16 – Networking, OS, and virtualization

CS 2043: Unix Tools and Scripting, Spring 2019 [1]

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Firewalls
Firewalls

• In a perfect world, we wouldn’t need a firewall.
• Lives in the network, or in the kernel
• inspects traffic *before* it reaches its destination
• Two primary uses: filter legitimate services, block unwanted ones
Firewalls: the good uses

- Legit: *Filters* certain ports to prevent regions of the internet from accessing them
  - Cornell firewall drops all traffic destined to on-campus servers originating from off-campus IPs
  - *wash* firewall does the same
  - mail relay firewall would only allow known senders to connect
- Prevents server from being overloaded by random external griefers
- Prevents aggressive server scans from the darkweb
  - which, by the way, exists. ask me later.
Firewalls: the lazy uses.

- Block insecure / old apps
- cover up for weird/bad OS/system design
  - Example: print server on a mac at port 631
  - Example: just a lot of windows
- Block **all** uninvited remote connections
  - if your laptop isn’t a server, shouldn’t have exposed ports
  - if it does have exposed ports, some application is doing a bad.
- Fundamentally lazy: right answer is to secure the applications, not hide them.
- lots of legacy apps (that we’re stuck with) can’t be fixed, so also fundamentally necessary
Operating systems, and what they do.
• The CPU; the chip at the center of your computer
• it actually runs your code
• wired via a bus to everything else in your computer
• Has multiple cores or hyperthreads
  • to allow code to execute simultaneously
Processors have protection modes

• Pieces of code get associated with a protection mode
  • there’s an instruction that literally says “when you run this code, drop these privileges”

• Protection modes let you drop lots of privileges
  • device access
  • physical memory access
  • ability to change protection modes

• Operating system always runs first and keeps all its privileges
• Operating system’s job is to run processes for its users
What is a process, really?

- A sequence of processor instructions
- runs from start to finish
- only thing running on CPU core
- what can a process do?
  - access its own memory
  - run arbitrary computation CPU commands
  - fire *interrupts*
What is an interrupt?

- An “unexpected event”
- A request for something else to take over
- Like a signal (in C/unix), or Exception (in java/python/etc)
- Can register *interrupt handlers*, pieces of code that run interrupts
- The operating system registers itself as an *interrupt handler*
- A *syscall* is an interrupt handled by the OS
  - is how you read files, use network, etc.
  - OS registered the handler, so can have all privileges
  - most basic C functions / linux commands just fancy syscall wrappers!
A potential process flow

- start a process
  - drop privileges
  - jump to process code
- do some computation
- read a file
  - fire an interrupt
  - interrupt handler (in OS) gets file
  - file placed in process memory
  - jump back to process code
- use file contents
- do more computation
- exit with result
  - fire an interrupt
  - interrupt handler (in OS) gets result
  - OS clears process memory
Where VMs fit into this

• Using devices (from the OS) also interrupt-based!
• special instruction that sends message along system *bus*
• When host OS launches a VM
  • drops *some* privileges
  • registers *itself* (host OS) for device interrupts
  • launches guest OS
• when guest process wants to use a resource
  • interrupt back to guest OS
  • guest OS interrupts for device
    • Host OS gets interrupt
    • Host OS interrupts for device, or
    • Host OS takes over for a bit
Containers, and how they work
chrooting

**change root directory**

`chroot <dir> <command>`

- Must execute as root
- hides filesystem below `<dir>`
- `<dir>` looks like new `/`

• Why do this?
  • all **PATH**s relative to new root
  • system programs and libraries used from new root
  • can use programs that need incompatible libraries
  • can avoid upgrading system when using a program

• demo
chrooting

- What’s still the same in the chroot?
  - kernel
  - process space
  - RAM
  - devices

- Halfway to a container; can have a **chroot** of debian on ChromeOS

- No isolation between **chroot**ed processes and “real” ones
containers

- Special OS feature called LXC containers
- hides processes from each other
- can limit device access within a single container
  - how? checks PID after interrupt, denies request from container process
- 90% of a docker container is chroot + LXC
- Other 10%? Secretly a VM.
  - but only when needed
  - this is why “fancy” Windows 10 is required
- Docker build scripts and bundles are also nice
[1] Stephen McDowell, Bruno Abrahao, Hussam Abu-Libdeh, Nicolas Savva, David Slater, and others over the years. “Previous Cornell CS 2043 Course Slides”.