

- Filename: eccouncil-ceh31250-v12-19-2-1-container-basics.md
- Show Name: CEHv12 (312-50)
- Topic Name: Cloud Computing - Cloud Computing
- Episode Name: Container Basics

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Container Basics

Objectives:

- What is a container?
 - Portable Software package/bundle
 - Config files
 - Libraries
 - Dependencies
 - Everything needed to run an app
 - Consistent across platforms
 - Scalable
 - Cost effective
 - 5-Tier Container Architecture (As defined by CEH)
 - Tier1: Developer Machines
 - Image Creation, Testing, and Accreditation
 - Tier2: Testing and Accreditation Systems
 - Verification and Validation of image contents
 - Signing Images
 - Sending Images to Registry
 - Tier3: Registries
 - Storing Images
 - Delivering Images to Orchestrators based on requests
 - Tier4: Orchestrators
 - Transforming Images into Containers
 - Deploying Containers to Hosts
 - Tier5: Hosts
 - Operating and managing Containers as instructed by the Orchestrator
- What is Docker?
 - Open source containerization platform
 - Building \
 - Deploying -----> Containerized Apps
 - Managing.... /
 - Terms
 - Images: Basic foundation for building of containers
 - Container: Created from Images and run the actual application
 - Docker Daemon: Background service that listens for Docker API requests and manages docker objects like Images, Containers, Networks, and Volumes
 - Docker Client: Primary way most users interact with Docker
 - Docker Registry: aka Docker Hub. Repo of official Images. Private registries are configurable
 - Dockerfile: Simple text file that contains a list of commands that the Docker client calls while creating an image
- What is orchestration?

- Automation of container lifecycle
 - Provisioning
 - Configuring
 - Deploying
 - Security
 - Monitoring
 - Resource allocation
 - Scaling
- Orchestration Apps
 - Docker Swarm
 - Kubernetes
 - OpenShift
 - Ansible
- Container Security Challenges
 - Large attack surface
 - Increased complexity through many objects
 - Containers
 - Apps
 - Databases
 - Container breakout
 - Attacker can breach the 'wall' between the container and host
 - Running as root
 - Vulnerable source code
 - Devs use containers for testing code
 - Could expose org to attack through insecure code
 - Insecure storage of secrets
 - API Keys
 - Usernames
 - Passwords
 - Noisy Neighbor
 - Containers may exhaust resources
 - Makes other containers fail due to lack of resources