

Recap: Protection

- Protection
 - Prevent unintended/unauthorized accesses
- Protection domains
 - Class hierarchy: *root* can to everything a normal *user* can do + alpha
- Access control matrix
 - Domains (Users) $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Resources (Objects)
 - Resource oriented: Access control list
 - Domain oriented: Capability list

Recap: Security

- Stack and buffer overflow
 - Failure to check bounds on inputs, arguments
 - Write past arguments on the stack into the return address on stack
 - Unauthorized user or privilege escalation

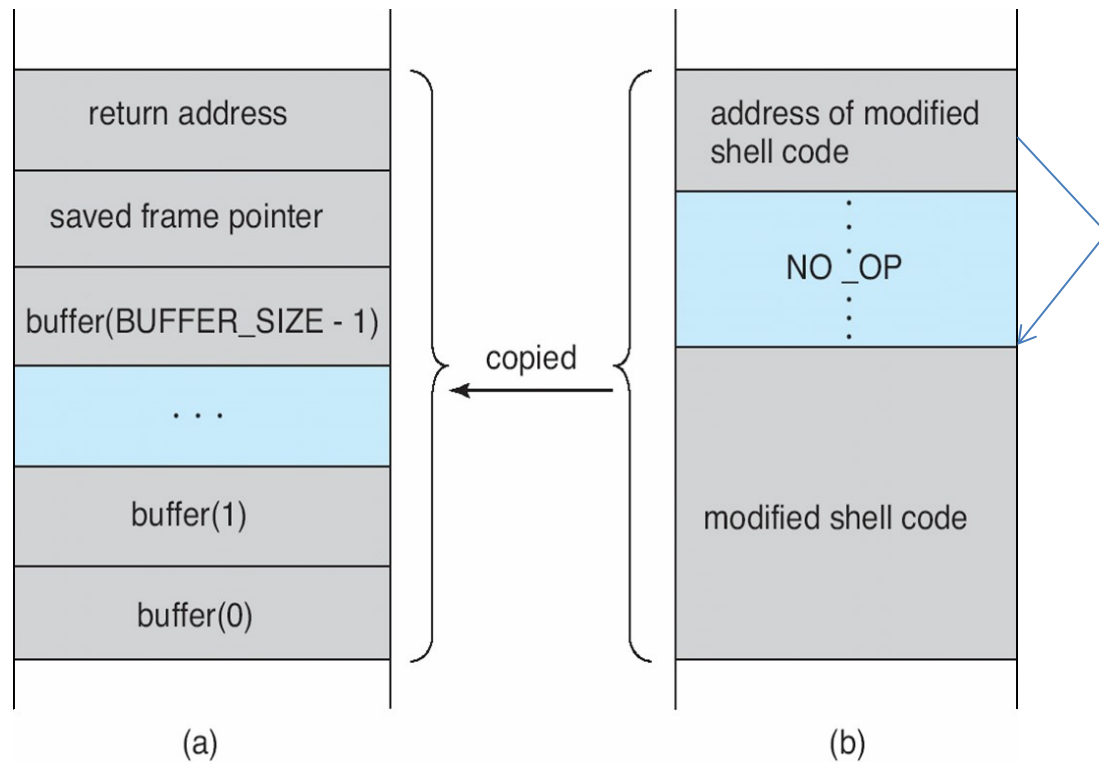
Recap: Code with Buffer Overflow

```
#define BUFFER_SIZE 256
int process_args(char *arg1)
{
    char buffer[BUFFER_SIZE];
    strcpy(buffer, arg1);
    ...
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    process_args(argv[1]);
    ...
}
```

- What is wrong in this code?

