



Introduction to the course

CYBR (IA) - Capstone

Dr. Hale

University of Nebraska at Omaha

Welcome to ~~IASC~~ CYBR 4580

What is this class?

Short story:

We will be making stuff and/or breaking stuff.

What is this class?

Long story:

This may very well be the most challenging course you've had at UNO. It is meant to be.

- You will feel great when you create something new and/or exercise your muscles at systematically breaking something.
- You are about to be ‘let loose’ on the world of Cybersecurity. This class is for you to prove to yourself and the world that you are ready.
- I’m here for you and want you to know that.
 - Open door policy
 - Weekly meeting updates once the projects start
 - Open questions any time of day (via slack or email) – I’ll respond when I can

What is this class?

Long(er) story:

- You will be a member of team
- You will pick a ‘track’ – development oriented or assessment oriented
 - Both tracks are equally ‘difficult’ and will require roughly the same amount of your time (a lot).
 - Both tracks will require both technical skill and writing prowess. Part of being a professional isn’t just being the best, brightest technical mind in the room, but being able to communicate that with others
- You will follow an agile methodology and create both technical artifacts (code and tests) but also documentation (system architecture designs, use cases, etc)

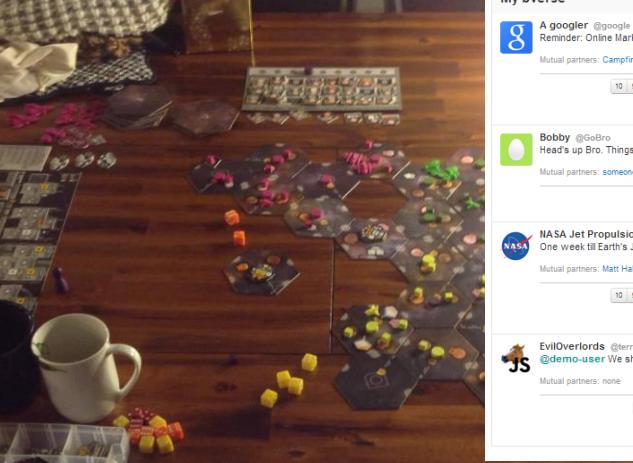
Who am I

- I'm a nerd, a philosopher, an artist, a board gamer, and a software engineer.
- I'm here to challenge you. Life is meaningless if you never know (and push) your limits.
‘Non est ad astra mollis e terris via’ – (There is no easy way from the earth to the stars) – Seneca

and Why should you trust me?

- I've made stuff (mostly highly interactive and visual web apps).
- I've also helped students make stuff and seen the looks of pride on their faces when they make stuff they never thought they could make.
- I believe in you and want to see you succeed.

Who am I



HELLO demo-user Log out

demo-user View my profile page

160 POSTS 31 BUSINESS PARTNERS 27,391 FOLLOWERS

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My bVerse

A googler @google 4 minutes ago
Reminder: Online Marketing 101 starts July 22! Sign up to learn the basics of online advertising

Mutual partners: Campfire Woods, NASA, Posix Timber, and 6 others

+ Not Following

10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 (Trust) (Trait) Example Accept Msg (Don't trust) (Don't trait) Example Reject Msg How trustworthy is this?

Bobby @GoBro 4 minutes ago
Head's up Bro. Things are changing.

Mutual partners: someone, and someone

Following

How trustworthy is this? 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 (Trust) (Trait) (Don't trust) (Don't trait) (Don't trust) (Don't trait) (Accept) (Reject)

NASA NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory @NASAJPL 4 minutes ago
One week till Earth's July 19 #WaveAtSaturn. View these charts to know when & where to look: 1 usa.gov/12TMUd

Mutual partners: Matt Hale, Dr Who, The Sun, and A Googler

Following

How trustworthy is this? 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 (Trust) (Trait) Example Accept Msg (Don't trust) (Don't trait) (Accept) (Reject)

JS EvilOverlords @terriblecompany 4 minutes ago
@demo-user We should do business... follow me back and we can partner up.

Mutual partners: none

How trustworthy is this?



Who are you?

- Something quirky about yourself
 - Something you find interesting
 - What motivates you?
- What do you want to do after you graduate?



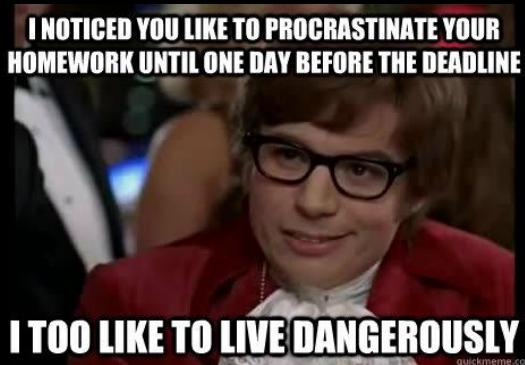
Ok so what will we cover?

- Software engineering principles
 - Software architecting
 - Software design principles (including security)
 - Security in the SDLC (Software Development Lifecycle)
- Certification and assessment standard (review and apply)
 - Security controls, countermeasures, etc
 - NIST SP800-53, FIPS200, 800-33, etc
- Test driven development and assessment
 - Unit testing
 - Blackbox testing
 - Assessment tools
- Collaboration
 - Methods and frameworks
 - Tools

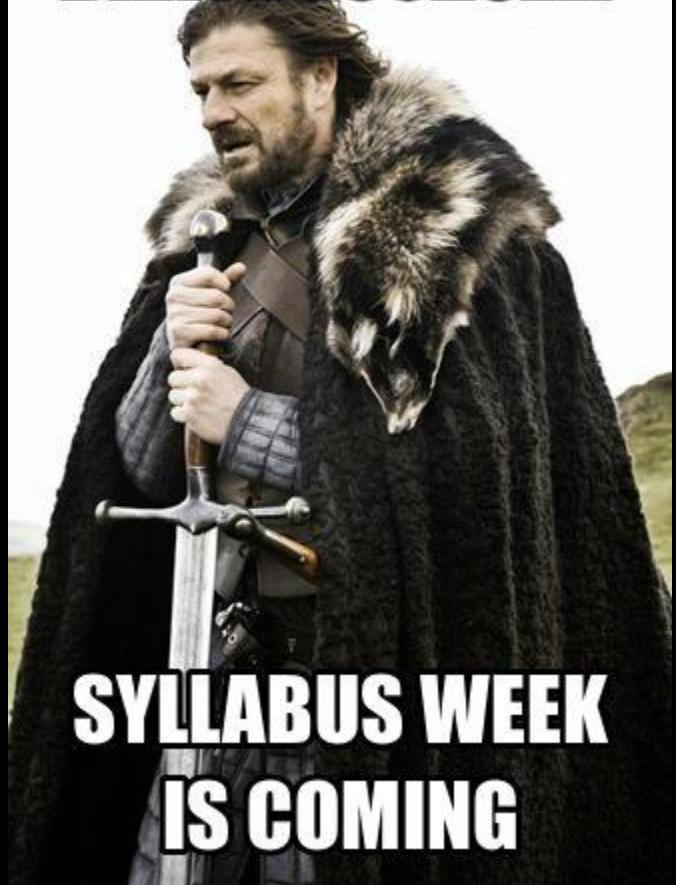
Foreword:

What to expect from this class

- Mostly project development and lab time with a bit of lecture
- A few step-by-step tutorials
- Some review content and materials in different areas
- No tests
- Lots of projects (don't procrastinate)
- self-referential (bad) humor in slides

