



**ELISA**  
Enabling **Linux** in  
**Safety** Applications

**WORKSHOP**

**NASA Goddard**

# Container and immutable patterns for operating systems and workloads

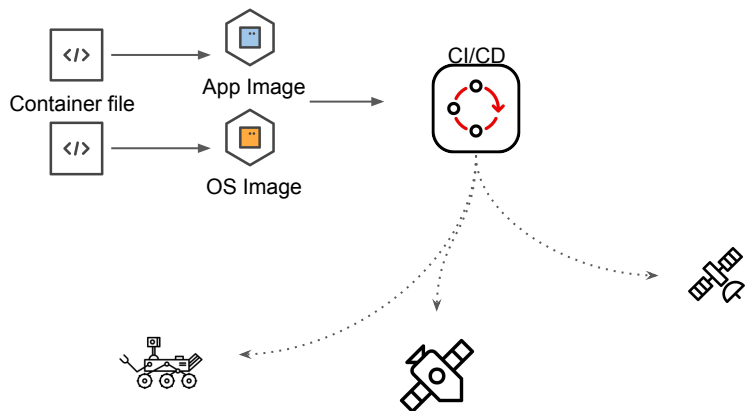
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Chief Security Strategist

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Chief Architect, Science and Space







# Why containers are the future of modern spaceflight computing

Containers are a packaging system – why not package your operating system in a container just like we package user space applications?

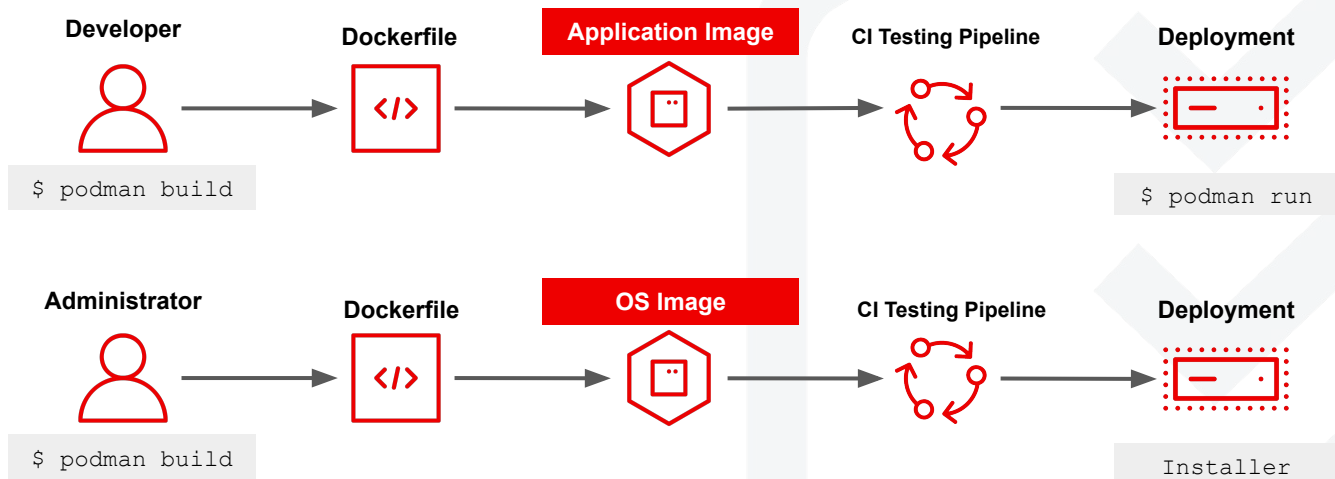


## WE CAN!

-  **Missions** benefit from the simplicity and portability across different platforms and vehicles
-  **Developers** can use their favorite CI/CD & GitOps workflows
-  **Security teams** will be delighted by the cryptographic validation, transparent provenance, and tool consolidation
-  **Organizations** build trusted base operating system and can reliably distribute it

