

Microkernel Architecture and Security

Advanced Operating Systems | Lea Schmierer

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Microkernel Architecture
3. Security Aspects of Operating Systems
4. Microkernel Architecture and Security
5. Security Focused Operating Systems
6. Some CVEs
7. Summary

Introduction

Topic and Goal

Exploring the Relationship between Microkernel Architecture and Security

Goal:

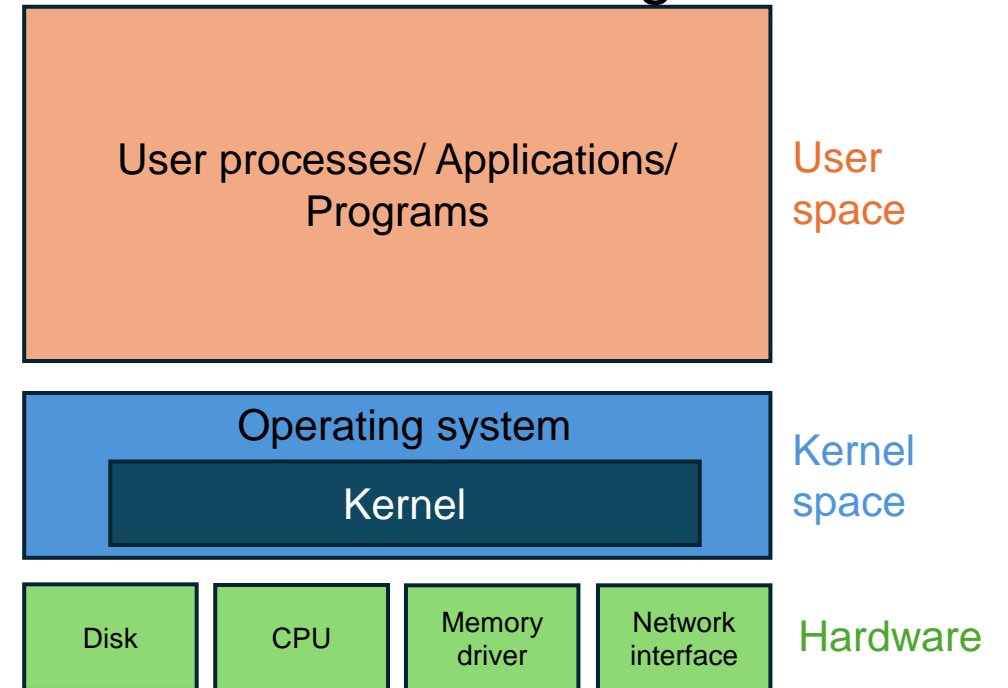
- Overview of fundamental security guarantees
- Discuss additional security considerations

Kernel

- Core component of an OS
- Manages system resources
- Bridges hardware and software interaction

