

# **DEFENDING CONTAINERS LIKE A NINJA: A WALK THROUGH THE ADVANCED SECURITY FEATURES OF DOCKER AND KUBERNETES**

Sheila A. Berta (@UnaPibaGeek)  
Dreamlab Technologies

# WHO AM I?

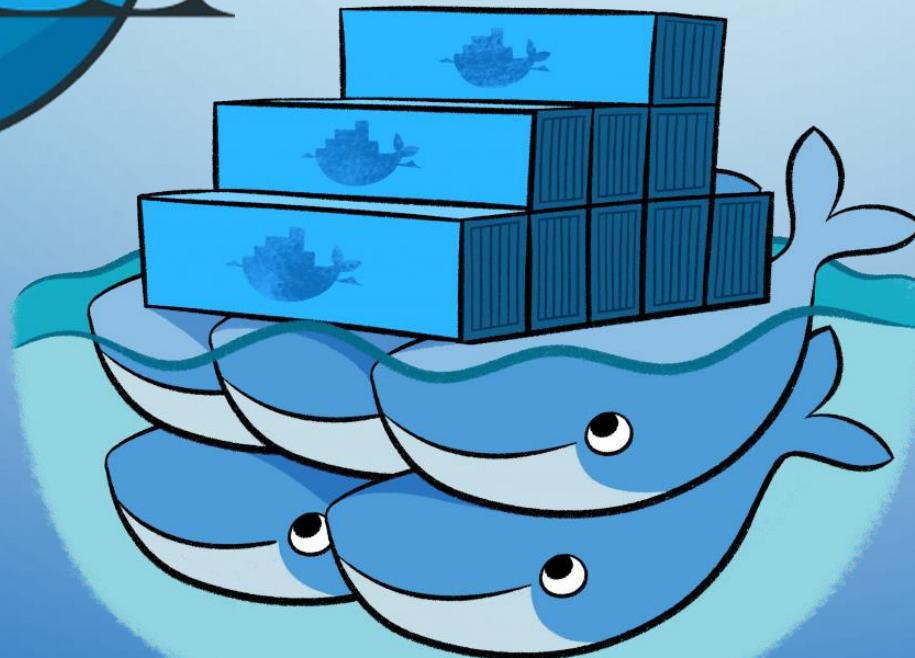
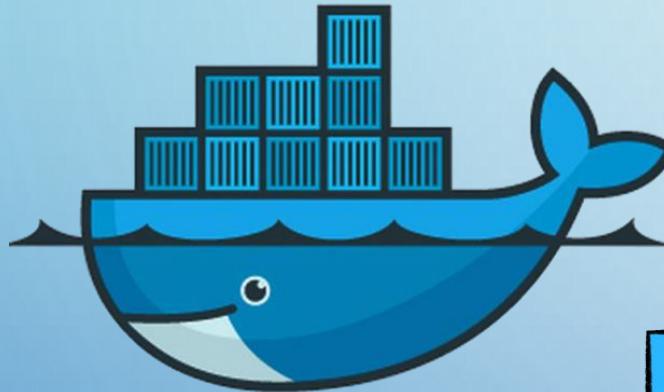
Sheila A. Berta - @UnaPibaGeek  
Head of Research at Dreamlab Technologies



A little bit more:

- Developer in ASM (Microcontrollers & Microprocessors x86/x64), C/C++, Go & Python.
- Speaker at Black Hat (x3), DEF CON (x2), Ekoparty (x4), HITB, SCSD, IEEE... & more.
- Docker Captain! (DCA Certified)

# **COMPLEXITY IS THE WORST ENEMY OF SECURITY...**





# **SECURING DOCKER DAEMON AND CORE COMPONENTS**

# DAEMON ROOTLESS MODE

Prerequisites: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/security/rootless/#distribution-specific-hint>

## Step 1:

```
$ curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com/rootless | sh
```

## Step 2:

```
export XDG_RUNTIME_DIR=/tmp/docker-1000
export PATH=/home/<user>/bin:$PATH
export DOCKER_HOST=unix:///tmp/docker-1000/docker.sock
```

## Step 3:

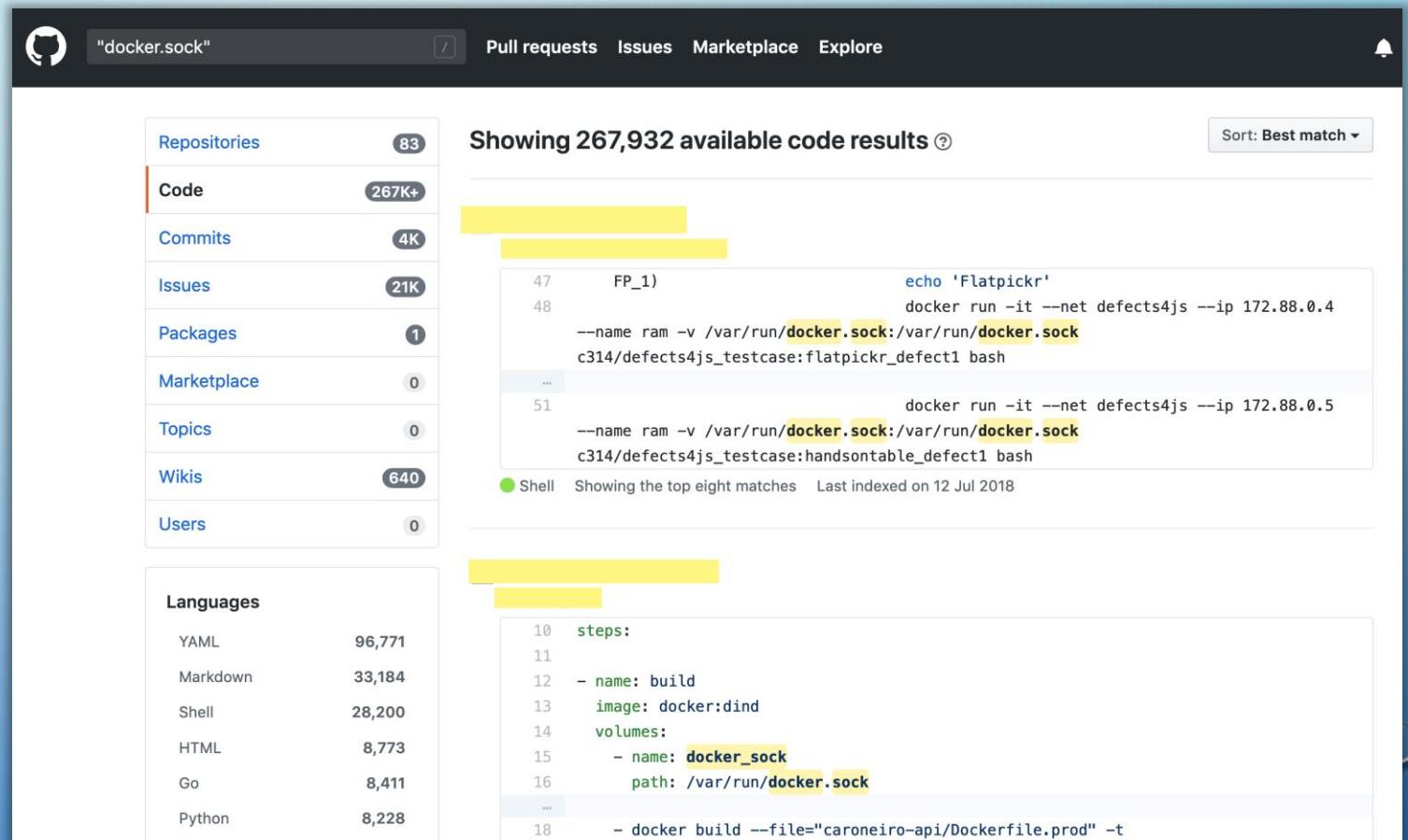
```
$ /home/<user>/bin/dockerd-rootless.sh --experimental --storage-driver vfs &
```

```
Security Options:
  seccomp
    Profile: default
  rootless
Kernel Version: 4.15.0-66-generic
Operating System: Ubuntu 18.04.3 LTS
OSType: linux
Architecture: x86_64
```

