Systems Vulnerabilities – Software and Hardware Cybersecurity Concerns Panel #2

Moderator: Andreas Aßmuth 16th April 2024

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System Vulnerabilities And System Security

Definition: Vulnerability

The state or condition of being weak, susceptible to attack or poorly defended.

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Saltzer and Schroeder's Design Principles (1975)

· Fail-safe defaults

All access is initially denied; access can only be granted with explicit permission

· Complete mediation

Every access to every object must be checked.

Least privilege (aka "need to know principle")

Anyone or anything should operate using the least set of privileges necessary to complete the job.

· Economy of mechanism

Keep the design as simple and minimal as possible.

· Open design

Don't keep the design secret!

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Basically, we know how to design secure systems... at least in theory...

... And in Practice?!



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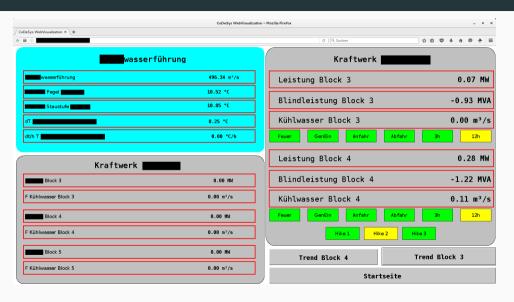
... And in Practice?!



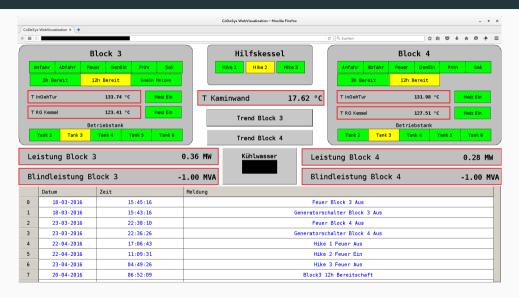


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Practice: Power Plant Accessible Over The Internet



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Contributors

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Dr. Mika Helsingius, Finnish Defence Research Agency, Finland

Dr. Steve Chan, VTIRL, VT/I-PAC, USA

Moderator Position – Andreas Aßmuth

- Is "security by design" a goal or a myth?
- · Same mistakes again and again... and again...
- · Possible reasons: lack of knowledge, ignorance, inability, money, ...?



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Are we (computer scientists, engineers) architects of secure systems, or merely artists painting over vulnerabilities?

Threats own more than the one "technical dimension"!

- Threads cannot be reduced to only hardware or software security.
 Therefore, the scope of security awareness has to be larger. It has to be as large as the concerned "operational environment" (OE).
- The OE spans infrastructure, systems and assets, people and knowledge, processes. Even time, e.g., resources for recovery or disaster management. Furthermore in a multi domain perspective.
- Best practice proved to be continuous assessment of threads versus vulnerabilities as well as improvement to the whole OE.
- Multi domain approach challenges the situational awareness towards information sharing and aggregation.



Panelist Position – Mika Helsingius

Warfare, Man-in-the-Loop, Cyberattack

Al usage in warfare is difficult to predict. In spite of talks about ethics, there will be autonomous weapons. Attitude towards Ai varies around the world. It is difficult to imagine the level of Al systems at the end of this decade. AGI might be much closer than we have thought just two years ago.

Warfare

Probably AI will be used first in some very specific places. AI could be used in operational planning, then it is up to the officers to make the final decision. Experiments with games like starcraft etc. have shown that AI can propose very alien but creative and efficient options on how to proceed. AI could help to handle large amounts of situational awareness data. Some actors could use it to combine kinetic, information and cyber operations.

· Man-in-the-Loop

Man in the loop has been hot topic in autonomous systems. There has been a desire to keep man in OODA-decision loop (observe, orient, decide, act), but it might not be realistic. All kind of drones (air, sea, ground) are coming increasingly important, but near the enemy lines electronic warfare is a problem. We will see more full autonomic behavior this year. Earlier simulations with ground systems and airplanes have shown that keeping man in the loop comes with heavy price. Some kind of kill switch might be more realistic solution in the end.

· Cyberattack

Former representative from Finnish F-Secure said this month that the defender has still the advantage. They had used some levels of AI already for 19 years, but malicious actors are just learning. They have seen only 3 malware exploiting LLMs (for mutations etc.). This might change some day. Modern societies use more and more highly interconnected systems. In the future they might be more under the risk from state level opponents, one must also pay attention to cascading effects. Quantum technology is also developing fast, encryption is under risk and the combination of quantum and AI could lead into some new and interesting developments.



Panelist Position: Cyber Defense of Al Computing Frameworks – Steve Chan

The cyber defense of AI computing frameworks and mitigation against the tampering of ML models is among the latest defender challenges.

The recent compromise of Ray AI framework production clusters illuminates the very real possibilities related to the tampering with and the corrupting of ML models at the training and/or fine-tuning phases. This could have devastating downstream consequences, as this paradigm is on par with hidden defects/failures.

As Al-based cyber attacks rise, the need for enhanced Al-centric defenses also increases so as to better address the increasing cycles of adaptation of Al-based attacks.