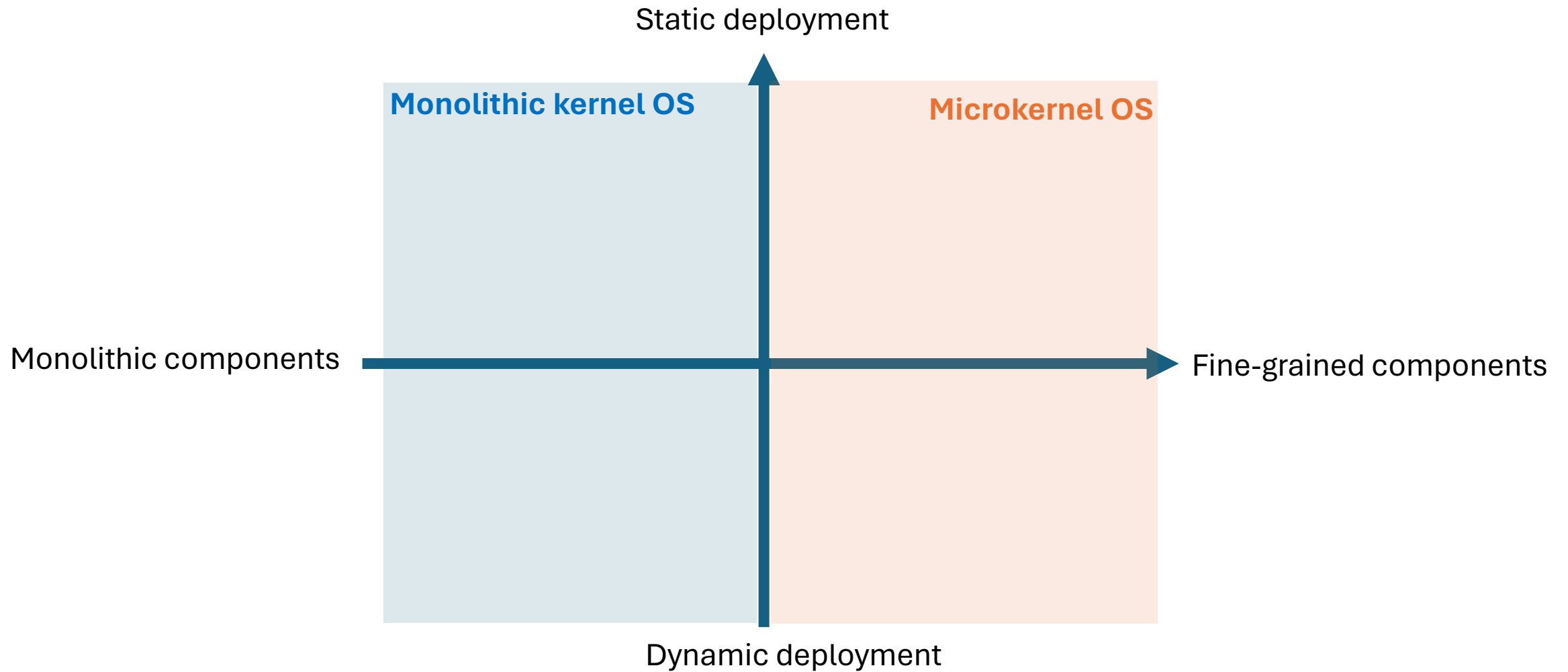
- Kernel design categories:
 - Monolithic kernels
 - Microkernels
 - Hybrid kernels

Monolithic kernel design:



