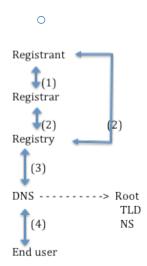
Roy Natural disaster Acts of war/terror Bugs o DOS Spam Botnets Cache poisoning Kaminsky Kaspureff Spoofing ○ M+M Fast Flux Operational errors Supporting infrastructure Hackers Homogeneity Content provisioning exposure DNSSEC private key exposure O Question from the group: "What is the perspective of threat description?"

• Katrina



- 1) Compromised credentials Phishing, Key logger a.o.
- 2) Compromised credentials, DDOS
- 3) DDOS
- 4) Spoofing, poisoning ALL MIM

- ???
 - Poor design (hardware and software)
 - Natural disasters
 - Bad players
 - Organized crime
 - Geo-political groups
 - Rogue elements
 - Nation states
 - Implementation errors (hardware and software)
 - Operational errors
 - Scalability issues
 - Rapid change
 - Informality of some processes
 - Inadequate funding (for infrastructure, training, etc.)
 - Lack of visibility and understanding by decision-makers
- Olivier
 - Physical
 - Terrorism
 - Facility security
 - Single point of failure
 - Topology

- Service providers
- Software
- Hardware
- Geo location
- Infrastructure (electricity, fiber, etc.)
- Targeted attack
 - DDOS
 - Hacking/penetration
 - Data poisoning (MITM, Cache)
- Alternate DNS roots
- DNS blocking
- Political
 - State-sponsored
 - Hacktivism
- Mark
 - Leverage the DNS and unique identifiers (such as botnets, denial of service attacks, social engineering attacks) for fraud, malicious conduct or route-hijacking attacks
 - Threats on the underlying infrastructure. May include:
 - TLD and registrar failure
 - Disasters
 - Authority or authentication compromise
 - Government interventions

- (FY12)
- Needs to border DNS
- Cache poisoning attacks
- o Recursive vs authoritative nameserver attacks
- Reflection attacks
- Vulnerability of DNS software, OS, etc.
- DDOS attacks
- Physical disasters
- IDN attacks