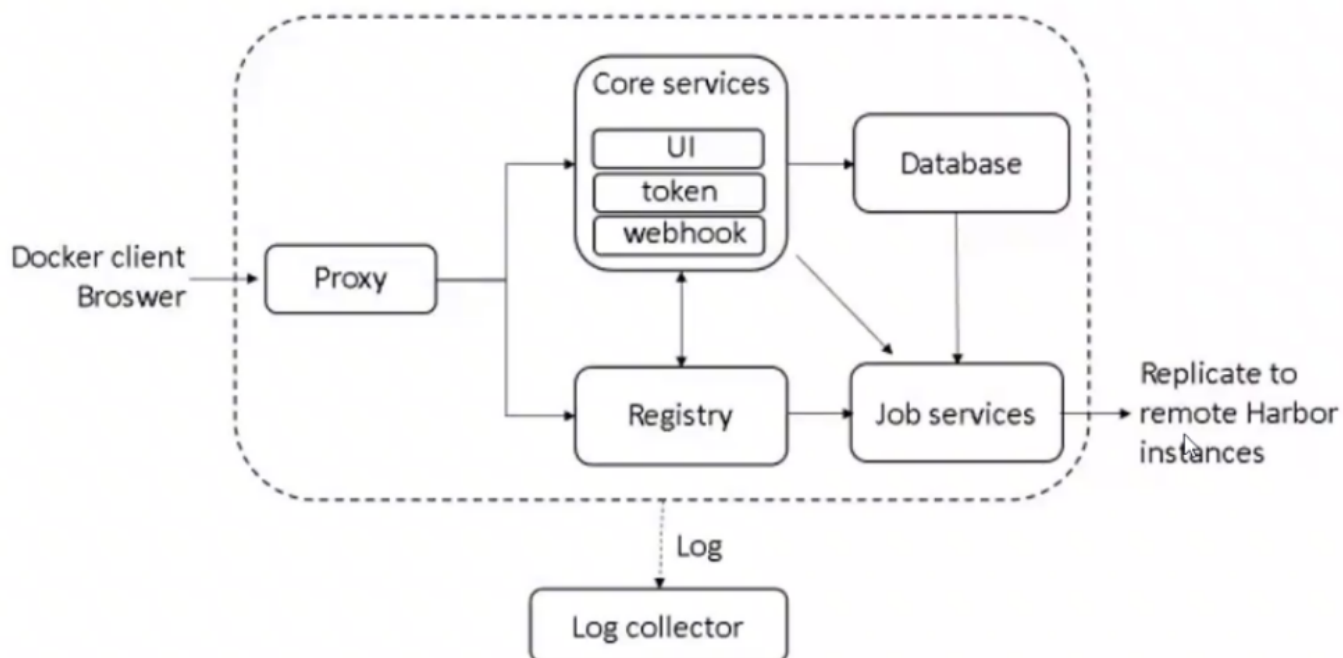


# Harbor

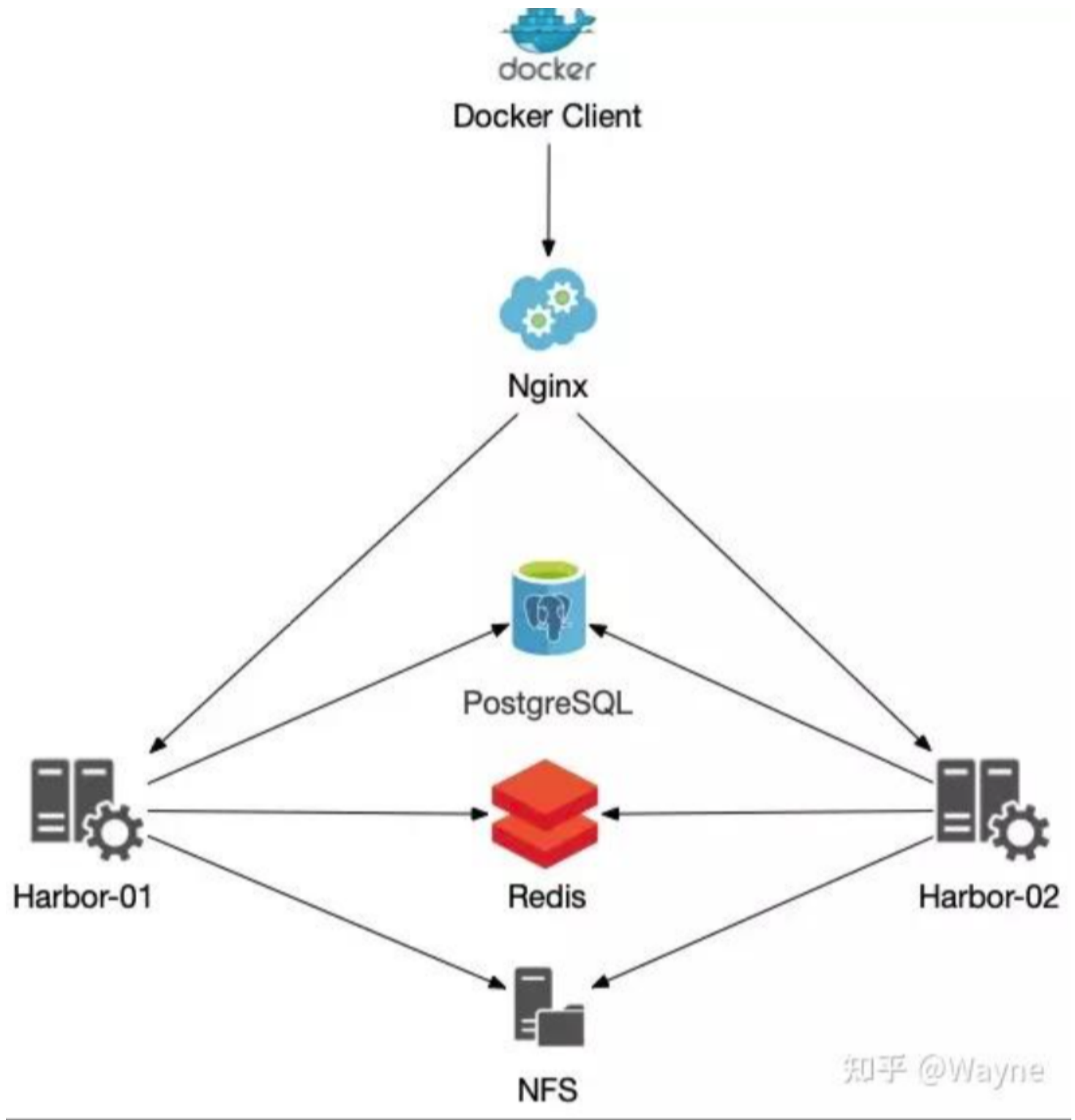
## Harbor架构

### Harbor的构成：

Harbor 在架构上主要有 Proxy、Registry、Core services、Database (Harbor-db)、Log collector (Harbor-log)、Job services 六个组件。



## 高可用架构：多实例共享后端存储



## 部署安装

<https://www.cnblogs.com/netcore3/p/17513138.html>

下载harbor包

```
# Github源
wget https://github.com/goharbor/harbor/releases/download/v2.9.1/harbor-offline-installer-v2.9.1.tgz
# 代理源(推荐使用)
wget https://ghproxy.com/https://github.com/goharbor/harbor/releases/download/v2.5.3/harbor-offline-in
```

