

IPv6 2030 : Les conditions d'un futur de l'internet en IPv6 (ARCEP – IDATE - IPv6 Forum)



IA et Cybersécurité

Protéger les infrastructures à l'ère des réseaux intelligents

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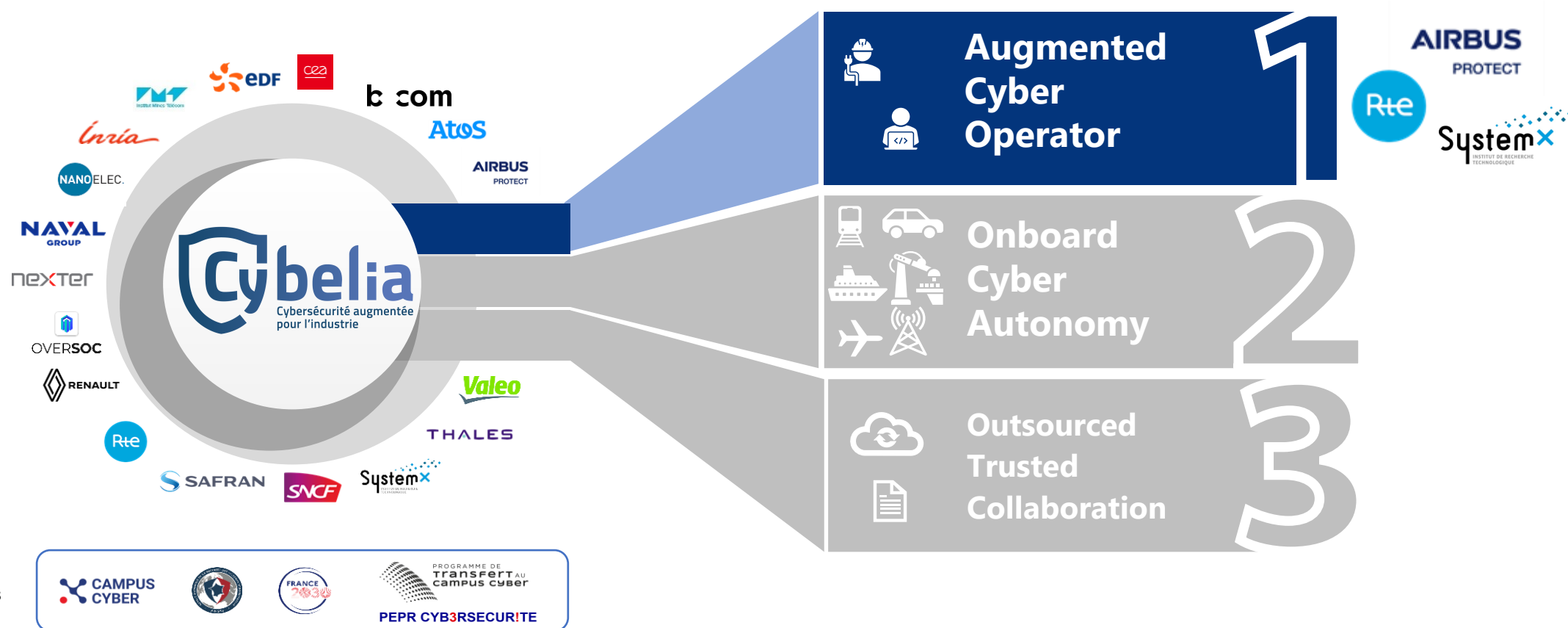


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Evolve based on what happened
(Knowledge -> Capitalization)

Understand what's happening
(Information -> Observability)

React to what's happening
(Decision -> Steerability)

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Too much time spent on «understanding» meaning slow « reacting »

- Too many alerts, not enough context
 - Incidents start with a suspicious connection from IP X
 - First SOC activities, identify asset, owner, impact, etc.
- Too many tools, not enough integration
- Most expensive time for SOC operators is **attribution** and **triage**!

SOC Operation: a never-ending mission!



Why most organizations already struggle to run effective SOC operations.

