Computer Security and Networks

University of Birmingham

Outline of This Lecture

- Module Arrangements: When, Where, Who.
- Module Outline
- Module Outcome

Module Arrangements at Edgbaston

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- Where: On Campus lectures.
  - Tuesday, 11:00–12:50, Teaching and Learning Building LG18.
  - Lectures with Pop Quiz.

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- Microsoft Teams channel.

Module Evaluations

- 20% continuous assessment, 80% exams.
- Token based exercises.
  - When you complete an exercise you will usually find a token (or flag).
  - You submit the token to a website, to show you have solved the exervise.
  - Tokens are often unique. You must not share Tokens.
- Local Computations are always more efficient. Make sure your computer has sufficient space.

DO NOT TRY OUT ANYTHING ON COMPUTERS YOU DO NOT OWN

- It is illegal to access computers without the owner's permission.
- Most access are logged, and it is easy to get caught.
- Trying things "just for fun" could be punishable offense.

Learning Outcome

- Understand basic concepts of cryptography and SQL
- Understand basic concepts of cloud services, in particular storage
- Demonstrate an understanding of the threats to data stored on a computer, locally or in the cloud
- Demonstrate an understanding of the threats to data sent on the network
- Identify risks and use techniques to eliminate or mitigate them.

Module Outline

- Access Control
- Cryptography
- Introduction to Networking
- Security Protocols
- Web Systems and Attacks
- Other Common Attacks and Defenses

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- How do you safeguard: security goal, estimate impact of attacks, and design mitigations
- Analyse systems, spot vulnerabilities, build protection.

Information Security:Aims

- **Confidentiality**: Attacker should not retrieve any information.
- **Integrity and Authenticity**: Received data is authentic and the sender is genuine.
- **Availability**: Data should accessible on demand.

Information Security:Potential Attackers

Anyone and Everyone

Information Security:Potential Attackers

- **Hackers**: Potentially learning by running known attacks, exploiting vulnerabilities.
- **Criminals**: Take control of computers via bugs in softwares. Phishing attacks, Denial of Service (DoS attacks)
- **Governments**: Extreme computing powers, control on resources (wiretaps),...
- **Business Houses like ISPs**: Spying to sell your data.

Some Known Attacks

- **Ransomware**:
  - Malwares: Trojan disguised as legitimate files.
  - *Wannacry 2017* moved automatically via unpatched vulnerabilities in Microsoft Windows (Eternal Blue of NSA).
  - The malware encrypted the data on the computer and asked for payments in bitcoins.
  - Widespread impact, NHS and NISSAN among affected.
- **Phishing**:
  - emails pretending to be from known people.
  - emails asks for username and password and asks for software installation, includes word macros.
  - install malware to spread within networks, downloads further malware.

Course Outcome: Informal

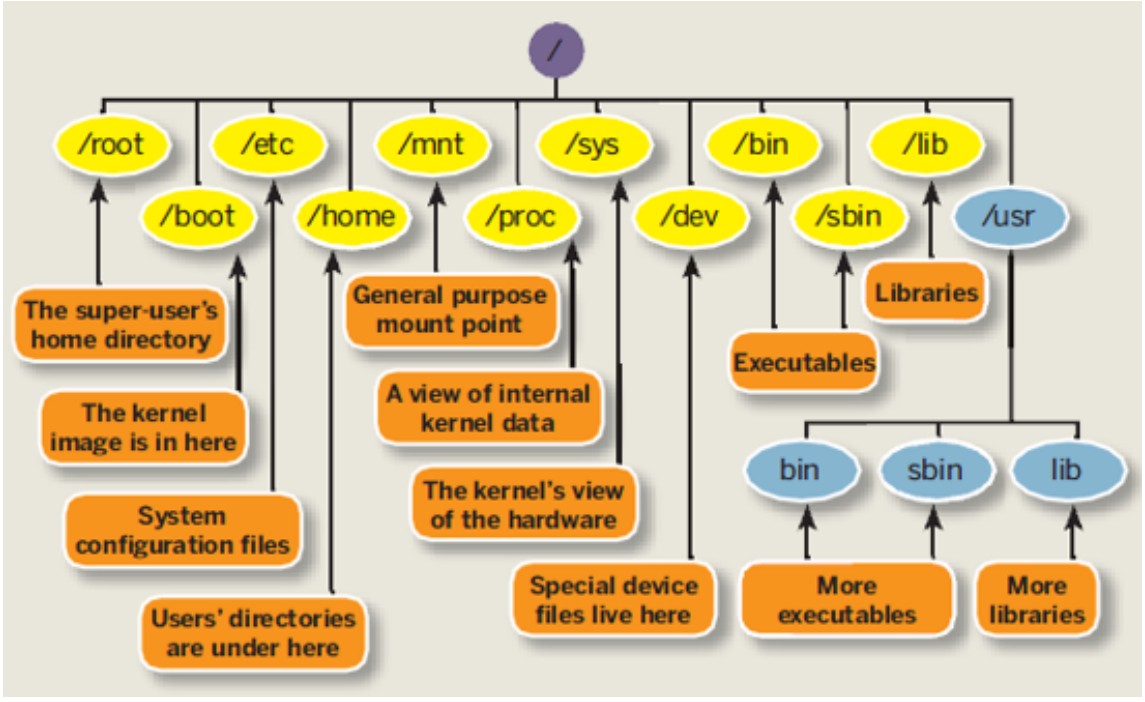
First steps on how to stay safe in the digital world.

Part II: Unix Commands and Shell Scripts

Why are we talking about these?

- shell commands: operations on files.
- utilising OS commands: potentially faster.
- **Batch Processing**: Sequentially running programs.

linux filesystem



Shell Commands

- structure: *command-name ¡options¿ ¡input——output¿*
- echo, mkdir, ls, pwd, cat, cp, mv, rmdir, rm, touch, locate, find, grep, diff, du, head, diff, tar, top , history