

CSE 484: Computer Security and Privacy

Vulnerability Finding + Patching Usability

Spring 2023

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Exploit RCA and Patching

Root-Cause Analysis (RCA)

- Basically debugging, but you didn't generate the input
- Consider:
 - What is different between a 'normal' interaction and the exploit?
 - What part(s) of the program are relevant to that interaction
 - Add logging/debugging here! But consider that it might affect the exploit...
 - What specifically happened that was 'unusual'
 - Develop theories about what is happening
 - Test your theories!

The goals for RCAs

- Identify what the exploit accomplishes
- Identify the major steps the exploit takes
- Find the specific code components (if any exist) that are responsible
 - Aka: the vulnerability
 - Consider that an exploit might leverage *missing* features!
- Find ‘nearby’ bugs
 - Ie. If you fix the most-responsible line of code, is it still vulnerable?
- Plan out a patch

Project 0 (p0) RCAs

- Google Project 0 (aka p0) is the premiere publicly-disclosing bug hunting team
- They produce detailed writeups of many bugs, and work with Google's Threat Analysis Group (aka TAG) to produce RCAs of in-the-wild bugs.
- You should read some p0 RCAs!

Patch writing goals

- Break the *specific* exploit strategy the exploit uses
- Break *similar* exploit strategies
 - Consider how XSS filtering worked in Lab 2!
- Minimize breaking explicit features of the program
- Minimize breaking *implicit* features of the program

Public bug finding - Terminology

- “Zero Days” – 0 days (aka “o-days”)
 - Refers to a bug that is made publicly known at the same time as the vendor is told
 - The vendor has had ‘0 days’ of lead time to fix it
- CVE Number
 - Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures
 - E.g. CVE-2022-4135
- CVSS
 - Common Vulnerability Scoring System
 - Very limited utility, scores barely correlated with impact
- CWE
 - Common Weakness Enumeration
 - Standardized list of bug types

Public bug finding - Disclosure

- At some point, the vendor finds out about the bug
 - Either publicly revealed by finder (an 0-day)
 - Internally found by code auditing
 - Found being used in-the-wild
- If *you* find the bug:
 - When do you disclose?
 - How do you disclose?
 - “Full-disclosure” vs “Coordinated disclosure” vs “Responsible disclosure”
- Bug bounty programs offer incentives to disclose
 - But at a cost: you usually have to sign NDAs

Anonymity (Tor)

Tor

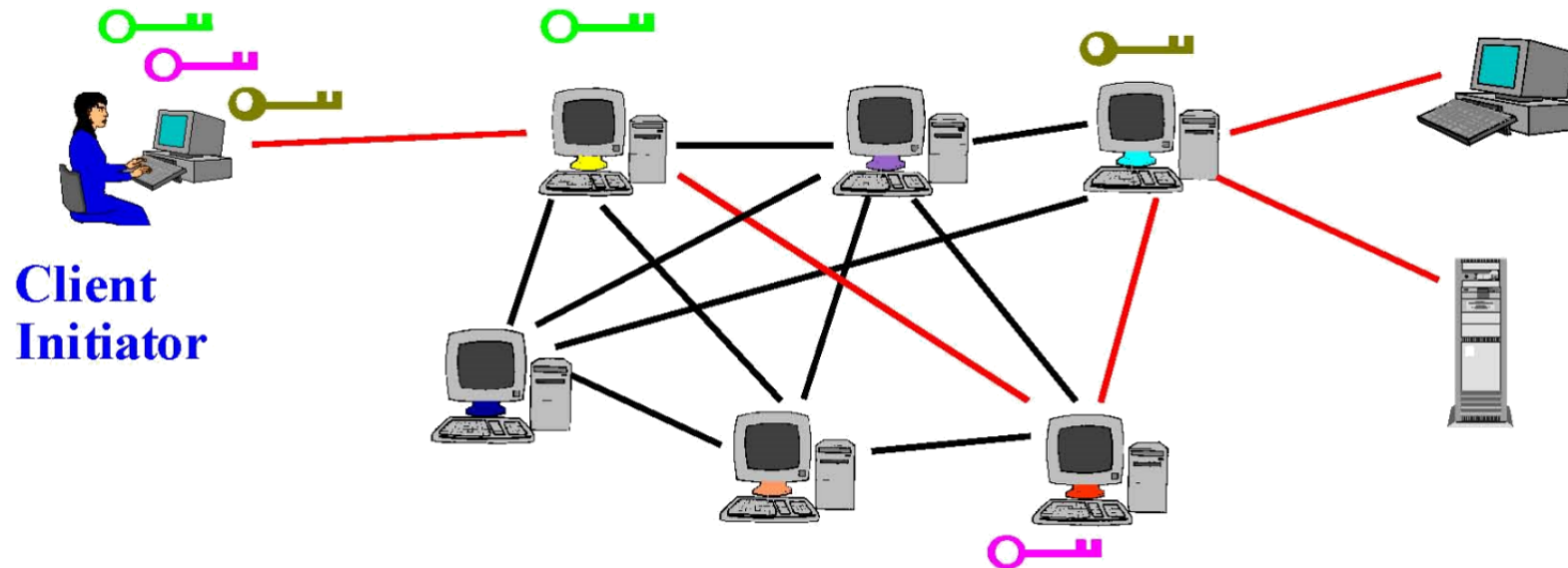
- Second-generation onion routing network
 - <http://tor.eff.org>
 - Developed by Roger Dingledine, Nick Mathewson and Paul Syverson
 - Specifically designed for **low-latency** anonymous Internet communications
- Running since October 2003
- “Easy-to-use” client proxy
 - Freely available, can use it for anonymous browsing

Issues and Notes of Caution

- Passive traffic analysis
 - Infer from network traffic who is talking to whom
 - To hide your traffic, must carry other people's traffic!
- Active traffic analysis
 - Inject packets or put a timing signature on packet flow
- Compromise of network nodes
 - Attacker may compromise some routers
 - Powerful adversaries may compromise "too many"
 - It is not obvious which nodes have been compromised
 - Attacker may be passively logging traffic
 - Better not to trust any individual router
 - Assume that some fraction of routers is good, don't know which

Issues and Notes of Caution

- Tor isn't completely effective by itself
 - Tracking cookies, fingerprinting, etc.
 - Exit nodes can see everything!



Issues and Notes of Caution

- The simple act of using Tor could make one a **target for additional surveillance**
- Hosting an exit node could result in **illegal activity coming from your machine**
- Tor not designed to protect against adversaries with the capabilities of a state (public statement by designers, at least in the past)

Usability and Security

Importance of Usability in Security

- Why is usability important?
 - People are the critical element of any computer system
 - People are the reason computers exist in the first place
 - Even if it is possible for a system to protect against an adversary, people may use the system in other, less secure ways

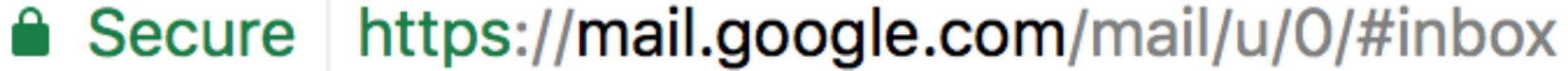
Usable Security Roadmap

- 2 case studies
 - HTTPS indicators + SSL warnings
 - Phishing
- **Step back:** root causes of usability problems, and how to address

