



Up and Running with Runtime Security



Logistics

- Slides: <https://bit.ly/3L8BNW9>
- Lab:
- [Slack](#)
- Length: 2h
- Three series of lecture and lab iteration

Agenda

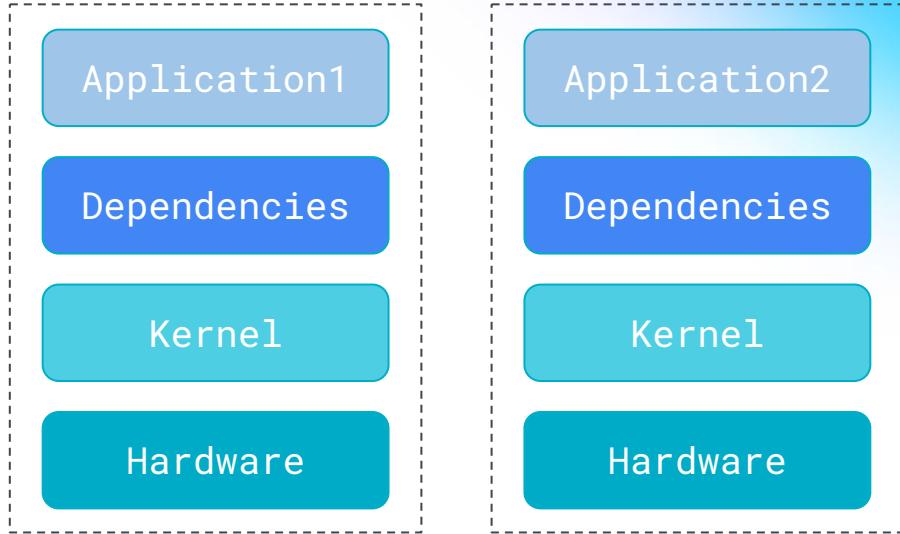
- Cloud Threat Detection and Runtime Security
- Falco engine
- Falco ecosystem
- Closing remarks

Cloud Threat Detection and Runtime Security

Microservices, Containers and Kubernetes

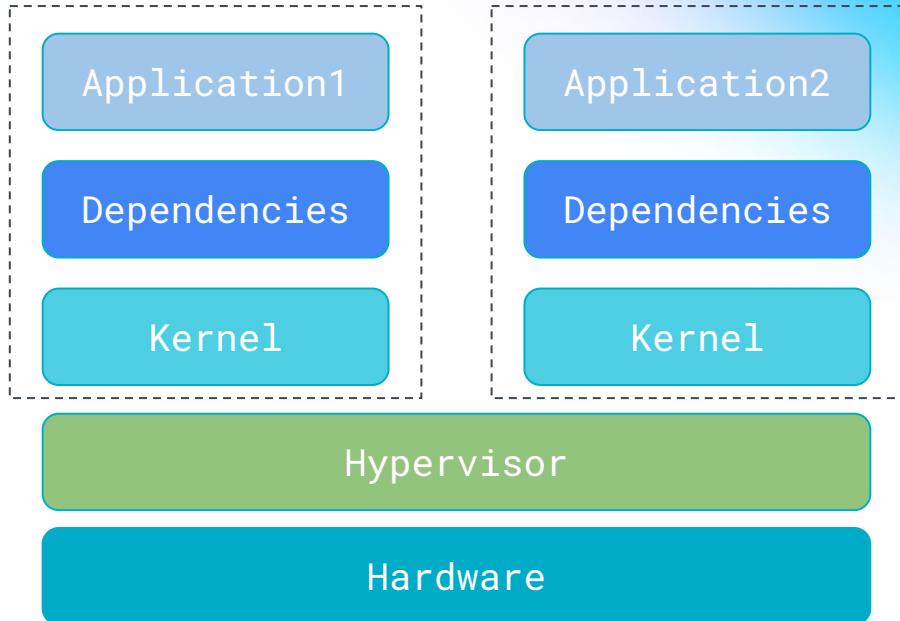
Once upon a time... dedicated servers

- Deployments took months
- Low utilization
- Not portable
- Hard to replicate



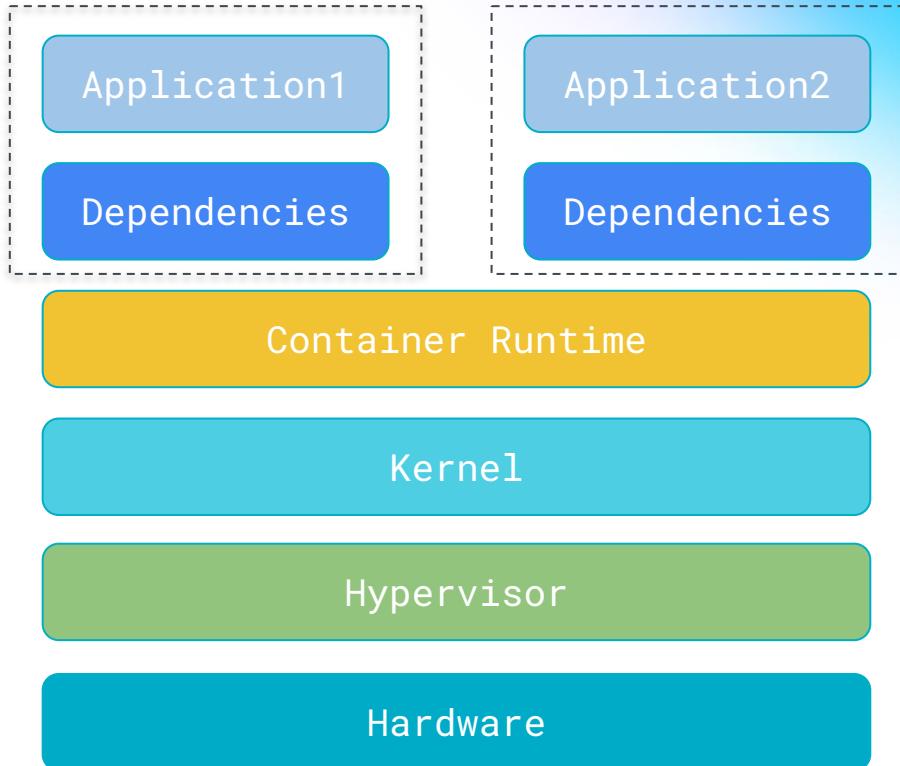
Virtualization

- Improved utilization
- Deployment took days
- Redundant kernel
- All bundled together
- Low app <-> kernel isolation



Containers

- Lightweight
- Stand-alone
- Resource efficient
- Portable execution packages
- Deploy within minutes/seconds



Rise of microservices and containers

- Need for greater flexibility, agility, scalability, and reliability
 - loosely coupled, fine-grained components.
- Microservices make it easier to:
 - build and maintain complex applications
 - scale individual services as needed, not scaling the entire system
 - adopt new technologies and tools as they become available.
 - implement changes and updates, without affecting the entire system
- Containers are a perfect fit.
- Cloud providers heavily support containers and microservices
 - easier and more cost-effective to build and scale applications.
- Containers are everywhere, but managing them at scale is challenging!

