

Operating Systems!

Security: **Introduction to (OS) Security** **(part 1)**

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Montana State University

CS 460 - Operating Systems

Fall 2020

<https://www.cs.montana.edu/cs460>

Some diagrams and notes used in this slide deck have been adapted from Sean Smith's OS courses @ Dartmouth. Thanks, Sean!



Today

- Announcements
 - *Done* grading PA3! ☺
 - Exam 2 details coming soon (11/20? 11/23?)
- Upcoming Deadlines
 - **Project Submission (HARD DEADLINE)**
Sunday [11/15/2020] @ 11:59 PM (MST)
 - **Project Evaluations (HARD DEADLINE)**
Wednesday [11/18/2020] @ 11:59 PM (MST)
 - **Exam #2**
TBD... Leaning towards Friday (11/20)
→ current poll shows 81% (26 people) vs. 19% (6 people) favoring 11/20

Security

- What is it? *identify*

weaknesses
vulnerabilities

→ find defenses

- Why is it important?

sensitive info
safety

↳ Availability

credentials
medical records
banking info
~~PII~~ PII

→ CIAIR
integrity
(tamper)

- Why is this an OS issue?

Your machine could be taken over / unusable / inaccurate
of view
of the system



Today

- Agenda

- The Basics

- Buffer Overflows (an illustrative example of [OS] vulns and countermeasures)
 - Access Control
 - (Authentication)
 - (The Future of Authentication?)
 - (SGX & Trusted I/O?)

-> **Take CSCI 476/594 next semester! ☺**

(Tu/Th @ 3:05-4:20pm) → I already see almost 60 people signed up!

Take Computer Security Next Semester!

CSCI 476/594 (Computer Security / Advanced Security) – Spring 2021

- **Introduction & Security Overview/Basics**
 - basic concepts
 - linux security basics
- **Software Security**
 - classics attacks: : Set-UID attacks, env. variable attacks, buffer overflow attacks (, format string attacks)
 - recent issues in SW: return-oriented programming, Shellshock attack
- **Network & Web Security**
 - SQL injection attacks, XSS
 - sniffing, spoofing, and network attacks (e.g., TCP/IP)
- **Crypto**
 - symmetric & asymmetric cryptography
 - encryption & decryption
 - digital signatures
- **Recent Topics (as time permits, e.g., side-channel attacks)**

The Basics

Threats

- **Intruders**
 - **Masquerader** Non-authorized actor that tries to impersonate a legitimate user / exploit a legit. user's access privileges (**outsider**)
 - **Misfeasor** A legit. user that abuses their inside access to carry out nefarious deeds (**insider**)
 - **Clandestine** Any entity that seizes privileged control of a system and **evades detection**
- **Malicious Software ("Malware")**
 - **Trojan Horse** Code that misuses its environment
 - classic examples: NetBus, Back Orifice (BO), Back Orifice 2000 (BO2K)
 - **Backdoor** A "feature" that enables an adversary to bypass normal security procedures (e.g., specific user identifier or password)
 - classic examples: LiteBot, Remote Connection (RedNeck)
 - **(Stack/Heap) Buffer Overflow** Exploits overflow bug to obtain ability to execute arbitrary code
 - classic examples: Internet worm (fingerd), Code Red (IIS), SQLSlammer (MS SQL Server)
 - **Spyware** SW that installs itself on a computer, reports personal info or activities
 - classic examples: adware, stealware

Security Goal

PREVENT attempts to gain unauthorized privileges
(or at least **DETECT** it...)

Basic Threat Modeling

You begin threat modeling by focusing on four key questions:

1. What are you building?
2. What can go wrong?
3. What should you do about those things that can go wrong?
4. Did you do a decent job of analysis?

NEED: A Systematic Approach to “Threat Modeling”

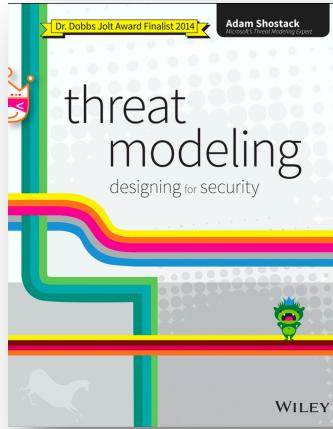
E.g., **STRIDE**

= Spoofing, Tampering, Repudiation, Information Disclosure, Denial of Service, and Elevation of Privilege

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/commerce-server/ee823878\(v=cs.20\)?redirectedfrom=MSDN](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/commerce-server/ee823878(v=cs.20)?redirectedfrom=MSDN)

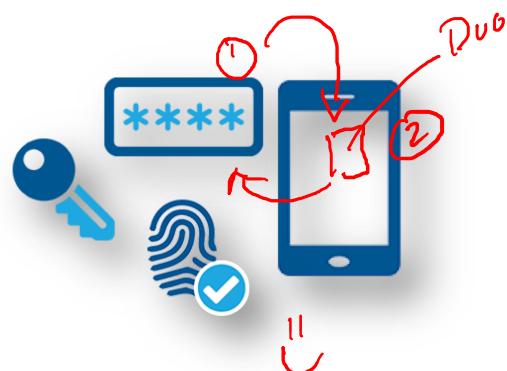
-> help developers identify types of attacks that software tends to experience

+ Attack Trees, OWASP Top 10, etc.

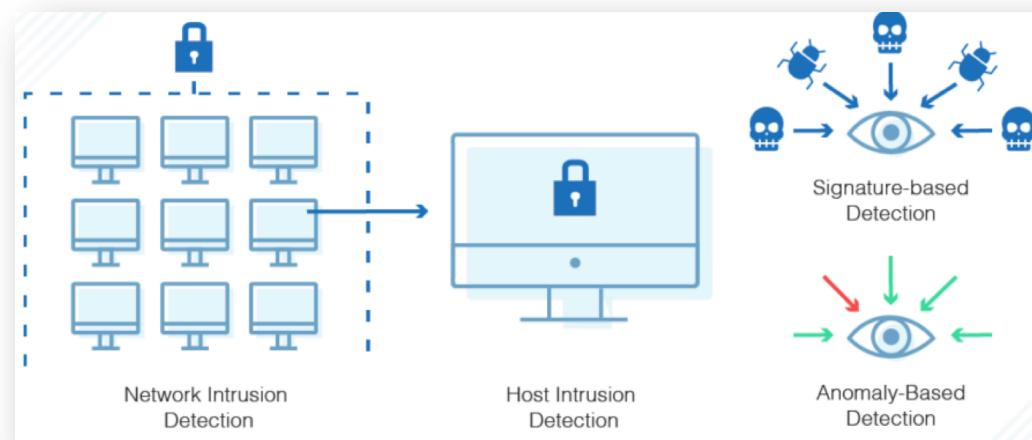


General Countermeasures / Defenses

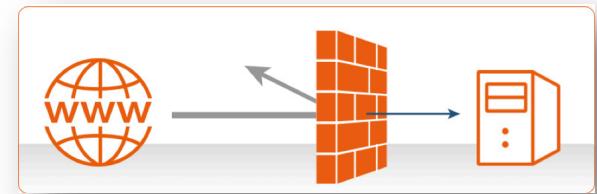
(Multi-Factor) Authentication & Access Control



Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)



Firewalls



+ “Hardening” the OS/system

(updating/patching, removing unnecessary services, testing, etc.)

General Countermeasures / Defenses

K. Wang and S. Stolfo. Anomalous Payload-Based Network Intrusion Detection. Recent Advances in Intrusion Detection, 2004.

