

Secure Software Development

Countermeasures: Privilege Minimization

Daniel Gruss, Vedad Hadzic, Andreas Kogler, Martin Schwarzl, Marcel Nageler

05.12.2020

Winter 2021/22, www.iaik.tugraz.at

1. Privilege Minimization
2. In-process Sandboxing
3. Process Sandboxing
4. Virtualization
5. Enclaves
6. Summary & Outlook

Attacker's perspective

 Vulnerability discovery

Attacker's perspective

-  Vulnerability discovery
-  Exploitation

Attacker's perspective

-  Vulnerability discovery
-  Exploitation
-  Privilege elevation

Attacker's perspective

-  Vulnerability discovery
-  Exploitation
-  Privilege elevation

Defender's perspective

Attacker's perspective

-  Vulnerability discovery
-  Exploitation
-  Privilege elevation

Defender's perspective

-  Vulnerability prevention

Attacker's perspective

-  Vulnerability discovery
-  Exploitation
-  Privilege elevation

Defender's perspective

-  Vulnerability prevention
-  Exploit prevention

Attacker's perspective

-  Vulnerability discovery
-  Exploitation
-  Privilege elevation

Defender's perspective

-  Vulnerability prevention
-  Exploit prevention
-  **Privilege minimization** (today)

Attacker's perspective

 Vulnerability discovery

 Exploitation

 Privilege elevation

Defender's perspective

 Vulnerability prevention

 Exploit prevention

 Privilege minimization

Attacker's perspective

- 🔦 Vulnerability discovery
 - buffer/integer overflow, use-after-free, format strings, type confusion
- 👤 Exploitation
- 🔑 Privilege elevation

Defender's perspective

- 🔦 Vulnerability prevention
- 👤 Exploit prevention
- 🔑 Privilege minimization

Attacker's perspective

-  Vulnerability discovery
 - buffer/integer overflow, use-after-free, format strings, type confusion
-  Exploitation
-  Privilege elevation

Defender's perspective

-  Vulnerability prevention
 - Code quality, memory safety, type safety, error handling ...
-  Exploit prevention
-  Privilege minimization

Attacker's perspective

Vulnerability discovery

- buffer/integer overflow, use-after-free, format strings, type confusion

Exploitation

- Data corruption, shellcode, code reuse, ROP, return-to-libc

Privilege elevation

Defender's perspective

Vulnerability prevention

- Code quality, memory safety, type safety, error handling ...

Exploit prevention

Privilege minimization

Attacker's perspective

Vulnerability discovery

- buffer/integer overflow, use-after-free, format strings, type confusion

Exploitation

- Data corruption, shellcode, code reuse, ROP, return-to-libc

Privilege elevation

Defender's perspective

Vulnerability prevention

- Code quality, memory safety, type safety, error handling ...

Exploit prevention

- Compiler/runtime defenses, hardware defenses

Privilege minimization

Attacker's perspective

Vulnerability discovery

- buffer/integer overflow, use-after-free, format strings, type confusion

Exploitation

- Data corruption, shellcode, code reuse, ROP, return-to-libc

Privilege elevation

- admin flag, spawn a shell, cat flag.txt, gain persistence

Defender's perspective

Vulnerability prevention

- Code quality, memory safety, type safety, error handling ...

Exploit prevention

- Compiler/runtime defenses, hardware defenses

Privilege minimization

Attacker's perspective

Vulnerability discovery

- buffer/integer overflow, use-after-free, format strings, type confusion

Exploitation

- Data corruption, shellcode, code reuse, ROP, return-to-libc

Privilege elevation

- admin flag, spawn a shell, cat flag.txt, gain persistence

Defender's perspective

Vulnerability prevention

- Code quality, memory safety, type safety, error handling ...

Exploit prevention

- Compiler/runtime defenses, hardware defenses

Privilege minimization

- System call filtering, sandboxing, virtualization



👤 Attacker triggered a vulnerability



- 👤 Attacker triggered a vulnerability
 - Part 1: Can we prevent exploitation?



- 👤 Attacker triggered a vulnerability
 - Part 1: Can we prevent exploitation? → Exploit Prevention



- 👤 Attacker triggered a vulnerability
 - Part 1: Can we prevent exploitation? → Exploit Prevention
- 🔑 Attacker gained arbitrary code execution



- 👤 Attacker triggered a vulnerability
 - Part 1: Can we prevent exploitation? → Exploit Prevention
- 🔑 Attacker gained arbitrary code execution
 - Part 2: Can we prevent further damage?



- 👤 Attacker triggered a vulnerability
 - Part 1: Can we prevent exploitation? → Exploit Prevention
- 🔑 Attacker gained arbitrary code execution
 - Part 2: Can we prevent further damage? → **Privilege Minimization**



- 👤 Attacker triggered a vulnerability
 - Part 1: Can we prevent exploitation? → Exploit Prevention
- 🔑 Attacker gained arbitrary code execution
 - Part 2: Can we prevent further damage? → Privilege Minimization
 - Our enemy: arbitrary code execution

Privilege Minimization

❓ What is *arbitrary code execution*?



❓ What is *arbitrary code execution*?

- Let's try to define it from an attacker's perspective



? What is *arbitrary code execution*?

- Let's try to define it from an attacker's perspective
- ➔ Attacker can choose which code to execute





? What is *arbitrary code execution*?

- Let's try to define it from an attacker's perspective
- ➔ Attacker can choose which code to execute
- ➔ Attacker obtains feedback (results, output, side-channels ...)



? What is *arbitrary code execution*?

- Let's try to define it from an attacker's perspective
- ➔ Attacker can choose which code to execute
- ➔ Attacker obtains feedback (results, output, side-channels ...)
 - Stronger but not strictly necessary



❓ What is *arbitrary code execution*?

- Let's try to define it from an attacker's perspective
- ➔ Attacker can choose which code to execute
- ➔ Attacker obtains feedback (results, output, side-channels ...)
 - Stronger but not strictly necessary
- ↻ Attacker can adapt the code based on the feedback and repeat



? What is *arbitrary code execution*?

- Let's try to define it from an attacker's perspective
- ➔ Attacker can choose which code to execute
- ➔ Attacker obtains feedback (results, output, side-channels ...)
 - Stronger but not strictly necessary
- ↻ Attacker can adapt the code based on the feedback and repeat
 - Even stronger but not strictly necessary



? What is *arbitrary code execution*?

- Let's try to define it from an attacker's perspective

➔ Attacker can choose which code to execute

➔ Attacker obtains feedback (results, output, side-channels ...)

- Stronger but not strictly necessary

↻ Attacker can adapt the code based on the feedback and repeat

- Even stronger but not strictly necessary

? What does *arbitrary* mean?



? What is *arbitrary code execution*?

- Let's try to define it from an attacker's perspective

➔ Attacker can choose which code to execute

➔ Attacker obtains feedback (results, output, side-channels ...)

- Stronger but not strictly necessary

↻ Attacker can adapt the code based on the feedback and repeat

- Even stronger but not strictly necessary

? What does *arbitrary* mean?

- Any statement from a given language



? What is *arbitrary code execution*?

- Let's try to define it from an attacker's perspective
- ➔ Attacker can choose which code to execute
- ➔ Attacker obtains feedback (results, output, side-channels ...)
 - Stronger but not strictly necessary
- ↻ Attacker can adapt the code based on the feedback and repeat
 - Even stronger but not strictly necessary

? What does *arbitrary* mean?

- Any statement from a given language
- Native x86, Bytecode, JavaScript, WebAssembly ...



❓ Is arbitrary code execution always bad?



- ❓ Is arbitrary code execution always bad?
 - Well, it depends on the use case



- ❓ Is arbitrary code execution always bad?
- Well, it depends on the use case
 - ☹️ Attacker: run arbitrary malicious payloads



❓ Is arbitrary code execution always bad?

- Well, it depends on the use case
- ☹️ Attacker: run arbitrary malicious payloads
- ☺️ Browser: run responsive Websites → arbitrary JavaScript



❓ Is arbitrary code execution always bad?

- Well, it depends on the use case
- ☹️ Attacker: run arbitrary malicious payloads
- 😊 Browser: run responsive Websites → arbitrary JavaScript
- 😊 Browser: run WebApps → arbitrary WebAssembly



? Is arbitrary code execution always bad?