## 解压harbor文件包

```
# 解压harbor文件
tar -zxvf harbor-offline-installer-v2.5.3.tgz
# 移动到 ~/harbor
mv harbor ~/harbor
```

```
[root@dockerswarm ~]# ll
总用量 12
-rw-r--r--  1 root root    0 11月 15 17:23 ]
-rw-----  1 root root 1695 8月 16 09:24 anaconda-ks.cfg
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root 4096 11月 16 14:14 harbor
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 11月 16 14:00 harbor-packages
[root@dockerswarm ~]#
```

## 修改harbor.yml配置文件

```
cd harbor
mv harbor.yml.tpl harbor.yml
```

```
[root@dockerswarm harbor]# ll
总用量 647856
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root    4096 11月 16 14:07 common
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root    3358 11月 16 14:05 common.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root    5836 11月 16 14:14 docker-compose.yml
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 663348871 7月 7 2022 harbor.v2.5.3.tar.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root    9919 11月 16 14:02 harbor.yml
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root    2500 11月 16 14:13 install.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   11347 7月 7 2022 LICENSE
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root    1881 7月 7 2022 prepare
[root@dockerswarm harbor]#
```

```
vi harbor.yml
```

## 修改主机地址，端口以及将https配置注释掉

```

# Configuration file of Harbor

# The IP address or hostname to access admin UI and registry service.
# DO NOT use localhost or 127.0.0.1, because Harbor needs to be accessed by external clients.
hostname: 172.22.70.12 主机地址

# http related config
http:
  # port for http, default is 80. If https enabled, this port will redirect to https port
  port: 8888

# https related config
https:
  # https port for harbor, default is 443
  # port: 443
  # The path of cert and key files for nginx
  #certificate: /your/certificate/path
  #private_key: /your/private/key/path 注释掉

# Uncomment following will enable tls communication between all harbor components
# internal tls:
#   # set enabled to true means internal tls is enabled
#   enabled: true
#   # put your cert and key files on dir
#   dir: /etc/harbor/tls/internal

# Uncomment external_url if you want to enable external proxy
# And when it enabled the hostname will no longer used
# external_url: https://reg.mydomain.com:8433

# The initial password of Harbor admin
# It only works in first time to install harbor
# Remember Change the admin password from UI after launching Harbor.
harbor_admin_password: Harbor12345

# Harbor DB configuration
database:
  # The password for the root user of Harbor DB. Change this before any production use.
  password: root123
  # The maximum number of connections in the idle connection pool. If it <=0, no idle connections are retained.
  max_idle_conns: 100
  # The maximum number of open connections to the database. If it <= 0, then there is no limit on the number of open connections.
  # Note: the default number of connections is 1024 for postgres of harbor.
  max_open_conns: 900

# The default data volume
data_volume: /data

# Harbor Storage settings by default is using /data dir on local filesystem
# Uncomment storage_service setting If you want to using external storage
# storage_service:
"harbor.yml" 247L, 9919C

