

# CSE509 : Computer System Security

# Intro / Course Overview

# Why do we want to study Security?

- ❑ It is important
- ❑ There is never a dull day!
- ❑ It is fun!

# Security is Important

- An increasing part of our business, social, and personal life involves internet-connected computer systems
  - Web, email, social networks, entertainment, ...
  - Mobile computing
  - Cyber-physical systems
  - Internet of things
- Protecting the security and privacy of our digital interactions is critical
  - Most of them involve networked systems and applications

# There is never a dull day!

- ❑ Every day, we hear news of yet another high profile hack, data the , etc.
- ❑ New vulnerabilities surface all the time, and we have to find new solutions
- ❑ High-stakes game where a ckers and defenders innovate constantly in order to stay ahead of each other

# System Security: Never a dull day!

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## NonPetya ransomware forced Maersk to reinstall 4000 servers, 45000 PCs

Moller-Maersk puts cost of cyber attack at up to \$300m

## A Mysterious Hacker Group Is On a Supply Chain Hijacking Spree

A group of likely Chinese hackers has poisoned the software of at least six companies in just the past three years.

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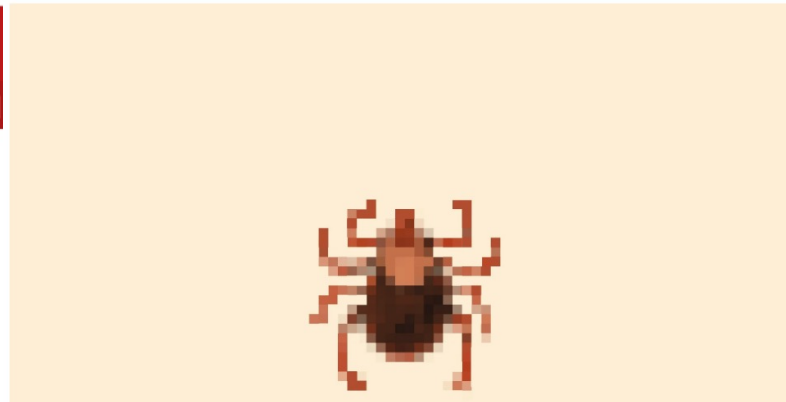
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## WhatsApp discovers 'targeted' surveillance attack



Dave Lee  
North America technology reporter




Hackers ground 1,400 pas: X

www.theguardian.com/business/2015/jun/21/hackers-1400-passengers-warsaw-lot

the guardian

# Hackers ground 1,400 passengers at Warsaw in attack on airline's computers

Polish state-owned airline LOT suffers hacking assault on ground systems that causes 10 national and international flights to be cancelled







At no point was the safety of ongoing flights compromised, said a spokesman for LOT Polish airlines.  
Photograph: East News/REX Shutterstock

Reuters  
Sunday 21 June 2015 16.40 EDT

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An Unprecedented Look at Stuxnet

www.wired.com/2014/11/countdown-to-zero-day-stuxnet/






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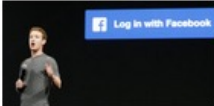





# An Unprecedented Look at Stuxnet, the World's First Digital Weapon

BY KIM ZETTER 11.03.14 | 6:30 AM | PERMALINK

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# How A Coffee Machine Infected Factory Computers with Ransomware

By *Waqas* on July 28, 2017 [Email](#) [@hackread](#) [CYBER ATTACKS](#) [HACKING NEWS](#) [MALWARE](#) [SECURITY](#)

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It's no surprise that the Internet of Things (IoT) devices are highly vulnerable to cyber attacks but who would know a time would come when these devices will become a security threat to institutions?

A few months ago researchers exposed life threatening vulnerabilities in IIoT (Industrial Internet of Things) devices specifically Industrial robots. In their findings, robots could be hacked, but in this case, we are about to discuss a smart coffee machine or an Internet connected coffee machine.

**More:** [San Francisco Railway' Fare System Hacked for 100 Bitcoin Ransom](#)

The incident took place in June 2017 and was shared by a chemical engineer on Reddit who goes by the handle of "C10H15N1." He works as a PLC (Programmable Logic Controllers) expert in a company that has multiple petrochemical factories making chemicals in Europe.

Armed With Facebook 'Likes' x

www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2013/03/armed-with-facebook-likes-alone-researchers-can-tell-your-race-gender-i

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# Armed With Facebook 'Likes' Alone, Researchers Can Tell Your Race, Gender, and Sexual Orientation

REBECCA J. ROSEN | MAR 12 2013, 2:59 PM ET

*But the deeper aspects of your personality remain hard to detect.*




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arstechnica.com/security/2015/12/unauthorized-code-in-juniper-firewalls-decrypts-encrypted-vpn-traffic/ Register Log in

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## RISK ASSESSMENT / SECURITY & HACKTIVISM

# "Unauthorized code" in Juniper firewalls decrypts encrypted VPN traffic

Backdoor in NetScreen firewalls gives attackers admin access, VPN decrypt ability.

by Dan Goodin - Dec 17, 2015 6:50pm EST

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An operating system used to manage firewalls sold by Juniper Networks contains unauthorized code that surreptitiously decrypts traffic sent through virtual private networks, officials from the company warned Thursday.

