

RED HAT :: CHICAGO :: 2009

SUMMIT

Secure Virtualization Using SELinux

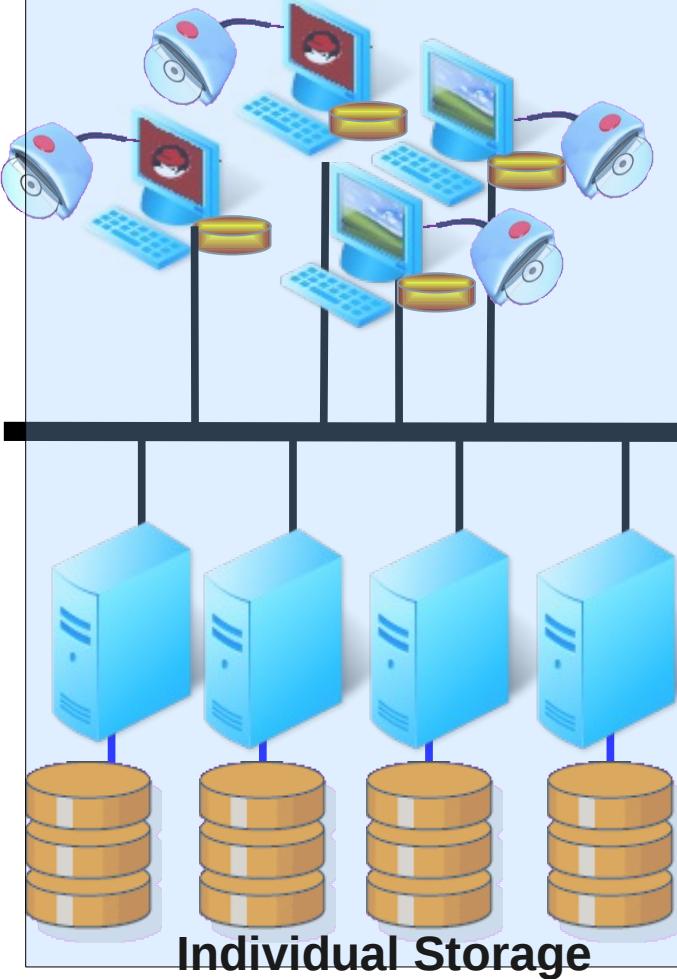
Daniel J Walsh
dwalsh@redhat.com

presented by

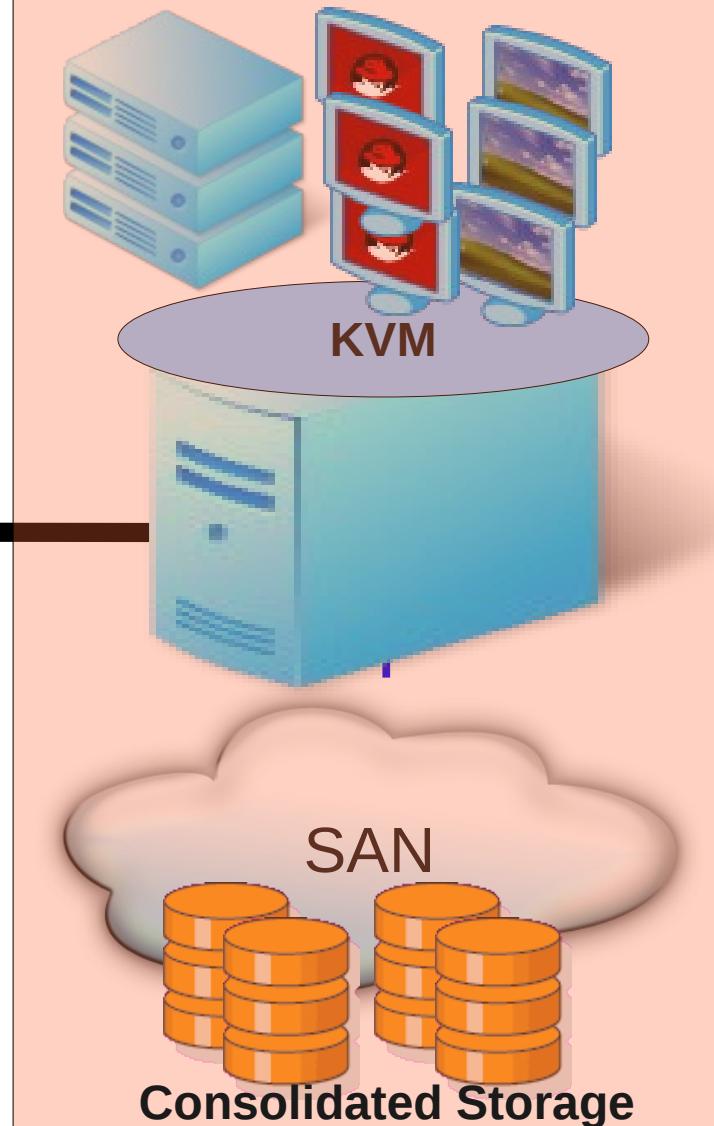


Virtualization Dream

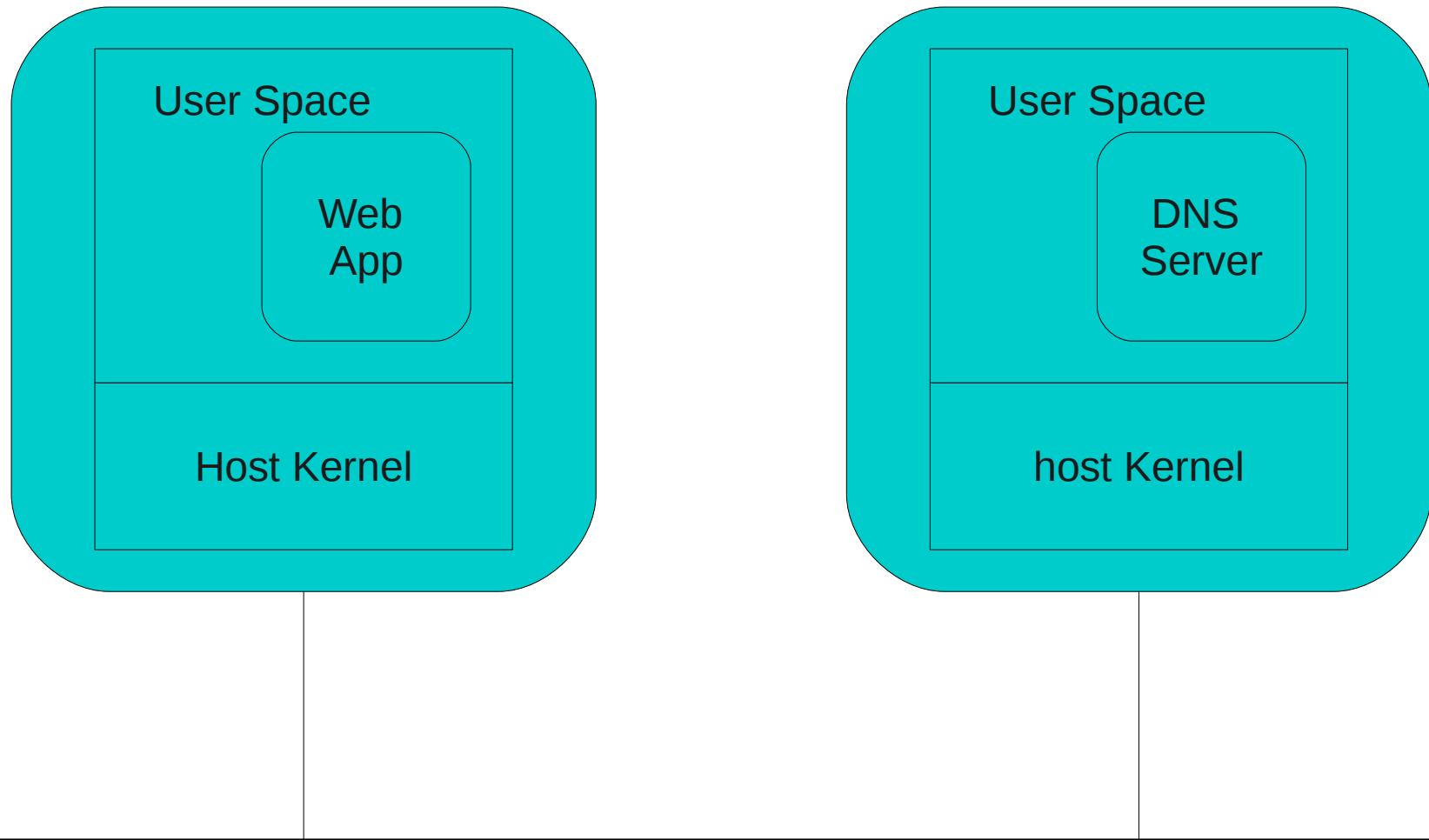
Individual Servers/Desktops



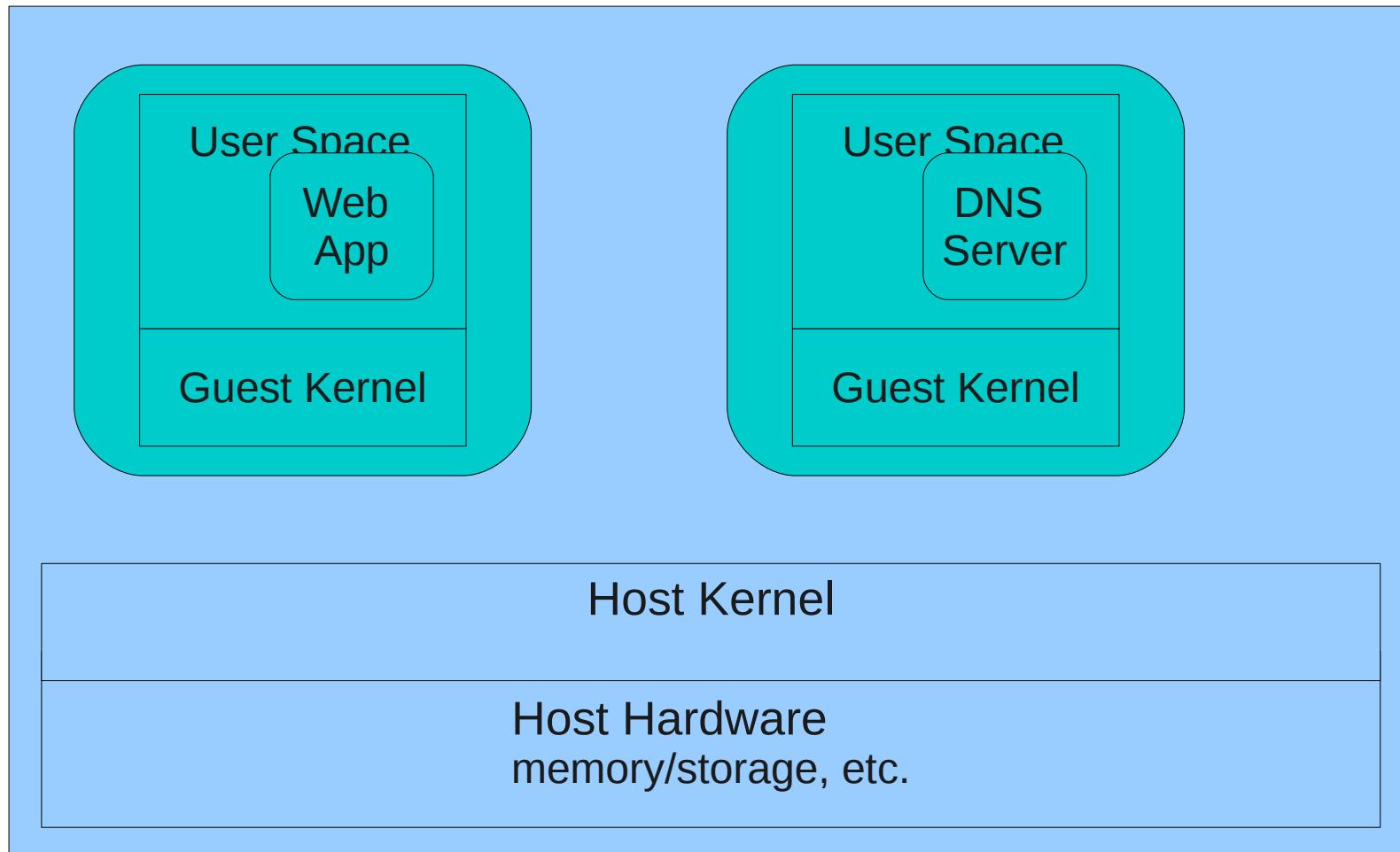
Consolidated Servers/Desktops

