Container Security

1. Build
2. Network
3. Host
4. Container Runtime
5. Orchestrator
6. Cloud
7. Data

Code Vulnerabilities

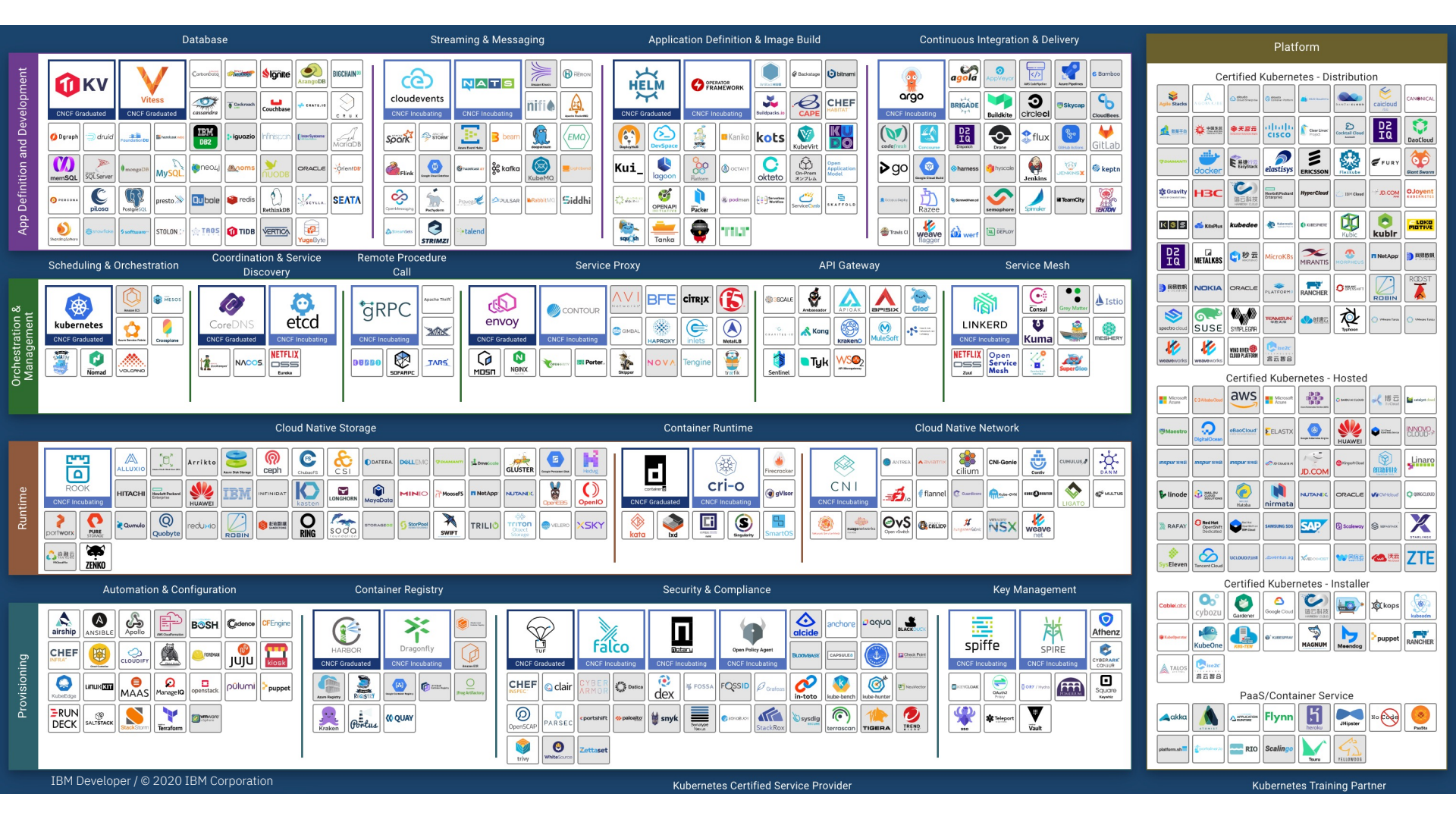
Secure registry & verified images

Service Mesh

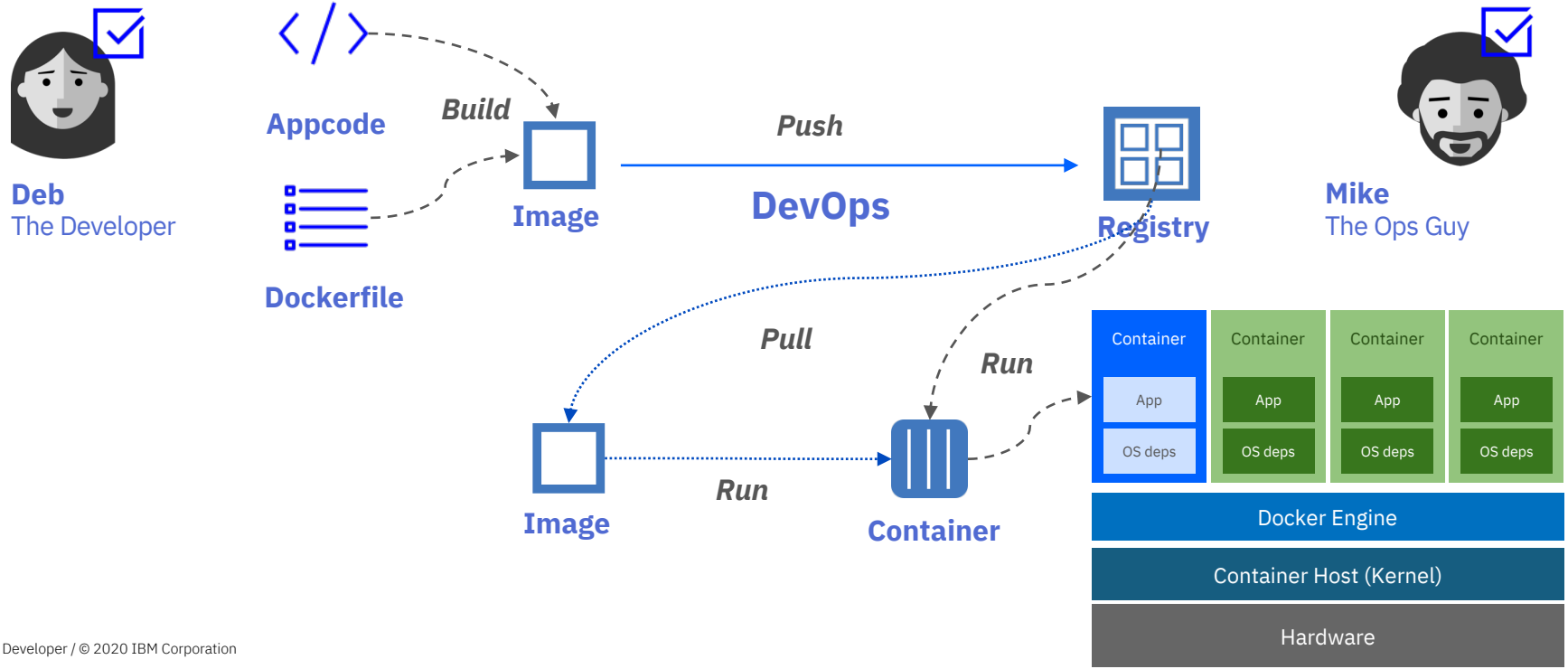
Secure keys with access control

Monitoring

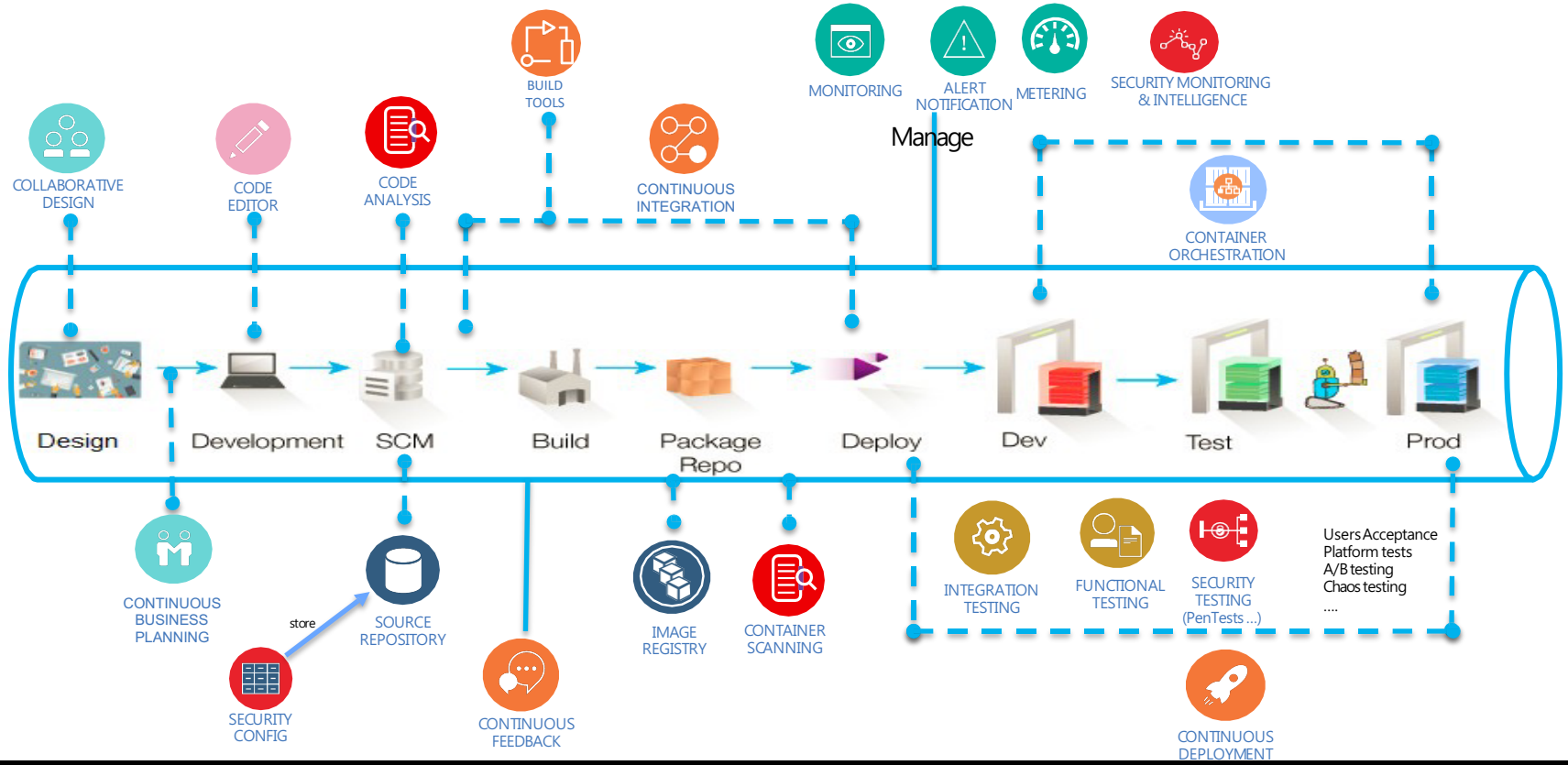
Logging


Database
Streaming & Messaging
Application Definition & Image Build
Continuous Integration & Delivery
App Definition and Development
Scheduling & Orchestration
Coordination & Service Discovery
Remote Procedure Call
Service Proxy
API Gateway
Service Mesh
Orchestration & Management
Cloud Native Storage
Container Runtime
Cloud Native Network
Runtime
Automation & Configuration
Container Registry
Security & Compliance
Key Management
Provisioning
Platform
Certified Kubernetes - Distribution
Certified Kubernetes - Hosted
Certified Kubernetes - Installer
PaaS/Container Service
IBM Developer / © 2020 IBM Corporation
Kubernetes Certified Service Provider
Kubernetes Training Partner

