



Maya Kaczorowski,

Product Manager,

Security & Privacy

 @MayaKaczorowski

OpenStack Summit 2018

Containers should contain ...right?

What kinds of threats are there to containers?

- privilege escalation
- credential theft
- Unpatched vulnerability
- Zero day in open source library
- DDoS
- container escape

What kinds of threats are there to containers?

- privilege escalation
- credential theft
- Unpatched vulnerability
- Zero day in open source library
- DDoS
- container escape

So, what is container security?

Infrastructure
Security

Is my infrastructure
Secure for
developing
containers?

Software supply
chain

Is my container
image secure
to build & deploy?

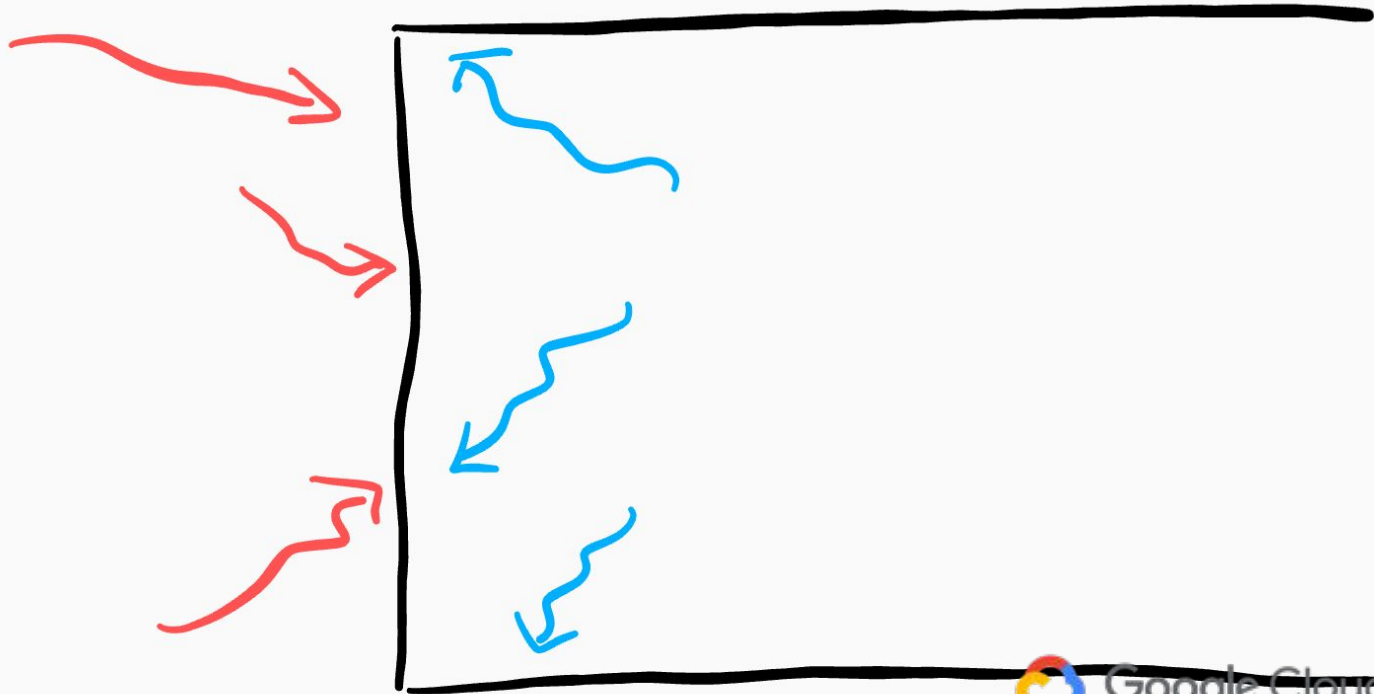
Runtime
Security

Is my container
secure to run?

