



# Distributed Information Processing

17<sup>th</sup> Lecture

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# Outline

- Information Protection
  - Security
- Q&A

# Security [Silberschätz06]

## ■ Introduction

### □ Security

#### ■ System protection

- Controlled access to programs & data in a computer system

#### ■ Protection environment

- External environment for protection

### □ Violation (or Misuse)

#### ■ Intentional vs accidental

#### ■ Threat (potential) vs attack (attempt)

# Security (Cont'd)

## ■ Violation Types

- Breach of Confidentiality
  - Unauthorized reading of data
- Breach of Integrity
  - Unauthorized modification of data
- Breach of Availability
  - Unauthorized destruction of data
- Theft of Service
  - Unauthorized use of resources
- Denial of Service (DOS)
  - Preventing legitimate use of the system

Prevention vs Detection & Fix

# Security (Cont'd)

## ■ Attack Methods

### □ Masquerading

- Pretending to be another host or person in a communication for the breach of authentication

### □ Replay

- Malicious & fraudulent repeat of a valid data transmission frequently w/ message modification

### □ Man-in-the-Middle

- Masquerading as the sender to the receiver & vice versa, possibly preceded by a session hijacking (interception)

# Security (Cont'd)

## ■ System Protection Levels

### □ Physical

- Secured physical access to machines

### □ Human

- Authorized users

### □ Operating System

- Protection from security breaches

- Runaway process constituting a DOS attack
- Query to a service revealing passwords
- Stack overflow possibly launching an unauthorized process

### □ Network

- Protection from intercepting transmitted data
- Protection from interruption of communications

# Security (Cont'd)

## ■ Program Threats

### □ Definition of a Trojan Horse

- Code segment that misuses its environment

### □ Types of a Trojan Horse

- Being slipped into the user's path & executed
- Emulating a login program
- Spyware
  - Downloading ads to display on the user's system
  - Creating pop-up browser windows when certain sites are visited
  - Capturing information & returning it to a central site (covert channels)

Violation of the Principle of Least Privilege: Human Error (w/ More Privileges) & Poor Design of OS (Allowing More Privileges)

