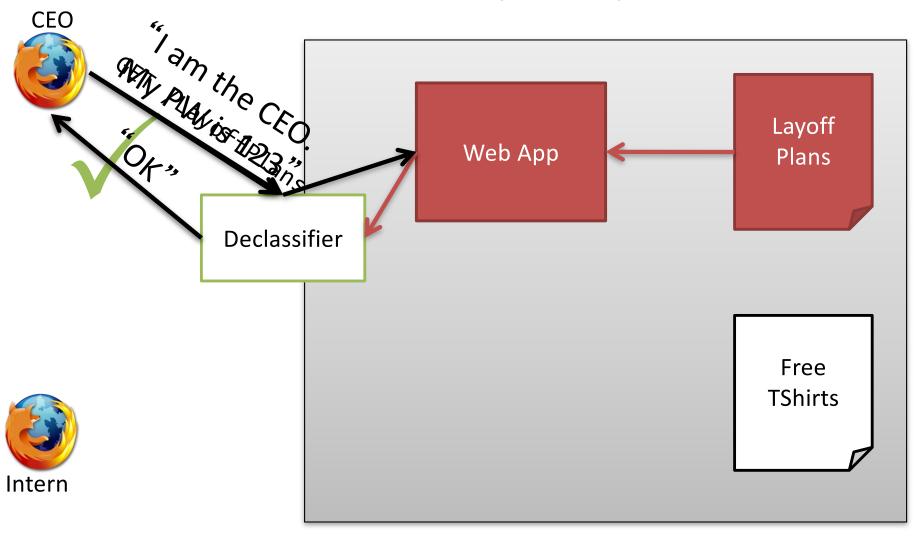
## Information Flow Control For Standard OS Abstractions

Max Krohn, Alex Yip, Micah Brodsky, Natan Cliffer, Frans Kaashoek, Eddie Kohler, Robert Morris

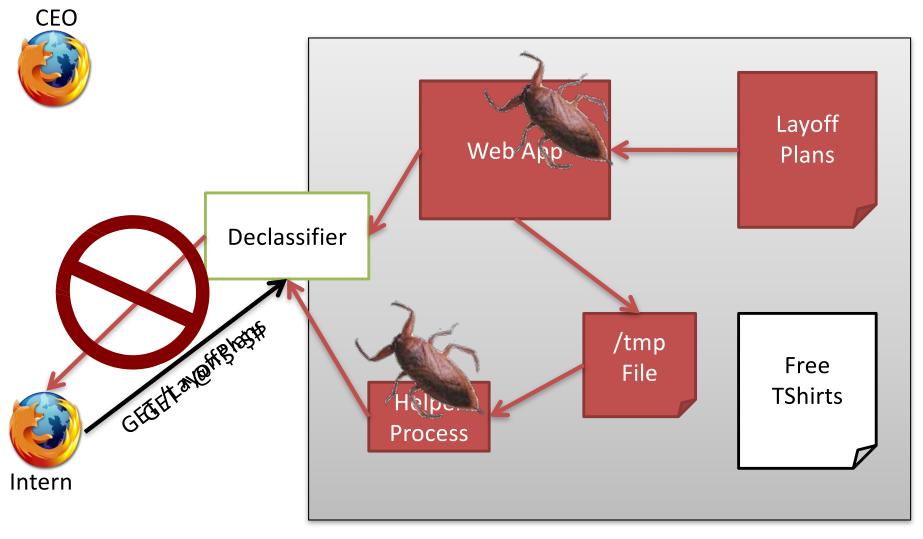
### Vulnerabilities in Websites -> Exploits

- Web software is buggy
- Attackers find and exploit these bugs
- Data is stolen / Corrupted
  - "USAJobs.gov hit by Monster.com attack, 146,000 people affected"
  - "UN Website is Defaced via SQL Injection"
  - "Payroll Site Closes on Security Worries"
  - "Hacker Accesses Thousands of Personal Data Files at CSU Chico"
  - "FTC Investigates PETCO.com Security Hole"
  - "Major Breach of UCLA's Computer Files"
  - "Restructured Text Include Directive Does Not Respect ACLs"

## Decentralized Information Flow Control (DIFC)



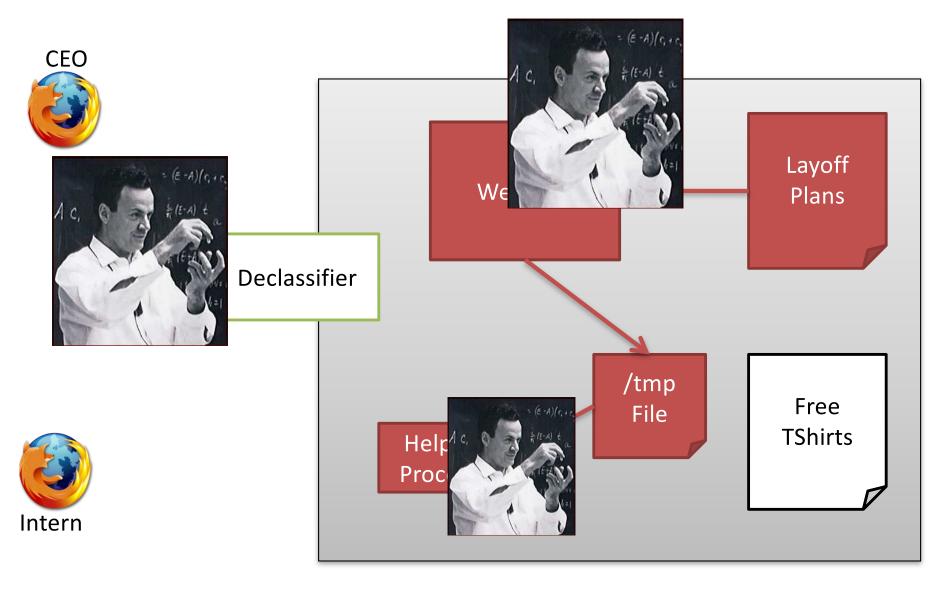
# Decentralized Information Flow Control (DIFC)



