

RSA® Conference 2018

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CYBER IS HOT; CRYPTO IS NOT

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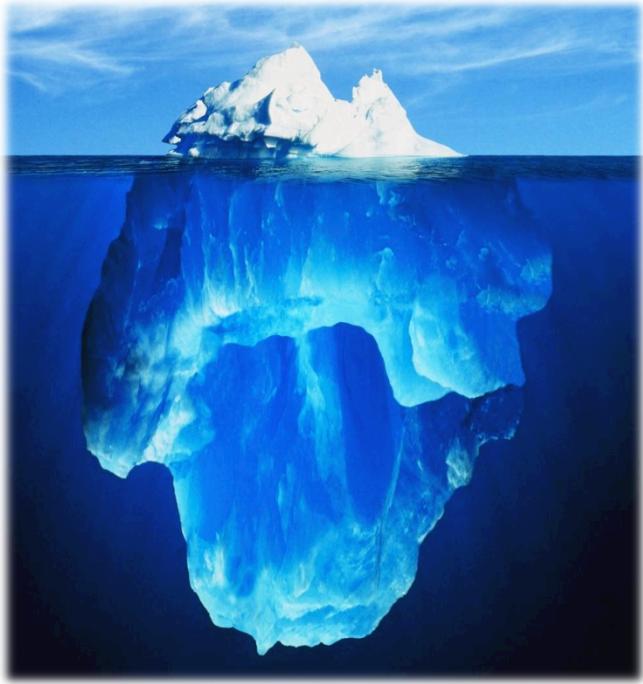
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Tip of the Iceberg



- Introduction
 - What is cybersecurity?
 - What is cryptography?
 - What is key management?
 - How do they work together?
- Problems
- Conclusions

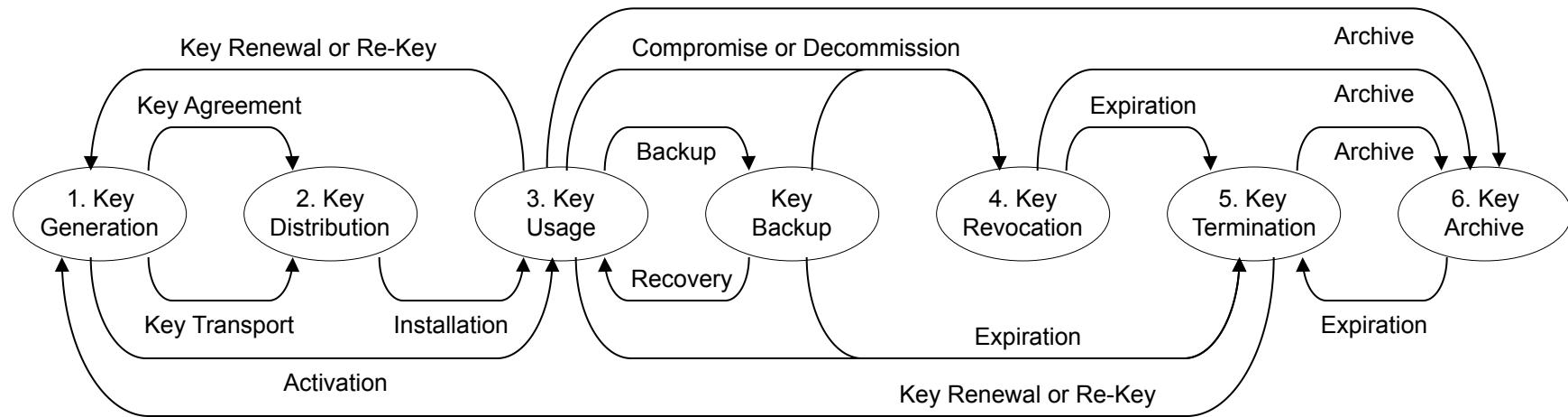


NICCS Definitions



- National Initiative for Cybersecurity Careers and Studies
 - <https://niccs.us-cert.gov/glossary>
- **Cybersecurity**
 - The activity or process, ability or capability, or state whereby information and communications systems and the information contained therein are protected from and/or defended against damage, unauthorized use or modification, or exploitation
- **Cryptography**
 - The use of mathematical techniques to provide security services, such as confidentiality, data integrity, entity authentication, and data origin authentication

