

# Strengthening Capsicum Capabilities with Libpreopen

*(Changed the title by modifying the file `thesis.tex`)*

by

© *Stanley Uche Godfrey* (change this in `thesis.tex`)

A thesis submitted to the  
School of Graduate Studies  
in partial fulfilment of the  
requirements for the degree of  
Master of *Science* (change this in `thesis.tex`)

Department of *Scientific Computing* (change this in `thesis.tex`)

Memorial University of Newfoundland

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St. John's

Newfoundland

## Abstract

This document provides information on how to write your thesis using the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document preparation system. You can use these files as a template for your own thesis, just replace the content, as necessary. You should put your real abstract here, of course.

*“The purpose of the abstract, which should not exceed 150 words for a Masters’ thesis or 350 words for a Doctoral thesis, is to provide sufficient information to allow potential readers to decide on relevance of the thesis. Abstracts listed in Dissertation Abstracts International or Masters’ Abstracts International should contain appropriate key words and phrases designed to assist electronic searches.”*

— MUN School of Graduate Studies

## Acknowledgements

Put your acknowledgements here...

*“Intellectual and practical assistance, advice, encouragement and sources of monetary support should be acknowledged. It is appropriate to acknowledge the prior publication of any material included in the thesis either in this section or in the introductory chapter of the thesis.”*

— MUN School of Graduate Studies

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Gargets to be Secured

On daily basis, more networks and gadgets are connected to the internet, the web has become indispensable as it hosts productivity software suites for creating documents, spreadsheets, and email. Applications suites for making scientific

calculations, live television streaming and weather hosted on the web [3].

web applications provide online banking services, services for storing pictures and documents in the cloud, services that connect home devices such IP cameras to mobile phones for remote monitoring and e-commerce services. Sensitive data like passwords, credit card details are usually required to access these web services. These web applications that provide web services could have some vulnerabilities which attackers can exploit, despite network defenses like firewall and intrusion prevention systems [3].



One of such vulnerability in an application could be as a result of Buffer Overflow [5]. Buffer Overflow is a programming error in which applications' buffers/ data structures have more data than they can accommodate, making the excess data to overflow to other storage or overwrite the data already stored in the buffer. A cybersecurity cracker who is able to add more data in a buffer than the buffer can accommodate could change execution path of applications intentionally and may acquire the root user right of the system which will allow the cybersecurity cracker to take total control of the system. Buffer Overflow vulnerability is common in application developed with C or C++ programming languages where pointer variables memory is allocated on the stack.

The first known buffer overflow [5] exploitation that gained mainstream media attention was accomplished by a graduate student of Cornell University known as Robert Tappan Morris. Morris wrote an experimental program that duplicates itself in a computer and disseminates itself to other computers through a computer network. Morris was able to put this program on the internet which was fast replicating and infecting and re-infecting computer at a fast rate.

Morris' program known as worm exploited buffer overflow bug in UNIX Sendmail program, a program which runs on a computer and waits for connections from other computers which it receives emails from. Morris program also exploited the buffer overflow in the finger, a daemon finger which serves as finger request.

If a web application is vulnerable, Cyber attackers can use a technique known as Heap Spray [2] to send malicious code to the heap memory of the web application

in a computer. The Heap Spray technique is used to duplicate the malicious code in different locations of the running application's heap memory to increase the chances of execution of the malicious code. Heap spray is created with scripting languages like JavaScript. Different Malware exploited vulnerabilities found in internet explorer 6 and 7 around 2004 when the internet explorer web browser was believed to be the most popular web browser. Some of the vulnerabilities exploited in internet explorer include ANI(CVE2007-0038), VML(CVE-2006-4868) and Operation Aurora exploit (CVE-2010-0248).

These sorts of unauthorized access to computer resources by Cyber attackers are what Capsicum mitigates, and Libpreopen fortifies Capsicum in combating the damage intrusive malicious code from such cyber attack could cause by making it possible for Capsicum to compartmentalize applications without forcing any modification of applications.