Kubernetes wins

- Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system
 - for automating software deployment, scaling, and management.
- Originally designed by Google,
 - the project is now maintained by the Cloud Native Computing Foundation.
 - there are a lot of companies offering custom K8s solutions.
- The name Kubernetes originates from Greek, meaning 'helmsman' or 'pilot'.
- Over 60% of orgs have adopted it already in 2022 (Statista research).



Linux Foundation

- The Linux Foundation is a non-profit technology consortium
- Founded in 2000 to support its growth, and promote commercial adoption.
 - merge of Open Source Development Labs and Free Standards Group
- Dedicated to building sustainable ecosystems around open source projects
 - Cloud Foundry, Delta Lake, FinOps Foundation, GraphQL Foundation, CNCF



CNCF - Cloud Native Computing Foundation

- Founded in 2015 to advance container technology
 - and align the tech industry around its evolution.
- Announced alongside Kubernetes 1.0
- Founding members include
 - Google, CoreOS, Red Hat, Twitter, Huawei, Intel, Cisco, IBM, Docker...
- Projects have a maturity level: Sandbox, Incubated, and Graduated
- Popular projects: containerd, etcd, Helm, Prometheus, CoreDNS



Cloud Native Security

What is Cloud Native?

*"Cloud-native technologies empower organizations to build and run **scalable applications** in modern, **dynamic environments** such as public, private, and hybrid clouds. Containers, service meshes, microservices, immutable infrastructure, and declarative APIs exemplify this approach.", **CNCF***

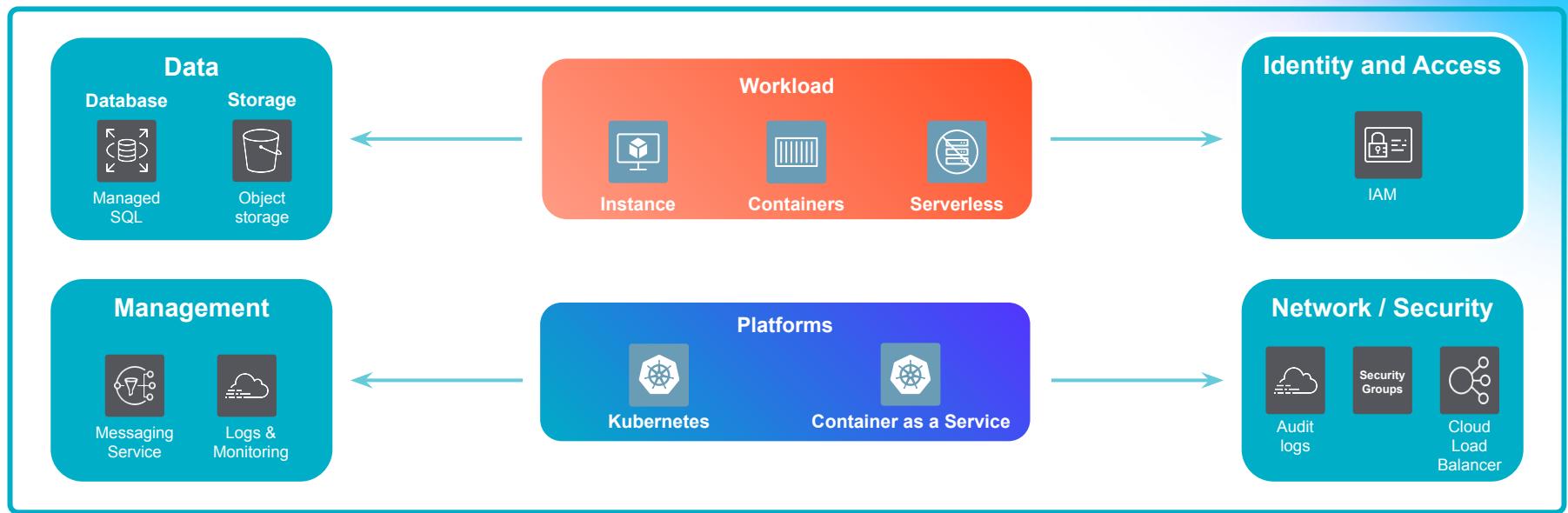
*"Increase **efficiency**; Reduce **cost**; Ensure **availability**.", **AWS***

*"Cloud native means **adapting** to the many new possibilities—but very **different set of architectural constraints**—offered by the cloud compared to traditional on-premises infrastructure.", **Google***

What is Cloud Native?

- Cloud computing environments
- Highly scalable, flexible, and resilient applications (quick updates)
- Modern tools and techniques that support development on cloud infrastructure.
- Fast and frequent changes to applications without impacting service delivery

Anatomy of Cloud Native Application



Cloud Infrastructure

Cloud Provider



IBM Cloud

CNAPP Building Blocks

CSPM (& KSPM)

- Vulnerability Management
- Cloud Misconfigurations / IaC
- Cloud Inventory
- Cloud Threat Detection
- Compliance

CIEM

- Cloud IAM: Identities and Permissions
- Detect excessive permissions

CWPP

- Vulnerability Management
- Container / K8s Runtime Security
- Serverless Security
- Host / Container Threat Detection

CNAPP

CDR

- Cloud Threat Detection
- Container / K8s Runtime Security
- Host Threat Detection

