BEST PRACTICES FOR SECURING THE CONTAINER LIFECYCLE

Improving Security with Containers

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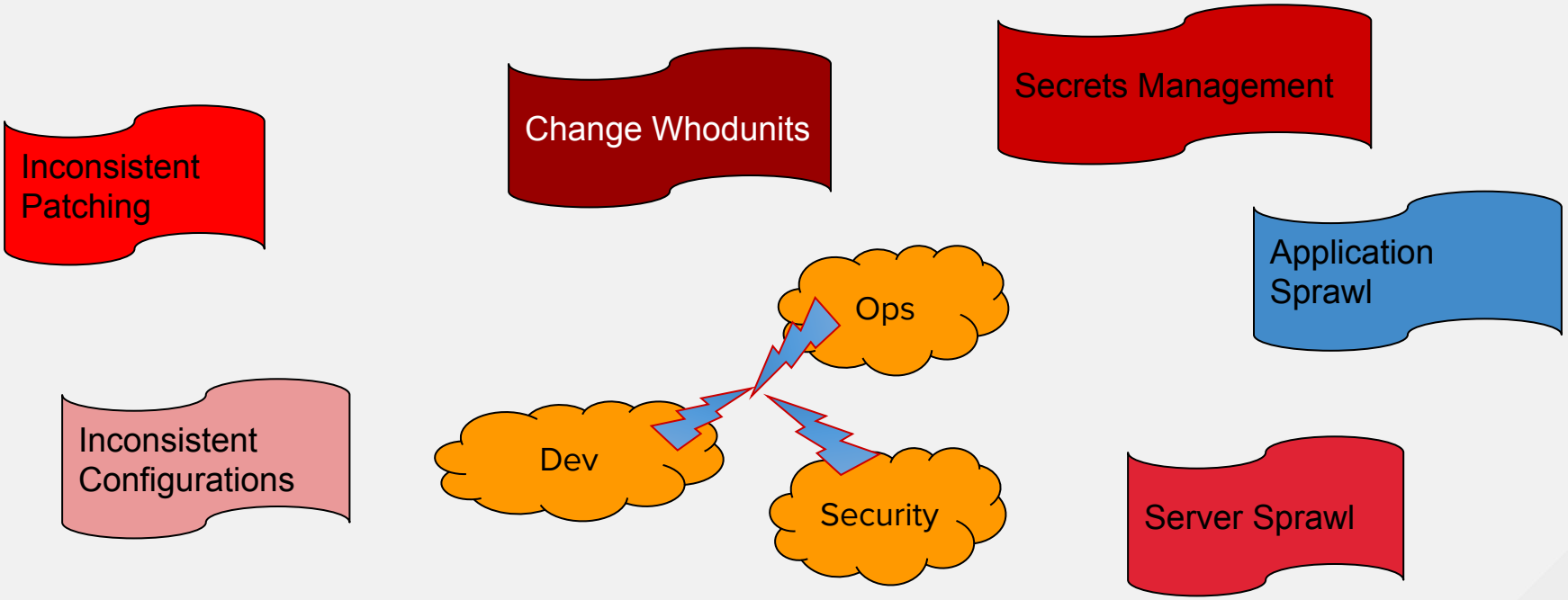
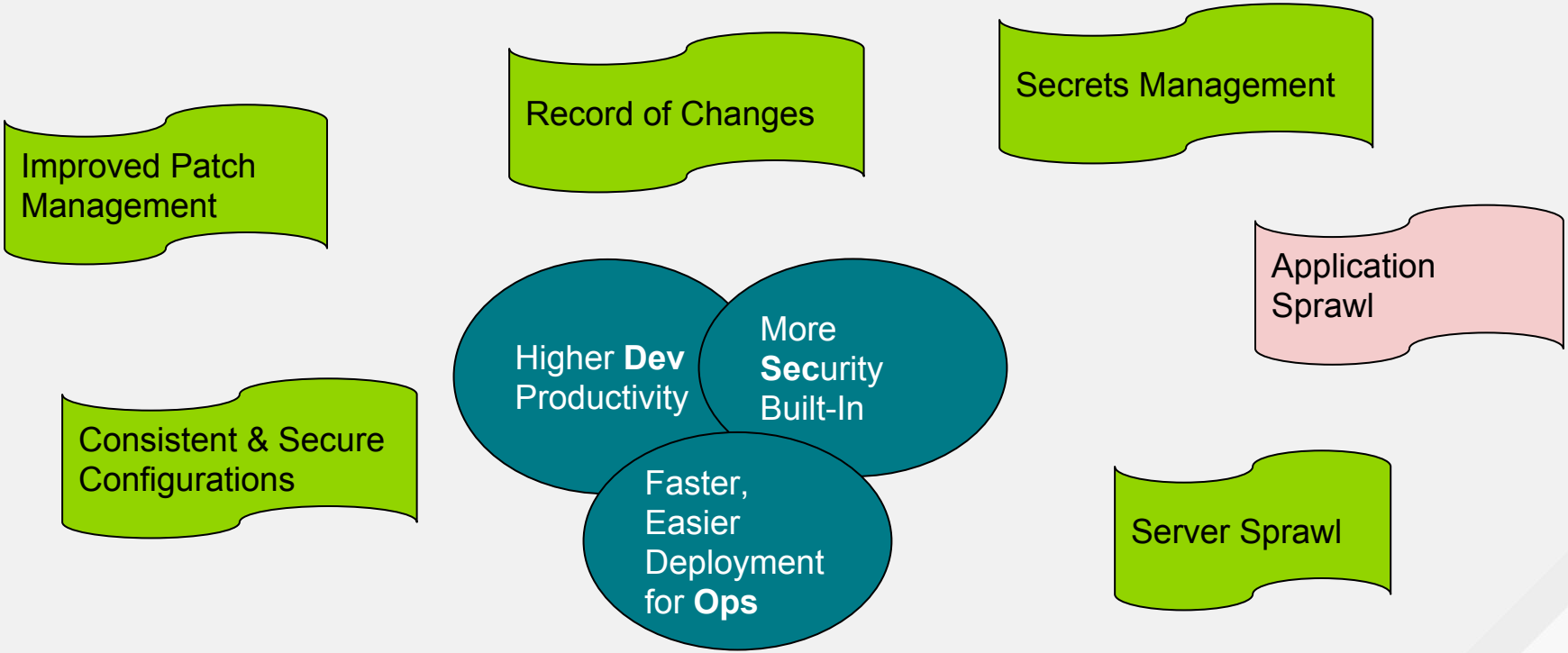
May 2018

NOTHING IS
TRULY SECURE
BY DEFAULT

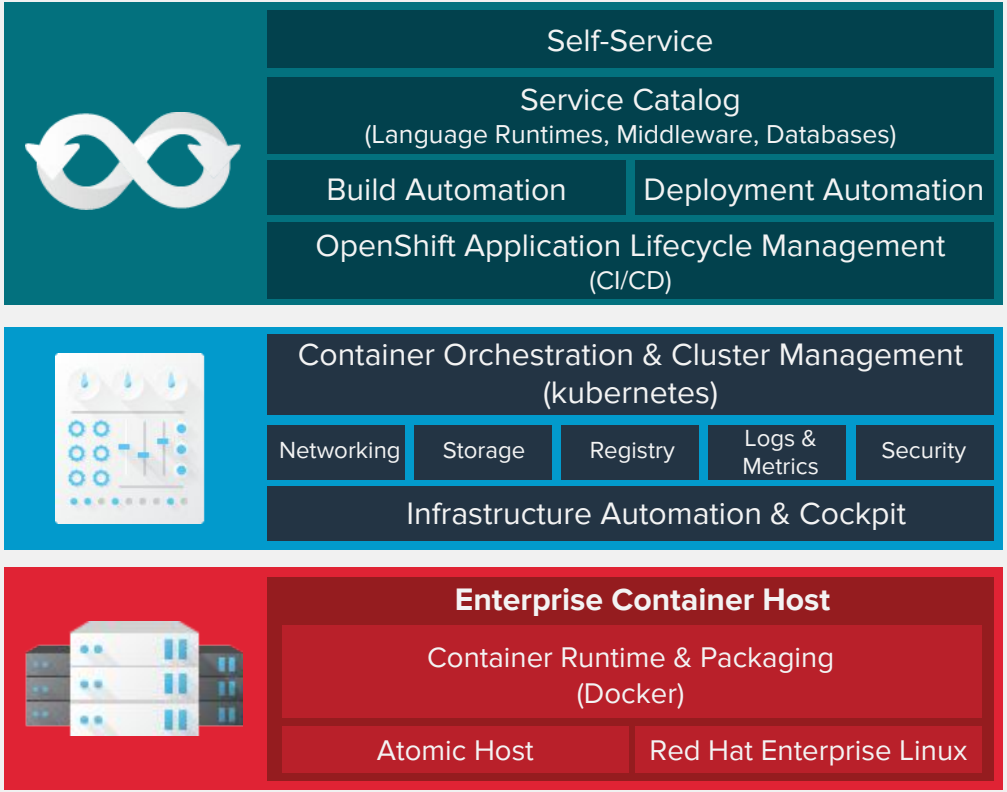
COMMON SECURITY CHALLENGES



IMPROVED SECURITY WITH CONTAINERS



ELEMENTS OF AN ENTERPRISE CONTAINER SOLUTION



AUTOMATED & INTEGRATED SECURITY

CONTROL
Application Security

- Container Content
- CI/CD Pipeline
- Container Registry
- Deployment Policies

DEFEND
Infrastructure

- Container Platform
- Container Host Multi-tenancy
- Network Isolation
- Storage
- Audit & Logging
- API Management

