# CSci 5271 Introduction to Computer Security Day 2: Intro to Software and OS Security

Stephen McCamant
University of Minnesota, Computer Science & Engineering

#### **Outline**

#### Security risk and management

Some terminology

**Logistics intermission** 

Example security failures

Software security engineering

Vulnerabilities in OS interaction

# Security as an economic good

- Security is a good thing (for defenders)
- But, must trade off other things to get it
- Rational to not purchase all available
- In the big picture, always a compromise

## Risk budgeting with ALE

- Annual loss expected = (loss amount)×(incidence)
- Net risk reduction = ∆ALE (security cost)
- Like with a budget, spreadsheet may not match reality
- Like other cost-benefit analysis, can make trade-offs more explicit

## Failure: Displacement activity

Security "syllogism" (attributed to: politicians):

- 1. We must do something
- 2. This is something
- 3. Therefore we must do this.
- Example: airport security
- Example: external vs. internal threats

## Failure: Risk compensation

- Some benefits of security are taken back by riskier behavior
- Example: H-Day in Sweden
- We'll return to human factors later

# This class's perspective

- We'll mostly ignore management issues
- For this class, maximize security at all costs

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#### "Trusted"

- In security, "trusted" is a bad word
- "Untrusted" = okay if it's evil
- Trusted Computing Base (TCB): minimize

# "Trusted" vs. "trustworthy"

- Something you actually should trust is "trustworthy"
- Concise definition of security failure: something trusted is not trustworthy

# "Privilege"

- Privilege is the power to take security-relevant actions
- Concise definition of security failure: the adversary gets privilege they shouldn't

# 3 privilege levels

- 1. Administrator/root/OS kernel
- 2. Regular user of system
- 3. Evil people on the Internet

# 3 privilege levels

- 1. Administrator/root/OS kernel
  - ↑ Local exploit
- Regular user of system
  - ↑ Remote exploit
- 3. Evil people on the Internet

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## Posting slides before lecture

- I'll try for 11:55pm on the night before, no guarantees
- Announcements are likely to change, recheck after

## Anyone still not registered?

- On waiting list, came first day ⇒ should have gotten permission number Wednesday afternoon
- Who else is left?
- Trade-off: high student/TA ratio

#### Exercise set 1

- Posted this morning, on website
- Due Thursday, September 25th, on Moodle
- Groups of 1-3, turn in one copy

# Moodle, group-forming

- Moodle page started
- New this year: automated plagiarism detection
- Group-finding mechanism: forum

## Hands-on assignment 1

- Description: planned for by tonight
- Code and virtual machines: planned for Tuesday
- Goal: first, easier attack due week from tomorrow

## Finding project topics

- Pre-proposal due 9/17 (two weeks from yesterday)
- Don't skimp on topic: hard but important
- Conference papers linked from class site

## More on choosing topics

- Can't: wait to see what part of class you like best
  - But feel free to look ahead
- Think about your group's skills
  - Also: available hardware/software
- Think about where to find novelty
- Topic changes allowed, but will hurt you

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#### Classic buffer overflow

char buf[20];
gets(buf);

- Vulnerability in finger daemon
- Morris worm brought down 1988 Internet (4.3BSD VAXes)

#### Buffer overflow classification

- Bug: stack buffer overflow
- Attack: return address overwrite
- Consequence: (binary) code injection

#### Read It Twice (WOOT'12)

- Smart TV (running Linux) only accepts signed apps on USB sticks
- 1. Check signature on file
- 2. Install file
- Malicious USB device replaces app between steps
- TV "rooted"/"jailbroken"

## Confused deputy compiler

- Compiler writes to billing database
- Compiler can produce debug output to user-specified file
- Specify debug output to billing file, disrupt billing
- How to write policy preventing this?

## Leaky intelligence analysts

- 1000s of analysts need to view 1000s of classified documents to do their job
- Can we prevent it if one wants to send them to the Washington Post?
- More than regular access control
- (Reality: many non-technical problems)

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## Vulnerabilities are bugs

- Security bugs "just a special case" of bugs
- Like regular bugs, only obscure ones make it through testing
- Key difference:
  - Rare regular bug has limited impact
  - Attackers seek out vulnerability circumstances

# Security and quality

- Security correlated with other software quality:
  - Developers understand code well
  - Interactions between modules controlled
  - Well tested

# Security and other features

- Security would be much easier if systems were less complex
- But, very few users want that trade-off
- Risk compensation with improvements to development process

#### Contracts and checks

- Requirement: check X before doing Y
- What function's responsibility is the check?
- Answer embodied in contracts, aka specifications, preconditions and postconditions

## Defensive programming

- Analogy: defensive driving
- Don't assume things are right, check
- Inbound: preconditions on arguments
- Outbound: error conditions
- Within reason: some things can't be checked at some places

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## Shell code injection

- Don't pass untrusted strings to a command shell
- 🖲 ln C: system, popen
- system("cmd \$arg1 \$arg2")
- Fix 1: avoid shell
- Fix 2: sanitize data (preferably whitelist)

# Shell code injection example

- Benign: system("cp \$arg1 \$arg2"),
  arg1 = "file1.txt"
- Attack: arg1 = "a b; echo Gotcha"
- Command:
   "cp a b; echo Gotcha file2.txt"
- Not a complete solution: blacklist `;'

## Bad/missing error handling

- Under what circumstances could each system call fail?
- Careful about rolling back after an error in the middle of a complex operation
- Fail to drop privileges ⇒ run untrusted code anyway
- $\bigcirc$  Update file when disk full  $\Rightarrow$  truncate

#### Race conditions

- Two actions in parallel; result depends on which happens first
- Usually attacker racing with you
- 1. Write secret data to file
- 2. Restrict read permissions on file
- Many other examples

## Classic races: files in /tmp

- Temp filenames must already be unique
- But "unguessable" is a stronger requirement
- Unsafe design (mktemp(3)): function to return unused name
- Must use O\_EXCL for real atomicity

## **TOCTTOU** gaps

- Time-of-check (to) time-of-use races
  - 1. Check it's OK to write to file
  - 2. Write to file
- Attacker changes the file between steps 1 and 2
- Just get lucky, or use tricks to slow you down

## TOCTTOU example

```
int safe_open_file(char *path) {
  int fd = -1;
  struct stat s;
  stat(path, &s)
  if (!S_ISREG(s.st_mode))
    error("only regular files allowed");
  else fd = open(path, O_RDONLY);
  return fd;
}
```

## TOCTTOU example

```
int safe_open_file(char *path) {
  int fd = -1, res;
  struct stat s;
  res = stat(path, &s)
  if (res || !S_ISREG(s.st_mode))
     error("only regular files allowed");
  else fd = open(path, O_RDONLY);
  return fd;
}
```

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```
int safe_open_file(char *path) {
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}
```

# Changing file references

- With symbolic links
- With hard links
- With changing parent directories

# Directory traversal with . .

- Program argument specifies file, found in directory files
- Mhat about
  files/../../etc/passwd?

#### **Environment variables**

- Can influence behavior in unexpected ways
  - PATH
  - LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH
  - IFS
- Also umask, resource limits, current directory

## IFS and why it's a problem

- In Unix, splitting a command line into words is the shell's job
- Choice of separator characters (default space, tab, newline) is configurable
- Exploit system("/bin/uname")

#### Next time

Bugs particular to low-level (e.g., C) programs