



# CSC 405

# Computer Security

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# Administration

- Class website
  - <https://kapravelos.com/teaching/csc405-s20/schedule/>
- Piazza
  - [piazza.com/ncsu/spring2020/csc405](https://piazza.com/ncsu/spring2020/csc405)
- Mail to instructor (for private matters)
  - [akaprav@ncsu.edu](mailto:akaprav@ncsu.edu)
- Recorded classes
  - <https://mediasite.wolfware.ncsu.edu/online/Channel/csc-405-001-sprg-202020>

# Material

- What material will we be using?
  - Unfortunately, there is no good book on systems security
  - Use the slides that I will post on the web site
  - Related papers/readings and online material (from the syllabus)

# Grading

- What are the requirements to get a grade?
  - Two exams (midterm and final) - 30% of grade
  - Homework Assignments & live labs - 60% of grade
  - Participation - 10% of grade
    - Class Participation
    - Quizzes

# Topics

Basics  
Software Security  
Web Security

# You need to understand

- Networks and Operating Systems
- Basics of systems theory and implementation
  - E.g., file systems, distributed systems, networking, operating systems, ...
- You will build stuff. I expect you to:
  - know how to code (in language of your choice\*)
  - I will use mix of pseudocode, Python, Assembly, JavaScript, PHP and C
  - be(come) comfortable with Linux/UNIX

# Goals

Learn how an attacker takes control of a system

Learn to defend and avoid common exploits

Learn how to architect secure systems

# Assignments

- Individual homework assignments
- These are going to be hard!
- You are going to implement attacks and defenses
- Discovering a vulnerability is a frustrating, but very rewarding in the end!

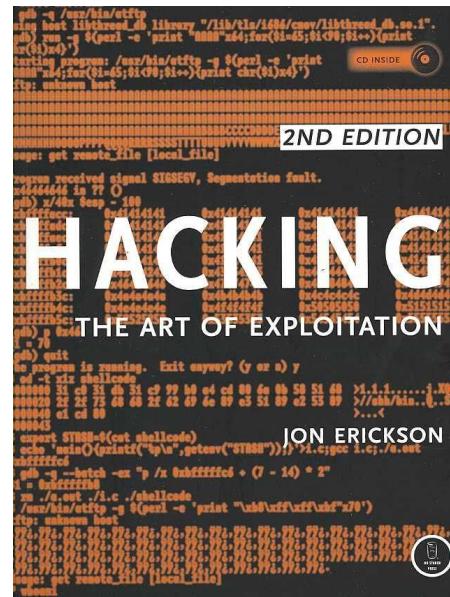
# Labs - Flipped classroom

- Some of the lectures are going to be pre-recorded
- You will have to watch the lecture and study **before class**
- During the class we are going to do live exercises of what you've learned
- Security in practice

# HackPack CTF

- Capture the Flag security competition
- 6 hours live hacking
- We'll have pizzas & sodas
- **April 17th 1-7pm**
- It will count as one homework assignment
- There will be prizes for top places!

