

## Clean Application Compartmentalization with SOAAP

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# Vulnerabilities galore...



Heartbleed

[Insert next big  
vulnerability here]



Shellshock

Mitigate both **known** and **unknown** vulnerabilities

# Principle of least privilege

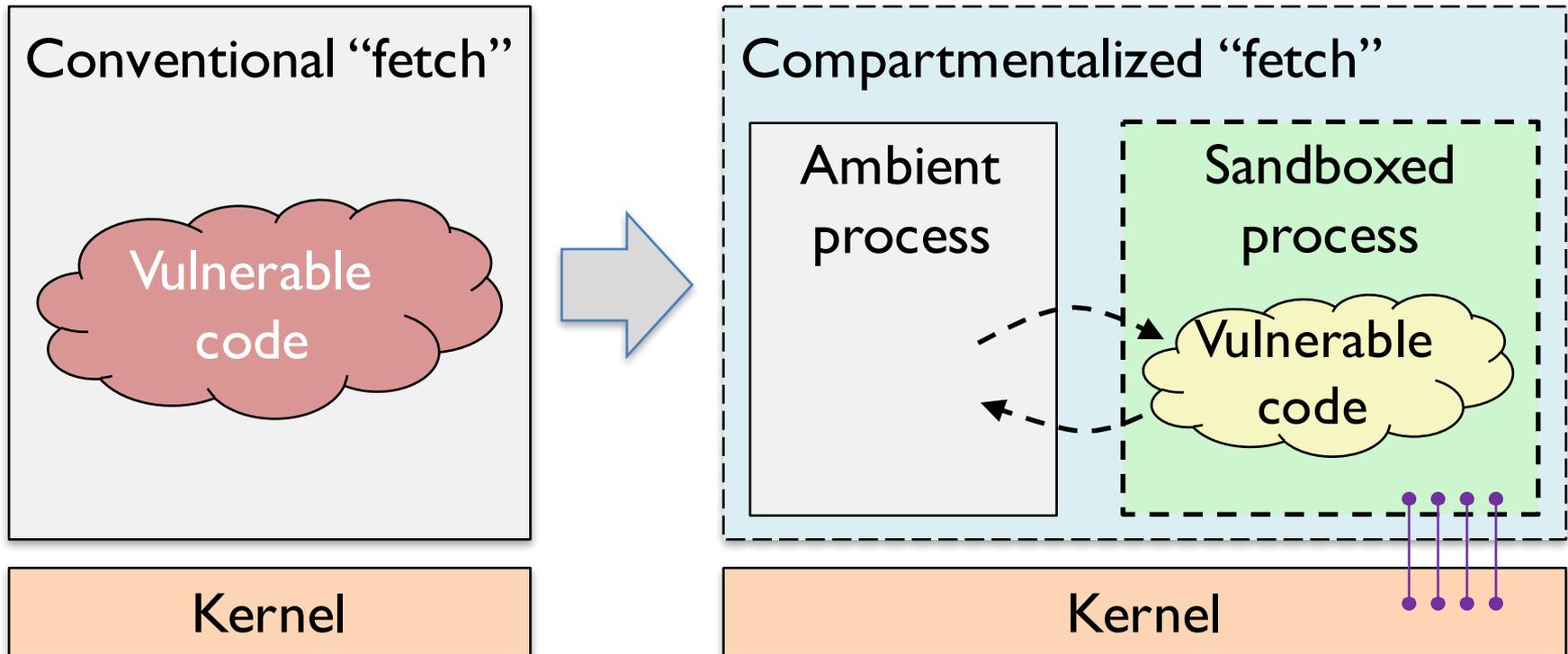
Every program and every privileged user of the system should operate using the least amount of privilege necessary to complete the job.

Saltzer 1974 - CACM 17(7)

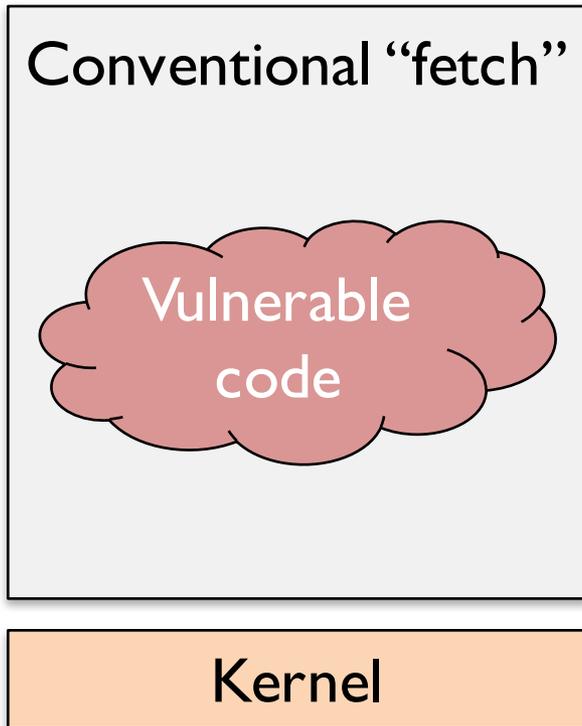
Saltzer and Schroeder 1975 - Proc. IEEE 63(9)

Needham 1972 - AFIPS 41(1)

# Application Compartmentalization



# Application Compartmentalization

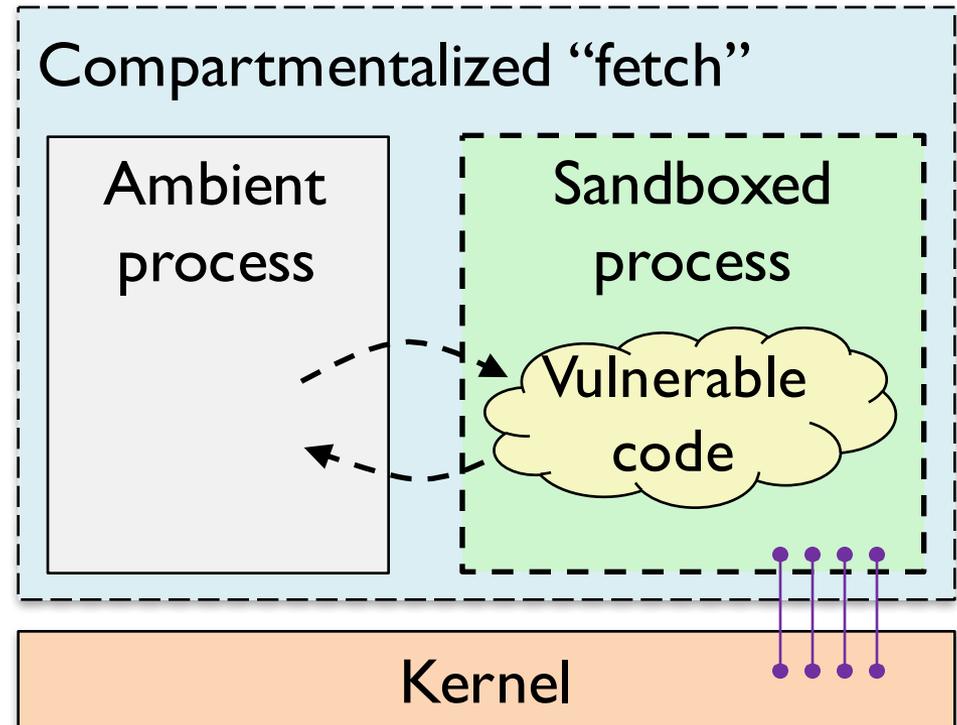


When a conventional application is compromised, its ambient rights are leaked to the attacker, e.g., full network and file system access.

