



# Reimagining Container Runtimes

Security Without Sacrifice



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# Agenda

- Introduction
- The Container Security Problem
- Edera's Different Approach
- Demo
- Closing



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# Show of hands



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*Modern container platforms force  
Organisations to choose between  
**security, performance, and  
resource utilisation.***

# The Container Security Problem



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# Traditional Approach Limitations | Security vs. Performance vs. Resource Utilization

**The Core Problem:** Modern container platforms force Organisations into an impossible choice between three critical needs:

- **Security:** Protection against container escapes and multi-tenant isolation
- **Performance:** Near-native speed for production workloads
- **Resource Utilization:** Efficient use of expensive infrastructure

## Why This Choice Exists:

- Standard containers share a kernel for performance but sacrifice security
- Secure alternatives (gVisor, Kata) add significant performance overhead
- Resource allocation inefficiencies stem from static resource assignment

# Traditional Approach Limitations | Resource Waste Crisis

**The 60% Problem:** Standard containers are fast but vulnerable and waste up to 60% of infrastructure resources through inefficient resource allocation

## Root Causes:

- **Static Resource Allocation:** Containers get fixed CPU/memory allocations that can't adapt
- **Over-provisioning:** Teams allocate resources for peak loads, leaving them idle most of the time
- **Lack of Dynamic Scaling:** Traditional runtimes can't efficiently allocate resources between workloads
- **No Live Migration:** Can't move containers to optimize resource usage across nodes

# Traditional Approach Limitations | The Security Vulnerability Reality

**Recent Attack Surface:** Between 2022 and 2024 alone, seven significant container escape vulnerabilities were discovered, each exploiting the fundamental issue of shared kernel state

## Why These Attacks Succeed:

- **Shared Kernel Problem:** Traditional container technologies provide what we call "weak isolation" - controls implemented within a shared kernel
- **Large Attack Surface:** All containers share the same kernel, creating a single point of failure
- **Namespace Limitations:** Linux namespaces were never intended as hard security boundaries

# Traditional Approach Limitations | Container Escape CVEs (2022–2024)

<b>CVE-2022-0185</b>	Linux kernel vulnerability
<b>CVE-2022-0492</b>	cgroup release_agent bypass allowing privilege escalation
<b>CVE-2022-0811</b>	(cr8escape) - Container escape vulnerability
<b>CVE-2022-0847</b>	(Dirty Pipe) - Unprivileged users to write to read-only pages
<b>CVE-2022-23648</b>	Container runtime vulnerability
<b>CVE-2024-0132</b>	GPU driver vulnerability
<b>CVE-2024-21626</b>	(Leaky Vessels) - runc vulnerability providing access host filesystem

# Traditional Approach Limitations | Alternative Solutions Fall Short

## Hardware-Dependent Options:

- **Kata Containers/Firecracker:** Require virtualization extensions not available on all hardware
- **Only 7% of AWS instances** include virtualization extensions
- **Cost Impact:** Specialized hardware is significantly more expensive

## Performance Trade-offs:

- **gVisor:** User-space kernel approach creates substantial overhead
- **Traditional VMs:** Heavy resource consumption and slow startup times
- **Unikernel Approaches:** Require application rebuilding and limit flexibility

# Traditional Approach Limitations | The Developer Experience Problem

## Complexity Burden example: Sovereign Infrastructure (specifically AI)

- SPIFFE/SPIRE Solutions:
  - Significant complexity challenges that impede adoption.
  - The operational overhead of certificate management, agent deployment, and attestation configuration taxes already stretched security teams

## Ecosystem Fragmentation:

- Security solutions often break compatibility with existing Kubernetes tooling
- Teams need separate infrastructure for secure vs. standard workloads
- Additional operational overhead for managing multiple systems

# Traditional Approach Limitations | Real-World Impact

## Business Consequences:

- Organisations run most workloads without strong isolation due to performance costs
- Security-critical applications get isolated on expensive, specialized infrastructure
- Global average cost of a data breach reaching \$4.9 million in 2024—a 10% increase over the previous year
- Teams can't leverage cloud economics for sensitive workloads

