

and you will know us by
the trail of frames

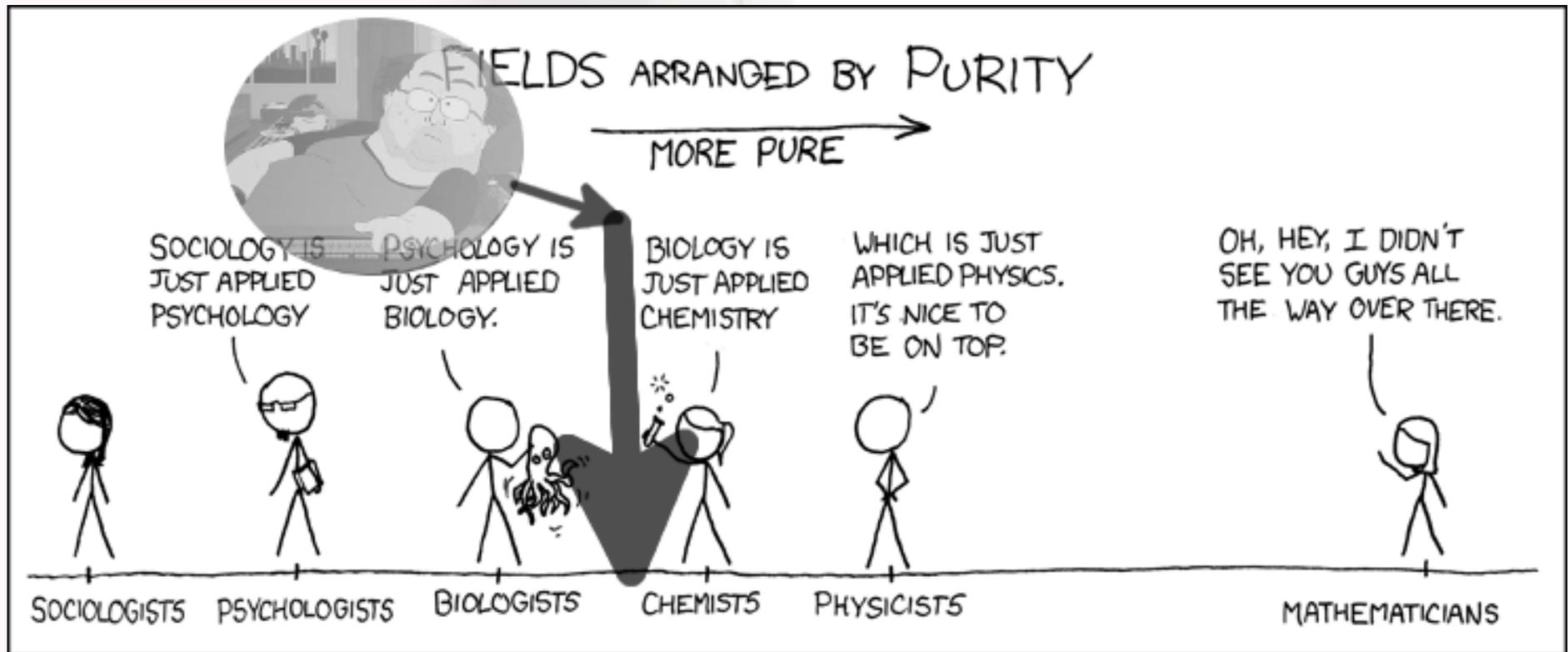


one furious wire [the theory and practice of
network subversion and hostile computing]

Give, Sympathize, Control.
Infiltrate, Destroy, Rebuild.



You know that guy using valuable science time to hunt win32 exploits?



Don't be that guy.

“Studying compilers makes you a better programmer.
Studying computer architecture makes you a better person.”

--Brian Ouellette, 2012-07-16

Part 1: I Sing the Battlefield Electric

(The Burial of the Dead)

PRIMARY SOURCES

- Leon-Garcia and Widjaja, “Communications Networks” 2004
- Ward and Halstead, “Computation Structures” 1990
- IEEE 802.3 and 802.11 standards
- Feynman, “Lectures on Physics” 1970
- Fleisch, “A Student's Guide to Maxwell's Equations” 2008
- Bardwell, “I'm Going To Let My Chauffeur Answer That” 2003
- Spurgeon, “Ethernet: The Definitive Guide” 2007
- Skolnik, “Introduction to Radar Systems” 2003
- ITU, ANSI, and ISO standards, FCC policy
- Wikipedia by the assload
- Black, “The Finest Machine” 2013(?)



Why Digital Communications?

- Reliable transmission: arbitrary fidelity at finite cost.
- Digital decouples channel from absolute physical waveform

- A finite signal, digitized, can be reliably transmitted in **any** digital system
(right: IP over Avian Carrier, IpoAC, RFC 1149)



- And of course, perfectly reproducible retransmission.
 - Originally important for telco long-distance (L2 repeaters)
 - Now critical for peer-to-peer file sharing (L5+ repeaters)
 - Bittorrent sucks on VHS
(right: Weatherputer!)



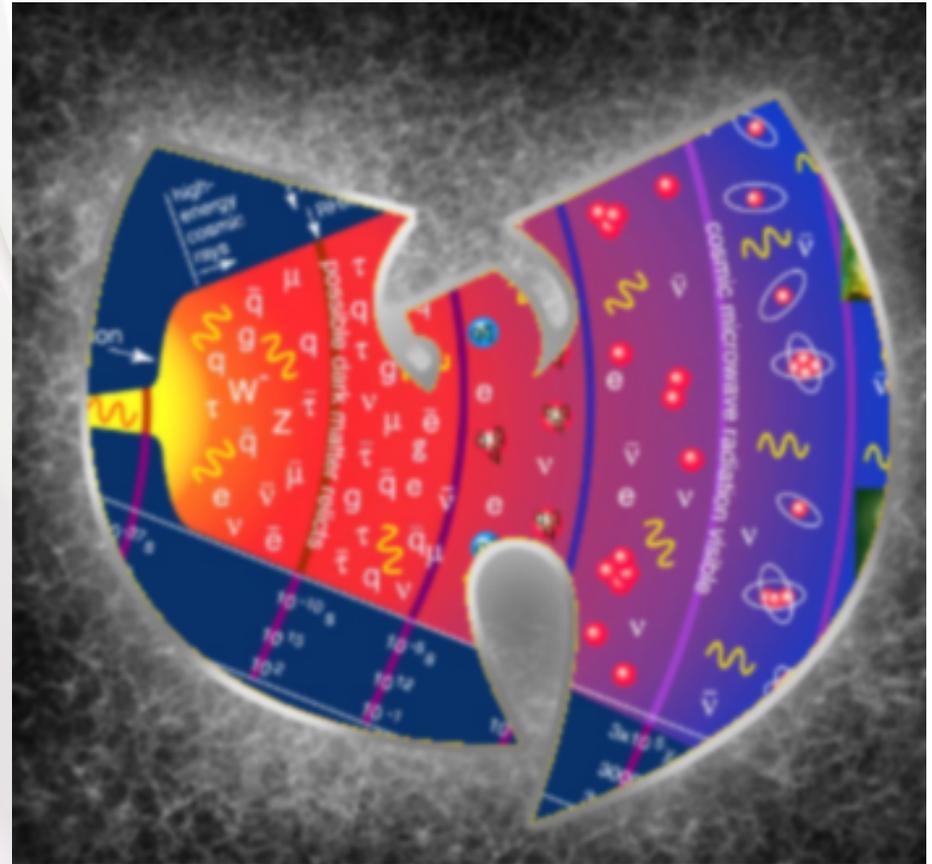
Never underestimate the bandwidth of a station wagon full of tapes hurtling down the highway.



Our story begins ~13.7 billion years ago...

It is a time of quarks, gluons, radiation and other precursors of dinosaurs^(*).

It is also the time of the **WU-TANG CLAN**, who are forever.



* "Terrible lizards"

Physics Review – Force

aka “Why Electromagnetics?”

- Four fundamental interactions: N_s , N_w , Em, G
- $\alpha_s = 10^2\alpha = 10^6\alpha_w = 10^{39}\alpha_g$ (actual $\alpha_s = 137\alpha$)
- Via gauge bosons: γ , g , W^\pm , Z^0 , (maybe) G
- Gravity: too weak, affects all particles
- Weak nuclear: too short-range (heavy W, Z)
- Strong nuclear: too strong (can't create a strong nuclear force potential)
- Affects p , \bar{p} , e^\pm , μ^\pm , τ^\pm , W^\pm ($Q \neq 0$, $Q = (k \in \mathbb{Z})e$)

Notes regarding previous slide

- Gravitation matters relative to electricity for the same reason electricity matters relative to the strong force: net charge at a distance is almost always 0
- Gravity works only in one direction – attraction – while electromagnetics work in two – attraction/repulsion. Chromodynamics work on three – short-range attract/repulse, long-range impotence, self-interaction (we're ignoring degeneracy pressures).
 - SLAC deep inelastic scattering experiments
- Very much less input energy is required to ionize (strip an electron) an atom than to remove a proton.
- Neutron decays into $p + W^-$, W^- into e^- and e^- -antineutrino via $d \rightarrow u$ (B^-).
- Proton decays into $n + W^+$, W^+ into e^+ (positron) and e^- -neutrino (B^+ , requires $2m_e c^2$).
- Proton merges with inner-shell e^- in K-capture, releasing monoenergetic neutrino.
- W , p , e are charged.

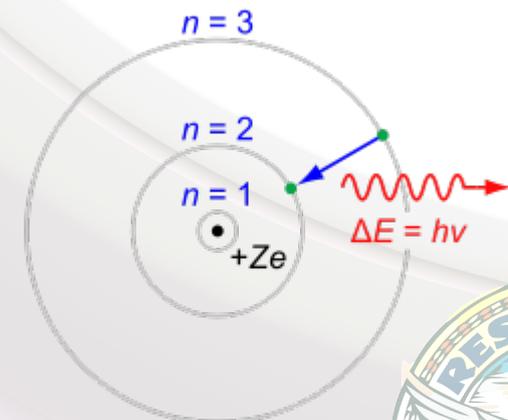
Physics Review – Photons

Never have I known a finer gauge boson

- A pleasant force carrier to work with
- Spectrum of emission allows precise control of energy
- Zero rest mass implies negligible minimum energy investment
 - Higgs doesn't couple to photons – this is the source of QED symmetry breaking
 - Still affects the stress-energy tensor, and is affected by gravity (lensing)
- Don't decay (can produce virtual particles)
- No self-interaction (unlike gluons): no three-pronged Feynman diagrams
- “Inelastic scattering” (Compton effect) is absorption followed by emission of a lower-energy photon
- Two polarizations (helicities), three params (**k**-vector)
- Nothing can propagate more quickly
- Energy comes from relativistic momentum

$$E = mc^2 = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4}$$

$$p = \frac{E}{c} = \frac{h\nu}{c} = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$



Notes regarding previous slide

- Photons only couple with things having charge.
 - H^0 (Higgs boson) does not have charge.
 - Photons are restricted to two helicities. Other electroweaks have helicities + mass.
- Z boson couples to charge + weak isospin, and carries weak isospin.
 - H^0 has weak isospin.
- W boson couples to charge + weak isospin, carries charge and weak isospin.
- Gluons couple to color charge and carry color charge.
- Wave vector points in the direction of media in isotropic media.
 - In anisotropic, this is not maintained.

Physics Review – Waves

- A disturbance in spacetime which transfers energy
- Electromagnetic and mechanical
 - The former is propagated by a field and strictly transverse, the latter by material and has three components (transverse, longitudinal, surface)
- Electromagnetic waves are mediated by photons (the quantum of electromagnetic interaction) at the speed of light in that substance.
- Electrically-charged particles are affected (accelerated) by the electromagnetic field.

