

Computer Science 161: Computer Security

Computer Science 161 Spring 2019

Popa and Weaver



Raluca Ada Popa



Nicholas Weaver

<http://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs161/>

Who Am I: Raluca Ada Popa

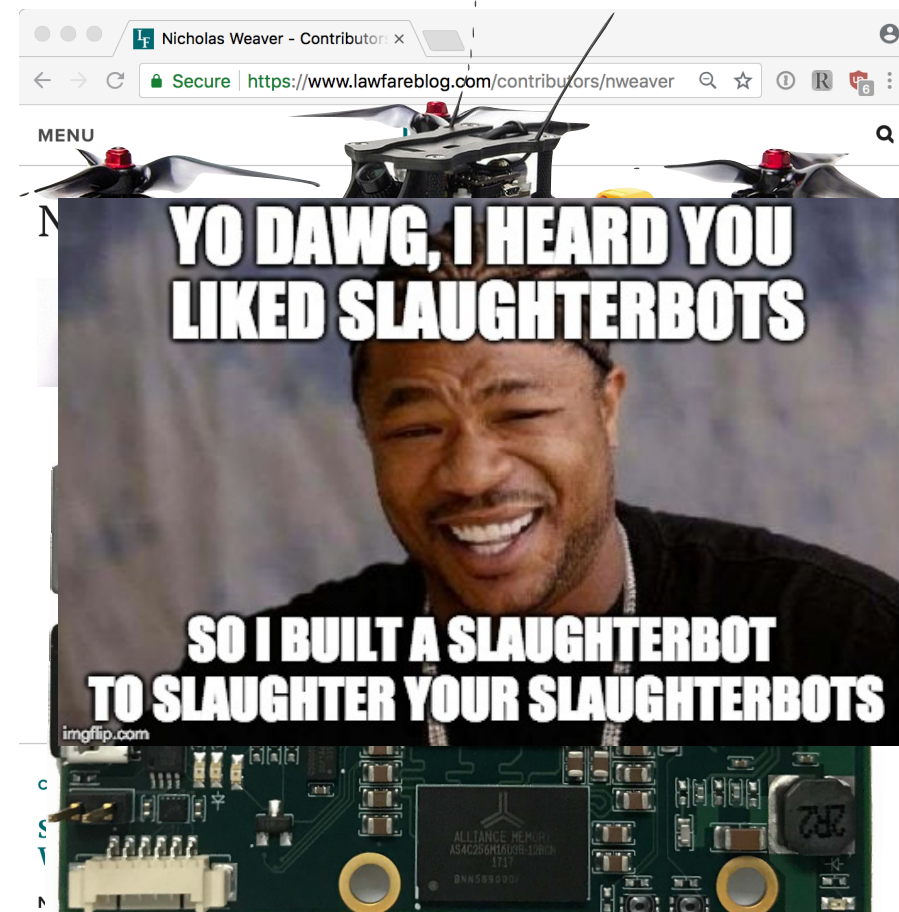
- Assistant professor in computer security
- Lead the system security research group, and co-run RISELab at UC Berkeley
- Research topics: **broadly** systems security and applied cryptography, and **more specifically**: secure analytics, databases, IoT and ML; decentralized security via blockchains/ledgers
- CTO & co-founder of a cybersecurity company, PreVeil
- Taught this class 3 times

Who Am I: Nicholas Weaver

Computer Science 161 Spring 2019

Popa and Weaver

- A **lecturer** in the CS department
 - + I am paid **exclusively** to care about my students
- A researcher at the International Computer Science Institute
 - & notorious Twitter shitposter @ncweaver
- Research focuses
 - Network Security
 - Online criminality
 - Including cryptocurrency
 - Online privacy
 - Public policy
 - Drones...



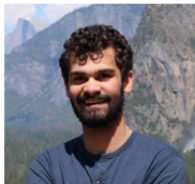
And a team of talented TAs



Keyhan Vakil



Arvind Iyengar



Austin Murdock



Weikeng Chen



Grant Ho



Harley Patton



Rafael Dutra



Nathan Malkin



Rishabh Poddar



Pratyush Mishra



Ruta Jawale



Ruta Joshi



Seung Jin Yang



Spencer McCall



Victor Chan

What is security?

Enforcing a desired property *in the presence of an attacker*



data confidentiality

user privacy

data and computation integrity

authentication

availability

...

Today's outline

- Why is security important?
- Course logistics
- Intro to security principles

Why is security important?

- It is important for our
 - physical safety
 - confidentiality/privacy
 - functionality
 - protecting our assets
 - successful business
 - a country's economy and safety
 - and so on...

