



# SECURING CONTAINERS WITH OPENSIFT

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# SECURING CONTAINERS: THE TOP TEN LIST

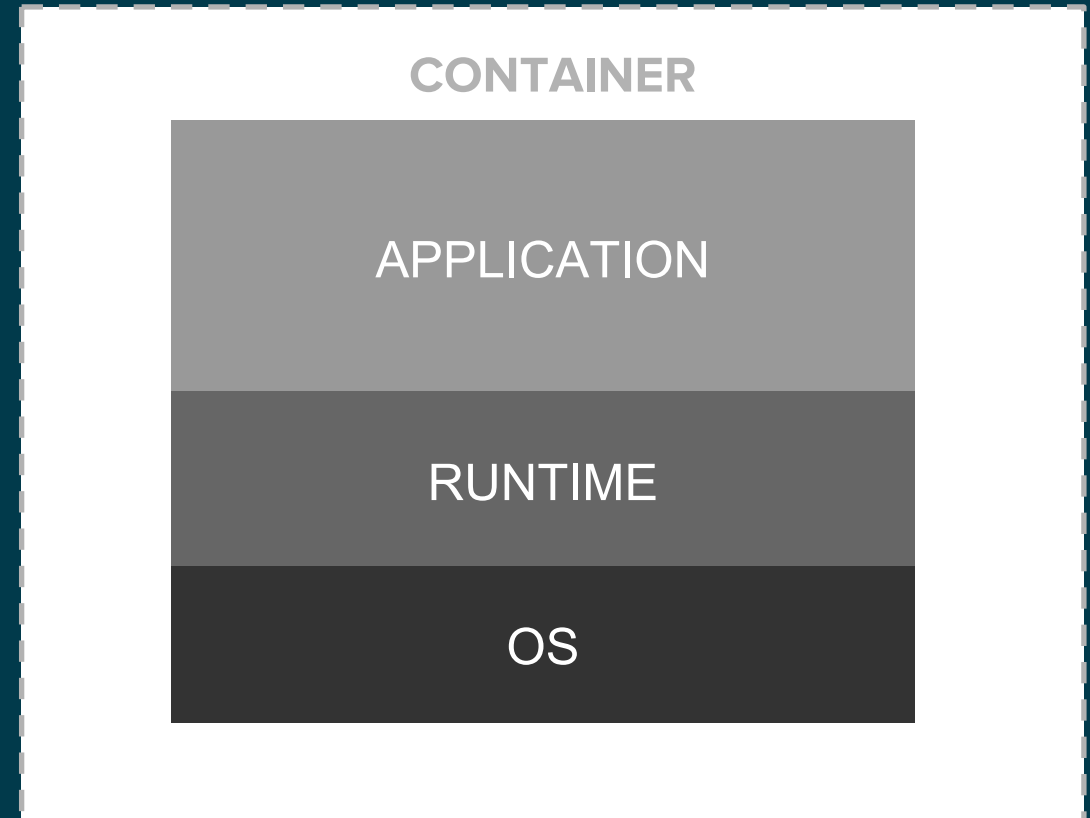
1. Container Host & Multi-tenancy
2. Public Images
3. Private Registries
4. Building Containers
5. Deploying Containers
6. Container Platform
7. Network Isolation
8. Storage
9. API Management
10. Federated Clusters

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# CONTENT: EACH LAYER MATTERS

- Are there known vulnerabilities in the application layer?
- Are the runtime and OS layers up to date?
- How frequently will the container be updated and how will I know when it's updated?