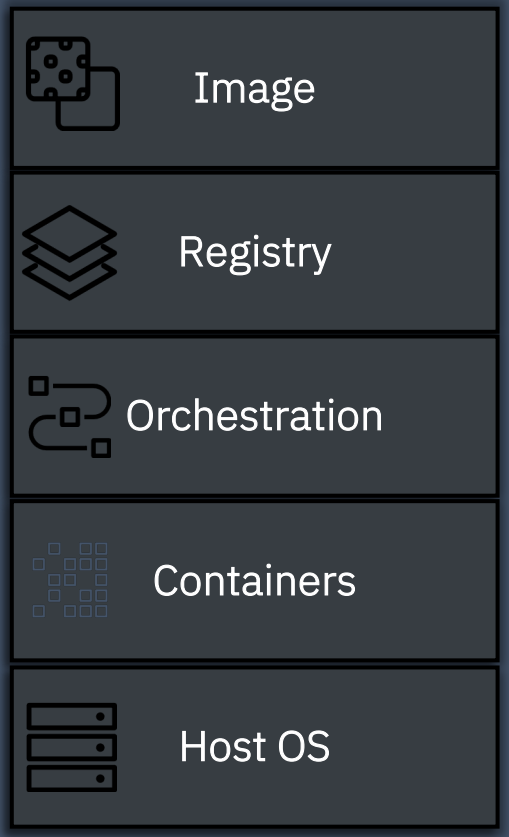
Basic deployment process

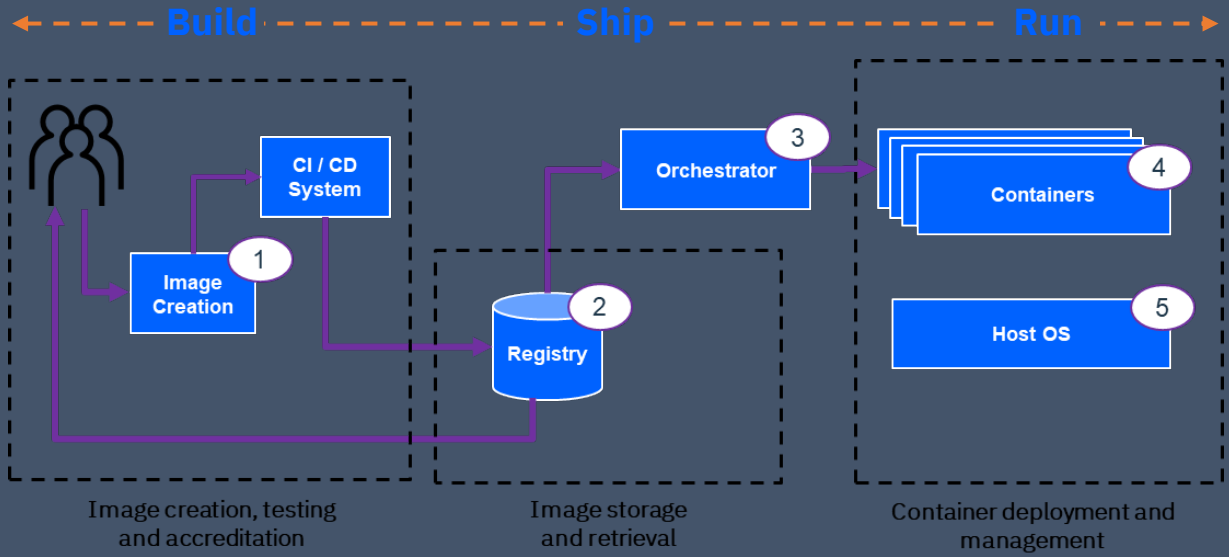


DevSecOps: integrate security into your DevOps process



Five major risk areas of container environment





Container Security

Container security includes securing the containers, the containerized application stack, the container pipeline (build-ship-run) and the infrastructure containers rely on, and integrate with security tools and security policies.

10 Key elements of container security:

1. **Multitenant host**: deploying multiple apps on single shared host: secure host kernel from containers and containers from each other. Drop privileges to least privilege possible; run as user not root; use Linux namespaces, SELinux (enforce mandatory access controls (MAC) for every user, application, process, and file), Cgroups, capabilities (lock down root in a container), and seccomp profiles to restrict available system calls; use lightweight operating system and optimized host;
2. **Container content**: trusted base images, e.g. Universal Base Images (UBI); container security monitoring and security scanning like OpenSCAP;
3. **Container registries**,
4. **Building containers**: Source-to-Image (S2I); integrated Jenkins; integration RESTful APIs; SAST, DAST; vulnerability scanning; separate container layers;
5. **Deployment**: automated, policy-based deployment; Security Context Constraints (SCC) as Pod Security Policy and Container Security Policy.
6. **Container orchestration**: capacity; shared resources management like network and storage; container health, e.g. CloudForms; scaling; integrated OAuth server; multitenancy security;
7. **Network isolation**: network namespaces; pod-network, software defined network (SDN) and SDN plugins (ovs-subnet, ovs-multitenant, ovs-networkpolicy); SDN solutions like Calico; Network Policy;
8. **Storage**: PV with access modes; use annotations on PVs to add group IDs (gid); use SELinux to secure mounted volume; encrypt data-in-transit;
9. **API management for Microservices**: 3Scale, API Connect, Loopback, OpenAPIs;
10. **Federated clusters**: including federated secrets, federated namespaces and Ingress objects.

Source: https://www.redhat.com/cms/managed-files/cl-container-security-openshift-cloud-devops-tech-detail-f7530kc-201705-en.pdf