



# Insights to Hadoop Security Threats

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# Outline

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- Attacks
  - DOS attack - Rate Limiting
  - Impersonation
- Implementation
  - Sandbox HDP version 2.1
  - Cluster Set-up
  - Kerberos Security Setup
- Insights
- Conclusion

# Motivation

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## User Reviews In Bug Repository

Make NameNode resilient to DoS attacks (malicious or otherwise)  
defective applications cause havoc on the NameNode, for e.g. by doing 100k+ 'listStatus' on very large directories (60k files) etc  
It seems there are a number of DoS scenarios to worry about:

**RPC flooding** (as you noted above)

Malformed packets (it's probably not too hard to find a spot where you can make the NN allocate way too much memory and crash some important thread)  
Open socket limit exhaustion - what if a client just opened thousands of connections to the NN's RPC ports without actually sending commands? At some point you'll hit the ulimit -n lots of others

solutions- 1: Any type of **rate-limiting** should be either optional or configurable on per-application basis. rate-limiting——QoS reservation

2. apps within trusted network that does not need to be paranoid about this——ignore this problem

3. focus on detection of such attacks and counter acts with, say, iptables filtering to cut off an intruder or an honest fool.——detection

# Motivation

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HADOOP-9194—duplicated with HDFS-945-----2.1.0-beta(fixed)----2.0.2-alpha(affected)

Hadoop performance is QoS (Quality of Service)

RPC Support for QoS

----HDFS has a separate port for "service" IPC, allows you do to port-based QOS (see HDFS-599)

Dos attack on server communication ports: hdfs, name node, datanode...(what is a secure port??)

HADOOP-9640-----Enable optional RPC-level priority to combat congestion and make request latencies more consistent.

**RPC Congestion Control** with FairCallQueue

replacing the FIFO call queue with a Fair Call Queue

# Attacks

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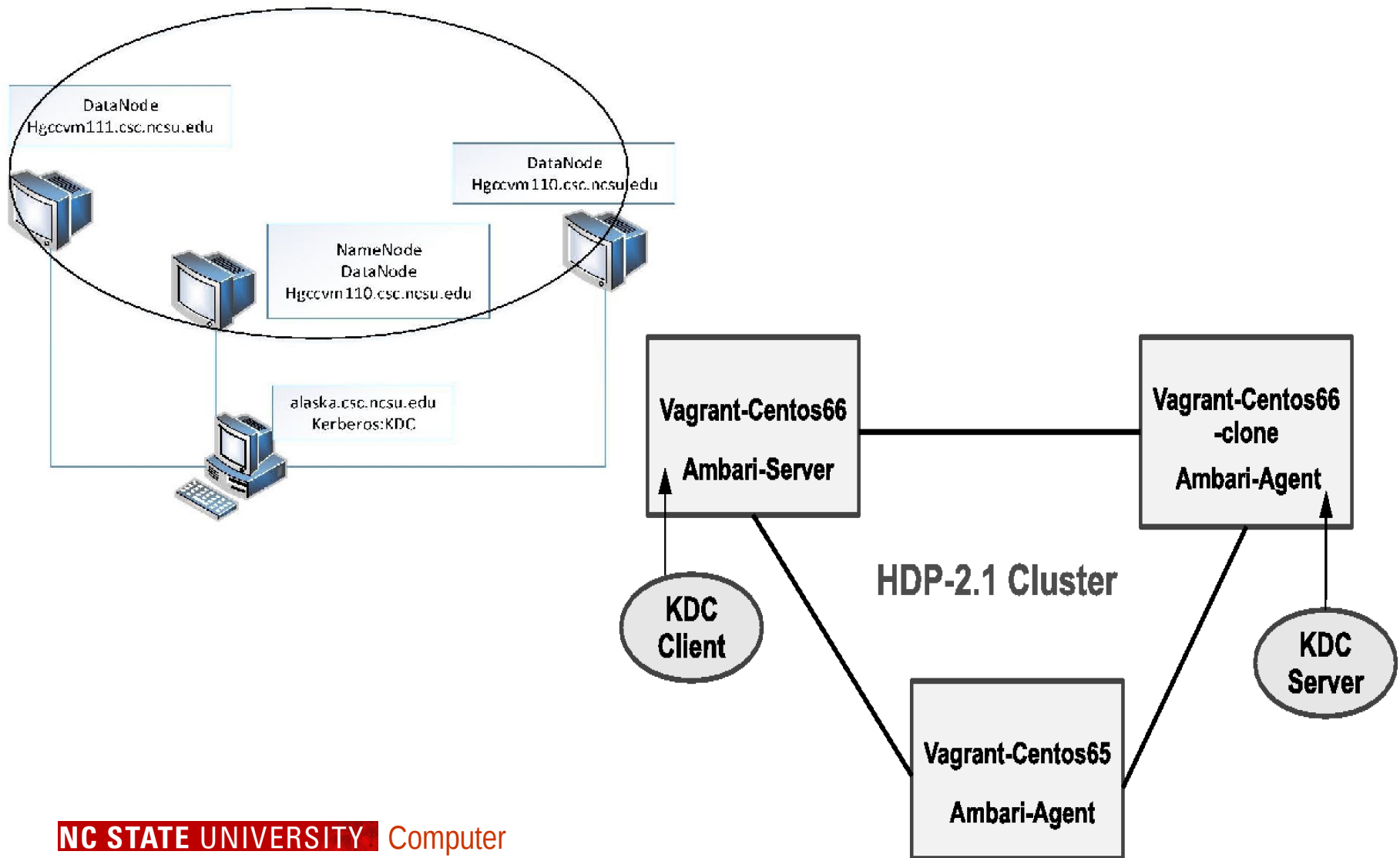
- ✓ DOS attack - Rate Limit
  - ✓ RPC Congestion Failure
- ✓ Impersonation
  - ✓ How to impersonate?
  - ✓ Figured out a way, could not evaluate it
  - ✓ HDFS access

