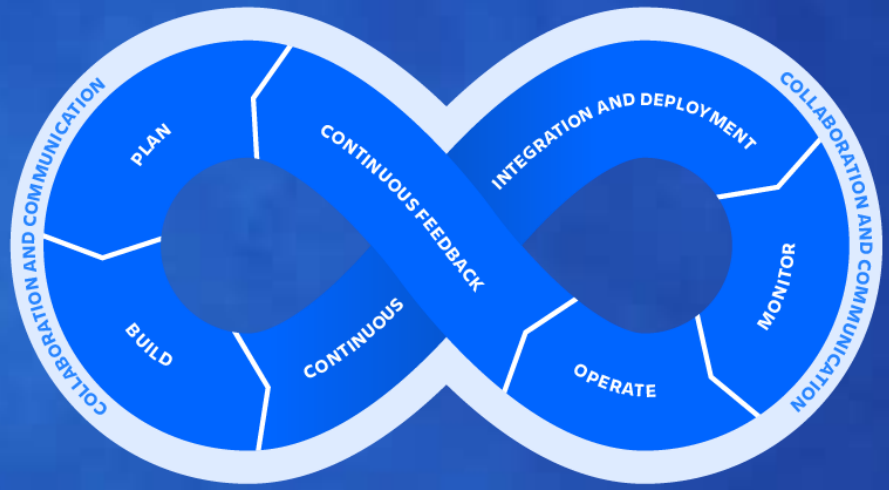


Session 9. Securing Jenkins

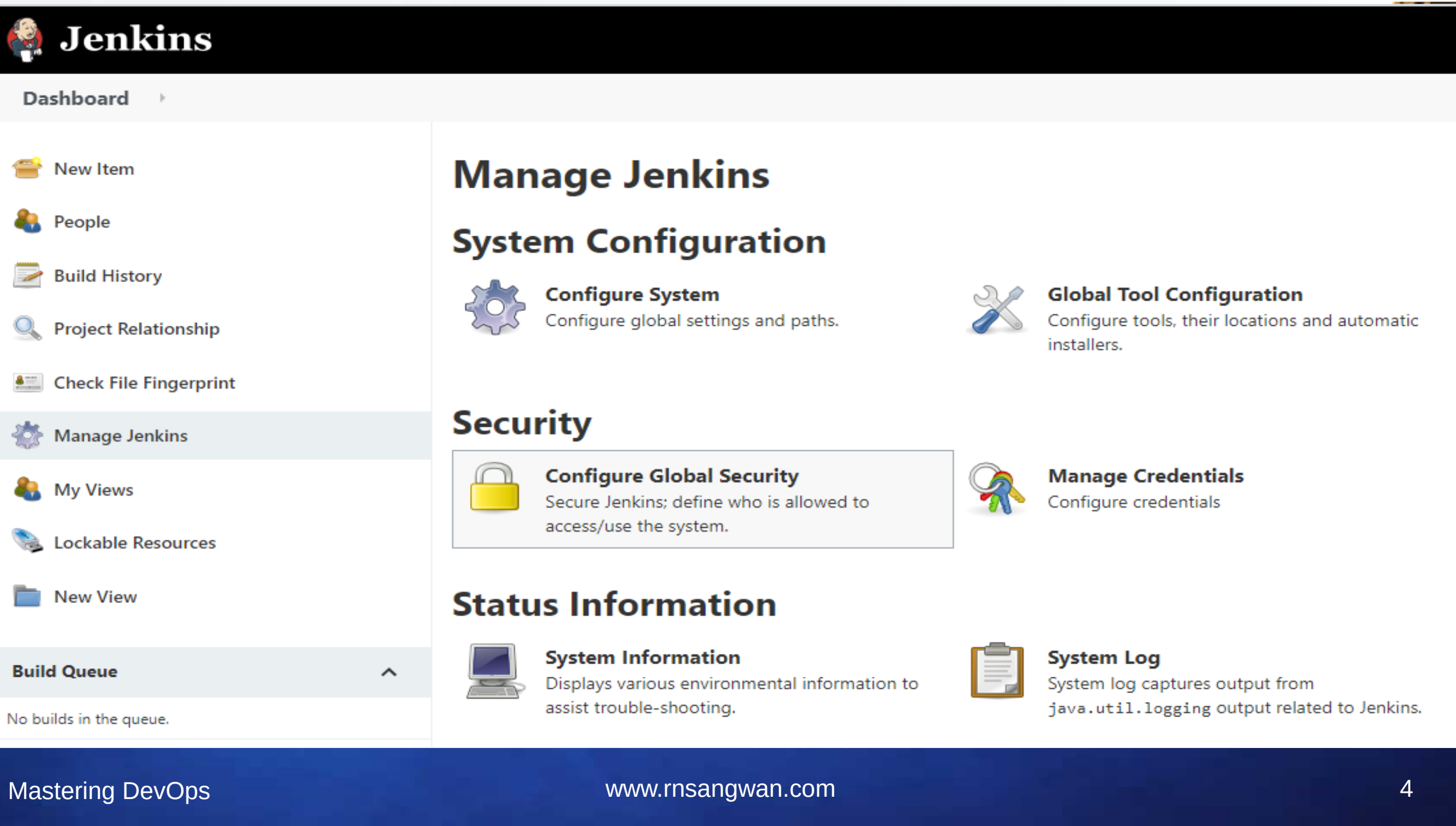
Ram N Sangwan

Agenda

- Authentication
- Jenkins Plugin
- Authorization
- Creating users

Jenkins Security

- Securing Jenkins has two aspects to it.
  - Access control, which ensures users are authenticated when accessing Jenkins and their activities are authorized.
  - Protecting Jenkins against external threats


Jenkins
Dashboard
New Item
People
Build History
Project Relationship
Check File Fingerprint
Manage Jenkins
My Views
Lockable Resources
New View
Build Queue
No builds in the queue.
Manage Jenkins
System Configuration
Configure System
Configure global settings and paths.
Global Tool Configuration
Configure tools, their locations and automatic installers.
Security
Configure Global Security
Secure Jenkins; define who is allowed to access/use the system.
Manage Credentials
Configure credentials
Status Information
System Information
Displays various environmental information to assist trouble-shooting.
System Log
System log captures output from java.util.logging output related to Jenkins.

Access Control

- You should lock down the access to Jenkins UI so that users are authenticated and appropriate set of permissions are given to them.
- This setting is controlled mainly by two axes:
  - **Security Realm**, which determines users and their passwords, as well as what groups the users belong to.
  - **Authorization Strategy**, which determines who has access to what.
- These two axes are orthogonal, and need to be individually configured. For example, you might choose to use external LDAP or Active Directory as the security realm, and you might choose "everyone full access once logged in" mode for authorization strategy.