Physical safety threats

Pacemaker hack can kill via laptop

By [Jeremy Kirk](#), IDG News Service

Oct 21, 2012 11:44 AM

Business

FBI probe of alleged plane hack sparks worries over flight safety

Privacy/confidentiality

91% OF HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE REPORTED A DATA BREACH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

By [elxradmin](#) Posted [May 29, 2015](#) in [health IT, security](#)

   0

EVERYDAY MONEY IDENTITY THEFT

Data Breach Tracker: All the Major Companies That Have Been Hacked

Breaches in 2015 [ITRC]:

Number of breaches = 5,497

Number of Records = 818,004,561

Can affect a country's economy... Multiple times!

Computer Science 161 Spring 2019

Popa and Weaver

KIM ZETTER SECURITY 03.03.16 7:00 AM

A Cyber-Weapon Warhead Test

INSIDE THE CUN UNPRECEDENTED UKRAINE'S POW

By Nicholas Weaver Wednesday, June 14, 2017, 11:38 AM

DayZero: Cybersecurity Law and Policy



The *Daily Beast* has a story on “[CrashOverride](#)”, a computer program best described as transient anti-infrastructure warhead designed to disrupt the power grid. It was tested live against a Ukrainian substation in December 2016 creating a small blackout. Kim Zetter has another good report at [Motherboard](#), and [Dragos](#) has the technical details.

Dragos attributes the attack as conducted by “ELECTRUM”, a group it assesses as being associated with Sandworm—an evaluation that is only slightly better than rolling [attribution dice](#). It is probably more accurate to phrase the attribution as “probably Russia, and probably affiliated with the previous [Ukrainian power grid attack in 2015](#)” (The December 2016 attack was the second assault on the Ukrainian

een

ion

he
en

to
nat
ers.

And It Is National Security!

Computer Science 161 Spring 2019

Popa and Weaver

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

SIGN IN

SUBSCRIBE

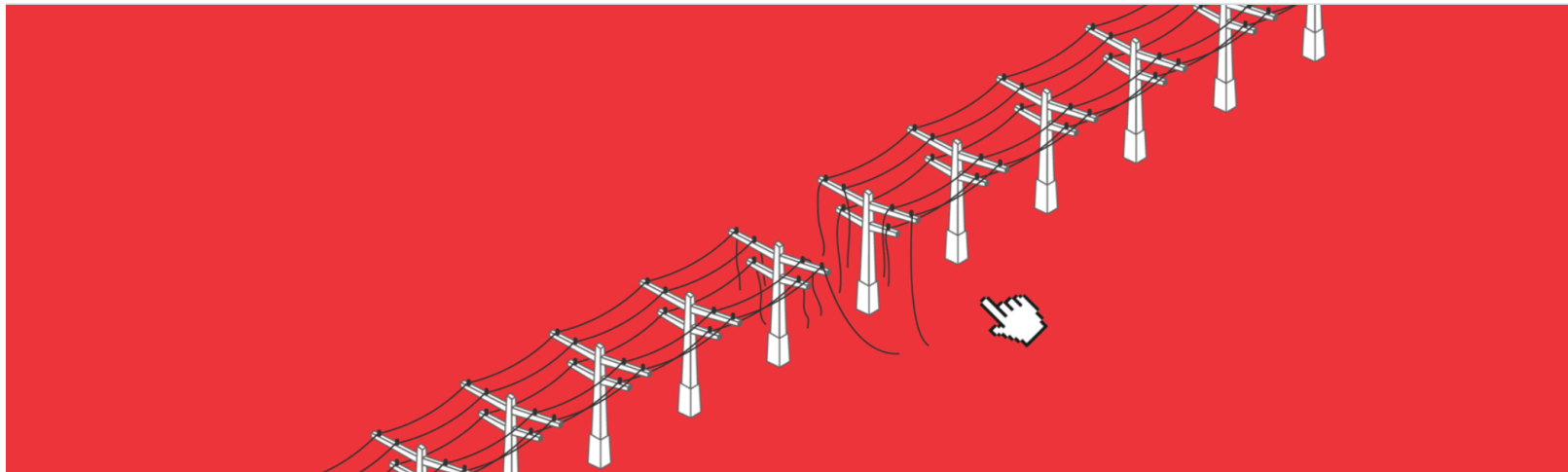


ILLUSTRATION BY JESSICA KURONEN/WSJ

America's Electric Grid Has a Vulnerable Back Door—and Russia Walked Through It

A Wall Street Journal reconstruction of the worst known hack into the nation's power system reveals attacks on hundreds of small contractors

And NotPetya...

- Someone (*cough* Russia *cough*) doesn't like Ukraine...
- They compromised the update channel for MeDoc
 - Think "TurboTax For Business in Ukraine":
One of only two accounting packages which businesses can use to pay taxes
- They then monitored for weeks with their backdoor
 - This gave them a foothold in almost all who have Ukrainian business
- Then they released a malicious "worm"
 - A program which self-propagates: spreads from computer to computer in an institution
 - And then disabled all the infected computers with a fake "ransomware" payload
 - This cost Mersk shipping alone **\$100M-300M** in lost revenue! White House estimates report \$10B! in damage!?!!!!!

