

# Where do security bugs come from?

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# Agenda

- What is a security bug?
- Who is looking for security bugs?
- Trust relationships
- Sample of bugs found in the wild
- Operation Aurora
- Stuxnet
- I'm in love with security; whatever shall I do?



# What is a Security Bug?

- What is security?
- Class participation: Tacos, Salsa, and Avocados (TSA)



# What is security?

“A system is secure if it behaves precisely in the manner intended – and does nothing more” – Ivan Arce

- Who knows exactly what a system is intended to do?  
Systems are getting more and more complex.
- What types of attacks are possible?

First steps in security: define your security model and your threat model



# Threat modeling: T.S.A.

- Logan International Airport security goal #3: prevent banned substances from entering Logan
- Class Participation: What is the threat model?
  - What are possible avenues for getting a banned substance into Logan?
  - Where are the points of entry?
- Threat modeling is also critical, you have to know what you're up against (many engineers don't)



# Who looks for security bugs?

- Engineers
- Criminals
- Security Researchers
- Pen Testers
- Governments
- Hacktivists
- Academics



# Engineers (create and find bugs)

- Goals:
  - Find as many flaws as possible
  - Reduce incidence of exploitation
- Thoroughness:
  - Need coverage metrics
  - At least find low-hanging fruit
- Access:
  - Source code, debug environments, engineers
  - Money for tools and staff



# Engineering challenges

- People care about features, not security (until something goes wrong)
- Engineers typically only see a small piece of the puzzle
- “OMG PDF WTF” (Julia Wolf, 2010)
  - How many lines of code in Linux 2.6.32?
  - How many lines in Windows NT 4?
  - How many in Adobe Acrobat?





# Engineering challenges

- People care about features, not security (until something goes wrong)
- Engineers typically only see a small piece of the puzzle
- “OMG PDF WTF” (Julia Wolf, 2010)
  - How many lines of code in Linux 2.6.32?
    - 8 – 12.6 million
  - How many lines in Windows NT 4?
    - 11-12 million
  - How many in Adobe Acrobat?
    - 15 million



# Criminals

- Goals:
  - Money (botnets, CC#s, blackmail)
  - Stay out of jail
- Thoroughness:
  - Reliable exploits
  - Don't need o-days (but they sure are nice)
- Access:
  - Money
  - Blackbox testing



# Security Researchers

- Goals:
  - Column inches from press, props from friends
  - Preferably in a trendy platform
- Thoroughness:
  - Don't need to be perfect, don't want to be embarrassed
- Access:
  - Casual access to engineers
  - Source == Lawyers



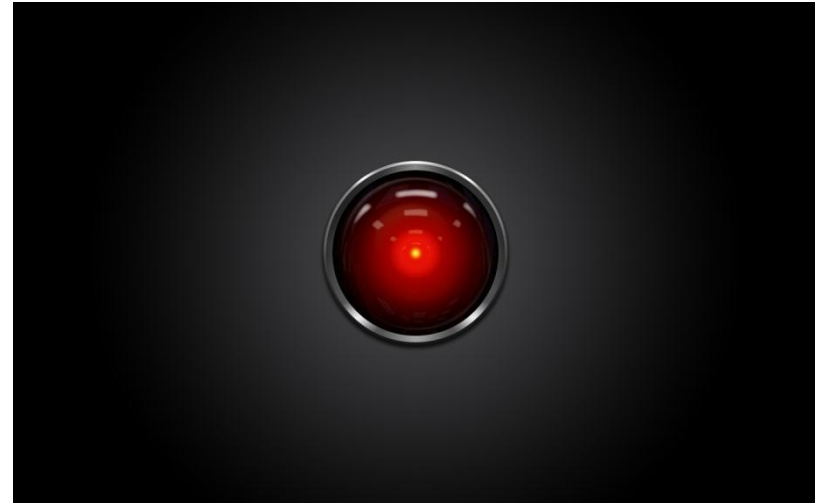
# Pen Testers

- Goals:
  - Making clients and users safer
  - Finding vulns criminals would use
- Thoroughness:
  - Need coverage
  - Find low-hanging fruit
  - Find high impact vulnerabilities
  - Don't fix or fully exploit
- Access:
  - Access to Engineers
  - Access to Source
  - Permission



# Governments

- Goals:
  - Attack/espionage
  - Defend
- Thoroughness:
  - Reliable exploits
- Access:
  - Money
  - Talent
  - Time



# Hacktivists

- Goals:
  - Doing something “good”
  - Stay out of jail
- Thoroughness:
  - Reliable exploits
  - Don’t need o-days
- Access:
  - Talent
  - Plentiful targets



- Goals:
  - Finding common flaws and other general problems
  - Developing new crypto
  - Make something cool and useful
  - Make everyone safer
- Thoroughness:
  - Depth in area of research
- Access:
  - Creating new things
  - Blackbox



# Techniques

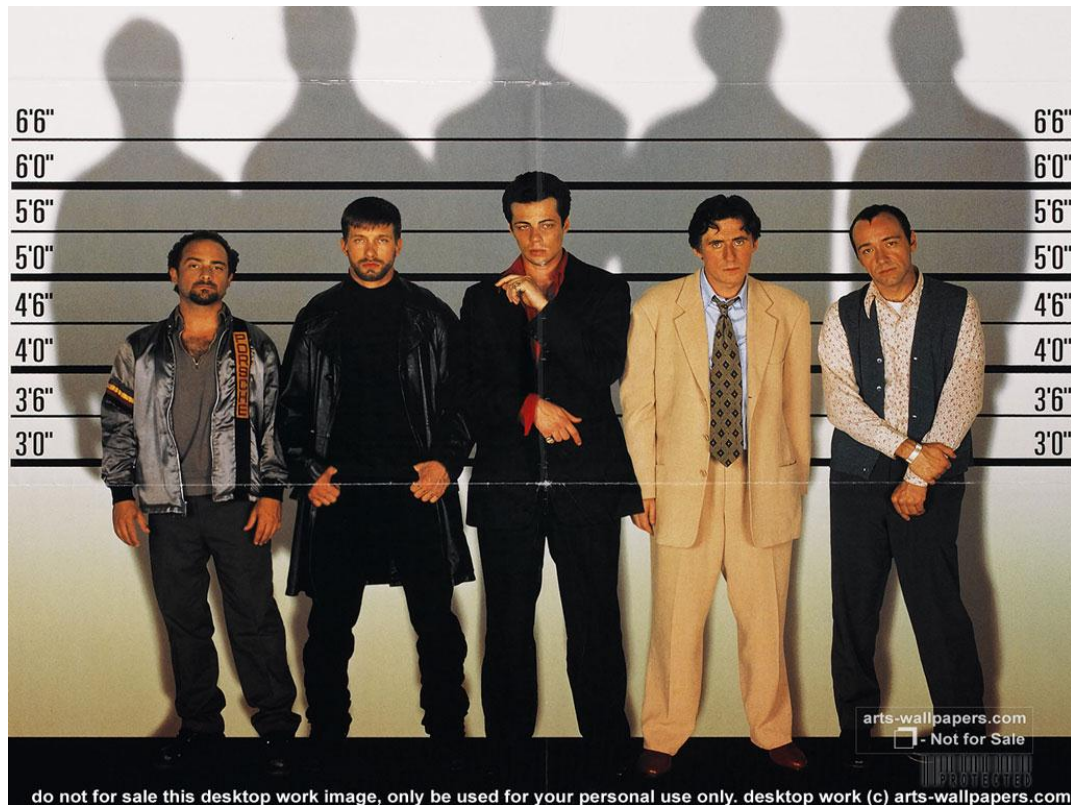
- With access:
  - Source code review
  - Engineer interviews
  - Testing in a controlled environment
- Without access:
  - Blackbox testing
  - Fuzzing (give weird inputs, see what happens)
  - Reverse Engineering
  - Social Engineering





# Overall Goals

- All are looking for the similar things: vulnerable systems
- Let's dive in and look at vulns that we all look for



# Bad Engineering Assumptions



# Therac-25 (the engineer)

- Two modes of operation: image and radiation treatment
- Intended invariant: in radiation treatment mode, a protective focusing shield must be in place



## Shield code was something like:

```
//global persistent variable, single byte value
ub1 protectiveShield; //zero if shield isn't needed
...
//do we need a shield?
if(treatmentMode) then
{
    protectiveShield++;
} else {
    protectiveShield = 0;
}
...
if(protectiveShield) {
    putShieldInPlace();
} else {
    removeShield();
}
```



# Therac-25

- Flawed assumption: protectiveShield would always be non-zero in treatment mode
- Impact: people actually died



# Therac-25

- Flawed assumption: protectiveShield would always be non-zero in treatment mode
- Impact: people actually died
- My classmate's conclusion: "I learned to never write medical software"



# Designing Systems

Think like a security researcher:

- What assumptions are being made?
- Which assumptions are wrong?
- What can you break if the assumption is wrong?