EXTEND

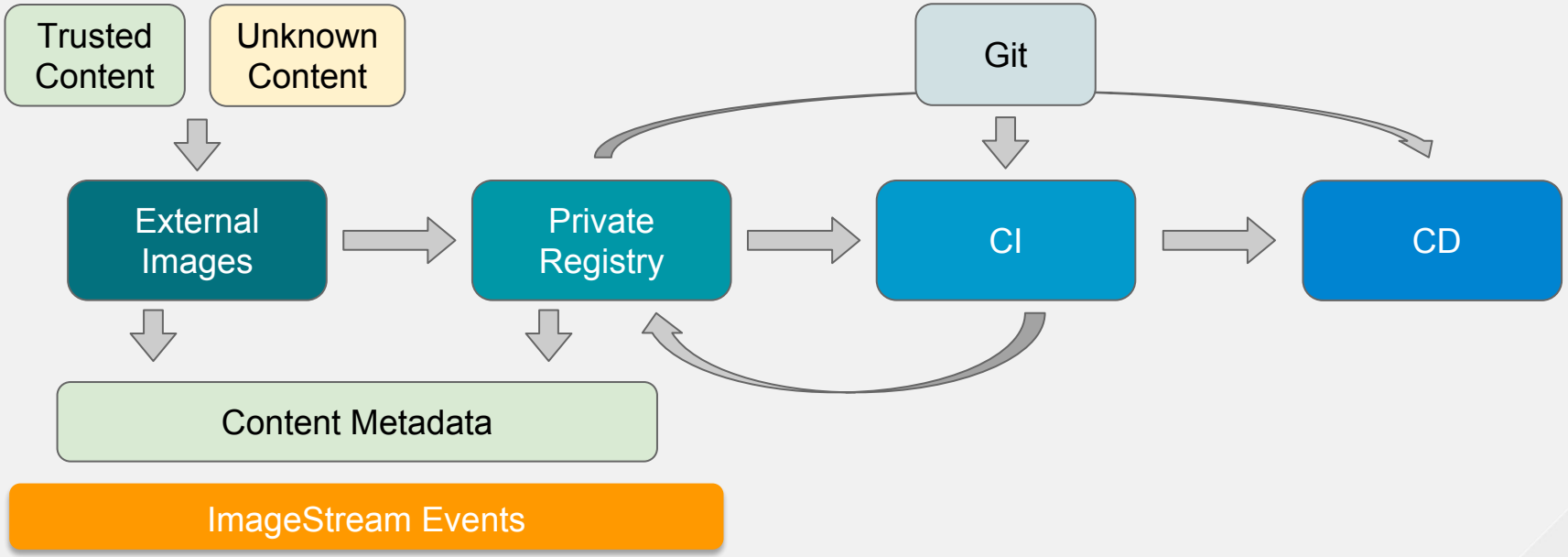
- Security Ecosystem

CONTROL

Secure the Pipeline & the Applications

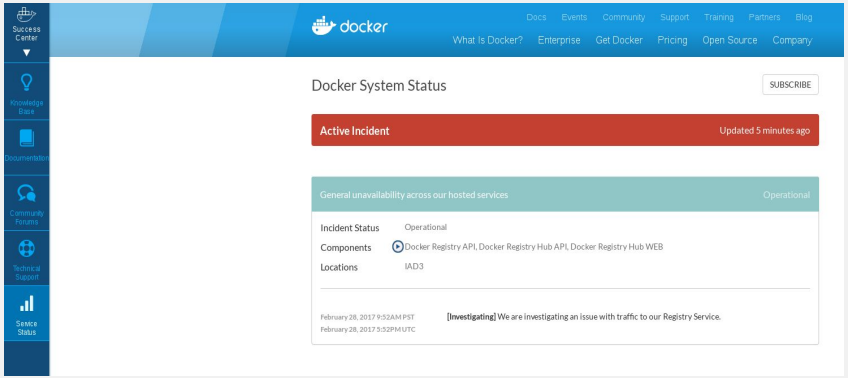
Container Content	CI/CD Pipeline
Container Registry	Deployment Policies

SECURE THE CONTAINER LIFECYCLE



External Images

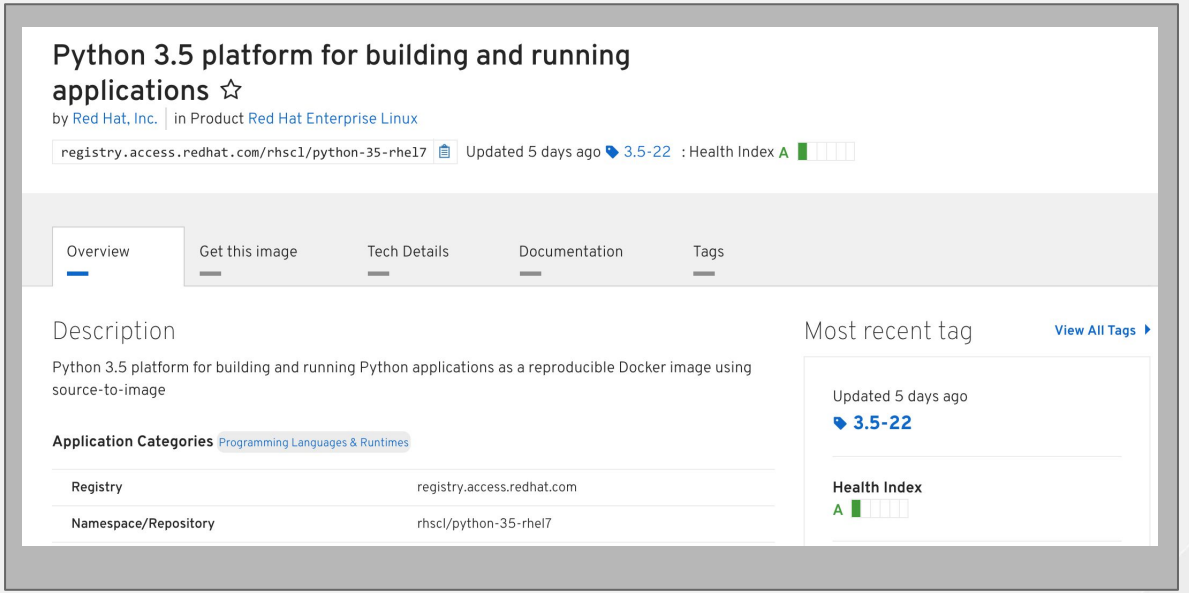
IS YOUR REGISTRY SECURE & AVAILABLE?



External Images

CONTENT: USE TRUSTED SOURCES

- Are the container images signed?
- 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?



Red Hat rebuilds container images when security fixes are released

External Images

CONTENT: SIGNED IMAGES FROM TRUSTED SOURCES / RED HAT

- Cryptographically verifying that images have come from Red Hat
  - Assure authorship and integrity
  - Enable non-repudiation
  - Red Hat images are signed using Hardware Security Modules (HSMs)

