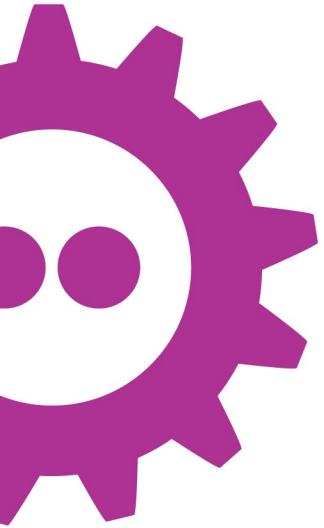




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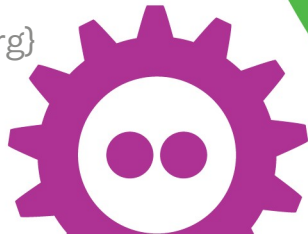
Introduction to Flatpak

Sandboxed apps for
desktop Linux

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FOSDEM¹⁸



Introduction to Flatpak

- A sandboxed app framework for desktop Linux
- Formerly xdg-app
- Maintained by Alexander Larsson (Red Hat)
 - Contributors include people from Endless, Collabora, Red Hat, GNOME, Debian, Arch Linux, ...
 - No CLA required to participate
- Yes, the name is an IKEA reference



Sandboxed *app* framework for desktop Linux

- Application, as in `/usr/share/applications`
- Application, as in app store
- Platform services and infrastructure out of scope
 - Not for `dconf`, GNOME Shell, `xterm`, screensavers
- CLI tools also out of scope
 - Not for `gcc`, `sed`, Python, `coreutils`
- System services are way out of scope

Sandboxed app framework for desktop Linux

- You trust an app enough to use it
 - This can only be as secure as your kernel
- You shouldn't have to trust an app so much that it can read `~/.gnupg`



Sandboxed app framework for desktop Linux

- No attempt to be portable (sorry *BSD)
- Relies on Linux namespaces
 - Same building blocks as LXC, Docker, rkt, systemd-nspawn
- Expects some sort of desktop environment
 - Not specific to GNOME or KDE
- Does not require LSMs (AppArmor, SELinux)
- Does not require systemd (although it can help)



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Apps and runtimes



Fig.1. Flatpack providing a stable platform

Photo: [Simon_sees](#), 2013. [CC-BY-2.0](#)



The wonderful thing about standards...

- ISVs can't target “desktop Linux” like Windows, or macOS, or Android
- libjpeg 6.2 or libjpeg 8? Turbo or IJG?
- SDL 1 or 2 or both?
- GTK+ 2, 3 or 4? 3.14 or 3.22?
- GNOME or KDE Plasma or Unity or XFCE or LXDE or MATE or Cinnamon or LXQt or UKUI or Enlightenment or fwm or Openbox?



Can't we just assume `{ancient_platform}`?

- Traditionally some ancient version of Red Hat
- LSB: vendor-neutral Linux baseline
 - Not actually amazingly useful
- More recently, Ubuntu gets used as the reference
- Steam officially requires Ubuntu 12.04, from 2012
 - EOL April 2017
- Disincentive for ISVs to improve the base platform



OK, can we bundle everything?

- Choose a baseline, bundle the rest
- Simplest case: static linking
 - Except for nss plugins
- `-rpath $ORIGIN/./lib`
- `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`
- Often a rather leaky abstraction



Platform runtimes

- A baseline `/usr` for the sandboxed app
 - Apps bundle anything not in the baseline
 - Host system `/usr` is not visible at all (usually)
- Anyone can publish a runtime
 - Runtime maintainer chooses contents, versions
 - No development/sysadmin tools, package manager, init
- Conventionally `com.example.Platform`

SDK runtimes

- A Platform, plus what's needed to build against it
 - Compiler and other toolchain packages
 - gdb, strace and similar debugging tools
 - Header files
 - Static libraries
- Conventionally `com.example.Sdk`



Runtime versioning

- Platform and SDK runtimes have *branches*
- Branches are whatever makes sense to the runtime maintainer
 - `org.freedesktop.Platform//1.6`
 - `org.gnome.Platform//3.26`
 - `org.fedoraproject.Platform//27`
 - `net.debian.flatpak.Games.Platform//stretch`

Security?

