

RSAC[®]Conference2015

San Francisco | April 20-24 | Moscone Center

SESSION ID: ECO-T07R

Endpoints in the New Age: Apps, Mobility, and the Internet of Things

Benjamin Jun

CTO

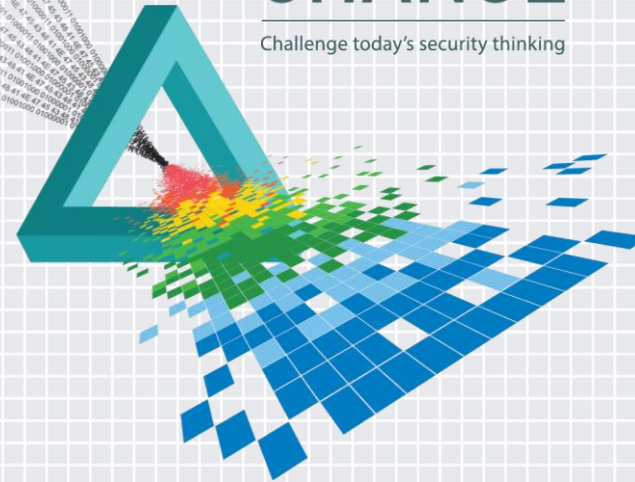
Chosen Plaintext Partners

@BenjaminJun

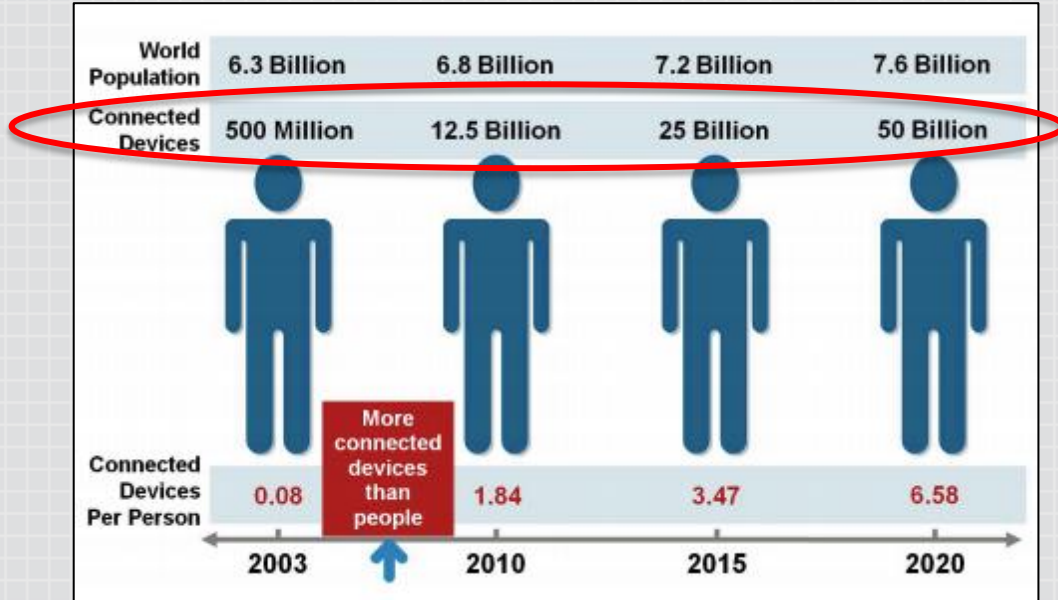
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CHANGE

Challenge today's security thinking

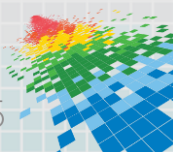


Lots of connected devices!



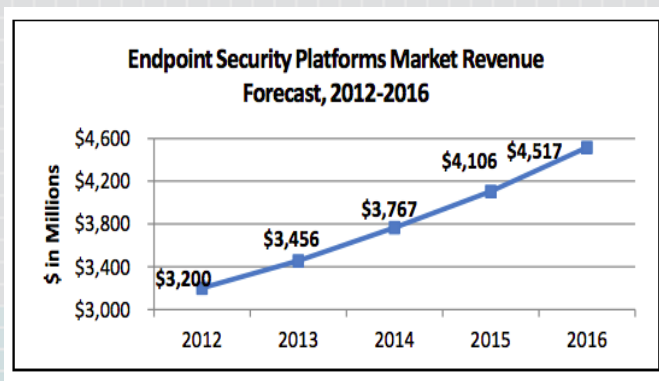
- PCs
- IP phones
- Mobile phones
- Consumer Electronics
- Machine-to-Machine

Source: Cisco

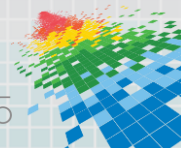


Endpoint security today

- Monitor** {
 - ◆ React to anomalous data/behavior
 - ◆ Respond quickly to 0 day
- Recover** {
 - ◆ System repair
- Manage** {
 - ◆ Centralized policy enforcement
 - ◆ Deployment management

