

# RMIT Cyber Series

**Professor  
Ravi Sandhu**

Tuesday 30 March 2021

—  
What's next...

# Acknowledgement of Country



*We acknowledge the people of the Woi wurrung and Boon wurrung language groups of the eastern Kulin Nation, on whose unceded lands we conduct the business of RMIT University, and the lands that I am speaking from today.*

*As we gather virtually across many different parts of the world, we also encourage you to acknowledge the lands in which you are joining us from.*

*We respectfully acknowledge the first nations people of the five Kulin Nations, their Ancestors and Elders, past, present and emerging.*

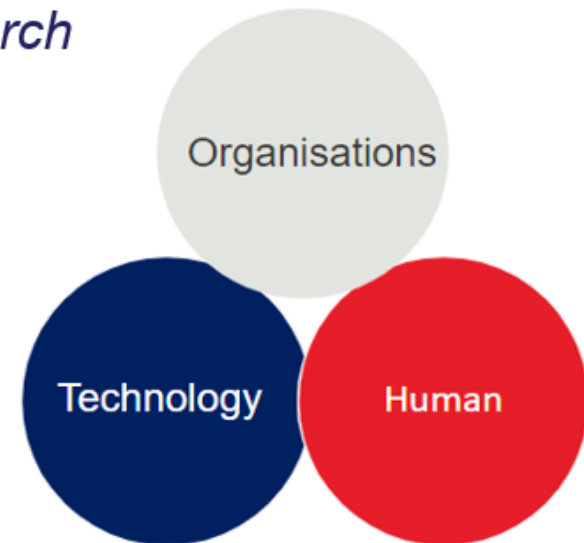
# RMIT Centre for Cyber Security Research and Innovation (CCSRI)

*Carries out quality multi-disciplinary research relating to the organisational, human and technology aspects of Cyber Security;*

*Develops and promotes understanding of strategies, policies, and law issues of the Cyber Security challenges for Australia;*

*Contributes to the Cyber Security Innovation eco-system within Australia and globally;*

*Actively engages with industry and government within Australia and globally.*



# RMIT Cyber Series:



**Professor Ravi Sandhu**  
University of Texas, San Antonio

# What Technologists Should Learn from the History of Cyber Security

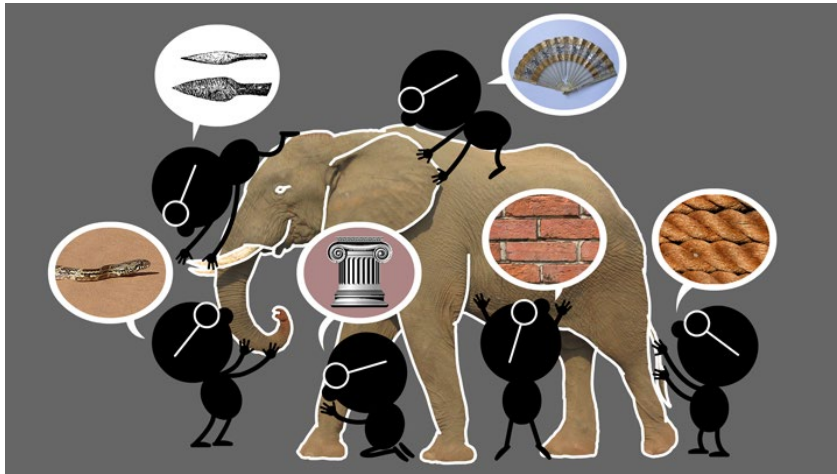
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RMIT University Centre for Cyber Security Research and Innovation  
Seminar Series  
March 29, 2021

