

# Cybersecurity and Collaborative Research Projects



KYUSHU UNIVERSITY

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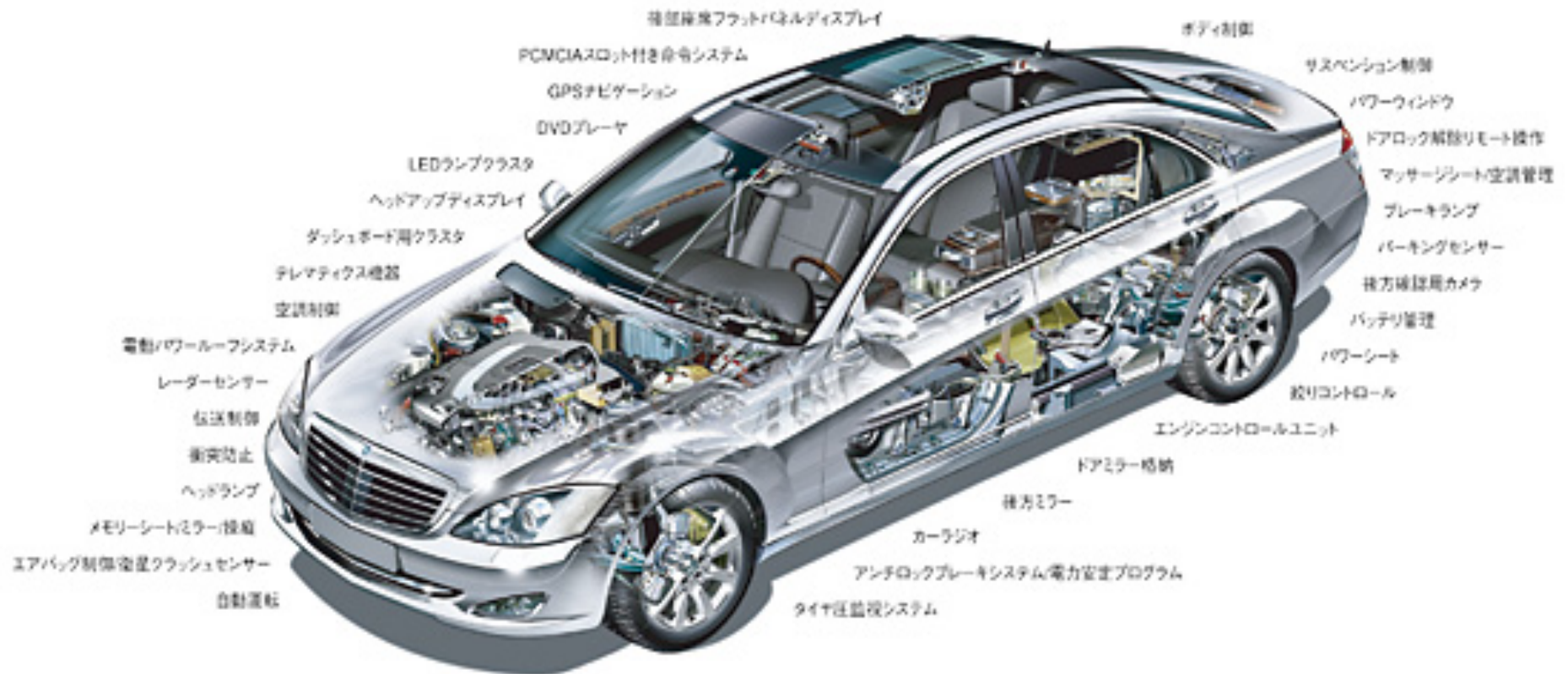
KYUSHU UNIVERSITY 2011  
100th Anniversary

