

# Introduction to Security

**Instructor: Khaled Diab**

# On Wednesday...

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- ☐ Read the “how to read a paper”
- ☐ Read the “project startup document”
- ☐ Read and understand the syllabus
- ☐ Sign the Ethics form
- ☐ Get to know your classmates, and form project groups
- ☐ Start thinking about project ideas
- ☐ Prepare an answer for “What do you think security is?”

# What is Security?

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# What is Security?

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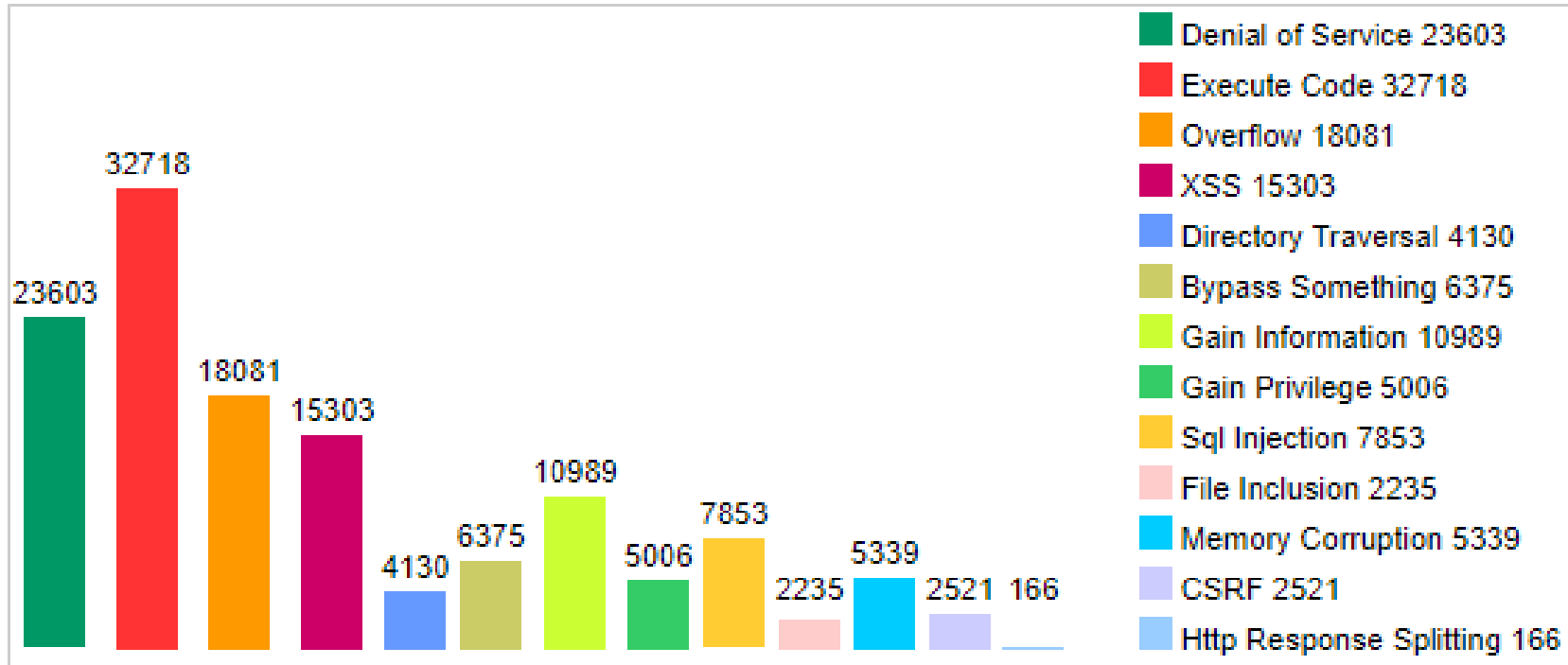
“Managing a malicious adversary [and] guaranteeing **properties** even if a malicious adversary tries to attack” – Adrian Perrig

# Security is Hard

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1. Lack of security-driven designs
  - For many software systems and network protocols
  - Focusing on functionality not security!
2. Finding vulnerability has become a business
3. Side-channel attacks
4. Too many threats
5. ...

# Lack of security-driven designs



# Lack of security-driven designs

## Top 50 Products By Total Number Of "Distinct" Vulnerabilities in 2019

Go to year: [1999](#) [2000](#) [2001](#) [2002](#) [2003](#) [2004](#) [2005](#) [2006](#) [2007](#) [2008](#) [2009](#) [2010](#) [2011](#) [2012](#) [2013](#) [2014](#) [2015](#) [2016](#) [2017](#) [2018](#) [2019](#) [2020](#) [All Time Leaders](#)

	Product Name	Vendor Name	Product Type	Number of Vulnerabilities
1	<a href="#">Android</a>	<a href="#">Google</a>	OS	<a href="#">414</a>
2	<a href="#">Debian Linux</a>	<a href="#">Debian</a>	OS	<a href="#">360</a>
3	<a href="#">Windows Server 2016</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">357</a>
4	<a href="#">Windows 10</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">357</a>
5	<a href="#">Windows Server 2019</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">351</a>
6	<a href="#">Acrobat Reader Dc</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">342</a>
7	<a href="#">Acrobat Dc</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">342</a>
8	<a href="#">Cpanel</a>	<a href="#">Cpanel</a>	Application	<a href="#">321</a>
9	<a href="#">Windows 7</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">250</a>
10	<a href="#">Windows Server 2008</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">248</a>

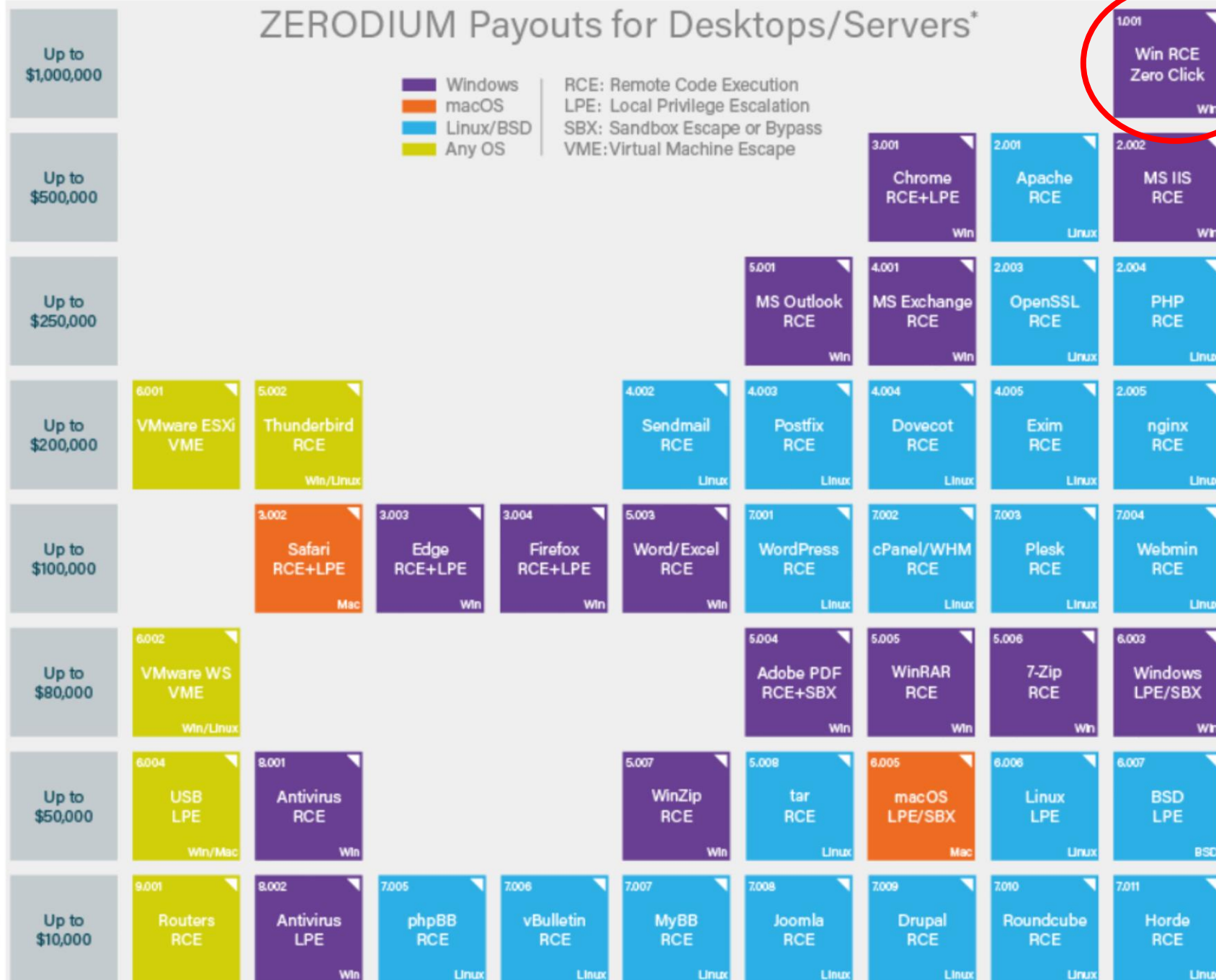
# Finding vulnerability has become a business

