



The Cybersecurity Mess

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April 25, 2013

“The views expression in this presentation are those of the author and do not reflect the official policy of the Department of Defense or the US Government.”

NPS is the Navy's Research University.

Monterey, CA — 1500 students

- US Military (All 5 services)
- US Civilian (Scholarship for Service & SMART)
- Foreign Military (30 countries)
- *All students are fully funded*

Schools:

- Business & Public Policy
- Engineering & Applied Sciences
- Operational & Information Sciences
- International Graduate Studies

NCR Initiative — Arlington, VA

- 8 offices on 5th floor, Virginia Tech building
- Current staffing: 4 professors, 2 lab managers, 2 programmers, 4 contractors
- **OPEN SLOTS FOR .GOV PHDs!**



“The Cybersecurity Risk”, *Communications of the ACM*, June 2012, 55(6)

V viewpoints

DOI:10.1145/2184328.2184330

Shane L. Darley

Inside Risks

The Cybersecurity Risk

Increased attention to cybersecurity has not resulted in improved cybersecurity.

The idea of being “hacked”—whatever that expression actually means—is at the heart of our civilization’s chronic cybersecurity problem. Despite decades of computer security research, billions spent on security operations, and growing training requirements, we seem incapable of operating computers securely.

There are weekly reports of penetrations and data thefts at some of the world’s most sensitive, important, and heavily guarded computer systems. There is good evidence that global interconnectedness combined with the proliferation of hacker tools means that today’s computer systems are actually less secure than equivalent systems a decade ago. Numerous breakthroughs in cryptography, secure coding, and formal methods notwithstanding, cybersecurity is getting worse at the worst.

So why the downward spiral? One reason is that cybersecurity’s goal of reducing successful hacks creates a large target to defend. Attackers have the luxury of choice. They can focus their efforts on the way our computers store data, the applications that process the data, the operating systems on which those applications run, the networks by which those applications communicate, or any other area that is possibly vulnerable. And faced with a system that is beyond one’s technical hacking skills, an attacker can go around the security perimeter and use a range of other techniques, including social engineering, supply-chain insertion, or even kidnapping and extortion.

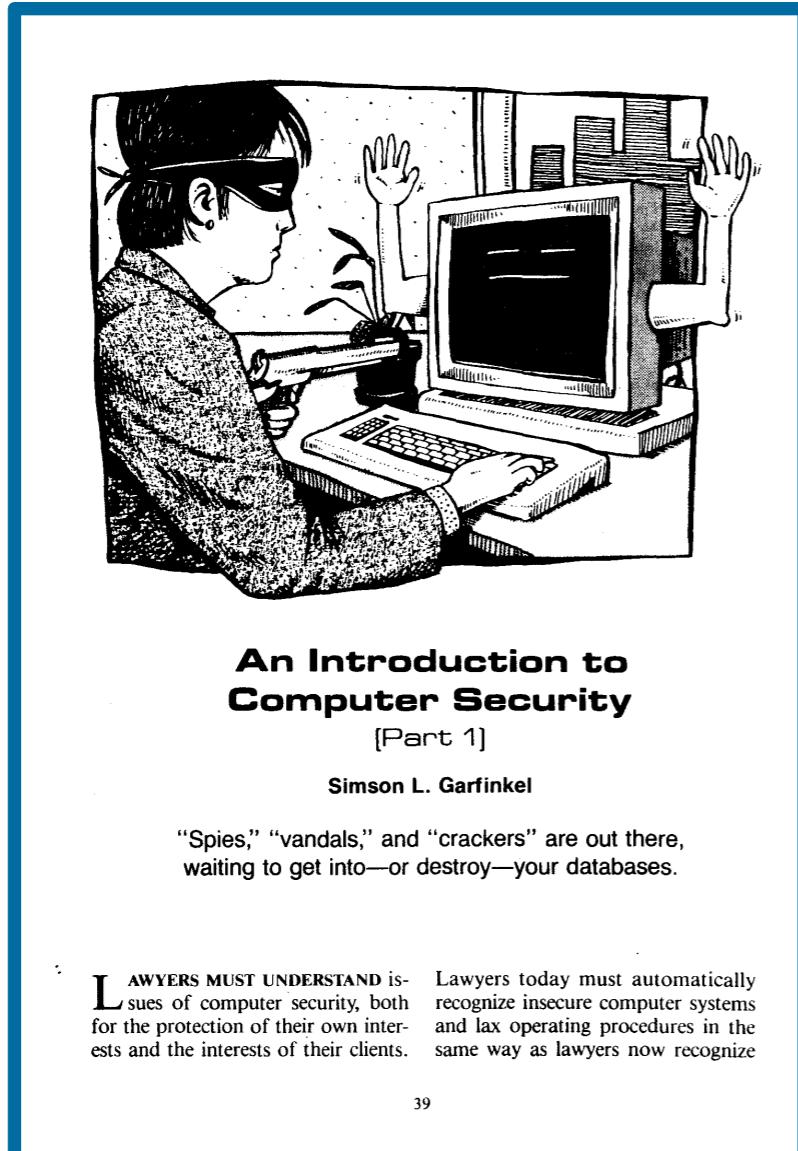
It may be that cybersecurity appears to be getting worse simply because society as a whole is becoming much more dependent upon computers. Even if the vulnerability were not increasing, the successful hacks can have significantly more reach today than a decade ago.

Views of Cybersecurity

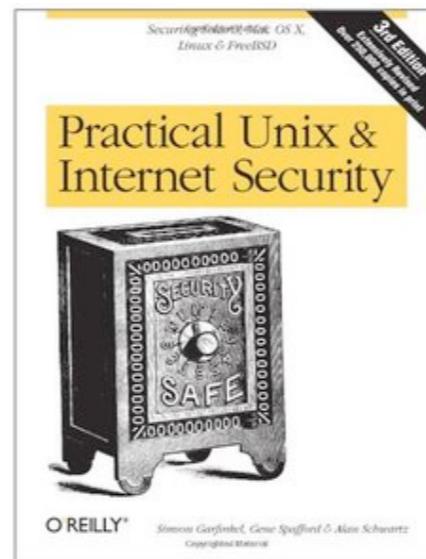
The breadth of the domain means many different approaches are being proposed for solving the cybersecurity problem:

- Cybersecurity can be viewed solely as an *insider* problem. What is needed, say advocates, are systems that prevent

I have spent 25 years trying to secure computers...



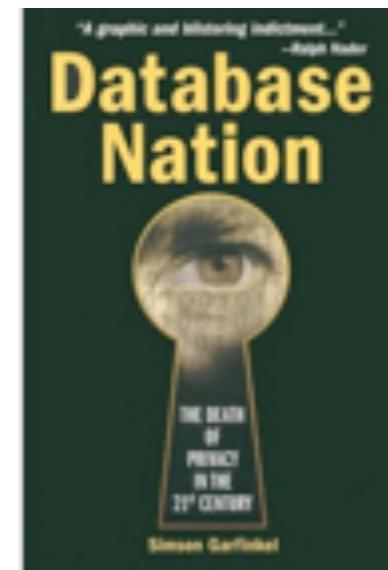
Sept. 1987



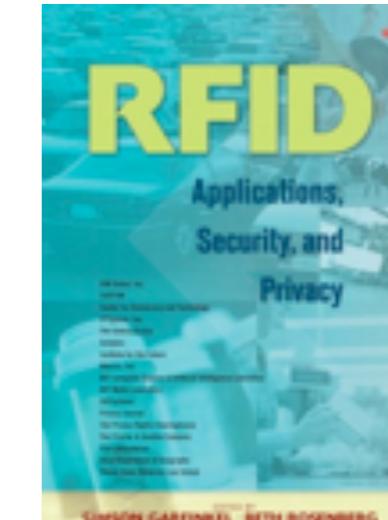
1991



2006



2000



2006

...and I have given up!



Today's systems are less secure than those of the 1970s.

Reasons:

- Computers are more complex — more places to attack them.
- There are multiple ways around each defense.
- It's easier to attack systems than defend them.
- It's easier to break things than to fix them.

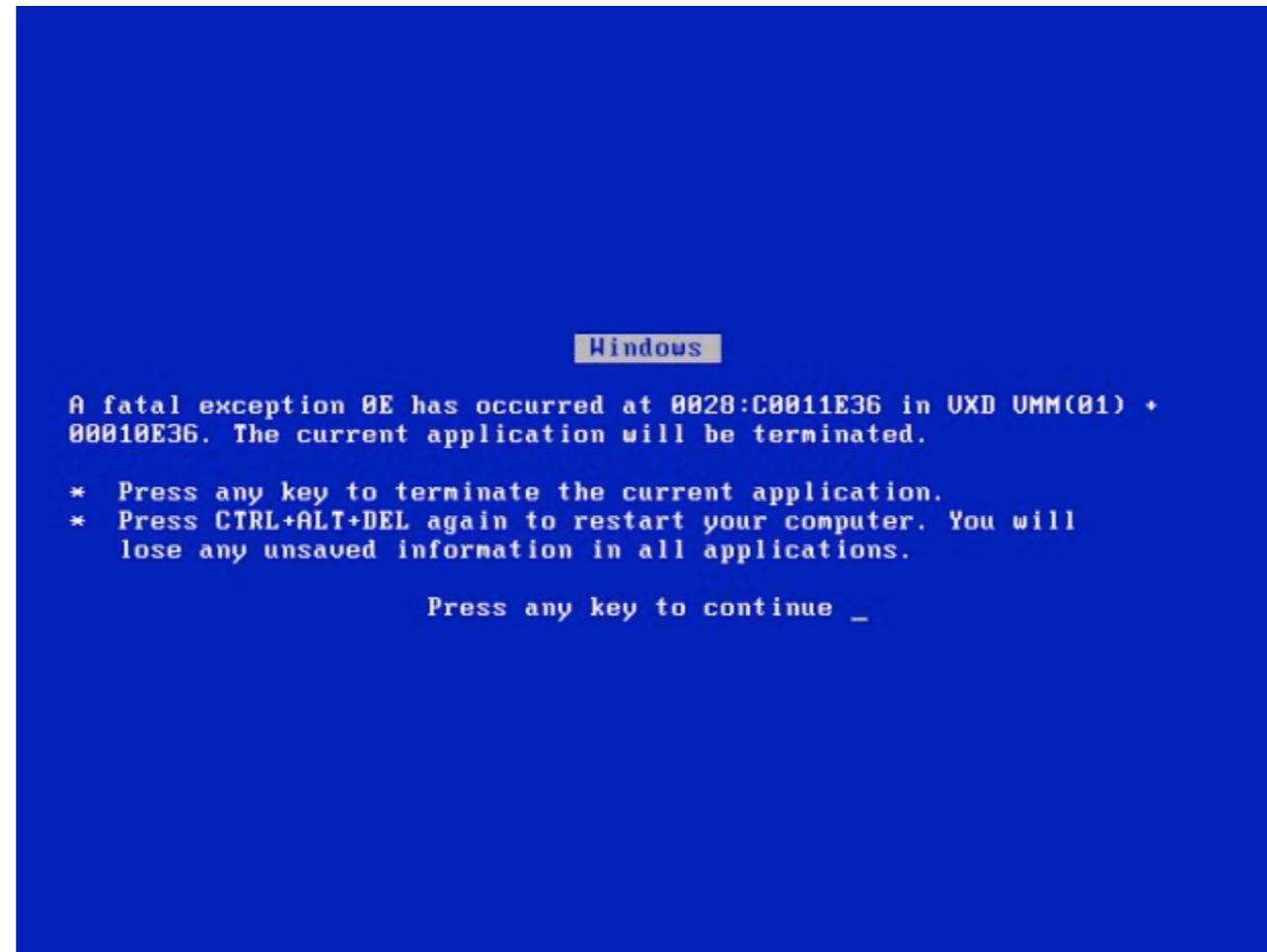
Windows

A fatal exception 0E has occurred at 0028:C0011E36 in UXD UMM(01) + 00010E36. The current application will be terminated.