SECURITY 08.22.18 05:00 AM

THE UNTOLD STORY OF NOTPETYA, THE MOST DEVASTATING CYBERATTACK IN HISTORY

Crippled ports. Paralyzed corporations. Frozen government agencies. How a single piece of code crashed the world.

BY [ANDY GREENBERG](#)

IT WAS A perfect sunny summer afternoon in Copenhagen when the world's largest shipping conglomerate began to lose its mind.

The headquarters of A. P. Møller-Maersk sits beside the breezy

What is hackable?

- Everything!
- Especially things connected to the Internet

For The First Time, Hackers Refrigerator To Attack Busin



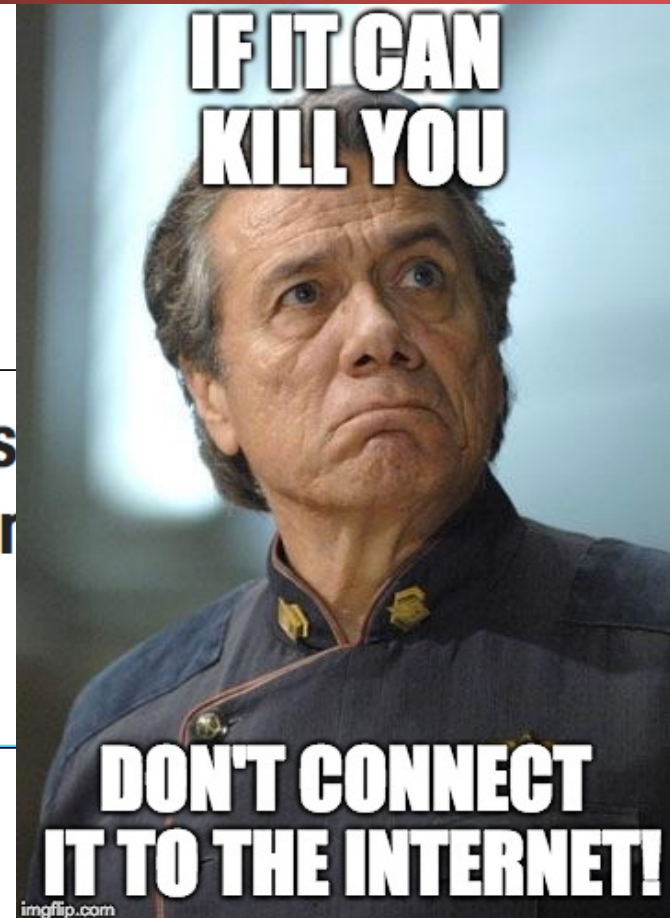
JULIE BORT



Jan. 16, 2014, 1:36 PM

🔥 195,469

💬 39



Course structure

- Intro to security
 - memory safety, OS principles
- Cryptography
- Web Security
- Network Security
- Miscellaneous topics

What Will You Learn In This Class?

- How to ***think adversarially*** about computer systems
- How to ***assess threats*** for their significance
- How to build programs & systems with ***robust security properties***
 - If I find out you start a new project in C or C++, or use unescaped SQL, or allow your web site to support CRSF attacks...
NICK'S SPIRIT WILL REACH THROUGH YOUR MONITOR AND STRANGLE YOU!!!!
- How to gauge the protections and limitations provided by today's technology
- How attacks work ***in practice***
 - Code injection, logic errors, browser & web server vulnerabilities, network threats, social engineering (because there is no patch for humans)

What's Required?

- Prerequisites:
 - CS 61B, 61C, 70
 - The TAs are hosting a CS61C review session tomorrow, 1/23, from 6-8pm at Soda 306
 - Familiarity with Unix, C, Java, Python and an ability to pick up new languages quickly
 - Project 2 will be in Go: see <https://tour.golang.org/welcome/1> for an online tutorial
 - A willingness to **get your hands dirty: See "Homework 0" on Piazza**
- Engage!
 - In lectures, in section
 - Feedback is highly valuable
- Class accounts – see course home page
- Participate in Piazza (use same name as gradescope)
 - Send course-related questions/comments there, or ask in Prof/TA office hours
 - For private matters, contact instructors using **private Piazza posts**
 - **Do not post publicly about specifics about problems/projects**

Grading structure

- Absorb material presented in lectures and section
 - **Please attend lecture and discussion!**
- 3-4 course projects (24% total)
 - Done individually or in groups of 2
- 3-5 homework (16% total)
 - Done individually
- Two midterms (30%)
- A comprehensive final exam (30%)

Class Policies

- Late homework: no credit
- Late project: <24 hours: -10%, <48 hours: -20%, <72 hours: -40%, ≥ 72 hours: no credit
- Never share solutions, code, etc or let other students see them. Work on your own unless it is a group assignment
- Don't use our slides to answer questions during class
- Sign up for a class account
- Participate in Piazza
 - Email ***doesn't scale***: course related questions/comments should be on Piazza or asked during office hours

Missing Midterms and Final Policy...

