

ΔRMO

Unpacking Open Source Security in Public Repos & Registries

The image shows a code editor with a Kubernetes Deployment manifest. The manifest is as follows:

```
1 ---
2 apiVersion: apps /V1
3 kind: Deployment
4 metadata:
5   name: front-end
6   namespace: sock-shop
7 spec:
8   replicas: 1
9   selector:
10    matchLabels:
11     name: front-end
12 template:
13   metadata:
```

Overlaid on the right is a 'Scan' dialog box with the command: `kubescape scan framework nsa --exclude-namespaces kube...` and a 'Run' button. Below this is a 'Risk Analysis' section with three cards:

Resources Failed	Resources Passed	Risk Score
28	33	35

At the bottom right of the Risk Analysis section, it says 'Scanning...'.

Craig Box VP OSS and Ben Hirschberg CTO



/who_am_i

Ben Hirschberg

Co-founder & CTO @ARMO

Kubescape maintainer

Whitehat in the past (unofficially still ;-)

Fluent in Hebrew, Hungarian, C, ASM and Go (not English)

Contributor in CNCF + organizer of CNCF Jerusalem

Father of 4 <3



@Ben Hirschberg



Ben-hirschberg



@slashben81



github.com/slashben

/Starting point_

Kubescape is here to tell you what's wrong

In your clusters

In your container registries

With YAML/Helm charts in your Git repositories and CI processes

More important to tell how to fix and prioritization of the issues

ARMO Platform is a cloud service (beyond other things) storing KS results



Kubescape



CLOUD NATIVE
SANDBOX

HEY, LOOK, WE HAVE A BUNCH
OF DATA! I'M GONNA ANALYZE IT.

NO, YOU FOOL! *THAT WILL
ONLY CREATE MORE DATA!*



ΔRMO

PLATFORM

Security issues

Vulnerabilities



GIT repositories



Container registries

179

Registries

43,539

Images

1,914

Repositories

164,887

Files scanned

/Container image scans

Comparing the whole sample to the sub-sample of graduated projects

Reviewing the
distribution of severities

Reviewing top
CVEs in both

Time of publishing fixes

Relevancy



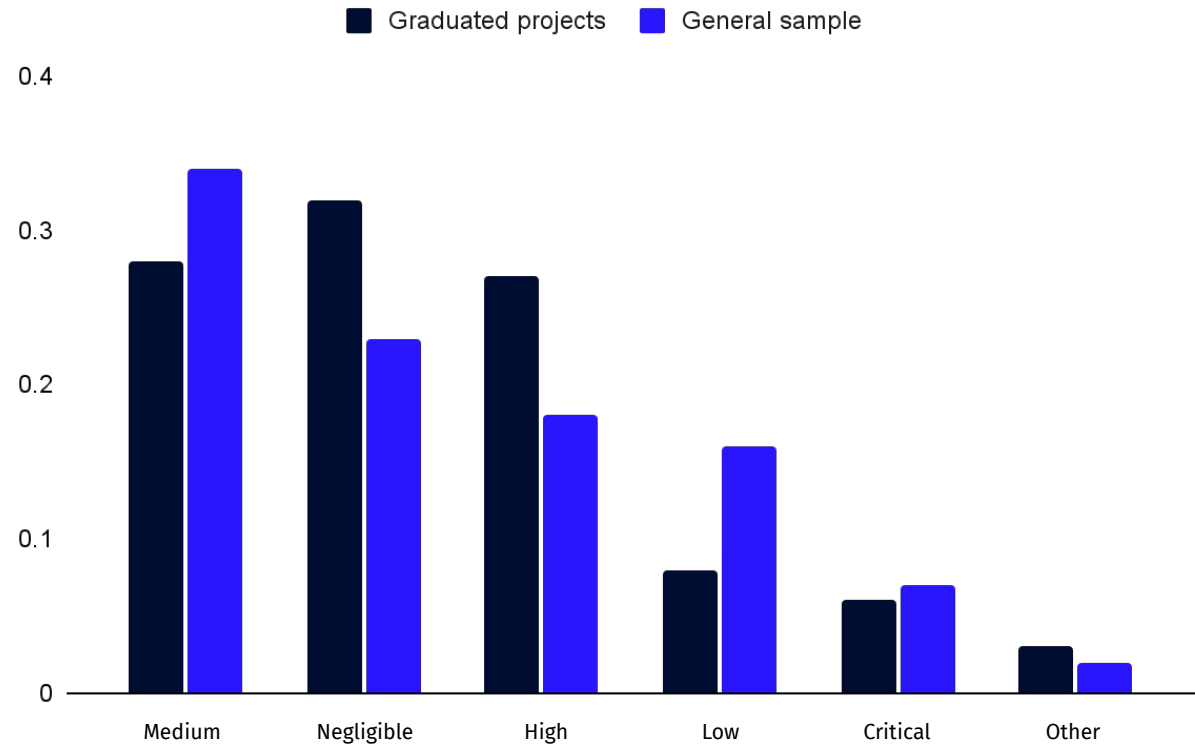
/Image repos with most scans in the general sample