- * Press any key to terminate the current application.
- * Press CTRL+ALT+DEL again to restart your computer. You will lose any unsaved information in all applications.

Press any key to continue _

We expect computers to crash...



... expect them to be hacked.



I start every day with...

[ISN]

Internet Security
News

All Mailboxes (Found 5315 matches for search)

Junk | Reply | Reply All | Forward | Get Mail | Delete | Archive | New Message | Note | Show Related Messages | Flag | 5315 Found

Hide | Search: All | Archive | Inbox (27) | Drafts (5) | Sent (2) | Flagged | Notes | Save

MAILBOXES

- Inbox (27)
- Drafts (5)
- Sent (2)
- Trash (27)

REMINDERS

- Flagged (7)

RSS

- Apple Hot News (38)

ON MY MAC

- 2007 Archive (36600)
- 2007 Outgoing (1)
- 2008 Archive (29235)
- 2008 Outgoing (7)
- 2008 Professional (2)
- 2008 Sys (17)
- 2009 Outgoing (35)
- NPS Archive 2010 (3304)
- NPS Archive 2011
- NPS Outgoing 2010 (139)
- NPS Outgoing 2011
- SLG Archive 2010 (7443)

MAIL ACTIVITY

From	To	Subject	Date R...	Mailbox
InfoSec News	isn@infosecnews.org	[ISN] Nortel turned to KCMR about cyberattack...	2/17/12	All Mail
InfoSec News	isn@infosecnews.org	[ISN] Google Working on Password Generator f...	2/17/12	All Mail
InfoSec News	isn@infosecnews.org	[ISN] Secunia Weekly Summary - Issue: 2012-07	2/17/12	All Mail
InfoSec News	isn@infosecnews.org	[ISN] Blue Coat Systems taken private for \$1.3...	2/17/12	All Mail
InfoSec News	isn@infosecnews.org	[ISN] RSA brushes off crypto research findings...	2/17/12	All Mail
InfoSec News	isn@infosecnews.org	[ISN] Anonymous-Backed Attacks Took Nasdaq Webs...	2/17/12	All Mail
InfoSec News	isn@infosecnews.org	[ISN] Most Small Healthcare Practices Hacked I...	2/17/12	All Mail
InfoSec News	isn@infosecnews.org	[ISN] Attempted Cyber-Attack on Bank Hapoalim	2/17/12	All Mail
InfoSec News	isn@infosecnews.org	[ISN] Air Force Special Operations Command e...	2/20/12	All Mail
InfoSec News	isn@infosecnews.org	[ISN] 8 Lessons From Nortel's 10-Year Security...	2/20/12	All Mail

From: InfoSec News

Subject: [ISN] Anonymous-Backed Attacks Took Nasdaq Website Offline

Date: February 17, 2012 5:34:14 AM EST

To: isn@infosecnews.org

Hide

All Mail

<http://www.informationweek.com/news/security/attacks/232600975>

By Mathew J. Schwartz

InformationWeek

February 16, 2012

The websites of the Nasdaq and BATS stock exchanges, together with the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE), were offline earlier this week after a hacktivist group with apparent Anonymous ties targeted them with distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. But while customers were intermittently unable to use some of the exchanges' websites, all said that their trading systems weren't affected.

The attacks had been previewed the day before they were launched. In a post to Pastebin, a group calling itself "the 'L0NGwave99' cyber group" said Sunday it was going to launch "Operation Digital Tornado" in support of the "99% movement" Monday at 9 a.m. New York time. A later message promised the same for Tuesday.

"The NASDAQ stock exchange besides a number of U.S. stock markets are going to face some problems and may need maintenance," said the L0NGwave99 statement, which promised to launch DDoS-driven takedowns against www.nasdaq.com, www.batstrading.com (BATS), www.cboe.com (CBOE), and www.ms4x.com (the Miami Stock Exchange).

"Will anybody be able to stop the people? (sic) storm of seeking justice against the liar and deceptive Capitalism-Liberalism? Soon we will see..." read the group's statement.

[...]

[ISN] Anonymous-Backed Attacks Took Nasdaq Website Offline

From: InfoSec News <alerts@infosecnews.org>
Subject: [ISN] Anonymous-Backed Attacks Took Nasdaq Website Offline
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"The NASDAQ stock exchange besides a number of U.S. stock markets are going to face



[ISN] Most Small Healthcare Practices Hacked In The Past 12 Months

From: InfoSec News <alerts@infosecnews.org>
Subject: [ISN] Most Small Healthcare Practices Hacked In The Past 12 Months
Date: February 17, 2012 5:34:29 AM EST
To: isn@infosecnews.org

<http://www.darkreading.com/database-security/167901020/security/news/232601045/most-small-healthcare-practices-hacked-in-the-past-12-months.html>

By Kelly Jackson Higgins
Dark Reading
Feb 16, 2012

If you were wondering how safe your medical records are at your doctor's office, then this might make you sick: Ninety-one percent of small healthcare practices in North America say they have suffered a data breach in the past 12 months.

The survey, conducted by the Ponemon Institute and commissioned by MegaPath, queried more than 700 IT and administrative personnel in healthcare organizations of no more than 250 employees.

Among the findings: Only 31 percent say their management considers data security and privacy a top priority, and 29 percent say their breaches resulted in medical identity theft. "Cybercriminals are hunting for medical records," said Larry Ponemon, chairman and founder



[ISN] Air Force Special Operations Command eyes Russian security software for iPads

From: InfoSec News <alerts@infosecnews.org>
Subject: [ISN] Air Force Special Operations Command eyes Russian security software for iPads
Date: February 20, 2012 3:16:00 AM EST
To: isn@infosecnews.org

http://www.nextgov.com/nextgov/ng_20120217_4350.php

By Bob Brewin
Nextgov
02/17/2012

When the Air Force Special Operations Command decided to buy 2,861 made-in-China Apple iPad tablet computers in January to provide flight crews with electronic navigation charts and technical manuals, it specified mission security software developed, maintained and updated in Russia.

The command followed in the path of Alaska Airlines, which in May 2011 became the first domestic carrier to drop paper charts and manuals in exchange for electronic flight bags. Alaska chose the same software, GoodReader, developed by Moscow-based Good.iware, to display charts in a PDF format on iPads. Delta Air Lines kicked off a test in August for electronic flight bags and the carrier said it planned to use GoodReader software.



[ISN] 8 Lessons From Nortel's 10-Year Security Breach

From: InfoSec News <alerts@infosecnews.org>
Subject: [ISN] 8 Lessons From Nortel's 10-Year Security Breach
Date: February 20, 2012 3:16:51 AM EST
To: isn@infosecnews.org

<http://www.informationweek.com/news/security/attacks/232601092>

By Mathew J. Schwartz
InformationWeek
February 17, 2012

It is every corporate security manager's worst nightmare.

News surfaced this week that Nortel's network was hacked in 2000, after which attackers enjoyed access to the telecommunications and networking company's secrets for 10 years.

The intrusions reportedly began after attackers used passwords stolen from the company's CEO, as well as six other senior executives, together with spyware. By 2004, a Nortel employee did detect unusual download patterns associated with senior executives' accounts, and changed related passwords. The security team also began watching for signs of suspicious activity, but apparently stopped doing so after a few months. The full extent of the breach wasn't discovered until 2010, by which time hackers had been accessing Nortel secrets--from technical papers and business plans, to research reports and employees'



The cybersecurity mess: technical *and* social.

Most attention is focused on technical issues:

- Malware and anti-viruses
 - *Default allow vs. default deny*
- Access Controls, Authentication, Encryption & Quantum Computing
- Supply chain issues
- Cyberspace as a globally connected “domain”

Non-technical issues are at the heart of the cybersecurity mess.

- Education & career paths
- Immigration
- Manufacturing policy

We will do better when we *want* to do better.



What do we ~~know~~
think about
cybersecurity today?

Cybersecurity is expensive.

Global cybersecurity spending: \$60 billion in 2011

- *Cyber Security M&A*, pwc, 2011

172 Fortune 500 companies surveyed:

- Spending \$5.3 billion per year on cybersecurity.
- Stopping 69% of attacks.

If they raise spending...

- \$10.2 billion stops 84%
- \$46.67 billion stops 95%
- “highest attainable level”

95% is not good enough.

Bloomberg GOVERNMENT

Bloomberg Government Study »

The Price of Cybersecurity: Big Investments, Small Improvements

» BY HELEN DOMENICI
Technology & Telecommunications
Policy Analyst

AFZAL BARI
Technology & Telecommunications
Financial Analyst

Editor
ALLAN HOLMES
Technology & Telecommunications
Analyst Team leader

JANUARY 31, 2012

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hdomenici3@bloomberg.net and
abar1@bloomberg.net

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Cyber Security M&A

Decoding deals in the global Cyber Security industry

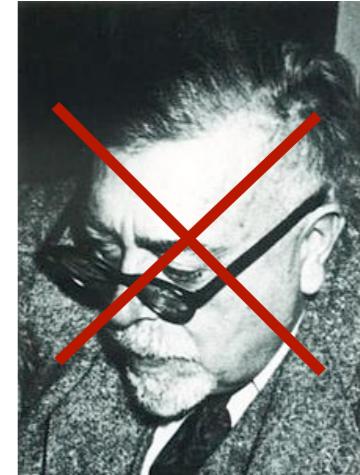
Cyber Security M&A review
November 2011

pwc

Cybersecurity... is undefined.