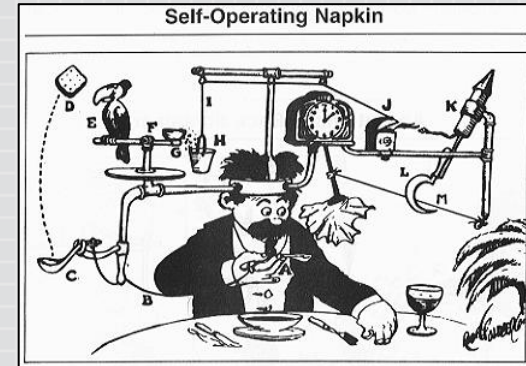


Endpoint Security Platforms Market
The Radicati Group, Inc. (2014)



Endpoint security today

- ◆ Complexity hurts defense
 - ◆ Platform diversity – new ones have poor security
 - ◆ Lots of apps, smeared across cloud / device / IoT
- ◆ Machine learning has limits
 - ◆ Machine recognition cuts through complexity
 - ◆ ...but lousy against skilled adversaries
 - ◆ Result: race-to-update!
- ◆ Attackers are more subtle + deep (APT)
 - ◆ HARD to tune false positive vs. false negative

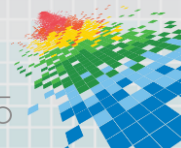


Rube Goldberg Archives



“car” “NOT car” delta

Intriguing properties of neural networks, Szegedy et al



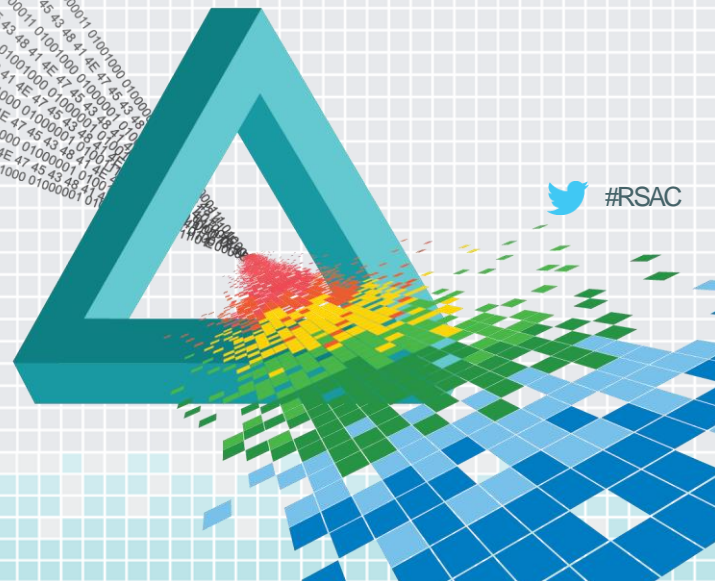
What lies ahead...

Internet of Things

Device Federation

Application Portability

Complex Trust Domains



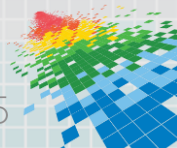
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The Internet of Things

The physical world is becoming a type of information system [with] sensors and actuators embedded in physical objects...

When objects can both sense the environment and communicate, they become tools for understanding complexity and responding to it.

– McKinsey & Company

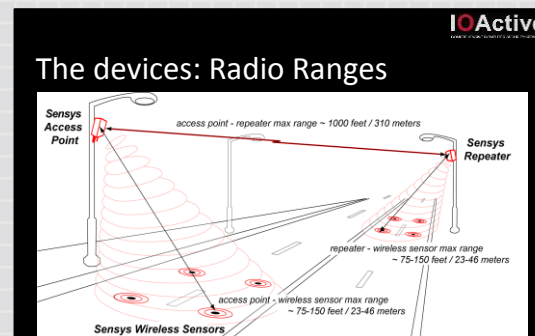


Challenge: Break physical stuff, at scale

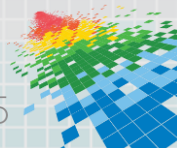
- ◆ Enron fakes grid transactions to manipulate market (2001)
- ◆ Stuxnet targets programmable logic controller (2010)
- ◆ IOActive demo'd vulnerabilities in Washington DC traffic management system (2014)



Siemens Simatic S7-315



Hacking US Traffic Control Systems
Cesar Cerrudo, IOActive



Challenge: Time and Place

- ◆ IoT policies sensitive to **time/location**
 - ◆ App logic, pricing, proximity assessment, identity, pairing, DRM, ...
- ◆ Today's approaches **not private, spoofable**
- ◆ Prediction: Chipset cores for environment attestation
 - ◆ Independent CPU maintains GPS + time history
 - ◆ Digitally sign data, traceable to module security certification

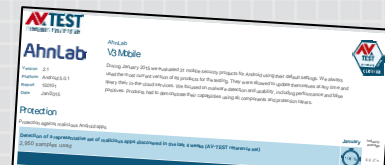


Captured RQ-170 Sentinel

Challenge: IoT device maintainability

- ◆ Unmanaged IoT **hard to update, no clear owner, no mgmt \$**
 - ◆ But today's endpoint security relies on updates!
- ◆ IoT infrastructure has **5x longer field life** than mobile device
- ◆ System components have **short lived support**
 - ◆ Chipset SW team builds Board Support Package (BSP)
 - ◆ ODM builds device functionality
 - ◆ Product vendor makes customization