# The Confused Deputy

- Tricking an authority into letting you do something you shouldn't be able to do
- Most security problems could fall under this broad definition





# The Confused Deputy

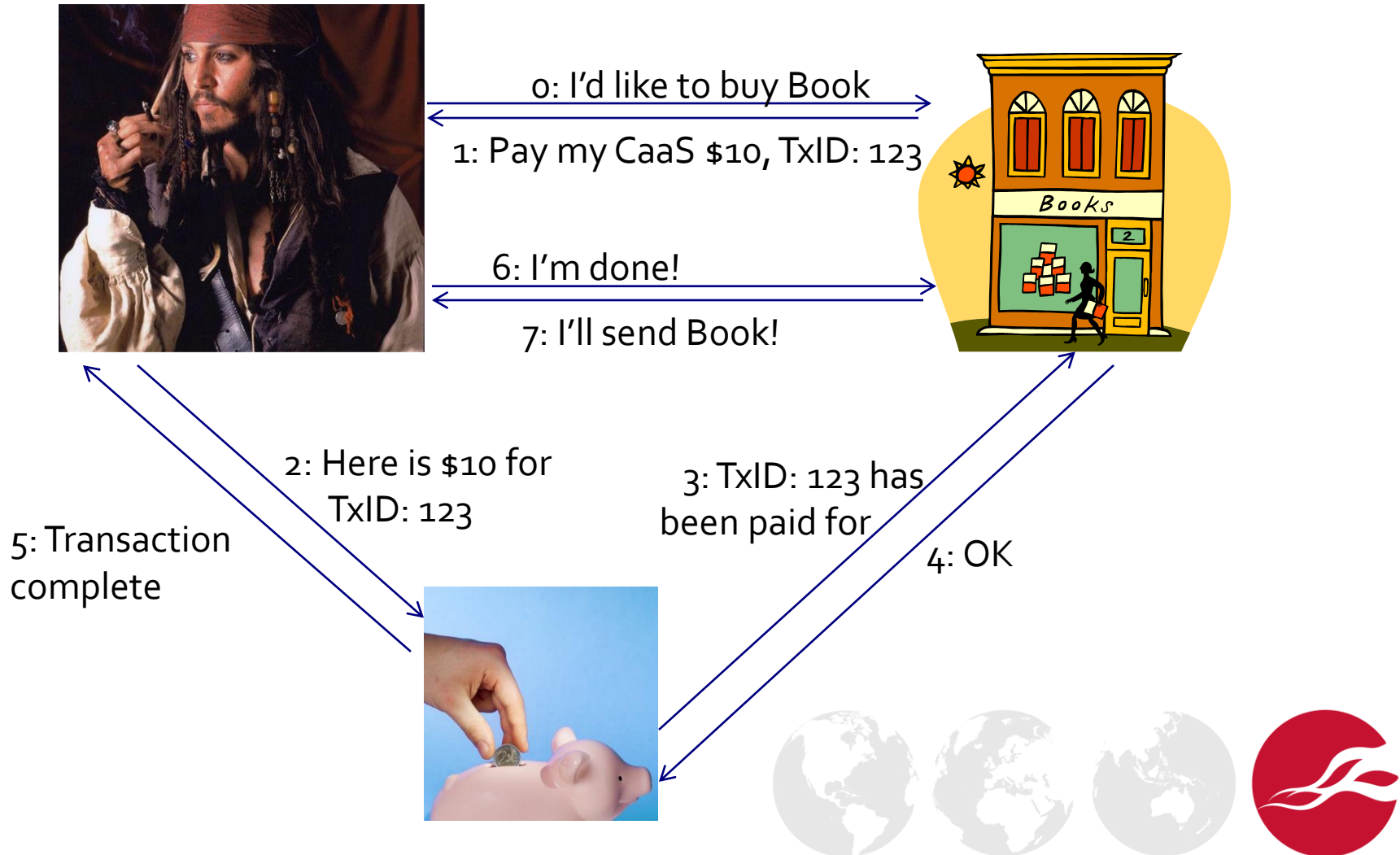
“How to Shop for Free Online”\* (security researcher and academic)

- Three-party payment systems (Cashier as a Service):
  - Merchant (seller)
  - Payment provider
  - ~~Cheater User~~
- Communication between parties go through the user

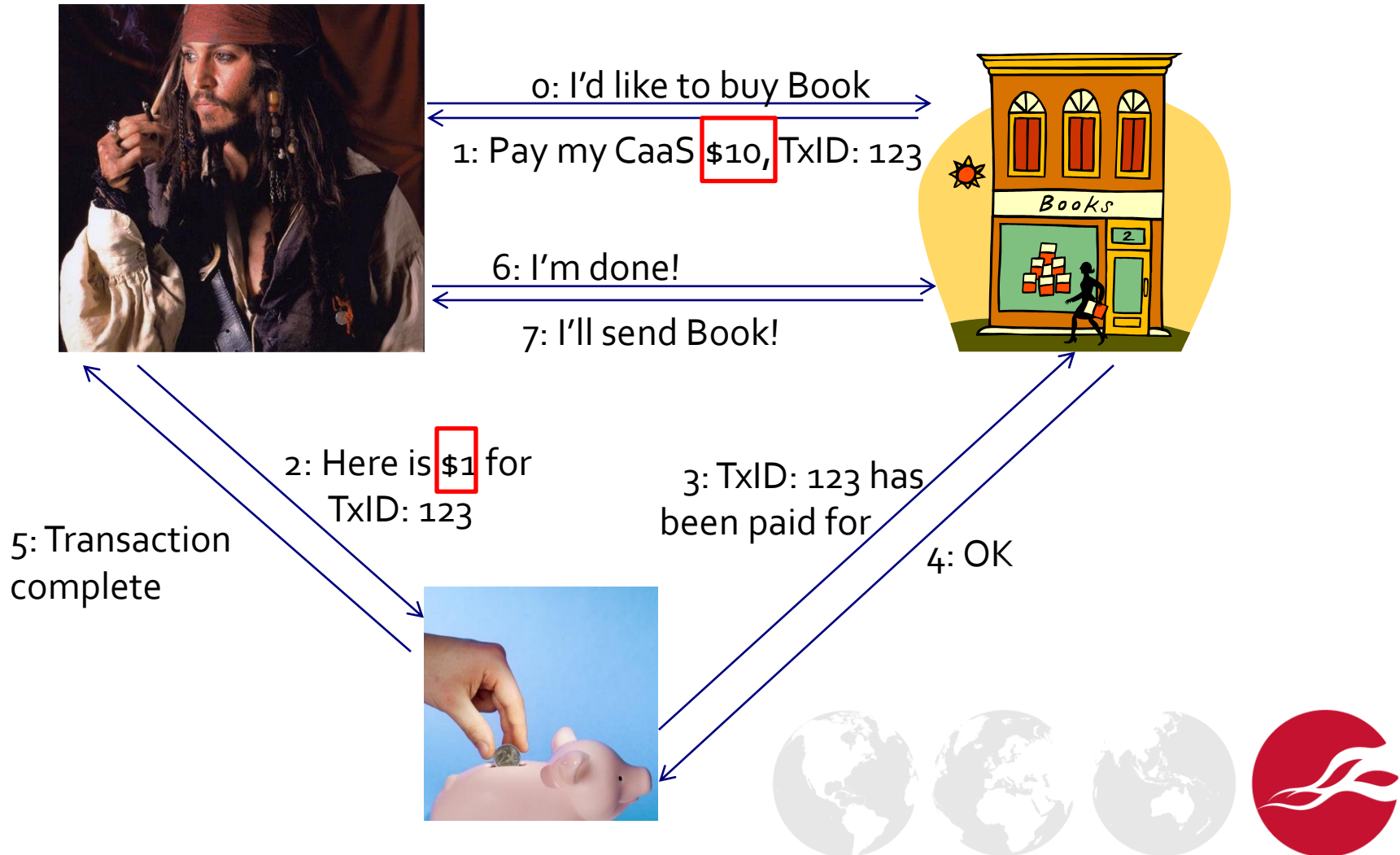
\* <http://research.microsoft.com/pubs/145858/caas-oakland-final.pdf>