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- Bug bounty programs
  - Google Vulnerability Reward Program: up to \$31,337
  - Microsoft Bounty Program: up to \$100K
  - Apple Bug Bounty program: up to \$200K (secure boot firmware)
- Acquiring vulnerabilities
  - Zerodium: up to \$2M for iOS, \$500K for Android



# ZERODIUM Payouts for Desktops/Servers\*

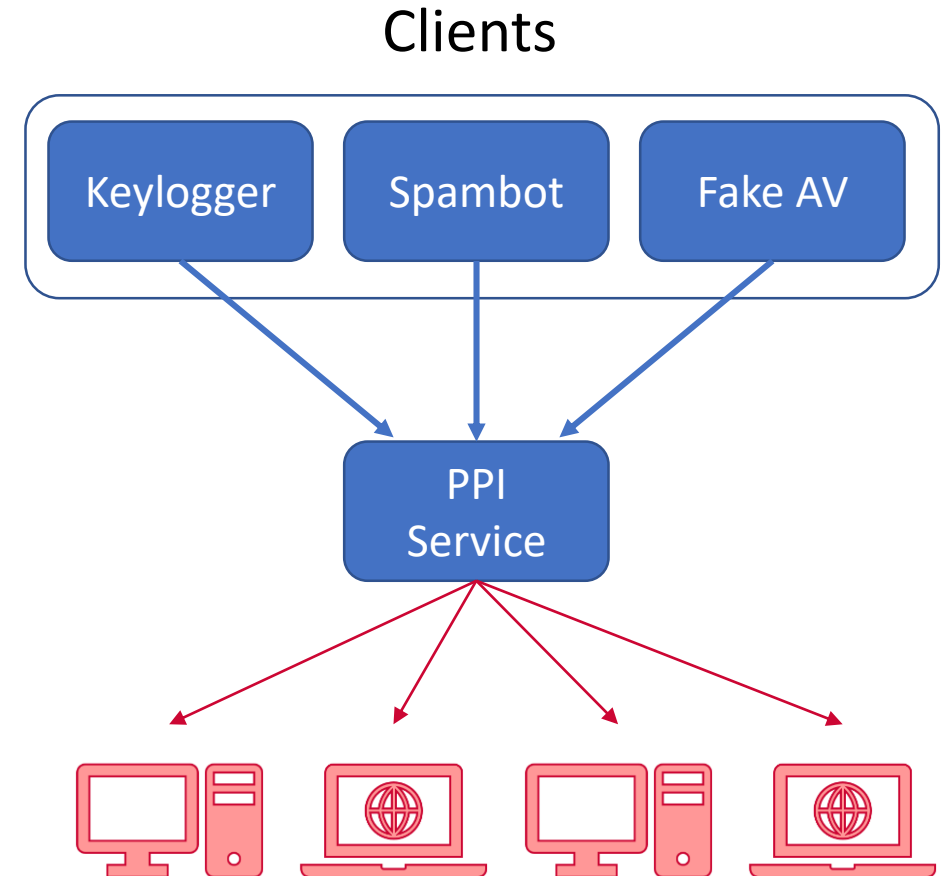


\* All payouts are subject to change or cancellation without notice. All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

2019/01 © zerodium.com

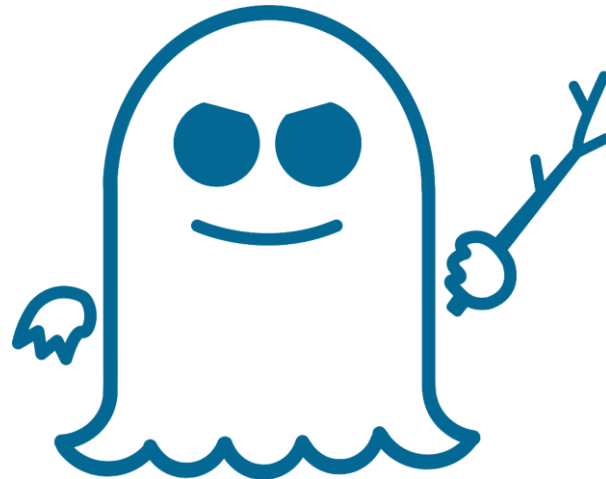
# ...or even worse: A Marketplace for owned machines

- Pay-per-install (PPI) services
- PPI operation:
  1. Own victim machine
  2. Download and install client program
  3. Charge client



# Side-channel attacks

- Attacks that are based on implementation of a system
  - Timing attacks
  - Power analysis attacks
  - Electromagnetic attacks
  - Caching attacks



# Too many threats...

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- Consider the Internet
  - Every host, router, middlebox is a potential threat
  - Esp. when they become Zombies



# Threat Modelling

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- There is no such thing as perfect security!
  - Risk management is a critical activity in security.
- Defining security per context; identify:
  - assets,
  - adversaries and motivations,
  - threats,
  - vulnerabilities,
  - risk, and
  - possible defenses.

# Threat Modelling

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- **Assets:**
  - What are we trying to protect? How valuable are those assets?
- **Adversaries:**
  - Who might try to attack, and why?
- **Vulnerabilities:**
  - How might the system be weak?
- **Threats:**
  - What actions might an adversary take to exploit vulnerabilities?
- **Risk:**
  - How important are assets? How likely is exploit?
- **Possible Defenses**

# Security Goals

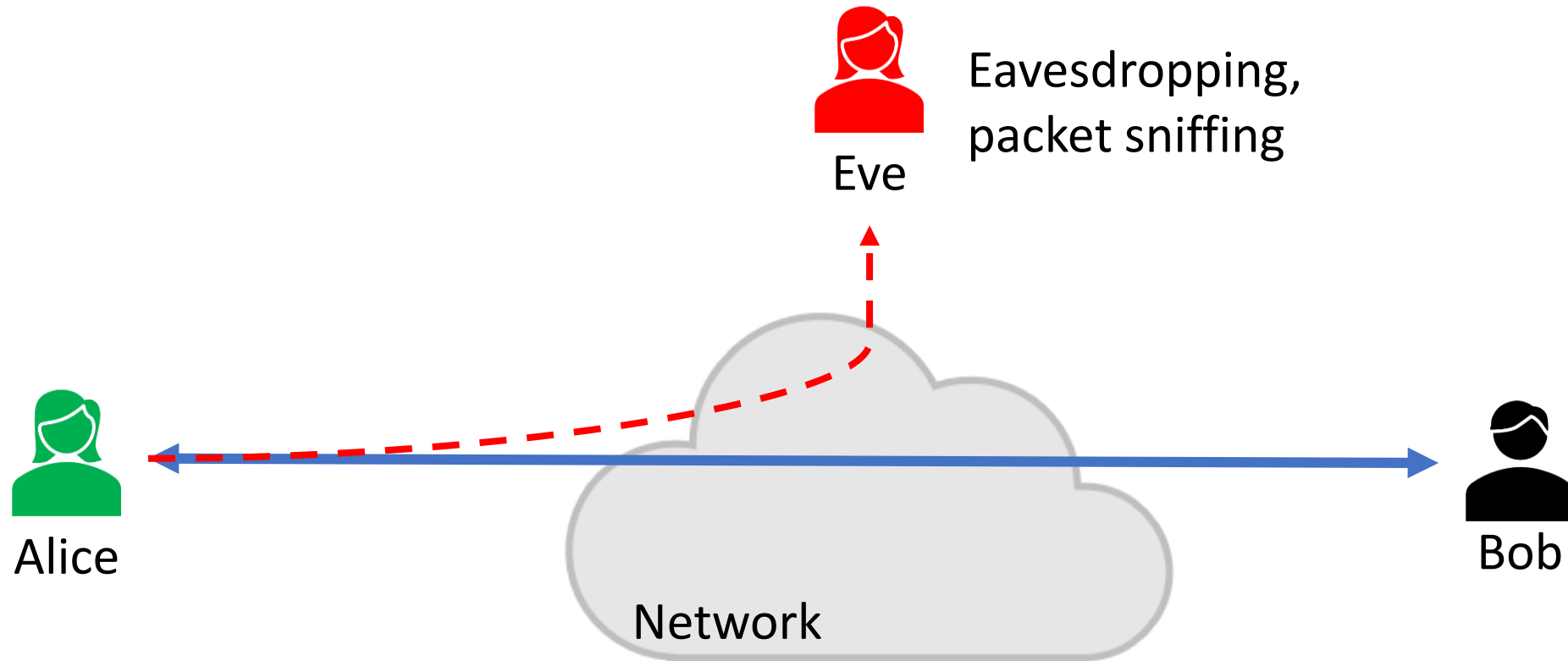
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- Common general security goals: “CIA”
  - Confidentiality
  - Integrity
  - Authenticity
  - Availability

# Confidentiality (Privacy)

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- Confidentiality is **concealment of information**.

