

Security. Keeping them out.

Justin Rummel

justin@stonyrivertech.com

@justinrummel

Agenda

- Data Security
- Gap Analysis
- Human Element
- Why Manage
- What makes this hard

Data security and IT Security

- What is the difference?
- Not just encryption
 - Physical Access
 - Protection at all layers
- Data at rest, Data in motion

Gap analysis



Why do administrators manage and maintain security?

- Creates a policy rather than people just occasionally remembering.
- Administer exceptions to policies.
- Maintaining system/process integrity to ensure policy compliance.
- Handling violations of policy and, therefore, the safety of data.

Document and Communicate!

The human element

- There's nothing that you can do about it.
- They will write their passwords down on a post-it note.
- They will use their street name, 1234, etc...
- All you can do is educate, and inform.
 - Scare tactics don't work.
 - Educate, don't lecture.

25 most common passwords

Rank	Password	Change from
1	123456	Up 1
2	password	Down 1
3	12345678	Unchanged
4	qwerty	Up 1
5	abc123	Down 1
6	123456789	New
7	111111	Up 2
8	1234567	Up 5
9	iloveyou	Up 2
10	adobe123	New
11	123123	Up 5
12	admin	New
13	1234567890	New

Rank	Password	Change from
14	letmein	Down 7
15	photoshop	New
16	1234	New
17	monkey	Down 11
18	shadow	Unchanged
19	sunshine	Unchanged
20	12345	New
21	password1	Up 4
22	princess	New
23	azerty	New
24	trustno1	Down 12
25	0	New

Keeping them Out

Encryption

- Where? EVERYWHERE!
 - On Disk
 - Data in transit

Device Encryption on OS X

- Full Disk Encryption (FDE)
 - FileVault 2
 - System Preferences
 - fdsetup
 - Types
 - Individual
 - Institutional
- For non-boot volumes
 - Finder
 - diskutil (corestorage)



File Encryption on OS X

- Disk Utility
 - 128 or 256 bit AES
- hdiutil
 - Custom options!

Encryption on iOS

- Must have a passcode to enable Data Protection!
- “Instant remote wiping is achieved by securely discarding the block storage encryption key from Effaceable Storage, rendering all data unreadable”
 - MDM
 - Exchange
 - iCloud

Authentication

What makes security difficult (and how to solve it)

- Ciphers
 - Symmetric
 - Shared Key(s)
 - Asymmetric
 - Public/Private Keys
- PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) vs. Web of Trust
- iOS/Mac/others interaction

What makes security difficult (and how to solve it)

- Password storage
 - Keychain
 - OS X
 - iOS
 - iCloud Keychain
 - I Password
 - Firefox
 - Google

Certificates

- Certificates
 - PKI: Public Key Infrastructure
 - Centralized
 - Pay to use well-known root certificate (single or wildcard)
 - Or install your own!
 - Root certificates for major players pre-installed
- PGP
 - Web of Trust
 - Non-centralized
 - “Key signing parties”

Demo

Unique Validation

- Checksum
 - USE SHA256
- Digital Signature
 - Not the same as eSignatures

Certificates on OS X / iOS

- Built-in
 - Mail
 - Safari (and other web browsers)
- Require Certificate Authority (CA)
 - You can be your own for free (with limitations)
 - Levels of trust
- GUI
 - Keychain Access
- CLI
 - `openssl`

Two Factor Authentication

- A second authentication step to ensure “you” are the owner of the account/data.
- Something you have (your phone)
- Software or Hardware based solutions

Two Factor (Software)

- SMS
 - Simple to implement.
 - Secure?
- iOS Applications
 - Authy
 - Google Authenticator

Two Factor (Hardware)

- YubiKey
- RSA SecurID
- Given one by your provider
- Apple... kind of

Two Factor Sites

- Twitter
- Google
- Microsoft
- Facebook
- Apple

<http://twofactorauth.org>

Data In Transit

Port Management

- TCP vs. UDP
 - What are they?
 - How do they differ?
- Who has access to the ports?
- Do they need to be restricted?
- Network and/or Computer level

Perimeter Firewalls

- SSH: Port 22
- Websites: Port 80, 443
- Mail: 25, 110, 143 and 993
 - TLS versions, else ensure SSL versions
- Outbound?

Firewalls

- Document
- Log collection, analysis
- Logging the right things?

Client Firewalls

- Built-in
- Application Layer Firewall (ALF)
 - Checks the signing Cert
- pf
- iOS?

Other OS X Security

Gatekeeper

- Built-in
- Depends on settings in System Preferences

XProtect

- Built-In
- Apple's Anti-Malware
- Quarantine Attribute
 - `xattr -r -c filename.ext`

The Right Tools

- Be able to apply and report on your clients
- Clients should check-in on a regular basis
 - Reports
 - Alerts
- Enforce written policy

Sources

Sources

- FileVault 2
 - <http://support.apple.com/kb/HT5077>
 - <http://derflounder.wordpress.com/category/filevault-2/>
- man hdiutil
- man diskutil
- http://images.apple.com/ipad/business/docs/iOS_Security_Feb14.pdf

Sources

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_of_trust
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_key_infrastructure
- <http://support.apple.com/kb/HT5012>
- <https://lists.apple.com/mailman/listinfo/security-announce>

Image Sources

- Unicorn: <http://xenomisx.deviantart.com/art/MLP-FIM-UNICORN-Purple-Rain-322337147>
- Rainbow: <http://www.webdesignhot.com/free-vector-graphics/vector-abstract-rainbow-background/>

Questions?



Justin Rummel
justin@stonyrivertech.com
[@justinrummel](#)