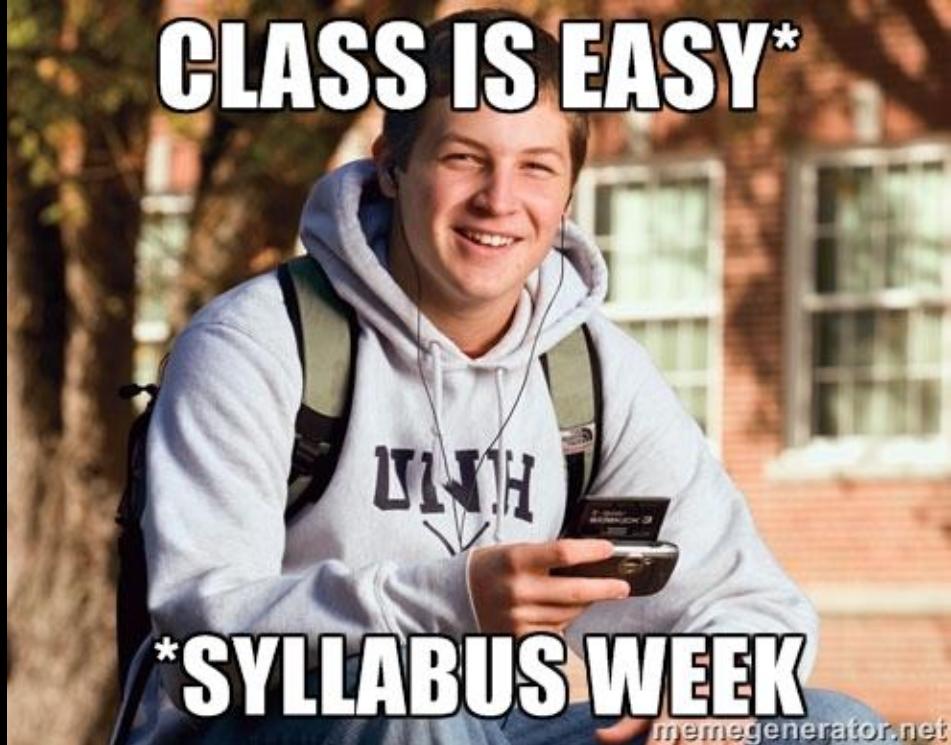


BRACE YOURSELF



**SYLLABUS WEEK
IS COMING**

CLASS IS EASY*



***SYLLABUS WEEK**

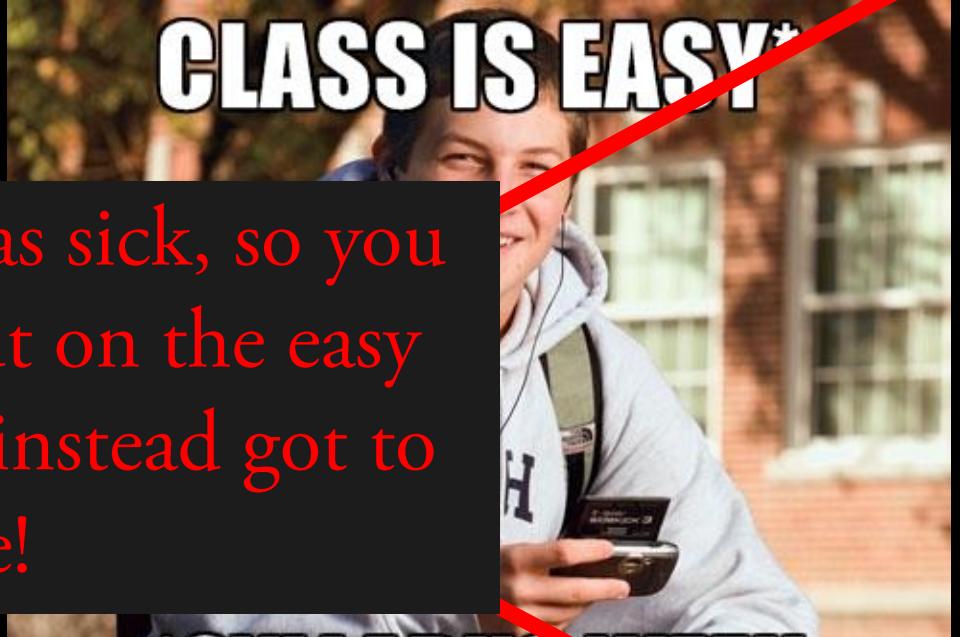
memegenerator.net

Hint: Syllabus time



BRACE YOURSELF

**SYLLABUS WEEK
IS COMING**



CLASS IS EASY*

Sadly I was sick, so you missed out on the easy class and instead got to stay home!



***SYLLABUS WEEK**

memegenerator.net

Hint: Syllabus time

Today's Class: Not spending the entire class on the syllabus

Foreword: what is this class, who am I, who are you, what we will cover

Content Part 1: State of the world we live in

Statistics: threat vectors and vulnerabilities

Web apps, native apps, hybrid apps, oh my (architectures)

Wearables and IoT

SCADA

Intermission: (I'll try to give you all a 5-10min break roughly in the middle of class)

Hands-on: TBA

Content Part 2: What you can do about it

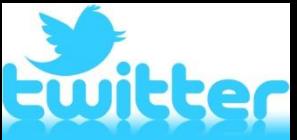
Build better, safer, software

Help make existing software safer by identifying (and reporting/mitigating)

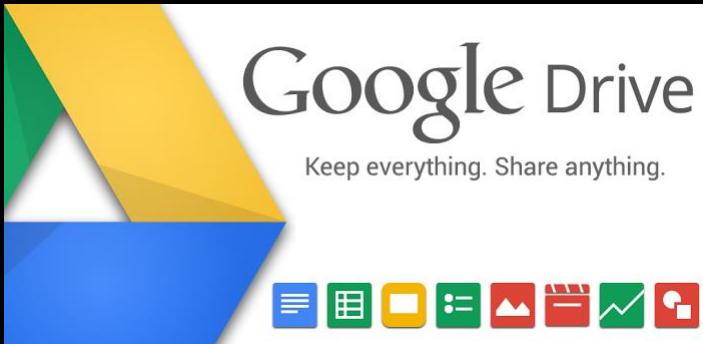
Part1:

State of the world

Lets talk about a little about web apps and security.



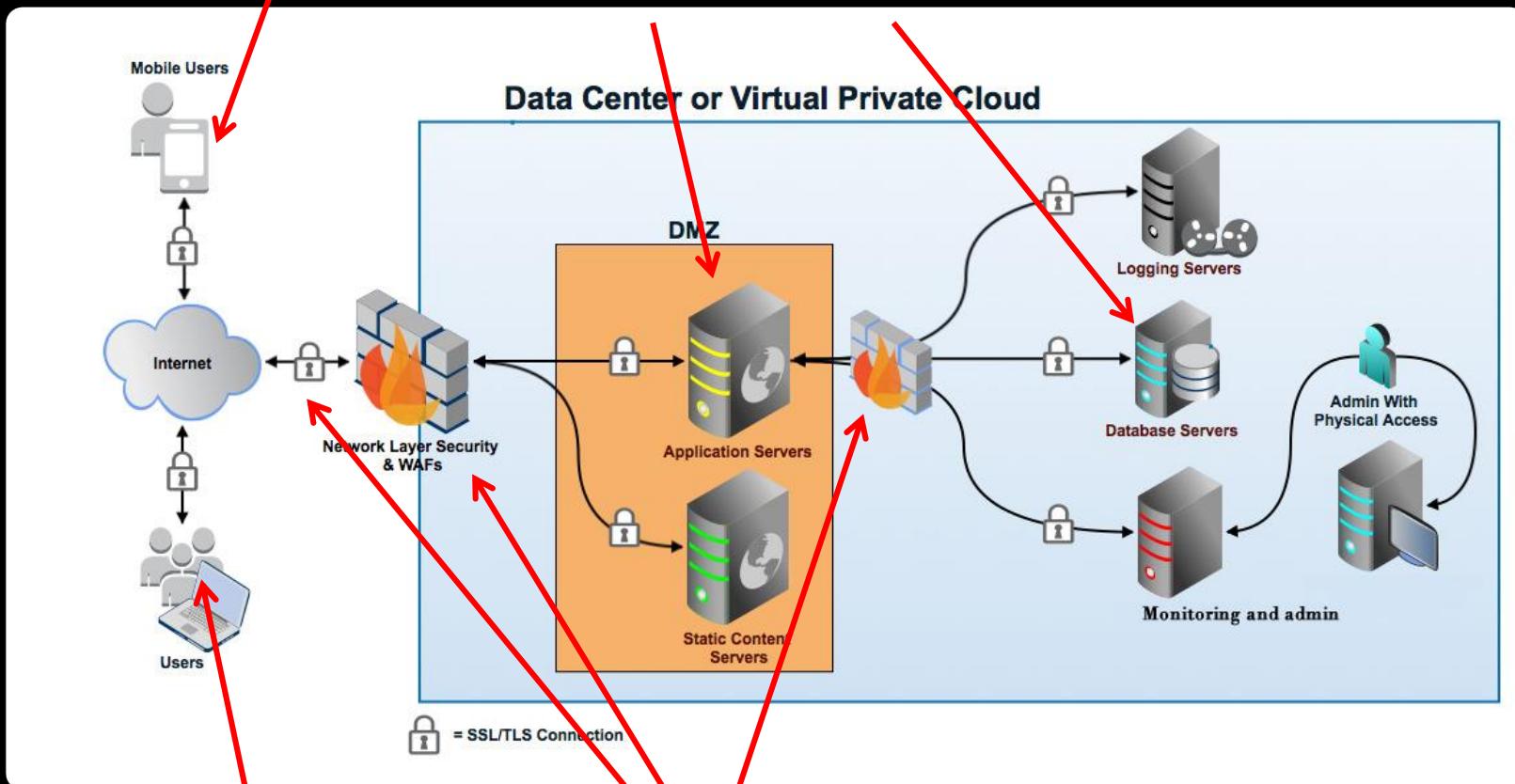
(nearly) All companies have a web app.
You probably use them, **daily**.



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Also you

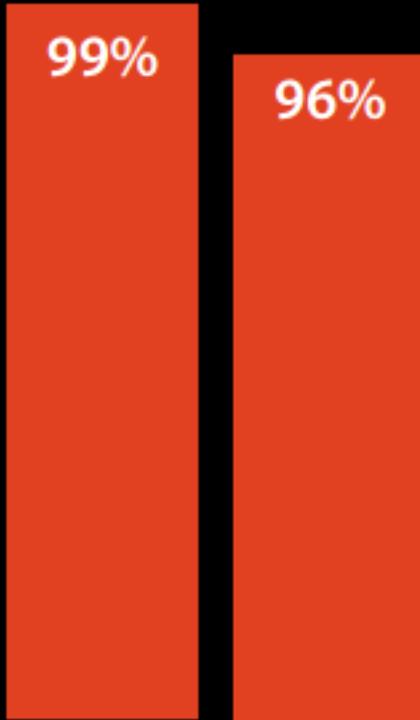
Where developers should actually focus on security



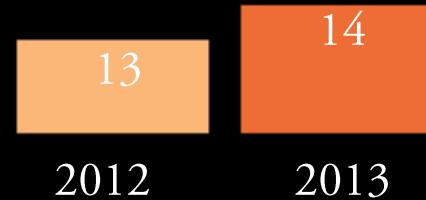
You

What most companies think “security” means

As a user, you expect web apps to be:
fast, responsive, always available, and secure



