Container Security

Bachelor's degree graduation project

Chih-Hsuan Yang

National Sun Yat-sen University

January 20, 2021 v1.1

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

- From Linux kernel 3.8
- System calls
 - clone, unshare, setns
- Nested, scope

namespace

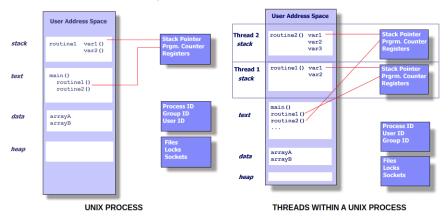
- 6 mechanisms
 - Mount, UTS, IPC, PID, NET, USER
- ps: mount -t proc proc /proc
- *PID* = 1, the "init" [1]
 - SIGTERM, SIGKILL
 - The defunct

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[3]
- PINE: Optimizing Performance Isolation in Container Environments[4]
- Study of Security Flaws in the Linux Kernel by Fuzzing[5]

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[3]
 - systemtap module
 - update && upgrade



Optimizing Performance Isolation

Microservices

- latency-sensitive services
- throughput-first services

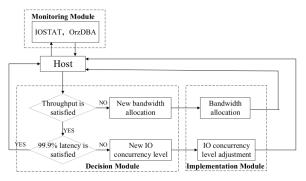


FIGURE 7. The overall flow of PINE.

[4]

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 {
```

Chih-Hsuan Yang (National Sun Yat-sen Univ

SIGCHLD, argv);

40

41

42 **}**

CLONE_NEWNS | CLONE_NEWUTS | CLONE_NEWPID |

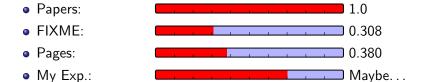
return clone(run, c_stkptr + STK_SIZE,

```
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());
                              Container Security
                                                                  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/.
- 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.
- Congfeng Jiang Youhuizi Li Jiancheng Zhang. "PINE: Optimizing Performance Isolation in Container Environments". In: *IEEE Access* 7.18526707 (2019).

References II



E.V. Sharlaev P.A. Teplyuk A.G. Yakunin. "Study of Security Flaws in the Linux Kernel by Fuzzing". In: 2020. URL:

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