

Chapter 1. Course Overview

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About Attendance

- **We will take attendance starting from the next lecture**
 - Today we will fix the seat map for this
- **After each class, TAs will upload the list of late and absent students in *Cyber Campus***
 - Check the reply of the post in *Announcement* tab
 - If something is wrong, **contact the TA within a day**
- **After two days, TAs will enter this list to SAINT**
 - Once it is entered to SAINT, it's hard to change the result
 - It's your responsibility to **check your status regularly**

Previous Lecture

- **We focused on administrative stuff**
 - General course information
 - Grading components
 - Course policies
 - Prerequisite
- **If you missed the last class, please download and read the slide carefully!**

Today's Topic

■ Goal and scope of this course

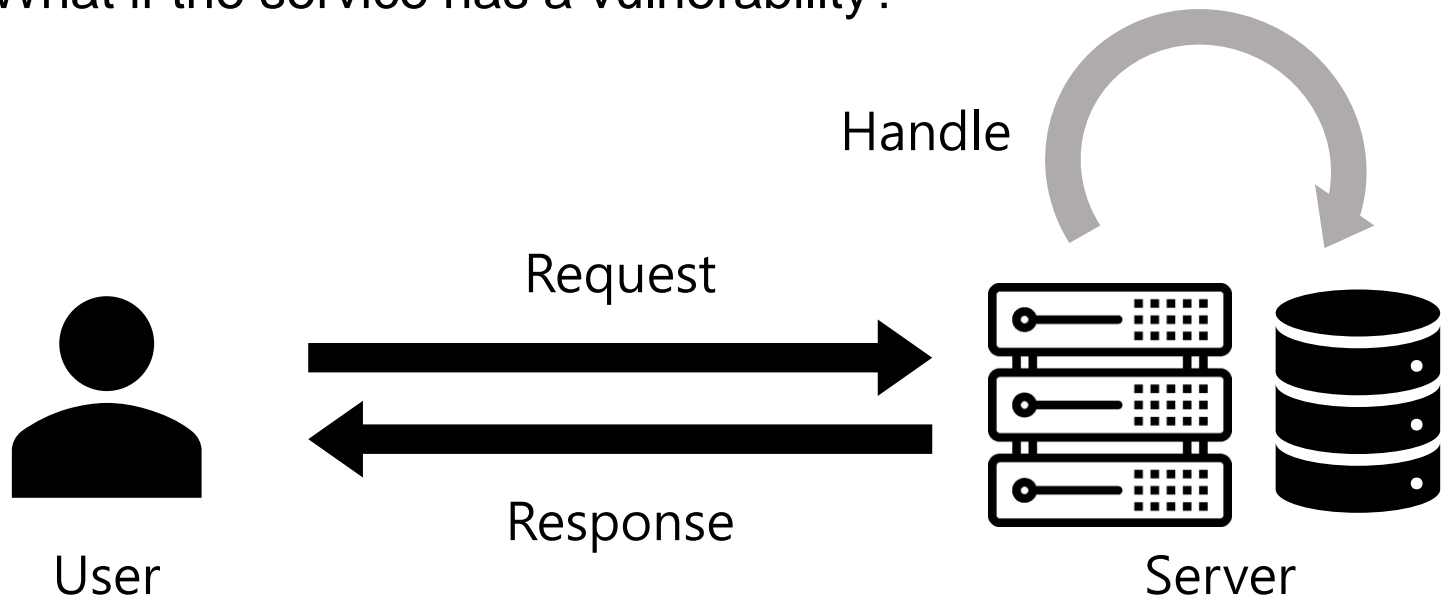
- Software security

■ Basic concepts and terminologies in security

- CIA properties
- Common types of attacks