Threats

From the **outside**

From the **inside**



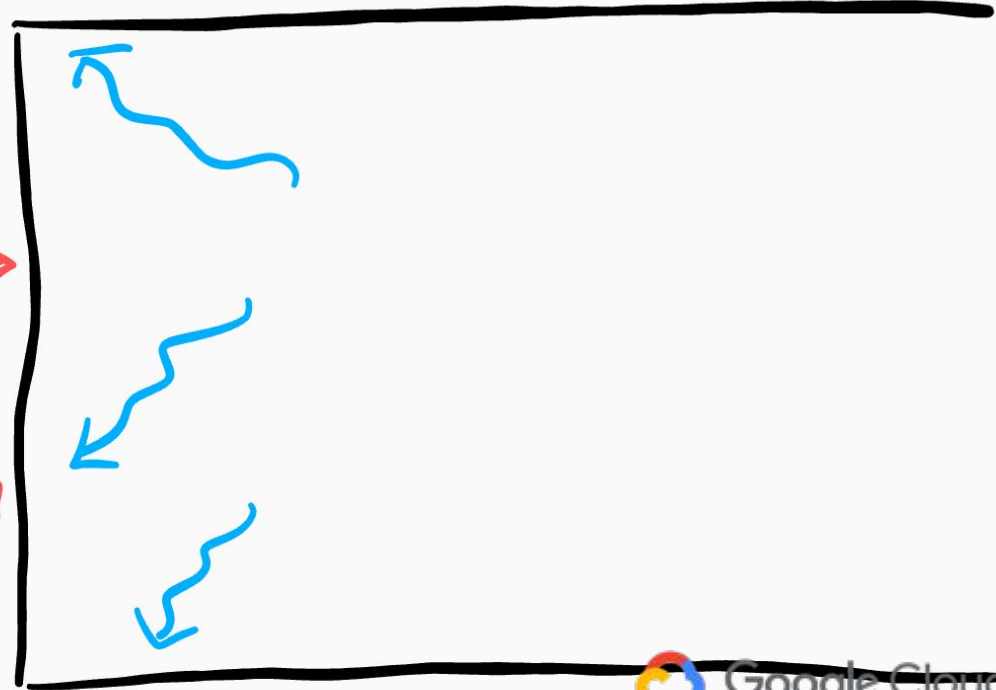
Threats

From the **outside**

From the **inside**

- DDoS, disruption
- Data theft
- Cryptomining

... **what most people typically think about**



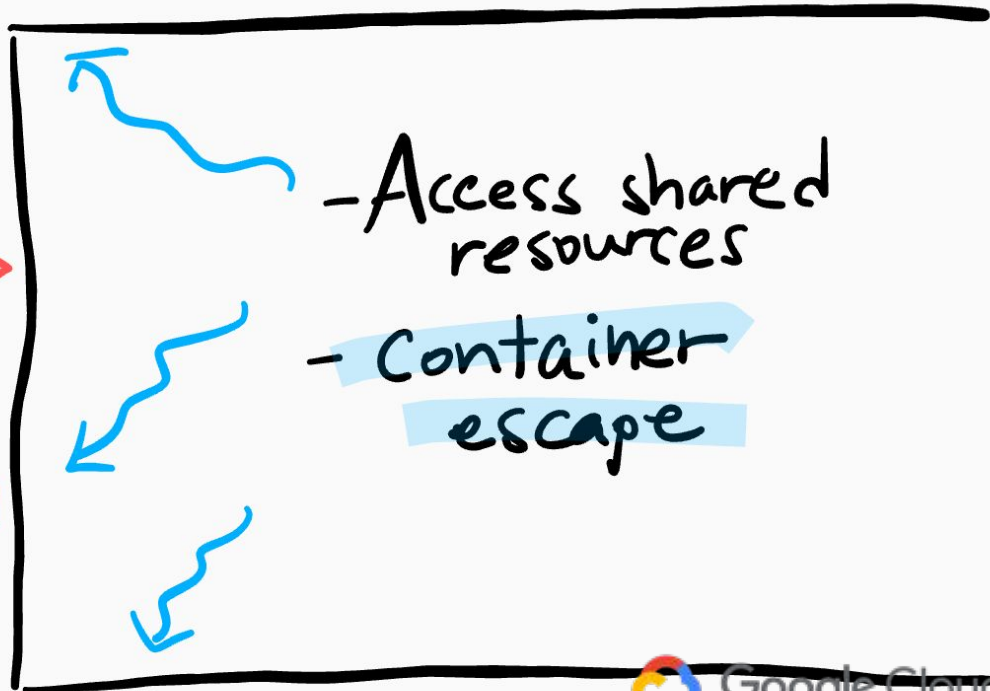
Threats

From the **outside**

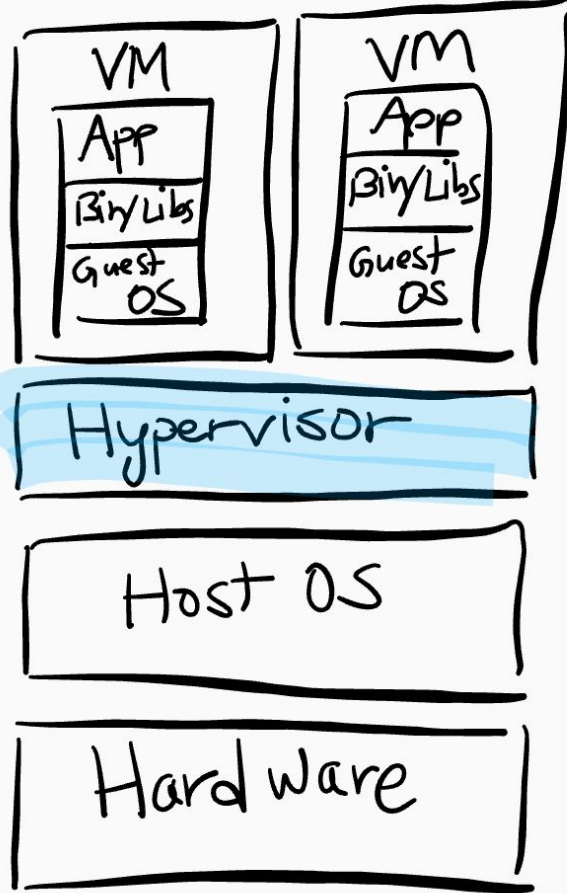
- DDoS, disruption
