

The background is a vibrant, abstract graphic. It features a central bright white light source from which numerous colorful rays emanate, creating a sunburst or starburst effect. The rays transition through a spectrum of colors including yellow, orange, red, and various shades of blue and green. Overlaid on this are several large, semi-transparent, wavy shapes in similar color tones, giving the overall image a sense of motion and energy.

cisco *Live!*

Let's go

#CiscoLive



The bridge to possible

How to Simplify Cloud Native Security in a Hybrid Cloud Environment

Chris Taylor, Principal Security Engineer
CISSP, CCSP #670647
@chtaylo2

BRKCLD-2741



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Agenda

- Introduction
- State of cloud native security
- Secure Containers and code
- Secure Kubernetes (K8s) Clusters
- API Security
- Conclusion

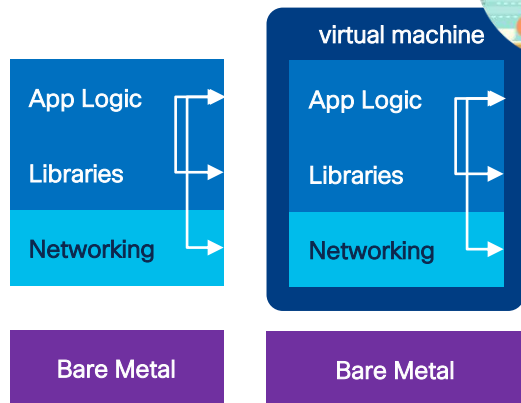
Who we are – Cisco IT

- Cisco IT is customer zero. aka Cisco-on-Cisco
- Cisco IT – Hybrid Cloud environment supporting global clients within Cisco
- On premise running OpenShift, Anthos, K8s, OpenStack, VMWare, Bare Metal
- Public cloud using AWS, GCP, Azure

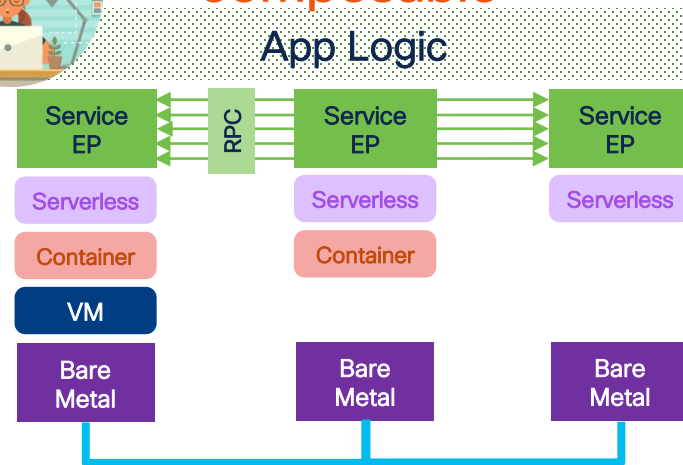
State of Cloud Native Security



monolithic



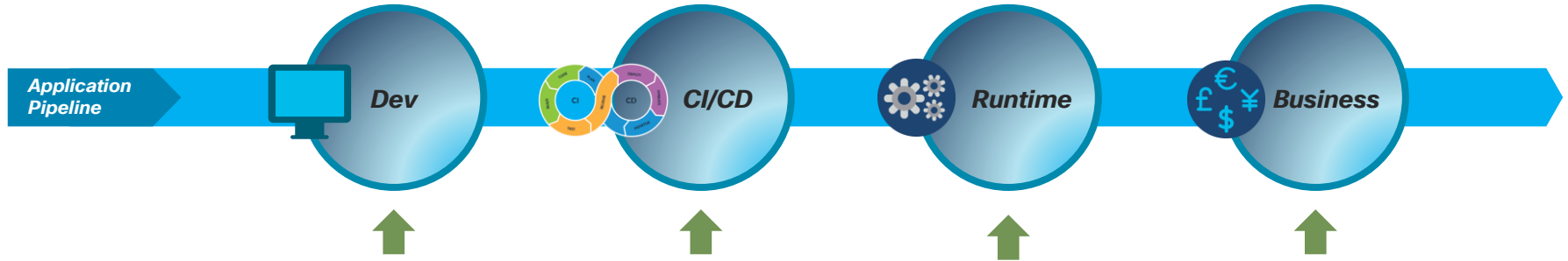
composable



The wide-open Internet
is the new runtime for
modern apps

The new perimeter of apps
and security is diffuse

Application Development Lifecycle



Variety of tools

Variety of Application frameworks for VMs, Containers, Serverless, APIs

Lack of consistency for visibility & Security

And the implications couldn't be greater. The longer a vulnerability exists, the more it impacts the bottom line!

93%

Of security teams have experienced incident in K8s environment over last 12 months.