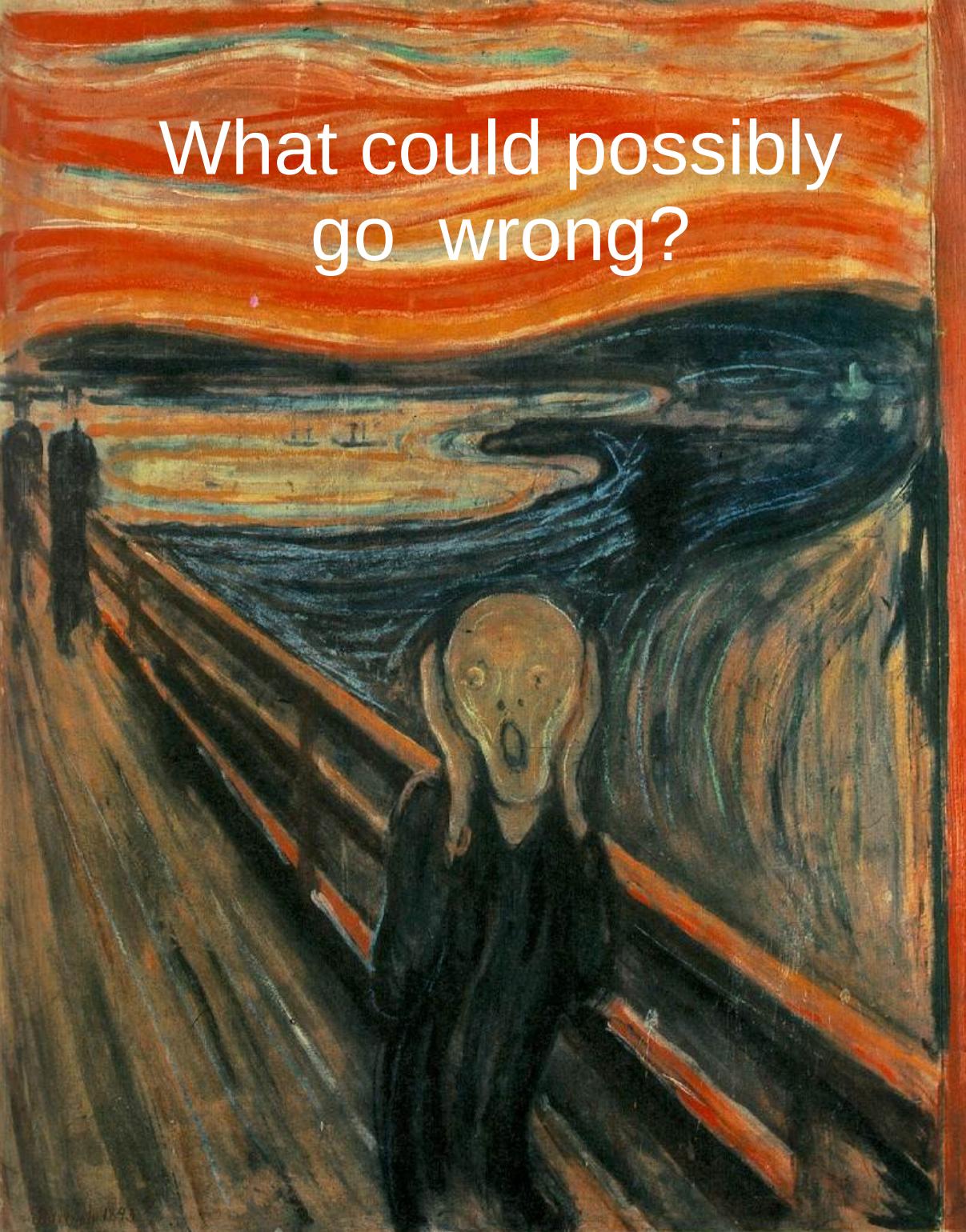


Before Virtualization



After Virtualization



The image is a reproduction of Edvard Munch's famous painting 'The Scream'. It depicts a figure with a pale, distorted face, screaming in anguish, set against a background of swirling, dark red and orange tones. The figure is shown from the waist up, with arms outstretched. The background consists of thick, expressive brushstrokes of red, orange, and yellow, creating a sense of chaos and emotional intensity. The overall composition is vertical and dynamic, with the figure positioned in the center. A red border is visible on the right side of the painting.

What could possibly
go wrong?

Hypervisor vulnerabilities

- Not theoretical
- Evolving field
- Potentially huge payoffs
- Xen already compromised...