Physics Review – ψ Function Fun

- Uncertainty principle deals with product of *momentum* and position, **not** velocity. Photon's known velocity is not a problem.
- Electromagnetic waves have **nothing** to do with wave-particle duality. Rather, Maxwell's equations *facilitate* and indeed **require** wavelike propagation of the field.
- 1D wave: $-\partial_t^2 u + c^2 \Delta u = 0$ (Δ is the Laplacian, ∇^2)
 - Admits fully general solution $F(x - ct) + G(x + ct)$
- Adding energy in the direction of propagation doesn't increase velocity, but reduces wavelength
 - *c*ref relativity's dilation in the direction of motion



Physics Review – Electromagnetics

“How many ways can we write Maxwell's Equations?”

Integral form		
Name	"Microscopic" equations	"Macroscopic" equations
Gauss's law	$\oiint_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{Q(V)}{\epsilon_0}$	$\oiint_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = Q_f(V)$
Gauss's law for magnetism	$\oiint_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$	
Maxwell–Faraday equation (Faraday's law of induction)	$\oint_{\partial\Sigma} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = - \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$	
Ampère's circuital law (with Maxwell's correction)	$\oint_{\partial\Sigma} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 I + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$	$\oint_{\partial\Sigma} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = I_f + \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$

Differential form		
Name	"Microscopic" equations	"Macroscopic" equations
Gauss's law	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_f$
Gauss's law for magnetism	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$	
Maxwell–Faraday equation (Faraday's law of induction)	$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$	
Ampère's circuital law (with Maxwell's correction)	$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$

The electric field of one charge
(Feynman 1950 (published 1963)):

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{\mathbf{e}_r}{r^2} + \frac{r'}{c} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\mathbf{e}_r}{r^2} \right) + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \mathbf{e}_r \right]$$

The electromagnetic wave equations
(assuming flat background):

$$(\nabla^2 - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \mathbf{E} = 0$$

$$(\nabla^2 - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$$



Too many ways

(This doesn't cover changes of units ala cgs, free space variants, etc)

Formulation	Homogeneous equations		Nonhomogeneous equations	
Vector calculus (fields)	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J}$
Vector calculus (potentials, any gauge)	identities		$\nabla^2 \varphi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$	
QED, vector calculus (potentials, Lorenz gauge)	identities		$\square \varphi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} e \psi^\dagger \psi$	$\square \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 e \psi^\dagger \boldsymbol{\alpha} \psi$
Tensor calculus (potentials, Lorenz gauge)	identities		$\square A^\mu = \mu_0 J^\mu$	
Tensor calculus (fields)	$\frac{\partial F_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial x^\gamma} + \frac{\partial F_{\gamma\alpha}}{\partial x^\beta} + \frac{\partial F_{\beta\gamma}}{\partial x^\alpha} = 0$		$\frac{\partial F^{\beta\alpha}}{\partial x^\alpha} = \mu_0 J^\beta$	
Differential forms (fields)	$d\mathbf{F} = 0$		$\star d \star \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{J}$	
Geometric algebra (fields)	$\nabla F = \mu_0 c J$			
Algebra of physical space (fields)	$\left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \nabla \right) F = \mu_0 c J$			

\square is the **d'Alembertian** operator

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2$$

ohgodwhatthehellisthat

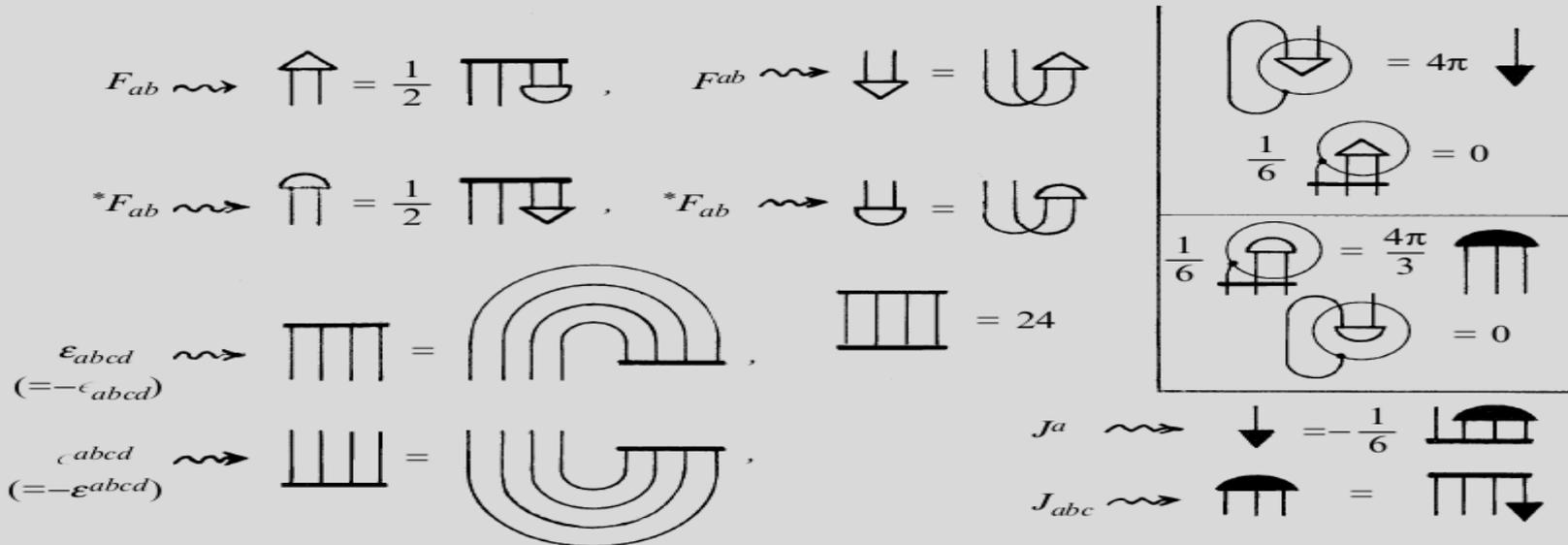
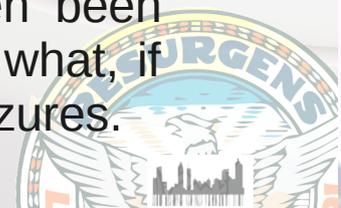


Fig. 19.1 Diagrams for Hodge duals and Maxwell equations. The quantities $\epsilon_{abcd} (= \epsilon_{[abcd]})$ and $\epsilon^{abcd} (= \epsilon^{[abcd]})$, normalized so that $\epsilon_{0123} = \epsilon^{0123} = 1$ in a standard Minkowski frame, are related to their raised/lowered versions (via g^{ab} and g_{ab}) by $\epsilon_{abcd} = -\epsilon^{abcd}$ and $\epsilon^{abcd} = -\epsilon_{abcd}$. In the diagrams (left middle, lower two lines) this sign change is absorbed by an effective index reversal. Boxed off at the top right are the Maxwell equations, first using the field tensor F (with its raised form $F^{ab} = g^{ac}g^{bd}F_{cd}$; cf. Fig. 14.21) so the equations are $\nabla_a F^{ab} = 4\pi J^b$, $\nabla_{[a} F_{bc]} = 0$, and beneath that, correspondingly using the dual $*F$ (where $*F_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{abcd} F^{cd}$, $*J_{abc} = \epsilon_{abcd} J^d$) so the equations are $\nabla_{[a} *F_{bc]} = \frac{4\pi}{3} *J_{abc}$, $\nabla_a *F^{ab} = 0$.

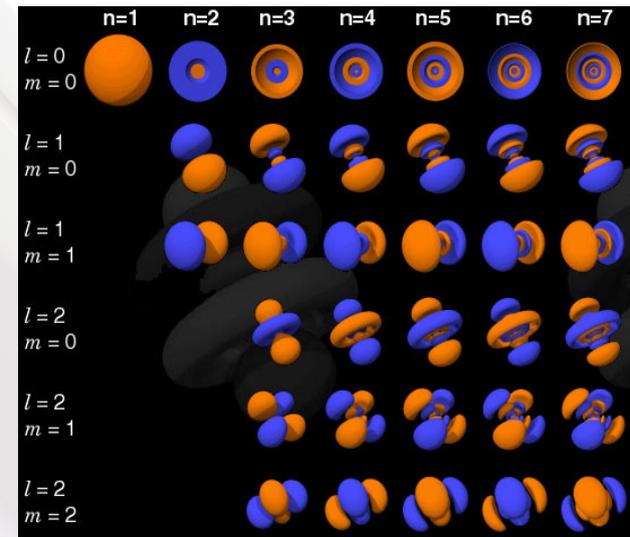
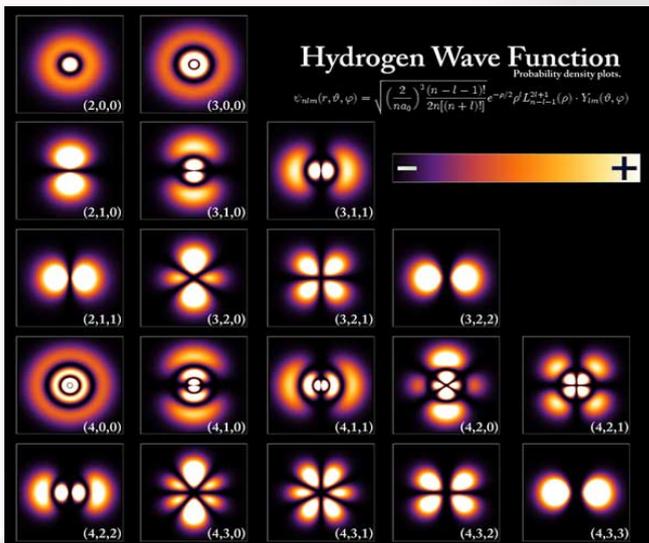
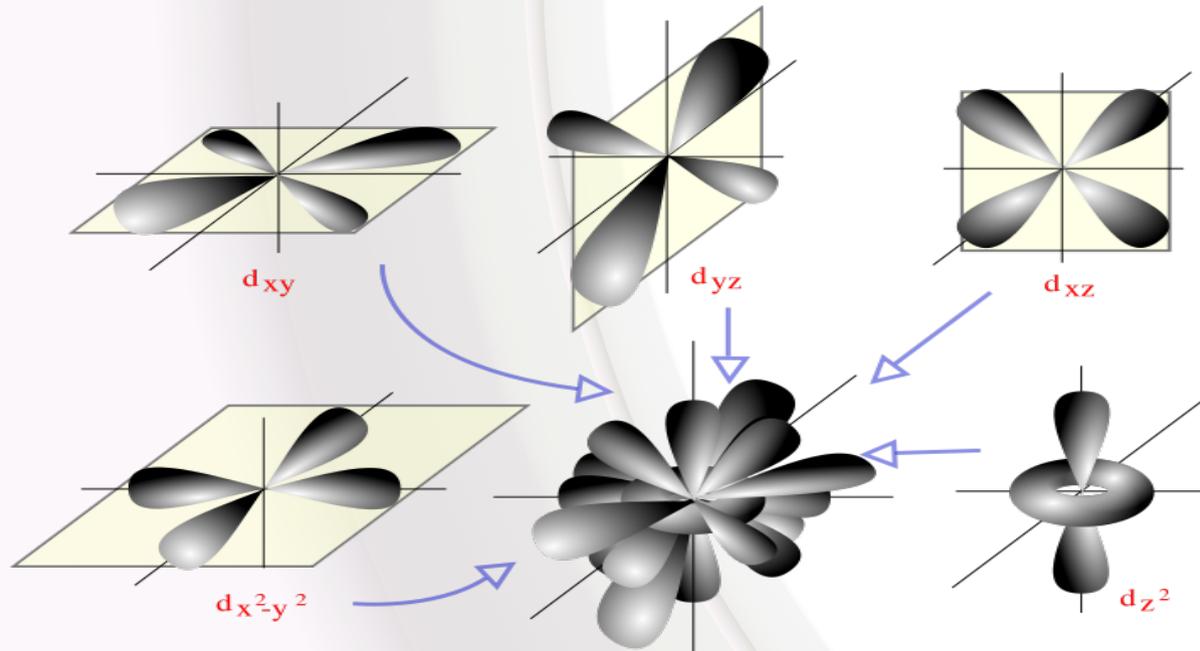
I have never understood anything about **Fig 19.1**, nor has anyone even been willing to attempt to explain it. I assume this is because they also no clue what, if anything, is being described. I check often for errata involving printers or seizures.



