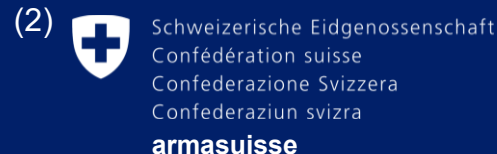


Next Steps in Cyber Blue Team Automation — Leveraging the Power of LLMs

Allard Dijk⁽¹⁾, Roland Meier⁽²⁾, Cosimo Melella⁽³⁾,
Mauno Pihelgas⁽⁴⁾, Risto Vaarandi⁽⁴⁾, Vincent Lenders⁽²⁾

28.05.2025



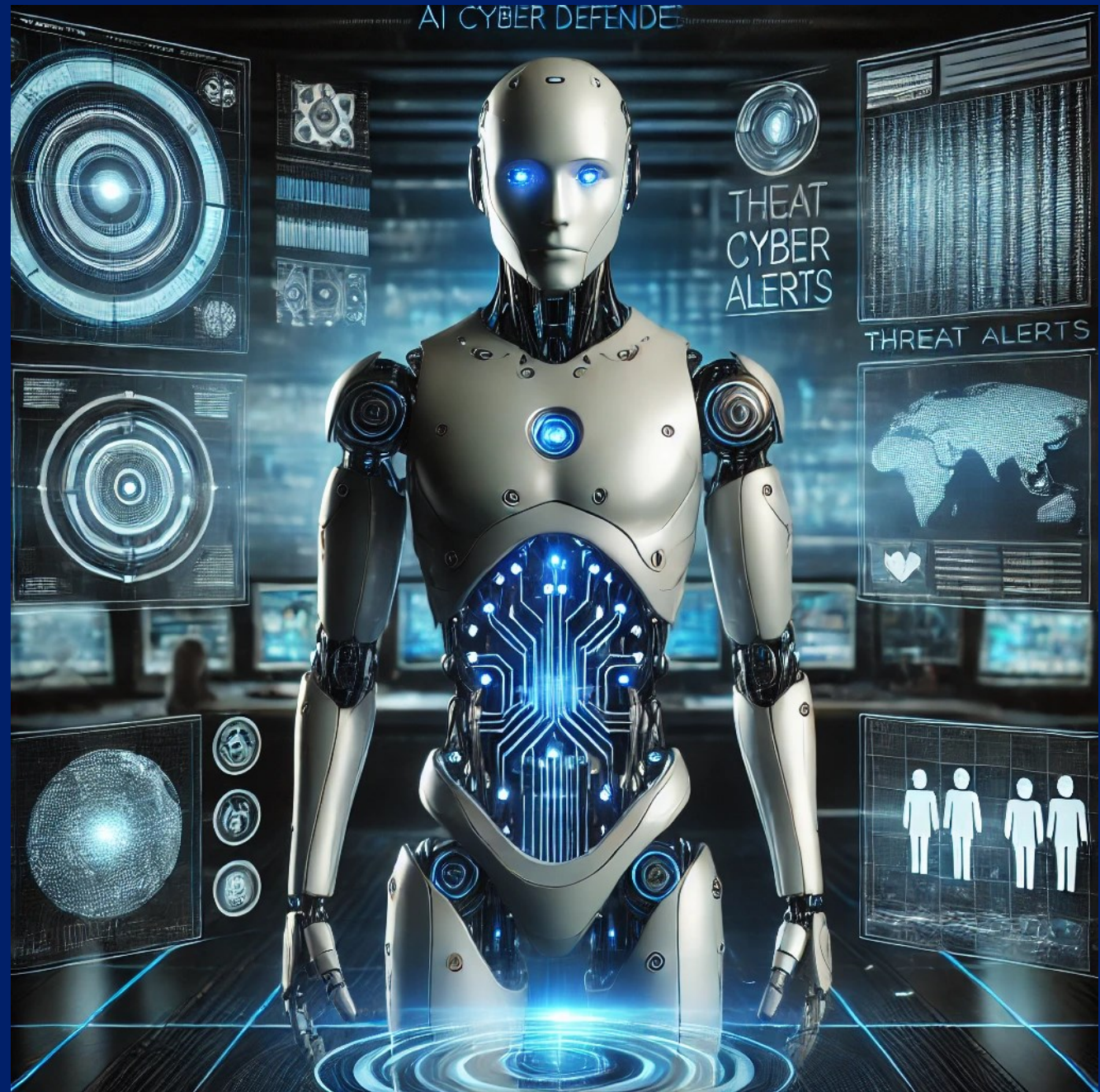
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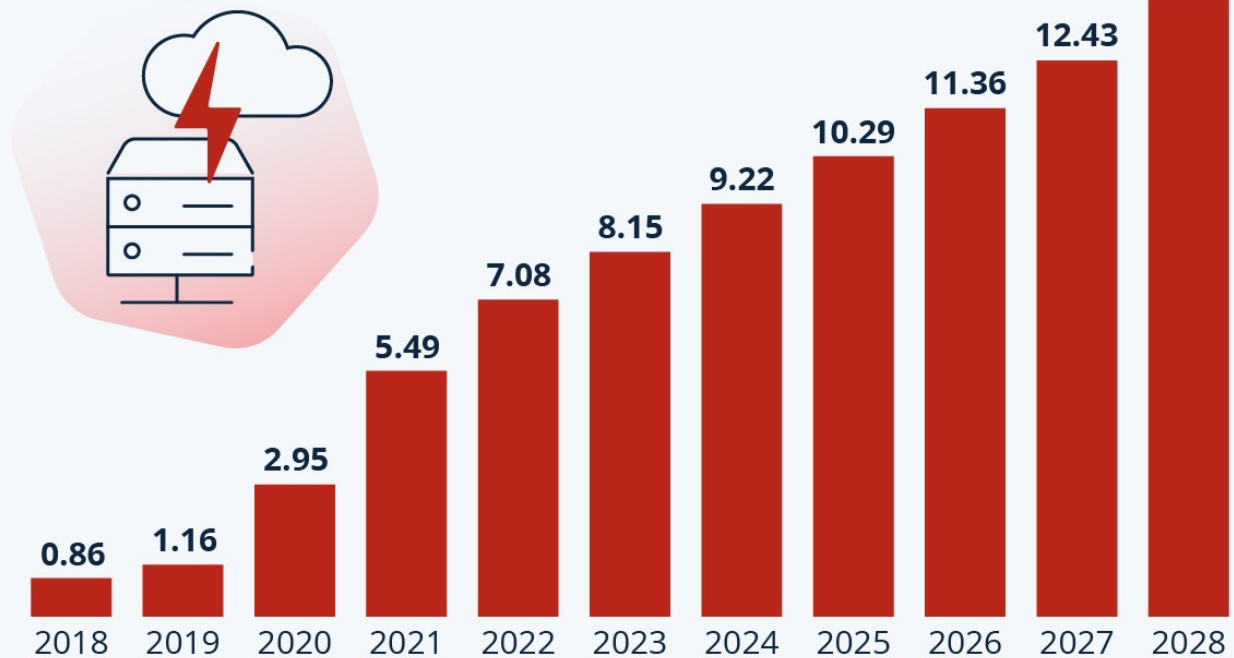
4-Door Refrigerator with AI Home and AI Vision Inside 2.0





