

2016 FEDERAL FORUM

Security

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Strategic Technologist



Presented by **BROCADE**

Produced by **fedscoop**

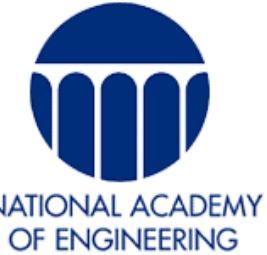
Computing & Computers



Computers have evolved tremendously

National Academy of Engineering

Grand Challenges for 21st Century



- Make solar energy economical
- Provide energy from fusion
- Develop carbon sequestration methods
- Manage the nitrogen cycle
- Provide access to clean water
- Restore/improve urban infrastructure
- Advance health informatics
- Engineer better medicines
- Reverse-engineer the brain
- Prevent nuclear terror

Secure cyberspace

- Enhance virtual reality
- Advance personalized learning
- Engineer tools of scientific discovery

25%

Believe that the appropriate security measures are in place to support their agencies' needs

25%

Do not believe that the appropriate security measures are in place to provide the appropriate level of protection

50%

Not sure where their organization fits in regards to having the appropriate security measures in place

62%

Associate SSL as their primary encryption measure within their particular agency

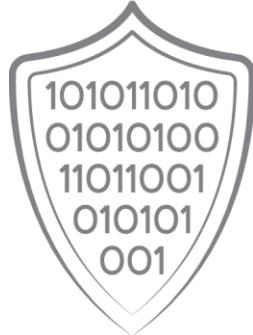
9%

Have **NO** idea what security measures are in place to protect any form of agency-specific data

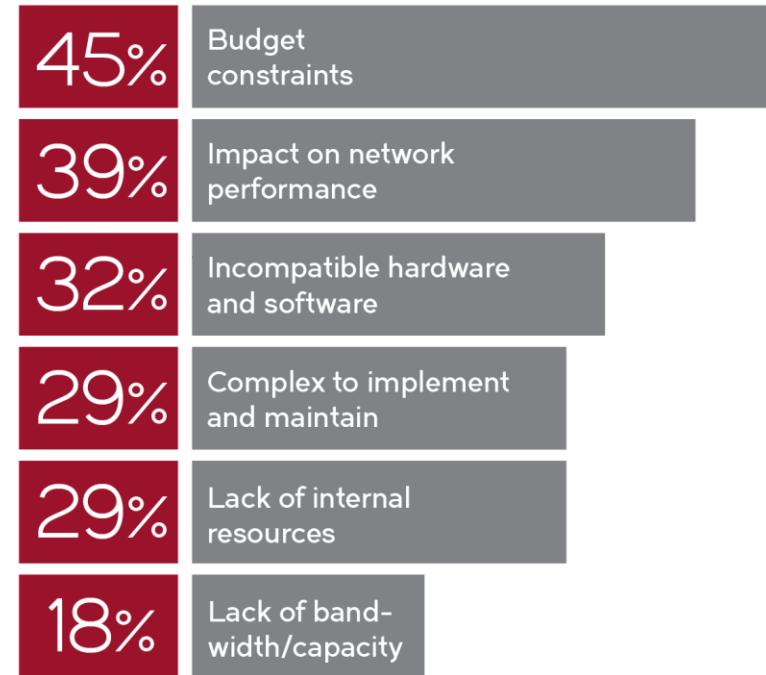
32%

Believe that moving forward 256 bit encryption is a requirement for protecting sensitive, secret and top secret data sets

WHY AGENCIES DON'T ENCRYPT THEIR DATA



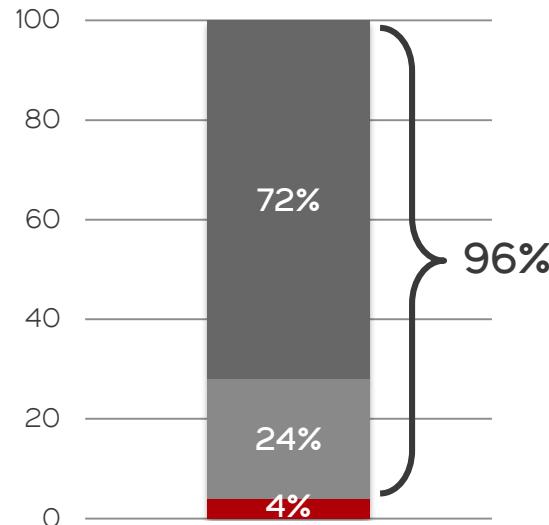
Of the one-quarter of agencies that do not encrypt their data, the top reasons are:



