## Lecture 28: Computer Security

Brian Hou<br>August 9, 2016

## Announcements

## Announcements

- Final Exam on Friday (8/12) from 5-8pm in 155 Dwinelle


## Announcements

- Final Exam on Friday (8/12) from 5-8pm in 155 Dwinelle
- Scheme Recursive Art submissions due today (8/9)!


## Announcements

- Final Exam on Friday (8/12) from 5-8pm in 155 Dwinelle
- Scheme Recursive Art submissions due today (8/9)!
- Potluck II tomorrow (8/10)! 5-8pm in Wozniak Lounge


## Announcements

- Final Exam on Friday (8/12) from 5-8pm in 155 Dwinelle
- Scheme Recursive Art submissions due today (8/9)!
- Potluck II tomorrow (8/10)! 5-8pm in Wozniak Lounge
- Homework 10 is due today (8/9)


## Announcements

- Final Exam on Friday (8/12) from 5-8pm in 155 Dwinelle
- Scheme Recursive Art submissions due today (8/9)!
- Potluck II tomorrow (8/10)! 5-8pm in Wozniak Lounge
- Homework 10 is due today (8/9)
- AutoStyle EC portion due 8/10, last part due 8/11


## Announcements

- Final Exam on Friday (8/12) from 5-8pm in 155 Dwinelle
- Scheme Recursive Art submissions due today (8/9)!
- Potluck II tomorrow (8/10)! 5-8pm in Wozniak Lounge
- Homework 10 is due today (8/9)
- AutoStyle EC portion due 8/10, last part due 8/11
- Homework 11 and 12 will be due 8/10 and 8/12


## Announcements

- Final Exam on Friday (8/12) from 5-8pm in 155 Dwinelle
- Scheme Recursive Art submissions due today (8/9)!
- Potluck II tomorrow (8/10)! 5-8pm in Wozniak Lounge
- Homework 10 is due today (8/9)
- AutoStyle EC portion due 8/10, last part due 8/11
- Homework 11 and 12 will be due 8/10 and 8/12
- Last two of the three extra credit surveys


## Announcements

- Final Exam on Friday (8/12) from 5-8pm in 155 Dwinelle
- Scheme Recursive Art submissions due today (8/9)!
- Potluck II tomorrow (8/10)! 5-8pm in Wozniak Lounge
- Homework 10 is due today (8/9)
- AutoStyle EC portion due 8/10, last part due 8/11
- Homework 11 and 12 will be due 8/10 and 8/12
- Last two of the three extra credit surveys
- Vote for your favorite Recursive Art submissions!


## Announcements

- Final Exam on Friday (8/12) from 5-8pm in 155 Dwinelle
- Scheme Recursive Art submissions due today (8/9)!
- Potluck II tomorrow (8/10)! 5-8pm in Wozniak Lounge
- Homework 10 is due today (8/9)
- AutoStyle EC portion due 8/10, last part due 8/11
- Homework 11 and 12 will be due 8/10 and 8/12
- Last two of the three extra credit surveys
- Vote for your favorite Recursive Art submissions!
- Check your grades! Details on Piazza, regrades close 8/10


## Roadmap

## Introduction

Functions
Data
Mutability
Objects
Interpretation
Paradigms
Applications

## Roadmap

## Introduction

Functions
Data

- This week (Applications), the goals are:

Mutability
Objects
Interpretation
Paradigms
Applications

## Roadmap

## Introduction

## Functions

Data

Mutability

- This week (Applications), the goals are:
- To go beyond CS 61A and see examples of what comes next

Objects
Interpretation
Paradigms
Applications

## Roadmap

## Introduction

## Functions

Data

Mutability
Objects
Interpretation
Paradigms
Applications

## Computer Security

## Computer Security

## Computer Security

- A subfield of computer science with two main goals:


## Computer Security

- A subfield of computer science with two main goals:
- Allow intended use of computer systems


## Computer Security

- A subfield of computer science with two main goals:
- Allow intended use of computer systems
- Prevent unwanted use that may cause harm


## Computer Security

- A subfield of computer science with two main goals:
- Allow intended use of computer systems
- Prevent unwanted use that may cause harm
-Why should you care?


## Computer Security

- A subfield of computer science with two main goals:
- Allow intended use of computer systems
- Prevent unwanted use that may cause harm
- Why should you care?
- The Internet has a lot of information about you...


