

Click Here to Kill Everybody*

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Compliant





Secure!





Most Common Security Mistakes Made by Individuals (2001)

- Poor password management
- Leaving your computer on, unattended
- Opening e-mail attachments from strangers
- Not installing anti-virus software
- Laptops on the loose
- Blabber mounts (file access open to the world)
- Plug and Play without protection
- Not reporting security violations
- Always behind the times (OS, application patches)
- Keeping an eye out inside the organization



Hacker Attack Goals

Over the past 30 years, Hacker attack goals are 1 or more of the following:

- DATA theft/disclosure aka data breaches
- ATTACK other sites using hacked assets
- DESTRUCTION of company data (deletion, ransomware)
- DEFEND accordingly



Border? What Border?

- Internet 1.0 static servers, endpoints
- Internet 2.0 static servers, mobile endpoints
- Internet 3.0 mobile servers (containers, serverless), mobile endpoints (laptops, phones, tablets, IoT, ICS)

Another View

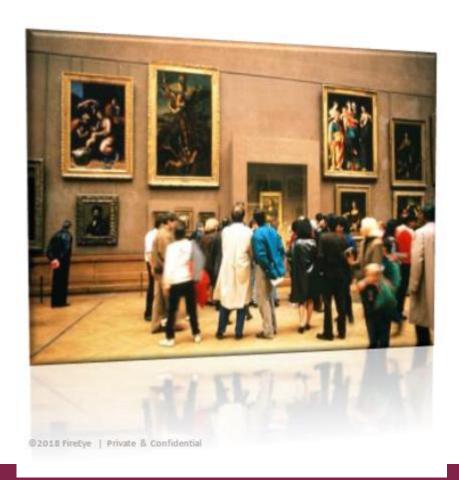
- "As we move our data outside of the firewall, we have to adopt a zero-trust type model, " [Chris] Townshend said. "We are shifting our security enforcement out to the data itself, and you have to have a security policy that follows that user no matter where that user is or what device they are using to access the data"
 - "The new cyber landscape", Patrick Marshall, GCN Magazine, vol 37, #1
- In other words, data & identity become the border.

EDU (now) vs. Corporate Structure (future)

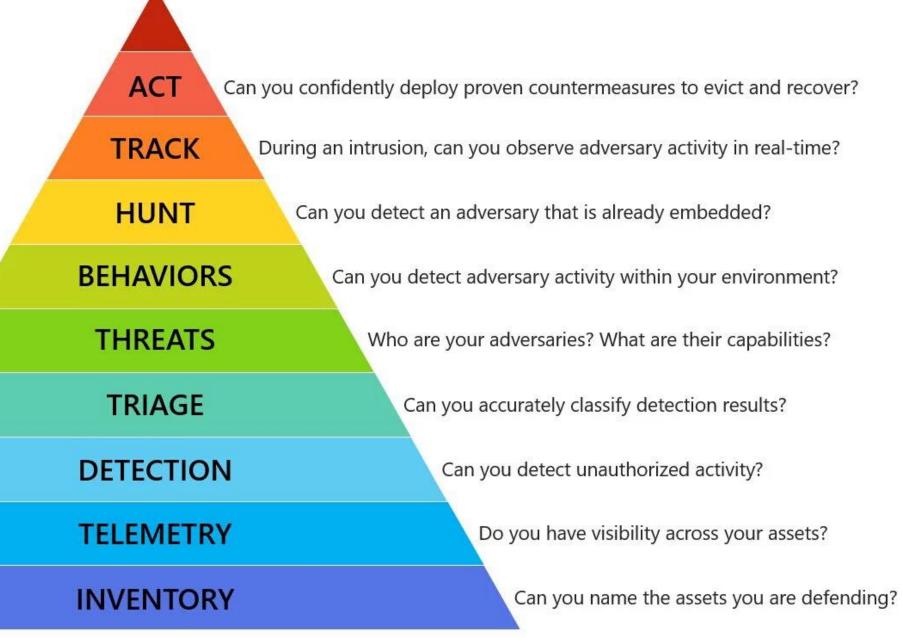
- Administrative the process that runs the institution (CORP)
 - Payroll, HR, Purchasing, Facilities, Legal, etc.
 - Security model closest to corporate model
- Academic/Instructional/WFH the process that supports teaching/learning (ISP)
 - Learning Mgt Systems such as CANVAS, Blackboard, Moodle
 - Course Delivery systems Zoom, Webex, etc.
 - Heavily BYOD all flavors, types
 - Security model closest to an ISP
- Research hybrid of the previous 2
 - Intellectual Property protection, High risk, visibility
 - Security model is a hybrid of corporate and ISP



