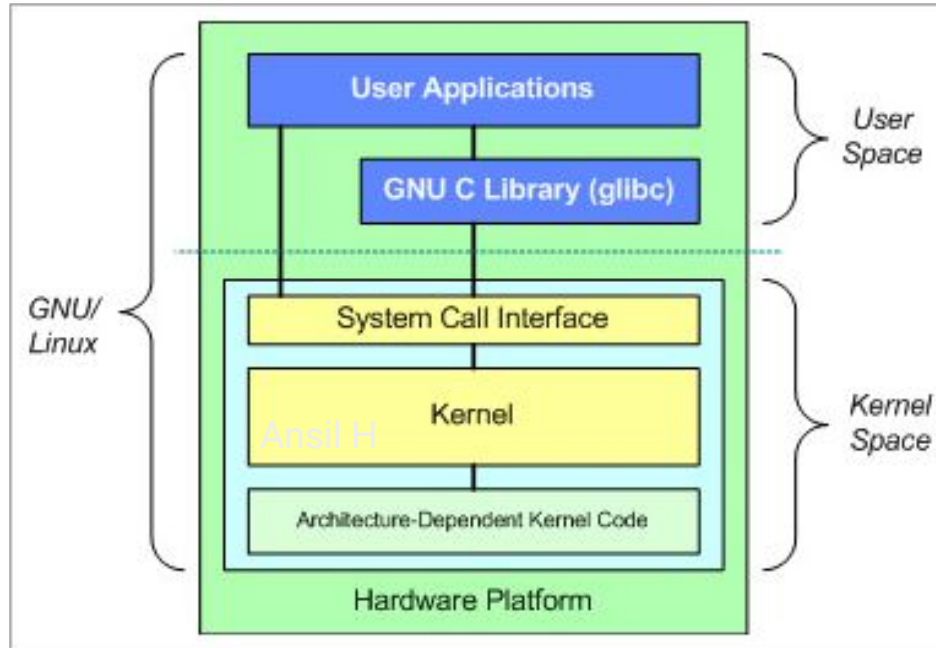


The background is a solid blue gradient with a network diagram overlay. The diagram consists of various sized circles (nodes) connected by thin white lines. Some nodes are simple outlines, while others have a dotted inner circle. The nodes are distributed across the frame, with a higher density on the left side where the title is located.

Container Networking Fundamentals - Part 1

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Linux OS fundamentals



Why we need containers?

- Process isolation for security
- Resource usage restriction
- Dependency management
- Lifecycle management

The Building Blocks

- Namespaces
- Cgroups
- Capabilities

Namespaces

Namespace	Constant	Isolates
Cgroup	CLONE_NEWCGROUP	Cgroup root directory
IPC	CLONE_NEWIPC	System V IPC, POSIX message queues
Network	CLONE_NEWNET	Network devices, stacks, ports, etc.
Mount	CLONE_NEWNS	Mount points
PID	CLONE_NEWPID	Process IDs
User	CLONE_NEWUSER	User and group IDs
UTS	CLONE_NEWUTS	Hostname and NIS domain name

CGroups or Control Groups

- Resource Limiting
- Prioritization
- Accounting
- Control/Freeze

Linux Capabilities

Root user can do anything but, can we have an “admin” user with restricted access to some of the privileged operations?

“Split privileged kernel calls and group them into related functionality”

Eg:- The “ping” binary may not work without `CAP_NET_RAW` capability.

Demo - Container from scratch

Let's create a container from scratch using the “unshare” command.