- Well, it depends on the use case
- ☹️ Attacker: run arbitrary malicious payloads
- ☺️ Browser: run responsive Websites → arbitrary JavaScript
- ☺️ Browser: run WebApps → arbitrary WebAssembly
- ☺️ Android: run Apps → arbitrary Dalvik Bytecode



? Is arbitrary code execution always bad?

- Well, it depends on the use case
- ☹️ Attacker: run arbitrary malicious payloads
- ☺️ Browser: run responsive Websites → arbitrary JavaScript
- ☺️ Browser: run WebApps → arbitrary WebAssembly
- ☺️ Android: run Apps → arbitrary Dalvik Bytecode
- ☺️ Cloud computing: run a kernel → arbitrary native x86 instructions

👍 If properly confined, arbitrary code execution is secure



- 👍 If properly confined, arbitrary code execution is secure
 - Browser: Website/Webapp shall not be able to compromise other tabs or the browser process





- 👍 If properly confined, arbitrary code execution is secure
- Browser: Website/Webapp shall not be able to compromise other tabs or the browser process
 - Android: App shall not be able to compromise other Apps or the kernel



- 👍 If properly confined, arbitrary code execution is secure
- Browser: Website/Webapp shall not be able to compromise other tabs or the browser process
 - Android: App shall not be able to compromise other Apps or the kernel
 - Cloud computing: Customer shall not be able to attack other customers or the cloud hypervisor



- 👍 If properly confined, arbitrary code execution is secure
 - Browser: Website/Webapp shall not be able to compromise other tabs or the browser process
 - Android: App shall not be able to compromise other Apps or the kernel
 - Cloud computing: Customer shall not be able to attack other customers or the cloud hypervisor
- 👍 Goal: **privilege minimization**



- 👍 If properly confined, arbitrary code execution is secure
 - Browser: Website/Webapp shall not be able to compromise other tabs or the browser process
 - Android: App shall not be able to compromise other Apps or the kernel
 - Cloud computing: Customer shall not be able to attack other customers or the cloud hypervisor
- 👍 Goal: **privilege minimization**
 - Same privilege isolation (e.g., App vs. App)



- 👍 If properly confined, arbitrary code execution is secure
 - Browser: Website/Webapp shall not be able to compromise other tabs or the browser process
 - Android: App shall not be able to compromise other Apps or the kernel
 - Cloud computing: Customer shall not be able to attack other customers or the cloud hypervisor
- 👍 Goal: **privilege minimization**
 - Same privilege isolation (e.g., App vs. App)
 - Cross-privilege isolation (e.g., App vs. kernel)

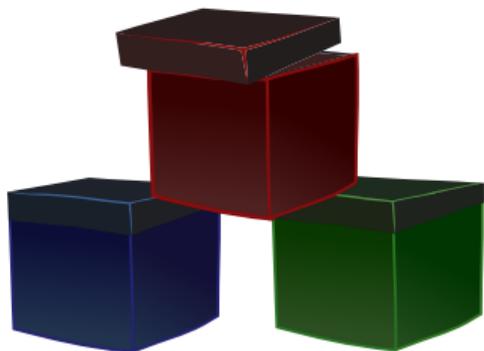
Think inside boxes ...

Think inside boxes ...

MINECRAFT



**PROOF THAT HIGH QUALITY COME
IN LOW RESOLUTION**



💡 Everything is a box

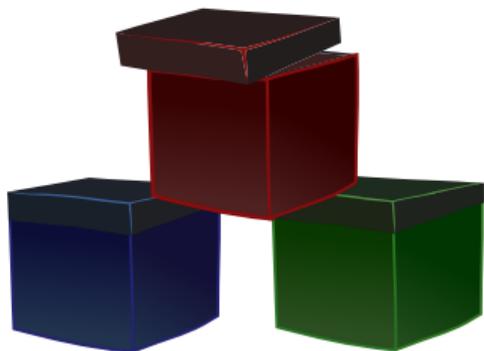
- Make boxes as small as possible (Compartmentalization)
- A box shall have minimal permission (Isolation)
- "Principle of least privileges"

🗄️ Compartmentalization

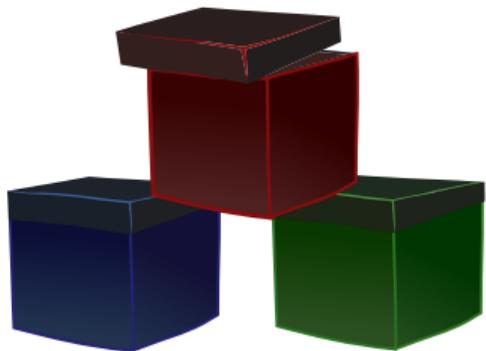
- Break large boxes into smaller boxes
- Virtual machines, processes, libraries, functions ...
- Mostly manual effort

🛡️ Isolation

- Isolate boxes from each other
- Safeguard all interfaces
 - File permissions, network firewall ... **system calls**

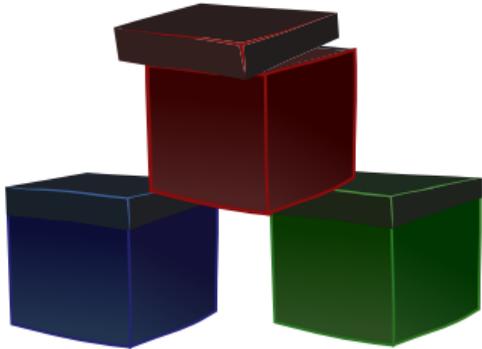


Isolation techniques



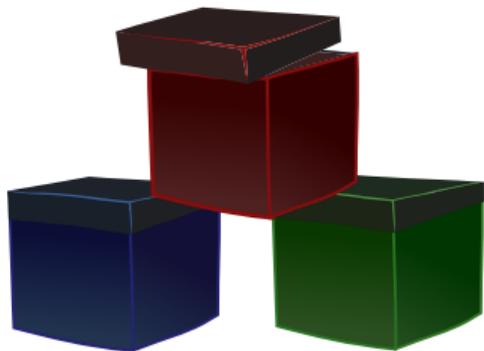
Isolation techniques

🛡 In-process Sandboxing



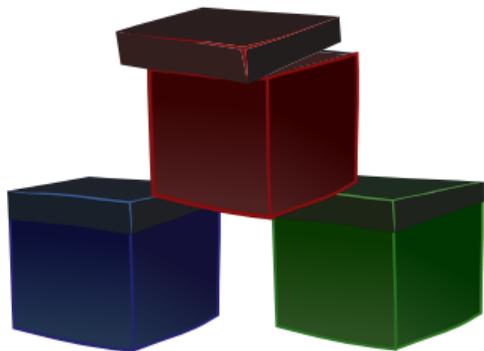
Isolation techniques

- 🛡 In-process Sandboxing
- 🛡 Process Sandboxing



Isolation techniques

- 🛡 In-process Sandboxing
- 🛡 Process Sandboxing
- 🛡 Virtualization

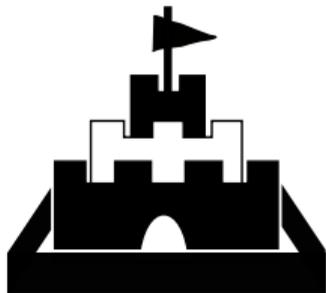


Isolation techniques

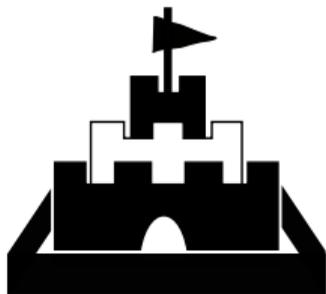
- 🛡 In-process Sandboxing
- 🛡 Process Sandboxing
- 🛡 Virtualization
- 🛡 Enclaves

In-process Sandboxing

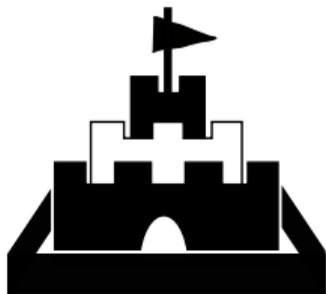
**ME AFTER ESCAPING
THE SANDBOX**



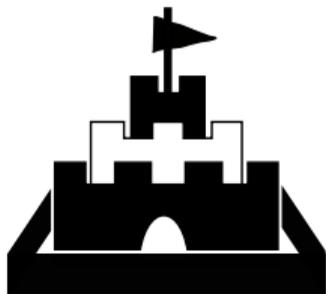
🚩 Goal: confine parts of an application



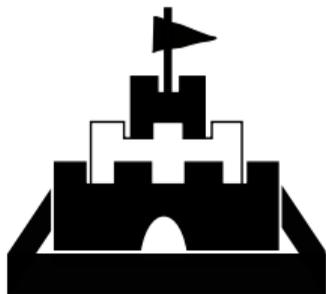
- Goal: confine parts of an application
 - E.g., dangerous plugins, libraries, user-provided code ...



