Docker module practical task 2

Practical task 2

Follow the steps below to practice with using remote repositories for storing Docker images and executing security scans:
Prerequisites:

- Use images that were built during Docker practice task
- Get/check access to corporate AWS account and read basic instructions
  - FAQ for interns
  - GD AWS cloud for beginners
  - Tagging policy for Grid Dynamics AWS accounts
- Read documentation about Docker repositories in Nexus
  - Using Nexus 3 as Your Repository – Part 3: Docker Images
- Read documentation about AWS ECR
  - Getting started with Amazon ECR using the AWS Management Console - Amazon ECR
  - Using Amazon ECR with the AWS CLI - Amazon ECR

Task:

- Uploading docker images to Nexus and ECR
  - Create and configure docker repository in Nexus
  - Upload spring-petclinic image to Nexus
  - Create and configure repository in ECR
  - Upload spring-petclinic image to ECR
- Perform security scan for uploaded images in ECR
  - Get scan report
  - Analyze results

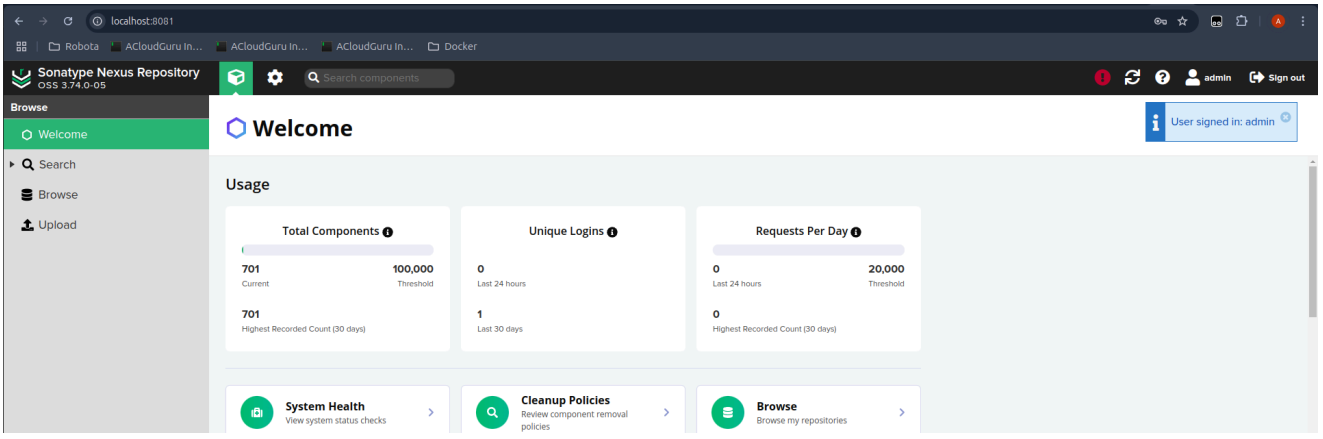
There might be (or not) security vulnerabilities that need to be addressed. Discussion about possible workarounds to get rid of them and overall analysis of reports should be held.

1. Uploading docker images to Nexus and ECR

a. Nexus

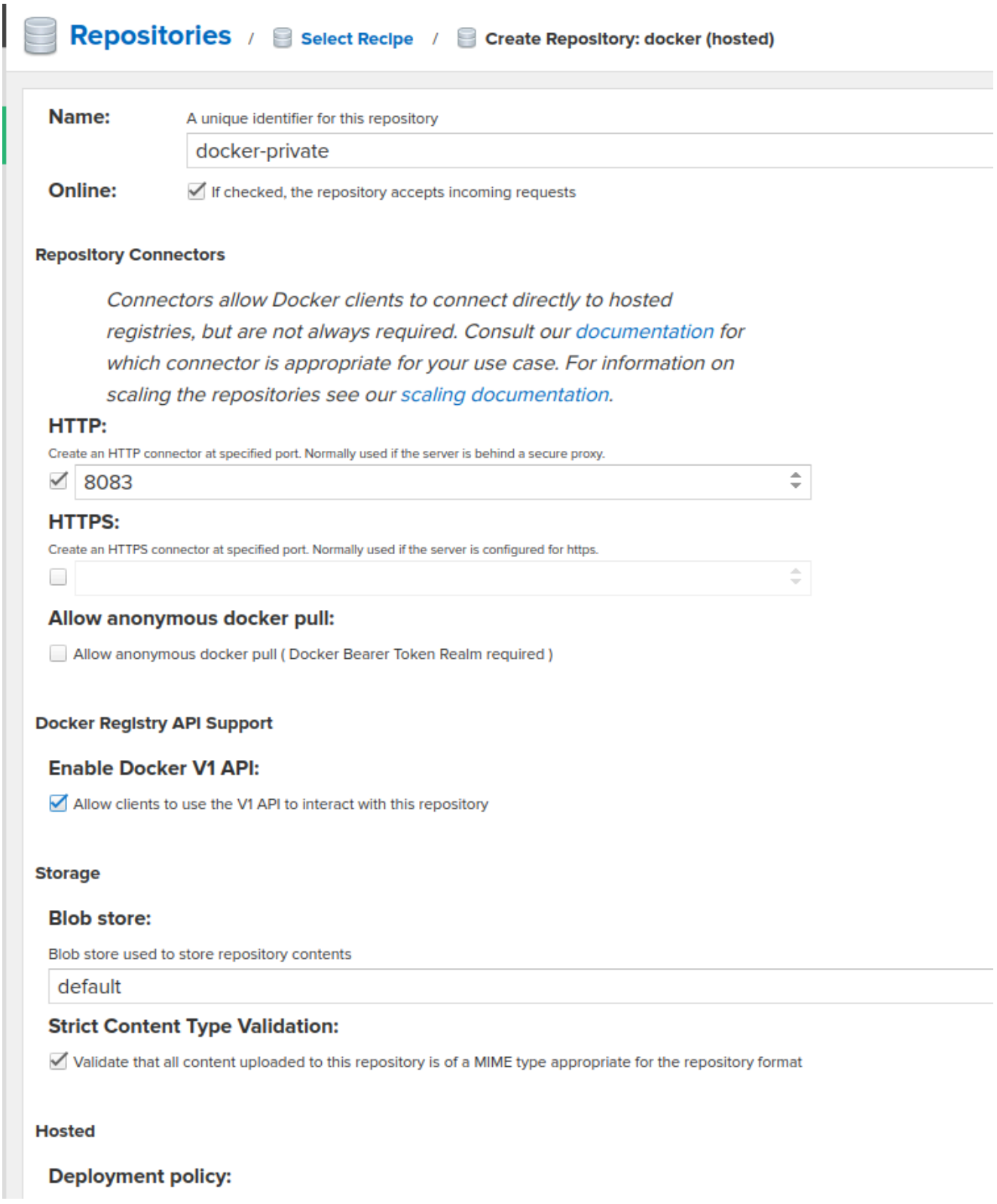
First we need to start our local Nexus server.

```
01:30:17 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc ~ → /opt/nexus-3.74.0-05/bin/nexus run
2024-11-20 13:30:30,042+0100 INFO  [FelixStartLevel] *SYSTEM org.sonatype.nexus.pax.logging.NexusLogActivator - start
2024-11-20 13:30:30,169+0100 WARN  [FelixStartLevel] *SYSTEM javax.xml.bind - Using non-standard property: javax.xml.bind.
ed instead.
2024-11-20 13:30:30,276+0100 INFO  [FelixStartLevel] *SYSTEM org.sonatype.nexus.features.internal.FeaturesWrapper - Fast F
2024-11-20 13:30:30,371+0100 WARN  [FelixStartLevel] *SYSTEM javax.xml.bind - Using non-standard property: javax.xml.bind.
```