# Security (Cont'd)

## ■ Program Threats

### □ Definition of Trap Door

- Hole in software that only the designer can use

### □ Example of Trap Door

- Circumvention of normal security procedures for a specific user ID & password

### □ Generator of Trap Door

- Designer vs Compiler

### □ Definition of Logic Bomb

- Creation of a security hole only under certain circumstances



# Security (Cont'd)

## ■ Program Threats

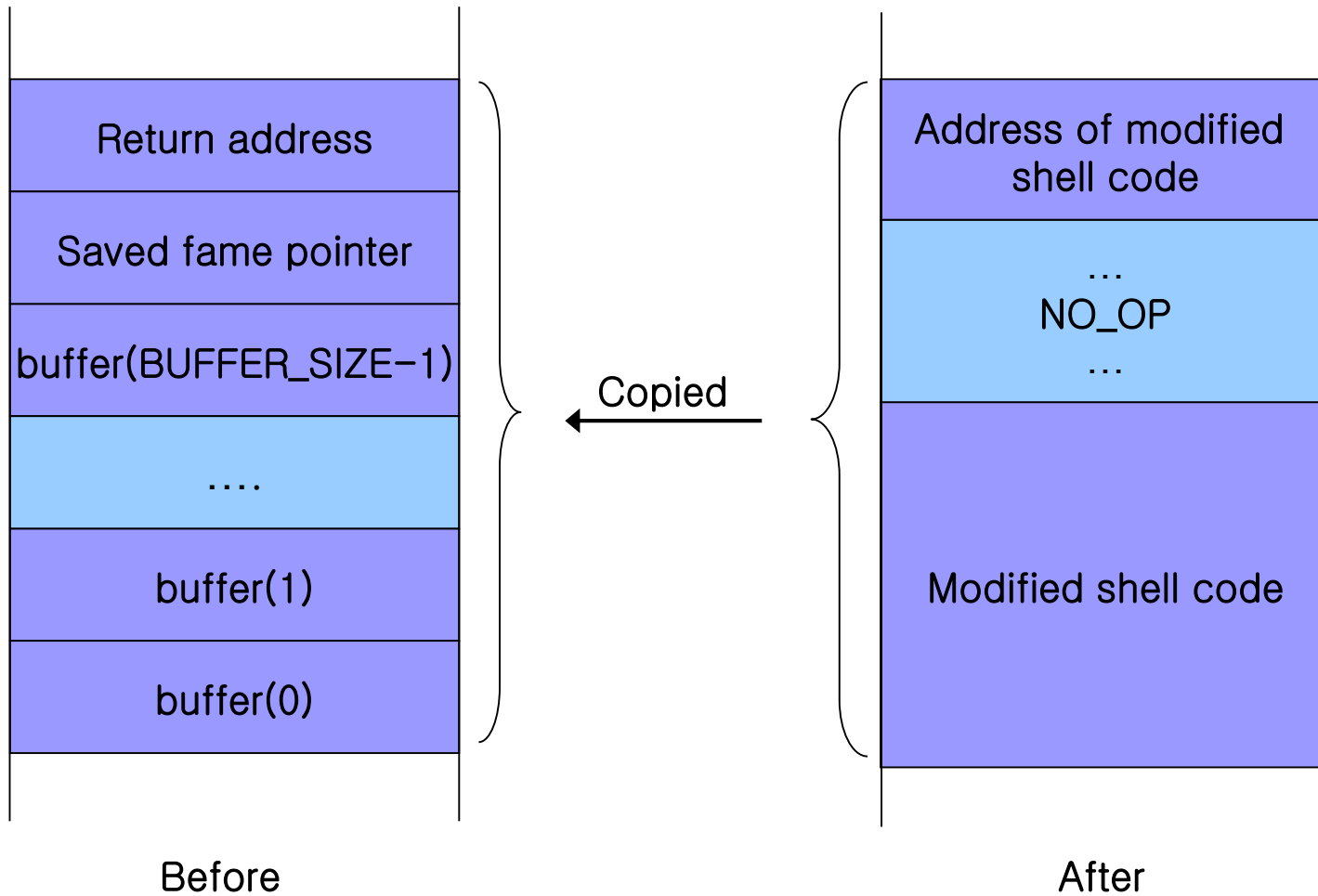
### □ Goals of Stack & Buffer Overflow

- To gain unauthorized access to the target system
- To escalate privileges

### □ Essence of Stack & Buffer Overflow

- Exploiting a (no bounds checking) program bug
  - Writing into a daemon's stack via overflowing an input field, command-line argument, or input buffer
  - Overwriting the current return address with the address of the exploit code
  - Writing a simple set of code for the next space in the stack: e.g., code for spawning a shell

# Illustration: Stack & Buffer Overflow



# Security (Cont'd)

## ■ Program Threats

### □ Definition of Viruses

- Fragment of code embedded in a legitimate program
  - Self-replicating

### □ Characteristic of Viruses

- Particular problem for Windows PC users
  - Protection of executables from writing by UNIX & other multiuser OS's

### □ Common Forms of Virus Transmission

- Email
- Download of viral programs
- Macros (or Visual Basic Programs) in MS documents

Works via a Virus Dropper,  
Usually a Trojan Horse

# Security (Cont'd)

## ■ Program Threats

### □ Categories of Viruses


- File
- Boot
- Macro
- Source code
- Polymorphic
  - Changing the virus's signature each installation time
- Encrypted
- Stealth
- Tunneling
  - Bypassing detection
- Multipartite
- Armored

# Security (Cont'd)

In Contrast to Program Threats Typically Using a Breakdown in System Protection Mechanisms

## ■ System & Network Threats

- Characteristics of System & Network Threats
  - Abuse of services & network connections
- Definition of Worms
  - Processes that use the spawn mechanism ravaging system performance
- Definition of Port Scanning
  - Means to detect a system's vulnerabilities
- Denial of Service
  - Means to disrupt legitimate use of a system
- Categories of Denial of Service
  - Using many facility resources
  - Disrupting the network of the facility



# Reference

- [Silberschätz06] A. Silberschätz, P.B. Galvin, and G. Gagne, *Operating System Principles, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition*, John Wiley and Sons (Asia), 2006