

Hot Topics in Computer Security

Iliano Cervesato

http://www.qatar.cmu.edu/iliano

Andrew's Leap June 30, 2010



Outline

• Let's play a security game

Cryptographic protocols

• Where did this guy say he's from?



Here is the game

- Threat
 - > "Someone can break into my apartment and steal or destroy my stuff"
- Attacks and countermeasures
 - I have a basic protection, but worse things can happen, help me to find what and how to mitigate them



My apartment's basic protection



Classic wooden door with a 3 points lock

On the balcony (2nd floor), PVC windows with a single point lock





But ... what's in my apartment?







What do we learn from the game

- You never prevent a threat
 - > you lower the risk!
- Performing an attack has a cost
 - > It's a balance between
 - the assets that you want to protect
 - the efforts an attacker will make
- Deploying a countermeasure has a cost
 - >It's a balance between
 - the cost of recovering from the attack
 - the cost of a deploying a protection mechanism



But keep in mind

- Security should always serves the business and not constrains it, otherwise ...
 - > nobody will invest in it
 - For will be disable to be more efficient
- What is your definition of the risk analysis for computer science?



Now you know ...

- Marketing guy: "My software is totally secure!"
 - ➤ You: "Oh really? Against what?"



- Your boss: "Design my information system and make it secure!"
 - > You: "tell me what you want to protect and let's talk together about ...
 - potential threats
 - reasonable attacks to consider
 - and counter-measures to deploy to lower the risk"



Do your own risk analysis

- How important is the data in your laptop?
 - > What if someone accesses, copies, distributes modifies, deletes my data?
 - What if the system is down or not working well?
- But your information is larger than just your laptop, what about ...
 - > the other machines you are using? Your phone and other digital devices?
 - your CMU account, your Gmail address, your MSN, your Facebook?



Computer Security

- Networked computer systems
 - > Provide fast access to lots of information
 - Information society
 - > Higher productivity
 - > Much higher convenience
- Substantial opportunity for abuse
- Computer security
 - > Mitigate risk
 - > Prevent disruption, fraud, ...

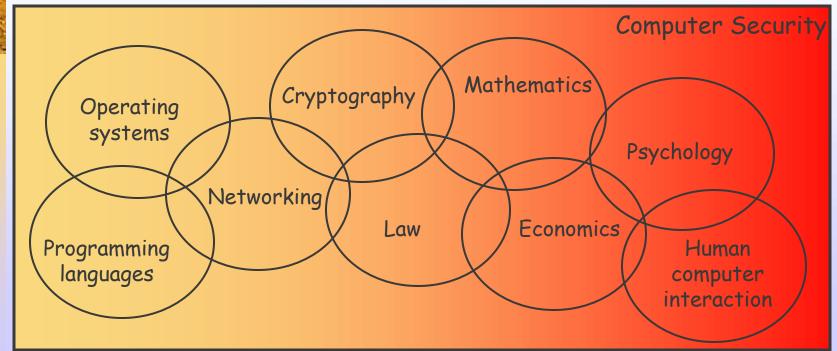




Is Cryptography the Solution?

Cryptography is not the same as security

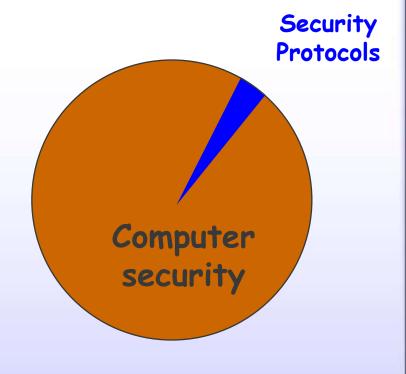
- > No crypto today
- > 85% of all CERT advisories cannot be fixed by crypto
- > 30-50% of recent security holes from buffer overflow





Computer Security is a Big Field!

