CSci 5271
Introduction to Computer Security
Day 24: Electronic voting

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Outline

Usability and security (cont'd)

Elections and their security

Announcements intermission

System security of electronic voting

Exercise sets 2 and 3 debrief

Cryptography for voting

Trusted UI

- Tricky to ask users to make trust decisions based on UI appearance
  - Lock icon in browser, etc.
- Attacking code can draw lookalike indicators
  - Lock favicon
  - Picture-in-picture attack

Smartphone app permissions

- Smartphone OSes have more fine-grained per-application permissions
  - Access to GPS, microphone
  - Access to address book
  - Make calls
- Phone also has more tempting targets
- Users install more apps from small providers

Permissions manifest

- Android approach: present listed of requested permissions at install time
- Can be hard question to answer hypothetically
  - Users may have hard time understanding implications
- User choices seem to put low value on privacy

Time-of-use checks

- iOS approach: for narrower set of permissions, ask on each use
- Proper context makes decisions clearer
- But, have to avoid asking about common things
- iOS app store is also more closely curated

Trusted UI for privileged actions

- Trusted UI works better when asking permission (e.g., Oakland'12)
- Say, "take picture" button in phone app
  - Requested by app
  - Drawn and interpreted by OS
  - OS well positioned to be sure click is real
- Little value to attacker in drawing fake button

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Elections as a challenge problem

- Elections require a tricky balance of openness and secrecy
- Important to society as a whole
  - But not a big market
- Computer security experts react to proposals that seem insecure

History of (US) election mechanisms

- For first century or so, no secrecy
  - Secret ballot adopted in late 1800s
- Punch card ballots allowed machine counting
  - Common by 1960s, as with computers
  - Still common in 2000, decline thereafter
- How to add more technology and still have high security?

Election integrity

- Tabulation should reflect actual votes
  - No valid votes removed
  - No fake votes inserted
- Best: attacker can't change votes
- Easier: attacker can't change votes without getting caught

Secrecy, vote buying and coercion

- Alice's vote can't be matched with her name (unlinkable anonymity)
- Alice can't prove to Bob who she voted for (receipt-free)
- Best we can do to discourage:
  - Bob pays Alice $50 for voting for Charlie
  - Bob fires Alice if she doesn't vote for Charlie

Election verifiability

- We can check later that the votes were tabulated correctly
- Alice, that her vote was correctly cast
- Anyone, that the counting was accurate
- In paper systems, “manual recount” is a privileged operation

Politics and elections

- In a stable democracy, most candidates will be “pro-election”
- But, details differ based on political realities
- “Voting should be easy and convenient”
  - Especially for people likely to vote for me
- “No one should vote who isn’t eligible”
  - Especially if they’d vote for my opponent

Errors and Florida

- Detectable mistakes:
  - Overvote: multiple votes in one race
  - Undervote: no vote in a race, also often intentional
- Undetectable mistakes: vote for wrong candidate
- 2000 presidential election in Florida illustrated all these, “wake-up call”

Precinct-count optical scan

- Good current paper system, used here in MN
- Voter fills in bubbles with pen
- Ballot scanned in voter’s presence
  - Can reject on overvote
- Paper ballot retained for auditing

Vote by mail

- By mail universal in Oregon and Washington
  - Many other states have lenient absentee systems
  - Some people are legitimately absent
- Security perspective: makes buying/coercion easy
  - Doesn’t appear to currently be a big problem

Vote by web?

- An obvious next step
- But, further multiplies the threats
- No widespread use in US yet
- Unusual adversarial test in D.C. thoroughly compromised by U. Michigan team

DRE (touchscreen) voting

- “Direct-recording electronic”: basically just a computer that presents and counts votes
- In US, touchscreen is predominant interface
  - Cheaper machines may just have buttons
- Simple, but centralizes trust in the machine

Adding an audit trail

- VVPAT: voter-verified paper audit trail
- DRE machine prints a paper receipt that the voter looks at
- Goal is to get the independence and verifiability of a paper marking system