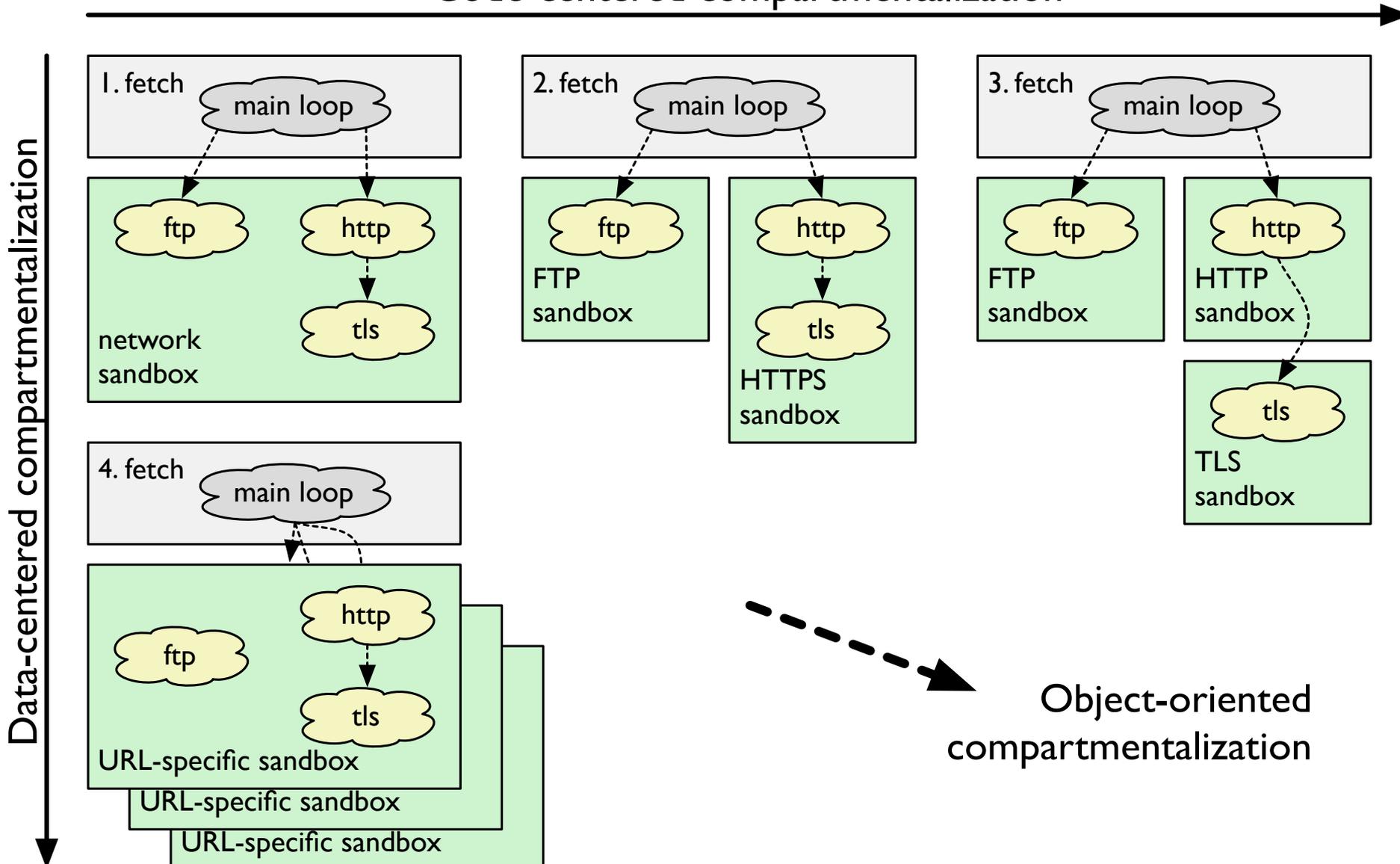
# Application Compartmentalization

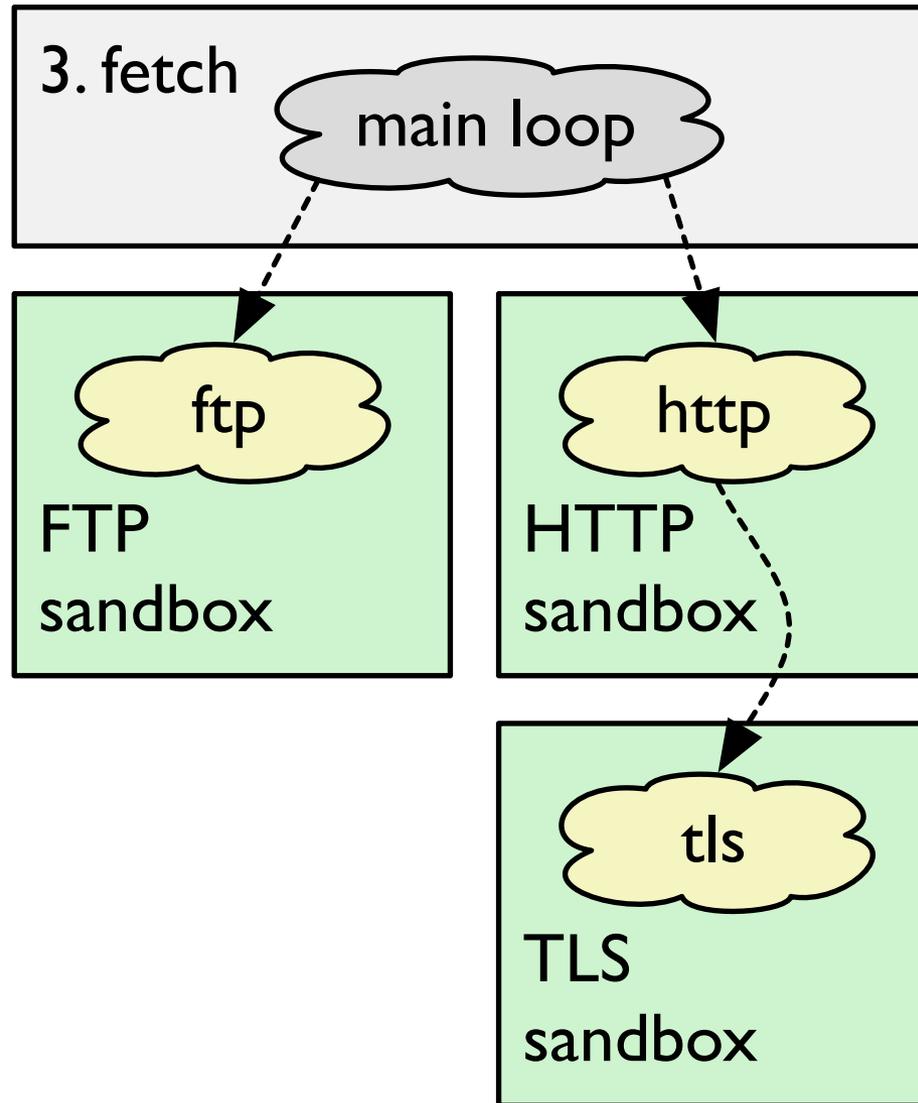
When a compartmentalized application is compromised, only rights held by the exploited component leak to the attacker.

