



Works as intended?
GPN17 25.-28.05.2017

**Towards a more secure operating
system without sacrificing
usability**

The GNOME challenge



Philosophy behind GNOME




Usability...



... end user experience



Accessible & usable by everyone

 l10n

 i18n

 Accessibility

 Usability



Freedom





“Filtering out extraneous
information is one of the basic
functions of consciousness”
— Barry Schwarz

**IF YOU FORCE THE USER TO BE A
PART OF A SECURITY SYSTEM**



YOU'RE GONNA HAVE A BAD TIME

Prompts are
dubious

Security prompts are
wrong

Interrupting the user
to make a permanent
security decision is

EVIL

Untrusted connection



This connection is untrusted. Would you like to continue anyway?

The identity provided by the chat server cannot be verified.

The certificate is self-signed.

► Certificate Details

☐ Remember this choice for future connections

Cancel

Continue

The software is not signed by a trusted provider.



The software is not signed by a trusted provider.
Do not update this package unless you are sure it is safe to do so.

Malicious software can damage your computer or cause other harm.
Are you **sure** you want to update this package?

Close

Force install



Abrt found a new update which fix your problem. Please run before submitting bug: `pkcon update --repo-enable=fedora --repo-repo=updates-testing tracker-0.14.1-1.fc17`. Do you want to continue with reporting bug?

No

Yes

Ellisons Law:

For every keystroke or click required to use a security feature the userbase declines by half.