- Threat model

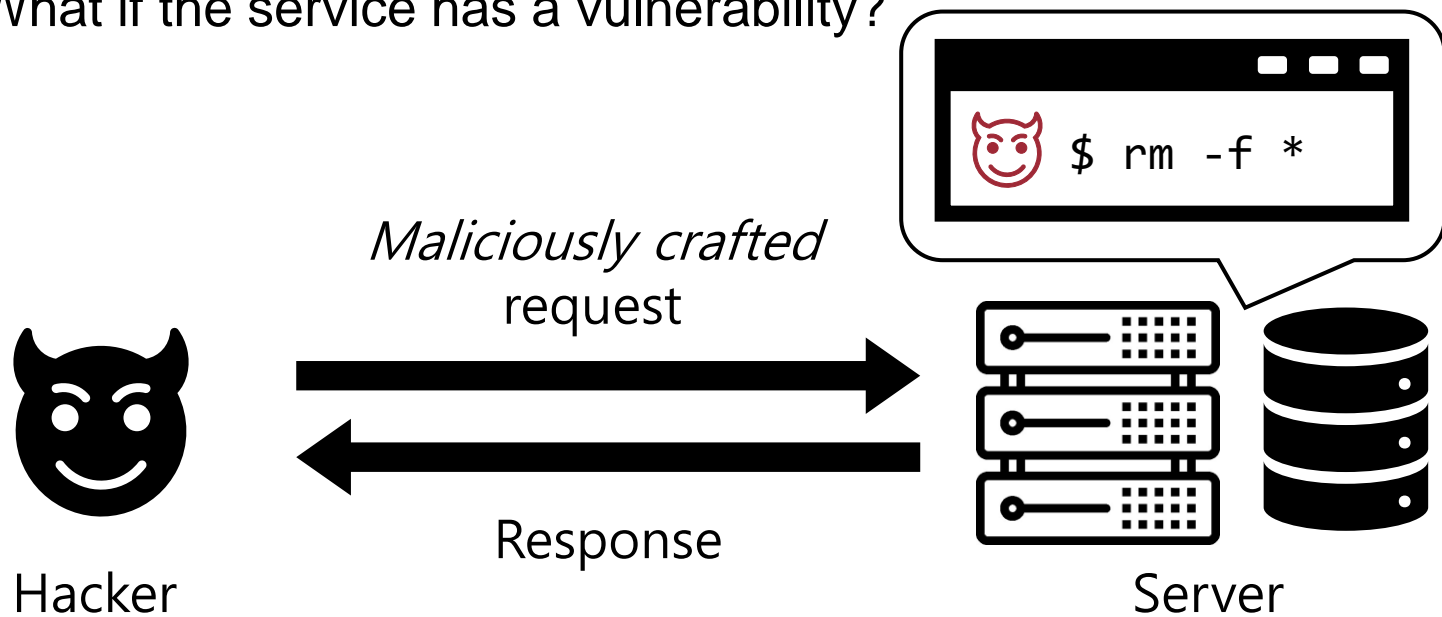
Hacking & Security

- **Various vulnerabilities can occur in computer systems**
 - Hackers can exploit them and pose serious threats
 - We will learn these attacks and the defenses against them
- **Ex) Assume that your computer is running a service**
 - What if the service has a vulnerability?



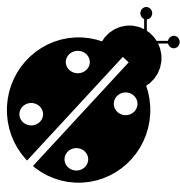
Hacking & Security

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This Course: Software Security

- There are many sub-areas in information security
 - Network security, hardware security, mobile security ...
- In this course, we focus on *software security*
 - What kind of software **vulnerabilities** exist
 - How hackers can **exploit** those vulnerabilities
 - How to **prevent** hackers from exploiting those vulnerabilities
 - How to **detect** software vulnerabilities automatically (tentative)



Vulnerability



Exploitation



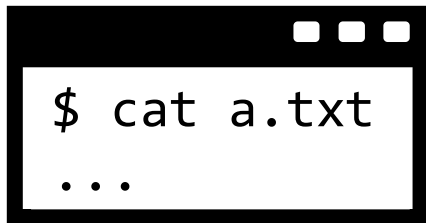
Mitigation



Detection

What Kind of Software?

