

# Introduction to Security

## CSS322: Security and Cryptography

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### **Computer Security Concepts**

### The OSI Security Architecture

### Security Attacks

### Security Services

### Security Mechanisms

# What Is Security?

## Computer Security

*The protection afforded to an automated information system in order to attain the applicable objectives of preserving the integrity, availability, and confidentiality of information system resources.*

NIST Computer Security Handbook

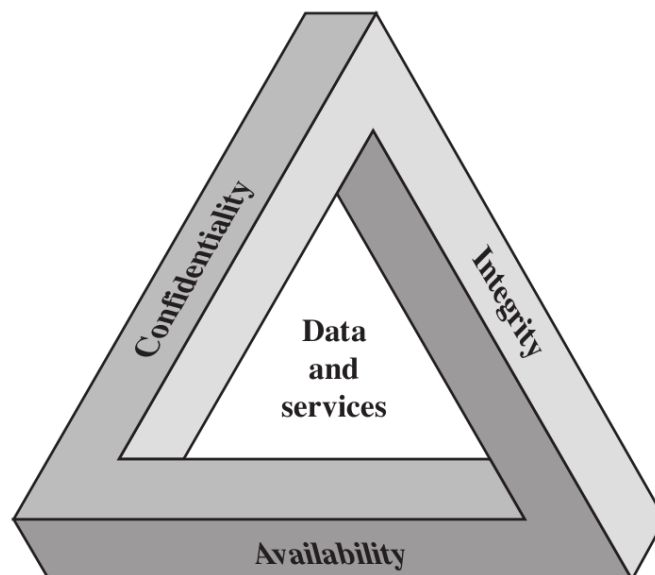
## Network and Internet Security

*Measures to deter, prevent, detect, and correct security violations that involve transmission of information.*

Stallings, Cryptography and Network Security

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# Key Security Concepts



Others: Authenticity, Accountability

Credit: Figure 1.1 in Stallings, *Cryptography and Network Security*, 5th Ed., Pearson 2011

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# Impact of Security Breaches

How do security breaches impact organisations?

- ▶ Effectiveness of primary operations are reduced
- ▶ Financial loss
- ▶ Damage to assets
- ▶ Harm to individuals

Different levels of impact. E.g. FIPS Publication 199 defines: Low/Minor, Moderate/Significant, High/Severe

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- ▶ Systematic approach to define requirements for security and approaches to satisfying those requirements
- ▶ ITU-T Recommendation X.800, *Security Architecture for OSI*
- ▶ Provides abstract view of main issues of security
- ▶ Security aspects: Attacks, mechanisms and services
- ▶ Terminology:
  - ▶ Threat: potential violation of security
  - ▶ Attack: assault on system security derived from intelligent threat

### Security Attack

Any action that attempts to compromise the security of information or facilities

- ▶ Threat: potential for violation of security of information or facilities

### Security Mechanism

A method for preventing, detecting or recovering from an attack

### Security Service

Uses security mechanisms to enhance the security of information or facilities in order to stop attacks

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## Passive Attack

- ▶ Make use of information, but not affect system resources, e.g.
  1. Release message contents
  2. Traffic analysis
- ▶ Relatively hard to detect, but easier to prevent

## Active Attack

- ▶ Alter system resources or operation, e.g.
  1. Masquerade
  2. Replay
  3. Modification
  4. Denial of service
- ▶ Relatively hard to prevent, but easier to detect

