

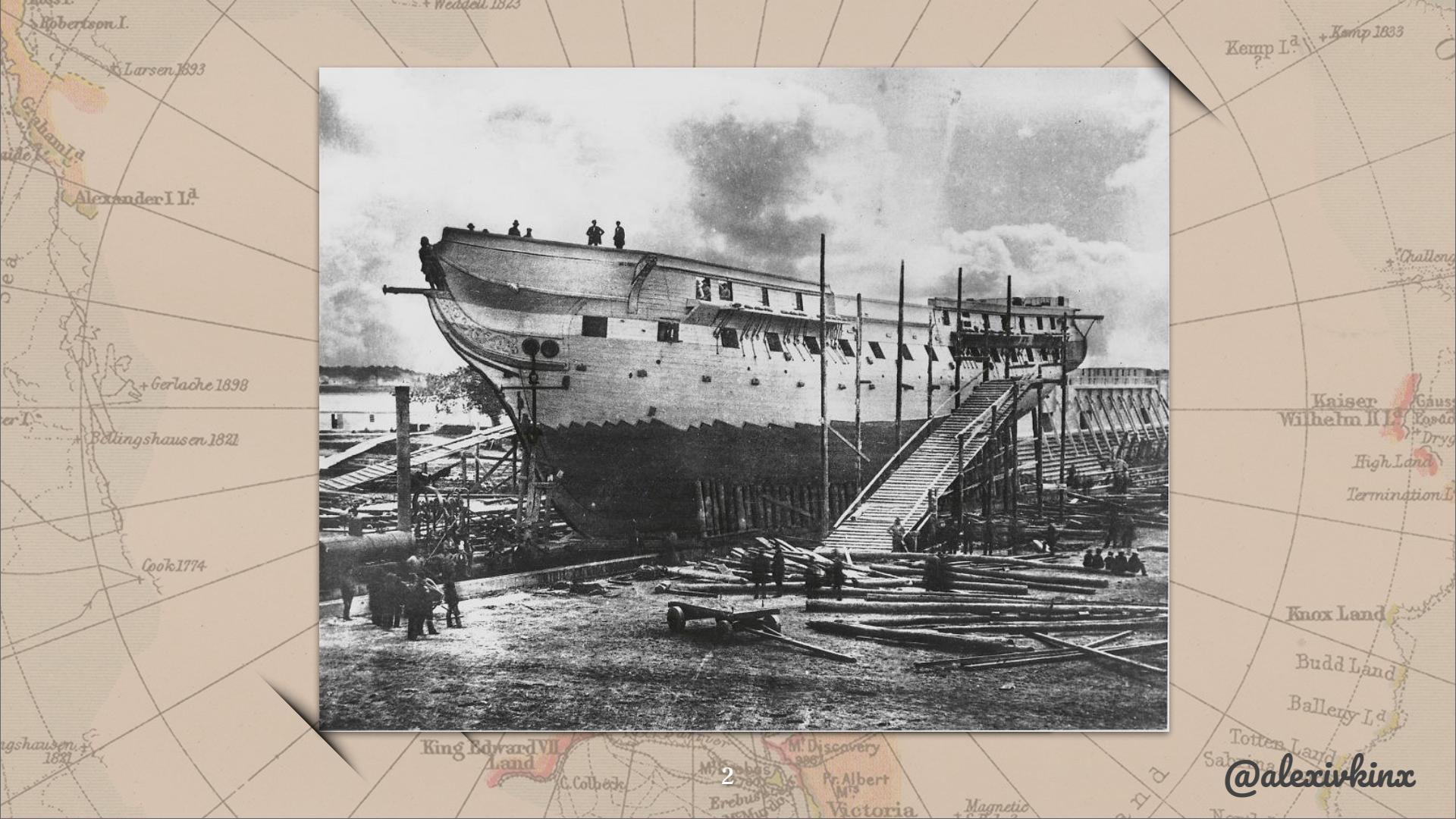
Breaking down the ship

How Kubernetes is put together and how you can take it apart



**BSIDES
PORTLAND**





@alexirkinx



Ahoy!

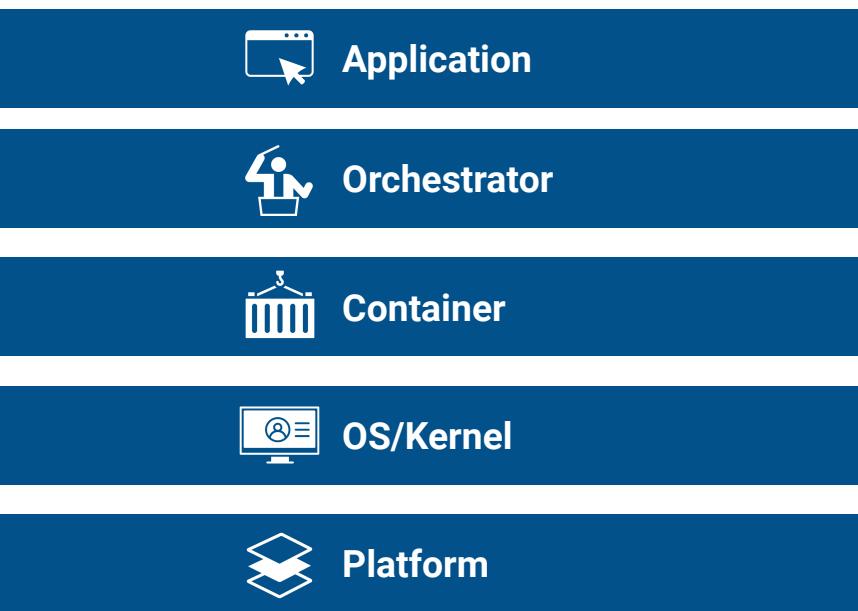


I am **Alex Ivkin**, Director of Solutions at Eclipsium, a US firmware security company, from Portland, Oregon.

I do secure deployments in (in)secure environments, including container orchestration, application security, and firmware security.



