

# Container Vulnerability Management in Kubernetes

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150 Mio. Kundendaten  
700\$ Mio. Schadensersatzzahlungen

Erinnert sich jemand an den “Equifax Hack”?

# Absolut vermeidbar!

Weit bekannte Vulnerability in  
Apache Struts

Fehlende  
Netzwerksegmentierung

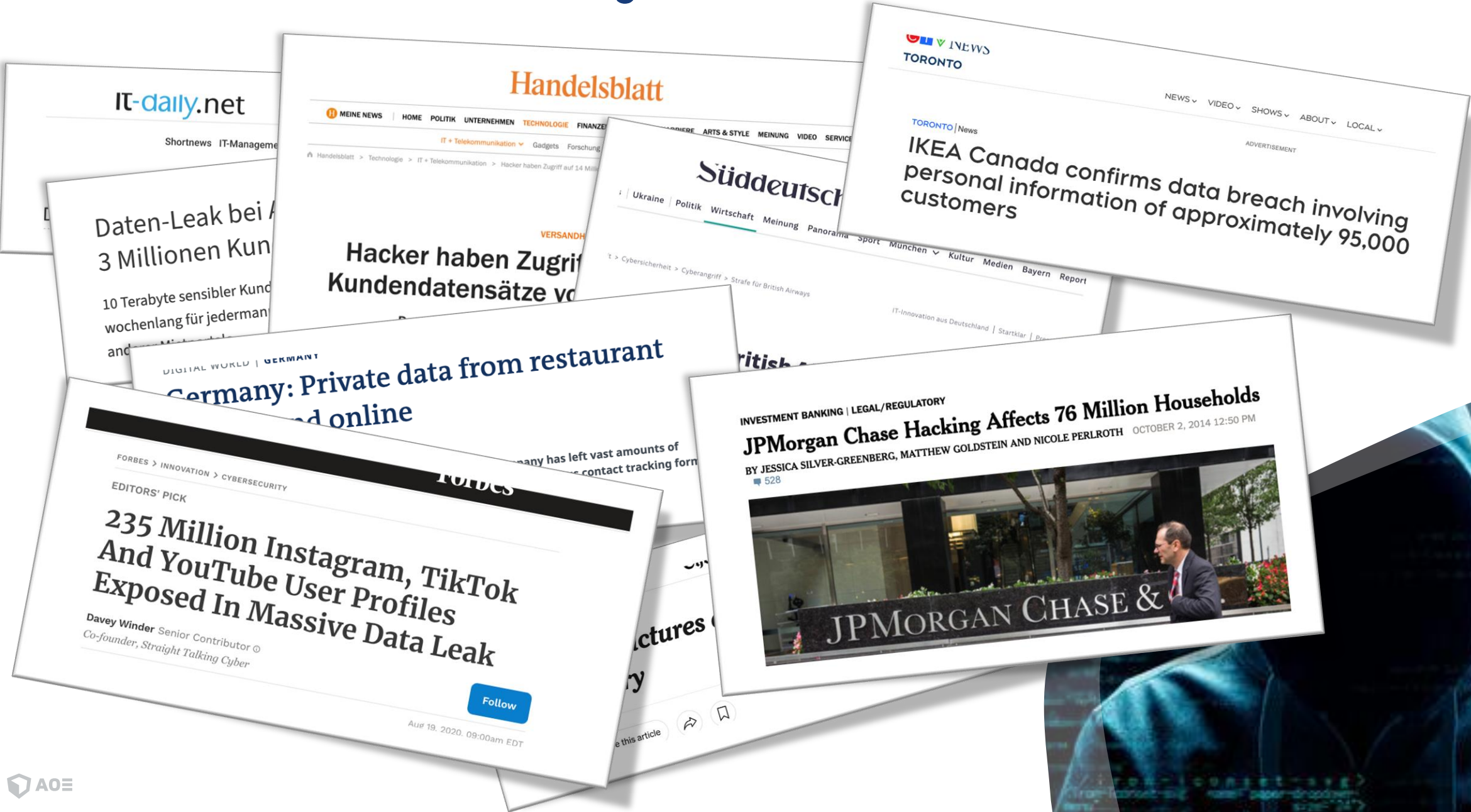
Unverschlüsselte persönliche  
Passwörter auf Netzlaufwerken

