

Operating Systems Security



- ❑ Layers of Security
- ❑ 10 Immutable Laws of Security
- ❑ Malware
- ❑ Defenses
- ❑ Passwords
- ❑ Application Security: Email, Browsing

Layers of Security



Application Security

Network Security

OS Security

User Security

Physical Security

❑ *A lock is as strong as the weakest door.*

Common Operating Systems

- ❑ Windows (9x, XP, Vista)
- ❑ Windows Server (NT, 2000, 2003)
- ❑ Linux
- ❑ Linux Server
- ❑ Unix
- ❑ Solaris
- ❑ HPUX

Multiple books on security issues of each one.

Most malware exploits windows – due to popularity.

⇒ We will mostly concentrate on Windows

We cover only a very small subset

10 Immutable Laws of Security

1. *If a bad guy can persuade you to run his program on your computer, it's not your computer anymore*
2. *If a bad guy can alter the operating system on your computer, it's not your computer anymore*
3. *If a bad guy has unrestricted physical access to your computer, it's not your computer anymore*
4. *If you allow a bad guy to upload programs to your website, it's not your website any more*
5. *Weak passwords trump strong security*

Laws of Security (Cont)

6. *A computer is only as secure as the administrator is trustworthy*
7. *Encrypted data is only as secure as the decryption key*
8. *An out of date virus scanner is only marginally better than no virus scanner at all*
9. *Absolute anonymity isn't practical, in real life or on the Web*
10. *Technology is not a panacea* magical treatment for everything

Ref: <http://www.microsoft.com/technet/archive/community/columns/security/essays/10imlaws.mspx?mfr=true>

Where Malware Hides?

- ❑ Autoexec.bat or autoexec.nt can start malware before windows start
- ❑ Config.sys, config.nt
- ❑ Autorun.inf on CD-ROMs or even hard drives
- ❑ Boot.ini, bootsect.dos, command.com, dosstart.bat
- ❑ msdos.sys, io.sys
- ❑ Desktop.ini - Can be used to hide files and auto-launch programs when a folder is viewed
- ❑ Host, lmhost
- ❑ Manipulating SMTP server settings or the Host file and intercepting sent e-mail.

Malware (Cont)

- ❑ Nested archives (zip, rar, tar, cab)
 - detected only by recursive scanning
- ❑ Auto-run files in archives
- ❑ Embedded applications in Documents (word, PowerPoint, excel)
- ❑ Embedded macros in documents
 - Can secretly send a named doc to a remote sender
- ❑ OLE2 formatted documents can be executed
- ❑ Rasphone.pbk - Can modify dialup network setting including DNS and make long distance calls
stores all Windows VPN settings on the endpoint

Malware (Cont)

- ❑ Startup folder
- ❑ Web cache - malware dropped in by websites
- ❑ Path variable - illegitimate program will run then load legitimate program
- ❑ Trusted publishers - can execute programs w/o user approval
- ❑ Registry entries
- ❑ Embedded URLs in HTML Emails (can execute programs)

Malware Trends

- ❑ Moving from hobby to criminals
⇒ more attempts to gain financial information
- ❑ Viruses are distributed through compromised websites
- ❑ Compromised clients are then directed to download more malware

Magnitude of the Problem

- ❑ Messagelabs.com:
 - 69% of all emails is spam. 1 in 43 contain virus
 - 70% of all spam is sent from addresses of innocent users
- ❑ Antiphishing.org:
 - Phishing email increasing 26% per month
 - 2% to 15% of the phishing is successful
- ❑ Dell.com:
 - Average PC has 50 to 70 spyware infections
- ❑ Secretservice.gov:
 - 29% of all successful intrusions by insiders

Defenses

- ❑ Don't give users Admin access
 - ⇒ Windows Vista requires "run as administrator" for Privileged operations:
 - Install or uninstall programs
 - Configure windows system settings
 - View or change security permissions
 - Change networking configuration
 - Stop, start, load, or pause services
 - Modify drivers
 - Registry
 - etc.

Defenses (Cont)

- ☐ Update often
- ☐ Use Personal firewall
- ☐ Use antivirus software - keep updated
- ☐ Use anti-spam
- ☐ Use anti-spyware
- ☐ Boot-up password
- ☐ Boot only from primary hard drive - Can't load NTFS4DOS
- ☐ Password protect the bios

Defenses (Cont)

- ❑ Disable guest account
- ❑ Rename administrator account - unlimited retries
- ❑ Rename guest account to administrator - helps catch hackers
- ❑ Run services on non-default ports <https://x.com:3809>
- ❑ Install software on non-default folders
- ❑ Use encrypted file system (EFS)
- ❑ Disable LM and NTLM authentication
- ❑ Enable account lockout after a certain number of tries
⇒ Potential DoS Attack

NTLM and NTLMv2 authentication is vulnerable to various malicious attacks, including SMB replay, man-in-the-middle attacks, and brute force attacks

Defenses (Cont)

- ❑ Use two factor authentication - biometric, smart card, USB token, etc.
- ❑ Disable Simple File Sharing. SFS removes most NTFS permissions to close to Share. All connecting users come in as administrator or guests

Passwords

- ❑ Most people use only alphabets with dictionary words
⇒ Easily broken
- ❑ Common passwords: password, admin, 12345, ...
- ❑ Often leave manufacturer defined password unchanged
- ❑ Most people use the same passwords for all accounts
⇒ Get their password in a less secure environment and use it in a more secure environment

