SSD storage
 - Zeek nIDS is not I/O bound
 - 4x100 Gb/s capture interfaces
 - 25 Gb/s internal networking



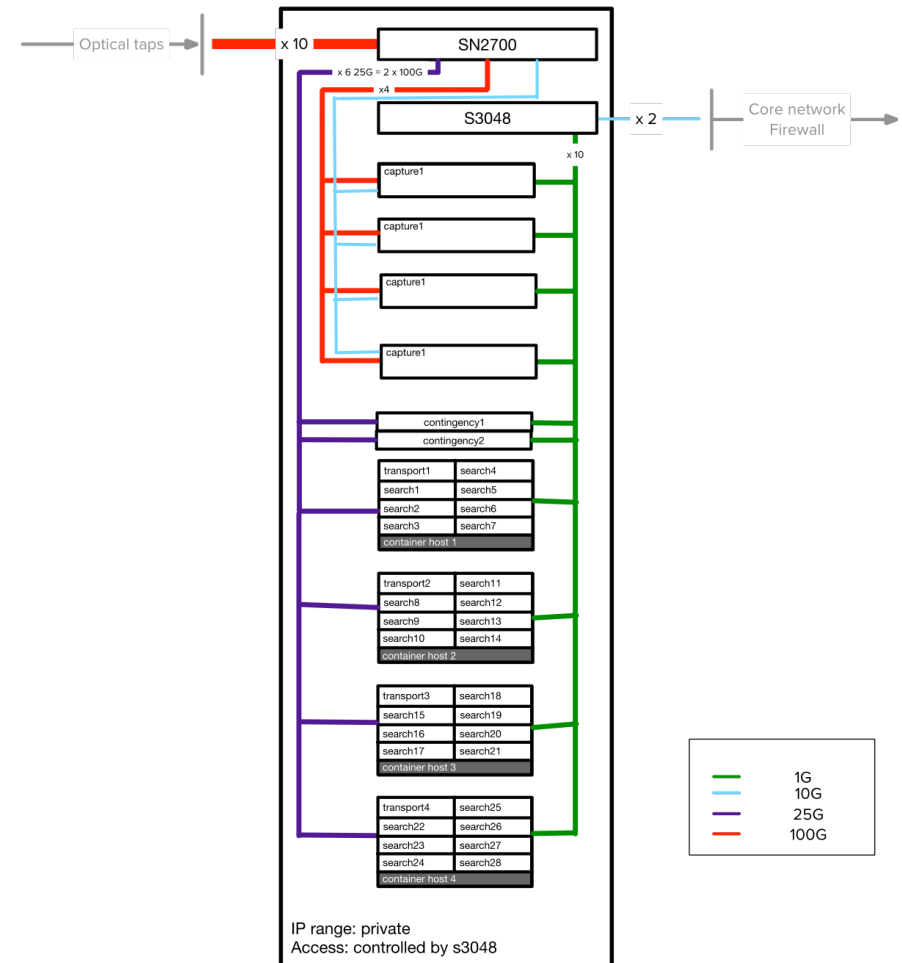
Hardware config [storage/messaging]

- In-house managed 400GB raw ES cluster
 - Storage nodes x4
 - 48 cores
 - 1TB memory
 - 96TB SSD storage
 - 25 Gb/s networking
- Messaging/supporting services servers x2
 - 24 cores
 - 256 GB memory
 - 960GB storage
 - 25 Gb/s networking



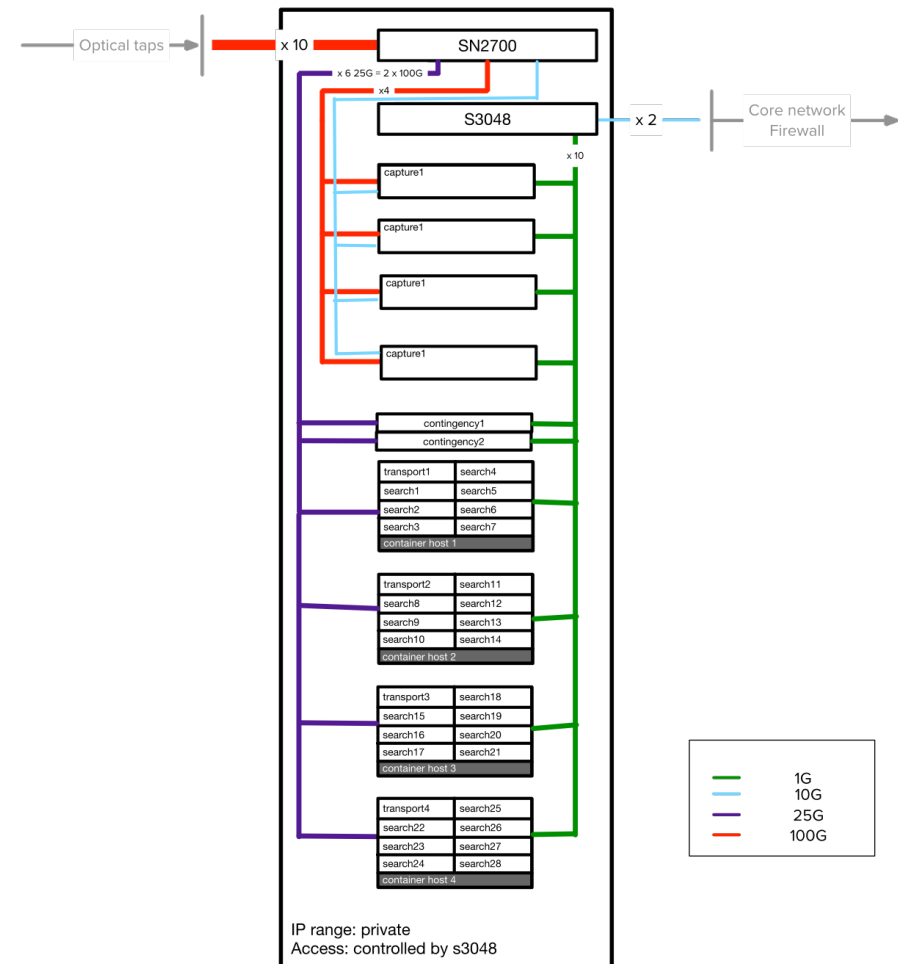
What's next?

