

CS 361S

Network Security and Privacy

Vitaly Shmatikov

<http://www.cs.utexas.edu/~shmat/courses/cs361s/>

Course Personnel

- ◆ Instructor: **Vitaly Shmatikov**
 - Office: GDC 6.812
 - Office hours: Tuesday, 1-2pm
 - Open door policy – don't hesitate to stop by!
- ◆ TA: **Oliver Jensen**
 - Office: GDC 6.818A
 - Office hours: Wednesday, 11am-12n
- ◆ Watch the course website
 - Assignments, reading materials, lecture notes

Prerequisites

- ◆ Required: **working knowledge of C and JavaScript**
 - The first project is about Web security
 - The second involves writing buffer overflow attacks in C
 - You must have detailed understanding of x86 architecture, stack layout, calling conventions, etc.
- ◆ Recommended: Introduction to Computer Security; Cryptography; Computer Networks; Compilers and/or Operating Systems
 - Not much overlap with this course, but will help gain deeper understanding of security mechanisms and where they fit in the big picture

Course Logistics

◆ Lectures

- Tuesday, Thursday 11a-12:30p

◆ Three homeworks (30% of the grade)

◆ Two projects (10 + 15% of the grade)

- A fair bit of C coding and PHP/JavaScript hacking
- Can be done in teams of 2 students
- Security is a contact sport!

◆ Midterm (20% of the grade)

◆ Final (25% of the grade)

◆ UTCS Code of Conduct will be strictly enforced

No make-up or substitute exams!
If you are not sure you will be able to
take the exams in class on the assigned
dates, **do not take this course!**

Late Submission Policy

- ◆ Each take-home assignment is due in class at 11am on the due date
 - 5 take-home assignments (3 homeworks, 2 projects)
- ◆ You have **3 late days** to use any way you want
 - You can submit one assignment 3 days late, 3 assignments 1 day late, etc.
 - After you use up your days, you get 0 points for each late assignment
 - Partial days are rounded up to the next full day

Course Materials

◆ Textbook:

Kaufman, Perlman, Speciner. “Network Security”

- Lectures will not follow the textbook
- Lectures will focus on “big-picture” principles and ideas of network attack and defense
- Attend lectures! Lectures will cover some material that is not in the textbook – and **you will be tested on it!**

◆ Occasional assigned readings

- Start reading “Smashing the Stack For Fun and Profit” by Aleph One (from Phrack hacker magazine)
- Understanding it will be essential for your project

Other Helpful Books

◆ Ross Anderson's "Security Engineering"

- Focuses on design principles for secure systems
- Wide range of entertaining examples: banking, nuclear command and control, burglar alarms

◆ "The Shellcoder's Handbook"

- Practical how-to manual for hacking attacks
- Not a required text, but you may find it useful for the buffer overflow project

◆ Kevin Mitnick's "The Art of Intrusion"

- Real-world hacking stories
- Good illustration for many concepts in this course

Main Themes of the Course

- ◆ Vulnerabilities of networked software
 - Worms and botnets, denial of service, attacks on Web applications, attacks on infrastructure
- ◆ Defensive technologies
 - Protection of information in transit: cryptography, application- and transport-layer security protocols
 - Protection of networked software: memory integrity, firewalls, antivirus tools, intrusion detection
- ◆ Study a few deployed protocols in detail: from design principles to implementation details
 - Kerberos, SSL/TLS, IPsec (if time permits)

What This Course is Not About

- ◆ Not a comprehensive course on computer security
- ◆ Not a course on ethical, legal, or economic issues
 - No file sharing, DMCA, piracy, free speech issues
 - No surveillance
- ◆ Only a cursory overview of cryptography
 - Take CS 346 for deeper understanding
- ◆ Only some issues in systems security
 - Very little about OS security, secure hardware, physical security, security of embedded devices...

