

## Systems Security COMSM1500



## Isolation



#### Plan

- Need for isolation
- Virtual Machines
- Containers
- Unikernels
- SGX Enclaves

#### **Threats**

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#### Malware

- Software designed to act maliciously
- -e.g. fake "security issue" website that download software to fix it
  - > My mom love those
- Genuine software tool chain can be compromised
- e.g. we mentioned a few lectures ago in China compromised SDK

## Objective

- Those program execute locally with user privilege
- It is likely to happen at some point
  - e.g. remote code execution vulnerability discovered in flash every other month
- Can we reduce damage a piece of software can do?

### Objective

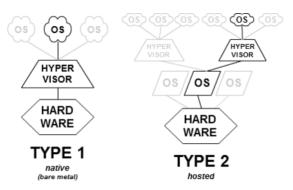
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Homework/exam question: Explain the motivation behind isolation/sandboxing

#### Isolation-based sandbox

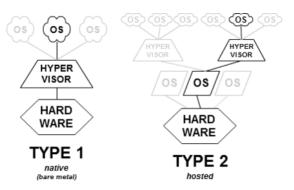
- Run each application in an isolated sandbox environment
- Can only access resources within the sandbox

- System-level sandbox
  - Complete environment for an OS
- Virtualisation:
  - Hypervisor aka Virtual Machine Monitor
  - Multiplex hardware to run hardware-level virtual machines



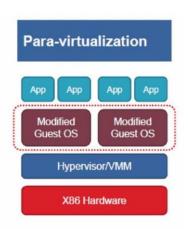
Homework/exam question: Explain virtualization

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- Hardware virtualization
  - The guest does not need to know it is virtualized
  - e.g. VMWare, VirtualBox (some paravirtualization)
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  - -e.g. Xen
- Check the Xen paper on github (must read paper in CS)



# How does it help with security?



## How does it help with security?

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- One application is compromised does not affect the other
  - Each OS has its own entire OS stack

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Homework/exam question: Discuss how virtualization may help with security

- Cloud computing context
- One application is compromised does not affect the other
  - Each OS has its own entire OS stack
- Or does it?

VMs run on the same physical machine

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- Which means potential DoS
  - If the system is not carefully design I could starve other VMs

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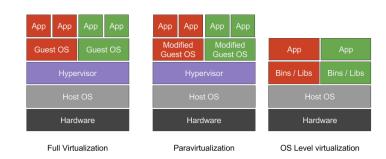
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- Forcing co-residency
  - Brute force (8% success): i.e. launch instances until get a co-resident
  - Placement locality abuse (40% success)
    - > VMs started around the same time are allocated the same hardware
    - > Attacker can boot a lot of VM at the same time
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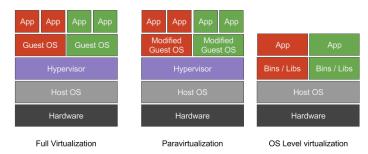
Homework/exam question: Discuss how you can steal information from a collocated virtual machine.

- Share kernel but separate user space resources
- Performance wise more efficient



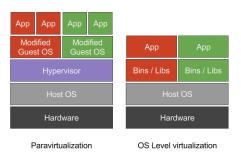


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Homework/exam question: Discuss the kernel features used to build container. From a System Security perspective how may that be problematic?

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  - Use combination of features: namespaces, overlayfs etc...
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- Attack surface is much larger than in full virtualization
- Why?

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Homework/exam question: Compare and contrast the security of VMs and Containers



## What else could we do?

Unikernel

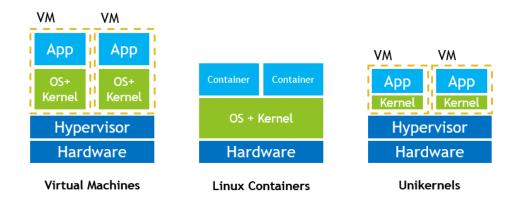


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  - A whole OS stack for a single httpd server
- Containers are not very strongly isolated
  - Information can leak through hardware in VMs case
  - ... now we have a whole "buggy" OS to worry about

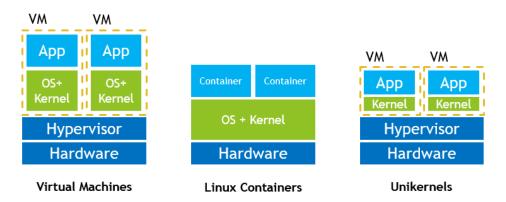
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- Could I run my application on top of an Hypervisor?
  - Yes you can
  - It is called a unikernel!