Physics Review – Electrons

- Stable charge-carrying fundamental lepton
- Rest mass: 9×10^{-31} kg ($1836m_e = m_p$), charge $-e$
- Not typically found unbound (β^- decay)
- Double-slit experiment confirmed for e^- by Clauss Jönsson in 1961
- Spin $\frac{1}{2}$, thus fermion (Pauli exclusion applies)
- Spontaneous emission – electron drops energy levels
- From electrons' spin+charge emerge molecules, and the periodic table, and chemistry...

Physics Review – Electron Orbitals



Information Theory Review

- Norton issues space of messages X over channel C
- Natasha receives space of messages Y
- $p(y|x)$ is fixed for channel; want to maximize “mutual info”
as *signaled* in pulsed {light, V, I...} and *measured* in bits
- Amplitude response function $A(f)$: ratio of output to input
tone of a frequency f
- Bandwidth W of a channel: frequencies passed through
- W can handle up to $2W$ pulses / sec (Nyquist's Theorem)

Information Theory Review

- 2^1 states are the minimum we can differentiate
- Multilevel transmission sends from among 2^m
- Noise begins to drown out signal divisions

Medium SNR (dB): signal / noise amplitudes

- Shannon Channel Capacity maximum:

$$C = W \log_2(1 + \text{SNR}) \text{ bps}$$

- C for telco at ideal 40dB SNR: 45.2kbps
 - 33.6kbps modems until V.90

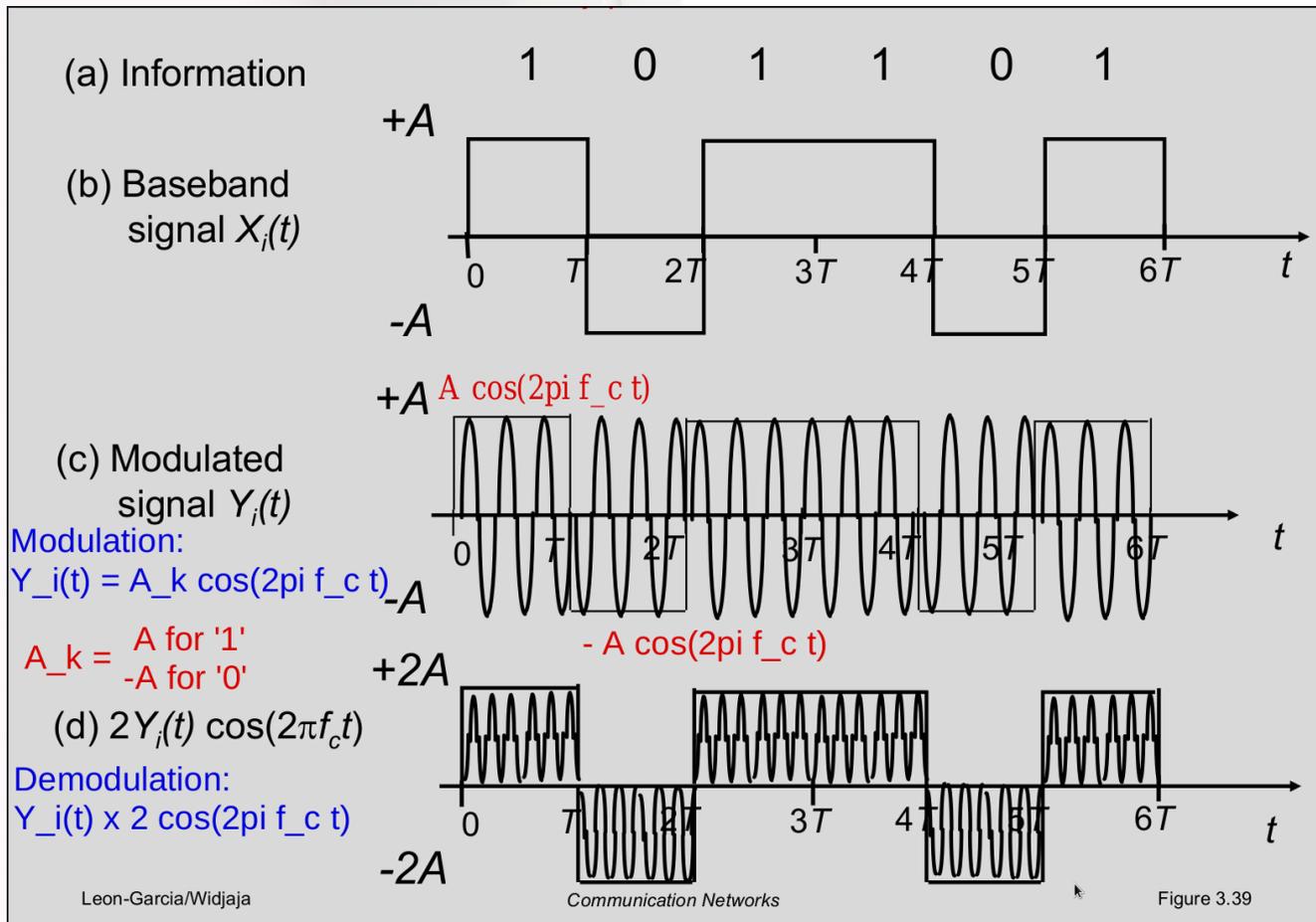
Information Theory Review

- Sinusoidal signal $x(t) = \cos(2\pi ft)$ at f Hz
- Channel output $y(t)$:
$$A(f) \cos(2\pi ft + \varphi(f)) = A(f) \cos(2\pi f(t - \tau(f)))$$
- NRZ coding on A volts: 0 for 0, A for 1
- Polar NRZ: $-A/2$ for 0, $A/2$ for 1
- Bipolar: for k th 1 value, $(-1)^k/2$ for 1

Shootout at the Line Coding Corral

- Polar NRZ average power: $A^2/4 < A^2/2$ (NRZ)
- Bipolar average frequency: Gaussian $1/2T$
 - Vs pNRZ exponential falloff from low frequencies
 - Use differential bipolar to avoid systematic flip
- Manchester uses two pulses per bit to self-clock
- ASK/PSK/FSK/QAM
- $X_i(t)$ baseband is modulated by $(\pm)A\cos(2\pi ft)$
- Demodulated by, say, $2\cos(2\pi ft)$

And there we go.



Part 2: Insertion

(A Game of Chess)



Perimeters are played out

- Workstation and laptop firewalling is the norm
- Exposed services can rarely be escalated beyond theft of emails / credit cards
- VPNs using RSA SecureID / SafeNet eToken
 - RSA is currently replacing all SecureID tokens...
- I don't know anything about web apps, sorry.

Browser security still a joke

- This morning:

"iceweasel (10.0.6esr-1) unstable; urgency=high

* New upstream release.

* Fixes for mfsa2012-{42-49,51-56}, also known as

CVE-2012-1948, CVE-2012-1950, CVE-2012-1951, CVE-2012-1954,
CVE-2012-1953, CVE-2012-1952, CVE-2012-1966, CVE-2012-1955,
CVE-2012-1957, CVE-2012-1958, CVE-2012-1959, CVE-2012-1961,
CVE-2012-1962, CVE-2012-1963, CVE-2012-1964, CVE-2012-1965,
CVE-2012-1967.

-- Mike Hommey <glandium@debian.org> Tue, 17 Jul 2012 10:55:36 +0200

- If you can get them to come to a web page, you own the machine.

Whip 'em and drive 'em

- How to drive someone to a webpage? Can we widen the browser attack vector?
- Web client at layer 4 requires services from underlying layers
- Each can be attacked, **assuming suitable network position** on attacker's part

Lucky souls enjoy great vantage

MAE Services Background

MAE Services began with the establishment of MAE East in 1992. Located in the Washington, D.C. metro area, initially, Altnet, PSI, and Sprint-ICM established connectivity over MFS Inc.'s distributed Ethernet facilities, modeling, to some extent, the Federal Internet Exchanges (FIX)—East and West. In 1993 the National Science Foundation awarded MFS/MAE East a grant establishing it as one of four original NAPs (Network Access Points).

In 1994, MFS Inc., in conjunction with the NASA Ames Research Center, built MAE West in the Silicon Valley. The popularity of MAE East and MAE West prompted MFS to expand the MAE Services product line to include the MAE Los Angeles (in conjunction with ISI), MAE Houston, MAE Dallas, and MAE Chicago facilities.

Today, the consolidation of facilities and advancement of technology have led to three large MAE Internet Exchange Points covering three major regions of the United States: **MAE East** (Washington, D.C. metro; New York City, NY), **MAE Central** (Dallas, TX; Chicago, IL), and **MAE West** (San Jose, CA) as well as the continued operation of **MAE LA** (Los Angeles, CA), MAE Paris, and MAE Frankfurt.

