

# OpenShift Security The usage of PKI Infrastructures



## Stronger Platform Security

## Defense in Depth



**CONTROL**Application Security

- FIPS Compliance
- Encrypt etcd datastore
- RHEL CoreOS network bound disk encryption
- Private clusters with existing VPN / VPC
- Internal ingress controller
- Ingress Cipher & TLS Policy Configuration
- Log forwarding (tech preview)

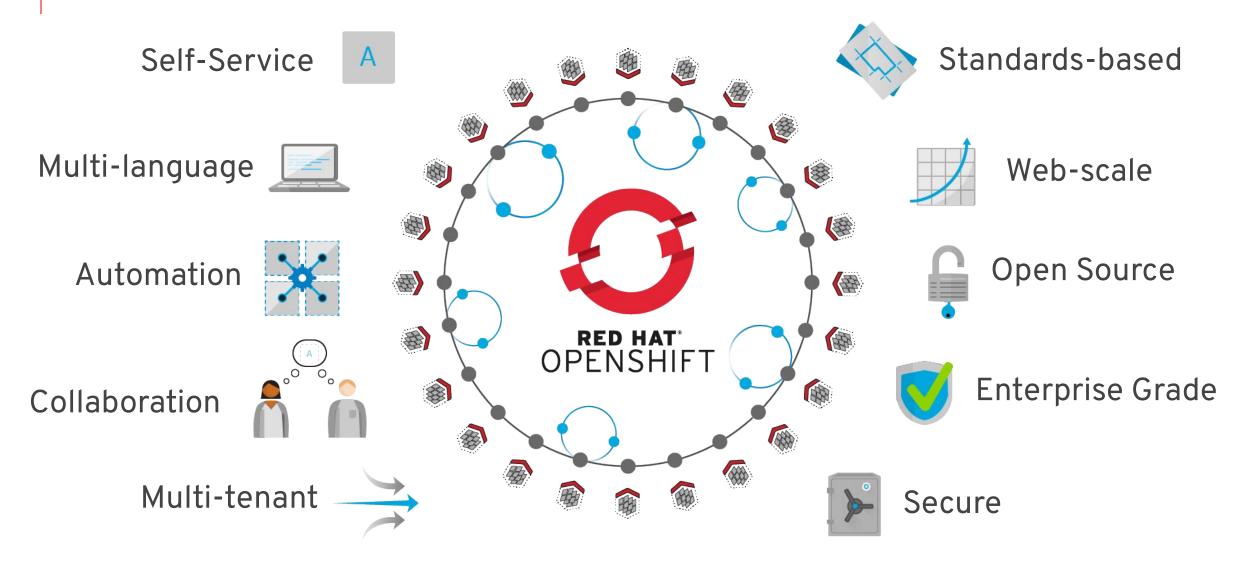


**DEFEND**Infrastructure

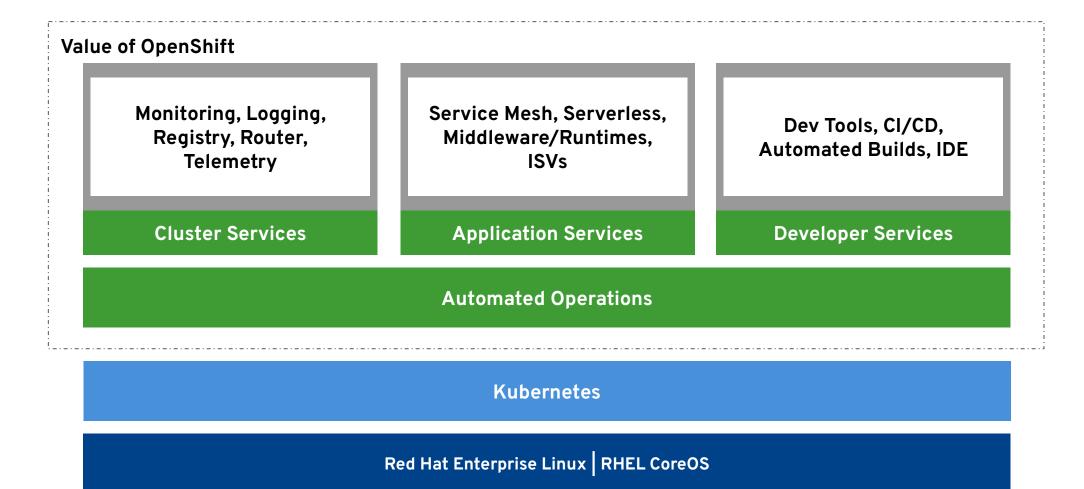


**EXTEND** 







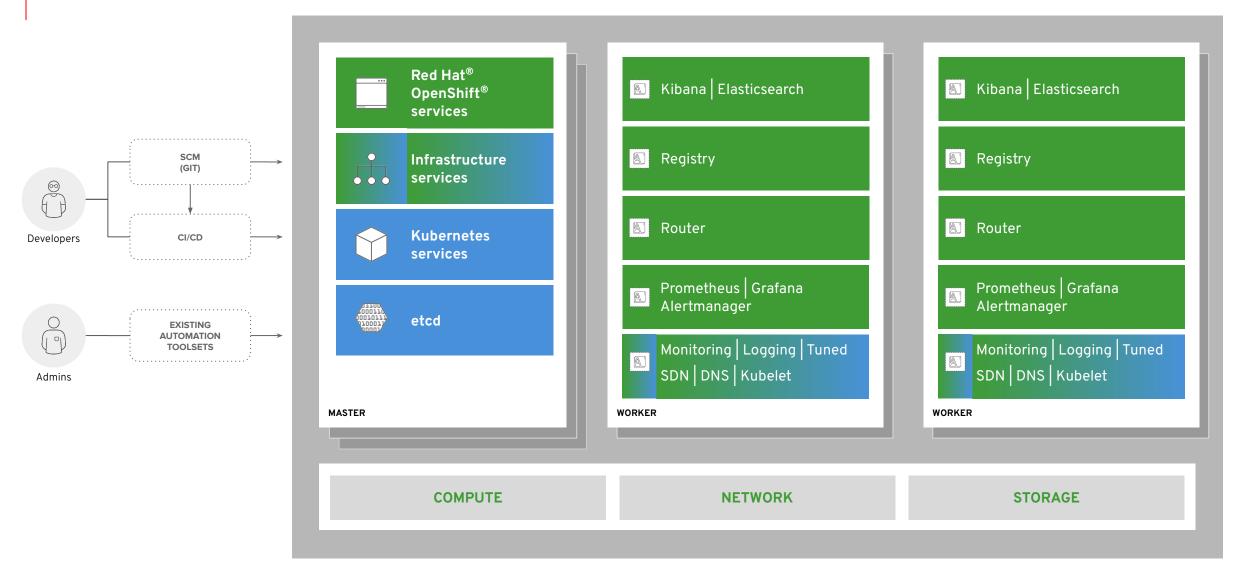


**Best IT Ops Experience** 

CaaS ← → PaaS ← → FaaS

**Best Developer Experience** 







## Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS

## **4.3 Image Availability:** (\* = new)

OpenStack

Amazon

GCP

vSphere

Azure

- Bare Metal (unified x86\_64 image)\*
- IBM Z (DASD & FCP via z-stream)\*

#### FIPS mode support:

- Enforces FIPS validated ciphers for node-level cryptography
- Configurable at install/provisioning

