T DEVELOPER CONFERENCE MAY 7-9, 2012



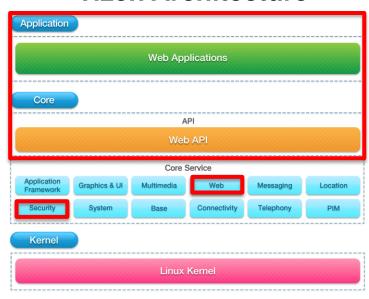
Understanding the Permission and Access Control Model for Tizen Application Sandboxing

Onur Aciicmez & Andrew Blaich, Samsung

Motivation

- The **Tizen application model** is based on Web technologies:
 - HTML5 + JS + CSS + Web APIs
- Tizen WRT supports Tizen widgets and multiple APIs: W3C, non-W3C (e.g. WebGL) and Tizen Web API
- Web-Runtime is the application that handles widget installation and execution
- Security of WRT and widgets is crucial for the ecosystem
- Our talk:
 - Overview of Tizen Security Framework and SMACK (Simplified Mandatory Access Control Kernel)
 - Widget access control and permissions
 - WebRunTime access control enforcement
 - Widget Sandbox

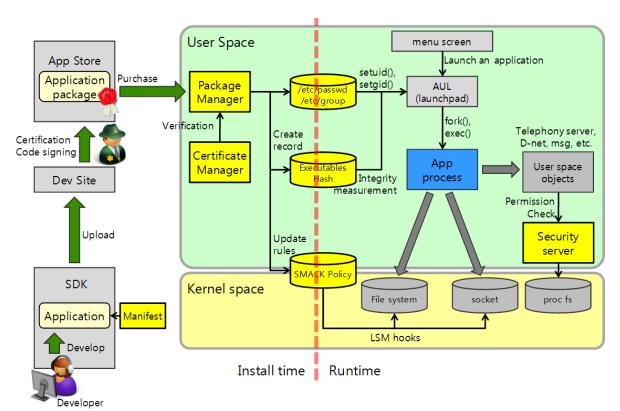
Tizen Architecture



APIs	W3C	non-W3C (e.g. WebGL)
	Tizen WebApp	
WRT	WRT	
Core	WebKit	
Kernel	Linux Kernel	

Overview of Tizen Security Framework

- SMACK as the main system-level access control mechanism
- Web Runtime enforces fine-grained controls over Tizen WebApps
- SMACK-based process sandbox over widget processes



Contents

- Overview of the Tizen Security Framework
 - SMACK Overview
- Widget Permissions and Access Control Model
 - Feature Declarations in Manifest
 - User Prompt Types
 - Widget Access Request Policy (WARP)
 - Sample Manifest and Policy Files
- Setting Security Configurations in Tizen SDK
- Access Control Enforcements on Tizen WebApps
 - WRT Access Control Engine
 - SMACK Sandbox
- Conclusions



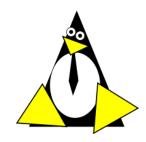


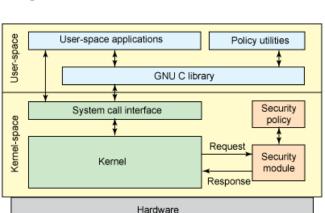
SMACK Overview

- Simplified Mandatory Access Control Kernel
 - Linux Security Module included in the Linux Kernel



- Subject
 - an active entity that performs the access
- Object
 - a passive entity that is accessed
- Access
 - an access attempt from Subject to Object
- Label
 - a "security tag" applied to subjects (i.e., processes) and objects (i.e., file-system objects, sockets, processes). Used to identify the entity SMACK



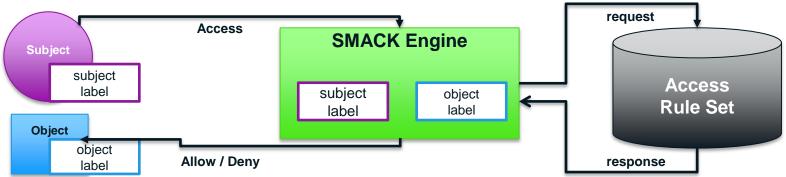


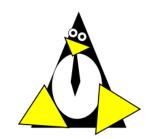
SMACK Overview

SMACK Labels:

