

AI for Security (AI4Sec)

Security Overview

COMP-5370/6370







Failures Come in Many Forms



- Tacoma Narrows
 - Design Failure

Failures Come in Many Forms



- Tacoma Narrows
 - Design Failure
- Hard Rock Hotel
 - Process Failure

Failures Come in Many Forms



- Tacoma Narrows
 - Design Failure
- Hard Rock Hotel
 - Process Failure
- Therac-25
 - Implementation Failure

Failures Come in Many Forms



- Tacoma Narrows
 - Design Failure
- Hard Rock Hotel
 - Process Failure
- Therac-25
 - Implementation Failure
- World Trade Center
 - Intentional Failure

Adversary



- Intelligent Actor
 - Person, Group, or Organization
- Have own:
 - Capabilities
 - Motivations
 - Intentions
- Are **NOT** restricted by expectations

Security Mindset



- A way of thinking about scenarios in order to identify and mitigate possible failures.
- Come in many form and applicable outside of computers/networks

Security Mindset



- A way of thinking about scenarios in order to identify and mitigate possible failures.
- Come in many form and applicable outside of computers/networks
 - Have to think like an attacker

Security Mindset



A way of thinking about scenarios in order to identify and mitigate possible failures.

- Come in many form and applicable outside of computers/networks
- Have to think like an attacker
 - Comprehend abilities and behavior patterns
 - Understand how search for/exploit weaknesses

Thinking Like an Attacker



- What is the **easiest/simplest** way to win?
 - “weakest link”, “low-hanging fruit”



Thinking Like an Attacker



- What is the **easiest/simplest** way to win?
 - “weakest link”, “low-hanging fruit”
- What are the **explicit assumptions** built into the system?
 - What are the creator’s expectations?
 - Who else does the creator rely on?

Thinking Like an Attacker



- What are the **explicit assumptions** built into the system?



Thinking Like an Attacker



- What is the **easiest/simplest** way to win?
 - “weakest link”, “low-hanging fruit”
- What are the **explicit assumptions** built into the system?
 - What are the creator’s expectations?
 - Who else does the creator rely on?
- What are the **implicit assumptions** which the aren’t always true/strong?
 - “outside the box” solutions

Thinking Like an Attacker



- What are the **implicit assumptions** which the aren't always true/strong?



Security Mindset



A way of thinking about scenarios in order to identify and mitigate possible failures.

- Come in many form and applicable outside of computers/networks
- Have to think like an attacker
 - Comprehend abilities and behavior patterns
 - Understand how search for/exploit weaknesses
- Have to think like a defender
 - Identify what is being protected against who
 - Analyze/Evaluate cost-benefit trade-offs

Thinking Like a Defender



- What **assets** are you trying to protect?
 - What about those assets is important?
- Who are you trying to **defend against**?
Who are you willing to **let succeed**?
 - Nothing is ever 100% secure against all actors

...a little practice...



Certified != Secure



Contact Us Support English My Account

Create an AWS Account

Products Solutions Pricing Documentation Learn Partner Network AWS Marketplace Customer Enablement Events Explore More

Public Sector Industries Programs Security & Compliance Partners Resources Countries Events

Address security and compliance requirements

AWS GovCloud (US) is available to government customers, organizations in highly regulated industries, and other commercial entities that meet AWS GovCloud (US) requirements.



Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP)



Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)



Department of Defense Security Requirements Guide (SRG)



U.S. International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)



Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS)



National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)



Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Publication



Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS)



Department of Commerce Export Administration Regulations (EAR)



IRS-1075 Encryption Standards

Improving Security



- Security is **not a checkbox** to hit on the way to releasing a product
 - “HIPAA Compliant” \neq safe/secure/private
 - “Used cipher X” \neq “Used cipher X correctly”

