

The Science, Engineering, and Business of Cyber Security

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COS Research Conference
October 18, 2013

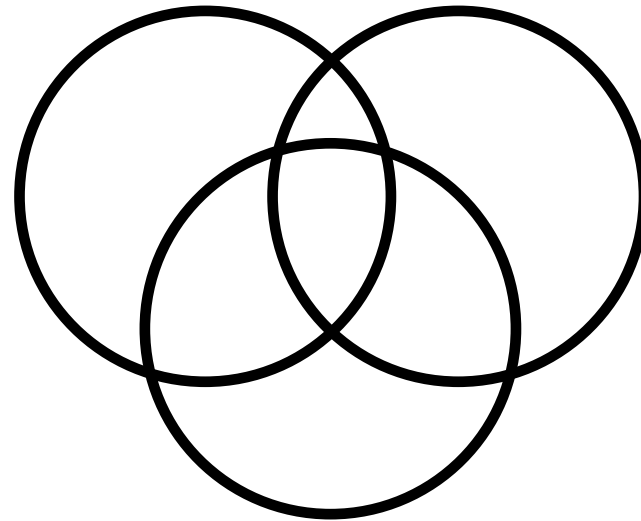
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- Founded in 2007 to be a world leader in cyber security research
- A unit in the College of Sciences, with strong ties to the Department of Computer Science
- Cyber Security in UTSA started in 2000 and is well represented in the Colleges of Science, Engineering and Business

≈ 2010 Department of Defense epiphanies

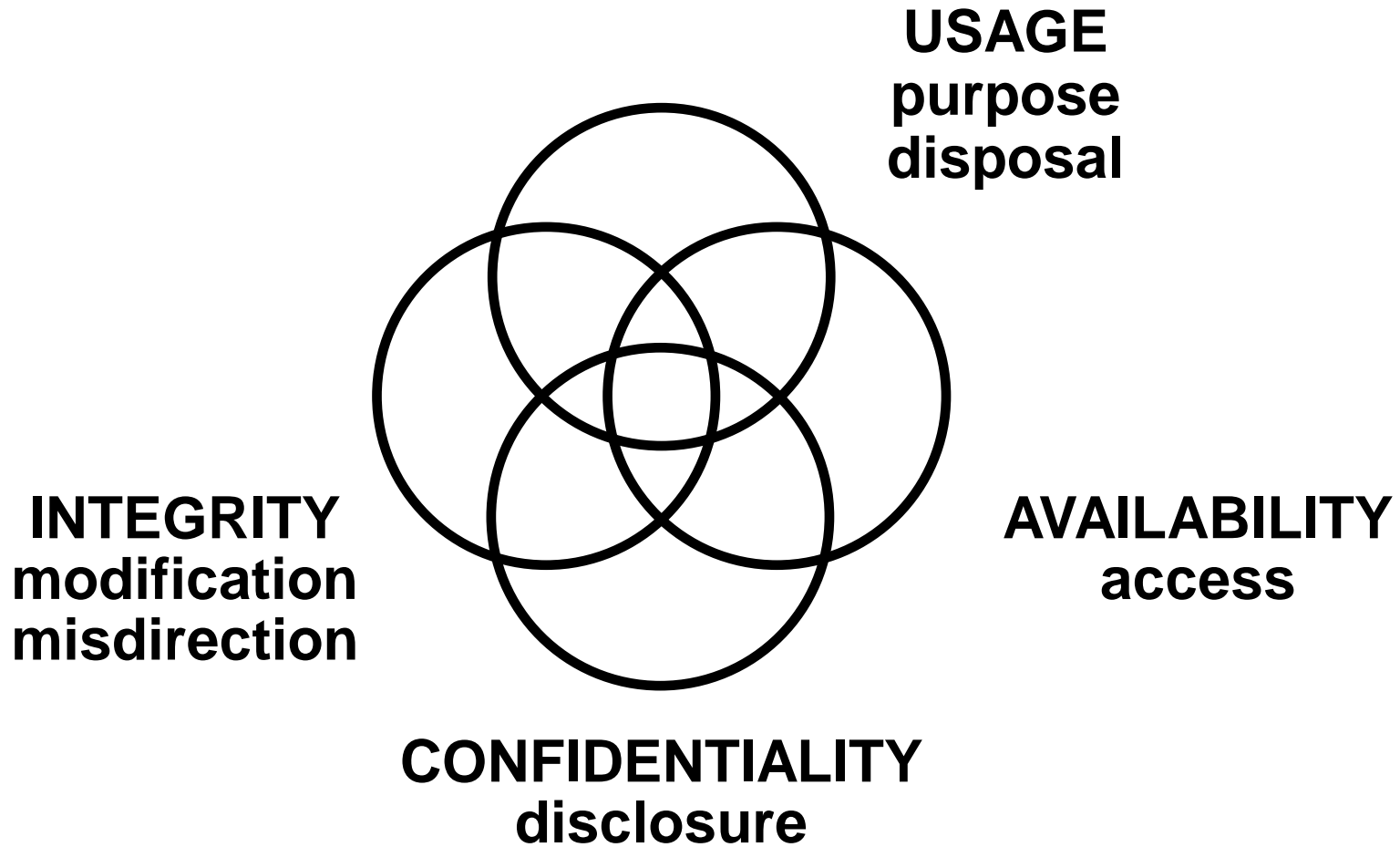
- Cyberspace is officially recognized by Department of Defense as a new warfare domain akin to land, sea, air and space
- Department of Defense officially admits having and using offensive cyber weapons
- Department of Defense officially admits malware penetrations in its classified networks

