

# Securing Jenkins

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Kohsuke Kawaguchi

Creator of the Hudson/Jenkins project



# About CloudBees

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**Our Mission**      Become the leading Java™ Platform as a Service (PaaS)

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**Why We're Different**      **CloudBees services the complete lifecycle of Cloud application development and deployment.**  
**No Servers. No Virtual Machines. No IT.**

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**Strategy**

- **DEV@cloud** – Cloud Services for Developers
- **RUN@cloud** – Frictionless runtime PaaS for Java apps

# Continuous Integration - Jenkins

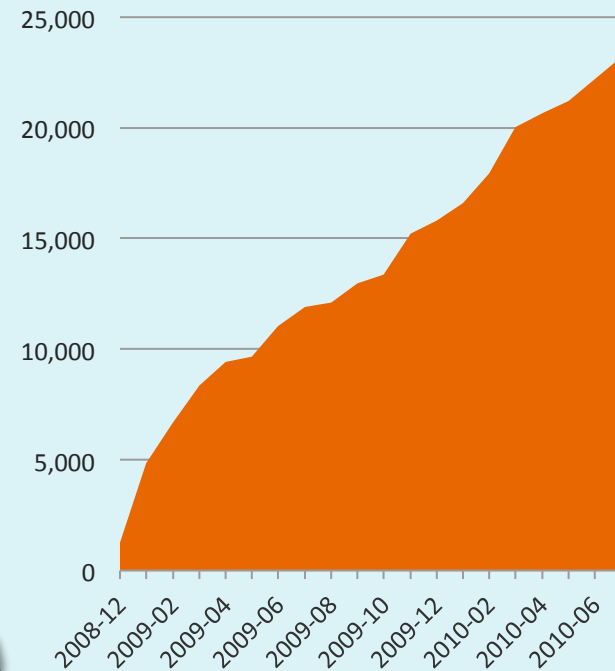
## Nectar – On-Premise Enterprise Jenkins

- **Support** from the experts.
- **VMware** scale your Jenkins environment.
- **Enterprise Features** extend Jenkins for large environments.
- **Integrate with the Cloud** integration with DEV@Cloud and RUN@Cloud coming

## Benefits of DEV@cloud Jenkins Service:

- **Scale** your Jenkins environment with the power of the Cloud
- **Ease** your Jenkins management overhead
- **Speed** your builds
- **Save money** with on-demand Jenkins Service. Starts from \$0/month

## Jenkins Adoption



Source: [jenkins-ci.org](http://jenkins-ci.org)



## Idea Behind This Webinar

- Architecture & modeling of access control in Jenkins
- Walk-through of security related plugins/core
- Practical tips in configuring security
- Security beyond access control

# Access Control Architecture

- Three extension points
  - Authentication: figuring out who you are
  - Permission: activity that may need protection
  - Authorization: are you allowed to do XYZ?

# Authentication

- Figures out user ID and groups
  - For example, via username/password field
    - But not always. E.g., OpenID, SSO
  - Often additional information as well
    - e-mail address, full name, ...
- HTTP handling carries this around
- Plugins can control this completely

# System-defined Identities

- “anonymous” user
  - Automatically given to unauthenticated requests
- “SYSTEM” user
  - All background threads run under this identity. Supposed to have full access
- “authenticated” group
  - Every non-anonymous user automatically gets it

# Permission

- Unit of activity to control access
  - “Build a job”, “Create a view”, “Read Jenkins”, etc.
- Organized in shallow tree structure
  - A permission can imply others
    - “Read job configuration” implies “Read job”
    - “Administer” implies everything else
- Plugins often define their permissions
  - “Promote a build”, “Make a Maven release”, etc.



# Authorization

- Given three parameters, decide OK/NG
  - Object
    - A job, view, root Jenkins object, etc.
  - Permission
  - Subject (Identity)
- Plugin can completely control the logic

# Architecture Key Points

- Authentication and authorization are orthogonal
  - Authentication establishes the identity (including membership)
  - Authorization uses that to decide OK/NG
- So you get to mix and match

# PAM Authentication



- Fancy way of saying Unix user authentication
- It Just Works
  - Virtually zero configuration
  - Your ITops have already done the hard work
- Picks up Unix group memberships
- Gets local user/group support for free

# Active Directory (plugin)

- Windows equivalent of PAM
  - Richer
- It Just Works, especially since 1.17
  - Zero conf on Windows, very little on Unix
  - AD forest, sites, DC fail over, ...
- Picks up membership
  - Including indirect ones
- No WIA support yet



# LDAP

- Supported well
  - Both binding modes, configurable group search, e-mail address retrieval
  - Default configuration and inference that goes beyond typical LDAP impl
- Caution: group name
  - Earlier version turned “group” into “ROLE\_GROUP”. Fixed in 1.404
- But do you really need it?

# OpenID (plugin)



- Login aid mode
  - Use OpenID instead of typing password
  - You’ve seen those on websites
- SSO mode
  - Clicking “login” auto-initiates OpenID session
  - With proper OpenID server configuration, it becomes password-less SSO
  - Better way of integrating with directory servers
- Extensibility to support group memberships

## Script Realm (plugin)

- Gist of authentication is:
  - f: (username,password)  $\Rightarrow$  (group\*) or “invalid”
- Let people write a shell script to do that
  - Handy duct-tape solution for custom identity systems