Adventures with a certain Xen vulnerability (in the PVFB backend)

version 1.0

Rafal Wojtczuk
Invisible Things Lab
rafal@invisiblethingslab.com

October 14, 2008

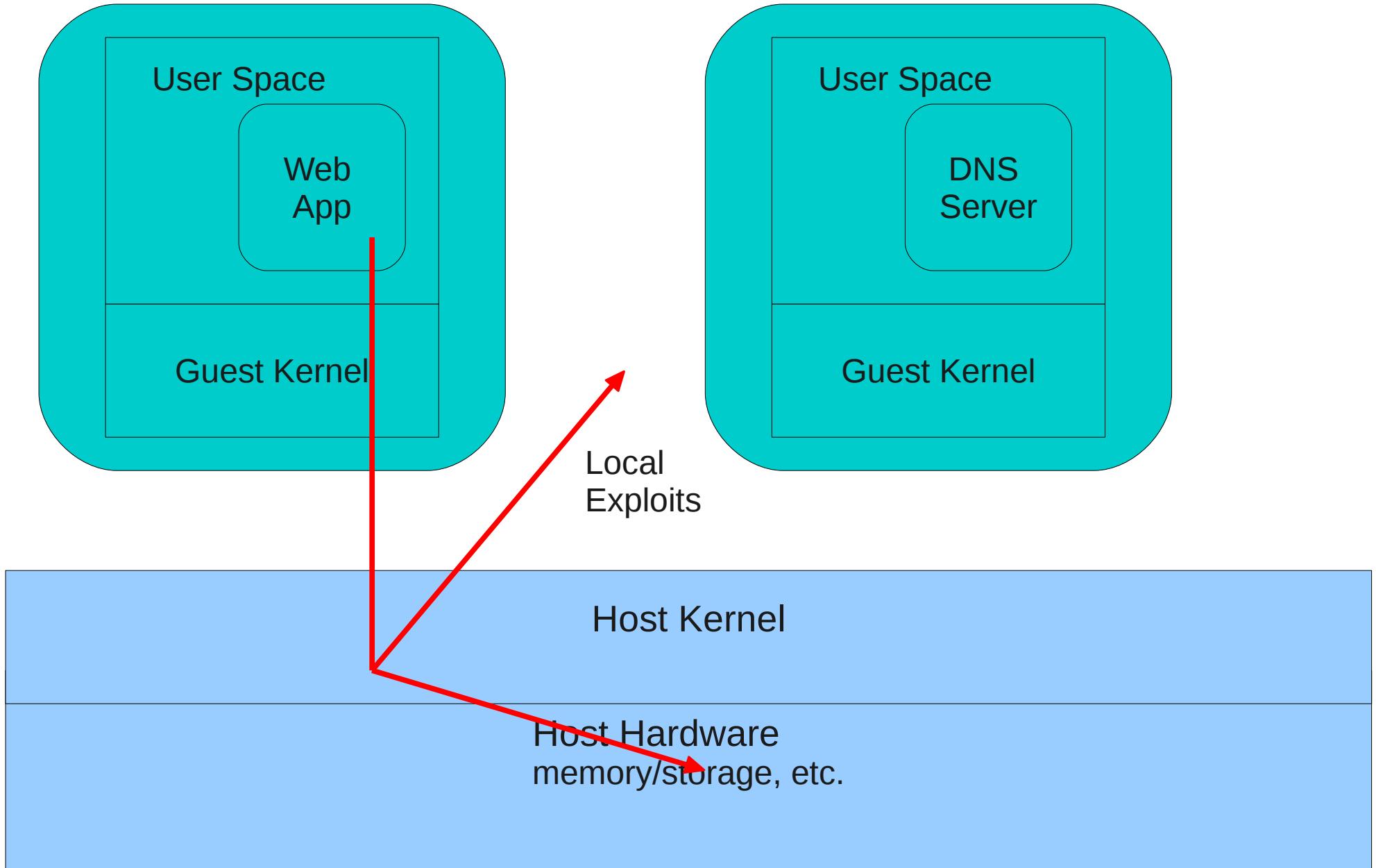
1 Introduction

This paper documents the research by the author to understand the nature of and write an exploit for the CVE-2008-1943 vulnerability[1]. In x86_32 architecture case, the exploit can escape from a Xen PV guest to dom0. The challenges posed by SELinux are taken into consideration. Some techniques that failed to succeed with the default configuration (particularly, in x86_64 case) are also documented, because they may have potential usefulness in other cases.

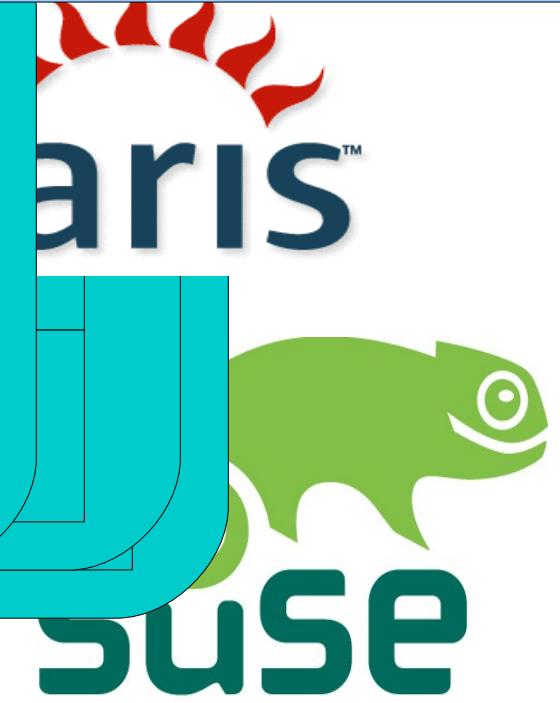
The exploits were written for the latest release of this new kernel. Additionally, the SELinux patch that comes with a dom0-capable

The Challenges posed by SELinux are taken into consideration.

