

Security

jnlin (2020)
? (~ 2019)

交大資工系資訊中心

Computer Center of Department of Computer Science, NCTU

Security Principles

- Network Security is a very very big issue, can not full covered in this course
 - Aimed at security issues of single host
- KISS: Keep it simple and stupid
 - Minimum exposure to the Internet
 - Stop unused service and application
- Principles
- Keep your application and system updated (like Windows Update)
- Follow security advisories
 - FreeBSD
 - Linux: distro related
 - <https://ubuntu.com/security/notices>

FreeBSD Security Advisories

- <http://www.freebsd.org/security/advisories.html>

FreeBSD Security Advisories

This web page contains a list of released FreeBSD Security Advisories. See the [FreeBSD Security Information](#) page for general security information about FreeBSD.

Issues affecting the FreeBSD Ports Collection are covered in the [FreeBSD VuXML document](#).

Date	Advisory name
2020-12-08	FreeBSD-SA-20:33.openssl
2020-12-01	FreeBSD-SA-20:32.rtsold
2020-12-01	FreeBSD-SA-20:31.icmp6

FreeBSD Security Advisories

- Advisory
 - Security information
- Where to find it
 - Web page (Security Advisories Channel)
 - <https://www.freebsd.org>



The screenshot shows the FreeBSD website with the following content:

- Header:** FreeBSD The Power To Serve. Navigation links: Home, About, Get FreeBSD, Documentation, Community, Developers, Support, Foundation. Search bar and "Donate to FreeBSD" button.
- Main Content:**
 - The FreeBSD Project:** Description of the operating system and its community.
 - Download FreeBSD:** A yellow button.
 - Supported Releases:** Production: 12.2, 12.1, 11.4; Upcoming: 13.0; Support Lifecycle.
 - SHORTCUTS:** Mailing Lists, Reporting Problems, FAQ, Handbook, Ports.
 - 25th ANNIVERSARY FreeBSD:** A celebratory graphic.
 - Learn More:** A link to learn more about the project.
 - Get the FreeBSD Journal:** A link to the journal.
- Footer:** A grid of four sections:
 - LATEST NEWS:** 2020-10-27 FreeBSD 12.2-RELEASE Available; 2020-10-21 July-September 2020 Status Report; 2020-10-17.
 - UPCOMING EVENTS:** 2020-12-18 - 2020-12-18 FreeBSD Friday: Intro to Documentation; More Events.
 - PRESS:** 2020-02 Discussing Past, Present and Future of FreeBSD Project; 2020-02 Supporting an open source operating system: a Q&A with the FreeBSD Foundation.
 - SECURITY ADVISORIES (highlighted with a red box):** 2020-12-08 FreeBSD-SA-20:33.openssl; 2020-12-01 FreeBSD-SA-20:32.rtsold; 2020-12-01 FreeBSD-SA-20:31.icmp6.



FreeBSD Security Advisories

- Where to find it
 - freebsd-security-notifications Mailing list
 - <http://lists.freebsd.org/mailman/listinfo/freebsd-security-notifications>

Subscribing to freebsd-security-notifications

Subscribe to freebsd-security-notifications by filling out the following form. You will be sent email requesting confirmation, to prevent others from gratuitously subscribing you. This is a hidden list, which means that the list of members is available only to the list administrator.

Your email address:	<input type="text"/>
Your name (optional):	<input type="text"/>

You may enter a privacy password below. This provides only mild security, but should prevent others from messing with your subscription. **Do not use a valuable password** as it will occasionally be emailed back to you in cleartext.

If you choose not to enter a password, one will be automatically generated for you, and it will be sent to you once you've confirmed your subscription. You can always request a mail-back of your password when you edit your personal options.

Pick a password:	<input type="text"/>
Reenter password to confirm:	<input type="text"/>
Which language do you prefer to display your messages?	English (USA)
Would you like to receive list mail batched in a daily digest?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes

FreeBSD Security Advisories

- Example

- openssl: <https://www.freebsd.org/security/advisories/FreeBSD-SA-20:33.openssl.asc>

```
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA512

=====
FreeBSD-SA-20:33.openssl                                     Security Advisory
                                                            The FreeBSD Project

Topic:              OpenSSL NULL pointer de-reference

Category:           contrib
Module:             openssl
Announced:         2020-12-08
Affects:            All supported versions of FreeBSD.
Corrected:          2020-12-08 18:28:49 UTC (stable/12, 12.2-STABLE)
                   2020-12-08 19:10:40 UTC (releng/12.2, 12.2-RELEASE-p2)
                   2020-12-08 19:10:40 UTC (releng/12.1, 12.1-RELEASE-p12)
CVE Name:           CVE-2020-1971
```



CVE: Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures

FreeBSD Security Advisories

- CVE-2018-12207
 - <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2018-12207>

CVE-2018-12207 Detail

MODIFIED

This vulnerability has been modified since it was last analyzed by the NVD. It is awaiting reanalysis which may result in further changes to the information provided.

