Computer Security (or: The Worst Internet Security Blunders, and What You Can Learn From Them)

David Wagner i206, April 12, 2012

How Email Works



MAIL FROM: <daw@cs.berkeley.edu>

RCPT TO: <hearst@ischool.berkeley.edu>

DATA

Subject: A good one

Hey, Marti, have you heard the one about why all good computer programmers like Shakespeare?

Because 2B OR NOT 2B = FF. Ha ha ha!

-- David

•



recipient

Demo

Important Ethics Note

We will be discussing attacks in this class.

This is not an invitation to undertake these attacks on your own.

 Attacking systems without the consent of all affected parties is unethical, contrary to UCB policy, and a possible violation of state and federal law. Don't do it!

Discussion

What are the practical consequences of this vulnerability?

What was the blunder?

What lessons can we learn?

Web Security

Next, let's look at security on the web.

How the Web Works



GET /index.html HTTP/1.0



<HTML><HEAD>.../HEAD><BODY><P>Welcome! ...

How the Web Works



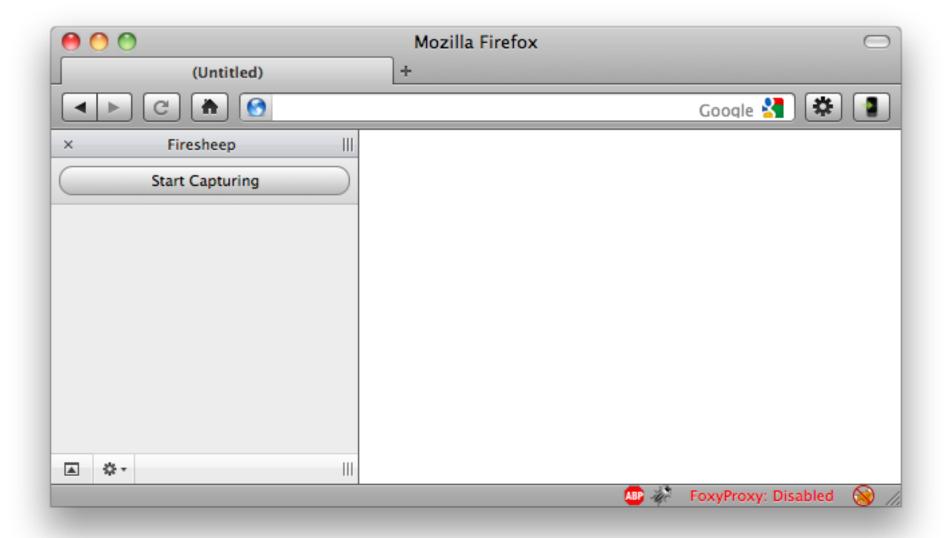
GET /addcomment?msg=Hi%20mom! HTTP/1.0



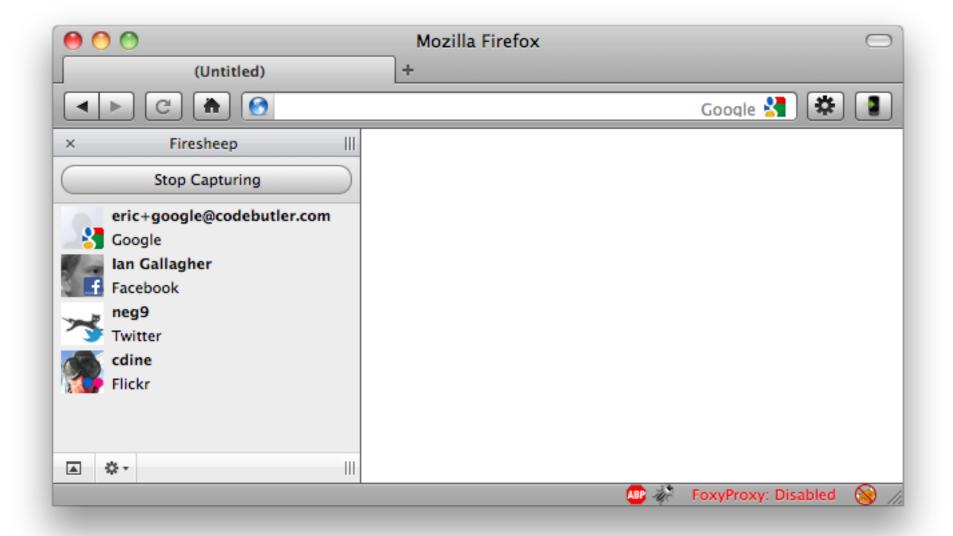
<HTML> ...

