## YΣ13 - Computer Security

### Introduction

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## Logistics

- Διδάσκων: Κ. Χατζηκοκολάκης
  - Διαλέξεις: Τετάρτη 9-11, Πέμπτη 5-7μμ, Αίθουσα Α2
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  - Office hours: Δευτέρα 5-6μμ (ή email), A52
- Project M108: Α. Κιαγιάς
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  - Διαλέξεις: Παρασκευή 5-8, Αίθουσα Α2 (κάποιες εβδομάδες)
- Course site: https://crypto.di.uoa.gr/csec/
- Course forum: https://piazza.com/uoa.gr/spring2020/ys13
  - γραφτείτε άμεσα!

## Logistics

- Βαθμολογία
  - 2 projects: 40%
  - Εξέταση: 60%
  - Βάση και στα δύο
  - M108: επιπλέον project αντί για εξετάσεις
- Teaching Assistants
  - Γιώργος Καδιανάκης
  - Ανδρέας Αθανασίου
- Material
  - Ross Anderson, Security Engineering https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~rja14/book.html
  - Papers, articles, ...

Today's topic:
why are we here?
what is computer security?

## What is compurity security?

- The task of achieving some goal
- In presence of some adversary that intentionally tries to make us fail
- Regardless of what the adversary is doing
- Essential elements:
  - Security property: confidentiality, integrity, availability, ...
  - Threat model: what the adversary knows/is allowed to do
  - Mechanism: ensures that the property is satisfied



## What is compurity security?

#### Why is security hard?

- "Negative" goal: hard to think about all possible adversaries, challenging to test
- Properties are hard to propertly state
- Threat models often miss a serious threat
- Mechanisms are insufficient or broken
- Edge cases are essential



Pet names and passwords are equally hard to guess



A single weak link can be catastrophic



#### Human factors



Need to keep up to date



#### Side channels

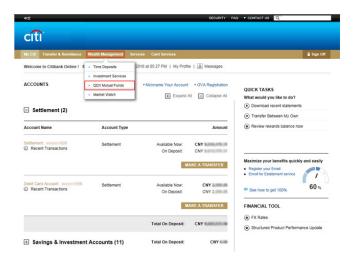
SSL Handshake (simplified)

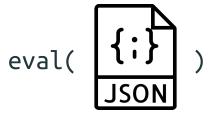
Enc(pk, nonce)

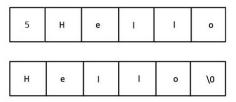
Alert/OK



https://github.com/hackappcom/ibrute



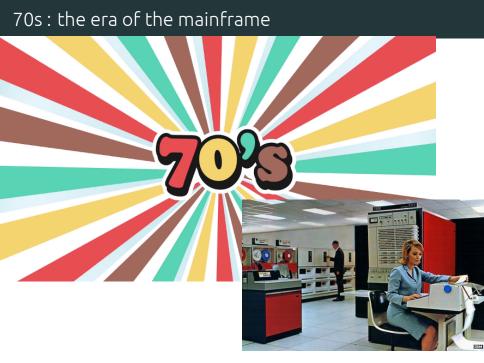




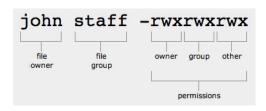
#### **DILBERT** By Scott Adams

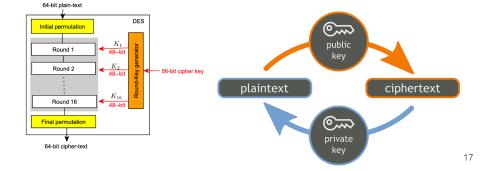


A bit of history of computer security...



### 70s: the era of the mainframe





## 80s: the era of the PC



# Morris worm, 1988





### 90s: the era of the Internet



### 90s: the era of the Internet



.oO Phrack 49 0o.

