



# Computer Security and Privacy and the Human Factors Behind It

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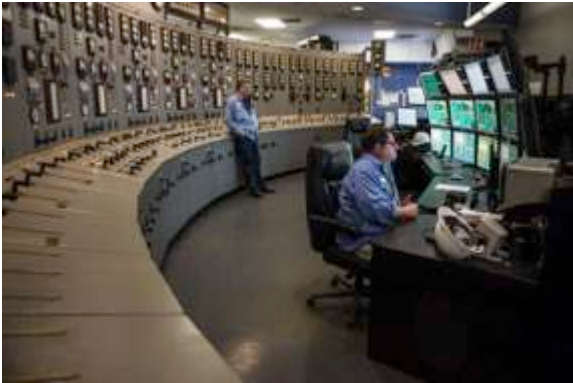
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# A Society Dependent on Networked Computer Systems



# Computer Systems Target of a Never-Ending War





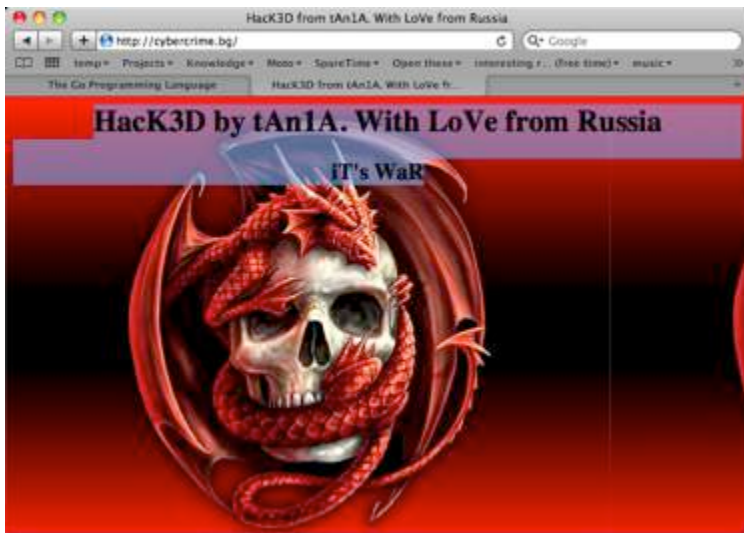
# Who are the new attackers?



Nation states



Cyber espionage

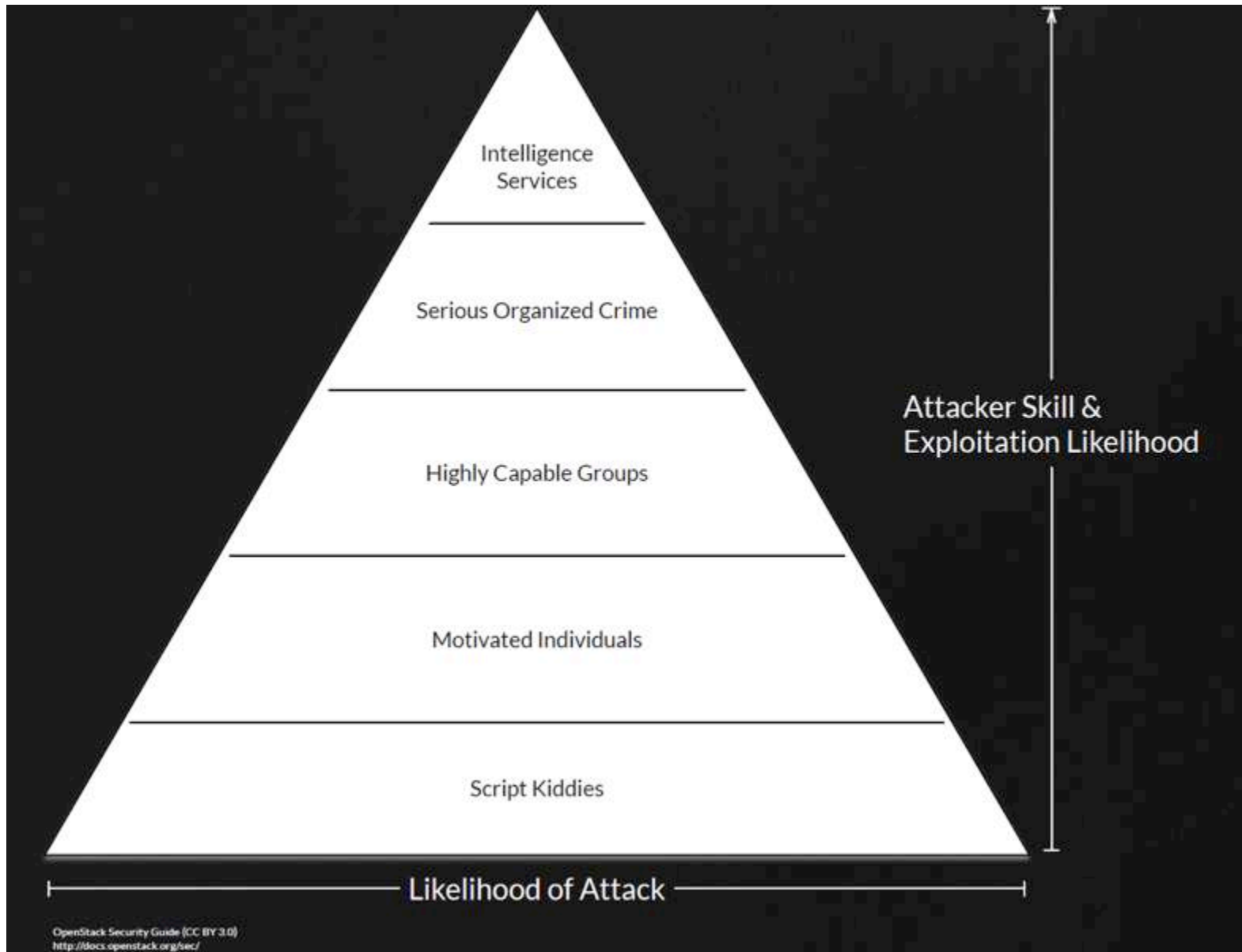


Organized crime



Insiders

# Who are the new attackers?



# Devastating Consequences



**Billions of dollars in  
cyber security spending**

**Does Cybercrime Really Cost \$1 Trillion?**



*National Security Agency Director Gen. Keith Alexander speaks about cybersecurity and the new threats posed to the U.S. economy and military at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C., on July 9, 2012. (Chip Somodevilla/Getty Images)*





# Devastating Consequences



U.S.

The New York Times

## *Hacking of Government Computers Exposed 21.5 Million People*

By JULIE HIRSCHFELD DAVIS JULY 9, 2015

# Devastating Consequences



WAR STORIES

MILITARY ANALYSIS.