- Or you might choose to let Jenkins run its own user database, and perform access control based on the permission/user matrix.

Security Realm

By default Jenkins includes support for a few different Security Realms:

- Delegate to servlet container
  - For delegating authentication a servlet container running the Jenkins controller, such as Jetty.
- Jenkins' own user database
  - Use Jenkins's own built-in user data store for authentication instead of delegating to an external system. This is enabled by default and is suitable for smaller environments.
- LDAP
  - Delegate all authentication to a configured LDAP server, including both users and groups. This option is more common for larger installations in organizations which already have configured an external identity provider such as LDAP. This also supports Active Directory installations.

Security Realm

- Unix user/group database
  - Delegates the authentication to the underlying Unix OS-level user database on the Jenkins controller.
  - This mode will also allow re-use of Unix groups for authorization.
  - For example, Jenkins can be configured such that "Everyone in the developers group has administrator access." To support this feature, Jenkins relies on PAM which may need to be configured external to the Jenkins environment.

Jenkins Plugins

Plugins can provide additional security realms which may be useful for incorporating Jenkins into existing identity systems, such as:

- Active Directory - https://plugins.jenkins.io/active-directory
- GitHub Authentication - https://plugins.jenkins.io/github-oauth
- Atlassian Crowd 2 - https://plugins.jenkins.io/crowd2

