

# **Introduction to Information Security**

**14-741/18-631 Fall 2021**

**Unit 1: Lecture 1: Introduction**

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# Limin Jia (Units 1,2,4,5)

## ■ Brief Bio

- ▼ B.E. in CSE from Univ. of Sci. & Tech. of China
- ▼ PhD in CS from Princeton University
- ▼ Associate Research Professor at ECE

## ■ Research

- ▼ Applying formal methods to analyze systems, and to build provably secure software systems

## ■ Courses

- ▼ 14-741/18-631 Intro to Info Security
- ▼ 14-828/18-636 Browser Security
- ▼ 18240 Structure and Design of Digital Systems



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# Hanan Hibshi (Units 2, 3, 5, 6)

## ■ Brief Bio

- ▼ B.S. in CS, KAU, Saudi Arabia
- ▼ INI alumna, MSISTM (now MSIS)
- ▼ PhD in Societal Computing, SCS@CMU
- ▼ Assistant Teaching Professor at the INI

## ■ Research

- ▼ Usable security and privacy
- ▼ Cybersecurity education
- ▼ Security decision-support and Security Requirement Engineering

## ■ Courses

- ▼ 14-741/18-631 Intro to Info Security
- ▼ 14-828/18-636 Browser Security
- ▼ 14-735 Secure Coding



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# Today's agenda

- Introductions
- Syllabus overview
- Course objectives
- Course overview
- Course policies
  
- What is security

# Syllabus overview

## ■ Four major themes, grouped in six scheduling units:

- ▼ Foundations & crypto (Units 1 and 2)
- ▼ Software security (Unit 3)
- ▼ Network and web security (Unit 4)
- ▼ Crypto applications (Unit 5)
- ▼ Human and socio-economic factors (Unit 6)

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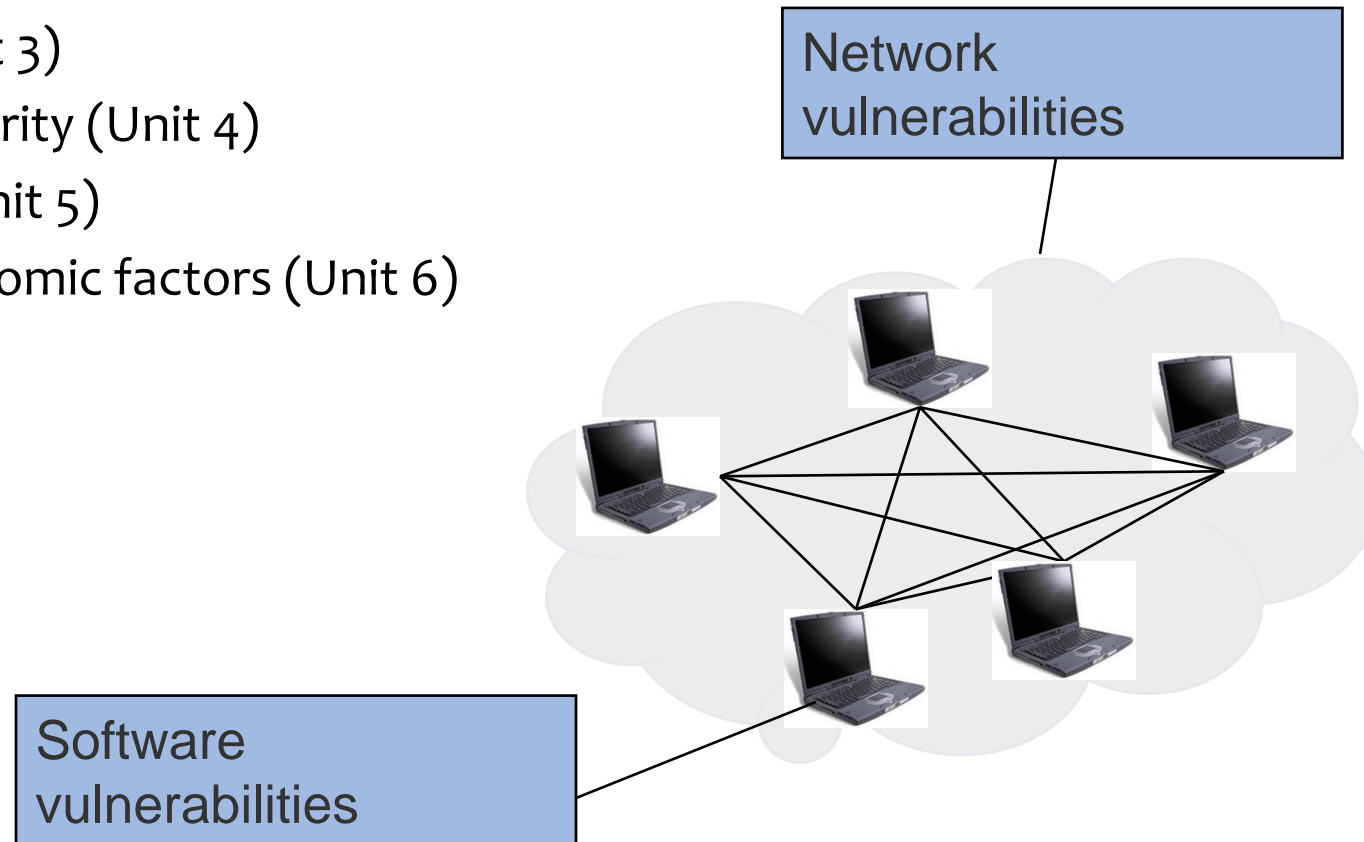
Software  
vulnerabilities