Cybercrime Expected To Skyrocket

Estimated annual cost of cybercrime worldwide
(in trillion U.S. dollars)



As of Sep. 2023. Data shown is using current exchange rates.

Source: Statista Market Insights



Nearly 4 Million Cybersecurity Jobs Are Vacant: Here's Why You Should Consider Breaking Into This Sector

Jack Kelly Senior Contributor @

Jack Kelly covers career growth, job market and workplace trends.

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Aug 16, 2024, 06:00am EDT



Cybersecurity consistently ranks among the top areas for job growth and demand within the broader ... [+] GETTY

We developed a framework for an automated Blue Team a couple of years ago

2021 13th International Conference on Cyber Conflict

Going Viral

T. Jančárková, L. Lindström, G. Visky, P. Zotz (Eds.)

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Towards an AI-powered Player in Cyber Defence Exercises

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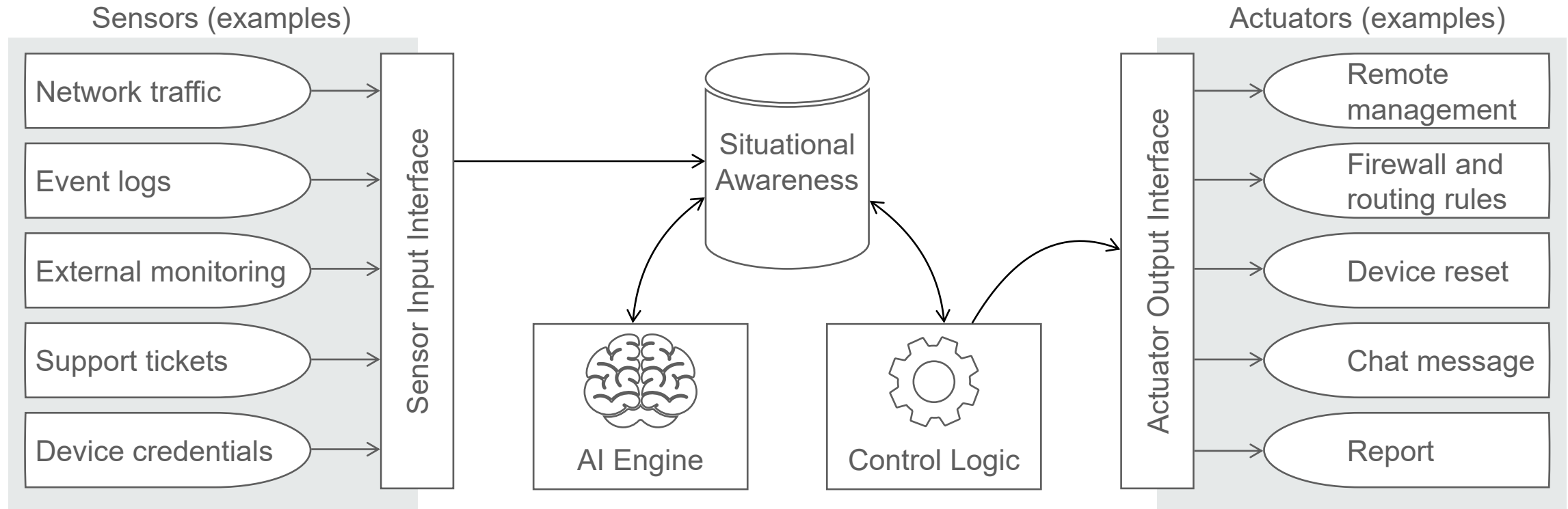
Science and Technology

How can automation / AI help for cyber defense?