# The Confused Deputy



# The Confused Deputy



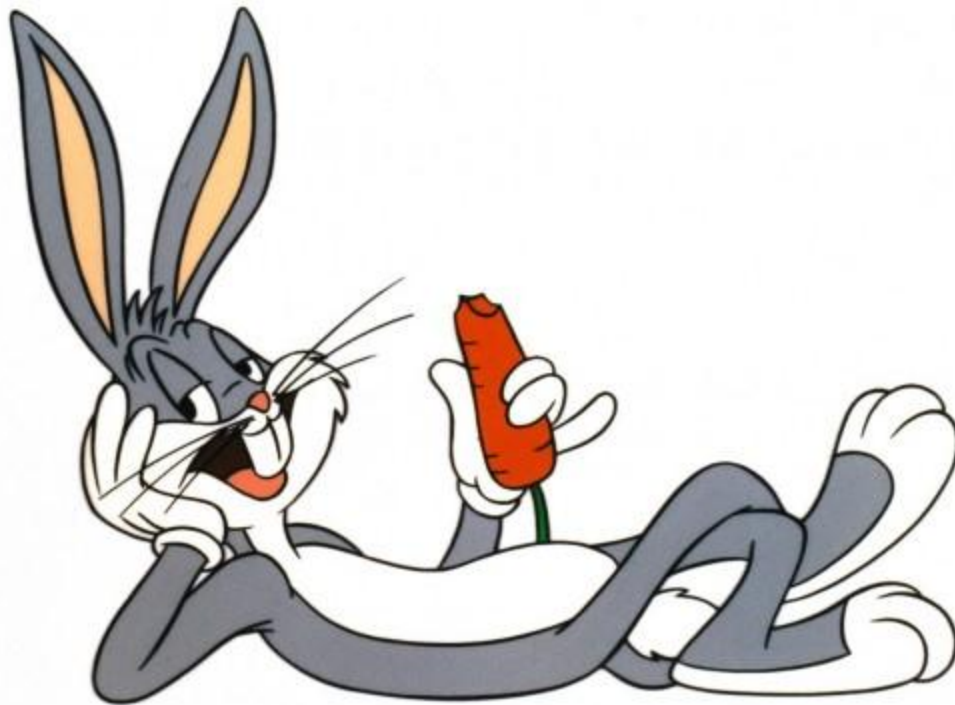
# The Confused Deputy

- The merchant thinks something ties the payment amount to the transaction
- Impact: shopping for free
- Solutions?
- Read the paper, lots of things can and do go wrong



# Sample of bugs found in the wild

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# CRIME

POST /target HTTP/1.1

Host: example.com

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:14.0)

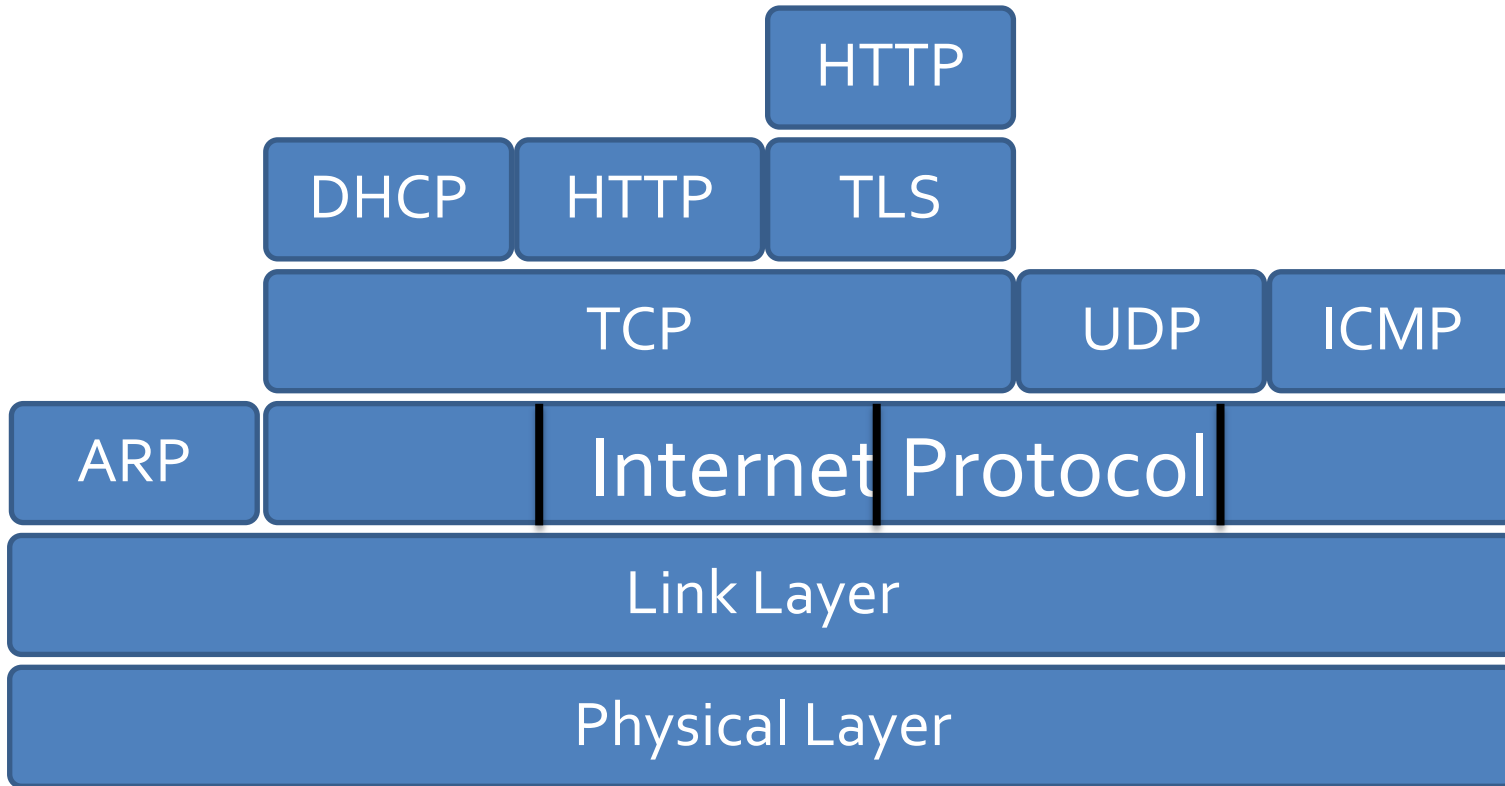
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/14.0.1

Cookie: sessionid=d8e8fca2dc0f896fd7cb4cb0031ba249

username=tom&password=hunter2



# Stack



HTTP

TLS



# HTTP

```
Offset(h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
00000000 50 4F 53 54 20 2F 74 61 72 67 65 74 20 48 54 54 POST /target HTT
00000010 50 2F 31 2E 31 0D 0A 48 6F 73 74 3A 20 65 78 61 P/1.1..Host: exa
00000020 6D 70 6C 65 2E 63 6F 6D 0D 0A 55 73 65 72 2D 41 mple.com..User-A
00000030 67 65 6E 74 3A 20 4D 6F 7A 69 6C 6C 61 2F 35 2E gent: Mozilla/5.
00000040 30 20 28 57 69 6E 64 6F 77 73 20 4E 54 20 36 2E 0 (Windows NT 6.
00000050 31 3B 20 57 4F 57 36 34 3B 20 72 76 3A 31 34 2E 1; WOW64; rv:14.
00000060 30 29 20 47 65 63 6B 6F 2F 32 30 31 30 30 31 30 0) Gecko/2010010
00000070 31 20 46 69 72 65 66 6F 78 2F 31 34 2E 30 2E 31 1 Firefox/14.0.1
00000080 0D 0A 43 6F 6F 6B 69 65 3A 20 73 65 73 73 69 6F ..Cookie: sessio
00000090 6E 69 64 3D 64 38 65 38 66 63 61 32 64 63 30 66 nid=d8e8fca2dc0f
000000A0 38 39 36 66 64 37 63 62 34 63 62 30 30 33 31 62 896fd7cb4cb0031b
000000B0 61 32 34 39 0D 0A 0D 0A 73 65 73 73 69 6F 6E 69 a249....sessioni
000000C0 64 3D 61| d=a|
```



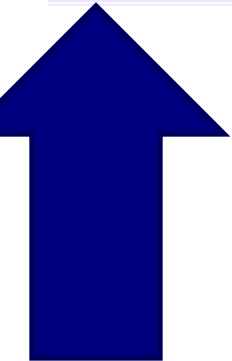
# SSL

349	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	296	Encrypted Handshake Message, Change
350	192.168.24.100	97.107.139.108	TLSv1	720	Application Data, Application Data
351	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	107	Application Data
354	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	1506	Application Data, Application Data
355	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	283	Application Data
356	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
358	192.168.24.100	97.107.139.108	TLSv1	720	Application Data, Application Data
359	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	122	Application Data
361	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	1506	Application Data, Application Data
362	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data

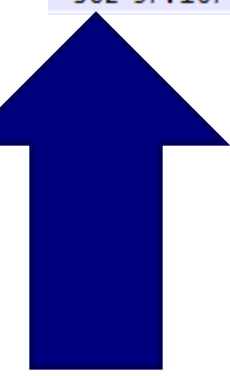
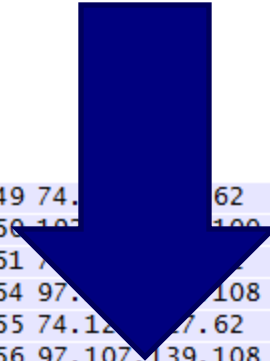