Current Description

Improper invalidation for page table updates by a virtual guest operating system for multiple Intel(R) Processors may allow an authenticated user to potentially enable denial of service of the host system via local access.

Source: MITRE

CVSS: Common Vulnerability Scoring System

FreeBSD Security Advisories

- Example
 - Problem Description

I. Background

The Intel machine check architecture is a mechanism to detect and report hardware errors, such as system bus errors, ECC errors, parity errors, and others. This allows the processor to signal the detection of a machine check error to the operating system.

II. Problem Description

Intel discovered a previously published erratum on some Intel platforms can be exploited by malicious software to potentially cause a denial of service by triggering a machine check that will crash or hang the system.

III. Impact

Malicious guest operating systems may be able to crash the host.

FreeBSD Security Advisories

- Example
 - Workaround

IV. Workaround

No workaround is available. Systems not running untrusted guest virtual machines are not impacted.

FreeBSD Security Advisories

- Example
 - Solution
 - Upgrade to
 - Source code patch
 - Binary patch

V. Solution

Upgrade your vulnerable system to a supported FreeBSD stable or release / security branch (releng) dated after the correction date, and reboot.

Perform one of the following:

1) To update your vulnerable system via a binary patch:

Systems running a RELEASE version of FreeBSD on the i386 or amd64 platforms can be updated via the `freebsd-update(8)` utility:

```
# freebsd-update fetch
# freebsd-update install
# shutdown -r +10min "Rebooting for a security update"
```

2) To update your vulnerable system via a source code patch:

The following patches have been verified to apply to the applicable FreeBSD release branches.

a) Download the relevant patch from the location below, and verify the detached PGP signature using your PGP utility.

```
[FreeBSD 12.1]
# fetch https://security.FreeBSD.org/patches/SA-19:25/mcepsec.12.1.patch
# fetch https://security.FreeBSD.org/patches/SA-19:25/mcepsec.12.1.patch.asc
# gpg --verify mcepsec.12.1.patch.asc
```

```
[FreeBSD 12.0]
# fetch https://security.FreeBSD.org/patches/SA-19:25/mcepsec.12.0.patch
# fetch https://security.FreeBSD.org/patches/SA-19:25/mcepsec.12.0.patch.asc
# gpg --verify mcepsec.12.0.patch.asc
```

```
[FreeBSD 11.3]
# fetch https://security.FreeBSD.org/patches/SA-19:25/mcepsec.11.patch
# fetch https://security.FreeBSD.org/patches/SA-19:25/mcepsec.11.patch.asc
# gpg --verify mcepsec.11.patch.asc
```

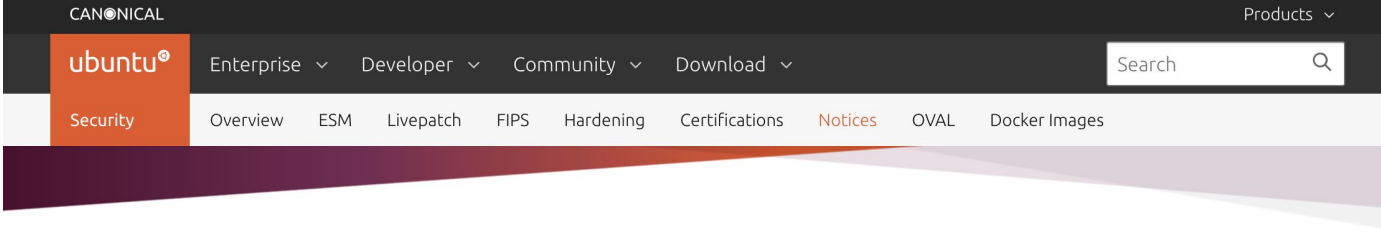
b) Apply the patch. Execute the following commands as root:

```
# cd /usr/src
# patch < /path/to/patch
```

c) Recompile your kernel as described in [URL:https://www.FreeBSD.org/handbook/kernelconfig.html](https://www.FreeBSD.org/handbook/kernelconfig.html) and reboot the system.