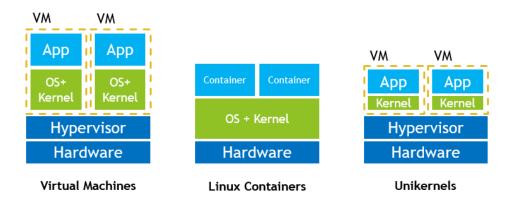
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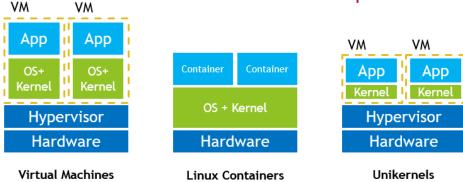


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Homework/exam question: Compare and contrast security





## SGX Hardware supported enclave

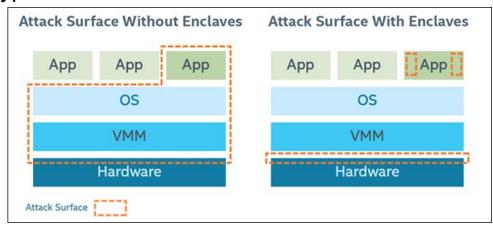
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- Idea: run an application within some isolation unit so it cannot be affected by the OS
  - don't trust the OS or the VMM/hypervisor
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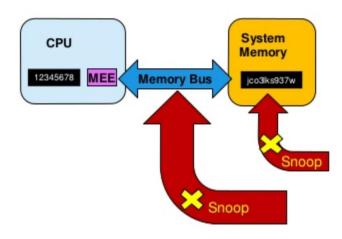
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- Idea: run an application within some isolation unit so it cannot be affected by the OS
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  - only need to trust the hardware
  - reduce attack surface

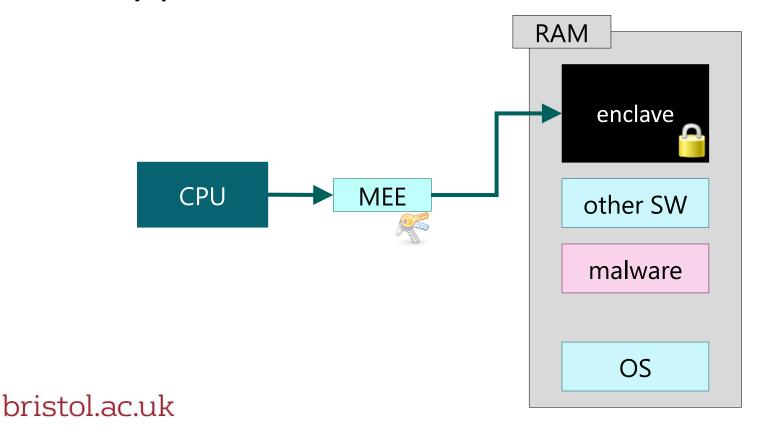


## SGX: prevent memory snooping attack

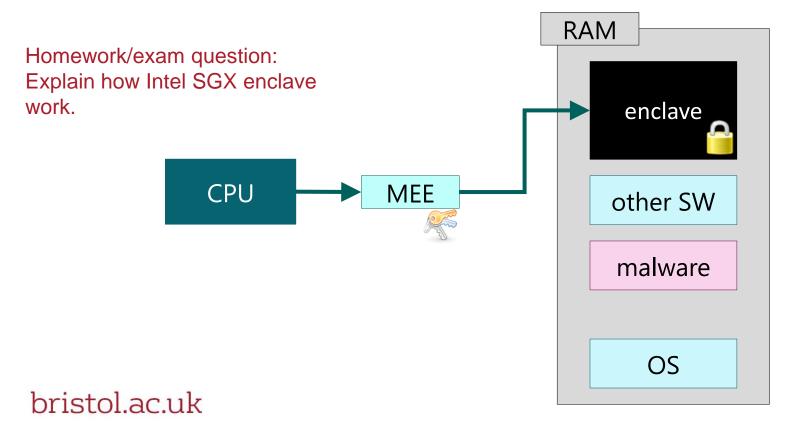
- In CPU data is unencrypted
- Data outside CPU is encrypted
- External memory read/snooping only see encrypted data



## Memory protection



## Memory protection





## Problem?





## Problem?

High switching cost



#### Plan

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## Thank you, questions?

Office MVB 3.26

