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Notice

- This presentation is to refer to course contents only.
- Some of the slides are meant to be animated. So may not be displayed correctly.
- Do not copy and paste command, code or YAML files from this file as it may not be in the right format and may contain hidden characters
- For code refer to the solutions in the lab or the Git repository associated with this course or official Kubernetes documentation pages.
- Some of the code in this deck maybe hidden for brevity

<https://github.com/kodekloudhub/certified-kubernetes-security-specialist-cks-course>



Minimize Base Image Footprint



Base vs Parent Image

Dockerfile – My Custom Webapp

Parent

```
FROM httpd
```

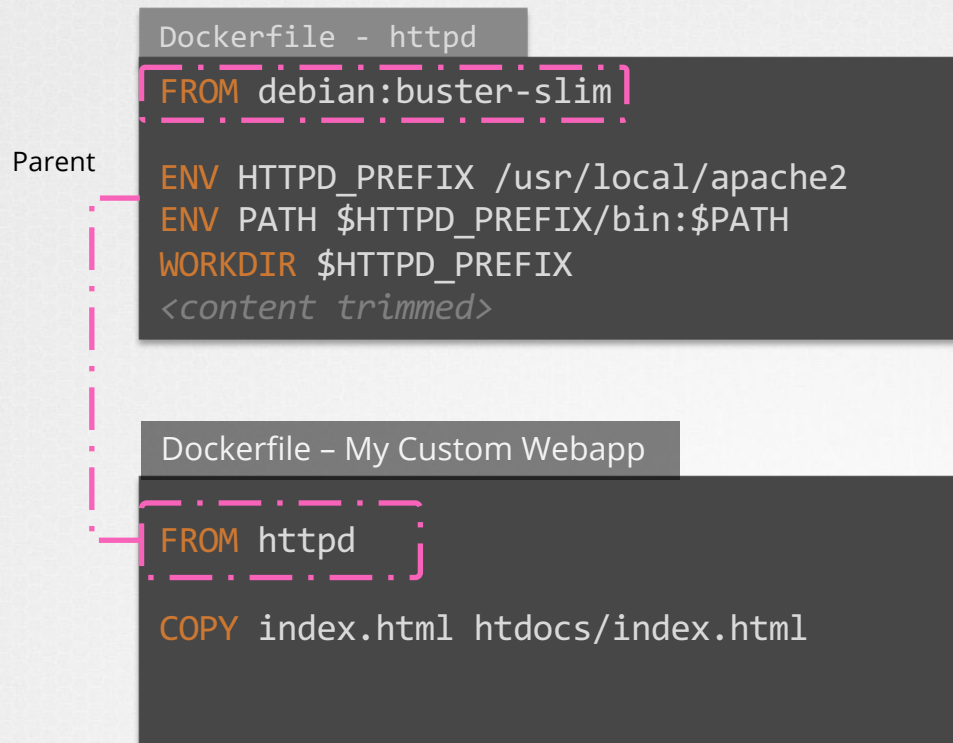
```
COPY index.html htdocs/index.html
```

(Parent)

