UW i310

RFID: Information Assurance/Cybersecurity

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2016

Introduction to IAC (Info Assurance – Cyber Security)

Cyber Security versus Info Assurance

Enterprise IT Security (Policy, mechanisms)

Info Assurance (Systems Security Engineering, hardware and software assurance, policies, mechanisms)

Technology and Opportunities

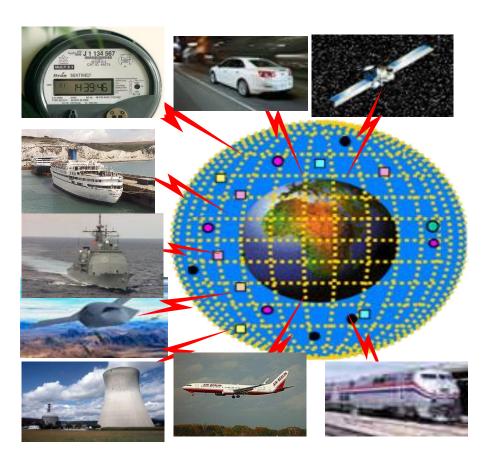
Platform Cyber Security/IA: Engineering Perspective

Key Considerations

Secure Op System
Secure RF Comm/Crypto
Software (inspect,VA)
Maint Link/Integration
End to End solutions

(SupplyChain, Maint/Logistics, Net Mgmt/Admin, Bus Continuity, VulnAnalysis, Eng/Factory Integration)

Platforms/Products/Services



Info Assurance

Platform Cyber Security/IA: H/W S/W Assurance



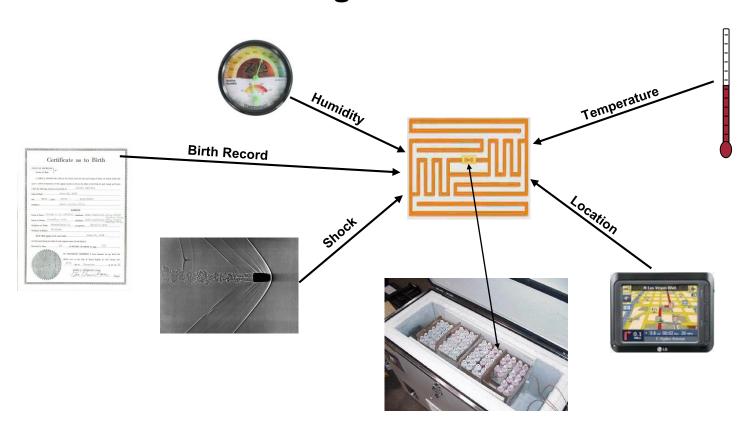
COTS Components (cost driven)

Software Loading/Maintenance laptops/test tools

Engagement w/accreditation TWG/Orgs

AIT/RFID: Health & Environmental Mgmt Potential

The RFID tag can be connected to external sensors to manage environmental conditions.



AIT/RFID Wi-Fi Active RFID Tags

- Interoperability:
 - Interoperable with any standards based 802.11 tag
- **Battery life:**
 - 3-5 years, depends on beacon/blink rates
 - Unassociated tags promote battery life; intelligent motion detectors provide alerting only, preserving battery life
- Security mechanisms:
 - Tags do not associate to network
- **Dimensions:**
 - Varies slightly by vendor
- Various Mounting Options
- Environmental Durability:
 - Operating Temperature:Dirt/Dust/Water resistance









