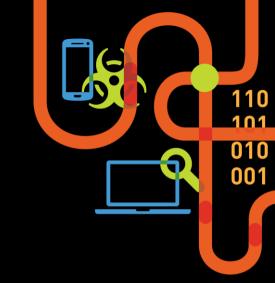
A Journey Into... IT SECURITY RISK & COMPLIANCE

... aka the coming of age of the credentials



Philippe Alcoy *Technical Director APAC*





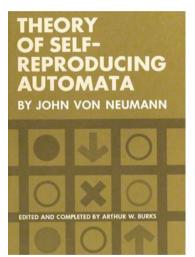


YESTERDAYYEAR

Theoretical Years

John Von Neumann

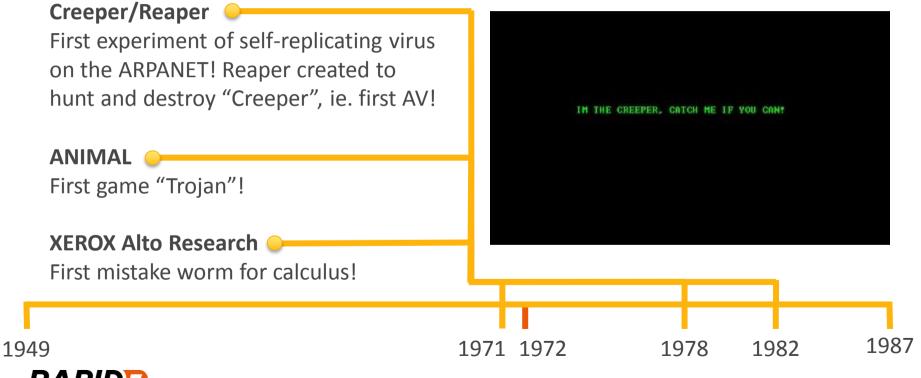
Preliminary work compiled in one article based on lectures given at University Illinois in 1949







Experiments





Experiments

CSTPS

Memory errors first publicly discussed.

"The code performing this function does not check the source and destination addresses properly, permitting portions of the monitor to be overlaid by the user. This can be used to inject code into the monitor that will permit the user to seize control of the machine."

page 61

ESD-TR-73-51, Vol. II

COMPUTER SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PLANNING STUDY

James P. Anderson

October 1972

DEPUTY FOR COMMAND AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS HQ ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIVISION (AFSC) L. G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts 01730

Approved for public releases distribution unlimited.

(Prepared under Contract No. F19628-72-C-0198 by James P. Anderson & Co., Box 42, Fort Washington, Pa. 19034.)

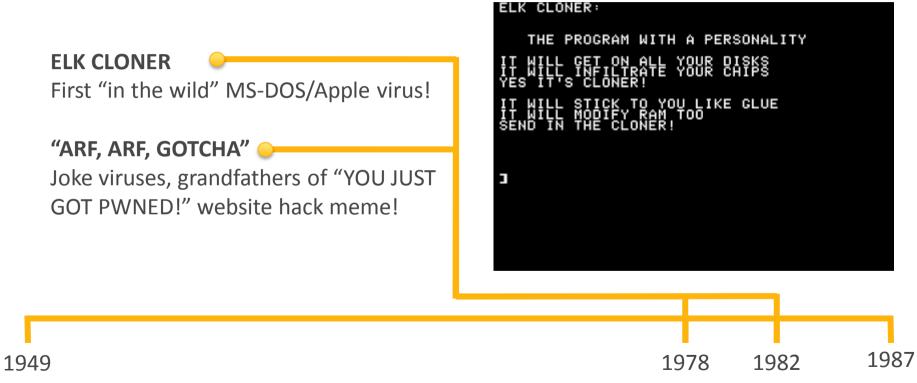
1949 1971 1972

1978

1982



Boot Sector Galore





Business Explorations

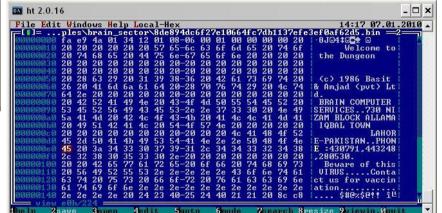
BRAIN

First commercial virus, allegedly gave birth to McAfee AV company!



