



# Secure Development on Kubernetes

## Container / K8s Security

Andreas Falk



# Agenda

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1. What can go wrong
2. Application Security
3. Container Security
4. Kubernetes Security
5. Kubernetes Secrets

---

# What can go wrong?

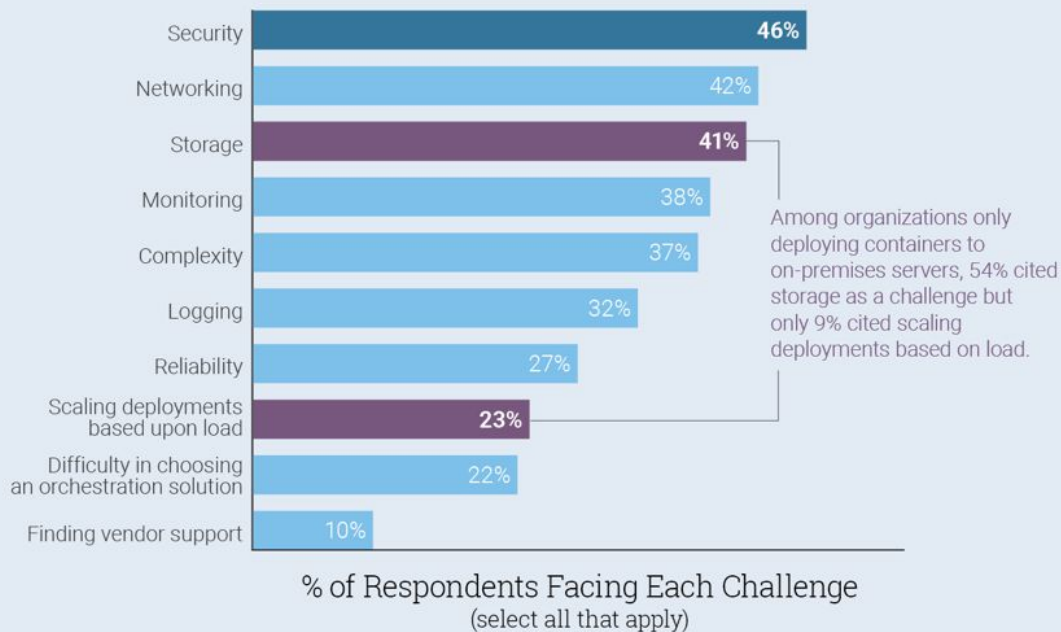
Introduction



# Top Challenges in Kubernetes

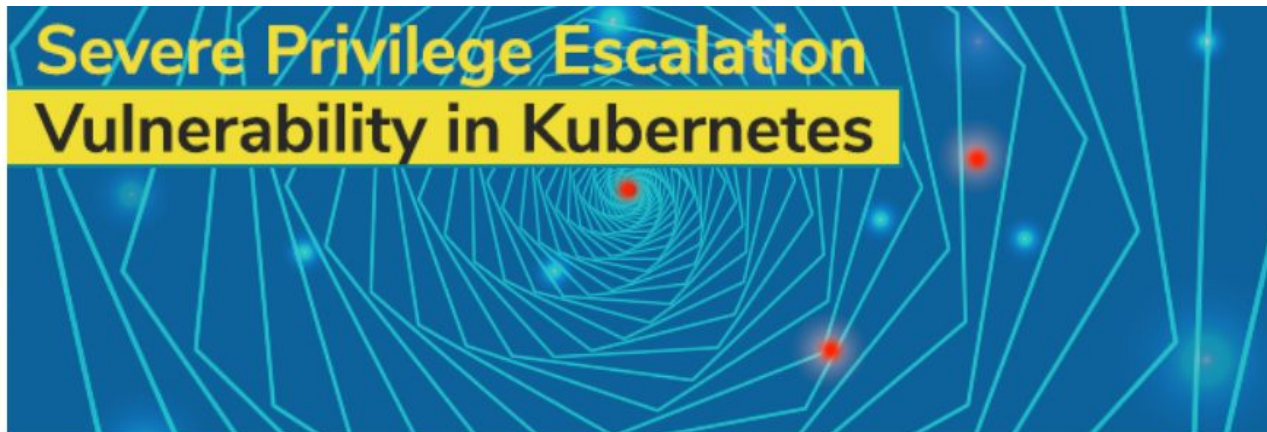
Source: <https://thenewstack.io>

## Security is Top Challenge for Kubernetes Users



# Severe Vulnerability in Kubernetes

Source: <https://blog.aquasec.com>



Ariel Shuper • December 06, 2018

## Severe Privilege Escalation Vulnerability in Kubernetes (CVE-2018-1002105)

Earlier this week, a [severe vulnerability in Kubernetes](#) (CVE-2018-1002105) was disclosed that allows an unauthenticated user to perform privilege escalation and gain full admin privileges on a cluster. The CVE was given the high severity score of 9.8 (out of 10) and it affects all Kubernetes versions from 1.0 onwards, but fixes are available for recent versions.

# Crypto Mining Via K8s Dashboard

Source: <https://blog.heptio.com>

## On Securing the Kubernetes Dashboard




Joe Beda [Follow](#)

Feb 28, 2018 · 13 min read


Recently Tesla (the car company) was alerted, by security firm RedLock, that their Kubernetes infrastructure was compromised. The attackers were using Tesla's infrastructure resources to mine cryptocurrency. This type of attack has been called "cryptojacking".






The vector of attack in this case was a Kubernetes Dashboard that was exposed to the general internet with no authentication and elevated privileges. Not only this, but core AWS API keys and secrets were visible. How do you prevent this from happening to you?

# Open ETCD Ports in Kubernetes (1)

 **SHODAN**

etcd port:"2379"


  Explore Downloads Reports

 Exploits  Maps  Share Search  Download Results  Create Report

TOTAL RESULTS

2,450

TOP COUNTRIES




China	1,116
United States	541
Germany	138
France	117
Singapore	70

TOP ORGANIZATIONS

Hangzhou Alibaba Advertisin...	417
Amazon.com	273
Tencent cloud computing	172
China Unicom Beijing	111
Hetzner Online GmbH	54

New Service: Keep track of what you have connected to the Internet. Check

**47.52.241.38**

Alibaba  
Added on 2019-07-02 11:19:29 GMT  
 Hong Kong

cloud


**etcd**  
Name: etcd-hk  
Version: 3.2.6  
Uptime: 47h12m20.876361718s  
Peers: http://10.70.10.205:2380

**34.77.57.47**

47.57.77.34.bc.googleusercontent.com  
**Halliburton Company**  
Added on 2019-07-02 11:05:41 GMT  
 United States

**etcd**  
Name: m3db\_local  
Version: 3.2.10  
Uptime: 118h39m34.598205154s  
Peers: http://0.0.0.0:2380

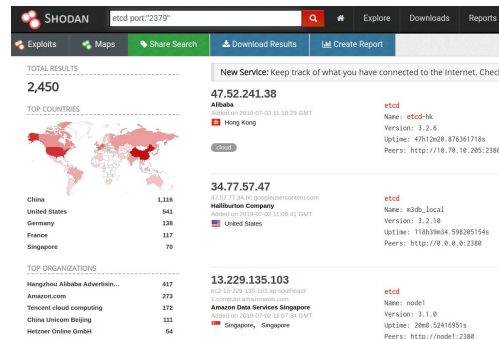
**13.229.135.103**

ec2-13-229-135-103.ap-southeast-1.compute.amazonaws.com  
**Amazon Data Services Singapore**  
Added on 2019-07-02 11:07:34 GMT  
 Singapore, Singapore

