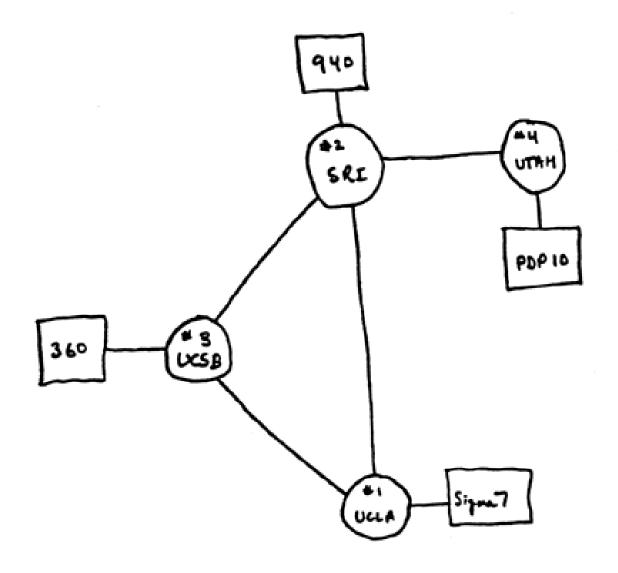
CSE508 Network Security

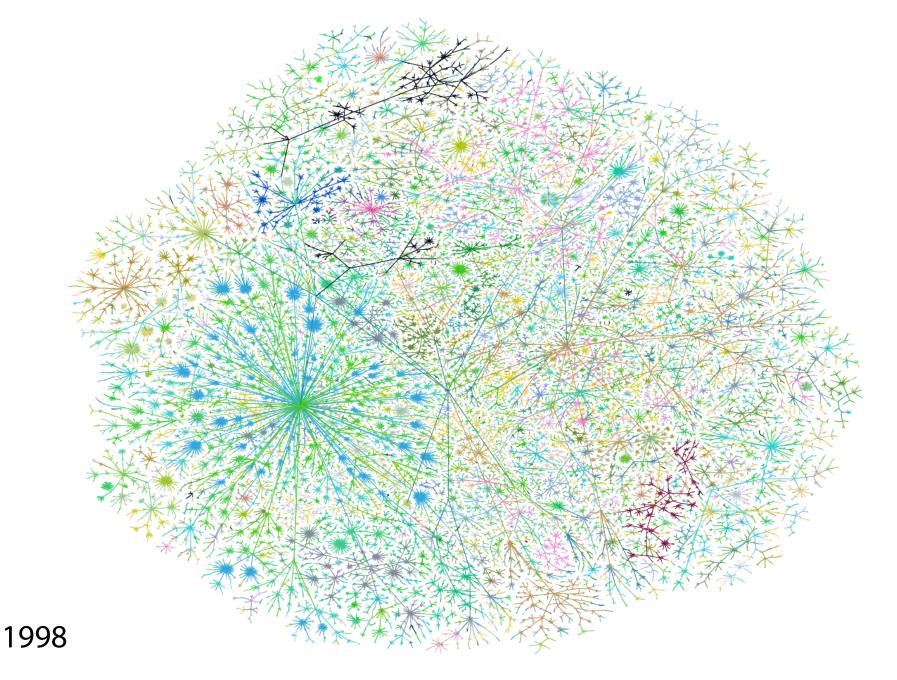
8/29/2017 Introduction and Basic Concepts

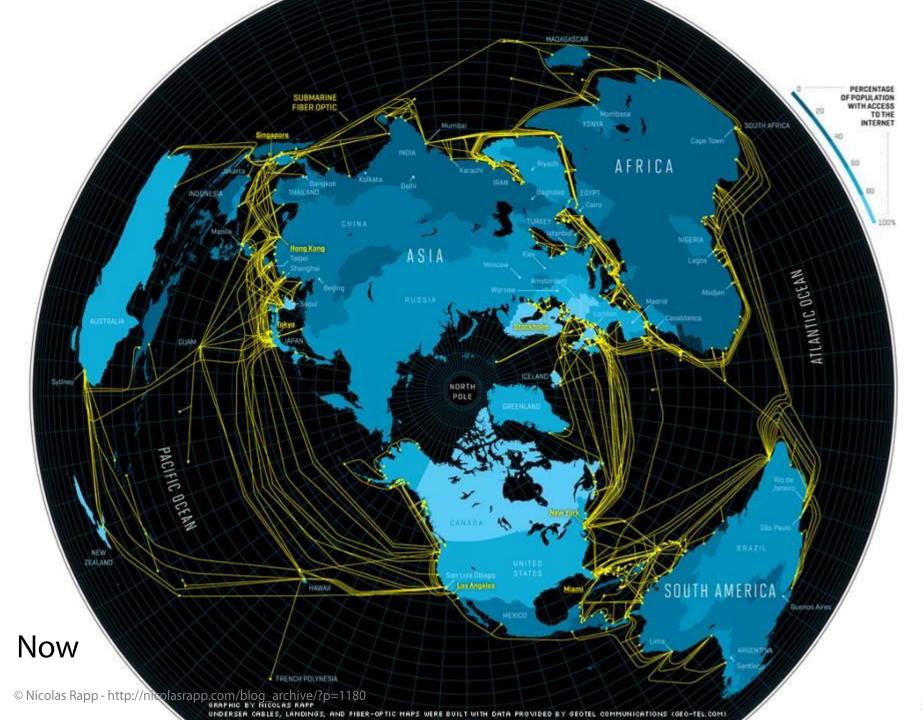
Michalis Polychronakis

Stony Brook University

Why care about network security?







