

Managing Security Risks In Today's Complex Internet Landscape



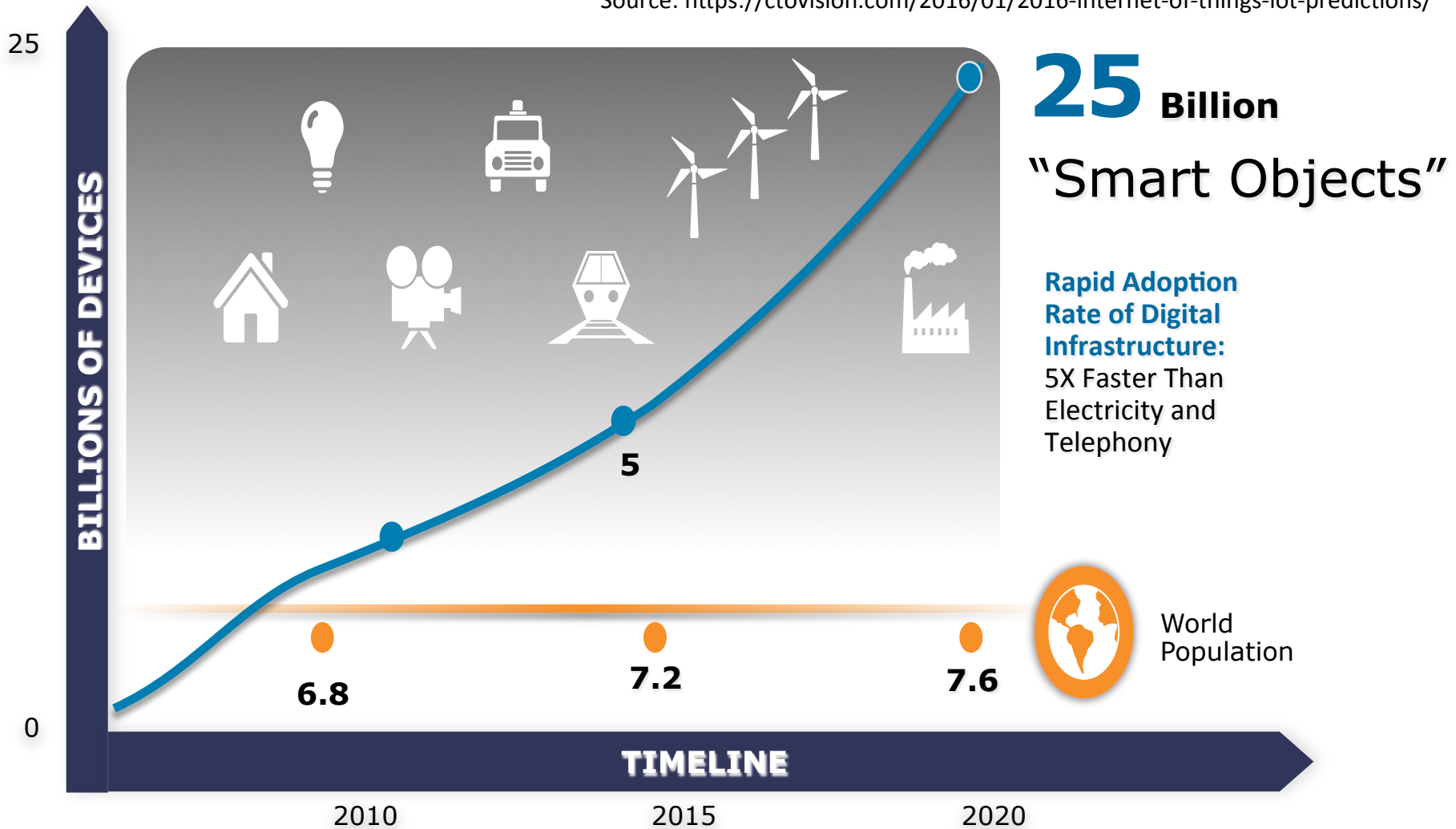
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Goals For Today

- Understand the complexity we are creating
- Knowing the right questions to ask
- Admitting that we all need to take more action
- Working together to reduce risks in our infrastructures

IoT Predictions

Source: <https://ctoivision.com/2016/01/2016-internet-of-things-iot-predictions/>



We Are in a Period of Rapid Change

- Intelligent, interconnected devices are continuing to be connected to the global Internet
- Governments, businesses and individuals are moving their resources to the Internet with blind trust
- Data is accumulating faster than it can be organized or protected
- The complexity of the Internet ecosystem creates a rich environment exploitable by activists, criminals, and nation states
- Data will continue be stolen or modified using subtle, persistent, directed attacks

