CYBERSECURITY MYTHS and MISCONCEPTIONS

Avoiding the Hazards and Pitfalls that Derail Us DATA Illustrations by Pattie Spafford Eugene H. Spafford Leigh Metcalf Josiah Dykstra



Foreword by Vint Cerf

"Many security leaders are traditionally in charge of correcting misconceptions just as much as they are in charge of building up solid security practices. We have plenty of resources on practices—but this book is the crucial guide to that essential myth busting."

—Phil Venables CISO, Google Cloud

"I'm writing this on my phone, over Wi-Fi, in an airplane on my way to Black Hat, one of the world's largest security conferences. The fact that I'm able to do this at all shows how much we've really learned about cybersecurity over the decades. Now it's all collected in one place for everyone to share. Thank the wise authors, and most importantly: GET OFF THEIR LAWN."

—Wendy Nather Head of Advisory CISOs, Cisco

"This book is astounding. A true tour de force—which I have never said about any other book. Inverting the viewpoint is a stroke of genius. This is going to be on my grabbable-at-any-time shelf. What I learned, recalled, and was refreshed on with technically astute agnosticism cannot be measured; just appreciated as a profound historical compilation of security practice and theory. Bravo!"

—Winn Schwartau Founder and Chief Visionary Officer, The Security Awareness Company

"I am happy to endorse the central idea of this book—that cybersecurity is rife with myths that are themselves part of the problem. The brain wants to understand, the world grows ever more complicated, and the sum of the two is myth-making. As the authors say, even if some understanding is true at some time, with enough change what was true becomes a myth soon enough. As such, an acquired immunity to myths is a valuable skill for the cybersecurity practitioner if no other. The paramount goal of all security engineering is No Silent Failure, but myths perpetuate if not create silent failure. Why? Because a state of security is the absence of unmitigable surprise and you cannot mitigate what you don't know is going on. Myths blind us to reality. Ignorance of them is not bliss. This book is a vaccine."

—Dan Geer CISO, In-Q-Tel

"This is a fun read for all levels. I like their rapid fire delivery and the general light they cast on so many diverse myths. This book will change the cybersecurity industry for the better."

-Michael Sikorski

Author of Practical Malware Analysis & CTO, Unit 42 at Palo Alto Networks

Cybersecurity Myths and Misconceptions: Avoiding the Hazards and Pitfalls that Derail Us

Table of Contents

Cover

Half Title

Title Page

Copyright Page

Contents at a Glance

Table of Contents

Foreword

Introduction

Acknowledgments

About the Authors

Part I: General Issues

Chapter 1: What Is Cybersecurity?

Everyone Knows What Cybersecurity Means

We Can Measure How Secure Our Systems Are

Trust and Risk

Threats

Security Policy

And So...

The Primary Goal of Cybersecurity Is Security

Cybersecurity Is About Obvious Risks

Sharing More Cyber Threat Intel Will Make Things Better



What Matters to You Matters to Everyone Else

Product X Will Make You Secure

Macs Are Safer Than PCs, Linux Is Safer Than Windows

Open Source Software Is More Secure Than Closed Source Software

Technology X Will Make You Secure

Process X Will Make You Secure

Færie Dust Can Make Old Ideas Magically Revolutionary

Passwords Should Be Changed Often

Believe and Fear Every Hacking Demo You See

Cyber Offense Is Easier Than Defense

Operational Technology (OT) Is Not Vulnerable

Breaking Systems Is the Best Way to Establish Yourself

Because You Can, You Should

Better Security Means Worse Privacy

Further Reading

Chapter 2: What Is the Internet?

Everyone Knows What the Internet Means

An IP Address Identifies a Unique Machine

The Internet Is Managed and Controlled by a Central Body

The Internet Is Largely Static

Your Network Is Static

You Know Your Crown Jewels and Where They Are

Email Is Private

Cryptocurrency Is Untraceable

Everything Can Be Fixed with Blockchain

The Internet Is Like an Iceberg

The Dark Web Is Only for Criminal Activity

Activity on the Dark Web Is Untraceable

A VPN Makes You Anonymous

A Firewall Is Enough



Further Reading

Part II: Human Issues

Chapter 3: Faulty Assumptions and Magical Thinking

Humans Will Behave Rationally, So Blame the User!

