



Presented by Strom Carlson

LayerONE

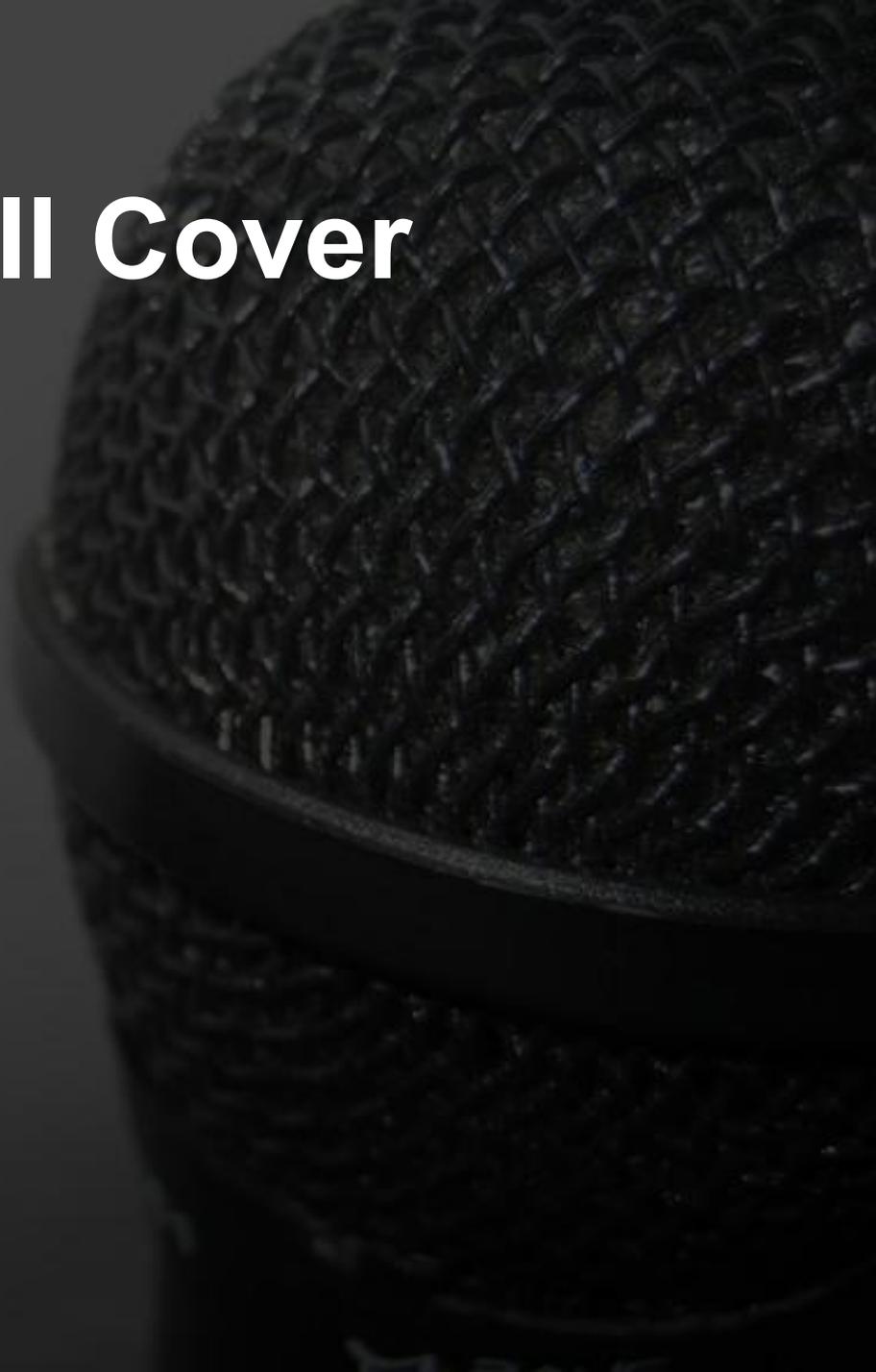
17 May 2008

Who This Talk is For

- Anyone technically proficient who wishes to give talks at information security conventions or at local meetings
 - Nubs
 - Experienced Speakers
 - Everyone in between