- If you can't make a midterm because of a University event or Academic conference
 - Arrange **now** in the "accommodations" Piazza folder so that we can have a remote proctor (University staff, staff of another university) to give you the exam at the same time remotely
- If you can't make a midterm or final because of another class having the exam at the same time
 - Arrange **now** to notify us in the accommodations Piazza folder as well. We will have a make-up exam **immediately after** the scheduled exam.
If you can't make either, sorry, 🙄
- If you need DSP accommodations (extra time on exams, etc) or have exam conflicts process them **now as well**

Textbooks

- No required textbook. If you want additional reading
- ***Optional:*** *Introduction to Computer Security*, Goodrich & Tamassia
- ***Optional:*** *The Craft of System Security*, Smith & Marchesini
- We will also make available interesting readings online

Discussion

- Attend any discussion section you want that isn't full
 - If it is, go to another one, there are lots
- We ***WILL NOT*** have discussion this week
- We are going to try to let everyone in
- We may open up additional discussion sections
 - And discussion sections are not assigned

Online Resources & Accounts...

- We will use gradescope for homeworks, exams, and recording project grades
- We will use Piazza for class announcements etc...
- Webcasts should show up on bcourses
- We will use your class account (cs161-xxx) for various load balancing purposes and other tasks
 - So set up all these up ASAP!

Intellectual Honesty Policy: Detection and *Retribution*

Computer Science 161 Spring 2019

Popa and Weaver

- We view those who would cheat as “attackers”
 - This includes sharing code on homework or projects, midterms, finals, etc...
 - But through this class we (mostly) assume rational attackers
 - Benefit of attack > **Expected** cost of the attack
 - Cost of launching attack + cost of getting caught * probability of getting caught
- We take a detection and response approach
 - We use many tools to detect violations
 - "Obscurity is not security", but obscurity **can help**.
Just let it be known that "We Have Ways"
 - We will go to DEFCON 1 (aka "launch the nukes") **immediately**
 - You will, **at minimum**, receive negative points
 - “Nick doesn’t make threats. **He keeps promises**”



Ethics Guide for Defense Against the Dark Arts

Computer Science 161 Spring 2019

Popa and Weaver

- Of necessity, this class has a fair amount of "dark arts" content
 - As defenders you must understand the offense:
You can't learn defense against the dark arts without including the dark arts
 - But a lot of "don't try this at home" stuff
- Big key is **consent**
 - Its usually OK to break into **your own stuff** (modulo the DMCA)
 - Its a great way to evaluate systems
 - Its usually OK to break into someone else's stuff **with explicit permission to do so**
 - It is both grossly unethical and often **exceedingly criminal** to access systems without authorization



Also...

- There exists a classic game theory problem called the Prisoner's Dilemma
- For single-round Prisoner's Dilemma, the optimum strategy is "always-defect"
- For unbounded multi-round Prisoner's Dilemma, the optimum strategy in practice is "tit-for-tat"
 - AKA, be nice unless someone isn't nice to you
- Life is **multi-round**:
so be excellent to each other!
 - Making things hostile for others makes the world worse for all
 - Stopping things from being hostile to others makes the world better for you