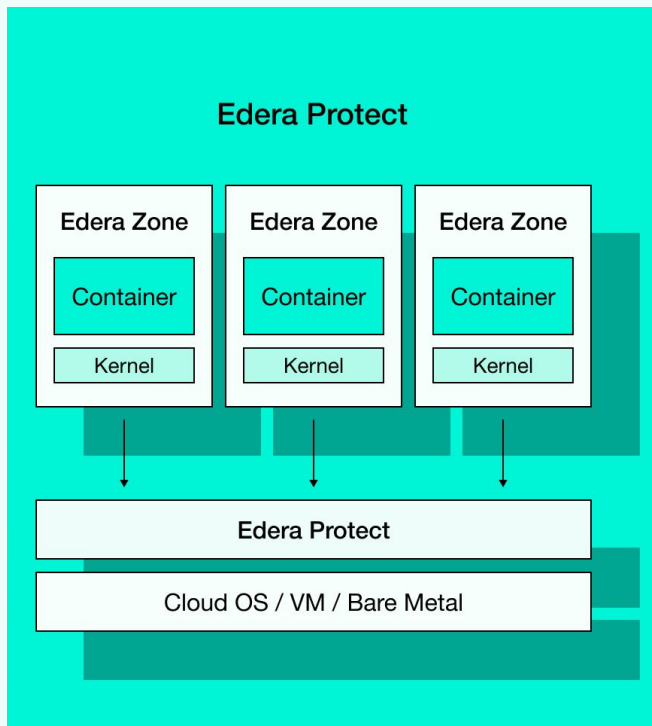
**The Status Quo Problem:** This segmentation leaves most workloads vulnerable to container escapes while forcing organisations to maintain multiple, incompatible infrastructure stacks.