# HackPack CTF prizes 2017

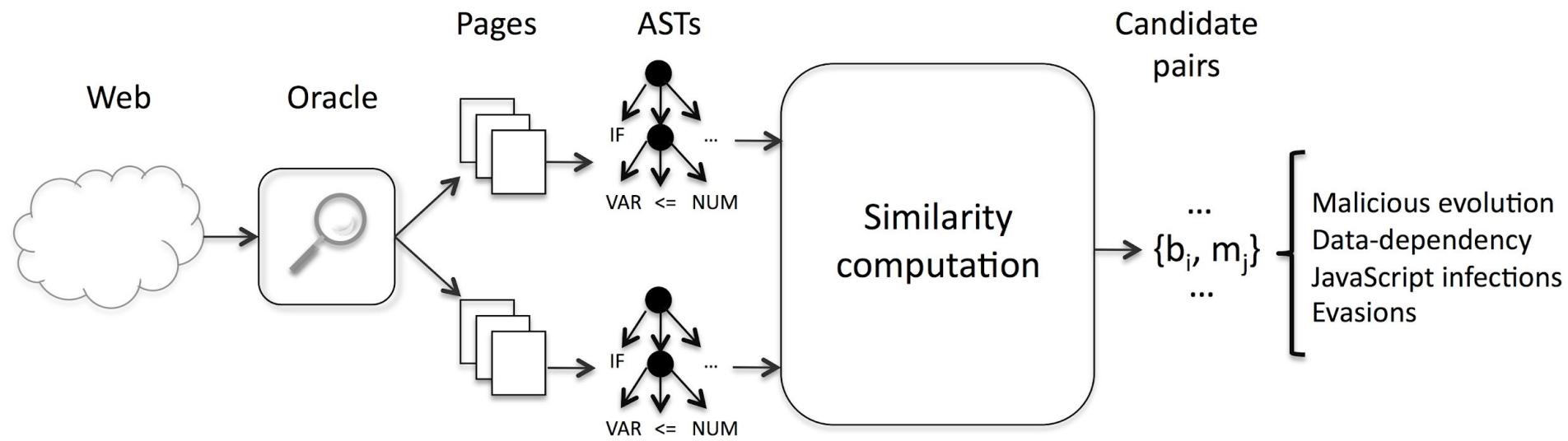


# Readings

- There is a large amount of readings in this course covering various topics. These readings are intended to:
  - Support the lectures in the course (provide clarity)
  - Augment the lectures and provide a broader exposure to security topics
- **Students are required to do the reading!**
  - Some of the questions on the exams will be off the reading on topics that were not covered in class

# Cheating policy

- Cheating is not allowed
- We run tools
- If you cheat you will probably get caught and get a failing grade in the course
- All academic dishonesty incidents will be reported without exception



# Ethics

*With great power comes great responsibility*

- Topics will cover technologies whose abuse may infringe on the rights of others
- When in doubt, please contact the instructor for advice. Do not undertake any action which could be perceived as technology misuse anywhere and/or under any circumstances unless you have received explicit written permission from the instructor.

# The computer security problem

- Security is everywhere (like the Matrix)
- Developers are not aware of security  
(we should fix this!)
  - Buggy software
  - Legacy software
  - Social engineering
- Vulnerabilities can be very damaging (and expensive)

**Hacking used to be cool**

**But now everything is done for profit!**

# Vulnerabilities per product - 2015

	Product Name	Vendor Name	Product Type	Number of Vulnerabilities
1	<a href="#">Mac Os X</a>	<a href="#">Apple</a>	OS	<a href="#">422</a>
2	<a href="#">Iphone Os</a>	<a href="#">Apple</a>	OS	<a href="#">385</a>
3	<a href="#">Flash Player</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">314</a>
4	<a href="#">Air Sdk</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">246</a>
5	<a href="#">AIR</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">246</a>
6	<a href="#">Air Sdk &amp; Compiler</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">246</a>
7	<a href="#">Internet Explorer</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	Application	<a href="#">231</a>
8	<a href="#">Ubuntu Linux</a>	<a href="#">Canonical</a>	OS	<a href="#">214</a>
9	<a href="#">OpenSuse</a>	<a href="#">Novell</a>	OS	<a href="#">197</a>
10	<a href="#">Debian Linux</a>	<a href="#">Debian</a>	OS	<a href="#">191</a>
11	<a href="#">Chrome</a>	<a href="#">Google</a>	Application	<a href="#">187</a>
12	<a href="#">Firefox</a>	<a href="#">Mozilla</a>	Application	<a href="#">178</a>

# Vulnerabilities per product - 2017

	Product Name	Vendor Name	Product Type	Number of Vulnerabilities
1	<a href="#">Android</a>	<a href="#">Google</a>	OS	<a href="#">841</a>
2	<a href="#">Linux Kernel</a>	<a href="#">Linux</a>	OS	<a href="#">436</a>
3	<a href="#">Iphone Os</a>	<a href="#">Apple</a>	OS	<a href="#">387</a>
4	<a href="#">Imagemagick</a>	<a href="#">Imagemagick</a>	Application	<a href="#">357</a>
5	<a href="#">Mac Os X</a>	<a href="#">Apple</a>	OS	<a href="#">299</a>
6	<a href="#">Windows 10</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">268</a>
7	<a href="#">Windows Server 2016</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">252</a>
8	<a href="#">Windows Server 2008</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">243</a>
9	<a href="#">Windows Server 2012</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">235</a>
10	<a href="#">Windows 7</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">229</a>
11	<a href="#">Windows 8.1</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">225</a>
12	<a href="#">Acrobat</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">208</a>