Case Study #1: Browser HTTPS Indicators

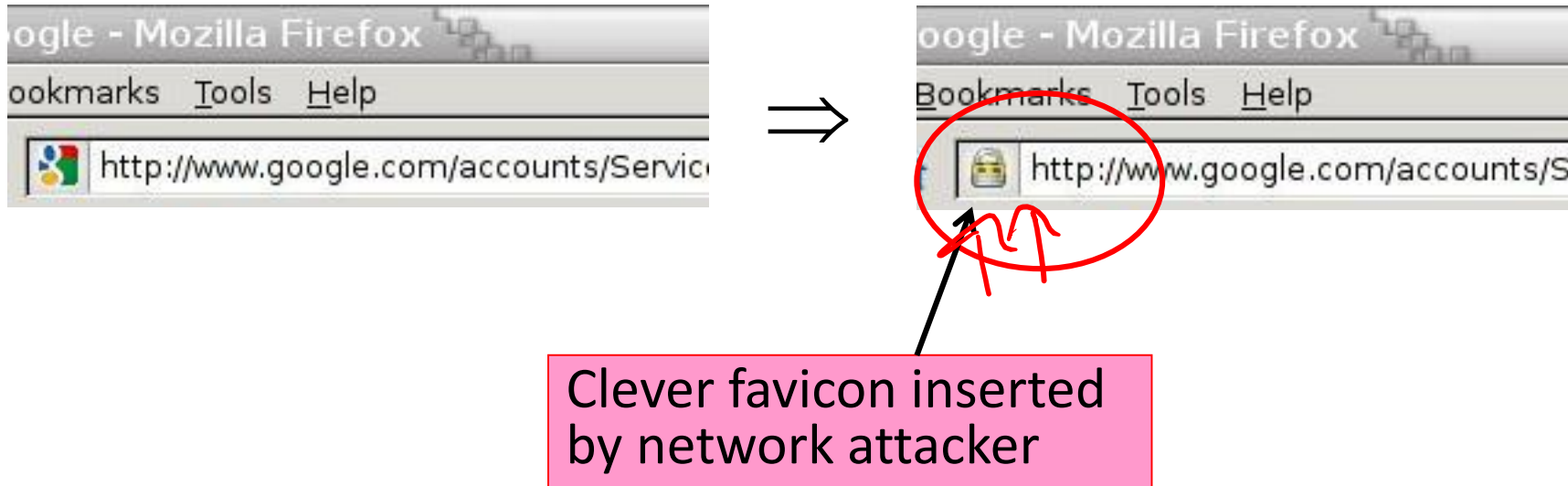
- **Design question 1:** How to indicate encrypted connections to users?
- **Design question 2:** How to alert the user if a site's SSL certificate is untrusted?
 - You discussed this in section a couple weeks ago

The Lock Icon



- Goal: identify secure connection
 - SSL/TLS is being used between client and server to protect against active network attacker
- Lock icon should only be shown when the page is secure against **network attacker**
 - Semantics subtle and not widely understood by users
 - Whose certificate is it??
 - Problem in user interface design

Will You Notice?



Do These Indicators Help? (2007)

- “The Emperor’s New Security Indicators”
 - <http://www.usablesecurity.org/emperor/emperor.pdf>

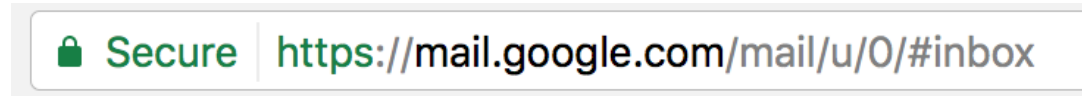
Score	First chose not to enter password...	Group				Total
		1	2	3	1 ∪ 2	
0	upon noticing HTTPS absent	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
1	after site-authentication image removed	0 0%	0 0%	2 9%	0 0%	2 4%
2	after warning page	8 47%	5 29%	12 55%	13 37%	25 44%
3	never (always logged in)	10 53%	12 71%	8 36%	22 63%	30 53%
<i>Total</i>		18	17	22	35	57

Lesson:

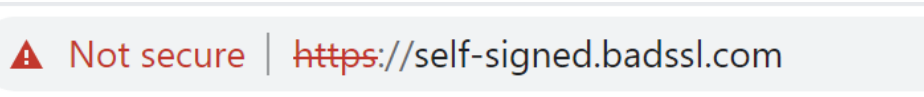
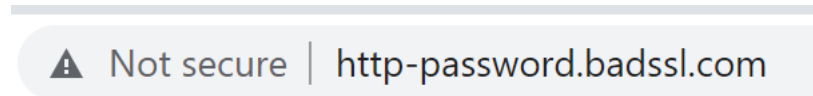
Users don't notice the **absence** of indicators!