# Edera's Different Approach

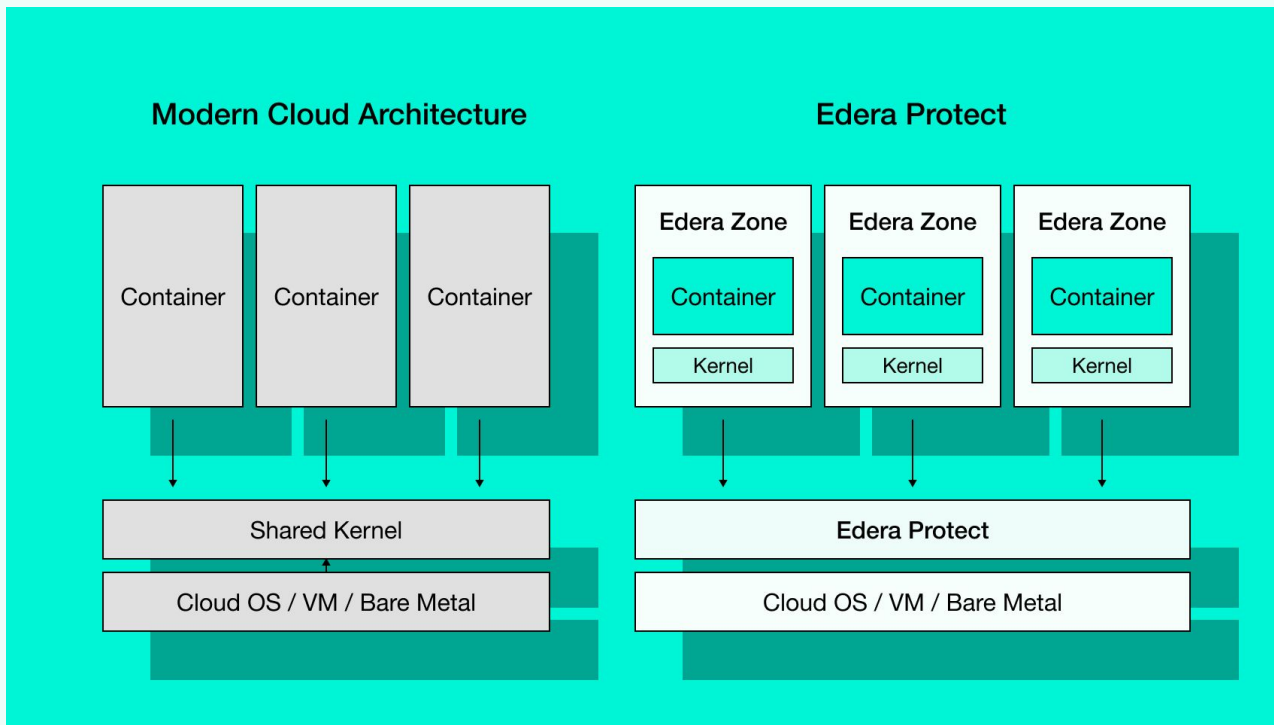


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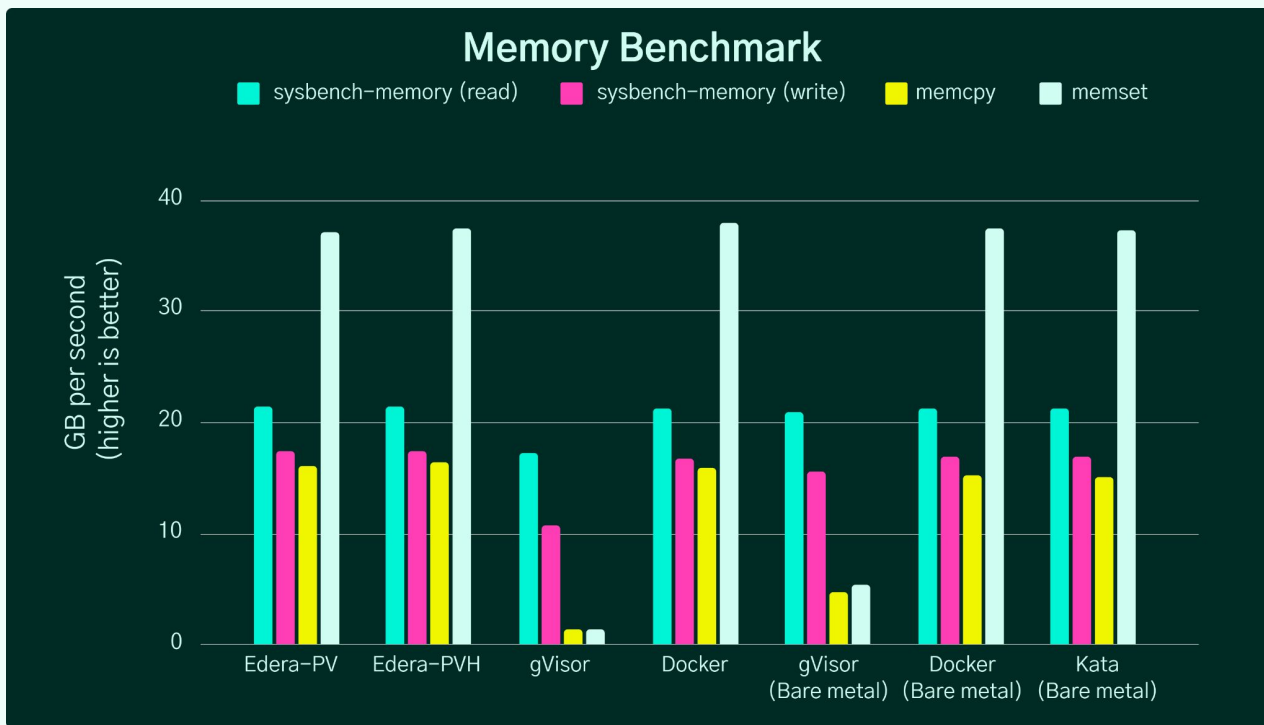
# Edera's Different Approach | Container-Native Hypervisor: A New Paradigm



