

Privileged Programs & Program Inputs

The Set-UID Mechanism & Environment Variables (Part I)

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CSCI 476 - Computer Security

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Some slides and figures adapted from Wenliang (Kevin) Du's

Computer & Internet Security: A Hands-on Approach (2nd Edition).

Thank you Kevin and all of the others that have contributed to the SEED resource!



Today

Announcements

- We need a note taker for the class! Contact ODS if interested
- Lab 00 → It's up!
- REMINDER: Bring your laptops (especially on Thursdays!)
- REMINDER: Sign-up for Slack ASAP!

Goals & Learning Objectives

- Wrap up review of basic Linux commands + basic ideas in Linux security
- · Understand the need for privileged programs
- Understand how the Set-UID mechanism works + attack surface of (Set-UID) programs



How would you protect your computer & its resources?

Ideas?!



How would you protect your computer & its resources?

Modeling and managing system security the UNIX-y way: file permissions & access control

who can do what to whom

users/groups

Need notions of "identity"

A human?

Groups of humans?

A service?

An administrator? (e.g., "root")

objects

Usually things on a filesystem (e.g., programs, data)

permissions (read/write/execute)

OK, I know the who/whom—what are you permitted to do?

Read the file?

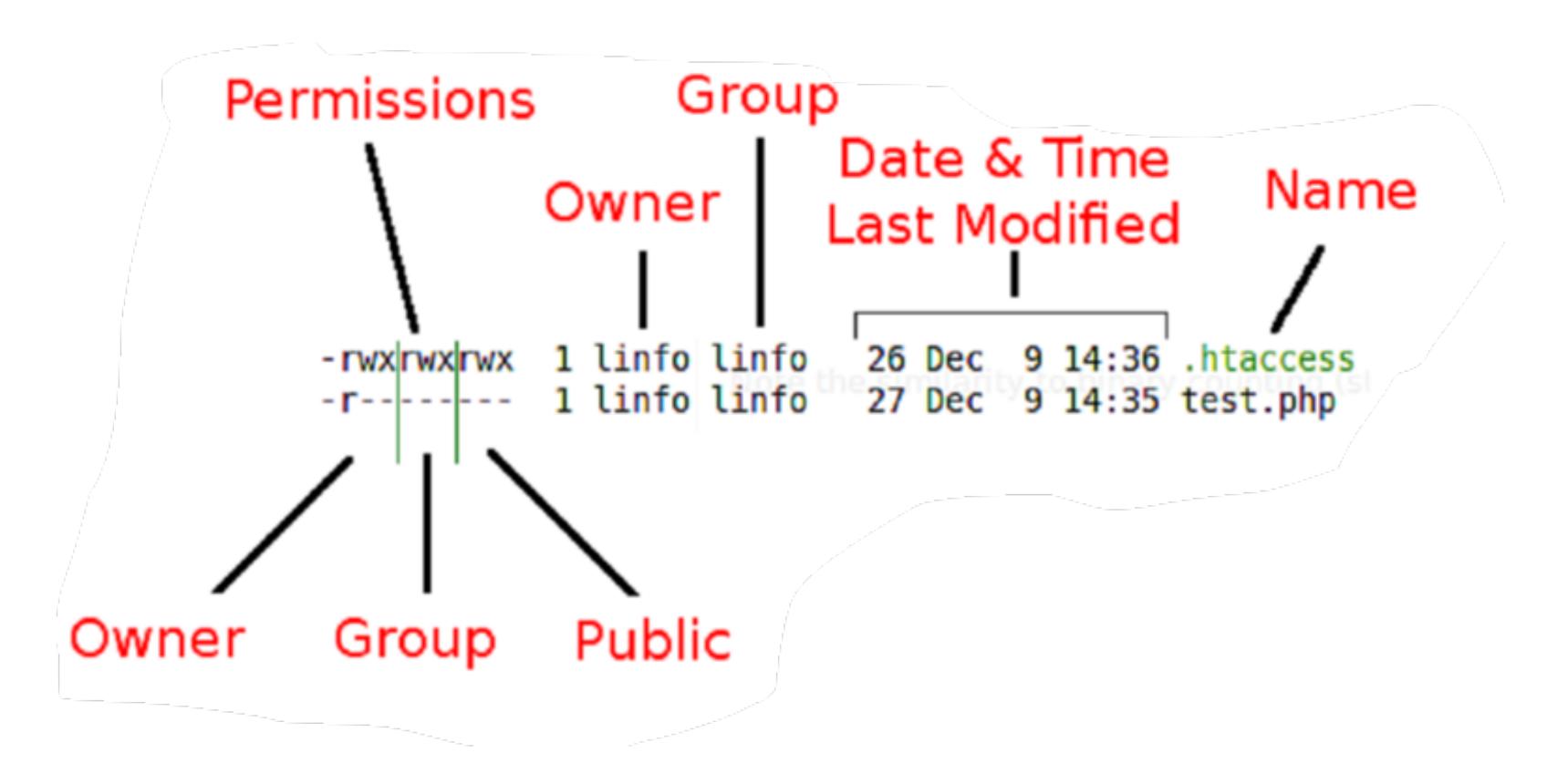
Write to it/modify it?

