

# Doing stupid things with FreeBSD jails

recommend you do not try at home

# **First a word about stupid**

**No, not a self description**

- Although I say stupid

# What you won't get

- how-to guides
- detailed instructions
- promises or guarantees
- anything close to useful

# What you will get

- some things to avoid
- insights into how my mind wanders
- ideas and concepts for future projects
- prompts to email me later with better ideas

# A brief history of Dan's time with jail

## The origin story

- jails arrived with FreeBSD 4.0 (2000)
- I started playing with them since at least FreeBSD 4.1 (also 2000)
- My first documented usage was creating a jail for Open Source Weekend (OSW) - Ottawa, OCLUG in November 2003
- I've been using jails on a near-daily basis for many simple solutions
- I recommend you do not try at home without adequate adult supervision
- One thing leads to another...

# Abbreviated list of stupid things

part 1 - as listed in talk description - perhaps not in order

- Let's Encrypt via acme.sh, hidden DNS master, public DNS servers, and a public website to distribute new certs via anvil
- FreshPorts uses three jails for ingesting commits and displaying them on the website
- database testing - loads each daily database backup to test it works
- building packages via poudriere in a jail

# Abbreviated list of foolish things

## part 2

- multiple jails running PostgreSQL
- running a jail within a jail
- modifying pkg-audit to ignore certain jails
- why I had to create a website proxy for all the in-house websites
- having a portal jail on a hosting provider as a front end for jails running in his basement

# Abbreviated list of foolish things

## part 3

- Time Machines for Apple hardware
- Using SamDrucker to keep track of what packages are installed where
- Applications in their own jails include PostgreSQL, gitea, MSQL, LibreNMS, named, Unifi, Mosquitto
- Why you should use pushover.net



# What we are not covering

## jail details

- Creation
- Updating ( i.e. patching the OS )
- Upgrading ( moving to a new release )
- jail managers ( or lack thereof )
- general maintenance

# Jail management methods

Use what you want, enjoy them

- Started with manual
- Went to ezjail
- Migrated everything to iocage
- Migrated everything to py-iocage
- Migrated everything to jail.conf
- I use mkjail (full disclosure: I am a contributor / maintainer)

# First things first

## Usually the website

- Often, the first thing people jail is a webserver
- Let's get that nasty exploit source isolated; protect the data; protect the host
- Rather straight forward
- often involves redirection of the port to the jail's IP address
- might not, if you just use the host's IP address and have nothing else on port 80/443

# Next, other web applications

Might as well jail them too

- Into a new jail they go
- sometimes the same jail
- sometimes a new jail
- webs01 - apache based - 11 websites
- webs02 - WordPress blogs and nginx-based stuff - 10 websites

# Kicking the baddies

## fail2ban

- fail2ban works great on the host
- monitor multiple jails
- ban at the host
- I run this at home and in production

# Hey wow, that was easy

## Let's jail the database server

- PostgreSQL - is there any other open source database server?
- Interesting System V share memory issues
- No longer such an issue
- Over time, had multiple PostgreSQL and MySQL instances on the same host:  
pg9, pg10, pg11, pg12, pg13, pg14, pg15, mysql57, mysql80
- More on that ^ later

# What a neat idea!

## Let's move the data into another filesystem

```
[11:43 r730-01 dvl ~] % zfs list | grep pg
```

data02/jails/dev-pgeu	8.22G	686G	7.11G	/jails/dev-pgeu
data02/jails/pg01	14.6G	686G	13.3G	/jails/pg01
data02/jails/pg02	11.1G	686G	9.74G	/jails/pg02
data02/jails/pg03	14.0G	686G	8.51G	/jails/pg03
data03/pg02	27.6M	6.08T	88K	none
data03/pg02/postgres	26.5M	6.08T	18.4M	/jails/pg02/var/db/postgres
data03/pg02/rsyncer	968K	6.08T	112K	/jails/pg02/usr/home/rsyncer/backups
data03/pg03	756G	6.08T	88K	none
data03/pg03/postgres	560G	6.08T	534G	/jails/pg03/var/db/postgres
data03/pg03/rsyncer	196G	6.08T	32.8G	/jails/pg03/usr/home/rsyncer/backups
data03/poudriere/ports/pgeu	971M	6.08T	971M	/usr/local/poudriere/ports/pgeu

# Mounting file systems within jails

Are they mounted or not mounted?

- Stop the jail
- manipulate the filesystem
- can't, because something is mounted in there

```
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/.../cache/categories";  
exec.poststop+="zfs set jailed=off data02/.../cache/categories";  
exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/.../cache/categories";
```



# Doing good snapshot backups

via Bacula - is there any other open source backup solution?

