



# ACM NetSec

Cybersecurity Made Simple



# Personal Security: Availability

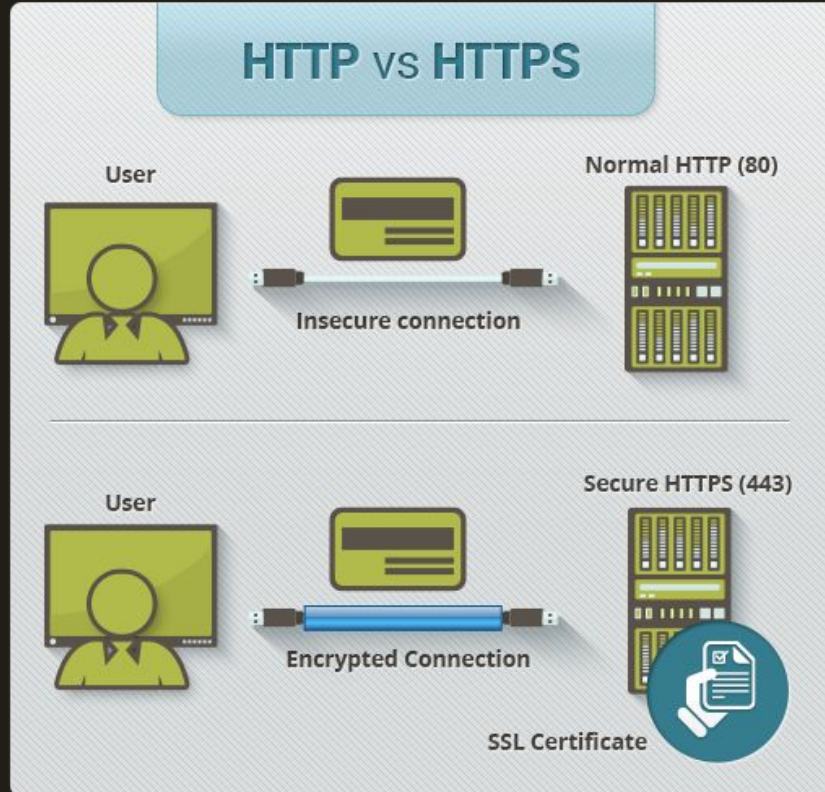
# Agenda

- Recap
- Follow Up: Equifax
- Malware
- DDoS
- IOT
- Addressing Availability Issues

# Recap

- Anyone still using TFA for MyUCLA?
- Anyone install a password manager?
- HTTP/HTTPS