Source: <https://medium.com/>

Kernel



Microkernel Architecture

Basic Principles

Split of mechanism and policy

Kernel contains just the basic and fundamental mechanisms

Component-based

System composed of isolated components

Separation of concerns

Each component focuses on a well-defined functionality

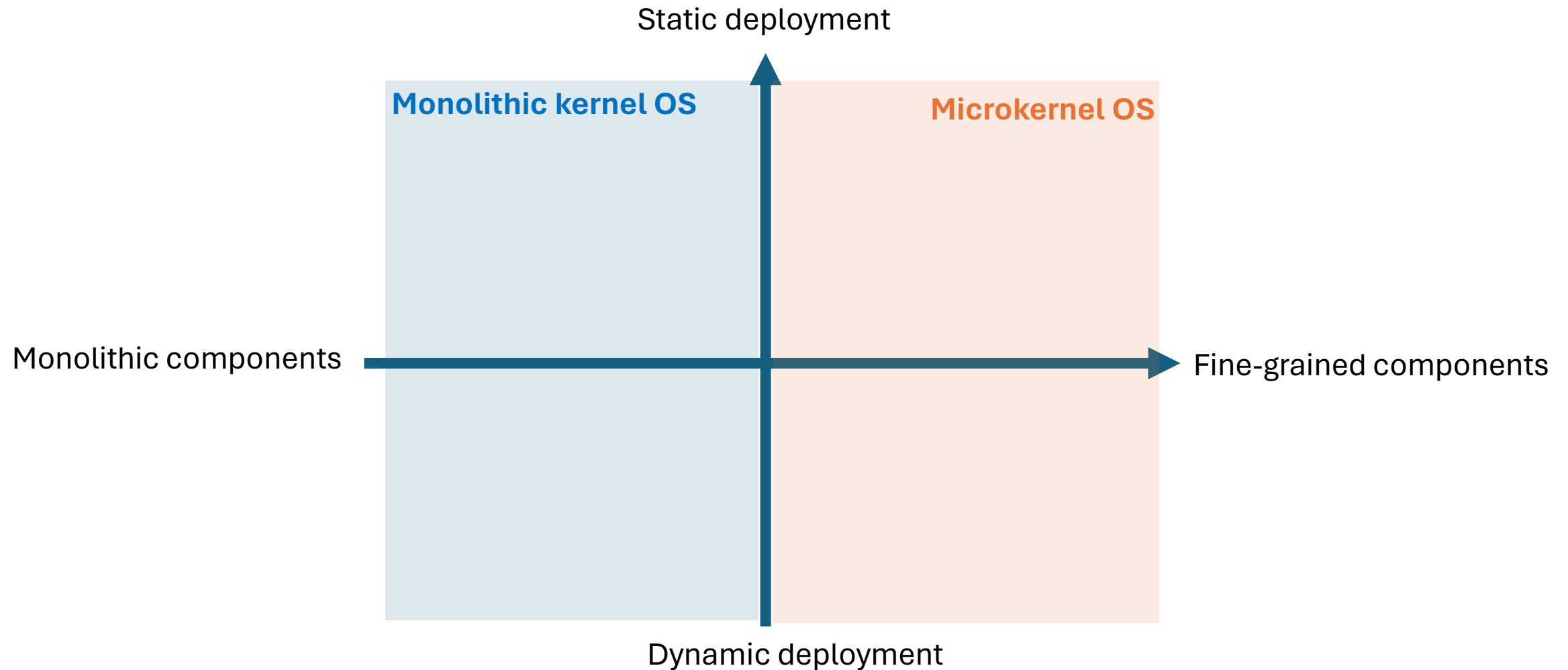
Least privilege

Components have minimal privileges

Modularity

