

# Computer Security & Privacy

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(based on slides by Daniel Halperin)

# Overview

# What is computer security?

- There are many reasons for failure
- **Reliability**
  - Accidental failures
- **Usability**
  - Operating mistakes by users
- **Security**
  - *Intentional* failures caused by *intelligent* parties
  - Involves an *adversary*
- All three are connected

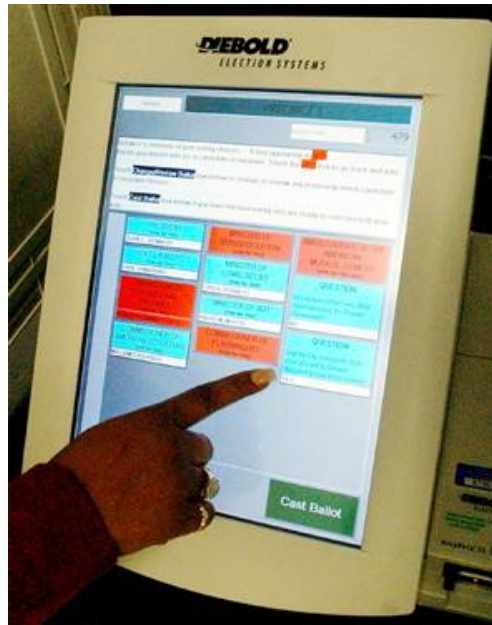
# Security Mindset

- Composed of 5 parts
  - Security goals
  - Assets
  - Adversaries
  - Threats
  - Risks
- Perfect security **DOES NOT** exist
  - Risk management, not “yes or no”
  - Security mindset helps us evaluate risks

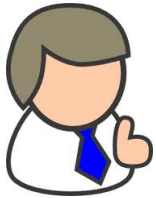
# Approaches

- Prevention
  - Stop the attack
- Detection
  - Detect ongoing or past attack
- Response
  - Respond to attacks
- Different approaches for different situations and systems