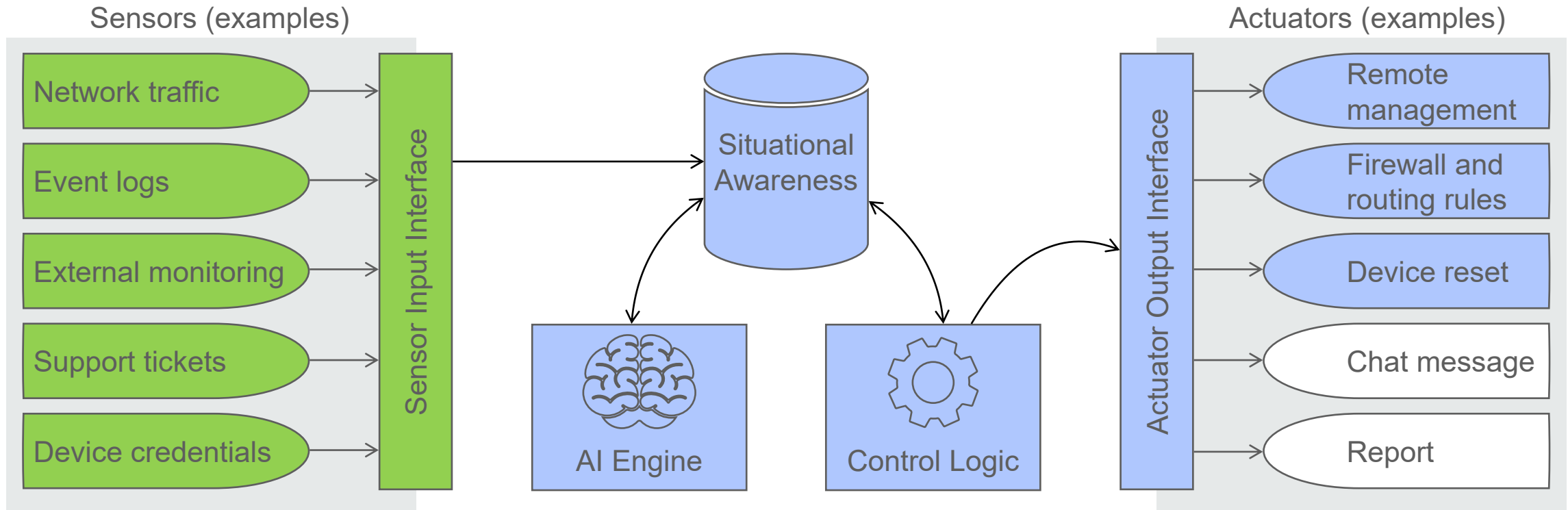
And eventually...

What would it take to have a fully automated Blue Team
in a future iteration of Locked Shields?

