SAFE-OS: A Secure and Usable Desktop Operating System

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`http://safe-os.lri.fr`

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Security in Operating Systems

Computer security

- Protection : Programming secured software
- Detection : Monitoring vulnerabilities
- Containment : Isolating attacks

Containment of applications

- Mandatory for security purpose (vulnerabilities)
- Full containment is incompatible with usability

Basics of SAFE-OS

Isolation of applications for server systems

- Services hosted on different servers
- Usage of virtualization
- Mostly network interactions

SAFE-OS

- Virtualization security for desktop systems
- Innovative assembly of well-known softwares

Challenges

Interactions among applications

- Editing a downloaded file
- Emailing a locally generated document

⇒ Enable specific interactions between isolated applications

User interface

- Unified user interface
- Usability is the key point

⇒ Provide the same interface as in an ordinary OS

Outline

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Kernel Security

Security policies

- DAC policies : no isolation of a corrupted application
- MAC policies (SELinux, TOMOYO, AppArmor) : complex policies for each application

Vulnerability to kernel attacks (SECUNIA : 435 vulnerabilities against Linux 2.6.x since 2004 [1])

1. http://secunia.com/advisories/product/2719/?task=statistics

Virtualization for desktop OS

Usages

- Protection of sensitive data (SVFS, Storage Capsules)
  ⇒ only for files, no protection for interactions (i.e., bank sessions)
- Complete isolation (NetTop)
  ⇒ full containment, no interactions between VMs
- Desktop solutions (Bitfrost, Qubes OS)
  ⇒ several VMs, unified interface, some interactions, but no fine grained control on VMs

SECUNIA : 17 vulnerabilities against Xen 3.x since 2007 [2]

2. http://secunia.com/advisories/product/15863/?task=statistics

SAFE-OS

SAFE-OS

- Desktop OS using virtualization
- Protects interactions of applications (i.e., bank sessions)
- Allows necessary communications between VMs
- Fine-grained control on VMs capabilities

Outline

Virtualization characteristics

Different VMs on a single machine

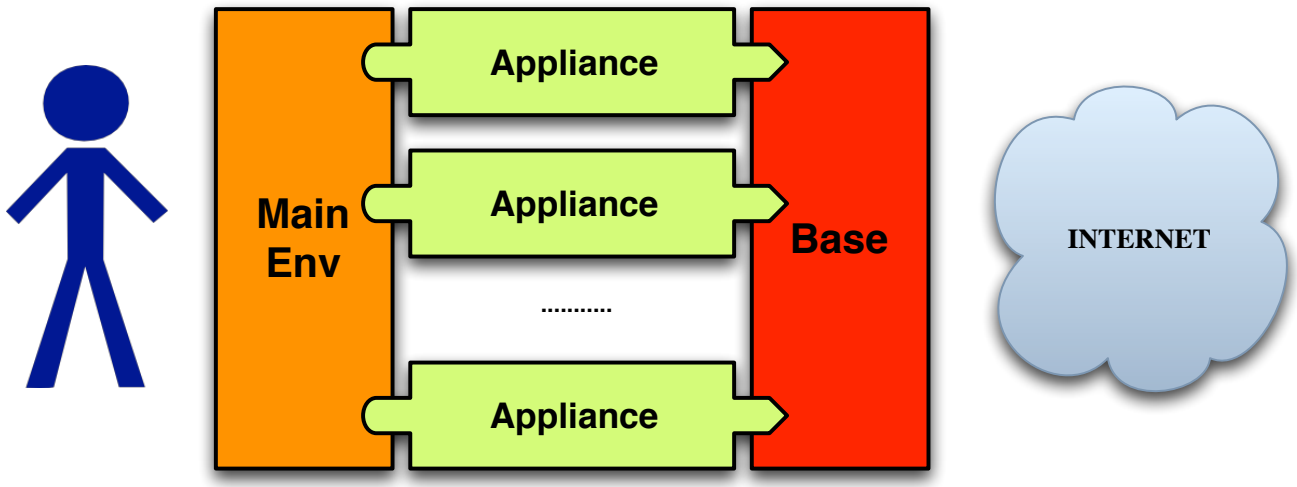
- Virtualized hardware (memory, hard disk, network card, . . .)
- Each VM runs its own OS
- Total isolation among VMs

Containment of attacks

- VMs are isolated
- Corruption of 1 VM does not allow to corrupt others
- 0-day / Kernel vulnerabilities are contained in the attacked VM

For instance, an 0-day targeting a web browser in a VM cannot alter a mail reader in another VM.