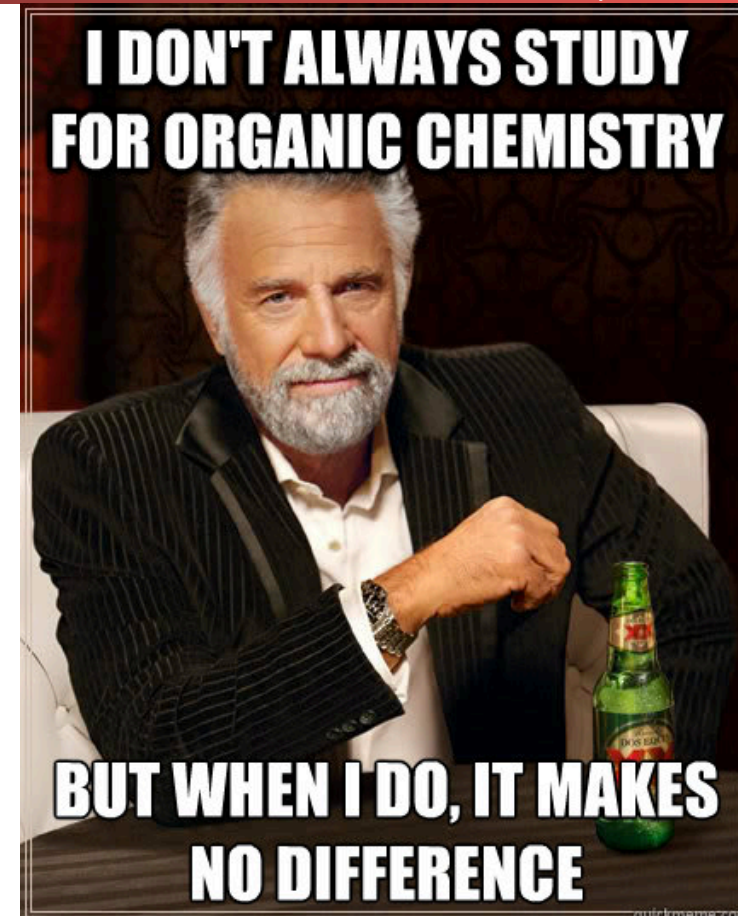


Stress Management & Mental Health...

Computer Science 161 Spring 2019

Popa and Weaver

- We'll try to not over-stress you too much
 - But there really is a lot to cover and this really is a demanding major
- We are going to somewhat front-load the projects
 - Since everybody else has stuff due at the very end, if there is a 4th it will be small
- If you feel overwhelmed, please use the resources available
 - Academically: Ask on Piazza, Slack, Tutoring, Office hours
 - Non-Academic: Take advantage of University Health Services if you need to
 - **Nick did!** Zoloft (an antidepressant) and therapy saved my life, twice
- Failure is always an option
 - If something bad happens near the end of the semester, there are withdrawals and incompletes.
 - It is OK to fail or just barely pass...
Nick grades as a Berkeley Undergrad included a B- in Physics 111BSC & Thermodynamics, a C+ in Chem 112A (O-chem), and a C in Physics 137A (Quantum)...



Webcasts?

Yes

- Benefits of webcasts:
 - Allows students to catch up on lecture at some other time
 - Allows us to oversubscribe the class: We intend to let **everybody** in!
 - ~~Allows sharing the lecture with a larger community~~
 - This **would** be a benefit, but the University won't pay for human-done captions, while YouTube's automatic captions will get the University sued for violating the ADA!
 - If anyone has a significant hearing disability, please contact me. We may be able to get the DSP program to provide real captions so we can publish them
- Costs of webcasts:
 - Students may not attend class because “hey, webcast”
 - It hurts Nick's fragile ego to lecture to an empty classroom. 😞
 - But webcast has less context, you can't ask questions, etc etc etc
- But we're doing it.

Some Philosophy

- The rest of this lecture is largely focused on philosophical issues
- People and Money
- Threat Model
- Prevention, Detection & Response, Mitigation and Recovery
- False Positives, False Negatives, and Compositions
- And then some real world security tips

It All Comes Down To People... The Attacker(s)

Computer Science 161 Spring 2019

- People attack systems for some reason
 - No attackers? No problem!
- They may do it for money
- They may do it for politics
- They may do it for the lulz
- They may just want to watch the world burn
- Often the most effective security is to attack the **reasons** for an attacker
 - "We are sick of playing whak-a-mole on bad guys...
Instead we play whak-a-mole on bad-guy business models"

Popa and Weaver



Personal Security: Threat Model and Chill...

- Who and why might someone attack ***you***?
- Criminals for money
- Teenagers for laughs or to win in an online game
- Governments
 - Probably not: We aren't important enough
 - And even if important enough we're only worth the B game:
aka the same things used against us by criminals
- Intimate partners
 - A surprisingly powerful and dangerous adversary, often neglected in the security world

Beware the Intimate Partner Threat

- The IPT is probably the most dangerous attacker you or others can reasonably expect to face
 - Lives are on the line in these situations
- IPTs have physical access
 - Turn your phone into a bug and location tracker: its easy if your phone is in their hands...
- IPTs have intimate knowledge and strong social engineering
 - I had a colleague who's ex broke into his Facebook account: by abusing the 3-friends password reset option
- IPTs are often motivated to target a particular person: No "bear race"
- A good summary from Karen Levy
<https://slate.com/technology/2018/03/apps-cant-stop-exes-who-use-technology-for-stalking.html>

It All Comes Down to People...

The Users

Computer Science 161 Spring 2019

Popa and Weaver

- If a security system is unusable it will be unusable
 - Or at least so greatly resented that users will actively attempt to subvert it:
"Let's set the nuclear launch code to 00000000"
(oh, and write down the password anyway!)
- Users will subvert systems anyway
- Programmers will make mistakes
 - And mistakes are tied to the tools they use
 - "If you don't loath C and C++ by the time this class is over we have failed"
- And Social Engineering...
 - "Because there is no patch for Human Stupidity"



But Don't Blame The Users...

