

RSA® Conference 2019

San Francisco | March 4–8 | Moscone Center

BETTER.

SESSION ID: CSV-R02

Kubernetes Runtime Security

Jen Tong

Security Advocate, Google

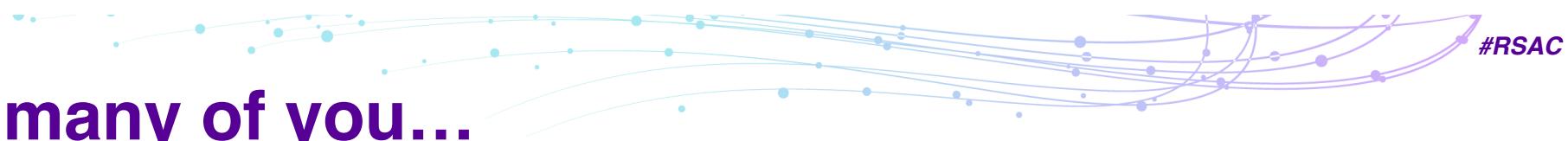
#RSAC

About me

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How many of you...



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How many of you...

...are familiar with the NIST
cybersecurity framework?





How many of you...



...are familiar with the NIST
cybersecurity framework?

...run containers in production?



How many of you...



...are familiar with the NIST cybersecurity framework?

...run containers in production?

...monitor containers for security issues?



Agenda

Container security overview

Containers differ from VMs

How to detect bad things at runtime

Demo

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Container security overview



Kubernetes is so new that lots of practitioners don't know what security controls come with it.

So one of the first things to do is study up on what controls are there and use them to strengthen your security posture

– Chenxi Wang, Jane Bond Project



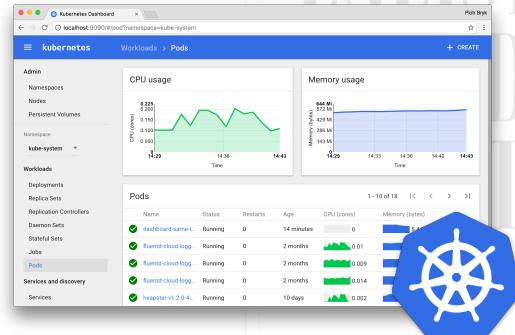
Story time...

LILY HAY NEWMAN SECURITY 02.20.18 05:06 PM

HACK BRIEF: HACKERS ENLISTED TESLA'S PUBLIC CLOUD TO MINE CRYPTOCURRENCY



Story time...