Lehigh

First memory resident virus infecting command.com and deleting disk after 4 infections (accidental suicide)



RAPIDI

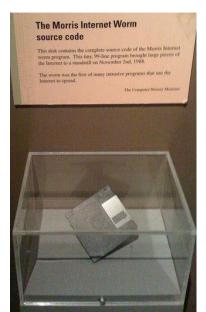
1949

Internet Worm

Robert Tappan "Morris" Jr. Worm

First Internet worm requiring no user interaction, exploiting a buffer overflow in fingerd.

Led to the creation of the US CERT/CC.

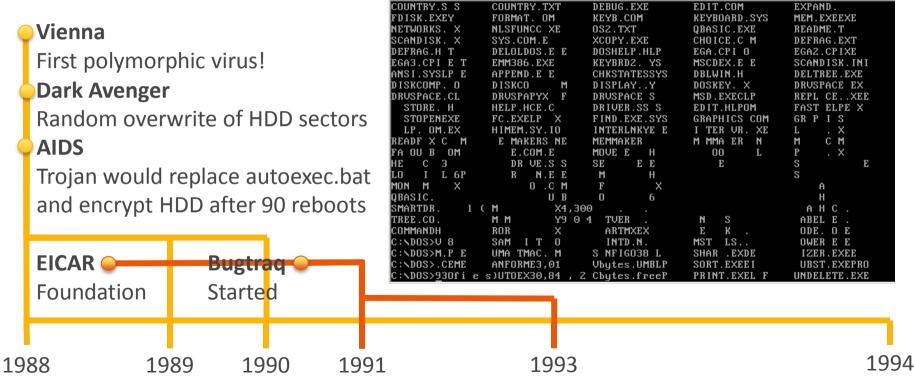






1988

Birth of Cyber Criminality



Arrival of the Toolkits



Dark Avenger's self mutating engine

Multi-vector Viruses

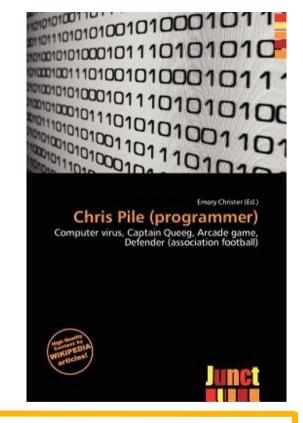
Boot sector, partition tables & files

Smeg.(Pathogen | Queeg)

Black Baron sentenced to prison in England

1991

1992





Memory Errors Bonanza

Buffer Overflow

Thomas Lopatic step-by-step NCSA HTTPd exploit Mudge 'How to write Buffer Overflows' Aleph1 'Smashing the Stack for Fun & Profit'



Solar Designer NX stack

StackGuard

Cowan & al stack canaries



1995



Backdoors

NetBus & BackOrifice

Microsoft internal network hit by BO in 2000

Heap Overflow

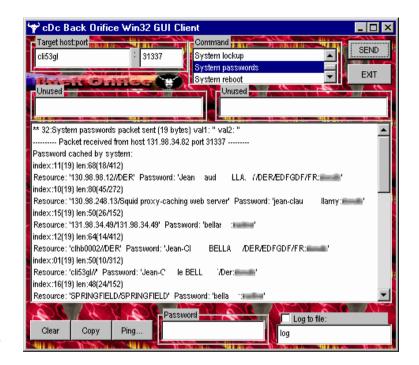
Conover & w00w00 exploitation paper

Format String

Tim Twillman's exploit against ProFTP

Melissa & ILOVEYOU

Biggest Outlook & most malicious email worms



1995

1998 1999 2000





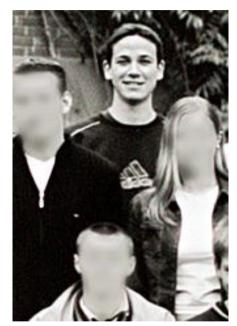
Buffer Overflows

CodeRed & Nimda

First IIS BOF worm targeting White House DOS. No user interactions.