Agency Cyber Priorities & Budgets

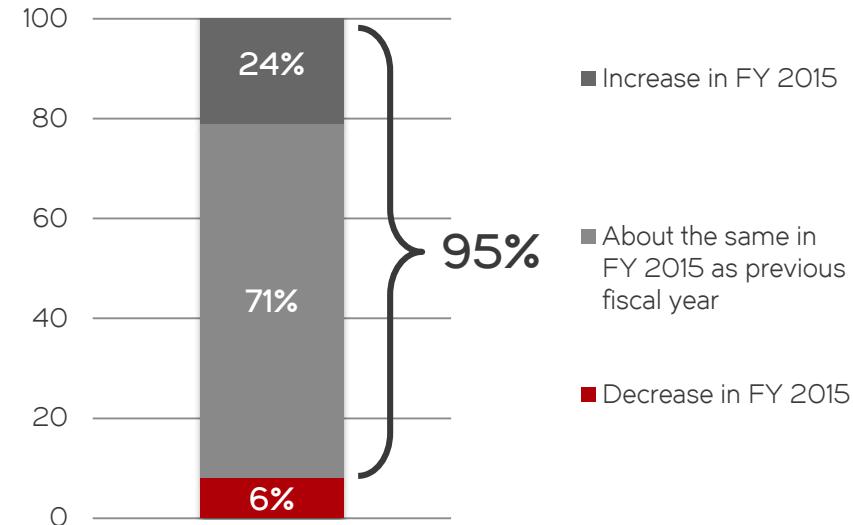
Agencies' cybersecurity priorities for 2015 include a widespread focus on prevention (72%), and budgets reflect this

2015 Cybersecurity Prevention Priority Level



- High Priority
- Moderate Priority
- Not a Priority

2015 Cybersecurity Prevention Budget



- Increase in FY 2015

- About the same in FY 2015 as previous fiscal year

- Decrease in FY 2015

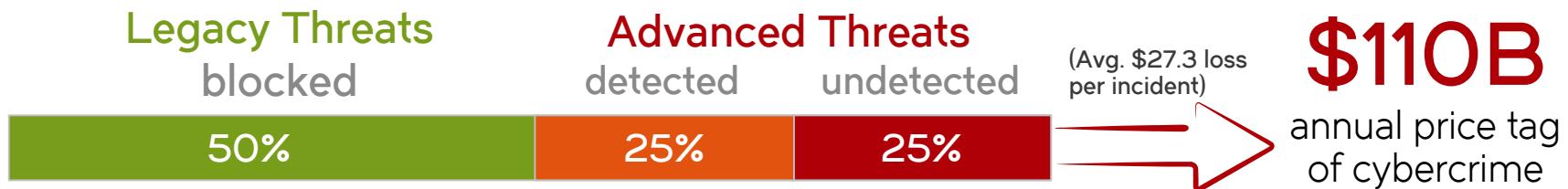


What are your agency's cybersecurity priorities for 2015 with regard to prevention?

To the best of your knowledge, in each of the following areas did your agency's cybersecurity budget increase, decrease, or stay about the same as the previous fiscal year?

General Threat Landscape

>3,000,000,000,000
threats annually



1.6B
number of records lost
globally in 2014

\$236M
recovery cost of Target
breach (so far)

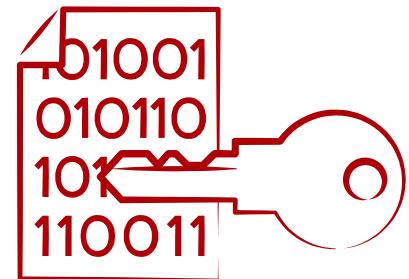
15B
connected devices
in 2015

Current State

- More connected devices → more value → added risk
- Security posture hasn't magically just improved
 - In many cases in fact it has regressed

Heterogeneous security paradigms

- Device-end data is processed out of band
- Dubious infrastructure security posture



Complexity Is Increasing

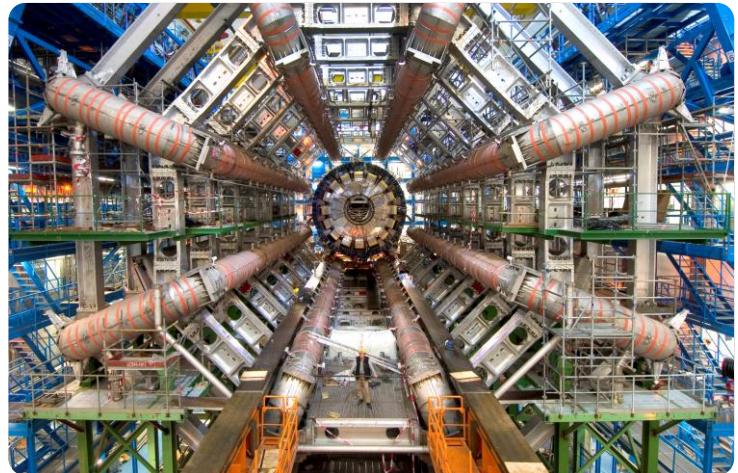
- Space Shuttle: ~400K LOC
- F22 Raptor fighter: ~2M LOC
- Linux kernel 2.2: ~2.5M LOC
- Hubble telescope: ~3M LOC
- Android core: ~12M LOC
- Future Combat System: ~63M LOC
- Connected car: ~100M LOC
- Autonomous (?) vehicle: ~300M LOC