- snapshot the filesystems you want to backup
  - backup the snapshots you just created
  - destroy the snapshots
- 
- see `https://git.langille.org/dvl/sundry-scripts`

# Specific package needs

I have so much running, I need monitoring, special options, etc

- The FreeBSD package repos are great
- However, if you want:
  - non-default package configuration
  - package vulns patched overnight
  - different version of Python on different hosts
  - THEN YOU might want to build your own packages

# poudriere

## builder of packages

- great tool for building packages
- fantastic tool for port maintainers - testport is a gift
- Started using it in 2014 (FreeBSD 9.2)
- By 2019, I wanted it in a jail - because that's the thing to do
- Took a while; success in Oct 2019
- see <https://dan.langille.org/2024/01/19/configuration-for-running-poudriere-in-a-jail-on-freebsd-14/>

**See how quickly this escalates?**

**jails beget jails**

# Monitoring, all the things

If you're not monitoring, is it really running?

- Been using Nagios since 2010
- It's in a jail, but a webserver jail, not a nagios-only jail
- custom build options for plugins (hence poudriere):

```
net-mgmt_nagios-plugins_SET+=PGSQL
net-mgmt_nagios-plugins_UNSET+=DNS_BASE
net-mgmt_nagios-plugins_SET+=MYSQL
net-mgmt_nagios-plugins_SET+=DNS_BINDTOOLS
```

- So old, uses `/usr/websites`, not `/usr/local/www`

# Monitor vulns - OS and apps

```
% cd /usr/local/etc/periodic/security/  
% ls *audit*  
405.pkg-base-audit  
410.pkg-audit
```

- Use them
- You'll find vulns you never knew you had
- **see** <https://git.langille.org/dvl/nagios>



# Oh, wait, but not *\*those\** jails

## Don't monitor jails started by poudriere

- transient, no network, no
- Added:

```
security_status_baseaudit_jails_ignore_wild="pkg01.14"  
security_status_pkgaudit_jails_ignore_wild="pkg01.14"
```

- **see** <https://github.com/freebsd/pkg/commit/4c72d06e3559b62a0694c6eccc1edf27fa724b17>



# To test that, I needed a jail within a jail

## Inception

- Could have used bhyve ... but a jail was easier
- or ... was it?

- see `https://git.langille.org/dvl/sundry-scripts`

# FreshPorts

## The Place For Ports

- parses git commit logs
- **ingress** jail (pulls in commits)
- **website** jail (pulls data from database and displays it to you)
- **database** jail (holds the commit information for use by above two jails)
- Nice separation
- take down website, without affecting commit processing
- Interrupt commit processing without affecting website

# The PostgreSQL jail - today

So very simple

```
ip4.addr = "$bridge|10.55.0.34";  
sysvmsg=new;  
sysvsem=new;  
sysvshm=new;
```

# Multiple PostgreSQL jails - same host

## Shared memory required different user ids - back in 2007

### Shared memory and UID

PostgreSQL makes use of shared memory. When running multiple instances of PostgreSQL the shared memory for one instance can be stomped on by another instance. That's not nice. The key to avoiding this is using a different UID for each instance. You can see that here:

```
$ grep -h pgsq1 /usr/jail/*.unixathome.org/etc/passwd
pgsq1:*:1073:70:PostgreSQL Daemon:/usr/local/pgsq1:/bin/sh
pgsq1:*:1074:70:PostgreSQL Daemon:/usr/local/pgsq1:/bin/sh
pgsq1:*:1080:70:PostgreSQL Daemon:/usr/local/pgsq1:/bin/sh
pgsq1:*:1081:70:PostgreSQL Daemon:/usr/local/pgsq1:/bin/sh
pgsq1:*:1082:70:PostgreSQL Daemon:/usr/local/pgsq1:/bin/sh
```

I used a UID that would relate to the version of PostgreSQL that was running. For example, UID=1073 is PostgreSQL version 7.3. There is no need to follow this convention. I did it merely because I could.

# The PostgreSQL jail

Wasn't always so easy

```
# /etc/rc.conf  
jail_sysvipc_allow="YES"
```

```
[dan@polo:~] $ cat /boot/loader.conf  
kern.ipc.semaem=32767  
kern.ipc.semvmx=65534  
kern.ipc.semusz=184  
kern.ipc.semume=80  
kern.ipc.semopm=200  
kern.ipc.semmsl=120  
kern.ipc.semmnu=4096  
kern.ipc.semmns=8192  
kern.ipc.semmni=32767  
kern.ipc.semmap=60
```

```
[dan@polo:~] $ cat /etc/sysctl.conf  
# For PostgreSQL jails  
security.jail.sysvipc_allowed=1
```

```
# for more shared memory for jails/PostgreSQL  
kern.ipc.shmall=65536  
kern.ipc.shmmax=134217728  
kern.ipc.semmap=4096  
[dan@polo:~] $
```

# My standard jail settings (/etc/jail.conf.d/)

```
#
# start of standard settings for each jail
#

$bridge = "bridge0";

exec.start = "/bin/sh /etc/rc";
exec.stop  = "/bin/sh /etc/rc.shutdown";
exec.clean;
mount.devfs;
path = /jails/$name;

allow.raw_sockets;
#securelevel = 2;

host.hostname = "$name.int.unixathome.org";
exec.consolelog="/var/tmp/jail-console-$name.log";

persist;
```

