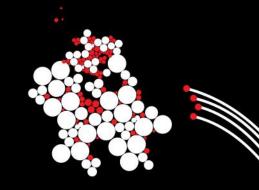
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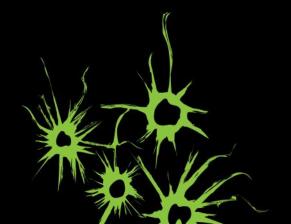


Side channels

Topic of Software Systems (TCS module 2)

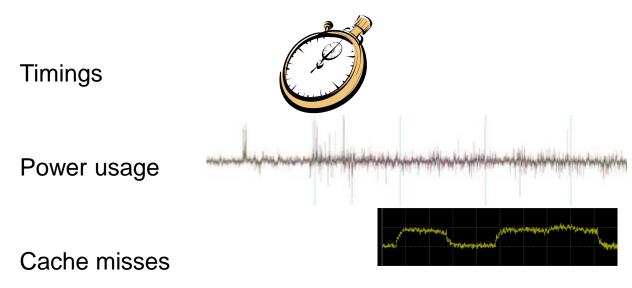
Lecturer: Maarten Everts





SIDE-CHANNEL ATTACKS

Whenever your program deals with secret information, it may leak information about them:



One of the reasons to use proper libraries!

SIDE-CHANNEL ATTACK EXAMPLE

Suppose:

- A simple networked service
- Password-protected
- Password is sent in plaintext
 For simplicity, typically a bad idea
- Password: exactly 8 characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9)

```
public boolean checkPassword(String input)
```

Number of different characters: 26+26+10 = 62

Number of possible passwords: $62^8 = 218340105584896 (\approx 2*10^{14})$

SIDE-CHANNEL ATTACK EXAMPLE

```
private String secretPassword = "Secret12";
public boolean checkPassword(String input) {
   if (input.length() != secretPassword.length()) {
       return false;
   for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
       if (input.charAt(i) != secretPassword.charAt(i))
                                                        Suppose: 1 iteration ~10µs
          return false;
   return true;
                  Given timing information:
                     input = "AAAAAAAA" vs. input = "SecAAAAA"?
                                                                                           Algorithm for
                     input = "AAAAAAAA" vs. input = "BAAAAAAA"?
                                                                                           side-channel attack!
                     input = "AAAAAAAA" vs. input = "SAAAAAAA"?
                                                                                           8*62 = 496 attempts
                     input = "SAAAAAAA" vs. input = "SeAAAAAA"?
                                                                                               VS.
                                                                               62^8 = 218340105584896 attempts
                     input = "SeAAAAAA" vs. input = "SecAAAAA"?
```

Meltdown and Spectre

Vulnerabilities in modern computers leak passwords and sensitive data.

Meltdown and Spectre exploit critical vulnerabilities in modern <u>processors</u>. These hardware vulnerabilities allow programs to steal data which is currently processed on the computer. While programs are typically not permitted to read data from other programs, a malicious program can exploit Meltdown and Spectre to get hold of secrets stored in the memory of other running programs. This might include your passwords stored in a password manager or browser, your personal photos, emails, instant messages and even business-critical documents.

Meltdown and Spectre work on personal computers, mobile devices, and in the cloud. Depending on the cloud provider's infrastructure, it might be possible to steal data from other customers.















SOFTWARE

PERSONAL TECH

SCIENCE

EMERGENT TECH

BOOTNOTES

LECTURES



Security

Meltdown, Spectre bug patch slowdown gets real – and what you can do about it

Chip flaw fixes not so insignificant after all

By Thomas Claburn in San Francisco 9 Jan 2018 at 00:45

129 🖵

SHARE ▼



Analysis Having shot itself in the foot by prioritizing processor speed over security, the chip industry's fix involves doing the same to customers.

The patches being put in place to address the Meltdown and Spectre

Most read



Ticketmaster tells customer it's not at fault for site's Magecart malware pwnage



Windows 10 can carry on slurping even when you're sure you yelled STOP!