The modern application stack



The modern application stack



Application



Orchestrator



Container

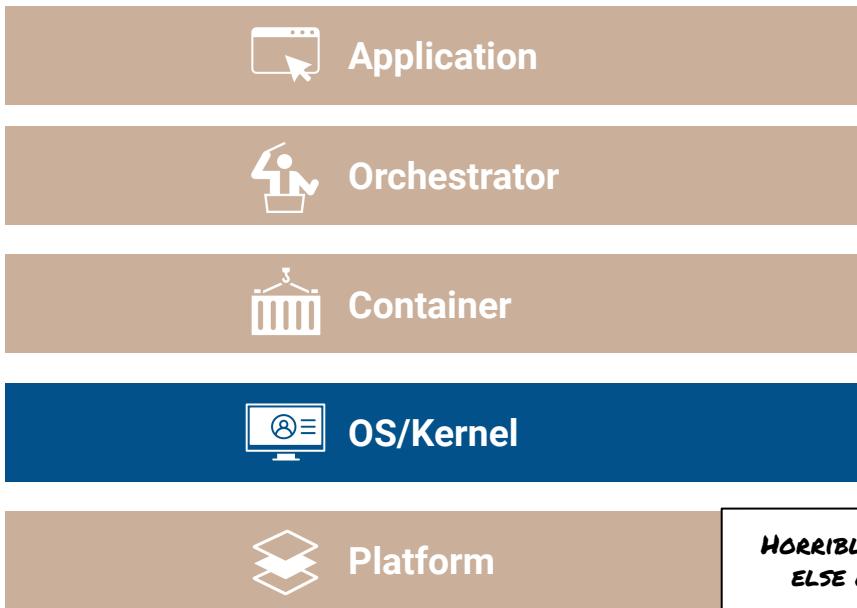


OS/Kernel

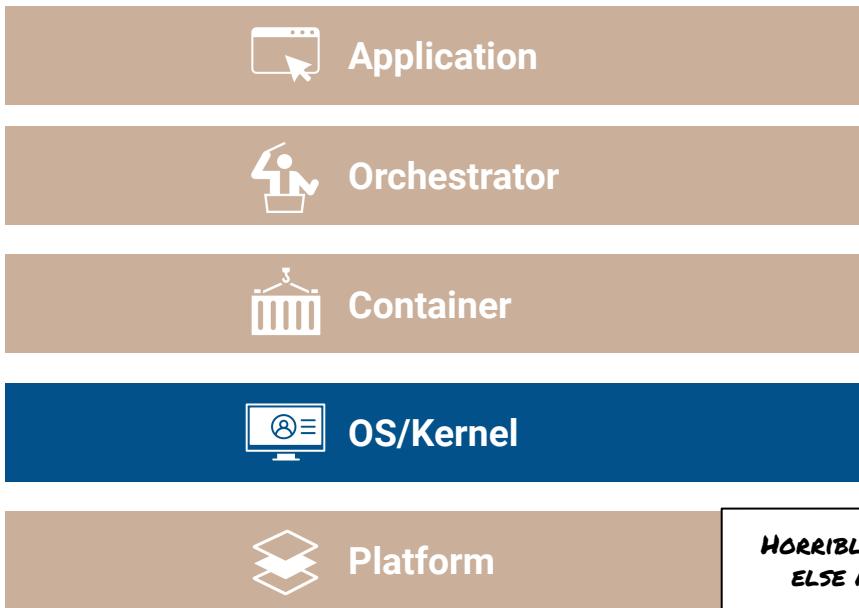


Platform

The modern application stack



The modern application stack



The modern application stack



Application



Master - API, etcd, Controller,
Scheduler, Manager



Worker - Namespaces, mounts,
cgroups, syscall filters, caps...



OS/Kernel

THIS IS BAD



Platform

HORRIBLE BUT SOMEBODY
ELSE NEEDS TO CARE

Arm! Drop down, fire!

Host device mount, privileged container escapes, kernel triggers via sysfs callbacks, CAP_SYS_ADMIN - [cgroup notify on release escape](#), CAP_SYS_Module - [Load Kernel Module](#)

- BSides PDX 2018 - Containers with windows, elevators and backdoors
- OWASP PDX Training 2019 - Container Security

<https://github.com/alexivkin/containerpwn>



The modern application stack



Application in a pod



Orchestrator



Container



OS/Kernel

THIS IS BAD



Platform

HORRIBLE BUT SOMEBODY
ELSE NEEDS TO CARE

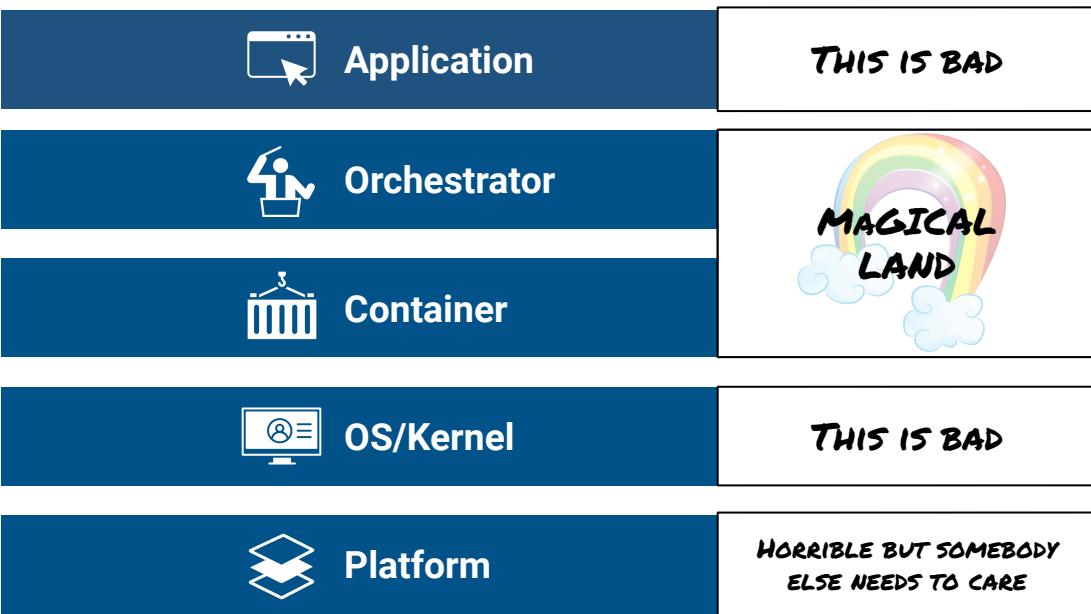
Where containers will not help

If your app is bad, it won't fix it

- Injection/Insecure Deserialization/RCE
- Improper input validation
- Use-after-free, TOCTOU, overflow
- XSS, CSRF, SSRF