What We'll Cover

- Planning the talk
- Preparing the talk
- Giving the talk
- After the talk



PLANNING THE TALK



Know Your Audience



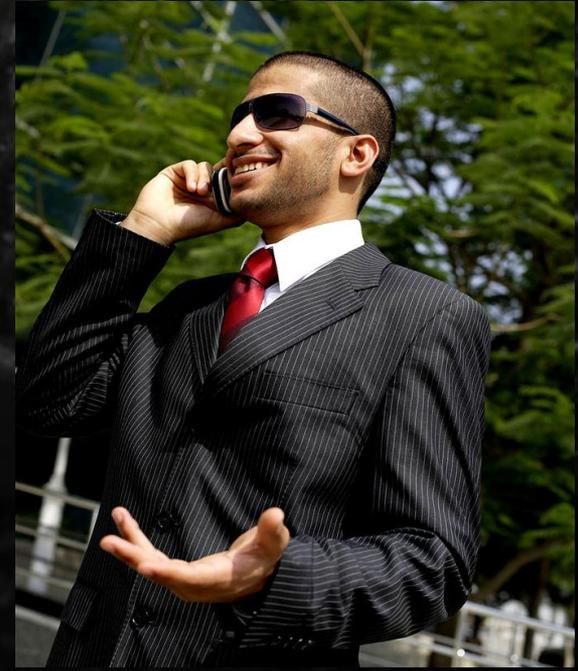
Know Your Audience



Know Your Audience



Know Your Audience

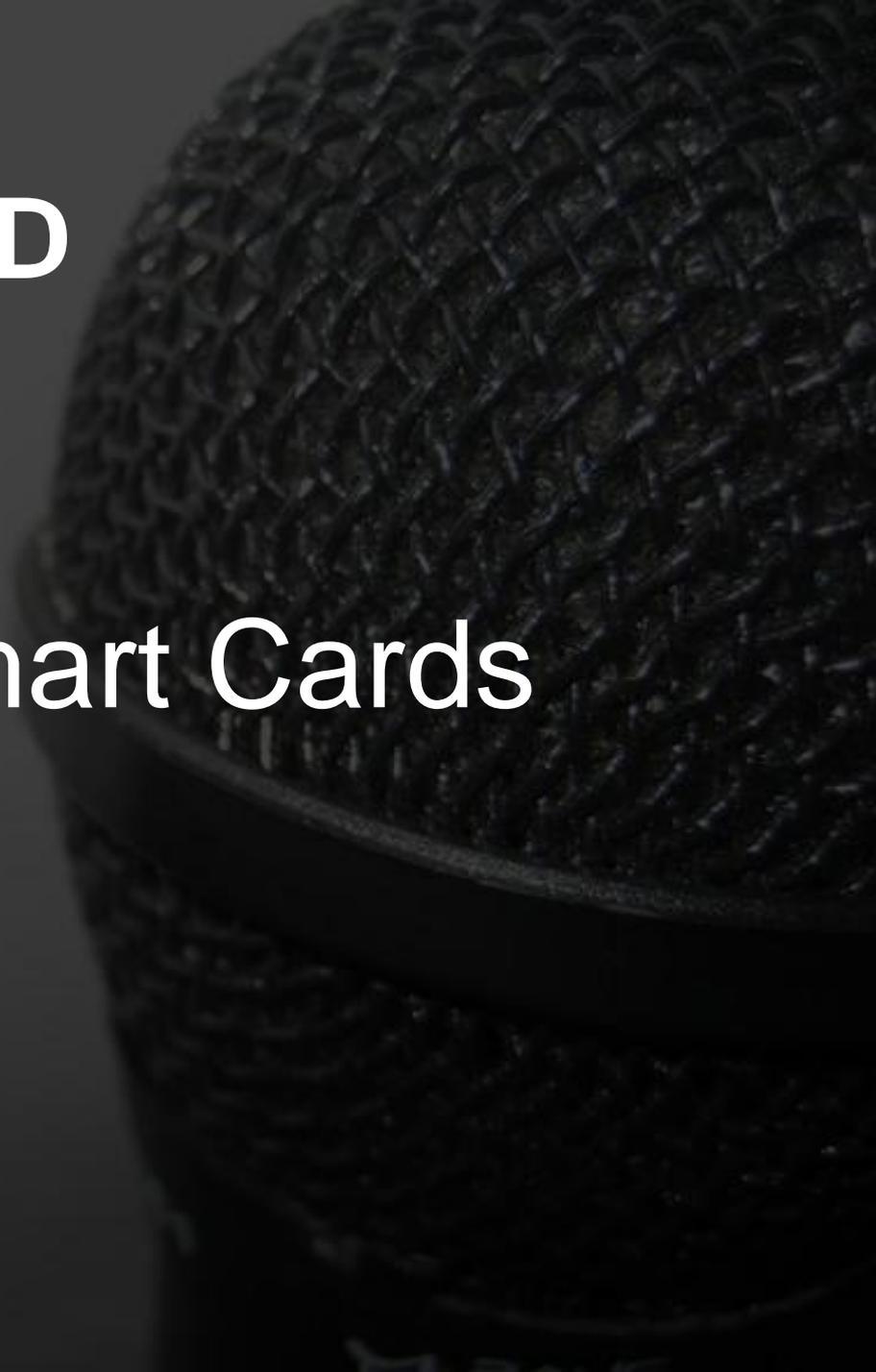


Select a Subject

- Choose a subject you know well
- Narrow your focus
- Make the subject relevant to your audience
- Don't be afraid to start over

BAD

Hacking Smart Cards



GOOD

**Security Vulnerabilities in
the FedEx Kinko's Stored-
Value Smart Card**

IRRELEVANT

Smart Cards as Fashion
Accessories
...on Myspace

Research

- Research your subject thoroughly before you begin writing your talk
- Take copious notes
- Document any research thoroughly
- You can (and will) omit things later

Select a Thesis Statement

- A single claim to argue during your talk
- Must be as relevant and focused as your chosen subject
- Tells your audience why they should care about what you have to say

BAD

FedEx Kinko's stored-value
smart cards have a
security vulnerability.

GOOD

Poor choices in the design phase of the FedEx Kinko's stored value smart card system have lead to pervasive, embarrassing insecurities.

Talk Structure

- Introduction
- First Supporting Argument
- Second Supporting Argument
- Third Supporting Argument
- Conclusion

Introduction

- Make friends with your audience
- Introduce the subject to your audience
- Give your audience a compelling reason to keep listening to you

Supporting Arguments

- Smaller, more focused versions of your primary argument
- These must support and reinforce your primary argument
- You should have at least three but no more than five supporting arguments