- Two label types: process labels and object labels
- Extended file attributes to store SMACK label configuration
 - **SMACK64:** XATTR for file-system objects
 - **SMACK64EXEC:** XATTR for executables. Becomes process label upon exec()

SMACK Accesses:

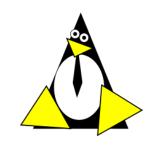




SMACK Overview

SMACK Rules:

- Rule format:
 - [subjectLabel] [objectLabel] [access(rwxa)]
- /usr/bin/cat → SMACK64EXEC = catApp
- /home/user/documents/file1.txt → SMACK64 = myFile
- Example Rule to allow cat to read file1.txt
 catApp myFile r
- Rule to allow cat to read & write file1.txt
 - catApp myFile rw



- A subset of the JavaScript APIs supported in Tizen are considered restricted
 - Restricted refers to any JS function that can access the private data on a device such as location, contacts, calendar, etc.
- Widgets need authorization to invoke restricted APIs
- Permission declarations and authorization:
- Declaration in manifest file:
 - <feature> element for device APIs
 - <access> element for network resources
 - Authorization:
 prompt type decision according to WRT ACE policy
 user confirmations



 Developers must declare in the <u>manifest file of a widget</u>, which <u>features</u> the widget wants access to.

Feature Declaration "template" from W3C

Feature Declaration "implementation" for Tizen



API Group	Feature / Device Capability	API Functions
Time	http://tizen.org/api/time http://tizen.org/api/time.read http://tizen.org/api/time.write	All except setCurrentDateTime() setCurrentDateTime()

JavaScript:

```
var current_dt = tizen.time.getCurrentDateTime();
var is_leap = tizen.time.isLeapYear(current_dt.getFullYear());
if (is leap)
  console.log("This year is a leap year.");
```

Manifest File:

```
<feature name="http://tizen.org/api/tizen"/>
<feature name="http://tizen.org/api/time.read"/>
. . .
```

*See Appendix for the full Tizen Web API list



W3C Widget Access Request Policy (WARP)

- All network accesses by widgets are denied by default
- A widget must declare in its manifest which network resources it will access (such as XMLHttpRequest, iframe, img, script, etc.)
- <access> element in config.xml. Developers can specify protocols, domains, and sub-domains.

```
<access origin="http://example.org" subdomains="true"/>
```

<access origin="http://example.org:8080" subdomains="false"/>

```
<access origin="*"/>
```



Sample Manifest file:

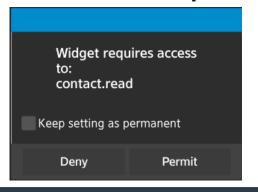
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<widget xmlns="http://www.w3.org/ns/widgets" xmlns:tizen="http://tizen.org/ns/widgets" version="1.0"
id="http://YourDomain.com/SampleContact" viewmodes="fullscreen">
      <icon src="icon.png"/>
      <name>SampleContact</name>
      <content src="index.html"/>
      <description>Sample application for Tizen contact module.</description>
      clicense/>
      <feature name="http://tizen.org/api/tizen" required="true"/>
      <feature name="http://tizen.org/api/contact" required="true"/>
      <feature name="http://tizen.org/api/contact.read" required="true"/>
      <feature name="http://tizen.org/api/contact.write" required="true"/>
      <access origin="http://jquerymobile.com" subdomains="true"/>
</widget>
```

- A feature will be granted by the WRT based on the policy and the confirmation of the user to various prompt types
 - Various types of prompts are available (table)
 - WRT ACE Policy specifies which prompt type will be used in a specific situation

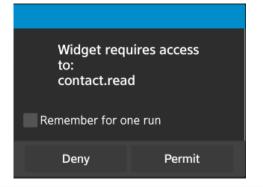
Prompt Types		
Blanket Prompt	User is prompted for confirmation the first time the API function is called by the widget, but once confirmed, prompting is never again required.	
Session Prompt	User is prompted once per session.	
One-Shot Prompt	User must be prompted each time the restricted API is invoked.	
Permit	Use of the device capability is always permitted, without asking the user.	
Deny	Use of the device capability is always denied	

- The type of prompt for each API is determined by the policy
- Policies are driven by Operators and Device Manufacturers
- Users can affect a policy through preference configuration, but only in a more restricted way

Blanket Prompt



Session Prompt



One-Shot Prompt

Widget requires access to: contact.read

Deny Permit



Sample Tizen Policy File

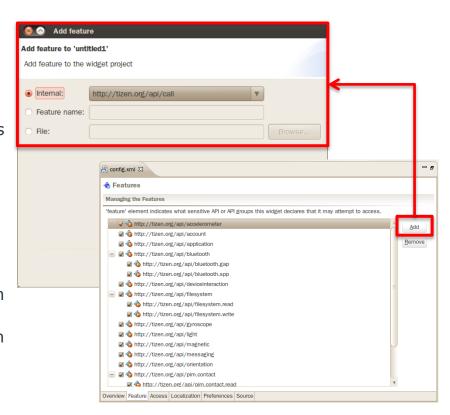
```
<policy-set id="Tizen-Policy" combine="first-matching-target">
 <policy id="Tizen-Policy-Trusted" description="Tizen's policy for trusted domain" combine="permit-overrides">
  <rule effect="prompt-session"> <!- rules for specific resources -->
   <condition combine="and">
     <condition combine="or">
      <resource-match attr="device-cap" func="equal" match="XMLHttpRequest" />
      <resource-match attr="device-cap" func="equal" match="externalNetworkAccess" />
      <resource-match attr="device-cap" func="equal" match="messaging.send" />
     </condition>
     <environment-match attr="roaming" match="true" />
   </condition>
  </rule>
  <rule effect="permit" /> <!- all other matches -->
 </policy>
</policy-set>
```

Setting Security Configurations in Tizen SDK

- Tizen SDK supports feature selection
 - Developers need to manually choose which features their applications require
- A check box on the left of a feature name indicates the "required" attribute. If this is checked, config.xml is as follows.

<feature name="http://tizen.org/api/accelerometer" required="true"/>

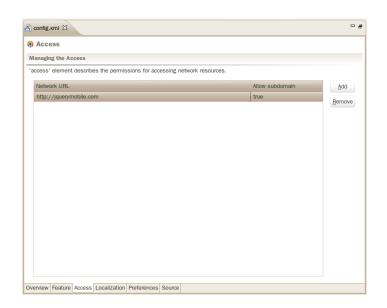
- Add Feature Dialog Box allows a feature to be added in one of 3 ways:
 - Internal: It is possible to select a feature from a fixed list.
 - Feature name: A URL with a feature definition should be entered.