Newer Versions of Chrome

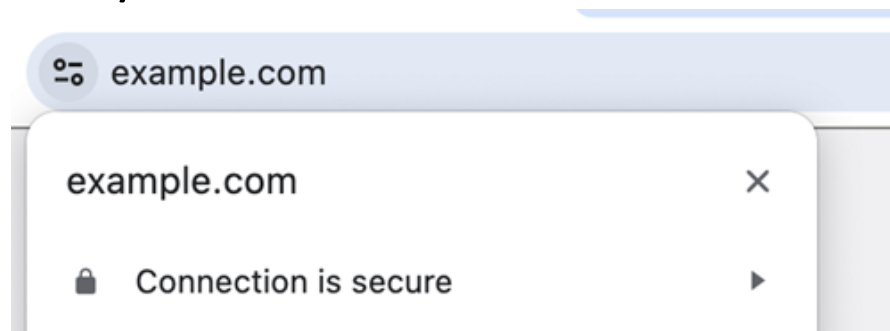
c. 2017



2022

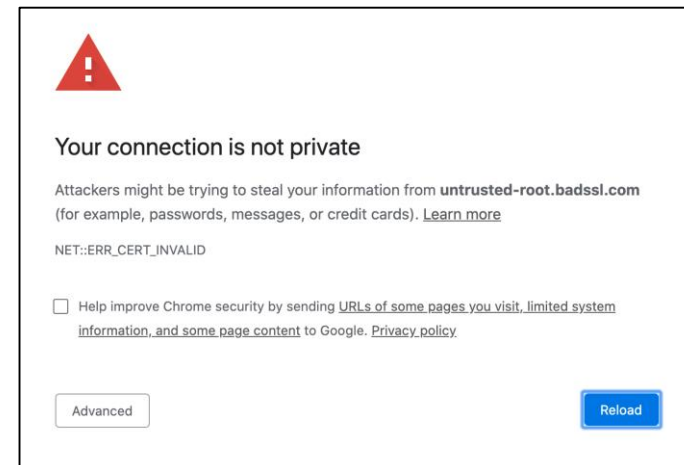


2023/2024

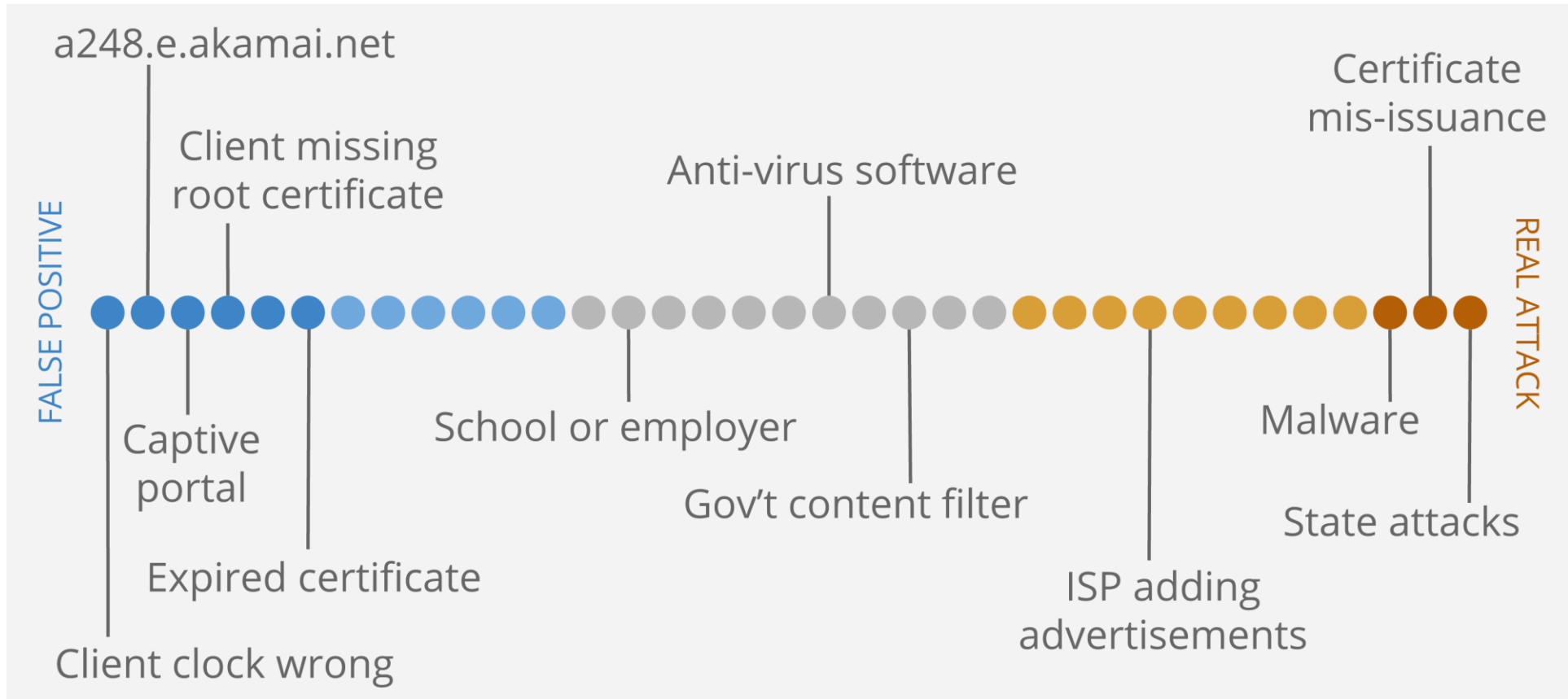


Case Study #1: Browser HTTPS Indicators

- **Design question 1:** How to indicate encrypted connections to users?
- **Design question 2:** How to alert the user if a site's SSL certificate is untrusted?



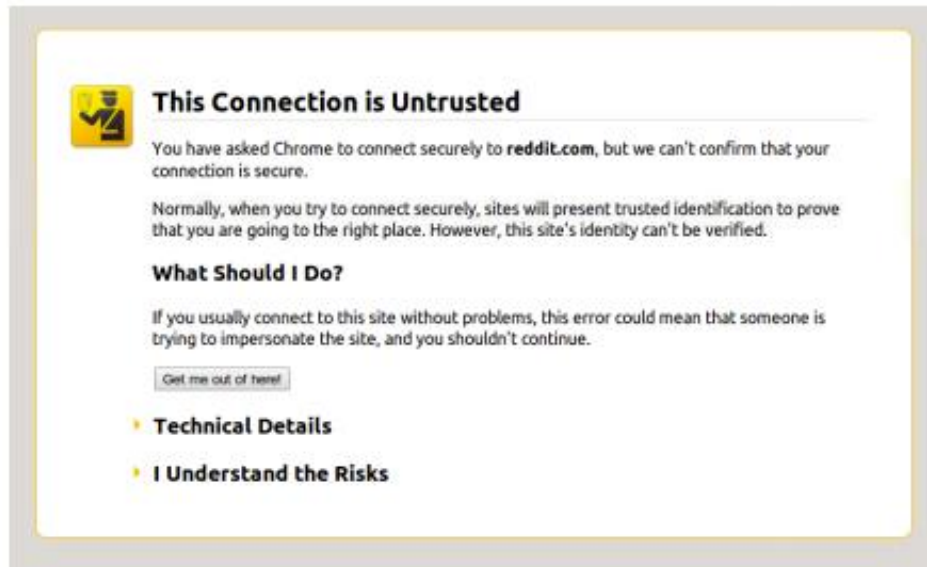
Challenge: Meaningful Warnings




See current designs for different conditions at <https://badssl.com/>.

Firefox vs. Chrome Warning

33% vs. 70% clickthrough rate



 **This Connection is Untrusted**

You have asked Chrome to connect securely to **reddit.com**, but we can't confirm that your connection is secure.

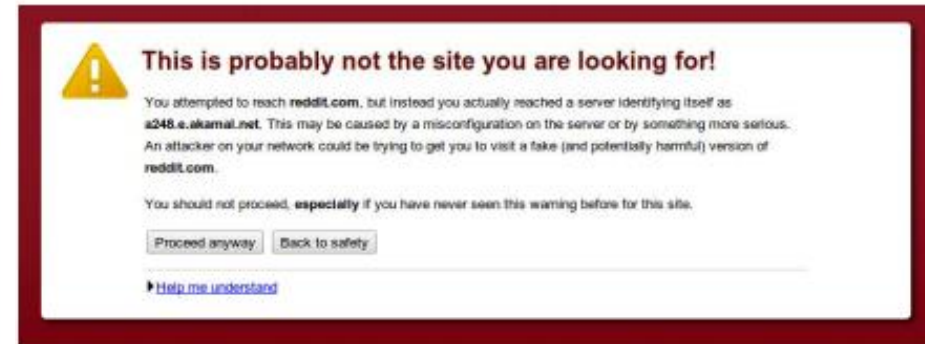
Normally, when you try to connect securely, sites will present trusted identification to prove that you are going to the right place. However, this site's identity can't be verified.


What Should I Do?

If you usually connect to this site without problems, this error could mean that someone is trying to impersonate the site, and you shouldn't continue.

[Get me out of here!](#)

- Technical Details
- I Understand the Risks



 **This is probably not the site you are looking for!**

You attempted to reach **reddit.com**, but instead you actually reached a server identifying itself as **a248.e.akamai.net**. This may be caused by a misconfiguration on the server or by something more serious. An attacker on your network could be trying to get you to visit a fake (and potentially harmful) version of **reddit.com**.

You should not proceed, **especially** if you have never seen this warning before for this site.

[Proceed anyway](#) [Back to safety](#)

[Help me understand](#)

Experimenting w/ Warning Design

#	Condition	CTR	N
1	Control (default Chrome warning)		
2	Chrome warning with policeman		
3	Chrome warning with criminal		
4	Chrome warning with traffic light		
5	Mock Firefox		
6	Mock Firefox, no image		
7	Mock Firefox with corporate styling		

Table 1. Click-through rates and sample size for conditions.

Experimenting w/ Warning Design

#	Condition	CTR	N
1	Control (default Chrome warning)	67.9%	17,479
2	Chrome warning with policeman		
3	Chrome warning with criminal		
4	Chrome warning with traffic light		
5	Mock Firefox		
6	Mock Firefox, no image		
7	Mock Firefox with corporate styling		

Table 1. Click-through rates and sample size for conditions.

