

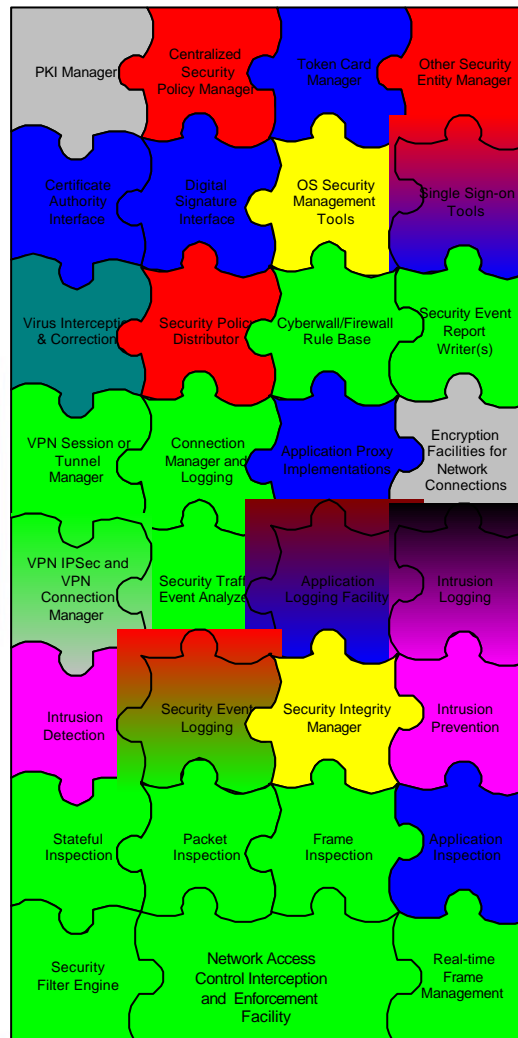


Cybersecurity From The Front Line

**Dr. Bill Hancock, CISSP
Vice President, Security
Chief Security Officer
Cable & Wireless
bill.hancock@cw.com
+1-972-740-7347**



Security is Very Complex

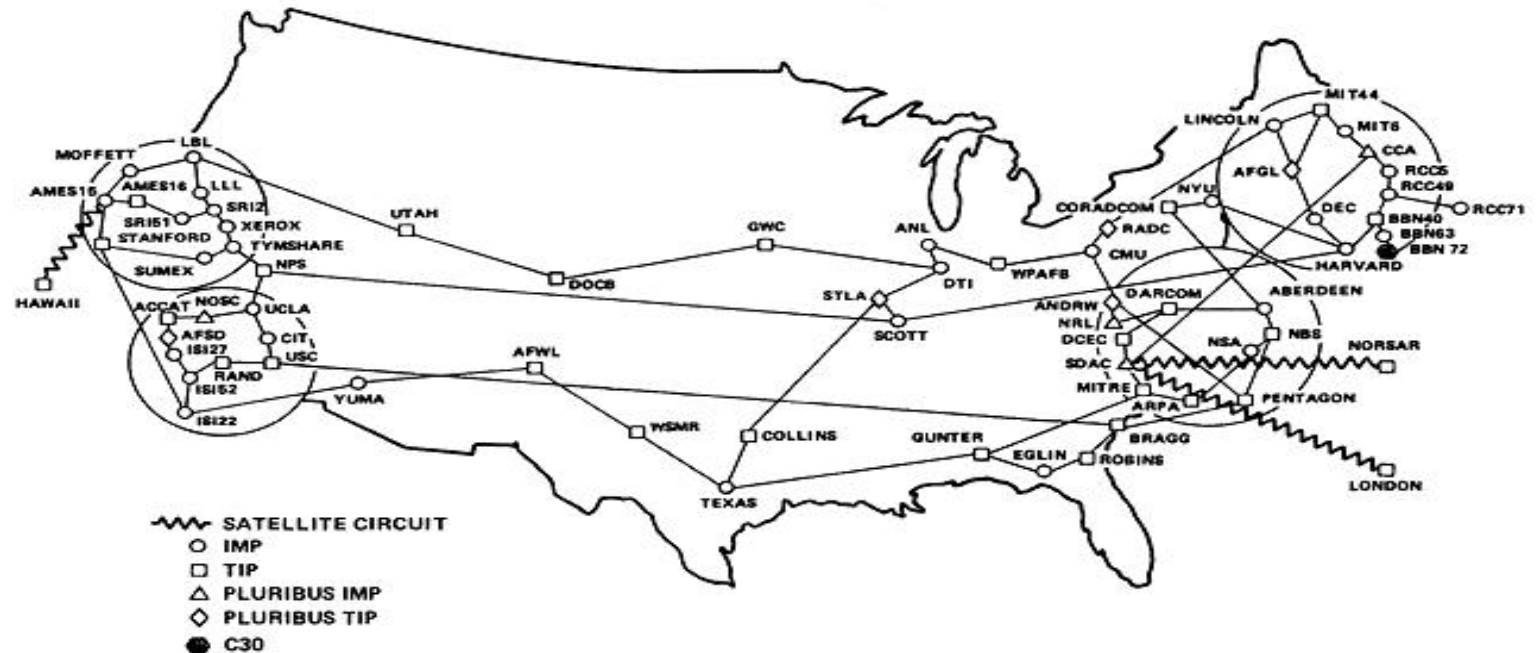


- Network
- Host-based
- Application-based
- Authentication
- Cryptography
- Anti-Virus
- Intrusion Detection
- Auditing
- Security Management

- Security is currently where networking was 15 years ago
- Many parts & pieces
- Complex parts
- Lack of expertise in the industry (60% vacancy with no qualified personnel)
- No common GUIs
- Lack of standards
- Attacks are growing
- Customers require security from providers