## Why is DIFC a cult?



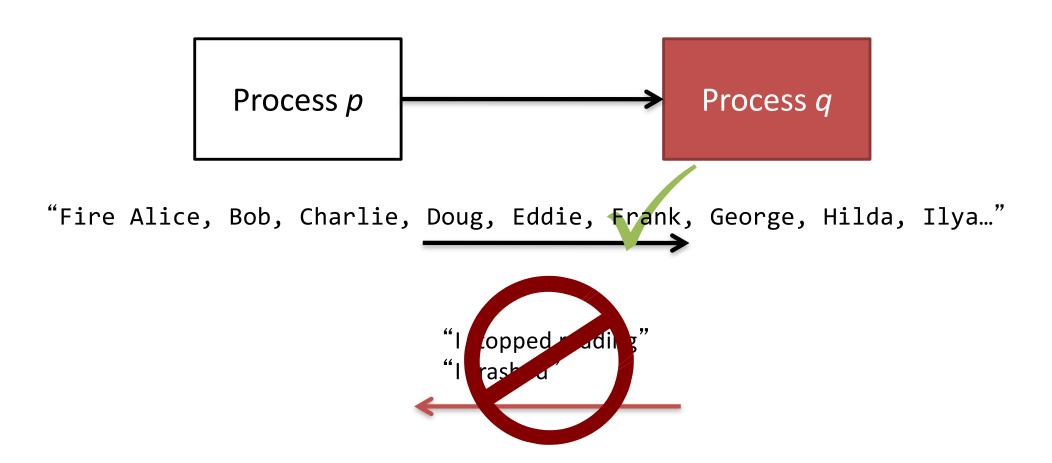
#### Who Needs to Understand DIFC?



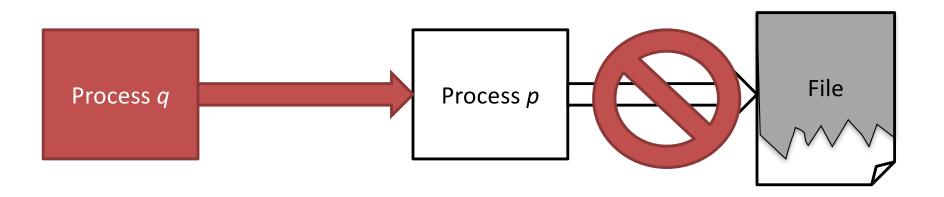
## Why is Today's DIFC **DIF**fi**C**ult?

- Label systems are complex
- Unexpected program behavior
- Cannot reuse existing code
  - Drivers, SMP support, standard libraries

## Unexpected Program Behavior (Unreliable Communication)



## Unexpected Program Behavior (Mysterious Failures)



## Solution/Outline

- 1. Flume: Solves DIFC Problems
  - User-level implementation of DIFC on Linux
  - Simple label system
  - Endpoints: Glue Between Unix API and Labels
- 2. Application + Evaluation
  - Real Web software secured by Flume

#### Outline

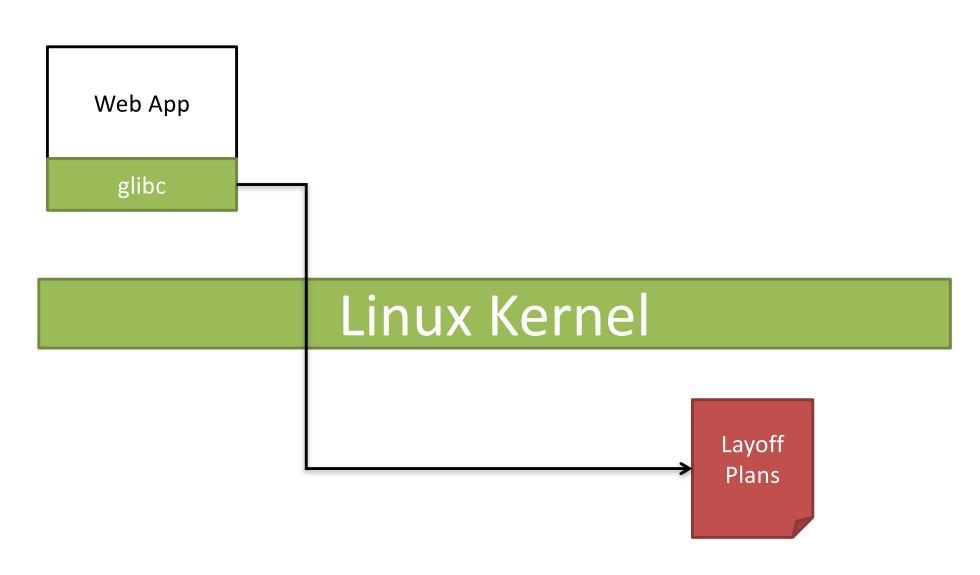
- 1. Flume: Solves DIFC Problems
  - User-level implementation of DIFC on Linux
  - Simple label system
  - Endpoints: Glue Between Unix API and Labels
- 2. Application + Evaluation

## Flume Implementation

- Goal: User-level implementation
  - apt-get install flume
- Approach:
  - System Call Delegation [Ostia by Garfinkel et al, 2003]
  - Use Linux 2.6 (or OpenBSD 3.9)