Improving Security

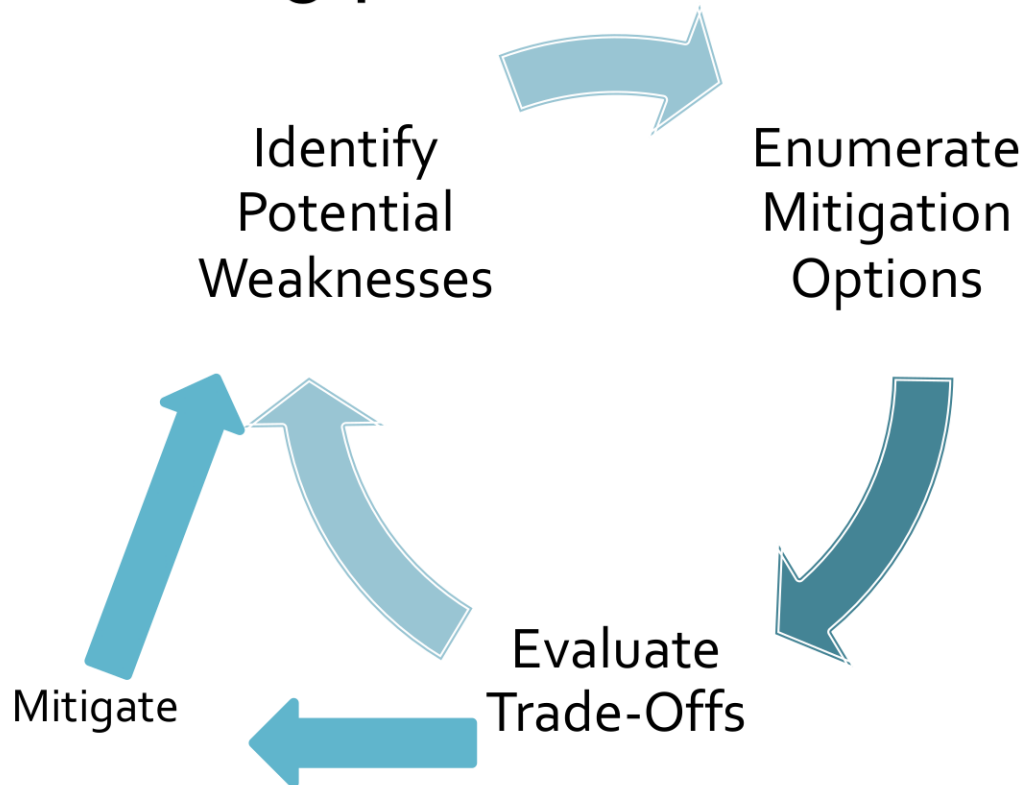


- Security is **not a checkbox** to hit on the way to releasing a product
 - “HIPAA Compliant” \neq safe/secure/private
 - “Used cipher X” \neq “Used cipher X correctly”
- Security is the outcome of a **process** and is not a *product* by itself
 - It is extremely hard to add-to design later