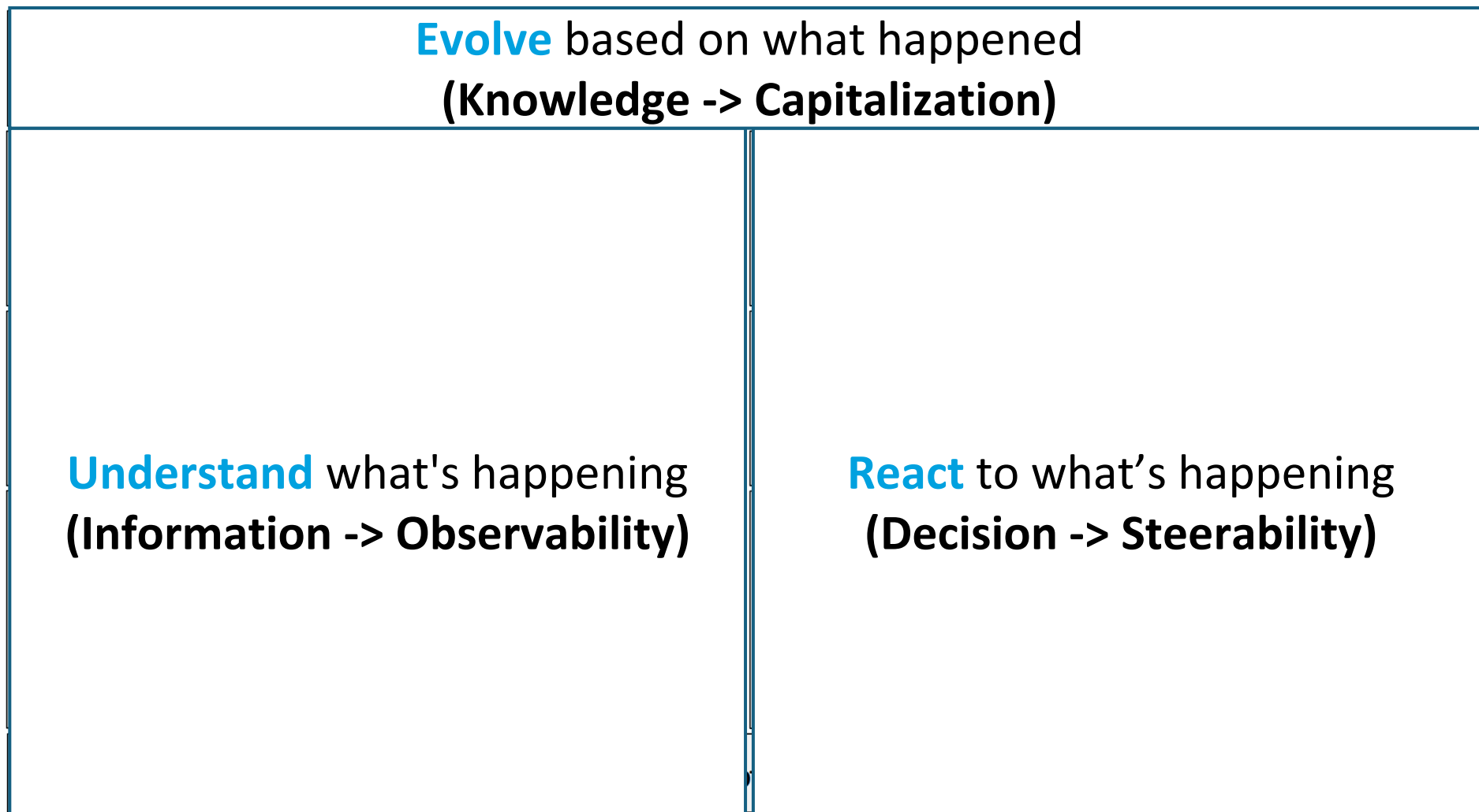
- **Volume** -----> **Fatigue**
Overwhelming data sources: logs, alerts, Cyber Threat Information, etc. Dual-stack and partial adoption increase telemetry and edge cases (two stacks, more failure modes).
- **Velocity** -----> **Fear**
Necessity of rapid decision-making increases stress
- **Variety** -----> **Friction**
Diverse technologies (Operational/Cyber) and data sources (Internal/External)
- **Variability** -----> **Fluctuation**
Constant evolution of threat and supervised systems
- **Veracity** -----> **False positives**
Lake of precision in detection and prioritization of alerts
- **Visualisation** -----> **Fragmentation**
Poor UI/UX and limited interaction capabilities
- **Value** -----> **Frustration**
Limited enrichment capabilities reduces insights

