

# The list goes on

- Scanner can call setproctitle with user data  
Update daemon extracts data by running ps
- Scanner can bind particular TCP or UDP port numbers  
Sends no network traffic, but detectable by update daemon
- Scanner can relay data through another process (e.g ptrace) and exfiltrate data through yet another process (sendmail, httpd, portmap)
- Disclose data by modulating free disk space

Can we ever convince ourselves we have covered all possible communication channels (a.k.a covert channels)?

➡ Not without a more systematic approach to the problem

# Mandatory Access Control Implementations

**SELinux** (Security Enhanced Linux)

enabled in major Linux distributions and Android

**AppArmor**

available in major Linux distributions

**Smack** (Simplified Mandatory Access Control Kernel)

**Tomoyo Linux**