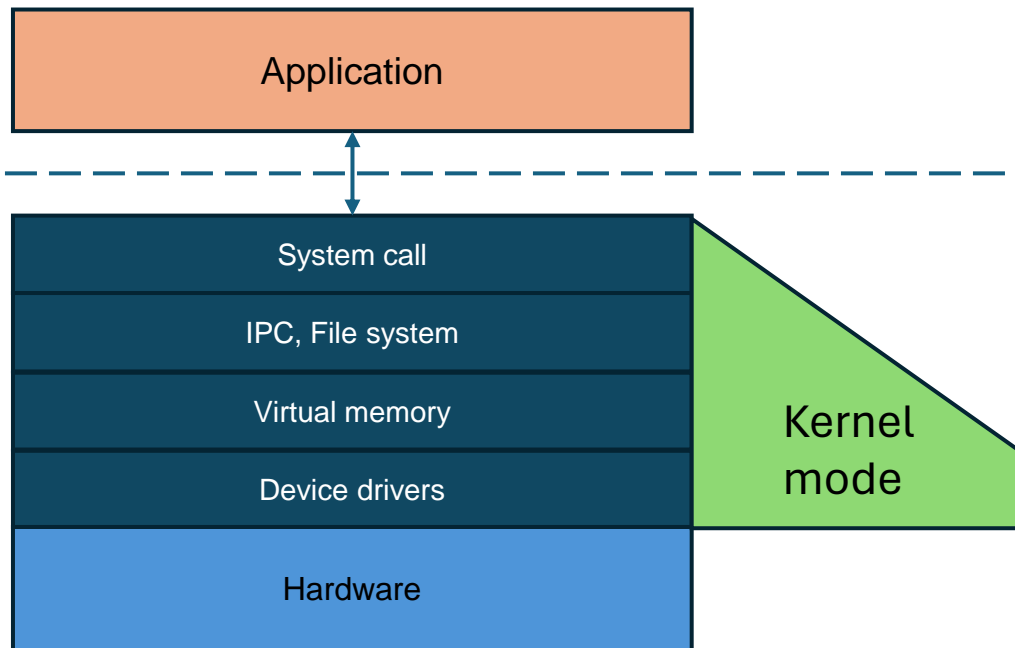
Replacing component implementations

Monolithic Kernel vs. Microkernel

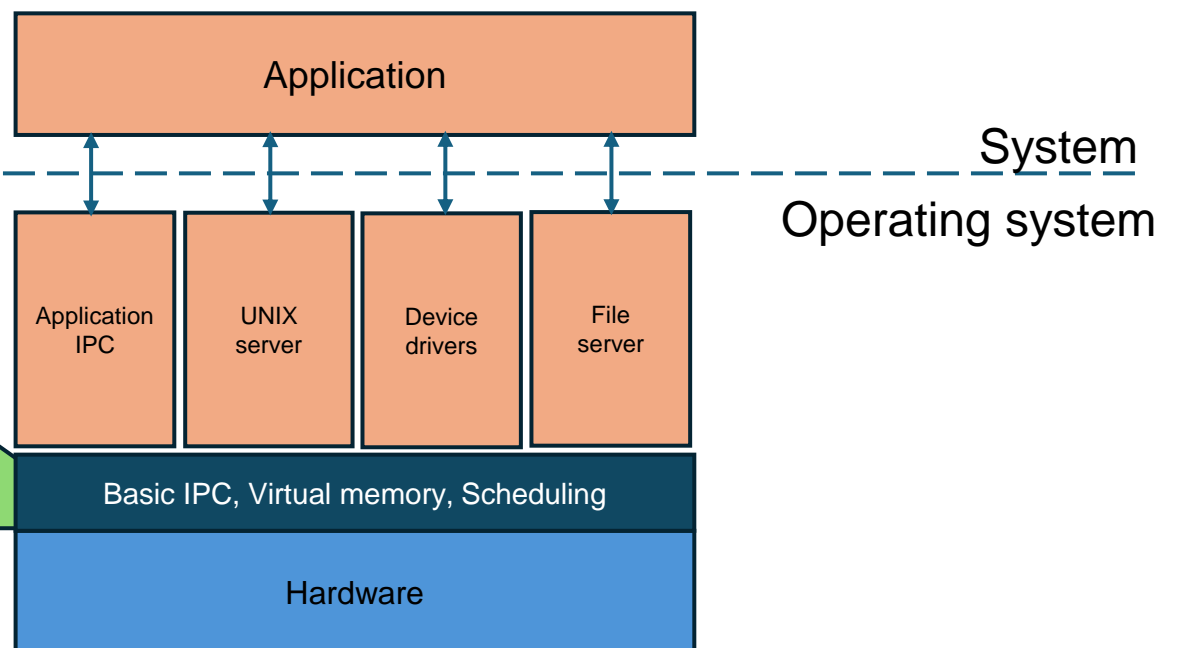


Monolithic Kernel vs. Microkernel

Monolithic kernel



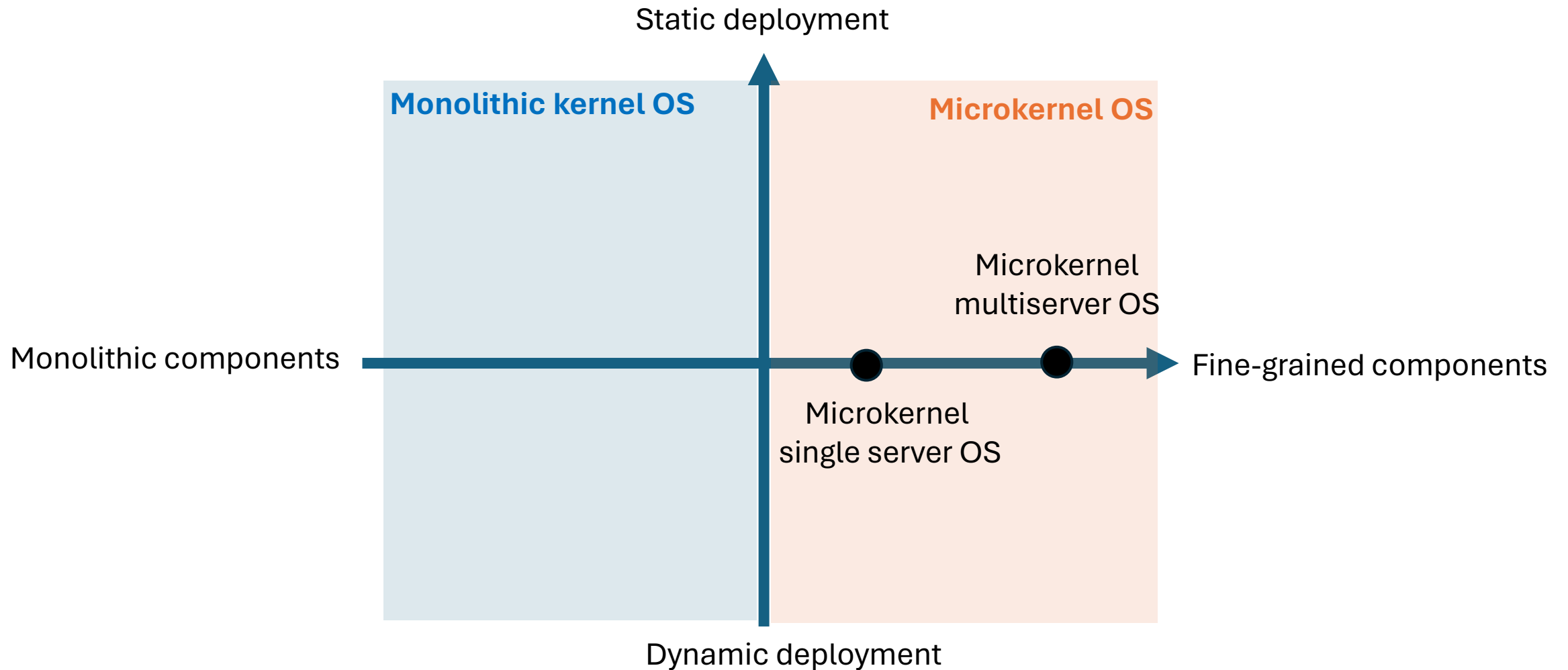
Microkernel



Monolithic Kernel vs. Microkernel

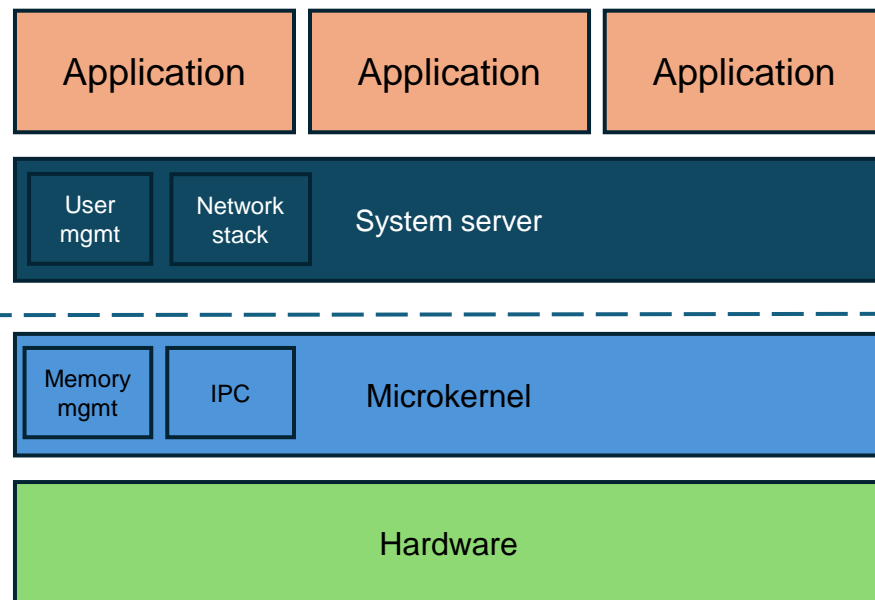
Monolithic kernel	Microkernel
Same address space	Separate address spaces
Configurability via compile-time options and parametrization	Configurability via different use (policy in user space)
Modularity via run-time dynamic linking	Modularity via extension in user space
Tight module coupling	Loose module coupling
OS is easier to implement	OS is more complex to implement
TCB is larger in size	TCB is smaller in size
If one component fails, the entire system crashes	If one component fails, it doesn't affect the working of the microkernel