Source: RedHat State of Container and Kubernetes Security Report 2022

280+

Average time to identify and contain a data breach

Source: Ponemon Institute 2020

47%

Security pros have nothing in place to secure cloud native and serverless

Source: GitLab. 2021 Global DevSecOps Survey

\$8.6M (US)
\$3.8M (Global)

Average direct cost to contain a data breach

Source: Ponemon Institute 2020

1

How do we embed security into the software development process?

(AppSec, DevSecOps)

What are the hidden vulnerabilities in those components?

2

Top concerns for cloud native application

3

Can we identify and scan all external APIs consumed automatically?

Can we do this with a Single tool across Development & Runtime ?

4

Introducing: Panoptica Cloud Native Security

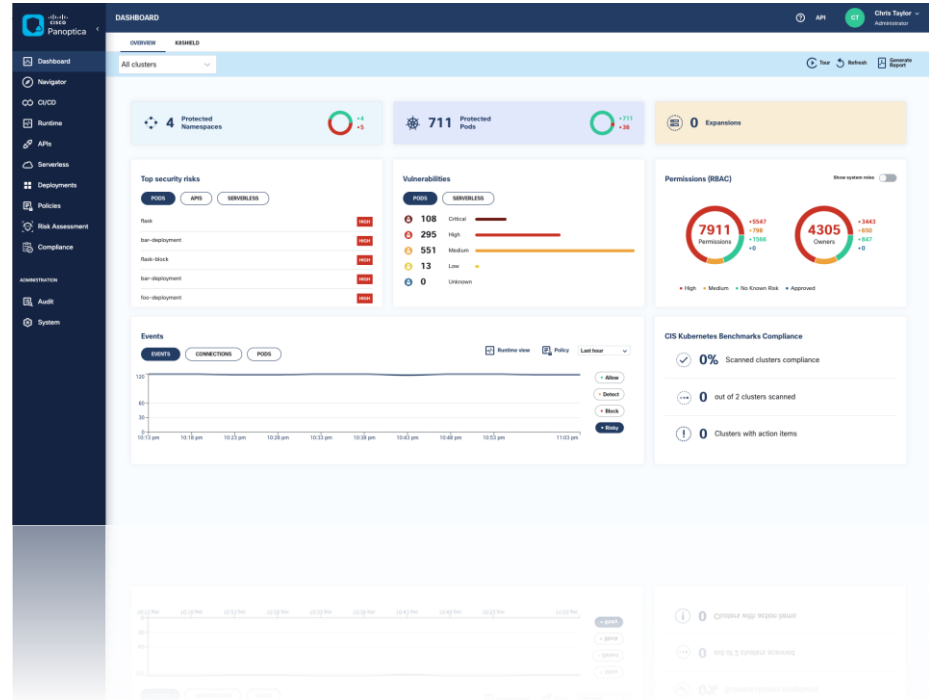
A holistic portal for all things cloud-native app security

Inventory all artifacts of the applications and its vulnerabilities

Control container, images, Software Bill of Materials (SBOM), supply chain, serverless and APIs

Manage the risks through a MITRE ATT&CK® framework

Define and enforce security policies and compliance for the enterprise



The Container, fundamental building block for modern applications



Container Security: Our Needs?



Gain insight on the building blocks of applications, from code to production



Detect the vulnerable building blocks of my software, even if discovered post deployment



Correlate vulnerable building blocks across my applications



Remediation of my applications following a discovered vulnerability

Panoptica adds Security to CI Pipelines

- Scans Docker images for known vulnerabilities / CIS Benchmarks
- Detect exposed secrets/passwords/keys
- Generate a unique identity for each pod (drift protection)
- Scan results available in CLI output and Panoptica GUI
- Risk based policies which can reject build pipelines upon violation
- Simple failure reasons/fix options which can be actioned by developers



CircleCI



Jenkins



GitLab



docker

Panoptica – Container Image Vulnerability Scan

```
sh-3.2$: securecn_deployment_cli run-vulnerability-scan --access-key $ACCESS_KEY --secret-key $SECRET_KEY --  
image-name=nginx:1.22.0
```