# Time

349	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	296	Encrypted Handshake Message, Change
350	192.168.24.100	97.107.139.108	TLSv1	720	Application Data, Application Data
351	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	107	Application Data
354	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	1506	Application Data, Application Data
355	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	283	Application Data
356	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
358	192.168.24.100	97.107.139.108	TLSv1	720	Application Data, Application Data
359	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	122	Application Data
361	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	1506	Application Data, Application Data
362	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data



# From



349	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	296	Encrypted Handshake Message, Change
350	192.168.24.100	97.107.139.108	TLSv1	720	Application Data, Application Data
351	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	107	Application Data
354	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	1506	Application Data, Application Data
355	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	283	Application Data
356	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
358	192.168.24.100	97.107.139.108	TLSv1	720	Application Data, Application Data
359	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	122	Application Data
361	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	1506	Application Data, Application Data
362	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data



To

349	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	296	Encrypted Handshake Message, Change
350	192.168.24.100	97.107.139.108	TLSv1	720	Application Data, Application Data
351	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	107	Application Data
354	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	1506	Application Data, Application Data
355	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	283	Application Data
356	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
358	192.168.24.100	97.107.139.108	TLSv1	720	Application Data, Application Data
359	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	122	Application Data
361	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	1506	Application Data, Application Data
362	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data

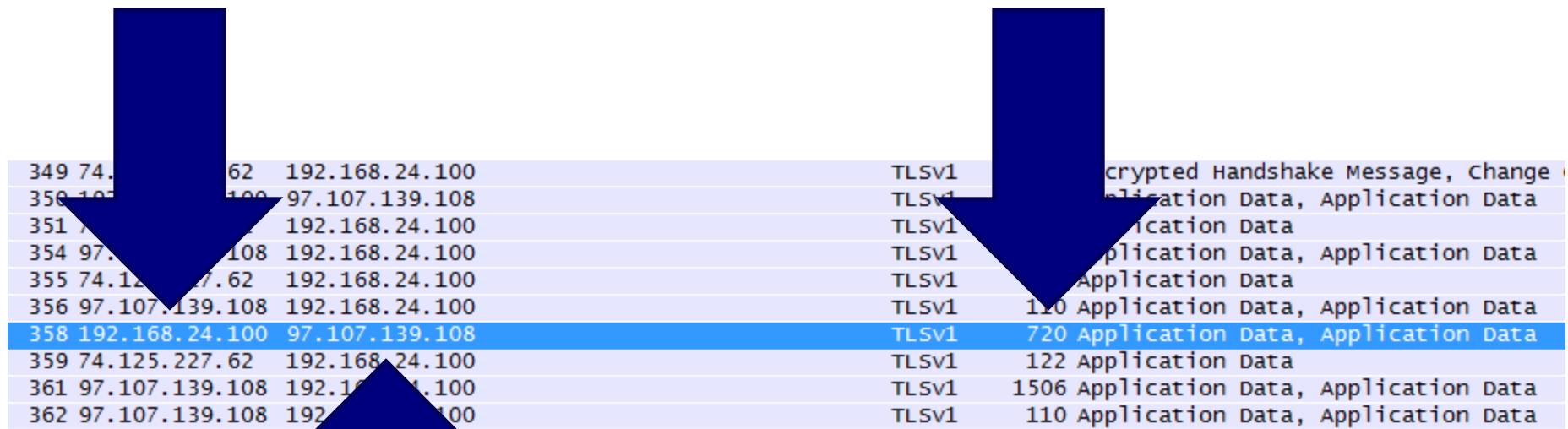


# Length

349	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
350	74.125.227.62	97.107.139.108	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
351	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data
354	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
355	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data
356	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
358	192.168.24.100	97.107.139.108	TLSv1	720	Application Data, Application Data
359	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	122	Application Data
361	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	1506	Application Data, Application Data
362	97.107.139.108	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data



# Traffic Analysis. Huge Field



The table displays network traffic analysis data. Two large blue arrows point downwards to the 358th and 361st rows. Two large blue arrows point upwards from the bottom to the 358th and 361st rows. The 358th row is highlighted in blue.

349	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
350	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
351	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
354	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
355	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
356	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data
358	192.168.24.100	97.107.139.108	TLSv1	720	Application Data, Application Data
359	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	122	Application Data
361	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	1506	Application Data, Application Data
362	74.125.227.62	192.168.24.100	TLSv1	110	Application Data, Application Data



# HTTP

```
POST /target HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: example.com
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:14.0)  
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/14.0.1
```

```
Cookie: sessionid=d8e8fca2dc0f896fd7cb4cb0031ba249
```

```
username=tom&password=hunter2
```





# HTTP

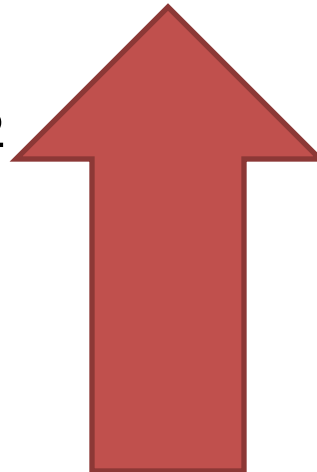
POST /target HTTP/1.1

Host: example.com

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:14.0)  
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/14.0.1

Cookie: sessionid=d8e8fca2dc0f896fd7cb4cb0031ba249

username=tom&password=hunter2



Attacker wants to know  
this



# Attacker Can Control



POST /target HTTP/1.1

Host: example.com

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:14.0)

Gecko/2010101 Firefox/14.0.1

Cookie: sessionid=d8e8fca2dc0f896fd7cb4cb0031ba249



username=tom&password=hunter2



# HTTP

```
POST /target HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: example.com
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:14.0)
```

```
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/14.0.1
```

```
Cookie: sessionid=d8e8fca2dc0f896fd7cb4cb0031ba249
```

```
username=tom&password=hunter2
```



# HTTP

```
POST /target HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: example.com
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:14.0)
```

```
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/14.0.1
```

```
Cookie: sessionid=d8e8fca2dc0f896fd7cb4cb0031ba249
```

```
sessionid=a
```



# HTTP

```
Offset(h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
00000000 50 4F 53 54 20 2F 74 61 72 67 65 74 20 48 54 54 POST /target HTT
00000010 50 2F 31 2E 31 0D 0A 48 6F 73 74 3A 20 65 78 61 P/1.1..Host: exa
00000020 6D 70 6C 65 2E 63 6F 6D 0D 0A 55 73 65 72 2D 41 mple.com..User-A
00000030 67 65 6E 74 3A 20 4D 6F 7A 69 6C 6C 61 2F 35 2E gent: Mozilla/5.
00000040 30 20 28 57 69 6E 64 6F 77 73 20 4E 54 20 36 2E 0 (Windows NT 6.
00000050 31 3B 20 57 4F 57 36 34 3B 20 72 76 3A 31 34 2E 1; WOW64; rv:14.
00000060 30 29 20 47 65 63 6B 6F 2F 32 30 31 30 30 31 30 0) Gecko/2010010
00000070 31 20 46 69 72 65 66 6F 78 2F 31 34 2E 30 2E 31 1 Firefox/14.0.1
00000080 0D 0A 43 6F 6F 6B 69 65 3A 20 73 65 73 73 69 6F ..Cookie: sessio
00000090 6E 69 64 3D 64 38 65 38 66 63 61 32 64 63 30 66 nid=d8e8fca2dc0f
000000A0 38 39 36 66 64 37 63 62 34 63 62 30 30 33 31 62 896fd7cb4cb0031b
000000B0 61 32 34 39 0D 0A 0D 0A 73 65 73 73 69 6F 6E 69 a249....sessioni
000000C0 64 3D 61} d=a
```

195 Bytes



# HTTP

```
Offset(h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
00000000 00 2E 31 01 73 65 73 73 69 6F 6E 69 64 3D 50 4F ..1 sessionId=PO
00000010 53 54 20 2F 74 61 72 67 65 74 20 48 54 54 50 2F ST /target HTTP/
00000020 31 00 0D 0A 48 6F 73 74 3A 20 65 78 61 6D 70 6C 1...Host: exampl
00000030 65 2E 63 6F 6D 0D 0A 55 73 65 72 2D 41 67 65 6E e.com..User-Agen
00000040 74 3A 20 4D 6F 7A 69 6C 6C 61 2F 35 2E 30 20 28 t: Mozilla/5.0 (
00000050 57 69 6E 64 6F 77 73 20 4E 54 20 36 00 3B 20 57 Windows NT 6.; W
00000060 4F 57 36 34 3B 20 72 76 3A 31 34 2E 30 29 20 47 OW64; rv:14.0) G
00000070 65 63 6B 6F 2F 32 30 31 30 30 31 30 31 20 46 69 ecko/20100101 Fi
00000080 72 65 66 6F 78 2F 31 34 2E 30 00 0D 0A 43 6F 6F refox/14.0...Coo
00000090 6B 69 65 3A 20 01 64 38 65 38 66 63 61 32 64 63 kie: .d8e8fca2dc
000000A0 30 66 38 39 36 66 64 37 63 62 34 63 62 30 30 33 0f896fd7cb4cb003
000000B0 31 62 61 32 34 39 0D 0A 0D 0A 01 61| 1ba249.....a|
```