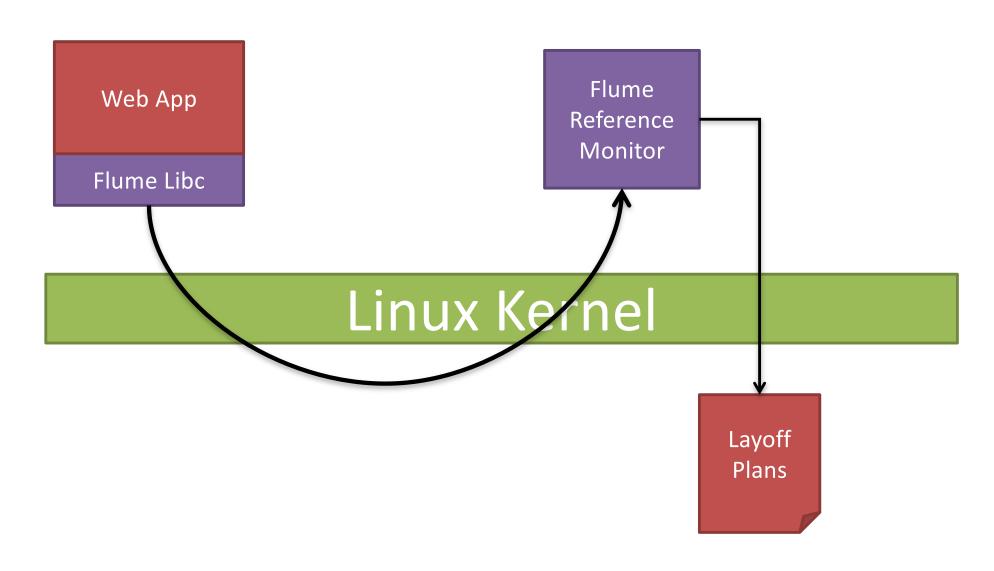
## System Call Delegation

open("/hr/LayoffPlans", O\_RDONLY);

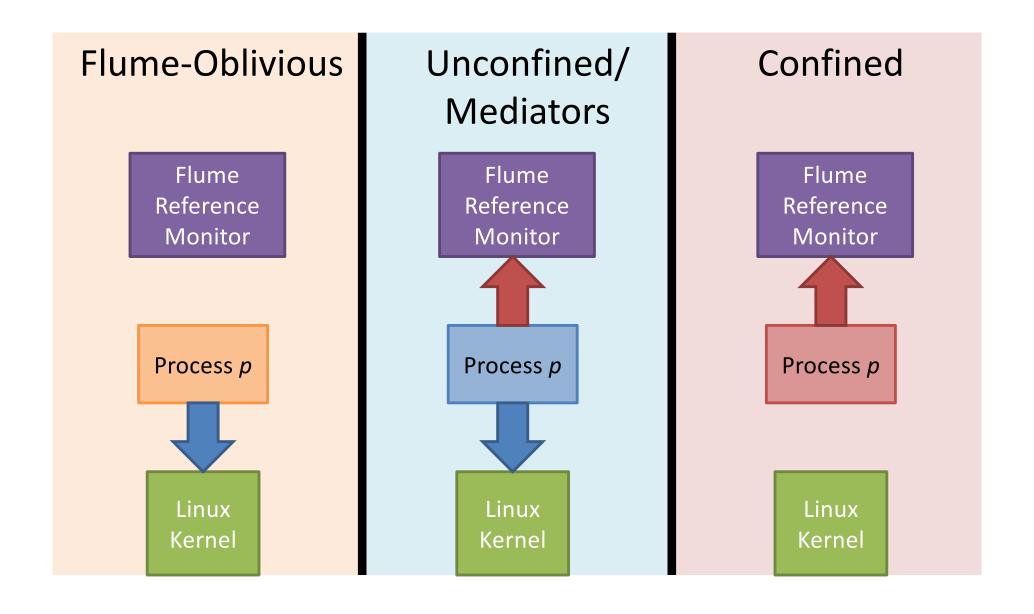


## System Call Delegation

open("/hr/LayoffPlans", O\_RDONLY);



#### Three Classes of Processes



#### Outline

- 1. Flume: Solves DIFC Problems
  - User-level implementation of DIFC on Linux
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- 2. Application + Evaluation

## Information Flow Control (IFC)

- Goal: track which secrets a process has seen
- Mechanism: each process gets a secrecy label
  - Label summarizes which categories of data a process is assumed to have

"label"

- Examples:
  - { "Financial Reports" }
  - { "HR Documents"
  - Financial Reports and "HR Documents"

## Tags + Labels

#### Process p

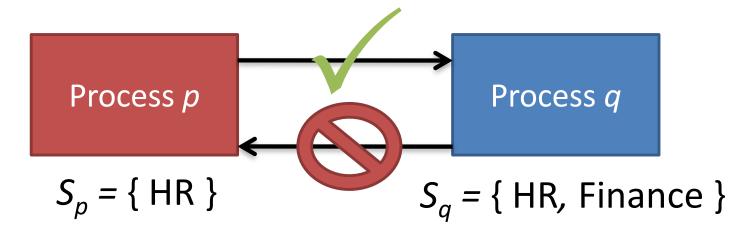
```
S_{\rho}S_{\bar{\rho}} \neq R_{\bar{\rho}} \text{ and excell} R 

DQ_{\bar{\rho}} \neq \{ \} R \}
```

```
change label({Finance});
              otreate_tag();
thg ge
                                R});
change
                    sess can add
             Am
change
              DIFC Rule: A process can
               create a new tag; gets
               ability to declassify it.
                in action.
   HR
        Finance
     SecretProjects
```

Universe of Tags:

#### Communication Rule

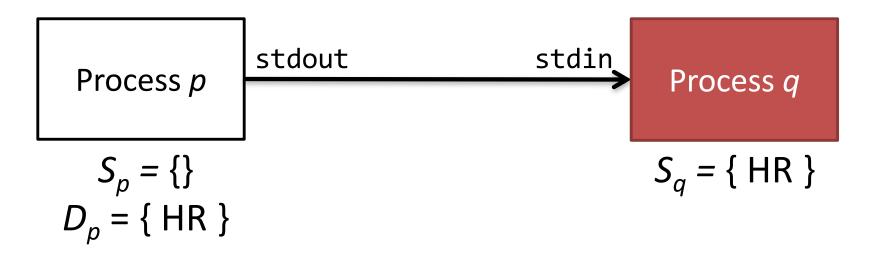


p can send to q iff  $S_p \subseteq S_q$ 

#### Outline

- 1. Flume: Solves DIFC Problems
  - User-level implementation of DIFC on Linux
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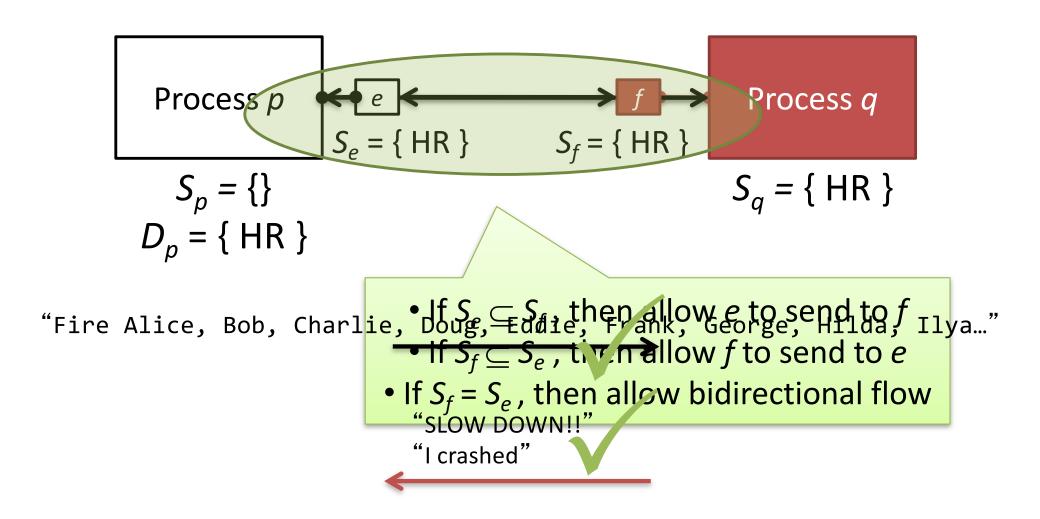
#### Recall: Communication Problem



"Fire Alice, Bob, Charlie, Doug, Eddie, Frank, George, Hilda, Ilya..."

"SLOW DOWN!!"
"I crashed"

## New Abstraction: Endpoints



## **Endpoints Declassify Data**

Data enters process p with secrecy { HR }

Process p  $S_e = \{ HR \}$ 

$$S_p = \{\}$$
  
 $D_p = \{ HR \}$ 

But p keeps its label  $S_p = \{\}$ 

Thus p needs HR  $\in D_p$ 

### **Endpoint Invariant**

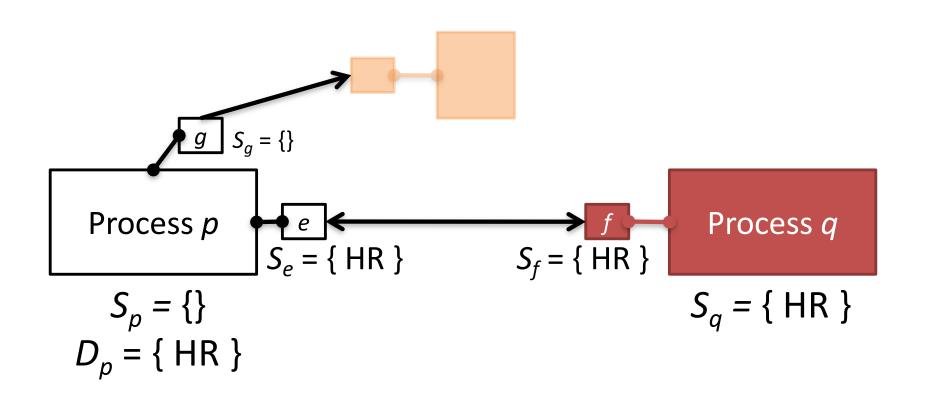
- For any tag  $t \in S_p$  and  $t \notin S_{e^-}$
- Or any tag  $t \in S_e$  and  $t \notin S_p$
- It must be that  $t \in D_p$