PACKAGE NAME	PACKAGE VERSION	FIXED IN VERSION	VULNERABILITY	SEVERITY
curl	7.74.0-1.3+deb11u3	7.74.0-1.3+deb11u5	CVE-2022-32221	CRITICAL
libcurl4	7.74.0-1.3+deb11u3	7.74.0-1.3+deb11u5	CVE-2022-32221	CRITICAL
libtasn1-6	4.16.0-2	4.16.0-2+deb11u1	CVE-2021-46848	CRITICAL
openssl	1.1.1n-0+deb11u3	1.1.1n-0+deb11u4	CVE-2023-0215	HIGH
libkrb5-3	1.18.3-6+deb11u2	1.18.3-6+deb11u3	CVE-2022-42898	HIGH
libkrb5support0	1.18.3-6+deb11u2	1.18.3-6+deb11u3	CVE-2022-42898	HIGH
libssl1.1	1.1.1n-0+deb11u3	1.1.1n-0+deb11u4	CVE-2023-0286	HIGH
libssl1.1	1.1.1n-0+deb11u3	1.1.1n-0+deb11u4	CVE-2023-0215	HIGH
libssl1.1	1.1.1n-0+deb11u3	1.1.1n-0+deb11u4	CVE-2022-4450	HIGH
libtiff5	4.2.0-1+deb11u1	4.2.0-1+deb11u3	CVE-2022-3970	HIGH
libxml2	2.9.10+dfsg-6.7+deb11u2	2.9.10+dfsg-6.7+deb11u3	CVE-2022-40303	HIGH
libxml2	2.9.10+dfsg-6.7+deb11u2	2.9.10+dfsg-6.7+deb11u3	CVE-2022-40304	HIGH
libcurl4	7.74.0-1.3+deb11u3	7.74.0-1.3+deb11u7	CVE-2023-23916	HIGH
libexpat1	2.2.10-2+deb11u4	2.2.10-2+deb11u5	CVE-2022-43680	HIGH

...

Total vulnerabilities: 201 (8 Critical, 44 High, 56 Medium, 85 Low, 8 Unknown)

FATAL[2023-04-17T19:48:10Z] Scan result: The highest severity allowed by policy is HIGH but vulnerabilities with CRITICAL severity were found

Images

docker.io/library/nginx

Image Hash: f0d28f2047853cbc10732d6eaa1b5711f4db9b017679b9fd7966b6a2f9ccc2d1
Image Tags: 1.22.0

Vulnerability Scan

Vulnerabilities

Image Layers

CIS Benchmark

Packages & Licenses

Exposure

Image layer

Select...

Fixable only

No

<

< Images

docker.io/library/nginx

Image Hash: f0d28f2047853cbc10732d6eaa1b5711f4db9b017679b9fd7966b6a2f9ccc2d1

Image Tags: 1.22.0

CIS Benchmark Scan

VULNERABILITIES

IMAGE LAYERS

CIS BENCHMARK

PACKAGES & LICENSES

EXPOSURE

Active only ☐ Acknowledged only ☐ Ignore  Refresh  Columns

<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME	TITLE	FINDINGS	DESCRIPTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	CIS-DI-0001	Create a user for the container	 Warning	Last user should not be root
<input type="checkbox"/>	CIS-DI-0005	Enable Content trust for Docker	 Info	export DOCKER_CONTENT_TRUST=1 before docker pull/build
<input type="checkbox"/>	CIS-DI-0006	Add HEALTHCHECK instruction to the container image	 Info	not found HEALTHCHECK statement
<input type="checkbox"/>	CIS-DI-0008	Confirm safety of setuid/setgid files	 Info	setgid file: grwxr-xr-x usr/bin/wall, setuid file: urwxr-xr-x usr/bin/chsh, setuid file: urwxr-xr-x usr/bin/passwd, setgid file: grwxr-xr-x usr/bin/chage, setuid file: urwxr-xr-x bin/mount, setuid file: urwxr-xr-x bin/su, setuid file: urwxr-xr-x usr/bin/newgrp, setuid file: urwxr-xr-x usr/bin/chfn, setuid file: urwxr-xr-x bin/umount, setgid file: grwxr-xr-x sbin/unix_chkpwd, setuid file: urwxr-xr-x usr/bin/gpasswd, setgid file: grwxr-xr-x usr/bin/expiry


[← Images](#)