# THE VALUE OF TRUSTED CONTENT

## Red Hat Registry Stats

- 227 repositories
- 2,169 images
- 1+ TB storage



## Red Hat Security Statistics 2016

- 97 critical RHSA
- 286 important RHSA
- 100% fixed in <1d



## Red Hat Customer Portal Stats 2016

- 13,100,000 visitors
- 2,400,000 searches
- 108,300,000 views



- Image Documentation
- Image Advisories

**RED HAT®**  
CONTAINER  
CATALOG

- Container Health Index
- Extensive Image Metadata

Red Hat rebuilds container images when security fixes are released



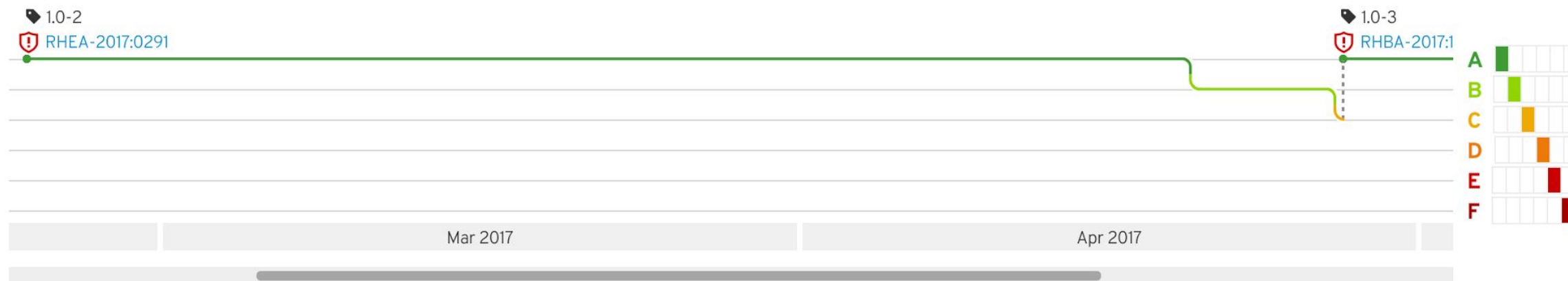
## Red Hat Container Catalog

Search The Catalog

SEARCH



## Java Applications

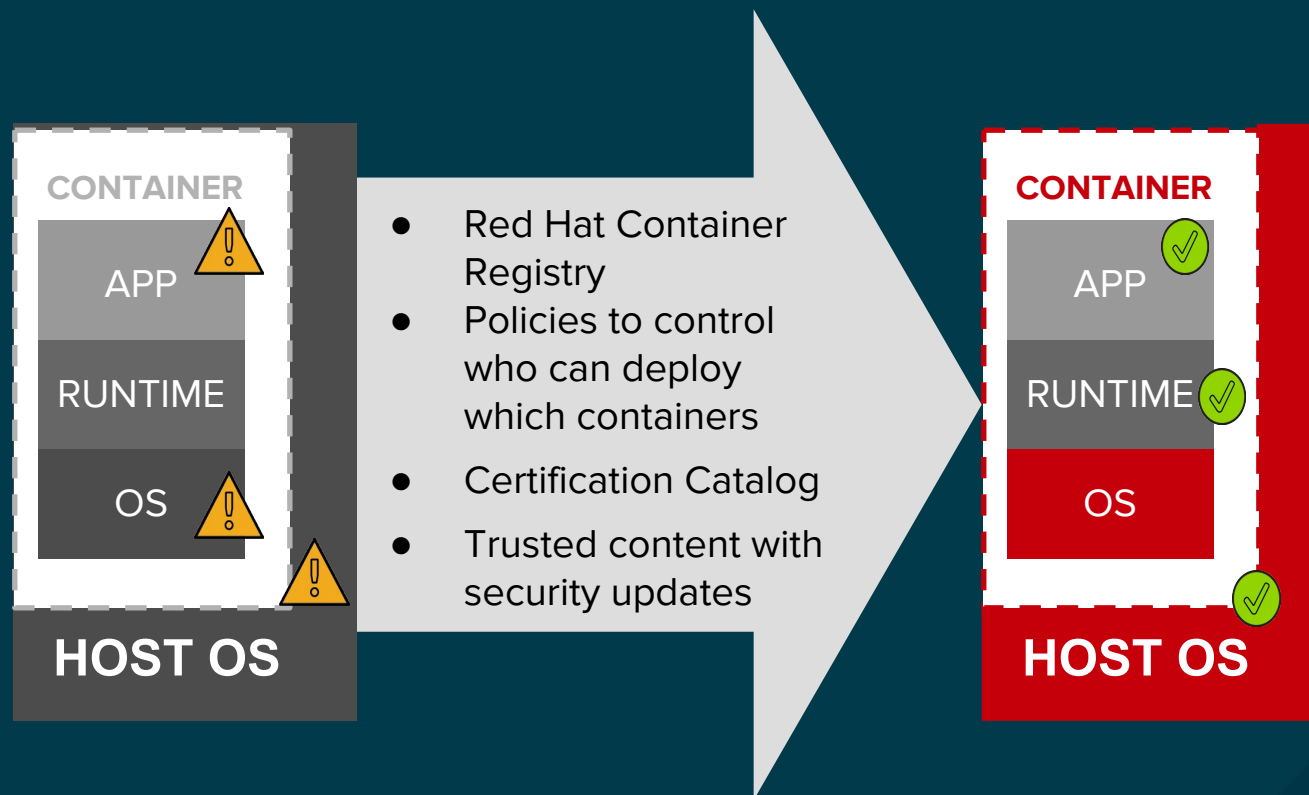
by [Red Hat, Inc.](#) | in Product [Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform](#)`registry.access.redhat.com/redhat-openjdk-18/openjdk18-openshift` Updated 7 days ago 1.0-3 : Health Index **A** 