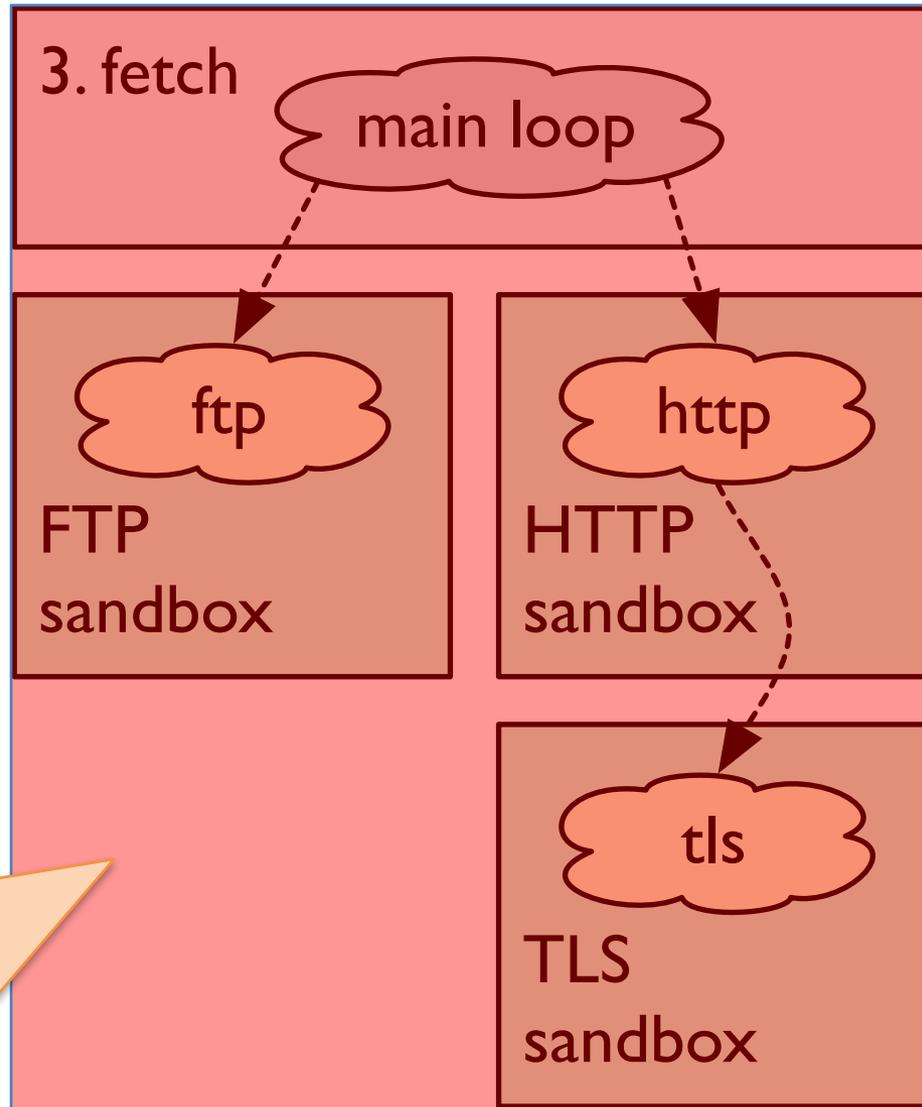
Most vulnerabilities will no longer yield significant rights, and attackers must exploit many vulnerabilities to meet their goals.