**etcd**  
Name: node1  
Version: 3.1.0  
Uptime: 20m8.52416951s  
Peers: http://node1:2380

<https://shodan.io>

# Open ETCD Ports in Kubernetes (2)



```
$ etcdctl --endpoints=http://xx.xx.xx.xx:2379  
cluster-health
```

```
member b97ee4034db41d17 is healthy: got healthy  
result
```

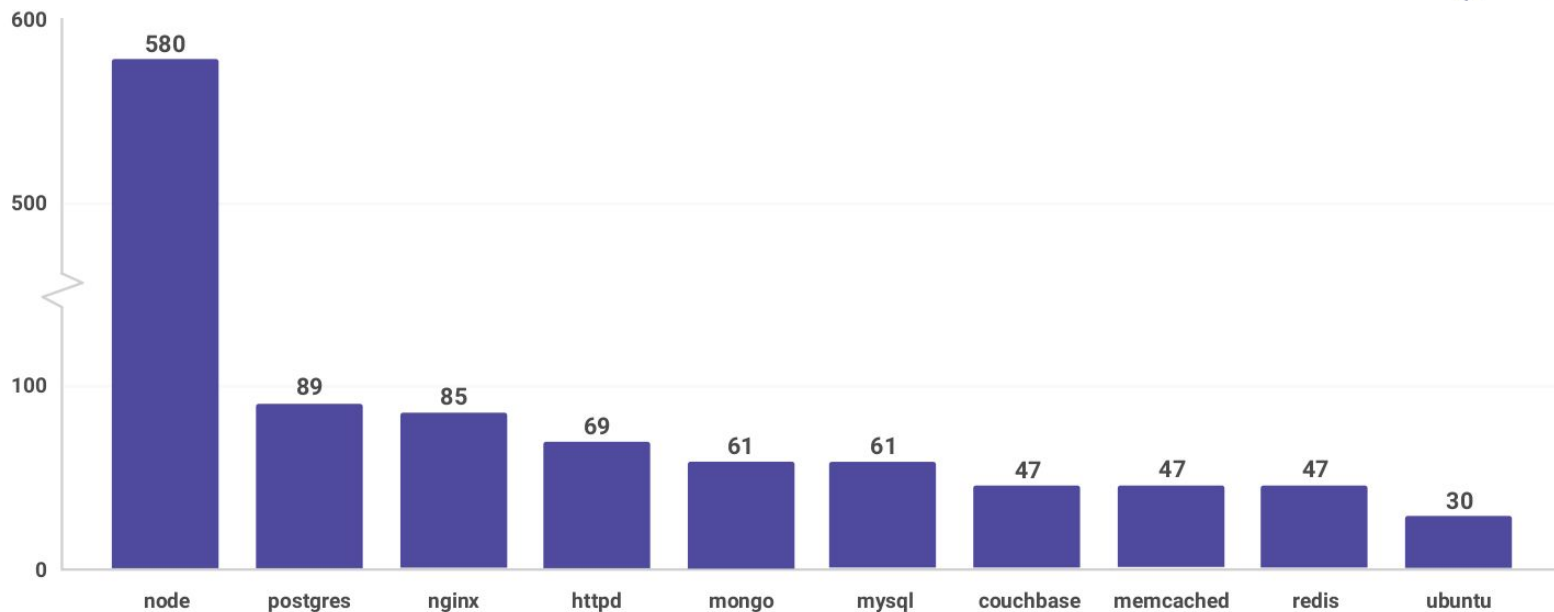
```
from http://xx.xx.xx.xx:2379  
cluster is healthy
```



# Vulnerable Docker Images

Source: The state of open source security report ([snyk.io](https://snyk.io))

## Number of OS vulnerabilities by docker image



# All is Root

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**CZnative @ home**

@pczarkowski

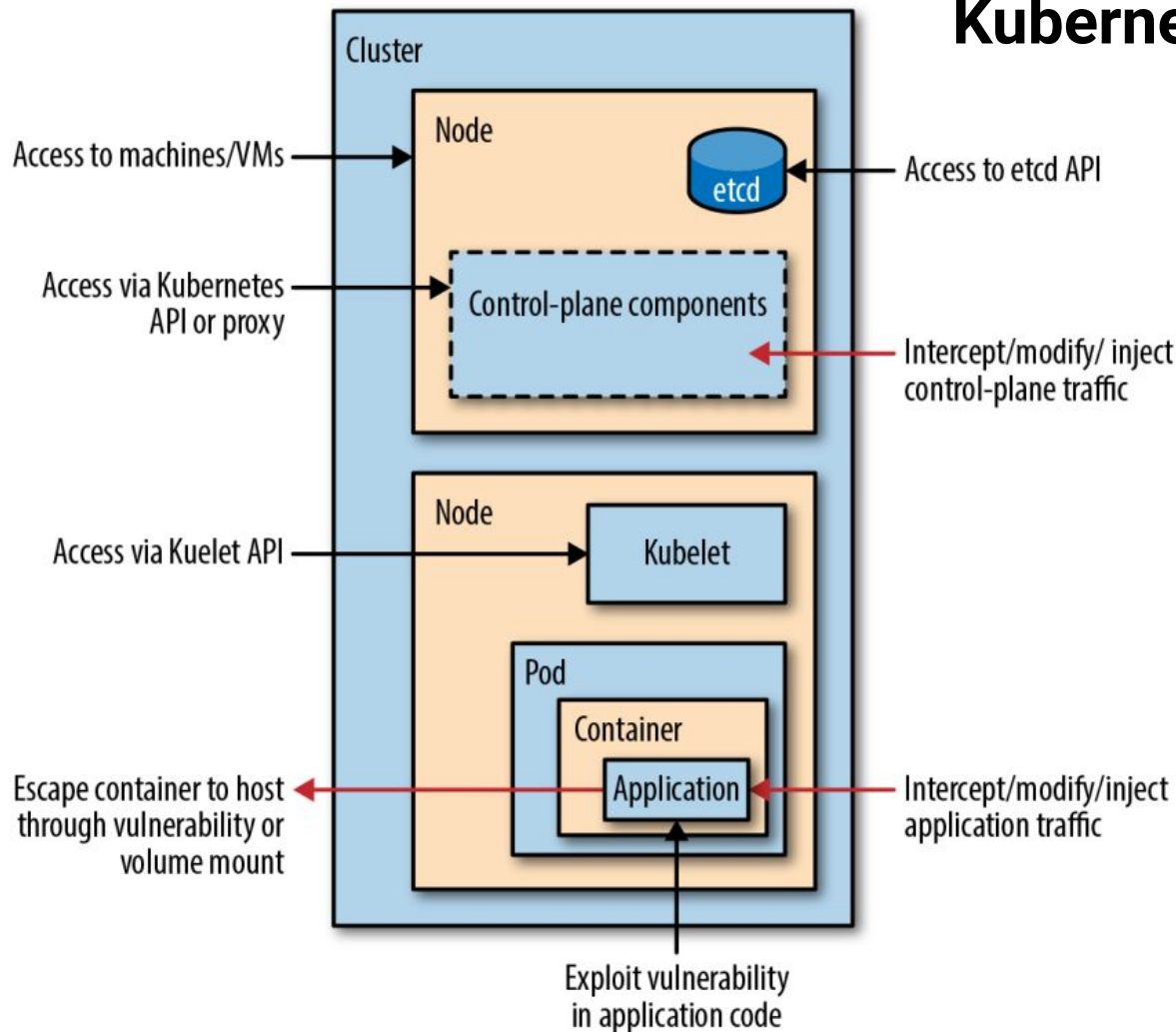
Welcome to Kubernetes where everything runs as root and the security doesn't matter!

