Access Control and Privacy Policies (3)

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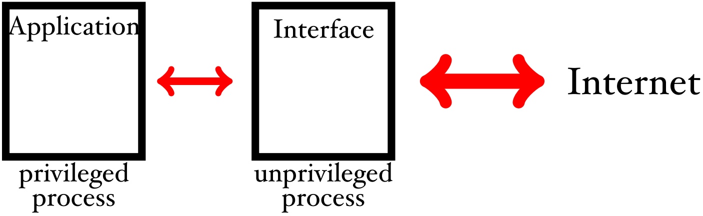
Network Applications: Privilege Separation



- the idea is make the attack surface smaller and mitigate the consequences of an attack
- you need an OS that supports different roles (root vs. users)

Weaknesses of Unix AC

Not just restricted to Unix:

- if you have too many roles (i.e. too finegrained AC), then hierarchy is too complex
  you invite situations like...let's be root
- you can still abuse the system...

A “Cron”-Attack

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  the shell behind the scenes:
  `rm /tmp/dir`$_1$`/file`$_1$ `/tmp/dir`$_1$`/file`$_2$ `/tmp/dir`$_2$`/file`$_1$ …

  this takes time

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3. attacker (meanwhile deletes the fake passwd file, and establishes a link to the real passwd file)
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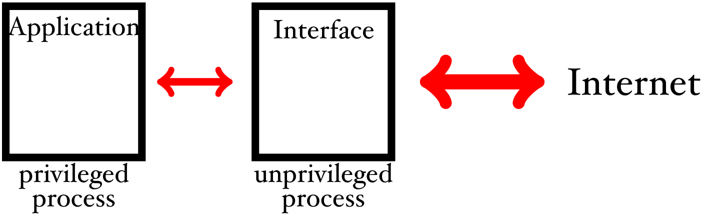

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Access Control in Unix

- access control provided by the OS
- authenticate principals (login)
- mediate access to files, ports, processes according to roles (user ids)
- roles get attached with privileges

> The principle of least privilege:
> programs should only have as much privilege as they need

Process Ownership

- access control in Unix is very coarse

$$\frac{\text{root}}{\text{user}_1\ \text{user}_2\ \ldots\text{www, mail, lp}}$$

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root has UID = 0
you also have groups that can share access to a file
but it is difficult to exclude access selectively

Access Control in Unix (2)

- privileges are specified by file access permissions (“everything is a file”)
- there are 9 (plus 2) bits that specify the permissions of a file

```
$ ls - la
-rwxrw-r--   foo_file.txt
```

Login Process

- login processes run under UID = 0

```
ps -axl | grep login
```

- after login, shells run under UID = user (e.g. 501)

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- non-root users are not allowed to change the UID — would break access control
- but needed for example for `passwd`

Setuid and Setgid

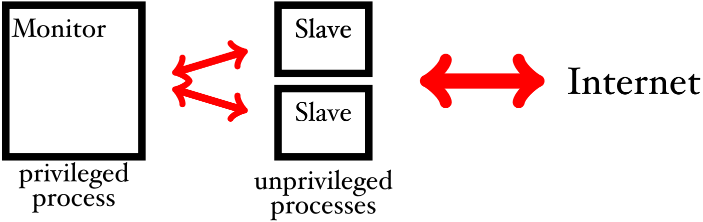
The solution is that unix file permissions are 9 + 2 Bits: Setuid and Setgid Bits

- When a file with setuid is executed, the resulting process will assume the UID given to the owner of the file.
- This enables users to create processes as root (or another user).

