



ATLANTA, GA
OCTOBER 11-14

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UNLEASH THE POWER OF LIMITLESS CONNECTIVITY



**2021 Fall
Technical Forum**
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Security & Privacy

Security Strategies in the Wake of Nation-State Attack Evolution

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**VIRTUAL EXPERIENCE
OCTOBER 11-14**

Nation-State Attacks Increased 100% Since 2017

Most Advanced
Persistent
Threats come
from Nation-
State Attacks

“*Nation States, Cyberconflict and the Web of Profit*”, HP Wolf Security, HP, <https://threatresearch.ext.hp.com/web-of-profit-nation-state-report/>,
April 8, 2021

Professional Groups in Operation for 10+ years

Who

- North Korea
- Russia
- China
- Iran
- eCrime (non-nation sponsored organized cyber attackers)

What

- Infiltrate Targets & Stay Below the Radar
- Recognizance to Map Network Resources and Gather Credentials
- Exfiltration to Plant Malware, Steal Data or Perform Other Criminal Acts

- Political Statements
- Political Influence
- Theft of Political or Military Data
- Disinformation Campaigns
- Disruption of Services with Economic Impacts
- Financial Gain

Types of Attacks

- Election Interference
- Ransomware Exfiltration
- Corporate Espionage
- Economic Damage

Political Posture

- July 2021 – China passed a zero-day vulnerability law which states that anyone in China finding a zero-day vulnerability is required to provide the information to the CCP and is prohibited from sharing it otherwise

1

Patch!

2

Strong Authentication for People,
Applications and Devices

3

Full Lifecycle Management with
Least Privileges for Application and
Data Access

4

Data Encryption at Rest, in Transit
and in Queue

5

Logging & Monitoring Levels
Appropriate to Risk Level

6

System, Device and Application
Hardening with Adjustable Policy
Configurations

7

Ransomware Protection (data
duplication and application rebuilds
for resiliency)

8

Micro-segmentation to Reduce
Blast Radius

9

Consistent and Constant Use of and
Updates to Best Security Practices
including Zero Trust Principles

Zero-Day Software Vulnerabilities

- Nation-state attackers are proficient in utilizing outdated software to attack
- Software update patch notes utilizes to create exploits
- WannaCry
 - Microsoft SMB protocol exploit

Defenses:

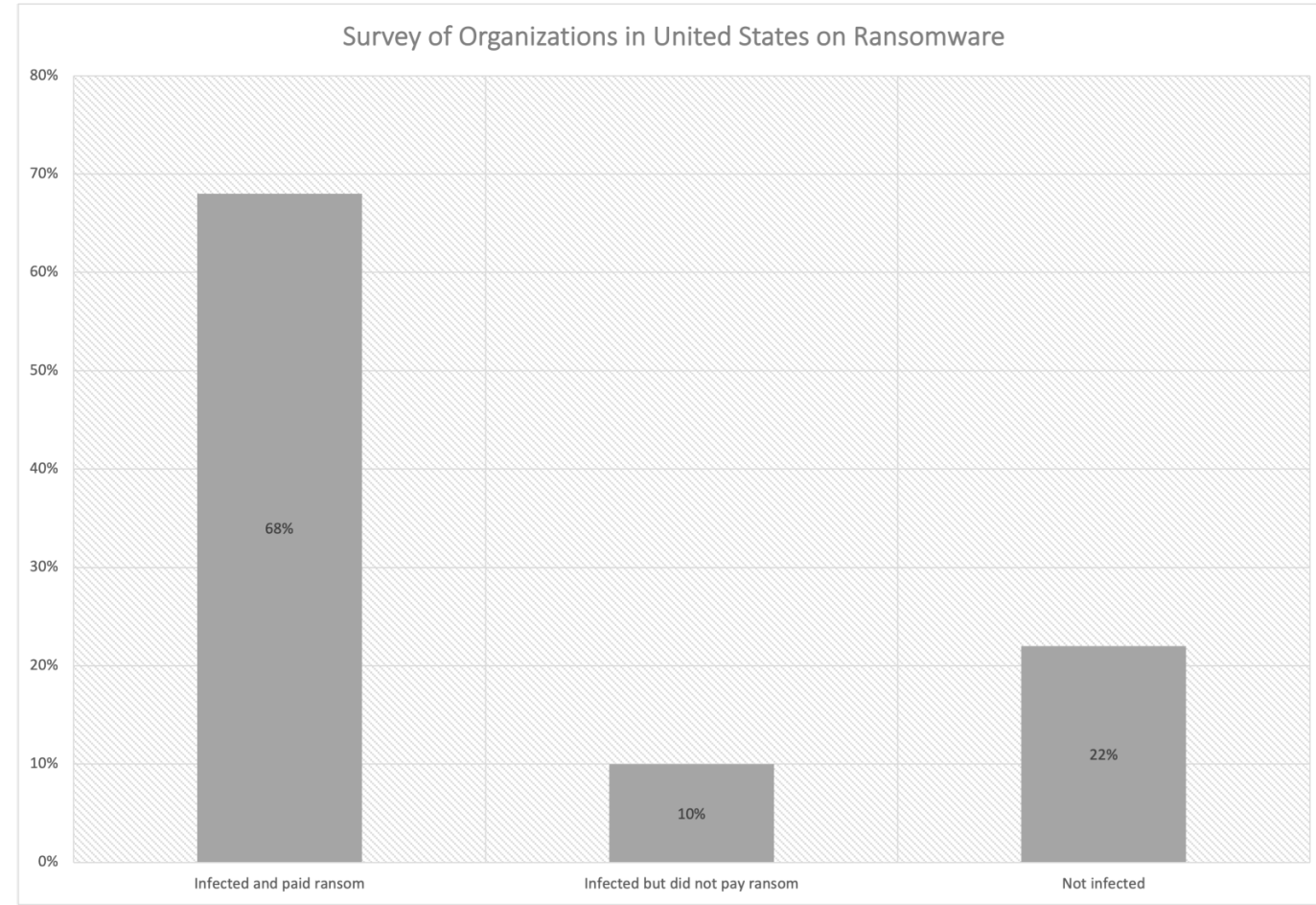
- Immediate patching process for security patches
- Monitoring of system

