

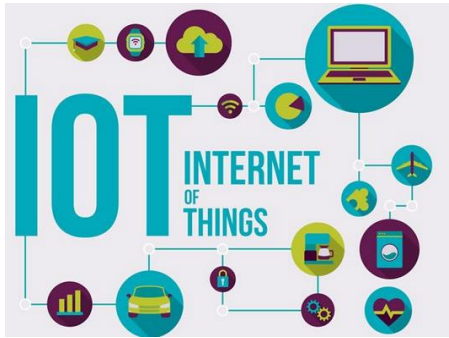


Network Security (CS6500)

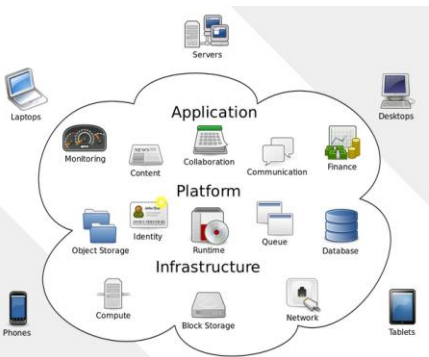
Chester Rebeiro

IIT Madras

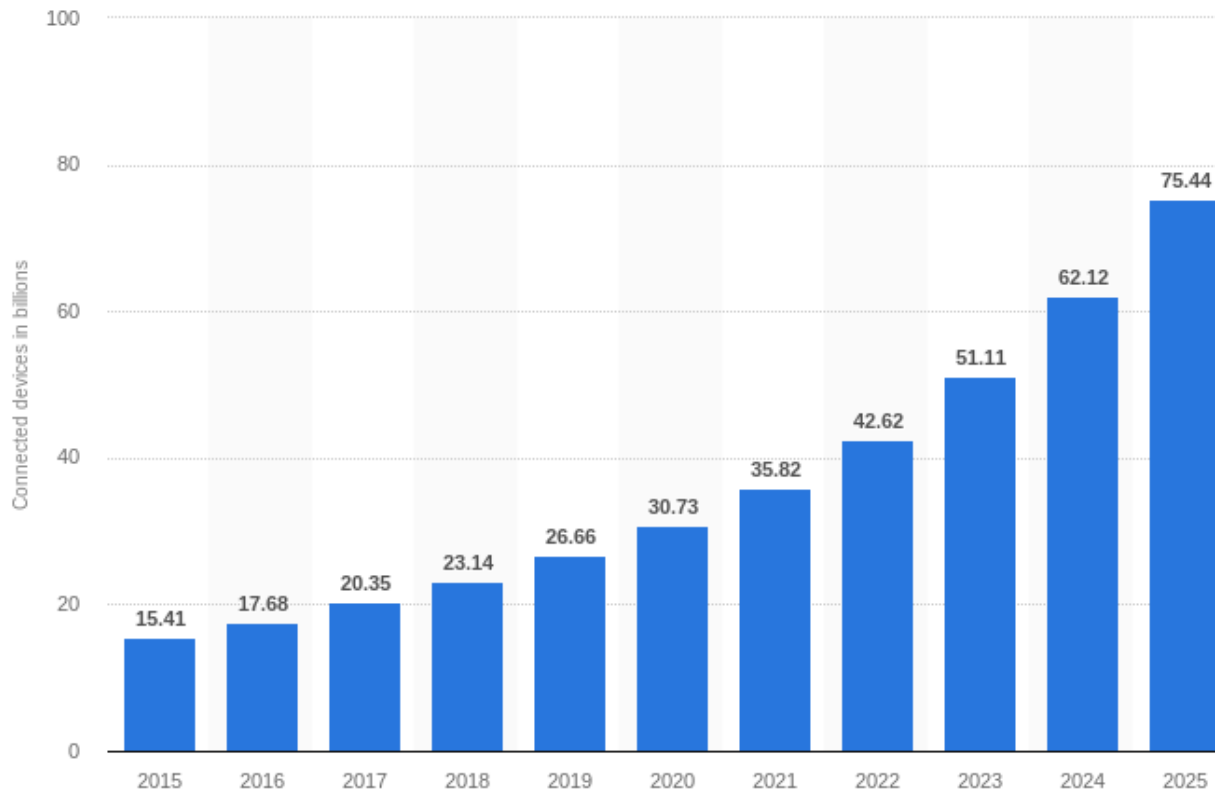
Connected Devices



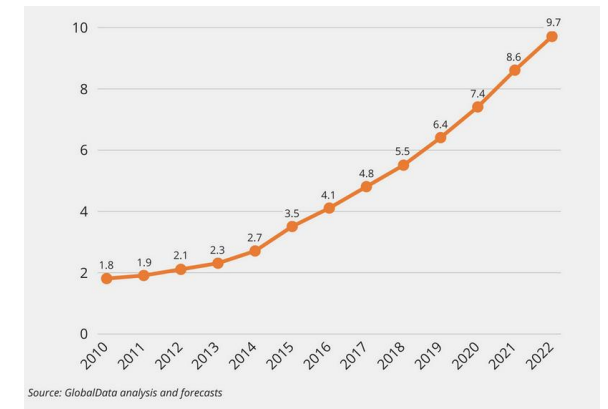
IoT / Smart cities



Cloud computing



Critical Infrastructure

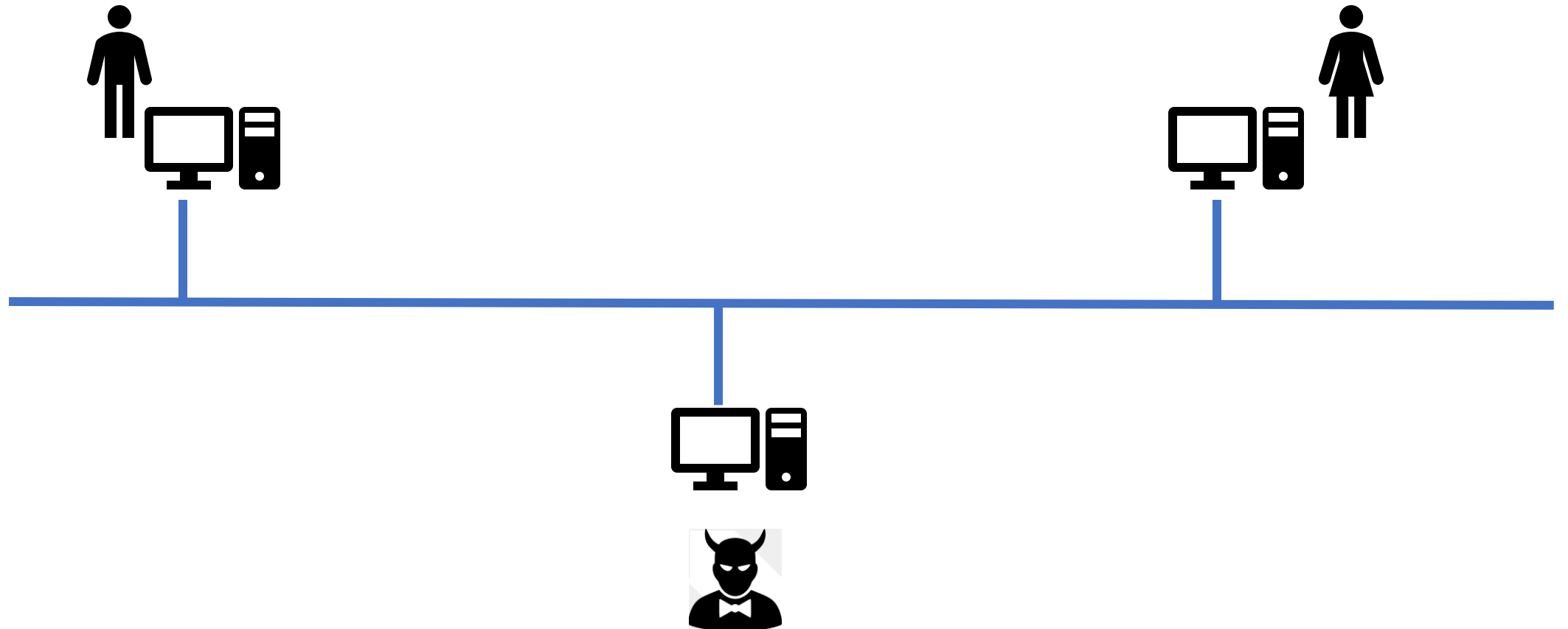


