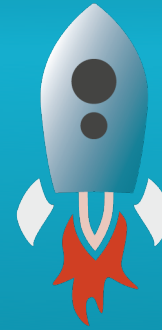


# A Secure Cloud with Stackato Private PaaS



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# Today's Speakers



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**ActiveState**<sup>®</sup>

Code to Cloud: Smarter, Safer, Faster<sup>™</sup>

 **stackato**<sup>™</sup> by **ActiveState**<sup>®</sup>

## NOTES:

Bart will tell a story of how we got into this space

Dan will provide a real-world service-provider perspective on HP's private cloud initiatives and vision

# Topics

- » LXC Containerization and App Isolation
- » Private PaaS and Security
- » SSL/SCP/DBShell
- » Sudo
- » Users/Groups
- » Audit Features
- » WebRTC

# Recent Events



large engineering teams

pain: integration

pain: security

diversity using opensource: children's hospital, largest banks healthcare, alzheimer's association, clothing stores, auto manufacturers, online

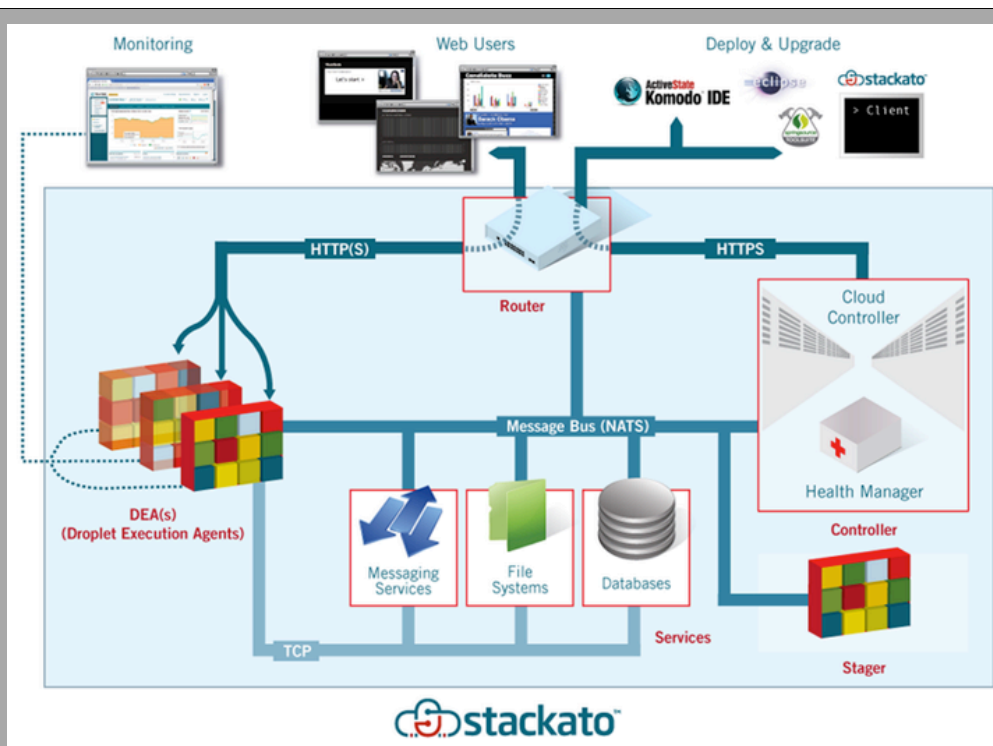
retailers, utilities

graph databases

# LXC Containerization

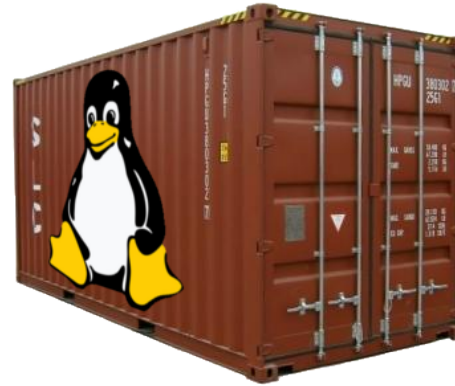


increased complexity



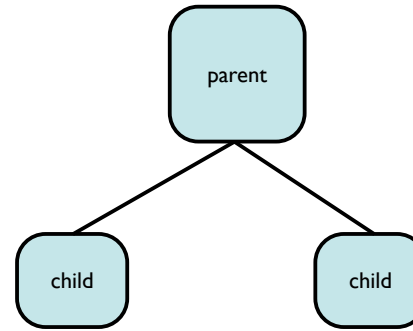
# LXC Namespace Isolation

- » isolate resources and processes
- » pid
- » net
- » ipc
- » mnt
- » uts



# pid namespace

- » parent/child relationships
- » child has its own pid numbering
- » child has no visibility to parent
- » child has no visibility to siblings
- » each child has pid 1 (init-like)