## Computer Security

- A subfield of computer science with two main goals:
- Allow intended use of computer systems
- Prevent unwanted use that may cause harm
- Why should you care?
- The Internet has a lot of information about you...
- Today, we'll look at two problems:


## Computer Security

- A subfield of computer science with two main goals:
- Allow intended use of computer systems
- Prevent unwanted use that may cause harm
- Why should you care?
- The Internet has a lot of information about you...
- Today, we'll look at two problems:
- Cryptography: secure communication over insecure communication channels


## Computer Security

- A subfield of computer science with two main goals:
- Allow intended use of computer systems
- Prevent unwanted use that may cause harm
- Why should you care?
- The Internet has a lot of information about you...
- Today, we'll look at two problems:
- Cryptography: secure communication over insecure communication channels
- Injection Attacks


## Today's Special Guests!

## Today's Special Guests!



Alice

## Today's Special Guests!



Alice

## Today's Special Guests!



Alice


Bob

The Adversary

## Today's Special Guests!



Alice


The Adversary
(Eve or Mallory)

Cryptography

## Cryptography

## Cryptography

- Three main goals: confidentiality, integrity, authenticity


## Cryptography

- Three main goals: confidentiality, integrity, authenticity
- Today, we'll focus on confidentiality


## Cryptography

- Three main goals: confidentiality, integrity, authenticity
- Today, we'll focus on confidentiality
- Confidentiality: prevent adversaries from reading private communications


## Cryptography

- Three main goals: confidentiality, integrity, authenticity
- Today, we'll focus on confidentiality
- Confidentiality: prevent adversaries from reading private communications
- Can Alice and Bob communicate in a way that even an eavesdropper Eve can't understand what they're saying?


## Cryptography

- Three main goals: confidentiality, integrity, authenticity
- Today, we'll focus on confidentiality
- Confidentiality: prevent adversaries from reading private communications
- Can Alice and Bob communicate in a way that even an eavesdropper Eve can't understand what they're saying?



## The Caesar Cipher

## The Caesar Cipher

- One of the first attempts to encrypt a message


## The Caesar Cipher

- One of the first attempts to encrypt a message
- Was used by Roman dictator Julius Caesar


## The Caesar Cipher

- One of the first attempts to encrypt a message
- Was used by Roman dictator Julius Caesar
- Alice and Bob agree on a secret number (key) between 0 and 25 to shift the alphabet


## The Caesar Cipher

- One of the first attempts to encrypt a message
- Was used by Roman dictator Julius Caesar
- Alice and Bob agree on a secret number (key) between 0 and 25 to shift the alphabet
- For example, if the number is 2 then 'A' becomes ' $C^{\prime}$, 'B' becomes 'D', ...' 'Y' becomes 'A', 'Z' becomes 'B'


## The Caesar Cipher

- One of the first attempts to encrypt a message
- Was used by Roman dictator Julius Caesar
- Alice and Bob agree on a secret number (key) between 0 and 25 to shift the alphabet
- For example, if the number is 2 then ' $A$ ' becomes ' $C$ ', 'B' becomes 'D', ...' 'Y' becomes 'A', 'Z' becomes 'B'


## Breaking the Caesar Cipher

vgg ocz rjmgy'n v novbz ,
viy vgg ocz hzi viy rjhzi hzmzgt kgvtzmn : oczt cvqz oczdm zsdon viy oczdm ziomvixzn ; viy jiz hvi di cdn odhz kgvtn hvit kvmon ,

## Breaking the Caesar Cipher

```
vgg ocz rjmgy'n v novbz ,
viy vgg ocz hzi viy rjhzi hzmzgt kgvtzmn :
oczt cvqz oczdm zsdon viy oczdm ziomvixzn ;
viy jiz hvi di cdn odhz kgvtn hvit kvmon ,
```

- Observation: There are only 26 possible keys


## Breaking the Caesar Cipher

```
vgg ocz rjmgy'n v novbz ,
viy vgg ocz hzi viy rjhzi hzmzgt kgvtzmn :
oczt cvqz oczdm zsdon viy oczdm ziomvixzn ;
viy jiz hvi di cdn odhz kgvtn hvit kvmon ,
```