Online Services

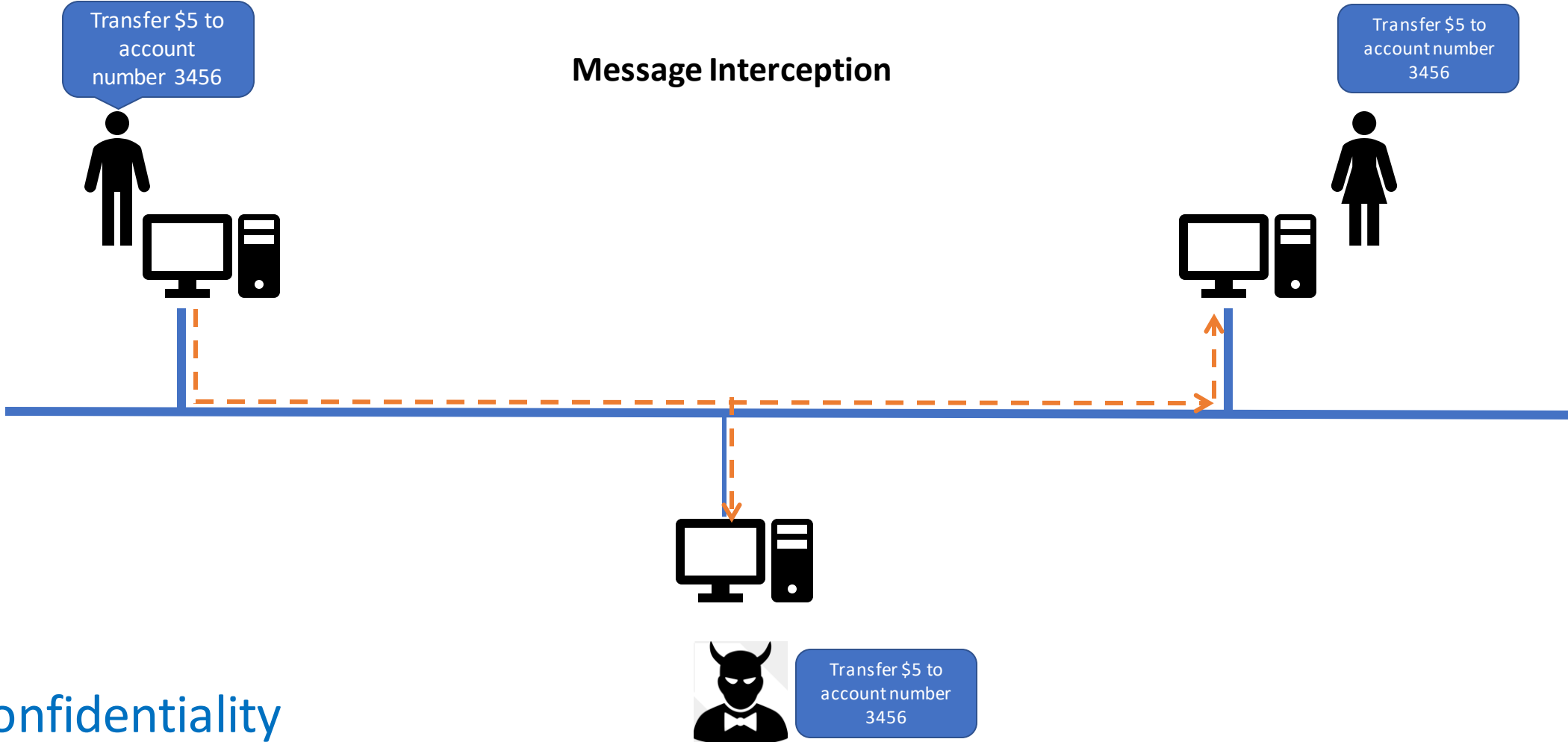
Network Security (Statistics)

- In 2016, the U.S government spent a \$28 billion on cyber-security.
- The potential cost of cyber-crime to the global community is \$500 billion, and a data breach will cost the average company about \$3.8 million (Microsoft).
- Ransomware attacks increased by 36 percent in 2017.
- 1 in 131 emails contains a malware.
- In 2017, 6.5 percent of people are victims of identity fraud resulting in fraudsters defrauding people of about \$16 billion.
- **Unfilled cyber security jobs are expected to reach 3.5 million by 2021 — compared to about 1 million in 2016.**

Network Attacks: What is it all about?



