



03 Introduction

Security (of) softwares

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*What is a software
vulnerability ?*

Software vulnerability definition

A defect

that allows

unauthorized actions



Software engineering

How we turn dreams into reality



What we want

This is where the magic happens

What we get

Software Security

How we turn nightmares reality



What we want

What we get

Security Policy

Vulnerabilities

Agenda of these lectures

Monday
30th October

Tuesday
1st November

Wednesday
2nd November

03 - Introduction

04 - Injections PHP, SQL, JS

Over The Wire

CSPN - Target

05 - Overflows & shellcodes

06 - Memory management

CSPN - Presentations

Over The Wire

Over The Wire follow up: 8th November / 17th November / 23rd November / 2nd December

Over the Wire

What you will have to do

<https://overthewire.org/wargames/>

Wargames / Challenge

Bandit (0.1 pts/pass)

Natas (0.4pts /pass)

Narnia (1.0pts /pass)

Due before 1st January 2023 00:00 UTC

Login & password in .ini files mailed to thibaut.henin@gmail.com

CSPN – Security Target

What you will have to do

https://www.arsouyes.org/products/UBS_Security

Oral presentation on 2nd November 2023 afternoon

Written document before 1st January 2023 00:00 UTC

Professionnal pdf document mailed to thibaut.henin@gmail.com

CSPN

Short Introduction

CSPN

Two phases



What we want

What we get

Security

Target

*Security
Evaluation*

Security Target / Policy

(from risk management)



Step 0 – the product

Who it is

Identification

(name, version, editor, ...)

Description

(features / use cases, users, prerequisites, ...)

Step 1 - Assets definition

A resource

(information, data, hardware, fonctionnality, ...)

That need to be protected

(against malicious agent)

Step 1 - Assets

Example

Business assets

A1 - Articles

A2 - Nicknames

A3 - Web browsers

Support assets

A4 - Passwords

A5 - Files – configuration

A6 – Files – source code

A7 - Servers

Step 2 - Security Properties

Three main ones

Confidentiality

(only authorized agent can read)

Integrity

(only authorized agent can write)

Availability

(asset can be accessed)

Step 2 - Security Properties

Other useful ones

Authenticity

(the resource is the one that have been sent)

Traceability

(access are recorded on a log)

Non repudiation

(nobody can say « it's not me » or « it's someone else »)

Step 2 - Coverage matrix

Assets and properties

| Assets | Confidentiality | Availability | Integrity |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| A1 - Articles | | | ✓ |
| A2 - Nicknames | | | ✓ |
| A3 - Web browsers | ✓ | | ✓ |
| A4 - Passwords | ✓ | | ✓ |
| A5 - Files - configuration | ✓ | | ✓ |
| A6 - Files – source code | | | ✓ |
| A7 - Servers | ✓ | | ✓ |

Step 3 – Threats

Definition

Feared event

(what wrong can happen)

Step 3 – Threats

Example

T1 – Fraudulent modification of article

T2 – Execution on browser

T3 – Fraudulent deletion of article

T4 – Impersonation of writers

T5 – Password theft

T6 – Theft of account

T7 – Fraudulent access to files

T8 – Fraudulent modification of files

T9 – Execution on server

Step 3b - Criticality

Product of two parameters

Gravity - Consequences on the asset

e.g. if articles are defaced, the branding of the editor is hurt

Probability - Ease of the threat

e.g. access to writers' password database

Step 3b - Criticity

Visually

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| For sure | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 |
| Probable | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| May occurs | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Not expected | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | no effect | It hurts | Low damage | High damage |

Step 3b - Criticity

Optionnal for software (since we use booleans)

| | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Possible | 0 | 1 |
| Impossible | 0 | 0 |
| | no effect | Some effects |

Step 5 - Measures

a.k.a. security function / security features

Things to mitigate the risks

Eg. Access control, backups, updates, training, monitoring, ...

Step 5 - Coverage matrix

Threats by measures

| Measure | Article modification | Password theft | Execution on server |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Authentication & access control | ✓ | | |
| Secure storage of password | | ✓ | |
| Input data filtering | | | ✓ |

Step 5b - Residual risk

Value after measure take effects

| Measure | New Probability | New Gravity | New Risk |
|--|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| Article modification → Access control | 1 → 0 | 1 | 1 → 0 |
| Password theft → Secure storage | 1 | 1 → 0 | 1 → 0 |
| Execution on server → Input filtering | 1 → 0 | 1 | 1 → 0 |

Security Policy

Definition

Document that tells :
« What it means to be secure »
(all previous content)

*What is a software
vulnerability ?*

Vulnerability

Bypass of Security Policy

Exploit

Software that automate the bypass