SAFE-OS Architecture



- Applications are run in VMs *Appliances*
- Network access is controlled by the VM *Base*
- User interactions is achieved through the VM *Main Env*

Base : VM/World communication enforcer

- Communication policy among VMs
- Communication policy between appliances and internet
- Applicative firewall with specific hooks

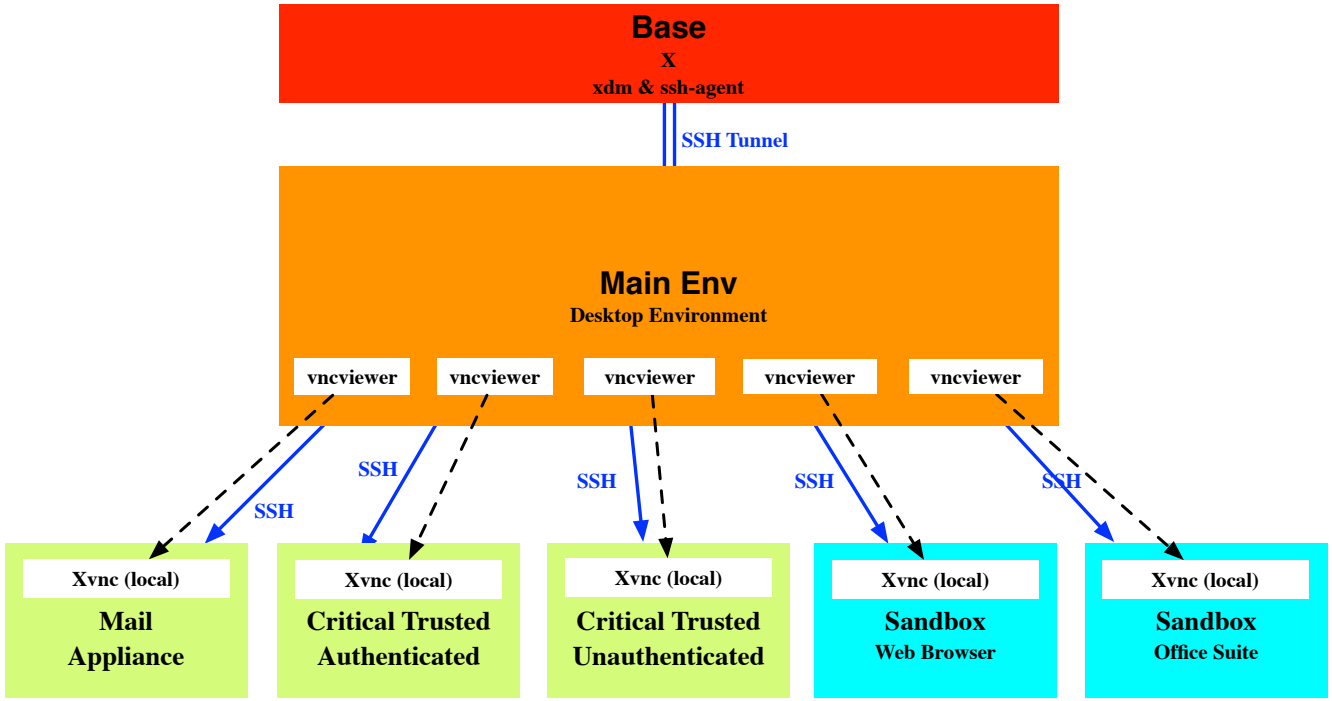
- Xen *dom0*
- Only VM connected directly to internet
- Every communication goes through the Base (filtering)
- Invisible to the user

