

# Security Certification of Linux!



IBM Linux Technology Center Poughkeepsie, NY

# Agenda

- Common Criteria
- Project Objectives
- Challenges
- Approach
- Creating the Roadmap
- Scope of Linux Certification
- What we had, what was missing
- Lessons Learned
- Community Value
- Beyond EAL2+
- IBM's Commitment to Certification

# Common Criteria?

#### What is it?

*The Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation* (CC) is an international specification used to evaluate IT security. World Wide Government and Financial agencies are most likely to employ this and some require it for procurements.

#### What's involved?

Function – security capabilities Assurance – confidence in capabilities 3<sup>rd</sup> Party evaluation

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# Project Objectives

- Prove Linux CAN be certified
- Allay concerns that Linux isn't ready for Enterprise computing
- Satisfy Federal Gov't mandates
- Contribute back to community

#### Do it ASAP!

# Challenges

Evaluation criteria rooted in closed source model

Development process unlike proprietary products Lack of *typical* internal product documentation

Ownership of Linux

"Show me the money!"

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# Approach

#### Cooperative Effort

- IBM not a Linux distributor

#### Schedule Acceleration

- Leverage AIX certification experience
- Pooling Resources
  - Augment distributor team with IBM development and test
  - Financial sponsorship
- Engaging motivated evaluation laboratory
  - Lead open source operating system certification!

#### "Don't bite off more than you can chew!"

- Uncharted territory calls for step-wise plan
- Build upon experience







the information security provider

Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik

# Creating the Roadmap

#### Where's the Competition?

CAPP/EAL4 is most prevelant for general purpose operating systems: AIX, Solaris, HP-UX, Windows 2000

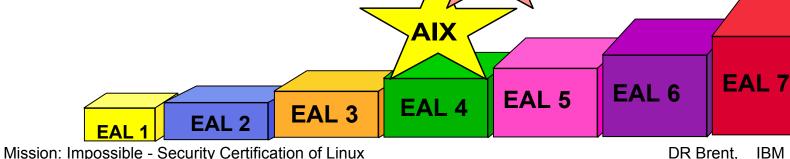
#### How does Linux compare?

#### Functional Criteria – close

- Authentication via PAM
- Authorization via ACLs
- Auditing won't satisfy CAPP
  Solaris
- Object Reuse OK

#### Assurance Criteria – much to do

- Formal product and internal process documentation
- Depth of testing
- Life Cycle Support requirements

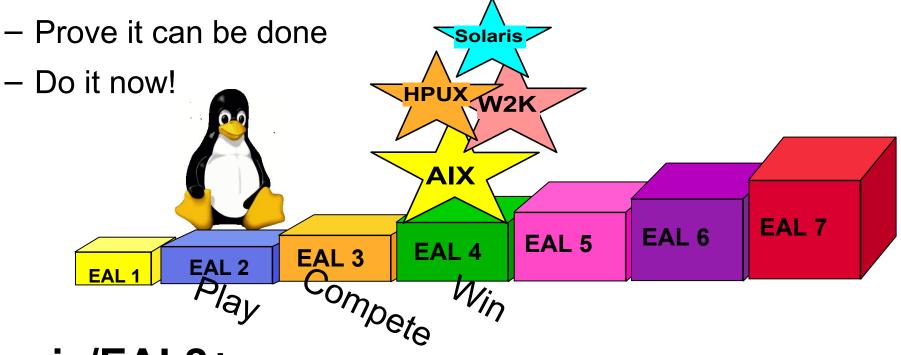


HPUX W2K

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### Roadmap... continued

#### Recall project objectives...



#### as is/EAL2+:

- Certify existing release of Linux
- Define Security Target based on existing capabilities no new code development
- Don't claim compliance to CAPP, yet... use CAPP as guideline
- Create a roadmap for increasing certification levels

## Scope of Linux Certification

• Target of Evaluation:

#### **SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 8**

#### • Security Functions: *as is* for server system

- Password based Identification and Authentication using the PAM framework.
- Discretionary Access Control using the POSIX ACLs for the ext3 file system (permission bits for other file systems).
- Discretionary Access Control for Inter-Process Communication (including access control for sockets).
- VSFTP and SSH as the only trusted network applications
- Focus on the ability of the kernel to protect itsself.

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## Scope... continued

- EAL2+ Assurance Requirements:
  - ACM: Configuration List



- ADO: Delivery Procedures, Install and Configuration
- ADV: Functional Specification, High Level Design
- AGD: User and Administrator Guidance
- ATE: Test Plan, Test Coverage
- AVA: Strength of Function Analysis, Vulnerability Analysis
- ALC: Flaw Remediation Procedure (the "+")

## What we had, what was missing...

Requirement	Disposition	
Configuration Mgmt	Covered by SuSE's configuration management procedures!	
Delivery & Operations	Covered by SuSE's install and config procedures!	
Development Environment	FSP – had to be written. Started with man pages, ensuring coverage for system calls and config files.	NEWI
	HLD – had to be written, with focus on security function.	
Guidance Doc	Had to be written and shipped with product	NEW
Testing/Plans	Built upon LTP, significant number of test cases for security developed.	NEW
Vulnerability Analysis	Had nothing. Developed this area	NEW
Life Cycle Support	Covered by SuSE's flaw remediation procedures!	

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### Lessons Learned

- Improved quality
  - Security defects identified through evaluation
  - Problems resolved and included
- Easy access to source code made for quick clarification of evaluation questions
- Design and user documentation is a weakness of open source
  - this project has tried to enhance the situation
- Boundaries of "development environment" more challenging for the open source development model

### **Community Value**

Material provided to open source community

- <u>Functional Specification</u>: greater coverage of system calls and security related configuration files
- High Level Design: single, current reference document for 2.4.19 kernel with security focus
- User Documentation: details and scripts on how to install and administer the secure configuration
- <u>Test Suite</u>: new set of security test cases linked off Linux Test Project site
- Security Target: information on the scope of the "as is"/EAL2+ certification

Linux now has a good starting point for

higher assurance levels AND for the evaluation of other distributions

### Beyond EAL2+...

#### CAPP/EAL3+

- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 8, with service package, currently in evaluation
  - audit capability
  - test tool for underlying hardware
  - additional network security functions
  - broader development environment focus
- Valid across IBM eServer
- More contributions to open source community anticipated
- Expected within 2-4 months.

#### CAPP/EAL4

- Desired place to be in 2004
- Need to consider Linux distributor plans/needs

Need to consider evolving Protection Profiles – maybe Mission: Impossible - Security Certification of Linux not CAPP?

# **IBM's Commitment to Certification**

#### Linux

Continue to work with the open source community and Linux distributors to pursue increasing levels of certification

- IBM Operating Systems and Middleware
  - Comprehensive plans in place
  - Various states: certified or in progress

Complete	In Progress
AIX	zOS, z/VM, DB2,
LPAR	Tivoli Access Manager, IBM
Linux on xSeries	Directory Server, Websphere Application Server, WMQ,
	Linux on eServer

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