610C	B252	37B3
70E9	EB21	08E8
9CEE	1B6B	059B
	598E	

NOT SURE IF



B IS 8

File Edit View Search Tools Documents



*caffrc x

```
# .caffrc -- vim:ft=perl:
# This file is in perl(1) format - see caff(1) for details.

$CONFIG{'owner'} = 'Username';
#$CONFIG{'email'} = '[user]@[domain]';
#$CONFIG{'reply-to'} = 'foo@bla.org';

# You can get your long keyid from
#   gpg --with-colons --list-key <yourkeyid|name|emailaddress..>
#
# If you have a v4 key, it will simply be the last 16 digits of
# your fingerprint.
#
# Example:
#   $CONFIG{'keyid'} = [ qw{FEDCBA9876543210} ];
# or, if you have more than one key:
#   $CONFIG{'keyid'} = [ qw{0123456789ABCDEF 89ABCDEF76543210} ];
#$CONFIG{'keyid'} = [ qw{0123456789abcdef 89abcdef76543210} ];

# Select this/these keys to sign with
#$CONFIG{'local-user'} = [ qw{0123456789abcdef 89abcdef76543210} ];

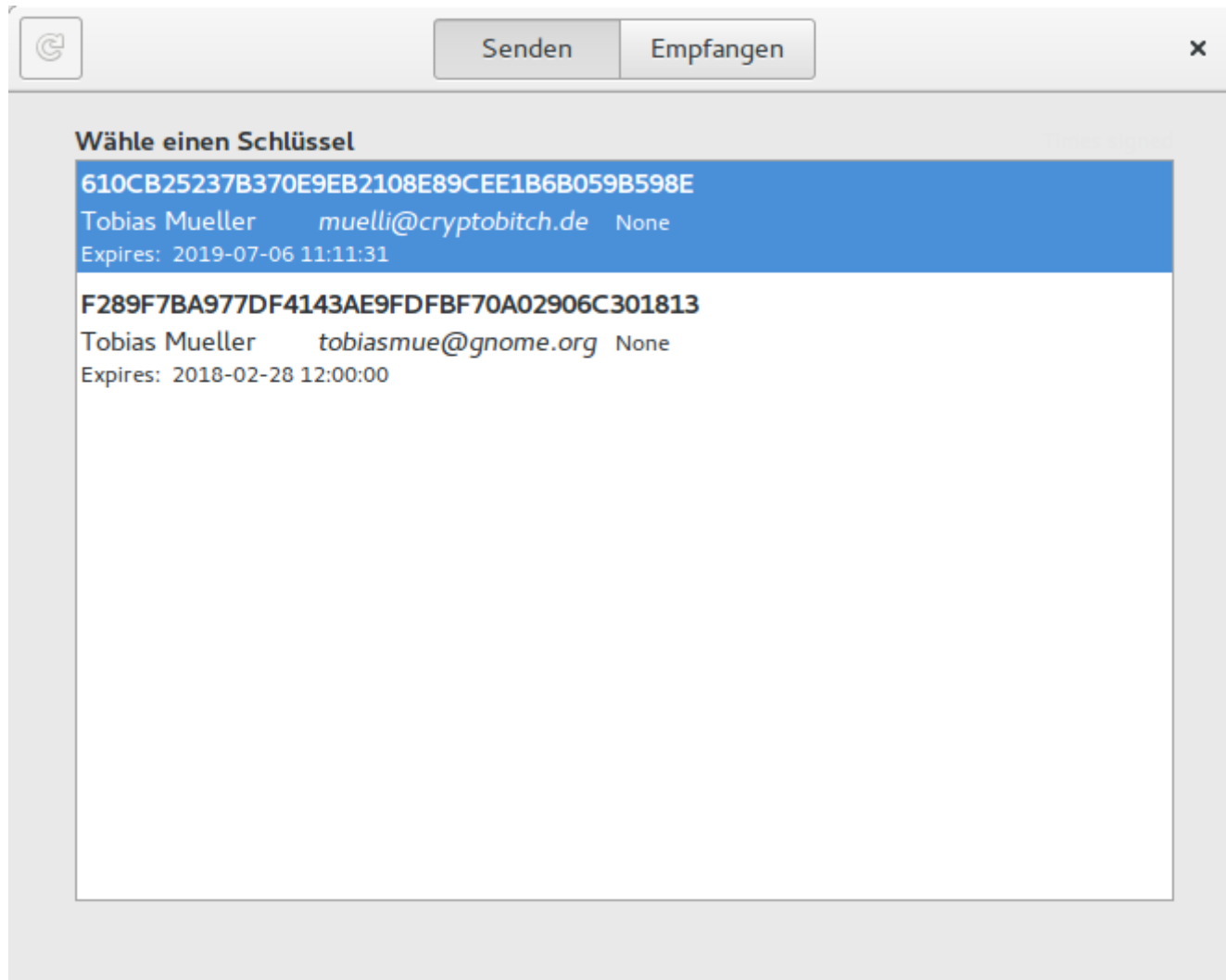
# Additionally encrypt messages for these keyids
```

**LET'S MAKE THEM USE
BASE16, OCAML, AND PERL**

FOR THEIR CRYPTO

**I DON'T ALWAYS
TARGET USERS**







Senden

Empfangen



Um den Key signiert zu bekommen, muss eine andere Person den Sicherheitscode oder den Barcode scannen

Key Details

Fingerprint F289 F7BA 977D F414 3AE9 FDFB F70A 0290 6C30 1813

UIDs Tobias Mueller <tobiasmue@gnome.org>

Sicherheitscode

F289 F7BA 977D F414 3AE9
FDFB F70A 0290 6C30 1813

QR Code




SendReceive



To sign someone's key, scan their QR or enter security code

Camera

Integrated Web Cam




Security Code


SendReceive

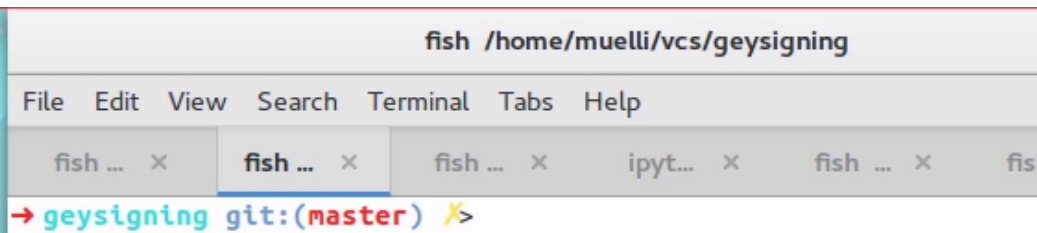
To sign the key, confirm that you want to sign the following key.
This will generate an email that must be sent in order to complete the signing process.

