
Security by Design is an Oxymoron

German/Iranian Forum on Security Research Areas
October 29th, 2016

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Scylla & Charybdis

- Two monsters from ancient Greek mythology

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- Two monsters from ancient Greek mythology
- **Straits of Messina**, between Sicily and the Italian mainland
- Major trade route from Eastern to Western Mediterranean
- Trade routes – hazard risks and opportunity risks
 - Storms and currents
 - Pirates and competing powers
- **Parallels between the internet and the Open Seas?**

Scylla – The Criminal World

- Criminals are innovative
- New applications provide new opportunities
- Criminal energy is inexhaustible
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- In security, the defender has to move before the attacker
- Unless you believe in penetrate-and-patch

Defending Against the Unknown

- How can you be secure by design if you do not know all you have to defend against?
- Design of block ciphers (1980s)
 - New 'improved' block ciphers proposed in aftermath of DES
 - When academia rediscovered [differential cryptanalysis](#) the 'improved' ciphers turned out to be weaker than DES
- Smart cards for public key cryptography (1990s)
 - Research on faster algorithms for enhancing performance
 - When [side-channel analysis](#) was discovered it was found that performance enhancements were leaking keys

Charybdis – The Whirlpool of Apps

- Business and customers are innovative
- Technologies used in ways they were not designed for
 - Credit cards designed for 'customer present' transactions
 - Today one of the main payment modes in the internet
- How can you be secure by design if you do not know what you are designing for?

Defending the Unknown

- **Disruptive Technologies [Christensen]**
- Cheap and simple technologies, do not meet requirements of sophisticated users, but are adopted by a wider public
- When the new technology acquires advanced features, it takes over the entire market
- **Problem for security:** security features may not be required by the applications the new technology was designed for; when it turns into a platform for sensitive applications, re-integrating security becomes difficult

Disruptive Technology #1 – PC

- In the 1980s there were workstations and PCs
- Workstations for professionals, powerful, fancy graphics, serious machines for serious people
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“1984”
Apple Macintosh
commercial
Superbowl XVIII

- There were many more amateurs than professionals

Demise of the Workstation

- Computing and graphics capabilities of PC got better
 - Anything good for visualization in engineering is good for visualization in computer games
- What happened to Apollo, DEC, Silicon Graphics, Sun?
- Workstation security:
 - Designed for engineering applications; issues like access control were considered
 - Top security researchers at DEC (Butler Lampson, Turing Award 1992)
- PC: single user stand-alone system; **security is redundant**
- **End of story: systems 'insecure by design' (not their fault!) had squeezed out the more secure professional solutions**

Disruptive Technology #2 – Internet

- Once upon a time there were telephone networks providing real time connections
- Once upon a time IBM had a network architecture (SNA) with robust protocols guaranteeing message integrity
https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/zosbasics/com.ibm.zos.znetwork/znetwork_151.htm
- Packet-switched networks were scavenging spare capacities in the telephone network
 - IP as a best effort protocol: no security, no reliability
 - Killer application of the internet: email
- Industrial strength professional system competing against an experimental research network

Disruptive Technology #2 – Internet

- And the winner is

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Disruptive Technology #2 – Internet

- And the winner is the internet
- A sigh of desperation from IBM, mid 1990s:
“Our customers are switching over to TCP/IP, start from scratch to get back to where they already had been with our solutions”
- Telco operators first competed in offering cheap flat rates for internet users, and then complained that Apple and Google were earning all the money
- Public administration in Hamburg has just moved to VoIP

Disruptive Technology #1 + #2

- When the internet was released to the public, PCs at home and in the office got connected to the world at large
- When the internet was released to the public, it became a platform for e-commerce
- **Devices insecure by design become terminals for commercial transactions**
- This is a very generous invitation . . .

Disruptive Technology #1 + #2: Reaction

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- Secure SSL/TLS tunnels for e-commerce
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- Attacks moved into web pages, browsers (SQLI, XSS)
- Even perfect O/S security wouldn't stop these attacks

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Oxymoron

An apparent juxtaposition of opposites

Making promises that can't be kept
is a dangerous long term strategy

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 - Side channel attacks were a surprise to crypto in the 1990s
- The good news
 - There will always be surprises
 - Surprises create problems → challenges → opportunities

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 - Turn fortune telling into an engineering discipline?
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- Avoiding unforgivable vulnerabilities?
 - This is first a matter of education
 - In research, keep pushing the boundary of 'unforgivable'
- The next boundary: software security
 - Software is everywhere!
 - Still scope for fundamental research, but more a matter of industrial practice and research on industrial practice

Final Thoughts – The Modern Car

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car of the future: a smartphone on wheels

Final Thoughts – The Modern Car



car of the future: a smartphone on wheels
Which surprises lie in store?

Thank you very much for your attention!
Questions?