Motivation

https://

The screenshot shows the Wells Fargo homepage in Internet Explorer. A red box highlights the address bar containing 'https://www.wellsfargo.com/'. A red starburst points to the lock icon in the address bar. Another red starburst points to the search bar. A red arrow points from the search bar to a lock icon on the right side of the slide. The website content includes a navigation menu with 'Personal', 'Small Business', 'Commercial', and 'About Us'. A 'View Your Accounts' section has fields for 'Username:' and 'Password:' with a 'Go' button. A 'Checking and much more' banner features a photo of a family and a 'Get Started' button. Below are sections for 'Banking', 'Loans', and 'Investing & Insurance' with various service links. At the bottom, there are 'Featured CD rates', 'Buying a house?', and 'Free account access' sections.

Excerpt From "General Terms of Use"

Wells Fargo - General Ter... x

← → ↻ https://www.wellsfargo.com/privacy_security/terms ☆ 🔍

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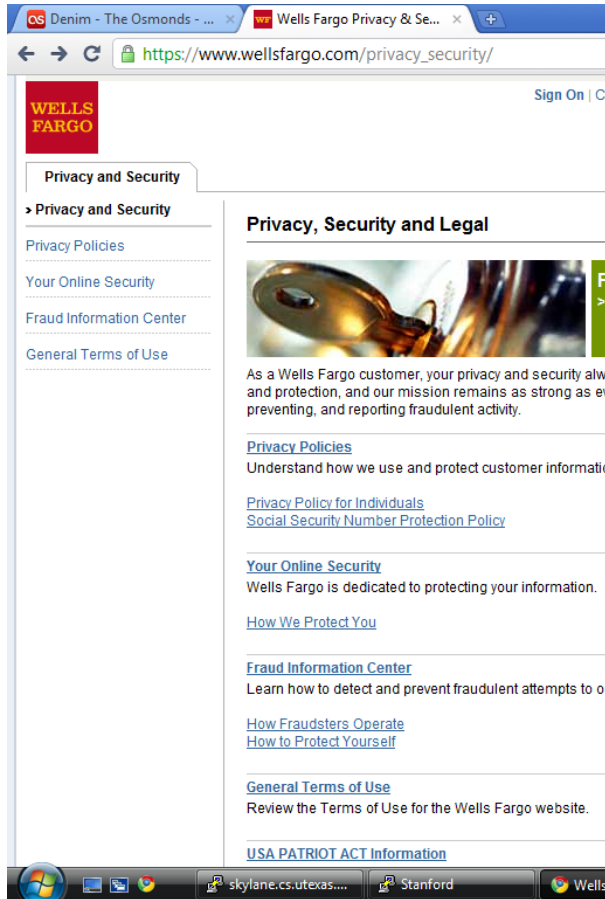
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“Privacy, Security and Legal”



“As a Wells Fargo customer, your privacy and security always come first.”

- Privacy policies
 - Privacy policy for individuals
 - Online privacy policy
 - Social Security Number protection policy
 - International privacy policies
- Your online security
 - How we protect you
 - Online security guarantee
- Fraud information center
 - How fraudsters operate
 - How to protect yourself
- USA PATRIOT ACT information

What Do You Think?

What do you think should be included in “privacy and security” for an e-commerce website?



Desirable Security Properties

- ◆ Authenticity
- ◆ Confidentiality
- ◆ Integrity
- ◆ Availability
- ◆ Accountability and non-repudiation
- ◆ Access control
- ◆ Privacy of collected information

...

Syllabus (1): Security Mechanisms

- ◆ Basics of cryptography
 - Symmetric and public-key encryption, certificates, cryptographic hash functions, pseudo-random generators
- ◆ Authentication and key establishment
 - Case study: Kerberos
- ◆ Web security
 - Case study: SSL/TLS
- ◆ IP security (if time permits)
 - Case study: IPsec protocol suite

Syllabus (2): Attacks and Defenses

◆ Web attacks

- Cross-site scripting and request forgery, SQL injection

◆ Network attacks

- Worms, viruses, botnets
- Spam, phishing, denial of service
- Attacks on routing and DNS infrastructure

◆ Buffer overflow / memory corruption attacks

◆ Defense tools

- Firewalls, antivirus, intrusion detection systems

◆ Wireless security

Peek at the Dark Side



The only reason we will be learning about attack techniques is to build better defenses

Don't even think about using this knowledge to attack anyone



A Security Engineer's Mindset

[Bruce Schneier]

NOW! YOUR VERY OWN EXCITING ANT FARM AS SEEN ON TV!