External Images

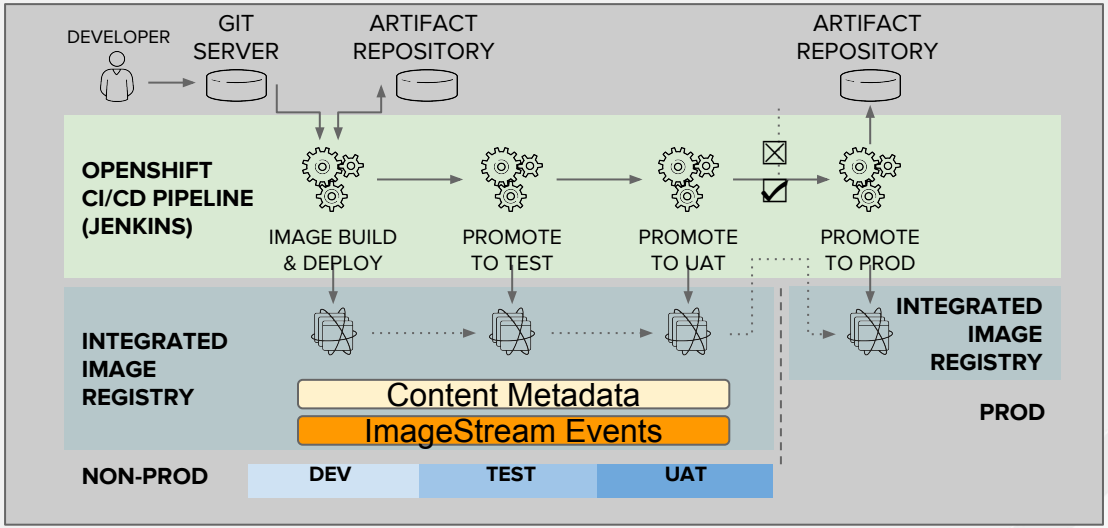
DEMO: RESTRICT REGISTRY ACCESS

Private Registry

PRIVATE REGISTRIES: SECURE ACCESS TO IMAGES

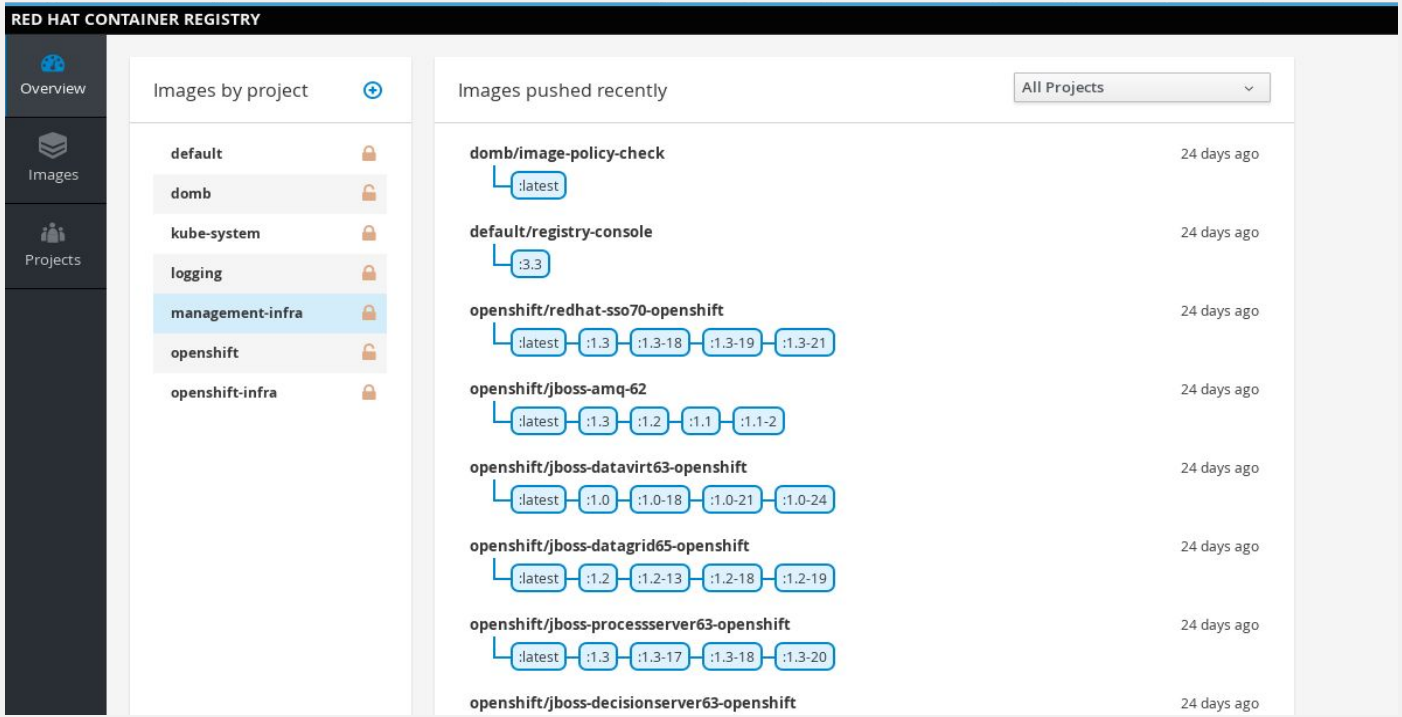
QUAY
Sonatype
JFrog Artifactory
archiva

- Manage access to and promotion of images
- Metadata to automate policies for approved use (e.g. dev, test, UAT, production)
- Monitor changes to external sources
- Manage image signatures for your custom containers



Private Registry

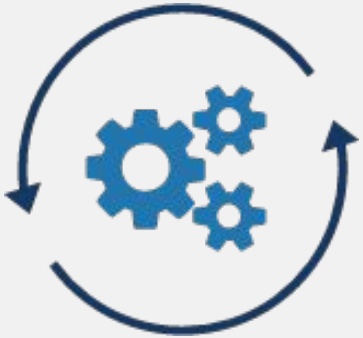
OPENSHIFT INTEGRATED CONTAINER REGISTRY: LOCAL AND SECURE



Private Registry

RED HAT QUAY.io & QUAY ENTERPRISE

Securely store your containers



Easily build and deploy new containers

Automatically scan and secure containers

Private Registry

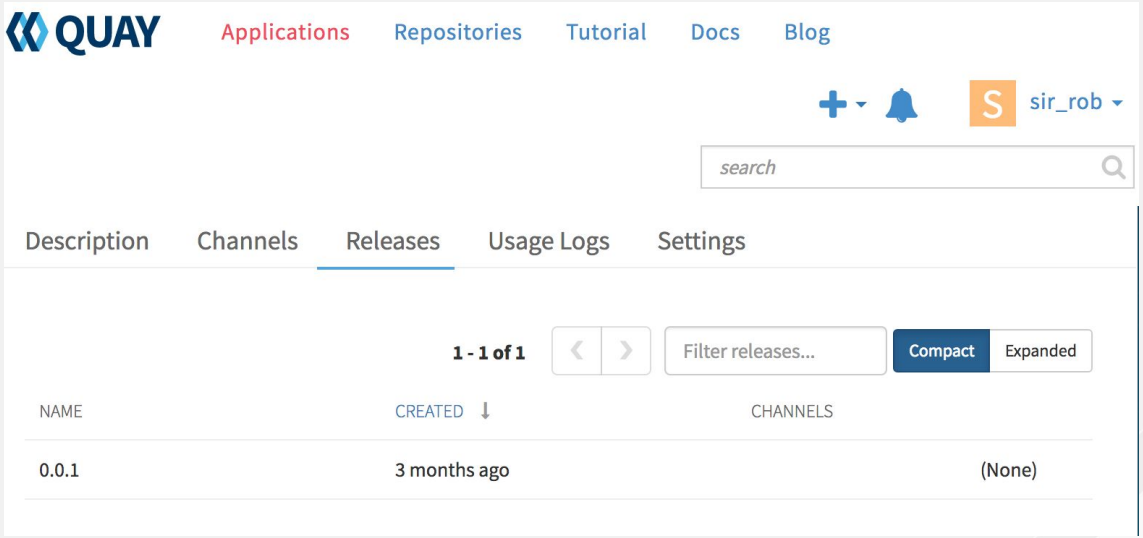
QUAY APPLICATION REGISTRY

Quay Applications Let you Automate Kubernetes Deployments

Push, pull & discover Kubernetes applications.

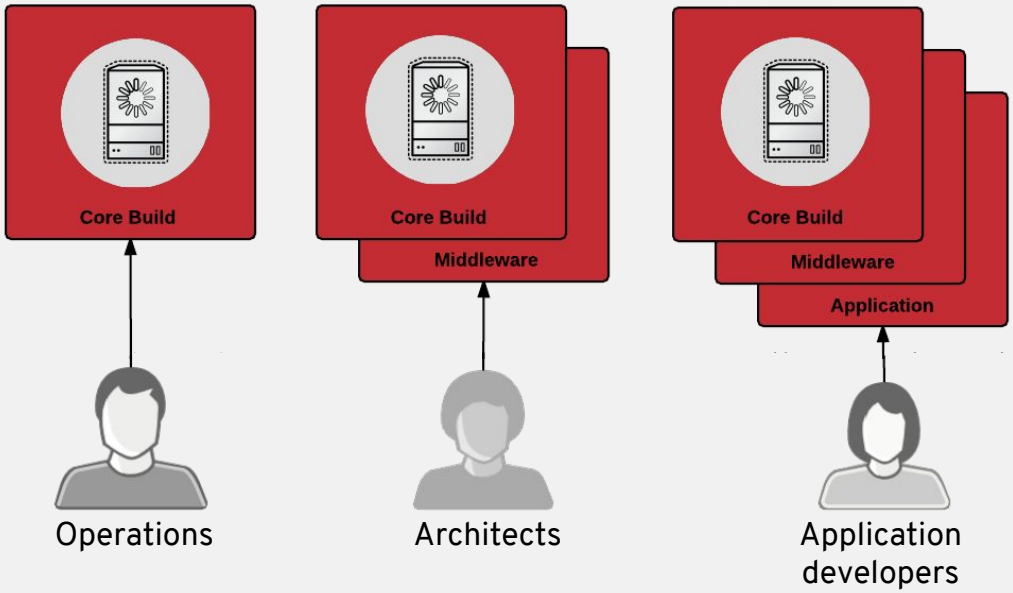
Interact with Helm charts like you do with container images.

```
$ helm registry install
quay.io/jzelinskie/nginx
```