Top count of repo	# workload image scans
quay.io/argoproj/argocd	19,426
docker.io/bitnami/redis	13,308
quay.io/argoproj/argoexec	11,427
quay.io/prometheus-operator/prometheus-config-reloader	11,275
quay.io/kiwigrid/k8s-sidecar	6,581
quay.io/prometheus/prometheus	6,390
docker.io/bitnami/mongodb	6,312
quay.io/prometheus/node-exporter	5,569
gcr.io/datadoghq/agent	5,404

/Image tags with most scans in the graduated sample

Top count of repo	# workload image scans
quay.io/argoproj/argocd	19,426
quay.io/argoproj/argoexec	11,427
quay.io/prometheus-operator/prometheus-config-reloader	11,275
quay.io/prometheus/prometheus	6,390
quay.io/prometheus/node-exporter	5,569
quay.io/prometheus/alertmanager	4,172
quay.io/prometheus-operator/prometheus-operator	4,088
registry.k8s.io/kube-proxy	3,530
registry.k8s.io/kube-state-metrics/kube-state-metrics	3,039

/Comparison_



/TOP vulnerabilities in general population_

1	CVE	Count of images	severity	description
2	CVE-2022-28391	36,579	High	BusyBox through 1.35.0 allows remote attacker
3	CVE-2021-33560	14,561	High	Libgcrypt before 1.8.8 and 1.9.x before 1.9.3 mi
4	CVE-2019-8457	14,543	Critical	SQLite3 from 3.6.0 to and including 3.27.2 is vu
5	CVE-2022-29458	14,531	High	ncurses 6.3 before patch 20220416 has an out-
6	CVE-2020-16156	14,391	High	CPAN 2.28 allows Signature Verification Bypass
7	CVE-2022-1304	14,224	High	An out-of-bounds read/write vulnerability was fo
8	CVE-2022-37434	12,159	Critical	zlib through 1.2.12 has a heap-based buffer ove
9	CVE-2021-46848	10,783	Critical	GNU Libtasn1 before 4.19.0 has an ETYPE_OK
10	CVE-2022-0778	10,480	High	The BN_mod_sqrt() function, which computes a

/CVE-2022-28391

CVSS vector: AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Description:

BusyBox through 1.35.0 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code if netstat is used to print a DNS PTR record's value to a VT compatible terminal. Alternatively, the attacker could choose to change the terminal's **colors**.

Cloud native environment:

If someone is running netstat in a Pod from a terminal while the attack controls the DNS entry the terminal is prone to the attack. Not a common scenario.

/CVE-2021-33560

CVSS vector: AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N

Description:

Libgcrypt before 1.8.8 and 1.9.x before 1.9.3 mishandles ElGamal encryption because it lacks exponent blinding to address a side-channel attack against mpi_powm, and the window size is not chosen appropriately. This, for example, affects use of ElGamal in OpenPGP.

Cloud native environment:

Libgcrypt is around in many images for GPG signature verification of APT/YUM packages. It is mostly not in use during deployment + no private key in the image

/CVE-2019-8457

CVSS vector: AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Description:

SQLite3 from 3.6.0 to and including 3.27.2 is vulnerable to heap out-of-bound read in the rtreenode() function when handling invalid rtree tables.

