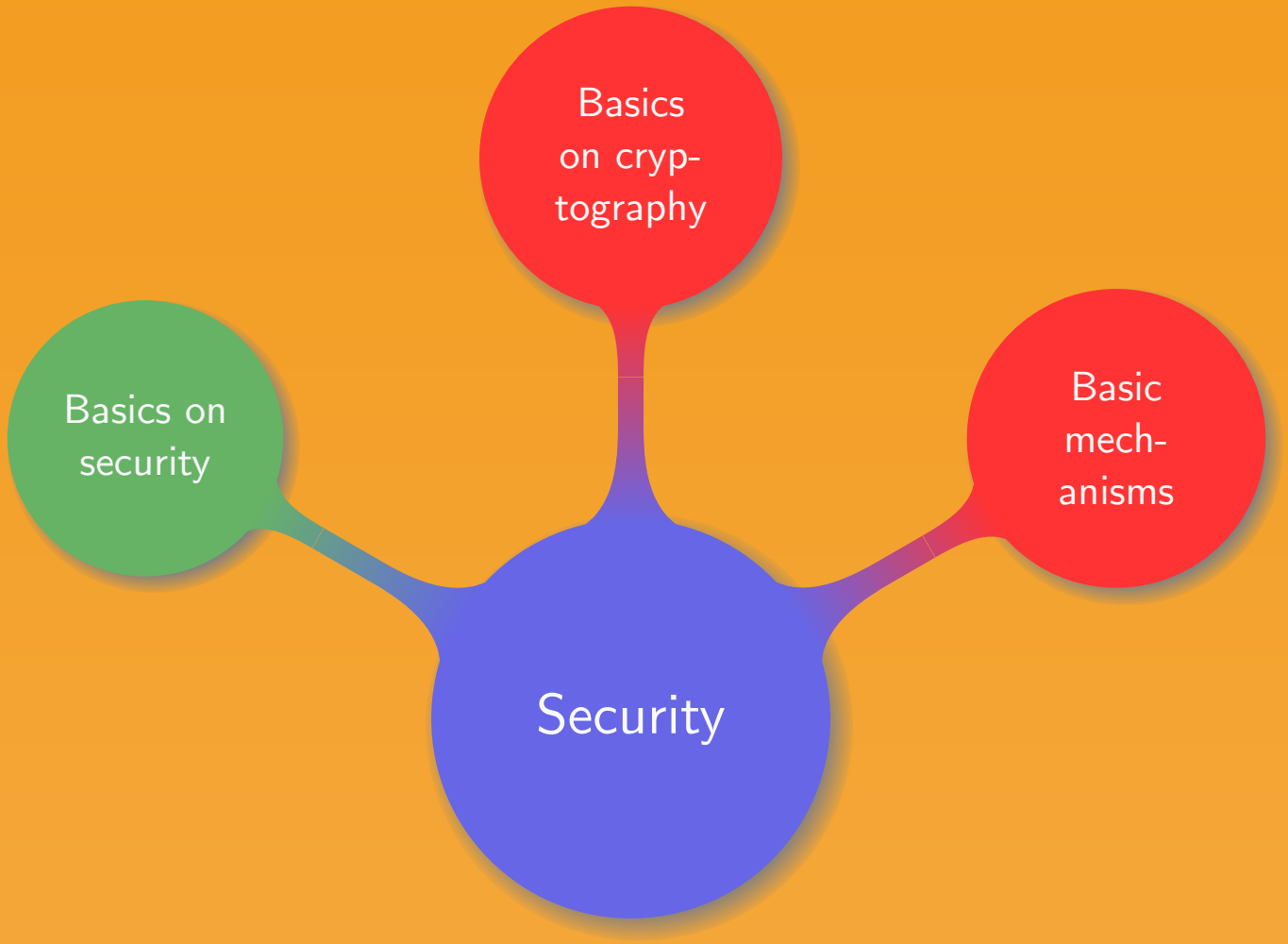
Introduction to Operating Systems

9. Security

Manuel – Fall 2019

Chapter organisation



What is security?

Simple reasoning:

- Security is needed to protect from some danger
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What are the dangers?

Setup and dangers

To define the dangers, the setup must be known:

- General setup: operating system
- Processes: privileges
- Memory: sensitive information processed
- I/O devices: intruders
- File system: sensitive data

Threats

In an OS threats can be divided into four categories:

- Data stolen: confidentiality
- Data changed: integrity
- Intrusion: exclusion of outsiders
- Denial of service: system availability

Who?