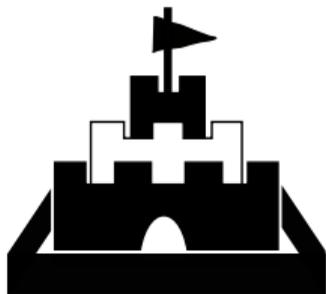
- 🚩 Goal: confine parts of an application
 - E.g., dangerous plugins, libraries, user-provided code ...
- 💡 Idea: Software-generated sandbox via



- 🚩 Goal: confine parts of an application
 - E.g., dangerous plugins, libraries, user-provided code ...
- 💡 Idea: Software-generated sandbox via
 - Interpretation

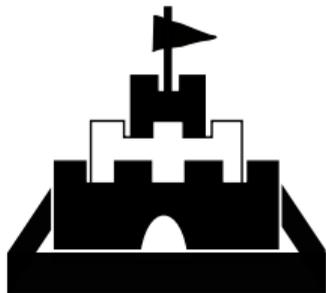


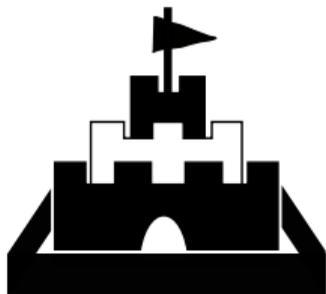
- 🚩 Goal: confine parts of an application
 - E.g., dangerous plugins, libraries, user-provided code ...
- 💡 Idea: Software-generated sandbox via
 - Interpretation
 - Compilation



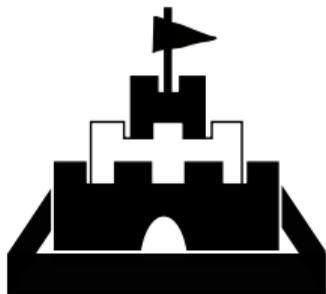
- 🚩 Goal: confine parts of an application
 - E.g., dangerous plugins, libraries, user-provided code ...
- 💡 Idea: Software-generated sandbox via
 - Interpretation
 - Compilation
 - (Binary rewriting)

💡 Dangerous code is not executed natively but interpreted

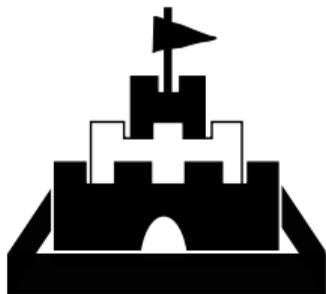




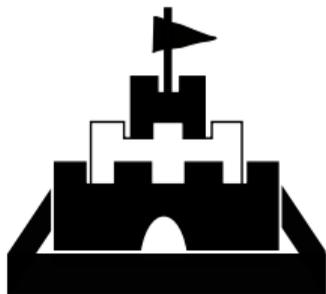
- 💡 Dangerous code is not executed natively but interpreted
 - E.g., Java, JavaScript, WebAssembly, Lua, Python, Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) ...



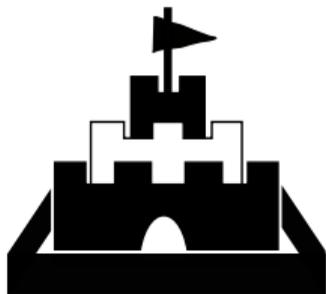
- 💡 Dangerous code is not executed natively but interpreted
 - E.g., Java, JavaScript, WebAssembly, Lua, Python, Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) ...
- ⚙️ Interpreter



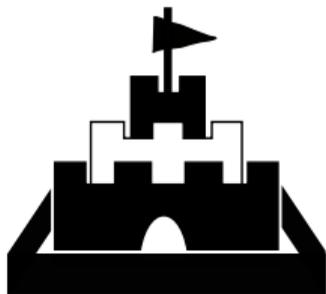
- 💡 Dangerous code is not executed natively but interpreted
 - E.g., Java, JavaScript, WebAssembly, Lua, Python, Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) ...
- ⚙️ Interpreter
 - executes code of "virtual machine" by evaluating e.g., bytecode



- 💡 Dangerous code is not executed natively but interpreted
 - E.g., Java, JavaScript, WebAssembly, Lua, Python, Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) ...
- ⚙️ Interpreter
 - executes code of "virtual machine" by evaluating e.g., bytecode
 - provides hooks (callbacks) to do e.g., system calls



- 💡 Dangerous code is not executed natively but interpreted
 - E.g., Java, JavaScript, WebAssembly, Lua, Python, Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) ...
- ⚙️ Interpreter
 - executes code of "virtual machine" by evaluating e.g., bytecode
 - provides hooks (callbacks) to do e.g., system calls
 - restricts functionality by refusing access to sensitive resources

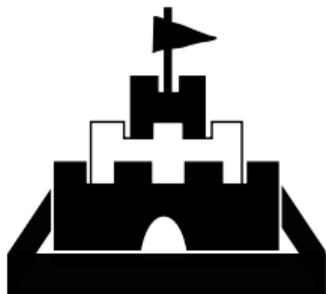


💡 Dangerous code is not executed natively but interpreted

- E.g., Java, JavaScript, WebAssembly, Lua, Python, Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) ...

⚙️ Interpreter

- executes code of "virtual machine" by evaluating e.g., bytecode
- provides hooks (callbacks) to do e.g., system calls
- restricts functionality by refusing access to sensitive resources
 - Memory of the interpreter or the runtime

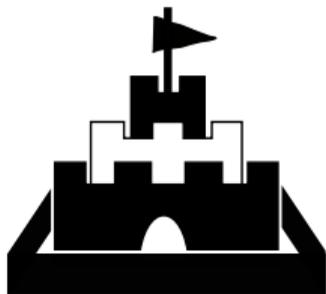


💡 Dangerous code is not executed natively but interpreted

- E.g., Java, JavaScript, WebAssembly, Lua, Python, Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) ...

⚙️ Interpreter

- executes code of "virtual machine" by evaluating e.g., bytecode
- provides hooks (callbacks) to do e.g., system calls
- restricts functionality by refusing access to sensitive resources
 - Memory of the interpreter or the runtime
 - System calls



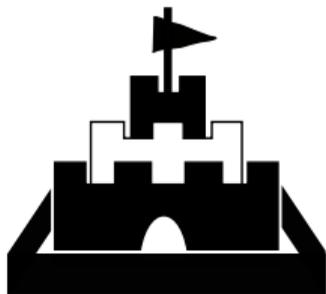
💡 Dangerous code is not executed natively but interpreted

- E.g., Java, JavaScript, WebAssembly, Lua, Python, Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) ...