- Key management
 - Secure administration of the cryptographic key lifecycle



Helping Hands



Crypto secures Cyber

- TLS secures HTTP and others
- IPsec secures IP connections
- SSH secures admin connections
- EMV secures payment cards
- PIN encryption secures cards
- FDE secures laptops
- DBE secures databases
- PSH secures password storage
- PBE secures cryptographic keys



Cyber secures Crypto

- Authentication
 - Passwords
 - Smartcards
 - Biometrics
- Authorization
 - Privileged access
- Accountability
 - Monitoring
 - Logs
 - Analysis

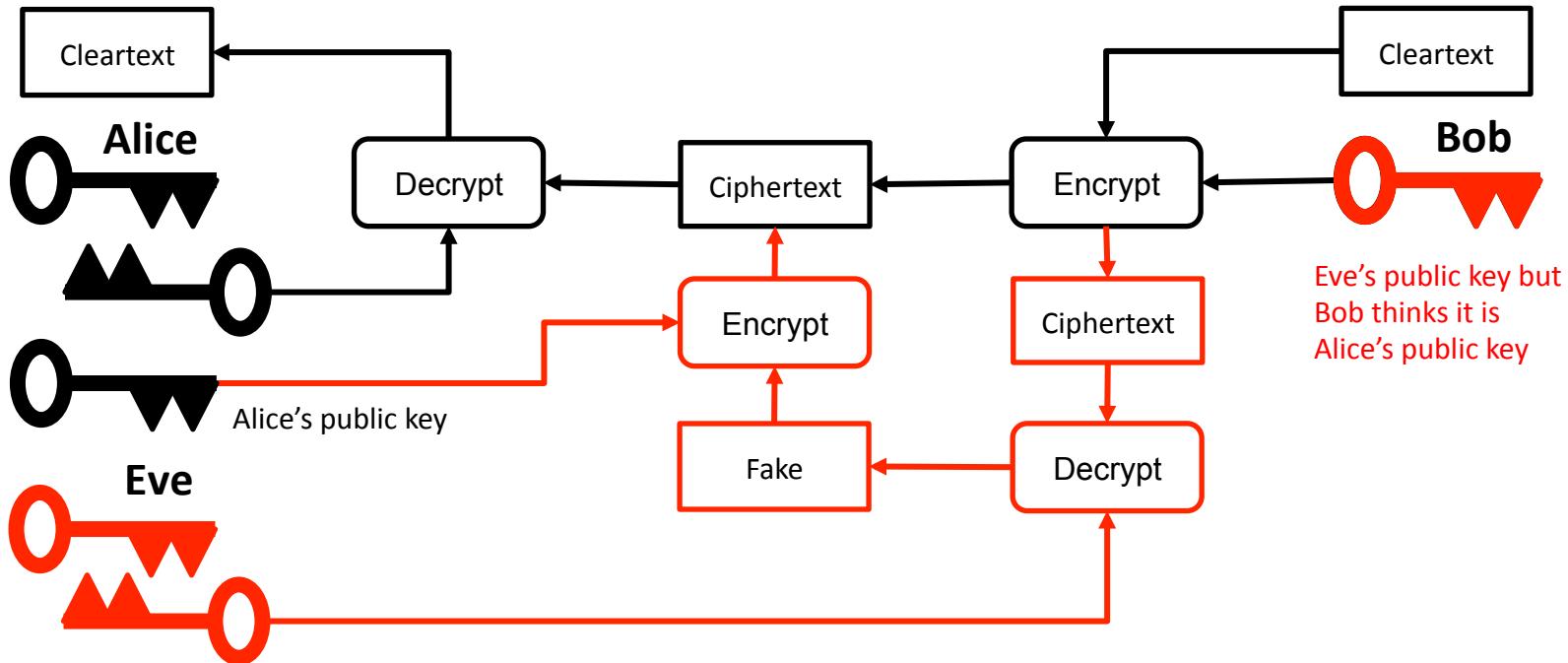
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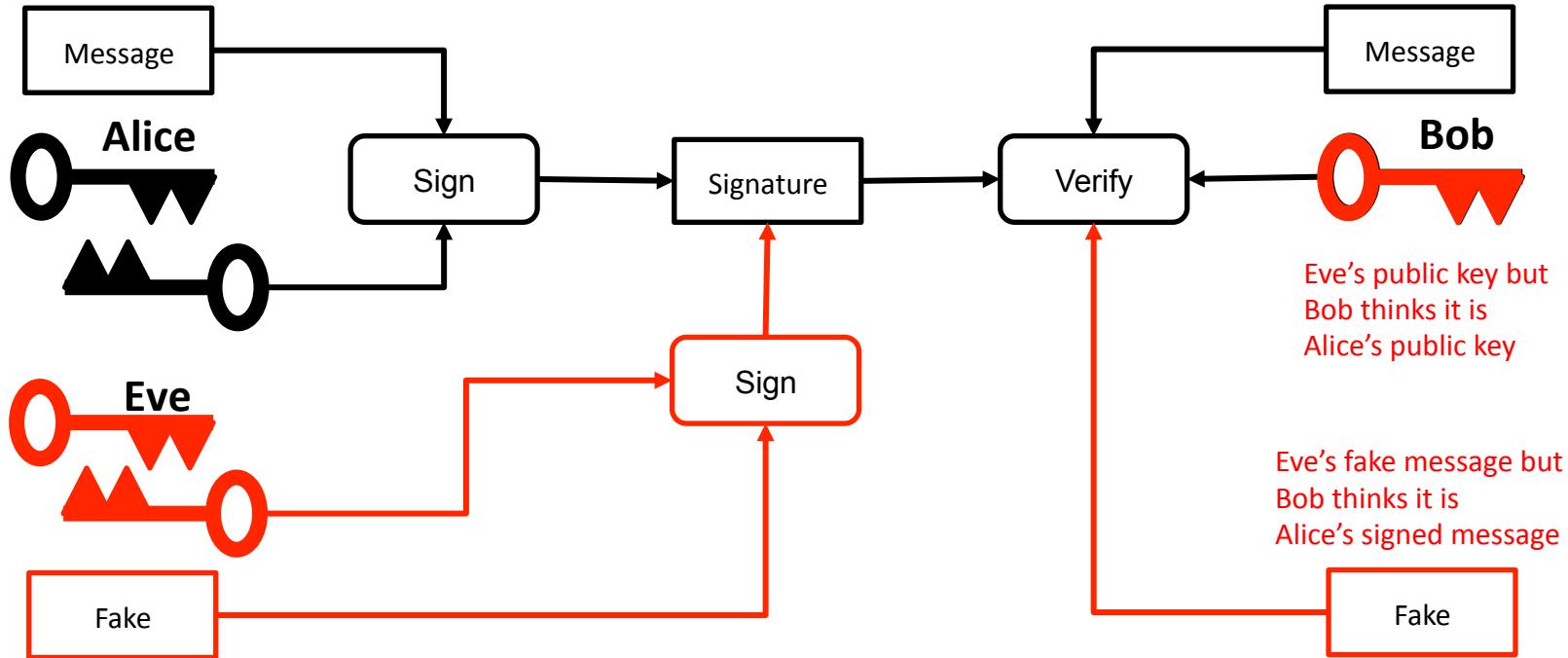
PROBLEMS