 We are going to look at a tiny speck



Security Protocols



Protocols

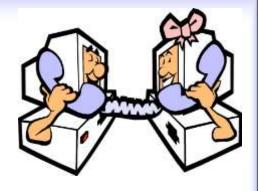


Expected behaviors when engaging in communication

- > When 2 people want to talk
 - Buying something
 - Driving conventions
 - Calling up your friend, ...
- > When interacting with an organization
 - Bureaucracy
 - Official visits by head of states, ...
- **>** ...
- > When computers want to talk



Computer Protocols



- What sets them apart?
 - > No human involved!
 - Automated
 - Inflexible
 - No common-sense
- What protocols are there in a computer?
 - > Hundreds!
 - > Communication protocols
 - Email, http, Ethernet, ...
 - > Security protocols



Security Protocols

- Communication protocols ensure that communication actually happens
- Security protocols ensure that communication is not abused
 - >Protect contents
 - >Protect communicating parties
 - >Protect intent of communication
 - >Protect possibility of communication



Common Security Goals

- Confidentiality
 - > Message cannot be observed in transit



>Achieved using some form of encryption



Authentication

- Ensure that we are talking with who we think
 - > Much more subtle than secrecy
 - > How to establish a "On the Internet, nobody knows secret channel in the first place
 - Negotiate parameters of channel
 - Ensure channel remains trusted
- Authentication protocols





Other Security Goals

- Non-Repudiation
 - > Party cannot claim he didn't do it
 - > For auditing, electronic contract signing, ...
- Non-Malleability
 - > Message cannot be changed en route
 - > For electronic voting, ...
- Anonymity
 - > Hide who is communicating
- Availability
 - > User can always get through

• ...

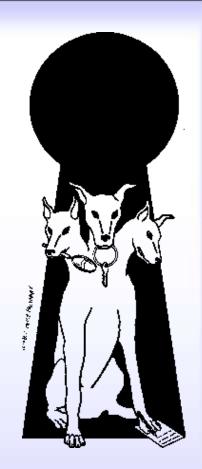


Example: Kerberos

- Log in to your computer
- Access other computers without logging in again
 - > Email, "i-drive", printers, directory, ...
 - ... for 1 day

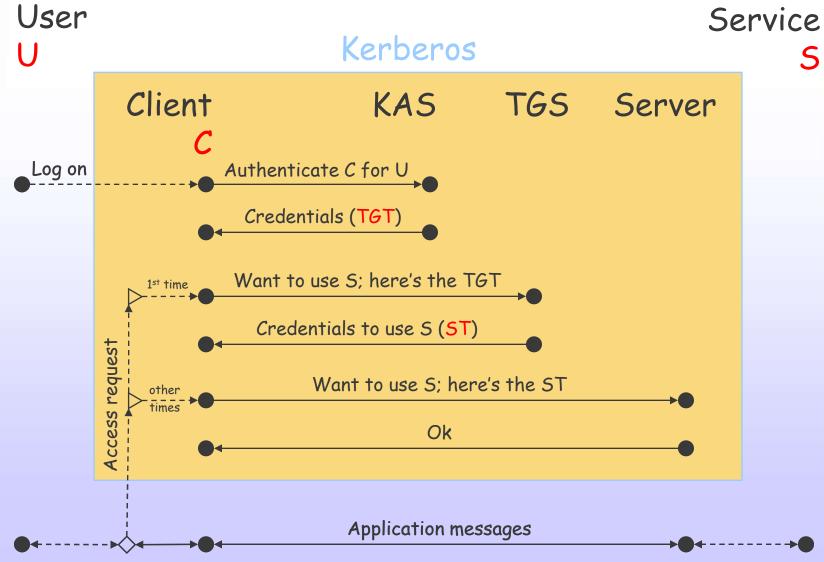


- > Repeatedly authenticate a client to multiple servers
- > Transparent to user
- Ubiquitous





How Kerberos works





Other Popular Protocols





- SSL / TLS protocol
 - Authenticates client to server

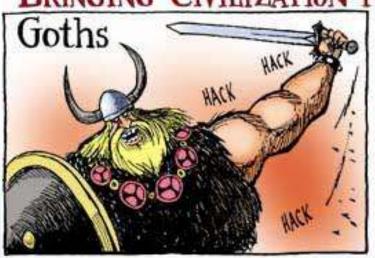


- Encrypts communication
- > HTTPS (secures web page)
- > Secure email download (POP35, IMAPS)
- SSH protocol
 - > PuTTY (Log to remote computer, copy files, ...)
- PGP
 - Send encrypted/authenticated email
 - > Enigmail



What is there to care about?