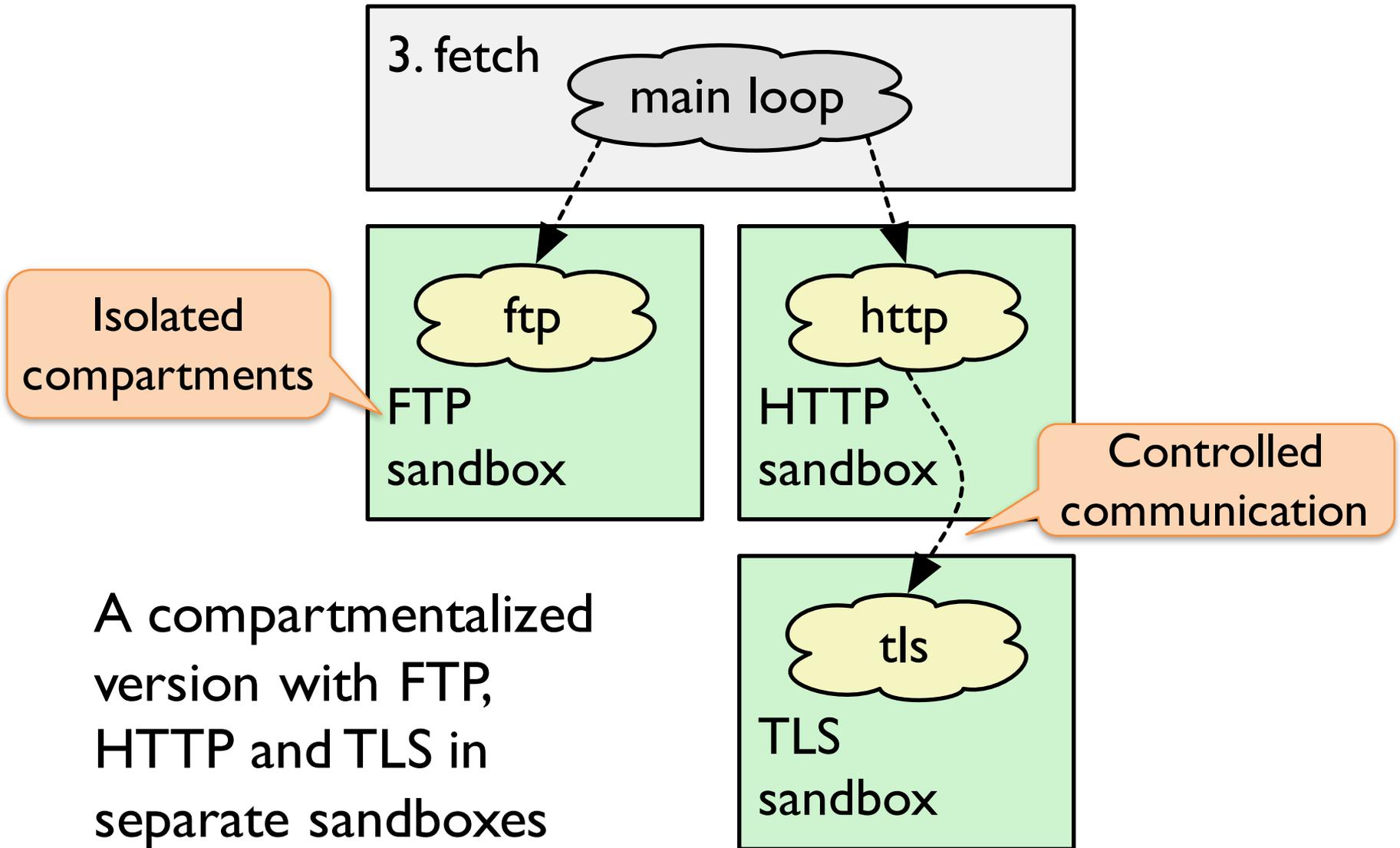
# Code-centered compartmentalization





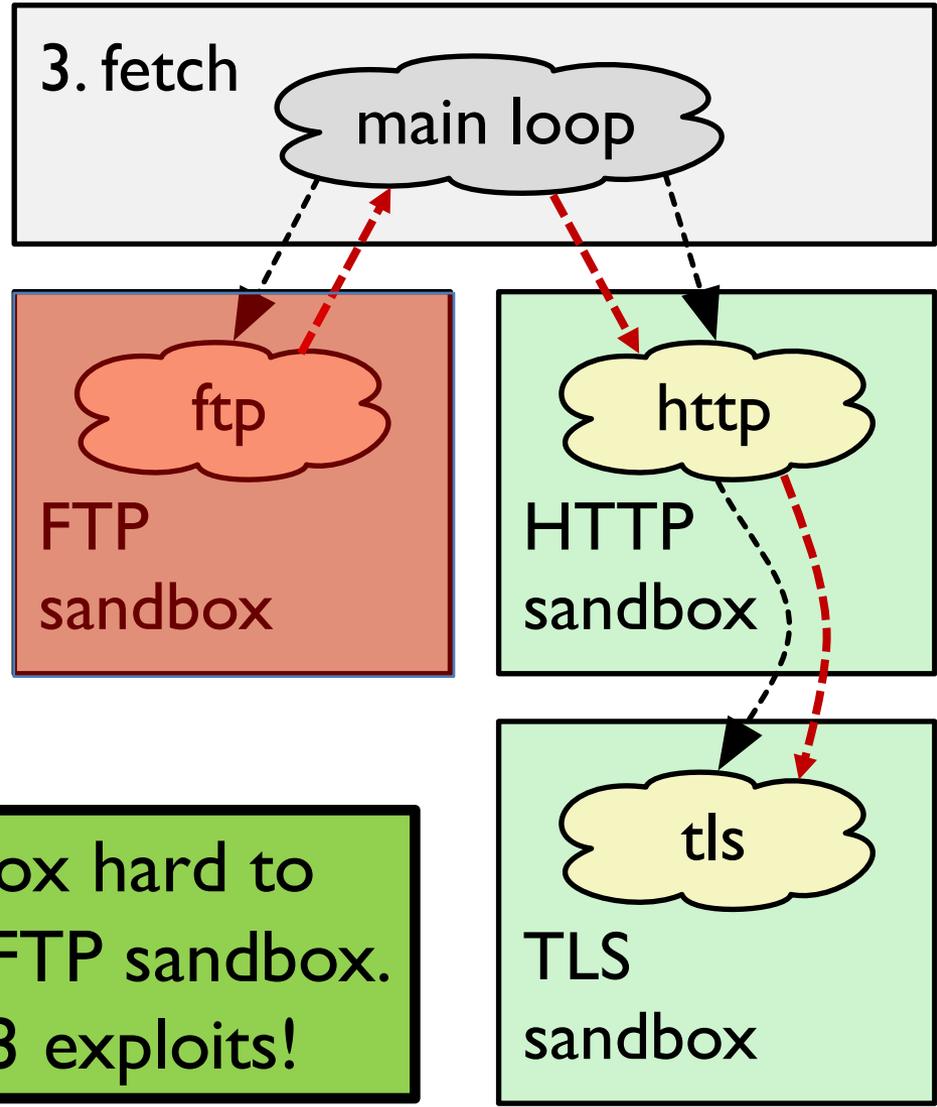


Before, a single exploit anywhere in the program would have leaked ambient rights



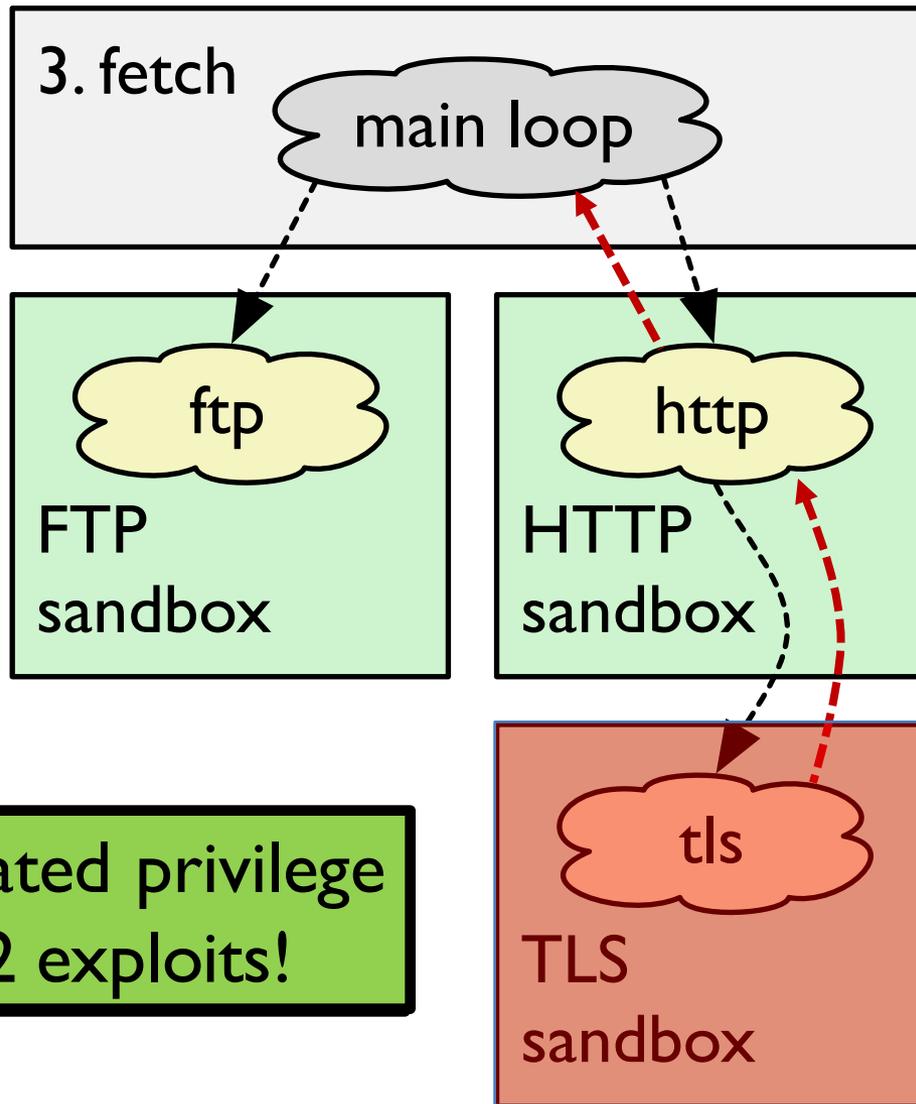


“exploit FTP to access TLS state”



TLS sandbox hard to access from FTP sandbox. Requires 3 exploits!

“exploit TLS to  
gain elevated  
privilege”



Gaining elevated privilege  
requires 2 exploits!



# Compartmentalization is hard!

- “local” program turned into a distributed one
- Preserving functional correctness
- Mapping security model to sandboxing substrate
- Different compartmentalization tradeoffs
- Hard to change and maintain