Cloud native environment:

If the attacker can inject arbitrary SQL statements then the attacker can get arbitrary code execution. SQLite is part of Centos/RH base images.

/Opinion: these are the vulnerabilities has some probability above 0.1* to be exploited

*gut feeling :-/

1	CVE	Count of images	severity	description		
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8	CVE-2022-37434	12,159	Critical	zlib through 1.2.12 has a heap-based buffer over		
9	CVE-2021-46848	10,783	Critical	GNU Libtasn1 before 4.19.0 has an ETYPE_OK		
10						

/TOP vulnerabilities in graduated projects

1	CVE	Count of imag	severity	description
2	CVE-2015-5237	119	High	It was discovered that the protobuf library and code
3	CVE-2022-21698	17	High	In client_golang prior to version 1.11.1, HTTP serve
4	CVE-2022-31836	16	Critical	Function leafInfo.match() use path.join() to deal wit
5	CVE-2022-46146	13	High	Prometheus Exporter Toolkit is a utility package to l
6	CVE-2022-31054	7	High	Argo Events is an event-driven workflow automatio
7	GHSA-qpgx-64h2-gc3c	7	High	The package github.com/argoproj/argo-events/sens
8	CVE-2020-16156	6	High	CPAN 2.28 allows Signature Verification Bypass.
9	CVE-2021-33560	6	High	Libgcrypt before 1.8.8 and 1.9.x before 1.9.3 mish
10	CVE-2019-8457	6	Critical	SQLite3 from 3.6.0 to and including 3.27.2 is vulne

/CVE-2015-5237

CVSS vector: AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Description:

protobuf allows remote authenticated attackers to cause a heap-based buffer overflow

Cloud native environment:

It is indeed a vulnerability in protobuf C/C++ package. But not in the Golang package!

<https://github.com/anchore/grype/issues/558>

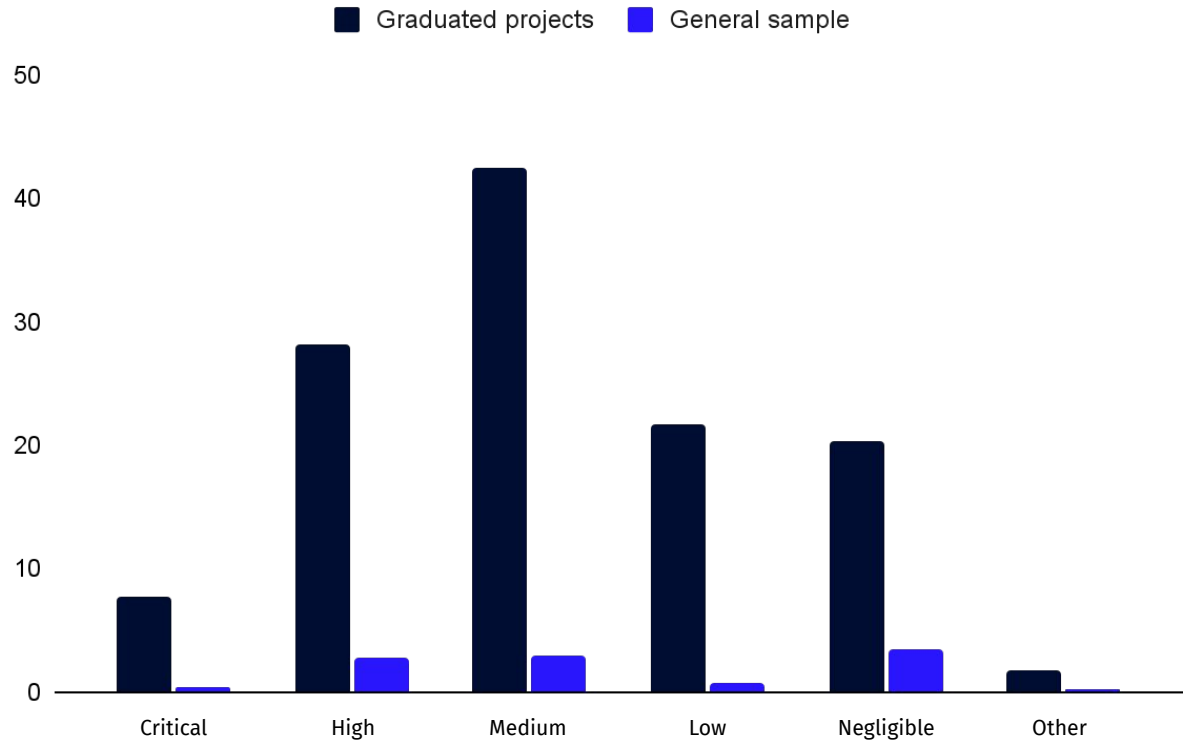
/Opinion: these are the vulnerabilities has some probability above 0.1* to be exploited