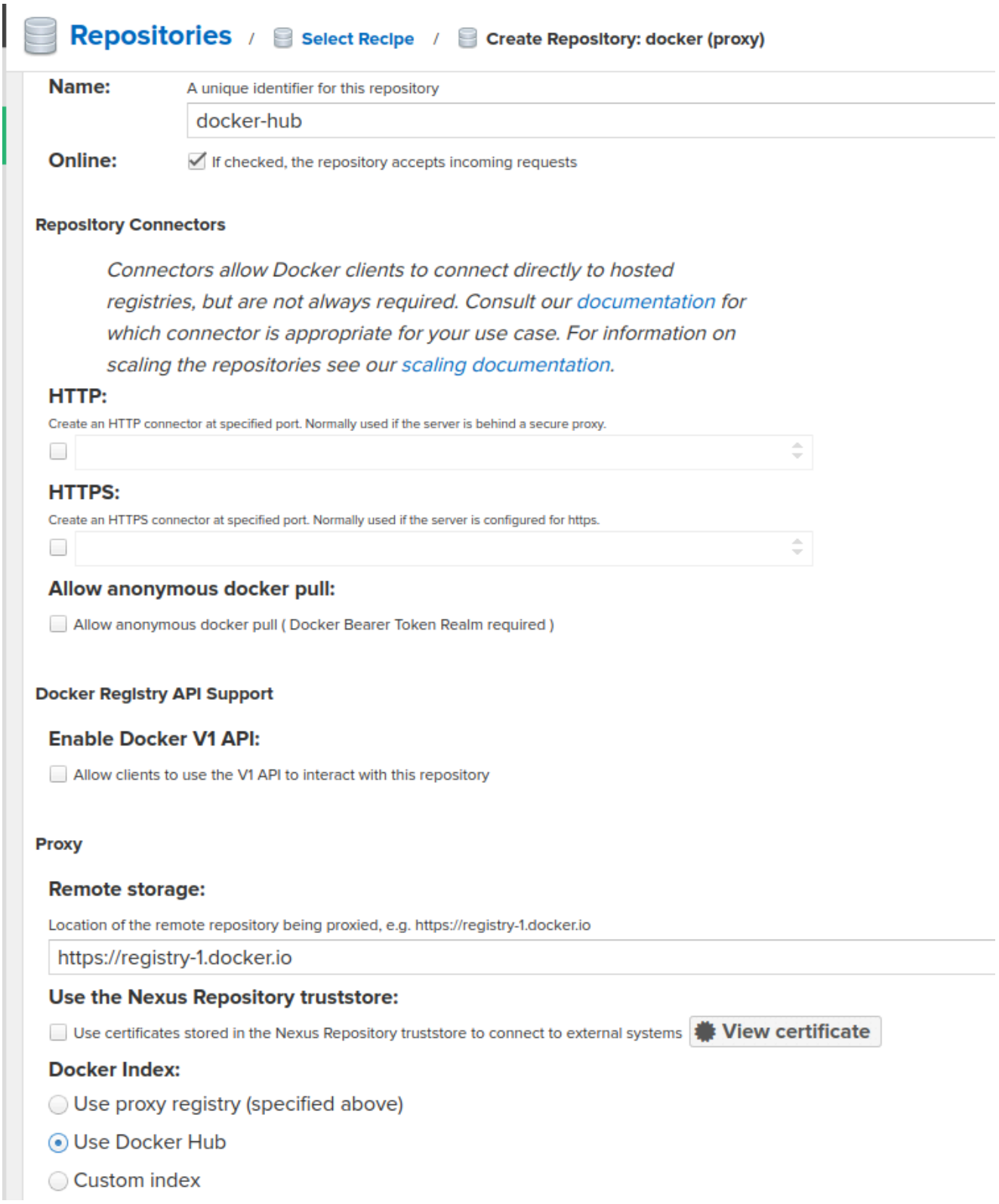


Now we need to configure nexus to host docker images. For that we will need to setup private repository for our own images, add proxy for docker hub images and create group to to provide access to both, on single URL.