## **Network Bound Disk Encryption:**

- Provides encryption for local storage
- Addresses disk/image theft
- Platform/cloud agnostic implementation
- TPM/vTPM (v2) and Tang endpoints for automatic decryption



#### Kmods via containers:

- A framework to build and load 3rd party kmods
- Viable for drivers unsuitable for the SRO



## OpenShift 4 Fips 140-2 Compliant Cluster

## FIPS ready Services

• When built with RHEL 7/8 base image

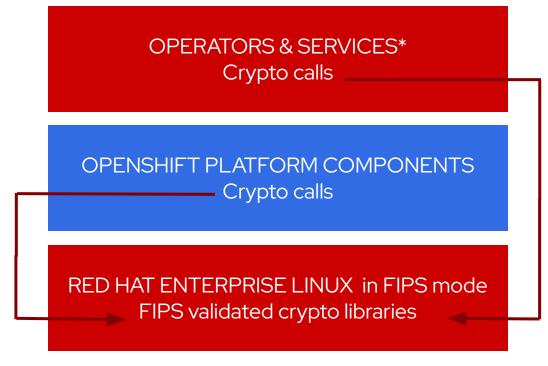
## OpenShift calls FIPS validated crypto

- When running on RHEL in FIPS mode, OpenShift components bypass go cryptographic routines and call into a RHEL FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic library
- This feature is specific to binaries built with the RHEL go compiler and running on RHEL

#### **RHEL CoreOS FIPS mode**

 Configure at install to enforce FIPS validated ciphers for node-level cryptography

Note: products are not FIPS validated, only libraries.