The Past

ARPANET GEOGRAPHIC MAP, OCTOBER 1980

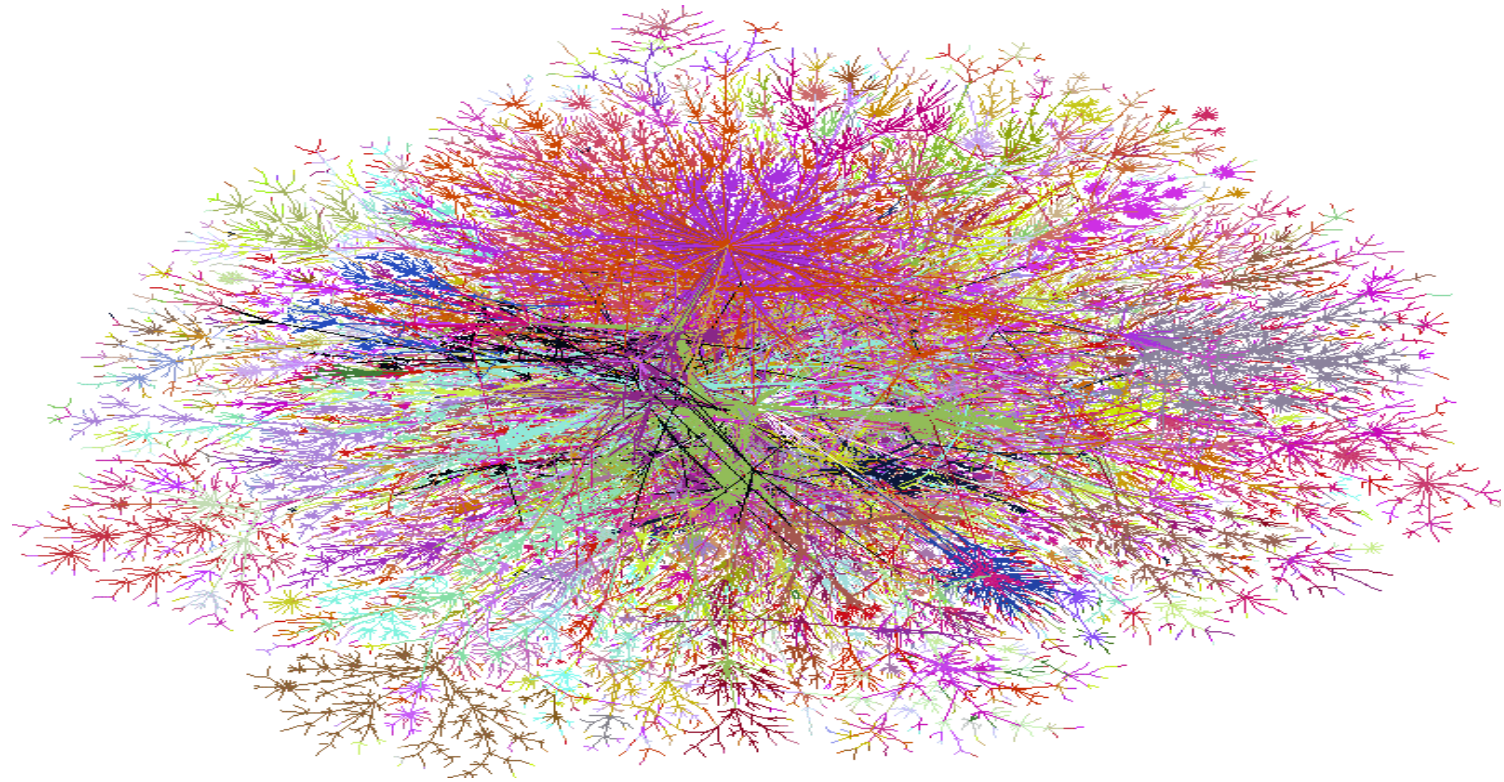


(NOTE: THIS MAP DOES NOT SHOW ARPA'S EXPERIMENTAL SATELLITE CONNECTIONS)
NAMES SHOWN ARE IMP NAMES, NOT (NECESSARILY) HOST NAMES