Egham, U.K., February 7, 2017

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⊕ ☆

Gartner Says 8.4 Billion Connected "Things" Will Be in Use in 2017, Up 31 Percent From 2016

Consumer Applications to Represent 63 Percent of Total IoT Applications in 2017

Gartner, Inc. forecasts that 8.4 billion connected things will be in use worldwide in 2017, up 31 percent from 2016, and will reach 20.4 billion by 2020. Total spending on endpoints and services will reach almost \$2 trillion in 2017.

Regionally, Greater China, North America and Western Europe are driving the use of connected things and the three regions together will represent 67 percent of the overall Internet of Things (IoT) installed base in 2017.

Consumer Applications to Represent 63 Percent of Total IoT Applications in 2017

The consumer segment is the largest user of connected things with 5.2 billion units in 2017, which represents 63 percent of the overall number of applications in use (see Table 1).

Businesses are on pace to employ 3.1 billion connected things in 2017. "Aside from automotive systems, the applications that will be most in use by consumers will be smart TVs and digital set-top boxes, while smart electric meters and commercial security cameras will be most in use

An increasing part of our business, social, and personal life involves the internet

Web, email/IM, cloud, social networks, entertainment, ...

Mobile computing

Cyber-physical systems

Internet of things

Protecting the security and privacy of our digital interactions is critical

Most of them involve *networked systems and applications*









Q SEARCH

The New York Times

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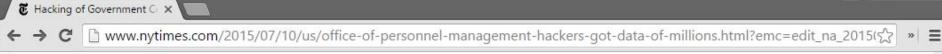
BUSINESS DAY

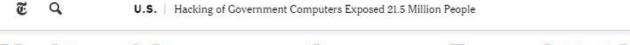
Millions of Anthem Customers Targeted in Cyberattack

By REED ABELSON and MATTHEW GOLDSTEIN FEB. 5, 2015



Outside the Anthem facility in Indianapolis. Anthem said it detected a data breach on Jan. 29, and that it was working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Aaron P. Bernstein/Getty Images













Hacking of Government Computers Exposed 21.5 Million People

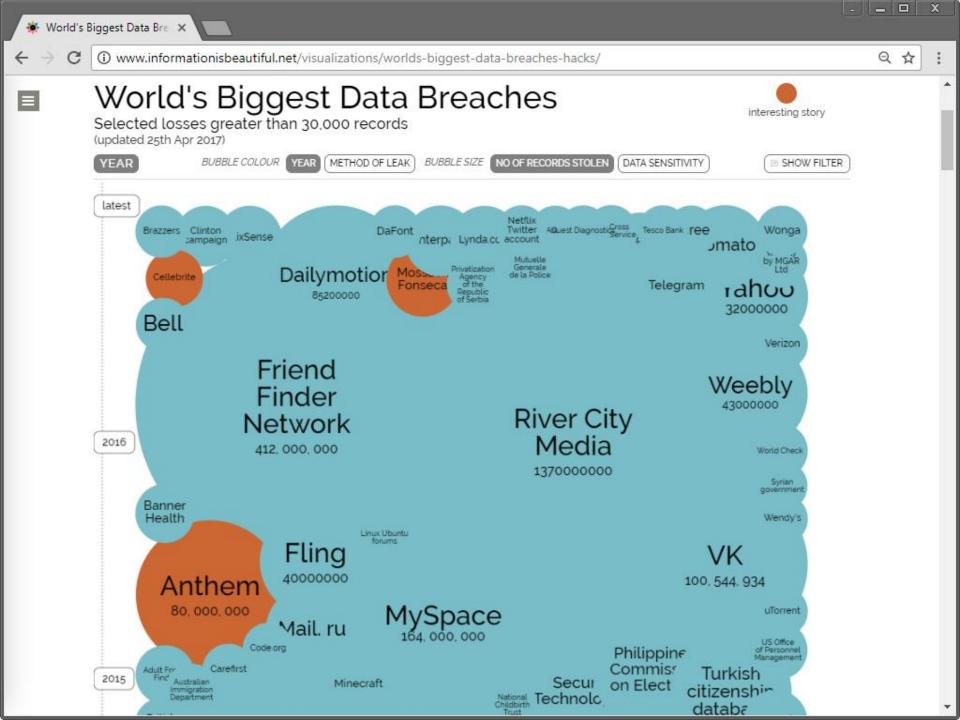
By JULIE HIRSCHFELD DAVIS JULY 9, 2015



Katherine Archuleta, director of the Office of Personnel Management, right, at hearing before the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee last month. Mark Wilson/Getty Images



