

Capability-Based Security with UNIX Sockets

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Capabilities

Definition 1 (for this session): "a communicable, unforgeable token of authority. It refers to a value that references an object along with an associated set of access rights.

A user program on a capability-based operating system must use a capability to access an object." - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capability-based_security

Definition 2 (seccomp session): a Linux abstraction that resulted from decomposing "root" privileges into smaller parts.

Socket Domains

```
int s = socket(domain, type, protocol);
```

Internet Domain (**AF_INET**) - most familiar type

- SOCK_STREAM type: TCP
- SOCK_DGRAM type: UDP

example address: "myserver:5000"

advantage: can communicate between different machines

UNIX Domain (AF_UNIX)

example address: "/tmp/connection.sock"

advantage: more secure -- who can access is controlled by Linux file permissions

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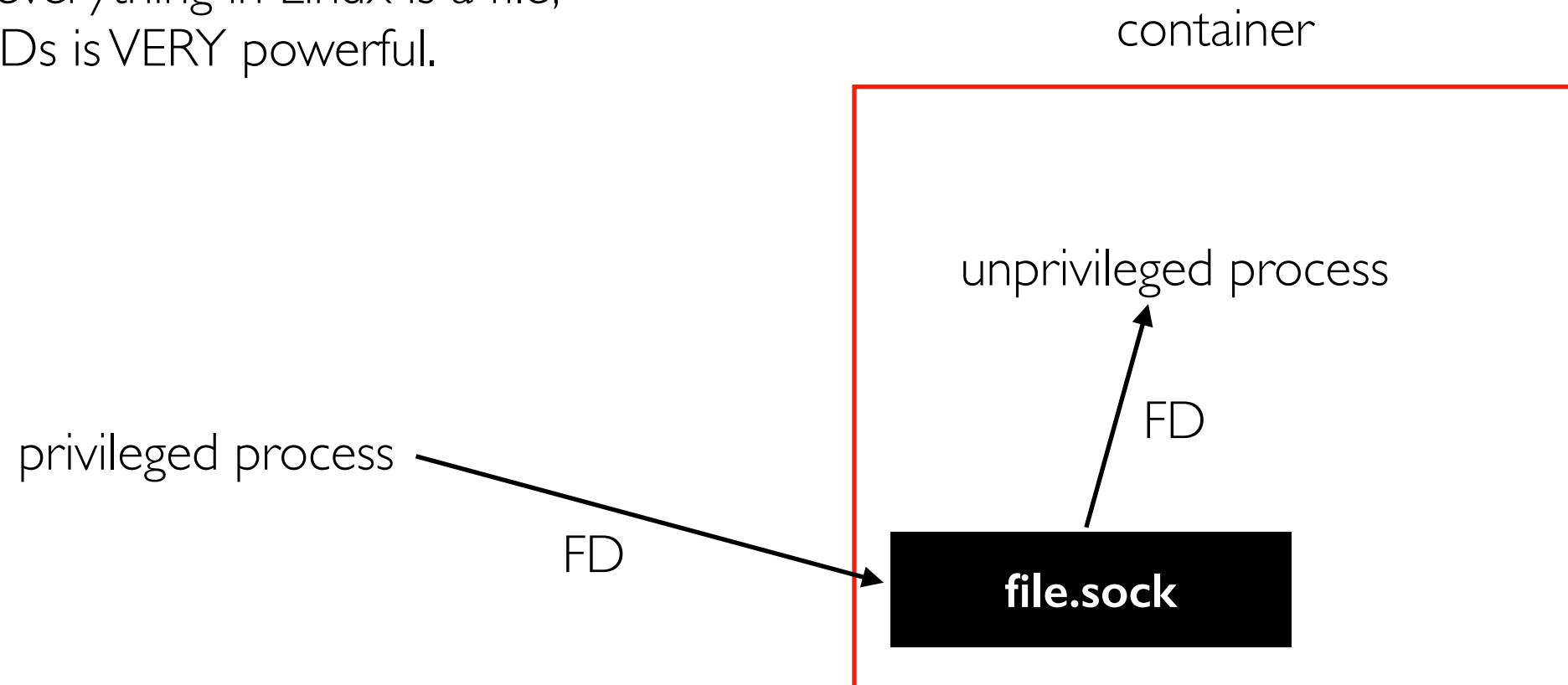
calls: **send**, **recv**, **sendmsg**, **recvmsg**

bytes

bytes + FDs

Use Cases

As they say, everything in Linux is a file,
so sending FDs is VERY powerful.