What could go wrong?

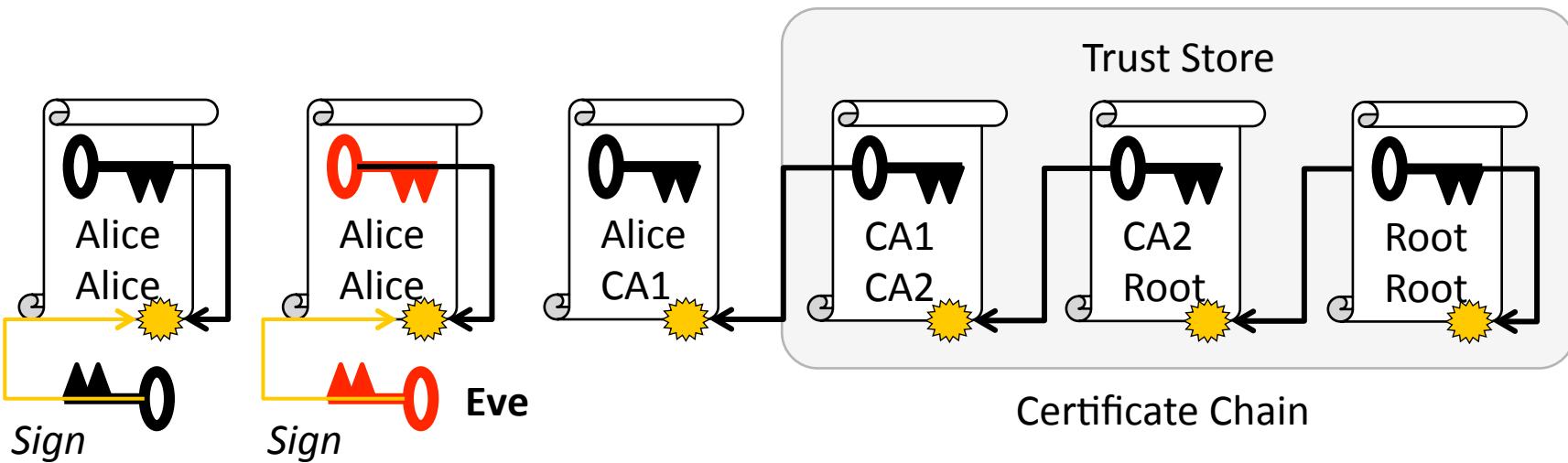
Raw public key: encryption



Raw public key: signature



Self-sign User Certificates



Relying party cannot distinguish between
Alice's self-signed certificate versus
Eve's self-signed certificate

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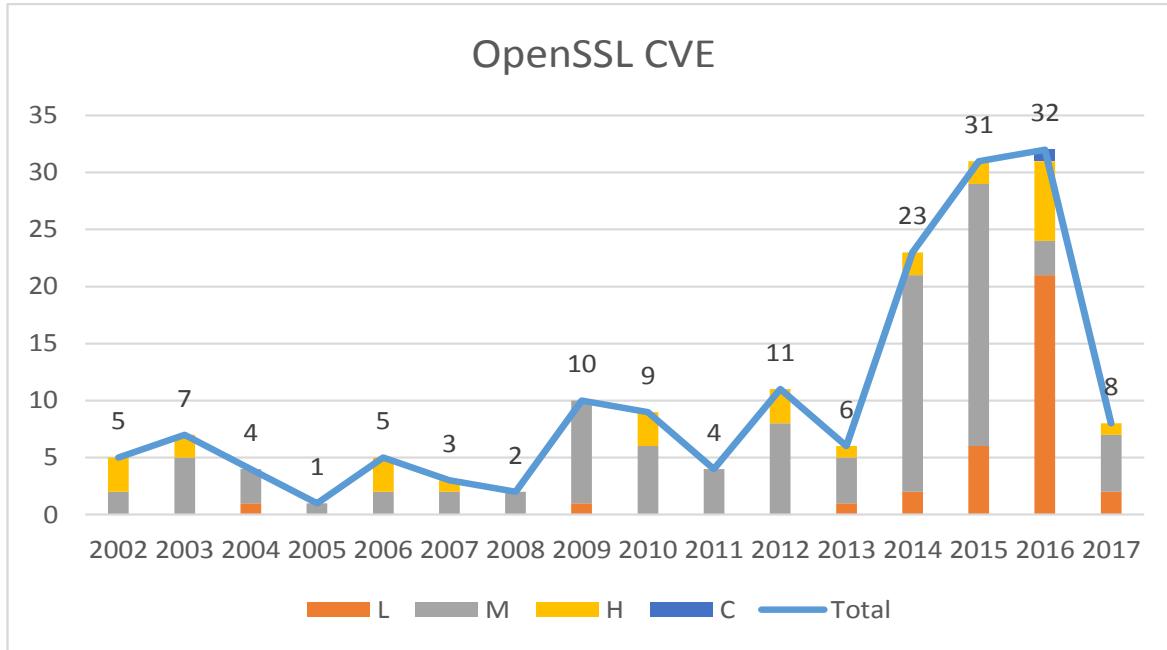
IMPLEMENTATIONS

What else could go wrong?