# Release Message Contents

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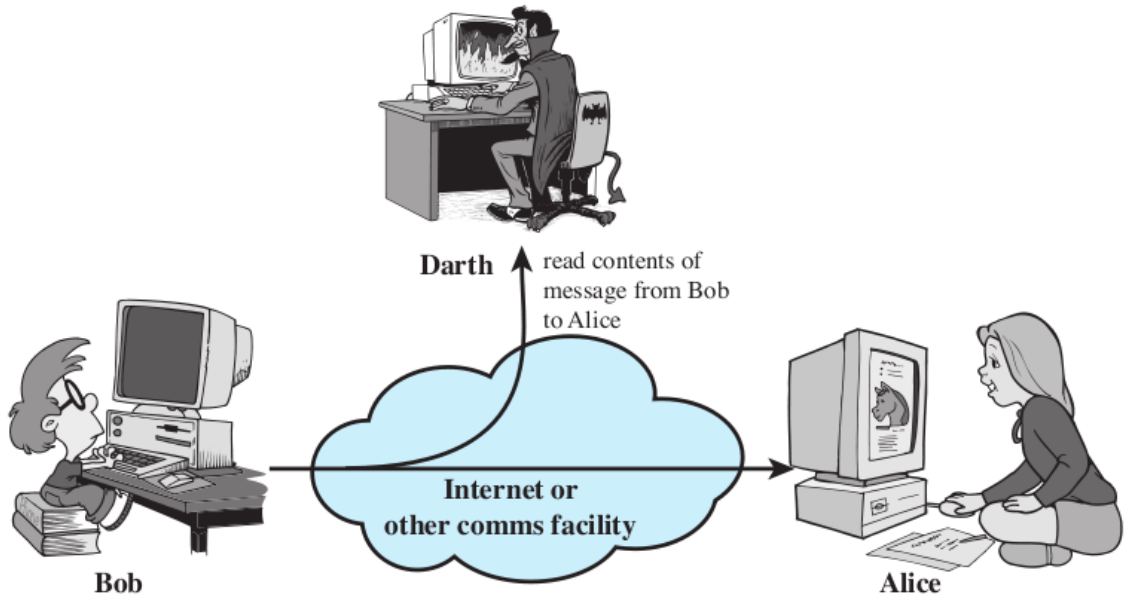
Concepts

Architecture

Attacks

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Credit: Figure 1.2(a) in Stallings, *Cryptography and Network Security*, 5th Ed., Pearson 2011

# Traffic Analysis

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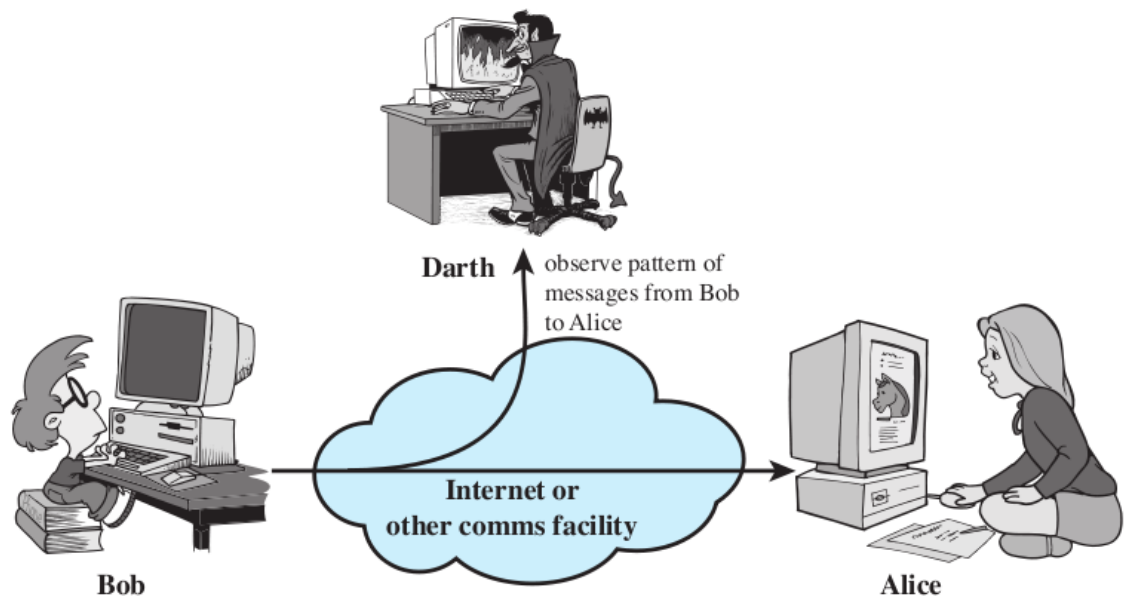
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Credit: Figure 1.2(b) in Stallings, *Cryptography and Network Security*, 5th Ed., Pearson 2011