Cloud Threat Detection and Runtime Security

Once, there was a perimeter

You had a perimeter **guarded
by a firewall**

Detecting intrusions was your breach indicator



Now, there is no perimeter in the cloud



Cloud providers own external connections



Cloud is exposed to the outside world



You need to control access to services your team uses



You need to detect unusual activity



Without a perimeter, a security camera is more important than a good lock



Watch for changes that
create security gaps



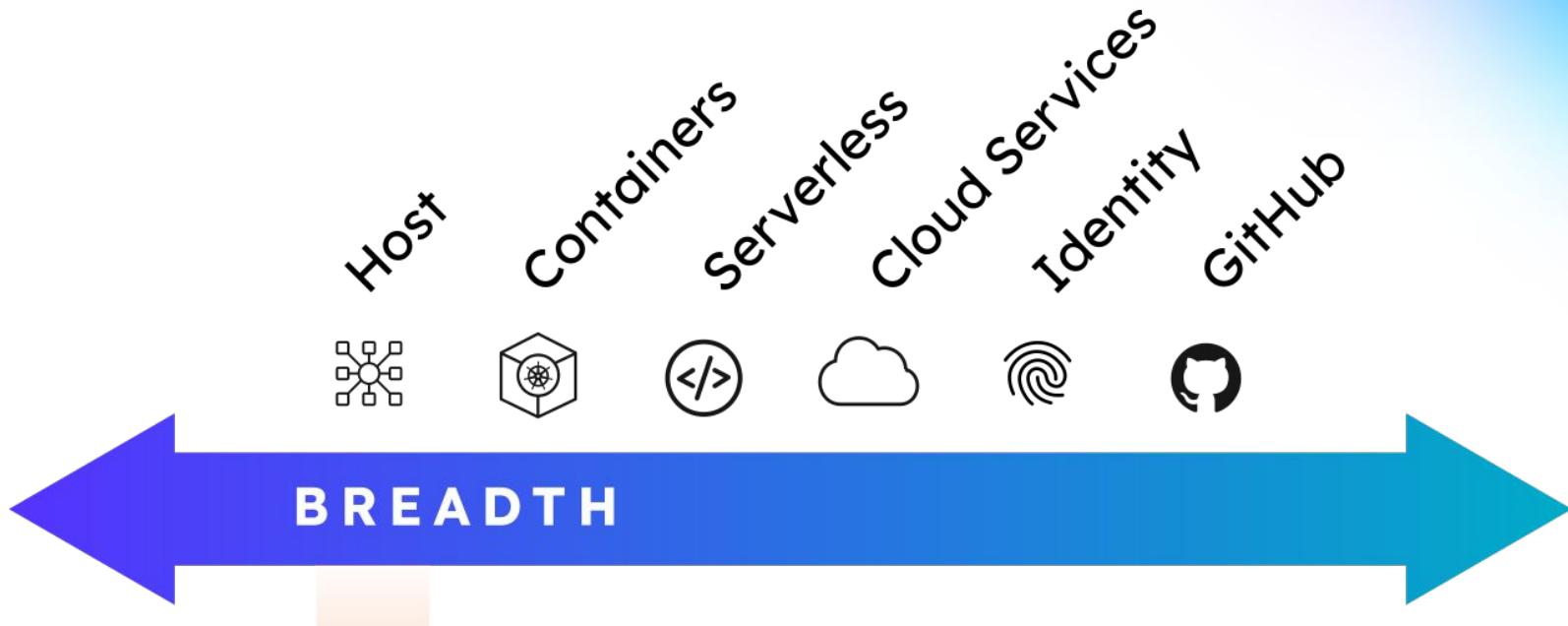
Identify intruders and
suspicious insider behavior



Send an alert and take
immediate action



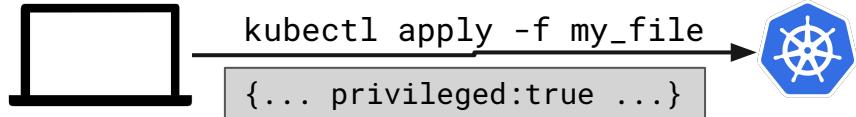
End-to-End Detection



Suspicious Activities

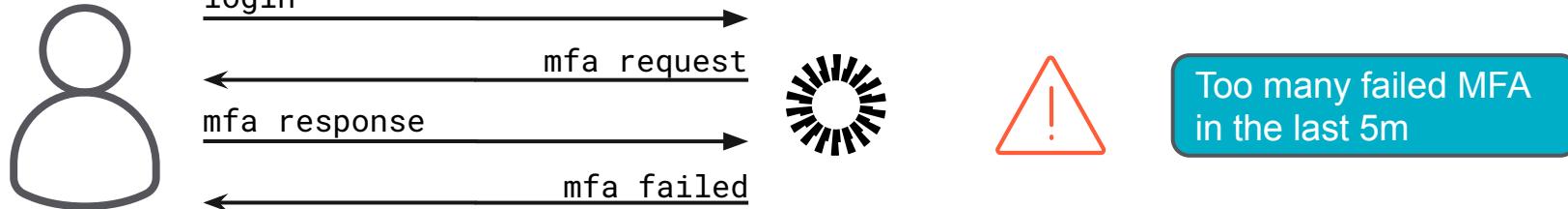


Secret pushed into a public repository.



Create privileged pod.

Suspicious Activities



Suspicious Activities



Falco

Falco is an **open source** runtime security solution for **threat detection** across **Kubernetes**, containers, hosts and **the cloud**.

CNCF Incubation-Level Project

(applied to graduation Nov 2022)

★ 5.9k

 50M+ pulls



**CLOUD NATIVE
COMPUTING FOUNDATION**

Falco



```
2022-04-07T12:51:08: Notice A shell was spawned in a container with an attached terminal (user=root user_loginuid=-1 elastic_borg (id=a10bd3b1b2a8) shell=bash parent=<NA> cmdline=bash terminal=34816 container_id=a10bd3b1b2a8 image=ubuntu)
2022-04-07T12:51:41: Warning Netcat runs inside container that allows remote code execution
(user=root user_loginuid=-1 command=nc -e container_id=a10bd3b1b2a8 container_name=elastic_borg
image=ubuntu:latest)
```

Set up Falco



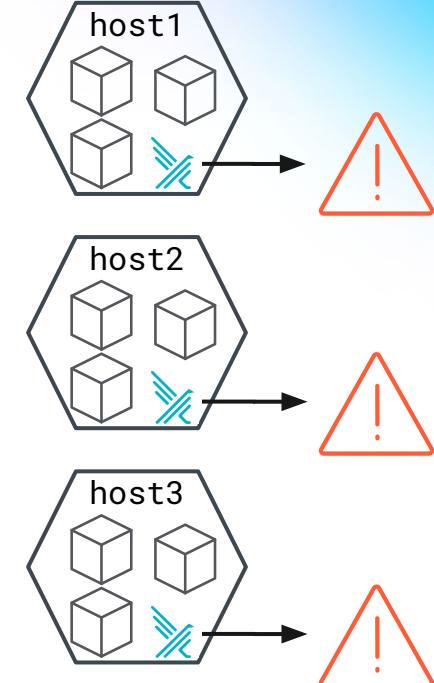
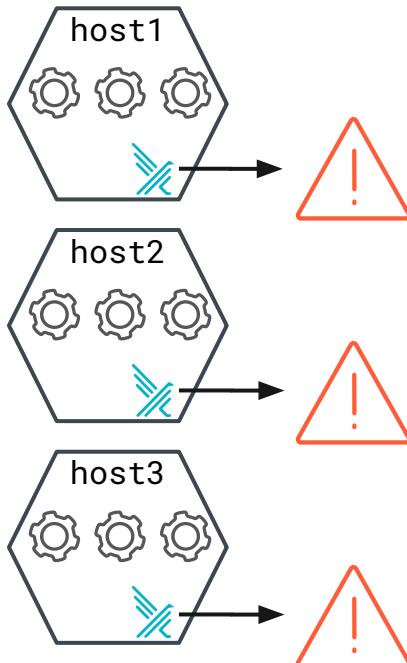
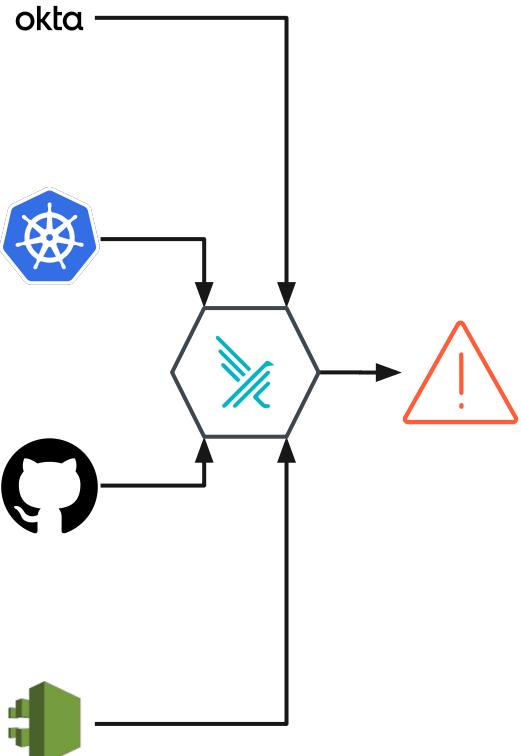
Lab time!