*gut feeling :-/

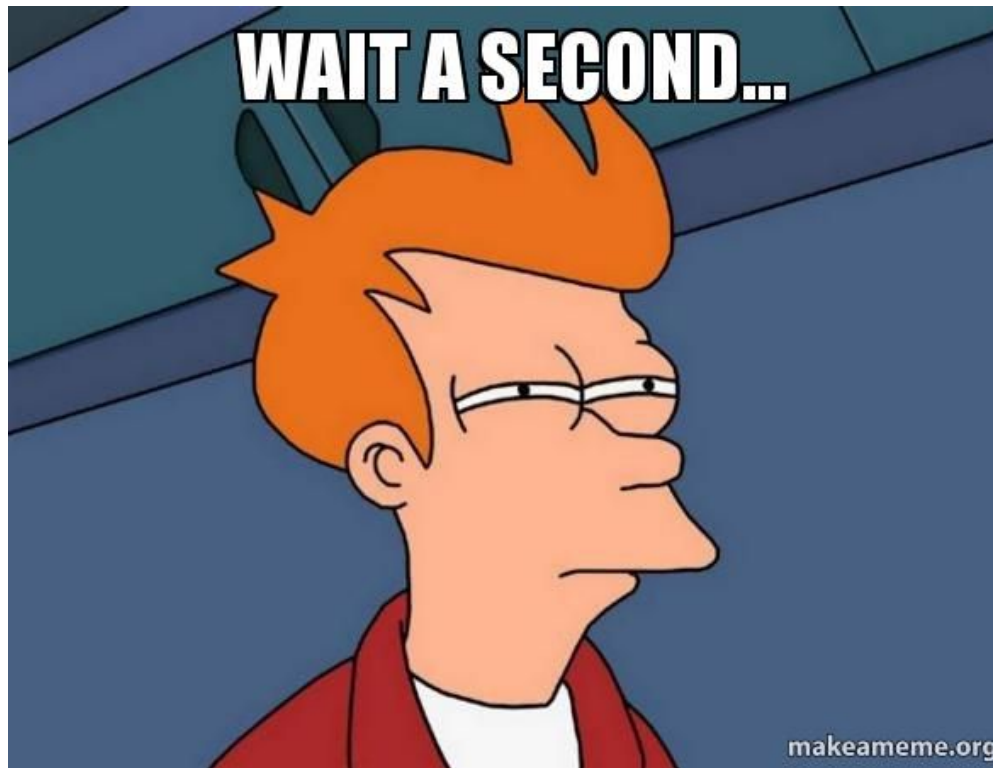
1	CVE	Count of imag	severity	description		
2						
3	CVE-2022-21698	17	High	In client_golang prior to version 1.11.1, HTTP serve		
4	CVE-2022-31836	16	Critical	Function leafInfo.match() use path.join() to deal wit		
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7	GHSA-qpgx-64h2-gc3c	7	High	The package github.com/argoproj/argo-events/sen		
8						
9						
10						