Main Env : VM/User communication center

- Interface between appliances and user
- Only VM the user has access to
- Control and display of every appliance
- Abstraction of the different appliances

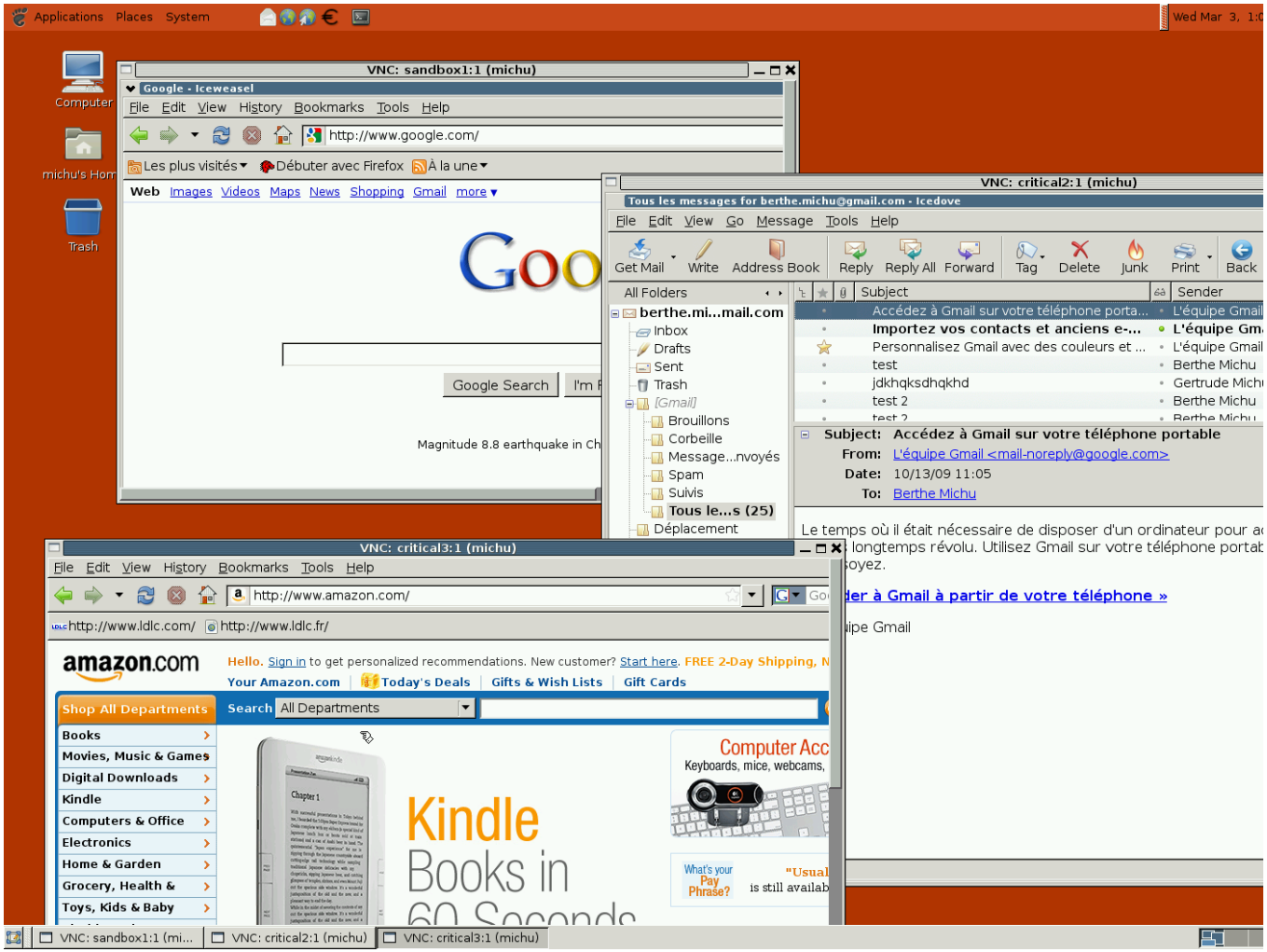
$\Rightarrow$ The user has no knowledge of the underlying complexity