# Systems become more complicated and hard to control.



# ICT Used Anywhere

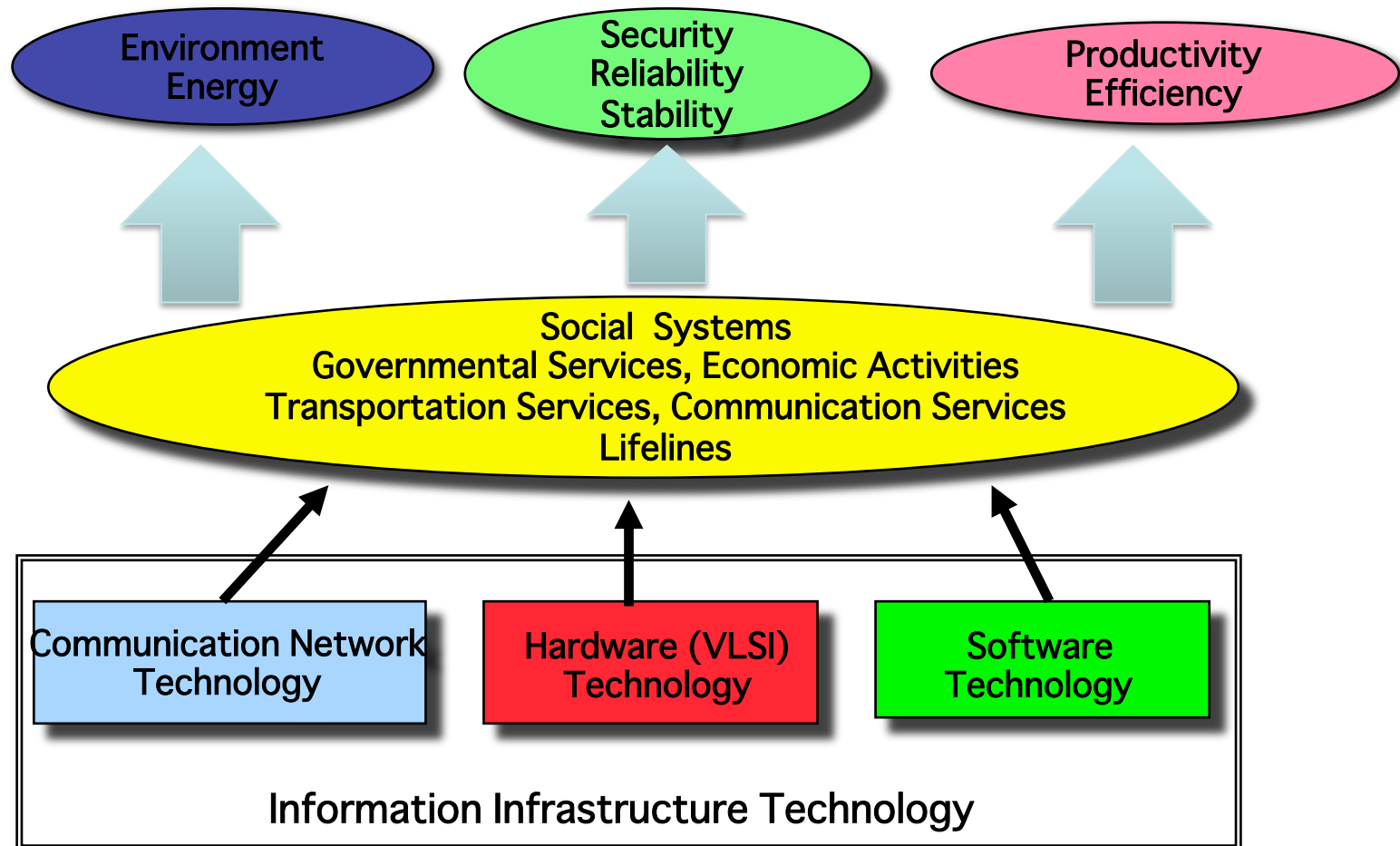
## Embedded Systems in a Car



Source : Gartner Research



# Our Society Depends on Information Infrastructure Technologies





# Social Information Infrastructure

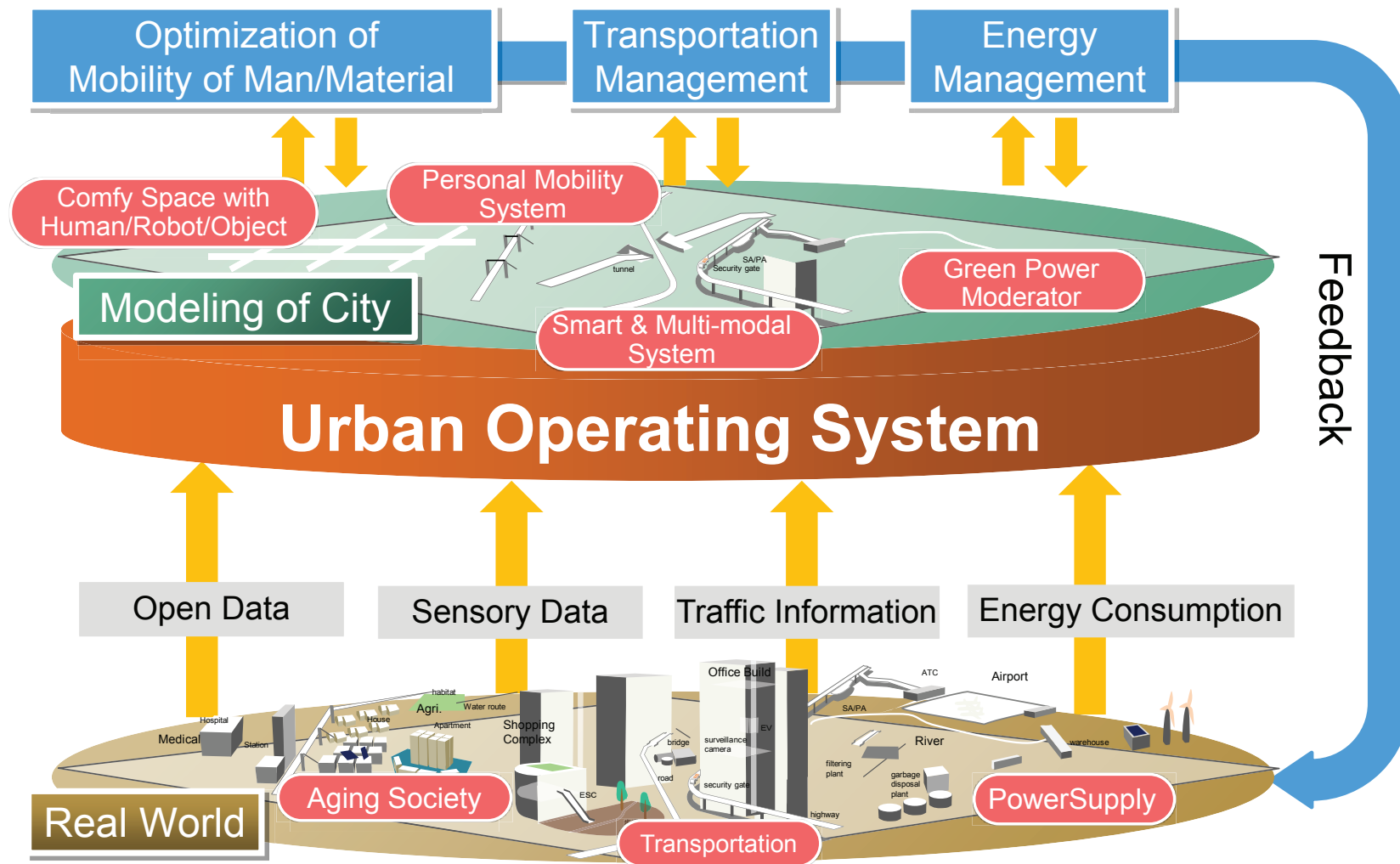
- Social Information Infrastructure (SII) is a Basic Infrastructure of the Modern Society.
  - SII is related various our daily activities.
    - Life: Transportation System, Health Care System, Life-line Systems
    - Property: e-Commerce, e-Banking, e-Money
    - Privacy: Authentication System, Communication System
  - SII should be dependable for users.
    - **Secure and reliable operation**
    - Stable operation in many years
    - Failure free operation with allowance of some performance degradation
    - Easy to maintenance
    - Gradual and sustainable improvements