- Autonomous vehicle: ~300M LOC
- Facebook: 50M LOC
- Large Hadron Collider: 60M LOC



facebook



E.g., Connected Vehicle

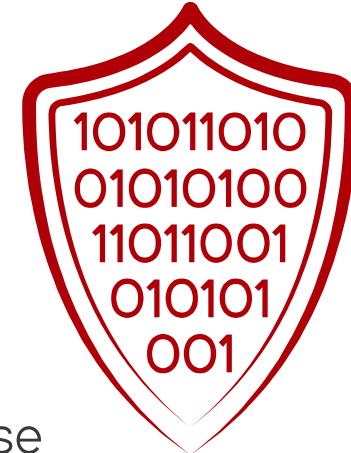
- Hackable?
- Concept hacks
- Drivetrain exploits
- Notice the speed and gear position?

 Infrastructure
→ VPN to backend
→ 1-N exploits



Currently, Security Is *Static*

- Our systems are actively passive
- Need to know all the attack cases ahead of time
 - Presumptuous design
- Best case: Don't be the worst to fail!
- Static security used to be enough: no longer the case



So, What Are We Doing About It?

Many Types of Security Companies



Denial of Service Mitigation



Realtime Fraud Detection



End Point Security / Malware Inoculation



Application Security



Identity & Access Management



Security Analytics / Threat Intelligence



Insider Threat Prevention / DLP



Cloud Security



Network Security Monitoring



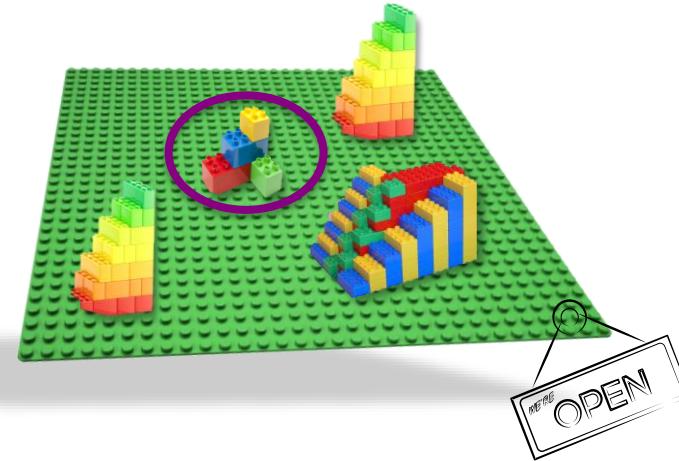
Platform to Enable Security Innovation



Network Security
Solutions Today

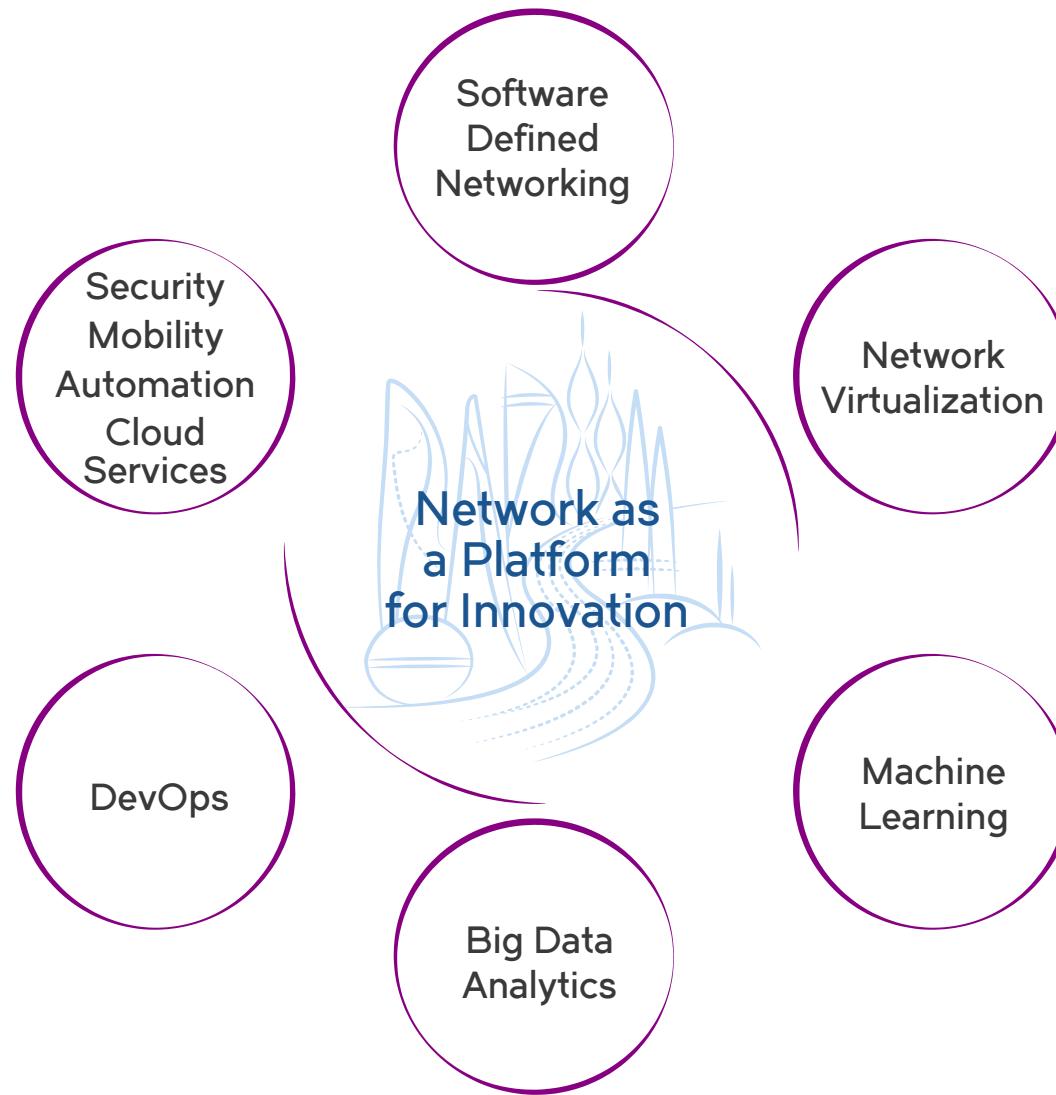


Brocade Open Platform for
Network Security Innovation

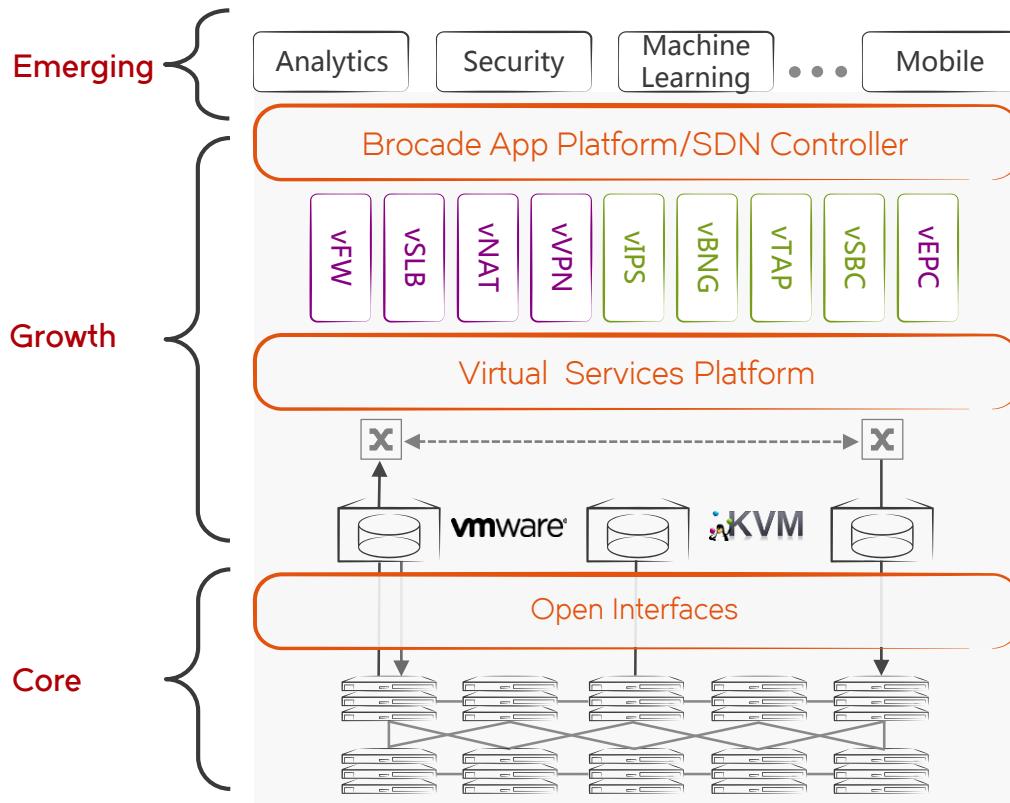


Lead the core network-based security capabilities

Network as a Platform for Innovation



Brocade Technology Stack



SDN Applications / Automation

- Brocade SDN Controller, Orchestrator
- Network, Security, Analytics, Mobility Apps
- DevOps