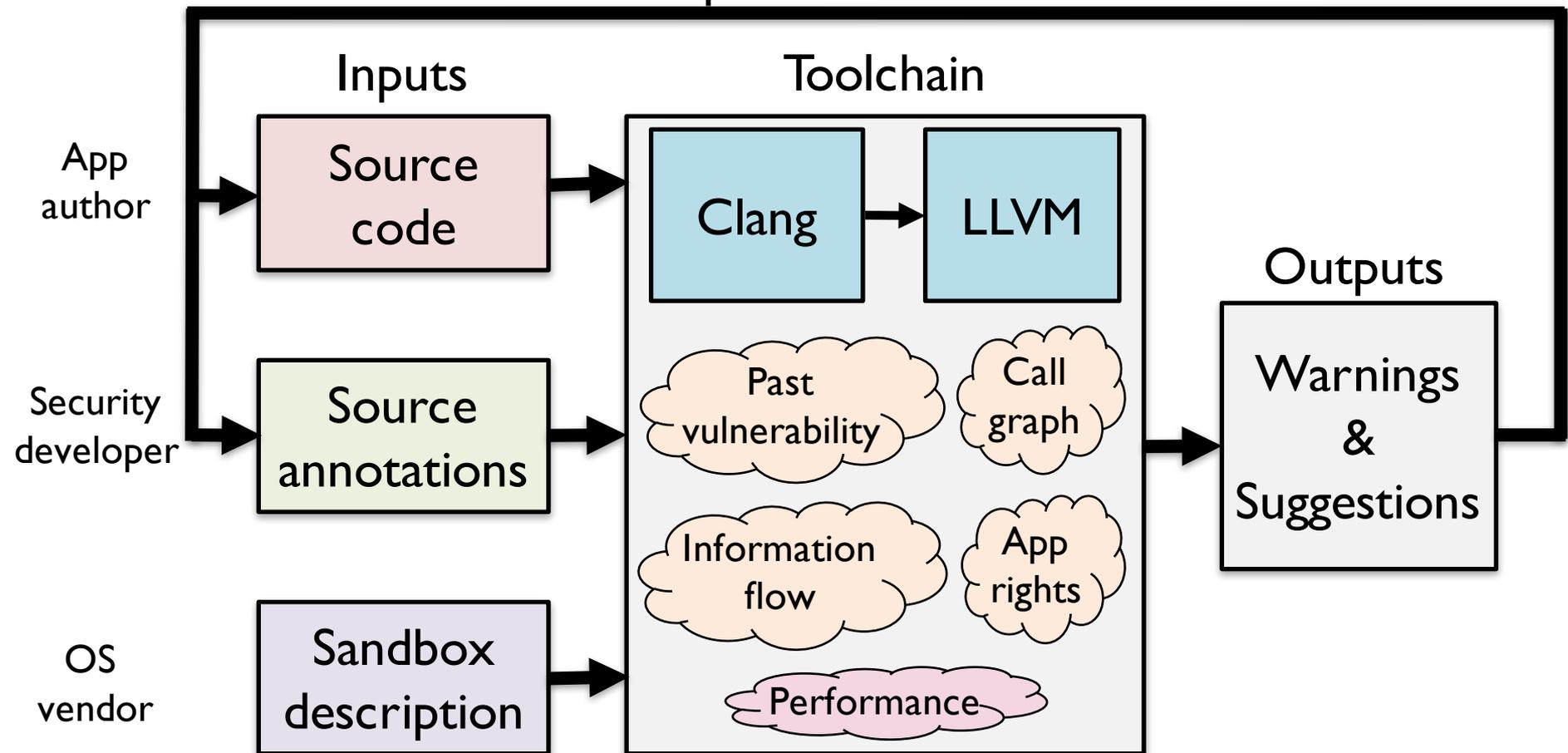
# Onus is on the developer

“It’s up to you to understand these elements [of App Sandbox] and then to use your understanding to create a plan for adopting App Sandbox.”

- Apple App Sandbox Design Guide

# Security-Oriented Analysis of Application Programs

Repeated refinement



# Example: Confidentiality/IFC

```
char* server_key __soap_classify("secret");
extern void compute_session_key(char*,char*);

void main() {
    ...
    while (...) {
        accept_connection();
    }
}

__soap_sandbox_persistent("session")
void accept_connection() {
    char session_key[256] __soap_private;
    compute_session_key(session_key,server_key);
    ...
}
```

# Example: Confidentiality/IFC

```
char* server_key __soap_classify("secret");
extern void compute_session_key(char*,char*);

void main() {
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__soap_sandbox_persistent("session")
void accept_connection() {
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    ...
}
```

Classify tag

Sandbox entrypoint

Private state

# Example: Past vulnerabilities/ supply-chain trojans

```
__soap_provenance("some vendor")
__soap_sandbox_ephemeral("parser")
void parse(__soap_fd_permit(read) int ifd, DOMTree* out) {
    if (...) {
        __soap_vuln_pt("CVE-2005-ABC");
        ...
    }
}

__soap_vuln_fn("CVE-2005-DEF")
void not_sandboxed() {
    ...
}
```

# Example: Past vulnerabilities/ supply-chain trojans

Provenance

```
__soap_provenance("some vendor")
__soap_sandbox_ephemeral("parser")
void parse(__soap_fd_permit(read) int ifd, DOMTree* out) {
    if (...) {
        __soap_vuln_pt("CVE-2005-ABC");
        ...
    }
}

__soap_vuln_fn("CVE-2005-DEF")
void not_sandboxed() {
    ...
}
```