2 The nature of the vulnerability

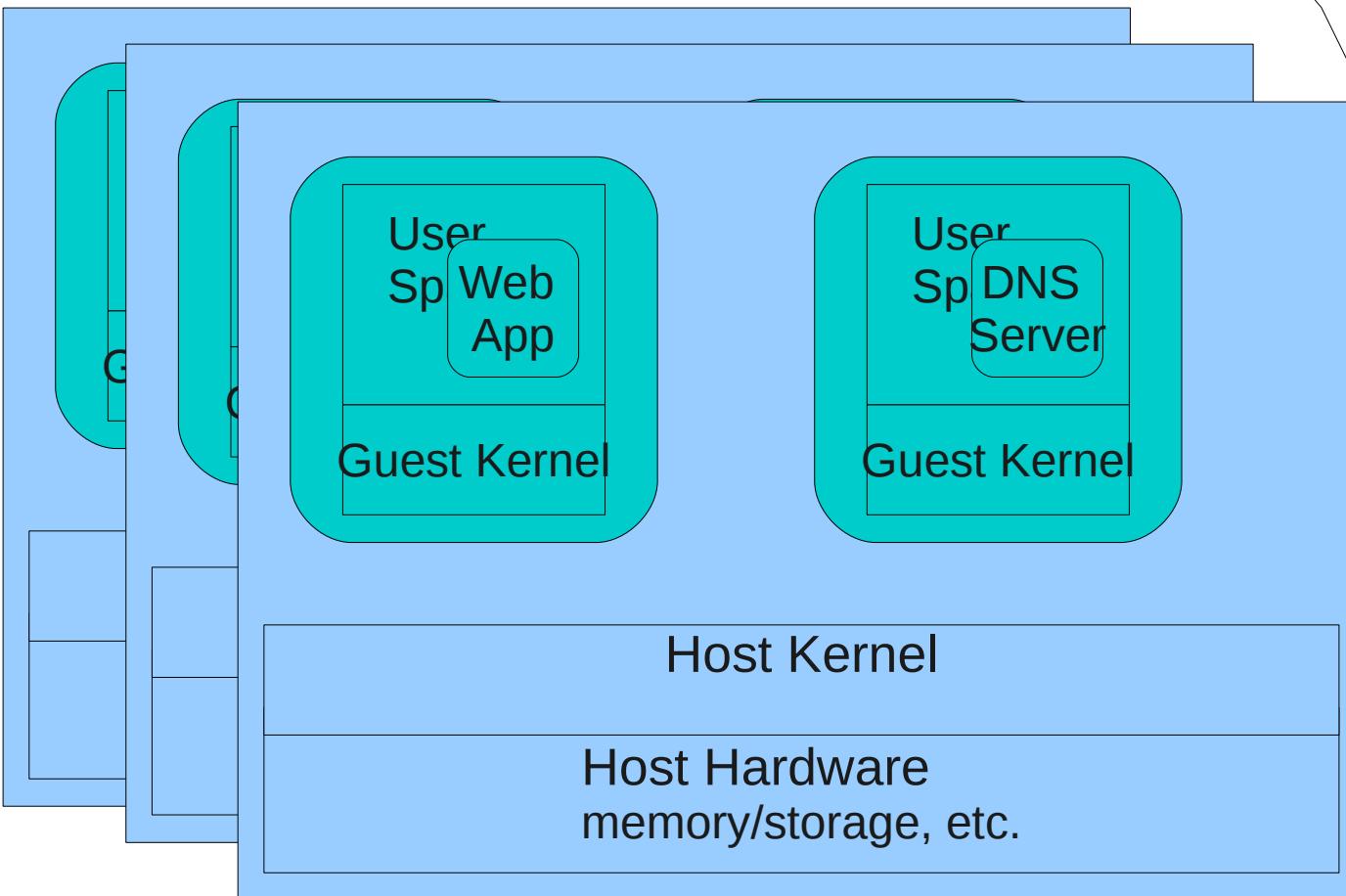


Who is the weakest link?