⚙️ Interpreter

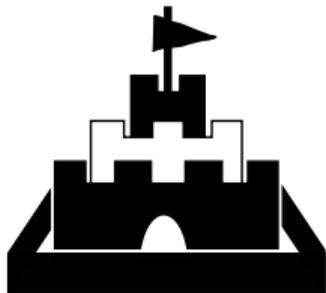
- executes code of "virtual machine" by evaluating e.g., bytecode
- provides hooks (callbacks) to do e.g., system calls
- restricts functionality by refusing access to sensitive resources
 - Memory of the interpreter or the runtime
 - System calls
- is an implicit sandbox

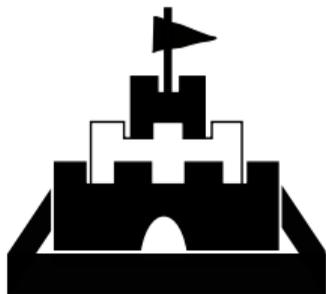
★ Properties



★ Properties

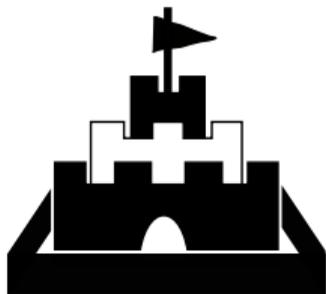
- Interpreter can enforce very powerful and flexible policies





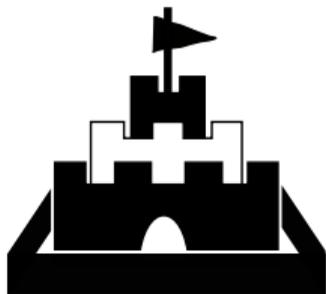
★ Properties

- Interpreter can enforce very powerful and flexible policies
- Interpreted language typically abstracts away dangerous behavior (e.g., pointer dereference)



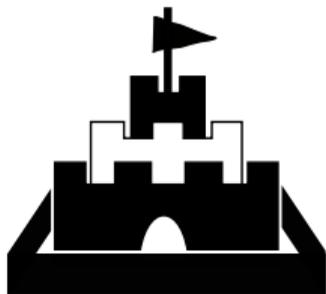
★ Properties

- Interpreter can enforce very powerful and flexible policies
- Interpreted language typically abstracts away dangerous behavior (e.g., pointer dereference)
- Slow



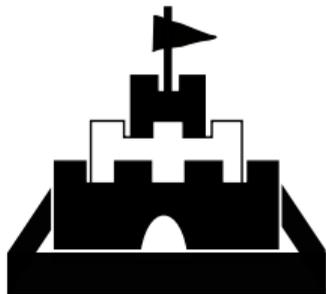
★ Properties

- Interpreter can enforce very powerful and flexible policies
- Interpreted language typically abstracts away dangerous behavior (e.g., pointer dereference)
- Slow
- Vulnerability in interpreter is fatal



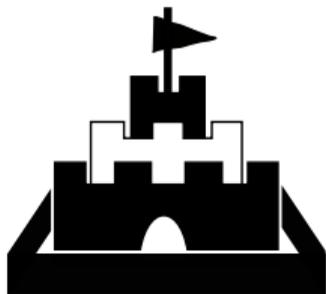
★ Properties

- Interpreter can enforce very powerful and flexible policies
- Interpreted language typically abstracts away dangerous behavior (e.g., pointer dereference)
- Slow
- Vulnerability in interpreter is fatal
 - Prefer simple, restricted languages



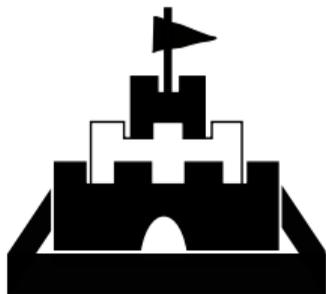
★ Properties

- Interpreter can enforce very powerful and flexible policies
- Interpreted language typically abstracts away dangerous behavior (e.g., pointer dereference)
- Slow
- Vulnerability in interpreter is fatal
 - Prefer simple, restricted languages
- Example: Berkeley Packet Filters (BPF)



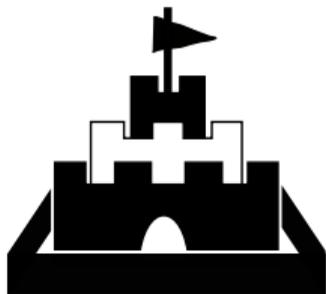
★ Properties

- Interpreter can enforce very powerful and flexible policies
- Interpreted language typically abstracts away dangerous behavior (e.g., pointer dereference)
- Slow
- Vulnerability in interpreter is fatal
 - Prefer simple, restricted languages
- Example: Berkeley Packet Filters (BPF)
 - Interpreter runs in the kernel!



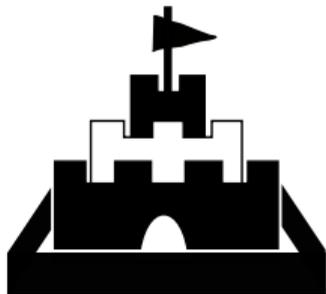
☆ Properties

- Interpreter can enforce very powerful and flexible policies
- Interpreted language typically abstracts away dangerous behavior (e.g., pointer dereference)
- Slow
- Vulnerability in interpreter is fatal
 - Prefer simple, restricted languages
- Example: Berkeley Packet Filters (BPF)
 - Interpreter runs in the kernel!
 - Use cases: network packet filtering, system call filtering

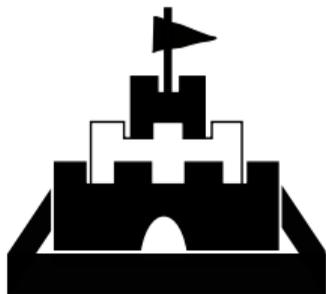


☆ Properties

- Interpreter can enforce very powerful and flexible policies
- Interpreted language typically abstracts away dangerous behavior (e.g., pointer dereference)
- Slow
- Vulnerability in interpreter is fatal
 - Prefer simple, restricted languages
- Example: Berkeley Packet Filters (BPF)
 - Interpreter runs in the kernel!
 - Use cases: network packet filtering, system call filtering
 - Very restricted instructions; not even turing complete

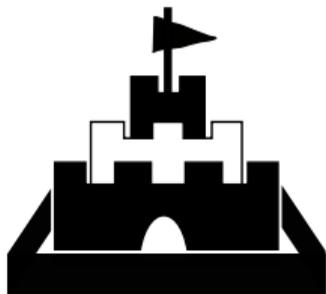


💡 Dangerous code is compiled to **confined native code**



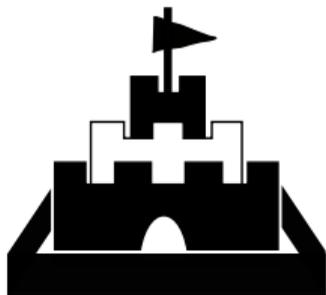
💡 Dangerous code is compiled to **confined native code**

- Control-flow confinement, similar to CFI: Attacker cannot jump outside the sandbox

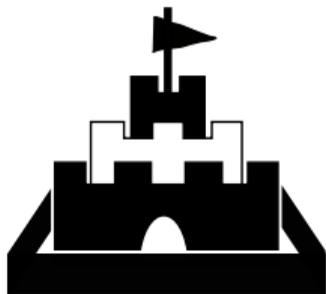


💡 Dangerous code is compiled to **confined native code**

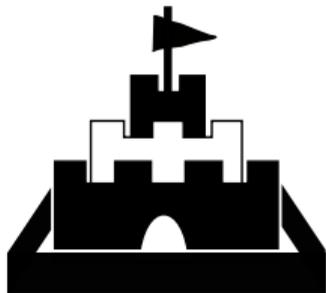
- Control-flow confinement, similar to CFI: Attacker cannot jump outside the sandbox
- Data confinement: Attacker cannot access memory outside the sandbox



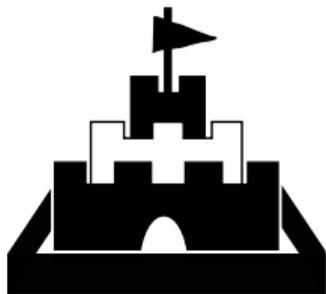
- 💡 Dangerous code is compiled to **confined native code**
 - Control-flow confinement, similar to CFI: Attacker cannot jump outside the sandbox
 - Data confinement: Attacker cannot access memory outside the sandbox
- ⚙️ Variant 1: Compiler **introduces checks** to confine execution