docker.io/library/nginx

Image Hash: f0d28f2047853cbc10732d6eaa1b57f1f4db9b017679b9fd7966b6a2f9ccc2d1

Image Tags: 1.22.0

SBOM View

VULNERABILITIES		IMAGE LAYERS	CIS BENCHMARK	PACKAGES & LICENSES	EXPOSURE	Active only  Acknowledged only	
NAME		LICENSES				VERSION	
ncurses-base		BSD-3-Clause X11				6.2+20201114-2	
libcom-err2						1.46.2-2	
debianutils		GPL-2.0-only				4.11.2	
libft7						3.3-6	
libxxhash0		BSD-2-Clause GPL-2.0-only				0.8.0-2	
libpcre3						2:8.39-13	
gcc-9-base		LGPL-2.1-or-later GFDL-1.2-only GPL-2.0-only GPL-3.0-only				9.3.0-22	
logsave		LGPL-2.0-only GPL-2.0-only				1.46.2-2	
libaudit-common		GPL-1.0-only LGPL-2.1-only GPL-2.0-only				1:3.0-2	
libintl						0.21	
libxml2		ISC				2.9.10+dfsg-6.7+deb11u2	
nginx-module-xslt						1.22.0-1~bullseye	
libxslt1.1						1.1.34-4+deb11u1	
libpam-modules-bin						1.4.0-9+deb11u1	
fontconfig-config						2:13.1-4.2	
libjbig0		GPL-2.0-or-later GPL-2.0-only				2:1-3.1+b2	
tar		GPL-2.0-only GPL-3.0-only				1.34+dfsg-1	
libunistring2		LGPL-3.0-only GPL-3.0-or-later MIT GPL-2.0-or-later GFDL-1.2-only GPL-2.0-only GPL-3.0-only LGPL-3.0-or-later				0.9.10-4	
openssl						1.1.1n-0+deb11u3	
debconf		BSD-2-Clause				1.5.77	
tzdata						2021a-1+deb11u6	
sensible-utils		GPL-2.0-or-later GPL-2.0-only				0.0.14	

Panoptica adds Security to CD Pipelines

- Scans deployment files (HELM, Terraform etc.) detecting potential risks prior to their deployment
- Kubernetes roles and role binding (detect overly permissive roles)
- Security Context:
 - Root, Privileged containers
 - Privileges escalations
 - Host path or sensitive volumes mount
- Exposed credentials, passwords, certifications, and tokens
- Secure App Cloud allow users to apply security policies on their deployments automatically during the CD/GitOps phase



Secure Application Cloud scanning helm deployments

```
sh-3.2$ helm securecn --command 'install tomcat bitnami/tomcat' --access-key $ACCESS_KEY --secret-key $SECRET_KEY --controller-secret-key $CONTROLLER_SECRET_KEY --run-security-check
```

Risk assessment for DEPLOYMENT tomcat:

Risk: HIGH

Category: SECURITY_CONTEXT

Reasons:

1. Allowing privileges escalation on the container, allow attacker to escalate its privileges to privileged or root if they're not granted originally

```
sh-3.2$ helm list
```

NAME	NAMESPACE	REVISION	STATUS	CHART	APP VERSION
tomcat	tomcat	1	deployed	tomcat-10.1.15	10.0.18

Kubernetes Cluster runtime policies



Panoptica – Runtime Policies

Secure App Cloud



CI/CD Policies

Vulnerability
Level

Dockerfile
Severity

- Controls image build and K8s deployments
- Utilizes K8s Admission Controller / Validating Webhook



Deployment Rules

API
Policies

Pod Sec
Profile

Vulnerability
Level

- Secures comm. across K8s workloads
- Uses Integrated Service Mesh



Connection Rules

API
Policies

L7
Policies

Encryption
Policies

Vulnerability
Level

- Secures comm. across K8s workloads
- Uses Integrated Service Mesh



Cluster Events Rules

RBAC
Controls

Custom API
Controls

- Govern K8s control plane actions
- Utilizes K8s native RBAC controls



Serverless Policies

Vulnerability
Level

Accessibility

- Scanning serverless functions
- Define access based on risk

Panoptica – Cisco IT Curated Set of Policies

CI/CD Policies

- Vulnerable Image – Disable storage with Critical finding
- Dockerfile Scan – Issue warning on High finding

Connection Rules

- Vulnerable Pods – Connections from external env to Pod with CRITICAL finding
- Encrypt POD to POD traffic in production environment

Deployment Rules

- Unidentified workload cannot run in the environment
- Vulnerable Pods – Block pods running in specific environments
- Deploy containers from only trusted registries

Cluster Events Rules

- Prevent workload modification
- Prevent Cluster admin binding
- Prevent interactive exec
- Prevent defense evasion
- Prevent K8s secret modification



Developer First – Policy Automation

- Programmatically build policies applicable to their applications from within Terraform, Helm Charts enabling GitOps
- Across Deployment Rules, Connection Rules, Cluster Events, API Policies...

The screenshot displays a user interface for managing network policies. At the top, a header bar contains a dropdown menu labeled 'Terraform automated rules' (highlighted with a red circle) and a count '3 Connection Rules'. Below this, three policy entries are listed, each with a green checkmark icon on the left and a description on the right. The first entry is 'Pod nginx to aws' with the description 'nginx pod can communicate with aws.amazon.com'. The second entry is 'Pod mongodb to external' with the description 'mongodb pod can communicate with external IPs'. The third entry is 'External to pod nginx with vulnerability medium' with the description 'Connections from external environments can communicate with nginx pod with vulnerability level higher or equal to MEDIUM'. Each entry also has a set of small icons (copy, edit, delete, etc.) on the far right.