Unverschlüsselte Daten

Eine defekte Intrusion Detection



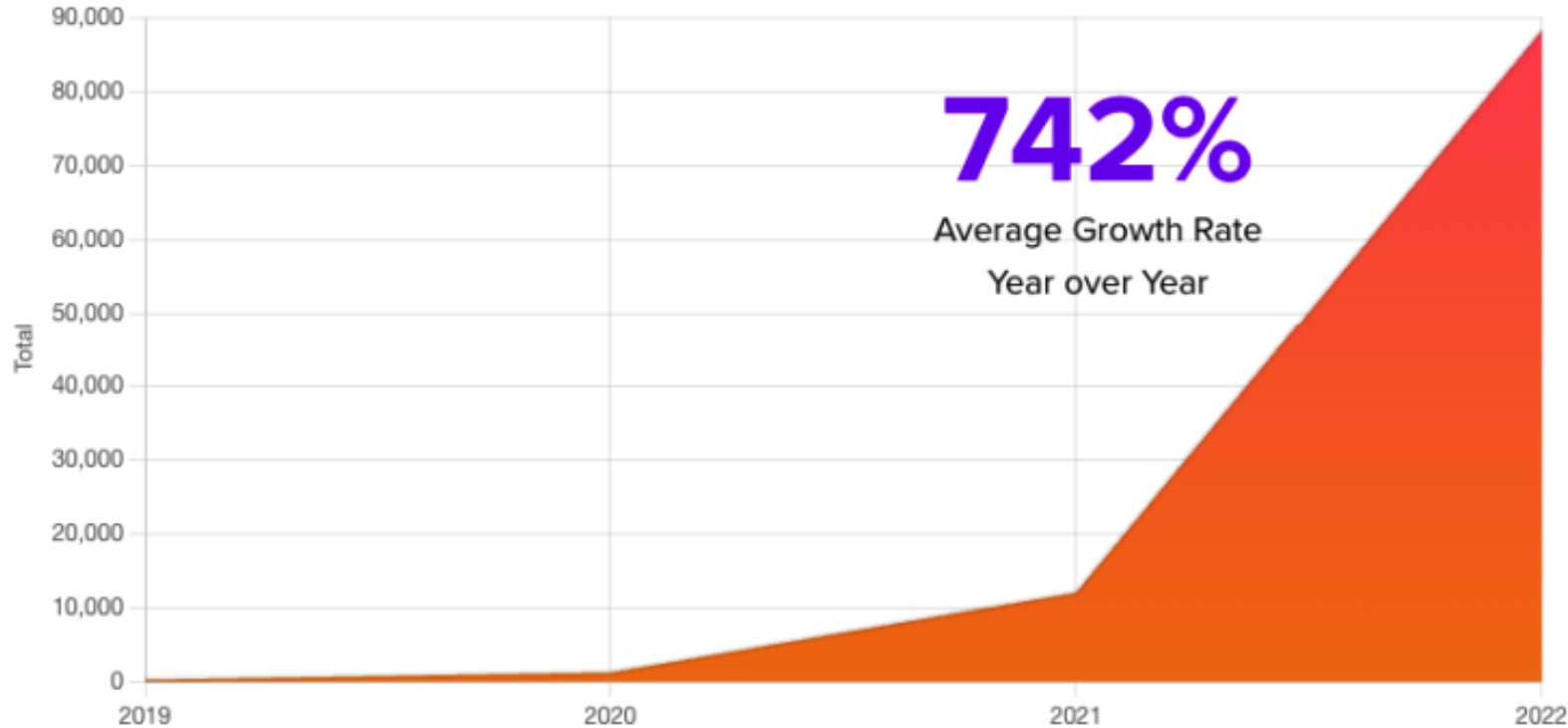
# Nicht die einzigen



# Ein beunruhigender Trend

## Hacking wird mehr und mehr zum Business-Modell

### Anzahl der Supply-Chain Attacken (wie log4J)



<https://blog.sonatype.com/2023-predictions-software-supply-chain-governance>





**Sicherheit basiert auf  
Vertrauen**

# A new security thinking is required

## Zero Trust: **Never trust, always verify!**



least  
privilege



assume  
breach



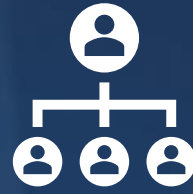
strong identity  
verification



verify  
explicitly



# Zero Trust Aspects



Organization and Culture



Secure Development and Delivery



Security Monitoring & Automation

Identities & Identity Awareness

Device & Device Authentication

Networking & Firewall

Application Security

Infrastructure Security

Secure Data Handling



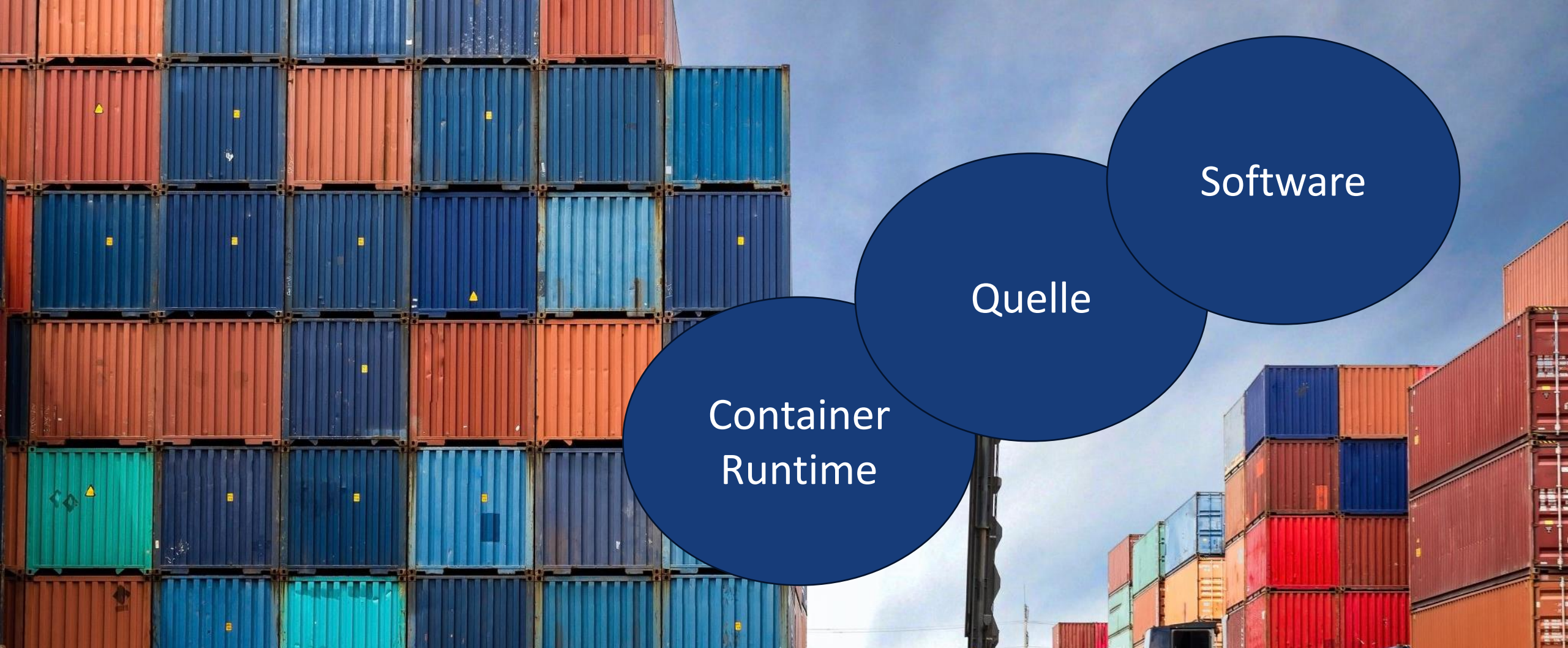




## Container Vulnerability Management



**Container sind doch sicher...?**



Container  
Runtime

Quelle

Software

# Faktoren, die die Container-Sicherheit beeinflussen

# CVE-2020-15257

<https://blog.aquasec.com/cve-2020-15257-containerd-shim-api-vulnerability>



```
Docker: docker run --net=host
```

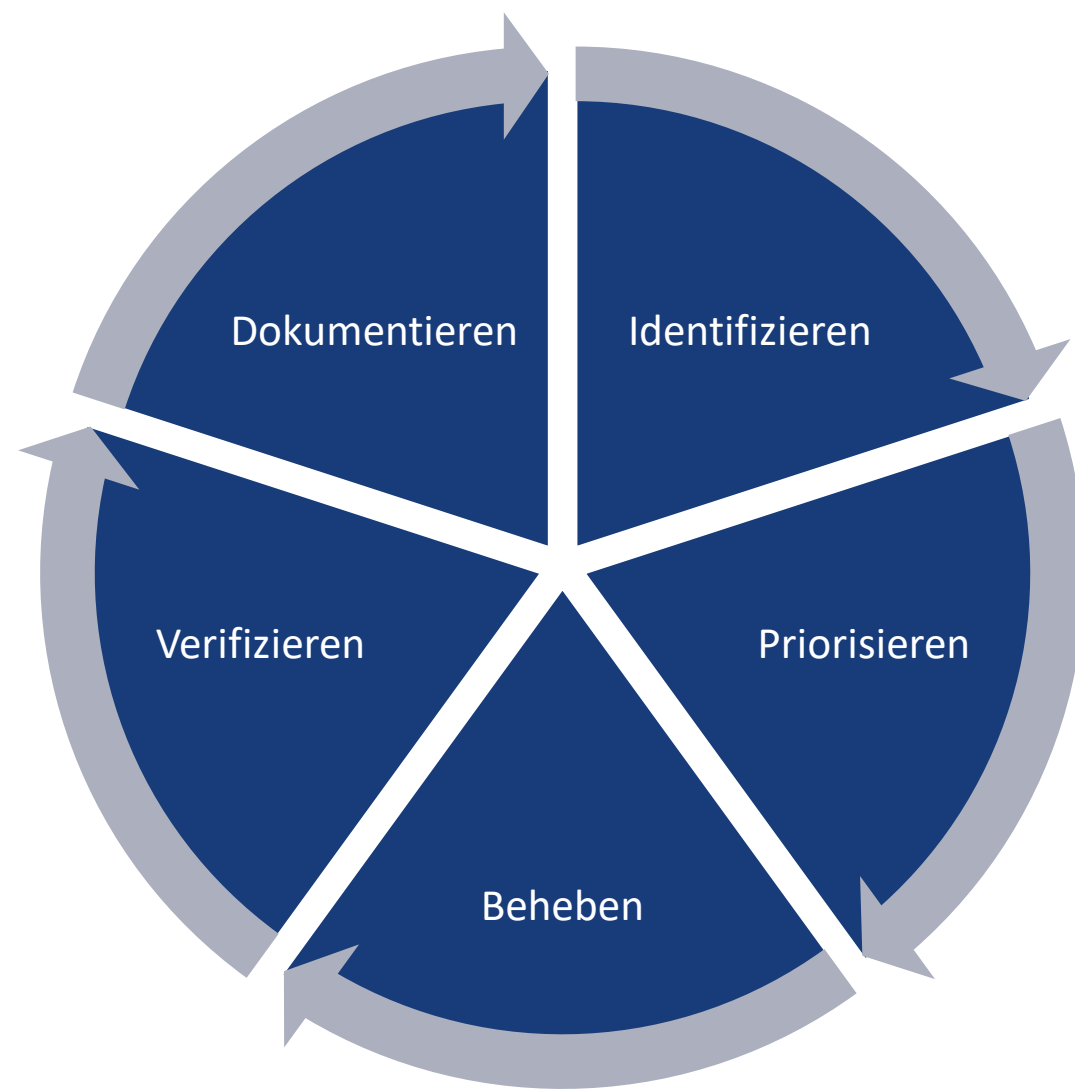
```
Kubernetes: .spec.hostNetwork: true
```

```
service Shim {  
  rpc State(StateRequest) returns (StateResponse);  
  rpc Create(CreateTaskRequest) returns (CreateTaskResponse);  
  rpc Start(StartRequest) returns (StartResponse);  
  rpc Delete(google.protobuf.Empty) returns (DeleteResponse);  
  rpc DeleteProcess(DeleteProcessRequest) returns (DeleteResponse);  
  rpc ListPids(ListPidsRequest) returns (ListPidsResponse);  
  rpc Pause(google.protobuf.Empty) returns (google.protobuf.Empty);  
  rpc Resume(google.protobuf.Empty) returns (google.protobuf.Empty);  
}
```

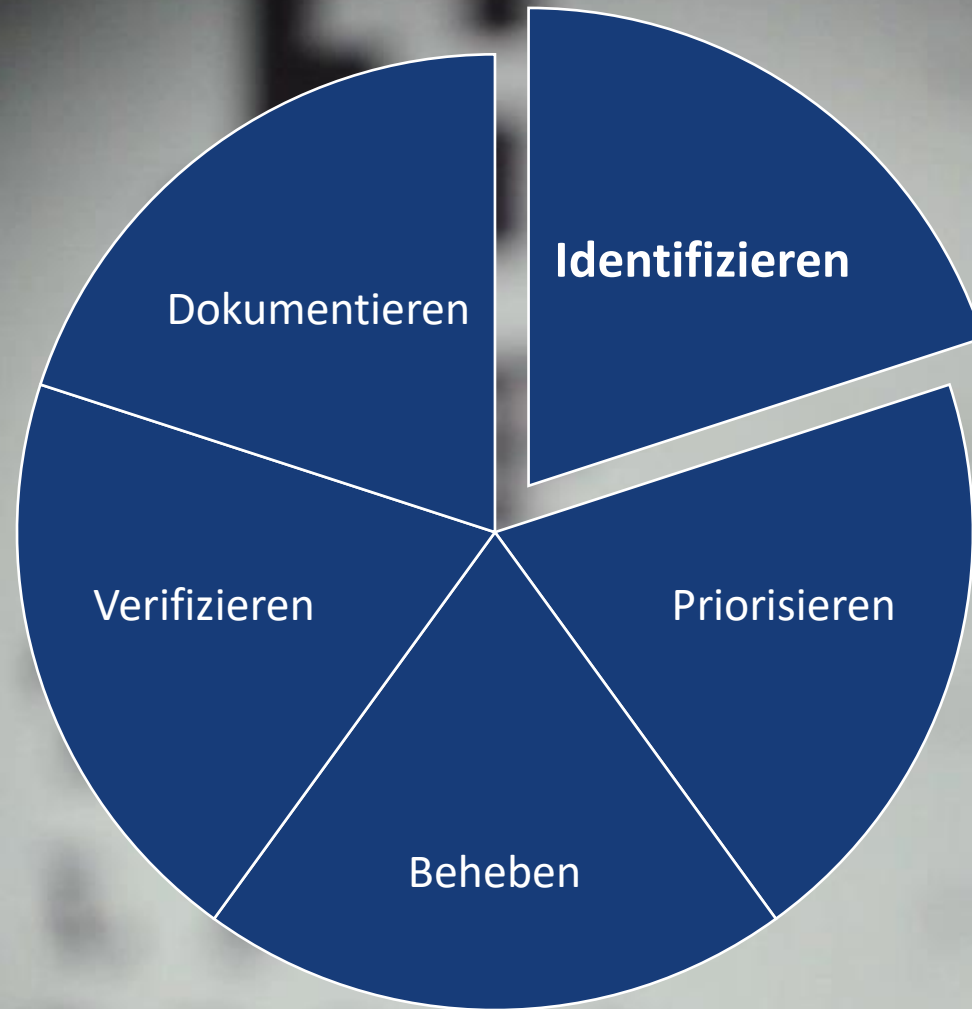
<https://blog.aquasec.com/cve-2020-15257-containerd-shim-api-vulnerability>



