

Δευτέρα 27 Απριλίου. 18:00-21:00 στην Αίθουσα Συνεδρίων (Πορτοκαλί Αμφιθέατρο) του Πανεπιστημίου Πειραιώς, Καραολή & Δημητρίου 80 στον Πειραιά.



Prof. Christos Xenakis,

System Security Laboratory, Department of Digital Systems School of Information Communication Technologies University of Piraeus, Greece

# **Invited** speaker

- Arjen Kamphuis
  - Co-founder & Chief Technology Officer of Gendo
    - management consultancy firm specializing in technological innovation.
  - Holds a degree on Science & Policy from Utrecht University
  - Worked on IBM as computer engineer
  - He is expert in Information Security
  - He is the **co-author** of the book **entitled**:

"Information Security for Journalists, Protecting your story, your source and yourself online"

http://www.tcij.org/resources/handbooks/infosec





## **Arjen's presentation**

- 1. Privacy and control over information processing within Greece
- 2. How open source software can help Greece
  - Promote knowledge and innovation
  - Develop new market & business
  - Create jobs
- 3. Tips on cryptography and security

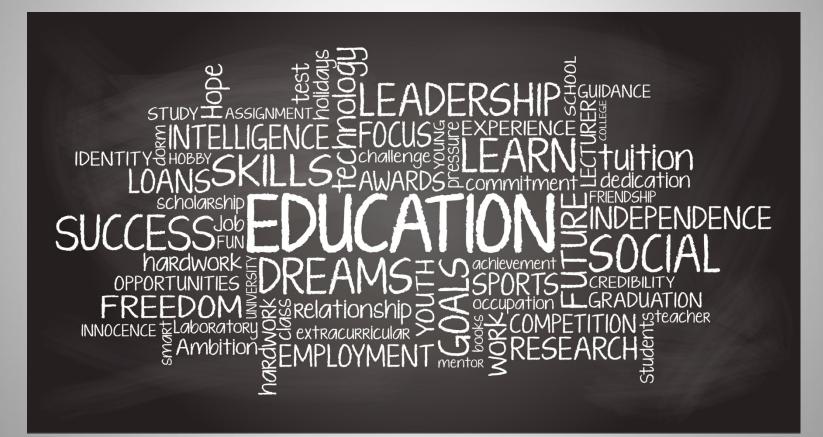
# What we are doing for Innovation on Privacy in Greece ???



### Research & Development in the Field of Security and Privacy



#### **Before R&D !**



#### A few words about us ...

- University of Piraeus, Greece
- School of Information and Communication Technologies
- Department of Digital Systems
- <u>System Security Laboratory</u> founded in 2008
- Research Development & Education
  - systems security, network security
  - computer security, forensics
  - risk analysis & management





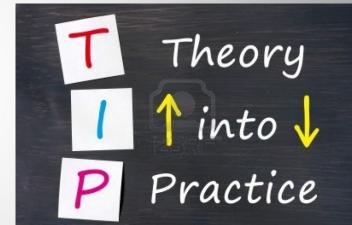
Piraeus



- Undergraduate studies ....
  - Security Policies and Security Management
  - Information Systems Security
  - Network Security
  - Cryptography
  - Mobile, wireless network security
  - Privacy enhancing technologies
  - Bachelor Thesis

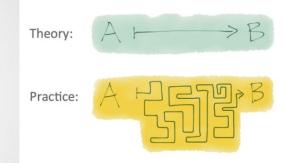


- Postgraduate studies in Digital Systems Security
- 1<sup>st</sup> semester
  - Security Management
  - Applied Cryptography
  - Information Systems Security
  - Network Security



Security Assessment and Vulnerability Exploitation

- Postgraduate studies in Digital Systems Security
- 2<sup>nd</sup> semester
  - Mobile Internet Security
  - Privacy Enhancing Technologies
  - Digital Forensics and Web Security
  - Advanced Security Technologies
  - Legal Aspects of Security





- Postgraduate studies in Digital Systems Security
- 3<sup>rd</sup> semester
  - Master Thesis