Museum Defense in Depth



- Control access points
 - Limited but free flowing access points
 - Additional barriers around high risk assets
- Pervasive Monitoring tools
 - Cameras, motion sensors, etc.
- Active Response
 - Guards, on-demand barriers, fire suppression
- Recovery Measures
 - Insurance
 - Tracking devices
- Assume hostiles are inside.

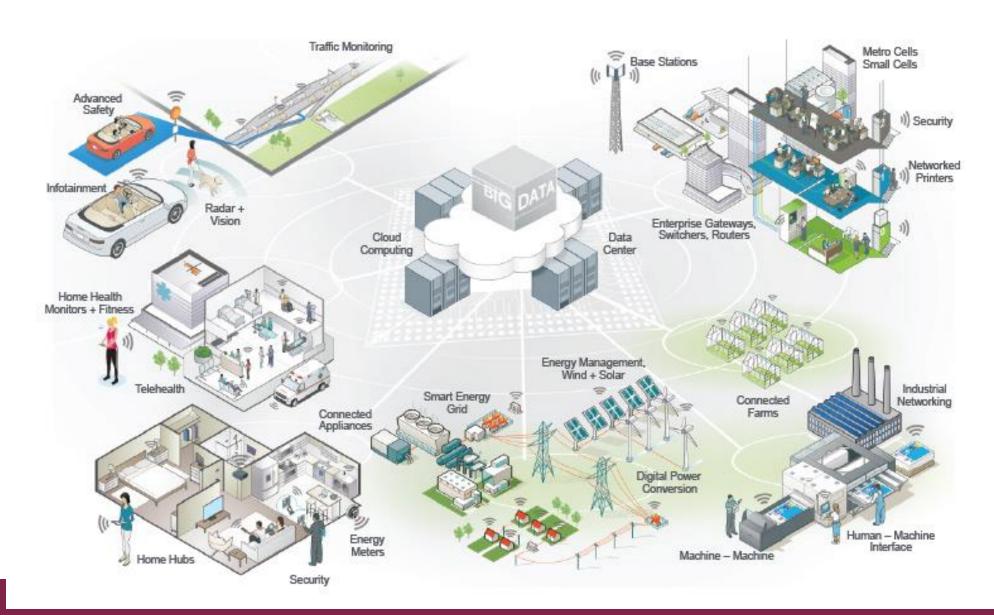


What's a Thing?

- A Thing is physical object that contains 1 or more devices
- Sensor sense the physical environment
 - Thermometers, Thermostats, weight scales
 - Measure something
- Actuator affect the physical environment
 - Brakes, pedals, pistons
 - Does something
 - https://www.cosic.esat.kuleuven.be/school-iot/slides/IoTChallenges.pdf