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## Elephant Problem

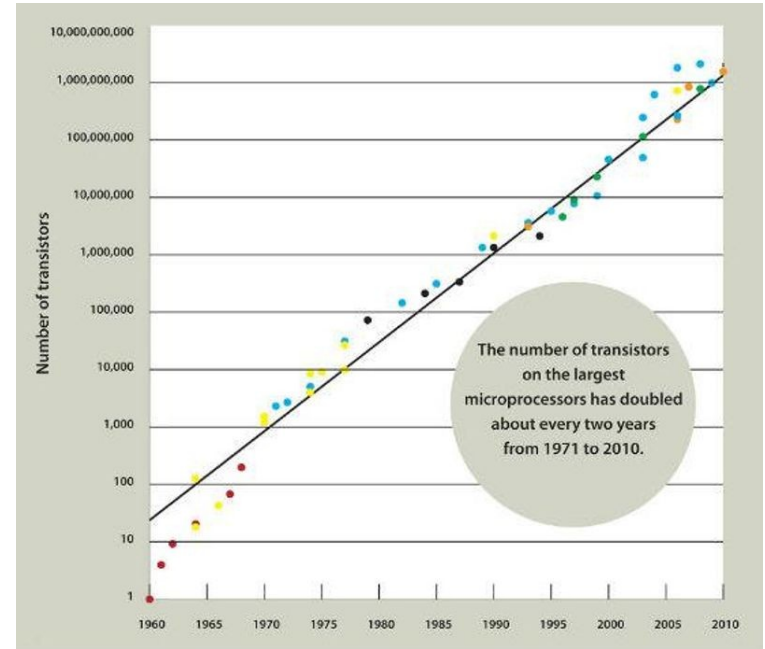
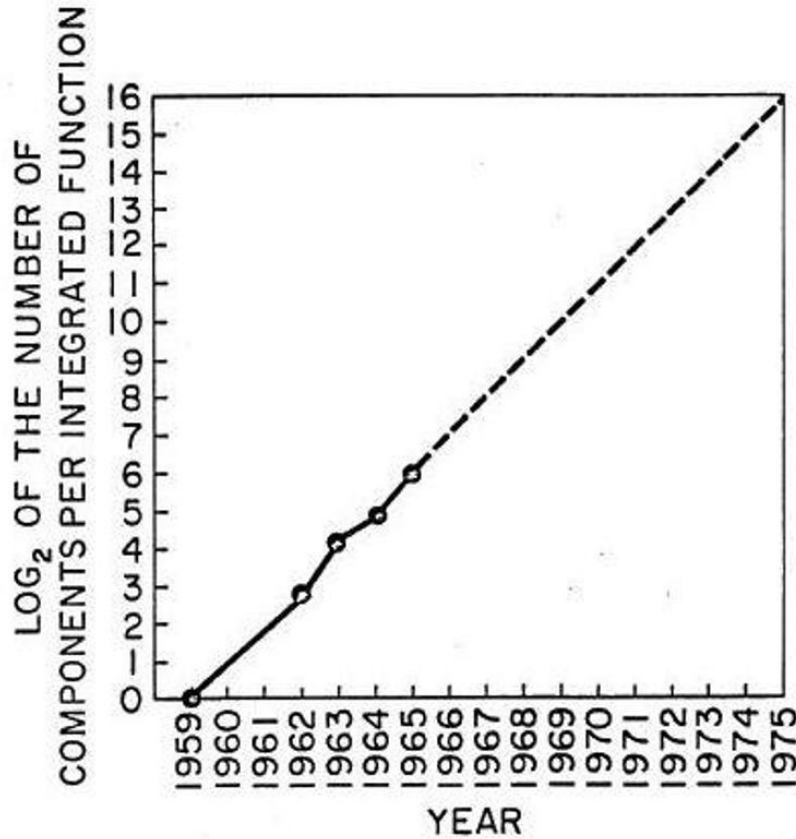


**Applied vs Foundational Science: Cyber-elephants require applied and foundational combined**

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

## Cyber-Elephant Problem





History doesn't repeat  
itself but it often  
rhymes. - Mark Twain  
#SayQuotable