Virtualized Network Services

- vRouter, vNAT, vADC, vFW, vCPE, vEPC...
- Vyatta Network OS

Network Virtualization

- EVPN
- VTEP
- Service Chaining

High-Performance HW Infrastructure

- DC SAN
- DC Ethernet and IP Fabrics
- DC Routing
- Campus Switching
- Wireless & Small Cell

Machine Learning: A Foundational Technology at Brocade

Theory

- Breakthrough representations for network data
- Innovative deep neural network architectures
- New applications of reinforcement learning
- Solid mathematical foundations

Algorithms

- Knowledge-Defined Networking
- Deep neural networks predict/recognize APT activity
- Optimal (risk aware) control discipline
- Conventional statistical techniques where appropriate
- Dynamic/on-line vs. static

Implementation

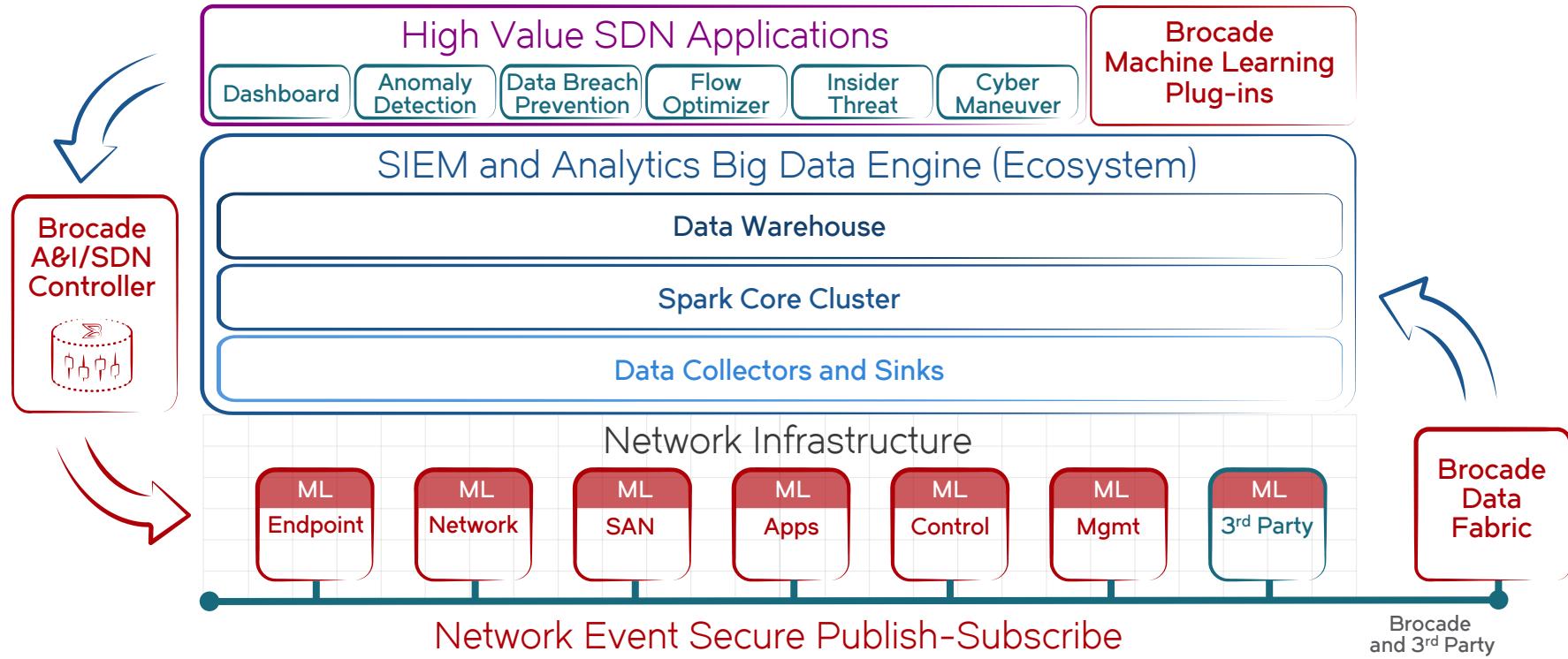
- Integration of Brocade ML with the Brocade Data Fabric, Brocade SDN Controller, and the Brocade Open Platform for Network Security Innovation creates a new kind of predictive, actionable, and real-time intelligence
- Uniform support across all Brocade product lines
- Complete OODA loop