AN ANT'S ENTIRE WORLD! COMPLETE WITH STOCK OF LIVE ANTS!

WHAT IS AN "ANT FARM"?
The ANT FARM is a clear, unbreakable plastic, rectangular case, measuring 9" x 7", containing fern building, a woodpile, hills, trees and landscape, complete with soil, weather and a wind. The only work done into the soil and on the surface for building their hills. The FARM is constructed so the ants are visible from every angle, both above ground and underground.

FASCINATING!
A living TV screen. The ants put on a quiet but exciting show that will keep you fascinated for hours.

EDUCATIONAL!
An education in nature study as well as work and patience.

WORLD'S TINIEST ENGINEERS!
Ants are actually the world's finest construction engineers. They gather loads of material that, if they were to be duplicated by humans, it would take millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of tons of equipment to perform the same job. Well, we try and we do. What? Well, the ants seem to have a special secret for construction which has actually been studied by human engineers.

NOW! YOUR VERY OWN

SEE YOUR TINY PETS...
Watch these tiny insects see their build constructed as they erect bridges and great mounds before your very eyes. Ants are the world's finest engineers and among them plan and construct their intricate highways and tunnels in fascinating. But they do much more than that! Through the clear plastic walls of your ANT FARM you see the soil soldiers guarding the roads... the laborers carrying their loads... the supply ants storing away food for the rest of the colony. Yes, the ANT FARM is actually a LIVING TV SCREEN that will keep you interested for hours.

ANTS CANNOT ESCAPE FROM FARM ENCLOSURE!

EXTRA SPECIAL!
the new GREAT Ant Farm, a big 30" high by 18" wide one which includes a year's supply of Ant Food, Liquid Feeder, Supply of California Soil, "Ant Watcher's Handbook" and "Black Certificate" for a generous supply of live ants.

ONLY \$2.98

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Rush me my ANT FARM which will include a "Black Certificate" for a free supply of ants and an "Ant Watcher's Manual." Enclosed is \$2.98, plus 20% postage for each ANT FARM ordered.

Send me the GREAT sized ANT FARM which is 30" x 18", in size and includes an "Ant Watcher's Handbook," a Certificate for a free supply of ants, Ant Food, Ant Feeder, for only \$6.95 each, plus 50% postage.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

DISCOVER HOW ANTS LIVE... WORK... PLAY! ORDER NOW!

Ken Thompson



ACM Turing Award, 1983

"Reflections on Trusting Trust"



<http://www.acm.org/classics/sep95>

- ◆ What code can we trust?
- ◆ Consider "login" or "su" in Unix
 - Is Ubuntu binary reliable? RedHat?
 - Does it send your password to someone?
 - Does it have backdoor for a "special" remote user?
- ◆ Can't trust the binary, so check source code or write your own, recompile
- ◆ Does this solve problem?

“Reflections on Trusting Trust”



<http://www.acm.org/classics/sep95>

- ◆ Who wrote the compiler?
- ◆ Compiler looks for source code that looks the login process, inserts backdoor into it
- ◆ Ok, inspect the source code of the compiler...
Looks good? Recompile the compiler!
- ◆ Does this solve the problem?

"Reflections on Trusting Trust"

<http://www.acm.org/classics/sep95>



◆ The compiler is written in C ...

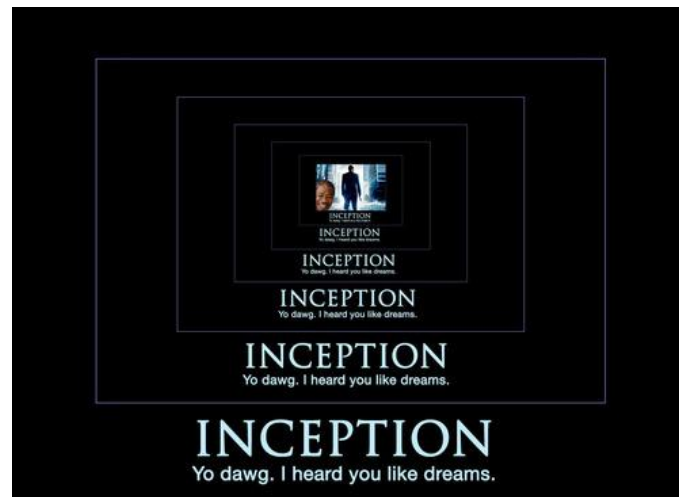
```
compiler(S) {  
    if (match(S, "login-pattern")) {  
        compile (login-backdoor)  
        return  
    }  
    if (match(S, "compiler-pattern")) {  
        compile (compiler-backdoor)  
        return  
    }  
    .... /* compile as usual */  
}
```

