

Isolation

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Isolation

- OS Isolation –

<https://pdos.csail.mit.edu/6.828/2008/lec/l-interrupt.html> (INT instruction)

https://github.com/torvalds/linux/blob/master/arch/x86/entry/entry_32.S

(Interrupt handler in Kernel)

<https://meltdownattack.com/meltdown.pdf> (Meltdown Attack)

- VM Isolation

- Container Isolation

Isolation

- You need a VM running linux
- Docker Installation and Features
 - Pre installation setup
 - Installation
 - Use cases
- Follow the linux commands and execute
 - Guess the semantics of each command
 - Explore the docs to confirm

Pre Installation (for debian linux)

- *sudo apt update*
- *sudo apt install apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl gnupg lsb-release*
- *curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/debian/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /usr/share/keyrings/docker-archive-keyring.gpg*
- *echo "deb [arch=\$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/docker-archive-keyring.gpg] https://download.docker.com/linux/debian \$(lsb_release -cs) stable" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null*
- *sudo nano /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list* (Verify the above is correctly written)

Installation

- Install
 - *sudo apt update*
 - *apt-cache policy docker-ce*
 - *sudo apt install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io*
 - Verify docker is running
 - *sudo systemctl status docker*
 - User configuration (After this you do not need sudo for docker operations)
 - *sudo usermod -aG docker \${USER}*
 - *su - \${USER}*
 - *id -nG*
- Restart the machine

Use Cases

- Download two docker images
 - *docker pull ubuntu:latest*
 - *docker pull nginx:latest*
- List down the current docker images
 - *docker images*
- Run a container in another terminal
 - *docker run --rm -it ubuntu:latest /bin/bash*
- Try running terminal commands inside container

Use Cases

- Run a process (Ex: *sleep 30*) in a container and view PID
 - Within the container (Can use *&*)
 - From the VM hosting the container (Can use *ps* and *grep* commands)
- Run the same process (Ex: *sleep 30*) within chroot and view PID
 - Within newroot
 - Outside of newroot

Use Cases

- Run two containers in two terminals
 - Check the pid of the terminals within the container
 - *echo \$\$*
 - Check from the pids from the host
 - *docker inspect ...*

Build your own container with python

- *sudo docker build --rm -t mypy .*
- Execute the above
- Why do you have an error?
- You need to write a Dockerfile with instructions
 - Check this https://docs.docker.com/get-started/02_our_app/
 - Start from a base docker image (preferably python interpreter image)
 - Define working directory of container (you can choose one)
 - Copy the files from the host to the container
 - Define the command to execute when container starts (python your-script.py)
 - Use the shared python script from gitlab Isolation Folder
 - You may edit the shared Dockerfile
- Re run the build command now

Run your containerized python application

- *docker run -it --rm mypy*
- Inspect the output
- Try running it by defining 100MB memory limit
- Inspect the output
- Inspect the memory usage of the container from a different terminal
 - *docker stats*

Syscall Filtering

- Need to define the blacklist and white list of system calls in a json file
- When running the container add option
 - `--security-opt seccomp=profile.json`
- *`sudo docker run -it --rm --security-opt seccomp=profile.json ubuntu /bin/bash`*
- In the new terminal
 - Create a text file
 - Try to perform `chmod`
 - Inspect the result

Additional Technologies

- Kubernetes
 - Managing containers across different hosts
 - Scaling cloud applications