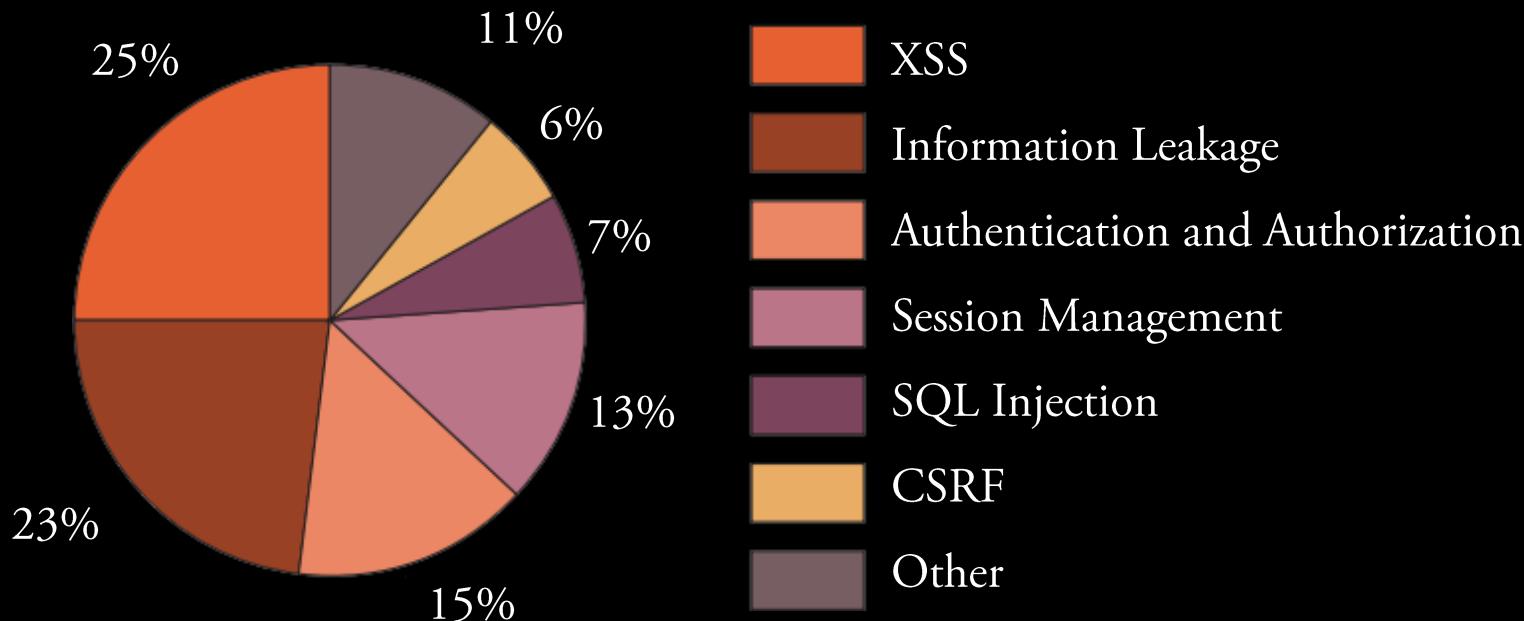
Despite your expectations...
96% of web applications have vulnerabilities*



Percentage of tested
apps with vulnerabilities

Median number of
vulnerabilities per app

*...at the application level



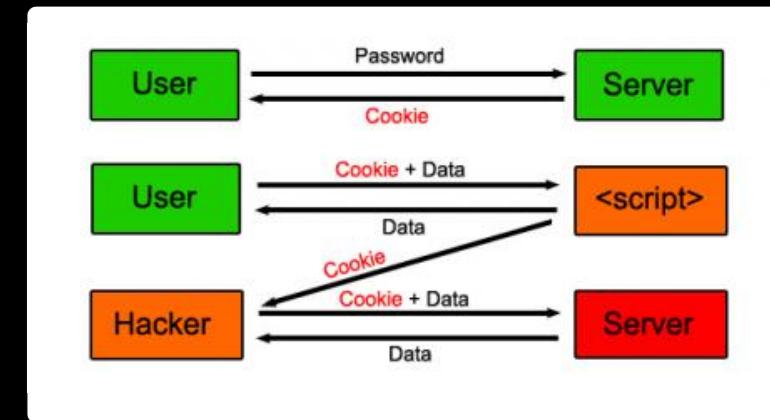
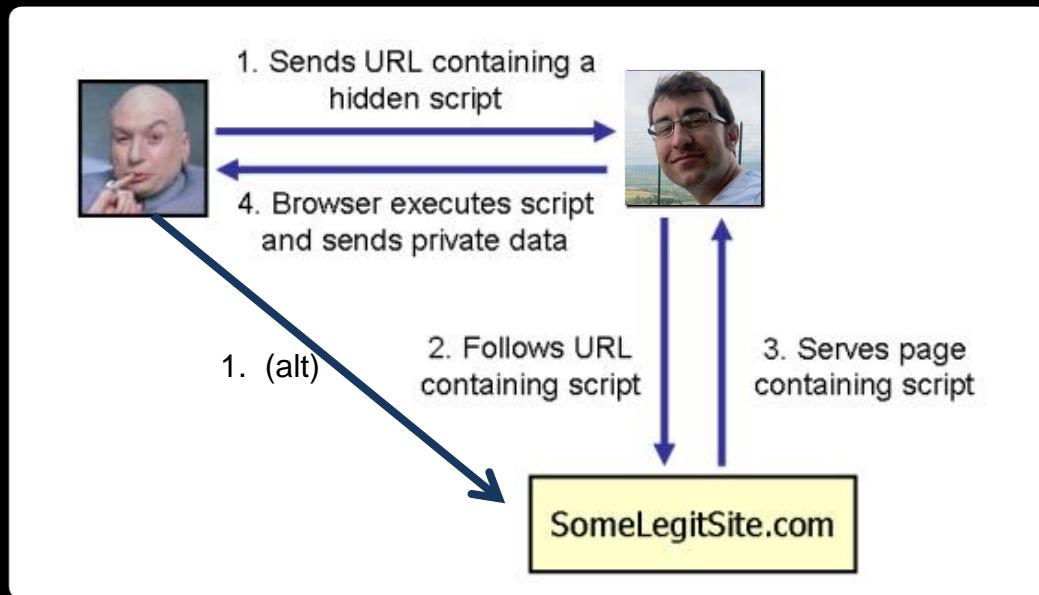
The basic principle behind all web application attacks...

...make the web application do something it was never intended to do.

aka...user input is **evil**.

Ex: XSS

Allows attackers to **inject malicious scripts** into web pages and have it executed in another user's browser. Usually to capture some user information.



(The problem children)

Ex: Defending against XSS (serverside)

HTML Entities	
Character	Encoding
<	< or <
>	> or >
&	& or &
"	" or "
'	' or '
((
))
#	#
%	%
;	;
+	+
-	-

Filter and validate all user input before accepting it.
Encode and escape special characters as HTML.

Never trust user input or display raw submissions.

Ex: Defending against XSS (client-side)

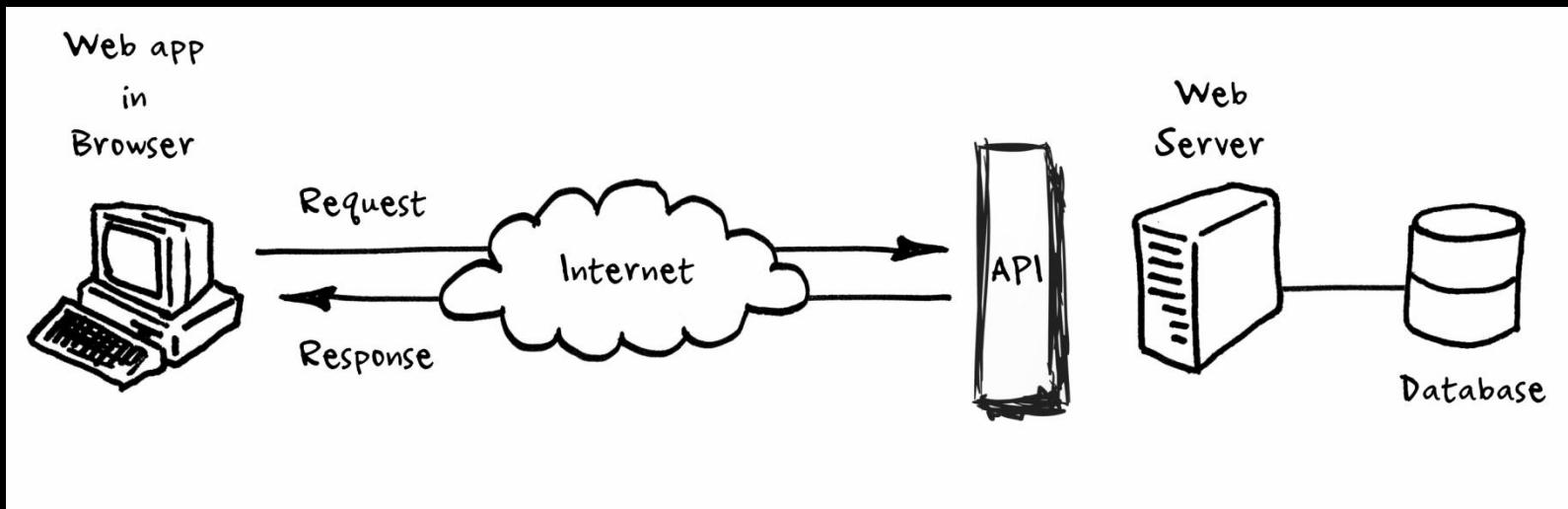
Use Content-Security-Policy

```
Content-Security-Policy: default-src: 'self'; script-src: 'self' somedomain.com
```

Ex: Defending against XSS

Use well tested frameworks

Unique opportunities (and security challenges) arise with modern web concepts like REST, client-side MVC, and mobile apps.



REST: REpresentational State Transfer

(GET/POST/PUT/DELETE requests drive your application)

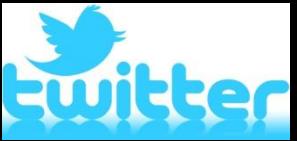
Data is exposed using a REST-ful API

Asynchronous **AJAX callbacks** used to dynamically load data into the application on the client-side.