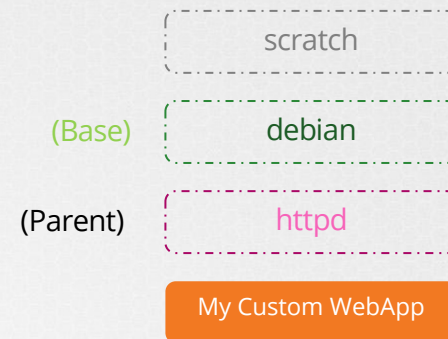
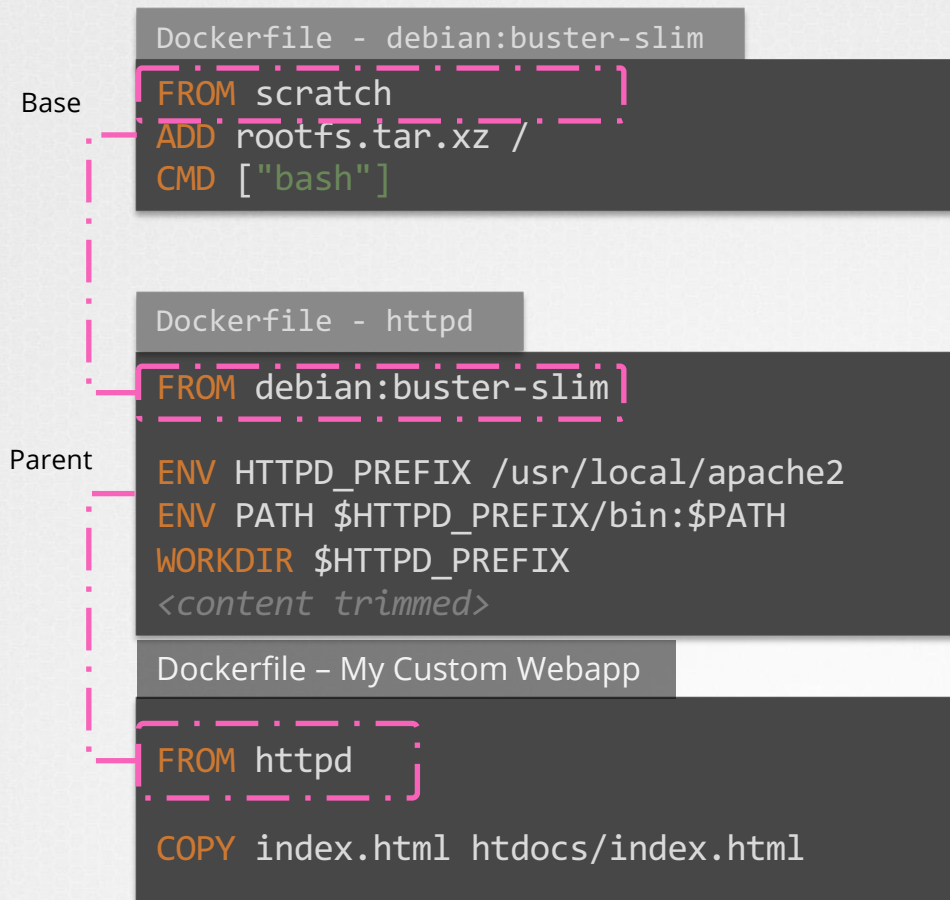
httpd