FDs for

- file that process should mmap
- directory that should be used for chroot
- namespace that should be joined
- cgroup that should be joined
- etc.

gVisor (used by Google Cloud Functions)

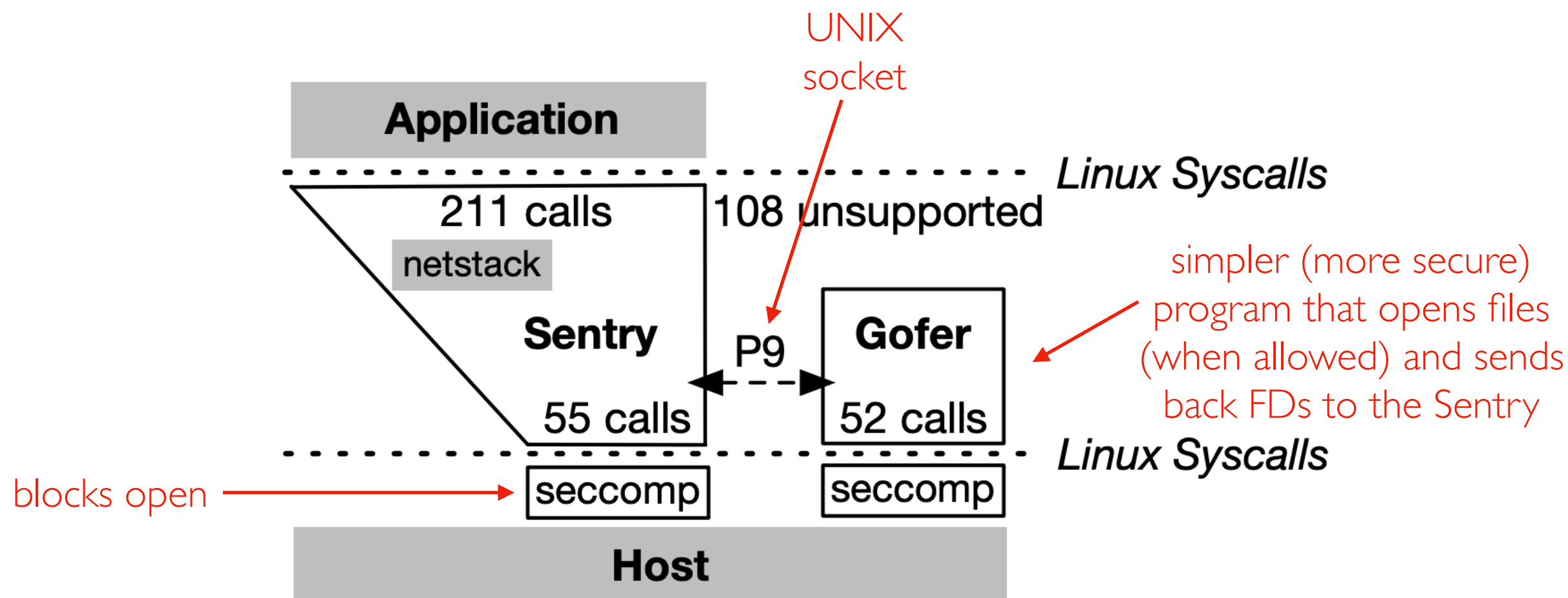


Figure 1: **gVisor Architecture.**

The True Cost of Containing: A gVisor Case Study

Ethan G. Young, Pengfei Zhu, Tyler Caraza-Harter,
Andrea C. Arpaci-Dusseau, Remzi H. Arpaci-Dusseau