 - Is an on-going effort throughout the lifecycle

Threat Modeling



A systematic approach to analyzing and understanding potential weaknesses.



Security Vocab



“Attack”

Intentional exploitation for attacker’s gain and victim’s loss

“Bug”

Something that fails in unintended ways

“Weakness”

Bug that may be able to harm S&P

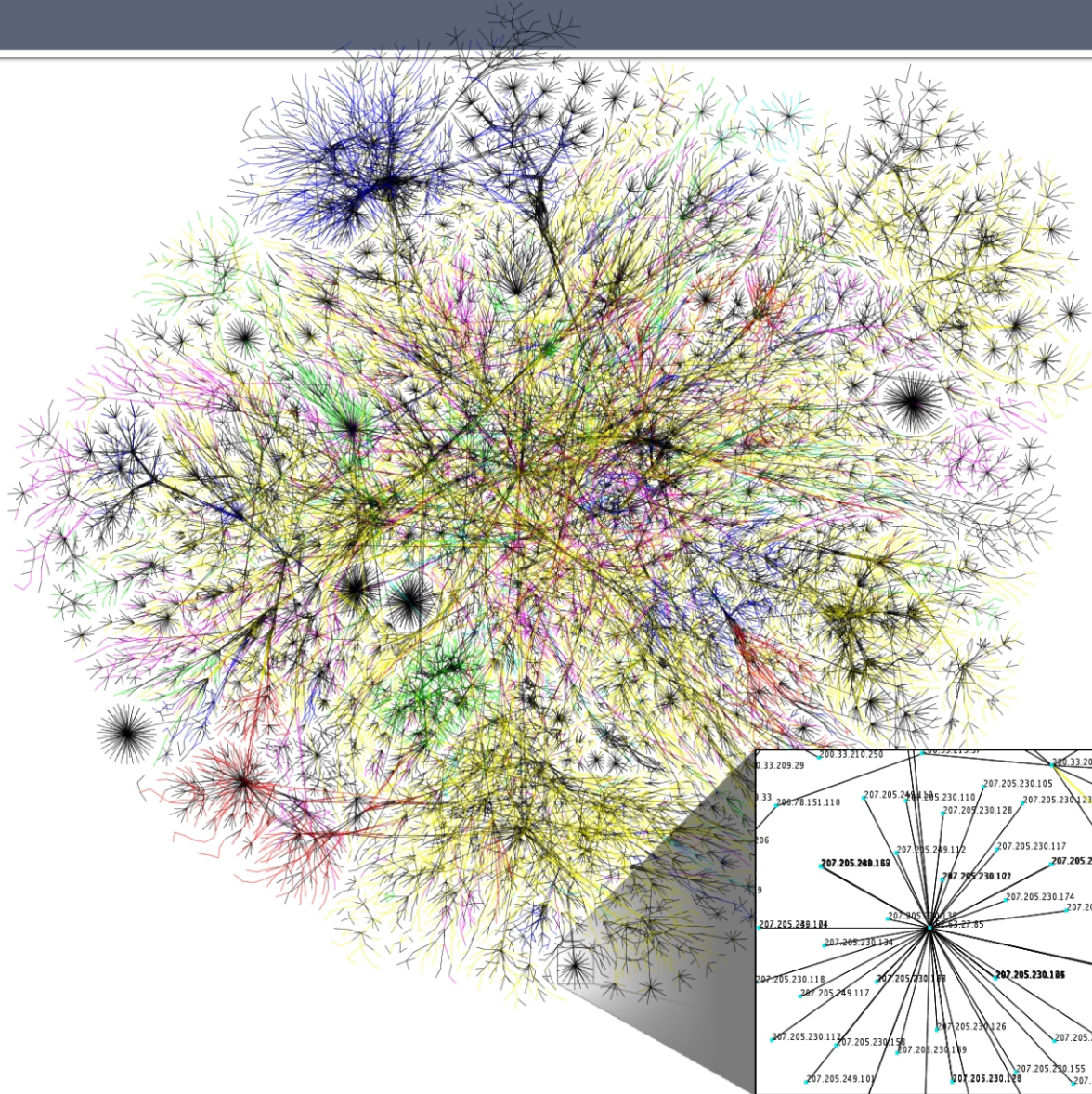
“Vulnerability”

