

Cyber Security Trends and Challenges

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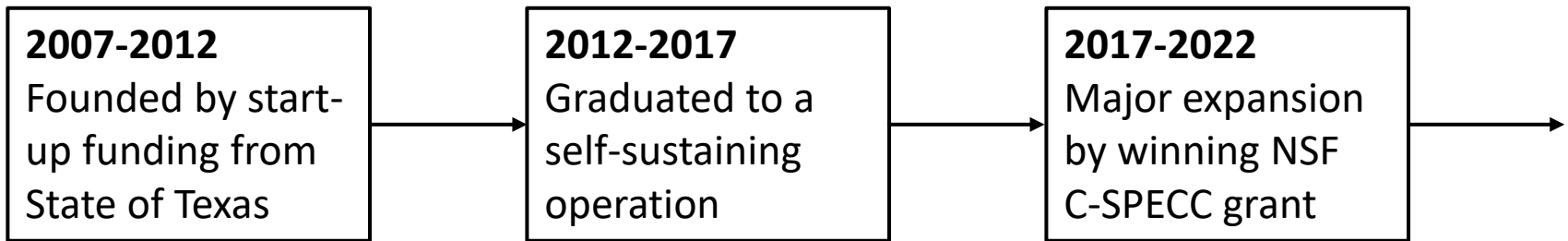
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Cyber Security Perspective

“My dear, here we must run as fast as we can, just to stay in place. And if you wish to go anywhere you must run twice as fast as that.”

— Lewis Carroll, Alice in Wonderland

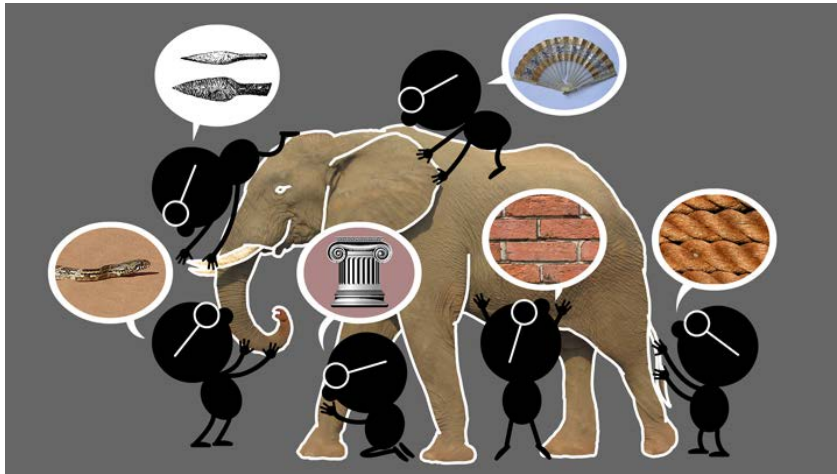


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Elephant Problem



Applied vs Foundational Science: Cyber-elephants require applied and foundational combined

Present vs Future Focus: Rapidly evolving cyber-elephants require future focus

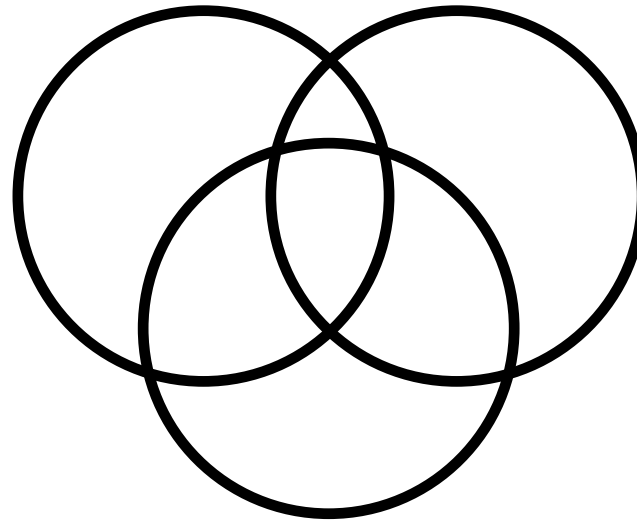
Cyber-Elephant Problem



- The ATM (Automatic Teller Machine) system is
 - ❖ secure enough
 - ❖ global in scope

- US President's nuclear football

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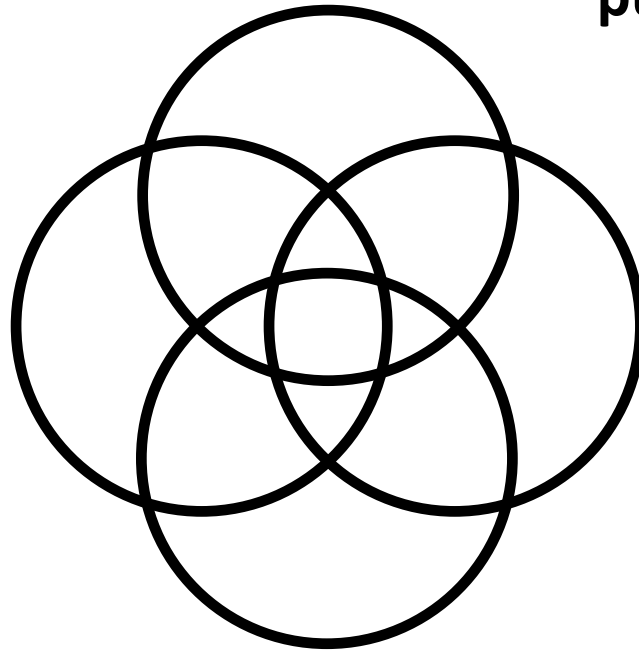