BRINGING CIVILIZATION TO ITS KNEES...











The Problem

- Security protocols are extremely hard to get right
 - > Minuscule programs
 - > Extremely complex interactions
 - Bugs can take years to discover
 - > Generally it's not the crypto
 - >It's the piping





Correctness vs. Security

- Correctness: satisfy specifications
 - For reasonable inputs, get reasonable output



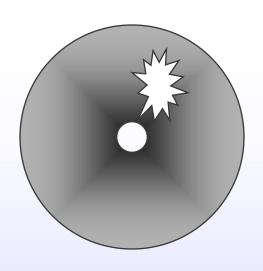
- Security: resist attacks
 - For unreasonable inputs, output not completely disastrous

Difference:

> Random events vs. active attacker

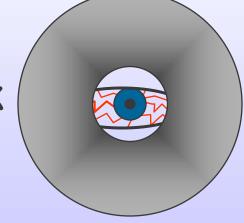


Attacks



 Attacker can break secrecy of the channel

 Attacker can break authentication

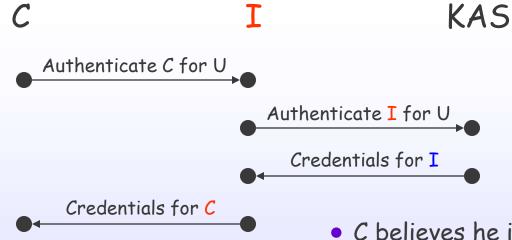


> Got the piping wrong



Example: Kerberos



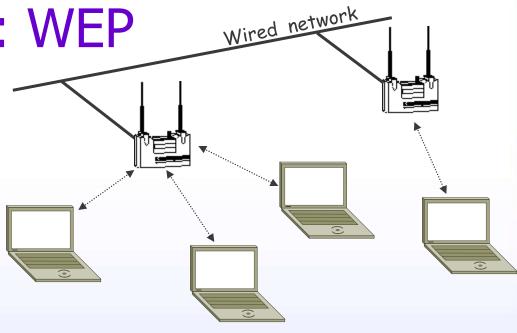


- C believes he is talking to KAS
- KAS believes he is talking to I
 - I knows the key that C obtained from KAS
- Discovered 10 years after exchange was designed
- Immediately fixed in all implementations



Another one: WEP

Standard wireless network



- > Principally a communication mechanism
- > Has built-in security protocol: WEP
 - Confidentiality (prevent eavesdropping)
 - Access control (prevent unauthorized access)
 - Integrity (prevent tampering with messages)

Fails at all 3!



WEP Authentication



- Should you stop using WiFi? NO!!!
 - > Fine communication suite
 - >Use standard protocols on top of it
 - > (now replacements to WEP are available)

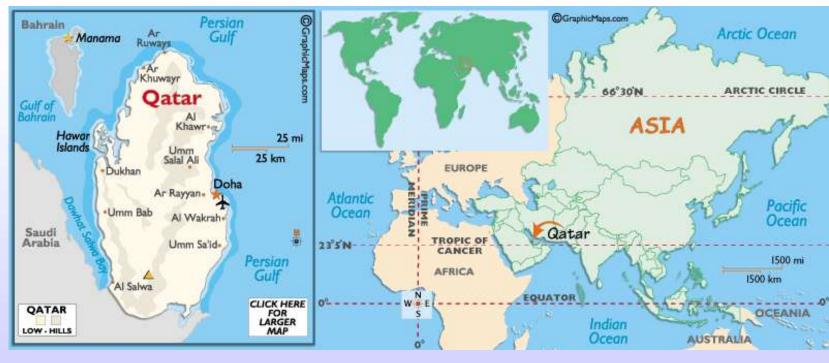


A Carnegie Mellon Campus in Qatar ...