Weakness which can be intentionally triggered

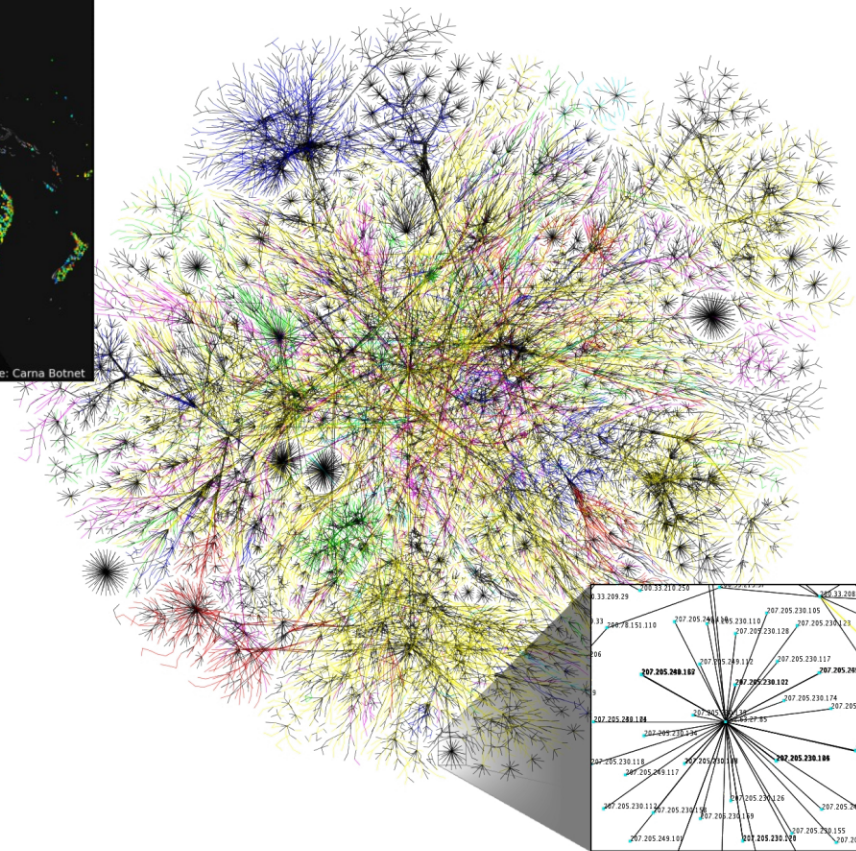
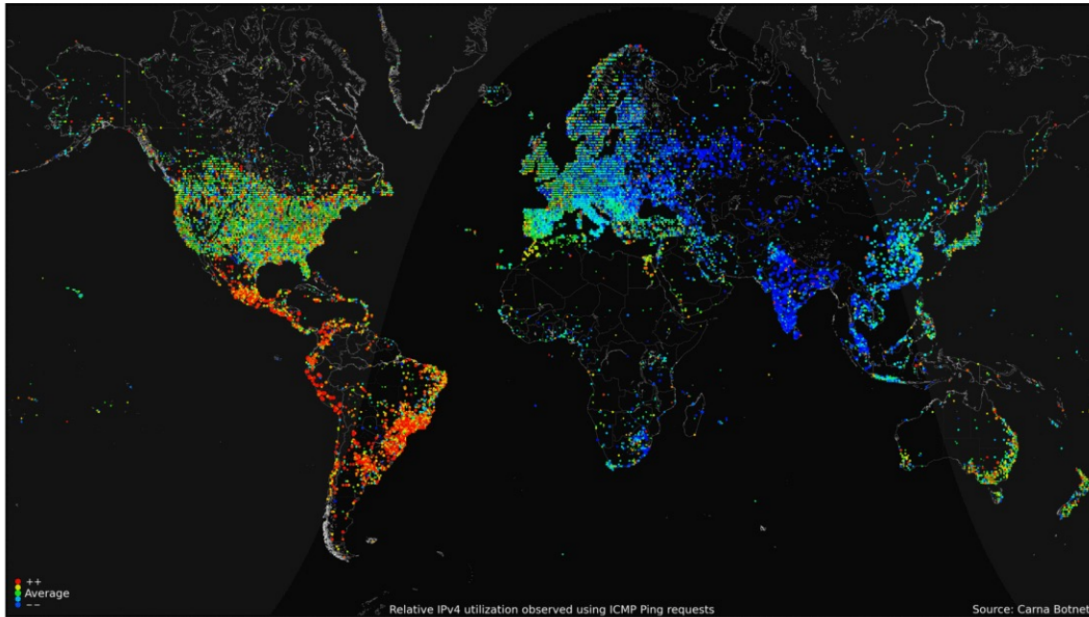
“Exploit”