# Vulnerabilities per product - 2018

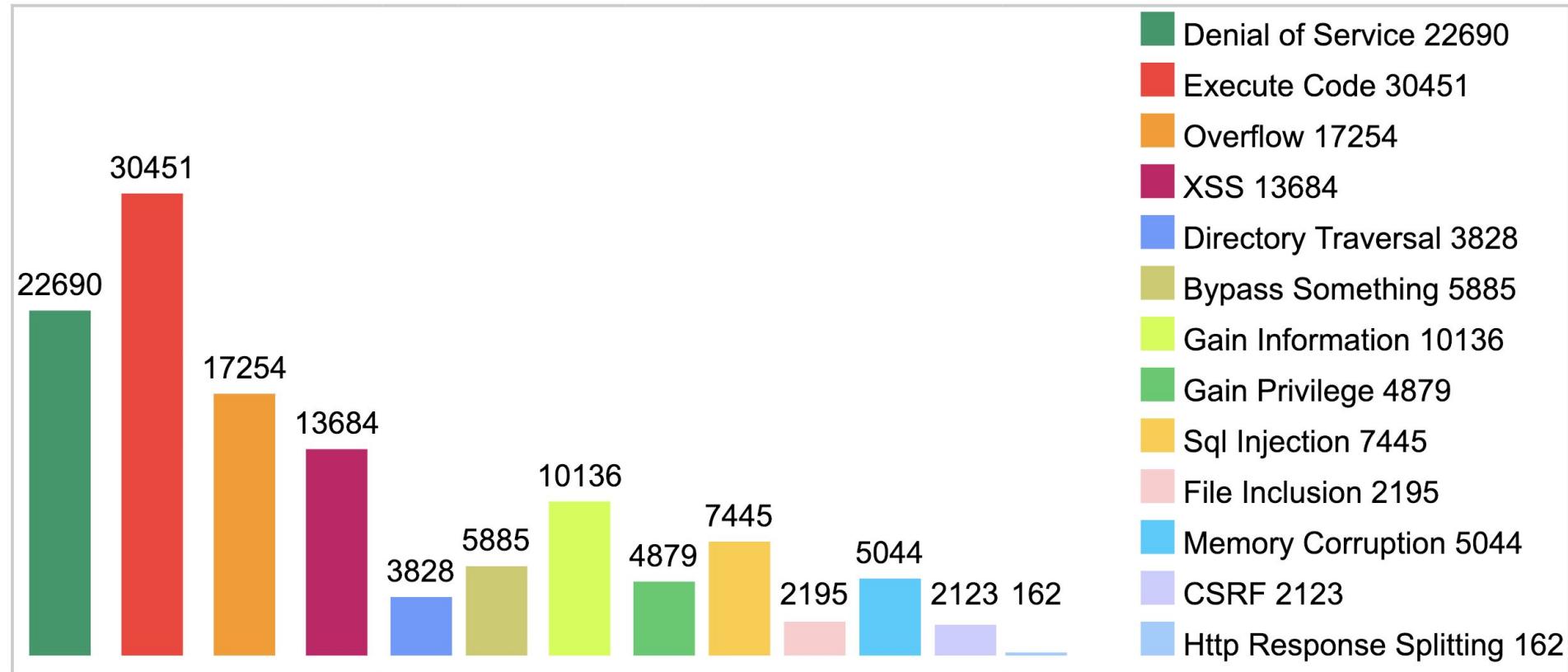
	Product Name	Vendor Name	Product Type	Number of Vulnerabilities
1	<a href="#">Debian Linux</a>	<a href="#">Debian</a>	OS	<a href="#">908</a>
2	<a href="#">Android</a>	<a href="#">Google</a>	OS	<a href="#">597</a>
3	<a href="#">Ubuntu Linux</a>	<a href="#">Canonical</a>	OS	<a href="#">478</a>
4	<a href="#">Enterprise Linux Server</a>	<a href="#">Redhat</a>	OS	<a href="#">387</a>
5	<a href="#">Enterprise Linux Workstation</a>	<a href="#">Redhat</a>	OS	<a href="#">370</a>
6	<a href="#">Enterprise Linux Desktop</a>	<a href="#">Redhat</a>	OS	<a href="#">362</a>
7	<a href="#">Firefox</a>	<a href="#">Mozilla</a>	Application	<a href="#">333</a>
8	<a href="#">Acrobat Reader Dc</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">286</a>
9	<a href="#">Acrobat Dc</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">286</a>
10	<a href="#">Windows 10</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">254</a>