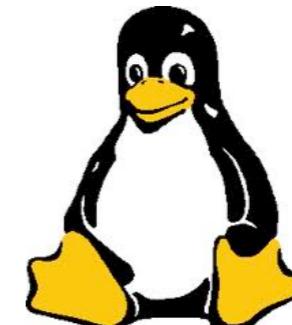
There is no good definition for “cybersecurity”

- Preventing computers from being “hacked”
- Using “network security” to secure desktops & servers
- ~~Something having to do with cybernetics~~



There is no way to *measure* cybersecurity

- Which OS is more secure?
- Which computer is more secure?
- Is “open source” more secure?
- Does spending more money make a computer more secure? **NO**



Why the downward spiral?

Cybersecurity research does not make computers more secure

- “Reducing successful hacks” creates too big a target.
 - *Targets include data, apps, OS, network, human operators, hiring process, supply chain, family members, ...*
- Security research creates better attacks.

The environment is less secure:

- Increased interconnectedness
- Computers in more positions of trust
 - *Attacks today do more damage than attacks in the 1990s.*

•

Cybersecurity is an “insider problem.”

bad actors

good people with bad instructions

remote access

malware



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/shaneglobal/5115134303/>

If we can stop insiders, we can secure cyberspace....

—But we can't stop insiders.



Cybersecurity is a “network security” problem.

We can't secure the hosts, so secure the network!

- Isolated networks for critical functions.
- Stand-alone hosts for most important functions.



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/dungkal/2315647839/>

But strong crypto limits visibility into network traffic, and...

... stuxnet shows that there are no isolated hosts.



Every computer is connected to every other computer on the planet.

- USB sticks, DVDs, printers (“yellow dots”), scanners.
- Downloaded software (OS, applications), firmware, microcode

Every system is part of a computational ecology.

“Yellow Dots”

October 16, 2005

Secret Code in Color Printers Lets Government Track You

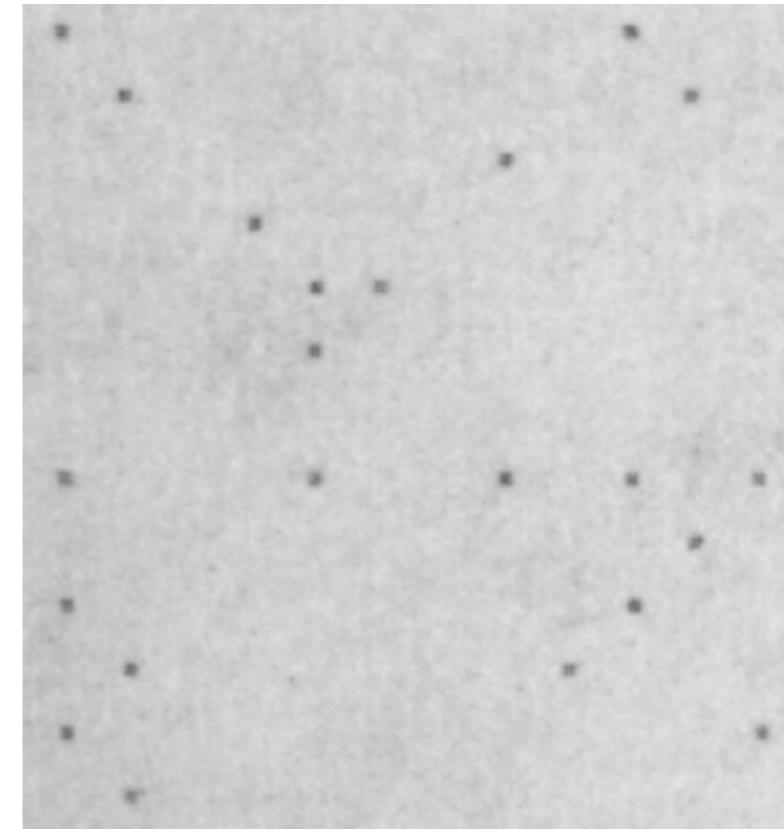
Tiny Dots Show Where and When You Made Your Print

San Francisco – A research team led by the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) recently broke the code behind tiny tracking dots that some color laser printers secretly hide in every document.



Sample closeup of printer dots on a normal printed page

<http://seeingyellow.com/>



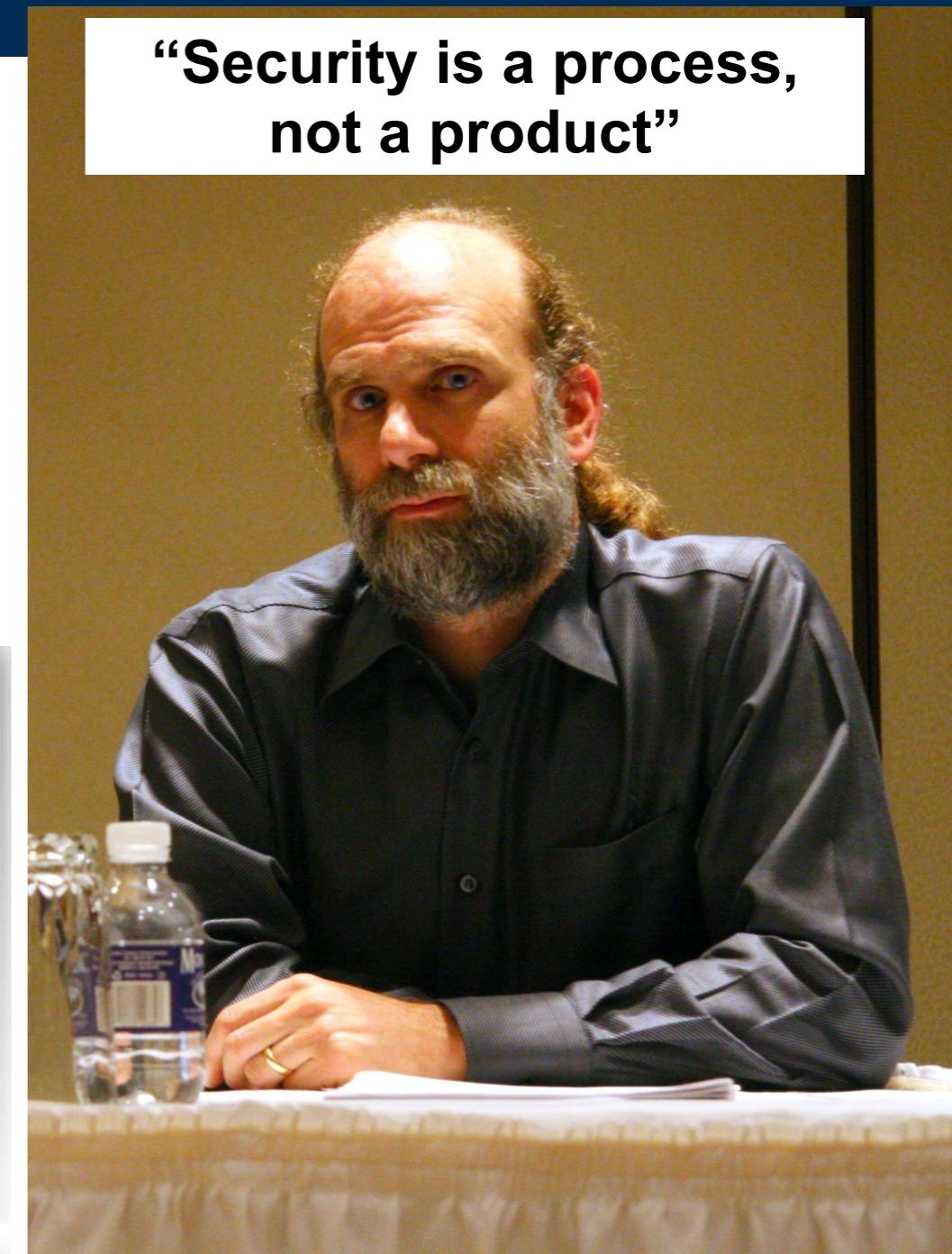
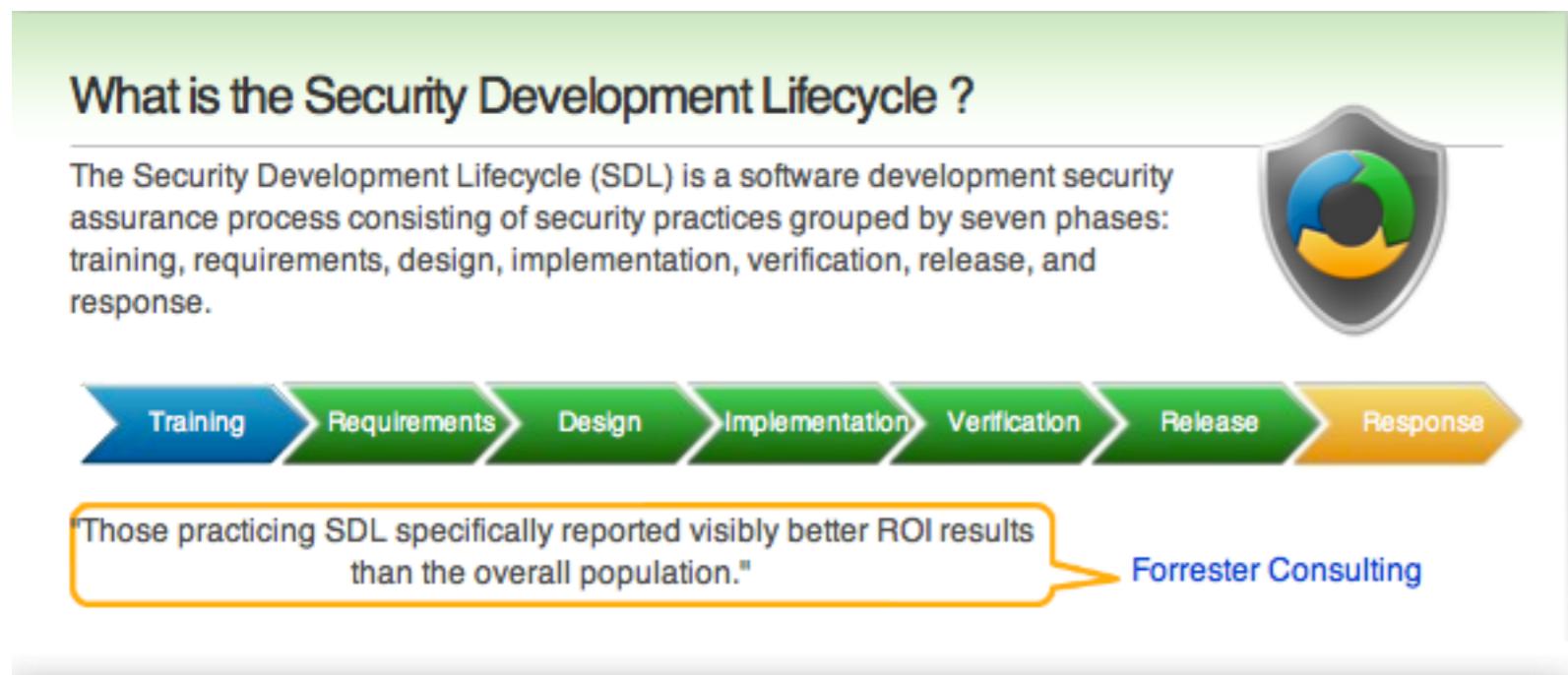
Sample closeup of the same dots showing only the blue channels to make the dots more visible.