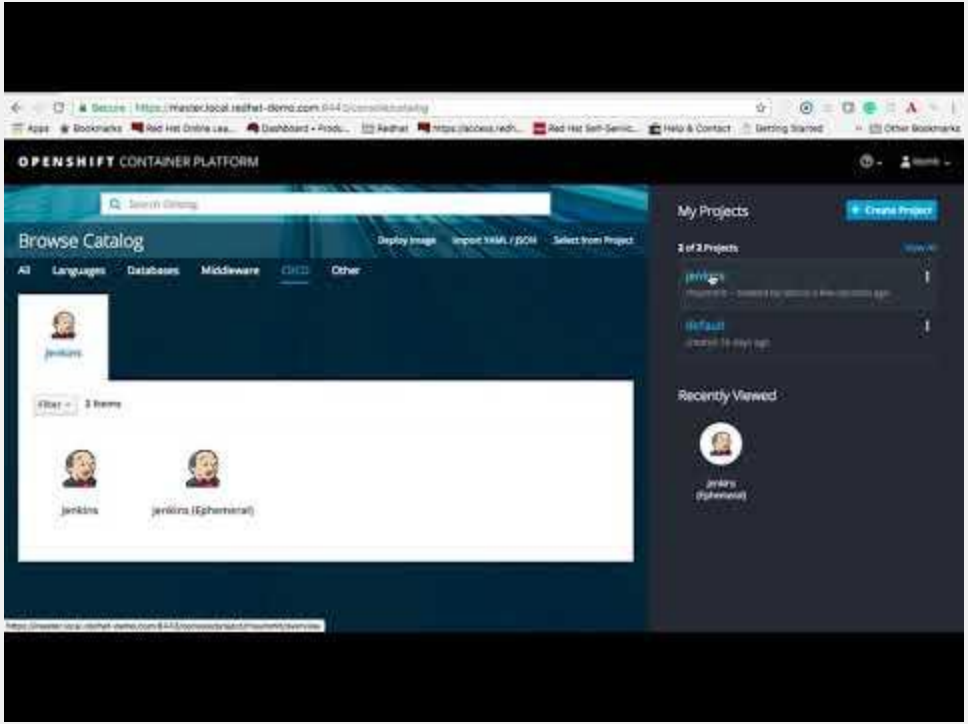
CI

DESIGN FOR SEPARATION OF CONCERNS



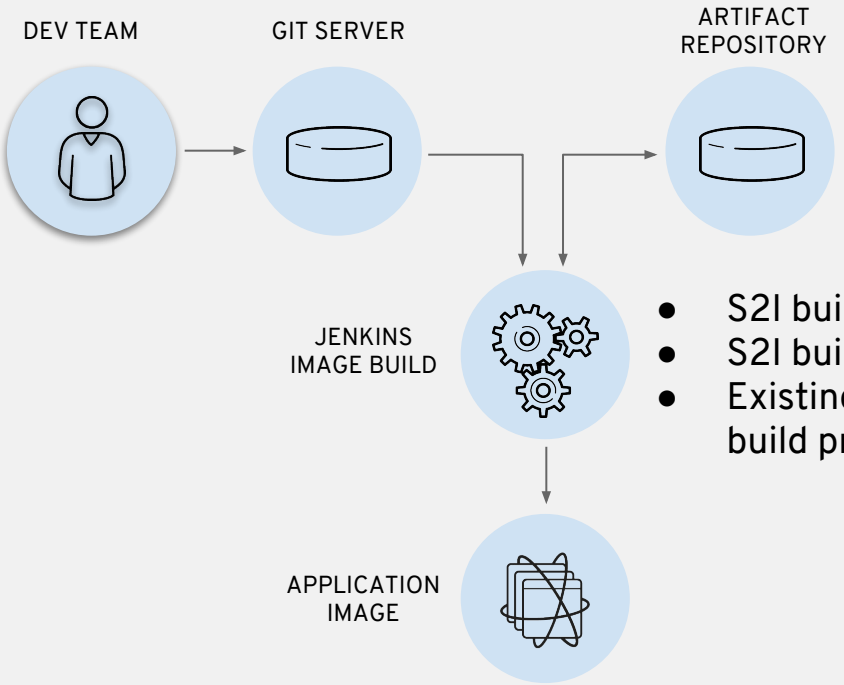
CI

JENKINS-AS-A-SERVICE ON OPENSHIFT



CI

CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION PIPELINE

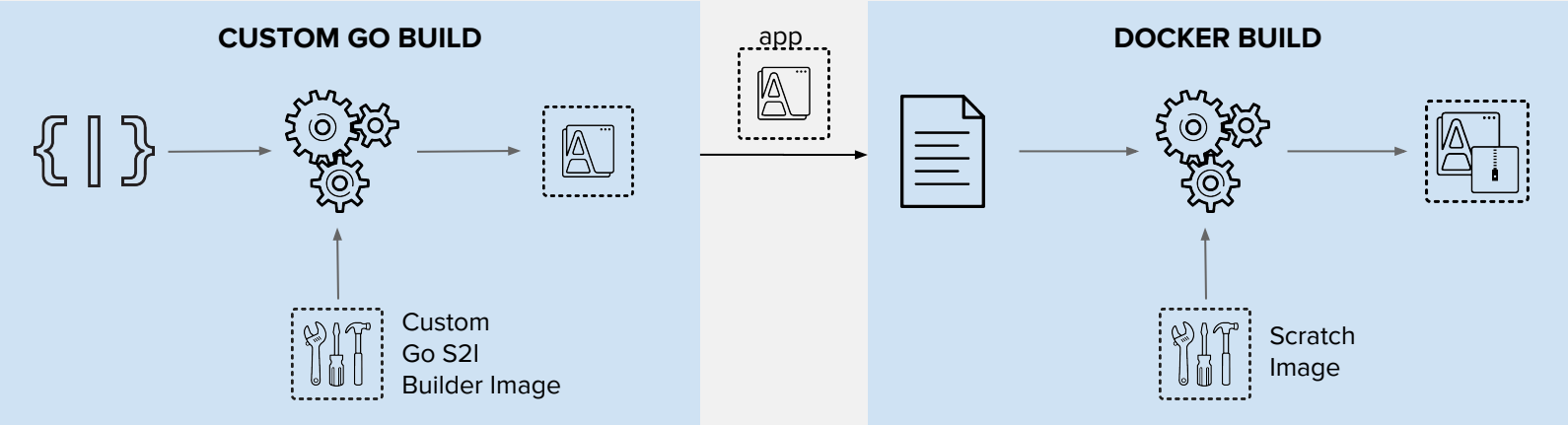


- S2I build from source code
- S2I build from app binary
- Existing docker container image build process

CI

EXAMPLE: SMALL LEAN RUNTIMES

Build the app binary and deploy on small scratch images



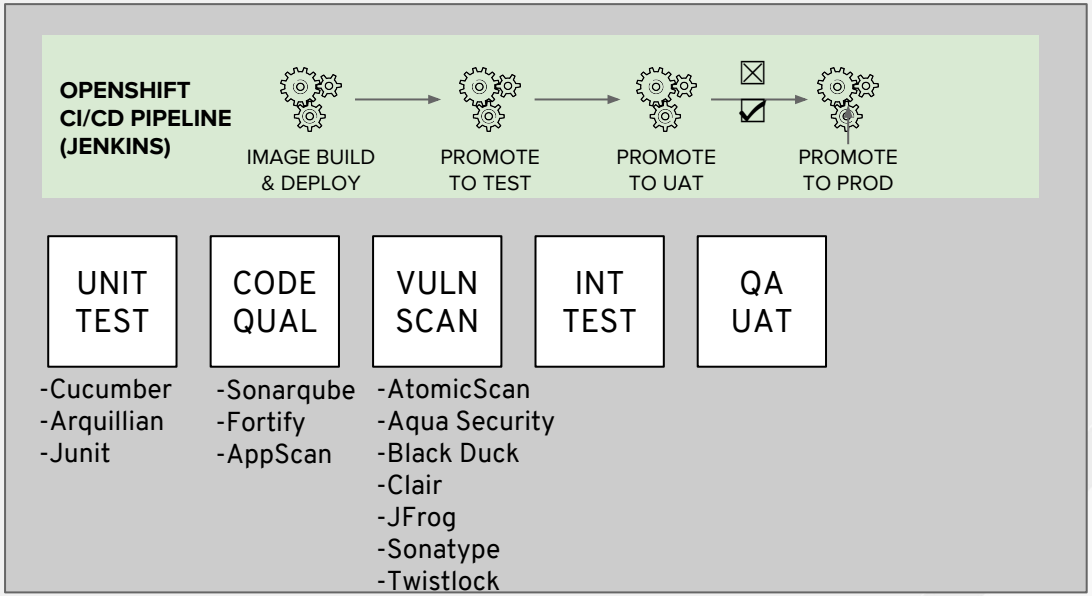
read more on https://blog.openshift.com/chaining-builds/

