

The Whitehat Advisories: An Introduction

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“Why do I need IT security?”

- 2003 statistics show a total of 138000 incidents
- 2003 FBI survey showed a total annual loss of
 - \$70.1 million (theft of proprietary data)
 - \$65.6 million (denial of service)
 - \$27.3 million (viruses)
- 2004 E-crime survey showed an annual loss of \$660 million
- The same survey showed respondents averaged 136 incidents
- 2003 statistics show 70% of incidents occurred over the web port
- Gartner reports about 600 successful web compromises a day
- Gartner says 60% of incidents to be financially/politically motivated in 2005
- Radicati Group estimates spam at 52% of email messages in 2004

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“But what about ... ?”

Myth 1: Perimeter security is paramount.

Reality: Firewalls are important but not, by themselves, adequate.

Myth 2: The network is configured securely.

Reality: All human systems are fallible.

Myth 3: We know the ins and outs of the system.

Reality: Not all of them.

Myth 4: Depend on software.

Reality: Even the best is flawed.

Myth 5: Relying on core vendors helps security.

Reality: On the contrary, heterogeneity may promote security.

Myth 6: Regulation will taper off.

Reality: No it won't. it will get worse.

Myth 7: Identity controls keep the bad guys out.

Reality: Yes, but remember that good guys can turn bad.

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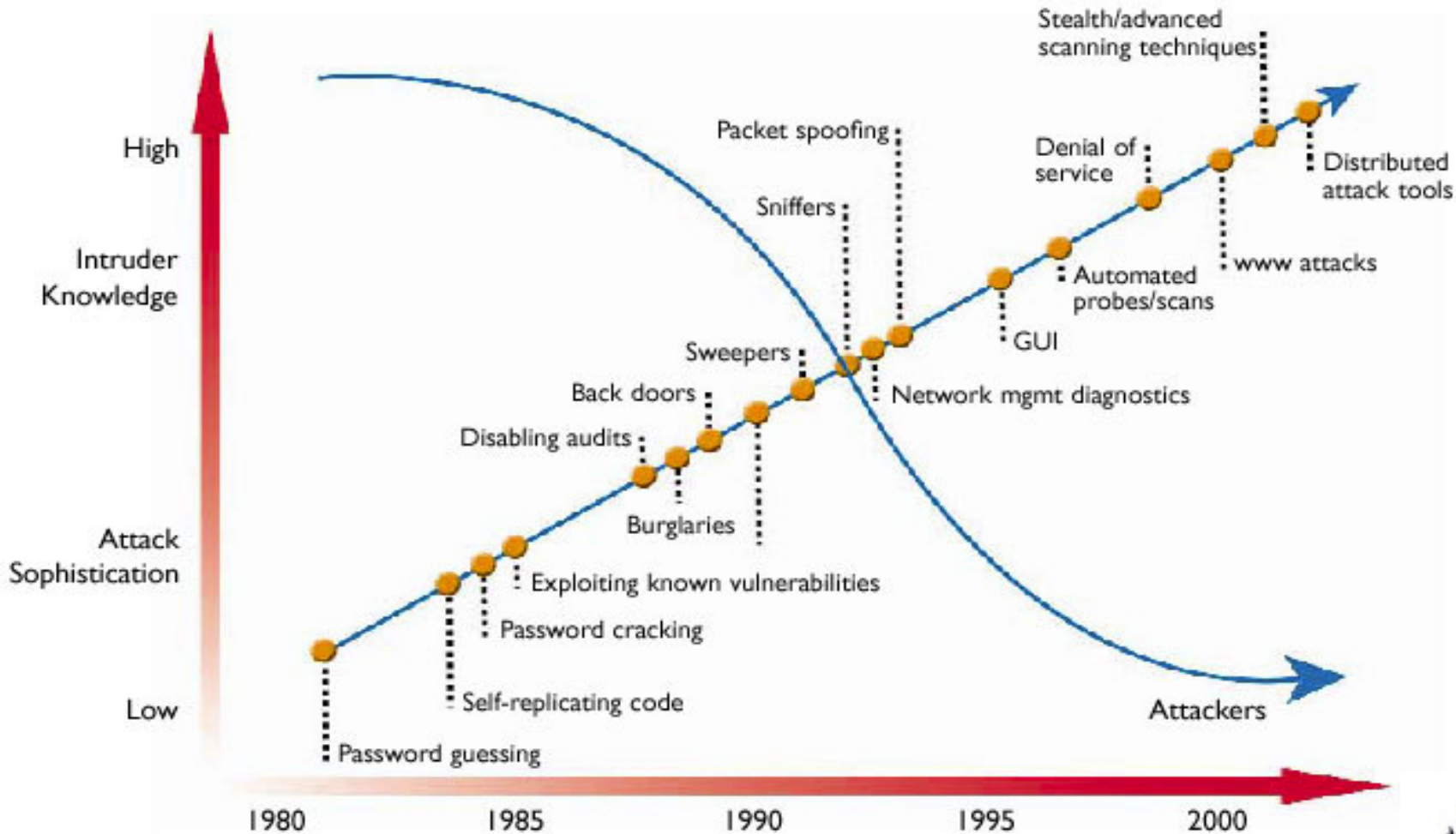
“Is it really that bad?”