Control and display of applications



- SSH is used to launch applications/Xvnc inside other VMs
- VNC is used to display and interact with applications

SAFE-OS user interface



Appliances : User service providers

- Each appliance provides a specific service
- Autonomous VM running a minimalistic OS
- Plugged into the Base (security module)
- Plugged into the Main Env (shortcuts, display)

- Execution is contained in appliances : attacks too
- Control and display through the Main Env
- Internet communications through the Base

Preconfigured appliances

Critical appliances

- Mail
- Trusted authenticated websites, only `https` (taxes, bank)
- Trusted but unauthenticated websites, `https+http` (e-selling)

Sandboxes

- Untrusted websites
- Office applications

Mail Appliance 1/3

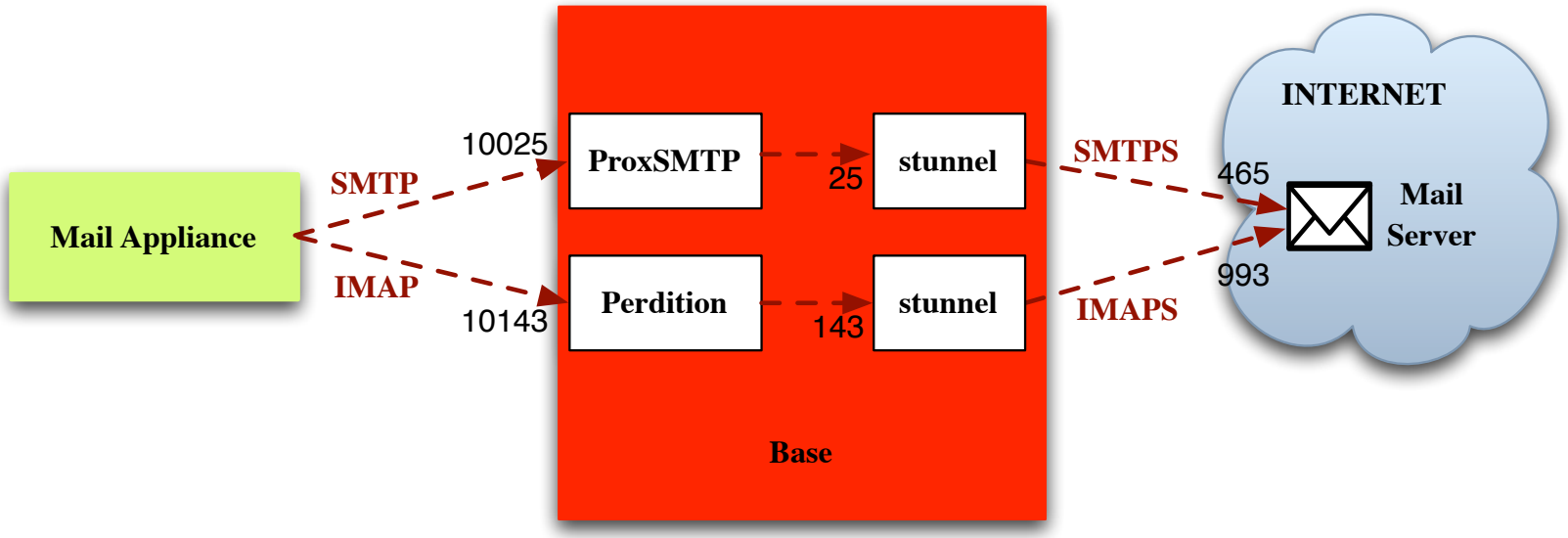
Aim : no information leakage even if corrupted

- Only allowed to access mail services
- Tightened to the user's IMAP account
- Sent mail were explicitly allowed by the user