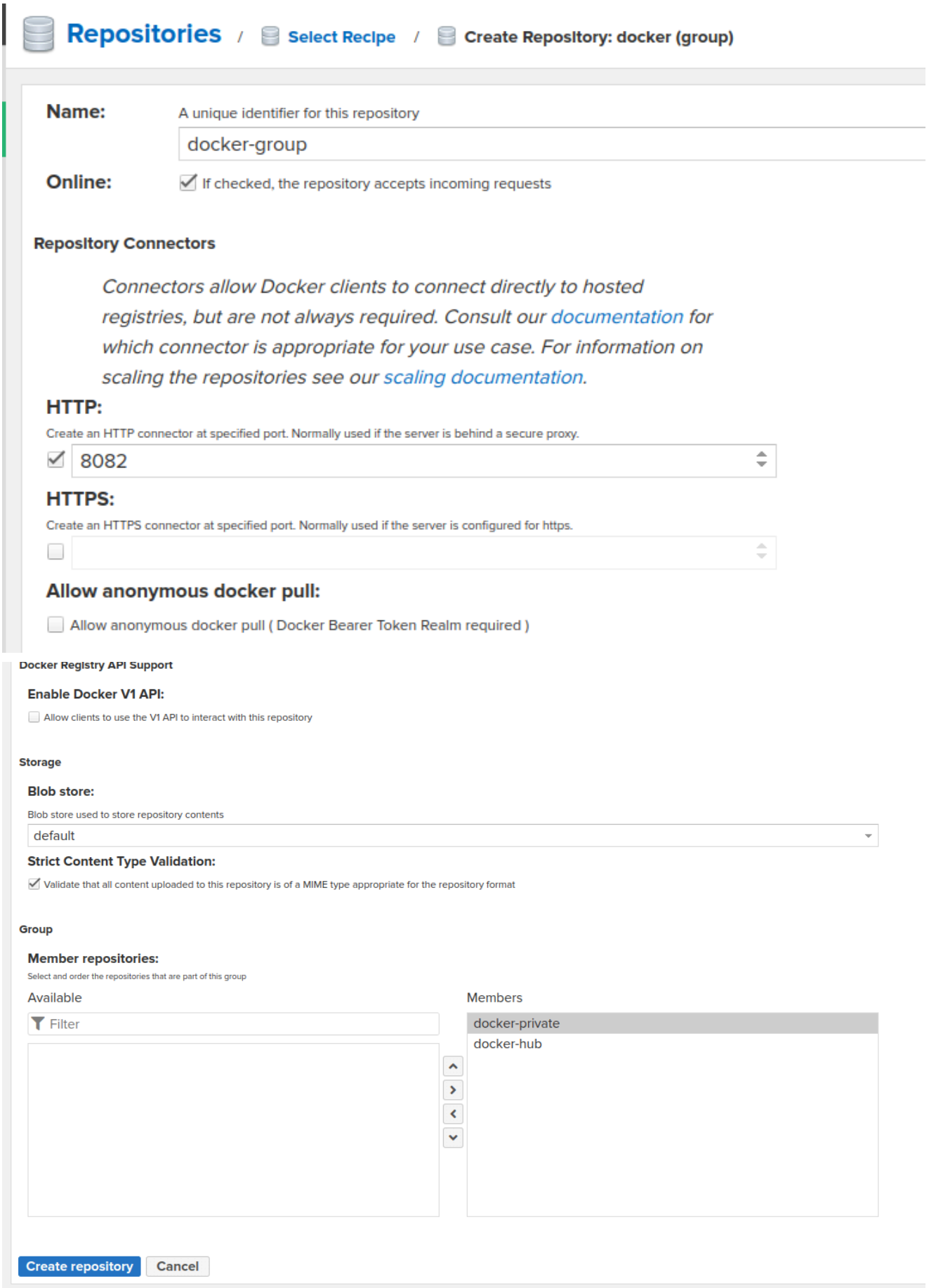
Private repository:



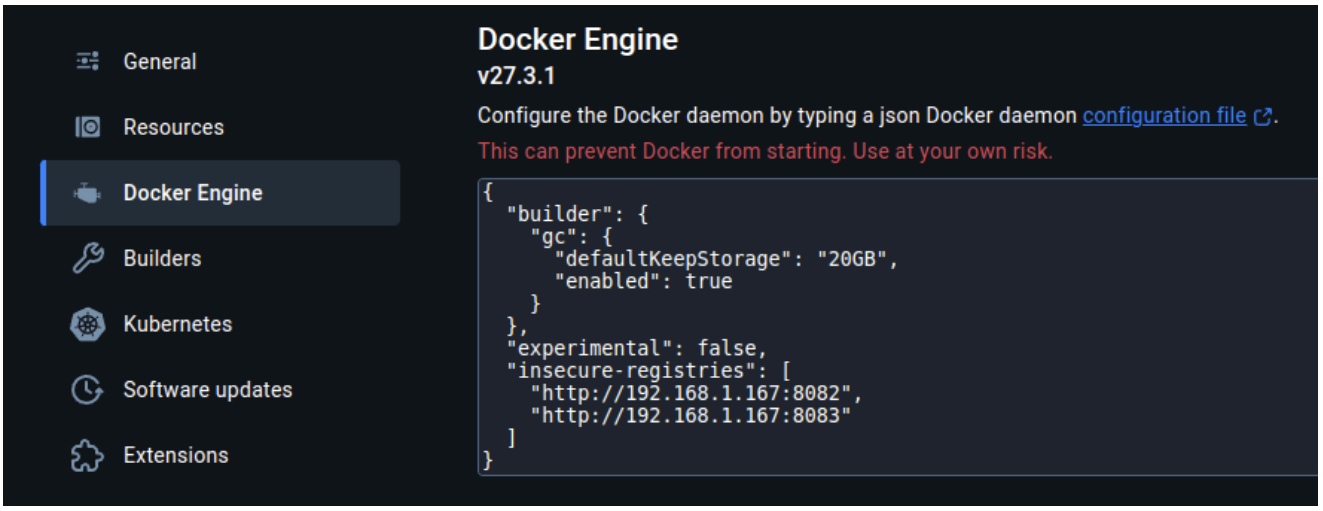
Proxy repository:



Group repository:



Now we need to authorize docker to access these repositories. However because we use them in HTTP, we first need to whitelist them since docker by default doesn't allow HTTP connections. To do that we add `insecure-registries` to docker daemon config.

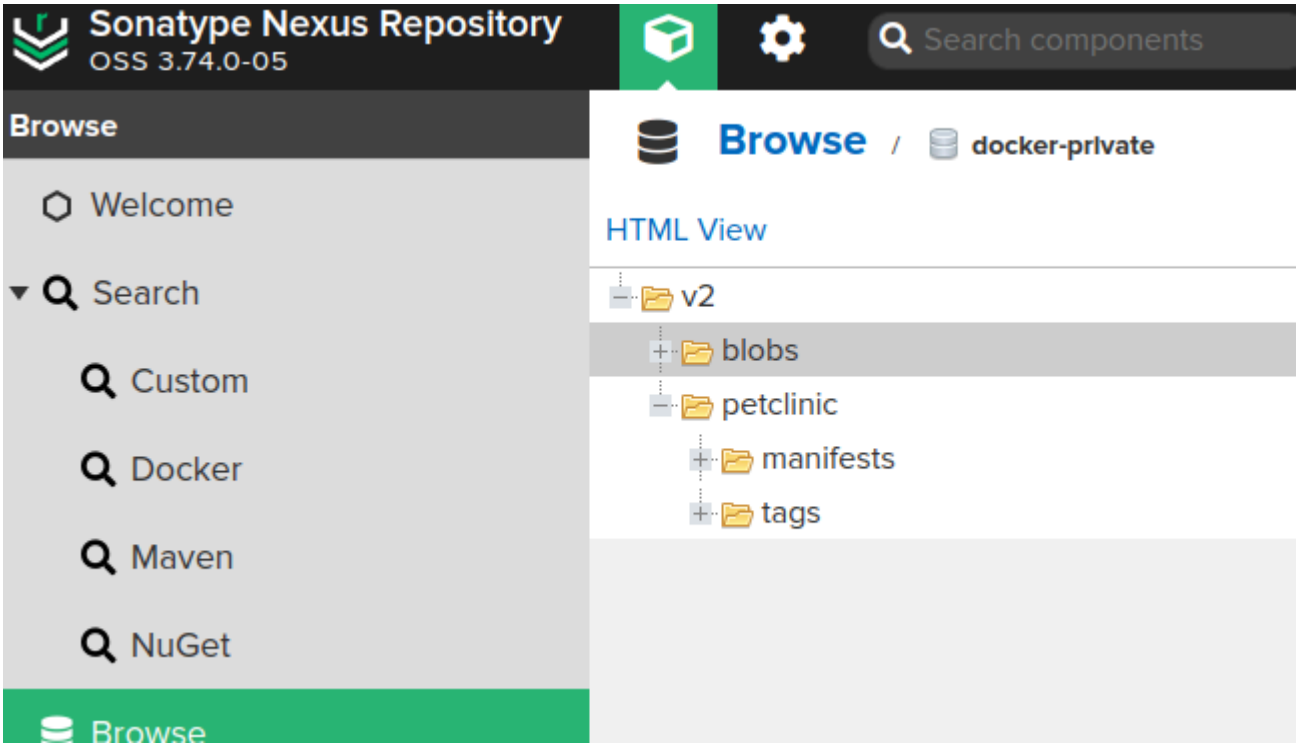


Now we can login to those repositories with docker.

