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About this Guide

Welcome to Qualys Container Security! We’ll help you get acquainted with the Qualys solutions for securing your Container environments like Images, Containers and Docker Hosts using the Qualys Cloud Security Platform.

About Qualys

Qualys, Inc. (NASDAQ: QLYS) is a pioneer and leading provider of cloud-based security and compliance solutions. The Qualys Cloud Platform and its integrated apps help businesses simplify security operations and lower the cost of compliance by delivering critical security intelligence on demand and automating the full spectrum of auditing, compliance and protection for IT systems and web applications.

Founded in 1999, Qualys has established strategic partnerships with leading managed service providers and consulting organizations including Accenture, BT, Cognizant Technology Solutions, Deutsche Telekom, Fujitsu, HCL, HP Enterprise, IBM, Infosys, NTT, Optiv, SecureWorks, Tata Communications, Verizon and Wipro. The company is also founding member of the Cloud Security Alliance (CSA). For more information, please visit www.qualys.com

Qualys Support

Qualys is committed to providing you with the most thorough support. Through online documentation, telephone help, and direct email support, Qualys ensures that your questions will be answered in the fastest time possible. We support you 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. Access online support information at www.qualys.com/support/.

About Container Security Documentation

This document provides information on deploying the sensor on MAC, CoreOS, and various orchestrators and cloud environments.

For information on using the Container Security UI, refer to:
Qualys Container Security User Guide
Qualys Container Runtime Security User Guide

For information on using the Container Security API, refer to:
Qualys Container Security API Guide
Qualys Container Runtime Security API Guide

For information on deploying the sensor in CI/CD environments, refer to:
Qualys Container Scanning Connector for Jenkins
Qualys Container Scanning Connector for Bamboo
Container Security Overview

Qualys Container Security provides discovery, tracking, and continuously protecting container environments. This addresses vulnerability management for images and containers in their DevOps pipeline and deployments across cloud and on-premise environments.

With this version, Qualys Container Security supports
- Discovery, inventory, and near-real time tracking of container environments
- Vulnerability analysis for images and containers
- Vulnerability analysis for registries
- Integration with CI/CD pipeline using APIs (DevOps flow)
- Uses ‘Container Sensor’ - providing native container support, distributed as docker image

Qualys Container Sensor

The sensor from Qualys is designed for native support of Docker environments. Sensor is packaged and delivered as a Docker Image. Download the image and deploy it as a Container alongside with other application containers on the host.

The sensor is docker based, can be deployed on hosts in your data center or cloud environments like AWS ECS. Sensor currently is only supported on Linux Operating systems and requires docker daemon of version 1.12 and higher to be available.

Since they are docker based, the sensor can be deployed into orchestration tool environments like Kubernetes, Mesos or Docker Swarm just like any other application container.
Upon installation, the sensor does automatic discovery of Images and Containers on the deployed host, provides a vulnerability analysis of them, and additionally it monitors and reports on the docker related events on the host. The sensor lists and scans registries for vulnerable images. The sensor container runs in non-privileged mode. It requires a persistent storage for storing and caching files.

Currently, the sensor only scans Images and Containers, for getting a vulnerability posture on the Host, you would require Qualys Cloud Agents or a scan through Qualys Virtual Scanner Appliance.

What data does Container Security collect?

The Qualys Container Security sensor fetches the following information about Images and Containers in your environment:

- **Inventory of Images and Containers** in your environment from commands, such as `docker ps` that lists all containers.

- **Metadata information** about Images and Containers from commands, such as `docker inspect` and `docker info` that fetches low level information on docker objects.

- **Event information** about Images and Containers from the docker host for docker events like created, started, killed, push, pull, etc.

- **Vulnerabilities** found on Images and Containers. This is the output of the vulnerability management manifests run for identifying vulnerability information in Images and Containers. This is primarily software package listing, services running, ports, etc.

For example, package manager outputs like `rpm -qa`, `npm`. This is supported across various Linux distributions (CentOS, Ubuntu, CoreOS, etc) and across images like Python, NodeJS, Ruby, and so on.
Get Started

Follow the steps to get started with Container Security.

Qualys Subscription and Modules required

You need the “Container Security” (CS) module enabled for your account. Additionally, in order to get vulnerabilities for the hosts that run the containers, you would need to enable Vulnerability Management (VM), either via Scanner Appliance or Cloud Agent.

System support

The Container Security Sensor can be run on any Operating System that has Docker version 1.12 or later. We’ve verified the Sensor on the following systems:

- CentOS Linux 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7
- Ubuntu 14.04, 16.04, 18.05
- Debian Linux 8 (Jessie)
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.4
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux Atomic Host 7.5, 7.7
- Mac OS 10.13
- Fedora Release 28
- CoreOS 1855.4.0

The Container Security Sensor can scan container images based on the following Operating Systems:

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server
- CentOS
- Fedora
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
- OpenSUSE
- Amazon Linux
- Oracle Enterprise Linux
- Debian
- Ubuntu
- Alpine Linux
Deploying Container Sensor

The Container Security Sensor can be installed in either of the following ways:
- download the sensor tar file from Qualys Cloud Platform and then install it on the host.
- install the sensor from Docker Hub. See Installing the sensor from Docker Hub.

To download the sensor tar file from Qualys Cloud Platform, log into your Qualys portal with your user credentials. Select Container Security from the module picker. As a first time user, you’ll land directly into the Home page.

Go to Configurations > Sensors, and then click Download to download the sensor tar file. You can see various sensor types:

- **General (Host) Sensor**: Scan any host other than registry / build (CI/CD).
- **Registry Sensor**: Scan images in a registry (public / private).
- **Build (CI/CD) Sensor**: Scan images on CI/CD pipeline (Jenkins / Bamboo).

For Registry you need to append the install command with **--registry-sensor** or **-r**
For CI/CD you need to append the install command with **--cicd-deployed-sensor** or **-c**
General Sensor is installed by default if parameters for Registry or CI/CD are not provided.

Download the QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz file and run the commands generated directly from the screen on the docker host. Note the requirements for installing the sensor, the sensor needs a minimum of 1 GB persistent storage on the host.

A quick overview of the “installsensor.sh” script command line parameters options:

**ActivationId**: Activation Id for the container sensor, auto-generated based on your subscription.

**CustomerId**: Qualys subscription’s customerId, auto-generated based on your subscription.

**Storage**: Directory where the sensor would store the files. Default: /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data. Create it if not already available or you can specify a custom directory location.

**ImageFile**: Location of the Sensor ImageFile, defaults to the local directory [Optional]

**LogLevel**: Configuration to set the logging level for sensor, accepts 0 to 5. Default is 3 i.e., Information [Optional]

**LogFileSize**: Configuration to set the maximum size per log file for sensor in bytes. Accepts "<digit><K/M/>" where K is kilobytes and M is megabytes. For example, specify "10" for 10 bytes, "10K" for 10 kilobytes, "10M" for 10 megabytes. Default is "10M".

**LogFilePurgeCount**: Integer value that specifies the maximum number of archived log files. Default is 5.
**HostIdSearchDir**: Directory to map the marker file created by Qualys Agent or Scanner appliance on the host, update if modified. Default is /etc/qualys [Optional]

**CpuUsageLimit**: CPU usage limit in percentage for sensor. Valid range is between 0-100. Default is 0.2, i.e. 20% per core on the host [Optional].

The installsensor script has intelligence to find the number of CPU cores present on the host and apply the CPU limit based on the CpuUsageLimit input value and number of CPU cores available. For example, when CpuUsageLimit=30, it’s considered as 30% CPU of overall CPU capacity of the host. If the host has 8 CPU cores, the total CPU limit applied to sensor container would be 0.30 * 8 = 2.4 CPU cores.

**ConcurrentScan**: Number of docker/registry asset scans to run in parallel. Default is 4 [Optional]

**Proxy**: IPv4/IPv6 address or FQDN of the proxy server [Optional]

**ProxyCertFile**: Proxy certificate file path [Optional]

ProxyCertFile is applicable only if Proxy has valid certificate file. If this option is not provided then Sensor would try to connect to the server with given https Proxy settings only.

If only ProxyCertFile is provided without Proxy then Sensor would simply ignore the ProxyCertFile and it would try to connect to the server without any https proxy settings.

---silent or -s: Run installsensor.sh in non-interactive mode [Optional]

---disable-auto-update: Do not let sensor update itself automatically [Optional]

---cicd-deployed-sensor or -c: Run Sensor in CI/CD environment

---registry-sensor or -r: Run sensor to list and scan registry assets

---enable-console-logs: Print logs on console. These logs can be retrieved using the docker logs command.

**DockerHost**: `<Docker daemon host’s IPv4 address, or FQDN, or hostname>:<port#>`. The address on which the docker daemon is configured to listen. [optional]. Mandatory if DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=1 defined.

**DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY**: This parameter enables the TLS authentication. The value should be 0 or 1. Note: If DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=1 is defined then ensure that the provided IPv4 address or FQDN or hostname in DockerHost matches either the CN or the Alternative Subject Name in the docker server certificate.

**Note**: By enabling sensor communication with docker daemon over TLS customer can restrict the sensor’s access to docker socket by using docker authorization plugin.

**TLS_CERT_PATH**: Provide client certificate directory path. This is mandatory if DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=1 is defined.

tlsacert=<Name of CA.(default "ca.pem")> tlscert=<Name of TLS certificate file (default "cert.pem")> tlskey=<Name of TLS key file (default "key.pem")>

Note: If any of the CA certificate, client certificate, or client private key have default file names such as ca.pem, cert.pem, key.pem respectively they can be omitted.
DockerSocketDirectory: Docker socket directory path. Default is Default: /var/run [optional]

--sensor-without-persistent-storage: Run the sensor without using persistent storage on host.

--read-only: Run the sensor in read-only mode. In this mode the sensor uses persistent storage on host.

Note: The sensor should be run either with “--sensor-without-persistent-storage” option or with “--read-only” option and not with both options enabled together. If you want to install the Sensor without persistent storage, exclude the “Storage” option, and include the “--sensor-without-persistent-storage” option in the installer script. It is recommended to use the “--enable-console-logs” option along with “--sensor-without-persistent-storage” to preserve the logs as data is not available on host but stored at the /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data folder relative to the Sensor.

As the sensor is running with “--sensor-without-persistent-storage”, upon autoupdate the updated sensor is completely new instance of sensor container hence data from old sensor is not available in the new sensor. Thus new sensor rescans existing already scanned assets.

Only few parameters have default values. These default values can be changed during sensor installation. However, the default values (e.g., LogLevel) once set may get overridden by a config update. If you want to change any default value post sensor installation, you must rerun the “installsensor.sh” script with new values.

For information on installing the sensor from Docker Hub, see:

Installing the sensor from Docker Hub

For information on deploying the sensor in CI/CD environments, refer to:

Qualys Container Scanning Connector for Jenkins
Qualys Container Scanning Connector for Bamboo

Note: Your hosts must be able to reach your Qualys Cloud Platform (or the Qualys Private Cloud Platform) over HTTPS port 443. See Qualys URL your hosts need to access.

Proxy Support

The install script asks for proxy configuration. You need to provide the IP Address/FQDN and port number along with the proxy certificate file path. For example:

Do you want connection via Proxy [y/N]: y
Enter Https Proxy settings [<IP Address>:<Port #] : 10.xxx.xx.xx:3xxx
Enter Https Proxy certificate file path: /etc/qualys/cloud-agent/cert/ca-bundle.crt

Your proxy server must provide access to the Qualys Cloud Platform (or the Qualys Private Cloud Platform) over HTTPS port 443. See Qualys URL your hosts need to access.
Qualys URL your hosts need to access

The Qualys URL you use depends on the Qualys platform where your account is located. Click here to identify your Qualys platform and get the Container Security Server URL.

Sensor network configuration

The sensor is pre-configured with the Qualys URL and subscription details it needs to communicate to Qualys. In order for the sensor to communicate to Qualys, the network configuration and firewall need to provide accessibility to Qualys domain over port 443.

After successful installation of the sensor, the sensor is listed under Configurations > Sensors where you can see its version, status, etc, and access details. Additionally, you can Download the sensor from the link under Configurations > Sensors.

Static scanning of Docker images

The sensor will perform static scanning for docker images as a fallback mechanism to current dynamic scanning in case docker images does not have a shell. Static scanning will not be performed on Docker container or Docker images having a shell.

Static scanning collects the list of installed software from the Docker image file system to find vulnerabilities in the Docker images. The installed software list is retrieved from the Package manager metadata files. Package managers supported are RPM, DPKG and Alpine.
Installing the sensor on a MAC

You can install the Qualys Container Sensor on a MAC. Download the QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz file using the “Download and Install Qualys Container Sensor” link on the Get Started page or from the Configurations > Sensors tab on Qualys Cloud Platform.

Copy the file to the target MAC host. Then run the following commands in sequence.

This command extracts the tar file:
```
sudo tar -xvf QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz
```

This command creates the directory where the sensor data like configuration, manifest, logs, and setup is stored:
```
sudo mkdir -p /tmp/qualys/sensor/data
```

This command provides required permissions to the directory to run the installer script:
```
sudo chmod -R 777 /tmp/qualys/sensor/data
```

If you want to specify a custom location for storage, ensure that the Docker's File Sharing is enabled for the same. On your MAC host, go to Docker > Preferences > File Sharing, add the custom path e.g. /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data, then click Apply & Restart.

Enabling file sharing is required only if the custom location is NOT from /Users, /Volumes, /private or /tmp.

To avoid this step, we recommend using `Storage=/tmp/qualys/sensor/data` and `HostIdSearchDir=/private/etc/qualys` during sensor install. That way you can leverage the existing shared location with docker, without the need of additional configuration to launch the CS Sensor. If you are using a custom location, provide permissions to the directory to run the installer script. For example:
```
sudo chmod -R 777 /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data
```
Installing the sensor on a MAC

The following commands install the sensor. Notice that the command includes the Activation ID and your Customer ID, both generated based on your subscription. The Storage parameter specifies where to install the sensor. Ensure that the HostIdSearchDir exists, otherwise the installer script will throw an error.

Use the following command to install a General Sensor:

```bash
./installsensor.sh ActivationId=d5814d5f-5fd2-44ec-8969-e03cc58a4ef5
CustomerId=6f35826e-4430-d75e-8356-c444a0abbb31
HostIdSearchDir=/private/etc/qualys Storage=/tmp/qualys/sensor/data -s
```

Use the following command to install a Registry Sensor:

```bash
./installsensor.sh ActivationId=d5814d5f-5fd2-44ec-8969-e03cc58a4ef5
CustomerId=6f35826e-4430-d75e-8356-c444a0abbb31
HostIdSearchDir=/private/etc/qualys Storage=/tmp/qualys/sensor/data -s -registry-sensor
```

Use the following command to install a CI/CD Sensor:

```bash
./installsensor.sh ActivationId=d5814d5f-5fd2-44ec-8969-e03cc58a4ef5
CustomerId=6f35826e-4430-d75e-8356-c444a0abbb31
HostIdSearchDir=/private/etc/qualys Storage=/tmp/qualys/sensor/data -s -cicd-deployed-sensor
```

**Note:** If you want to install the Sensor without persistent storage, exclude the “Storage” option, and include the “--sensor-without-persistent-storage” option in the installer script. It is recommended to use the “--enable-console-logs” option along with “--sensor-without-persistent-storage” to preserve the logs as data is not available on host but stored at the /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data folder relative to the Sensor.
Installing the sensor on CoreOS

You can install the Qualys Container Sensor on CoreOS. Download the QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz file using the “Download and Install Qualys Container Sensor” link on the Get Started page or from the Configurations > Sensors tab on Qualys Cloud Platform.