```

## 启动 harbor

```
./install.sh
```

## 开启镜像扫描器(trivy)的启动方式：

```

# 开启trivy （默认安全扫描扫描器）
./install.sh --with-trivy

# 开启trivy 和 chartmuseum
./install.sh --with-trivy --with-chartmuseum

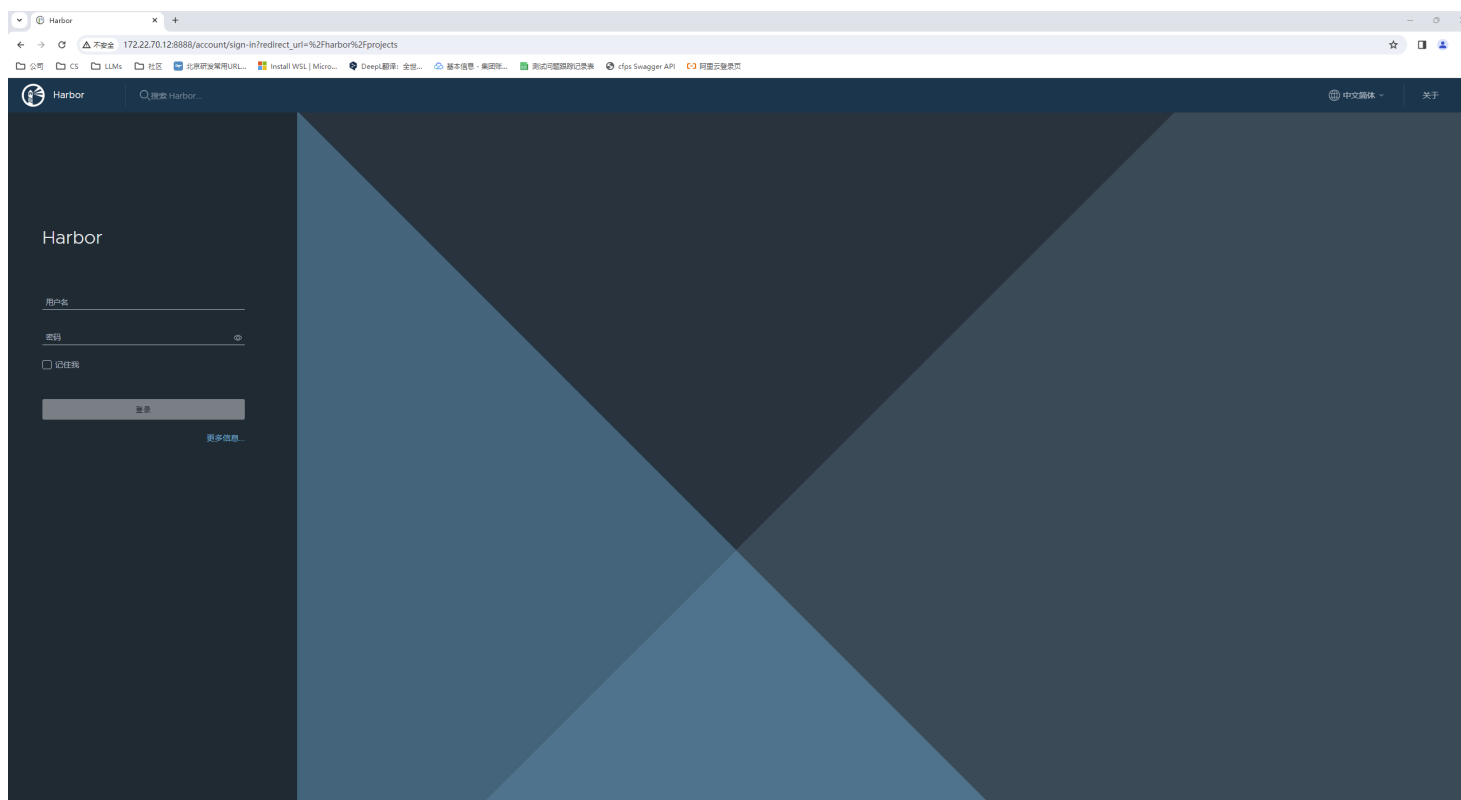
# 可选择其他镜像安全扫描器，默认为trivy

# Note: Please set hostname and other necessary attributes in harbor.yml first. DO NOT use localhost o
# Please set --with-notary if needs enable Notary in Harbor, and set ui_url_protocol/ssl_cert/ssl_cert.
# Please set --with-trivy if needs enable Trivy in Harbor
# Please set --with-chartmuseum if needs enable Chartmuseum in Harbor