“Reflections on Trusting Trust”

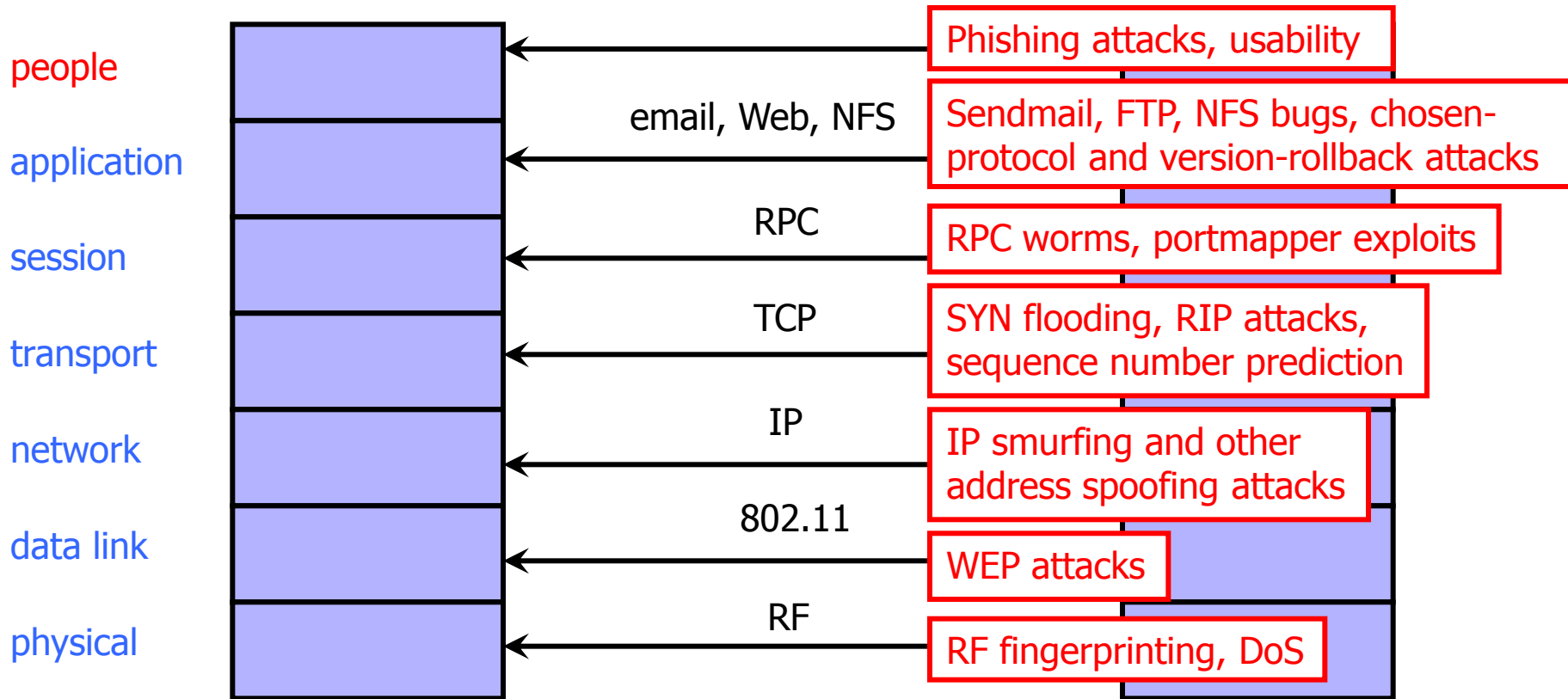


<http://www.acm.org/classics/sep95>

“The moral is obvious. You can't trust code that you did not totally create yourself. (Especially code from companies that employ people like me.)”