Policy Name	Description
Pod nginx to aws	nginx pod can communicate with aws.amazon.com
Pod mongodb to external	mongodb pod can communicate with external IPs
External to pod nginx with vulnerability medium	Connections from external environments can communicate with nginx pod with vulnerability level higher or equal to MEDIUM

Integrated Service Mesh

POLICIES

DEPLOYMENT RULES

CONNECTION RULES

CLUSTER EVENTS RULES

POD STANDARDS

CI/CD POLICY

API POLICIES

+ New Connection rule

🔑 New Encryption rule

✎ Edit default rule



Search for Deployment/Pod



Collapse all



Expand all



Connection to Kafka Broker



billing pod and mail-sender pod on Prod can communicate with Kafka brokers: kafka



Encrypt production



Connections from workloads that are deployed on Prod or Finance to workloads that are deployed on Prod or DB are encrypted



Detect Layer 7



Any pod can't communicate with any pod with /application path using GET and POST methods

MITRE ATT&CK® framework

Dashboard

Navigator

CI/CD

Runtime

APIs

Serverless

Deployments

Policies

Risk Assessment

Compliance

ADMINISTRATION

Audit

System

DASHBOARD

Set up Panoptica

API

CT

Chris Taylor
Administrator

OVERVIEW

KESHIELD

LAST UPDATE
Apr 14th 2023, 12:28


3 CLUSTER
demo-eks-clu

2/2 COMPROMISED NAMESPACES
demo-eks-cluster-1/default +1 AB

... Processing

INITIAL ACCESS	EXECUTION	PERSISTENCE	PRIVILEGE ESCALATION	DEFENSE EUSION	CREDENTIALS ACCESS	DISCOVERY	LATERAL MOVEMENT	IMPACT
✓ PUBLIC FACING PRIVILEGED WORKLOAD	⚠ CONTAINER SERVICE	⚠ WRITABLE HOSTPATH MOUNT	⚠ PRIVILEGED PODS/ ROOT PODS	⚠ CLEAR CONTAINER LOGS	⚠ EXPOSE KUBERNETES SECRETS	✓ EXPOSED KUBERNETES DASHBOARD	⚠ CLUSTER INTERNAL NETWORKING	⚠ DATA DESTRUCTION
✓ EXPOSED KUBERNETES DASHBOARD	⚠ DEPLOY CONTAINER	⚠ KUBERNETES CRONJOB CREATION	⚠ PRIVILEGES ESCALATION ENABLED	⚠ DEPLOY CONTAINER	⚠ SERVICEACCOUNT ACCESS	⚠ CONTAINER RESOURCE DISCOVERY	✓ ACCESS TILLER ENDPOINT (HELM 2)	
⚠ VULNERABLE WORKLOADS	⚠ SSH SERVER RUNNING INSIDE CONTAINER		⚠ RESTRICT ADMIN BINDING ABILITY	⚠ DELETE KUBERNETES EVENTS			✓ EXPOSED KUBERNETES DASHBOARD	
⚠ UNAUTHORISED REGISTRIES USAGE			✓ MULTIPLE CLUSTER ADMINS				⚠ CORE DNS POISONING	
⚠ SUSPICIOUS DEPLOYMENT			⚠ ACCESS THE KUBERNETES API SERVER					
⚠ COMPROMISED IMAGES IN REGISTRY			⚠ WRITABLE HOSTPATH MOUNT					

MITRE ATT&CK® framework

 Cisco Panoptica

Dashboard

Navigator

CI/CD

Runtime

APIs

Serverless

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Policies

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Compliance

ADMINISTRATION

Audit

System

DASHBOARD

Set up Panoptica

API

CT

Chris Taylor
Administrator

Cluster Internal Networking

Last update: 14/04/23

The Threat

Attackers typically try to access more elements after the initial access. It is recommended to create different namespaces in the cluster and to isolate these namespaces, preventing unauthorised communication between the namespaces. We have detected namespaces which weren't defined/segmented properly.

Risk Mitigation

Create an environment (Deployments/New Environment) for each detected namespace. Add a Connection Policy rule that allows all communication inside the namespace. Create an additional rule that blocks all other communication, which will effectively block communication between namespaces.

✖ REPAIR

Affected Elements

2

NAME	TYPE
kube-node-lease	Namespace
default	Namespace

APIs – The “glue”
of modern
applications.



1

What internal APIs do our apps use? What external APIs do they consume from 3rd parties?

What are the specifications of our internal and external APIs? Are they (well) documented?