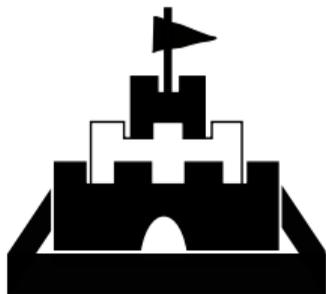
- 💡 Dangerous code is compiled to **confined native code**
 - Control-flow confinement, similar to CFI: Attacker cannot jump outside the sandbox
 - Data confinement: Attacker cannot access memory outside the sandbox
- ⚙️ Variant 1: Compiler **introduces checks** to confine execution
 - Example: JavaScript Just-in-Time compiler



⚙️ Variant 2: Compiler **masks** all **memory accesses**

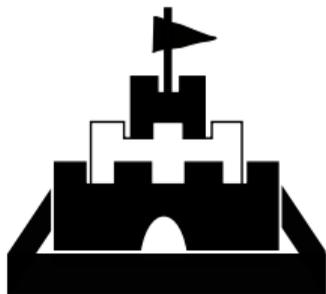


- ⚙️ Variant 2: Compiler **masks** all **memory accesses**
 - Simple logical `AND` operation clears upper pointer bits



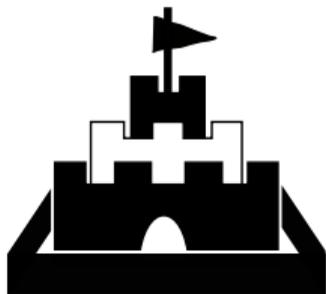
⚙️ Variant 2: Compiler **masks** all **memory accesses**

- Simple logical `AND` operation clears upper pointer bits
- Sandbox can never access upper part of virtual memory



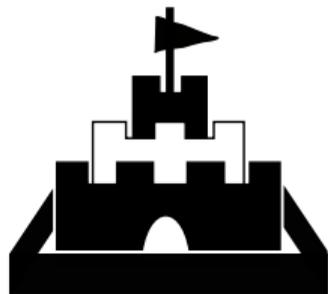
⚙️ Variant 2: Compiler **masks** all **memory accesses**

- Simple logical `AND` operation clears upper pointer bits
- Sandbox can never access upper part of virtual memory
- Also called "*Software Fault Isolation*" (SFI)



⚙️ Variant 2: Compiler **masks** all **memory accesses**

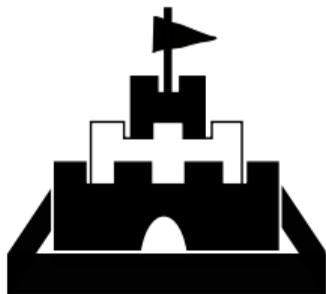
- Simple logical `AND` operation clears upper pointer bits
- Sandbox can never access upper part of virtual memory
- Also called "*Software Fault Isolation*" (SFI)
- Example: Google Native Client (NaCl)



⚙️ Variant 2: Compiler **masks** all **memory accesses**

- Simple logical `AND` operation clears upper pointer bits
- Sandbox can never access upper part of virtual memory
- Also called "*Software Fault Isolation*" (SFI)
- Example: Google Native Client (NaCl)

★ Properties

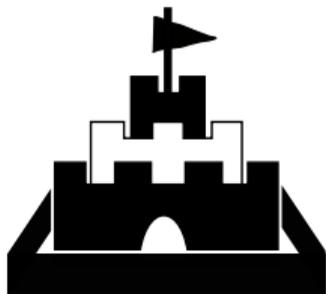


⚙️ Variant 2: Compiler **masks** all **memory accesses**

- Simple logical `AND` operation clears upper pointer bits
- Sandbox can never access upper part of virtual memory
- Also called "*Software Fault Isolation*" (SFI)
- Example: Google Native Client (NaCl)

★ Properties

- Much faster than interpretation



⚙️ Variant 2: Compiler **masks** all **memory accesses**

- Simple logical `AND` operation clears upper pointer bits
- Sandbox can never access upper part of virtual memory
- Also called "*Software Fault Isolation*" (SFI)
- Example: Google Native Client (NaCl)

★ Properties

- Much faster than interpretation
- Requires DEP ($W\oplus X$) to prevent bypassing the checks

Process Sandboxing



👁 Observation: Most programs do not need most system calls





- 👁 Observation: Most programs do not need most system calls
- E.g., fork, exec, prctl ...



- 👁 Observation: Most programs do not need most system calls
 - E.g., fork, exec, prctl ...
- 💡 Idea: block unnecessary system calls



- 👁 Observation: Most programs do not need most system calls
 - E.g., fork, exec, prctl ...
- 💡 Idea: block unnecessary system calls
- ⚙ Implementation



- 👁 Observation: Most programs do not need most system calls
 - E.g., fork, exec, prctl ...
- 💡 Idea: block unnecessary system calls
- ⚙ Implementation
 - Program installs seccomp filters on startup



- 👁 Observation: Most programs do not need most system calls
 - E.g., fork, exec, prctl ...
- 💡 Idea: block unnecessary system calls
- ⚙ Implementation
 - Program installs seccomp filters on startup
 - Seccomp supports small *Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) programs*



- 👁 Observation: Most programs do not need most system calls
 - E.g., fork, exec, prctl ...
- 💡 Idea: block unnecessary system calls
- ⚙ Implementation
 - Program installs seccomp filters on startup
 - Seccomp supports small *Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) programs*
 - Kernel does the filtering (e.g., executes the BPF program) on every system call



- 👁 Observation: Most programs do not need most system calls
 - E.g., fork, exec, prctl ...
- 💡 Idea: block unnecessary system calls
- ⚙ Implementation
 - Program installs seccomp filters on startup
 - Seccomp supports small *Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) programs*
 - Kernel does the filtering (e.g., executes the BPF program) on every system call
 - On a filter violation: deny syscall, send signal, kill program ...

```
#include <stdio.h>          /* printf */
#include <sys/prctl.h>       /* prctl */
#include <linux/seccomp.h>   /* seccomp's constants */
#include <unistd.h>         /* dup2: just for test */

int main() {
    printf("step 1: unrestricted\n");
    prctl(PR_SET_SECCOMP, SECCOMP_MODE_STRICT); // Enable filtering
    printf("step 2: only 'read', 'write', '_exit' and 'sigreturn' syscalls\n");
    dup2(1, 2); // redirect stderr to stdout
    printf("step 3: !! YOU SHOULD NOT SEE ME !!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

<https://blog.yadutaf.fr/2014/05/29/introduction-to-seccomp-bpf-linux-syscall-filter/>

```
dgruss@t460sdg ~ % gcc seccomp.c
dgruss@t460sdg ~ % ./a.out
step 1: unrestricted
step 2: only 'read', 'write', '_exit' and 'sigreturn' syscalls
[1] 19622 killed ./a.out
137 dgruss@t460sdg ~ %
```

```
int main() {
    printf("step 1: init\n");
    prctl(PR_SET_NO_NEW_PRIVS, 1);
    prctl(PR_SET_DUMPABLE, 0);      // ptrace on this process / childs is not allowed
    scmp_filter_ctx ctx;
    ctx = seccomp_init(SCMP_ACT_KILL);           // blacklist everything
    seccomp_rule_add(ctx, SCMP_ACT_ALLOW, SCMP_SYS(rt_sigreturn), 0); // whitelist
    seccomp_rule_add(ctx, SCMP_ACT_ALLOW, SCMP_SYS(exit), 0);       // whitelist
    seccomp_rule_add(ctx, SCMP_ACT_ALLOW, SCMP_SYS(exit_group), 0); // whitelist
    seccomp_rule_add(ctx, SCMP_ACT_ALLOW, SCMP_SYS(read), 0);      // whitelist
    seccomp_rule_add(ctx, SCMP_ACT_ALLOW, SCMP_SYS(write), 0);     // whitelist
    seccomp_rule_add(ctx, SCMP_ACT_ALLOW, SCMP_SYS(dup2), 2,       // whitelist
                    SCMP_A0(SCMP_CMP_EQ, 1), SCMP_A1(SCMP_CMP_EQ, 2)); // whitelist
    seccomp_load(ctx);
    printf("step 2: only 'write' and dup2(1, 2) syscalls\n");
    dup2(1, 2); // redirect stderr to stdout
    printf("step 3: stderr redirected to stdout\n");
    dup2(2, 42); // redirect stderr to stdout
}
```