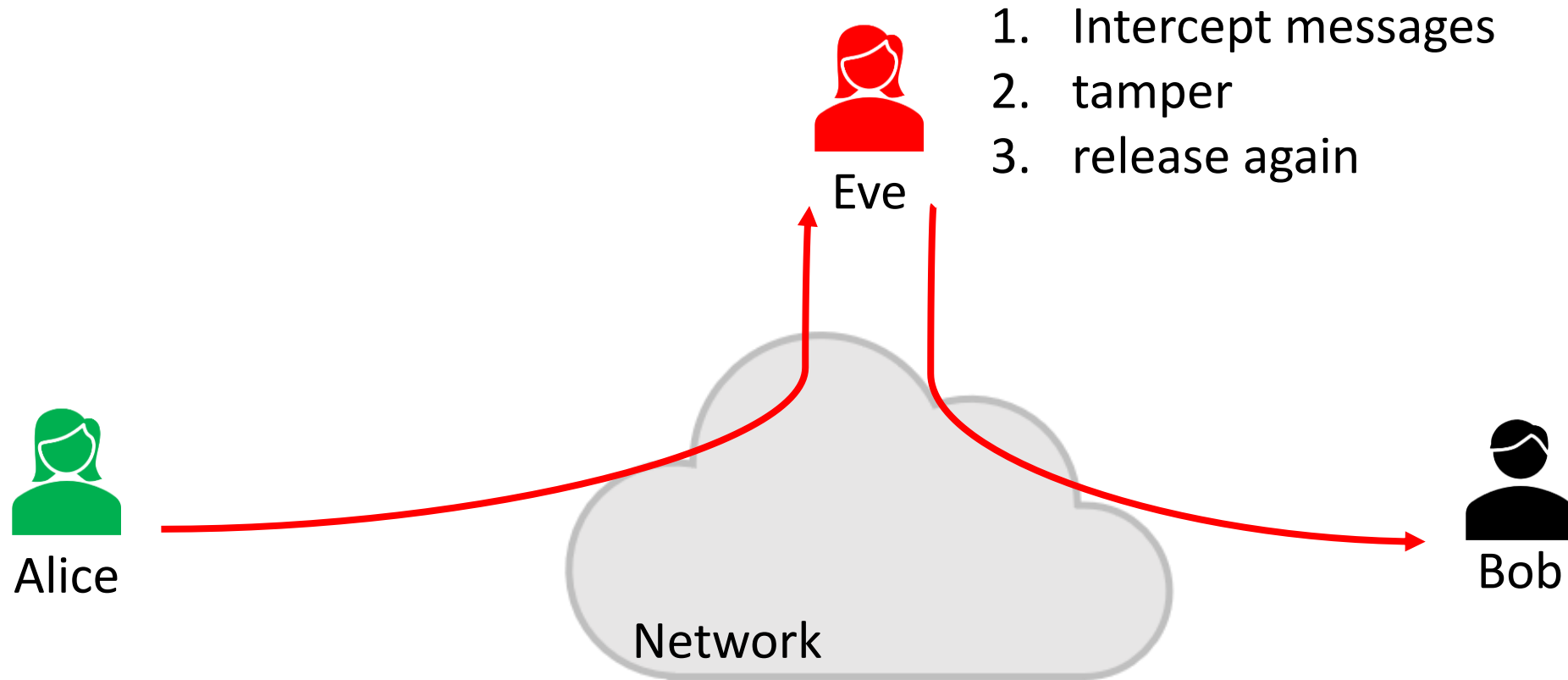




# Integrity

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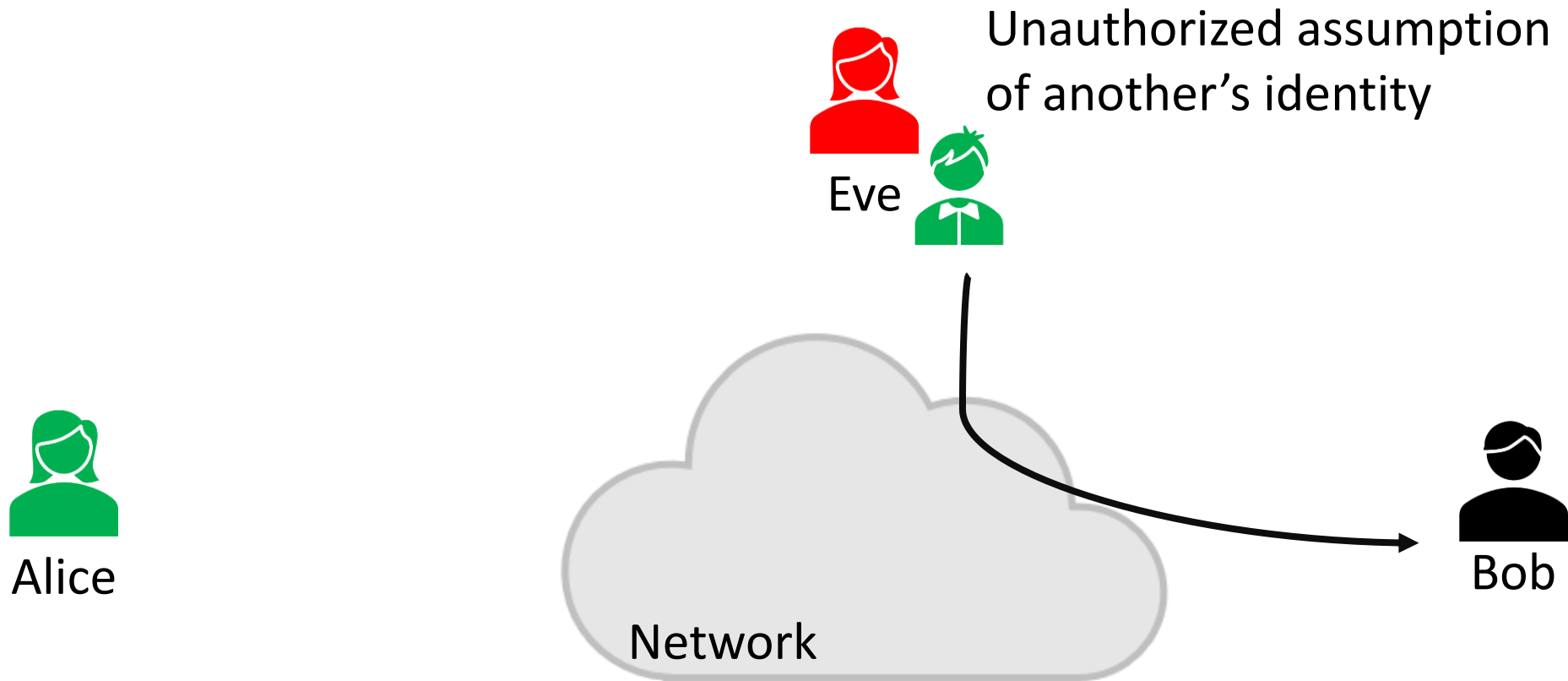
- Integrity is **prevention of unauthorized changes**.



# Authenticity

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- Authenticity is **knowing who you are talking to**.