Ubuntu Security Notices

- Where to find it
 - <https://ubuntu.com/security/notices>
- Example



The screenshot shows the Ubuntu Security Notices page for USN-4660-2. The page header includes the Canonical logo, the Ubuntu logo, and navigation links for Enterprise, Developer, Community, and Download. A search bar is also present. The main navigation menu includes Security, Overview, ESM, Livepatch, FIPS, Hardening, Certifications, Notices (highlighted), OVAL, and Docker Images. The main content area displays the title "USN-4660-2: Linux kernel regression" and the date "13 DECEMBER 2020". A brief description states: "USN-4660-1 introduced a regression in the Linux kernel." Below this, there are sections for "Releases" with buttons for "Ubuntu 18.04 LTS" and "Ubuntu 16.04 LTS", and "Packages" with a list of affected packages: "linux - Linux kernel", "linux-aws - Linux kernel for Amazon Web Services (AWS) systems", "linux-aws-hwe - Linux kernel for Amazon Web Services (AWS-HWE) systems", and "linux-azure - Linux kernel for Microsoft Azure Cloud systems".

CANONICAL Products ▾

ubuntu® Enterprise ▾ Developer ▾ Community ▾ Download ▾ Search

Security Overview ESM Livepatch FIPS Hardening Certifications Notices OVAL Docker Images

USN-4660-2: Linux kernel regression

13 DECEMBER 2020

USN-4660-1 introduced a regression in the Linux kernel.

Releases

Ubuntu 18.04 LTS Ubuntu 16.04 LTS

Packages

linux - Linux kernel
linux-aws - Linux kernel for Amazon Web Services (AWS) systems
linux-aws-hwe - Linux kernel for Amazon Web Services (AWS-HWE) systems
linux-azure - Linux kernel for Microsoft Azure Cloud systems

Ubuntu Security Notice

- Details

Details

USN-4660-1 fixed vulnerabilities in the Linux kernel. Unfortunately, that update introduced a regression in the software raid10 driver when used with fstrim that could lead to data corruption. This update fixes the problem.

Original advisory details:

It was discovered that a race condition existed in the perf subsystem of the Linux kernel, leading to a use-after-free vulnerability. An attacker with access to the perf subsystem could use this to cause a denial of service (system crash) or possibly execute arbitrary code. (CVE-2020-14351)

It was discovered that the frame buffer implementation in the Linux kernel did not properly handle some edge cases in software scrollbar. A local attacker could use this to cause a denial of service (system crash) or possibly execute arbitrary code. (CVE-2020-14390)

It was discovered that the netfilter connection tracker for netlink in the Linux kernel did not properly perform bounds checking in some situations. A local attacker could use this to cause a denial of service (system crash). (CVE-2020-25211)

Ubuntu Security Notice

- Update instructions
 - Use apt-get to update packages

Update instructions

The problem can be corrected by updating your system to the following package versions:

Ubuntu 18.04

linux-image-4.15.0-1061-oracle - 4.15.0-1061.67
linux-image-4.15.0-1076-gke - 4.15.0-1076.81
linux-image-4.15.0-1081-kvm - 4.15.0-1081.83
linux-image-4.15.0-1090-aws - 4.15.0-1090.95
linux-image-4.15.0-1090-gcp - 4.15.0-1090.103
linux-image-4.15.0-1093-snapdragon - 4.15.0-1093.102
linux-image-4.15.0-1102-azure - 4.15.0-1102.113
linux-image-4.15.0-128-generic - 4.15.0-128.131
linux-image-4.15.0-128-generic-lpae - 4.15.0-128.131
linux-image-4.15.0-128-lowlatency - 4.15.0-128.131

Common Security Problems

- Software bugs
 - FreeBSD security advisor
 - pkg audit
 - pkg-audit(8)
 - lynis <https://cisofy.com/lynis/>
- Unreliable wetware
 - Phishing site
- Open doors
 - Weak password
 - Lack of 2 factor authentication
 - Disk share with the world

pkg audit (1)

- pkg audit
 - Checks installed ports against a list of security vulnerabilities
 - pkg audit -F
 - -F: Fetch the current database from the FreeBSD servers.
- Security Output

pkg audit (2)

- pkg audit -F

```
Fetching vuln.xml.bz2: 100% 694 KiB 710.2kB/s 00:01
libxml2-2.9.4 is vulnerable:
libxml2 -- Multiple Issues
CVE: CVE-2017-9050
CVE: CVE-2017-9049
CVE: CVE-2017-9048
CVE: CVE-2017-9047
CVE: CVE-2017-8872
WWW: https://vuxml.FreeBSD.org/freebsd/76e59f55-4f7a-4887-bcb0-11604004163a.html

1 problem(s) in the installed packages found.
```