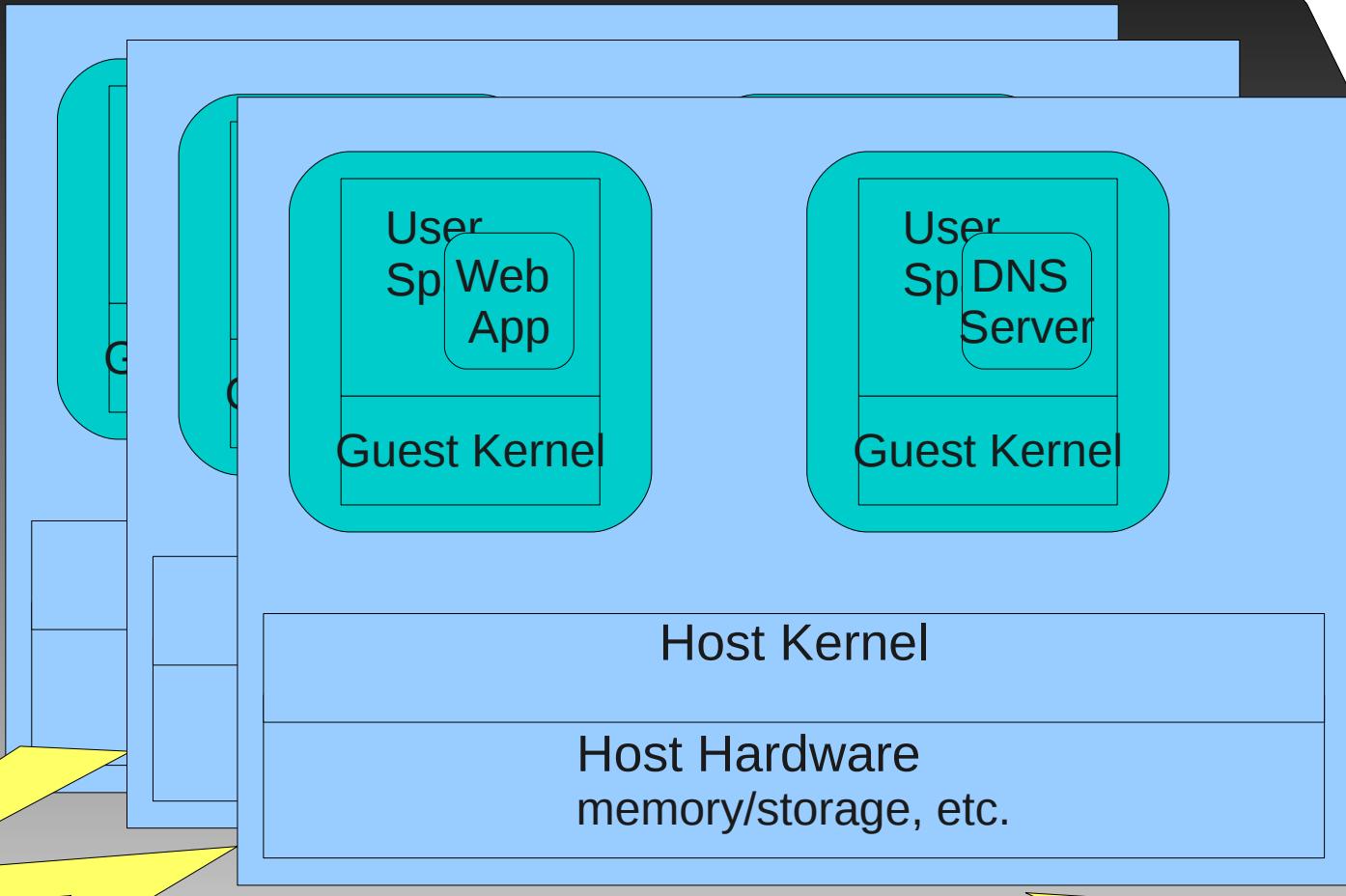
Host Kernel

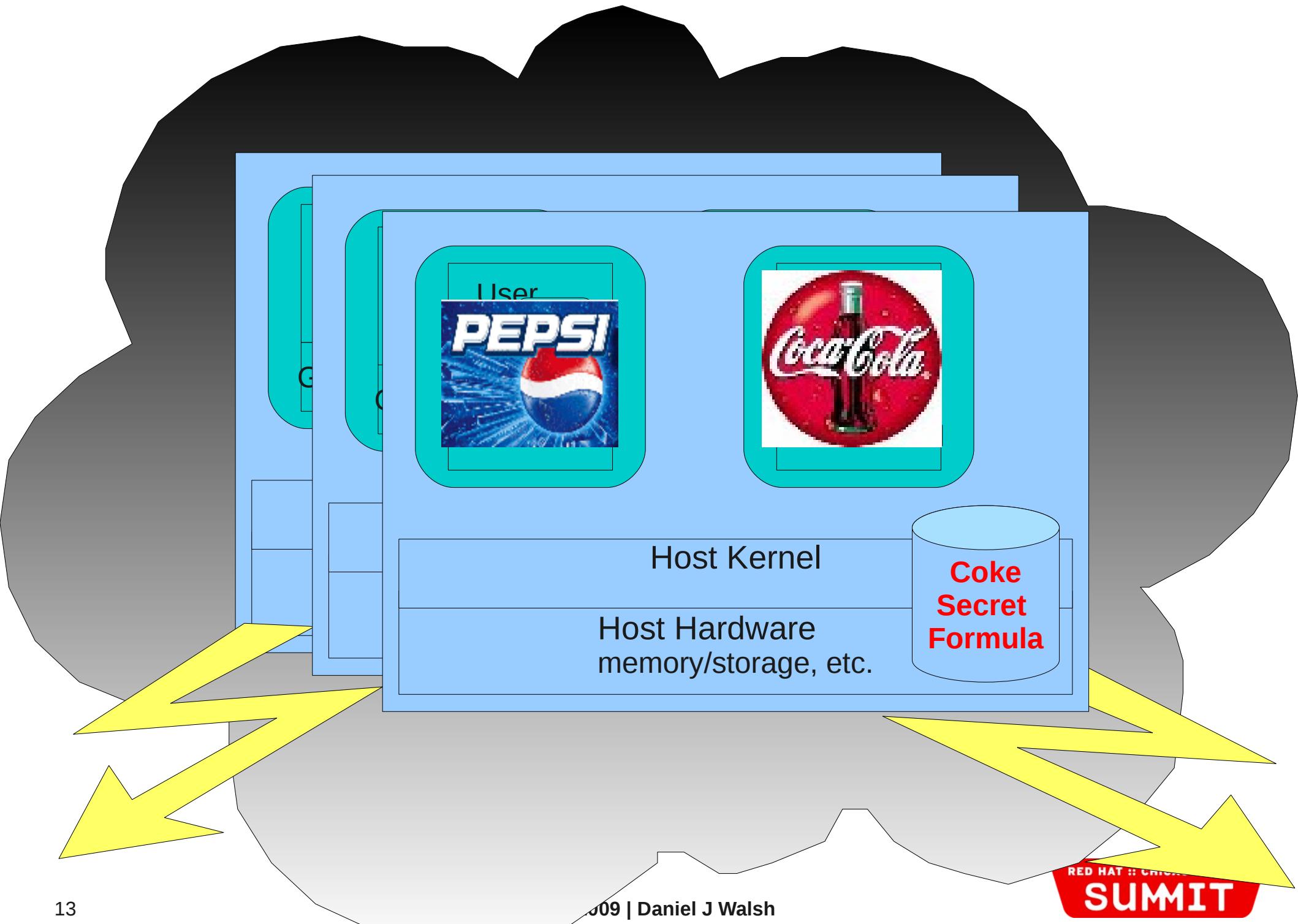
Host Hardware
memory/storage, etc.



Hansel and Gretl?







Enter SELinux..

SELinux is all about labeling

- Processes get labels
 - **Virtual desktops are processes!!!**
- Files/Devices Get Labels
 - **Virtual desktop images are stored on files/devices!!!!**
- Rules govern how Process Labels Interact with Process/File Labels.
- Kernel Enforces these Rules.