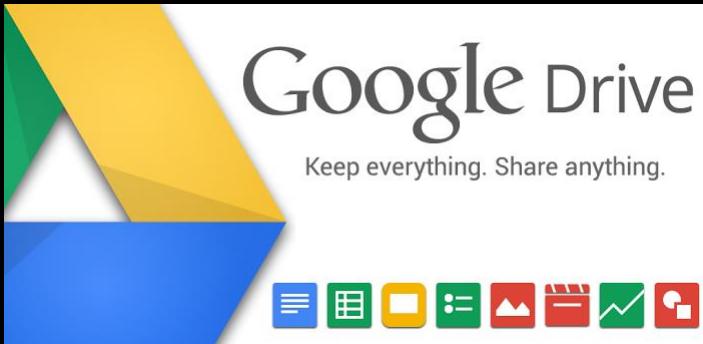
Network Tab REST DEMO

<http://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/>

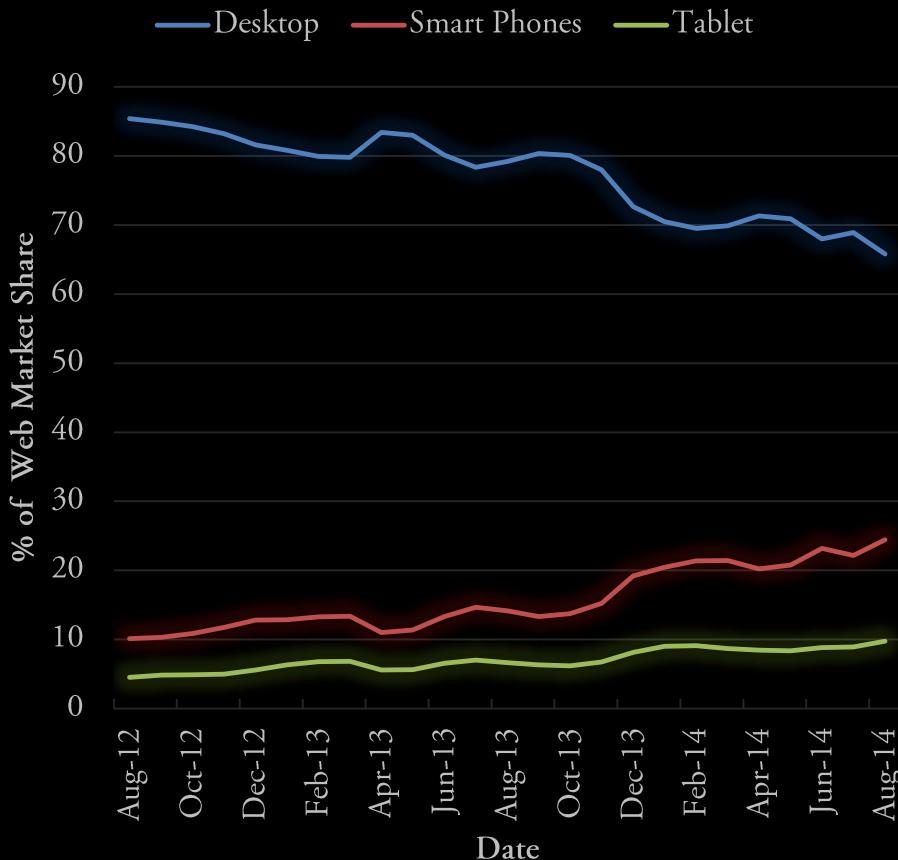
Lets talk a little about the different types of mobile apps.



(nearly) All companies have a mobile app.
You probably use them, **daily**.



The Growth of Mobile



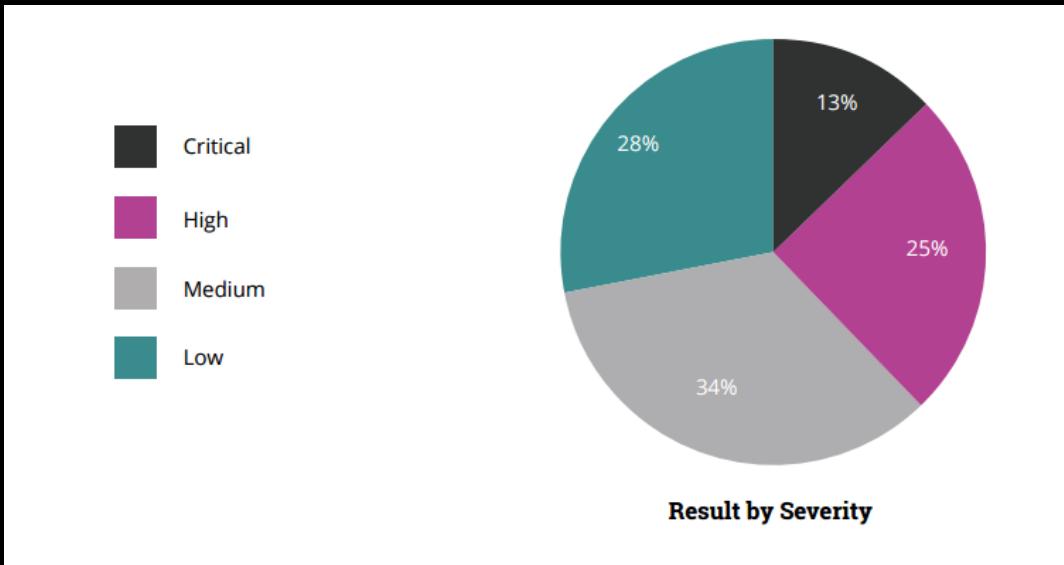
Face reality as it is, not as it was or
as you wish it to be
- Jack Welch (former GM CEO)

As a user, you expect mobile apps to be:
fast, responsive, connected, and secure

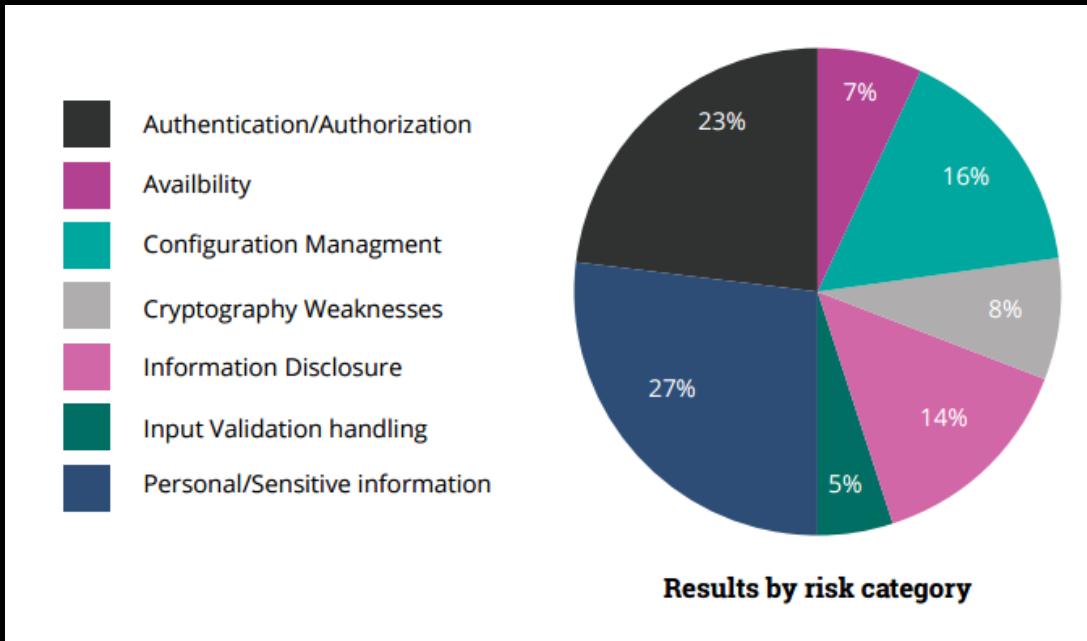
Despite your expectations...
Most mobile applications have vulnerabilities*