- Data theft
- Cryptomining

... **what most people typically think about**

From the **inside**

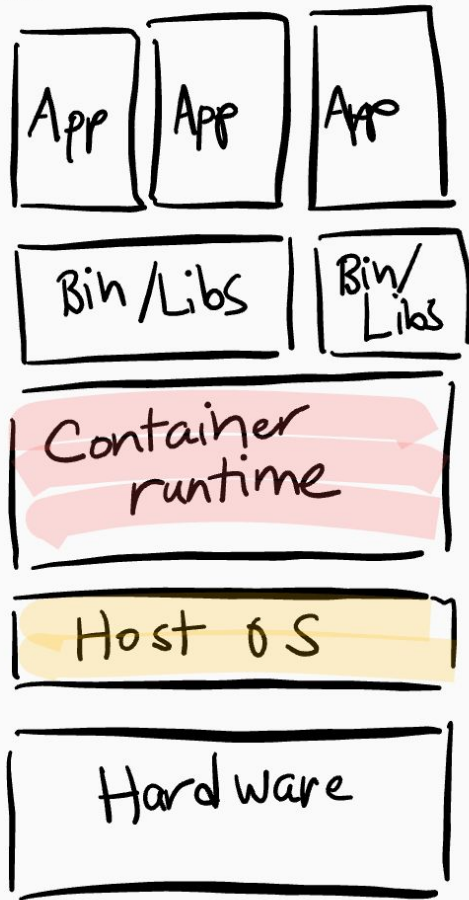


Virtual machine



The hypervisor
isolates the
virtual machines

Container



← No hypervisor
↓
↑ Smaller host OS

Virtual machine

Hypervisor
+ VMM

Software
(hypervisor)
+ hardware
(VMX/SVM)

Container

minimal
host OS

???