It's not clear how the code got there or how long it has been there. An [advisory published by the company](#) said that NetScreen firewalls using ScreenOS 6.2.0r15 through 6.2.0r18 and 6.3.0r12 through 6.3.0r20 are affected and require immediate patching. [Release notes](#) published by Juniper suggest the earliest vulnerable versions date back to at least 2012 and possibly earlier. There's no evidence right now that the backdoor was put in other Juniper OSES or devices.

"During a recent internal code review, Juniper discovered unauthorized code in ScreenOS that could allow a knowledgeable attacker to gain administrative access to NetScreen devices and to decrypt VPN connections," Juniper Chief Information officer Bob Worrall wrote. "Once we identified these vulnerabilities, we launched an investigation into the matter, and worked to develop and issue patched releases for the latest versions of ScreenOS."

A [separate advisory](#) from Juniper says there are two separate vulnerabilities, but stops short of describing either as "unauthorized code." The first flaw allows unauthorized remote administrative

### LATEST FEATURE STORY



FEATURE STORY (2 PAGES)

## Reboots, remakes, and sequels need not apply—Ars' most anticipated games of 2016

Only original ideas allowed in this selection of upcoming titles.

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money.cnn.com/2016/12/14/technology/yahoo-breach-billion-users/

tech business culture gadgets future startups search

# Yahoo says data stolen from 1 billion accounts

by Seth Fiegerman @sfiegerman  
December 15, 2016: 4:30 AM ET



Timeline: The rise and fall of Yahoo

Just when you think Yahoo's security issues can't get any worse, the company proves you wrong.

Yahoo ([YHOO](#), [Tech30](#)) disclosed a new security breach on Wednesday that may have affected more than one billion accounts. The breach dates back to 2013 and is thought to be separate from a massive cybersecurity incident [announced](#) in September.

Yahoo now believes an "unauthorized third party" stole user data from more than one billion accounts in August 2013. That data may have included names, email addresses and passwords, but not financial information.

Social Surge - What's Trending

- Yellen: U.S. is near 'maximum employment'
- Britain gambles on free trade deal with Europe
- JPMorgan Chase accused of paying women less than men

HEAR WHERE THE STORY BEGINS



PERFORMED BY JIM DALE

# System Security: It is fun!

- System security brings together all of the fun CS topics we have learned through other courses
  - Architecture
  - Operating Systems
  - Networks
  - Compilers and Programming Languages
  - Algorithms
  - AI
- System security helps us make connections between these topics, helping us to understand them and remember them better.

# What is security

Wikipedia:

Security is the degree of resistance to, or protection from, harm. It applies to any vulnerable and valuable asset, such as a person, dwelling, community, nation, or organization.

# What is computer security?

- ❑ Everyone has their own definition
  - No single one is perfect
- ❑ Computer security deals with protecting data, programs, and systems against intelligent adversaries.
- ❑ Safety vs Security
  - What's the difference between the two?
  - Do they interact?

# CIA

- Security is about CIA
  - *Confidentiality*. Keeping data and resources hidden or protected from unauthorized disclosure
  - *Integrity*. Data and Programs are modified in specified and authorized ways. Data integrity and origin integrity.
  - *Availability*. Systems and networks are available for use by legitimate users



# Why is it hard?

- ❑ Security often not a primary consideration
  - Performance and usability take precedence
- ❑ Feature-rich systems may be poorly understood
- ❑ Implementations are buggy
  - Buffer overflows have been the “vulnerability of the decade” for multiple decades!
  - Cross-site scripting and other Web attacks
- ❑ Networks are more open and accessible than ever
- ❑ Increased exposure, easier to cover tracks
- ❑ Many attacks are not even technical in nature
- ❑ Phishing, social engineering, etc.

# Why is it hard?

- It is hard to get security right because:
  - Security is hard to test for
    - Testing correctness versus security
  - It requires a deep understanding of all technologies involved in the design and implementation of a system
    - Really hard in large real systems
  - Users are typically the weakest link
  - *Asymmetry* between attack and defense



# Course Focus

- ❑ Introduction to a wide range of topics in computer system and software security
  - vulnerabilities, exploit and mitigation techniques
  - malware trends and defenses against untrusted code
  - binary analysis, reverse engineering and forensics
  - software vulnerability scanning techniques and tools
- ❑ Cultivate the "security mindset"
  - Understand the modus operandi of attackers: find vulnerabilities, subvert protections, bypass defenses,...
- ❑ Hands-on assignments in exploit development and mitigation

# Ethics and Legal Considerations

- ❑ Play Fair
- ❑ Cannot teach defense without offense, but:

*Breaking into systems is illegal!*

*Unauthorized data access is illegal!*

- ❑ Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA)
  - <http://www.justice.gov/criminal/cybercrime/docs/ccmanual.pdf>
- ❑ Practice on your own systems or controlled environment
- ❑ Scanning/penetration testing/etc. of third-party systems may be allowed only after getting permission by their owner

# Code of Conduct

- ❑ The work that you present as your own should be your own
- ❑ Cite the resources that you used (other people's code, documents, etc.)
- ❑ Don't allow your code/paper summaries to be copied
- ❑ Don't copy other people's code or paper summaries
- ❑ Anything short of the above, will be grounds for immediate "F" grade and further disciplinary action

# Credits

- Some slide contents in this lecture and future ones are courtesy of R. Sekar, Nick Nikiforakis and Michalis Polychronakis

# Questions