

# Understanding Hardening tools: **SELinux**

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- **Development**
- **Implementation**
- **Management**
- **Overall conclusions**

# SELinux: Development

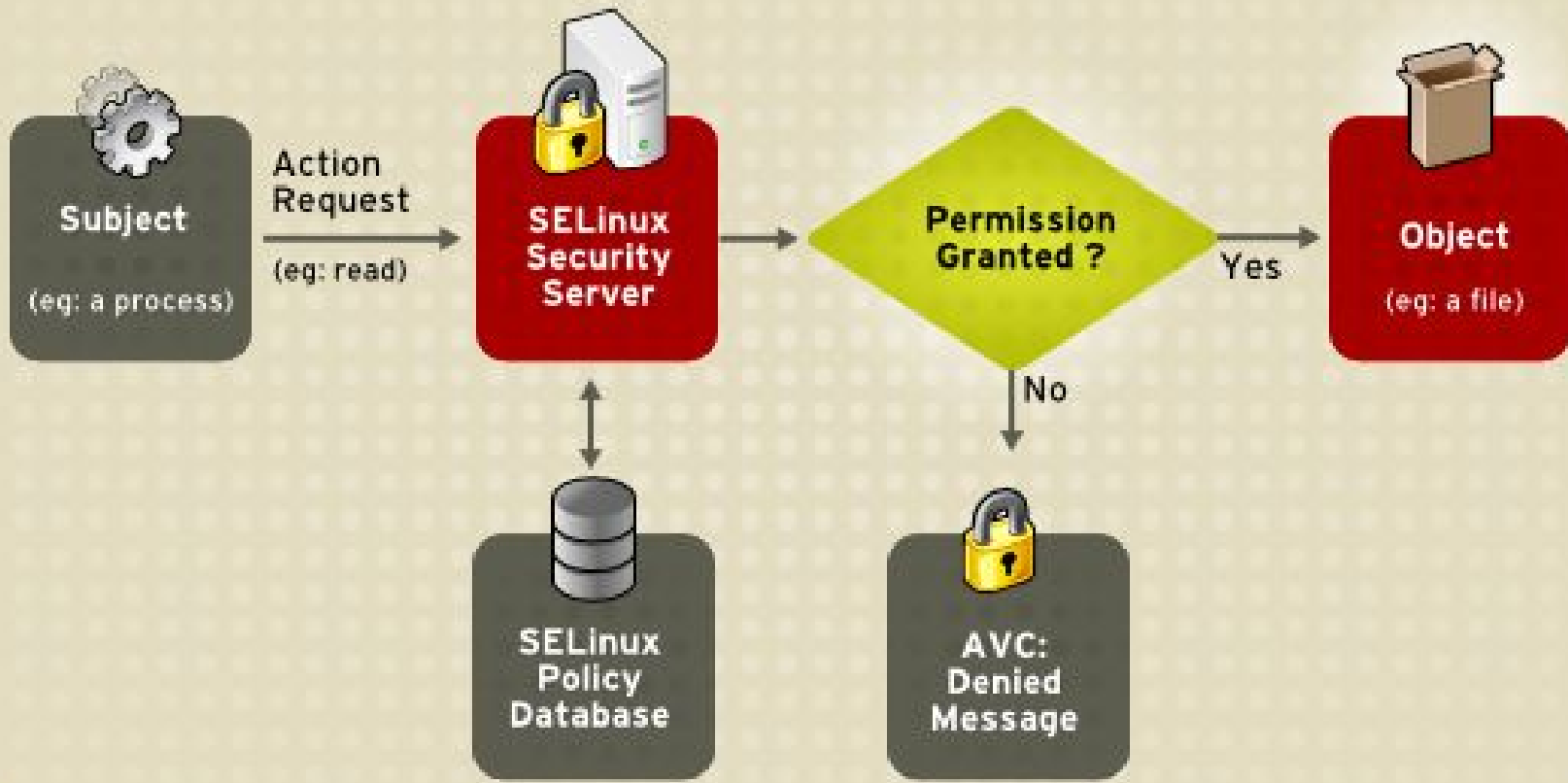
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- Started as an implementation of **FLASK OS** security architecture
- Developed by **NSA** and the **SELinux community**
- SELinux and **LSM**, which came first?
- Fully integrated into the **2.6.x** Linux kernel

# SELinux: Implementation

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- Label-based security: *user\_u;role\_r;type\_t*, MCS - MLS and Type Enforcement
- Security contexts stored in **ext3** xattr space: brief history of implementation
- **Targeted | Strict** default policy, Red Hat team
- **LSM Hooks, Access Vector Cache (AVC)**



# SELinux: Management

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- **Installation** → `selinux-basics`, `policy-default` and `activate`
- Switch `-Z` adds SELinux support for commands like `ls`, `ps`
- **semanage** tool to customize and control SELinux security contexts
- **semodule**, **sesearch** to show, enable/disable policy modules

# SELinux: Management

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- SELinux uses **audit** daemon to log accesses
- **Permissive** mode just logs denials, useful for debugging
- **audit2allow** command uses log to generate new policies
- Tweak policies on the fly with **booleans**

# SELinux: Overall Conclusions

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- Rather complex default policy...good or bad?
- Once resolved all side-effects conflicts, it provides good security in a short time
- Logging gives us all info we need, audit2allow works just nicely...
- ...still we feel no sense of **real control**

# SELinux: Resources

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- SELinux Project ([https://selinuxproject.org/page/Main\\_Page](https://selinuxproject.org/page/Main_Page))
- Fedora Wiki (<https://fedoraproject.org/wiki/SELinux>)
- CentOS Wiki (<https://wiki.centos.org/HowTos/SELinux>)
- IRC channel (irc.freenode.org channel #selinux)
- NSA FAQ (<https://www.nsa.gov/search/?q=SELinux>)
- Mailing List ([selinux@lists.fedoraproject.org](mailto:selinux@lists.fedoraproject.org))
- Dan Walsh's Blog (<http://danwalsh.livejournal.com/>)