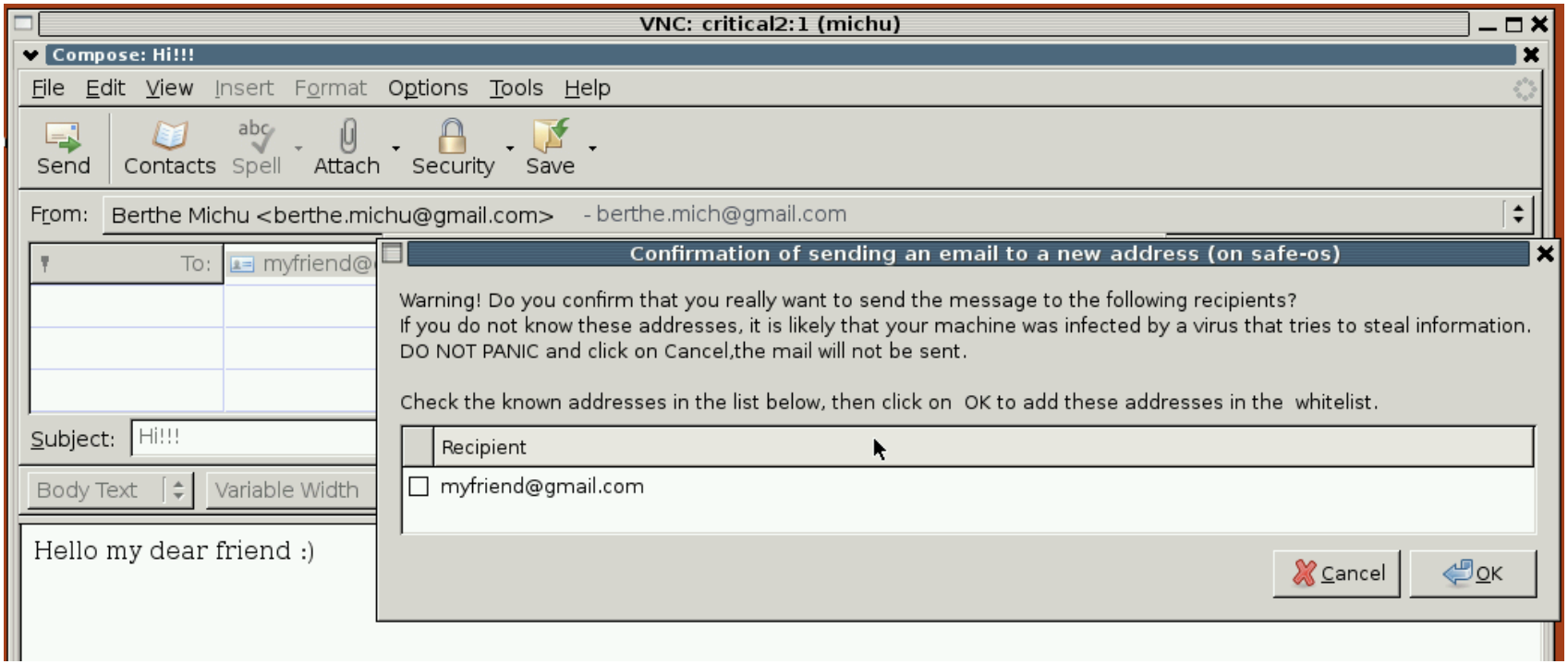
Solution : dom0 applicative firewall (*security module*)

- Runs in *dom0*
  $\Rightarrow$ Protected from corruptions originating in mail appliance
  $\Rightarrow$ Can filter every communication from mail appliance
- Allows only IMAPS/SMTPS to configured server with configured username
- Asks the user whether he indeed sent a mail to the recipients

Mail Appliance 2/3



Mail Appliance 3/3



Trusted Authenticated Websites Appliance

Aim : Communicate only with trusted servers

- Only `https` with *valid* certificates
- Connects only to some whitelisted websites (taxes, banks)

Solution : Whitelisting proxy and *dom0* firewall

- Proxy runs in the appliance
  $\Rightarrow$ Only connects to trusted servers so remains clean
- Firefox tweaked to deny security exceptions
- *dom0* firewall only allows `https` and `DNS`

Trusted but Unauthenticated Websites

Aim : Communicate only with trusted servers, *best effort*

- Some websites require `http` before `https` (e-selling)
- Connects only to some whitelisted websites
- Vulnerability during the `http` part