# Masquerade Attack

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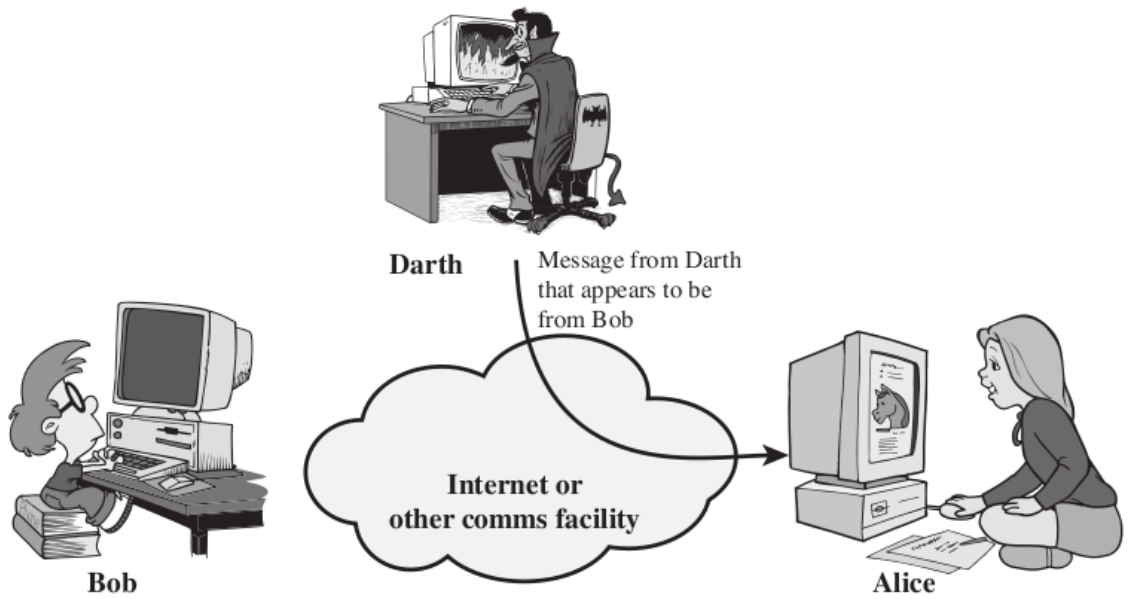
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Credit: Figure 1.3(a) in Stallings, *Cryptography and Network Security*, 5th Ed., Pearson 2011