# Authenticity

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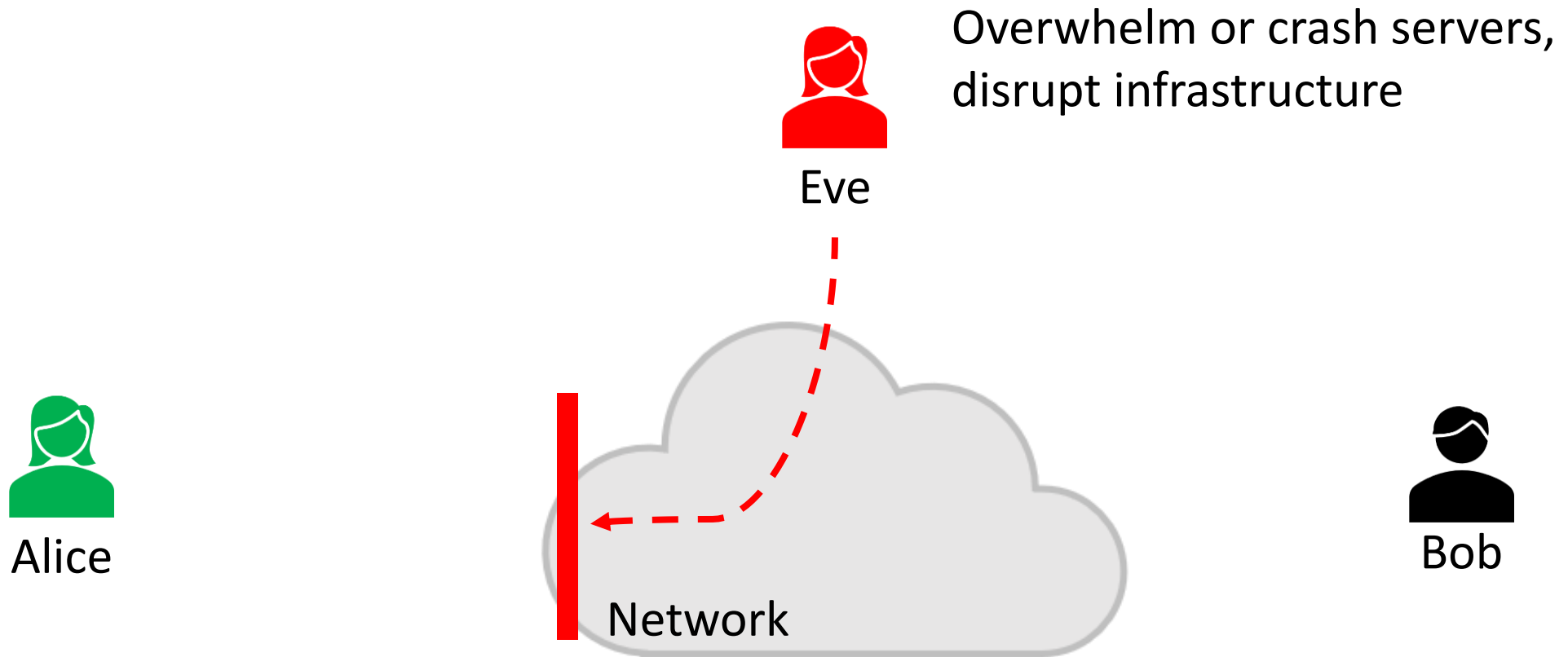


*"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."*

# Availability

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- Availability is **ability to use information or resources**.



# Threat Modeling Example: Electronic Voting



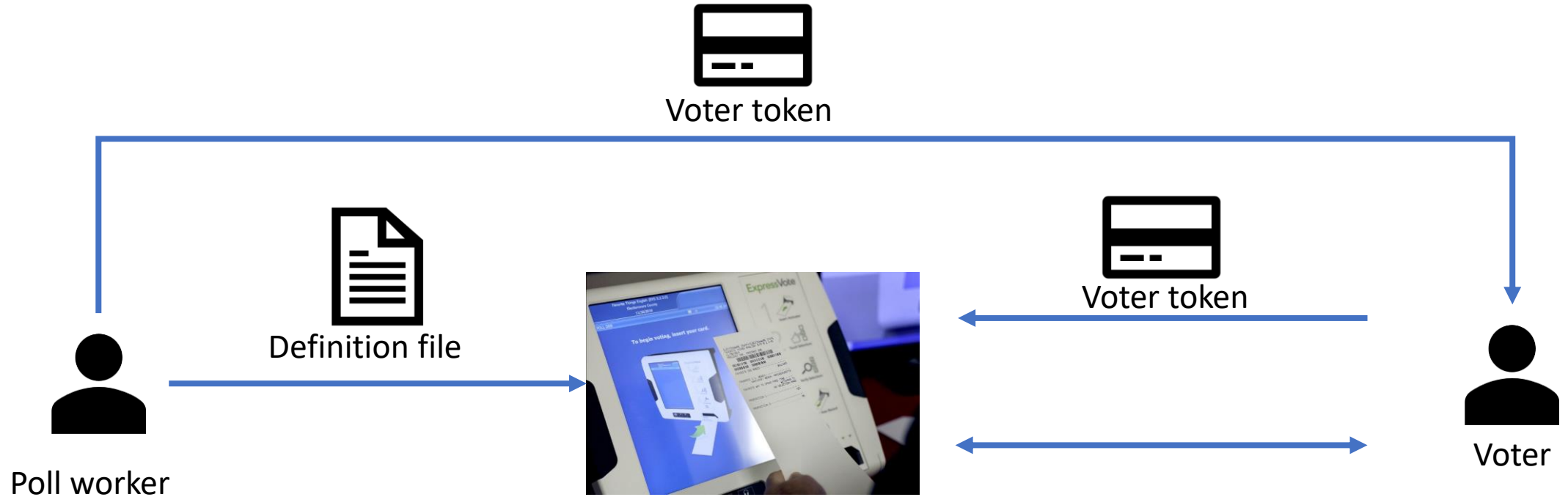
# Pre-Election

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**Pre-election:** Poll workers load “ballot definition files” on voting machine.

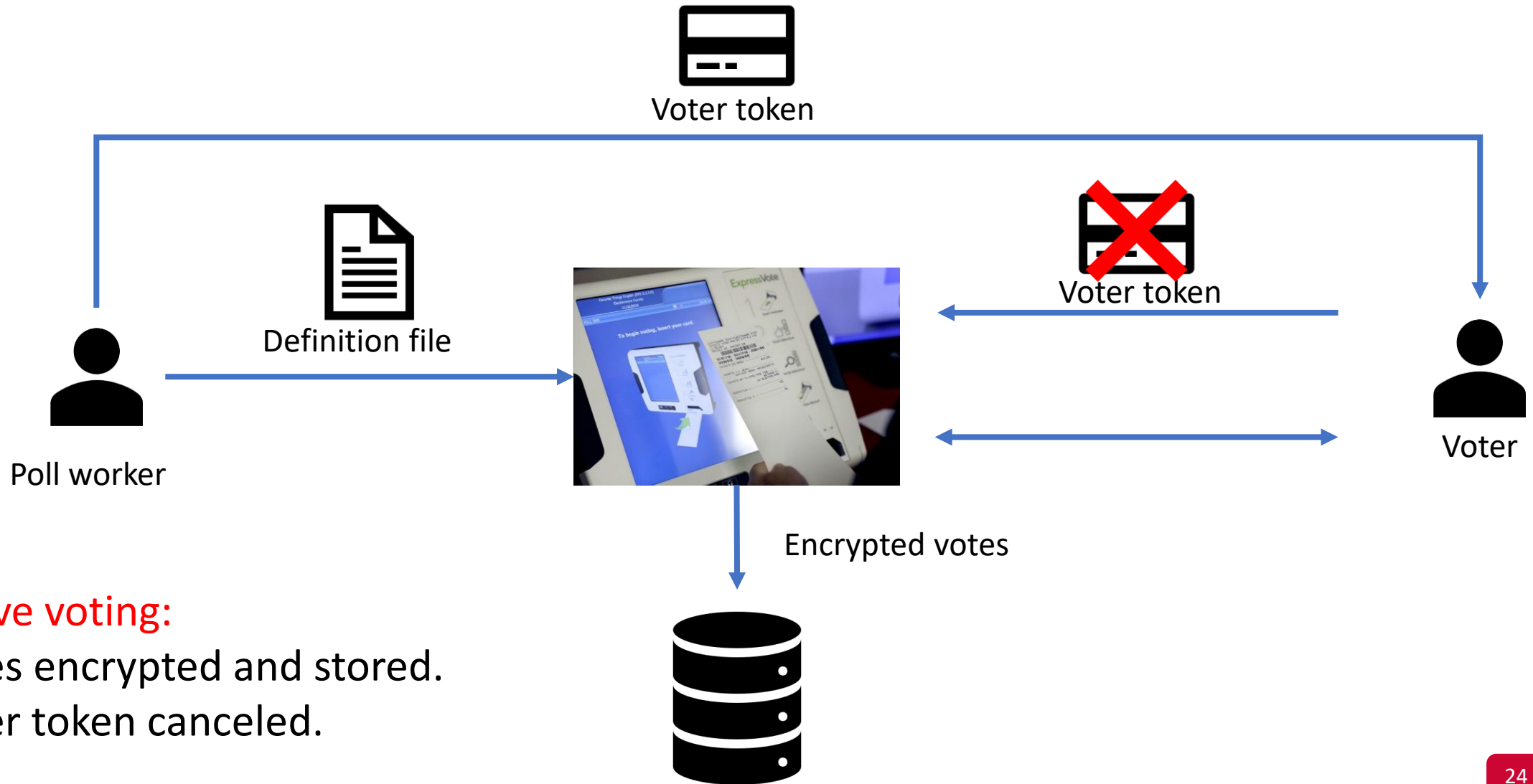
# Active Voting



## Active voting:

Voters obtain **single-use** tokens from poll workers. Voters use tokens to activate machines and vote.