Solution : Whitelisting proxy and *dom0* firewall

- Proxy runs in the appliance
  $\Rightarrow$ Only connects to trusted servers so remains clean
- Firefox tweaked to deny security exceptions
- *dom0* firewall only allows `https`, `http` and `DNS`

Sandboxes

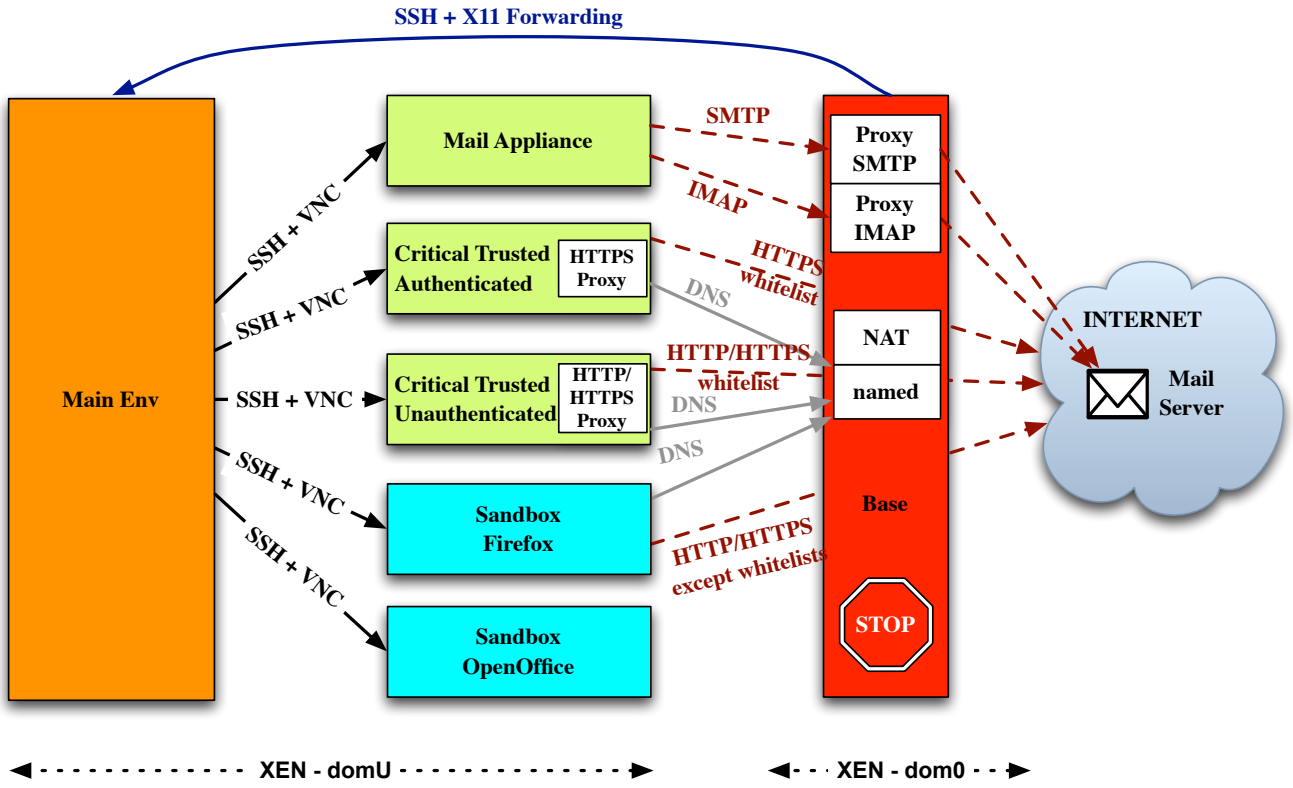
Untrusted websites

- `http`, `https` and `DNS` access to everywhere
- Easy restoration to initial state

Office applications

- OpenOffice.org, xpdf, ...
- No internet access at all
- Easy restoration to initial state