CABLE & WIRELESS

The Present



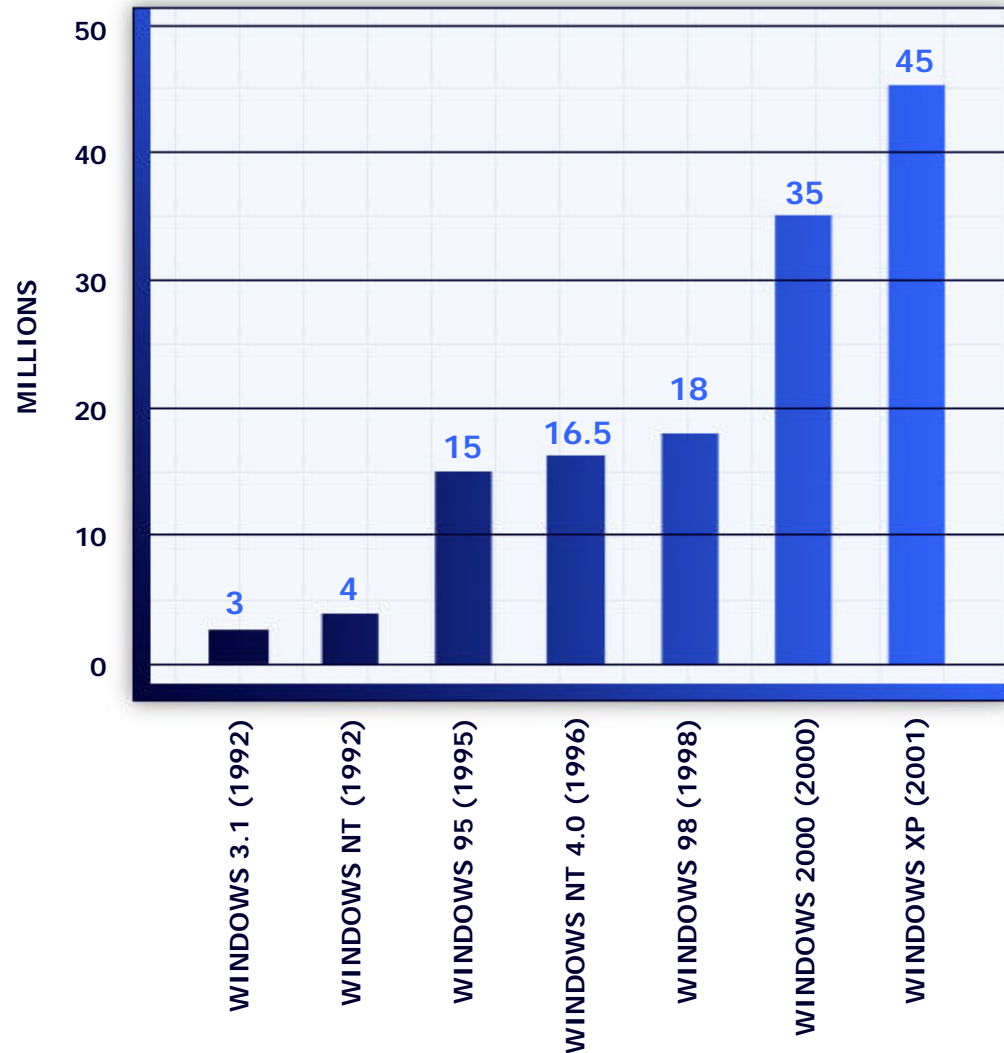
Source: <http://cm.bell-labs.com/who/ches/map/gallery/index.html>



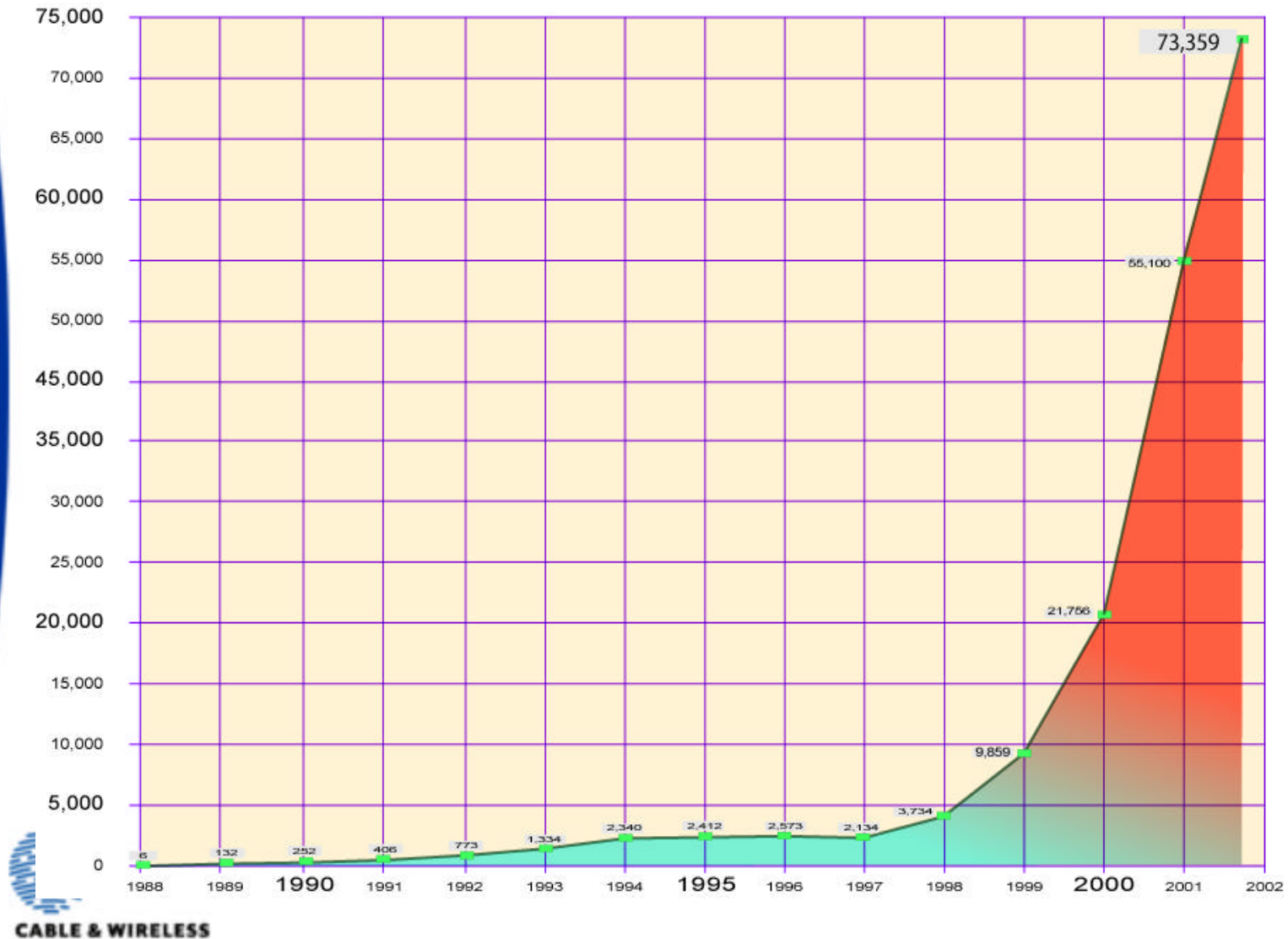
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Software Is Too Complex