# HTTP vs. HTTPS

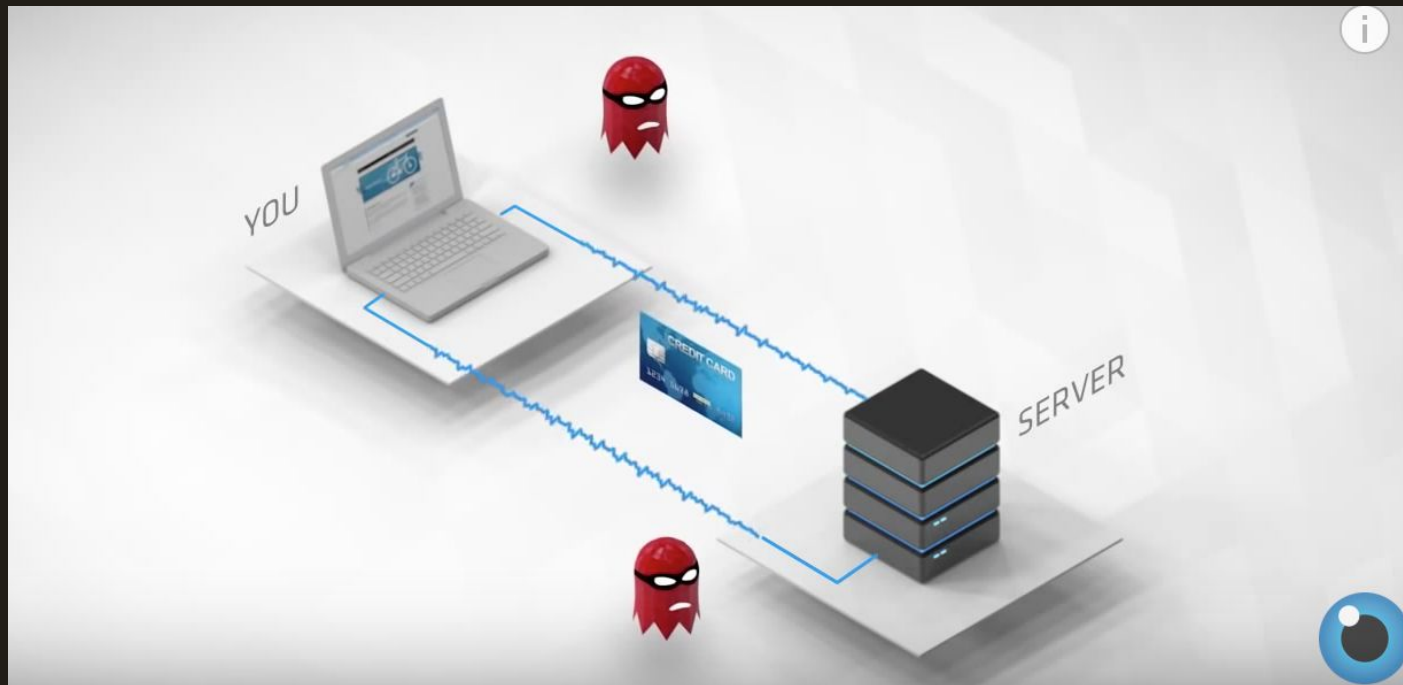


# HTTPS

acm



# Aside: SSL Certificates



[https://youtu.be/dsuVPxuU\\_hc](https://youtu.be/dsuVPxuU_hc)

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# [case] Equifax

- Slow to detect and notify consumers
- Difficult-to-find link for checking if affected
- URL Spoof
- Name and SSN are not things you can **change**, passwords can be changed



# [case] Equifax

## Equifax CEO to Congress: Not Sure We Are Encrypting Data

Two months after Equifax reported one of the worst data breaches in history, its interim chief executive told a congressional hearing Wednesday he wasn't

any was encrypting consumer

# Following Equifax breach, CEO doesn't know if data is encrypted



<http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/news/450429891/Following-Equifax-breach-CEO-doesnt-know-if-data-is-encrypted>

# Cryptography

Constructing and analyzing protocols that  
prevent third parties or the public from reading  
private messages

This is my message in  
plaintext

-----BEGIN PGP MESSAGE-----

Version: GnuPG v1.4.5 (FreeBSD)

Comment: This is what your message looks like after encryption.

hQEOA1e+1x6YuUMCEAP/VJyavkOX0KRMdVJUS7TW7P/QWxe27a4T55oLsR6n4S/a  
9nU/gLa7ZEeZDD8KCf975dCrfly8fZzryrSwOxhZfWYYjJWYg/XE1JrrPPMfL/BU  
OzmJrve3XNu+ECG4oWOqDcP+5kuI9LLTDM3VX+Id61833UpBYUObGmIyCWXnBMD  
/1f335KFdh0BvkXumG4Mp3NnXvVaOUNL7TMCUMKKNCtQhV4iXZmiW+aQqkGijWtX  
ydzg39lr2/5pAlbJsVsMFHsZU01qe12n0tfl0mvcApOvQbr/Tpm2WES2jIc7ZFov  
1ShbEO5GkSiBude0W7K1t62sWQyQNj2nZ7wyzSyvOQDj0lgBxGAiolglbkpzPx+W  
z95B1lB25obPJsII9qSXl+V/NPgHuOI5WR5ASyabU22a1EkGEU0ydmpJpYYlsCPA  
esQ7EX+i1F8mB8FSMsGbfiQY3oRuOrOdW906

=FpRv

-----END PGP MESSAGE-----

# Misconception

- Encryption is the **LAST** line of cyber defense, not the first
- It is only useful for keeping data secret once access has already been gained
  - E.g. Hashing Passwords
- Encryption assumes that attacks will happen