- Often we blame the user when an attacker takes advantage of them...
- Yet we've consistently constructed systems that encourage users to do the wrong thing!
- Phishing is a classic example:
- Which is a phishing email and which is an actual email from Chase?

☆ learningcenter@berkeley.edu

Decemb

UC Cyber Security Awareness Training assigned to Nicholas C Weaver

To: nweaver@cs.berkeley.edu

As part of system-wide efforts to address the increasing threats to our information systems and data, all employees on payroll with a position are required to complete the Cyber Security Awareness Training. This training is required for all employees.

The training must be completed by January 31st, 2016 and within 60 days of subsequent new hires.

This mandated training is now assigned to Nicholas C Weaver.

Activity Name: UC Cyber Security Awareness Training

Due Date: 1/29/2016

To access the e-course, click on the UC learning deep link below the training:

<https://uc.sumtotalsystems.com/Shibboleth.sso/WAYF?target=https://uc.sumtotalsystems.com/secure/auth.aspx?ru=https://uc.sumtotalsystems.com/sumtotal/app/management/Registration.aspx?ActivityId=230054&entityID=urn:mace:incommon:berkeley.edu>

For technical questions or concerns contact Campus Shared Services

Email: itcsshelp@berkeley.edu

Telephone: (510) 664-9000, option 1

Oh, and it comes down to money too...

- "You don't put a \$10 lock on a \$1 rock..."
- Unless the attacker can **leverage** that \$1 rock to attack something more important
- "You don't risk exposing a \$1M zero-day on a nobody"
- So I'm quite content to use my iPhone in a hostile network: free market cost of a zero-day (unknown/unpatchable) exploit for iOS is somewhere between \$500k to \$1.5M
- Cost/benefit analyses appear all throughout security



Prevention

- The goal of prevention is to stop the "bad thing" from happening at all
- On one hand, if prevention works its great
 - E.g. if you don't write in an unsafe language (like C) you will **never** worry about buffer overflow exploits
- On the other hand, if you can **only** depend on prevention...
 - You get Bitcoin and Bitcoin thefts
 - E.g. \$68M stolen from a Bitcoin exchange
 - Or Ethereum's July 2018: four **separate** multi-million-dollar theft incidents
 - Or Coinbase accounts: Averaging a **known** theft a day!



Detection & Response

- Detection: See that something is going wrong
- Response: Actually **do** something about it
- Without some response, what is the point of detecting something being wrong?



Burglar Alarms Cops Won't Answer



Jacquie Simms, left, leader of the Watts neighborhood council, and fellow Watts residents Milton Smith and his wife, Bernece, are seen outside the Smith's home, which is equipped with a burglar alarm, in Los Angeles, Friday, Feb. 7, 2003. / AP

[Comment](#) / [Share](#) / [Tweet](#) / [Stumble](#) / [Email](#)

False Positive and False Negatives

Computer Science 161 Spring 2019

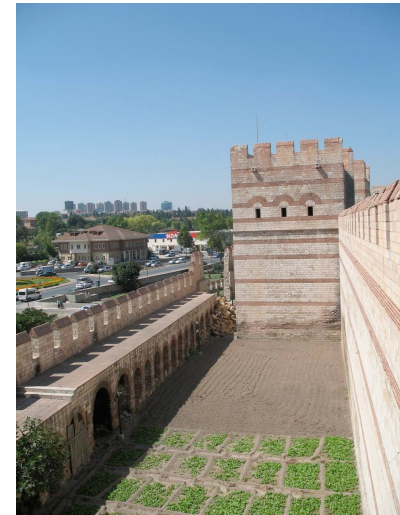
Popa and Weaver

- False positive:
 - You alert when there is nothing there
- False negative:
 - You fail to alert when something is there
- This is the real cost of detection:
 - Responding to false positives **is not free**
 - And too many false positives and alarms get removed
 - False negatives mean a failure



Defense in Depth

- The notion of layering multiple types of protection together
 - EG, the Theodosian Walls of Constantinople:
Moat -> wall -> depression -> even bigger wall
 - And some towers to rain down an eclectic mix of flaming and pointy death on those caught up in the defenses
- Hypothesis is that attacker needs to breach all the defenses
 - At least until something comes along to make the defense irrelevant like, oh, say siege cannons
- But defense in depth isn't free:
 - You are throwing more resources at the problem
 - You can have a increased false positive rate:
If D1 has rate FP1 and D2 has rate FP2,
a composition where either can alert has:
$$FP = FP1 + (1-FP1) * FP2$$



Mitigation & Recovery...