AUG. 18 2015 5:00 PM

## Losing Control of the Vehicle

You should be at least a little scared of car hacking.

By Fred Kaplan

**Slate**

### HEALTH

## FDA ISSUES WARNING ABOUT HACKABLE MEDICAL DEVICES

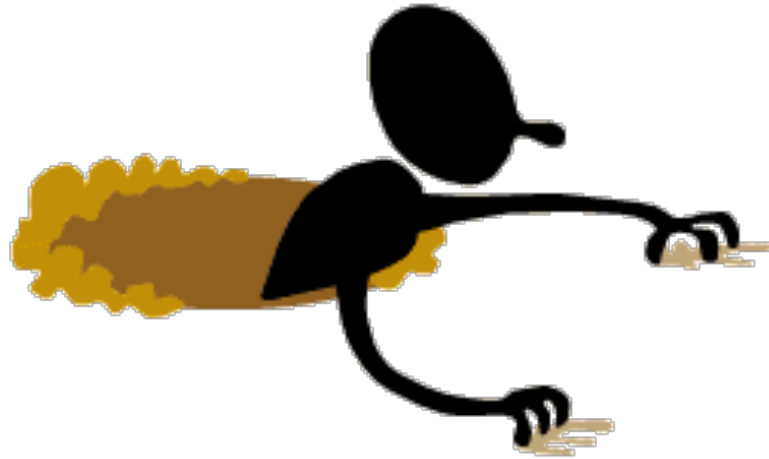
DRUG PUMP MAY BE THE FIRST TO RECEIVE SUCH A WARNING, BUT IT WON'T BE THE LAST

By Alexandra Ossola Posted August 5, 2015

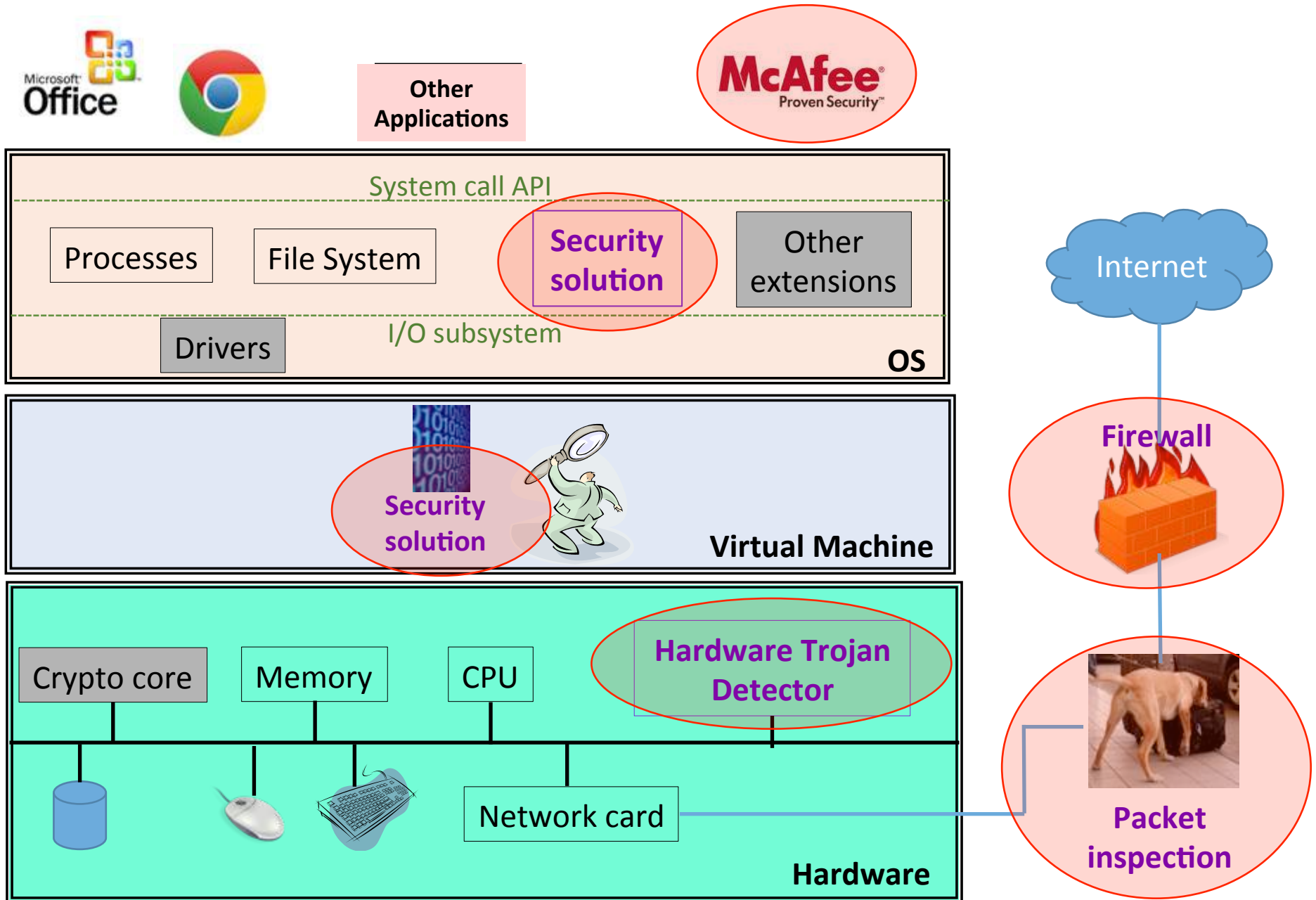
**POPULAR SCIENCE**



# Defense Solutions Not Keeping Up



# The State-of-The-Art



# The Social, Behavioral, and Economics Aspects

***It is not all about technical solutions!***



# Advanced Persistent Threats

## Advanced Persistent Threat (APT): The Uninvited Guest

How attackers remain in your network harvesting information and avoiding detection over time

### 1. INCURSION

Attackers break into network by using social engineering to deliver targeted malware to vulnerable systems and people.

### 2. DISCOVERY

Once in, the attackers stay "low and slow" to avoid detection. They then map the organization's defenses from the inside and create a battle plan and deploy multiple parallel kill chains to ensure success.