The modern application stack

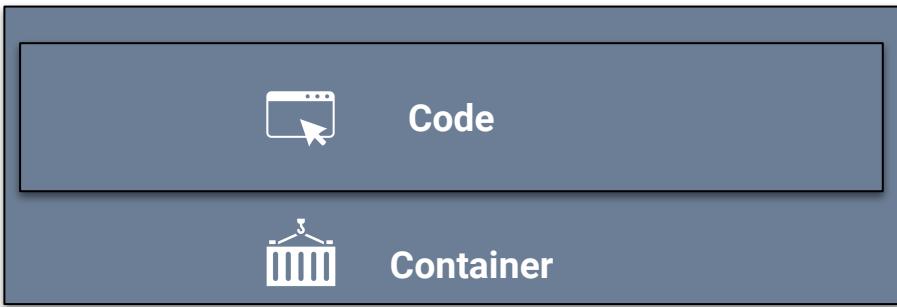


The modern matreshka

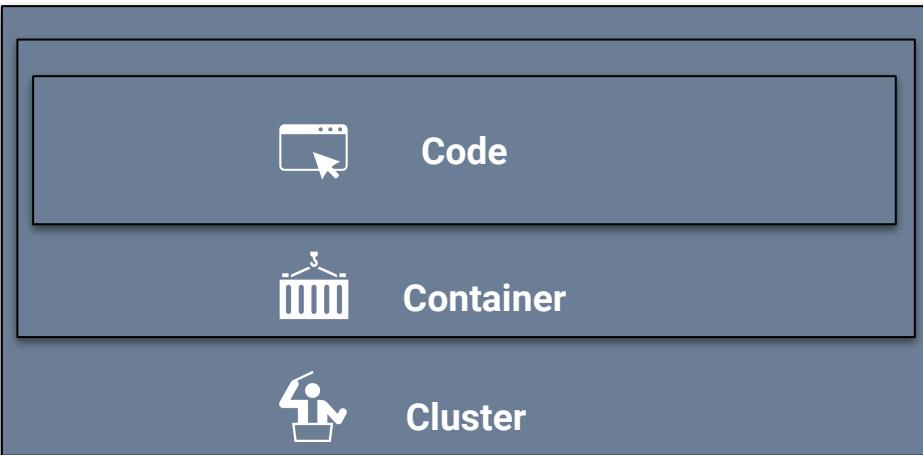


Code

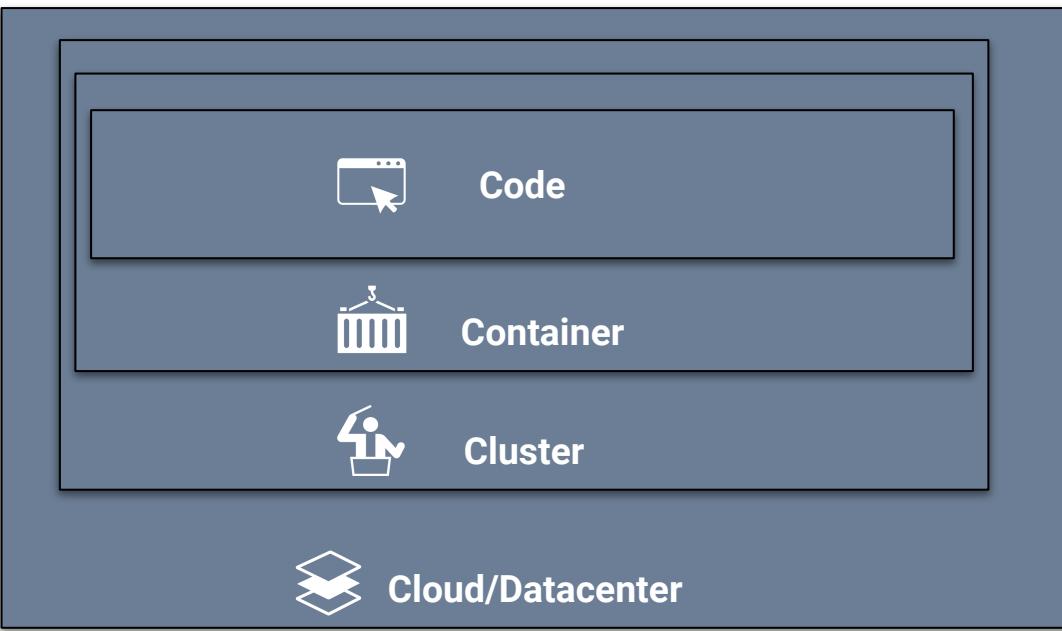
The modern matreshka



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Cloud Security Model (AWS/GCP IAM, Azure AD)

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Kubernetes Security Model

Cloud Security Model (AWS/GCP IAM, Azure AD)

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Linux Security Model

Kubernetes Security Model

Cloud Security Model (AWS/GCP IAM, Azure AD)

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Application Security Model

Linux Security Model

Kubernetes Security Model

Cloud Security Model (AWS/GCP IAM, Azure AD)

Kubernetes Security Model

- User Accounts
- Service Accounts
- RBAC
- Namespaces
- Policies



Kubernetes Auth/Authz

- Mutual TLS between API server and clients
- Identification through TLS certs
- Roles and role-bindings to identities
- Enforcement through API plugins

One [security audit](#) found Kubernetes security model reasonably good



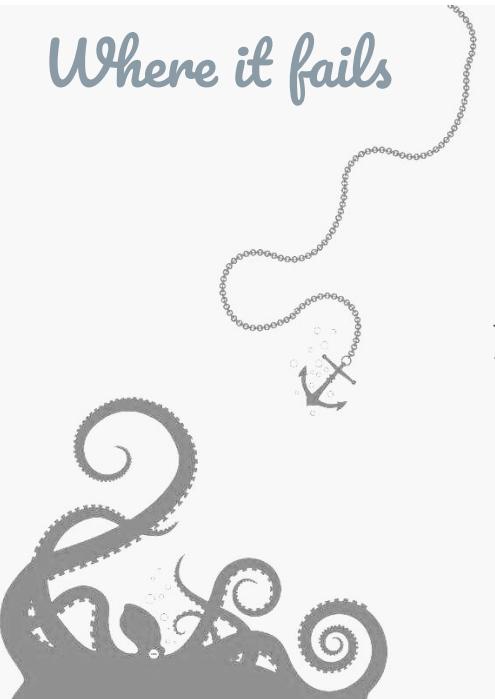
- [CVE-2017-1002101](#) - Accessing files outside of a subpath volume mount via symlinks
- [CVE-2017-1002102](#) - Arbitrary file deletion in host filesystem
- [CVE-2018-1002105](#) - Privesc via API request crafting. [PoC 1 source](#), [PoC 2 source](#)
- [CVE-2018-18264](#) - Wide open dashboard
- [CVE-2019-9946](#) - CNI iptables misuse
- [CVE-2019-5736](#) - A container escape by overwriting runc binary. [PoC 1](#), [PoC 2](#)
- [CVE-2019-11245](#) - Kubelet security regression
- [CVE-2019-11246](#) - Container tar binary can mess with the client that's running kubectl cp
- [CVE-2019-11247](#) - modifying CRDs across the cluster
- [CVE-2019-11251](#) - kubectl cp dir traversal via symlinks
- [CVE-2019-11253](#) - denial of service vulnerability from malicious YAML or JSON
- [CVE-2019-16276](#) - API Authenticating Proxy bypass via HTTP Protocol Violation in Go's net/http Library
- [CVE-2019-1002101](#) - Dir [traversal](#) via copy
- [CVE-2020-8551](#) - Kubelet DoS via /etc/hosts stuffing
- [CVE-2020-8552](#) - API server DoS OOM
- [CVE-2020-8555](#) - Half-Blind SSRF in kube-controller-manager. [Full writeup](#)
- [CVE-2020-13597](#), [CVE-2020-10749](#), [CVE-2020-13401](#) - MitM attacks via IPv6 rogue router for CNI like Calico, Flannel, WaveNet
- [CVE-2020-8557](#) - Node disk DOS by writing to container /etc/hosts
- [CVE-2020-8558](#) - net.ipv4.conf.all.route_localnet=1 setting allows for neighboring hosts to bypass localhost boundary. [PoC source](#)
- [CVE-2020-8559](#) - Privilege escalation from compromised node to cluster. [PoC source](#)

