

обеспечение безопасности контейнеров в рамках разработки, тестирования и внедрения

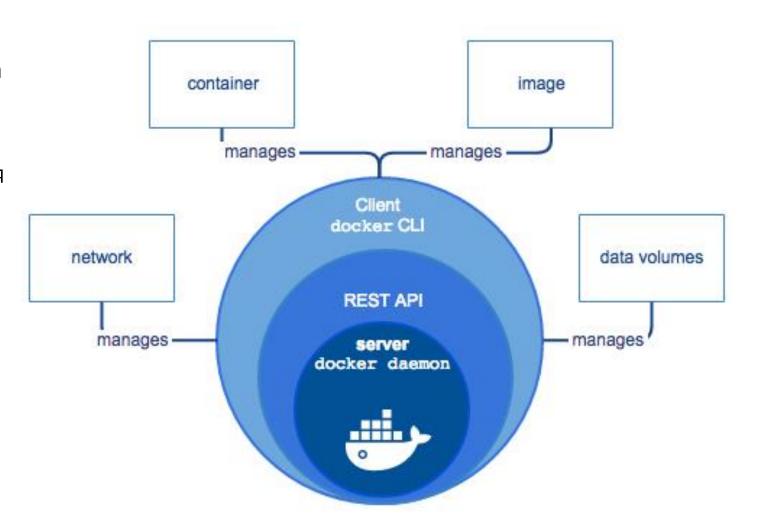
программных решений, направленных на развитие обеспечения безопасности конвейера DevSecOps.

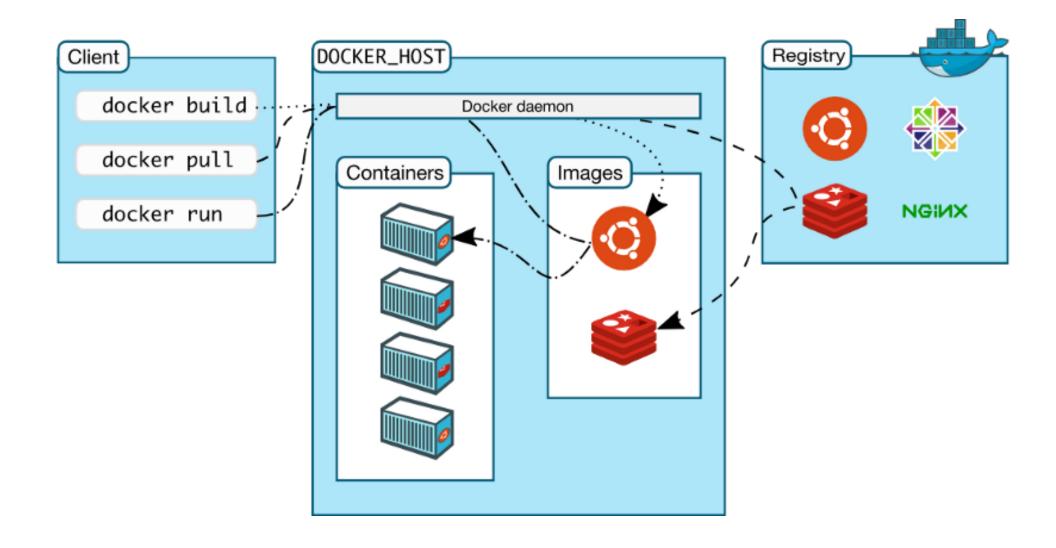
Содержание

- 1. Внутреннее устройство docker.
 - 2. Docker CLI. Docker daemon.
 - 3. PoC exploits.
 - 4. Побег из контейнера (container breakout vulnerabilities).