# Agenda

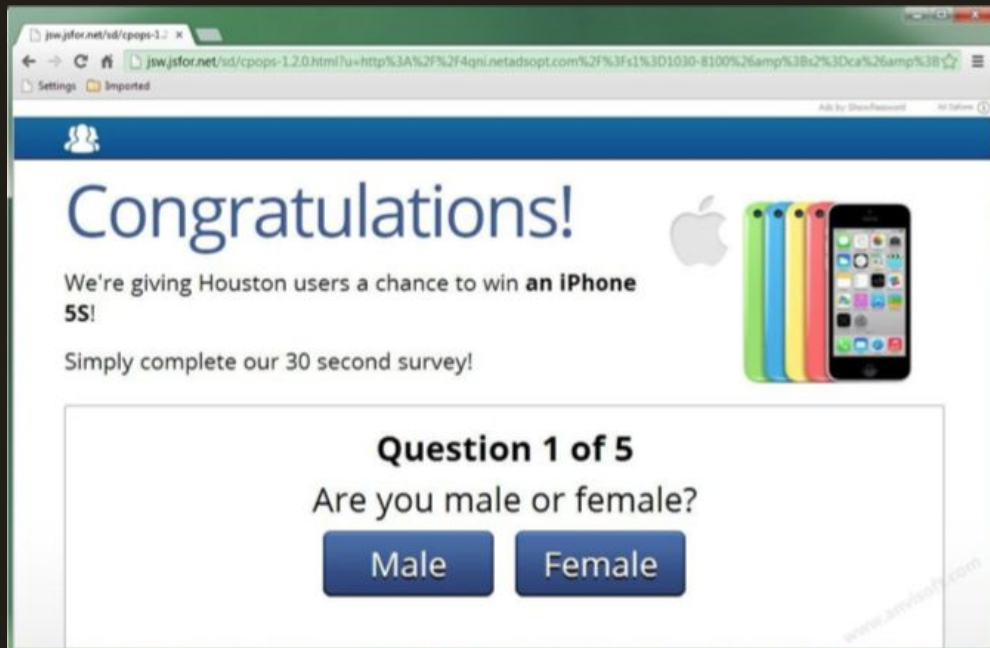
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# Malware

Malware is short for malicious software, meaning software that can be used to compromise CIA principles of a system

# Adware

Adware (short for advertising-supported software) is a type of malware that automatically delivers advertisements.

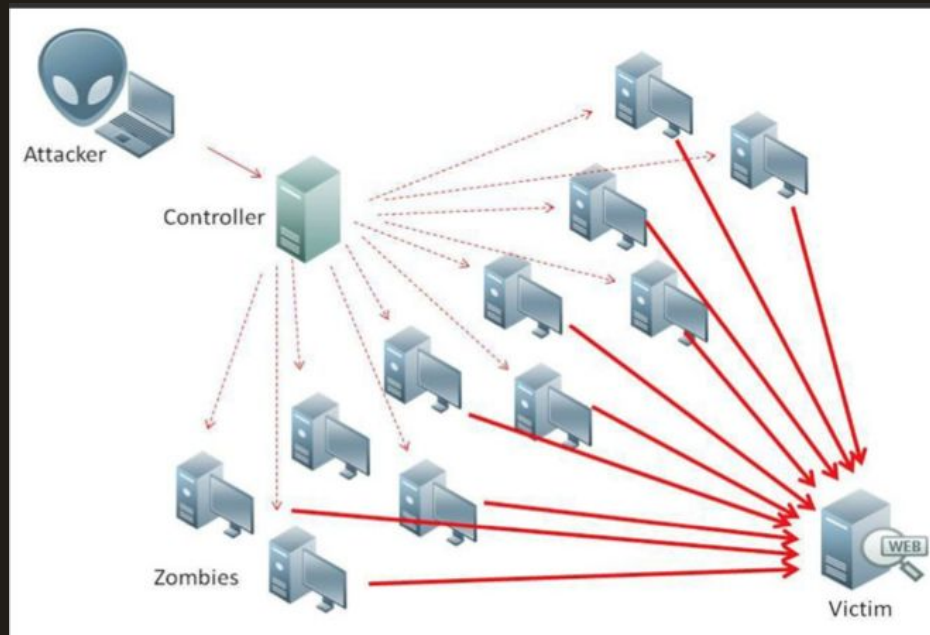


<http://symc.ly/2pkTubZ>



# Bot

Bots are software programs created to automatically perform specific operations.