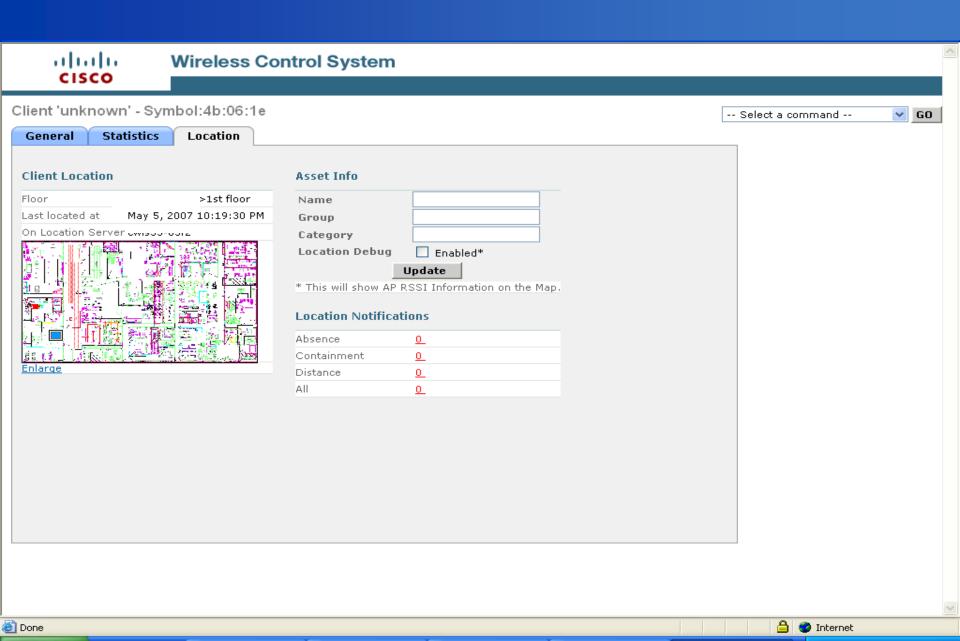




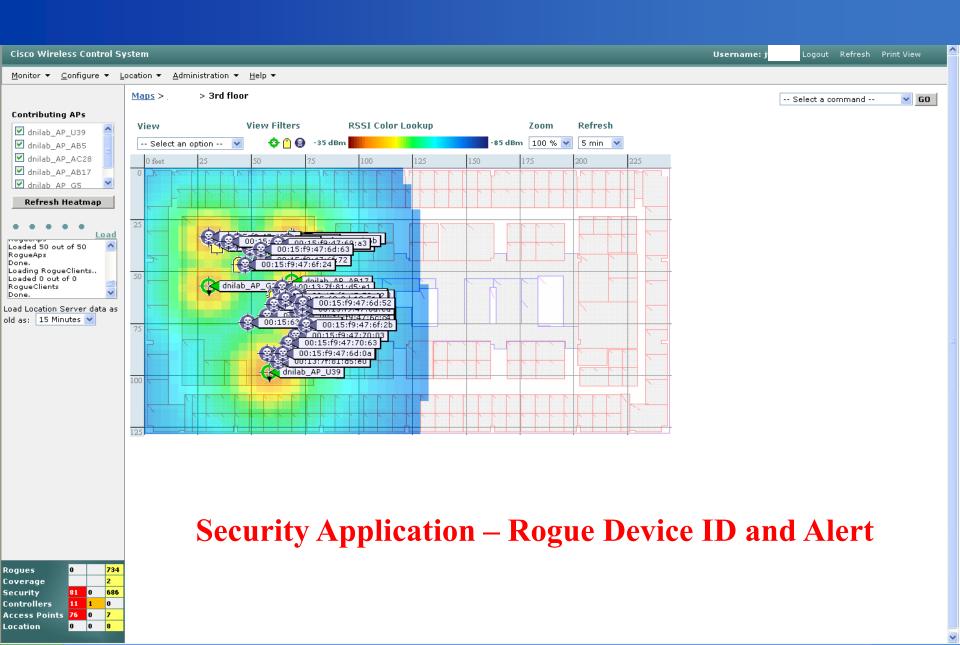
Active RFID Tag Management, Monitoring, Visibility



Active RFID Tag Management, Monitoring, Visibility



Active RFID Tag Management, Monitoring, Visibility



Platform Cyber Security/IA

Is Your Cat Infected with a Computer Virus?

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Abstract

RFID systems as a whole are often treated with suspicion, but the input data received from individual RFID tagsis implicitly trusted. RFID attacks are currently conceived as properly formatted but fake RFID data; however no one expects an RFID tag to send a SQL injection attack or a buffer overow. This paper is meant to serve as a warning that data from RFID tags can be used to exploit back-end apps

Years after the successful introduction of RFID-based pet tagging, Seth the veterinarian's pet identication system started displaying odd behavior. First, the RFID reader seemed to be reporting incorrect pet address data.. A couple hours later, the system seemed to be erasing data from pets' RFID tags. Then the LCD display on the pet identication computer froze and displayed the ominous message: .All your pet are belong to us.

