



Cybersecurity OT&E Myths

14 April 2015

Walter Dodson, Kevin Eveker, Anil Joglekar, Sourav Mandal,
William Robbins, Phillip Webb, and Kevin Westburg
Shawn Whetstone, Project Leader





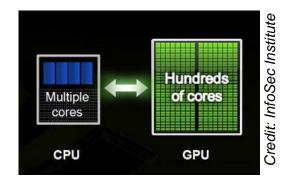




Myth 1: Breaches are preventable



- Long, complex passwords aren't enough.
 - E.g., CyberVor (2014) or GPUs
- Does it use electronics? It can probably be compromised.
 - E.g., tanks, helicopters, radar, and rocket launchers
- Classified networks can be compromised.
 - E.g., SIPR and other networks
- Air-gapped systems can be compromised.
 - E.g., TEMPEST program



No matter the system, always assume it has been breached

Known active insiders on classified networks IDA Start Date End Date 2001 Last Name 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 2000 2003 2004 2005 2006 Average 1/1/2002 3/27/2007 Abu-Jihaad 1/1/2000 9/10/2005 Aragoncillo Time Active Diaz 12/1/2003 3/1/2005 in Months: Faget 1/1/1999 2/17/2000 Franklin 1/1/2002 5/3/2005 53 3/3/1994 2/18/2001 Hanssen 3/3/1994 9/15/2004 Keyser Only 3 of 4/1/1996 9/24/1996 3/1/2007 2/11/2008 Bergersen 21 had 1/1/1997 12/8/1997 significant Lessenthien 3/3/1994 4/22/1996 3/3/1994 10/28/2005 Mak computer Maziarz 1/1/2002 10/1/2006 skills Mehalba 1/1/2003 9/23/2003 Montaperto 3/3/1994 12/1/2001 Montes 3/3/1994 9/21/2001 They all Nicholson 6/27/1994 11/16/1996 worked 1/1/2003 9/1/2005 Nour 8/3/2001 Regan 1/1/1995 alone. 3/3/1994 Smith 4/9/2003 Weinmann 10/1/2004 7/1/2005 20 of 21 **Active Insiders** were men Decline due 12 10 to reduced 18 of 21 DoD reports were ——Active Insiders volunteers 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 Data Recipients Al Oaida Friends and JWICS is not ■ COCOM/Service ■ China Access Enclaves ■ Cuba **Adversaries** immune ■ Egypt ■ Iraq Other DoD ■ Secret (12) ■ Israel L.A. Police ■ Top Secret (9) Level of ■ Philipines Other Compromise It's not just South Korea Government

COCOMS

■ The Media

Agency



Myth 2: Cybersecurity is not my responsibility



- Anti-virus only works on known malware.
 - Does not entail all vulnerabilities (e.g., incorrect firewall rules)

- Intrusion Detection Systems (IDSs) need data.
 - Attackers can obscure logs.



- IT professionals are imperfect.
 - Cyber defenders miss alerts or are slow to react
- Mantra: protect, detect, react, and restore (PDRR)
 - Defense-in-depth, a practical strategy for IA



Myth 3: Cybersecurity is a product



- Good cybersecurity is a process.
 - A stationary warrior is unlikely to defeat a dynamic adversary
- Regularly update.
 - Protect
 - Software, firmware, anti-virus, and HIDS
- Regularly review the systems & devices.
 - Protect
 - Accounts, privileges, passwords, services, network



Sun Tzu

- Regularly check the defense-in-depth.
 - Detect, react, restore
 - Tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs)



Myth 4: Cybersecurity testing is optional



- If it uses electronics, it is theoretically susceptible.
 - E.g., tanks, helicopters, radar, and rocket launchers
- Authority to Operate (ATO) is only a first step.
 - "Will this system present an unacceptable risk to the rest of the network?"
- Controls compliance is an additional consideration.
 - "How should we operate the system?"
- Assuming breach, testing measures the impact.
 - Defense-in-depth mantra: protect, detect, react, and restore





Myth 5: This system isn't worth the effort



- Tell that to Sony.
 - E.g., Female star paid ~2% less than male leads = lawsuits

- Every system contains potentially usable information.
 - E.g., information about other systems or classified information

- Unfortunately, usernames and passwords are often recycled.
 - E.g., Dropbox (2014)



Myth 6: Intrusion detection is sufficient



- Without a plan, the only recourse is to shut down.
 - Mission compromised
- You may not have identified the attacker.
 - Future missions at risk
- You may not know what information has been lost.
 - Current & future missions at risk



credit: jokeroo.con



Myth 7: Best to deal with cybersecurity at the end



- Some forethought could save time,
 - E.g., RSA (2011)

- ... effort ...
 - E.g., JP Morgan (2014)

- ... and expense.
 - E.g., CurrentC (2014)

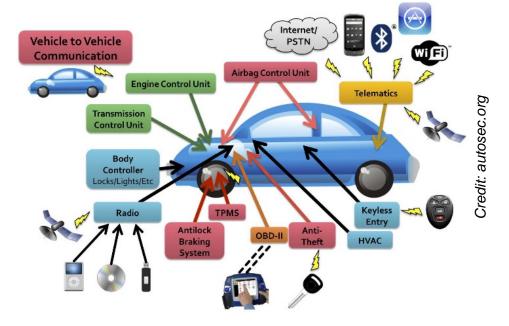




Myth 8: Xxx machines don't get viruses



- If it has or relies on digital electronics, it's susceptible.
- Examples:
 - Cars, power plants, etc., Stuxnet (2010)
 - Cell phones, Linux devices, etc., XOR.DDoS (2015)
 - Web browsers





Myth 9: An APT is a hacker with a larger toolbox



- An advanced persistent threat (APT) is:
 - well-trained
 - well-resourced
 - capable of multi-year reconnaissance & attack campaigns
 - possibly can leverage intelligence tradecraft
- APTs are thought to be government sponsored

• Equation Group (2015)





See Cyber OT&E for more info!





Confirmed/Plausible/BUSTED by kingzilch

Zazzle