- **Software exists everywhere, in various forms**
- **We mainly focus on Linux applications**
 - Good environment to learn and practice important concepts
- **We will briefly cover OS security and web security, too**
 - OS is a special type of software
 - Dynamic webs and web apps can be thought as software, too



Linux
application



Ubuntu

Operating
system

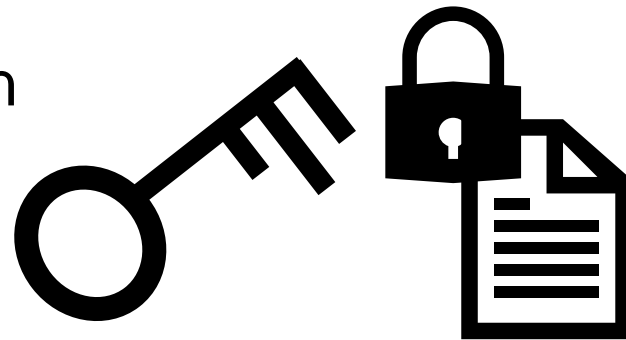


Web
application

What about Cryptography, etc.?

- **Cryptography is a strong and important tool for security**
 - But it's a *misconception* to equate *security* with *cryptography*
 - There is a separate course for cryptography (CSE4188), so we will not discuss it in this course
- **There are many other fields in security as well, such as *network security*, *hardware security*, etc.**
 - But these topics require lots of field-specific knowledges
 - Ex) You must know *network* well before learning *network security*

Encryption & Decryption



Today's Topic

■ Goal and scope of this course

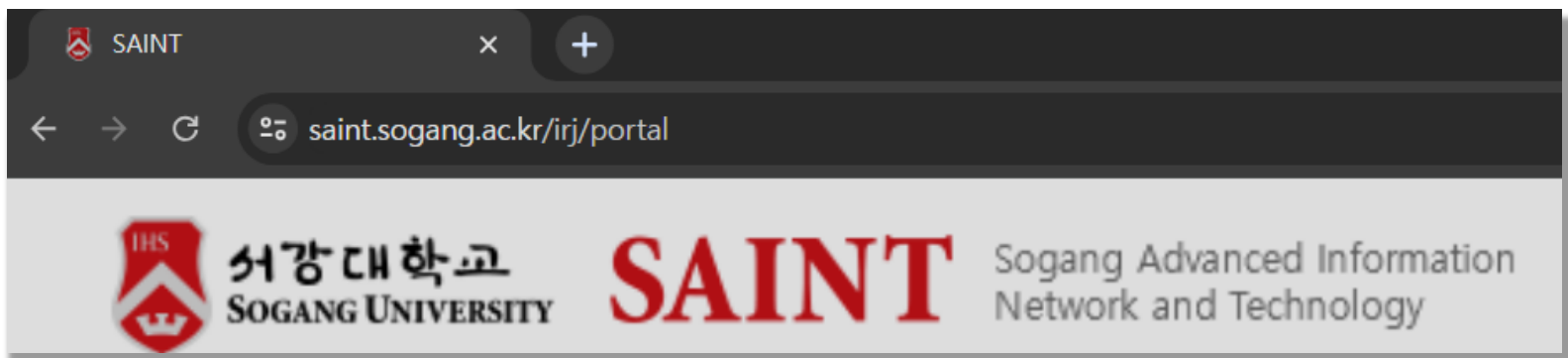
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■ Basic concepts and terminologies in security

