

Security.
Keeping them out.

Why do we care?

How do we measure success?



Aren't Macs *inherently* secure?



- No

How do you get compromised?

- Phishing
- Weak passwords
- Missing patches
- Vulnerable runtimes
- Malware
- APT
- ...



What can we do?



What can we do?



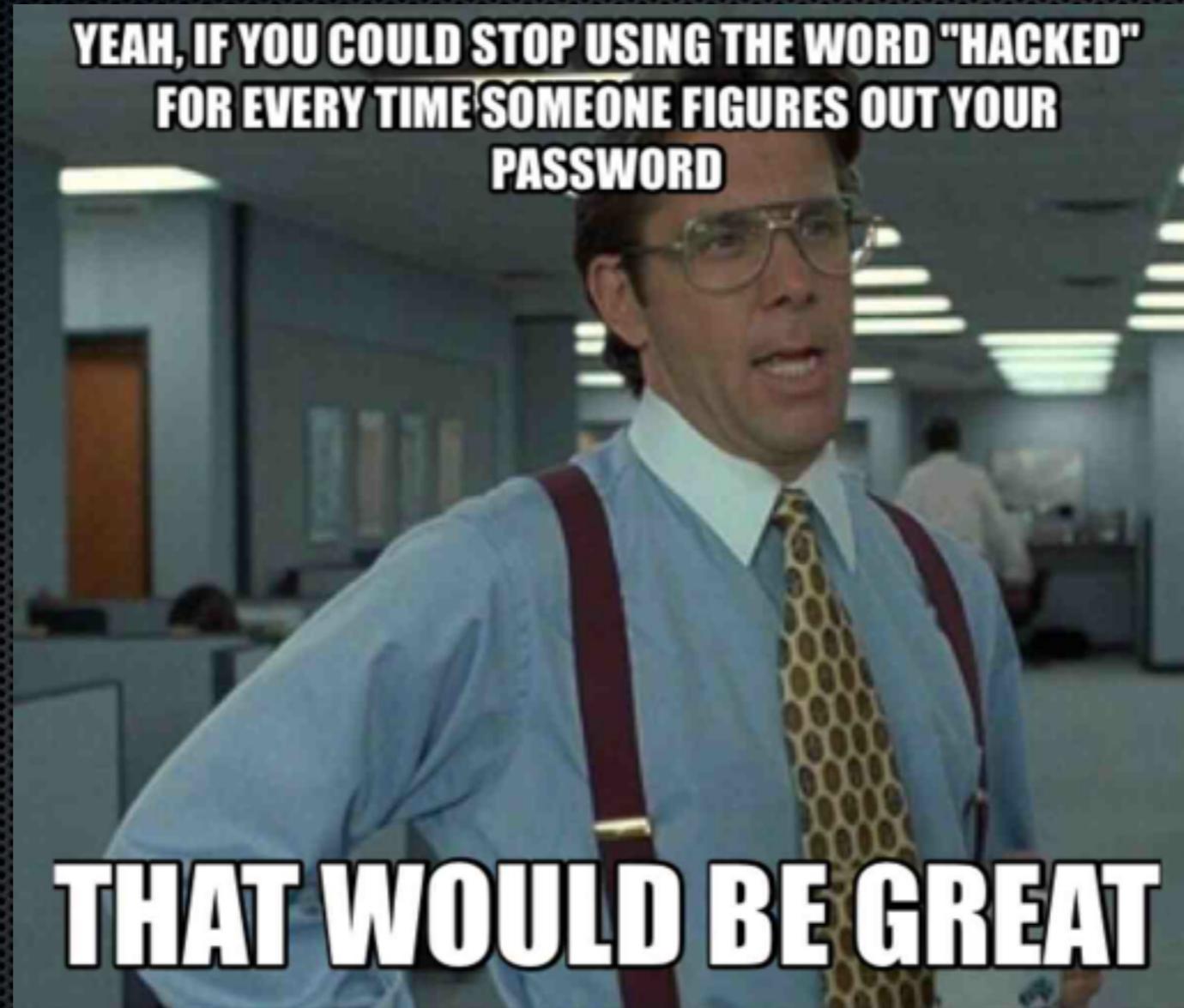
Security is trade-offs

- Understand the problems you want to solve
- Align interests and incentives
- Plan ahead
- Plan to fail

Depth and breadth

- Encryption – in transit, at rest
- System access
- Physical access
- Segmentation – networks, functions, people
- Policies, procedures, plans
- ...