14:22 - 8. Mai 2019

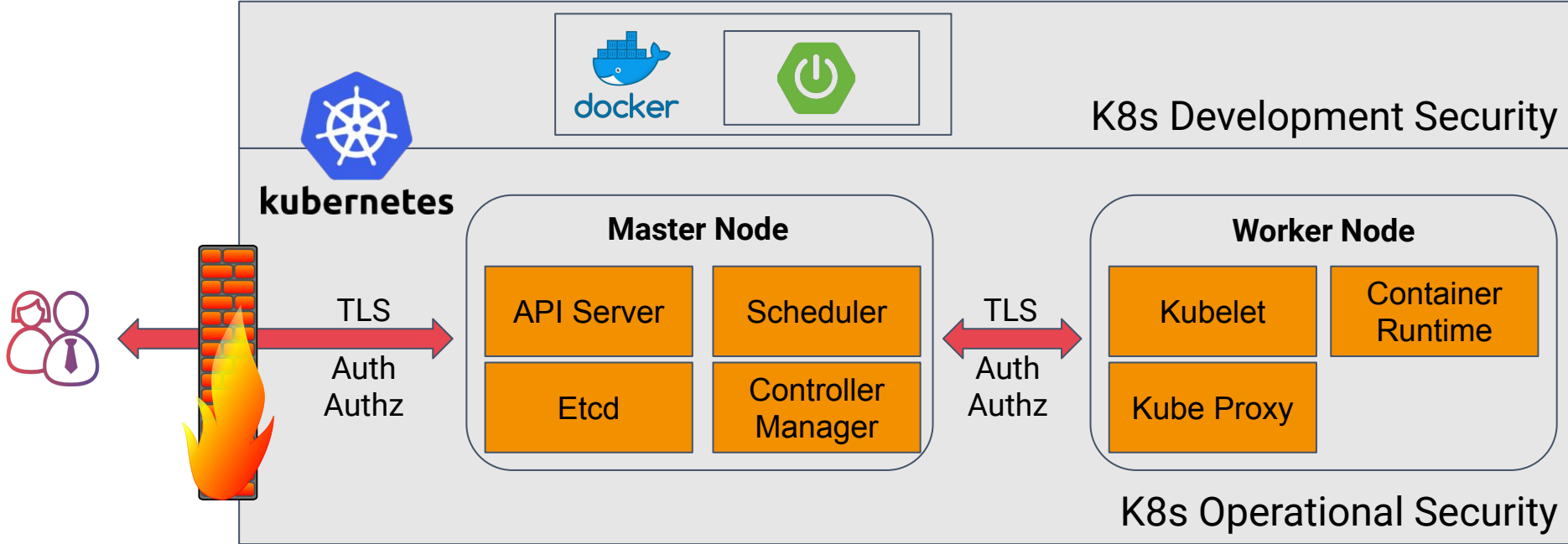
# Kubernetes attack vectors

Source:

[Kubernetes Security, O'Reilly, 2018](#)



# Operational / Development Kubernetes Security



<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/overview/#the-4c-s-of-cloud-native-security>

<https://learnk8s.io/production-best-practices/>



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# **So what can we do as developers?**

**Application- / Docker- / K8s-Security**

# The Path for Secure Development on K8s

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# The Path for Secure Development on K8s

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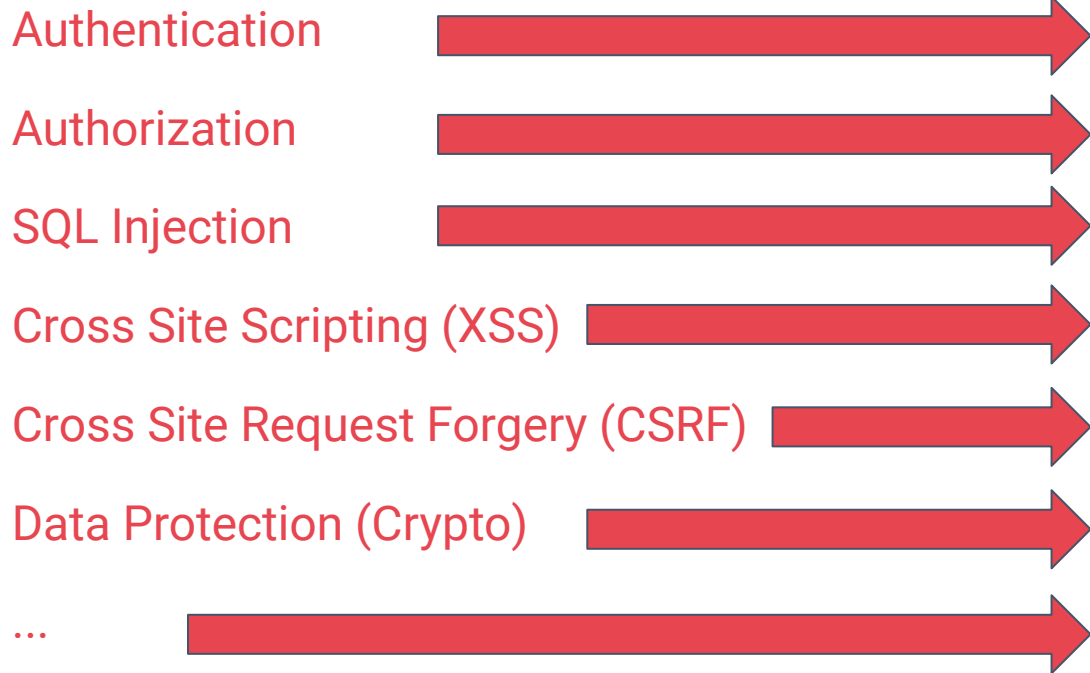
**Application  
Security**