- ISO 27001

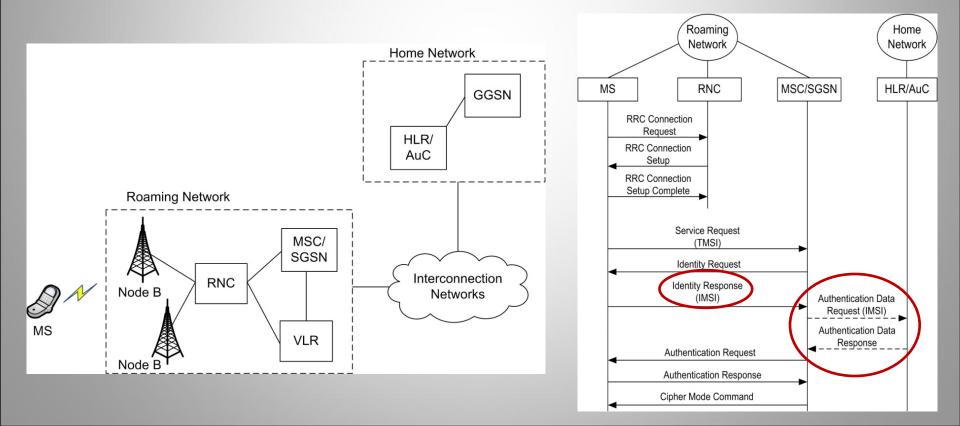
- Certified Information Security Manager (CISM)

#### **R&D** Achievements

- Cellular technology, 2G, 3G, 4G
- Authentication & Biometrics
- Forensics investigations & data remnants
- Web security
- Current projects

### An APT in 3G Networks

- We have discovered and proved the existence of a <u>0-day</u> <u>vulnerability</u> by carrying out <u>actual experiments</u> in <u>3G networks</u>
- The **exploitation** may lead to a **DDoS** attack to an **HLR/AuC**



#### **Publication – Press**

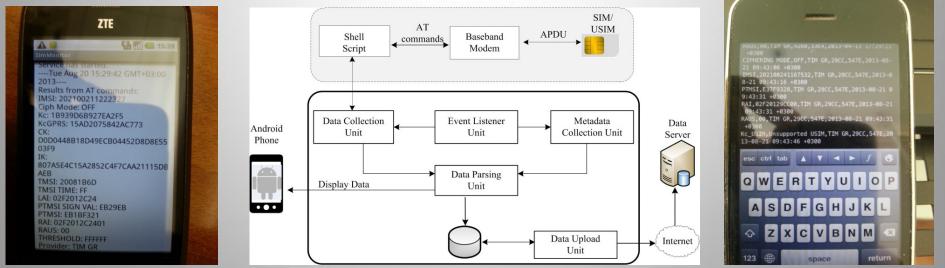
- Christos Xenakis, Christoforos Ntantogian, <u>"An advanced persistent</u> threat in 3G networks: Attacking the home network from roaming networks," Computers & Security, Elsevier Science, Vol. 40, Issue 1, pp:84-94, February 2014
- Jesse Emspak, <u>How Hackers Could Crash a Cellular Network</u>, Tom's Guide, February 18, 2014
  - <u>http://news.yahoo.com/hackers-could-crash-cellular-network-183120897.html</u>
  - http://www.secnews.gr/archives/75518

- .....

- Bruce Schneier, <u>DDoSing a Cell Phone Network</u>, Schneier on Security, February 26, 2014
- <u>New Findings from University of Piraeus in the Area of Security</u> <u>Research</u>, www.4-traders.com, March 19, 2014.

# (U)SimMonitor

- We have invented a new type of mobile malware for both Android and iPhone devices, which attacks the baseband modems.
- It is capable of stealing security credentials and sensitive information of the cellular technology (i.e., permanent and temporary identities, encryption keys, location of users, etc.).



#### **Security evaluation of cellular networks**

- Processing the data acquired by (U)SimMonitor is able to answer to the following questions:
  - What is the network technology that serves MS?
  - How frequently or under what usage and behavior conditions the user is authenticated/re-authenticated?
  - How frequently the employed encryption keys change or what is the maximum time of a key usage?
  - How frequently the assigned temporary identities change or what is the maximum time that a temporary identity is used?
  - How frequently or under what conditions the serving network asks from MS the subscriber's permanent identity?