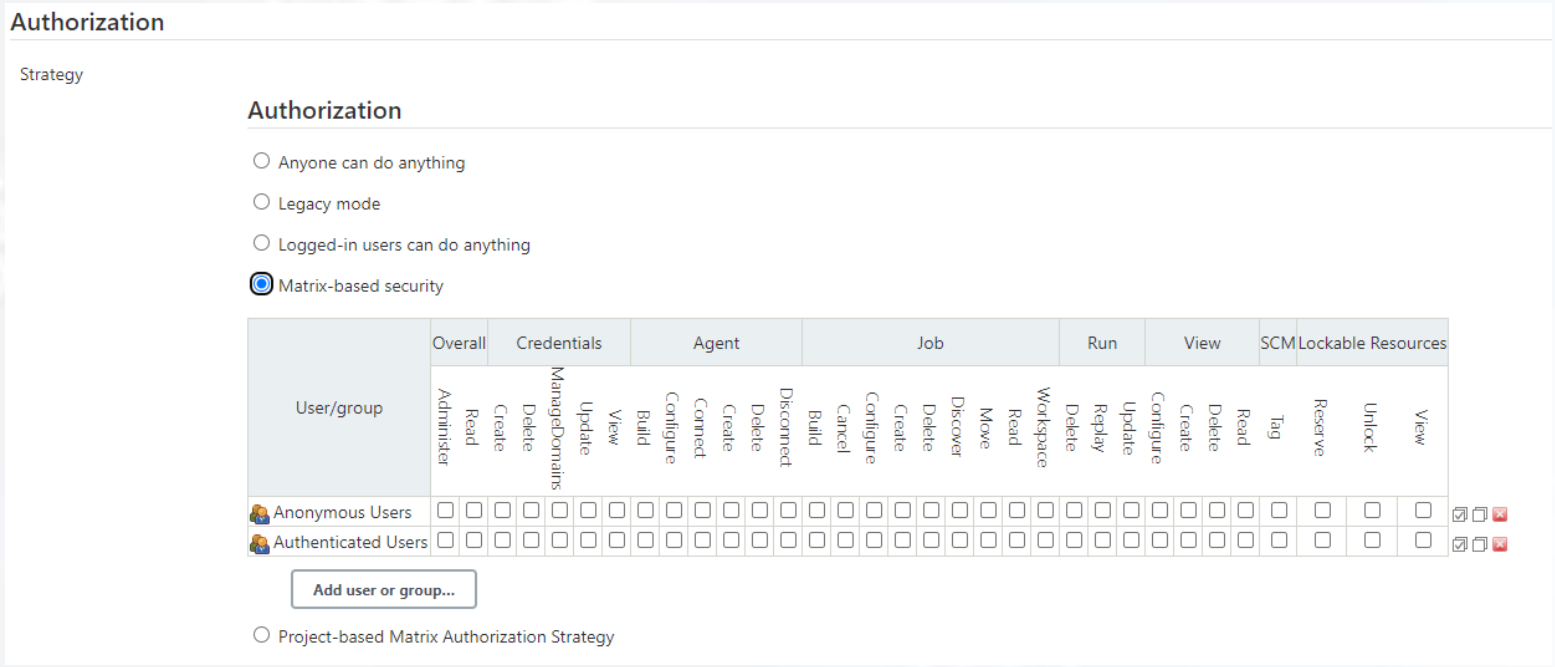
Authorization

The Security Realm, or authentication, indicates who can access the Jenkins environment. Authorization indicates what they can access in the Jenkins environment. By default Jenkins supports a few different Authorization options:

- Anyone can do anything
  - Everyone gets full control of Jenkins, including anonymous users who haven’t logged in. Do not use this setting for anything other than local test Jenkins controllers.
- Legacy mode
  - If a user has the "admin" role, they will be granted full control over the system, and otherwise (including anonymous users) will only have the read access. Do not use this setting for anything other than local test Jenkins controllers.

Matrix-based security

- Logged in users can do anything
  - In this mode, every logged-in user gets full control of Jenkins.
- Matrix-based security
  - This authorization scheme allows for granular control over which users and groups are able to perform which actions in the Jenkins environment.