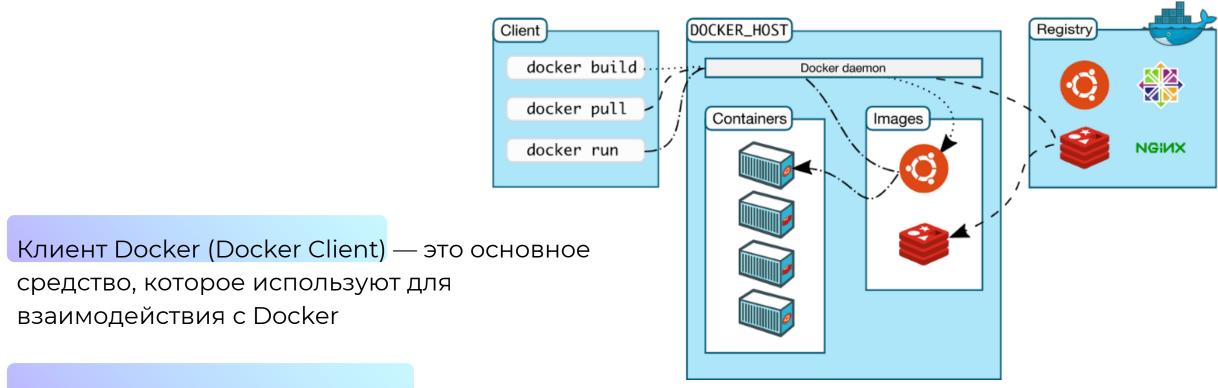
https://github.com/krol3/container-security-checklist

Docker (Docker Engine) - это одна из систем, позволяющих контейнеризировать приложения, предназначена для разработки, развертывания и запуска приложений в контейнерах

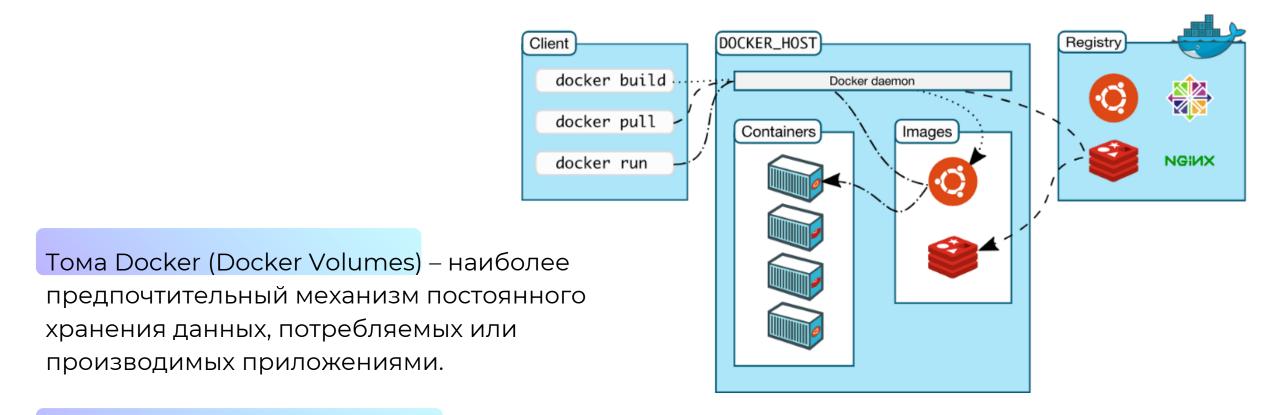




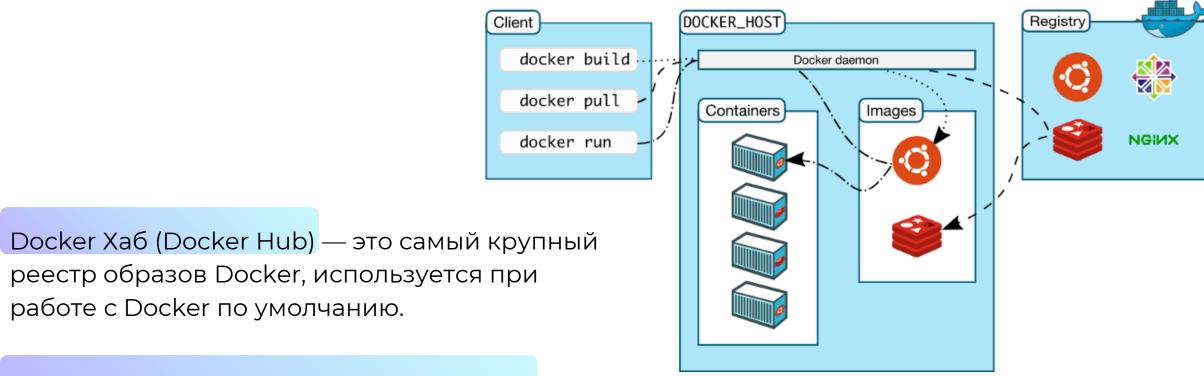
Docker CLI & Daemon



Демон Docker (Docker Daemon) — это сервер Docker, который ожидает запросов к API Docker. Демон Docker управляет образами, контейнерами, сетями и томами

