

# DockerPolicyModules: Mandatory Access Control for Docker Containers

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## Objectives

We propose an extension to the *Dockerfile* format to let Docker image maintainers ship a specific **SELinux** policy for the processes that run inside the image, enhancing the security of containers.

## SELinux Docker Security

Docker leverages Linux kernel security facilities such as Mandatory Access Control (e.g. SELinux). SELinux separates processes in two ways:

- **Type Enforcement:** a type is associated with every process and file. The policy defines the permitted actions among them.
- **Multi-Category Security:** Different containers are assigned different categories to specialize SELinux types.

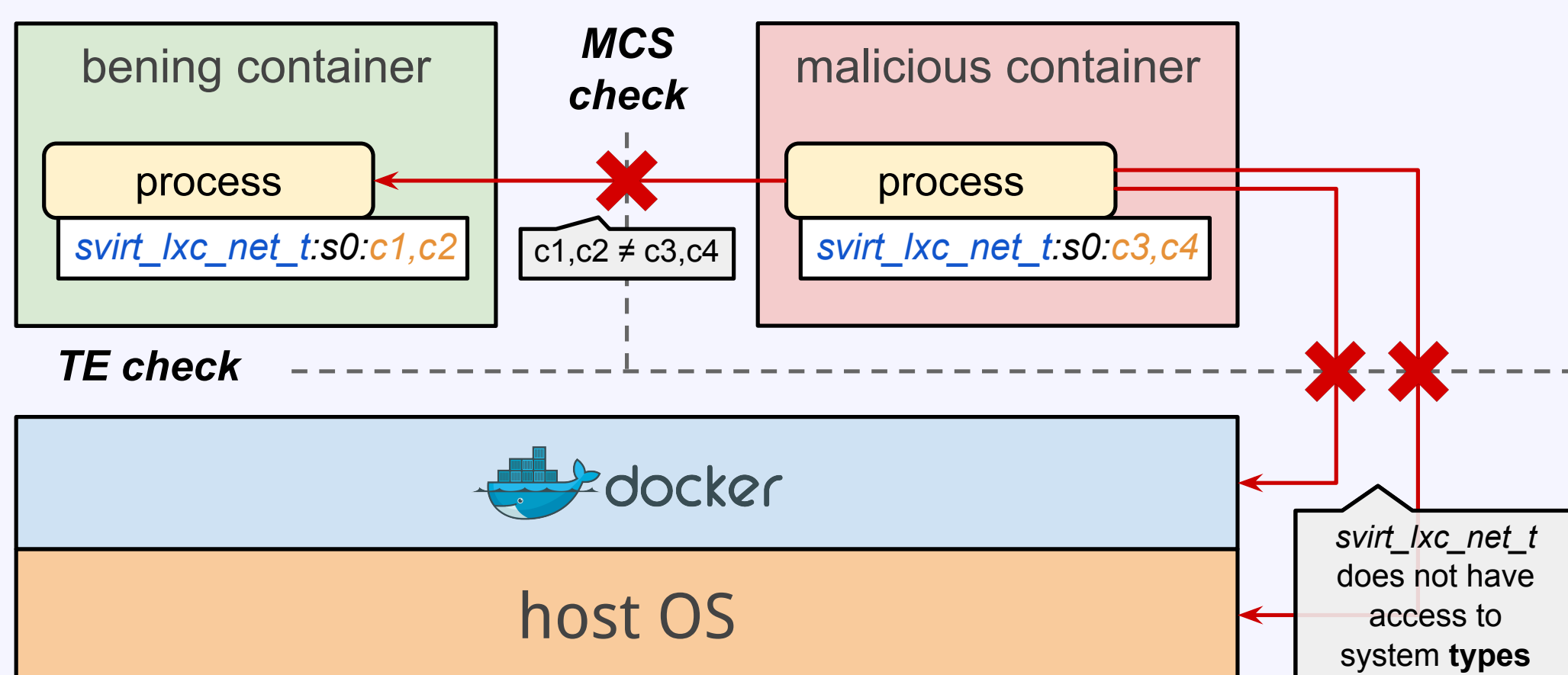


Figure: SELinux separates containers using categories and protect the host through types.

## Limitations of the current solution

Currently **all the containers run with the same SELinux type**, *svirt\_lxc\_net\_t*. So we have to grant that type the **upper bound of the privileges** that a container could ever need.

## Proposal

Our proposal leverages SELinux modules to allow Docker image maintainers to ship an SELinux policy in conjunction with their images. These modules are named **DockerPolicyModules (DPM)** and are used to:

- define the SELinux types and rules for the image;
- define the SELinux type used when starting a containerized process;
- let Docker embed the SELinux policy in the metadata at build-time.

