

Serge E. Hallyn wrote:

> Quoting Pavel Emelianov (xemul@openvz.org):

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>>>> Hi.

>>>>

>>>> At KS we have pointed out the need in some container, that allows

>>>> to limit the visibility of some devices to task within it. I.e.

>>>> allow for /dev/null, /dev/zero etc, but disable (by default) some

>>>> IDE devices or SCSI discs and so on.

>>>>

>>>> Here's the beta of the container. Currently this only allows to

>>>> hide the \_character\_ devices only from the living tasks. To play

>>>> with it you just create the container like this

>>>>

>>>> # mount -t container none /cont/devs -o devices

>>>> # mkdir /cont/devs/0

>>>>

>>>> it will have two specific files

>>>>

>>>> # ls /cont/devs

>>>> devices.block devices.char notify\_on\_release releasable release\_agent tasks

>>>>

>>>> then move a task into it

>>>>

>>>> # /bin/echo -n \$\$ > /cont/devs/0/tasks

>>>>

>>>> after this you won't be able to read from even /dev/zero

>>>>

>>>> # hexdump /dev/zero

>>>> hexdump: /dev/zero: No such device or address

>>>> hexdump: /dev/zero: Bad file descriptor

>>>>

>>>> meanwhile from another ssh session you will. You may allow access

>>>> to /dev/zero like this

>>>>

>>>> # /bin/echo -n '+1:5' > /cont/devs/0/devices.char

>>>>

>>>> More generally, the '+<major>:<minor>' string grants access to

>>>> some device, and '-<major>:<minor>' disables one.

>>>>

>>>> The TODO list now looks like this:

>>>> \* add the block devices support :) don't know how to make it yet;

>>>> \* make /proc/devices show relevant info depending on who is

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>>>> reading it. currently even if major 1 is disabled for task,
>>>> it will be listed in this file;
>>>> * make it possible to enable/disable not just individual major:minor
>>>> pair, but something more flexible, e.g. major:* for all minors
>>>> for given major or major:m1-m2 for minor range, etc;
>>>> * add the ability to restrict the read/write permissions for a
>>>> container. currently one may just control the visible-invisible
>>>> state for a device in a container, but maybe just readable or
>>>> just writable would be better.
>>>>
>>>> This patch is minimally tested, because I just want to know your
>>>> opinion on whether it worths developing the container in such a way or not.
>>> Hmm,
>>>
>>> I was thinking we would use LSM for this. Mostly it should suffice
>>> to set up a reasonable /dev for the container to start with, and
>>> hook security_mknod() to prevent it creating devices not on it's
>> Are you talking about disabling of mknod() for some files? No, please
>> no! This will break many... no - MANY tools inside such a container.
>
> What's going to break if I don't allow mknod /dev/hda1? Is this during
> standard /sbin/init for a container? And what does 'break' mean? If
> you're not allowed to use the device, why should we pretend that you
> can create it? Isn't that more devious?

```

Standard linux kernel allows you to create any devices you wish,  
so container must operate the same way.

Besides, what to do if you have enables some device to it, then the  
container user creates it and after this you disable it again. In this  
case user will still be able to open the device and work with it :(  
With my approach we will return -EPERM during this open :)

Or some better example - container owner mounts some external ext3  
partitions with plenty of deices on it. No way to disable their  
usage unless you control their open().

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> A straight -EPERM on mknod just feels more warm+fuzzy to me. But if
> things really are going to break to where you can't run a standard
> distro in a container, then I guess we should go with your approach.

```

If udef fails to create a statically requested device it may break.  
With broken udev no containers will work (using some latest distros).

Moreover - if you later grant access to this device udev won't try  
to re-create it again unless specially asked.

```

> -serge

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Thanks,  
Pavel

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Containers mailing list  
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