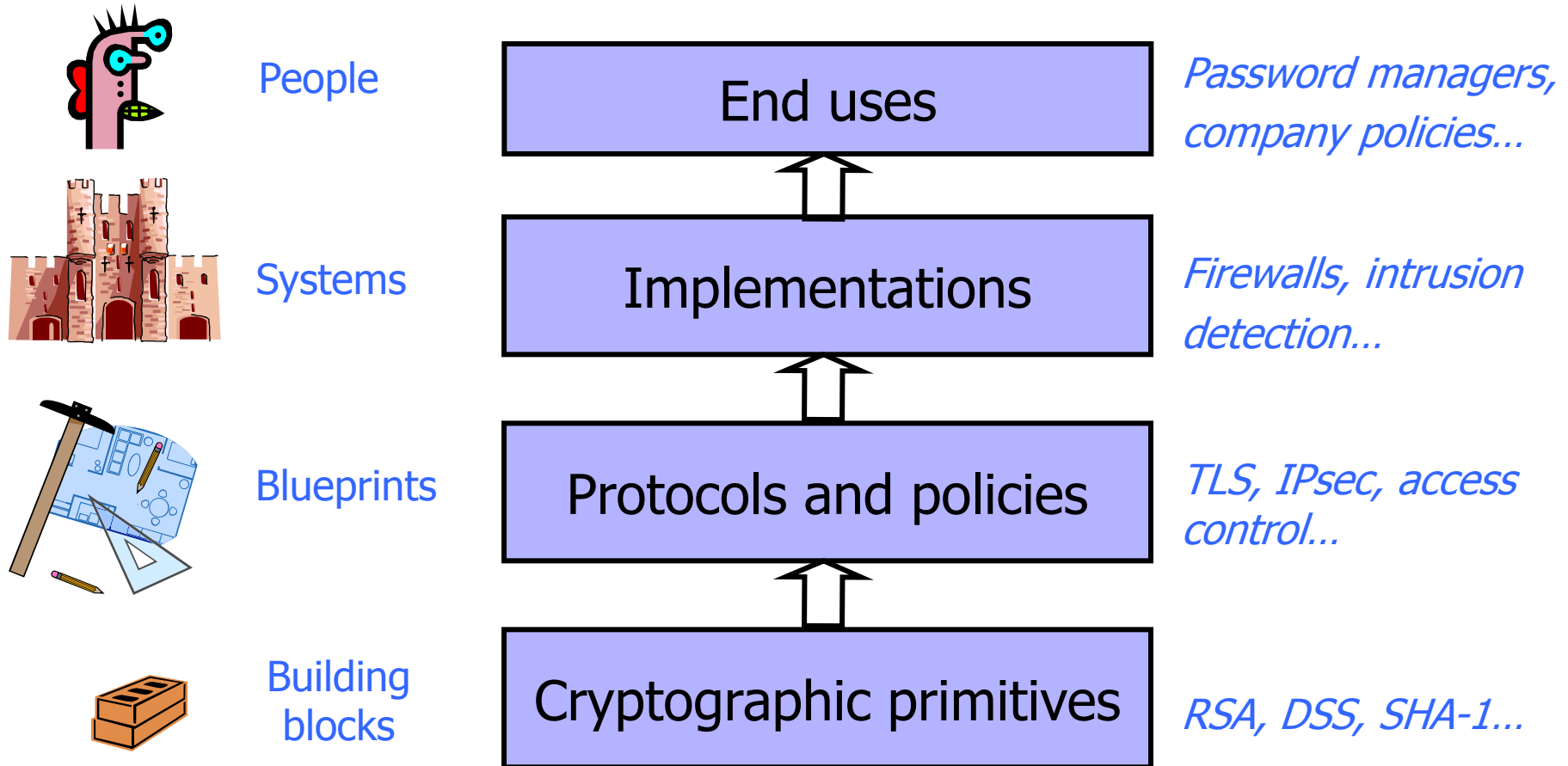


Network Stack



Only as secure as the single weakest layer...
... or interconnection between the layers