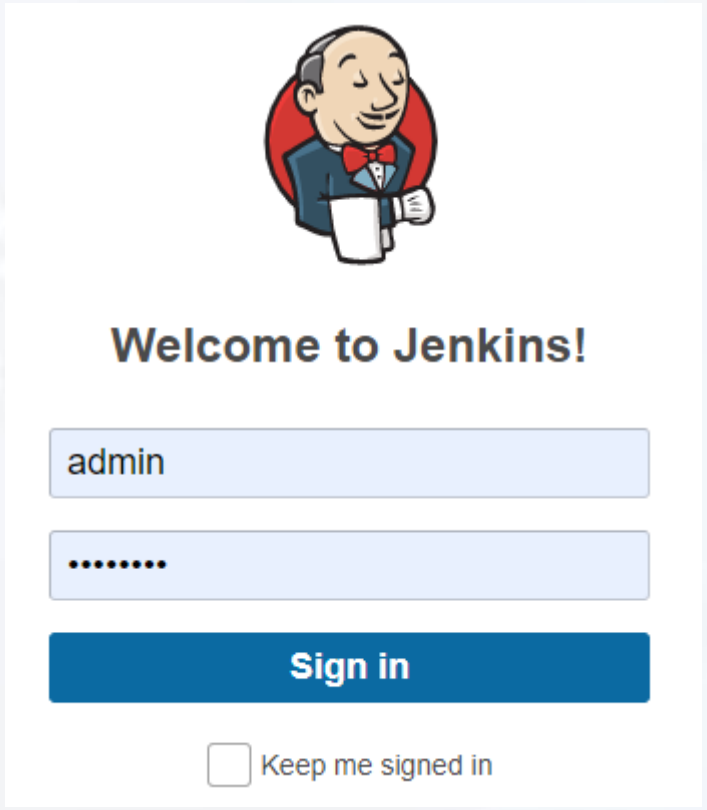


Enabling Security

- In Jenkins you have the ability to setup users and their relevant permissions on the Jenkins instance.
- By default you will not want everyone to be able to define jobs or other administrative tasks in Jenkins.
- So Jenkins has the ability to have a security configuration in place.
- The "Configure Global Security" section of the web UI allows a Jenkins administrator to enable, configure, or disable key security features which apply to the entire Jenkins environment.