# “On the Internet, nobody knows you’re a dog”

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# Replay Attack

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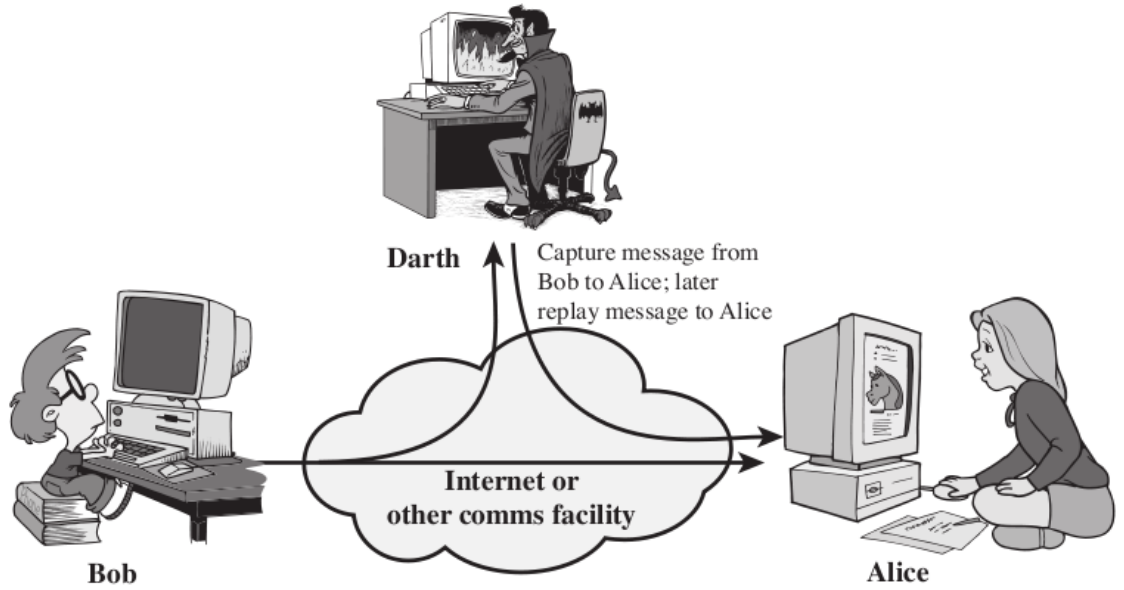
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Credit: Figure 1.3(b) in Stallings, *Cryptography and Network Security*, 5th Ed., Pearson 2011

# Modification Attack

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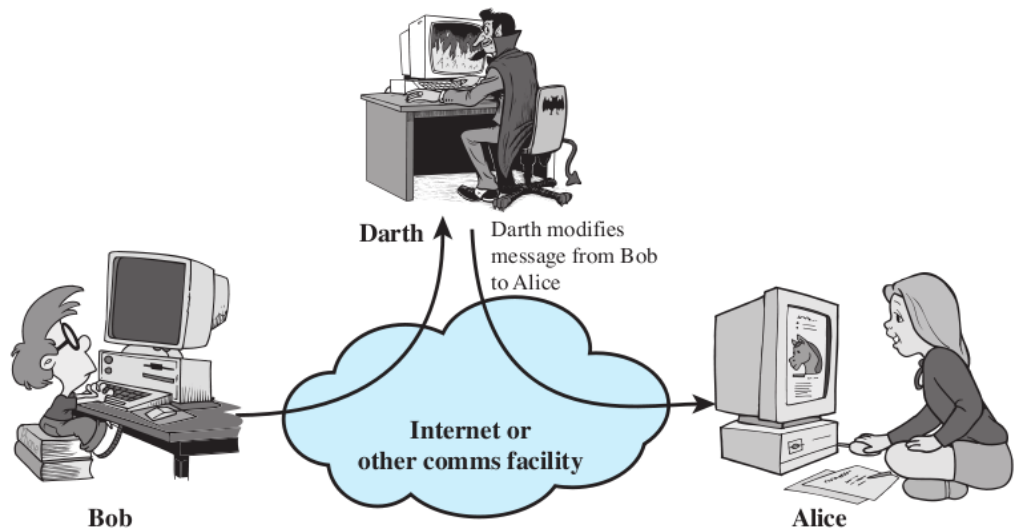
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Credit: Figure 1.3(c) in Stallings, *Cryptography and Network Security*, 5th Ed., Pearson 2011