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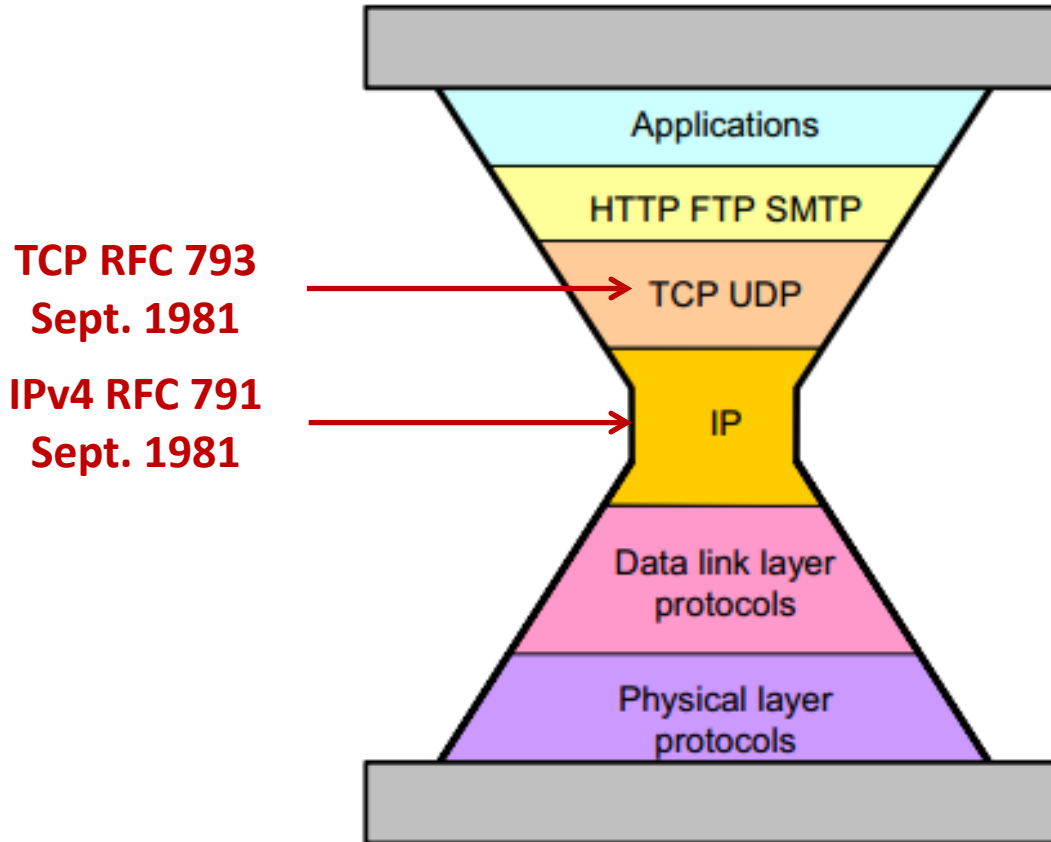


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What can Security Technologists learn from the History of the Internet?



➤ Agility trumps perfection

Not quite the same as

➤ Good enough trumps perfect

Agility =
Good enough for now
+
Future-proof for uncertain future

ALLOW GOOD GUYS IN KEEP BAD GUYS OUT

- IP Spoofing predicted in Bell Labs report ≈ 1985
 - Unencrypted Telnet with passwords in clear
 - 1st Generation firewalls deployed ≈ 1992
 - IP Spoofing attacks proliferate in the wild ≈ 1993
 - Virtual Private Networks emerge ≈ late 1990's
 - Vulnerability shifts to the client PC
 - Network Admission Control ≈ 2000's
-
- **Persists as a Distributed Denial of Service mechanism**
 - **Most of these fixes have not changed or extended IPv4**

Laws and Principles of Cyber Security

1. Attackers exist
 - ❖ You will be attacked
2. Attackers have sharply escalating incentive
 - ❖ Money, terrorism, war, espionage, sabotage, ...
3. Attackers are lazy (follow path of least resistance)
 - ❖ Attacks will escalate BUT no faster than necessary
4. Attackers are innovative (and stealthy)
 - ❖ Eventually all feasible attacks will manifest
5. Attackers are copycats
 - ❖ Known attacks will proliferate widely
6. Attackers have asymmetrical advantage
 - ❖ Need one point of failure

- A. Prepare for tomorrow's attacks, not just yesterday's
 - ❖ Good defenders strive to stay ahead of the curve, bad defenders forever lag
- B. Take care of tomorrow's attacks before next year's attacks
 - ❖ Researchers will and should pursue defense against attacks that will manifest far in the future BUT these solutions will deploy only as attacks catch up
- C. Use future-proof barriers
 - ❖ Defenders need a roadmap and need to make adjustments
- D. It's all about trade-offs
 - ❖ Security, Convenience, Cost

Beware of "silver bullets"