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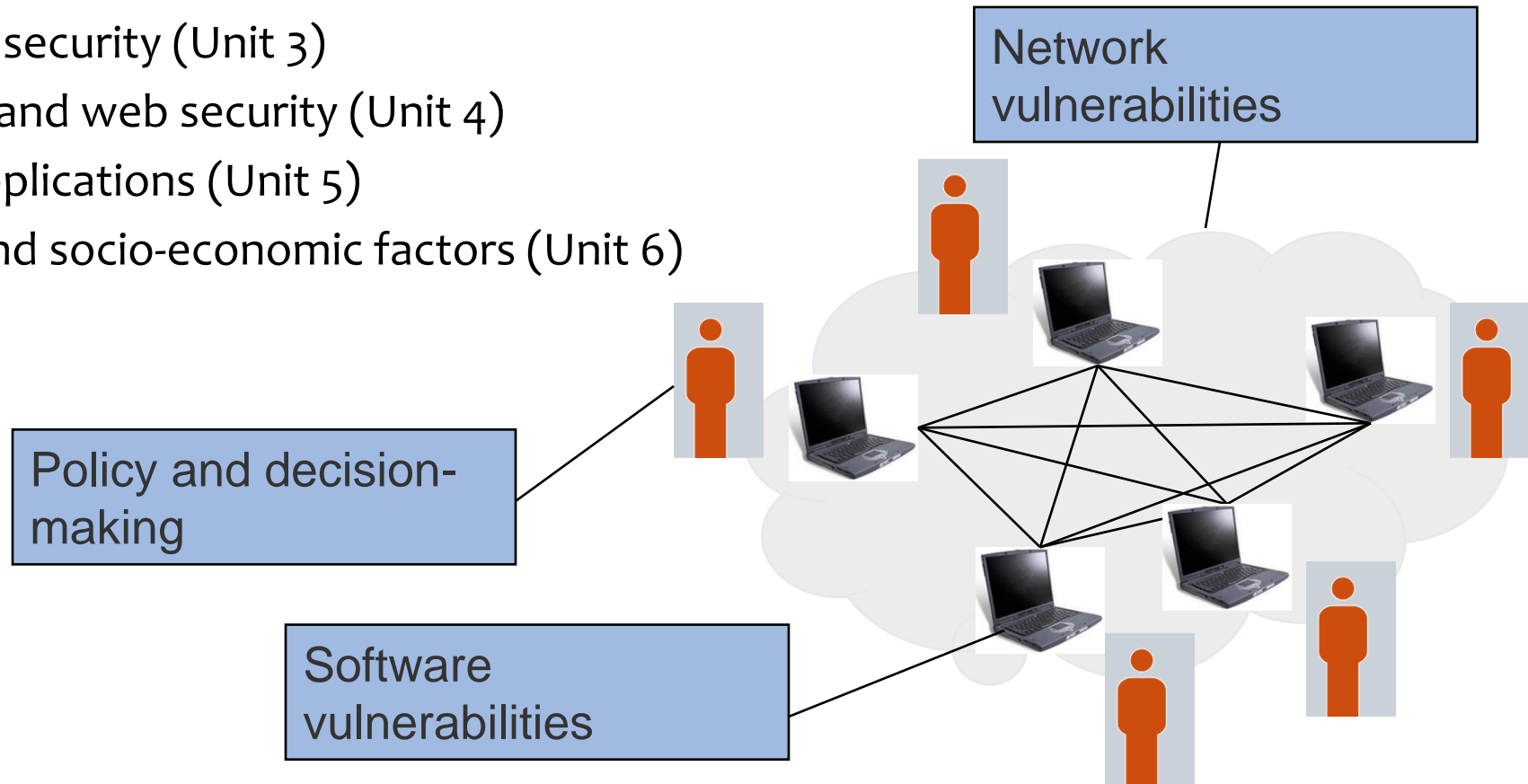
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# Course objectives