WASHINGTON — The Obama administration on Thursday revealed that 21.5 million people were swept up in a colossal breach of government computer systems that was far more damaging than





theguardian









Hackers ground 1,400 passengers at Warsaw in attack on airline's computers

Polish state-owned airline LOT suffers hacking assault on ground systems that causes 10 national and international flights to be cancelled



At no point was the safety of ongoing flights compromised, said a spokesman for LOT Polish airlines. Photograph: East News/REX Shutterstock

Reuters

Sunday 21 June 2015 16.40 EDT



















Most popular in US



Arizona Cardinals 15-49 Carolina Panthers: NFC championship game - as it happened



Aldi confirms up to 100% horsemeat in beef products



Netflix and thrill: TV industry braced for rollercoaster ride



The rise and fall of Sarah Palin: plucked away from Alaska, she lost her soul









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An Unprecedented Look at Stuxnet, the World's First Digital Weapon

BY KIM ZETTER 11.03.14 | 6:30 AM | PERMALINK





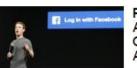








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Comcast Renames Man 'Asshole Brown' After He Tries to Cancel Cable



A Heroin Dealer Tells the Silk Road Jury What It Was Like to Sell Drugs Online



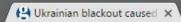
Amazon Challenges Google and Microsoft With Its Own Email Service



These Are the Hottest New Open Source Projects Right Now



Canada Joins World Powers in







www.theguardian.com/technology/2016/jan/07/ukrainian-blackout-hackers-attacked-media-company



theguardian

Cybercrime

Ukrainian blackout caused by hackers that attacked media company, researchers say

Power company suffered a major attack that led to blackouts across western Ukraine, after an attack on a Ukrainian media company

Alex Hern



Thursday 7 January 2016 08.20 EST



Save for later



Smokestacks in Dniprodzershynsk, Ukraine. Photograph: John Mcconnico/AP

A power blackout in Ukraine over Christmas and a destructive cyberattack on a major Ukrainian media company were caused by the same malware from the same major hacking group, known as Sandworm, according to security researchers at Symantec.

Most popular in US



Arizona Cardinals 15-49 Carolina Panthers: NFC championship game - as it happened



Aldi confirms up to 100% horsemeat in beef products



Netflix and thrill: TV industry braced for rollercoaster ride



The rise and fall of Sarah Palin: plucked away from Alaska, she lost her soul



Alexander Litvinenko: the man who solved his





■ Secure https://www.wired.com/story/russian-hackers-attack-ukraine/







How An Entire Nation Became Russia's Test Lab for Cyberwar

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ANDY GREENBERG SECURITY 06.20.17 06:00 AM

RUSSIA'S TEST LAB FOR CYBERWAR











The clocks read zero when the lights went out.

It was a Saturday night last December, and Oleksii Yasinsky was sitting on the couch with his wife and teenage son in the living room of their Kiev apartment. The 40-yearold Ukrainian cybersecurity researcher and his family were an hour into Oliver Stone's film Snowden when their building abruptly lost power.

"The hackers don't want us to finish the movie," Yasinsky's wife joked. She was referring to an event that had occurred a

MOST POPULAR



SCIENCE

Why Men Don't Believe the Data on Gender Bias in Science ALISON COIL



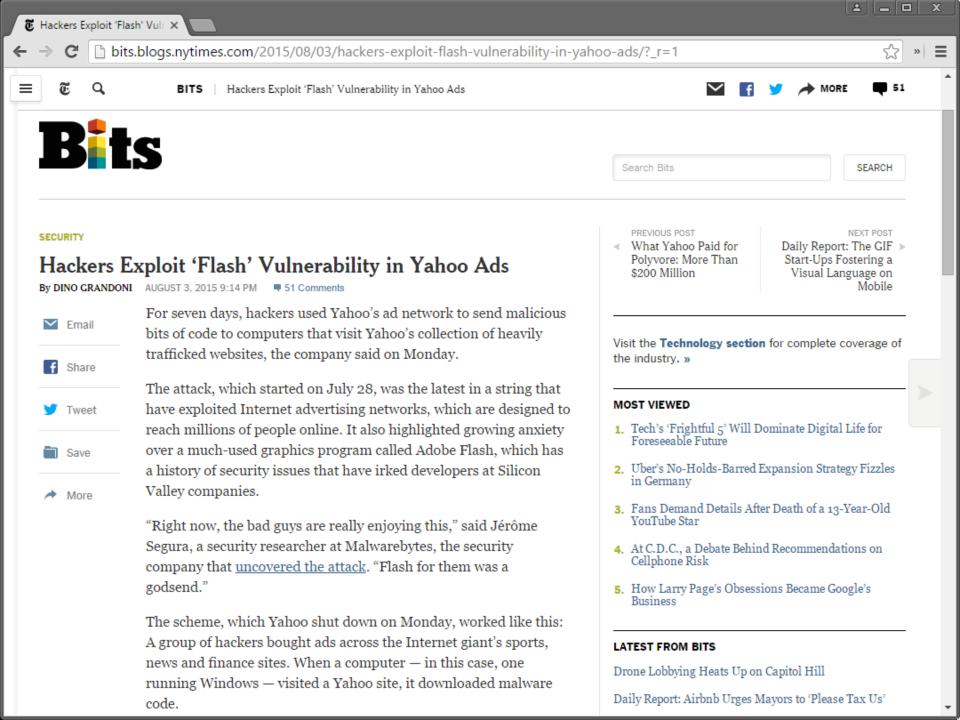
Space Photos of the Week: NASA Takes Better Eclipse Photos than You WIRED PHOTO DEPARTMENT