Way to leverage a vulnerability

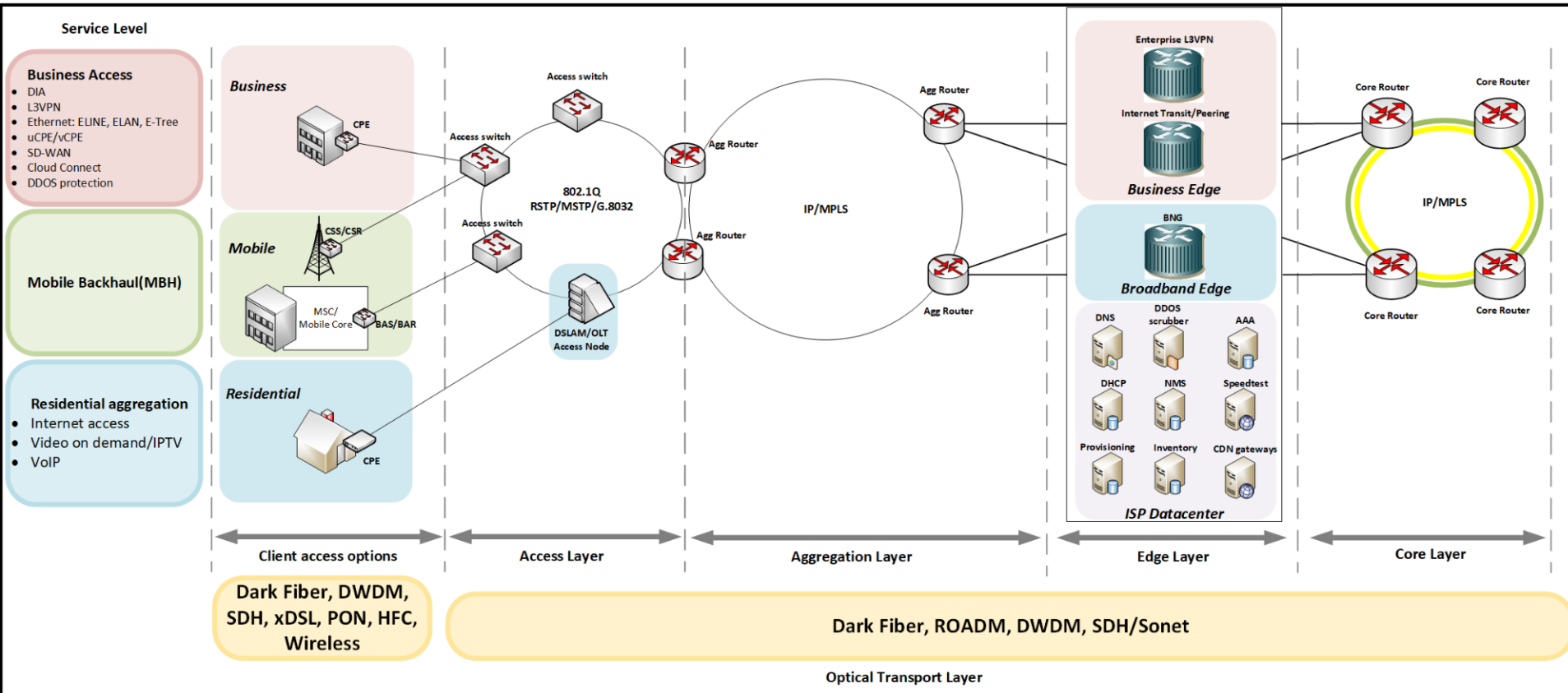
The Internet



The Internet is Complicated

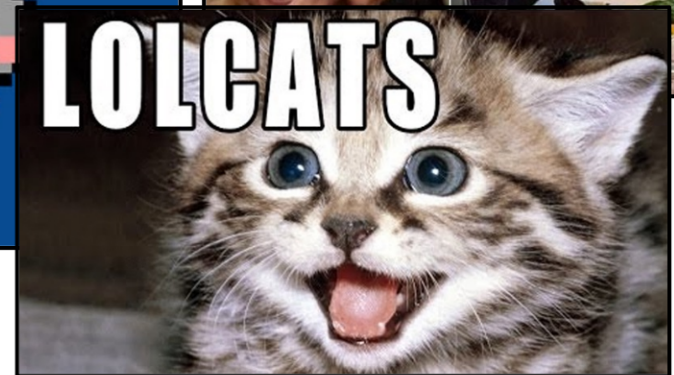
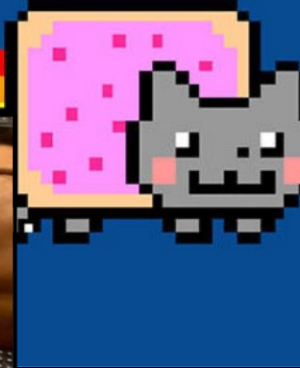
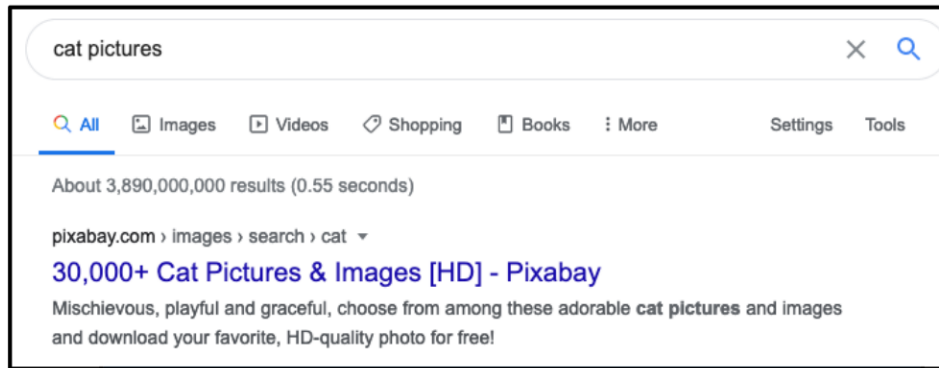
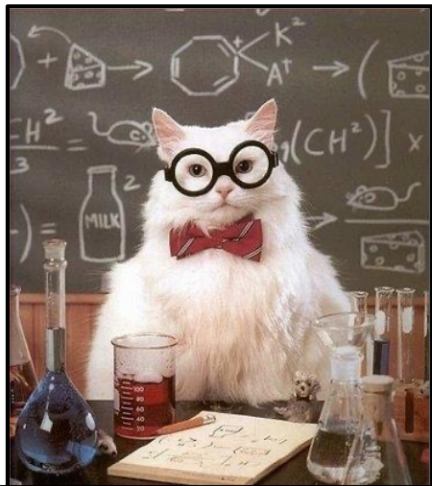


Simplified is Complicated






The “web” was built to serve cat pictures.