- **Provide a good understanding of security concerns in information systems**
  - ▼ Host level                  Software vulnerabilities and defenses
  - ▼ Network level              Network vulnerabilities
  - ▼ Societal level              Policy and decision-making
  
- **Provide necessary background for more advanced security courses and electives**
  - ▼ Network security
  - ▼ Security for software engineers/systems
  - ▼ Security architecture and analysis
  - ▼ Privacy courses

# More on course objectives

## ■ By the time you complete this course, you should be able to...

- ▼ Analyze security requirements of a system
- ▼ Judge merit of security solutions

Boss: I want to go into mobile banking business!

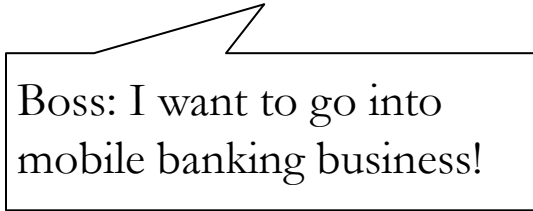
Boss: PureNoise is selling us their security solutions: "Uses 128 rounds of a ridiculously strong 3072 bit paranoid encryption that far exceeds even military standards!"



# Further more on course objectives

## ■ By the time you complete this course, you should be able to...

- ▼ Identify problems within context and find solutions



Boss: I want to go into mobile banking business!

- ▼ Explain and discuss topics related to security
  - ▼ At work: to your team members and manager
  - ▼ After work: to your friends and family
    - What about this ransomware thing that is everywhere, should I be worried?
- ▼ Engage in life-long learning process

# Expectations

## ■ Two distinct components: theory + practice

- ▼ Lectures: high-level concepts
- ▼ Assignments: hands-on exercises
- ▼ Tests are on concepts covered in lectures
- ▼ Recitations cover some of tools/practical skills needed for assignments

## ■ Less hand-holding than undergrad class

- ▼ We will try the best we can to accommodate everyone with different background
- ▼ Expect students to learn on their own and search for resources to resolve issues
  - ▼ Remember to cite resources!

# How to do well in this class

- **Not all about getting “A”s**
- **Knowledge**
  - ▼ Easy to read up and know the facts
- **Know how to apply knowledge and your analytical skills to solve problems**
  - ▼ Hard, but necessary to be successful later in your career
- **If you can do both well, you are guaranteed to get an “A”**
- **To do well in the class**
  - ▼ Aim for understanding the problem and the solution
  - ▼ Blindly pattern matching texts on the slides to answer exam questions is a very bad idea
  - ▼ Requires some background in linux and programming
    - ▼ Additional learning is needed if you lack this background
- **Time and stress management (university resources on syllabus)**

# Course overview: instructors and TAs

## ■ Instructor

Section	Units 1,2,4,5	Units 2,3,5,6
name	Limin Jia	Hanan Hibshi
Office hour	On canvas zoom	On canvas zoom
Office	CIC 2216	INI 123
email	liminjia@andrew	hhibshi@andrew

## ■ Teaching assistants

- ▼ 10 TAs (information on syllabus)
- ▼ Grade assignments, answer questions, hold office hours, and recitations

## ■ Meeting time:

- ▼ Section A/SV: T/Th 3:05 pm Eastern Time
- ▼ Section B/C: T/Th 10:10 am Eastern Time