Tag Name	Date Pushed	Image Advisory	Health Index	Docker Image ID
1.0-3  1.0  latest	7 days ago	RHBA-2017:1168	<b>A</b>	af2b44054a5d
1.0-2	2 months ago	RHEA-2017:0291	<b>C</b>	0e4bec3a7491

# PRIVATE REGISTRIES: SECURE ACCESS TO IMAGES

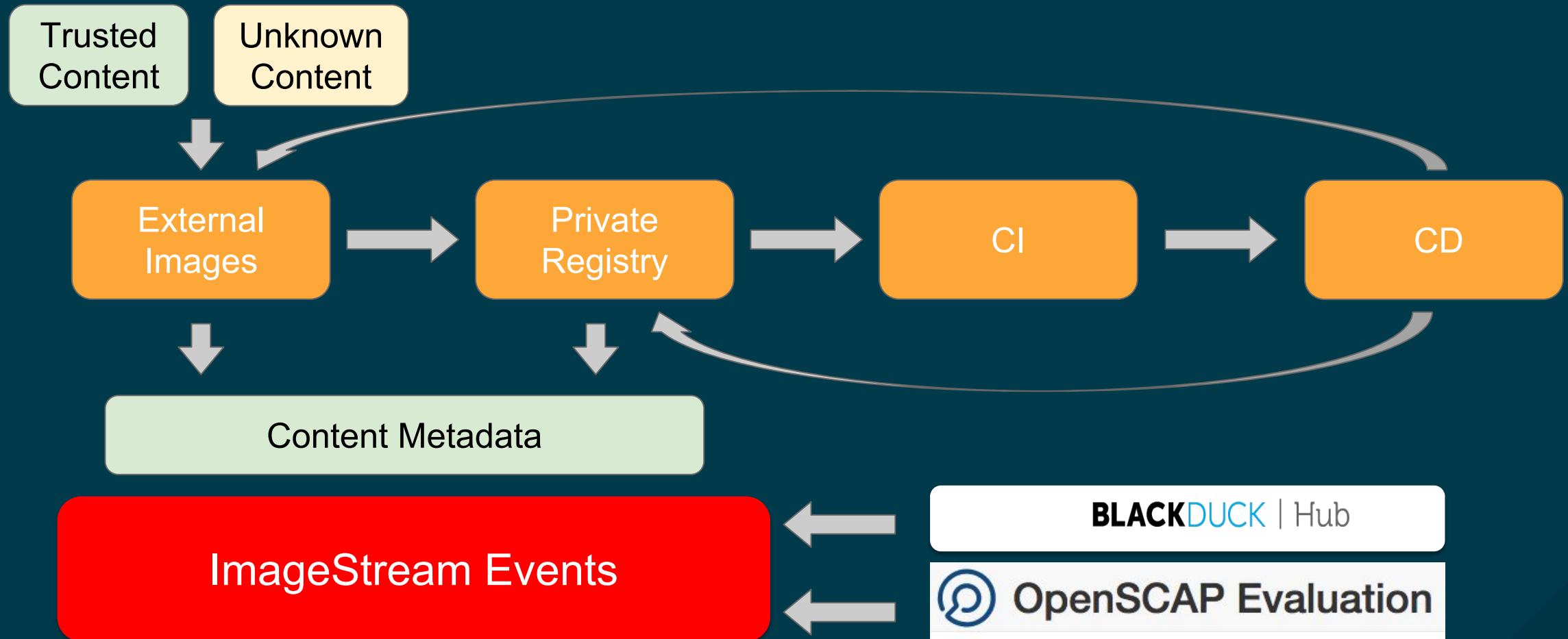
## Image governance & private registries

- Are there access controls on the registry? How strong are they?
- What security meta-data is available for your images?
- How is the data kept up-to-date?