Copy the file to the target host. Then run the following commands in sequence.

This command extracts the tar file:

```
sudo tar -xvf QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz
```

This command creates the directory where the sensor data like configuration, manifest, logs, and setup is stored:

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/opt/qualys/sensor/data
```

**Note:** You need to set the directory path `/var/opt/qualys/sensor/data` to Storage which is writable on CoreOS.

This command provides required permissions to the directory to run the installer script:

```
sudo chmod -R 777 /var/opt/qualys/sensor/data
```

The following commands install the sensor. Notice that the command includes the Activation ID and your Customer ID, both generated based on your subscription. The Storage parameter specifies where to install the sensor.

Use the following command to install a General Sensor:

```
Sudo ./installSensor.sh ActivationId=d5814d5f-5fd2-44ec-8969-e03cc58a4ef5 CustomerId=6f35826e-4430-d75e-8356-c444a0abbb31 Storage=/var/opt/qualys/sensor/data/ -s
```

Use the following command to install a Registry Sensor:

```
Sudo ./installSensor.sh ActivationId=d5814d5f-5fd2-44ec-8969-e03cc58a4ef5 CustomerId=6f35826e-4430-d75e-8356-c444a0abbb31 Storage=/var/opt/qualys/sensor/data/ -s --registry-sensor
```

Use the following command to install a CI/CD Sensor:

```
Sudo ./installSensor.sh ActivationId=d5814d5f-5fd2-44ec-8969-e03cc58a4ef5 CustomerId=6f35826e-4430-d75e-8356-c444a0abbb31 Storage=/var/opt/qualys/sensor/data/ -s --cicd-deployed-sensor
```

**Note:** To install the Sensor without persistent storage, exclude the “Storage” option, and include the “--sensor-without-persistent-storage” option in the installer script. It is recommended to use the “--enable-console-logs” option along with “--sensor-without-persistent-storage” to preserve the logs as data is not available on host but stored at the `/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data` folder relative to the Sensor.
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub

This document provides information on deploying the sensor through Docker Hub:

On standalone docker host:

Deploying the container sensor on standalone docker host using docker compose

Deploying the container sensor on standalone docker host using docker run

On Kubernetes:

Deploying the container sensor using Docker Hub on Kubernetes

The Container Security Sensor on Docker Hub is available as:

qualys/qcs-sensor:<tag>

qualys/qcs-sensor:latest

Look up the most recent tag in Docker Hub.

Deploying the container sensor on standalone docker host using docker compose

Prerequisites:
- Docker engine version: 1.13.0+
- Docker-compose file format version: 2.2
- Docker host should be able to communicate with the Docker Hub

Create a new yml file containing the following information. You can name the file 
qualys_cs_sensor_docker_compose.yml.

Note: The field alignment in the yml file is very important. Please make sure to honor the formatting provided in the below template.

version: '2.2'
services:
  cs_sensor:
    container_name: qualys-container-sensor
    image: qualys/qcs-sensor:latest
    restart: on-failure
    # Uncomment the below security option if SELinux is enabled with enforcing mode on docker host
    #    security_opt:
    #      - label:disable
    # Enable the flag if you want to launch CS sensor in read-only mode.
    #    read_only: true
    network_mode: host
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub
Deploying the container sensor on standalone docker host using docker compose

cpus: 0.2
command: ["--scan-thread-pool-size", "4"]
environment:
  - ACTIVATIONID=<Activation id>
  - CUSTOMERID=<Customer id>
  - POD_URL=<POD URL>
# Define TCP socket if sensor will be communicating with docker daemon
# listening on TCP port
#  - DOCKER_HOST=<IPv4 address or FQDN>:<port#>
# Enable TLS authentication if sensor will be communicating with docker
# daemon over TCP TLS socket
#  - DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=1
# Define the proxy if required
#  - qualys_https_proxy=<IP address or FQDN>:<Port#>

volumes:
# Provide host Id search directory path
  - /etc/qualys:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data
# Mount volume for docker socket
  - /var/run:/var/run
# Mount volume for persistent storage
  - /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data
# Mount volume proxy certificate if required
#  - <Proxy certificate path on host>:/etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt
# Mount volume for docker client cert directory path
#  - <Client certificate directory on the docker host>:/root/.docker

Parameters used in the yml file

container_name
set to qualys-container-sensor

image_name
set to qualys/qcs-sensor:<tag>
OR
set to qualys/qcs-sensor:latest
The image will get pulled from the Docker Hub by docker-compose.

restart
Defines the sensor restart policy and should be set to on-failure.
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub
Deploying the container sensor on standalone docker host using docker compose

security_opt
This parameter should be used only when SELinux is enabled with enforcing mode on the docker host.

```yaml
security_opt:
  - label:disable
```

read-only
Set to true when launching the sensor in read-only mode.

network_mode
Set to host specifying that the sensor needs to be launched with host's network stack.

cpus
Restrict the cpu usage to a certain value.

```yaml
cpus: 0.2 # Default CPU usage limit (20% of one core/processor on the host).
```

For example, for limiting the cpu usage to 5%, set cpus: 0.05. This limits the cpu usage to 5% of one core/processor on the host.

If there are multiple processors on a node, setting the cpus value applies the CPU limit to one core/processor only. For example, if you have 4 CPUs on the system and you want to set CPU limit as 20% of overall CPU capacity, then the CPU limit should be set to 0.8 i.e., 80% of one core only which becomes 20% of total CPU capacity.

To disable any CPU usage limit, set cpus value to 0 or remove/comment it out.

**Note:** If docker host's kernel does not support setting the CPU limit on running containers, disable CPU usage limit, otherwise the sensor won't get launched.

command
If you want to deploy the sensor for CI/CD environment provide the command value as:

```yaml
command: ["--cicd-deployed-sensor"]
```

If you want to deploy a Registry Sensor provide the command value as:

```yaml
command: ["--registry-sensor"]
```

**Note:** The General Sensor gets installed by default if the parameters for Registry or CI/CD are not provided.

Additional values you can provide in the command parameter:

"--enable-console-logs" to print logs on console. These logs can be retrieved using the docker logs command.

"--log-level" to set the logging level for sensor, accepts 0 to 5. Default is 3 (Information).

"--logfilesize" to set the maximum size per log file for sensor in bytes. Accepts 
"<digit><K|M/>" where K is kilobytes and M is megabytes. For example, specify "10" for 10 bytes, "10K" for 10 kilobytes, "10M" for 10 megabytes. Default is "10M".
"--log-filepurgecount" to define the number of archived qpa.log files to be generated. Default is 5.

"--scan-thread-pool-size" to launch the sensor with scan thread value. Default is 4.

"--sensor-without-persistent-storage" to run the sensor without using persistent storage on host. In this case do not provide persistent storage mapping under volumes. It is recommended to use the "--enable-console-logs" option along with "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" to preserve the logs as data is not available on host but stored at the /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data folder relative to the Sensor.

Example,

    command: ["--cicd-deployed-sensor", "--sensor-without-persistent-storage", "--enable-console-logs"]
    volumes:
        # mount volume for persistent storage
        # /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data

"--tls-cacert","<file name of the CA certificate used to sign docker server certificate>", "--tls-cert","<docker client certificate file name>", "--tls-key","<docker client private key file name>" if the sensor will be communicating with the docker daemon over TLS. If any of the three files have a default name such as ca.pem, cert.pem, key.pem respectively the corresponding argument can be omitted.

environment

Provide the ACTIVATIONID, CUSTOMERID, and POD_URL from your subscription. To get the Activation ID and Customer ID, login to the Container Security UI, go to Configurations > Sensors, click Download, and then click any sensor type. The installation command on the Installation Instructions screen contains your Activation ID and Customer ID. Activation ID is like a password, do not share it.

**Note:** Your hosts must be able to reach your Qualys Cloud Platform (or the Qualys Private Cloud Platform) over HTTPS port 443. See [Qualys URL your hosts need to access](https://www.qualys.com/). Specify DOCKER_HOST if sensor will be communicating with docker daemon listening on TCP port either with or without TLS enabled.

    DOCKER_HOST=<IPv4 address, or FQDN, or hostname>:<Port#>

If TLS is enabled for the TCP socket specified please make sure that the provided IP, FQDN or hostname matches either the CN or Alternative Subject Name in the docker server certificate.

If sensor is listening on TCP socket without TLS do not provide unix domain socket directory mapping. Under 'volumes' comment out the following part:

    volumes:
    # mount volume for docker socket
    # /var/run:/var/run
Specify DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=1 to enable TLS authentication.

**Note:** By enabling sensor communication with docker daemon over TLS customer can restrict the sensor’s access to docker socket by using docker authorization plugin.

Specify qualys_https_proxy if a proxy is required for the sensor to communicate with the Qualys Cloud Platform.

- qualys_https_proxy=<IP/ address or FQDN>:<Port#>

**volumes**

Specify the persistent storage mapping to launch the sensor with persistent storage. The persistent storage directory is automatically created if doesn’t exist.

volumes:
# mount volume for persistent storage
- /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data

Specify hostid directory location if you want to use the same hostid used in the previous installation.

# Provide host Id search directory path
- /etc/qualys:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data

Map the Unix socket file to sensor file system if the Docker daemon on the Docker host is communicating over Unix socket.

# mount volume for docker socket
- /var/run:/var/run

**Note:** If the Docker daemon is communicating over TCP port specify the DOCKER_HOST parameter under environment and DO NOT provide mapping for docker unix socket file under volumes.

Specify the proxy certificate (if required):

- <Proxy certificate path on host>:/etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt

Specify docker client certificate directory mapping if the sensor will be communicating with docker daemon over TLS:

# mount volume for docker client certificate directory
- <docker client certificate directory on the docker daemon host>:/root/.docker

**Launching the sensor**

Once the yml file is created, use the following command to launch the sensor:

```
docker-compose -f <path to qualys_cs_sensor_docker_compose.yml file> up -d
```
Upgrading the sensor

The Qualys Container Sensor image hosted on Docker Hub do not support auto update. Perform the following steps to update the sensor installed from Docker Hub:

1. Update the image name in the yml file:
   - Set to qualys/qcs-sensor:<tag>
   - OR
   - Set to qualys/qcs-sensor:latest
2. Run the command to recreate the sensor:
   ```bash
docker-compose -f <path to qualys_cs_sensor_docker_compose.yml file> up -d
   ```

Removing the sensor

Run the following command to remove the sensor:

```bash
docker-compose -f <path to qualys_cs_sensor_docker_compose.yml file> rm -s
```

**Note:** The docker-compose does not provide an option to delete the persistent storage. You must delete the persistent storage files manually.

Deploying the container sensor on standalone docker host using docker run

Prerequisites: Docker engine version: 1.13.0+

Run the following commands to install the sensor. Provide the ACTIVATIONID, CUSTOMERID, and POD_URL from your subscription. To get the Activation ID and Customer ID, login to the Container Security UI, go to Configurations > Sensors, click Download, and then click any sensor type. The installation command on the Installation Instructions screen contains your Activation ID and Customer ID. Activation ID is like a password, do not share it.

**General Sensor**

```
docker run -d --restart on-failure -v /var/run:/var/run -v /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data -e ACTIVATIONID=<Activation id> -e CUSTOMERID=<Customer id> -e POD_URL=<POD URL> --net=host --name qualys-container-sensor qualys/qcs-sensor:latest
```

**Registry Sensor**

```
docker run -d --restart on-failure -v /var/run:/var/run -v /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data -e ACTIVATIONID=<Activation id> -e CUSTOMERID=<Customer id> -e POD_URL=<POD URL> --net=host --name qualys-container-sensor qualys/qcs-sensor:latest --registry-sensor
```
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub
Deploying the container sensor on standalone docker host using docker run

**CI/CD Sensor**
docker run -d --restart on-failure -v /var/run:/var/run -v /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data -e ACTIVATIONID=<Activation id> -e CUSTOMERID=<Customer id> -e POD_URL=<POD URL> --net=host --name qualys-container-sensor qualys/qcs-sensor:latest --cicd-deployed-sensor

Volumes used in the above commands:
/var/run:/var/run - mounts the Docker socket directory to the sensor file system. This is mandatory unless user specifies the DOCKER_HOST environment variable if docker daemon is running on TCP port.

/usr/local/qualys/sensor/data:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data - provides persistent storage for the sensor container. This mapping is mandatory unless "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" option is used. You may change the storage directory. The directory is automatically created if doesn’t exist.

Additional environment variables/volumes can be provided:
1) If proxy is used to communicate with Qualys Cloud Platform, specify:
   -e qualys_https_proxy=<IP/ address or FQDN>:<Port#>

2) If the proxy cert is required, mount volume for proxy certificate by adding:
   -v <Proxy_File_Path>:/etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt

3) If the Docker daemon is running on TCP port, specify -e DOCKER_HOST=<IPv4 address or FQDN>:<port#>. Ensure that you remove the docker Unix domain socket volume mount (-v /var/run:/var/run) in this case.

4) /etc/qualys:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data - HostID search directory to map the marker file created by Qualys Agent or Scanner appliance on the host.

5) If you want the sensor to communicate with docker daemon over TLS socket, specify the following mandatory environment variables and the volume mount.

Specify TLS docker socket to connect to by setting DOCKER_HOST environment variable:
- e DOCKER_HOST=<docker daemon host's IPv4 address, or FQDN, or hostname>:<port#>

where provided IPv4 address, or FQDN or hostname matches either the CN or the Alternative Subject Name in the docker server certificate.

To enable TLS authentication set:
- e DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=1

**Note**: By enabling sensor communication with docker daemon over TLS customer can restrict the sensor’s access to docker socket by using docker authorization plugin.
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub
Deploying the container sensor on standalone docker host using docker run

Volume mount the directory on the docker daemon host where docker client certificate, client private key and CA certificate files are available:

-v <docker client certificate directory on the docker daemon host>:/root/.docker

Specify docker client certificate, client private key and CA certificate file names as arguments to sensor:

--tls-cacert <file name of the CA certificate used to sign docker server certificate> --tls-cert <docker client certificate file name> --tls-key <docker client private key file name>

If any of the CA certificate, client certificate or client private key have default file names such as ca.pem, cert.pem, key.pem respectively they can be omitted. For example, if docker daemon is listening on both unix domain socket and TCP TLS sockets you can launch the sensor like this:

docker run -d --restart on-failure --cpus=0.2 -v /var/run:/var/run -v <client cert directory on the docker host>:/root/.docker -v /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data -e ACTIVATIONID=<Activation id> -e CUSTOMERID=<Customer id> -e POD_URL=<POD URL> -e DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=1 -e DOCKER_HOST=<IPv4 or FQDN>:<port#> --net=host --name qualys-container-sensor qualys/qcs-sensor:latest --log-level 5 --tls-cacert <file name of the CA certificate used to sign docker server certificate> --tls-cert <docker client certificate file name> --tls-key <docker client private key file name>

Optional Parameters

--cpus
Restrict the cpu usage to a certain value.

--cpus=0.2 # Default CPU usage limit (20% of one core/processor on the host).

For example, for limiting the cpu usage to 5%, set --cpus=0.05. This limits the cpu usage to 5% of one core/processor on the host.

If there are multiple processors on a node, setting the cpus value applies the CPU limit to one core/processor only. For example, if you have 4 CPUs on the system and you want to set CPU limit as 20% of overall CPU capacity, then the CPU limit should be set to 0.8 i.e., 80% of one core only which becomes 20% of total CPU capacity.

To disable any CPU usage limit, do not specify the option.

Note: If docker host’s kernel does not support setting the CPU limit on running containers, disable CPU usage limit, otherwise the sensor won’t get launched.

--enable-console-logs
Print logs on console. These logs can be retrieved using the docker logs command.
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub

Deploying the container sensor using Docker Hub on Kubernetes

--sensor-without-persistent-storage
Run the sensor without using persistent storage on host. In this case do not provide persistent storage mapping under volumes. It is recommended to use the "--enable-console-logs" option along with "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" to preserve the logs as data is not available on host but stored at the /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data folder relative to the Sensor.

--log-level
Set the logging level for sensor, accepts 0 to 5. Default is 3 (Information).

--logfilesize
Set the maximum size per log file for sensor in bytes. For example, specify “10” for 10 bytes, “10K” for 10 kilobytes, “10M” for 10 megabytes. Default is “10M”.

--log-filepurgecount
Define the number of archived qpa.log files to be generated. Default is 5.

--scan-thread-pool-size
Launch the sensor with scan thread value. Default is 4.

--read-only
Run sensor in read-only mode. In this mode the sensor uses persistent storage on host.

Note: The sensor should be run either with "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" option or with "--read-only" option and not with both options enabled together.

Deploying the container sensor using Docker Hub on Kubernetes

Prerequisites:
- Kubernetes setup should be up and running
- K8S nodes should be able to communicate with the Docker hub/private registry
- The container sensor image should be available in the private registry if you are installing from there.

Modify the cssensor-ds.yml file

Create a new yml file containing the following information and name it cssensor-ds.yml or download the yml file directly from https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor

Note: The field alignment in the yml file is very important. Please make sure to honor the formatting provided in the below template.