/Looking only at filtered results_

**Average
vulnerability
count per severity**

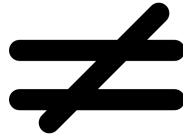






/Image vulnerability relevancy

Vulnerability
in image



Workload
exploit

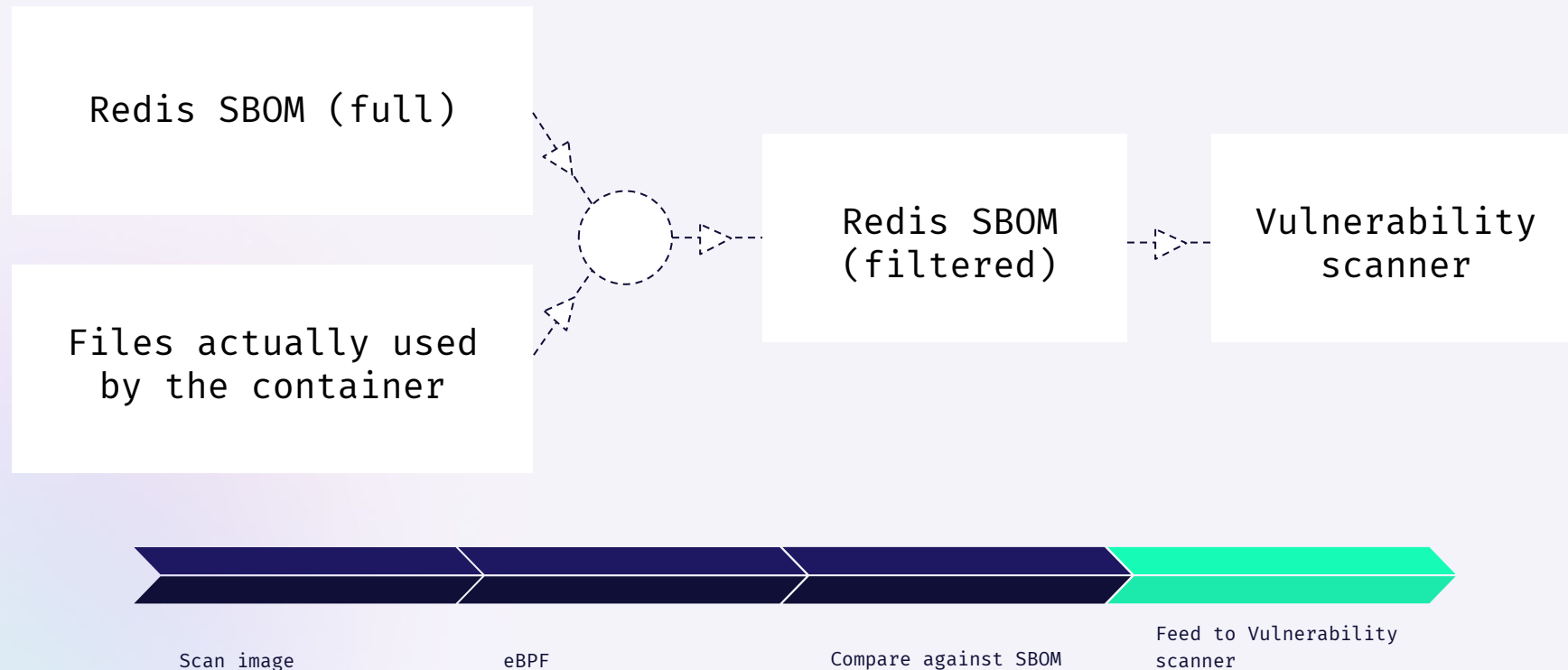
/Kubescape sneffer results

```
kind: RuntimeVulnSummary
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: "2022-10-23T09:17:46Z"
  generation: 1
  name: namespace-default.deployment-nginx.name-nginx-deployment-kfk89
  resourceVersion: "374101389"
  uid: 5204eecb-f276-4e41-80ec-1a2cae15f0eb
spec:
  imageName: nginx@sha256:f7988fb6c02e0ce69257d9bd9cf37ae20a60f1df7563c3a2a6abe24160306b8d
  summary:
    description: Wow!! there are only 4 relevant vulnerebilities out of 396 in this
      image
    imageVulns:
      all: 396
      critical: 54
      high: 97
      low: 52
      medium: 77
      negligible: 102
    runtimeVulns:
      all: 4
      critical: 0
      high: 1
      low: 1
      medium: 1
      negligible: 1
```