Microkernel OS Types

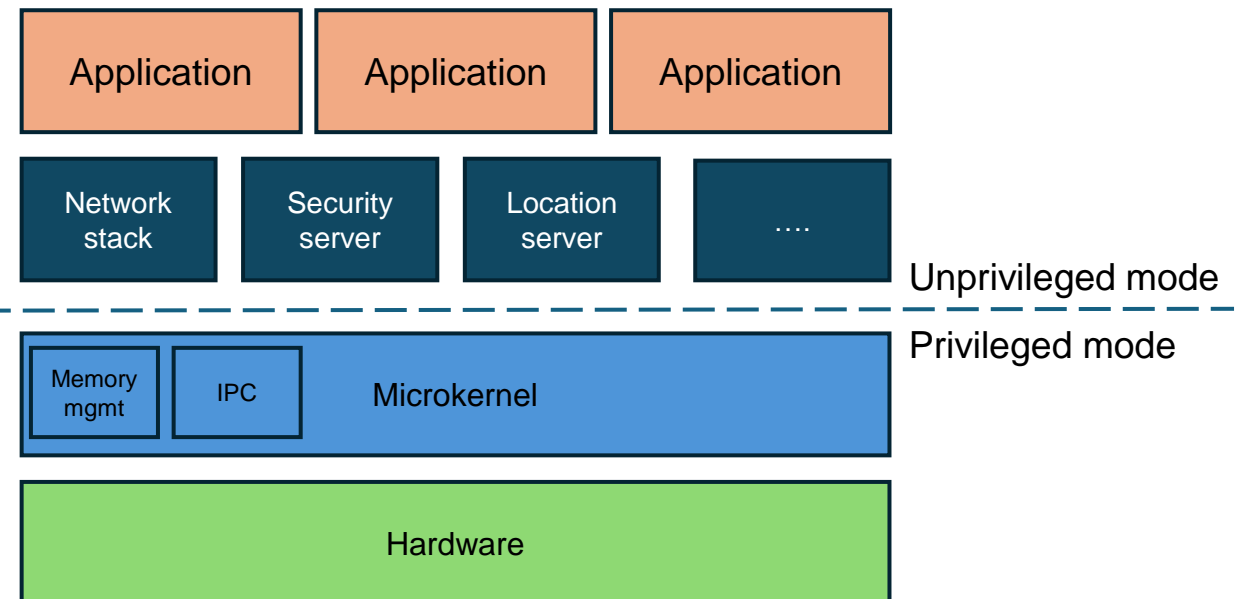


Microkernel OS Types

Single-Server Microkernel OS



Multiserver Microkernel OS



Security Aspects of Operating Systems

OS Security

= Ensuring:
Confidentiality,
Integrity, Availability
(CIA)

= Aims to protect
everything within
the system

= Protects system
resources including
CPU, memory, disk,
programs, and data

Importance

Flaws lead to vulnerabilities in software

Protecting sensitive data, ensuring integrity and user privacy

Essential against cyber threats

Lots of money has been lost

Who are the Attackers?

For example:

- Hackers **driven by the challenge**
- Insiders seeking **revenge** or gain **informal benefits**
- Criminals seeking **financial** gain
- Terrorist groups or nation states trying to **influence national policy**
- Agents seeking information for **economic, political purposes**

What are the Vulnerabilities?

Security vulnerabilities that affect the operating system:

- Automatically running active content
- Open ports
- Incorrect configuration
- Backdoor
- Unencrypted communication
- Limited resources
- Vulnerabilities in software

Security Goals

Authentication

Verifying the identity of users or systems

Authorization

Granting or denying access to resources

Data confidentiality

Ensuring that sensitive information is protected

Integrity

Ensuring the accuracy and reliability

Availability

Ensuring consistently accessibility

How can this be implemented?

How to ensure Operating System Security?



Built-in security



Additional security measures

Built-in Security

Hardware access control:

- Operating system regulates hardware access for processes
- Prevents one process from compromising another's security

Control of operating system services:

- Monitoring and control of services
- For example: file systems, memory management, and interprocess communication
- Control over system calls:
 - Processes access system services through system calls
 - OS monitors system calls, determining process authorization

Additional Security Measures

Further security improvement by:

- Configuring security settings
- Regular updates and patches
- Installing security software
- Security auditing and monitoring
- Supply chain management
- User training and awareness

Microkernel Architecture and Security

Motivation

“Operating-system structure has a strong effect on security. 96% of critical Linux exploits would not reach critical severity in a microkernel-based system, 57% would be reduced to low severity.”

“From the security point of view, the monolithic OS design is flawed.”

Security Aspects

Only necessary permissions

Secure inter-process communication

Minimizes attack surface

Reduce impact of security vulnerabilities

Additional Security Measures

Only necessary permissions

Secure inter-process communication

Minimizes attack surface

Reduce impact of security vulnerabilities

Secure implementation

Secure service design

Security monitoring

seL4 Microkernel

Secure embedded L4:

- Provides security guarantees at OS and application levels
- Only the kernel operates in privileged mode
- Focus on formal verification

Basis:

- For various OS and runtime environments
- For example: Genode OS Framework



Source: <http://www.microkernel.info/>

Genode

- Tool kit for building operating systems
- Open-ended framework
- Microkernel architecture