# Dependability is the 4-th Value of ICT

- **Cost of Systems**
- **Performance of Systems**
- **Energy Consumption**
- **Dependability: Reliability and Security**



# SII as an Operating System of Society



# Threats of Dependability in IIS

**Safety from Natural Disasters**

**Physical Malfunctions of Devices**

**Variation of Natural Conditions**

**Soft Errors by Particles ( Neutrons etc.)**

**Cross Talks of Communication Channels**

**Incomplete Specification and Misunderstanding of Semantics**

**Mismatches System Specifications and Social Rules**

**Errors of Operators**

**Design Bugs in HW and SW**

**Incomplete Testing and Verification**

**Terrorism and Military Attacks**

**Theft of Information and Devices**

**Virus, Worms and Hacking**

**Malicious Attacks in System Design, Fabrication and Test**

**Unintentional Attacks**

- Natural Phenomena
- Human Errors
- Malicious Attacks





# Threats of Security

- **Terrorism and Military Attacks**
- **Theft of Information and Devices**
- **Virus, Worms and Hacking**
- **Malicious Attacks**  
**in System Design, Fabrication and Test**
- **Unintentional Attacks**



# Possible Threats : Automobile Systems

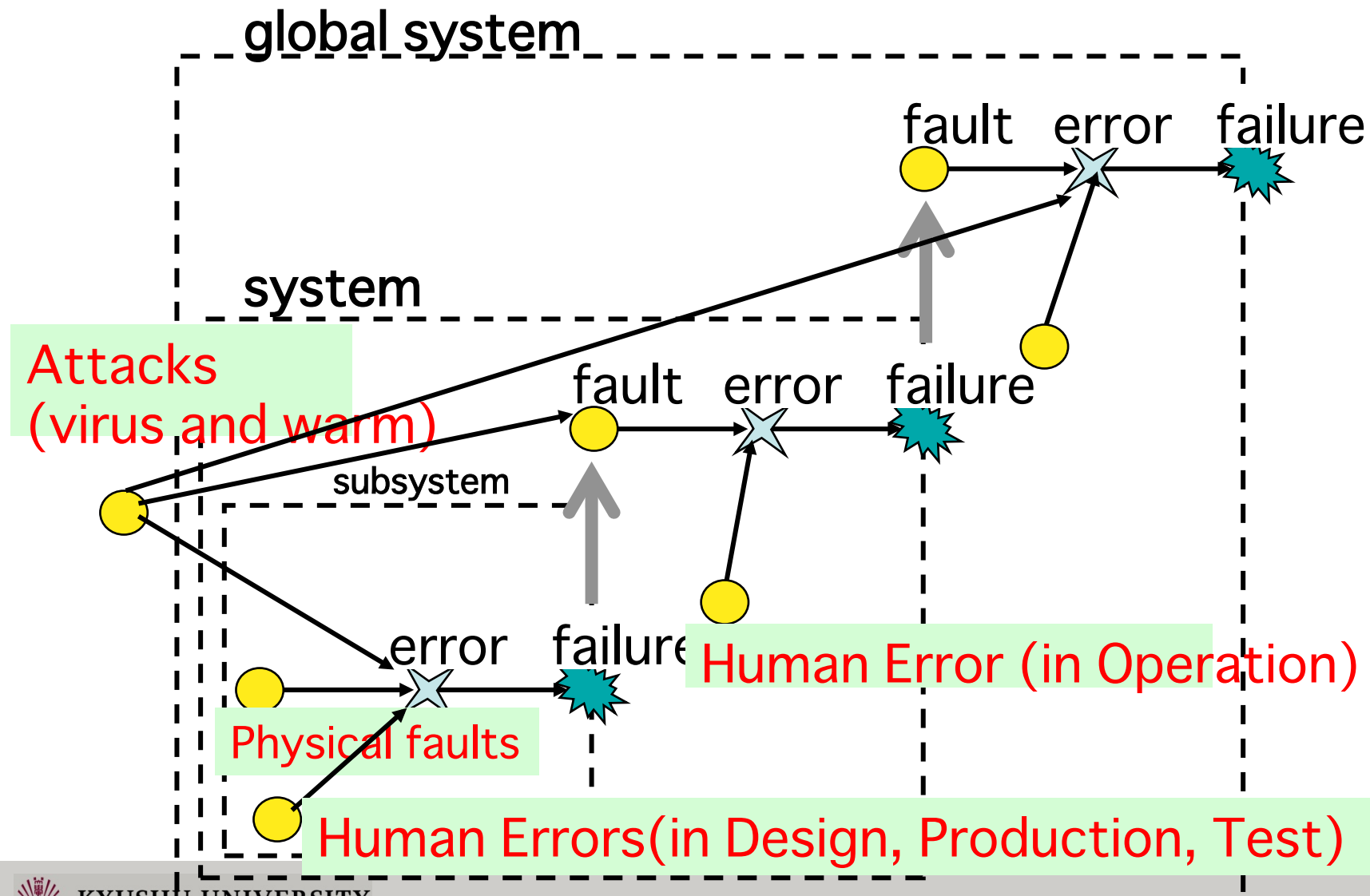
	Natural Threats	Human Errors	Attack
Plan	•Misunderstanding of Assumption of Usage	•Bug in Specification	•Theft of Plan
Design	•Design Errors	•Design Bugs, •Errors in Assumptions	•Theft of Design
Fabrication	•Fabrication Errors	•Errors in Fabrication	•Illegal Operations and Parts
Test	•Intermittent Faults •Coverage of Environments	•Errors in Test	•Illegal Operations
Distribution	•Variation in Environments	•Mixture of Defectives and buggy SW	•Mixture of Counterfeits
Operation	•Ageing and Maintenance •Accidents	•Errors of Drivers and Maintenance	•Attack by ICT
Abandonment		•Miss-Arrangement in Replacement	•Theft of Logged Information



# Difficulty of Security Maintenance

- Complexity of Systems
  - No Information on Total systems
  - Connections of Various Systems
  - Hard to Classify Attacks, Errors and Natural Faults
- Rapid Improvements of Attacking Techniques
  - Wars in Cyber Spaces
  - Crackers and New Crimes
- Mismatches of Social Systems and ICT
  - Unfamiliarity of Users of ICT
  - Walls of Laws and Privacy Protections