# HTTP

```
Offset(h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
00000000 00 2E 31 01 73 65 73 73 69 6F 6E 69 64 3D 50 4F ..1 sessionId=PO
00000010 53 54 20 2F 74 61 72 67 65 74 20 48 54 54 50 2F ST /target HTTP/
00000020 31 00 0D 0A 48 6F 73 74 3A 20 65 78 61 6D 70 6C 1...Host: exampl
00000030 65 2E 63 6F 6D 0D 0A 55 73 65 72 2D 41 67 65 6E e.com..User-Agen
00000040 74 3A 20 4D 6F 7A 69 6C 6C 61 2F 35 2E 30 20 28 t: Mozilla/5.0 (
00000050 57 69 6E 64 6F 77 73 20 4E 54 20 36 00 3B 20 57 Windows NT 6.; W
00000060 4F 57 36 34 3B 20 72 76 3A 31 34 2E 30 29 20 47 OW64; rv:14.0) G
00000070 65 63 6B 6F 2F 32 30 31 30 30 31 30 31 20 46 69 ecko/20100101 Fi
00000080 72 65 66 6F 78 2F 31 34 2E 30 00 0D 0A 43 6F 6F refox/14.0...Coo
00000090 6B 69 65 3A 20 01 64 38 65 38 66 63 61 32 64 63 kie: .d8e8fca2dc
000000A0 30 66 38 39 36 66 64 37 63 62 34 63 62 30 30 33 0f896fd7cb4cb003
000000B0 31 62 61 32 34 39 0D 0A 0D 0A 01 61| 1ba249.....a|
```

187 Bytes



# HTTP

```
POST /target HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: example.com
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:14.0)
```

```
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/14.0.1
```

```
Cookie: sessionid=d8e8fca2dc0f896fd7cb4cb0031ba249
```

```
sessionid=d
```





# HTTP

```
Offset (h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
00000000 00 2E 31 01 73 65 73 73 69 6F 6E 69 64 3D 64 50 ...1.sessionid=dP
00000010 4F 53 54 20 2F 74 61 72 67 65 74 20 48 54 54 50 OST /target HTTP
00000020 2F 31 00 0D 0A 48 6F 73 74 3A 20 65 78 61 6D 70 /1...Host: examp
00000030 6C 65 2E 63 6F 6D 0D 0A 55 73 65 72 2D 41 67 65 le.com..User-Age
00000040 6E 74 3A 20 4D 6F 7A 69 6C 6C 61 2F 35 2E 30 20 nt: Mozilla/5.0
00000050 28 57 69 6E 64 6F 77 73 20 4E 54 20 36 00 3B 20 (Windows NT 6.;
00000060 57 4F 57 36 34 3B 20 72 76 3A 31 34 2E 30 29 20 WOW64; rv:14.0)
00000070 47 65 63 6B 6F 2F 32 30 31 30 30 31 30 31 20 46 Gecko/20100101 F
00000080 69 72 65 66 6F 78 2F 31 34 2E 30 00 0D 0A 43 6F irefox/14.0...Co
00000090 6F 6B 69 65 3A 20 01 38 65 38 66 63 61 32 64 63 okie: .8e8fca2dc
000000A0 30 66 38 39 36 66 64 37 63 62 34 63 62 30 30 33 0f896fd7cb4cb003
000000B0 31 62 61 32 34 39 0D 0A 0D 0A 01 1ba249.....0
```

186 Bytes



# HTTP

```
POST /target HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: example.com
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:14.0)
```

```
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/14.0.1
```

```
Cookie: sessionid=d8e8fca2dc0f896fd7cb4cb0031ba249
```

```
sessionid=da
```



# HTTP

```
POST /target HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: example.com
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:14.0)
```

```
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/14.0.1
```

```
Cookie: sessionid=d8e8fca2dc0f896fd7cb4cb0031ba249
```

```
sessionid=da
```

188 Bytes



# HTTP

```
POST /target HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: example.com
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:14.0)
```

```
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/14.0.1
```

```
Cookie: sessionid=d8e8fca2dc0f896fd7cb4cb0031ba249
```

```
sessionid=d8
```

187 Bytes

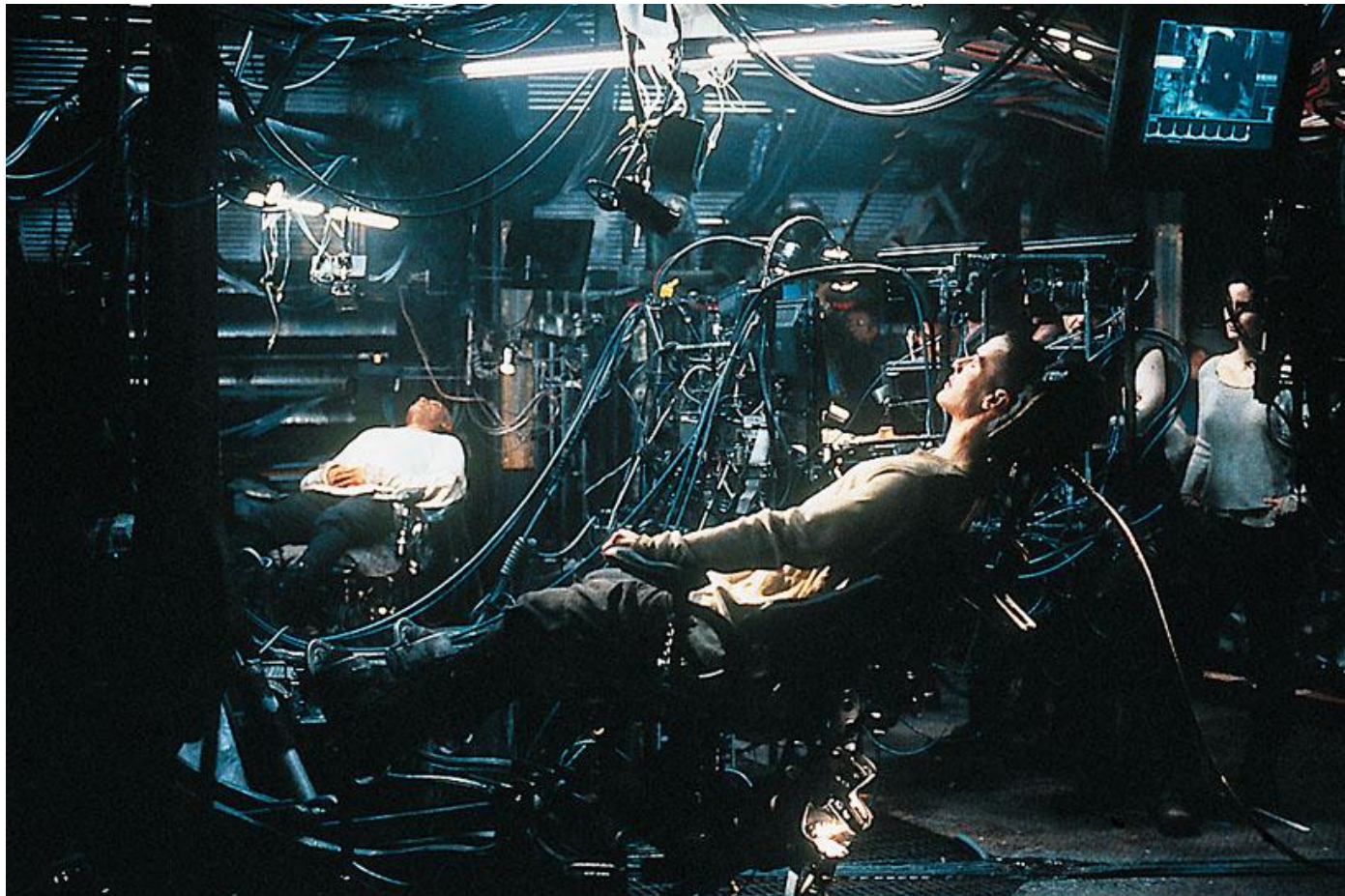


# Fundamental Internet Protocols Still Have Bugs!

- SSL!
- DNS!
  