## ■ Recitation on Fridays :

- ▼ Section A/SV: 3:35pm Eastern Time
- ▼ Section B/C: 12:20pm Eastern Time

# Course overview: resources

## ■ Websites

- ▼ Canvas: <https://canvas.cmu.edu/>
- ▼ Piazza: <https://piazza.com/cmu/fall2021/1474118631>
- ▼ Gradescope: <https://www.gradescope.com/>

## ■ Optional textbooks

- ▼ Security Engineering: A Guide to Building Dependable Systems, by Ross J. Anderson
- ▼ Cryptography & Network Security: Principles and Practices, by William Stallings
- ▼ The Handbook of Applied Cryptography, by Alfred J. Menezes, Paul C. van Oorschot and Scott A. Vanstone
- ▼ Computer Security: A Hands-On Approach, by Wenliang Du.
- ▼ Computer Security: Art and Science, by Matt Bishop.

# Course overview: grades

## ■ Grading (more on later slides)

▼ Participation (quizzes)	10%
▼ Homework assignments	50%
▼ Midterm	20%
▼ Final	20%



# Course policies: Late submissions

- Homework must be turned in by earliest class time (1:30PM Eastern) on the due date
- Three grace days for the entire semester
  - ▼ You can use each grace day at your convenience to extend a homework deadline by 24 hours
  - ▼ Automatically deducted based on the timestamp of your submission
- When you run out of grace days, you incur a penalty of 25% per day your homework is late
- We will not accept homework more than three days late

# Course policies: Plagiarism

## ■ Homework assignments

- ▼ Your fellow students are your best resource for advice, discussions...
- ▼ But all solutions presented must be your own work
- ▼ Don't copy from any source (web, other students, ...)
- ▼ Short citations are ok, if properly quoted and referenced

## ■ Tests

- ▼ No collaboration of any kind is allowed
- ▼ Laptops and cell phones can't be used (if in class, we may administer tests over gradescope)
- ▼ Books, research papers are allowed in exams

## ■ Cheating will be dealt with in the severest manner

- ▼ Don't do it: you will get caught and it is not worth it

Talk to us (instructor or TAs) if you are unsure whether a form of collaboration is appropriate

# What is high-level discussion

- **Mentioning/explaining GENERAL syntax.**
  - ▾ For example, how to “pipe” between C and python
- **Explaining general Unix/Linux commands**
- **How to install software, get it to work, etc.**
- **Mentioning/explaining a good tool for debugging**
- **Explaining the content from the book/lecture**
- **Providing websites for tutorials or general information that would enhance everyone understanding**
- **Sharing hints that originally came from TAs**
- **TAs share hints in recitations, office hours or piazza**

# What is NOT high-level discussion

- Sharing code to be used for the solution
- Sharing detailed “how to’s” for solutions
- Providing specific details about what to write and what to change in the code
- Looking at each other’s code (in-person, online, etc.)
- Discussing solutions to the specific syntax level

# Course policies: Other

- **Materials are copyrighted, please do not upload them or redistribute them without instructor's permission**
- **Turn off or silence your phones (and other alarms)**
  - ▼ We will subtract points!
- **Please read the syllabus!**

# Class format: lecture

## Pre-lecture:

### ■ For most lectures:

- ▼ Approx 20-page reading assignment (on average)

### ■ For some lectures:

- ▼ Short instruction video and canvas quiz to complete

## Class time:

- ▼ Active participation is expected

# Class format: assignments

- **Eight homework assignments (labs/problem sets)**
  - ▼ Deposit electronic version in Gradescope
  - ▼ PDF only: Use andrewid-hw-n.pdf (e.g. liminjia-hw-1.pdf)
  - ▼ Each problem should begin on a new page
  - ▼ More on canvas
- **3 grace days that you can take for any assignments**
- **50% of your total grade**

# Class format: tests

- **Midterm: 20% of your grade**
- **Final exam: 20% of your grade**



# Class format: quiz

- **Associated with specific lecture activities**
- **Offline quiz**
  - ▼ Can be taken on canvas offline during a time window of a couple of days
  - ▼ Typically, graded for completion, not correctness
- **Online quiz**
  - ▼ Must be taken during class time
- **The participation grade (10%) depends on these quizzes**
- **Allowed to miss 2 quizzes without incurring penalty to your grade**

# Recitation

- On Fridays (start on Sept. 17<sup>th</sup> after the first homework is out)
- TAs will discuss material/questions related to homework
- Will be recorded
- Most times TAs will lead the recitation from C1C1201
- In-person attendance for recitations is optional
- Time conflict
  - ▼ Due to space constraints, please do not physically attend the section that you did not register for
  - ▼ Please use the recording instead