<http://symc.ly/2pkOp3q>

# Ransomware

Ransomware is a form of malware that holds a computer captive while demanding a ransom.



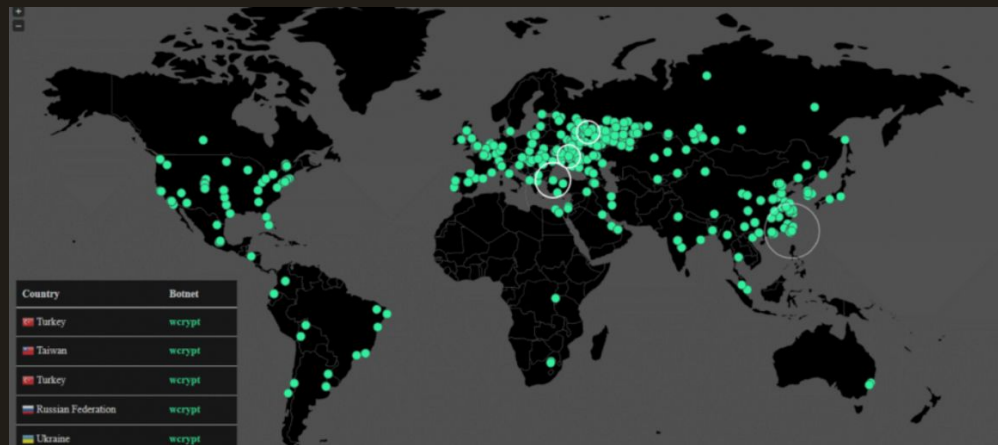
<http://symc.ly/2oMbU4t>

# Zero-Day Vulnerability

A zero-day vulnerability is one that is unknown to those who would be interested in mitigating the vulnerability. Until the vulnerability is mitigated, attackers can exploit it

# [case] WannaCrypt

- File sharing vulnerability in Windows
- Microsoft issued a patch, however legacy systems were not patched
- NSA developed the attack vector, Eternal Blue (Zero-Day Vulnerability)



# [case] WannaCrypt

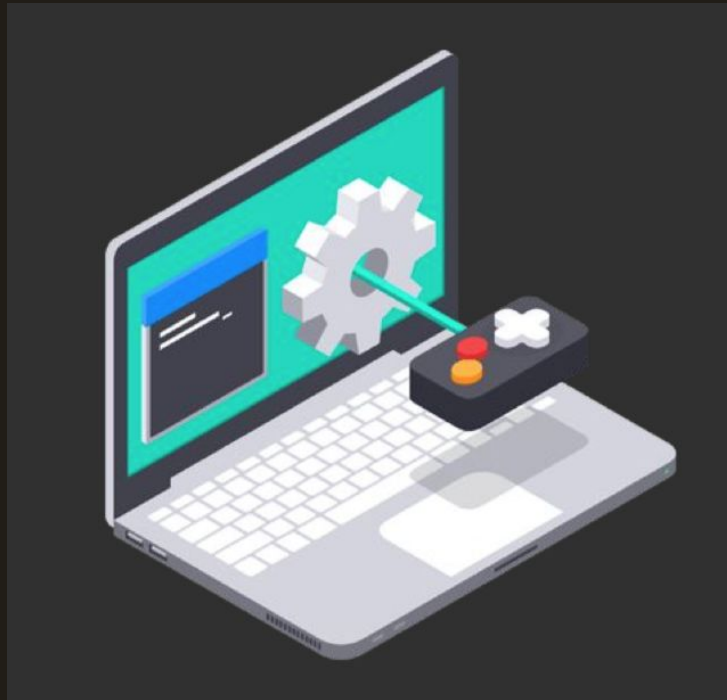
- British National Health Service one of largest entities affected
- 90% of NHS hospitals were still running Windows XP
- Patient records, appointment schedules, internal phone lines and emails were rendered inaccessible



<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/why-wannacry-malware-caused-chaos-national-health-service-u-k-n760126>

# Rootkit

A rootkit is a type of malicious software designed to remotely access or control a computer without being detected by users or security programs



