# Vulnerabilities Analysis

ECS 153 Spring Quarter 2021

Module 4

# Overview

- What is a vulnerability?
- Penetration studies
  - Flaw Hypothesis Methodology
  - Other methodologies
- Vulnerability examples
- Classification schemes
  - RISOS, PA, NRL Taxonomy, Aslam's Model
- Standards
  - CVE, CWE
- Theory of penetration analysis

# Definitions

- *Vulnerability*, *security flaw*: failure of security policies, procedures, and controls that allow a subject to commit an action that violates the security policy
  - Subject is called an *attacker*
  - Using the failure to violate the policy is *exploiting the vulnerability* or *breaking in*

# Formal Verification

- Mathematically verifying that a system satisfies certain constraints
- *Preconditions* state assumptions about the system
- *Postconditions* are result of applying system operations to preconditions, inputs
- Required: postconditions satisfy constraints

# Penetration Testing

- Testing to verify that a system satisfies certain constraints
- Hypothesis stating system characteristics, environment, and state relevant to vulnerability
- Result is compromised system state
- Apply tests to try to move system from state in hypothesis to compromised system state

# Notes

- Penetration testing is a *testing* technique, not a verification technique
  - It can prove the *presence* of vulnerabilities, but not the *absence* of vulnerabilities
- For formal verification to prove absence, proof and preconditions must include *all* external factors
  - Realistically, formal verification proves absence of flaws within a particular program, design, or environment and not the absence of flaws in a computer system (think incorrect configurations, etc.)

# Penetration Studies

- Test for evaluating the strengths and effectiveness of all security controls on system
  - Also called *tiger team attack* or *red team attack*
  - Goal: violate site security policy
  - Not a replacement for careful design, implementation, and structured testing
  - Tests system *in toto*, once it is in place
    - Includes procedural, operational controls as well as technological ones

# Goals

- Attempt to violate specific constraints in security and/or integrity policy
  - Implies metric for determining success
  - Must be well-defined
- Example: subsystem designed to allow owner to require others to give password before accessing file (i.e., password protect files)
  - Goal: test this control
  - Metric: did testers get access either without a password or by gaining unauthorized access to a password?

# Goals

- Find some number of vulnerabilities, or vulnerabilities within a period of time
  - If vulnerabilities categorized and studied, can draw conclusions about care taken in design, implementation, and operation
  - Otherwise, list helpful in closing holes but not more
- Example: vendor gets confidential documents, 30 days later publishes them on web
  - Goal: obtain access to such a file; you have 30 days
  - Alternate goal: gain access to files; no time limit (a Trojan horse would give access for over 30 days)

# Layering of Tests

1. External attacker with no knowledge of system
    - Locate system, learn enough to be able to access it
2. External attacker with access to system
    - Can log in, or access network servers
    - Often try to expand level of access
3. Internal attacker with access to system
    - Testers are authorized users with restricted accounts (like ordinary users)
    - Typical goal is to gain unauthorized privileges or information

# Layering of Tests (con't)

- Studies conducted from attacker's point of view
- Environment is that in which attacker would function
- If information about a particular layer irrelevant, layer can be skipped
    - Example: penetration testing during design, development skips layer 1
    - Example: penetration test on system with guest account usually skips layer 2

# Methodology

- Usefulness of penetration study comes from documentation, conclusions
  - Indicates whether flaws are endemic or not
  - It does not come from success or failure of attempted penetration
- Degree of penetration's success also a factor
  - In some situations, obtaining access to unprivileged account may be less successful than obtaining access to privileged account

# Flaw Hypothesis Methodology

1. Information gathering
    - Become familiar with system's functioning
2. Flaw hypothesis
    - Draw on knowledge to hypothesize vulnerabilities
3. Flaw testing
    - Test them out
4. Flaw generalization
    - Generalize vulnerability to find others like it
5. (*maybe*) Flaw elimination
    - Testers eliminate the flaw (usually *not* included)