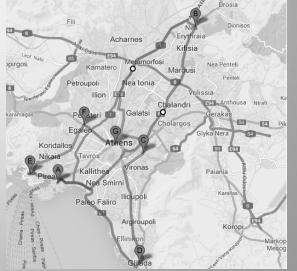
#### Security evaluation of cellular networks

• We have **evaluated** the **security policy** and **configurations** of the three **major mobile operators** in Greece

Operator	GSM/GPRS	GSM/EDGE	UMTS	HSDPA	UNKNOWN
Vodafone	8.38%	1.35%	78.75%	11.5%	0.02%
Wind	0.17%	27.35%	14.13%	53.72%	4.62%
Cosmote	3.43%	2.49%	86.06%	8.02%	0%

							PS d
		CS domain			Operator	Static users	Mobile users
Operator	Static users (consequetive	Mobile users	Power-off/on	Typical users (max-		Static users	Wioble users
Operator	requests for AKA)	wioble users	r ower-on/on	average use time)	Vodafone	0%	0%
Vodafone	16	6.5%	6.5% in 2G   55% in 3G	1798 - 145 (minutes)	Wind	0%	0%
Wind	6 SIM   1 USIM	55% SIM  100% USIM	100% SIM   57% USIM	1380 - 77 (minutes)	Cosmote	0%	0%
Cosmote	10 (average)	57%	100%	1680 - 128 (minutes)			
		PS domain					
Orearter	Static users (consequetive	Mobile users	Power-off/on	Typical users (max-			Fili
Operator	requests for AKA)	WIODIle users	Power-on/on	average use time)			94 6
Vodafone	1 in 2G   11 in 3G	91%	100% in 2G  16% in 3G	829 - 37 (minutes)			Aduki Odos
Wind	1 in 2G   11 in 3G	83% in 2G   23% in 3G	100% in 2G  18% in 3G	1238 - 90 (minutes)		-	opirgos
Cosmote	1	43% in 2G   92% in 3G	100%	940 - 47 (minutes)			Na.

CS domain											
Operator	Static users	Mobile user	Power-off/on	Typical user (max-average use time)							
Vodafone	No	100%	1513 - 66 (minutes)								
Wind	No	41% SIM   55% USIM	55% in SIM  100% in USIM	1780 - 89 (minutes)							
Cosmote	240 (minutes)	100%	100%	240 - 39 (minutes)							
	PS domain										
Operator	Static user	Mobile user	Power-off/on	Typical user (max-average use time)							
Vodafone	No	100%	100%	1513 - 66 (minutes)							
Wind	enakisNo	100%	100%	1610 77 (minutes)							
Cosmote	240 (minutes)	100%	100%	240 - 34 (minutes)							



CS domain

domain

Power-off/on

4% in 2G | 41% in 3G

55% SIM | 0.6% USIM

0%

Power-off/on

0% in 2G | 10% in 3G

0% in 2G | 5% in 3G

0% in 2G | 10% in 3G

Typical users

1 in a day

13 in a day

4 in 30 days

Typical users

3 in 30 days

2 in 30 days

3 in 30 days

Mobile users

4%

41% SIM | 55% USIM

0.6%

Static users

0%

0%

0%

Operator

Vodafone

Wind

Cosmote

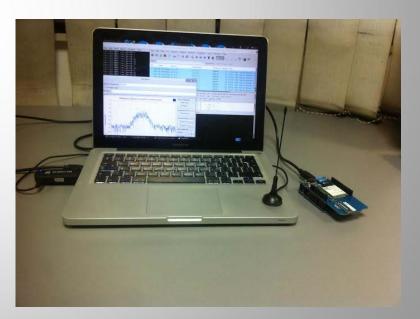
# **(U)SimMonitor & Security Evaluation**

 Christos Xenakis, Christoforos Ntantogian, <u>"Attacking the Baseband</u> <u>Modem of Mobile Phones to Breach the Users' Privacy and Network</u> <u>Security,"</u> In Proc. 7th International Conference on Cyber Conflict (CyCon 2015), 27-29 May 2015 in Tallinn, Estonia.

 Christos Xenakis, Christoforos Ntantogian, Orestis Panos, <u>"(U)SimMonitor:</u> <u>A Mobile Application for Security Evaluation of Cellular"</u> Computers & Security, Elsevier Science, March 2015, [submitted]

#### **Attacking GSM using commodity Hardware**

- We have performed attacks in GSM using commodity and off-the-shelf hardware as well as open source software.
- Testbed (~ \$150)
  - Arduino + GSM shield
  - RTL TV tuner
  - Software Defined Radio/Linux
  - Wireshark