- CIA properties
- Common types of attacks
- Threat model

The CIA Properties

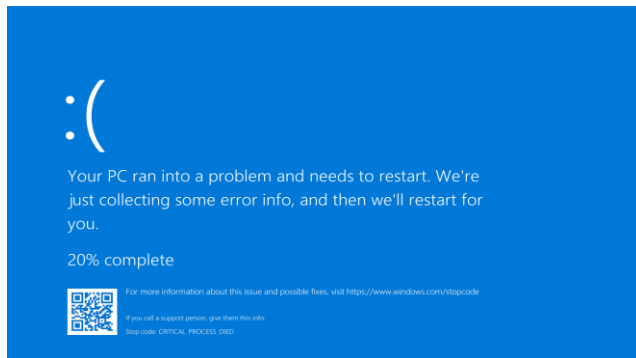
- Key properties that we want to achieve for security
 - **Confidentiality**: secrets must be kept secret
 - **Integrity**: data should not be tampered
 - **Availability**: the system must be usable
- Ex) Consider the **SAINT** system of our university
 - Your grade must be visible/modifiable by authenticated users
 - The system must not go down



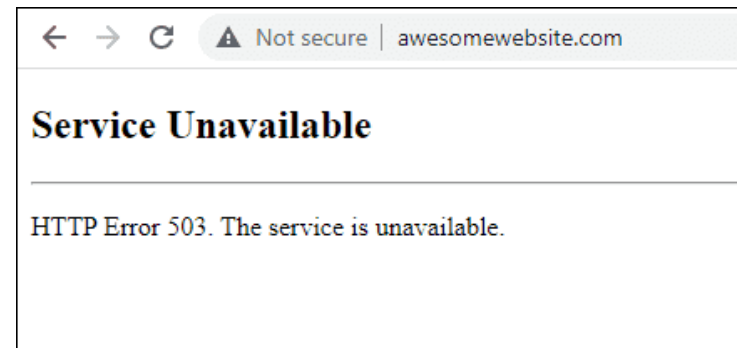
Common Types of Attacks

■ Denial-of-service

- Shutting down your system or service running on it



Blue Screen of Death



503 Error

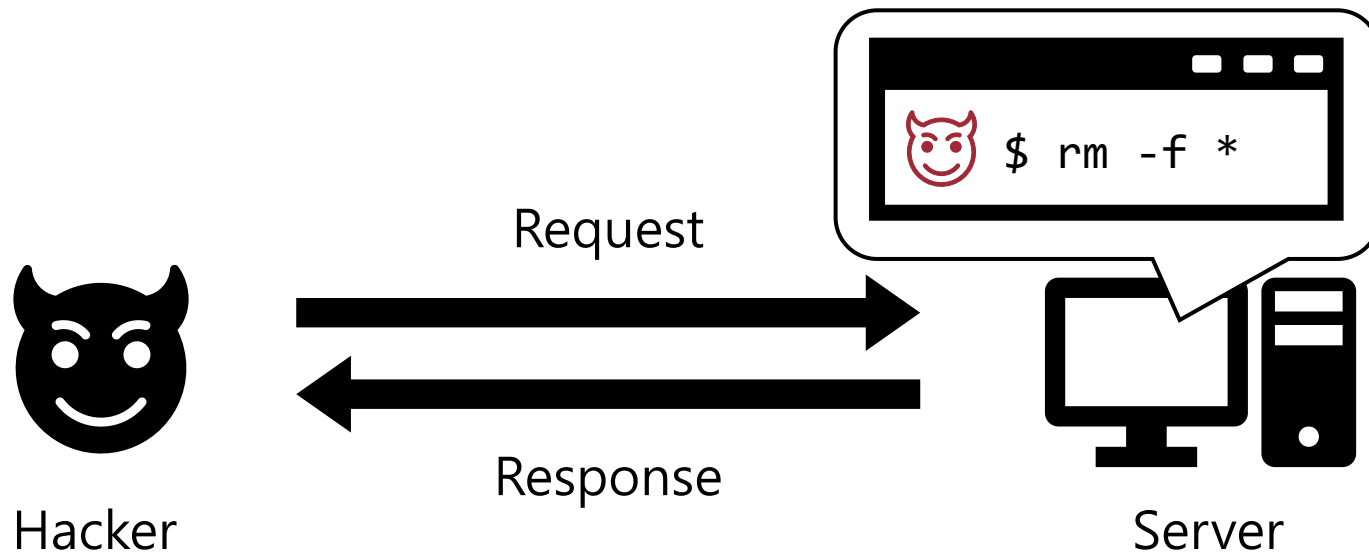
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■ Denial-of-service