Recap: The Attack: Buffer Overflow



Before

After executing
`strcpy(buffer, arg1)`

the crafted string containing the illegitimate code

Heartbleed Bug

- Synopsis
 - Due to a bug in OpenSSL (popular s/w for encrypted communication), web server's internal memory can be dumped remotely



Heartbleed Bug

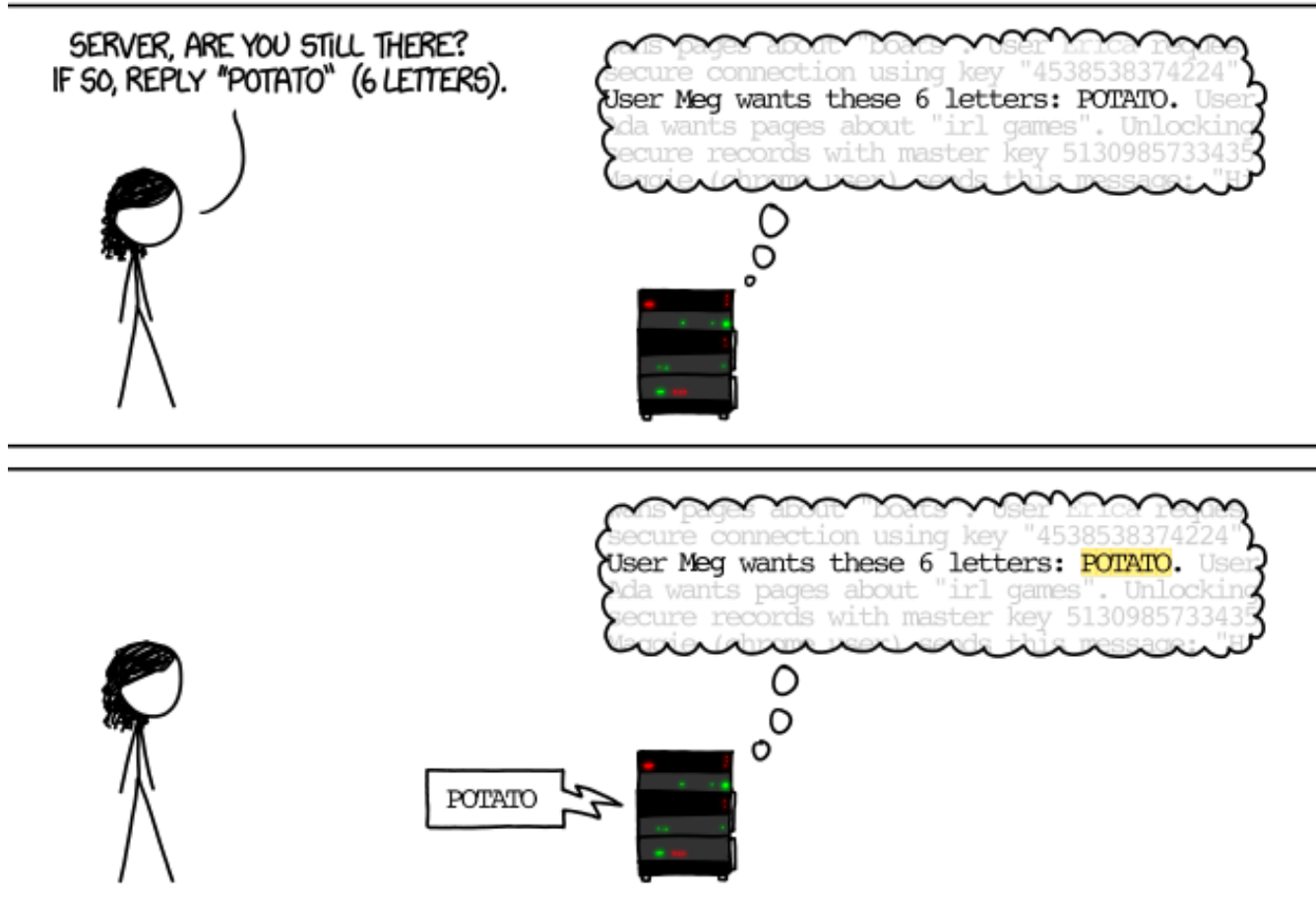


Image source: xkcd.com

Heartbleed Bug

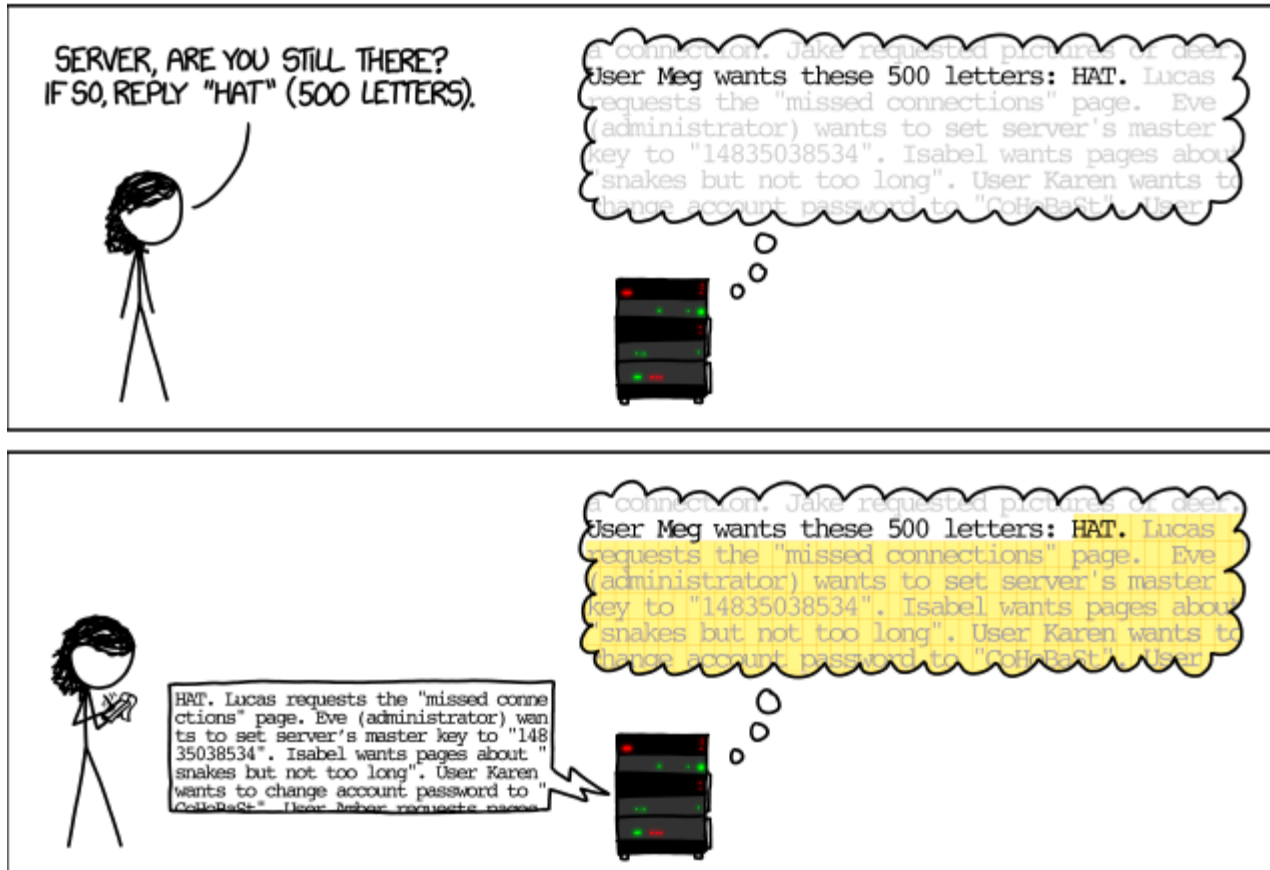


Image source: xkcd.com

Heartbleed Bug

```
struct {  
    HeartbeatMessageType type;  
    uint16 payload_length;  
    opaque payload[HeartbeatMessage.payload_length];  
    opaque padding[padding_length];  
} HeartbeatMessage
```



Heartbeat
req. message

```
int tls1_process_heartbeat(SSL *s)  
{  
    ...  
    /* Read type and payload length first */  
    hbtype = *p++;  
    n2s(p, payload); // payload = recv_packet.payload_length  
    p1 = p;  
    ...  
    if (hbtype == TLS1_HB_REQUEST) {  
        ...  
        buffer = OPENSSL_malloc(1 + 2 + payload + padding);  
        bp = buffer;  
        memcpy(bp, p1, payload);  
        r = ssl3_write_bytes(s, TLS1_RT_HEARTBEAT, buffer, 3 + payload + padding);  
        ...  
    }  
}
```



Heartbeat
Response function

Shellshock Bug

- Synopsis
 - You can *remotely execute arbitrary programs* on a server running a web server by simply sending a specially crafted http request.
 - Example

```
curl -H "User-Agent: () { ;; }; /bin/eject" http://example.com/
```