*9.041 Vulnerabilities per app on average

...decomposition by criticality



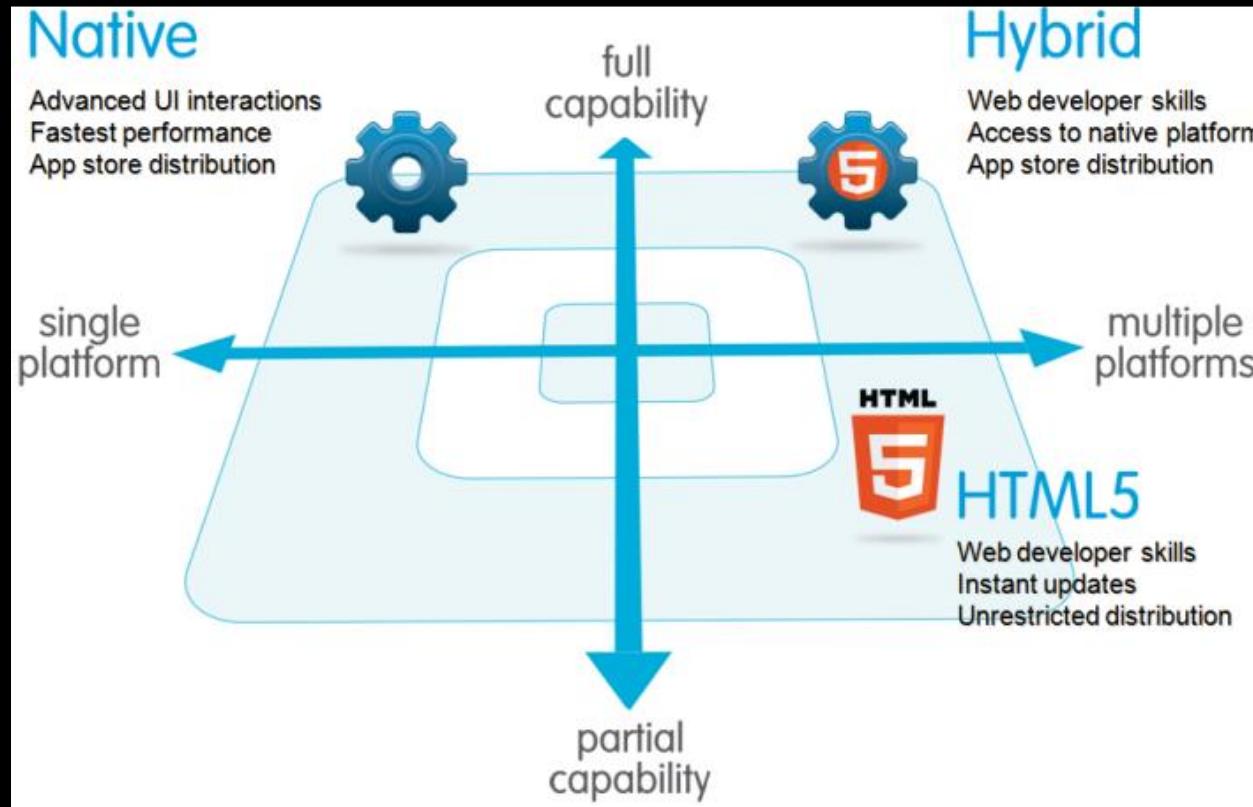
...decomposition by type



There are three main types of mobile apps



Landscape of types



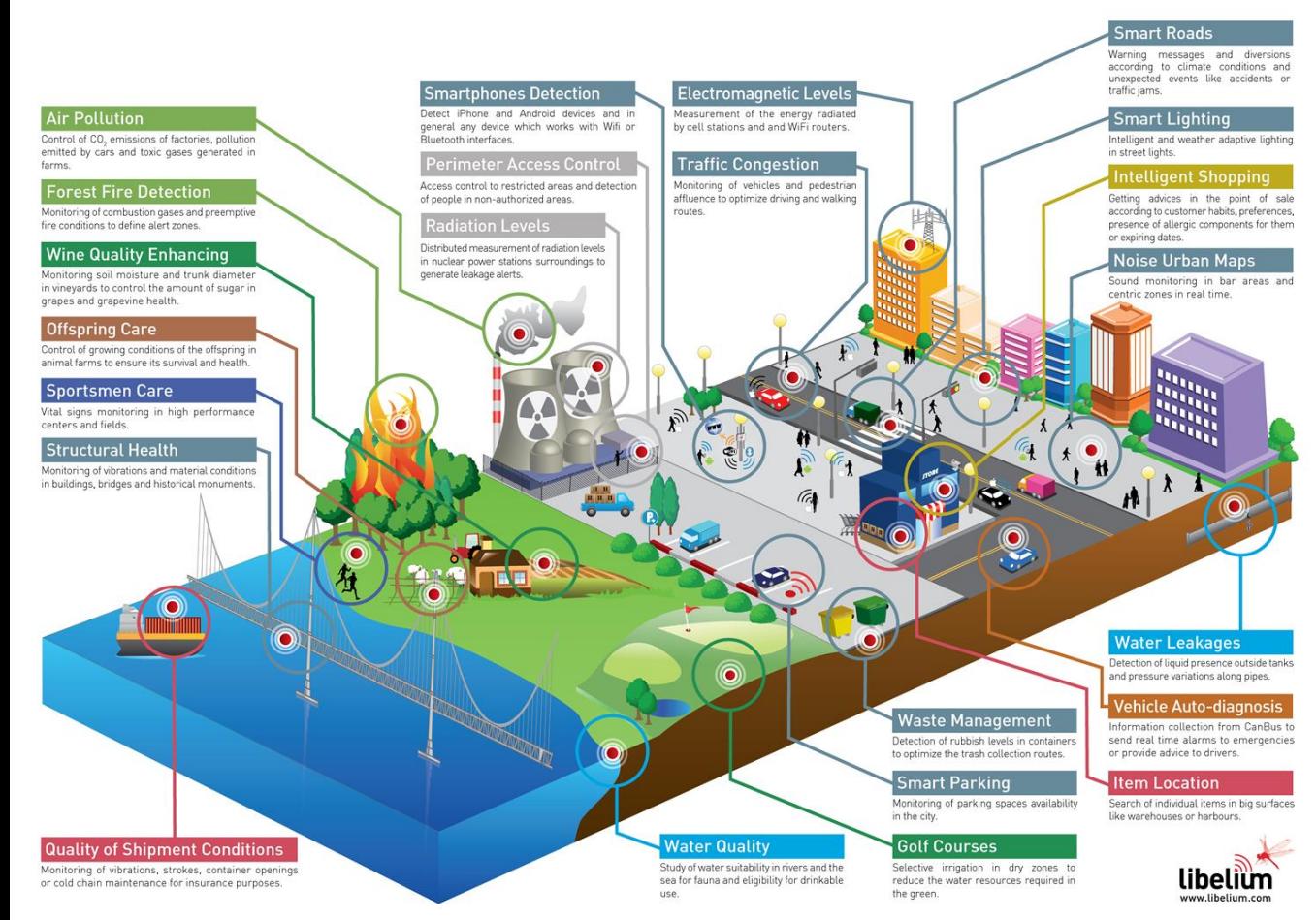
Lets talk about a little about IoT security.



What is the internet of things and
why should you care?

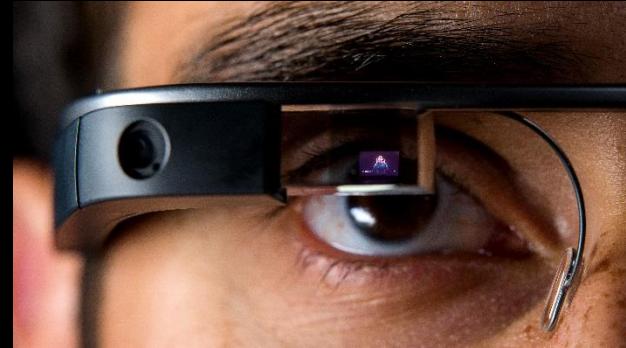
What is the internet of things?

Sensors Embedded Everywhere



What is the internet of things?

fitbit
surge™



GLASS

Including on your wrist, in your clothes, on your face...

NIKEFUEL



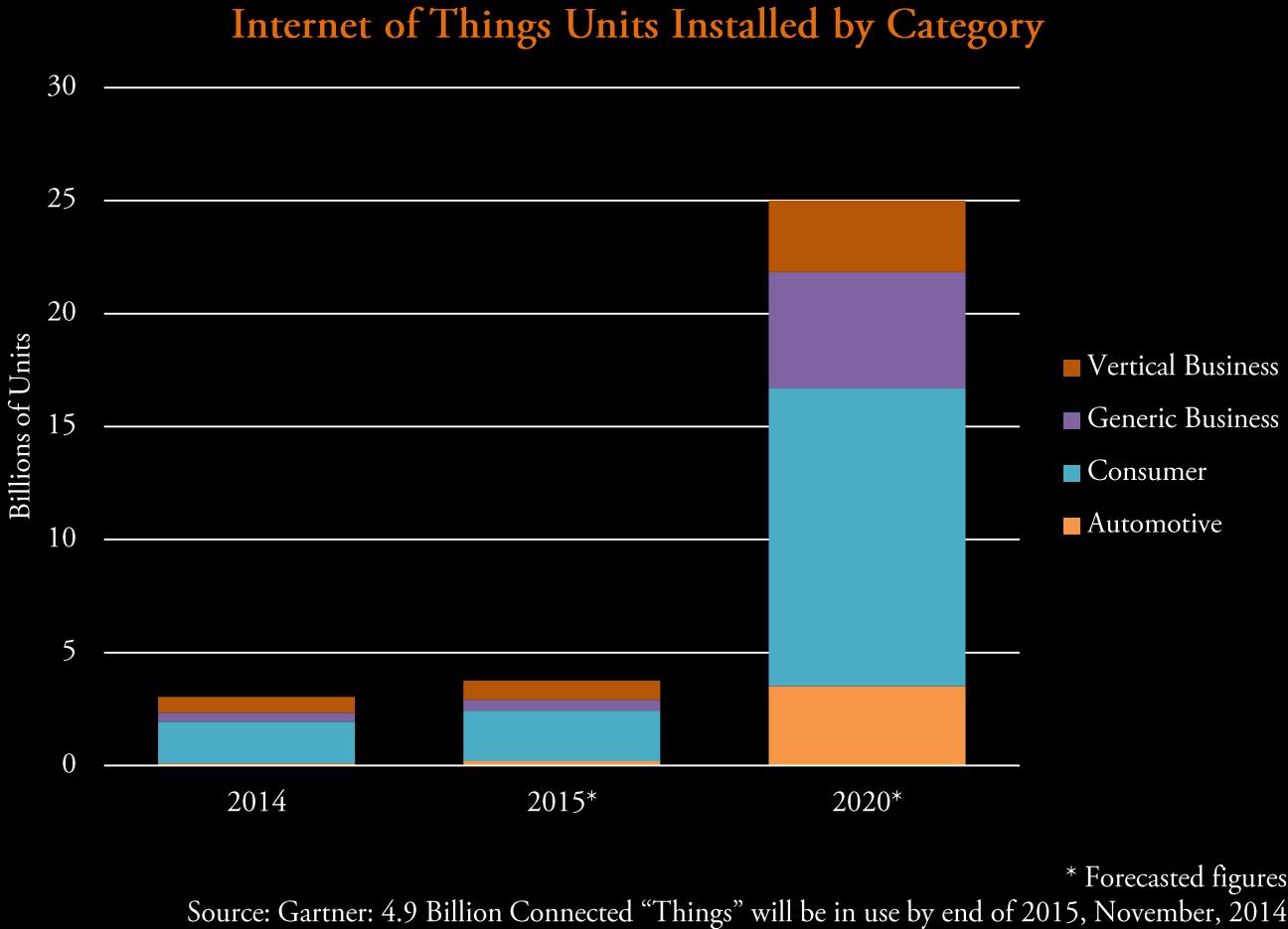
UP
by JAWBONE™

What is the internet of things?

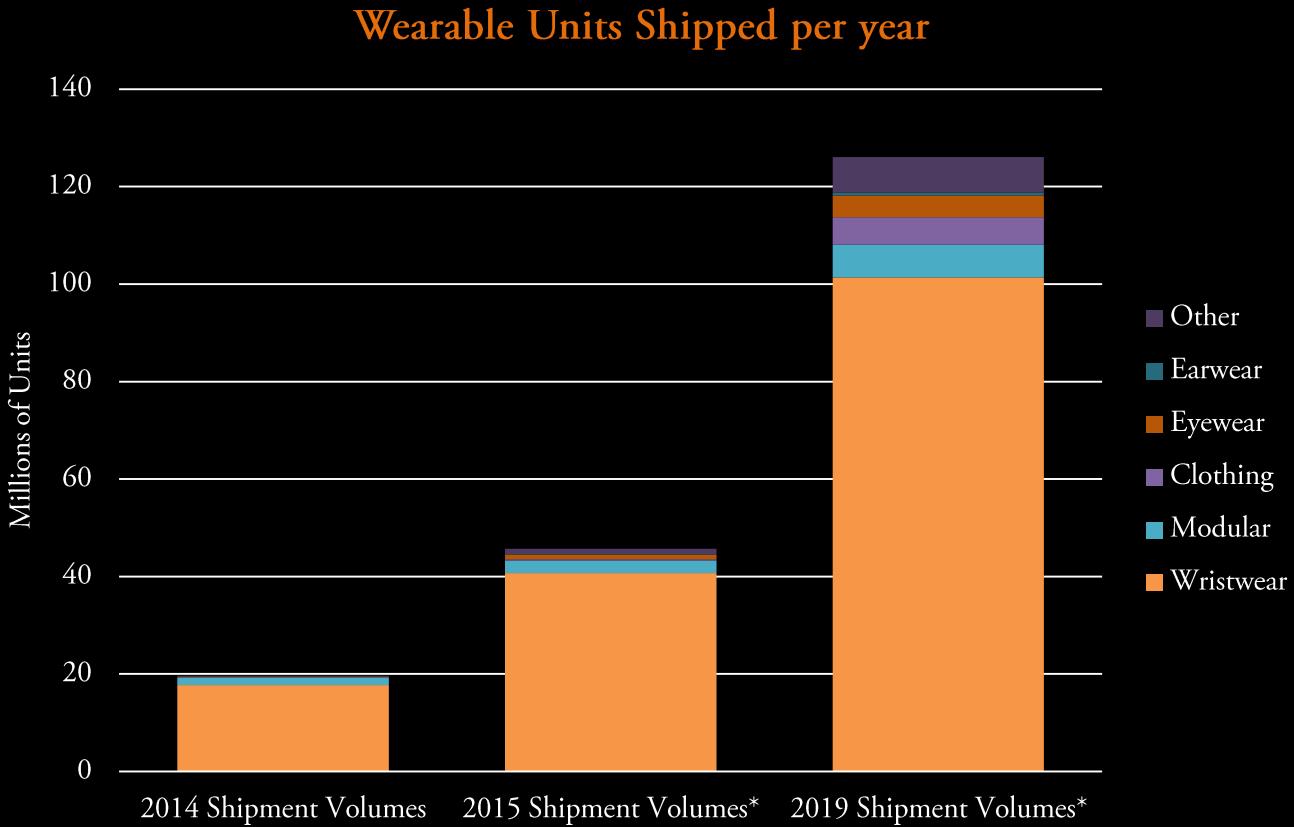
And lots of:



An Idea of Scale (IoT)



An Idea of Scale (Wearables)



* Forecasted figures

Source: IDC Worldwide Quarterly Wearable Device Tracker, March 30, 2015

133.4% Growth from 2014 to 2015 (19.6M to 45.7M)

45.1% Five-year compound annual growth rate (19.6 to 126.1)

fitbit
surge™



GLASS

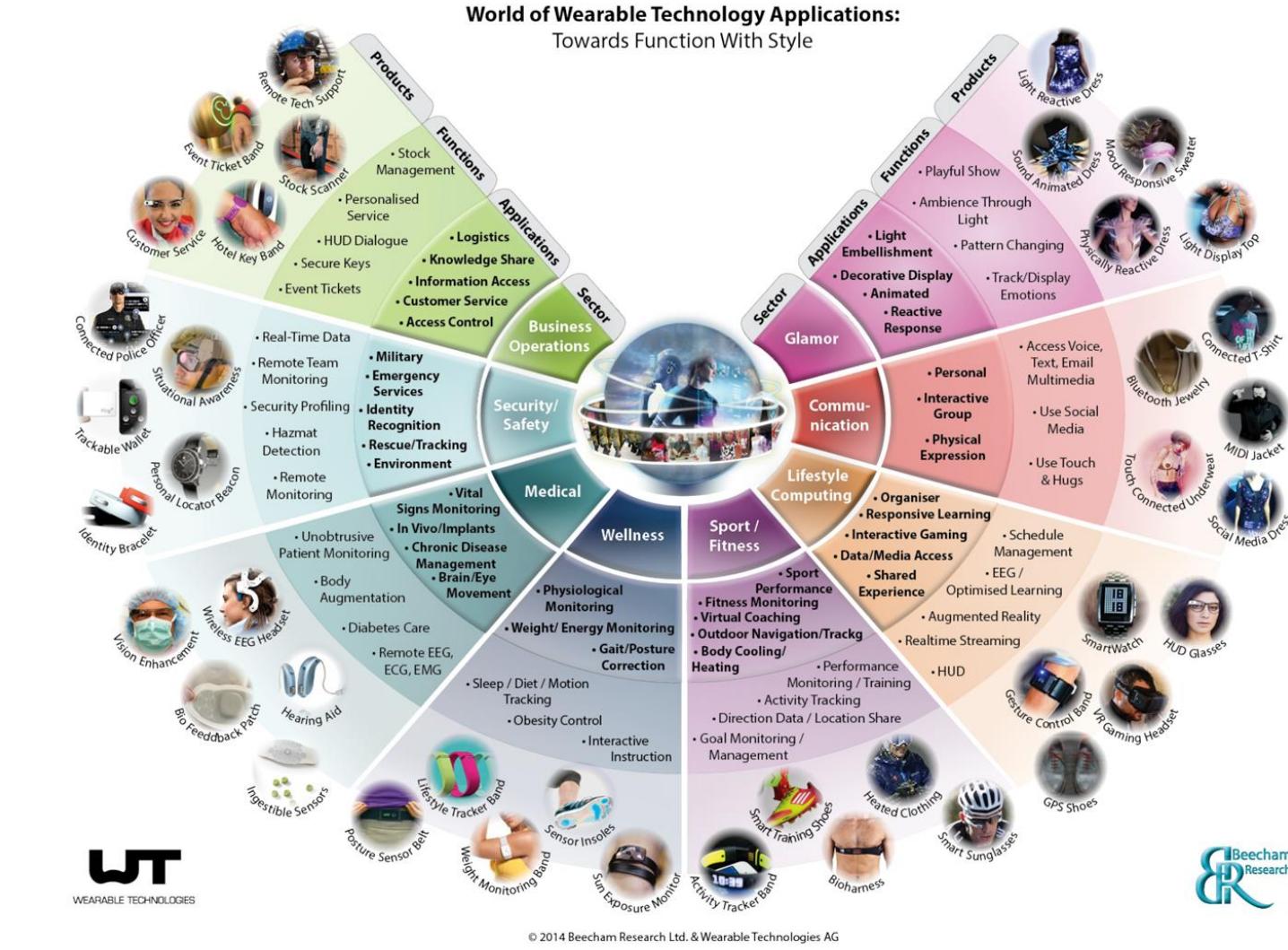
...ok so what? its sleep and pedometer data.

NIKEFUEL



UP
by JAWBONE™

Not
exactly.



Why do apps use



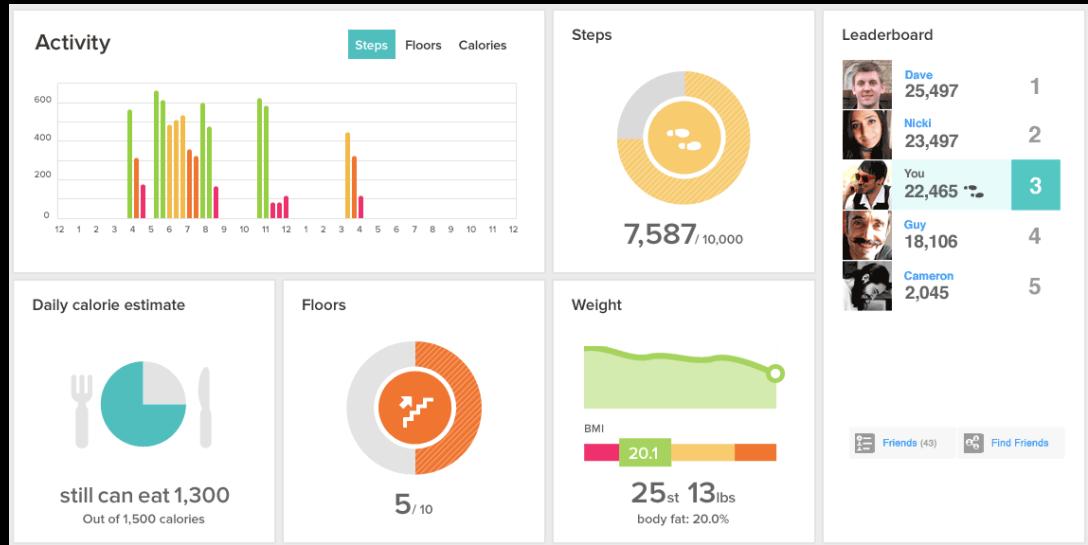
?

Better know the user*

*in whatever application

Mostly
-> Advertising and revenue generation

The possibilities:



Big data is also important for other sectors

Medical -> patient well being & diagnosis

Military -> warfighter well being / operational intelligence



SITUATIONAL AWARENESS
Yeah it's important

fitbit
surge™



GLASS

...there are many security challenges

NIKEFUEL



UP
by JAWBONE™



(in)security landscape

New security flaws found in popular IoT baby monitors

Even internet-connected baby monitors aren't immune to security flaws. Researchers have found several serious bugs in the software of the most popular baby monitors, including the Nest Cam and the Babycam. The bugs could allow a hacker to gain full control over the device.

By Zack Whittaker for Zero Day | 1 min read

Hackers are coming for your smartwatch



CALE GUTHRIE WEISSMAN | [✉](#) [▼](#)

APR. 13, 2015, 1:35 PM



Nike+ FuelBand SE BLE Protocol Reversed
by [Simone Garritelli](#) | [AUTHENTICATION](#) [BLUETOOTH](#) [NIKEFUEL](#)
29 Jan 2015 in [REVERSING](#) [NIKE](#) [NIKE+FUELBAND SE](#) [FUELBAND](#) [NIKE FUEL](#)

Researchers find about 25 security vulnerabilities per Internet of Things device

Computerworld | Aug 4, 2014 12:32 PM PT

Security Analysis of Wearable Fitness Devices (Fitbit)

Britt Cyr, Webb Horn, Daniela Miao, Michael Specter
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Massachusetts, U.S.A.
[.edu](#), [dmiao@mit.edu](#), [specter@mit.edu](#)

How I hacked my smart bracelet

By Roman Unuchek on March 26, 2015, 11:00 am

Anonymity is the internet's next big battleground

Jon Card

Bluetooth: With Low Energy comes Low Security

Mike Ryan
iSEC Partners

Domain security issues

User Awareness and Privacy Behaviors

Don't recognize data sensitivity or misuse
May install malware or malicious apps
Apps may be an invasion of privacy

Web Application

Standard Web attacks (XSS, SQL injection, CSRF, etc)
Information Leakage (e.g. geotagging in social media)
Secure data storage and acceptable data usage

Mobile Application

Third party tracking apps accessing data (stored/in-transit)
Data encoding and transmission
Resource consumption

