View Forum Message <> Reply to Message Quoting Serge E. Hallyn (serue@us.ibm.com): > Quoting Tetsuo Handa (penguin-kernel@i-love.sakura.ne.jp): > > Hello. > > > > Serge E. Hallyn wrote: >> CAP MKNOD will be removed from its capability >> I think it is not enough because the root can rename/unlink device files >> (mv /dev/sda1 /dev/tmp; mv /dev/sda2 /dev/sda1; mv /dev/tmp /dev/sda2). > > Sure but that doesn't bother us :) > The admin in the container has his own /dev directory and can do what he > likes with the devices he's allowed to have. He just shouldn't have > access to others. If he wants to rename /dev/sda1 to /dev/sda5 that's > his choice. >> To use your approach, i guess we would have to use selinux (or tomoyo) >>> to enforce that devices may only be created under /dev? > > Everyone can use this filesystem alone. > Sure but it is worthless alone. > > No? Oh, no, I'm sorry - I was thinking in terms of my requirements again. But your requirements are to ensure that an application accessing a device at a well-known location get what it expect. So then the main quesiton is still the one I think AI had asked - what keeps a rogue CAP_SYS_MOUNT process from doing mount --bind /dev/hda1 /dev/null ? thanks. -serge > What will keep the container admin from doing 'mknod /root/hda1 b 3 1'? > >> But use with MAC (or whatever access control mechanisms that prevent > > attackers from unmounting/overlaying this filesystem) is recomennedd. > > -serge Containers mailing list Containers@lists.linux-foundation.org

Subject: Re: [patch 1/2] [RFC] Simple tamper-proof device filesystem.

Posted by serue on Tue, 18 Dec 2007 01:55:57 GMT

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