Run it?

How would you protect your computer & its resources?

Modeling and managing system security the UNIX-y way: file permissions & access control

Every file has...





A Typical who can do what to whom Flow

If user A asks to perform operation O on a file object F, the OS checks:

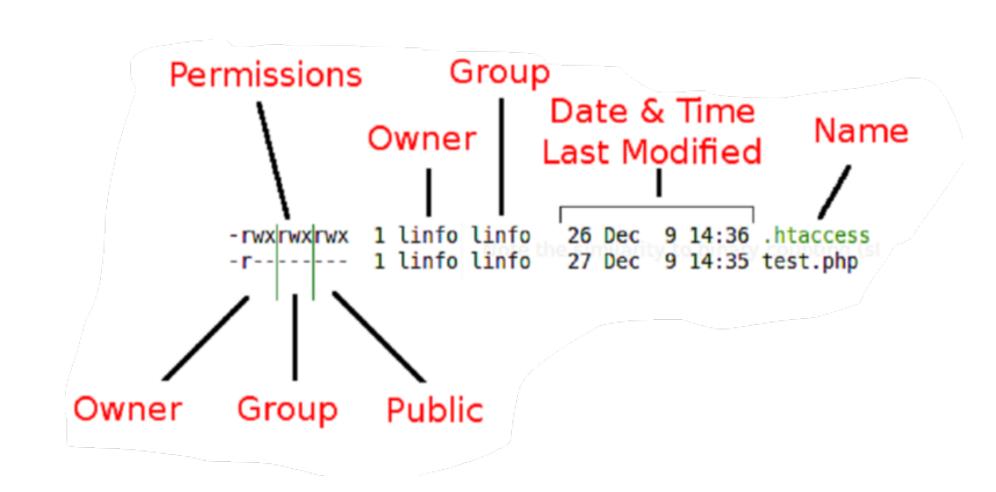
1. Is **A** the owner of \mathbf{F} ? >>> use **owner permissions** to decide whether A can do operation O.

A is not F's owner

2. Is **A** a member of **F**'s group? >>> use **group permissions** to decide...

A is not F's owner or a member of F's group

3. >>> use the "everyone else" / "others" permissions to decide...





Some in class exploration — let's take a quick look at these ideas in a VM.



The Limitations of File-Based Access Control

Question

How can a non-privileged user 'champ' change their own password?

```
-rw-r---- 1 root shadow 1443 May 23 12:33 /etc/shadow

t Only writable to the owner
```

• Idea: grant access to user 'champ' to edit /etc/shadow Good idea or bad idea?



• **BETTER Idea:** let user 'champ' run a special program that has one purpose: to edit the /etc/shadow file with inputs to the program *Good idea or bad idea?*