# Example: Electronic Voting



# The System

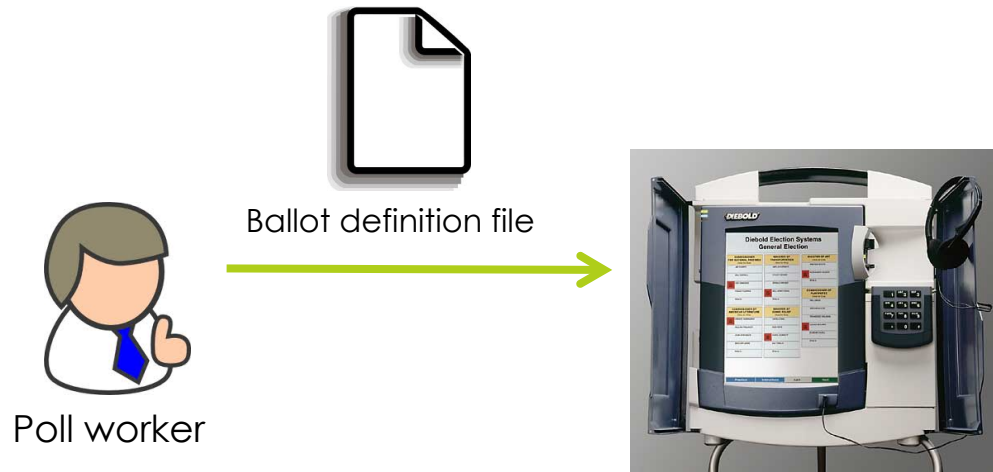


Poll worker



Poll workers load  
"ballot definition  
files" on voting  
machine

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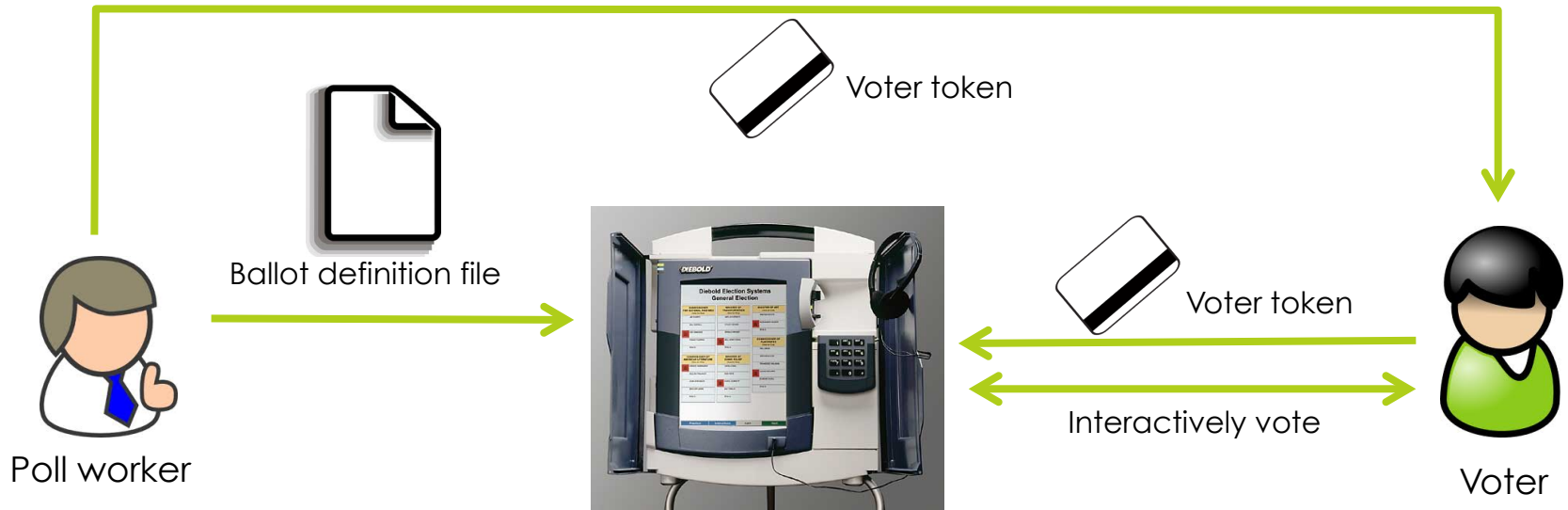