Cybersecurity is a process problem.

Security encompasses all aspects of an organization's IT and HR operations.

“Security is a process, not a product”

Microsoft Security Development Lifecycle



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Bruce_Schneier_1.jpg

- Few organizations can afford *SDL*.
- Windows 7 is still hackable...

Cybersecurity is a money problem.

Security is a cost....

- ...Not an “enabler”
- No ROI

Chief Security Officers are in a no-win situation:

- Security = passwords = frustration
- No reward for spending money to secure the infrastructure
- Money spent on security is “wasted” if there is no attack

Cybersecurity is a “wicked problem”

There is no clear definition of the wicked problem

- *You don't understand the problem until you have a solution.*

There is no “stopping rule”

- *The problem can never be solved.*

Solutions are not right or wrong

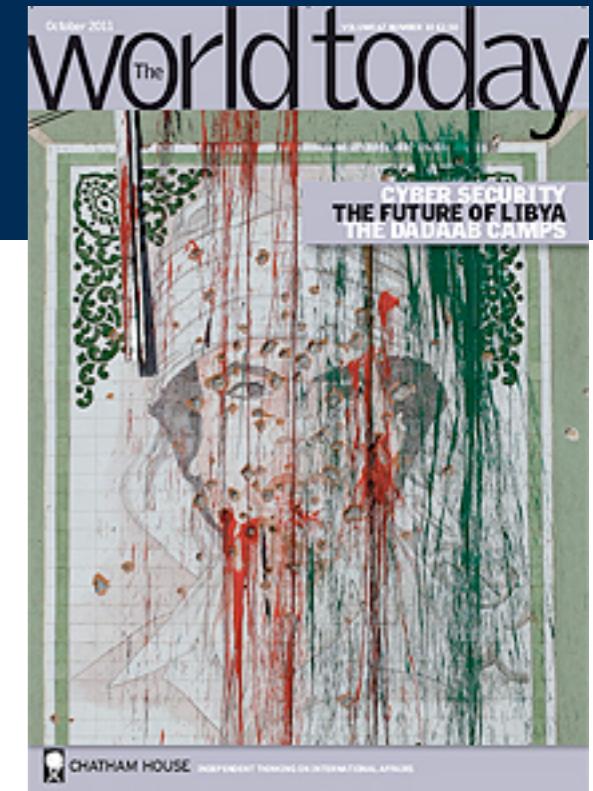
- *Benefits to one player hurt another – Information security vs. Free speech*

Solutions are “one-shot” — no learning by trial and error

- *No two systems are the same. The game keeps changing.*

Every wicked problem is a symptom of another problem

- *Rittel and Webber, “Dilemmas in a General Theory of Planning,” 1973*
- *Dave Clement, “Cyber Security as a Wicked Problem,” Chatham House, October 2011*
<http://www.chathamhouse.org/publications/twt/archive/view/178579>

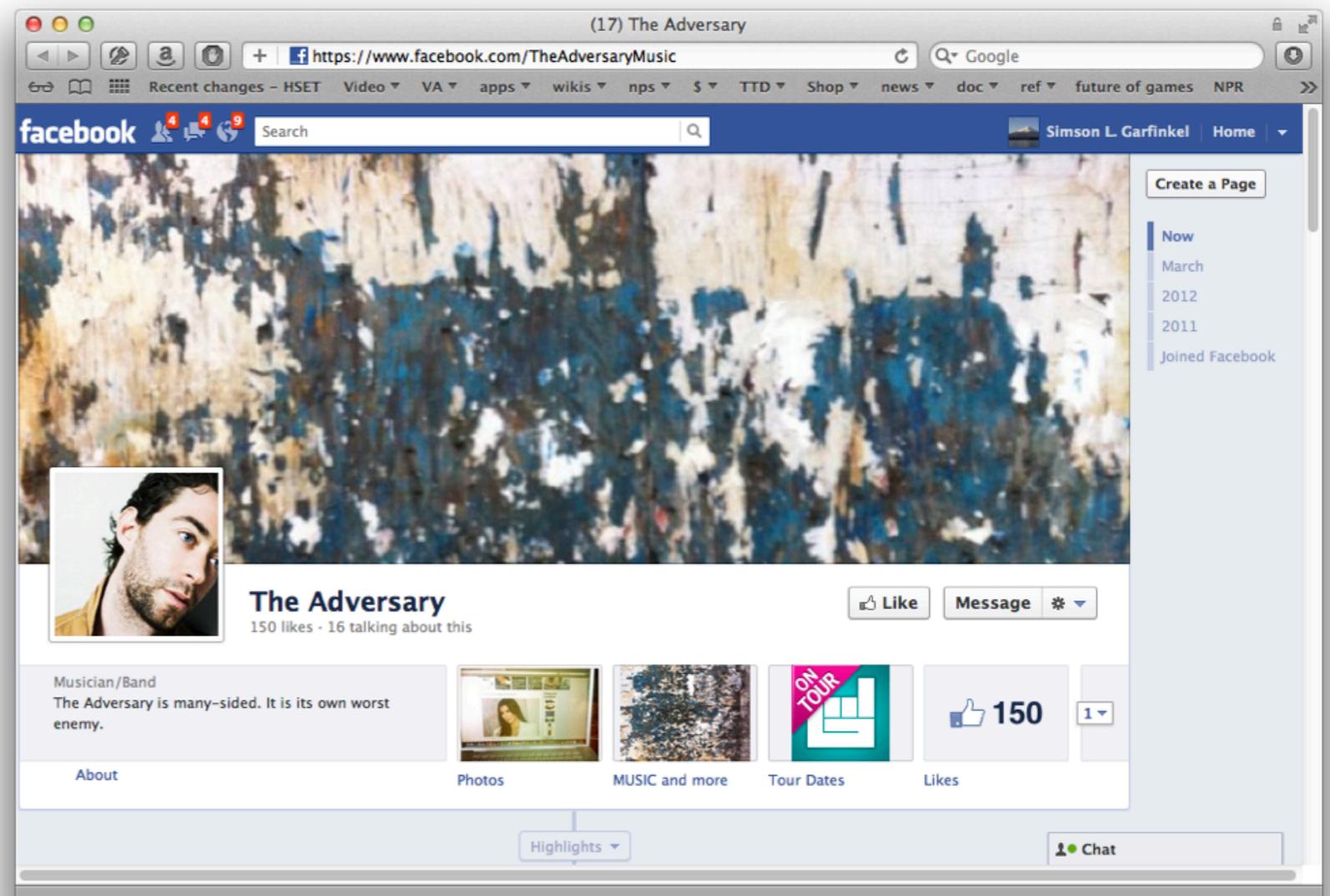


Why is cybersecurity so hard?

Cybersecurity has an active, malicious adversary.

The adversary...

- *Turns your bugs into exploits*
- *Adapts to your defenses*
- *Waits until you make a mistake*
- *Attacks your employees when your systems are secure*



Compiler bugs are security vulnerabilities!

The adversary chooses:

- What to exploit
- When to exploit it
- How to exploit it

We have seen:

- Optimizations can become security vulnerabilities
- The same errors are repeatedly made by different programmers

What's difference between a bug an an attack?

— *The programmer's intent.*



US-CERT Vulnerability Note VU#162289 – C compilers may silently discard some wraparound checks

Recent changes – HSET Video VA apps wikis nps \$ TTD Shop

US-CERT UNITED STATES COMPUTER EMERGENCY READINESS TEAM

Vulnerability Note VU#162289

C compilers may silently discard some wraparound checks

Original Release date: 04 Apr 2008 | Last revised: 08 Oct 2008

Print Tweet Send Share

Overview

Some C compilers optimize away pointer arithmetic overflow tests that depend on undefined behavior without providing a diagnostic (a warning). Applications containing these tests may be vulnerable to buffer overflows if compiled with these compilers.