<https://www.avast.com/c-rootkit>

# Spyware

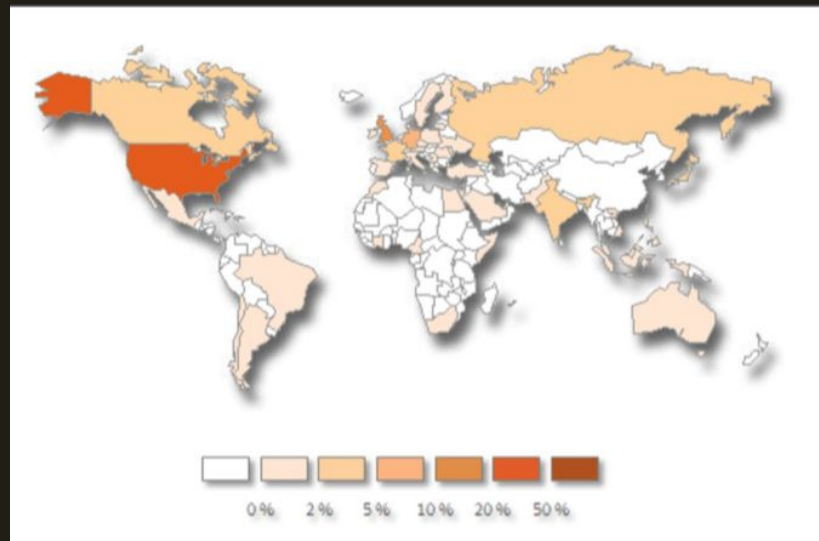
Spyware is a type of malware that functions by spying on user activity without their knowledge. These spying capabilities can include activity monitoring, collecting keystrokes, data harvesting.



<http://bit.ly/2mZDefB>

# Trojan Horse

A Trojan horse, commonly known as a “Trojan,” is a type of malware that disguises itself as a normal file or program to trick users into downloading and installing malware.

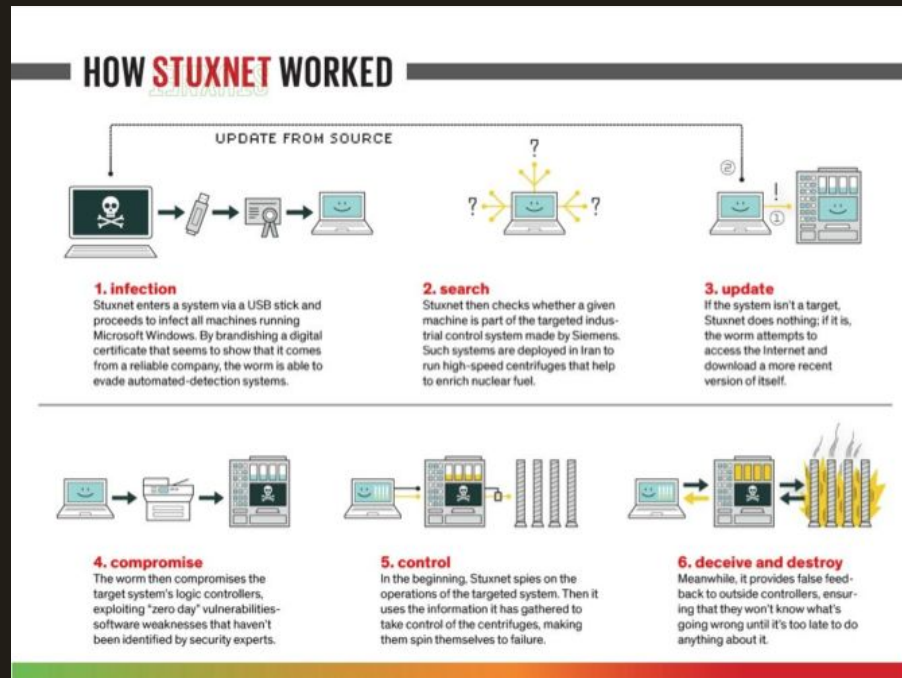


<http://symc.ly/2joUzZG>



# Virus

A virus is a form of malware that is capable of copying itself and spreading to other computers.



# Worm

Worms spread over computer networks by exploiting operating system vulnerabilities. Worms typically cause harm to their host networks by consuming bandwidth and overloading web servers.