We Know Everything We Need to Know About Cybersecurity Problems

Compliance Equals (Complete) Security

Authentication Provides Confidentiality

I Can Never Be Secure, So Why Bother?

I Am Too Small/Insignificant to Be a Target

Everybody Is Out to Get Me

I Engage Only with Trusted Websites, So My Data Is Safe from a Breach

Security by Obscurity Is Reasonably Secure

The Illusions of Visibility and Control

Five 9s Is the Key to Cybersecurity

Everybody Has Top-of-the-Line Technology

We Can Predict Future Threats

Security People Control Security Outcomes

All Bad Outcomes Are the Result of a Bad Decision

More Security Is Always Better

Best Practices Are Always Best

Because It Is Online It Must Be True/Correct

Further Reading

Chapter 4: Fallacies and Misunderstandings

The False Cause Fallacy: Correlation Is Causation

Absence of Evidence Is Evidence of Absence

The Straw Hacker Fallacy

Ad Hominem Fallacy

Hasty Generalization Fallacy

Regression Fallacy



Base Rate Fallacy

Gamblers Fallacy

Fallacies of Anomalies

Ignorance of Black Swans

Conjunction and Disjunction Fallacies

Valence Effect

Endowment Effect

Sunk Cost Fallacy

Bonus Fallacies

External Appeals

Questionable Evidence

The Loaded Question

False Choices

Tu Quoque

Overloading the Question

Further Reading

Chapter 5: Cognitive Biases

Action Bias

Omission Bias

Survivorship Bias

Confirmation Bias

Choice Affirmation Bias

Hindsight Bias

Availability Bias

Social Proof

Overconfidence Bias

Zero Risk Bias

Frequency Bias

Bonus Biases

Outcome Bias



Discounting Bias

Locality Bias

Denomination Bias

Denial or Ostrich Bias

Aura or Halo Bias

One Upmanship

Anchoring Bias

Priming

Knowledge Bias

Status Quo Bias

Ism Biases

Self-Serving Bias

Further Reading

Chapter 6: Perverse Incentives and the Cobra Effect

The Goal of a Security Vendor Is to Keep You Secure

Your Cybersecurity Decisions Affect Only You

Bug Bounties Eliminate Bugs from the Offensive Market

Cyber Insurance Causes People to Take Less Risk

Fines and Penalties Cause People to Take Less Risk

Attacking Back Would Help Stop Cyber Crime

Innovation Increases Security and Privacy Incidents

Further Reading

Chapter 7: Problems and Solutions

Failure Is Not an Option in Cybersecurity

Every Problem Has a Solution

We Can Solve All Our Problems with Big Data

There Is One, and Only One, Correct Solution

Everyone Should Solve a Given Cybersecurity Problem in the Same Way

Anecdotes Are Good Leads for Cybersecurity Solutions

Detecting More Bad Stuff Means the New Thing Is an Improvement

Every Security Process Should Be Automated



Professional Certifications Are Useless

To Work in Cybersecurity Does (Not) Require a College Degree in Computing

Cybersecurity Certifications Are (Not) Valuable

There Is a Shortage of Cybersecurity Talent

There Is a Disconnect Between Study and Practice

Further Reading

Part III: Contextual Issues

Chapter 8: Pitfalls of Analogies and Abstractions

Cybersecurity Is Like the Physical World

Cybersecurity Is Like Defending a Castle

Digital Theft Is Like Physical Theft

Users Are the Weakest Link

Cybersecurity Is Like Medicine and Biology

Cybersecurity Is Like Fighting a War

Cyber Pearl Harbor

Cyber Weapons

Cyber Terrorism

Cybersecurity Law Is Analogous to Physical-World Law

Tips for Analogies and Abstractions

Further Reading

Chapter 9: Legal Issues

Cybersecurity Law Is Analogous to Physical-World Law

Your Laws Do Not Apply to Me Where I Am

That Violates My First Amendment Rights!