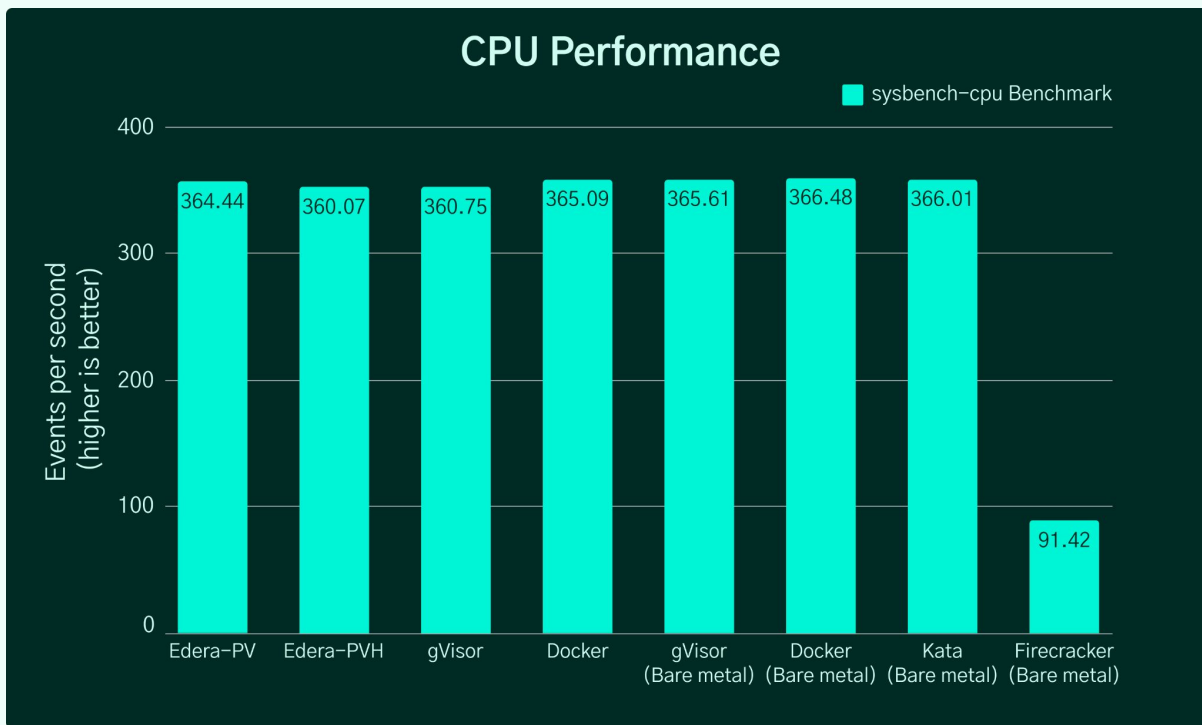
# Edera's Different Approach | From Weak to Strong: A Clear Definition



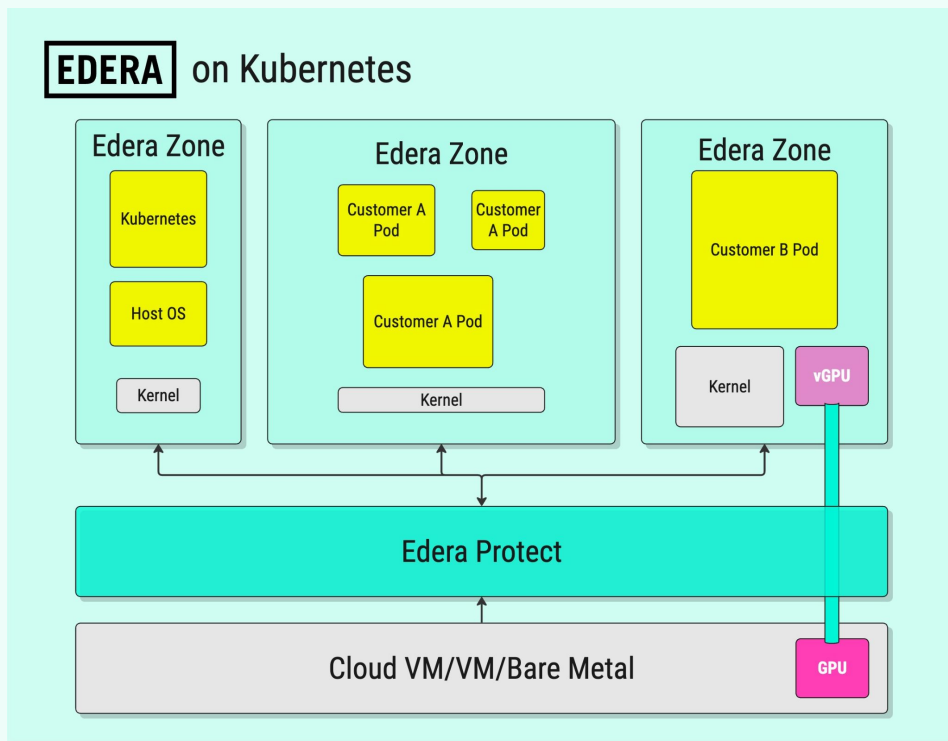
# Edera's Different Approach | Benchmarks Don't Lie: Security That Actually Performs