*...will the last one in the building
patch the vulnerability?*



Malware detection test:
“We use only recent
malware, which is **not
older than 4 weeks.**”

AV-TEST Independent IT-Security Institute
Android Testing Methodology (2013)

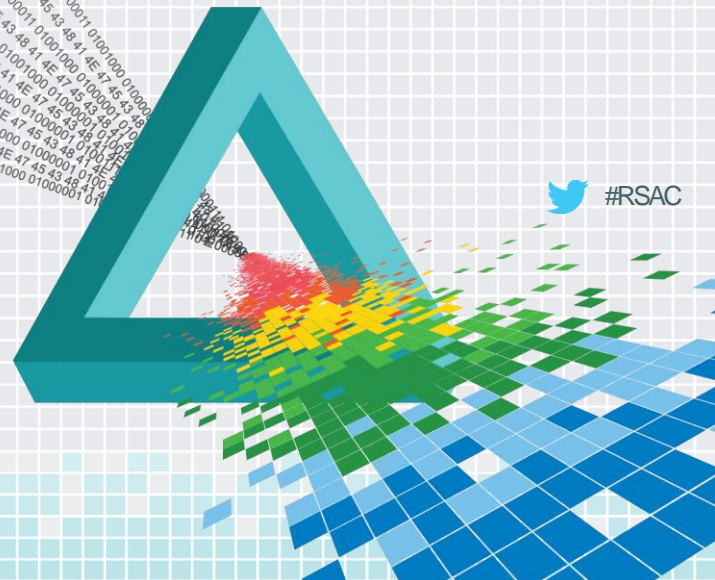
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Device federation

M2M peer cooperation

- ◆ To assess device environment
- ◆ For control + data flows
- ◆ When one device proxies a human



**Need to discover, create, manage,
and authenticate endpoint identities**



...best practice for device federation?

Problem: wifi-enroll a new printer

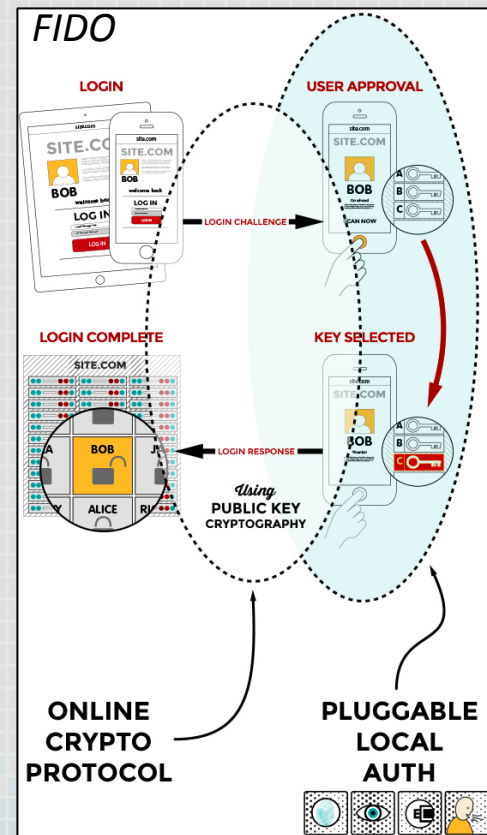
1. New printer defaults as open wifi AP
2. “HP Auto Wireless Connect”
 - ◆ Runs on your PC
 - ◆ Scrapes wifi access code from OS
 - ◆ Connects to printer AP and gives access code to printer
3. Printer joins your wireless network!



Genius or Scary?

Authentication standards filling out...

- ◆ Fast IDentity Online (FIDO) Alliance
 - ◆ **People** authentication
 - ◆ Leverages security features on user device
 - ◆ Agnostic to device authentication technology
- ◆ OAuth, OpenID
 - ◆ API access (**robot**) authentication
 - ◆ Client enrolled and given a key
- ◆ **...not M2M / endpoint solutions!**
 - ◆ Need device discovery, P2P connection



Decentralized device federation

Ease of 1st Connection

Proximity & web-of-trust



Embedded agent



Enroll to local hub



Enroll to central service



Degree of Centralization

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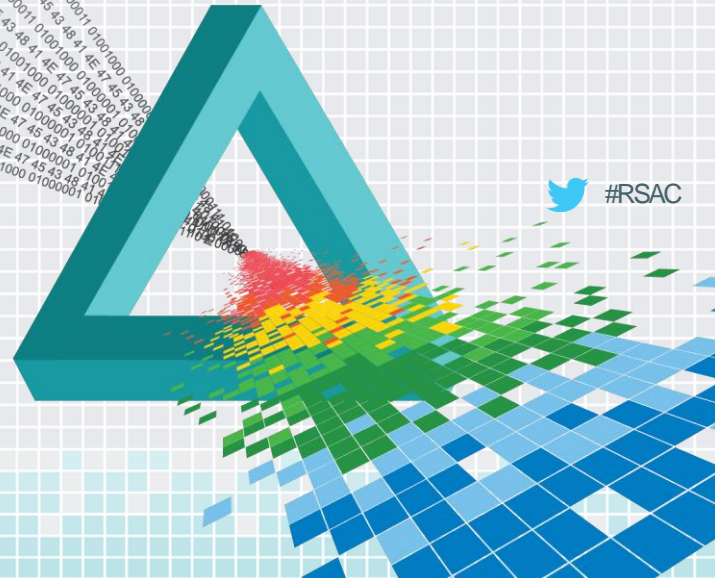
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Workspaces of the future