How to use a non-builderimage for the final application image

CI

CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION MUST INCLUDE SECURITY GATES

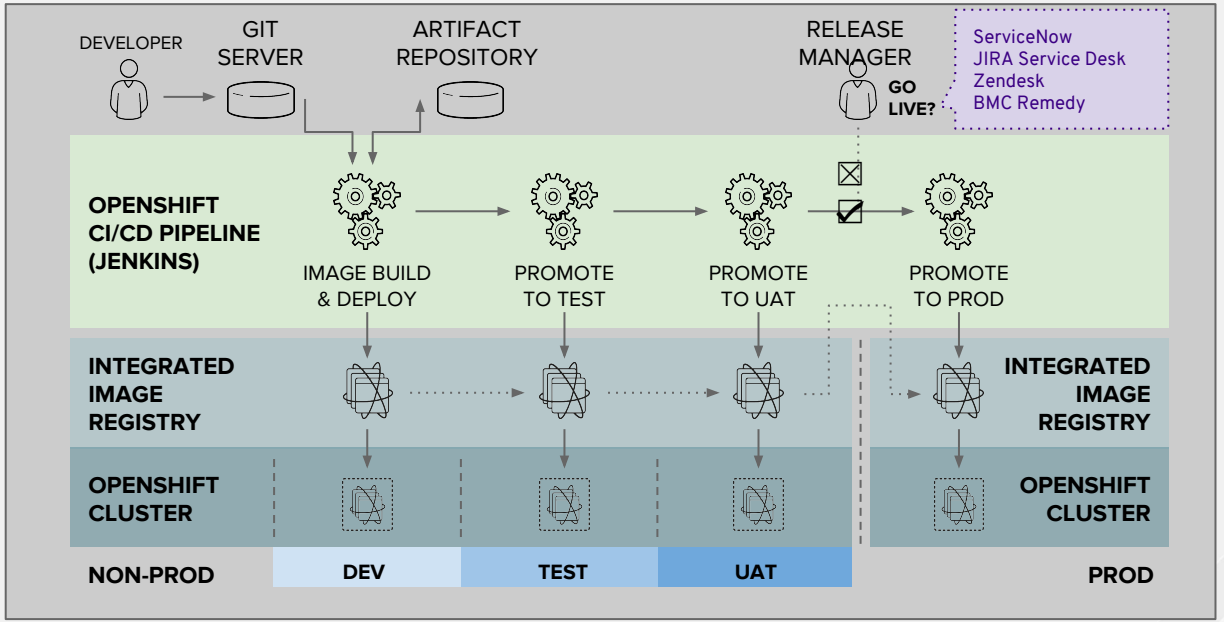
- Integrate security testing into your build / CI process
- Use automated policies to flag builds with issues



CD

MANAGING CONTAINER DEPLOYMENT

- Secrets
- Deployment policies
- Image signing
- Monitor for new vulnerabilities



CD

SECRETS MANAGEMENT

- Etcd secrets encrypted by default
- Flexvolume API supported for easier integration with 3rd party vault solutions
- Use Node Authorizer & Node Restriction Admission to prevent Pods from gaining access to secrets, configMaps, PV, PVC or API objects from other nodes


```
# oadm policy remove-cluster-role-from-group system:node system:nodes
```

CD

CONTAINER DEPLOYMENT PERMISSIONS: Security Context Constraints

```
[root@osemaster ~]# oc get scc
NAME              PRIV      CAPS      SELINUX     RUNASUSER          FSGROUP     SUPGROUP    PRIORITY   READONLYROOTFS   VOLUMES
anyuid            false     []        MustRunAs   RunAsAny           RunAsAny    RunAsAny    10         false            [configMap downwardAPI emptyDir persistentVolumeClaim secret]
hostaccess        false     []        MustRunAs   MustRunAsRange     MustRunAs   RunAsAny    <none>     false            [configMap downwardAPI emptyDir hostPath persistentVolumeClaim
 secret]
hostmount-anyuid  false     []        MustRunAs   RunAsAny           RunAsAny    RunAsAny    <none>     false            [configMap downwardAPI emptyDir hostPath nfs persistentVolumeC
laim secret]
hostnetwork       false     []        MustRunAs   MustRunAsRange     MustRunAs   MustRunAs   <none>     false            [configMap downwardAPI emptyDir persistentVolumeClaim secret]
nonroot           false     []        MustRunAs   MustRunAsNonRoot   RunAsAny    RunAsAny    <none>     false            [configMap downwardAPI emptyDir persistentVolumeClaim secret]
privileged        true      []        RunAsAny    RunAsAny           RunAsAny    RunAsAny    <none>     false            [*]
restricted        false     []        MustRunAs   MustRunAsRange     MustRunAs   RunAsAny    <none>     false            [configMap downwardAPI emptyDir persistentVolumeClaim secret]
[root@osemaster ~]# 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>
[root@osemaster ~]#
```

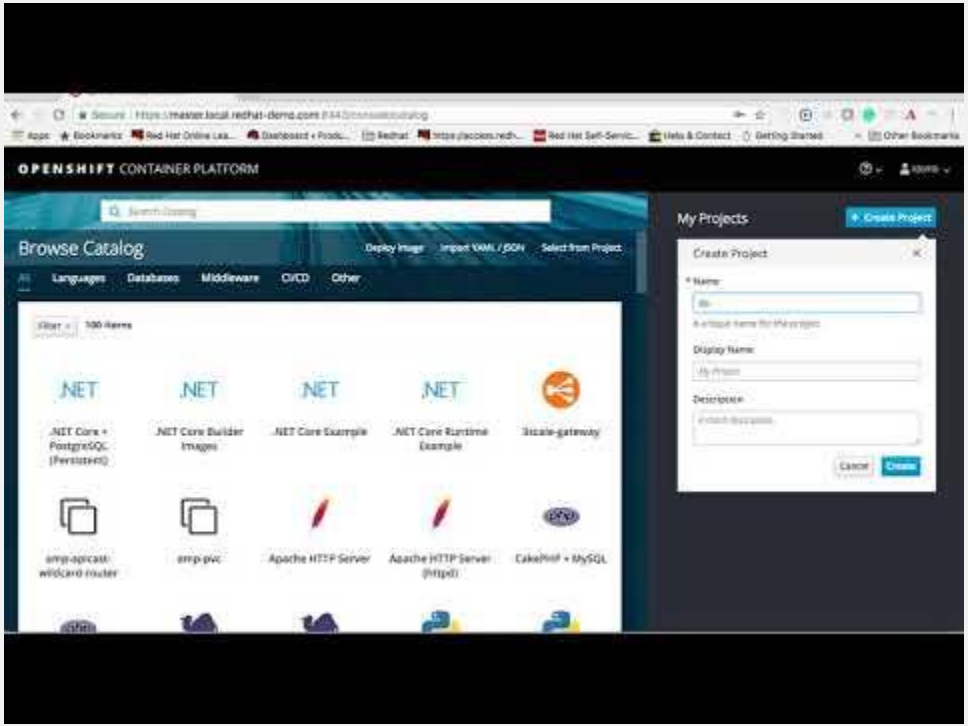
CI / CD

RESTRICT WHERE YOU CAN PULL FROM

```
imagePolicyConfig:
  allowedRegistriesForImport:
    - domainName: registry.access.redhat.com
    - domainName: registry.connect.redhat.com
    - domainName: quay.io
```