<http://bit.ly/2p6Mz6h>

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- DoS
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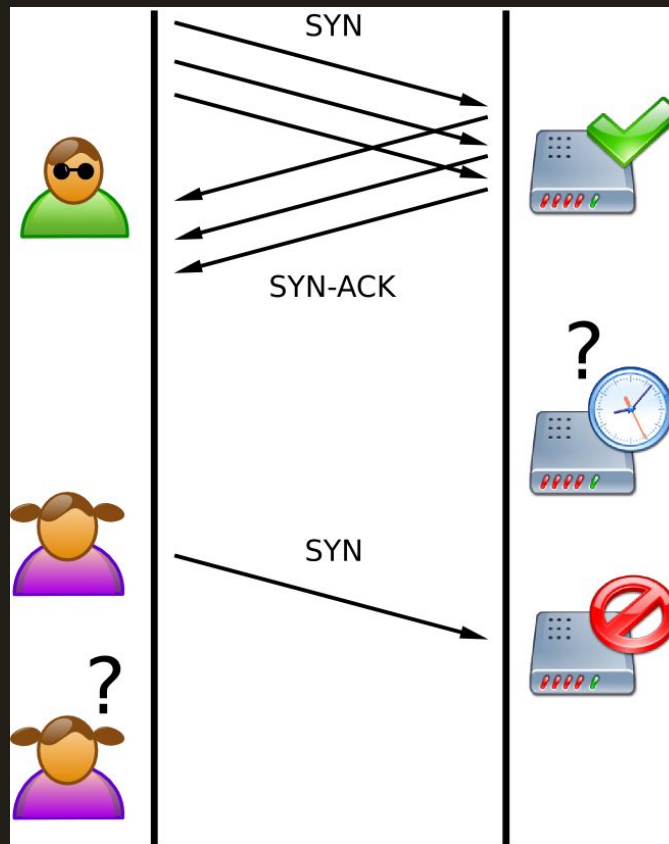
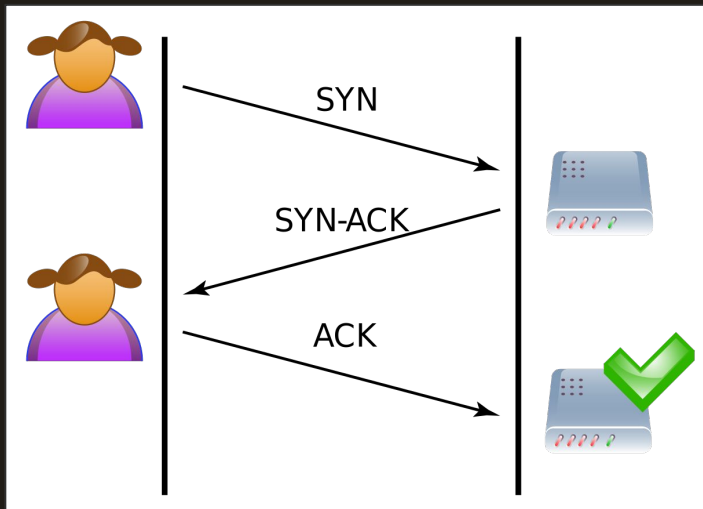
# Denial Of Service

- disrupting access to a machine or other network resource
  - core of availability violation
- 