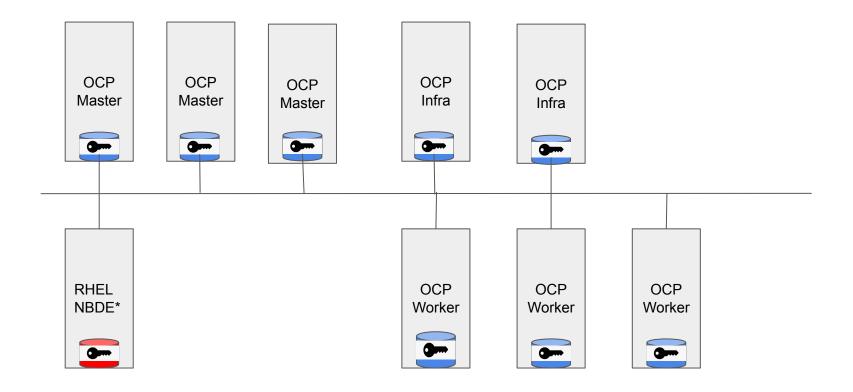


\*When built with RHEL base images

More about RHEL go and FIPS 140-2

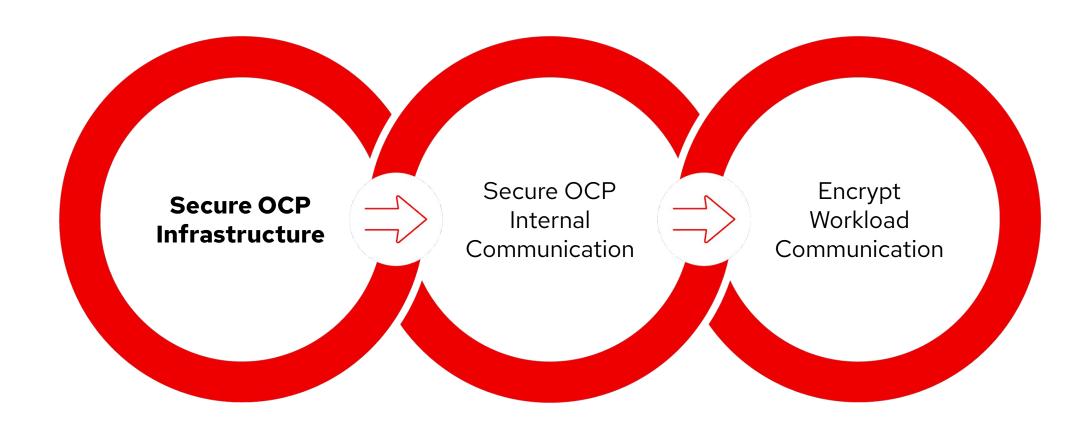


## Encrypting the Disk of the OCP Nodes





## PKI in OpenShift

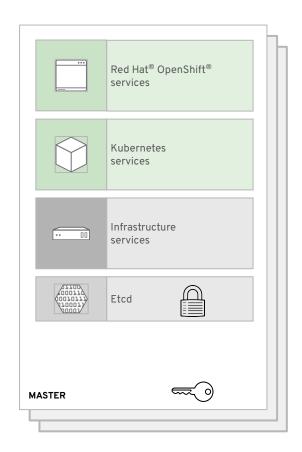




## OpenShift 4 etcd Encryption

## Encrypt secrets, config maps...

- Encryption of the etcd datastore is optional. Once enabled, encryption cannot be disabled.
- The aes-cbc cipher is used.
- Keys are created and automatically rotated by an operator and stored on the master node's file system.
- Keys are available as a secret via the kube API to a cluster admin.
- Assuming a healthy cluster: after enabling encryption, within a day, all relevant items in etcd are encrypted
- Backup: The etcd data store should be backed up separately from the file system with the key.
- Disaster recovery: a backup of both the encrypted etcd data and encryption keys must be available.