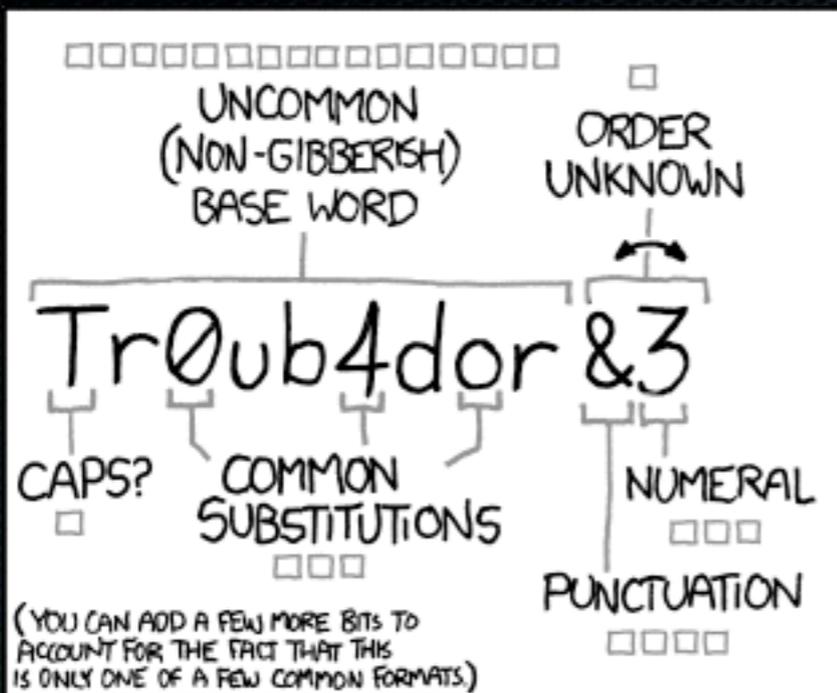
Weakest Link



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



~28 BITS OF ENTROPY

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$2^{28} = 3 \text{ DAYS AT } 1000 \text{ GUESSES/SEC}$

(PLAUSIBLE ATTACK ON A WEAK REMOTE WEB SERVICE. YES, CRACKING A STOLEN HASH IS FASTER, BUT IT'S NOT WHAT THE AVERAGE USER SHOULD WORRY ABOUT.)

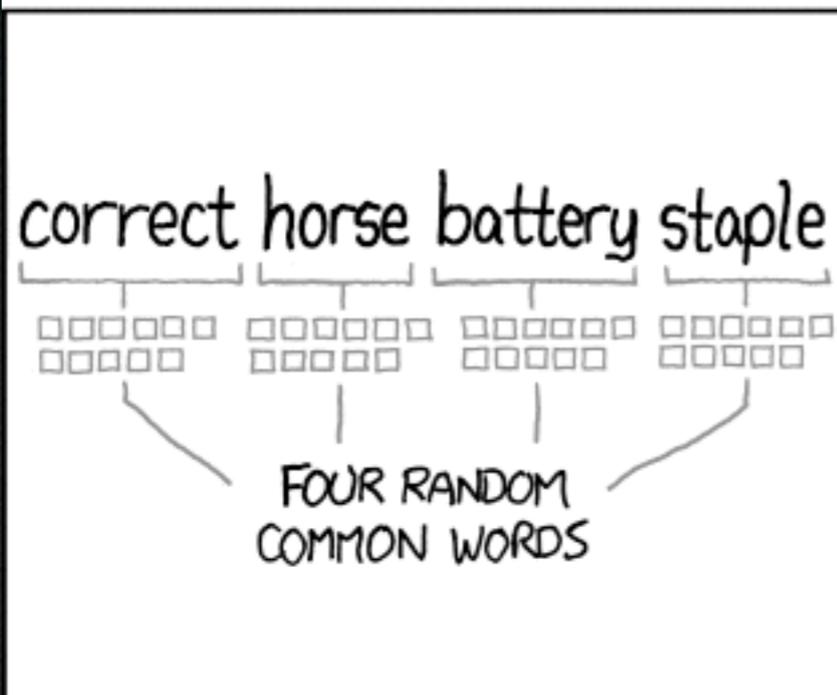
DIFFICULTY TO GUESS: **EASY**

WAS IT TROMBONE? NO, TROUBADOR. AND ONE OF THE 0s WAS A ZERO?

AND THERE WAS SOME SYMBOL...



DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER: **HARD**



~44 BITS OF ENTROPY

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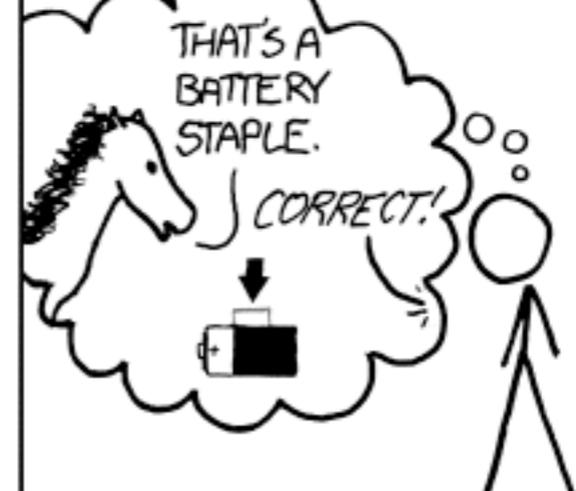
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$2^{44} = 550 \text{ YEARS AT } 1000 \text{ GUESSES/SEC}$

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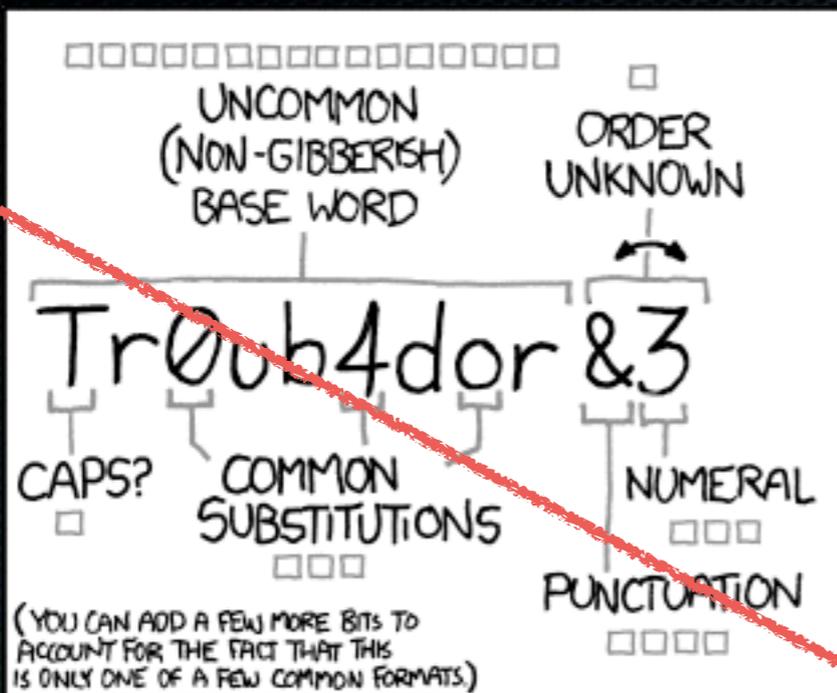
THAT'S A BATTERY STAPLE.

CORRECT!



DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER: YOU'VE ALREADY MEMORIZED IT

THROUGH 20 YEARS OF EFFORT, WE'VE SUCCESSFULLY TRAINED EVERYONE TO USE PASSWORDS THAT ARE HARD FOR HUMANS TO REMEMBER, BUT EASY FOR COMPUTERS TO GUESS.



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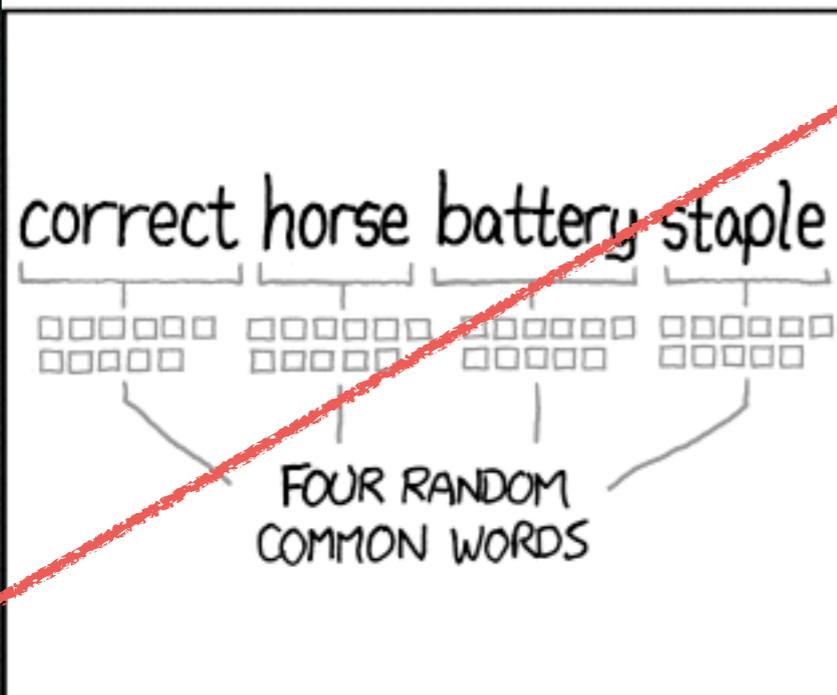
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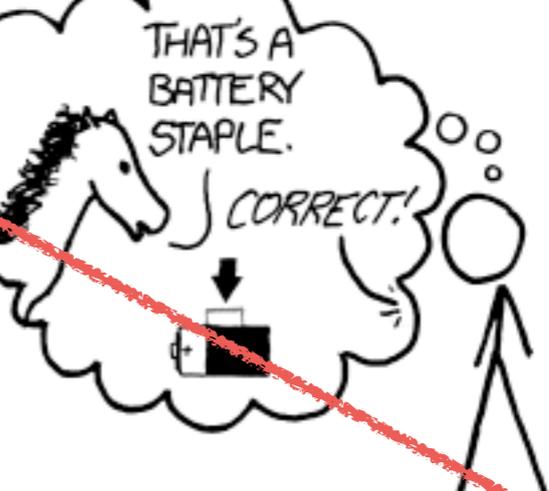
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Passwords