# Information Gathering

- Devise model of system and/or components
  - Look for discrepancies in components
  - Consider interfaces among components
- Need to know system well (or learn quickly!)
  - Design documents, manuals help
    - Unclear specifications often misinterpreted, or interpreted differently by different people
  - Look at how system manages privileged users

# Flaw Hypothesizing

- Examine policies, procedures
  - May be inconsistencies to exploit
  - May be consistent, but inconsistent with design or implementation
  - May not be followed
- Examine implementations
  - Use models of vulnerabilities to help locate potential problems
  - Use manuals; try exceeding limits and restrictions; try omitting steps in procedures

# Flaw Hypothesizing (*con’t*)

- Identify structures, mechanisms controlling system
  - These are what attackers will use
  - Environment in which they work, and were built, may have introduced errors
- Throughout, draw on knowledge of other systems with similarities
  - Which means they may have similar vulnerabilities
- Result is list of possible flaws

# Flaw Testing

- Figure out order to test potential flaws
  - Priority is function of goals
    - Example: to find major design or implementation problems, focus on potential system critical flaws
    - Example: to find vulnerability to outside attackers, focus on external access protocols and programs
- Figure out how to test potential flaws
  - Best way: demonstrate from the analysis
    - Common when flaw arises from faulty spec, design, or operation
  - Otherwise, must try to exploit it

# Flaw Testing (*con’t*)

- Design test to be least intrusive as possible
  - Must understand exactly why flaw might arise
- Procedure
  - Back up system
  - Verify system configured to allow exploit
    - Take notes of requirements for detecting flaw
  - Verify existence of flaw
    - May or may not require exploiting the flaw
    - Make test as simple as possible, but success must be convincing
  - Must be able to repeat test successfully

# Flaw Generalization

- As tests succeed, classes of flaws emerge
  - Example: programs read input into buffer on stack, leading to buffer overflow attack; others copy command line arguments into buffer on stack $\Rightarrow$ these are vulnerable too
- Sometimes two different flaws may combine for devastating attack
  - Example: flaw 1 gives external attacker access to unprivileged account on system; second flaw allows any user on that system to gain full privileges $\Rightarrow$ any external attacker can get full privileges

# Flaw Elimination

- Usually not included as testers are not best folks to fix this
  - Designers and implementers are
- Requires understanding of context, details of flaw including environment, and possibly exploit
  - Design flaw uncovered during development can be corrected and parts of implementation redone
    - Don’t need to know how exploit works
  - Design flaw uncovered at production site may not be corrected fast enough to prevent exploitation
    - So need to know how exploit works

# Versions

- These supply details the Flaw Hypothesis Methodology omits
- Information Systems Security Assessment Framework (ISSAF)
  - Developed by Open Information Systems Security Group
- Open Source Security Testing Methodology Manual (OSSTMM)
- Guide to Information Security Testing and Assessment (GISTA)
  - Developed by National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST)
- Penetration Testing Execution Standard

# ISSAF

- Three main steps
  - *Planning and Preparation Step*: sets up test, including legal, contractual bases for it; this includes establishing goals, limits of test
  - *Assessment Phase*: gather information, penetrate systems, find other flaws, compromise remote entities, maintain access, and cover tracks
  - *Reporting and Cleaning Up*: write report, purge system of all attack tools, detritus, any other artifacts used or created
- Strength: clear, intuitive structure guiding assessment
- Weakness: lack of emphasis on generalizing new vulnerabilities from existing ones

# OSSTMM

- Scope is 3 classes
  - *COMSEC*: communications security class
  - *PHYSSEC*: physical security class
  - *SPECSEC*: spectrum security class
- Each class has 5 channels:
  - *Human channel*: human elements of communication
  - *Physical channel*: physical aspects of security for the class
  - *Wireless communications channel*: communications, signals, emanations occurring throughout electromagnetic spectrum
  - *Data networks channel*: all wired networks where interaction takes place over cables and wired network lines
  - *Telecommunication channel*: all telecommunication networks where interaction takes place over telephone or telephone-like networks

# OSSTMM (con't)

- 17 modules to analyze each channel, divided into 4 phases
  - *Induction*: provides legal information, resulting technical restrictions
  - *Interaction*: test scope, relationships among its components
  - *Inquest*: testers uncover specific information about system
  - *Intervention*: tests specific targets, trying to compromise them