My Custom WebApp

Base vs Parent Image



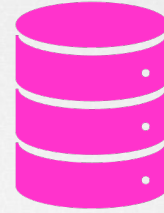
Base vs Parent Image



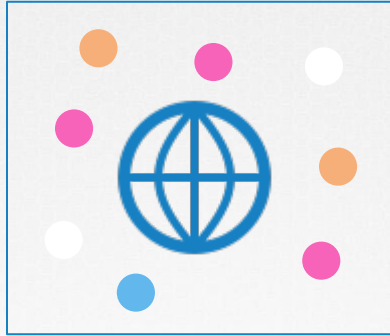
| Modular



Modular



| Persist State



| Persist State

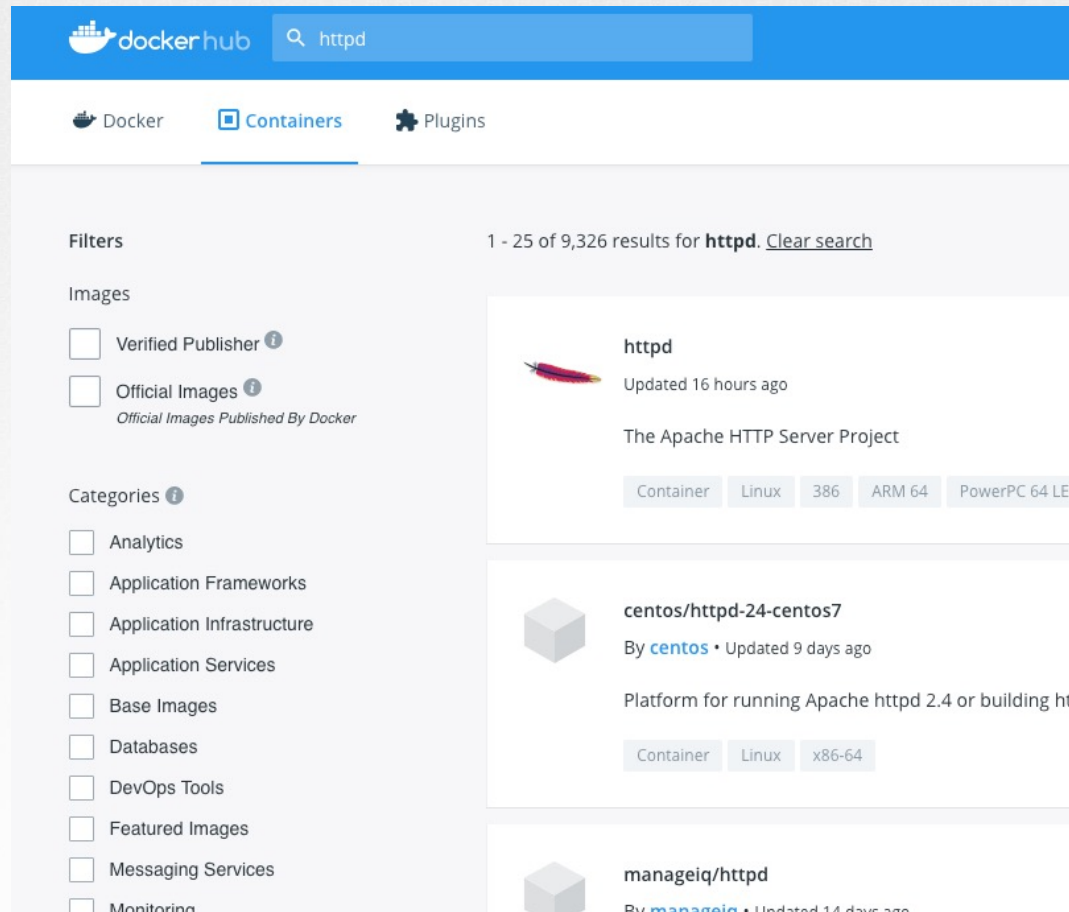


Choosing a base image

Dockerfile - My Custom Webapp

```
FROM ??????
```

```
COPY index.html htdocs/index.html
```



The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface with a search bar containing 'httpd'. The search results show 1 - 25 of 9,326 results for 'httpd'. The first result is 'httpd' by 'The Apache HTTP Server Project', updated 16 hours ago. It is categorized as a Container, Linux, 386, ARM 64, and PowerPC 64 LE. The second result is 'centos/httpd-24-centos7' by 'centos', updated 9 days ago. It is categorized as a Container, Linux, and x86-64. The third result is 'manageiq/httpd' by 'manageiq', updated 14 days ago. On the left side, there are filters for 'Verified Publisher' and 'Official Images', and a list of categories including Analytics, Application Frameworks, Application Infrastructure, Application Services, Base Images, Databases, DevOps Tools, Featured Images, Messaging Services, and Monitoring.

Filters

Images

- ☐ Verified Publisher ⁱ
- ☐ Official Images ⁱ
Official Images Published By Docker

Categories ⁱ

- ☐ Analytics
- ☐ Application Frameworks
- ☐ Application Infrastructure
- ☐ Application Services
- ☐ Base Images
- ☐ Databases
- ☐ DevOps Tools
- ☐ Featured Images
- ☐ Messaging Services
- ☐ Monitoring

1 - 25 of 9,326 results for **httpd**. [Clear search](#)

httpd
Updated 16 hours ago
The Apache HTTP Server Project
Container Linux 386 ARM 64 PowerPC 64 LE

centos/httpd-24-centos7
By **centos** • Updated 9 days ago
Platform for running Apache httpd 2.4 or building h
Container Linux x86-64

manageiq/httpd
By **manageiq** • Updated 14 days ago

Authenticity

Explore

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httpd. [Clear search](#)

Most Popular

OFFICIAL IMAGE



10M+ 3.4K

Downloads Stars

hours ago

e HTTP Server Project

Linux

386

ARM 64

PowerPC 64 LE

x86-64

IBM Z

ARM

mips64le

Application Infrastructure

Up-to-date

Explore

Pricing

Sign In

Sign Up

ins

1 - 25 of 9,326 results for **httpd**. [Clear search](#)

Most Popular



httpd

Updated 16 hours ago

The Apache HTTP Server Project

Container

Linux

386

ARM 64

PowerPC 64 LE

x86-64

IBM Z

ARM

mips64le

Application Infrastructure

| Slim/Minimal Images

1. Create slim/minimal images
2. Find an official minimal image that exists
3. Only install necessary packages
 - Remove Shells/Package Managers/Tools
4. Maintain different images for different environments:
 - Development – debug tools
 - Production - lean
5. Use multi-stage builds to create lean production ready images.