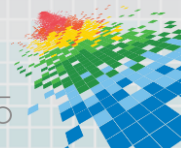


Instant global connectivity
Cross-domain collaboration
Hierarchical control



**“Mobile [as a distinction] is dead
...I expect to use any screen”**

– Matias Duarte
VP of Design, Google

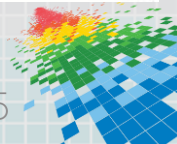


Application portability

Seamless sessions across independently managed devices.

- ◆ Securely “throw” app to different device
 - ◆ Immediate response
 - ◆ Minimal admin (BYOD, friends house, hotel)
 - ◆ Application bound to user, not device

- ◆ When app and data really matter!



Attackers target interoperability controls

- ◆ Example: HDCP content pipe
 - ◆ “High Bandwidth Digital Copy Protection”
- ◆ Protects digital content, interoperability
 - ◆ Ease of use: Fast, offline, any-to-any
 - ◆ No one device contains global secret



but a group of 40 devices reveals it!

Number of KSVs	40	42	44	46	48	50
Prob. of Spanning M	.295	.773	.940	.982	.997	.999

A Cryptanalysis of the High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection System
(Crosby, Goldberg, Johnson, Song, Wagner)

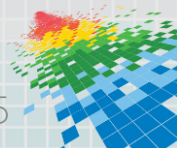
App control is bound to keys... manage them well!

- ◆ Apple Airplay protects digital content, interoperability, **and** user binding
 - ◆ Fast, offline, any-to-any
 - ◆ Pipe + direct connection to Internet sources



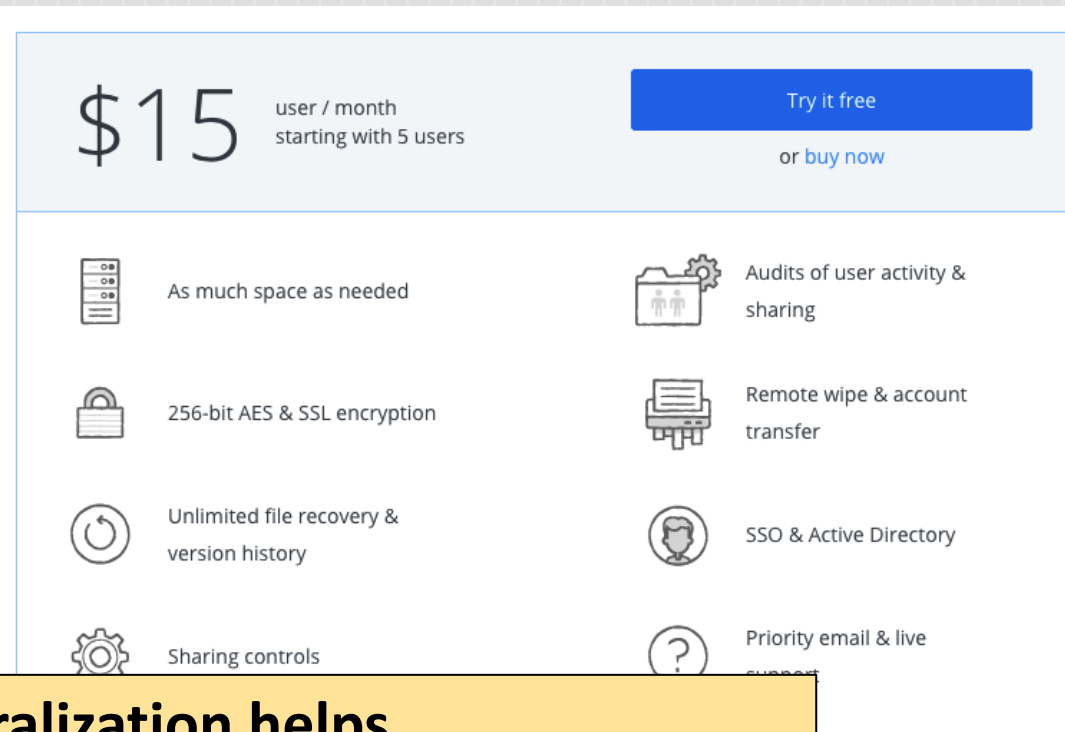
- ◆ Security design
 - ◆ RSA keypairs for different roles
 - ◆ **Global keys extracted**

```
GitHub, Inc. [US] https://github.com/mikebrady/shairport-sync
1
2
3 static char super_secret_key[] =
4 "-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\n"
5 "MIIEpQIBAAKCAQEAS9dE8qLieItsH1WgjrCFRKj6eUWqi+bGLOX1HL3U3GhC/j0Qg
6
7 shairport, James Laird
8
```