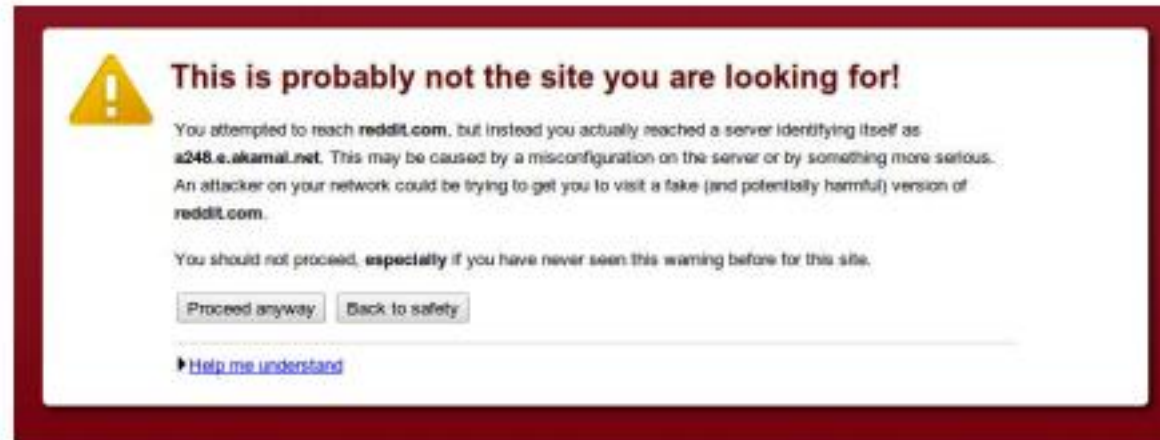


Figure 1. The default Chrome SSL warning (Condition 1).

Experimenting w/ Warning Design

#	Condition	CTR	N
1	Control (default Chrome warning)	67.9%	17,479
2	Chrome warning with policeman	68.9%	17,977
3	Chrome warning with criminal	66.5%	18,049
4	Chrome warning with traffic light	68.8%	18,084
5	Mock Firefox		
6	Mock Firefox, no image		
7	Mock Firefox with corporate styling		

Table 1. Click-through rates and sample size for conditions.

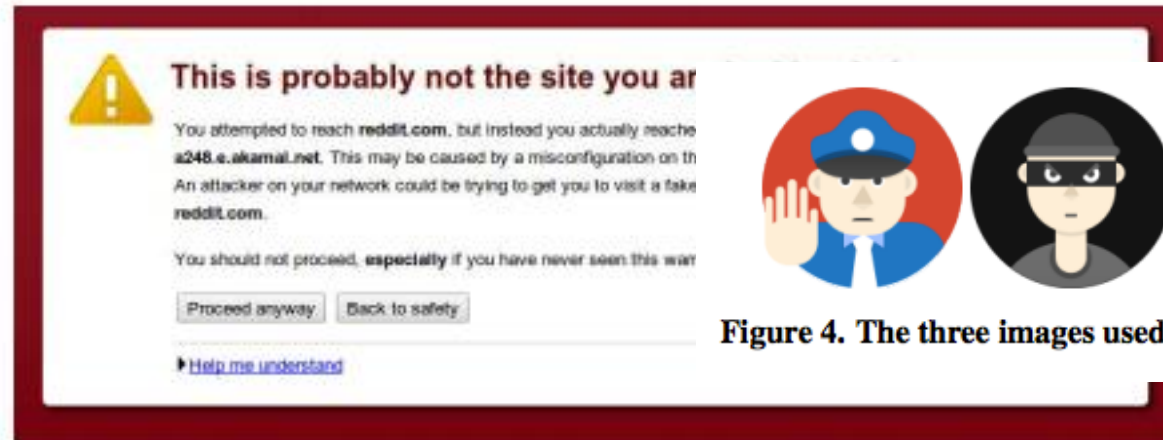


Figure 1. The default Chrome SSL warning (Condition 1).

Figure 4. The three images used in Conditions 2-4.

Experimenting w/ Warning Design

#	Condition	CTR	N
1	Control (default Chrome warning)	67.9%	17,479
2	Chrome warning with policeman	68.9%	17,977
3	Chrome warning with criminal	66.5%	18,049
4	Chrome warning with traffic light	68.8%	18,084
5	Mock Firefox	56.1%	20,023
6	Mock Firefox, no image	55.9%	19,297
7	Mock Firefox with corporate styling		

Table 1. Click-through rates and sample size for conditions.

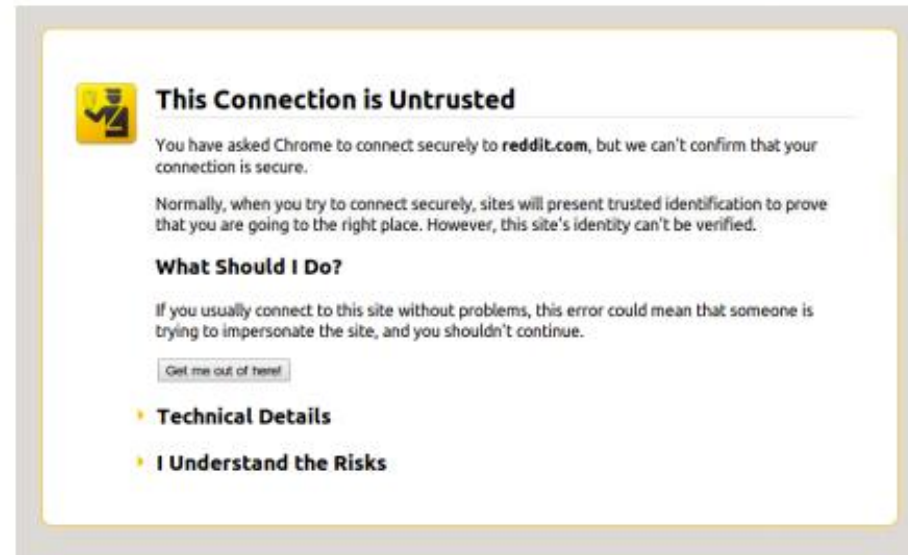


Figure 2. The mock Firefox SSL warning (Condition 5).

Experimenting w/ Warning Design

#	Condition	CTR	N
1	Control (default Chrome warning)	67.9%	17,479
2	Chrome warning with policeman	68.9%	17,977
3	Chrome warning with criminal	66.5%	18,049
4	Chrome warning with traffic light	68.8%	18,084
5	Mock Firefox	56.1%	20,023
6	Mock Firefox, no image	55.9%	19,297
7	Mock Firefox with corporate styling	55.8%	19,845

Table 1. Click-through rates and sample size for conditions.