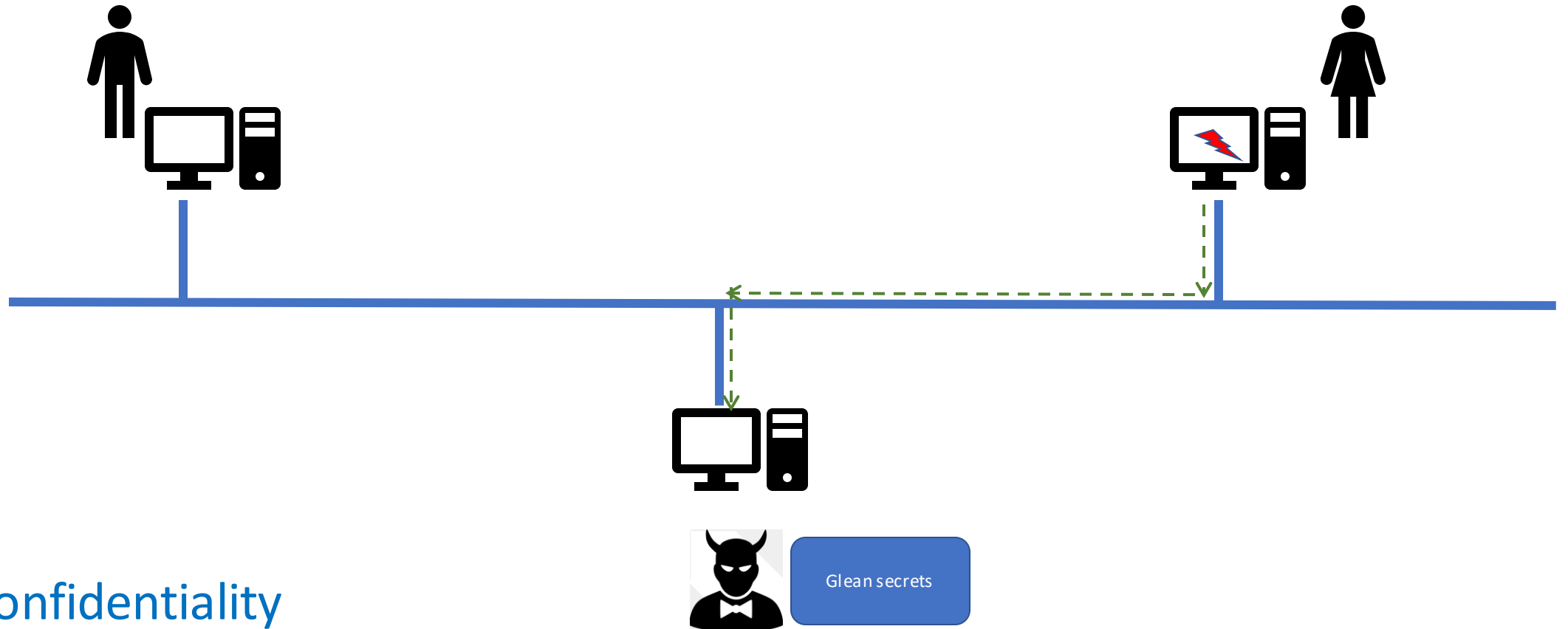
Network Attacks: What is it all about?