Demo

Firesheep

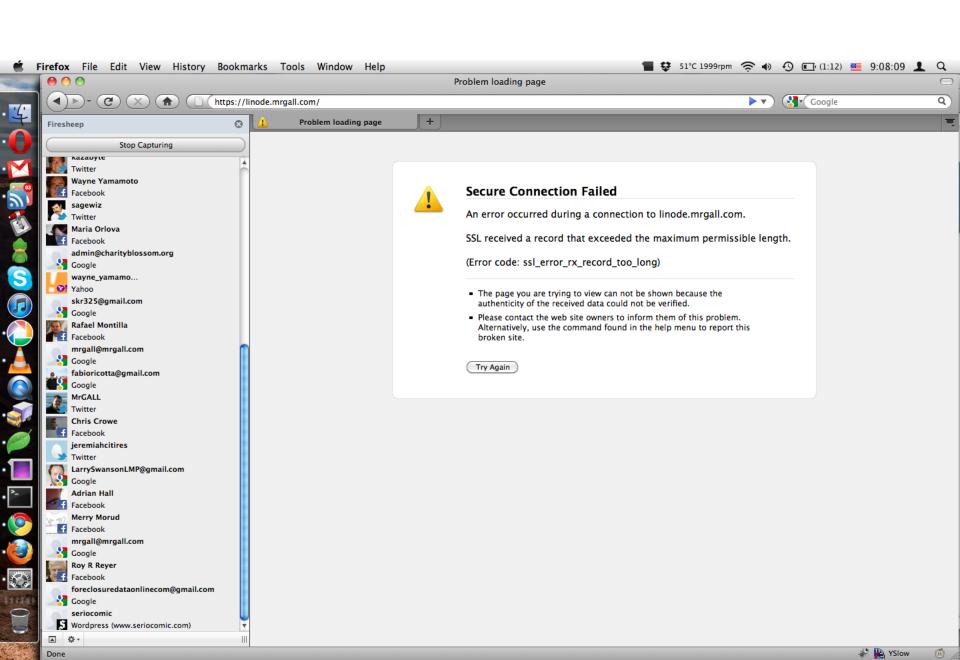


Firesheep



Firesheep



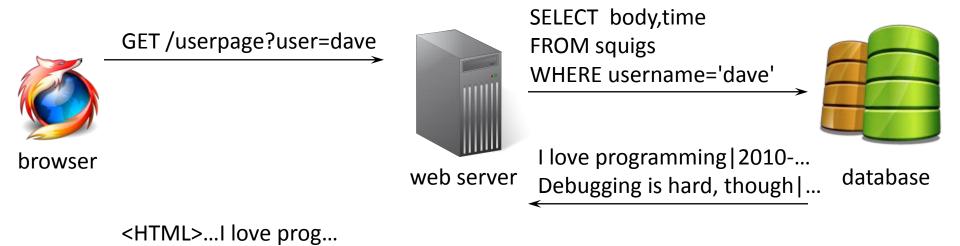


What's the solution?

More demo



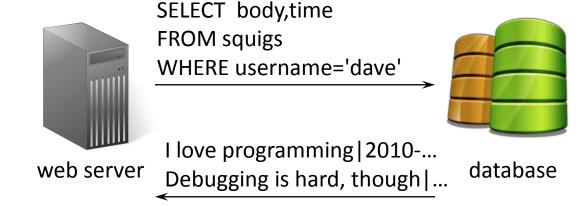
How the Web Works: Databases



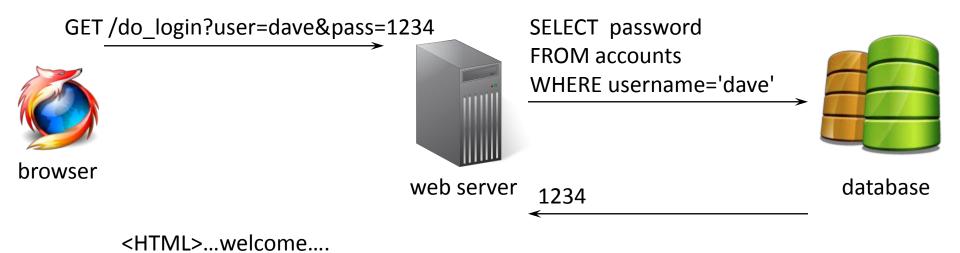
What the web server code looks like

```
def get_squigs(user):
    conn = ...

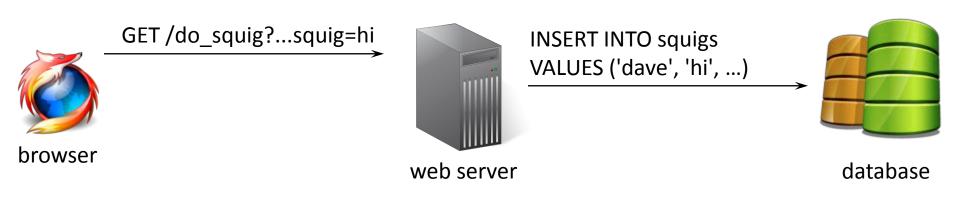
s = "SELECT body,time FROM squigs
    WHERE username='%s'" % user
    return conn.execute(s).fetchall()
```