## Security: Takeaways



**Wie also managt man Schwachstellen in Containern?**



**Identifizieren**







Externe Images

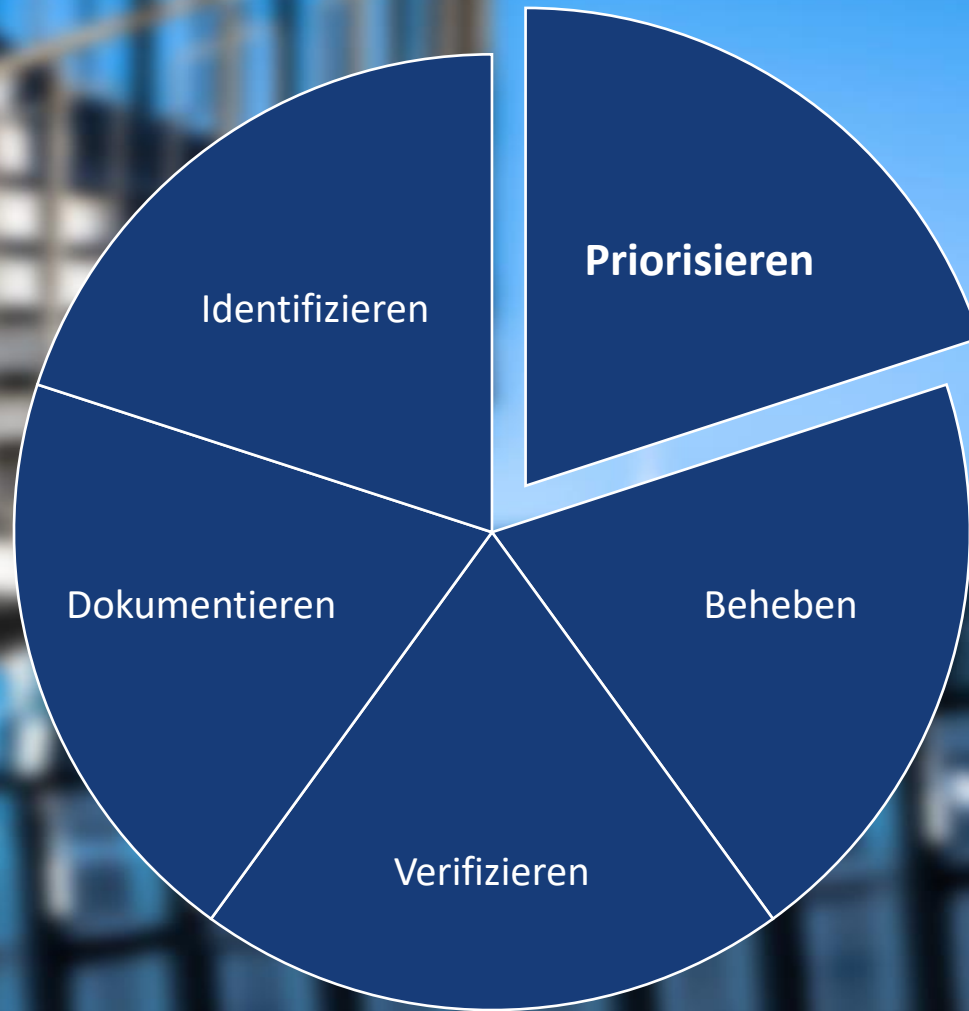
Build

Run

# Build- und Runtime-Scans



## Identifizierung: Takeaways



**Auf die Priorisierung kommt es an**

```

kevin@AIR-K-SCHU:~$ trivy image nginx:1.25.0-alpine3.17
2023-06-20T09:33:55.769+0200 INFO    Vulnerability scanning is enabled
2023-06-20T09:33:55.769+0200 INFO    Secret scanning is enabled
2023-06-20T09:33:55.769+0200 INFO    If your scanning is slow, please try '--scanners vuln' to disable secret scanning
2023-06-20T09:33:55.769+0200 INFO    Please see also https://aquasecurity.github.io/trivy/v0.42/docs/secret/scanning/#recommendation for faster secret c
2023-06-20T09:34:00.879+0200 INFO    Detected OS: alpine
2023-06-20T09:34:00.879+0200 INFO    Detecting Alpine vulnerabilities...
2023-06-20T09:34:00.888+0200 INFO    Number of language-specific files: 0

```

nginx:1.25.0-alpine3.17 (alpine 3.17.3)

Total: 7 (UNKNOWN: 0, LOW: 0, MEDIUM: 3, HIGH: 4, CRITICAL: 0)

Library	Vulnerability	Severity	Installed Version	Fixed Version	Title
libcrypto3	CVE-2023-2650	HIGH	3.0.8-r3	3.0.9-r0	Possible DoS translating ASN.1 object identifiers <a href="https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-2650">https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-2650</a>
	CVE-2023-1255	MEDIUM		3.0.8-r4	Input buffer over-read in AES-XTS implementation on 64 bit ARM <a href="https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-1255">https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-1255</a>
libssl3	CVE-2023-2650	HIGH		3.0.9-r0	Possible DoS translating ASN.1 object identifiers <a href="https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-2650">https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-2650</a>
	CVE-2023-1255	MEDIUM		3.0.8-r4	Input buffer over-read in AES-XTS implementation on 64 bit ARM <a href="https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-1255">https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-1255</a>
libx11	CVE-2023-3138		1.8.4-r0	1.8.4-r1	InitExt.c can overwrite unintended portions of the Display structure if the extension... <a href="https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-3138">https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-3138</a>
ncurses-libs	CVE-2023-29491	HIGH	6.3_p20221119-r0	6.3_p20221119-r1	Local users can trigger security-relevant memory corruption via malformed data <a href="https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-29491">https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2023-29491</a>
ncurses-terminfo-base					

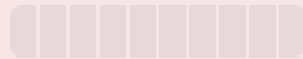
relevant memory  
a the TERMINFO or

CVSS 3.x

7.8  
HIGH

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

CVSS 2.x



CVSS Score	Number Of Vulnerabilities	Percentage
0-1	<a href="#">25619</a>	12.50
1-2	<a href="#">1198</a>	0.60
2-3	<a href="#">8337</a>	4.10
3-4	<a href="#">9494</a>	4.60
4-5	<a href="#">42988</a>	20.90
5-6	<a href="#">34098</a>	16.60
6-7	<a href="#">27167</a>	13.20
7-8	<a href="#">35998</a>	17.50
8-9	<a href="#">898</a>	0.40
9-10	<a href="#">19973</a>	9.70
Total	205770	

# CVSS - Common Vulnerability Scoring System

# CVE-2023-29491

Out-of-bounds Write

Published: Apr 14, 2023 | Modified: May 17, 2023

ncurses before 6.4 20230408, when used by a setuid application, allows local users to trigger security-relevant memory corruption via malformed data in a terminfo database file that is found in \$HOME/.terminfo or reached via the TERMINFO TERM environment variable.

## Weakness [↗](#)

The product writes data past the end, or before the beginning, of the intended buffer.

## Affected Software [↗](#)

Name	Ven
Ncurses	Gnu
Ncurses	Ubu
Ncurses	Ubu

instruction executed is exclusively at a mem

- For more information on these techniques s [1336].

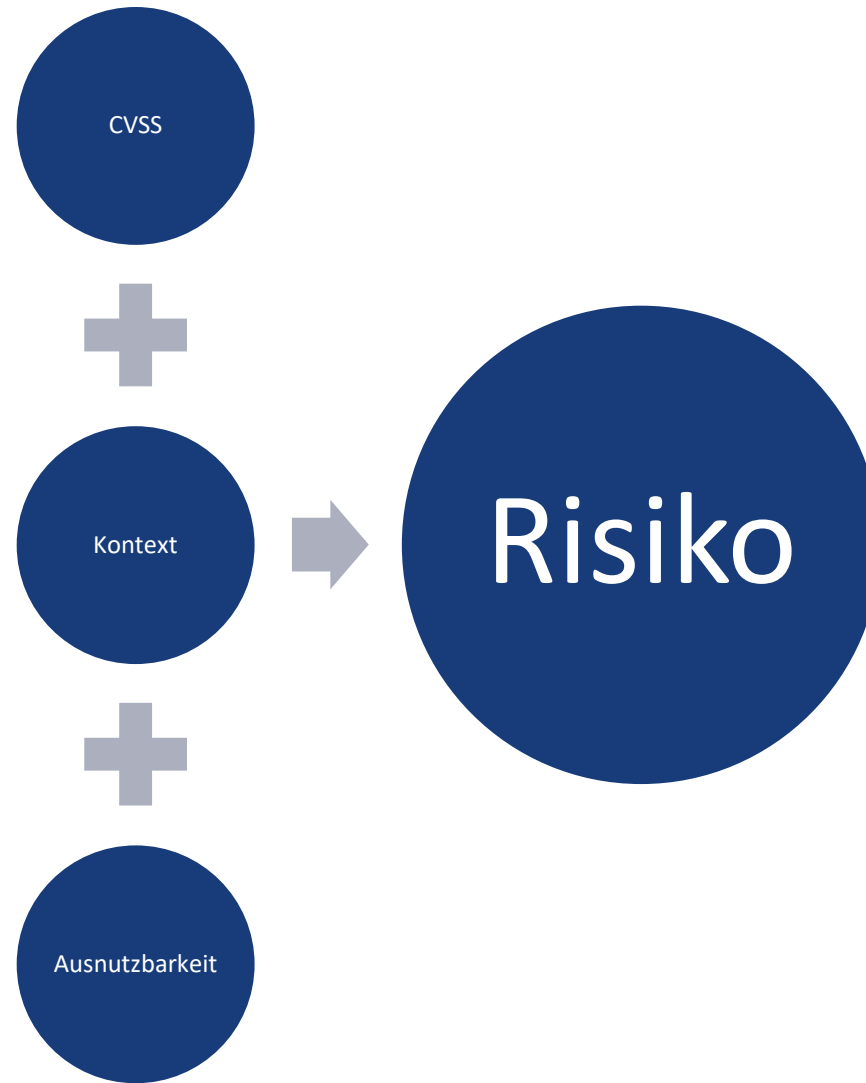
## References [↗](#)

- <https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security>
- <https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security>
- <http://ncurses.scripts.mit.edu/?p=ncurses.git;a=commit;h=eb51b1ea1f75a0ec17c9c5937cb28df1e8eeec56>
- <http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2023/04/19/10>
- <http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2023/04/19/11>
- <https://security.netapp.com/advisory/ntap-20230517-0009/>

ncurses	Ubuntu	trusty/esm	*
Ncurses	Ubuntu	upstream	*
Ncurses	Ubuntu	xenial	*

## Potential Mitigations [↗](#)

- Use a language that does not allow this weakness to occur or provides constructs that make this weakness easier to avoid.
- For example, many languages that perform their own memory management, such as Java and Perl, are not subject to buffer overflows. Other languages, such as Ada and C#, typically provide overflow protection, but the protection can be disabled by the programmer.
- Be wary that a language's interface to native code may still be subject to overflows, even if the language itself is theoretically safe.
- Use a vetted library or framework that does not allow this weakness to occur or provides constructs that make this weakness easier to avoid.
- Examples include the Safe C String Library (SafeStr) by Messier and Viega [REF-57], and the Strsafe.h library from Microsoft [REF-56]. These libraries provide safer versions of overflow-prone string-handling functions.
- Use automatic buffer overflow detection mechanisms that are offered by certain compilers or compiler extensions.