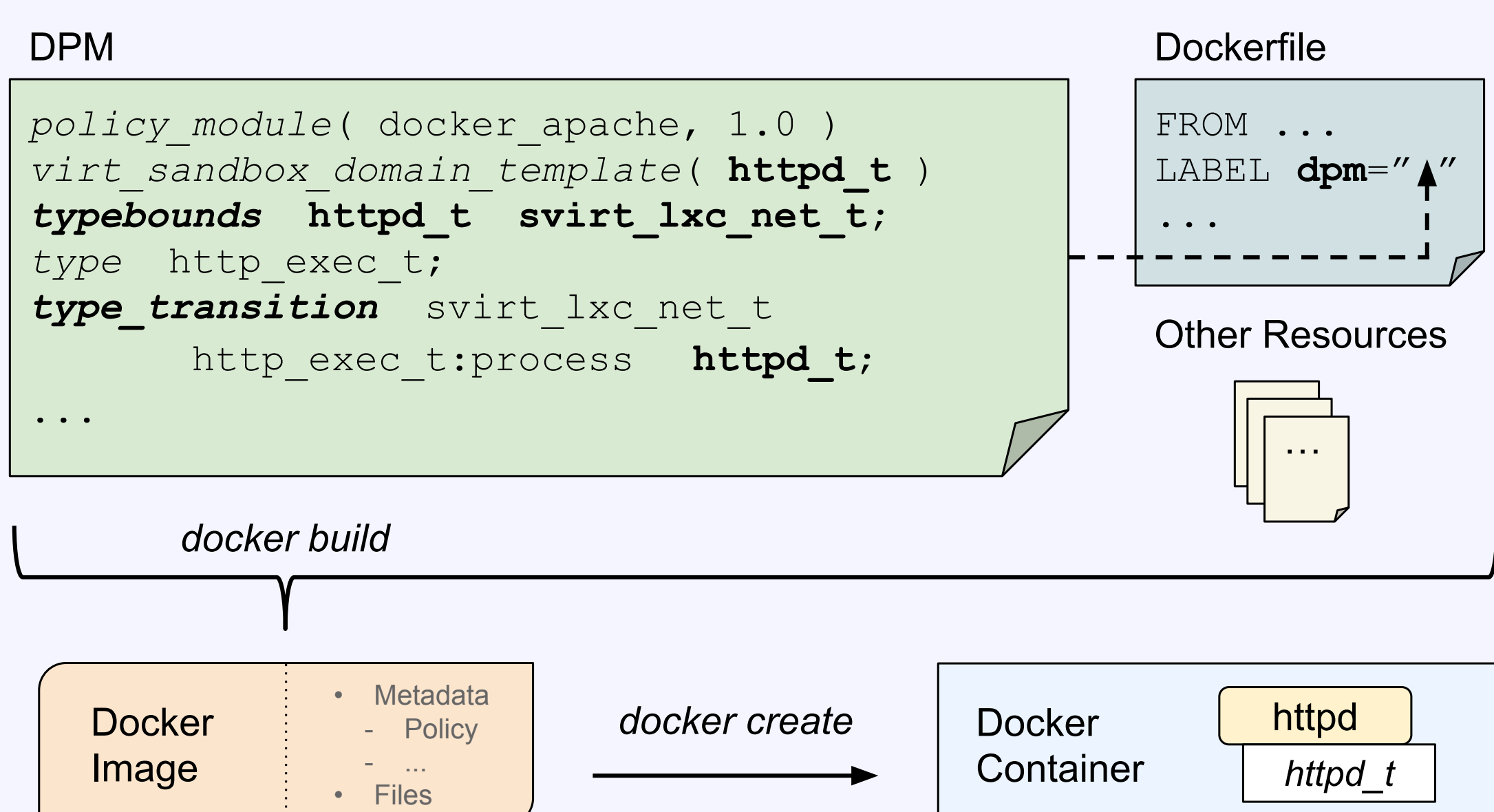


Figure: Process in a Docker container with a custom SELinux type defined in the DPM.