Falco engine

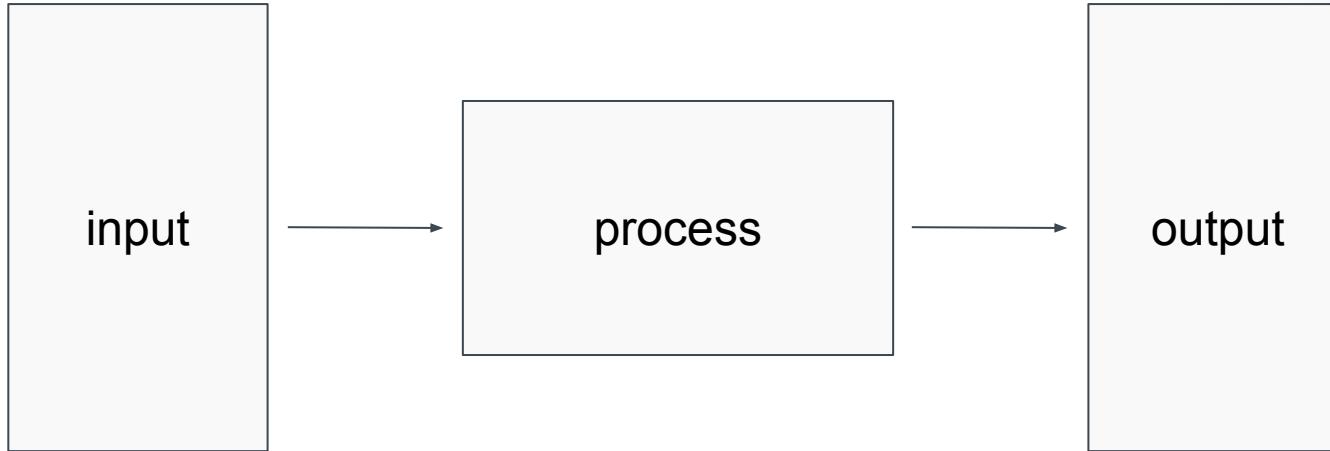
Falco overview



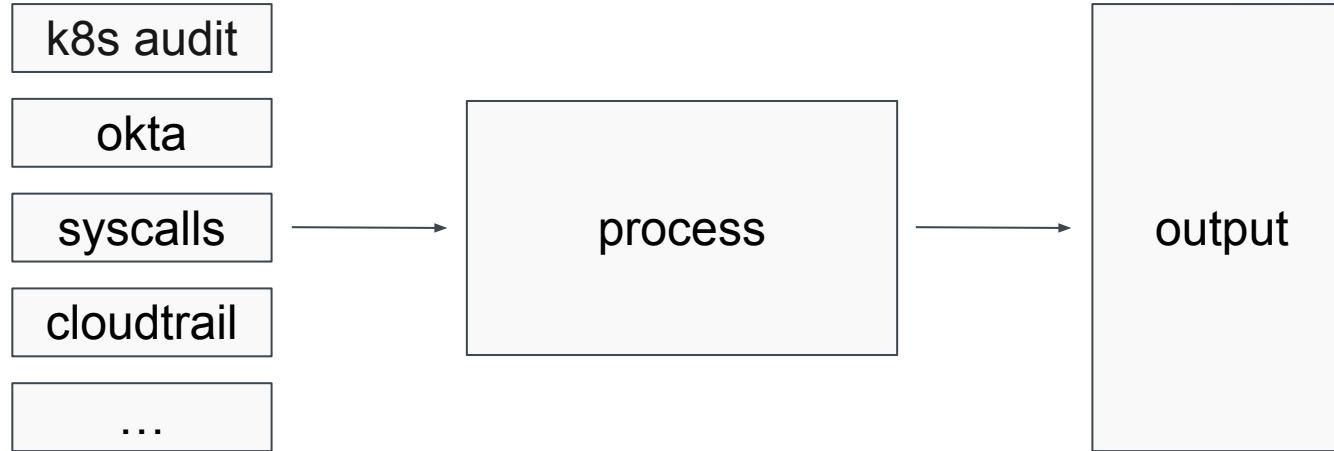
Falco deployment examples



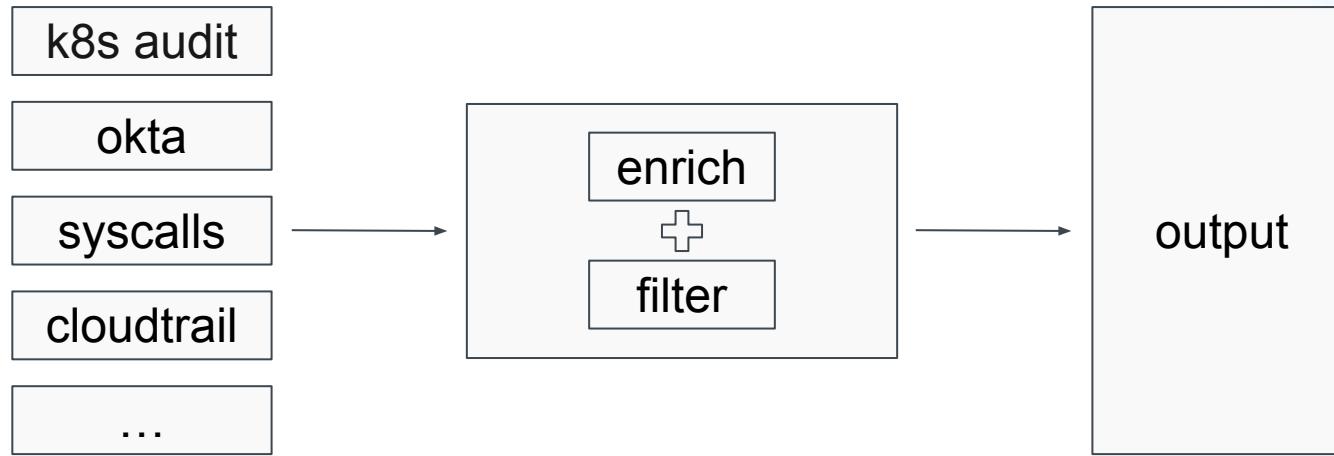
Falco architecture



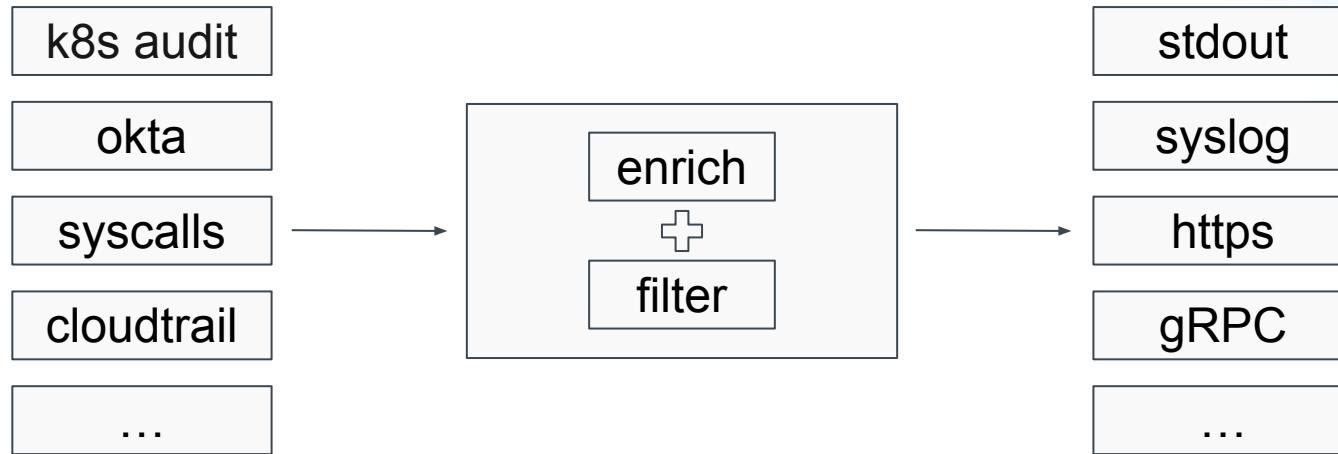
Falco architecture



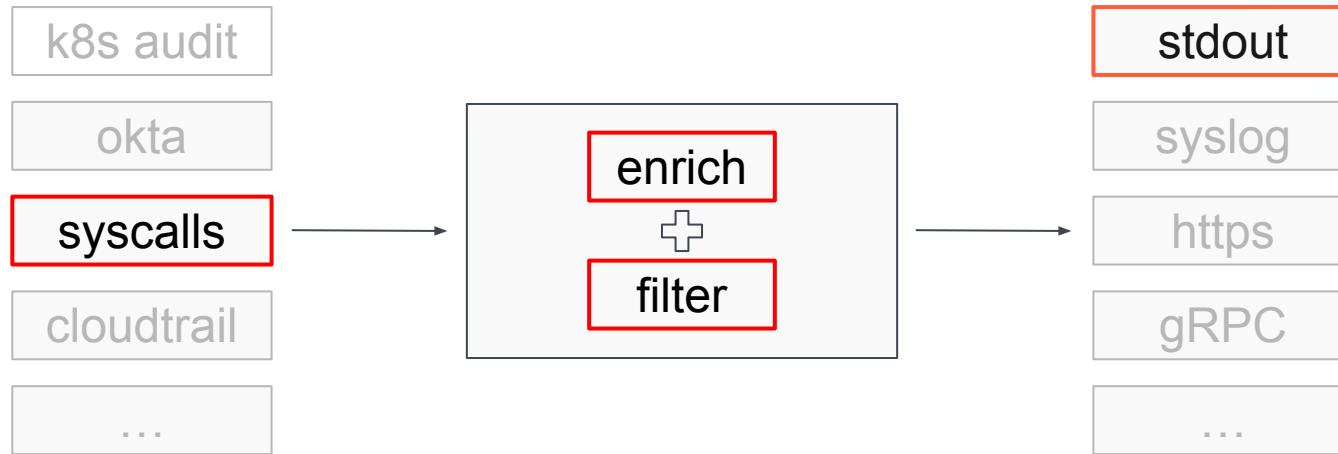
Falco architecture



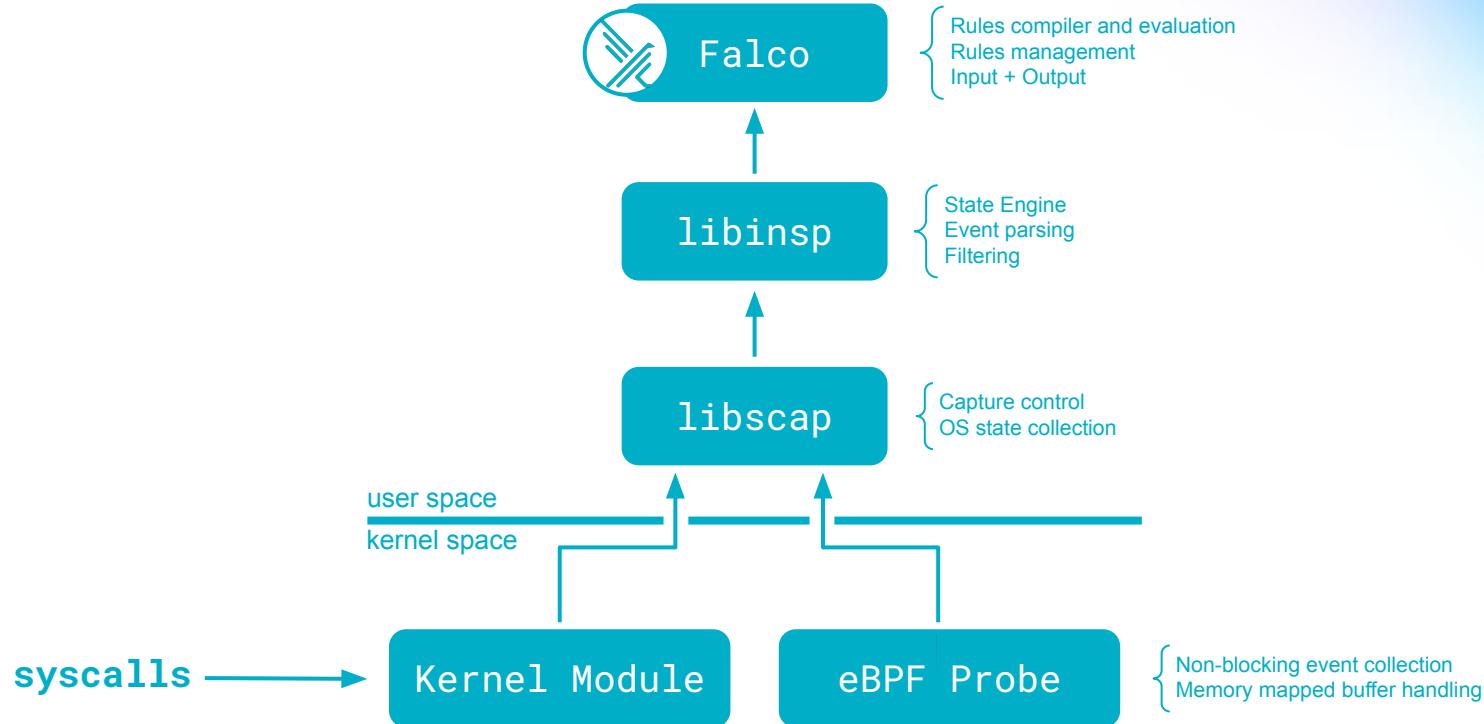
Falco architecture



Falco architecture



Falco architecture



eBPF

- Extended Berkeley Packet Filter.
- Extend the kernel capabilities safely and efficiently.
 - without changing kernel source code.
 - without loading kernel modules.

Kernel instrumentation
made simple!

Modern, low-overhead, production-ready
observability for monitoring and security
in containers and Linux systems.