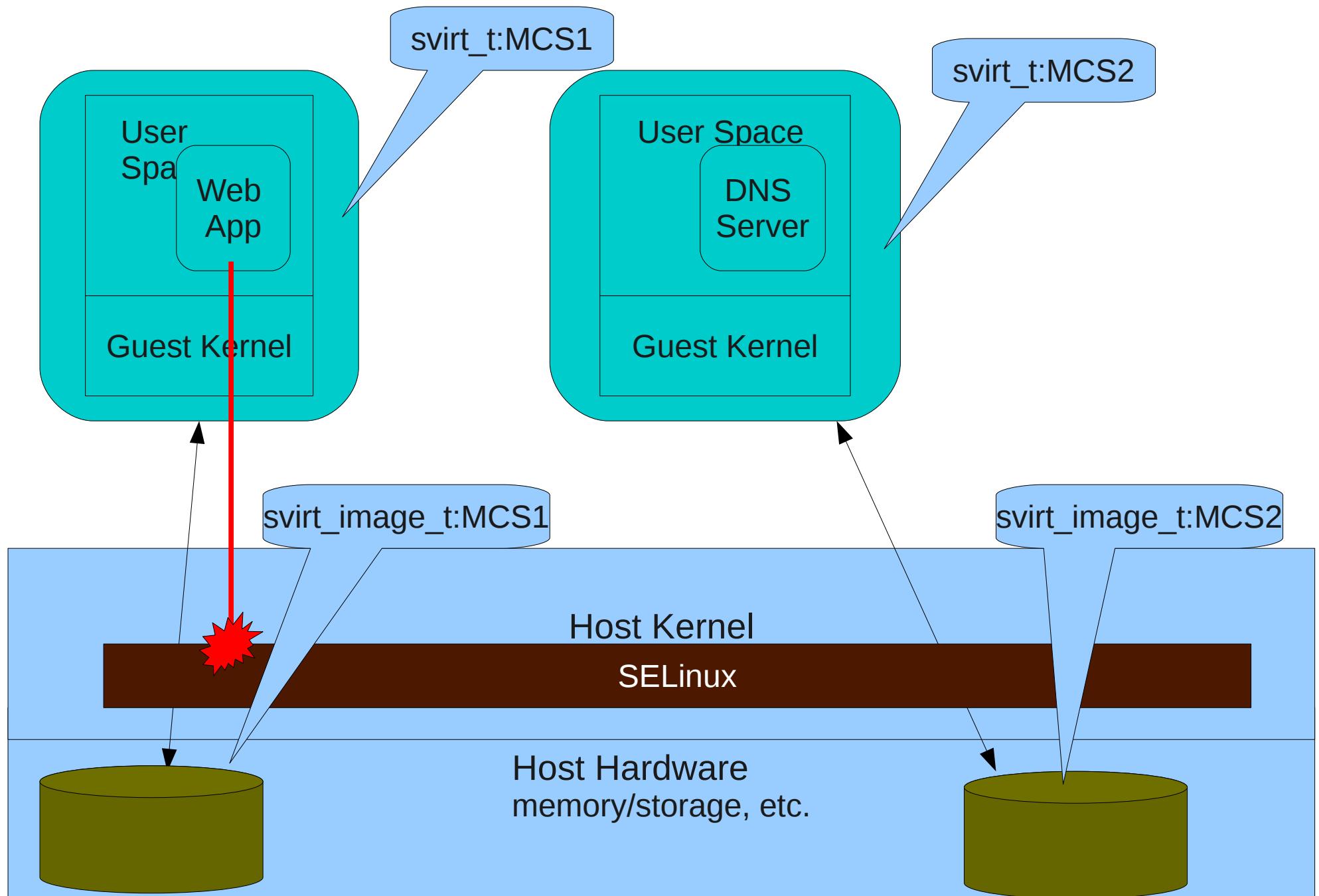
Svirt in a Nutshell

Isolate guests using Mandatory Access Control security policy

Contain Hypervisor Breaches

Libvirt – Dynamic Labeling

- Generates a Random unused MCS label.
 - MCS – Multiple Category Security
- Labels the image file/device - `svirt_image_t:MCS1`
- Launches the image - `svirt_t:MCS1`
- Labels R/O Content – `virt_content_t:s0`
- Labels Shared R/W Content – `svirt_t:s0`
- Labels image on completion - `virt_image_t:s0`