- Observation: There are only 26 possible keys
- Observation: Computers are fast


## Breaking the Caesar Cipher

```
vgg ocz rjmgy'n v novbz ,
viy vgg ocz hzi viy rjhzi hzmzgt kgvtzmn :
oczt cvqz oczdm zsdon viy oczdm ziomvixzn ;
viy jiz hvi di cdn odhz kgvtn hvit kvmon ,
```

- Observation: There are only 26 possible keys
- Observation: Computers are fast
- Observation: Letters don't appear in English with the exact same frequency


## Breaking the Caesar Cipher

```
vgg ocz rjmgy'n v novbz ,
viy vgg ocz hzi viy rjhzi hzmzgt kgvtzmn :
oczt cvqz oczdm zsdon viy oczdm ziomvixzn ;
viy jiz hvi di cdn odhz kgvtn hvit kvmon ,
```

- Observation: There are only 26 possible keys
- Observation: Computers are fast
- Observation: Letters don't appear in English with the exact same frequency
- For example, 'E' appears more often than 'Z'


## Breaking the Caesar Cipher (demo)

```
vgg ocz rjmgy'n v novbz ,
viy vgg ocz hzi viy rjhzi hzmzgt kgvtzmn :
oczt cvqz oczdm zsdon viy oczdm ziomvixzn ;
viy jiz hvi di cdn odhz kgvtn hvit kvmon ,
```

- Observation: There are only 26 possible keys
- Observation: Computers are fast
- Observation: Letters don't appear in English with the exact same frequency
- For example, 'E' appears more often than 'Z'


## The Enigma Machine

## The Enigma Machine



## The Enigma Machine



- Used by the German military in World War II


## The Enigma Machine



- Used by the German military in World War II
- First broken by Polish mathematicians in 1932


## The Enigma Machine



- Used by the German military in World War II
- First broken by Polish mathematicians in 1932
- Information gained by the Allied forces is estimated to have shortened fighting by two years


## The Enigma Machine



- Used by the German military in World War II
- First broken by Polish mathematicians in 1932
- Information gained by the Allied forces is estimated to have shortened fighting by two years
- Implemented a progressive substitution cipher (e.g. different shift for each letter of the message)


## Better Cryptography

## Better Cryptography

- This will require a bit of math, but the detailed steps aren't particularly important


## Better Cryptography

- This will require a bit of math, but the detailed steps aren't particularly important
- From here onward, we'll represent a message with a number m , rather than a string of characters


## Better Cryptography

- This will require a bit of math, but the detailed steps aren't particularly important
- From here onward, we'll represent a message with a number $m$, rather than a string of characters
- Main idea: It is feasible to find three large numbers e, d , and n such that $\left(\mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{e}}\right)^{\mathrm{d}}=\mathrm{m}(\bmod \mathrm{n})$


## The RSA Algorithm

## The RSA Algorithm

- RSA is an example of public-key cryptography


## The RSA Algorithm

- RSA is an example of public-key cryptography
- The public key is known to everyone and is used to encrypt messages for the user


## The RSA Algorithm

- RSA is an example of public-key cryptography
- The public key is known to everyone and is used to encrypt messages for the user
- The private key is only known by the user and is the only way to decrypt a message


## The RSA Algorithm

- RSA is an example of public-key cryptography
- The public key is known to everyone and is used to encrypt messages for the user
- The private key is only known by the user and is the only way to decrypt a message
- This is also known as asymmetric cryptography: the message sender and recipient have two different keys


## The RSA Algorithm

- RSA is an example of public-key cryptography
- The public key is known to everyone and is used to encrypt messages for the user
- The private key is only known by the user and is the only way to decrypt a message
- This is also known as asymmetric cryptography: the message sender and recipient have two different keys
- Main idea: It is feasible to find three large numbers e, $\mathbf{d}$, and n such that $\left(\mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{e}}\right)^{\mathrm{d}}=\mathrm{m}(\bmod \mathrm{n})$


## The RSA Algorithm

- RSA is an example of public-key cryptography
- The public key is known to everyone and is used to encrypt messages for the user
- The private key is only known by the user and is the only way to decrypt a message
- This is also known as asymmetric cryptography: the message sender and recipient have two different keys
- Main idea: It is feasible to find three large numbers e, $\mathbf{d}$, and $\mathbf{n}$ such that $\left(\mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{e}}\right)^{\mathrm{d}}=\mathrm{m}(\bmod \mathrm{n})$
- Public key: e and n ("modulus")