CULTURE

Taylor Swift's "Look What You Made Me Do" Inspires Tons of Conspiracy... ASHLEY FEINBERG

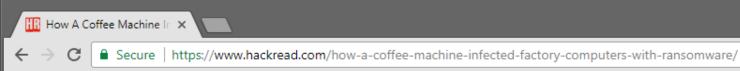






Unprepared officials blindsided by sophisticated virus call experience 'an education'





You are here: Home » Hacking News » How A Coffee Machine Infected Factory Computers with Ransomware

How A Coffee Machine Infected Factory Computers with Ransomware

Q ☆

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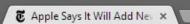
By Wagas on July 28, 2017 Email 🎔 @hackread 🦠 CYBER ATTACKS HACKING NEWS

It's no surprise that the Internet of Things (IoT) devices are highly vulnerable to cyber attacks but who would know a time would come when these devices will become a security threat to institutions?

A few months ago researchers exposed life threatening vulnerabilities in IIoT (Industrial Internet of Things) devices specifically Industrial robots. In their findings, robots could be hacked, but in this case, we are about to discuss a smart coffee machine or an Internet connected coffee machine.

More: San Francisco Railway' Fare System Hacked for 100 Bitcoin Ransom

The incident took place in June 2017 and was shared by a chemical engineer on Reddit who goes by the handle of "C10H15N1." He works as a PLC (Programmable Logic Controllers) expert in a company that has multiple petrochemical factories making chemicals in Europe.



bits.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/09/04/apple-says-it-will-add-new-security-measures-after-celebrity-hack/?_r=0









HOME

Q SEARCH

The New York Times







New Rules in China Upset Western Tech Companies



STATE OF THE ART Uber's Business Model Could Change Your Work



Job Licenses in Spotlight as Uber Rises



After Alibaba Spinoff, Yahoo May Become a Takeover Target





SECURITY

Apple Says It Will Add New iCloud Security Measures After Celebrity Hack

By BRIAN X. CHEN SEPTEMBER 4, 2014 11:32 PM 21 Comments



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Microsoft Introduces
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SCUTTLEBOT News from the Web, annotated by our staff

Netflix's Secret Special Algorithm Is a Human

NEW YORKER | His name, writes Tim Wu, is Ted Sarandos. - Natasha Singer

Uber Releases Study on Drunk Driving and Transportation

 $\label{eq:decompany} \begin{array}{l} {\tt UBER~BLOG~|~A~new~study~released~by~the~ride-hailing~company} \\ {\tt claims~it~is~having~a~"measurable~impact~on~driving~down} \\ {\tt alcohol-related~crashes."} - {\tt Mike~Isaac} \end{array}$





The Netanyahu Disaster By Jeffrey Goldberg



The Effects of Forgiveness By Olga Khazan



Rural America's Silent Housing Crisis By Gillian B. White



Introducing the Supertweet By Ian Bogost

Armed With Facebook 'Likes' Alone, Researchers Can Tell Your Race, Gender, and Sexual Orientation

REBECCA J. ROSEN | MAR 12 2013, 2:59 PM ET

But the deeper aspects of your personality remain hard to detect.