Key
A0FF 4590 BB61 22ED EF6E 3C54 2D72 7CC7 6869 7734

UIDs
Alfa Test <alfa@example.net>
Alpha Test <alpha@example.net>
Alice <unknown>



Confirm



Containerise all the Apps!



Challenges for containerised Apps

- 🐾 Access to X, DRI
- 🐾 DBus, other Apps
- 🐾 File-IO
- 🐾 Sound, Video, Printing, ...
- 🐾 Grant access temporarily rather than wholesale



Flatpak

A new way of distributing applications in GNU/Linux

- 🐾 Cross-distribution deployment
- 🐾 runtimes and applications (OSTree)
- 🐾 Sandboxing (bubblewrap)
- 🐾 Invisible to the user
- 🐾 Directly connect users and app developers



Bubblewrap

Namespaces, cgroups, seccomp

- ☞ Sandbox apps in chroot-like environments as an unprivileged user
- ☞ Implements a subset of the Kernel's user namespaces feature to isolate processes
- ☞ Allows passing a list of seccomp filters to limit syscalls



The Sandbox – classic security

- ☞ Limited access to the host system by default:
- ☞ No access to processes outside the sandbox (namespaces)
- ☞ No access to the network, session bus and devices
- ☞ Controlled execution of certain syscalls (seccomp filters)
- ☞ Read-only access to the runtime and app (bind mounts)
- ☞ read-write access to `$HOME/.var/app/$APPID`
- ☞ Controlled access to resources (cgroups)
- ☞ No access to host services (e.g. X/Wayland, system bus...)

very limiting by default, but there are ways of dealing with that to run real-world applications...



Punching holes

- 🐾 Grant access to UNIX domain sockets: X.org, Wayland, PulseAudio, System and Session D-Bus...
- 🐾 Grant access to specific devices: dri, kvm
- 🐾 Grant access to see, use and/or own specific D-Bus names
- 🐾 Share specific subsystems with the host (network, IPC)
- 🐾 Fine-grained permissions for filesystem access
- 🐾 Define extensions for runtimes or applications (e.g. l10n)

