

# **FIRST STEPS TO FULL LIFECYCLE SECURITY WITH OPEN SOURCE TOOLS**

# INTRODUCTION

- Anaïs Urlich
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# HIGH LEVEL WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

- Scanning Containers and IaC in Development
- Testing in the CI/CD pipeline
- Security in Production

# COURSE PRE-REQUISITES

- Ability to run a local Kubernetes cluster
  - KinD
  - minikube
  - microk8s
  - ...
- Ability to download and run binaries in :-
  - Linux
  - MacOS
  - FreeBSD?!

# COURSE LOGISTICS

- Ground rules
- Materials
  - Slides - <http://slides.pwndland.uk>
  - commands - <http://commands.pwndland.uk>
  - setup notes - <http://setup.pwndland.uk>
- Questions? Just Ask!

# SECURITY IN DEVELOPMENT

- Vulnerability Scanning
- IaC Mis-configuration Scanning

# SECURITY SCANNING PROCESS

- Before using any third-party resources
- During Development
- Before Deployment

# VULNERABILITY SCANNING

- Using a container image vulnerability scanning tool is a useful way of assessing base images and also built container images.
- We'll demonstrate this with [Trivy](#)



# HOW DO CONTAINER VULNERABILITY SCANNERS WORK?

- Generally look at two types of information
  - OS packages (e.g. debian, alpine, RHEL)
  - Programming language packages (e.g. npm, rubygems)
- Assess whether there are known vulnerabilities in the installed versions

# OPEN SOURCE CONTAINER VULNERABILITY SCANNERS

- Trivy
- Grype
- Clair
- Snyk **CLI Only**

# INSTALLING TRIVY

- Several options on the install page
  - <https://aquasecurity.github.io/trivy/v0.28.0/getting-started/installation/>
- Homebrew for MacOS
- APT repository for Debian/Ubuntu
- YUM repo for RHEL/CentOS
- Let's install Trivy!

# USING TRIVY TO SCAN IMAGES

```
trivy i ubuntu:20.04
```

```
trivy i public.ecr.aws/docker/library/ubuntu:20.04
```

# IGNORE UNFIXED

```
trivy i --ignore-unfixed ubuntu:20.04
```

```
trivy i --ignore-unfixed public.ecr.aws/docker/library/ubuntu:20.04
```

# LOOKING FOR HIGH/CRITICAL OS ISSUES

```
trivy image --severity HIGH,CRITICAL --vuln-type os postgres:10
```

```
trivy image --severity HIGH,CRITICAL --vuln-type os public.ecr.a
```

# LOOKING FOR HIGH/CRITICAL LIBRARY ISSUES

```
trivy image --severity HIGH,CRITICAL --vuln-type library node:10
```

```
trivy image --severity HIGH,CRITICAL --vuln-type library public
```

# SCANNING GITHUB REPOSITORIES

```
trivy repo --vuln-type library https://github.com/raesene/sycamore
```



# SCANNING THE FILESYSTEM

- Pick a project on your machine or

```
git clone https://github.com/raesene/sycamore
```

- Scan a whole directory

```
trivy fs ./sycamore/
```

- Scan a file

```
trivy fs ./sycamore/yarn.lock
```

# JSON OUTPUT

```
trivy i --format json raesene/spring4shelldemo:latest
```

# USING JQ TO FIND A SPECIFIC ISSUE

```
trivy -q i --format json raesene/spring4shelldemo:latest | jq '
```

# CONFIGURATION SCANNING

- A good practice during development or when using 3rd party projects
- Can flag up where good security practices aren't being followed
- Rulesets vary by tool, although some can be based on standards (e.g. Kubernetes PSS, CIS Benchmarks)

# CONFIGURATION SCANNING - DOCKER

```
git clone https://github.com/AnaisUrlichs/trivy-demo.git  
cd trivy-demo
```

```
trivy config bad_iac/docker/
```

# FIXING A DOCKER ISSUE

- Uncomment the USER line in the Dockerfile

```
trivy config bad_iac/docker/
```

# CONFIGURATION SCANNING - KUBERNETES

```
trivy config bad_iac/kubernetes/
```

# FIXING A KUBERNETES ISSUE

- Pick an issue from the ones flagged up and see if you can fix it, then re-scan

```
trivy config bad_iac/kubernetes/
```



# CONFIGURATION SCANNING - TERRAFORM

```
trivy config bad_iac/terraform/
```

# TRIVY SBOM

```
trivy sbom ubuntu:20.04
```

\*also available as Docker Desktop Extension

# SECURITY SCANNING IN CI/CD

- Applying the same checks as are available in development, in CI/CD pipelines provides an additional layer of security.
- Using GitHub Actions and SARIF, we can automate security checks either periodically or as code is checked in

# USING A GITHUB ACTION TO BUILD AND SCAN A DOCKER IMAGE

- Here's an example  
<https://github.com/raesene/sycamore/blob/main/publish.yml>
  - It's a modified version of GitHub's basic Docker