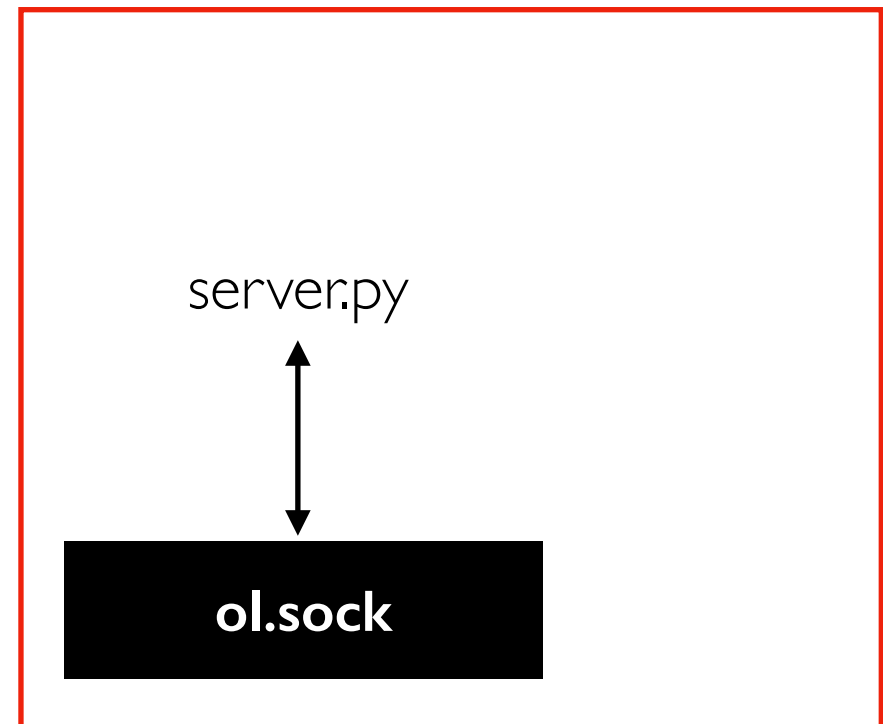
University of Wisconsin, Madison

OpenLambda

OpenLambda Worker



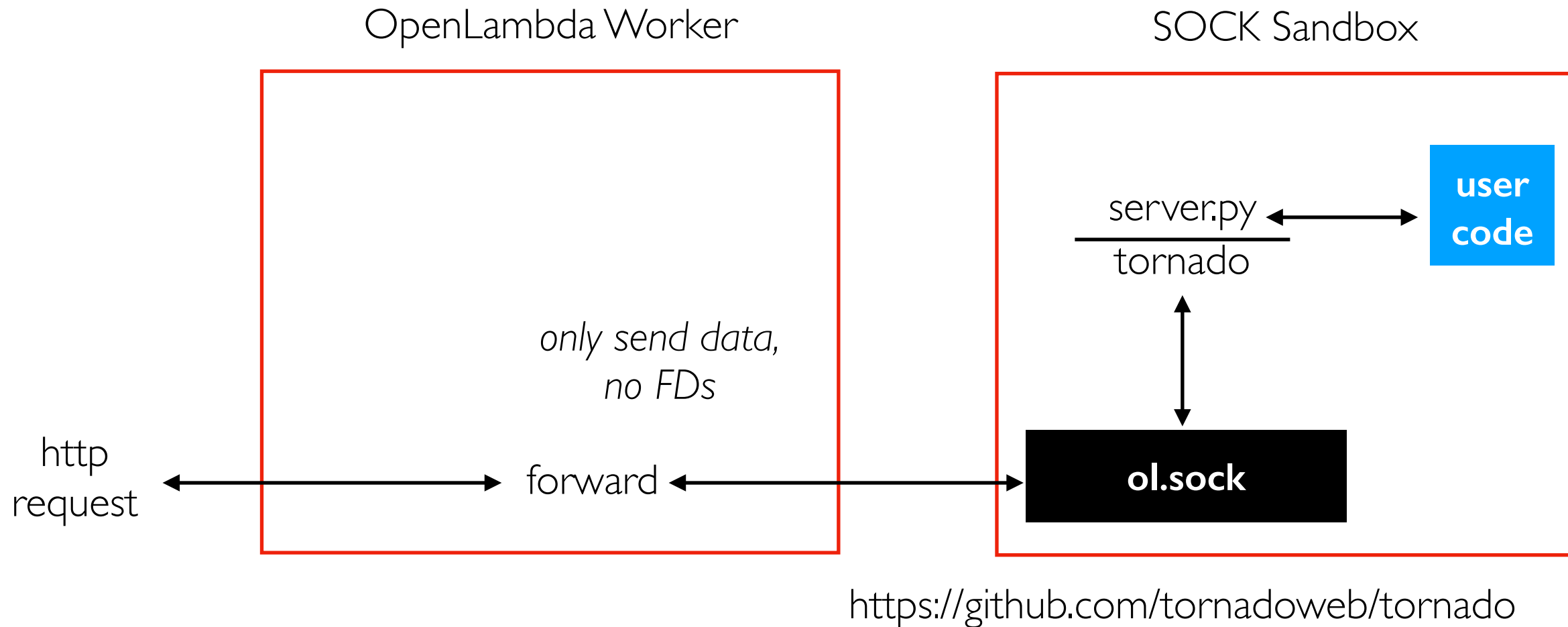
SOCK Sandbox



`server.py` runs in two modes, both of which use a UNIX socket named "ol.sock"

