

Kpatch to the rescue

RHUG Q3.2016 Marc Skinner Principal Solutions Architect 9/21/2016



Can't we all just reboot? What is Kpatch? How does it work? Support details Kpatch + kGraft = livepatch!



Can't we all just reboot?





O

• Applying security fixes to software is a reality of modern IT

Vulnerability Disclosed Fixed Kernel Released

> Exploit Window (assuming not 0-day)





PROBLEM

• Security fixes to the kernel are particularly disruptive due to the need for a reboot in order to take effect



Exploit Window (assuming not 0-day)





PROBLEM

Many systems can not be rebooted at arbitrary times, • but require a maintenance window be scheduled





• Until a reboot can be performed, the system continues to be vulnerable



SOLUTION – LIVE PATCHING

• Kernel security and bug fixes applied while the system is running



SOLUTION – LIVE PATCHING

• The update process is transparent to applications



SOLUTION – LIVE PATCHING

• Deployed using standard package management





USE CASES

 Systems running dedicated workloads that can not be taken down in an incremental way







USE CASES

- Systems running dedicated workloads that can not be taken down in an incremental way
- Hypervisor or container host running tenant workloads





What is Kpatch?





- Live kernel patching framework
- Patch a running kernel with no reboot required
- No disruption to applications
- Used for security and stability fixes





What is Kpatch?

- Started as a Red Hat project
- Released to GitHub in February 2014 •
- GPLv2
- Introduced in RHEL 7.0 as Tech Preview •
- Heavy feedback during testing and SIG
- Fully supported in RHEL 7.2



How does it work?



3 Steps to success

- Live patch is copied to /var/lib/kpatch and registered for re-application to the kernel via systemd on next boot
- Kpatch module is loaded into the running kernel and the new functions are registered to the ftrace mechanism with a pointer to the location in memory of the new code
- When the kernel accesses the patched function, it is redirected via the ftrace mechanism





FUNCTION CALL (BEFORE)







FUNCTION CALL (AFTER)





What are the Kpatch components?

- kpatch-build: tools to generate a hot patch module compare a patched kernel to non-patched kernel
- Live/Hot patch module: kernel module (.ko file) which provides replacement function and metadata for kernel
- **kpatch core module:** kernel module (.ko file) which provides kernel interface to apply hot patch modules
- **kpatch utility:** userspace tool to manage collection of hot patch modules



Kpatch tooling : User Space

Install user space tooling
 # yum -y install kpatch
 # systemctl start kpatch.service



Kpatch tooling : Install Patch

- Install Live/Hot patch
 - # rpm -ivh kpatch-patch-7.2-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
 - # kpatch list
 - Loaded patch modules:
 - kpatch_7_2_1_el7

Installed patch modules:

kpatch-7-2-1-el7.ko (3.10.0-327.36.1.el7.x86_64)



Kpatch tooling : Update/Remove Patch

- Update Live/Hot patch
 # yum update kpatch-patch-7.2-2.el7.x86_64.rpm
- Remove Live/Hot patch
 # kpatch unload kpatch_7_2_1_el7
 # kpatch uninstall kpatch_7_2_1_el7



Support details



Support Requirements

- Currently x86_64 architecture
- Requires Red Hat >= 7.2
- Specifically kernel-3.10.0-327 or later
- Requires RHEL Premium Support subscription
- Live kernel patching follows the active RHEL 7 aync errata phase current Z stream
- Only one live kernel patch may be applied at any time
- Live patch will be supported 30 days after errata containing fix is released





- Install kpatch RPM •
- Request live patch from Red Hat Support
- Install kpatch-patch RPM •
- Upgrade to errata kernel < 30 days after published



Kpatch + kGraft = livepatch!





- Red Hat Kpatch
- Suse kGraft
- True open source and community collaboration
- Merged upstream into Linux Kernel 4.0
- More users = better success!





THANK YOU



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