But it amplifies the existing ones. How?

- Dual-stack doubles network reality (two address families, more flows)
 - **Volume**
- Faster lateral movement in segments you don't monitor well (IPv6 paths bypassing IPv4-only controls)
 - **Velocity**
- Some tools speak IPv6 well, others badly (firewalls OK, legacy apps/collectors/SIEM parsers not)
 - **Variety**
- Temporary addresses rotate while cloud workloads churn.
 - **Variability**
- « unknown host » explosions when attribution fails
 - **Veracity**
- UIs that don't render IPv6 well, queries that fail, dashboards built for IPv4 assumptions
 - **Visualisation**
- Weaker attribution turns IPv6 logs into « more noise »
 - **Value**

This project is not about **why** AI could be used in SOC Operations
But rather about
where, when and **how** AI can augment SOC operators
to enhance the cyber-resilience of Critical Networks and Systems

What SOC Operators are supposed to do?





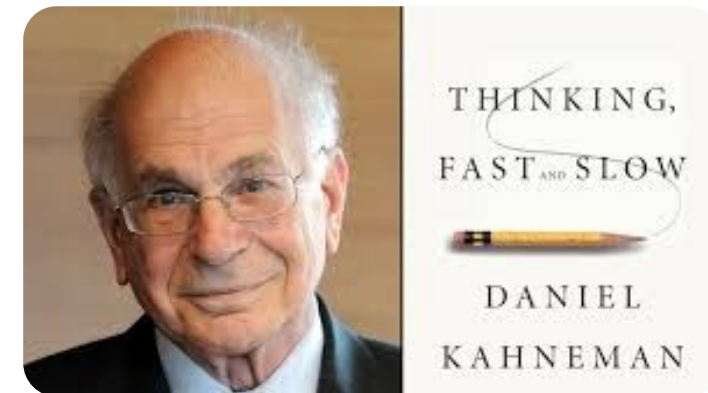
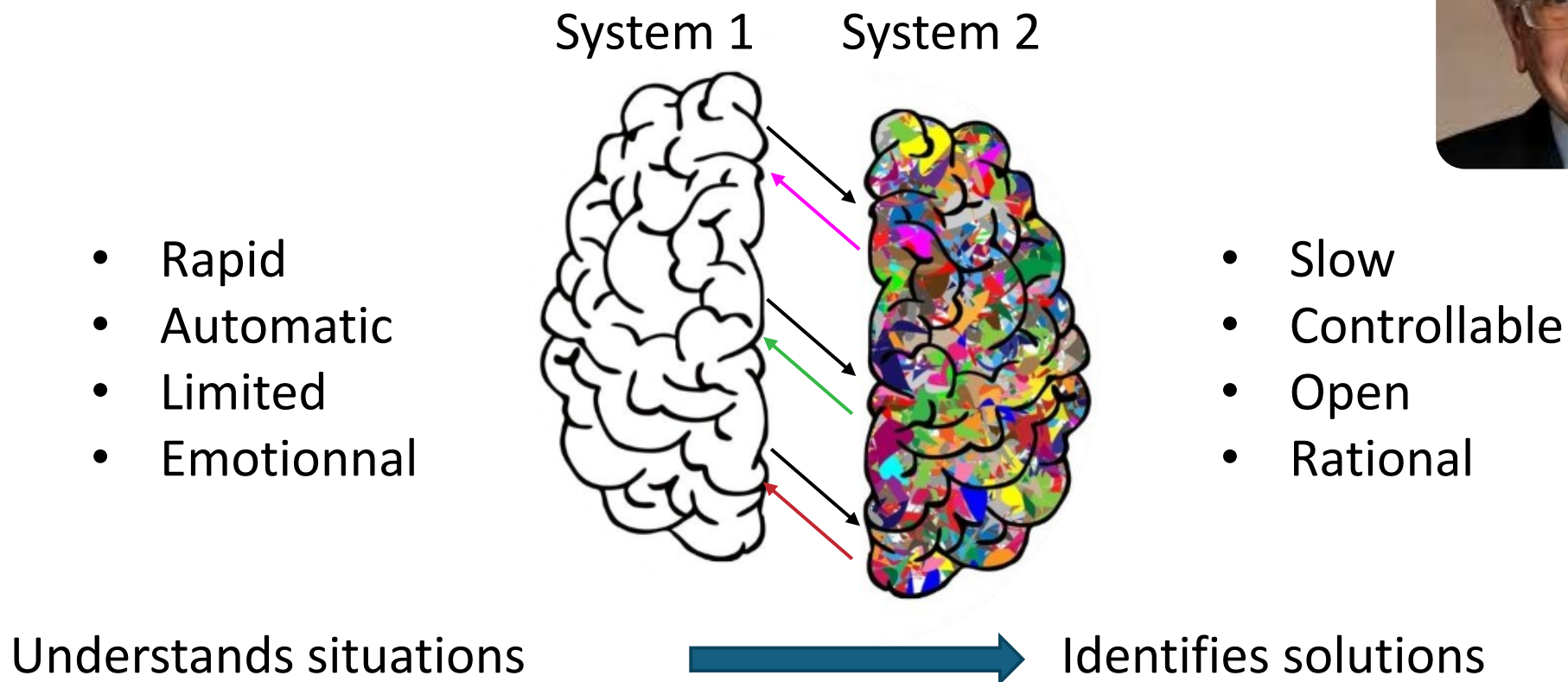
Cognitive Models