Before now applications running in Capsicum capability mode cannot make system call and cannot access resources within the filesystem because access to global filesystem namespaces is needed. Libpreopen has a storage of preopen directory descriptors which are used to open a file relative to that directory ; when applications running in capability mode request that a file is opened [1].

LD\_PRELOAD is used to preload Libpreopen and when running applications in a capability mode request that a file is opened, the file path is passed to Libpreopen's implementation of Libc function. The wrapper function passes the file path to Libpreopen. If there is a matching relative directory descriptor of the file path re-

quested to be opened by applications running in Capsicum capability mode in the Libpreopen’s directory descriptor storage. Libpreopen will send this descriptor to the wrapper functions. These wrapper functions are Libpreopen’s implementation of some Libc functions such as `open(2)`, `access()` and `stat()`.

.

The citation at the end is optional — if you don’t need it, then use `\munquote` without any arguments:

*“Here is a quote that does not have an associated citation after it. You can specify the citation before or after the quote manually.”*

By default, all text is double spaced, however, quotes and footnotes must be singled spaced.<sup>1</sup> The left margin is slightly wider than the right margin. This is to compensate for binding.

An example mathematical formulae is show in Equation 1.1.

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i^2 \tag{1.1}$$

A slightly more complicated equation is given in Equation 1.2:<sup>2</sup>

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi(x, t) + V(x) \Psi(x, t) \tag{1.2}$$

---

<sup>1</sup>This is a single spaced footnote. SGS requires that footnotes be singled spaced and this can be done with the `\munfootnote` command.

<sup>2</sup>Equation taken from the *Schrödinger equation* entry on *Wikipedia*

## 1.2 Cross References

In addition to using `\ref` to refer to equations, you can also use it (in conjunction with the `\label` command) to refer to sections and chapters without hard coding the numbers themselves. For example, this is Section 1.2 of Chapter 1. You can also refer to Appendix A, Subsection 1.7.1.1 below or any other place that has a `\label`. You can also use labels to refer to a page. For example, Chapter 2.2 starts on page 11.

## 1.3 Some Suggestions

Here are a few recommendations:

- Before using this template, make sure you check with your supervisor.
- MUN's library provides electronic access to some  $\text{\LaTeX}$  related textbooks which can be read online. Use the search term `latex (computer file)` on the Library's web page.
- If you run into a problem, Google may be a helpful resource.
- Concentrate on content, let  $\text{\LaTeX}$  handle the typesetting.
- Don't worry about warnings related to:
  - overfull `hboxes`/`boxes`
  - underfull `hboxes`/`vboxes`

These can be corrected with modest rewording of your text prior to submission of your final copy.

## 1.4 The Makefile

You can use `make` to “build” your thesis on the Linux command line<sup>3</sup> This will automatically run the `bibtex` program to create your bibliography and will also re-run `latex` as necessary to ensure that all references are resolved. A device independent file (`thesis.dvi`) will be created, by default. If you are using this template in another environment other than the Linux command line, then the `Makefile` will probably not be useful to you.

- To make a PostScript copy of your thesis, type the following at the command line:

```
make thesis.ps
```

- To generate a PDF copy of your thesis, run:

```
make thesis.pdf
```

- To generate a PDF/A-1b copy of your thesis (which should satisfy the SGS’s thesis submission requirements):

```
make ethesis.pdf
```

- To remove all the files generated by `bibtex` and `latex`, use the command:

```
make clean
```

- To remove the intermediate files, but leave the PostScript and DVI/PDF files intact, use the command:

```
make neat
```

---

<sup>3</sup>Linux is available on all machines running LabNet in *The Commons* and in other computer labs on campus.

As you add or remove figures, chapters, or appendices to your thesis, make sure you keep the `Makefile` upto date, too (see the `FIGURES` and `FILES` macros in the `Makefile`).

## 1.5 Changing Fonts

Change fonts: `\Large`, `\verbatim` `~@#$$%^&*(){}[]`, `\small` `CAPS`, *slanted text*, *emphasized text*, `\tt` `typewriter text`.