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HW2 due Tuesday/Sunday

- 11:55pm tomorrow for 10 points extra credit, recommended
- Otherwise, 11:55pm Sunday
- Connecting your browser is a mini-exercise on firewalls and proxies

Project meetings and presentations

- Presentations run next two weeks
  - Will post random schedule, allow swaps
  - Plan 12 minutes plus 3 minutes of questions
- Final progress meetings next week
  - Mini-update by email if you’d like
  - Last progress report still due Monday 12/2

Exercise set 5

- Last exercise set covers privacy systems, voting
- Relatively shorter than previous ones
- Posted just now, due Thursday 12/5

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Trusted client problem

- Everything the voter knows is mediated by the machine
  - (For Internet or DRE without VVPAT)
- Must trust machine to present and record accurately
- A lot can go wrong
  - Especially if the machine has a whole desktop OS inside
  - Or a bunch of poorly audited custom code

Should we use DRE at all?

- One answer: no, that's a bad design
- More pragmatic: maybe we can make this work
  - DREs have advantages in cost, disability access
  - If we implemented them well, they should be OK
  - Challenge: evaluating them in advance

US equipment market

- Voting machines are low volume, pretty expensive
- But jurisdictions are cost-conscious
- Makes are mostly small companies
  - One was temporarily owned by the larger Diebold
- Big market pressures: regulations, ease of administration

Security ecosystem

- Voting fraud appears to be very rare
  - Few elections worth stealing
  - Important ones are watched closely
  - Stiff penalties deter in-US attackers
- Downside: No feedback from real attacks
- Main mechanism is certification, with its limitations

Diebold case study

- Major manufacturer in early 2000s
  - During a post-2000 purchasing boom
  - Since sold and renamed
- Thoroughly targeted by independent researchers
  - Impolitic statement, blood in the water
- Later state-authorized audits found comprehensive problems
  - Your reading: from California

Physical security

- Locked case; cheap lock as in hotel mini-bar
- Device displays management menu on detected malfunction
  - Can be triggered in booth by unspecified use of paperclip
- Tamper-evident seals? Not a strong protection

Buffer overflows, etc.

- Format string vulnerability
  - `"Page %d of %d"`
- Was this audited?

```
TCHAR name;
_stprintf(&name,
          _T("\\Storage Card\\%s"),
          findData.cFileName);
```

Web-like vulnerabilities

In management workstation software:

- SQL injection
- Authentication logic encoded only in enabled/disabled UI elements
  - E.g., buttons grayed out if not administrator
  - Not quite as obviously wrong as in web context
  - But still exploitable with existing tools

OpenSSL mistakes

- Good news: they used OpenSSL
  - Bad news: old, buggy version
- Insufficient entropy in seeding PRNG
  - Good interface from desktop Windows missing in WinCE
- Every device ships with same certificate and password

Election definitions

- Integrity “protected” by unkeyed, non-crypto checksum
- Can change bounding boxes for buttons
  - Without changing checksum!
- Can modify candidate names used in final report
  - E.g. to fix misspelling; security implication mentioned in comment

Secrecy problems

- Limited, since the DRE doesn’t see registration information
- But, records timestamp and order of voting
- Could be correlated with hidden camera or corrupted poll worker

Voting machine viruses

- Two-way data flow between voting and office machines
- Hijacking vuln's in software on both sides
- → can write virus to propagate between machines
- Leverage small amount of physical access

Subtle ways to steal votes

- Change a few votes your way, revert if the voter notices
  - Compare: flip coin to split lunch
- Control the chute for where VVPAT receipts go
- Exchange votes between provisional and regular voters

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Invariants for buffer overflows

- How to ensure complex code is safe?
- Understand the logic, where it's possibly broken
- Should lead to a minimal fix
- My example had an extra bug

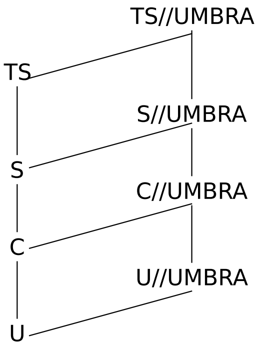
EER, reference monitor

- Fuzzy checking for passwords?
  - Less symmetry that for biometrics, bad side effects
- Reference monitor without HW support?
  - Inspiration from HW setup