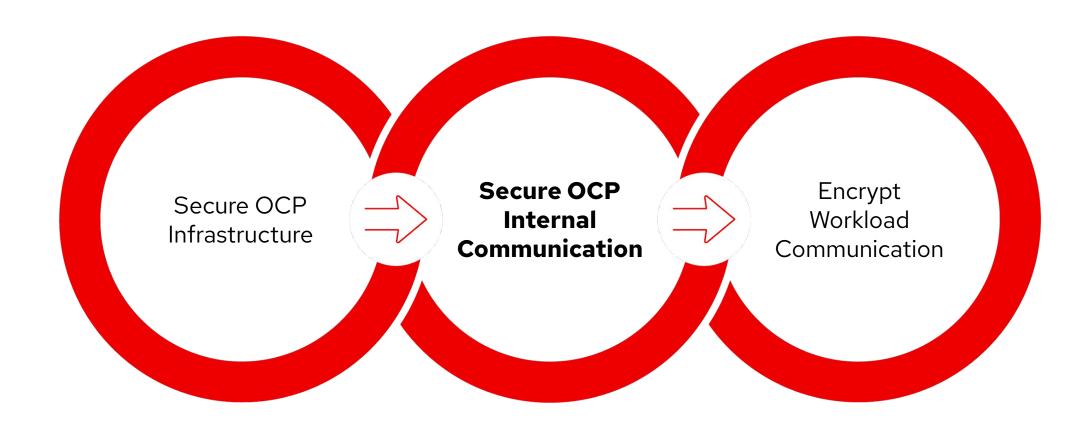
## Certificates and Certificate Management

- OpenShift provides its own internal CA
- Certificates are used to provide secure connections to
  - master (APIs) and nodes
  - Ingress controller and registry
  - etcd
- Certificate rotation is automated
- Optionally configure external endpoints to use custom certificates