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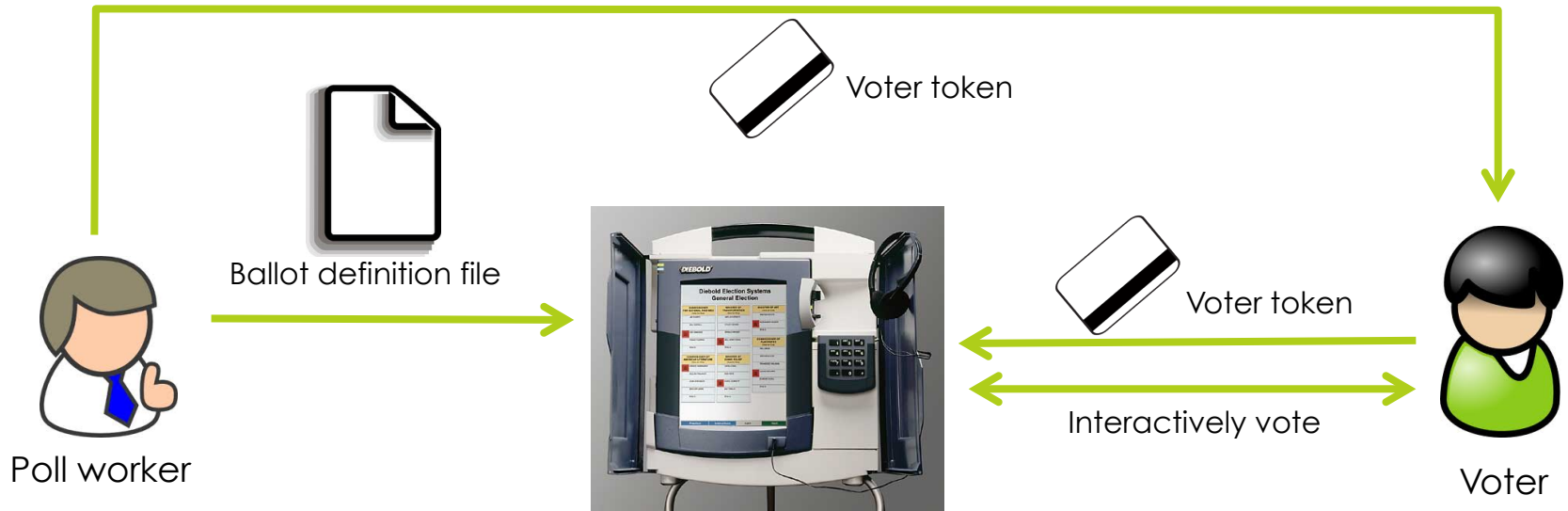
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