Confidentiality

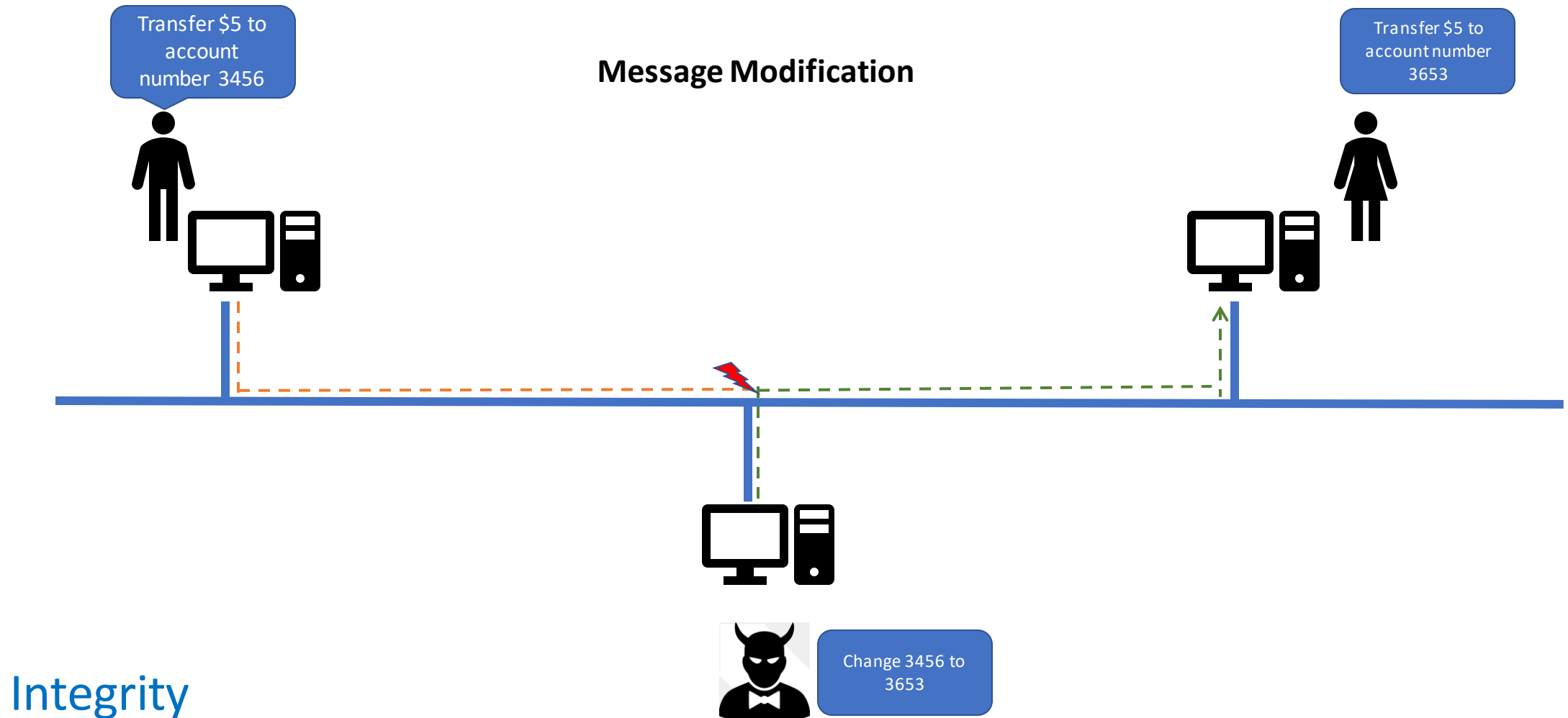
Network Attacks: What is it all about?