➤ The ATM (Automatic Teller Machine) system is

- ❖ secure enough
- ❖ global in scope

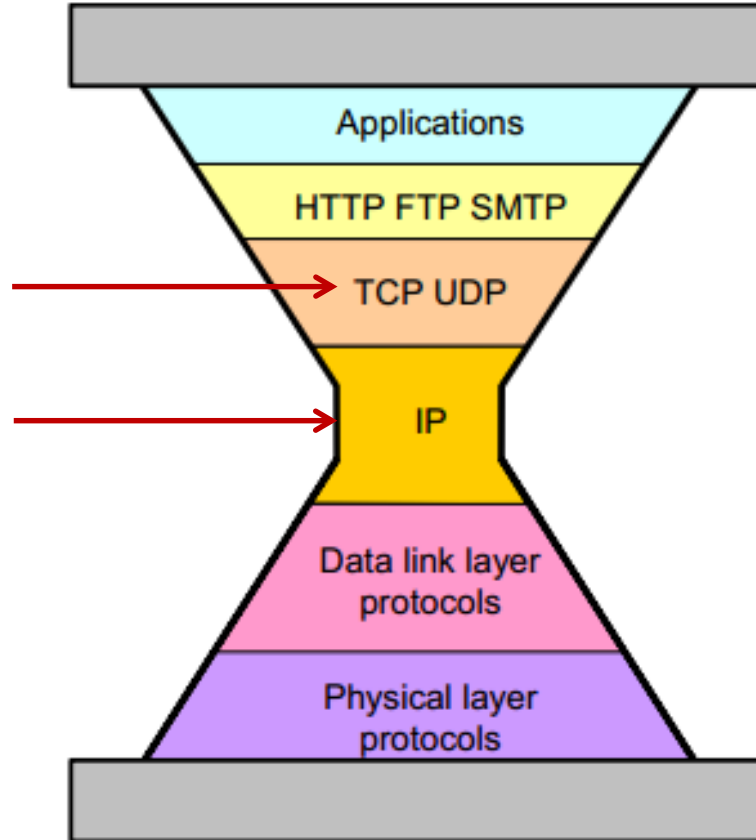
**Consumer Grade  
Assurance**

➤ US President's nuclear football

**Military Grade  
Assurance**

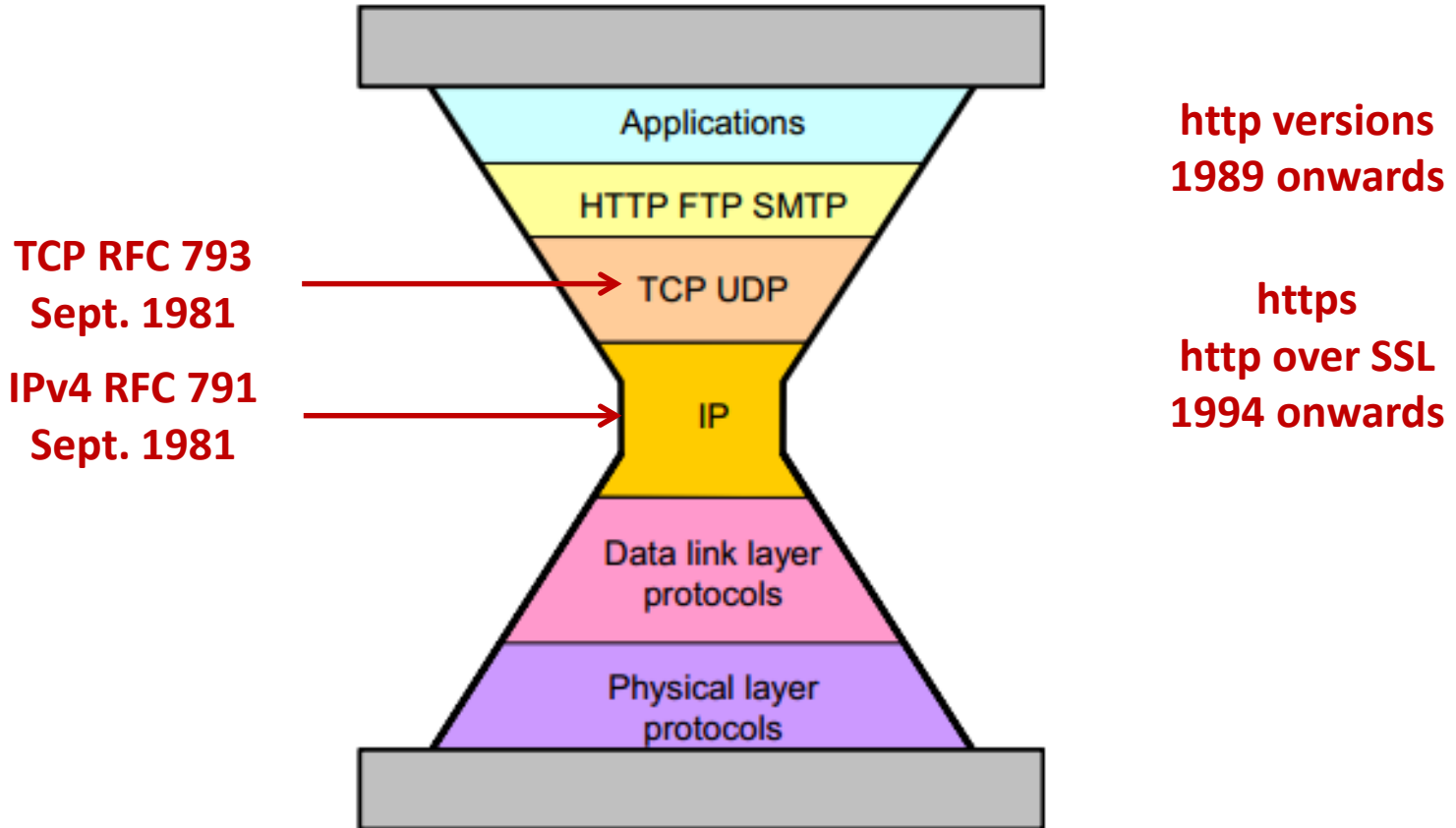
**TCP RFC 793**  
**Sept. 1981**

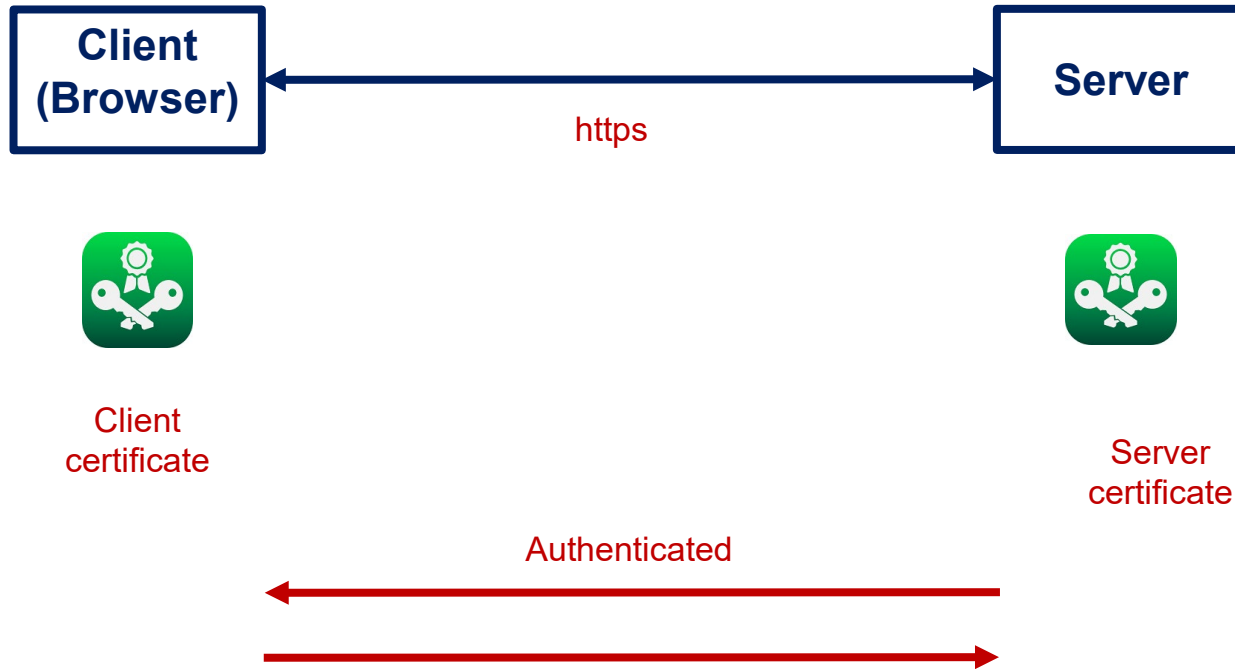
**IPv4 RFC 791**  
**Sept. 1981**

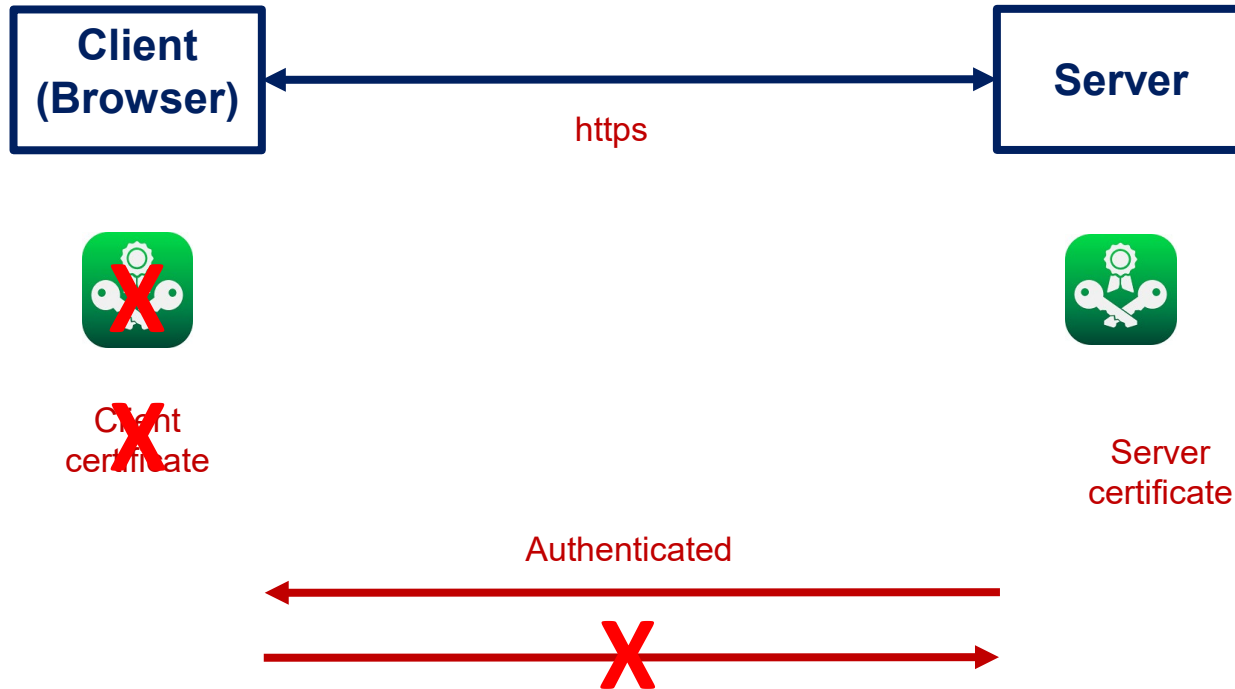


