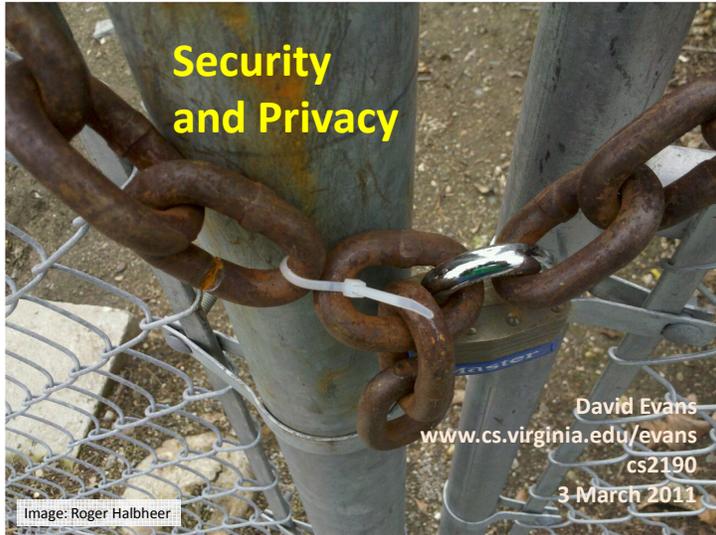


Security and Privacy



David Evans
www.cs.virginia.edu/evans
cs2190
3 March 2011

Image: Roger Halbheer

Today's Menu

What Every ~~Computer~~ ^{Human} Scientist Should Know about Security

GuardRails

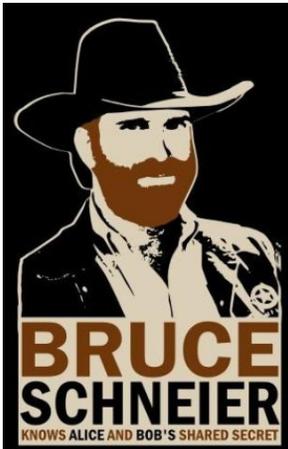
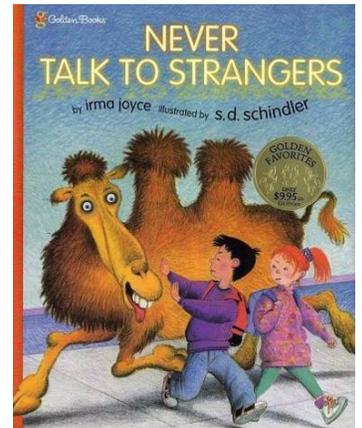
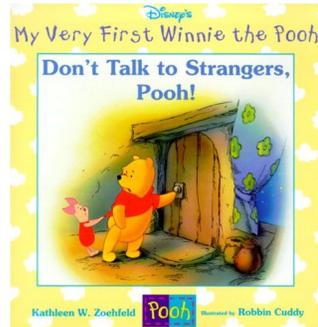
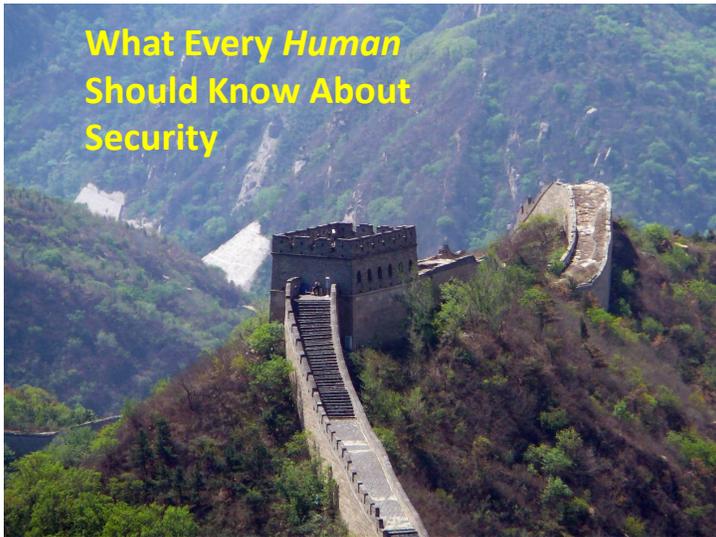
- Jonathan Burket (BACS 2)
- Patrick Mutchler (BSCS 4)
- Michael Weaver (BSCS 4)
- Muzzammil Zaveri (BACS 4)

