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# Hardening Check\_MK using SELinux

Ralf Spenneberg

03. Mai 2018

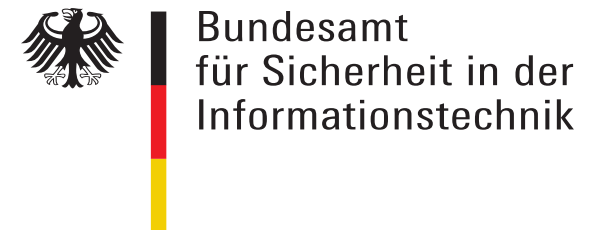
Check\_MK Conference #4

Contact:  
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# Ralf Spenneberg

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- OpenSource Training
- OpenSource Security
  - Seit 2013 Partner der Mathias Kettner GmbH



# Security Research

heise online > News > 2015 > KW 53 > 32C3: Verschlüsselung gängiger RFID-Schließkarten

## 32C3: Verschlüsselung gängiger RFID-Schließkarten

heise online 29.12.2015 11:31 Uhr – Stefan Krempel



(Bild: Winkhaus)

**RFID-Transponderkarten, die für die elektronische Zutrittskontrolle eingesetzt werden, sind sich Sicherheitsexperten zufolge oft "trivial einfach" klonen.**

Schlechte Nachrichten für alle, die ihren klassischen Haus- oder Chipkarte ersetzen wollen oder dies bereits getan haben: Die zu für einschlägige elektronische Schließsysteme könnten teils "trivial" kloniert werden. Dies erklärte Ralf Spennberg, Chef der Firma [OpenSource Trai](#) am [Chaos Communication Congress](#) in Hamburg.



## SCHWACHSTELLE BEI EM4450 TRANSPONDERN

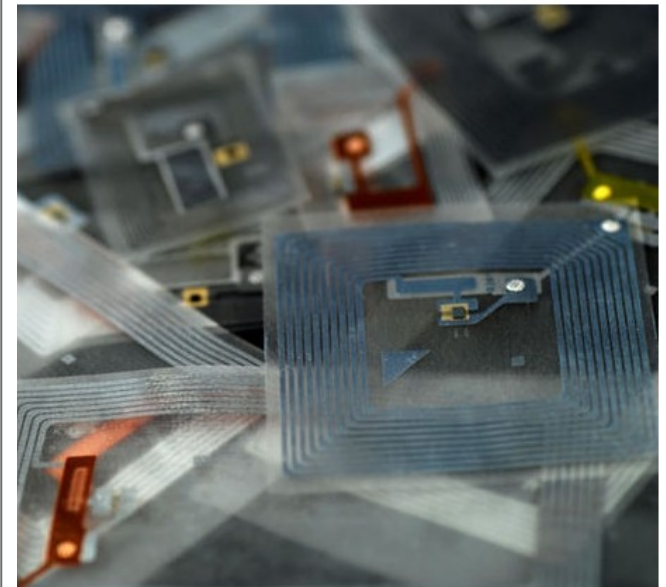
Die Transpondertechnologie MIFARE® DESFire® ist DIE Leittechnologie von Uhlmann & Zacher ...

Verbreitung ist gegeben.

## Schlüssel kann simpel kopiert werden

30/12/15 om 14:37 - Bijgewerkt om 14:37  
Bron: Datanews

om sleutels inwisselen voor een draadloze oplossing moeten er op D-sleutel bedriegelijk makkelijk gekopieerd kan worden. Die en op het Chaos Computer Congress in Hamburg.



De sleutel voor een chipkaart lijkt makkelijk, maar het kan gevaarlijk zijn", van het bedrijf OpenSource Security. Hij doelt op het feit dat de chip gekloond kan worden, zodat de ooit veilige sleutel nu in handen van derden kan vallen.

opensource security

# Security Research



KERNEL-TREIBER

## Fuzzing deckt USB-Sicherheitslücken auf

Black Hat Europe 2014

Sicherheitslücken in USB-Treibern können eine einfache Möglichkeit darstellen, um Systeme zu übernehmen. Mittels Fuzzing-Technologien fanden zwei Sicherheitsforscher zahlreiche potenzielle Lücken in Linux-Treibern.

USB-Geräte als mögliche Einfallstore für Angriffe sind eigentlich keine Neuheit. Die beiden Sicherheitsforscher Sergej Schumilo und Ralf Spenneberg wiesen in ihrem [Vortrag auf der Black Hat Europe](#) darauf hin, dass bereits [2005 in einem Vortrag](#), ebenfalls auf einer Black Hat-Konferenz, vor entsprechenden Lücken gewarnt worden war. Trotzdem ist das Problem offenbar gravierend: Mit Hilfe von Fuzzing-Technologien fanden Schumilo und Spenneberg zahlreiche Bugs in Linux-Kernel-Treibern für USB-Geräte.

**Zufälligen Eingabedaten**



# Security Research

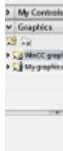
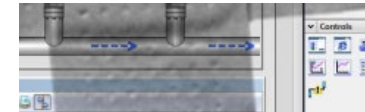


## Researchers Create Self-Propagating Worm That Targets SCADA Equipment

Malware is slowly making its way into the ICS/SCADA field

May 9, 2016 15:44 GMT · By

SC Magazine > News > Researchers discover ICS attack method that spreads through networks



:45 pm

DATA CENTRE SOFTWARE NETWORK

### Security

## Daisy-chained rehell for power plant

World's first PLC worm

5 May 2016 at 14:05, Darren Pauli

**BlackHat Asia** A world-first proof-of-critical infrastructure, including power and stop.

It is a stand-alone attack but *The Register* can be produced by combining two in

The programmable logic controller (PLC) brain child of German hackers Ralf Spenneberg and Maik Brüggeman, and Hendrik Schwartke at OpenSource Security, a German security consulting firm, relies on a programmable logic controller (PLC) worm that the researchers said does not rely on infected devices such as a laptop or desktop to spread the worm. The research team presented their discovery at BlackHat Asia.

