

Solaris Trusted Extensions

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What is Solaris Trusted Extensions?

- A different *configuration* of Solaris (10+)
 - > Not separate from Solaris anymore, like Trusted Solaris was
 - > Up until Solaris 10 update 4 manual install
 - > From S10u5: “svcadm enable labeld”
- An extension of the Solaris 10 security foundation providing access control policies based on the sensitivity/label of objects
 - > A couple label-aware services which implement multilevel security

Labeling policy

- Bell-LaPadula and all that
 - > “WURD”
- Trusted Extensions Label-aware services
 - > Desktop
GNOME, CDE
 - > Networking
 - > System management tools
(Solaris Management Console)
 - > Device Allocation

Labeling Policy

- You can write to files that are at the label you're working at
- You can read files that are at or below the label you're working at
- You can't see, read, or write files that are at labels that are outside your assigned domain.
 - > For processes you can just see those that are at the label you're working at
 - > On the network you can just communicate with systems or services that are at the label you're working at

It's mostly Solaris...

- “Regular” Solaris Privileges, RBAC, ...
- And “regular” Solaris Zones
 - > But instead of being “another” system they're conceptually the same as the global zone, just at a different sensitivity level

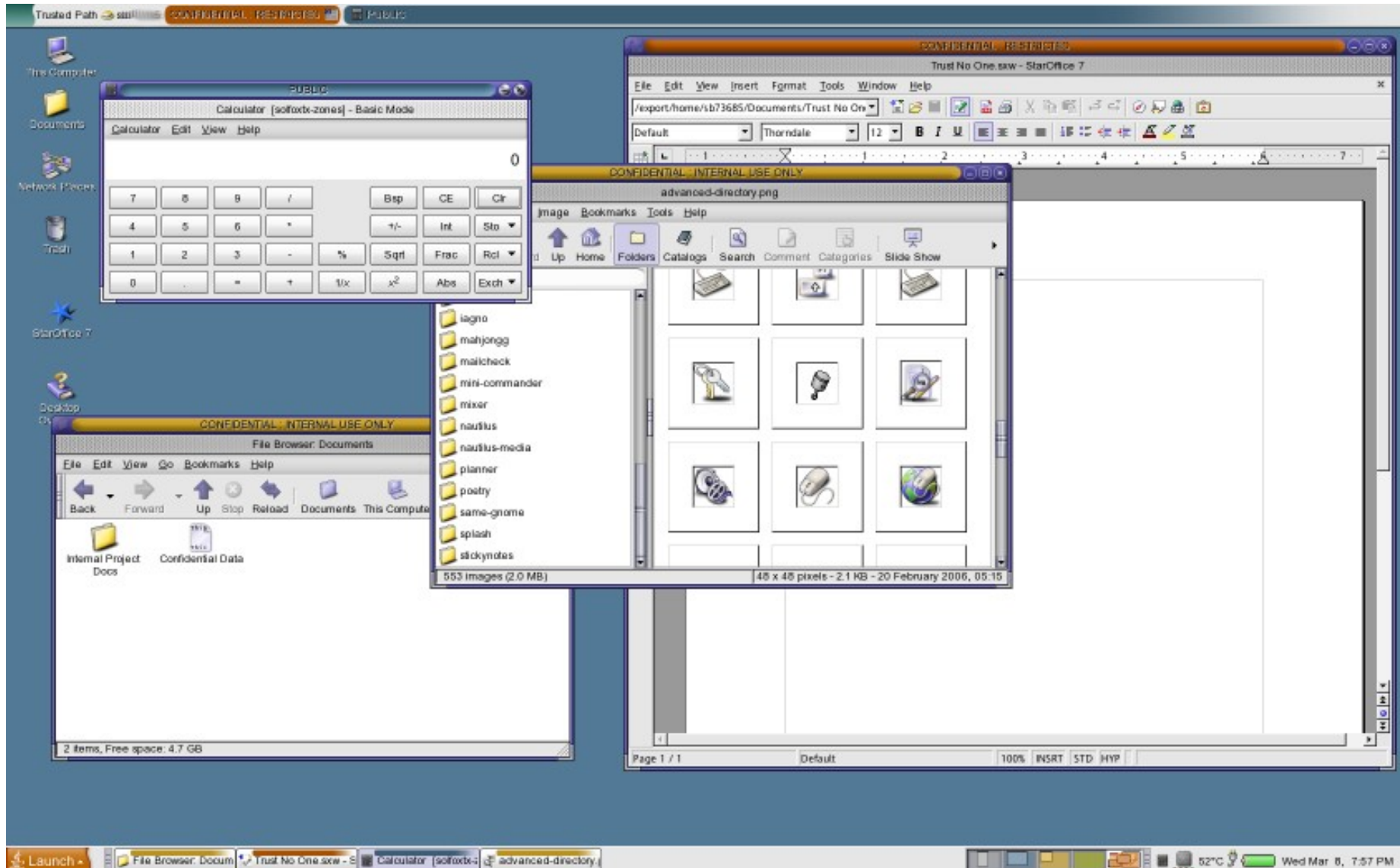
Mostly Solaris, but...