- <http://www.freshports.org/<category>/<portname>>
 - <https://www.freshports.org/databases/postgresql96-server/>

pkg audit (3)

FRESH ports



We also have a status page: <https://freshports.wordpress.com/>

Port details

postgresql96-server PostgreSQL is the most advanced open-source database available anywhere

9.6.6 [databases](#) $\Sigma=5$ 🔍 🦋 🦋 🦋

Maintainer: pgsql@FreeBSD.org 🔍

Port Added: 05 Sep 2016 11:15:47

License: PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL is a sophisticated Object-Relational DBMS, supporting almost all SQL constructs, including subselects, transactions, and user-defined types and functions. It is the most advanced open-source database available anywhere. Commercial Support is also available.

The original Postgres code was the effort of many graduate students, undergraduate students, and staff programmers working under the direction of

lynis

- lynis audit system
 - Can use lynis for remote system auditing

```
[+] System Tools
-----
- Scanning available tools...
- Checking system binaries...

[+] Plugins (phase 1)
-----
Note: plugins have more extensive tests and may take several minutes to complete

- Plugin: pam
  [..]
- Plugin: systemd
  [.....]

[+] Boot and services
-----
- Service Manager           [ launchd ]
- Boot loader               [ NONE FOUND ]

[+] Kernel
-----

[+] Memory and Processes
-----
- Searching for dead/zombie processes [ FOUND ]
- Searching for IO waiting processes [ NOT FOUND ]

[+] Users, Groups and Authentication
-----
- Administrator accounts      [ OK ]
- Unique UIDs                  [ OK ]
- Unique group IDs             [ OK ]
- Unique group names           [ OK ]
- Query system users (non daemons) [ DONE ]
- Sudoers file(s)              [ FOUND ]
- PAM password strength tools  [ SUGGESTION ]
- PAM configuration file (pam.conf) [ NOT FOUND ]
- PAM configuration files (pam.d) [ FOUND ]
- LDAP module in PAM           [ NOT FOUND ]
- Determining default umask
- umask (/etc/profile and /etc/profile.d) [ OK ]
```

Common trick

- Tricks
 - ssh scan and hack
 - ssh guard
 - sshit
 - ...
 - Phishing
 - XSS & SQL injection
 - ...
- Objective
 - Spam
 - Jump gateway
 - File sharing
 - ...

Process file system – procfs

- Procfs
 - A view of the system process table
 - Normally mount on /proc
 - `mount -t procfs proc /proc`

```
last pid: 8103; load averages: 0.00, 0.03, 0.04
102 processes: 1 starting, 1 running, 100 sleeping
CPU states: 0.2% user, 0.0% nice, 1.7% system, 0.7% interrupt, 97.4% idle
Mem: 305M Active, 1402M Inact, 215M Wired, 81M Cache, 112M Buf, 3016K Free
Swap: 4096M Total, 352K Used, 4096M Free
```

PID	USERNAME	THR	PRI	NICE	SIZE	RES	STATE	C	TIME	WCPU	COMMAND
4576	tyhsieh	1	76	0	1964K	1652K	select	1	56:05	0.00%	httpd
4566	tyhsieh	1	76	0	1672K	1360K	select	0	6:13	0.00%	httpd
4584	tyhsieh	1	76	0	1996K	1052K	select	0	1:24	0.00%	httpd

```
hscce[/proc/4566] -chiahung- ls -al
total 0
dr-xr-xr-x  1 tyhsieh  hscce  0 Jan  3 13:53 ./
dr-xr-xr-x  1 root    wheel  0 Jan  3 13:53 ../
-r--r--r--  1 tyhsieh  hscce  0 Jan  3 13:53 cmdline
--w-----  1 tyhsieh  hscce  0 Jan  3 13:53 ctl
-r--r--r--  1 tyhsieh  hscce  0 Jan  3 13:53 etype
lr--r--r--  1 tyhsieh  hscce  0 Jan  3 13:53 file@ -> /home/tyhsieh/.etcdir/.etcvar/.etcexec/.etcvar/httpd
-r--r--r--  1 tyhsieh  hscce  0 Jan  3 13:53 map
-r--r--r--  1 tyhsieh  hscce  0 Jan  3 13:53 rlimit
-r--r--r--  1 tyhsieh  hscce  0 Jan  3 13:53 status
```

Simple SQL injection example

- Username/password authentication

```
SELECT * FROM usrTable  
WHERE user =  
AND pass = ;
```