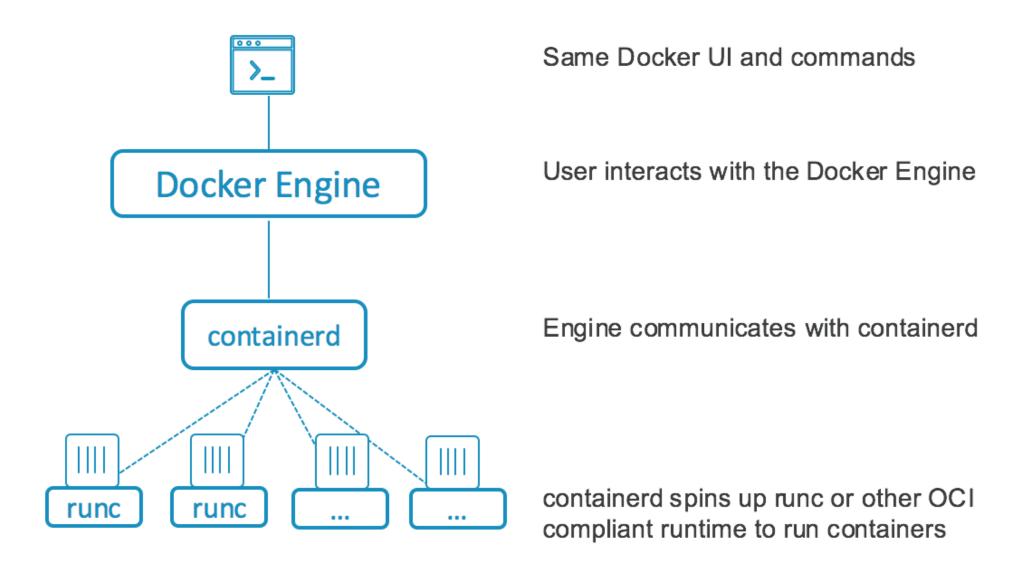


Peectp Docker (Docker Registry) – удаленная платформа, используемая для хранения образов Docker. В ходе работы с Docker образы отправляют в реестр и загружают из него.

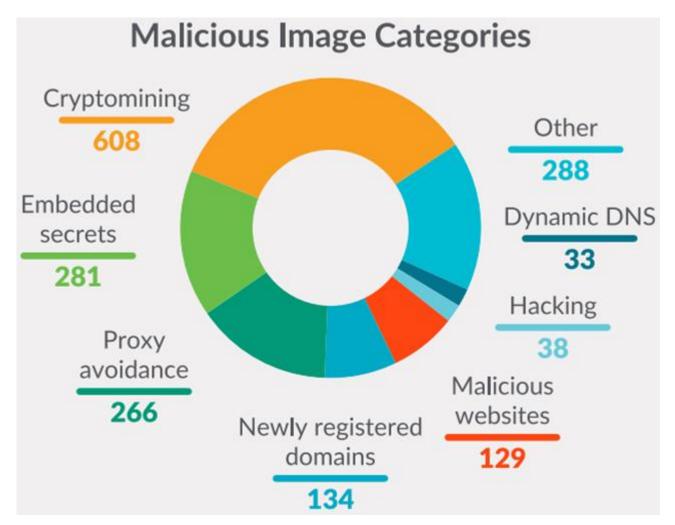


Репозиторий Docker (Docker Repository) – набор образов Docker, обладающих одинаковыми именами и разными тегами.

<mark>Теги</mark> — идентификаторы образов.

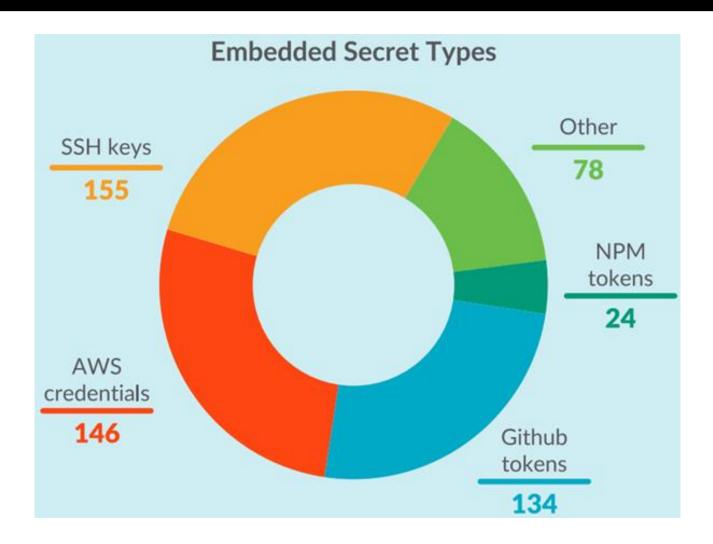


Безопасно ли?



https://sysdig.com/blog/analysis-of-supply-chain-attacks-through-public-docker-images/

Безопасно ли?