- Enhanced X11 (& Gnome & CDE)
 - > Server runs in the global zone and (helps) enforce policy
- Modified networking
 - > Sends labels along (hopefully soon with Ipsec, too)
- Some bits and bobs
 - > e.g. printing (can print handling instructions on banner pages, like “do not leave on train”)

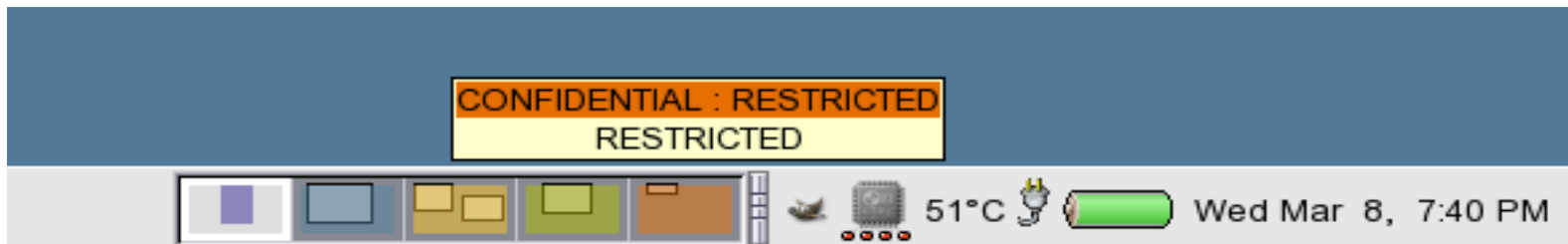
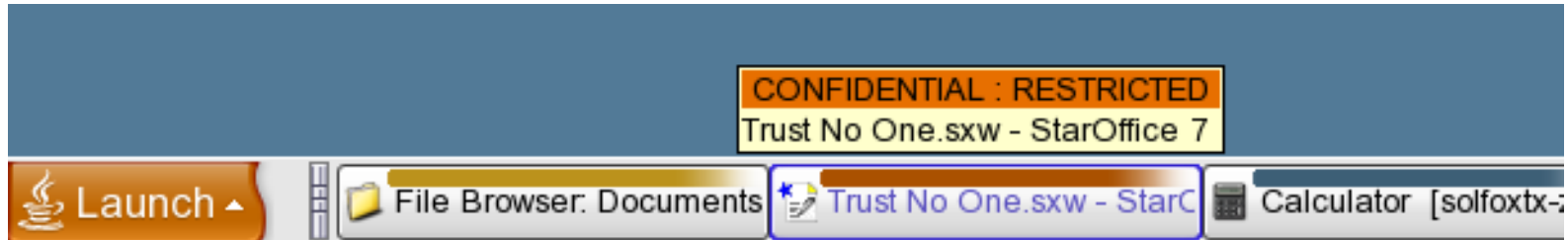
(Desktop show & tell)