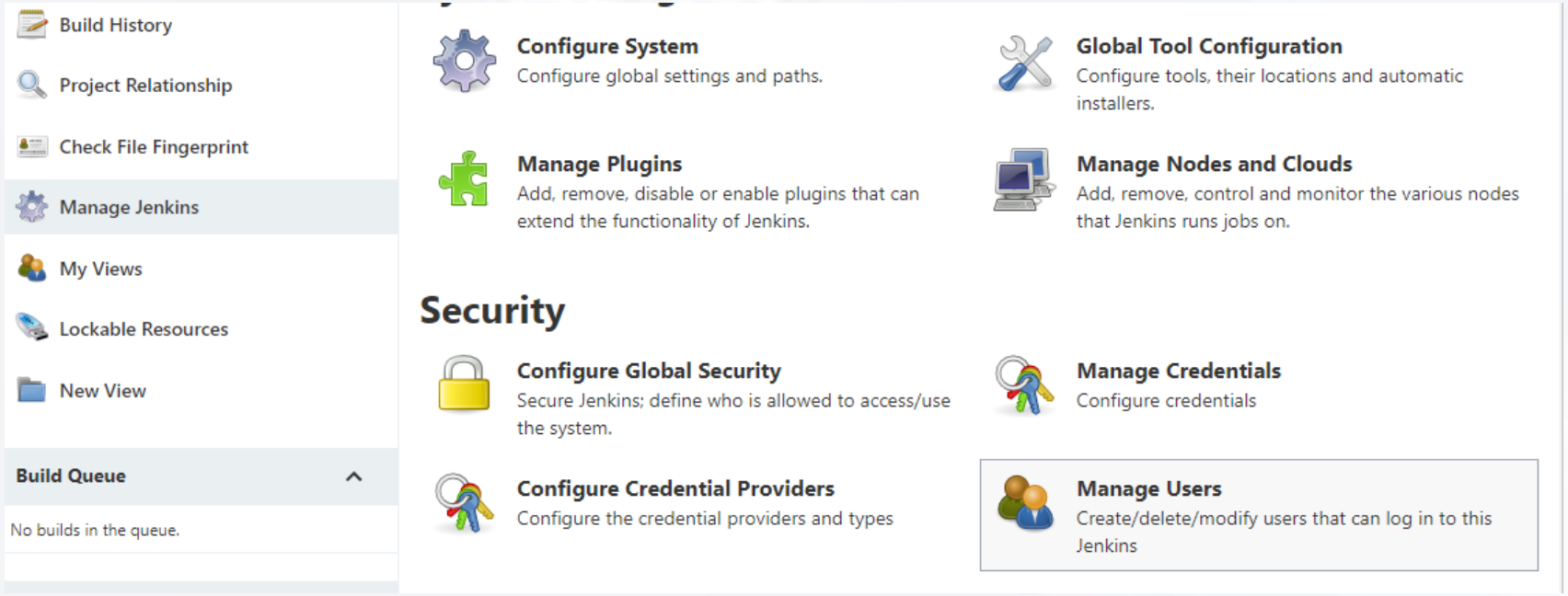
Create/Add a User

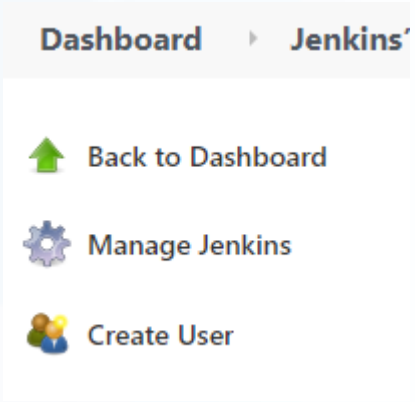
- Login to your Jenkins dashboard by visiting http://10.10.0.100:8080/



Create Users

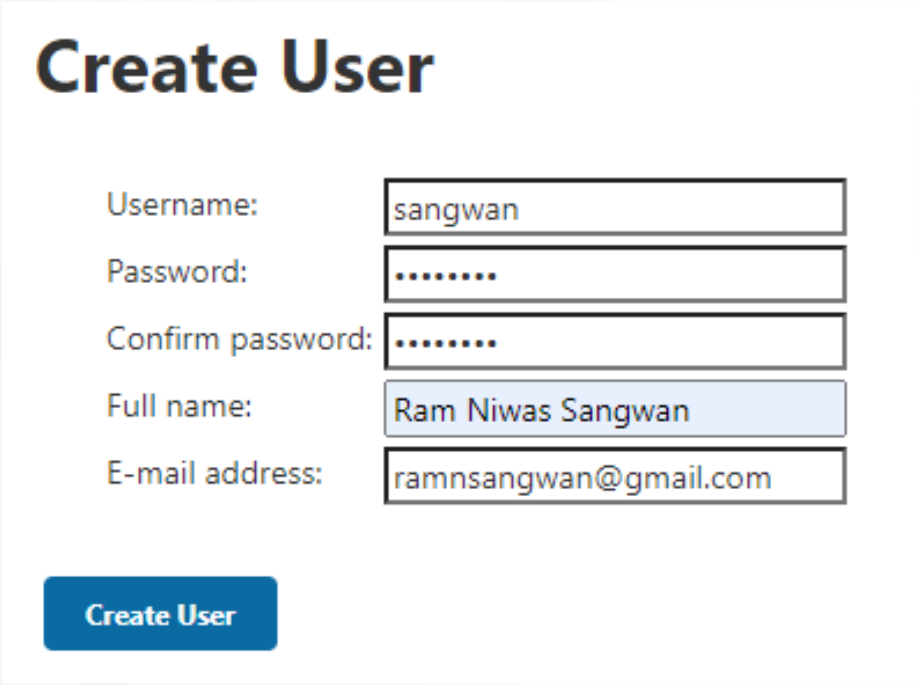
- Under Manage Jenkins, Click ***Manage Users***
- Click Create User
- Enter User details like password, name, email etc.