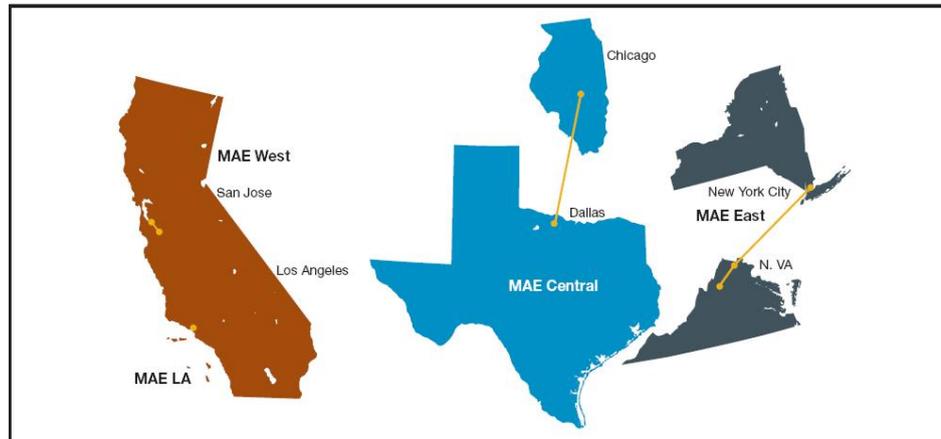
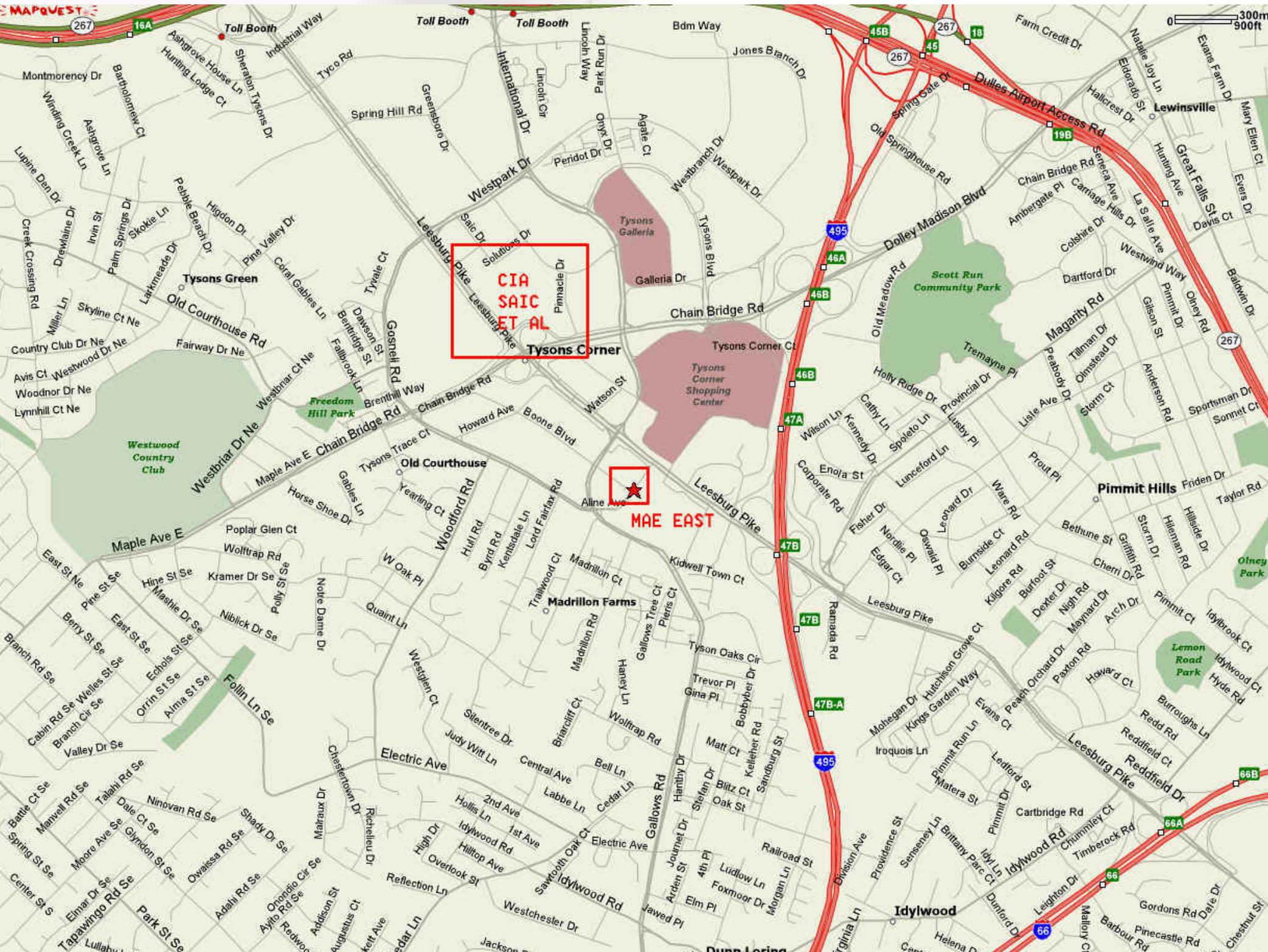


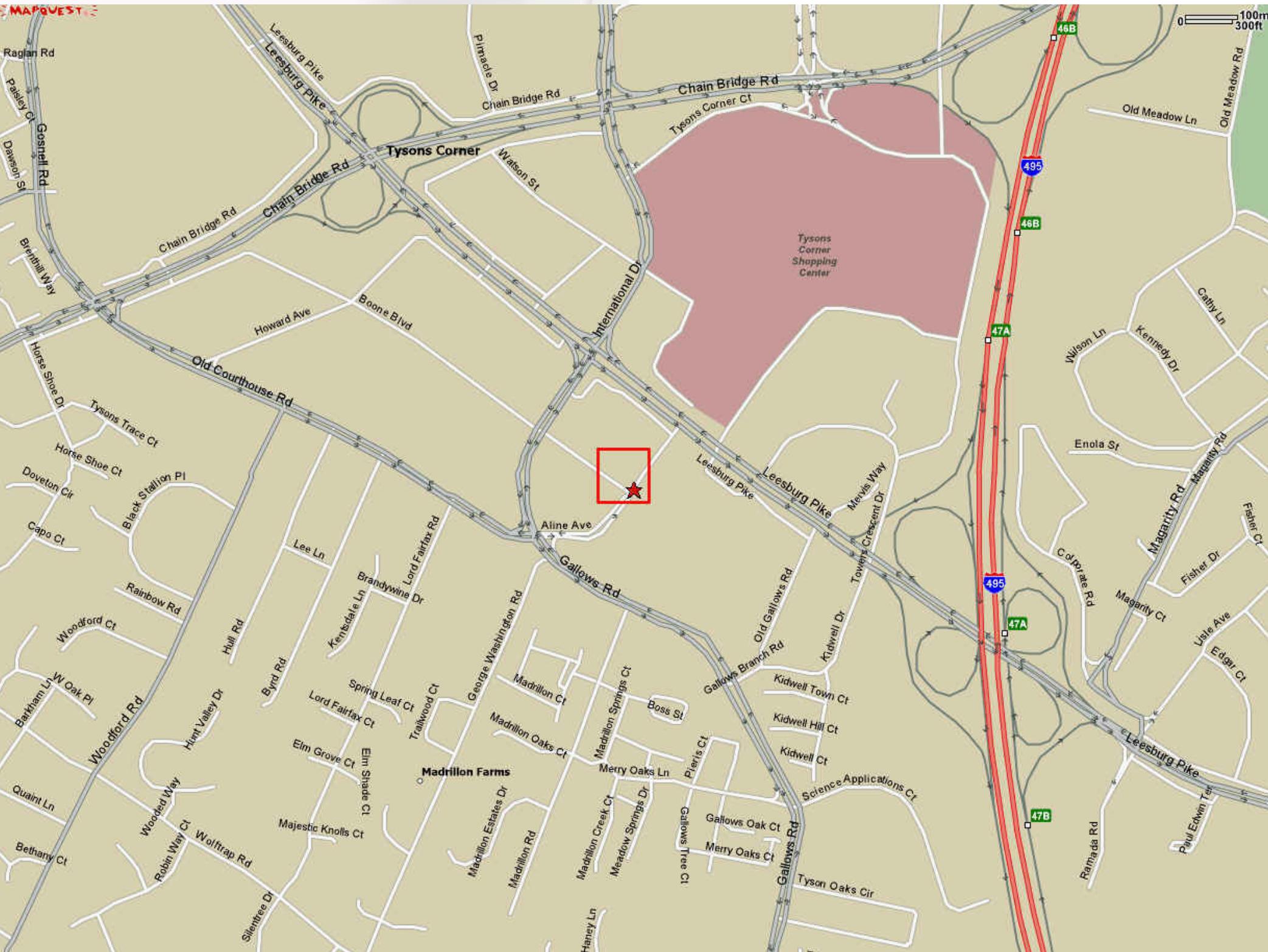
Figure 1. MAE Services regions

CIA
SAIC
ET AL

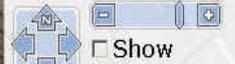


MAE EAST





road aerial



Show labels



CIA
SRI
ET AL



SITE E
ANTENNAS



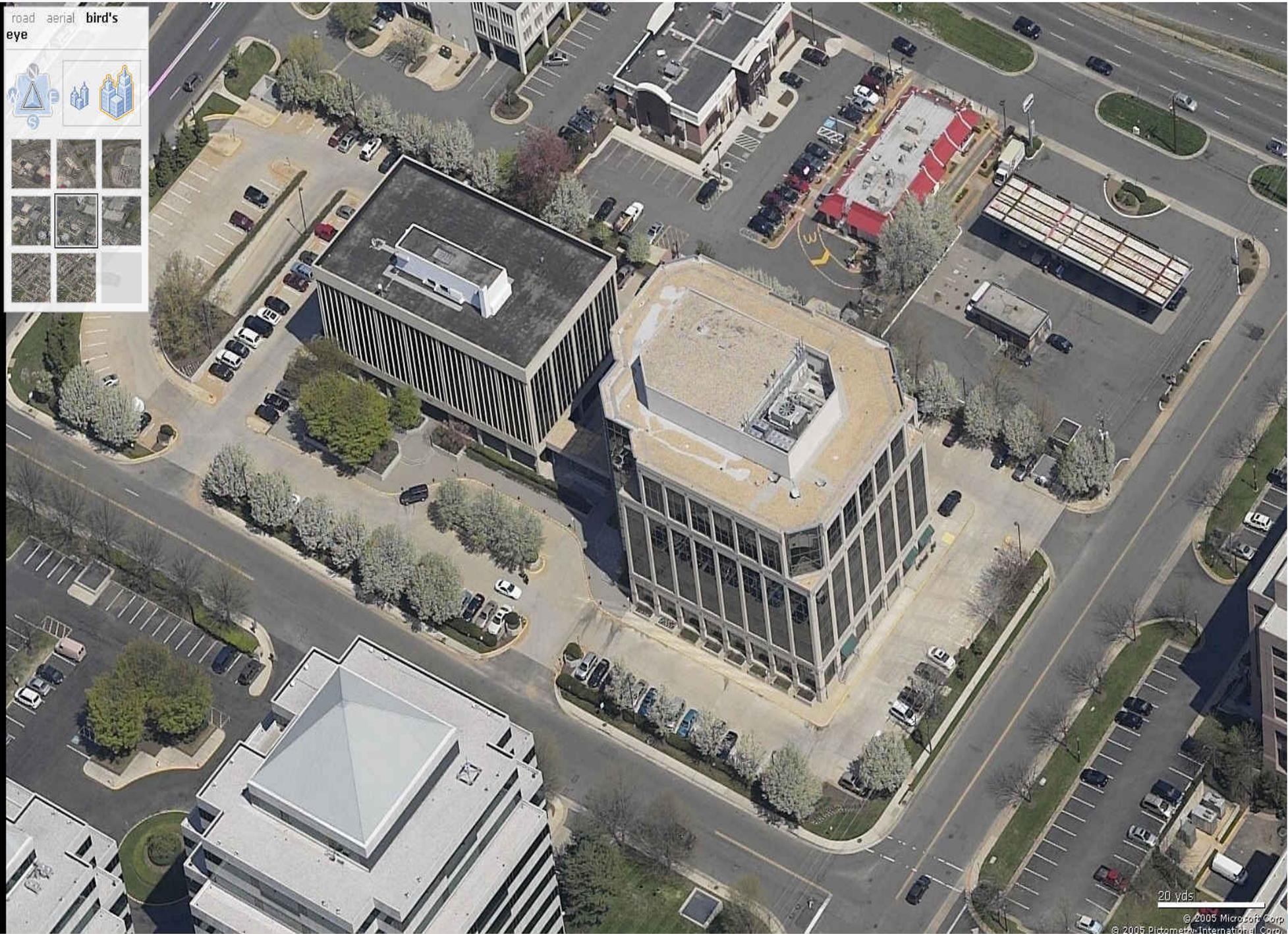
WAE
EAST

300 yds

© 2005 Microsoft Corp
Image courtesy of USGS

road aerial bird's eye

This panel contains three view mode icons: 'road' (a road icon), 'aerial' (a camera icon), and 'bird's eye' (a building icon). Below these is a 3x3 grid of image thumbnails, where the center thumbnail is highlighted with a white border, indicating the current view.

