Online Security

Lawrence Snyder
University of Washington, Seattle
Online Security’s Importance

- Being connected electronically to the I’net and WWW is now essential and interesting, but not everyone out there is your Friend
- The hazards:
  - Spam, harassment, distractions
  - Harm to your system – loss of data & software
  - Theft of personal information, e.g. passwords
  - Identity theft
  - Frauds and scams
Many, many people use stupid passwords like:
- 1234, asdf, password, abc, 123456

A good password is appropriate for situation
- 6-8 characters; {digits, upper & lower case, special}
- Not in dictionary, not associated with you

Strategy:
- Pick a topic: fave movies, Australia, football, etc.
- ALWAYS use the topic; it’s the key to remembering
- Pick phrase
- Transform phrase into PW in 4-5 steps
Example of Password

- Suppose your topic is “Movies”
- Begin with the title “The Matrix Trilogy”
  - Drop the “The”, it’s boring: MatrixTriogy
  - Change the “tri” letters to 3: Ma3x3logy
  - Change 3x3 to 9: Maglogy
  - Change the capitalized letters: ma9Logy
  - Change “y” to “EE”, o to 0: ma9L0gEE

This password is good for banking and other secure situations – you need weaker ones, too
Scams and Frauds: Nigerian Widow

- There are hundreds of these scams
- Technically they are called “advanced fee frauds” or “419 Scams” or “Nigerian Widow Scams” – they PREDATE the Internet!
- How it works
  - A person with a sad story needs your help; they have a lot of money they’ll share as a “thank you”
  - You agree to help
  - Something goes wrong; they need a little money; you pay thinking it’s a small amount compared to ultimate payoff; REPEAT
EURO MILLIONS ANNOUNCEMENT / 2011

Website: http://www.lottery.co.uk
Results: http://www.lottery.co.uk/res/

which was held on SEPTEMBER 16th 2011. Your e-mail address attached TICKET NUMBER: 2*8*17*39*42*3* 10, SERIAL DRAW LUCKY NUMBERS: 416 that emerge you as a lucky winner of £13,108,500 GREAT BRITISH POUNDS.

TO AVOID SCAM AND FOR SAFETY PURPOSES YOU ARE TO CONTACT A REGISTERED UK ATTORNEY FOR YOUR PRIZE. TAX AND POSTAGE FEE HAS BEEN PAID FOR BY THE LOTTO BOARD, BUT YOU WILL HAVE TO PAY THE LAWYER CONSULTATION FEE.

ATTORNEY LUKE SUTTON

E-mail: attorneylukesutton@msn.com

(keep personal).
Remember, your winning must one claimed not later than (ONE MONTH OF NOTIFICATION).

EURO MILLIONS
Notice this structure –
http://www.somename.com/foldera/folderai/file.html

Protocol  Domain Name of Site  Server Path To Web Page

Most important: Inspect this part (after the double slash and before the first single slash) carefully
Phishing ... Social Engineering

- “Phishing” is a term for tricking a user into giving personal information – easier than theft
- Have you seen mail like this ...
  - “Your Email space is almost full – please fill out this form to get more space”
  - “Suspicious activity in your account – temporarily closed; contact us to resolve it”
  - “Our site has been attacked; accounts are closed; contact us to reopen your account”
- The site is fake; you give info; thieves have it!
How to collect FB accounts with password
Koobface: “You’re In This Video!!”

You click on the link. The fake site says your new version of Flash ... don’t do it! It’s not Flash
Before “taking the bait” notice the features of the site:
Installing Software

- Without a doubt, the riskiest thing you do on your computer (laptop, phone, whatever...) is installing software – but you NEED software!

- **What to avoid:** NEVER install software from an unexpected source, e.g. pop-up

- **What to do [1]:** Always visit the vendor’s Web site or the App store to get legitimate SW

- **What to do [2]:** Set up your browser and your OS to get regular updates and install them b/c these typically have security updates
Email Attachments – source of viruses and worms – self-replicating software with “bad” stuff included that “rides along on SW” or “mails itself” to friends

- Worst extensions: .exe, .zip, .js, .vba ...

If your OS hides file extensions, you MUST start displaying them
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spoofed Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mechanism</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Behavior to Avoid</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protect Yourself</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- This is “your account has been closed” case
- Be Alert – always look at WWW sites to assess if they are legitimate
- Reach important sites (credit card, etc.) by your bookmark, typing URL, googling for site
This is the “koobface” case – do not install software “given” to you ... go get it yourself from the source (Adobe, MS, app store), so you know where it came from
Peer-to-peer sites (file sharing) have special access to your computer – the easiest way to get a virus is to install infected P2P software. Use only trusted sites – BitTorrent, Kazaa, Nutella, etc.
Wireless connections have recently been used to share infected files – be alert at the coffee shop, airport, etc.

- Checking the files initiates a “install software” request – don’t do it!
Encryption

- Encryption is the process of “scrambling” data so it is difficult (impossible?) to understand it.
- We encrypt data to keep it private.
- Every site that you use as https:// is encrypted.
- Familiar example: Caesar cipher:

  C: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
  E: DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABC

- What would Julius be encrypted to?
Encryption

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  | C: | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
  | E: | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | A | B | C |

- What would Julius be encrypted to? Mxolxv
More Typically ...

- The fixed shift of an alphabet is easy to break
- Alternate:
  - Sender uses a key, k, to “multiply” clear byte sequences (recall they’re numbers) by key
  -- Send encrypted result – looks like gibberish --
  - Receiver “divides” by key to decrypt getting clear
- “Multiply” and “Divide” represent some invertible function; use mult & div in example
Example

- Let the clear be: “MEET @ 9” and key=13
- Break clear text into 2-letter sequences:
  - ME ET 9@ 99
- Interpret text as numbers
  - 7769 6984 3264 3257
- Multiply by key:
  - 7769×13=100997
  - 6984×13=090792
  - 3264×13=042432
  - 3257×13=042341
- Send encrypted (6-digit) number
- Receiver does the reverse process ...
The problem with “private key” encryption: the two sides have to meet to agree on key

Public Key fixes this: The receiver publishes (on Web site, say) a (very very special) key, K

More importantly, the theory it uses means that NO practical amount of computing can break the code

Here’s what you do ...
Public Key Process

- Sender breaks up the message into blocks as before
- Sender cubes each block – yup, raises to the 3\textsuperscript{rd} power – and mods it by K, i.e. \((<text>^3)\%K\)
- Transmit results
- Receiver raises each remainder to a high power determined by prime numbers & known only to him
- Receiver mods by \(K\), too, which are – surprisingly – the original blocks!
- The receiver assembles the message
- Thanks to Euler and Diffie & Hellman

This Is Amazing!!!