Ransomware


- Type of malware that encrypts user data
- Prompts for payment before decrypting
- Never guarantees that data will be decrypted
- Secondary charge to not leak data

Defenses:

- Separated disaster recovery environment
- Replica of production environment



Why We Care



According to Juniper Research, over 46 billion IoT devices will be attached to networks around the world by the end of 2021.

Common Vulnerabilities are Exploited by Nation States



- Default Passwords & Strong Authentication



- Open Ports and Web Interfaces
- Susceptible Network Connections



- Inadequate Secure Software Updates (Mechanism and Frequency)
- Insecure Configuration (Mechanism and Storage)



- Lack of Integrity Monitoring



- Unprotected Secrets and Data



- Vulnerable Ecosystem



- Weak Supply Chain Security

Lessons Learned & Create Right Ecosystems

Improvements Needed

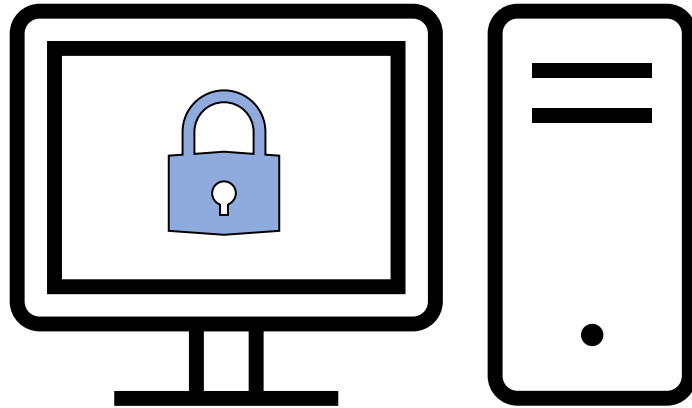
- Standards & Designs – Technical Implementations for How IoT Devices Should Comply
- Testing and Compliance Measures – Ensure Implementations Meet Laws and Standards
- Ongoing Operational Support – Secure Configuration and Patching

NIST Security Controls Framework

- Identity, Protect, Detect, Respond, Recover
- Measure Security Maturity

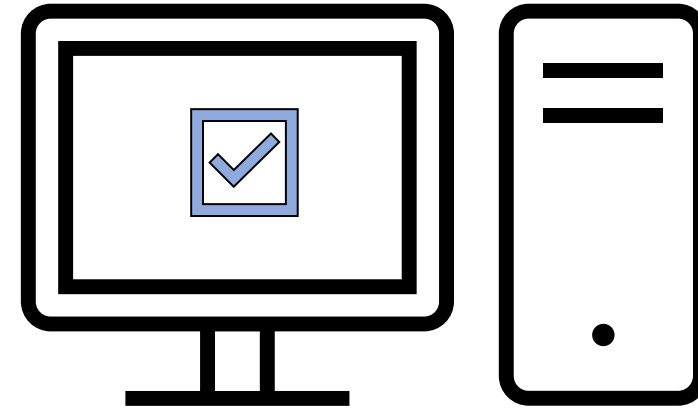
Keep Up on the Latest Vulnerabilities & Attacks!

