USING DOCKER SAFELY Adrian Mouat NLUUG 28 May 2015



ContainerSolutions

LOT OF NEGATIVE COMMENTS ON DOCKER Security

- "Containers Don't Contain"
 - Daniel Walsh, RedHat
 - https://opensource.com/business/14/7/dockersecurity-selinux
- "... total systemic failure of all logic related to image security"
 - Jonathan Rudenberg, Flynn.io
 - https://titanous.com/posts/docker-insecurity
- "... gives the apps root access"
 - Alex Larrson, RedHat
 - https://news.ycombinator.com/item?id=9086751

SO CAN CONTAINERS BE USED SECURELY?

YES!

OVERVIEW

- THINGS TO WORRY ABOUT!

• PRIMARY DEFENCES

TIPS AND TECHNIQUES

KERNEL ATTACKS



DENIAL OF SERVICE



CONTAINER BREAKOUTS





SNIFFING SECRETS



THINK "DEFENCE IN DEPTH"

MULTIPLE LINES OF DEFENCE



- CONTAINERS

- VMS
- ENCRYPTION
- MONITORING
- AUDITING

...

VIRTUAL MACHINES

• Use VMs to segregate groups of containers

DOCKER PRIVILEGES



ROOT PRIVILEGES

• BE CAREFUL WHO YOU GIVE ACCESS!

• SECURE REMOTE API

USERS ARE NOT NAMESPACED

• Root in container is root on host

SET A USER

- Create a user in your Dockerfile
- Change to the user via USER or su/sudo/gosu

RUN groupadd -r user && useradd -r -g user user USER user

SET CONTAINER FS TO READ-ONLY

\$ docker run --read-only debian touch x
touch: cannot touch 'x': Read-only file system

SET VOLUMES TO READ-ONLY

DROP CAPABILITIES

\$ docker run --cap-drop SETUID --cap-drop SETGID myimage \$ docker run --cap-drop ALL --cap-add ...

FINER GRAINED LIMITING

SELINUX

- By NSA!
- Policy based
- MAC not DAC
- File access, sockets, interfaces
- Also AppArmor

SET CPUSHARES

\$ docker run -d myimage

- \$ docker run -d -c 512 myimage
- \$ docker run -d -c 512 myimage

SET MEMORY LIMITS

\$ docker run -m 512m myimage

TURN OFF INTER-CONTAINER COMMUNICATION

\$ docker -d --icc=false

NOW CONTAINERS CAN'T ATTACK EACH Other



BUT A BIT USELESS

ALLOW LINKED CONTAINERS TO COMMUNICATE

\$ docker -d --icc=false --iptables

BEWARE BUGS

- Dependent on Kernel Parameters
 - /proc/sys/net/bridge/bridge-nf-call-iptables
 - /proc/sys/net/bridge/bridge-nf-call-ip6tables
 - https://github.com/docker/docker/pull/11405
- Drop Rule Placement
 - https://github.com/docker/docker/pull/11526

VERIFY IMAGES

- Only use automated builds, check Dockerfile
- Build yourself
- Pull by digest

\$ docker pull debian@sha256:0ecb2ad60

DEFANG SETUID/SETGID BINARIES

- Applications probably don't need them
- So don't run them in production

TO FIND THEM

\$ docker run debian \
 find / -perm +6000 -type f -exec ls -ld {} \; 2> /dev/null
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 10248 Apr 15 00:02 /usr/lib/pt_chown
-rwxr-sr-x 1 root shadow 62272 Nov 20 2014 /usr/bin/chage
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 75376 Nov 20 2014 /usr/bin/gpasswd
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 53616 Nov 20 2014 /usr/bin/chfn

•••

TO DEFANG THEM

RESULT

```
$ docker build -t defanged-debian .
...
Successfully built 526744cf1bc1
$ docker run --rm defanged-debian \
   find / -perm +6000 -type f -exec ls -ld {} \; \
   2> /dev/null | wc -l
0
$
```

SHARING SECRETS



BAKE IT INTO THE IMAGE



ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

\$ docker run -e API_TOKEN=MY_SECRET myimage

- Suggested by 12 factor apps
- Can be seen too many places
 - linked containers, inspect
- Can't be deleted

MOUNTED VOLUMES OR DATA VOLUME Containers

\$ docker run -v /secretdir/keyfile:/keyfile:ro myimage \$ docker run --volumes-from my-secret-container myimage

- Works, but icky
- Files can get checked in by accident

KEY-VALUE STORE

- etcd (plus crypt)
 - https://github.com/coreos/etcd
 - https://github.com/xordataexchange/crypt
- vault
 - https://hashicorp.com/blog/vault.html
- keywhiz
 - https://github.com/square/keywhiz/
- Can control leases, store encrypted
- Still requires some sort of authentication token

CONCLUSION

- Many aspects to container security
- Get it wrong and you hand over the keys to your host
- Get it right and you have defence in depth
 - More secure than VMs alone

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- http://www.container-solutions.com
- Writing "Using Docker" for O'Reilly
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