Automated Blue Team framework overview



In the meantime, the framework is implemented and we continuously extend it



Locked Shields is the largest live-fire global cyber defense exercise



Locked Shields is the largest live-fire global cyber defense exercise

- Red Team vs. Blue Team exercise

Attackers

1 Team

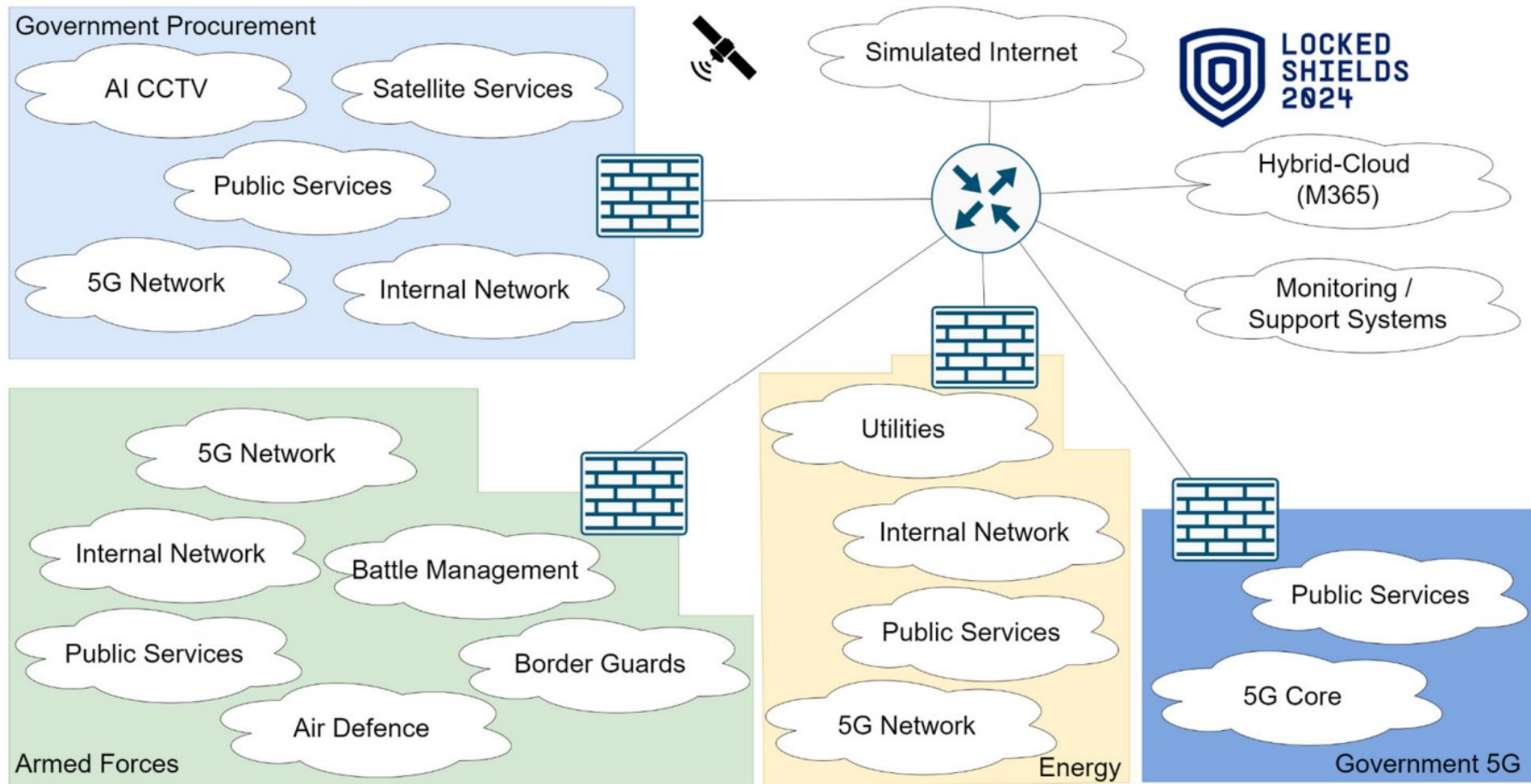
Defenders

~1 Team / country

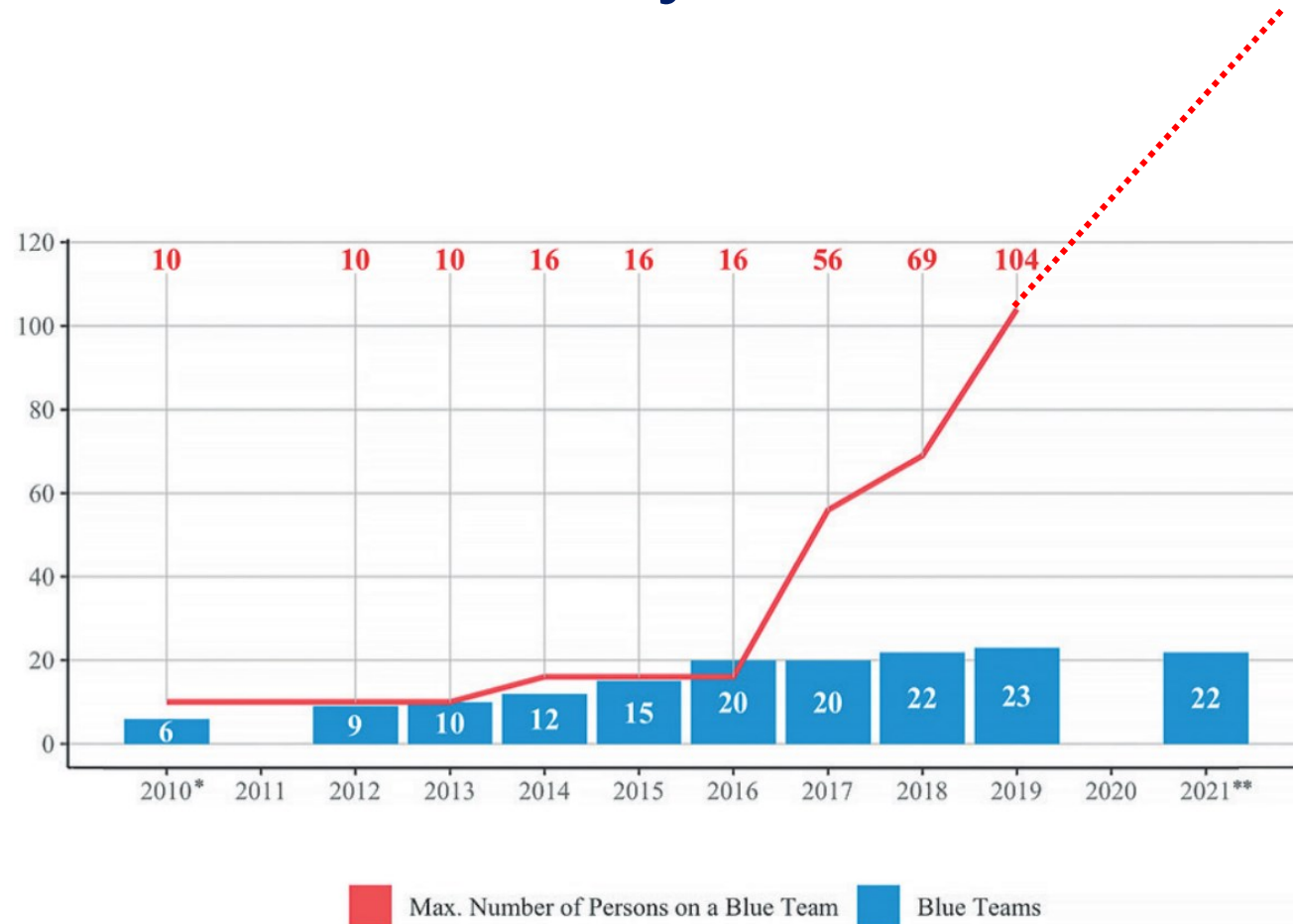