# DOCKER SOCKET

- UNIX
- TCP
- FD

UNIX socket  
/var/run/docker.sock



The screenshot shows a GitHub search interface with the query "docker.sock". The results page displays 267,932 available code results. The left sidebar includes sections for Repositories (83), Code (267K+), Commits (4K), Issues (21K), Packages (1), Marketplace (0), Topics (0), Wikis (640), and Users (0). Below these, a Languages section lists YAML (96,771), Markdown (33,184), Shell (28,200), HTML (8,773), Go (8,411), and Python (8,228). The main search results area shows two examples of code snippets containing "docker.sock". The first snippet is a shell command:

```
47  FP_1) echo 'Flatpickr'  
48  docker run -it --net defects4js --ip 172.88.0.4  
     --name ram -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock  
     c314/defects4js_testcase:flatpickr_defect1 bash  
...  
51
```

The second snippet is a Dockerfile snippet:

```
10  steps:  
11  
12  - name: build  
13    image: docker:dind  
14    volumes:  
15      - name: docker_sock  
16        path: /var/run/docker.sock  
...  
18  - docker build --file="caroneiro-api/Dockerfile.prod" -t
```

# DOCKER SOCKET

# TCP socket



# DOCKER SOCKET

TCP socket – Built-in HTTPS encrypted socket

- Create a CA and server keys using OpenSSL
- Run the Docker daemon with the TLS certificates.

```
$ dockerd --tlsverify --tlscacert=ca.pem --tlscert=server-cert.pem --tlskey=server-key.pem -H=0.0.0.0:2376
```

```
Last login: Thu Apr 16 23:42:09 on ttys002
[smc1e-3:~ shei$ curl [REDACTED]:2376/images/json
curl: (7) Failed to connect to [REDACTED] port 2376: Connection refused
smc1e-3:~ shei$
```

```
INFO[2020-04-17T04:11:16.748789607Z] Docker daemon
commit=afacb8b7f0 graphdriver(s)=overlay2 version=19.03.8
INFO[2020-04-17T04:11:16.748915413Z] Daemon has completed initialization
INFO[2020-04-17T04:11:16.771464792Z] API listen on [::]:2376
2020-04-17 04:11:26.814126 I | http: TLS handshake error from [REDACTED]:43804: tls: client didn't provide a certificate
```

# API ENDPOINT – CLIENT AUTHENTICATION

- Create the client TLS certificates and sign them with the CA.
- Connect to the remote API endpoint providing the certificates.

```
$ docker --tlsverify --tlscacert=ca.pem --tlscert=client-cert.pem --tlskey=client-key.pem -H=<host>:2376 version
```

```
$ export DOCKER_HOST=tcp://<host>:2376 DOCKER_TLS_VERIFY=1
```

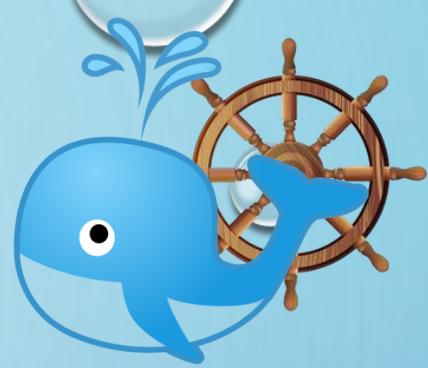
The image shows two terminal windows side-by-side. The left window, titled 'DOCKER DAEMON'S HOST', displays the command-line interface for configuring a Docker daemon to run in a rootless environment. It includes commands to list certificates, set environment variables for the Docker daemon, and start the daemon with specific flags. The right window, titled 'CLIENT'S MACHINE', shows a user connecting to the Docker daemon on port 2376 using TLS verification, providing a client certificate and key. The client successfully connects to a Docker daemon running on the host machine, which is identified as version 19.03.5.

**DOCKER DAEMON'S HOST**

```
[dkrootless@dkrootless:~$ ls  
bin ca.pem client_cert.pem server-key.pem  
ca-key.pem ca.srl server-cert.pem  
dkrootless@dkrootless:~$ DOCKERD_ROOTLESS_ROOTLESSKIT_FLAG  
S="-p 0.0.0.0:2376:2376/tcp" dockerd-rootless.sh --experimental -H tcp://0.0.0.0:2376 --tlsverify --tlscacert=ca.pem --tlscert=server-cert.pem --tlskey=server-key.pem &  
[1] 17125  
dkrootless@dkrootless:~$ + [ -w /run/user/1000 ]  
+ [ -w /home/dkrootless ]  
+ rootlesskit=  
+ which docker-rootlesskit  
+ which rootlesskit  
+ rootlesskit=rootlesskit  
+ break  
+ [ -z rootlesskit ]
```

**CLIENT'S MACHINE**

```
[smc1e-3:docker_cert_shei$]  
smc1e-3:docker_cert_shei$ docker --tlsverify --tlscacert=ca.pem --tlscert=client-cert.pem --tlskey=client-key.pem \> -H=:2376 version  
Client: Docker Engine - Community  
Version: 19.03.5  
API version: 1.40  
Go version: go1.12.12  
Git commit: 633a0ea  
Built: Wed Nov 13 07:22:34 2019  
  
Server: Docker Engine - Community  
Engine:  
Version: 19.03.8  
API version: 1.40 (minimum version 1.12)  
Go version: go1.12.17
```



# SECURING DOCKER CONTAINERS

# KERNEL NAMESPACES

- UTS namespace: isolates system identifiers.
- PID namespace: isolates the PID space.
- IPC namespace: isolates IPC resources.
- NET namespace: isolates network interfaces.
- USER namespace: isolates user and group ID spaces (disabled by default).
- Mount namespace: isolates the set of filesystem mount points.

