



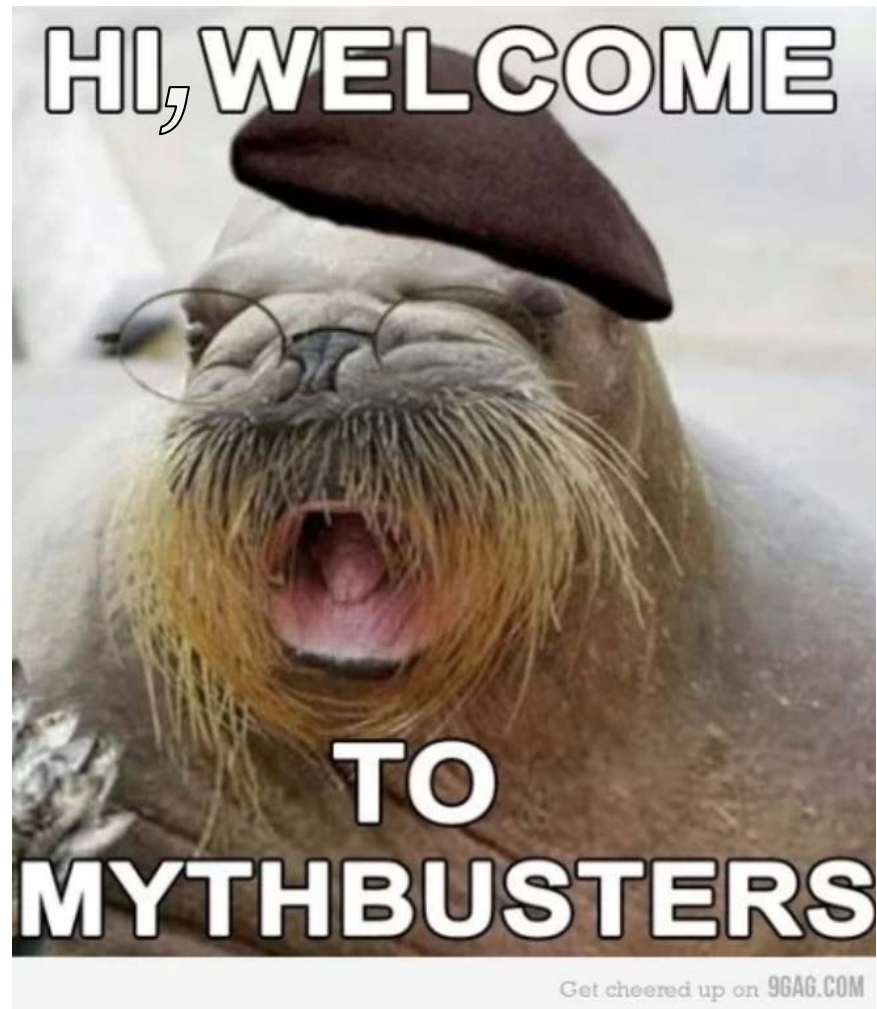
Cybersecurity OT&E Myths

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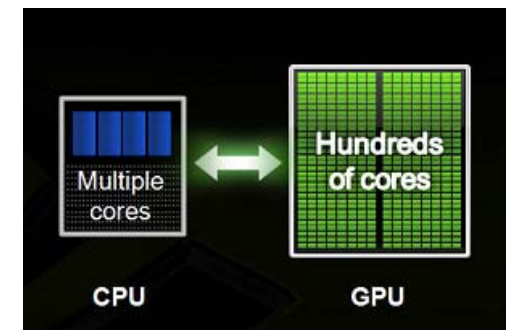




Myth 1: Breaches are preventable

IDA

- **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**



Credit: InfoSec Institute



Myth 2: Cybersecurity is not my responsibility **IDA**

- **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

IDA

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



Sun Tzu

Credit: Wikimedia Commons



Myth 4: Cybersecurity testing is optional

IDA

- **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

CORE IMPACT[®]
PROFESSIONAL
System Penetration Software



Myth 5: This system isn't worth the effort

IDA

- **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

IDA

- **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.com



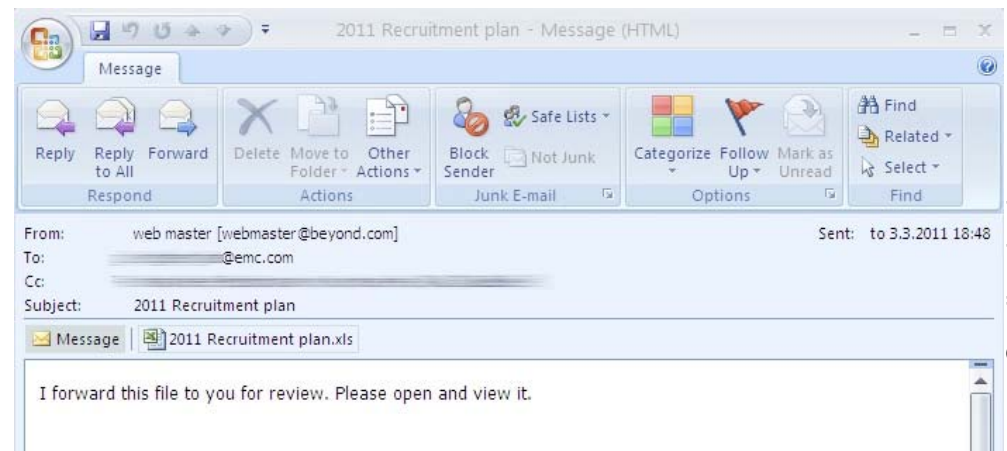
Myth 7: Best to deal with cybersecurity at the end