# Hard to Trace the Cause

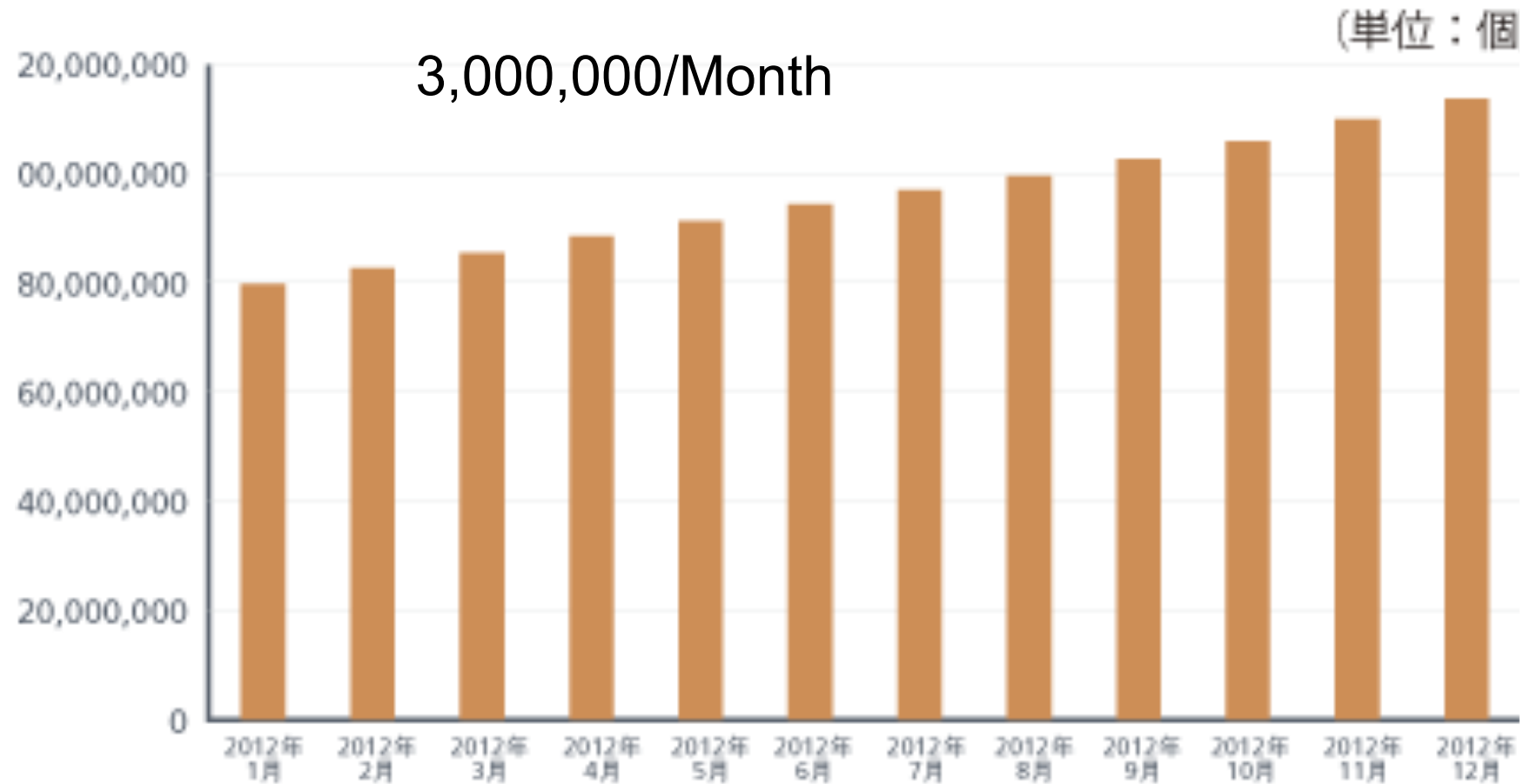


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# Increase of Malwares



Source: McAfee





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# Problem of e-Money

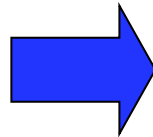
How to handle **Credit, Value and Property** on ICT.  
1,000\$ on a 10\$ Device.



**Metal Coins**  
(before BC 10th C)

- Value: Gold or Silver
- Conservation: Metals

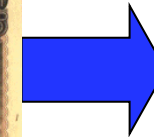
2,000 years



**Paper Bill (10th C)**

- Value: Printed information guaranteed by governments and/or banks.
- Conservation: Paper

1,000 years



**Electric Money**  
**Bit Coin**  
(21st C)

- Value: Digital Information.
- Conservation: Digital Information?