# The ingress jail

## part 1

```
ip4.addr = "$bridge|10.55.0.37";
```

```
allow.mount=true;
```

```
allow.mount.zfs=true;
```

```
enforce_statfs=1;
```

```
devfs_ruleset=5;
```

```
# because want to mount zfs, we do that before the rc start up
```

```
# not sure if we MUST do it in that order.
```

```
exec.start="zfs mount -a";
```

```
exec.start+="/bin/sh /etc/rc";
```

```
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/freshports/jailed/dev-ingress01";
```

```
exec.created+="zfs jail $name      data02/freshports/jailed/dev-ingress01";
```

# The ingress jail

## part 2

```
allow.mount;  
allow.mount.devfs;  
allow.mount.linprocfs;  
allow.mount.nullfs;  
allow.mount.procfs;  
allow.mount.tmpfs = 1;  
allow.mount.zfs;  
allow.raw_sockets;  
allow.socket_af;  
  
children.max=6;  
  
enforce_statfs=1;  
  
sysvmsg=new;  
sysvsem=new;  
sysvshm=new;  
allow.chflags;  
allow.mount.fdescfs;
```



# The webserver jail

## Part 1

```
exec.start="zfs mount -a";
exec.start+="/bin/sh /etc/rc";

mount.fstab="/etc/fstab.$name";

# jail all the things.
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache";
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/categories";
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/commits";
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/daily";
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/general";
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/news";
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/packages";
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/pages";
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/ports";
exec.created+="zfs set jailed=on data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/spooling";

exec.created+="zfs jail $name data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache";

# mount things
exec.created+="zfs mount data02/freshports/dev-nginx01/www/freshports";
exec.created+="zfs mount data02/freshports/dev-nginx01/www/freshsource";
```

# The webserver jail

## Part 2

```
# unjail and umount so we can get access to the underlying mount points
# when required/
exec.poststop+="zfs set jailed=off data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache";
exec.poststop+="zfs set jailed=off data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/categories";
exec.poststop+="zfs set jailed=off data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/commits";
exec.poststop+="zfs set jailed=off data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/daily";
exec.poststop+="zfs set jailed=off data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/general";
exec.poststop+="zfs set jailed=off data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/news";
exec.poststop+="zfs set jailed=off data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/packages";
exec.poststop+="zfs set jailed=off data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/pages";
exec.poststop+="zfs set jailed=off data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/ports";
exec.poststop+="zfs set jailed=off data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/spooling";

exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache";
exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/categories";
exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/commits";
exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/daily";
exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/general";
exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/news";
exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/packages";
exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/pages";
exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/ports";
exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/jailed/dev-nginx01/cache/spooling";

exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/dev-nginx01/www/freshports";
exec.poststop+="zfs umount data02/freshports/dev-nginx01/www/freshsource";
```

# **The great jail migration**

**thin to thick to vanilla**

# thin to thick

## migration from ezjail to iocage

- I tired of having to update all the jails at once
- It broke too many things - you also have to upgrade ALL YOUR JAILS RIGHT NOW (consider binary changes in major releases) - apps need updating
- Migration via a script helped (see URL)
- **See** <https://dan.langille.org/2019/04/08/convert-thin-jails-to-thick-jails/>

# Thick to vanilla

## migration from iocage to plain vanilla jails

- Vanilla is straight forward
- Configuration file is plain text
- what you see is what you specified
  
- **See** <https://dan.langille.org/2021/02/28/convertig-an-iocage-jail-to-a-vanilla-jail/>

# mkjail

## not for configuration

- create (filesystems)
  - update (patch the os)
  - upgrade (upgrade the OS to a new release)
  - All configuration is in the jail configuration files
- 
- see `https://github.com/mkjail/mkjail`

# So many websites only one rdr

- Many websites, on different hosts
- Can't just redirect port 80/443
- I need a web proxy
- I know, I'll create a jail
- That's how serpico was born.



# serpico

Now that I have so many websites in the basement, let's hide it

dan — ssh serpico — 110x12

```
[22:50 serpico dvl /usr/local/etc/nginx/includes] % ls
_default.conf                fedex.unixathome.org.conf    proxy_set_header.inc
beta.bsdcn.org.conf         fretbsd.unixathome.org.conf  serpico.unixathome.org.conf
beta.pgcon.org.conf        fretbsd.unixathome.org.confpass  services.unixathome.org.conf
dansdirtyclothes.net.conf  git.langille.org.conf       ssl-common.inc
dev-pgeu.pgcon.org.conf    ha.unixathome.org.conf.disabled  stage.freshports.org.conf
dev.freshports.org.conf    kvm01-proxy.int.unixathome.org.conf  stage.freshsource.org.conf
dev.freshsource.org.conf   laundry.unixathome.org.conf    test.freshports.org.conf
dvl.freshports.org.conf    m.freshports.org.conf.inactive  test.freshsource.org.conf
dvl.freshsource.org.conf   nginx-status.conf           ups02-proxy.int.unixathome.org.conf
fedex.int.unixathome.org.conf  proxy_set_header-no-host.inc
[22:53 serpico dvl /usr/local/etc/nginx/includes] % █
```

```
proxy_pass https://dev-freshports.int.unixathome.org/;
```