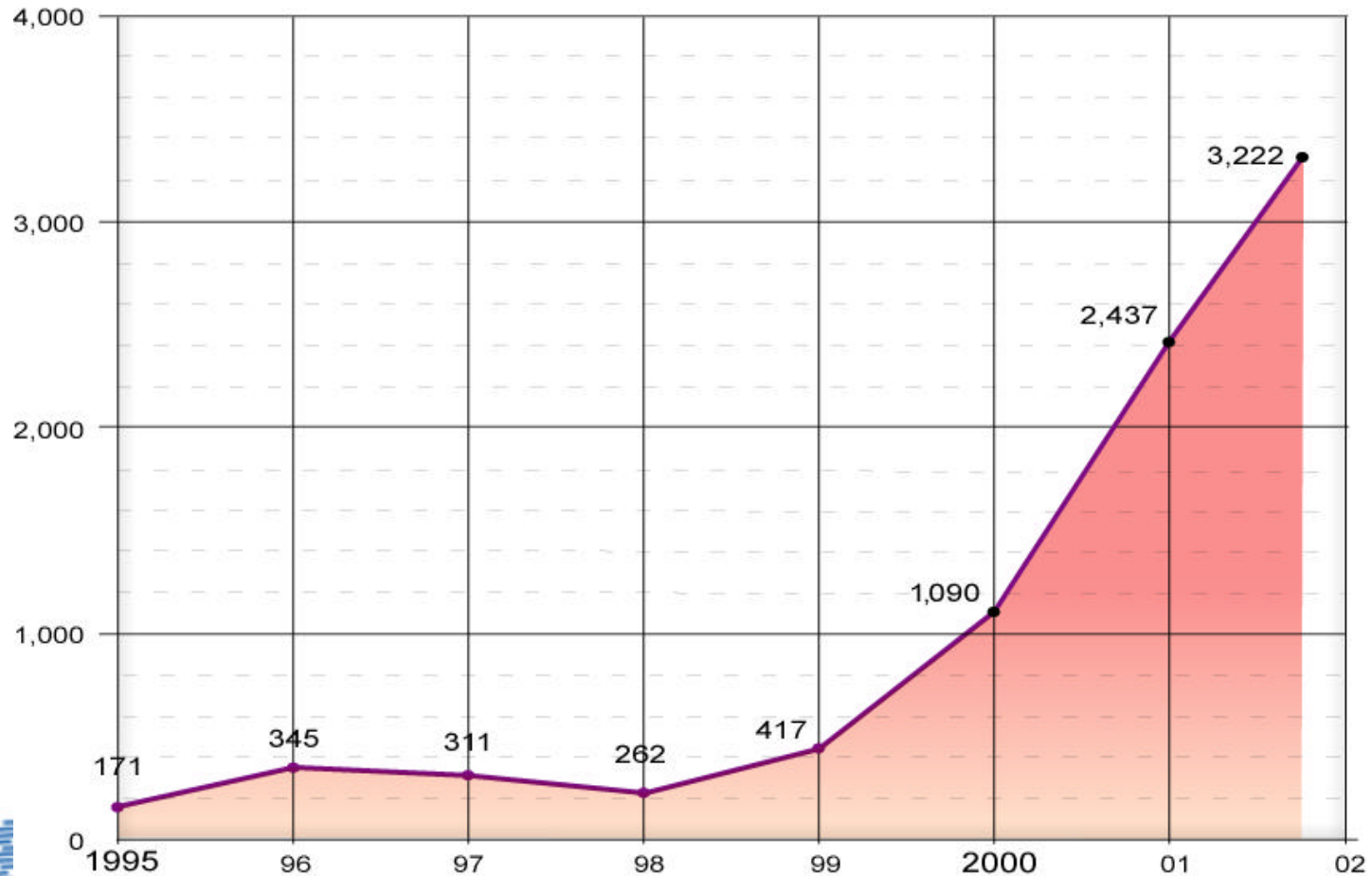
- **Sources of Complexity:**
 - Applications and operating systems
 - Data mixed with programs
 - New Internet services
 - XML, SOAP, VoIP
 - Complex Web sites
 - Always-on connections
 - IP stacks in cell phones, PDAs, gaming consoles, refrigerators, thermostats