```
kind: List
apiVersion: v1
items:
  - kind: Namespace
```
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub
Deploying the container sensor using Docker Hub on Kubernetes

apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: qualys

# Service Account
- kind: ServiceAccount
  apiVersion: v1
  metadata:
    name: qualys-service-account
    namespace: qualys

# Role for read/write/delete permission to qualys namespace
- kind: Role
  apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
  metadata:
    name: qualys-reader-role
    namespace: qualys
  rules:
    - apiGroups: [""]
      resources: ["pods"]
      verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "delete", "deletecollection"]
    - apiGroups: [""]
      resources: ["pods/status"]
      verbs: ["get"]
    - apiGroups: [""]
      resources: ["pods/attach", "pods/exec"]
      verbs: ["create"]
- kind: ClusterRole
  apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
  metadata:
    name: qualys-cluster-reader-role
  rules:
    - apiGroups: [""]
      resources: ["nodes"]
      verbs: ["get"]

# RoleBinding to assign permissions in qualys-reader-role to qualys-service-account
- kind: RoleBinding
  apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
  metadata:
    name: qualys-reader-role-rb
    namespace: qualys
  subjects:
    - kind: ServiceAccount
      name: qualys-service-account
      namespace: qualys
  roleRef:
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub
Deploying the container sensor using Docker Hub on Kubernetes

kind: Role
name: qualys-reader-role
apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

- kind: ClusterRoleBinding
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
metadata:
  name: qualys-cluster-reader-rb
subjects:
  - kind: ServiceAccount
    name: qualys-service-account
    namespace: qualys
roleRef:
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: qualys-cluster-reader-role
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

# Qualys Container Sensor pod with
- apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
  name: qualys-container-sensor
  namespace: qualys
  labels:
    k8s-app: qualys-cs-sensor
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      name: qualys-container-sensor
  updateStrategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        name: qualys-container-sensor
    spec:
      # tolerations:
      # this toleration is to have the daemonset runnable on master
      nodes

      # remove it if want your masters to run sensor pod
      # - key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master
      #   effect: NoSchedule
      serviceAccountName: qualys-service-account
      containers:
      - name: qualys-container-sensor
        image: qualys/qcs-sensor:latest
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        resources:
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub
Deploying the container sensor using Docker Hub on Kubernetes

limits:
  cpu: "0.2" # Default CPU usage limit on each node for sensor.

args: ["--k8s-mode"]

env:
- name: CUSTOMERID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
- name: ACTIVATIONID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
- name: POD_URL
  value:
- name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT
  value: "10"

# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if using Docker HTTP socket with TLS
#- name: DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY
#  value: "1"

# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if proxy is required to connect Qualys Cloud
#- name: qualys_https_proxy
#  value: <proxy FQDN or Ip address>:<port#>

volumeMounts:
- mountPath: /var/run
  name: socket-volume
- mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data
  name: persistent-volume
- mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data
  name: agent-volume

# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if proxy(with CA cert) required to connect Qualys Cloud
#- mountPath: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt
#  name: proxy-cert-path

# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if using Docker HTTP socket with TLS
#- mountPath: /root/.docker
#  name: tls-cert-path

securityContext:
  allowPrivilegeEscalation: false

volumes:
- name: socket-volume
  hostPath:
    path: /var/run
    type: Directory
- name: persistent-volume
  hostPath:
    path: /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub
Deploying the container sensor using Docker Hub on Kubernetes

```
type: DirectoryOrCreate
- name: agent-volume
  hostPath:
    path: /etc/qualys
  type: DirectoryOrCreate

# uncomment (and indent properly) below section if proxy (with CA cert) required to connect Qualys Cloud
  # name: proxy-cert-path
  # hostPath:
  #   path: <proxy certificate path>
  # type: File

# uncomment (and indent properly) below section if using Docker HTTP socket with TLS
  # name: tls-cert-path
  # hostPath:
  #   path: <Path of directory of client certificates>
  # type: Directory
  hostNetwork: true
```

Qualys Container Sensor DaemonSet should be deployed in 'qualys' namespace as a part of ServiceAccount with adequate permission to communicate with Kubernetes API Server. The Role, ClusterRole, RoleBinding and ClusterRoleBinding are used to assign the necessary permissions to the ServiceAccount. If you already have Qualys Container Sensor running in a different namespace other than 'qualys', you'll need to first uninstall Qualys Container Sensor from the other namespace and then deploy it fresh in 'qualys' namespace.

You'll need these permissions:

- get, list, watch - to monitor the resources in 'qualys' namespace
- create, delete, deletecollection - to spawn containers for image vulnerability assessment in 'qualys' namespace then clean up after itself

**Modify parameters in the yaml file**

Copy the `cssensor-ds.yml` file to Kubernetes cluster’s master node then modify it by providing values for the following parameters. In order for the yaml file to work properly, ensure you only update the parameters/sections specified below. Note that you can download the yaml file directly from [https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor](https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor)

Uncomment the `tolerations` section under `spec` if you want Sensor daemonset to be deployed on master nodes.

```
spec:
  # tolerations:
  #   this toleration is to have the daemonset runnable on master nodes
  # remove it if want your masters to run sensor pod
  # - key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master
  #   effect: NoSchedule
```
In order for the yml file to work properly, ensure that you do not remove/comment the respective sections mentioned below. Ensure that from all Kubernetes nodes the Docker hub/private registry (where the CS Sensor image is published) is accessible.

```yaml
containers:
  - name: qualys-container-sensor
    image: <CS Sensor image name in the private/docker hub registry>
    args: ["--k8s-mode"]

Note: Make sure all nodes that will be running sensor pod have access to private or docker hub registry where sensor image is stored.

If you want to deploy the sensor for CI/CD environment provide the args value as:
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--cicd-deployed.sensor"]

If you want to deploy a Registry Sensor provide the args value as: args:
["--k8s-mode", "--registry-sensor"]

If you want print logs on the console, provide "--enable-console-logs" as an additional value in args.

If you want to change the log level, provide "--log-level", "<a number between 0 and 5>" as an additional value in args, e.g if you want logs in trace provide:
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--loglevel", "5"]

If you want to launch the sensor with scan thread value other than default 4, provide "--scan-thread-pool-size", "<number of threads>" as an additional value in args.
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--scan-thread-pool-size", "6"]

If you want to define the number of archived qpa.log files to be generated provide "--log-filepurgecount", "" as an additional value in args. The default, "--log-filepurgecount", "5" is applied via config. Please note that there will always be current qpa.log file in log/directory.

If you want to define the number of archived qpa.log files to be generated and size per log file, provide "--log-size", "" where "K" means kilobyte and "M" means megabyte, and "--log-filepurgecount", "" as an additional value in args. Default is "--log-size": "10M" and "--log-filepurgecount": "5" applied via config.
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--log-size", "5M", "--log-filepurgecount", "4"]

If you want image scanning pods to be instantiated using kubernetes native `kubectl run` command provide "--use-kubectl" as an additional value in args. In this case sensor uses native kubernetes facilities to launch image scans. When this argument is omitted image containers are launched using `docker run`.
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--use-kubectl"]
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub

Deploying the container sensor using Docker Hub on Kubernetes

If TLS authentication is enabled specify docker client certificate, client private key and CA certificate names in the args,

```
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--tls-cacert","<file name of the CA certificate that was used to sign docker server certificate>", "--tls-cert", "<docker client certificate file name>", "--tls-key", "<docker client private key file name>"]
```

Note: If any of the three files have a default name such as ca.pem, cert.pem, key.pem respectively the corresponding argument can be omitted.

Under **resources** specify the following:

```
resources:
limits:
cpu: "0.2" # Default CPU usage limit on each node for sensor.
```

For example, for limiting the CPU usage to 5%, set resources:limits:cpu: "0.05". This limits the CPU usage to 5% of one core on the host.

If there are multiple processors on a node, setting the resources:limits:cpu value applies the CPU limit to one core only. For example, if you have 4 CPUs on the system and you want to set CPU limit as 20% of overall CPU capacity, then the CPU limit should be set to 0.8 i.e., 80% of one core only which becomes 20% of total CPU capacity.

To disable any CPU usage limit, set resources:limits:cpu value to 0.

Under **env** specify the following:

Activation ID (Required)
- name: ACTIVATIONID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX

Customer ID (Required)
- name: CUSTOMERID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX

Specify POD_URL when using docker hub image. Otherwise, remove it.
- name: POD_URL
  value: <Specify POD URL>

Specify the scanning container launch timeout in minutes. If this env variable is not present, then 10 minutes is the default.
- name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT
  value: "10"

To disable node affinity please add the following two lines in env.
- name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_SCOPECLUSTER
  value: "1"
Installing the sensor from Docker Hub
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**Note:** The node affinity is enforced by default. When node affinity is enforced the image scanning takes place on the same node as the sensor that initiated the scan. This is the recommended setting. When the node affinity is disabled the image scanning pods can be created on any node across the cluster. The image may get pulled on other nodes and Sensor running on that node may end up in scanning pulled image. If node affinity conflicts with your resource allocation strategy it can be disabled to achieve more even distribution of resources across the worker nodes.

Note: For CI/CD and Registry sensors node affinity should always be enforced.

To enable TLS authentication uncomment the following the 2 lines.

```yaml
- name: DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY
  value: "1"
```

**Note:** To disable TLS use DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=""(empty string) or remove or keep it commented in yml file.

**Note:** By enabling sensor communication with docker daemon over TLS customer can restrict the sensor’s access to docker socket by using docker authorization plugin.

**Note:** When TLS authentication is enabled and DOCKER_HOST is not specified the sensor will automatically detect the FQDN of the worker node it is running on and set DOCKER_HOST environment variable inside the sensor to `<worker node's FQDN>`, where 2376 is the default TLS TCP port for docker daemon

**Note:** You can set DOCKER_HOST yourself to 127.0.0.1:<port#> or localhost:<port#> by adding:

```yaml
- name: DOCKER_HOST
  value: "<loopback IPv4 address or hostname>:<port#>"
```

**Note:** Please make sure that FQDN, or hostname, or IPv4 address set in the DOCKER_HOST matches the CN or Subject Alternative Name in the docker server certificate on each worker node.

Uncomment proxy information, or keep it as is if not required:

```yaml
#- name: qualys_https_proxy
  # value: <proxy FQDN or Ip address>:<port#>
```

Uncomment tls-cert-path under **volumes** if TLS authentication needs to be enabled and provide directory path for client certificates, or keep it as is if not required:

```yaml
#- name: tls-cert-path
  # hostPath:
  # path: <Path of directory of client certificates>
  # type: Directory
```
Uncomment proxy-cert-path under volumes, or keep it as is if not required:

```yaml
#- name: proxy-cert-path
  # hostPath:
  # path: /root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt
  # type: File
```

Activation ID and Customer ID are required. Use the Activation ID and Customer ID from your subscription. To get the Activation ID and Customer ID, login to the Container Security UI, go to Configurations > Sensors, click Download, and then click any sensor type. The installation command on the Installation Instructions screen contains your Activation ID and Customer ID. Activation ID is like a password, do not share it.

If you are using an https proxy, ensure that all Kubernetes nodes have a valid certificate file for the sensor to communicate with the Container Management Server.

If you are not using a proxy and you have kept the above-mentioned parts commented, you can keep the following part commented from volumeMounts as well:

```yaml
#- mountPath: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt
  # name: proxy-cert-path
```

If you are not using TLS and you have kept the above-mentioned parts commented, you can keep the following part commented from volumeMounts as well:

```yaml
#- mountPath: /root/.docker
  # name: tls-cert-path
```

**Remove hostNetwork: true when IP identification is not necessary**

Remove/comment out the hostNetwork: true option to follow the security best practice of least privilege, where host IP address identification is not necessary.

```yaml
hostNetwork: true
```

The hostNetwork: true option provides the sensor the ability to detect the Docker host’s IP address. The user can remove/comment out the hostNetwork: true line in the yaml file, however a drawback is that the UI will show the docker bridge network IP address as the host IP address. To aid with host identification, the hostname appears in the UI so customers can identify the Docker host by hostname. We also recommend that the hostname be unique within the environment.

**Deploying the Container Sensor DaemonSet**

Once you have created the cssensor-ds.yml file, run the following command on Kubernetes master to create a DaemonSet:

```
kubectl create -f cssensor-ds.yml
```
Removing the Container Sensor DaemonSet
If you need to uninstall Qualys Container Sensor, run the following command on Kubernetes master:

```
kubectl delete -f cssensor-ds.yml
```

Upgrading the Container Sensor DaemonSet
Perform the following steps on Kubernetes master for updating the Container Sensor DaemonSet to a new version.

**Note**: Ensure that the Container Sensor DaemonSet is running in the Kubernetes environment.

1) Get the name of the Container Sensor DaemonSet
```
kubectl get ds -n kube-system
```

2) Update the image for the DaemonSet to use new qualys/sensor image
```
kubectl set image ds/<daemonset-name> -n kube-system <container-name>=<container-new-image>
```

3) Monitor Rollout status - this may take a while depending on the number of nodes
```
kubectl rollout status daemonset <daemonset-name> -n kube-system
```

4) If something goes wrong during rollout, rollback the DaemonSet to use the last image
```
kubectl rollout undo daemonset <daemonset-name> -n kube-system
```
Installing the CI/CD Sensor in Docker-in-Docker Environment

In this section we’ll describe how to install the CS Sensor in a CI/CD pipeline build for a Docker-in-Docker environment. This will allow you to scan images inside the Docker-in-Docker container.

Step 1: Have the CS Sensor image inside a Docker-in-Docker Container

There are two ways to do this: 1) You can pull the CS Sensor image from the registry and launch the sensor when the container is spun up, or 2) you can bake the Docker-in-Docker container image with the CS Sensor tar in it.

Pull the CS Sensor image from the registry and launch the sensor

Benefits:
- No need to have pre-baked Docker-in-Docker container image with CS Sensor image/tar.
- You can easily use CS sensor image hosted on Docker hub registry

Disadvantages:
- All Docker-in-Docker containers need to have access to the registry.
- An image is pulled each time a Docker-in-Docker container is spun up and that would be overhead.