- Consider the risks of compromise
- Don't reuse passwords
 - Understand how passwords are compromised
- Password managers
 - Most people can't remember enough strong passwords, but can remember one
- Password expiration can solve the wrong problem

Policies and Training

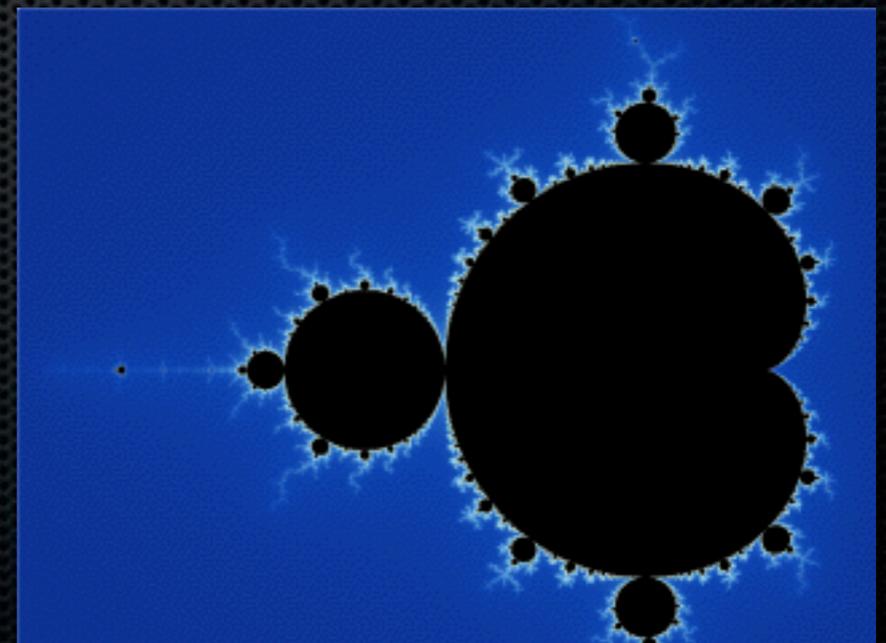
- Instill security mindset – “misuse cases”
- Social Engineering
- Incident Response

Encryption

- Full-disk encryption – FileVault, Data Protection
- Transport encryption – HTTPS, PGP, S/MIME
 - Key / Certificate management
- Authentication
- Ciphers, implementation, people
- Cross-platform access