## 1.6 Accents and Ligatures

Some accents: é è ô ü ç ï í ñ ā ă ǎ

Some ligatures: flæffi

## 1.7 Some Lists

Here is a nested enumeration:

1. An enumerated list of items.

- (a) which can

- (b) nest

- i. to arbitrary

- ii. levels

2. More items

3. in the top

4. level list.

Another enumeration:

1. (a) Main 1 part 1

(b) Main 1 part 2

2. (a) Main 2 part 1

(b) Main 2 part 2

### **1.7.1 Subsection**

#### **1.7.1.1 Subsubsection**

This section is referred to by Section 1.2.

#### **1.7.1.2 Subsubsection**

<Empty subsection>

# Chapter 2

## Design and Implementation of Libpreopen

### 2.1 Design

The design of Libpreopen was made to strengthen Capsicum from these two viewpoints.

(1) Libpreopen fortifies Capsicum by making it possible for an application running in Capsicum capability mode to run some commands that require System calls and access global namespaces without compromising the system security.

(2) Libpreopen eradicates tedious application modifications, developers have to make in order to incorporate Capsicum compartmentalization sandbox capabilities in their application.



## 2.2 Implementation

Libpreopen makes it possible for Capsicum to make system calls and access global namespaces in Capsicum capability mode, by being able to workaround system calls and global namespace access request of applications. Libpreopen opens the directories of the files required applications, store the file descriptors associated with these directories in a storage called `po_map`. Libpreopen performs these actions and other actions to be discussed in this report in a trusted shell program `Capsh`

`Capsh` is a shell program that ensures unreliable applications are sandboxed before execution. More reference on `Capsh` can be found at <https://github.com/musec/capsh>

When `Capsh` is given a command to execute an untrusted application, `Capsh` forks itself into a child process, delegates opening of directories the application requests to make a system call on or access global namespace of their contents to Libpreopen . If Libpreopen successfully opens these directories, Libpreopen stores the file descriptors associated with these directories in a structure called `po_map`.

`po_map` has three members, (1) `entries`; an array of path to directories and file descriptors associated with these directories.(2) `Capacity`; the capacity of the array `entries` and (3) `length` which records the number of entries of the path to directories and file descriptors associated with the directories in the `entries` .

po\_map has two members dirfd

## 2.3 Figures

We can include encapsulated PostScript<sup>TM</sup> figures (`.eps`) in the document and refer to it using a label. For example, MUN's logo can be seen in Figure 2.1.



Figure 2.1: This is MUN's logo

Figure 2.2 shows a chart of MUN's Fall enrollment from 2005 – 2009.<sup>1</sup> The figure was created using the Calc spreadsheet application of the office suite OpenOffice.org.<sup>2</sup> This figure was reduced by 50%.

For larger figures, we can use landscape mode to rotate the page and display the figure using the `\munlepsfig` command, as shown in Figure 2.3. The figure will be the only thing on the page when typeset in landscape mode. (The figure is reduced to 85% of its original size.)

---

<sup>1</sup>From *Memorial University of Newfoundland — Fact Book 2009*.

<sup>2</sup>This office suite can be downloaded at no cost from <http://openoffice.org/>. Unlike other commercial office suites, OpenOffice.org may be legally shared with colleagues and fellow students. There are versions for Linux, Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X and Solaris. Also, unlike commercial offerings, OpenOffice.org does not require activation using registration keys.