- OK, something bad happened...
 - Now what?
- Assumption: bad things *will* happen in the system
 - So can we design things so we can get back working?
- So how do I plan for earthquakes?
 - "1 week of stay put and 50+ miles of get outta town"
- So how do I plan for ransomware?
 - "If my computer and house catches on fire, I have backups"... AKA, "If you love it, **back it up!**"

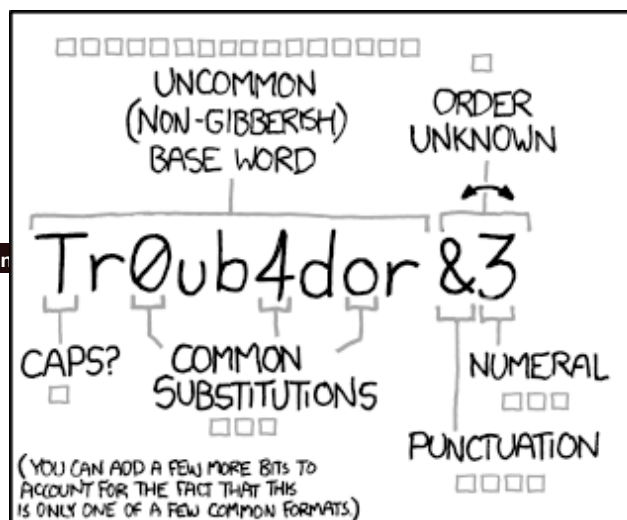


Real World Security...

How is your account breached?

- Humans can't remember good passwords...
 - Well, we can remember a couple good passwords, but that's about it





~28 BITS OF ENTROPY

$2^{28} = 3 \text{ DAYS AT } 1000 \text{ GUESSES/SEC}$

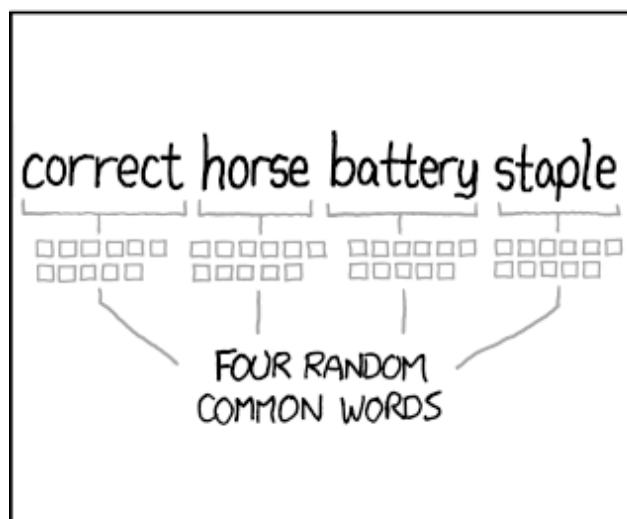
(PLAUSIBLE ATTACK ON A WEAK REMOTE WEB SERVICE. YES, CRACKING A STOLEN HASH IS FASTER, BUT IT'S NOT WHAT THE AVERAGE USER SHOULD WORRY ABOUT.)

DIFFICULTY TO GUESS: **EASY**

WAS IT TROMBONE? NO, TROUBADOR. AND ONE OF THE 0s WAS A ZERO?

AND THERE WAS SOME SYMBOL...

DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER: **HARD**



~44 BITS OF ENTROPY

$2^{44} = 550 \text{ YEARS AT } 1000 \text{ GUESSES/SEC}$

DIFFICULTY TO GUESS: **HARD**

THAT'S A BATTERY STAPLE.

CORRECT!

DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER: YOU'VE ALREADY MEMORIZED IT