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■ Code execution

- Running arbitrary, unintended code in your system



Common Types of Attacks

■ Denial-of-service

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■ Code execution

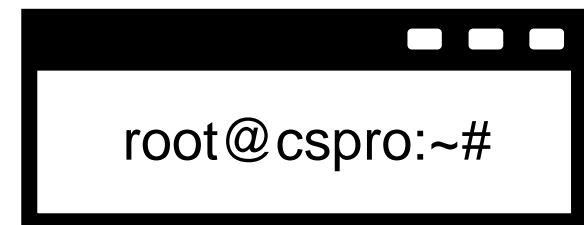
- Running arbitrary, unintended code in your system

■ Privilege escalation

- Gaining unintended privileges



jschoi@cspro:~\$

A terminal window with a black title bar and three white window control buttons. The text inside is 'jschoi@cspro:~\$'.

root@cspro:~#

A terminal window with a black title bar and three white window control buttons. The text inside is 'root@cspro:~#'.

Common Types of Attacks

■ Denial-of-service

- Shutting down your system or

■ Code execution

- Running arbitrary, unintended

■ Privilege escalation

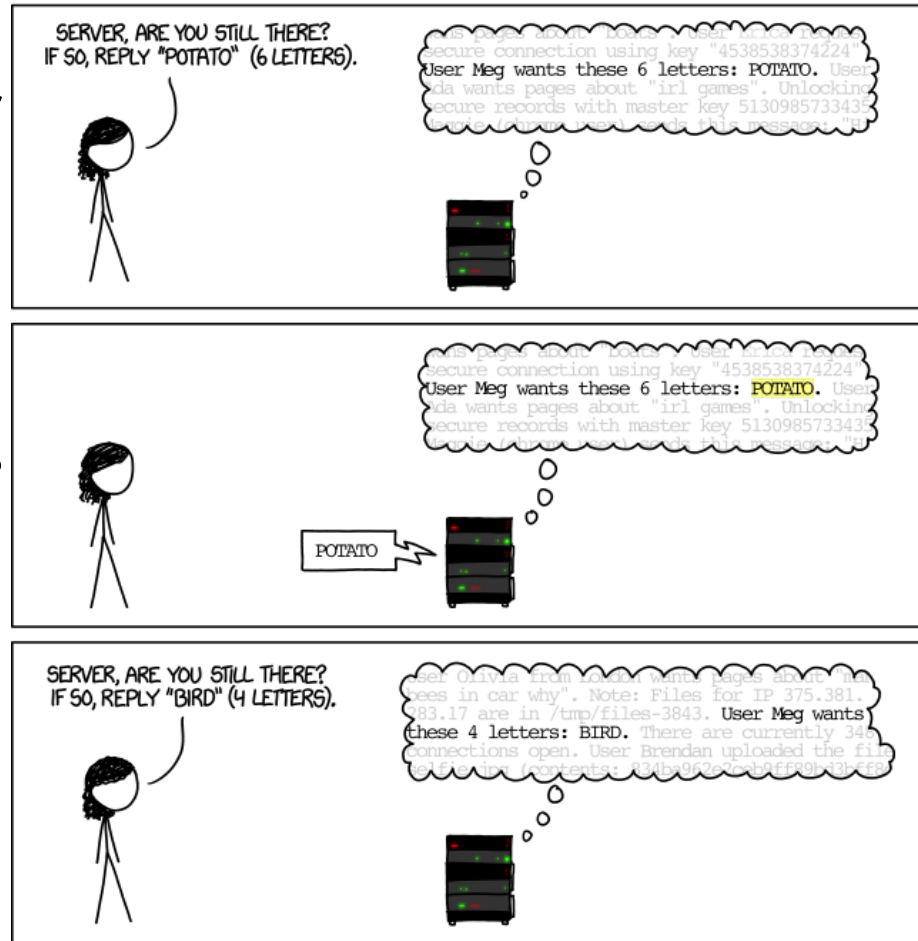
- Gaining unintended privileges

■ Information leakage

- Accessing sensitive data
- Ex) Heartbleed bug



HOW THE HEARTBLEED BUG WORKS:



Common Types of Attacks

■ Denial-of-service

- Shutting down your system or

■ Code execution

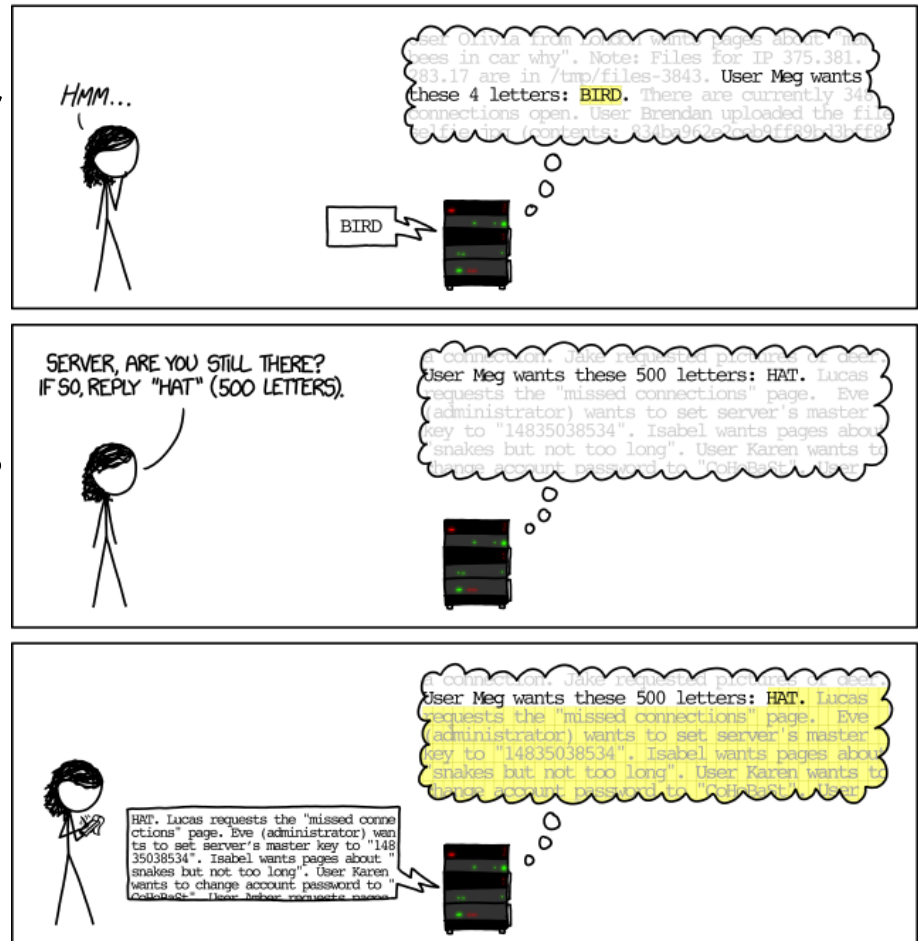
- Running arbitrary, unintended

■ Privilege escalation

- Gaining unintended privileges

■ Information leakage

- Accessing sensitive data
- Ex) Heartbleed bug



Threat Modeling

- **Broad meaning:** the overall process of identifying system's potential vulnerabilities and threats
- In **narrow meaning**, threat model usually specifies:
 - What is legitimately allowed for arbitrary users (including hacker)
 - What hackers want to achieve by exploiting vulnerabilities
 - Which *attack surfaces* hackers can target
 - Ex) Consider a scenario where one of the students in this class tries to attack CSPRO server: What is the *threat model*?
 - Of course, you must never do this!