Pre-baked Docker-in-Docker container image with CS sensor tar in it

Benefits:
- No need to have access to the registry from Docker-in-Docker container.
- The execution of a few commands and installsensor.sh script is enough to launch the CS Sensor.

Disadvantages:
- The Docker-in-Docker container image size will be increased.
- You’ll need to re-bake the Docker-in-Docker image for each new sensor release.
Step 2: Launch the Container Security Sensor

There are two ways to do this: 1) You can launch the sensor when the Docker-in-Docker container boots up, or 2) launch the sensor from a build job. We’ll describe both methods.

**Launch sensor on Docker-in-Docker container bootup**

**Benefits:**
- No need to modify the build pipeline configuration to launch the CS Sensor.

**Disadvantages:**
- The credentials (Activation ID/Customer ID) need to be stored in the init script.
- Only predefined persistent storage path can be provided.

**Launch init script inside the Docker-in-Docker container**

Use the init script to launch the sensor. The init script will have following command:

```
docker run -d --restart on-failure --cpus=0.2 -v /etc/qualys:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data -v /var/run:/var/run -v /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data -e ACTIVATIONID=<Activation id> -e CUSTOMERID=<Customer id> -e POD_URL=<POD URL> --net=host --name qualys-container-sensor <Qualys CS Sensor image name from registry> --scan-thread-pool-size 4 --cicd-deployed-sensor
```

**Use installsensor.sh script**

Use the installsensor.sh script to launch the sensor on Docker-in-Docker bootup.

```
tar –xvf QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz
docker load -i qualys-sensor.tar
./installsensor.sh ActivationId=<Activation id> CustomerId=<Customer id> HostIdSearchDir=/private/etc/qualys Storage=/tmp/qualys/sensor/data --cicd-deployed-sensor -s
```

**Launch sensor from build job**

**Benefits:**
- Credentials (AI/CI) and sensor parameters can be passed from build job configuration.
- The persistent storage can be defined during launch.
- It’s easy to have a unique directory for each job (using Job ID) and using it as persistent storage.

**Disadvantages:**
- You’ll need to modify the build job configuration to launch the CS Sensor.
Installing the CI/CD Sensor in Docker-in-Docker Environment

Step 2: Launch the Container Security Sensor

Launch CS Sensor using docker run command to pull image from registry

Launch the CS Sensor using the docker run command in order to pull the CS Sensor image from the registry.

```
docker run -d --restart on-failure --cpus=0.2 -v /etc/qualys:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data -v /var/run:/var/run -v /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data:/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data -e ACTIVATIONID=<Activation id> -e CUSTOMERID=<Customer id> -e POD_URL=<POD URL> --net=host --name qualys-container-sensor <Qualys CS Sensor image name from registry> --scan-thread-pool-size 4 --cicd-deployed-sensor
```

Launch CS Sensor as part of a build job using pre-baked Docker-in-Docker image

This command will launch the CS Sensor as part of a build job using a pre-baked Docker-in-Docker container image with the CS Sensor tar in it. It will launch the CS Sensor as part of the job.

```
<path>/installsensor.sh ActivationId=<Activation id>
CustomerId=<Customer id> HostIdSearchDir=/private/etc/qualys
Storage=/tmp/qualys/sensor/data --cicd-deployed-sensor -s
```

Persistent storage for CS sensor running in Docker-in-Docker build container

Please provide the appropriate persistent storage for CS sensor so that the logs can be retrieved in case of CS sensor failure or container image scan failure.
Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

This section provides steps for deploying the container sensor in Kubernetes.

Jump to a section:
- Obtain the Container Sensor Image
- Deploying the container sensor using Docker Hub on Kubernetes
- Deploy in Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)
- Deploy in Kubernetes - Docker Runtime
- Deploy in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) with multi-node clusters
- Deploy in Kubernetes - Containerd Runtime
- Deploy in Kubernetes - OpenShift
- Deploy in Kubernetes - OpenShift4.4+ with CRI-O Runtime
- Deploy in Kubernetes with Rancher - Docker Runtime
- Update the sensor deployed in Kubernetes
**Obtain the Container Sensor Image**

The first step for any Kubernetes deployment is to obtain the sensor image. You can download QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz from the Container Security UI. Or you can use the latest Qualys Container Sensor image - qualys/qcs-sensor:latest - from Docker hub.

**Download from UI**

Download QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz from the UI on a Linux computer with Docker installed on it.

After downloading the file, untar the sensor package using this command:

```bash
sudo tar -xvf QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz
```

Push the Qualys sensor image to a repository common to all nodes in the Kubernetes cluster using these commands:

```bash
sudo docker load -i qualys-sensor.tar
sudo docker tag <IMAGE NAME/ID> <URL to push image to the repository>
sudo docker push <URL to push image to the repository>
```

For example:

```bash
sudo docker load -i qualys-sensor.tar
sudo docker tag c3fa63a818df mycloudregistry.com/container-sensor:qualys-sensor-xxx
sudo docker push mycloudregistry.com/container-sensor:qualys-sensor-xxx
```

**Note:** Do not use these examples as is. Replace the registry/image path with your own.
**Get image from docker hub**

Use the latest Qualys Container Sensor image - qualys/qcs-sensor:latest - from Docker hub. The Container Security Sensor on Docker hub is available as:

```
qualys/qcs-sensor:<tag>
qualys/qcs-sensor:latest
```

Look up the most recent tag in Docker hub. The Docker hub Qualys Container Sensor image can either be pushed to your private registry or used directly. Ensure that from all Kubernetes nodes the Docker hub/private registry (where the CS Sensor image is published) is accessible.

**Deploy in Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)**

The steps you take to deploy a sensor in Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters depends on the Kubernetes version and the container runtime.

When deploying a sensor in AKS clusters using Kubernetes version 1.18 and older, and the container runtime is Docker runtime, please see: [Deploy in Kubernetes - Docker Runtime](#).

When deploying a sensor in AKS clusters using Kubernetes version 1.19, and the container runtime is Containerd runtime, please see: [Deploy in Kubernetes - Containerd Runtime](#).

**Deploy in Kubernetes - Docker Runtime**

This section assumes you have the sensor image: [Obtain the Container Sensor Image](#)

Integrate the Container Sensor into the DaemonSet like other application containers and set the replication factor to 1 to ensure there is always a sensor deployed on the Docker Host. This information is applicable for Amazon Elastic Container Service for Kubernetes (Amazon EKS), Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), and Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS).

Perform the following steps for creating a DaemonSet for the Qualys sensor to be deployed in Kubernetes.

**Note:** Ensure that the Container Sensor has read and write access to the persistent storage and the docker daemon socket.

**Modify the cssensor-ds.yml file**

Below is the Kubernetes DaemonSet deployment template that can be used to deploy the Qualys Container Sensor. For customers’ convenience, this template is available in the QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz as cssensor-ds.yml file. Note that you can download the yaml file directly from [https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor](https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor)

**IMPORTANT:** The field alignment in the yaml file is very important. Please make sure to honor the formatting provided in the template.

```yaml
kind: List
apiVersion: v1
```
items:
  - kind: Namespace
    apiVersion: v1
    metadata:
      name: qualys
  
# Service Account
  - kind: ServiceAccount
    apiVersion: v1
    metadata:
      name: qualys-service-account
      namespace: qualys
  
# Role for read/write/delete permission to qualys namespace
  - kind: Role
    apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
    metadata:
      name: qualys-reader-role
      namespace: qualys
    rules:
    - apiGroups: [""
      resources: ["pods"]
      verbs: ["get", "list", "watch", "create", "delete", "deletecollection"]
    - apiGroups: ["
      resources: ["pods/status"]
      verbs: ["get"]
    - apiGroups: ["
      resources: ["pods/attach", "pods/exec"]
      verbs: ["create"]
    
  - kind: ClusterRole
    apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
    metadata:
      name: qualys-cluster-reader-role
    rules:
    - apiGroups: ["
      resources: ["nodes"]
      verbs: ["get"]
    
# RoleBinding to assign permissions in qualys-reader-role to qualys-service-account
  - kind: RoleBinding
    apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
    metadata:
      name: qualys-reader-role-rb
      namespace: qualys
    subjects:
    - kind: ServiceAccount
      name: qualys-service-account
namespace: qualys
roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: qualys-reader-role
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
- kind: ClusterRoleBinding
  apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
  metadata:
    name: qualys-cluster-reader-rb
  subjects:
    - kind: ServiceAccount
      name: qualys-service-account
      namespace: qualys
      roleRef:
        kind: ClusterRole
        name: qualys-cluster-reader-role
        apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

# Qualys Container Sensor pod with
- apiVersion: apps/v1
  kind: DaemonSet
  metadata:
    name: qualys-container-sensor
    namespace: qualys
    labels:
      k8s-app: qualys-cs-sensor
  spec:
    selector:
      matchLabels:
        name: qualys-container-sensor
    updateStrategy:
      type: RollingUpdate
    template:
      metadata:
        labels:
          name: qualys-container-sensor
      spec:
        tolerations:
          # this toleration is to have the daemonset runnable on master nodes
          # remove it if want your masters to run sensor pod
          # key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master
          # effect: NoSchedule
          serviceAccountName: qualys-service-account
          containers:
            - name: qualys-container-sensor
              image: qualys/qcs-sensor:latest
imagePullPolicy : IfNotPresent
resources:
  limits:
    cpu: "0.2" # Default CPU usage limit on each node
for sensor.
  args: ["--k8s-mode"]
  env:
    - name: CUSTOMERID
      value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
    - name: ACTIVATIONID
      value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
    - name: POD_URL
      value:
    - name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT
      value: "10"
# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if using Docker HTTP socket with TLS
  #- name: DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY
  #  value: "1"
# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if proxy is required to connect Qualys Cloud
  #- name: qualys_https_proxy
  #  value: <proxy FQDN or Ip address>:<port#>
  volumeMounts:
    - mountPath: /var/run
      name: socket-volume
    - mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data
      name: persistent-volume
    - mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data
      name: agent-volume
# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if proxy(with CA cert) required to connect Qualys Cloud
  #- mountPath: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt
  #  name: proxy-cert-path
# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if using Docker HTTP socket with TLS
  #- mountPath: /root/.docker
  #  name: tls-cert-path
  securityContext:
    allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
  volumes:
    - name: socket-volume
      hostPath:
        path: /var/run
        type: Directory
    - name: persistent-volume
Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

HostPath:
  path: /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data
type: DirectoryOrCreate
  - name: agent-volume
    hostPath:
      path: /etc/qualys
type: DirectoryOrCreate

# Uncomment (and indent properly) below section if proxy (with CA cert) required to connect Qualys Cloud
  # - name: proxy-cert-path
  #   hostPath:
  #     path: <proxy certificate path>
  #     type: File

# Uncomment (and indent properly) below section if using Docker HTTP socket with TLS
  # - name: tls-cert-path
  #   hostPath:
  #     path: <Path of directory of client certificates>
  #     type: Directory

hostNetwork: true

Qualys Container Sensor DaemonSet should be deployed in 'qualys' namespace as a part of ServiceAccount with adequate permission to communicate with Kubernetes API Server. The Role, ClusterRole, RoleBinding and ClusterRoleBinding are used to assign the necessary permissions to the ServiceAccount. If you already have Qualys Container Sensor running in a different namespace other than 'qualys', you'll need to first uninstall Qualys Container Sensor from the other namespace and then deploy it fresh in 'qualys' namespace.

You'll need these permissions:

generate, list, watch - to monitor the resources in 'qualys' namespace
create, delete, deletecollection - to spawn containers for image vulnerability assessment in 'qualys' namespace then clean up after itself

Modify parameters in the yaml file

Copy the cssensor-ds.yml file to Kubernetes cluster's master node then modify it by providing values for the following parameters. In order for the yaml file to work properly, ensure you only update the parameters/sections specified below. Note that you can download the yaml file directly from https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor

Uncomment the tolerations section under spec if you want Sensor daemonset to be deployed on master nodes.

spec:
  # tolerations:
  #   this toleration is to have the daemonset runnable on master nodes
  #   remove it if want your masters to run sensor pod
Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

Deploy in Kubernetes - Docker Runtime

```yaml
#- key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master
# effect: NoSchedule

containers:
  - name: qualys-container-sensor
    image: <CS Sensor image name in the private/docker hub registry>
    args: [--k8s-mode]

Note: Make sure all nodes that will be running sensor pod have access to private or docker hub registry where sensor image is stored.

If you want to deploy the sensor for CI/CD environment provide the args value as:

    args: [--k8s-mode, --cicd-deployed-sensor]

If you want to deploy a Registry Sensor provide the args value as:

    --k8s-mode, --registry-sensor

If you want to define the number of archived qpa.log files to be generated provide
--log-filepurgecount, <digit> as an additional value in args. The default, --log-filepurgecount, "5" is applied via config. Please note that there will always be current qpa.log file in log/ directory.

If you want to define the number of archived qpa.log files to be generated and size per log file, provide --log-filesize, <digit><K/M/> where "K" means kilobyte and "M" means megabyte, and --log-filepurgecount, "<digit>" as an additional value in args. Default is --log-filesize: "10M" and --log-filepurgecount: "5" applied via config.

    args: [--k8s-mode, --log-filesize, "5M", --log-filepurgecount, "4"]

If you want image scanning pods to be instantiated using kubernetes native `kubectl run` command provide --use-kubectl as an additional value in args. In this case sensor uses native kubernetes facilities to launch image scans. When this argument is omitted image containers are launched using `docker run`.

    args: [--k8s-mode, --use-kubectl]
```
Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

If TLS authentication is enabled, specify docker client certificate, client private key and CA certificate names in the args

```bash
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--tls-cacert","<file name of the CA certificate that was used to sign docker server certificate>", "--tls-cert", "<docker client certificate file name>", "--tls-key", "<docker client private key file name>"]
```

**Note:** If any of the three files have a default name such as ca.pem, cert.pem, key.pem respectively the corresponding argument can be omitted.

Under **resources** specify the following:

```yaml
resources:
 limits:
  cpu: "0.2"  # Default CPU usage limit on each node for sensor.
```

For example, for limiting the CPU usage to 5%, set `resources:limits:cpu: "0.05"`. This limits the CPU usage to 5% of one core on the host.

If there are multiple processors on a node, setting the `resources:limits:cpu` value applies the CPU limit to one core only. For example, if you have 4 CPUs on the system and you want to set CPU limit as 20% of overall CPU capacity, then the CPU limit should be set to 0.8 i.e., 80% of one core only which becomes 20% of total CPU capacity.

To disable any CPU usage limit, set `resources:limits:cpu` value to 0.

Under **env** specify the following:

**Activation ID (Required)**
- name: ACTIVATIONID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX

**Customer ID (Required)**
- name: CUSTOMERID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX

Specify **POD_URL** when using docker hub image. Otherwise, remove it.

- name: POD_URL
  value: <Specify POD URL>

Specify the scanning container launch timeout in minutes. If this env variable is not present, then 10 minutes is the default.

- name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT
  value: "10"

To disable node affinity please add the following two lines in **env**.

- name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_SCOPECLUSTER
value: "1"

**Note:** The node affinity is enforced by default. When node affinity is enforced the image scanning takes place on the same node as the sensor that initiated the scan. This is the recommended setting. When the node affinity is disabled the image scanning pods can be created on any node across the cluster. The image may get pulled on other nodes and Sensor running on that node may end up in scanning pulled image. If node affinity conflicts with your resource allocation strategy it can be disabled to achieve more even distribution of resources across the worker nodes.