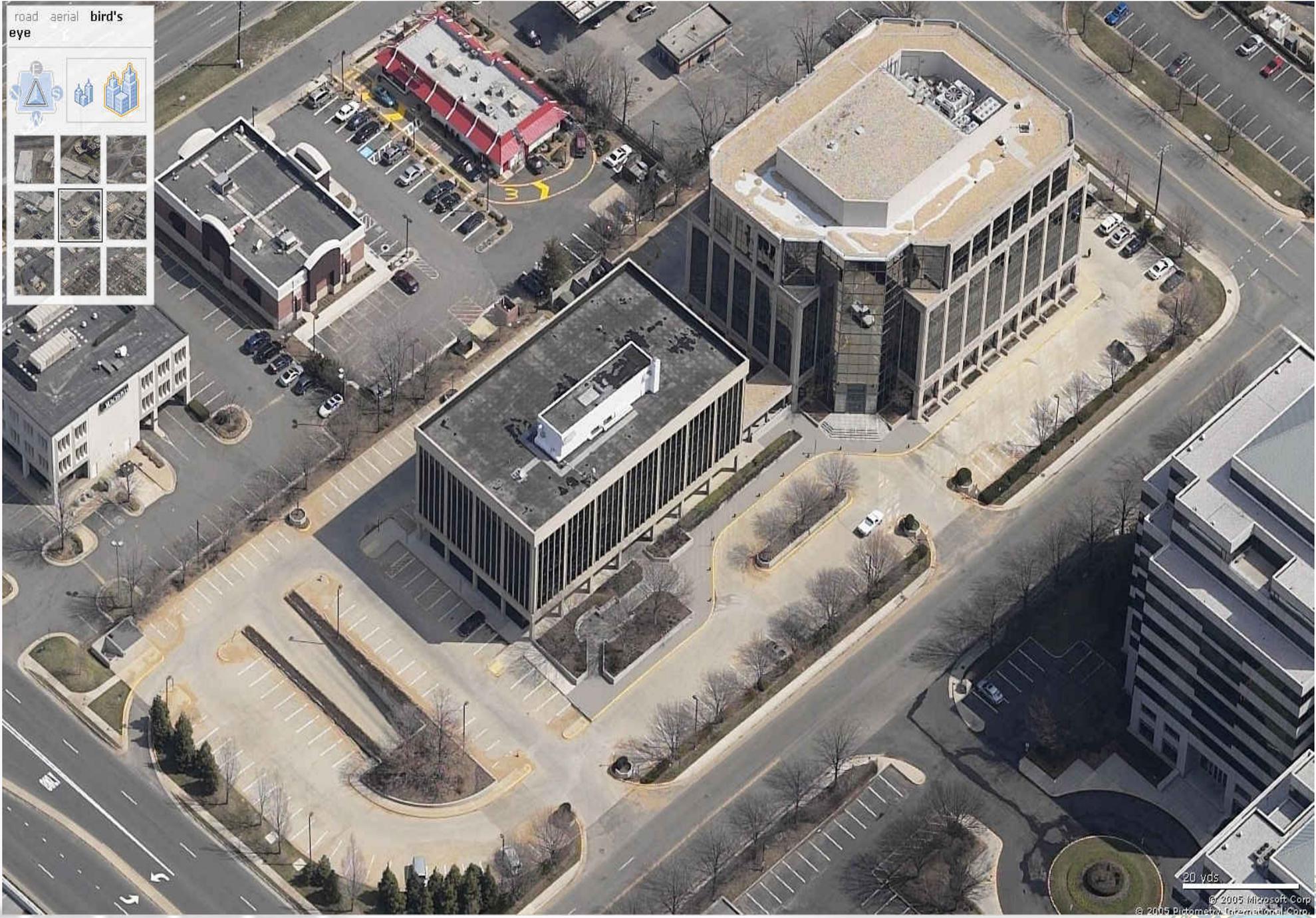


20 yds

© 2005 Microsoft Corp
© 2005 Pitometry International Corp.



road aerial bird's eye



20 yds

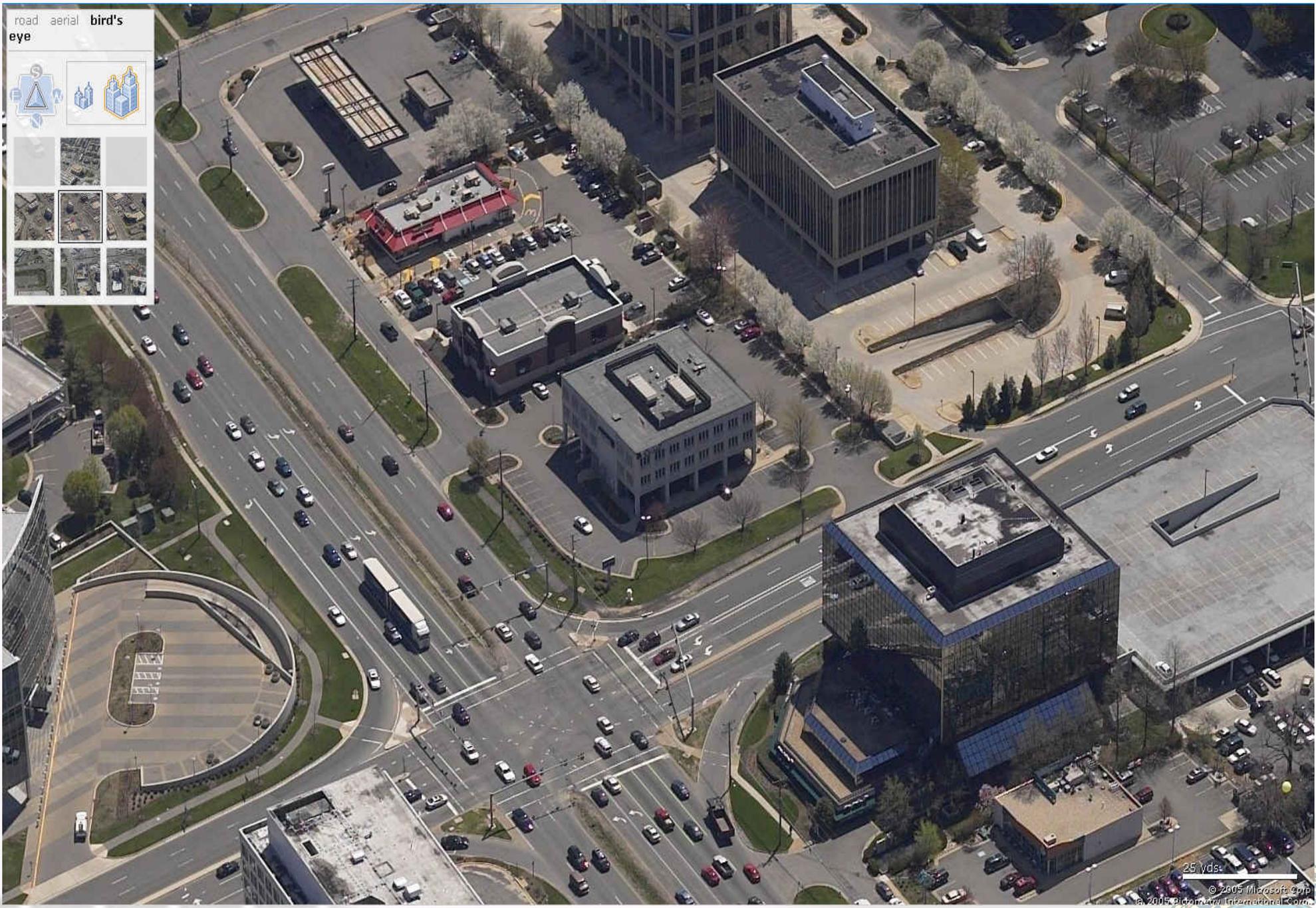
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sprezzatech



road aerial bird's eye

This block contains a navigation interface for a 3D city model. It features three main view options: 'road' (represented by a car icon), 'aerial' (represented by a camera icon), and 'bird's eye' (represented by a person icon). Below these are several small thumbnail images showing different parts of the city from various perspectives.



25 Yds.

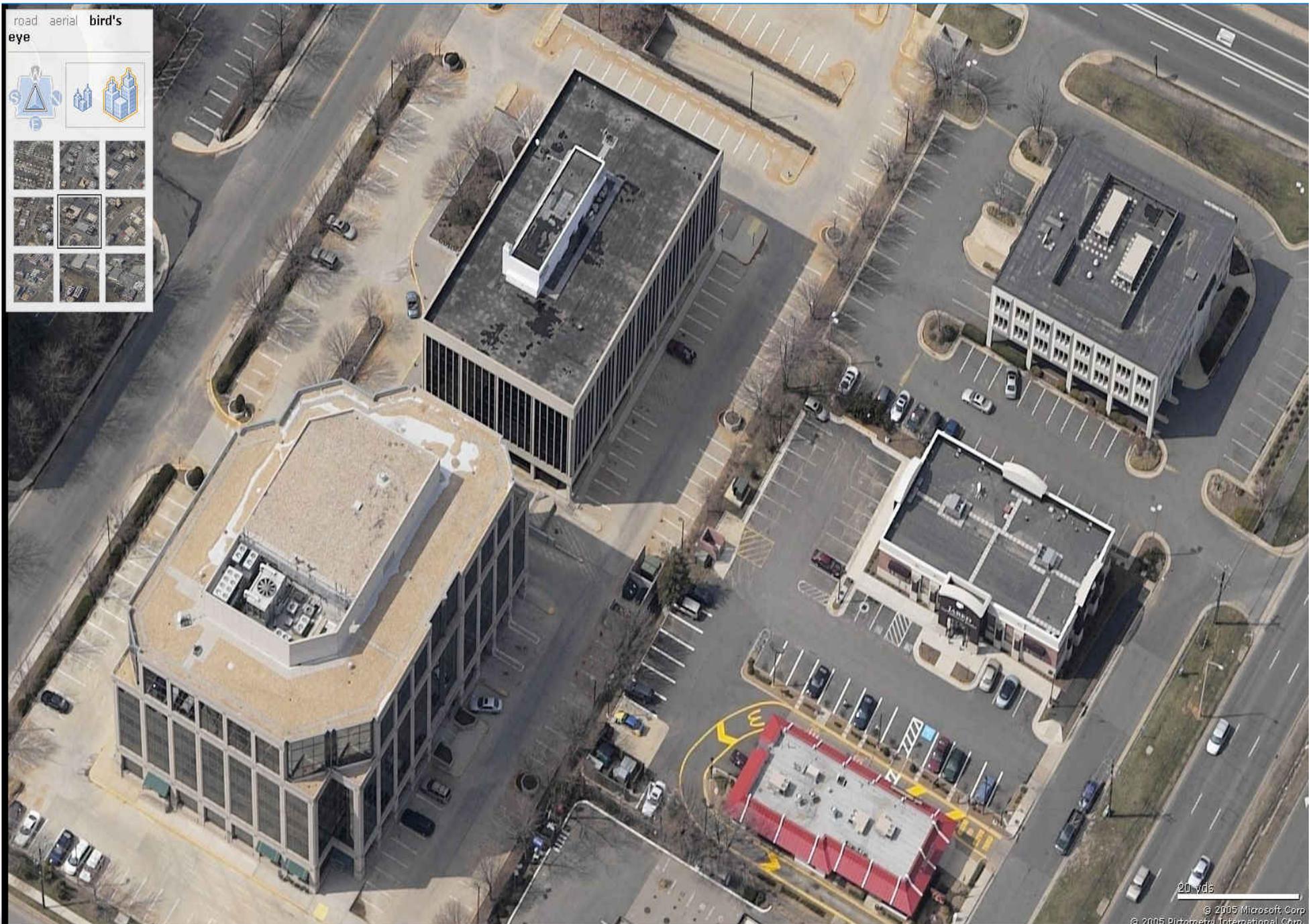
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sprezzatech



road aerial bird's eye

This block contains a navigation interface for a 3D city model. It features three main view options: 'road' (represented by a road icon), 'aerial' (represented by a camera icon), and 'bird's eye' (represented by a top-down camera icon). Below these are several small thumbnail images showing different parts of the city from various angles and heights.



