Understanding Kubernetes Authorization

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Credentials

Account ID
97118186[illegible] Copy

Username
student Copy

Password
Ca1_Yyt0[illegible] Copy

Region
US West [illegible] Copy

PEM Download
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Bastion Public Ip
34.212.26[illegible] Copy

Cluster SSH
ssh ubunt[illegible]

Introduction

The second layer in Kubernetes API access control is authorization. At this stage the request is authenticated and the requesting user is known. Authorization needs to determine if the authenticated user is allowed to perform the action requested. The default authorization mechanism in Kubernetes is role-based access control (RBAC). In RBAC, subjects (users, groups, ServiceAccounts) are bound to roles and the roles describe what actions the subject is allowed to perform. There are two kinds of roles in Kubernetes RBAC:

1. Role: A namespaced resource specifying allowed actions
2. ClusterRole: A non-namespaced resource specifying allowed actions

Roles include a Namespace where the actions are allowed in contrast to ClusterRoles which don't include a Namespace and can be bound to any and all Namespaces. ClusterRoles can also allow actions on non-namespaced resources, such a Nodes.

There are two resources available for binding roles to subjects:

1. RoleBinding: Bind a Role or ClusterRole to a subject(s) in a Namespace
2. ClusterRoleBinding: Bind a ClusterRole to a subject(s) cluster-wide

You will understand the basics of Roles and RoleBindings in this lab step. By the end of this lab step you will know why the kubernetes-admin user is authorized to perform any action in the cluster and learn how to check whether a subject is allowed to perform an action using `kubectl`.

Instructions

1. List the Roles in all Namespaces:

Copy code

```
1 kubectl get roles --all-namespaces
```

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```
kube-system                kube-proxy
```

The Roles all have an associated Namespace in the first column. It is a best practice to follow the principle of least privilege and ensure subjects don't have more access than they need. The roles in the list are related to specific applications/controllers and provide the least access required to perform their responsibilities.

2. View the Role object for the `kube-proxy` Role in the `kube-system` Namespace:

Copy code

```
kubectl get -n kube-system role kube-proxy -o yaml
```

The `rules` map contains the allowed actions:

```
rules:
- apiGroups:
  - ""
  resourceNames:
  - kube-proxy
  resources:
  - configmaps
  verbs:
  - get
```

Rules follow the same structure as the example above. The example allows read (**get**) access to ConfigMaps (**configmaps**) named **kube-proxy**. The **verbs** declare which HTTP verbs are allowed for requests. The Kubernetes API is organized into groups and the **apiGroups** list indicates which API group(s) the rule applies to. The core API group which includes the most commonly used resources, including ConfigMaps, is denoted by an empty string ("").

The rules for ClusterRoles follow the same structure.

3. List all of the cluster roles:

Copy code

```
kubectl get clusterroles
```

```
NAME
admin
calico-cni-plugin
calico-kube-controllers
calico-node
```

4. Show the `cluster-admin` ClusterRole resource YAML:

Copy code

```
kubectl get clusterrole cluster-admin -o yaml
```

```
rules:
- apiGroups:
  - '*'
  resources:
  - '*'
  verbs:
  - '*'
- nonResourceURLs:
  - '*'
  verbs:
  - '*'
```

The **rules** key allows all actions (**verbs**) on all **resources**. Access to any non-resource URLs (**nonResourceURLs**)is also allowed providing full access to the cluster. You can also get the same information from `kubectl describe clusterrole cluster-admin`.

5. Describe the `cluster-admin` ClusterRoleBinding to understand how the `cluster-admin` ClusterRole is bound to users:

Copy code

```
kubectl get clusterrolebinding cluster-admin -o yaml
```

```
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: cluster-admin
subjects:
- apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Group
  name: system:masters
```

The **RoleRef** map specifies the **name** of the ClusterRole that is being bound, and the **subjects** map lists all the subjects (users, groups, or service accounts) that are bound to the ClusterRole. In this case, the ClusterRole is bound to a **Group** named **system:masters**. Because identities are managed outside of Kubernetes, you cannot use `kubectl` to show details of users or groups. However, recall that the client certificate used in the kubeconfig identifies the user as kubernetes-admin and the group as system:masters. Because the

6. Confirm the kubernetes-admin user is authorized to list nodes:

Copy code

```
kubectl auth can-i list nodes
```

```
yes
```

The `can-i` command will return a binary response for whether or not a user is authorized to perform a specified action. You can learn more about the actions from the command's help page (`kubectl auth can-i --help`). As a cluster admin you are authorized to impersonate other users which allows you to see what other users are authorized to do.

7. Check if the user Tracy is allowed to list nodes:

Copy code

```
kubectl auth can-i list nodes --as=Tracy
```

```
no
```

The `--as` option of `kubectl` allows user impersonation. There is no role binding for Tracy so the request is not Authorized.

Summary

In this lab step, you reviewed Roles/ClusterRoles and RoleBindings/ClusterRoleBindings, and how they allow the kubernetes-admin user to perform any action in the cluster.

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