



27&28. SECURITY INTRO & AUTH

- Attacks Happen example (P13)
- HOW TO SHOP FOR FREE ONLINE example (P19.20)
- Other Attacks (P21)
- Security: Real World VS. Computer (P22-23)
- Why is Security So Hard (P24-27)
- Fault Tolerant Fails Here(P28)
 - Much Harder to Reason about Security(P29)

2 Steps towards Building a More Secure System



Be clear about goals: "**policy**"



Be clear about assumptions: "**threat model**"

- Policy: Goals(P31)
- Threat Model: Assumptions(P32-34)
 - What does a threat model look like
 - Unrealistic / incomplete threat models
 - important to have a threat model
 - Overly-ambitious threat models not always a good thing

GUARD MODEL

- Guard Model of Security: Complete mediation(P6-7)

- Designing the Guard(P8)
- Example: Unix FS(P9)
- Example: Web Server(P10)
- Example: Firewall(P11)
- 可能出问题的原因(P12)
 - Bypassing Complete Mediation
 - Example: SQL Injection
 - Example: Paymaxx.com (2005)

AUTHENTICATION: PASSWORD

- Authentication的三种方式 (P18)
- Authentication: Password (P19)
 - Timing Attack: Guess One Character at a Time (P20-23)
 - solution : Idea: Store Hash of Password (P24-27)
- Store Hash of Password的相关改进 : Salting (P31-32)
- Bootstrap Authentication (P33)
 - Session Cookies: Strawman (P34-35)
- Phishing Attacks (P36)
- Key Problem of Password : once you send a password to the server, it can impersonate you (P37)
 - Technique 1: challenge-response scheme (P38-39)
 - Tech 2: use passwords to authenticate the server (P40-41)
 - Tech 3: turn offline into online attack (P42-44)
 - Tech 4: Specific password (P45)
 - Tech 5: one-time passwords (P46-47)
 - Tech 6: bind authentication and request authorization (P49)
 - Tech 7: FIDO: Replace the Password (P50)

- **Three Bindings (lec29 P4)**
- **Bootstrapping: 在初始化和修改密码时的相关问题(P5)**