# THE CONTAINER CONTENT LIFECYCLE

Trust is temporal; rebuild and redeploy as needed





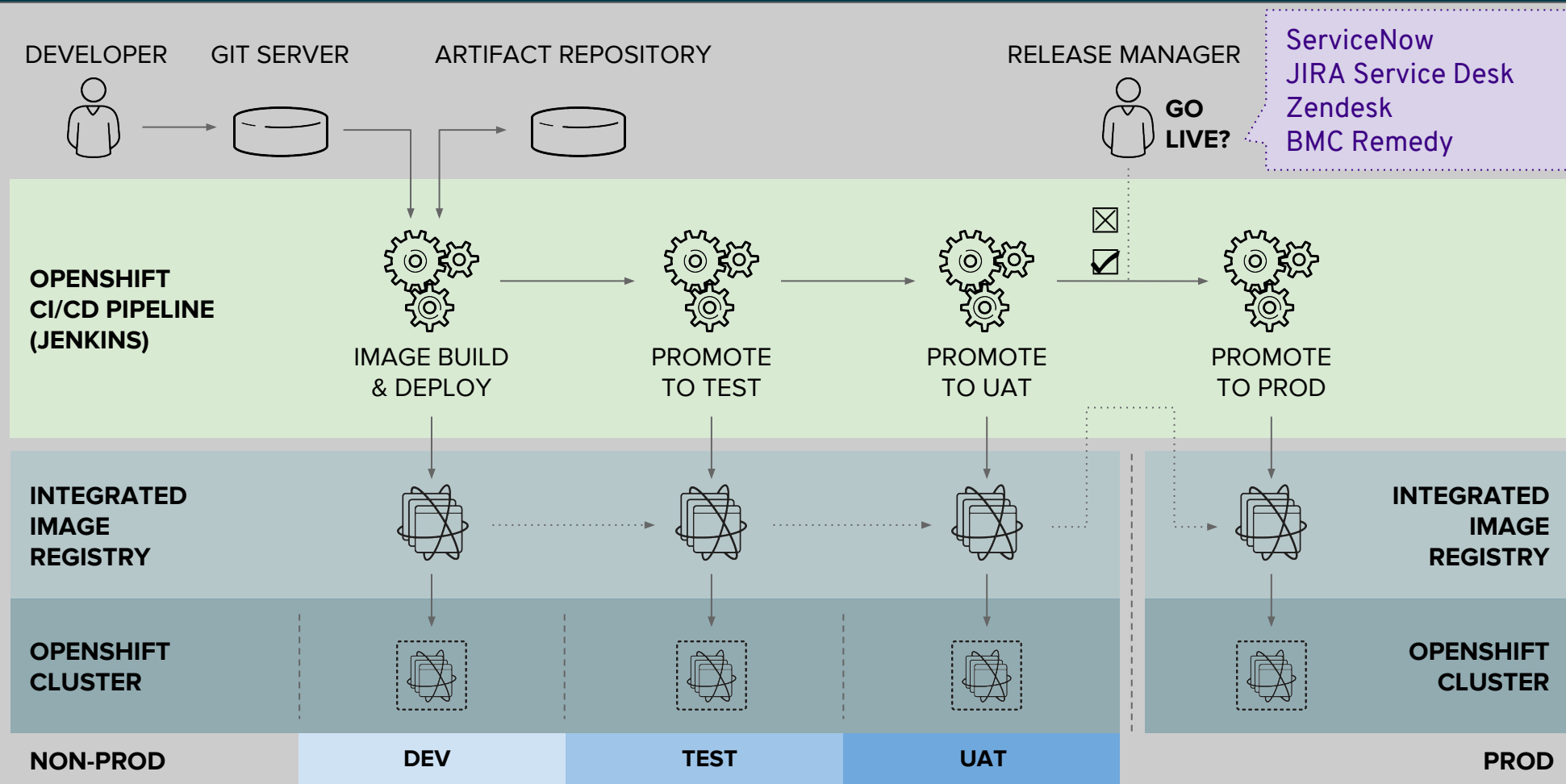
# CD: MANAGING CONTAINER DEPLOYMENT

## Security & continuous deployment

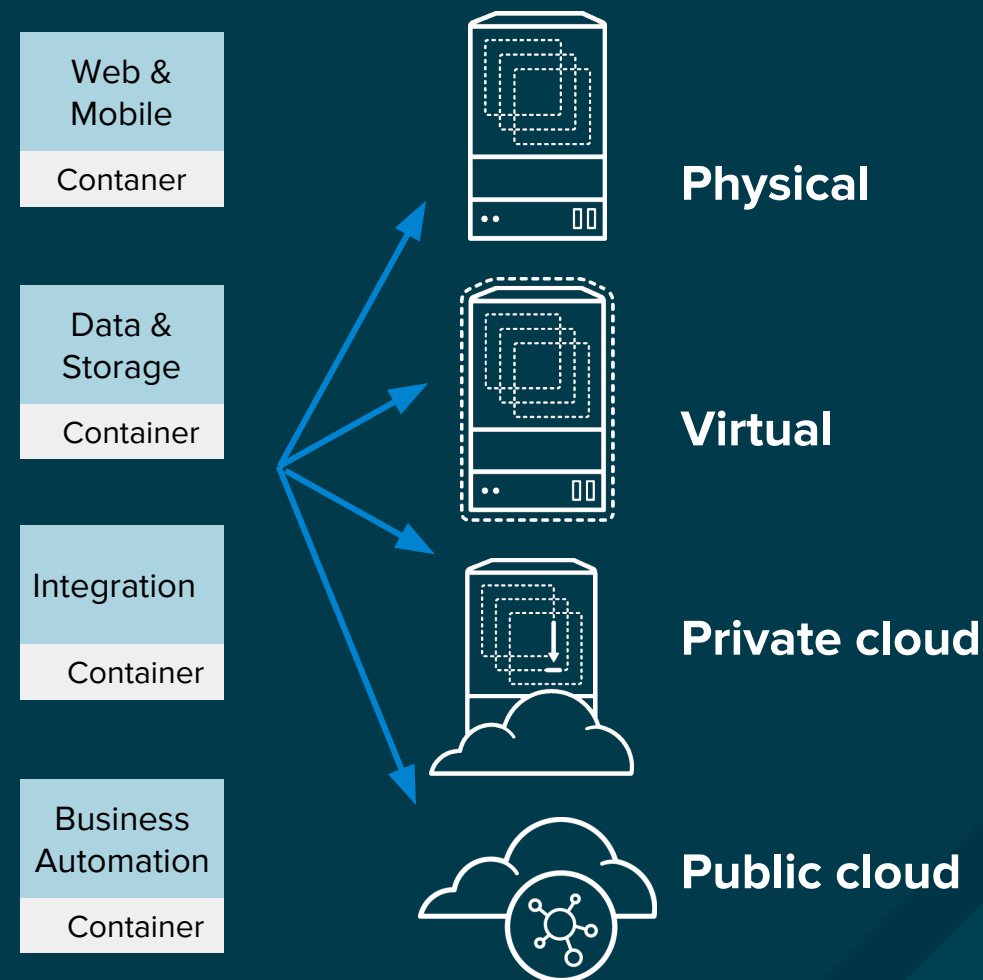
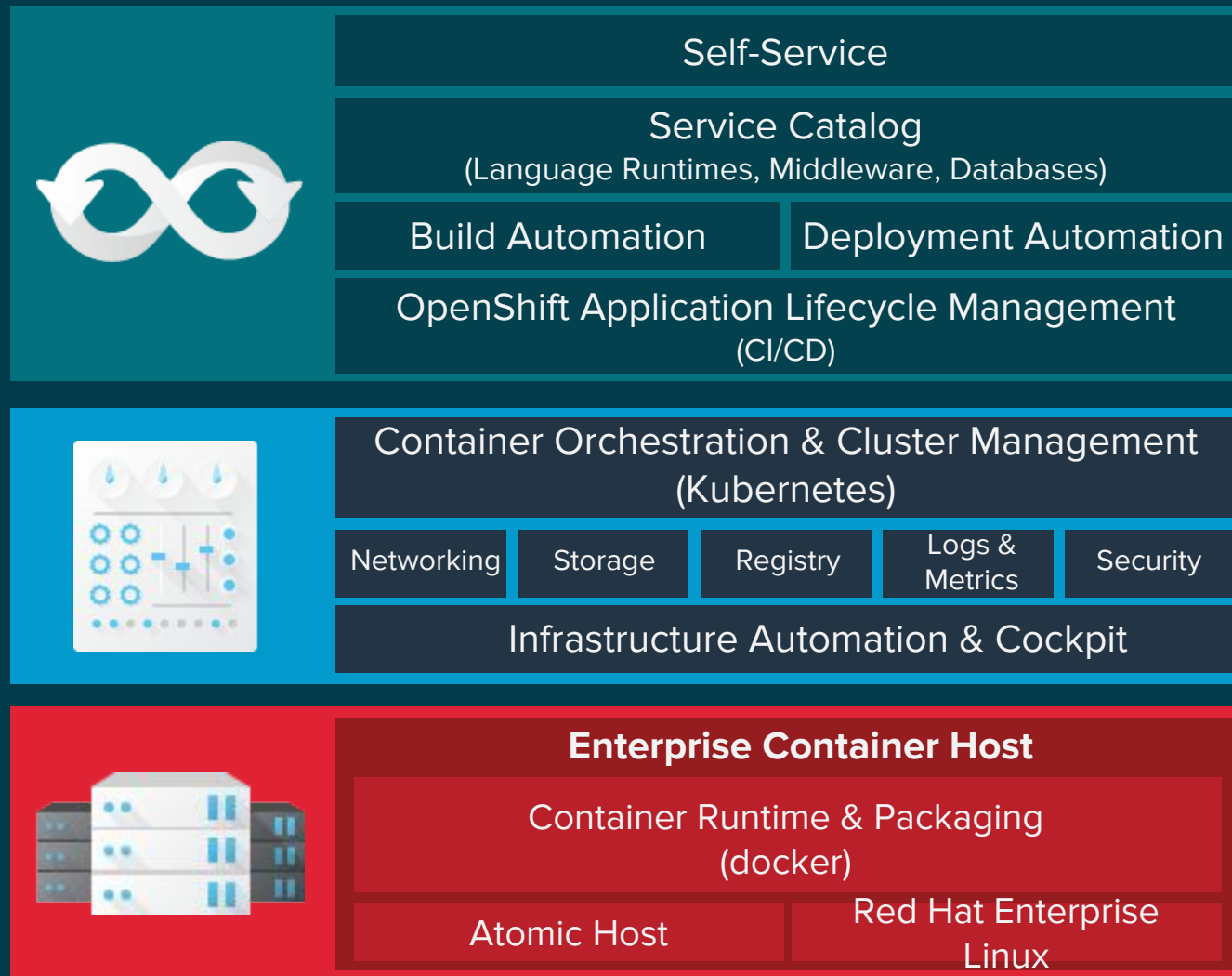
- Monitor image registry to automatically replace out-of-date images
- Use policies to gate what can be deployed: e.g. if a container requires root access, prevent deployment
- Monitor images for vulnerabilities

```
$ oc describe scc restricted
Name:                restricted
Priority:             <none>
Access:
  Users:             <none>
  Groups:            system:authenticated
Settings:
  Allow Privileged:   false
  Default Add Capabilities: <none>
  Required Drop Capabilities: KILL,MKNOD,SYS_CHROOT,SETUID,SETGID
  Allowed Capabilities: <none>
  Allowed Volume Types: configMap,downwardAPI,emptyDir,persistentVolumeClaim,secret
  Allow Host Network: false
  Allow Host Ports:   false
  Allow Host PID:     false
  Allow Host IPC:     false
  Read Only Root Filesystem: false
  Run As User Strategy: MustRunAsRange
    UID:               <none>
    UID Range Min:     <none>
    UID Range Max:     <none>
  SELinux Context Strategy: MustRunAs
    User:              <none>
    Role:              <none>
    Type:              <none>
    Level:             <none>
  FSGroup Strategy:   MustRunAs
    Ranges:            <none>
  Supplemental Groups Strategy: RunAsAny
    Ranges:            <none>
```

# THE OPENSIFT CI/CD PIPELINE



# SECURITY THROUGHOUT THE STACK AND THE LIFECYCLE



Learn more about [OpenShift Online](#) and sign up for free

Read the [Ten Layers of Container Security](#) whitepaper

Read the [2016 Red Hat Product Security Risk Report](#)

Deeper Technical Details - [OpenShift Container Security](#)



# THANK YOU