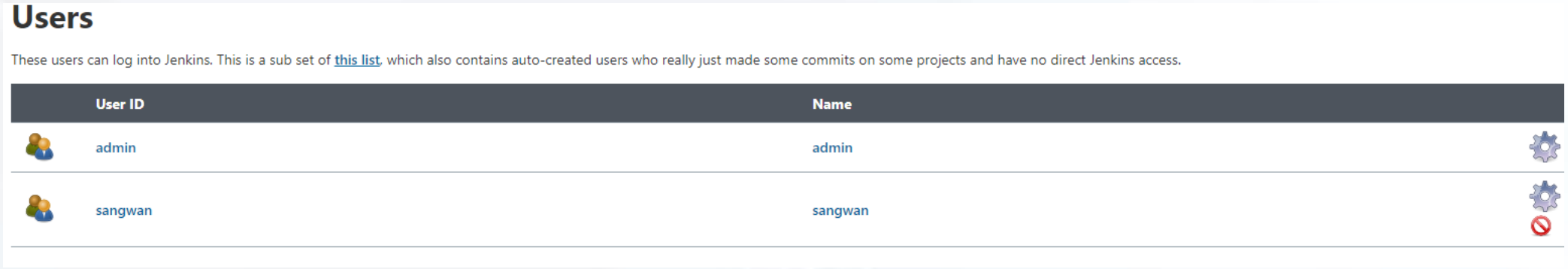




Enter User Details

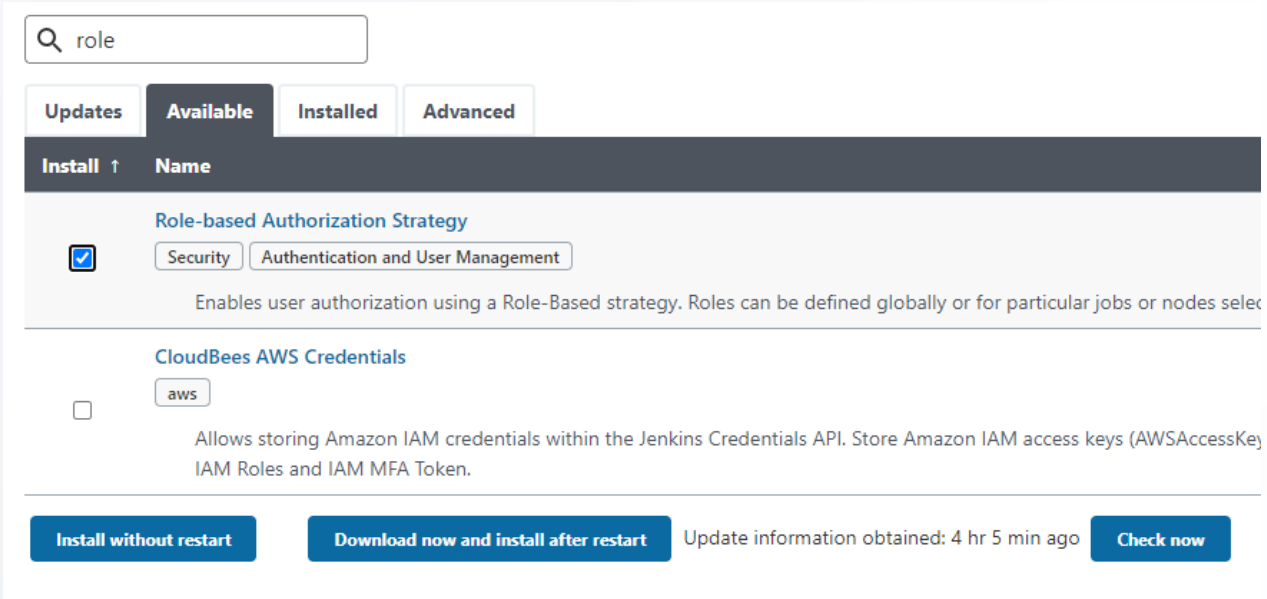
- Fill in the details and click on create user.
- User will be created and appear in the list.





Install Role Strategy Plugin

- Visit http://10.10.0.100:8080/pluginManager/available directly.
- OR
  - Go to **Manage Jenkins**
  - Click on the Manage Plugins option.
  - In available section, screen Search for "role".
  - Select **Role-based Authorization Strategy** plugin
  - Click on "**Install without restart**"