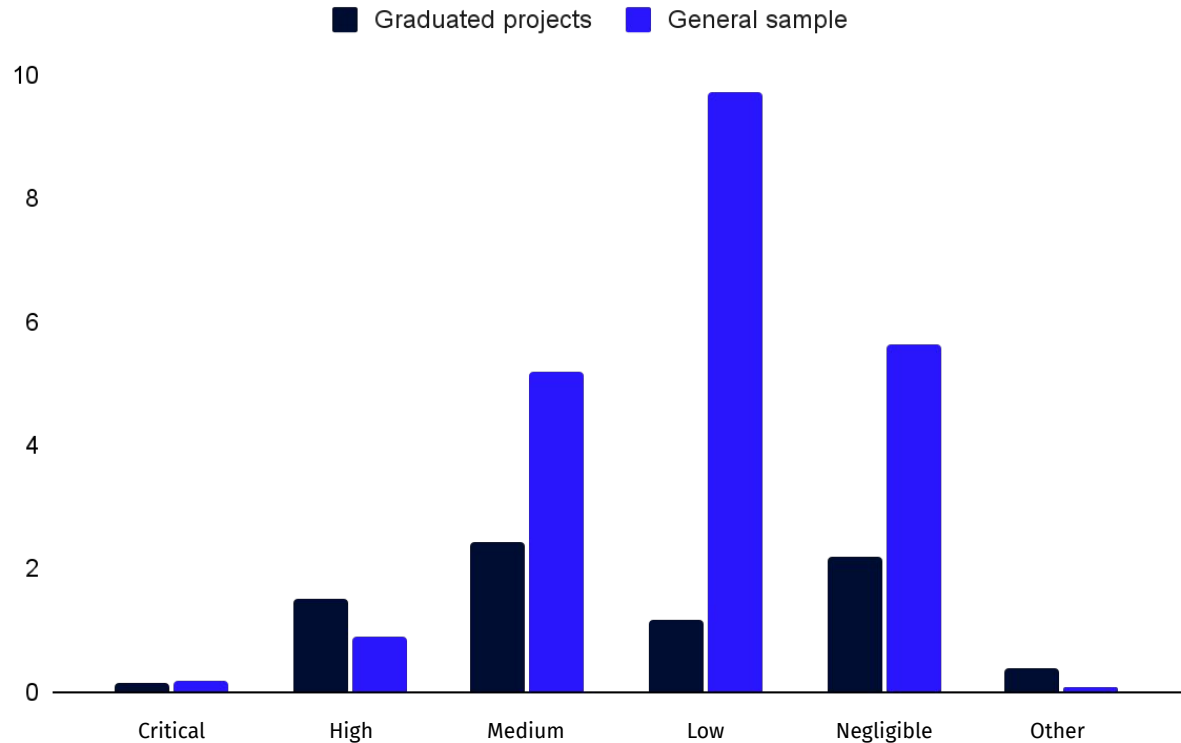
/Kubescape Sneef

<https://github.com/kubescape/sneef>

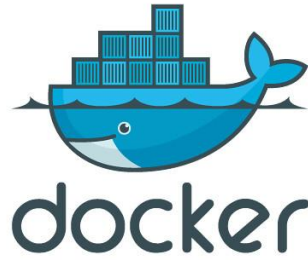
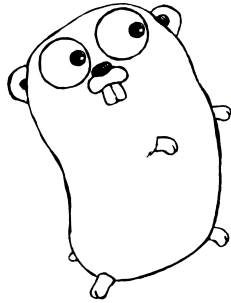