# Web proxy - on the web

Now that I have so many websites in the basement, let's hide it

- Instead of keeping a CNAME active and everyone knowing the IP address at home..
- Replicate serpico to a server in a data center...
- Now the IP addresses point to the box in the data center
- Of course, it's running in a jail

# Web proxy - on the web

Much smaller than serpico

```
dan — ssh ◀ ssh r720-02-proxy01 — 86x8
[22:57 r720-02-proxy01 dvl /usr/local/etc/nginx/includes] % ls
_default.conf          fretbsd.unixathome.org.conf  ssl-common.inc
dev.freshports.org.conf  git.langille.org.conf      stage.freshports.org.conf
dev.freshsource.org.conf  nginx-status.conf         stage.freshsource.org.conf
dvl.freshports.org.conf  proxy_set_header-no-host.inc  test.freshports.org.conf
dvl.freshsource.org.conf  proxy_set_header.inc       test.freshsource.org.conf
fedex.unixathome.org.conf  services.unixathome.org.conf
[22:58 r720-02-proxy01 dvl /usr/local/etc/nginx/includes] % █
```

# Web proxy - on the web

## Example configuration

```
[22:58 r720-02-proxy01 dvl /usr/local/etc/nginx/includes] % cat dev.freshports.org.conf
# As taken from http://kcode.de/wordpress/2033-nginx-configuration-with-includes

server {
    listen 173.228.145.171:80;
    listen 173.228.145.171:443 ssl;
    listen [2610:1C0:2000:11:8870:201b:27b5:f4f2]:80;
    listen [2610:1C0:2000:11:8870:201b:27b5:f4f2]:443 ssl;
    http2 on;

    include /usr/local/etc/nginx/includes/ssl-common.inc;

    server_name dev.freshports.org;

    error_log /var/log/nginx/dev.freshports.org.error.log info;
    access_log /var/log/nginx/dev.freshports.org.access.log combined;

    ssl_certificate /usr/local/etc/ssl/dev.freshports.org.fullchain.cer;
    ssl_certificate_key /usr/local/etc/ssl/dev.freshports.org.key;

    location / {
        proxy_pass https://dev-freshports.int.unixathome.org/;

        include /usr/local/etc/nginx/includes/proxy_set_header.inc;
    }
}
```

# Web proxy - on the web

## Common proxy stuff

```
dan — ssh ← ssh r720-02-proxy01 — 86x14
[23:00 r720-02-proxy01 dvl /usr/local/etc/nginx/includes] % cat /usr/local/etc/nginx/i
ncludes/proxy_set_header.inc
# this is meant to be included in every host which is proxied.

proxy_http_version 1.1;

proxy_set_header Host                $http_host;

proxy_set_header X-Real-IP           $remote_addr;
proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For     $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Host   $host;
proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Port   $server_port;
proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto  $scheme;
[23:00 r720-02-proxy01 dvl /usr/local/etc/nginx/includes] %
```

# I got ZFS, why not backup my Mac?

## Time Machines for Apple Hardware

```
tm {  
    ip4.addr = "$NIC|10.55.0.56";  
    persist;  
  
    enforce_statfs = "1";  
    allow.mount.nullfs;  
    allow.mount=true;  
    allow.mount.fdescfs;  
}
```

- **see** <https://dan.langille.org/2024/01/06/creating-a-time-capsule-instance-using-samba-freebsd-and-zfs-2/>

# Time Machines for Apple Hardware

## The samba configuration 1/2

```
[[18:15 tm dvl ~] % cat /usr/local/etc/smb4.conf
# This instance is used only for Time Machines. Nothing else.
# from https://bsky.app/profile/sweordbora.hausen.com/post/3kafje4ovq52z

[global]

workgroup = TimeMachine

# add these two lines to avoid smbd_open_one_socket: open_socket_in failed: Protocol not supported
bind interfaces only = yes
interfaces = bridge0

remote announce = 10.55.0.255
security = user
encrypt passwords = yes

# re: https://github.com/mbentley/docker-timemachine/issues/105#issuecomment-1130483951
#server min protocol = SMB2

path = /usr/local/timemachine/%U

# Taken from https://forums.freebsd.org/threads/samba-functions-but-unable-to-use-it-as-a-macos-time-machine-destination.79896/

fruit:aapl = yes
fruit:nfs_aces = yes
fruit:copyfile = no
fruit:model = MacSamba
```