The Dilemma: Growth in Number of Incidents Reported to the CERT/CC

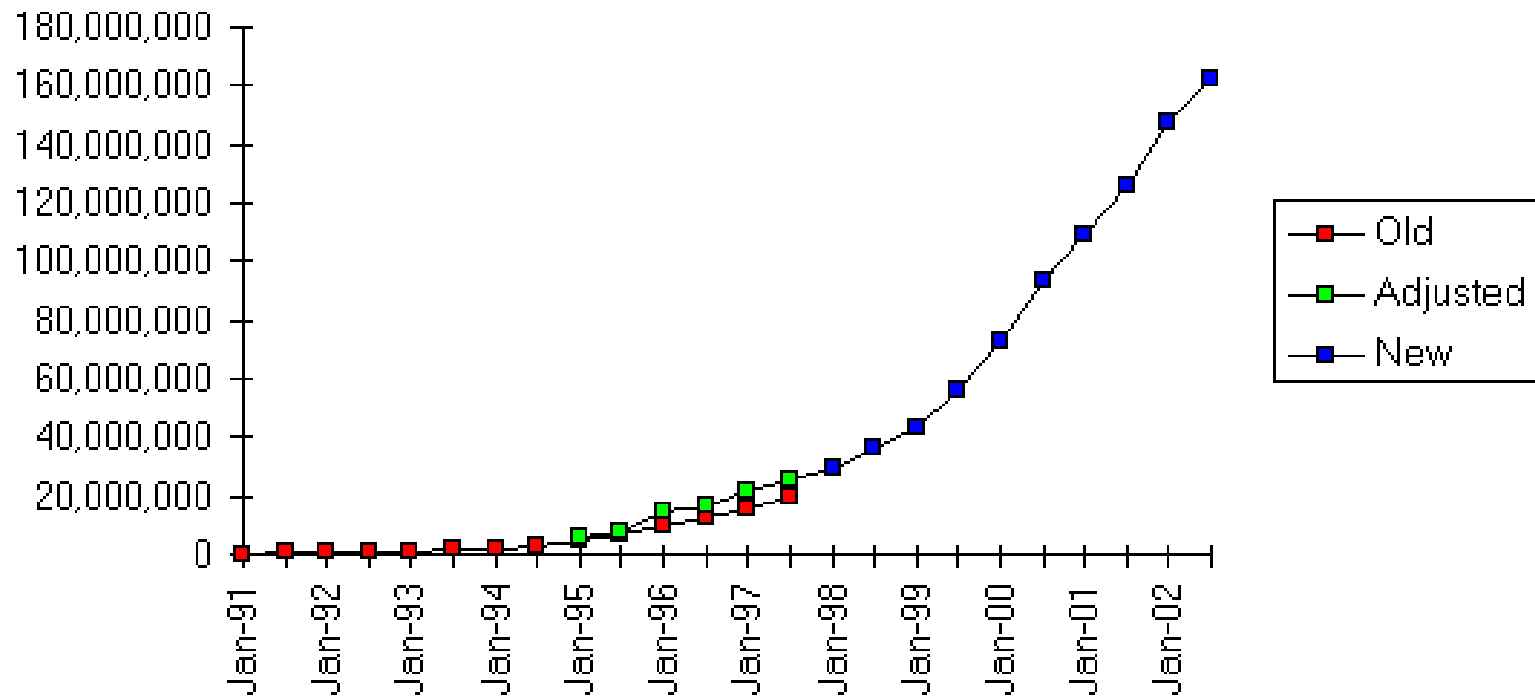


The Dilemma: Growth in Number of Vulnerabilities Reported to the CERT/CC



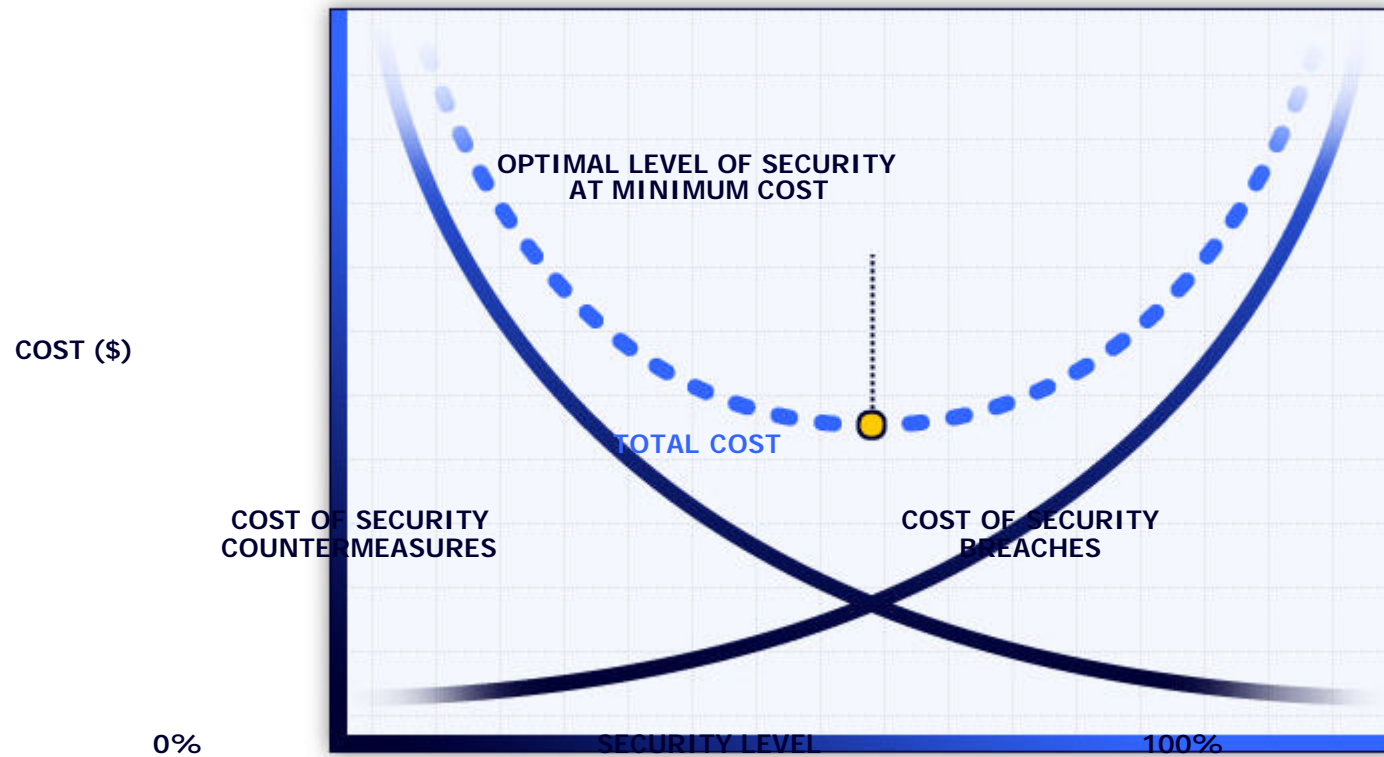
And Internet Continues to Increase in Size...