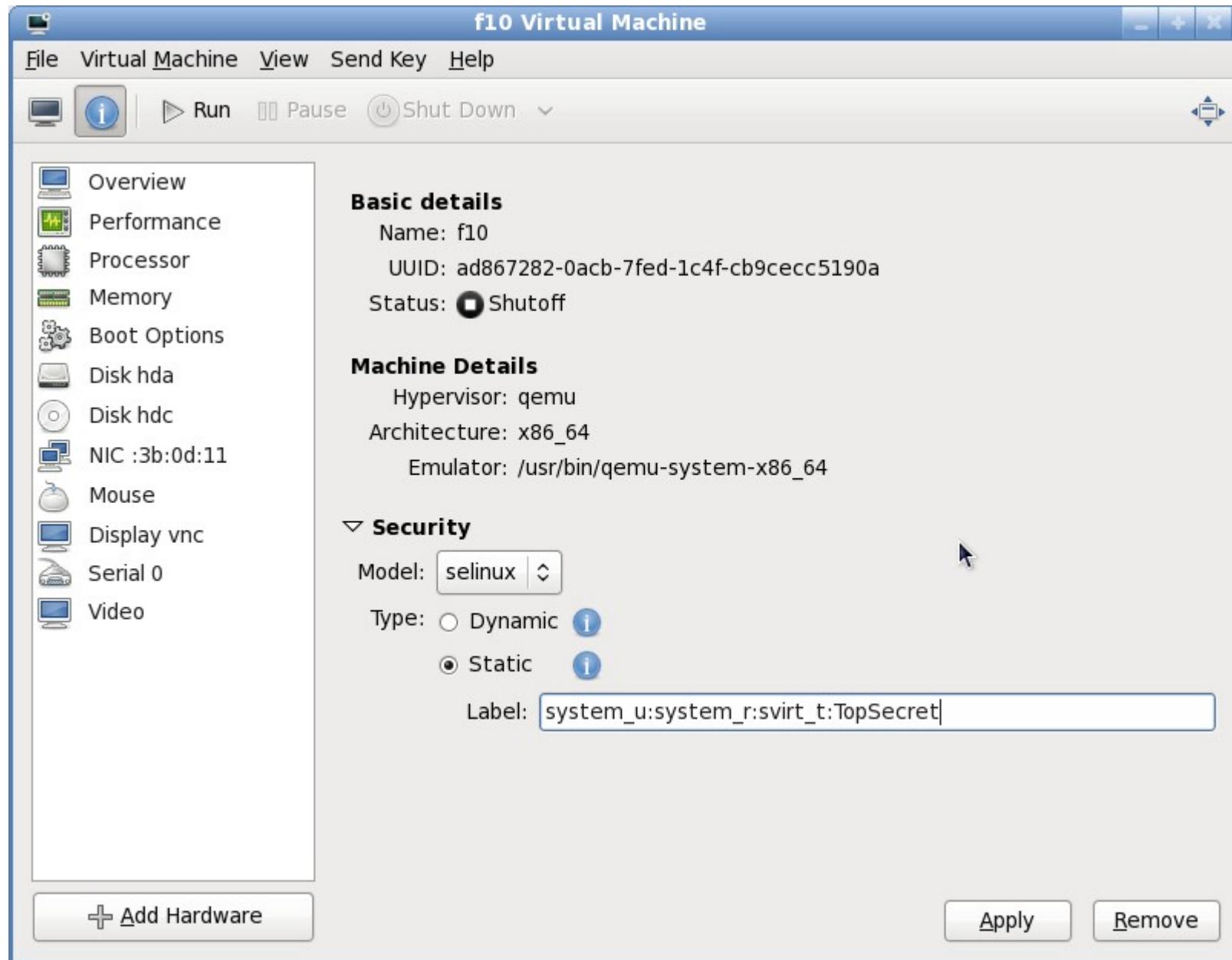


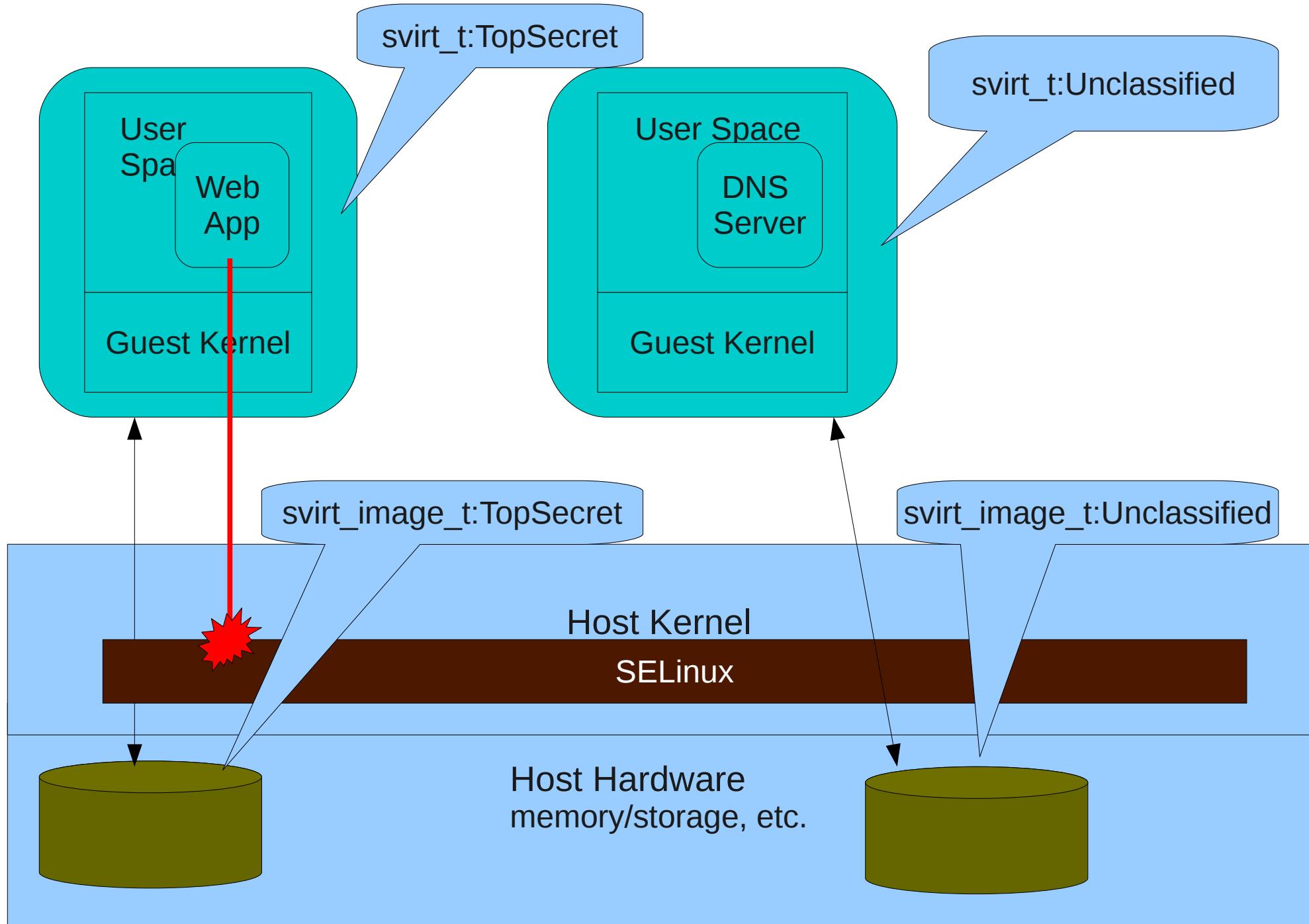
Libvirt – Static Label - MLS

Multi-Level Security

- Administrator must specify image label `svirt_t:TopSecret`
- Launches the image - `svirt_t:TopSecret`
- Libvirt will **NOT** label any content. Administrator responsible for labeling content.

Virt Manager





DEMO

Future Enhancements

- Different Types for confined guest
 - svirt_web_t – type
 - only allow a guest virtual machine to listen on web ports
 - Confine a Windows 2003 box to only run as a ISS server
 - If corrupted it could not become a Spam Bot.

sVirt Project Page

- <http://selinuxproject.org/page/SVirt>