Surface
of attack

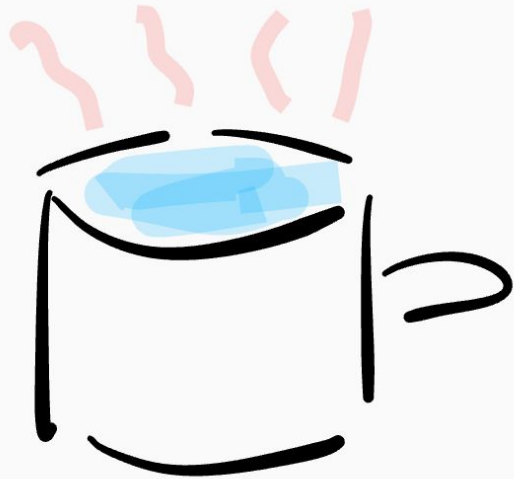
Isolation

PSA:

Containers don't
contain!

Containers contain ...

like a cup of water



NOT a thermos



Why do
I need
isolation?

* **untrusted code**

- third party
- open source
- known bad

* **surface of attack**

- runtime daemons

* **multi-tenancy**

- public cloud
- aas

Trust boundary

Point at which
code changes
levels of trust

Security boundary

Set of controls to
prevent a process
from elevating
its trust level

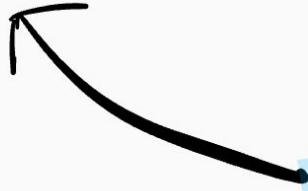
Trust boundary

Point at which
code changes
levels of trust

Security boundary

Set of controls to
prevent a process
from elevating
its trust level

A security boundary
is how you enforce a
trust boundary



Trust boundary

A process on:

public data

vs.

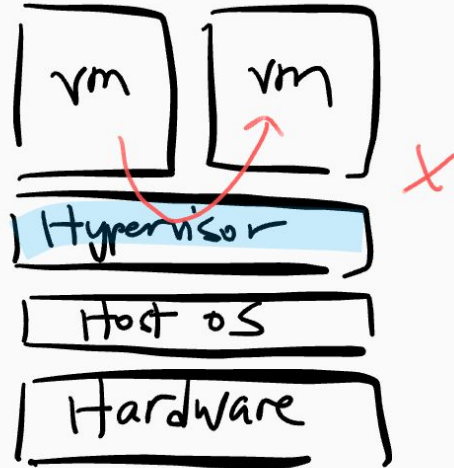
user data

Low TRUST

HIGH TRUST

Security boundary

Hypervisor:



Layers of **isolation** in Kubernetes



Network

Data

metadata

Control plane

Service account

Resource

Kernel security

Layers of isolation in Kubernetes



Network

Data

metadata

Control plane

Service account

Resource

Kernel security



Container

Layers of isolation in Kubernetes



Network ☆

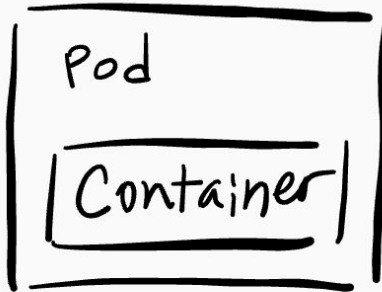
Data
metadata

Control plane

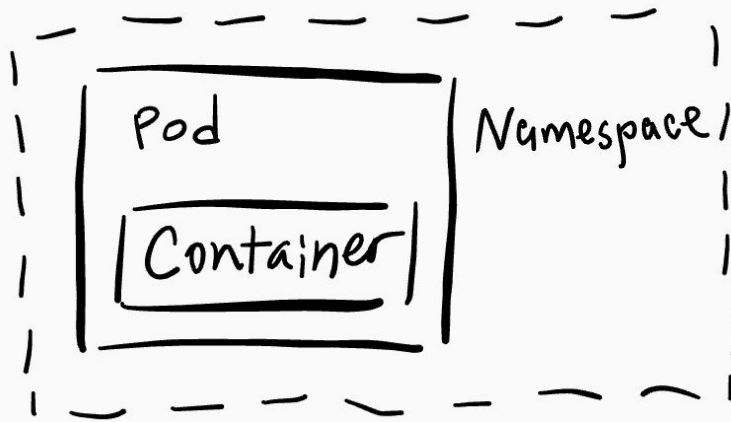