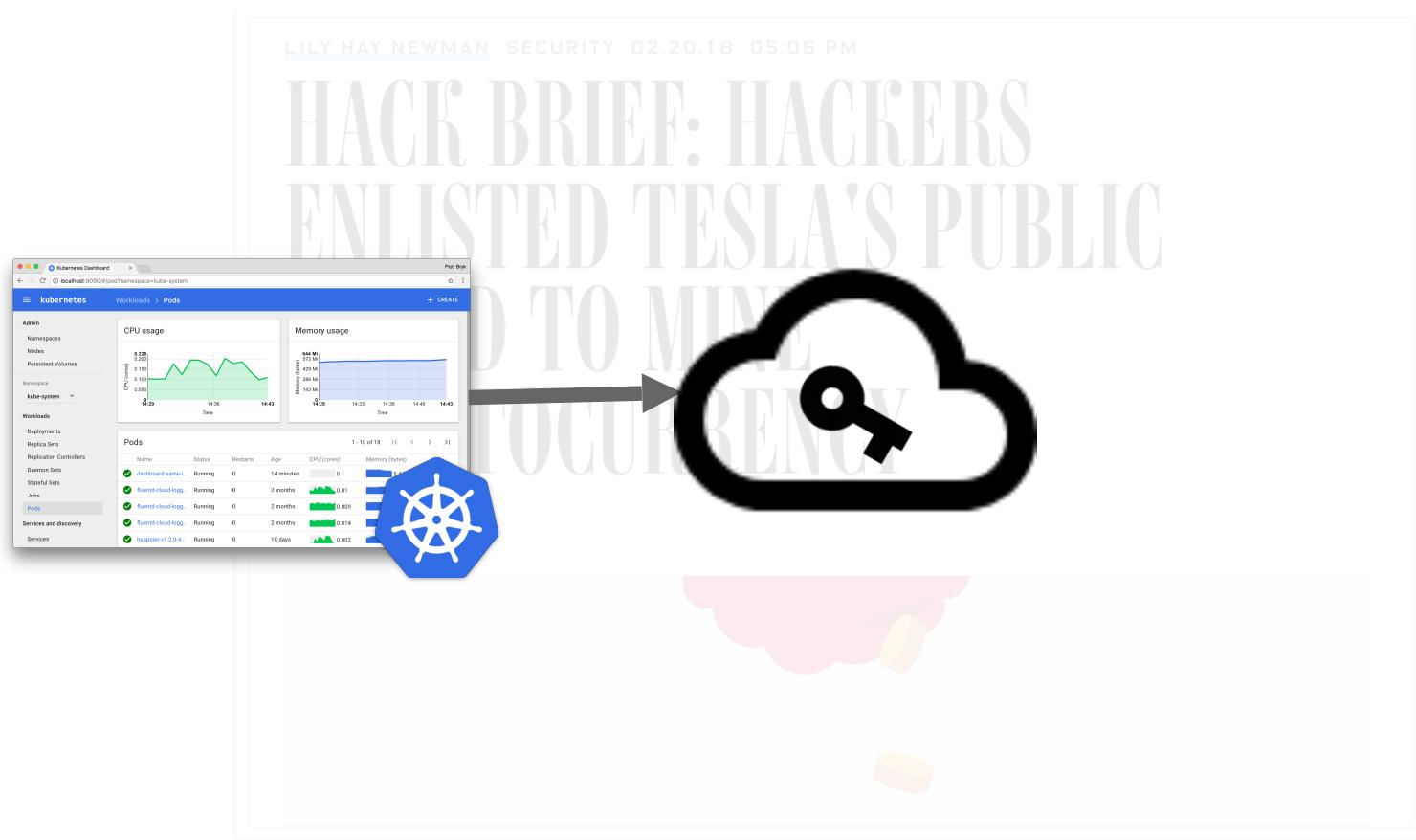


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