Current and Future Concerns

- Greater data privacy issues will be exposed
- Implementations will have flaws but no upgrade path
- Security compliance often does NOT translate to realities of operational security
- Security continues to be an exercise in blind trust
 - Vendor implementations
 - Operational deployments
 - Technical standards

Security Goals

- Controlling Data Access
- Controlling Network Access
- Ensuring Network Availability
- Protecting Information In Transit
- Preventing Intrusions
- Responding To Security Breaches

Most Common Threats and Attacks

- Unauthorized access
 - Thru insecure hosts or password cracking
- Eavesdropping
 - Looking for passwords, credit card numbers, or business secrets
- Hijacking (i.e. taking over communications)
 - Inspect and modify any data being transmitted
- IP spoofing (i.e. faking network addresses)
 - Impersonate to fool access control mechanisms
 - Redirect connections to a fake server
- DOS attacks
 - Interruption of service due to system destruction or using up all available system resources for the service (CPU, memory, bandwidth)

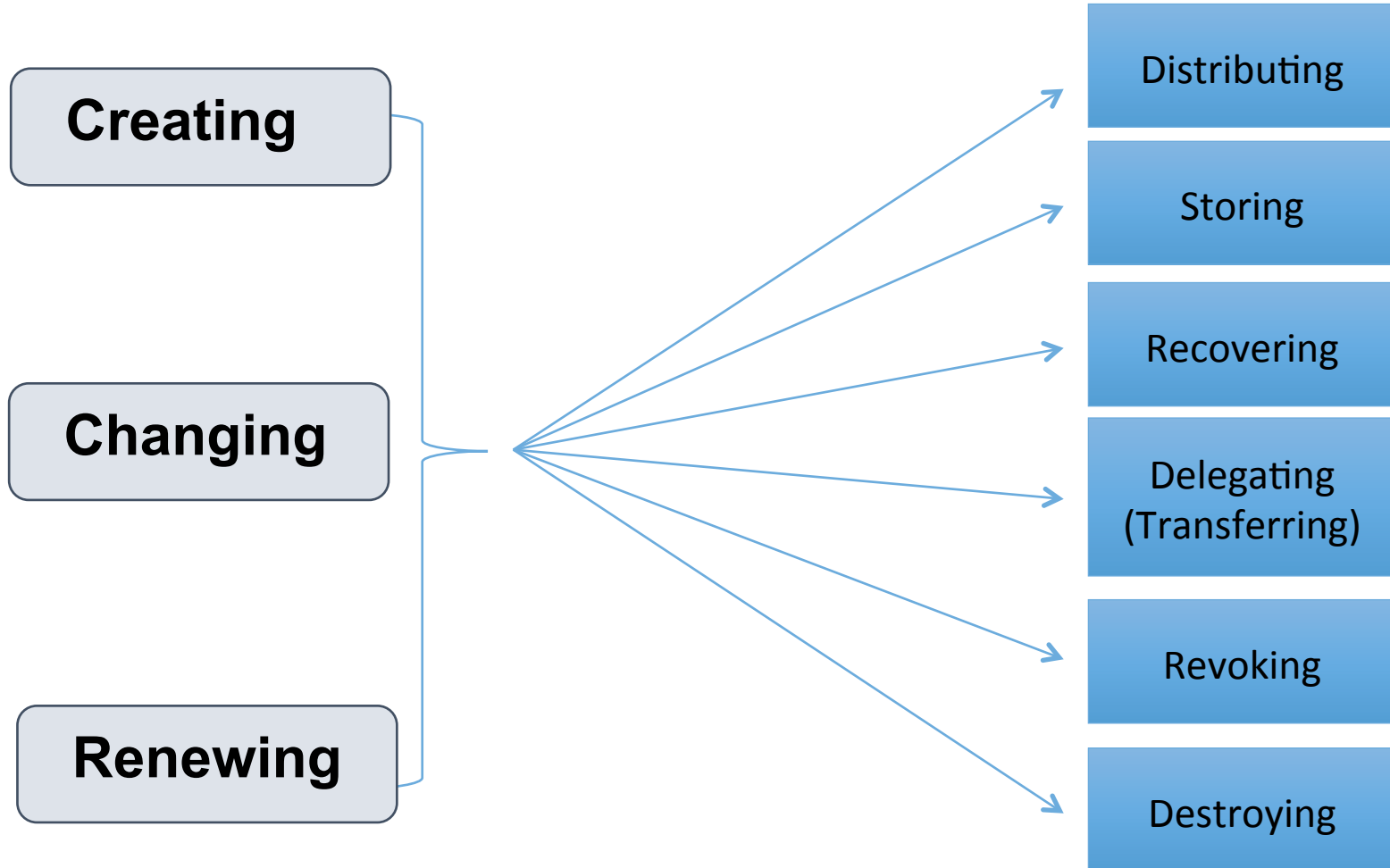
Security Controls

- User Authentication / Authorization
- Device Authentication / Authorization
- Access Control (Packet or Route Filtering)
- Data Integrity
- Data Confidentiality
- Auditing / Logging
- DoS Mitigation