Votes  
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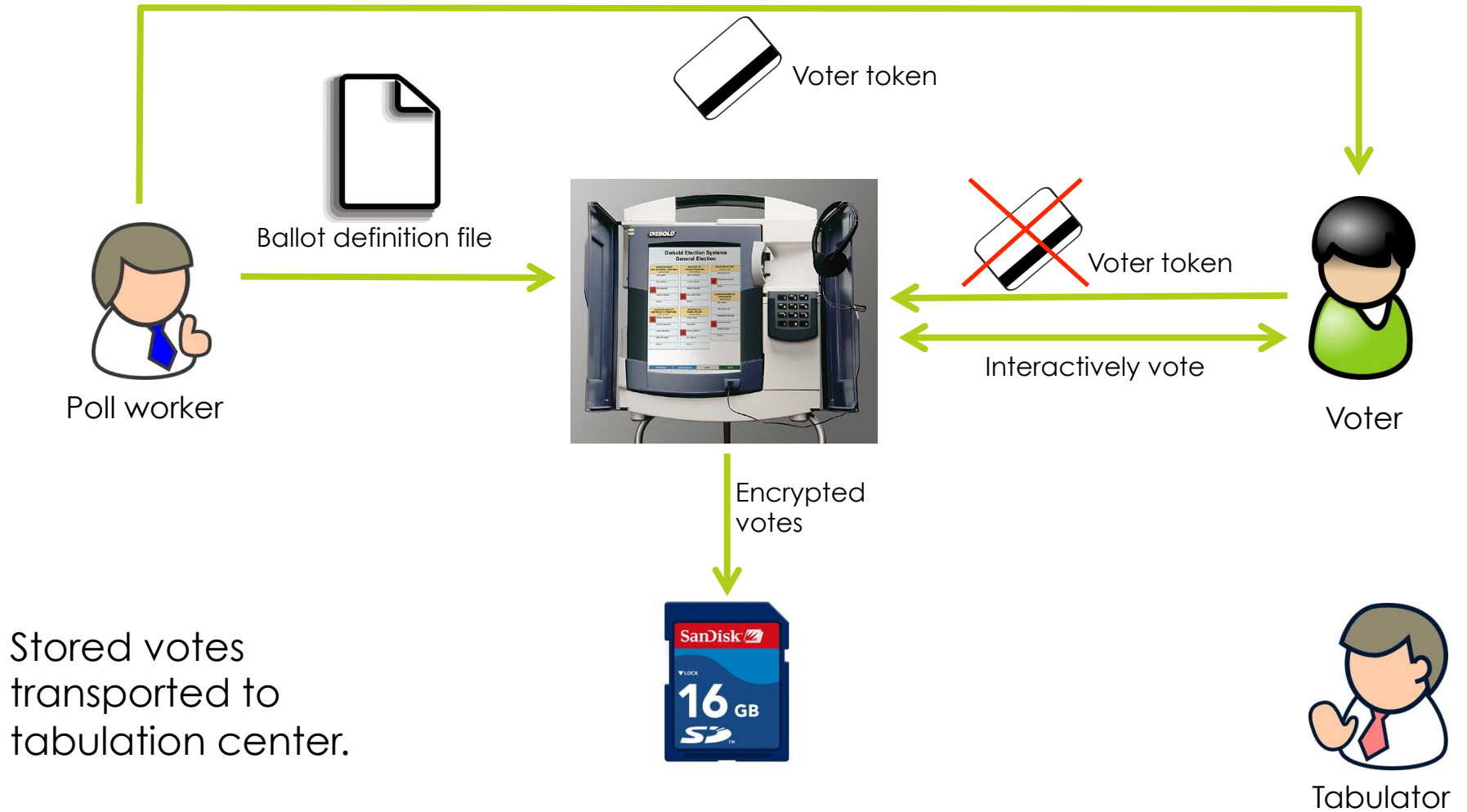


