

# Internet Dial Tones & Firewalls: One Policy Does Not Fit All

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## Information Access Trend

- Online data is more accurate
- Stored/Staged data is obsolete
- Types of data
  - package tracking
  - technical data (private and public)
  - news and financial data
  - government filings
  - interwoven applications using XML

## Internet Access has become expected

- Broadband
  - on every desktop
  - public accommodations/hotels
  - parks
  - home
  - stores
  - 24x7x365 access

## Internet Access has become expected (cont'd)

- WiFi (wireless)
  - coffee shops (Starbucks/T-Mobile)
  - bookstores (Borders/T-Mobile)
  - copycenters (Kinko's/T-Mobile)
  - airports
  - public spaces (NYC's Bryant Park)
  - phone booths (Verizon)
  - conferences
  - 24x7x365 access, at will, wherever one is

## However, inside enterprises –

- Outside, access is (or is becoming) ubiquitous
- Inside, access is increasing in complexity
- Past model was "gatehouse", hard outside inside was/is fairly soft
- One size fits all, no texture or subtlety
- Levels of Trust (, health, proprietary)
- Ease of breach/theft (e.g. script kiddies)

## The Real Issue – TRUST

- the word TRUST means different things in different contexts
- the word TRUST means different things to different communities
- In human relationships, TRUST is often used in an absolute sense
- In legal contexts, TRUST is a far different concept
- Oddly enough, people can often agree on wording easier than the concept

## Legal/Technical TRUST – What does it mean?

- Liability exposure
- Need to Know

## Technical TRUST – What does it mean?

- Things may not work as planned
- When building houses, carpenters:
  - toe-nail
  - cross-brace
  - hurricane straps



All of engineering & structural design  
is about safety factors.

The art of ensuring safety in the face of  
error, uncertainty, and imperfection.

## Data and Liability –

- R & D
- Deal Making
- Client Confidentiality/Privacy
- For employee's own protection

In God we trust –  
All others we polygraph.  
– Tom Clancy

## Whom do you trust? What context?

- physician
- clergy
- attorney
- employer
- co-workers
- friends

## Technical TRUST –

- If you don't breach the barrier, it isn't really there; is it?
- Insufficient walls lead create catastrophic failures – the "Titanic/Comet Syndrome"

## Original Internet – Total TRUST

- No safeguards
- No integrity checks
- No compartmentalization
- Total Net Crash – IMP caused
- Trusting server processes

## The Age of Innocence

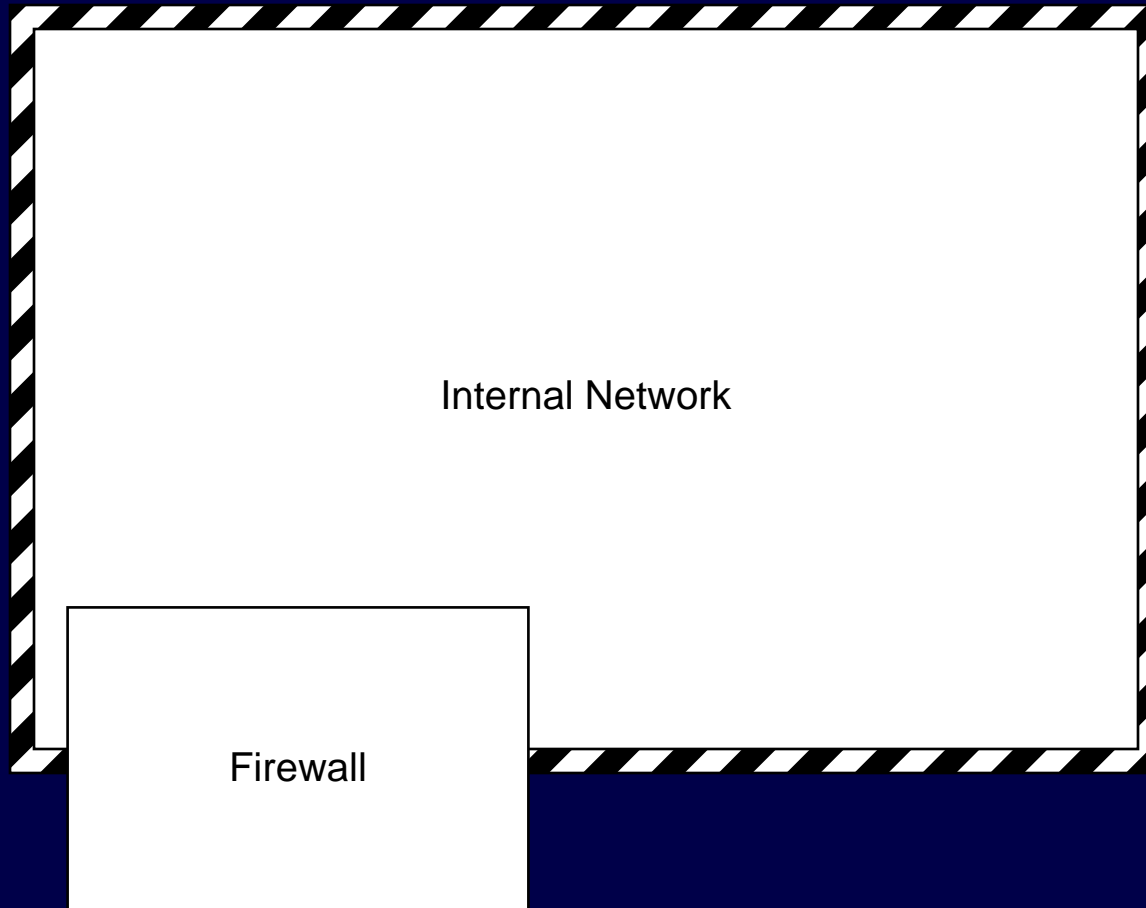
- Machines are rare
- Inherently restricted access
- Few players, all known to each other