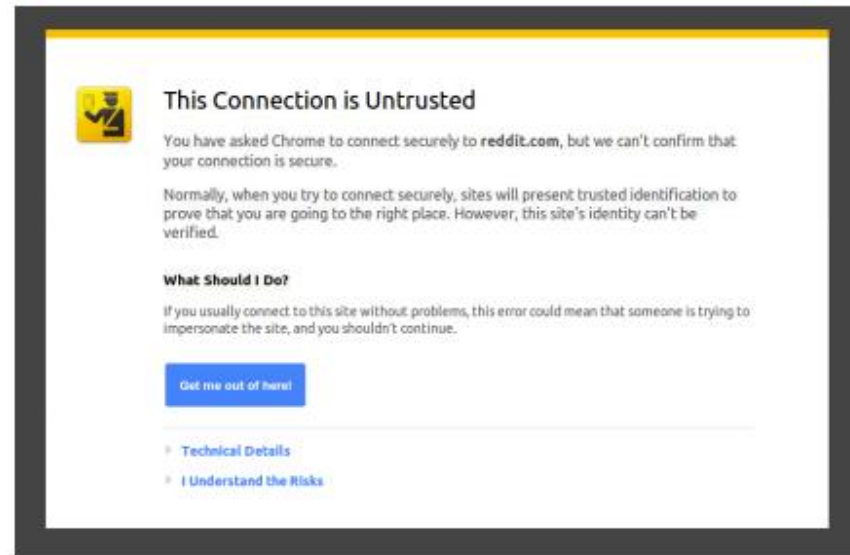
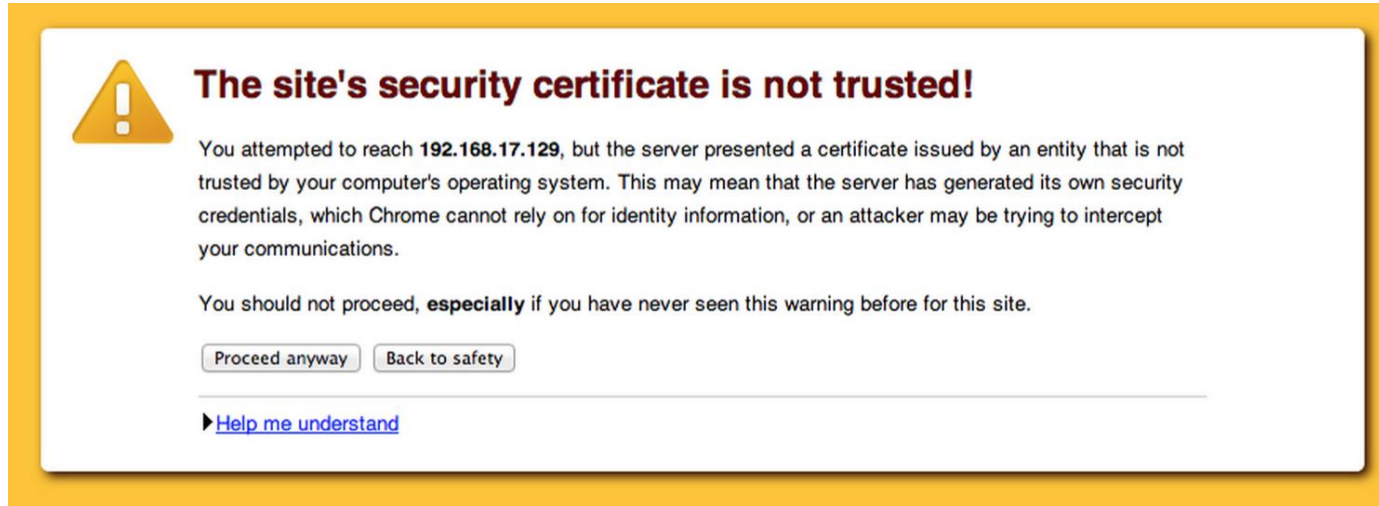


Figure 3. The Firefox SSL warning with Google styling (Condition 7).

Opinionated Design Helps!



Adherence	N
30.9%	4,551

Opinionated Design Helps!

The site's security certificate is not trusted!

You attempted to reach **192.168.17.129**, but the server presented a certificate not trusted by your computer's operating system. This may mean that the server's identity is not what it claims to be, or that the server's credentials, which Chrome cannot rely on for identity information, or an attacker is intercepting your communications.

You should not proceed, **especially** if you have never seen this warning before.

[Proceed anyway](#) [Back to safety](#)

[Help me understand](#)

Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **reddit.com** (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards).

[Proceed to the site \(unsafe\)](#) [Back to safety](#)

[Advanced](#)

Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **www.example.com** (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards).

[Advanced](#) [Back to safety](#)

Adherence	N
30.9%	4,551
32.1%	4,075
58.3%	4,644

Today's warnings (2022)

Deprecated encryption schemes



This site can't provide a secure connection

rc4.badssl.com uses an unsupported protocol.

ERR_SSL_VERSION_OR_CIPHER_MISMATCH

Details



5/17/2023

Secure Connection Failed

An error occurred during a connection to rc4.badssl.com. Cannot communicate securely with peer: no common encryption algorithm(s).

Error code: SSL_ERROR_NO_CIPHER_OVERLAP

- The page you are trying to view cannot be shown because the authenticity of the received data could not be verified.
- Please contact the website owners to inform them of this problem.

[Learn more...](#)

Try Again



Expired certificates



Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **expired.badssl.com** (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards). [Learn more](#)

NET::ERR_CERT_DATE_INVALID

💡 To get Chrome's highest level of security, [turn on enhanced protection](#)

Advanced

Back to safety



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Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead

Firefox detected an issue and did not continue to expired.badssl.com. The website is either misconfigured or your computer clock is set to the wrong time.

It's likely the website's certificate is expired, which prevents Firefox from connecting securely. If you visit this site, attackers could try to steal information like your passwords, emails, or credit card details.

What can you do about it?

Your computer clock is set to 12/7/2022. Make sure your computer is set to the correct date, time, and time zone in your system settings, and then refresh expired.badssl.com.

If your clock is already set to the right time, the website is likely misconfigured, and there is nothing you can do to resolve the issue. You can notify the website's administrator about the problem.

[Learn more...](#)

Go Back (Recommended)

Advanced...



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Self-signed certificates



Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **self-signed.badssl.com** (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards). [Learn more](#)

NET::ERR_CERT_AUTHORITY_INVALID

💡 To get Chrome's highest level of security, [turn on enhanced protection](#)

Advanced

Back to safety



5/17/2023



Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead

Firefox detected a potential security threat and did not continue to self-signed.badssl.com. If you visit this site, attackers could try to steal information like your passwords, emails, or credit card details.

[Learn more...](#)

Go Back (Recommended)

Advanced...



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Untrusted Root certificate



Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **untrusted-root.badssl.com** (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards). [Learn more](#)

NET::ERR_CERT_AUTHORITY_INVALID

💡 To get Chrome's highest level of security, [turn on enhanced protection](#)

Advanced

Back to safety



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Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead

Firefox detected a potential security threat and did not continue to untrusted-root.badssl.com. If you visit this site, attackers could try to steal information like your passwords, emails, or credit card details.

What can you do about it?

The issue is most likely with the website, and there is nothing you can do to resolve it.

If you are on a corporate network or using anti-virus software, you can reach out to the support teams for assistance. You can also notify the website's administrator about the problem.

[Learn more...](#)

Go Back (Recommended)

Advanced...



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Address Bar behaviors (2022)



⚠ Not secure | ~~https~~://self-signed.badssl.com



🔒 Not Secure https://self-signed.badssl.com

Does anything stand out?

- Pollev
- What makes warnings hard, especially over time?
- Why do Firefox and Chrome make different warning designs?



Case Study #2: Phishing

- **Design question:** How do you help users avoid falling for phishing sites?

A Typical Phishing Page

PayPal - Welcome

http://www.ipaypal.szm.sk/login.html

PayPal®

Sign Up | Log In | Help

Welcome Send Auction Tools

Member Log-In [Forgot your email address?](#)
[Forgot your password?](#)

Email Address

Password

Join PayPal Today
Now Over 100 million accounts

Learn more about [PayPal Worldwide](#)

Shop Without Sharing
Your Financial Information
PayPal. Privacy is built in. [Learn more](#)

How PayPal works.
[Learn more](#)

Text To Buy
X-Men 2
for only \$5.98
[Buy Now](#)

Buyers
[Send money](#) to anyone with an email address in 55 countries and regions.
PayPal is [free](#) for