- Essential for changing passwords, for example.

```
chmod 4755 fobar_file
```

Privilege Separation in OpenSSH



- pre-authorisation slave
- post-authorisation

- 25% codebase is privileged, 75% is unprivileged

Network Applications

ideally network application in Unix should be designed as follows:

- need two distinct processes
  - one that listens to the network; has no privilege
  - one that is privileged and listens to the latter only (but does not trust it)
- to implement this you need a parent process, which forks a child process
- this child process drops privileges and listens to hostile data
- after authentication the parent forks again and the new child becomes the user

Famous Security Flaws in Unix

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- for debugging purposes (FreeBSD) Unix provides a "core dump", but allowed to follow links ...
- `mkdir foo` is owned by root

```
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root wheel /bin/mkdir
```

it first creates an i-node as root and then changes to ownership to the user's id
(race condition – can be automated with a shell script)

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- for de … ides a “cor …
- `mkdir` …

Only failure makes us experts. – Theo de Raadt (OpenBSD, OpenSSH)

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one general defence mechanism is
defence in depth

Smash the Stack for Fun...

- "smashing the stack attacks" or
  "buffer overflow attacks"

- one of the most popular attacks
  (> 50% of security incidents reported at CERT
  are related to buffer overflows)

  http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls

- made popular in an article by Elias Levy
  (also known as Aleph One):

  "Smashing The Stack For Fun and Profit"

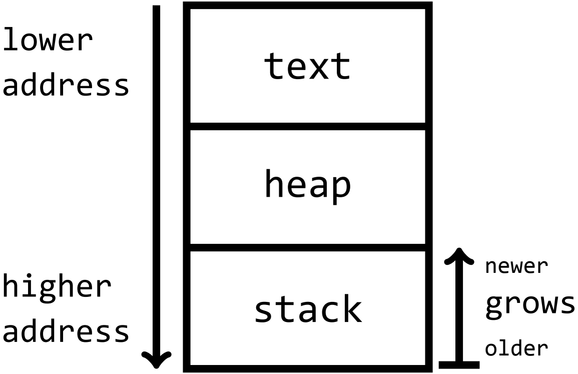
  Issue 49, Article 14

A Float Printed “Twice”

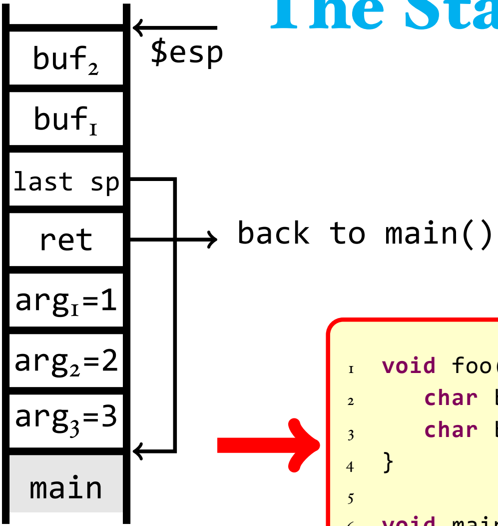
```
void foo (char *bar)
{
  float my_float = 10.5;  // in hex: \x41\x28\x00\x00
  char  buffer[28];

  printf(”my float value = %f\n”, my_float);
  strcpy(buffer, bar);
  printf(”my float value = %f\n”, my_float);
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
  foo(”my string is too long !!!!! ”);
  return 0;
}
```

Memory

- each process will get a chunk of memory that is organised as follows:



The Stack




```c
void foo(int a, int b, int c) {
    char buffer1[6] = "abcde";
    char buffer2[10] = "123456789";
}

void main() {
  foo(1,2,3);
}
```

The Problem

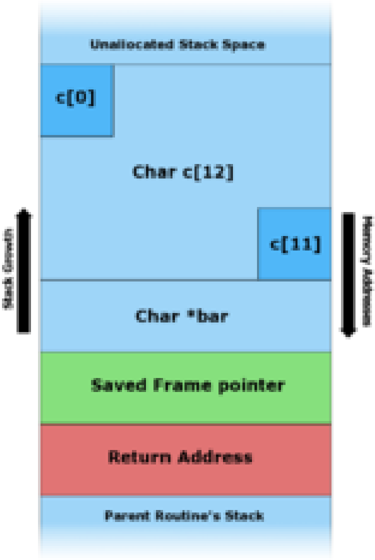
- The basic problem is that library routines in C look as follows:

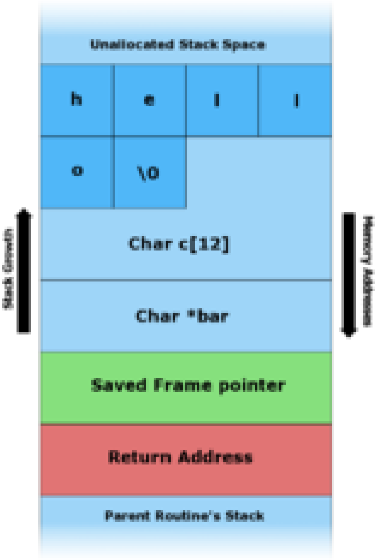
```
void strcpy(char *src, char *dst) {
  int i = 0;
  while (src[i] != ”\0”) {
    dst[i] = src[i];
    i = i + 1;
  }
}
```

Variants

There are many variants:

- return-to-lib-C attacks
- heap-smashing attacks
  (Slammer Worm in 2003 infected 90% of vulnerable systems within 10 minutes)
- “zero-days-attacks” (new unknown vulnerability)


Unallocated Stack Space
c[0]
Char c[12]
c[11]
Char *bar
Saved Frame pointer
Return Address
Parent Routine's Stack


Unallocated Stack Space
h
e
l
l
o
\0
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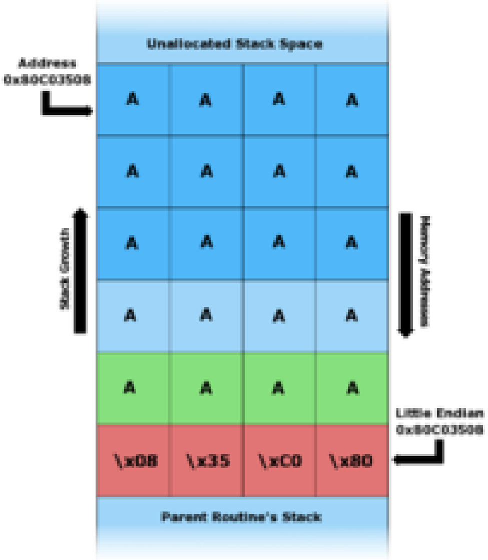
Stack Growth
Memory Addresses


Unallocated Stack Space
Address
0x80C03508
A A A A
A A A A
A A A A
A A A A
A A A A
\x08 \x35 \xC0 \x80
Stack Growth
Memory Addresses
Little Endian
0x80C03508
Parent Routine's Stack

```
int match(char *s1, char *s2) {
  while( *s1 != '\0' && *s2 != '\0' && *s1 == *s2
    s1++; s2++;
  }
  return( *s1 - *s2 );
}

void welcome() { printf("Welcome to the Machine!\
void goodbye() { printf("Invalid identity, exitin

main(){
  char name[8];
  char pw[8];

  printf("login: ");
  get_line(name);
  printf("password: ");
  get_line(pw);

```

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- normally you start a root-shell
- difficulty is to guess the right place where to "jump"

Payloads (2)

- another difficulty is that the code is not allowed to contain \x00:

```
xorl %eax, %eax
```

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void strcpy(char *src, char *dst) {
  int i = 0;
  while (src[i] != ”\0”) {
    dst[i] = src[i];
    i = i + 1;
  }
}
```

Format String Vulnerability

`string` is nowhere used:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>

// a program that ”just” prints the argument
// on the command line


main(int argc, char **argv)
{
        char *string = ”This is a secret string\n”;

        printf(argv[1]);
}
```

this vulnerability can be used to read out the stack

Protections against Buffer Overflow Attacks

- use safe library functions
- stack caneries
- ensure stack data is not executable (can be defeated)
- address space randomisation (makes one-size-fits-all more difficult)
- choice of programming language (one of the selling points of Java)

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- Integrity (prevent unwanted modification or tampering)
- Availability and reliability (reduce the risk of DoS attacks)

Homework

- Assume format string attacks allow you to read out the stack. What can you do with this information?

- Assume you can crash a program remotely. Why is this a problem?