Communication details



Outline

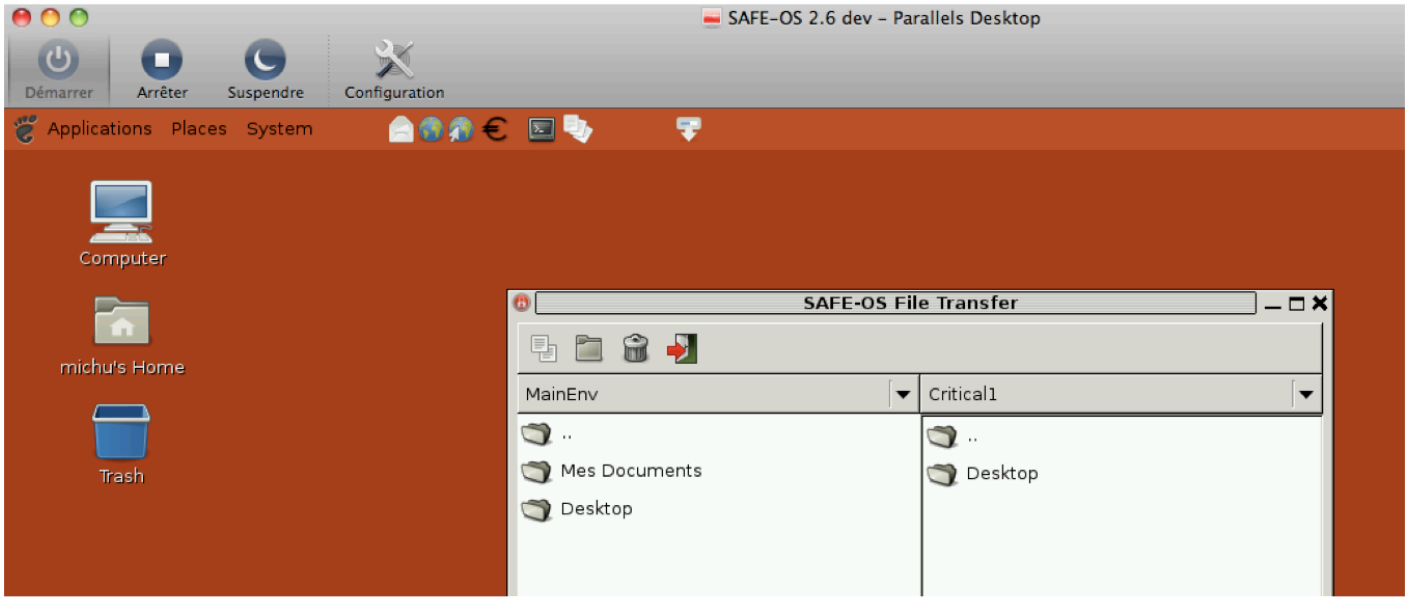
Limitations of virtualization

- Each application runs in its own VM
- Each VM has its own filesystem

$\Rightarrow$ The user must be able to share documents between applications

A data transfer tool

- Graphical tool to copy files between appliances
- Executed in the Main Env
- Uses `sftp` to do the actual transfers
- Only copies what user explicitly asks to !



Outline

Security

Interactions between VMs

- Xen : careful design, less code than a Linux kernel
- VNC : only used to *display* applications
- SSH : highly secured software

Resilience

- Base (dom0) runs few services
- Base can restore all other VMs to a safe state

Benchmarking

	Reference	SAFE-OS
Boot time (seconds)	42.6	107.3
Cold Firefox launch (seconds)	5.9	11.4
Warm Firefox launch (seconds)	1.5	5.2
CSS (ms)	53.3	54
SunSpider (ms)	3821	3859

- Some optimizations needed at boot time
- Applications are not noticeably slowed down

SAFE-OS

Characteristics of SAFE-OS

- Secure desktop OS
- Security based on Xen virtualization
- Interface similar to the one of a standard OS

Composition

- Base : Communication policy
- Main Env : Interactions with the user
- Appliances : Isolation of applications

Available online !

- Developped for the French ANR challenge SEC&SI
- Image files at `http://safe-os.lri.fr`

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