Big Issue: Credential Compromise

- Being victim of a phishing attack
- Laptop gets stolen
- Sharing your password with another person
- Re-using same password on many systems
- Spyware on your computer installed a keylogger
- Storing your private key in an easily accessed file
- Sending credentials in cleartext emails
- Using simple to guess password
- Unpatched security vulnerabilities are exploited

Credential Management Process



Improving Credential Management

- Know ALL credentials that are utilized in your environment
- Encourage the use of 2-factor authentication
- Create specific process to address ENTIRE credential management lifecycle
- Assess specific risks in your operational procedures and create a plan for improvement

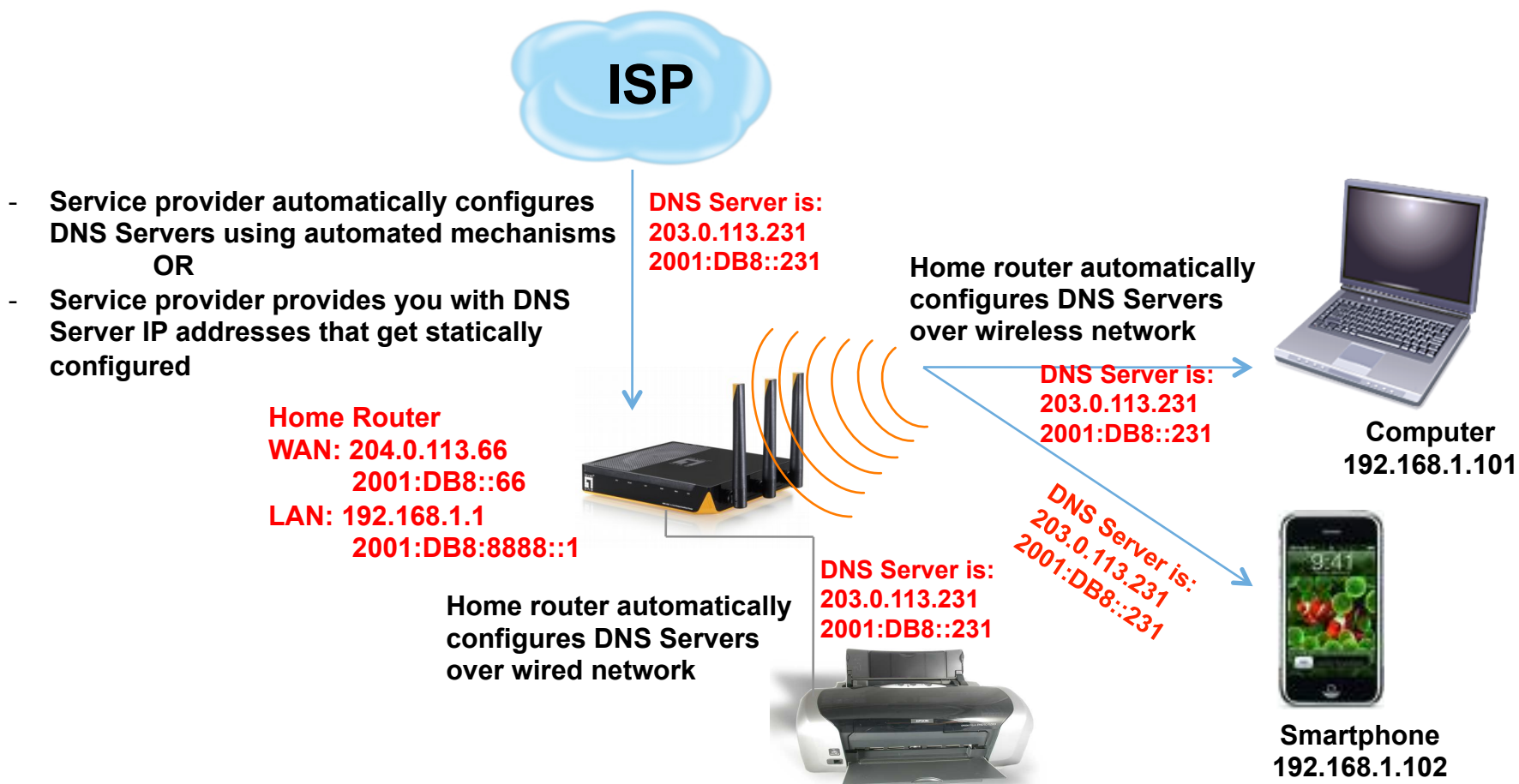
Keeping Up With Vulnerabilities