```

## 启动完成

登录：<http://172.22.70.12:8888/>



## 初始用户登录账号密码

username : admin  
password : Harbor12345

开启了镜像安全扫描器的启动，可在项目中看到trivy镜像扫描器



可对镜像安全扫描进行配置

### 项目仓库

☐ 公开

所有人都可访问公开的项目仓库。

### 部署安全

☐ Cosign

仅允许部署通过认证的镜像。

☐ 阻止潜在漏洞镜像

阻止危害级别 较低 以上的镜像运行。

### 漏洞扫描

☒ 自动扫描镜像

当镜像上传后，自动进行扫描

### CVE特赦名单

在推送和拉取镜像时，在项目的CVE特赦名单中的漏洞将会被忽略

您可以选择使用系统的CVE特赦名单作为该项目的特赦名单，也可勾选“启用项目特赦名单”项来建立该项目自己的CVE特赦名单，您可以点击“复制系统特赦名单”项将系统特赦名单合并至该项目特赦名单中，并可为该项目特赦名单添加特有的CVE IDs

☒ 启用系统特赦名单 ☐ 启用项目特赦名单

添加

复制系统特赦名单

无

有效期至

永不过期

☒ 永不过期

保存

取消

## 镜像推送

# docker标记镜像

```
docker tag SOURCE_IMAGE[:TAG] 172.22.70.12:8888/library/REPOSITORY[:TAG]
```

# push 镜像到 harbor仓库

```
docker push 172.22.70.12:8888/library/REPOSITORY[:TAG]
```

# 示例如下：

# 给要推送的镜像打tag

```
docker tag nginx:1.19 172.22.70.12:8888/library/nginx:1.19
```

# 登录远程harbor仓库

```
docker login 172.22.70.12:8888
```

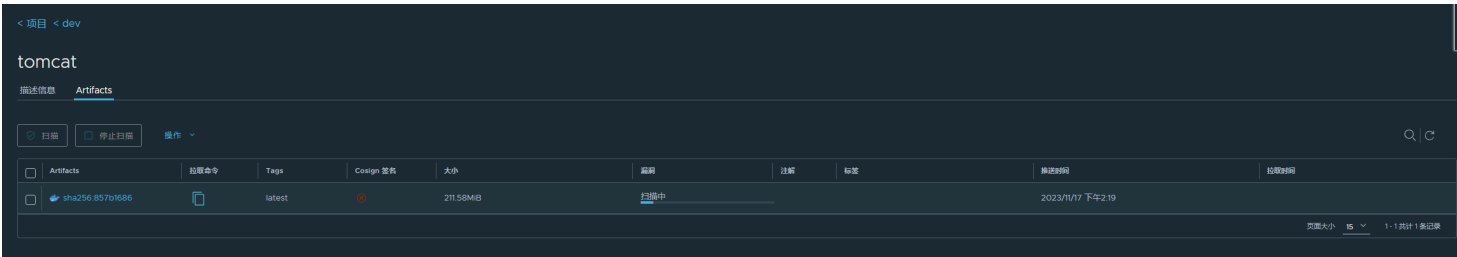
# 推送镜像到harbor仓库

```
docker push 172.22.70.12:8888/library/nginx:1.19
```



自动对pushed的镜像进行漏洞扫描

- 前提：开启镜像安全扫描器



## 仓库复制

仓库管理 -> 添加目标 -> 目标仓库地址（ip + port） -> 访问ID（可用机器人账号访问/目标仓库指定用户账号）

## 编辑目标

提供者	Harbor
目标名	harbor172.22.70.18
描述	
目标URL	http://172.22.70.18:8888
访问ID	robot\$cosign-robo
访问密码	.....
验证远程证书	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

测试连接取消确定

复制管理界面->添加镜像复制规则 -> 资源过滤 (dev/\*\* : 项目dev下的所有资源) -> 目标仓库选择仓库管理配置的目标 -> 目标 (需要复制到目标仓库的项目名空间) -> 触发模式 (什么机制下触发复制事件)