  These feed back into one another
- Strength: organization of resources, environmental considerations into classes, channels, modules, phases
- Weakness: lack of emphasis on generalizing new vulnerabilities from existing ones

# GISTA

- GISTA has 4 phases:
  - *Planning*, in which testers, management agree on rules, goals
  - *Discovery*, in which testers search system to gather information (especially identifying and examining targets) and hypothesizing vulnerabilities
  - *Attack*, in which testers see whether hypotheses can be exploited; any information learned fed back to discovery phase for more hypothesizing
  - *Reporting*, done in parallel with other phases, in which testers create a report describing what was found and how to mitigate the problems
- Strength: feedback between discovery and attack phases
- Weakness: quite generic, does not provide same discipline of guidance as others

# PTES

- 7 phases
  - *Pre-engagement interaction*: testers, clients agree on scope of test, terms, goals
  - *Intelligence gathering*: testers identify potential targets by examining system, public information
  - *Threat modeling*: testers analyze threats, hypothesize vulnerabilities
  - *Vulnerability analysis*: testers determine which of hypothesized vulnerabilities exist
  - *Exploitation*: testers determine whether identified vulnerabilities can be exploited (using social engineering as well as technical means)
  - *Post-exploitation*: analyze effects of successful exploitations; try to conceal exploitations
  - *Reporting*: document actions, results
- Strengths: detailed description of methodology
- Weakness: lack of emphasis on generalizing new vulnerabilities from existing ones

# Michigan Terminal System

- General-purpose OS running on IBM 360, 370 systems
- Class exercise: gain access to terminal control structures
  - Had approval and support of center staff
  - Began with authorized account (level 3)

# Step 1: Information Gathering

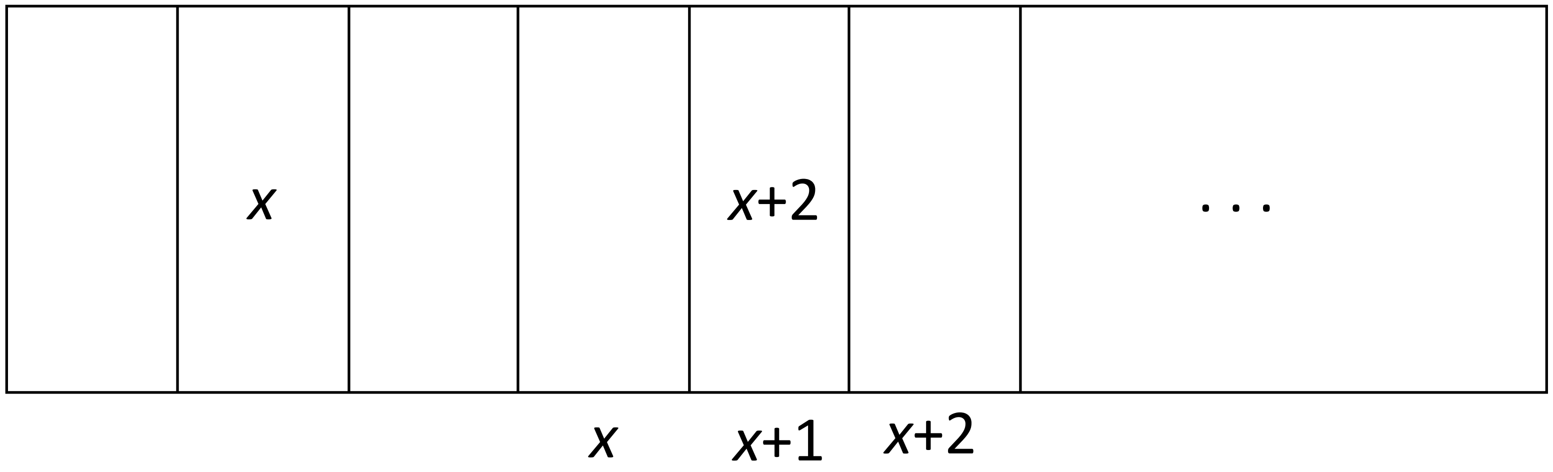
- Learn details of system's control flow and supervisor
  - When program ran, memory split into segments
  - 0-4: supervisor, system programs, system state
    - Protected by hardware mechanisms
  - 5: system work area, process-specific information including privilege level
    - Process should not be able to alter this
  - 6 on: user process information
    - Process can alter these
- Focus on segment 5

