

CENTER FOR TRUSTWORTHY SCIENTIFIC CYBERINFRASTRUCTURE

Cybersecurity for Cyberinfrastructure...

and Science!

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Cyberinfrastructure Ecosystem

Expertise

Research and Scholarship Education Learning and Workforce Development Interoperability and operations Cyberscience

Computational Resources

Supercomputers Clouds, Grids, Clusters Visualization Compute services Data Centers

Software

Applications, middleware Software development and support Cybersecurity: access, authorization, authentication

Organizations

Universities, schools Government labs, agencies Research and Medical Centers Libraries, Museuma Virtual Organizations Communides

Discovery eliaboration Education

Scientific Instruments

Large Facilities, MREFCs,telescopes Colliders, shake Tables Sensor Arrays - Ocean, environment, weather, buildings, climate. etc

Data

Databases, Data repositories Collections and Libraries Data Access; storage, navigation management, mining tools, curation

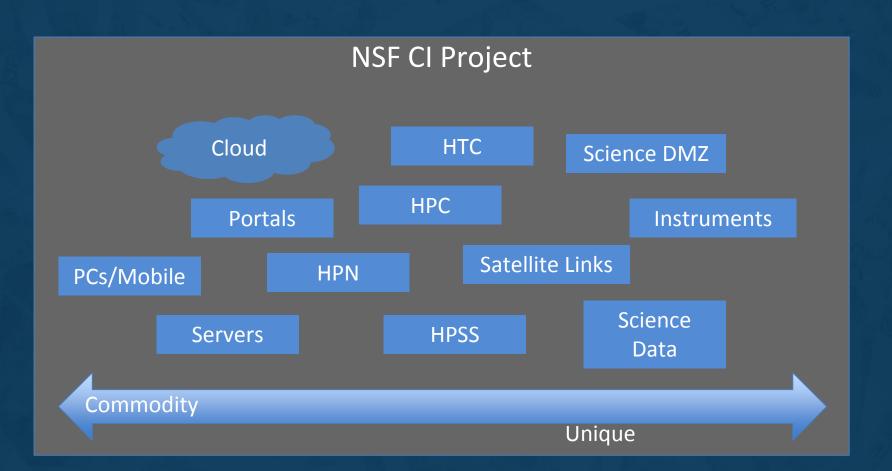
Networking

Campus, national, international networks Research and experimental networks End-to-end throughput Cybersecurity

