

# Modeling Vulnerabilities

*from buffer overflows to insider threat*

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**NSF I/UCRC CIP MEETING**

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## Motivation

# Motivation

What does it mean for a system to be secure?

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# Motivation

What does it mean for a system to be secure?

**physically secure?**

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# Motivation

What does it mean for a system to be secure?

**cannot be misused by insiders?**

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# Motivation

What does it mean for a system to be secure?

**only authorized persons have access?**

**only authorized user accounts have access?**

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# Motivation

What does it mean for a system to be secure?

**no buffer overflow bugs?**

**no buffer overflow vulnerabilities?**

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# Motivation

What do all of these examples have in common?

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# Motivation

What do all of these examples have in common?

# POLICY

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# Motivation

What does it mean for a system to be secure?

physically secure?

**policy defines...**  
**the physical requirements of the system**

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# Motivation

What does it mean for a system to be secure?

**cannot be misused by insiders?**

**policy defines...**  
**how the system is *intended* to be used**

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# Motivation

What does it mean for a system to be secure?

**only authorized persons have access?**  
**only authorized user accounts have access?**

**policy defines...**  
**who is authorized for what type of access**

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# Motivation

What does it mean for a system to be secure?

no buffer overflow bugs?

no buffer overflow vulnerabilities?

policy defines...

**the difference between bug & vulnerability**

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# Motivation

What does it mean for a system to be secure?

**no vulnerabilities**

where a *vulnerability* is a set of conditions  
that may lead to a potential policy violation

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# Motivation

How do we define policy?

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# Background

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# Background

How do we define policy?

## Unifying Policy Hierarchy

*(Adam Carlson, Master's Thesis)*

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# Unifying Policy Hierarchy

## Oracle Policy

- Represents the intent and will of policy makers
- May not be explicitly specified

*Example:*

Xander is authorized to read file `readme.txt`

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# Unifying Policy Hierarchy

## Feasible Policy

- Represents the intent and will of policy makers
- Takes into account the mechanics and available access controls of the system

*Example:*

User account xander is authorized to read file  
readme.txt

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# Unifying Policy Hierarchy

## Configured Policy

- Represents the policy configured on the machine

*Example:*

All user accounts are authorized to read file  
readme.txt

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# Unifying Policy Hierarchy

## Actual Policy

- Represents the policy currently in effect on the machine

*Example:*

No user can read file `readme.txt`  
(potentially result of denial of service attack)

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# Unifying Policy Hierarchy

## Oracle Policy

*Captures policy maker's intent*

## Feasible Policy

*Considers limitations of system*

## Configured Policy

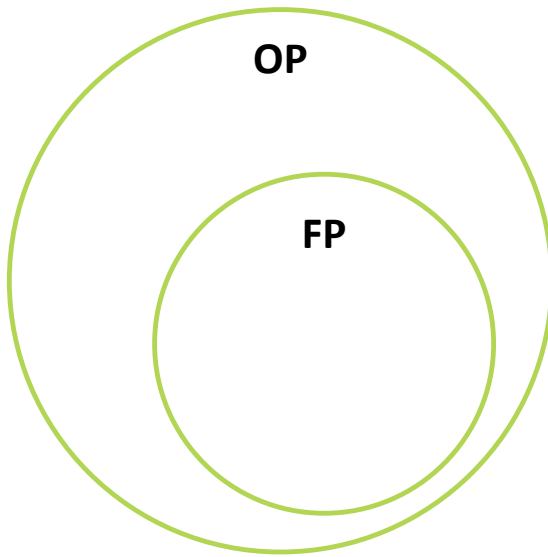
*Policy as configured on system*

## Actual Policy

*Policy currently in effect on system*

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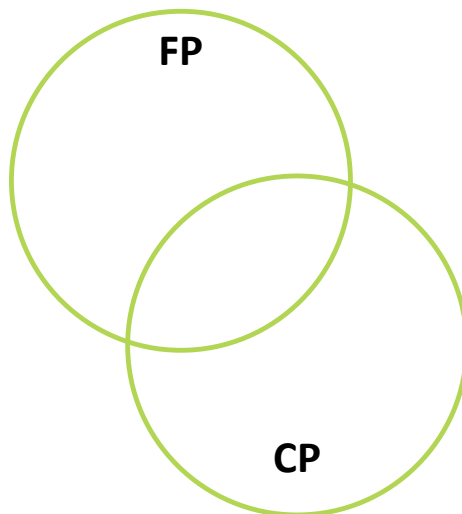
# Unifying Policy Hierarchy