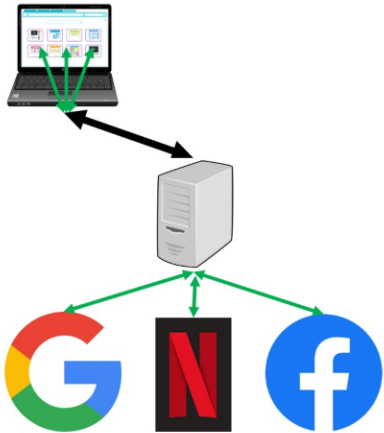
Network Security



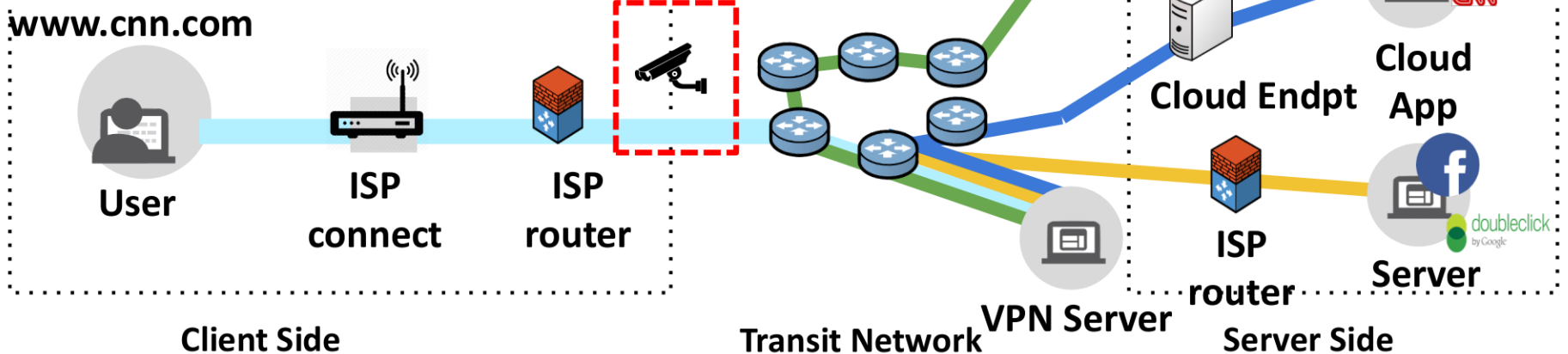
Virtual Private Network



- Encrypt all content from self to cloud
- Protection against local actors **only**
- VPN service sees all traffic and can act
 - Known instances of some being malicious



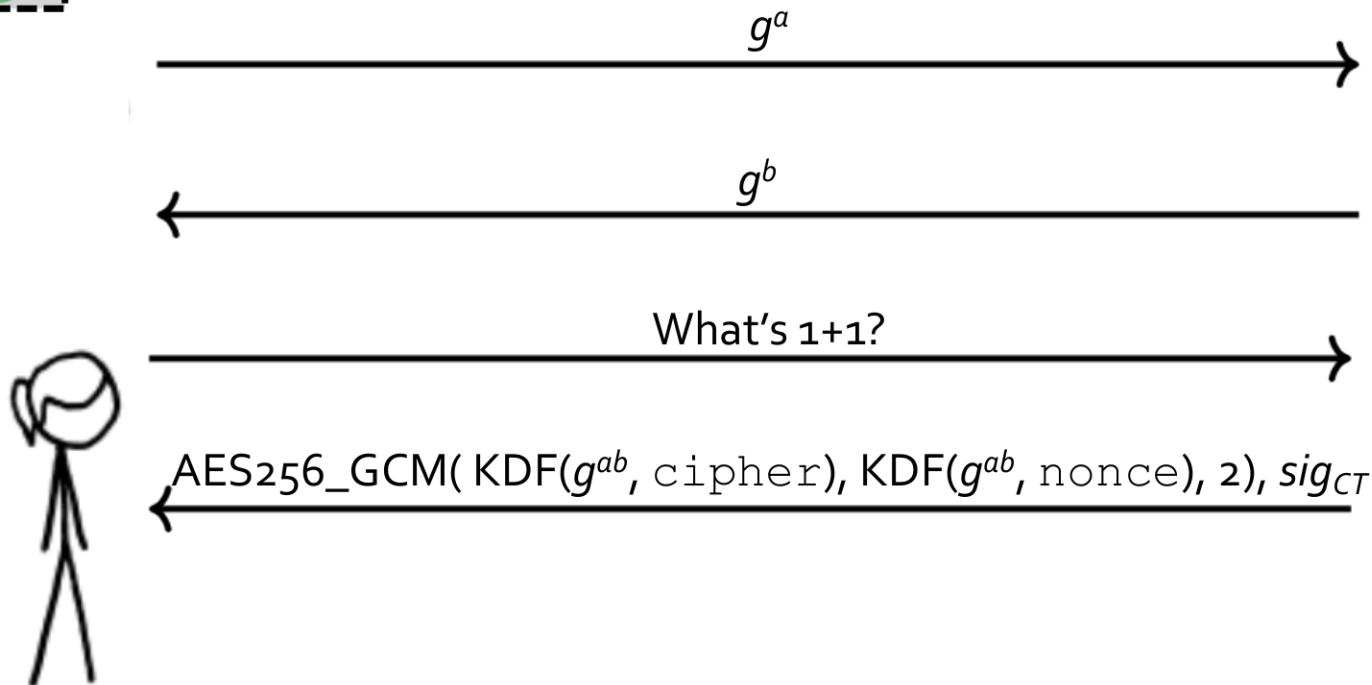
- DPI much less useful w/ encrypted traffic
 - VPNs are the simplest