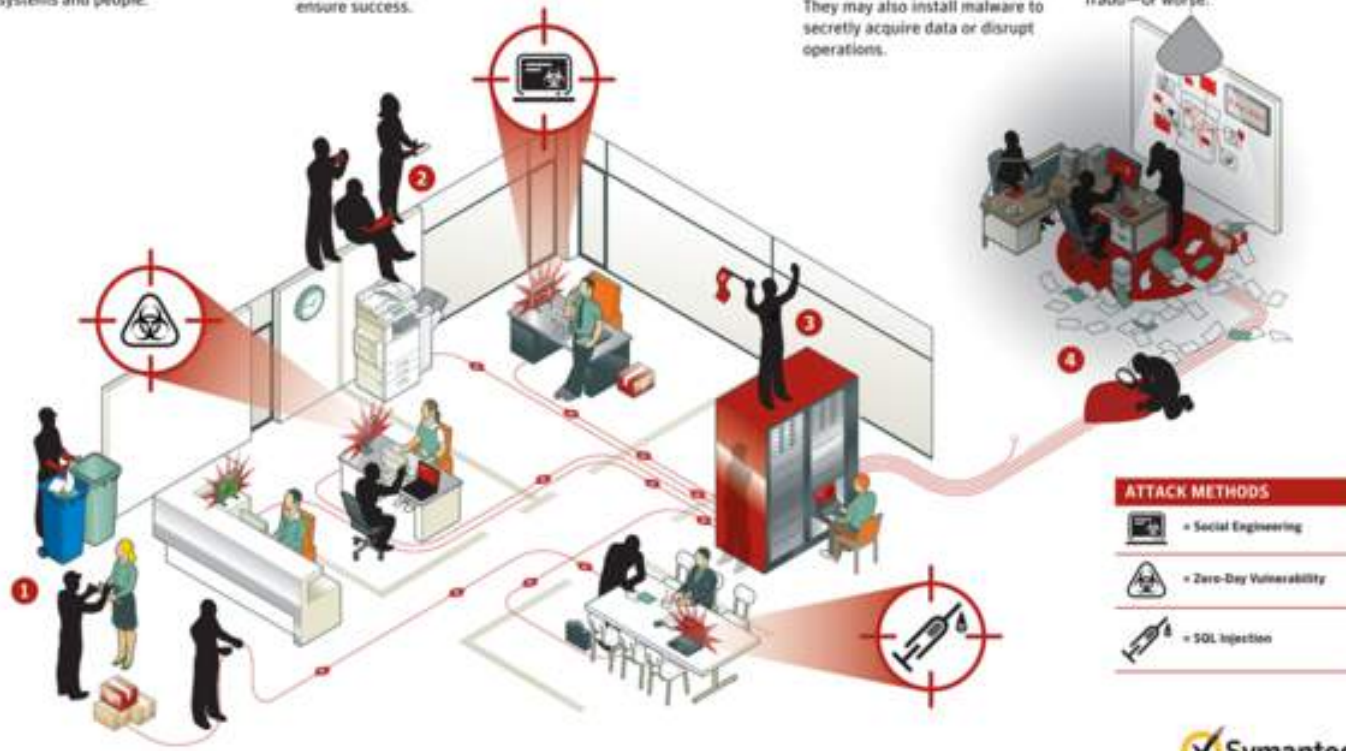
### 3. CAPTURE

Attackers access unprotected systems and capture information over an extended period.

They may also install malware to secretly acquire data or disrupt operations.

### 4. EXFILTRATION

Captured information is sent back to attack team's home base for analysis and further exploitation fraud—or worse.



# Google and Facebook are Attacker's Best Friends

## Chinese spies used fake Facebook profile to friend NATO officials

Chinese spies created a fake Facebook profile of U.S. Navy admiral James Stavridis, friended various NATO officials, and gained access to their personal data. The fake profile has since been taken down.



By [Emil Protalinski](#) for [Friending Facebook](#) | March 11, 2012 -- 22:58 GMT (15:58 PDT) | Topic: [Social Enterprise](#)



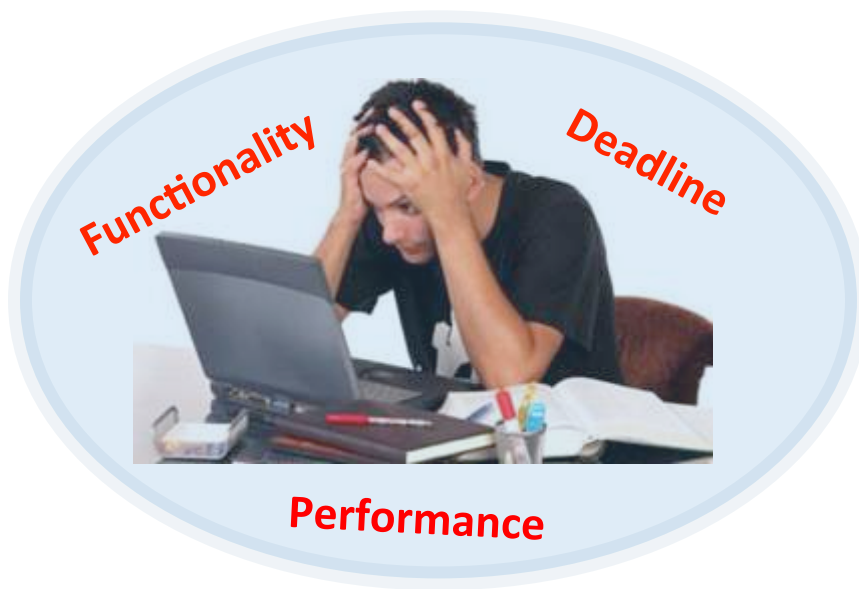
# Economics/Psychology: Security is a Daily Burden to Users