 - File: A name of a file with a feature definition (*.xml, *.widlprocxml) should be entered.





Setting Security Configurations in Tizen SDK

- Applications CANNOT access external network resources by default (WARP -W3C Access Requests Policy).
- Developers must request permissions for their widget to retrieve network resources.
- You can enter multiple URLs using the Add button.
- For each URL, you can indicate if you
 want to allow a widget to access the subdomains for a URL. The "Allow
 subdomain" column contents can be
 toggled with a mouse click.



Manifest file:

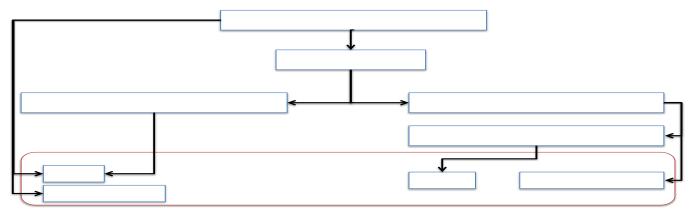
<access origin="http://jquerymobile.com" subdomains="true"/>



- Tizen WRT supports Tizen WebApps and multiple APIs: W3C
 APIs, and non-W3C APIs like WebGL and Tizen Web API
- WRT has a multi-process model
 - WebKit based
 - Widget instances are executed in separate processes
 - Provides runtime isolation and allows the system to enforce custom process-level containment (sandbox) on each instance
- Two levels of access control enforcements
 - WRT Access Control Engine(ACE): Fine grained access control on JS APIs
 - Application Sandbox via SMACK: Process-level containment by the kernel on system calls



Access Control Engine (ACE) – General Design



PEP: ACE interface for WRT

PIP: Responsible for obtaining attribute values from WRT, Resource Information and OS

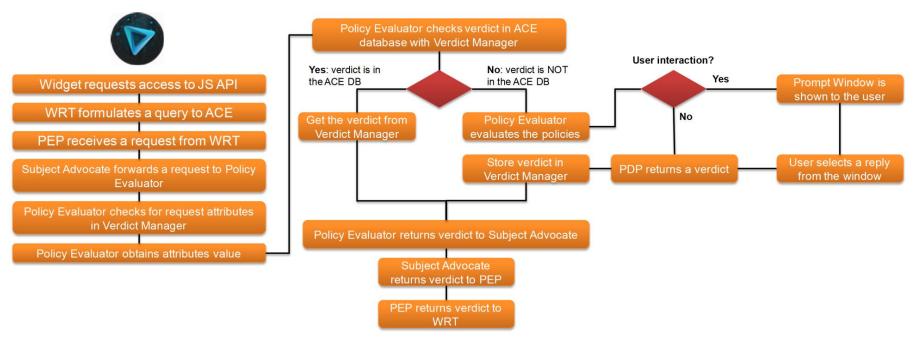
PDP: Policy Decision Point, evaluates policies; Interacts with the user if necessary

Policy Translator: Parses policies (XML)

Verdict Manager: Responsible for caching the verdicts

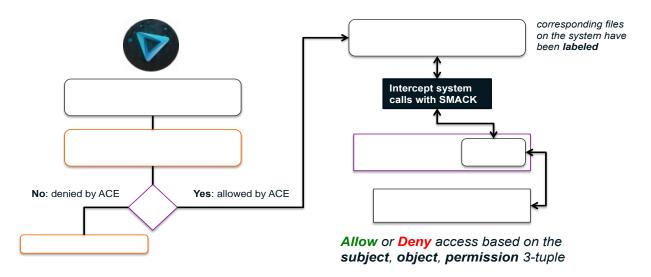


ACE Policy Evaluation – General Flow:



Widget Process Sandbox via SMACK

The **SMACK Policy File** is updated with the appropriate **rules** for a **widget** during the **install**, **update**, or **uninstall** operations, as well as **at run-time**. The rules are based on the device features a widget requests in the **manifest file** packaged with a widget, **user confirmations**, and **security files** on the system that describe what **labels** and **permissions** are needed for each **device feature**.



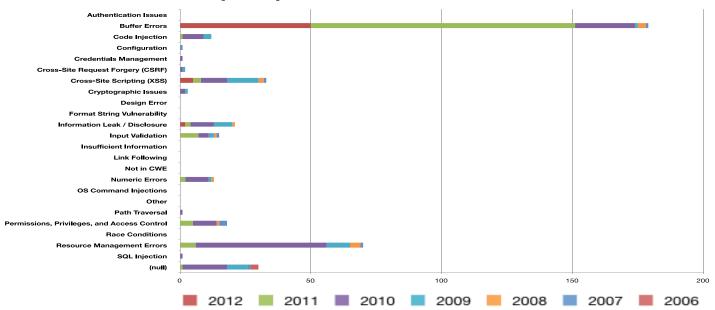
Why do we sandbox widget processes? WebKit vulnerability analysis results CVE: Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures CVE mean score for WebKit High Total CVEs for WebKit Total CVEs Medium Low



Why do we sandbox widget processes?

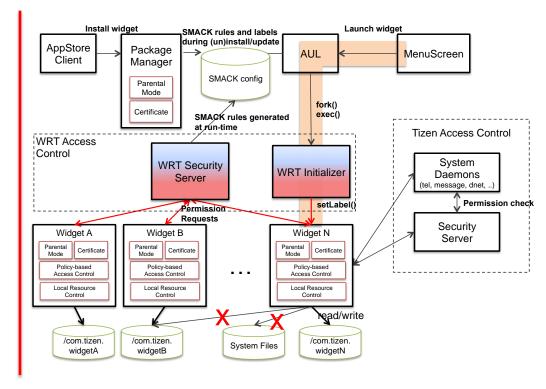


WebKit vulnerability analysis results



Widget Sandbox via SMACK:

- Each widget runs in a different security domain (they have unique SMACK labels)
- A widget process cannot access the files of another widget, system files (such as a contacts database), or communicate with other processes (such as a telephony daemon) unless the required SMACK rules are in place.
- SMACK rules for a widget are configured:
 - during install, uninstall, and update operations by Package Manager
 - at runtime by the WRT Security Server.
 - as a result of user prompts according to which features are granted to that widget

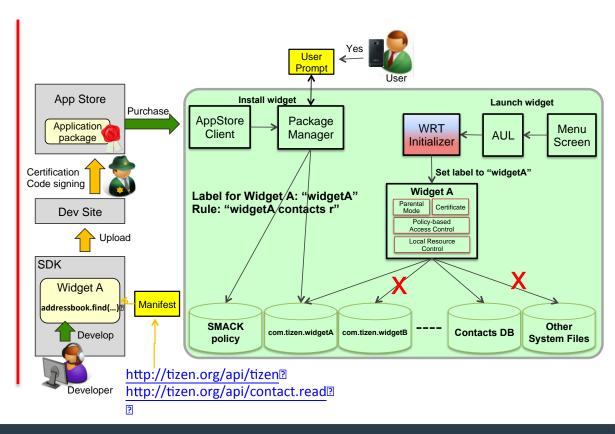


SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

"Widget A" contains the following code snippet:

```
...
addressbook =
tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook();
addressbook.find(...);
...
```

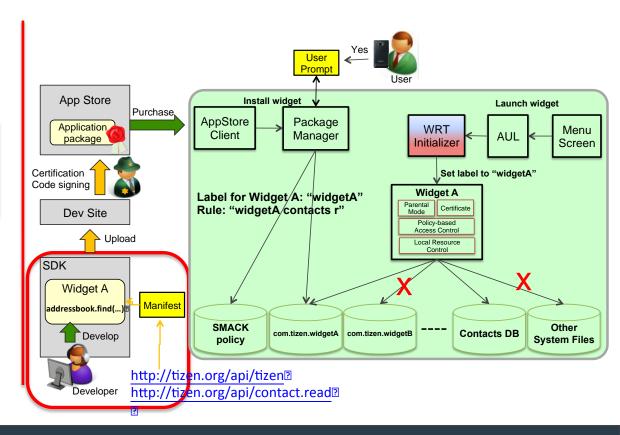
- Read access to the Contacts DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

```
addressbook =
tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook();
addressbook.find(...);
...
```

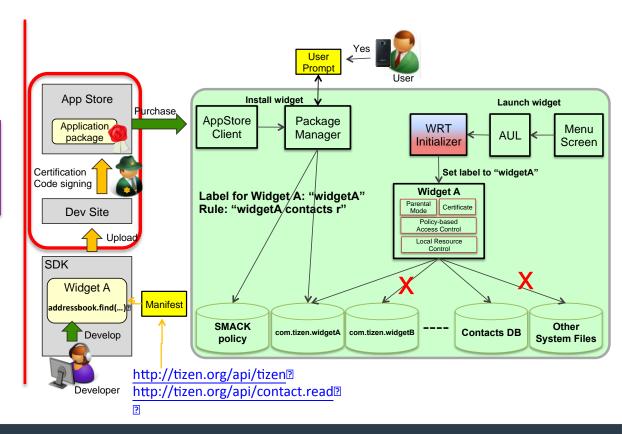
- Read access to contacts
 DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