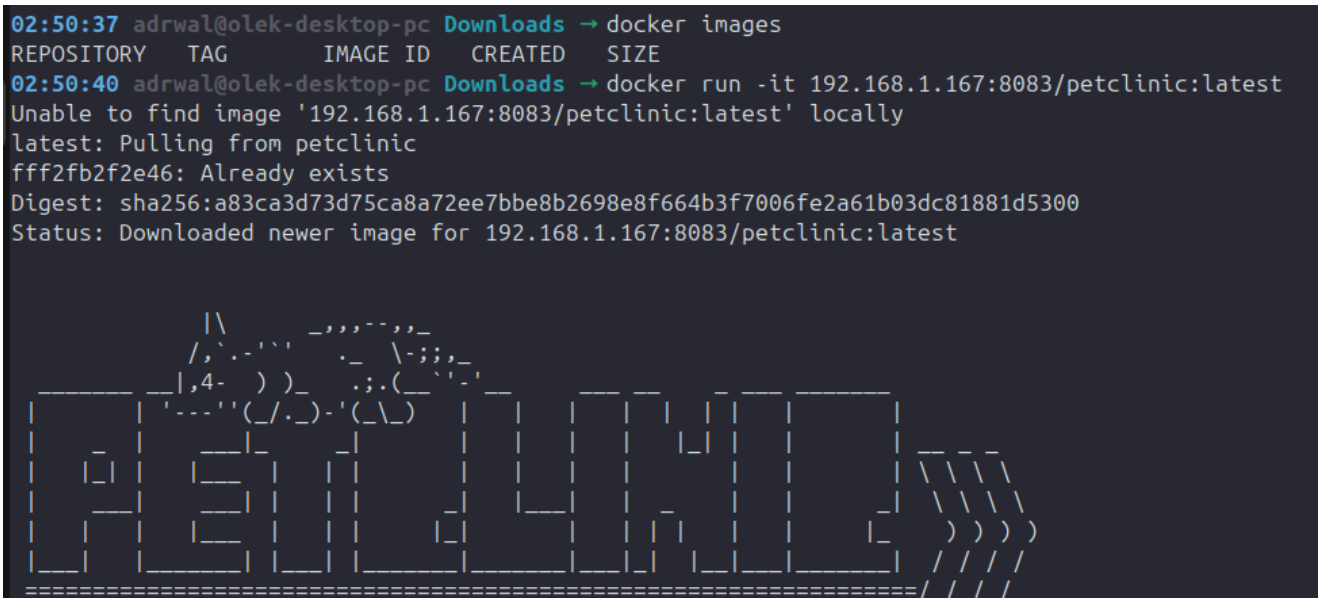
```
02:37:08 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc spring-petclinic ±|main ✗|→ docker login -u admin -p admin http://192.168.1.167:8082
WARNING! Using --password via the CLI is insecure. Use --password-stdin.
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/adrwal/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credential-stores

Login Succeeded
02:37:31 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc spring-petclinic ±|main ✗|→ docker login -u admin -p admin http://192.168.1.167:8083
WARNING! Using --password via the CLI is insecure. Use --password-stdin.
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/adrwal/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credential-stores

Login Succeeded
02:40:14 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc spring-petclinic ±|main ✗|→
```

We can now push image created by earlier docker compose to nexus. Docker needs to know which repository to use to pull/push. It does it by checking the image tag, so we need to correctly tag our image.

```
02:43:39 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc spring-petclinic ±|main ✗|→ docker tag spring-petclinic-server:latest 192.168.1.167:8083/petclinic:latest
02:43:53 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc spring-petclinic ±|main ✗|→ docker push 192.168.1.167:8083/petclinic:latest
The push refers to repository [192.168.1.167:8083/petclinic]
5664b15f108b: Pushed
1acfb4a268db: Pushed
bfb59b82a9b6: Pushed
8ffb3c3cf71a: Pushed
0bab15eea81d: Pushed
0baecf37abee: Pushed
cc249665630b: Pushed
3214acf345c0: Pushed
02fd24817d0f: Pushed
84845657fbc5: Pushed
a3d717a89751: Pushed
f716db4e3c8d: Pushed
a52506876bfa: Pushed
8bd314445e66: Pushed
52210cfa5d4d: Pushed
da7816fa955e: Pushed
c83c31ce41af: Pushed
9aee425378d2: Pushed
4aa0ea1413d3: Pushed
fff2fb2f2e46: Pushed
51a849027c78: Pushed
7c12895b777b: Pushed
86fd78f09988: Pushed
701c983262e9: Pushed
9aafee56e35e: Pushed
0cb5c07f8edd: Pushed
57c7c63c9c91: Pushed
46ff1e25d212: Pushed
a62778643d56: Pushed
e3269fcfc82e: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:a83ca3d73d75ca8a72ee7bbe8b2698e8f664b3f7006fe2a61b03dc81881d5300 size: 856
02:43:59 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc spring-petclinic ±|main ✗|→
```