- `web_server()` - for Lambda instances
- `fork_server()` - for Zygotes

OpenLambda

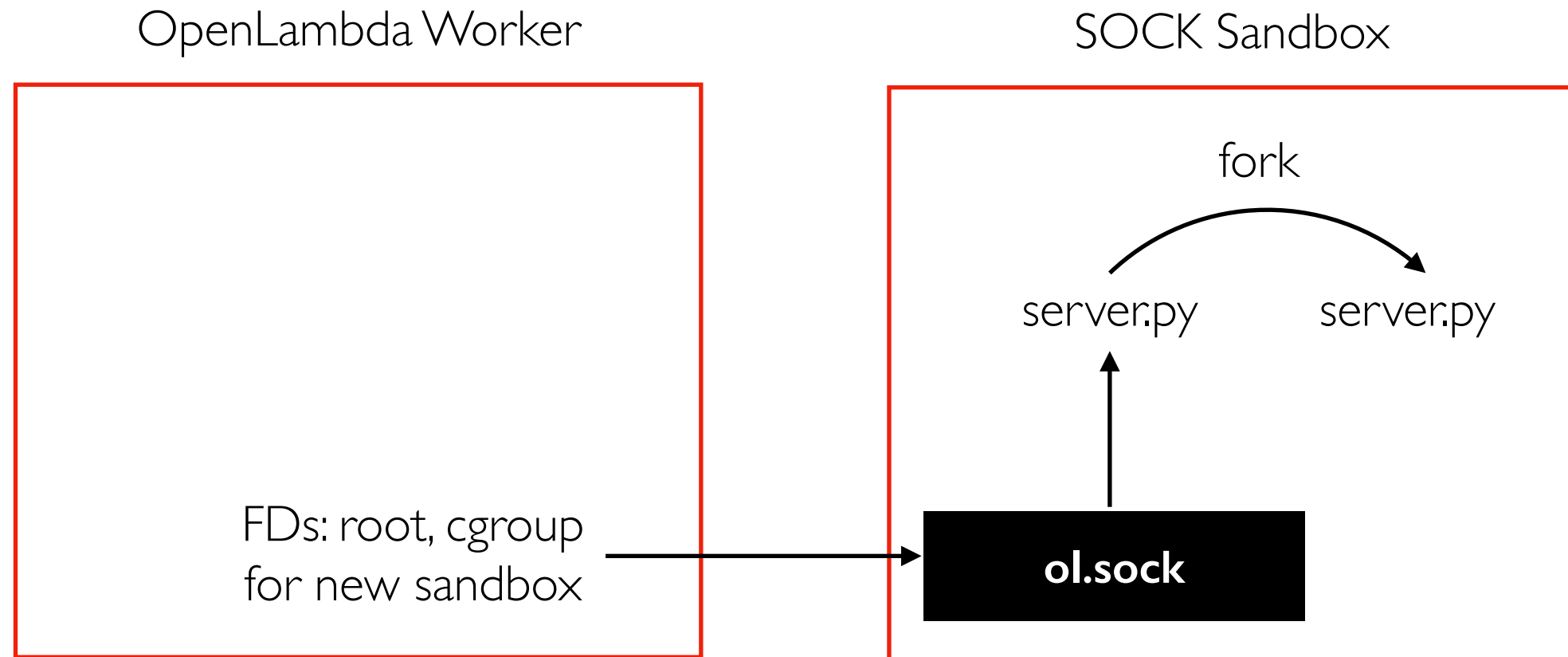


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<https://github.com/open-lambda/open-lambda/blob/main/min-image/runtimes/python/server.py>

OpenLambda



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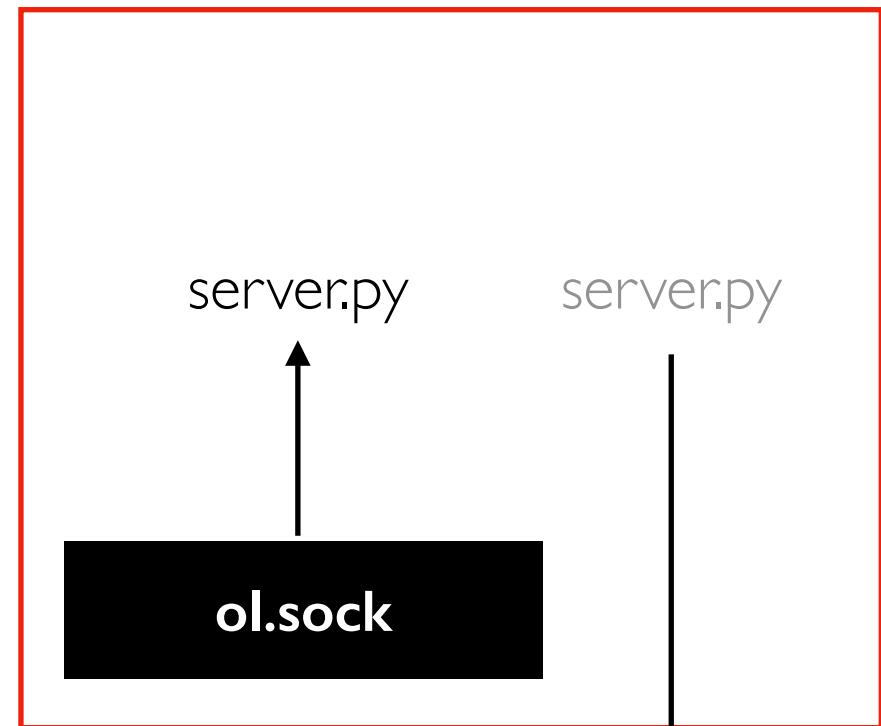
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OpenLambda