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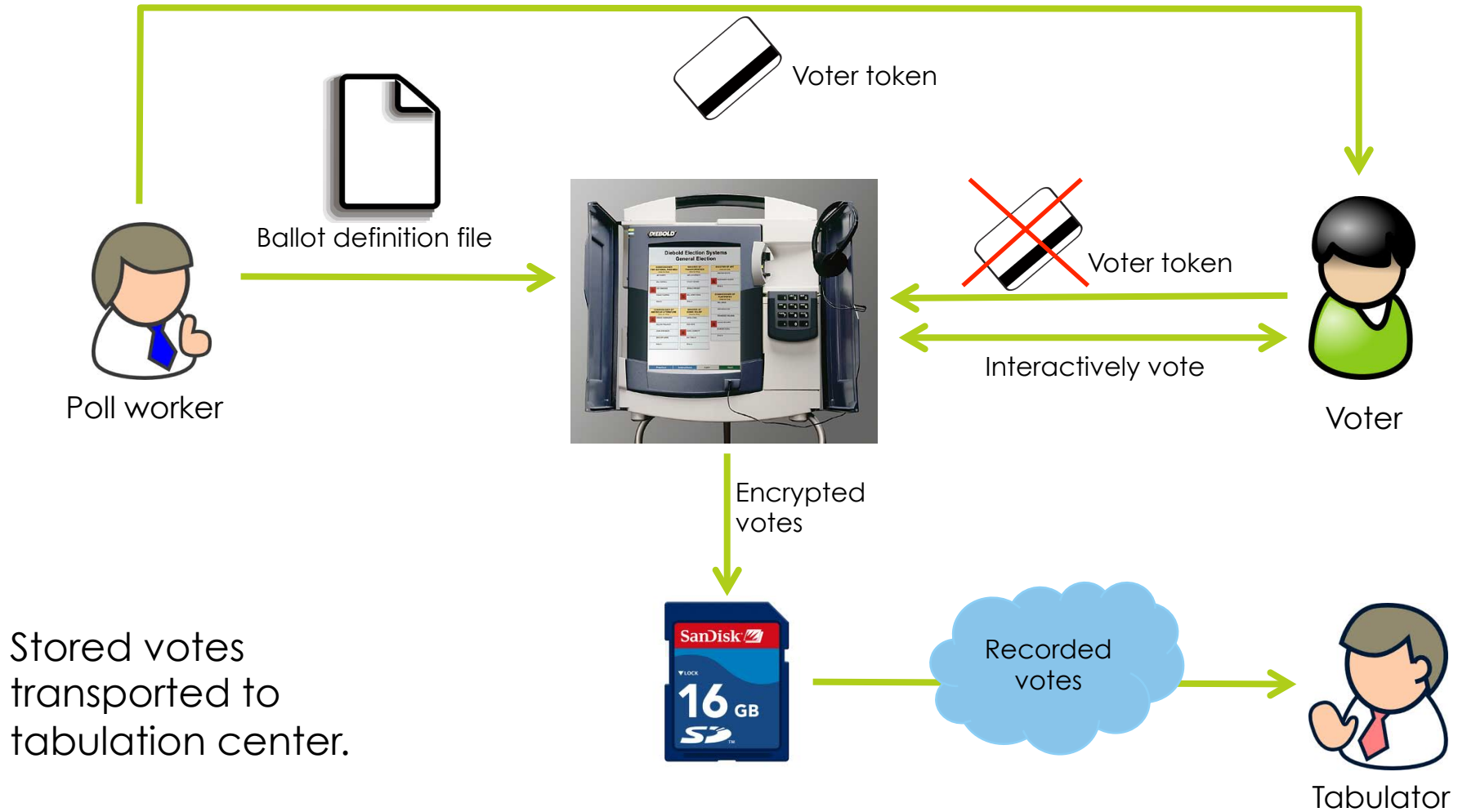