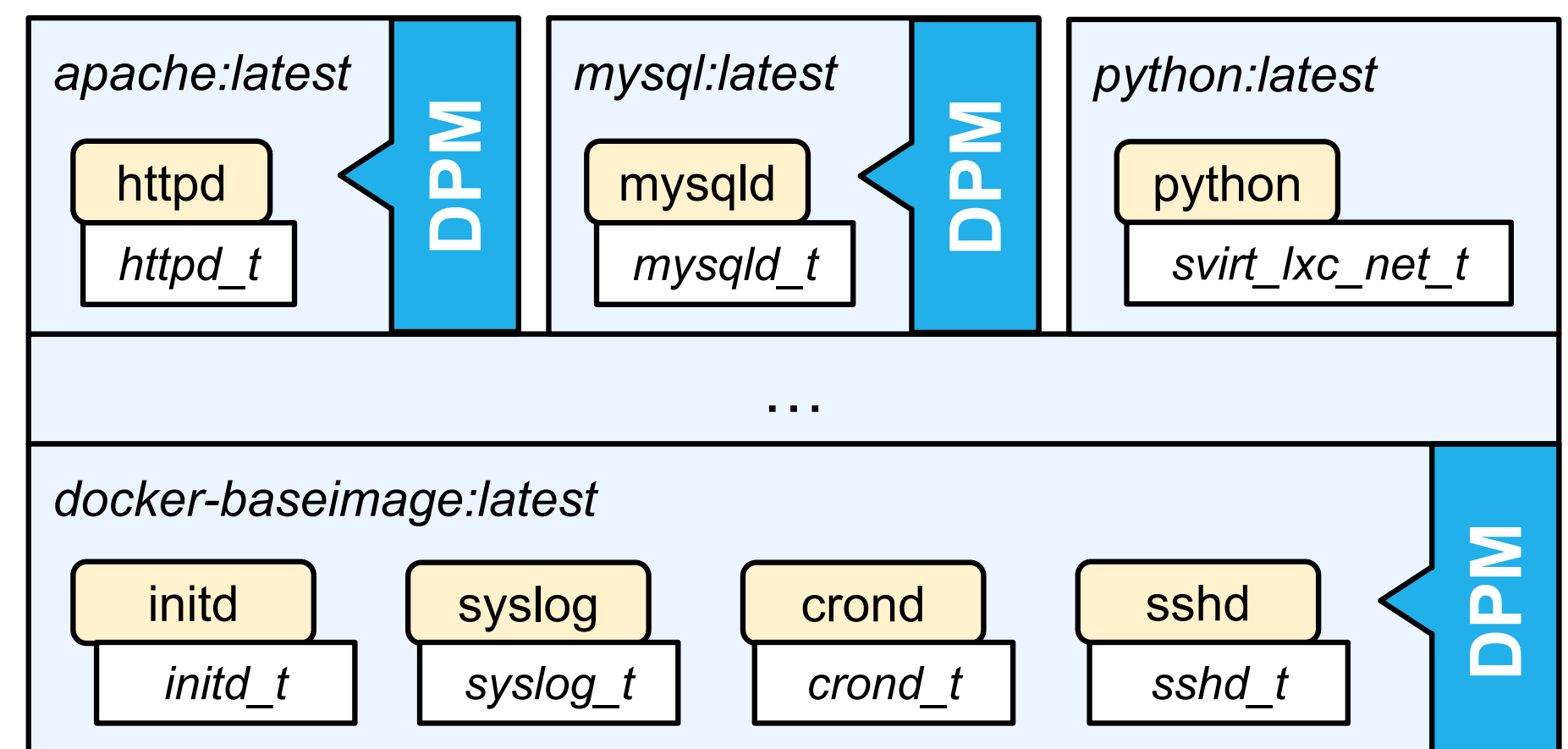


Figure: Processes running in three Docker containers (*apache*, *mysql* and *python*), using SELinux types defined in the DockerPolicyModules embedded in the images.

## DockerPolicyModule Validation

Each SELinux rule has a source ( $\sigma$ ) and a target ( $\tau$ ) type. They can be defined either in the system policy or in the DPM. We have to check all the cases to avoid possible threats arising from malicious DPMs:

	$\tau \in \text{BASE}$	$\tau \in \text{DPM}$
$\sigma \in \text{BASE}$	<b>INVALID.</b> The DPM must not change the types defined in the <b>system policy</b> .	<b>OK / INVALID.</b> The <i>typebounds</i> rule confines the DPM under <i>svirt_lxc_net_t</i> .
$\sigma \in \text{DPM}$	<b>OK / INVALID.</b> The <i>typebounds</i> rule confines the DPM under <i>svirt_lxc_net_t</i> .	<b>OK.</b> Multiple types can be defined with different privileges ( <i>least privilege principle</i> ).

## Docker Hub

**Docker Hub** is an online repository for Docker images. This must ensure that the DPM satisfies the requirements in the table above. The requirements are also verified when Docker downloads the image.

## Conclusion

The use of **DockerPolicyModules** permits the specification of specific SELinux types and rules for the processes running in containers, increasing the overall Docker security.

## References

- Enrico Bacis, Simone Mutti, and Stefano Paraboschi. AppPolicyModules: Mandatory Access Control for Third-Party Apps. In *AsiaCCS'15*. ACM, 2015.
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- Daniel J Walsh. Tuning Docker with the newest security enhancements. In *opensource.com*, 2015.