Wearable Hardware

Physical tampering
Data encoding and transmission
Resource consumption

Inter-domain security issues

User Awareness and Privacy Behaviors

Web Application

Insecure Wi-Fi or 4G
Lack of API Security (HTTPS/CORS/CSRF)

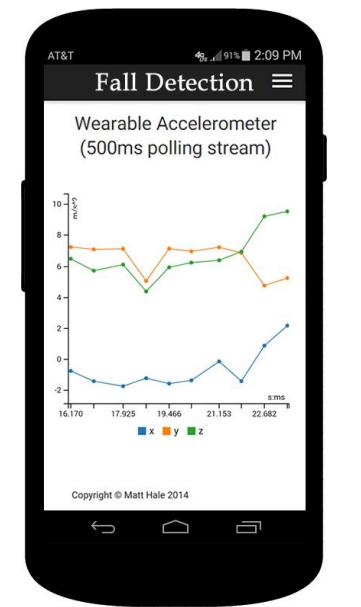
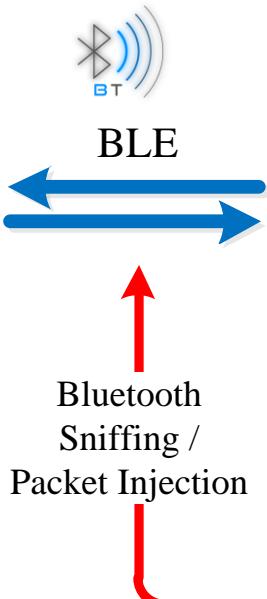
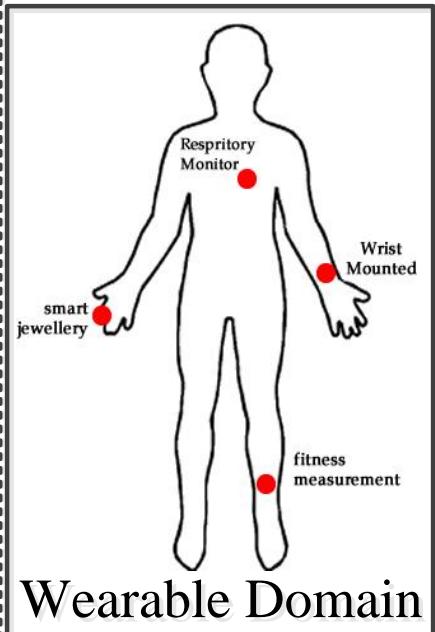
Mobile Application

Lack of over-the-air encryption
Man-in-the-middle attacks
Denial of service / Resource consumption

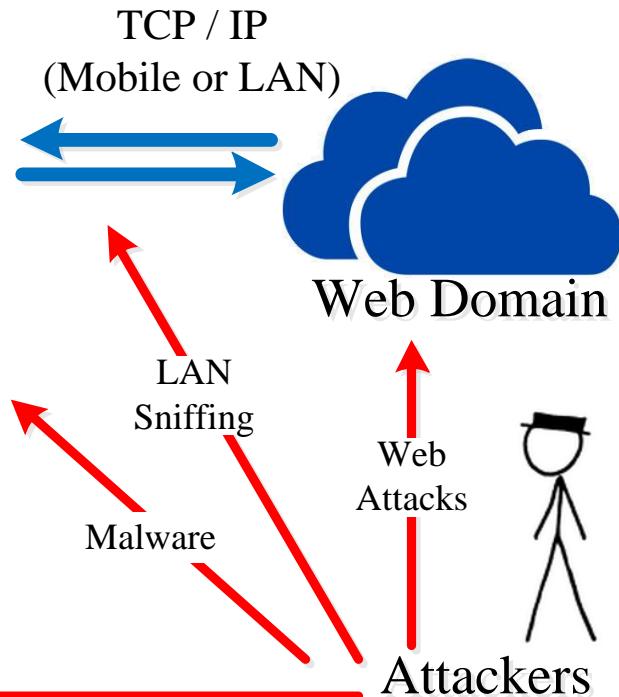
Wearable Hardware

Attack vectors for a typical app

Wearable Application



Mobile Domain

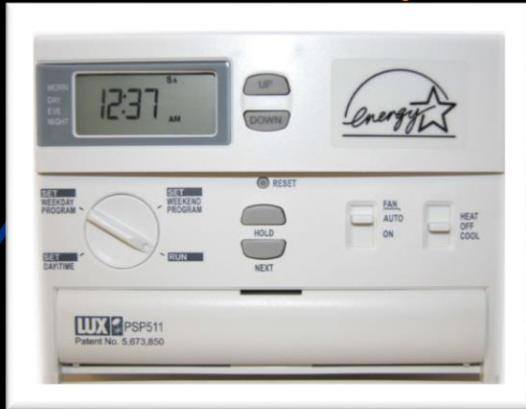


Lets talk about a little about ICS/SCADA security.

Slides Credit: Bill Mahoney ©2016

A Control System

Sensor(s) +
Actuator(s) +
Controller(s)



SCADA(Supervisory control and data acquisition) or ICS (Industrial Control System) or DCS(Distributed Control System)?

**NowaParts, people tend to say “SCADA” for anything related to
Industrial Control Systems (ICS), but...**

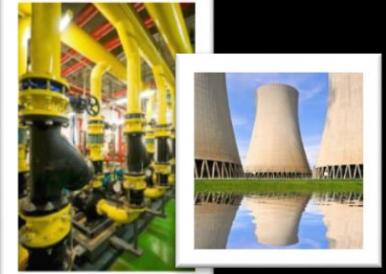
The key word in SCADA is “Supervisory.” This indicates that decisions are not directly made by the system. SCADA systems are typically deployed across large geographical areas (e.g., electric grid).

DCS provides real-time monitoring and control of a given process within a plant. All major components of the system are usually confined to one or several facilities (e.g., Nuclear power plant).

There are several different types of control systems that are used to make, monitor, and move products. ICS refers to a broad set of control systems, which includes:



Industrial Automation (IACS)



Distributed Control (DCS)



Process Control (PCS)

ICS (Industrial Control System)
=

IACS (Industrial Automation and Control System)
≈

SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)
≈

DCS (Distributed Control System)
≈

PCS (Process Control System)
≈

EMS (Energy Management System)
≈

SIS (Safety Instrumented Systems)



SCADA

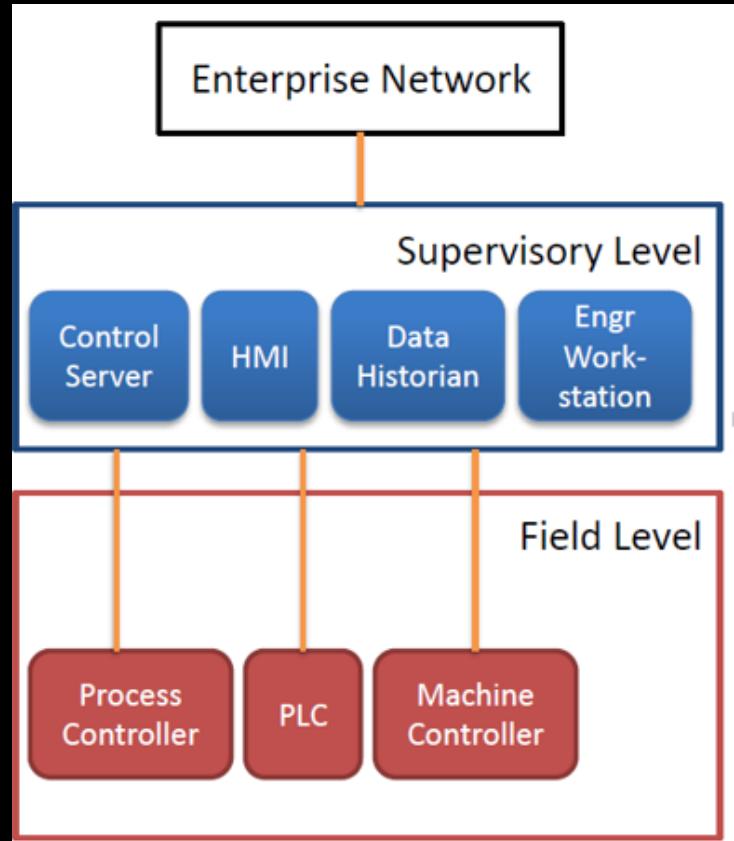


Energy Management System (EMS)

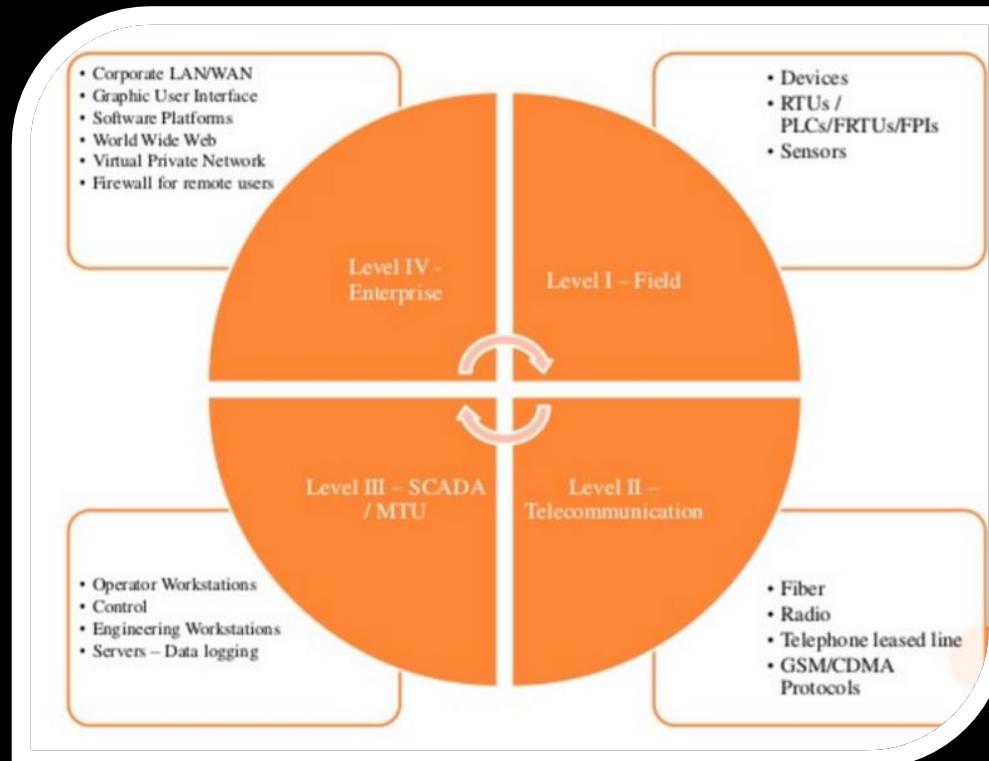


Safety Instrumented System (SIS)