# Vulnerabilities per product - 2019

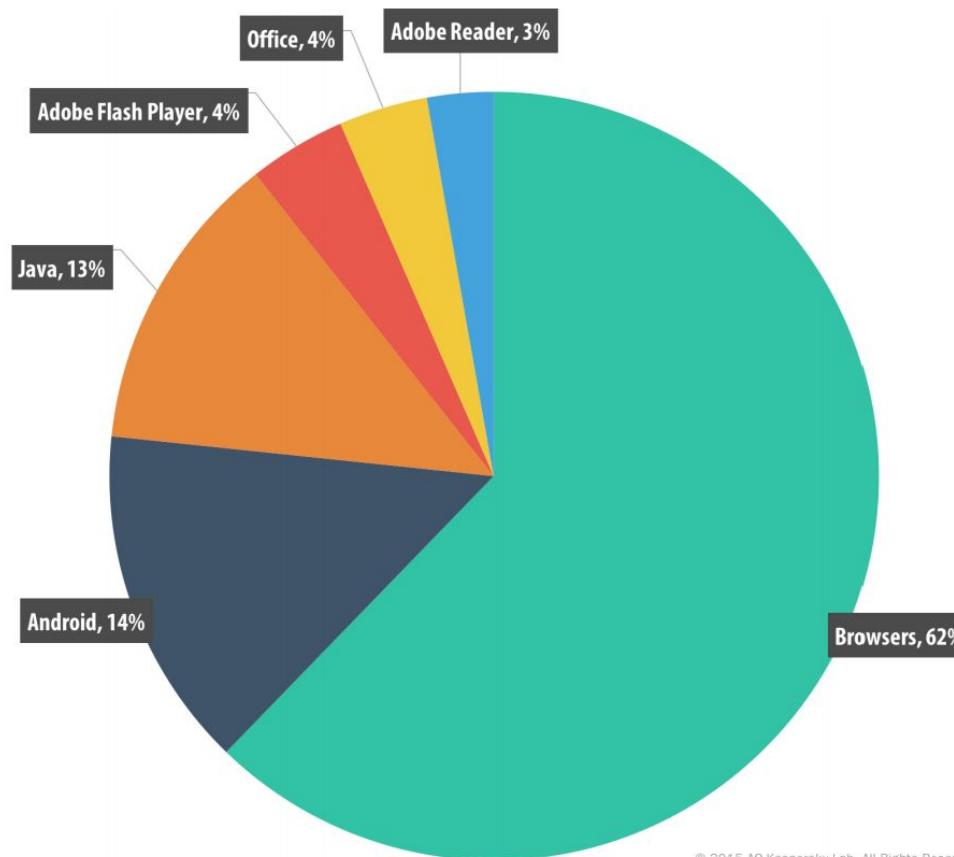
	Product Name	Vendor Name	Product Type	Number of Vulnerabilities
1	<a href="#">Android</a>	<a href="#">Google</a>	OS	<a href="#">414</a>
2	<a href="#">Debian Linux</a>	<a href="#">Debian</a>	OS	<a href="#">360</a>
3	<a href="#">Windows Server 2016</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">357</a>
4	<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>