**Container  
Security**

**Kubernetes  
Security**

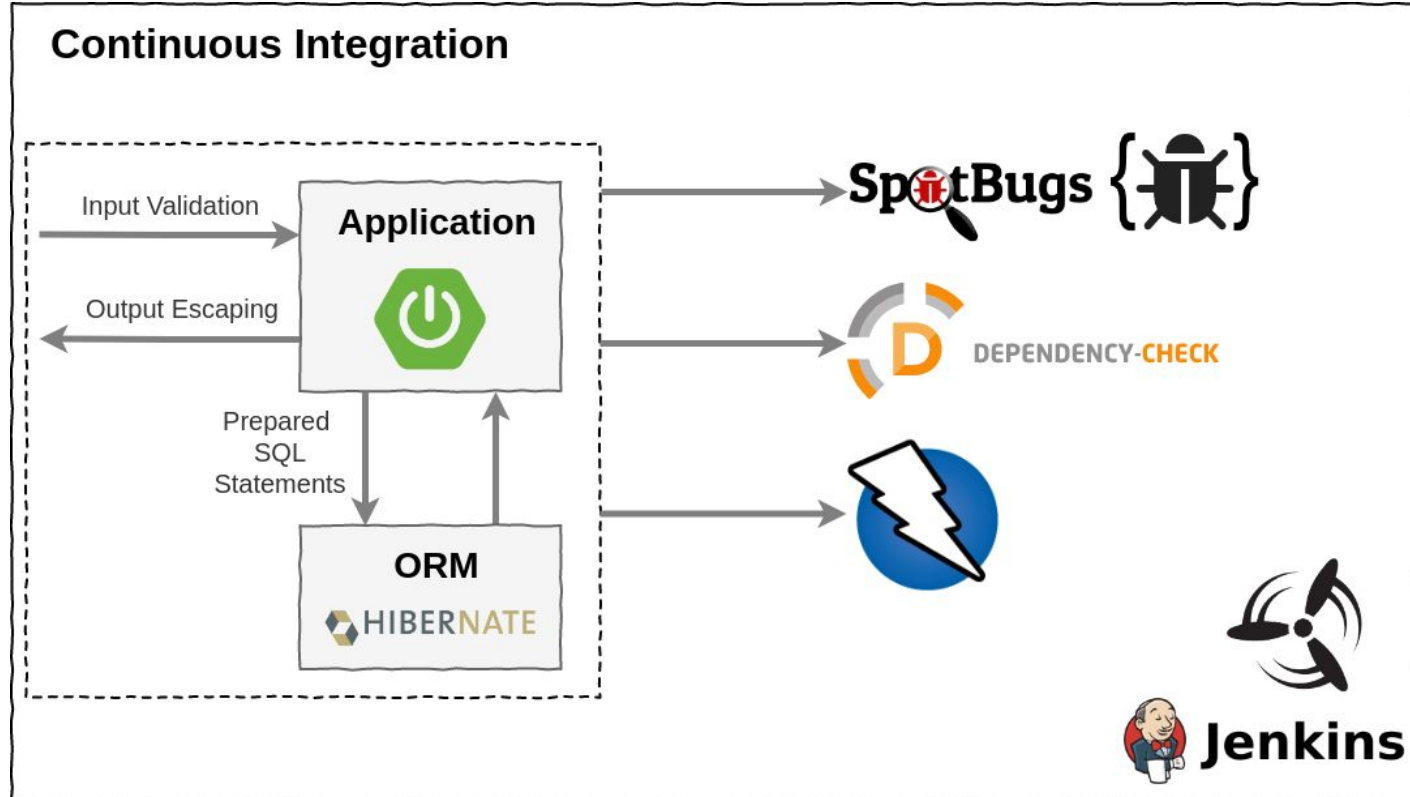
**Kubernetes  
Secrets**

# Application Security





# Application Security





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# Live Demo: Show me the code

## Iteration 1: Application Security

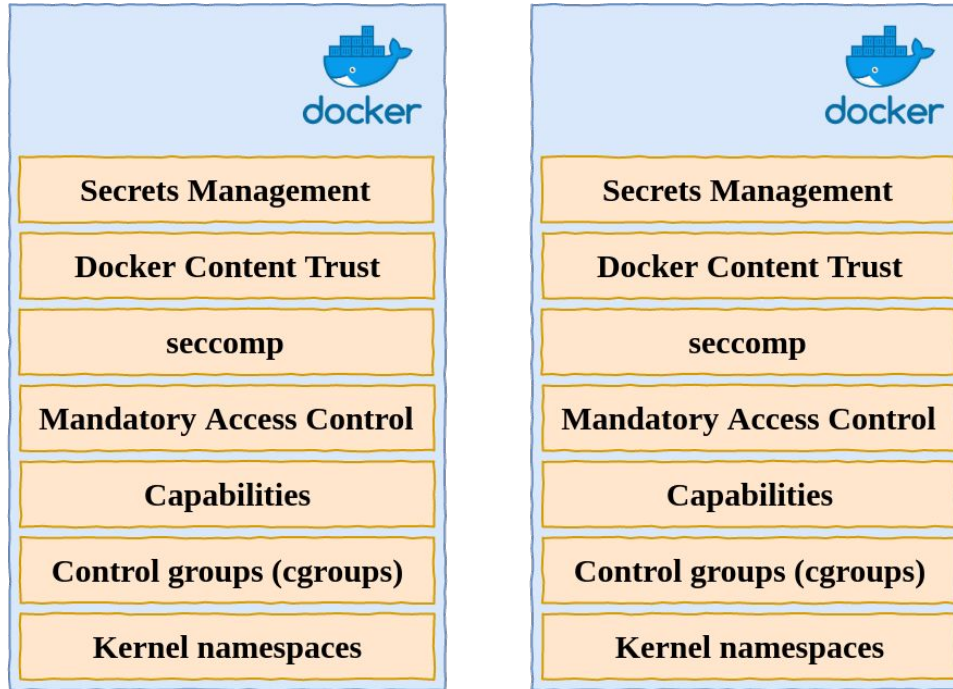
<https://github.com/andifalk/secure-development-on-kubernetes>

# The Path for Secure Development on K8s

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# Docker Security Basics



# Linux Kernel Namespaces

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- Process ID (pid)
- Network (net)
- Filesystem/mount (mnt)
- Inter-Process Communication (ipc)
- User (user)
- UTS (hostname)

# Linux Control Groups (CGroups)

---

- Resource Limits
  - CPU
  - Memory
  - Devices
  - Processes
  - Network

For Java this only works with container aware JDK versions as of **OpenJDK 8u192** or above

# Linux Capabilities

---

- Break up root privileges into smaller units
  - CAP\_SYS\_ADMIN
  - CAP\_NET\_ADMIN
  - CAP\_NET\_BIND\_SERVICE
  - CAP\_CHOWN
  - ...

```
$ docker run --cap-drop=ALL --cap-add=NET_BIND_SERVICE
```

<http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/capabilities.7.html>

# Mandatory Access Control (MAC)

---

- AppArmor
- Security Enhanced Linux (SELinux)

<https://gitlab.com/apparmor/apparmor/wikis/home>  
<https://github.com/SELinuxProject>



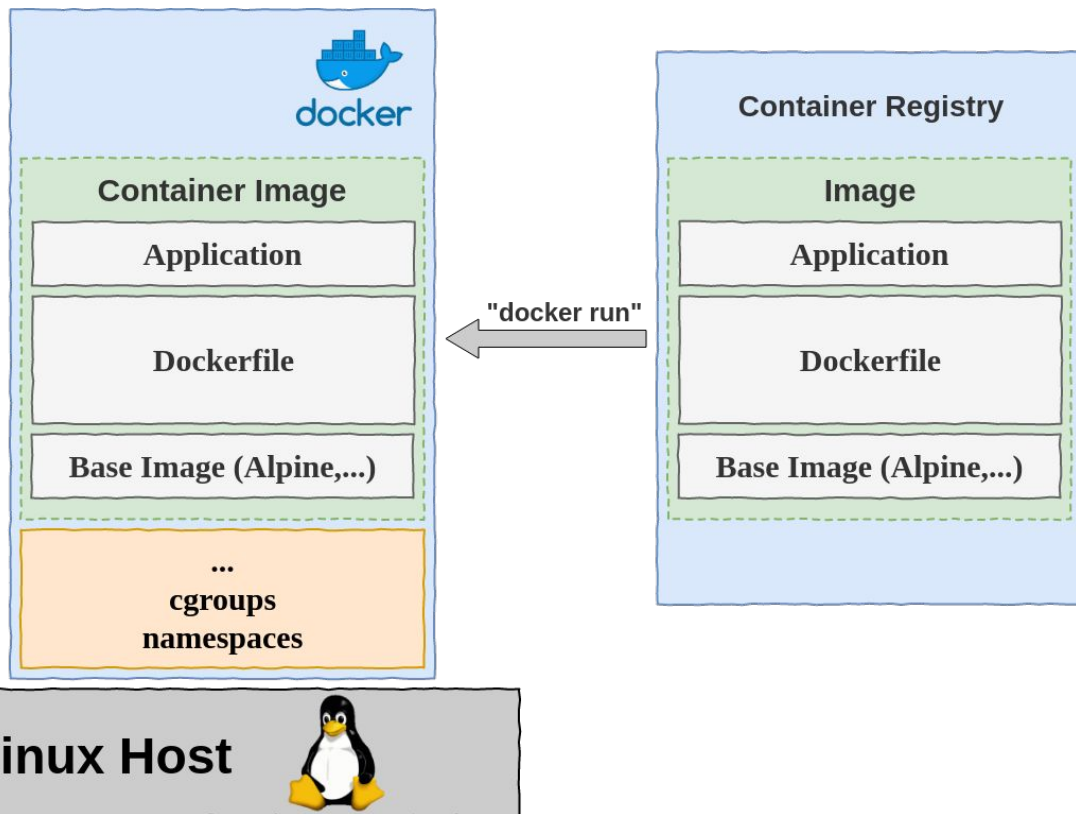
# Secure Computing Mode (SecComp)