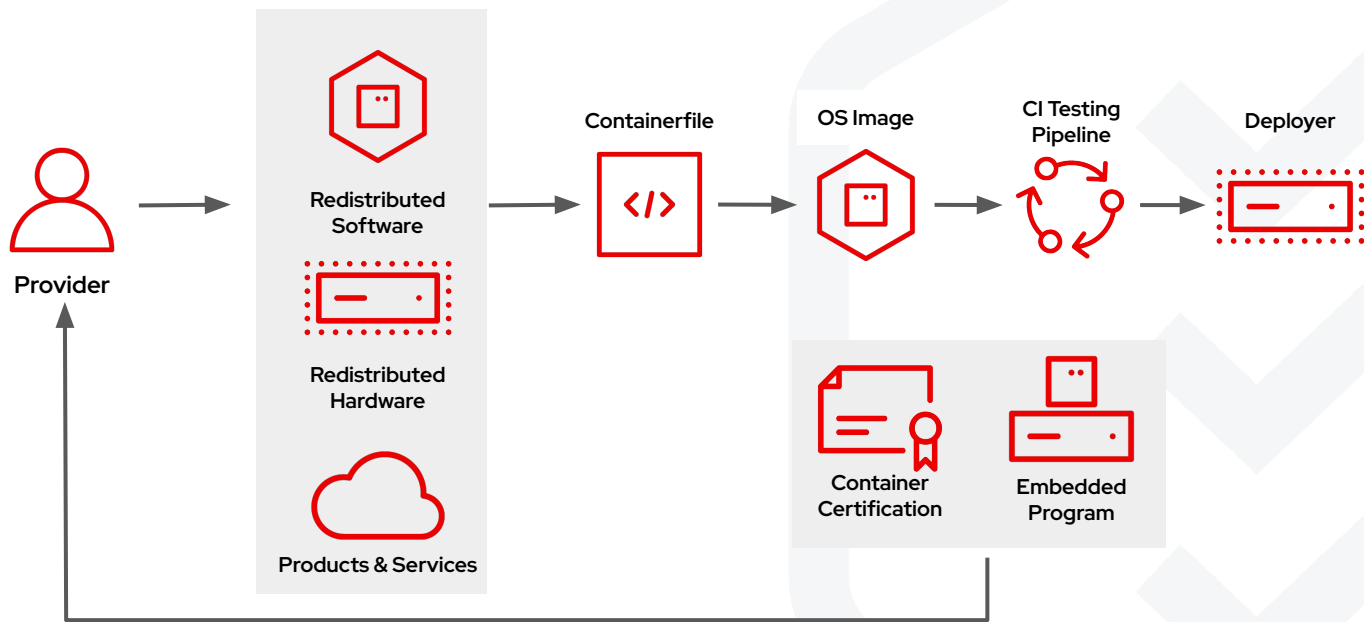
# Container workflows now drive the operating system

Now we can promote a single workflow to manage everything from the applications to the underlying operating system. You can build, test, and deploy the operating system as if it was any other container.



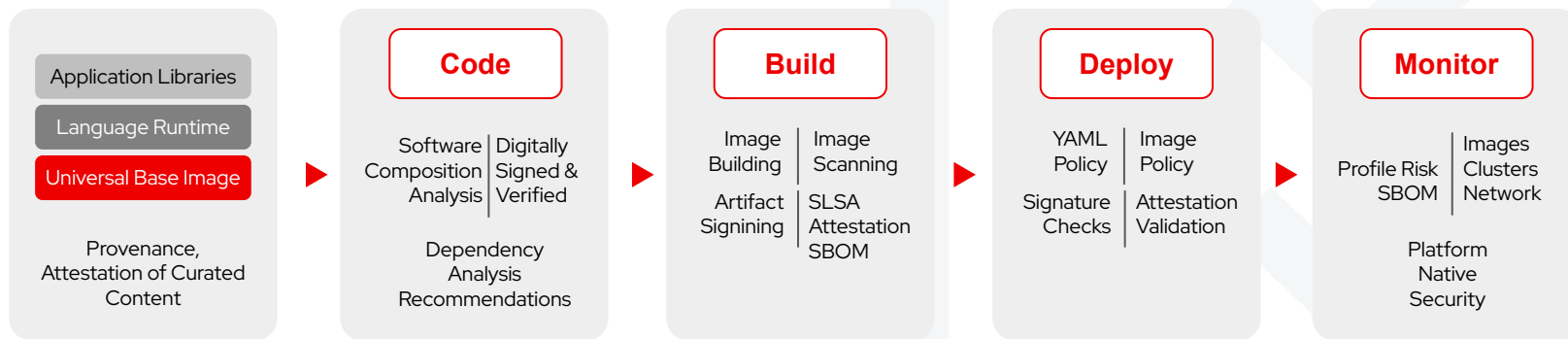
# Enabling an commercial space ecosystem

Allows compositional specialization since we have standardized packaging and component metadata



# Enforcing security and safety through CI

Rich, policy-driven, consistent, reusable testing, validation, attestation in CI



# Meet Increased regulations, frameworks, directives

SEC Cybersecurity Rule <sup>1</sup> requires more governance and management regarding material cybersecurity risks, incidents.