Glean Secrets



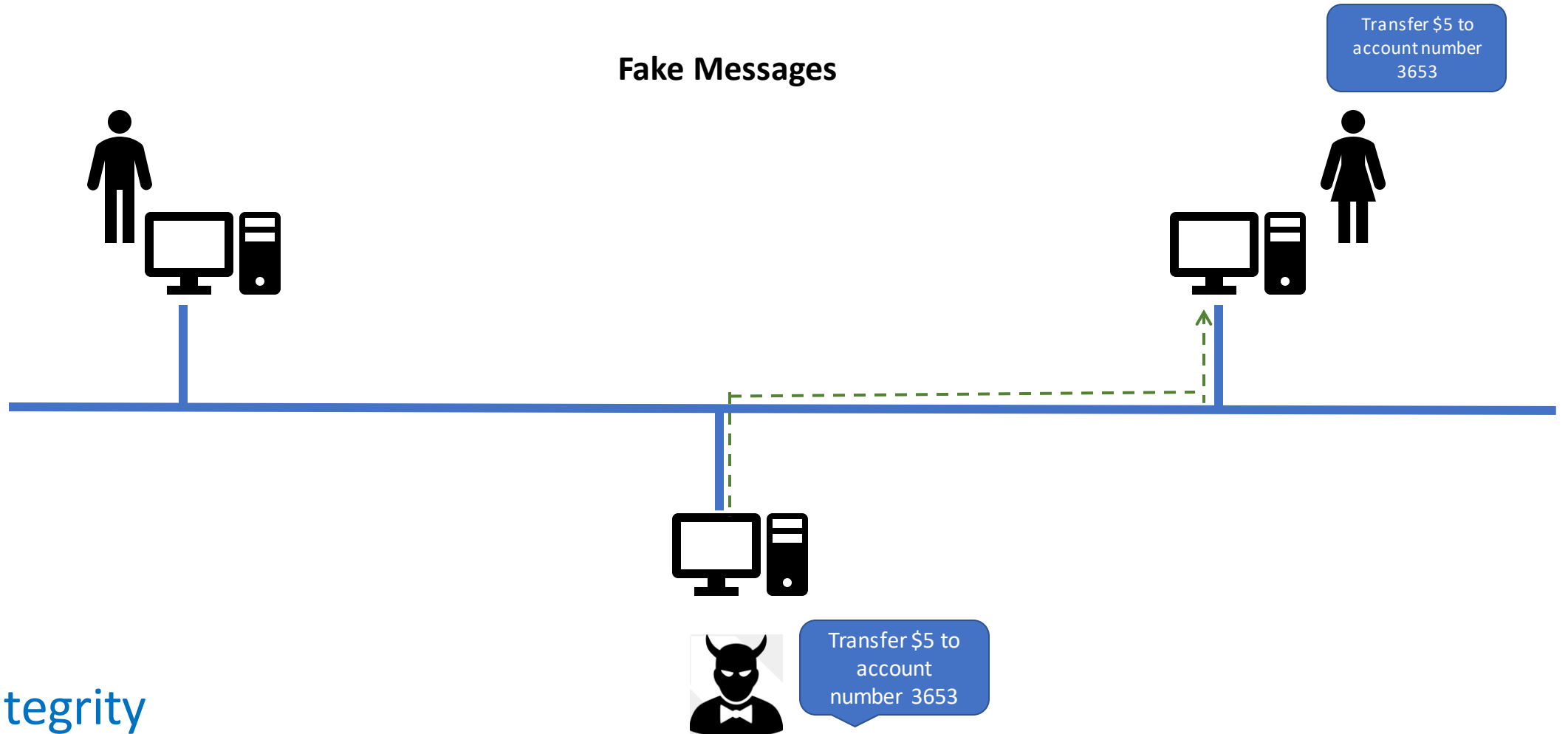
Confidentiality

Network Attacks: What is it all about?