ML @
BRCD

Ecosystem

- Open Source, data and models where possible
- Provide/receive data/intelligence to/from partners
- Integration with DISA CMRS mission partners
- Industry and academic partnerships

Brocade Data Fabric and ADP2*



Two Types of Security

Static Security

- Designed for known attacks
- Tailored to specific abuse cases
- Need to know adversary profiles ahead of time
- Manual patching and update
- Inflexible un-scalable
- Best case: just “detect”
- Yet absolutely necessary

Dynamic Security

- Data- and analytics-driven
- Adjusts based on runtime security posture of the system
- Adaptive, active, and learning
- Self-organizing, automated
- Proactive, self-defending
- Predicts attacks
- Improves with scale

Machines and humans are becoming more similar

Real action is in Dynamic Security

Static Security Building Blocks

- Assets, attack tree, VATA
- Identity, authentication, authorization
- Cryptography (confidentiality, integrity, authenticity, non-repudiation)
- Attestation, verification, run-/load-/crash-time integrity validation and measurement
- ...

Static
Security

Dynamic Security Building Blocks

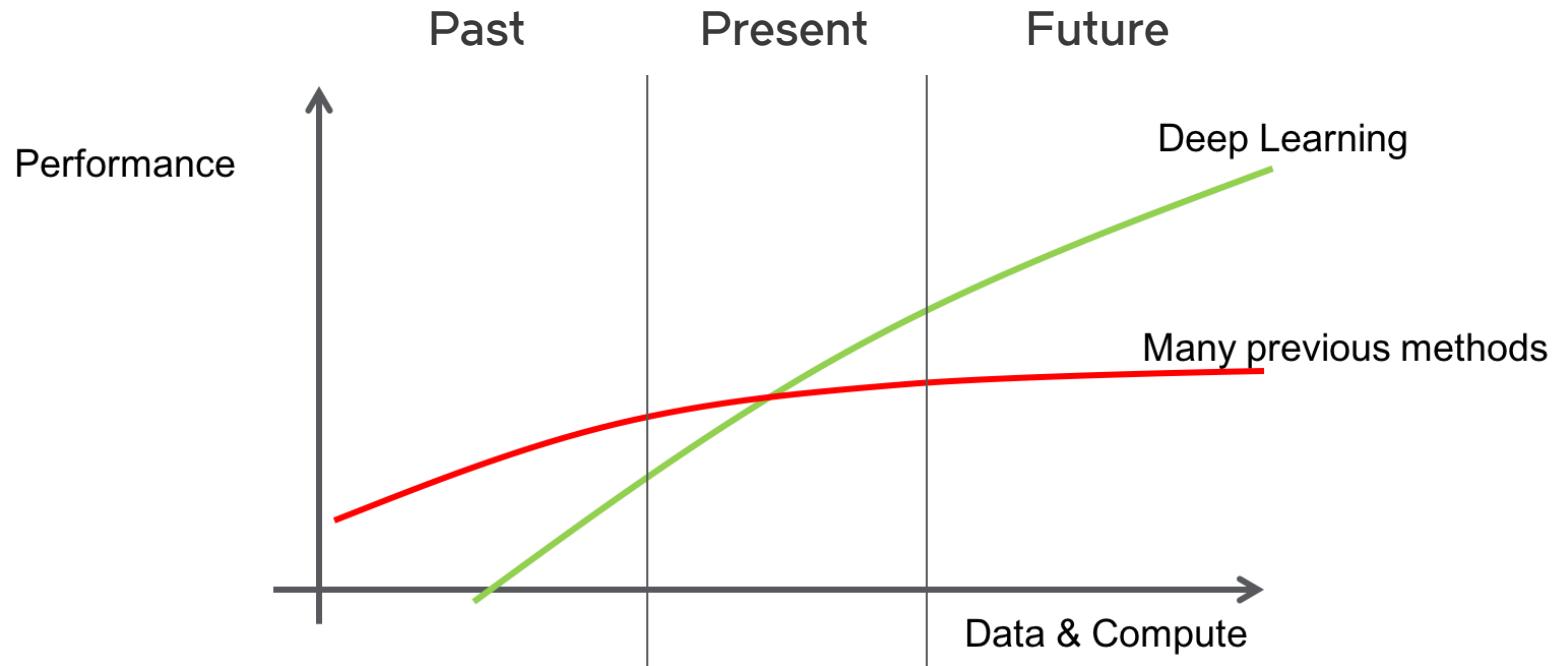
- AI
- AI + Big Data + Analytics
- AI + Big Data + Analytics + ML/DL
- Data → Information → Actionable Intelligence (AI?)
 - **Action** is the next big thing
 - Professor Karl Friston, University College London
 - “Order of Magnitude Labs”, etc.