Efficient Secure Computation

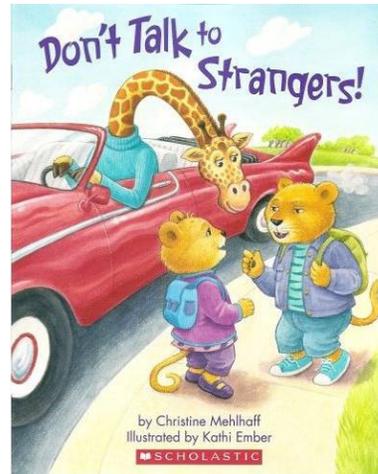
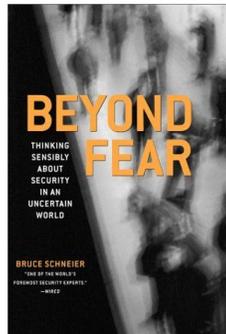
- Yan Huang (CS PhD)
- Yikan Chen (CpE PhD)
- Jerry Ye (BSCS 3)
- Samee Zahur (CS PhD)

I'm looking for new students for the summer for both projects (and other ideas)!

What Every Human Should Know About Security



“Many children are taught never to talk to strangers, an extreme precaution with minimal security benefit.”



“Emma Lion loves to make new friends, but Mama tells her to be careful and never talk to strangers. Emma sees new people to meet everywhere she goes. How will she know who is a stranger?”

Security

- Technical questions
 - Figuring out who is not a “stranger” (**authentication**)
 - Controlling access to resources (**protection** and **authorization**)
- Value judgments
 - Managing risk vs. benefit (**policy**)
- Deterrents
 - If you get caught, bad things happen to you

Protecting assets from misuse

Computer Security

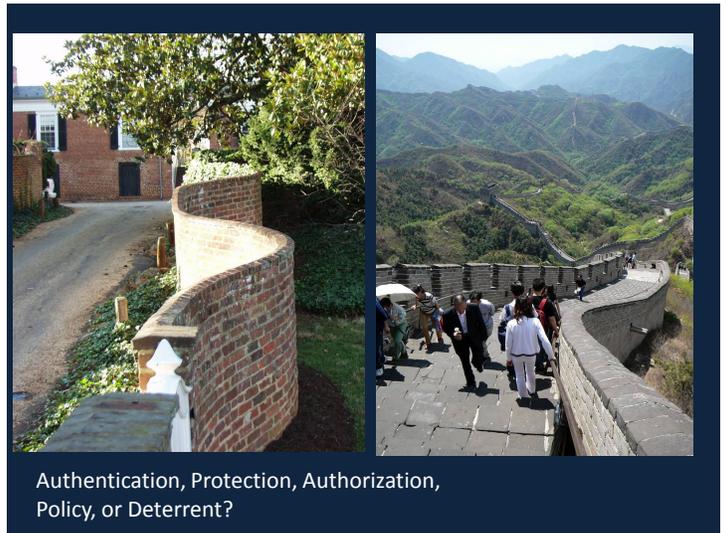


Study of computing systems in the presence of *adversaries*

about what happens when people don't follow the rules

Quiz

Authentication, Protection, Authorization, Policy, or Deterrent?



Authentication, Protection, Authorization, Policy, or Deterrent?