Description

In the C language, given the following types:

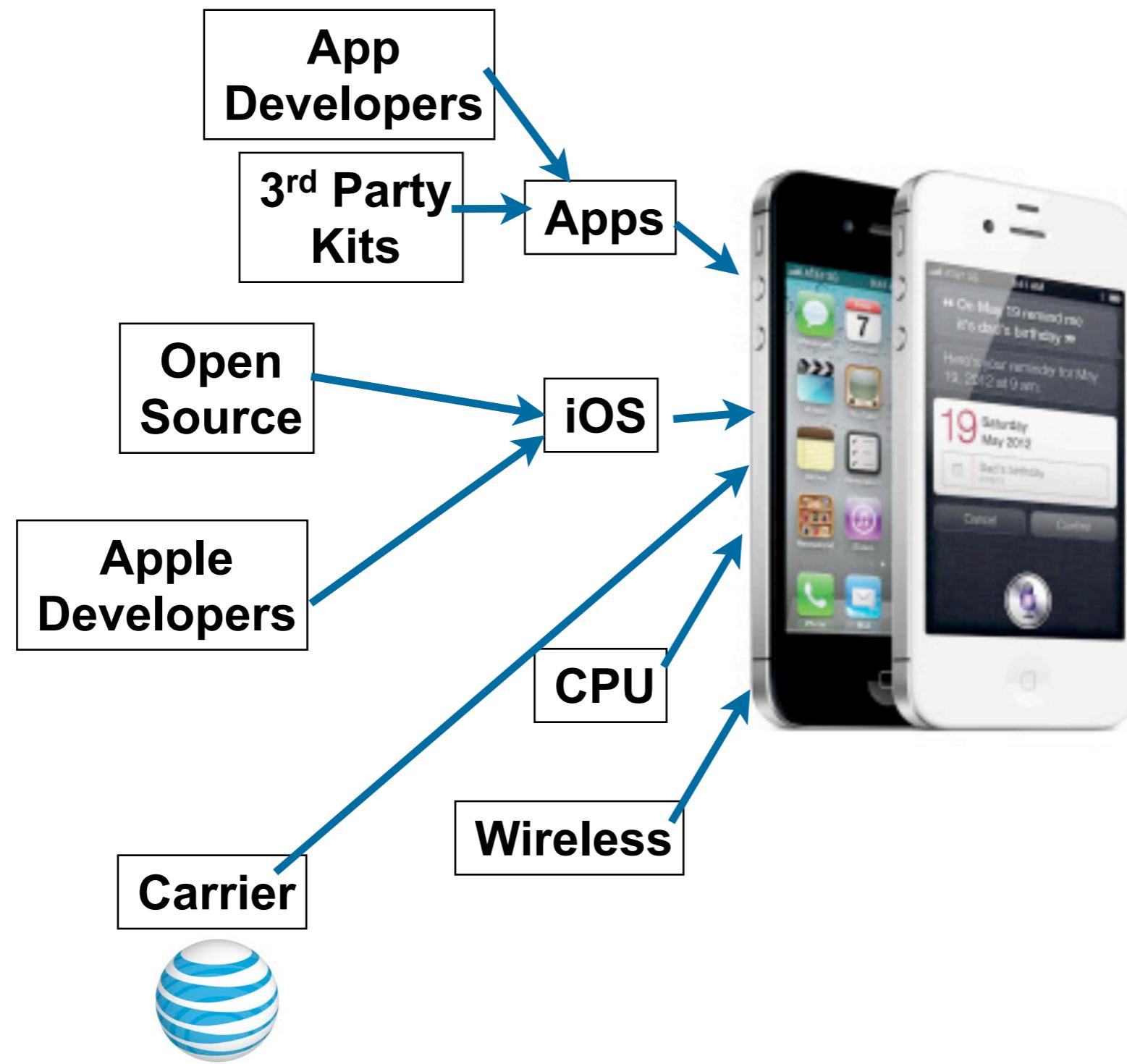
```
char *buf;
int len;
```

some C compilers will assume that `buf+len >= buf`. As a result, code that performs wrapping checks similar to the following:

```
len = 1<<30;
[...]
if(buf+len < buf) /* wrap check */
[...overflow occurred...]
```

are optimized out by these compilers; no object code to perform the check will appear in the resulting executable program. In the case where the wrap test expression is optimized out, a subsequent manipulation of `len` could cause an overflow. As a result, applications that perform such checks may be vulnerable to buffer overflows.

The supply chain creates numerous security vulnerabilities



The attacker is smarter than you are... ... and has more time to find a good attack.



ACComplice: Location Inference using Accelerometers on Smartphones

Jun Han, Emmanuel Owusu, Le T. Nguyen, Adrian Perrig, Joy Zhang
{junhan, eowusu, lenguyen, perrig, sky}@cmu.edu
Carnegie Mellon University

Abstract—The security and privacy risks posed by smartphone sensors such as microphones and cameras have been well documented. However, the importance of accelerometers have been largely ignored. We show that accelerometer readings can be used to infer the trajectory and starting point of an individual who is driving. This raises concerns for two main reasons. First, unauthorized access to an individual's location is a serious invasion of privacy and security. Second, current smartphone operating systems allow any application to observe accelerometer readings without requiring special privileges. We demonstrate that accelerometers can be used to locate a device owner to within a 200 meter radius of the true location. Our results are comparable to the typical accuracy for handheld global positioning systems.

I. INTRODUCTION

Location privacy has been a hot topic in recent news after it was reported that Apple, Google, and Microsoft collect records of the location of customers using their mobile operating systems [12]. In some cases, consumers are seeking compensation in civil suits against the companies [8]. Xu and Teo find that, in general, mobile phone users express lower levels of concern about privacy if they control access to their personal information. Additionally, users expect their smartphones to provide such a level of control [20].

There are situations in which people may want to broadcast their location. In fact, many social networking applications incorporate location-sharing services, such as geo-tagging photos and status updates, or checking in to a location with friends. However, in these instances, users can control when their location is shared and with whom. Furthermore, users express a need for an even richer set of location-privacy settings than those offered by current location-sharing applications [2]. User concerns over location-privacy are warranted. Websites like “Please Rob Me” underscore the potential dangers of exposing one’s location to malicious parties [5]. The study presented here demonstrates a clear violation of user control over sensitive private information.

This research was supported by CyLab at Carnegie Mellon under grants DAAD19-02-1-0389 and W911NF-09-1-0273, from the Army Research Office, and by support from NSF under TRUST STC CCF-0424422, IIGERT DGE-0903659, and CNS-1050224, and by a Google research award. The views and conclusions contained here are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies or endorsements, either express or implied, of ARO, CMU, Google, NSF or the U.S. Government or any of its agencies.

978-1-4673-0298-2/12/\$31.00 © 2012 IEEE

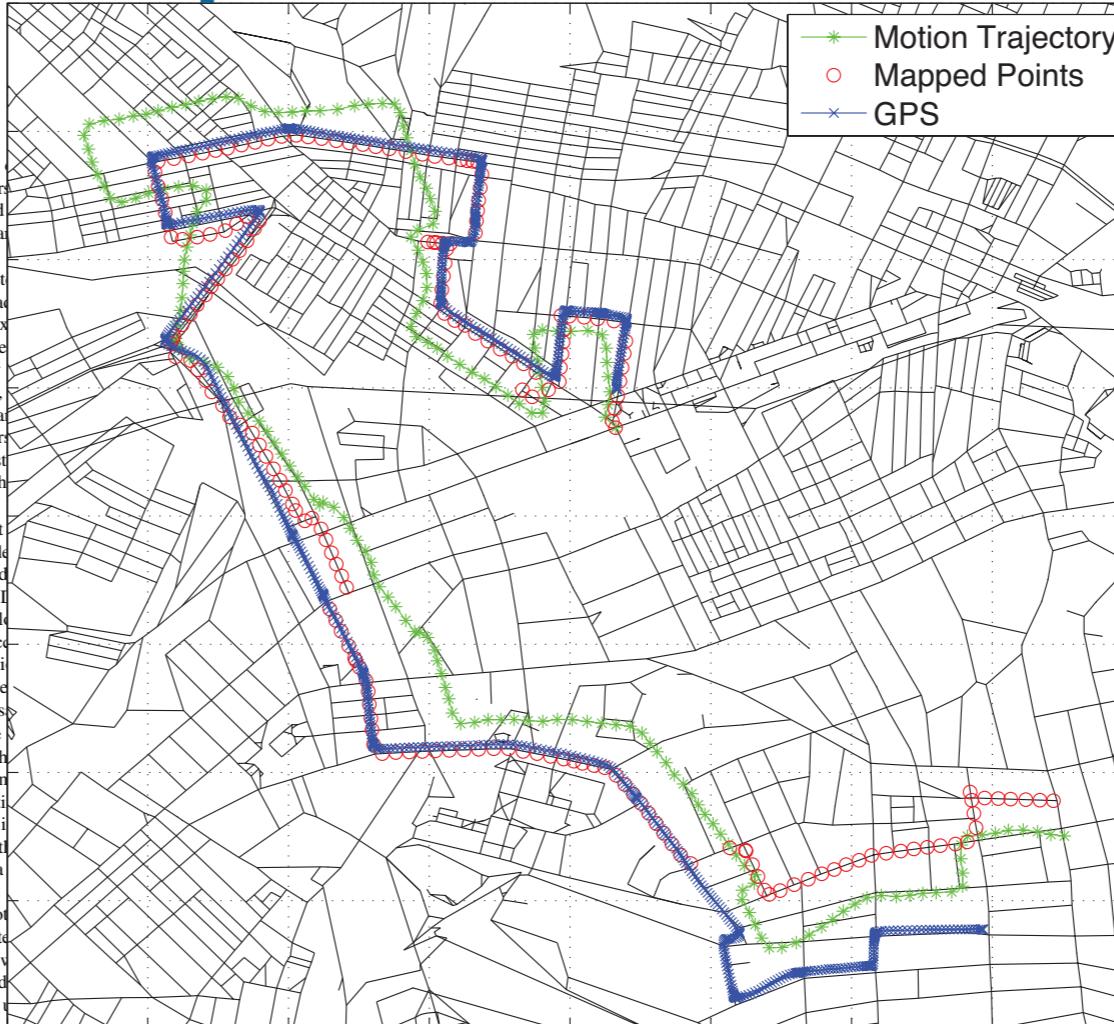
Accelerometers are a particularly interesting sensor due to their pervasiveness in a large assortment of personal devices including tablet PCs, MP3 players, and mobile phones. This array of devices provides a large number of potential spyware to exploit.

Furthermore, by correlating the accelerometer data between multiple phones it is possible for an adversary to determine whether the phones are in close proximity. Two phones undergoing similar motions can be identified. Accelerations, events such as earthquakes or other activities like public transportation (e.g., bus, train) can produce identifiable motion signatures that can be correlated with other users. As a consequence, if one person gains unauthorized access, or exposes their cellular or Wi-Fi base station location, the adversary has access to the location of all nearby phones.

a) Contributions: Our key insight is that motion sensor data can enable the identification of one's location despite the noisy trajectory output. This is because the idiosyncrasies of roadways create globally unique constraints. It is possible to track a user's location long after location-based services have been disabled [6]. But as we show, the accelerometer data can be used to infer a location with no initial location information. This is a very powerful side-channel that can be exploited even if location-based services on the device are disabled.

b) Threat Model: We assume that the adversary can execute applications on the mobile device, with full system privileges except the capability to send information to the network. The application will use some legitimate network access to obtain access to network communication. This is achieved by mimicking a popular application that requires network download; e.g., a video game. In the case of a malicious application, the adversary would need to upload high scores and advertisements. We assume that the OS is not compromised so that the malicious application simply executes the benign application. The application can communicate with a remote server to leak acceleration information. Based on the information, the adversary can extract a mobile device's location from the compromised device via data analysis.