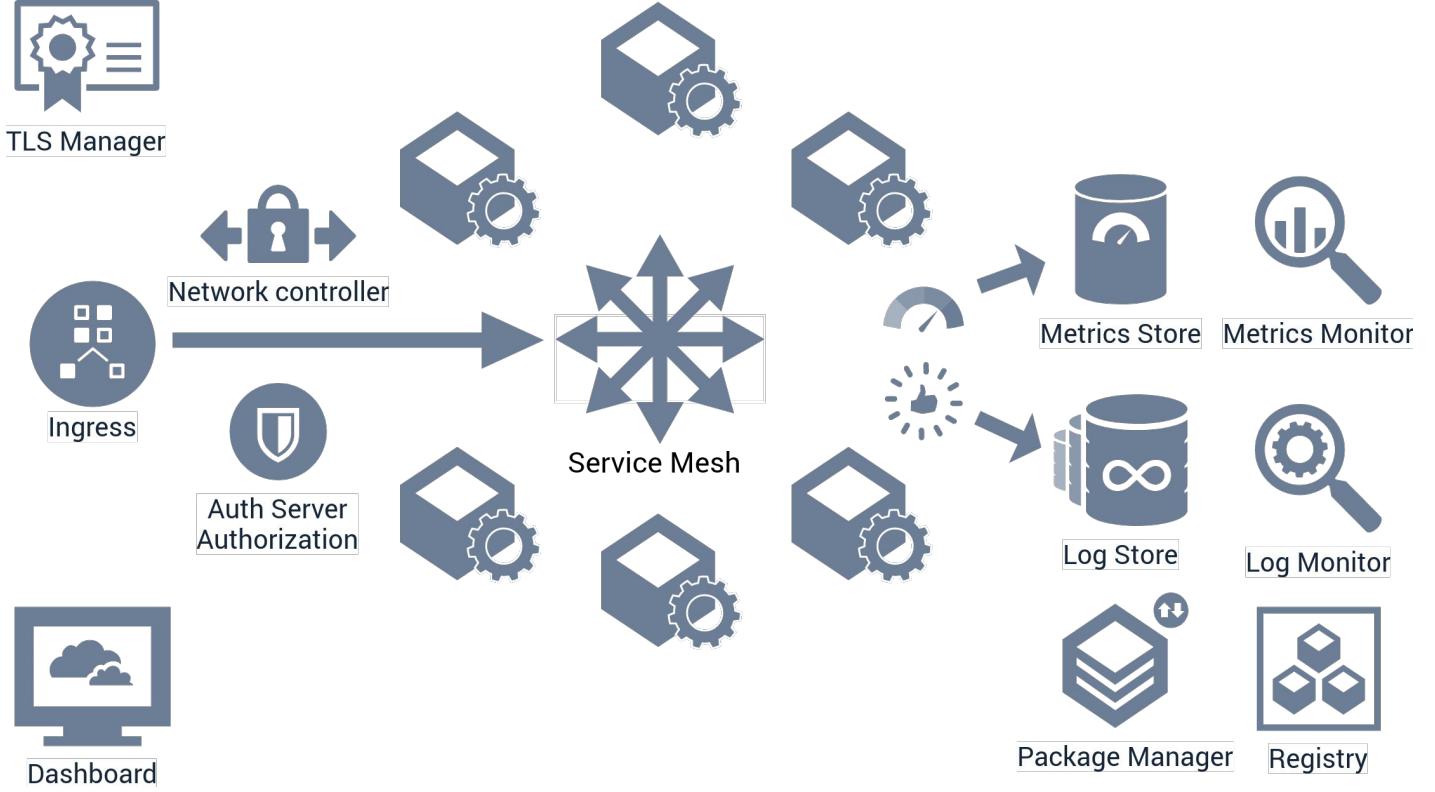


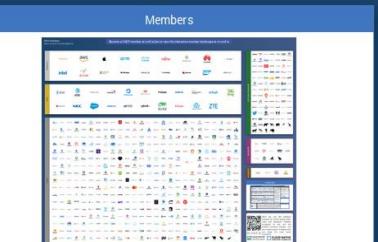
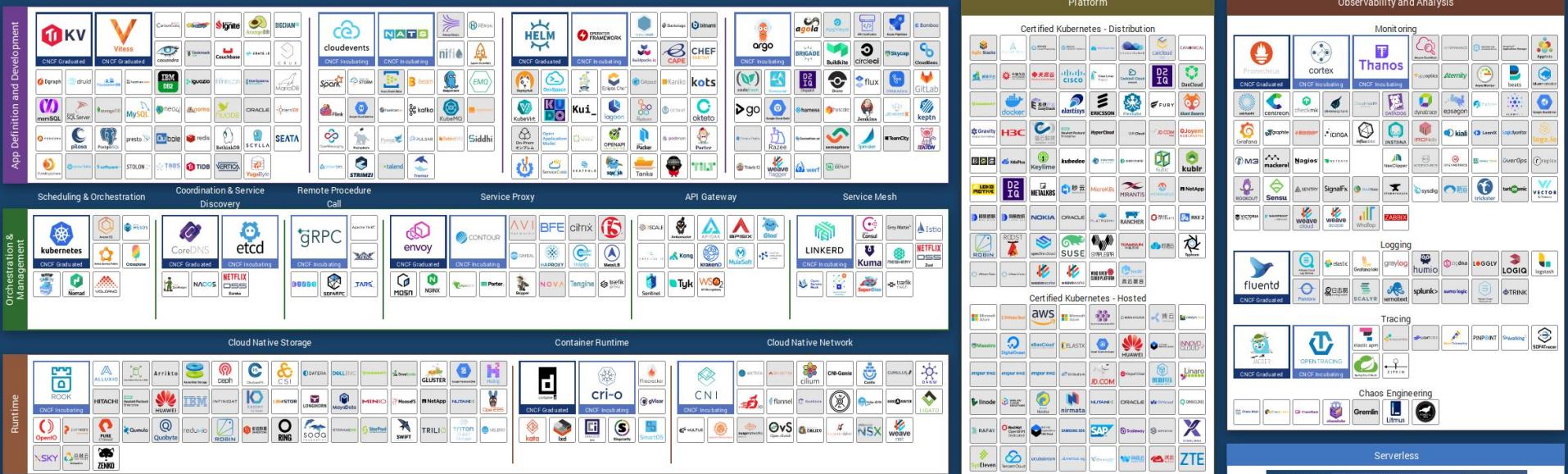
Operate
your app on
a cluster