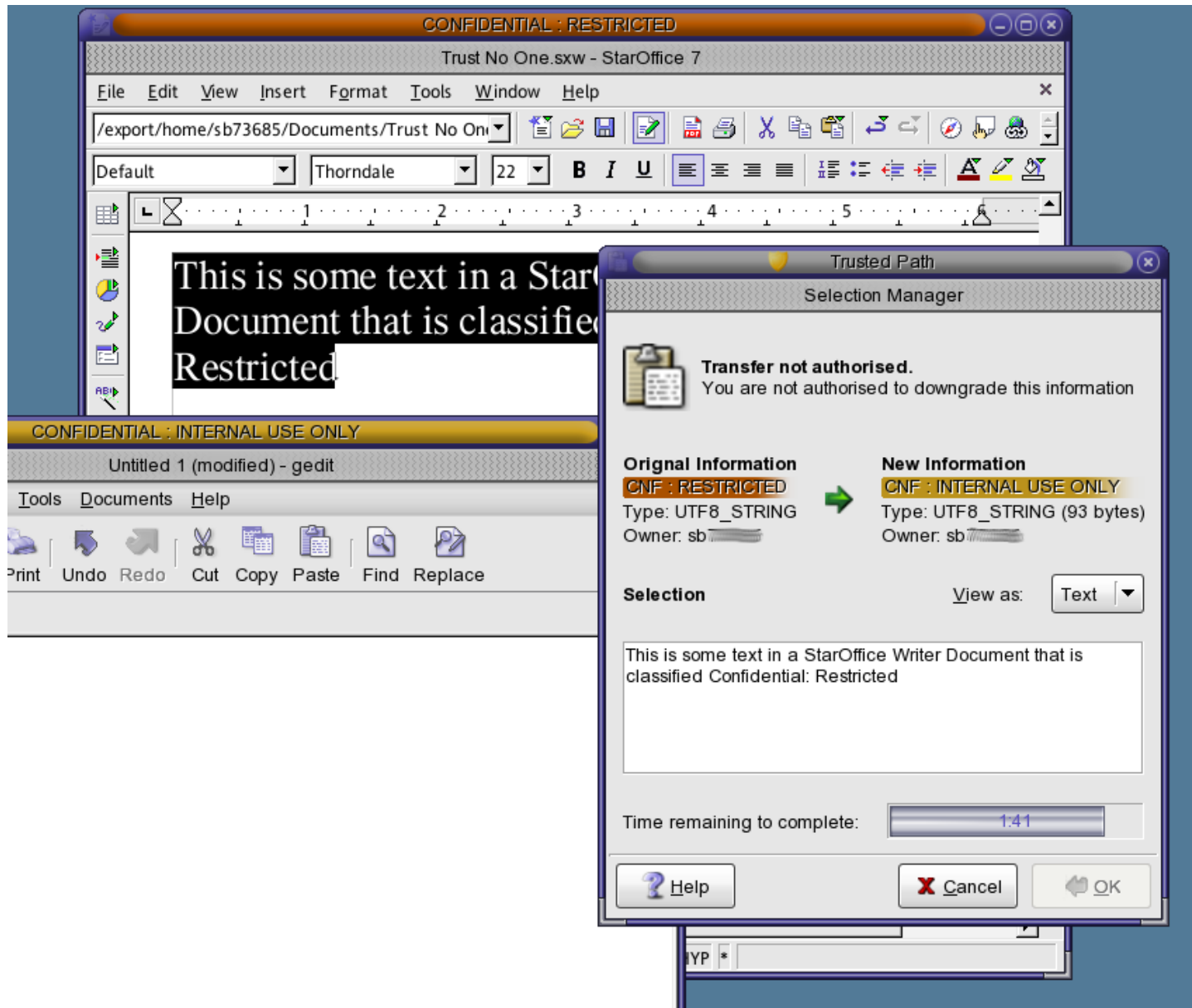
Pretty pictures