Picture: NATO CCDCOE

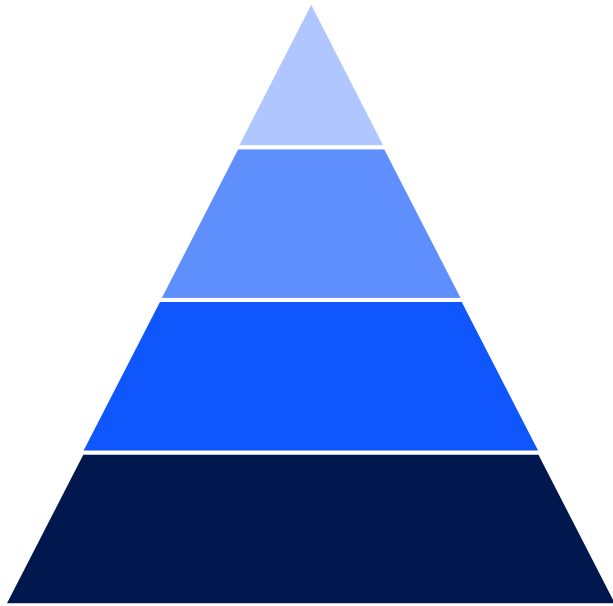
Locked Shields is the ideal testing ground for AI research



The number of people required in a Blue Team continuously increases



We distinguish four levels of AI



Level 3: Super AI

Surpasses human intelligence

Level 2: General AI

Mimics human intelligence

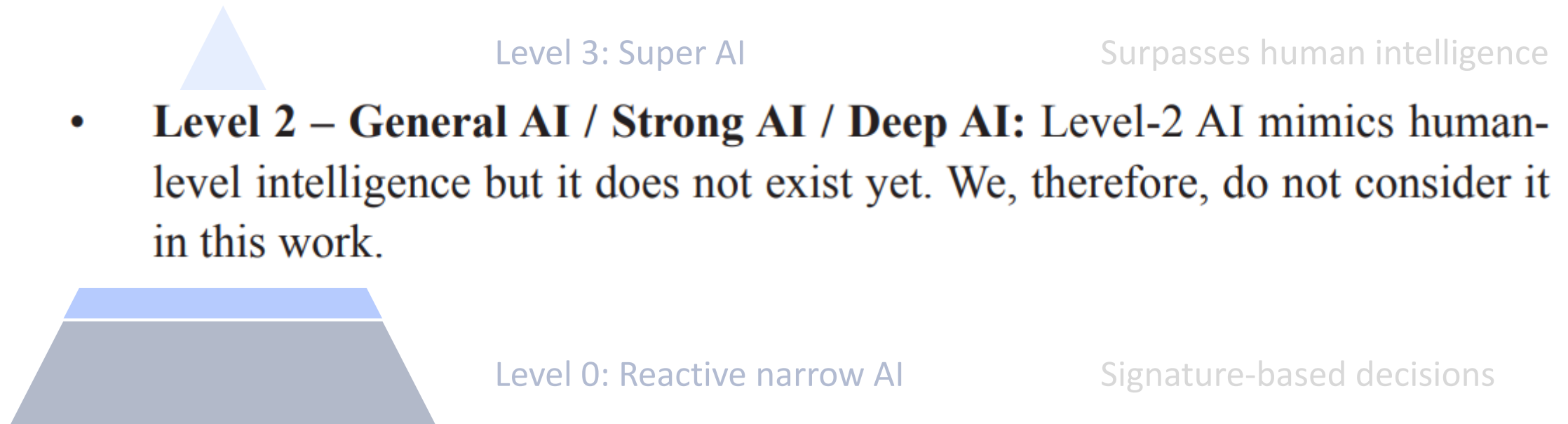
Level 1: Limited-memory narrow AI

“Machine learning”