Service account

Resource

Kernel security



Layers of isolation in Kubernetes



Network ☆

Data
metadata

Control plane ☆ ☆

Service account ☆ ☆ ☆

Resource ☆ ☆

Kernel security ☆ ☆ ☆

Layers of isolation in Kubernetes



Network ★

Data ★

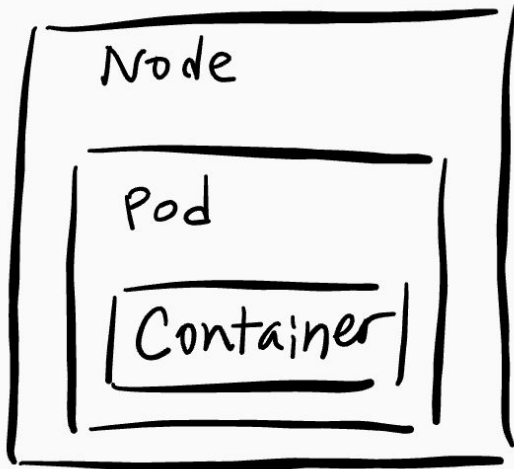
metadata

Control plane ★ ★

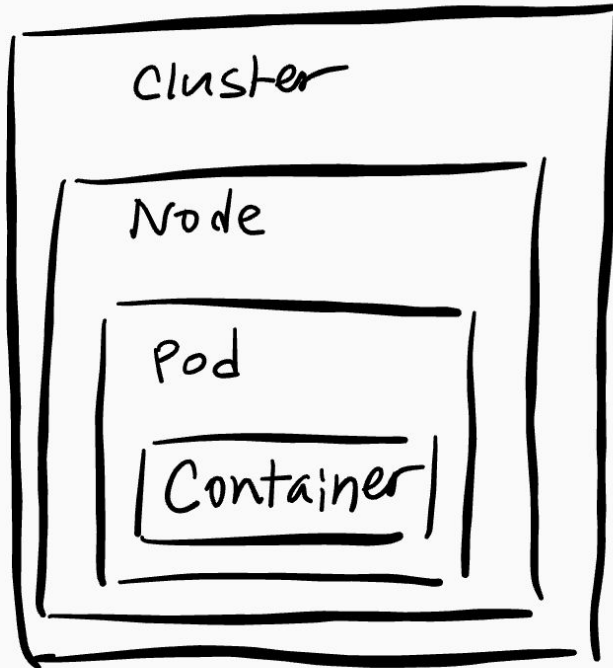
Service account ★ ★ ★

Resource ★ ★ ★

Kernel security ★ ★ ★