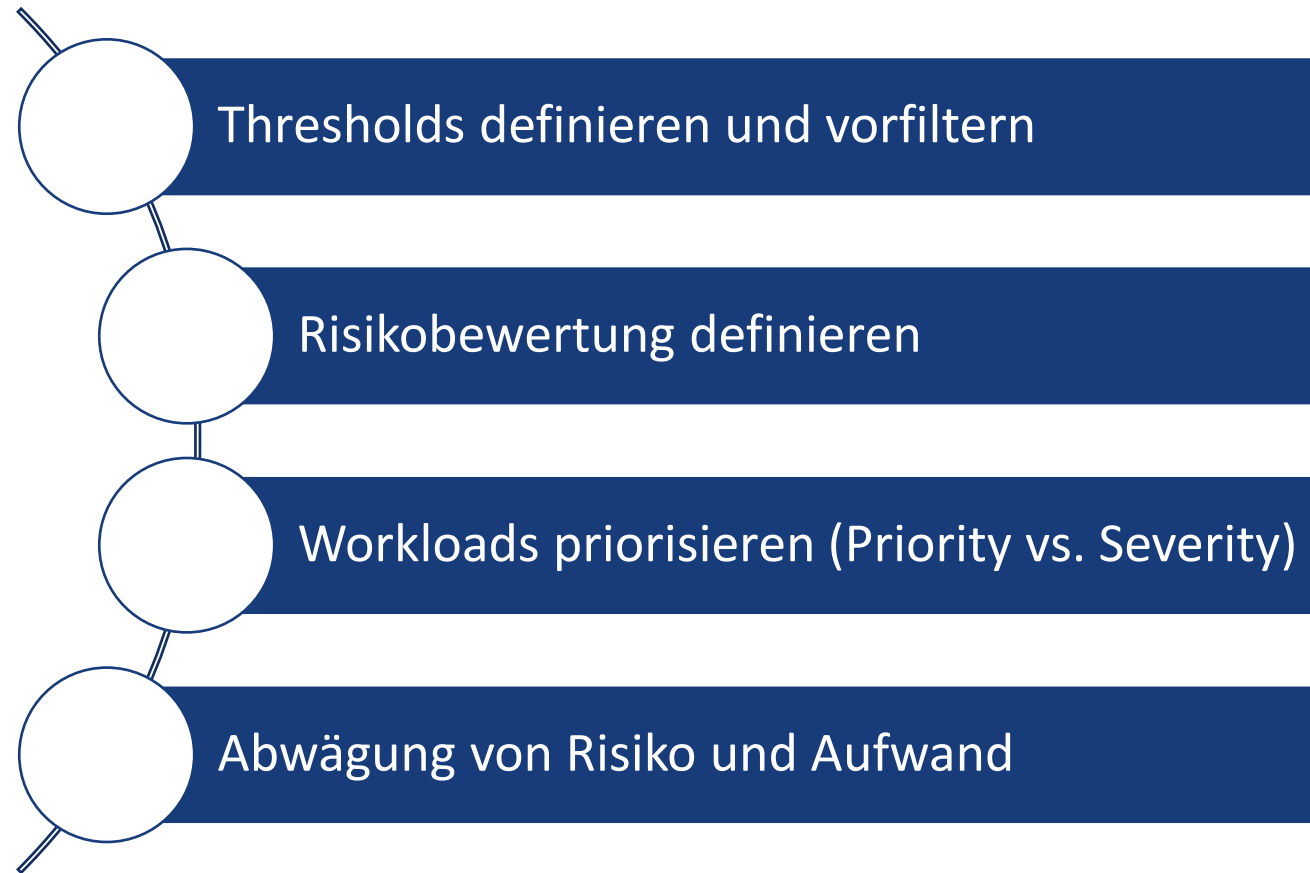


**Wie definiere ich das Risiko?**

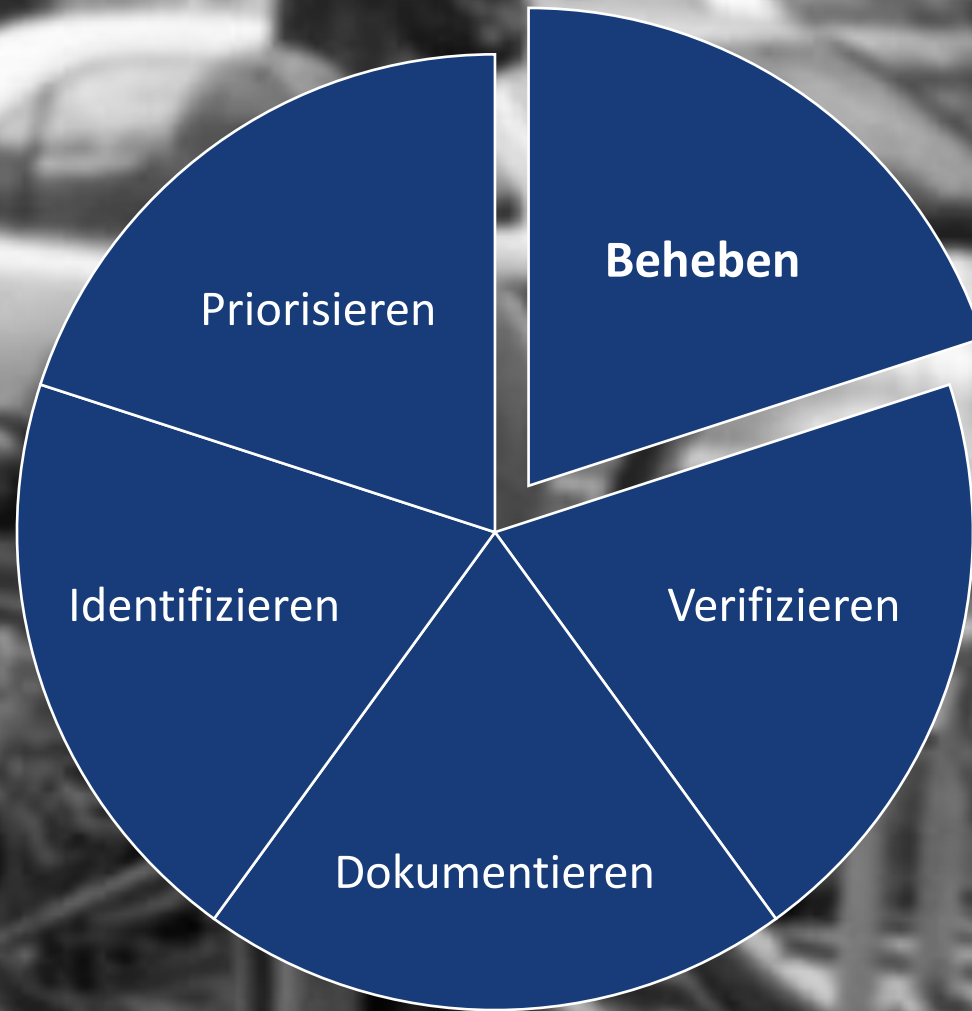


	low	normal	high	top
	1	3	5	
13	13	39	65	
8	8	24	40	
5	5	15	25	
3	3	9	15	
1	1	3	5	

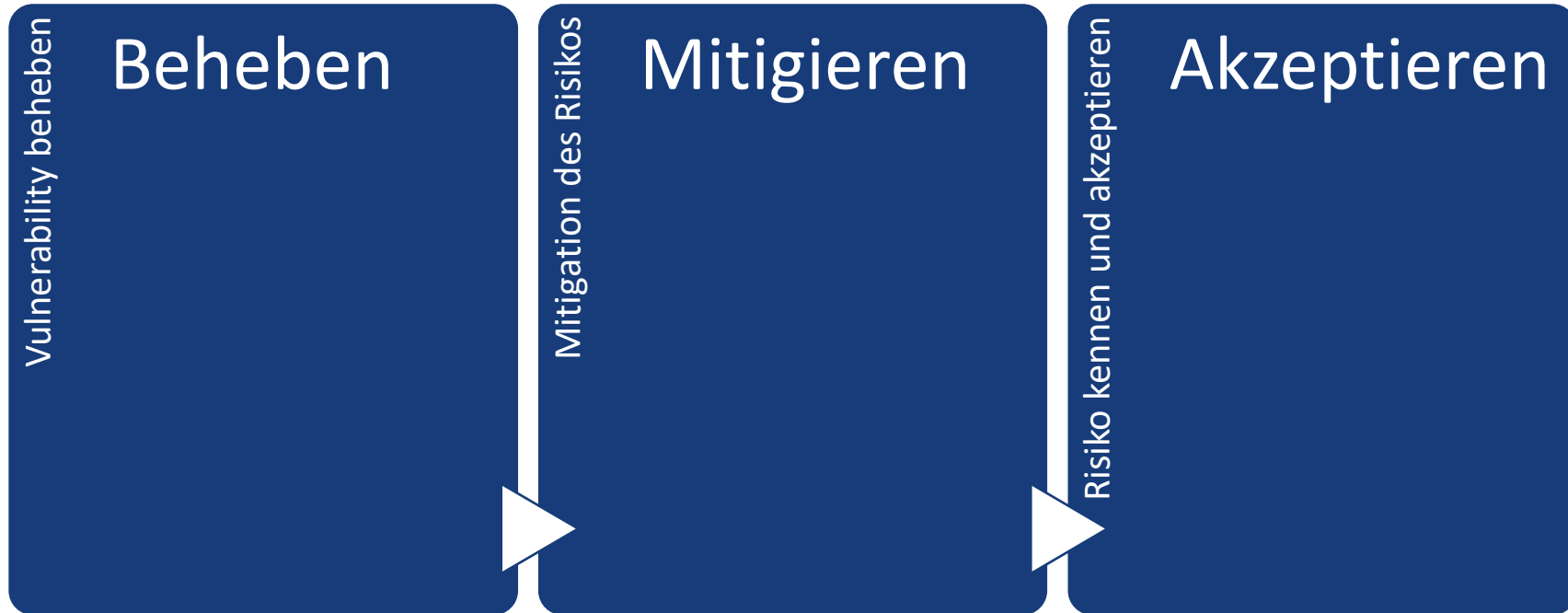
**Kontext: Priority vs. Severity**



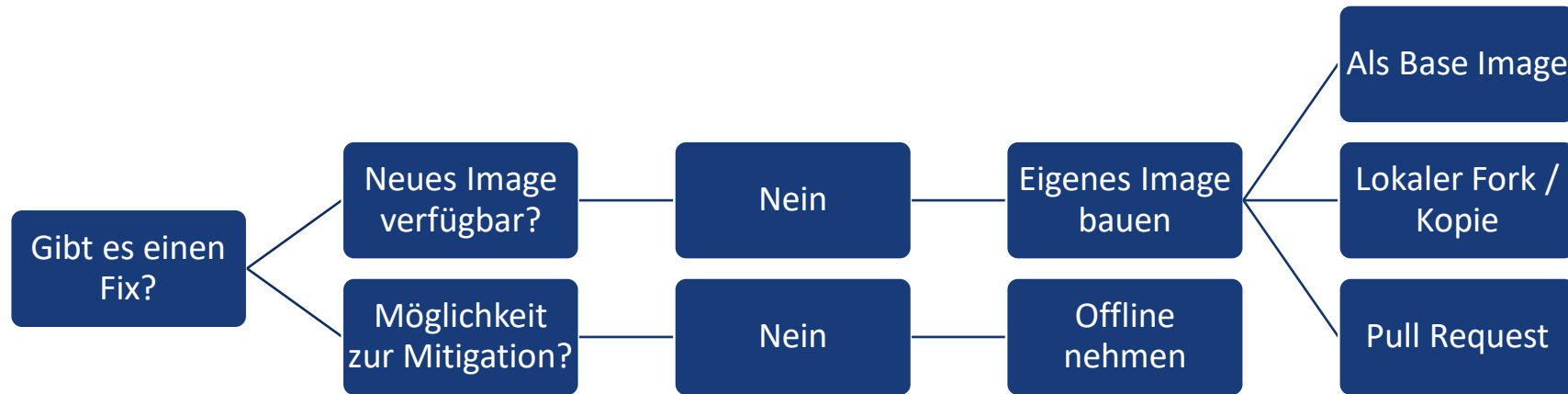
## Priorisierung: Takeaways



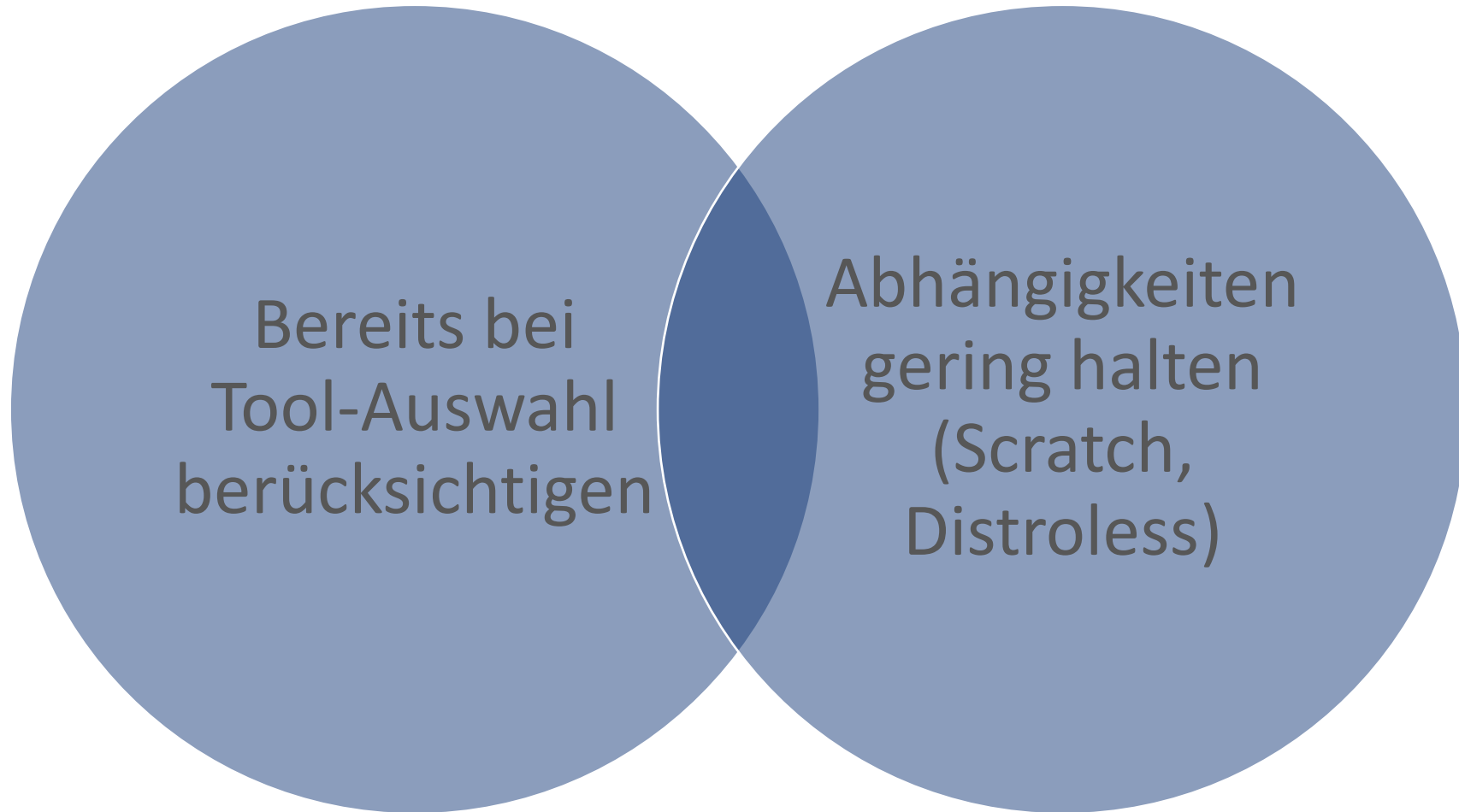
**Beheben**



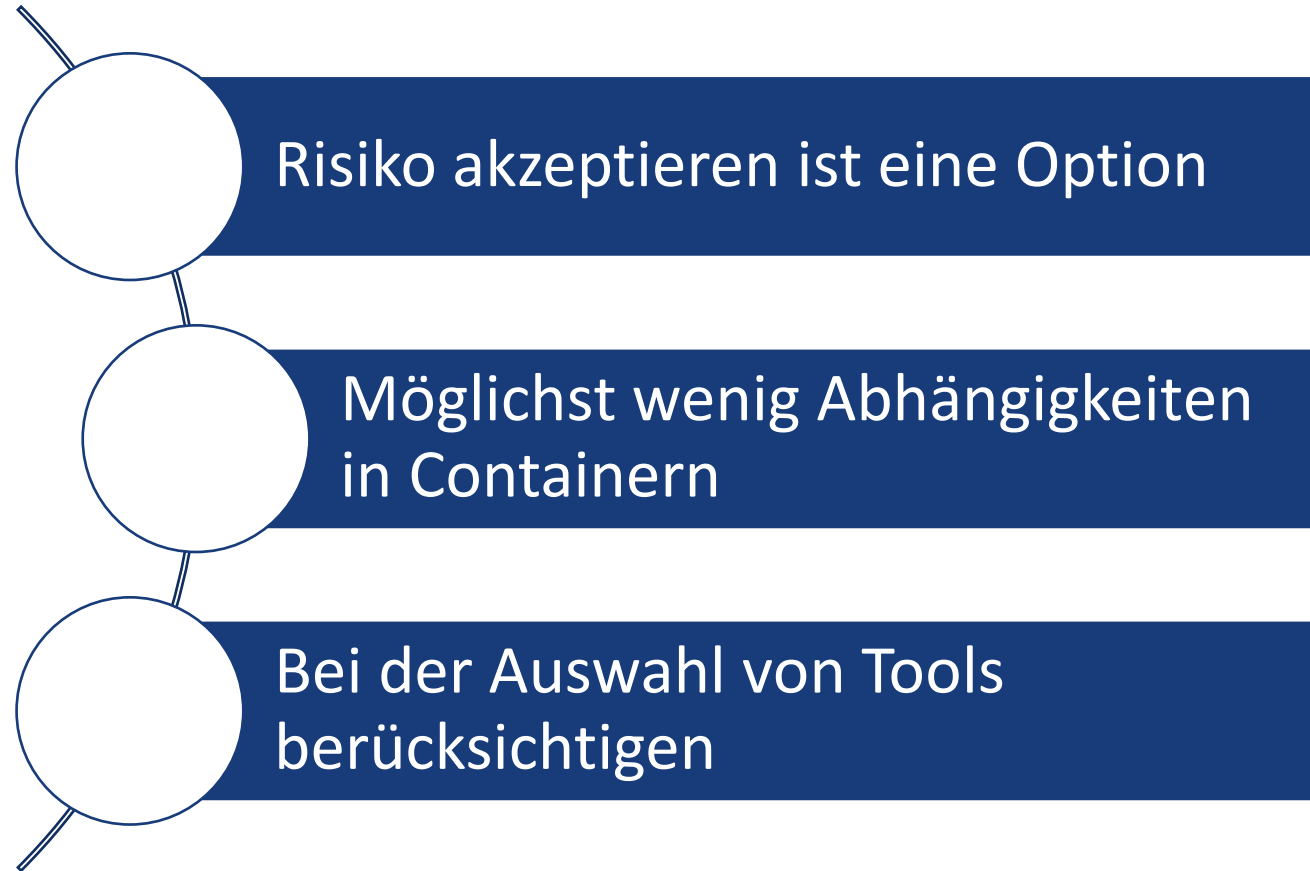
**Welche Optionen habe ich?**



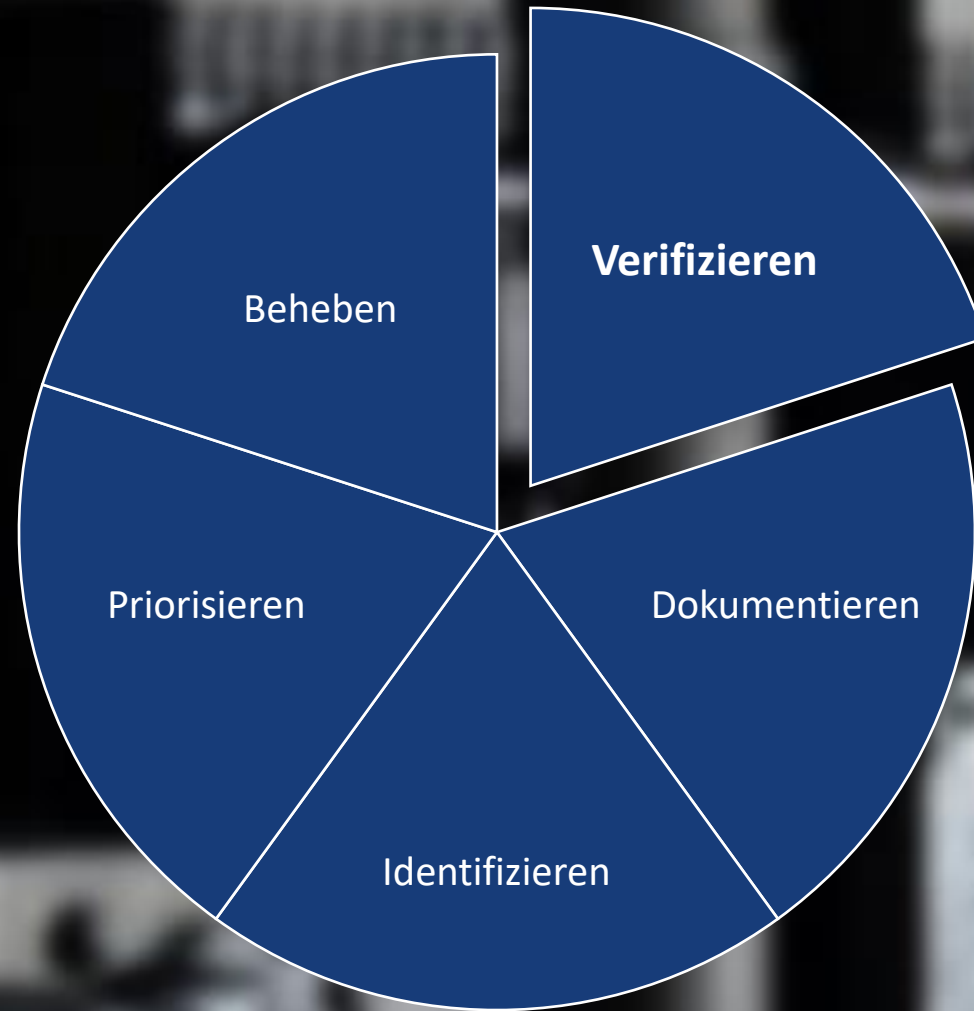