2

API Security top asks

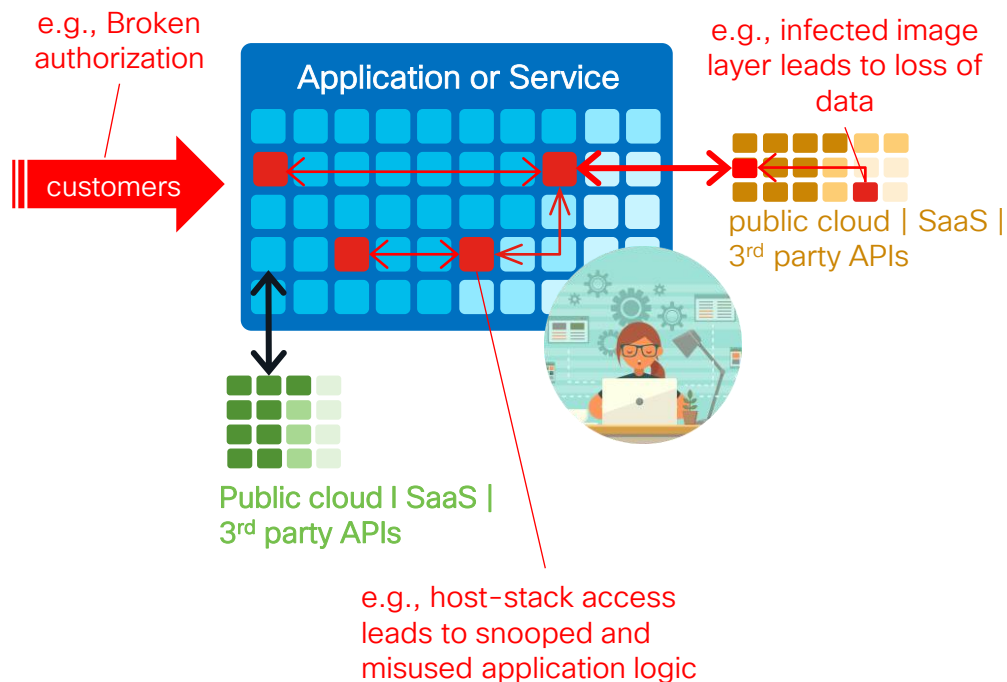
3

Is proper authentication and authorization in place?

Are API backend implementations compliant and secure?

4

A few examples on API security challenges



- Quality and security of services is often unknown
- Shadow and Zombie API detection
- Puts customer data and enterprise at risk when interacting with App
- Hard to detect Broken Function Level Auth (BFLA) vulnerabilities with Web App Firewall (WAF) and API Gateway

API Security starts from the specs...



Captures and displays all API traffic from a service mesh or API Gateways



Reconstructs OpenAPI specifications and allows user to review and approve them



Allows user to provide «official» OpenAPI specifications and to compare them with those reconstructed.



Monitor differences and track spec drift over time detecting zombie and shadow APIs

... having clarity on the APIs and their specs is just the first step!

API Security is extended with a set of security modules



Trace Analysis

- Discover weak authentications and insecure API practices



BFLA

- Tracks users and client pods to detect broken authorization procedures



Testing/Fuzzing

- Actively tests API endpoints to discover insecure implementations



Stats

- Tracking API performance
- Detect Anomalies

[DASHBOARD](#)
[RISK FINDINGS](#)
[INTERNAL APIS](#)
[THIRD PARTY APIS](#)
[TOKENS](#)
[GATEWAYS](#)
[API POLICY PROFILE](#)


New API

API name

Policy compliance

Select...



Refresh



Columns

API NAME

SECURITY FINDINGS ▲

CLIENT WORKLOADS

 POLICY
COMPLIANCE

SPECS

github.com

Total: 68720

 871

 1133

 570...

 3655

 5973





< API inventory

github.com

Last update: 9:43:47 AM Apr 17th, 2023

API DETAILS

SPECS

SECURITY POSTURE

API ENDPOINTS

Download JSON

Structure

GitHub v3 REST API 1.1.4

[BASE URL: null]



See on swagger



Refresh



Reset

<https://appsecurity.cisco.com/api/apiSecurity/openApiSpecs/.../openApiSpecSwagger.json>

General



Tags



Components



GitHub's v3 REST API.

[Terms of service](#)

[MIT](#)

← → ↺

appsecurity.cisco.com/swagger/569346c7-7cad-4356-83a3-73b34b938ed3#/

🔖 ☆ 👤 ⚙️ 🗑️ 🍷

GitHub v3 REST API

1.1.4 OAS3

<https://appsecurity.cisco.com/api/apiSecurity/openApiSpecs/569346c7-7cad-4356-83a3-73b34b938ed3/openApiSpecSwagger.json>

GitHub's v3 REST API.

[Terms of service](#)

[Support - Website](#)

[MIT](#)

[GitHub v3 REST API](#)

Servers

https://api.github.com ▾

actions

Endpoints to manage GitHub Actions using the REST API.

