

Providing E2E Security in Linux



Hadi Nahari Security Architect MontaVista Software, Inc.

Agenda

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Discussion
- Conclusion

MontaVista Software, Inc.

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 Leading Global Supplier of Production-quality Embedded Linux OS and Development Tools

 Expert in Developing Software-intensive Products: Mobile Phones, Telecom Infrastructure Equipment, Other Embedded Devices

*** Over 20 Million Phones Shipped with MV Mobilinux**

* **DoCoMo Infrastructure Built with MV CGE Linux**

Results in Increased Software Development Productivity and Reduced Time-To-Market

MontaVista Linux Products



Linux: Not Just Desktop & Server!

Linux Is Highly Active In Embedded World Embedded Linux Developers' Facts:

- Estimates Are 70% Of New Semiconductor Devices Are Linux-enabled
- 100,000~150,000 Embedded Linux Developers
- Emerging Software Professionals Are Linux-savvy And Linux-comfortable
- A Great Number Of Them Enjoy Hacking!

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Myth Buster (10 Cardinal Sins...)

- Security Means Different Things To Different People
- Closed Source More Secure Than Open Source
- Security Could Be Achieved By Obscurity
- Software-Only Security Is Good Enough
- Security Staff Are Pain In The Neck
- Security Is A Set Of Components
- Can Protect Against All Attacks
- Encryption Equals Security
- Can Add Security Later
- Hackers Are Clueless

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Objectives

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Fundamental Definitions
Describing Problem Domain
Proposing Possible Solution

Fundamental Definitions

Security Requirements?

What's to be Achieved.

Security Assets

- Identify Them First!
- Attacks
 - Compose Attack Tree Next!
 - Devise The Protection Profile
 - * What About Hardware Attacks?

Multilevel Security (MLS)

- A Must!
- But What Does It Mean?

MAC & DAC

What Are They? Always Need MAC?

Protection Strategy

- Access Control Mechanisms
- Infrastructure, Application, Framework, Middleware Security
- Intrusion Detection/Prevention Services (IDPS)
- Hardware Security (HSM, TPM, ...etc)

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Fundamental Definitions Describing Problem Domain

Proposing Possible Solution

What's Needed

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Security Infrastructure Should Provide

- Static/Dynamic Security Asset Protection
- Strong Authentication Mechanisms (e.g. Secure Key Management)
- Access Control Mechanisms (e.g. Role/Name/Lattice/Vector Based Access Control)
- Effective Containment (i.e. Jailhouse Execution Environment)
- Secure Update Mechanism (i.e. Verification Prior To Installation)
- Secure-Vault, Encrypted Filesystem
- Remote Sensitive Data Destruction Services
- Virtualization/Container Security
- Distributed Security Infrastructure

And Be

- Simple
- Flexible & Extensible
- Layered & Scalable
- Light-weight & High-performance

Objectives

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Fundamental DefinitionsDescribing Problem Domain

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Challenge: Establishing Trust

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Leveraging "Root Of Trust" To Augment "Chain of Trust"



But, What About Virtualization?

The Notion of Identity

- security_context(Dom_n_id)
 - Lacks Individual Application Identification Within a Domain
- security_context(Dom_n_id, App_id)
 - Individual Applications Within a Domain Identified
 - But Who Handles
 - Identity Management?
 - Access Control Definition & Enforcement?
 - * What's The Mediation Mechanism Across Domains??
 - * Who Arbitrates & Attests The Identities?
 - Hypervisor? Could It Still Be Considered "microkernel"?

Virtualized Trust Chain

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Virtualized Trust Chain

Granularity Is Important

IBM's sHype Is a Step In The Right Direction

- Available on Xen
- VMWare ESX & Microsoft Viridian Likely to Adopt The Same Style
- Still Not Fine-grained Enough

Not Ready Yet: More Work Needed

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Thank You