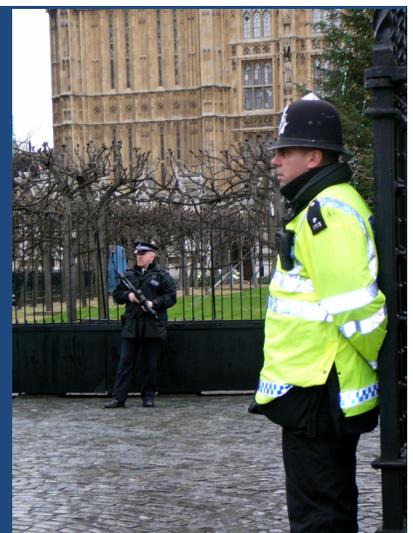


Authentication, Protection, Authorization, Policy, or Deterrent?

Charlottesville Airport, Dec 2001

Authentication, Protection, Authorization, Policy, or Deterrent?

British Parliament, Dec 2007





A (Nearly) Painless Solution to Web Application Security

Jonathan Burket, Patrick Mutchler,
Michael Weaver, Muzzammil Zaveri

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Web Security is Annoying and Tedious

Access Control

```
if include_subprojects && !active_children.empty?
  ids = [id] + active_children.collect{|c| c.id}
  conditions = ["#{Project.table_name}.id IN (#{ids.join(',')})"
    AND #{Project.visible_by}"]
```

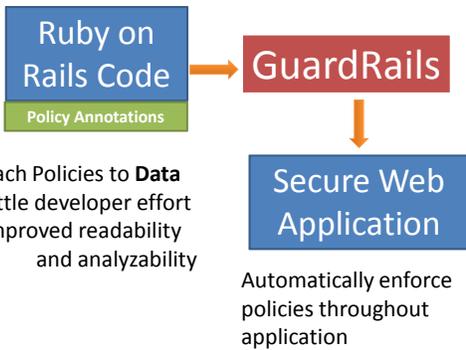
(Example from Redmine project management tool)

Input Validation

```
"User: <a href='profile_page'> + user_name + "</a>"
My user_name is "<script language='javascript'>doEvil();</script>"
```

(Cross-site scripting)

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15

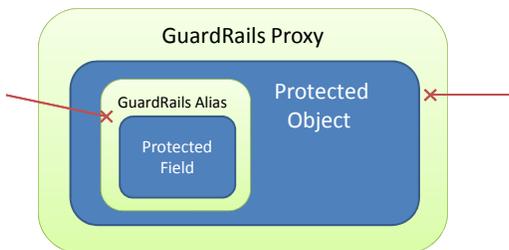
Example Policies

Annotation	Meaning
@delete, :admin, :to login	Only administrators can delete this object
@edit, pswrd, self.id == user.id, :to login	Only the user may change that user's password
@create, User, log_create; true	Whenever a User object is created, write to log

Policies are attached to classes or individual fields.
Can perform arbitrary checking and actions based on read, edit, append, create, destroy events.

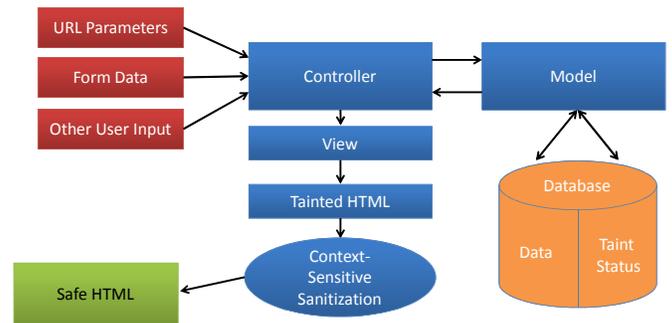
16

Enforcing Policies



17

Taint Tracking



"foo" + "bar" → "foobar"