- DNSSEC (Ho Boy, DNSSEC)
- IPv6 (Ho Boy, IPv6)



# Memory Corruption: Operation Aurora



# Operation Aurora (government)

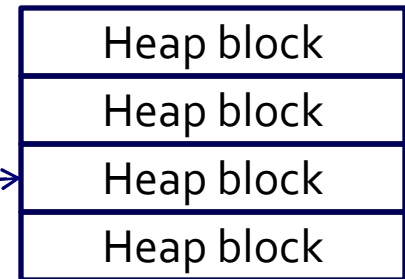
Use after free vulnerability (MS10-002 – Remote Code Execution in IE 5-8)

- Memory typically has a reference counter (how many people have a handle to me?)
- Improper reference counter allowed Javascript to still reference a function in a freed block of memory
  - Free memory
  - Heap spray attack code (likely it gets written to the freed block because of how IE memory management works)
  - Call function
  - Fairly reliable code execution



# Operation Aurora

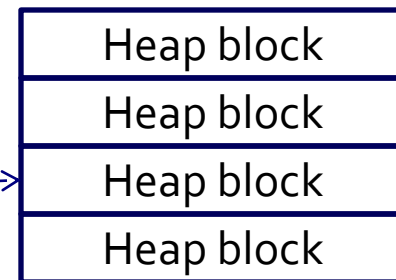
```
function window :: onload ()
{
    var SourceElement =
document.createElement ("div");
    document.body.appendChild
(SourceElement);
    var SavedEvent = null;
    SourceElement.onclick = function () {
        SavedEvent =
document.createElement (event);
        document.body.removeChild
(event.srcElement);
    }
    SourceElement.fireEvent ("onclick");
    SourceElement = SavedEvent.srcElement;
}
```





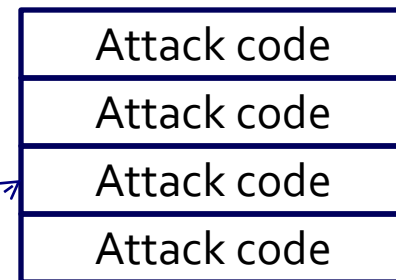
# Operation Aurora

```
function window :: onload ()  
{  
    var SourceElement =  
document.createElement ("div");  
    document.body.appendChild  
(SourceElement);  
    var SavedEvent = null;  
    SourceElement.onclick = function () {  
        SavedEvent =  
document.createEventObject (event);  
        document.body.removeChild  
(event.srcElement);  
    }  
    SourceElement.fireEvent ("onclick");  
    SourceElement = SavedEvent.srcElement;  
}
```



# Operation Aurora

- Heap Spray!
  - Create a bunch of elements with attack code and then free them (attack code gets written to lots of heap blocks)
  - IE Small Block Manager Reuses memory pages
- Call the event pointing to freed memory
- Code execution!



# Operation Aurora

- Valuable exploit! How was it used?
- Social Engineering (get someone to click a link), almost always the weakest link
- Escalate privileges (cached credentials)
- Spread (Active Directory, brute force attack)
- Gather (source code, financial data)
- Exfiltration (to China, out of intranet on Christmas)



# Operation Aurora

- Advanced Persistent Threat
  - Advanced attackers with talent (zero days) and time (months or years)
  - Targeted attacks (not just going after the vulnerable)
  - Non-traditional attacks, likely hard to monetize
- Whodunit?



# Stuxnet (gov't / security researcher)

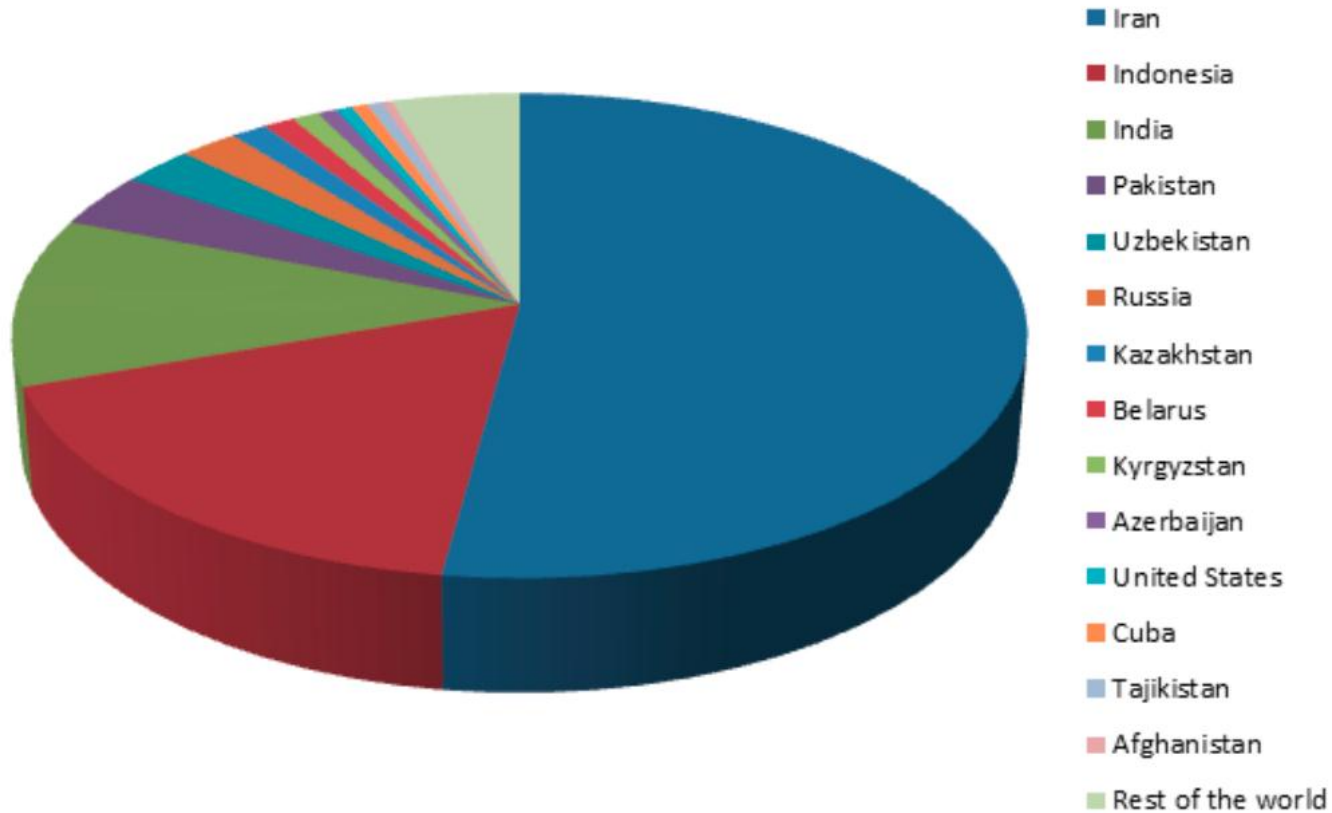


# Stuxnet (so Amazing)

- [ worm [ rootkit [ rootkit [ sabotage ] ] ] ]
- Five zero-day vulnerabilities
- Two stolen certificates
- Almost surgically targeted
- Eight propagation methods
- Partridge in a malware pear tree



# Stuxnet

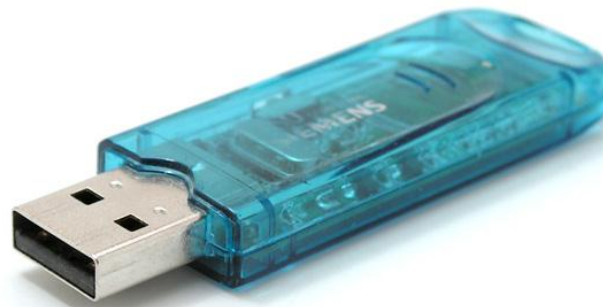


[http://www.eset.com/resources/white-papers/Stuxnet\\_Under\\_the\\_Microscope.pdf](http://www.eset.com/resources/white-papers/Stuxnet_Under_the_Microscope.pdf)



# The Target

- Mixed MS Windows environment = *Redundant*
- Not exploiting memory corruption = *Reliable*
- Target: Iranian air-gapped networks operating centrifuges to enrich nuclear material (Natanz)
- How can you get a foot in the door? USB keys





# USB Vulnerability

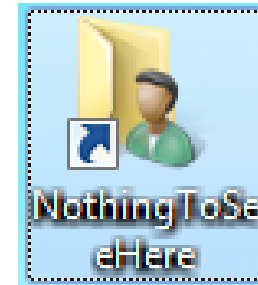
## Zero-Day\* Vulnerabilities:

- **MS10-046 (Shell LNK / Shortcut)**
- MS10-061 (Print Spooler Service)
- MS10-073 (Win32K Keyboard Layout)
- MS08-067 (NetPathCanonicalize()), (Patched)  
<http://www.phreedom.org/blog/2008/decompiling-mso8-067/>
- MS10-092 (Task Scheduler)
- CVE-2010-2772 (Siemens SIMATIC Static Password)



# MS10-046 (Shell LNK/Shortcut)

- You know, shortcuts and such
- Where does the icon come from?
- Loaded from a CPL (Control Panel File) specified by the user
- A CPL is just a DLL
- USB keys have attack DLL and a shortcut referencing the DLL
- Plugging in the USB stick leads to arbitrary code execution



# MS10-046 (Shell LNK/Shortcut)

Flaw: we should run a user-specified DLL to display an icon for a shortcut?!