# Implementation

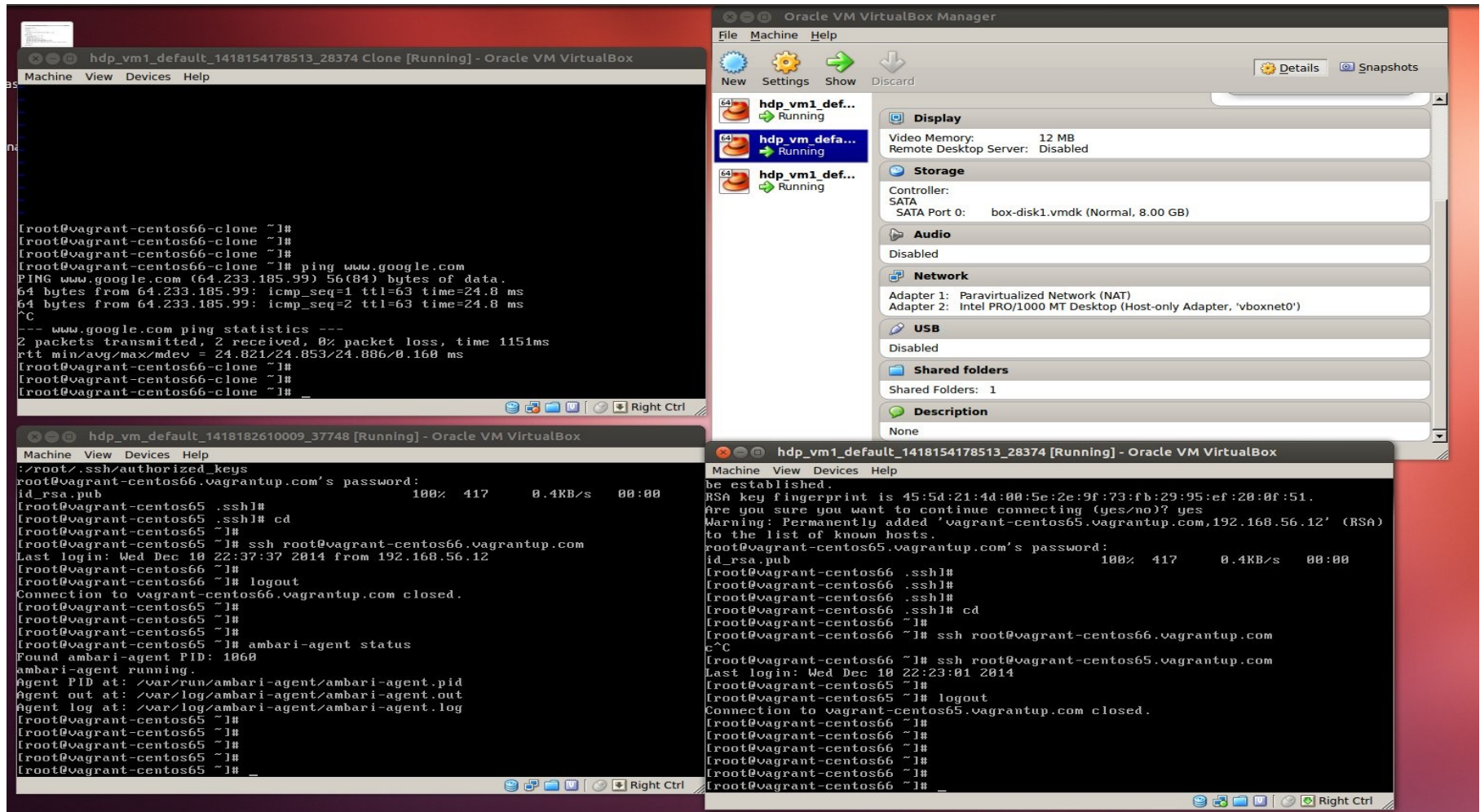
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- Sandbox HDP-2.1 - Provider *HortonWorks*
  - Cluster setup of 3 VM on virtual-box
  - CentOS Installed
  - Ambari Configuration
  - Kerberos Enabled Cluster
- Hadoop-2.5.0, Hadoop-1.2.1
  - 3 Hgcc nodes, 2 VMs each
  - Ubuntu 10.04
  - Separate KDC node