Sandbox entrypoint

Delegated rights

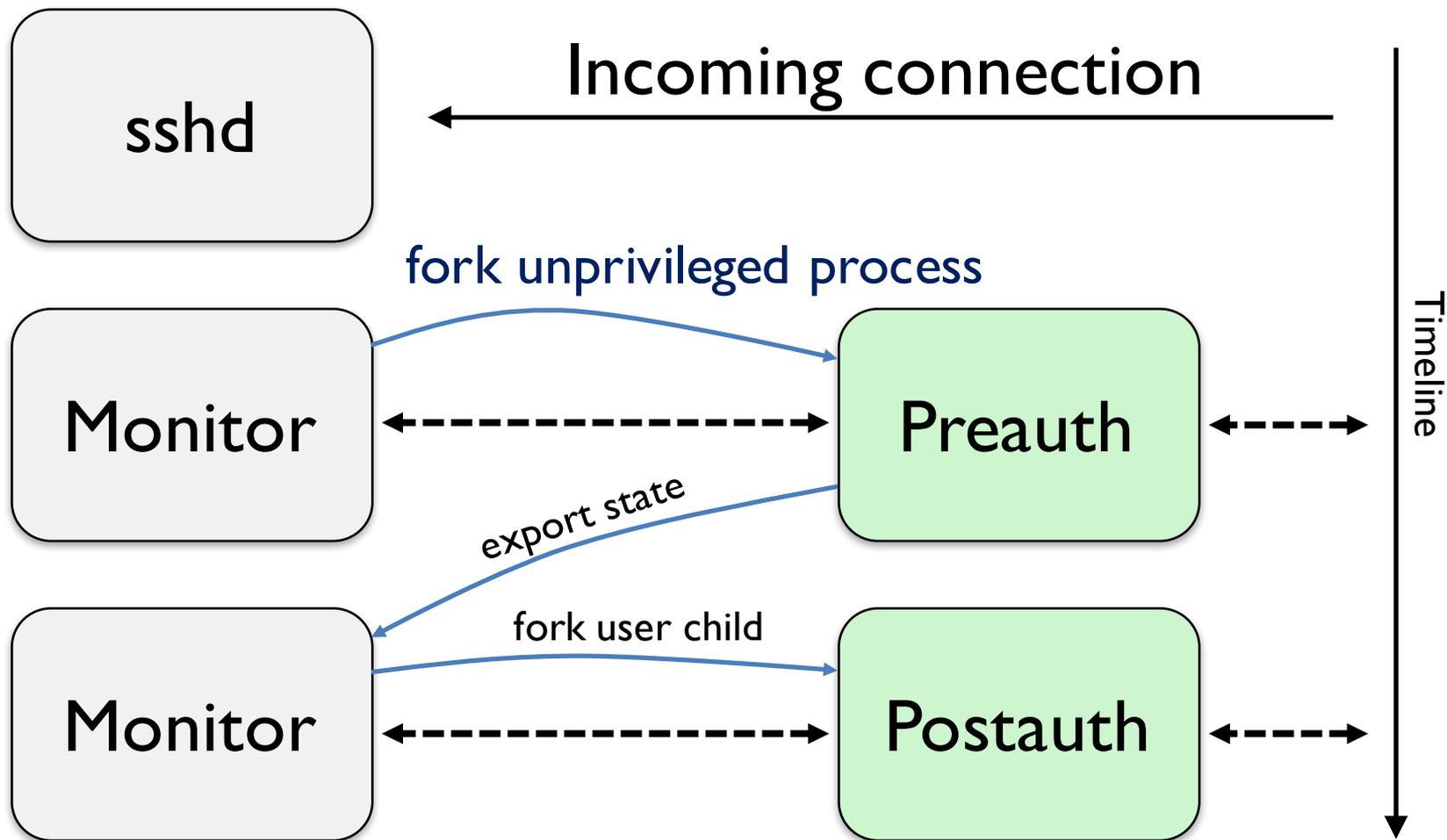
Past vulnerable  
function

Past vulnerable point

# Case studies

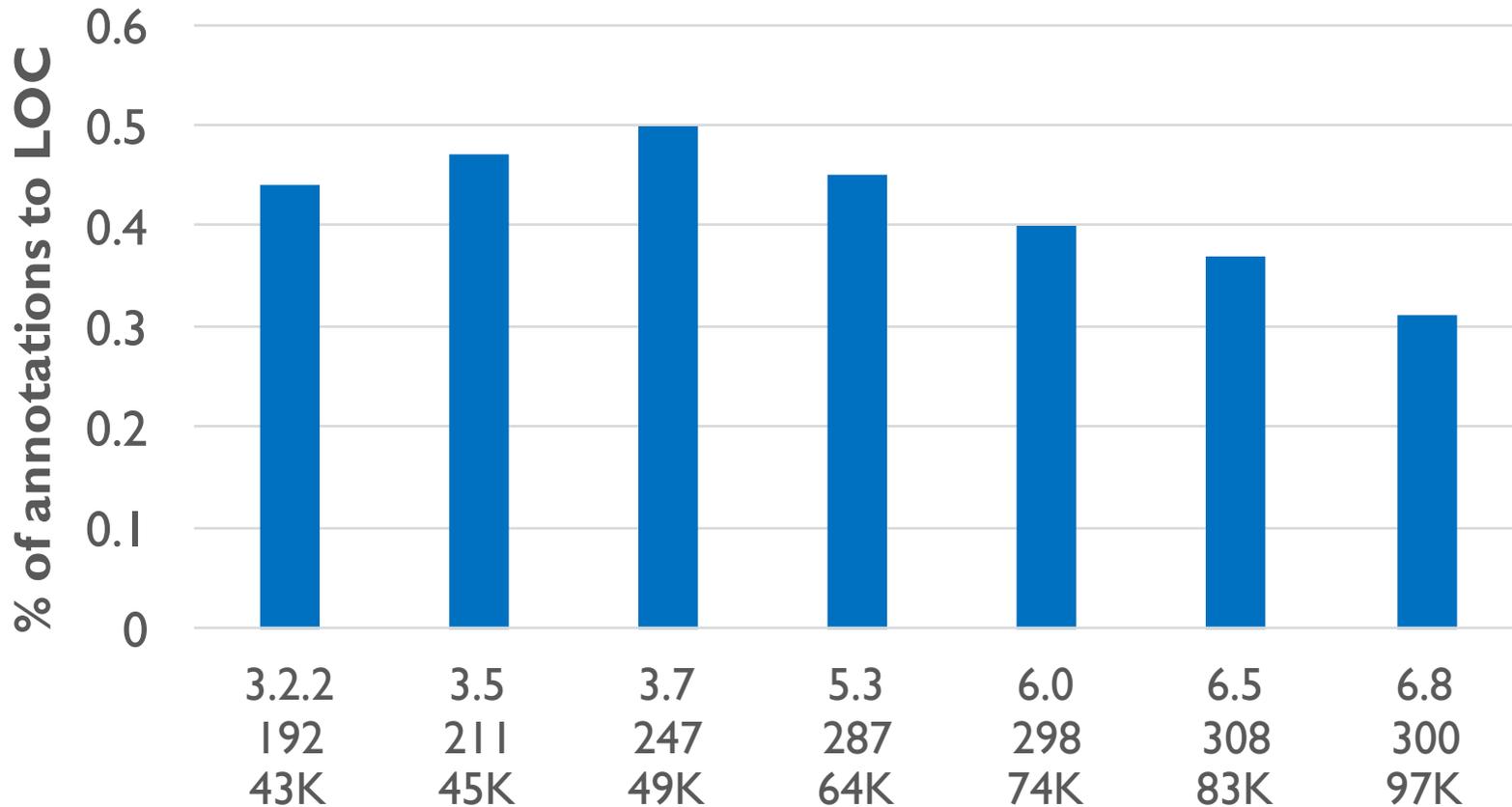
- Fetch – design-space exploration
- Okular – large-scale new compartmentalization
- **OpenSSH – long-term maintenance**
- **Chromium – sandboxing effectiveness**