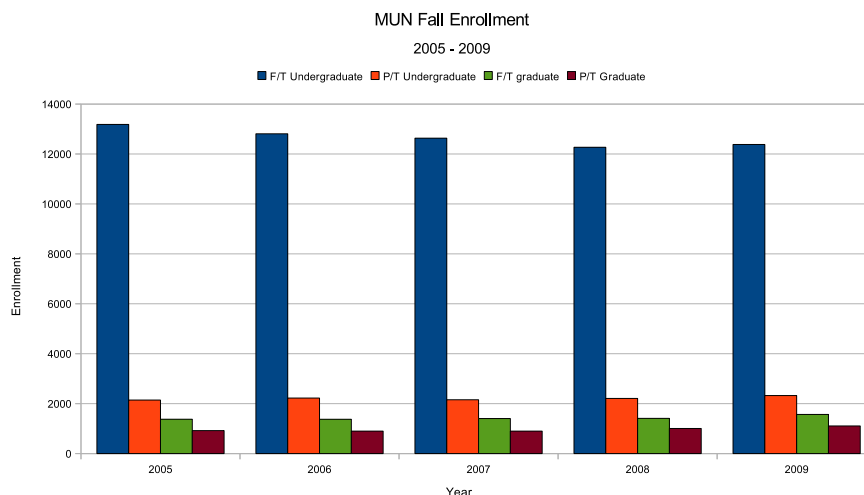


Figure 2.2: MUN Fall Enrollment 2005 – 2009

Alternatively, if we just want to rotate the figure, but not the entire page, we can specify an `angle` attribute in the default argument of the `\munepsfig` command. The result is shown in Figure 2.4. If the figure is too large or if there isn't sufficient text, then the figure may appear on its own page.

Note that all three of the enrollment figures are basically the same file, but with different names — on Linux, they are symbolic links to the same file. The filenames have to be different because the reference labels need to be unique.

Figure 2.5 shows a Petri net created using the `xfig` program (<http://www.xfig.org/>) which has very good support for  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . This figure has been reduced to 40% of its original size.

We can also create figures of text (such as short code snippets) using the `\muntxtfig` command, as show in Figure 2.6.