# Active Voting






# Post-Election


  
Voter token

  
Definition file

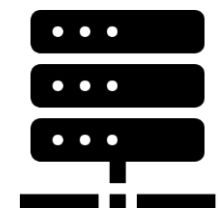
  
Poll worker



  
Voter token

  
Voter

Encrypted votes



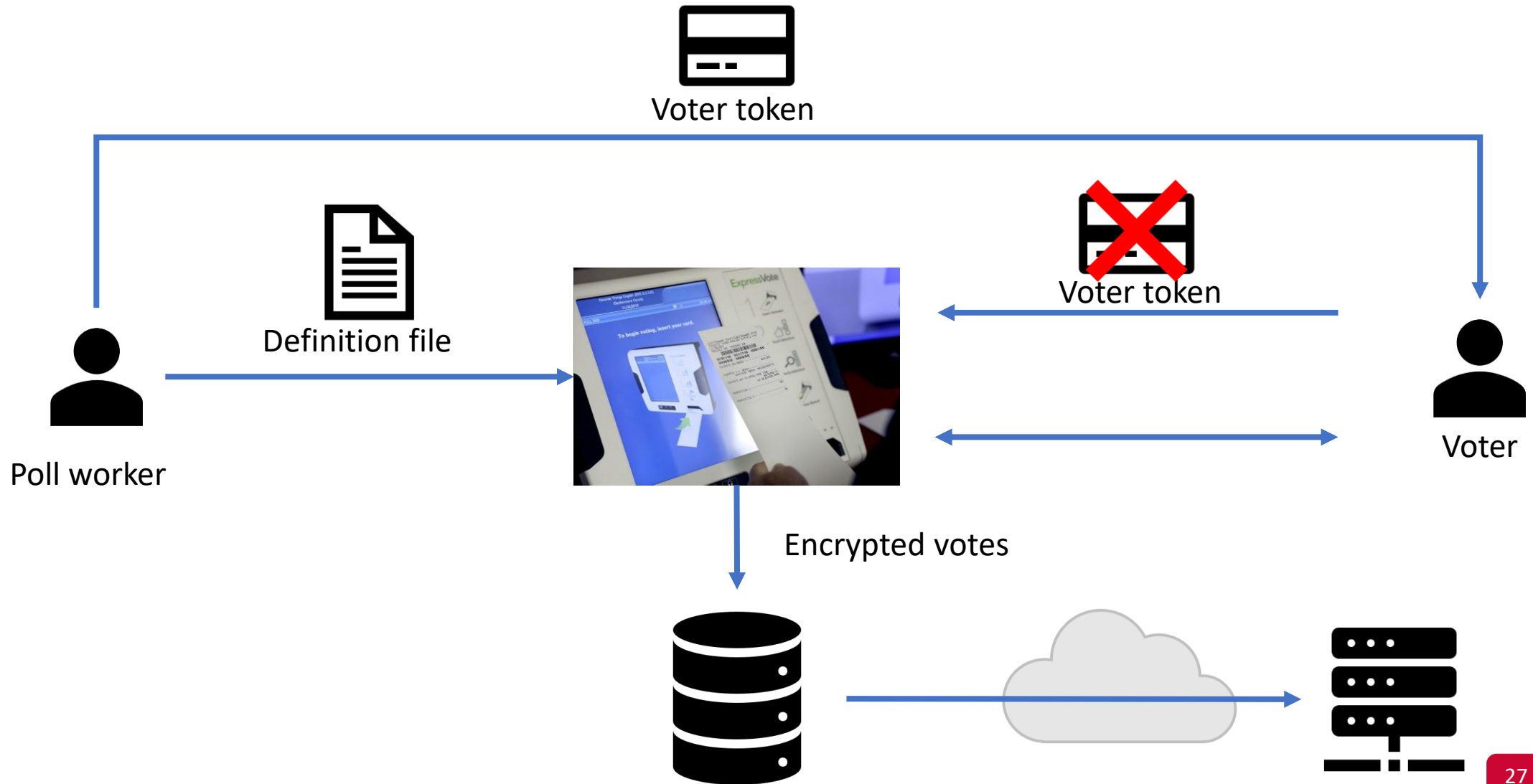
**Post-election:**  
Stored votes transported to  
tabulation center.

# eVoting Security

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- Security goals:
  - Adversary should not be able to tamper with the election outcome
    - By changing votes (**integrity**)
    - By voting on behalf of someone (**authenticity**)
    - By denying voters the right to vote (**availability**)
  - Adversary should not be able to figure out how voters vote (**confidentiality**)

# What are the potential concerns?



# Potential Adversaries

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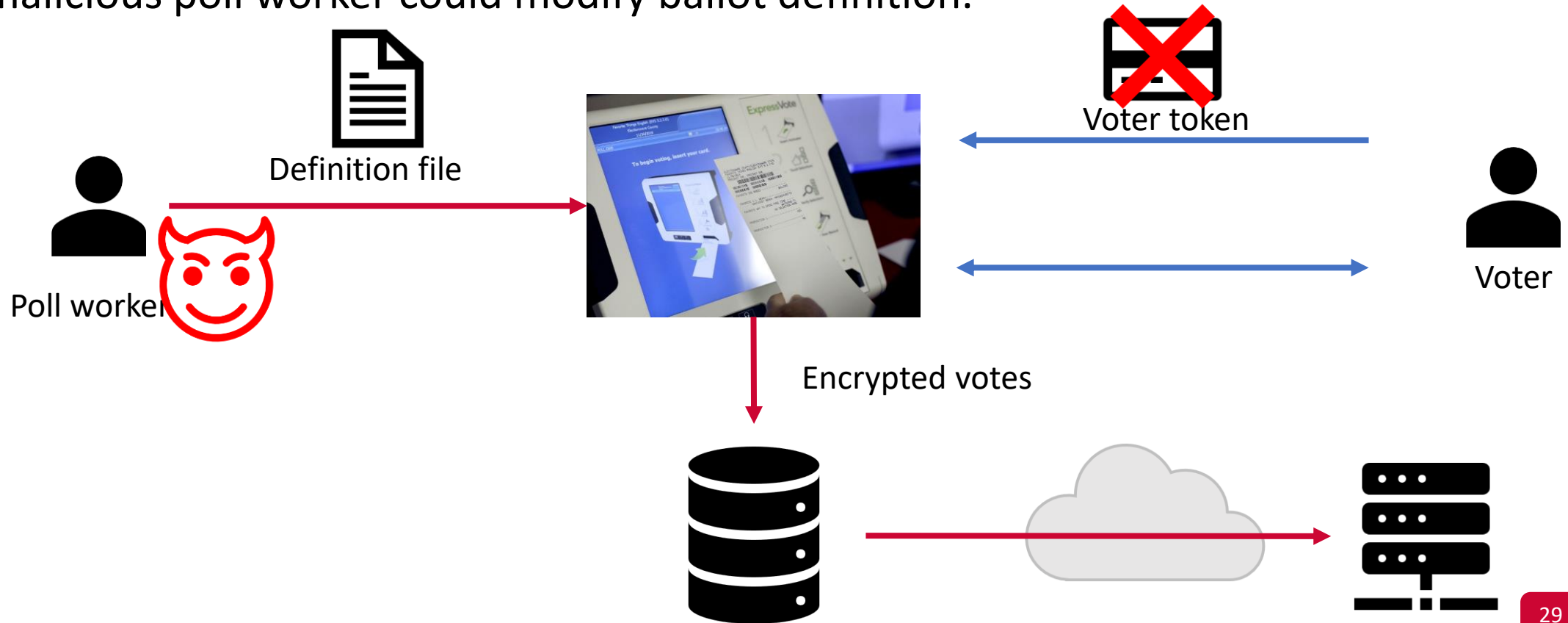
- Voters
- Election officials
- Employees of voting machine manufacturer
  - Software/hardware engineers
  - Maintenance people
- Other engineers
  - Makers of hardware
  - Makers of underlying software or add-on components
  - Makers of compiler
- ...

# Examples

Problem: Ballot definition files are not authenticated.

Example attack:

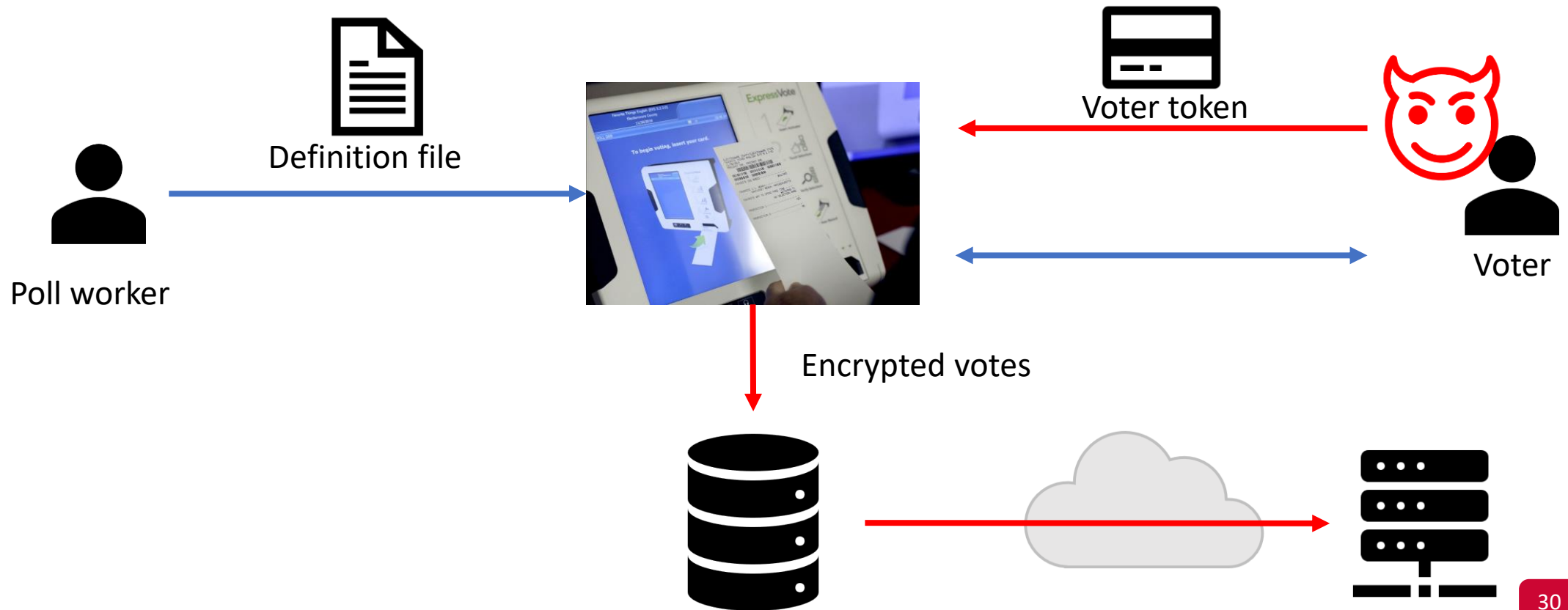
A malicious poll worker could modify ballot definition.



# Examples

Problem: Smartcards can perform cryptographic operations. But there is no authentication from voter token to terminal.

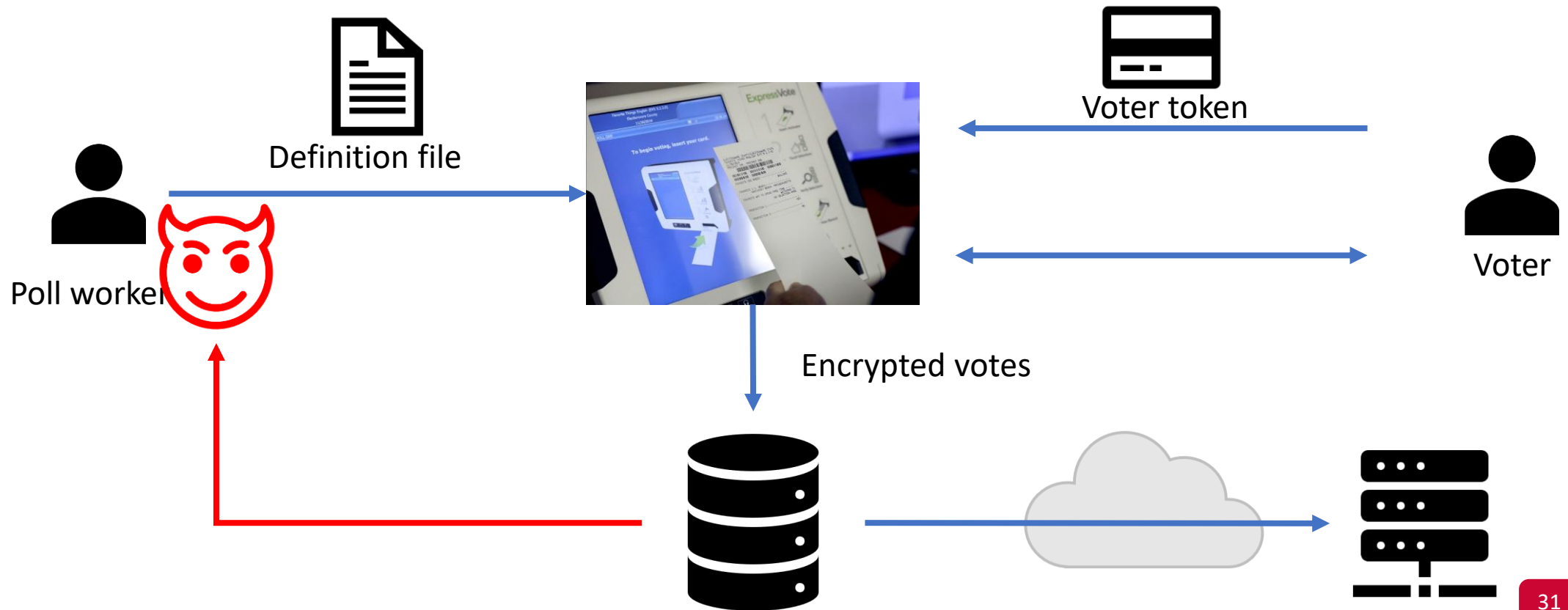
Example attack: A regular voter could make his or her own voter token and vote multiple times.



# Examples

Problem: Votes stored in the order cast.

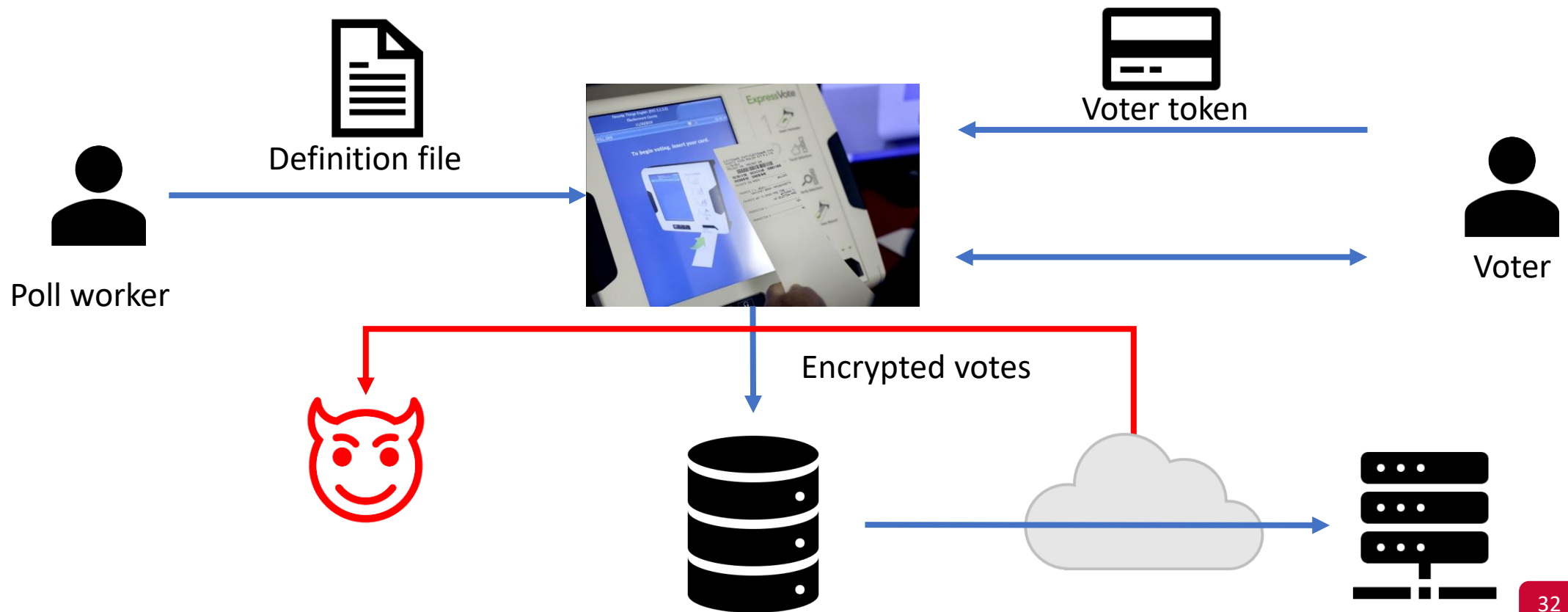
Example attack: A poll worker could determine how voters vote.



# Examples

Problem: When votes transmitted to server, they are decrypted first; the cleartext results are sent the server.

Example attack: A sophisticated outsider could determine how voters vote.





