Container Security

Bachelor's degree graduation project

Chih-Hsuan Yang

National Sun Yat-sen University

January 20, 2021 v1.2

Outline

- Outcome
 - Expected Outcome
 - Current Outcome
- 2 FIXME
 - Linux feature
 - Exploit
- Paper review
 - Papers
 - Simple container
- Current progress
- Seference

Outcome

Medical cloud

- Container
- Privacy, Security
- Load balanceability, Portability, Manageability

Current outcome

An easy container with Linux namespace.

```
→ container git:(main) X gcc *.[ch] -o c
→ container git:(main) X sudo ./c "bash"
Success on creating container
Start container: bash with clone id: 193761
In container PID: 1
bash-5.0# ./test.sh
This is the self test script in contaiiner!
Support bash cat echo ls rm hostname, 5 commands.
./test.sh
       ----FILE: test.sh ------
     1 #!/bin/bash
    3 echo "This is the self test script in contailner!"
       echo "Support bash cat echo ls rm hostname, 5 commands."
       echo $0
       echo "------FILE: test.sh ------"
       cat -n test.sh
       echo "-----
    12 echo $(hostname) >天竺鼠車車
   13 cat 天竺鼠車車
14 rm 天竺鼠車車
    15 ls
container
bin dev etc home lib lib64 mnt opt proc root run sbin sys test.sh tmp usr var
bash-5.0# exit
```

List of attack surface

- cgroups with race condition
- namespace
 - wrong privileges
 - Cannot cross namespace? Really?
- init.
 - stack overflow(thread)?
 - fork and CoW?
 - defunct processing
- lib/syscall/kernel exploit

FIXME

namespace

- Start from 2.4.19(2003)
- Completed in Linux kernel 3.8(2013)
- System calls
 - clone, unshare, setns
- Nested, scope

namespace

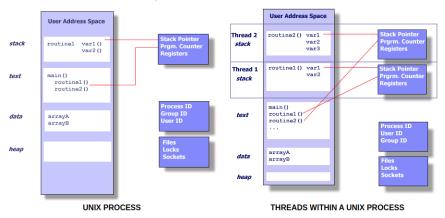
- 6 mechanisms
 - Mount, UTS, IPC, PID, NET, USER
- ps: mount -t proc proc /proc
- PID = 1, the "init" [1]
 - SIGTERM, SIGKILL
 - The defunct
- Starting in Linux 3.8, unprivileged processes can create user namespaces, ... unprivileged applications now have access to functionality that was formerly limited to root. ... Thus, it may happen that user namespaces have some as-yet unknown security issues.[2]

cgroups

- Access controller
 - Resource limiting: CPU, Mem, IO...
 - Prioritization: CPU, IO...
 - Accounting: evaluate
 - Control: freeze, check, and resume
- The OOM killer 4.19
 - Guarantee the integrity of the workload.

Stack overflow

- Default: 8MB
- The init of container, confused here.



Paper review

Have been read papers

- Linux Kernel OS Local Root Exploit[4]
- PINE: Optimizing Performance Isolation in Container Environments[5]
- Study of Security Flaws in the Linux Kernel by Fuzzing[6]

Linux Kernel OS Local Root Exploit

- Dirty CoW
- race condition with mmap
- Counteract
 - Comparing the size of the binary against the size of the original binary[4]
 - systemtap module
 - update && upgrade



Optimizing Performance Isolation

Microservices

- latency-sensitive services
- throughput-first services

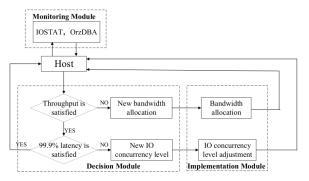


FIGURE 7. The overall flow of PINE.

[5]

Fuzzing

Syzkaller

- Stack overflow
 - Canary
 - KSLR
 - Shadow stack
- Integer overflow
 - Options to detected and SIGKILL
- Heap overflow
 - Check size of the variable in comparison with the size copy_to_user, copy_from_user
 - Guard pages
 - Check functions and glibc's heap protections



Fuzzing

Syzkaller

- Format string injection
 - Detect non-constant format string
- Kernel pointer leak
 - Remove visibility for kernel symbols
 - Block the use of %p
- Uninitialized variables
 - RAII
- Use-after-free
 - RAII too

Code review

```
int cont_start(char *argv[], int do_wait);
int cont_stop();
```

```
44 int cont_start(char *argv[], int do_wait)
45 {
46
      c_stkptr = (char *) malloc(STK_SIZE);
      c_pid = (long) loader(argv);
47
      if (c_pid)
48
          printf("%s on creating container\n", strerror(errno)
49
     );
      printf("Start container: %s with clone id: %d\n", argv
     [0], c_pid);
      if (do_wait)
          waitpid(c_pid, NULL, 0);
static inline pid_t loader(char *argv[])
39 {
```

SIGCHLD, argv);

40

41

42 **}**

CLONE_NEWNS | CLONE_NEWUTS | CLONE_NEWPID |

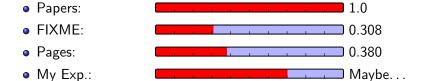
return clone(run, c_stkptr + STK_SIZE,

```
static int run(void *argv)
26 {
      char **arg = (char **) argv;
      isol();
28
      chdir("/");
      int ret = execvp(arg[0], arg);
      if (ret)
31
          printf("%s in container\n", strerror(errno));
32
      return ret;
34 }
```

```
15 static void isol()
16 {
      unshare (CLONE_FILES | CLONE_FS | CLONE_SYSVSEM |
     CLONE_NEWCGROUP);
      sethostname ("container", 10);
18
      if (chroot("./rootfs"))
          perror("chroot error");
      printf("In container PID: %ld\n", (long) getpid());
                                                                21 / 28
```

Current progress

Application of MOST



Demo

Live demo.

List of attack surface

- cgroups with race condition
- namespace
 - wrong privileges
 - Cannot cross namespace? Really?
- init.
 - stack overflow(thread)?
 - fork and CoW?
 - defunct processing
- lib/syscall/kernel exploit

Reference

References I

- HONGLI LAI. Docker and the PID 1 zombie reaping problem. blog. 2015. URL: https://blog.phusion.nl/2015/01/20/docker-and-the-pid-1-zombie-reaping-problem/.
- Michael Kerrisk. Namespaces in operation, part 1: namespaces overview. site. URL: https://lwn.net/Articles/531114/.
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Blaise Barney. *POSIX Threads Programming*. site. URL: https://computing.llnl.gov/tutorials/pthreads/.
- Babak D. Beheshti A.P. Saleel Mohamed Nazeer. "Linux kernel OS local root exploit". In: 2017. URL:
 - https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8001953.

References II





https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9271516.