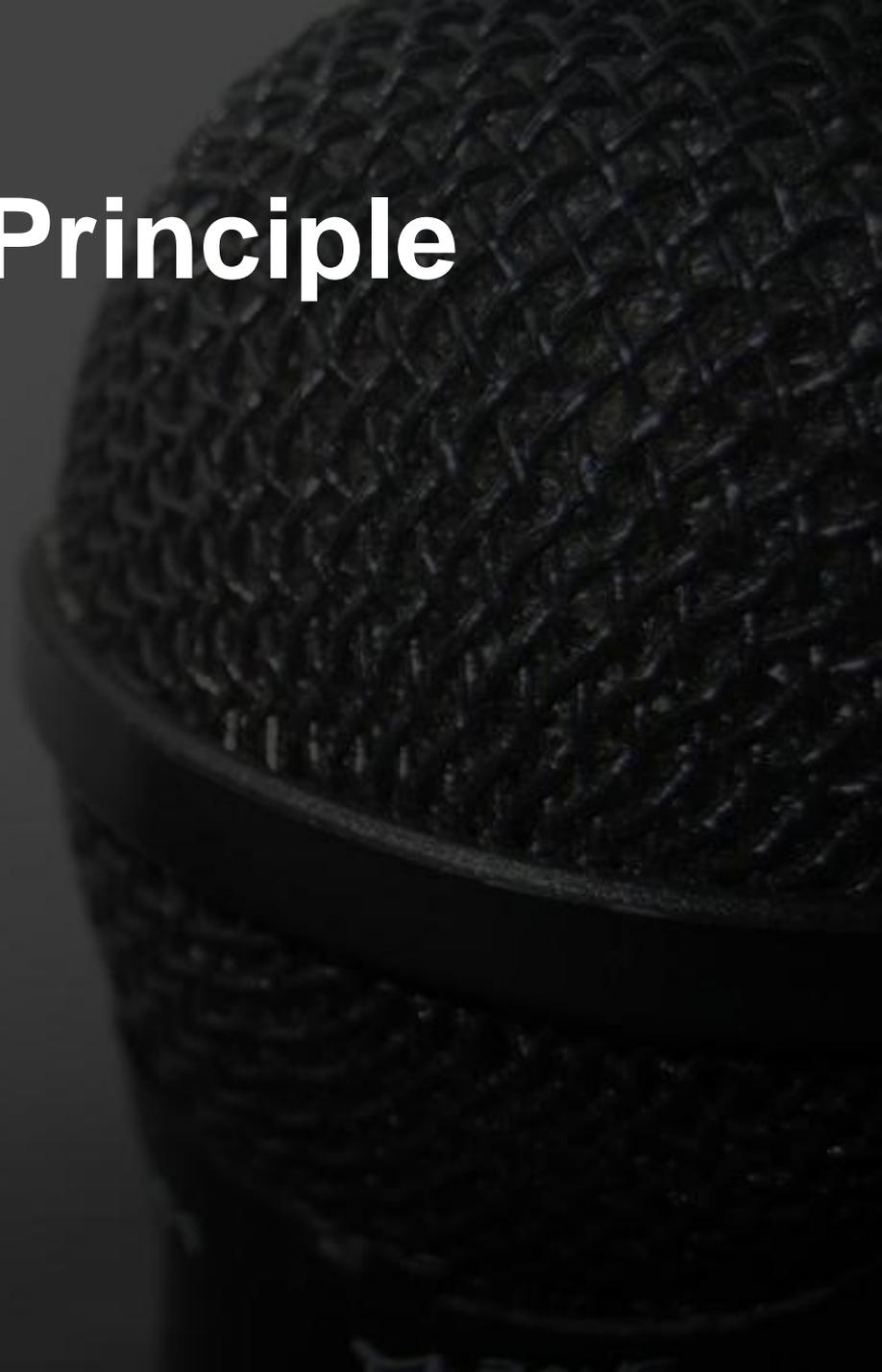
Conclusion

- Wrap up the talk
- Review your primary argument and your supporting arguments
- Make a connection back to your introduction