Case Study: OpenSSL



Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)

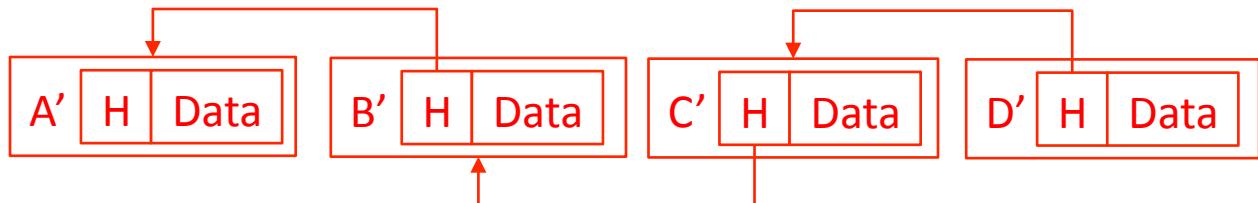
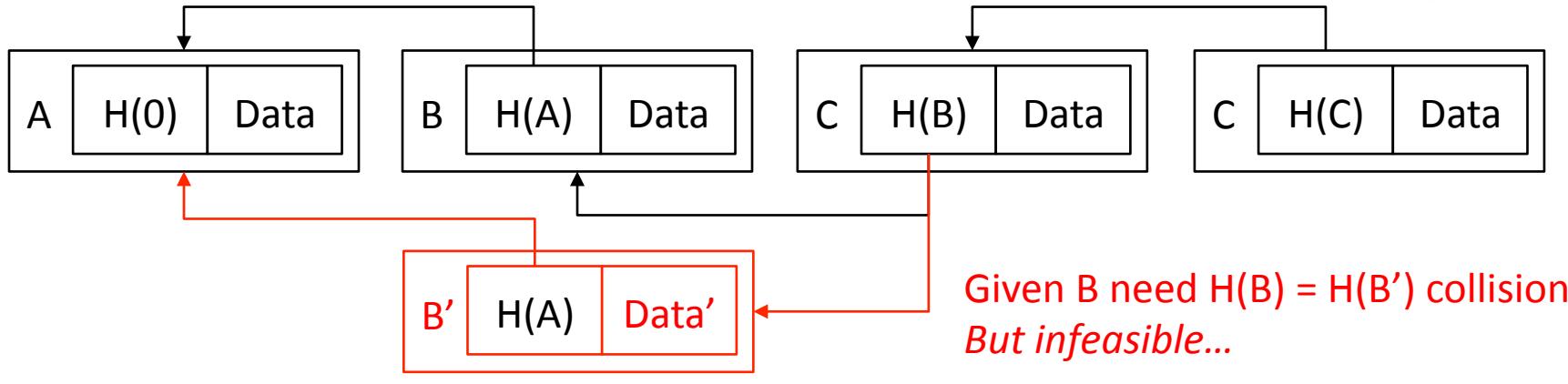


Totals over 16 years

- **161 CVE**
- 34 Low
- 98 Moderate
- 28 High
- 1 Critical

OpenSSL is common
cryptographic library
Many others...

Blockchain *Immutability*



Backwards compatibility



- Current products often contain older or *other* algorithms
 - Insecure: DES, RC4, RC5, MD4, MD5, and now SHA-1
 - Geopolitical algorithms (e.g. Russian GOST)
 - *Newer* algorithms (e.g. ChaCha20)
- Current products often contain older protocols
 - SSL v2.0, v3.0 and TLS v1.0, v1.1
- Choices: disuse, disable, or discard the offender
 - Vulnerability scans *always find their target*





#RSAC

SUMMARY

Problems: raw public keys & self-sign certificates

Implementations: OpenSSL, blockchain, backwards compatibility

Conclusions

- Cybersecurity is hot; but it's at risk
 - Poor key management undermines cryptography
 - Bad cryptography weakens cybersecurity
- Cryptography should be based on
 - Awareness of risks
 - Education
 - Experience
- Quantum Computing risks are here
 - X9 Quantum Computing Risk Study Group

CRYPT-W14
PDAC-F03



Cryptography deep dive

Appendix: References



- International Standards Organization www.iso.org
- American National Standards Institute www.ansi.org
- Accredited Standards Committee X9 www.x9.org
- National Institute of Standards and Technology www.nist.gov
 - Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program (CAVP)
 - Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP)
- National Information Assurance Partnership www.niap-ccevs.org
 - Common Criteria Evaluation and Validation Scheme (CCEVS)

Apply What You Have Learned Today



- Next week you should
 - Build awareness about how cryptography underlies your cybersecurity controls
- In the first three months following this presentation you should
 - Identify all the places where your cyber security controls rely on cryptography
 - Examine where and how the keys are managed
- Within six months you should
 - Drive a project to fix all identified gaps in secure key management
 - Upgrade old crypto implementations, if necessary