Our goal is to determine the location of an individual driving in a vehicle based solely on motion sensor measurements. The general approach that we take is to first derive an approximate motion trajectory given acceleration measurements—which we discuss in §II. We then correlate that trajectory with map



https://sparrow.ece.cmu.edu/group/pub/han_ACComplice_comsnets12.pdf

Jun Han, Emmanuel Owusu, Thanh-Le Nguyen, Adrian Perrig, and Joy Zhang
“ACComplice: Location Inference using Accelerometers on Smartphones” In Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Communication Systems and Networks (COMSNETS 2012), Bangalore, India, January 3-7, 2012.

Fortunately adversaries are not all powerful.

Adversaries are impacted by:

- *Economic factors*
- *Attention span*
- *Other opportunities*

You don't have to run faster than the bear....



There are solutions to many cybersecurity problems...
... but we don't use them.

30% of the computers on the Internet run Windows XP

- Yes, Windows 7 has vulnerabilities, but it's better.



Apple users don't use anti-virus.

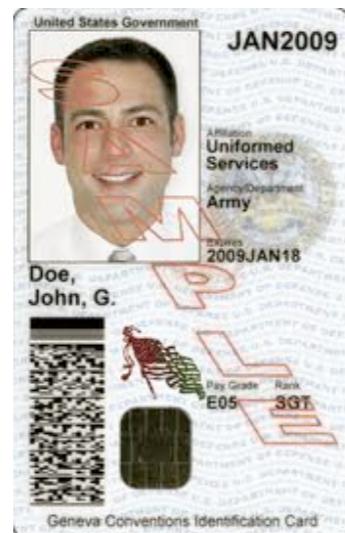
- Yes, Apple tries to fix bugs, but

More than 600,000 Macs infected with Flashback botnet

Russian antivirus company says half the computers infected with malware designed to steal personal information are in the U.S. -- with 274 located in Cupertino.

Country	Percentage
United Kingdom	12.8%
Canada	10.8%
United States	56.6%
Mexico	8.3%
France	0.6%
Germany	0.4%
Spain	0.4%
Italy	0.3%
Netherlands	0.2%
Switzerland	0.1%
Ireland	0.1%
Turkey	0.1%
Japan	0.1%
Philippines	0.1%

DNSSEC



Smart Cards



Many people liken cybersecurity to the flu.

DHS calls for “cyber hygiene”

- install anti-virus
- update your OS
- back up key files

— “STOP, THINK, CONNECT”



The screenshot shows a desktop browser window displaying the CIO.GOV website. The page is titled "National Cybersecurity Awareness Month Advocates Good ‘Cyber Hygiene’". The main content discusses the importance of "cyber hygiene" and provides simple steps to stay secure, such as installing anti-virus software and keeping it updated. The page also mentions the "Stop. Think. Connect." campaign. On the right side, there are "Related Blog Posts" and "Related Video" sections, along with a sidebar for searching the site.

A better disease model is *obesity*.

Making people fat is good business:

- Farm subsidies
- Restaurants
- Healthcare and medical utilization
- Weight loss plans
 - *Few make money when Americans stay trim and healthy.*



Lax security is also good business:

- Cheaper cost of deploying software
- Private information for marketing
- Selling anti-virus & security products
- Cleaning up incidents
 - *Few benefit from secure computers*

Nontechnical factors impacting cybersecurity.

Non-technical factors reflect deep divisions within our society.

- ***Shortened*** development cycles
- ***Education:*** General failure of our schools at science, engineering & math.
- ***HR:*** Inability to attract and retain the best workers.
- ***Immigration Policy:*** Foreign students; H1B Visa
- ***Manufacturing Policy:*** Building in your enemy's factories is a bad idea.

Solving the cybersecurity mess requires solving these issues.

Short development cycles

Insufficient planning:

- Security not “baked in” to most products.
- Few or no security reviews
- Little Usable Security

Insufficient testing:

- Testing does not uncover security flaws
- No time to retest after fixing

Poor deployment:

- Little monitoring for security problems
- Difficult to fix current system when new system is under development

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying an Examiner.com article. The article is titled "Final Fantasy producers: expect shorter development cycle in the future" and is dated September 7, 2009. The author is Eric Keihl, a Pittsburgh Video Game Examiner. The article discusses Square Enix producers Yoshi Kitase and Motomu Toriyama's explanation that their development team is now used to current-generation hardware, leading to shorter development times. It also mentions the 4-year wait between Final Fantasy XII and XIII. A sidebar features a character from Final Fantasy XIII and the text "A woman, save the world? How delightfully absurd!". The browser interface includes a navigation bar with links like "Recent changes - HSET", "Video", "VA", "apps", "wikis", "nps", "TTS", and "More".

Education is not supplying enough security engineers

Students are not pursuing CS in high school & college

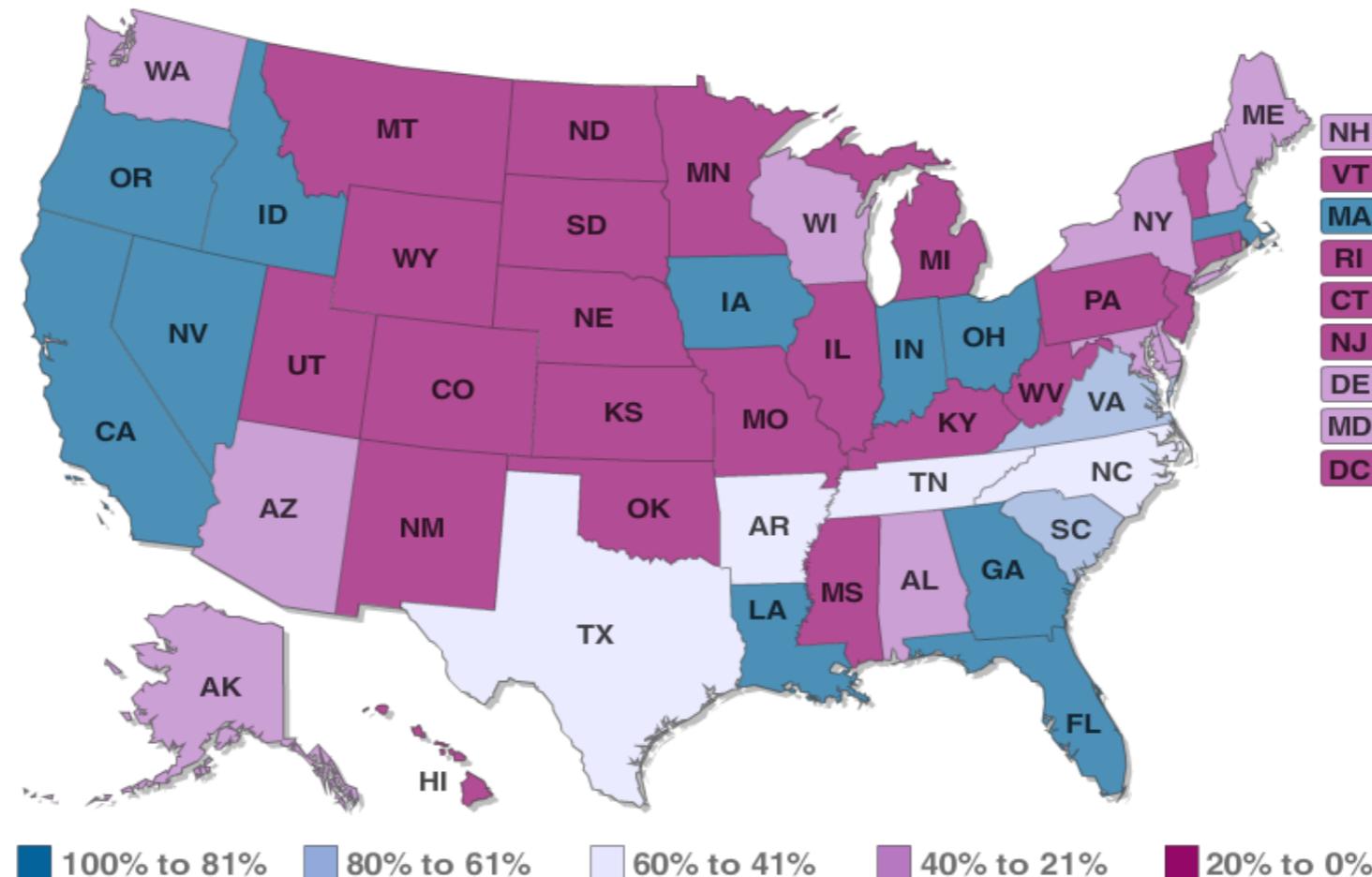
Those going into CS are not pursuing security

Many of those studying CS are not staying in the country



73% of states require computer “skills” for graduation.
Only 37% require CS “concepts”