Distroless Docker Images

Contains:

- Application
- Runtime Dependencies

Does not contain:

- Package Managers
- Shells
- Network Tools
- Text editors
- Other unwanted programs

- gcr.io/distroless/static-debian10
- gcr.io/distroless/base-debian10
- gcr.io/distroless/java-debian10
- gcr.io/distroless/cc-debian10
- gcr.io/distroless/nodejs-debian10

- gcr.io/distroless/python2.7-debian10
- gcr.io/distroless/python3-debian10
- gcr.io/distroless/java/jetty-debian10
- gcr.io/distroless/dotnet

Vulnerability Scanning

```
▶ trivy image httpd
httpd (debian 10.8)
=====
Total: 124 (UNKNOWN: 0, LOW: 88, MEDIUM: 9, HIGH: 25, CRITICAL: 2)
```

```
▶ trivy image httpd:alpine
httpd:alpine (alpine 3.12.4)
=====
Total: 0 (UNKNOWN: 0, LOW: 0, MEDIUM: 0, HIGH: 0, CRITICAL: 0)
```

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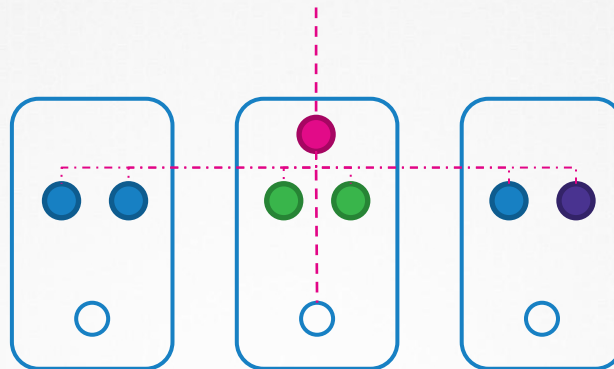
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Whitelist Allowed Registries




```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: sample-pod
spec:
  containers:
    - name: sample-app
      image: some-registry.io/a-very-vulnerable-image
```



Admission Controllers

```
@app.route("/validate", methods=["POST"])
def validate():
    image_name = request.json["request"]["object"]["spec"]["containers"][0]["image"]
    status = True
    if not "internal-registry.io" in image_name:
        message = "You can only use images from the internal-registry.io"
        status = False
    return jsonify(
        {
            "response": {
                "allowed": status,
                "uid": request.json["request"]["uid"],
                "status": {"message": message},
            }
        }
    )
```