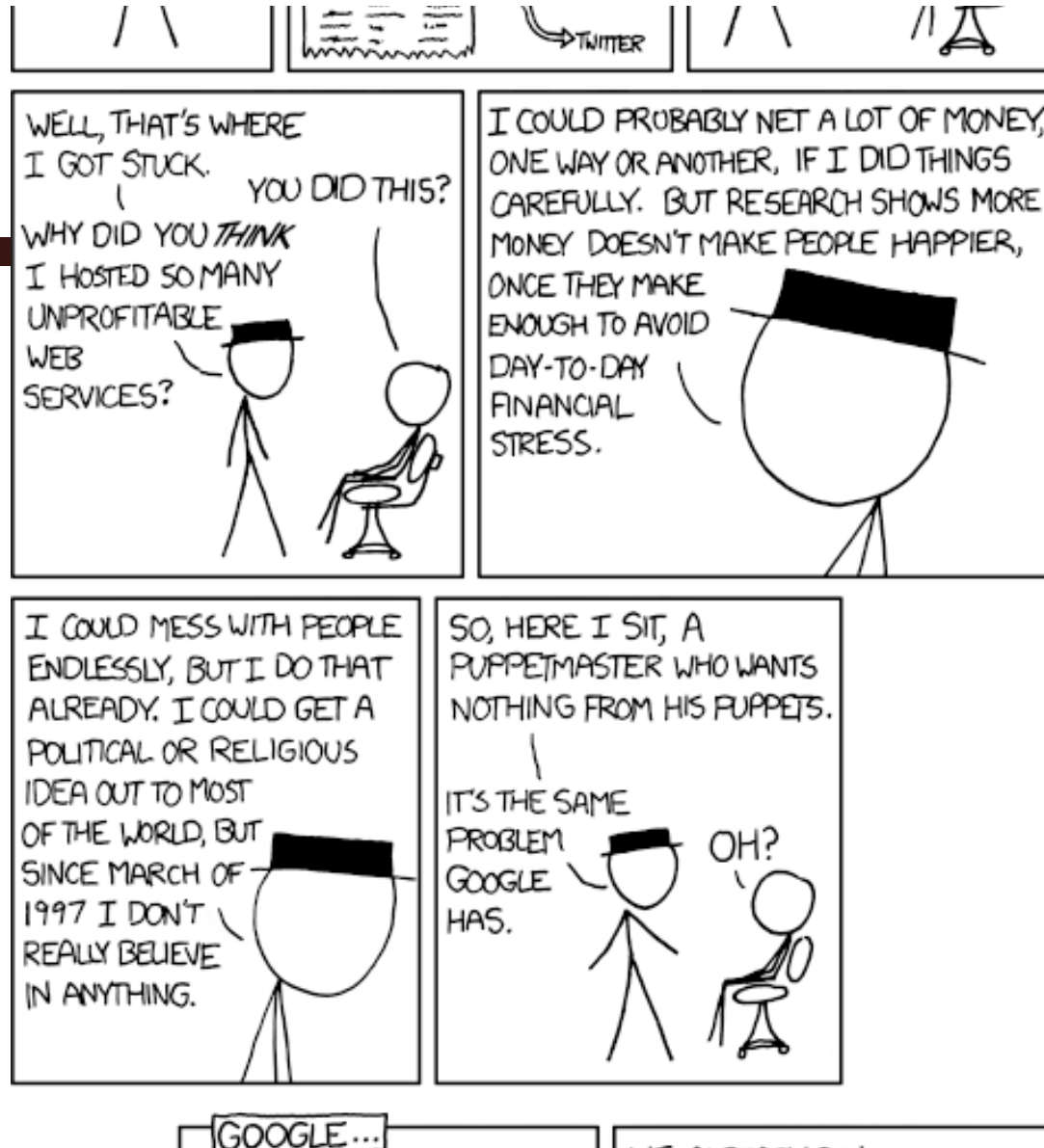
THROUGH 20 YEARS OF EFFORT, WE'VE SUCCESSFULLY TRAINED EVERYONE TO USE PASSWORDS THAT ARE HARD FOR HUMANS TO REMEMBER, BUT EASY FOR COMPUTERS TO GUESS.

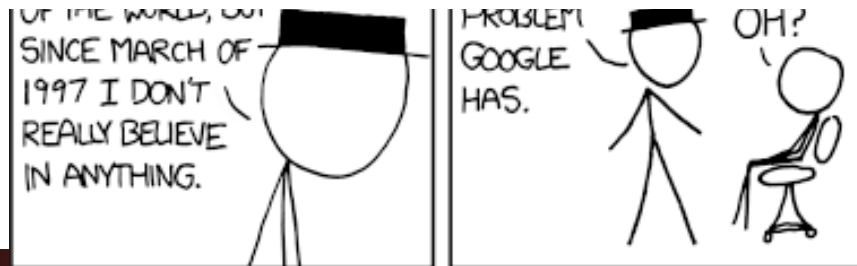
Real World Security...

How is your account breached?

- So we compensate with password **reuse**
 - You use the same lame password on a large number of sites that **hopefully** don't matter
- One of those sites gets breeched...
 - And now the bad guy has your password
 - And can now log into all those other sites where you used the same password...
- This was one of the leading methods the Russians used to invade the US Power Grid!!!
 - Send out a phishing email that looks like a DropBox sharing...
 - Compromise an industry site which requires logins...
 - When user types in password, well, that is also probably their login password on their computer!







So what to do?

Password Managers

- A program which runs on your computer or phone
 - You enter a master password to unlock an encrypted store
 - It can then enter passwords for you in websites
 - It can also generate strong, unique, random passwords
- Often include cloud syncing as well
 - So you **better** make sure your master password is good
 - But now means you have your master password everywhere
- Several options, I personally like 1password but there are others as well
 - EG, others like Keepass



1password

And Fido U2F Security Keys

- A very powerful second-factor for 2-factor authentication
 - Touch to cryptographically prove that you hold the key...
- We will use this as a case study when we get to cryptography...
- But takeaway for now: This ***can not be phished***:
 - The security key itself knows which site it is talking to through the browser:
it knows the difference between `www.google.com` and `www.g00gle.com`
 - The touching allows the security key to know that a person is making the request