# Security Approaches

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- Prevention
  - Stop an attack
- Detection
  - Detect an ongoing or past attack
- Incident Response
  - Respond to attacks

# Prevention

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- Preventing an incident requires careful analysis and planning:
- Design and implementation of:
  - Security policies
  - Security awareness
  - Access controls

# Detection

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- Perfect security is impossible  
→ *no matter what level of protection a system may have it will get compromised*
- Timely detection and notification of a compromise is critical  
→ *Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)*

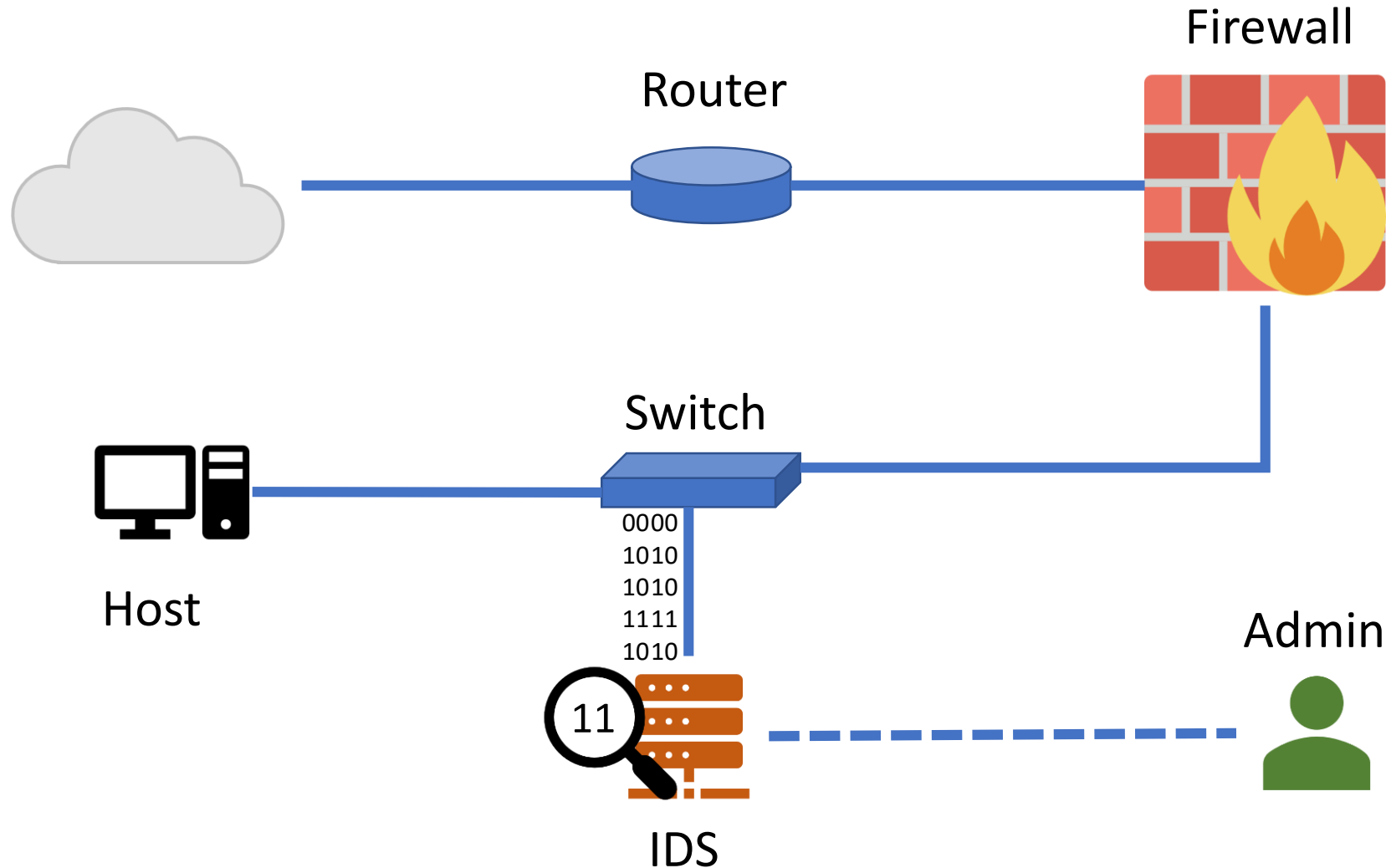
# Intrusion Detection Systems

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- Alarm with brains
- Imagine a fire alarm that had the capability of:
  - detecting a fire,
  - distinguish the type of fire,
  - pinpoint its source and path,
  - alert the building occupants and fire department,
  - and forward intelligence to the firehouse prior to their response.
- All of this while distinguishing normal activity such as bad cooking!

# Intrusion Detection Systems

- IDS should be **strategically** placed at the network and application levels



# Intrusion Detection Systems

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- Monitoring and notification
- Detecting attack signatures and also changes in files, configurations and activity
- IDS must have the ability to distinguish normal system activity from malicious activity.
  - FPs → too many alarms
  - FNs → too many undetected attacks

# Technical Enablers

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- Crypto
- Roots of trust
  - Trusted hardware
  - Trusted hypervisor
- Program Analysis/Verification
- (Anomaly) Detection Algorithms

# Crypto Primitives

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1. Encryption/Decryption
  2. Digital Signatures
  3. One-way hash fun
- Applications?



# Crypto != Security

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- Key technology enabler, but ..
- Many other things could go wrong
- Crypto Implementation vulnerabilities
- Architectural flaws
- Insider threats
- ...

# Heartbleed

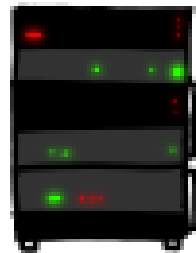
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## HOW THE HEARTBLEED BUG WORKS:

SERVER, ARE YOU STILL THERE?  
IF SO, REPLY "POTATO" (6 LETTERS).

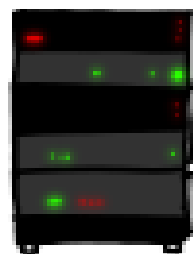


...this pages about "boats". User Erica requests  
secure connection using key "4538538374224".  
User Meg wants these 6 letters: POTATO. User  
Ada wants pages about "irl games". Unlocking  
secure records with master key 5130985733435.  
Laurie (chrome user) sends this message: "Hi





POTATO

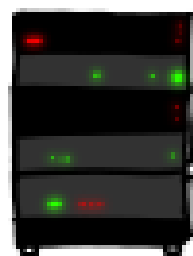


...wants pages about "boats". User Erica requests  
secure connection using key "4538538374224".  
User Meg wants these 6 letters: **POTATO**. User  
Ada wants pages about "irl games". Unlocking  
secure records with master key 5130985733435  
Marrie (chrome user) sends this message: "H

SERVER, ARE YOU STILL THERE?  
IF SO, REPLY "BIRD" (4 LETTERS).



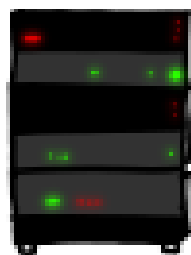
User Olivia from London wants pages about "may  
bees in car why". Note: Files for IP 375.381.  
283.17 are in /tmp/files-3843. User Meg wants  
these 4 letters: BIRD. There are currently 348  
connections open. User Brendan uploaded the file  
selfie.jpg (contents: 834ba962e20eb9ff89b43b6ff8)



HMM...



BIRD

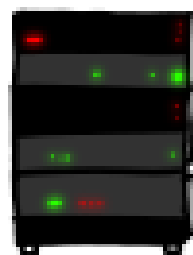


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SERVER, ARE YOU STILL THERE?  
IF SO, REPLY "HAT" (500 LETTERS).



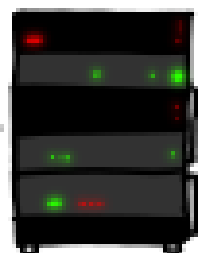
a connection. Jake requested pictures of deer. User Meg wants these 500 letters: HAT. Lucas requests the "missed connections" page. Eve (administrator) wants to set server's master key to "14835038534". Isabel wants pages about 'snakes but not too long'. User Karen wants to change account password to "CoHoBaSt". User





HAT. Lucas requests the "missed connections" page. Eve (administrator) wants to set server's master key to "14835038534". Isabel wants pages about "snakes but not too long". User Karen wants to change account password to "CoHoBaSt". User Robert requests pages

a connection. Jake requested pictures of deer. User Meg wants these 500 letters: HAT. Lucas requests the "missed connections" page. Eve (administrator) wants to set server's master key to "14835038534". Isabel wants pages about "snakes but not too long". User Karen wants to change account password to "CoHoBaSt". User



# Attacker Asymmetric Advantage





# Attacker Asymmetric Advantage

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- Attacker only needs to win in one place
- Defender's response: Defense at every layer

# Whole System is Critical

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- Securing a system involves a whole-system view
  - Cryptography
  - Implementation
  - People
  - Physical security
  - Everything in between
- No reason to attack the strongest part of a system if you can walk right around it.