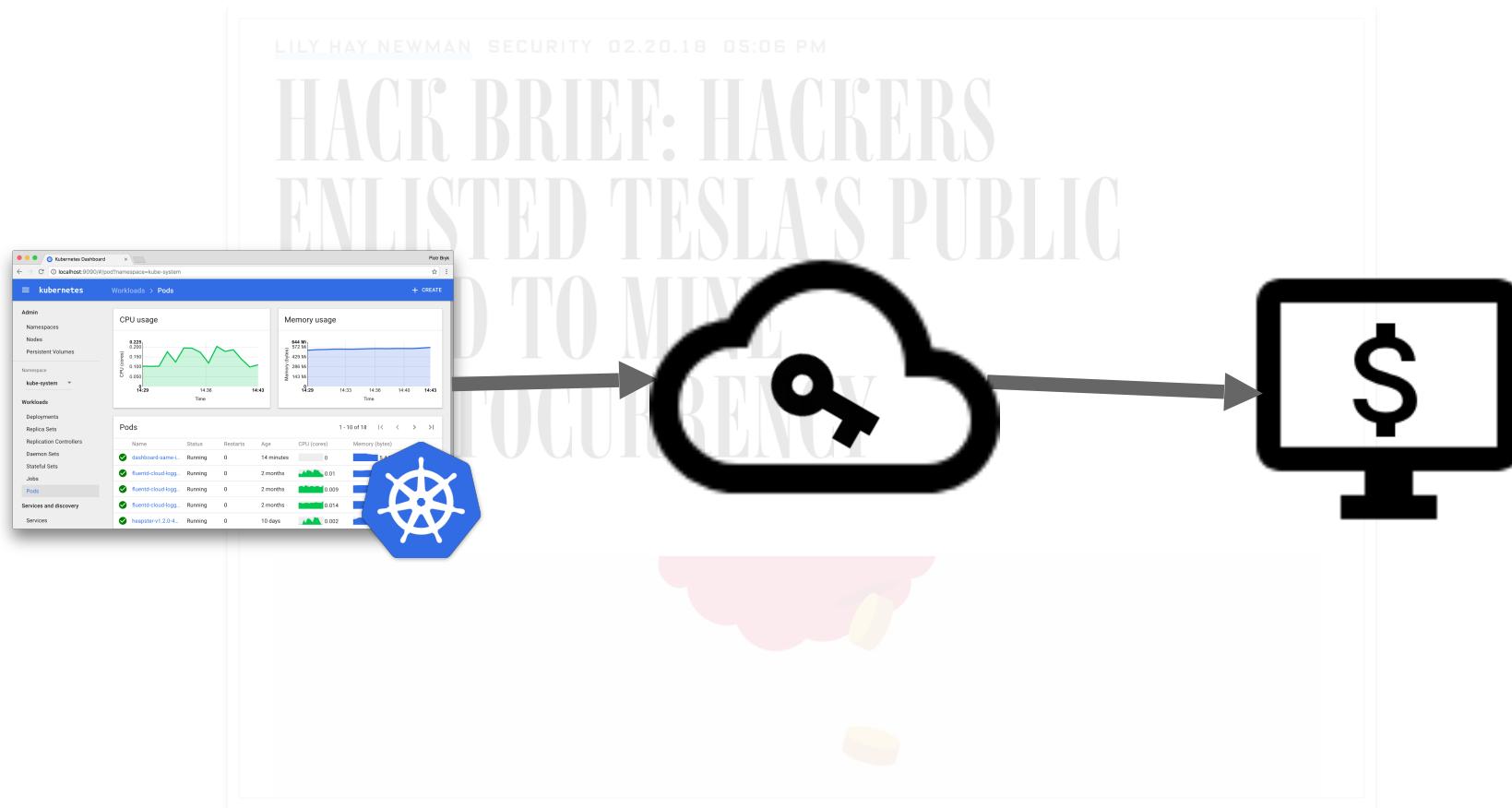