**Eine Behebung kann schnell kompliziert und aufwendig werden**



**Aufwand kann vorher schon minimiert werden**



## Beheben: Takeaways



**Vertrauenswürdige Quelle?**





## Container-Signierung

```
trivy image --format cosign-vuln --output vuln.json <IMAGE>  
cosign attest --key /path/to/cosign.key --type vuln --predicate vuln.json <IMAGE>
```

## Vulnerability Attestation



**Kyverno**

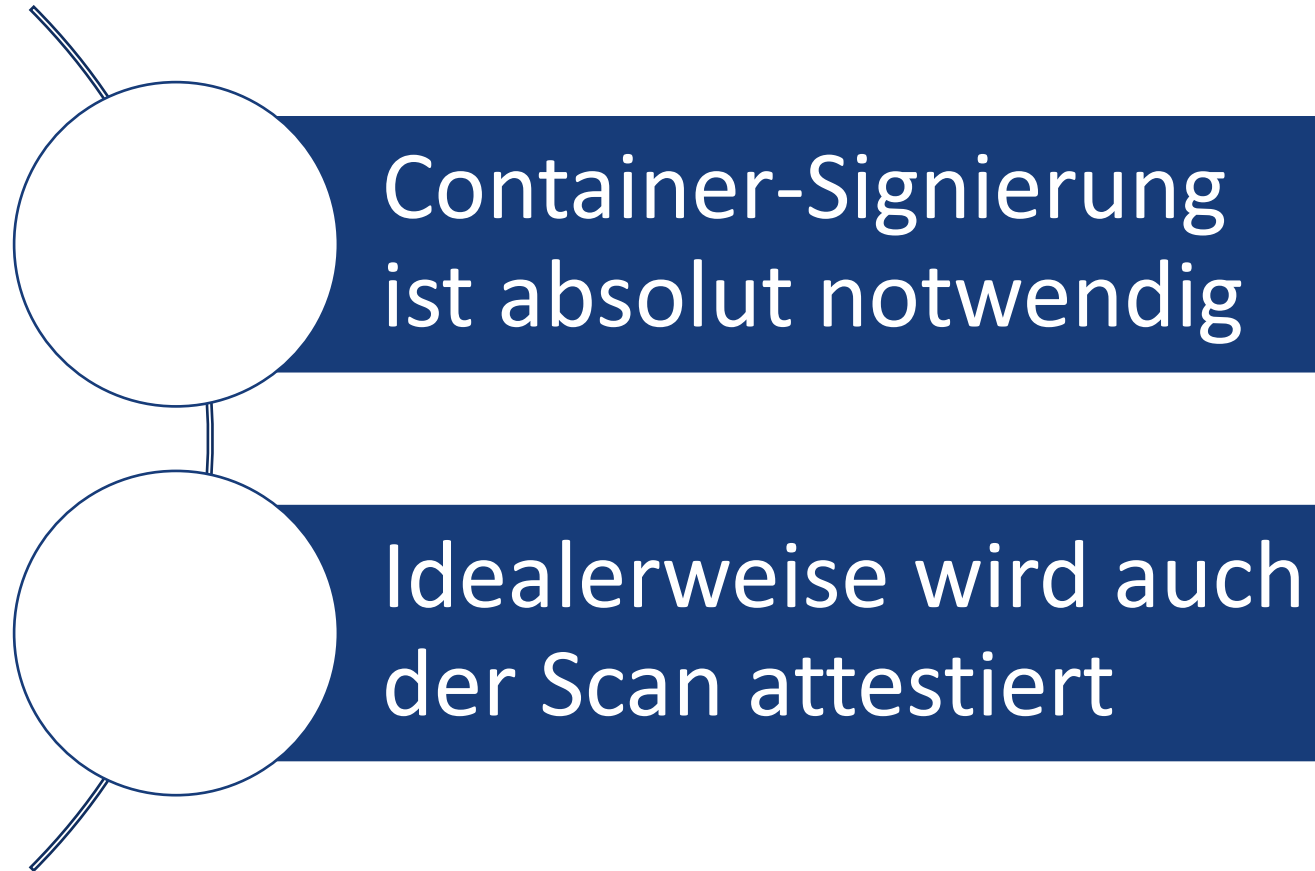


**Open Policy Agent**

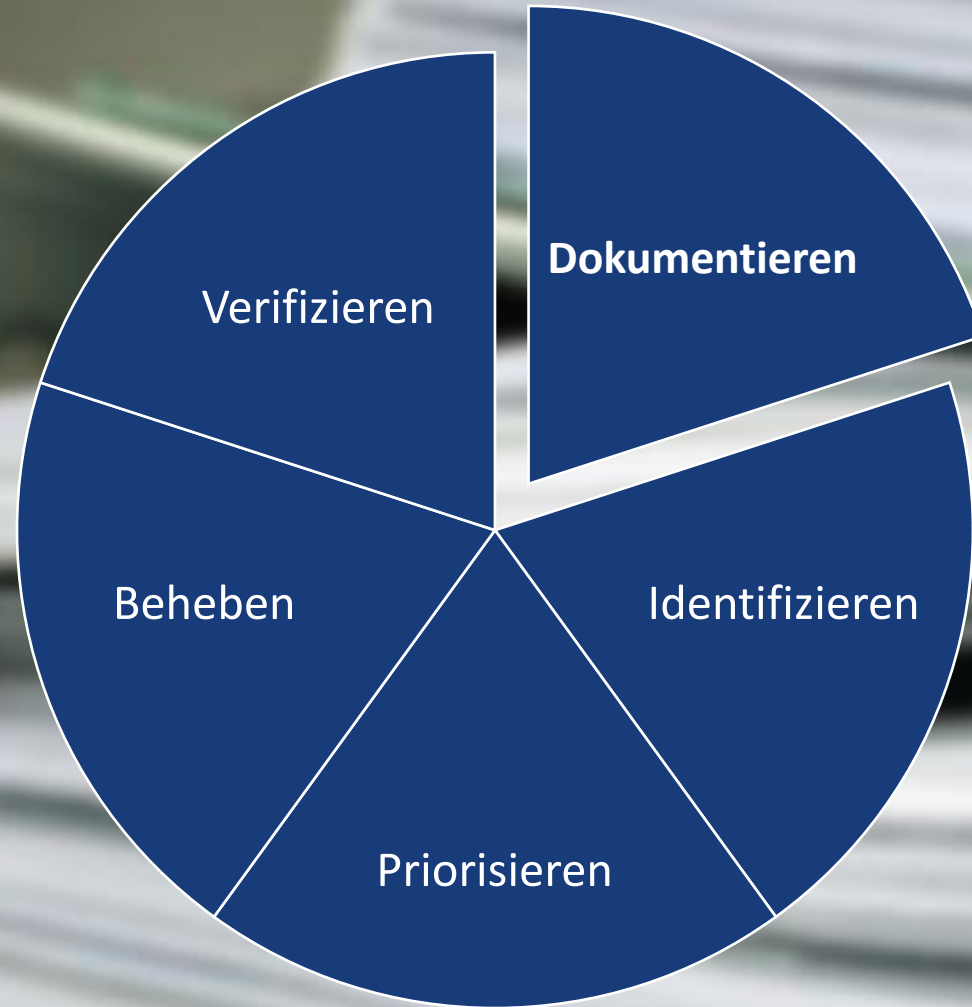


**CONNAISSEUR**

**Image Verification in Kubernetes**



## Verifizieren: Takeaways



**Dokumentieren**

# CVE-2022-41721 & CVE-2022-41723 golang.org/x/net

Erstellt von [Name] zuletzt geändert von [Name] am 17 Mai 2023

Status	IRRELEVANT
Betroffene Komponenten	buildkit Helm terraform

## relevante Links

A request smuggling attack is possible when using MaxBytesHandler. When using MaxBytesHandler, the body of an HTTP request is not fully consumed. When the server attempts to read HTTP2 frames from the connection, it will instead be reading the body of the HTTP request, which could be attacker-manipulated to represent arbitrary HTTP2 requests.

