Aleksander Zdyb

# Modern Security Model for Linux Operating Systems



# Aleksander Zdyb

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#### Agenda

- Briefly about security requirements
- About Tizen operating system
- Dedicated security model
- Application lifecycle
- Summary



ABOUT SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

## **Common, smart devices**



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#### This is what we all know





#### This is what we all know





#### Security in embedded systems

- Classic approach: software acts on behalf of user to full extent
- Usage of many kinds of privileges is more and more common
- There is a conflict between privileges granularity and comfort of usage and administration

**ABOUT TIZEN** 

#### **About Tizen**



- Modern operating system for embedded devices
- A Linux distribution
- Developed by Open Source community
- Main contribution from Samsung at the moment

#### Where to meet Tizen?



- Smartphones, smartwatches, smart TVs
- IVI systems (In-Vehicle Infotainment)
  - And more

#### TIZEN 2.x and TIZEN 3.0

#### TIZEN 2.x

- Commercially released in many Samsung's devices (smartwatches, smart TVs, smartphones)
- Security ensured with classic mechanisms of Linux

#### **TIZEN 3.0**

- Still in developent
- Works on ODROID XU3 (arm), MinnowBoard MAX (x86\_64) and other architectures
- Modern, dedicated security model

SERVICES, RESOURCES AND PRIVILEGES

Example services and resources

• E-mail

• Camera

• Networking

- Example services and resources
- E-mail



- Related privileges
- Reading, sending messages
- Contacts preview
- Taking photos
- Browsing pictures
- Accessing remote hosts
- Usage of different protocols

Camera

•

Networking



#### Applications

#### Services and resources



DEDICATED SECURITY MODEL

#### Three pillars of security



- DAC Discretionary Access Control (classic access control system)
- Smack Simplified Mandatory Access Control Kernel (one of LSMs)
- Cynara dedicated privilege checker (userspace)

#### 1st pillar of security: DAC – separation of users

- Protects resources on filesystem
- Access control set by owner of the resource
- Access types: r w x
- Subject is identified by its id and groups it belongs to



Larry Ewing and The GIMP

#### 1st pillar of security: DAC – separation of users

- Protects resources on filesystem
- Access control set by owner of the resource
- Access types: r w x
- Subject is identified by its id and groups it belongs to

<mark>a.zdyb@AMDC2202:~/tmp/ng</mark> s\$ total 3496	ls -l
drwxrwxr-x 2 a.zdyb a.zdyb drwxrwxr-x 2 a.zdyb a.zdyb -rw-rw-r 1 a.zdyb a.zdyb	4096 maj 28 09:11 materiały 4096 maj 28 09:11 obrazki 3571712 maj 28 10:25 prezentacia
a.zdyb@AMDC2202:~/tmp/ngs\$	

#### 2nd pillar of security: Smack – separation of processes

- Both object and subject are identified by their labels
- Access control is set by administrator
- Access types: a r w x t l



# 2nd pillar of security: Smack – separation of processes



#### 2nd pillar of security: Smack – separation of processes



Domains are sets of labels with common prefix. There are other labels, like System::Shared, User::Home and more.

#### **3rd pillar of security: Cynara**



- System service keeping and managing security policies
- Dedicated solution for Tizen 3.0
- Generic can be easily deployed in other Linux distributions

## **3rd pillar of security: Cynara**



## **3rd pillar of security: Cynara**



LIFECYCLE OF APPLICATION

#### Who manages all of this?



- Security Manager service managing and configuring all of security modules in operating systems
- Made for Tizen 3.0
- Can be deployed in other Linux distributions

#### **Security Manager**

#### Security Manager is involved in:

- installing applications populates Cynara's database, creates Smack labels for apps
- launching applications applies security context (labels, groups) on behalf of launcher
- managing security policies supports edition of policies by administrator and users (Privacy Manager)



(CC) Patrick Breen

managing users

## Lifecycle of application: installation



#### Lifecycle of application: launching



#### There are some important questions



# Lifecycle of application: accessing a service



#### A demo



# More of important questions...



# Lifecycle of application: accessing a device



Application (e.g. Camera) run with a proper label and by a given user (e.g. Susan, uid=1001) requests access to device /dev/camera



/dev/camera

Linux checks (DAC) if process belongs to a proper group (e.g. **camera\_users**)

Groups are assigned by Security Manager on every launch



#### Bonuses

- Serving on D-Bus? We've got your back
- Nether networking access control
- nice-lad auditing
- Vasum containers

# **SUMMARY**

#### Summary

- Security of embedded systems and privacy of stored data are very important
- Classic security mechanisms are not enough
- Security must be taken into account from the very beginning
- Security doesn't have to be burdensome for developers

# **QUESTIONS?**

#### To read



- https://wiki.tizen.org/wiki/Main\_Page
- https://wiki.tizen.org/wiki/Security/Overview
- https://wiki.tizen.org/wiki/Security:Cynara
- https://wiki.tizen.org/wiki/Security:nice-lad

#### To read



- https://github.com/Samsung/security-manager
- https://github.com/Samsung/nether
- https://github.com/Samsung/nice-lad
- https://github.com/Samsung/vasum
- https://github.com/Samsung/cynara

#### **Pictures used**

- https://www.flickr.com/photos/elektronikkbransjen/15523115208/
- https://www.flickr.com/photos/intelfreepress/8047838494/
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- https://wiki.tizen.org/wiki/File:IVISimulator2.png
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tux#/media/File:Tux.png
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smack\_(software)#/media/File:Smack-tux.svg

THANKS FOR LISTENING