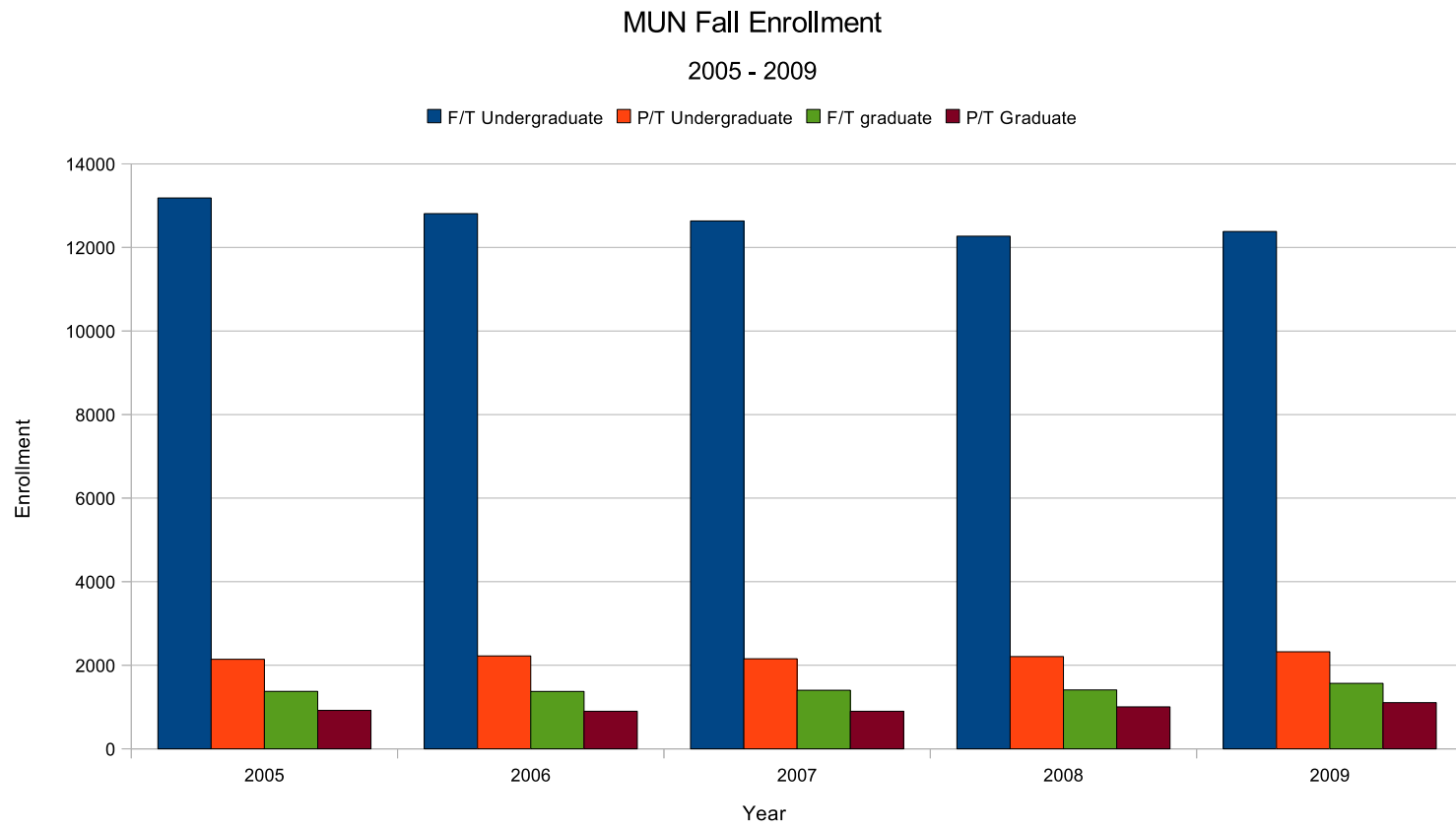


Figure 2.3: MUN Fall Enrollment 2005 – 2009 (landscape)

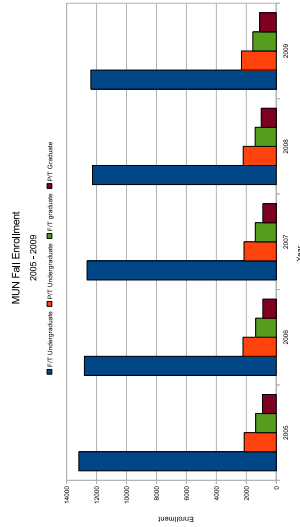


Figure 2.4: MUN Fall Enrollment 2005 – 2009 (rotated)