# PERMISSIONS TO BUILD+SCAN AN IMAGE

```
permissions:  
  contents: read  
  packages: write  
  # This is used to complete the identity challenge  
  # with sigstore/fulcio when running outside of PRs.  
  id-token: write  
  security-events: write    # To upload sarif files
```

# RUNNING TRIVY

```
- name: Run trivy
  uses: aquasecurity/trivy-action@master
  with:
    image-ref: ${ env.REGISTRY }/${ env.IMAGE_NAME }:$
    format: sarif
    output: 'trivy-results.sarif'
```

# UPLOADING RESULTS TO GITHUB SECURITY

```
- name: Upload Trivy scan results to GitHub Security tab
  uses: github/codeql-action/upload-sarif@v1
  with:
    sarif_file: 'trivy-results.sarif'
```

# CONFIG SCANNING IN CI/CD WITH TRIVY

```
- name: Run Trivy in Config mode to generate SARIF
  uses: aquasecurity/trivy-action@master
  with:
    scan-type: 'config'
    hide-progress: false
    format: 'sarif'
    output: 'trivy-results.sarif'
```



# OPEN SOURCE SECURITY IN PRODUCTION

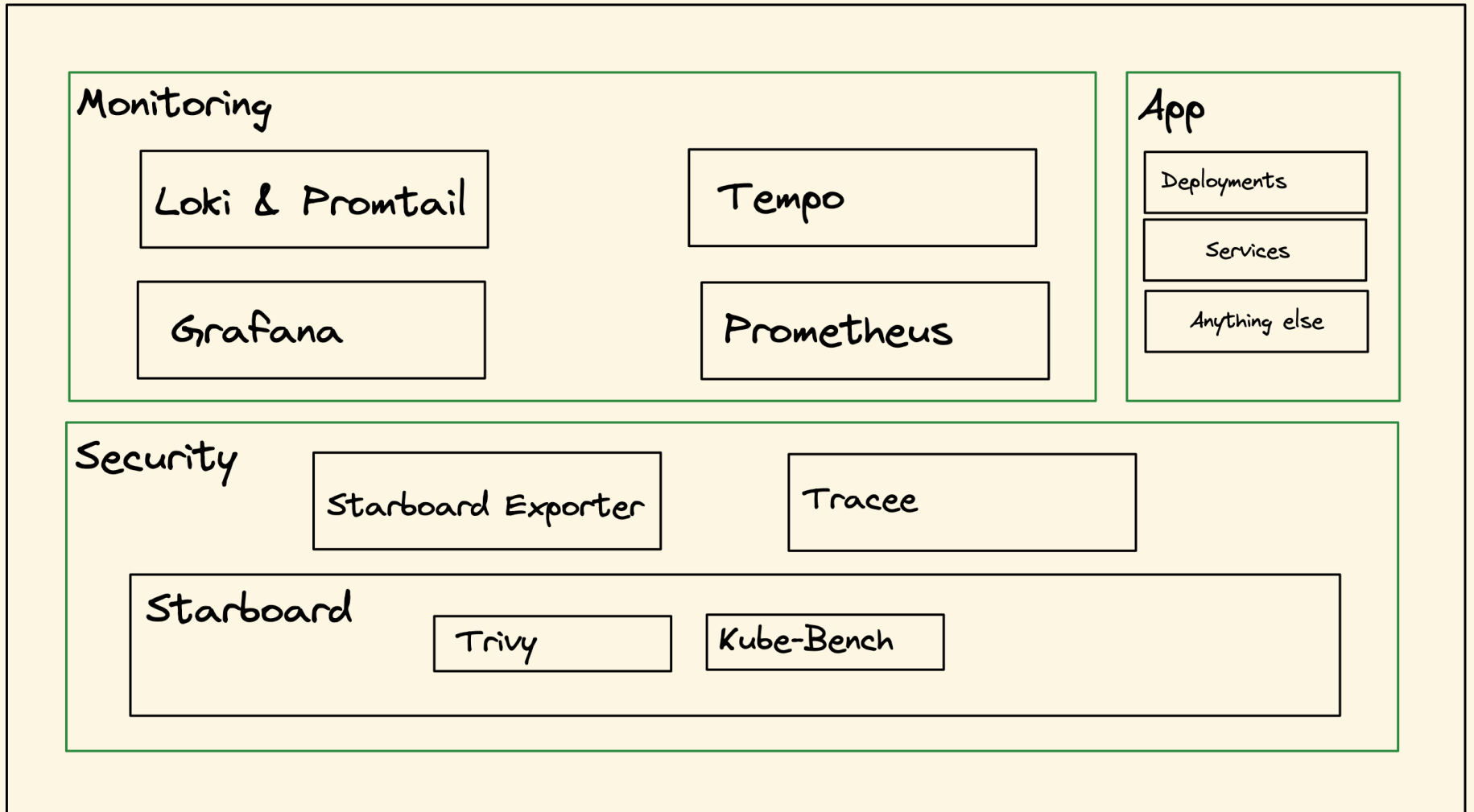
- Once our workloads are deployed to clusters we need on-going security
- Regular scans for compliance and assurance
- Runtime security to detect attacks