### 修改规则

名称

rule\_for\_dockerswarm\_point15

描述

复制模式

☒ Push-based

☐ Pull-based

源资源过滤器

名称

dev/\*\*

Tag

匹配

标签

匹配

资源

全部

目标仓库

dockerswarm:172.22.70.15-http://172.22.70.15:8888

目标

名称空间

dev

仓库扁平化

替换1级

触发模式

事件驱动

☒ 删除本地资源时也删除远程的资源。

带宽

-1

Kbps

☒ 覆盖

取消

保存

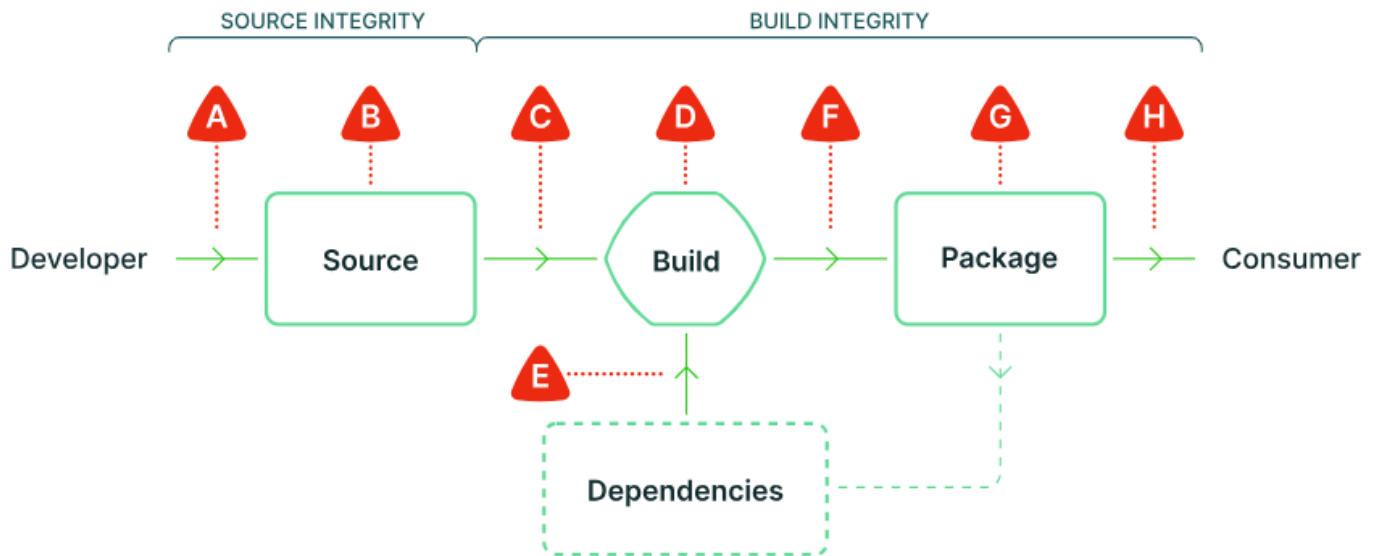
event-based

2023/12/4 下午3:43

## 镜像签名(cosign)

### 签名过程

<https://blog.gitguardian.com/supply-chain-security-sigstore-and-cosign-part-ii/#:~:text=Using Cosign 1 3.1 Install The easiest way,this%3A ... 3 3.3 Signature and Verification>



**A** Submit unauthorized change

**B** Compromise source repo

**C** Build from modified source

**D** Compromise build process

**E** Use compromised dependency

**F** Upload modified package

**G** Compromise package repo

**H** Use compromised package

## Cosign

<https://goharbor.io/blog/cosign-2.5.0/>

## 安装

<https://edu.chainguard.dev/open-source/sigstore/cosign/how-to-install-cosign/>

Installing Cosign with the Cosign Binary

```
# 下载安装包
wget "https://github.com/sigstore/cosign/releases/download/v2.0.0/cosign-linux-amd64"
# 移动到local/bin
sudo mv cosign-linux-amd64 /usr/local/bin/cosign
# 授予执行权限
sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/cosign
```