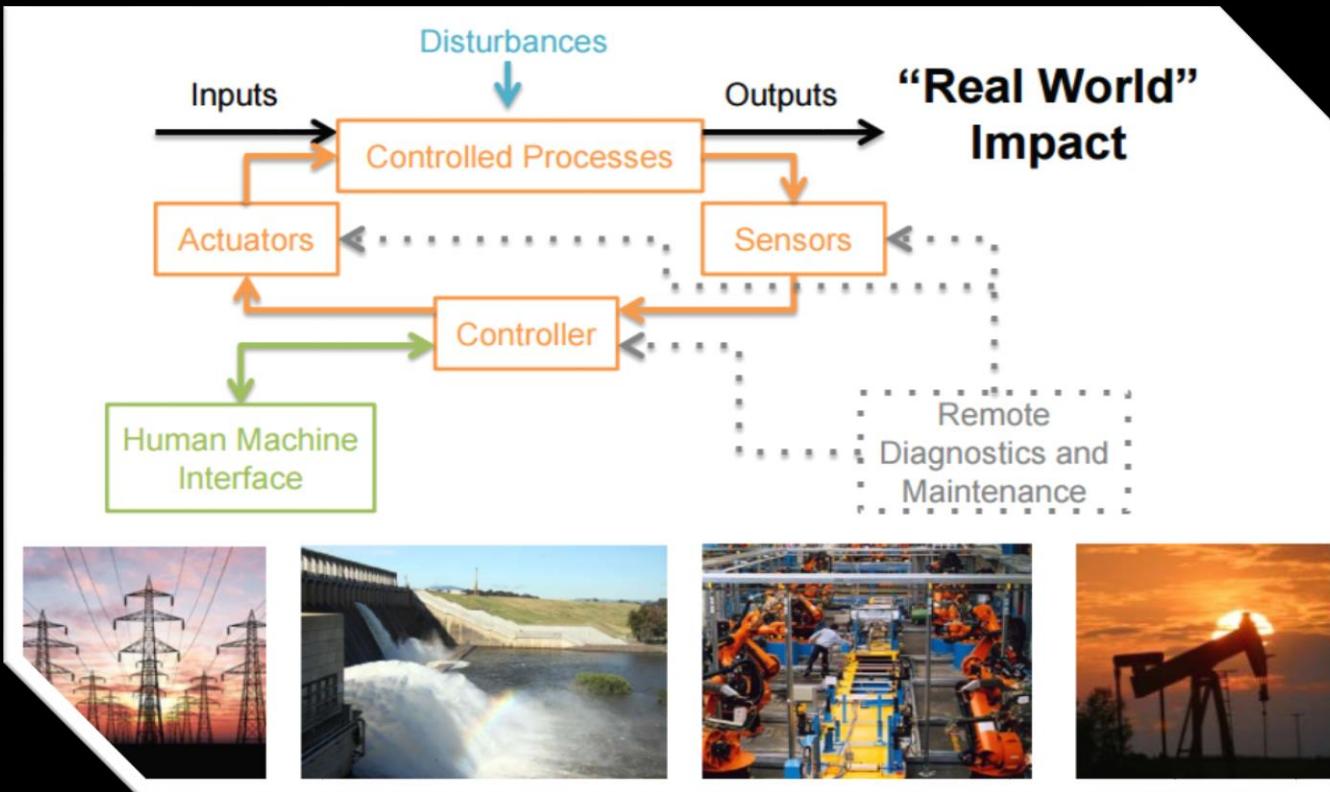
ICS Overview



SCADA Levels



Industrial Control Systems Overview





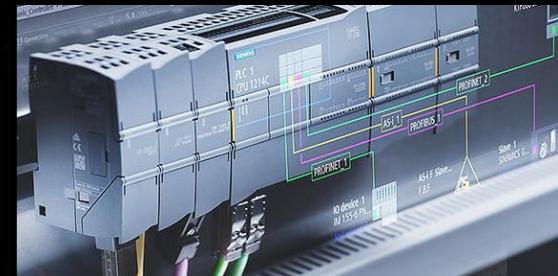
PLC—Programmable Logic Controller

What is a PLC?

PLC implements logic control functions by means of a program

A digitally operating electronic apparatus which uses a programming memory for the internal storage of instructions for implementing specific functions such as logic, sequencing, timing, counting and arithmetic to control through digital or analog modules, various types of machines or process.

Definition according to NEMA standard ICS3-1978



PLC Vendors



Allen-Bradley



OMRON



SIEMENS

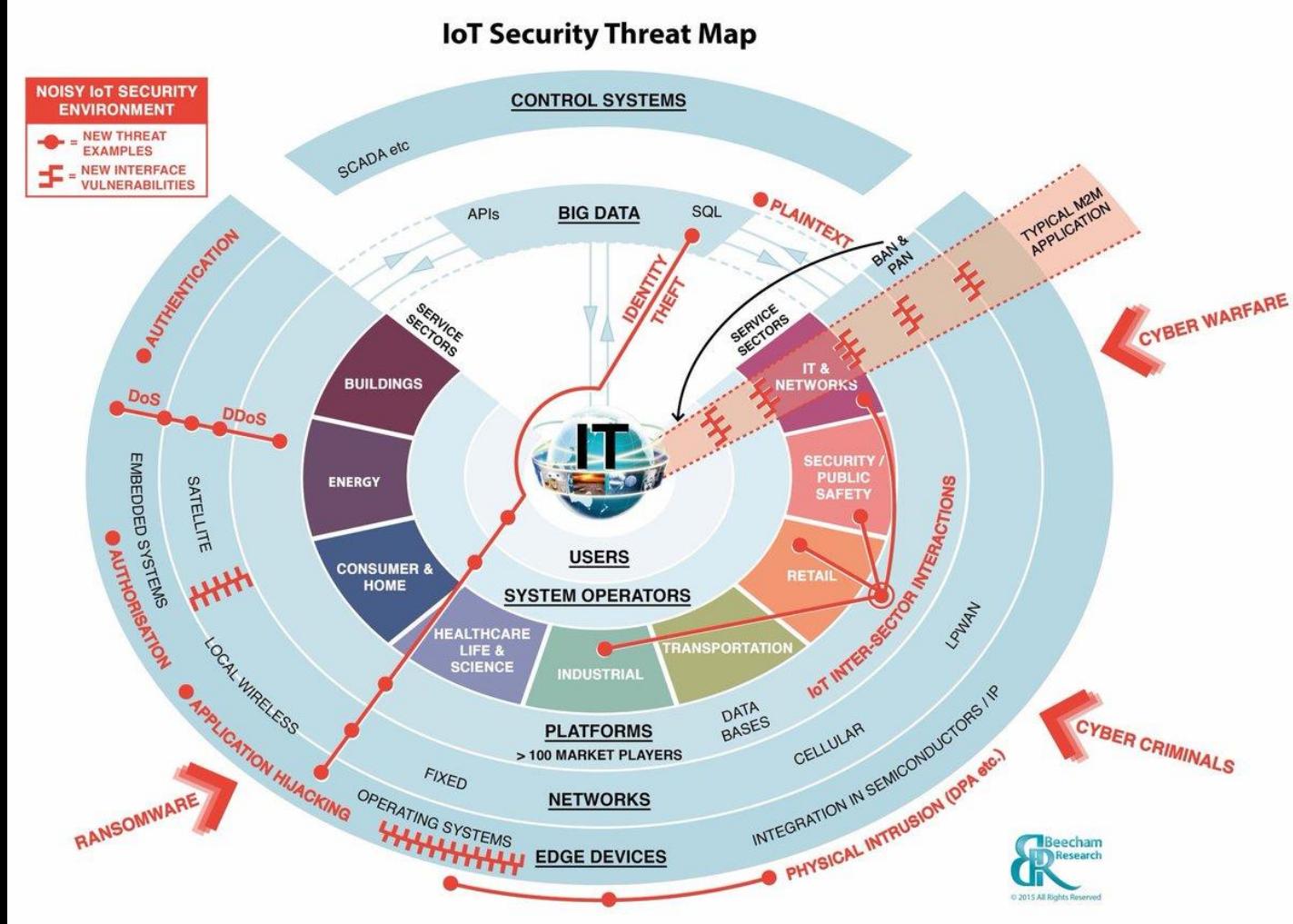


FANUC

Rockwell
Automation

Overview

Photo Credit:
Beecham Research
<http://www.beechamresearch.com/download.aspx?id=43>



Face reality as it is, not as it was or as you wish it to be
- Jack Welch (a favorite quote of mine obviously)

Reality: There are many security issues raised by a connected world

On that note ...

Intermission

(a reminder for me to shut up)

Part2:

What you can do about it

But first...



The “Egg Drop”

Not that kind...

Here we go...



Split into groups of three and come up with a way to save an egg from breaking when dropped from a 7ft+ height.

You may use any materials on the table, but you are limited to 15 total items (4inches of tape = 1 item) – Choose Wisely.

You have 20 minutes – You get two eggs
(be careful with them during testing)

Some Takeaways:

Everyone has their own ideas for how to solve a problem

Working on a team requires collective vision and understanding

Development is iterative

Time and material resources are a big constraint

The thing you are trying to protect – needs to be well understood

Building software (e.g. web apps) isn't that different
We'll talk more about design and the benefits of software
architecture for helping solve design problems next time

Back to...Part2:

What you ~~can~~ will do about it

Facing it:

Follow good coding practices, limit exposures, use good software engineering principles, pen test, identify mitigations,

Use what you've learned about in previous classes and what you will learn/reinforce and apply in here

I want to just spend the rest of class giving you a roadmap for
the rest of the semester



Questions?

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Interdisciplinary Informatics

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Twitter: [@mlhale_](https://twitter.com/mlhale_)