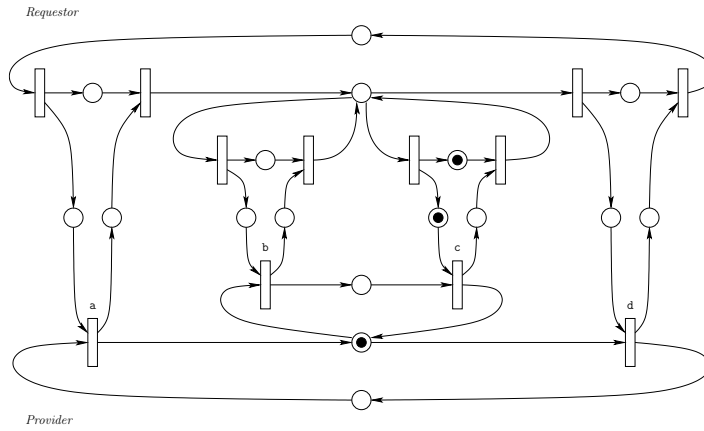


Figure 2.5: A deadlocked Petri net

---

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    printf("Hello world!\n");
    exit(0);
}

```

---

Figure 2.6: Hello World

## 2.4 Tables

We can also create tables, as seen by Table 2.1. Note that, as required by SGS guidelines, the caption for a table appears above the table whereas figure captions appear below the figures. Tables and figures can “float” — they may not appear on the page on which they are mentioned. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X tries to handle figure and table placement intelligently, but if you have a lot of them without a reasonable amount of surrounding textual content, the figures and tables can accumulate towards the end of the chapter. Generally speaking, if there is sufficient text explaining the tables and figures or if the tables/figures are relatively small, this may not be a problem. However, if you have a lot of tables or figures, it may be a good idea to put them in an appendix and refer to them as the need arises.

Table 2.2 shows a different table in landscape mode.<sup>3</sup> This is useful if your table is too wide for the page. Tables are double-spaced by default. To single-space a table, change the `\baselinestretch` before beginning the table environment. Remember to restore it after the environment has ended.

---

<sup>3</sup>This data was also taken from the *Memorial University of Newfoundland — Fact Book 2009*.

Table 2.1: Fall Semester Enrollment

|      | Undergraduate |       |        | Graduate |       |       |
|------|---------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
|      | F/T           | P/T   | Total  | F/T      | P/T   | Total |
| 2004 | 13,191        | 2,223 | 15,414 | 1,308    | 879   | 2,187 |
| 2005 | 13,184        | 2,143 | 15,327 | 1,375    | 920   | 2,295 |
| 2006 | 12,809        | 2,224 | 15,033 | 1,373    | 899   | 2,272 |
| 2007 | 12,634        | 2,155 | 14,789 | 1,403    | 899   | 2,302 |
| 2008 | 12,269        | 2,208 | 14,477 | 1,410    | 1,005 | 2,415 |
| 2009 | 12,382        | 2,323 | 14,705 | 1,567    | 1,106 | 2,673 |

Table 2.2: Masters Degrees Conferred by Convocation Session — 1950 to 2009

|                                     | 2009 |     | 2008 |     | 2007 |     | 2006 |     | 2006 |     | 1950–2004 | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----------|-------|
|                                     | May  | Oct | May  | Oct | May  | Oct | May  | Oct | May  | Oct |           |       |
| Degrees                             |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |           |       |
| Master of Applied Science           | 14   | 2   | 15   | 8   | 28   | 1   | 21   | 3   | 3    | 1   | 98        | 194   |
| Master of Applied Social Psychology | 1    | 5   | 2    | 5   | 1    | 4   | 0    | 4   | 0    | 4   | 28        | 54    |
| Master of Applied Statistics        | 0    | 0   | 3    | 1   | 0    | 0   | 1    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 19        | 24    |
| Master of Arts                      | 37   | 49  | 26   | 43  | 14   | 42  | 14   | 56  | 13   | 44  | 994       | 1,332 |
| Master of Business Administration   | 14   | 16  | 23   | 6   | 33   | 12  | 33   | 11  | 33   | 8   | 818       | 1,007 |
| Master of Education                 | 107  | 87  | 120  | 55  | 147  | 74  | 108  | 76  | 113  | 75  | 2,603     | 3,565 |
| Master of Employment Relations      | 8    | 9   | 5    | 7   | 7    | 14  | 4    | 9   | 3    | 5   | 12        | 83    |
| Master of Engineering               | 20   | 19  | 20   | 10  | 16   | 10  | 15   | 13  | 4    | 19  | 440       | 586   |
| Master of Environmental Science     | 3    | 3   | 3    | 1   | 0    | 1   | 7    | 1   | 3    | 1   | 66        | 89    |
| Master of Marine Studies            | 2    | 0   | 0    | 1   | 0    | 2   | 2    | 2   | 1    | 2   | 26        | 38    |
| Master of Music                     | 4    | 1   | 5    | 0   | 3    | 0   | 3    | 0   | 3    | 0   | 7         | 26    |
| Master of Nursing                   | 7    | 8   | 10   | 4   | 17   | 4   | 23   | 7   | 6    | 1   | 116       | 203   |