Perimeter Security

1. Disable everything – in and out
2. Enable only necessary access
3. Repeat



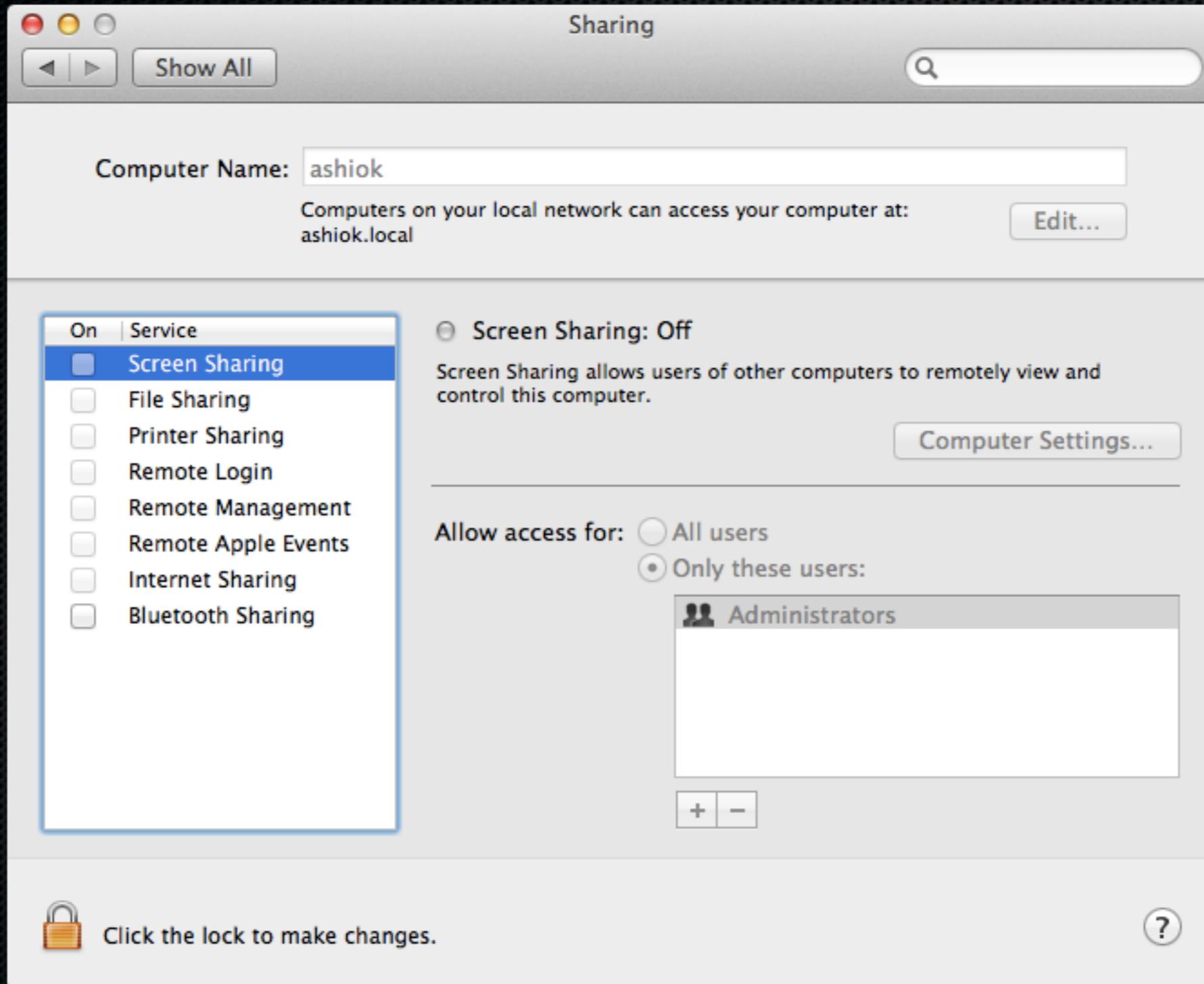
Network Security

- Disable everything – in and out
 - Network firewalls - deny by default
- Enable only necessary access
 - Track all changes to network access
- Repeat
 - The Internet-facing perimeter is not enough
- Trade-offs