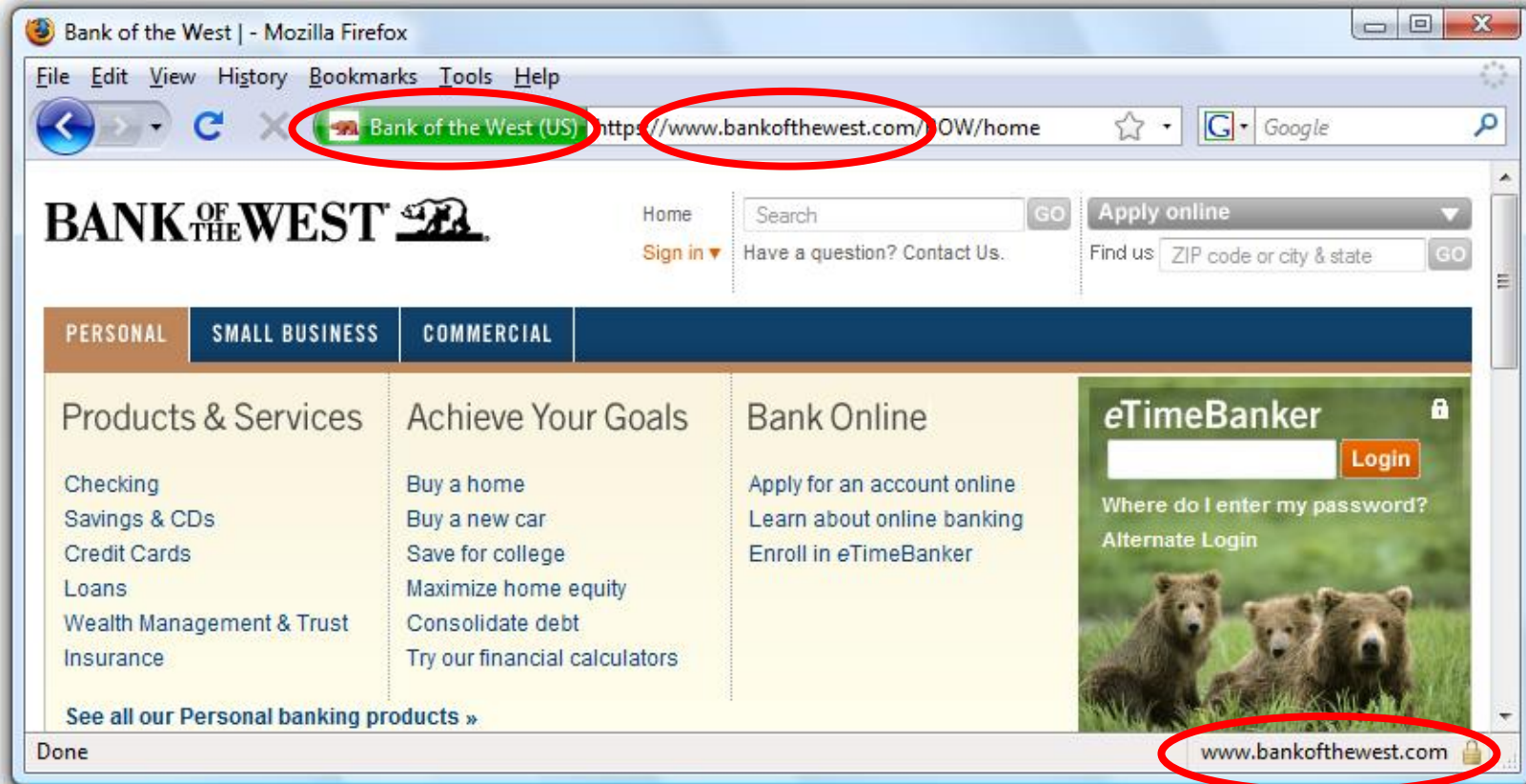
eBay Sellers
[Free eBay tools](#) make selling easier.
PayPal works hard to help [protect sellers](#).

Merchants
[Accept credit cards](#) on your website using PayPal.
[Compare our solutions](#) to merchant accounts

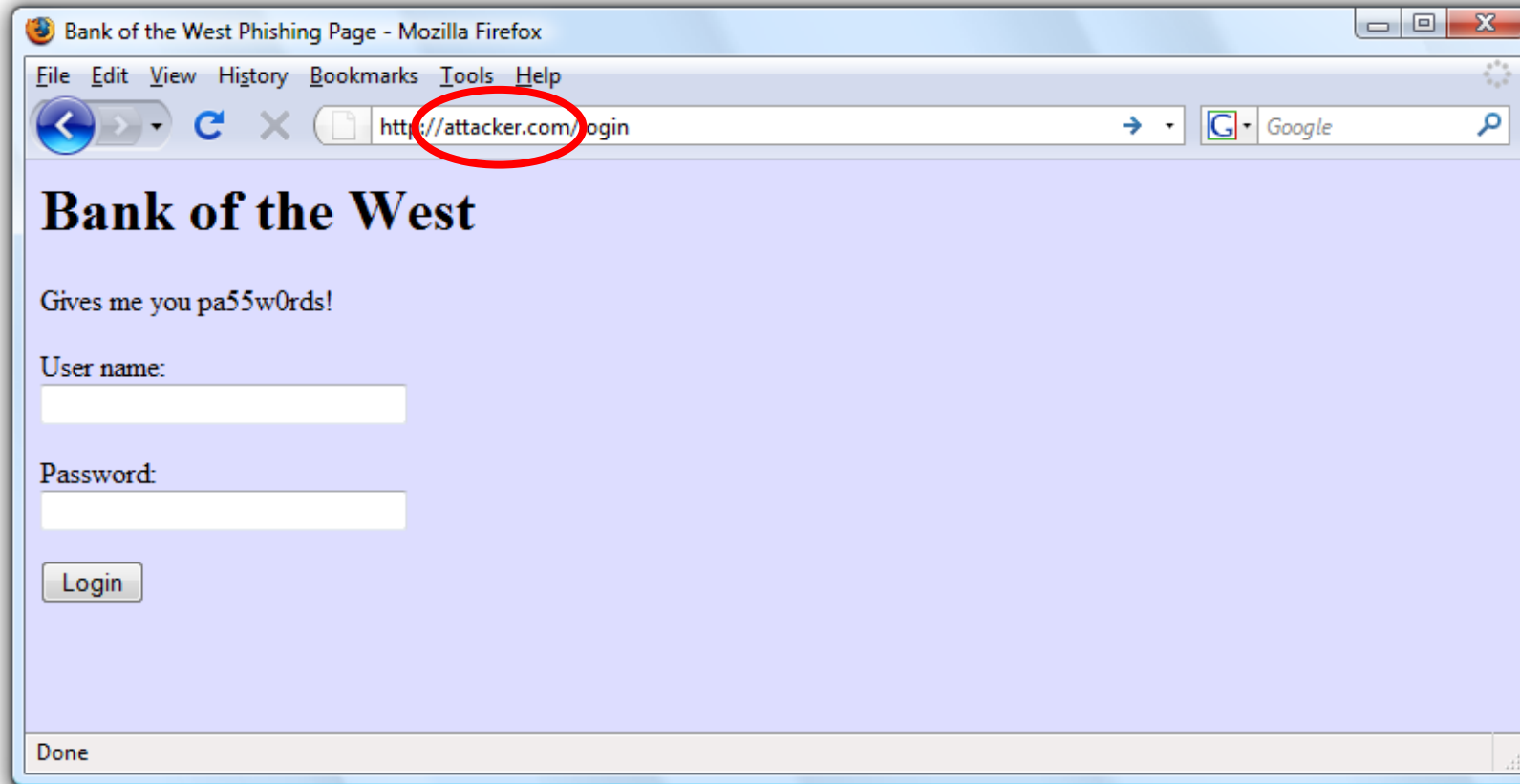
PayPal Mobile
[Learn more](#)