Input data can be used by hackers to exploit back-end software systems. This is old news, but it has not prevented RFID system designers from implicitly trusting the structural integrity of data provided by RFID tags.

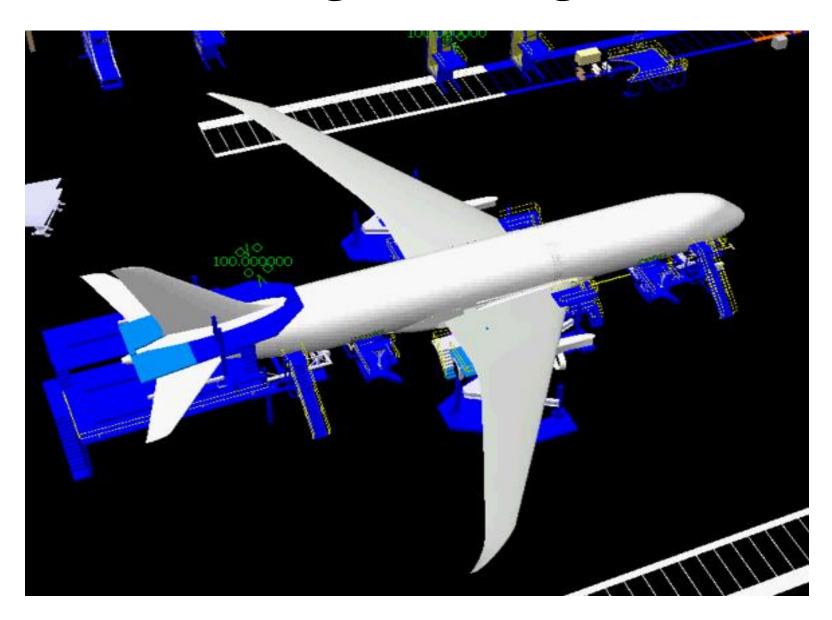
Platform Cyber Security/IA

Well-Known RFID Threats

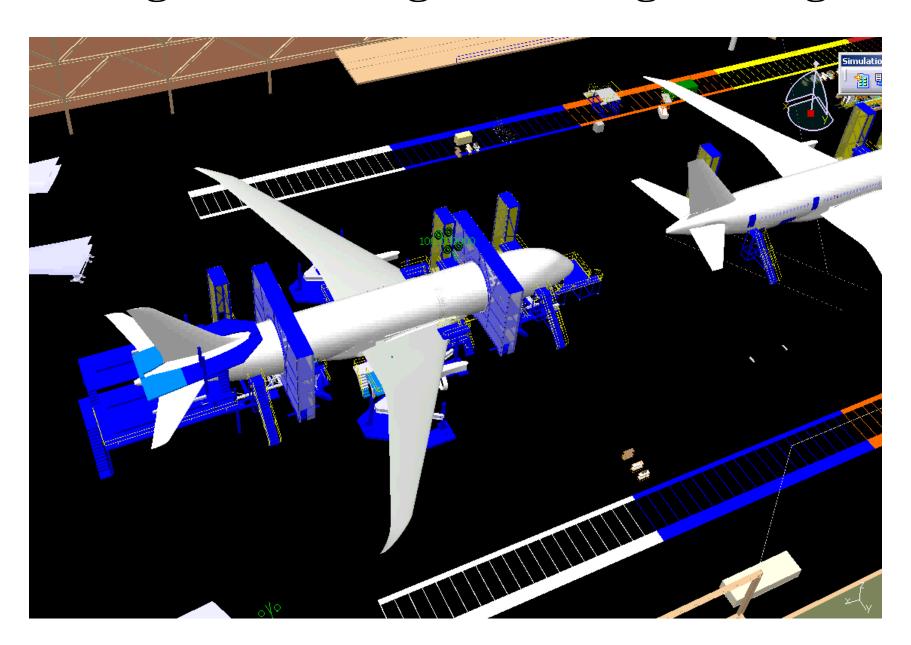
Number of well-established RFID security and privacythreats.