# Step 2: Information Gathering

- Segment 5 protected by virtual memory protection system
  - System mode: process can access, alter data in segment 5, and issue calls to supervisor
  - User mode: segment 5 not present in process address space (and so can't be modified)
- Run in user mode when user code being executed
- User code issues system call, which in turn issues supervisor call

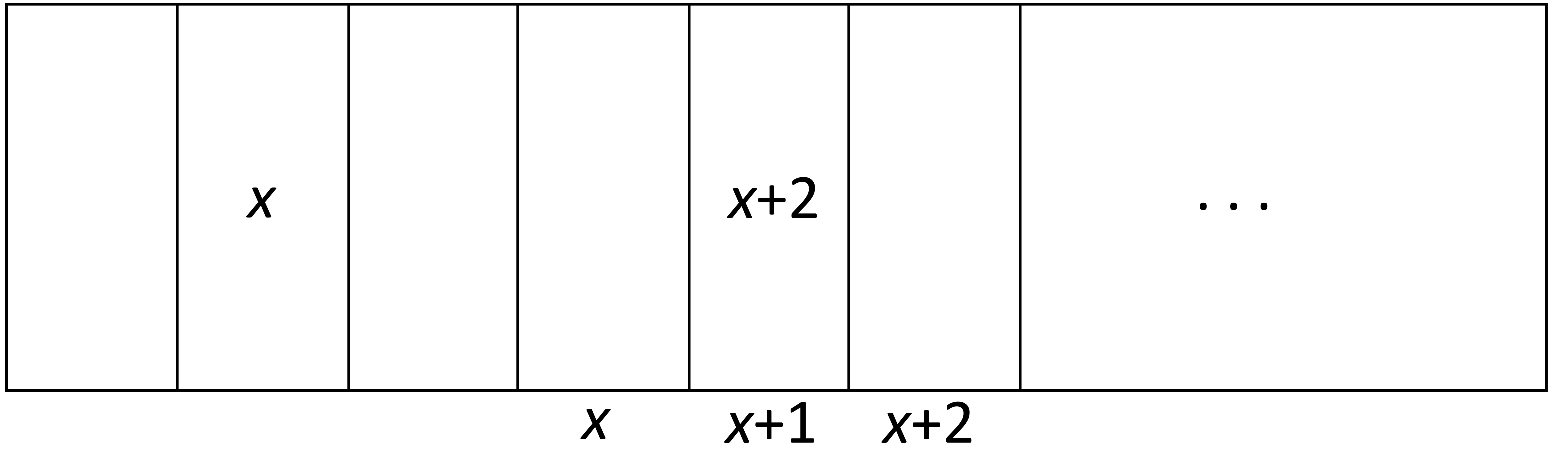
# How to Make a Supervisor Call

- System code checks parameters to ensure supervisor accesses authorized locations only
  - Parameters passed as list of addresses (*x*, *x*+1, *x*+2) constructed in user segment
  - Address of list (*x*) passed via register



# Step 3: Flaw Hypothesis

- Consider switch from user to system mode
  - System mode requires supervisor privileges
- Found: a parameter could point to another element in parameter list
  - Below: address in location $x$+1 is that of parameter at $x$+2
  - Means: system or supervisor procedure could alter parameter’s address *after* checking validity of old address



# Step 4: Flaw Testing

- Find a system routine that:
  - Used this calling convention;
  - Took at least 2 parameters and altered 1
  - Could be made to change parameter to any value (such as an address in segment 5)
- Chose line input routine
  - Returns line number, length of line, line read
- Setup:
  - Set address for storing line number to be address of line length