/Looking only at filtered results_

**Average relevant
vulnerability
count per severity**



/Explaining the numbers



International
Organization for
Standardization

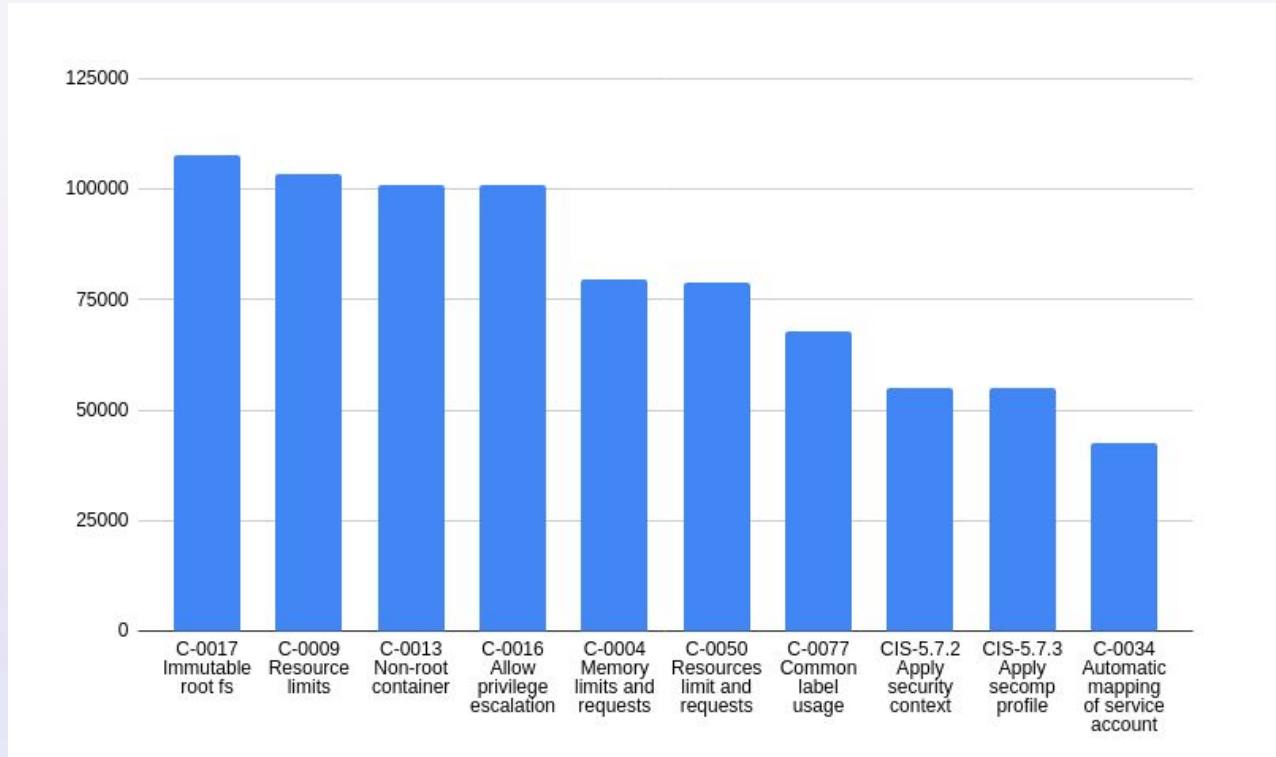
/Git repository scans_

- **Comparing** the whole sample to the sub-sample of graduated projects

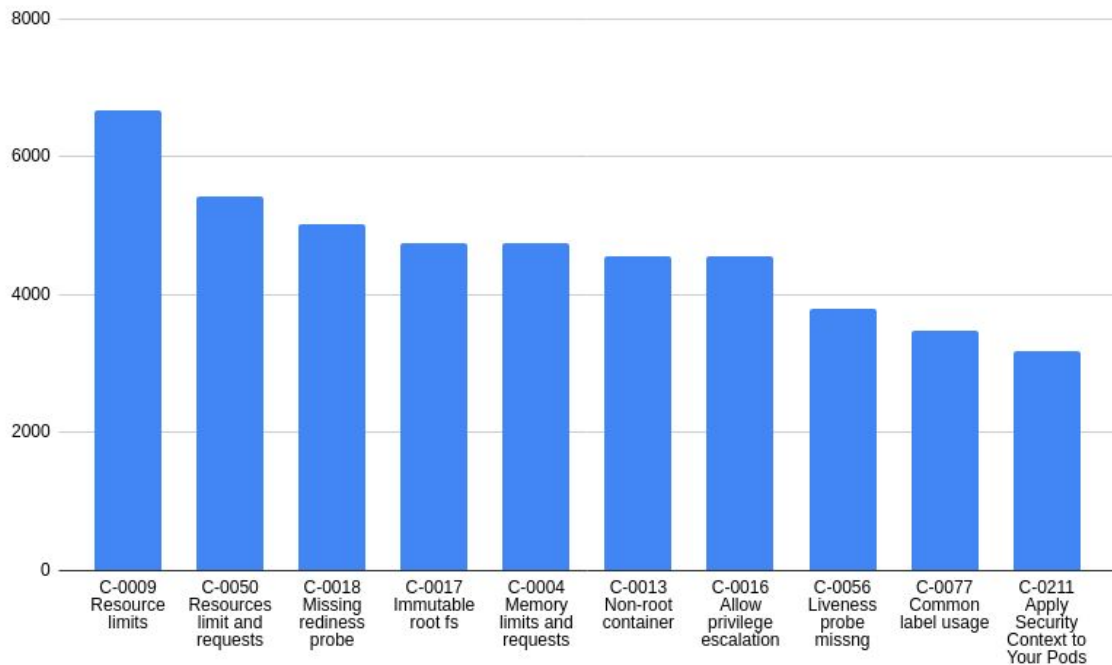
- **Reviewing** the distribution of controls