Falco default rules

- Falco ships with more than 70 default rules:
 - Privilege escalation
 - R/W to sensitive directories
 - Executing shell
 - Execute SSH binaries
 - Mutating binaries
 - Creating symlinks
 - ...

Falco syntax

- **rule**: Terminal shell in container
desc: A shell has been spawned in a container.
condition: >
 spawned_process and container and shell_procs
output: >
 A shell was spawned in a container (user=%user.name
 user_loginuid=%user.loginuid %container.info shell=%proc.name
 parent=%proc.pname cmdline=%proc.cmdline container_id=%container.id)

Falco syntax

- **rule**: Terminal shell in container
desc: A shell has been spawned in
condition: >
 spawned_process and container are
output: >
 A shell was spawned in a container
 user_loginuid=%user.loginuid %container.id
 parent=%proc.pname cmdline=%proc.cmdline

- **list**: shell_binaries
items: [ash, bash, csh, ksh, sh, tcsh, zsh, dash]
- **macro**: shell_procs
condition: proc.name in
(shell_binaries)
- **macro**: container
condition: (container.id != host)
- **macro**: spawned_process
condition: >
 evt.type in (execve, execveat)
 and evt.dir==

Macros and Lists

- **Macros** allow you to define conditions and reuse them wherever you want.
- **Lists** help you organize your rules files with naming and segmentation.
- They have four main benefits:
 - code reuse
 - avoid long strings of conditions
 - rules are easier to understand
 - easier to extend

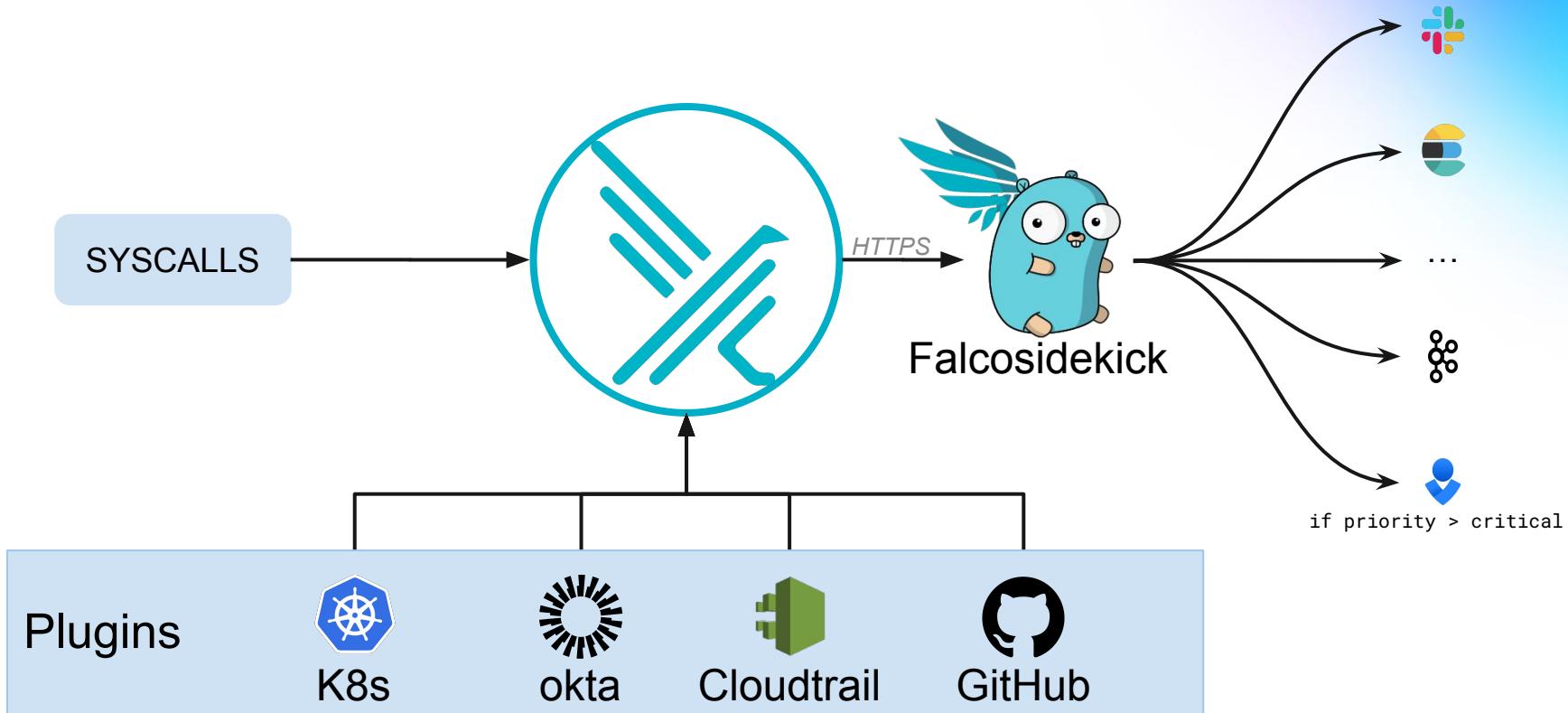
Falco default rules



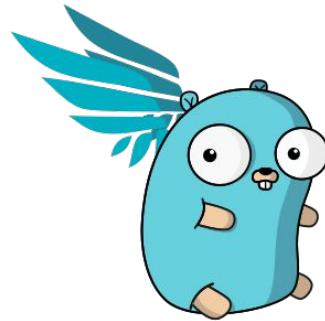
Lab time!