# But I'm not Admin!

## Zero-Day\* Vulnerabilities:

- MS10-046 (Shell LNK / Shortcut)
- MS10-061 (Print Spooler Service)
- **MS10-073 (Win32K Keyboard Layout)**
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- Keyboard layouts can be loaded into Windows
- In XP, anyone can load a keyboard layout (later version only allow admins)
- Integer in the layout file indexes a global array of function pointers without proper bound checking
- Call any function, but I want to call *my* function...



# MS10-073 (Win32K Keyboard Layout)

- How do we call attack code?
- Find the pointer to the global function array
- Find a pointer into user-land (modifiable by your program)
- Inject your attack code there
- Call the modified function (runs as SYSTEM)



# MS10-073 (Win32K Keyboard Layout)

Flaws: improper bound checking on the keyboard layout function index and allowing standard users to specify layouts



# But I'm not an Admin!

## Zero-Day\* Vulnerabilities:

- MS10-046 (Shell LNK / Shortcut)
- MS10-061 (Print Spooler Service)
- MS10-073 (Win32K Keyboard Layout)
- MS08-067 (NetPathCanonicalize()), (Patched)  
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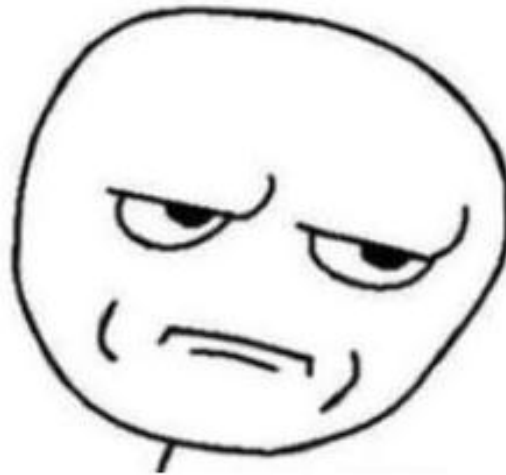
# MS10-092 (Task Scheduler)

- Standard users can create and edit scheduled tasks (XML)
- After a task is created, a CRC32 checksum is generated to prevent tampering
- ... CRC32 ...



# MS10-092 (Task Scheduler)

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# CRC32

let me **Google** that for you

Was that so hard?



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for "Cyclic redundancy check". The browser address bar displays "en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyclic\_redundancy\_check". The page features the Wikipedia logo, navigation links, and a search bar. A banner at the top reads "Wiki Loves Monuments: Historic sites, photos, and prizes!". The article title is "Cyclic redundancy check", with a sub-header "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". The main text explains that a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) is an error-detecting code used in digital networks and storage devices to detect accidental changes to raw data. It describes how data blocks are checked against a polynomial division. A table of contents is provided, listing sections from Introduction to External links. The "Introduction" section details the theory of cyclic error-correcting codes, mentioning Wesley Peterson's 1961 work. The "Application" section discusses how CRCs are used in devices to calculate and verify check values. The "CRCs and data integrity" section notes that CRCs are designed to protect against common errors on communication channels.



# Enhance!

## CRCs and data integrity

[\[edit\]](#)

CRCs are specifically designed to protect against common types of errors on communication channels, where they can provide quick and reasonable assurance of the [integrity](#) of messages delivered. However, they are not suitable for protecting against intentional alteration of data. Firstly, as there is no authentication, an attacker can edit a message and recompute the CRC without the substitution being detected. This is even the case when the CRC is encrypted, one of the design flaws of the Wired Equivalent

“However, [CRCs] are not suitable for protecting against intentional alteration of data.” – Wikipedia (Cyclic redundancy check)



# MS10-092 (Task Scheduler)

- Created task as normal user, record CRC<sub>32</sub> value
- Modified user definition in the task to LocalSystem
- Take CRC<sub>32</sub> of the task XML, pad until the CRC<sub>32</sub> matches original



# MS10-092 (Task Scheduler)

- Created task as normal user, record CRC32 value
- Modified user definition in the task to LocalSystem
- Take CRC32 of the task XML, pad until the CRC32 matches original
- ??????
- Profit!



# MS10-092 (Task Scheduler)

Flaw:





“Our job is to read one more sentence in the man page than the developer did.” –Chris Palmer (former iSECer)

- Be really curious
- Think about how components interact with each other



# Let's Spread!

## Zero-Day\* Vulnerabilities:

- MS10-046 (Shell LNK / Shortcut)
- **MS10-061 (Print Spooler Service)**
- MS10-073 (Win32K Keyboard Layout)
- MS08-067 (NetPathCanonicalize()), (Patched)  
<http://www.phreedom.org/blog/2008/decompiling-mso8-067/>
- MS10-092 (Task Scheduler)
- CVE-2010-2772 (Siemens SIMATIC Static Password)



# MS10-061 (Print Spooler Service)

- Enumerates printer shares
- Connects to printer and asks to print two files to SYSTEM32
- Should fail?! Printer should connect as Guest, which shouldn't have privilege to create files in SYSTEM32



# MS10-061 (Print Spooler Service)

- “//We run as system because in XP the guest account doesn't have enough privilege to do X/Y/Z”
- Stuxnet payload is dropped



# MS10-061 (Print Spooler Service)

- How do we execute? Enter the MOF
- MOF files are basically script files
- A process monitors the following directory for new files and executes them:  
Windows\System32\wbem\mof\
- MOF file executes the Stuxnet payload



# MS10-061 (Print Spooler Service)

## Flaws:

- Printer spooler runs as SYSTEM (highest privilege) and allows arbitrary files to be written to arbitrary places
- File creation leads to arbitrary code execution



# Let's Spread!

## Zero-Day\* Vulnerabilities:

- MS10-046 (Shell LNK / Shortcut)
- MS10-061 (Print Spooler Service)
- MS10-073 (Win32K Keyboard Layout)
- **MSo8-067 (NetPathCanonicalize()), (Patched)**  
<http://www.phreedom.org/blog/2008/decompiling-mso8-067/>
- MS10-092 (Task Scheduler)
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# MSo8-067 (NetPathCanonicalize())

- Known, patched (recent) vulnerability that allowed you to drop a payload and schedule it for execution

## Flaws:

- Unpatched systems
- RPC flaw that allows unauthorized remote users to schedule tasks





# Rootkits

- Goal: maintain control in secret
- Anti-Virus: Behavior Blocking
  - Hook (modify behavior) of ntdll.dll (used to load DLLs)
  - Load a fake DLL name
  - AV says “that doesn’t exist, that’s fine”
  - Hook reroutes to a Stuxnet DLL
  - Hook “trusted” binaries (based on installed AV)
- Two stolen certificates:
  - Signs MrxCls.sys: launches Stuxnet on boot
  - Signs MRxNet.sys: hides Stuxnet filesystem objects and hooks new filesystem objects



# Hammer Time

## Zero-Day\* Vulnerabilities:

- MS10-046 (Shell LNK / Shortcut)
- MS10-061 (Print Spooler Service)
- MS10-073 (Win32K Keyboard Layout)
- MS08-067 (NetPathCanonicalize()), (Patched)  
<http://www.phreedom.org/blog/2008/decompiling-mso8-067/>
- MS10-092 (Task Scheduler)
- **CVE-2010-2772 (Siemens SIMATIC Static Password)**



# When and Where?

- Stuxnet is targeted for the Natanz Nuclear Facility
  - Targets a configuration with six centrifuge cascades in a very specific configuration
  - Attacks specific controllers/hardware used at Natanz
  - Certainly had a test environment
- Where did the intelligence come from?



# When and Where?

President Ahmadinejad's homepage! Here he is at Natanz. Wait, what's that on the screen?



# When and Where?

## Full resolution photos?? ENHANCE!

### IR-1 cascade model

RCG	1							2							3							4							5							6							
Line 1			+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					
Line 2		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+							
Line 2	+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+		+						
Line 4			+						+									+																									
Row	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Stage	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14		15	

RCG: Rotor Control Group, a group of up to 28 centrifuges

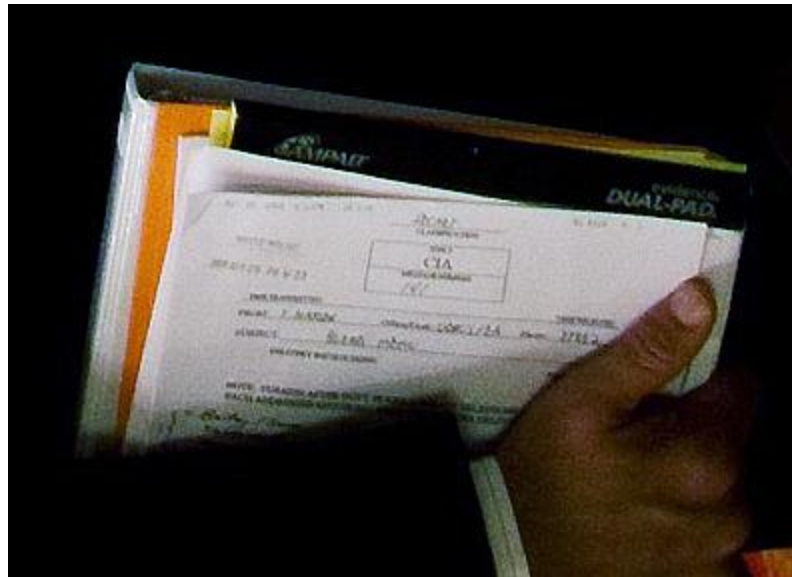
Stage: Enrichment stage, with the general flow direction from right to left

Row: Row number of a centrifuge quadruple, corresponding to the floor markings



# When and Where?

Don't get too 'Merica on me, we do it too...