Create strong identity, authentication, and access policies



Authentication

Confirms users are who they say they are



Authorization

Confirms users have right to access specific resources

For People



Provide the right people with the right access at the right time

For Applications



Provide strong user and application authentication, and real-time authorization

For Devices



Provide device identity, device health, and strong authentication

For People

1. Managed Identity
2. Strong Authentication
3. Contextual Awareness
4. Secure and Managed Accounts
5. Least Privilege
6. Birthrights
7. Training
8. Monitoring

For Applications

1. SSO with Strong Authentication
2. Authorization
3. Session Management
4. Secure & Managed Accounts
5. Least Privilege
6. Supply Chain Security
7. Monitoring
8. MicroSegmentation

For Devices

1. Secure Identity
2. Strong Authentication
3. Device Lifecycle Management
4. Device Health
5. Secure Access
6. Secure & Managed Accounts
7. Least Privilege
8. Supply Chain Security



Passwordless for
People

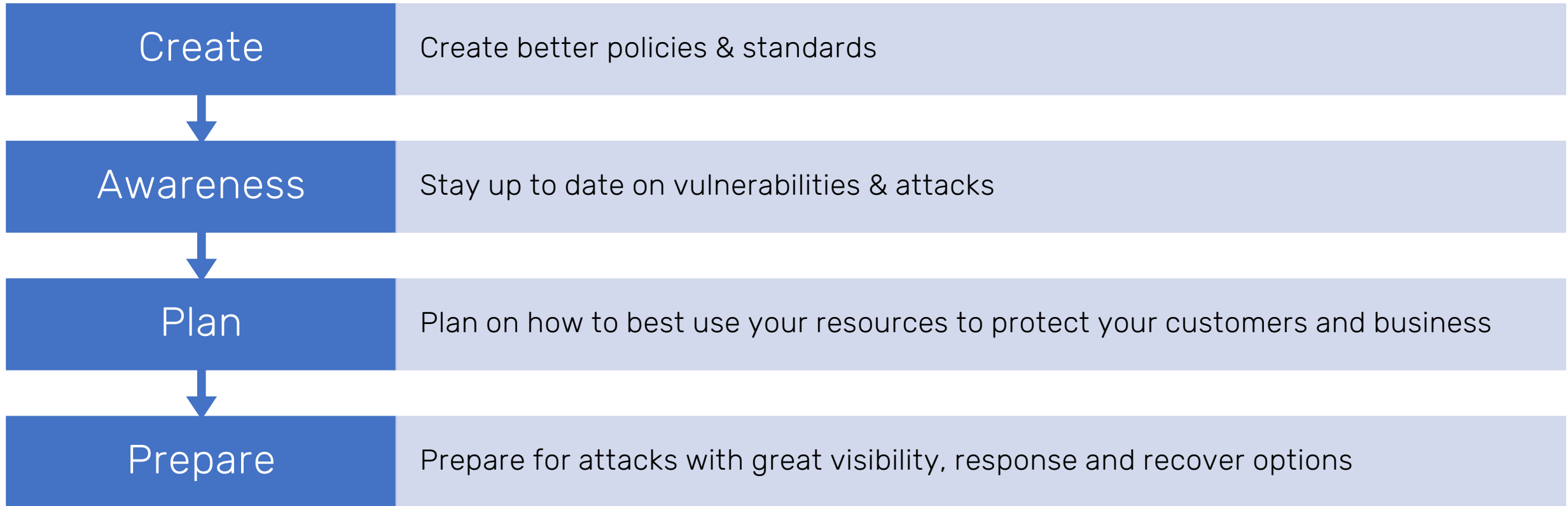


OpenID Connect &
WebAuthN for
Applications with
Session Management



Just In Time Access
for Devices &
Resources with
Session Management

In Conclusion





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Thank You!

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