20 yrs

© 2005 Microsoft Corp
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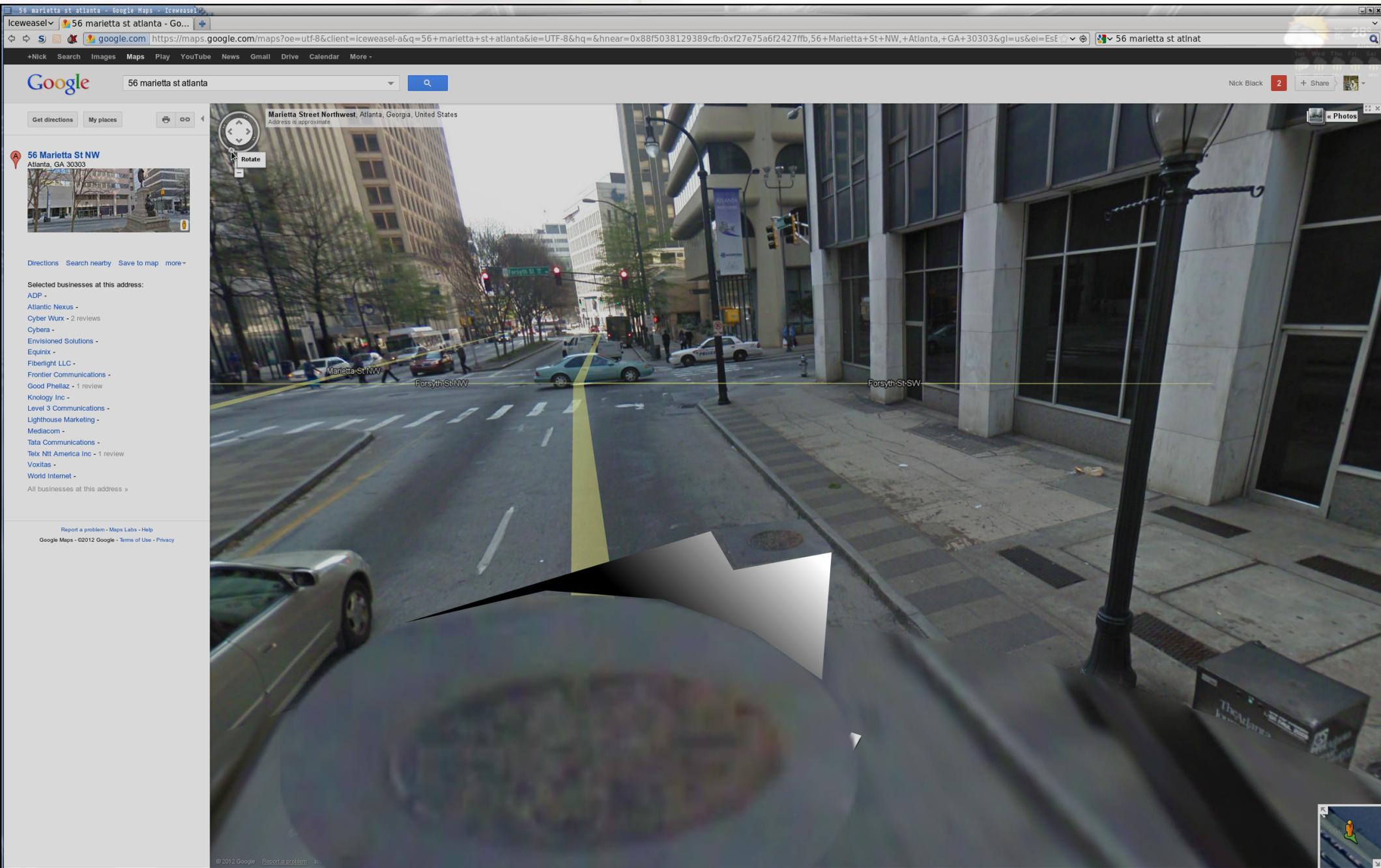
sprezzatech



EXERCISE:

Where can a Molotov cocktail be most devastatingly thrown in the Atlanta area?

Mmmmm, smells like incapacitation of the Southeast





sprezzatech



Get directions | My places

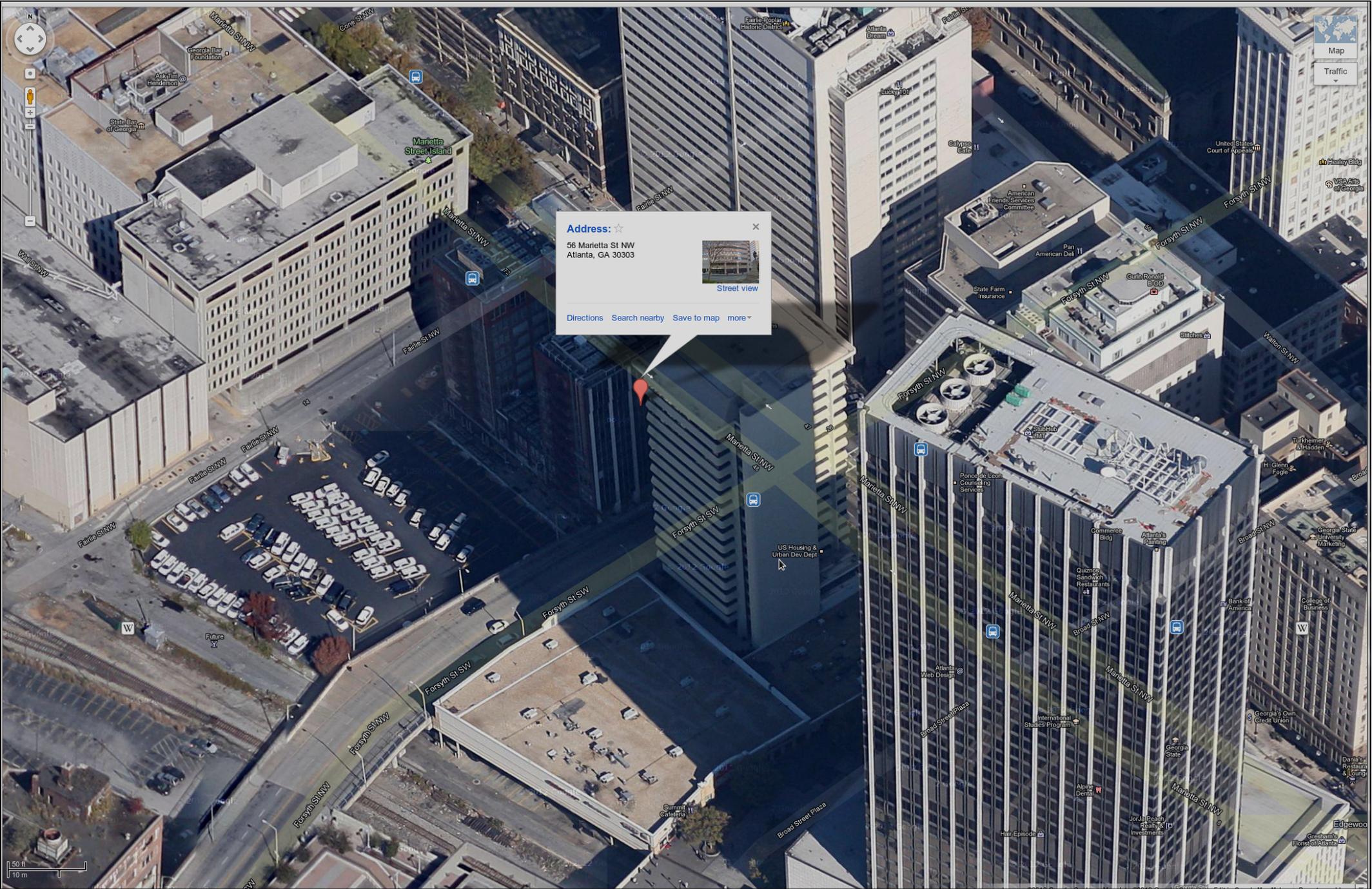


Directions Search nearby Save to map more

- Selected businesses at this address:
- ADP -
 - Atlantic Nexus -
 - Cyber Wux - 2 reviews
 - Cybera -
 - Envisioned Solutions -
 - Equinix -
 - Fiberlight LLC -
 - Frontier Communications -
 - Good Phellaz - 1 review
 - Knology Inc -
 - Level 3 Communications -
 - Lighthouse Marketing -
 - Mediacom -
 - Tata Communications -
 - Telx Ntt America Inc - 1 review
 - Voxitas -
 - World Internet -
- All businesses at this address »

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Address: ☆

56 Marietta St NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

 Street view

[Directions](#) [Search nearby](#) [Save to map](#) [more](#)



AVERAGE INTERNET SPEEDS (MAXIMUM ADVERTISED)



Sixty Hudson Street is one of the largest points of Internet traffic in the U.S.