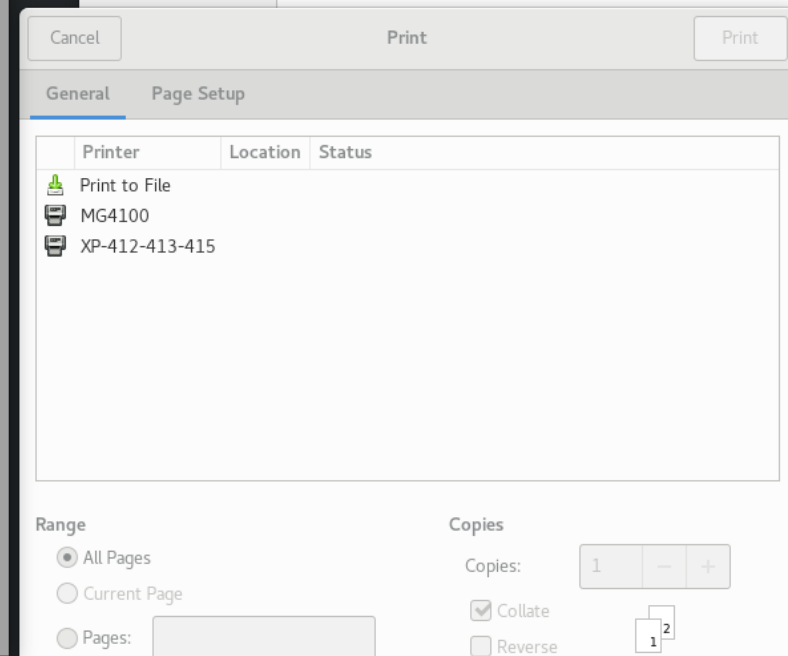
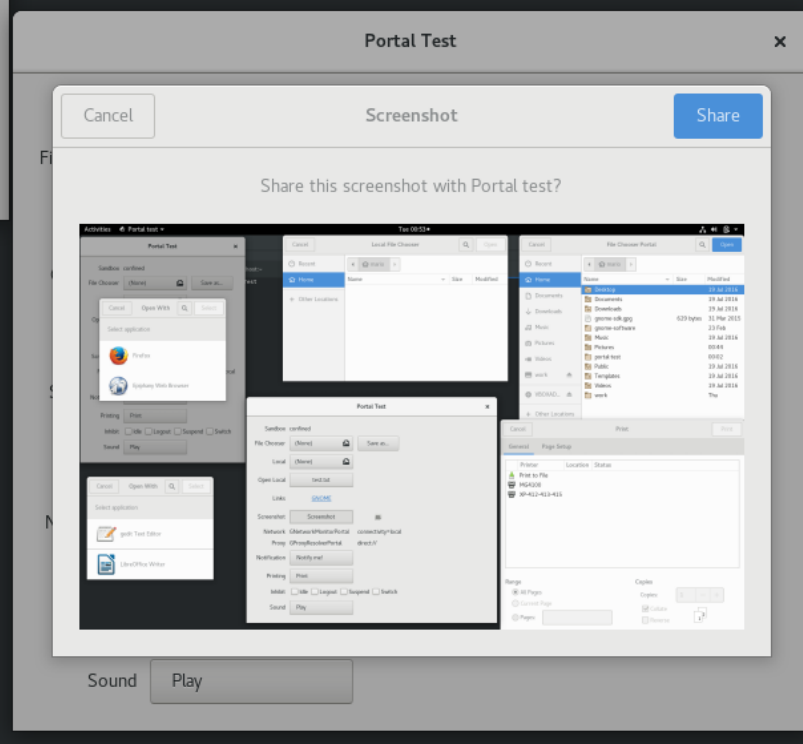
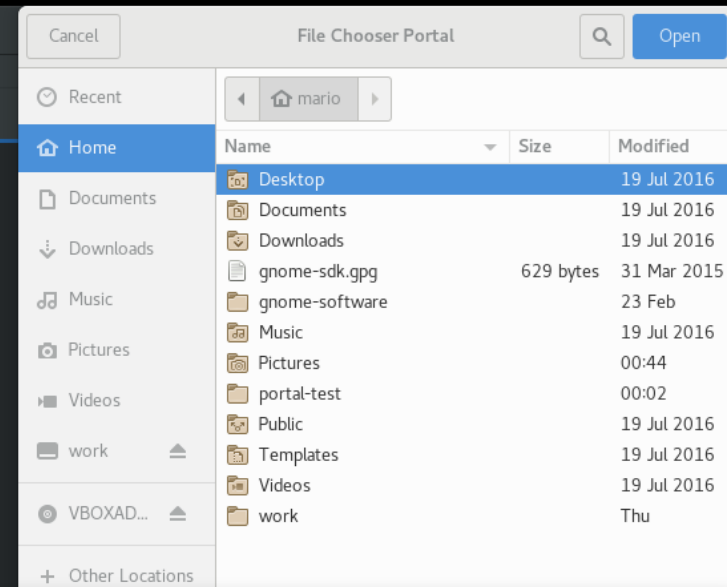
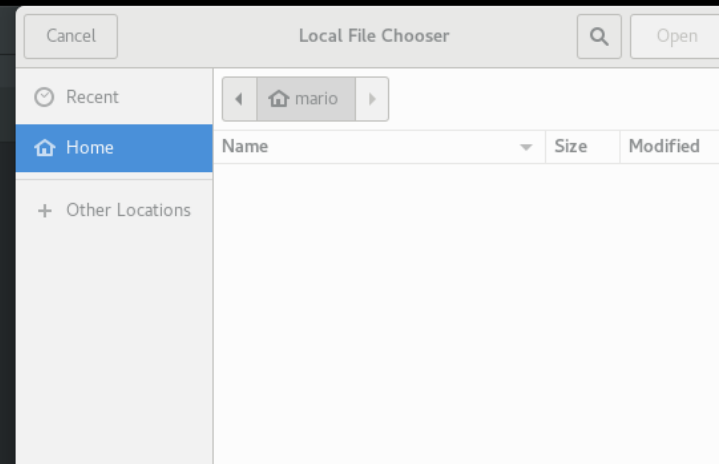
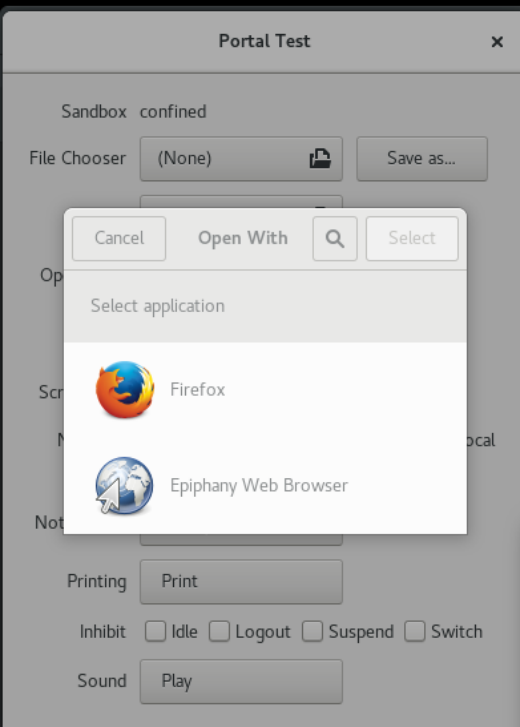