**Note:** For CI/CD and Registry sensors node affinity should always be enforced.

To enable TLS authentication uncomment the following 2 lines.

```yaml
- name: DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY
  value: "1"
```

**Note:** To disable TLS use DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY="" (empty string) or remove it or keep it commented in yml file.

**Note:** By enabling sensor communication with docker daemon over TLS customer can restrict the sensor’s access to docker socket by using docker authorization plugin.

**Note:** When TLS authentication is enabled and DOCKER_HOST is not specified the sensor will automatically detect the FQDN of the worker node it is running on and set DOCKER_HOST environment variable inside the sensor to <worker node's FQDN>:<2376> where 2376 is the default TLS TCP port for docker daemon

**Note:** You can set DOCKER_HOST yourself to 127.0.0.1:<port#> or localhost:<port#> by adding:

```yaml
- name: DOCKER_HOST
  value: "<loopback IPv4 address or hostname>:<port#>"
```

Note: Please make sure that FQDN, or hostname, or IPv4 address set in the DOCKER_HOST matches the CN or Subject Alternative Name in the docker server certificate on each worker node

Uncomment tls-cert-path under volumes if TLS authentication needs to be enabled and provide directory path for client certificates, or keep it as is if not required:

```yaml
#- name: tls-cert-path
  hostPath:
    # path: <Path of directory of client certificates>
    # type: Directory
```

Uncomment below part under `volumeMounts` as well if you are using TLS. Otherwise, keep it commented out.

```yaml
#- mountPath: /root/.docker
  name: tls-cert-path
```
Uncomment proxy information, or keep it as is if not required:

```yaml
#- name: qualys_https_proxy
  # value: <proxy FQDN or Ip address>:<port#>
```

Uncomment proxy-cert-path under `volumes`, or keep it as is if not required:

```yaml
#- name: proxy-cert-path
  # hostPath:
  #    path: /root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt
  #    type: File
```

Activation ID and Customer ID are required. Use the Activation ID and Customer ID from your subscription. To get the Activation ID and Customer ID, login to the Container Security UI, go to Configurations > Sensors, click Download, and then click any sensor type. The installation command on the Installation Instructions screen contains your Activation ID and Customer ID. Activation ID is like a password, do not share it.

If you are using an https proxy, ensure that all Kubernetes nodes have a valid certificate file for the sensor to communicate with the Container Management Server.

If you are not using a proxy and you have kept the above-mentioned parts commented, you can keep the following part commented from `volumeMounts` as well:

```yaml
#- mountPath: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt
  # name: proxy-cert-path
```

Once you have modified the `cssensor-ds.yml` file, run the following command on Kubernetes master to create a DaemonSet:

```
kubectl create -f cssensor-ds.yml
```

If you need to uninstall Qualys Container Sensor, run the following command on Kubernetes master:

```
kubectl delete -f cssensor-ds.yml
```

**Note:** The persistent storage will need to be removed manually on each worker node.

**Using Persistent Volume Claims**

You can use PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) to request for storage of specific size from the gross Persistent Volume you have specified.

**Modify the cssensor-ds_pv_pvc.yml file**

Modify the `cssensor-ds_pv_pvc.yml` file (extracted from QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz) to provide values for the following parameters. In order for the yml file to work properly, ensure that you do not remove/comment the respective sections mentioned below. Note that you can download the yml file directly from https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor

```yaml
kind: PersistentVolume
apiVersion: v1
```
Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

Deploy in Kubernetes - Docker Runtime

```yaml
metadata:
  name: qualys-sensor-pv-volume
labels:
  type: local
spec:
  storageClassName: manual
  capacity:
    storage: 5Gi
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteMany
  hostPath:
    path: "/mnt/data"

kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: qualys-sensor-pv-claim
spec:
  storageClassName: manual
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 1Gi
```

Here a PVC of 1Gi is made on a Persistent Volume to 5Gi. [Click here](#) for a list of supported Persistent Volume Types.

Add the name of the PVC under volumes:

```
- name: persistent-volume
  persistentVolumeClaim:
    claimName: qualys-sensor-pv-claim
```

**Launch sensor without persistent storage**

You can run the sensor without using persistent storage on host. In this case data is not stored on host but stored at the /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data folder relative to the Sensor.

To launch sensor without persistent storage, modify the `cassensor-ds.yml` file and provide "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" as an additional value in args.

```
args: ["--k8s-mode","--sensor-without-persistent-storage"]
```

It is recommended to use the "--enable-console-logs" option along with "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" to preserve the logs.

Under `volumeMounts` remove/comment the persistent-volume section.

```
volumeMounts:
```
Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

Deploy in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) with multi-node clusters

- mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data
  name: persistent-volume

Under volumes remove/comment the persistent-volume section.

volumes:
  - name: persistent-volume
    hostPath:
      path: /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data
      type: DirectoryOrCreate

Deploy in Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) with multi-node clusters

Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) treats persistent volumes as cluster resources and they are shared by all nodes of a cluster. Our current method for using a Persistent Volume Claim (PVC) for retaining state and config of a sensor does not work in a GKE cluster of more than 1 node, as each sensor will attempt to write to the same PVC storage location causing the sensors to fail.

Follow the steps below to deploy sensors to multi-node clusters of GKE. This applies to Kubernetes version 1.18 and older.

Modify the cssensor-ds.yml with the following args:

  args: [--k8s-mode, --sensor-without-persistent-storage, --enable-console-logs]

Under volumeMounts remove/comment the persistent-volume and agent-volume sections.

volumeMounts:
  - mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data
    name: persistent-volume
  - mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data
    name: agent-volume

Under volumes remove/comment the persistent-volume and agent-volume sections.

volumes:
  - name: persistent-volume
    hostPath:
      path: /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data
      type: DirectoryOrCreate
  - name: agent-volume
    hostPath:
      path: /etc/qualys
      type: DirectoryOrCreate
Deploy in Kubernetes - Containerd Runtime

This section assumes you have the sensor image: **Obtain the Container Sensor Image**

**Note**: Containerd runtime is only supported by the general (host) sensor. It is not supported by registry sensor or build CI/CD sensor.

Modify the `cssensor-containerd-ds.yml` file

Below is the Kubernetes DaemonSet deployment template that can be used to deploy the Qualys Container Sensor. For customers’ convenience this template is available in the QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz. Note that you can download the yml file directly from [https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor](https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor)

IMPORTANT: The field alignment in the yml file is very important. Please make sure to honor the formatting provided in the template.

```yaml
kind: List
apiVersion: v1
items:
  # Create custom namespace qualys
  - kind: Namespace
    apiVersion: v1
    metadata:
      name: qualys
  # Service Account
  - kind: ServiceAccount
    apiVersion: v1
    metadata:
      name: qualys-service-account
      namespace: qualys
  # Role for all permission to qualys namespace
  - kind: Role
    apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
    metadata:
      name: qualys-reader-role
      namespace: qualys
    rules:
      - apiGroups: [""
        resources: ["pods"]
        verbs: ["get", "list", "watch","create", "delete","deletecollection"]
      - apiGroups: [""
        resources: ["pods/attach", "pods/exec"]
        verbs: ["create"]
  # ClusterRole for read permission to whole cluster
  - kind: ClusterRole
    apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
    metadata:
```
# Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

## Deploy in Kubernetes - Containerd Runtime

```yaml
name: qualys-cluster-reader-role
rules:
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["nodes"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["pods","pods/status"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: [""]
  resources: ["pods/exec"]
  verbs: ["create"]

# RoleBinding to assign permissions in qualys-reader-role to qualys-service-account
- kind: RoleBinding
  apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
  metadata:
    name: qualys-reader-rb
    namespace: qualys
  subjects:
  - kind: ServiceAccount
    name: qualys-service-account
    namespace: qualys
  roleRef:
    kind: Role
    name: qualys-reader-role
    apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

# RoleBinding to assign permissions in qualys-cluster-reader-role to qualys-service-account
- kind: ClusterRoleBinding
  apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
  metadata:
    name: qualys-cluster-reader-rb
  subjects:
  - kind: ServiceAccount
    name: qualys-service-account
    namespace: qualys
  roleRef:
    kind: ClusterRole
    name: qualys-cluster-reader-role
    apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

# Qualys Container Sensor pod with
- apiVersion: apps/v1
  kind: DaemonSet
  metadata:
    name: qualys-container-sensor
    namespace: qualys
```
Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

Deploy in Kubernetes - Containerd Runtime

```yaml
labels:
  k8s-app: qualys-cs-sensor
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      name: qualys-container-sensor
updateStrategy:
  type: RollingUpdate
template:
  metadata:
    labels:
      name: qualys-container-sensor
  spec:
    # tolerations:
    # this toleration is to have the daemonset runnable on master nodes
    # remove it if want your masters to run sensor pod
    # - key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master
    #   effect: NoSchedule
    serviceAccountName: qualys-service-account
  containers:
  - name: qualys-container-sensor
    image: qualys/qcs-sensor:latest
    imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
    resources:
      limits:
        cpu: "0.2" # Default CPU usage limit on each node for sensor.
    args: ["--k8s-mode", "--container-runtime", "containerd"]
    env:
      - name: CUSTOMERID
        value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
      - name: ACTIVATIONID
        value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
      - name: POD_URL
        value:
      - name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT
        value: "10"
    # uncomment (and indent properly) below section if proxy is required to connect Qualys Cloud
    # - name: qualys_https_proxy
    #   value: <proxy FQDN or Ip address>:<port#>
    volumeMounts:
    - mountPath: /var/run
      name: socket-volume
```

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Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

Deploy in Kubernetes - Containerd Runtime

- mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data
  name: persistent-volume
- mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data
  name: agent-volume

# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if proxy(with CA cert) required to connect Qualys Cloud
#- mountPath: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt
#  name: proxy-cert-path
securityContext:
  allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
volumes:
- name: socket-volume
  hostPath:
    path: /var/run
    type: Directory
- name: persistent-volume
  hostPath:
    path: /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data
    type: DirectoryOrCreate
- name: agent-volume
  hostPath:
    path: /etc/qualys
    type: DirectoryOrCreate

# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if proxy(with CA cert) required to connect Qualys Cloud
#- name: proxy-cert-path
#  hostPath:
#    path: <proxy certificate path>
#    type: File
hostNetwork: true

Qualys Container Sensor DaemonSet should be deployed in 'qualys' namespace as part of ServiceAccount with adequate permission to communicate with Kubernetes API Server. The Role, ClusterRole, RoleBinding and ClusterRoleBinding are used to assign the necessary permissions to ServiceAccount. If you already have Qualys Container Sensor running in a different namespace other than 'qualys', you’ll need to uninstall Qualys Container Sensor from the other namespace and deploy it fresh in the 'qualys' namespace.

You’ll need these permissions:

get, list, watch - to monitor the resources to be scanned for vulnerabilities across the cluster

create, delete, deletecollection - to spawn containers for image vulnerability assessment in 'qualys' namespace, scan pods across the cluster and then clean up after itself

Note: Ensure that the Container Sensor has read and write access to the persistent storage and the containerd daemon socket.
Modify parameters in the yaml file

Copy the cssensor-containder-ds.yml file to Kubernetes cluster's master node then modify it by providing values for the following parameters. In order for the yaml file to work properly, ensure you only update the parameters/sections specified below. Note that you can download the yml file directly from https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor

General Sensor is assumed here. As mentioned earlier, containerd is only supported by the general (host) sensor. It is not supported by registry sensor or CI/CD sensor.

Uncomment the tolerations section under spec if you want Sensor daemonset to be deployed on master nodes

```yaml
spec:
  tolerations:
    # this toleration is to have the daemonset runnable on master nodes
    # remove it if want your masters to run sensor pod
    # key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master
    # effect: NoSchedule

containers:
  - name: qualys-container-sensor
    image: <CS Sensor image name in the private/docker hub registry>
    args: ["--k8s-mode", "--container-runtime", "containerd"]
```

If you want to change the log level, provide "--log-level", "<a number between 0 and 5>" as an additional value in args, e.g if you want logs in trace provide:

```yaml
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--container-runtime", "containerd", "--log-level", "5"]
```

If you want to launch the sensor with scan thread value other than default 4, provide "--scan-thread-pool-size", "<number of threads>" as an additional value in args.

```yaml
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--container-runtime", "containerd", "--scan-thread-pool-size", "6"]
```

If you want to define the number of archived qpa.log files to be generated and size per log file, provide "--logfilesize", "<digit><K/M/>" where "K" means kilobyte and "M" means megabyte, and "--log-filepurgecount", "<digit>" as an additional value in args. Default is "--log filesize": "10M" and "--log-filepurgecount": "5" applied via config.

"--log filesize": can be used to define the maximum size per log file. For example, "10K" (kilobytes), "10M" (megabytes) or "10" (bytes).

"--log-filepurgecount": can be used to define the number of archived log files to be generated, please note that there will always be current qpa.log file in log/ directory.

```yaml
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--container-runtime", "containerd", "--logfilesize", "5M", "--log-filepurgecount", "4"]
```
Under **resources** specify the following:

```yaml
resources:
  limits:
    cpu: 0.2 # Default CPU usage limit (20% of one core on the host).
```

For example, for limiting the cpu usage to 5%, set `resources:limits:cpu: "0.05"`. This limits the cpu usage to 5% of one core on the host.

If there are multiple processors on a node, setting the `resources:limits:cpu` value applies the CPU limit to one core only. For example, if you have 4 CPUs on the system and you want to set CPU limit as 20% of overall CPU capacity, then the CPU limit should be set to 0.8 i.e., 80% of one core only which becomes 20% of total CPU capacity.

To disable any CPU usage limit, set `resources:limits:cpu` value to 0.

Under **env** specify the following:

**Activation ID (Required)**

- name: ACTIVATIONID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX

**Customer ID (Required)**

- name: CUSTOMERID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX

Specify `POD_URL` when using docker hub image. Otherwise, remove it.

- name: POD_URL
  value: <Specify POD URL>

Specify the scanning container launch timeout in minutes. If this env variable is not present, then 10 minutes is the default.

- name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT
  value: "10"

To disable node affinity please add the following two lines in env.

- name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_SCOPECLUSTER
  value: "1"

**Note:** The node affinity is enforced by default and when it's enforced the image scanning takes place on the same node as the sensor that initiated the scan. This is the recommended setting. When the node affinity is disabled the image scanning pods can be created on any node across the cluster. The image may get pulled on other nodes and Sensor running on that node may end up in scanning pulled image. If node affinity conflicts with your resource allocation strategy it can be disabled to achieve more even distribution of resources across the worker nodes.
Uncomment proxy information, or keep it as is if not required:

```yaml
#- name: qualys_https_proxy
  # value: <proxy FQDN or IP address>:<port#>
```

Uncomment proxy-cert-path under `volumes`, or keep it as is if not required:

```yaml
#- name: proxy-cert-path
  # hostPath:
  #    path: /root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt
  #    type: File
```

Activation ID and Customer ID are required. Use the Activation ID and Customer ID from your subscription. To get the Activation ID and Customer ID, login to the Container Security UI, go to Configurations > Sensors, click Download, and then click any sensor type. The installation command on the Installation Instructions screen contains your Activation ID and Customer ID. Activation ID is like a password, do not share it.

If you are using an https proxy, ensure that all Kubernetes nodes have a valid certificate file for the sensor to communicate with the Container Management Server.