Portability requires centralized policies

- ◆ Cloud sync helps data portability
- ◆ **Sync + console greatly improve management tools**
- ◆ **But security of distributed data only as strong as weakest link**
- ◆ **Controls are coarse**



\$15 user / month starting with 5 users

Try it free
or [buy now](#)

- As much space as needed
- 256-bit AES & SSL encryption
- Unlimited file recovery & version history
- Sharing controls
- Audits of user activity & sharing
- Remote wipe & account transfer
- SSO & Active Directory
- Priority email & live support

**Centralization helps.
But device security is the limiting reagent!**

Portability requires sandboxing ... but are software sandboxes robust?

The Great Cloud Reboot of 2014

```
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA1

Xen Security Advisory CVE-2014-7188 / XSA-108
version 4

Improper MSR range used for x2APIC emulation

UPDATES IN VERSION 4
=====
Public release.

ISSUE DESCRIPTION
=====
Xen Security Advisory CVE-2014-7188

The MSR range specified for APIC use in the x2APIC access model spans
256 MSRs. Hypervisor code emulating read and write accesses to these
MSRs erroneously covered 1024 MSRs. While the write emulation path is
written such that accesses to the extra MSRs would not have any bad
effect (they end up being no-ops), the read path would (attempt to)
access memory beyond the single page set up for APIC emulation.

IMPACT
=====
```



Content as threat vector

Abusing Blu-ray Players Pt. 1 - Sandbox Escapes

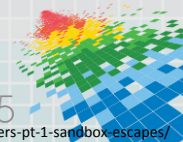
Friday February 27, 2015

tl;dr

In today's (28 February) closing keynote talk at the Abertay Ethical Hacking Society's **Securi-Tay conf** how it was possible to build a malicious Blu-ray disc.

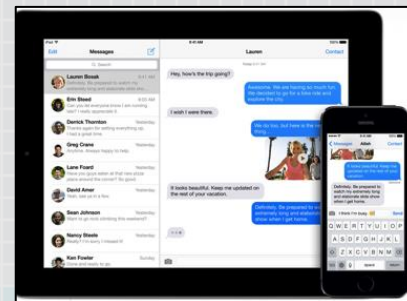
By combining different vulnerabilities in Blu-ray players we have built a single disc which will detect the platform specific executable from the disc before continuing on to play the disc's video to avoid raising an attacker to provide a tunnel into the target network or to exfiltrate sensitive files, for example.

Background



Portability requires secure UI ... but we can't even do this locally!

- ◆ User interface == communication channel
 - ◆ Isolation, privacy, integrity
 - ◆ Many groups working on this
- ◆ Guiding lights?
 - ◆ SE Linux has right focus on interfaces
 - ◆ PIN pad standards (DUKPT)
- ◆ Um, separated UI is good for security!
 - ◆ ...did iMessage just kill SMS 2-factor?



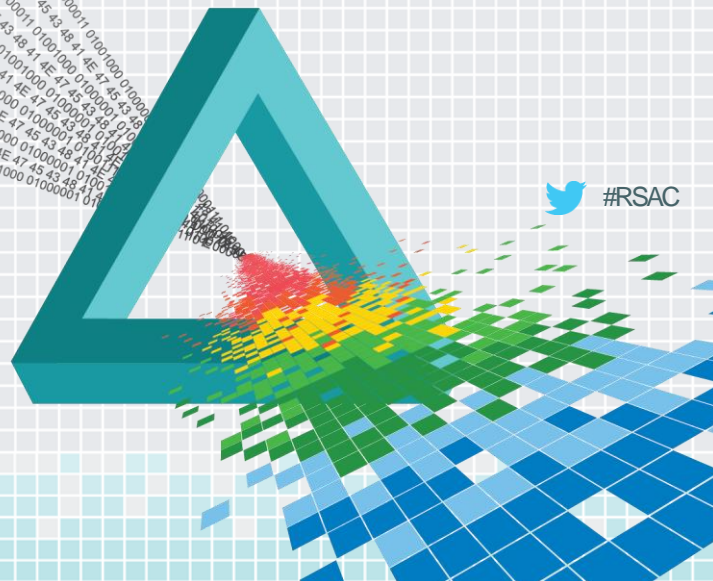
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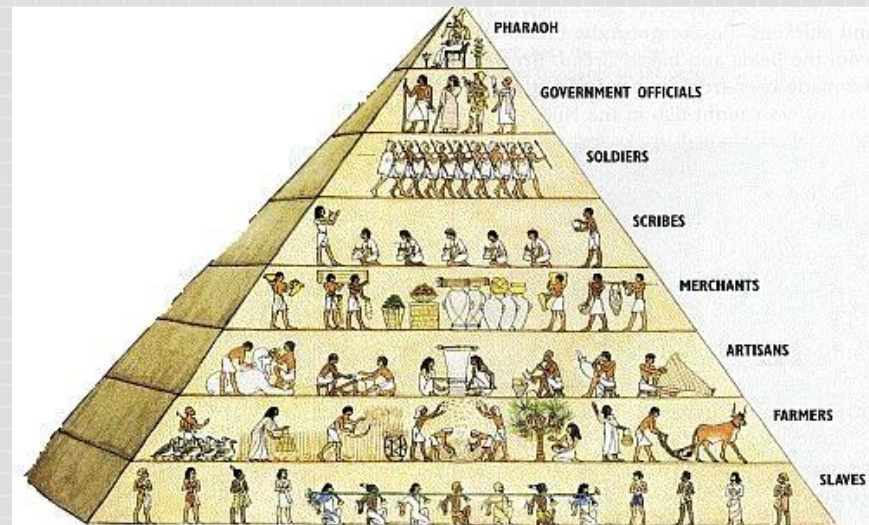
Application Portability