Process p  $S_{e} = \{HR\}$   $S_{p} = \{Finance\}$   $D_{p} = \{Finance, HR\}$ 

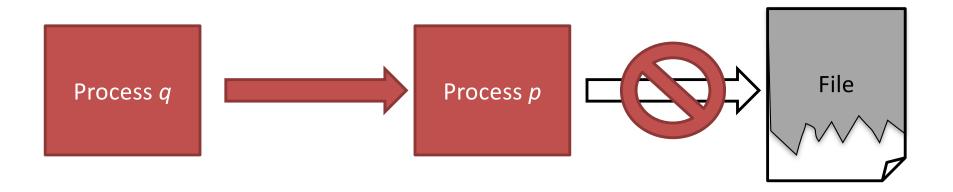
Writing

Reading

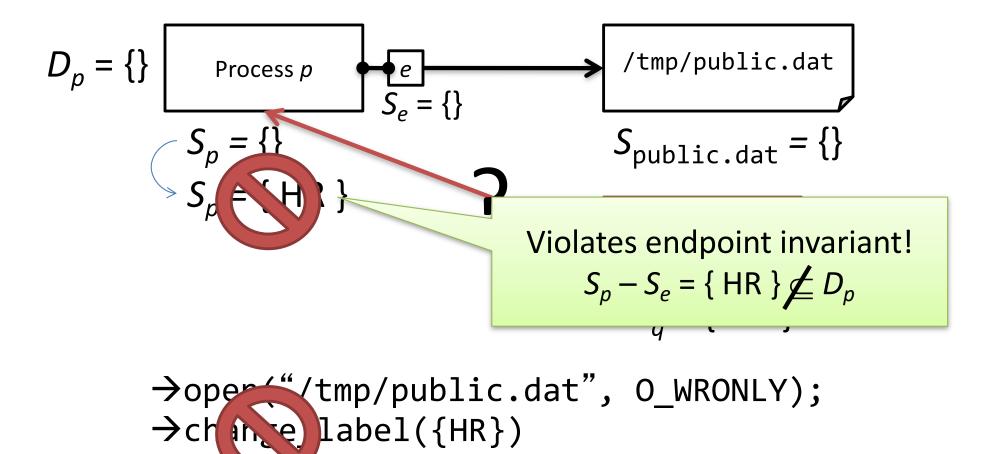
## Endpoints Labels Are Independent



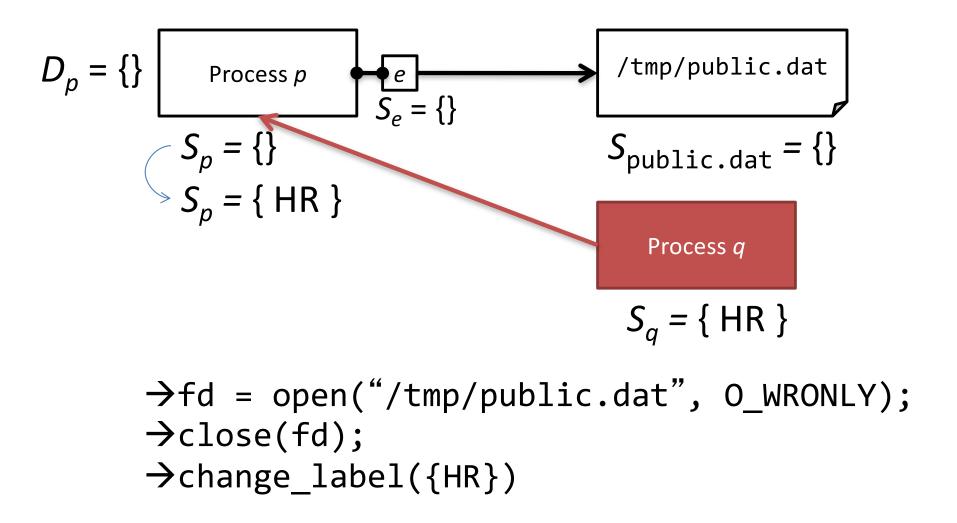
## Recall: Mysterious Failures



## **Endpoints Reveal Errors Eagerly**



## **Endpoints Reveal Errors Eagerly**



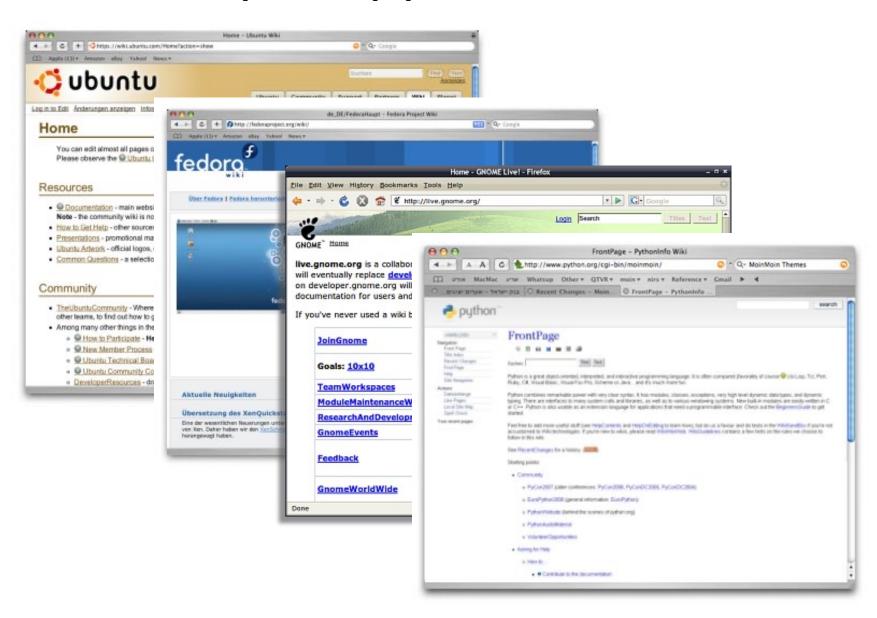
#### Outline

- 1. Flume: Solves DIFC Problems
- 2. Application + Evaluation

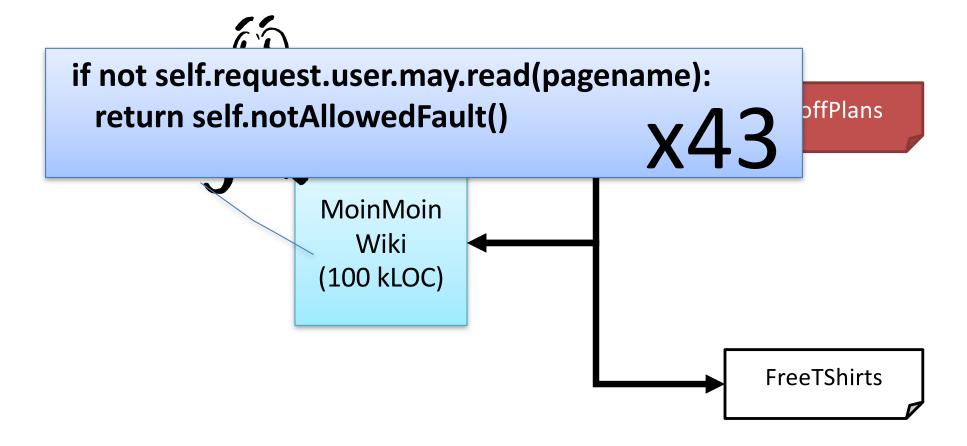
#### Questions for Evaluation

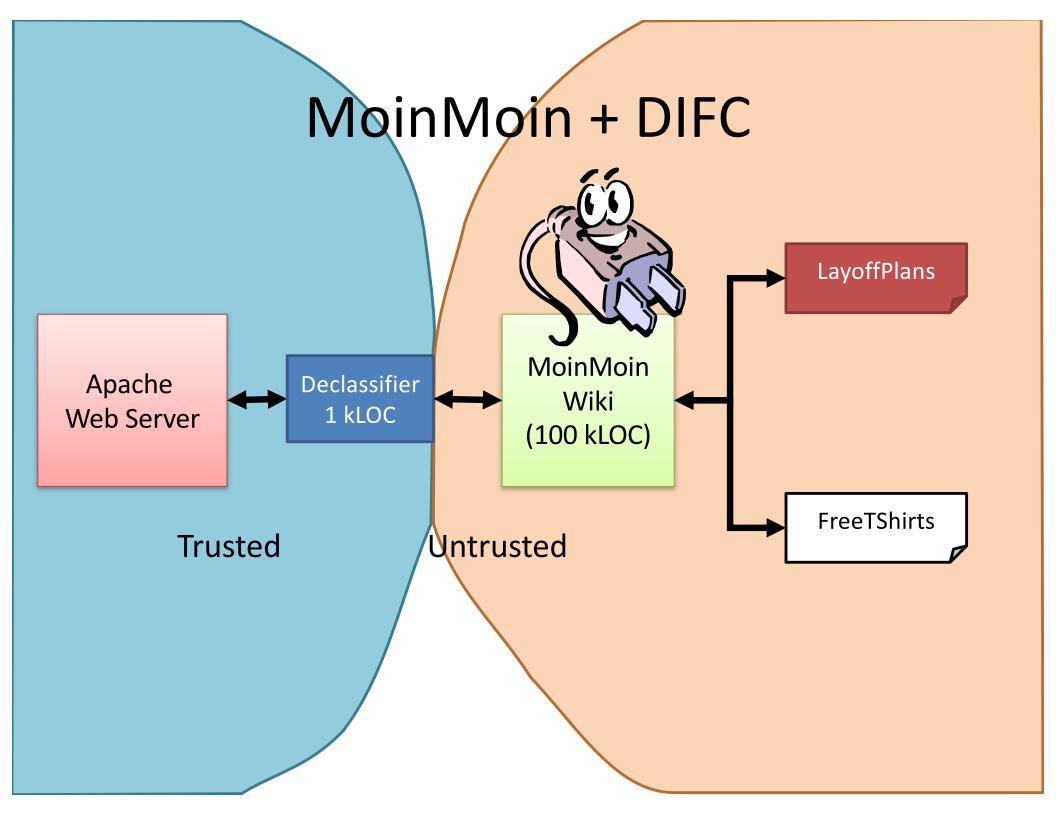
- Does Flume allow adoption of Unix software?
- Does Flume solve security vulnerabilities?
- Does Flume perform reasonably?

### Example App: MoinMoin Wiki

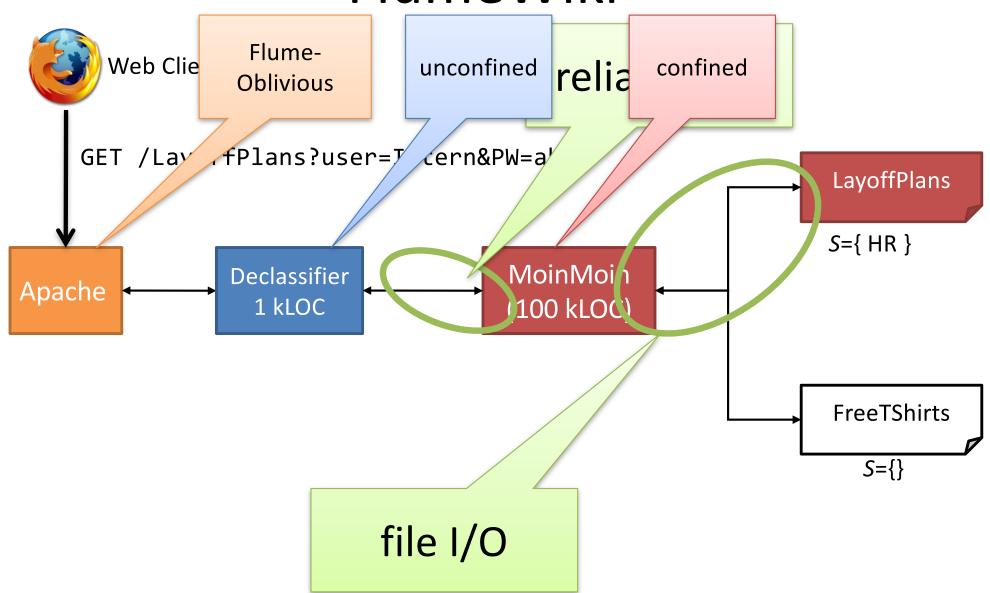