IDA

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

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

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



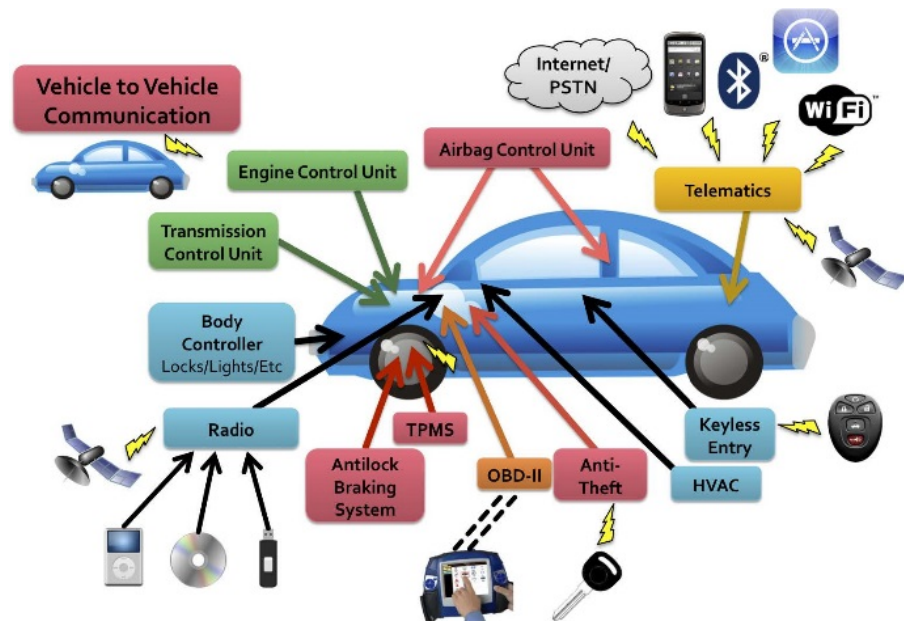
Credit: wired.com



Myth 8: Xxx machines don't get viruses

IDA

- 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



Credit: autosec.org

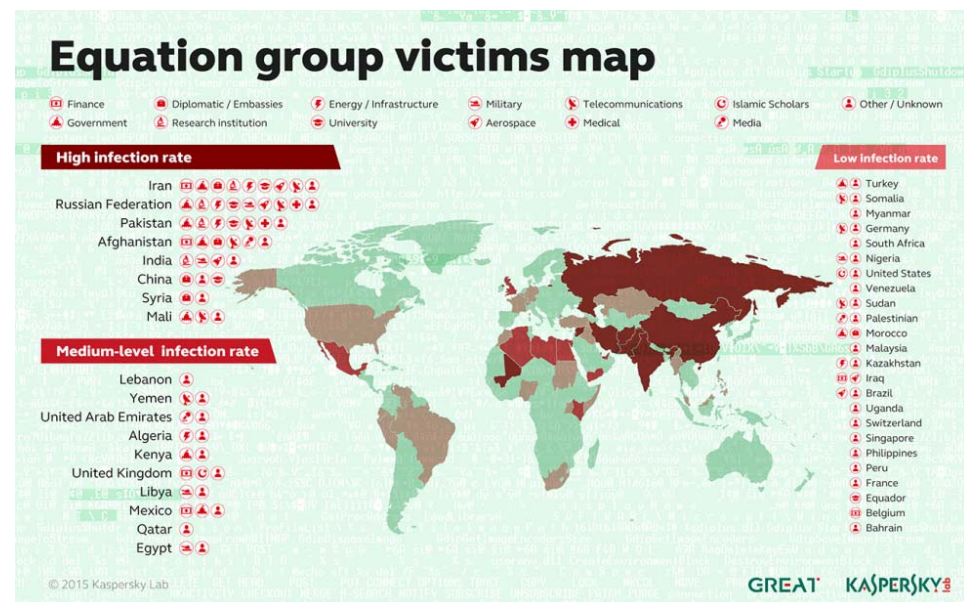


Myth 9: An APT is a hacker with a larger toolbox

IDA

- 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!

IDA



Confirmed/Plausible/BUSTED by kingzilch

Zazzle