# Setup



# Sandbox





# Sandbox

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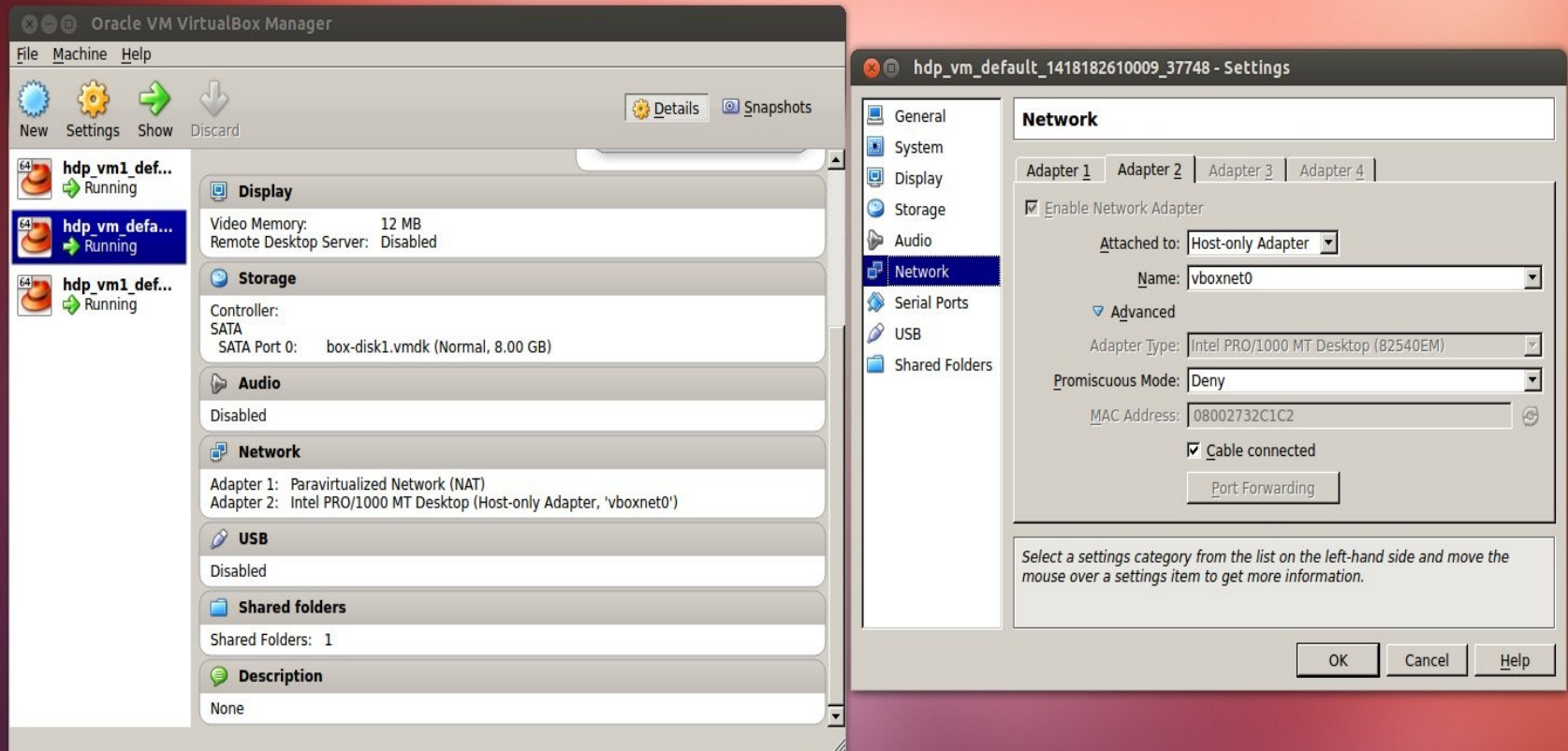
```
[server]
hostname=vagrant-centos66.vagrantup.com
url_port=8440
secured_url_port=8441

[agent]
prefix=/var/lib/ambari-agent/data
; log_level=(DEBUG/INFO)
log_level=INFO
data_cleanup_interval=86400
data_cleanup_max_age=2592000
ping_port=8670
cache_dir=/var/lib/ambari-agent/cache
tolerate_download_failures=true
hostname_script=/tmp/hostname.sh

[command]
maxretries=2
sleepBetweenRetries=1

[security]
```