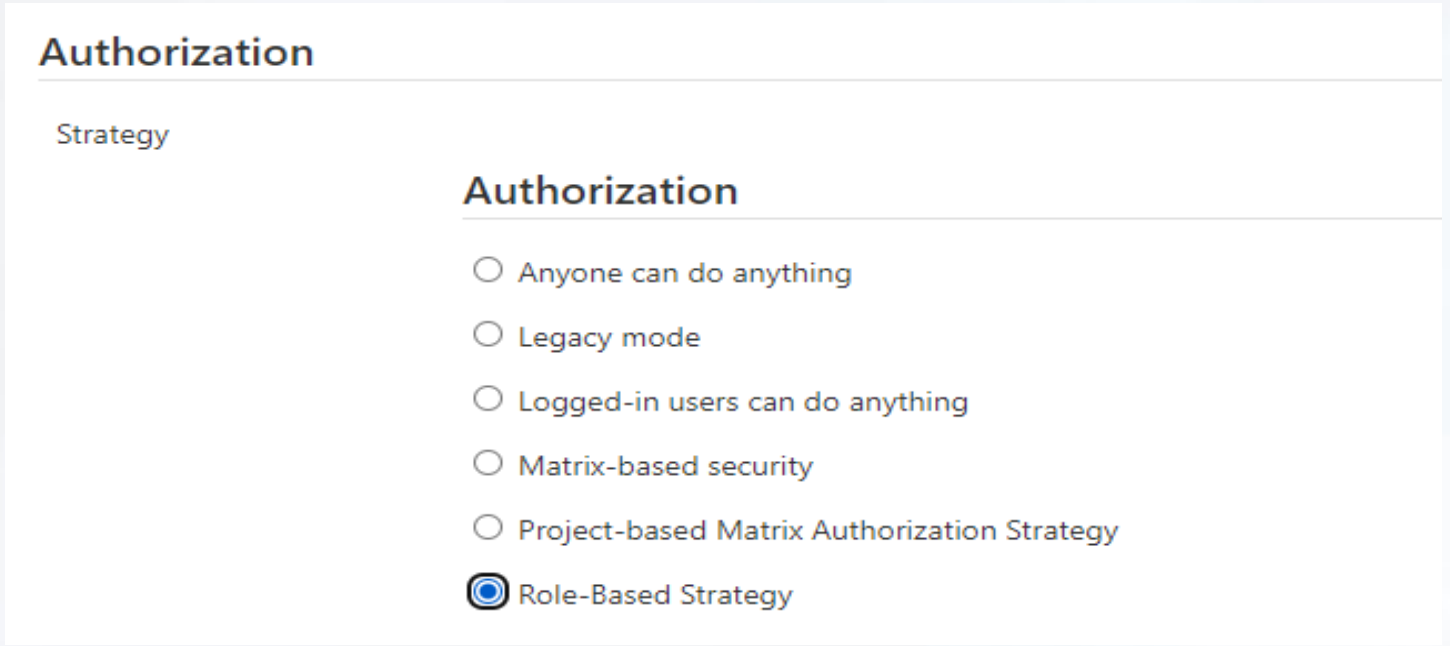
Plugin Installation

Once the plugin is installed, a "success" status will be displayed

Click on **Go back to the top page.**

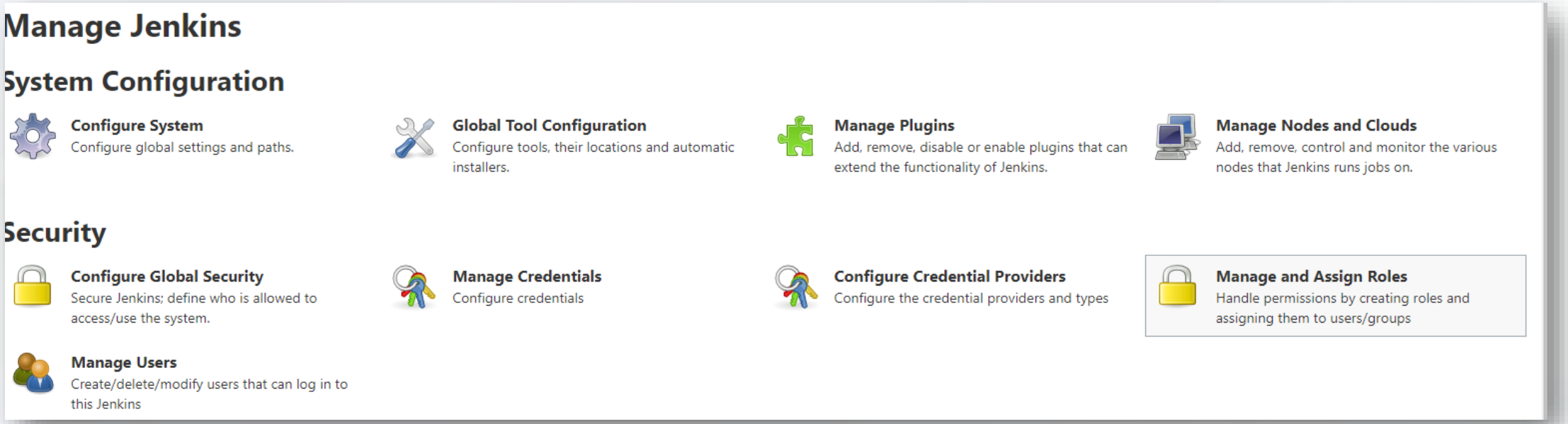
Select Role Based Strategy

- Go to **Manage Jenkins ->** Configure Global Security -> Under **Authorization,** select **Role Based Strategy**. Click on **Save**.