Concepts Adoption Rates

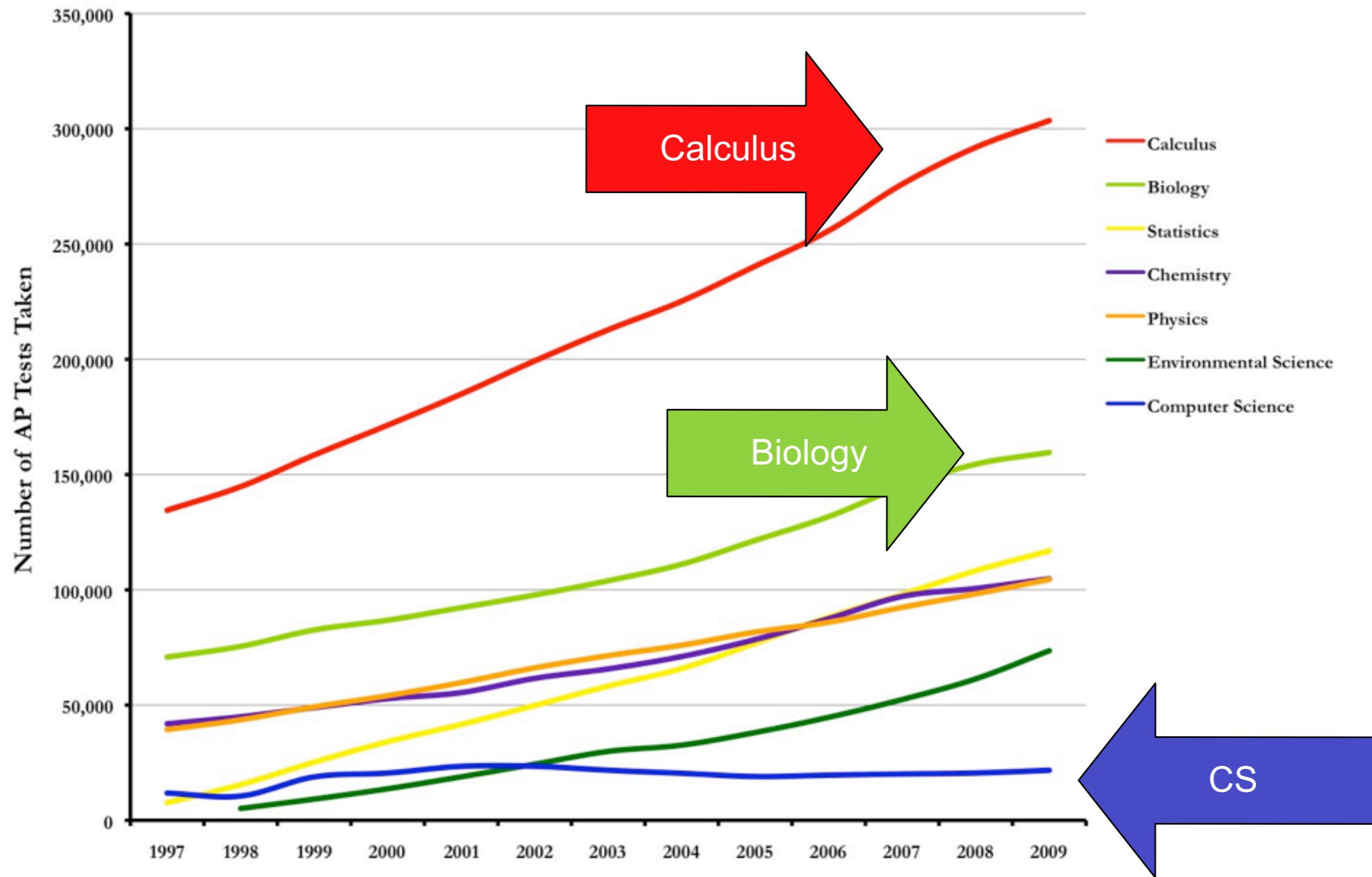


And teachers are poorly paid!

- Salaries for beginning & average teachers lag CS engineers by 30%
- Adjusting for cost-of-living and shorter work week.

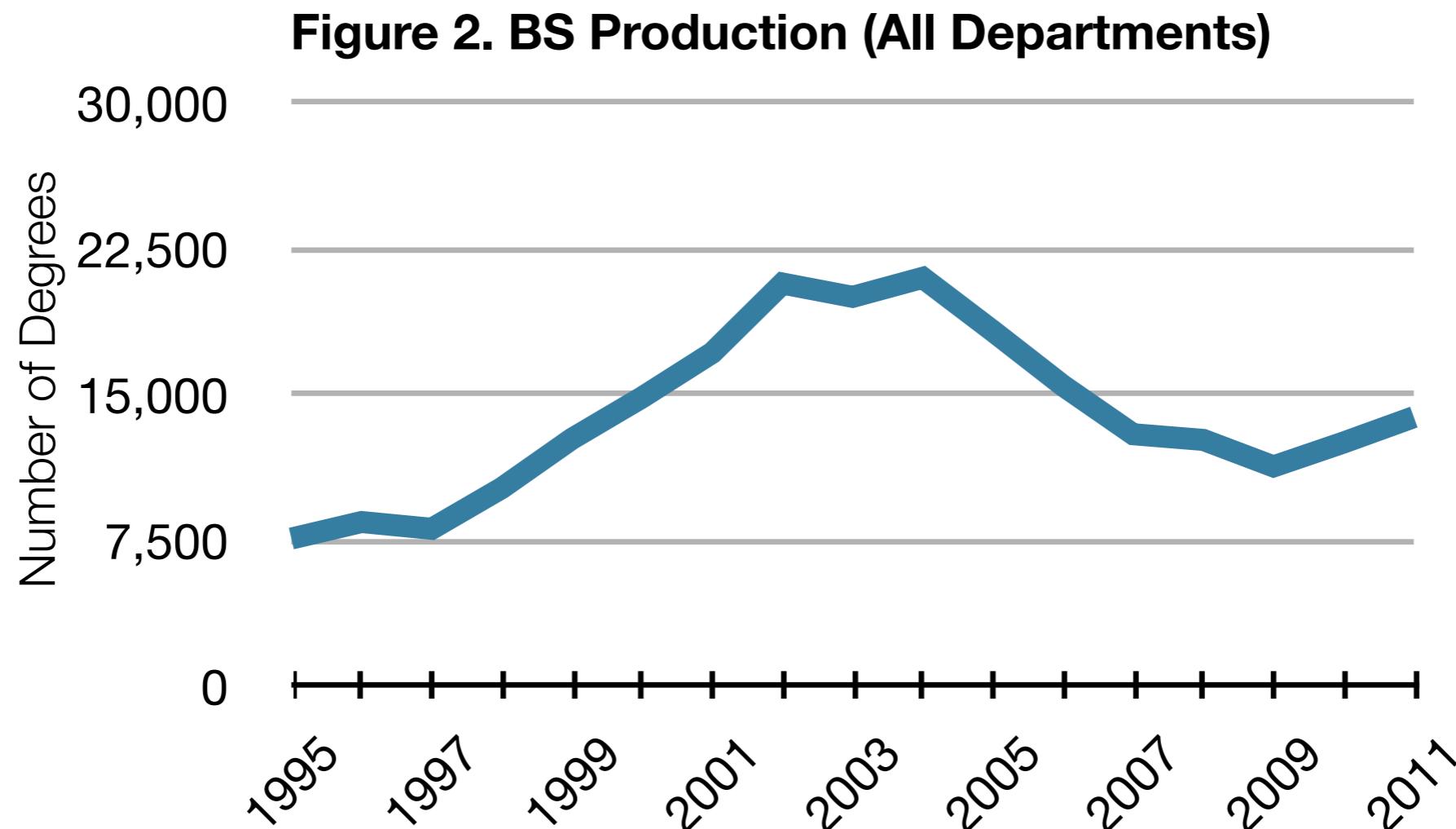
- Linda Darling-Hammond, Stanford University, 2004
http://www.srnleads.org/data/pdfs/ldh_achievement_gap_summit/inequality_TCR.pdf

High school students are not taking AP computer science!



Computer Science undergraduate enrollment is low...

2010-2011 CRA Taulbee Survey:



Source: Table 3: Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by Department Type

7% of Bachelor's degrees awarded to “nonresident alien” (12,800 to US citizens)

Table 5. Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by Ethnicity

		CS		CE		I		Total
Nonresident Alien		524	7.0%	179	10.0%	78	3.6%	781 6.8%
Amer Indian or Alaska Native		39	0.5%	8	0.4%	16	0.7%	63 0.5%
Asian		1,115	14.8%	337	18.8%	302	13.9%	1,754 15.3%
Black or African-American		274	3.6%	106	5.9%	151	6.9%	531 4.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pac Islander		22	0.3%	7	0.4%	8	0.4%	37 0.3%
White		5026	66.9%	981	54.7%	1432	65.8%	7,439 64.8%
Multiracial, not Hispanic		104	1.4%	28	1.6%	3	0.1%	135 1.2%
Hispanic, any race		409	5.4%	146	8.1%	187	8.6%	742 6.5%
Total Residency & Ethnicity Known		7,513		1,792		2,177		11,482
Resident, ethnicity unknown		741		200		99		1,040
Residency unknown		1032		112		140		1,284
Grand Total		9,286		2,104		2,416		13,806

— Most do not go on to advanced degrees.

50% of Master's degrees awarded to nonresident aliens (4960 to US citizens)

Table 9. Master's Degrees Awarded by Ethnicity

	CS	CE	I	Total				
Nonresident Alien	3,332	56.7%	776	72.6%	389	19.6%	4,497	50.4%
Amer Indian or Alaska Native	12	0.2%	0	0.0%	12	0.6%	24	0.3%
Asian	753	12.8%	108	10.1%	245	12.3%	1,106	12.4%
Black or African-American	96	1.6%	13	1.2%	123	6.2%	232	2.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pac Island	19	0.3%	0	0.0%	6	0.3%	25	0.3%
White	1533	26.1%	142	13.3%	1113	56.1%	2,788	31.2%
Multiracial, not Hispanic	8	0.1%	4	0.4%	4	0.2%	16	0.2%
Hispanic, any race	119	2.0%	26	2.4%	92	4.6%	237	2.7%
Total Residency & Ethnicity Known	5,872		1,069		1,984		8,925	
Resident, ethnicity unknown	320		88		205		613	
Residency unknown	419		26		17		462	
Grand Total	6,611		1,183		2,206		10,000	

— We should let them stay in the country after they graduate

50% of PhDs awarded in 2011 to nonresident aliens (642 to US citizens)

Table 13. PhDs Awarded by Ethnicity

	CS		CE		I		Total	
Nonresident Alien	634	48.1%	130	67.4%	44	37.0%	808	49.6%
Amer Indian or Alaska Native	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	1.7%	4	0.2%
Asian	171	13.0%	16	8.3%	14	11.8%	201	12.3%
Black or African-American	16	1.2%	1	0.5%	6	5.0%	23	1.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pac Islander	4	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
White	465	35.3%	42	21.8%	52	43.7%	559	34.3%
Multiracial, not Hispanic	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
Hispanic, any race	22	1.7%	4	2.1%	1	0.8%	27	1.7%
Total Residency & Ethnicity Known	1,317		193		119		1,629	
Resident, ethnicity unknown	43		4		2		49	
Residency unknown	96		8		0		104	
Grand Total	1,456		205		121		1,782	

— We did not train Russia's weapon's scientists at MIT during the Cold War.