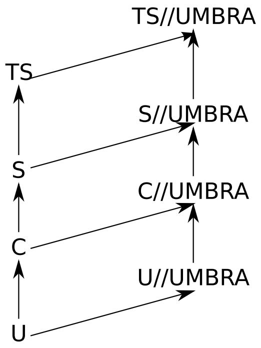
`alice-read` and `alice-write`

- Both tools are missing half the needed checks
- One solution: drop privileges
- Another solution: design so only half privileges needed

Lattice directions



Lattice directions



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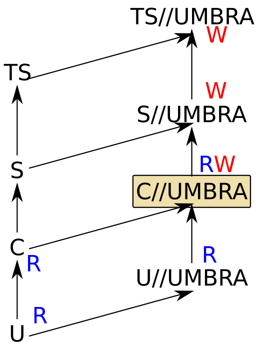
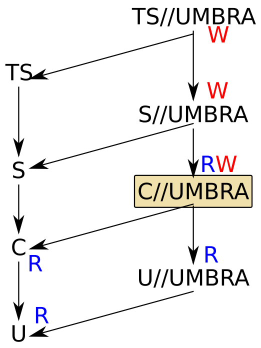


Lattice directions



TCP congestion control

- Congestion control is a voluntary mechanism
- Forge reset packets to misbehaving hosts?
  - Used in reality for other sorts of misbehavior
- Blacklist misbehaving addresses
  - Can be misused by a dishonest adversary

Bad MACs

- Pre-authenticate by sending MAC of zeros
  - Related to problem of CBC-MAC on varying lengths
- CTR-Encrypt hash appended to the end
  - Encryption doesn't protect integrity
  - Especially stream-cipher style modes

Protocol droids

- $A \to C$: $N_A, \mathrm{MAC}_K(N_A)$
- $C \to A$, $\mathrm{MAC}_K(\mathrm{MAC}_K(N_A))$
- Problem 1: freshness
- Problem 2: oracle perspective

Hashing and signing

- Problems with letting yourself do random things
  - General policy on security definitions
  - Problems in particular applications
- Effort to find a good/bad collision?
  - Generally-applicable extension of birthday attack

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End-to-end integrity and verification

- Tabulation cannot be 100% public
- But how can we still have confidence in it?
- Cryptography to the rescue, maybe
  - Techniques from privacy systems, others
  - Adoption requires to be very usable

Commitment to values

- Two phases: commit, later open
  - Another analogy to a use of envelopes
- Binding property: can only commit to a single value
- Hiding property: value not revealed until opened
- Trivia: either binding or hiding, but not both, can be perfect
  - Information-theoretic, like a one-time pad

Randomized auditing

- How can I prove what's in the envelope without opening it?
- n envelopes, you pick one and open the rest
  - Chance $1/n$ of successful cheating
- Better protection with repetition

Election mix-nets

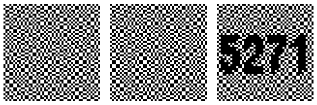
- Independent election authorities similar to remailers or Tor nodes
- Onion-encrypt ballot, each authority shuffles and decrypts
- Extra twist: prove no ballots added or removed, without revealing permutation
    - Instance of "zero-knowledge proof"
- Privacy preserved as long as at least one authority is honest

Pattern voting attack

- Widely applicable against techniques that reveal whole (anonymized) ballots)
- Even a single race, if choices have enough entropy
    - 3-choice IRV with 35 candidates: 15 bits
- Buyer says: vote first for Bob, then 2nd and 3rd for Kenny and Xavier
    - Chosen so ballot is unique

Fun tricks with paper: visual crypto

- Want to avoid trusted client, but voters can't do computations by hand
- Analogues to crypto primitives using physical objects
- One-time pad using transparencies:



Scantegrity II

- Designed as end-to-end add-on to optical scan system
- Fun with paper 2: invisible ink
- Single trusted shuffle
    - Checked by random audits of commitments

Next time

- Electronic cash and Bitcoin