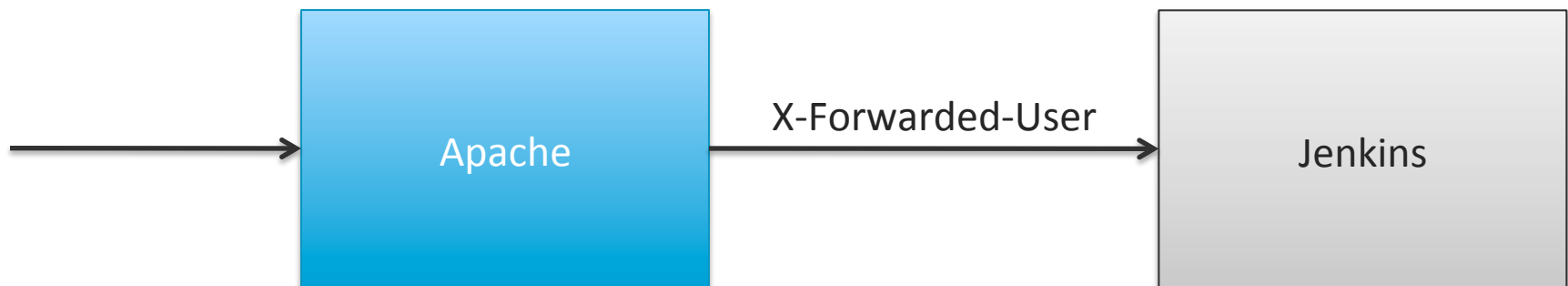
# Delegates to servlet container

- Useful if...
  - You run Jenkins on an existing servlet container
  - Your admin has already set it up for authentication
  - You use directory servers that don't support OpenID
- Group membership support is clumsy



## Delegate to reverse proxy (plugin)

- Let Apache does the authentication
  - For some people, this is easier and/or more powerful
- Jenkins get it via HTTP header



## Jenkins' own user database

- Retain user/password info in Jenkins
  - No external identity system needed
  - Optionally let people sign up via UI
- No group support yet
- Very limited use case (or am I wrong?)

# Other Authentication Implementations

- CAS
- Atlassian Crowd
- SourceForge Enterprise Edition
- CollabNet TeamForge
- ...


# Authorization

- Several trivial implementations
- Really only two implementations
  - (Global) matrix security
  - Project-based matrix security
  
- Calling for more plugins!



# Matrix security basics

- Recap of the concept
  - (subject,object,permission) → OK/NG
- Matrix Implementation
  - Define (subject,permission) as a checkbox matrix (aka ACL)
  - Honors all implied permissions
  - Honors all group memberships

User/group	Overall		Slave		Job						Run		View			VMWare Pools	SCM		
	Administer	Read	Configure	Delete	Create	Delete	Configure	Read	Build	Workspace	Release	Delete	Update	Create	Delete	Configure	Configure	Tag	
 kohsuke	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anonymous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Global matrix security

- Just one matrix for the entire Jenkins
  - Object doesn't matter
- Adequate so long as you don't have black projects

# Per-project security

- Global + separate matrix at each project
  - Optional
  - Individual matrix inherits global matrix
    - “OR” semantics. No “deny” entry
- Also note:
  - No mechanism to reuse matrix
  - Config job permission lets you edit project matrix

## “Create job advanced” plugin

- Works well with per-project matrix
- Grant the creator full access when a new job is created
  - Can also grant anonymous read-access
  - From there, he can add others



# Tip: what groups am I in?

- Visit <http://yourserver/jenkins/whoAmI>
  - Useful for checking what the server is seeing

## Who Am I?

Name: kohsuke

IsAuthenticated?: true

Authorities:

- "ROLE\_ADMINIS"
- "authenticated"
- "ROLE\_ALL"

Details: org.acegisecurity.ui.WebAuthenticationDetails@957e: RemoteIpAddress: 127.0.0.1; SessionId: null

toString: org.acegisecurity.providers.rememberme.RememberMeAuthenticationToken@cb4a5a0b: Username: org.acegisecurity.userdetails ldap.LdapUserDetailsImpl@6a64704b; Password: [PROTECTED]; Authenticated: true; Details: org.acegisecurity.ui.WebAuthenticationDetails@957e: RemoteIpAddress: 127.0.0.1; SessionId: null; Granted Authorities: ROLE\_ADMINIS, authenticated, ROLE\_ALL

## Tip: If you lock yourself out

- Stop Jenkins
- vi \$JENKINS\_HOME/config.xml  

```
<useSecurity>false</useSecurity>
```
- Start Jenkins

# Cross-Site Request Forgery

- Malicious pages on the internet can forge requests to Jenkins
  - Even if your Jenkins is access controlled
  - Attacked needs to know your intranet host name and job name
- Not on by default for compatibility

Prevent Cross Site Request Forgery exploits

Crumbs

## **Crumb Algorithm**

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Default Crumb Issuer

Enable proxy compatibility



# Security implications of letting people build

- Build can be anything
  - Not only those who configure jobs, but those who write code
    - ... which isn't any worse than “mvn install”
- Mitigation
  - Audit trail

# Are your black projects really black?

- All builds run as the same user
  - They can interfere/interact with each other
  - Command line arguments, environment variables are all readable
  - Builds can see/modify the whole `$JENKINS_HOME` if run on master
- Mitigation
  - Isolate to different machines

# Conclusions

- Securing Jenkins Web UI
  - Two orthogonal axes: authentication & authorization
  - CSRF
- Securing Jenkins from untrusted builds
  - Several mitigation techniques
  - Ultimately, you may have to split instances

# Coming soon to Nectar

- Folder support
  - organize jobs into a hierarchical structure
  - Set ACL at folder
    - No need to individually set ACL at jobs
- Role-based access control support
  - Define roles, local groups
  - Control inheritance from ancestor ACLs

Q&A

## Resources

CloudBees

<http://www.cloudbees.com/>

Nectar

<http://nectar.cloudbees.com/>

Try Dev@Cloud

[https://grandcentral.cloudbees.com/  
account/signup](https://grandcentral.cloudbees.com/account/signup)

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