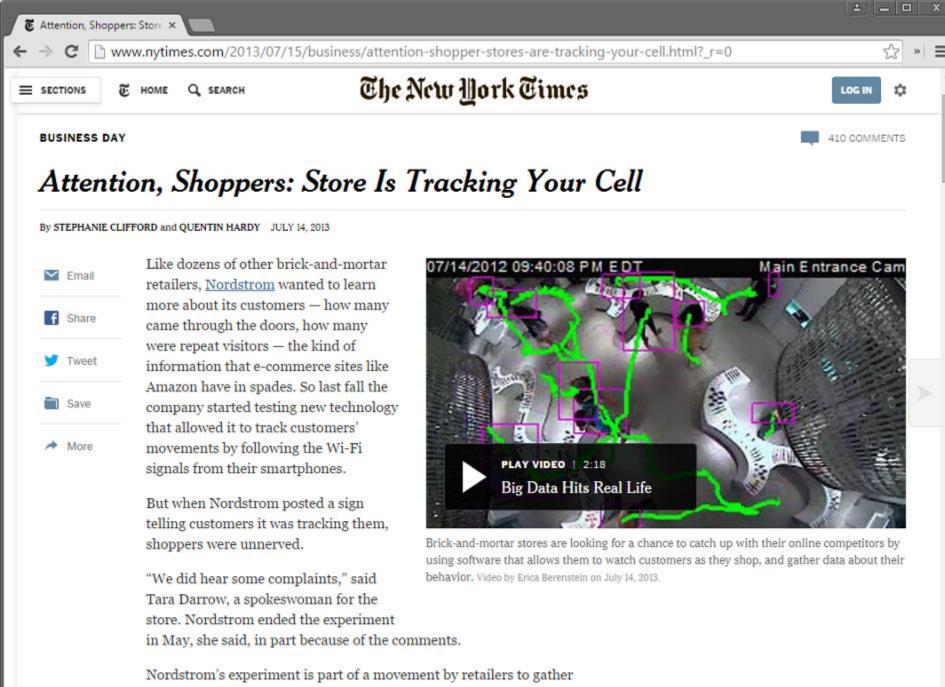
MORE IN TECHNOLOGY



Introducing the Supertweet



My Parents' Facebook Will JAKE SWEARINGEN



data about in-store shoppers' behavior and moods, using video



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ARS CONSORTIUM

MINISTRY OF INNOVATION / BUSINESS OF TECHNOLOGY

AT&T charges \$29 more for gigabit fiber that doesn't watch your Web browsing

FORUMS

AT&T goes head to head against Google in KC on fiber and targeted ads.

Google Fiber—if you let AT&T track your Web browsing history.

MAIN MENU .



LATEST FEATURE STORY



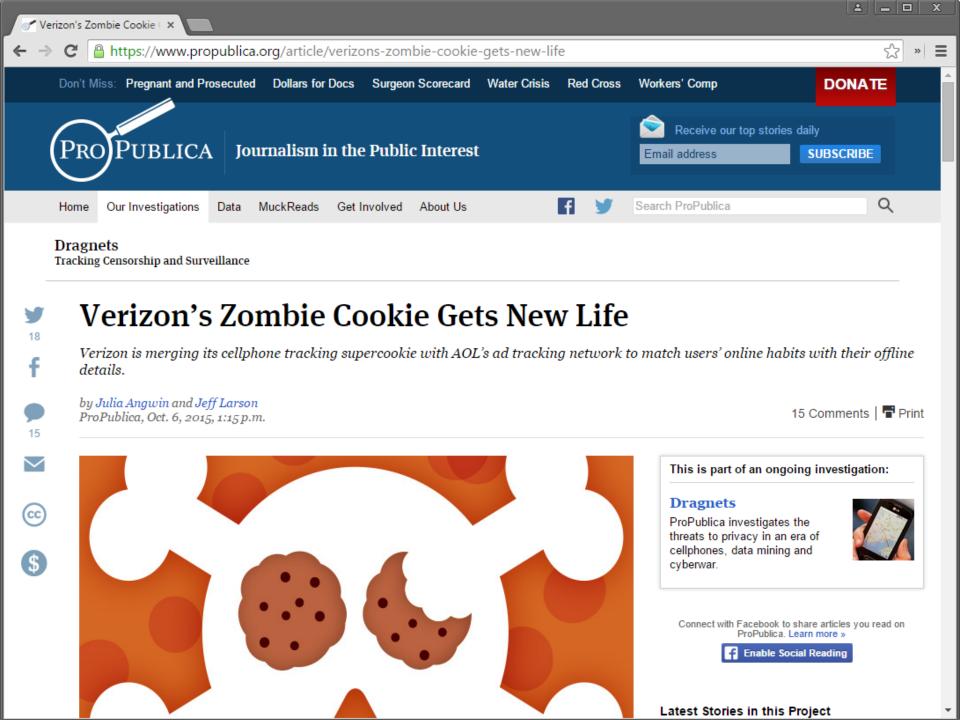
FEATURE STORY (2 PAGES)

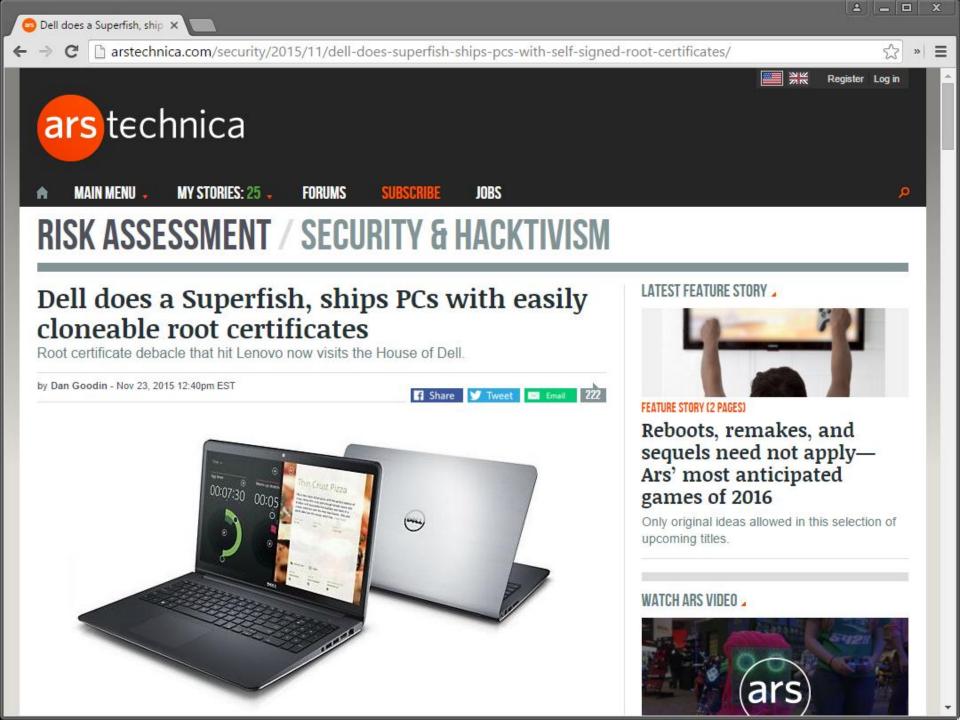
Battlefield Hardline review: an odd, cops-and-robbers facade