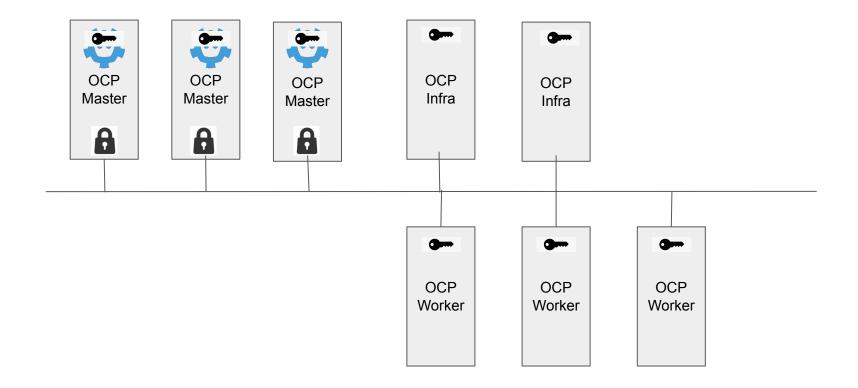
## PKI in OpenShift





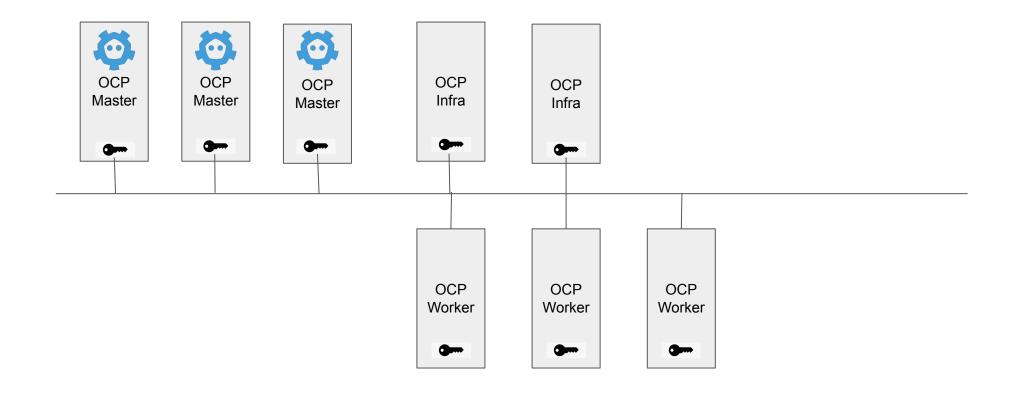


## Network communication inside an OCP Cluster is PKI encrypted



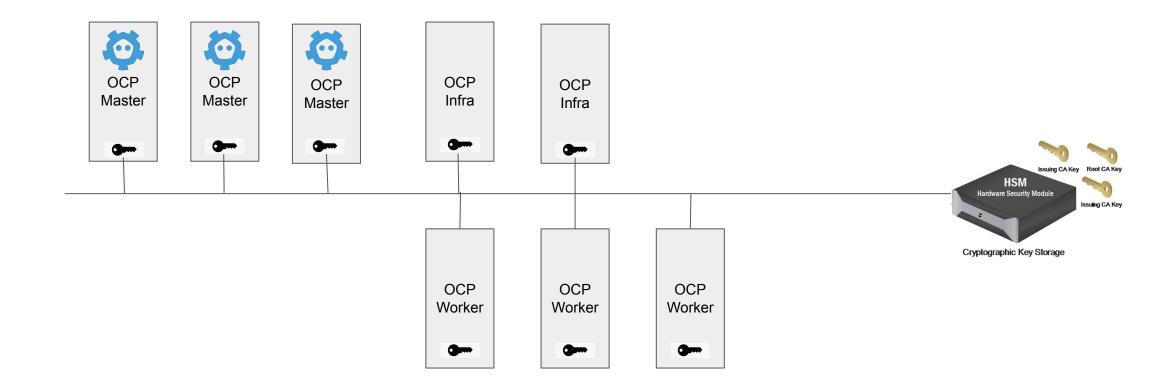


## **Encrypting the OCP Network traffic and the etcd Database**





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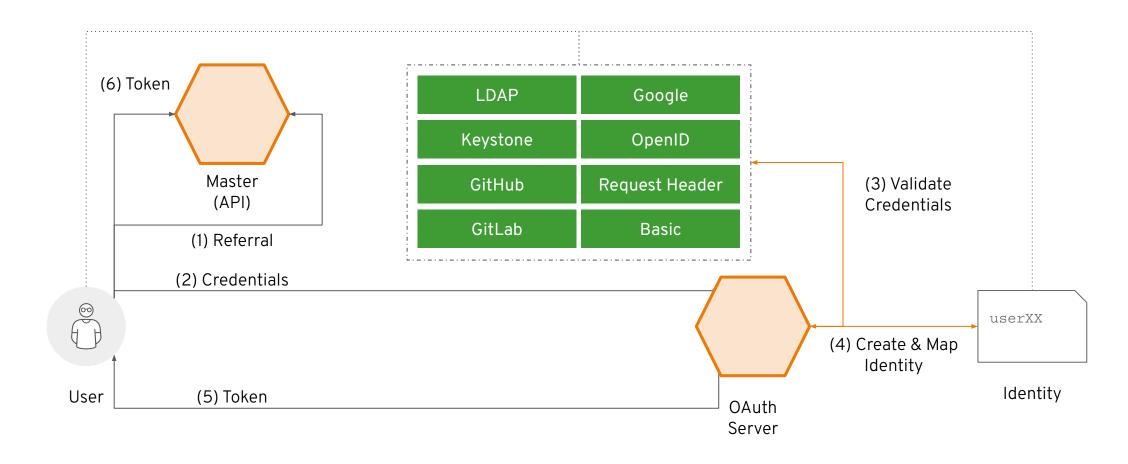




# Identity and Access Management



## Identity and Access Management





**OPENSHIFT SECURITY** Comprehensive features

## Fine-Grained RBAC

- Project scope & cluster scope available
- Matches request attributes (verb,object,etc)
- If no roles match, request is denied (deny by default)
- Operator- and user-level roles are defined by default
- Custom roles are supported

