

CSE 484 (Winter 2008)

## Computer Security and Privacy

Tadayoshi Kohno

Thanks to Dan Boneh, Dieter Gollmann, John Manferdelli, John Mitchell, Vitaly Shmatkov, Bennet Yee, and many others for sample slides and materials ...

1

### High-level information

- ◆ Instructor: Tadayoshi Kohno (Yoshi)
  - Office: CSE 558
  - Office hours: Wednesdays, 10:30 to 11:20am (right after class, may change)
  - Open door policy – don't hesitate to stop by!
- ◆ TAs: Alexei Czeskis and Karl Koscher
  - Office/hours: See website (TBD)
- ◆ Course website
  - Assignments, reading materials, lecture notes
- ◆ Course email list (and blog)
  - Student discussions, announcements

2

### Prerequisites

- ◆ Required: Data Structures (CSE 326)
- ◆ Required: Machine Org and Assembly (CSE 378)
- ◆ Assume: Working knowledge of C and assembly
  - One of the projects involves writing buffer overflow attacks in C
  - You must have detailed understanding of x86 architecture, stack layout, calling conventions, etc.
- ◆ Assume: Working knowledge of software engineering tools for Unix environments (gdb, etc)
- ◆ Assume: Working knowledge of Java and JavaScript

3

### Prerequisites

- ◆ Recommended: Computer Networks; Operating Systems
  - Will help provide deeper understanding of security mechanisms and where they fit in the big picture
- ◆ Recommended: Complexity Theory; Discrete Math; Algorithms
  - Will help with the more theoretical aspects of this course.

4

## Prerequisites

- ◆ Most of all: Eagerness to learn!
  - This is a 400 level course.
  - I expect you to push yourself to learn as much as possible.
  - I expect you to be a strong, independent learner capable of learning new concepts from the lectures, the readings, and on your own.

5

## Course Logistics

- ◆ Lectures: Mon, Wed, Fri: 9:30 to 10:20am ;  
Recitations: Thurs: 8:30 to 9:20am
- ◆ Security is a contact sport!
- ◆ Projects (40% of the grade)
  - Projects involve a lot of programming
  - Can be done in teams of 2-3 students
- ◆ Homeworks (20% of the grade)
  - Textbook-style questions (10%)
  - Blog entries (10%)
- ◆ Midterm (15% of the grade)
- ◆ Final (25% of the grade)

Exceptional work may be rewarded with extra credit

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!**

6

## Late Submission Policy

- ◆ Homeworks should be turned in at the start of class on the due date
- ◆ Blog posts and projects should also be turned in on time
- ◆ Late assignments will be dropped 20% per day.
  - Late days will be rounded up
  - So an assignment turned in 1.25 days late will be downgraded 40%.
- ◆ Homeworks generally due on Fridays, some exceptions.

7

## Course Materials

- ◆ **Textbooks:**  
Pfleeger and Pfleeger, "Security in Computing" (Main textbook)  
Kaufman, Perlman, and Speciner, "Network Security" (Secondary textbook)
  - Lectures will not follow the textbooks
  - Lectures will focus on "big-picture" principles and ideas
  - Attend lectures. Lectures will cover some material that is not in the textbook – and you will be tested on it! (Also make sure to read the blog)
- ◆ Plus assigned readings from other sources

8

## Other Helpful Books (all online)

- ◆ Ross Anderson, "Security Engineering"
  - Focuses on design principles for secure systems
  - Wide range of entertaining examples: banking, nuclear command and control, burglar alarms
  - You should all at least look at the Table of Contents for this book.
- ◆ Kaashoek and Saltzer, "Principles of Computer System Design"
- ◆ Menezes, van Oorschot, and Vanstone, "Handbook of Applied Cryptography"

9

## What does "security" mean to you?

10

## Two key themes of this course

- ◆ How to **think** about security
  - The Security Mindset - "new" way to think about systems
  - Threat models, security goals, assets, risks, adversaries
  - Connection between security, technology, politics, ethics, ...
  - The first few lectures, and the blog
    - <http://cubist.cs.washington.edu/Security/>
    - <http://slashdot.org/>
- ◆ **Technical aspects** of security
  - Attack techniques
  - Defenses