- No input validation

```
SELECT * FROM usrTable  
WHERE user = 'test'  
AND pass = 'a' OR 'a' = 'a'
```

setuid program

- passwd

- /etc/master.passwd is of mode 600 (-rw-----) !

```
$ ls -al /usr/bin/passwd  
-r-sr-xr-x 2 root wheel 8224 Dec 5 22:00 /usr/bin/passwd
```

- Setuid shell scripts are especially apt to cause security problems

- Minimize the number of setuid programs

```
/usr/bin/find / -user root -perm -4000 -print |  
/bin/mail -s "Setuid root files" username
```

- Disable the setuid execution on individual filesystems
 - -o nosuid

Security issues

- /etc/hosts.equiv and ~/.rhosts
- Trusted remote host and user name DB
 - Allow user to login (via rlogin) and copy files (rcp) between machines without passwords
 - Format:
 - Simple: hostname [username]
 - Complex: [+ -][hostname|@netgroup]
[[+ -][username|@netgroup]]
 - Example
 - bar.com foo (trust user "foo" from host "bar.com")
 - +@adm_cs_cc (trust all from amd_cs_cc group)
 - +@adm_cs_cc -@user123
- **Do not use this**

Why not su nor sudo?

- Becoming other users
 - A pseudo-user for services, sometimes shared by multiple users

```
User_Alias newsTA=user123
Runas_Alias NEWSADM=news
newsTA ALL=(NEWSADM) ALL
```

- `sudo -u news -s` (?) **Too dirty!**
- `/etc/inetd.conf`
 - `login stream tcp nowait root /usr/libexec/rlogind rlogind`
- `~notftpadm/.rhosts`
 - `localhost user123` **Not secure**
- `rlogin -l news localhost`

Security tools

- nmap
- john, crack
- PGP
- CA
- ...

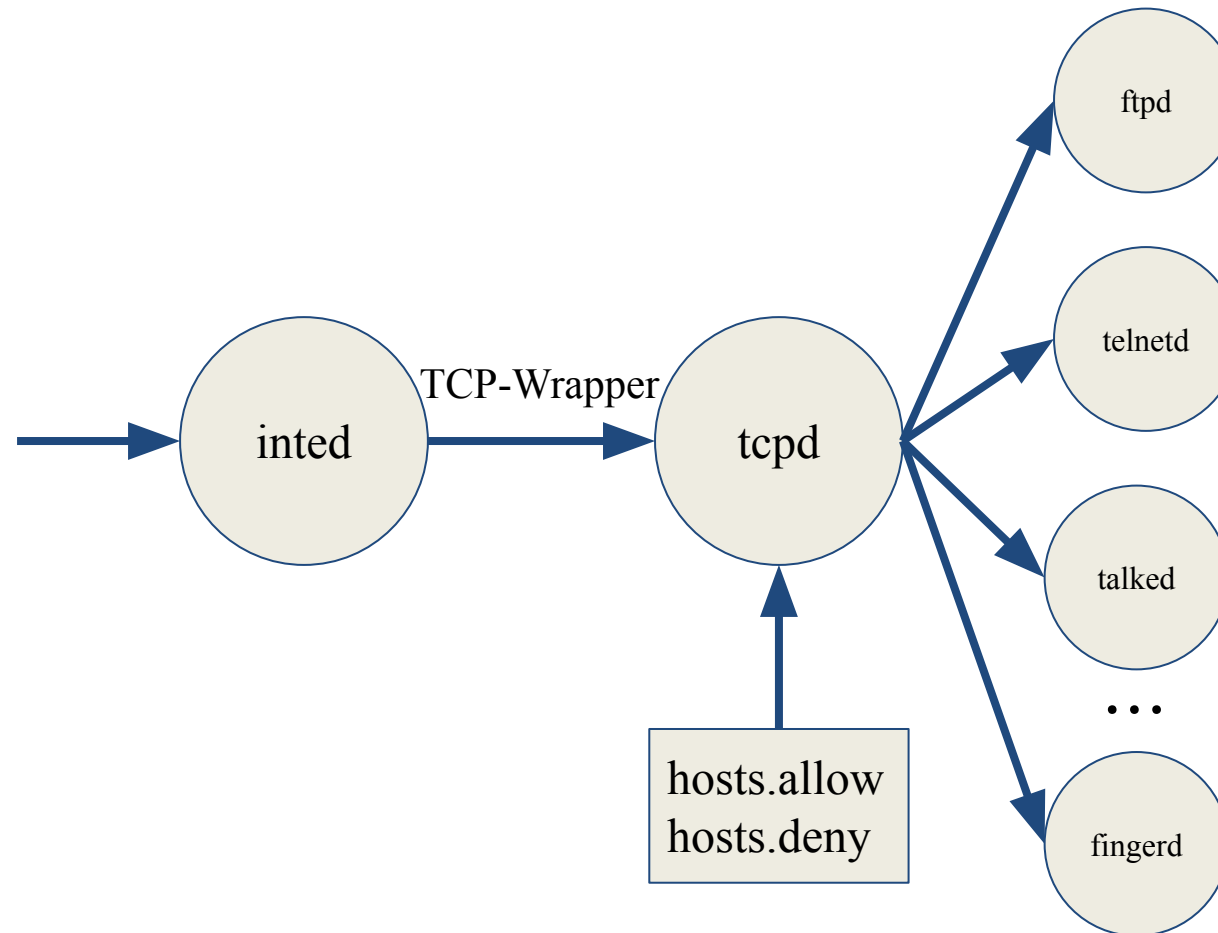
- Firewall
- TCP Wrapper
- ...