```
dgruss@t460sdg ~ % gcc seccomp.c -lseccomp && ./a.out
step 1: init
step 2: only 'write' and dup2(1, 2) syscalls
step 3: stderr redirected to stdout
[1]      23312 invalid system call  ./a.out
159 dgruss@t460sdg ~ %
```

Write a secure wrapper binary

- Usage: `./secwrap <command>`



Write a secure wrapper binary

- Usage: `./secwrap <command>`
- The wrapper shall start the program specified by `<command>`





Write a secure wrapper binary

- Usage: `./secwrap <command>`
- The wrapper shall start the program specified by `<command>`
- Anything `<command>` does may not be allowed to create new processes!



Write a secure wrapper binary

- Usage: `./secwrap <command>`
 - The wrapper shall start the program specified by `<command>`
 - Anything `<command>` does may not be allowed to create new processes!
- Very convenient to use :)



Write a secure wrapper binary

- Usage: `./secwrap <command>`
 - The wrapper shall start the program specified by `<command>`
 - Anything `<command>` does may not be allowed to create new processes!
- Very convenient to use :)
- Upload your wrapper binary at <https://challenges.sasectf.student.iaik.tugraz.at/secwrap/index.php>



Write a secure wrapper binary

- Usage: `./secwrap <command>`
 - The wrapper shall start the program specified by `<command>`
 - Anything `<command>` does may not be allowed to create new processes!
- Very convenient to use :)
- Upload your wrapper binary at <https://challenges.sasectf.student.iaik.tugraz.at/secwrap/index.php>
 - If it is correct, you will get the flag



Write a secure wrapper binary

- Usage: `./secwrap <command>`
 - The wrapper shall start the program specified by `<command>`
 - Anything `<command>` does may not be allowed to create new processes!
- Very convenient to use :)
- Upload your wrapper binary at <https://challenges.sasectf.student.iaik.tugraz.at/secwrap/index.php>
 - If it is correct, you will get the flag
 - Test system is Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS, kernel 4.19.0-11



- Sandbox process runs dangerous code



- Sandbox process runs dangerous code
- Monitor process interacts with sandbox via IPC



- Sandbox process runs dangerous code
- Monitor process interacts with sandbox via IPC
 - Minimal filter: only allow required IPC system calls



- Sandbox process runs dangerous code
- Monitor process interacts with sandbox via IPC
 - Minimal filter: only allow required IPC system calls
- Example: Google *sandbox2*
<https://developers.google.com/sandboxed-api/>

★ Properties





★ Properties

- Protect system call interface



★ Properties

- Protect system call interface
- Filters can only be specialized but not tightened



★ Properties

- Protect system call interface
- Filters can only be specialized but not tightened
 - Attacker cannot manipulate/unload existing filters



★ Properties

- Protect system call interface
- Filters can only be specialized but not tightened
 - Attacker cannot manipulate/unload existing filters
- Filter: simple arithmetic operations on system call arguments



★ Properties

- Protect system call interface
- Filters can only be specialized but not tightened
 - Attacker cannot manipulate/unload existing filters
- Filter: simple arithmetic operations on system call arguments
 - Enhanced filtering is impossible



★ Properties

- Protect system call interface
- Filters can only be specialized but not tightened
 - Attacker cannot manipulate/unload existing filters
- Filter: simple arithmetic operations on system call arguments
 - Enhanced filtering is impossible
 - E.g., checking for strings, sanitizing paths, dereferencing pointers



★ Properties

- Protect system call interface
 - Filters can only be specialized but not tightened
 - Attacker cannot manipulate/unload existing filters
 - Filter: simple arithmetic operations on system call arguments
 - Enhanced filtering is impossible
 - E.g., checking for strings, sanitizing paths, dereferencing pointers
- ❓ How do we know which system calls are needed by libc functions such as `pthread_create` ? Implementation defined!



★ Properties

- Protect system call interface
 - Filters can only be specialized but not tightened
 - Attacker cannot manipulate/unload existing filters
 - Filter: simple arithmetic operations on system call arguments
 - Enhanced filtering is impossible
 - E.g., checking for strings, sanitizing paths, dereferencing pointers
- ❓ How do we know which system calls are needed by libc functions such as `pthread_create` ? Implementation defined!
- ❓ How can we virtualize resources?

Virtualization





- 💡 Idea: Manage resource usage of a group of processes (and all its children)



- 💡 Idea: Manage resource usage of a group of processes (and all its children)
 - Memory, CPU time, networking, disk I/O ...



- 💡 Idea: Manage resource usage of a group of processes (and all its children)
- Memory, CPU time, networking, disk I/O ...
 - Set limits / priorities



💡 Idea: Manage resource usage of a group of processes (and all its children)

- Memory, CPU time, networking, disk I/O ...
- Set limits / priorities

★ Properties



- 💡 Idea: Manage resource usage of a group of processes (and all its children)
 - Memory, CPU time, networking, disk I/O ...
 - Set limits / priorities
- ★ Properties
 - Can prevent some Denial-of-Service (DoS) attacks



💡 Idea: Manage resource usage of a group of processes (and all its children)

- Memory, CPU time, networking, disk I/O ...
- Set limits / priorities

★ Properties

- Can prevent some Denial-of-Service (DoS) attacks
- Cannot prevent privilege escalation





💡 Idea: Namespace hides (virtualizes) resources from processes



- 💡 Idea: Namespace hides (virtualizes) resources from processes
 - Various namespaces: `mnt`, `pid`, `net`, `ipc`, `uts (hostname)`, `user`