```
...
addressbook =
tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook();
addressbook.find(...);
...
```

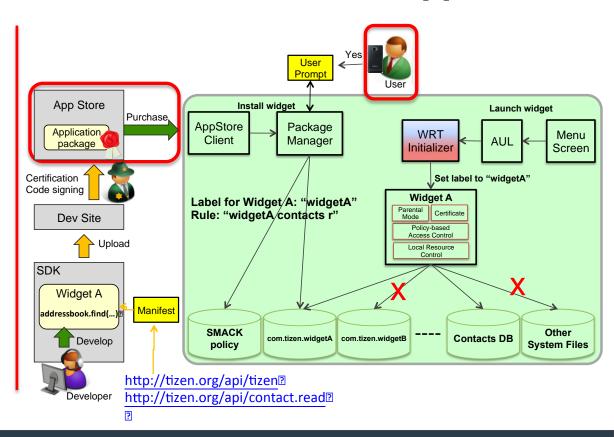
- Read access to contacts
 DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

```
...
addressbook =
tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook();
addressbook.find(...);
...
```

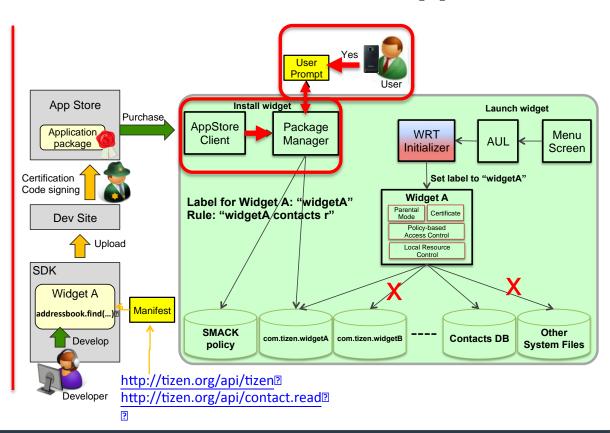
- Read access to contacts
 DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

```
...
addressbook =
tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook();
addressbook.find(...);
...
```

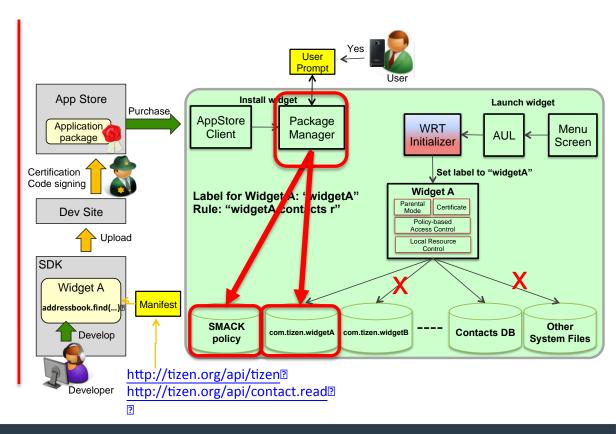
- Read access to contacts
 DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

```
...
addressbook =
tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook();
addressbook.find(...);
...
```

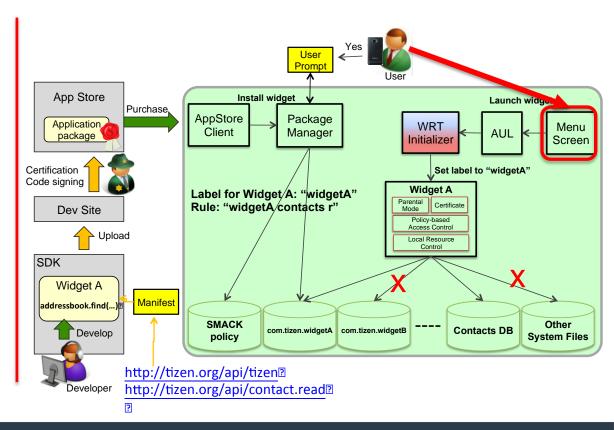
- Read access to contacts
 DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