Attention Models

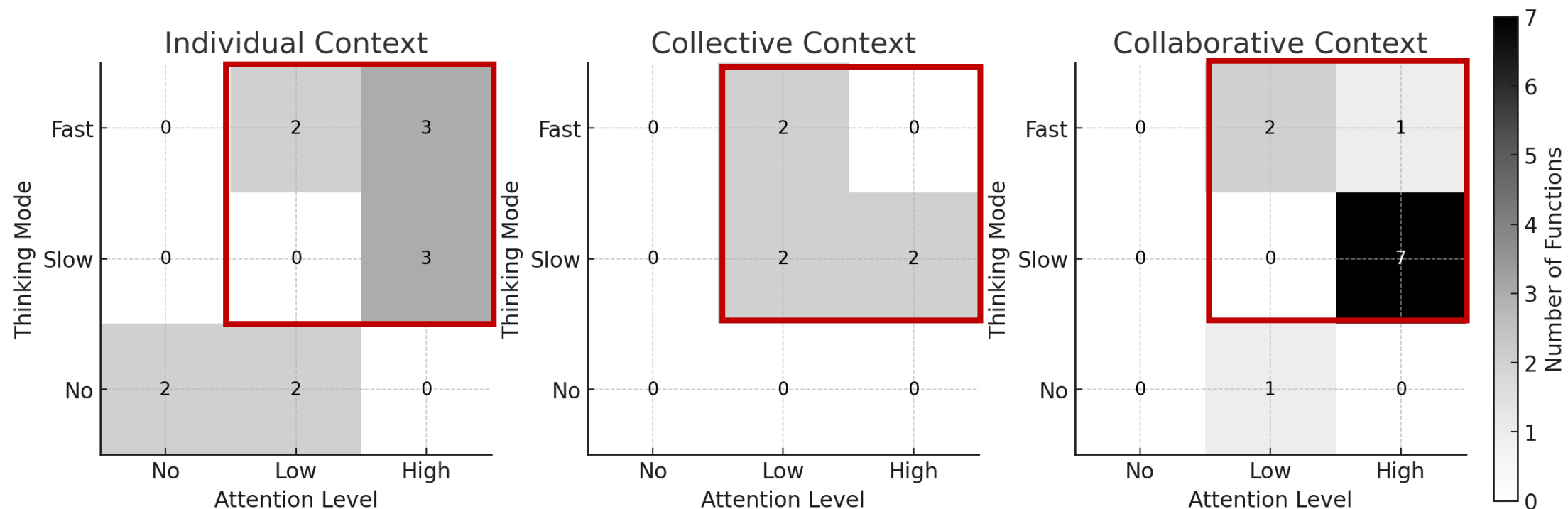


Collaboration Models



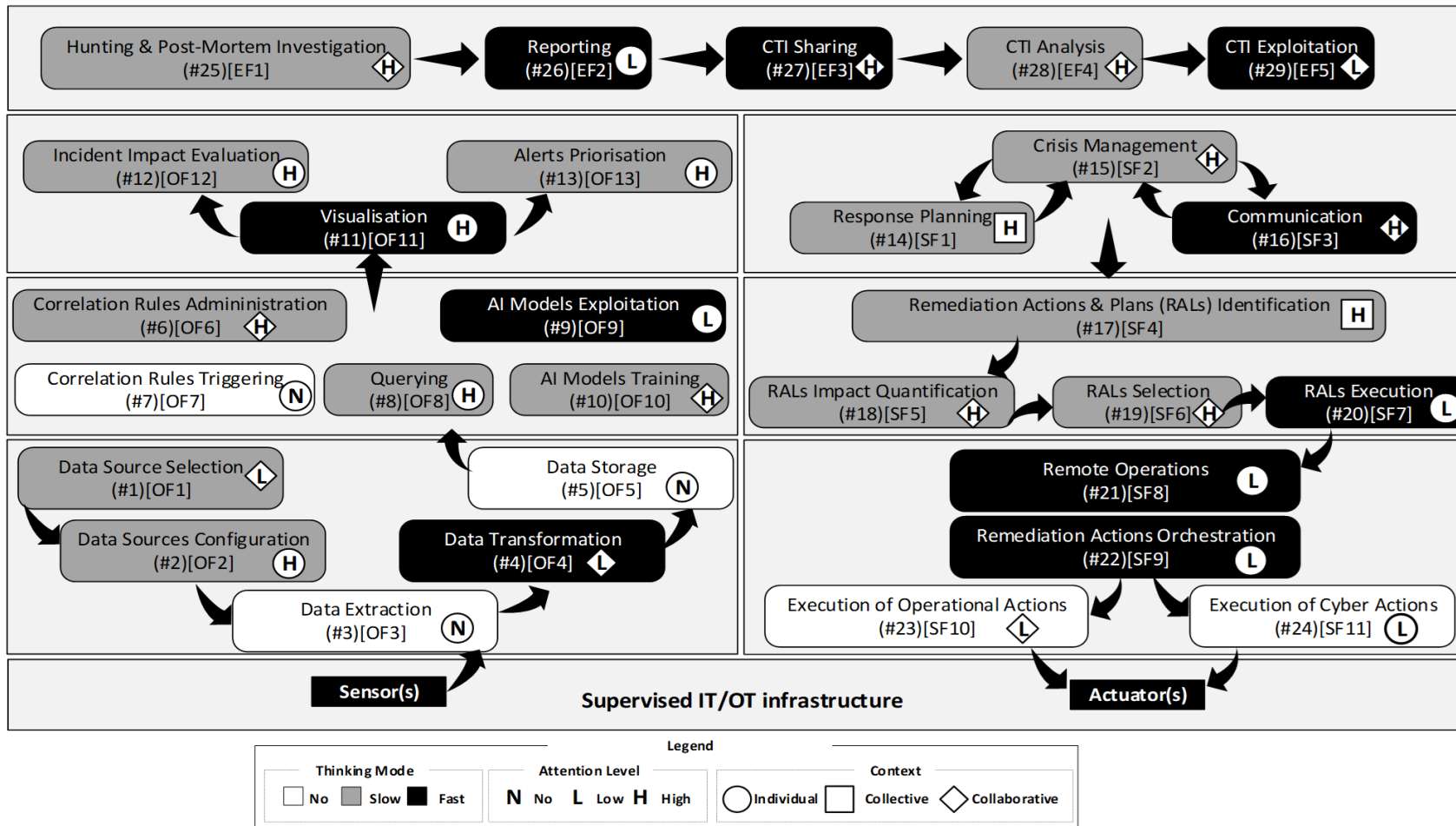


Based on Tremolada, M., Taverna, L., & Bonichini, S. (2019). Which Factors Influence Attentional Functions? *Behavioral Sciences*, 9(1), 7.



- 80% of SOC activities are cognitively demanding
 - More than 50% of SOC activities require High-Attention
 - Almost 50% of SOC activities are slow thinking (prevalence of System 2)

What SOC Operators are supposed to do? (Bis)



CYBER-AI-GO !

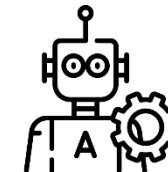
Complementarity in Human-AI Collaboration



Inputs

Information
(Information / Knowledge)

Asymmetry



Information
(Data)

Processing

Limited Reasoning
(Time, pressure, stress, etc)

Asymmetry

Limited Contextualisation
(Semantic Ambiguity)