# OpenSSH



# OpenSSH

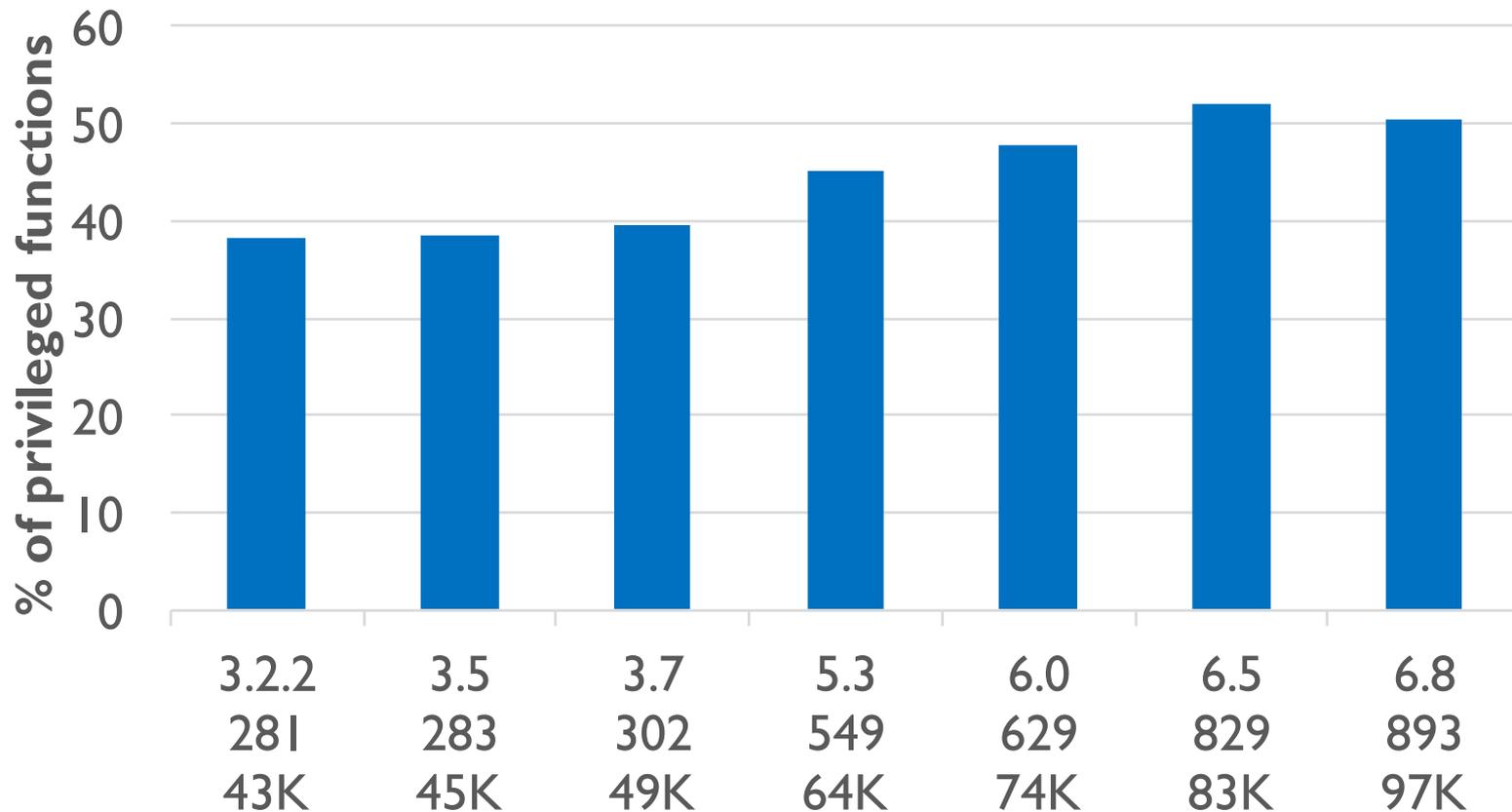
## Percentage of annotations to LOC



**OpenSSH Version, No. of annotations and LOC**

# OpenSSH

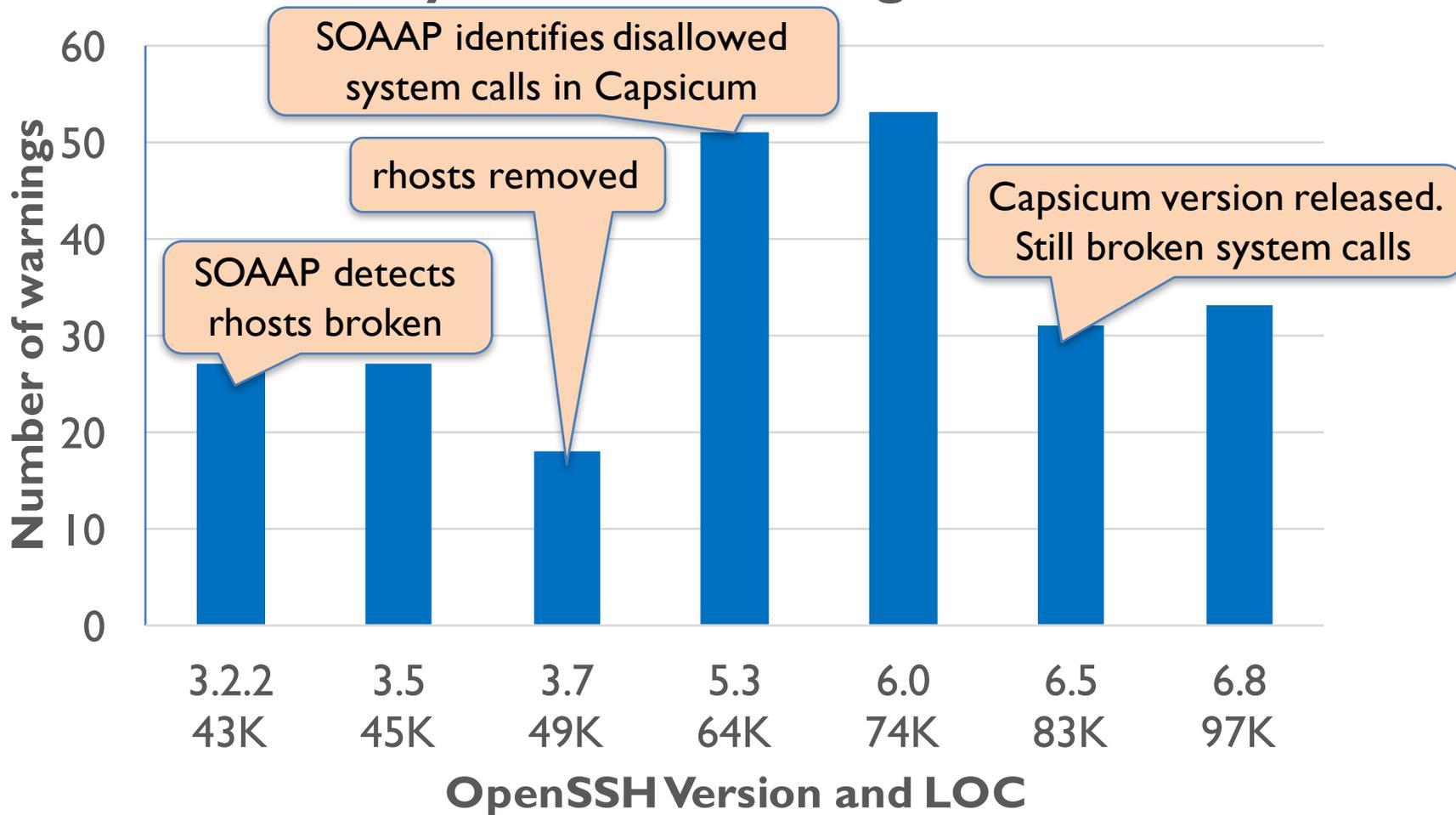
## Percentage of privileged functions



**OpenSSH Version, No. of privileged funcs and LOC**

# OpenSSH

## System call warnings

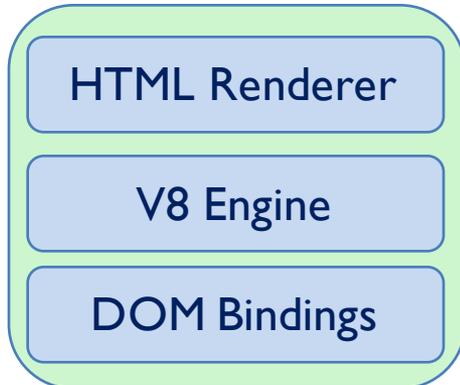


# Chromium

Browser process



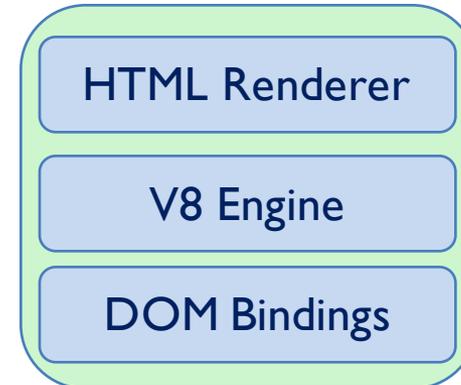
Renderer process



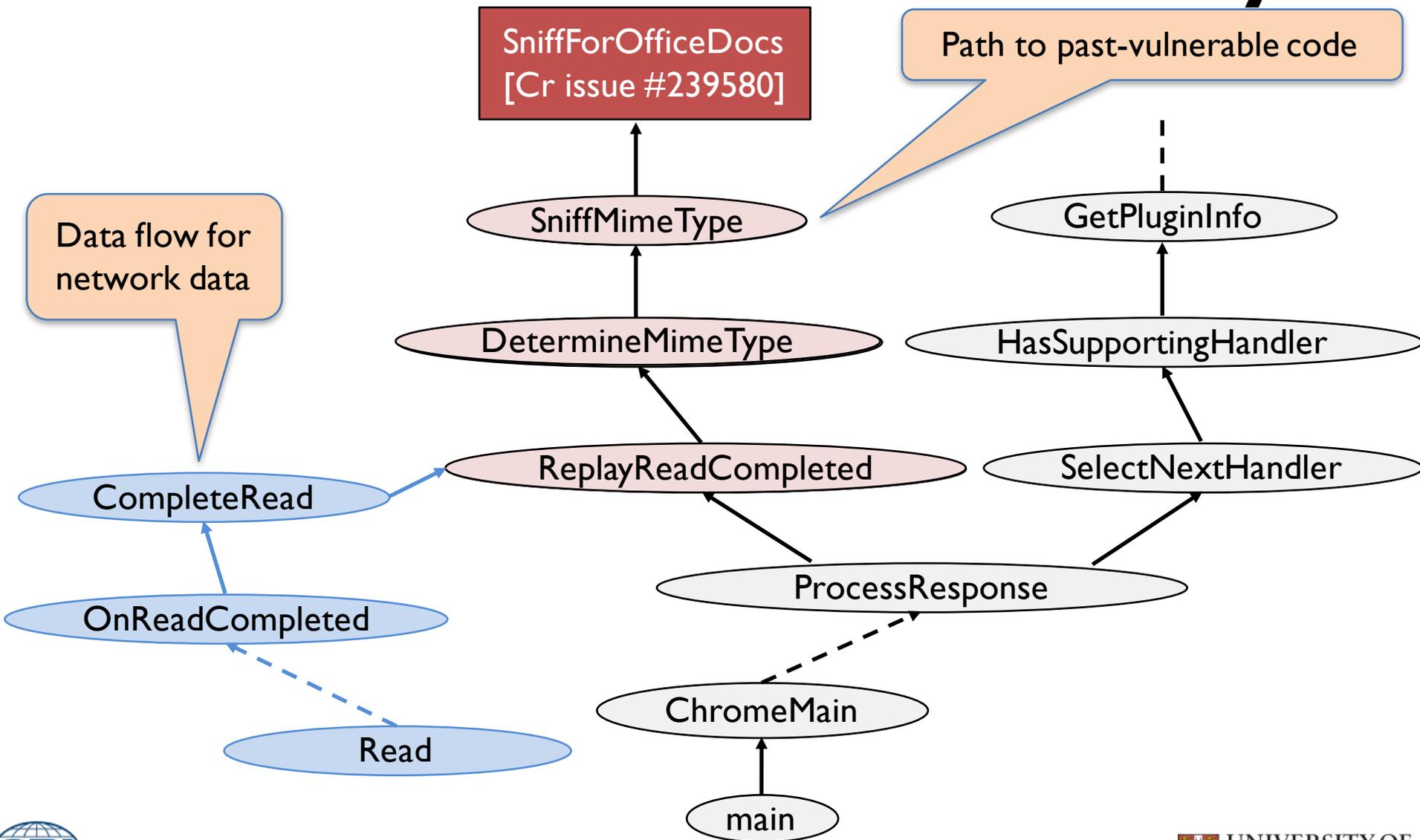
.....