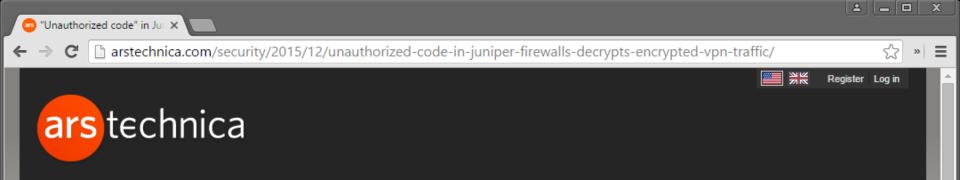
New twists on old formula help in multiplayer, baffle in single player.

WATCH ARS VIDEO









JOBS

RISK ASSESSMENT / SECURITY & HACKTIVISM

FORUMS

"Unauthorized code" in Juniper firewalls decrypts encrypted VPN traffic

MY STORIES: 25

MAIN MENU -

Backdoor in NetScreen firewalls gives attackers admin access, VPN decrypt ability.

by Dan Goodin - Dec 17, 2015 6:50pm EST

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An operating system used to manage firewalls sold by Juniper Networks contains unauthorized code that surreptitiously decrypts traffic sent through virtual private networks, officials from the company warned Thursday.

It's not clear how the code got there or how long it has been there. An advisory published by the company said that NetScreen firewalls using ScreenOS 6.2.0r15 through 6.2.0r18 and 6.3.0r12 through 6.3.0r20 are affected and require immediate patching. Release notes published by Juniper suggest the earliest vulnerable versions date back to at least 2012 and possibly earlier. There's no evidence right now that the backdoor was put in other Juniper OSes or devices.

"During a recent internal code review, Juniper discovered unauthorized code in ScreenOS that could allow a knowledgeable attacker to gain administrative access to NetScreen devices and to decrypt VPN connections," Juniper Chief Information officer Bob Worrall wrote. "Once we identified these vulnerabilities, we launched an investigation into the matter, and worked to develop and issue patched releases for the latest versions of ScreenOS."

A separate advisory from Juniper says there are two separate vulnerabilities, but stops short of describing either as "unauthorized code." The first flaw allows unauthorized remote administrative

LATEST FEATURE STORY



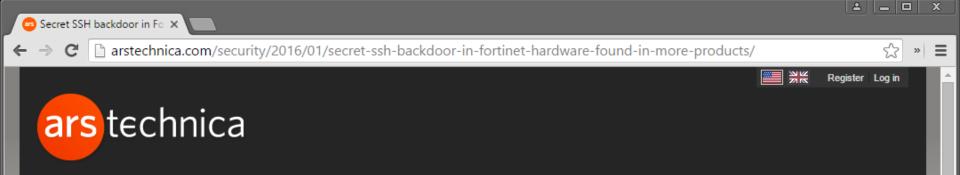
FEATURE STORY (2 PAGES)

Reboots, remakes, and sequels need not apply— Ars' most anticipated games of 2016

Only original ideas allowed in this selection of upcoming titles.

WATCH ARS VIDEO





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RISK ASSESSMENT / SECURITY & HACKTIVISM

FORUMS

Secret SSH backdoor in Fortinet hardware found in more products

Company warns customers to remove undocumented authentication feature ASAP.

by Dan Goodin - Jan 22, 2016 3:30pm EST

MAIN MENU -







A recently identified backdoor in hardware sold by security company Fortinet has been found in several new products, many that were running current software, the company warned this week.

The undocumented account with a hard-coded password came to light last week when attack code exploiting the backdoor was posted online. In response, Fortinet officials said it affected only older versions of Fortinet's FortiOS software. The company went on to say the undocumented method for logging into servers using the secure shell (SSH) protocol was a "remote management" feature that had been removed in July 2014.

MY STORIES: 24

In a blog post published this week, Fortinet revised the statement to say the backdoor was still active in several current company products, including some versions of its FortiSwitch, FortiAnalyzer, and FortiCache devices. The company said it made the discovery after conducting a roviou of ite producte. Company officiale wrote:





ET TU. FORTINET? HARD-CODED PASSWORD RAISES NEW BACKDOOR EAVESDROPPING FEARS

Discovery comes a month after competitor Juniper disclosed unauthorized code.