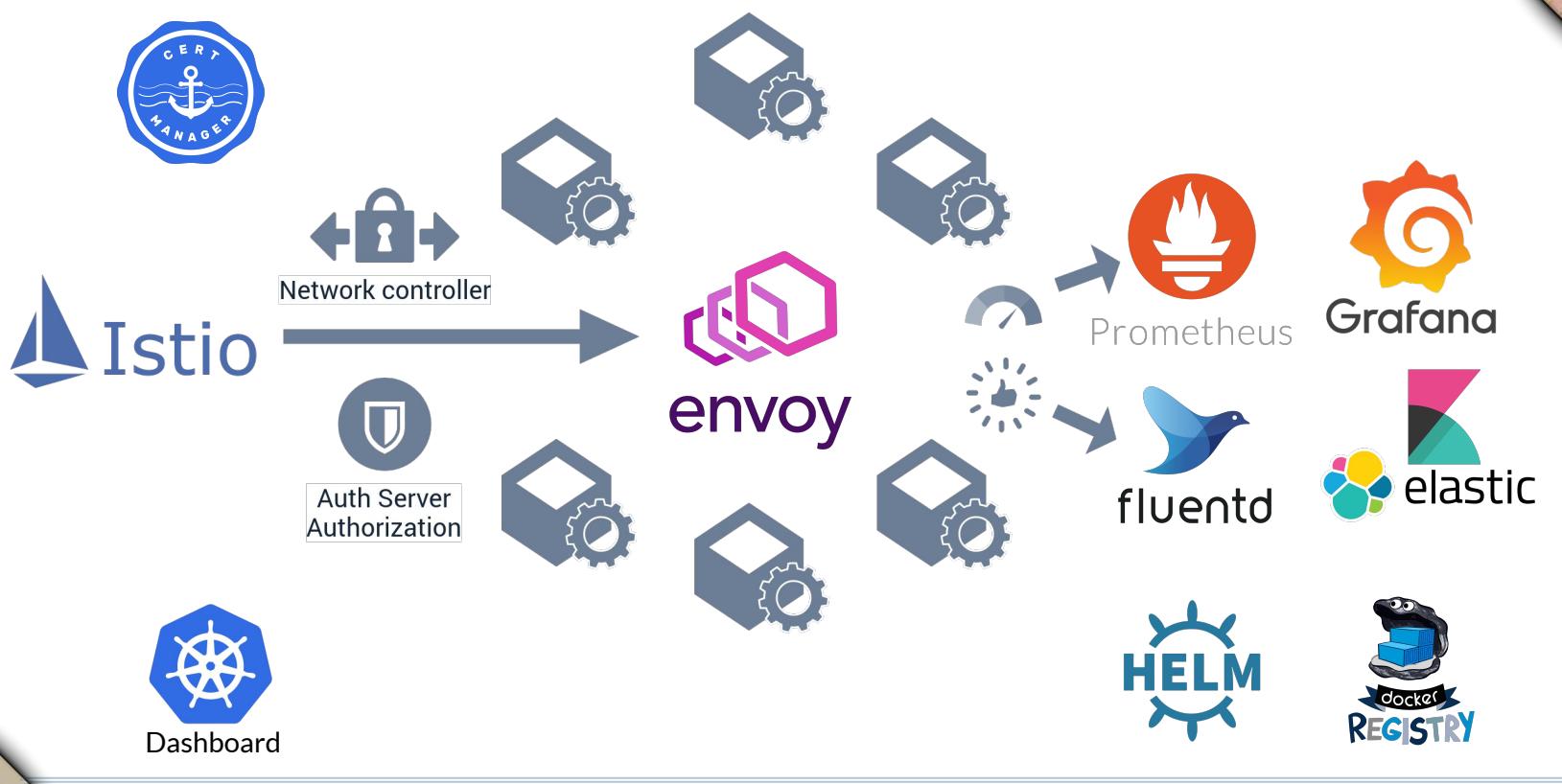
Maintain
your cluster

Where it fails









The image shows four GitHub repository cards arranged in a grid, each with a title, issue count, pull request count, a search bar, and a summary section. The cards are set against a background of a historical world map.

- Istio / istio**
 - Code
 - Issues 938
 - Pull requests 84

is:open label:area/security

Clear current search query, filters, and sorts

167 Open ✓ 791 Closed
- grafana / grafana**
 - Code
 - Issues 2,247
 - Pull requests 125

Pinned issues

Observability Roadmap
#15999 opened on Mar 14 by davkal
Open

Gene #16026
Open

is:open label:area/backend/security

Clear current search query
- prometheus / prometheus**
 - Code
 - Issues 364
 - Pull requests 126