GET

/orgs/{org}/actions/cache/usage

Get GitHub Actions cache usage for an organization

▾

GET

/orgs/{org}/actions/cache/usage-by-repository

List repositories with GitHub Actions cache usage for an organization

▾

GET

/orgs/{org}/actions/permissions

Get GitHub Actions permissions for an organization

▾

PUT

/orgs/{org}/actions/permissions

Set GitHub Actions permissions for an organization

▾

GET

/orgs/{org}/actions/permissions/repositories

List selected repositories enabled for GitHub Actions in an organization

▾

CISCO

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#CiscoLive BRKCLD-2741

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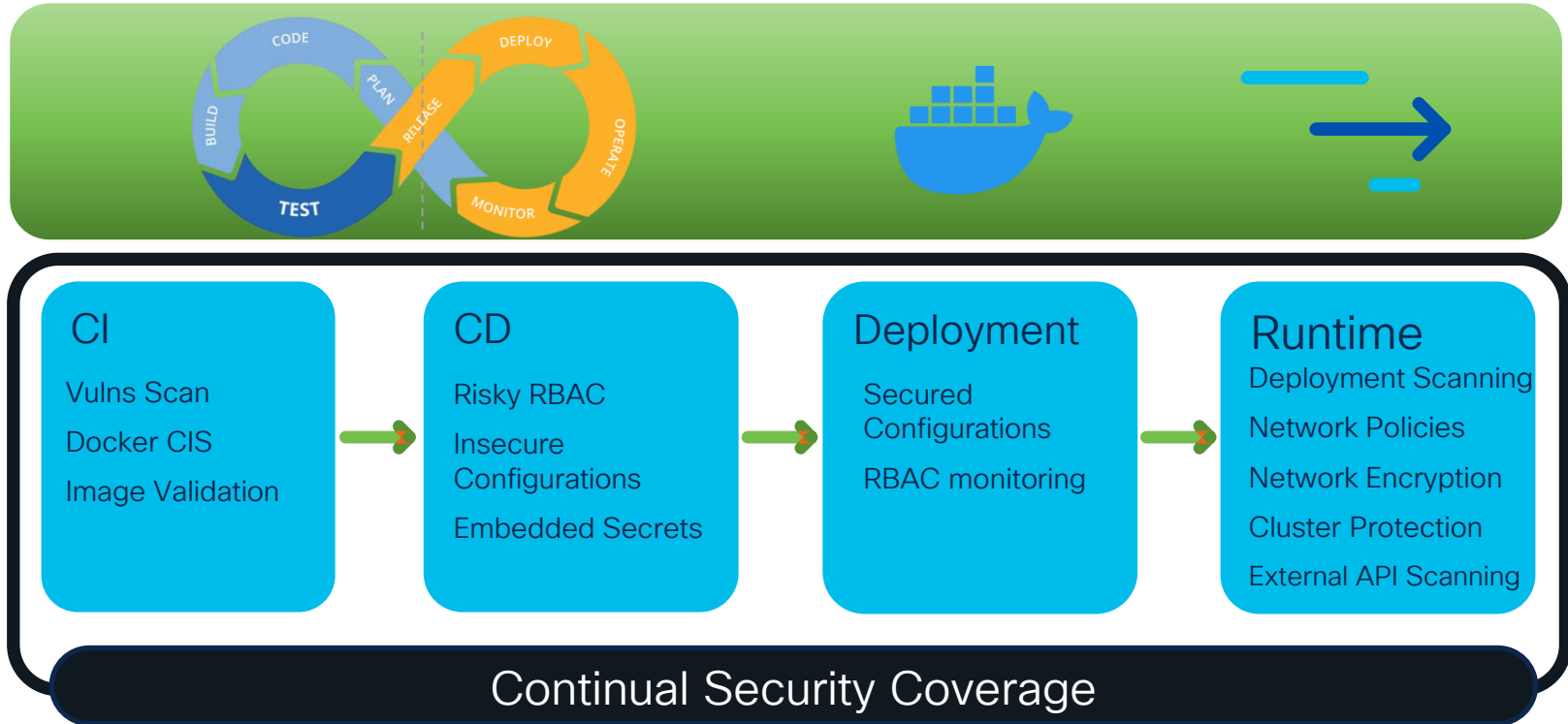
36

Conclusion



Panoptica - Cloud Native Security Coverage

Single tool to provide Comprehensive Container, API, Service Mesh and Kubernetes Security



Fill out your session surveys!



Attendees who fill out a minimum of four session surveys and the overall event survey will get **Cisco Live-branded socks** (while supplies last)!



Attendees will also earn 100 points in the **Cisco Live Game** for every survey completed.