- Know Your Operating Systems and Application Versions
 - For TLS/SSL can use publicly available tests
 - <https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/>
- Get On Mailing Lists For Vendor Security Announcements
- Subscribe to National CERT Alert Lists
- Follow Security Industry Blogs
 - <http://ccnso.icann.org/resources/cybercrime-resources.htm>

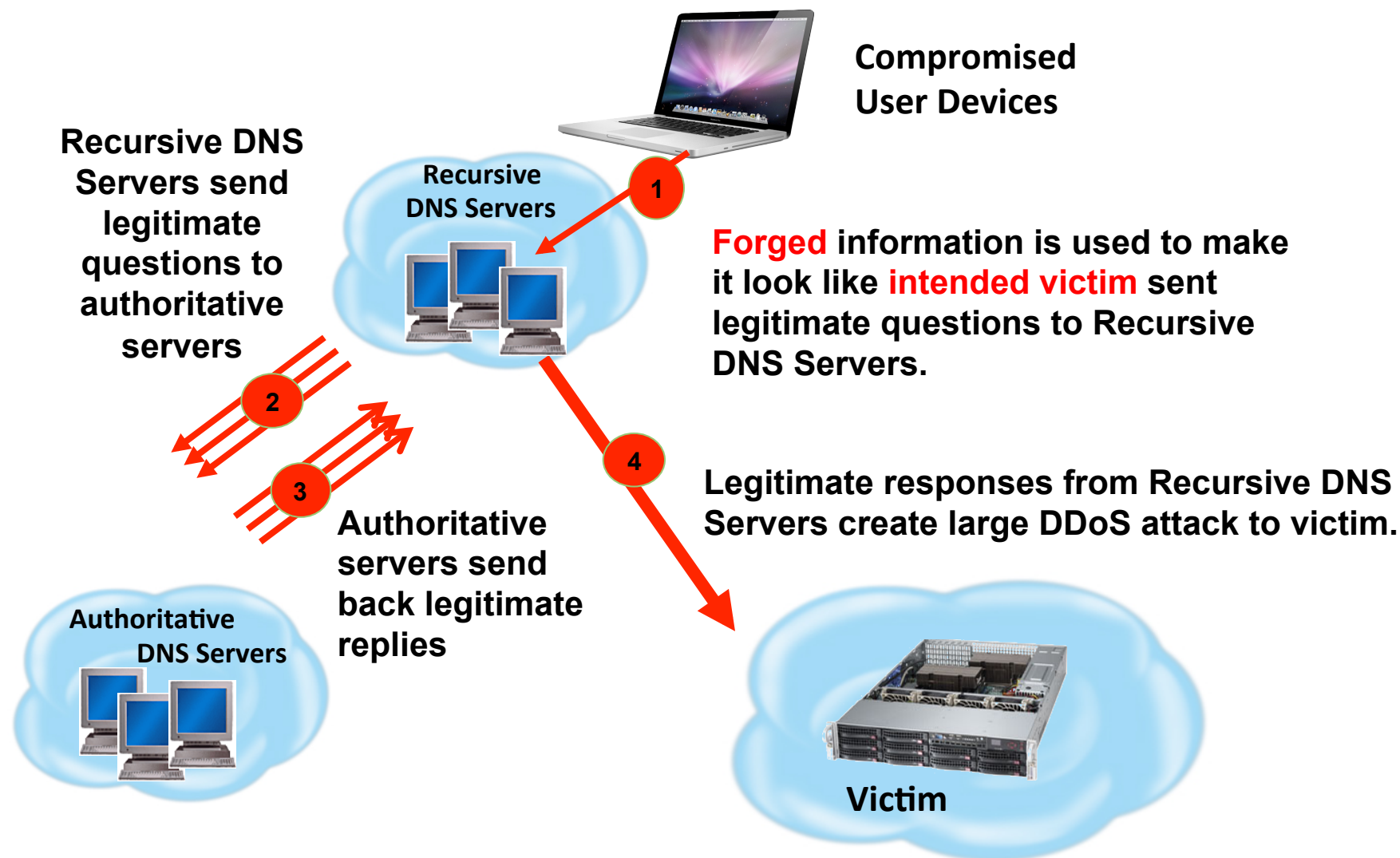
Exploitable Protocols

- IPv6
 - You are using it even if you think you are not
 - It is similar to IPv4 but different
 - Can vendor products detect and protect against attacks and malware utilizing this protocol?
- DNS
 - Do you know where your DNS traffic is going?
 - How would you detect when users going to malware sites?
 - How would you protect from amplification attacks?
 - Do you know how many domains you own?
 - Do you know who your registrar is?