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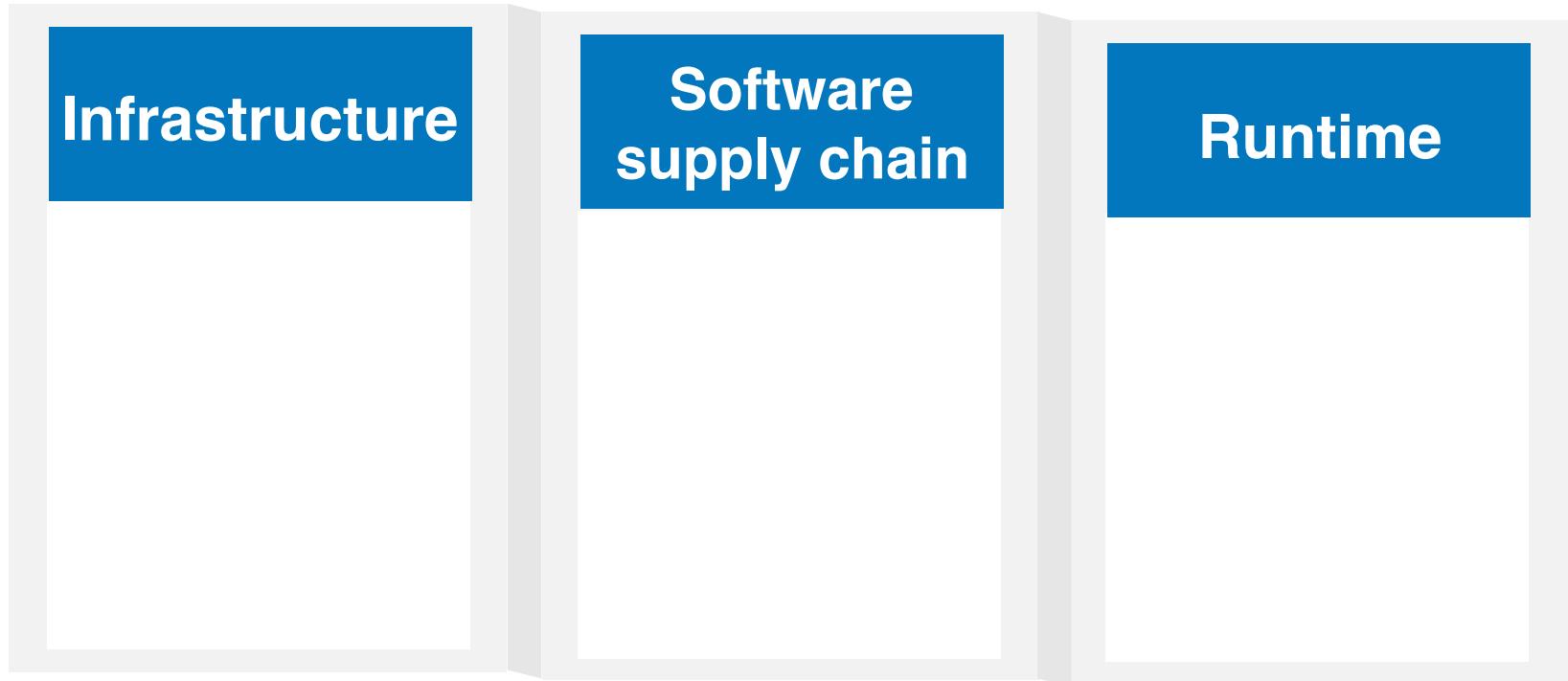