Ignorance of the Law

Jurisdictional Differences

Legal Code Supersedes Computer Code

Laws Can Simply Be Converted to Computer Code

Legislators/Regulators/Courts Know Enough About Technology to Regulate It

Laws and Courts Unduly Constrain Developers

Law Enforcement Will Never Respond to Cyber Crimes



You Can Always Hide Information by Suing

Suing to Suppress a Breach Is a Good Idea

Terms and Conditions Are Meaningless

The Law Is on My Side, So I Do Not Need to Worry

Further Reading

Chapter 10: Tool Myths and Misconceptions

The More Tools. The Better

Every New Threat Needs a New Tool

Default Configurations Are Always Secure

A Tool Can Stop All Bad Things

Intent Can Be Determined from Tools

Security Tools Are Inherently Secure and Trustworthy

Nothing Found Means All Is Well

Nothing Found by the Scanners Means We Are Secure

No Alarms Means We Are Secure

No Vulnerability Reports Means No Vulnerabilities

Further Reading

Chapter 11: Vulnerabilities

We Know Everything There Is to Know About Vulnerabilities

Vulnerabilities Are Sparse

Attackers Are Getting More Proficient

Zero-Day Vulnerabilities Are Most Important

Zero-Days Are the Scariest

Zero-Days Mean Persistence

All Attacks Hinge on a Vulnerability

Exploits and Proofs of Concept Are Bad

Vulnerabilities Happen Only in Complex Code

First Movers Should Sacrifice Security

Patches Are Always Perfect and Available

Defenses Might Become Security Vulnerabilities with Time



All Vulnerabilities Can Be Fixed

Scoring Vulnerabilities Is Easy and Well Understood

Because You Can, You ShouldVulnerabilities Edition

Vulnerability Names Reflect Their Importance

Further Reading

Chapter 12: Malware

Using a Sandbox Will Tell Me Everything I Need to Know

Reverse Engineering Will Tell Me Everything I Need to Know

Malware and Geography Are/Are Not Related

I Can Always Determine Who Made the Malware and Attacked Me

Malware Is Always a Complex Program That Is Difficult to Understand

Free Malware Protection Is Good Enough

Only Shady Websites Will Infect Me

Because You Can, You ShouldMalware Edition

Ransomware Is an Entirely New Kind of Malware

Signed Software Is Always Trustworthy

Malware Names Reflect Their Importance

Further Reading

Chapter 13: Digital Forensics and Incident Response

Movies and Television Reflect the Reality of Cyber

Incidents Are Discovered as Soon as They Occur

Incidents Are Discrete and Independent

Every Incident Is the Same Severity

Standard Incident Response Techniques Can Deal with Ransomware

Incident Responders Can Flip a Few Switches and Magically Everything Is Fixed

Attacks Are Always Attributable

Attribution Is Essential

Most Attacks/Exfiltration of Data Originate from Outside the Organization

The Trojan Horse Defense Is Dead



Endpoint Data Is Sufficient for Incident Detection

Recovering from an Event Is a Simple and Linear Process

Further Reading

Part IV: Data Issues

Chapter 14: Lies, Damn Lies, and Statistics

Luck Prevents Cyber Attacks

The Numbers Speak for Themselves

Probability Is Certainty

Statistics Are Laws

We Need Context

Forecasting an Inference with Statistics

Correlation Implies Causation

Errors in Classification Are Insignificant

Data Is Not Important to Statistics

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Can Solve All Cybersecurity Problems Further Reading

Chapter 15: Illustrations, Visualizations, and Delusions

Visualizations and Dashboards Are Inherently and Universally Helpful

Cybersecurity Data Is Easy to Visualize

Visualizing Internet Geolocation Is Useful

Visualizing IPs and Ports Is Clear and Understandable

Further Reading

Chapter 16: Finding Hope

Creating a Less Myth-Prone World

The Critical Value of Documentation

Meta-Myths and Recommendations

Meta-Myths

Meta Recommendations

Avoiding Other and Future Traps

Parting Thoughts



Appendix: Short Background Explanations

Acronyms

Index