# Economics/Psychology: Security is not a Priority in Software Development

Developers do not seek security information while coding



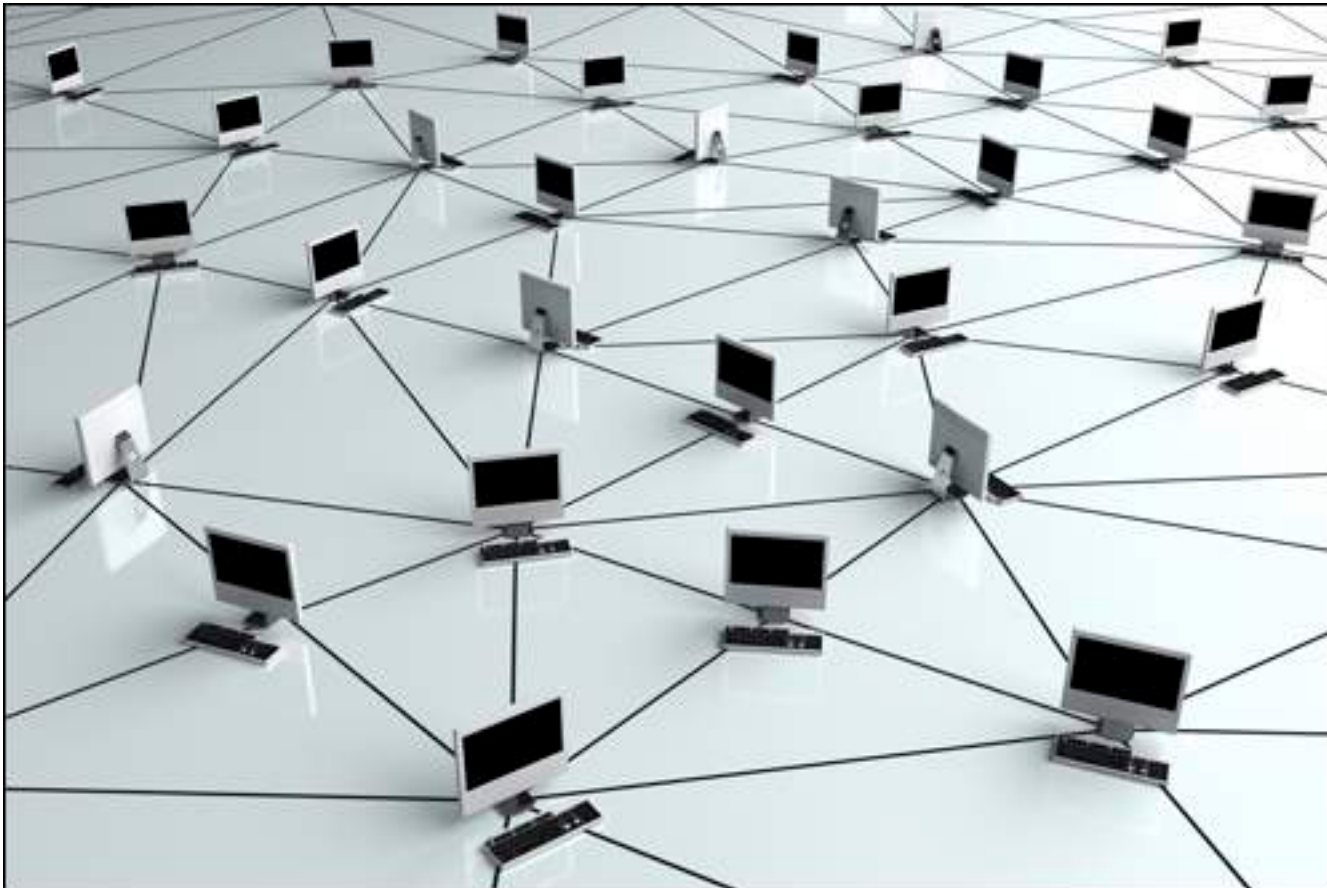
Security

Vulnerabilities hidden in corner cases



Our work

# How Can We Overcome the Problems of Computer System Monoculture?





# Predictability poses security problems...

- Vulnerabilities exploitable on all systems of same type

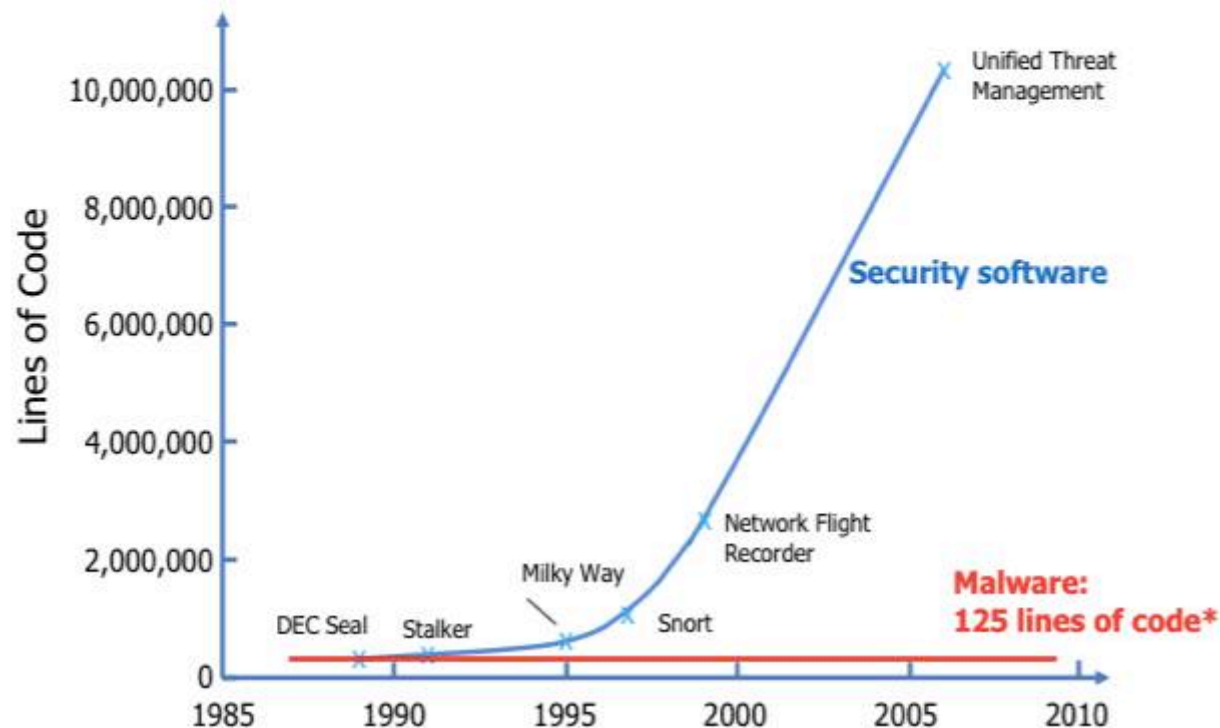


**Code Red 2001: 359,000 hosts infected  
\$2 billion in losses**

# Predictability Makes Attacker's Life Easier

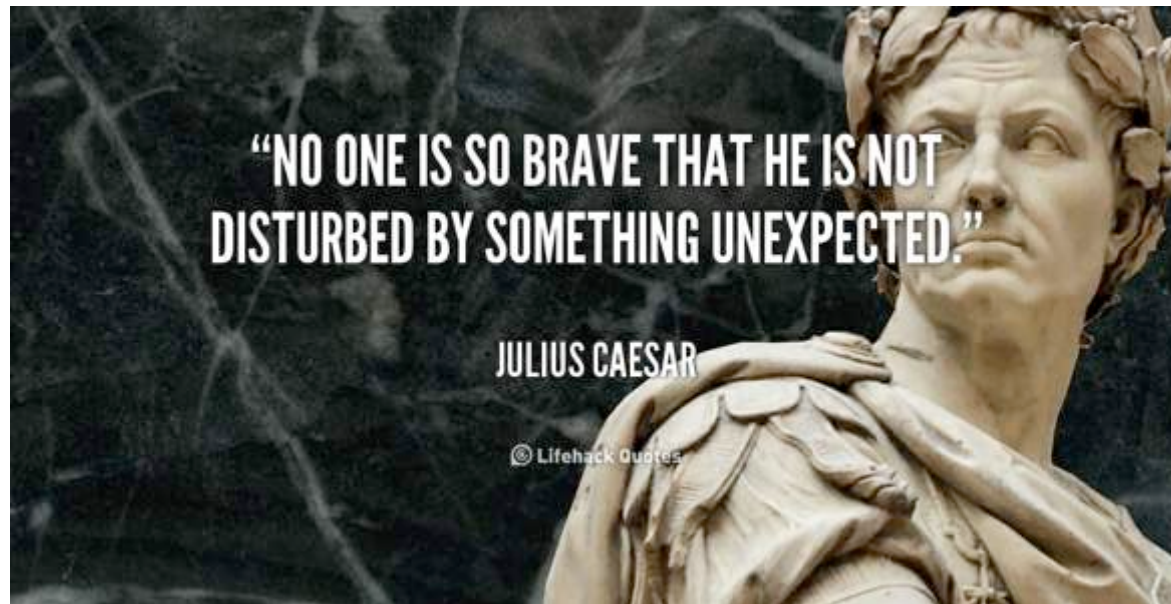


We are divergent with the threat...



Peiter "Mudge": DARPA Framework for Cyber Security 2011

# What If Operating Systems Were *Trustworthy* *Unpredictable*?



# Unpredictability “Trends”

- Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR)
- ISA Randomization
- Compiler Specialization
- Diverse implementation