# Step 5: Execution

- System routine validated all parameter addresses
  - All were indeed in user segment
- Supervisor read input line
  - Line length set to value to be written into segment 5
- Line number stored in parameter list
  - Line number was set to be address in segment 5
- When line read, line length written into location address of which was in parameter list
  - So it overwrote value in segment 5

# Step 6: Flaw Generalization

- Could not overwrite anything in segments 0-4
  - Protected by hardware
- Testers realized that privilege level in segment 5 controlled ability to issue supervisor calls (as opposed to system calls)
  - And one such call turned off hardware protection for segments 0-4 …
- Effect: this flaw allowed attackers to alter anything in memory, thereby completely controlling computer

# Burroughs B6700

- System architecture: based on strict file typing
  - Entities: ordinary users, privileged users, privileged programs, OS tasks
    - Ordinary users tightly restricted
    - Other 3 can access file data without restriction but constrained from compromising integrity of system
  - No assemblers; compilers output executable code
  - Data files, executable files have different types
    - Only compilers can produce executables
    - Writing to executable or its attributes changes its type to data
- Class exercise: obtain status of privileged user

# Step 1: Information Gathering

- System had tape drives
  - Writing file to tape preserved file contents
  - Header record indicates file attributes including type
- Data could be copied from one tape to another
  - If you change data, it’s still data

# Step 2: Flaw Hypothesis

- System cannot detect change to executable file if that file is altered off-line

# Step 3: Flaw Testing

- Write small program to change type of any file from data to executable
  - Compiled, but could not be used yet as it would alter file attributes, making target a data file
  - Write this to tape
- Write a small utility to copy contents of tape 1 to tape 2
  - Utility also changes header record of contents to indicate file was a compiler (and so could output executables)

# Creating the Compiler

- Run copy program
  - As header record copied, type becomes “compiler”
- Reinstall program as a new compiler
- Write new subroutine, compile it normally, and change machine code to give privileges to anyone calling it (this makes it data, of course)
  - Now use new compiler to change its type from data to executable
- Write third program to call this
  - Now you have privileges

# Corporate Computer System

- Goal: determine whether corporate security measures were effective in keeping external attackers from accessing system
- Testers focused on policies and procedures
    - Both technical and non-technical

# Step 1: Information Gathering

- Searched Internet
  - Got names of employees, officials
  - Got telephone number of local branch, and from them got copy of annual report
- Constructed much of the company's organization from this data
  - Including list of some projects on which individuals were working

# Step 2: Get Telephone Directory

- Corporate directory would give more needed information about structure
  - Tester impersonated new employee
    - Learned two numbers needed to have something delivered off-site: employee number of person requesting shipment, and employee's Cost Center number
  - Testers called secretary of executive they knew most about
    - One impersonated an employee, got executive's employee number
    - Another impersonated auditor, got Cost Center number
  - Had corporate directory sent to off-site "subcontractor"

# Step 3: Flaw Hypothesis

- Controls blocking people giving passwords away not fully communicated to new employees
  - Testers impersonated secretary of senior executive
  - Called appropriate office
  - Claimed senior executive upset he had not been given names of employees hired that week
  - Got the names

# Step 4: Flaw Testing

- Testers called newly hired people
  - Claimed to be with computer center
  - Provided “Computer Security Awareness Briefing” over phone
  - During this, learned:
    - Types of computer systems used
    - Employees’ numbers, logins, and passwords
- Called computer center to get modem numbers
  - These bypassed corporate firewalls
- Success

# Debate

- How valid are these tests?
  - Not a substitute for good, thorough specification, rigorous design, careful and correct implementation, meticulous testing
  - Very valuable *a posteriori* testing technique
    - Ideally unnecessary, but in practice very necessary
- Finds errors introduced due to interactions with users, environment
  - Especially errors from incorrect maintenance and operation
  - Examines system, site through eyes of attacker

# Problems

- Flaw Hypothesis Methodology depends on caliber of testers to hypothesize and generalize flaws
- Flaw Hypothesis Methodology does not provide a way to examine system systematically
  - Vulnerability classification schemes help here