Dynamic
Security

Dynamic Security & Data

- Dynamic Security **in theory** improves with scale
- IoT = more data



Challenges

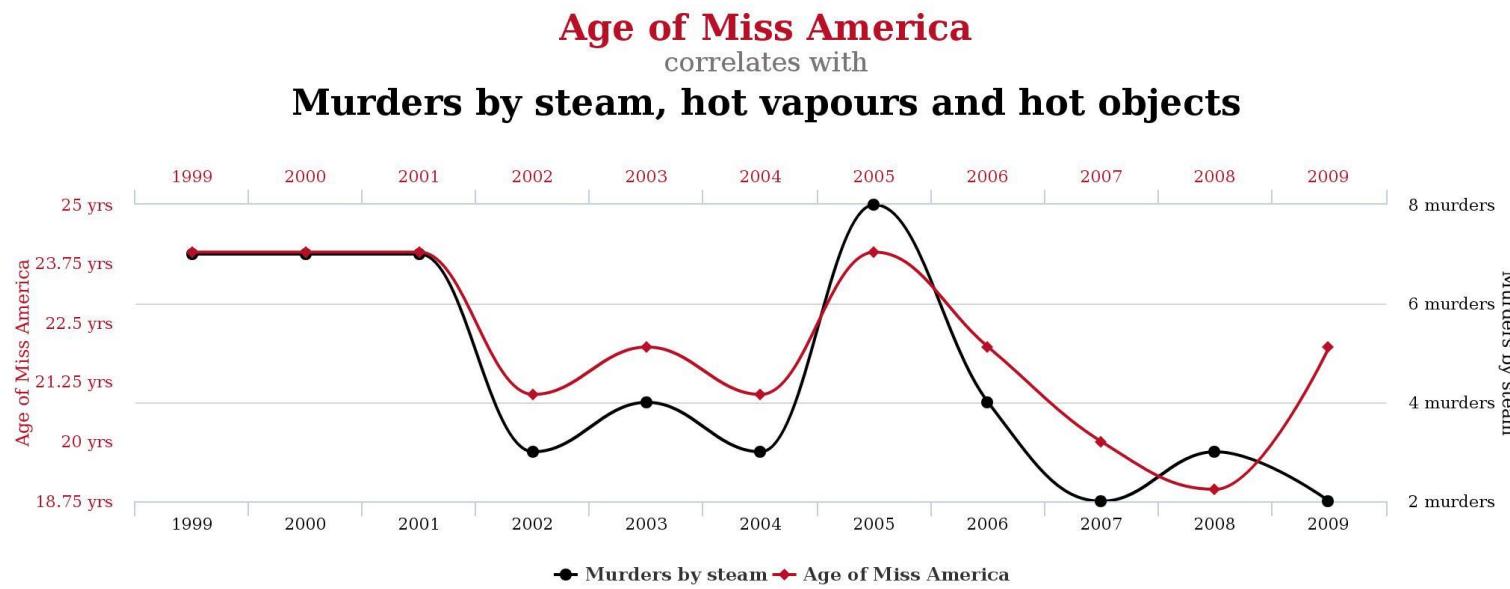


- Baselining
 - Curse of dimensionality
- We have Operating Systems
 - We need Cooperating Systems
 - Among mutually-distrusting actors
- Privacy
 - Data sharing: digital equivalent of cognitive dissonance
 - DataHub @MIT CSAIL: very promising project
 - Sandy Pentland, Thomas Hardjono, et al.

Challenges (Cont.)



- Simple correlations



Challenges (Cont.)