Docker Host

```
shei@smc1e:~$ ps -eaf
UID      PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
root      1      0  0 abr25 ?        00:00:06 /sbin/init s
root      2      0  0 abr25 ?        00:00:00 [kthreadd]
root      4      2  0 abr25 ?        00:00:00 [kworker/0:0]
root      6      2  0 abr25 ?        00:00:00 [mm_percpu_w
root      7      2  0 abr25 ?        00:00:00 [ksoftirqd/0
root      8      2  0 abr25 ?        00:00:55 [rcu_sched]
```

Docker Container

```
shei@smc1e:~$ docker container run --rm ubuntu ps -eaf
UID      PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
root      1      0  0 04:47 ?        00:00:00 ps -eaf
shei@smc1e:~$ █
```

# KERNEL CAPABILITIES

Default Capabilities: <https://github.com/moby/moby/blob/master/oci/caps/defaults.go>

```
shei@smc1e:~$ docker container run --rm -it alpine /bin/sh  
/ # sleep 100
```

```
shei@smc1e:~$ ps -fC sleep  
UID      PID  PPID  C STIME TTY      TIME CMD  
root     5380  5339  0 12:35 pts/0    00:00:00 sleep 100  
shei@smc1e:~$ getpcaps 5380  
Capabilities for `5380': = cap_chown, cap_da  
kill, cap_setgid, cap_setuid, cap_setpcap, cap_  
chroot, cap_mknod, cap_audit_write, cap_setfc  
shei@smc1e:~$
```

```
shei@smc1e:~$ docker container run --rm -it --privileged alpine /bin/sh  
/ # sleep 100
```

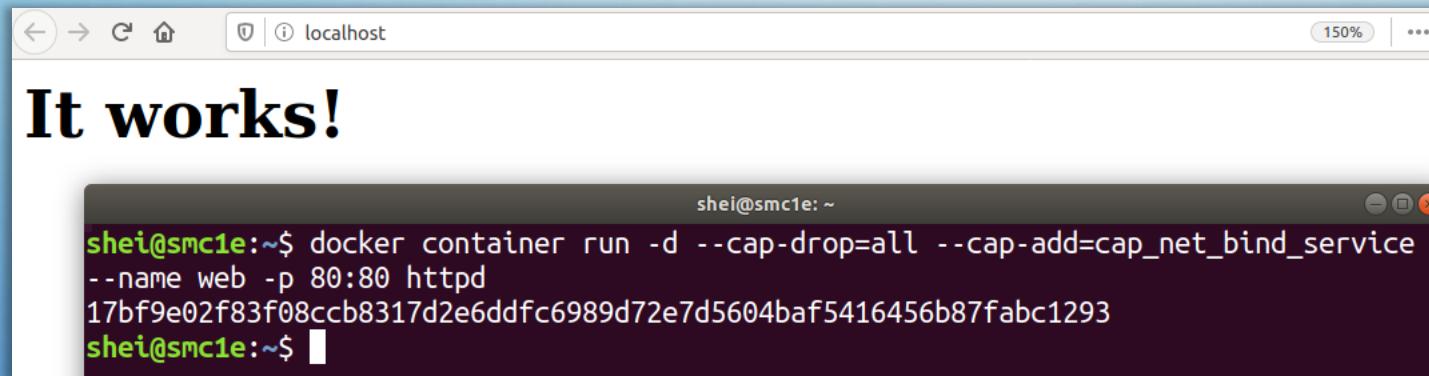
```
shei@smc1e:~$ ps -fC sleep  
UID      PID  PPID  C STIME TTY      TIME CMD  
root     5120  5080  0 12:28 pts/0    00:00:00 sleep 100  
shei@smc1e:~$ getpcaps 5120
```

```
Capabilities for `5120': = cap_chown, cap_dac_override, cap_dac_read_search, cap_fo  
wner, cap_fsetid, cap_kill, cap_setgid, cap_setuid, cap_setpcap, cap_linux_immutable, c  
ap_net_bind_service, cap_net_broadcast, cap_net_admin, cap_net_raw, cap_ipc_lock, cap_ _  
ipc_owner, cap_sys_module, cap_sys_rawio, cap_sys_chroot, cap_sys_ptrace, cap_sys_pa  
cct, cap_sys_admin, cap_sys_boot, cap_sys_nice, cap_sys_resource, cap_sys_time, cap_sy  
s_tty_config, cap_mknod, cap_lease, cap_audit_write, cap_audit_control, cap_setfcap, c  
ap_mac_override, cap_mac_admin, cap_syslog, cap_wake_alarm, cap_block_suspend, cap_a  
udit_read+eip
```

# KERNEL CAPABILITIES

- Fine-grained access control system

```
$ docker container run --cap-drop=all --cap-add=cap_net_bind_service -p 80:80 httpd
```



```
shei@smc1e:~$ ps -fC httpd | tail -1  
root      6554  6505  0 12:59 ?          00:00:00 httpd -DFOREGROUND  
shei@smc1e:~$ getpcaps 6554  
Capabilities for `6554': = cap_net_bind_service+eip
```

# SYSTEM CALLS RESTRICTION

## Seccomp Profiles

```
Security Options:  
apparmor  
seccomp  
Profile: default  
Kernel Version: 4.15.0-99-generic
```

```
$ docker container run --security-opt seccomp=/path/to/seccomp/profile.json myapp
```

<https://github.com/blacktop/seccomp-gen>

This tool allows you to pipe the output of `strace` through it and will auto-generate a docker seccomp profile that can be used to only whitelist the syscalls your container needs to run and blacklists everything else.