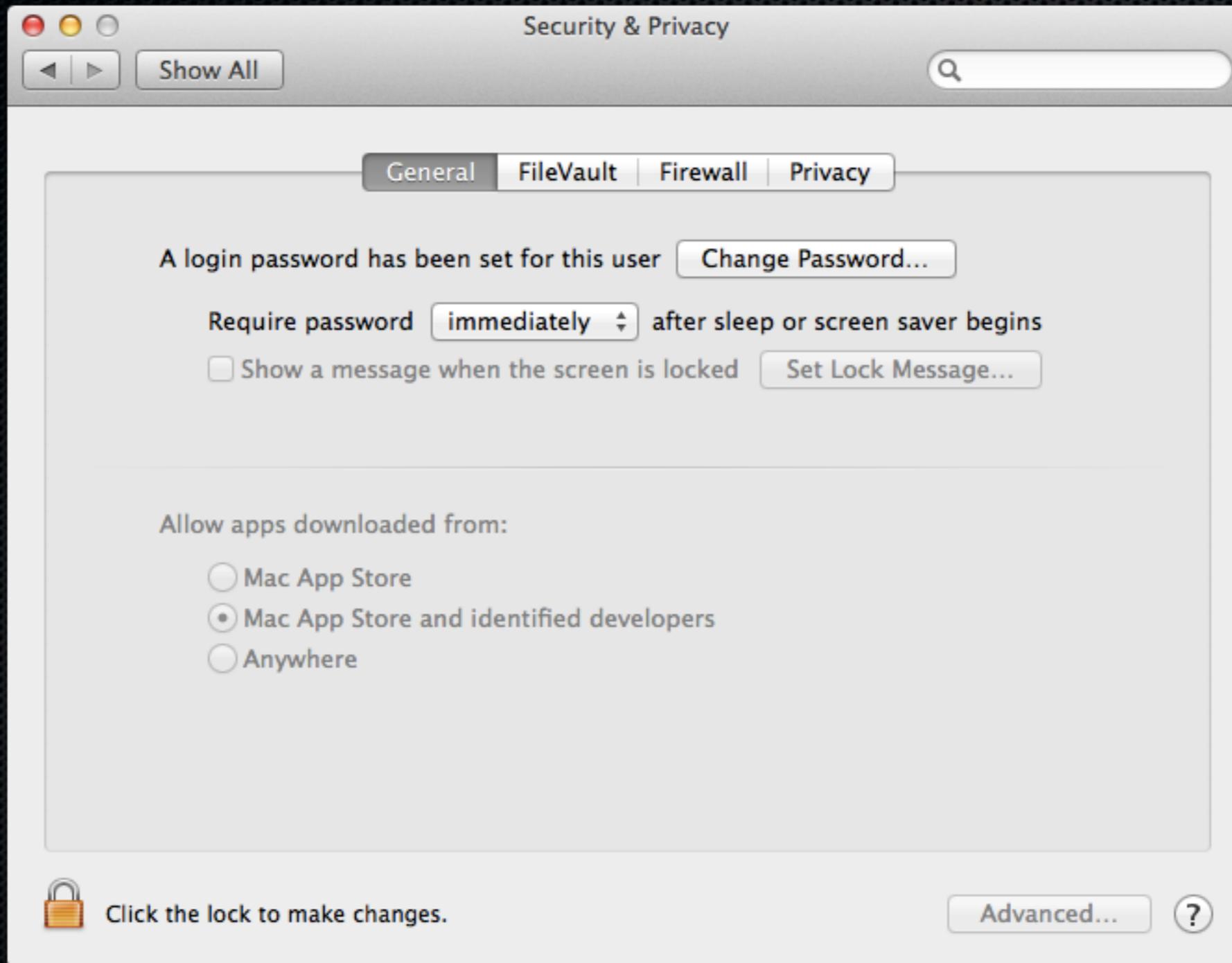
Endpoint Security



Endpoint Security



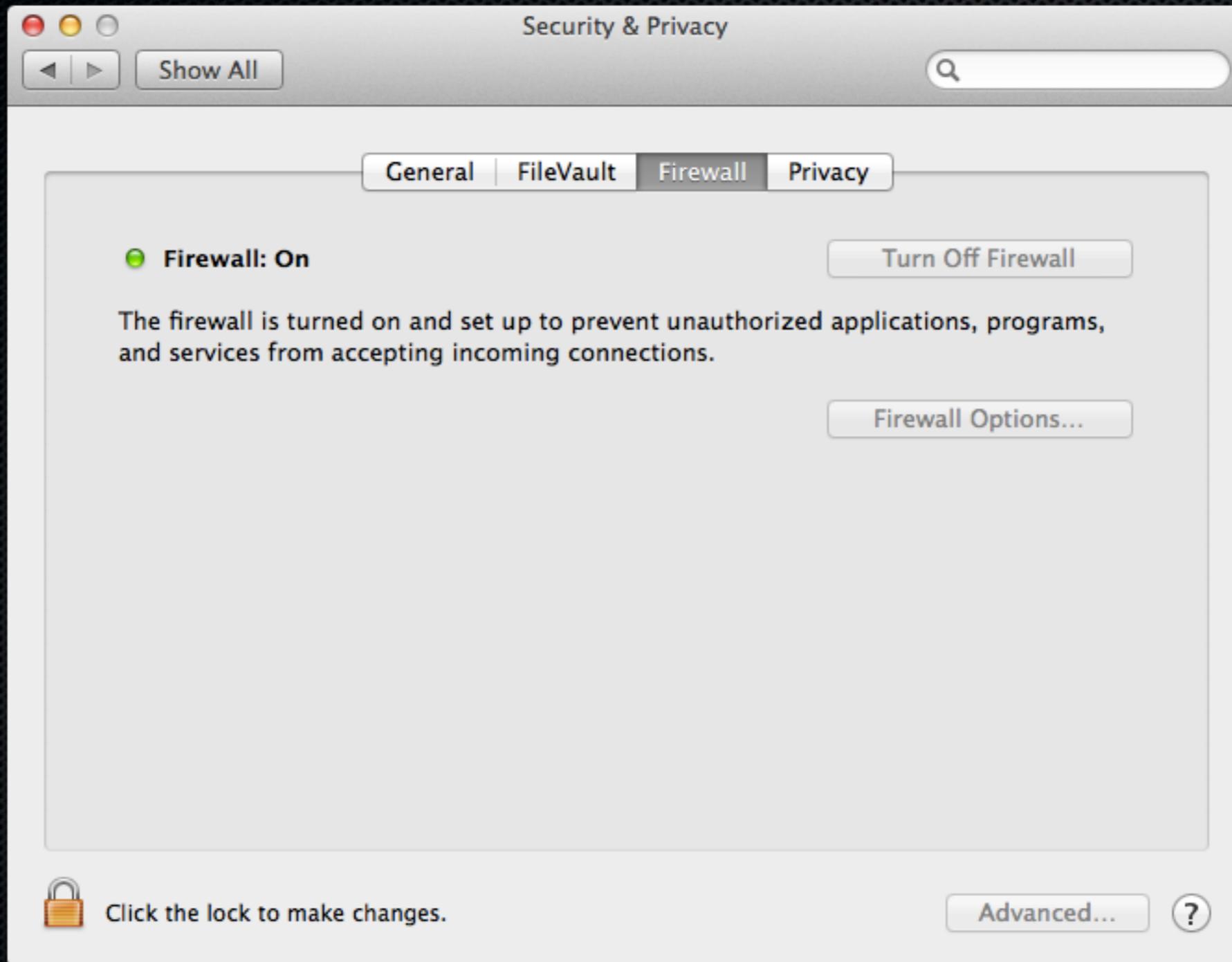
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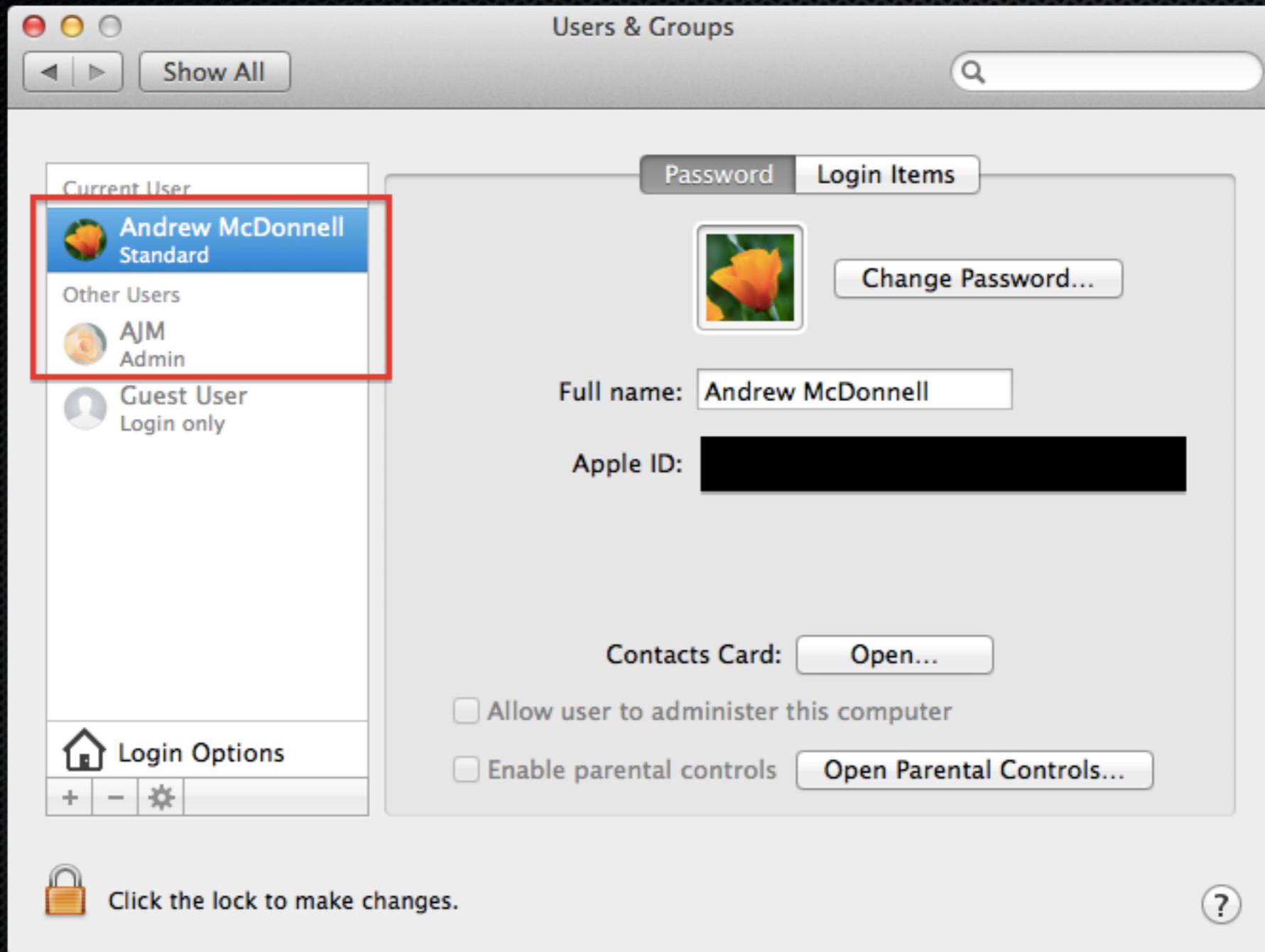
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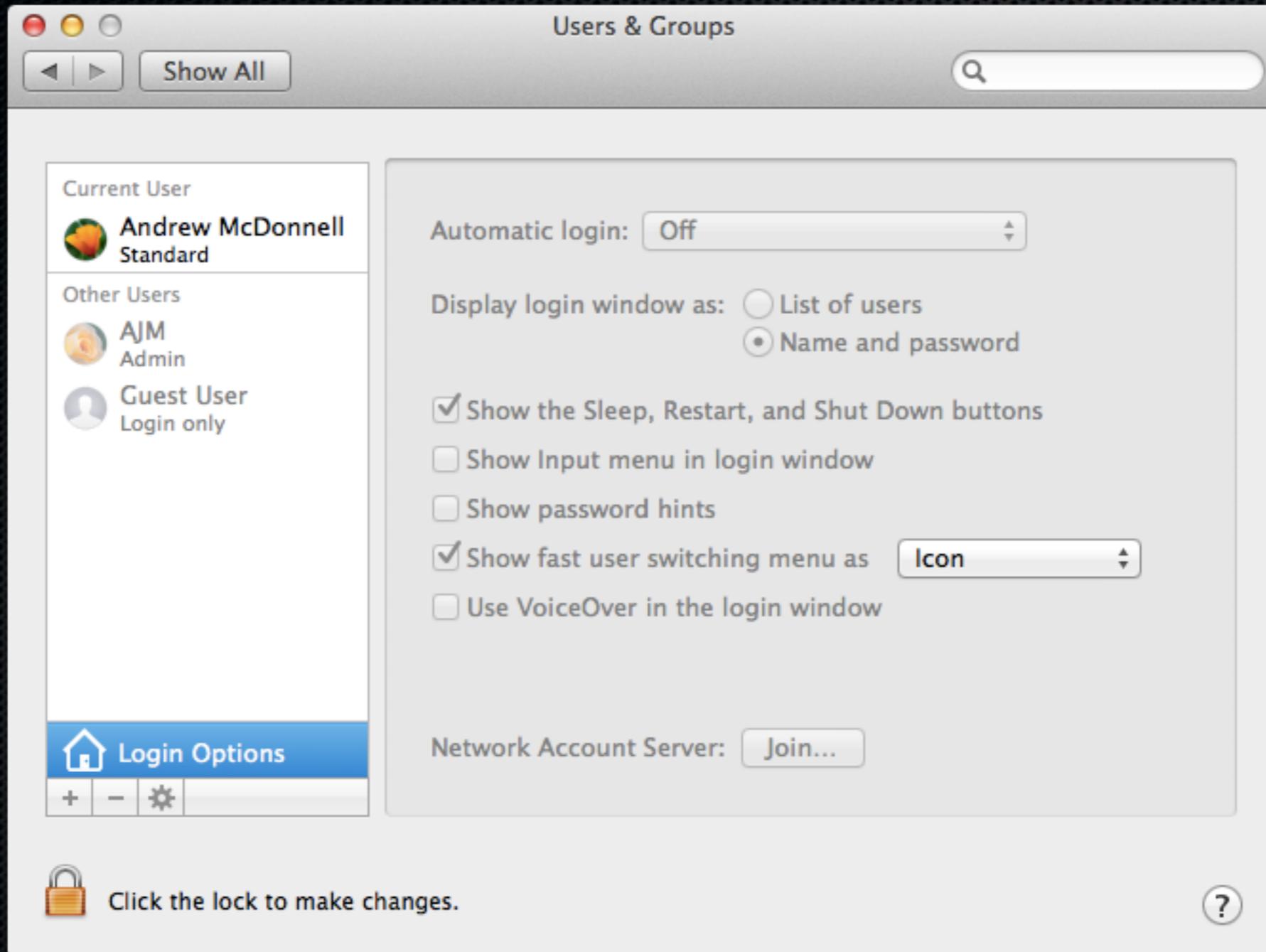
Endpoint Security



Endpoint Security



Endpoint Security



Endpoint Security



- Remove Java and Flash
 - Chrome includes Flash, Java only if essential
- Only join trusted, encrypted networks (WPA+)
- Think of hardware as your body



Security is hard

```
if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &clientRandom)) != 0)
    goto fail;
if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &serverRandom)) != 0)
    goto fail;
if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)
    goto fail;
goto fail; ←
if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.final(&hashCtx, &hashOut)) != 0)
    goto fail;

err = sslRawVerify(ctx,
                  ctx->peerPubKey,
                  dataToSign,
                  dataToSignLen,
                  signature,
                  signatureLen);
/* plaintext */
/* plaintext length */

if(err) {
    sslErrorLog("SSLDecodeSignedServerKeyExchange: sslRawVerify "
               "returned %d\n", (int)err);
    goto fail;
}

fail:
SSLFreeBuffer(&signedHashes);
SSLFreeBuffer(&hashCtx);
return err;
```

Questions?



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