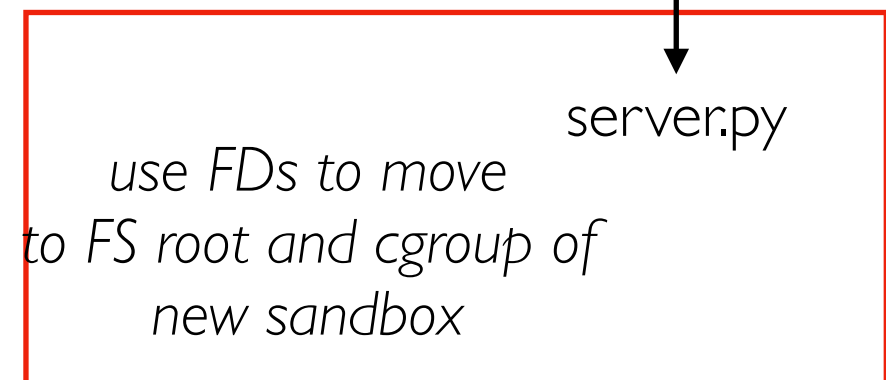
OpenLambda Worker



SOCK Sandbox



SOCK Sandbox

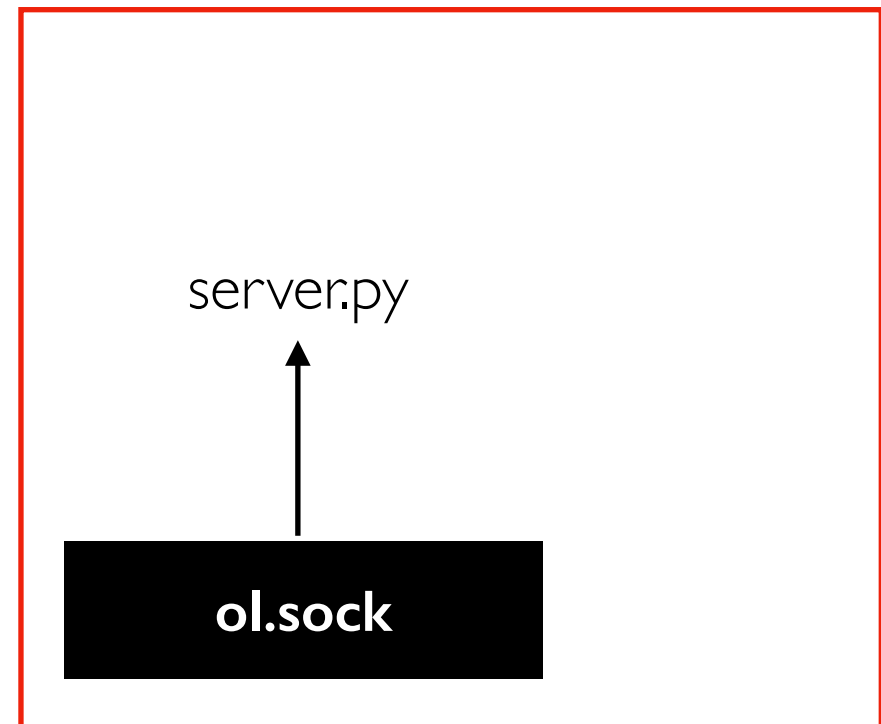


OpenLambda

OpenLambda Worker



SOCK Sandbox



new `server.py` might run `fork_server()` again if this is a child Zygote, or it might start `web_server()` if it's a leaf.

SOCK Sandbox



Namespace FDs

Originally, OpenLambda used `setns` to join existing namespaces, with namespaces FDs passing over the UNIX socket (along with root dir and cgroup FDs).

Namespaces cannot exist apart from a process, so the original SOCK paper described an "init" process, now "spin" -- we should get rid of this (only the Docker backend uses it, not SOCK at this point).