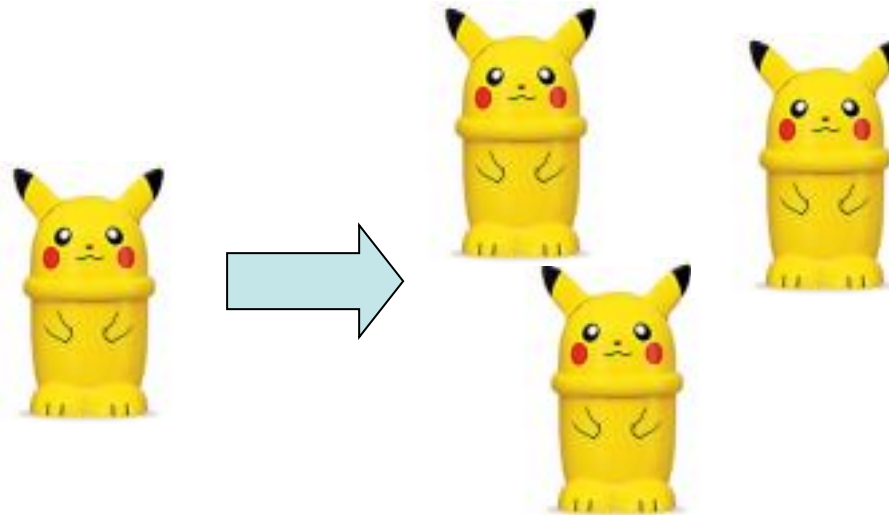


# Kids Knew the Problems

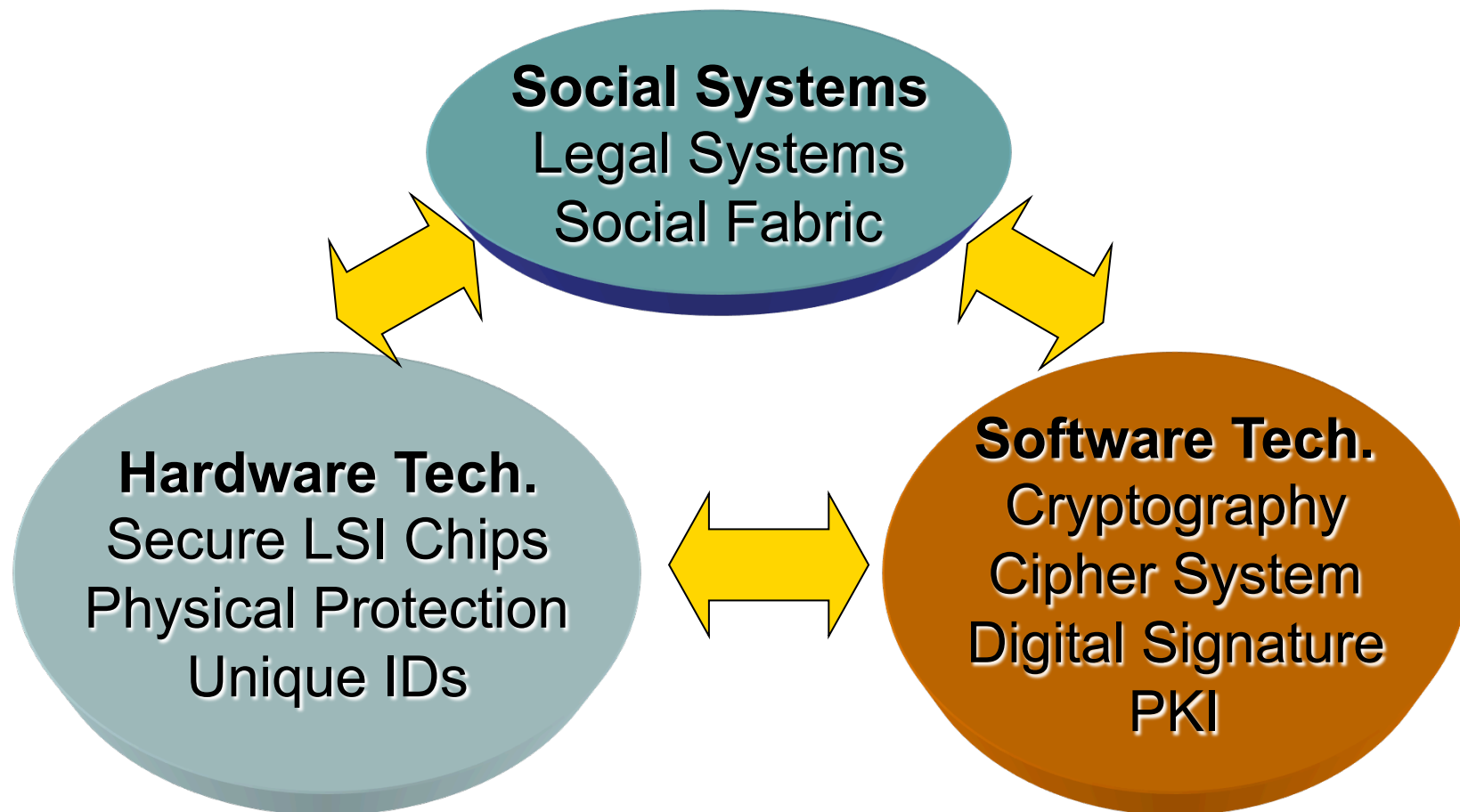
Can we securely treat “values” as copy-free digital information?

In the game world

- Illegal copy of PIKACHU
- Virtual money in online games



# Technologies for Security in Cyber Space



# Researches on Cybersecurity

## Cryptography

- Public key system (RSA, Elliptic Curve etc.)
- Design and Analysis Techniques
- Applications and Standardization

## Secure Information System

- Protection from Attacks (Fire walls, Network Structure)

## Security in Communication

- Secure Protocols

## Security for Software

- Protections from virus and worms

## Security for Hardware

- Anti-tampering
- Protection from Side Channel Attack
- Quantum telecommunication



# Collaborations are Required

## Social System and Structure

- Social System Design, Regulation by Laws

Politician  
Social Scientists  
Ethics

## Service and Operation

- Communication Service, Computing and Data Service

Government  
Business

## Product and Work

- Mobile Devices, Sensors, Wireless Systems, Software,
- Data Contents, Cryptography

Economics  
Telecom.  
Industries

## Design and Production Technology

- Design Technology, Software Engineering,
- Device Manufacturing

Electronics  
Software  
VLSI

## Natural Phenomenon and Law

- Physics, Information Theory, Mathematics

Manufacturing  
Natural Scientists  
Mathematician





# Collaboration with Various Sectors

- Academic Sectors
- Governments
- Business and Industrial Sectors
- Social Infrastructure Operators
- Lawyers and Public Security Sectors
- Educational Sectors
- International Organizations
- Military

# Backgrounds

- Japan initiated “National Cybersecurity Strategy” program and is committed to lead world as “Cybersecurity Nation”.
  - Cybersecurity Basic Act (Nov.12, 2014)
- However, the number of cybersecurity professional is dangerously lacking, and Japanese universities have been offering very few programs and producing very few professionals.
- Kyushu University (KU) is committed to develop comprehensive cybersecurity research and education program.
- KU started BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) system for all undergraduate students from 2013. Cybersecurity education is urgent for all students.