  - N-version programming, library OSes

**Still residual certainty that  
benefits attackers!**

**Variation without unpredictability is not enough!**

# Trustworthy Unpredictability at OS Level



- For “good” uses: OS is predictable  
-> efficiency and reliability



- For “unknown” uses: OS inefficient and unreliable

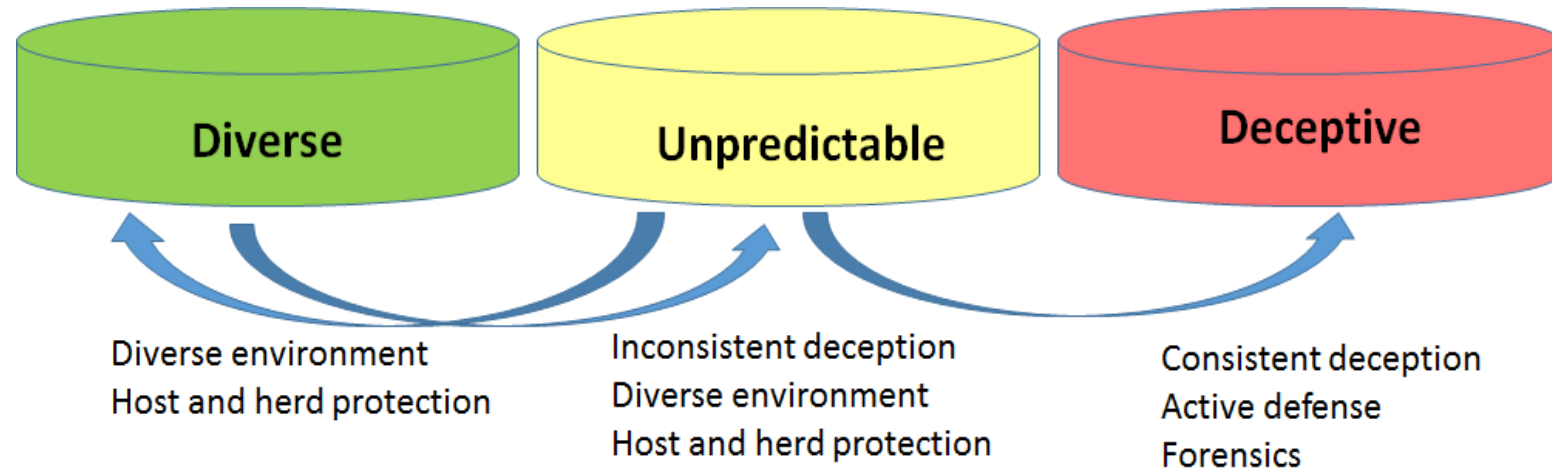
*Selective Unpredictability for  
Stealthy Malware*



# Spectrum Behavior OS



## Chameleon



# Typical Scenario



- Bob, 78, living in a retirement community in Florida



- not computer savvy, clicks in links from phishing email, installing malware
- Malware engage in later DDoS attacks
- Bob never notices: malware is active only after 1am.

# Chameleon Scenario

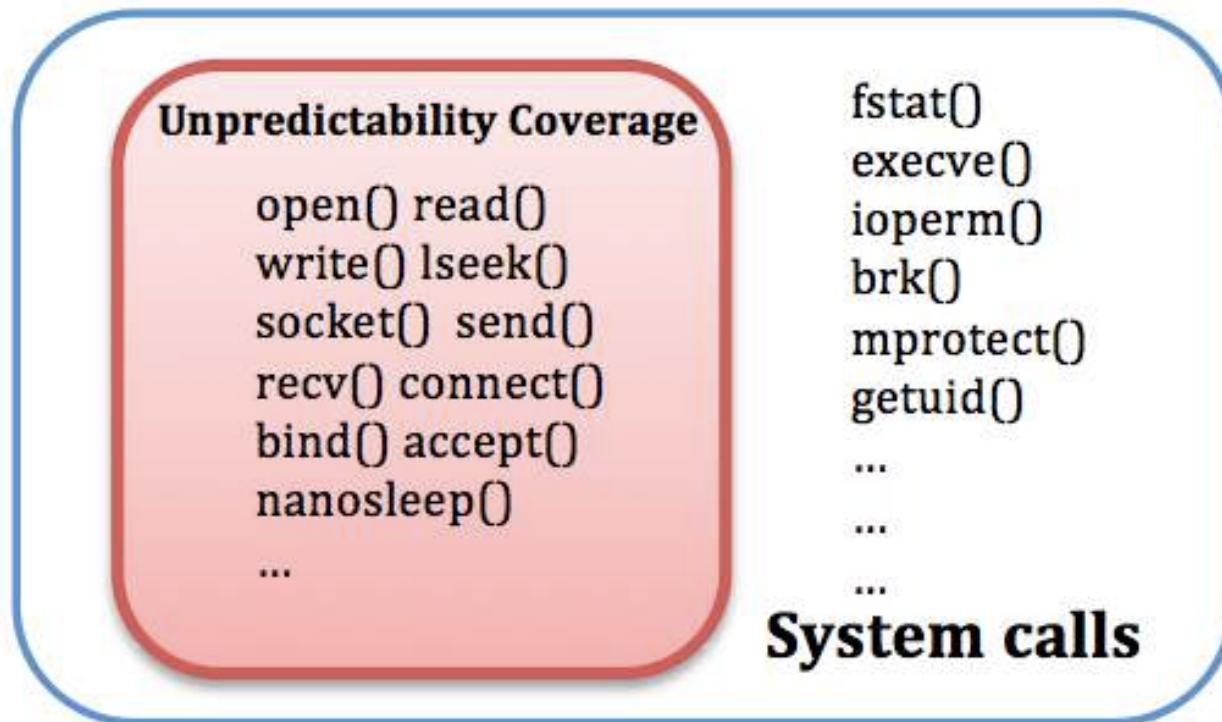


# Strategies

- Strategy 1: Silence the system call
- Strategy 2: Change buffer bytes
- Strategy 3: Add more wait time
- Strategy 4: Connection Restriction
- Strategy 4: Change file pointer