# Time Machines for Apple Hardware

## The samba configuration 2/2

```
vfs objects = acl_xattr catia fruit streams_xattr
fruit:resource = file
fruit:time machine = yes
fruit:time machine max size = 2500G
fruit:metadata = netatalk
fruit:locking = netatalk
fruit:encoding = native
public = no
writable = yes
printable = no
create mask = 0664
directory mask = 0755

[tm]
comment = Time Machine
```

# Time Machines for Apple Hardware

## zfs list

```
[[18:10 r730-03 dvl ~] % zfs list | grep tm
data01/jails/tm                4.29G  8.23T  2.17G  /jails/tm
data01/timemachine             3.13T  8.23T  112K   /jails/tm/usr/local/timemachine
data01/timemachine/dvl-air01   273G   8.23T  241G   /jails/tm/usr/local/timemachine/dvl-air01
data01/timemachine/dvl-pro02   1.01T  467G   316G   /jails/tm/usr/local/timemachine/dvl-pro02
data01/timemachine/dvl-pro03   116G   908G   116G   /jails/tm/usr/local/timemachine/dvl-pro03
data01/timemachine/dvl-pro04   906G   8.23T  804G   /jails/tm/usr/local/timemachine/dvl-pro04
```

**snapshots provided and maintained by sanoid**



# SamDrucker

## Postmaster for Petticoat Junction (1960's American TV show)

- So many jails
  - new vuln come in
  - poudriere builds it
  - Now, what needs to be upgraded?
  - Sam Drucker knows!
- 
- **See** `https://github.com/dlangille/SamDrucker`

# SamDrucker

## Who's got nginx?

```
samdrucker=# select * from hostswithpackageshowversion('nginx');
          host                                     | package_version
-----+-----
unifi01.int.unixathome.org                       | nginx-1.26.2,3
bacula-sd-02.int.unixathome.org                   | nginx-1.26.2,3
samdrucker.int.unixathome.org                     | nginx-1.26.2,3
tallboy-mqtt.vpn.unixathome.org                   | nginx-1.26.2,3
dev-pgeu.int.unixathome.org                       | nginx-1.26.2,3
fileserver.int.unixathome.org                     | nginx-1.26.2,3
mqtt01.int.unixathome.org                         | nginx-1.26.2,3
pkg01.int.unixathome.org                          | nginx-1.26.2,3
r720-02-proxy01.int.unixathome.org                | nginx-1.26.2,3
beta.pgcon.org                                    | nginx-1.26.2,3
www.pgcon.org                                      | nginx-1.26.2,3
stage-nginx01.int.unixathome.org                  | nginx-1.26.2,3
serpico.int.unixathome.org                        | nginx-1.26.2,3
dev-nginx01.int.unixathome.org                    | nginx-1.26.2,3
www.bsdcn.org                                      | nginx-1.26.2,3
git.langille.org                                  | nginx-1.26.2_1,3
test-nginx01.int.unixathome.org                   | nginx-1.26.2,3
webs02.vpn.unixathome.org                         | nginx-1.26.2,3
(18 rows)

samdrucker=#
```

# SamDrucker

Clients are lightweight

```
dan — ssh pg03 — 61x10
[23:10 pg03 dvl ~] % pkg info -d SamDruckerClientShell
SamDruckerClientShell-0.2.6:
    jo-1.6_1
    curl-8.9.1_1
[23:10 pg03 dvl ~] % pkg info -l SamDruckerClientShell
SamDruckerClientShell-0.2.6:
    /usr/local/bin/samdrucker.sh
    /usr/local/etc/periodic/daily/999-samdrucker-client
    /usr/local/etc/samdrucker/samdrucker.conf.sample
[23:12 pg03 dvl ~] %
```

# **gitea**

**“Private, Fast, Reliable”**

- I have all this code, where do I put it?
- `git.langille.org`
- `runs nginx`
- `/usr/local/sbin/gitea web`
- so very reliable for me
- gitlab seemed too complex, but had nice features
- Cannot recall other considerations