If you are not using a proxy and you have kept the above-mentioned parts commented, you can keep the following part commented from `volumeMounts` as well:

```yaml
#- mountPath: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt
  name: proxy-cert-path
```

**How to deploy the Container Sensor DaemonSet**

Once you have modified the `cssensor-containerd-ds.yml` file, run the following command on Kubernetes master to create a DaemonSet:

```bash
kubectl create -f cssensor-containerd-ds.yml
```

**How to remove the Container Sensor DaemonSet**

To uninstall Qualys Container Sensor, run the following command on Kubernetes master:

```bash
kubectl delete -f cssensor-containerd-ds.yml
```

**Note:** The persistent storage will need to be removed manually on each worker node.
Deploy in Kubernetes - OpenShift

This section assumes you have the sensor image: Obtain the Container Sensor Image

Integrate the Container Sensor into the DaemonSet like other application containers to ensure that there is always a Sensor deployed on the Docker Host. Perform the following steps for creating a DaemonSet for the Qualys sensor to be deployed in OpenShift.

**Note:** Ensure that the Container Sensor has read and write access to the persistent storage and the docker daemon socket.

Download the `QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz` file from Qualys Cloud Portal on OpenShift master.

Untar the sensor package:

```
sudo tar -xvf QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz
```

Use the following commands to push the Qualys sensor image to a repository common to all nodes in the OpenShift cluster:

```
sudo docker load -i qualys-sensor.tar
dsudictag <IMAGE NAME/ID> <URL to push image to the repository>
dsudictpush <URL to push image to the repository>
```

For example:

```
sudo docker load -i qualys-sensor.tar
dsudictag c3fa63a818df mycloudregistry.com/container-sensor:qualys-sensor-xxx
ndsudictpush mycloudregistry.com/container-sensor:qualys-sensor-xxx
```

**Note:** Do not use the examples as is. Replace the registry/image path with your own.

**Modify the cssensor-openshift-ds.yml file**

Modify the `cssensor-openshift-ds.yml` file (extracted from QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz) to provide values for the following parameters. In order for the yml file to work properly, ensure that you do not remove/comment the respective sections mentioned below. Note that you can download the yml file directly from [https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor](https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor)

```
    serviceAccountName:
      qualysuser

containers:
  - name: qualys-container-sensor
    image: <CS Sensor image name in the docker hub/private registry>
    securityContext:
      privileged: true
    args: [--k8s-mode]
```

Ensure that the serviceAccountName is provided in the pod declaration.
If you want to deploy the sensor for CI/CD environment provide the **args** value as:

```
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--cicd-deployed-sensor", "--log-level","5","--logfilesize","5M","--log-filepurgecount","4"]
```

If you want to deploy a Registry Sensor provide the **args** value as:

```
args: ["--k8s-mode", "--registry-sensor", "--log-level","5","--logfilesize","5M","--log-filepurgecount","4"]
```

**Note:** The values for "--log-level", "--log-filename" and "--log-filepurgecount" in the **args** above are only samples. Specify appropriate values for your needs.

If you want print logs on the console, provide "--enable-console-logs" as an additional value in **args**.

To restrict the cpu usage to a certain value, change the following: (Optional)

Under **resources** specify the following:

```
resources:
  limits:
    cpu: "0.2"  # Default CPU usage limit(20% of one core on the host).
```

For example, for limiting the cpu usage to 5%, set resources:limits:cpu: "0.05". This limits the cpu usage to 5% of one core on the host.

If there are multiple processors on a node, setting the resources:limits:cpu value applies the CPU limit to one core only.

For example, if you have 4 CPUs on the system and you want to set CPU limit as 20% of overall CPU capacity, then the CPU limit should be set to 0.8 i.e., 80% of one core only which becomes 20% of total CPU capacity.

To disable any CPU usage limit, set resources:limits:cpu value to 0.

Under **env** specify the following:

**Activation ID (Required)**

```
- name: ACTIVATIONID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
```

**Customer ID (Required)**

```
- name: CUSTOMERID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
```

Specify proxy information, or remove if not required:

```
- name: qualys_https_proxy
  value: proxy.localnet.com:3128
```
Under **volumes** specify the proxy cert path, or remove if not required:

- name: proxy-cert-path
  hostPath:
    path: /root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt

Activation ID and Customer ID are required. Use the Activation ID and Customer ID from your subscription.

If you are using a proxy, ensure that all OpenShift nodes have a valid certificate file for the sensor to communicate with the Container Management Server.

If you are not using a proxy and you have removed the above mentioned parts, you can remove the following part from **volumeMounts** as well:

- mountPath: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt
  name: proxy-cert-path

Once you have modified the `cssensor-openshift-ds.yml` file, run the following command on OpenShift master to create a DaemonSet:

`oc create -f cssensor-openshift-ds.yml`

If you need to uninstall Qualys Container Sensor, run the following command on OpenShift master:

`oc delete ds qualys-container-sensor -n kube-system`

**Launch sensor without persistent storage**

You can run the sensor without using persistent storage on host. In this case data is not stored on host but stored at the `/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data` folder relative to the Sensor.

To launch sensor without persistent storage, modify the `cssensor-openshift-ds.yml` file and provide "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" as an additional value in **args**.

```yaml
args: ["--k8s-mode","--sensor-without-persistent-storage"]
```

It is recommended to use the "--enable-console-logs" option along with "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" to preserve the logs.

Under **volumeMounts** remove/comment the persistent-volume section.

```yaml
volumeMounts:
  - mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data
    name: persistent-volume
```

Under **volumes** remove/comment the persistent-volume section.

```yaml
volumes:
  - name: persistent-volume
    hostPath:
      path: /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data
```
Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

Deploy in Kubernetes - OpenShift4.4+ with CRI-O Runtime

This section assumes you have the sensor image: Obtain the Container Sensor Image

**Note:** CRI-O runtime is only supported by the general (host) sensor. It is not supported by registry sensor or build CI/CD sensor.

Modify the cssensor-openshift-crio-ds.yml file

Below is the Kubernetes DaemonSet deployment template that can be used to deploy the Qualys Container Sensor. For customers’ convenience this template is available in the QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz. Note that you can download the yml file directly from [https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor](https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor)

**IMPORTANT:** The field alignment in the yml file is very important. Please make sure to honor the formatting provided in the template.

```yaml
kind: List
apiVersion: v1
items:
  # Create custom namespace qualys
  - kind: Namespace
    apiVersion: v1
    metadata:
      name: qualys
  # Service Account
  - kind: ServiceAccount
    apiVersion: v1
    metadata:
      name: qualys-service-account
      namespace: qualys
  # Role for all permission to qualys namespace
  - kind: Role
    apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
    metadata:
      name: qualys-reader-role
      namespace: qualys
    rules:
      - apiGroups: [""
        resources: ["pods"]
        verbs: ["create", "delete", "deletecollection"]
      - apiGroups: [""
        resources: ["pods/attach"]
        verbs: ["create"]
  # ClusterRole for read permission to whole cluster
  - kind: ClusterRole
    apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
    metadata:
```
name: qualys-cluster-reader-role
rules:
- apiGroups: [""
  resources: ["nodes"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: [""
  resources: ["pods"]
  verbs: ["get","list","watch"]
- apiGroups: [""
  resources: ["pods/status"]
  verbs: ["get"]
- apiGroups: [""
  resources: ["pods/exec"]
  verbs: ["create"]

# RoleBinding to assign permissions in qualys-reader-role to qualys-service-account
- kind: RoleBinding
  apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
  metadata:
    name: qualys-reader-rb
    namespace: qualys
  subjects:
    - kind: ServiceAccount
      name: qualys-service-account
      namespace: qualys
  roleRef:
    kind: Role
    name: qualys-reader-role
    apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

# RoleBinding to assign permissions in qualys-cluster-reader-role to qualys-service-account
- kind: ClusterRoleBinding
  apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1
  metadata:
    name: qualys-cluster-reader-rb
  subjects:
    - kind: ServiceAccount
      name: qualys-service-account
      namespace: qualys
  roleRef:
    kind: ClusterRole
    name: qualys-cluster-reader-role
    apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io

- kind: SecurityContextConstraints
  apiVersion: security.openshift.io/v1
  metadata:
### Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

Deploy in Kubernetes - OpenShift 4.4+ with CRI-O Runtime

```yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: DaemonSet
metadata:
  name: qualys-container-sensor
  namespace: qualys
  labels:
    k8s-app: qualys-cs-sensor
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      name: qualys-container-sensor
  updateStrategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        name: qualys-container-sensor
    spec:
      tolerations:
        # this toleration is to have the daemonset runnable on master nodes
        # remove it if want your masters to run sensor pod
        #- key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master
          effect: NoSchedule
      serviceAccountName: qualys-service-account
      containers:
      - name: qualys-container-sensor
        image: qualys/qcs-sensor:latest
        imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
        resources:
        limits:
```
Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

Deploy in Kubernetes - OpenShift4.4+ with CRI-O Runtime

cpu: "0.2" # Default CPU usage limit on each node for sensor.

args: ["--k8s-mode", "--container-runtime", "cri-o"]

env:
- name: CUSTOMERID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
- name: ACTIVATIONID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
- name: POD_URL
  value:
- name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT
  value: "10"

# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if proxy is required to connect Qualys Cloud
  #- name: qualys_https_proxy
    # value: <proxy FQDN or Ip address>:<port#>

volumeMounts:
- mountPath: /var/run
  name: socket-volume
- mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data
  name: persistent-volume
- mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data
  name: agent-volume

# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if proxy(with CA cert) required to connect Qualys Cloud
  #- mountPath: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt
    # name: proxy-cert-path

securityContext:
  allowPrivilegeEscalation: false

volumes:
- name: socket-volume
  hostPath:
    path: /var/run
    type: Directory
- name: persistent-volume
  hostPath:
    path: /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data
    type: DirectoryOrCreate
- name: agent-volume
  hostPath:
    path: /etc/qualys
    type: DirectoryOrCreate

# uncomment(and indent properly) below section if proxy(with CA cert) required to connect Qualys Cloud
  #- name: proxy-cert-path
    # hostPath:
# path: <proxy certificate path>
# type: File
hostNetwork: true

Qualys Container Sensor DaemonSet should be deployed in 'qualys' namespace as a part of ServiceAccount with adequate permission to communicate with Kubernetes API Server. The Role, ClusterRole, RoleBinding, and ClusterRoleBindings are used to assign the necessary permissions to the ServiceAccount.

You’ll need these permissions:

- get, list, watch - to monitor the resources to be scanned for vulnerabilities across the cluster
- create, delete, deletecollection - to spawn containers for image vulnerability assessment in 'qualys' namespace, scan pods across the cluster and then clean up after itself

**Note:** Ensure that the Container Sensor has read and write access to the persistent storage and the cri-o daemon socket.

**Modify parameters in the yaml file**

Copy the `cssensor-openshift-crio-ds.yml` file to OpenShift4.4 cluster’s master node then modify it by providing values for the following parameters. In order for the yaml file to work properly, ensure you only update the parameters/sections specified below. Note that you can download the yml file directly from [https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor](https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor)

General Sensor is assumed here. As mentioned earlier, cri-o is only supported by the general (host) sensor. It is not supported by registry sensor or build CI/CD sensor.

Uncomment the `tolerations` section under `spec` if you want Sensor daemonset to be deployed on master nodes

```
spec:
  # tolerations:
  # this toleration is to have the daemonset runnable on master nodes
  # remove it if want your masters to run sensor pod
  # - key: node-role.kubernetes.io/master
  #   effect: NoSchedule

  containers:
  - name: qualys-container-sensor
    image: <CS Sensor image name in the private/docker hub registry>
    args: ['--k8s-mode', '--container-runtime', 'cri-o']
```

If you want to change the log level, provide `--log-level`, `<a number between 0 and 5>` as an additional value in `args`, e.g if you want logs in trace provide

```
args: ['--k8s-mode', '--container-runtime', 'cri-o', '--loglevel', '5']
```
Deploying sensor in Kubernetes

If you want to launch the sensor with scan thread value other than default 4, provide
"--scan-thread-pool-size", "<number of threads>" as an additional value in args.

    args: ["--k8s-mode", "--container-runtime", "cri-o", "--scan-
thread-pool-size", "6"]

If you want to define the number of archived qpa.log files to be generated and size per log
file, provide "--log-filesize", "<digit><K/M/>" where "K" means kilobyte and "M" means
megabyte, and "--log-filepurgecount", "<digit>" as an additional value in args. Default is
"--log-filesize": "10M" and "--log-filepurgecount": "5" applied via config.

"--log-filesize": can be used to define the maximum size per log file. For example, "10K"
(kilobytes), "10M" (megabytes) or "10" (bytes).

"--log-filepurgecount": can be used to define the number of archived log files to be
generated, please note that there will always be current qpa.log file in log/ directory.

    args: ["--k8s-mode", "--container-runtime", "cri-o", "--log-
filesize", "5M", "--log-filepurgecount", "4"]

Under resources specify the following:

    resources:
      limits:
        cpu: "0.2" # Default CPU usage limit on each node for sensor.

For example, for limiting the CPU usage to 5%, set resources:limits:cpu: "0.05". This limits
the CPU usage to 5% of one core on the host.

If there are multiple processors on a node, setting the resources:limits:cpu value applies
the CPU limit to one core only. For example, if you have 4 CPUs on the system and you
want to set CPU limit as 20% of overall CPU capacity, then the CPU limit should be set to
0.8 i.e., 80% of one core only which becomes 20% of total CPU capacity.

To disable any CPU usage limit, set resources:limits:cpu value to 0.

Under env specify the following:

    Activation ID (Required)
    - name: ACTIVATIONID
      value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX

    Customer ID (Required)
    - name: CUSTOMERID
      value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX

Specify POD_URL when using docker hub image. Otherwise, remove it.

    - name: POD_URL
      value: <Specify POD URL>
Specify the scanning container launch timeout in minutes. If this env variable is not present, then 10 minutes is the default.

- name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_LAUNCH_TIMEOUT
  value: "10"

Specify proxy information, or remove if not required:

- name: qualys_https_proxy
  value: <PROXY_URL>

To disable node affinity please add the following two lines in env.

- name: QUALYS_SCANNING_CONTAINER_SCOPECLUSTER
  value: "1"

Note: The node affinity is enforced by default and when it’s enforced the image scanning takes place on the same node as the sensor that initiated the scan. This is the recommended setting. When the node affinity is disabled the image scanning pods can be created on any node across the cluster. The image may get pulled on other nodes and Sensor running on that node may end up in scanning pulled image. If node affinity conflicts with your resource allocation strategy it can be disabled to achieve more even distribution of resources across the worker nodes.

Uncomment proxy information, or keep it as is if not required:

```yaml
#- name: qualys_https_proxy
  #   value: <proxy FQDN or Ip address>:<port#>
```

Uncomment proxy-cert-path under volumes, or keep it as is if not required:

```yaml
#- name: proxy-cert-path
  #   hostPath:
  #     path: /root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt
  #     type: File
```

Activation ID and Customer ID are required. Use the Activation ID and Customer ID from your subscription. To get the Activation ID and Customer ID, login to the Container Security UI, go to Configurations > Sensors, click Download, and then click any sensor type. The installation command on the Installation Instructions screen contains your Activation ID and Customer ID. Activation ID is like a password, do not share it.

If you are using an https proxy, ensure that all Kubernetes nodes have a valid certificate file for the sensor to communicate with the Container Management Server.