11

## Technical Themes

- ◆ Vulnerabilities of computer systems
  - Software problems (buffer overflows); crypto problems; network problems (DoS, worms); people problems (usability, phishing)
- ◆ Defensive technologies
  - Protection of information in transit: cryptography, security protocols
  - Protection of networked applications: firewalls and intrusion detection
  - "Defense in depth"

12

### What This Course is Not About

- ◆ Not a comprehensive course on computer security
  - Computer security is a broad discipline!
  - Impossible to cover everything in one quarter
    - Not much language-based security
    - Moderate discussion of crypto (crypto could take a whole year of courses!)
  - So be careful in industry or wherever you go!
- ◆ Not about all of the latest and greatest attacks
  - Read bugtraq or other online sources instead
- ◆ Not a course on ethical, legal or economic issues
  - We will touch on ethical issues, but not focus on them
- ◆ Not a course on how to "hack" or "crack" systems

13

### What is Computer Security?

- ◆ Systems may fail for many reasons
- ◆ Reliability deals with accidental failures
- ◆ Usability deals with problems arising from operating mistakes made by users
- ◆ Security deals with intentional failures created by intelligent parties
  - Security is about computing in the presence of an adversary
  - But security, reliability, and usability are all related

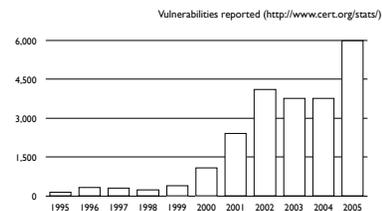
14

### What Drives the Attackers?

- ◆ Adversarial motivations:
  - Money, fame, malice, curiosity, politics...
- ◆ Fake websites, identity theft, steal money and more
- ◆ Control victim's machine, send spam, capture passwords
- ◆ Industrial espionage and international politics
- ◆ Access copy-protected movies and videos
- ◆ Attack on website, extort money
- ◆ Wreak havoc, achieve fame and glory

15

### Growing Problem



16

## Challenges: What is "Security?"

- ◆ What does security mean?
  - Often the hardest part of building a secure system is figuring out what security means
  - What are the assets to protect?
  - What are the threats to those assets?
  - Who are the adversaries, and what are their resources?
  - What is the security policy?
- ◆ Perfect security does **not** exist!
  - Security is not a binary property
  - Security is about risk management

17

## From Policy to Implementation

- ◆ After you've figured out what security means to your application, there are still challenges
  - How is the security policy enforced?
  - Design bugs
    - Poor use of cryptography
    - Poor sources of randomness
    - ...
  - Implementation bugs
    - Buffer overflow attacks
    - ...
  - Is the system **usable**?

Don't forget the users! They are a critical component!

18

## Many Participants

- ◆ Many parties involved
  - System developers
  - Companies deploying the system
  - The end users
  - The adversaries (possibly one of the above)
- ◆ Different parties have different goals
  - System developers and companies may wish to optimize cost
  - End users may desire security, privacy, and usability
  - But the relationship between these goals is quite complex (will customers choose not to buy the product if it is not secure?)

19

## Other (Mutually-Related) Issues

- ◆ Do consumers actually care about security?
- ◆ Security is expensive to implement
- ◆ Plenty of legacy software
- ◆ Easier to write "insecure" code
- ◆ Some languages (like C) are unsafe

20

## Approaches to Security

- ◆ Prevention
  - Stop an attack
- ◆ Detection
  - Detect an ongoing or past attack
- ◆ Response
  - Respond to attacks
- ◆ The threat of a response may be enough to deter some attackers

21

## Blog and Security Reviews

- ◆ Previous courses looked at
  - Nike+iPod Sport Kit
  - Wireless keyboards
  - iPhone
  - Zune
  - SlingBox
  - Nintendo Wii
  - Dodgeball
  - Netflix
  - ...
- ◆ Blog URL: <http://cubist.cs.washington.edu/Security/>

22

## Homework 1

- ◆ <http://www.cs.washington.edu/education/courses/484/08wi/homework/hw1.html>

23

## Ethics

- ◆ In this class you will learn about how to attack the security and privacy of (computer) systems.
- ◆ Knowing how to attack systems is a critical step toward knowing how to protect systems.
- ◆ But one must use this knowledge in an ethical manner.
- ◆ In order to get a non-zero grade in this course, you must sign the "Security and Privacy Code of Ethics" form by the start of class on Jan 14 (next Monday). <http://www.cs.washington.edu/education/courses/484/08wi/ethicscodeofethics.pdf>

24