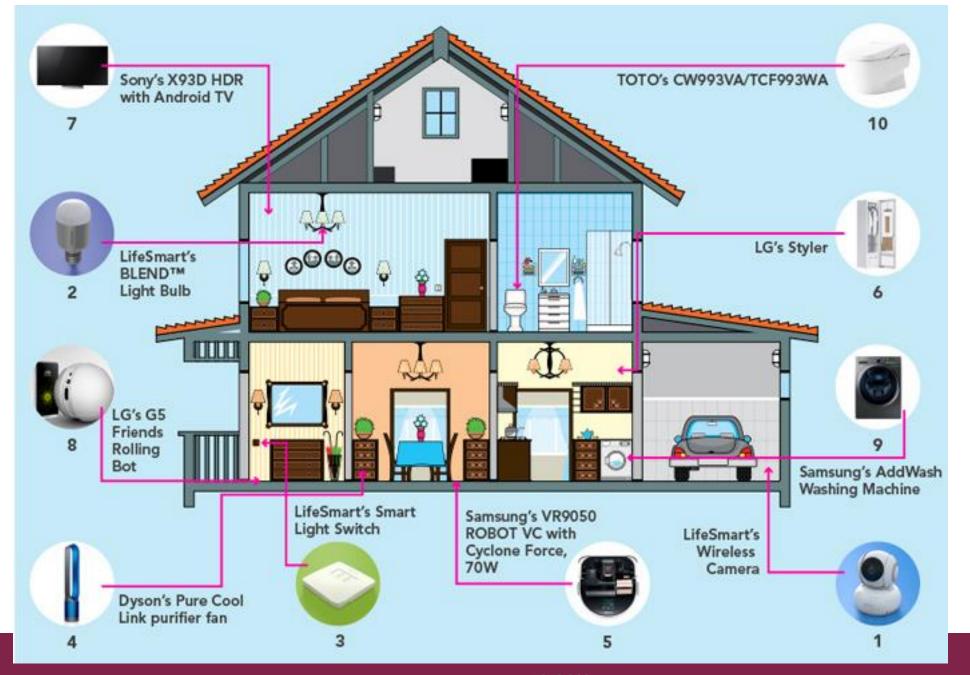


ENABLING SMART CONNECTED SOLUTIONS FROM THE END NODE TO THE CLOUD

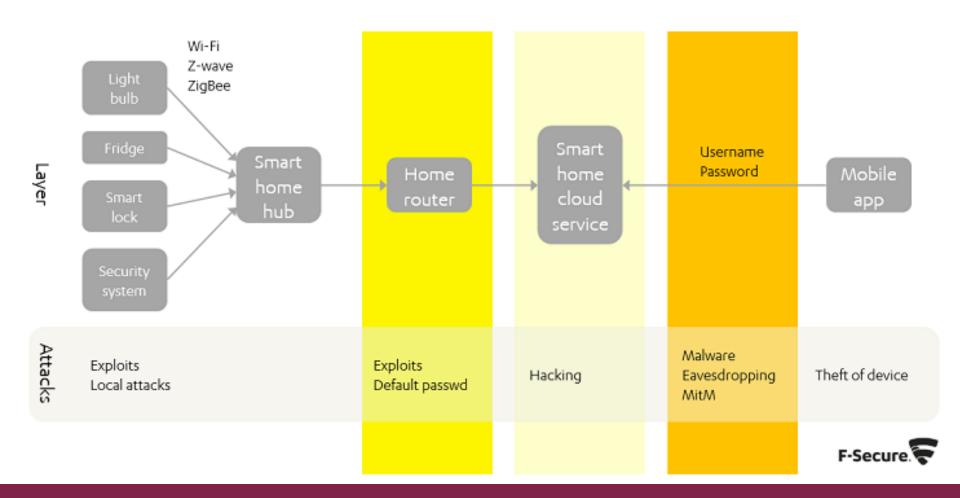




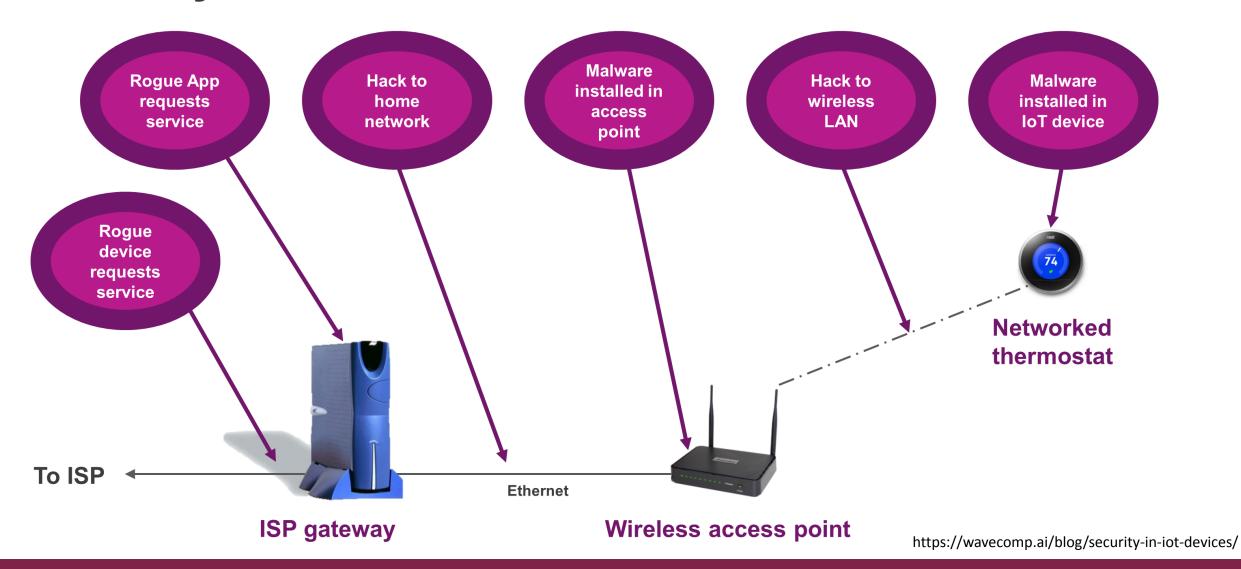


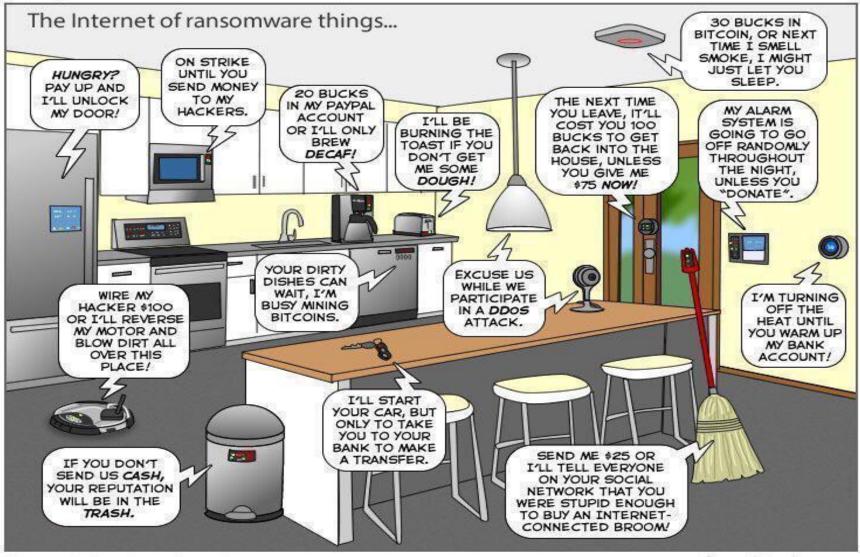


Protect your home network

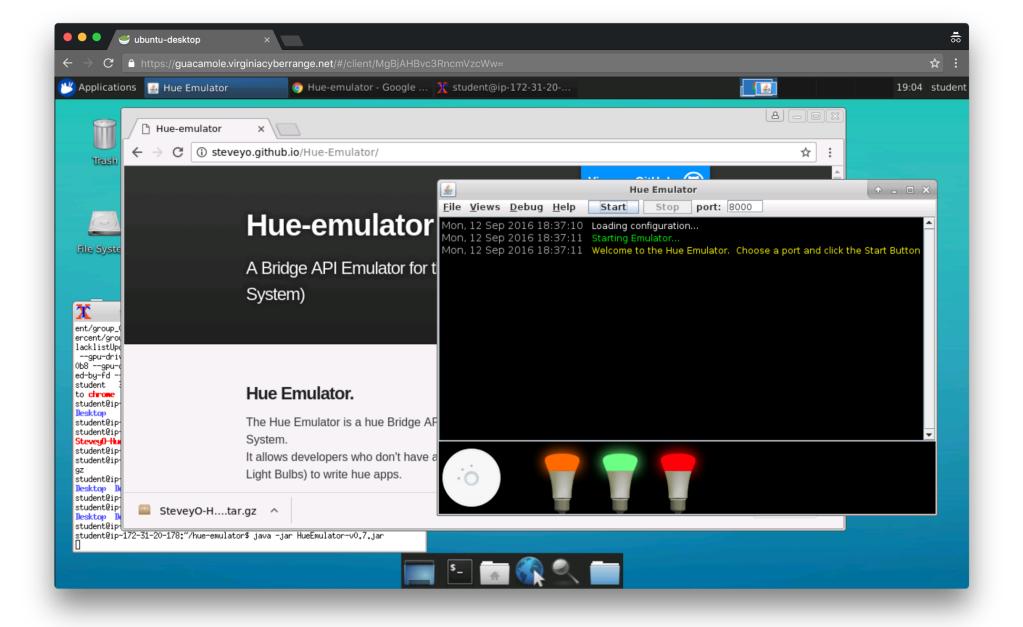


Security attacks

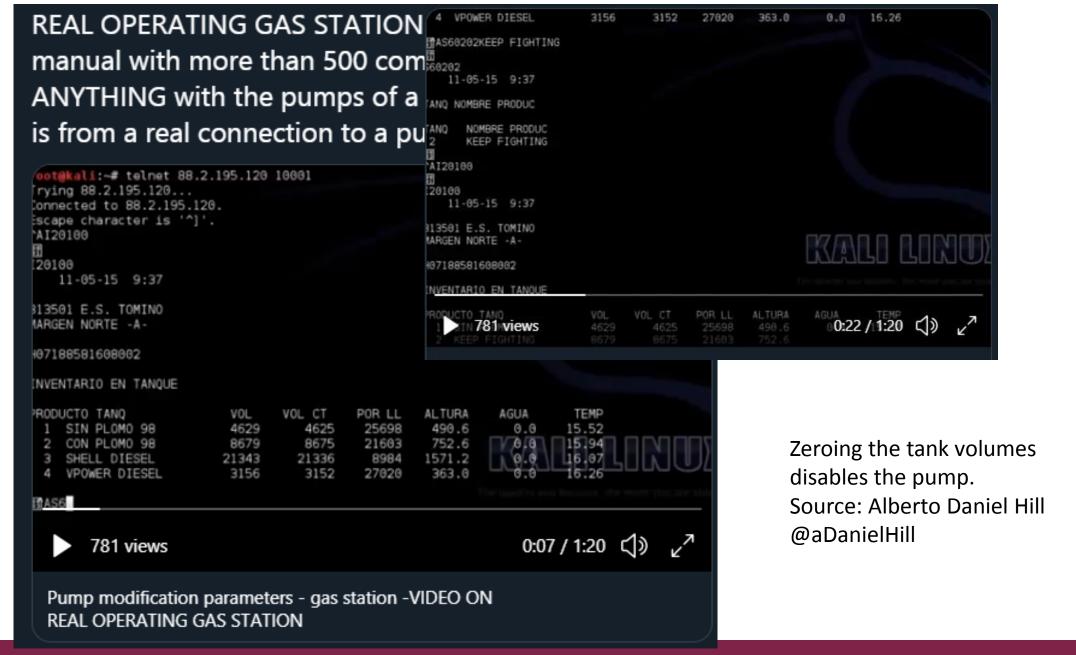




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Meet a Spammer



Hacking Dolls

- Hacking My Friend Cayla doll to unlock your front door
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=olx1G69kxfY
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kl3CV3xeKMU TV story.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JcT0g3eNl5A

Which Toys/Devices are Safe?

- Mozilla's Privacy Not Included list
- https://foundation.mozilla.org/en/privacynotincluded/
- #MyNameIsTalkingTina



www.despair.com



IT vs. OT

- Dynamic
- Data is king
 - IT is about digital information storage, retrieval, transmission, and manipulation.
- Gateways are everywhere

- Does 1 thing and 1 thing only
- Process is king
 - OT is all about process control.
 Things only happen one way—the way they were designed to act. If given a certain input, they will always produce a certain output, time and time again.
- Fewer gateways

https://www.novotek.com/en/solutions/cyber-security-for-production-and-process-networks/vast-differences-between-it-and-ot-cyber-security



IT vs. OT

- Confidentiality is priority #1
 - Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability. Businesses, consumers expect financial, medical and personal data to remain private.
- Throughput matters
- Patch Tuesday