LATEST FEATURE STORY



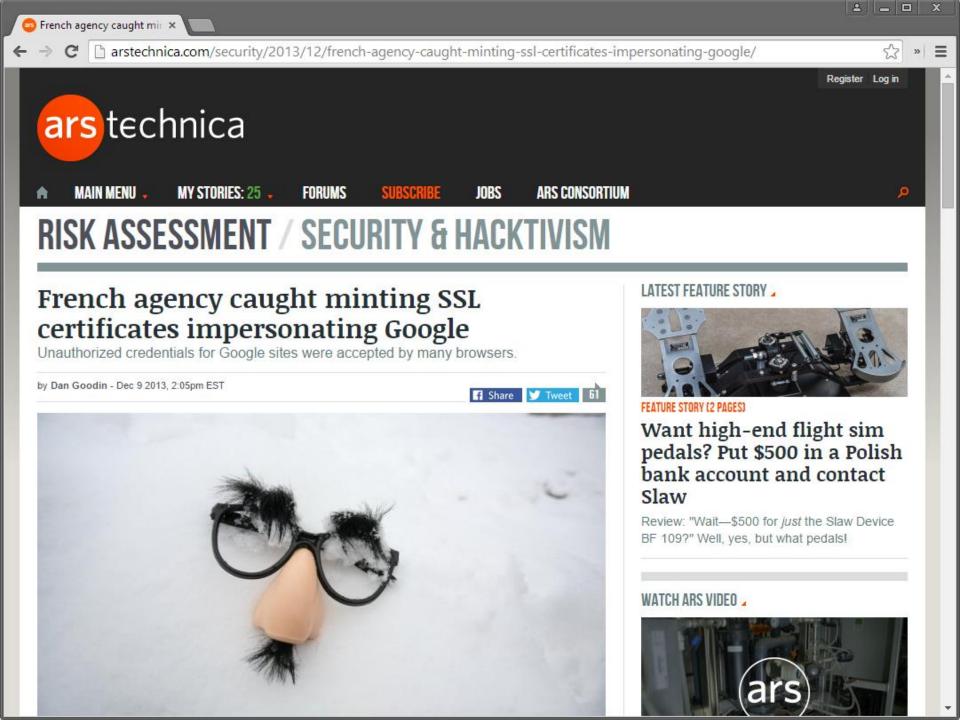
FEATURE STORY (2 PAGES)

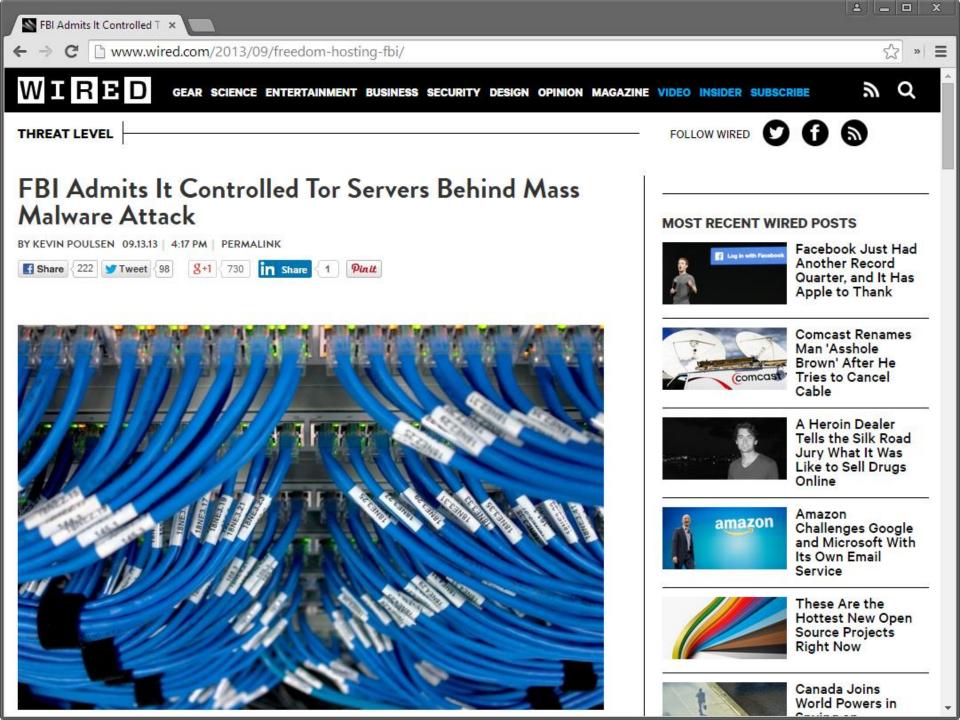
Reboots, remakes, and sequels need not apply— Ars' most anticipated games of 2016

Only original ideas allowed in this selection of upcoming titles.

WATCH ARS VIDEO







Network vs. System vs. Computer vs. Information Security

Not always a clear distinction

Infrastructure

Protocols

Applications

Hosts/devices

Complex interactions

Core internet protocols/services

Distributed systems

Web/cloud applications

There is more

People

Physical security

Threats span all these areas

Network Security Arsenal

Cryptography

Wide range of techniques for enabling secure communication

Access Control

Authentication and authorization, firewalls, ...

Monitoring

Packet/flow monitoring, intrusion detection, ...

Rigorous protocol and system design/implementation

Account for both benign failures and malicious actions

Data corruption, timeouts, dead hosts, routing problems, ... Eavesdropping, modification, injection, deletion, replay, ...