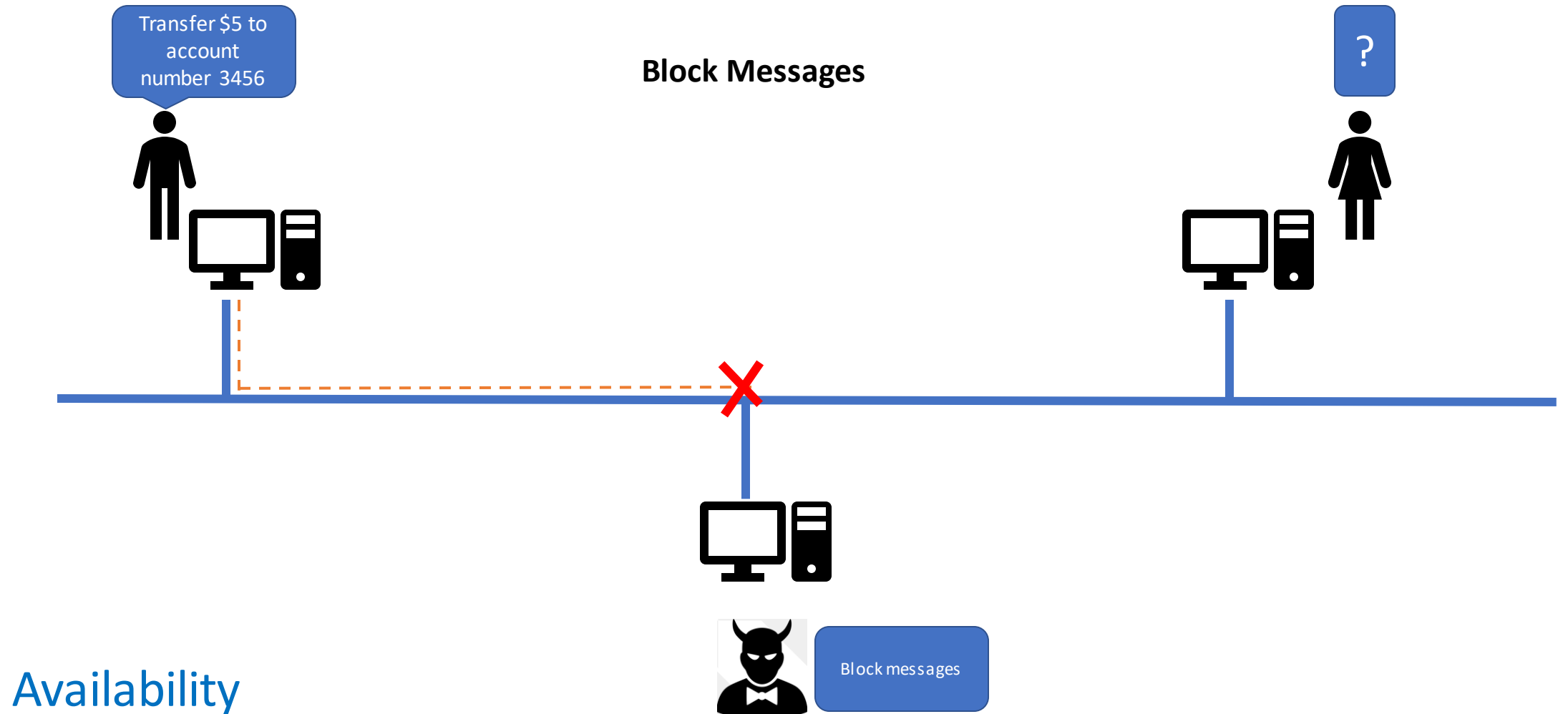
Network Attacks: What is it all about?