## The RSA Algorithm

- RSA is an example of public-key cryptography
- The public key is known to everyone and is used to encrypt messages for the user
- The private key is only known by the user and is the only way to decrypt a message
- This is also known as asymmetric cryptography: the message sender and recipient have two different keys
- Main idea: It is feasible to find three large numbers e, $\mathbf{d}$, and $\mathbf{n}$ such that $\left(\mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{e}}\right)^{\mathrm{d}}=\mathrm{m}(\bmod \mathrm{n})$
- Public key: e and n ("modulus")
- Private key: d


## RSA Encryption and Decryption

## RSA Encryption and Decryption



## RSA Encryption and Decryption

- Suppose that Bob wants to send a message m to Alice



## RSA Encryption and Decryption

- Suppose that Bob wants to send a message m to Alice
- He can encrypt a message by computing $\left.\mathbf{c}=\mathbf{m e}^{(\bmod } \mathbf{n}\right)$



## RSA Encryption and Decryption

- Suppose that Bob wants to send a message m to Alice
- He can encrypt a message by computing c = me ${ }^{(\bmod n)}$
- Everyone knows that Alice's public key is e and n



## RSA Encryption and Decryption

- Suppose that Bob wants to send a message m to Alice
- He can encrypt a message by computing $\mathbf{c}=\mathbf{m e}^{\mathbf{e}}(\bmod \mathbf{n})$
- Everyone knows that Alice's public key is e and n
- She can decrypt his message by computing $c^{d}=\left(m^{e}\right)^{d}=m$ (mod n)



## RSA Encryption and Decryption

- Suppose that Bob wants to send a message m to Alice
- He can encrypt a message by computing c = me ${ }^{(\bmod n)}$
- Everyone knows that Alice's public key is e and n
- She can decrypt his message by computing $c^{d}=\left(m^{e}\right)^{d}=m$ $(\bmod n)$
- Only Alice knows her private key d



## Breaking RSA

## Breaking RSA

- Eve needs to compute d to decrypt the message


## Breaking RSA

- Eve needs to compute d to decrypt the message
- e, d, and n aren't just three arbitrarily chosen numbers!


## Breaking RSA

- Eve needs to compute d to decrypt the message
- e, d, and $\mathbf{n}$ aren't just three arbitrarily chosen numbers!
- $\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{p q}$, where $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$ are two very large primes ( $\sim 2^{1024}$ )


## Breaking RSA

- Eve needs to compute d to decrypt the message
- e, d, and $\mathbf{n}$ aren't just three arbitrarily chosen numbers!
- $\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{p q}$, where $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$ are two very large primes ( $\sim 2^{1024}$ )
- For RSA encryption and decryption to work, ed = 1 (mod ( $\mathbf{p - 1}$ )*(q-1)) (Euler's totient theorem)


## Breaking RSA

- Eve needs to compute d to decrypt the message
- e, d, and $\mathbf{n}$ aren't just three arbitrarily chosen numbers!
- $\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{p q}$, where $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$ are two very large primes ( $\sim 2^{1024}$ )
- For RSA encryption and decryption to work, ed = 1 (mod ( $\mathrm{p}-1$ ) $*(\mathrm{q}-1)$ ) (Euler's totient theorem)
- As far as we know, computing d means that we have to


## Breaking RSA

- Eve needs to compute d to decrypt the message
-e, d, and $\mathbf{n}$ aren't just three arbitrarily chosen numbers!
- $\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{p q}$, where $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$ are two very large primes ( $\sim 2^{1024}$ )
- For RSA encryption and decryption to work, ed = 1 (mod ( $\mathrm{p}-1$ ) $*(\mathrm{q}-1)$ ) (Euler's totient theorem)
- As far as we know, computing d means that we have to

1. Factor $\mathbf{n}$ into $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$

## Breaking RSA

- Eve needs to compute d to decrypt the message
-e, d, and $\mathbf{n}$ aren't just three arbitrarily chosen numbers!
- $\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{p q}$, where $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$ are two very large primes ( $\sim 2^{1024}$ )
- For RSA encryption and decryption to work, ed = 1 (mod ( $\mathrm{p}-1$ ) $*(\mathrm{q}-1)$ ) (Euler's totient theorem)
- As far as we know, computing d means that we have to