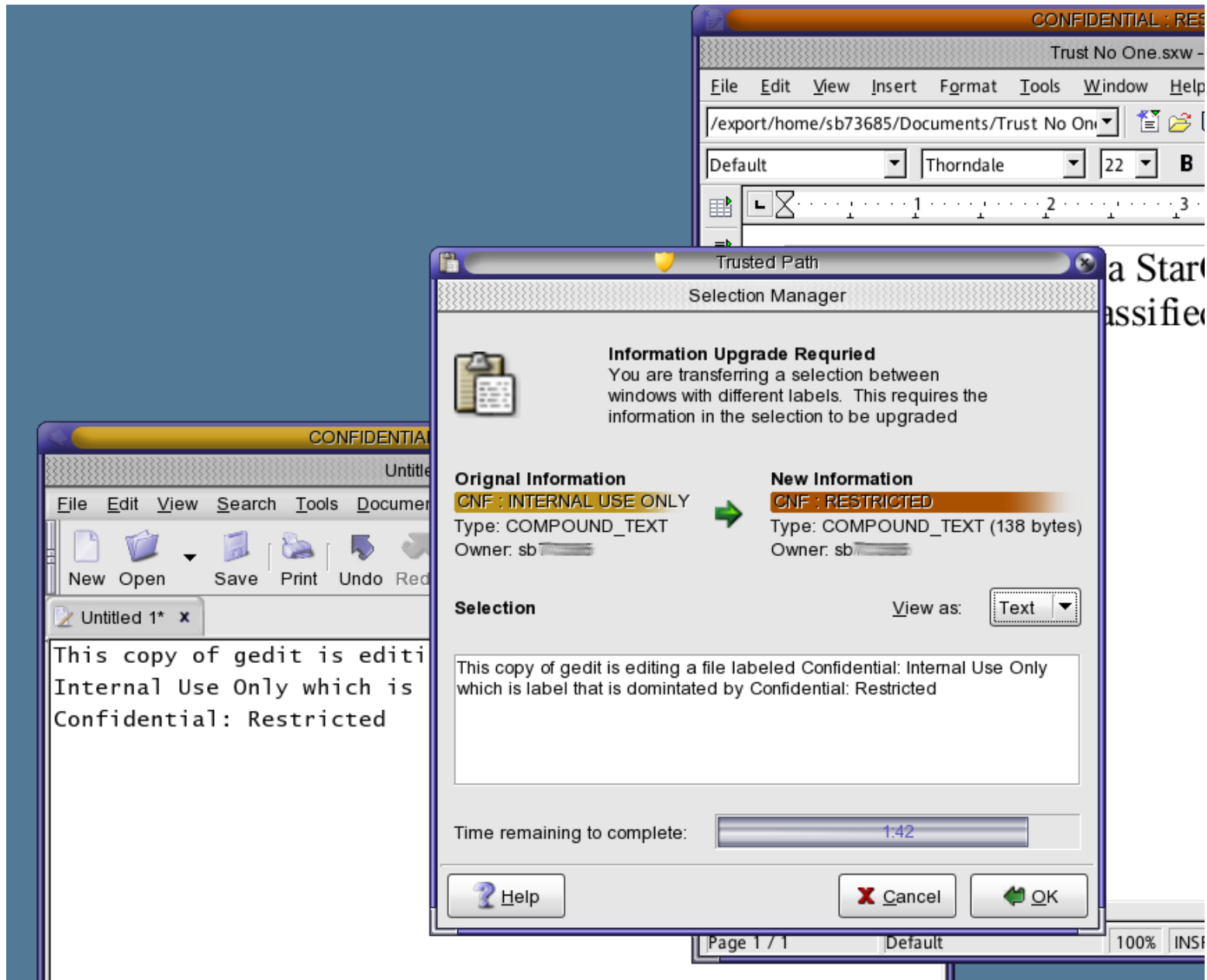
(from Stephen Browne's blog)