Level 0: Reactive narrow AI

Signature-based decisions

We distinguish four levels of AI



November 30, 2022 Product

Introducing ChatGPT

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4:53

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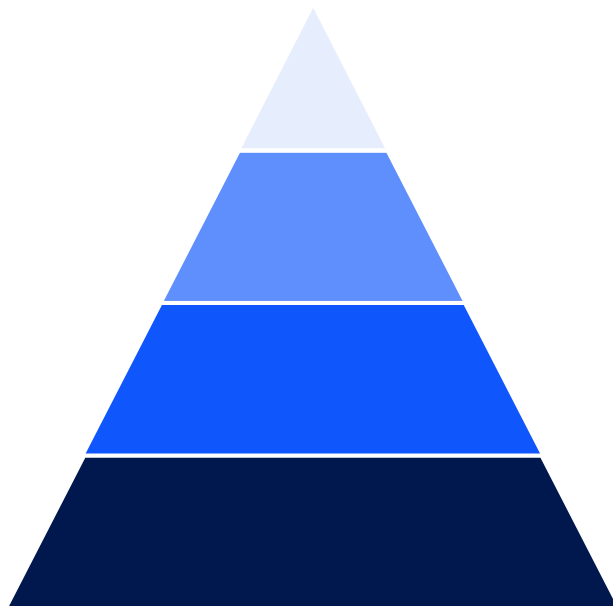
We've trained a model called ChatGPT which interacts in a conversational way. The dialogue format makes it possible for ChatGPT to answer followup questions, admit its mistakes, challenge incorrect premises, and reject inappropriate requests.

ChatGPT is a sibling model to InstructGPT, which is trained to follow an instruction in a prompt and provide a detailed response.

We are excited to introduce ChatGPT to get users' feedback and learn about its strengths and weaknesses. During the research preview, usage of ChatGPT is free. Try it now at chatgpt.com.



~~Only level 0 and level 1 exist today~~
Levels 0 – 2 exist today



Level 3: Super AI

Surpasses human intelligence

Level 2: General AI

Mimics human intelligence

Level 1: Limited-memory narrow AI

“Machine learning”

Level 0: Reactive narrow AI

Signature-based decisions

Generative AI offers many new opportunities

Automated patching



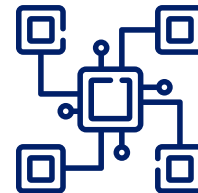
Ticket parsing

Network analysis



Report generation

Log analysis



Data integration

Generative AI can detect and fix vulnerabilities and misconfigurations



Problem

- Misconfigurations in systems remain a critical security risk
- Manual analysis is time-consuming and error-prone



Potential for generative AI

- Analyze large codebases and configurations of diverse applications



Relevance in Locked Shields

- Blue Teams must harden many systems quickly



Existing approaches

- LLM-driven vulnerability detection (e.g., LProtector)
- Code-generation tools (e.g., GitHub Copilot)

Generative AI can analyze network traffic and detect malicious activities



Problem

- Real-time identification of malicious activities in massive traffic volumes is difficult
- Encryption prevents analysis of contents



Relevance in Locked Shields

- Large variety of systems, applications and protocols requires a flexible detection approach



Potential for generative AI

- LLMs can interpret unstructured traffic data
- Transformer models detect malware patterns even with limited data



Existing approaches

- Interpreting network protocols similar to natural language
- RTIDS (transformer-based IDS)

Generative AI can analyze event logs and extract relevant information



Problem

- Parsing logs manually is cumbersome
- Log volume is large



Relevance in Locked Shields

- Large variety of systems, applications and protocols requires a flexible log analysis approach



Potential for generative AI

- LLMs infer patterns with few or no examples
- LLMs handle variable and incomplete logs better than static rules



Existing approaches

- Automated template extraction
- Summarization of large log collections

Given the above example, find the template for the following messages:

```
sshd[14331]: Failed none for alice from 10.1.3.3 port 28711 ssh2  
sshd[31830]: Failed password for bob from 10.2.5.2 port 26926  
ssh2
```

Answer directly with the template and explain the placeholders.

Template:

```
sshd[<*>]: Failed <*> for <*> from <*> port <*> ssh2
```

Explanation of placeholders:

- `<*>` (first): Represents the process ID, which varies in each log message.
- `<*>` (second): Represents the authentication method (e.g., "none", "password").
- `<*>` (third): Represents the username attempting to authenticate.

Generative AI can interact with humans through natural language



Problem

- Support tickets and user reports require triage and technical translation



Relevance in Locked Shields

- Blue teams receive user request and need to respond



Potential for generative AI

- LLMs can parse natural language, extract key info, and generate actions and responses
- LLMs classify, prioritize, and summarize issues



Existing approaches

- GPT-style models integrated into support workflows

Generative AI can generate reports



Problem

- Manual incident reporting is labor-intensive



Potential for generative AI

- LLMs can synthesize logs, timelines, and IoCs into structured, readable reports



Relevance in Locked Shields

- Blue teams are scored on the quality of various reports



Existing approaches

- GPT-based incident summarization (e.g., CYGENT)
- LLMs integrated with logging platforms

Generative AI can efficiently integrate threat intelligence feeds and SIEM systems



Problem

- Manually correlating threat intelligence with logs is slow



Potential for generative AI

- LLMs can automate enrichment, prioritization, and action suggestions in SIEM workflows



Relevance in Locked Shields

- LS involves rapidly evolving threats and requires efficient information sharing



Existing approaches

- Integration with threat feeds, internal logs, and automated response mechanisms

Generative AI offers many new opportunities

Automated patching



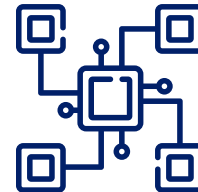
Ticket parsing

Network analysis



Report generation

Log analysis



Data integration

Everything solved?