## The Age of Ubiquitous Computing/Connectivity

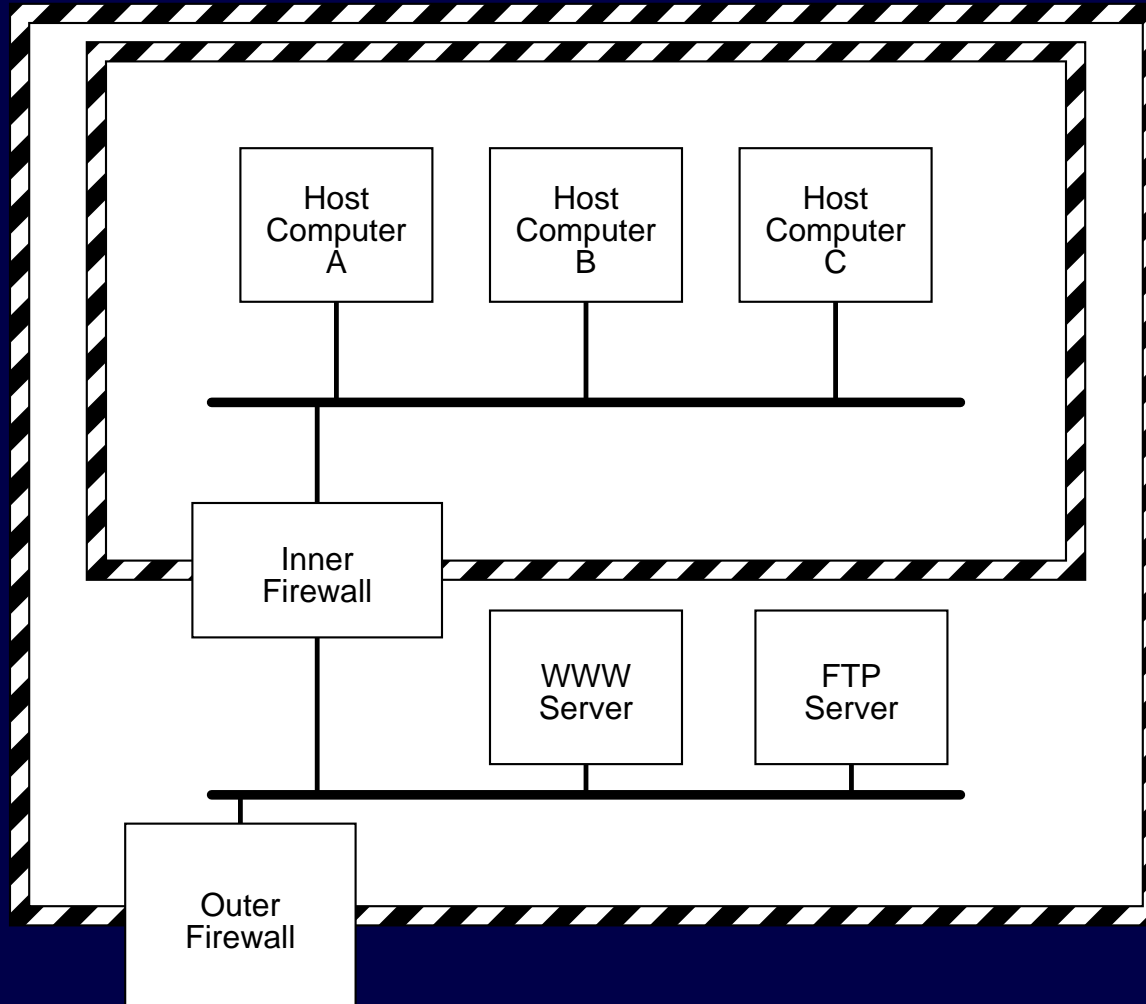
- Huge number of machines
- Easy access to essentially unrestricted bandwidth/connectivity
- Worldwide connectivity – essentially anonymous
- "On the Internet, nobody knows that you are a 'dog'"