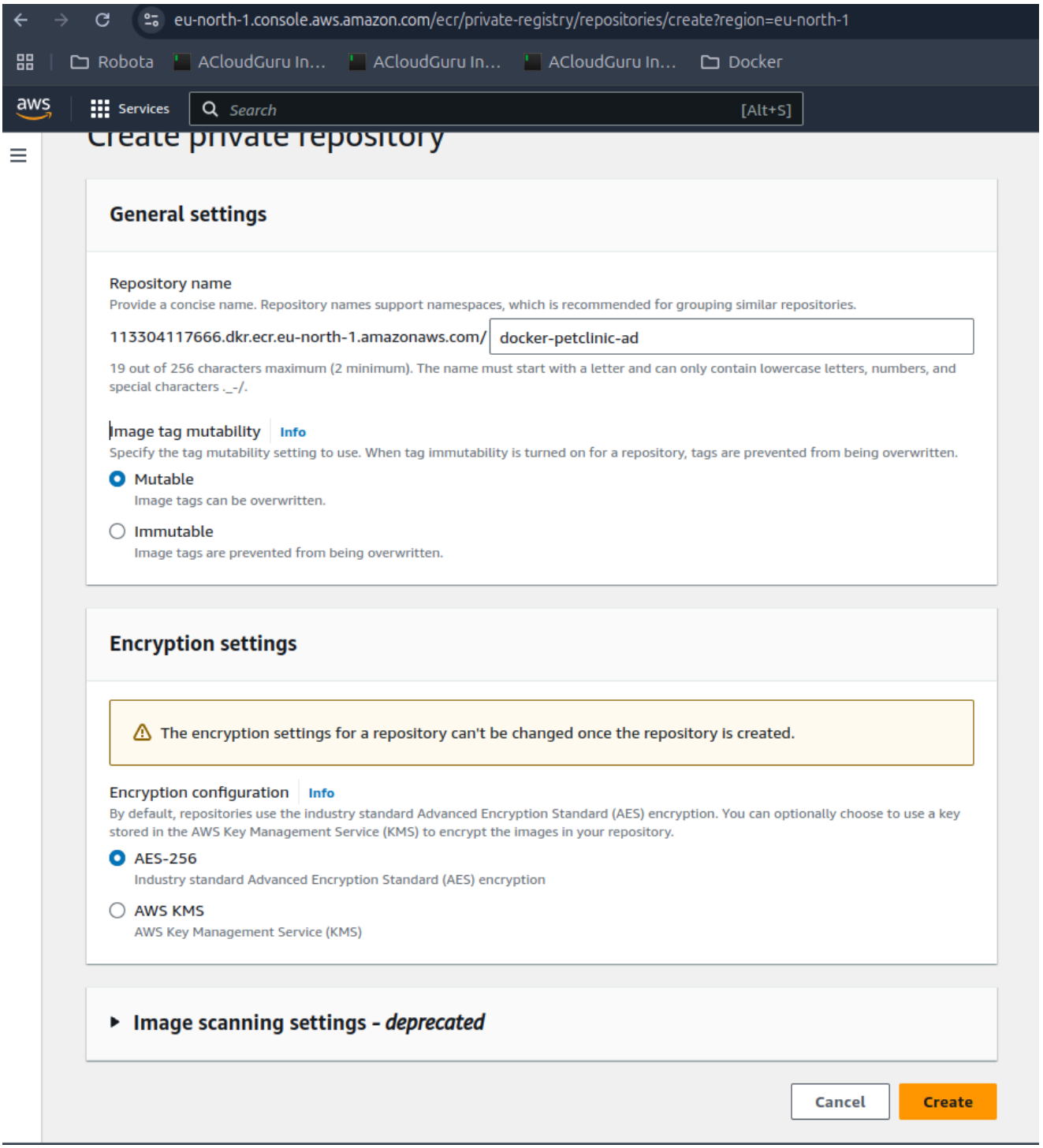


We can verify that this image can also be pulled from private repository by first removing all images and then trying to run petclinic image uploaded to our private docker repository.



b. ECR

First we create new private AWS ECR repository.

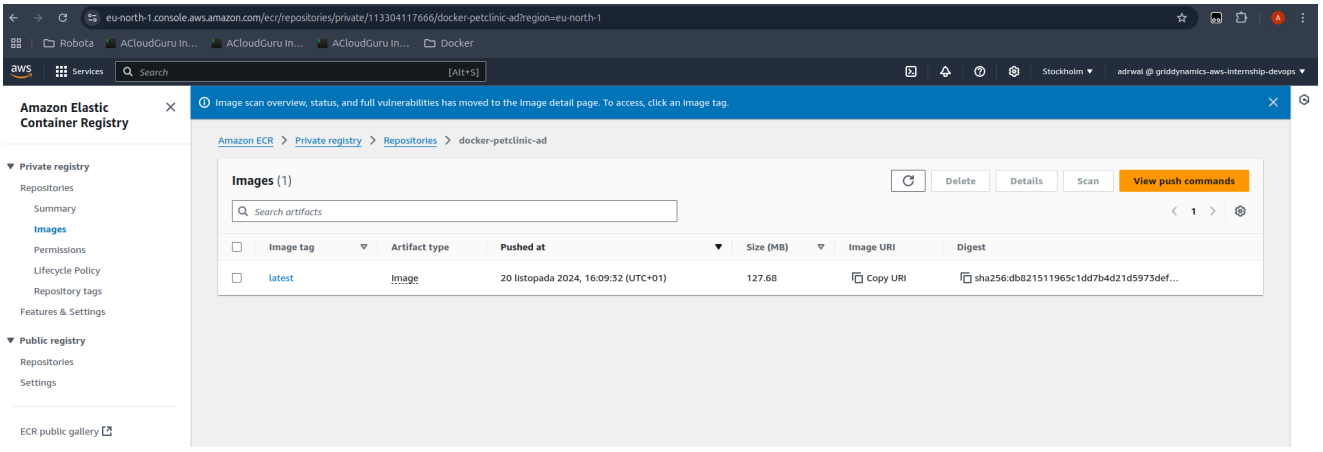


Now authenticate docker to use it:

```
04:00:01 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc ~ → aws ecr get-login-password --region eu-north-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin 113304117666.dkr.ecr.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/adrwal/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credential-stores

Login Succeeded
04:00:39 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc ~ →
```