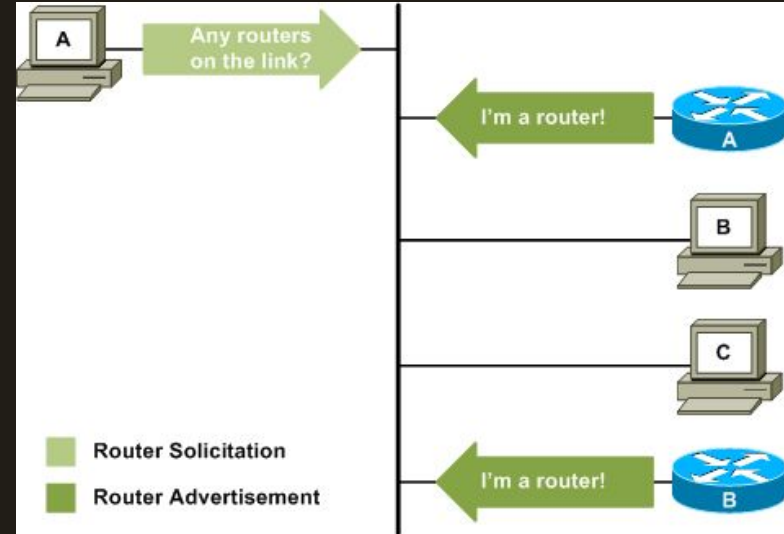
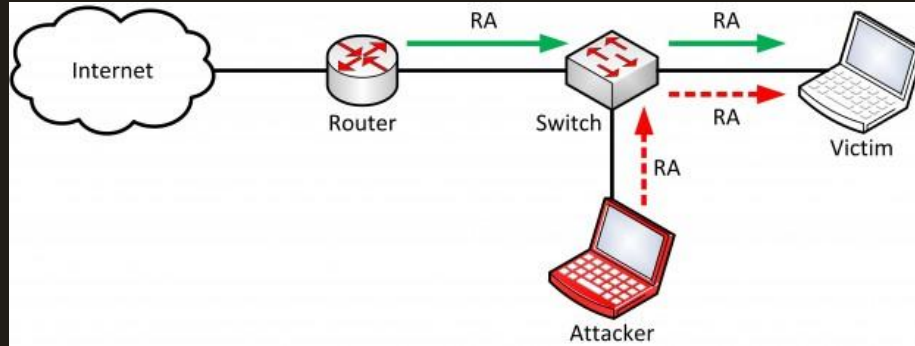
# Denial Of Service

- SYN flood
  - Attack on servers
  - Overloads network capabilities



# Denial Of Service

- IPv6 request flood
  - Attack on clients!
  - Overloads network capabilities



# Denial of Service Defense

- SYN cookie
  - Don't actually process SYN requests
- RA stack
  - Store RA advertisements in a stack, don't process more than stack size
- In general
  - Exploit asymmetry in processing power or capabilities
  - Flawed assumptions about network safety
  - Noticing and fixing them is tricky, but can be done
  - Patch patch patch!

# Denial of Service Without Vulnerabilities?

- Assume there are no major software vulnerabilities
  - Not realistic, but it takes time and effort to discover them



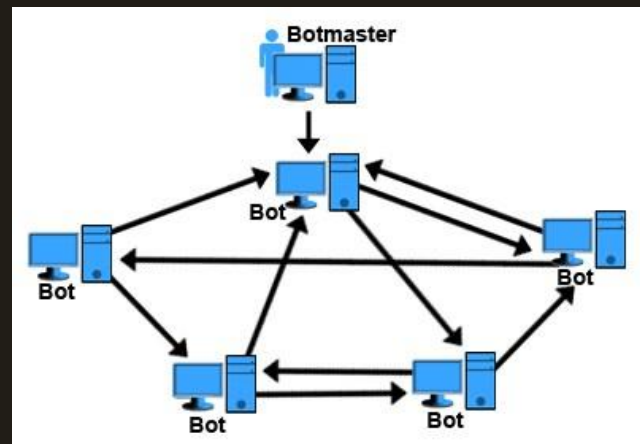
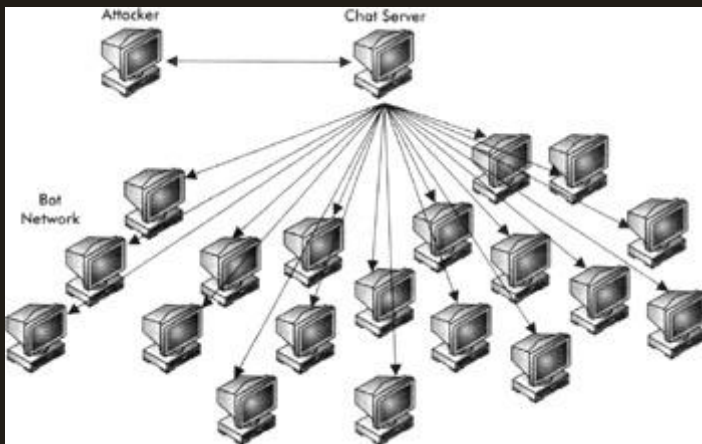
# Distributed Denial of Service

- Reddit hug of death



# DDoS Botnets

- Hijack computers to perform a huge flood of death
- Many use a command and control server
  - Directs zombie computers
- Some create a P2P network
  - More resilient



# DDoS Defense

- Not many options
  - Throw more processing power
  - Cloudflare DDoS protection
- Users can help mitigate attacks
  - Botnets distributed via social engineering and common exploits
  - Use good security practices
  - Patch and update devices
- However, there is a new issue...