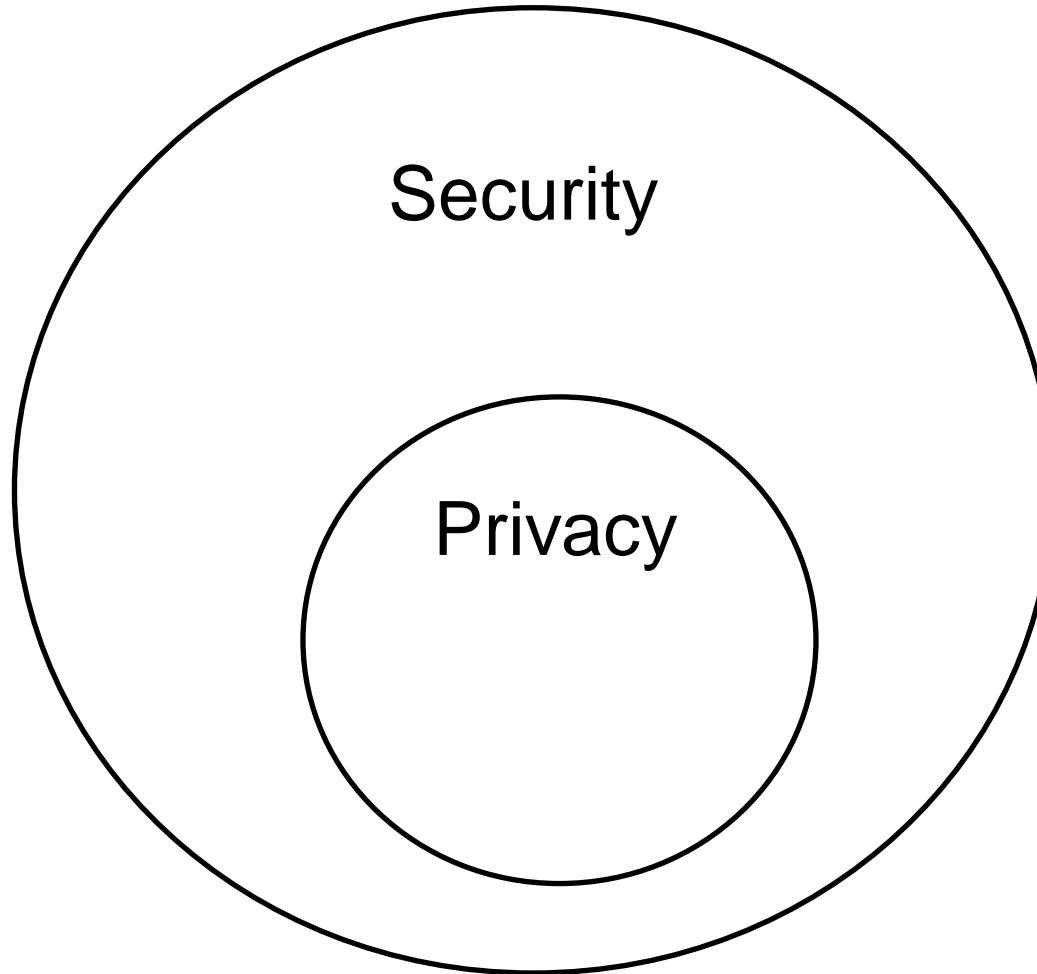
INTEGRITY
modification
misdirection

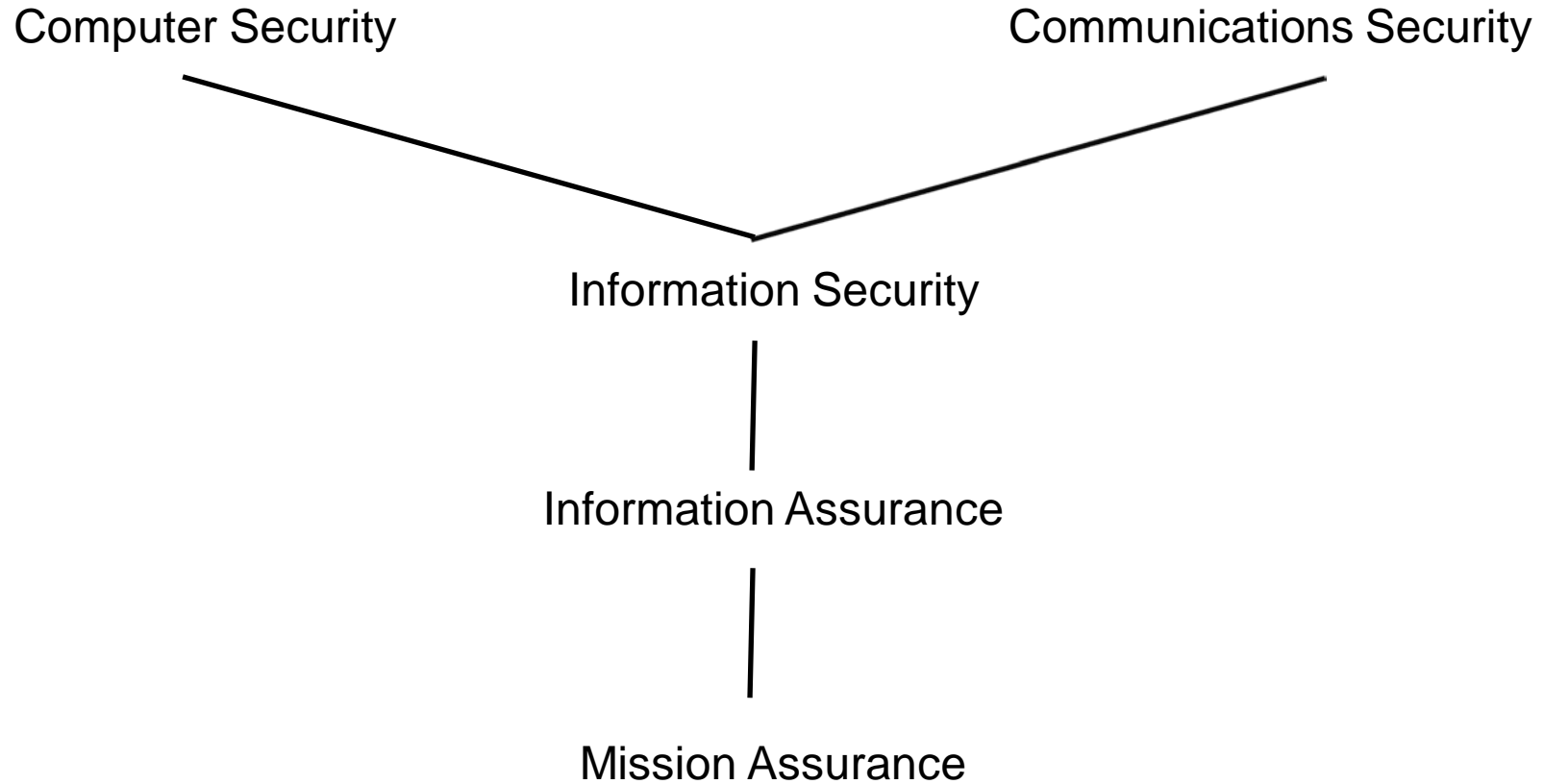


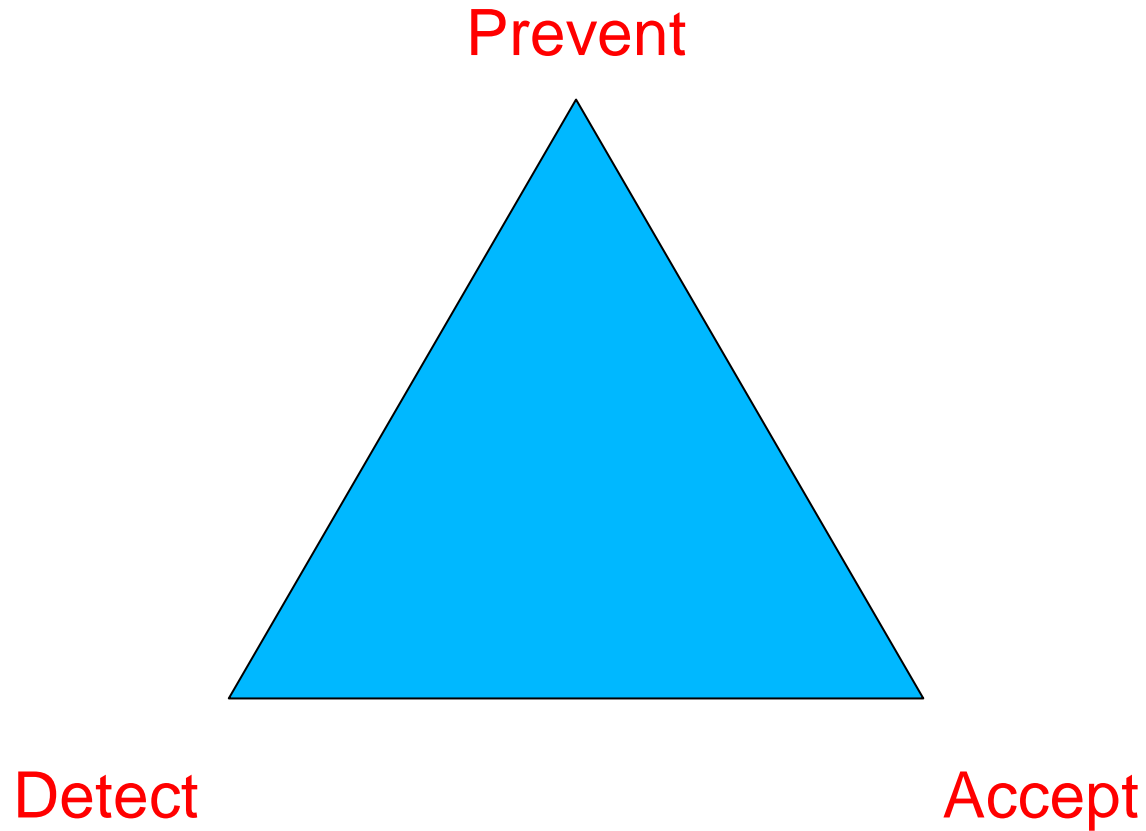
AVAILABILITY
access

CONFIDENTIALITY
disclosure









- Enable system designers and operators to say:

This system is secure

Not attainable

- There is an infinite supply of attacks

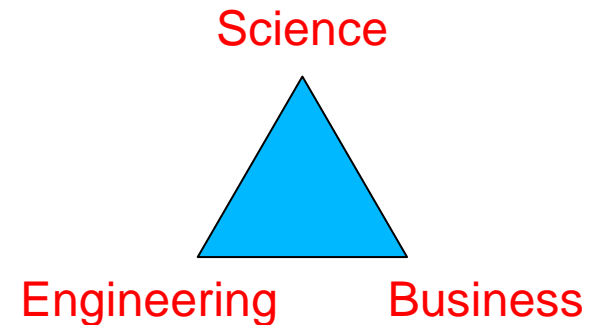
- Enable system designers and operators to say:

This system is secure enough

Many successful examples

- Mass scale, not very high assurance

- ❖ ATM network
- ❖ On-line banking
- ❖ E-commerce



- One of a kind, extremely high assurance

- ❖ US President's nuclear football

- Halting problem
- Inference
- Weakest link
- Analog hole
- Insider
- Human element
- Usability
- Cyber innovation
- Covert channels
- Side channels
-



- Not too bad
- About as good as it is going to get
- The criminal enterprise can only defraud so many
- Big government and big business are a real threat



- Highly asymmetric
- Offense component
- Clandestine
- Dual goals: strong offense, strong defense
- Mankind has somehow kept nuclear, chemical and biological in control. Cyber is different but should be controllable.