# Sandbox



# Sandbox

The screenshot displays the Oracle VM VirtualBox application window. The top menu bar includes 'File', 'Machine', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for 'New', 'Settings', 'Show', and 'Discard'. On the right side of the toolbar are buttons for 'Details' and 'Snapshots'.

The left sidebar shows a list of virtual machines, all in a 'Running' state:

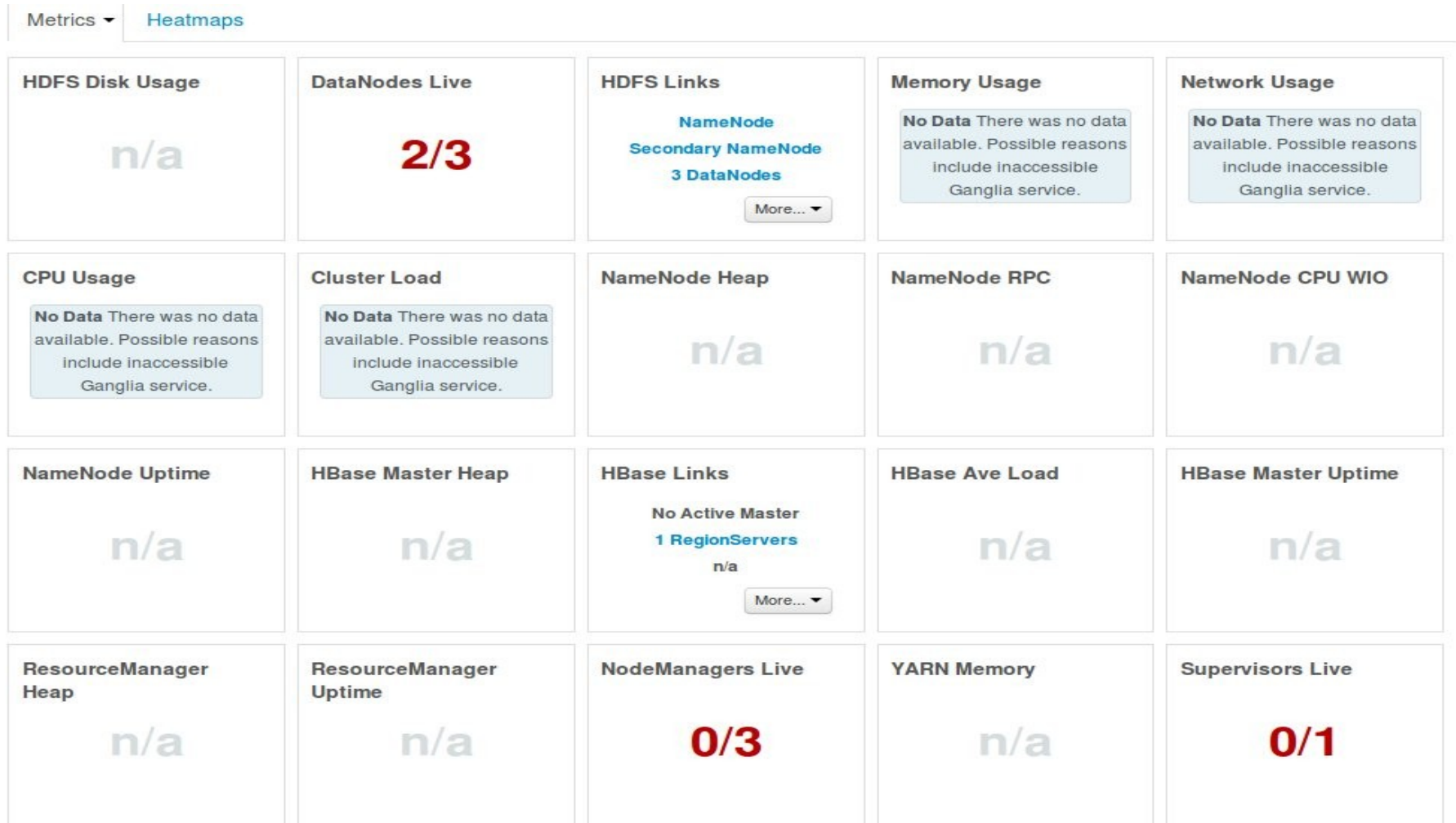
- hdp\_vm1\_default\_1418154178513\_28374** (Running)
- hdp\_vm\_default\_1418182610009\_37748** (Running)
- hdp\_vm1\_default\_1418154178513\_28374 Clone** (Running)

The main pane displays the configuration for the selected VM, 'hdp\_vm1\_default\_1418154178513\_28374'. The configuration is organized into several sections:

- General:** Name: hdp\_vm1\_default\_1418154178513\_28374, Operating System: Red Hat (64 bit).
- System:** Base Memory: 1024 MB, Boot Order: Hard Disk, Acceleration: VT-x/AMD-V, Nested Paging, PAE/NX.
- Display:** Video Memory: 12 MB, Remote Desktop Server: Disabled.
- Storage:** Controller: SATA, SATA Port 0: box-disk1.vmdk (Normal, 8.00 GB).
- Audio:** Disabled.
- Network:** Adapter 1: Paravirtualized Network (NAT), Adapter 2: Intel PRO/1000 MT Desktop (Host-only Adapter, 'vboxnet0').