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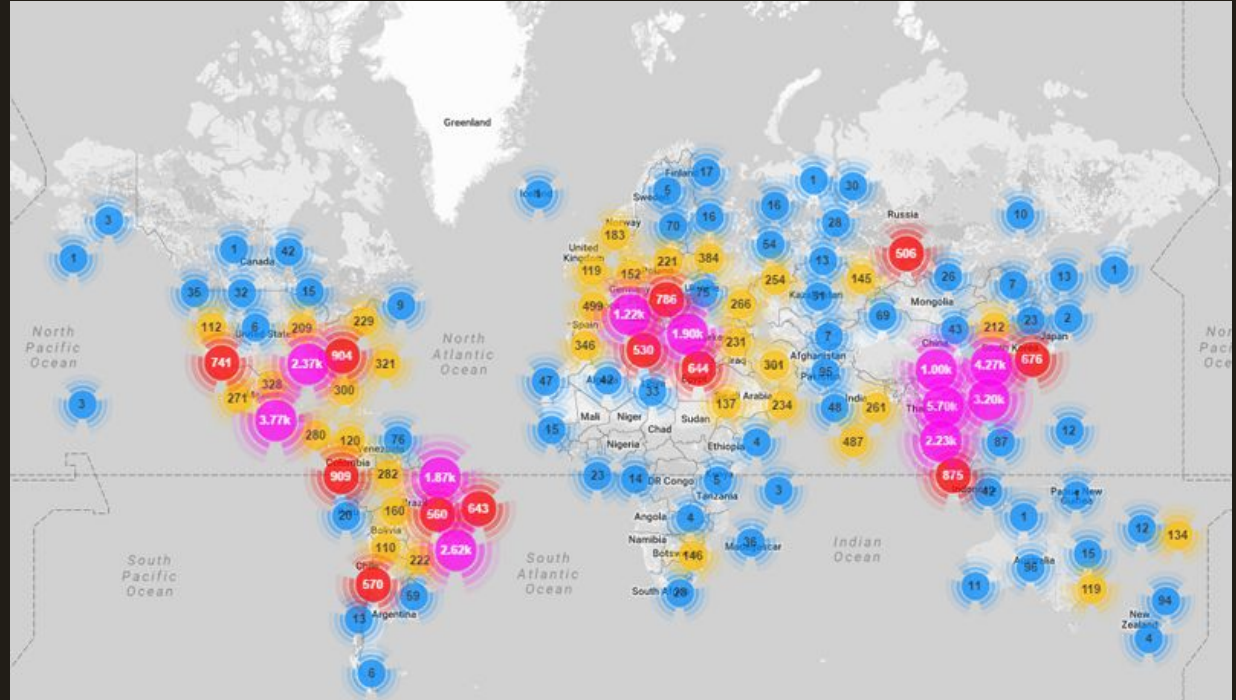
# What is the Internet of Things?

- Internet-Enabled “things”
  - Fridges
  - Cars
  - Thermostats
  - Egg Tray



- One of the largest IoT botnets

- One of the largest IoT botnets



# Mirai Botnet

- Targets
  - IP cameras
  - Routers
  - ~60 device types total
- Command and control server
- Impact
  - Krebs on Security
  - French web host OVH
  - DynDNS
    - DNS disruption prevents many sites from being reachable

# IoT Botnet Problem

- The normal defenses fail
- Not infected through human error
- Often can't be patched
  - Side note: this means IoT is more vulnerable to all other attacks.
- How to defend the IoT?
  - Firewalls?
  - More security programmers?



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# Update Often

- Patches to security issues are distributed through updates
  - E.g. EternalBlue
- Updates fix other annoying issues



# Backup Data

## External Hard Drive



## Cloud Storage



**CARBONITE** 

# “Award Winning” Anti-Virus Software



<https://www.av-test.org/en/award/2016/>

# Free Antivirus Software

 **malwarebytes**

# UCLA Sophos



<https://www.it.ucla.edu/bol/software-downloads/sophos-antivirus>