PaX Team ASLR Linux Kernel Patch
NULL/Dangling Pointer Dereference Attack

SQL Slammer, Blaster, Nachi & SasserMost successful worms in history



Sven Jaschan

RAPIDI

1995

2001

2004

Organised Criminal Rings

Trojans #1 Weapons

Password, credit cards & personal information Botnet, Zombies & CC for hire

NULL Pointer Exploitation

Arbitrary Code Execution

Conficker, Stuxnet & CryptoLocker

Most notorious malwares ever created



1995

2004

2008



TODAY

Disgraced CEOs make joint public apology

- 104m credit card account details stolen
- 40% South Korea population
- 3 dozen financial executives resign







CFO apologises to Congress for breach





- Nov 27th to Dec 15th 2013
- 110m holiday shoppers affected
- 40m credit cards stolen
- CIO Beth Jacob resigns





CHALLENGES

To Comply, or not to Comply



PCI DSS provides a baseline of technical and operational requirements designed to protect cardholder data

PCI Documentation

- Standards neither can keep up with attackers
- Nor they are intended to





Overall volume of attacks continue to grow



62% increase in successful breaches and 23% increase in web-based attacks in 2013

- 2014 Internet Security Threat Report, Symantec



Different Types of Attackers









RAPID

A determined attacker can always get in

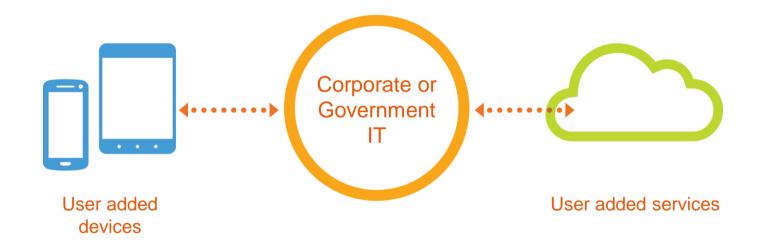


60% of organisations were affected by successful attacks in 2013

2014 CyberDefense Report, CyberEdge Group



Expanding Attack Surface





Today's attackers are more deceptive



- Stolen credentials is the #1 threat action
 - 76% of network intrusions exploited weak or stolen credentials
- Phishing is the #3 threat action
 - 18% of targeted users will click on phishing link; 9% will open an attachment or fill in a web form

Verizon 2014 & 2013 Data Breach Investigations Report



Evolution of Attackers: Market & Economics

Credit Card Economy

01011011101010

Information Economy





The Cyber Crime Economy

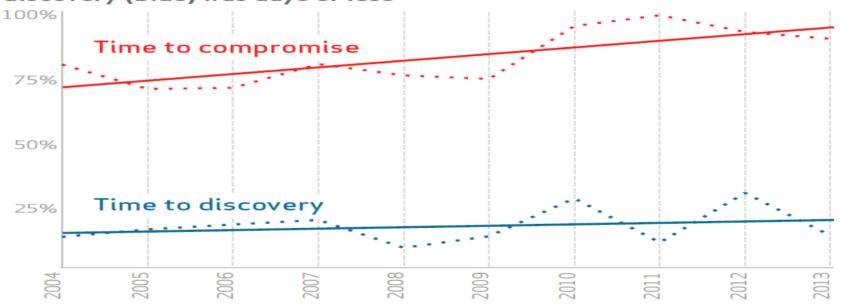


- Credit card numbers & CVV US\$15 to \$18
- Credit card & track data US\$28
- Fullz (identity & financial info) US\$30 to \$40
- Bank account details US\$300 and less
- Infected computers US\$20 to \$250
- The Underground Hacking Economy is Alive and Well, SecureWorks



First In, Last Out

Percent of breaches where time to compromise (red)/time to discovery (blue) was days or less



Verizon 2014 Data Breach Investigations Report



TOMORROW?