Network Defenses



All defense mechanisms must work correctly and securely

Correctness versus Security

- ◆ System **correctness**:
system satisfies specification
 - For reasonable input, get reasonable output
- ◆ System **security**:
system properties preserved in face of attack
 - For unreasonable input, output not completely disastrous
- ◆ Main difference: **active interference from adversary**
- ◆ Modular design may increase vulnerability ...
 - Abstraction is difficult to achieve in security: what if the adversary operates below your level of abstraction?
- ◆ ... but also increase security (small TCB)

What Drives the Attackers?

- ◆ Put up a fake financial website, collect users' logins and passwords, empty out their accounts
- ◆ Insert a hidden program into unsuspecting users' computers, use it to spread spam or for espionage
- ◆ Subvert copy protection for music, video, games
- ◆ Stage denial of service attacks on websites, extort money
- ◆ Wreak havoc, achieve fame and glory in the blackhat community

Marketplace for Vulnerabilities

◆ Option 1: bug bounty programs

- Google: up to \$3133.7 in 2010, now up to \$20K per bug
- Facebook: up to \$20K per bug
- Microsoft: up to \$150K per bug
- Pwn2Own competition: \$10-15K

◆ Option 2: vulnerability brokers

- ZDI, iDefense: \$2-25K

◆ Option 3: gray and black markets

- Up to \$100-250K reported (hard to verify)
- A zero-day against iOS sold for \$500K (allegedly)

It's a Business

◆ Several companies specialize in finding and selling exploits

- ReVuln, Vupen, Netragard, Exodus Intelligence
- The average flaw sells for \$35-160K
- \$100K+ annual subscription fees

◆ Nation-state buyers

- "Israel, Britain, Russia, India and Brazil are some of the biggest spenders. North Korea is in the market, as are some Middle Eastern intelligence services. Countries in the Asian Pacific, including Malaysia and Singapore, are buying, too" -- NY Times (Jul 2013)

Marketplace for Stolen Data

[Dell SecureWorks, 2013]

- ◆ Single credit card number: **\$4-15**
- ◆ Single card with magnetic track data: **\$12-30**
- ◆ “Fullz”: **\$25-40**
 - Full name, address, phone, email addresses (with passwords), date of birth, SSN, bank account and routing numbers, online banking credentials, credit cards with magnetic track data and PINs
- ◆ Online credentials for a bank account with \$70-150K balance: **under \$300**

Prices dropped since 2011, indicating supply glut

Marketplace for Victims

[Trend Micro, "Russian Underground 101", 2012]

◆ Pay-per-install on compromised machines

- US: \$100-150 / 1000 downloads, "global mix": \$12-15
- Can be used to send spam, stage denial of service attacks, perform click fraud, host scam websites

◆ Botnets for rent

- DDoS: \$10/hour or \$150/week
- Spam: from \$10/1,000,000 emails

◆ Tools and services

- Basic Trojans (\$3-10), Windows rootkits (\$300), email, SMS, ICQ spamming tools (\$30-50), botnet setup and support (\$200/month, etc.)



Bad News

- ◆ Security often not a primary consideration
 - Performance and usability take precedence
- ◆ Feature-rich systems may be poorly understood
- ◆ Implementations are buggy
 - Buffer overflows are the “vulnerability of the decade”
 - 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.

Better News

- ◆ There are a lot of defense mechanisms
 - We'll study some, but by no means all, in this course
- ◆ It's important to understand their limitations
 - "If you think cryptography will solve your problem, then you don't understand cryptography... and you don't understand your problem"
 - Many security holes are based on misunderstanding
- ◆ Security awareness and user "buy-in" help
- ◆ Other important factors: usability and economics

Reading Assignment

- ◆ Review Kaufman, section 1.5
 - [Primer on networking](#)
- ◆ Start reading buffer overflow materials on the course website
 - ["Smashing the Stack for Fun and Profit"](#)
 - [You will definitely need to understand it for the buffer overflow project](#)