Internet Domain Survey Host Count

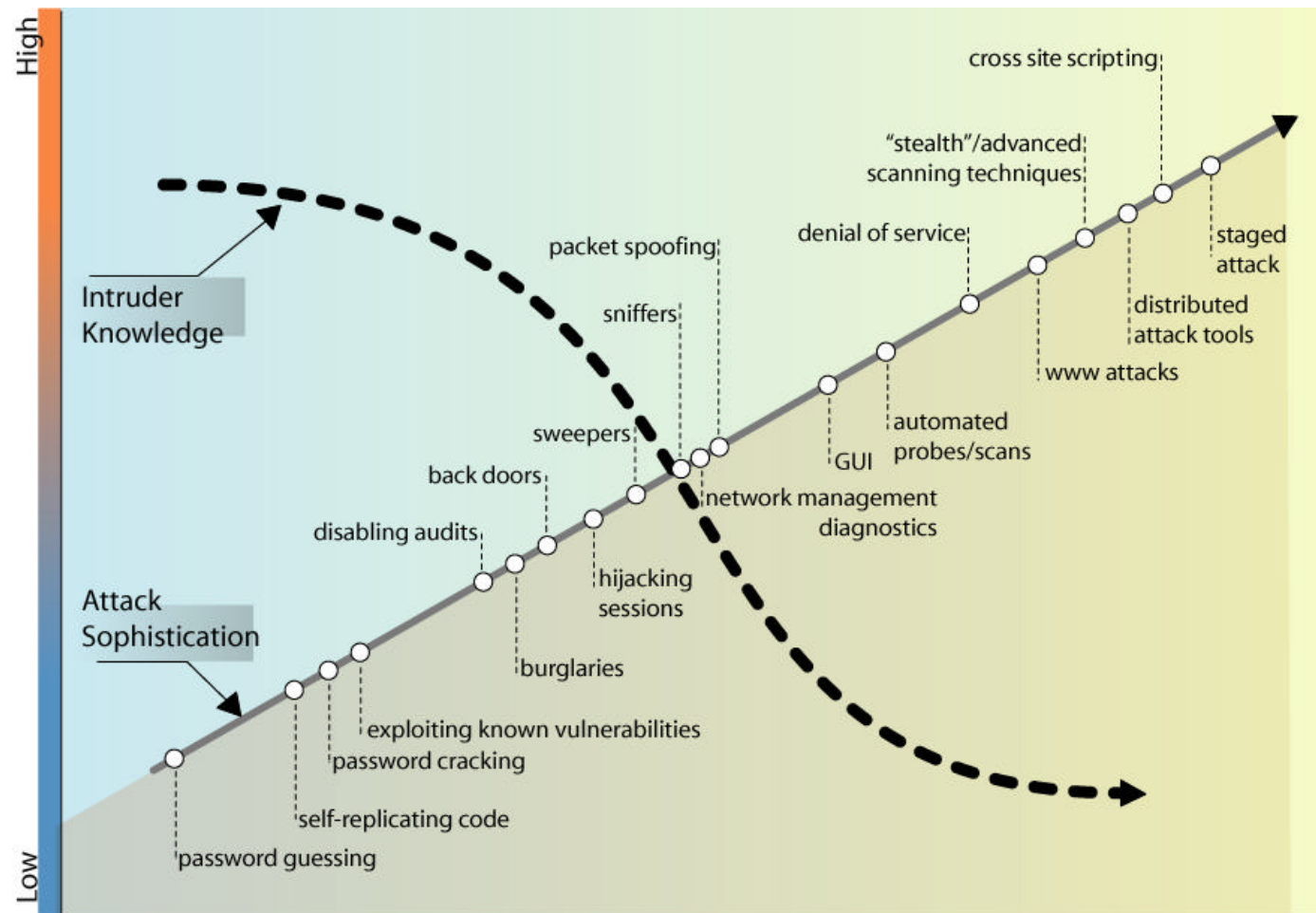


Source: Internet Software Consortium (www.isc.org)

Security Must Make Business Sense to Be Adopted

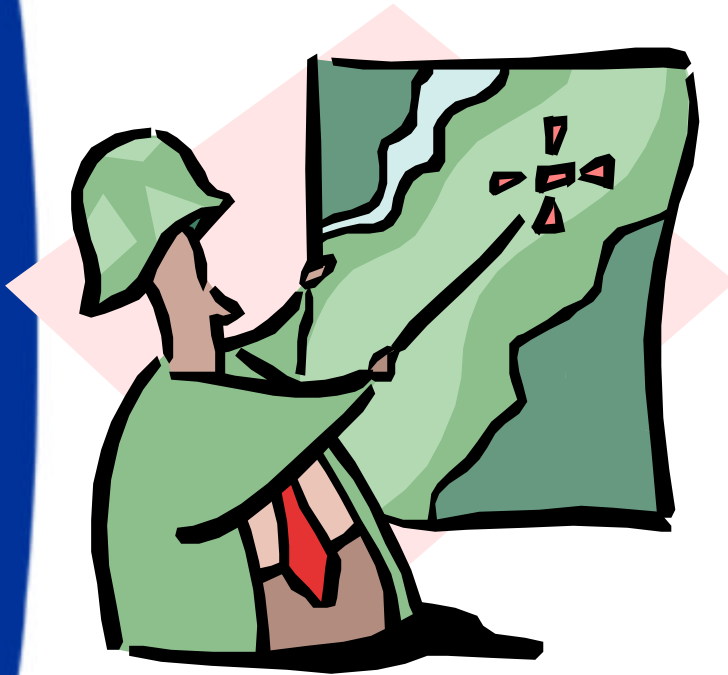


As Systems Get Complex, Attackers are Less Mentally Sophisticated...