| Master of Oil and Gas Studies       | 0    | 0   | 2    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 2   | 4    | 0   | 0         | 8     |
| Master of Philosophy                | 5    | 4   | 2    | 1   | 5    | 2   | 5    | 3   | 2    | 0   | 112       | 141   |
| Master of Physical Education        | 0    | 2   | 3    | 0   | 5    | 4   | 3    | 0   | 4    | 4   | 84        | 109   |
| Master of Public Health             | 0    | 8   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0         | 8     |
| Master of Science                   | 40   | 32  | 41   | 19  | 29   | 25  | 35   | 29  | 32   | 23  | 1,653     | 1,958 |
| Master of Science (Kinesiology)     | 1    | 0   | 4    | 2   | 1    | 2   | 2    | 6   | 4    | 3   | 0         | 25    |
| Master of Science (Medicine)        | 18   | 7   | 11   | 8   | 10   | 5   | 9    | 9   | 8    | 4   | 0         | 89    |
| Master of Science (Pharmacy)        | 0    | 0   | 1    | 1   | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 1    | 0   | 16        | 19    |
| Master of Social Work               | 4    | 11  | 4    | 5   | 4    | 9   | 9    | 5   | 4    | 10  | 257       | 322   |
| Master of Women's Studies           | 2    | 0   | 2    | 0   | 1    | 1   | 2    | 3   | 2    | 0   | 20        | 33    |
| <b>Total Masters</b>                | 287  | 263 | 302  | 177 | 321  | 212 | 296  | 239 | 243  | 204 | 7,369     | 9,913 |



# Chapter 3

## Dealing with Errors

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X can produce cryptic error messages at times. However, with some experience, it is usually not too difficult to determine what the problem is and how to fix it.

As mentioned earlier, appropriate search terms in Google may help you fix these error messages.

# Chapter 4

## Lorem Ipsum

Now, for your reading pleasure, some *Lorem ipsum*, courtesy of:

`<http://www.lipsum.com/>`

This gives a good view of the margins — note that the left margin is a bit wider than the right margin to accommodate binding.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam odio elit, viverra eu tempor non, pulvinar ac nisi. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Sed adipiscing, dui quis viverra facilisis, quam libero adipiscing justo, vitae dictum libero mauris ac magna. Aenean sem ligula, vulputate at vestibulum eu, pellentesque in justo. Sed et eros mauris, sed placerat nulla. Maecenas nulla velit, facilisis et rutrum nec, volutpat id lorem. Duis vestibulum odio velit, id elementum tortor. Sed pellentesque leo ac nibh iaculis at fermentum orci lobortis. Suspendisse arcu magna, porta nec pretium non, feugiat vitae orci. Vivamus at enim arcu, at sagittis nisl. Vestibulum at mi enim, vel malesuada justo. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos.

Nullam sed nunc at enim posuere sagittis. Vivamus augue turpis, mattis a blandit non, sollicitudin non nisl. Integer vestibulum, est vitae cursus adipiscing, elit libero pretium leo, in scelerisque augue felis volutpat nisl. Donec commodo posuere arcu, eget feugiat dui ornare nec. Nullam eros mi, condimentum ac ultricies ac, euismod lobortis nibh. Cras ac ligula pharetra risus elementum pharetra vel in quam. Fusce ac augue vulputate nibh imperdiet convallis sit amet et quam. Integer porttitor dictum fermentum.

Nullam id ante arcu. Nulla facilisi. Vestibulum sodales, mi sodales ultricies pulvinar, orci leo dictum diam, quis imperdiet turpis lacus ut sem. Nulla rutrum odio sit amet elit aliquam blandit gravida nunc placerat. Aenean et neque ut leo condimentum vehicula. Fusce quis orci vitae enim dapibus tincidunt in vel ipsum. Phasellus auctor neque ac eros egestas sit amet ultricies erat vestibulum. Ut erat ligula, pharetra vel hendrerit vitae, mattis ac turpis. Ut malesuada diam vitae lacus vestibulum a tempus nisl posuere. Ut nisi sem, dictum eu laoreet sed, commodo eget enim. Morbi vel lacus neque, tempus fringilla tellus. Nunc id egestas felis. Nullam eu mollis neque. Ut non mauris malesuada eros sagittis congue. Cras vitae felis ut nisl mollis semper ut quis risus. Sed eu arcu urna, et commodo sapien. Donec vestibulum, libero sit amet ultrices blandit, erat lorem volutpat lectus, sed feugiat leo elit in orci. Aliquam vitae leo tellus, placerat pulvinar massa. Nulla at sapien hendrerit diam varius vehicula.