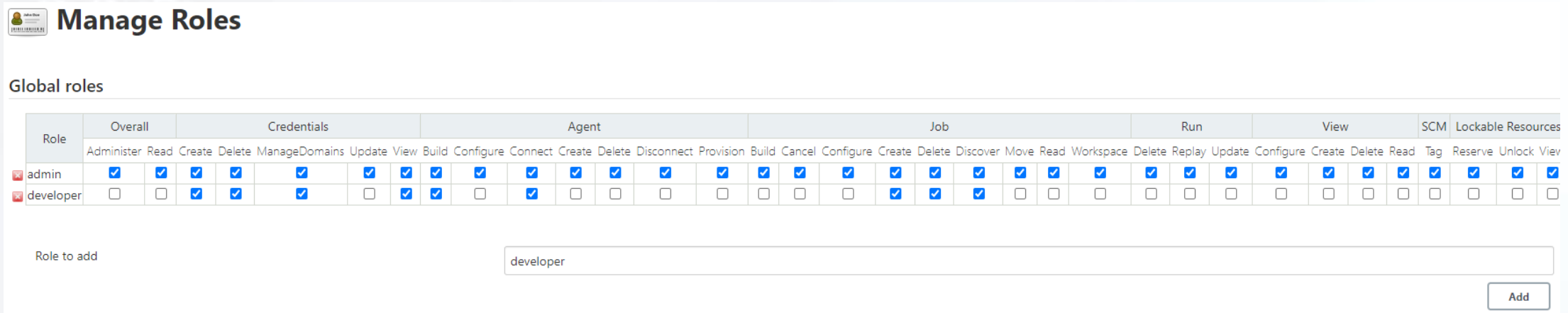
Create Roles

- Go to **Manage Jenkins**
- Select **Manage and Assign Roles**



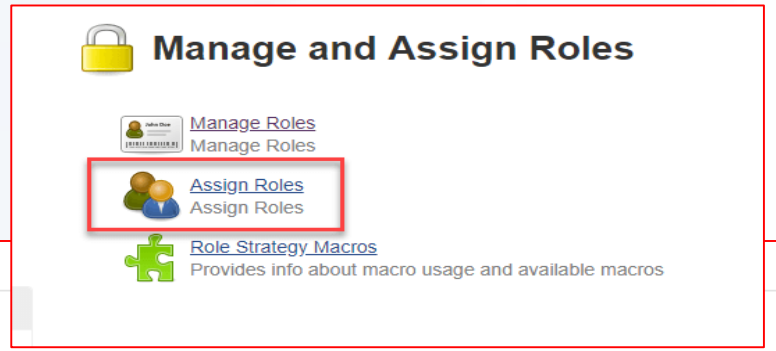
Manage Roles

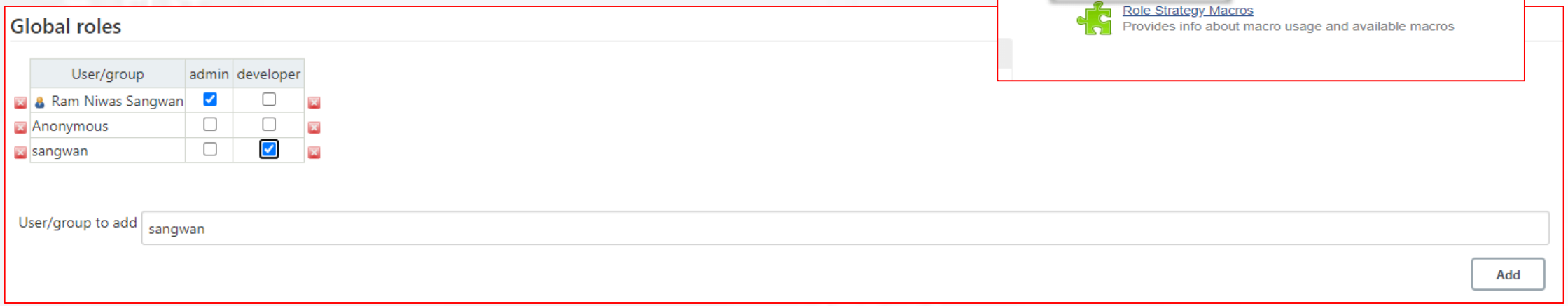
- Click on **Manage Roles** to add new roles based on your organization
- To create a new role called "developer",
- Type "developer" under "role".
- Click on "Add" to create a new role.
- Now, select the permissions you want to assign to the "Developer" role.
- Click Save



Assign the Role to User Created Earlier

- Go to **Manage Jenkins**
- Select Manage and Assign Roles
- We shall add the new role "developer" to user "**sangwan**"
- Selector developer role checkbox
- Click Save





Thank You