- 1. **Sniffing. RFID tags are designed to be read by any** compliant reading device. Tag reading may happen without the knowledge of the tag bearer, and it may also happen at large distances. One recent controversy highlighting this issue concerned the .skimming. of digital passports (a.k.a Machine Readable Travel Documents[4]).
- 2. **Tracking. RFID readers in strategic locations can** record sightings of unique tag identiers (or .constellations. of non-unique tag IDs), which are then associated with personal identities. The problem arises when individuals are tracked involuntarily. Subjects may be conscious of the unwanted tracking (i.e. school kids, senior citizens, and company employees), but that is not always necessarily the case.
- 3. **Spoofing. Attackers can create .authentic. RFID tags**by writing properly formatted tag data on blank or rewritable RFID transponders. One notable spoofing attack was performed recently by researchers from Johns Hopkins University and RSA Security[8]. The researchers cloned an RFID transponder, using a sniffed (and decrypted) identier, that they used to buy gasoline and unlock an RFID-based car immobilization system.
- 4. **Replay attacks. Attackers can intercept and retransmit** RFID queries using RFID relay devices[14]. These retransmissions can fool digital passport readers, contactless payment systems, and building access control stations. Fortunately, implementing challengeresponse authentication between the RFID tags and back-end middleware improves the situation.
- 5. **Denial of Service. Denial of Service (DoS) is when** RFID systems are prevented from functioning properly. Tag reading can be hindered by Faraday cages2 or.signal jamming., both of which prevent radio waves from reaching RFID tagged objects. DoS can be disasterousin some situations, such as when trying to read

Intelligent Tooling



Imagine if Intelligent Tooling Moving!!



Investing: Personal/Career Investing and \$\$ investing

1990's/2000 - Major Technology Investments?

Internet, Windows, Web, Cellular

2010 - 2020 - Major Technology Investments?

Mobility - Wireless

Cyber Security

Data Analytics – Data Fusion

eCommerce Architect Deloitte

Job Details eCommerce Architect Location:

Los Angeles, California

San Francisco, California

Denver, Colorado

Washington, District of Columbia

Miami, Florida

Atlanta, Georgia

Chicago, Illinois

Minneapolis, Minnesota

New York, New York

Charlotte, North Carolina

Cleveland, Ohio

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Austin, Texas

Dallas, Texas

Seattle, Washington

Firm Service: Consulting

Reference Code: E14NATCMGRPD714-AMS

Job Description

Application Management Services: Provide complete operations services for application management, custom development, and business process outsourcing for clients. Develop the post implementation go-live support environment, construct the transition plan from the project team to the support team, and support and maintain the client applications and technology infrastructure

Deloitte Consulting LLP is one of the world's leading management consulting firms for executable strategy, operations, technology, and human capital advisory services. The consulting practice is built around integrated core capabilities - people, process and technology and industry expertise - the capabilities needed to help clients to tackle their most complex challenges.

TECHNOLOGY

Deloitte Consulting's technology professionals help clients identify and solve their most critical information and technological challenges. We provide advisory through end-to-end implementation services as well as outsourcing services and are recognized in the marketplace for capabilities across the spectrum.

Required Skills:

TOGAF (The Open Group Architecture Forum) Certification (or studying towards it). 7 to 10 years designing and delivering high volume customer facing systems. Demonstrated ability to effectively implement large-scale eCommerce solutions incorporating the following capabilities: UI/UX concepts around content first design, advanced navigation, collapsed content, content chunking, long pages, responsive design (Twitter Bootstrap) and single page applications (AngularJS, Backbone, Knockout, etc.). Working knowledge of security tokens, digital certificates, identify and access management, Content Management, Personalization, Rich Internet, Cascading Style Sheets, Test Automation, various Java-based frameworks, decision engines, etc. Experience using cutting edge technologies such as Message Bus Technologies (like WebSphere), Drools, Struts/Springs frameworks, Distributed Caching, and Restful processing.

Deep technical understanding of variety of portal technologies in the market place. Ability to work with minimal supervision.

Desired Skills:

Understanding of online and mobile applications. Deadline oriented, able to identify risks and quickly resolve issues.

4 year degree in computer science or equivalent experience.