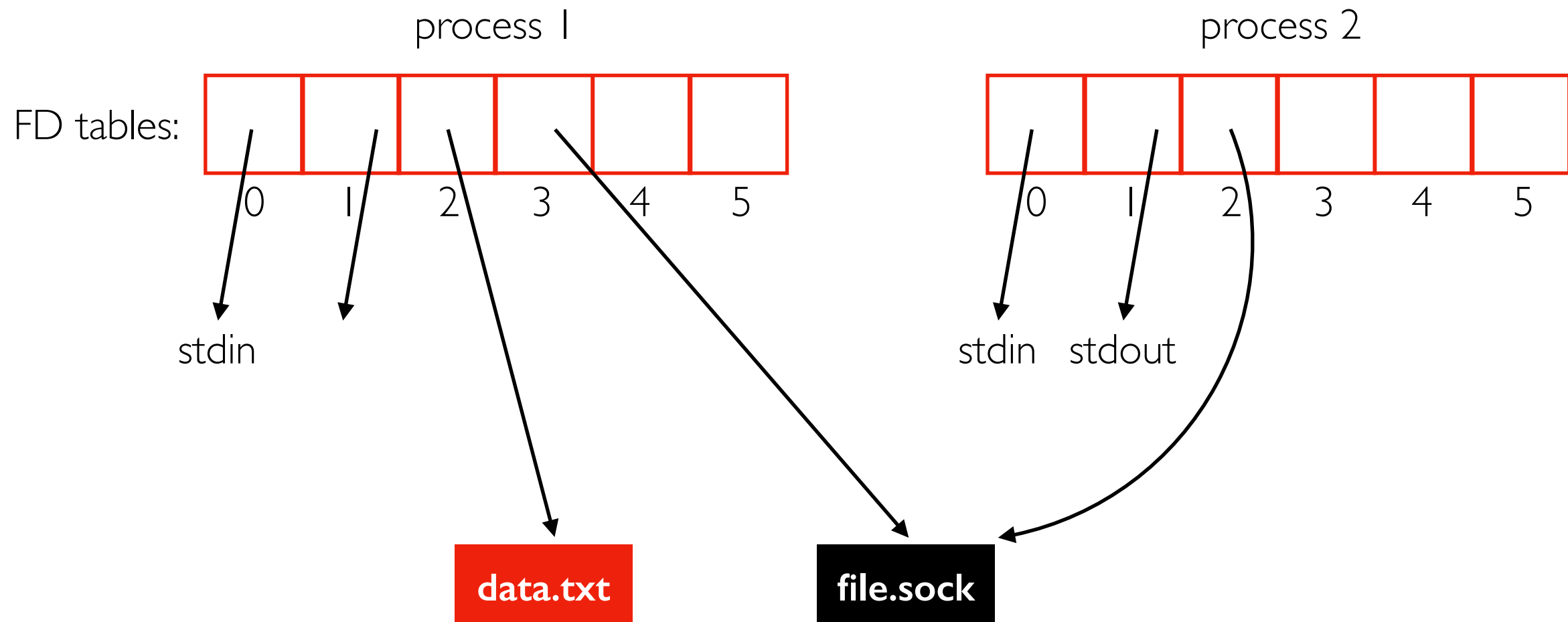
Now, SOCK uses `unshare` to create the new namespaces.

SOCK paper was published using the 4.13 kernel. The 5.3 kernel (2019) has `clone3`, with parameters for cgroups and namespaces. SOCK ought to be updated to use this instead.