# Denial of Service Attack

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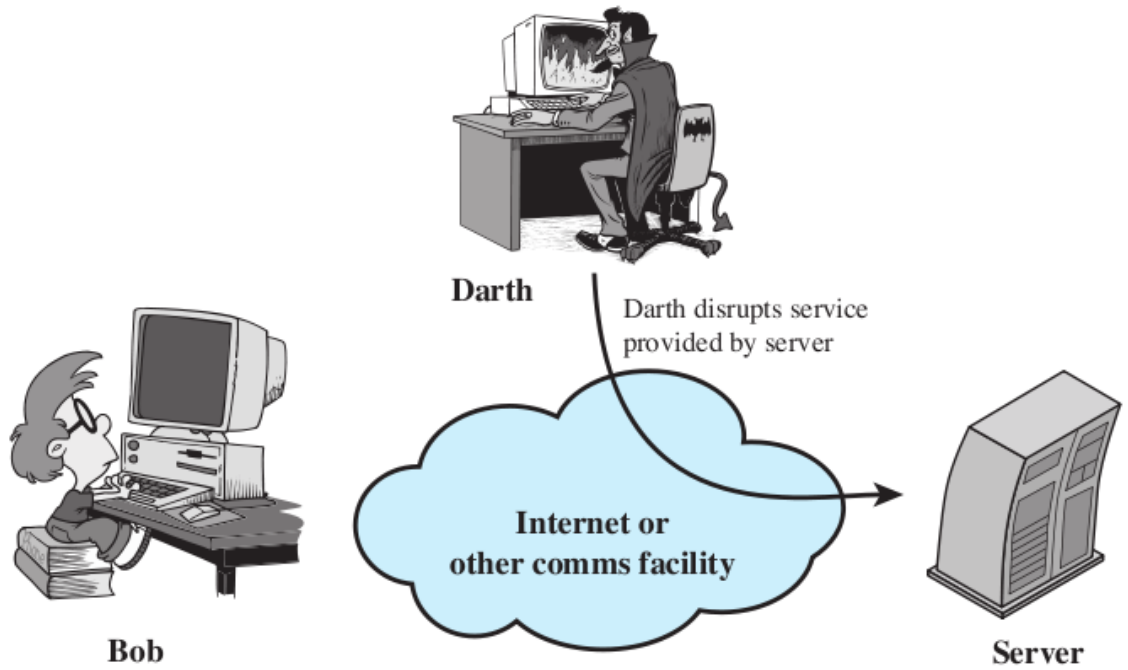
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Credit: Figure 1.3(d) in Stallings, *Cryptography and Network Security*, 5th Ed., Pearson 2011

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# Defining a Security Service

- ▶ ITU-T X.800: *service that is provided by a protocol layer of communicating systems and that ensures adequate security of the systems or of data transfers*
- ▶ IETF RFC 2828: *a processing or communication service that is provided by a system to give a specific kind of protection to system resources*
- ▶ Security services implement security policies and are implemented by security mechanisms

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# Security Services

- 1. Authentication** Assure that the communicating entity is the one that it claims to be. (Peer entity and data origin authentication)
- 2. Access Control** Prevent unauthorised use of a resource
- 3. Data Confidentiality** Protect data from unauthorised disclosure
- 4. Data Integrity** Assure data received are exactly as sent by authorised entity
- 5. Non-repudiation** Protect against denial of one entity involved in communications of having participated in communications
- 6. Availability** System is accessible and usable on demand by authorised users according to intended goal

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# Security Mechanisms

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- ▶ Techniques designed to prevent, detect or recover from attacks
- ▶ No single mechanism can provide all services
- ▶ Common in most mechanisms: cryptographic techniques
- ▶ Specific security mechanisms from ITU-T X.800: Encipherment, digital signature, access control, data integrity, authentication exchange, traffic padding, routing control, notarisation
- ▶ Pervasive security mechanisms from ITU-T X.800: Trusted functionality, security label, event detection, security audit trail, security recovery

# Security Services and Mechanisms

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Service	Mechanism							
	Enciph- erment	Digital signature	Access control	Data integrity	Authenti- cation exchange	Traffic padding	Routing control	Notari- zation
Peer entity authentication	Y	Y			Y			
Data origin authentication	Y	Y						
Access control			Y					
Confidentiality	Y						Y	
Traffic flow confidentiality	Y					Y	Y	
Data integrity	Y	Y		Y				
Nonrepudiation		Y		Y				Y
Availability				Y	Y			

Credit: Table 1.4 in Stallings, *Cryptography and Network Security*, 5th Ed., Pearson 2011