Fake Messages



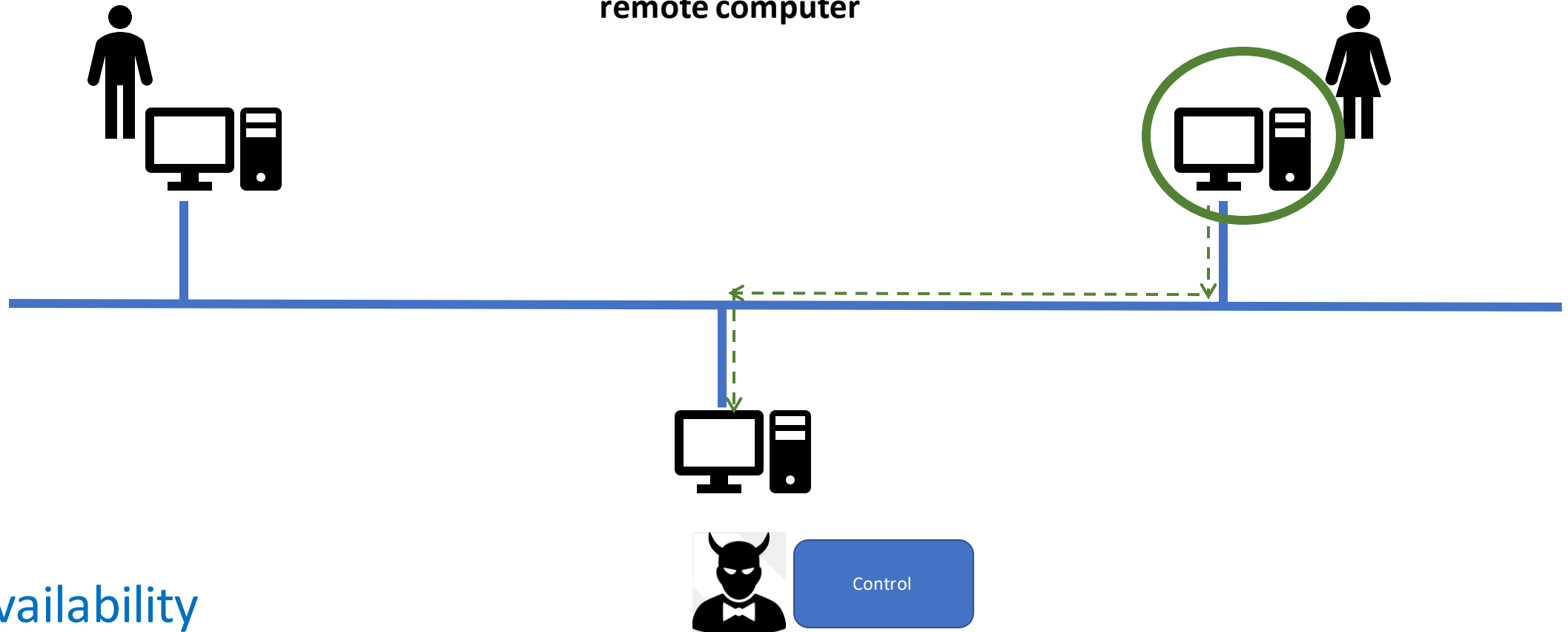
Integrity

Network Attacks: What is it all about?



Network Attacks: What is it all about?

Take control of a remote computer



Availability

Why are there so many threats?

Weakest Link matters!

Several possible weak links

- Shared networks
- Multiple untrusted devices in a network (Hardware Trojans)
- Buggy programs (Heartbleed bug, 2014)
- Design flaws in communication protocols and in applications (WPA2 attack, 2017)

Why are there so many threats?

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Several possible weak links

- Shared networks
- Multiple untrusted devices in a network (Hardware Trojans)
- Buggy programs (Heartbleed bug, 2014)
- Design flaws in communication protocols and in applications (WPA2 attack, 2017)
- User ignorance (not all users have taken CS6500)

Cryptography

It is not the panacea for all network security problems

- but provides tools to achieve confidentiality and integrity



This Course (contents)

Part 1

Network Protocol Attacks

(Sniffing/Spoofing, TCP Attacks, DNS attacks, firewalls, and IDS)

Part 2

Cryptography (basics)

Public key and private key algorithms

Part 3

Using Cryptography to achieve secure communication

Key distribution and management
Virtual Private Network
Public Key Infrastructure
Transport Layer Security

Part 4

Tools for ethical hacking

(if time permits)

Anonymous Routing and Dark Web

This Course (What to expect?)

- **Loads of Assignments (50%)**
 - Capture the flag contests (roughly once every 3 to 4 weeks)
 - Programming assignments (around 6 to 7 of them)
- **Quizzes**
 - Mid semester exam (20%)
 - End semester exam (20%)
- **Reading Assignment (10%)**

This Course (Expected Learning)

- Appreciate and recreate various network security attacks
- Be able to apply cryptography to achieve security
- Be aware of various research problems in the area of network and cyber security

Textbooks

- **Computer Security: A Hands-on Approach**

Author: Wenliang Du, Syracuse University

First Printing: October 2017

Publisher: CreateSpace

- **Cryptography Theory and Practice**

Author: Douglas R. Stinson

Publisher: CRC Press

Schedule

- **Three theory classes a week**

- Monday (10:00 to 10:50AM)
- Tuesday (9:00 to 9:50AM)
- Wednesday (8:00 to 8:50AM)

- **Tutorials**

- Friday (12:00 to 12:50PM)
- Capture the flags contests will be mostly on Friday (evening) or Saturdays and announced in the class at-least 2 weeks early

Website and Communication

- **Website**

http://www.cse.iitm.ac.in/~chester/courses/19e_ns/index.html

- **Communication**

Google groups (link will be posted on IITM moodle)

- **Assignment Submissions**

IITM moodle