PREPARING THE TALK



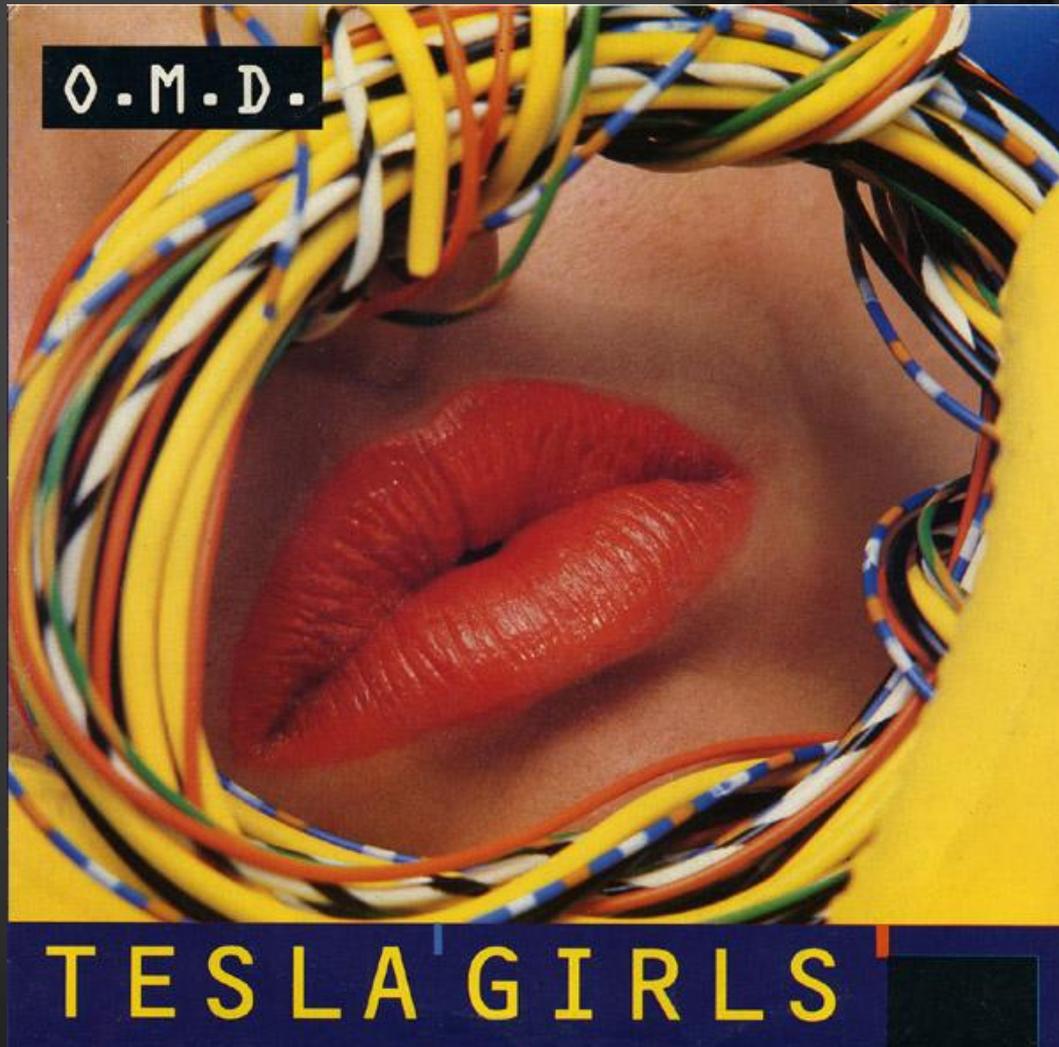
The KISS Principle



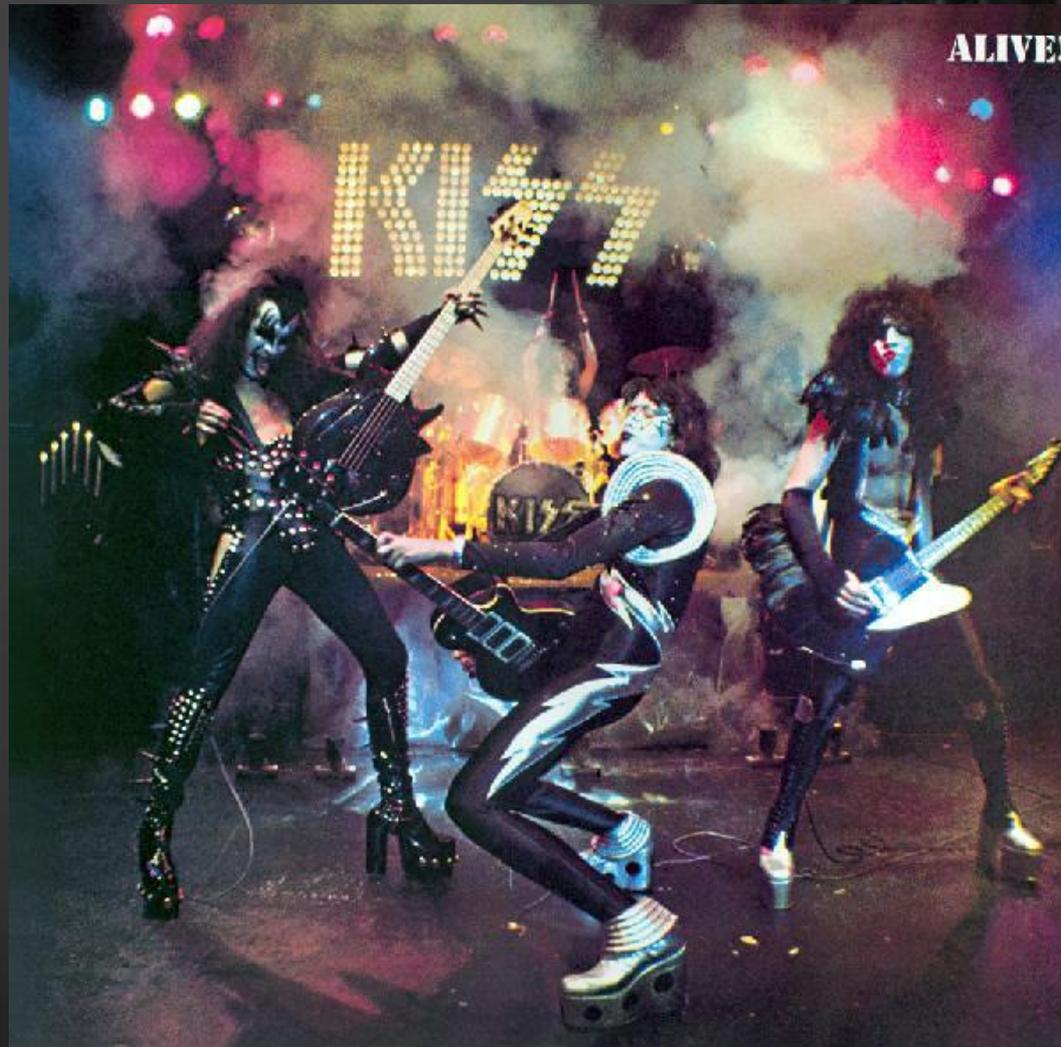
The KISS Principle



The KISS Principle



The KISS Principle



The KISS Principle

“Keep It Simple, Stupid”

Filter Your Research



A Question of Time

- 20 or 50 minutes is NOT a lot of time
- Discard as much information as possible
- Save at least 5 minutes for Q&A

The PowerPoint Problem

- PowerPoint is NOT your talk
- PowerPoint serves only to assist the speaker in conveying information to the audience

The PowerPoint Solution

- Keep your slides simple summaries of what you intend to say
- Make diagrams clear and easy to understand quickly
- Provide detailed information in a supplementary document



BAD SLIDES

**VIEWER DISCRETION IS
ADVISED**

Countermeasures

- Assume an intelligent and well informed adversary
- Design system with malicious data in mind
- Assume your tool (and source) are in the hands of an attacker
- Train users to be alert for manipulation
- Validate data
- Assume your infrastructure will be attacked
- In worst case, assume your attacker has knowledge about specific users
- Design visualizations/vis systems that are resistant to attack
- If you can't defeat attack, at least facilitate detection
- Use intelligent defaults
- Provide adequate customization

Code templates common in GCC-3

Typical GCC-3 entry point

sendmail-8.13.5-1.i386.rpm

_init:

```
push    ebp
mov     ebp,esp
sub     esp,0x8
call   9f08 (chroot@plt+0x4c)
call   9f88 (chroot@plt+0xcc)
call   991bc (sleep+0x2b82)
leave
ret
```

sendmail-8.13.4-2.i386.rpm

_init:

```
push    ebp
mov     ebp,esp
sub     esp,0x8
call   9f08 (__memmove_chk@plt+0x48)
call   9f88 (__memmove_chk@plt+0xc8)
call   9a048 (sleep+0x2b96)
leave
ret
```

GCC-3 external symbol resolutions

Most common GCC-3 external call invocation

SSL_CTX_set_tmp_rsa_callback@plt-0x10:

```
push    DWORD PTR [ebx+4]
jmp     DWORD PTR [ebx+8]
add     BYTE PTR [eax],al
```

SSL_CTX_set_tmp_rsa_callback@plt:

```
jmp     DWORD PTR [ebx+12]
push    0x0
jmp     8c3c (_init+0x18)
...
```

SSL_CTX_set_tmp_rsa_callback@plt-0x10:

```
push    DWORD PTR [ebx+4]
jmp     DWORD PTR [ebx+8]
add     BYTE PTR [eax],al
```

SSL_CTX_set_tmp_rsa_callback@plt:

```
jmp     DWORD PTR [ebx+12]
push    0x0
jmp     8c20 (_init+0x18)
...
```


Let's talk about Vulnerability Statistics

- Vulnerability stats are (generally) an artifact of tactical coding errors, not bigger problems
- “In the last year we cut the number of patches we released from 35 to 12”
 - Well, if you're rolling up many vuln fixes to one patch, it doesn't count
 - Further, the impact from the vulns may vary as well
 - Not just an MS problem... MDKSA-2004-037
- Whose code was the vuln in?
 - Kernel? Integrated Application? Third Party?

The SSN

SSN Area Numbers

001 thru 003 - New Hampshire	433 thru 439 - Louisiana
004 thru 007 - Maine	440 thru 448 - Oklahoma
008 thru 009 - Vermont	449 thru 467 - Texas
010 thru 034 - Massachusetts	468 thru 477 - Minnesota
035 thru 039 - Rhode Island	478 thru 485 - Iowa
040 thru 049 - Connecticut	486 thru 500 - Missouri
050 thru 134 - New York	501 thru 502 - North Dakota
135 thru 158 - New Jersey	503 thru 504 - South Dakota
159 thru 211 - Pennsylvania	505 thru 508 - Nebraska
212 thru 220 - Maryland	509 thru 515 - Kansas
221 thru 222 - Delaware	516 thru 517 - Montana
223 thru 231 - Virginia	518 thru 519 - Idaho
232 thru 236 - West Virginia	520 ONLY - Wyoming
237 thru 246 - North Carolina	521 thru 524 - Colorado
247 thru 251 - South Carolina	525 AND 585 - New Mexico
252 thru 260 - Georgia	526 thru 527 - Arizona
261 thru 267 - Florida	528 thru 529 - Utah
268 thru 302 - Ohio	530 ONLY - Nevada
303 thru 317 - Indiana	531 thru 539 - Washington
318 thru 361 - Illinois	540 thru 544 - Oregon
362 thru 386 - Michigan	545 thru 573 - California
387 thru 399 - Wisconsin	602 thru 626 - California
400 thru 407 - Kentucky	574 ONLY - Alaska
408 thru 415 - Tennessee	575 thru 576 - Hawaii
416 thru 424 - Alabama	577 thru 579 - Washington, DC
425 thru 428 - Mississippi	585 AND 525 - New Mexico
429 thru 432 - Arkansas	586 thru 595 - Issued Outside Continental U.S.
	700 thru 728 - Railroad Employees *



Encase - FragFS

The screenshot displays the Encase Forensic application window. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Tools, Help), a toolbar with icons for New, Open, Save, Print, Add Device, Search, and Refresh, and a main workspace divided into several panes.