## Government Cybersecurity Regulations

White House Cyber Executive Order 14028

European Union Cyber Resilience Act

## Cybersecurity Agency Frameworks and Directives

NSA Cybersecurity Collaboration Center (CCC)

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)

European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA)

# Demo



# A container-native workflow for the life cycle of a system

```
FROM rhel9/rhel-bootc:latest

RUN dnf install -y [software]
[dependencies] && dnf clean all

ADD [application]
ADD [configuration files]

RUN [config scripts]
```



# Encapsulate differences in a sequence of builds

```
# Derive standard operating
environment
FROM rhel9/rhel-bootc:latest

RUN dnf install -y [system
agents] [dependencies] && dnf
clean all

COPY [unpackaged application]
COPY [configuration files]

RUN [config scripts]
```

```
# Derive database server from SOE
FROM corp-repo/corp-soe:latest

RUN dnf install -y [database]
[dependencies] && dnf clean all

COPY [configuration files]

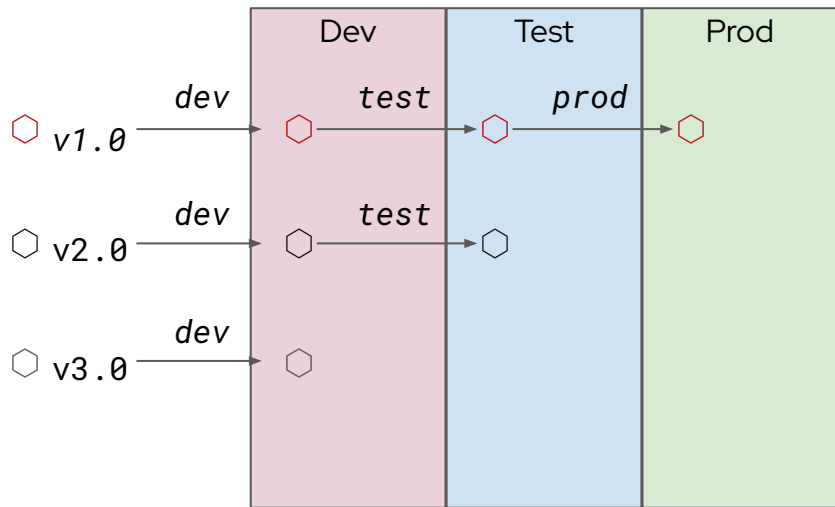
RUN [config scripts]
```

# OS Updates via Container Registries

Tags for powerful to version & promote updates

Unique Tags

Stable Tags



Tags offer simple versioning and visibility

Tags are simple to automate and use for promotions. Bootc will default to updating from a repository:tag.

Control updates via tagging

Combine tagging with the optional automatic updates to control fleets of systems via registry tags.

Standardized & scaleable infra

Container registries scale very well and any standard registry can be used.

# Bootc - A/B booting of container images



## **bootc upgrade**

Download and stage an updated container image

## **bootc rollback**

Rollback to the previous state. Staged updates are discarded

## **bootc switch**

Change to a different reference image

## **bootc install**

Install container image to-disk or to-filesystem

<https://github.com/containers/bootc>

# Composefs - Filesystem layout

## Build Time

Everything is writable. e.g. /usr, /etc, /opt, ...

## Run Time

All image content is read only

/var - RW, Not updated

/etc - RW, Machine local state (hostname, static IP)

## Defaults aimed at 80%

Provides a balance of immutable updates w/ persistent config, logs, & container images