Story time...





Threat grouping





Threat grouping

Infrastructure

- Kubernetes API compromise
- Privilege escalation
- Credential compromise

Software supply chain

Runtime



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- DDoS
- Node compromise
- Container escape
- Zero day



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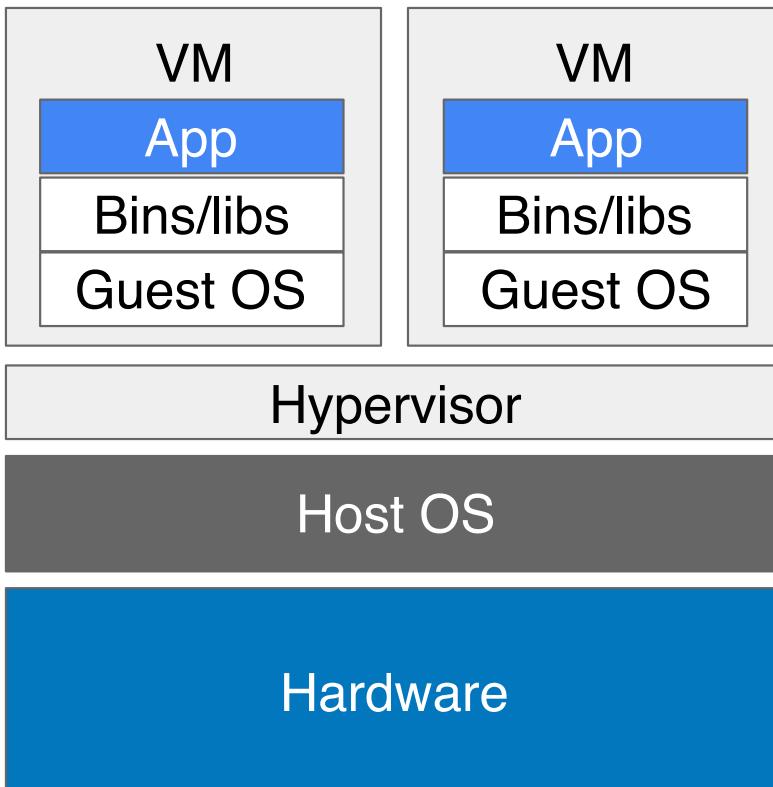
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VMs vs Containers