# Vulnerabilities per type - 1999-2018

## Vulnerabilities By Type

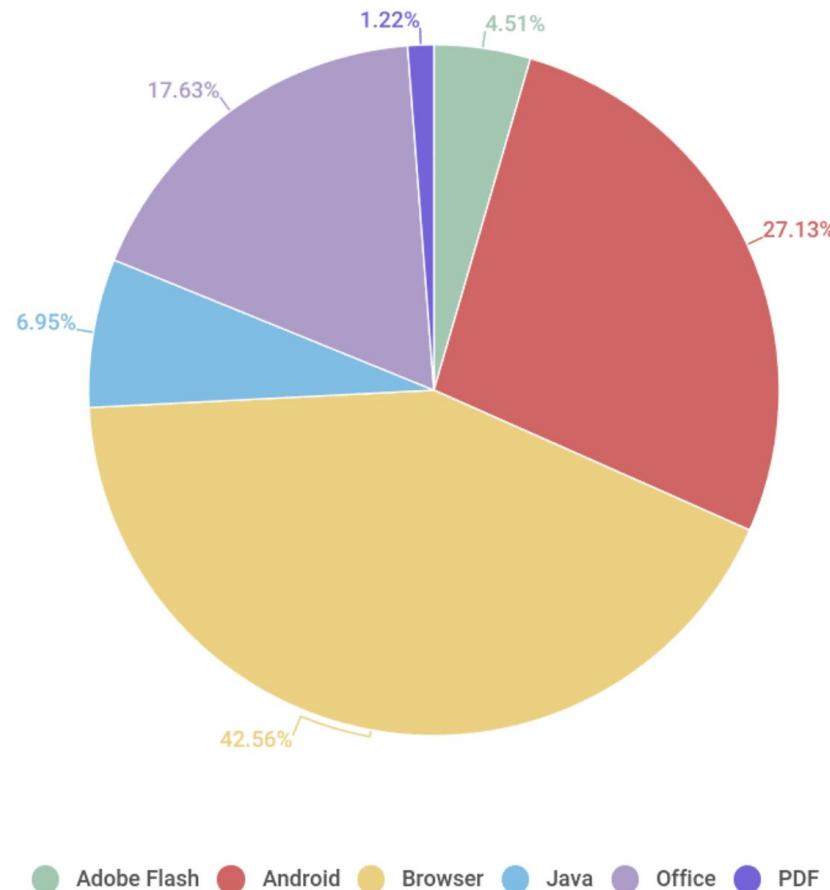


# Distribution of exploits per application 2015

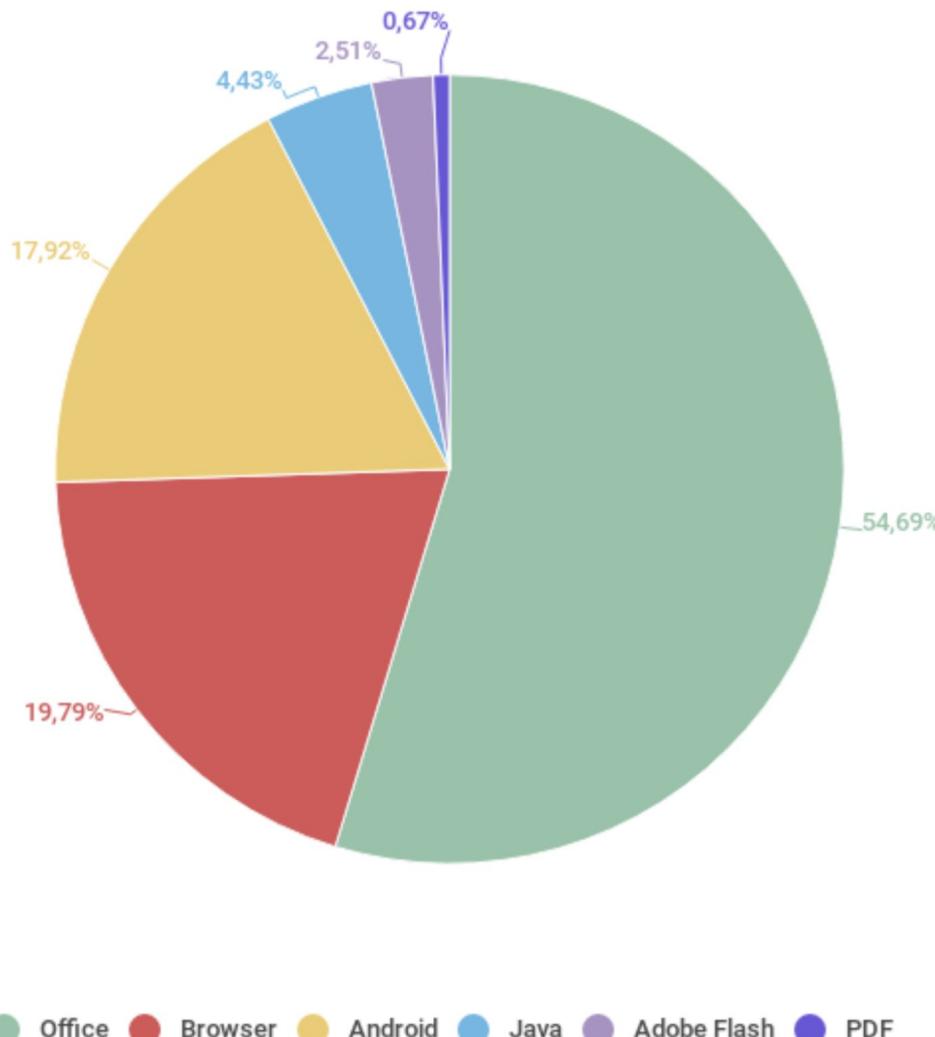


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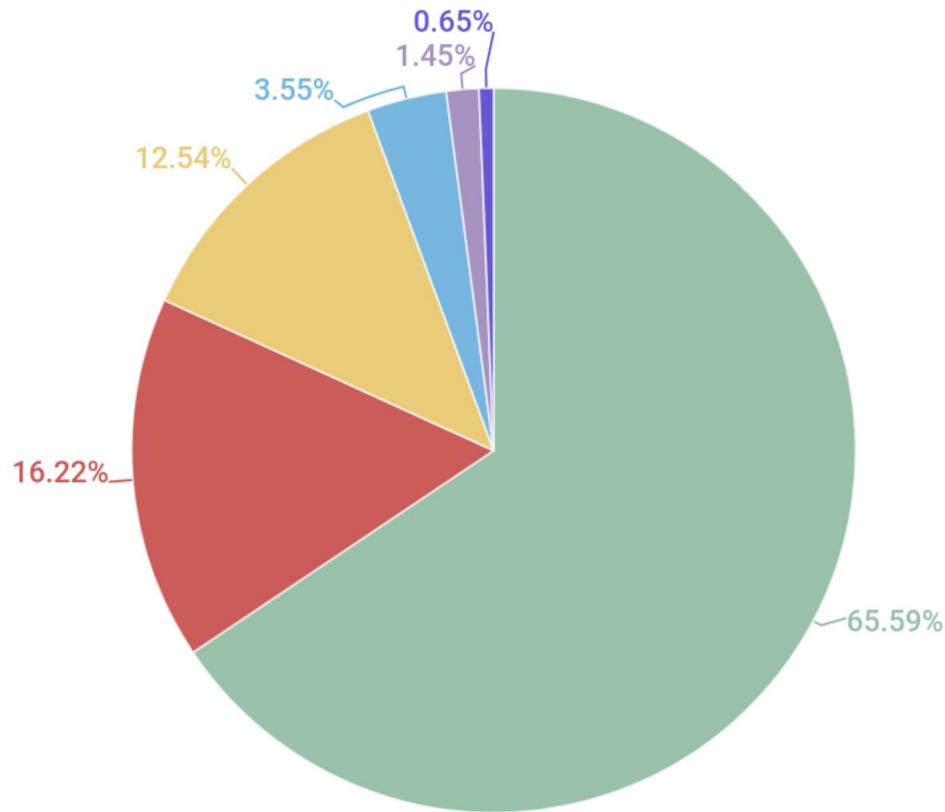
# Distribution of exploits per application 2017



# Distribution of exploits per application 2018



# Distribution of exploits per application 2019



● Office ● Browser ● Android ● Java ● Adobe Flash ● PDF

# Bug bounty programs

- Companies will pay you money to report vulnerabilities
- Certain conditions and rules per program
  - No Denial-of-service attacks
  - Spam
  - ... (depends on the program)