Maintainability, sustainability, and extensibility

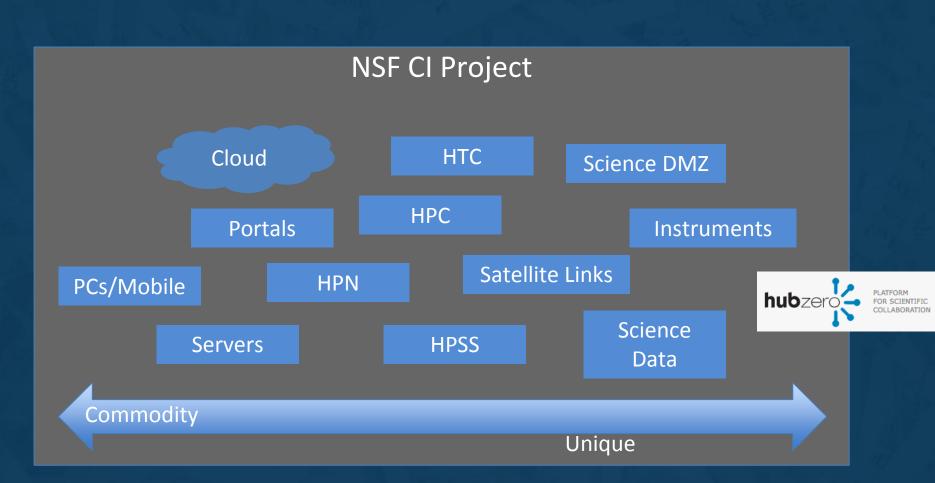
Image credit: Alan Blatecky/NSF

NSF Cyberinfrastructure

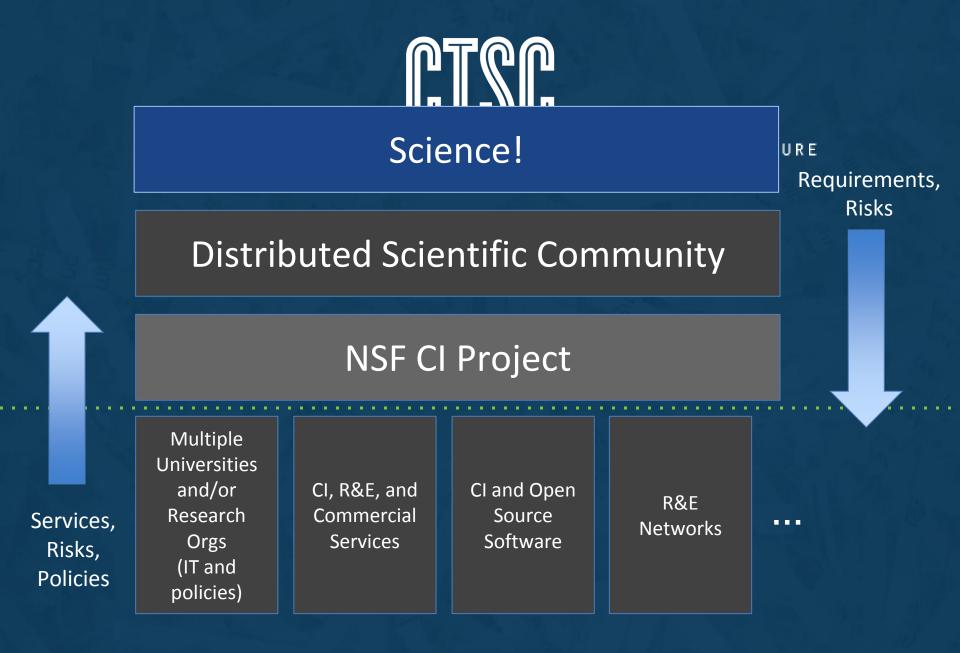




NSF Cyberinfrastructure







So, what is cybersecurity for NSF science?



Cybersecurity Historically: Technology

Firewalls, IDS, encryption, logs, passwords, etc.



Cybersecurity Contemporarily

Cybersecurity supports an organization's mission by managing risks to information assets.



Translating to NSF projects...

Cybersecurity manages risks to the performance and integrity of computational science.



June 9, 2014 US Researcher Caught Mining for Bitcoins on NSF Iron

Tiffany Trader



The National Science Foundation has banned a researcher for using agency-funded supercomputers to mine bitcoins, a virtual currency that can be converted into traditional currencies through exchange markets. According to a recently surfaced report from the National Science Foundation Office of the Inspector General, the NSF banned the unnamed researcher after receiving reports that NSF systems at two universities had been used for personal gain.

Bitcoin mining refers to how the virtual currency is

Projects

vonwelch.com

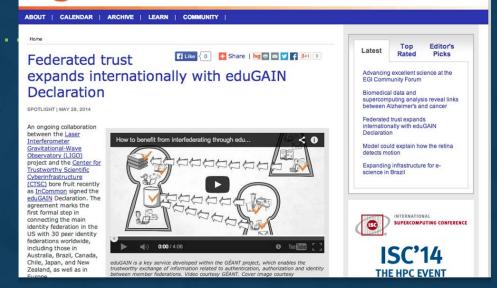
international science

arid this week

CYBERINF RISKSET-URE

Postdoc and Mentor Perpetuate Data Falsification and Fabrication In a Series of Published Articles

A former postdoctoral researcher and his mentor at a Colorado university perpetuated the apparent validity of research data after the postdoc had intentionally falsified and fabricated the original study. After coauthors on the original study were unable to replicate the postdoc's research results, the mentor's college—without informing university-level administration conducted an informal inquiry and recommended that the issue be worked out in the literature rather than through a formal investigation. Although the mentor's lab members had been able to repeat the results when the postdoc was there, after he left they could not do so.



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http://www.hpcwire.com/2014/06/09/us-researcher-caught-mining-bitcoins-nsf-iron/ http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2014/oig14002/oig14002.pdf

http://www.isgtw.org/spotlight/federated-trust-expands-internationally-edugain-declaration

Center for Trustworthy Cyberinfrastructure

The goal of CTSC is to provide the NSF community with a coherent understanding of cybersecurity, it's importance to computational science, and the resources to achieve and maintain an appropriate cybersecurity program.





CTSC Activities

Engagements

LIGO, SciGAP, IceCube, Pegasus, CC-NIE peer review, DKIST, LTERNO, DataONE, SEAD, CyberGIS, HUBzero, Globus....

Education, Outreach and Training

Guide to Developing Cybersecurity Programs for NSF Science and Engineering Projects, Securing Commodity IT in Scientific CI Projects Baseline Controls and Best Practices, Training for CI professionals.

Leadership

Organized 2013, 2014 & 2015 Cybersecurity Summits for Large Facilities and CI, Incident response, IdM Best Practices.



CTSC and HUBzero Engagement

HUBzero and cybersecurity

Used by 60+ communities, some with 10s or 100s of thousands of users.

Export control (ITAR) and HIPAA compliance requirements.

HUBzero approached CTSC to assess and improve their cybersecurity.



HUBzero/CTSC "Cybercheckup"

Initial week-long "cybercheckup" of existing HUBzero cybersecurity program.

Finding was a mature, robust cybersecurity program.

Identified places for improvement and further review: better documented physical security, use of two-factor authentication, access control, disaster/incident response plan, and vulnerability scan handling.



In-depth Review

• Web Server Security Model

Covers security measures--both technological and procedural--implemented by the HUBzero operations team.

Disaster Recovery Plan

Covers operational safeguards that ensure resiliency in case of a major failure, such as a hub hardware failure, and procedures for doing recovery operations.

New Initiatives: Formalizing Procedures

• CMS Security Model

Codifies the design of access control and other security features of HUBzero's CMS software for program longevity and so that they can be reviewed and improved upon.

• Vulnerability Management

Formalizing the procedures for managing vulnerabilities discovered both in the CMS software and in HUBzero's operations environment.



Guide to Developing Cybersecurity Programs for NSF Science and Engineering Projects

http://trustedci.org/guide

Basis for CTSC evaluation.

Will be extended with vulnerability management as part of HUBzero engagement.





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Thank You

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