Just 67/1275 (5%) PhDs went into Information Assurance

Table 14. Employment of New PhD Recipients By Specialty

	Artificial Intelligence	Computer-Supported Cooperative Work	Databases / Information Retrieval	Graphics/Visualization	Hardware/Architecture	Human-Computer Interaction	High-Performance Computing	Informatics: Biomedica/ Other Science	Information Assurance/Security	Information Science	Information Systems	Networks	Operating Systems	Programming Languages/ Compilers	Robotics/Vision	Scientific/ Numerical Computing	Social Computing/ Social Informatics	Software Engineering	Theory and Algorithms	Other	Total	
North American PhD Granting Depts.																						
Tenure-track	14	1	5	6	2	10	1	2	5	9	2	6	2	3	3	1	4	7	6	13	102	7.1%
Researcher	6	1	4	6	1	1	0	6	2	0	2	7	2	2	2	3	1	3	7	17	73	5.1%
Postdoc	38	1	12	17	4	12	0	20	7	5	2	12	7	7	14	6	3	10	30	34	241	16.8%
Teaching Faculty	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	4	4	4	28	2.0%
North American, Other Academic																						
Other CS/CE/I Dept.	3	0	4	1	1	1	4	2	2	0	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	18	52	3.6%
Non-CS/CE/I Dept.																						
North American, Non-Academic																						
Industry	64	2	49	46	41	24	20	17	40	5	6	67	29	22	25	6	12	86	32	83	676	47.2%
Government	7	0	5	2	6	2	5	3	8	1	2	1	0	0	2	4	1	4	2	5	60	4.2%
Self-Employed	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	13	0.9%
Unemployed	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	23	1.6%
Other	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0.5%	
Total Inside North America																						
	138	6	83	80	57	54	32	53	67	22	23	106	44	35	48	20	26	118	85	178	1,275	89.0%

Security should be taught to everyone, but we need specialists

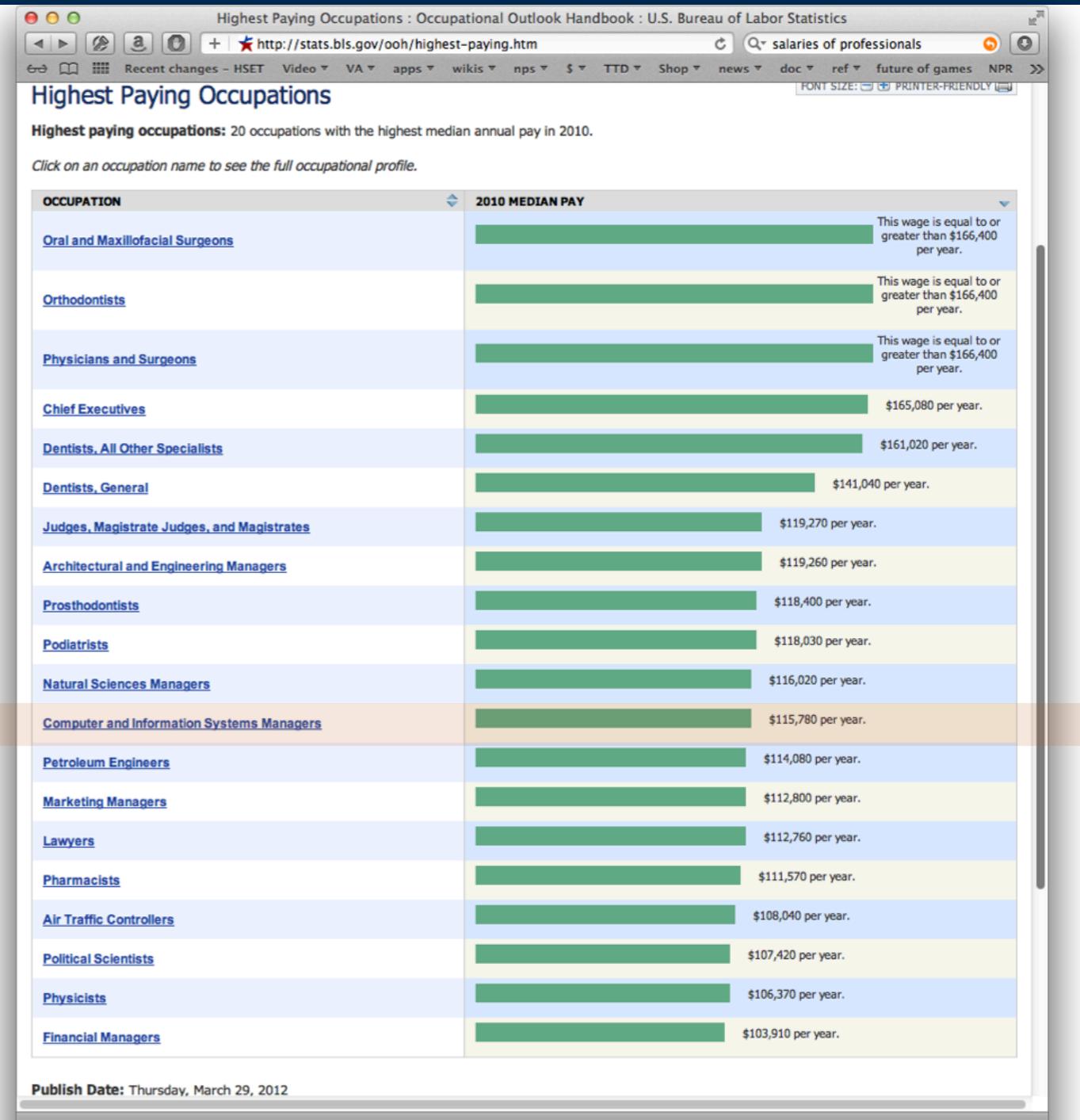


Georgetown Prof: 50% of graduate students in sciences are foreigners because salaries aren't high enough.

Highest paying occupations:

- Medical: >\$166,400
- CEOs: \$165,080
- Dentists: \$161,020
- Judges: \$119,260
- ...
- Computer Scientists: \$115,070
- ...
- Lawyers: \$112,760

— *Source: Bureau of Labor Stats*



— *Lindsay Lowell, Georgetown Institute for Study of International Migration.*

Manufacturing policy



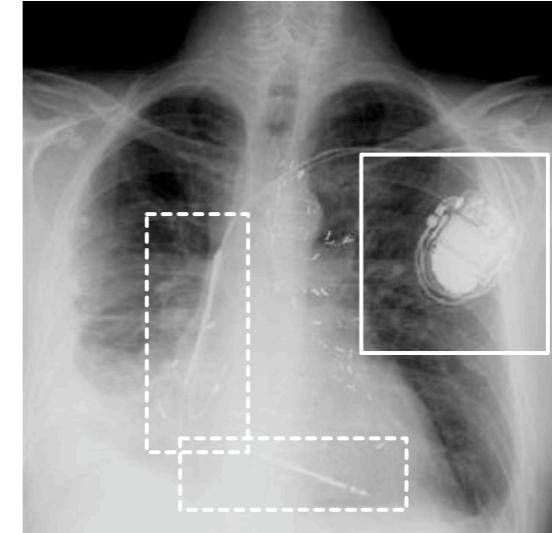
The USA did not build WW2 bombers in German aircraft factories.

Security problems are bad for society as a whole...

... because computers are everywhere.



**50 microprocessors
per average car**



**2008: demonstrated wireless
attack on implantable pacemakers**

- April 2012: McAfee announces successful wireless attack on insulin pump.
— *DDOS for the endocrine system!*

[ISN] TV-based botnets? DoS attacks on your fridge? More plausible than you think

From: InfoSec News <alerts@infosecnews.org>
Subject: [ISN] TV-based botnets? DoS attacks on your fridge? More plausible than you think
Date: April 23, 2012 3:16:23 AM EDT
To: isn@infosecnews.org
<http://arstechnica.com/business/news/2012/04/tv-based-botnets-ddos-attacks-on-your-fridge-more-plausible-than-you-think.ars>

By Dan Goodin
ars technica
April 22, 2012



It's still premature to say you need firewall or antivirus protection for your television set, but a duo of recently diagnosed firmware vulnerabilities in widely used TV models made by two leading manufacturers suggests the notion isn't as far-fetched as many may think.

The most recent bug, found in a wide range of high-definition TVs from Samsung, was disclosed on Thursday by Luigi Auriemma, an Italy-based researcher who regularly finds security flaws in Microsoft Windows, video games, and even the industrial-strength systems used to control dams, gas refineries, and other critical infrastructure. While poking around a Samsung D6000 model belonging to his brother, he inadvertently discovered a way to remotely send the TV into an endless restart mode that persists even after unplugging the

[ISN] ATM Attacks Exploit Lax Security

From: InfoSec News <alerts@infosecnews.org>
Subject: [ISN] ATM Attacks Exploit Lax Security
Date: April 23, 2012 3:15:54 AM EDT
To: isn@infosecnews.org

<http://www.bankinfosecurity.com/atm-attacks-exploit-lax-security-a-4689>

<http://krebsonsecurity.com/2011/12/pro-grade-3d-printer-made-atm-skimmer/>

By Tracy Kitten
Bank Info Security
April 19, 2012



Lax security makes non-banking sites prime targets for skimming attacks, like the ones that hit eight hospitals in Toronto.

Earlier this week, Toronto police announced that eight area hospitals had been recent targets for ATM skimming attacks. Over the past six months, authorities believe fraudsters targeted these hospitals because of traffic and the high-volume cash dispensers in these locations. But security experts say the ATMs were more likely hit because they're easy targets.

"ATM placement in establishments like hospitals and 'cash only' enterprises seems to be an afterthought to security, with the installation of ATMs in really remote areas of the building, where fraudsters can easily tinker with skimming-device placement and retrieval without the threat of immediate capture," says John Buzzard, who monitors card fraud for FICO's Card

Cell phones (&c) cannot be secured.

Cell phones have:

- Wireless networks, microphone, camera, & batteries
- Downloaded apps
- Bad crypto

Cell phones can be used for:

- Tracking individuals
- Wiretapping rooms
- Personal data



[http://connectedvehicle.challenge.gov/
submissions/2706-no-driving-while-texting-
dwt-by-tomahawk-systems-llc](http://connectedvehicle.challenge.gov/submissions/2706-no-driving-while-texting-dwt-by-tomahawk-systems-llc)

Five DARPA & NSF cybersecurity program managers walk into a bar...

Major security breakthroughs since 1980:

- Public key cryptography (RSA with certificates to distribute public keys);
- Fast symmetric cryptography (AES)
- Fast public key cryptography (elliptic curves);
- Easy-to-use cryptography (SSL/TLS);
- Sandboxing (Java, C# and virtualization);
- Firewalls;
- BAN logic;
- fuzzing.

But none of these breakthroughs has been a “silver bullet.”

— “*Why Cryptosystems Fail*,” Ross Anderson,
1st Conference on Computer and Communications Security, 1993.
<http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~rja14/Papers/wcf.pdf>

There is no obvious way to secure cyberspace.

We *trust* computers...

— but we cannot make them trustworthy.

(A “trusted” system is a computer that can violate your security policy.)

We know a lot about building secure computers...

— but we do not use this information when building and deploying them.

We know about usable security...

— but we can't make any progress on usernames and passwords

We should design with the assumption that computers will fail...

— but it is cheaper to design without redundancy or resiliency.

Despite the newfound attention to cybersecurity, our systems seem to be growing more vulnerable every year.