Falco ecosystem

Falco ecosystem



Falcosidekick



chat



logs



queue/streaming



faas



metrics



alerting

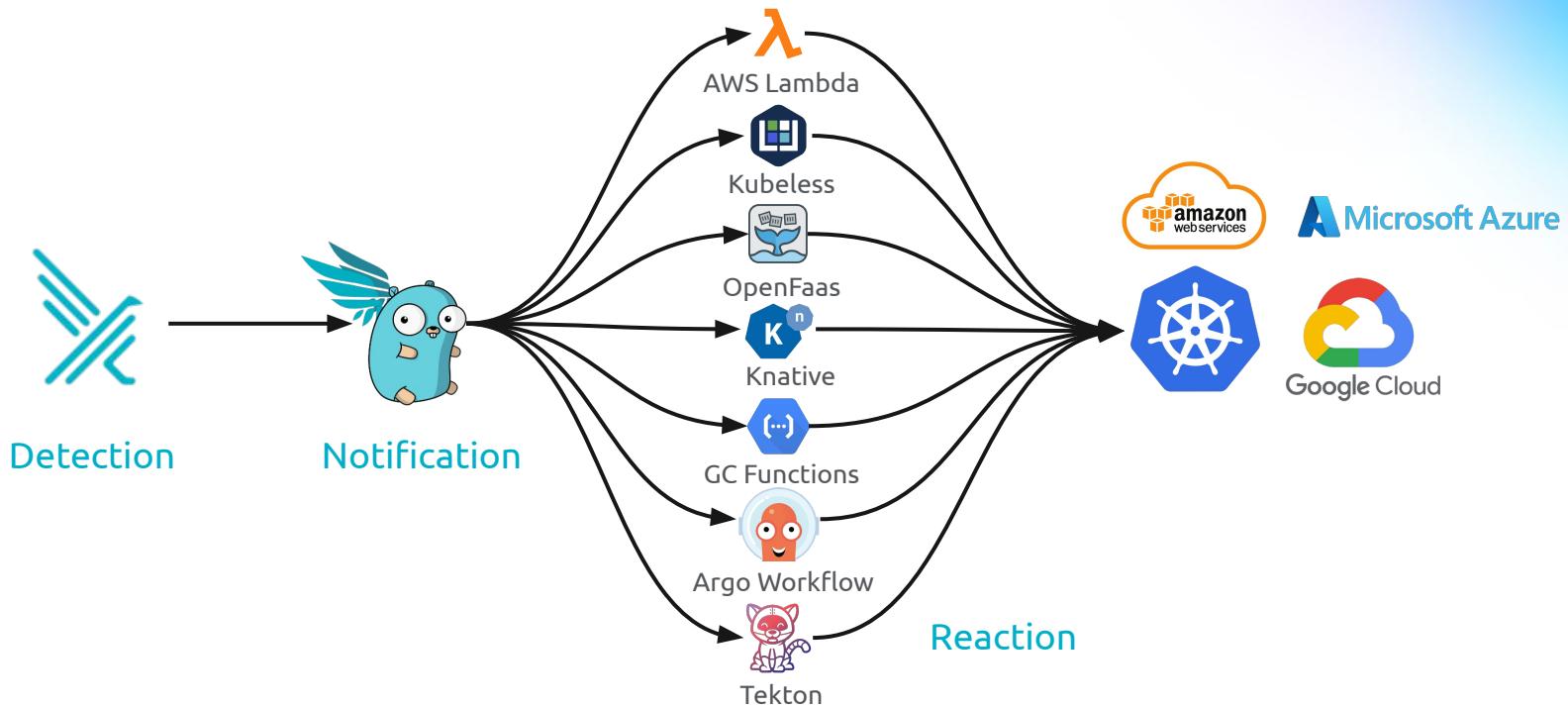


storage



and more ...

React to events



Falcosidekick install

Standalone:

```
helm repo add falcosecurity https://falcosecurity.github.io/charts  
helm repo update  
  
helm install falcosidekick -n falco --set config.debug=true falcosecurity/falcosidekick
```

With Falco:

```
helm install falco -n falco falcosecurity/falco \  
  --set falcosidekick.enabled=true \  
  --set falcosidekick.webui.enabled=true
```

Event generator

- Generates a variety of suspect actions that are detected by Falco rulesets.
- Good to test Falco rulesets:
 - syscalls
 - kubernetes audit
- Run it within Docker or Kubernetes,
 - as some commands might alter your system.

```
docker run -it --rm falcosecurity/event-generator run
```

```
helm install event-generator falcosecurity/event-generator \
--namespace event-generator \
--create-namespace \
--set config.actions=""
```

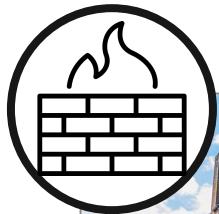
Falco ecosystem



Lab time!