is:issue is:open

364 Open ✓ 2,656 Closed
- envoyproxy / envoy**
 - Code
 - Issues 566
 - Pull requests 59

is:open label:area/security

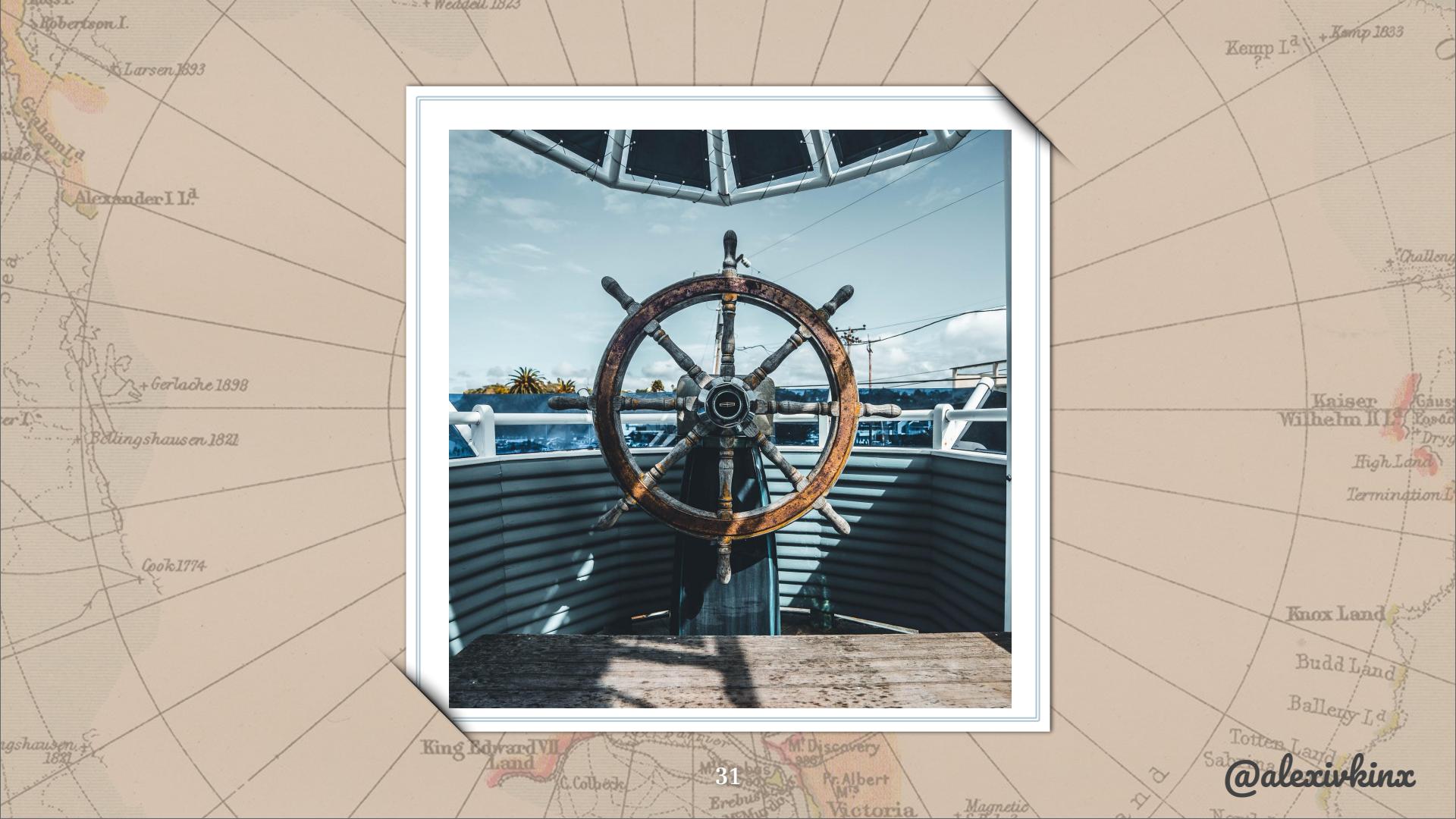
Clear current search query, filters, and sorts

11 Open ✓ 21 Closed

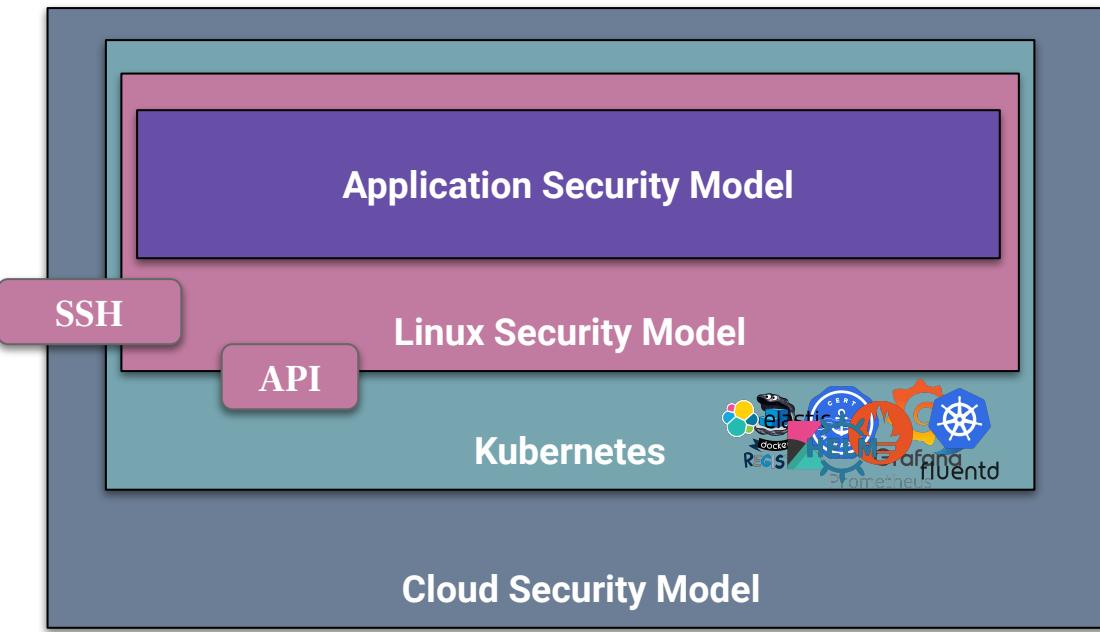
So what?

- **Service mesh** - Sidecar containers (third party processes in your app's linux namespaces)
- **Ingress** - change iptables
- **Deployment tools** - pods with rights to add/remove/configure RBAC/Pods/Services/Gateways
- **Registries** - master copy for every container process running in the cluster
- **TLS managers** - CA and private keys for transport security and API identification