If you are not using a proxy and you have kept the above-mentioned parts commented, you can keep the following part commented from `volumeMounts` as well:

```yaml
#- mountPath: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt
  #  name: proxy-cert-path
```
How to deploy the Container Sensor DaemonSet

Once you have modified the `cssensor-openshift-crio-ds.yml` file, run the following command on OpenShift master to create a DaemonSet:

```
oc create -f cssensor-openshift-crio-ds.yml
```

How to remove the Container Sensor DaemonSet

To uninstall Qualys Container Sensor, run the following command on Openshift master:

```
oc delete -f cssensor-openshift-crio-ds.yml
```

**Note:** The persistent storage will need to be removed manually on each worker node.

**Deploy in Kubernetes with Rancher - Docker Runtime**

This section assumes you have the sensor image: [Obtain the Container Sensor Image](https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor)

**Modify the cssensor-ds.yml file**

Modify the `cssensor-ds.yml` file (extracted from QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz) to provide values for the following parameters. In order for the yml file to work properly, ensure that you do not remove/comment the respective sections mentioned below. Note that you can download the yml file directly from [https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor](https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor)

Ensure all Kubernetes nodes have the latest Qualys sensor image from the URL provided.

```yaml
containers:
  - name: qualys-container-sensor
    image: <CS Sensor image name in the docker hub/private registry>
    args: ["--k8s-mode"]
```

If you want to deploy the sensor for CI/CD environment provide the args value as:

```
args: ["--k8s-mode","--cicd-deployed-sensor"]
```

If you want to deploy a Registry Sensor provide the args value as:

```
args: ["--k8s-mode","--registry-sensor"]
```

If you want print logs on the console, provide "--enable-console-logs" as an additional value in args.

To restrict the cpu usage to a certain value, change the following: (Optional)

Under **resources** specify the following:

```yaml
resources:
  limits:
    cpu: "0.2" # Default CPU usage limit(20% of one core on the host).
```
For example, for limiting the cpu usage to 5%, set `resources:limits:cpu: "0.05"`. This limits the cpu usage to 5% of one core on the host. If there are multiple processors on a node, setting the `resources:limits:cpu` value applies the CPU limit to one core only.

For example, if you have 4 CPUs on the system and you want to set CPU limit as 20% of overall CPU capacity, then the CPU limit should be set to 0.8 i.e., 80% of one core only which becomes 20% of total CPU capacity.

To disable any CPU usage limit, set `resources:limits:cpu` value to 0.

Under **env** specify the following:

**Activation ID (Required)**

- name: `ACTIVATIONID`
  - value: `XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX`

**Customer ID (Required)**

- name: `CUSTOMERID`
  - value: `XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX`

**Specify proxy information, or remove if not required:**

- name: `qualys_https_proxy`
  - value: `proxy.localnet.com:3128`

Under volumes specify the proxy cert path, or remove if not required:

- name: `proxy-cert-path`
  - hostPath:
    - path: `/root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt`
    - type: File

Activation ID and Customer ID are required. Use the Activation ID and Customer ID from your subscription.

If you are using a proxy, ensure that all Kubernetes nodes have a valid certificate file for the sensor to communicate with the Container Management Server.

If you are not using a proxy and you have removed the above-mentioned parts, you can remove the following part from **volumeMounts** as well:

- mountPath: `/etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt`
  - name: `proxy-cert-path`

Once you have modified the `cssensor-ds.yml` file, save it.
Create Qualys sensor DaemonSet in Rancher UI

Log in to the Rancher UI to create a Qualys sensor DaemonSet. Use the credentials that were set during the creation setup.

From the top menu select the Cluster and Project under which the DaemonSet for the Qualys sensor is to be deployed in Rancher.
You will be navigated to the Resources tab. Click the "Import YAML" button.

Click the "Read from a file" button, then browse for and select the cssensor-ds.yml file that you've modified.

Click the Import button.
On the Workloads page under kube-system namespace ensure that the qualys-container-sensor DaemonSet is deployed and active.

If you need to uninstall the Qualys Container Sensor, then under kube-system namespace, select the check box next to qualys-container-sensor and click Delete.

Launch sensor without persistent storage

You can run the sensor without using persistent storage on host. In this case data is not stored on host but stored at the /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data folder relative to the Sensor.

To launch sensor without persistent storage, modify the cssensor-ds.yml file and provide "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" as an additional value in args.

```
args: [--k8s-mode, --sensor-without-persistent-storage]
```

It is recommended to use the "--enable-console-logs" option along with "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" to preserve the logs.

Under volumeMounts remove/comment the persistent-volume section.

```
volumes:
  - mountPath: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data
    name: persistent-volume
```
Under **volumes** remove/comment the persistent-volume section.

```yaml
volumes:
  - name: persistent-volume
    hostPath:
      path: /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data
      type: DirectoryOrCreate
```

**Update the sensor deployed in Kubernetes**

You can update the Container Sensor DaemonSet to the latest version in Kubernetes. This information is applicable for Amazon Elastic Container Service for Kubernetes (Amazon EKS), Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), and Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS).

Ensure that the Container Sensor has read and write access to the persistent storage and the docker daemon socket.

Perform the following steps on Kubernetes master for updating the Container Sensor.

**Note:** Ensure the Container Sensor DaemonSet is running in the Kubernetes environment.

**Note:** If you already have Qualys Container Sensor running in a namespace other than 'qualys', then you must first uninstall the sensor from the other namespace. Use the new yml extracted from the latest QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz or you can download the yml file directly from https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor. Deploy fresh Qualys Container Sensor in 'qualys' namespace. You should use the same path for persistent storage as earlier deployment under hostpath for persistent-volume:

```yaml
- name: persistent-volume
  hostPath:
    path: /usr/local/qualys/sensor/data
    type: DirectoryOrCreate
```

Download the **QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz** file from Qualys Cloud Portal on Kubernetes master.

Untar the sensor package:

```bash
sudo tar -xvf QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz
```

Copy the Sensor version from the **version-info** file (extracted from QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz).

**Modify the ccsensor-ds.yml file**

Modify the **ccsensor-ds.yml** file (extracted from QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz) to provide values for the following parameters. In order for the yml file to work properly, ensure that you do not remove/comment the respective sections mentioned below. Note that you can download the yml file directly from https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor
Deploying sensor in Kubernetes
Update the sensor deployed in Kubernetes

Ensure all Kubernetes nodes have the latest Qualys sensor image from the URL provided.

```yaml
containers:
  - name: qualys-container-sensor
    image: <CS Sensor image name in the docker hub/private registry>
    args: ["--k8s-mode"]
```

The image value must be in the format:

`registryurl/qualys/sensor:<version-info>`

If you want to deploy the sensor for CI/CD environment provide the `args` value as:

```yaml
```

If you want to deploy a Registry Sensor provide the `args` value as:

```yaml
```

**Note:** The values for "--log-level", "--log-filesize" and "--log-filepurgecount" in the `args` values above are only samples. Specify appropriate values for your needs.

If you want print logs on the console, provide "--enable-console-logs" as an additional value in `args`.

To restrict the cpu usage to a certain value, change the following: (Optional)

Under `resources` specify the following:

```yaml
resources:
  limits:
    cpu: "0.2" # Default CPU usage limit(20% of one core on the host).
```

For example, for limiting the cpu usage to 5%, set `resources:limits:cpu: "0.05"`. This limits the cpu usage to 5% of one core on the host.

If there are multiple processors on a node, setting the `resources:limits:cpu` value applies the CPU limit to one core only.

For example, if you have 4 CPUs on the system and you want to set CPU limit as 20% of overall CPU capacity, then the CPU limit should be set to 0.8 i.e., 80% of one core only which becomes 20% of total CPU capacity.

To disable any CPU usage limit, set `resources:limits:cpu` value to 0.

Under `env` specify the following:

**Activation ID (Required: Use the same Activation ID provided in the existing Container Sensor DaemonSet that you are upgrading)**

```yaml
- name: ACTIVATIONID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
```
Customer ID (Required: Use the same Customer ID provided in the existing Container Sensor DaemonSet that you are upgrading)

- name: CUSTOMERID
  value: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX

Specify proxy information, or remove if not required:

- name: qualys_https_proxy
  value: proxy.localnet.com:3128

Under **volumes** specify the proxy cert path, or remove if not required:

- name: proxy-cert-path
  hostPath:
    path: /root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt
    type: File

Activation ID and Customer ID are required. Use the Activation ID and Customer ID from your subscription.

If you are using a proxy, ensure that all Kubernetes nodes have a valid certificate file for the sensor to communicate with the Container Management Server.

If you are not using a proxy and you have removed the above mentioned parts, you can remove the following part from **volumeMounts** as well:

- mountPath: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt
  name: proxy-cert-path

Once you have modified **cssensor-ds.yml**, save the file, and then perform docker login to the registry on Kubernetes master before running the update script (**k8s-rolling-update.sh**).

For example,

docker login mycloudregistry.com

The registry should be accessible from all Kubernetes nodes and the Kubernetes master from where the update is being performed.

To update the Container Sensor DaemonSet to the latest version, run the following command on Kubernetes master:

```
./k8s-rolling-update.sh Registry_URL=mycloudregistry.com
```

**Note:** **k8s-rolling-update.sh** will do docker load, docker tag and docker push to the registry.
Deploying sensor in Docker Swarm

Integrate the Container Sensor into the DaemonSet like other application containers and set the replication factor to 1 to ensure there is always a sensor deployed on the Docker Host.

Perform the following steps for creating a DaemonSet for the Qualys sensor to be deployed in Docker Swarm.

Download the `QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz` file from Qualys Cloud Portal on a Linux computer.

Untar the sensor package:

```
sudo tar -xvf QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz
```

Use the following commands to push the qualys sensor image to a repository common to all nodes in the Docker Swarm cluster:

```
sudo docker load -i qualys-sensor.tar
sudo docker tag <IMAGE NAME/ID> <URL to push image to the repository>
sudo docker push <URL to push image to the repository>
```

For example:

```
sudo docker load -i qualys-sensor.tar
sudo docker tag c3fa63a818df myregistry.com/qualys_sensor:xxx
sudo docker push myregistry.com/qualys_sensor:xxx
```

**Note:** Do not use the examples as is. Replace the registry/image path with your own.

**Modify the cssensor-swarm-ds.yml file**

Modify the `cssensor-swarm-ds.yml` file (extracted from QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz) to provide values for the following parameters. In order for the yml file to work properly, ensure that you do not remove/comment the respective sections mentioned below. Note that you can download the yml file directly from [https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor](https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor)

Ensure that all master and worker nodes have the latest Qualys sensor image from the URL provided.

```
qualys-container-sensor:
  image: <CS Sensor image name in the docker hub/private registry>
  deploy:
    mode: global  # Deploy 1 container on each node == DaemonSet
    command: ["--swrm-mode"]
```

If you want to deploy the sensor for CI/CD environment provide the `command` value as:

```
command: ["--swrm-mode","--cicd-deployed-sensor","--log-level","5","--logfilesize","5M","--logfilepurgecount","4"]
```
Deploying sensor in Docker Swarm

If you want to deploy a Registry Sensor provide the **command** value as:

```
command: ["--swrm-mode","--registry-sensor","--log-level","5","--log-filesize","5M","--log-filepurgecount","4"]
```

**Note:** The values for "--log-level", "--log-filesize" and "--log-filepurgecount" in the command values above are only samples. Specify appropriate values for your needs.

If you want print logs on the console, provide "--enable-console-logs" as an additional value in **command**.

To restrict the cpu usage to a certain value, change the following: (Optional)

Under **deploy** specify the following:

```
mode: global  # Deploy 1 container on each node == DaemonSet
resources:
  limits:
    cpus: '0.20'  # Default CPU usage limit(20% of one core on the host.
```

For example, for limiting the cpu usage to 5%, set deploy:resources:limits:cpus: "0.05". This limits the cpu usage to 5% of one core on the host.

If there are multiple processors on a node, setting the deploy:resources:limits:cpus value applies the CPU limit to one core only.

For example, if you have 4 CPUs on the system and you want to set CPU limit as 20% of overall CPU capacity, then the CPU limit should be set to 0.8 i.e., 80% of one core only which becomes 20% of total CPU capacity.

To disable any CPU usage limit, set deploy:resources:limits:cpus value to 0.

Under **environment** specify the following:

```
environment:
  ACTIVATIONID: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
  CUSTOMERID: XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
  qualys_https_proxy: proxy.qualys.com:3128
```

Activation ID and Customer ID are required. Use the Activation ID and Customer ID from your subscription. You can remove the proxy information if not required.

Under **volumes** ensure that you provide the following information:

```
volumes:
- type: bind
  source: /var/run/
  target: /var/run/
- type: volume
  source: persistent-volume
  target: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/
- type: bind
```
source: /etc/qualys  # Must exist !
target: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data

Keep source as "persistent-volume". This ensures that the source directory in volume mapping is set to docker swarm root directory (i.e. /data/docker/volumes).

/etc/qualys directory must exist on all masters and worker nodes for successful volume mapping.

volumes:
  persistent-volume:

Under configs ensure that you provide the following information:

configs:
  proxy-cert-path:
    file: /root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt

If you are using a proxy, ensure that all masters and worker nodes have a valid certificate file for the sensor to communicate with the Container Management Server.

If you are not using a proxy and you have removed qualys_https_proxy from environment, you can remove the following parts as well:

configs:
  - source: proxy-cert-path
    target: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt

configs:
  proxy-cert-path:
    file: /root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt

Once you have modified the cssensor-swarm-ds.yml file, run the following command on docker swarm master/leader to create a stack:

docker stack deploy -c cssensor-swarm-ds.yml qualys-container-sensor

If you need to uninstall Qualys Container Sensor, run the following command on docker swarm master/leader:

docker stack rm qualys-container-sensor

**Launch sensor without persistent storage**

You can run the sensor without using persistent storage on host. In this case data is not stored on host but stored at the /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data folder relative to the Sensor.

To launch sensor without persistent storage, modify the cssensor-swarm-ds.yml file and provide "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" as an additional value in command.

command: ['"--swrm-mode","--sensor-without-persistent-storage"']
Deploying sensor in Docker Swarm

It is recommended to use the "--enable-console-logs" option along with "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" to preserve the logs.

Under **volumes** (outside **services**) remove/comment the persistent-volume section.

```yaml
volumes:
  persistent-volume:
```

Under **volumes** (inside **services**) remove/comment the persistent-volume section.

```yaml
services:
  volumes:
    - type: volume
      source: persistent-volume
      target: /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/
```
Deploying sensor in AWS ECS Cluster

Perform the following steps to deploy Qualys Container Sensor as a daemon service in Amazon ECS cluster.

**Prerequisites:** AWS ECS Cluster should be up and running.

Download the `QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz` file from Qualys Cloud Portal on a Linux computer.

Untar the sensor package:

```bash
sudo tar -xvf QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz
```

Use the following commands to push the qualys sensor image to a repository common to all nodes in the cluster:

```bash
sudo docker load -i qualys-sensor.tar
sudo docker tag <IMAGE NAME/ID> <URL to push image to the repository>
sudo docker push <URL to push image to the repository>
```

For example:

```bash
sudo docker load -i qualys-sensor.tar
sudo docker tag c3fa63a818df 20576712438.dr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/container-sensor:qualys-sensor-xxx
sudo docker push 20576712438.dr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/container-sensor:qualys-sensor-xxx
```

**Note:** Do not use the examples as is. Replace the registry/image path with your own.

**Modify the cssensor-aws-ecs.json file**

Modify the `cssensor-aws-ecs.json` file (extracted from QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz) to provide values for the following parameters. In order for the json file to work properly, ensure that you do not remove/comment the respective sections mentioned below. Note that you can download the json file directly from [https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor](https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor)

```json
"containerDefinitions": [
    {
        "name": "qualys-container-sensor",
        "image": "20576712438.dr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/container-sensor:qualys-sensor-xxx",
        "cpu": 10,
        "memory": 512,
        "essential": true,
        "command": [
            "--ecs-mode"
        ]
    }
],
```

Specify appropriate values for **cpu** (no. of vcpu) and **memory** (size in MB).
If you want to deploy the sensor for CI/CD environment, provide the `command` value as:

```json
"command": [
    "--ecs-mode",
    "--cicd-deployed-sensor",
    "--log-level",
    "5",
    "--logfilesize",
    "5M",
    "--log-filepurgecount",
    "4"
]
```

If you want to deploy a Registry Sensor provide the `command` value as:

```json
"command": [
    "--ecs-mode",
    "--registry-sensor",
    "--log-level",
    "5",
    "--logfilesize",
    "5M",
    "--log-filepurgecount",
    "4"
]
```

**Note:** The values for `--log-level`, `--logfilesize` and `--log-filepurgecount` in the `command` values above are only samples. Specify appropriate values for your needs.