## Cosign镜像签名

启动harbor仓库

```
# 进入harbor目录
cd ~/harbor
# 启动harbor
./install.sh --with-notary --with-trivy
# 也可以直接使用启动
./install.sh --with-trivy --with-chartmuseum
```

## 采用cosgin生成cosign.key

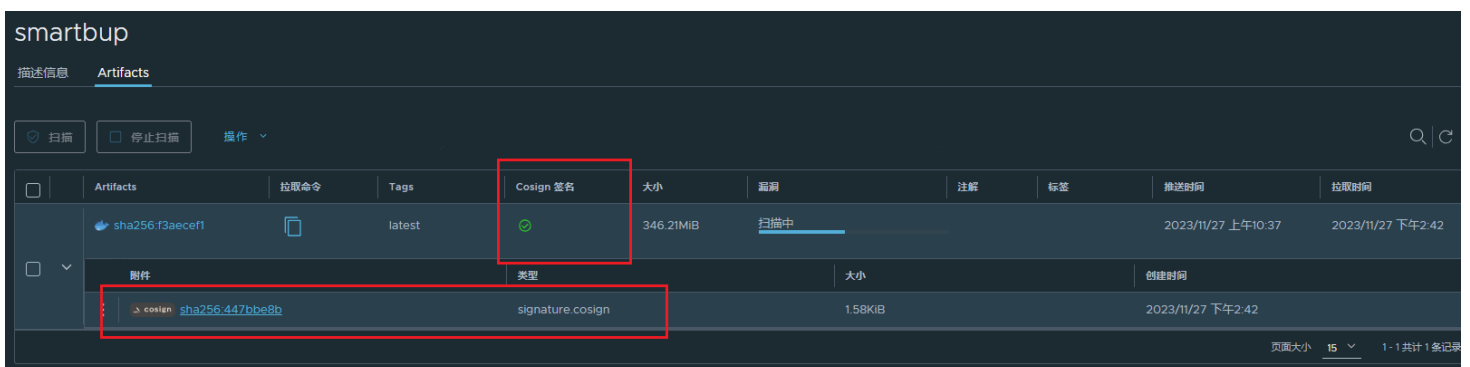
```
$ cosign generate-key-pair
>>> Enter password for private key:
>>> Enter again:
>>> Private key written to cosign.key
>>> Public key written to cosign.pub
```

```
drwxr-xr-x  14 root    root      4096 11月 24 16:46 cosign
-rw-----   1 root    root        649 11月 27 14:32 cosign.key
-rw-r--r--   1 root    root    860916 11月 27 14:21 cosign-linux-amd64
-rw-r--r--   1 root    root       178 11月 27 14:32 cosign.pub
```