- Control is priority #1
 - The new order: control, availability, integrity, confidentiality. Control equates to safety because, in this environment, loss of control could have dire consequences.
- Throughput is secondary
- Patch Decade

https://www.novotek.com/en/solutions/cyber-security-for-production-and-process-networks/vast-differences-between-it-and-ot-cyber-security





IT vs OT

Information Technology	Operations Technology
Component lifetime 3-5 years	Component lifetime: 10-20 years
Maturity and knowledge on cybersecurity	First steps on cybersecurity. Lack of awareness
Standard methodologies and architectures	Legacy systems
Loss of data	Loss of life
Recover by reboot	Fault tolerance essential
High throughput demanded. High delay accepted	Modest throughtput acceptable. High delay serious concern
Straightforward upgrades and automated changes	Patching is a pain. Changes only through vendors

https://www.slideshare.net/phdays/ss-35168693



Schneier's Example – Car Attack*

- Confidentiality, Availability, Integrity
- Confidentiality
 - Know who you are so we target your car
- Availability
 - Disable your car's brake system
- Integrity
 - Change the settings on your car's "stay in lane" feature
 - Tell it to be 2 ft to the left of the center line
- *"Click Here to Kill Everybody", by Bruce Schneier, ISBN: 978-0-393-60888-5



OT and IT Common Ground

- Underlying goal: retain control of systems and machines that could impact the safety of employees and customers
- ID, authenticate all devices/machines (Plant, field) ensure only approved devices talk to each other (hmmmm, zero trust?)
- Encrypt all communications
- Enable remote upgrades. Do NOT assume the net is safe
- Separation of IT and OT will diminish





It'S ONLY A VIRTUE IF YOU'RE NOT A SCREWUP.

Zero Trust Networks(ZTN) Assumptions*

 The device is no longer the border. A user's identity/Data pair is the new border.

- Pillar 1: The network is always assumed to be hostile
- Pillar 2: Assume the hostiles are already inside your network
- Pillar 3: Network locality (segmentation) is not sufficient for deciding trust in a network



ZTN Assumptions

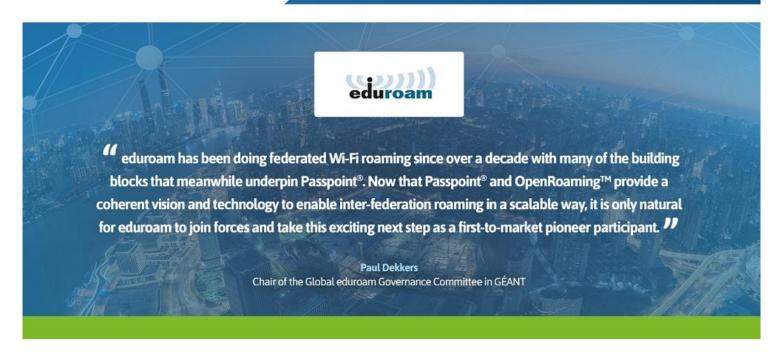
- Pillar 4: **Every** device, user and network flow is authenticated and authorized
- Pillar 5: Policies must be dynamic and calculated from as many sources of data as possible
- Pillar 7: Containers, serverless and cloud computing are the new disruptors of traditional security architectures.
- Pillar 8: Mobile users, mobile apps, mobile storage



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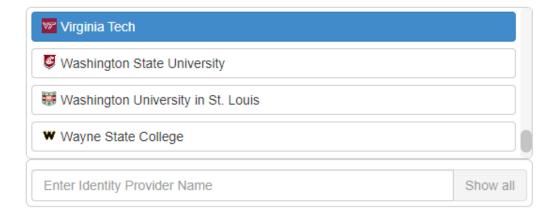
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Login

G SIGN IN WITH GOOGLE

SIGN IN WITH FACEBOOK

SIGN IN WITH AZURE AD

Have an invitation code?



Your Home Computer Became Your Work Computer - 1

• If you use your home computer for work, you must follow your office's security requirements on it.

- Create a separate userid for work stuff. Keeps personal separate from work.
 - Browser history, photos, personal sensitive data vs. work sensitive data. Can limit ransomware damage.
- When you're done #WFH, you can delete that account

Your Home Computer Became Your Work Computer - 2

You become your Help Desk, system support group

 Does your home computer meet any regulatory requirements imposed on the data you use?