Admission Controllers

AlwaysPullImages

defaultStorageClass

EventRateLimit

ImagePolicyWebhook

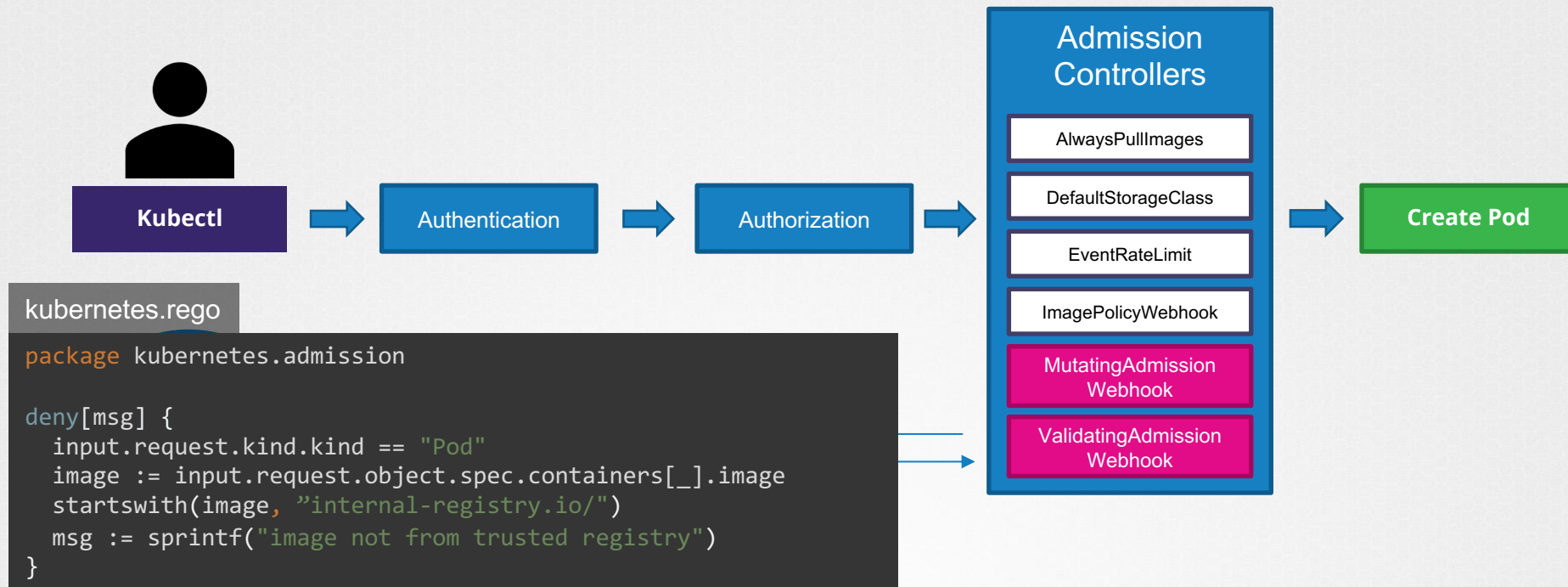
LimitingAdmission
Webhook

ValidatingAdmission
Webhook

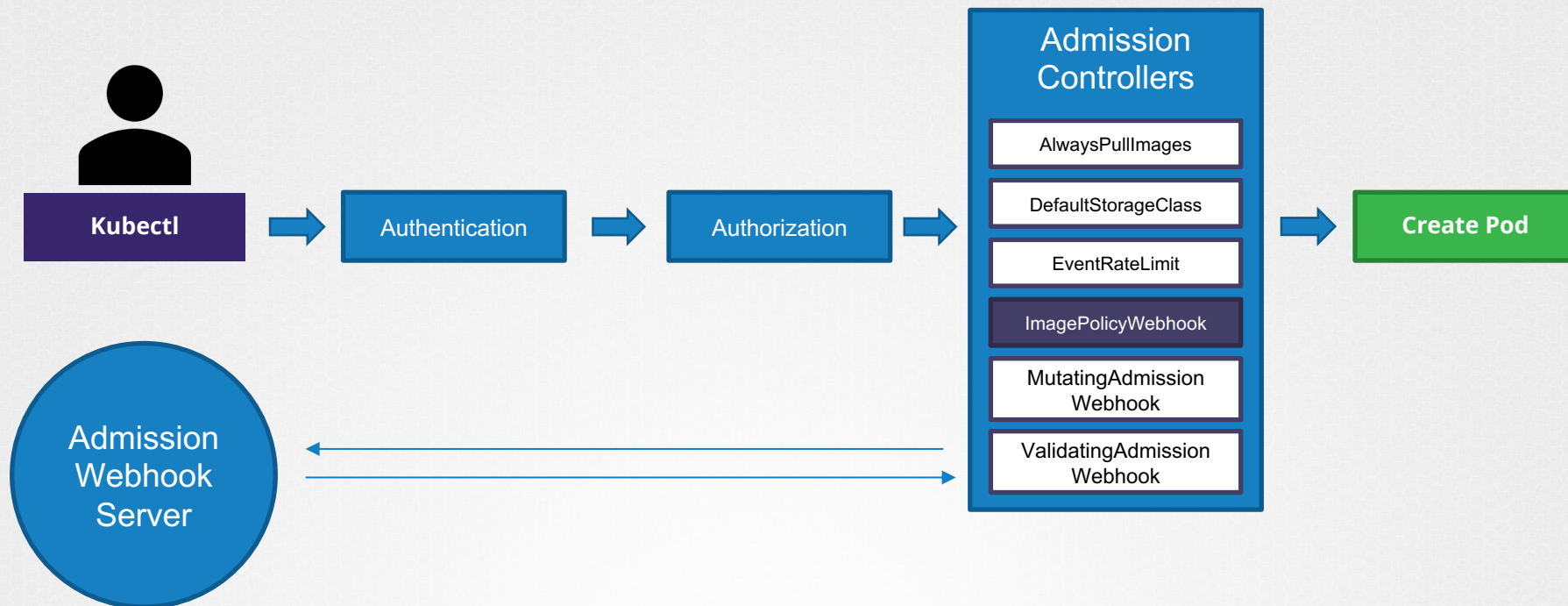


Create Pod

Admission Controllers



Admission Controllers



Admission Configuration



/etc/kubernetes/admission-config.yaml

```
apiVersion: apiserver.config.k8s.io/v1
kind: AdmissionConfiguration
plugins:
- name: ImagePolicyWebhook
  configuration:
    imagePolicy:
      kubeConfigFile: <path-to-kubeconfig-file>
      allowTTL: 50
      denyTTL: 50
      retryBackoff: 500
      defaultAllow: true
```


Admission Configuration

<path-to-kubeconfig-file>

```
clusters:
- name: name-of-remote-imagepolicy-service
  cluster:
    certificate-authority: /path/to/ca.pem
    server: https://images.example.com/policy

users:
- name: name-of-api-server
  user:
    client-certificate: /path/to/cert.pem
    client-key: /path/to/key.pem
```

/etc/kubernetes/admission-config.yaml

```
apiVersion: apiserver.config.k8s.io/v1
kind: AdmissionConfiguration
plugins:
- name: ImagePolicyWebhook
  configuration:
    imagePolicy:
      kubeConfigFile: <path-to-kubeconfig-file>
      allowTTL: 50
      denyTTL: 50
      retryBackoff: 500
      defaultAllow: true
```