## **ALLOW GOOD GUYS IN KEEP BAD GUYS OUT**

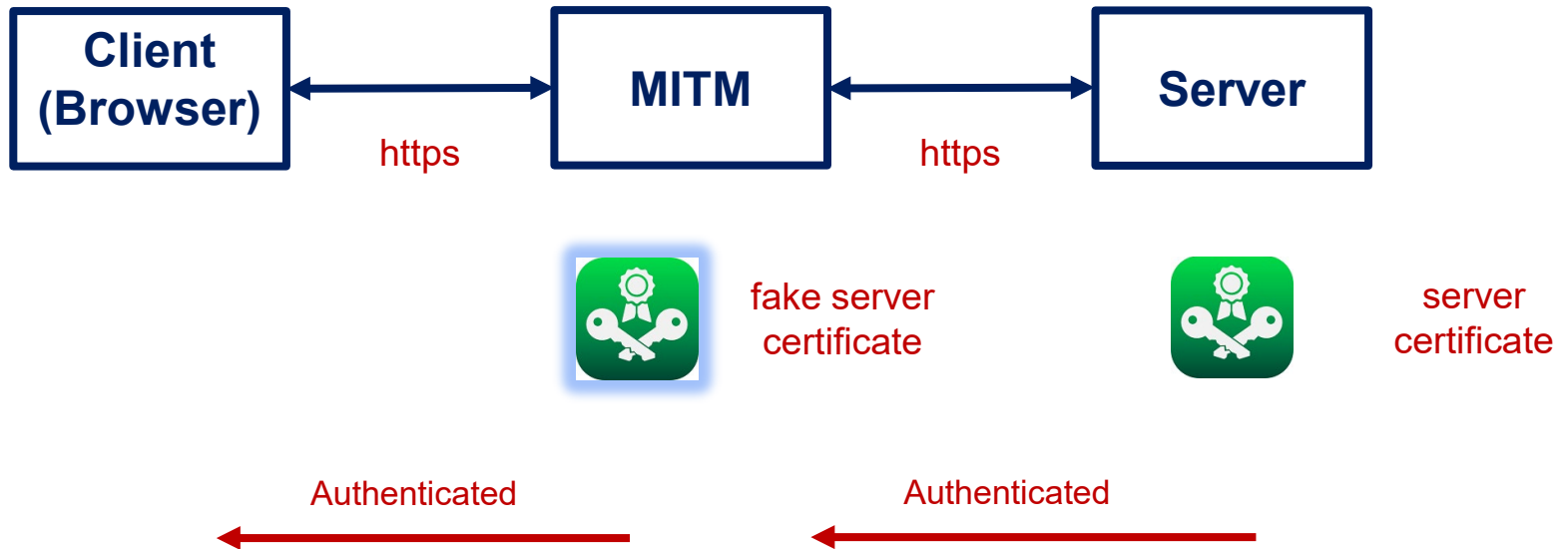
- IP Spoofing predicted in Bell Labs report ≈ 1985
  - Unencrypted Telnet with passwords in clear
  - 1st Generation firewalls deployed ≈ 1992
  - IP Spoofing attacks proliferate in the wild ≈ 1993
  - Virtual Private Networks emerge ≈ late 1990's
  - Vulnerability shifts to the client PC
  - Network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







**Known since at least 1998**



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"**

# Q & A



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University of Texas, San Antonio



Thank you for  
joining us  
today!



**RMIT**  
UNIVERSITY

Centre for Cyber Security  
Research and Innovation