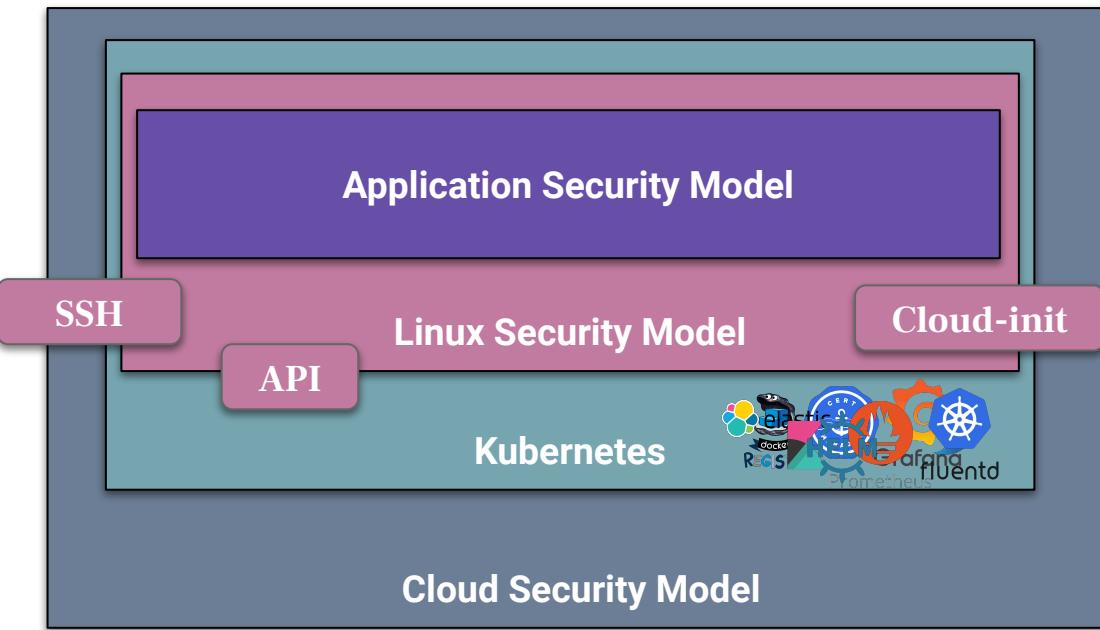




The modern matreshka



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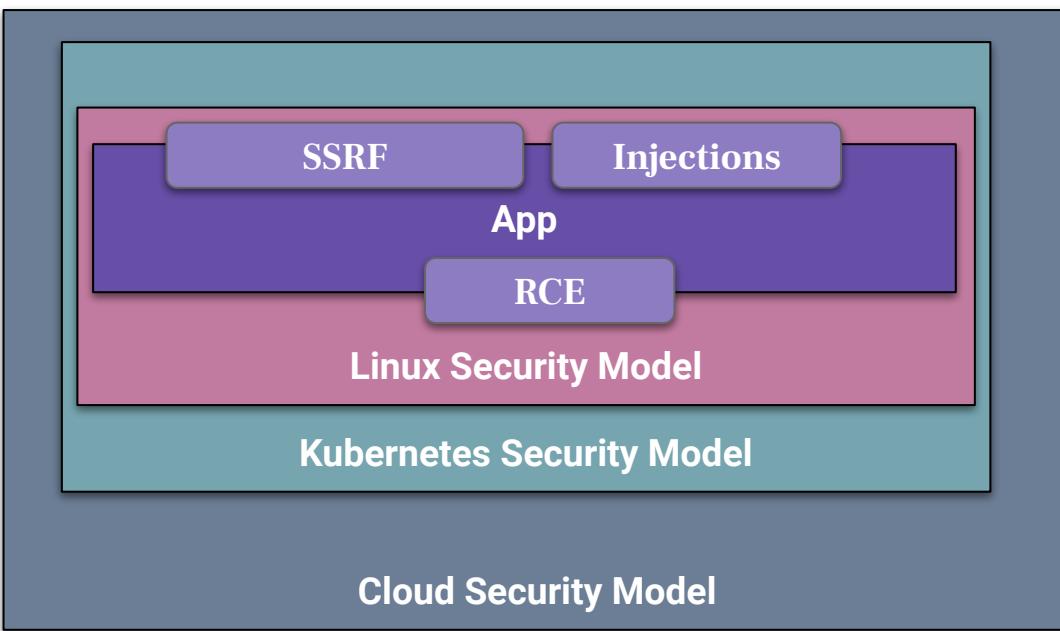


NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC
Photograph by Jana Asenbrennerova

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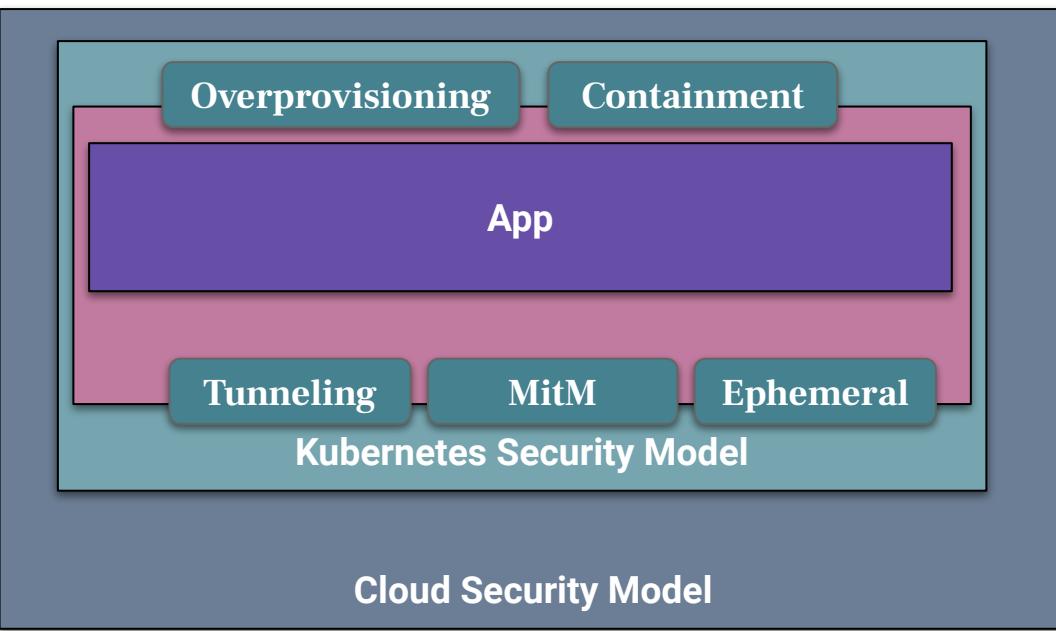
App/Linux boundary

