Security features in the OpenBSD operating system

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Agenda

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2. Random numbers
3. Increasing resilience
4. Network level protection
5. LibreSSL
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About myself

- PhD in Robotics, Toulouse University, 1991
- Research Engineer at CNRS/LAAS
- System software
  - system administration and security officer for LAAS
  - robots systems software integration
- OpenBSD and X.Org contributor
- Member of the tetaneutral.net associative local ISP
OpenBSD...

- Unix-like, multi-platform operating system
- Derived from BSD 4.4
- Kernel + userland + documentation maintained together
- 3rd party applications available via the ports system
- One release every 6 months
- Hardware architectures: i386, amd64, alpha, arm, macppc, sparc, sparc64, sgi, vax...
Secure by default

- Leitmotiv since 1996
- Adopted since by most OS
- Non required services are not activated in a default installation.
- Default configuration of services providing security
- Activating services require a manual action of the administrator
- Keep a working (functional, useful) system

→ only a few remote vulnerabilities in more than 15 years.
Objectives

- Provide free code (BSD license...)
- Quality
- Correctness
- Adhering to standards (POSIX, ANSI)
- Providing good crypto tools (SSH, SSL, IPSEC,...)

→ better security.
OpenBSD 5.6 released Nov. 1, 2014.

New stuff:

- LibreSSL, OpenSSL fork
- New getentropy(2) system call
- PIE by default on more architectures
- OpenSMTPd, a new privilege separated SMTP daemon is now the default
- removed unsafe algorithms from OpenSSH protocol negotiation
- lots of unsafe code removal (Kerberos, sendmail, ...)
- ...
Increasing resilience to attacks

- Provide an unpredictable resource base with minimum permissions
  - Random stack gap
  - Program segments mappings randomization
    - shared libraries ASLR, random ordering
    - PIE
    - mmap ASLR
  - increased use of the ELF .rodata section
  - malloc randomizations
- Where it is possible to spot damage, fail hard
  - stack protector
  - stack ghost
  - atexit/ctor protection
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Random numbers in OpenBSD

“libc needs high quality random numbers available under any circumstances” – Theo de Raadt

- in the kernel
- in threads
- in chroots
- in ENFILE/EMFILE situations
- in performance critical code

Most important characteristic: Ease of use
Random numbers in OpenBSD: kernel

Entropy input queue

RDRAND

Interrupts (latency)

whitening

/etc/random.seed

boot

ChaCha20 state

shutdown

/etc/random.seed

ChaCha20 stream

uvm

pid generation

IP packets IDs

/etc/variants

/dev/random

gentrace(2)

ELF .openbsd.randomdata

each
Use of random numbers in the kernel

- random PIDs
- VM mappings (including userland malloc/free requests)
- network packets creation (sequence numbers)
- pf NAT and other operations
- port allocation
- scheduler decisions
- userland arc4random() reseeding via getentropy(2)

Slicing the random stream between many users:
→ resistance to backtracking and prediction.
Random numbers in userland

Per-process stream, with re-seeding:
- too much volume of data has moved
- too much time elapsed
- when a fork() is detected

Slicing between several users occurs too:
- malloc(3)
- DNS
- ld.so
- crypto

More than 1000 call points in the libraries and system utilities.
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ASLR

- stackgap: random offset in stack placement
- mmap()
- shared libraries
- PIE executables by default, including static binaries on most architectures
Randomness in mmap()

Address returned by mmap():

If MAP_FIXED is not specified: returns a random address.

(traditional behaviour: 1st free page after a base starting address)
Randomness in malloc()

- $\geq 1$ page allocations: mmap() $\rightarrow$ random addresses.
- $< 1$ page allocations: classical fixed block allocator, but random selection of the block in the free list.

$\Rightarrow$ heap attacks more difficult.
Protecting dynamically allocated memory

[Moerbeek 2009]

- Activated by /etc/malloc.conf → G
- Each bigger than one page allocation is followed by a guard page ⇒ segmentation fault if overflow.
- Smaller allocations are randomly placed inside one page.
gcc patches initially developed by IBM Tokyo Research Labs (2002).