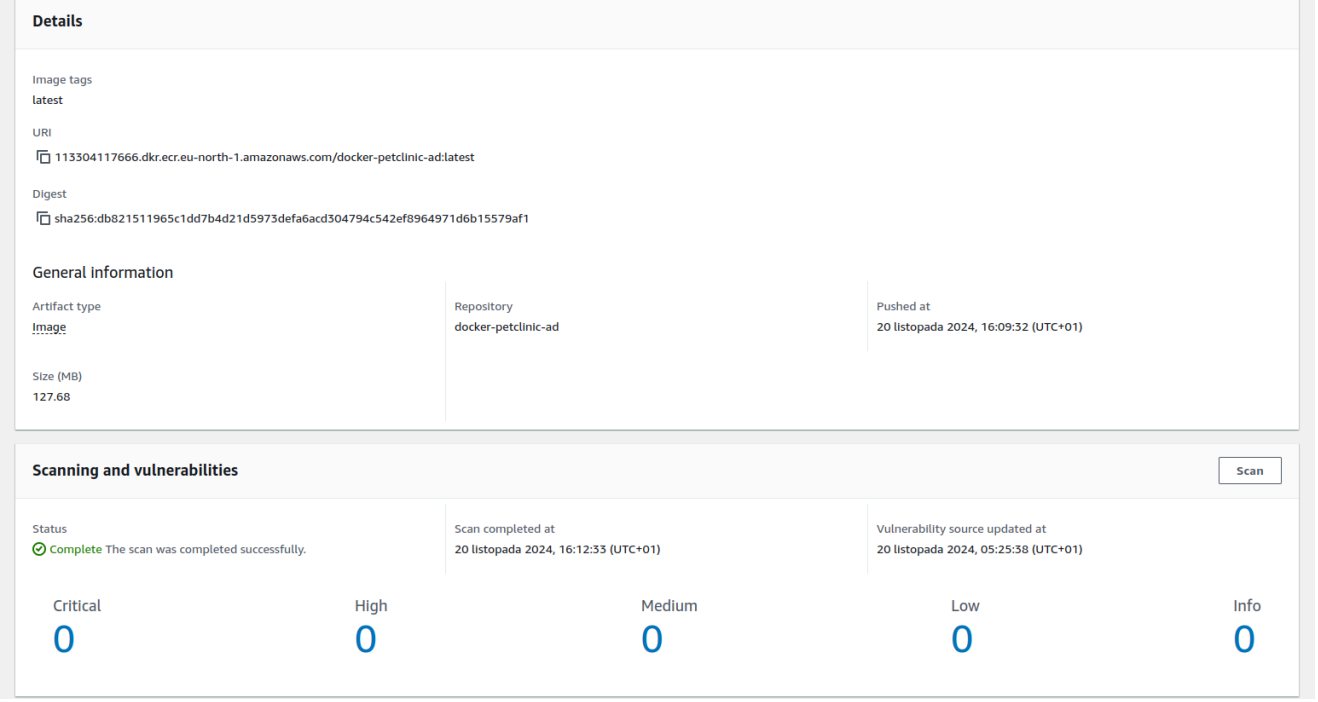
Now we need to correctly tag the image from earlier steps and push it to ECR.

```
04:00:39 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc ~ → docker images
REPOSITORY                    TAG       IMAGE ID       CREATED       SIZE
192.168.1.167:8083/petclinic   latest    a83ca3d73d75   2 hours ago   386MB
04:08:13 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc ~ → docker tag 192.168.1.167:8083/petclinic:latest 113304117666.dkr.ecr.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/docker-petclinic-ad:latest
04:08:53 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc ~ → docker push 113304117666.dkr.ecr.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/docker-petclinic-ad:latest
The push refers to repository [113304117666.dkr.ecr.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/docker-petclinic-ad]
02fd24817d0f: Pushed
0baecf37abee: Pushed
9aafee56e35e: Pushed
0bab15eea81d: Pushed
1acfb4a268db: Pushed
3214acf345c0: Pushed
8ffb3c3cf71a: Pushed
a62778643d56: Pushed
5664b15f108b: Pushed
a52506876bfa: Pushed
8bd314445e66: Pushed
a3d717a89751: Pushed
52210cfa5d4d: Pushed
fff2fb2f2e46: Pushed
da7816fa955e: Pushed
cc249665630b: Pushed
0cb5c07f8edd: Pushed
57c7c63c9c91: Pushed
c83c31ce41af: Pushed
51a849027c78: Pushed
86fd78f09988: Pushed
bfb59b82a9b6: Pushed
f716db4e3c8d: Pushed
9aee425378d2: Pushed
701c983262e9: Pushed
84845657fbc5: Pushed
e3269fcfc82e: Pushed
7c12895b777b: Pushed
4aa0ea1413d3: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:db821511965c1dd7b4d21d5973defa6acd304794c542ef8964971d6b15579af1 size: 5807

i Info → Not all multiplatform-content is present and only the available single-platform image was pushed
         sha256:a83cd3d73d75ca8a72ee7bbe8b2698e8f664b3f7006fe2a61b03dc81881d5300 -> sha256:db821511965c1dd7b4d21d5973defa6acd304794c542ef8964971d6b15579af1
04:09:32 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc ~ →
```