These points help you get on the leaderboard and increase your chances of winning daily and grand prizes

Continue your education



- Visit the Cisco Showcase for related demos
- Book your one-on-one Meet the Engineer meeting
- Attend the interactive education with DevNet, Capture the Flag, and Walk-in Labs
- Visit the On-Demand Library for more sessions at www.CiscoLive.com/on-demand

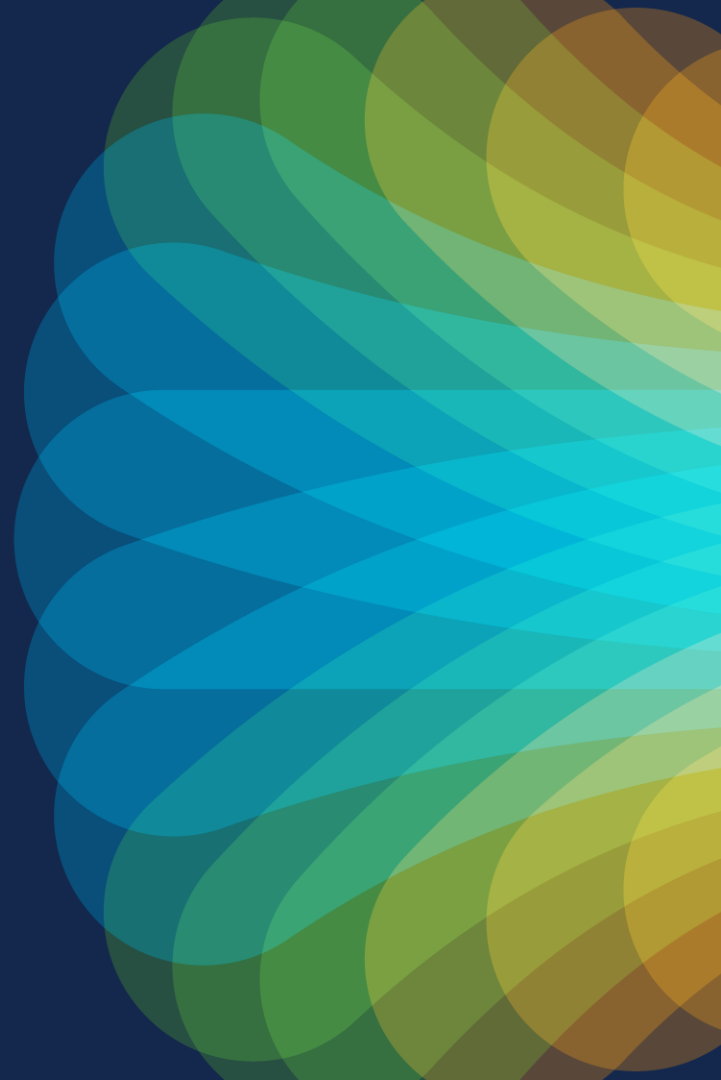


The bridge to possible

Thank you



#CiscoLive

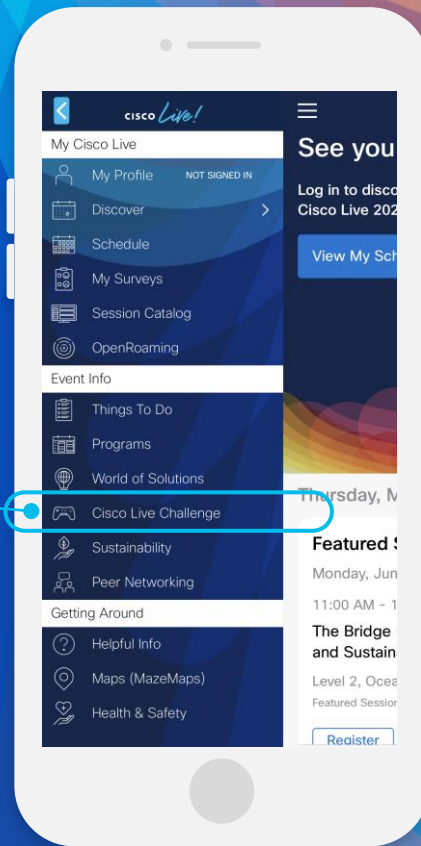
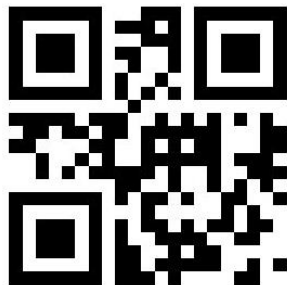


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- 3 Click on View Your Badges at the top.
- 4 Click the + at the bottom of the screen and scan the QR code:



The background is a vibrant, abstract graphic. It features a central bright white light source from which numerous colorful rays emanate, creating a sunburst or starburst effect. The rays transition through a spectrum of colors including yellow, orange, red, and various shades of blue and green. Overlaid on this are several large, semi-transparent, wavy shapes in similar color tones, giving the overall image a sense of motion and energy.

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