CI / CD

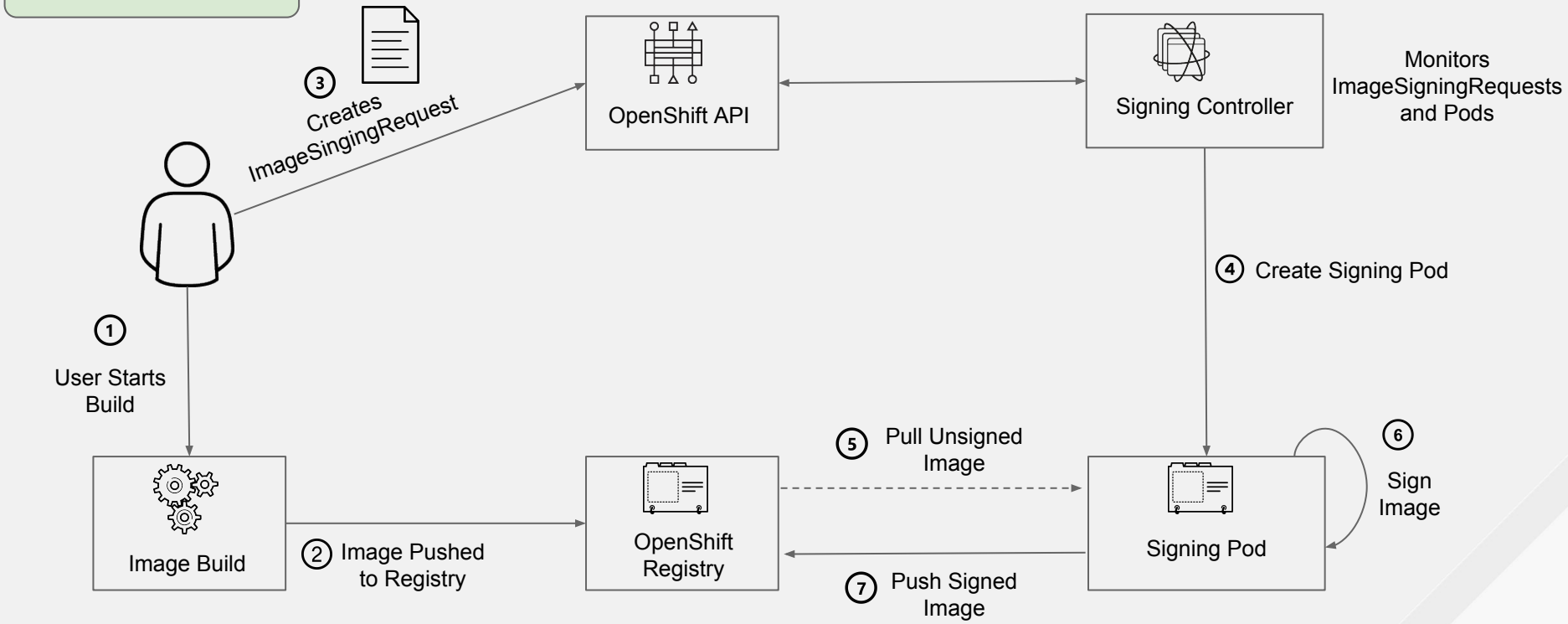
DEMO: Deny Docker.io



CI / CD

Demo Flow Image Signing Request

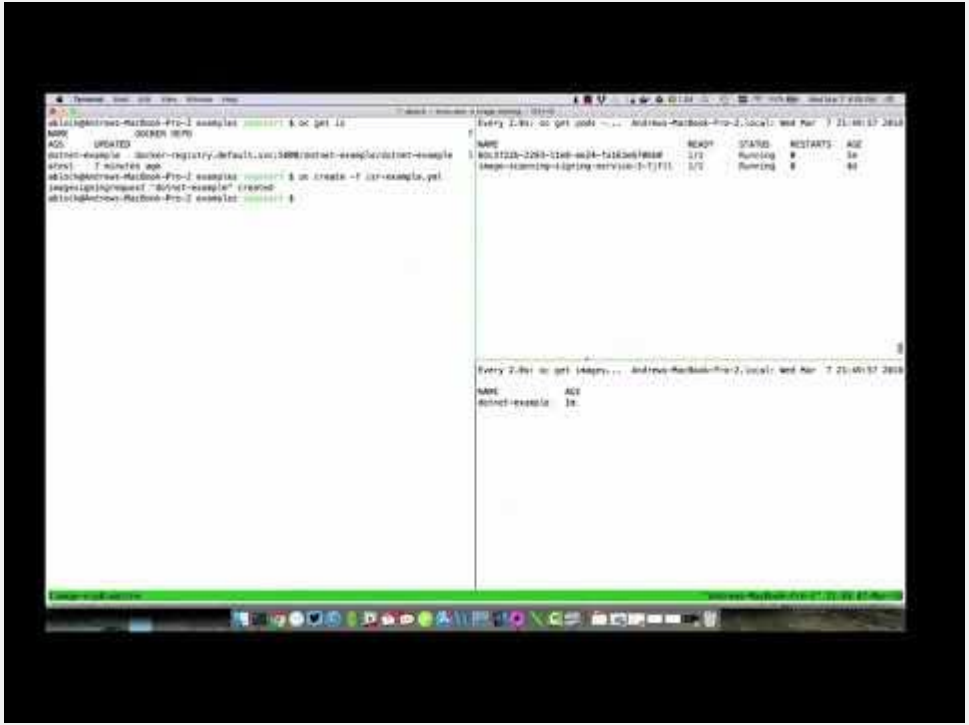
Content Metadata



CI / CD

Demo Image Signing Request

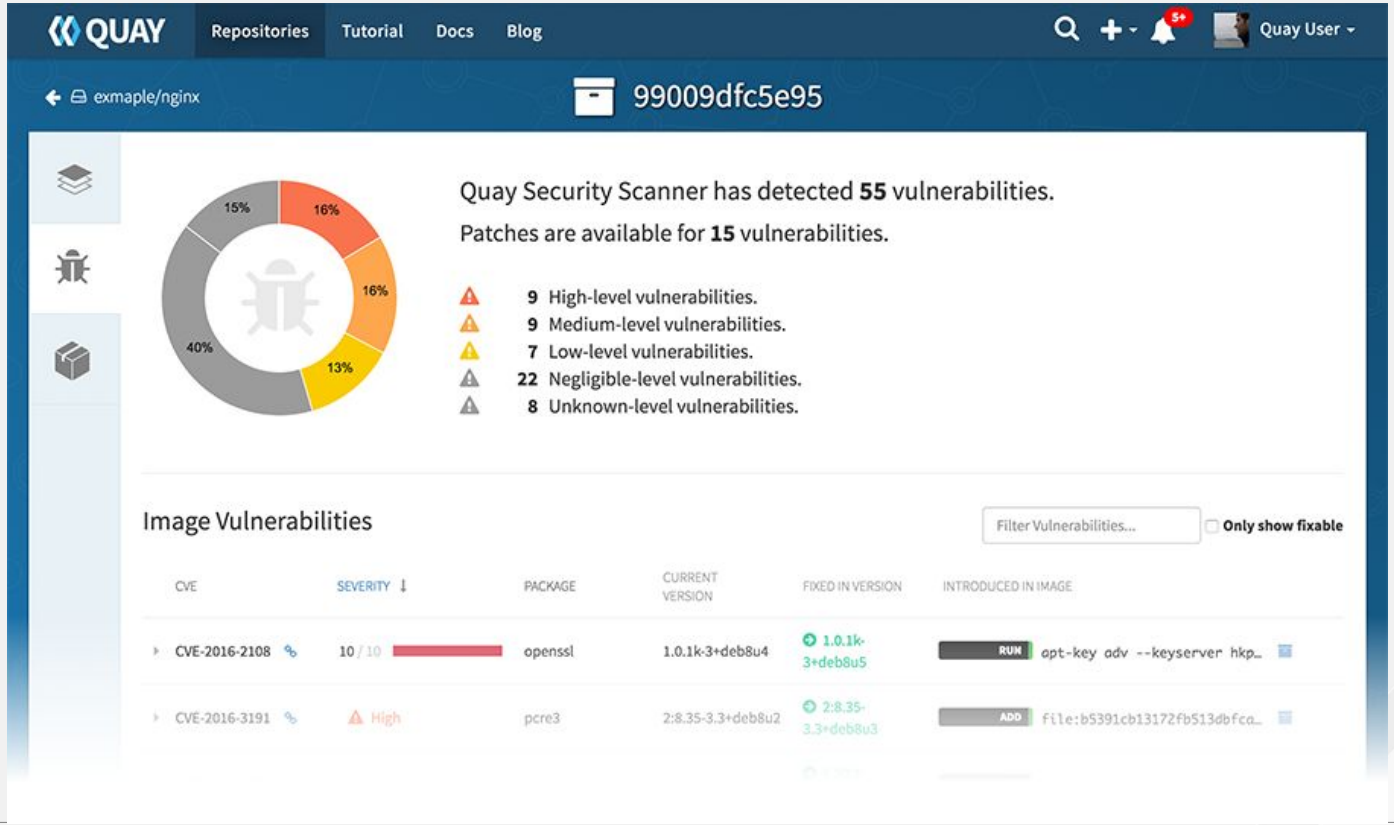
Content Metadata



CI/CD

Vulnerability Scanning - Clair

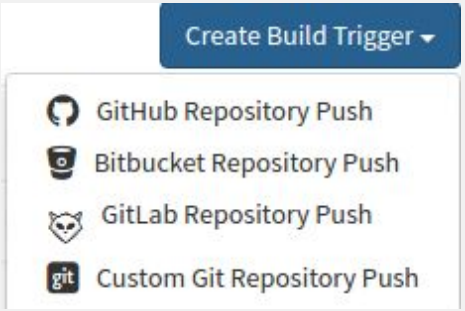
Content Metadata

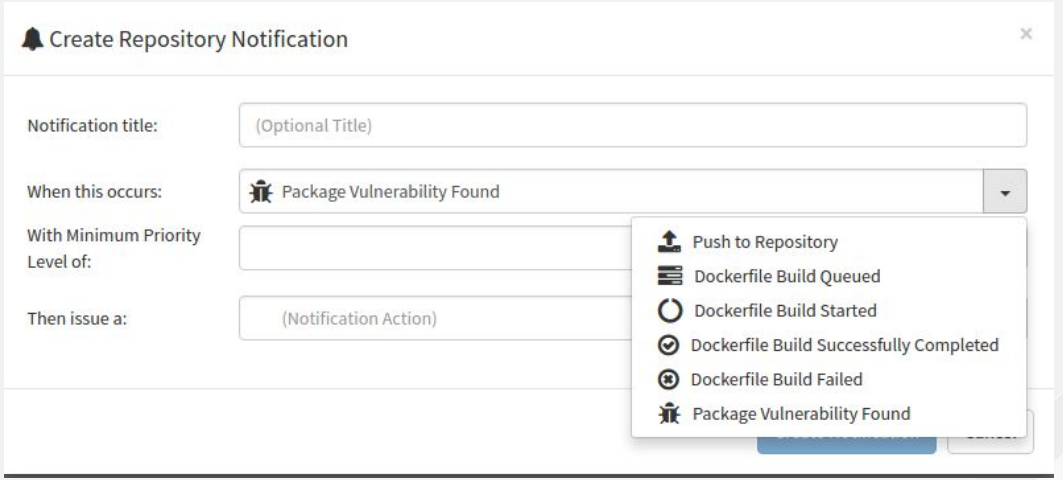