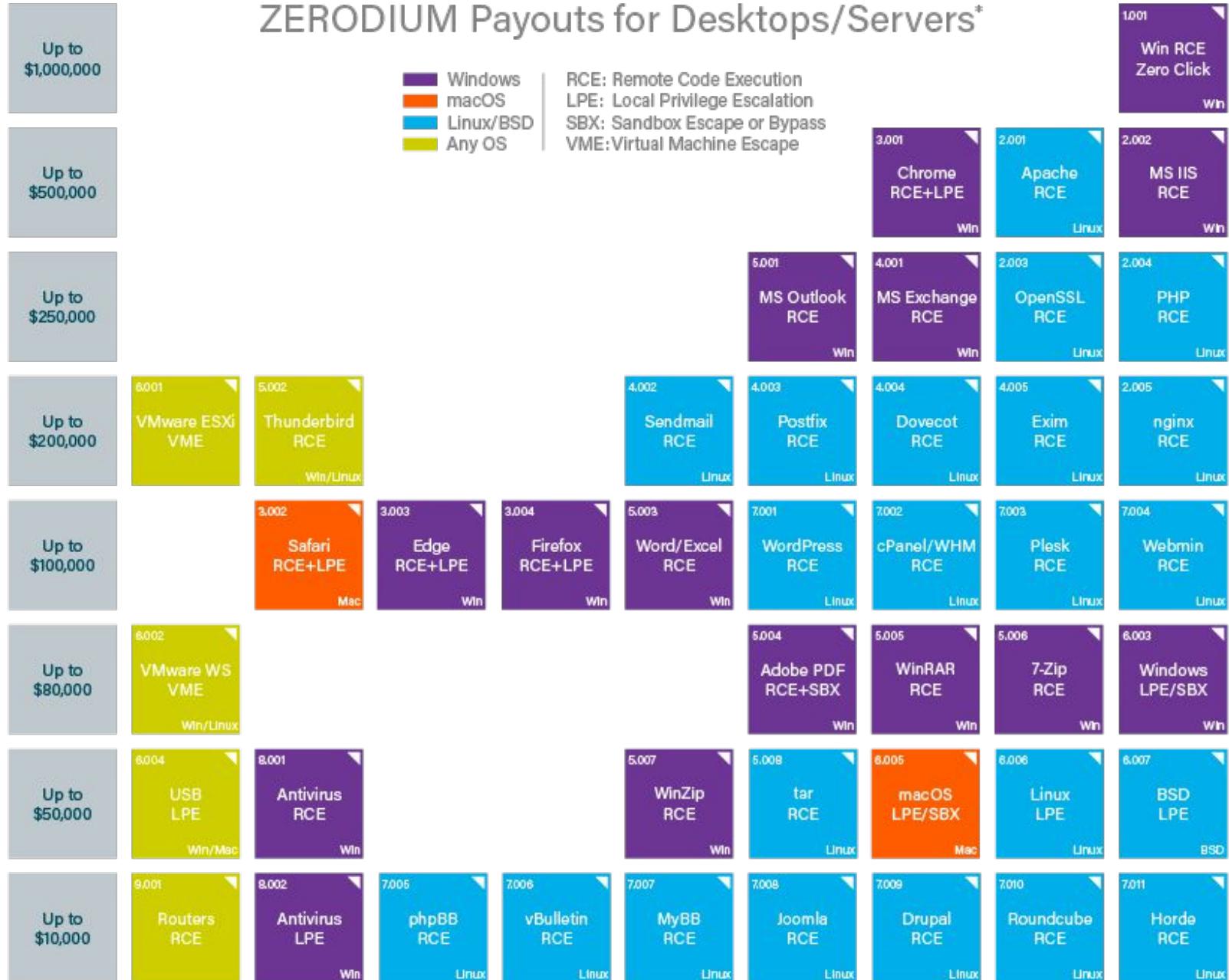
# Black market for exploits

Last iOS exploit was sold for

1 million dollars



## 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

# ZERODIUM Payouts for Mobiles\*

Up to  
\$2,500,000

Up to  
\$2,000,000

Up to  
\$1,500,000

Up to  
\$1,000,000

Up to  
\$500,000

Up to  
\$200,000

Up to  
\$100,000

FCP: Full Chain with Persistence  
RCE: Remote Code Execution  
LPE: Local Privilege Escalation  
SBX: Sandbox Escape or Bypass