- STFC
 - Multiple sites
- UKRI
 - Multiple councils
- UKRI DRI
 - Work across research organisations nationally



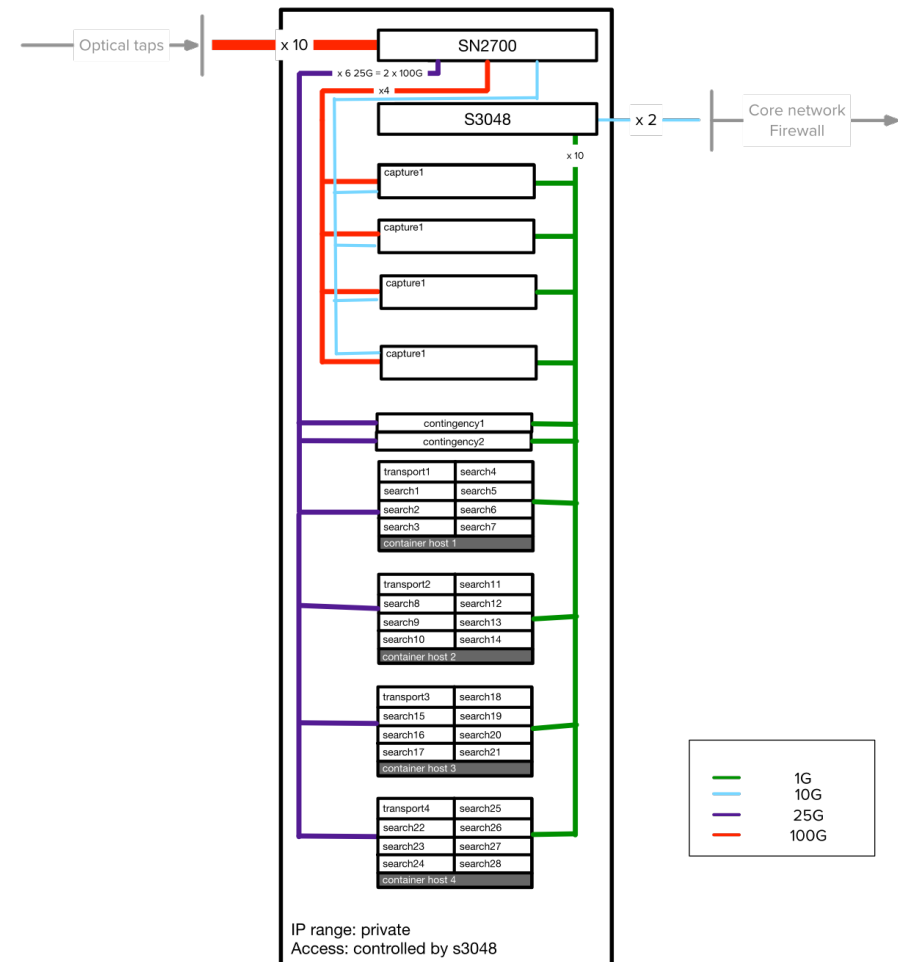
What's next?

- As we look across our organisations, what solutions will work for which?
 - Some may have capabilities already
 - Some may want an in-house open source solution
 - Some may want/need a commercial/commercially supported option



Areas of interest

- Packet broker switches
 - Vs optical taps
- Blue Field DPUs
- Network capture at multiple 100 Gb/s
- Area of very active development over the next few years





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Thank you



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@STFC_Matters



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