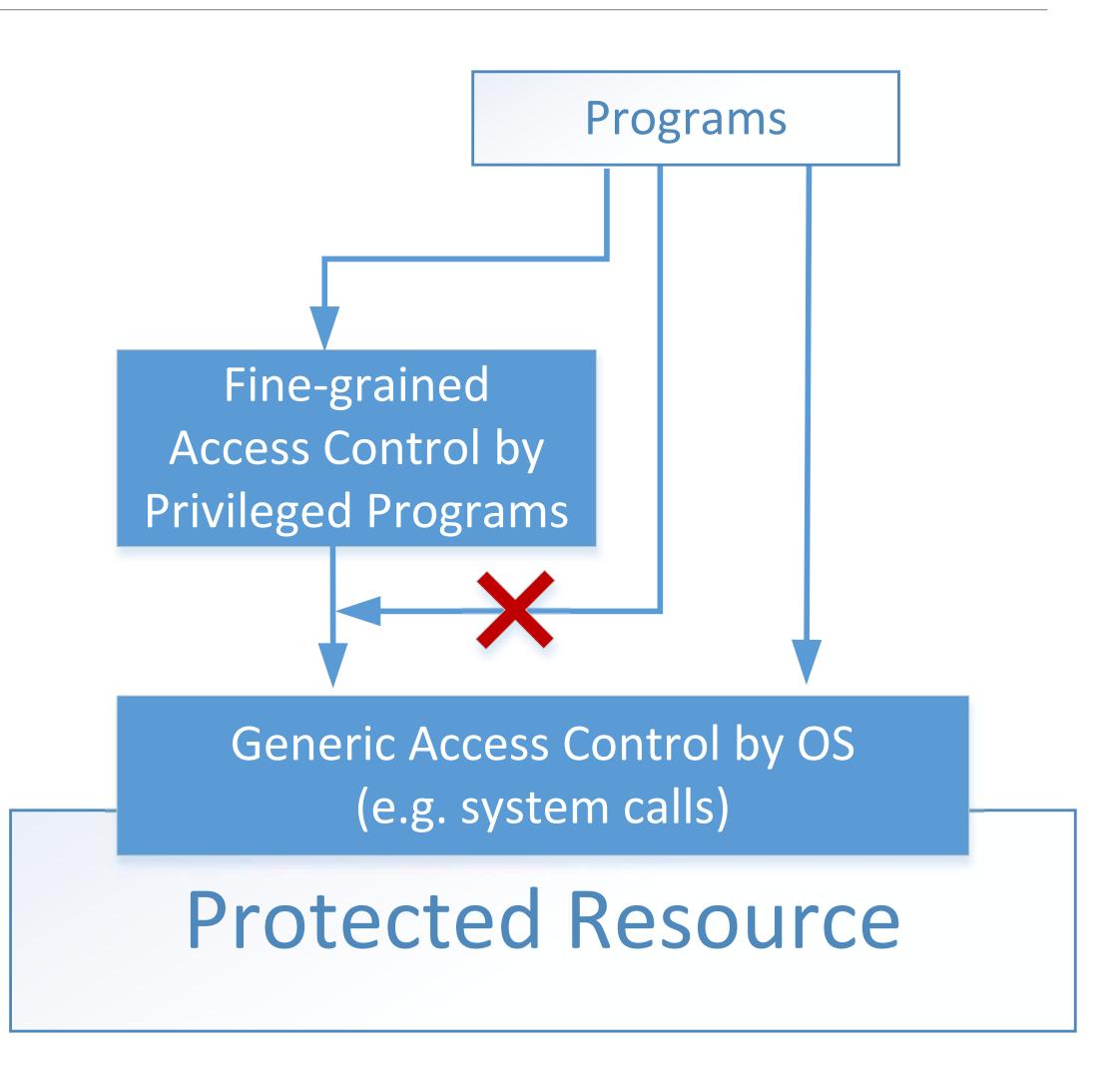


Two-Tier Approach to Access Control

 Implementing fine-grained access control in the OS makes OS code really complicated (we generally try to avoid this...)

 OS relies on other extensions/features to enforce fine-grained access control

· "Privileged programs" are such extensions





Types of Privileged Programs

Daemons

- Computer program that runs in the background
- · Needs to run as root or other privileged users

Set-UID Programs

- Widely used in UNIX systems
- · A normal program... but marked with a special bit



Superman's Past (The Stories You Never Heard...)

- Superman's 1st Attempt—The Power Suit
 - Superman got tired of saving everyone
 - · Superpeople: give normal people superman's power!
 - Problem: not all superpeople are good...



- Power suit w/ a sweet computer in it
- · Power suit can only perform a specific task
- No way to deviate from the pre-programmed task.....

The Set-UID mechanism is a lot like superman's power suit 2.0 (but implemented in UNIX systems...)





Set-UID In A Nutshell

There is also a Set-GID (Set Group ID), which works in basically the same way, but applies to group privileges

- · Allow user to run a program with the program owner's privilege
 - i.e., a UNIX mechanism for changing user/group identity
 - · Allows users to run programs w/ temporarily elevated privileges



- Created to deal with inflexibilities of UNIX access control
 - Why might this be useful?
 - · Why might this be a bad idea?
- Example: the **passwd** program

```
$ ls -l /usr/bin/passwd
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 41284 Jan 21 2020 /usr/bin/passwd
```



Set-UID In A Nutshell (cont.)