# Linux Backdoor

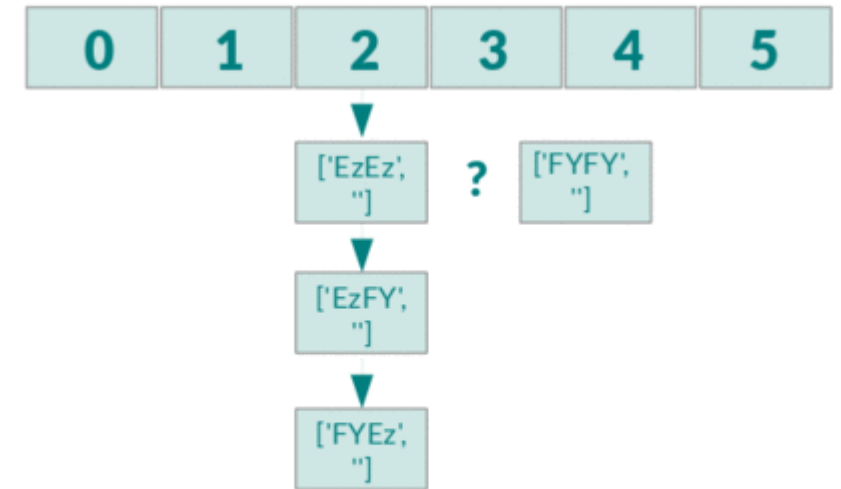
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```
if ((options == (__WCLONE|__WALL)) && (current->uid = 0))  
    retval = -EINVAL;
```

- Was never pushed to Linux master copy in BitKeeper
- Was noticed by a developer in CVS

# PHP Hash Collision DoS

- PHP stores arrays using hash tables
- If an attacker controls the input in a specific way, all the inputs will collide
- number of elements to traverse is quadratic (for every insertion)
  - more CPU cycles (3000X delay compared to normal operation)
  - Resulting in a DoS attack



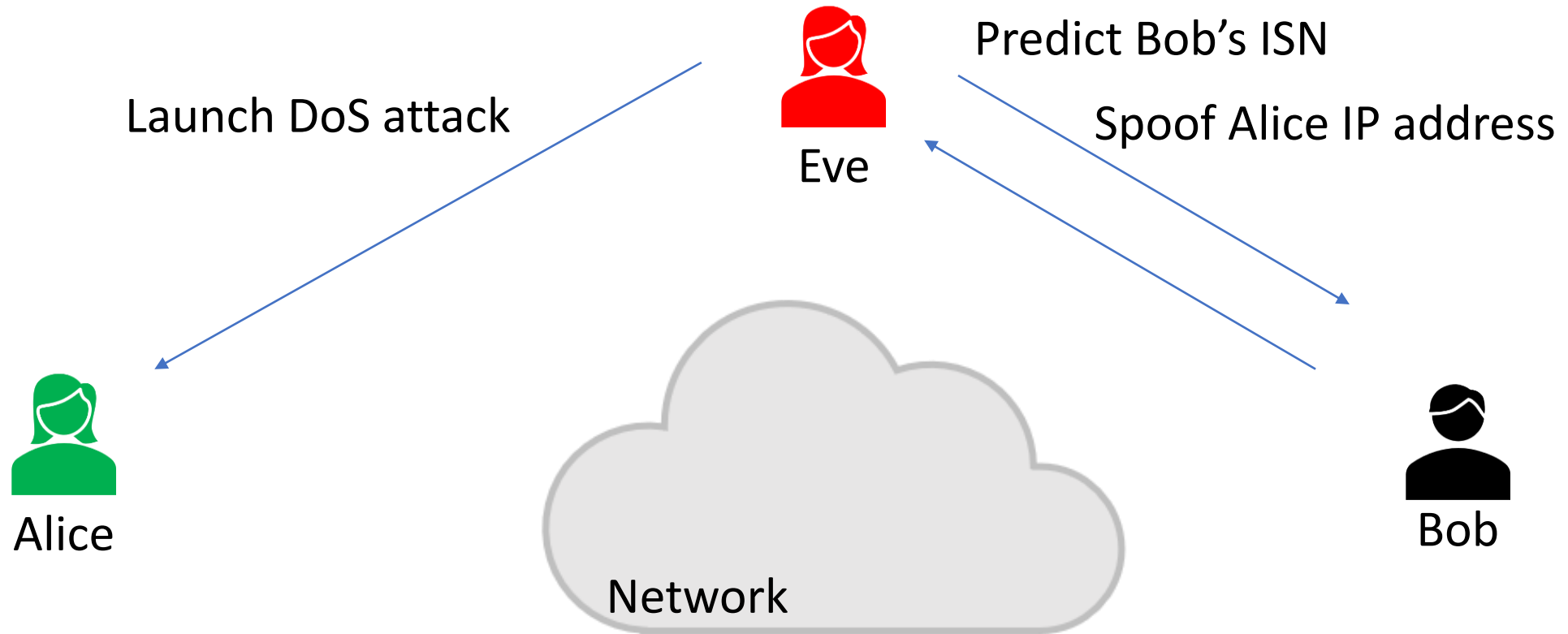
# PHP Hash Collision DoS

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- How did PHP solve this problem?
  - Set max. number of inputs
- Is this a good solution?
- What is the root cause of the attack?
- How do other languages address this vulnerability?

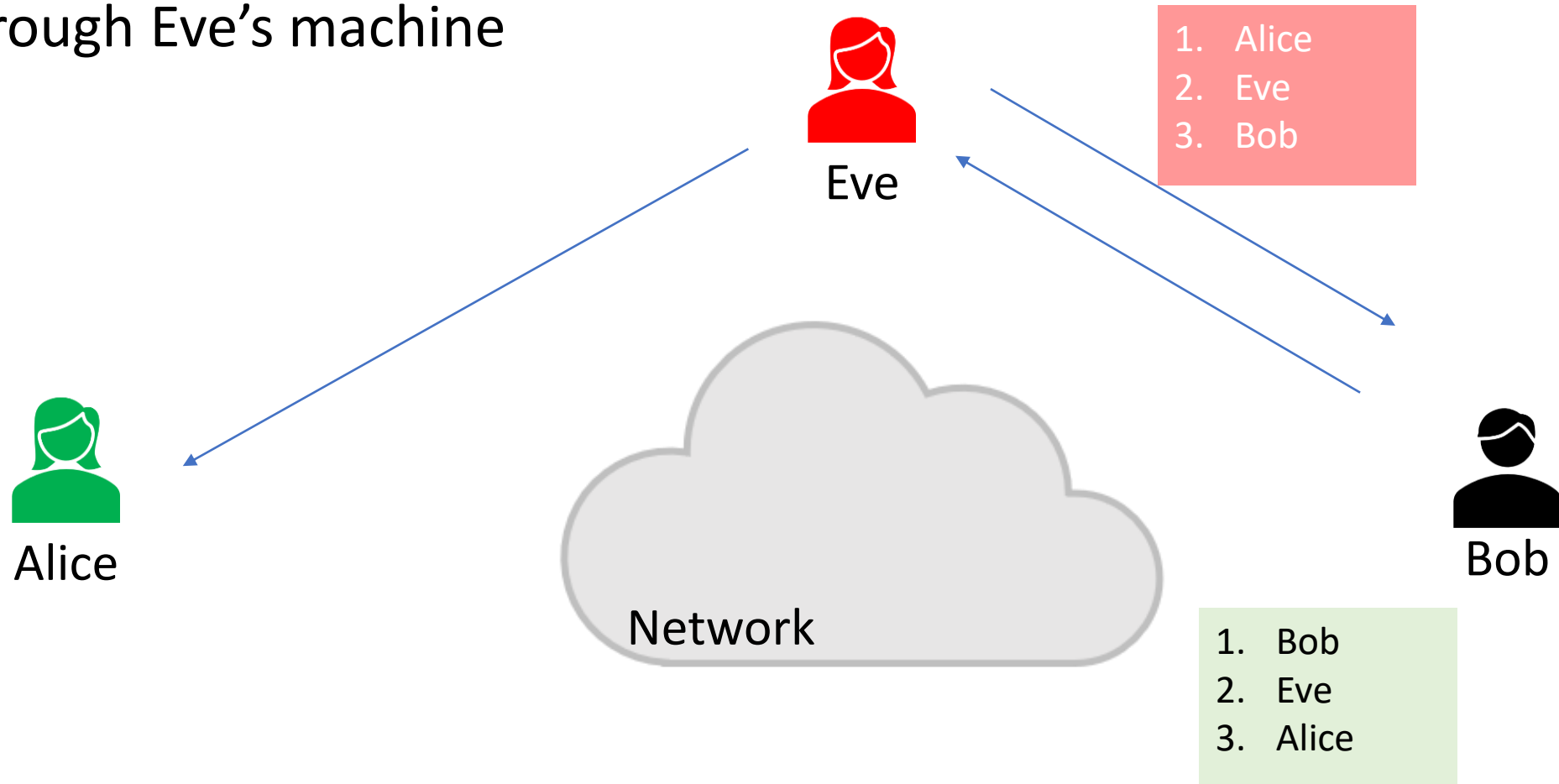
# TCP Sequence Number Prediction

- All TCP packets are numbered with a seq. number
  - Starting from an initial seq. number (ISN)



# IP Source Routing Attack

- Eve constructs a source-routed packet.
- Includes her IP address in the route, any response from Bob will pass through Eve's machine



# Next Lecture

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- Read “[x86 Assembly Guide](#)”



# Acknowledgment

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- Some of today's slides are based on or adapted from Franziska (Franzi) Roesner slides.