# Traditional Simplistic Firewall Architecture



# Traditional Simplistic Firewall Architecture with DMZ



## Analyze the Threats

- Internal information control (Need to Know)
- Curiosity (e.g. celebrity tax returns)
- Insider Fraud
- Loose Lips sink ships
- Criminal
- Visitor-borne contagion

## Internal Access Obligations/Restrictions

- Internal Security – Pricing, Internal data
- National/Homeland Security
- Regulatory – SEC, FDIC, FRB
- Legal – HIPAA, other protected
- Less monolithic teams

## "Inside" Community is more Diverse

- Employees
- Contractors
- Vendors
- Salesman
- Customers
- Colleagues
- Regulators
- Interviewees

## Technology Concerns

- both wired and WiFi have security concerns
- but, in a sense, the concerns/issues are the same
  - Are wall sockets really secure?
  - Trojan Horse (software/hardware)
  - The "Remote Control" syndrome

## Security/Access Concerns

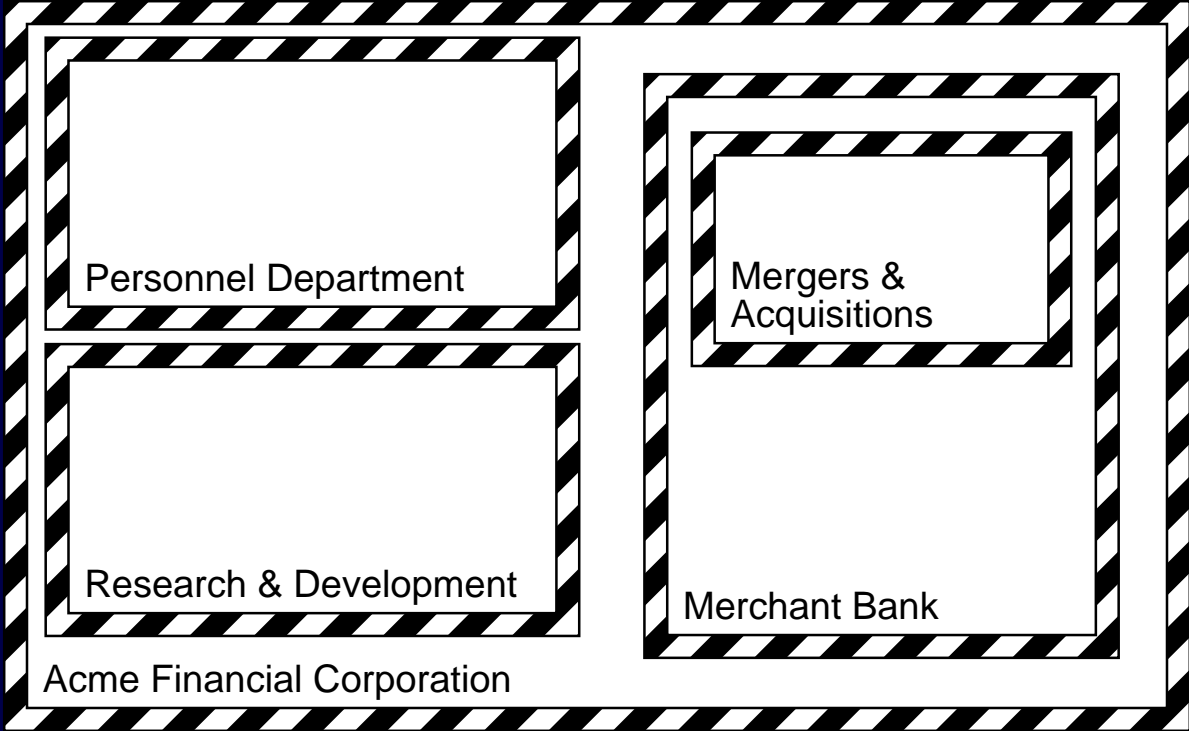
- authentication
- privacy/anti-eavesdropping
- bandwidth allocation
- springboard elimination