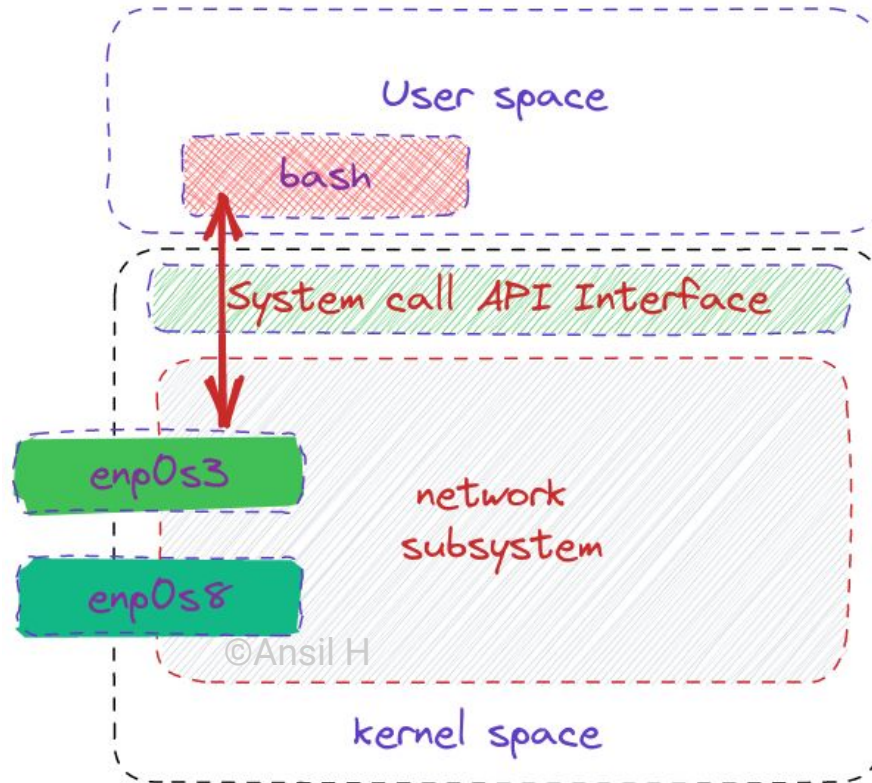
In this demo, we will use “busybox” to simulate the needed binaries for the container.