Where Does It Go When It Goes Home?

- PROBLEM: Once data is on your home net, you lose data visibility
- Home systems become exfil targets
 - Infostealer class malware looks for PII
 - Attacker dumps from the home system
 - We don't know if/when/where it went but the home ISP may
- SOLUTIONS (?)
 - TAG your data files (web bug)
 - File phones home instead of computer
 - Lot of work to implement



WFH attack vectors

- Phishing Websites, emails
 - 1700+ domains with "Zoom" in the name (src: Checkpoint)
 - 522K active Covid-19 phishing sites (src: Google)
 - Check your spam folder for emails ©
- Your email address is key!
 - Compromise that, everything falls.
 - Request resets from bank, Facebook, Twitter, etc.

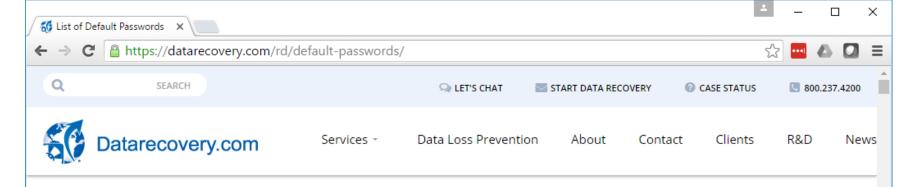
WFH Infrastructure Protection

- Router and WiFi
 - Change default passwords
 - Disable WPS (Wifi Protected Setup) 1 touch
 - Enable latest security options
 - WPA2-PSK [AES]

WFH Device Protection

- OS updates
- Host Based Firewalls
- Change Smart Home, Stream Security default passwords
 - Connect to separate guest net from your computers





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Default Passwords

June 23, 2014

This page serves as a repository for the default passwords for various devices and applications.

Hardware devices listed include network devices such as routers, modems, and firewalls, along with various storage devices and computer systems. This is a substantial list, but it is not regularly updated. Revision numbers are therefore included where applicable in order to ensure accuracy.

If your device's listed password is incorrect or if you would like to submit a password for inclusion on this list, please send an email to support@datarecovery.com with this page's URL (http://datarecovery.com/rd/default-passwords/) in the subject line.

All of these admin passwords are provided for research purposes and for legal, legitimate use.

Manufacturer	Model/Name	Revision	Protocol	User	Password
3Com	-	1.25		root	letmein
3com	3comCellPlex7000	-		tech	tech
зсом	AccessBuilder	7000 BRI	SNMP	SNMPWrite	private
зсом	AirConnect Access	01.50-01	Multi	TCTC 2021 (none)	(none)

Categories

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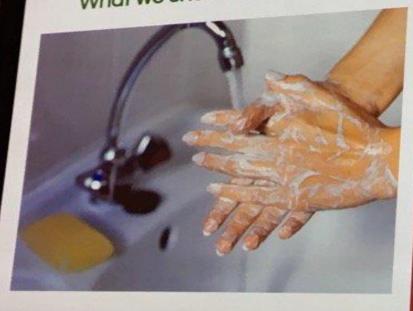
MAC/APPLE

MEDIA

43

Basic security hygiene

What we should be doing:

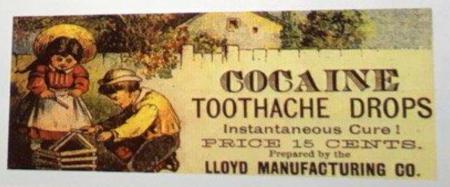


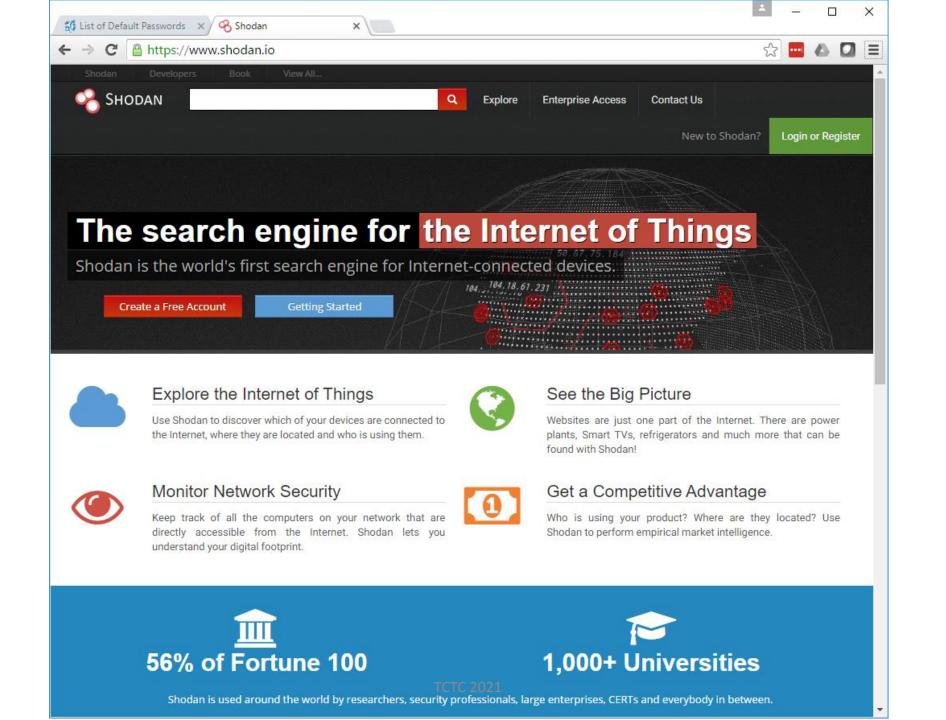
What we're doing instead:











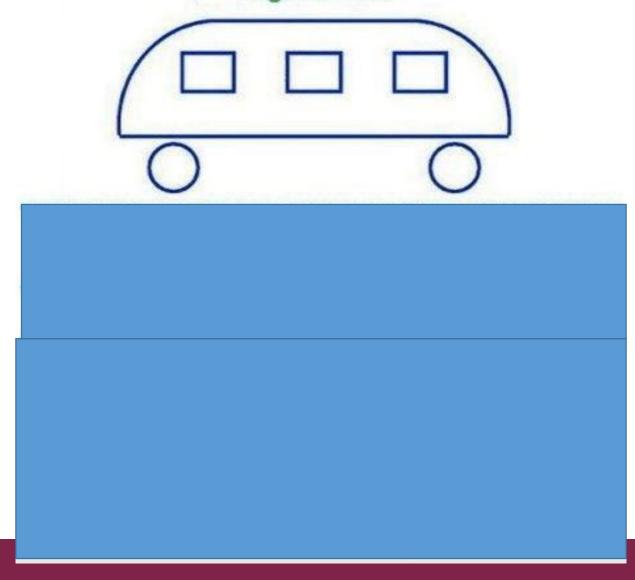
Consider IoT and WFH Risks

- Data Classification becomes important. Be careful with high risk data.
- Your "infrastructure" include everyone's home infrastructure
 - https://www.sans.org/security-awareness-training/sans-security-awareness-work-homedeployment-kit
- IoT security is negligible
- IoT vendors cannot assume the net is safe. It's not.
- IoT data collection needs to be understood
 - Who owns the data you give them?



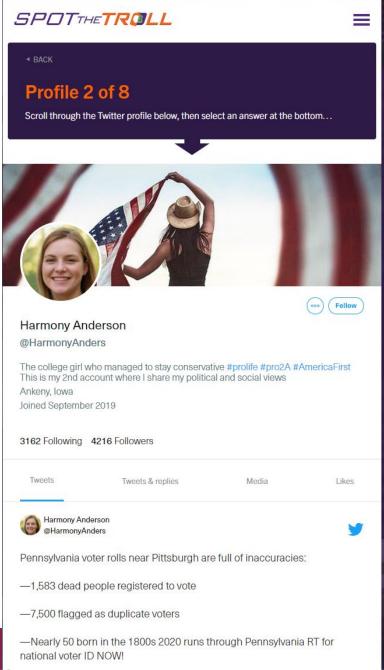
Which way is the bus going?

Right or left?



Spot the Troll

https://spotthetroll.org





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- http://security.vt.edu