Having swallowed its pride and started again with 10nm chips, Intel teases features in these 2019-ish processors



Here's 2018 in a nutshell for you... Russian super robot turns out to be man in robot suit



It is with a heavy heart that we must inform you hackers are targeting 'nuclear, defense, energy, financial' biz

USING CRYPTOGRAPHY, WORDS OF WARNING

DO NOT invent your own crypto!

It will be broken!

Only do it for fun (and learning)!

DO NOT even implement cryptographic primitives yourself!

So many details to get right

"It is typically not the math that is broken, it's the implementation"

Rules of thumb

Data at rest: use pgp/gpg

Data in motion: use (SSL/)TLS

,

USE *high-level* cryptographic libraries!

NaCl ("salt"): http://nacl.cr.yp.to/

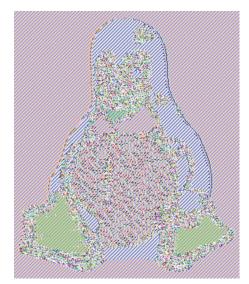
UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE. Keyczar: http://www.keyczar.org/

Preferably open source!

But be careful!

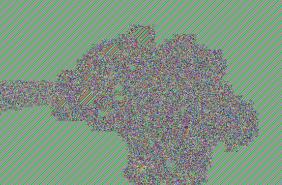
WHY?

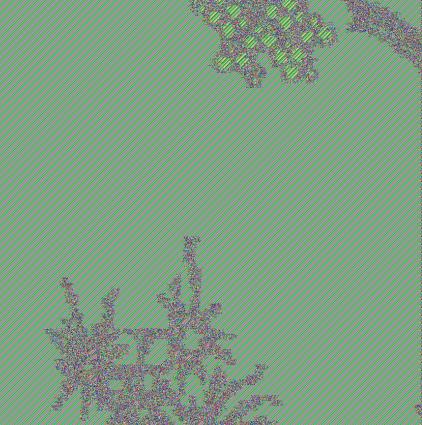
"We'll just use encryption, AES appears to be good, yes?"



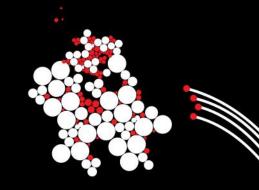
AES in the ECB mode-of-operation applied to a image

- The Colored Epitem (The Selde N





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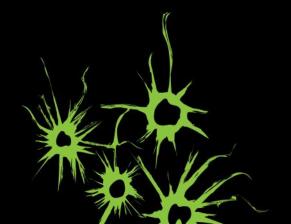


Side channels

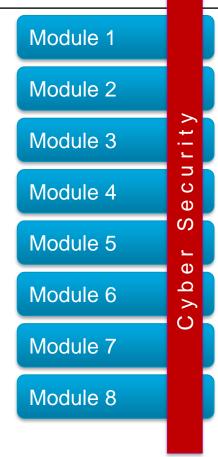
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WANT MORE SECURITY?





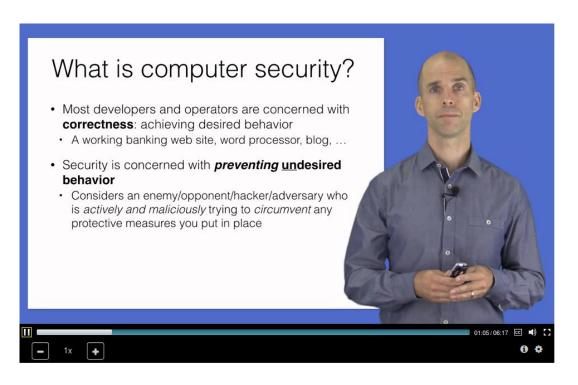
Latest updates



The 4TU cyber security master specialisation: https://www.4tu.nl/cybsec/en/



MOOC: Coursera's course on Cryptography by Dan Boneh (Stanford) https://www.coursera.org/course/crypto



MOOC: Coursera's course on Software Security by Michael Hicks https://www.coursera.org/course/softwaresec



Twente Hacking Squad:

See http://scs.ewi.utwente.nl/home/TwenteHackingSquad/ for more info.