Complex Trust Domains



The good old days (pre-2010)

- ◆ Hierarchical structure
 - ◆ Device Admin = Owner = Root
 - ◆ OS/BIOS in charge
 - ◆ Policies via endpoint security product



- ◆ Reality: “Possession is nine tenths of the law”

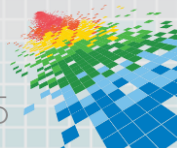
Many cooks in the kitchen!

Entities

- Device owner
- User(s)
- Applications
- Application developer
- App store
- BYOD administrator(s)
- Mobile carrier / system operator
- OS vendor
- Device manufacturer
- Chip manufacturer

Privileges

- Run app
- Unlock data
- Read location info
- Application keys
- Access to crash logs
- Platform attestation
- Allow SW update
- Debug unlock
- Privileged developer hooks
- Peripheral authentication
- Encrypted key store



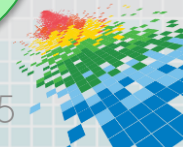
Pressure on trust boundaries



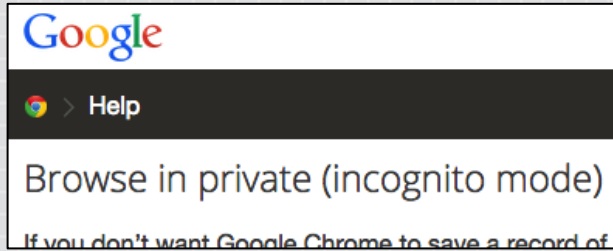
- ◆ App doesn't trust user
- ◆ App doesn't trust root
- ◆ User cannot touch app's keys



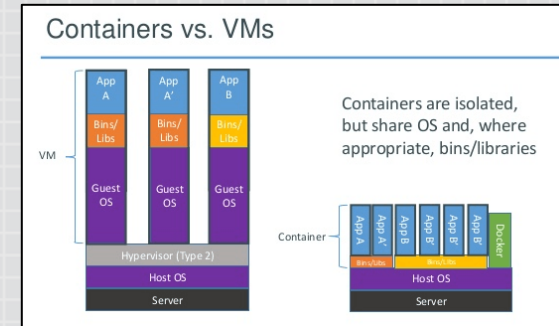
- ◆ Nobody trusts the software
- ◆ No single administrator:
multiple, limited authorities
- ◆ Auditable privilege limits



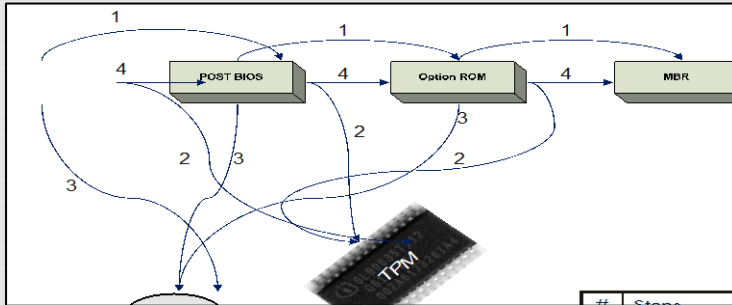
Well intentioned but limited



Red/black isolation too simplistic



Sandboxes incomplete, make developers lazy



TPM attestation not for complex SW



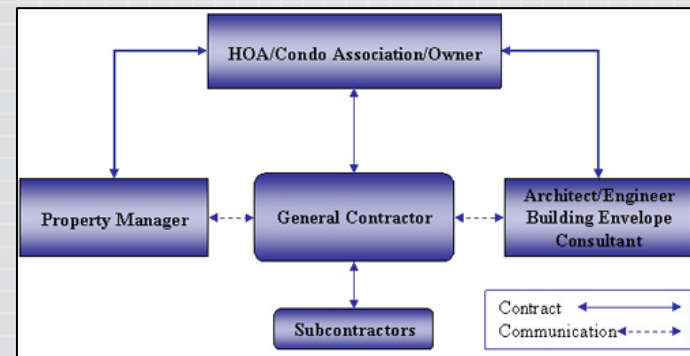
Key rolling w/o device robustness?

