

1) Introduction to computer security

Security principles

- 1) Least Privilege: ให้น้อยที่สุด access grant
- 2) Defense in Depth: ใช้นาน password หลายตัว
- 3) Secure failure
- 4) Secure the weakest link
- 5) Compartmentalization: แบ่งส่วน ไม่ให้ข้อมูลส่วนหนึ่ง
- 6) Simplicity
- 7) It's hard to hide secret: ถ้าลับก็อย่าล้นๆ
- 8) Promote Privacy
- 9) Don't extend trust easily
- 10) Trust the community

Security vs Privacy

Security = Free from risk of loss
- The protection of resources from being accessed by an unauthorized person at a particular time

Privacy = The freedom to control access to our personal information, depending on intent
→ make an agreement

* No privacy without security

Security Component

The AAA of security

- Authentication: พิสูจน์
- Authorization: role ที่ให้ทำอะไรได้บ้าง
- Accounting (Auditing)

Authentication

- Validate: ควบคุมและตรวจสอบ
- Prearranged questions, Password, OTP, Challenge and Response
 - Token
 - Biometric

Authorization

- Dictionary Attack: ใช้ x ทวน dictionary และหาว่า x ใดบ้าง
- Bruteforce: generate strings every possibility
- Rainbow table: generate strings แล้วใส่กับ hash
- Policy: กำหนดว่าใครทำอะไรได้บ้าง
- Type enforcement: ควบคุมการเข้าถึง
- Secure system - starts in auth state and cannot enter unauth state
- Security Policy: ควบคุมการเข้าถึง

- Confidentiality: who can read
- Integrity: who can write/alter
- Availability: when to access

Access Control Model

- | Mandatory Access Control (MAC) | Discretionary Access Control (DAC) | Role-based Access Control (RBAC) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Access control lists | • Access rights and permissions | • Least privilege |
| • Multilevel systems | • Ownership | • Access to Action |
| • Sensitivity labels | • Role-based MAC | • How to define Role |
- Access Control Matrix - Product of Policy
- Subject on rows, Resource on Columns, Specify the rules
 - Access Control List - Who can do what with this object
 - Capability - What I can access

Security Models

- 1) Multilevel security (within organization) Usage: Bell-Lapadula for Auth, Biba for Unauth
- 1.1 Bell-Lapadula: No read up, No write down, No simple, No write down, No write down
- 1.2 Biba: Never read down or write up, Confidentiality, Windows security warning when installations
- 2) Multilateral Security (between departments)
- China Walls model: แบ่งส่วนข้อมูล
- Reverse engineering

Log Analysis

- | Log Collection | Event Management | Analysis | Response |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| System log | • What (All/Filtered) | • How (Manual/Automate) | • Reporting |
| Event log | • How (Centralized/Backlog/Format) | • Technique | • Incident response |
| App logs | • Raw/Parse | • Stat/Anomaly/Association | • Evidence preservation |
| Firewall logs | • Preprocess (Index/Summaries) | • AI/ML | • Lesson learned |
| Network logs | • Who (Direct/Program/Dashboard) | • Time (Real-Time/Post-mortem) | |
| Infrastructure logs | • Data sensitivity | | |

Physical security

- การควบคุม Computer และ Network
- 1) Keylogger
- 2) HTTP request: ใส่ script parameter
- 3) การเชื่อมต่อ network
- 4) การติดตั้ง script

Integrity and Basic Encryption

Integrity

- require hardware support → Ring by Multics
- memory compartment (page and segmentation)
- inner ring (kernel) can access outer ring
- interprocess communication through kernel
- 2 rings (kernel/user)

Trust

- processor: ใช้ chip
- user/dev: ใช้ user
- sw/process: ใช้ code
- memory segmentation: ใช้ memory
- minimize trust: ใช้ minimize trust

Encryption

- Monalphabetic Substitution Cipher (Julius Caesar)
- 1) Hash Digest - Message Digest (MD5, SHA1)
- one-way function
- vary input to fixed size output
- collision-free
- Integrity check
- Sometimes not considered as encryption (no decryption)

Symmetric encryption

- 2.1 Stream Cipher: ใช้ key กับ input แล้ว output เป็น matrix
- 2.2 Block Cipher: $n \times n$ cipher block, block size = k
- need hardware support vector operation
- Mode of operation
- 1. Electronic CodeBook (ECB)
- 2. Cipher Block Chaining (CBC)
- 3. Cipher feedback (CFB)
- 4. Counter

Asymmetric encryption

- Public key
- Key pair: keep private, distributed public
- A: Bob, Alice
- A: (message Bob's private) Alice's public

Security Protocol

- 1) Digital Signature: plain text + signature (hashed+encrypted)
- 2) HTTPS/TLS: Client send key, server send pub key, server send content with key

Public Key Infrastructure

Digital Certificate: a trusted document issued and signed by a trusted third party with digital signature

Main Components: Issuer (CA), Subject, Subject Public Key, Issuer digital signature

Self-signed Certificate: signed by the issuer

Public Key Infrastructure: set of rules, policies, procedures for

The registration, management, validation of public key

PKI parties

- 1. Certificate Authority (CA) Gen Key, Revoke, Back-up, Cross-certificate amongs CAs
- 2. Verification Authority (VA) Registration (Face-to-face/Remote, Automatic)
- 3. Registration Authority (RA) and local RA
- 4. Certificate Distribution System: LDAP (Special Purpose Database)

Practical Network Security

How system are hacked

Remotely: Remote login service, Multitran, Trojan

Locally: Social engineering

Hacking Procedure

- 1) sniffing (Sniff the environment)
- server: Nginx, Apache version, OS information, API
- Tools: Wireshark
- 1.1 Social side: social engineering, domain name registration
- 1.2 Network side: map target-target network
- Tools: nmap, OS fingerprint, Service fingerprint
- 2) Identify possible vulnerabilities in network service

Defense

- firewall (network and transport layer), encryption, IDS/IPS (App layer)
- Attackers: Spoof IP address, Spoof MAC address
- Distributed Denial of Services (DDoS): bot

Network

- 1) DoS in DNS, TCP, ICMP
- 2) TCP SYN flood attack
- spoof fake IP, server send connection to ACK
- 3) TLS/SSL Heartbeat
- use SSL Heartbeat