All other PLC malware such as Stuxnet relied on having an infected controllers, meaning an infection could be stopped from proliferating by removing those machines.

Spenneberg and Brüggeman claim the attack spreads like cancer between default Siemens S7 1200 PLCs, and could be reworked to target other systems.

German researchers of-concept worm that targets ICS/SCADA equipment

Their research builds on last year's Black Hat USA PLCs.

The OSS team led by Ralf Spenneberg, Maik Brüggeman, and Hendrik Schwartke at OpenSource Security, a German security consulting firm, relies on a programmable logic controller (PLC) worm that the researchers said does not rely on infected devices such as a laptop or desktop to spread the worm. The research team presented their discovery at BlackHat Asia.

**PLC-Blaster PoC worm**

In their proof-of-concept report 102, shared by Siemens, the researchers said the worm, called PLC-Blaster, uses the Industrial Control Protocol (ICCP), to find and infect other PLCs.



Jeremy Seth Davis, Senior Reporter

May 06, 2016

## Researchers discover ICS attack method that spreads through networks

Share this content:



A team of researchers published a report detailing their discovery of a new method of launching attacks that would threaten global critical infrastructure and utility providers through a worm that could spread directly through utility networks.

The attack, discovered by Ralf Spenneberg, Maik Brüggeman, and Hendrik Schwartke at OpenSource Security, a German security consulting firm, relies on a programmable logic controller (PLC) worm that the researchers said does not rely on infected devices such as a laptop or desktop to spread the worm. The research team presented their discovery at BlackHat Asia.

The team, which includes a German support and consulting group, dug up the worm and responsibly coordinated disclosure with Siemens.



Iranian hackers targeting critical infrastructure

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# Retrospective

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- Default Password removed
- Livestatus now restricted by Xinetd
- Best Practice Checks included



# Mandatory Access Control

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- On DAC users may assign any privileges to a file
- MAC systems prohibit users assigning to broad privileges
- On UNIX MAC may even confine the root user

# Linux MAC

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- SELinux
- AppArmor
- SMACK
- Grsecurity
- ...

# SELinux History

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- Initiated by the NSA in the 1990s
- First released 2000 as GPL code
- Included first in Fedora Core 2
- Today available in
  - Fedora
  - RHEL/CentOS/OL
  - Debian (not default)

# SELinux

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- Default Deny
- Everything is about Labels
  - Processes
  - Files
  - Any Resource
- Rules allow processes to access resources based on labels



# Simple Example

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- Process Apache
  - system\_u:system\_r:httpd\_t:s0
- Webpage /var/www/html/index.html
  - unconfined\_u:object\_r:httpd\_sys\_content\_t:s0
- Rule
  - **allow** httpd\_t httpd\_sys\_content\_t:file { getattr ioctl lock map open read };

# Where do the Labels come from?

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- Everything is stored in the policy
- Files are labeled on the filesystem
  - xattr
  - setcon/restorecon
- Processes may change their label during creation

# SELinux and Check\_MK

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- Check\_MK Monitoring Host
  - Running Check\_MK Raw/Enterprise Edition
- Check\_MK Monitored Host
  - Running Check\_MK Agent
    - Xinetd
    - SSH

# Check\_MK Monitored Host: Agent

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- Default invocation: xinetd
  - Type: inetd\_child\_t
  - Extensive access required
  - This access is granted other xinetd services as well
- Via ssh as root
  - Running unconfined
  - No restrictions



# Agent SELinux Policy Module

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```
policy_module(check_mk_agent, 1.1.0)
```

```
#####
```

```
#
```

```
# Declarations
```

```
#
```

```
type check_mk_agent_t;
```

```
type check_mk_agent_exec_t;
```

```
unconfined_run_to(check_mk_agent_t, check_mk_agent_exec_t)
```

```
inetd_tcp_service_domain(check_mk_agent_t, check_mk_agent_exec_t)
```

```
unconfined_domain(check_mk_agent_t)
```

```
type check_mk_agent_var_lib_t;
```

```
files_type(check_mk_agent_var_lib_t)
```

```
files_var_lib_filetrans(check_mk_agent_t, check_mk_agent_var_lib_t, { dir file lnk_file })
```

# Caveats

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- Who uses all plugins?
- Who uses all local scripts?
- Who may know what people come up with?

# Check\_MK Monitoring Server

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- All services running as `unconfined_service_t`
- Even apache
- Only required changes:
  - `bin/omd` must be `initrc_exec_t`
  - `http_can_network_connect` → `true`

# Check\_MK Monitoring Server

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- Policy Module (2015)
  - `~/share/doc/check_mk/treasures/selinux/`
- Assigning appropriate types to OMD files
- Confining Apache



# Treasures SELinux Policy Module

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- Written for RHEL 6 (needs tweaks for RHEL 7)
  - `complex_port_t` → `complex_main_port_t`
- Only works for the first site (port 5000)
- No domains for
  - Check\_MK Microcore
  - Liveproxyd
  - ...

# Optimal: SELinux Policy Module

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- Separate Domains:
  - cmc
  - liveproxyd
  - icmpsender
  - icmpreceiver
  - mkeventd
  - rrdcached

# Community Effort

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- Check\_MK may do so many things
- Everything needs to be allowed
- Not all can be tested by myself

<https://code.opensource-security.de/os-s/checkmk-selinux>

# Discussion

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# Bücher

