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# CS1660: Intro to Computer Systems Security Spring 2026

## Final Review

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# Lecture 14

- ◆ Operating system (OS) security
  - ◆ 14.1 SQL injection, database security
    - ◆ CIA for DBMS
    - ◆ Indirect information disclosure
    - ◆ SQL-injection attacks (how, why, effect)
  - ◆ 14.2 Buffer overflows
    - ◆ Buffer-overflow attacks (how, why, effect)
      - ◆ Three main required steps (see Shellcode example)
      - ◆ Role of memory stack

# Lecture 15

- ◆ OS security
  - ◆ 15.1 Access control, 15.2 OS access control
    - ◆ Main concepts/principles
      - ◆ Authentication Vs. authorization, reference monitor
      - ◆ ACE, ACL
      - ◆ DAC Vs. MAC
      - ◆ Closed Vs. open

# Lecture 17

- ◆ OS security
  - ◆ 17.1 File-system access control, 17.2 setuid/setgid vulnerabilities
    - ◆ Basics on Linux permissions
    - ◆ Role of
      - ◆ setuid/setgid programs
      - ◆ /tmp directory
      - ◆ symlinks
      - ◆ Root
    - ◆ Focus on security examples

# Lecture 18

- ◆ OS security
  - ◆ 18.1 More on race conditions, 18.2 isolation
    - ◆ Race conditions, Time to Check Vs. Time to Use (see examples)
    - ◆ Principle of Least Privilege, isolation mechanisms
  - ◆ 18.3 Malware
    - ◆ Main types: virus, worm, trojans, rootkits, ransomware
    - ◆ Main ideas on transmission, propagation, activation

# Lecture 19

- ◆ Network security
  - ◆ 19.1 More on malware, 19.2 malware detection
    - ◆ Main ideas on countermeasures
    - ◆ Detection limitations
  - ◆ 19.3 Cloud security
    - ◆ Computing and security advantages, security concerns (e.g., CIA)
  - ◆ 14.4 email security
    - ◆ Conceptual understanding of SMTP, SPF, DKIM, DMARK protocols
  - ◆ 19.5, 20.0 APTs
    - ◆ What they involve, what do we learn (or not) through discussed examples?

# Lecture 20

- ◆ Network security
  - ◆ 20.1 PillarBox, SIEM, security analytics
    - ◆ What is the problem studied in PillarBox?
    - ◆ What is the importance of security analytics?
    - ◆ What is the role of APTs in this new defense setting?

# Lecture 21

- ◆ Network security
  - ◆ 21.1 Networking and security, 21.2 protocol layers and encapsulation
    - ◆ High-level understanding of how the Internet works
  - ◆ 21.3, 21.4 The physical, link and network (+ 22.3 transport) layers
    - ◆ High-level understanding of these core layers
    - ◆ Link/frames/MACs, Network/packets/IP addresses (+ Transport/sessions/ports/TCP,UDP)
  - ◆ 21.5 LAN attacks
    - ◆ ARP spoofing/poisoning, MAC-learning attack, ARP and DOS

# Lecture 22

- ◆ Network security
  - ◆ 22.1 DHCP, NAT, 22.2 routing
    - ◆ DHCP poisoning, routing vulnerabilities
  - ◆ 22.3 The transport layer
    - ◆ General concepts as they relate to security topics, TCP Vs. UDP
  - ◆ 22.4 DNS security
    - ◆ How DNS operates, how CIA relates to DNS, how DNSSEC and NSEC work, what new vulnerabilities were introduced, what motivated NSEC3, ...
  - ◆ 22.5 DDoS attacks
    - ◆ The Dyn DDOS attack, the general DDOS-attack format
    - ◆ Examples: Ping flood, Smurth attack, echo-charge, SYN flood