Volume Seven, Issue Forty-Nine

File 14 of 16

BugTraq, r00t, and Underground.Org bring you

> by Aleph One aleph1@underground.org

'smash the stack' [C programming] n. On many C implementations it is possible to corrupt the execution stack by writing past the end of an array declared auto in a routine. Code that does this is said to smash the stack, and can cause return from the routine to jump to a random address. This can produce some of the most insidious data-dependent bugs known to mankind. Variants include trash the stack, scribble the stack, mangle the stack; the term mung the stack is not used, as this is never done intentionally. See spam; see also alias bug, fandango on core, memory leak, precedence lossage, overrum screw.



## 00s: the era of the Web



## Samy worm, 2005



## Privacy



## Snowden leaks, 2013



Current Providers

- · Microsoft (Hotmail, etc.)
- GoogleYahoo!
- ranoc
- Facebook
- PalTalk
- YouTube
- Skype
   AOL
- Apple
- App

What Will You Receive in Collection (Surveillance and Stored Comms)? It varies by provider. In general:

- · E-mail
- Chat video, voice
- · Videos
- · Photos
- Photos
- Stored data
   VolP
- File transfers
- Video Conferencing
- Video Conferencing
- Notifications of target activity login
- · Online Social Networking details
  - Special Requests

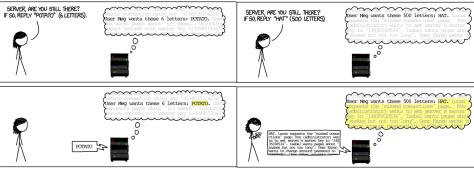
Complete list and details on PRISM web page: Go PRISMFAA

TOP SECRET//SI//C



## Heartbleed, 2014

#### HOW THE HEARTBLEED BUG WORKS:



# Cambdridge Analytica scandal, 2018



# Spectre / meltdown, 2018



Security Engineering

# We want to build systems satisfying

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

## We want to build systems satisfying

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

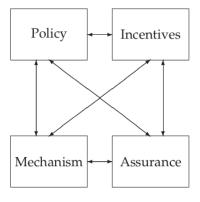
but also...

- Authenticity
- Accountability / non-repudation
- Anonymity
- Privacy
- ..

### How?

- Prevention
  - eg. encrypt, validate inputs, ...
- Detection
  - eg. check logs, monitor network activity, ...
- Reaction
  - eg. update firewall rules

# Security engineering



## Σκοπός του μαθήματος

- να μελετήσουμε πως μπορούμε να αναπτύσσουμε ασφαλή συστήματα και εφαρμογές
- να μάθουμε συνηθισμένες αδυναμίες και επιθέσεις
- να αναλύσουμε διάφορες μεθόδους ανίχνευσης ευπαθειών και μηχανισμούς προστασίας
- να δούμε μερικά βασικά κρυπτογραφικά εργαλεία για να πραγματοποιούν ασφαλείς συναλλαγές.

## Συμπεριφορά

- Το ότι κάποιος άφησε ανοικτή την πόρτα του ανοιχτή δεν σημαίνει ότι έχουμε το δικαίωμα να μπούμε μέσα
- Οποιοσδήποτε εφαρμόσει τεχνικές που παρουσιάστηκαν στο μάθημα (ή και εκτός αυτού) για την πραγματοποίηση επιθέσεων μηδενίζεται αυτομάτως (το οποίο πιθανότατα να είναι και ασήμαντο πρόβλημα σε σχέση με άλλες νομικές συνέπειες μιας τέτοιας πράξης)

### References

- Ross Anderson, Security Engineering, Chapters 1-2
- https://bitcoin.org/en/alert/2013-08-11-android
- Wired: How Apple and Amazon Security Flaws Led to My Epic Hacking
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah\_Palin\_email\_hack
- https://medium.com/p/24eb09e026dd
- https://github.com/hackappcom/ibrute
- Trustwave issued a man-in-the-middle certificate

### References

- https://limn.it/articles/the-morris-worm/
- https://samy.pl/myspace/
- http://heartbleed.com/
- https://meltdownattack.com/
- The Guardian: Cambridge analytica files