---

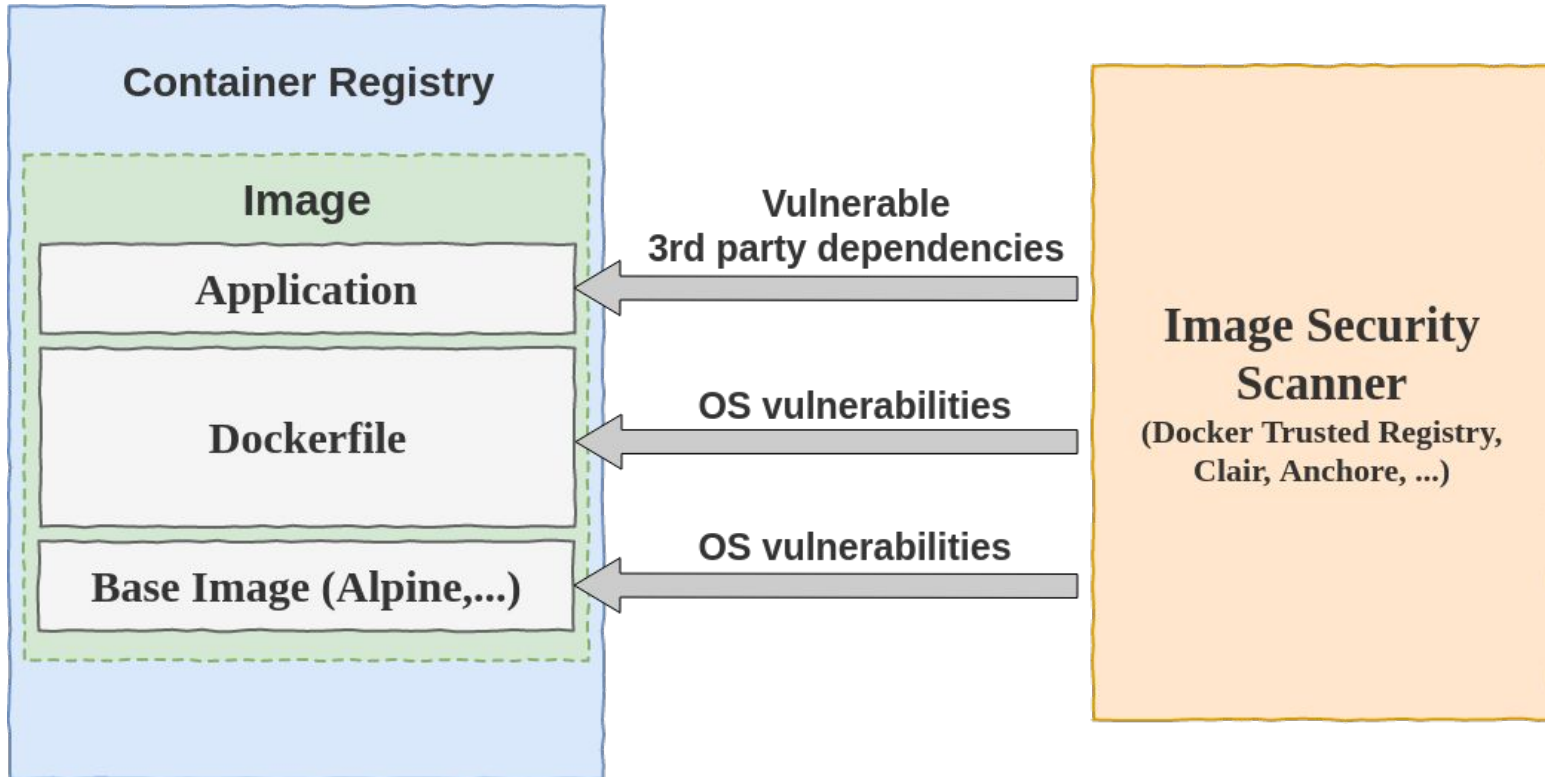
- Deny critical system calls by default
  - reboot
  - mount
  - swapon
  - ...

<http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/seccomp.2.html>  
<https://docs.docker.com/engine/security/seccomp>

# Docker Images



# Docker Image Security



# Say No To Root!

---

## USER directive in Dockerfile

```
FROM openjdk:11-jre-slim
COPY hello-spring-kubernetes-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar app.jar
EXPOSE 8080
RUN addgroup --system --gid 1002 app && adduser
      --system --uid 1002 --gid 1002 appuser
USER 1002
ENTRYPOINT java -jar /app.jar
```

<https://opensource.com/article/18/3/just-say-no-root-containers>

# Say No To Root!

---

## Or Use JIB and Distroless Images

```
plugins {  
    id 'com.google.cloud.tools.jib' version '...'  
}  
  
jib {  
    container {  
        user = 1002  
    }  
}
```

<https://github.com/GoogleContainerTools/jib>

# Keep Being Secure

---

- Perform Image Scanning
  - Anchore
  - Clair
  - Trivy
- Regularly Update Base Images

<https://anchore.com/opensource/>

<https://github.com/coreos/clair>

<https://github.com/aquasecurity/trivy>

# OWASP Docker Top 10

---

D01 - Secure User Mapping

D02 - Patch Management Strategy

D03 - Network Segmentation and Firewalling

D04 - Secure Defaults and Hardening

D05 - Maintain Security Contexts

D06 - Protect Secrets

D07 - Resource Protection

D08 - Container Image Integrity and Origin

D09 - Follow Immutable Paradigm

D10 - Logging

[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP\\_Docker\\_Top\\_10](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Docker_Top_10)