Secure Channels + Crypto



- ☺ Confidentiality
- ☺ Message Integrity
- ☺ Sender Authenticity



Web Security



```
<div>
  Hello {get name from url}
</div>
```

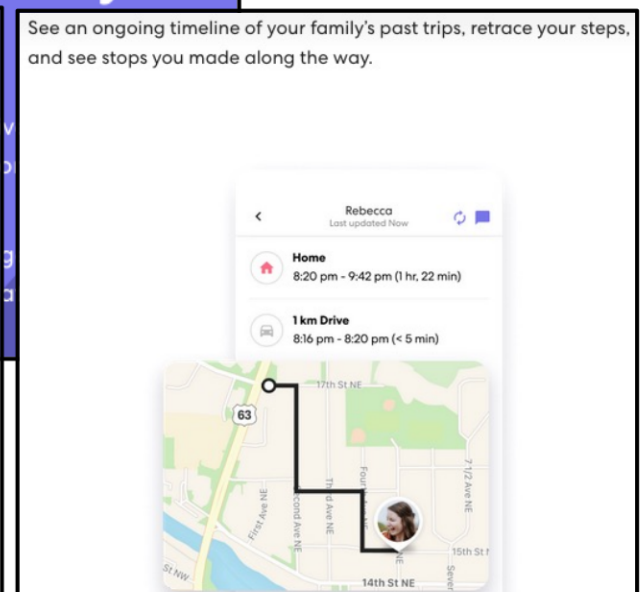
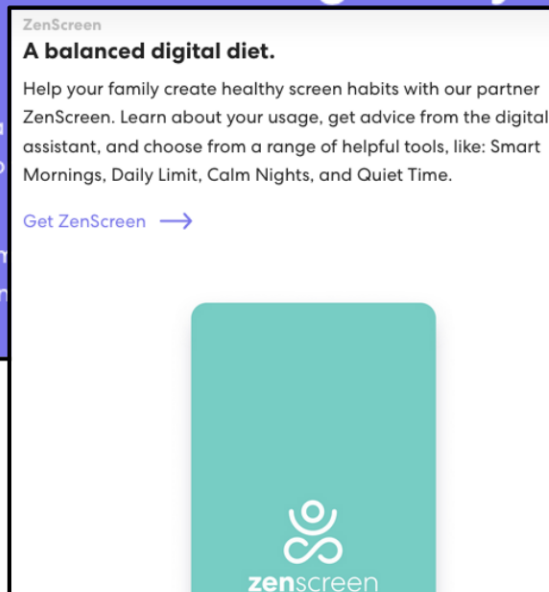
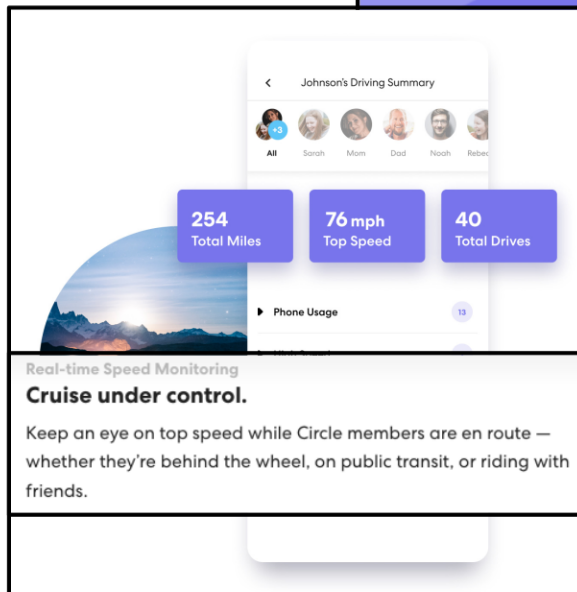
```
https://example.com?name=Alice%0D%3Cimg
%20src%3D%22https%3A%2F%2Fexample.c
om%2Fdog-picture.png%22%3E
```

```
<div>
  Hello Alice
<img src='https://example.com/dog-
picture.png' >
</div>
```

Application Security



- Some instances are significantly less obvious due to their branding





Humans reuse passwords due to relatively small storage capacity

- Nearly everything requires a login
 - Important and unimportant services
- Passwords used passwords (~48 hours)

Phone (x4)

BIOS (x2)

OS login (x9)

Disk encryption (x7)

Data Services (x3)

Gmail (x5)

AU SSO login (x1)

Amazon (x2)

File Encryption (many)

Banking (x5)

Usable Security



Making things secure is hard.
Making secure things usable is **harder**.