Container networking

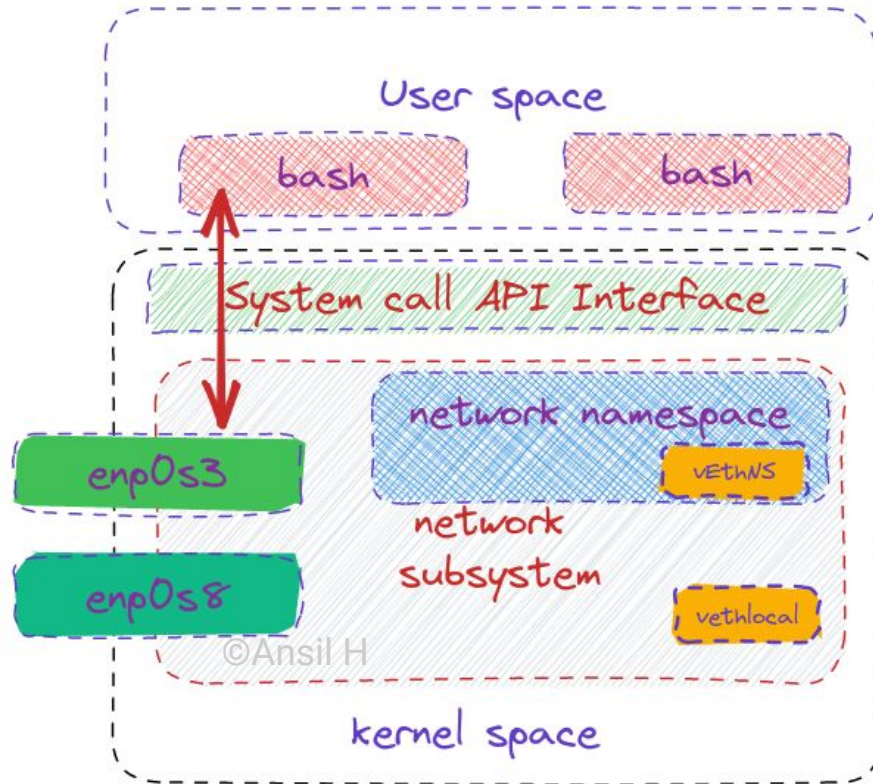
vEth Pair



Networking - Host view

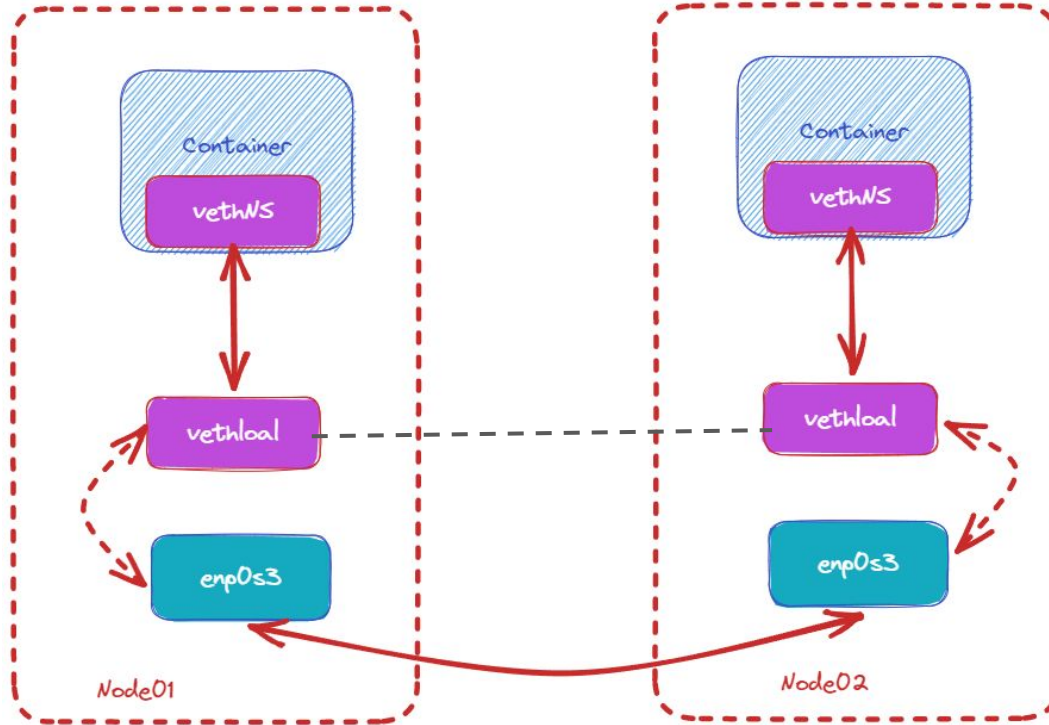


Network namespace and vETH pair



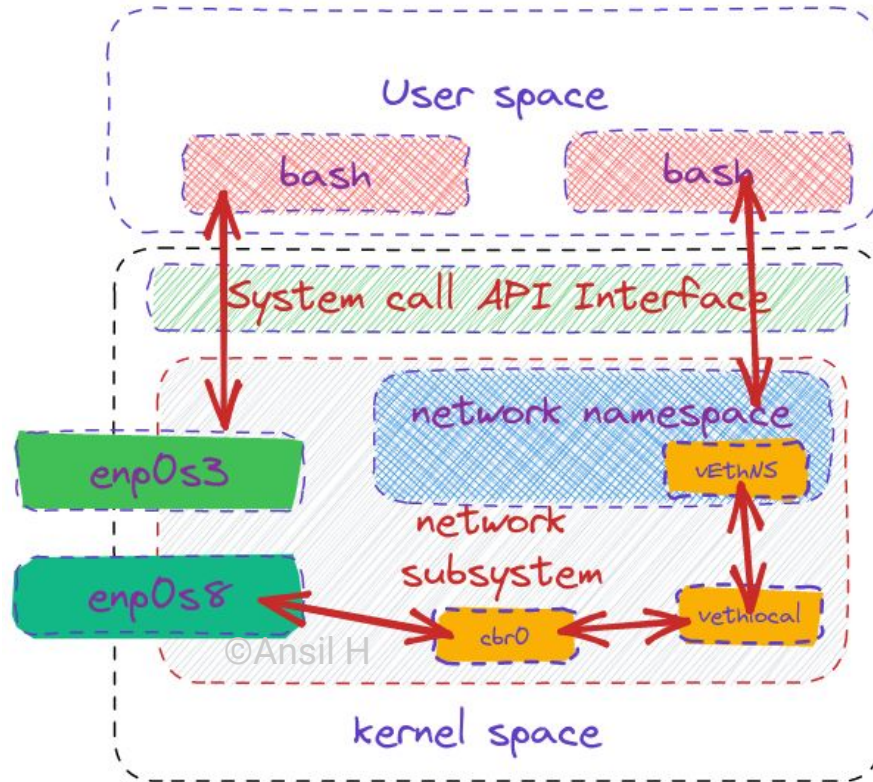
Routing

Routing

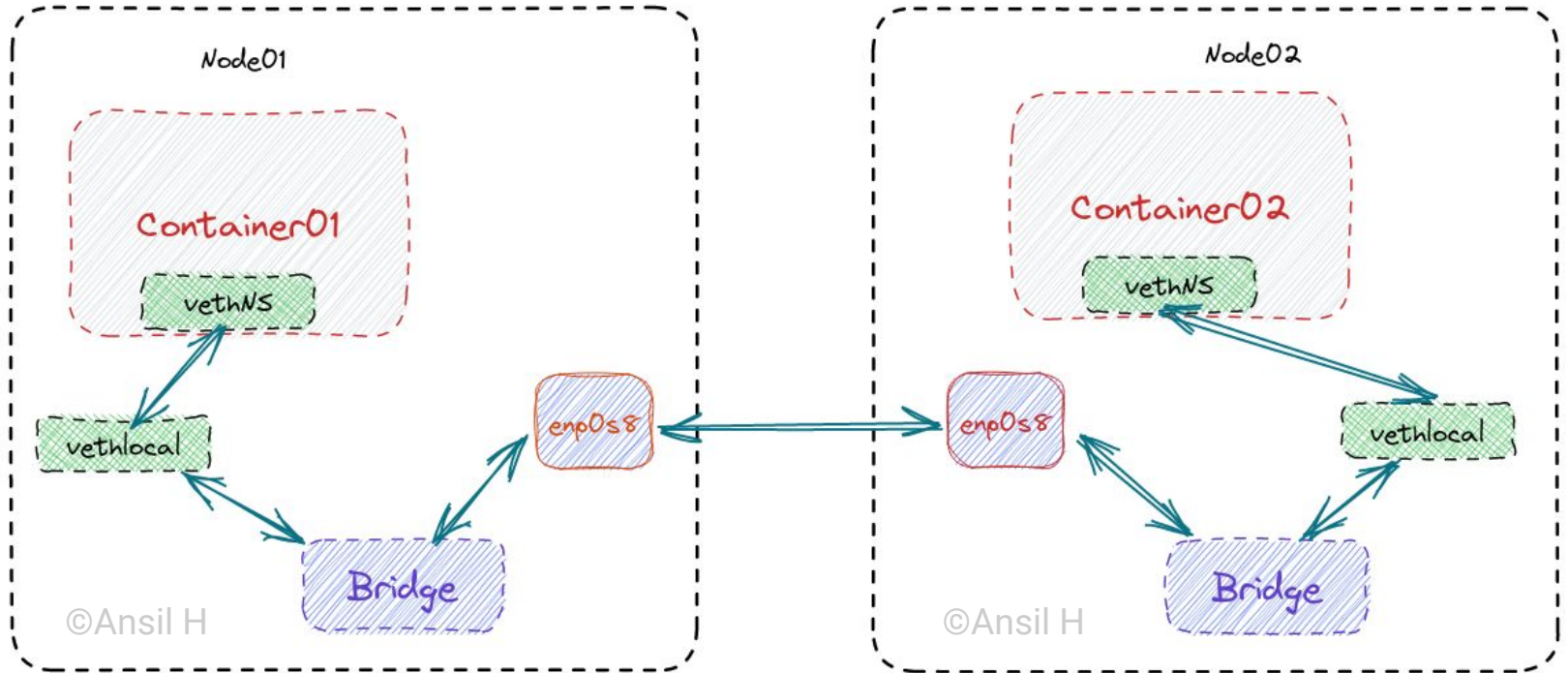


Bridging

Bridging



Bridging - Demo



Bridging - Demo

In this demo, we will use two hosts called node01 and node02

A container will be started on both nodes using “busybox” and “unshare” commands.

A vEth pair will be created on both nodes

A virtual bridge device will be created on both nodes and will be connected to one of the ethernet device.

Finally one end of the vEth will be connected to the container and other end will be connected to the bridge.

The background is a solid blue gradient. Overlaid on this is a faint, abstract network diagram. It consists of numerous circles of varying sizes, some of which are connected by thin white lines. Some circles contain smaller concentric circles or a ring of dots, resembling a stylized virus or a molecular structure. The overall impression is one of a complex, interconnected system.

Q&A