---

# Live Demo: Show me the code

## Iteration 2: Container Security

<https://github.com/andifalk/secure-development-on-kubernetes>



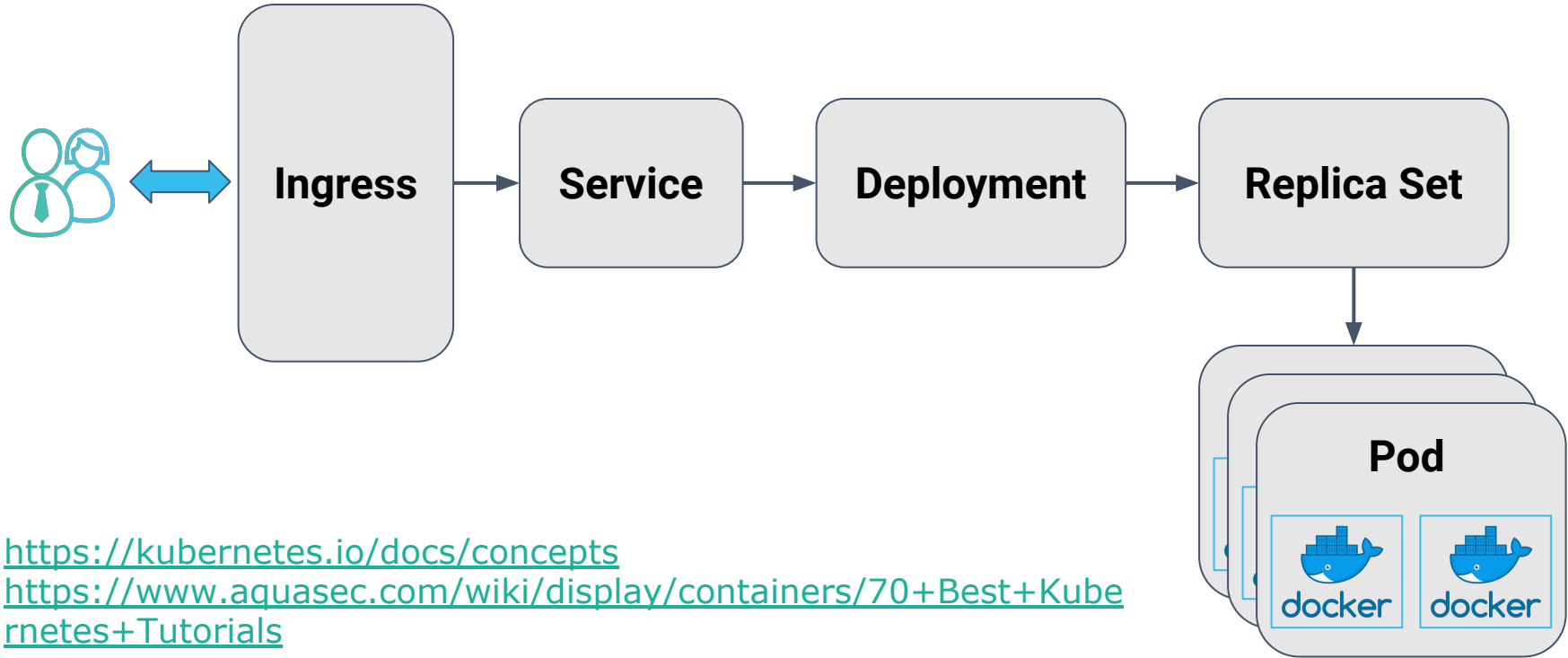
# The Path for Secure Development on K8s

---



# Kubernetes Basics

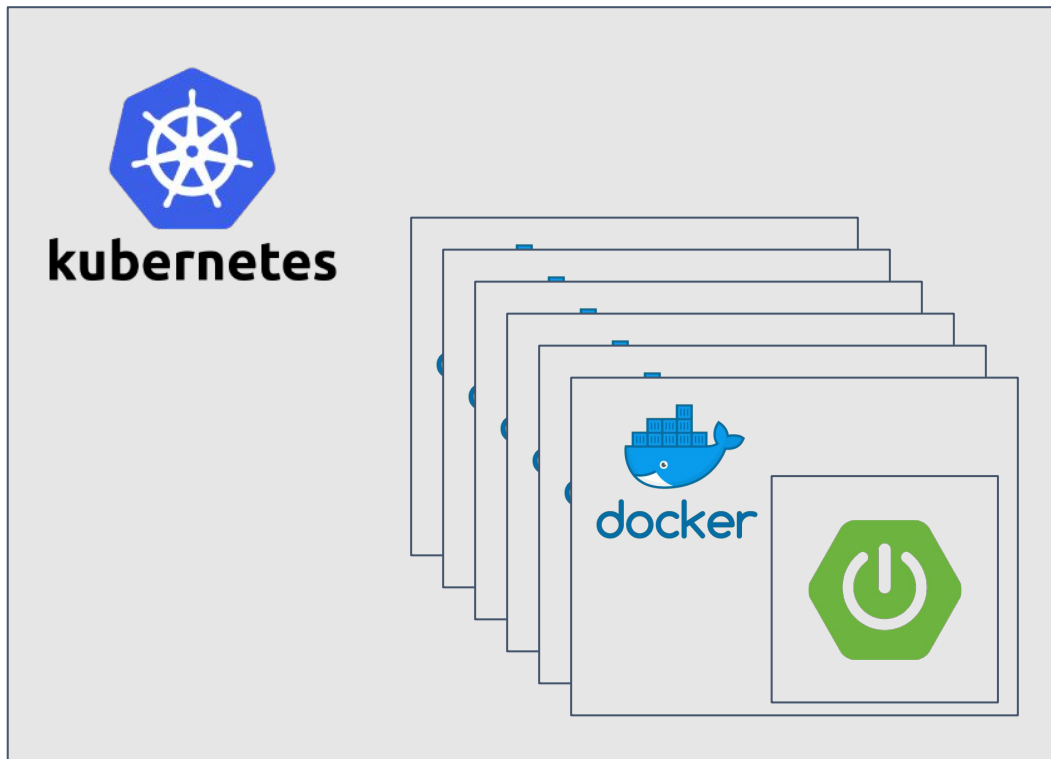
---



<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts>

<https://www.aquasec.com/wiki/display/containers/70+Best+Kubernetes+Tutorials>

# Kubernetes Security



← Kubernetes Auditing

← Network Policies

← Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

← Resource Limits

← Pod Security Context

← Pod Security Policy

# Resource Limits

---

```
spec:
  ...
  containers:
    resources:
      limits:
        cpu: "1"
        memory: "512Mi"
      requests:
        cpu: 500m
        memory: "256Mi"
    ...
```

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/assign-cpu-resource>

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/assign-memory-resource>

# Pod/Container Security Context

---

```
spec:
  securityContext:
    runAsNonRoot: true
  containers:
    securityContext:
      allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
      privileged: false
      runAsNonRoot: true
      readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
      capabilities:
        drop:
          - ALL
```

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/security-context>

# Pod Security Policy (Still In Beta!)

---

```
apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
  name: no-root-policy
spec:
  privileged: false
  allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
  requiredDropCapabilities:
    - ALL
  runAsUser:
    rule: 'MustRunAsNonRoot'
  ...
```

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy>

# Pod Security Policy (Policy Order)

---

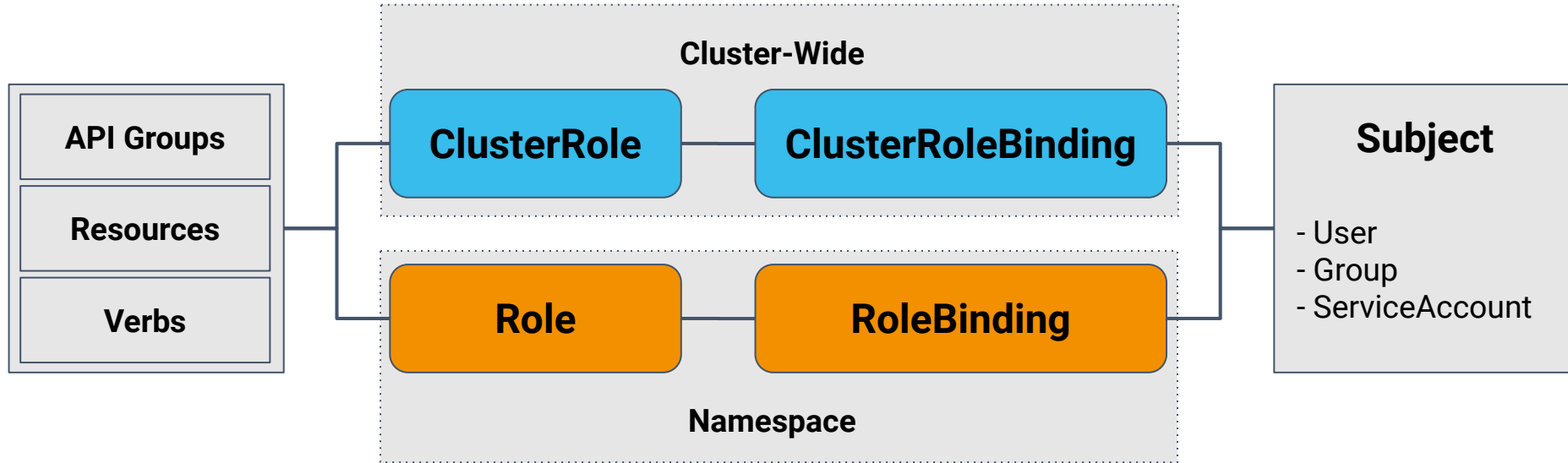
Policy order selection criteria:

1. Policies which allow the pod as-is are preferred
2. If pod must be defaulted or mutated, the first policy (ordered by name) to allow the pod is selected.