Escaping the Sandbox through Portals

- modern security through interactivity

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USB Security



**When do you use USB?
And when not?
And who else uses your USB
when you're not aware..?**





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[CVE - CVE-2016-0133](#)

The **USB** Mass Storage Class driver in Microsoft Windows Vista SP2, Windows Server 2008 SP2 and R2 SP1, Windows 7 SP1, Windows 8.1, Windows Server ...

<https://www.cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2016-0133>

[CVE - CVE-2013-3200](#)

The **USB** drivers in the kernel-mode drivers in Microsoft Windows XP SP2 and SP3, Windows Server 2003 SP2, Windows Vista SP2, Windows Server 2008 SP2 ...

www.cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=cve-2013-3200

[CVE - CVE-2010-1083](#)

The processcompl_compat function in drivers/**usb**/core/devio.c in Linux kernel 2.6.x through 2.6.32, and possibly other

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ITEMS OF INTEREST

[Terminology](#)[Common Vulnerability
Scoring System
\(CVSS\)](#)[Common Vulnerability
Reporting Framework
\(CVRP\)](#)[National Vulnerability
Database \(NVD\)](#)



This thumbdrive hacks computers. "BadUS...
http://arstechnica.com/security/2014/07/this-thumbdrive...



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FORUMS

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JOB

Ars Technica has arrived in Europe. [Check it out](#)

RISK ASSESSMENT / SECURITY & HACKTIVISM

This thumbdrive hacks computers. "BadUSB" exploit makes devices turn "evil"

Researchers devise stealthy attack that reprograms USB device firmware.