Focus on the most dangerous threats



Targeting users is now the most common attack method



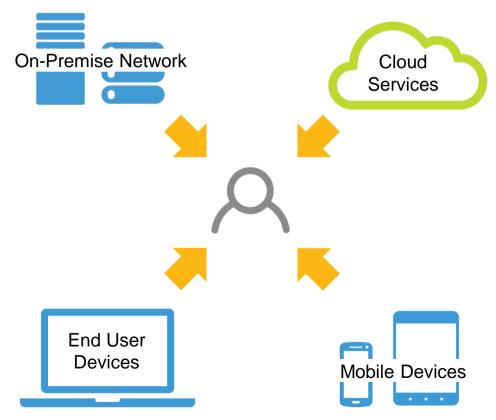
Compromise webbased environments are on the rise



Increasing number of vulnerabilities (60,000 and counting)



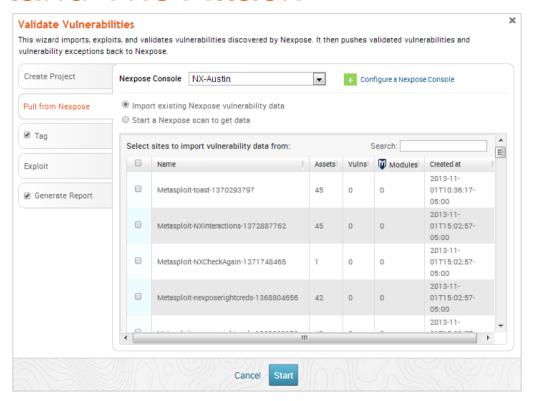
Putting users at the centre of your defenses







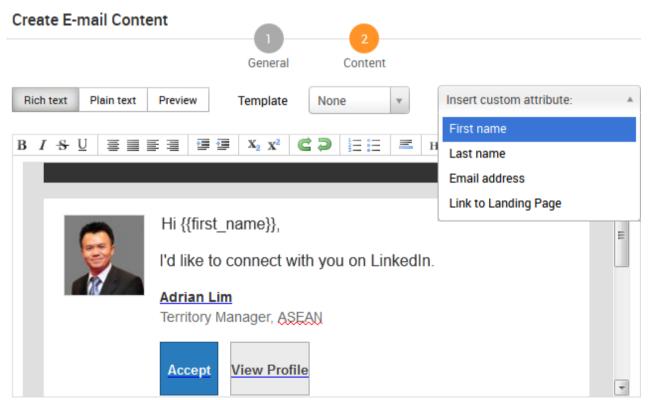
Understand The Attack





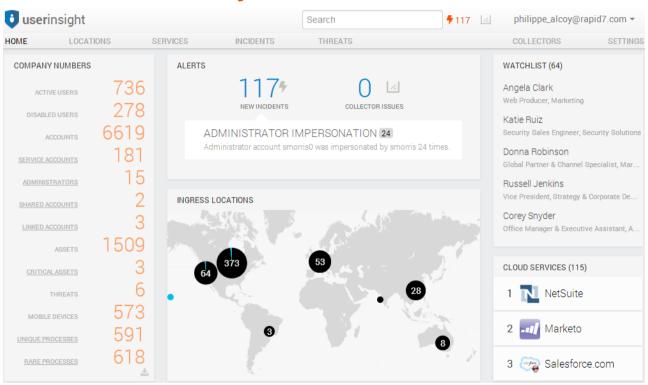


Test Your Users



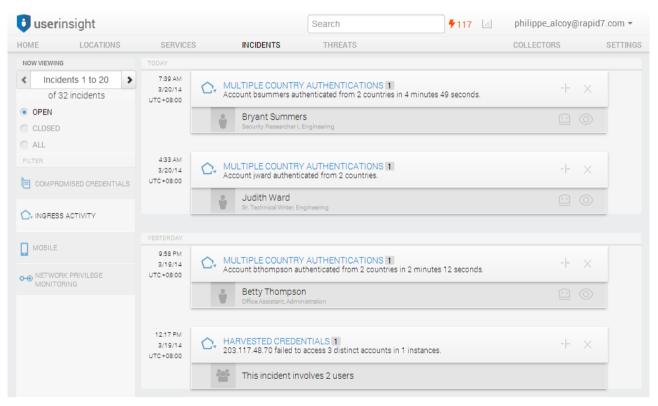


Understand Activity





Understand Incidents





THANK YOU