**OP  $\neq$  FP**  
**Inherent**  
**Vulnerability**

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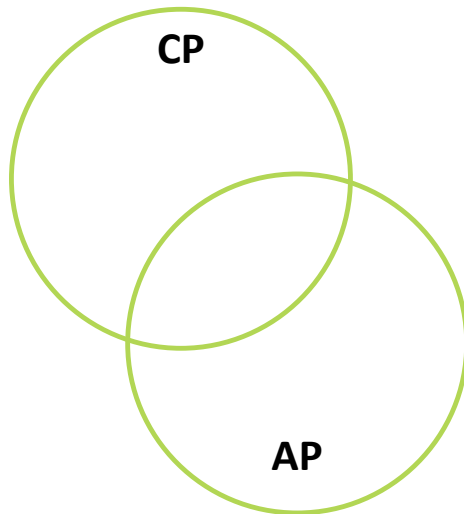
# Unifying Policy Hierarchy



**FP  $\neq$  CP**  
**Configuration**  
**Vulnerability**

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# Unifying Policy Hierarchy



**CP  $\neq$  AP**  
**Runtime**  
**Vulnerability**

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# Proposal

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# Proposal

**1**

**Expand application of the hierarchy**

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# Proposal

**1**

**Expand application of the hierarchy**

Insider Threat

Social Engineering

Network Viewpoint

*And more...*

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# Proposal

1

Expand application of the hierarchy

**Insider Threat**

Social Engineering

Network Viewpoint

*And more...*

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## Insider Threat

“exists whenever a lower policy level has *more* authorized privileges than a higher policy level”

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# Insider Threat

“exists whenever a lower policy level has *more* authorized privileges than a higher policy level”

OP: Yasmin may use the system to read medical records to treat patients.

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# Insider Threat

“exists whenever a lower policy level has *more* authorized privileges than a higher policy level”

OP: Yasmin may use the system to read medical records to treat patients.

FP: User account `yasmin` may use the system to read medical records.

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# Proposal

1

Expand application of the hierarchy

Insider Threat

Social Engineering

**Network Viewpoint**

*And more...*

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## Network Viewpoint

In original approach, each system has its own associated policy hierarchy.

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# Network Viewpoint

In original approach, each system has its own associated policy hierarchy.

**How do we expand this to a more network-based approach?**

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## Proposal

- 1** Expand application of the hierarchy
- 2** Use model to perform threat analysis

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# Threat Analysis

**“Gap Analysis”**

Examine the “gap” between levels of the policy hierarchy, i.e. everywhere two consecutive levels do not match.

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# Threat Analysis

“Gap Analysis”



**Threat Analysis**

Next, determine the potential threat caused by these gaps.

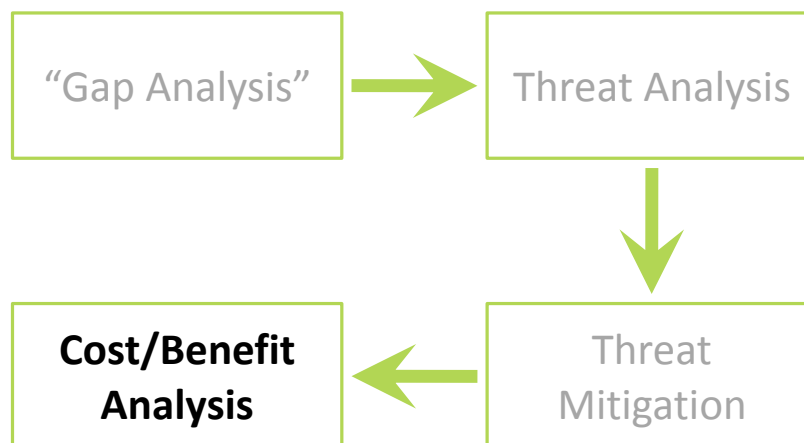
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# Threat Analysis



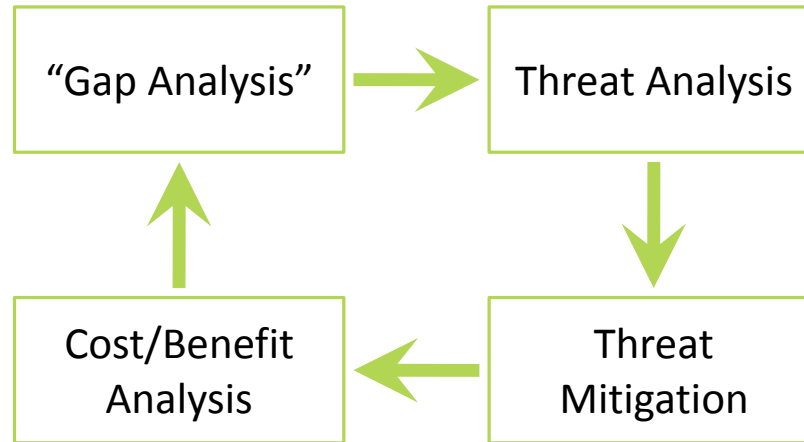
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# Threat Analysis



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# Threat Analysis



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## Proposal

- 1** Expand application of the hierarchy
- 2** Use model to perform threat analysis
- 3** Present findings in a wiki format

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# Questions?