# Kyushu University Cybersecurity Center

## Body of the Center

- Research Institute for Information Technology
- Graduate School of Information Science and Electrical Engineering
- The Faculty of Arts and Science
- Institute for Mathematics for Industry
- The Faculties of law and Economics

## Collaborative Internal Organizations

- Information Infrastructure Initiative, Innovation Center for Education Resources, KU Hospital Medical Information Center

## Collaboration Partner

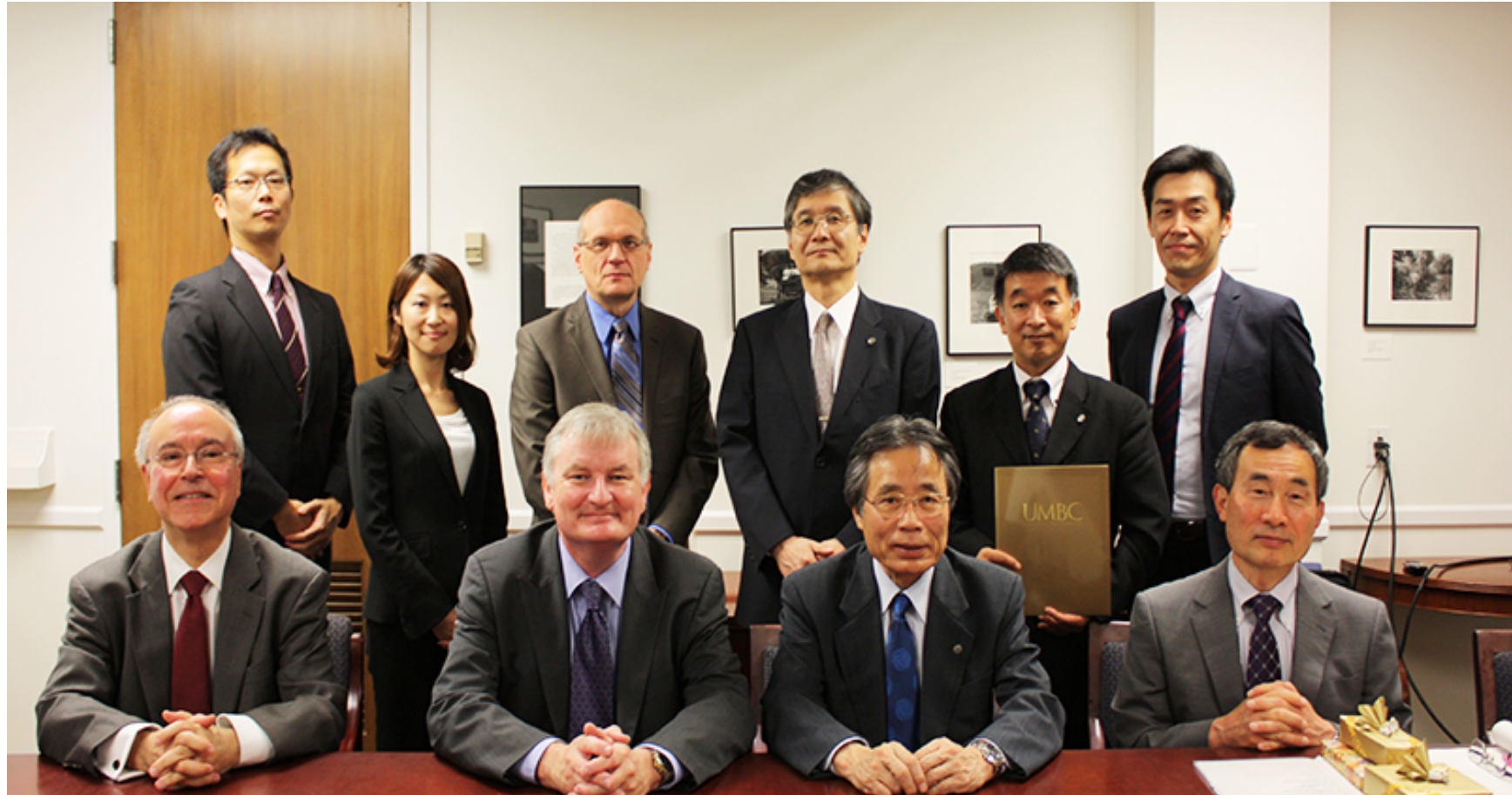
- University of Maryland Baltimore County