جامہۃ کا رنیجی میلوں فی قطر Carnegie Mellon Qatar



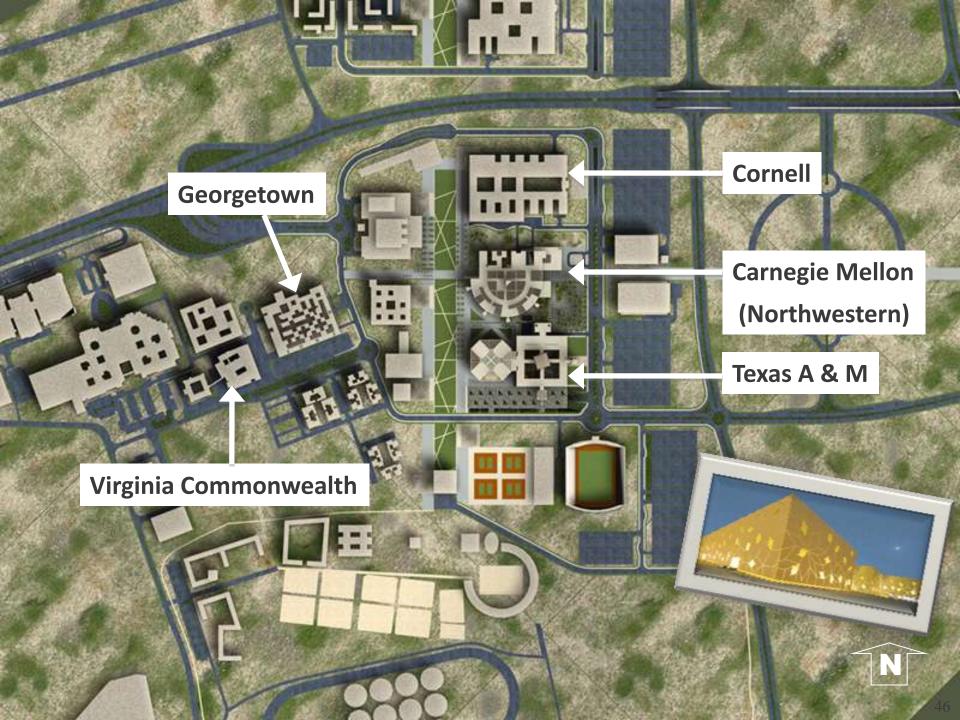
Where Is Qatar anyway?





What is CMU doing there?

- Launched in 2004
- 3 undergraduate programs
 - >CS, BA, IS
- 3 classes of graduates
- ~275 students enrolled this fall





One University, Two Campuses

Pgh and Doha campuses share

- same admission process
- same curricular requirements
- same faculty standards
- same tuition
- same degree



CMU Computer Science in Qatar

- 12 faculty, 6 postdocs
- 90+ students
 - >25+ courses
- 3 labs
 - >Lots or research opportunities
- Lots of activities
 - >50+ invited speakers
 - > Dozens of clubs



... and the Professors?