Votes encrypted and stored. Voter token cancelled.

# The System



# The System



# What about our model?

- What are the **goals** of this system?
- What are the **assets**?
- Who are the **adversaries**?
- What are the potential **threats**?

# Overall security goals

- Confidentiality / privacy
- Integrity
- Authenticity
- Availability



# User Authentication

(Passwords)

# Types of authentication

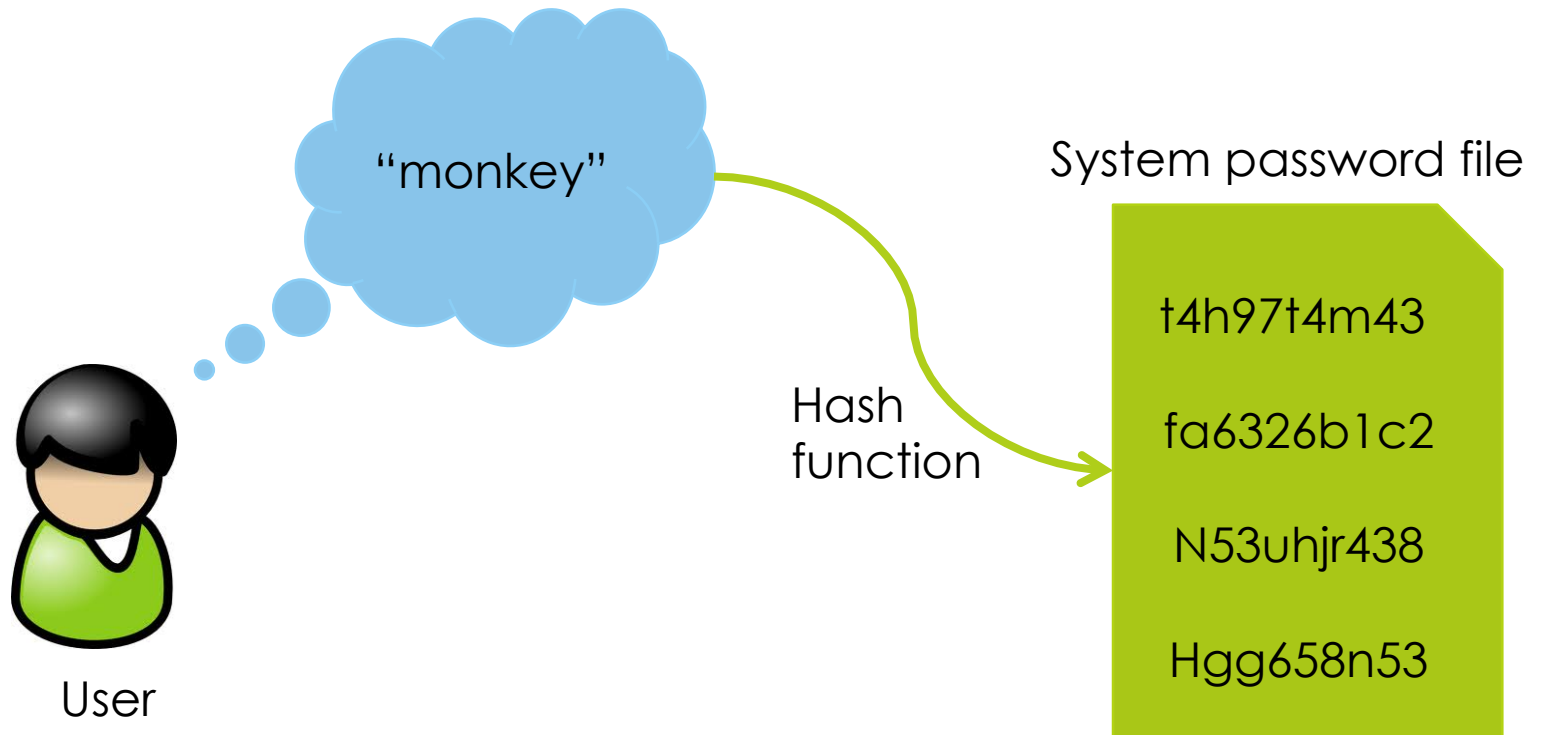
- 3 general types
  - Something you know
  - Something you have
  - Something you are
- Best solution: **multi-factor authentication**