Left Pane (Cases): Shows a tree view of the file system structure. The selected path is Home > Entries > R > \$Extend > etc > Fonts > POC > System Volume Information.

Table Pane: A table listing files and folders. The columns are Name, Filter, In Report, File Ext., File Type, File Category, Signature, and Description.

Name	Filter	In Report	File Ext.	File Type	File Category	Signature	Description
3	Folder						Folder, System, Re...
4	Folder						Folder
5	Folder						Folder, Hidden, Sys...
6	File						File, Internal
7	File						File, Internal
8	File						File, Internal
9	File						File, Internal

Bottom Pane (Hex Dump): Shows a hex dump of the selected file. The columns represent hexadecimal values (00-FF) and their corresponding ASCII characters. The data is organized into rows of 16 hex values each, with the ASCII equivalent shown to the right.

Right Pane (Filters): A list of filters for file analysis, including Search File Permissions, OLK Folders Contain..., Yahoo Web Mail Pages, Hotmail Web Mail Page..., Netscape Web Mail Pa..., Hotmail Pages, Yahoo Mail Pages, Deleted Files, Files after n date, Files before n date, Filter ANY after n date, Filter ANY before n da..., Find Mixed Types, Find files between any..., and Unique Files by Hash.

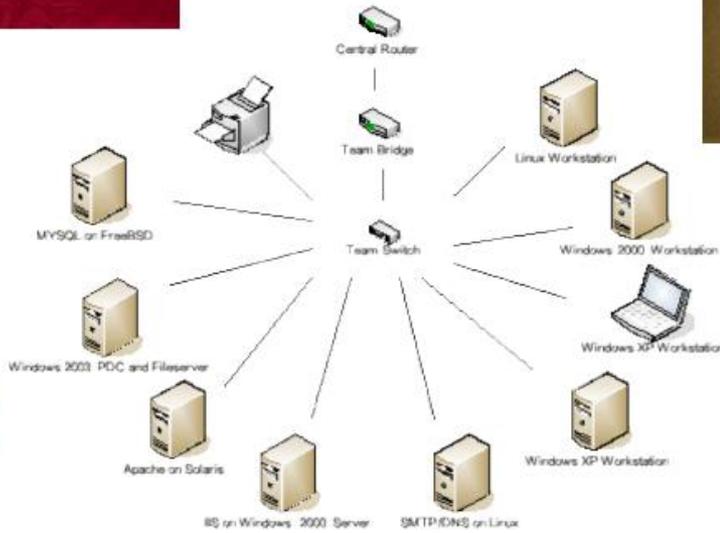
Status Bar: Displays the current file path: Case 1\R\1\MFT (PS 86787 LS 86787 CL 86787 SO 088 FO 50776 LE 212).



**NATIONAL
COLLEGIATE
CYBER
DEFENSE
COMPETITION**



Collegiate Cyber Defense Competition



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2005-11-01 22:56:05.097681 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 52, id 16855, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.198.48839: 42684 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.097786 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 50, id 43395, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.2.63170: 26885 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.097800 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 56, id 55748, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.17.20879: 44337 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.097854 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 56, id 29724, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.53.27800: 63317 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.097976 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 51, id 51511, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.66.28903: 57713 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098119 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 50, id 62401, offset 0, flags [+], DF, length: 1500)53 >81.191.53122: 33503 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098155 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 52, id 64104, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.41.24793: 47330 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098330 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 46, id 3664, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.211.8611: 47954 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098372 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 56, id 55745, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.13.42959: 46611 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098386 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 50, id 30744, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.63.55986: 31023 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
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2005-11-01 22:56:05.098575 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 56, id 10261, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.129.14305: 59559 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098596 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 46, id 40892, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.242.49588: 12522 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098600 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 38, id 58544, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.15.34671: 47017 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098665 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 53, id 29641, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.235.37975: 17249 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098688 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 48, id 1884, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.75.33947: 19706 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098767 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 49, id 34677, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.56.63871: 55960 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098775 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 46, id 12769, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.152.2405: 53129 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098800 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 51, id 46446, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.87.40717: 61969 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
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2005-11-01 22:56:05.098928 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 47, id 16978, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.67.7364: 63079 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.098956 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 48, id 61759, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.57.51718: 23794 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
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2005-11-01 22:56:05.099096 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 46, id 20111, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.77.14744: 28858 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.099100 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 49, id 56186, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.75.27962: 17931 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
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2005-11-01 22:56:05.099423 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 49, id 32788, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.13.13267: 5990 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.099509 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 55, id 59656, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.12.61916: 27493 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
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2005-11-01 22:56:05.099624 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 48, id 13089, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.176.48381: 26259 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.099657 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 55, id 20940, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.67.850: 39904 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
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2005-11-01 22:56:05.099867 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 52, id 11502, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.60.29083: 18080 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.099918 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 45, id 17913, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.234.15614: 7372 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]
2005-11-01 22:56:05.099979 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 47, id 41606, offset 0, flags [+], length: 1500)53 >81.121.46332: 46093 1/2/1 e.com TXT[domain]