Knowing who is likely to attack is of a major important:

- Local user reading other users files
- Regular other users on the same network
- Mafia
- Espionage
- Bad luck

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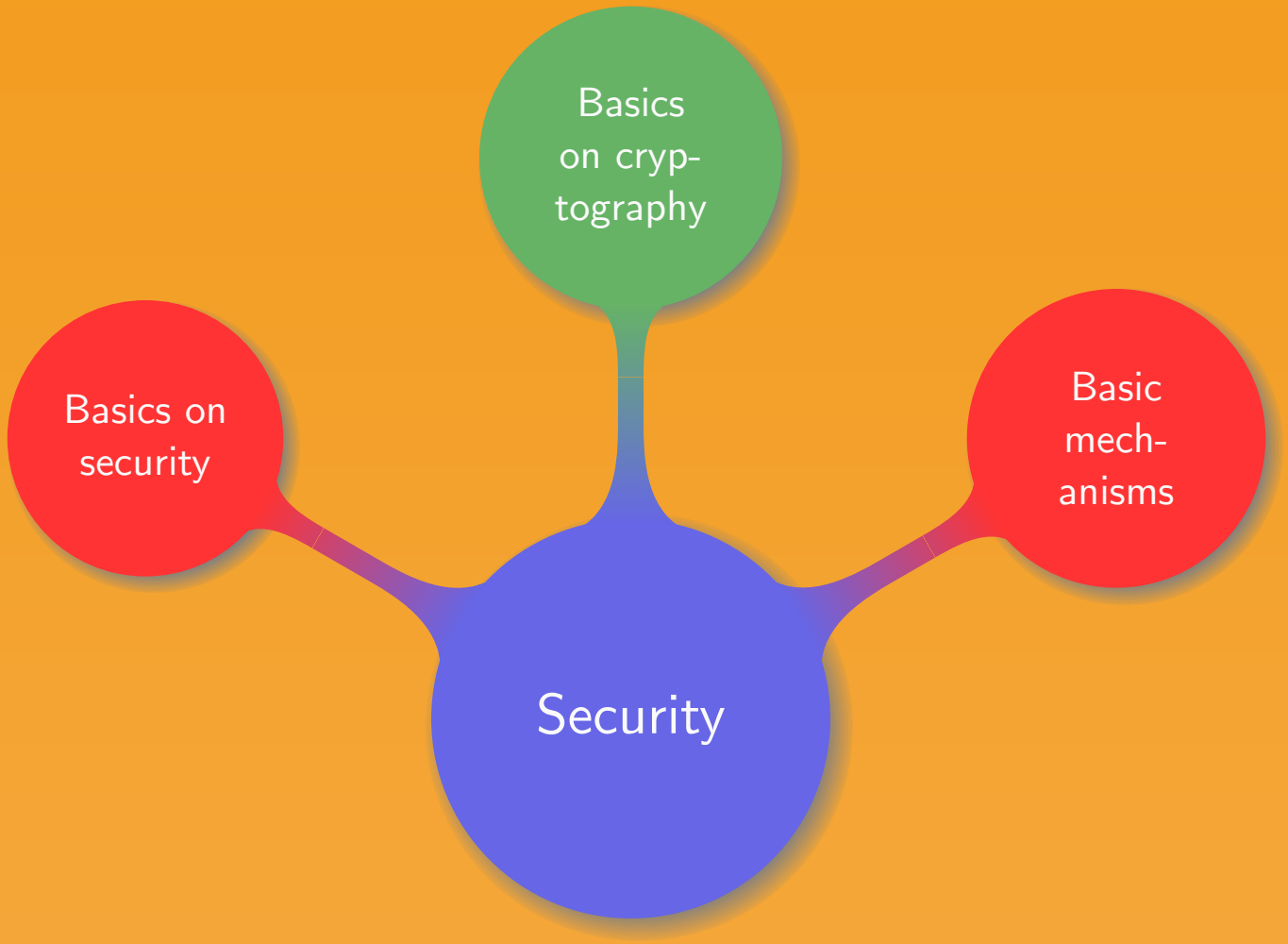

Security and cryptography

Cryptography, the science of secret:

- Confidentiality
- Data integrity
- Authentication

Two basic strategies:

- Symmetric
- Asymmetric

Confidentiality

Encrypted data will remain confidential. How to encrypt data?

Symmetric:

- Shuffle all the letters of the alphabet and map the first one to A, the second one to B...
- One-time-pad: xor a message and a key of same length

Question: are those strategies secure?