Challenges

- Data availability
- Prompt engineering
- Integration complexity
- Computational resources
- Measuring effectiveness

Challenges

- Data availability
 - Prompt engineering
 - Integration complexity
 - Computational resources
 - Measuring effectiveness
- High-quality, labeled datasets are scarce but critical for training and evaluating models
 - LS datasets are a step forward, but real-world variation is still a gap

Challenges

- Data availability
 - Prompt engineering
 - Integration complexity
 - Computational resources
 - Measuring effectiveness
- Effective LLM performance relies on carefully crafted prompts
 - Automating prompt generation remains a challenge

Challenges

- Data availability
 - Prompt engineering
 - Integration complexity
 - Computational resources
 - Measuring effectiveness
- LS and real-world environments consist of a large variety of different systems
 - Seamless coordination of sensors, actuators, AI engines, and control logic is challenging

Challenges

- Data availability
 - Prompt engineering
 - Integration complexity
 - Computational resources
 - Measuring effectiveness
- LLMs are resource-intensive
 - Real-world use-cases might require running LLMs on premise

Challenges

- Data availability
 - Prompt engineering
 - Integration complexity
 - Computational resources
 - Measuring effectiveness
- LLMs may fabricate plausible but incorrect outputs
 - Standardized benchmarks and reproducible test environments are lacking
 - LS provides a valuable setting, but frequency and scope are limited

What should we do next?

Next steps

- High-impact use-cases
- Reproducible test environments
- Data collection

Next steps

- High-impact use-cases
 - Reproducible test environments
 - Data collection
- Automating support ticket processing
 - Generating human-readable reports
 - Detecting and fixing misconfigurations
 - Combining data for actionable insights

Next steps

- High-impact use-cases
 - Reproducible test environments
 - Data collection
- Establish a testing environment that supports frequent, repeatable tests
 - Integrate automated attacks as a counterpart to our defense techniques

Next steps

- High-impact use-cases
- Reproducible test environments
- Data collection

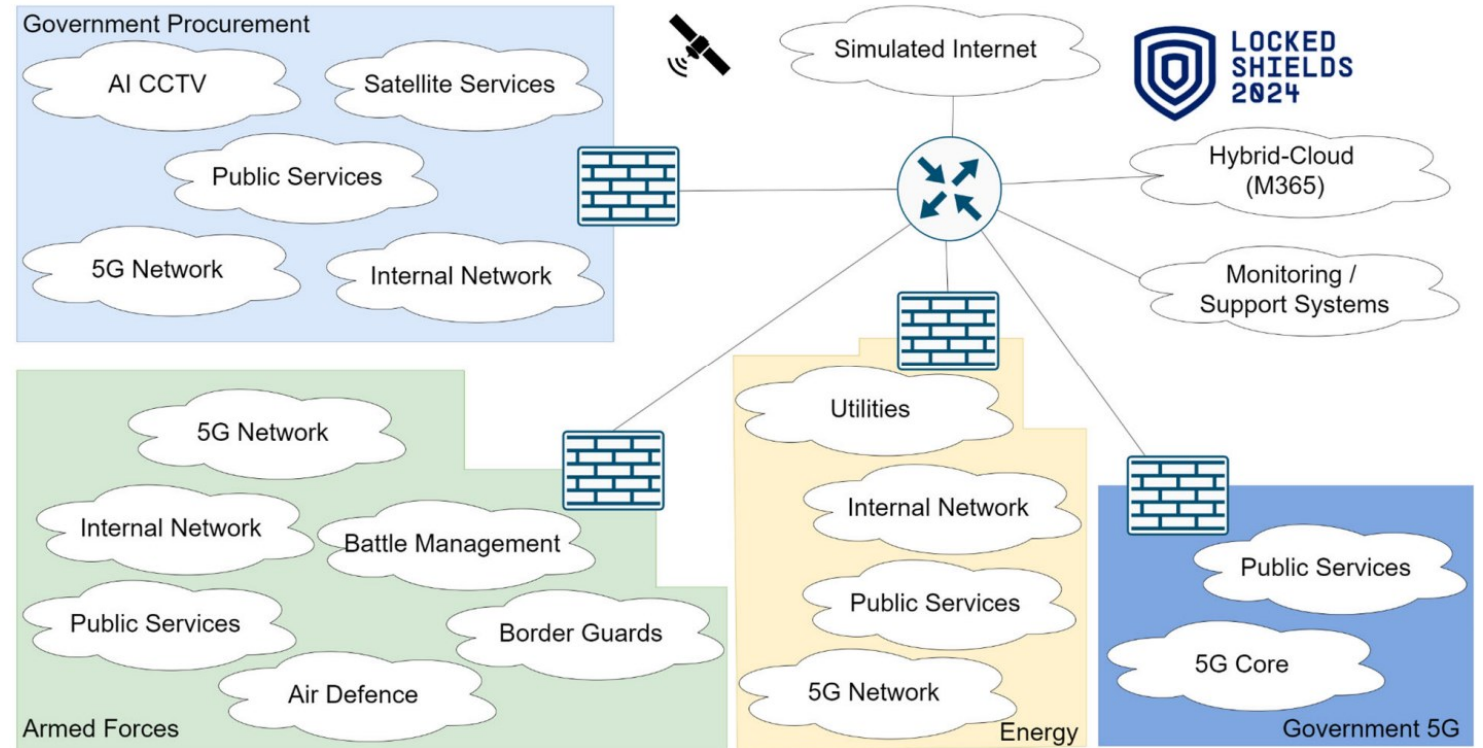
- (Even) more data collection and labeling
- For example in future iterations of Locked Shields and in similar environments