File Descriptor Tables

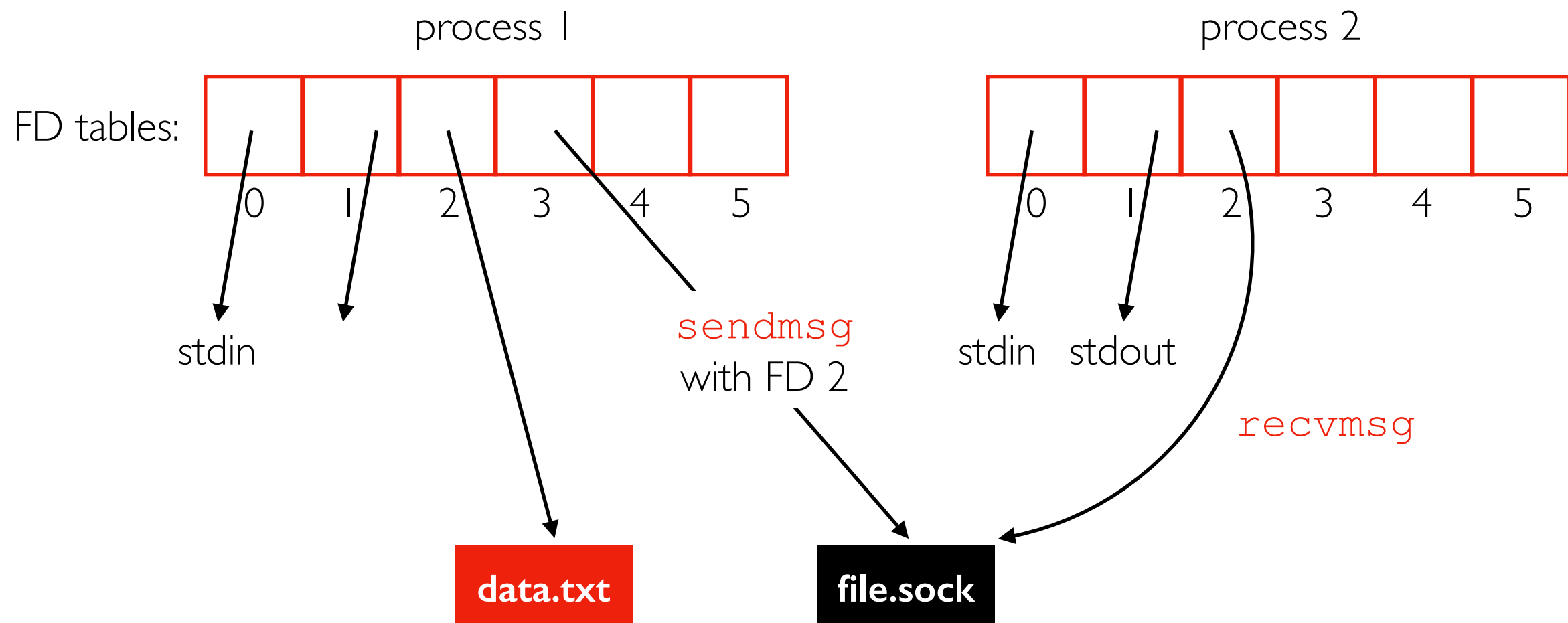
FDs in the FD tables contain

- reference to an object in the kernel
- offset, permissions
- etc.