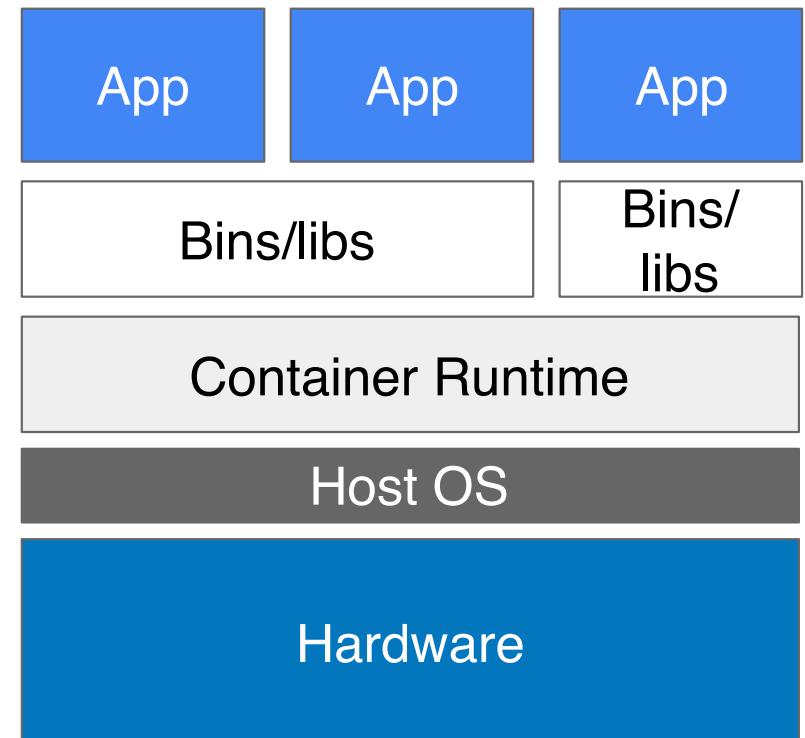
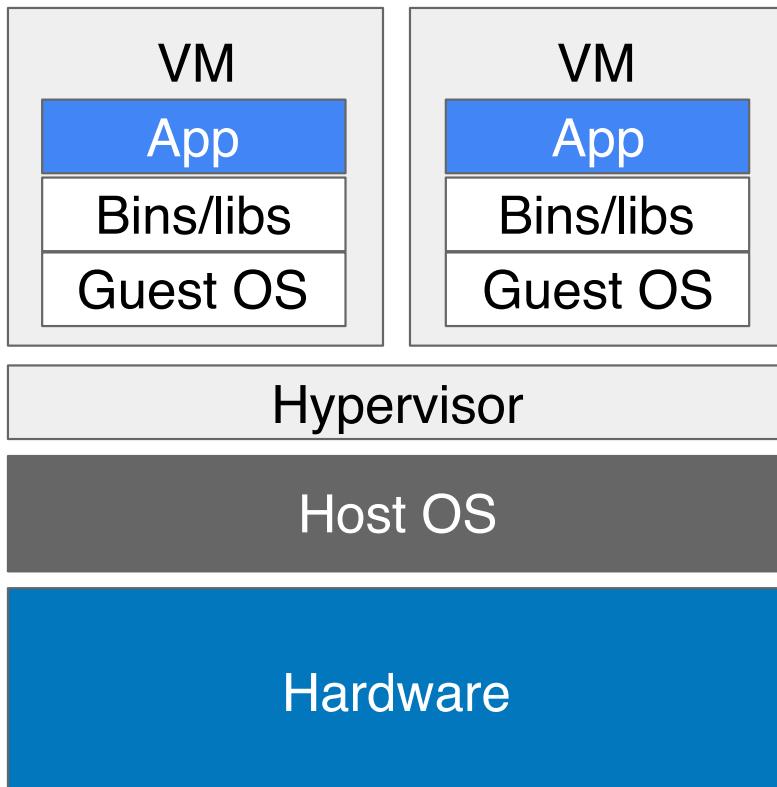
Virtual machine