Loading "arstechnica.com"...

george@whatever: ~

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```
>>sudo python usb_inhibit.py
```

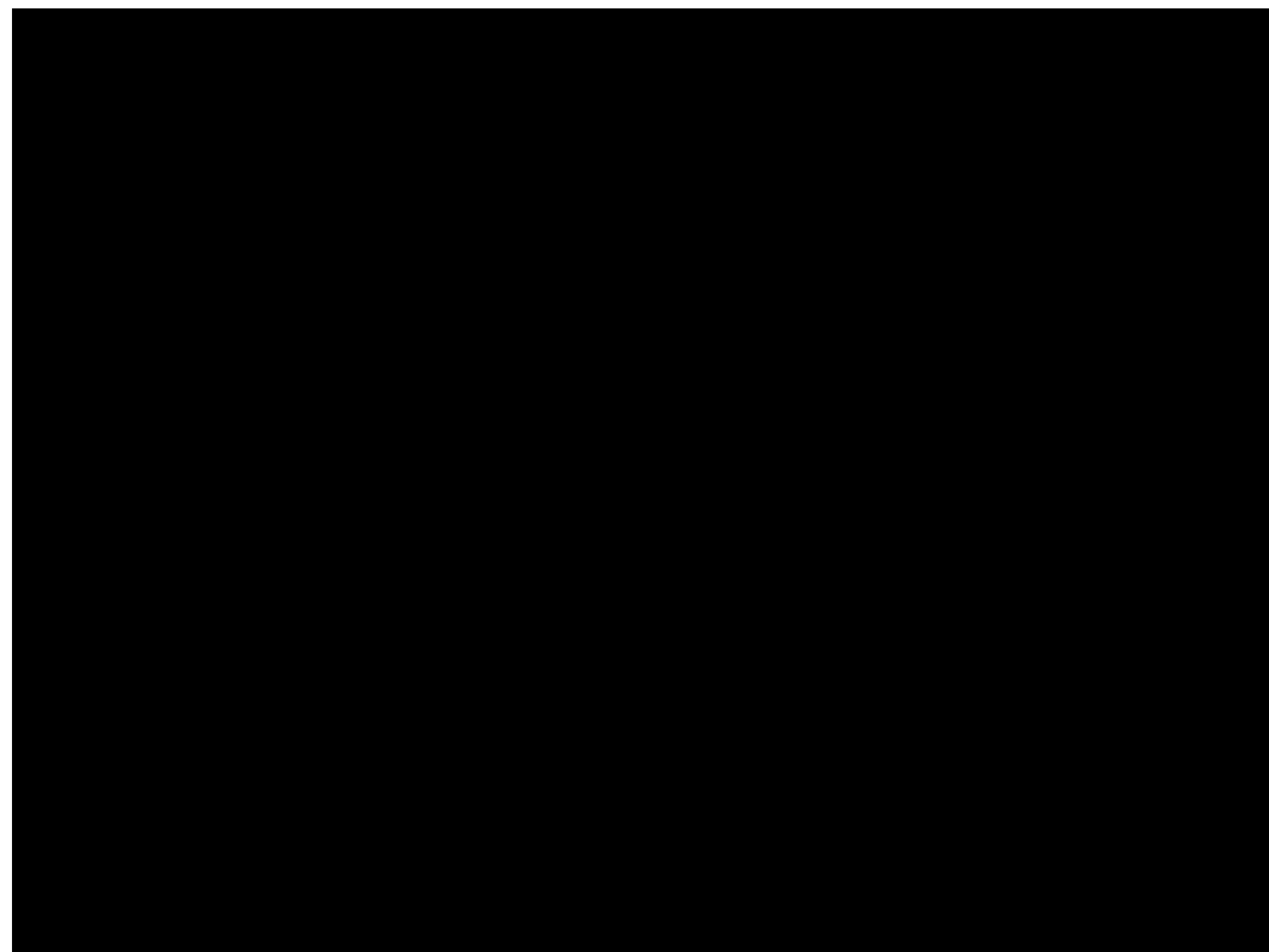
george@whatever: ~



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```
>>sudo python usb_inhibit.py -- allow 0x
```

4





GNOME™