Live Demos

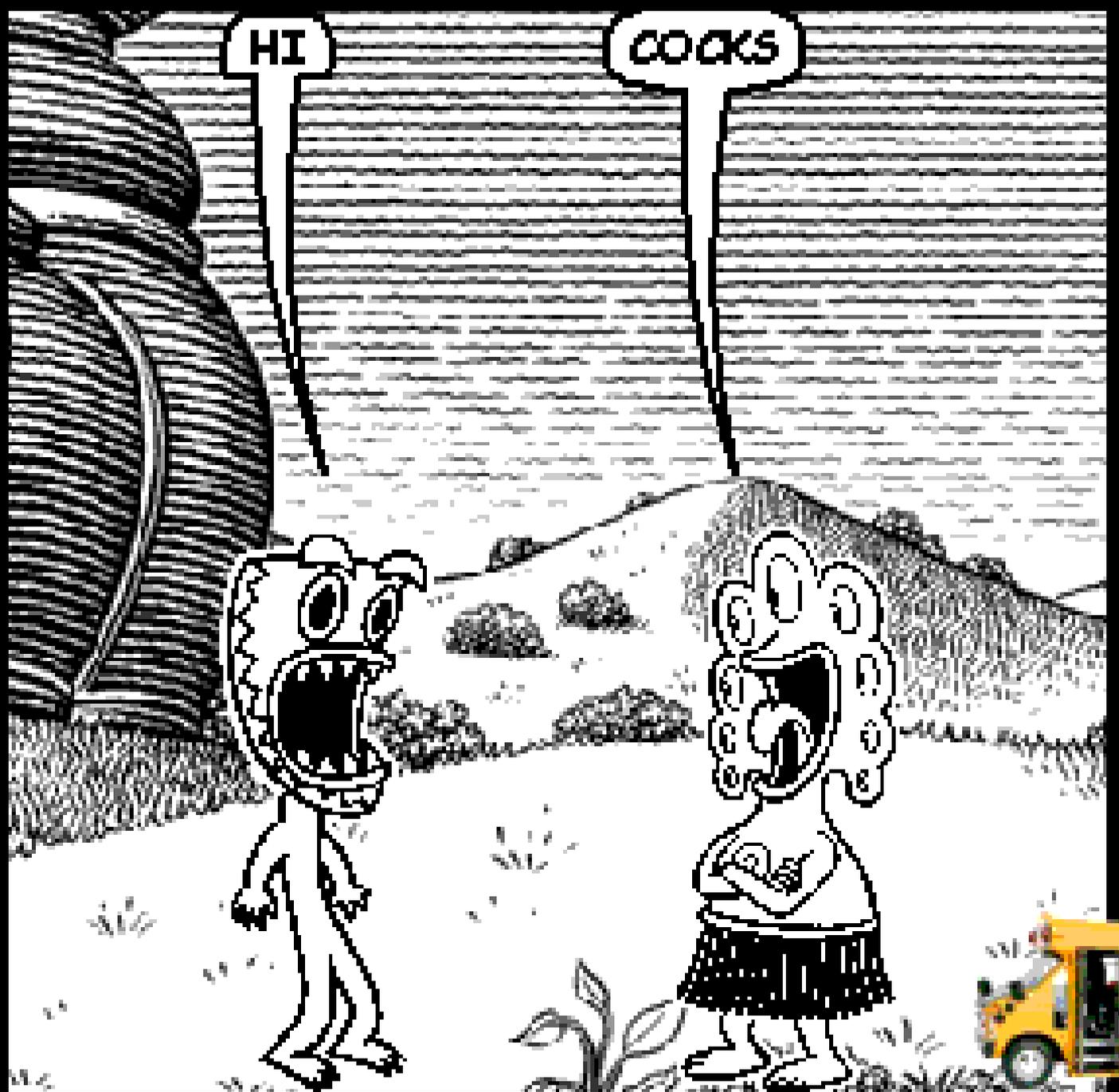
- Can and will go horribly wrong
- Must be short
- Must progress quickly
- Only effective if done extremely well

Live Demos

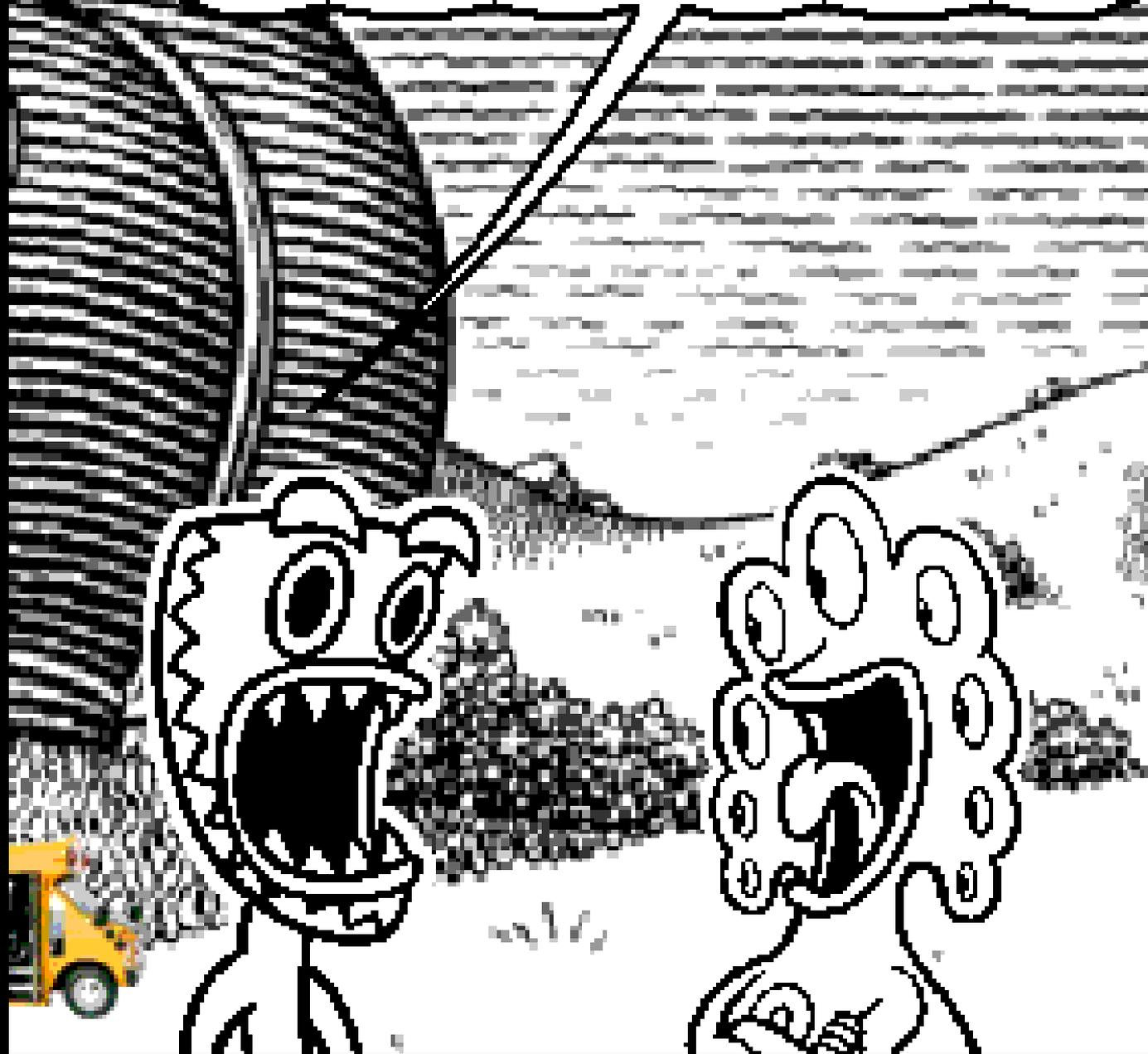
```
hinkpad ~]$  
hinkpad ~]$ i fail at x configuration : (█
```