- The problem
 - Fail to check the validity of a function definition before executing it

For detailed explanation: security.stackexchange.com

Roadmap

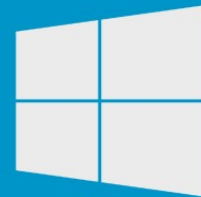
- CPU management
- Memory management
- Disk management
- Network and security
- **Virtual machine**

Cloud Computing



Image Source: <http://btstrategy.com/wp-new/2013/10/18/is-everything-really-going-to-the-cloud-advice-for-business-owners/>

Cloud Computing



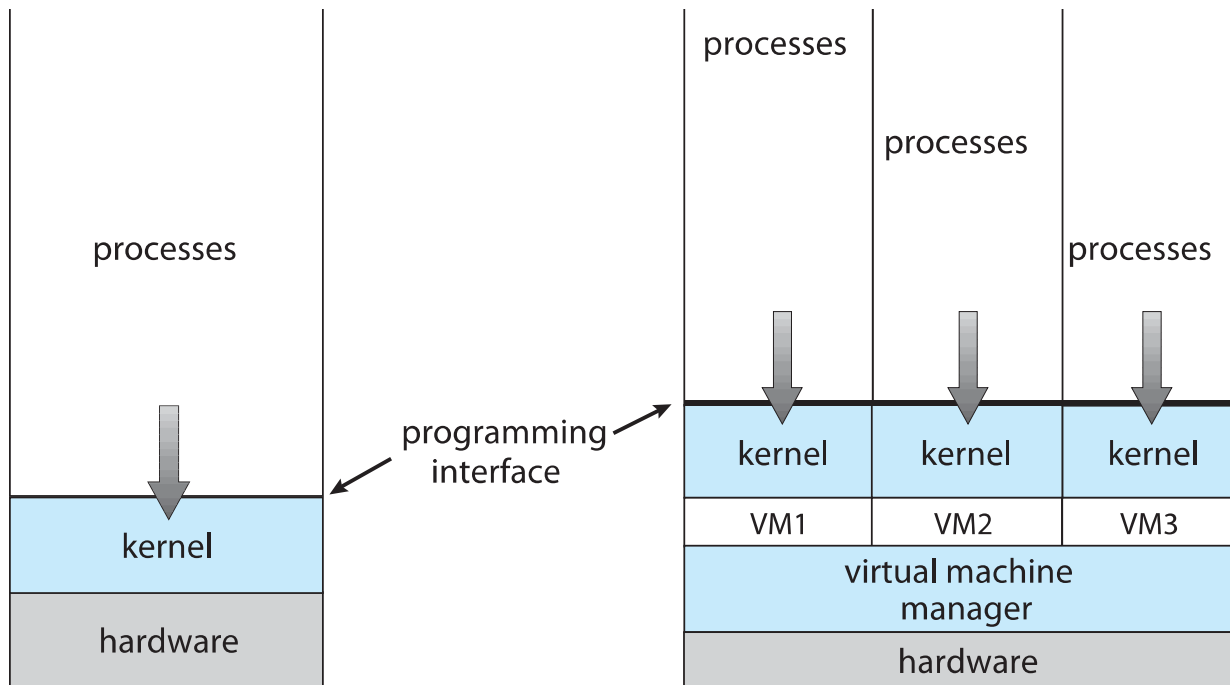
Microsoft
Azure



Google Compute Engine

Virtual Machines

- Enabling technology of cloud computing
- Basic idea: Provide **machine** abstractions



Virtual Machines

- Benefits
 - Can run **multiple OSes**, each in its own virtual machine
 - Can **copy** a VM image and run it on a different machine
 - Can create a **snapshot** of the state and restore it later
 - Can create a **customized** VM with specific OS version and libraries to avoid version dependency problems
 - More **efficient** resource utilization is possible
- Downsides?
 - Overhead
 - Interference

History

- Late 1960s
 - IBM introduced first full VMM on mainframes
- Late 1990s
 - **Xen** was developed for Intel PCs
- Mid 2000s
 - Hardware support was introduced (e.g., Intel VT-x)
 - Widely adopted in data centers.

Topics

- How to implement VMMs?
- How to reduce overhead?