## Industrial Collaborators

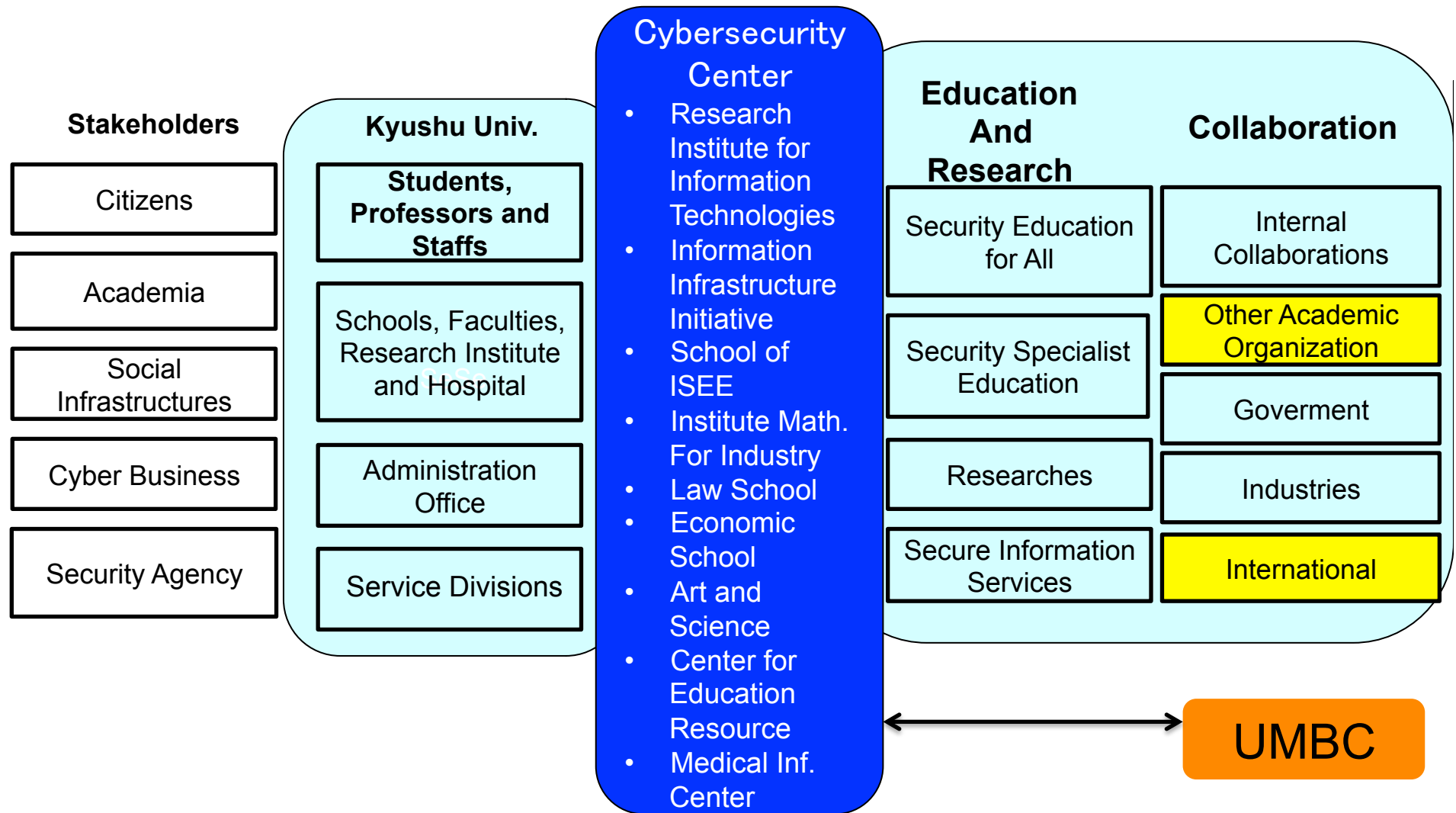
- Companies in telecom, power supply, data business area.



# UMBC: Our First and Promising Partner



# Collaboration of Cybersecurity Center



# Model of Cybersecurity Education

- Cybersecurity for All (2014- )
  - Define basic literacy of cybersecurity for all citizens
  - Teach all freshmen about basic cybersecurity literacy
  - Cybersecurity literacy as a core curriculum for all students
- Cybersecurity for Professionals(2015- )
  - Professional course for cybersecurity talents
  - Undergraduate and Graduate courses in Computer Science, Electrical Engineering and Mathematics
  - Starting from as minor course with certification
  - Leader education in School of International Arts and Science
- Advanced Research and Education on Cybersecurity
  - Involving social scientists and researchers in various fields



# Collaboration with Maryland University



# Collaboration between UMS and KU

Kyushu University

University of Maryland

## 1. Cyber Security: Education and Research

- Exchange of Students, Teaching Staffs and Researchers
  - Sharing Teaching environment and Materials
    - On-Line Course Exchange
    - Research Exchanges

## 2. Data Science: for Life Science, Engineering, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences

- Collaborative Researches
- Exchange of students

## 3. Creation of Innovation: Collaboration with Industries in U.S. and Japan

- Development of New Education for Innovation
  - Social Experiments in Practical Fields

# Conclusions

- ICT is changing the world.
- Cybersecurity has become risk of serious and global scale, and has become national security issue.
- It is necessary to develop security technology from application/device level to network/national system level.
- Cybersecurity research and education must be done by multi-aspect and multi-group efforts.

**Thank You for Your Collaborations**

**Cybersecurity as  
a basic and innovative  
technology  
to keep peace and safety  
of the future world!**