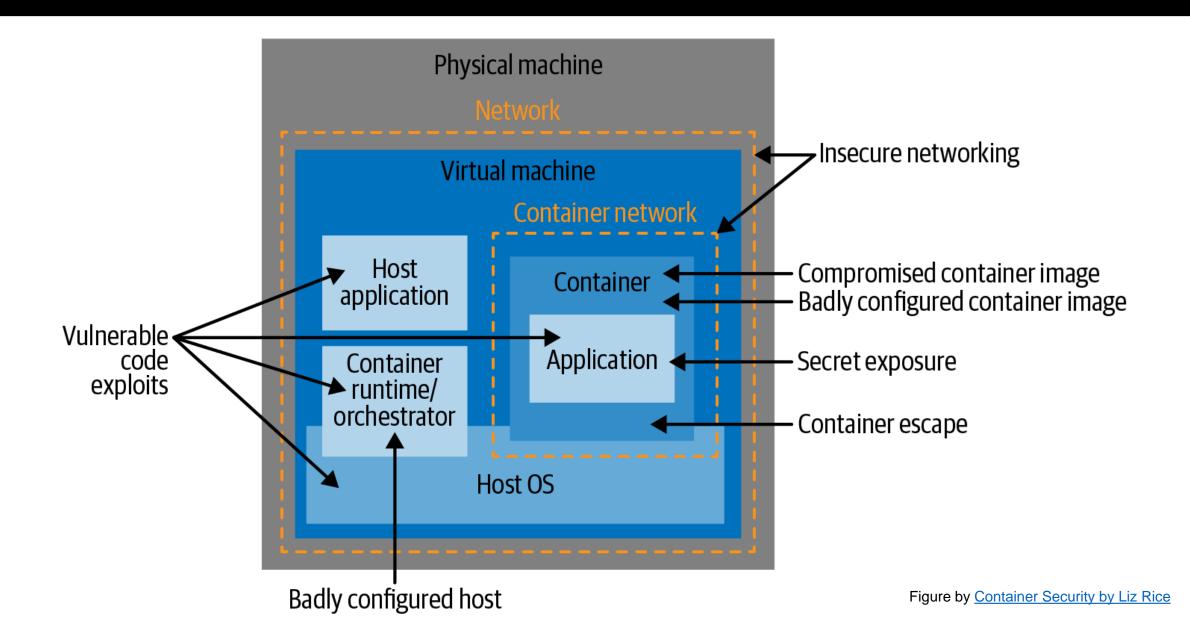


https://sysdig.com/blog/analysis-of-supply-chain-attacks-through-public-docker-images/

Безопасно ли?

Image Name	Image Digest	Downloads
ynprpagamentitk/liferay	3978fb1b4d9581fddbd44f44901e87f9f8baf7942c74d5820c573c06cc83f861	281
arrghgluiistk/drupal	9ab7485664242c00db8ec6e0ea2b829320a7762107527a8c66d1754ec730c8b8	213
eiprtvchdcom/drupal	c7490c9e2a437e111968e96529cef80bc0d92a7040b656e2404114837e270941	131
vesnpsexga/joomla	3978fb1b4d9581fddbd44f44901e87f9f8baf7942c74d5820c573c06cc83f861	118
ganodndentcom/drupal	380898334e75e10cc1e5cf4c574d46e57f8b32f52552924fc1f5c158a7fb3291	55
dogigeronracom/drupal	50c1685bfcd67435188e74c8b5321de32f44f0c613fc2eebdbff3020273e690a	37
pumevnezdiroorg/drupal	bf9c24747d7c2903cf931a0a321f37c44fe6236dc40679d4cec3743384943e40	31

https://sysdig.com/blog/analysis-of-supply-chain-attacks-through-public-docker-images/



Process ID

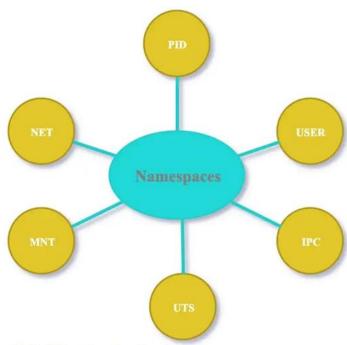
gives the container a view of the processes they can see and communicate with =>provides isolation between containers.