TCP Wrapper

- There are something that a firewall will not handle
 - Sending text back to the source
- TCP wrapper
 - Extend the abilities of `inetd`
 - Provide support for every server daemon under its control
 - Logging support
 - Return message
 - Permit a daemon to only accept internal connections

TCP Wrapper

- TCP Wrapper
 - Provide support for every server daemon under its control



TCP Wrapper

- To see what daemons are controlled by inetd, see /etc/inetd.conf

```
#ftp      stream  tcp     nowait  root    /usr/libexec/ftpd      ftpd -l
#ftp      stream  tcp6    nowait  root    /usr/libexec/ftpd      ftpd -l
#telnet   stream  tcp     nowait  root    /usr/libexec/telnetd   telnetd
#telnet   stream  tcp6    nowait  root    /usr/libexec/telnetd   telnetd
shell     stream  tcp     nowait  root    /usr/libexec/rshd      rshd
#shell    stream  tcp6    nowait  root    /usr/libexec/rshd      rshd
login     stream  tcp     nowait  root    /usr/libexec/rlogind   rlogind
#login    stream  tcp6    nowait  root    /usr/libexec/rlogind   rlogind
```

- TCP wrapper should not be considered a replacement of a good firewall. Instead, it should be used in conjunction with a firewall or other security tools

TCP Wrapper

- To use TCP wrapper
 - inetd daemon must start up with "-Ww" option (default) or edit /etc/rc.conf

```
inetd_enable="YES"  
inetd_flags="-wW"
```

/etc/rc.conf

■ Edit /etc/hosts.allow

- Format:

daemon:address:action

- daemon is the daemon name which inetd started
- address can be hostname, IPv4 addr, IPv6 addr
- action can be "allow" or "deny"
- Keyword "ALL" can be used in daemon and address fields to mean everything

/etc/hosts.allow

- First rule match semantic
 - Meaning that the configuration file is scanned in ascending order for a matching rule
 - When a match is found, the rule is applied and the search process will be stopped
- E.g.,

```
ALL : localhost, loghost @adm_cc_cs : allow
ptelnetd pftpd sshd: @sun_cc_cs, @bsd_cc_cs, @linux_cc_cs : allow
ptelnetd pftpd sshd: zeiss, chbsd, sabsd : allow
identd : ALL : allow
portmap : 140.113.17. ALL : allow
sendmail : ALL : allow
rpc.rstatd : @all_cc_cs 140.113.17.203: allow
rpc.rusersd : @all_cc_cs 140.113.17.203: allow
ALL : ALL : deny
```

/etc/hosts.allow

- Advanced configuration
 - External commands (**twist option**)
 - twist will be called to execute a shell command or script

```
# The rest of the daemons are protected.
telnet : ALL \
        : severity auth.info \
        : twist /bin/echo "You are not welcome to use %d from %h."
```

- External commands (**spawn option**)
 - spawn is like twist, but it will not send a reply back to the client

```
# We do not allow connections from example.com:
ALL : .example.com \
        : spawn (/bin/echo %a from %h attempted to access %d >> \
        /var/log/connections.log) \
        : deny
```

/etc/hosts.allow

- Wildcard (PARANOID option)
 - Match any connection that is made from an IP address that differs from its hostname