Layers of isolation in Kubernetes



Network



Data



metadata



Control plane



Service account



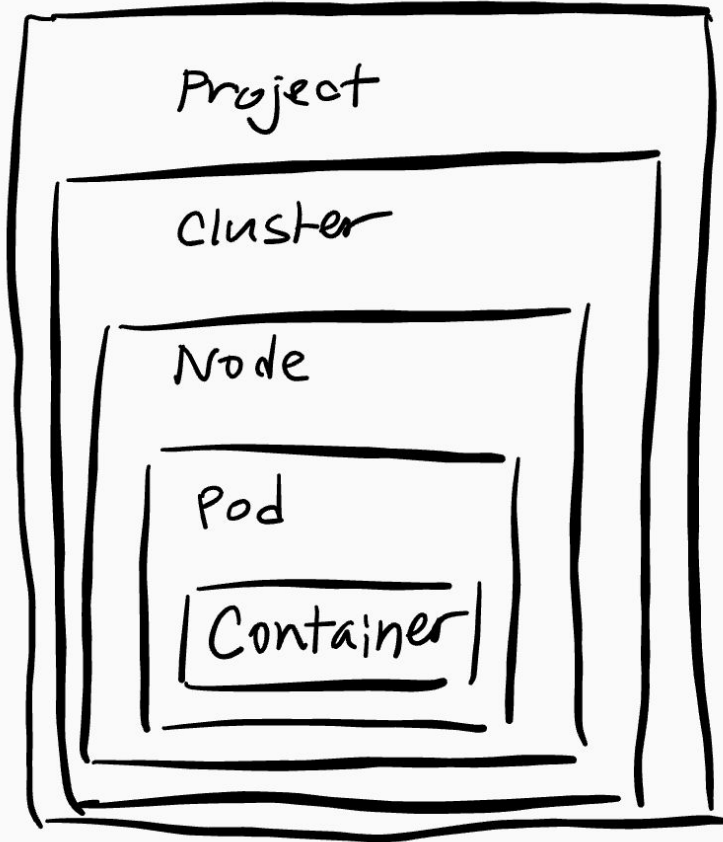
Resource



Kernel security



Layers of isolation in Kubernetes



Network ☆☆☆

Data ☆☆☆

metadata ☆☆☆

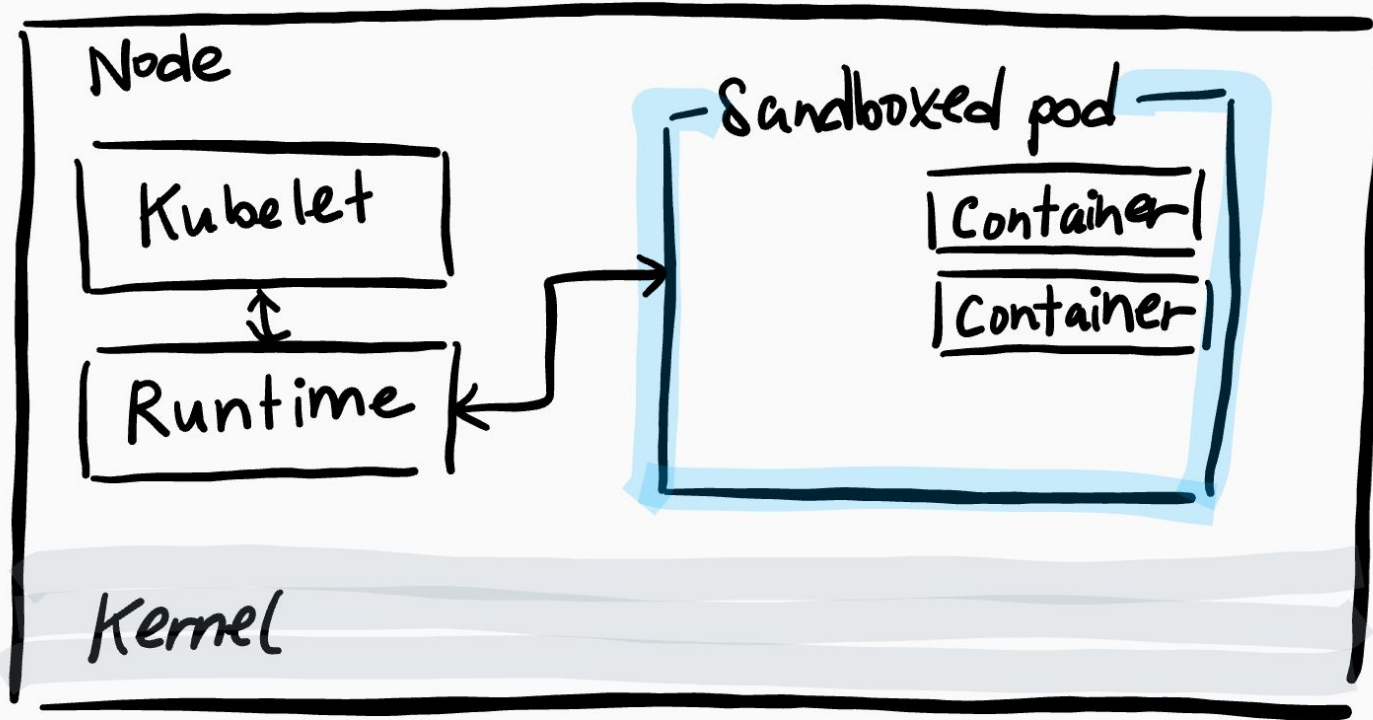
Control plane ☆☆☆

Service account ☆☆☆

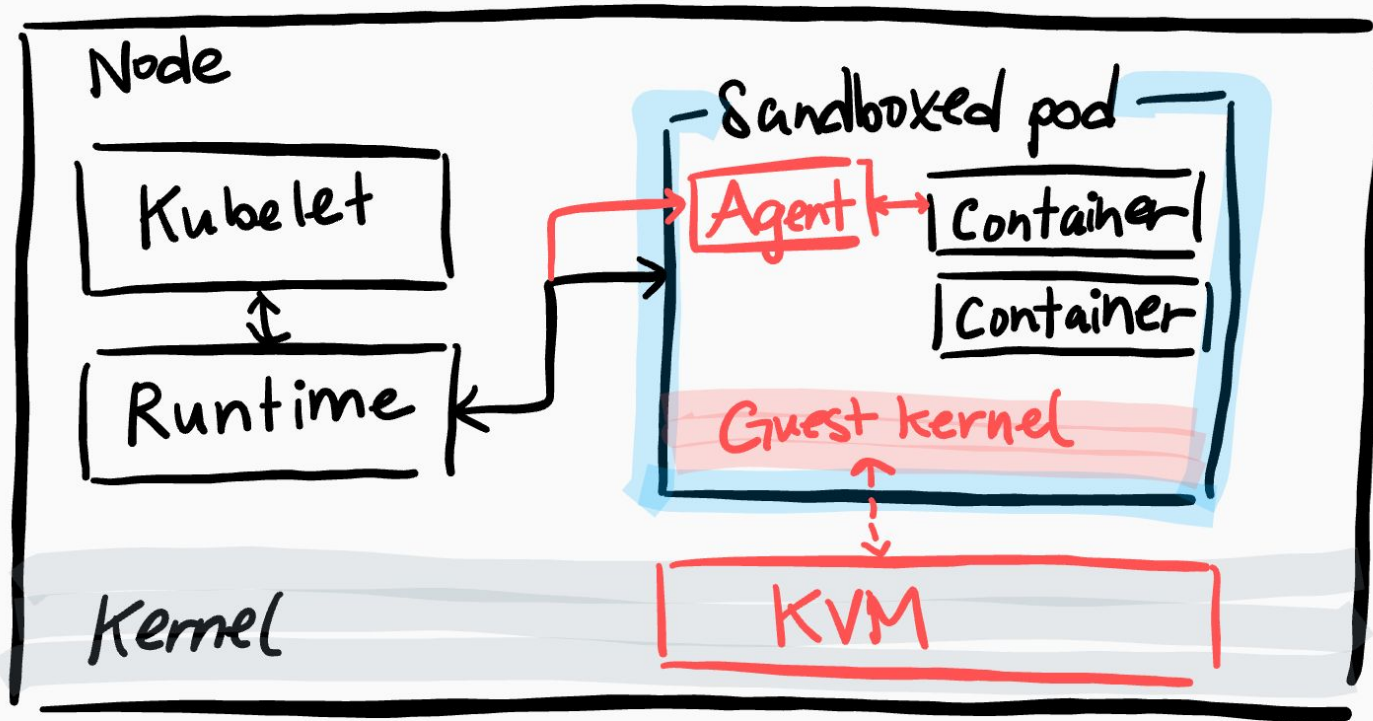
Resource ☆☆☆

Kernel security ☆☆☆

What's a sandbox?