Closing remarks

Runtime security

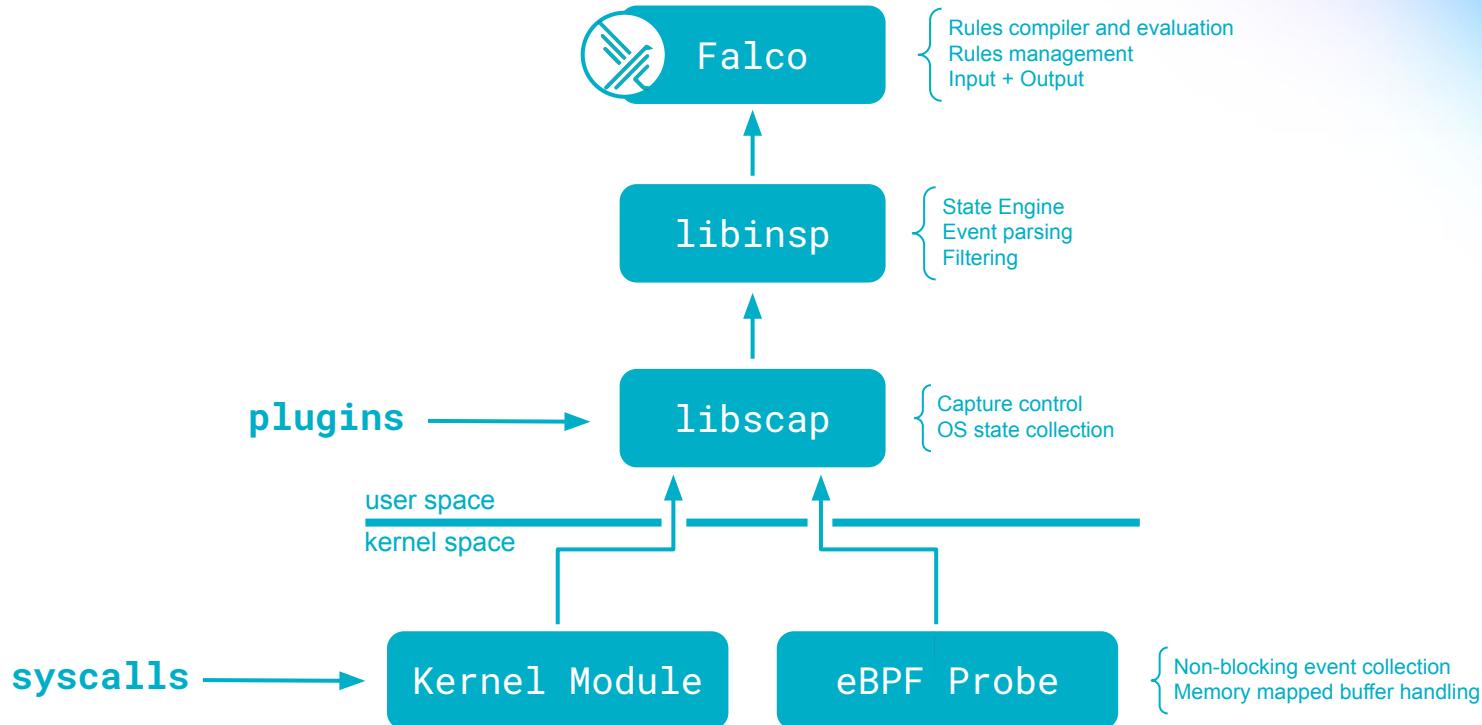


Guard perimeter



Detect unusual activities

Falco architecture



Falco rules

- **rule**: Terminal shell in container

desc: A shell has been spawned in a container.

condition: >

spawned_process and container and shell_procs

output: >

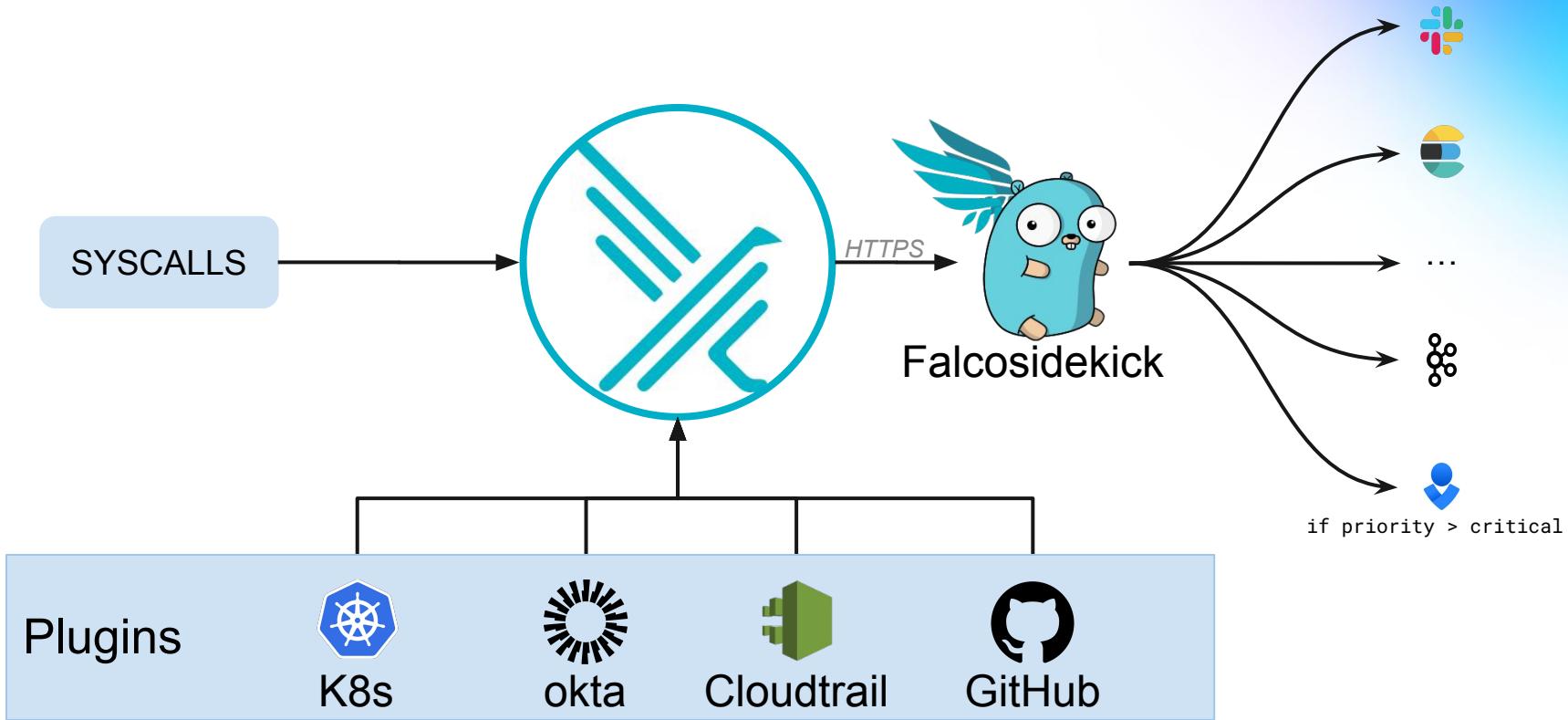
A shell was spawned in a container (user=%user.name

user_loginuid=%user.loginuid %container.info shell=%proc.name
parent=%proc.pname cmdline=%proc.cmdline container_id=%container.id)

priority: WARNING

 **tags**: [container, shell, mitre_execution]

Falco ecosystem



Reference

"Practical Cloud Native Security with Falco", O'Reilly book

<https://falco.org/docs>

<https://falco.org/training>

<https://falco.org/blog/extend-falco-outputs-with-falcosidekick/>



sysdig

Seeing is Securing