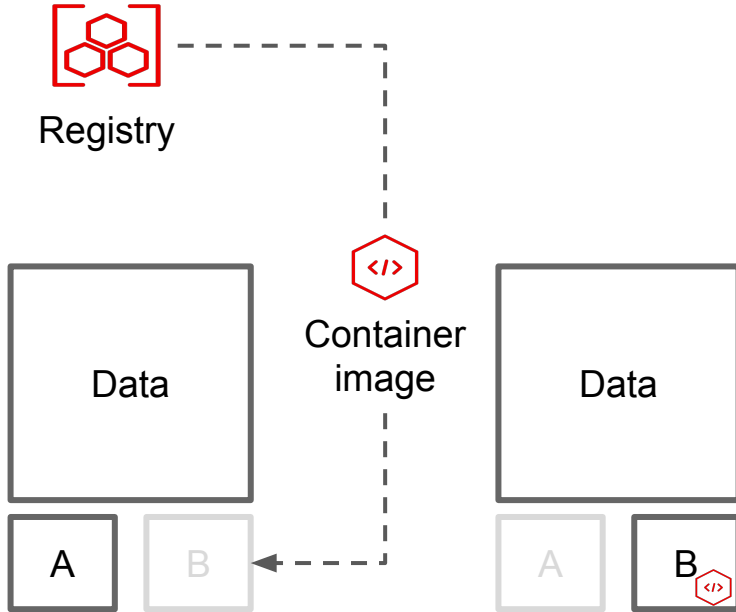
## Powerful Configuration for the 20%

Transient / and /etc

RW possible for other directories via bindmounts and symlinks to /var

<https://github.com/containers/composefs>

# Image-based updates



## Transactional updates (A → B model)

Bootc uses composefs and ostree to convert the container image into the root filesystem on the host..

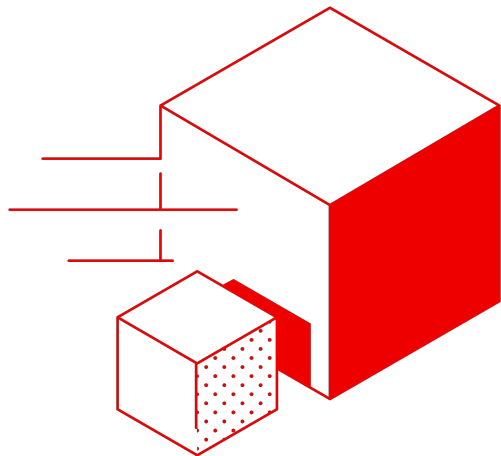
## Roll forward or backwards

Updates are staged in the background and applied when the system reboots. The transactional model enables rollbacks for additional assurance

## Simplified upgrades

bootc enables moving between major and minor releases

# registry.redhat.io/rhel9/rhel-bootc



## Image Specs:

- 🚀 439 rpms
- 🚀 ~785M compressed
- 🚀 ~2.2G on disk

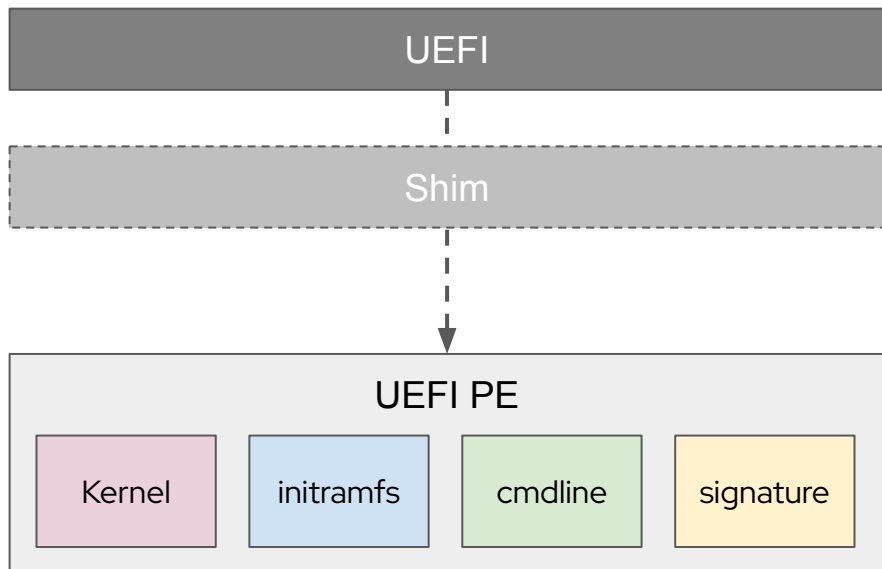
## Primary contents:

- 🚀 systemd, kernel, bootc
- 🚀 rpm-ostree<sup>1</sup>
- 🚀 linux-firmware
- 🚀 NetworkManager
- 🚀 podman
- 🚀 python
- 🚀 Misc CLI tools: jq, sos

No cloud-init or virt agents

# Unified Kernel Image (UKI)

No more bootloader



## Security

A single PE binary (UEFI application) produced and signed in Red Hat build system. Avoids lack of measured boot for initramfs and bootloader passed params.

## Tracking & Immutability

Bundled & contains vmlinuz, initramfs, and cmdline as PE sections. Must contain all dracut & kernel modules, and other mods.

## Standardized

The base for building UKI is systemd-stub.

# Discussion





# Considerations



One off designs



Unreliable Comms



Structured CMD/TLM



Sudden Resets

–

# and solutions



Containers promote consistency  
reusability, security



Integrate specialized firmware



Thin, fast images

Question:

Why can't you just use an off the shelf linux baseline?

The End