# MANDATORY ACCESS CONTROL

## AppArmor / SELinux Profiles

```
Security Options:  
apparmor  
seccomp  
Profile: default  
Kernel Version: 4.15.0-99-generic
```

<https://github.com/genuinetools/bane>

```
$ sudo apparmor_parser -r -W /path/to/your/apparmor-nginx-profile  
$ docker run -d --security-opt "apparmor=apparmor-profile-name" -p 80:80 nginx
```

```
shei@smc1e:~$ sudo apparmor_parser -r -W ./apparmor-nginx-profile  
shei@smc1e:~$ docker container run -d --security-opt "apparmor=apparmor-nginx" -p 80:80 --name nginx nginx  
044f4421cc53d230ead4bf578c8fed7c16f190f18e2756ee0e93f9d4015e2253  
shei@smc1e:~$ docker container exec -it nginx /bin/bash  
root@044f4421cc53:/# touch ~/hello  
touch: cannot touch '/root/hello': Permission denied
```

# CONTAINER UID & GID MANAGEMENT

```
shei@smc1e:~$ docker container run -it --rm alpine /bin/sh
/ # whoami
root ←
/ # sleep 45
[
```

```
shei@smc1e:~$ ps -fc sleep
UID      PID  PPID   C STIME TTY
root ← 7158  7100    0 19:41 pts/0
shei@smc1e:~$
```

```
shei@smc1e:~$ docker container run -it --user 2000 --rm alpine /bin/sh
/ $ whoami
whoami: unknown uid 2000 ←
/ $ sleep 45
[
```

CONTAINER

```
shei@smc1e:~$ ps -fc sleep
UID      PID  PPID   C STIME TTY      TIME CMD
2000 ← 7467  7422    0 19:51 pts/0    00:00:00 sleep 45
shei@smc1e:~$
```

HOST

# USER NAMESPACE REMAP

```
/etc/docker/daemon.json

{
  "userns-remap": "default"
}
```

```
shei@smc1e:~$ id dockremap
uid=133(dockremap) gid=143(dockremap) groups=143(dockremap)
shei@smc1e:~$ grep dockremap /etc/subuid
dockremap:165536:65536
shei@smc1e:~$ grep dockremap /etc/subgid
dockremap:165536:65536
shei@smc1e:~$
```

The screenshot shows two terminal windows. The top window, labeled 'CONTAINER', shows a root shell on an Alpine Linux container. The command 'whoami' is run, and the output 'root' is highlighted with a red arrow. The command 'sleep 60' is then run. The bottom window, labeled 'HOST', shows a user shell on the host machine. The command 'ps -fC sleep' is run, and the PID '165536' is highlighted with a red arrow. This demonstrates that the container's root user maps to the host's user 'shei'.

```
shei@smc1e:~$ docker container run --rm -it alpine /bin/sh
/ # whoami
root ←
/ # sleep 60
shei@smc1e:~$ ps -fC sleep
UID          PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
165536 ← 14622 14574  0 19:11 pts/0    00:00:00 sleep 60
shei@smc1e:~$
```



DEMO TIME!

# CONTROL GROUPS – RESOURCE LIMITATION

- CPU
- Disk I/O
- Memory
- Hardware Resources

```
shei@smc1e:/sys/fs/cgroup$ ls
blkio    cpu,cpuacct  freezer  net_cls          perf_event  systemd
cpu      cpuset       hugetlb  net_cls,net_prio  pids       unified
cpuacct  devices     memory   net_prio        rdma

shei@smc1e:/sys/fs/cgroup$ ls -fd */docker
blkio/docker      cpuset/doc[shei@smc1e:/sys/fs/cgroup/memory/docker$ ls -d */
cpuacct/docker    devices/do2d53d6336aaaf9b5556c2f15f8791da614aa58b090760f4714be87e6527b66e2b/
cpu,cpuacct/docker freezer/do[shei@smc1e:/sys/fs/cgroup/memory/docker$ cd 2d53d6336aaaf9b5556c2f15f8791da614aa58b090760f4714be87e6527b66e2b/
cpu/docker        hugetlb/do[shei@smc1e:/sys/fs/cgroup/memory/docker/2d53d6336aaaf9b5556c2f15f8791da614aa58b090760f4714be87e6527b66e2b$ ls
shei@smc1e:/sys/fs/cgroup$ █
                                cgroup.clone_children
                                cgroup.event_control
                                cgroup.procs
                                memory.failcnt
                                memory.force_empty
                                memory.kmem.failcnt
                                memory.kmem.limit_in_bytes
                                memory.kmem.max_usage_in_bytes
                                memory.kmem.slabinfo
                                memory.kmem.tcp.failcnt
                                memory.kmem.tcp.limit_in_bytes
                                memory.kmem.tcp.max_usage_in_bytes
                                memory.kmem.tcp.usage_in_bytes
                                memory.kmem.usage_in_bytes
                                memory.limit_in_bytes
                                memory.max_usage_in_bytes
```

# CONTROL GROUPS – RESOURCE LIMITATION

```
shei@smc1e:/sys/fs/cgroup/memory/docker/2d53d6336aaf9b5556c2f15f8791da614aa58b0907  
60f4714be87e6527b66e2b$ cat memory.limit_in_bytes  
9223372036854771712
```

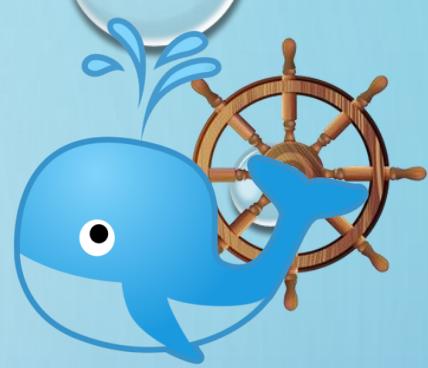
```
$ docker container run --rm --memory 50M -it alpine /bin/sh
```

```
shei@smc1e:/sys/fs/cgroup/memory/docker/ce602d84a491d79ab8ea6c645acca9e33ab2c322  
8695da569069f7998ffce0ab$ cat memory.limit_in_bytes  
52428800
```

--memory-swap      --cpu-quota  
--cpus                --cpu-period

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/run/>

# **SECURING DOCKER IMAGES**



# DISTROLESS – MULTI-STAGE BUILDS

## DISTROLESS BASE IMAGES AND MULTI-STAGE BUILDS

```
FROM python:3-slim AS build-env  
ADD . /app  
WORKDIR /app
```



```
FROM gcr.io/distroless/python3  
COPY --from=build-env /app /app  
WORKDIR /app  
CMD ["hello.py"]
```



```
Successfully built bb288822f860  
Successfully tagged distroless:latest  
shei@smc1e:~/devs$ docker container run distroless  
hello from a distroless image!  
  
shei@smc1e:~/devs$ docker container run -it distroless /bin/bash  
/usr/bin/python3.5: can't open file '/bin/bash': [Errno 2] No such file or directory  
shei@smc1e:~/devs$
```