Windows Login Passwords

- ❑ Windows 2000 allows 127 character passwords with 64k possible characters $\Rightarrow 4.9 \times 10^{611}$ passwords
- ❑ System managers can set policies: Requiring minimum length and types of characters
 - Upper case alphabets
 - Lower case alphabets
 - Numerals
 - symbols
 - Unicode characters: Alt+nnnn 4 #s numeric keypad
- ❑ Most keyboards have 94 characters
 \Rightarrow Most hackers will try 94 possibilities

Password Hashing

- ❑ Windows uses LAN Manager (LM) hashes or NT hashes.
- ❑ LM Hash is case insensitive and truncates password to 14 characters
- ❑ LM Hash is not salted \Rightarrow Results in the same output if two accounts use the same password
- ❑ Salted \Rightarrow Random value is mathematically applied to the password before hashing
- ❑ Challenge-Response is used over the network



Password Attacks

- ❑ Password resetting - much easier than cracking
- ❑ Replace the Security Account Manager (SAM) files
⇒ Nordhi boot diskette
- ❑ Net use drive mapping
- ❑ Brute force password guessing ⇒ John the ripper exercise, Cain & Able, Brutus, TSGrinder (Terminal services and RDP connections)
- ❑ SQL Server authentication ⇒ ForceSQL, MSSqlPwd, Swlbf, Sqlbf-all, and SWL Auditing Tool

Password Attacks (Cont)

- ❑ Password capturing via key loggers,
- ❑ Hardware key logger - PS2 like between the keyboards and the PC. Used by FBI, CIA, Bank robbers, Customers
- ❑ Sniffing authentication traffic on the network
- ❑ Share Message Block (SMB)/NetBIOS attack tools: ScoopLM captures authentication exchanges, BeatLM then does off-line brute force cracking. Similarly, SMBRelay, SMBGrind, SMB Auditing tool, SMB Downgrade Attacker.
- ❑ Share password attacks - Share password cracker

Password Attacks (Cont)

- ❑ Kerberos Authentication
 - KerbSniff and KerbCrack
- ❑ Password Cache: 10 user credentials are cached
 - CacheDump
- ❑ Passwords saved with Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) – cracked by Cain & Able
- ❑ Older IE (before IE6) sent authenticated credentials to all IIS servers

Password Authentication Mistakes

- ❑ Dell XP PCs (2005) had an hidden ad account with blank password,
- ❑ MS Word password can be blanked by opening the document in an editor

NetBIOS/SMB Services

- ❑ Commonly Attacked Window Services
- ❑ Enumerate NetBIOS name table of any machine:
`nbtstat -A <IP address>`
- ❑ NetBIOS name table service can be disabled
- ❑ Anonymous logins

NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/Output System) is a network service that enables applications on different computers to communicate with each other across a local area network (LAN).

Application Security

- ❑ Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Sharing programs allow users to share files, directories, and drives
- ❑ Deny-by-default software policy in many enterprises

Email

- ❑ Phishing
- ❑ Attachments
- ❑ HTML content (autopreview)
- ❑ Spam: Spamming tools to introduce misspellings to avoid detection to harvest emails from web sites, usenet groups, chat channels
- ❑ Most email is plain text \Rightarrow Can be read by any one
- ❑ Match the senders domain with IP address
- ❑ Set rate control on: Connections per client, emails per client, number of recipients per email
- ❑ Personal black and white lists

Browsing

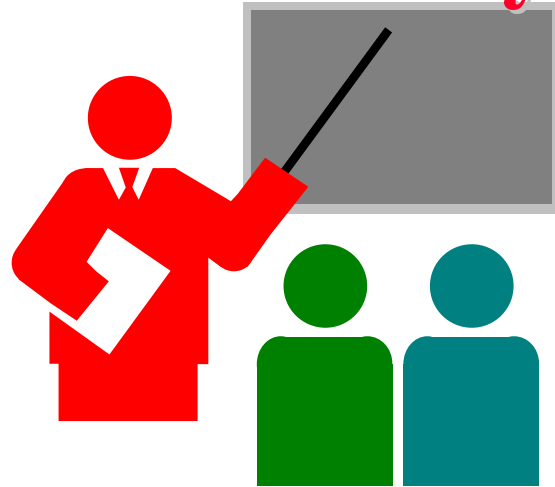
- ❑ IE MIME type mismatch - Declare skin but send java script
- ❑ IE Plug-ins, Active X controls, Java scripts
- ❑ Password and form input saving in browsers and in-line auto complete
- ❑ Empty Temporary Internet Files folder when browser is closed

Web Servers

❑ Directory Traversal:

- `http://hostdomain/../../../../../../../../windows/system32/cmd.exe?/c+dir+c`
- will be converted to `c:\windows\system32\cmd.exe` in unpatched versions of IIS 5.
- Allows a command shell access to the hacker

Summary



- ❑ Need to secure systems against theft of data
 - bios password, boot password
- ❑ Passwords must be strong.
Use two-factor authentication for critical applications.
- ❑ 10 Immutable Laws of Security
- ❑ Secure email and browsing

Reference

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- ❑ Jan L. Harrington, "Network Security: A practical Approach," Morgan-Kaufman, 2005, ISBN:01231163333

Lab Homework 4

- ❑ This homework requires two computers with OpenSSH and telnet client and servers installed. You can use CSE571XPC client and CSE571XPS server or your own computers.
- ❑ Start ethereal (or wire shark) on the client machine.
- ❑ telnet to the server and login with your username and password. Logout.
- ❑ Ssh to the server and login with your username and password. Logout.
- ❑ Stop ethereal and read the trace.
Note the difference in the two logins?