Renderer process

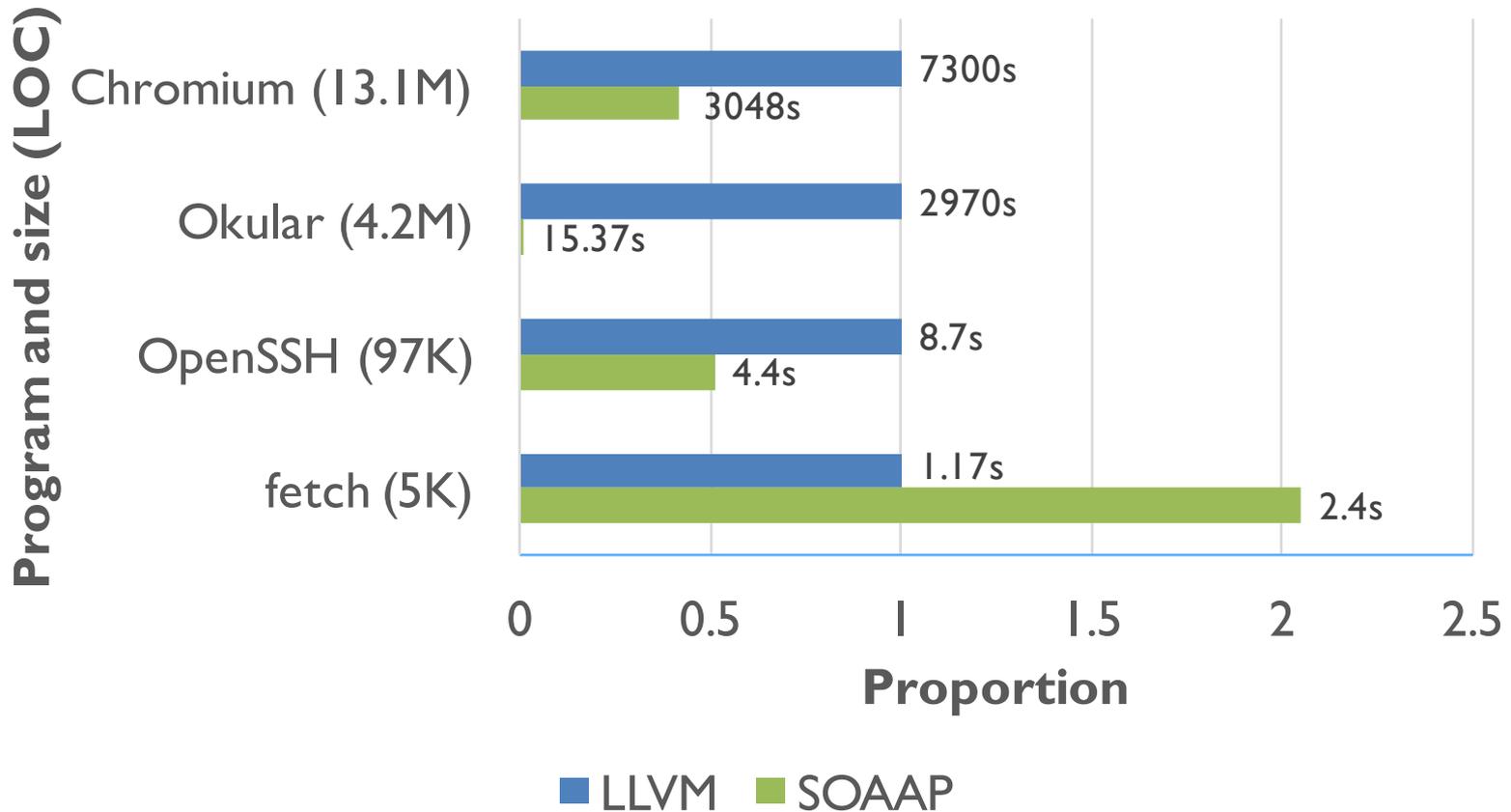


# New Chromium vulnerability?



# SOAAP tool performance

SOAAP running times as proportion of  
compile+link time



# Conclusion

- Application compartmentalization is important but hard to get right
- Conceptual framework gives structure
- SOAAP enables reasoning about tradeoffs
- SOAAP can scale to multi-million LoC programs

<http://bit.ly/soaap>

# Example SOAAP output (I)

```
$ make soaap
```

```
*** Sandboxed method "accept_connection" read data  
*** value of class: [secret] but only has clearances for: []
```

```
+++ Line 28 of file session.c
```

```
*** Sandboxed method "accept_connection" executing in  
*** sandboxes: [session] may leak private data through  
*** the extern function "compute_session_key"
```

```
+++ Line 28 of file session.c
```

```
*** Persistent sandbox "session" contains private data that  
*** may leak when the sandbox is reused. Consider using an  
*** ephemeral sandbox instead or scrub the memory region  
*** before control returns
```

# Example SOAAP output (2)

```
$ make soap
```

```
*** Method "not_sandboxed" had past vulnerability  
*** "CVE-2005-DEF" but is not sandboxed. Another  
*** vulnerability here could leak ambient authority  
*** to an attacker including full network and file  
*** system access
```

```
*** Sandboxed method "parse" has a past-vulnerability  
*** annotation for "CVE-2005-ABC". Another vulnerability  
*** here would only leak the following:
```

```
+++ Read access to file descriptor "ifd"
```

# Chromium security disparity

	OS	Sandbox	LoC	FS	IPC	NET	S≠S'	Priv
DAC	Windows	DAC ACLs	22,350	⚠	⚠	✗	✗	✓
	Linux	chroot()	600	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
MAC	Mac OS X	Sandbox	560	✓	⚠	✓	✓	✓
	Linux	SELinux	200	✓	⚠	✓	✗	✗
Cap	Linux	seccomp	11,300	⚠	✓	✓	✓	✓
	FreeBSD	Capsicum	100	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Watson et al., “Capsicum: practical capabilities for UNIX”