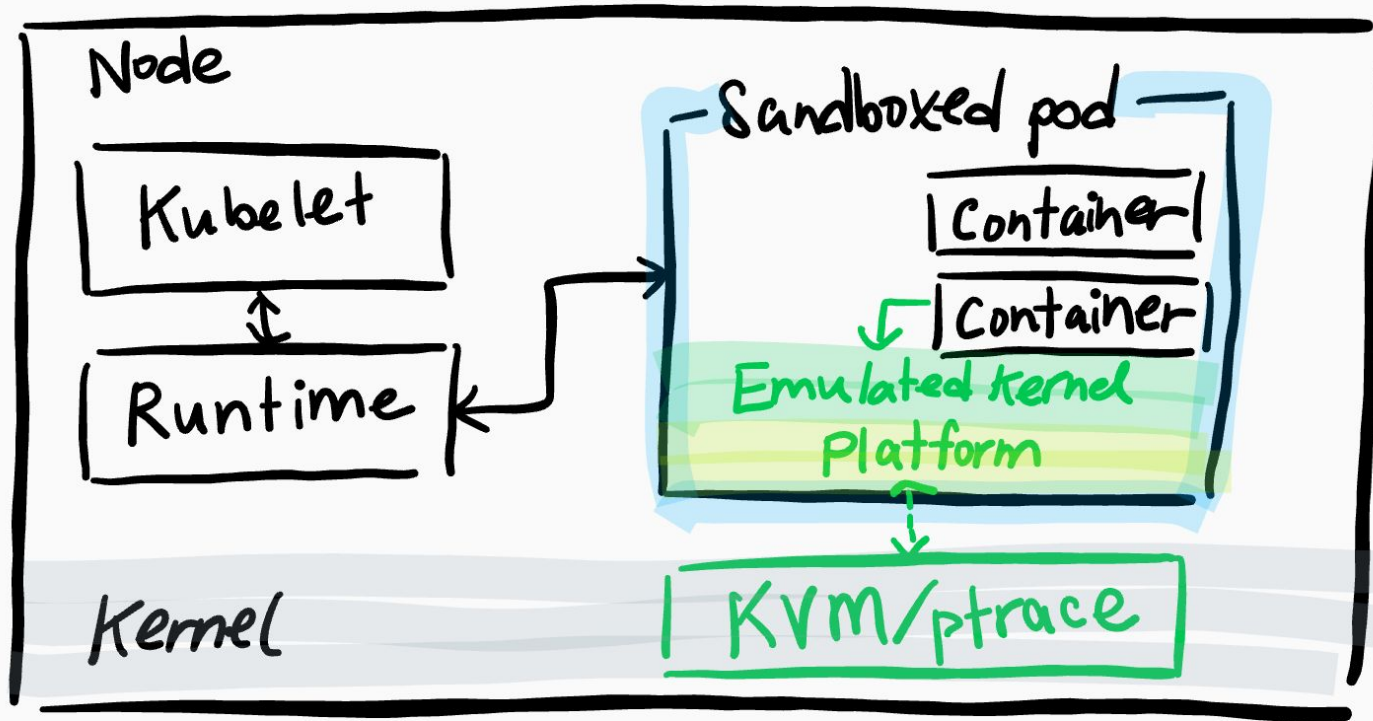


What's a sandbox?



What's a sandbox?

gvisor



Residual risks with sandboxes

Sandboxes
don't solve
all your problems!

Residual risks with sandboxes

Sandboxes
don't solve
all your problems!

Attacks are still
possible via...

Residual risks with sandboxes

Sandboxes
don't solve
all your problems!

Attacks are still
possible via...

- storage
- network
- daemons
- hardware
- etc.

Kubernetes

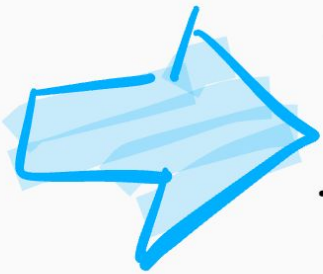
is a **complex system**
with **many attack surfaces**
exposed to **internal threats**

Kubernetes

is a **complex system**

with **many attack surfaces**

exposed to **internal threats**



- Pick the right layer of **isolation**

- Use **sandboxes** to mitigate risks