- USB:** Disabled.
- Shared folders:** Shared Folders: 1.
- Description:** None.

On the right side of the main pane is a 'Preview' window showing a screenshot of the virtual machine's display. The screenshot shows a terminal window with text output, including 'Welcome to Oracle VM VirtualBox' and 'Oracle VM VirtualBox'.

# Sandbox Ambari



# Security/Oozie

Oozie 1

Ganglia

Nagios

ZooKeeper

Pig

Sqoop

Actions

Oozie Database

Existing MySQL Database

Existing PostgreSQL Database

Existing Oracle Database

Database Name

oozie

Database Username

oozie

Database Password

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JDBC Driver Class

org.apache.derby.jdbc.EmbeddedDriver

Database URL

jdbc:derby:\${oozie.data.dir}/\${oozie.db.schema.name}-db;create=true

Oozie Data Dir

/hadoop/oozie/data

Advanced

Oozie Log Dir

/var/log/oozie

Oozie PID Dir

/var/run/oozie

Oozie Server Admin Port

11001

oozie.authentication.kerberos.name.rules

RULE:[2:\$1@\$0]([jt]t@.\*TODO-KERBEROS-DOMAIN)s/.\*/TODO-MAPREDUSER/  
RULE:[2:\$1@\$0]([nd]n@.\*TODO-KERBEROS-DOMAIN)s/.\*/TODO-HDFSUSER/  
RULE:[2:\$1@\$0]([hm]@.\*TODO-KERBEROS-DOMAIN)s/.\*/TODO-HBASE-USER/  
RULE:[2:\$1@\$0]([rs]@.\*TODO-KERBEROS-DOMAIN)s/.\*/TODO-HBASE-USER/