18

Possible Projects



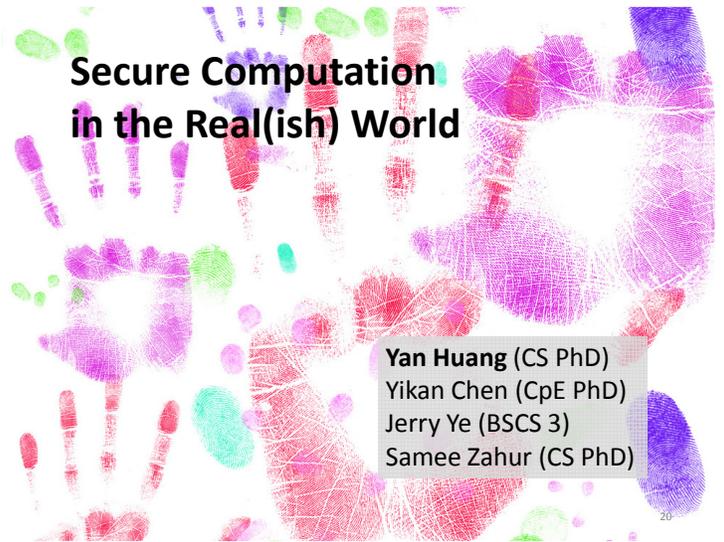
Automating Annotations

Client/Server Side Integration

Evaluation

19

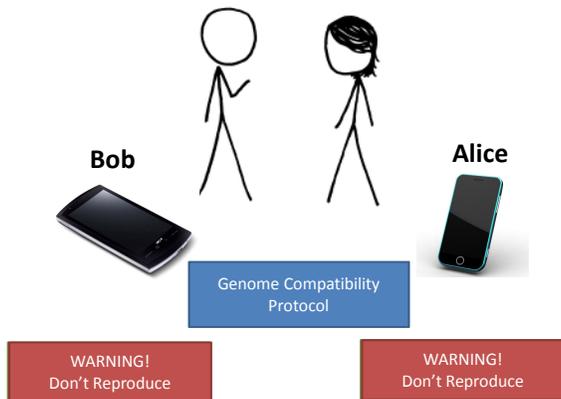
Secure Computation in the Real(ish) World



Yan Huang (CS PhD)
Yikan Chen (CpE PhD)
Jerry Ye (BSCS 3)
Samee Zahur (CS PhD)

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"Genetic Dating"



21



TheScientist News Current Issue Archive Sun

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2 comments
Comment on this news story
By Kerry Grens

Forget mistletoe - what about DNA?

A new dating service matches singles using major histocompatibility complex genes

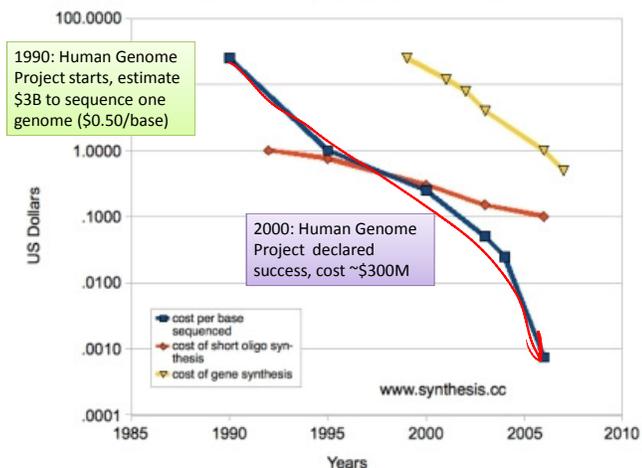


ScientificMatch.com
"The Science of Love"

22

Cost Per Base of DNA Sequencing and Synthesis

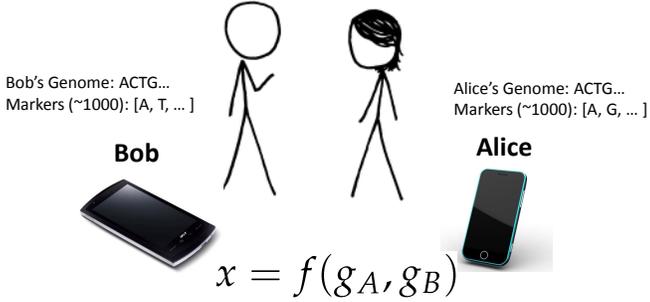
Rob Carlson, November 2008, www.synthesis.cc