- The runtime maintainer is responsible for updating the runtime
 - Choose your runtime maintainer wisely
- The app author is responsible for updating the bundled libraries, if any
 - Be careful what you bundle



Inside apps and runtimes



Fig.2. Flatpacks ready to be compiled

Photo: [Michell Zappa](#), 2006. [CC-BY-SA-2.0](#)

libostree

- libostree: like git, but for /usr
 - ./config
 - ./refs/heads/master
 - ./refs/heads/stable
 - ./refs/remotes/origin/master
 - ./objects/3b/6f018809252480b740a48ea3cb746a434dd688
 - ./objects/c0/837b81795498042a3570b792cb2f41da0a0551



libostree

- libostree: like git, but for /usr
 - `./config`
 - `./refs/heads/app/org.debian.packages.openarena/x86_64/master`
 - `./refs/remotes/flatdeb/runtime/net.debian.flatpak.Games.Platform/x86_64/stretch`
 - `./objects/a1/443a265b155be7d190c5a0a5e99427716a0a1432f6994fbde40aafb23fb11e.file`
 - `./objects/e9/67eda76106efa124b736af20c14b3fea2a254b71927534bd869217e105c532.file`



libostree deduplication

- Content-addressed storage
- Hardlink-based deployment
- If two runtimes are built from the same base on the same day, and have the same `libc.so.6`, that's a single file
- If one runtime is based on another and they have the same `libc.so.6`, that's still the same file
- For this to work, deployments have to be read-only

App containers

- Bind-mount the app on /app
- Bind-mount the runtime on /usr
- Populate selected files in /var, /etc from host
- Expose host files as required
 - D-Bus socket
 - PulseAudio socket



bubblewrap (formerly xdg-app-helper)

- Restructuring the mount table needs user namespaces
- Portable code can't rely on unprivileged access to those
 - Scary attack surface (e.g. CVE-2016-3135)
- bubblewrap is setuid root if it has to be
 - Minimal codebase, minimal dependencies
- flatpak is never setuid

Sandboxing desktop apps

- Declarative capabilities
 - “uses X11”
 - “reads and writes ~/Downloads”
- Comparable to Android permissions
- Limitation: like older Android, either you have a capability or you don't



Sandboxing is hard (work in progress)

- Apps with X11 access can do unwanted things
 - Be a keylogger
 - Take screenshots
- Apps with PulseAudio access can record you
- Apps with dconf access can change **any** configuration
- Among smcv's current work: teaching dbus-daemon to sandbox apps without needing flatpak-dbus-proxy



Thinking with portals



Fig.3. Careless use of portals has safety implications

Photo: [roninkengo](#), 2008. [CC-BY-2.0](#)



May I?

- Better than handing out permissions: get user consent when needed
- When done badly, we get browser SSL prompts
 - This site has an obscure problem that you have no basis for understanding. Do you want to continue with what you were already trying to do?
- When done well, it's a lot better
 - Let `hangouts.google.com` use your microphone?



Document portal

- Inside the sandbox, the app uses ordinary library APIs
- Outside the sandbox, in a different process, an Open or Save dialog appears
- The portal conspires with the compositor to glue them together
- The selected file magically appears in the sandbox
 - Please pay no attention to the FUSE filesystem behind the curtain

Various other portals

- Compose an email
- Open a URI in its correct handler
- Get user's name and photo/avatar
- Inhibit end-of-session, user-switching, suspend, idle
- Pop up notifications
- Print documents
- Take a screenshot



How to build a Flatpak



Fig.4. Remember to check the manifest before building

Photo: [Duncan Hull](#), 2013. [CC-BY-2.0](#)

Compiling a Flatpak app

- Build it in a runtime of your choice
- Build process usually automated by flatpak-builder and described by a JSON manifest
- `./configure --prefix=/app` (or equivalent)
- Does not need to be fully relocatable (always `/app`)

Not compiling a Flatpak app

- To build one the hard way, all you need is to commit:
 - `./files/` (will be mounted at `/app/`)
 - `./metadata` (see `flatpak-metadata(5)`)
 - `./export` (exported entry points, optional)
- If all else fails, hex-editing `/usr/` into `/app/` is ugly but possible



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col.la/fosdem18flatpak

Questions?

“Flatpak and your distribution”:
Distros devroom, 13:00 tomorrow

We're hiring: col.la/careers