# DOCKER CONTENT TRUST

## DOCKER CONTENT TRUST – SIGNED IMAGES

### Image Publisher side:

Step 1: \$ DOCKER\_CONTENT\_TRUST=1

Step 2: \$ docker trust key generate <your\_name>

Step 3: \$ docker trust signer add --key <your-key.pub> <your-name> <your-repo>

```
shei@smc1e:~$ docker tag hello-world unapibageek/demo:latest
shei@smc1e:~$ docker -D push unapibageek/demo:latest
The push refers to repository [docker.io/unapibageek/demo]
9c27e219663c: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:90659bf80b44ce6be8234e6ff90a1ac34acb826903b02cfa0da11c82cbc042 size: 525
Signing and pushing trust metadata
DEBU[0015] reading certificate directory: /home/shei/.docker/tls/notary.docker.io
```

# DOCKER CONTENT TRUST

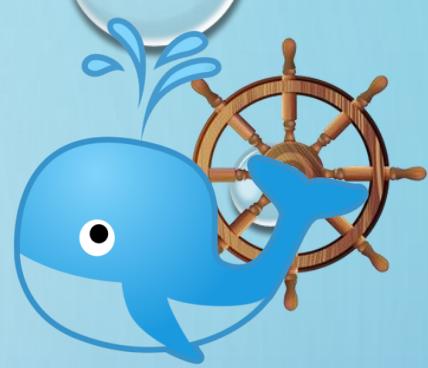
## DOCKER CONTENT TRUST – SIGNED IMAGES

**Image Consumer side:**

```
$ DOCKER_CONTENT_TRUST=1
```

```
shei@smc1e:~$ export DOCKER_CONTENT_TRUST=1
shei@smc1e:~$ docker pull unapibageek/ctfr
Using default tag: latest
Error: remote trust data does not exist for docker.io/unapibageek/ctfr: notary.docker.io
does not have trust data for docker.io/unapibageek/ctfr
shei@smc1e:~$ docker pull unapibageek/demo
Using default tag: latest
Pull (1 of 1): unapibageek/demo:latest@sha256:90659bf80b44ce6be8234e6ff90a1ac34acb82690
3b02cf0da11c82cbc042
```

# **SECURING DOCKER SWARM ENVIRONMENTS**



# NETWORK ISOLATION

```
$ docker network ls
NETWORK ID      NAME        DRIVER      SCOPE
xkp08t0ay4c0    back-end    overlay     swarm
26c154b36558   bridge      bridge     local
8755f8138db1   docker_gwbridge  bridge     local
ys49di3lvkgg   front-end    overlay     swarm
29e20926a523   host        host       local
ldnuzyzj02bn   ingress     overlay     swarm
1c8ce40c2436   none        null       local
```

```
$ docker network create -d overlay back-end
$ docker network create -d overlay front-end
```

```
$ docker service create -d --network back-end --name redis redis
$ docker service create -d --network front-end --name nginx nginx
```

```
root@0ecece5b60d4:/# ping -c2 -W 5 10.0.3.4
PING 10.0.3.4 (10.0.3.4) 56(84) bytes of data.

--- 10.0.3.4 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 31ms
```

# COMMUNICATION ENCRYPTION

```
$ docker network create -d overlay --opt encrypted encrypted-net
```

```
$ docker network inspect encrypted-net
```

Encrypted network:

```
"Options": {  
    "com.docker.network.driver.overlay.vxlanid_list": "4101",  
    "encrypted": ""  
},
```

Non-encrypted network:

```
"Options": {  
    "com.docker.network.driver.overlay.vxlanid_list": "4100"  
},
```

# RAFT-LOGS KEY ENCRYPTION

/var/lib/docker/swarm/raft/

/var/lib/docker/swarm/certificates/swarm-node.key

```
root@dockernode:/var/lib/docker/swarm/certificates# ls
swarm-node.crt  swarm-node.key  swarm-root-ca.crt
root@dockernode:/var/lib/docker/swarm/certificates# cat swarm-node.key
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
kek-version: 3864
raft-dek: EiDaBEkGZOTp9yv4ZEcRp[REDACTED]Vxwe0Rjc1RQRA==
```

\$ docker swarm update --autolock=true

```
root@dockernode:/var/lib/docker/swarm/certificates# cat swarm-node.key
-----BEGIN ENCRYPTED PRIVATE KEY-----
kek-version: 4041
raft-dek: CAESMLubN3UQw0AwmkkzF5v8TbxF2iDlJhoobSkwayRFUxz2RlJ4w529dV9zoN/gSIbU8B
oYSRuhTWifWmf0rxhm0vJLpFIrnCqm0n3Q
```

# UCP SECURITY – RBAC

## Grant

"Team B has Restricted Control on Collection A"

### SUBJECTS

Organization A

Team A

**Team B**

### ROLES

No Access

Read Only

**Restricted Control**

Full Control

### COLLECTIONS

A

B

C

Secret A	Node B
Stack C	Node C
	Service B
	Service C

**Node A**  
**Secret B**  
**Service A**

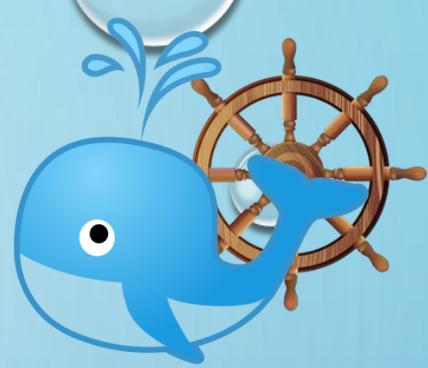
# DTR SECURITY

linux / amd64    6527d3366a26    21.52 MB    Pushed 38 minutes ago by [admin](#)    **Out Of Date**    4 critical 2 major 1 minor    All layers already scanned