- 💡 Idea: Namespace hides (virtualizes) resources from processes
 - Various namespaces: `mnt`, `pid`, `net`, `ipc`, `uts (hostname)`, `user`
 - How? Namespace translates resource identifiers



- 💡 Idea: Namespace hides (virtualizes) resources from processes
 - Various namespaces: `mnt`, `pid`, `net`, `ipc`, `uts (hostname)`, `user`
 - How? Namespace translates resource identifiers
- Examples:



- 💡 Idea: Namespace hides (virtualizes) resources from processes
 - Various namespaces: `mnt`, `pid`, `net`, `ipc`, `uts (hostname)`, `user`
 - How? Namespace translates resource identifiers
- Examples:
 - Inside namespace: `uid=0 (root)`, `path=/f.txt`



- 💡 Idea: Namespace hides (virtualizes) resources from processes
 - Various namespaces: `mnt`, `pid`, `net`, `ipc`, `uts (hostname)`, `user`
 - How? Namespace translates resource identifiers
- Examples:
 - Inside namespace: `uid=0 (root)`, `path=/f.txt`
 - Outside namespace: `uid=1000 (ssd)`, `path=/home/ssd/f.txt`

💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
 - Docker automatically





- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
- Docker automagically
 - creates namespaces and cgroups



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
- Docker automagically
 - creates namespaces and cgroups
 - configures seccomp



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
- Docker automagically
 - creates namespaces and cgroups
 - configures seccomp
- ★ Properties



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
- Docker automagically
 - creates namespaces and cgroups
 - configures seccomp
- ★ Properties
 - Virtualization of software resources (files, processes, users ...)



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
- Docker automagically
 - creates namespaces and cgroups
 - configures seccomp
- ★ Properties
 - Virtualization of software resources (files, processes, users ...)
 - Enforced via kernel



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
- Docker automagically
 - creates namespaces and cgroups
 - configures seccomp
- ★ Properties
 - Virtualization of software resources (files, processes, users ...)
 - Enforced via kernel
 - Fast



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
- Docker automagically
 - creates namespaces and cgroups
 - configures seccomp
- ★ Properties
 - Virtualization of software resources (files, processes, users ...)
 - Enforced via kernel
 - Fast
 - Limited to compatible kernels



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
- Docker automagically
 - creates namespaces and cgroups
 - configures seccomp
- ★ Properties
 - Virtualization of software resources (files, processes, users ...)
 - Enforced via kernel
 - Fast
 - Limited to compatible kernels
 - Security depends on proper configuration



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
- Docker automagically
 - creates namespaces and cgroups
 - configures seccomp
- ★ Properties
 - Virtualization of software resources (files, processes, users ...)
 - Enforced via kernel
 - Fast
 - Limited to compatible kernels
 - Security depends on proper configuration
 - E.g., privileged vs. unprivileged containers



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
- Docker automagically
 - creates namespaces and cgroups
 - configures seccomp
- ★ Properties
 - Virtualization of software resources (files, processes, users ...)
 - Enforced via kernel
 - Fast
 - Limited to compatible kernels
 - Security depends on proper configuration
 - E.g., privileged vs. unprivileged containers
 - Kernel is shared between containers and host



- 💡 Idea: combine 'em all: Docker containers
 - See also Linux Containers (LXC)
- Docker automagically
 - creates namespaces and cgroups
 - configures seccomp
- ★ Properties
 - Virtualization of software resources (files, processes, users ...)
 - Enforced via kernel
 - Fast
 - Limited to compatible kernels
 - Security depends on proper configuration
 - E.g., privileged vs. unprivileged containers
 - Kernel is shared between containers and host
 - ❓ What if one container compromises the host kernel?



💡 Idea: fake the entire system



💡 Idea: fake the entire system

- Virtualization of hardware resources (memory, CPU, peripherals ...)





💡 Idea: fake the entire system

- Virtualization of hardware resources (memory, CPU, peripherals ...)
- System runs many isolated virtual machines



💡 Idea: fake the entire system

- Virtualization of hardware resources (memory, CPU, peripherals ...)
- System runs many isolated virtual machines

⚙️ Implementation



💡 Idea: fake the entire system

- Virtualization of hardware resources (memory, CPU, peripherals ...)
- System runs many isolated virtual machines

⚙️ Implementation

- Managed by hypervisor



💡 Idea: fake the entire system

- Virtualization of hardware resources (memory, CPU, peripherals ...)
- System runs many isolated virtual machines

⚙️ Implementation

- Managed by hypervisor
 - Xen, VMware, VirtualBox, Hyper-V, Qemu ...



💡 Idea: fake the entire system

- Virtualization of hardware resources (memory, CPU, peripherals ...)
- System runs many isolated virtual machines

⚙️ Implementation

- Managed by hypervisor
 - Xen, VMware, VirtualBox, Hyper-V, Qemu ...
- Typically hardware-accelerated



💡 Idea: fake the entire system

- Virtualization of hardware resources (memory, CPU, peripherals ...)
- System runs many isolated virtual machines

⚙️ Implementation

- Managed by hypervisor
 - Xen, VMware, VirtualBox, Hyper-V, Qemu ...
- Typically hardware-accelerated
- See other courses ...



💡 Idea: fake the entire system

- Virtualization of hardware resources (memory, CPU, peripherals ...)
- System runs many isolated virtual machines

⚙️ Implementation

- Managed by hypervisor
 - Xen, VMware, VirtualBox, Hyper-V, Qemu ...
- Typically hardware-accelerated
- See other courses ...

