#### Feb 4, 2005 -- Lecture 8



22C:169
Computer Security

Douglas W. Jones

Department of Computer Science

Program Security

## Is this program secure?

A simple question only if program has no input or output

#### Threats:

From: the legitimate users
the illegetimate users
the developers
other programs it listens to

To: the program's own execution any device the program controls any stored data it manipulates any other programs it talks to

## **IEEE Programming terminology:**

**Error** 

A mistake made by a programmer

**Fault** 

Embedding of error in program

**Failure** 

Manifestation of fault in behavior

Relative to spec assumed correct!

## **Security and Programming**

Security error:

Failure to understand security problem

Security fault

Vulnerability created by security error

Security failure

Exploitation of security failure

## **Security Errors in Specification**

1997, Microsoft Spec: Visual Basic in all MS Office Apps

Assume Correct implementation

Security fault

Opening any file in an Office App
can have arbitrary side-effects

MS OFFICE VIRUSES

# **Security Errors in Specification**

C Standard Library, ca 1973
char \* gets ( char \* str );

Assume
Correct implementation

Fault
Buffer Overflow Errors
Used by many attackers

## **Security Errors in Specification?**

Decision to use unsafe tools

C

C++

MS Office

Banning such tools can be materially improve security

There is resistance to this Some of it is very legitimate!

## **Security Errors in Implementation**

**Error** 

```
use of gets() (should use fgets())
use of strcat() strncat()
failure to check parameter validity
```

## **Security Errors in Use**

#### **Error**

Reliance on insecure products
Demanding features now, security later
Failure to update in face of known bugs

Marketplace Forces

Reinforce many of these behaviors

## **Attacks from Developers**

Frequently overlooked

How do you prevent

Backdoors

Trojans

Easter Eggs

The threat from illicit users is familiar