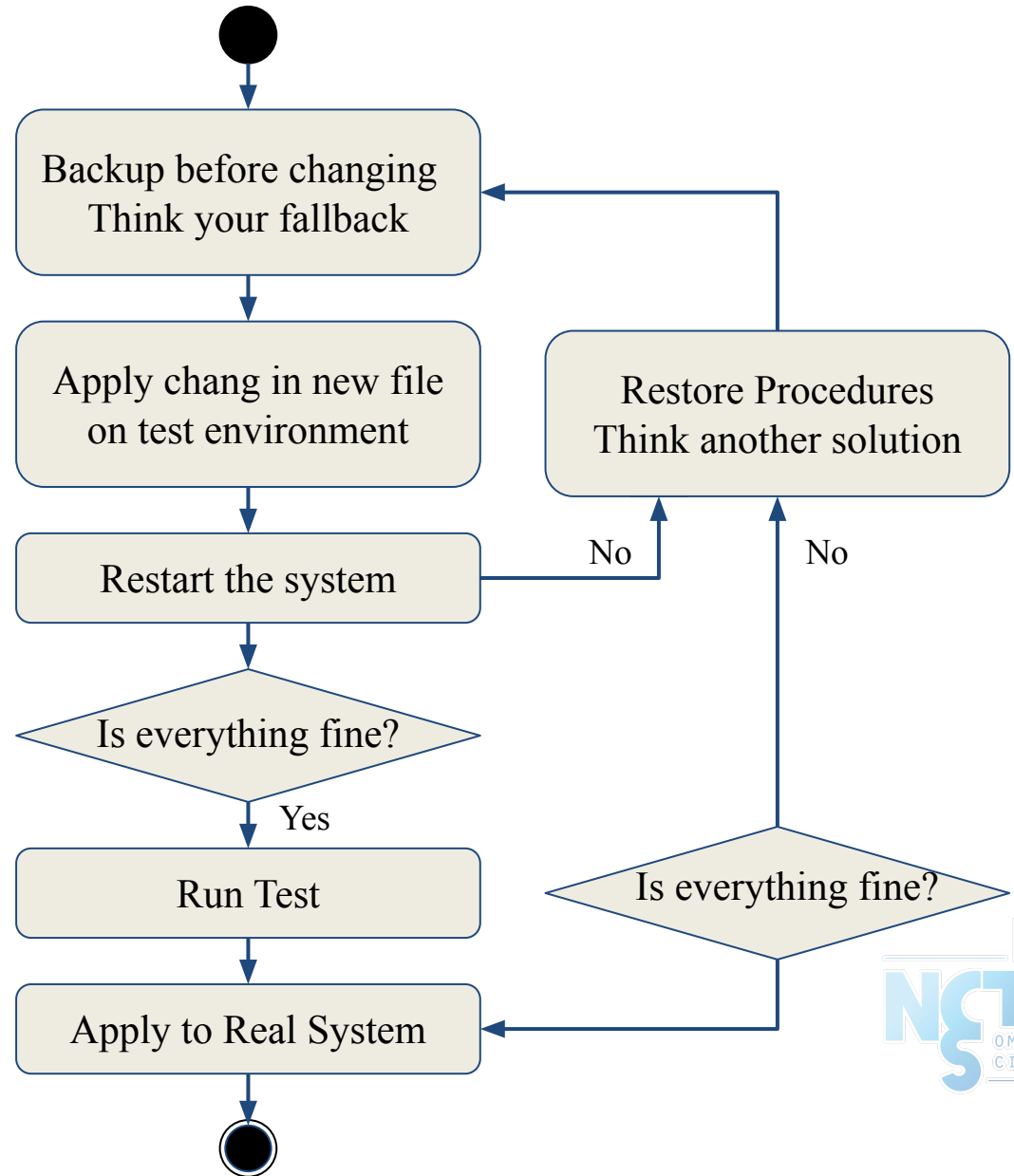
```
# Block possibly spoofed requests to sendmail:  
sendmail : PARANOID : deny
```

- See

- [hosts_access\(5\)](#)
- [hosts_options\(5\)](#)

When you perform any change.

