

Trust and IT Security

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What is IT Security?

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

What is “trust”?

- Feeling or emotion?
- State of relationships?
- Information concept?
- All of the above?

Who do you trust?

In real life,

- Do we trust people?
- Do we trust business?
- Do we trust government(s)?

How do we build trust?

- Small “transactions” (bridge building)
- Reliability
- Consistency
- Always mutual
building from
- “Web of trust”
to
- “Society of trust”

“What's in your wallet?”

As an illustration of trust, let's take a monetary transaction:

- Cash in \$\$\$? Cash in other currency?
- Credit Cards?
- Driver's License?
- Duke Card?
- Coupons?

Trust and Risk

- If you trust someone, can you eliminate risk completely?
- Societies built around families vs societies built around civic communities: is trust an issue?
- Historical examples: Allies of World War II; 1890 British Ultimatum (England / Portugal)
- ???

Enter technology...

- From human tellers to ATMs
 - From in-person to online banking
 - From cashiers to self-service express lines in grocery stores
 - From brick-and-mortar stores to online shopping
 - From on-campus to online education
- human interactions are becoming rare...

How does technology changes trust relationships?

Authentication of parties: making sure we are dealing with the “right” entity

- Identity management systems (who has the system of record?)
- Digital Certificates (what is SSL lock and how Man-in-the-Middle attack works)
- Multi-factor authentication (debit cards, smart phones, biometrics)

How trust can be undermined?

- Fraud
 - Misrepresentation
 - Impersonation
- Deception
- Any other criminal activity we can think of...
- Remember “reliability” and “consistency”?
Anything unreliable and inconsistent will undermine the trust

Explicit trust for IT transactions: what do we assume should be trusted?

- Root Certification Authorities
- Software distribution
- Background checks for employees
- Government approved standards (NIST)
- Transactions integrity

Why that is not always the case...

- Root Certification Authorities – certificates are compromised by exploitation of weak algorithms
- Software distribution – compromised by backdoor installation in websites
- Background checks for employees – not always done, and not helpful for ongoing psychological evaluations
- Government approved standards (NIST) – new leaks from Edward Snowden are suggesting
NSA advocating using weak encryption algorithms
- Transactions integrity – the presence of a third party (a hacker, a government agency) negates the one-to-one secrecy of transactions

Compare and contrast

- Businesses are “hacked” all the time.
 - Consider the latest Adobe compromise: 2.9 Million customers were affected AND source code was **stolen**
 - Do you trust Adobe products less as a result of this compromise? (yes / no)? Why?
- NSA is **circumventing** much of the encryption that protects vast amounts of information on the Web
 - Do you feel online transactions are secure?
 - Can you trust your privacy is intact online?

The role of the IT security

Bruce Schneier: *“Security exists to facilitate trust. Trust is the goal, and security is how we enable it.” (February 23, 2012)*

Counterpoint

Security is a tool that helps maintaining trust if it is already established, but cannot build it if it does not exist or repair it if it's damaged

Trust no one? Or...

- Put pressure on the vendors to
 - Disable weak encryption
 - Be more transparent about your privacy and consumer data usage
- Put pressure on the government to stop unwarranted wiretaps and interceptions, stop NSA surveillance programs, revamp FISA court legislation

Educate users...

- Combat phishing, educate your friends, coworkers, relatives and kids
- Use multifactor authentication on campus and at home
- Promote strong encryption for data at rest and in motion

Questions?

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