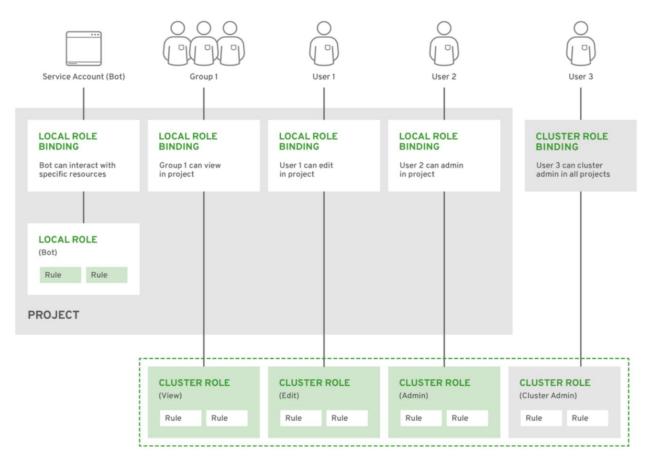
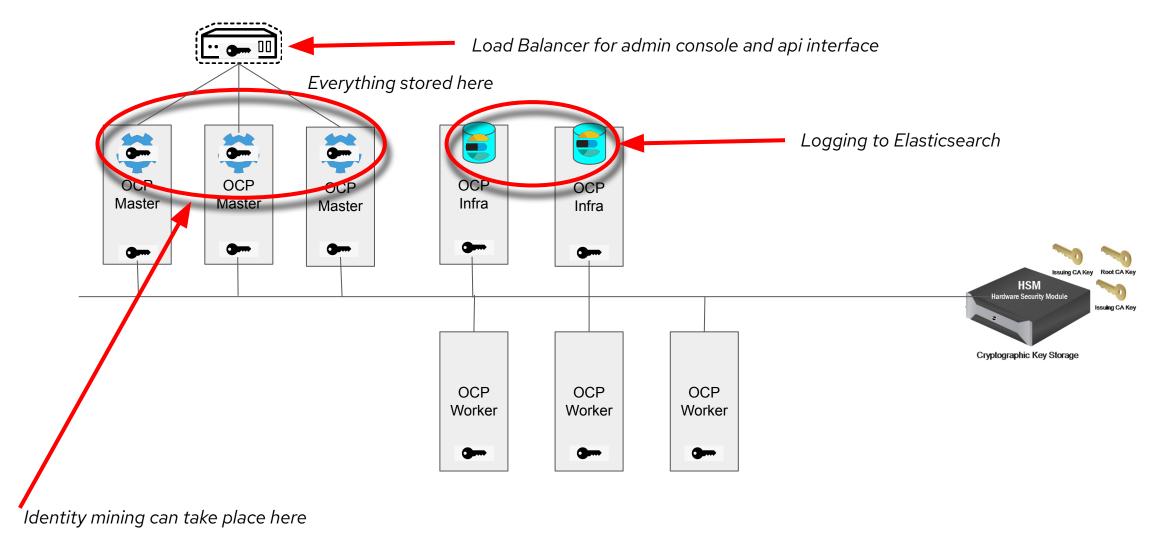