## Security Domains

- Security by Architecture/Structure
- Limit and Control Trust and delegation
- Monolithic Domains cannot factor the problem space
- Sibling and Child Security Domains
- DMZs
- Cul-de-sacs
- pseudo-Public access to dial-tone
- HTTPS/X.509 Certificates within organization



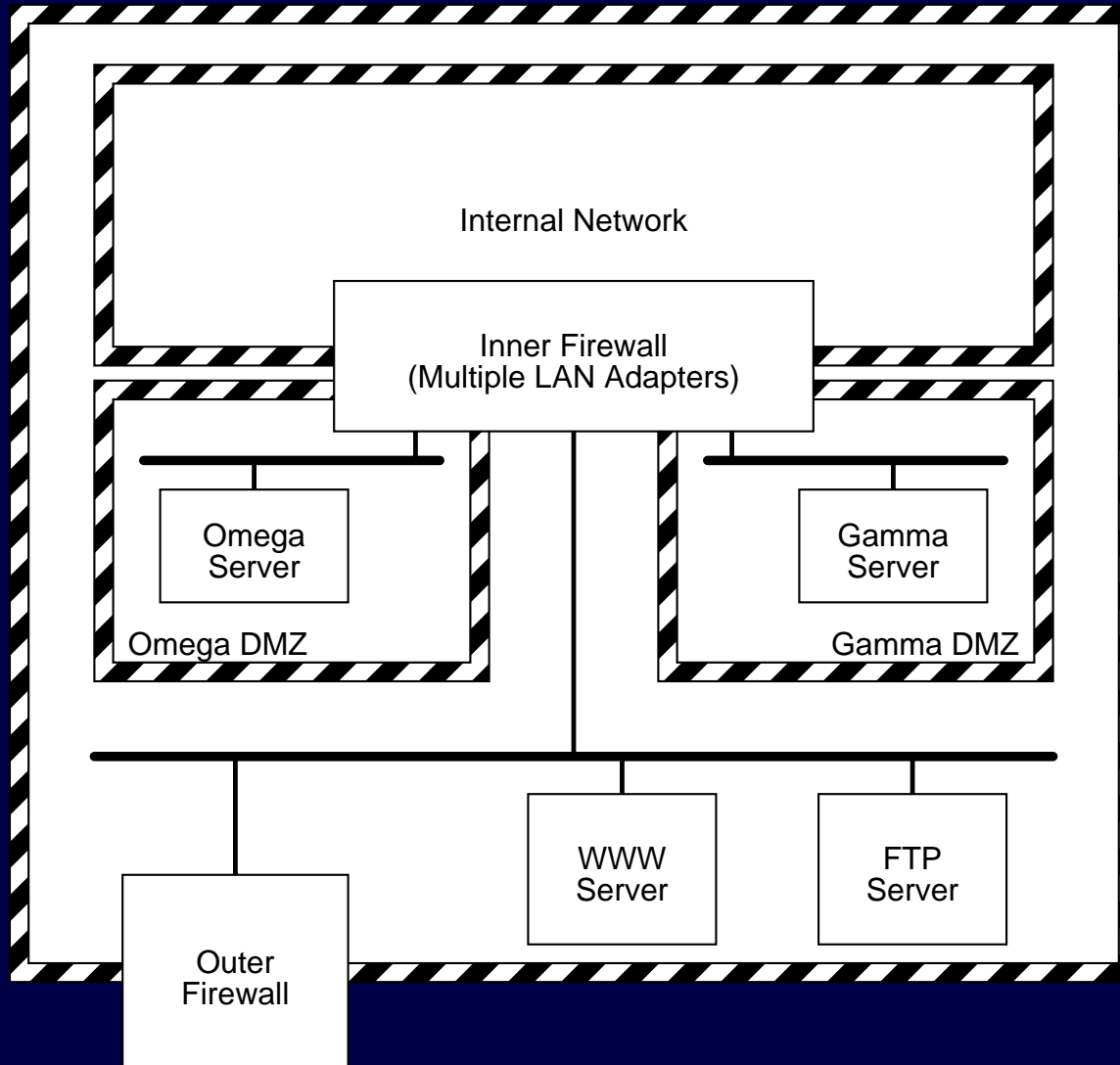
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## DMZs

- not just between Internet and intranet
- each organization contains many relative outsiders
- firewalls are internal security partitions
- VPN's even within the organization
- X.509 Certificates/HTTPS for Intranets when sensitive business/personal information is present

## Nested and Sibling Security Domains



## Cul-de-sacs

- WAPs are only digital dial-tone
- getting out of a cul-de-sac requires VPN
- extensive use of proxy servers
- assumption of compromised network media
- where is WAP relative to gateway

## Questions?

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Session Notes & Materials:

<http://www.rlgsc.com/ieee/tampa/2004-3/index.html>