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/#policy-order>  
<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/admission-controllers>

# Kubernetes Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

---



<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/>



# Kubernetes Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

---

<b>apiGroups</b>	extensions, apps, policy, ...
<b>resources</b>	pods, deployments, configmaps, secrets, nodes, services, endpoints, podsecuritypolicies, ...
<b>verbs</b>	get, list, watch, create, update, patch, delete, use, ...

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/>

# Pod Security Policy Role

---

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: no-root-policy-role
  namespace: default
rules:
  - apiGroups: ['policy']
    resources: ['podsecuritypolicies']
    verbs:      ['use']
    resourceNames:
      - no-root-policy
```

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/#authorizing-policies>

# Service Account

---

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: deploy-pod-security-policy
  namespace: default
```

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/#authorizing-policies>

# Pod Security Policy Role Binding

---

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: deploy-pod-security-policy
  namespace: default
roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: no-root-policy-role
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: deploy-pod-security-policy
  namespace: default
```

# Helm 3 Is Here! 😊

---



**Ian Coldwater**

@IanColdwater



Folge ich



For people who don't pay attention to the Kubernetes ecosystem: Helm 3.0 is a big deal, removing Tiller and drastically improving the security of that project. Great work, y'all!



---

# Live Demo: Show me the code

## Iteration 3: Kubernetes Security

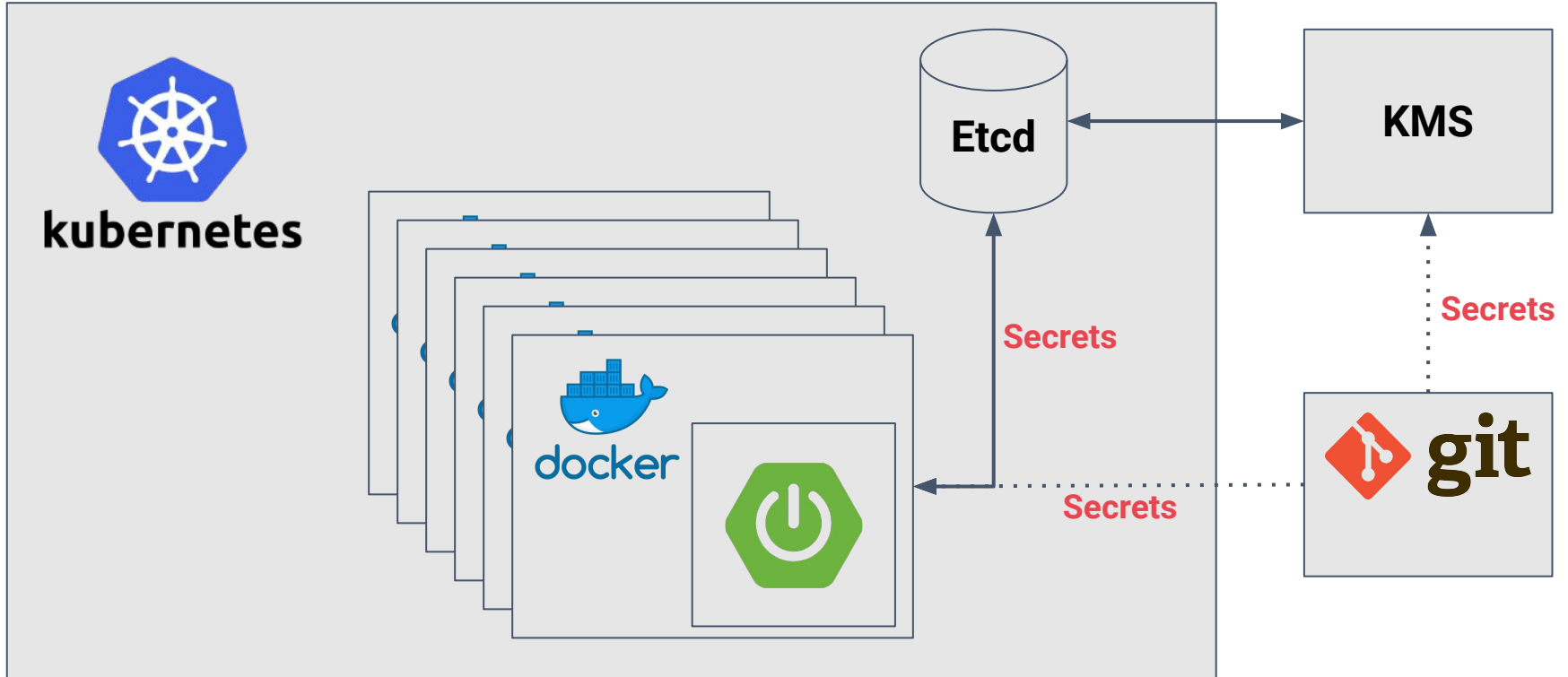
<https://github.com/andifalk/secure-development-on-kubernetes>

# The Path for Secure Development on K8s

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# Kubernetes Secrets





# Kubernetes Secrets

---

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: hello-spring-cloud-kubernetes
  namespace: default
type: Opaque
data:
  user.username: dXNlcmg==
  user.password: azhzX3VzZXI=
  admin.username: YWRtaW4=
  admin.password: azhzX2FkbWlu
```

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/secret>

# Kubernetes Secrets - Best Practices

---

- Encrypt Secret Data at Rest  
Only Base64 Encoded by Default!
- Applications interacting with secrets API should be limited using RBAC

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/secret/#best-practices>  
<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/encrypt-data>