HI

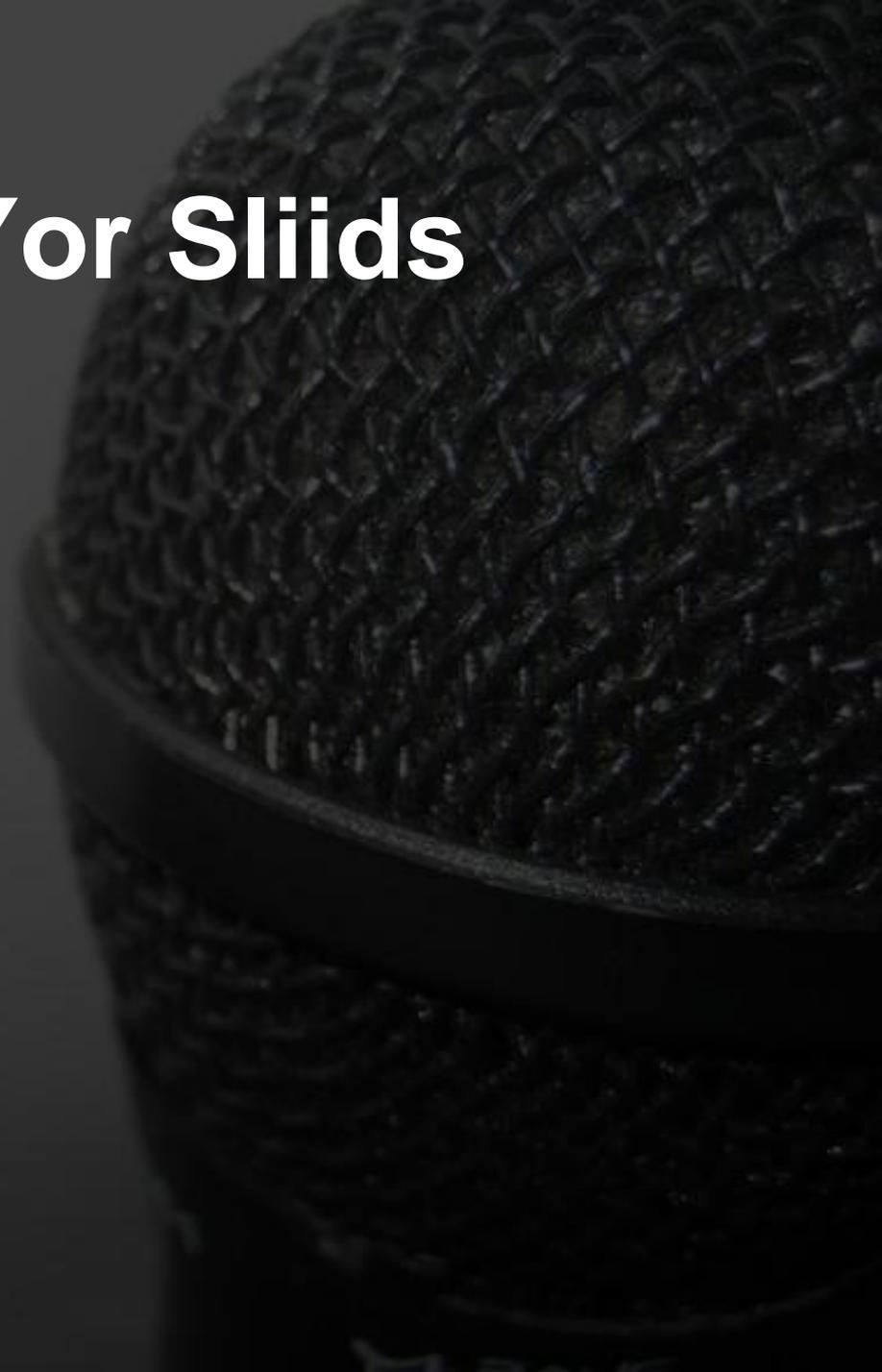
COOKS



THE HI/COOKS PROTOCOL (RFC 4373)



Proofred Yor Sliids



Proofread Your Slides

- Check your spelling and grammar
- Check for consistent capitalization, layout, and formatting
- Have someone else read through your slides and give you feedback
- Ignore your slides for several days, then proofread them again