iOS  
Android  
Any OS

1.001  
Android FCP  
Zero Click  
Android

1.002  
iOS FCP  
Zero Click  
iOS

2.001  
WhatsApp  
RCE+LPE  
Zero Click  
iOS/Android

2.002  
iMessage  
RCE+LPE  
Zero Click  
iOS

2.003  
WhatsApp  
RCE+LPE  
iOS/Android

2.004  
SMS/MMS  
RCE+LPE  
iOS/Android

3.001  
Persistence  
iOS

2.005  
WeChat  
RCE+LPE  
iOS/Android

2.006  
iMessage  
RCE+LPE  
iOS

2.007  
FB Messenger  
RCE+LPE  
iOS/Android

2.008  
Signal  
RCE+LPE  
iOS/Android

2.009  
Telegram  
RCE+LPE  
iOS/Android

2.010  
Email App  
RCE+LPE  
iOS/Android

4.001  
Chrome  
RCE+LPE  
Android

4.002  
Safari  
RCE+LPE  
iOS

5.001  
Baseband  
RCE+LPE  
iOS/Android

6.001  
LPE to  
Kernel/Root  
iOS/Android

2.011  
Media Files  
RCE+LPE  
iOS/Android

2.012  
Documents  
RCE+LPE  
iOS/Android

4.003  
SBX  
for Chrome  
Android

4.004  
Chrome RCE  
w/o SBX  
Android

4.005  
SBX  
for Safari  
iOS

4.006  
Safari RCE  
w/o SBX  
iOS

7.001  
Code Signing  
Bypass  
iOS/Android

5.002  
WiFi  
RCE  
iOS/Android

5.003  
RCE  
via MitM  
iOS/Android

6.002  
LPE to  
System  
Android

8.001  
Information  
Disclosure  
iOS/Android

8.002  
[k]ASLR  
Bypass  
iOS/Android

9.001  
PIN  
Bypass  
Android

9.002  
Passcode  
Bypass  
iOS

9.003  
Touch ID  
Bypass  
iOS

Exploits for modern software are extremely  
difficult to write!

# Chrome exploit

- Bug 1: run Native Client from any website
- Bug 2: integer underflow bug in the GPU command decoding -> ROP chain in GPU process
- Bug 3: impersonate the renderer from the GPU in the IPC channel
- Bug 4: allowed an unprivileged renderer to trigger a navigation to one of the privileged renderers -> launch the extension manager

# Chrome exploit

- Bug 5: specify a load path for an extension
- Bug 6: failure to prompt for confirmation prior to installing an unpacked NPAPI plug-in extension

Result: install and run a custom NPAPI plugin  
that executes outside the sandbox at full user privilege

# Next class

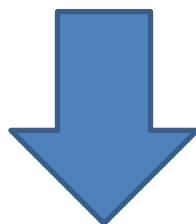
Refresh your assembly skills!

# Your Security Zen

At the end of every lecture we will have a short discussion on a recent security topic

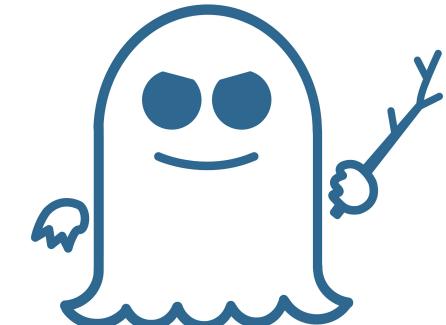
Use piazza or [hackpack slack](#) #random channel if you see in the news interesting security incidents!

Here's one from a previous year





# Your Security Zen



## Meltdown and Spectre

two major security flaws in the microprocessors inside nearly all of the world's computers (Intel, AMD, ARM)

Spectre: no easy fix, we have to redesign processors

Meltdown: 30% slow down

There are proof of concepts in the wild that can read host kernel memory from inside a KVM guest