Capsicum and Casper

a fairy tale about solving security problems

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Outline

- 1. Do we need sandbox?
- 2. seccomp(2)
- 3. pledge()
- 4. Capsicum
- 5. CloudABI
- 6. Casper







Do we need a sandbox?

cat(1)

Ambient authority

Threat Mitigation Techniques

- ASLR
- canneries
- NX bit



Do we need a sandbox?

Mateusz "j00ru" Jurczyk and Gynvael Coldwind in 2010 - 2014 using fuzzing techniques contributed to:

- 1120 bug fixes in ffmpeg
- 60 CVE in flash
- 568 unique crashes in Adobe Reader





seccomp(2)

seccomp(2)

- 2005
- Linux
- seccomp(2)
 - Former prctl(2) PR_SET_SECCOMP
 - Very very former /proc/self/seccomp
- SECCOMP_SET_STRICT
 - Allowed read(2), write(2), _exit(2), sigreturn(2)
- SECCOMP_SET_MODE_FILTER
 - Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF)

https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/prctl/seccomp_filter.txt





```
/* Simple helpers to avoid manual errors (but larger BPF programs). */
#define SC DENY( nr, errno) \
        BPF_JUMP(BPF_JMP+BPF_JEQ+BPF_K, __NR_ ## _nr, 0, 1), \
        BPF_STMT(BPF_RET+BPF_K, SECCOMP_RET_ERRNO|(_errno))
#define SC ALLOW( nr) \
        BPF_JUMP(BPF_JMP+BPF_JEQ+BPF_K, _NR_ \#\# _nr, 0, 1), \setminus
        BPF_STMT (BPF_RET+BPF_K, SECCOMP_RET_ALLOW)
/* Syscall filtering set for preauth. */
static const struct sock filter preauth insns[] = {
        /* Ensure the syscall arch convention is as expected. */
        BPF STMT (BPF LD+BPF W+BPF ABS,
                offsetof(struct seccomp data, arch)),
        BPF JUMP (BPF JMP+BPF JEO+BPF K, SECCOMP AUDIT ARCH, 1, 0),
        BPF STMT (BPF RET+BPF K, SECCOMP FILTER FAIL),
        /* Load the syscall number for checking. */
        BPF_STMT (BPF_LD+BPF_W+BPF_ABS,
                offsetof(struct seccomp data, nr)),
        SC DENY(open, EACCES),
        SC ALLOW(getpid),
        ...
};
static const struct sock_fprog preauth_program = {
        .len = (unsigned short) (sizeof (preauth insns)/sizeof (preauth insns[0])),
        .filter = (struct sock_filter *)preauth_insns,
};
if (prct1(PR SET SECCOMP, SECCOMP MODE FILTER, &preauth program) == -1)
        debug("prctl(PR SET SECCOMP)",);
```



libseccomp(3)

seccomp_init()



- seccomp_rule_add()
- seccomp_load()

```
seccomp_init(SCMP_ACT_ERRNO(5));
seccomp_rule_add(SCMP_ACT_ALLOW, SCMP_SYS(close), 0);
seccomp_rule_add(SCMP_ACT_ALLOW, SCMP_SYS(dup), 0);
seccomp_rule_add(SCMP_ACT_ALLOW, SCMP_SYS(write), 0);
seccomp_rule_add(SCMP_ACT_ALLOW, SCMP_SYS(exit), 0);
seccomp_load();
```

https://github.com/seccomp/libseccomp

seccomp(2)

- Chrome/Chromium
- OpenSSH
- Vsftpd
- LXD
- Firefox
- FirefoxOS
- Cjdns





pledge()

OpenBSD

pledge()

- OpenBSD project
- formerly known as tame
- similar concept to seccomp
- dividing the program into two parts
 - the initialization stage and the main loop
- a simple interface

pledge(const char *promises, char *whitepath[]);

- whitepath not yet implemented
- used in over 400 programs

pledge() - promises



- 25 promises, a few examples:
 - stdio allows for the allocation of memory and performance of basic io operations
 - *rpath* allows for functions which can only cause read-only effects on filesystems
 - wpath allows systems call which may cause write-effects on filesystems
 - *cpath* allows for functions which may create new files
 - innet allow for functions which operates in the AF_INET and AF_INET6
 - proc and exec allows fork and to execute another program

pledge() - usage example in cat



```
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int ch;
    setlocale(LC_ALL, "");
    if (pledge("stdio rpath", NULL) == -1)
        err(1, "pledge");
    while ((ch = getopt(argc, argv, "benstuv")) != -1)
        switch (ch) {
```

pledge()

- bgpd
- dhclient
- dhcpd
- dvmrpd
- eigrpd
- file
- httpd
- Iked
- Idapdldpd

- mountd
- npppd
- ospfd, ospf6d
- pflogd
- radiusd
- relayd
- ripd
- scriptsmtpd
- syslogd



- tcpdump
- tmux
- xconsole
- xdm
- x server
- ypldap
- pkg_add

pledge() - issues

- execv turns off sandbox every fourth program uses it
- hardcoded paths in kernel
 - open(2) files like /etc/localtime
 - readlink(2) /etc/malloc.conf
- One template ???
- Reload configuration ???