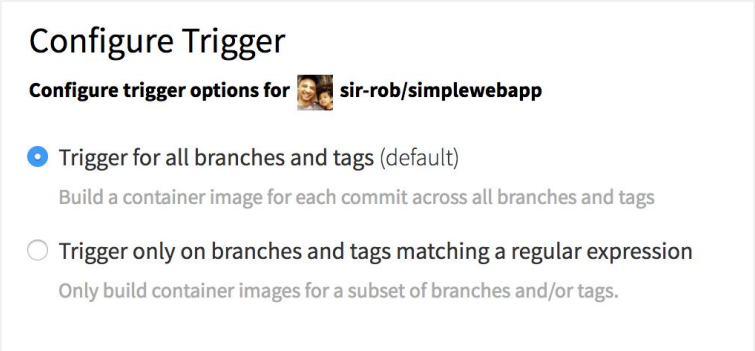
CI/CD

Content Metadata

QUAY: BUILD TRIGGERS & NOTIFICATIONS





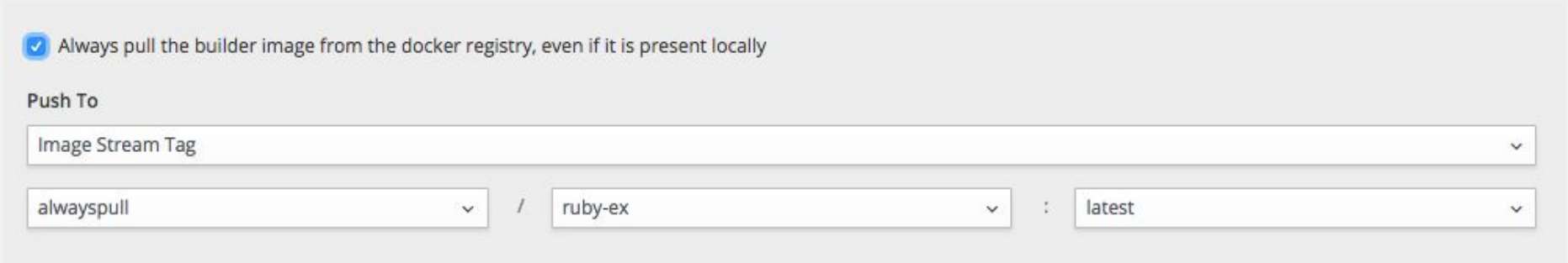


CI / CD

Content Metadata

ImageStream Events

ALWAYS PULL BUILDER IMAGE

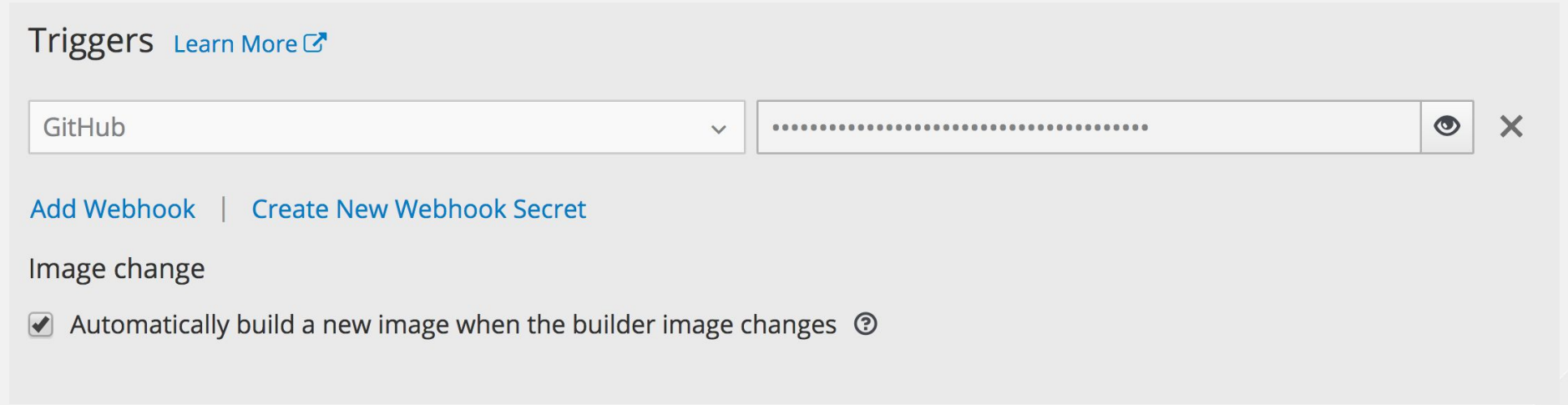


CI / CD

Content Metadata

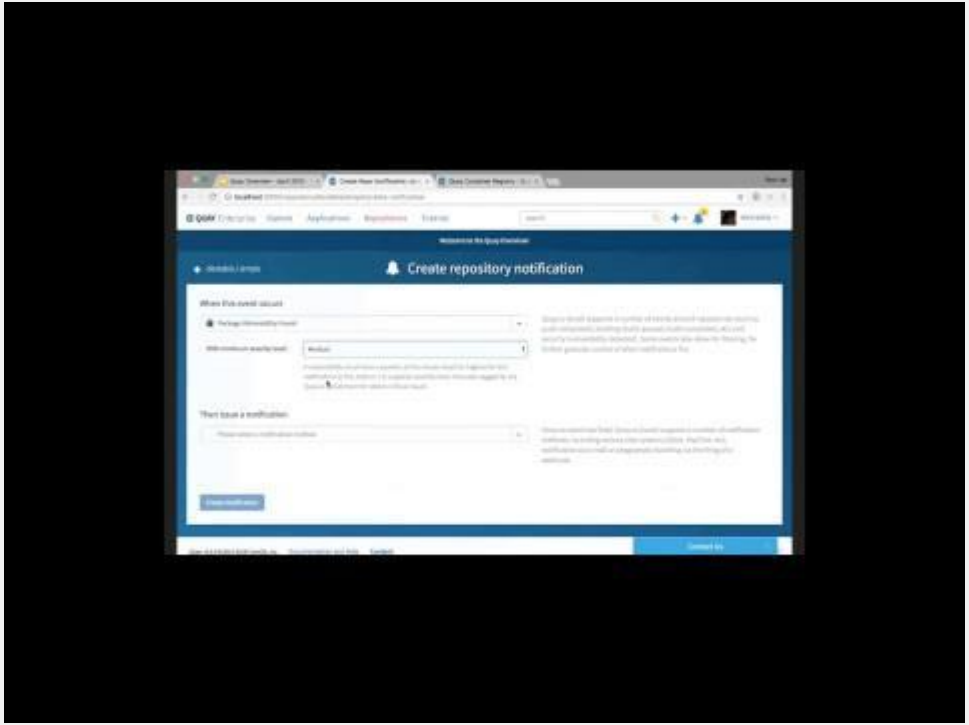
ImageStream Events

GET UPDATED BASE IMAGE



CI / CD

Content Metadata



CD

VULNERABLE? OPENSHIFT TAKES ACTION!