- Microsoft had about 1 new security patch a week in 2003 (Total of 51)
- HoneyNet project uses unprotected machines to measure attacks
 - Manually compromised, 15 minutes
 - Automated compromise, under 60 seconds
 - Life expectancies of vulnerable Win32 system is under three hours
 - Life expectancies of vulnerable Linux system is three months.
- USA Today conducted similar test from Sept. 10 to Sept. 25 2004
 - Intruders made 305,922 attempts to compromise six computers.
 - Windows XP using Service Pack 1, compromised nine times
 - First of the above compromises happened after 4 minutes
- According to the CERT centre, the yearly number of vulnerabilities;
 - 2000 – 1090 vulnerabilities
 - 2001 – 2437 vulnerabilities
 - 2002 – 4129 vulnerabilities
 - 2003 – 3784 vulnerabilities
 - 2004 – 3780 vulnerabilities

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“Is it really that bad?”



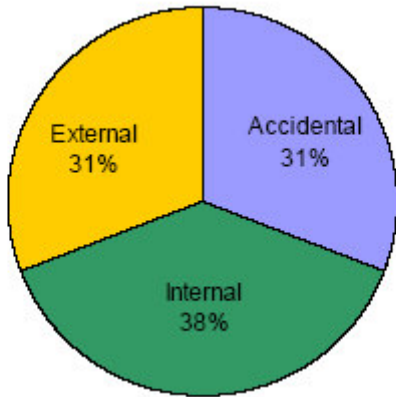
Attack sophistication vs. intruder technical knowledge
Source: Software Engineering Institute, Carnegie Mellon University

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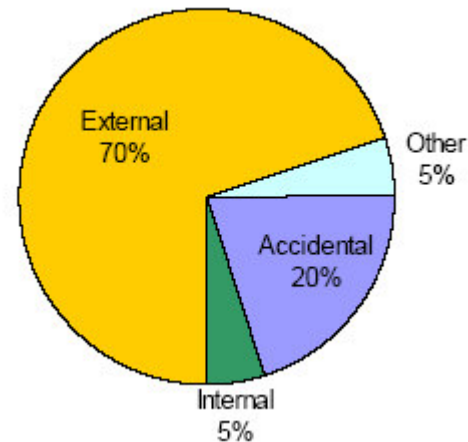


“So who does this stuff?”

- 2003 E-crimes survey, respondents reported
 - 71% of attacks came from outsiders
 - 29% of attacks came from insiders
- Same survey’s respondents had this to say about the source of security threats
 - 40% (hackers)
 - 31% (current or former employees)
 - other 29% (automated attacks, negligence, etc)
- 2003 Deloitte & Touche, 70% of security incidents originated externally
- The graphs from the above survey follow..



Security Incidents by Type 1982 -2000



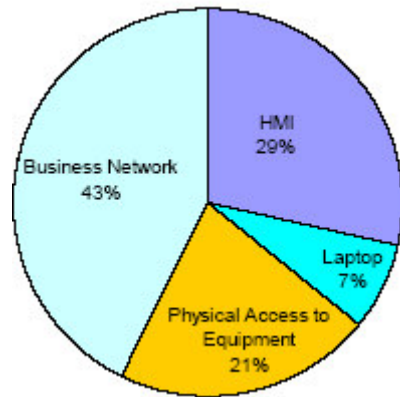
Security Incidents by Type 2001-2003

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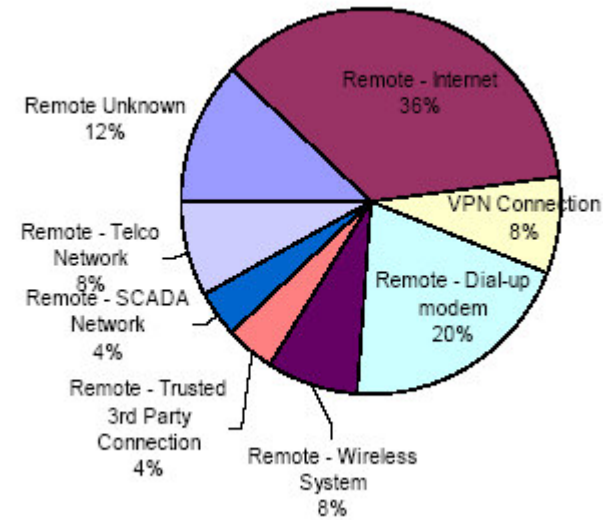


“How do they get in?”

- 2003 Deloitte & Touche split incidents into internal and external..



Internal Security Incidents by Entry Point



External Security Incidents by Entry Point

- Symantec fears blended threats which combine multiple attack vectors

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“What does this mean in SA?”

- IT Security in SA may not have the publicity it does elsewhere, but ...
 - SA has the King Commission II, corporate governance report
 - The entire board is responsible for IT security breaches
 - Security measures and risk must be disclosed in annual report
 - The ECT Act firmly lays out penalties for cyber-crime
 - We have also had a share of sensationalism; Absa, Carte Blanche, etc
 - The world is now also a very small place, truly a global village
 - The point is: We are not exempt because we are in South Africa
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“The Whitehat Advisories”

- We are people who believe we should share knowledge and help others to understand IT security
- We believe in raising the awareness level of all interested parties
- We want to show not only what the attackers do, but how to prevent it, as well as the best business practices around IT security. As only with all three can a proper and coherent IT security strategy be formed
- We believe this is important because only by properly understanding the problems can we address them
- The attacker community has always seemed to have better communication than normal business, we want to help address this

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Thank you for your attention

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References

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