```
...
addressbook =
tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook();
addressbook.find(...);
...
```

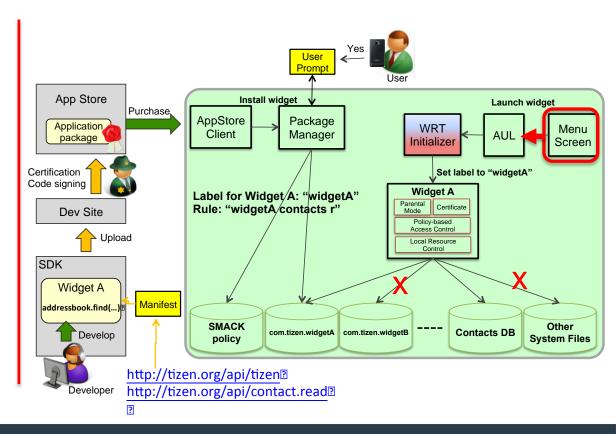
- Read access to contacts
 DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

```
...
addressbook =
tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook();
addressbook.find(...);
...
```

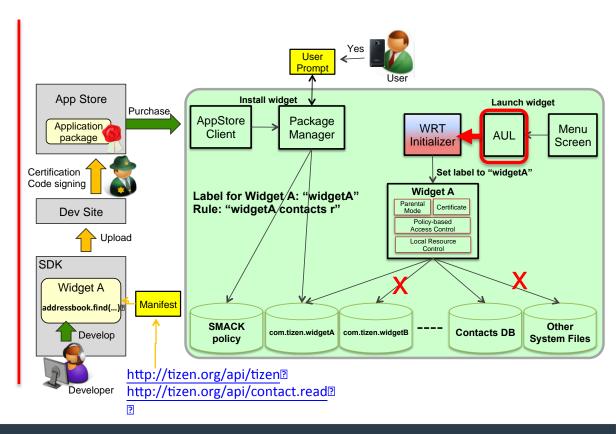
- Read access to contacts
 DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

```
addressbook = tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook(); addressbook.find(...); ...
```

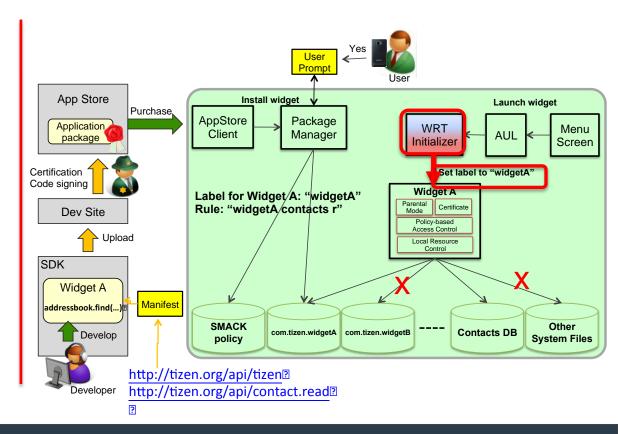
- Read access to contacts
 DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

```
...
addressbook =
tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook();
addressbook.find(...);
...
```

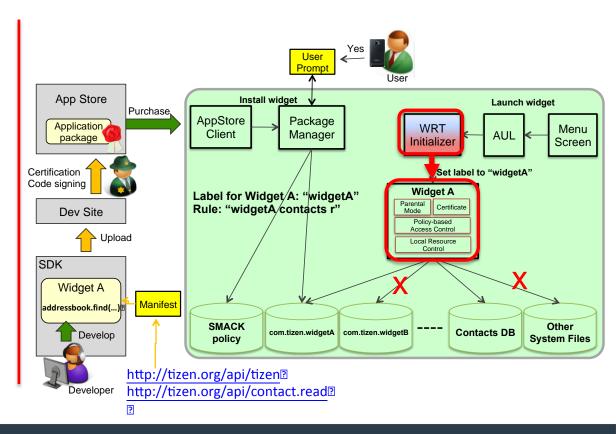
- Read access to contacts
 DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