❓ What if VM compromises hypervisor?



💡 Idea: fake the entire system

- Virtualization of hardware resources (memory, CPU, peripherals ...)
- System runs many isolated virtual machines

⚙️ Implementation

- Managed by hypervisor
 - Xen, VMware, VirtualBox, Hyper-V, Qemu ...
- Typically hardware-accelerated
- See other courses ...

❓ What if VM compromises hypervisor?

❓ Is there an end to this recursive problem?





👁 Observation: Sandboxes follow hierarchical ring model



- 👁 Observation: Sandboxes follow hierarchical ring model
 - Higher rings (kernel space) have strictly higher privileges



- 👁 Observation: Sandboxes follow hierarchical ring model
- Higher rings (kernel space) have strictly higher privileges
 - Lower rings (user space) need to fully trust higher rings



- 👁 Observation: Sandboxes follow hierarchical ring model
- Higher rings (kernel space) have strictly higher privileges
 - Lower rings (user space) need to fully trust higher rings
 - Vulnerability in higher ring is fatal



- 👁 Observation: Sandboxes follow hierarchical ring model
 - Higher rings (kernel space) have strictly higher privileges
 - Lower rings (user space) need to fully trust higher rings
 - Vulnerability in higher ring is fatal
- 💡 Idea: build a reverse sandbox: Enclaves



- 👁 Observation: Sandboxes follow hierarchical ring model
 - Higher rings (kernel space) have strictly higher privileges
 - Lower rings (user space) need to fully trust higher rings
 - Vulnerability in higher ring is fatal
- 💡 Idea: build a reverse sandbox: Enclaves
 - Only trust enclave code (and hardware)



- 👁 Observation: Sandboxes follow hierarchical ring model
 - Higher rings (kernel space) have strictly higher privileges
 - Lower rings (user space) need to fully trust higher rings
 - Vulnerability in higher ring is fatal
- 💡 Idea: build a reverse sandbox: Enclaves
 - Only trust enclave code (and hardware)
 - Distrust all non-enclave code



- 👁 Observation: Sandboxes follow hierarchical ring model
 - Higher rings (kernel space) have strictly higher privileges
 - Lower rings (user space) need to fully trust higher rings
 - Vulnerability in higher ring is fatal
- 💡 Idea: build a reverse sandbox: Enclaves
 - Only trust enclave code (and hardware)
 - Distrust all non-enclave code
 - Host application, kernel, hypervisor



- 👁 Observation: Sandboxes follow hierarchical ring model
 - Higher rings (kernel space) have strictly higher privileges
 - Lower rings (user space) need to fully trust higher rings
 - Vulnerability in higher ring is fatal
- 💡 Idea: build a reverse sandbox: Enclaves
 - Only trust enclave code (and hardware)
 - Distrust all non-enclave code
 - Host application, kernel, hypervisor
 - Example: Intel Software Guard Extensions (SGX)



★ Properties



★ Properties

- Enclaves protect a piece of secure code / data



★ Properties

- Enclaves protect a piece of secure code / data
- Enclaves cannot sandbox untrusted code



★ Properties

- Enclaves protect a piece of secure code / data
- Enclaves cannot sandbox untrusted code
- Can be (mis)used for Digital Rights Management (DRM), hiding malware

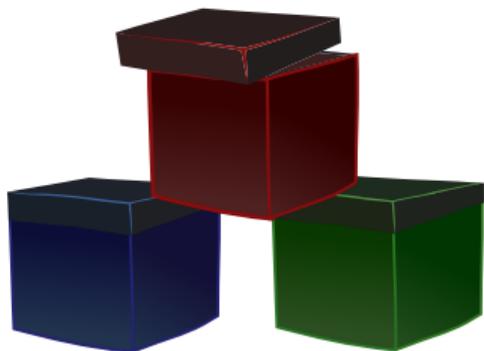


★ Properties

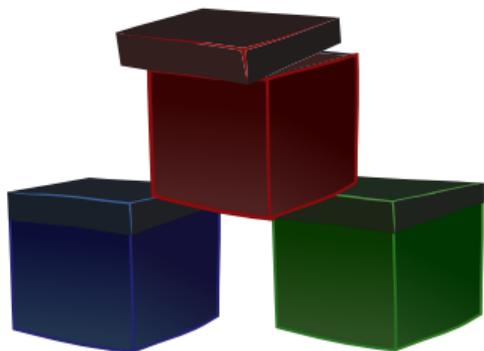
- Enclaves protect a piece of secure code / data
- Enclaves cannot sandbox untrusted code
- Can be (mis)used for Digital Rights Management (DRM), hiding malware

❓ Are we (too) secure now?

Summary & Outlook

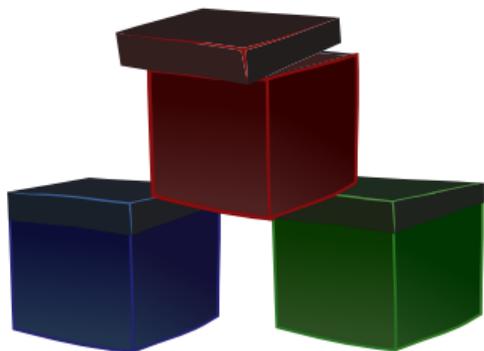


💡 Everything is a box



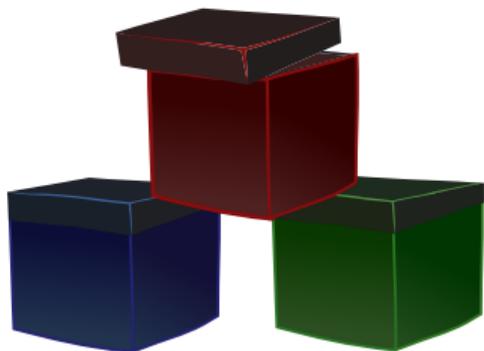
💡 Everything is a box

- **Compartmentalization:** Make boxes as small as possible



💡 Everything is a box

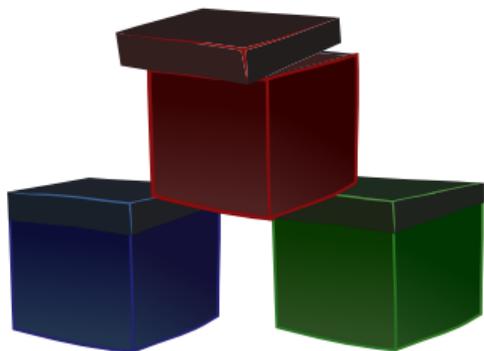
- **Compartmentalization:** Make boxes as small as possible
- **Isolation:** A box shall have minimal permission



💡 Everything is a box

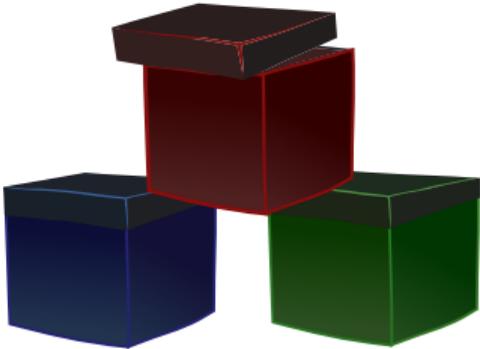
- **Compartmentalization:** Make boxes as small as possible
- **Isolation:** A box shall have minimal permission
- "Principle of least privileges"

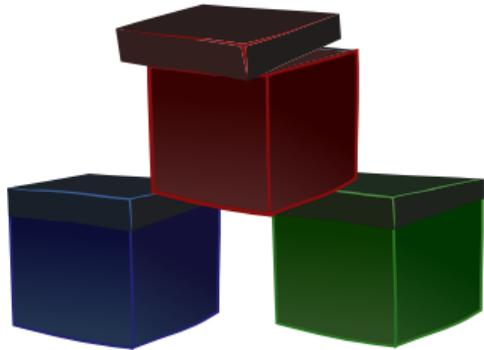
Isolation techniques



Isolation techniques

🛡 In-process Sandboxing





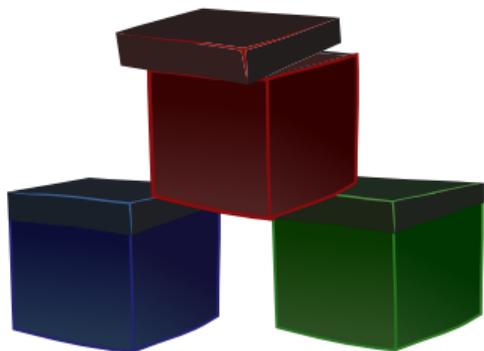
Isolation techniques

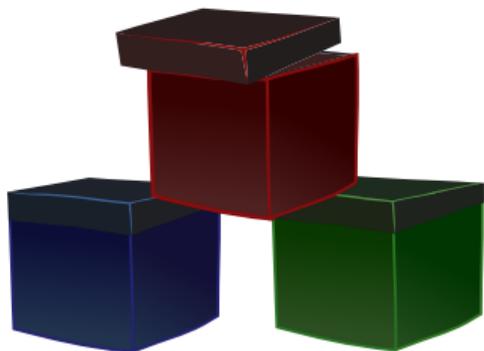
- 🛡 In-process Sandboxing
 - Interpretation

Isolation techniques

🛡 In-process Sandboxing

- Interpretation
- Compilation



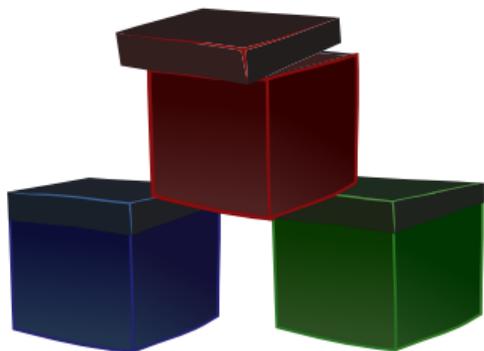


Isolation techniques

🛡 In-process Sandboxing

- Interpretation
- Compilation

🛡 Process Sandboxing



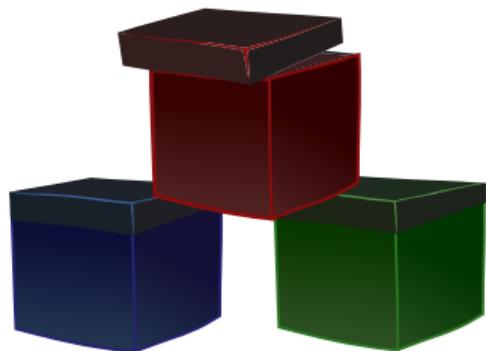
Isolation techniques

🛡 In-process Sandboxing

- Interpretation
- Compilation

🛡 Process Sandboxing

- Seccomp



Isolation techniques

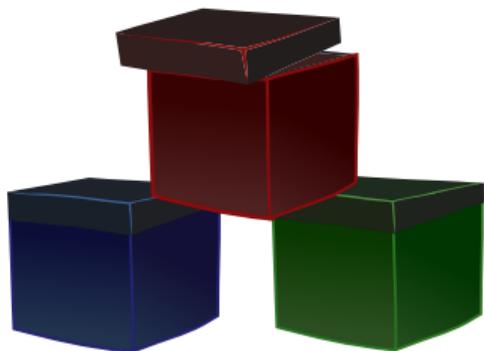
🛡 In-process Sandboxing

- Interpretation
- Compilation

🛡 Process Sandboxing

- Seccomp

🛡 Virtualization



Isolation techniques

🛡 In-process Sandboxing

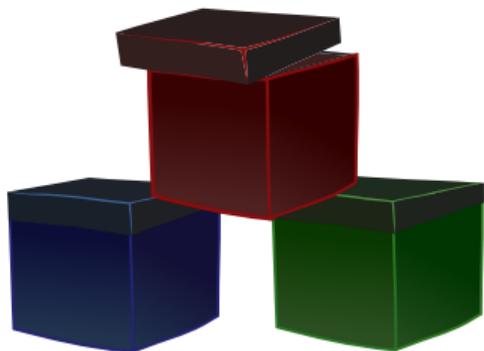
- Interpretation
- Compilation

🛡 Process Sandboxing

- Seccomp

🛡 Virtualization

- Docker container = seccomp + control groups + namespaces



Isolation techniques

🛡 In-process Sandboxing

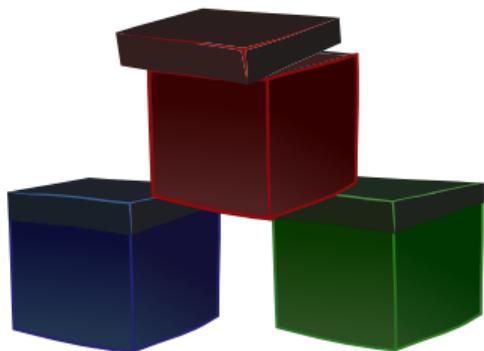
- Interpretation
- Compilation

🛡 Process Sandboxing

- Seccomp

🛡 Virtualization

- Docker container = seccomp + control groups + namespaces
- Full system virtualization



Isolation techniques

🛡 In-process Sandboxing

- Interpretation
- Compilation

🛡 Process Sandboxing

- Seccomp

🛡 Virtualization

- Docker container = seccomp + control groups + namespaces
- Full system virtualization

🛡 Enclaves



- Friday, 18 December, afternoon



- Friday, 18 December, afternoon
- Online show



- Friday, 18 December, afternoon
- Online show
- Betting that ...



- Friday, 18 December, afternoon
- Online show
- Betting that ... you'd get surprised!

Questions?

