Software Foundations of Security & Privacy 15316 Spring 2017

Lecture 15:

Capabilities

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Today's Lecture

\$ cc prog.c -o prog

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$ cc prog.c -o prog
$ cc foo.c -o /var/log/charges
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- cc needs authority to write all files under control of the user
- ► It also needs authority to write to the charge log
- Admin "deputizes" cc with authority on /var/log/charges
- We tricked cc into using its power for evil

Hence, cc is a confused deputy

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Ambient authority (jargon)

Authority posessed by a program at a particular time that it did not request, and does not *necessarily* need.

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Really, this is about least privelege

Back to the confused deputy

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let main (s: string) (d: string) =
  let src = read_contents s in
  let obj = compile src in
  let _ = write_charge "/var/log/charges" in
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Source of the problem:

▶

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What did we do here?

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- Can only access files already opened by the user
- Aside from log, this is all the compiler needs
- Access to charge log is baked into the source
- ▶ No more confusion

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► Designate a particular file (e.g., fopen('prog.c', 'r'))

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Capability model equates designation and authority

- Designation: which resource to operate on
- Authority: which operations are allowed on the resource

In the previous example, file pointers:

- ► Designate a particular file (e.g., fopen('prog.c', 'r'))
- ► Authorize rights (e.g., fopen('prog.c', 'r'))

Capabilities in the abstract



Implementing capabilities: systems

Implementing capabilities: crypto

Object capabilities

Object capabilities: confinement

Object capabilities: revocation

Language support for capabilities

Example: capabilities in Java

Example: capabilities in OCaml

Reasoning about authority

Evolving capabilities

Bounding authority

Modular reasoning

Example: tamper resistent logging

Coding with discipline

Recursive authority reduction

Immutability