<https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/2022/cve-2022-41721/>

A maliciously crafted HTTP/2 stream could cause excessive CPU consumption in the HPACK decoder, sufficient to cause a denial of service from a small number of small requests.

<https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/2022/cve-2022-41723/>

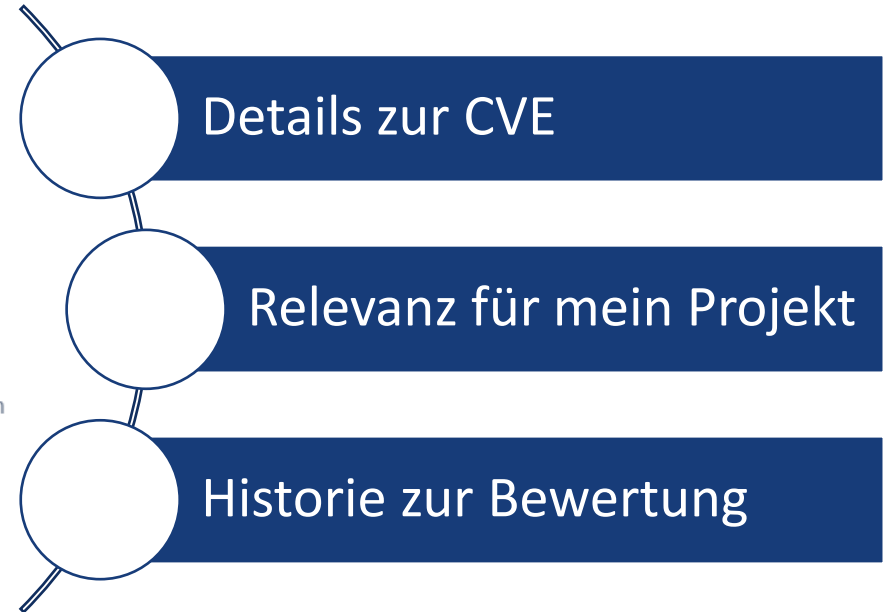
## Bewertung

06.02.2023 Interne Komponente und Library in einem Tool, das wir nicht selbst aktualisieren.

17.05.2023 CVE-2022-41721 durch Update gefixt.

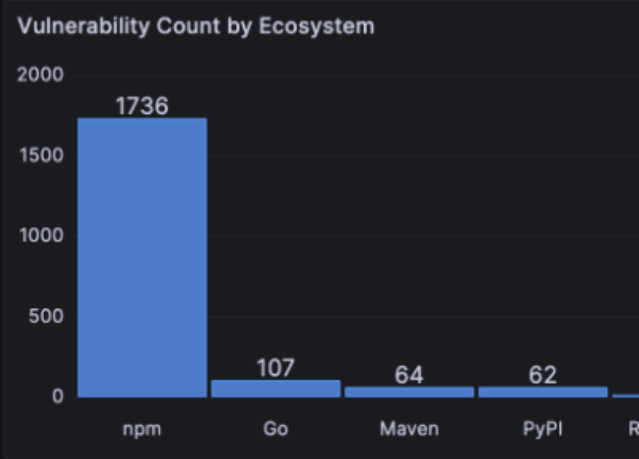
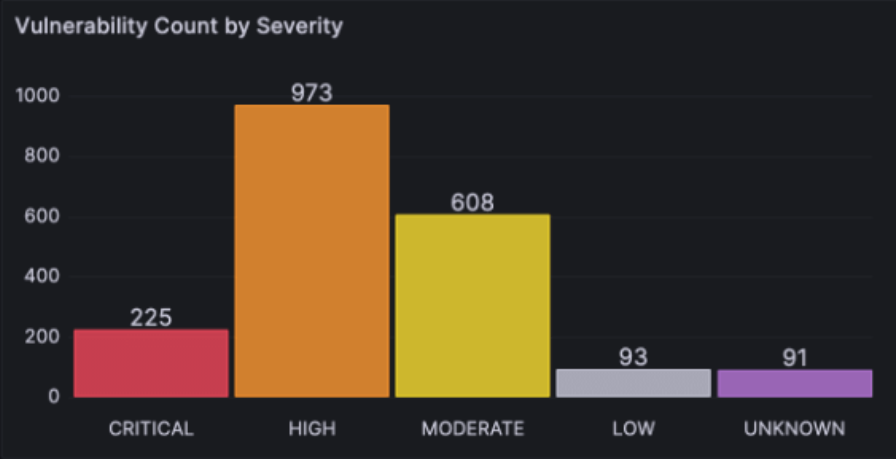
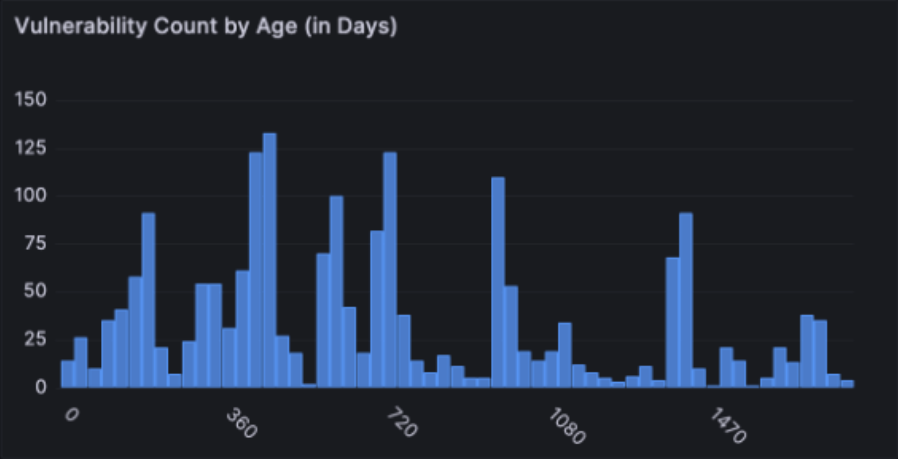
Gefällt mir Sei der Erste, dem dies gefällt.

cve

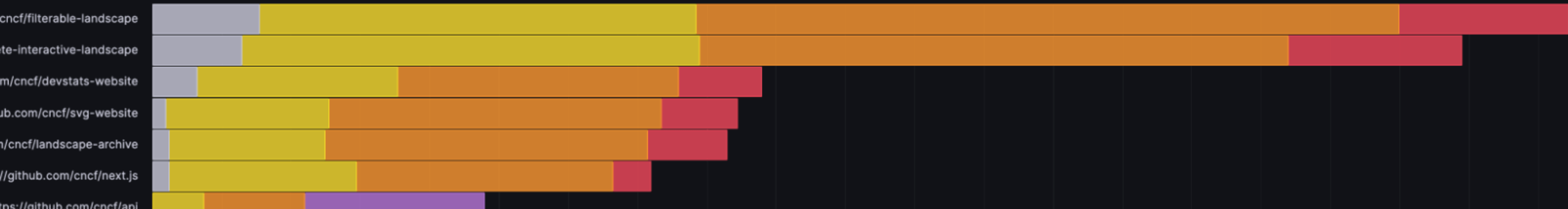


# Wichtigste Informationen dokumentieren

All ▾



pp 10)