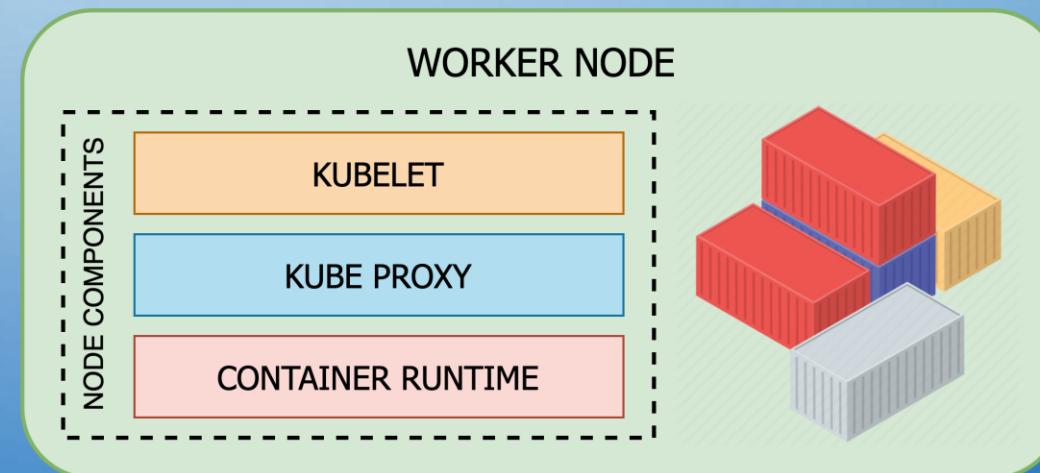
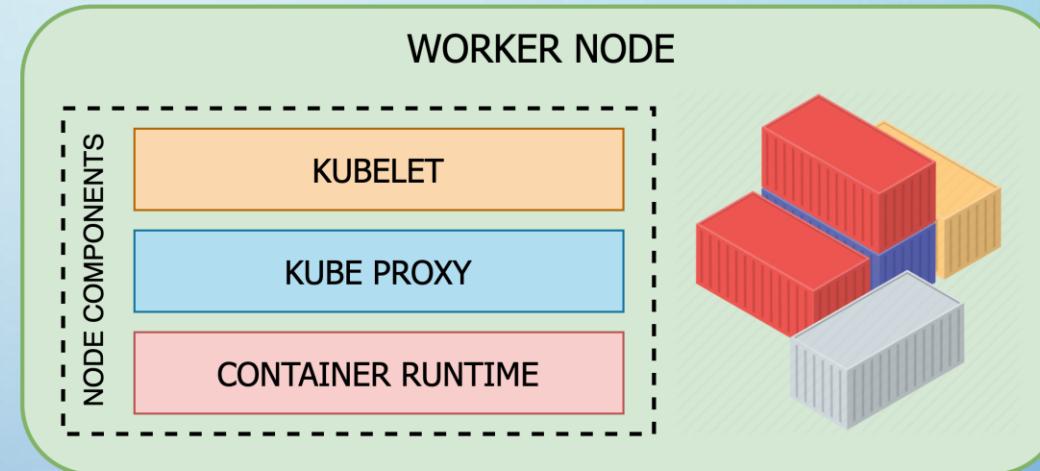
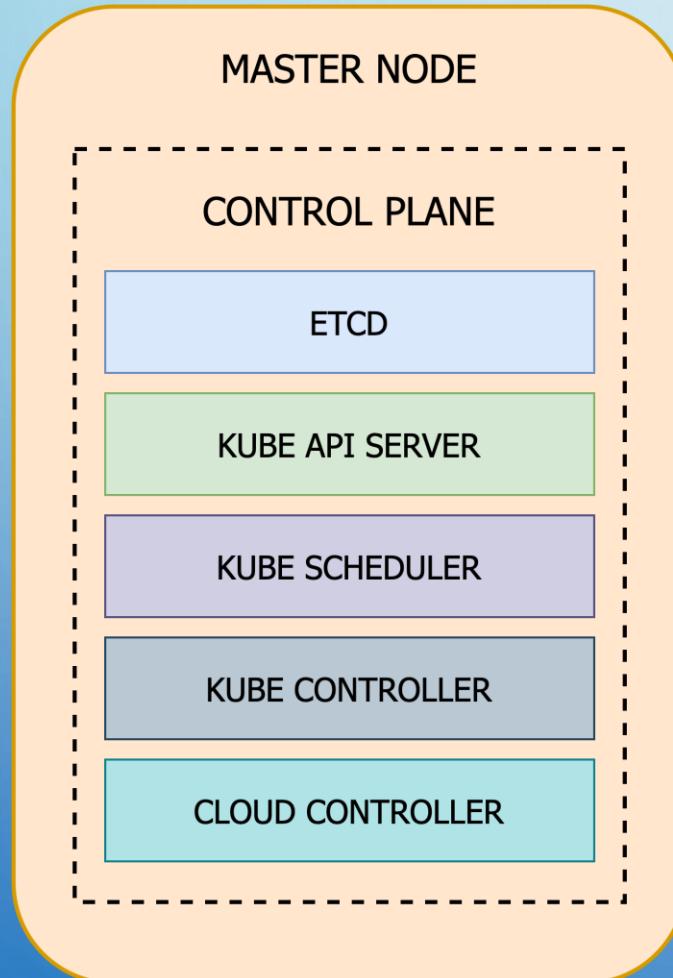
[Delete](#)    [Promote](#)    [Scan](#)

Layers	Components
<b>ncurses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>6.1_p20190518-r0</li></ul> Critical 1 major 1 minor 0	<b>ncurses</b> Version: 6.1_p20190518-r0 License: MIT-like
<b>expat</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2.2.6-r0</li></ul> Critical 1 major 0 minor 0	Vulnerabilities Severity Description
<b>bzip2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.0.6-r6</li></ul> Critical 1 major 0 minor 0	<a href="#">CVE-2019-15548</a> 7.5 An issue was discovered in the ncurses crate through 5.99.0 for Rust. There are instr and mvwinstr buffer overflows because interaction with C functions is mishandled. <a href="#">Show layers affected</a>
<b>musl</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.1.22-r2</li></ul> Critical 1 major 0 minor 0	<a href="#">CVE-2019-15547</a> 6.4 An issue was discovered in the ncurses crate through 5.99.0 for Rust. There are format string issues in printf functions because C format arguments are mishandled. <a href="#">Show layers affected</a>