	Low Security	High Security
Good Usability	What users default to. Security incident likely.	The sweet spot. <u>Live here.</u>
Bad Usability	Everyone suffers. Pain. Followed by more pain.	What bad security professionals default to. User circumvention (and resulting incident) likely.

Why (Special Agent) Johnny (Still) Can't Encrypt: A Security Analysis of the APCO Project 25 Two-Way Radio System



Sandy Clark

Travis Goodspeed

Perry Metzger

Zachary Wasserman

Kevin Xu

Matt Blaze

University of Pennsylvania

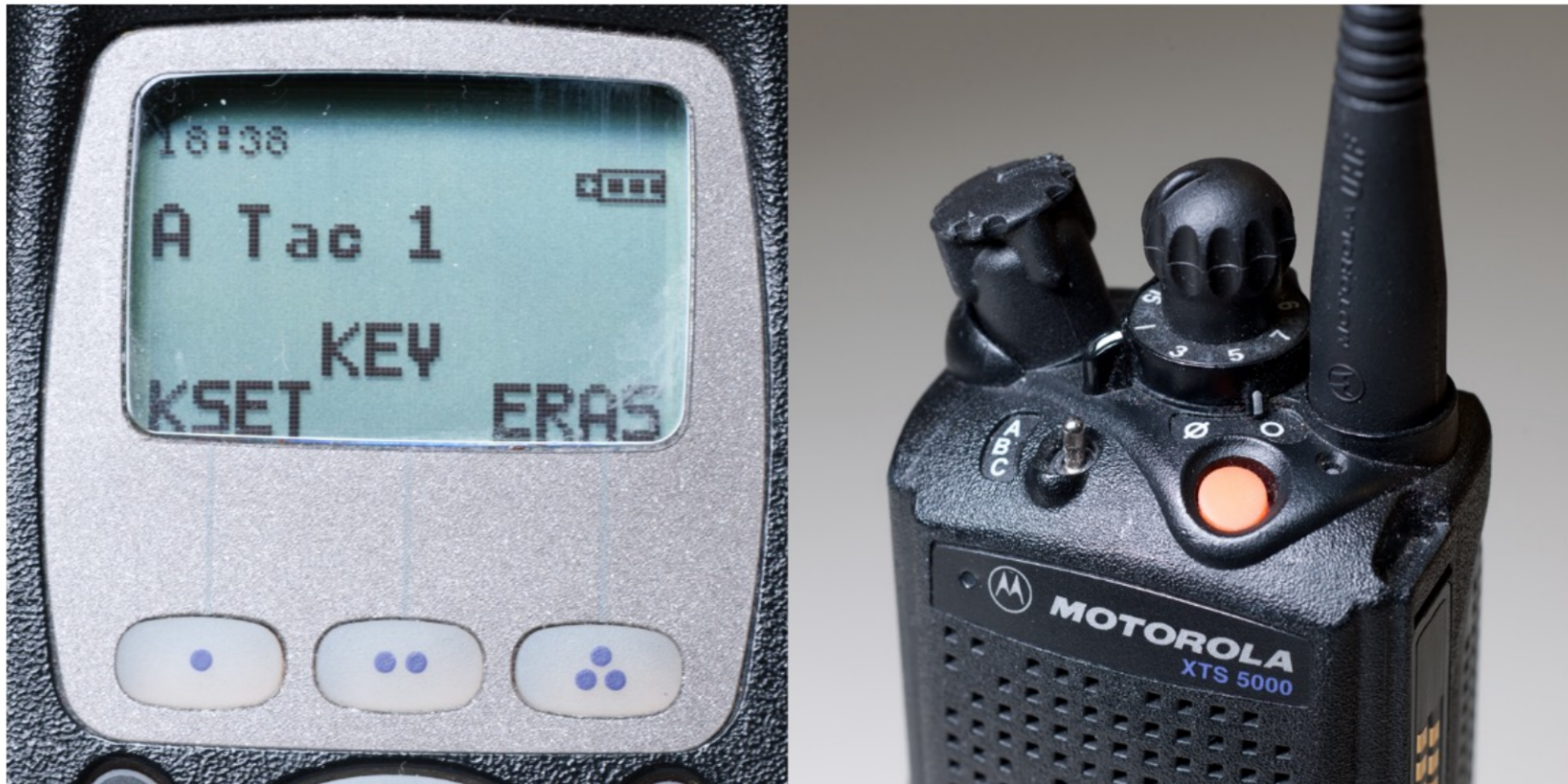


Figure 5: XTS5000 in “Clear” Mode

Technical Solutions