Enable Admission Controllers

kube-apiserver.service

```
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/kube-apiserver \\  
  --advertise-address=${INTERNAL_IP} \\  
  --allow-privileged=true \\  
  --apiserver-count=3 \\  
  --authorization-mode=Node,RBAC \\  
  --bind-address=0.0.0.0 \\  
  --enable-swagger-ui=true \\  
  --etcd-servers=https://127.0.0.1:2379 \\  
  --event-ttl=1h \\  
  --runtime-config=api/all \\  
  --service-cluster-ip-range=10.32.0.0/24 \\  
  --service-node-port-range=30000-32767 \\  
  --v=2  
--enable-admission-plugins=ImagePolicyWebhook  
--admission-control-config-file=/etc/kubernetes/admission-config.yaml
```

/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1  
kind: Pod  
metadata:  
  creationTimestamp: null  
  name: kube-apiserver  
  namespace: kube-system  
spec:  
  containers:  
    - command:  
      - kube-apiserver  
      - --authorization-mode=Node,RBAC  
      - --advertise-address=172.17.0.107  
      - --allow-privileged=true  
      - --enable-bootstrap-token-auth=true  
      - --enable-admission-plugins=ImagePolicyWebhook  
      - --admission-control-config-file=/etc/kubernetes/admission-c  
    image: k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver-amd64:v1.11.3  
    name: kube-apiserver
```

I References

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/admission-controllers/#imagepolicywebhook>

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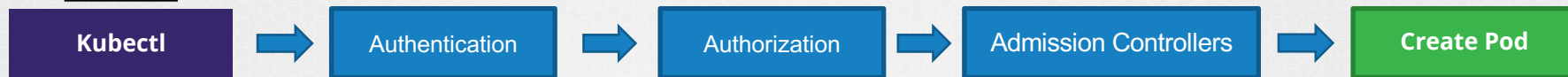


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Use static analysis of user workloads



```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: sample-pod
spec:
  containers:
    - name: ubuntu
      image: ubuntu
      command: ["sleep", "3600"]
      securityContext:
        privileged: True
        runAsUser: 0
        capabilities:
          add: ["CAP_SYS_BOOT"]
  volumes:
    - name: data-volume
      hostPath:
        path: /data
        type: Directory
    
```


Static Analysis of User Workloads



Create File



Analyze files

Kubectl



Authentication



Authorization

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: sample-pod
spec:
  containers:
    - name: ubuntu
      image: ubuntu
      command: ["sleep", "3600"]
      securityContext:
        privileged: True
        runAsUser: 0
        capabilities:
          add: ["CAP_SYS_BOOT"]
  volumes:
    - name: data-volume
      hostPath:
        path: /data
        type: Directory
```

kubesecc

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: sample-pod
spec:
  containers:
    - name: ubuntu
      image: ubuntu
      command: ["sleep", "3600"]
      securityContext:
        privileged: True
        runAsUser: 0
        capabilities:
          add: ["CAP_SYS_BOOT"]
  volumes:
    - name: data-volume
      hostPath:
        path: /data
        type: Directory
```



<https://kubesecc.io/>

kubesecc

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: sample-pod
spec:
  containers:
    - name: ubuntu
      image: ubuntu
      command: ["sleep", "3600"]
      securityContext:
        privileged: True
        runAsUser: 0
        capabilities:
          add: ["CAP_SYS_BOOT"]
  volumes:
    - name: data-volume
      hostPath:
        path: /data
        type: Directory
```

```
{
  {
    "object": "Pod/sample-pod.default",
    "valid": true,
    "fileName": "API",
    "message": "Failed with a score of -30 points",
    "score": -30,
    "scoring": {
      "critical": [
        {
          "id": "Privileged",
          "selector": "containers[] .securityContext .privileged == t",
          "reason": "Privileged containers can allow almost completel",
          "points": -30
        }
      ],
      "advise": [
        {
          "id": "ApparmorAny",
          "selector": ".metadata .annotations .\"container.apparmor.s",
          "reason": "Well defined AppArmor policies may provide great",
          "points": 3
        },
        {
          "id": "ServiceAccountName",
          "selector": ".spec .serviceAccountName",
          "reason": "Service accounts restrict Kubernetes API access",
          "points": 3
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

kubesecc