Year	reference	Technology	Sample	Average Reported Coverage depth (fold)	Reported sequencing consumables cost	Estimated cost per 40-fold coverage
	S4	Sanger (ABI)	JCV	7	\$10,000,000	\$57,000,000
	S5	Roche(454)	JDW	7	\$1,000,000	\$5,700,000
	S6	Illumina	NA18507	30	\$250,000	\$330,000
	S7	Helicos	SRQ	28	\$48,000	\$69,000
2009	this work	this work	NA07022	87	\$8,005	\$3,700
2009	this work	this work	NA19240	63	\$3,451	\$2,200
2009	this work	this work	NA20431	45	\$1,726	\$1,500

[Human Genome Sequencing Using Unchained Base Reads on Self-Assembling DNA Nanarrays](#). Radoje Drmanac, Andrew B. Sparks, Matthew J. Callow, Aaron L. Halpern, Norman L. Burns, Bahram G. Kermani, Paolo Carnevali, Igor Nazarenko, Geoffrey B. Nilsen, George Yeung, Fredrik Dahl, Andres Fernandez, Bryan Staker, Krishna P. Pant, Jonathan Baccash, Adam P. Borcharding, Anushka Brownley, Ryan Cedeno, Linsu Chen, Dan Chernikoff, Alex Cheung, Razvan Chirita, Benjamin Curson, Jessica C. Ebert, Coleen R. Hacker, Robert Hartlage, Brian Hauser, Steve Huang, Yuan Jiang, Vitali Karpinchyk, Mark Koenig, Calvin Kong, Tom Landers, Catherine Le, Jia Liu, Celeste E. McBride, Matt Morenzoni, Robert E. Morey, Karl Mutch, Helena Perazich, Kimberly Perry, Brock A. Peters, Joe Peterson, Charit L. Pethiyagoda, Kaliprasad Pothuraju, Claudia Richter, Abraham M. Rosenbaum, Shaunak Roy, Jay Shafto, Uladzislau Sharanovich, Karen W. Shannon, Conrad G. Sheppy, Michel Sun, Joseph V. Thakuria, Anne Tran, Dylan Vu, Alexander Wait Zarenek, Xiaodi Wu, Snezana Drmanac, Arnold R. Oliphant, William C. Banyai, Bruce Martin, Dennis G. Ballinger, George M. Church, Clifford A. Reid. *Science*, January 2010.

Secure Two-Party Computation



Can Alice and Bob compute a function of their private data, without exposing anything about their data (other than the result)?

Secure Function Evaluation

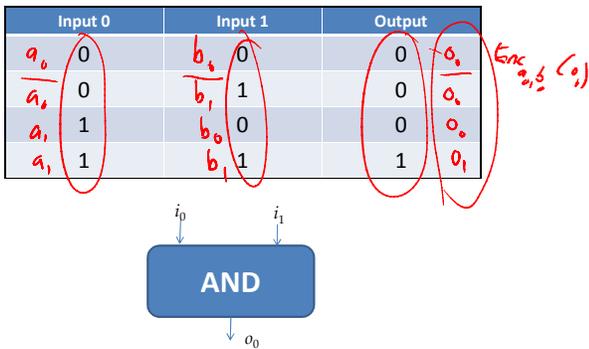
Alice (circuit generator) **Bob (circuit evaluator)**
 Agree on $f(a, b) \rightarrow x$
 Picks $a \in \{0, 1\}^s$ Picks $b \in \{0, 1\}^t$

Garbled Circuit Protocol

Outputs $f(a, b)$
without revealing a
to Bob or b to Alice.