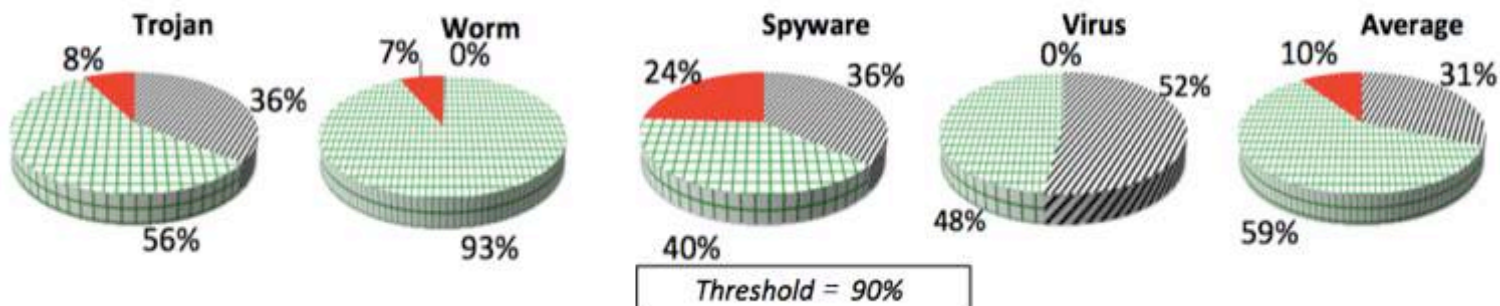
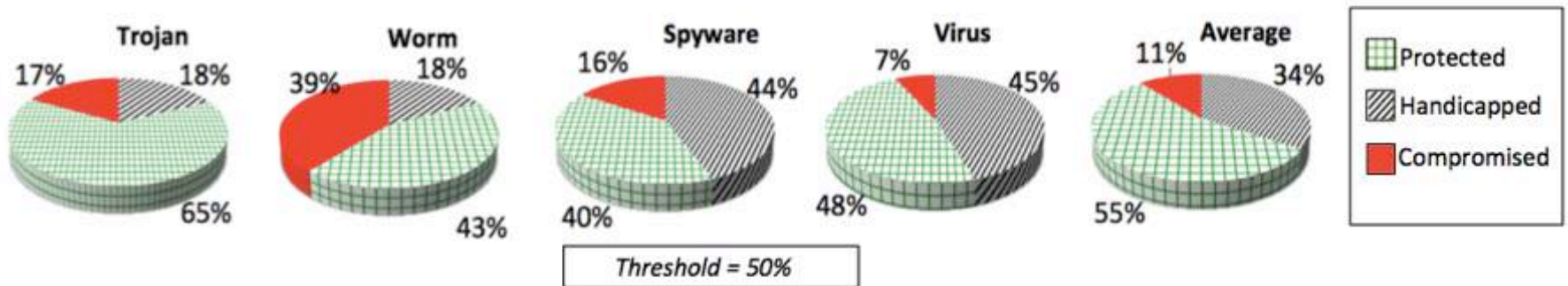
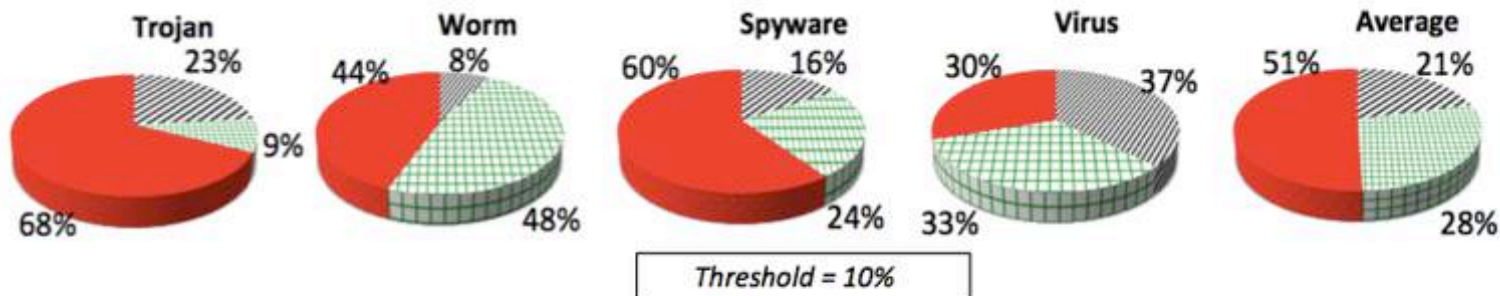
# Unpredictability Coverage

**Only** for system calls not critical to process start-up





# Security Analysis



# Keylogger with Unpredictability

- Strategies:
  - Change `write( fd, *buf, size)` buffer;
  - Change `lseek( fd, offset, whence)` pointer;

Hi, test for Keylogger!  
www.google.com  
username password

Input

<Ret>  
<Lshift>hi, testeylogger<Rs><Ret>  
www.google.com<Ret>  
xlmtpane passw<Ret>