LOW

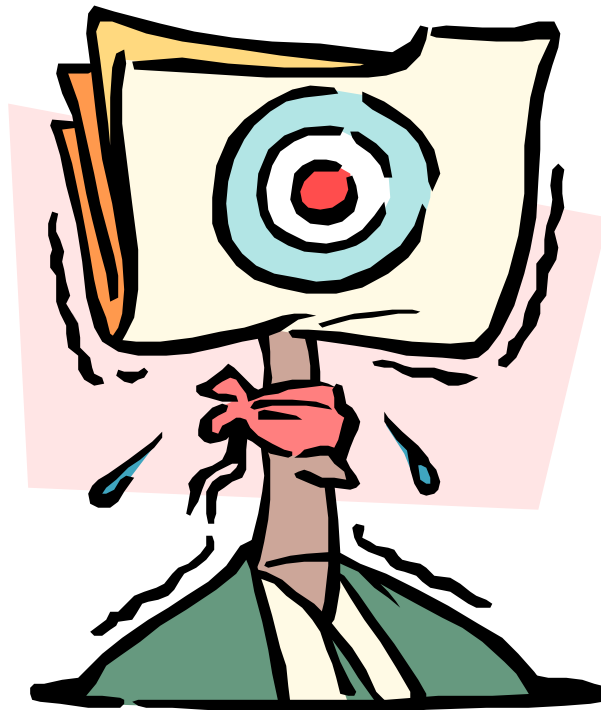
Classic Current IT Security Risks



- DNS attacks
- DDoS, DoS, etc.
- Virii, worms, etc.
- Spoofs and redirects
- Social engineering
- Router table attacks
- OS holes, bugs
- Application code problems
- Insider attacks
- Others...



Upcoming Security Threats



- **Geographic locations**
 - China is major concern
 - Legislation in other countries
- **New hacker methods and tools**
- **VoIP**
- **MPLS**
- **ASN.1 and derivatives**
- **Hacker “gangs”**
- **Complexity of application solutions make it easier to disrupt them (Active Directory, VoIP, etc.)**
- **Industrial espionage from competition**
- **Covert sampling**
- **Covert interception**

Threats - Infrastructure



- **Core (critical)**
 - Routing infrastructure
 - DNS
 - Cryptographic key mgt.
 - PBX and voice methods
 - E-mail
- **Essential**
 - Financial systems
 - Access management to Exodus critical resources
 - Intellectual property protection methods
 - Privacy control methods
 - Internal firewalls and related management
 - HR systems



Routing Infrastructure



- **No router-to-router authentication**
 - Router table poisoning
 - Vector dissolution
 - Hop count disruption
 - Path inaccuracies
 - Immediate effect
 - Redundancy has no effect on repair/recovery
- **Edge routers/switches do not use strong access authentication methods**
- **No company-wide internal network IDS/monitoring**
- **No internal network security monitoring for anomalies or stress methods**
- **No effective flooding defense or monitoring**

Generic DNS Security Assessment



- **Grossly inadequate security methods against attacks (DNS weakness)**
- **No distributed method for attack segmentation recovery**
- **Geographic distribution inadequate and easy to kill due to replication**
- **Zone replication allows poisoning of DNS dbms**
- **DNS servers around the company do not implement solid security architecture**

Mobile Technology Security



- **Most customer mobile technology when removed from the internal network or premises is **WIDE OPEN** to data theft, intrusion, AML, etc.**
 - Laptops (no FW, IDS, VPN, virus killers, email crypto, file crypto, theft prevention/management, cyber tracking, remote data destruct, remote logging, AML cleaning, etc., etc., etc.)
 - Palm Pilots, etc, - no security
 - 3G and data cells – no security
 - No operational security over wireless methods



Hyperpatching

- **The need to quickly patch vulnerabilities is becoming a major security pain point**
 - **As of June 2002, Microsoft alone had issued 30 patches for 40 security vulnerabilities since the beginning of 2002**
- **Protocol exploits such as SNMP will accelerate and require additional patching and fixes**
- **Customers should stop with “old think” change control and start considering using hyperpatching and mass roll-out systems (push technology) to start solving hyperpatching problems**

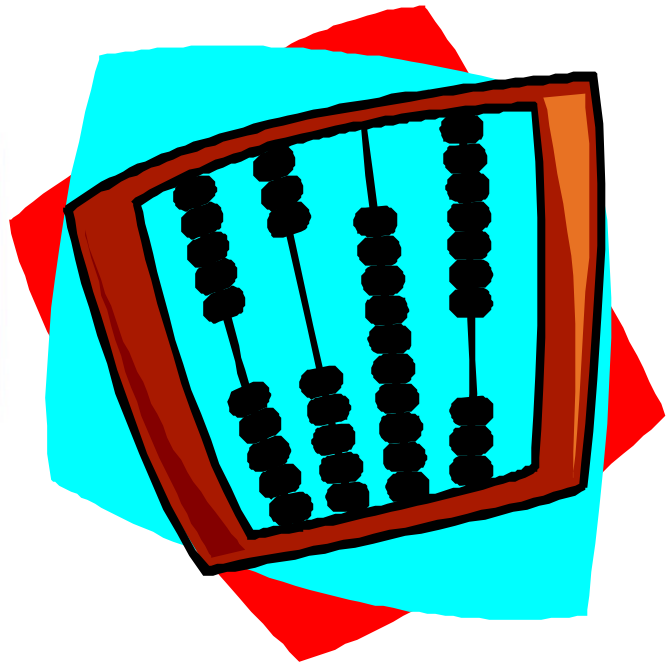


Employee Extortion

- **At least 5 different extortion methodologies have appeared that affect employee web surfers**
- **Latest one involves persons who surf known child pornography web sites or hit on chat rooms on the subject**
 - **A link is e-mailed to the person and they threatened with being turned over to officials and employers unless they pay to keep the information about their surfing habits secret**
- **This is a growing business...**