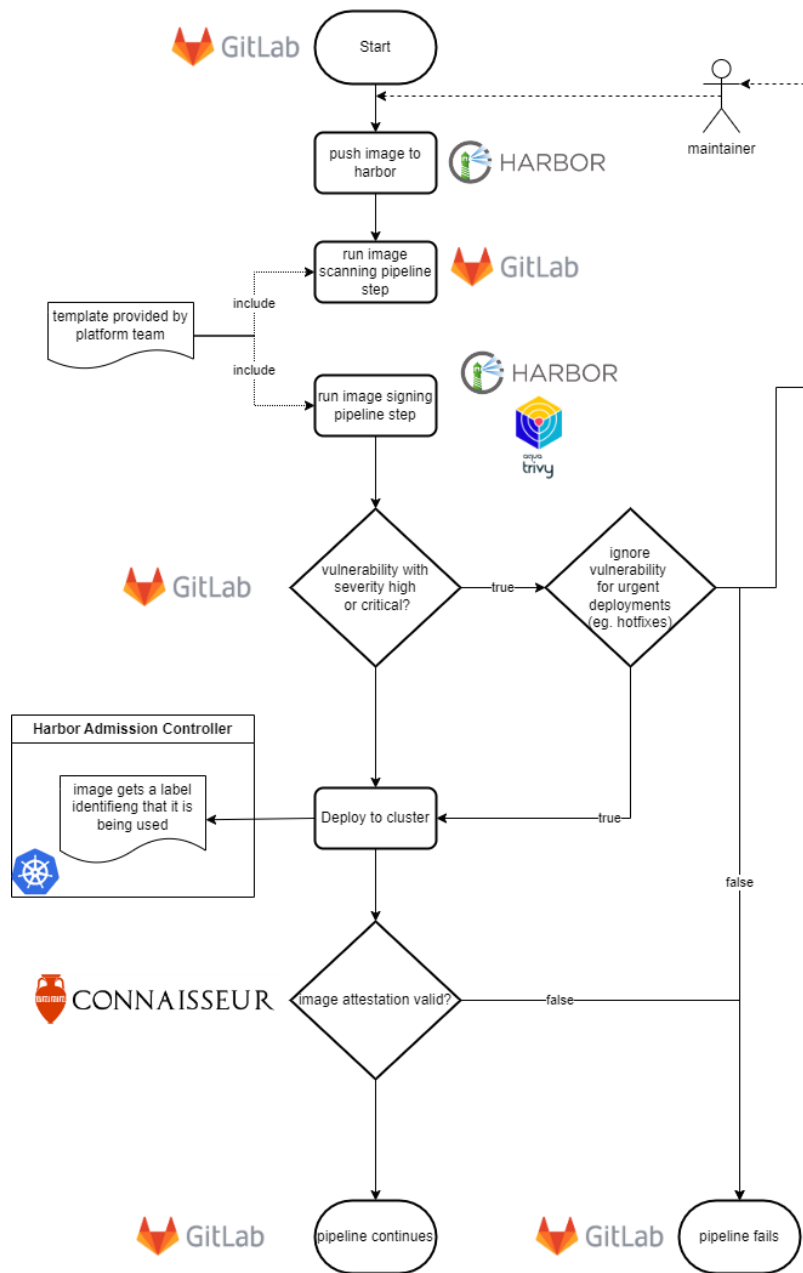
# Monitoring



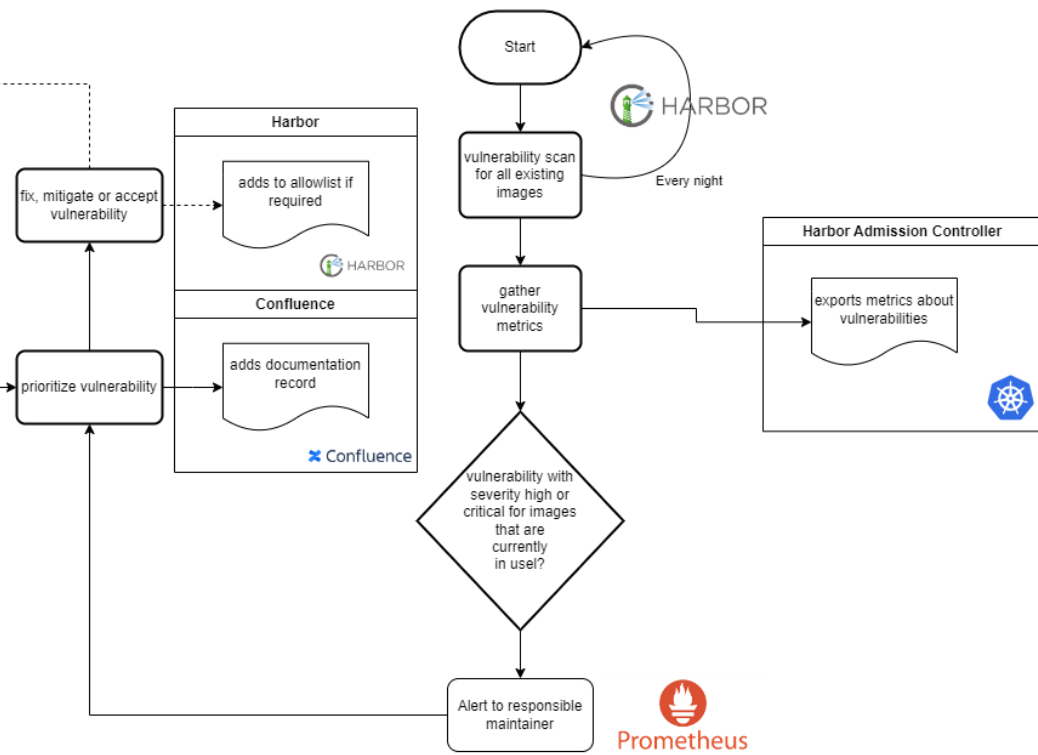
**Fallbeispiel: Harbor, Trivy, Cosign, Connaisseur, Grafana, Prometheus**



## Build



## Runtime





config	{ "Cmd": ["/bin/bash"], "Env": [ "PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin", "IGNORE_LOCALDEV_TOOLS=1"], "Labels": { "org.opencontainers.image.ref.name": "ubuntu", "org.opencontainers.image.version": "22.04" } }
created	6/20/23, 8:05 AM
os	linux

## Additions

Vulnerabilities Build History

 SCAN



	Vulnerability	Severity	CVSS3	Package	Current version	Fixed in version	Listed In CVE Allowlist
>	CVE-2022-42969	High	ghsa: 5.3	py	1.11.0		Yes
>	CVE-2022-41723	High		golang.org/x/net	v0.6.0	 0.7.0	Yes
>	CVE-2023-2253	High	ghsa: 7.5 redhat: 5.9	github.com/distribution/distribution	v2.8.1+incompatible	 2.8.2-beta.1+incompatible	Yes
>	CVE-2023-2253	High	ghsa: 7.5 redhat: 5.9	github.com/docker/distribution	v2.8.1+incompatible	 2.8.2-beta.1	Yes

# Vulnerabilities in Harbor



SCAN



STOP SCAN

ACTIONS ▾

priority-low

maintainer-te...

ops-wirk

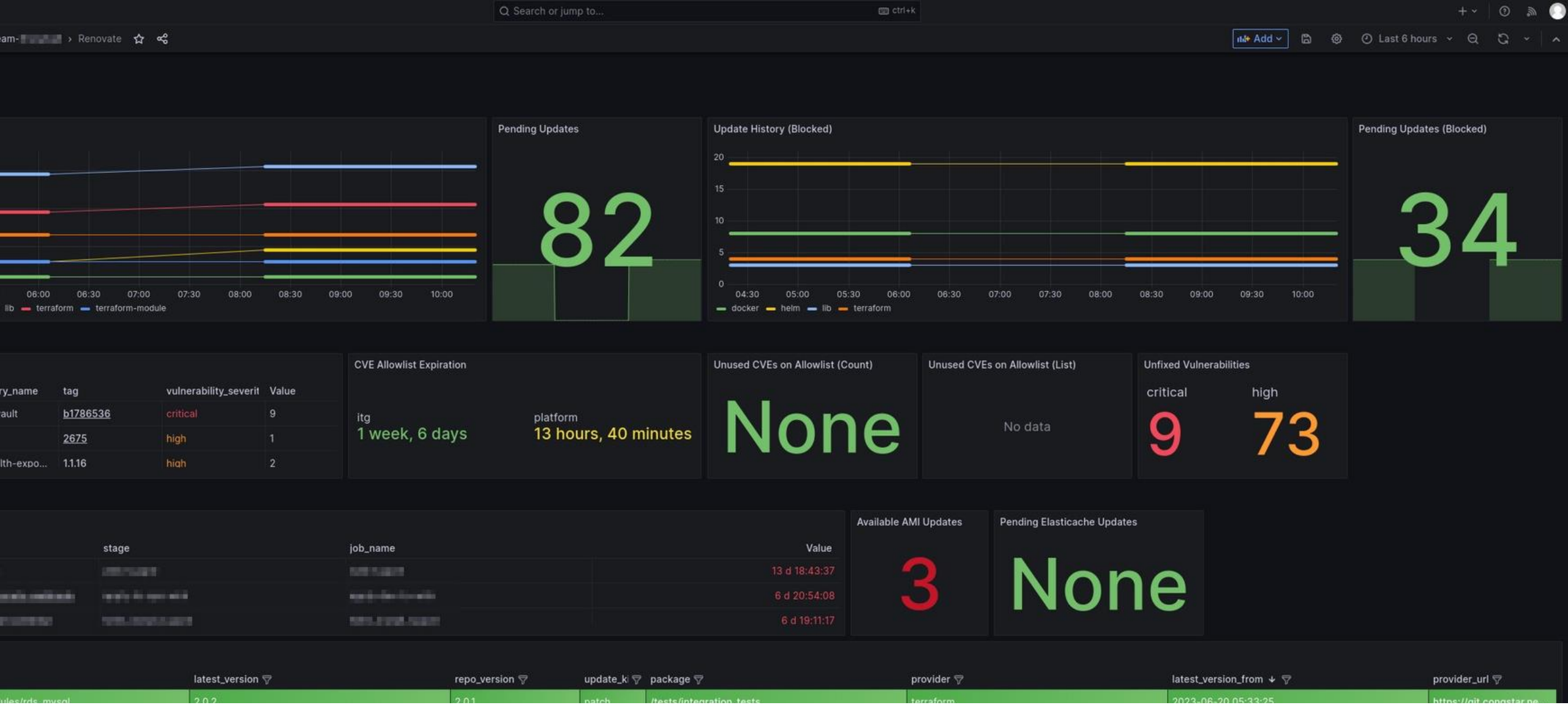
ops-wirk-inuse

<input type="checkbox"/>		Artifacts	Pull Command	Tags	Signed by Cosign	Size	Vulnerabilities		
<input type="checkbox"/>	>	sha256:68e104ed		1.0.34		27.25MiB	2 Total - 2 Fixable	priorit...	5/23/2
<input type="checkbox"/>	>	sha256:ce53bbac		1.0.33		27.25MiB	3 Total - 3 Fixable		5/19/2
<input type="checkbox"/>	>	sha256:f4426505		1.0.32		29.37MiB	11 Total - 11 Fixable	ops-wi...	3/24/2
<input type="checkbox"/>	>	sha256:3ee32f93		1.0.31		30.33MiB	14 Total - 14 Fixable	priorit...	2/10/2 AM
<input type="checkbox"/>	>	sha256:10b667aa		1.0.30		30.33MiB	14 Total - 14 Fixable	ops-wi...	2/10/2
<input type="checkbox"/>	>	sha256:a5f35906		1.0.29		28.82MiB	30 Total - 30 Fixable	mainta...	1/20/2
<input type="checkbox"/>	>	sha256:91da6023		1.0.28		71.29MiB	30 Total - 30 Fixable	ops-wi...	1/20/2
<input type="checkbox"/>	>	sha256:3055e621		1.0.27		71.29MiB	30 Total - 30 Fixable		1/20/2

## Admission Controller Labels

```
name: harbor-repository-vulnerabilities
description: Harbor repository has vulnerabilities
labels:
  runbook: RB-0051
  severity: warning
  priority: high
annotations:
  description: 'In use repository {{ $labels.repository }} with tag {{ $labels.tag }} has {{ $value }} {{ $labels.vulnerability_severity }} vulnerabilities'
  summary: 'In use repository {{ $labels.repository }} has vulnerabilities'
alert: HarborInUseRepositoryHasVulnerabilities
expr: sum(harbor_vulnerabilities{harbor_labels=~".*inuse.*",vulnerability_severity=~"high|critical",maintainer=~"^[a-z0-9_]+$"}) by (namespace,maintainer,priority,repository,vulnerability_severity,t
labels:
  runbook: RB-0080
  maintainer: ^[a-z0-9_]+$
  severity: warning
  priority: high
  namespace: ops
annotations:
  description: 'There is no data on harbor vulnerability scans in prometheus. Alerts on vulnerabilities can not be created.'
  summary: 'Harbor Vulnerability information unknown'
alert: HarborVulnerabilitiesUnknown
expr: absent_over_time(harbor_vulnerabilities[75m])
for: 5m
labels:
  runbook: RB-0070
  maintainer: ^[a-z0-9_]+$
  severity: warning
  priority: low
annotations:
  description: "Vulnerability Scan of {{ $labels.repository }}:{{ $labels.tag }} did not run properly. We can't say whether it has vulnerabilities or not."
  summary: 'Harbor Vulnerability Scan did not run properly on {{ $labels.repository }}:{{ $labels.tag }}'
```

## Alerting auf Vulnerability Metriken



# Monitoring



**Vielen Dank!**



[aoe.com/devops](https://aoe.com/devops)