#### How Problems Arise...

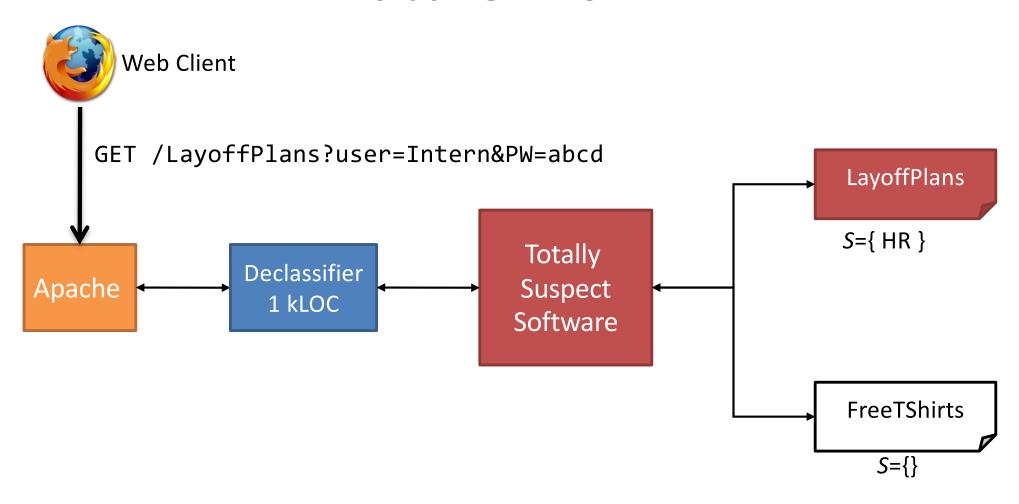




#### FlumeWiki



#### **Future Work**



#### Results

- Does Flume allow adoption of Unix software?
  - 1,000 LOC launcher/declassifier
  - 1,000 out of 100,000 LOC in MoinMoin changed
  - Python interpreter, Apache, unchanged
- Does Flume solve security vulnerabilities?
  - Without our knowing, we inherited two ACL bypass bugs from MoinMoin
  - Both are not exploitable in Flume's MoinMoin
- Does Flume perform reasonably?
  - Performs within a factor of 2 of the original on read and write benchmarks

#### Most Related Work

- Asbestos, HiStar: New DIFC OSes
- Jif: DIFC at the language level
- Ostia, Plash: Implementation techniques
- Classical MAC literature (Bell-LaPadula, Biba, Orange Book MAC, Lattice Model, etc.)