Override

oozie.authentication.type

simple

Override

oozie.base.url

http://vagrant-centos66-clone.vagrantup.com:11000/oozie

Override

oozie.credentials.credentialclasses

hcat=org.apache.oozie.action.hadoop.HCatCredentials

Override

oozie.service.ActionService.executor.ext.classes

org.apache.oozie.action.email.EmailActionExecutor,  
org.apache.oozie.action.hadoop.HiveActionExecutor,  
org.apache.oozie.action.hadoop.ShellActionExecutor,  
org.apache.oozie.action.hadoop.SqoopActionExecutor

Override

oozie.service.AuthorizationService.security.enabled

true

Override

# Rate Limiting

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-rw-r--r--	peipei	supergroup	12.72 KB	3	128 MB	69998
-rw-r--r--	peipei	supergroup	12.72 KB	3	128 MB	69999
-rw-r--r--	peipei	supergroup	12.72 KB	3	128 MB	7
-rw-r--r--	peipei	supergroup	12.72 KB	3	128 MB	70
-rw-r--r--	peipei	supergroup	12.72 KB	3	128 MB	700

- 70000 files created for RPC Congestion
- Commands used: dfs -lsr, fsck
- 10 rounds, 13 secs, 12 secs respectively
- Failure in both Hadoop-1.2.1, Hadoop-2.5.0

# Kerberos Tests

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- 2 Tests made:
- Hadoop client without kerberos to access HDFS. HDFS recognized this illegal operation in its output messages.

```
peipei@ubuntu10045:~/hadoop-2.5.0/bin$ ./hadoop dfs -ls  
hdfs://10.76.2.127:9000/
```

DEPRECATED: Use of this script to execute hdfs command is deprecated.  
Instead use the hdfs command for it.

14/12/01 16:25:31 WARN util.KerberosName: Kerberos krb5 configuration not found, setting default realm to empty

ls: Authorization (hadoop.security.authorization) is enabled but authentication (hadoop.security.authentication) is configured as simple. Please configure another method like kerberos or digest.

# Kerberos Tests

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- Client access in a Hadoop cluster with a kerberos enabled Datanode which is not predefined in Hadoop cluster. Hadoop does not allow nodes to join Hadoop cluster randomly. It requires the user principals to be added before joining it:

```
2014-12-01 18:40:29,887 INFO
org.apache.hadoop.ipc.Server: IPC Server listener on
9000: readAndProcess threw exception
org.apache.hadoop.security.AccessControlException:
Connection from 152.14.92.184:53152 for protocol
org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.protocol.DatanodeProtocol
is unauthorized for user peipei/peipei-optiplex-
9010@HADOOP.DOMAIN (auth:KERBEROS) from client
152.14.92.184. Count of bytes read: 0
```



# Kerberos Pain

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- Problems in creating Kerberos principal Database
  - Program hangs in “Loading Random Data”
- Fully Qualified Domain Names(FQDN) needed for kerberos authentication
- Kerberos enabled DataNodes needs to be started with root and jsvc
- Slow running hadoop cluster
  - KDC and hadoop cluster under different subnet
  - Lumpy Kerberos Authentication??