Record

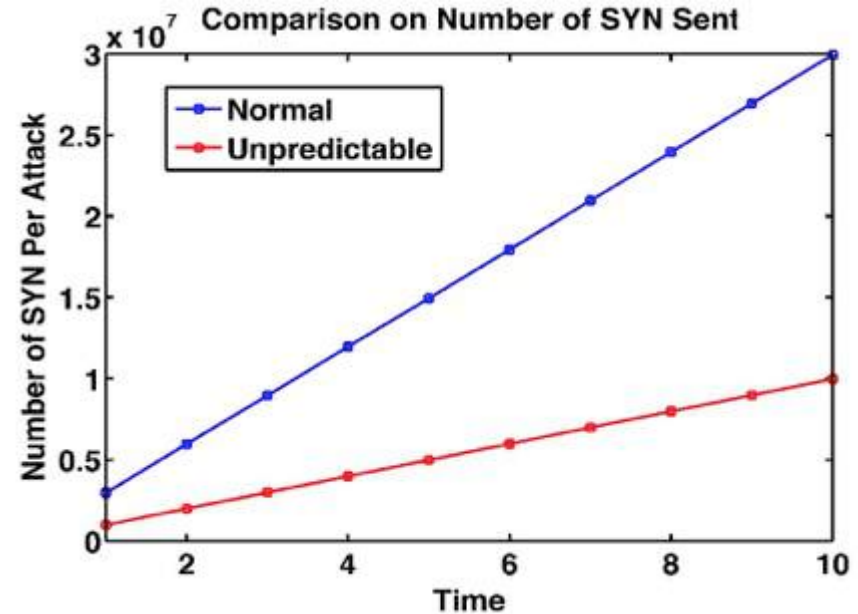
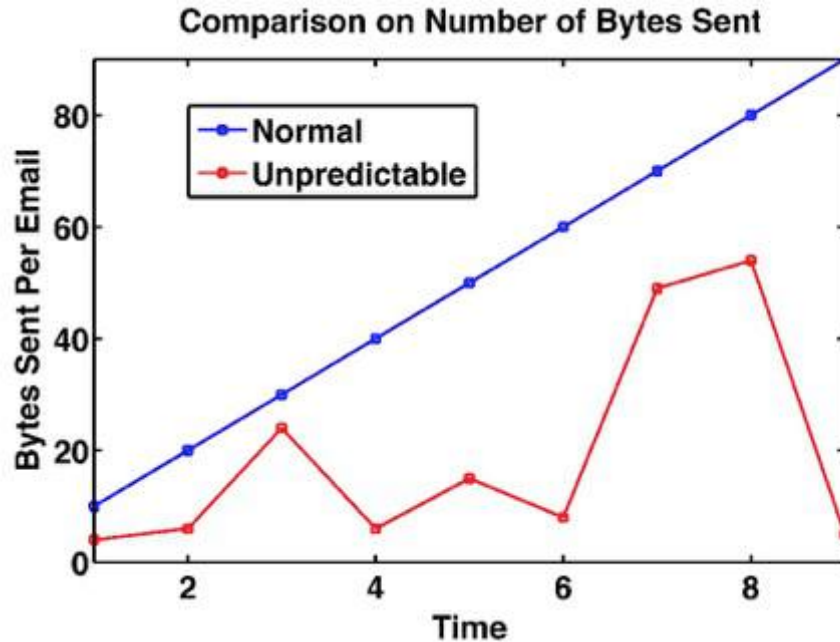
# Keylogger with Unpredictability

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Input	Record

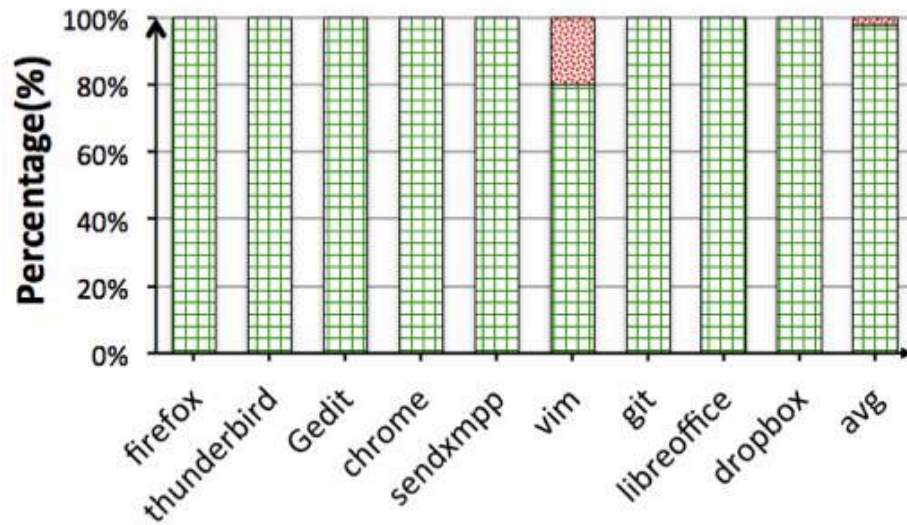
# Botnet with Unpredictability

- Strategies:
  - Silence `read( fd, *buf, size);`
  - Silence or reduce len in `sendto( sockfd, *buf, len, ...);`

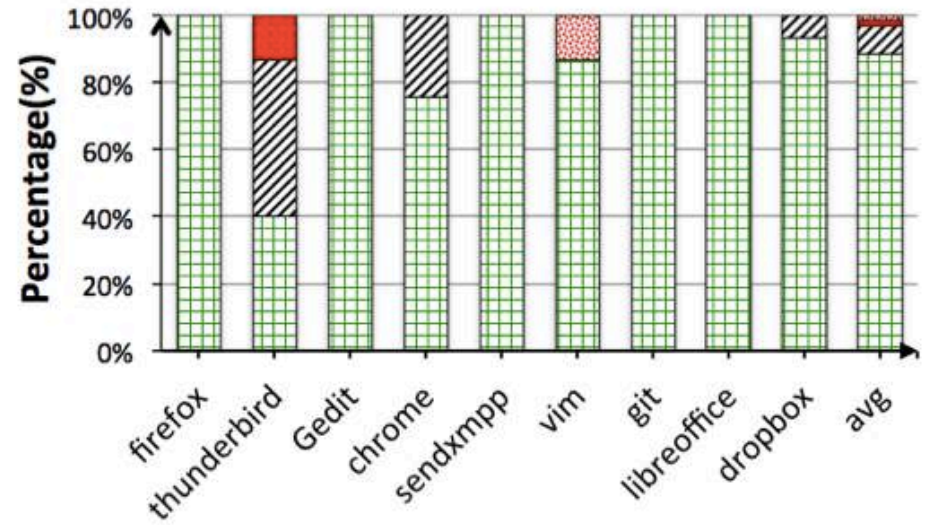




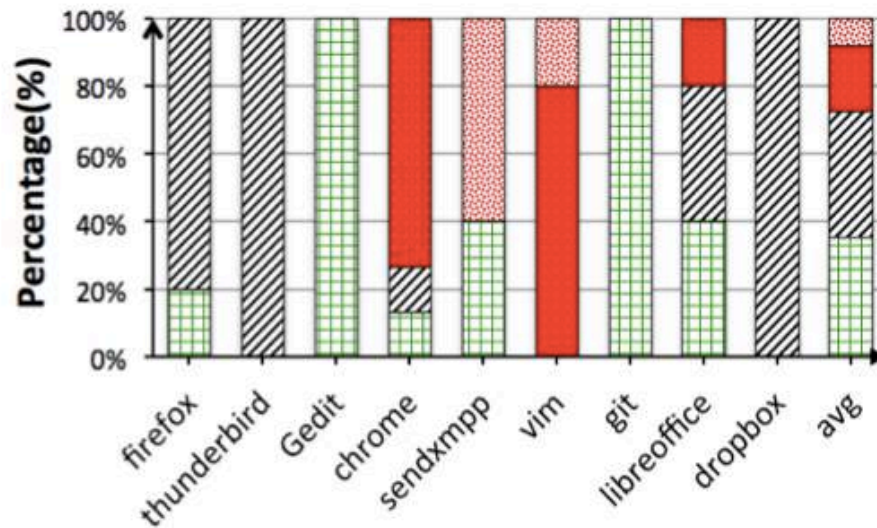
# What About Benign Software?