Software bugs in network applications turn into vulnerabilities

Threats

Exposure of data

Tampering with data

Denial of service

Impersonation

Forbidden access

Exposure of information about individuals Identification of unknown individuals

Threats

Exposure of data

Tampering with data

Denial of service

Impersonation

Forbidden access

Exposure of information about individuals

Identification of unknown individuals

Goals

Confidentiality

Integrity

Availability

Authentication

Authorization

Privacy

Anonymity

Confidentiality

"The property that information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, entities, or processes [i.e., to any unauthorized system entity]." [RFC2828]

Sensitive data must be protected

In transit: network packets, network connections, email messages, document files, ...

At rest: main memory (buffers, message queues), storage, ...

Cryptography is a tool to achieve confidentiality

Not the only one: access control, steganography, ...

Content protection is often not enough

Data vs. metadata (e.g., phone call content vs. records)

Data Integrity

"The property that data has not been changed, destroyed, or lost in an unauthorized or accidental manner." [RFC2828]

Cryptography is a tool to achieve data integrity
Intentional or accidental data changes should be detectable

System integrity

"Attribute of an information system when it performs its intended function in an unimpaired manner, free from deliberate or inadvertent unauthorized manipulation of the system." [CNSSI No. 4009]

Fragile: weak authentication, vulnerable software, ...

Availability

"The property of being accessible and useable upon demand by an authorized entity." [CNSSI No. 4009]

Denial of Service (DoS) attacks are the most common way of affecting the availability of networked systems

```
Saturation of resources (bandwidth, CPU, memory, ...)
```

Disruption of configuration or state (routing, DNS, ...)

Jamming, physical damage, ...

Malware can do more harm

Ransomware: encrypt user files and then demand a ransom (Gpcode, cryptolocker, ...)

Just wipe out data/brick the system (Wiper, NotPetya, ...)

Authentication

"The process of verifying an identity claimed by or for a system entity." [RFC2828]

Different approaches

```
Something you know (password, pin, ...)
```

Something you have (phone, token, ...)

Something you are (fingerprint, retina, ...)

Multi-factor authentication is a good thing!

Cryptography is a tool to achieve authentication

Password theft/leakage is a huge problem

Authorization

"Access privileges granted to a user, program, or process or the act of granting those privileges." [CNSSI No. 4009]

Authorization verifies that a user has the proper privileges to access a resource (presumes successful authentication)

Related term: access control

Access restriction based on various properties: identity, role, labels, date/time, IP address, domain, access frequency, ...

One of the core goals of network security: **Keep unauthorized parties from**

gaining access to resources

Privacy

"The right of an entity (normally a person), acting in its own behalf, to determine the degree to which it will interact with its environment, including the degree to which the entity is willing to share information about itself with others." [RFC2828]

Beyond private data (messages/files):

```
Activities (browsing history, daily routine, voice commands, ...)
Location (3/4G, GPS, WiFi, cameras, ...)
Preferences ("likes," Amazon, Netflix, ...)
Health (Fitbit, iWatch, ...)
...
```

Anonymity

"The state of being not identifiable within a set of subjects, the anonymity set." [Pfitzmann and Köhntopp]

The larger the anonymity set, the stronger the anonymity

Very different from privacy:

An anonymous action may be public, but the actor's identity remains unknown (e.g., vote in free elections)

Anonymous communication

Sender anonymity

Receiver anonymity

Unlinkability of sender and receiver

Course Focus (you got the idea...)

Internet technologies, protocols, applications, attacks, and defenses, from a practical perspective

Indicative topics

Core network protocols, eavesdropping, scanning, DoS attacks, firewalls, VPNs, proxies, intrusion detection, forensics, honeypots, encrypted communication, authentication, services and applications, botnets, targeted attacks, privacy, anonymity, ...

Cultivate the "security mindset"

Understand the modus operandi of attackers

Find vulnerabilities, subvert protections, bypass all the things

Think sideways

How to secure a system – know what to defend against

Play Fair

Cannot teach defense without offense, but:

Breaking into systems is illegal! Unauthorized data access is illegal!

Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA)

http://www.justice.gov/criminal/cybercrime/docs/ccmanual.pdf

Practice on your own systems or controlled environment

Scanning/penetration testing/etc. of third-party systems may be allowed only after getting permission by their owner

Course Information

Mixed format

Lectures

Research paper discussions

Hands-on sessions

Requirements

Reading assignments of research papers for discussion (both in class and online)

4 programming assignments

Midterm and final exams

Grading

Assignments: 45%

Midterm: 20%

Final: 35%

Schedule (Tentative)

Threat Landscape

Lower Layers

Core Protocols

Denial of Service

Firewalls and Gateways

Encrypted Communication

Authentication

SSL/TLS

Crypto Failures

Schedule (Tentative)

Reconnaissance and Scanning

Intrusion Detection

Malware and Botnets

Honeypots, Deception, and Covert Channels

Email

Spam

Web/Cloud

Tracking/Privacy

Anonymity/Online Freedom

Course web page

http://www.cs.stonybrook.edu/~mikepo/CSE508/

Please sign up on Piazza!

All slides and other material will be posted there