# Hard to start secure datanode

## DataNode

Configuration for conf/hdfs-site.xml

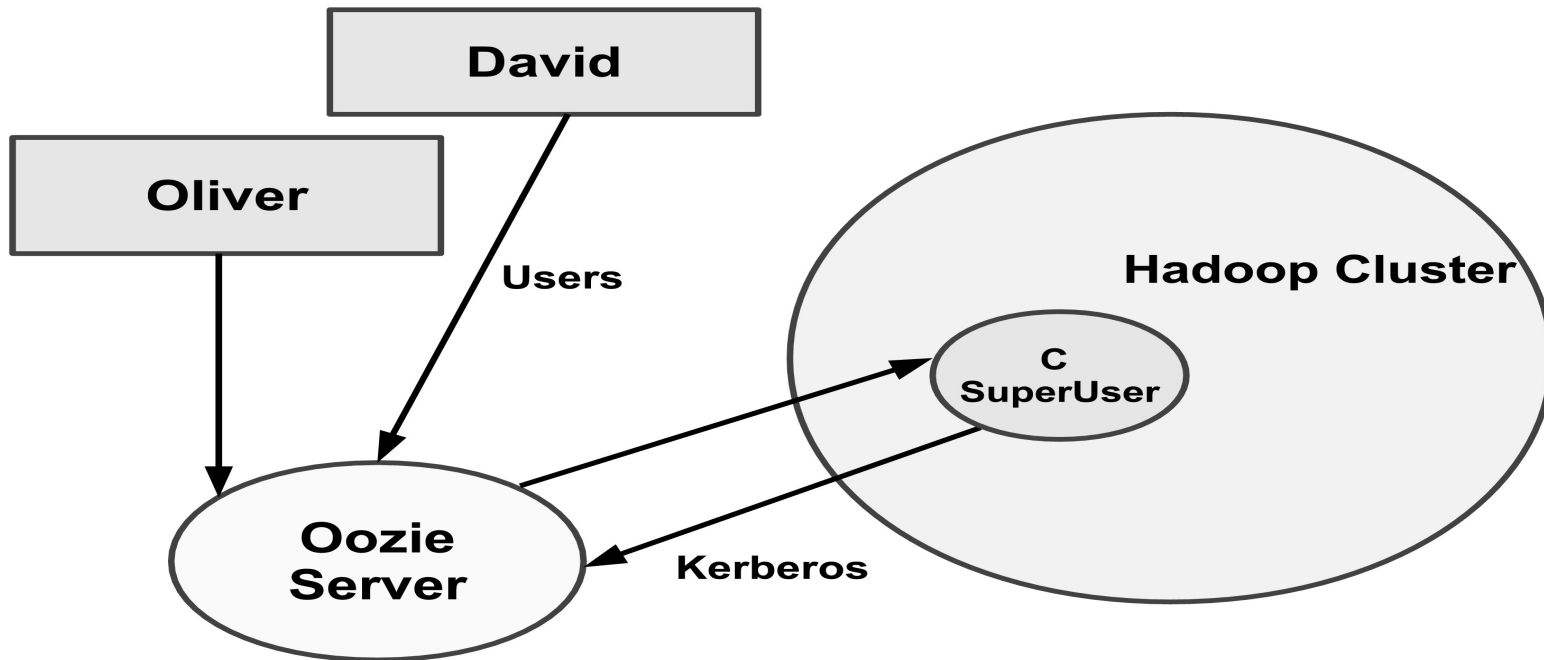
Parameter	Value	Notes
dfs.datanode.data.dir.perm	700	
dfs.datanode.address	0.0.0.0:1004	Secure DataNode must use privileged port in order to assure that the server was started securely. This means that the server must be started via jsvc.
dfs.datanode.http.address	0.0.0.0:1006	Secure DataNode must use privileged port in order to assure that the server was started securely. This means that the server must be started via jsvc.
dfs.datanode.https.address	0.0.0.0:50470	
dfs.datanode.keytab.file	/etc/security/keytab/dn.service.keytab	Kerberos keytab file for the DataNode.
dfs.datanode.kerberos.principal	dn/_HOST@REALM.TLD	Kerberos principal name for the DataNode.
dfs.datanode.kerberos.https.principal	host/_HOST@REALM.TLD	HTTPS Kerberos principal name for the DataNode.
dfs.encrypt.data.transfer	false	set to true when using data encryption

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Use root privilege and jsvc to start secure data node
- Jsvc – separate installation needed, absent in jdk

# Oozie

## Oozie Impersonation



# Conclusions

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- Kerberos – fit for simple authentication
- Kerberos – Painful Deployment
- Third party vendor – easier deployment
- Degraded performance in a Virtualized cluster
- Oozie Impersonation
- Commercial Product HDP or Hadoop specific tightly coupled authentication better choice than Kerberos like third party software
- Sandbox or Hadoop native cluster ?? Sandbox

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***Thank you***