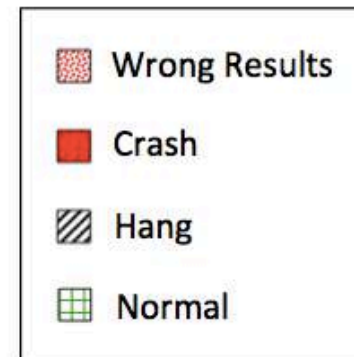
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threshold = 50%



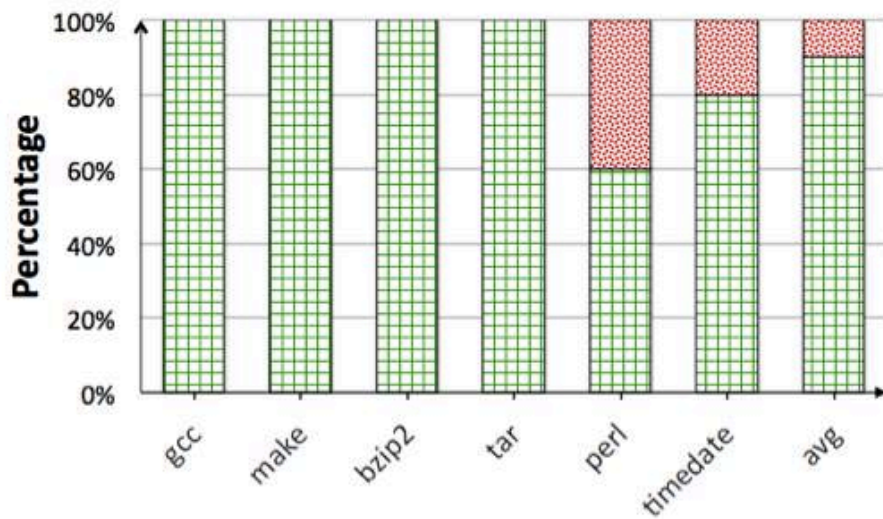
threshold = 90%



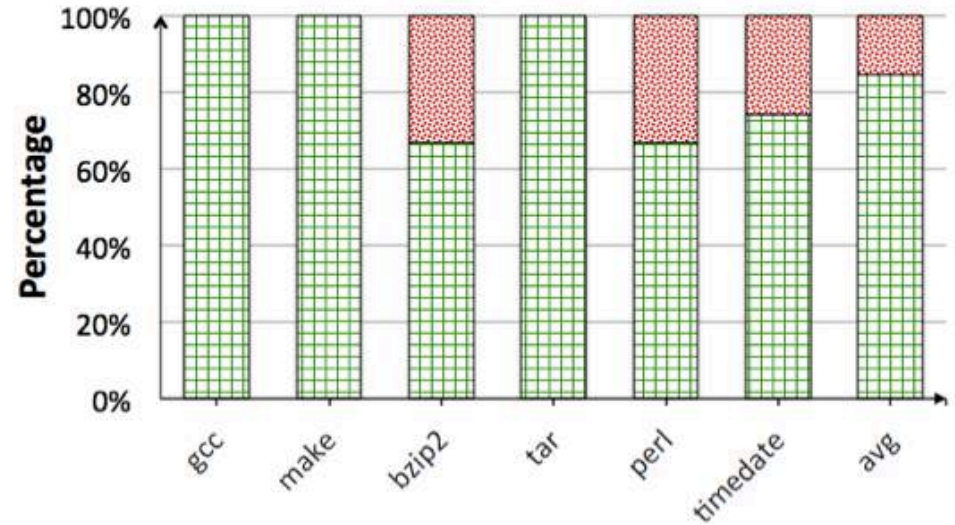
IO Bound



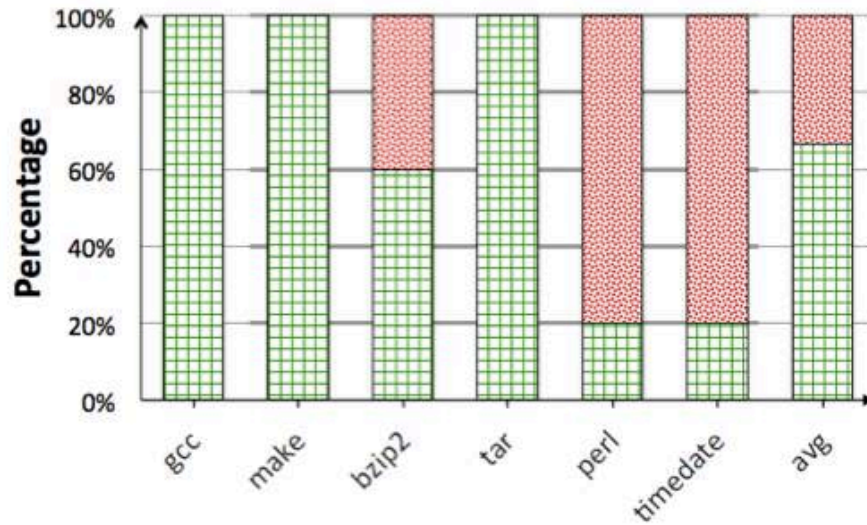
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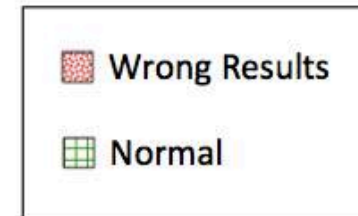
threshold = 10%



threshold = 50%



threshold = 90%



**CPU Bound**

# Concluding Remarks

- Holy grail of system design: thwart attacker with less effort than generating attacks
- Chameleon makes systems diverse by design and actively secure:
  - Diverse + Unpredictable: every instance of system behaves differently
  - Deceptive: lures adversaries into revealing their strategies

**Unpredictability is promising!**

# Thank you!

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