Figure 12 - Authorization Relationships

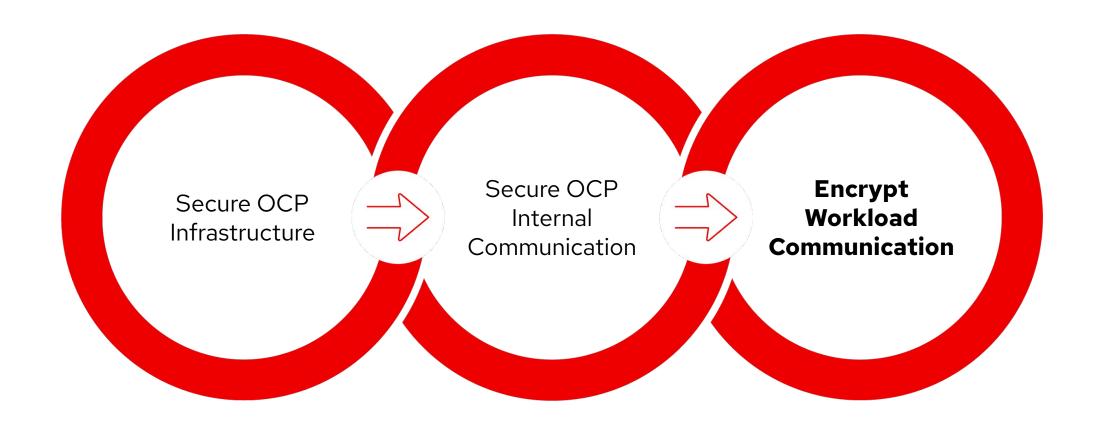


## **Identity Mining and SIAM Mining**



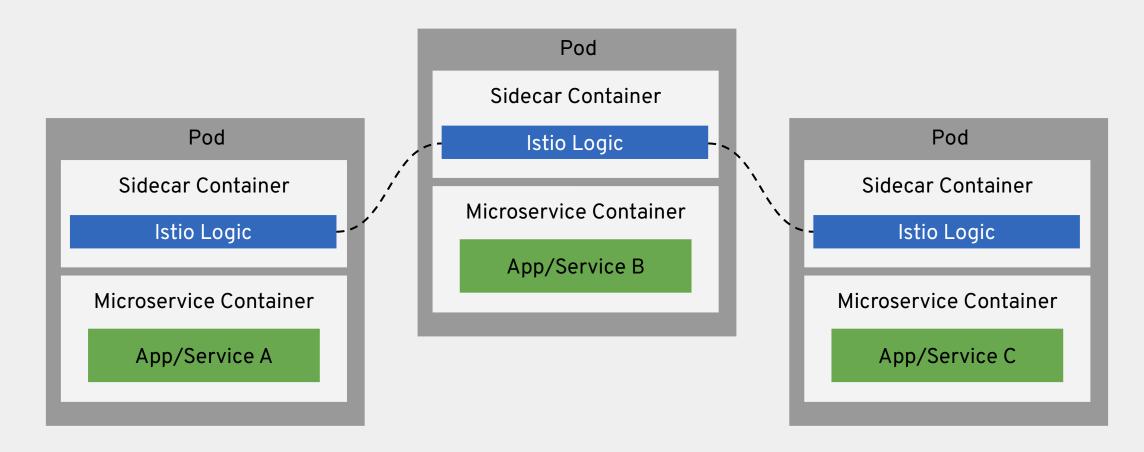


## PKI in OpenShift

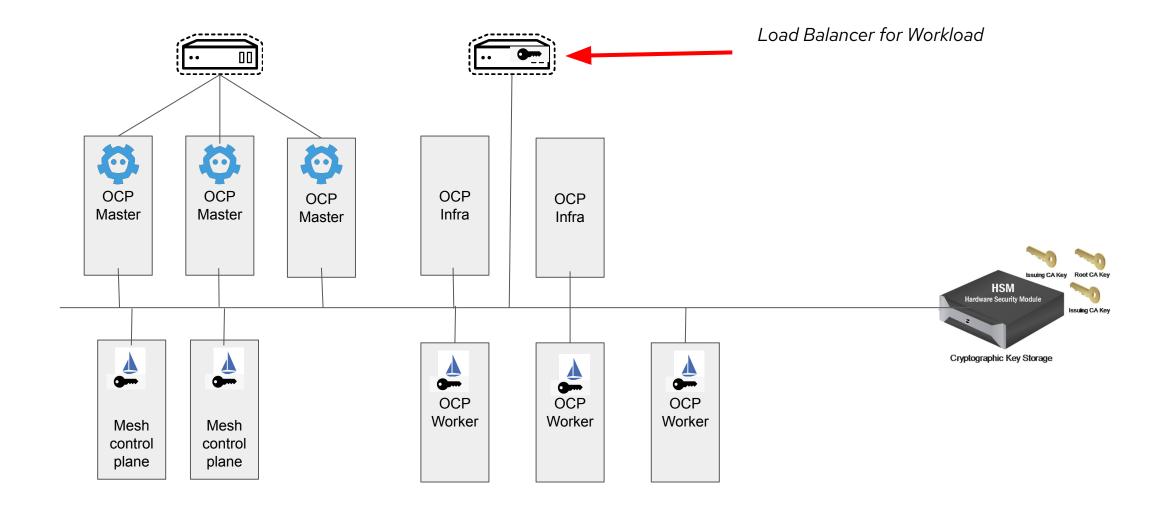


## **MICROSERVICES WITH ISTIO**

connect, manage, and secure microservices transparently









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## **DEFEND**Infrastructure



**EXTEND** 



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