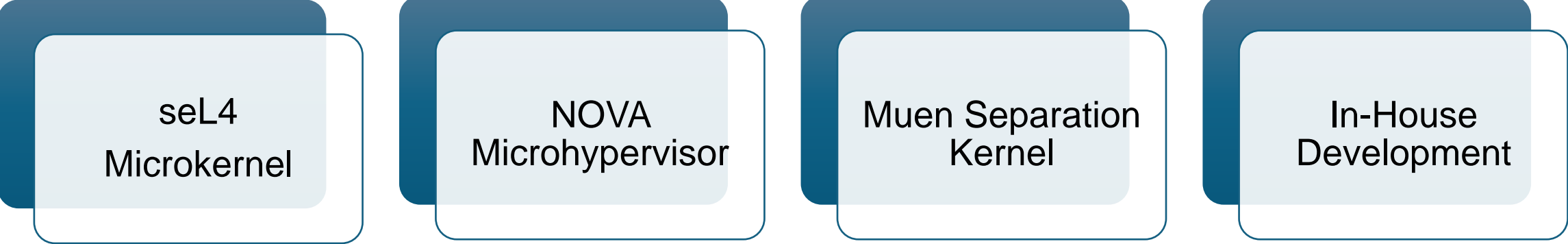
Integration of seL4 in Genode:

- Genode provides a platform on which various microkernels can be run
 - Including seL4
- Using the security features and formal verification of seL4
- Retaining flexibility and modularity of Genode framework

Genode

Genode can be operated on various **microkernels**

For example:



seL4
Microkernel

NOVA
Microhypervisor

Muen Separation
Kernel

In-House
Development

More Operating Systems



Escape



Fuchsia



L4Re



MINIX 3



M³



Helen OS

Dresden, January 16, 2024

“The operating system **L4Re** Secure Separation Kernel has been approved by the German Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) for the processing of classified information up to classification level German **GEHEIM**”



Source: <https://www.kernkonzept.com>

Security Focused Operating Systems

Secure OS's

Two types of secure OS's:

- **Security-focused OS**
 - Implements measures like sandboxing, compartmentalization, and cryptographic isolation
 - Examples: Qubes OS
- **Security-evaluated OS**
 - Certified by security-auditing organizations
 - Examples: SUSE Linux, Windows 10 Enterprise

Qubes OS

- Free and open-source operating system
- Based on Xen Hypervisor
- Uses virtual machines to run applications in separate environments
- Rely on the isolation for protection
- Designed with a **focus on security**:
 - Implements secure components called qubes
 - Efficient isolation of tasks and applications
 - Minimizing the impact of vulnerabilities

Qubes OS and Microkernel

- Qubes OS is not microkernel-based
- BUT...

QubesOS/qubes-issues

#3894 **Use verified L4 kernel instead of Xen**

 24 comments



GWeck opened on May 12, 2018



Source: <https://github.com>



Some CVEs

CVE-2015-4001

Problem:

- Security vulnerability in the OZWPAN driver
- Error: Integer signedness error → negative result from subtraction
- Threatened the security of Linux systems:
 - Denial of service
 - Execution of arbitrary code with kernel privileges

Mitigation by microkernel:

- Driver runs as a server at user level in a separate address space
- Isolation from the kernel prevents direct access to its memory

CVE-2014-9803

Problem:

- Security vulnerability on certain Nexus devices
- Error: Incorrect handling of execute-only pages
- Threatened the security of Linux systems:
 - Allowing an application to gain kernel privileges

Mitigation by microkernel + formal verification:

- This operation must occur in kernel mode → possible in microkernel
- Formal verification ensures the correctness of the microkernel's implementation → not possible in formally verified microkernel

CVE-2015-8961

Problem:

- Security vulnerability in the `ext4_journal_stop` function
- Error: Unauthorized access to a specific error field
- Threatened the security of Linux systems:
 - Full file system disclosure or a kernel crash
 - Posing significant risks to system integrity and data security

Partial mitigation by microkernel architecture:

- File system is implemented as a user-level server
 - No kernel crash, as the file system operates independently
 - Still allow to gain access to files, compromising data confidentiality

Summary

Summary



OS security crucial for OS and its applications



Microkernel architecture can boost security



Security-focused OS's demonstrate robust security through microkernel



Microkernel are not the key for general security

Sources

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