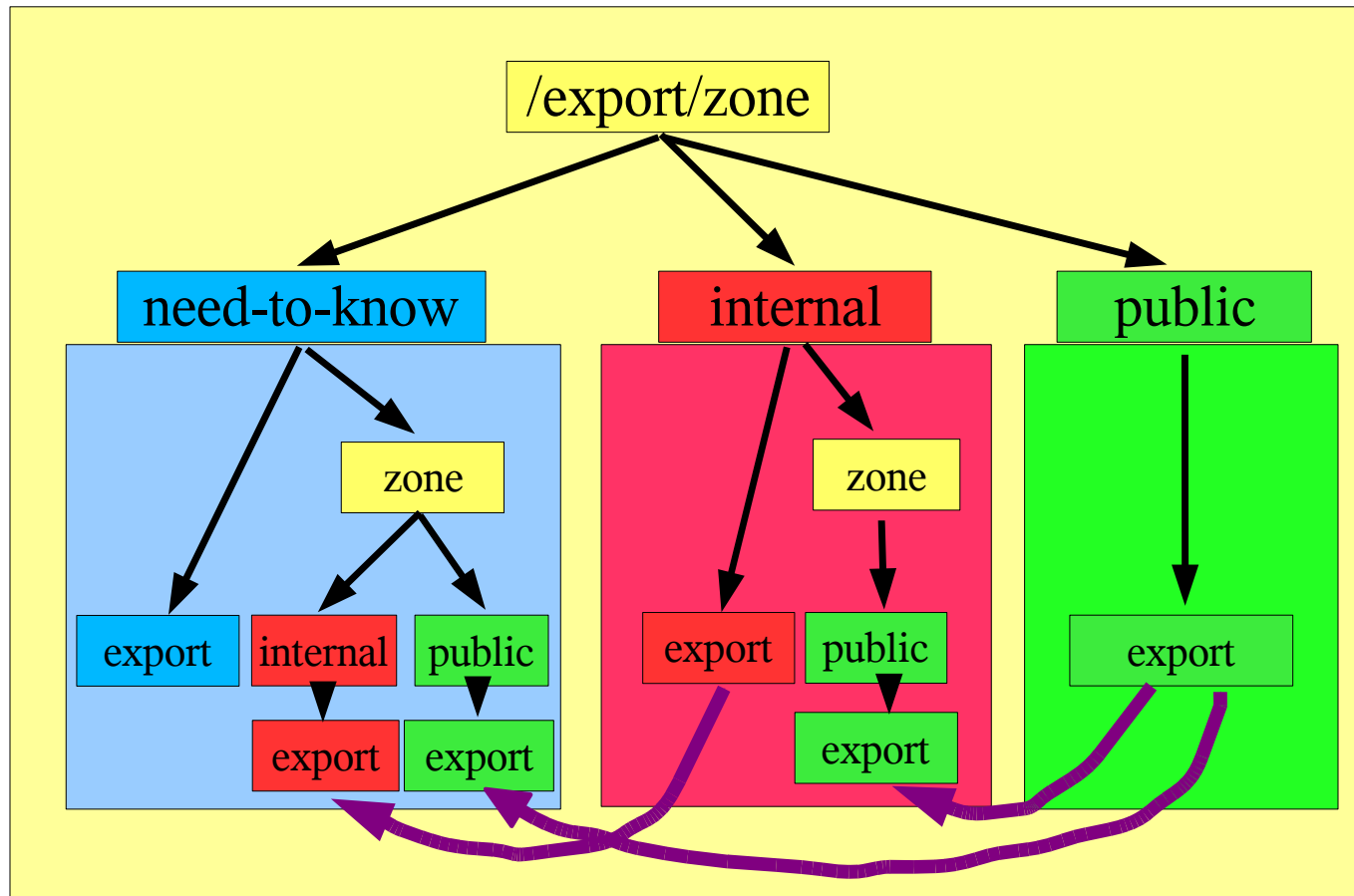








File access on the desktop



← loopback mounts

Trusted Networking

- Kernel maintains cache of labels and endpoints
 - > Implicit labels based on IP address or Network
 - > Explicit labels based on CIPSO label in packet
- Packets are routed to hosts and zones by label matching rules
 - > *ip:port-ip:port* becomes *ip:port-ip:port+label*
 - > Generally label equality required between endpoints
 - > Multilevel ports accept labels within range or set
 - > For NFS operations, read-down is supported
 - > NFS server knows about labels and keeps track of them

System management & Device Allocation

- System management
 - > Not terribly interesting: Solaris Management Console just knows about clearances
- Device allocation
 - > Not terribly interesting, either: comes with a GUI, can be configured to only allow device allocation at specific labels.