# LibreNMS

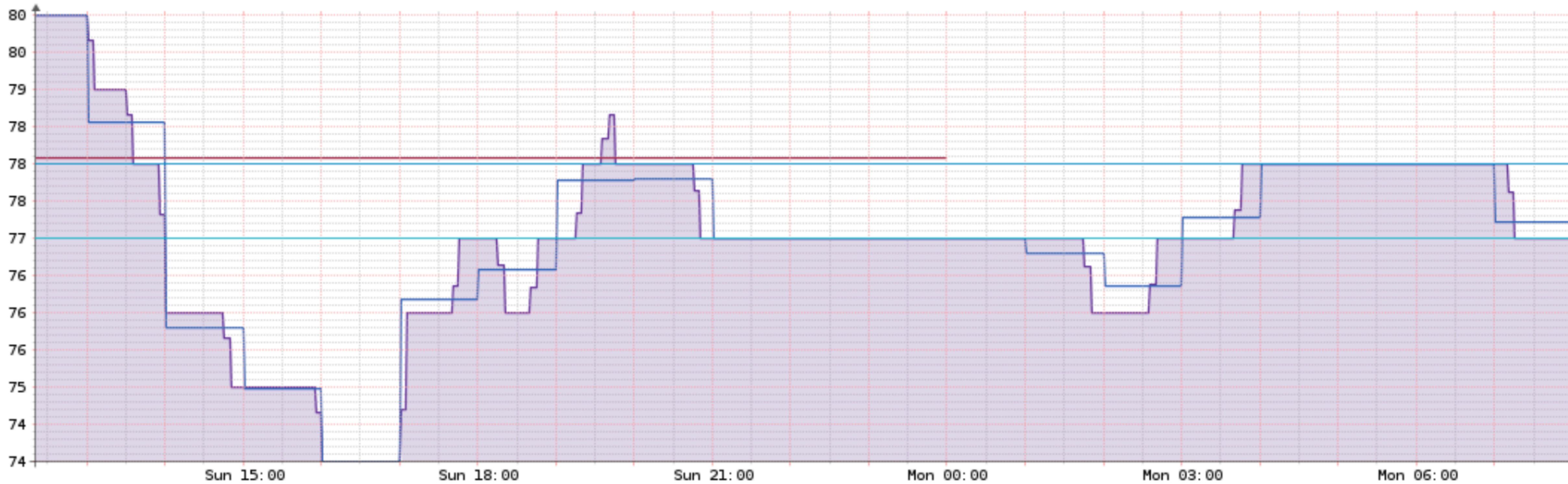
**I use it for metrics, others also use it for monitoring**

- I've got all these jails, I really should monitor / measure them....
- Step one, create a jail
- Works well in a jail - nothing special required
- More graphs than you'll ever need
- Monitoring for poudriere, zfs, disk io, CPU usage
- OSLV monitoring - resources on a jail by jail basis

# LibreNMS

From  To

[Hide Legend](#) | [Show Previous](#) | [Show RRD Command](#)



Banned IPs	Now	Min	Max	Avg
Banned	77.00	74.00	80.00	77.30
1 hour avg	78.27	74.00	80.00	77.34
1 day avg	78.08	78.08	78.08	78.08
25th_Percentile	77.000000			
50th_Percentile	77.000000			
75th_Percentile	78.000000			

# All these websites!

## How do I get new certs for each one?

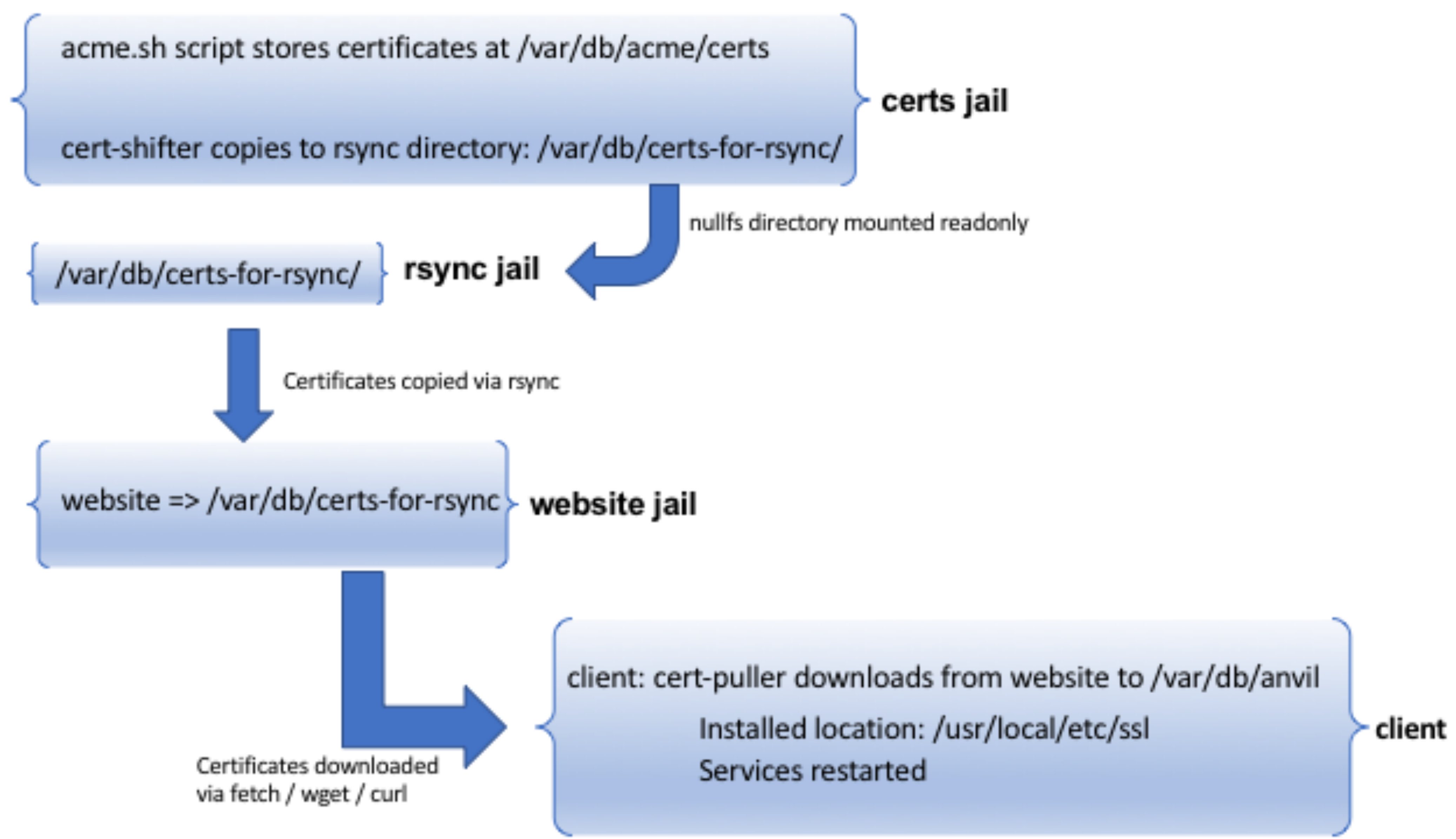
- Run a Let's Encrypt Client on each website - no
  - Run Let's Encrypt on one central host - how do you distribute the new certs?
  - selected acme.sh because Peter Wemm did that for [FreeBSD.org](https://www.freebsd.org/)
  - certs created in central jail - no public access
  - talks to local hidden dns master - no public access
- 
- How to distribute those certs: <https://github.com/dlangille/anvil/>