1. Factor $\mathbf{n}$ into $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$
2. Solve ed $=1(\bmod (p-1) *(q-1))$ for $d$

## Breaking RSA

- Eve needs to compute d to decrypt the message
-e, d, and $\mathbf{n}$ aren't just three arbitrarily chosen numbers!
- $\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{p q}$, where $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$ are two very large primes ( $\sim 2^{1024}$ )
- For RSA encryption and decryption to work, ed = 1 (mod ( $\mathrm{p}-1$ ) $*(\mathrm{q}-1)$ ) (Euler's totient theorem)
- As far as we know, computing d means that we have to

1. Factor $\mathbf{n}$ into $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$
2. Solve ed $=1(\bmod (p-1) *(q-1))$ for $d$

- It turns out that Step 2 is easy and Step 1 is hard!


## Breaking RSA

- Eve needs to compute d to decrypt the message
-e, d, and $\mathbf{n}$ aren't just three arbitrarily chosen numbers!
- $\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{p q}$, where $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$ are two very large primes ( $\sim 2^{1024}$ )
- For RSA encryption and decryption to work, ed = 1 (mod ( $\mathbf{p - 1}$ ) $*(\mathbf{q - 1})$ ) (Euler's totient theorem)
- As far as we know, computing d means that we have to

1. Factor $\mathbf{n}$ into $\mathbf{p}$ and $\mathbf{q}$
2. Solve ed $=1(\bmod (p-1) *(q-1))$ for $d$

- It turns out that Step 2 is easy and Step 1 is hard!
- The security of RSA relies on factoring being difficult

Factoring is (Maybe) Hard

## Factoring is (Maybe) Hard

- Quick! Factor 561!


## Factoring is (Maybe) Hard

- Quick! Factor 561!
- There is no known efficient factoring algorithm


## Factoring is (Maybe) Hard

- Quick! Factor 561!
- There is no known efficient factoring algorithm
- Researchers spent 2007-2009 on factoring a 768-bit modulus (232 digits)


## Factoring is (Maybe) Hard

- Quick! Factor 561!
- There is no known efficient factoring algorithm
-Researchers spent 2007-2009 on factoring a 768-bit modulus (232 digits)
- It took the equivalent of almost 2000 years of computing


## Factoring is (Maybe) Hard

- Quick! Factor 561!
- There is no known efficient factoring algorithm
-Researchers spent 2007-2009 on factoring a 768-bit modulus (232 digits)
- It took the equivalent of almost 2000 years of computing
- Factoring a 1024-bit RSA modulus would be 1000x harder, but could happen in the next decade (2019 is coming up!)

Factoring Complexity

## Factoring Complexity

- When people talk about factoring complexity, they typically describe runtime with respect to the bits that it takes to represent the number $n$ (i.e. $\log _{2} n$ )


## Factoring Complexity

- When people talk about factoring complexity, they typically describe runtime with respect to the bits that it takes to represent the number $n$ (i.e. $\log _{2} n$ )
- Factoring is in NP: the answer can be verified by multiplying, which takes polynomial time


## Factoring Complexity

- When people talk about factoring complexity, they typically describe runtime with respect to the bits that it takes to represent the number $n\left(i . e . \log _{2} n\right.$ )
- Factoring is in NP: the answer can be verified by multiplying, which takes polynomial time
- We don't know if factoring is in P : the best algorithms for factoring are better than exponential but worse than polynomial


## Factoring Complexity

- When people talk about factoring complexity, they typically describe runtime with respect to the bits that it takes to represent the number $n\left(i . e . \log _{2} n\right.$ )
- Factoring is in NP: the answer can be verified by multiplying, which takes polynomial time
- We don't know if factoring is in P : the best algorithms for factoring are better than exponential but worse than polynomial
- Quantum computers can factor large numbers in polynomial time with Shor's algorithm


## Factoring Complexity

- When people talk about factoring complexity, they typically describe runtime with respect to the bits that it takes to represent the number $n\left(i . e . \log _{2} n\right.$ )
- Factoring is in NP: the answer can be verified by multiplying, which takes polynomial time
- We don't know if factoring is in P : the best algorithms for factoring are better than exponential but worse than polynomial
- Quantum computers can factor large numbers in polynomial time with Shor's algorithm
- But their most recent breakthrough was factoring 21, so...