Principle: put a “canary” on the stack, in front of local variables
- check it before return.
- if still alive: no overflow
- if dead (overwritten): overflow → abort()

Only when there are arrays in local variables

Adopted by gcc since version 4.1.
Enabled by default in OpenBSD.
Principle of least privilege.

**Write exclusive or execution** right granted on a page..

- easy on some architectures (x86_64, sparc, alpha): per page ’X’ bit
- harder or others (x86, powerpc): per memory segment ’X’ bit
- impossible in some cases (vax, m68k, mips)

In OpenBSD 5.7: \( W^X \) inside the kernel for x86_64

(PaX on Linux...)
Privileges reduction

- Completely revoke privileges from privileged (setuid) commands, or commands launched with privileges, once every operation requiring a privilege are done.

- Group those operations as early as possible after start-up.

Examples:
- ping
- named
Privileges separation

[Provos 2003]

- Run system daemons:
  - with an uid ≠ 0
  - in a chroot(2) jail
- additional helper process keeps the privileges but do paranoid checks on all his actions.

A dozen of daemons are protected this way.
Example: X server

Main X server
Init 1
privileged

revoke privileges

Main X server
Init 2
unprivileged

Fork

Main X server
Main loop
unprivileged

request
ack
request
descriptor

Child
kill_parent
privileged

open_device
Example: OpenSMTPd
Securelevels

No fine grained policy:
too complex, thus potentially dangerous.

Three levels of privileges

- kernel
- root
- user

Default securelevel = 1:

- File system flags (immutable, append-only) to limit root access.
- Some settings cannot be changed (even by root).
- Restrict access to /dev/mem and raw devices.
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Threats on protocols

Internet: favours working stuff over security.

- easy to guess values
- forged packets accepted as valid
- information leaks
- use of time as a secret ??
Protection Principle

Use data that are impossible (hard) to guess wherever arbitrary data are allowed, even if no known attack exists.

- counters
- timestamps
- packet, session, host... identifiers

But respect constraints and avoid breaking protocols:

- non repetition
- minimal interval between 2 values
- avoid magic numbers
Randomness in the network stack

Use:

- IPID (16 bits, no repetition)
- DNS Queries (16 bits, no repetition)
- TCP ISN (32 bits, no repetition, steps of $2^{15}$ between 2 values)
- Source ports (don’t re-use a still active port)
- TCP timestamps (random initial value, then increasing at constant rate)
- Id NTPd (64 bits, random) instead of current time
- RIPd MD5 auth...
PF: more than one trick in its bag

Packet Filter

- Stateful filtering and rewriting (NAT) engine
- **Scrub** to add randomness to packets:
  - TCP ISN
  - IP ID
  - TCP timestamp
  - NAT: rewriting of source ports (and possibly addresses)

Also protects non-OpenBSD machines behind a pf firewall.
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OpenSSL & Heartbleed

- for years no one really looked at the OpenSSL code
- those who had a glance ran away (too horrible)
- so everyone blindly trusted the OpenSSL project
- then came Heartbleed, made people look again
- OpenBSD decided that the only way out was to fork
LibreSSL - goals

- Keep the OpenSSL API
- Important: remove layers of wrappers around system primitives
- malloc wrappers where hiding bugs from valgrind/OpenBSD’s malloc
- Printf-like wrappers may have hidden format string bugs
- Review the public OpenSSL bug database: dozen of valid bug reports sitting for years
- Fix random number generator → getentropy()
- Fix many (potential) integer overflows → reallocarray()
- Portable version for Linux, MacOSX, Windows,...

http://www.libressl.org/
- new API
- hides implementation details (no ASN.1, x509,... structures)
- safe default behaviour (hostnames/certificates verification,...)
- privilege separation friendly (committed today)
- example use in OpenSMTPd, relayd, httpd...
- still under active development
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Conclusion

- Lots of progress since the beginning.
- Contributed to fix bugs in many 3rd party applications.
- Often Copied (good).
- Still lots of issues to address...
http://www.openbsd.org/papers/index.html

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