## Edera's Different Approach | Benchmarks Don't Lie: Security That Actually Performs



# Edera's Different Approach | How It Works: Zones and Hypervisor Design



# Edera's Different Approach | Runs Everywhere: No Special Hardware Required

## The Industry Problem:

- Kata Containers/Firecracker require virtualization extensions
- Only 7% of AWS instances include these extensions
- Specialized hardware significantly more expensive

## Edera's Solution:

- Uses paravirtualization for performance improvements
- Works on any commodity hardware
- Optional PVH mode for systems with virtualization extensions

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# Edera's Different Approach | The Impossible Made Possible: Secure Privileged Mode

## Traditional Risk:

- Privileged containers bypass isolation mechanisms
- Full access to host system
- Primary vector for container escapes

## Edera's Innovation:

- Privileged mode support
- Containers requiring elevated privileges run in isolated zones
- Strong security boundaries maintained



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# Edera's Different Approach | Securing the AI Infrastructure: GPU Driver Isolation

## The GPU Problem:

- GPU drivers are complex, proprietary code (gigabytes)
- 20+ CVEs in GPU drivers in 2024 alone
- Driver bugs can corrupt host kernel

## Edera's Solution:

- GPU drivers run in isolated zones
- Applications communicate via NVIDIA vGPU
- Driver compromise only affects the GPU zone



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# Edera's Different Approach | Drop-In Compatibility

## Zero Disruption Deployment:

- Seamless integration through simple runtime class
- Compatible with existing Kubernetes tooling
- No changes to developer workflows



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## Edera's Different Approach | Ship with Containers, Run with Edera



```
annotations:  
  dev.edera/kernel: "ghcr.io/edera-dev/linux-kernel:latest"  
  dev.edera/memory: "600"  
spec:  
  runtimeClassName: edera
```

# Edera's Different Approach | Beyond Runtime: A Platform Approach

## Edera Protect Kubernetes:

- Container isolation and FIPS kernel support
- Autoscale and dynamic workload resources
- Live container migration & memory ballooning

## Edera Protect AI:

- Driver isolation and secure vGPUs
- Support for all hardware accelerators (GPUs, TPUs, DPUs)
- Confidential computing support



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# Edera's Different Approach | Security Without Sacrifice: The New Standard

## What We've Achieved:

- Strong isolation without performance penalties
- Universal hardware compatibility
- Kubernetes ecosystem preservation
- Revolutionary GPU security

## Industry Impact:

- Eliminates the security vs. performance trade-off
- Enables secure multi-tenancy at scale
- Unlocks AI workloads in regulated environments



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# Apple Just Validated Our Approach



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# Apple Just Validated Our Approach | The Dev-to-Prod Security Gap is Now Obvious

## What Apple Built:

- Open-sourced their own version of Kata Containers for macOS
- Written entirely in Swift using Containerization Framework
- Provides hypervisor-isolated containers for development

## What This Validates:

- **Hypervisor-level isolation** is the right approach
- **Sub-second container start times** with full isolation are possible
- **No performance trade-offs** needed for security

# Demo



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**https://demo.edera.dev**  
**passphrase: *feeltheteal***



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# One more thing...



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# Closing



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# Edera Resources

**White Paper:** Deeper dive into Edera : <https://edera.link/whitepaper>

**Diagram:** Architecture of Edera: <https://edera.link/diagram>

**One-pager:** High level "What does Edera do": <https://edera.link/one-pager>

**Why Edera:** Why isolation matters: <https://edera.link/defining-iso>

**AI Security:** What we're doing with AI: <https://edera.link/sovereign-ai>

**Privileged:** How Edera works with privileged containers: <https://edera.link/privileged>

**Styrolite OSS:** Edera's open source container runtime: <https://edera.link/styrolite-oss>

**Benchmarks:** Edera benchmarks: <https://edera.link/benchmarks>

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# THANK YOU



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