- tight sandboxing (cap_enter(2))
- capability rights (cap_rights_limit(2))

80 capability rights, a few examples

- CAP FCHMOD
- CAP READ

• CAP APPEND

• CAP_WRITE

CAP_UNLINKAT



Two ways to obtain more capabilities:

- the initialization phase
- delegation



```
Capsicum - uniq(2)
         cap_rights_t rights;
         . . .
         ifp = stdin;
         ifn = "stdin";
         ofp = stdout;
         if (argc > 0 \&\& strcmp(argv[0], "-") != 0)
                 ifp = file(ifn = argv[0], "r");
         cap_rights_init(&rights, CAP_FSTAT, CAP_READ);
         if (cap_rights_limit(fileno(ifp), &rights) < 0 && errno != ENOSYS)
                 err(1, "unable to limit rights for %s", ifn);
         cap_rights_init(&rights, CAP_FSTAT, CAP_WRITE);
         if (argc > 1)
                 ofp = file(argv[1], "w");
         else
                 cap_rights_set(&rights, CAP_IOCTL);
         if (cap_rights_limit(fileno(ofp), &rights) < 0 && errno != ENOSYS) {</pre>
                 err(1, "unable to limit rights for %s",
                     argc > 1 ? argv[1] : "stdout");
         }
```





if (cap_enter() < 0 && errno != ENOSYS) err(1, "unable to enter capability mode");</pre>



- dhclient(8)
- hastd(8), hastctl(8)
- rwhod(8), rwho(1)
- tcpdump(8)
- kdump(1)
- ping(8)

- uniq(1)
- auditdistd(8)
- sshd(8)
- pkg(8)
- chromium



Capsicum - issues

- high barriers to entry
- libc is not your friend
- libraries are not your friend as well
- magic calls





It is all about reducing TCB





- Designed to use in cloud
- Use Capsicum
- Portable ELF files

```
    Special runtime environment cloudabi-run my_prog << EOF</li>
```

```
%TAG ! tag:nuxi.nl,2015:cloudabi/
____
tmpdir: !file
   path: tmpdir
   logfile: !fd stdout
   nthreads: !!int 8
EOF
```

- YAML file allows to:
- socket
 - bind: 0.0.0.0:12345
 - bind: /unix/domain/socket
- fd
 - stdout
 - stderr
- file
 - path [filename]





- Cloudlibc
 - removes function consider insecure like gets(3) or strcpy(3)
 - only capsicum friendly functions
 - removes open(2), stat(2), wait(2), etc.
 - allows pdfork(2), openat(2), etc.
- compilation checks, not runtime checks



Casper

Casper



Provides functionalities which are not available in capability mode through convenient APIs making Capsicum more practical.



- casperd(8)
- libnv as IPC
- services
- /*etc/casper* list of services
- *libcapsicum* IPC library
- *libcasper* services library











zygote casperd(8) process













Casper - issues

Service workers are children of the Casper daemon

- different credentials
- different resource limits
- different working directory
- different umask
- different MAC labels



Casper - issues

- different cpu set
- different process group and tty
- different /dev/std{in,out,err} and /dev/fd/*
 - \$ diff -du <(cat a) <(cat b)</pre>
 - --- /dev/fd/11
 - +++ /dev/fd/13



Casper - issues

- different routing table (*setfib(1*))
- harder to audit/ktrace
- one point of failure



Casper - solution?

- Create new syscall to copy all settings of a process
- Allow to copy them over Unix Domain
- Available only by root
- What with descriptors?

Process descriptors

- pdfork(2)
- Capsicum friendly
- Can be monitored by kqueue(2), select(2) or poll(2)
- Still waiting for pdwait(2)
- wait(2) called with -1 ignores process descriptors
- close(2) will terminate child



Casper - the new architecture



service workers are children of the actual process

- pdfork(2)
- Reduce the number of modules
 - libcasper
 - \circ services
- Dynamic linking
- API did not changed

Casper - problems and limitations



• changing capabilities, credentials etc.

• unable to globally shutdown Casper



















service

Casper services

- system.dns
- system.grp
- system.pwd
- system.random
- system.sysctl





Casper usage - 1/2

```
#ifdef HAVE LIBCASPER
        cap_channel_t *capcas, *capdnsloc;
        const char *types[1]
        int families[2];
        capcas = cap_init();
        if (capcas == NULL)
                goto out;
        capdnsloc = cap_service_open(capcas, "system.dns");
        /* Casper capability no longer needed. */
        cap_close(capcas);
        if (capdnsloc == NULL);
                error("unable top open system.dns");
        /* Limit system.dns to reverse DNSlookups. */
        types[0] = "ADDR";
        if (cap_dns_type_limit(capdnsloc, types, 1) < 0)
                error ("unable to limit acces to system.dns service");
        families[0] = AF_INET;
        families[1] = AF_INET6;
        if (cap_dns_family_limit(capdnsloc, families, 2) < 0)
                error ("unable to limit access to system.dns service");
#endif /* HAVE LIBCASPER */
```



Casper usage - 2/2

#ifdef HAVE_LIBCASPER hp = cap_gethostbyaddr(capdns, (char *)&addr, 4, AF_INET); #else hp = gethostbyaddr((char *)&addr, 4, AF_INET); #endif

libcaspermock

• same API like Casper



• reduce need of doing checks in code

```
#ifdef HAVE_LIBCASPER
    hp = cap_gethostbyaddr(capdns, (char *)&addr, 4, AF_INET);
#else
    hp = gethostbyaddr((char *)&addr, 4, AF_INET);
#endif
```

Future goals

• lower the bar for the new Casper and Capsicum consumers

 publish the system.filesystems or similar services which allow to interact with path namespace

• Improve auditing

Thank you!



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