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~~One ring to rule them all?~~

Condominium HOA model

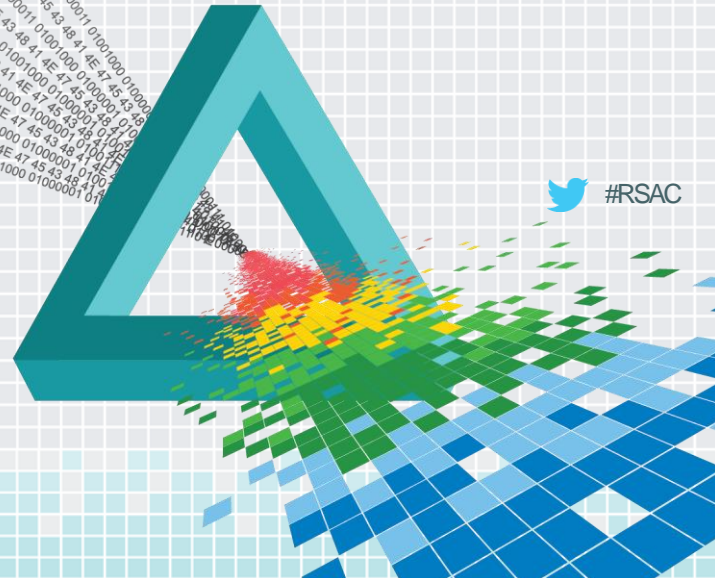
- ◆ Multiple “owners”, transparent limits, privilege transfers, situational override, auditable logs and limits
 - ◆ Not trusted: Root / OS / vendor / govt
- ◆ Platform enforces data/program domains
- ◆ Privilege handoffs over device lifecycle
- ◆ Can remotely audit system attributes
- ◆ Enforced in HW, not by OS



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Healthy Endpoints



Endpoint foundation

◆ What gets to run on the platform?

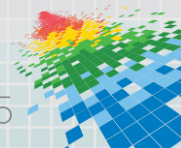
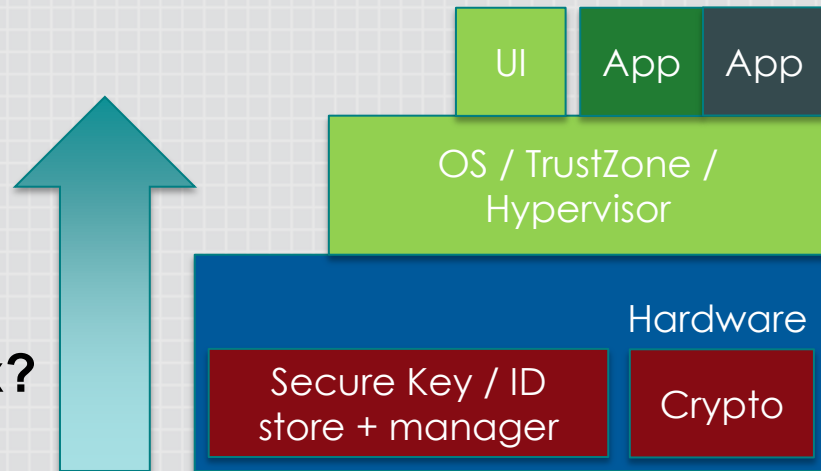
- ◆ Boot / code authentication
- ◆ Secure debug lock

◆ Do my secrets remain opaque?

- ◆ Application partitioning
- ◆ Hardware-based secure key storage

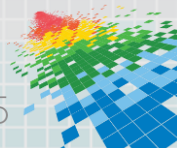
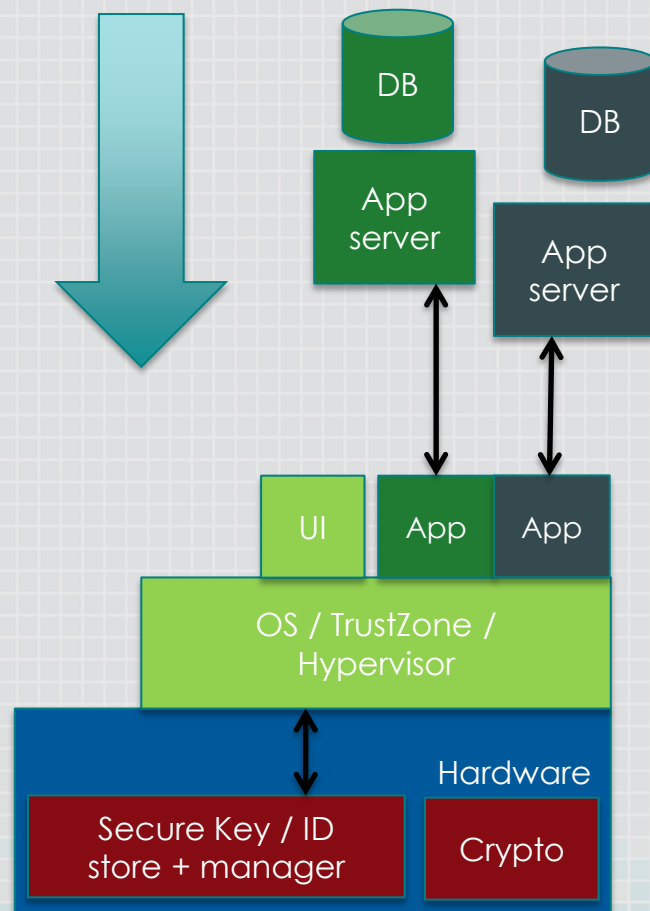
◆ Am I in the real world or the matrix?