What's New

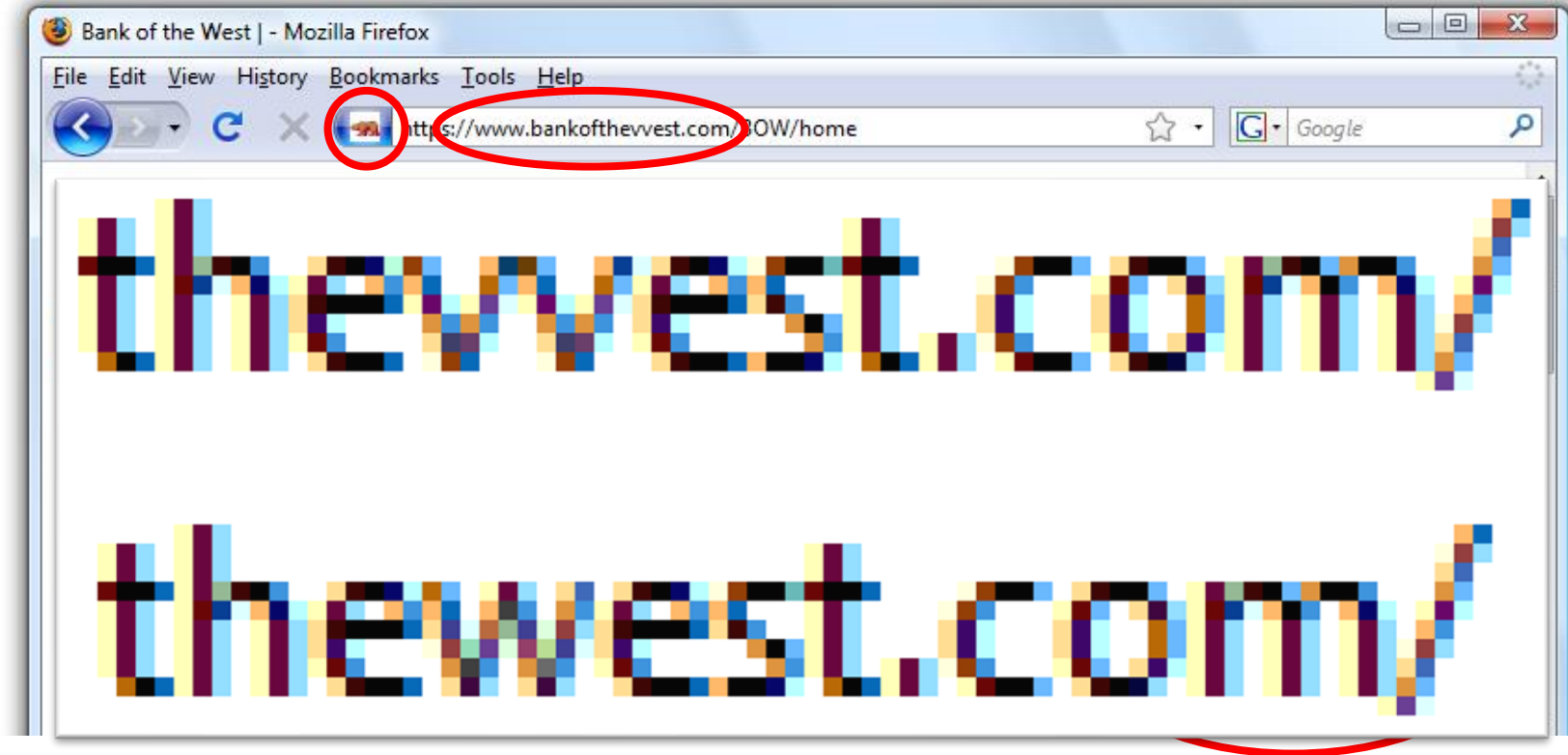
Safe to Type Your Password?



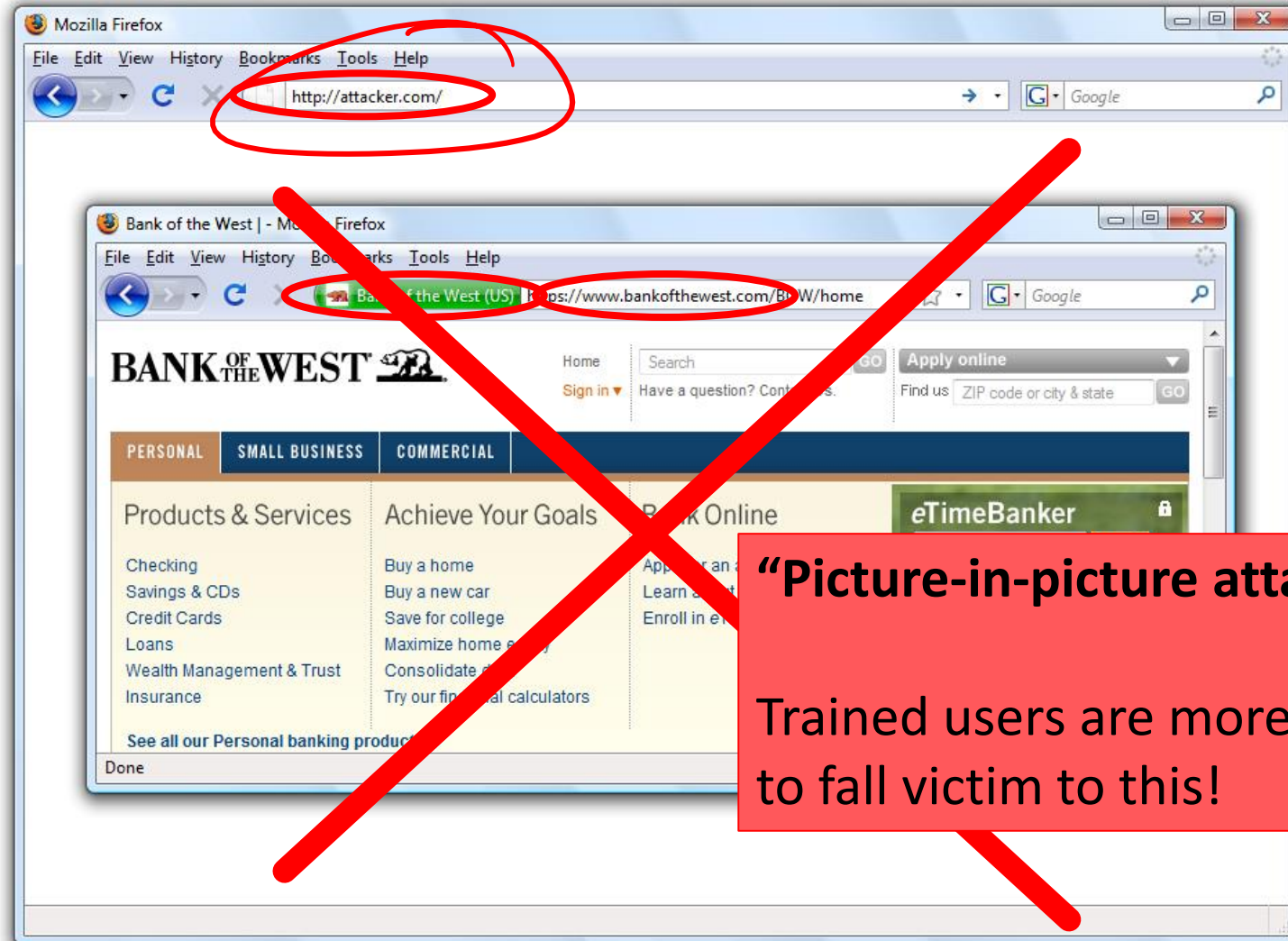
Safe to Type Your Password?



