

Cyber Security

Disclaimer and Acknowledgement



- The content for these slides has been obtained from books and various other source on the Internet
- I here by acknowledge all the contributors for their material and inputs.
- I have provided source information wherever necessary
- I have added and modified the content to suit the requirements of the course



TECHNOLOGY

Challenges in Computer Security

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List of security challenges

- 1. Computer security is not as simple as we might think
- 2. Constantly think about potential attacks on the security features
- 3. Procedures used to provide particular services are often counterintuitive
- 4. Physical and logical placement needs to be determined
- No single protocol or algorithm
- 6. Computer security is a perpetual battle of wits between a perpetrator and the designer
- 7. Perceptions of no benefit from security investment
- 8. Security requires regular and constant monitoring
- 9. Security is too often an afterthought
- 10. Strong security viewed as an impediment

- 1) Computer security is not simple
 - The computer security requirements appear to be straightforward
 - For example, most of the major requirements for security services can be given selfexplanatory one-word labels:
 - confidentiality, authentication, nonrepudiation, integrity
 - But the mechanisms used to meet those requirements can be quite complex, and understanding them may involve rather subtle reasoning
- 2) Potential attacks on security features
 - In developing a particular security mechanism or algorithm, one must always consider potential attacks on those security features
 - Most of the successful attacks are designed by looking at the problem in a completely different way, therefore exploiting an unexpected weakness in the mechanism.

- 3) Procedures used to provide particular services are often counterintuitive
 - Typically, a security mechanism is complex, and it is not obvious from the statement of a particular requirement that such elaborate measures are needed
 - It is only when the various aspects of the threat are considered that elaborate security mechanisms make sense.
- 4) Physical and logical placement needs to be determined
 - Having designed various security mechanisms, it is necessary to decide where to use them
 - Physical placement
 - o E.g., at what points in a network are certain security mechanisms needed
 - Logical placement
 - o E.g., at what layer or layers of an architecture such as TCP/IP should mechanisms be placed

- 5) No single protocol or algorithm
 - Security mechanisms typically involve more than a particular algorithm or protocol
 - Security mechanisms also require that participants be in possession of some secret information (e.g., an encryption key)
 - This creates additional questions of creation, distribution, monitoring, and protection of that secret information
 - The <u>behavior of communications protocols</u> may complicate the task of developing the security mechanism
 - For example
 - If the proper functioning of the security mechanism requires setting time limits on the transit time of a message from sender to receiver, then any unpredictable delays (due to network and communication protocols) may render such time limits meaningless

- 6) Computer security is a perpetual battle of wits between a perpetrator and the designer
 - Perpetrator the one who tries to find holes
 - Designer the one who tries to close them
 - Attackers only need to find a single weakness, while the designer must find and eliminate all weaknesses to achieve perfect security
- 7) Perceptions of no benefit from security investment
 - There is a natural tendency on the part of users and system managers to perceive little benefit from security investment until a security failure occurs

- 8) Security requires regular and constant monitoring
 - Constantly monitoring security would be difficult in today's short-term, overloaded environment
 - Think of security forces guarding our national borders 24/7
- 9) Security is too often an afterthought
 - Many times, security is incorporated into the system after the design is complete, rather than being an integral part of the design process
- 10) Strong security is viewed as an impediment
 - Many users, including security admins view strong security as an obstruction to smooth operation of an IS or information use





Thank You!