# Passwords

- Most common type of user authentication
- How should we store passwords on the server?
  - In cleartext?
  - Encrypted?
  - Hashed?
- **Hashing** transforms the data into a fixed-length sequence of bits that has the following properties:
  - Seemingly random
  - Hard to reverse
  - Fragile
  - Unlikely to collide
  - Slow to compute

# How it works

- ▣ Instead of password, store Hash(password)

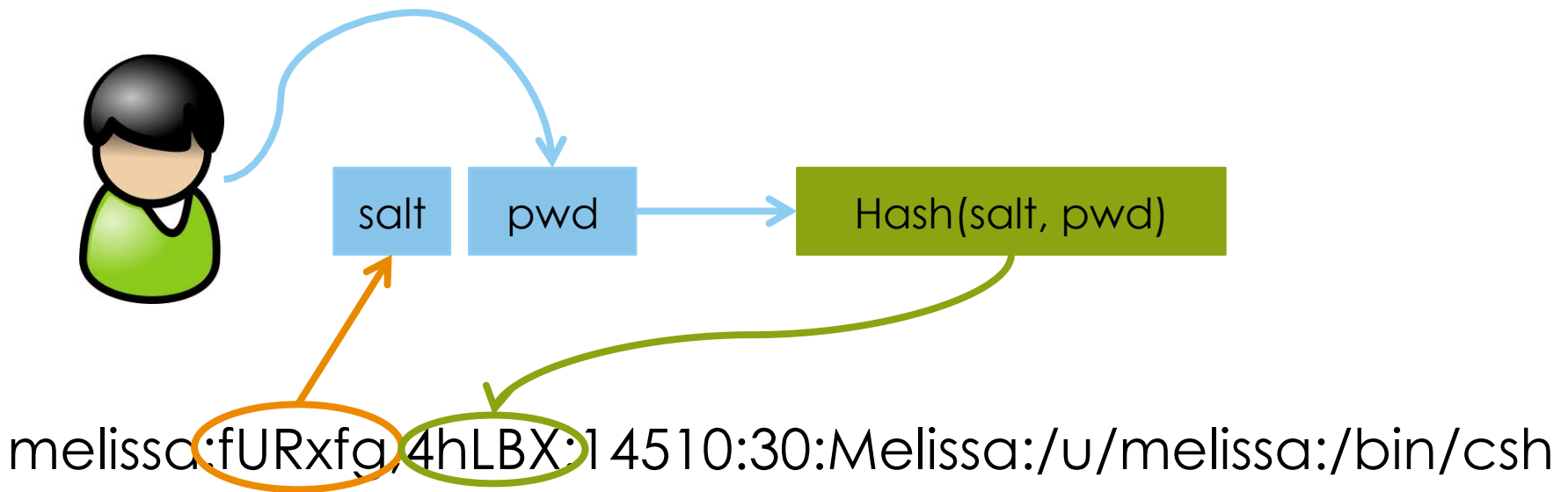


# Problem: randomness

- ❑ Problem: Passwords are not truly random
  - ❑ 26 upper-case, 26 lower-case, 10 digits, 32 punctuation
    - ❑  $94^8 = 6 \text{ quadrillion}$  possible 8-character passwords
  - ❑ Humans use ~**1 million** common passwords
- ❑ Problem: password file /etc/passwd is **word-readable**
  - ❑ Windows: C:\WINDOWS\system32\config\SAM
- ❑ **Dictionary attack**
  - ❑ Common passwords come from a small “dictionary”
  - ❑ Attacker computes hashes of all words in the dictionary
  - ❑ For 1,000,000 passwords → about 14 hours
  - ❑ Words for *all users*

# Solutions

- How could we fix this problem?
- Salt**: different “dictionary” of hashes for every user



- Dictionary attack not impossible – just much harder!

# Other password problems

□ K

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□ S|

## Palin E-Mail Hacker Says It Was Easy

By [Kim Zetter](#)  September 18, 2008 | 10:05 am | Categories: [Elections](#), [Hacks and Cracks](#)

□ after the password recovery was reenabled, it took seriously 45 mins on wikipedia and google to find the info, Birthday? 15 seconds on wikipedia, zip code? well she had always been from wasilla, and it only has 2 zip codes (thanks online postal service!)

□ the second was somewhat harder, the question was "where did you meet your spouse?" did some research, and apparently she had eloped with mister palin after college, if youll look on some of the screenshits that I took and other fellow anon have so graciously put on photobucket you will see the google search for "palin eloped" or some such in one of the tabs.

I found out later though more research that they met at high school, so I did variations of that, high, high school, eventually hit on "Wasilla high" I promptly changed the password to popcorn and took a cold shower...

later, when reached at home, said he could

# Social Engineering



# What is social engineering?

- Manipulating people
  - Actions they wouldn't ordinarily take
  - Information they wouldn't ordinarily reveal
- *Stereotype*: hackers typing away at computers in dark basements
- *Reality*: hackers as social people
- Employees can be a company's worst enemy