- Every process has two User IDs
 - Real UID (RUID) identifies the owner of the process
 - Effective UID (EUID) identifies privilege of the process
 - · Access control decisions are based on EUID!
- · When a <u>normal program</u> is executed,

RUID == EUID (== user who runs the program)

· When a Set-UID program is executed,

RUID != EUID → EUID == ID of program's owner



If program owner == root, the program runs with root privileges





Demos! If we have time... else look at some slides



So Uh... How Do You Set... The Set-UID Bit Thingy

Change the owner of a file to root

```
seed@VM:~/csci_sandbox$ cp /bin/cat ./mycat
seed@VM:~/csci_sandbox$ sudo chown root mycat
seed@VM:~/csci_sandbox$ ls -al mycat
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root seed 51036 Jan 21 02:02 mycat
```

 Before enabling the Set-UID bit

```
seed@VM:~/csci_sandbox$ mycat /etc/shadow
mycat: /etc/shadow: Permission denied
```

 After enabling the Set-UID bit

```
seed@VM:~/csci_sandbox$ sudo chmod 4755 mycat
seed@VM:~/csci_sandbox$ mycat /etc/shadow
root:$6$NrF4601p$.vDnKEtVFC2bXslxkRuT4FcBqPpxLqW05IoECr0XKzEE
daemon:*:17212:0:99999:7:::
bin:*:17212:0:99999:7:::
sys:*:17212:0:99999:7:::
```



How it Works

A Set-UID program is just like any other program, except that it has a special bit set (the Set-UID bit)

```
seed@VM:~/csci_sandbox$ cp /usr/bin/id ./myid
seed@VM:~/csci_sandbox$ sudo chown root myid
seed@VM:~/csci_sandbox$ ./myid
uid=1000(seed) gid=1000(seed) groups=1000(seed),4(adm),
```



```
seed@VM:~/csci_sandbox$ sudo chmod 4755 myid
seed@VM:~/csci_sandbox$ ./myid
uid=1000(seed) gid=1000(seed) euid=0(root) groups=1000(
```



Is Set-UID Secure?

- Allows normal users to escalate privileges
 - · This is different from directly giving escalated privileges (e.g., sudo)
 - Restricted behavior similar to superman's power suit

• Unsafe to run all programs as Set-UID programs......

Examples?

- /bin/sh why?
- vi(m) why?

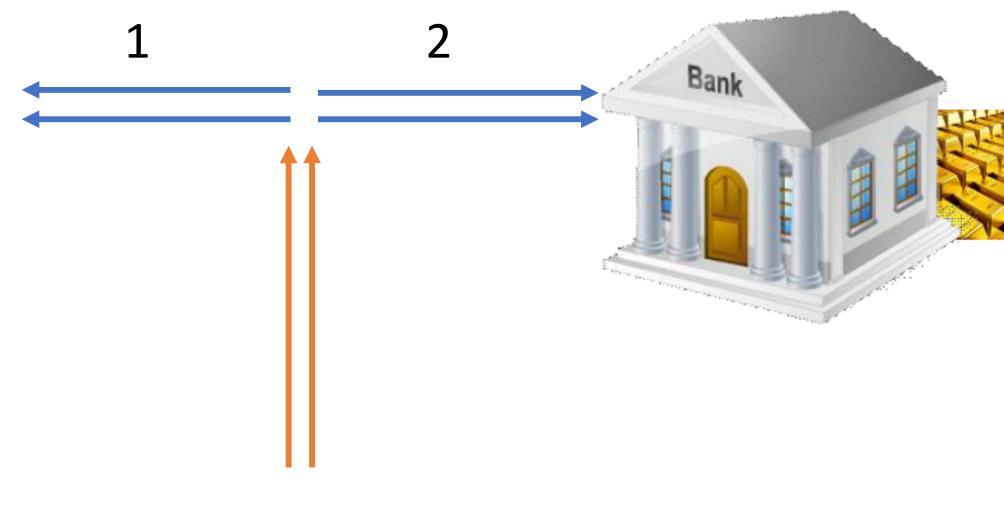


Software (and Superman's PS...) Is Only As Good As We Make It...

- · Shouldn't assume that user can only do whatever is coded...
- · Recall Superman: What sorts of attacks are possible on Superman's PS2.0?
- Mallory (v1)
 - Fly north, turn left,
 knock down wall, capture bad guy
 Where could this go wrong?









 Fly north, <u>turn west</u>, knock down wall, capture bad guy Where could this go wrong?