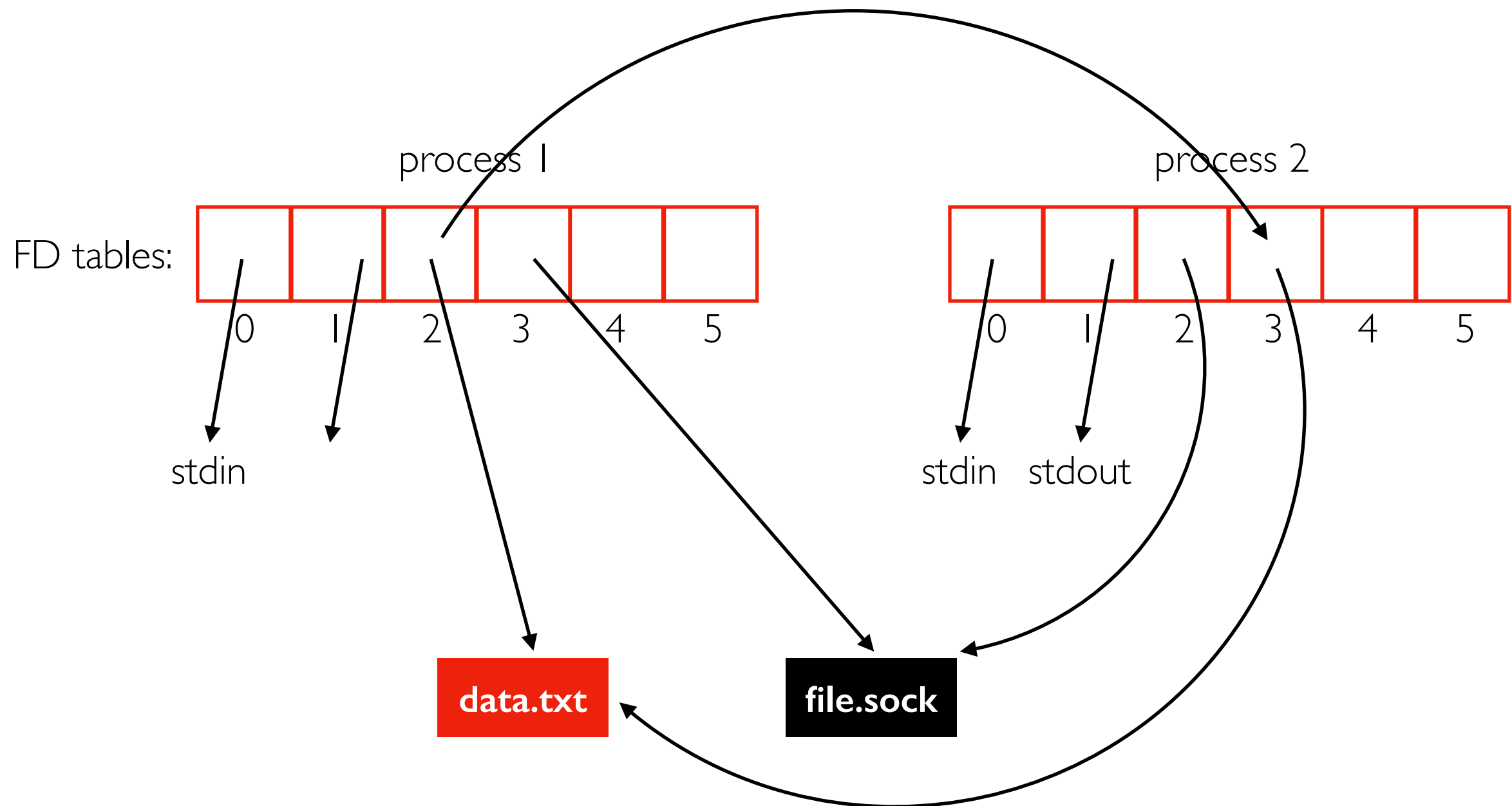
File Descriptor Tables

say process 1 wants to give process 2 access to data.txt



File Descriptor Tables

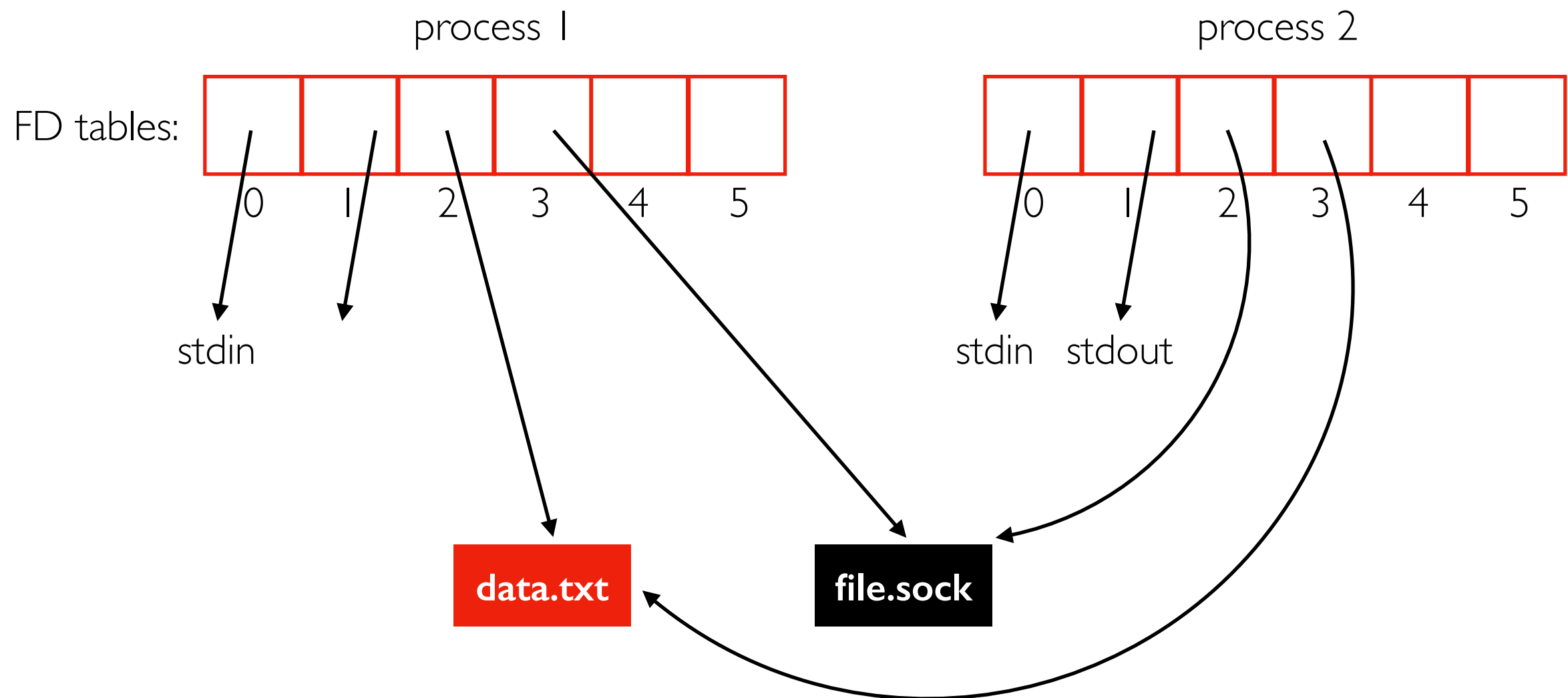
copy FD 2 from process 1 to FD 3
(or some other free slot) in process 2



File Descriptor Tables

```
// process 1:  
// to read data.txt  
rc = read(2, buf, count);
```

```
// process 1:  
// to read data.txt  
rc = read(3, buf, count);
```



Practice...