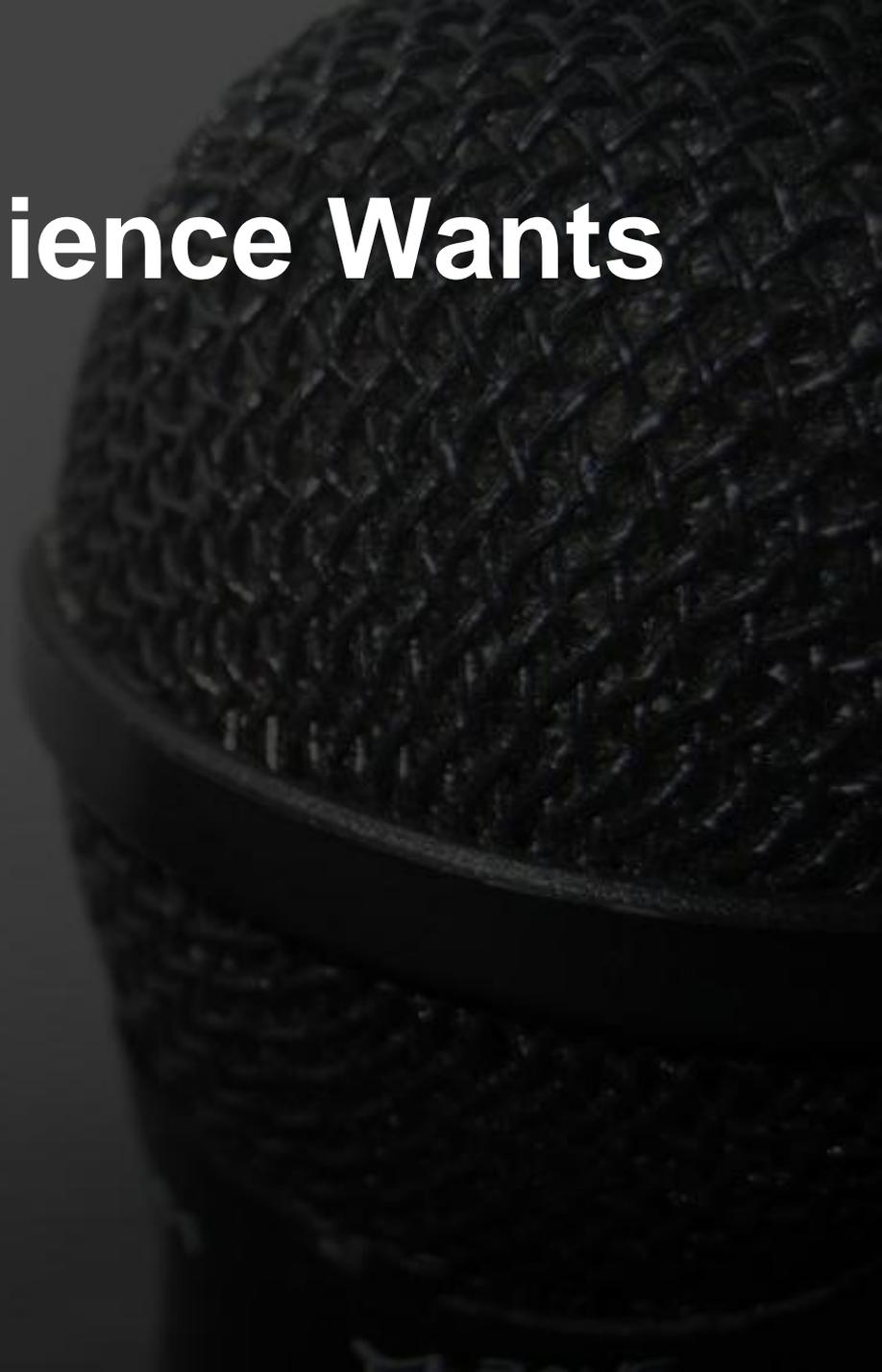
GIVING THE TALK

Consider the Audience

- The audience is very eager to hear what you have to say
- Make the audience work for you by giving them what they want

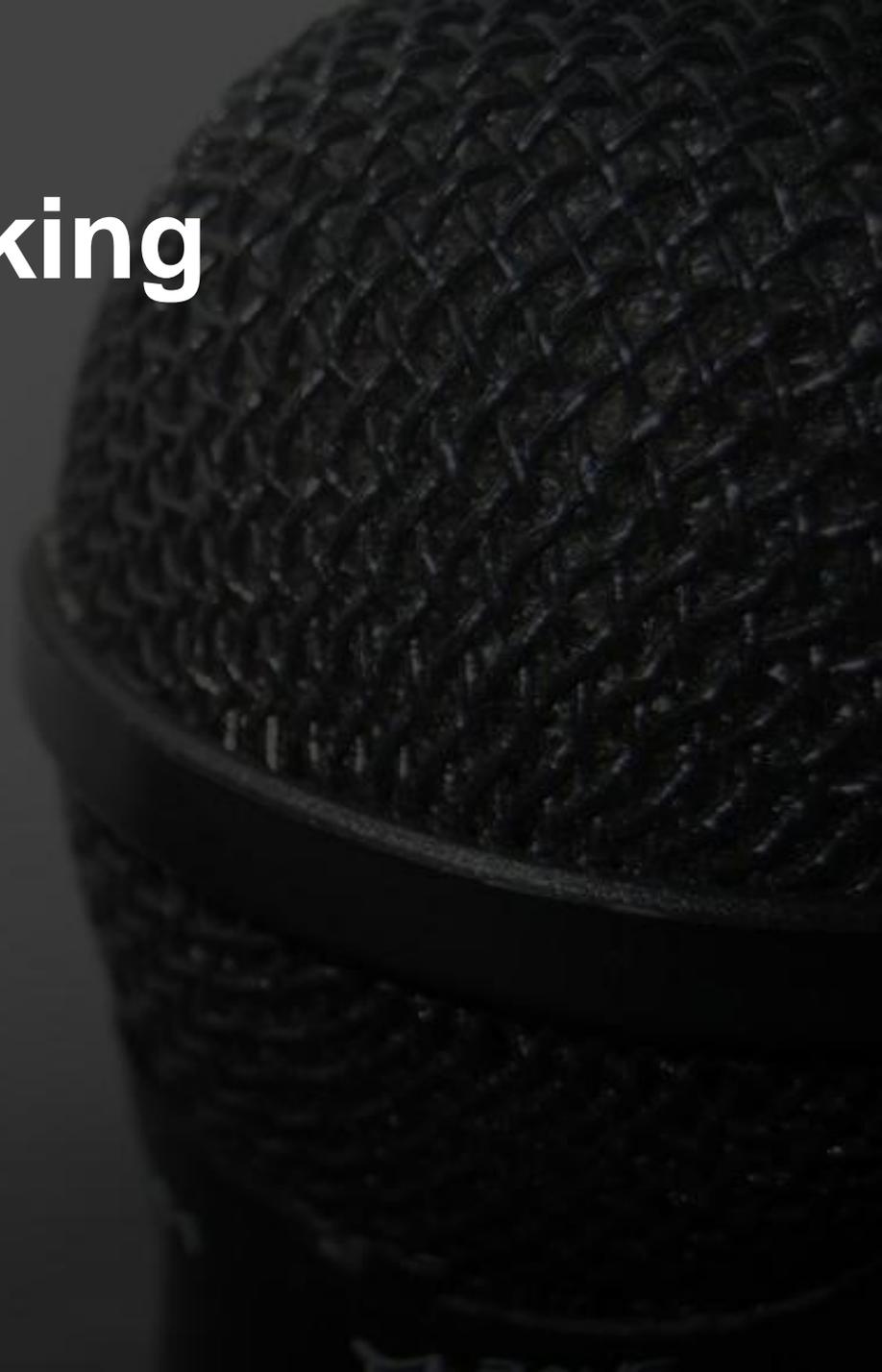
What The Audience Wants

- Knowledge
- Entertainment



Speaking

- Slow down
- Enunciate
- Relax



Get Away from the Lectern



Humor



Humor

- A good presentation always includes humor
- Unfunny jokes will make your audience disinterested in everything you have to say
- Too much humor is worse than no humor
- Ask your friends “is this funny?”

Pay Attention

- Your audience will tell you whether they are bored or having a good time
- You must respond appropriately to your audience



AFTER THE TALK

Q&A

- Q&A is where you go from being a speaker to being an expert
- Always give the audience time to ask questions
- Always repeat the question before answering it

Q&A

- After your time is up, invite the audience to talk to you one-on-one outside the presentation

Summary

- Know your audience and prepare a talk which they will find useful and interesting
- Teach both the tech-savvy and those who are unfamiliar with your subject matter
- Throw away as much information as you possibly can

Summary

- Keep It Simple, Stupid
- Do not use PowerPoint as a crutch
- Do not use the lectern as a crutch
- Avoid live demos
- Slow down and relax
- Give the audience time to ask you questions

Q&A