Content Metadata

Default Policy

```
openshift.io/ImagePolicy:
    configuration:
      apiVersion: v1
      executionRules:
      - matchImageAnnotations:
        - key:
images.openshift.io/deny-execution
          value: 'true'
        name: execution-denied
        onResources:
        - resource: pods
        - resource: builds
        reject: true
        skipOnResolutionFailure: true
      kind: ImagePolicyConfig
```

Image Annotation

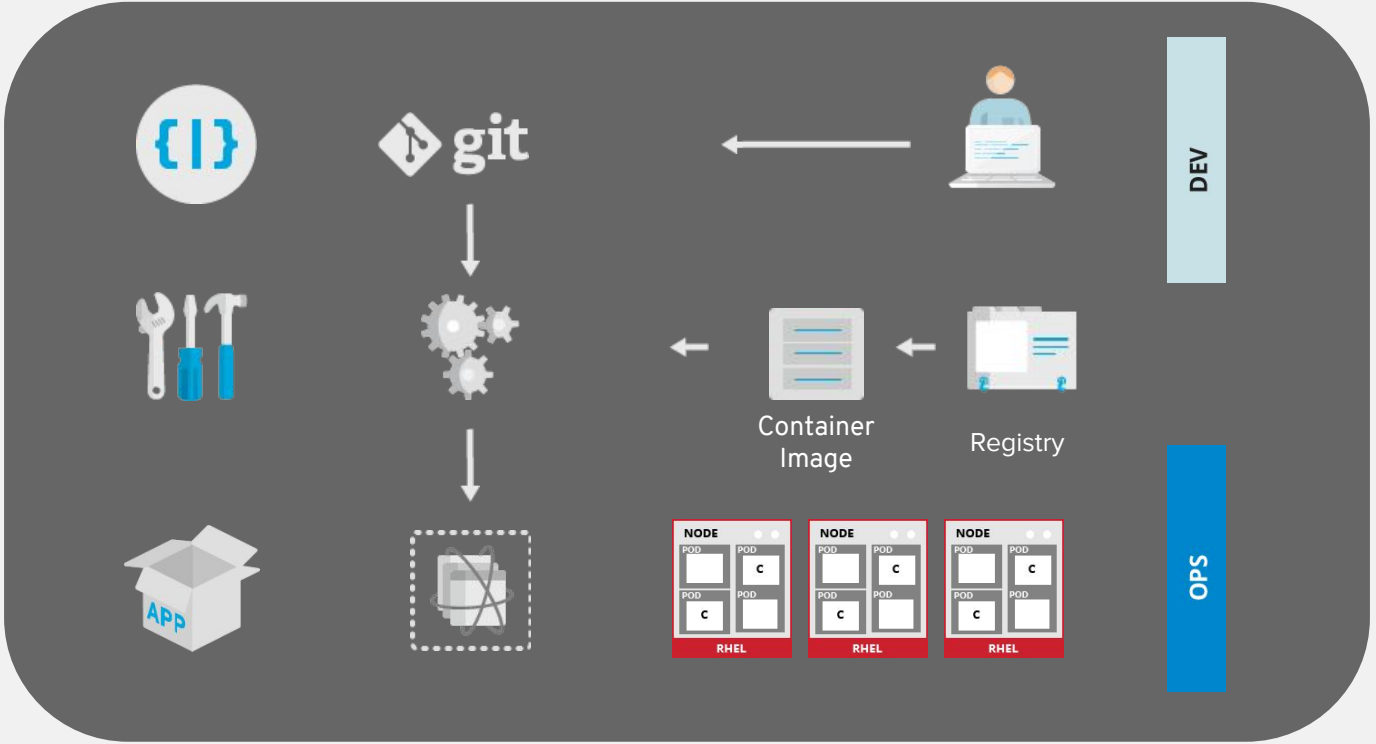
```
image.openshift.io/deny-execution: true
openshift.io/image.managed: true
security.manageiq.org/failed-policy:
openscap policy
```

CI

CD

CONTINUOUS SECURITY

Continuous Integration / Continuous Deployment / Continuous Security



Trust is temporal: rebuild and redeploy as needed

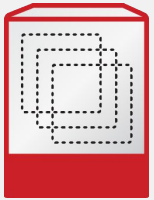
DEFEND

Secure the Infrastructure

Container Platform	Container Host Multi-tenancy
Network Isolation	Storage
Audit & Logging	API Management

CONTAINER HOST & MULTI-TENANCY
THE OS MATTERS

RED HAT ENTERPRISE LINUX



Atomic Host / RED HAT CoreOS

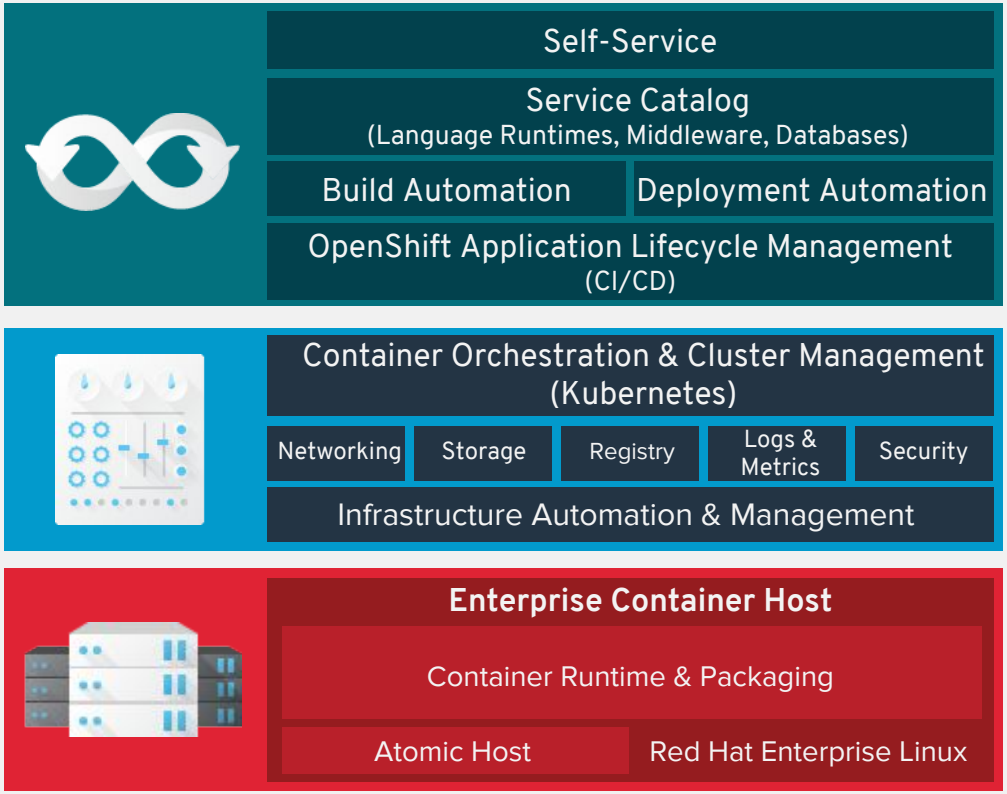
THE FOUNDATION FOR SECURE, SCALABLE CONTAINERS

A stable, reliable host environment with built-in security features that allow you to isolate containers from other containers and from the kernel.

Minimized host environment tuned for running Linux containers while maintaining the built-in security features of Red Hat Enterprise Linux..

SELinux | Kernel namespaces | Capabilities | Cgroups | Seccomp

BRINGING IT ALL TOGETHER



CONTROL
Application Security

DEFEND
Infrastructure

EXTEND

RELATED SESSIONS

Today

OpenShift for operations - S1225 (Thu, 1 pm, Moscone West 2003)

Building production-ready containers - S2105 (Thu, 3 pm, Moscone West 2002)

I'm a developer. What do I need to know about security? - B1046 (Thu, 3 pm, Moscone West 2103)

Previous - check for slides/recordings

Automating OpenShift Secure Container Deployment at Experian - S1689 (Tue)

Red Hat API management: overview, security models & roadmap - S1896 (Tue)

Network security for apps on OpenShift - S1220 (Wed)

Security-oriented OpenShift within regulated environments - S1778 (Wed)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Ten Layers of Container Security

Openshift Security Guide

Container Image Signing Integration Guide

OpenShift and Network Security Zones: Co-existence Approaches

THANK YOU


plus.google.com/+RedHat


facebook.com/redhatinc


linkedin.com/company/red-hat


twitter.com/RedHatNews

youtube.com/user/RedHatVideos

EXTEND

Leverage the Ecosystem


Aporeto

AquaSecurity

Avi Networks

big switch


Black Duck


Cisco Contiv

Contrail

dynatrace

f5

JFrog, Inc.

HashiCorp

NeuVector


NGINX

nuagenetworks

Portworx

Thales e-Security

Signal Sciences


Sonatype


Sysdig


Tigera

Treasure Data


Tremolo


Twistlock

OPENSHIFT PRIMED PARTNERS