```
...
addressbook =
tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook();
addressbook.find(...);
...
```

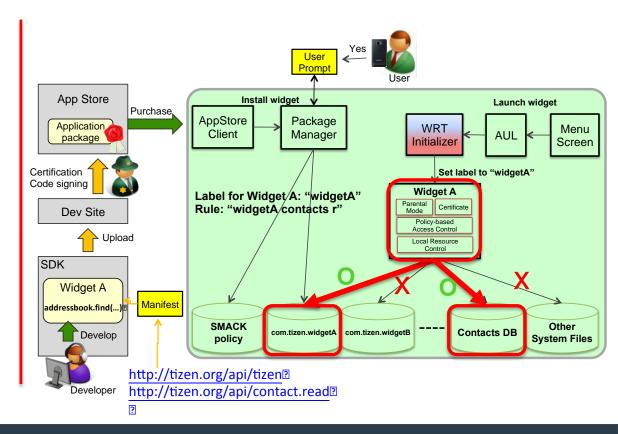
- Read access to contacts
 DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



SMACK Sandbox Example Flow:

```
...
addressbook =
tizen.contact.getDefaultAddressBook();
addressbook.find(...);
...
```

- Read access to contacts
 DB file
- Assume device policy requires **blanket prompt** (*depends on the actual policy on the device)



Conclusions

- To developers:
 - You need to declare the required features in the manifest
 - The current SDK does not support automatic manifest configuration
 - Features need to be defined manually
 - Declare the minimum set of features you really need
 - Helps to better protect the device and user data
 - Pay attention to proper error handling in your application
 - Calls to device features may be denied by the Security system
 - Never assume a call will succeed



Thank You!

More Developer Information:

http://tizen.org

https://developer.tizen.org/documentation



Appendix Tizen APIs

API Group	Feature / Device Capability
Tizen	http://tizen.org/api/tizen
Alarm	http://tizen.org/api/alarm http://tizen.org/api/alarm.read http://tizen.org/api/alarm.write
Application	http://tizen.org/api/application http://tizen.org/api/application.read http://tizen.org/api/application.kill http://tizen.org/api/application.launch
Bluetooth	http://tizen.org/api/bluetooth http://tizen.org/api/bluetooth.spp http://tizen.org/api/bluetooth.gap
Calendar	http://tizen.org/api/calendar http://tizen.org/api/calendar.write http://tizen.org/api/calendar.read

API Group	Feature / Device Capability
Call	http://tizen.org/api/call
	http://tizen.org/api/call.simple
	http://tizen.org/api/call.history
	http://tizen.org/api/call.history.read
	http://tizen.org/api/call.history.write
Contact	http://tizen.org/api/contact
	http://tizen.org/api/contact.read
	http://tizen.org/api/contact.write
Filesystem	http://tizen.org/api/filesystem
	http://tizen.org/api/filesystem.read
	http://tizen.org/api/filesystem.write
Geocoder	http://tizen.org/api/geocoder

Appendix Tizen APIs

API Group	Feature / Device Capability
	·
Media Content	http://tizen.org/api/mediacontent
	http://tizen.org/api/mediacontent.read
Messaging	http://tizen.org/api/messaging
	http://tizen.org/api/messaging.send
	http://tizen.org/api/messaging.read
	http://tizen.org/api/messaging.write
NFC	http://tizen.org/api/nfc
	http://tizen.org/api/nfc.tag
	http://tizen.org/api/nfc.p2p
	http://tizen.org/api/nfc.se
SystemInfo	
	http://tizen.org/api/systeminfo
Time	http://tizen.org/api/time
	http://tizen.org/api/time.read
	http://tizen.org/api/time.write
LBS	1 . 11.
Мар	http://tizen.org/api/lbs.map
POI	http://tizen.org/api/lbs.poi
Route	http://tizen.org/api/lbs.route

Developer Information:

https://developer.tizen.org/documentation