#### **Attacking GSM using commodity Hardware**

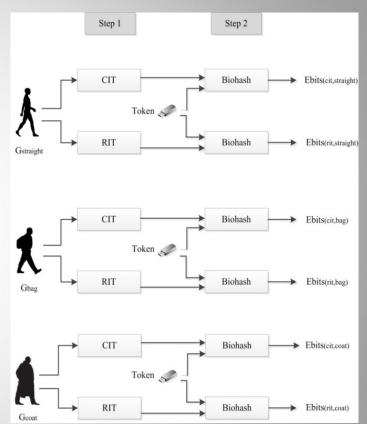
- 1. We can perform a **stealthy denial of service attack** to **any mobile phone**.
- 2. We can track mobile users with granularity of a Base Station (BS) coverage area.
- We can sniff the downlink of the GSM radio and read sensitive data (e.g., IMSI identities)

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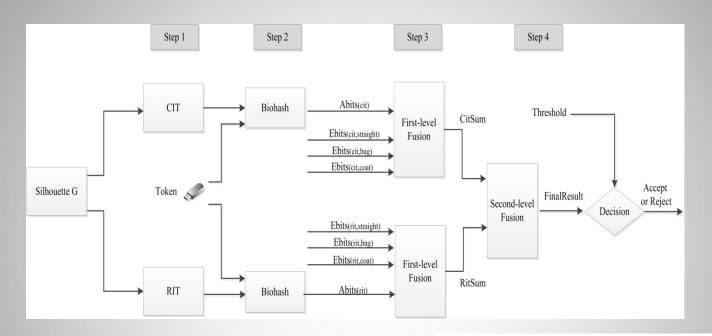
# Gaithashing: a two-factor authentication scheme based on gait features

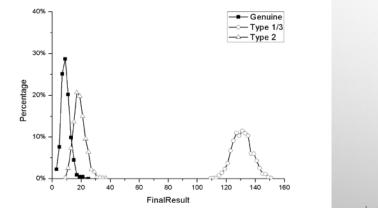
- Interpolates the security features of Biohash
- With the recognition capabilities of Gait features
- It is a high accuracy and secure authentication system
- It enrolls three different human silhouettes types
- it employs fusion using weighted sums

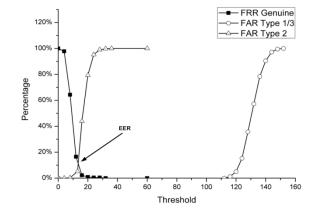


Christoforos Ntantogian, Stefanos Malliaros, <u>Christos Xenakis</u>, "<u>Gaithashing: a</u> <u>two-factor authentication scheme based on gait features</u>," Computers & Security, Elsevier Science, Vol. 52, Issue 1, pp:17-32, July 2015.

# Gaithashing: a two-factor authentication scheme based on gait features – under revision







Infocom Security 2014

#### **Live Android RAM Mobile Forensics**

- We have investigated whether we can discover authentication credentials of mobile applications in the volatile memory of mobile devices
  - 13 security critical applications
  - 30 different scenarios



- − 2 sets of experiments → In total, 403 experiments !
- We have used **open-source**, **free forensic tools** 
  - LiME and Autopsy



#### **Live Android RAM Mobile Forensics**

- The examined applications belong to four (4) categories which elaborate sensitive users' data:
  - i. mobile banking,
  - ii. e-shopping/financial applications,
  - iii. password managers,
  - iv. encryption/data hiding applications.

#### **Live RAM Android Mobile Forensics**

Dimitris Apostolopoulos, Giannis Marinakis, Christoforos Ntantogian, Christos Xenakis, "Discovering authentication credentials in volatile memory of Android mobile devices", In Proc. 12th IFIP Conference on e-Business, e-Services, e-Society (I3E 2013), Athens, Greece, April 2013.

Christoforos Ntantogian, Dimitris Apostolopoulos, Giannis Marinakis, Christos Xenakis, "<u>Evaluating</u> the privacy of Android mobile applications under forensic analysis," *Computers & Security, Elsevier Science, Vol. 42, pp:66-76, May 2014* 

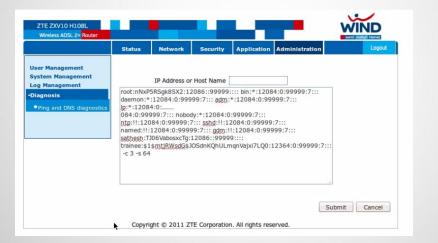


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76	01000000 00000000		
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#### **Security Evaluation**

- We have evaluated the security of ADSL routers and identify the potential of attacks
- We discovered two **0-day vulnerabilities** in the web management interface of a popular ADSL router



 Anastasios Stasinopoulos, Christoforos Ntantogian, Christos Xenakis, "<u>The weakest</u> <u>link on the network: exploiting ADSL routers to perform cyber-attacks</u>," In Proc. 13th IEEE International Symposium on Signal Processing and Information Technology (ISSPIT 2013), Athens, Greece, December 2013.