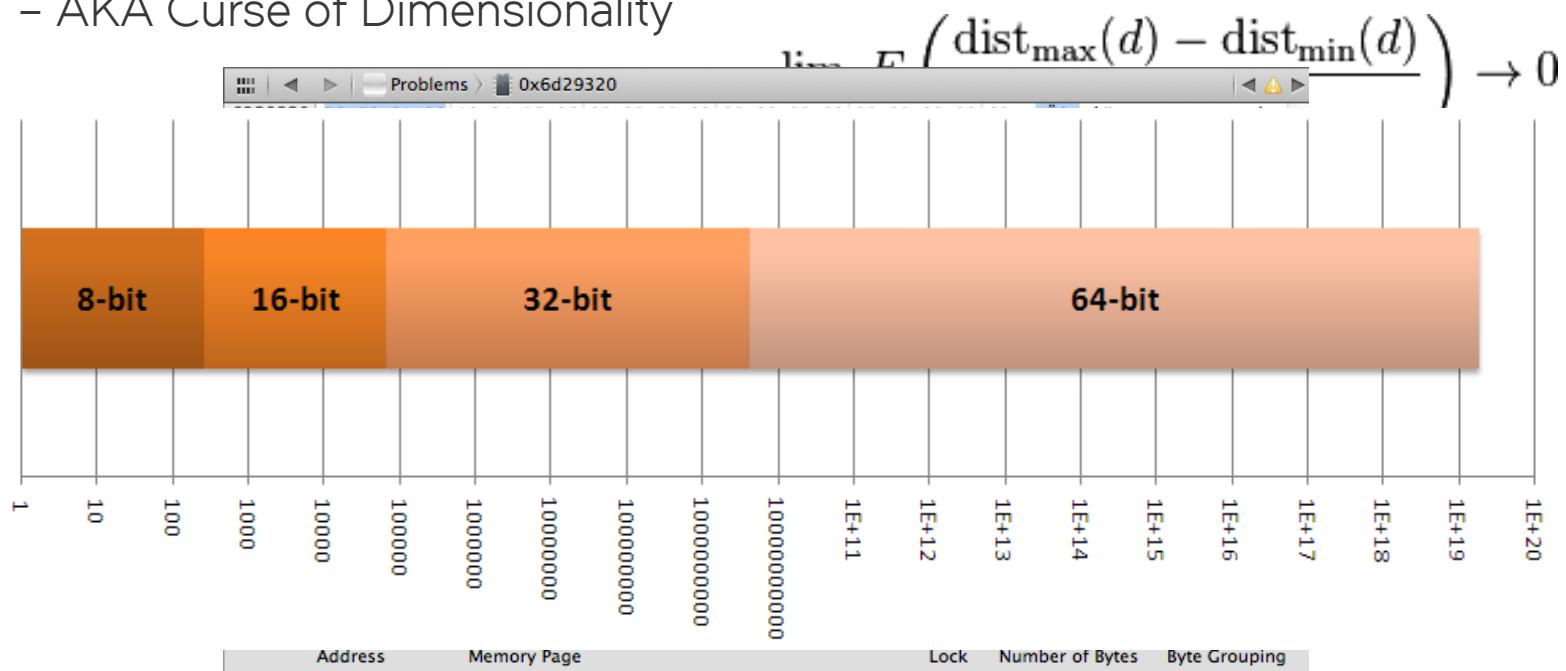
- Simple correlations
- Statistical significance

<u>P-VALUE</u>	<u>INTERPRETATION</u>
0.001	HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT
0.01	
0.02	HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT
0.03	
0.04	SIGNIFICANT
0.049	
0.050	OH CRAP. REDO CALCULATIONS.
0.051	
0.06	ON THE EDGE OF SIGNIFICANCE
0.07	HIGHLY SUGGESTIVE,
0.08	SIGNIFICANT AT THE
0.09	P<0.10 LEVEL
0.099	
≥0.1	HEY, LOOK AT THIS INTERESTING SUBGROUP ANALYSIS

Challenges (Cont.)



- Simple correlations
- Statistical significance
- Combinatorial explosion of state-space
 - AKA Curse of Dimensionality



Challenges (Cont.)



“If you torture data long enough, it will confess to anything you'd like.”



R.H. Coase, British Economist

Generic Use Cases

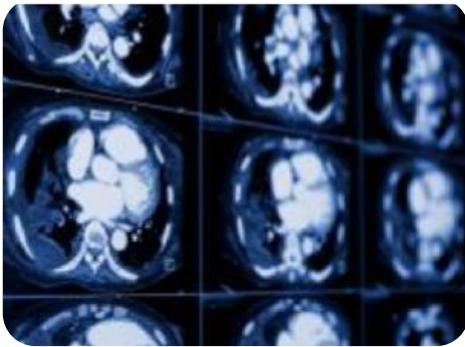
Social Media



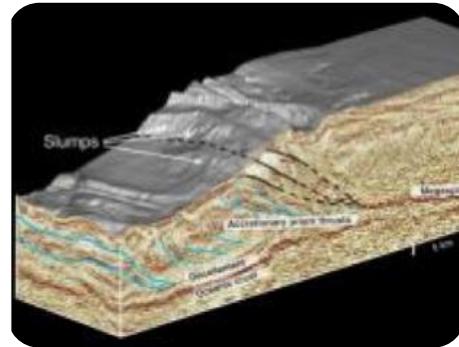
Security, Defense, and Intelligence



Consumer Electronics



Medical



Energy



Media & Entertainment

Cyber Analytics Use Cases



- Scalable training of large datasets (logs, traffic, etc.)
- Real-time network anomaly detection
 - Deep packets, edge logs, etc.
 - DDoS, malware
- Botnet detection
 - Zombie hosts, command and control, targets
- Host malware detection
- Internal fraud detection
- ...and applying predictive modeling to all the above

Thank you