# Anvil

**Named for Road Runner cartoons - anvils from Acme**

- Must distribute certificate key manually
- Certs are public by nature - no worries uploading them to a website
- can be used by services (e.g. smtp) which do not have port 80/443 available
- Been using it since 2017 without regrets





# cert-puller

## the required sudo permissions

```
[[17:46 git dvl ~] % cert-puller -s
anvil ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:/bin/cp -a /var/db/anvil/ca.cer /usr/local/etc/ssl/ca.cer.tmp
anvil ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:/bin/mv /usr/local/etc/ssl/ca.cer.tmp /usr/local/etc/ssl/ca.cer
anvil ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:/bin/cp -a /var/db/anvil/git.langille.org.cer /usr/local/etc/ssl/git.langille.org.cer.tmp
anvil ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:/bin/mv /usr/local/etc/ssl/git.langille.org.cer.tmp /usr/local/etc/ssl/git.langille.org.cer
anvil ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:/bin/cp -a /var/db/anvil/git.langille.org.fullchain.cer /usr/local/etc/ssl/git.langille.org.fullchain.cer.tmp
anvil ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:/bin/mv /usr/local/etc/ssl/git.langille.org.fullchain.cer.tmp /usr/local/etc/ssl/git.langille.org.fullchain.cer
anvil ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:/usr/sbin/service nginx restart
[[17:46 git dvl ~] % █
```

```
% cert-puller -s
```

# Let's Encrypt

## related blog posts

- <https://dan.langille.org/2017/07/04/acme-sh-getting-free-ssl-certificates-installation-configuration-on-freebsd/>
- <https://dan.langille.org/2017/07/15/introducing-anvil-tools-for-distributing-ssl-certificates/>
- <https://dan.langille.org/2017/05/31/creating-a-txt-only-nsupdate-connection-for-lets-encrypt/>

# Copying an existing jail to try bind918

Try before you buy!

- syncoid for the copy
- New jail.conf entry - rename some stuff
- Very easy way to test something like that
  
- **see** `https://dan.langille.org/2024/02/29/copying-an-existing-jail-to-try-bind918/`