- Burp/ZAP
- Cobalt
- Metasploit
- Your favorite scanner/fuzzer



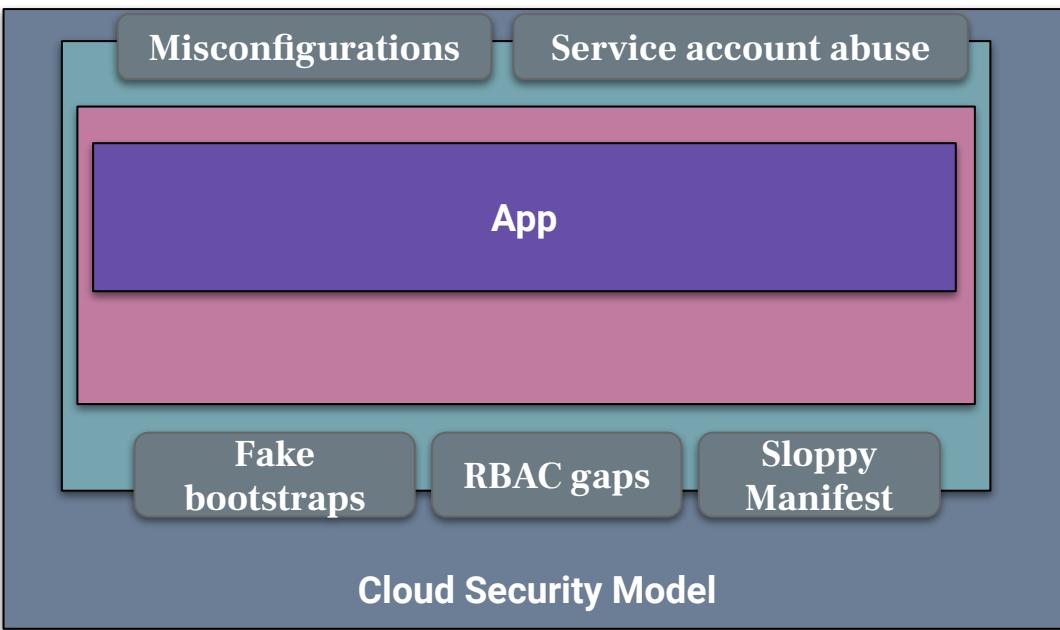
Linux/K8s junction

- [BotB](#)
- [Commanchi](#)
- [Ktunnel](#)
- [Kubetap](#)
- [Ephemeral containers](#)



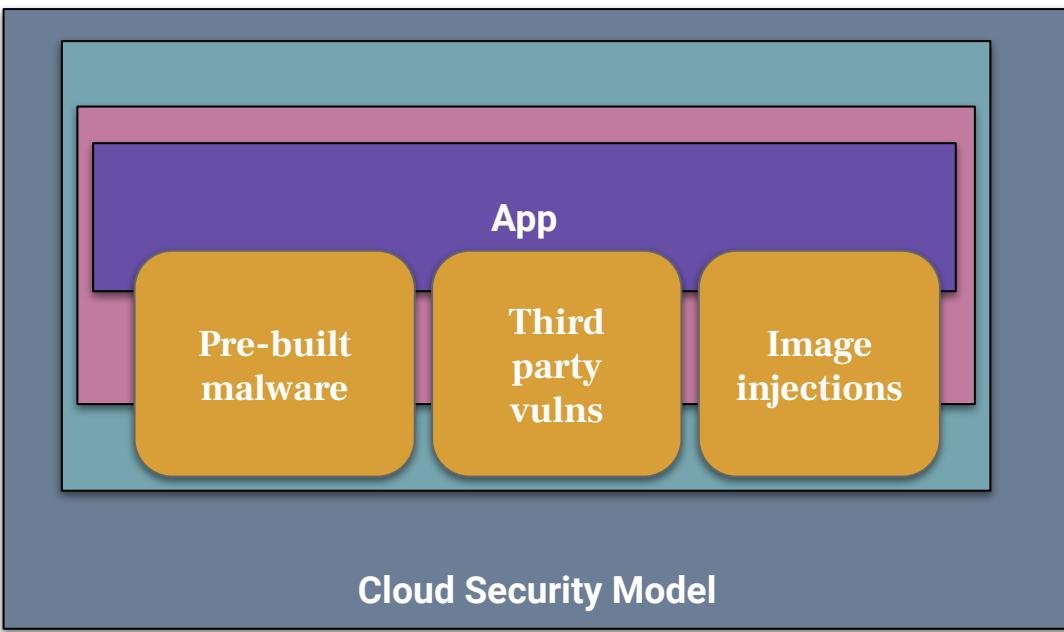
K8s/Cloud seam

- [BotB](#) and [kubeletmein](#)
- [Krane](#) and [Rakkess](#)
- [Kubesec](#)



App/Cluster gap

- Anchor, Clair, Trivy, Vulns
- [Go-pillage-registries](#)
- [Dockerscan](#)



Tis here be not jolly



Easy

- Scan your cluster with Kubiscan, Kube-bench, [Managed Kubernetes Inspection Tool, Popeye](#)
- Use simple images to start from or grab and reconstruct dockerfile and build the image yourself
- Use Pod Security Policies



<https://github.com/alexivkin/docker-historian>

Normal

- Build from scratch or use distroless images
- Pin images to hashes
- Upgrade master nodes and all nodes to the latest version
- Ship out K8s secrets to a vault
- SAST/DAST/SCA for images



Hardmode

- Monitor for rogue containers and processes
- Sign your images - Harbor/Grafeas/Notary
- Zero-trust (dynamic mTLS, SPIFFE/SPIRE)
- Unmix sensitive workloads
 - Container separation is weaker than hypervisors
 - Namespaces will not provide hard multitenancy
 - Use separate clusters with [Gardener](#)





Be now merry ya scallywags!

<https://github.com/alexivkin> 

@alexivkinx 

in/alexivkin 



BUT

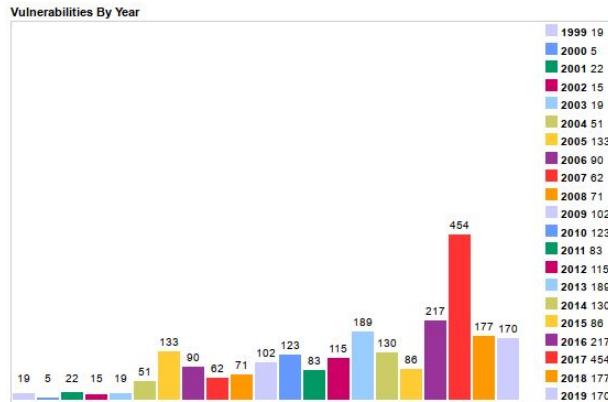


Security best practices, frameworks and standards

- CTFs and playgrounds
- CIS Benchmarks for Docker and Kubernetes
- Aqua, StackRox, SysDig, Tigera, Neuvector whitepapers
- Night time reading
 - US DoD DevSecOps reference design
 - NIST SP 800-190 - Compliance in Container Environments
 - SANS Checklist for Audit of Docker containers
- <https://github.com/alexivkin/containerpwn>
- <https://github.com/alexivkin/kubepwn>

But wait there's more!

- Docker/ContainerD Vulns
- GoLang Vulns
 - Data race breaking memory safety
- Image Vulns
 - Alpine root with no password
- Kernel Vulns





**It's gonna get more complex
Errors, not vulnerabilities, lead to a lot of breaches
Make it secure by default**



Open API

2018 [Tesla](#) dashboard

2019 [Monero miners](#) on AKS

Shopify GKE [Metadata exploit](#)

[Compromised clusters](#) via kubelet API

CREDITS

- Presentation template by [SlidesCarnival](#)
- Maps in slides 2, 6 and 9 from [David Rumsey Map Collection](#)
- Photographs by Unsplash and Pexels authors.

