Navigating Compliance in a CoreOS World

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Runs CoreOS

Has 200+ Page Questionnaires

ScaleFT Platform

Production Hosts

Identity Provider

User

Validate User

Login with Certificates

Credentials

CA Config

Integration
Many Standards for Many Purposes

● Controls (think: things to reduce risk):
  ○ Policies / documentation
  ○ Technical
User Management on CoreOS
User Management Controls

- Unique User IDs
- Role based Permissions
- Lifecycle Management
First Strategy

1. Put everything into cloud-config
#cloud-config

users:
- name: paul.querna
  shell: /bin/bash
  groups:
    - sudo
    - docker
  sudo:
  - ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL

ssh-authorized-keys: [ssh-rsa AAAAB....
pquerna@GraphiteModerated.local]
"cloud-init... there are a number of hurdles..."
Hurdles

- Go code to generate YAML
  - Users, fetching keys from git
  - Inline script rendering
  - systemd unit files
- Reboots
  - Deleted user, comes back!
- Changes
  - Lifecycle of configurations (including users) ≠ lifecycle of servers
Attempt Two

1. Put “bootstrap” script in cloud-config
   *(from zero today, try Ignition?)*
2. Use Ansible for post-boot management
#cloud-config

write_files:
- path: /opt/bin/bootstrap-cc.sh
  permissions: "0755"
  owner: root
  content: |
    #!/bin/bash
    ...

coreos:
  units:
  - name: bootstrap-cc.service
    command: start
    content: |
      [Unit]
      Description=bootstrap runcmd
      [Service]
      Type=oneshot
      RemainAfterExit=yes
      ExecStart=/opt/bin/bootstrap-cc.sh
Ansible on CoreOS Linux

- Python... Is not in the base system.
  - PyPy portable: github.com/squeaky-pl/portable-pypy
  - ln -s bin/pypy /opt/bin/python
  - Tell ansible where python is:
    
    ```
    [coreos:vars]
    ansible_python_interpreter="/opt/bin/python"
    ```

- Ansible basically* works!
  - Shell, Users, File

- Future: rkt fly?
Agents on CoreOS
First Strategy

1. Docker in systemd
   - Namespaces
   - Mounting the universe
   - Systemd integration (lack of)
Outside of containers

1. Ansible: untar into /opt
2. Ansible: creates systemd unit file

- Great for Go & self contained things
Round 3: rkt (fly)

- Tried 12 months ago for all uses: Pain
- Tried 60 days ago w/ fly stage1: Yay!
# Start the build with an empty ACI
acbuild --debug begin

# Name the ACI
acbuild --debug set-name scaleft.com/sftd

# Copy the app to the ACI
acbuild --debug copy "${INPUT_SFTD}" /scaleft/bin/sftd

# Set correct file permissions and owner
chmod 0755 .acbuild/currentaci/rootfs/scaleft/bin/sftd
chown 0:0 .acbuild/currentaci/rootfs/scaleft/bin/sftd

# Run sftd
acbuild --debug set-exec -- /scaleft/bin/sftd

for m in ${MOUNT_DIRS}; do
    acbuild mount add "${m}" "/${m}"
done

acbuild --debug write --overwrite "${OUTPUT_FILE}"
User Management: Via Agent

- Dogfooding our own Agent
- ScaleFT Server Daemon manages users
- Runs via rkt fly and a systemd unit
- www.scaleft.com/docs/sftd-coreos
Logs on CoreOS
Log Controls

- User identification (see User Management)
- Action
- Timestamp
- Prevent modification
- Ship to central server
Log Management

- systemd-journald: yay
- This is mostly about journal vs classic syslog
- More systemd journal integrations happening every day
First Strategy

1. `journalctl -o json`
2. Shell script to upload to s3
Round 2: In progress

- **journalbeat in rkt fly:**
  - Pulls from journal using CGO bindings
  - Cursor integration
  - [github.com/mheese/journalbeat](https://github.com/mheese/journalbeat)

- **ACI build:**
  - [github.com/authclub/journalbeat-aci](https://github.com/authclub/journalbeat-aci)
Updates on CoreOS
Updates Controls

- Change control / documented approval procedures
- If Anti-virus, auto-updates: +1
- If not: Anti-virus: ?
Auto Updates

Here’s how you turn off CoreOS Linux’s original feature:

```
echo REBOOT_STRATEGY=off | sudo tee -a /etc/coreos/update.conf
```

See also:

```
update_engine_client  -status
update_engine_client  -update
```

CoreUpdate by CoreOS
Thanks!

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