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Asymmetric:

- Based on the concept of one-way-function
- Common examples: RSA, ELgamal

Symmetric protocols better fit the OS setup

Data integrity

Ensure that data has not been altered using hash functions:

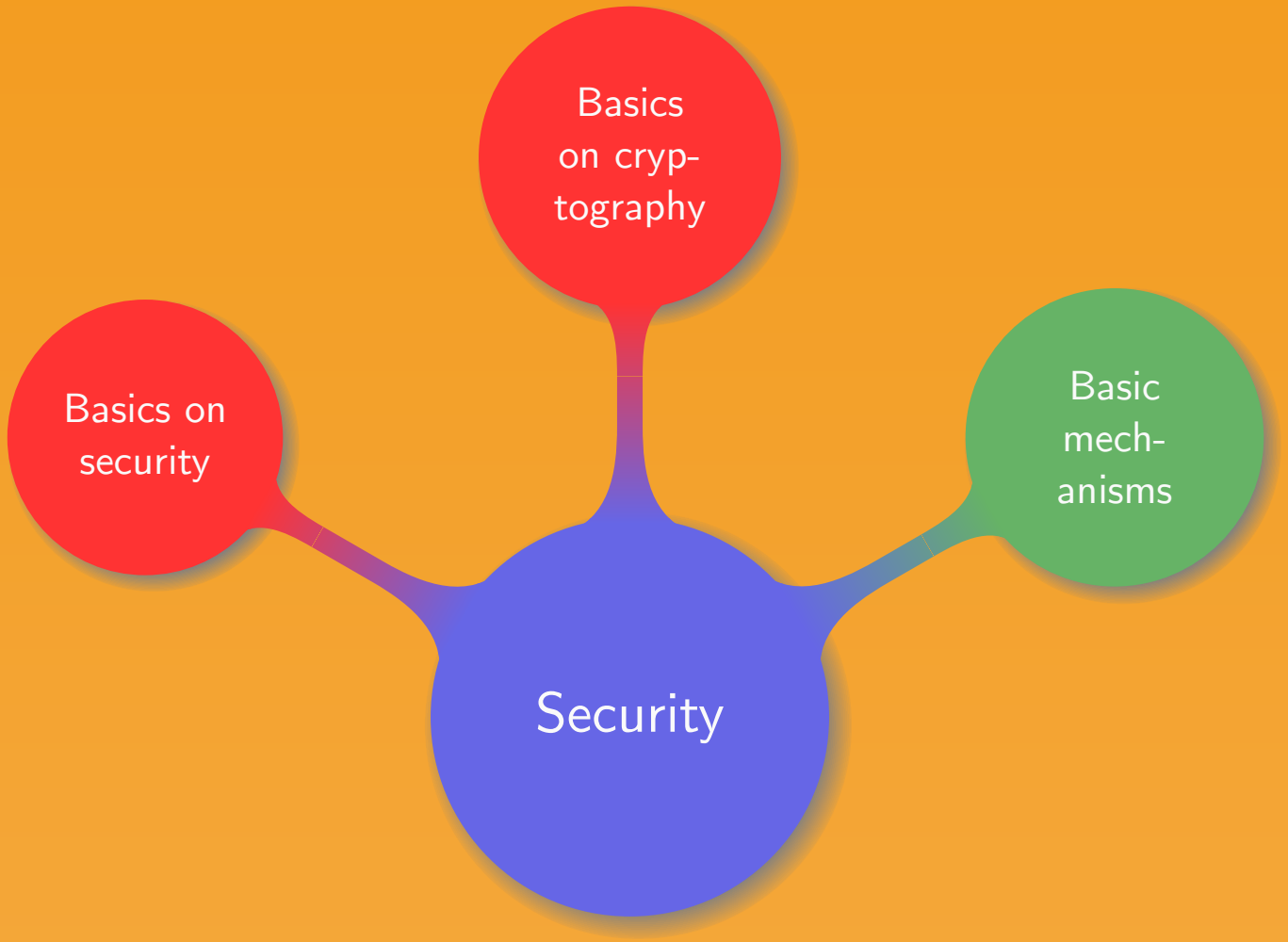
- Easy to compute
- Infeasible to generate a message with a given hash
- Infeasible to modify a message without modifying the hash
- Infeasible to find two different messages with same hash

Authentication

Prove that a user is really who he pretends to be:

- Secret
- Challenge-response
- Token
- Biometrics

Chapter organisation



Authentication

Most obvious strategy is to setup a login and password:

- Password should not be displayed when entered
- Should something be displayed when typing the password?
- When to reject a login: before of after the password input?
- What if the hard disk is mounted from another OS?