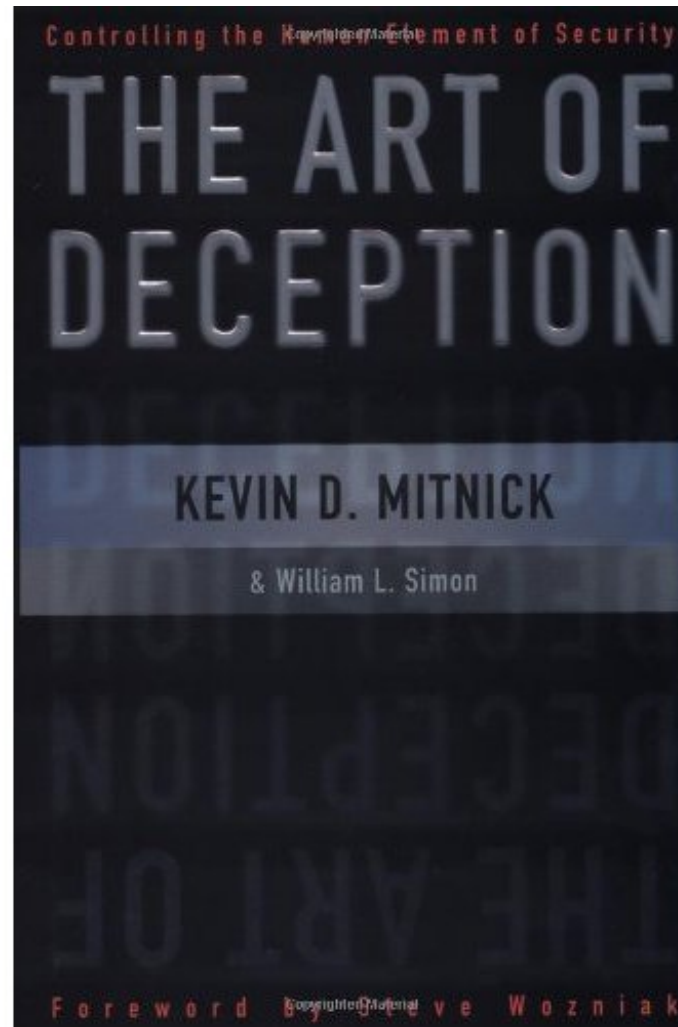
# A situation

- Imagine Eve wants a phone, but doesn't want the mandatory calling plan
- Eve calls the store and gets the name of an employee
- Eve calls another branch of the store, pretending to be that employee
  - Says that they sold a customer a phone and plan, but were out of the phones
  - "Can you help the customer out?"
- Eve goes to the second branch and picks up the phone
  - Gets it free of charge!

# Phishing

- Email pretends to be from a legitimate source
- Asks for private user information
- Surprisingly effective: if it looks legitimate, people believe it

# The Art of Deception



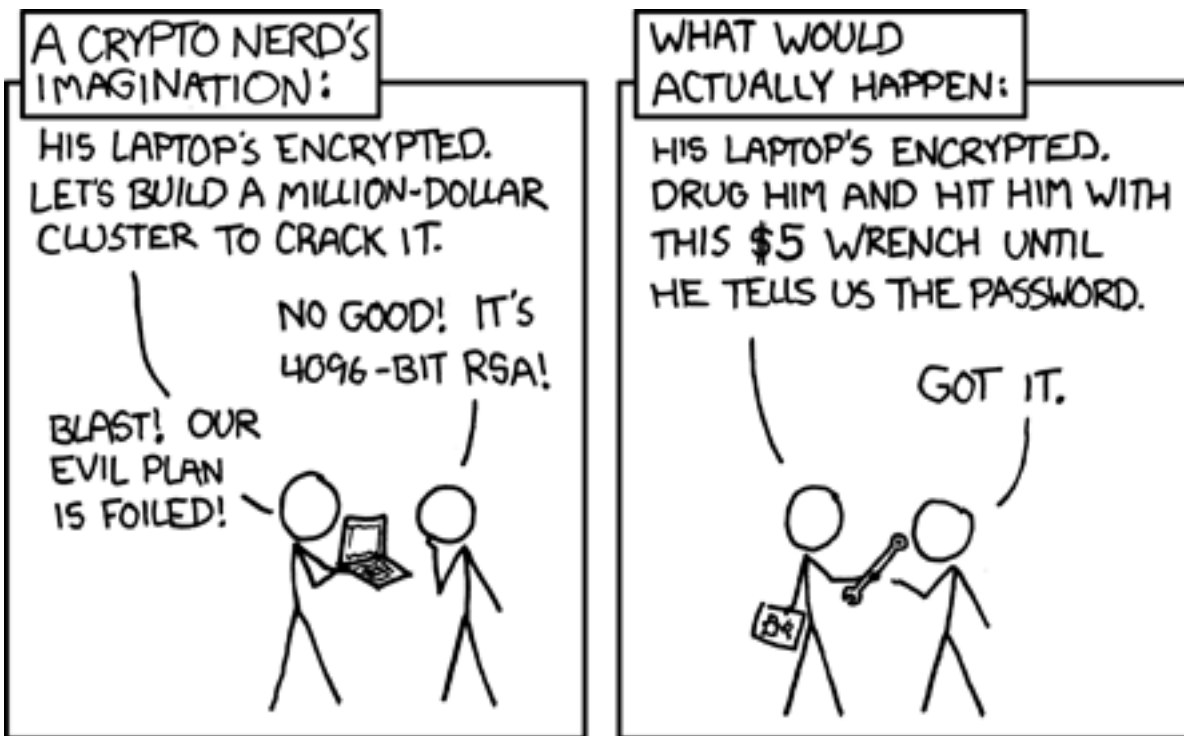
Software Security,  
Physical Security,  
Web Security,  
Cryptography...

...and so much more!

# A Bank

Let's try it! Goals, assets, adversaries, threats, risks

# xkcd



<http://xkcd.com/538/>

<http://www.realuser.com/index.htm>