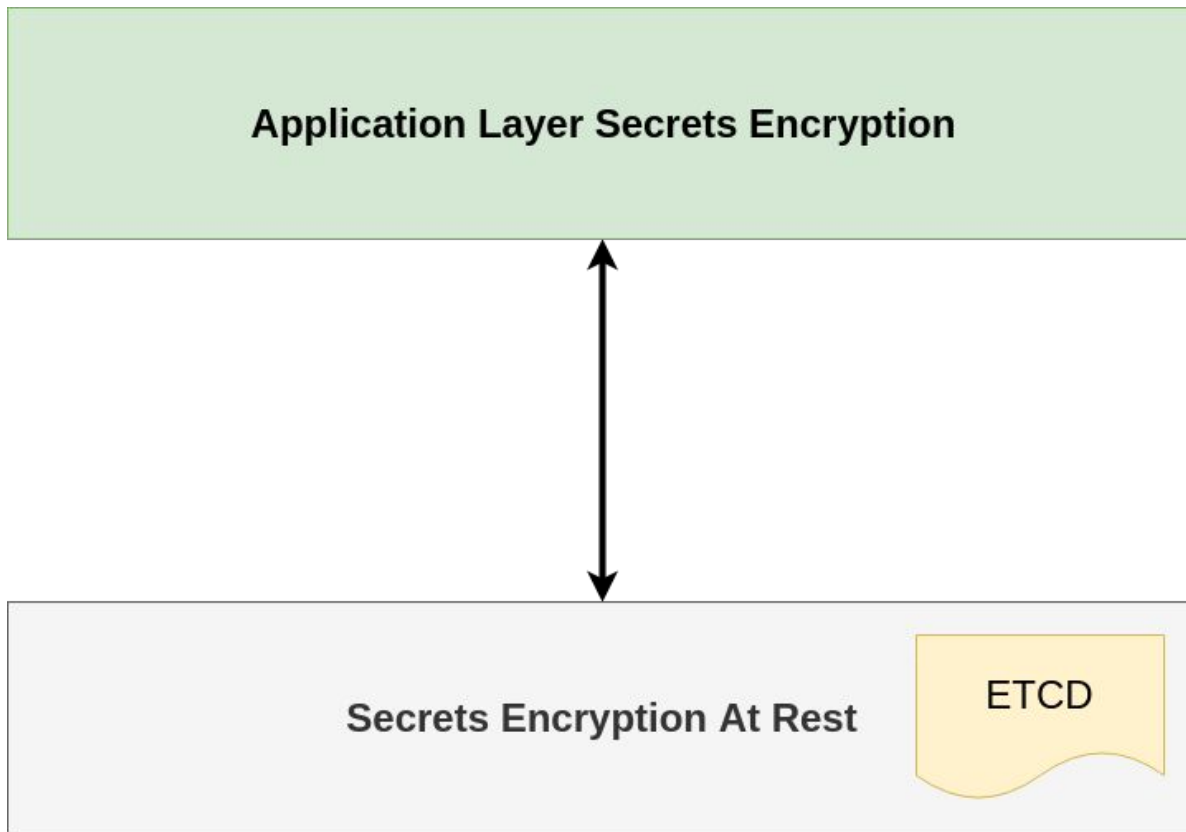
# Pay Attention to Spring Boot Actuator

---

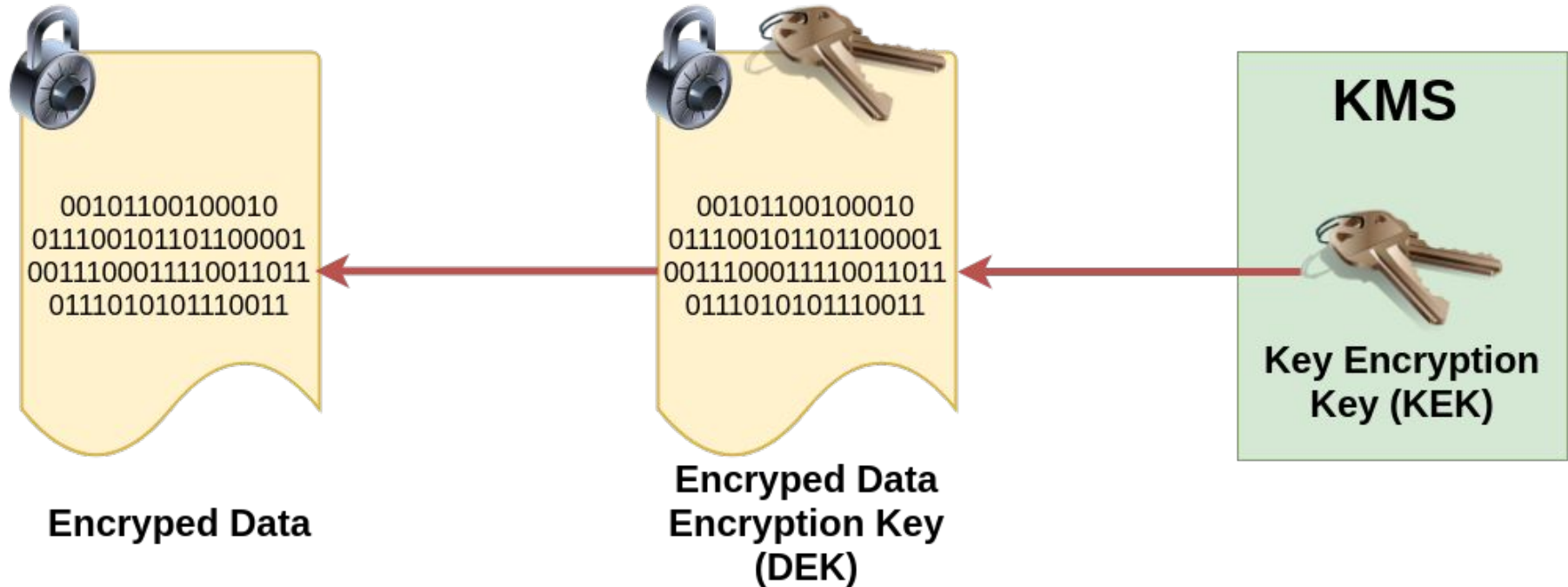
```
{
  "name": "applicationConfig: ...",
  "properties": {
    "greet.my-sec": {
      "value": "geheim",
      "origin": "class path resource ..."
    },
    "greet.password": {
      "value": "*****",
      "origin": "class path resource ..."
    }
  }
}
```

# Encryption Layers

---



# Envelope Encryption On Kubernetes



<https://cloud.google.com/kms/docs/envelope-encryption>  
<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/kms-provider>

# Key Management System (KMS) Cloud Providers

---

- Azure Key Vault (Key Vault FlexVolume)
- Google Cloud KMS
- AWS KMS
- ...

<https://github.com/Azure/kubernetes-kms>

<https://github.com/Azure/kubernetes-keyvault-flexvol>

<https://cloud.google.com/kms>

<https://aws.amazon.com/de/kms>

# What about Secrets in git

---

- Sealed Secrets
- Helm Secrets
- Kamus
- Sops
- Hashicorp Vault

<https://learnk8s.io/kubernetes-secrets-in-git>

<https://github.com/bitnami-labs/sealed-secrets>

<https://github.com/futuresimple/helm-secrets>

<https://github.com/Soluto/kamus>

<https://github.com/mozilla/sops>

<https://www.vaultproject.io>

---

# Conclusion





## Conclusion / Key Insights

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- Docker runs on Host using Linux Namespaces
- Say **NO** to root on K8s
- “**Least privilege**” for service accounts
- Ensure your secrets are **encrypted** in K8s
- Keep K8s and container images **up-to-date**



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# Books and Online References

# Books and Online References (1)

---

- [Kubernetes Security, O'Reilly, 2018, ISBN: 978-1-492-04600-4](#)
- [Cloud Native DevOps with Kubernetes, O'Reilly, 2019, ISBN: 978-1492040767](#)
- [<https://github.com/andifalk/secure-development-on-kubernetes>](#)
- [Crafty Requests: Deep Dive Into Kubernetes CVE-2018-1002105 - Ian Coldwater \(Video\)](#)
- [Ship of Fools: Shoring Up Kubernetes Security - Ian Coldwater \(Video\)](#)
- [<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/overview/#the-4c-s-of-cloud-native-security>](#)
- [<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/securing-a-cluster>](#)
- [<https://opensource.com/article/18/3/just-say-no-root-containers>](#)
- [<https://github.com/GoogleContainerTools/jib>](#)
- [<https://anchore.com/opensource/>](#)
- [<https://github.com/coreos/clair>](#)
- [<https://github.com/aquasecurity/trivy>](#)
- [\[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP\\\_Docker\\\_Top\\\_10\]\(https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP\_Docker\_Top\_10\)](#)

## Books and Online References (2)

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- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/assign-cpu-resource>
- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/assign-memory-resource>
- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/security-context>
- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy>
- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/>
- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/secret>
- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/encrypt-data>
- <https://cloud.google.com/kms/docs/envelope-encryption>
- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/kms-provider>
- <https://github.com/Azure/kubernetes-kms>
- <https://cloud.google.com/kms>
- <https://aws.amazon.com/de/kms>



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