# net namespace

- » each net namespace has its own network interfaces
- » each net has its own loopback interface
- » interface pairs can span multiple containers
- » enables talking to “outside world”
- » example: multiple apache instances binding to port 80

# mnt namespace

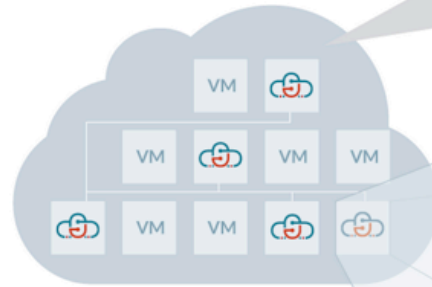
- » chroot, on steroids
- » sandbox a group of processes within a directory
- » each container has its own mount points and root directory
- » these are mapped into the top-level root filesystem
- » no visibility or access to other containers' mount points

# uts namespace

- » deals with hostname
- » each names has its own hostname
- » system calls that access hostname will “see” the container hostname
- » all processes in uds namespace see their own hostname

# Private PaaS and Security

Stackato can be deployed on any hypervisor or cloud infrastructure (public or private).



Any Cloud

Application instances have their own secure virtual container, webserver and runtime.

Applications are fully isolated from each other.

Host system is protected from applications and can properly enforce CPU and memory limits.

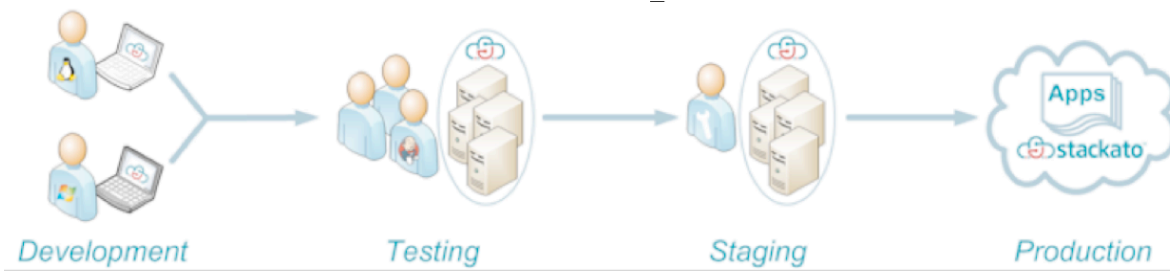
stackato™



OPERATING SYSTEM

VIRTUAL MACHINE

Private PaaS



# SSL and Stackato

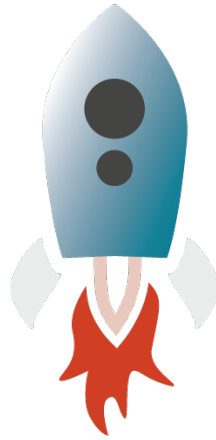
- » Stackato added SSL support to CloudFoundry
- » Stackato API is accessed over SSL
- » Web Console is accessed via SSL
- » non-ssl access also available
- » SSL terminates at router
- » Stackato-deployed apps can talk SSL to outside using their own certs

# ssh and scp

- » ssh and scp access to each container
- » available only to container “owners” (users and admins)
- » allows visibility to container's:
  - » process space
  - » filesystems
  - » environment
  - » hostname
  - » network



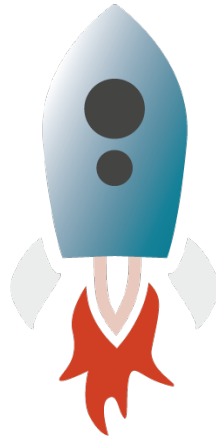
ssh scp



# dbshell

- » provides access to underlying database
- » ssl tunnel is created to access interactive shell
- » MongoDB, MySQL, PostgreSQL
- » Useful for importing data:
  - » `$ stackato dbshell my-app mysql-service < mydata.sql`
- » Cloud Foundry “tunnel” command is also available

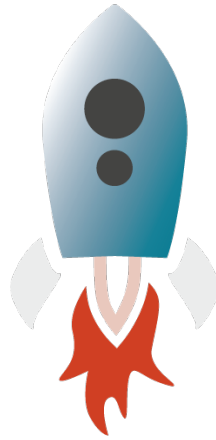
# dbshell



# sudo access

- » users can be granted sudo access
- » allows root privileges, on container only
- » useful for backups and other “system” tasks
- » Stackato API exposes ability to grant/revoke sudo access
- » Applies to users and groups
- » Can be managed via WebConsole too

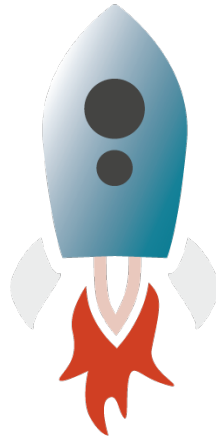
## Demo: sudo



# Miscellaneous Security Topics

- » BREACH resilience
- » Custom certs in Java apps
- » WebRTC

# Demo: WebRTC



Thank you!

Any questions?

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