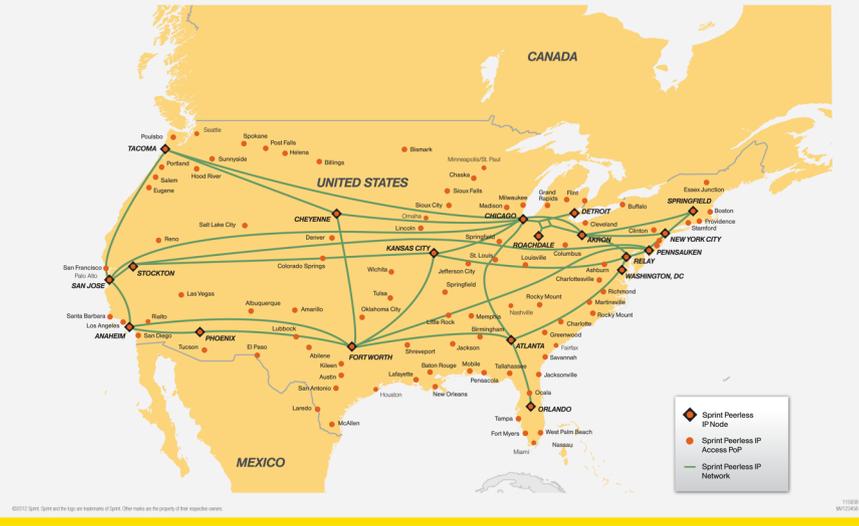
Sprint Global IP Map | North America



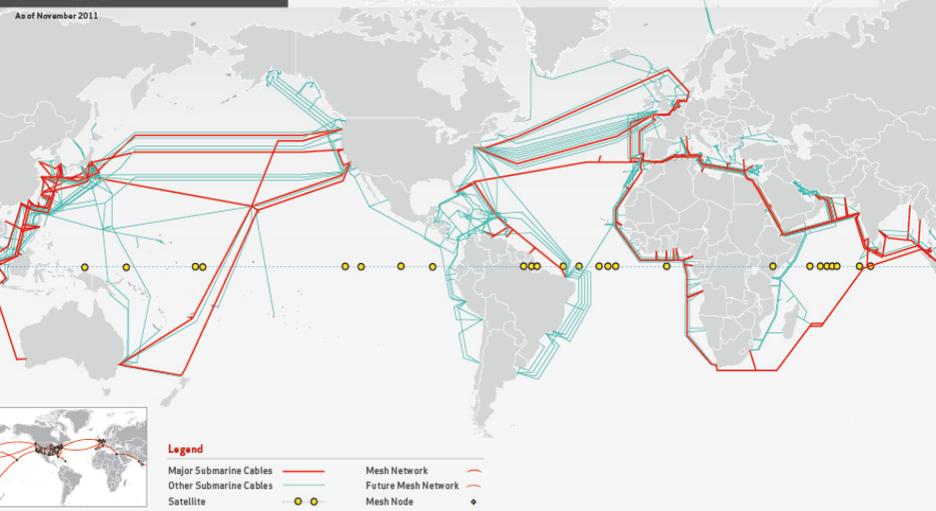
Sprint Global MPLS Map | North America



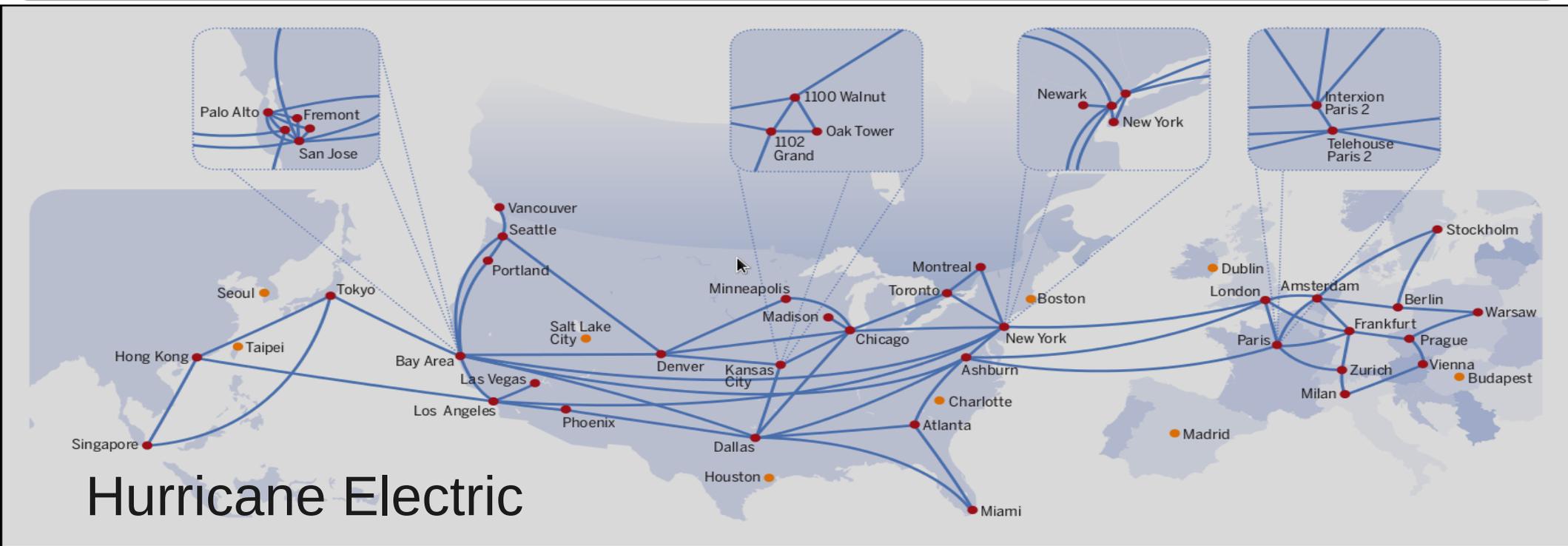
Sprint Peerless IP Network Map | North America

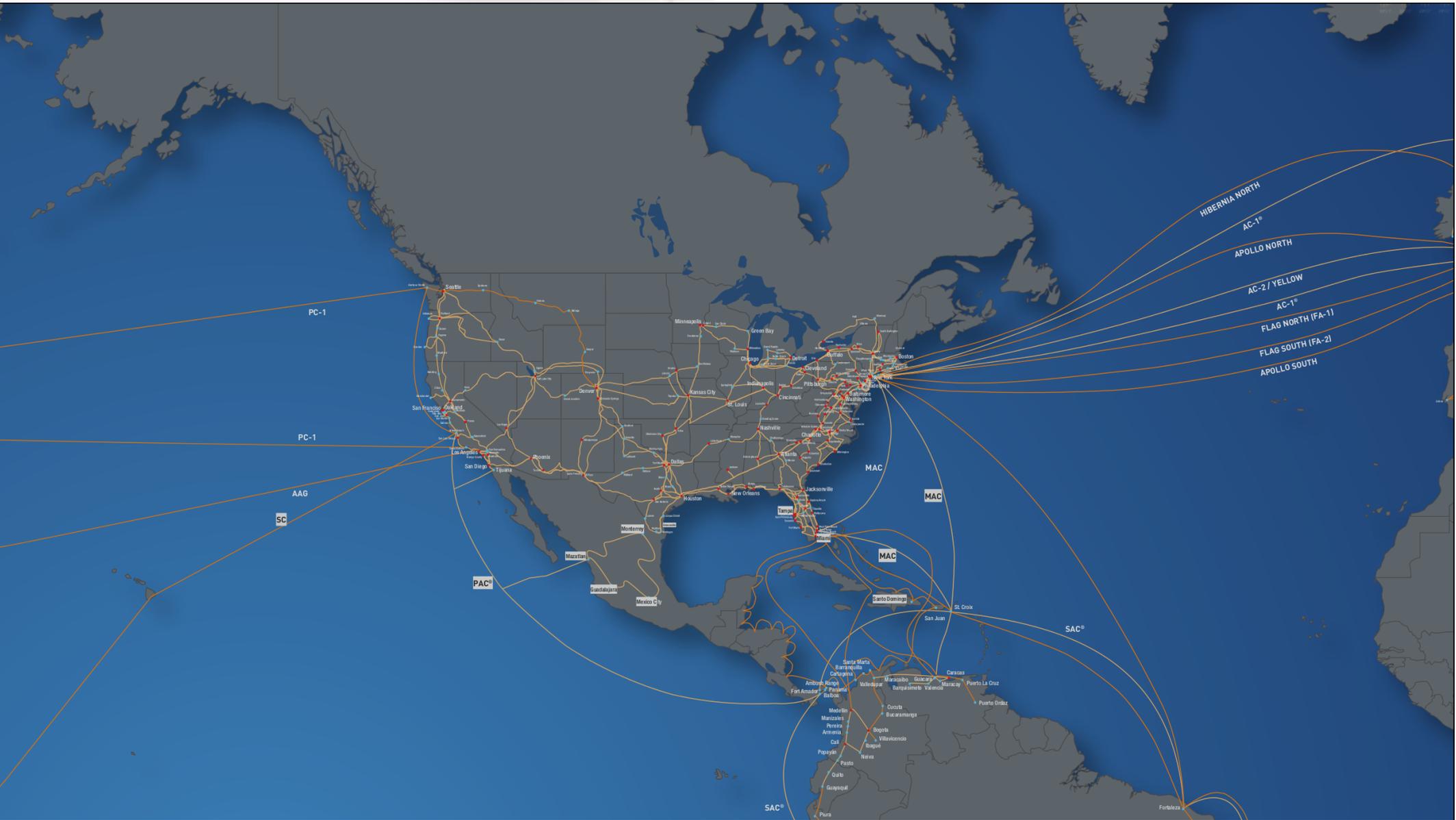


THE VERIZON GLOBAL NETWORK



Optical Internet





Level 3 Communications

Global undersea transit, June 2012

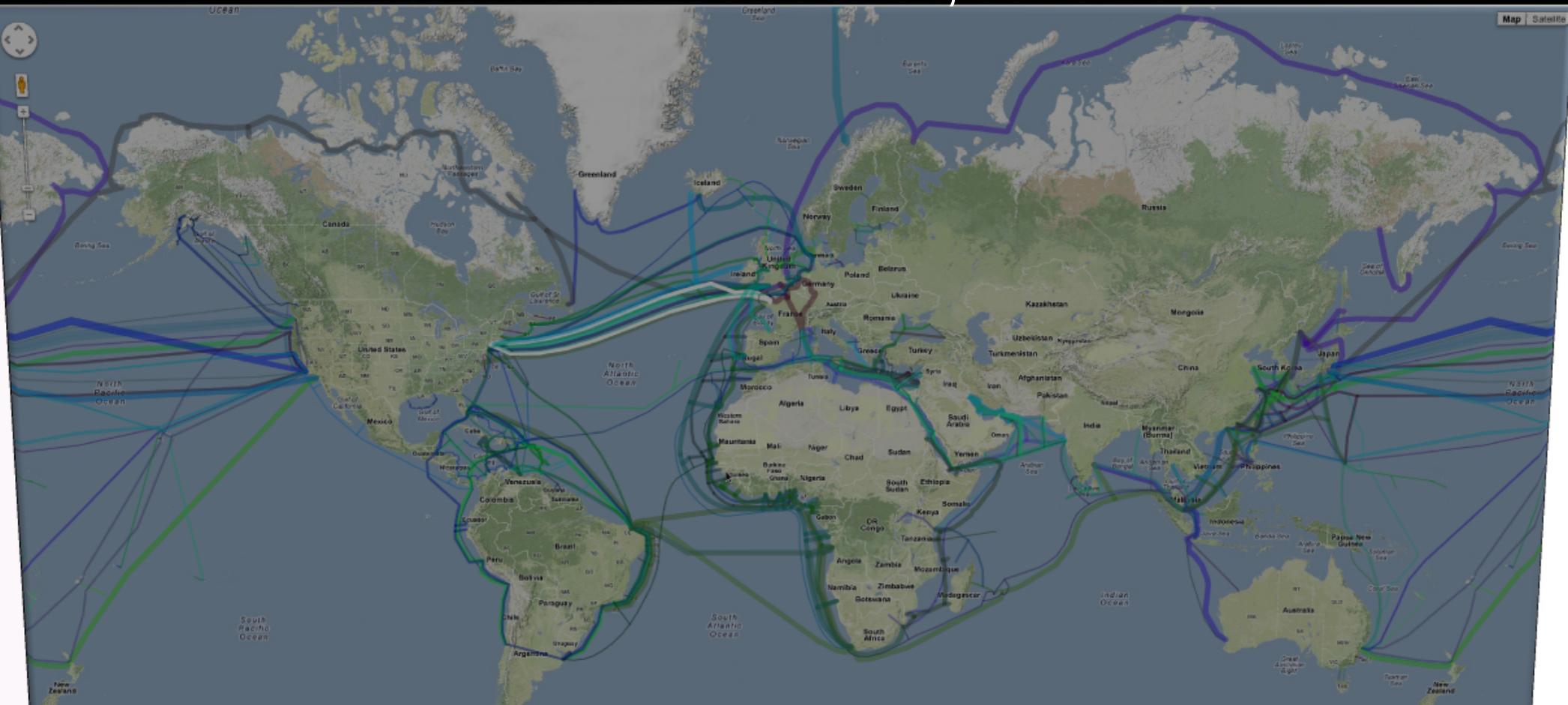


PHOTO: JEAN CLAUDE MOSCHETTI/REA



PHOTO: AFP/GETTY IMAGES

What about a nice game of chess?



Maybe later.
Let's play Global Information War.



Le Attack Physique

- Drop a USB key. Hey, it worked for Stuxnet.
- Trojanized input drivers on USB passthroughs
- Felton frozen memory attack on blockcrypt
- Router upgrades
- Ethernet taps

Wireless with everyone they've had wireless with

- Machine logs into VPN from Starbucks using two-factor auth
- Your VPN's strength is, at that Starbucks, as strong as that machine's security
- Getting pwned is a lifelong disease

Internal threat is tremendous

- Physical access to a box →
ownership of box
 - So it always has been.
 - Pervasive code signing beginning to change this
 - Encrypted filesystems help against theft/loss
 - Bring-your-own initiatives work against policy
- Ownership of a box with network access →
access to network

Part 3: Seizure

(The Fire Sermon)



Viehböck went hard in the paint

- Reaper attack on WPS will kill you if you let it
- Update firmware
- Verify WPS disabled!

- Personal experimentation: access recovered on **9** of 13 readily accessible networks.