# **Bypassing XSS Auditor**

- We have presented two identified attacks, that take advantage of poorly written PHP code to bypass the XSS filter of WebKit engine named XSS Auditor and perform XSS attacks.
- 1. The first attack is called PHP Array Injection,
- 2. The **second attack** (*a variant of the first one*) is named as **PHP Array-like Injection**.

The page at localhost says:	×
XSS Auditor, got PWNED!	
	ОК

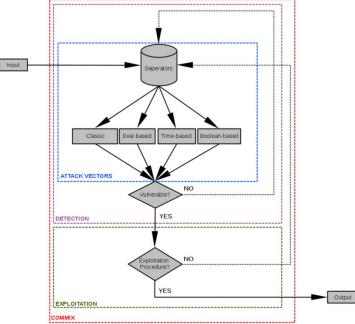
• We have committed the patches to the **official repository of WebKit** on GitHub.

https://github.com/stasinopoulos/webkit/commit/557d41ba23781cd53dedc4d2e40c5af220e8b966

Anastasios Stasinopoulos, Christoforos Ntantogian, Christos Xenakis, "<u>Bypassing XSS</u> <u>Auditor: Taking Advantage of Badly Written PHP Code</u>, " In Proc. 14th IEEE International Symposium on Signal Processing and Information Technology (ISSPIT 2014), Noida, India, Dec 2014.

#### Commix : Detecting and exploiting command injection flaws

- We designed and implemented a pentesting tool named commix that detects whether a web application is vulnerable to command injection attacks.
  - Developed in Python
  - Released as open source
  - Modular architecture
  - Extensible
  - Automatic exploitation



#### Commix : Detecting and exploiting command injection flaws

- We have also identified a new command injection attack named as Blind Command Injection (BCI)
- Key characteristic of Commix: High detection rate with very low false alarms
- Using commix we have evaluated a set of open source web applications
- We have discovered **several 0-day command injection vulnerabilities** (blind and classic).

#### A ROP-based polymorphic engine to bypass AVs

 Return Oriented Programming (ROP) is used to bypass software security protections (i.e., DEP security policy)



- We have identified that ROP can be used for other (malicious) purposes
- Specifically, we have identified that ROP can be used also to generate undetectable executables that include a backdoor

#### A ROP-based polymorphic engine to bypass AVs

- We have **designed** and **implemented** in **C programming** language a **ROP-based backdoor binder**
- Results: 0/57 AV detection in Virustotal using shellcodes of Metasploit!!
- AV should focus on behavioral (dynamic) analysis and not on signatures!

Giorgos Poulios, Christoforos Ntantogian, Christos Xenakis, <u>"ROPInjector: Using Return</u> Oriented Programming for Polymorphism and Antivirus Evasion," [submitted] Backhat 2015



- Security and Privacy in E-Government Services, (SPAGOS), GSRT, National, (2013 – 2015).
- We are involved in
  - Design and development of a Public key infrastructure for eGoverment services (EBJCA)
  - Design and development of a Single Sign On solution for eGoverment services

http://research.icbnet.ntua.gr/spagos/home/













- Engaging Users in Preventing and Fighting Cyber Crime, (<u>UINFC2</u>), EU-DGHOME, (2014 – 2016).
- We are involved in

http://www.uinfc2.eu/wp/en/

- Data analytics for child exploitation material processing
- Machine learning algorithms to facilitate decisions















- From Real-world Identities to Privacy-preserving and Attribute-based CREDentials for Device-centric Access Control, (<u>ReCRED</u>) EU HORIZON 2020, (2015 – 2018)
  - ReCRED's ultimate goal is to promote the user's personal mobile device to the role of a unified authentication and authorization proxy towards the digital world
  - Biometric Authentication
  - Attribute-based access control
  - Trust platform module for secure computation

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3	VERIZON NEDERLAND B.V.	VERIZON	NETHERLANDS
4	CERTSIGN SRL	CSGN	ROMANIA
5	WEDIA LIMITED (SME)	WEDIA	GREECE
6	EXUS SOFTWARE LTD (SME)	EXUS	UK
7	UPCOM BVBA (SME)	UPCOM	BELGIUM
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# Greece exports tourism and various agricultural products



#### Are they enough ??

#### Cars made in Greece look like these !!









### **Technology could be exported !**



# Thank you





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