Andrew Yao, 1982/1986

Computing with Lookup Tables



Computing with Garbled Tables

Input 0	Input 1	Output
a_0	b_0	
a_0	b_1	
a_1	b_0	
a_1	b_1	

Computing with Garbled Tables

Input 0	Input 1	Output
a_0	b_0	$Enc_{a_0, b_0}(o_0)$
a_0	b_1	$Enc_{a_0, b_1}(o_0)$
a_1	b_0	$Enc_{a_1, b_0}(o_0)$
a_1	b_1	$Enc_{a_1, b_1}(o_1)$

Garbled Circuit Protocol

Alice (circuit generator) **Bob (circuit evaluator)**
 Creates random keys: $a_0, a_1, b_0, b_1, o_0, o_1$

$E_{a_0, b_0}(o_0)$
$E_{a_1, b_1}(o_1)$
$E_{a_1, b_0}(o_0)$
$E_{a_0, b_1}(o_0)$

Sends a_i to Bob based on her input value

How does the Bob learn his own input wires?

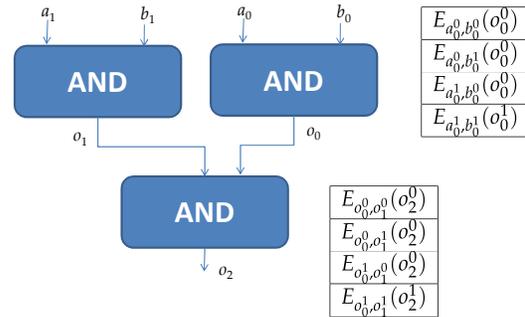
Primitive: Oblivious Transfer



Oblivious: Alice doesn't learn which secret Bob obtains
Transfer: Bob learns one of Alice's secrets

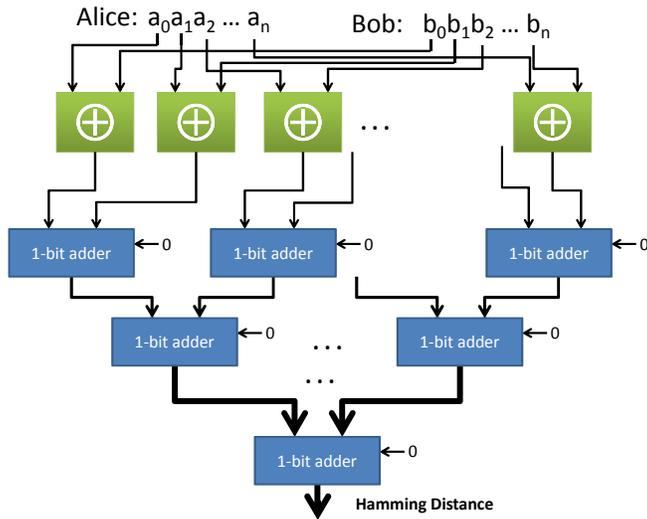
Rabin, 1981; Even, Goldreich, and Lempel, 1985; many subsequent papers

Chaining Garbled Circuits

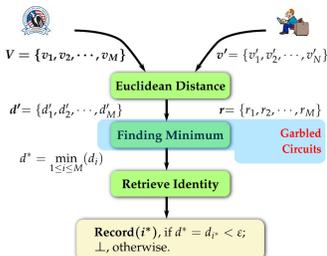


Building Secure Computing Systems

We can do **any** computation privately this way!
Cost metric very different from normal circuits
 Generating/evaluating each gate requires several encryption operations
 Can only execute each gate **once**
XOR is free (and **NOT**) is nearly free
Framework for Efficiently Executing Circuits
 Pipeline generation and evaluation



Possible Projects



Design and implement a secure computation
 Fingerprint matching
 Genome analysis
 Image recognition
 Auctions

Improve garbled circuit evaluation
 Multi-core, GPU
Stronger Adversary Model