If you want to print logs on the console, provide `--enable-console-logs` as an additional value in `command`.

Under `environment` specify the following:

```json
"environment": [
    {
        "name": "ACTIVATIONID",
        "value": "XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX"
    },
    {
        "name": "CUSTOMERID",
        "value": "XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX"
    },
    {
        "name": "qualys_https_proxy",
        "value": "proxy.qualys.com:3128"
    }
]
```
Deploying sensor in AWS ECS Cluster

Activation ID and Customer ID are required. Use the Activation ID and Customer ID from your subscription. Specify proxy information, or remove the section if not required. If you remove the proxy section, ensure that json indentation is correct.

If you are not using a proxy and you have removed `qualys_https_proxy` from environment, you can remove the following parts from `mountPoints` and `volumes`:

```json
configs:
  - source: proxy-cert-path
    target: /etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt

configs:
  proxy-cert-path:
    file: /root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt
```

If proxy section is removed from environment, then remove `proxy-cert-path` sections under `mountPoints` and `volumes` as well:

```json
"mountPoints": [
  {
    "sourceVolume": "proxy-cert-path",
    "containerPath": "/etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt"
  }
]

"volumes": [
  {
    "name": "proxy-cert-path",
    "host": {
      "sourcePath": "/root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt"
    }
  }
]
```

Under `volumes`, provide information for persistent_volume. If you specify a custom location for persistent_volume, it would get created if not already available on the Docker Host. Once you are done with the changes, save the `cssensor-aws-ecs.json` file.

**Import the json file into Amazon ECS UI to complete the sensor deployment**

On the Amazon ECS UI, under Task Definitions, click **Create New Task Definition**.

Select the launch type compatibility as EC2 (Fargate is not supported). Provide the Task Definition name, and then provide Task Role, Network Mode, and Task Execution Role, if applicable.

Scroll to the bottom of the page and select **Configure via JSON**. Remove any existing content and then copy-paste the entire contents of the `cssensor-aws-ecs.json` file.
Click **Create** to create the Task Definition. Once created, it should get listed under Task Definitions.

Now go to Clusters, and click the cluster name on which you want to deploy the sensor. Under Services tab, click **Create**. Select the launch type as EC2. Select the Task Definition you created above and its revision, and then select a cluster. Provide the Service name, Service type as “DAEMON”, and then configure Network, Load Balancing, and Auto Scaling if applicable. Review the information, and then click **Create** to create the Service. Once created, it should get listed under Services. Verify that the service status is Active. In the tasks tab, verify that tasks are running on all ECS containers.

### Stopping Qualys sensor on Amazon ECS Cluster

If you want to stop the Qualys container sensor from running on all containers, simply delete the service from the Services tab. This will kill the qualys-container-sensor service, but will not remove the sensor from the AWS ECS instances.

### Launch sensor without persistent storage

You can run the sensor without using persistent storage on host. In this case data is not stored on host but stored at the /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data folder relative to the Sensor.

To launch sensor without persistent storage, modify the **cssensor-aws-ecs.json** file and provide “--sensor-without-persistent-storage” as an additional value in **command**.

```
"command": [  
  "--ecs-mode",
  "--sensor-without-persistent-storage"
]
```

It is recommended to use the “--enable-console-logs” option along with “--sensor-without-persistent-storage” to preserve the logs.

Under **mountPoints** remove the persistent-volume section.

```
"mountPoints": [  
  {   
    "sourceVolume": "persistent_volume",
    "containerPath": "/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data"
  }
]
```

Under **volumes** remove the persistent-volume section.

```
"volumes": [  
  {   
    "name": "persistent_volume",
    "host": {   
      "sourcePath": "/usr/local/qualys/sensor/data"
    }
  }
]
```
Deploying sensor in Mesosphere DC/OS

Perform the following steps to deploy Qualys Container Sensor as an application in DC/OS Marathon.

**Prerequisites:** A running DC/OS cluster with the DC/OS CLI installed.

Download the `QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz` file from Qualys Cloud Portal on DC/OS master.

Untar the sensor package:

```
sudo tar -xvf QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz
```

Use the following commands to push the qualys sensor image to a repository common to all nodes in the cluster:

```
sudo docker load -i qualys-sensor.tar
dsudo docker tag <IMAGE NAME/ID> <URL to push image to the repository>
dsudo docker push <URL to push image to the repository>
```

For example:

```
sudo docker load -i qualys-sensor.tar
dsudo docker tag c3fa63a818df myregistry.com/qualys_sensor:xxx
dsudo docker push myregistry.com/qualys_sensor:xxx
```

**Note:** Do not use the examples as is. Replace the registry/image path with your own.

**Modify the ccssensor-dcos.json file**

Modify the `cssensor-dcos.json` file (extracted from QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz) to provide values for the following parameters. In order for the json file to work properly, ensure that you do not remove/comment the respective sections mentioned below. Note that you can download the json file directly from [https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor](https://github.com/Qualys/cs_sensor)

```json
"id": "/qualys-container-sensor",
"args": ["--dcos-mode"],
"cpus": 1,
"mem": 128,
"disk": 0,
"instances": 1,
"acceptedResourceRoles": ["*"],
```

Specify appropriate values for **cpus** (no. of vcpu), **mem** (size in MiB) and **disk** (size in MiB).

If you want to deploy the sensor for CI/CD environment provide the **args** value as:

```
"args": ["--dcos-mode","--cicd-deployed-sensor"],
```
If you want to deploy a Registry Sensor provide the `args` value as:

```
"args": ["--dcos-mode","--registry-sensor"],
```

If you want to print logs on the console, provide `--enable-console-logs` as an additional value in `args`.

Ensure that `instances` value is the number of nodes in the cluster. This ensures that the container Sensor runs on each cluster node.

```
"container": {
    "type": "DOCKER",
    "docker": {
      "forcePullImage": true,
      "image": "myregistry.com/qualys_sensor:xxx",
      "parameters": [],
      "privileged": false
    },

  Under `env` specify the following:

  "env": {
    "ACTIVATIONID": "XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX",
    "CUSTOMERID": "XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX",
    "qualys_https_proxy": "proxy.qualys.com:3128"
  },

  Activation ID and Customer ID are required. Use the Activation ID and Customer ID from your subscription. If you are using a proxy, ensure that all nodes have a valid certificate file for the sensor to communicate with the Container Management Server.

  Under `volumes` specify the following:

  "volumes": []
```

{  "containerPath": "/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data",
   "hostPath": "/usr/local/qualys/sensor/data",
   "mode": "RW"
},

{  "containerPath": "/var/run",
   "hostPath": "/var/run",
   "mode": "RW"
},

{  "containerPath": "/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data/conf/agent-data",
   "hostPath": "/etc/qualys",
   "mode": "RW"
The directories specified for the hostPath are automatically created if not already available on the nodes. Ensure to provide a valid proxy-certificate.crt file path if you want to deploy the Sensor using a proxy.

If you are not using a proxy and you have removed `qualys_https_proxy` from `env`, you can remove the following from `volumes` as well, while ensuring that json indentation is correct:

```json
{
  "containerPath": "/etc/qualys/qpa/cert/custom-ca.crt",
  "hostPath": "/root/cert/proxy-certificate.crt",
  "mode": "RO"
}
```

Under `portDefinitions` specify the following:

```json
"portDefinitions": [
{
  "port": 10000,
  "protocol": "tcp"
}
]
```

Specify a valid port number. Replace port number 10000, if already in use.

Once you have modified the `cssensor-dcos.json` file, run the following command on DC/OS master to add the qualys-container-sensor application to Marathon:

```
dcos marathon app add cssensor-dcos.json
```

Use this command to verify that the application is added successfully:

```
dcos marathon app list
```

If you need to uninstall Qualys Container Sensor from Marathon, run the following command on DC/OS master:

```
dcos marathon app remove --force /qualys-container-sensor
```
Launch sensor without persistent storage

You can run the sensor without using persistent storage on host. In this case data is not stored on host but stored at the /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data folder relative to the Sensor.

To launch sensor without persistent storage, modify the cssensor-dcos.json file and provide "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" as an additional value in args.

```
"args": ["--dcos-mode","--sensor-without-persistent-storage","--log-level","5","--log-filesize","5M","--log-filepurgecount","4"],
```

It is recommended to use the "--enable-console-logs" option along with "--sensor-without-persistent-storage" to preserve the logs.

Under volumes remove the volume mount with

```
"containerPath": "/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data",
"volumes": [
{
  "containerPath": "/usr/local/qualys/qpa/data",
  "hostPath": "/usr/local/qualys/sensor/data",
  "mode": "RW"
},
```


Administration

Sensor updates

When an update is available you'll see “Update Available” next to the sensor name.

Container sensor update is otherwise automatic, however if you are currently using the beta version of the sensor you need to update to the latest sensor version manually. Automatic update kicks off once you are on a version higher than the beta.

To manually update the sensor from beta to the latest version, download the QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz file from Qualys Cloud Portal and then run the following commands directly from the screen on the docker host.

Untar the sensor package:

```
sudo tar -xvf QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz
```

Launch the new sensor:

```
sudo ./installSensor.sh ActivationId=5e7e422a-a1ca-403f-9274-506622dc5b28 CustomerId=a8cf7043-0245-6f1d-82f8-97f784652b93 Storage=/usr/local/qualys/sensor/data -s
```

**Note:** If you want to install the Sensor without persistent storage, exclude the “Storage” option, and include the “--sensor-without-persistent-storage” option in the installer script. It is recommended to use the “--enable-console-logs” option along with “--sensor-without-persistent-storage” to preserve the logs as data is not available on host but stored at the /usr/local/qualys/qpa/data folder relative to the Sensor.

Enter **Y** at the prompt asking you to upgrade ‘Qualys-Container-Sensor’ from version x.x.x to x.x.x.

The install script asks for proxy configuration. If you want to configure proxy, see Proxy Support.
How to uninstall the sensor

The QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz file (which you download for sensor installation from Qualys Cloud Platform) has the script `uninstallsensor.sh` for uninstalling the sensor.

To uninstall a sensor:
If the docker host is configured to communicate over docker.sock, use the following command:

```
./uninstallsensor.sh -s
```

If the docker host is configured to communicate over TCP socket then provide the address on which docker daemon is configured to listen:

```
./uninstallsensor.sh DockerHost=<IPv4 address or FQDN>:<Port#> -s
```

For example,

```
./uninstallsensor.sh DockerHost=10.115.27.54:3128 -s
```

Follow the on-screen prompts to uninstall the sensor. Qualys recommends not to clear the persistent storage.
Troubleshooting

Check sensor logs

The sensor log file is located at (by default):

/usr/local/qualys/sensor/data/logs/qpa.log

Diagnostic script

Qualys provides a script to collect diagnostic information about the sensor. You must run the script on the host on which you want to collect the diagnostic information from.

The diagnostic script is present in the QualysContainerSensor.tar.xz that you downloaded for installing the sensor.

The script is called Sensor_Diagnostic_Script.py. You must have Python installed on the host in order to run the script. The script collects the following information from the host and puts it in a tar file called SensorDiagnostic.tar. You can send that file to Qualys Support for further assistance.

The SensorDiagnostic.tar includes ‘ScanInfo.json’, ‘qpa.log’ of qualys-container-sensor from given persistent storage, docker logs of qualys-container-sensor, and all information described below in the 'SensorDiagnostic.log' file. If ‘ScanInfo.json’ and Sensor logs are not available on the Docker host then this script creates empty ‘ScanInfo.json’ and qpa.log files, and appends “File not found” to them.

- Operating System Information (Type of OS i.e. Linux or Mac and other details)
- Proxy Configuration (Type of proxy set e.g. system, docker, cloud-agent proxy)
- CPU Architecture (Details about model, CPUs, cores, etc)
- RAM Usage (Memory allocation and utilization on host)
- Docker Version (Docker version installed on host)
- Socket Configuration (Docker socket configuration on host e.g. TCP/unix domain)
- Number of docker images (Count of all docker images and their details)
- Number of docker containers (Count of all docker containers and their details)
- CPU and Memory usage of running containers (First result of all resource usage statistics)
Sensor crashes during upgrade

Use installsensor.sh to reinstall Qualys container sensor keeping the “Storage” value as it was for earlier Sensor. This will ensure that the new sensor will not be marked as another Sensor and will simply upgrade the existing one.

For help on install command, see Deploying Container Sensor.

Note: At any given point in time, DO NOT delete the persistent storage. Else, the sensor deployed thereafter will be marked as a new sensor.

What if sensor restarts?

The Sensor is designed to handle restart scenarios and will continue functioning normally after restart. No customer intervention is needed until the sensor crashes. Sensor will restart according to the sensor restart policy.

Sensor restart policy

Exceptions will be handled gracefully and the sensor will restart as per its restart policy for recoverable and irrecoverable errors, as described below.

Recoverable errors

The sensor will return a recoverable error code 24 in cases like the sensor has crashed or the sensor caught an exception. In these cases, the sensor will recover on its own, and will keep on restarting. There is no max limit set on the number of restarts, but the time between two restarts will increase with the number of restarts needed, up to 16 minutes. For example, the time between two restarts could be 1 minute to start, then 2 minutes, then 4 minutes, then 8 minutes, then 16 minutes. Once 16 minutes is reached, the time between restarts will remain at 16 minutes. No core dump file will be created.

Irrecoverable errors

If the sensor returns an irrecoverable error code, it means the sensor will not recover on its own and the sensor will exit. For standalone deployments, the sensor will exit upon receiving the irrecoverable error code. For DaemonSet deployments, when the sensor exits with an irrecoverable error code, the Kubernetes Pod restart policy will restart the exited container. Irrecoverable error codes must be resolved by making changes to the deployment files and deployment arguments.
**Duplicate Kubernetes containers**

While searching for containers you may see duplicates of containers orchestrated by Kubernetes. This is because Kubernetes spins up a monitoring container for every service container it brings up. Qualys container sensor sees them as two different containers and reports and scans both of the containers.

To see results without duplicate containers add the following string to queries used for searching Kubernetes containers.

```
not label.key:POD
```

For example, use this query to find running containers in Kubernetes:

```
state:"RUNNING" and not label.key:POD
```

**Get container runtime details**

There are several commands you can run to get details about the container runtime in use and configuration setup that you may want to share with Qualys Support to troubleshoot an issue.

**Get nodes**

Use the following command to get information about the cluster with details for each node like name, status, roles, age, version, internal and external IP addresses, OS image, kernel version, and container runtime.

```
kubectl get nodes -o wide
```

**Get container runtime info**

Use the following command to get information about the container runtime like the status and configuration.

```
crictl info
```

**List containers**

Use the following command to list all containers with details, including container ID, image ID, when the container was created (number of minutes, days, weeks or months ago), current state (e.g. Running, Exited), container name, attempt number and POD ID.

```
crictl ps -a
```

**List images**

Use the following command to list images with details, including image name, tag, image ID and image size.

```
crictl images
```