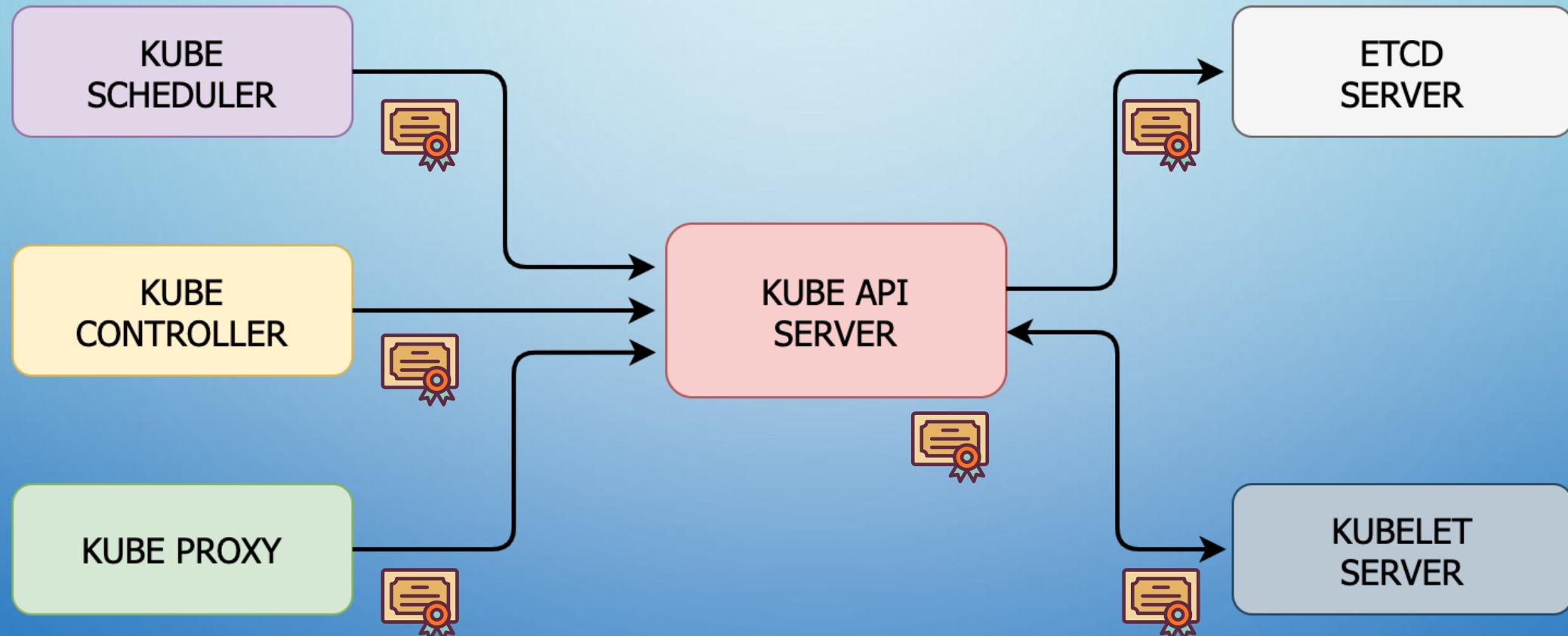
# **SECURING KUBERNETES ENVIRONMENTS**



# KUBERNETES ARCHITECTURE



# SECURING COMPONENTS COMMUNICATION



# SECURING COMPONENTS COMMUNICATION

Kubernetes cluster's CAs:

- Etcd CA
- Kubernetes CA

Server Certificates:

- Etcd
- Kube-API server
- Kubelet

Client Certificates:

- Kube-scheduler
- Kube-controller
- Kube-proxy
- Kube-API server (etcd client)
- Kube-API server (kubelet client)
- Kubelet (API server client)

# SECURING COMPONENTS COMMUNICATION

## Kube-API Certificates:

- Etcd client
- Kubelet client
- Kube-api server

```
- kube-apiserver
  - --advertise-address=172.17.0.7
  - --allow-privileged=true
  - --authorization-mode=Node, RBAC
  - --client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/ca.crt
  - --enable-admission-plugins=NodeRestriction
  - --enable-bootstrap-token-auth=true
  - --etcd-cafile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/etcd/ca.crt
  - --etcd-certfile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-etcd-client.crt
  - --etcd-keyfile=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-etcd-client.key
  - --etcd-servers=https://127.0.0.1:2379
  - --insecure-port=0
  - --kubelet-client-certificate=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-kubelet-client.crt
  - --kubelet-client-key=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver-kubelet-client.key
  - --kubelet-preferred-address-types=InternalIP, ExternalIP, Hostname
  - --proxy-client-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/front-proxy-client.crt
  - --proxy-client-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/front-proxy-client.key
  - --requestheader-allowed-names=front-proxy-client
  - --requestheader-client-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/front-proxy-ca.crt
  - --requestheader-extra-headers-prefix=X-Remote-Extra-
  - --requestheader-group-headers=X-Remote-Group
  - --requestheader-username-headers=X-Remote-User
  - --secure-port=6443
  - --service-account-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/sa.pub
  - --service-cluster-ip-range=10.96.0.0/12
  - --tls-cert-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver.crt
  - --tls-private-key-file=/etc/kubernetes/pki/apiserver.key
```

# API AUTHENTICATION

Kubernetes authentication mechanisms:

- Basic (user/password or token).
- TLS Certificates.
- LDAP, Kerberos, etc.

```
$ openssl genrsa -out admin.key 2048
```

```
$ openssl req -new -key admin.key -subj  
"CN=admin/O=system:masters" \ -out  
admin.csr  
$ openssl x509 -req -in admin.csr -CA ca.crt \  
-CAkey ca.key -out admin.crt
```