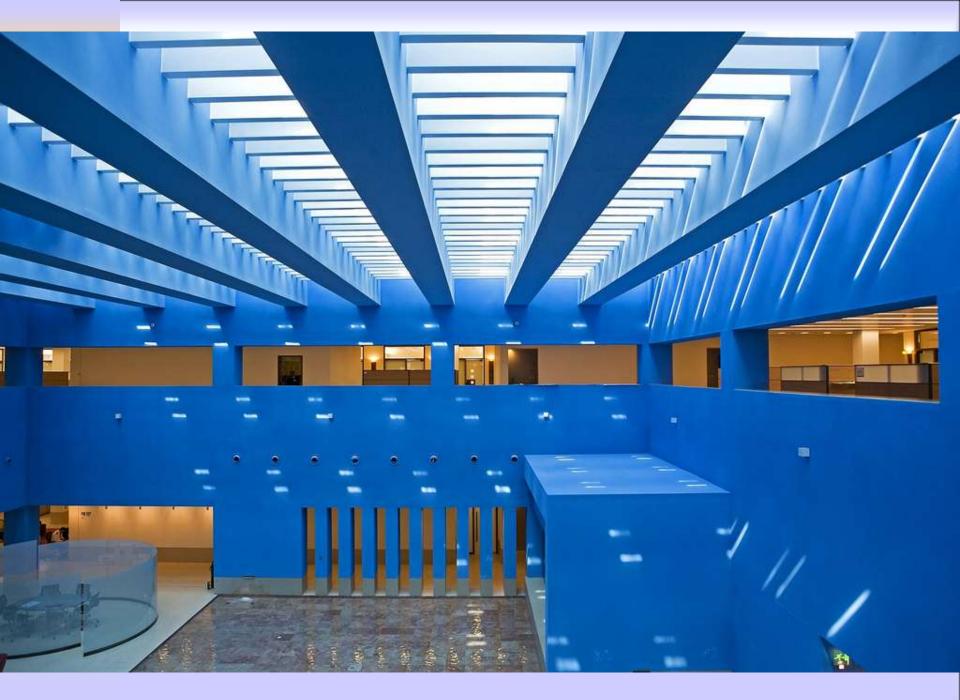




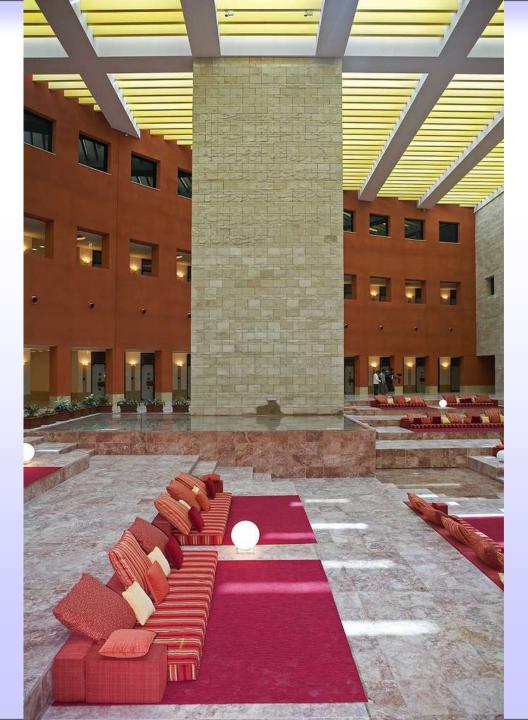




















Hot Dusty Beige



Pleasant





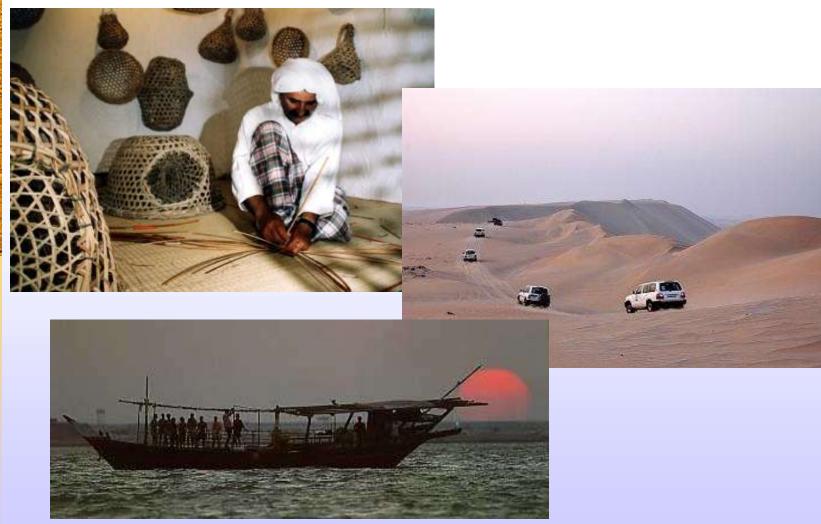
Booming





Fun





Interesting



Surprisingly similar to the US ...



... in some ways





Strikingly different in other ways



Further Information

- Visit the CMU-Q website:
 - ><u>www.qatar.cmu.edu</u>
- Check us out on Flickr
 - >www.flickr.com/photos/carnegiemellon qatar/
- Follow us on Facebook
 - >www.facebook.com/CarnegieMellonQ



Thank you!