1. Perform security scan for uploaded images in ECR

Scanning the image shows 0 vulnerabilities in every category

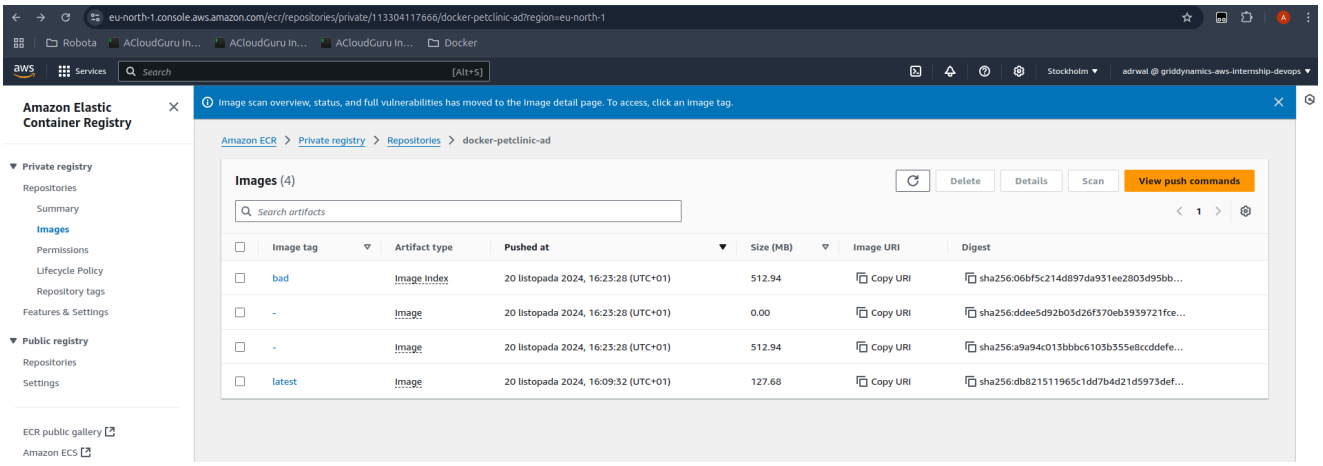


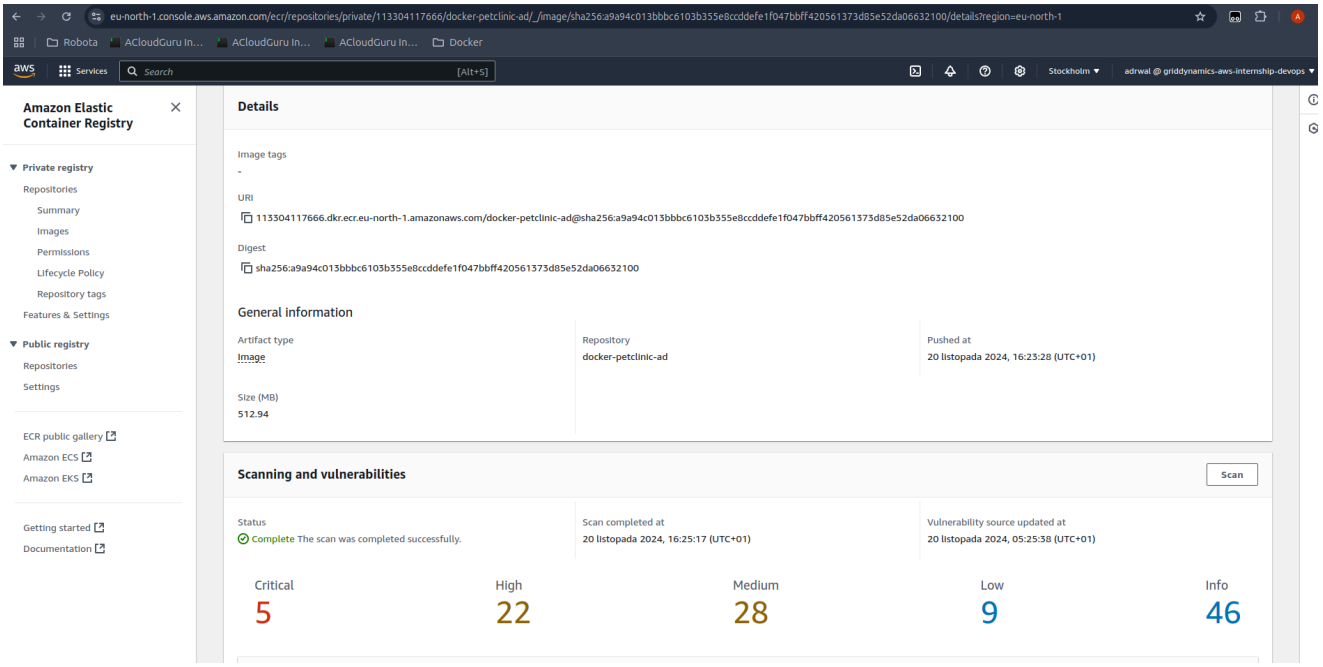
This is probably because we are using minimal container with only JRE. We can verify if that is true by commenting out lines responsible for second build stage in our Dockerfile and uploading this new image.

```
FROM maven:3.8.7-openjdk-18-slim AS build

RUN mkdir /app
COPY . /app
WORKDIR /app
RUN mvn package

# Minimal rintime image - only JRE
# FROM gcr.io/distroless/java21-debian12 AS runtime
# COPY --from=build /app/target/*.jar /app.jar
ENTRYPOINT [ "java" ]
CMD [ "-jar", "-Dspring.profiles.active=postgres", "/app.jar" ]
```

```
02:43:59 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc spring-petclinic ±|main ✗|→ docker build . -t petclinic-bad
[+] Building 294.1s (10/10) FINISHED
 => [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile
 => => transferring dockerfile: 359B
 => [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/maven:3.8.7-openjdk-18-slim
```

```
04:20:17 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc spring-petclinic ±|main ✗|→ docker tag petclinic-bad:latest 113304117666.dkr.ecr.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/docker-petclinic-ad:bad
04:21:35 adrwal@olek-desktop-pc spring-petclinic ±|main ✗|→ docker push 113304117666.dkr.ecr.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/docker-petclinic-ad:bad
The push refers to repository [113304117666.dkr.ecr.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/docker-petclinic-ad]
718b77cc4686: Pushing [==>                                                ]  8.389MB/189.1MB
ff4591d9913c: Pushing [==================================================>]  2.465MB/2.465MB
f0b2e0c590fc: Pushing [========>                                          ]  10.49MB/65.1MB
30271a756915: Pushed
bb263680fed1: Pushing [==================>                                ]  11.53MB/31.41MB
d272a13f36c3: Pushing [=>                                                 ]  6.291MB/214.9MB
90255abb6a73: Pushed
10286f48c71b: Pushing [==================================================>]  1.582MB/1.582MB
```





As we expected image based on maven contains multiple vulnerabilities and is bigger in size. That is because it contains many different applications which are not needed during runtime and every application brings possible security risk. On the contrary our initial image which used `gcr.io/distroless/java21-debian12` doesn't even have shell. With all those points of failure removed our container is way more secure.