- It's a real shame that this was allowed to happen

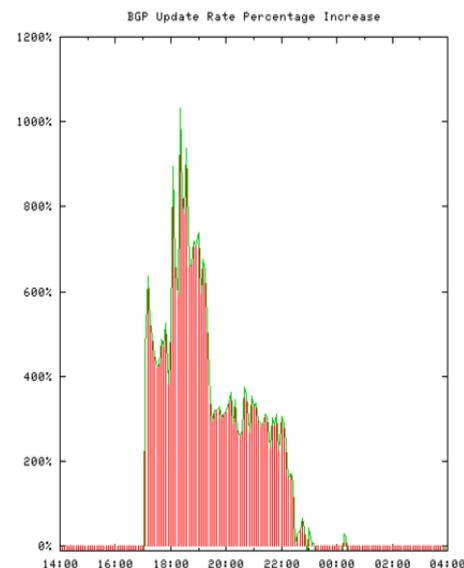
LOL you're not using WPA2+CCMP?

(or way better yet, 802.1X)?



Old friends, old problems

- Fundamental issues remain fundamental:
 - DHCP jacking
 - DHCP6 jacking :)
 - ARP poisoning
 - Attacks on BGP
 - Pakistan shutting down YouTube LOL
 - Kaminsky's accelerated DNS redirections



Great moments in infrastructure fail

- Stuxnet, ahhhh Stuxnet
 - TIME's Man of the Year 2011
- Roto-rooter 2011-08-15
- “PdoS” 2008 EUSecWest
- Cisco IOS XR 2009-08-19
- 2005 Cisco / Juniper single packet DoSs
- Witty Worm 2004-03-19
- Warhol [Staniford, Paxson, Weaver 2002]
- 1988-11-02: never forget
- Teardrop / PoD / Black fax / CGA fires / Blotto box :)

IPv6

- Worse than ARP, augmented by...
- Router Solicitation, Router response
- 128 bits: everyone in their own little garden
- Analysis tools aren't ready
- Enumeration is easier
- Broadcast goes away...kinda

HTTPS is broken

- Check your CA trust store.
- You need about, like, 4 of those.
- Are you notified when a cert changes?
- Are you pulling largely useless CRLs?
- Are your applications properly using SSL?
- Audit! Generate certs valid save non-matching CN, etc...the results **will** surprise you.
- CertPatrol plugin is pretty acceptable.

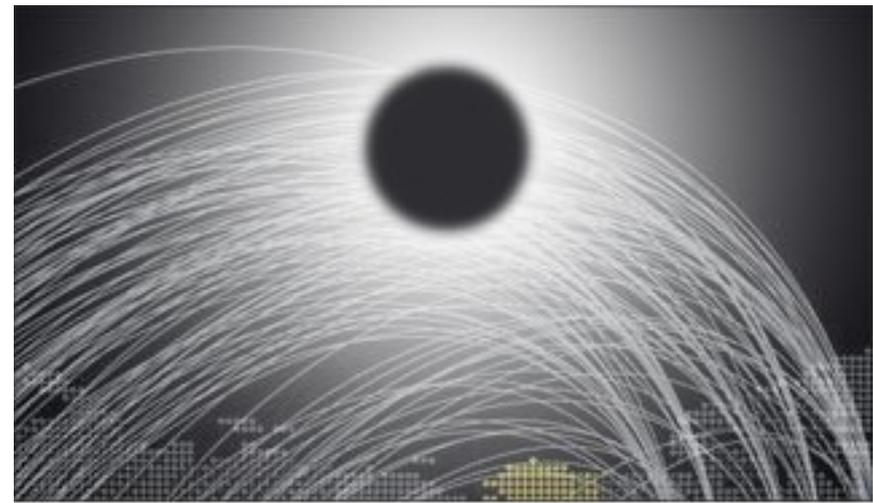
Part 4: Denial of Service

(Death by Water)



Spray the area

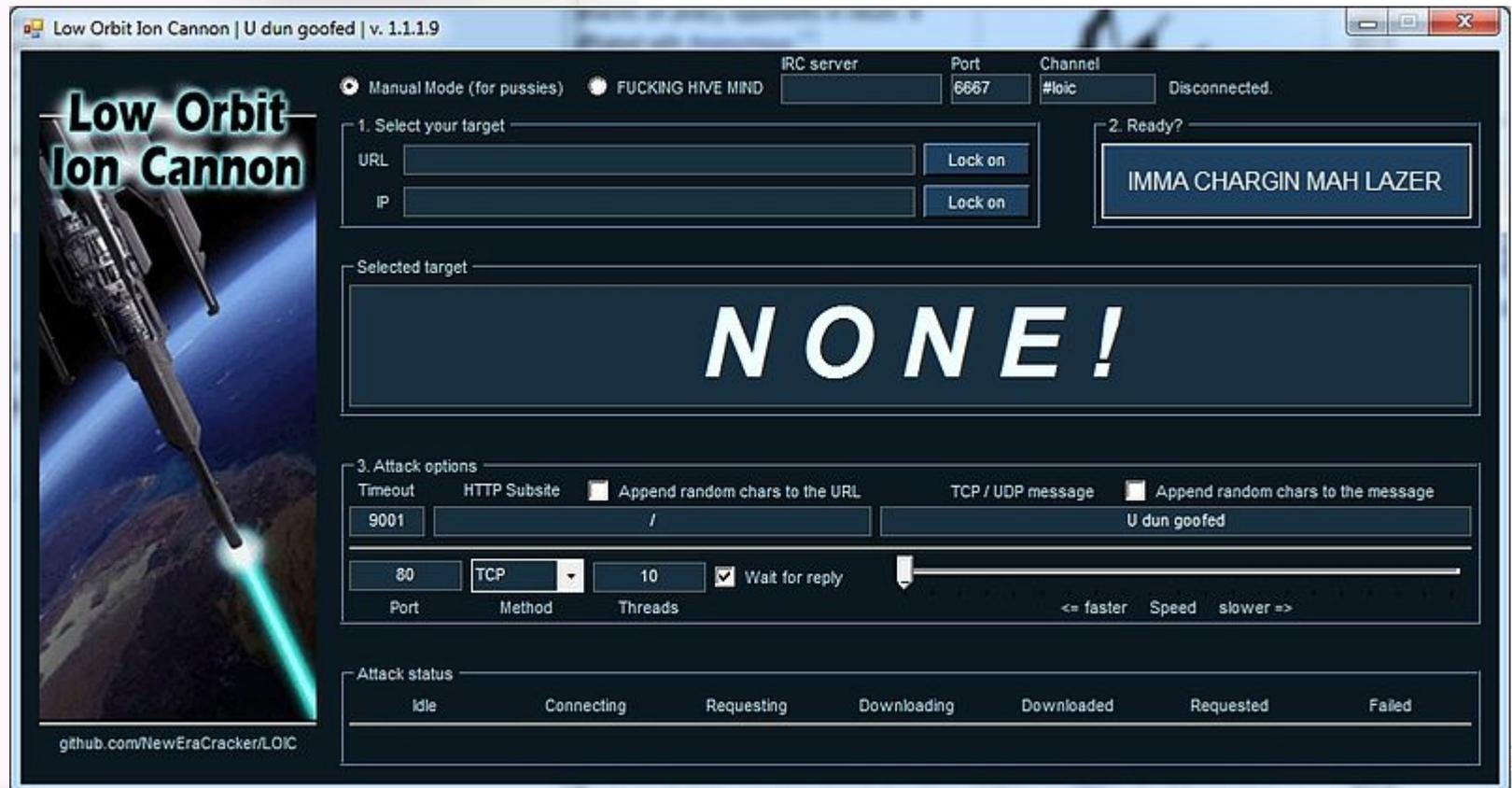
- Metasploit beacon frame fuzzer
- Metasploit beacon SSID emulator
- Metasploit fake AP beacon flood
- Good ol' disassociation and deauthentication
- Reactive jammer
- Reservation based (RTS)
- Power-saving (TIM)
- Expand wireless congestion windows via arbitrary scrambling
 - Sense DATA, wait for SIFS, jam channel (or CTS+DIFS, or RTS+SIFS)
- Expand wireless NAV busy period via +RTS/DATA duration value
- [Gummadi et al 2007] narrow-band jamming (time recovery / PLCP processing)
- MAC flooding on wireless, wired
 - Some switches still fall back to broadcast mode



In this THREAT LEVEL simulation, Chinese DDoS packets are seen blotting out the sun, plunging the Earth into a perpetual "botnet winter."

DdoS for fun and profit, mainly profit

- LOIC
- Stacheldraht
- yawn



Wireless jammers? We've got that.



Any color you like, so long as it jams.

Part 5: Rome Falls – Tetelestai

(What the Thunder Said)

Georgia began their campaign for a national title in college football with a disheartening loss to the nation of Russia over the weekend, according to international observers and correspondents on the ground.

Using a powerful ground game and a dominating aerial assault, the Russians broke through the vaunted Georgia line "with the ease of a hot knife through butter," according to Major General Vassily Pretsky at a press conference in Moscow on Sunday night. "We have neutralized their offensive front with tanks and missiles, and eliminated any threat through the air with a concentrated assault on their defenses. There was little challenge in the matter for us."

"Surrender, Bulldogs of Georgia, before we run out of the mercy we have displayed thus far."

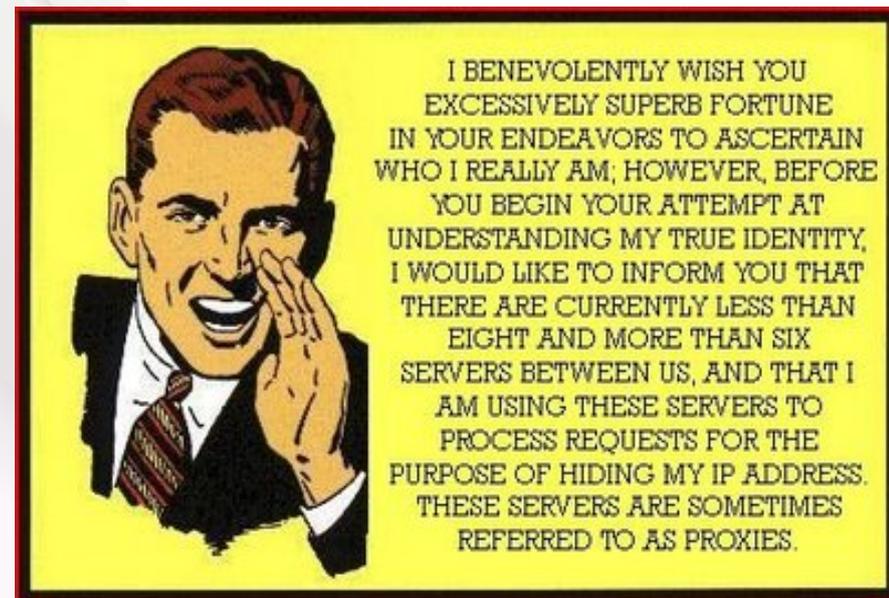
"Georgia Begins Season with Humiliating Loss", 2008-08-11



What's one to do?

- **Disable connection to arbitrary wireless networks!**
- Pervasive VPN to **your trusted server**
- Audit certificate verification stack
- DNSSEC within one's AS
- WPA2+CCMP, preferably 802.1X
- Ensure NX bit support is enabled, duh
- Much more intensive outbound monitoring
- Reality auditing

No panacea, as you well know



Browsers: sucking since Navigator 3.04

- I've been saying this since 2003 or so:
run your browser in a VM!
- The browser exploit gravy train runs thick and syrupy and inexorably and unceasingly.
- This problem is not going to be fixed soon.
- No excuses with modern virtualization support
- Even then, use NoScript and CertPatrol
- Probably best to reset image each time
 - No good unless cloud sync is disabled

What about the n00bs?

- Pervasive code signing (iOS, UEFI+Win8)
- Drastically reduce default shipped CA stores



It's dangerous out there, folks.



SNOOPY SAYS, "CONSTANT VIGILANCE!"

Thanks; you've been fantastic! Vive le Atlantaside libre!