## Applications of RSA

## Applications of RSA

- For now (and for many years to come), RSA is secure


## Applications of RSA

- For now (and for many years to come), RSA is secure
- Many protocols rely on RSA today


## Applications of RSA

- For now (and for many years to come), RSA is secure
- Many protocols rely on RSA today
- SSH (how to connect securely to the lab computers)


## Applications of RSA

- For now (and for many years to come), RSA is secure
- Many protocols rely on RSA today
- SSH (how to connect securely to the lab computers)
- SSL/TLS (the "S" in "HTTPS", how to connect securely to Facebook, etc.)

Break!

Injection Attacks

Compromising Web Servers

## Compromising Web Servers

- What could you do if you controlled one of Facebook's servers?


## Compromising Web Servers

- What could you do if you controlled one of Facebook's servers?
- Steal sensitive data (e.g. data from many users)


## Compromising Web Servers

- What could you do if you controlled one of Facebook's servers?
- Steal sensitive data (e.g. data from many users)
- Change server data (e.g. affect users)


## Compromising Web Servers

- What could you do if you controlled one of Facebook's servers?
- Steal sensitive data (e.g. data from many users)
- Change server data (e.g. affect users)
- Gateway to enabling attacks on users


## Compromising Web Servers

- What could you do if you controlled one of Facebook's servers?
- Steal sensitive data (e.g. data from many users)
- Change server data (e.g. affect users)
- Gateway to enabling attacks on users
- Impersonation (of users to servers, or vice versa)


## Code Injection Attacks

## Code Injection Attacks

- Injection attacks are one way to compromise web servers


## Code Injection Attacks

- Injection attacks are one way to compromise web servers
- People first started talking about this back in 1998, with hundreds of proposed fixes and solutions


## Code Injection Attacks

- Injection attacks are one way to compromise web servers
- People first started talking about this back in 1998, with hundreds of proposed fixes and solutions
- General attack structure:


## Code Injection Attacks

- Injection attacks are one way to compromise web servers
- People first started talking about this back in 1998, with hundreds of proposed fixes and solutions
- General attack structure:
- Attacker user provides some bad input


## Code Injection Attacks

- Injection attacks are one way to compromise web servers
- People first started talking about this back in 1998, with hundreds of proposed fixes and solutions
- General attack structure:
- Attacker user provides some bad input
- Web server does not check input format


## Code Injection Attacks

- Injection attacks are one way to compromise web servers
- People first started talking about this back in 1998, with hundreds of proposed fixes and solutions
- General attack structure:
- Attacker user provides some bad input
- Web server does not check input format
- Enables attacker to execute arbitrary code on the server


## Code Injection Attacks

- Injection attacks are one way to compromise web servers
- People first started talking about this back in 1998, with hundreds of proposed fixes and solutions
- General attack structure:
- Attacker user provides some bad input
- Web server does not check input format
- Enables attacker to execute arbitrary code on the server


## Summary

## Summary

- Computer security studies how we can allow for the intended use of computer systems while preventing unwanted use that may cause harm


## Summary

- Computer security studies how we can allow for the intended use of computer systems while preventing unwanted use that may cause harm
- Cryptography studies how we can communicate with others securely


## Summary

- Computer security studies how we can allow for the intended use of computer systems while preventing unwanted use that may cause harm
- Cryptography studies how we can communicate with others securely
- As programmers, we must be mindful of security best practices when developing applications


## Summary

- Computer security studies how we can allow for the intended use of computer systems while preventing unwanted use that may cause harm
- Cryptography studies how we can communicate with others securely
- As programmers, we must be mindful of security best practices when developing applications
- Even then, it might not be enough!


## Summary

- Computer security studies how we can allow for the intended use of computer systems while preventing unwanted use that may cause harm
- Cryptography studies how we can communicate with others securely
- As programmers, we must be mindful of security best practices when developing applications
- Even then, it might not be enough!
- CS 161 (Computer Security) goes into much more depth


## Summary

- Computer security studies how we can allow for the intended use of computer systems while preventing unwanted use that may cause harm
- Cryptography studies how we can communicate with others securely
- As programmers, we must be mindful of security best practices when developing applications
- Even then, it might not be enough!
- CS 161 (Computer Security) goes into much more depth
- CS 261 and CS 276 are the graduate-level security and cryptography classes