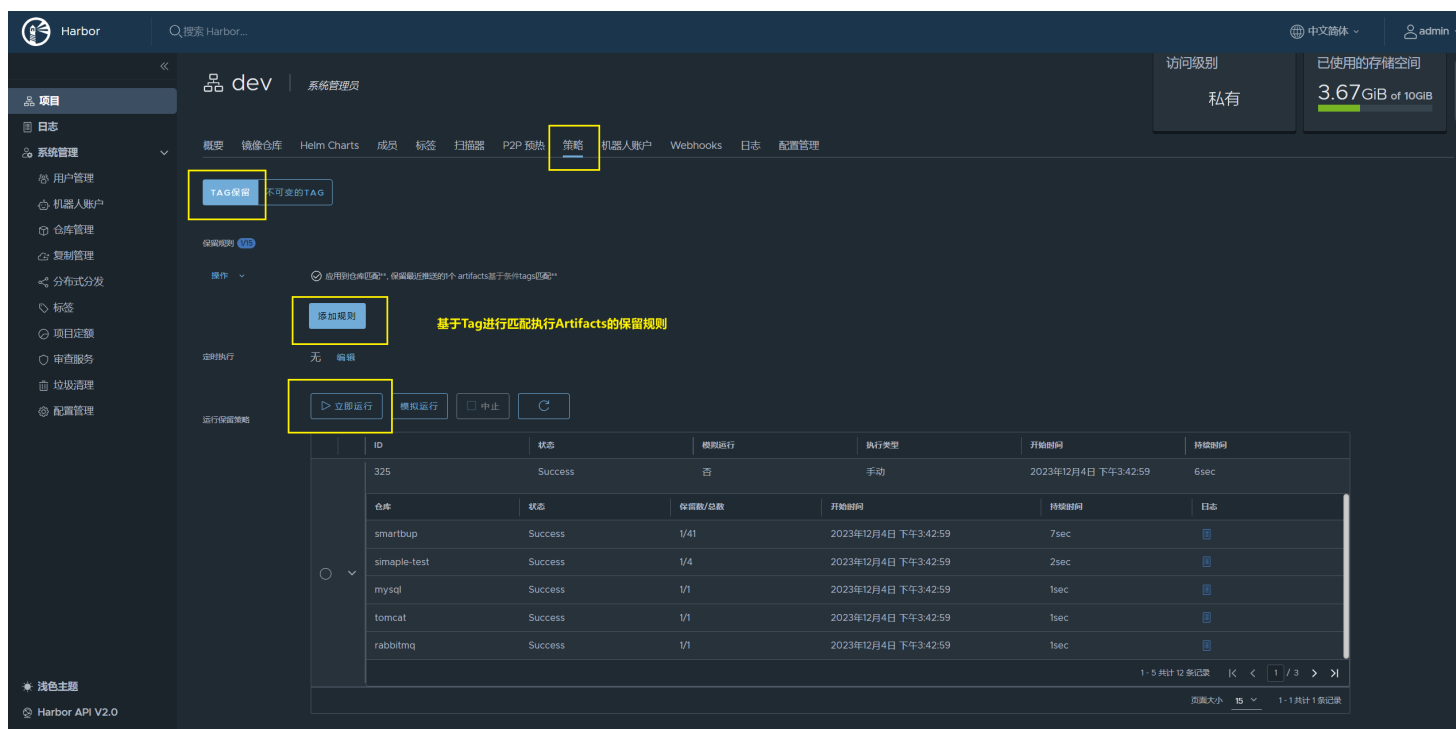
以项目授权用户登录，并push打好标签的镜像，使用cosign进行镜像签名，sign的密码为之前生成cosign.key输入的密码

```
# 登录harbor仓库
$ docker login <ip>:<port>
# push镜像
docker push <镜像tag>
# cosign镜像
cosign sign --key cosign.key <镜像tag>
>>> Enter password for private key:
>>> Pushing signature to: xxxx
```

可见镜像添加了signature.cosign签名附件







## 问题解决

[Step 1]: checking docker-compose is installed ...X Need to install docker-compose(1.18.0+) by yourself first and run this script again.

<https://blog.csdn.net/webBOFB/article/details/129330055>

## docker新版语法问题

- 修改common.sh文件

```
vim common.sh
```

将改所有docker-compose --version 为 docker compose version

将所有包含docker-compose命令改为docker compose

- 修改install.sh

```
vim ./install.sh
```

将所有包含docker-compose命令改为docker compose

**报错提示: Error response from daemon: Get <https://192.168.186.120/v1/users/>: dial tcp 192.168.186.120:443: getsockopt: connection refused**

参考文档: <https://www.cnblogs.com/hahaha111122222/p/11799300.html>

修改docker的daemon.json文件 (如果没有就在/etc/docker/文件夹下新建daemon.json文件)

将需要访问的地址添加到"insecure-registries": [["https://172.22.70.12:8888"](https://172.22.70.12:8888)]

```
vim /etc/docker/daemon.json
# 在daemon.json文件里添加如下代码
{
    "insecure-registries": ["https://172.22.70.12:8888"]
}
```

重载daemon文件 并 重启docker

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart docker
```