# jails at home - 1/3 (host 1)

```
[16:47 r730-01 dvl /etc/jail.conf.d] % jls
```

JID	IP Address	Hostname	Path
1	10.55.0.73	dns1.int.unixathome.org	/jails/dns1
2	10.55.0.44	cliff2.int.unixathome.org	/jails/cliff2
3	10.55.0.151	mysql01.int.unixathome.org	/jails/mysql01
4	10.55.0.150	pg01.int.unixathome.org	/jails/pg01
5	10.55.0.32	pg02.int.unixathome.org	/jails/pg02
6	10.55.0.34	pg03.int.unixathome.org	/jails/pg03
7		pkg01.int.unixathome.org	/jails/pkg01
8	10.55.0.37	dev-ingress01.int.unixathome.	/jails/dev-ingress01
9	10.55.0.37	freshports	/jails/dev-ingress01/jails/freshports
10	10.55.0.39	dev-nginx01.int.unixathome.or	/jails/dev-nginx01
11	10.55.0.81	dvl-ingress01.int.unixathome.	/jails/dvl-ingress01
12	10.55.0.81	freshports	/jails/dvl-ingress01/jails/freshports
13	10.55.0.82	dvl-nginx01.int.unixathome.or	/jails/dvl-nginx01
14	10.55.0.40	test-ingress01.int.unixathome	/jails/test-ingress01
15	10.55.0.40	freshports	/jails/test-ingress01/jails/freshports
16	10.55.0.42	test-nginx01.int.unixathome.o	/jails/test-nginx01
17	10.55.0.45	stage-ingress01.int.unixathom	/jails/stage-ingress01
18	10.55.0.45	freshports	/jails/stage-ingress01/jails/freshports
19	10.55.0.46	stage-nginx01.int.unixathome.	/jails/stage-nginx01
20	10.55.0.4	bacula.int.unixathome.org	/jails/bacula
21	10.55.0.27	besser.int.unixathome.org	/jails/besser
22	10.55.0.54	certs-rsync.int.unixathome.or	/jails/certs-rsync
23	10.55.0.112	certs.int.unixathome.org	/jails/certs
24	10.55.0.30	git.langille.org	/jails/git
25	10.55.0.6	svn.int.unixathome.org	/jails/svn

# jails at home - 2/3 (still host 1)

```
26 10.55.0.3      webserver.int.unixathome.org /jails/webserver
28 10.55.0.10     mqtt01.int.unixathome.org   /jails/mqtt01
29 10.55.0.33     bacula-sd-02.int.unixathome.o /jails/bacula-sd-02
30 10.55.0.28     talos.int.unixathome.org    /jails/talos
31 10.55.0.50     samdrucker.int.unixathome.org /jails/samdrucker
32 10.55.0.49     bacula-sd-03.int.unixathome.o /jails/bacula-sd-03
33 10.55.0.16     mydev.int.unixathome.org    /jails/mydev
34 10.55.0.31     jail_within_jail.int.unixatho /jails/jail_within_jail
35 10.55.0.24     serpico.int.unixathome.org   /jails/serpico
36 10.55.0.53     dns-hidden-master.int.unixath /jails/dns-hidden-master
37 10.55.0.20     nsnotify.int.unixathome.org  /jails/nsnotify
523 10.55.0.35     dev-pgeu.int.unixathome.org  /jails/dev-pgeu
525 10.55.0.131    unifi01.int.unixathome.org   /jails/unifi01
```

see <https://dan.langille.org/2024/02/02/7825/>

# jails at home - 3/3 (host 2)

```
[17:10 r730-03 dvl ~] % jls
  JID  IP Address      Hostname                               Path
   2   10.55.0.7      bacula-sd-04.int.unixathome.o /jails/bacula-sd-04
   3   10.55.0.14     cliff1.int.unixathome.org    /jails/cliff1
   4   10.55.0.140    dbclone.int.unixathome.org   /jails/dbclone
   5   10.55.0.21     empty.int.unixathome.org     /jails/empty
   7   10.55.0.116    fruity-int.int.unixathome.org /jails/fruity-int
   8   10.55.0.78     graylog.int.unixathome.org   /jails/graylog
   9   10.55.0.56     tm.int.unixathome.org        /jails/tm
  10   10.55.0.13     dns2.int.unixathome.org      /jails/dns2
  11   10.55.0.113    ansible.int.unixathome.org   /jails/ansible
  12   10.55.0.113    fileserver.int.unixathome.org /jails/fileserver
```

see <https://dan.langille.org/2024/02/02/r730-03-4/>

# Websites around the world!

## one jail to back them up

- I want to backup my databases
- create read-only user: `rsyncer`
- Dumps the databases - in the remote jail
- Calls home to say they are ready
- That call invokes a `rsync`
- Home, in this case, is `dbclone`, a jail in my basement



# Now that I have these backups...

I need to test them...

- dbclone has all the databases
- daily loads of that data
- for each host backed up

```
rm -rf ${PGDATADIR}
service postgresql initdb
for each database from host
  pg_restore dbname < dbname.dump
end for
end for
```
- **see** <https://git.langille.org/dv1/database-backup-testing>

# kernel: Limiting closed port RST response from x to y packets/sec

## self-inflicted DDoS

- converted a host to use dma, not sendmail
- 7852 sendmail processes running
- 15,000 queued emails
- All jails were trying to contact the host on port 25, like they should
- The phone calls are coming from inside the house
- see <https://dan.langille.org/2024/08/07/kernel-limiting-closed-port-rst-response-from-x-to-y-packets-sec/>

# pushover.net

## Founded and run by a BSD person

- Poudriere build broke? UPS lost power? Water detected in basement? IP address at home changed?
- Lots of scripts, send a notice
- it notifies you - clients for phone, browser, etc
- cheap & reliable
- easier than sending an email
- Pushover uses notification system on the phone (encrypted)
- Better than SMS (not encrypted & can be intercepted)

# Doing stupid things with FreeBSD jails

thank you