# Office hours

- **Each OH lasts 2 hour**
- **5 sessions per week**
- **Some will be over zoom**
  - ▼ Guidelines on the zoom OH on canvas
  - ▼ 3 TAs are in silicon valley campus
- **Some will be in person**

# Optional homework teams

## ■ Goal:

- ▼ get to know your classmates,
- ▼ have someone to bounce ideas off while working on homework assignments

## ■ Team assignment:

- ▼ Up to you (e.g., via piazza)

## ■ Team work expected:

- ▼ Only on problems explicitly marked at “team assignment”
- ▼ Still must write your own answer/code for each homework assignment
- ▼ Can discuss with team member
- ▼ In the write up, each team list all members.
  - ▼ If two students’ answers look the same, but no team members are listed, will be processed as academic violation

**Security**

# What is security?

- **“Building systems to remain dependable in the face of malice, error or mischance” (Ross Anderson)**
- **“Ensuring systems operate properly and remain secure from outside intrusion” (US Air Force)**
- **“The state or process of protecting and recovering networks, devices and programs from any type of cyberattack.” (Norton)**
- **“A set of techniques used to protect the integrity of an organization’s security architecture and safeguard its data against attack, damage or unauthorized access.” (Palo Alto Networks)**

# Security properties and objectives

- Confidentiality, privacy, secrecy
- Integrity
- Availability
- ...(more in lecture 3)

# Security analysis

- **Consider computer systems at your doctor's office**
- **What is the target system?**
  - ▼ Enumerate assets and their value
  - ▼ Operating value, replacement cost
- **Who are the adversaries?**
  - ▼ Identify attackers
  - ▼ Estimate attacker's resources
  - ▼ Probability of attack (risk assessment)
- **What are the security requirements?**
  - ▼ Confidentiality? Integrity? Authenticity?
- **What security approaches are effective?**
  - ▼ Technological effectiveness vs. cost effectiveness



# Approaches to security

## ■ Social norms

- ▼ We don't go around killing other people b/c we know it is not socially acceptable behavior

## ■ Legal enforcement

- ▼ We don't go around killing other people b/c we don't want to rot in jail for the rest of our lives

## ■ Economics

- ▼ Make the attack too costly to carry out
- ▼ Not necessarily just monetary costs

# Technological approaches

- **There will always be bad people around, keeping the bad people at bay**
- **Strong lines of defense**
  - ▼ Cryptography, firewall
- **Redundancy**
  - ▼ Approach taken by Internet routing mechanisms
  - ▼ Multiple paths to same destination – makes it much harder for an attacker to prevent communication
- **Detection**
  - ▼ Can be used as a feed to legal system
- **Preemptive strike**
  - ▼ E.g., Peer-to-peer file sharing network poisoning
- **Recovery**
  - ▼ Back-ups, insurance

# Security engineering

- **“Security is a process, not a product” (Schneier)**
  - ▼ Not something you can buy
    - ▼ Be wary of security consultants
    - ▼ Even though some of you may later choose that line of work
  - ▼ Something you have to build/engineer into a system
  - ▼ Preferably at system design time
    - ▼ Retrofitting security usually produces poor results
    - ▼ See: most operating systems, the Internet...

# How to become a security engineer?

- **“We’re in here talking about practice [...] practice [...] practice [...] practice [...] practice [...] practice [...] practice [...]” (Allen Iverson, who didn’t realize he was talking about security engineering)**
- **You don’t become a security expert by taking a class or getting a certification (CISSP or other)**
  - ▼ Although hopefully this class will help get you started on the right track
- **You become a security expert by living, breathing and thinking about security all the time**





[ From <http://blogs.technet.com/rhollins/archive/2011/01/14/real-physical-security.aspx> ]



*"An impressive résumé, General, but remember—department-store security is different from national security."*



# Takeaways

- **Security: important but difficult**
- **“Security” is not absolute**
  - ▼ Attacker
  - ▼ Properties
  - ▼ Cost
- **Security is about managing risk in the presence of an adversary**

# Next time

- Read “Why Cryptosystems Fail”
- If you don’t have access to Canvas
  - ▼ Google the paper title to download a copy
  - ▼ Google “STRIDE analysis” to read about that