Recursive DNS Server Configurations



DNS Amplification Attack Example



Some DNS Statistics

**278
Million**

*Current
Domain Names*

**100+
Million**

*ccTLD
Domains*

**10+
Billion**

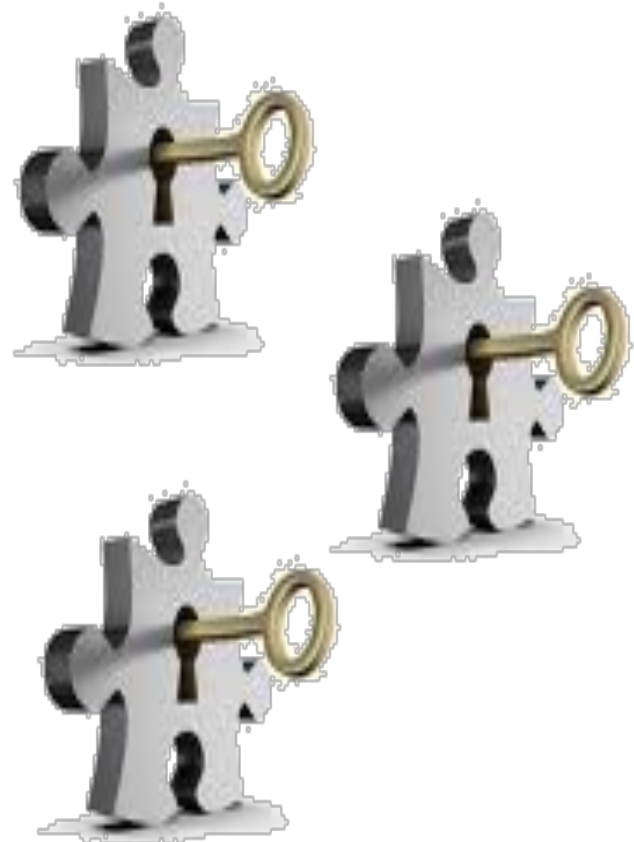
*Current
Hostnames*

Questions That Can Be Answered Using Passive DNS

- Where did this domain name point to in the past?
- What domain names are hosted by a given nameserver?
- What domain names point into a given IP network?
- What subdomains exist below a certain domain name?
- What new names are hosted in ccTLDs?

Sharing Security Related Data

- Everyone knows sharing is fundamentally good
- Many discussions around **wanting** to share
- Government, private sector and public sector alliance efforts have been ongoing
- Most issues relate to liability concerns and regulatory environments
- More action is needed



Criminals Really Good At Sharing

- Websites advertise Botnets and Malware for hire
- Vulnerabilities and Exploits are traded on an 'open market'
- There are no enforceable rules for NOT sharing
- Utilizing social media is making sharing much more efficient



Choose Custom Botnet

- Number of Hosts
- Geographic Region
- Bandwidth
- Duration
- etc

We Also Need To Start Sharing

- Initial Step – Build Trust Thru Networking
- Start by sharing for specific use cases that don't impact privacy and personally identifiable information (PII)
 - SSH Brute Force Attack
 - DNS/SNMP/NTP Amplification Attack
 - Passive DNS Information
- Investigate how to share data that may impact privacy/PII and what can be anonymised but still be useful
 - SPAM / Phishing details

Do You Have A CIRT ?

- You should have a Computer Incident Response Team established
 - Who is part of this?
 - What are their responsibilities?
- Important – define a single individual to be in charge of final decisions (also have a backup for this individual)
- Know who you need to contact
 - Legal / regulatory responsibility
 - Upstream ISPs who may help filter on DDoS attacks
 - Impacted individuals

Concluding Thoughts

- Business Risk Tolerance Weighs Into Security Decisions
- Play An Active Role In Managing Security Controls
 - Cannot hand off all security liability to cloud providers
- Perform Basic Security Hygiene
 - Create Effective Credential Management Processes
 - Restrict Access to Applications, Hosts and Network Segments
 - Perform Regularly Scheduled Firmware / Software Upgrades
 - Disable Unused Applications and Services
 - Configure Logging with Regularly Scheduled Log Reviews
 - Use Cryptographic Protection to Transfer and Store Data