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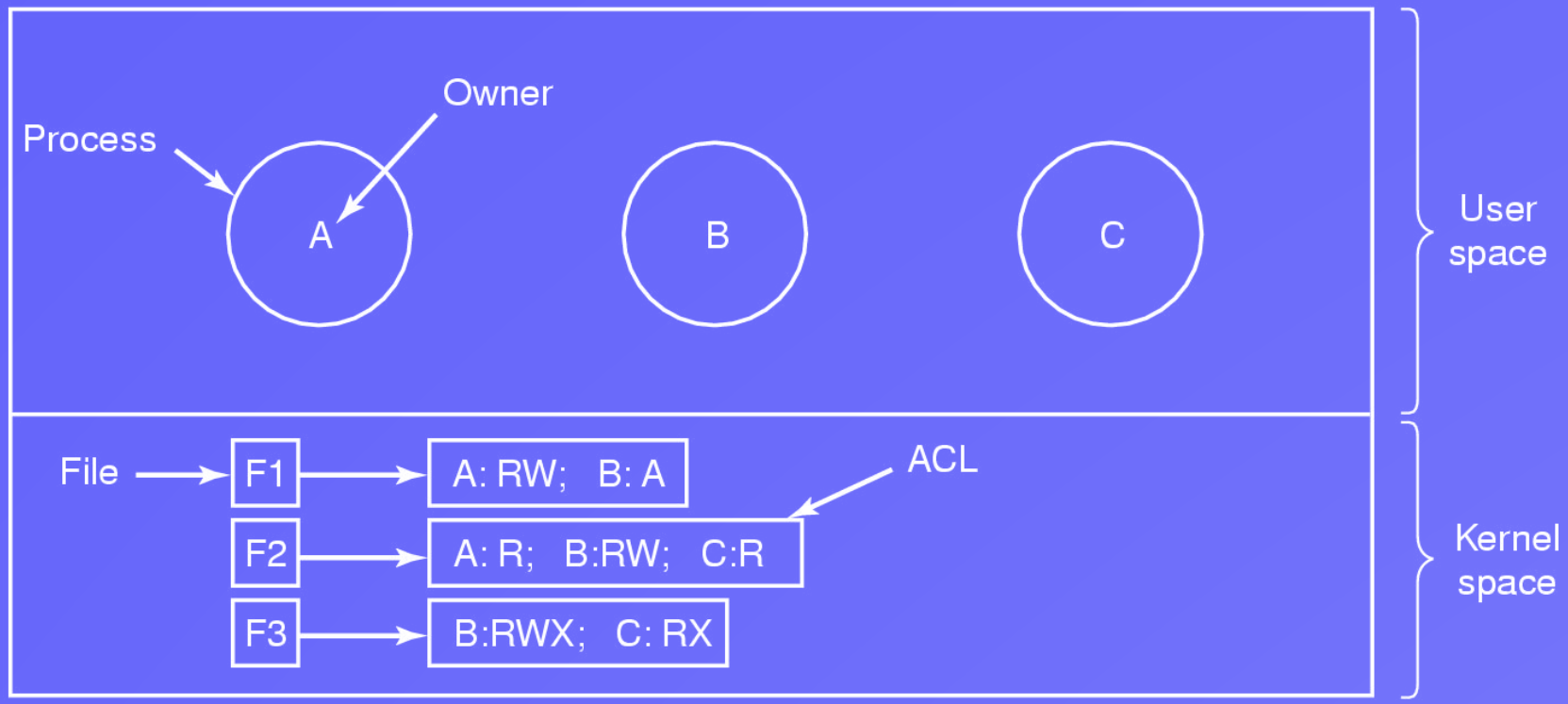
Other common strategy: use a key

Access Control Lists



Security layers

ACL are used to give users different privileges:

- Administrator: root/admin
- Privileged users: belong to special groups
- Regular user cannot access I/O devices

Keeping a system secure – Basic

Remark.
An OS cannot be kept 100% secure

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Basic strategy:

- Keep the system minimal
- No new software versions
- Regularly update the system
- Install software only from trusted parties
- Strong passwords or no password

Keeping a system secure – Advanced

Advanced strategy:

- Apply the basic strategy
- Filter any outgoing network traffic
- Block any incoming new connection
- Keep a checksum of all the files
- Only use encrypted network traffic
- Use containers or virtual machines to run sensitive services
- Associate with each program a profile that restricts its capabilities

Keeping a system secure – Paranoiac

Paranoiac strategy:

- Apply the advanced strategy
- Encrypt all the disk (including the swap)
- Isolate the computer (no network connection)
- Keep an encrypted checksum of all the files
- No extra device can be connected

Keeping a system secure – Paranoiac

Paranoiac strategy:

- Apply the advanced strategy
- Encrypt all the disk (including the swap)
- Isolate the computer (no network connection)
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- No extra device can be connected

Is it now safe?

Key points

- What is security?
- What is the difference between symmetric and asymmetric cryptography?
- What are Access Control Lists?
- How safe can a computer be?

Thank you!