Curabitur et orci nulla. Phasellus euismod, massa non hendrerit dictum, dolor enim imperdiet sapien, vitae commodo lorem tellus eu quam. Duis egestas felis velit. Sed in orci nec nulla rutrum posuere. Suspendisse potenti. Nunc vel quam nisi. In at molestie libero. Aenean hendrerit vestibulum orci, ut hendrerit nulla volutpat lacinia. Vestibulum sit amet sapien vitae lectus gravida vehicula. Suspendisse ac purus sit

amet est congue auctor.

Morbi pellentesque, quam vel mattis molestie, augue purus vestibulum lorem, nec consequat enim eros eu augue. In odio dolor, scelerisque a lobortis porttitor, commodo ut lacus. Maecenas sit amet diam nec tellus accumsan bibendum. Praesent in turpis velit, malesuada commodo sapien. Nunc ornare urna enim. Sed at diam non metus porttitor suscipit. Aliquam erat volutpat. Duis aliquet magna in mauris semper placerat. Ut eget quam orci. Ut egestas, dolor at dapibus accumsan, leo nibh egestas urna, ac consectetur dui odio quis eros. Nam libero dolor, lacinia eget imperdiet non, malesuada vehicula diam. Etiam id ipsum eget turpis consectetur tristique id at ante. Vivamus blandit nunc eu nisl varius sed accumsan odio molestie.

# Chapter 5

## Handling Citations

BibTeX can be used to handle all your bibliographic needs. Simply add references to the file `ref.bib` and BibTeX will take care of the rest. An example of a BibTeX book, conference paper and journal article are given in the sample `ref.bib` file. Many online journals have links to BibTeX citations that you can download and incorporate into the `ref.bib` file.

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We can cite a journal article [?] and a conference paper [?] in the same way as a book citation. More information can be found in [4].

# Chapter 6

## Conclusions

If a vulnerability in an application is exploited and malicious data injected into the system, Capsicum mitigates the spread of the malicious data by con-

fining them to the affected process, since an application running in Capsicum sand-boxed mode is compartmentalized into processes and each process sandboxed.

However, an application running in Capsicum sandboxed capability mode is forbidden to access global OS namespaces such as File system, Process IDs, IPC namespaces. The application also has a restricted access to system calls while access to system calls that involves global namespace access is forbidden. In other words, for Capsicum to contain the damage exploit of a vulnerability in an application can cause, the application has to give up its right to perform certain operations.

Applications running in Capsicum capability mode can acquire Capsicum capability rights, and Libpreopen makes it possible for such applications to request system call operations which the applications have the Capsicum capability rights for and have

Libpreopen perform this system call operations with Libpreopen's version of LibC functions.

## **6.1 Evaluation**

# Bibliography

- [1] J. Anderson, S. U. Godfrey, and R. N. M. Watson. Capsicum: practical capabilities for unix. *Proceedings of the 19th USENIX Security Symposium*, (3):1–17, 2011.
- [2] A. Ansari. Heap spraying. <https://www.exploit-db.com/docs/31019.pdf>. Accessed December 16, 2017.
- [3] P. Lonescu. The 10 most common application attacks in action. <https://securityintelligence.com/the-10-most-common-application-attacks-in-action/>. Accessed December 15, 2017.
- [4] P. Lonescu. *The 10 Most Common Application Attacks in Action*. <https://securityintelligence.com/the-10-most-common-application-attacks-in-action/>, online edition, 2010.
- [5] Veracode. What is a buffer overflow learn about buffer overrun vulnerabilities exploits and attacks. <http://https://www.veracode.com/security/buffer-overflow/>. Accessed December 15, 2017.



# Appendix A

## Appendix title

This is Appendix A.

You can have additional appendices too (*e.g.*, `apdxb.tex`, `apdxc.tex`, *etc.*). If you don't need any appendices, delete the appendix related lines from `thesis.tex` and the file names from `Makefile`.