The (hopefully) more interesting bits

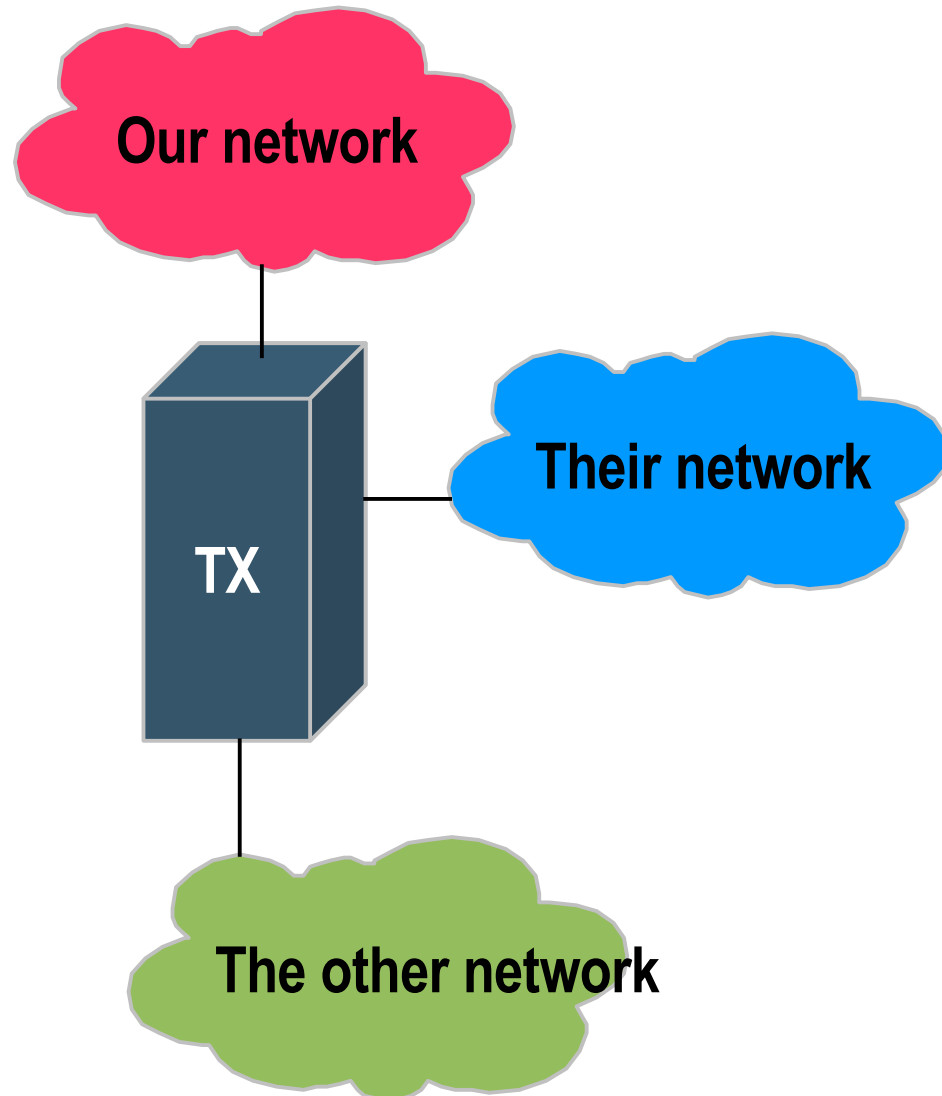
- Use it as a desktop system
 - > with a strict policy for people with such needs
 - > Heavily regulated sectors as well as the usual suspects
 - > with a loose policy for us :)
 - > Labeling to help keep track of what's what
 - > avoiding unintentional disclosure (but giving the choice)
 - > and avoiding unintentional mislabeling
 - > or something in between
 - > plug in your own policy

something in between

- Boundaries are where policy can be adjusted
 - > Relabeling
 - > files
 - /etc/security/tsol/relabel is a shell script...
 - > copy/paste buffers
 - no equivalent (yet)
 - > Multilevel services
 - > Modified services (if they need to do policy enforcement)
 - > Unmodified (if they're there for convenience)

TX: The Glorified KVM Switch

- Users log in on TX desktop
 - > Workstation or Sun Ray
- TX considers the different networks as being disjoint
- Only local applications are vnc, RDP client or similar



Beyond the desktop

- Using TX as a controlled L7 firewall
 - > differently labeled networks can't communicate
 - > zones can't either, except for privileged processes
 - > And then only if labeling and privilege configuration allows
 - > Chain of (privileged) proxies in subsequent zones
 - > Only way to get to other side is via the controlled channel

Cross-domain browsing

- Connecting multiple networks
 - > “Corporate network”
 - > “Partner network”
- Disallow communication between the two
 - > suspenders and a belt: TX + ipfilter
- Chaining proxies

More stuff beyond the desktop

- Automatic file relabeling
 - > Similar idea to chaining proxies, but now policy-enforcing components are chained
 - > Documents forced to take a specified path, e.g. internal > processing > external
 - > Policy checks on the way; chain broken if a check fails

Going forward...

- Labeled IPsec
 - > opensolaris.org/os/project/txipsec/
- Further TX refinements
 - > opensolaris.org/os/community/security/projects/tx/
- Further OpenSolaris refinements
 - > RBAC, Auditing,... at opensolaris.org/os/community/security/

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