- ◆ Environment attestation
- ◆ Peripheral authentication



Trust from the top down

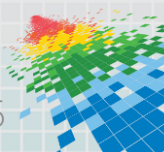
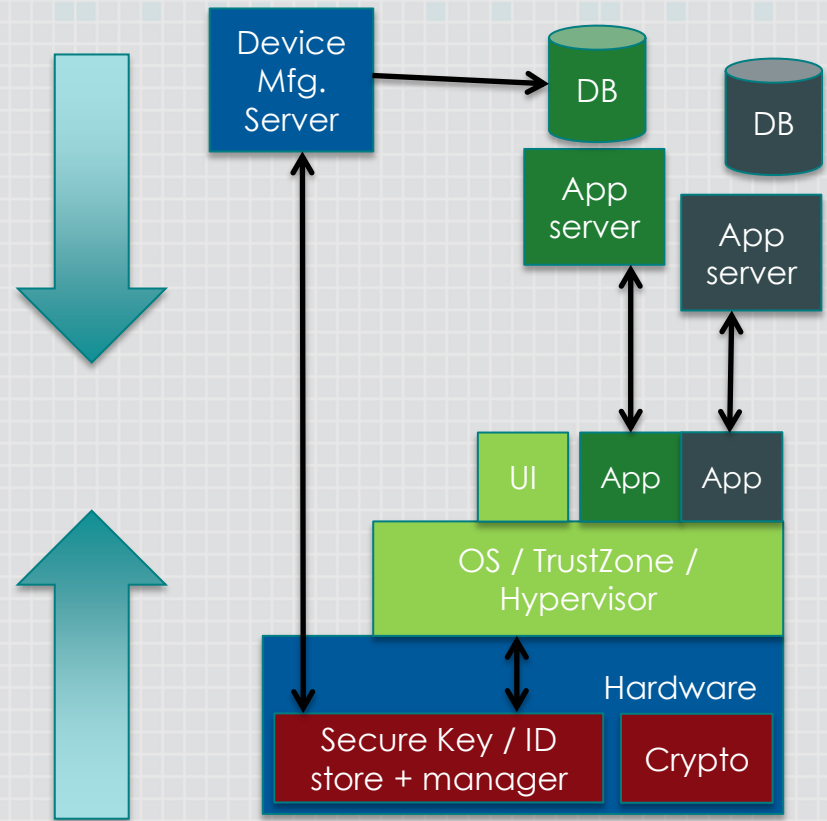
- ◆ Device enrollment
- ◆ App deployment & updates
- ◆ System audit & risk management
- ◆ Online revocation
- ◆ Policy management



Trust meets in the middle

Identity + key provisioning
Authentication service
Policy management
Security updates

Identity + key management
Sandboxed secrets
Partitioning of critical state
Reliability & integrity



Apply what you have learned

◆ Near term

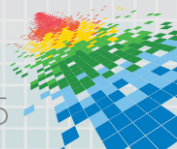
- ◆ Understand endpoint security systems (walk show floor!)

◆ Mid term

- ◆ Appreciate where your roadmap deviates from your endpoint tools
- ◆ Use available security building blocks!

◆ Long term

- ◆ Advocate for platform improvements



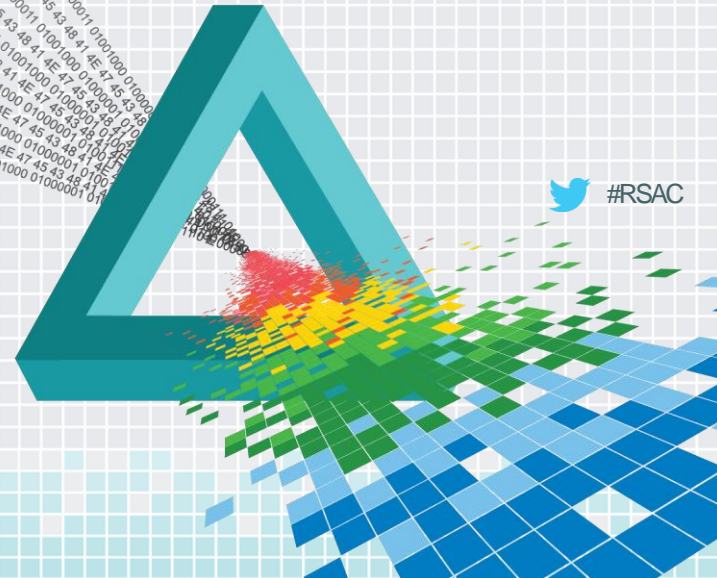
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Questions?

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