#### Limitations

- Bigger TCB than HiStar / Asbestos
  - Linux stack (Kernel + glibc + linker)
  - Reference monitor (~22 kLOC)
- Covert channels via disk quotas
- Confined processes like MoinMoin don't get full POSIX API.
  - spawn() instead of fork() & exec()
  - flume\_pipe() instead of pipe()

# Summary

- DIFC is a challenge to Programmers
- Flume: DIFC in User-Level
  - Preserves legacy software
  - Complements today's programming techniques
- MoinMoin Wiki: Flume works as promised
- Invite you to play around:

http://flume.csail.mit.edu

## Thanks!

To: ITRI, Nokia, NSF and You

## Reasons to Read the Paper

- Generalized security properties
  - Including: Novel integrity policies
- Support for very large labels
- Support for clusters of Flume Machines

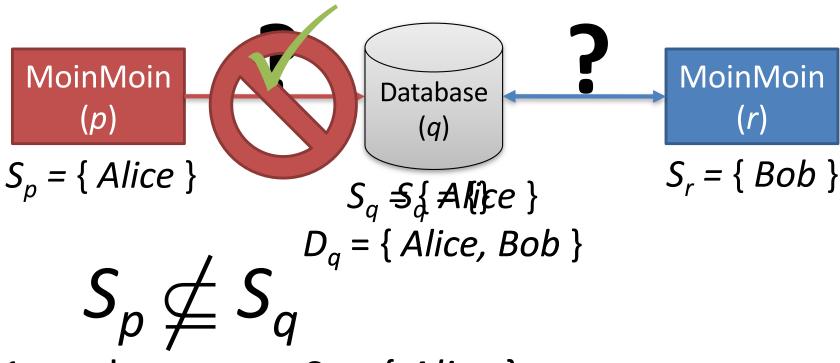
### Flume's Rule is Fast

Recall:

```
p can send to q iff: S_p - D_p \subseteq S_q \cup D_q
```

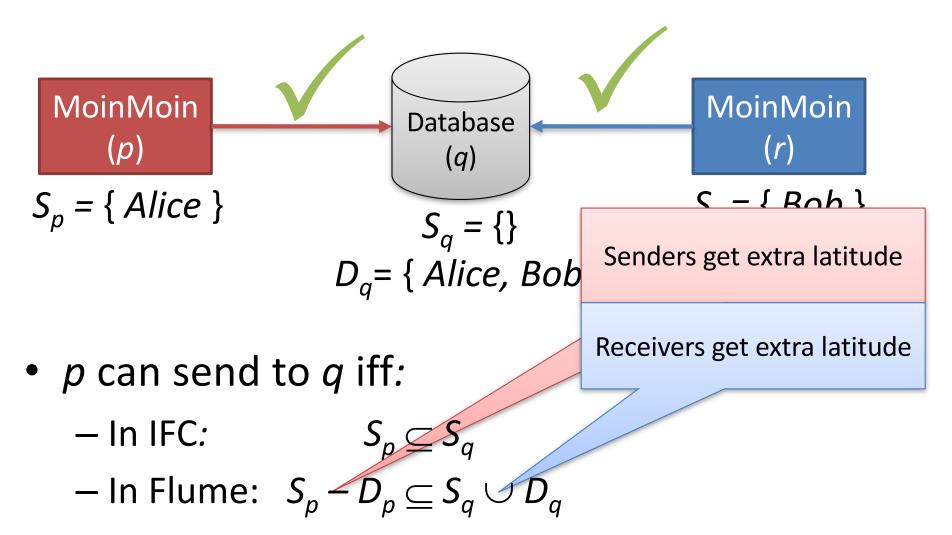
- To Compute:
  - **for each** tag t ∈  $S_p$ :
    - If  $t \notin S_q$  and  $t \notin D_p$  and  $t \notin D_q$ :
      - -output "NO"
  - output "OK"
- Runs in time proportional to size of  $S_p$ .
- No need to enumerate  $D_p$  or  $D_q$  !!!

### Flume Communication Rule



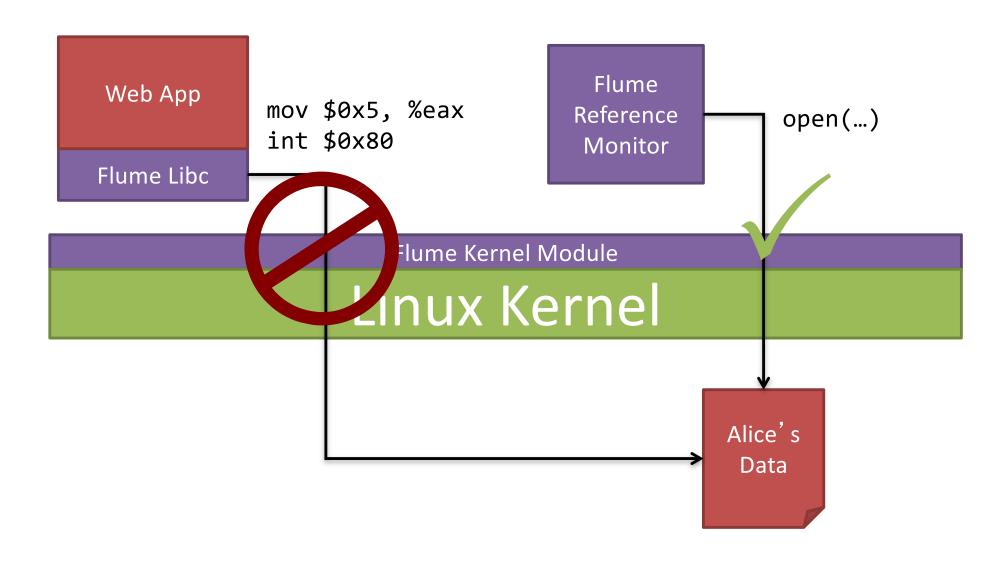
- 1. q changes to  $S_q = \{Alice\}$
- 2. p sends to q
- 3. q changes back to  $S_q = \{\}$