Outputs

Actions

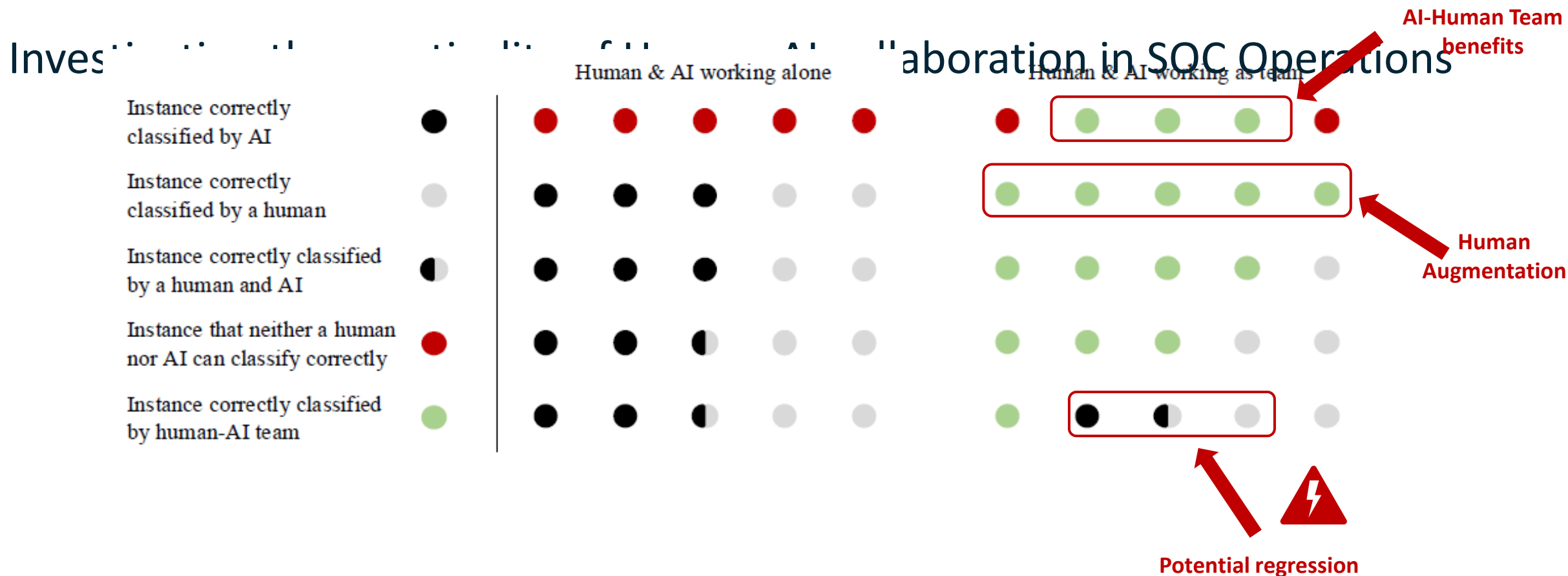
Asymmetry

Decisions

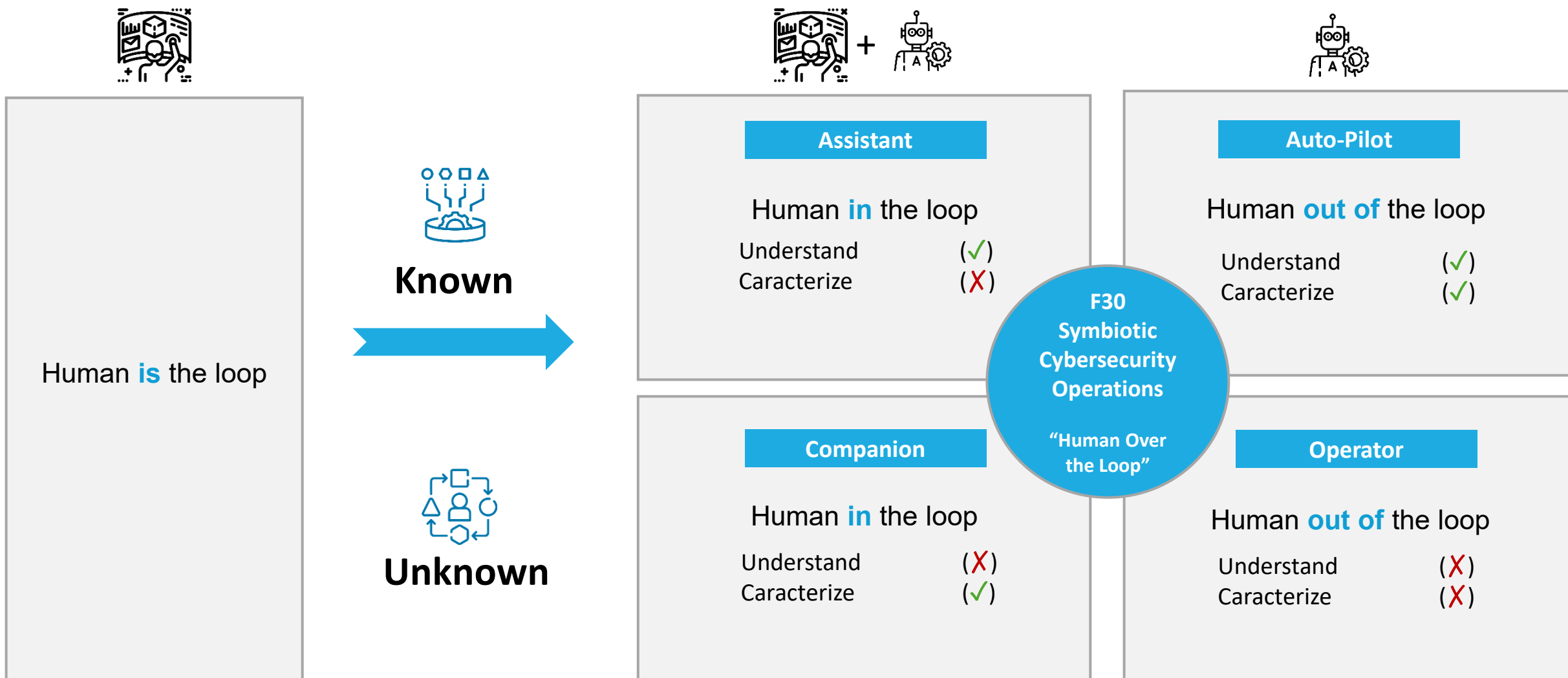


Co-augmented Decision

Risk / Benefits of Human/AI Collaboration



Objective: Shifting from "Human is the Loop" to "Human Over the Loop"





Thank you for your attention!



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