Logging in

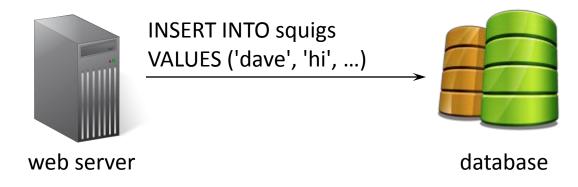


Posting a new squig



<HTML>...

What the web server code looks like



Examples

```
Squig SQL .
```

```
hi ... VALUES ('dave', 'hi', ...)
I'm good ... VALUES ('dave', 'I'm good', ...)
```

Hacking payphones (1960's)



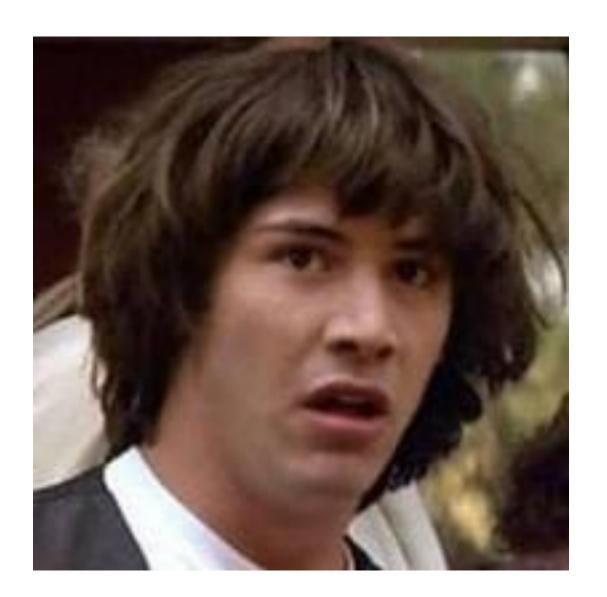


Examples

```
Squig SQL .
```

```
hi
            ... VALUES ('dave', 'hi', ...)
I'm good ... VALUES ('dave', 'I'm good', ...)
I'||'m go ... VALUES ('dave', 'I'||'m go', ...)
I' | | (SELECT...) | | 'm
            ... VALUES ('dave', 'I'||(SELECT...)||'m', ...
```

Demo



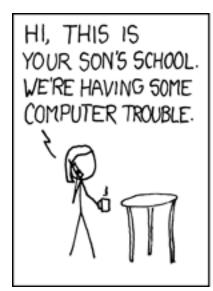
SQL Injection Hack Infects 1 Million Web Pages

SANS warns of uptick in 'Lilupophilupop' attack, but Cisco said total number of infected Web pages likely lower.

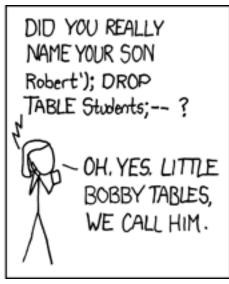
By **Kelly Jackson Higgins, Dark Reading** January 05, 2012 01:55 PM

Another SQL injection campaign is literally going viral, with some 1 million URLs possibly infected.

The SANS Internet Storm Center <u>over the weekend counted some 1,070,000 URLs</u> injected with the so-called lilupophilupop.com malware. That's up from 80 pages it had found in early December, according to SANS ISC handler Mark Hofman.









Discussion

What are the practical consequences of this vulnerability?

What was the blunder?

What lessons can we learn?

Solution

- Use library functions that are designed for security
- Avoid mixing untrusted data with trusted control stuff

Top Internet Security Blunders

- Unencrypted email => spam, phishing
- Unencrypted web => man-in-the-middle attacks
- Mixing data and control => Vulnerable web sites

Some defenses

- Don't trust input from untrusted sources
- Use input validation: Check that inputs have the expected form
 - Check against a whitelist of known-good characters, not a blacklist of known-bad stuff
- Authenticate users
- Ensure all access attempts are checked to see whether they are authorized
- Encrypt data sent over the network

To learn more...

- Check out CS 161 (Computer Security)
- http://security.stackexchange.com/

Bonus Slides













Lessons

Need mutual authentication (both parties authenticate each other)













TRAFFED TRAFFED TRAFFED TRAFFED TRAFFED TRAFFED TRAFFED TRAFFED



Lessons

Don't rely upon security through obscurity