```
▶ kubesecc scan pod.yaml
```

```
▶ curl -sSX POST --data-binary @"pod.yaml" https://v2.kubesecc.io/scan
```

```
▶ kubesecc http 8080 &
```

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Scan Images for Known Vulnerabilities

An abstract geometric pattern consisting of several dark orange dots connected by thin, light orange lines, forming a network-like structure in the bottom left corner of the slide.

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)



[CVE List](#)
[CNAs](#)
[WGs](#)
[Board](#)

[Search CVE List](#)
[Downloads](#)
[Data Feeds](#)
[Update a CVE](#)

TOTAL CVE Records: 151212

HOME > CVE > SEARCH RESULTS

Search Results

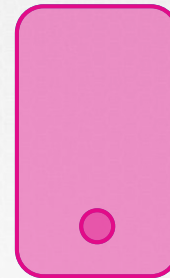
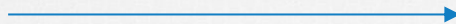
There are **99** CVE Records that match your search.

Name	Description
CVE-2021-21396	wire-server is an open-source back end for Wire, a secure collaboration platform. In wire-server from version 2021-02-16 and later, there is an endpoint. The endpoint could be used by any logged in user who could request client details of any other user (no connection required), time, and cookie. A user on a Wire backend could use this endpoint to find registration time and location for each device for a given user. This is fixed in version 2021-03-02.
CVE-2021-21335	In the SPNEGO HTTP Authentication Module for nginx (spnego-http-auth-nginx-module) before version 1.1.1 basic Authentication is not properly validated. This is fixed in version 1.1.1 of spnego-http-auth-nginx-module. As a workaround, one can use the following configuration: nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/auth-type: basic and which has a hyphenated namespace or secret name.
CVE-2020-8553	The Kubernetes ingress-nginx component prior to version 0.28.0 allows a user with the ability to create namespaces and to read secrets in a namespace to create a secret in the same namespace with a hyphenated name.
CVE-2020-7621	strong-nginx-controller through 1.0.2 is vulnerable to Command Injection. It allows execution of arbitrary command as part of the nginx controller.
CVE-2020-5911	In versions 3.0.0-3.5.0, 2.0.0-2.9.0, and 1.0.1, the NGINX Controller installer starts the download of Kubernetes packages from the Internet.
CVE-2020-5910	In versions 3.0.0-3.5.0, 2.0.0-2.9.0, and 1.0.1, the Neural Network Transport System (NATS) messaging services in use by the controller are vulnerable to a Denial of Service (DoS) attack.

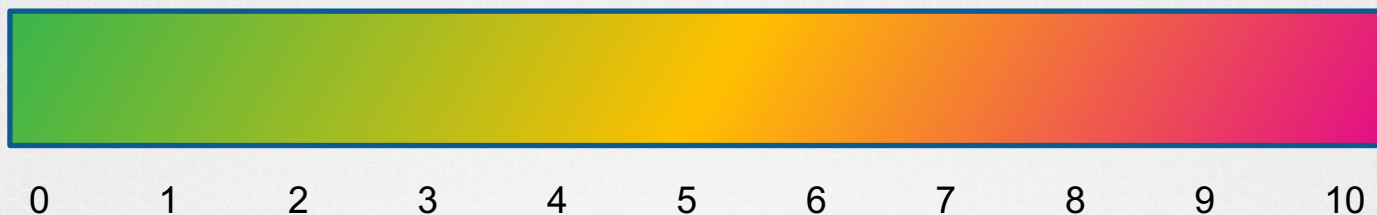
Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)



View Payroll of All Employees



CVE Severity Scores



CVSS v2.0 Ratings		CVSS v3.0 Ratings	
Severity	Base Score Range	Severity	Base Score Range
Low	0.0-3.9	None	0.0
Medium	4.0-6.9	Low	0.1-3.9
High	7.0-10.0	Medium	4.0-6.9
		High	7.0-8.9
		Critical	9.0-10.0

CVE Severity Scores

CVE-2020-5911 Detail

Current Description

In versions 3.0.0-3.5.0, 2.0.0-2.9.0, and 1.0.1, the NGINX Controller installer starts the download of Kubernetes packages from an HTTP URL On Debian/Ubuntu system.

[+View Analysis Description](#)

Severity

CVSS Version 3.x

CVSS Version 2.0

CVSS 3.x Severity and Metrics:



NIST: NVD

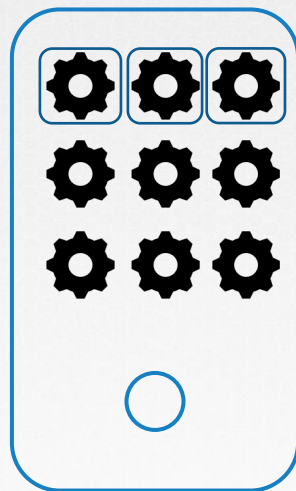
Base Score: 7.3 HIGH

Vector: CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:L

NVD Analysts use publicly available information to associate vector strings and CVSS scores. We also display any CVSS information provided within the CVE List from the CNA.

Note: NVD Analysts have published a CVSS score for this CVE based on publicly available information at the time of analysis. The CNA has not provided a score within the CVE List.

CVE Scanner



Name	
CVE-2021-21396	wire-server is an open-source ba endpoint. The endpoint could be time, and cookie. A user on a W version 2021-03-02.
CVE-2021-21335	In the SPNEGO HTTP Authentica that have enabled basic authent
CVE-2020-8663	Envoy version 1.14.2, 1.13.2, 1.
CVE-2020-8553	The Kubernetes ingress-nginx co nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/auth
CVE-2020-7621	strong-nginx-controller through
CVE-2020-5911	In versions 3.0.0-3.5.0, 2.0.0-2
CVE-2020-5910	In versions 3.0.0-3.5.0, 2.0.0-2 authorized.
CVE-2020-5909	In versions 3.0.0-3.5.0, 2.0.0-2
CVE-2020-5901	In NGINX Controller 3.3.0-3.4.0
CVE-2020-5900	In versions 3.0.0-3.4.0, 2.0.0-2
CVE-2020-5899	In NGINX Controller 3.0.0-3.4.0 the database, to request a passv
CVE-2020-5895	On NGINX Controller versions 3. can make AVRQ segmentation fa
CVE-2020-5894	On versions 3.0.0-3.3.0, the NG

Trivy

Debian/Ubuntu

Add repository to `/etc/apt/sources.list.d`.