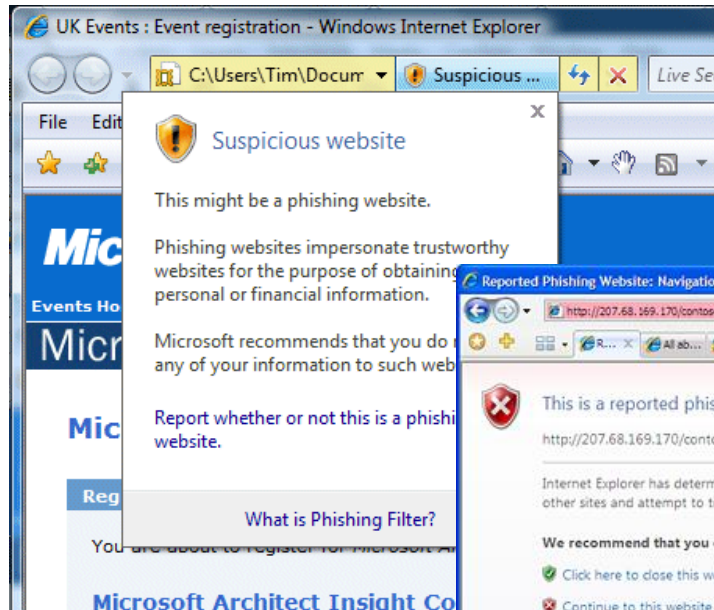
Safe to Type Your Password?



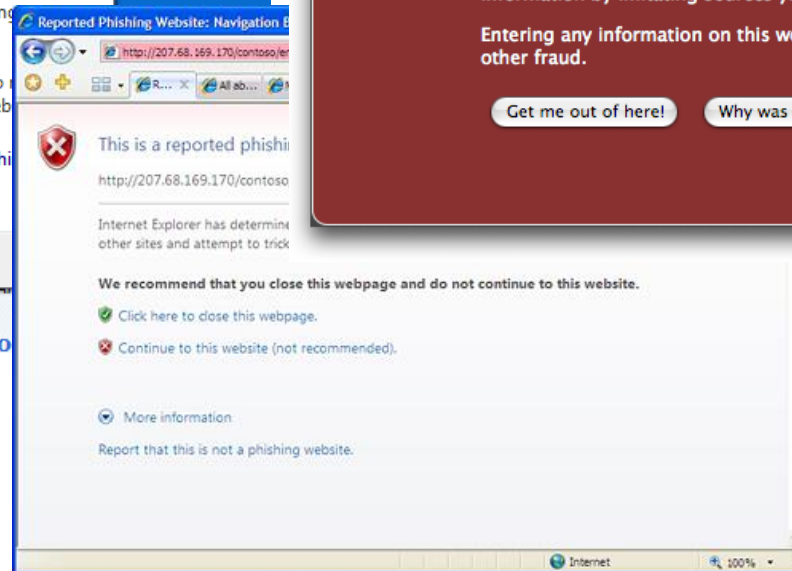
Safe to Type Your Password?



Phishing Warnings (2008)



Passive (IE)



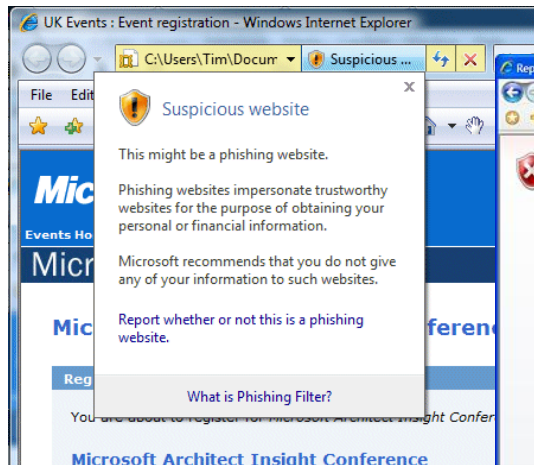
Active (IE)



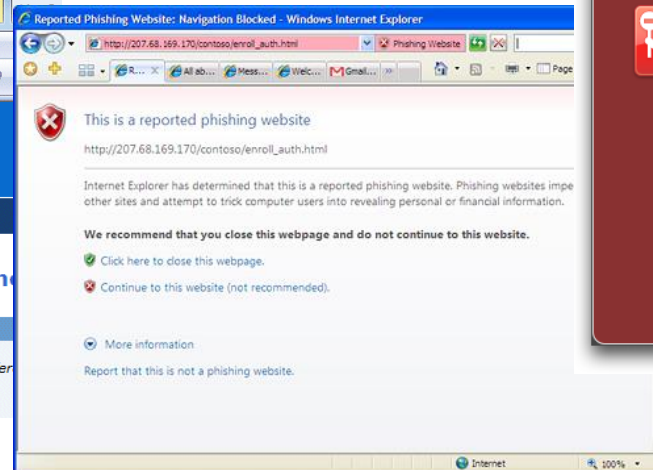
Active (Firefox)

Active vs. Passive Warnings

- Active warnings significantly more effective
 - **Passive (IE): 100% clicked, 90% phished**
 - **Active (IE): 95% clicked, 45% phished**
 - **Active (Firefox): 100% clicked, 0% phished**



Passive (IE)



Active (IE)



Active (Firefox)

FYI: Site Authentication Image

Bank of America | Online Banking | SiteKey | Verify SiteKey - Windows Internet Explorer

https://sitekey.bankofamerica.com/sas/signonSetup.do

Bank of America | Online Banking | ...


Bank of America Higher Standards Online Banking

Confirm that your SiteKey is correct

If you recognize your SiteKey, you'll know for sure that you are at the valid Bank of America site. Confirming your SiteKey is also how you'll know that it's safe to enter your Passcode and click the **Sign In** button.

An asterisk (*) indicates a required field.

Your SiteKey:
pelicans



If you don't recognize your personalized SiteKey, don't enter your Passcode.

* Passcode:
(4 - 20 Characters, case sensitive)

Sign In


If you don't recognize your personalized "SiteKey", don't enter your Passcode


Modern anti-phishing

- Largely driven by Google Safe Browsing
 - Browser sends 32-bit prefix of hash(url)
 - API says: good or bad



Modern warnings

 **Dangerous** | testsafebrowsing.appspot.com/s/phishing.html



Deceptive site ahead

Attackers on **testsafebrowsing.appspot.com** may trick you into doing something dangerous like installing software or revealing your personal information (for example, passwords, phone numbers, or credit cards). [Learn more](#)

[Details](#) [Back to safety](#)



Deceptive site ahead

Firefox blocked this page because it may trick you into doing something dangerous like installing software or revealing personal information like passwords or credit cards.

Advisory provided by [Google Safe Browsing](#).

Go back

See details





The page ahead may try to charge you money

These charges could be one-time or recurring and may not be obvious.

Proceed

Go back





The site ahead contains malware

Attackers currently on **testsafebrowsing.appspot.com** might attempt to install dangerous programs on your computer that steal or delete your information (for example, photos, passwords, messages, and credit cards). [Learn more](#)

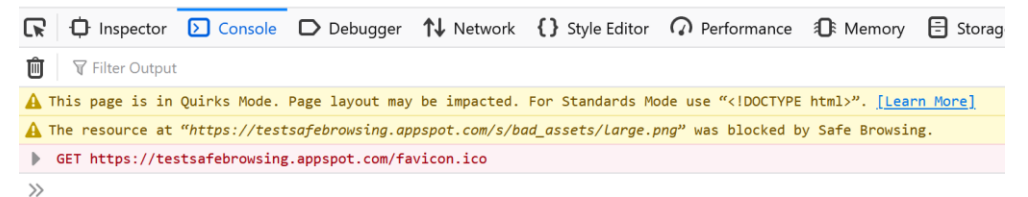
Details

Back to safety



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Which warning is 'better'?

- For user security?
- For user agency?
- For user understanding?
- For... what?