We publish LSPR24, a dataset collected during the partners run of Locked Shields 2024

The dataset contains aggregated features and logs based on

- 400 GB network traffic
- 20 million flows
- 2 billion packets

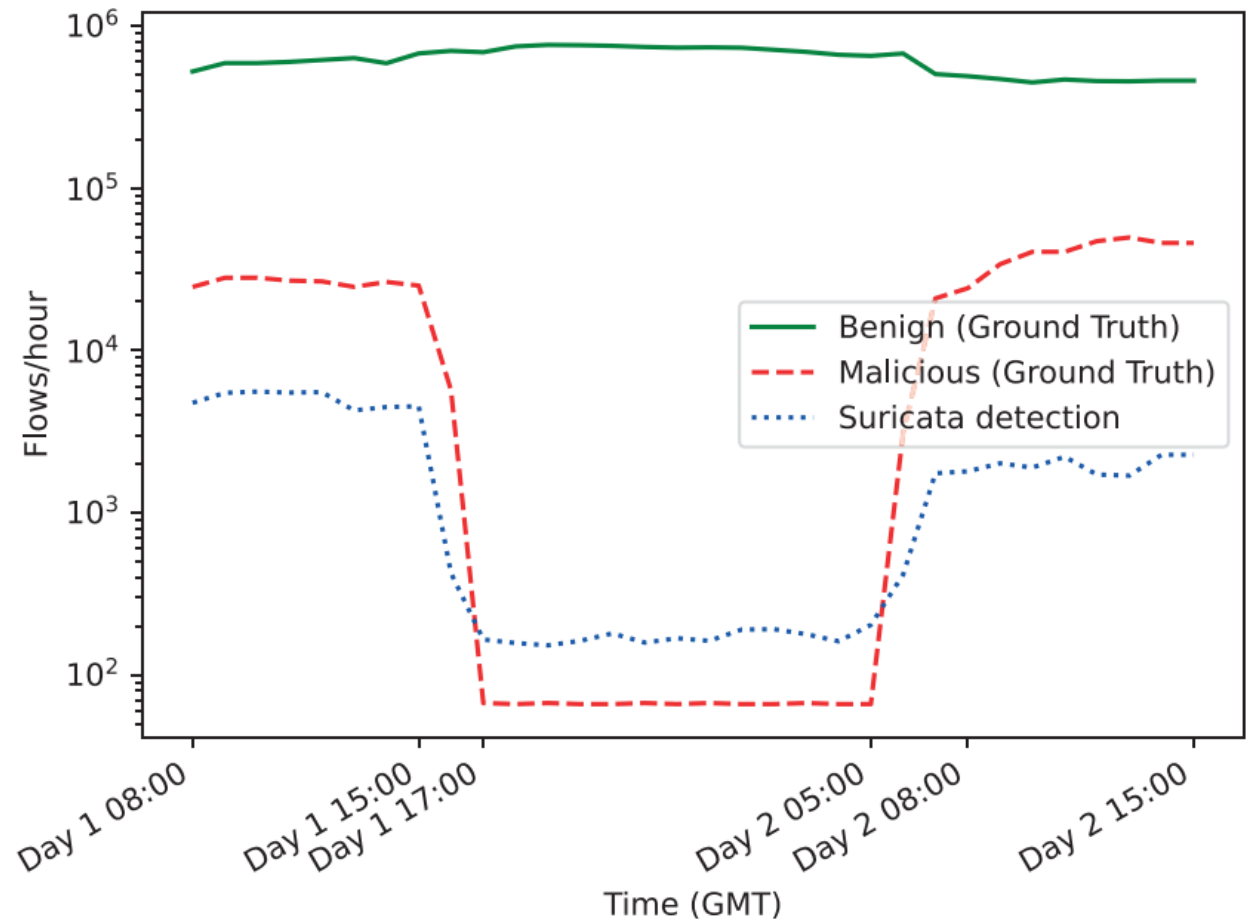


<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14900873>

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Next Steps in Cyber Blue Team Automation — Leveraging the Power of LLMs



Generative AI offers many new possibilities to automate cyber defense



Remaining challenges include limited high-quality data, integration work and the need for benchmarking environments



To foster research, we publish the LSPR24 dataset