```
$ sudo apt-get install wget apt-transport-https gnupg lsb-release
$ wget -qO - https://aquasecurity.github.io/trivy-repo/deb/public.key | sudo apt-key
$ echo deb https://aquasecurity.github.io/trivy-repo/deb $(lsb_release -sc) main |
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install trivy
```

<https://aquasecurity.github.io/trivy/latest/installation/>





```
trivy image nginx:1.18.0
```

```
2021-03-21T02:54:18.240Z INFO Detecting Debian vulnerabilities...
2021-03-21T02:54:18.295Z INFO Trivy skips scanning programming language libraries because no supported file was detected
```

```
nginx:1.18.0 (debian 10.8)
=====
Total: 155 (UNKNOWN: 0, Low: 110, MEDIUM: 9, HIGH: 33, CRITICAL: 3)
```

LIBRARY	VULNERABILITY ID	SEVERITY	INSTALLED VERSION	FIXED VERSION	TITLE
apt	CVE-2011-3374	LOW	1.8.2.2		It was found that apt-key in apt, all versions, do not correctly... -->avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2011-3374
bash	CVE-2019-18276		5.0-4		bash: when effective UID is not equal to its real UID the... -->avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2019-18276
	TEMP-0841856-B18BAF				-->security-tracker.debian.org/tracker/TEMP-0841856-B18BAF
coreutils	CVE-2016-2781		8.30-3		coreutils: Non-privileged session can escape to the parent session in chroot -->avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2016-2781
	CVE-2017-18018				coreutils: race condition vulnerability in chown and chgrp -->avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2017-18018
curl	CVE-2020-8169	HIGH	7.64.0-4+deb10u1		libcurl: partial password

Trivy

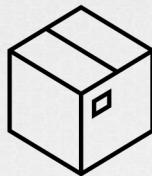
```
▶ trivy image --severity CRITICAL nginx:1.18.0
```

```
▶ trivy image --severity CRITICAL,HIGH nginx:1.18.0
```

```
▶ trivy image --ignore-unfixed nginx:1.18.0
```

```
▶ docker save nginx:1.18.0 > nginx.tar
```

```
▶ trivy image --input archive.tar
```



nginx:1.18.0



nginx:1.18.0-alpine

```
nginx:1.18.0 (debian 10.8)
=====
Total: 155 (UNKNOWN: 0, LOW: 110, MEDIUM: 9, HIGH: 33, CRITICAL: 3)
```

```
nginx:1.18.0-alpine (alpine 3.11.8)
=====
Total: 0 (UNKNOWN: 0, LOW: 0, MEDIUM: 0, HIGH: 0, CRITICAL: 0)
```


| Best Practices

- Continuously rescan images
- Kubernetes Admission Controllers to scan images
- Have your own repository with pre-scanned images ready to go
- Integrate scanning into your CI/CD pipeline

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