# KUBERNETES OPERATOR

Automating human behaviour through controllers

[https://www.cncf.io/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/CNCF\\_Operator\\_WhitePaper](https://www.cncf.io/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/CNCF_Operator_WhitePaper)

# Kubernetes Cluster



# INSTALLING STARBOARD OPERATOR

```
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/aquasecurity/
```

# CRDS

- Starboard creates a number of CRDs to hold scan data.

```
ciskubebenchreports.aquasecurity.github.io  
clustercompliancedetailreports.aquasecurity.github.io  
clustercompliancereports.aquasecurity.github.io  
clusterconfigauditreports.aquasecurity.github.io  
configauditreports.aquasecurity.github.io  
vulnerabilityreports.aquasecurity.github.io
```

## CONFIRMING ALL IS WELL

- Checking the deployment of the operator tells us if the install was successful

```
kubectl get deployment -n starboard-system
```

---

## CREATING A DEPLOYMENT

```
kubectl create ns app
```

```
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/AnaisUrlichs/
```

# VULNERABILITYREPORT

Automatically scans the containers that are used inside of your cluster.

## Deployment-scoped

```
kubectl get vulnerabilityreports -o wide -n app
```

## Cluster-scoped

```
kubectl get clustervulnerabilityreports -o wide -n app
```

# CONFIGURATION AUDITING

Kubernetes configurations are checked against built-in policies

## Deployment-scoped

```
kubectl get configauditreports -o wide -n app
```

## Cluster-scoped

```
kubectl get clusterconfigauditreports -o wide -n app
```



# INFRASTRUCTURE SCANNING

- CIS benchmark for Kubernetes nodes provided by kube-bench.
- Penetration test results for a Kubernetes cluster provided by kube-hunter.

# CISKUBEBENCHREPORT

Maps CIS Benchmarks against Kubernetes version

```
kubectl get nodes
```

```
kubectl get ciskubebenchreports -o wide
```

```
kubectl describe ciskubebenchreports/<insert report name>
```

# OTHER TOOL TO PRODUCE CIS BENCHMARKS

- <https://github.com/chen-keinan/kube-beacon>

# CLUSTER COMPLIANCE REPORT

NSA report

ClusterCompliance and ClusterComplianceDetail  
Report

```
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/aquasecurity/
kubectl get clustercompliancereport -o wide
kubectl describe clustercompliancereport nsa
kubectl get clustercompliancedetailreport -o wide
```

# NSA REPORTS PRODUCED BY OTHER TOOLS

```
> kubescape scan framework nsa --submit
[info] ARMO security scanner starting
[warning] Kubernetes cluster nodes scanning is disabled. This is required to collect valuable data for certain controls. You can enable it using the --enable-host-scan flag
[info] Downloading/Loading policy definitions
[success] Downloaded/Loaded policy
[info] Accessing Kubernetes objects
[success] Accessed to Kubernetes objects
[info] Scanning. cluster: do-fra1-demo-cluster
[success] Done scanning. cluster: do-fra1-demo-cluster
```

AA

**Controls: 19 (Failed: 15, Excluded: 0, Skipped: 2)**

SEVERITY	CONTROL NAME	FAILED RESOURCES	EXCLUDED RESOURCES	ALL RESOURCES	% RISK-SCORE
Critical	Disable anonymous access to Kubelet service	0	0	0	skipped*
Critical	Enforce Kubelet client TLS authentication	0	0	0	skipped*
High	Cluster-admin binding	2	0	84	2%
High	Privileged container	4	0	8	38%
Medium	Allow privilege escalation	7	0	8	79%
Medium	Allowed hostPath	3	0	8	29%
Medium	Automatic mapping of service account	57	0	57	100%
Medium	Cluster internal networking	5	0	5	100%
Medium	Container hostPort	1	0	8	10%
Medium	Exec into container	2	0	84	2%
Medium	HostNetwork access	5	0	8	48%
Medium	Ingress and Egress blocked	8	0	8	100%
Medium	Insecure capabilities	2	0	8	19%
Medium	Linux hardening	7	0	8	79%
Medium	Non-root containers	8	0	8	100%
Low	Immutable container filesystem	7	0	8	79%
Low	Resource policies	5	0	8	60%
RESOURCE SUMMARY		64	0	157	30.66%

FRAMEWORK NSA

<https://github.com/armosec/kubescape>



# CUSTOM POLICIES

- Trivy/Starboard: Write custom policies using Rego
- tfsec: Custom policies in JSON/YAML

```
trivy config --policy ./custom-policies --namespaces user ./man
```

# WHAT IS NEXT?

- Integrate Starboard metrics into your observability stack
- Try out Trivy's functionality in your own projects
- Let us know what use cases you would like to see



# LINKS

Repository <https://github.com/AnaisUrlichs/trivy-demo>

Aqua GitHub <https://github.com/aquasecurity>

Rory's Twitter <https://twitter.com/raesene>

Anais' Twitter <https://twitter.com/urlichsanaais>

# THANK YOU!

- Rory's Twitter/GitHub: @raesene
- Anais' Twitter: @urlichsanais