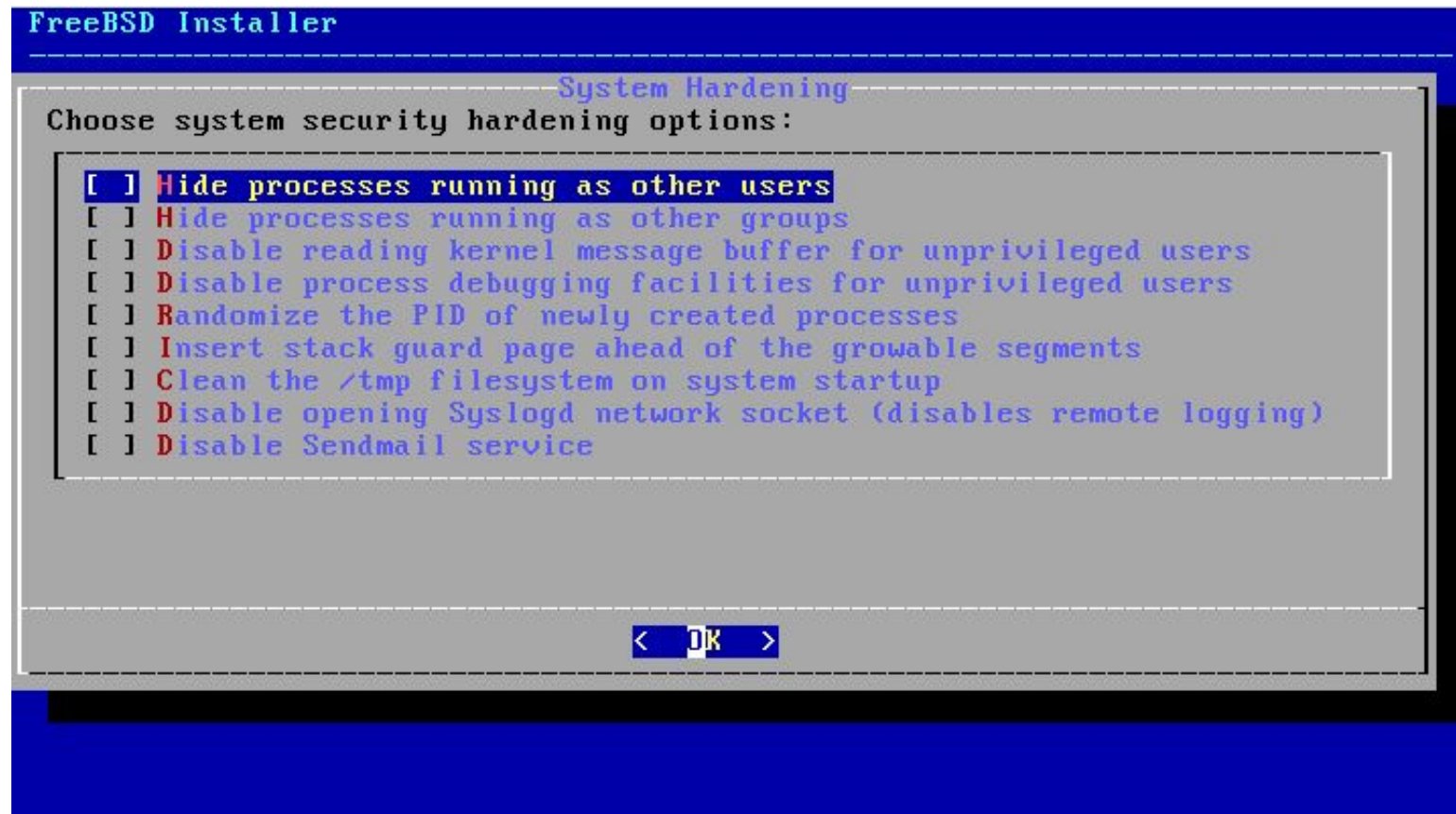
- Philosophy of SA
 - Know how things really work.
 - Plan it before you do it.
 - **Do a full backup**
 - Make it reversible
 - Make changes incrementally.
 - Test before you unleash it .



Appendix

System Security Hardening Options (1/3)

- Include various system hardening options during installation since FreeBSD 11.0-RELEASE
 - /usr/src/usr.sbin/bsdinstall/scripts/hardening



System Security Hardening Options (2/3)

- Hide processes running as other users
 - `security.bsd.see_other_uids=0`
 - Type: Integer, Default: 1
- Hide processes running as other groups
 - `security.bsd.see_other_gids=0`
 - Type: Integer, Default: 1
- Disable reading kernel message buffer for unprivileged users
 - `security.bsd.unprivileged_read_msgbuf=0`
 - Type: Integer, Default: 1
- Disable process debugging facilities for unprivileged users
 - `security.bsd.unprivileged_proc_debug=0`
 - Type: Integer, Default: 1

System Security Hardening Options (3/3)

- Randomize the PID of newly created processes
 - `kern.randompid=$(jot -r 1 9999)`
 - Random PID modulus
 - Type: Integer, Default: 0
- Insert stack guard page ahead of the growable segments
 - `security.bsd.stack_guard_page=1`
 - Type: Integer, Default: 0
- Clean the `/tmp` filesystem on system startup
 - `clear_tmp_enable="YES" (/etc/rc.conf)`
- Disable opening Syslogd network socket (disables remote logging)
 - `syslogd_flags="-ss" (/etc/rc.conf)`
- Disable Sendmail service
 - `sendmail_enable="NONE" (/etc/rc.conf)`