Networking

provides network stack virtualisation => allows independent containers network interfaces management

Mount

controls filesystem mount points =>provides independent scoped view of the mounts on the system for each container.



Unix Timesharing System

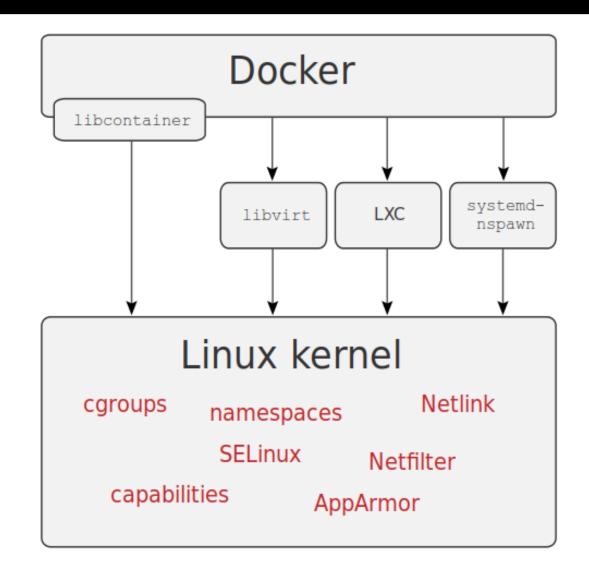
provide isolation of the hostname and the NIS domain name => allows containers to have their own independent hostname and NIS domain.

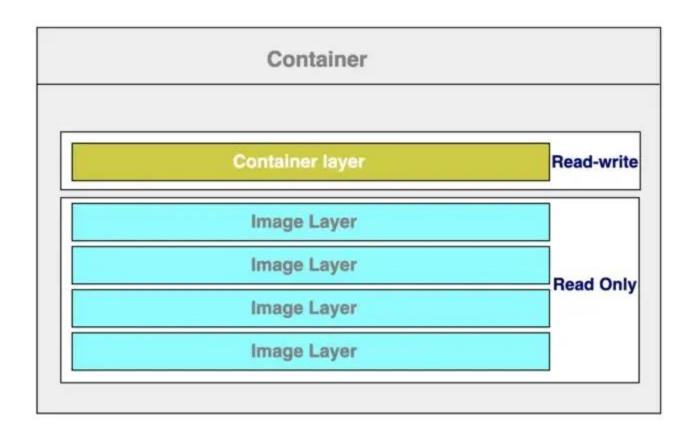
User

provides an isolation of security-related identifiers and attributes (user IDs and group IDs) => allows a mapping of a user inside the container to a user outside of it which provides flexibility in the role a user can have in vs outside of a given container.

InterProcess Communication

limits the visibility of objects created within an IPC namespace to processes belonging to that same namespace only => provides an isolation of IPC resources between processes running inside each container.





- 1. Low-Level Container Runtimes:
- runC
- crun
- containerd

- 2. High-Level Container Runtimes
- Docker Engine
- Podman
- <u>CRI-O</u> OCI-based implementation of Kubernetes Container Runtime Interface
- Mirantes Container Runtime

- 3. Sandboxed and Virtualized Container Runtimes
- gVisor
- nabla-containers
- kata-containers