## Flume Communication Rule



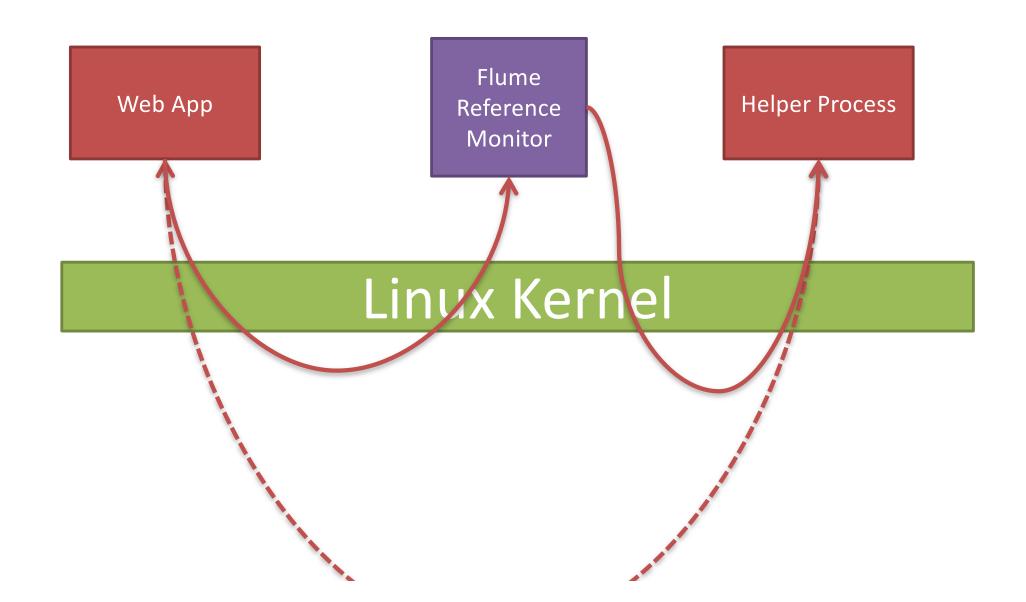
## Flume Kernel Module

open("/alice/inbox.dat", O\_RDONLY);

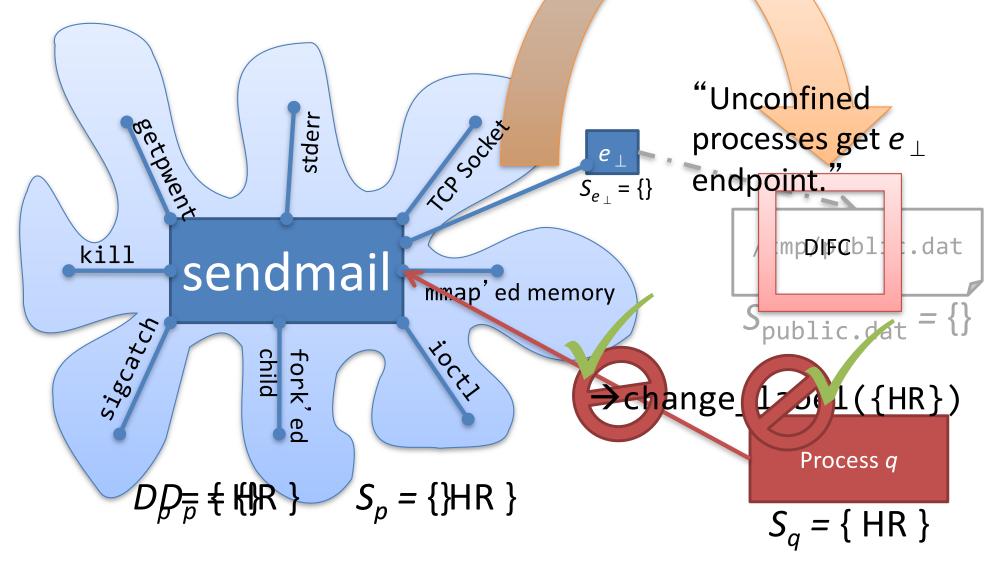


# Reference Monitor Proxies Pipes

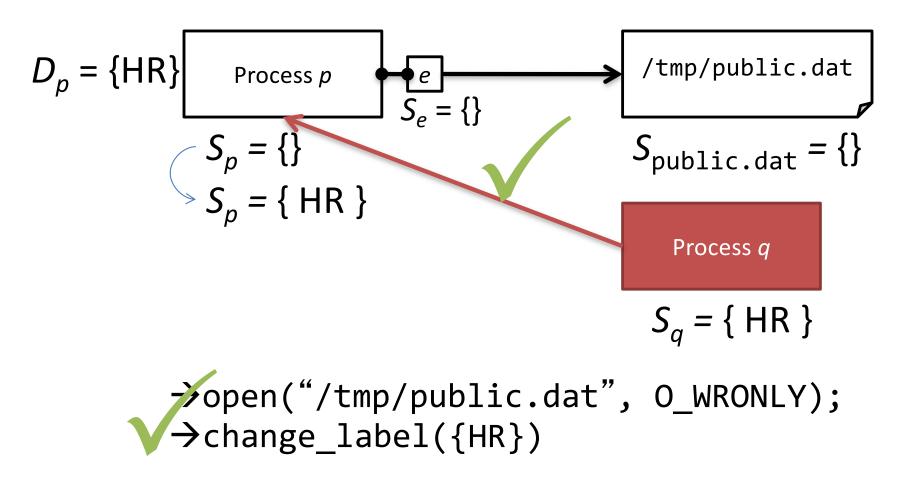
write(0, "some data", 10);



## Unconfined Processes



# **Endpoints Reveal Errors Eagerly**



# Why Do We Need $S_p$ ?

```
Process p
S_e = \{ \text{ Finance, HR} \}
S_p = \{ \text{ Finance} \}
D_p = \{ \text{ HR} \}
```