- **Evaluating** the the number of failed controls ratio

/Most failed in general population_



/Most failed among graduated projects_



/Percent of controls failing_

Control failure ratio = Failed controls : all relevant controls (per resource)

35%

Graduated projects sample

38%

General sample

/Closing thoughts_

Vulnerabilities

Hard to clearly say that CNCF Graduated projects are less vulnerable

Vulnerability scan results are like have million problems

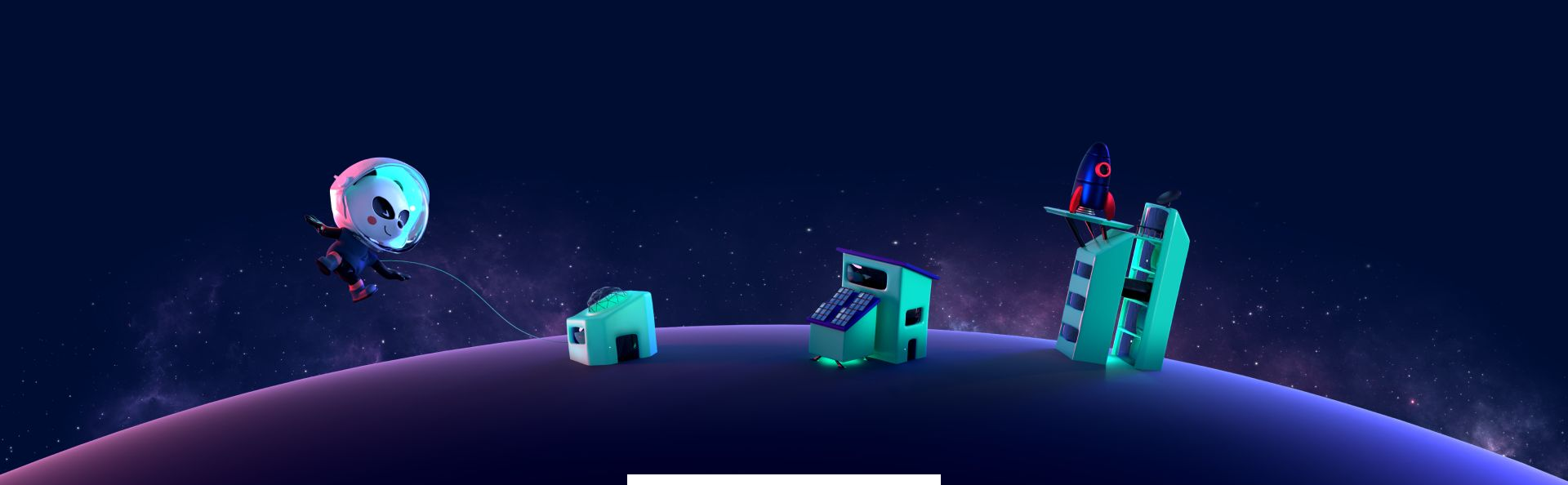
Generally, newer technologies and languages covering low some hanging security fruits

Misconfigurations

Graduated projects has a slightly better security posture

Many still prone to simple issues





Thank you_

ΔRMO