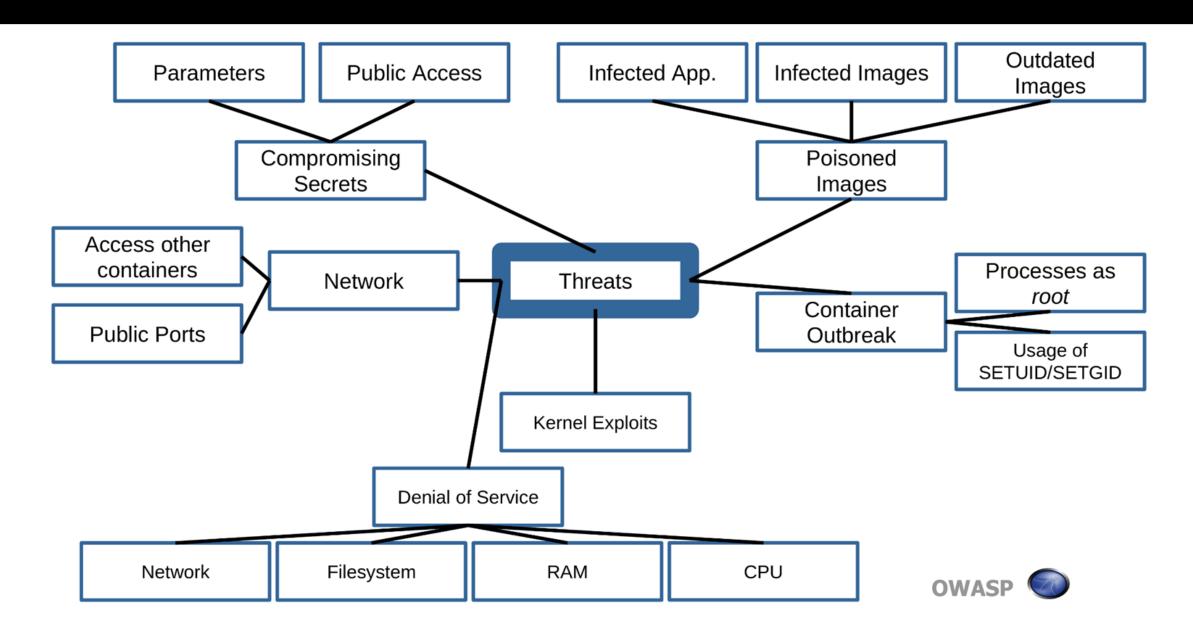
Runtime Security

- IOC (Indicator Of Compromise)
- Zero Days attack
- Compliance requirement
- Recommended in highly dynamic environments

Container Security Checklist: From the image to the workload

https://cloudsecdocs.com/container_security/defensive/containers/docker_focus_areas/

https://cloudsecdocs.com/container_security/defensive/containers/secure_dockerfiles/#har den-kernel



CONTAINER (DOS) ATTACKS Images may be injected COMPROMISED **BREAKOUTS** All containers share with trojan or virus KERNEL EXPLOITS If an attacker can infected software. Or SECRETS kernel resources. If one If a container can container monopolizes breakout of a container, they may simply be API keys and database **TYPES OF SECURITY THREATS** cause a kernel panic access to a resource, they can gain access running outdated. passwords must be or similar, it will bring it will starve out the to the host and other known-vulnerable kept secure to prevent AND HOW TO AVOID THEM down the whole host. other containers. containers. versions of software. attackers gaining access. 0 SEGREGATE CONTAINER GROUPS WITH VMs 0 0 DEFANG SETUID/SETGID BINARIES 0 **BE AWARE OF CPU SHARES** 0 VERIFY IMAGES 0 0 0 O SET CONTAINER FILE SYSTEM TO READ-ONLY 0 0 0 0 DO NOT USE ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES TO SHARE SECRETS 0 0 0 DO NOT RUN CONTAINERS WITH THE --privileged FLAG 0 0 0 TURN OFF INTER-CONTAINER COMMUNICATION 0 0 **SET VOLUMES TO READ-ONLY** 0 SET MEMORY LIMITS 0 0 DO NOT INSTALL UNNECESSARY PACKAGES IN THE CONTAINER

DENIAL OF SERVICE

POISONED IMAGES

https://cloudsecdocs.com/container_security/theory/threats/docker_threat_model/

PoC

PoC exploit (Proof-of-Concept) - атака на компьютер или сеть, которая выполняется только для того, чтобы доказать, что это можно сделать.

Эксплойт для проверки концепции обычно не причиняет вреда, но показывает, как злоумышленник может взломать сеть или воспользоваться уязвимостью в программном обеспечении или, возможно, в оборудовании.

Docker Glossary

1. Освободить непривилегированные учетные данные

2. Выделение привелигированные учетных данные в освободившейся памяти

3. Становление рутом

https://www.container-security.site/attackers/container_breakout_vulnerabilities.html

Docker Glossary

https://docs.docker.com/glossary/

https://github.com/DockerSecurityPlayground/DSP