\$HOME/.kube/config

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Config
clusters:
- name: k8s-cluster
  cluster:
    certificate-authority: ca.crt
    server: https://<kube-apiserver>:<port>
contexts:
- name: admin-k8s-cluster
  context:
    cluster: k8s-cluster
    user: admin
users:
- name: admin
  user:
    client-certificate: admin.crt
    client-key: admin.key
```

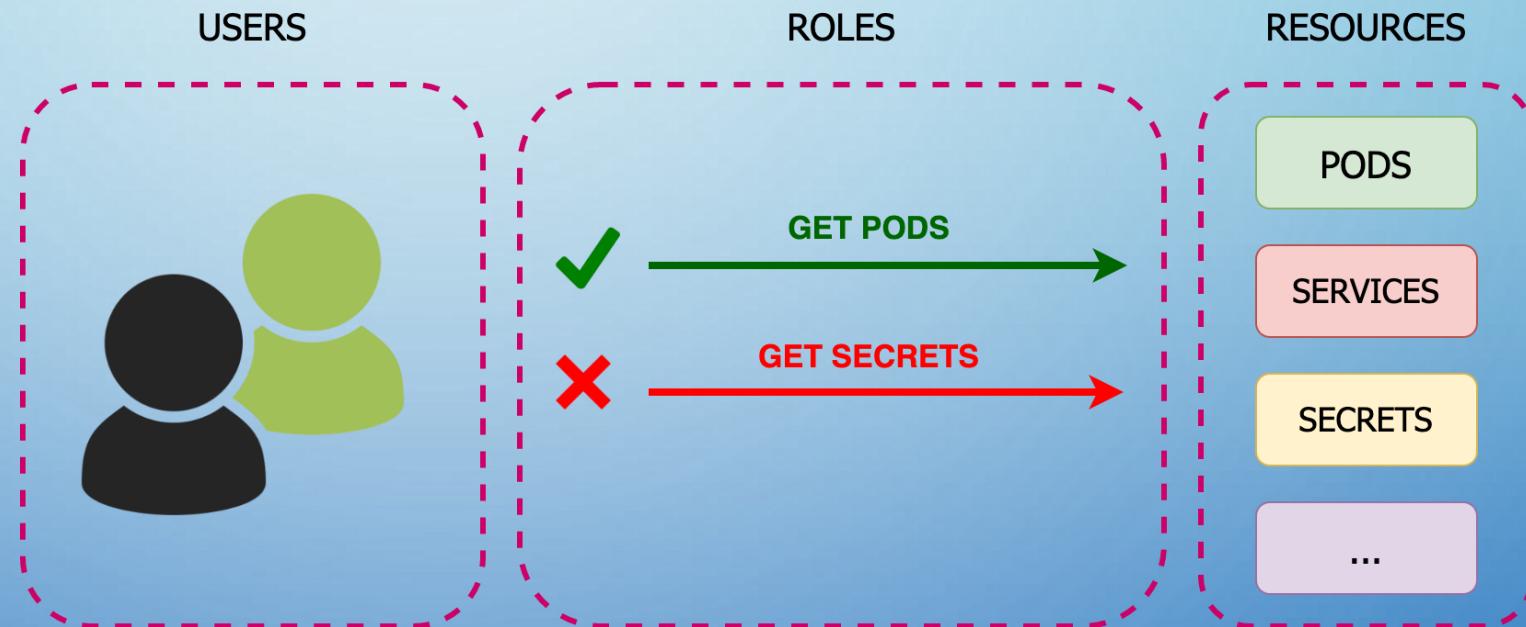
# API AUTHORIZATION

Kubernetes authorization mechanisms:

- Node
- ABAC
- RBAC
- WebHook

RBAC objects:

- Role
- Role Binding
- Cluster Role
- Cluster Role Binding



# API AUTHORIZATION – RBAC

## Role & Role Binding example

### role-definition.yaml

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: pod-reader-role
  namespace: backend
rules:
  - apiGroups: []
    resources: ["pods"]
    verbs: ["get", "list"]
```

### role-binding-definition.yaml

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: pod-reader-binding
  namespace: backend
subjects:
  - kind: ServiceAccount
    name: sa-token
    apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  roleRef:
    kind: Role
    name: pod-reader-role
    apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

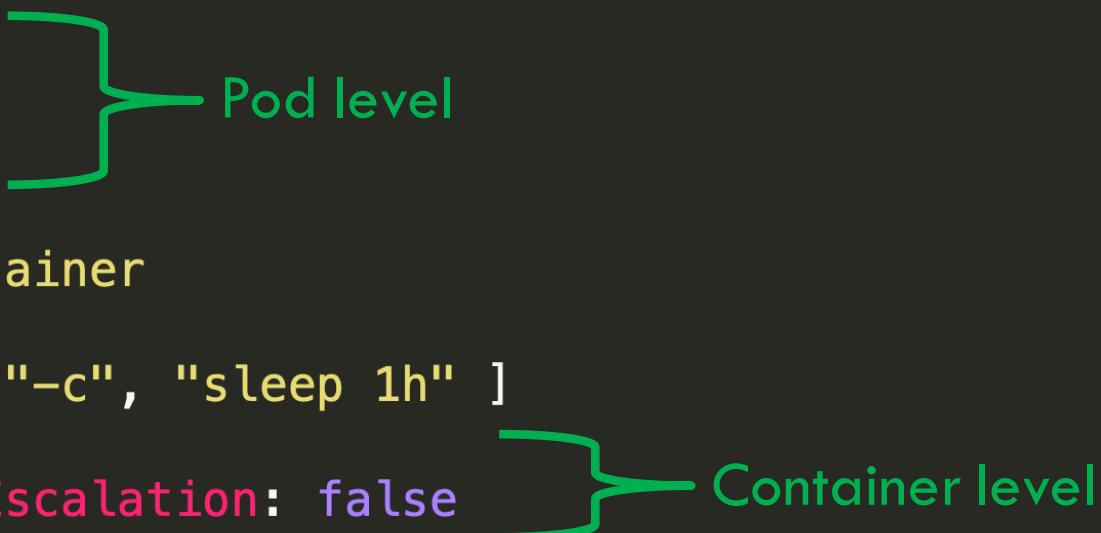


DEMO TIME!

# SECURITY CONTEXT

## Security Context example

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: security-context-example
spec:
  securityContext:
    runAsUser: 1000
    runAsGroup: 3000
  containers:
    - name: ubuntu-container
      image: ubuntu
      command: [ "sh", "-c", "sleep 1h" ]
      securityContext:
        allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
```



Pod level

Container level

# NETWORK POLICIES

## Network Policies examples

### default-deny-all.yaml

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: default-deny-all
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  policyTypes:
    - Ingress
    - Egress
```

### namespace-isolation.yaml

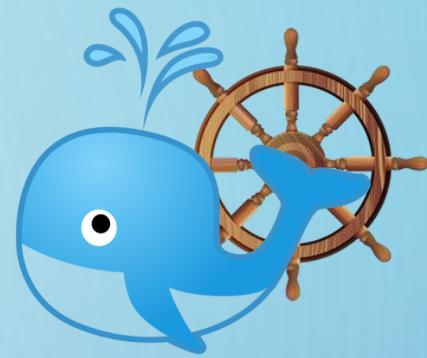
```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: NetworkPolicy
metadata:
  name: allow-same-namespace
  namespace: backend
spec:
  podSelector: {}
  ingress:
    - from:
      - namespaceSelector:
          matchLabels:
            name: backend
  egress:
    - to:
      - namespaceSelector:
          matchLabels:
            name: backend
```

# WHITE PAPERS DOWNLOAD

Defending Docker, Swarm and Kubernetes white papers:

<https://dreamlab.net/blackhat-whitepapers>

- [docs.docker.com](https://docs.docker.com)
- [kubernetes.io/docs](https://kubernetes.io/docs)



# THANK YOU!

Sheila A. Berta (@UnaPibaGeek)  
Dreamlab Technologies

[sheila.berta@dreamlab.net](mailto:sheila.berta@dreamlab.net)  
[www.dreamlab.net](http://www.dreamlab.net)