Cryptographic Key Management



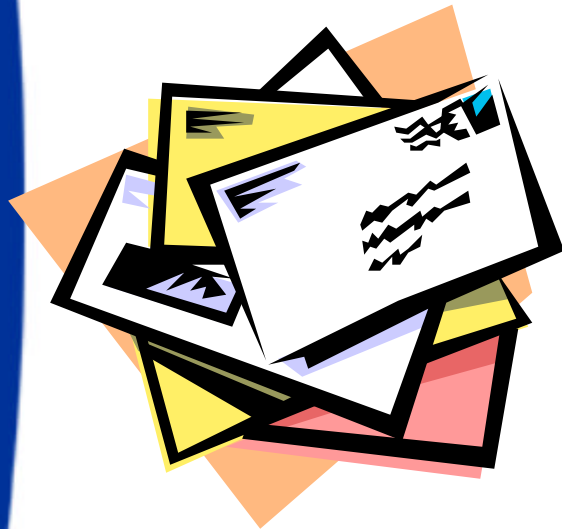
- **None at most sites**
- **What is available is all manual**
- **Changing keys on some technologies takes MONTHS (e.g. TACACS+)**
- **Keys are weak in some areas and easily broken**
- **No “jamming” defenses for key exchange methods**
- **Little internal knowledge on key mgt and cryptographic methods**

PBX and Voice Methods



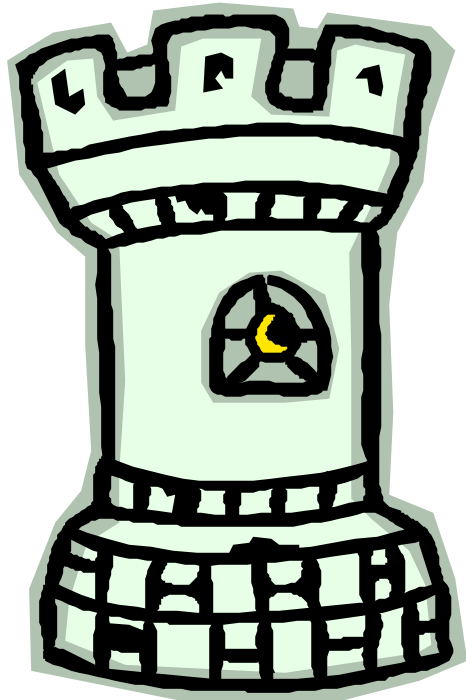
- **No assessment of toll fraud and PBX misuse at most sites**
- **Cell phones used continually for sensitive conversations**
- **No conference call monitoring for illicit connections or listening**
- **No videoconferencing security methods**
- **No voicemail protection or auditing efforts trans company**
- **Easy to social engineer PBX access and re-direction**

E-Mail Security Issues



- **Employees in trusted positions reading e-mail (happens at most customer sites)**
- **E-mail security methods take a long time to implement**
- **Lack of use of encryption methods for confidential e-mail**
- **Lack of keyserver for cryptographic methods (this is due to power)**
- **Newly devised security methods not implemented yet**
- **Use of active directory and LDAP in future a major concern**
- **Wireless e-mail a concern**
- **No filters for SPAM**
- **No keyword filter searching methods for potential IP “leakage”**
- **Ex employees retain access information for their and other accounts**

Essential Internal Services



- Financial systems
- Console management systems
- Access management to critical resources
- Intellectual property protection methods
- Privacy control methods
- Internal firewalls and related management
- HR systems
- Others...

Wireless

- **Continues to be a problem**
- **Mostly due to lack of implementation of controls**
- **War driving is easy to do for most sites and to get on most networks**
 - **Illegal connection to a wireless network violates FCC regs**
- **Need intrusion detection for wireless to detect who is associated to the LAN and doesn't belong**
- **Best short-term solution are peer-to-peer VPNs (desktop, site-to-site, etc.)**
- **New threats with upcoming 3G products**



Data Retention

- **BIG push for data retention in many parts of the world**
- **With retention comes liabilities for retained information**
- **U.S. has no specific retention laws except in specific financial and healthcare areas**
- **EU and Asian countries recently enacted serious retention laws**



Other Security Needs



- **Strategic plans**
- **Tactical plans**
- **Customer education**
- **Travel security**
- **Site surveys/audits**
- **Internal auditing by competent companies**
- **Manpower**
- **Executive security education**
- **Tactical response**
- **Intellectual property protection**
- **Legal staff infosec security education (serious problem)**
- **Remote office security**

Blended Attacks

- **Biological and Cyber**
 - Bio infection and DDoS against infrastructure
- **Multiphasic Cyber Attack**
 - DDoS against routers, DNS poisoning attacks and defacement attacks at the same time
- **Sympathetic hacking group attacks**
- **Upstream infrastructure attack**
 - IXC disruption
 - Power grid disruption
 - Peering point disruption
 - Supply-chain vendor disruption



Summary

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