# CVE-2010-2772 (Static Password)

- Siemens' controllers for centrifuges run WinCC
- WinCC SQL database servers
  - Connect using a hardcoded password
  - Loads Stuxnet as binary into a table
  - Executes binary as a stored procedure



# CVE-2010-2772 (Static Password)

- Step7 DLL is renamed and replaced with an attack DLL
- If the PLC matches the desired profile, it's infected
- Breaks centrifuges by spinning them in weird ways while reporting everything is fine





# Stuxnet: Fun Facts

- Black Market value of these vulns... probably millions
- Probably set back Iran's nuclear program by years
- Stolen code signing certificates actually signed the virus to make it look legitimate
- Virus phoned command and control centers to gather data, update, and presumably limit the scope of infection
- Whodunit?
- Learn more:
  - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOwMW6agpTl>
  - [http://go.eset.com/us/resources/white-papers/Stuxnet\\_Under\\_the\\_Microscope.pdf](http://go.eset.com/us/resources/white-papers/Stuxnet_Under_the_Microscope.pdf)
  - [http://www.symantec.com/content/en/us/enterprise/media/security\\_response/whitepapers/w32\\_stuxnet\\_dossier.pdf](http://www.symantec.com/content/en/us/enterprise/media/security_response/whitepapers/w32_stuxnet_dossier.pdf)
  - <http://www.digitalbond.com/2012/01/31/langners-stuxnet-deep-dive-s4-video/>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rsXe2Grze3Q>



# But Wait... There's More!

---



# Flame (Stuxnet's Cousin)

- Spyware
- Does crazy things like:
  - Get all the GPS tags from all your photos
  - Get your contact list from any Bluetooth attached phone
  - Screenshots, keystroke logging, audio recording



# MD5 is Broken (an Interlude)

- MD5 is broken because you can find collisions
- Specifically, chosen-prefix collision
- Demonstrated to be feasible in 2008 to generate a rogue CA (<http://marc-stevens.nl/research/papers/CR09-SSALMOdW.pdf>)
- Attack required 3 days running on 215 PS3s to find a collision
- Everyone panics, CAs stop using MD5 entirely



# Flame (Stuxnet's Cousin)

- Microsoft forgot about one Microsoft Terminal Server still issuing MD5 certificates
- Attackers devised a new way to find MD5 collisions
- Harder challenges, 1 ms time window to get the right timestamp
- Created an arbitrary MS root certificate for signing anything



# Flame (Stuxnet's Cousin)

- Microsoft forgot about one Microsoft Terminal Server still issuing MD5 certificates
- Attackers devised a new way to find MD5 collisions
- Harder challenges, 1 ms time window to get the right timestamp
- Created an arbitrary MS root certificate for signing anything
- .... Like Windows Updates



# Flame (Stuxnet's Cousin)

- “Oh Hai! I’m a Windows Update server!”
- “Oh Hello, I need an update.”
- “Here, have delicious delicious Flame!”
- “You silly goose, this is signed by MS! I’ll install it!”



# I Love Security, What's Next?

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- Ethics in security
- Possible Careers





# Ethics in Security

- Big ethical debates used to be:  
Responsible vs Full Disclosure

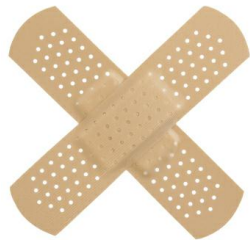


# Ethics in Security

- Big ethical debates used to be:  
Responsible vs Full Disclosure



- Debate has shifted to:  
Disclosure vs Selling Weapons



# Careers in Security

- Shape your job around your ethical standpoint, not vice versa



# Careers in Security

- Shape your job around your ethical standpoint, not vice versa
- Write security relevant software



# Careers in Security

- Shape your job around your ethical standpoint, not vice versa
- Write security relevant software
- Write (more) secure software



# Careers in Security

- Shape your job around your ethical standpoint, not vice versa
- Write security relevant software
- Write (more) secure software
- Be a criminal



# Careers in Security

- Shape your job around your ethical standpoint, not vice versa
- Write security relevant software
- Write (more) secure software
- Be a criminal
- Academia



# Careers in Security

- Shape your job around your ethical standpoint, not vice versa
- Write security relevant software
- Write (more) secure software
- Be a criminal
- Academia
- Pen testing!





# Pen Testing (at iSEC Partners)

- See new companies every 2-3 weeks and touch a wide variety of technologies
- Do awesome research (be a pen tester and a security researcher)
- Have a big impact by making the world safer
- Spend most of your time being clever and thinking
- See us at the job fair on Friday!



# Thanks for listening!

[paul@isecpartners.com](mailto:paul@isecpartners.com)  
[tritter@isecpartners.com](mailto:tritter@isecpartners.com)

Come to Hotel Kendall on Thursday evening for free food and a talk about IPv6 by Tom (the American Room @6pm 9/20)

Help with material from:

- Aaron Grattafiori (Senior Security Consultant, iSEC Partners)
- Alex Stamos (Co-Founder iSEC Partners)

Images:

<http://www.babylifestyles.com/images/blog/2009/05/stork.gif>  
[http://cdn3.mixrmedia.com/wp-uploads/wirebot/blog/2010/01/jacked\\_in.jpg](http://cdn3.mixrmedia.com/wp-uploads/wirebot/blog/2010/01/jacked_in.jpg)  
<http://www.dan-dare.org/FreeFun/Images/CaroonsMoviesTV/BugsLifeWallpaper800.jpg>  
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<http://desertpeace.files.wordpress.com/2010/11/spy-vs-spy.jpg>  
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<http://worldofstuart.excellentcontent.com/bruceworld/pics/depp-pirate.jpg>  
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[http://www.asianbite.com/photos/psy-gangnam-style\\_27980.jpg](http://www.asianbite.com/photos/psy-gangnam-style_27980.jpg)  
[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d3/Cbc\\_encryption.png](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d3/Cbc_encryption.png)  
<http://www.neatorama.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/bugs-bunnyreclining-499x367.jpg>  
<http://www.langner.com/en/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/IR-1-cascade-model1.jpg>  
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[http://www.politico.com/blogs/bensmith/0509/Secret\\_CIA\\_document\\_on\\_White\\_House\\_Flickr\\_feed.html](http://www.politico.com/blogs/bensmith/0509/Secret_CIA_document_on_White_House_Flickr_feed.html)  
[http://www.sirlin.net/storage/street\\_fighter/dhalsim\\_yoga\\_flame.gif?\\_SQUARESPACE\\_CACHEVERSION=1226558938179](http://www.sirlin.net/storage/street_fighter/dhalsim_yoga_flame.gif?_SQUARESPACE_CACHEVERSION=1226558938179)  
[http://www.cosmosmagazine.com/files/imagecache/feature/files/20080314\\_sherlock\\_holmes.jpg](http://www.cosmosmagazine.com/files/imagecache/feature/files/20080314_sherlock_holmes.jpg)  
<http://www.inquisitr.com/wp-content/2012/08/original3-e1346095350417.jpg>  
<http://www.bgr-com.vimg.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/lulzsec-hackers110624115314.jpg>  
[http://img.timeinc.net/time/photoessays/2009/blame\\_25/blame\\_25\\_madoff.jpg](http://img.timeinc.net/time/photoessays/2009/blame_25/blame_25_madoff.jpg)  
[http://www.imgbase.info/images/safe-wallpapers/miscellaneous/1\\_other\\_wallpapers/16562\\_1\\_other\\_wallpapers\\_hal\\_9000.jpg](http://www.imgbase.info/images/safe-wallpapers/miscellaneous/1_other_wallpapers/16562_1_other_wallpapers_hal_9000.jpg)  
<http://www.thecfpgroup.com/images/engineers.gif>  
<http://www.moviefanatic.com/gallery/ryan-gosling-in-drive/>  
<http://www.allmovieposter.org/poster/the-usual-suspects-poster-15.jpg>





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