Virtual machine

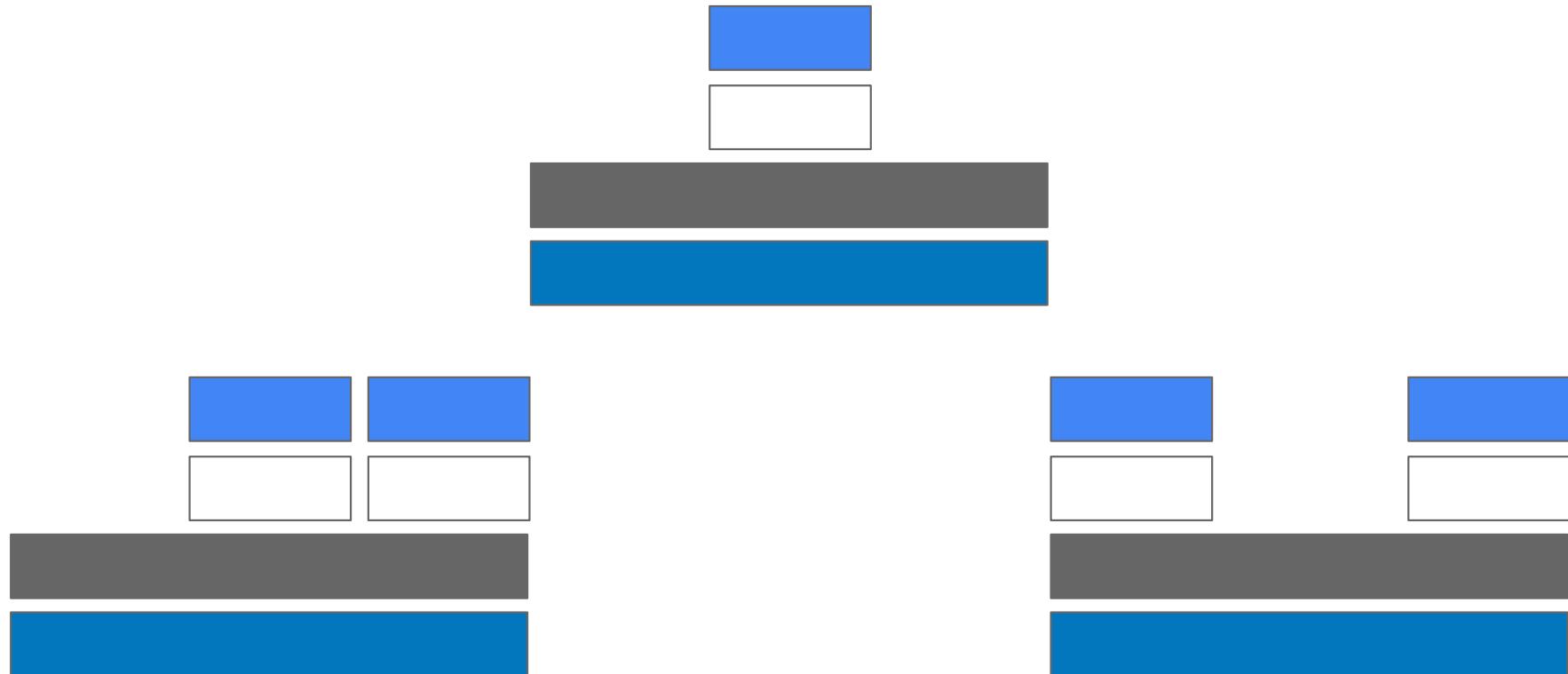
vs

Container



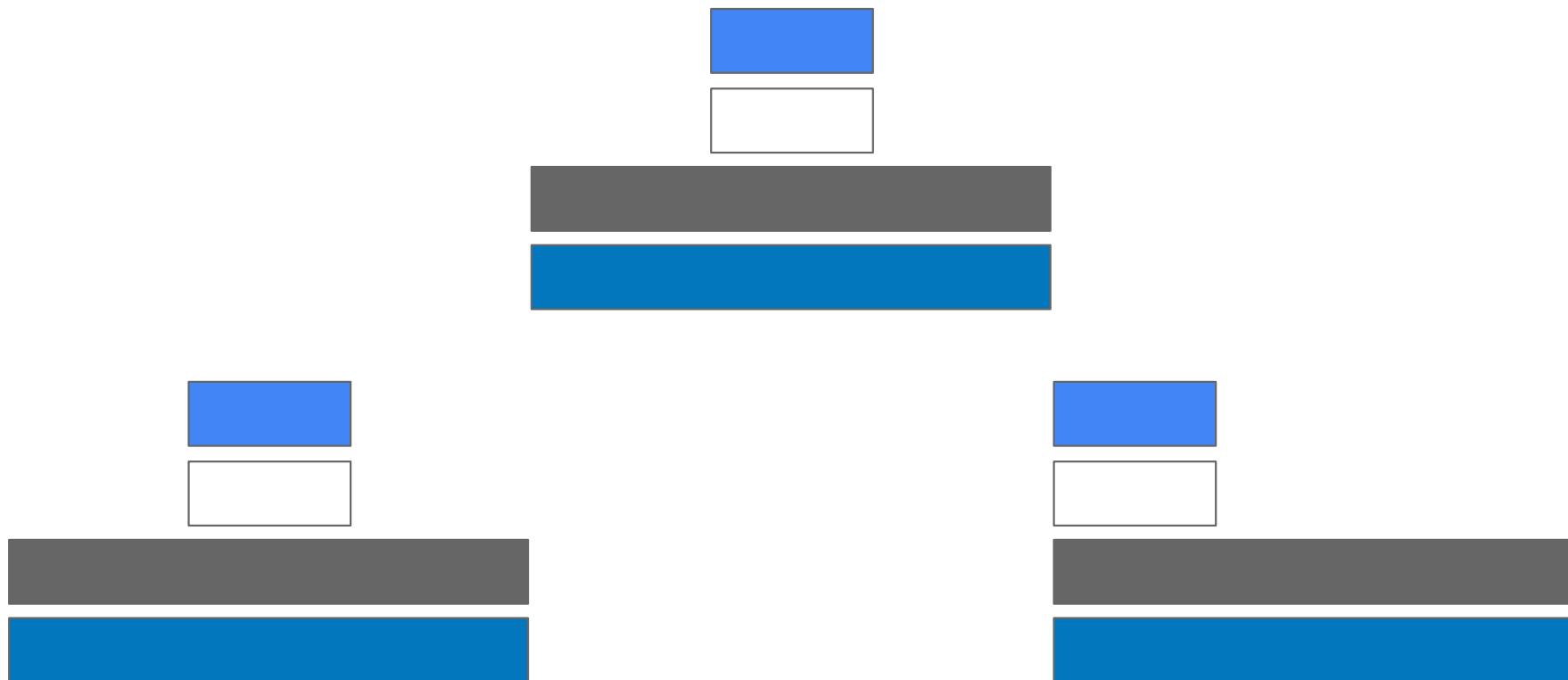


Containers are dynamic



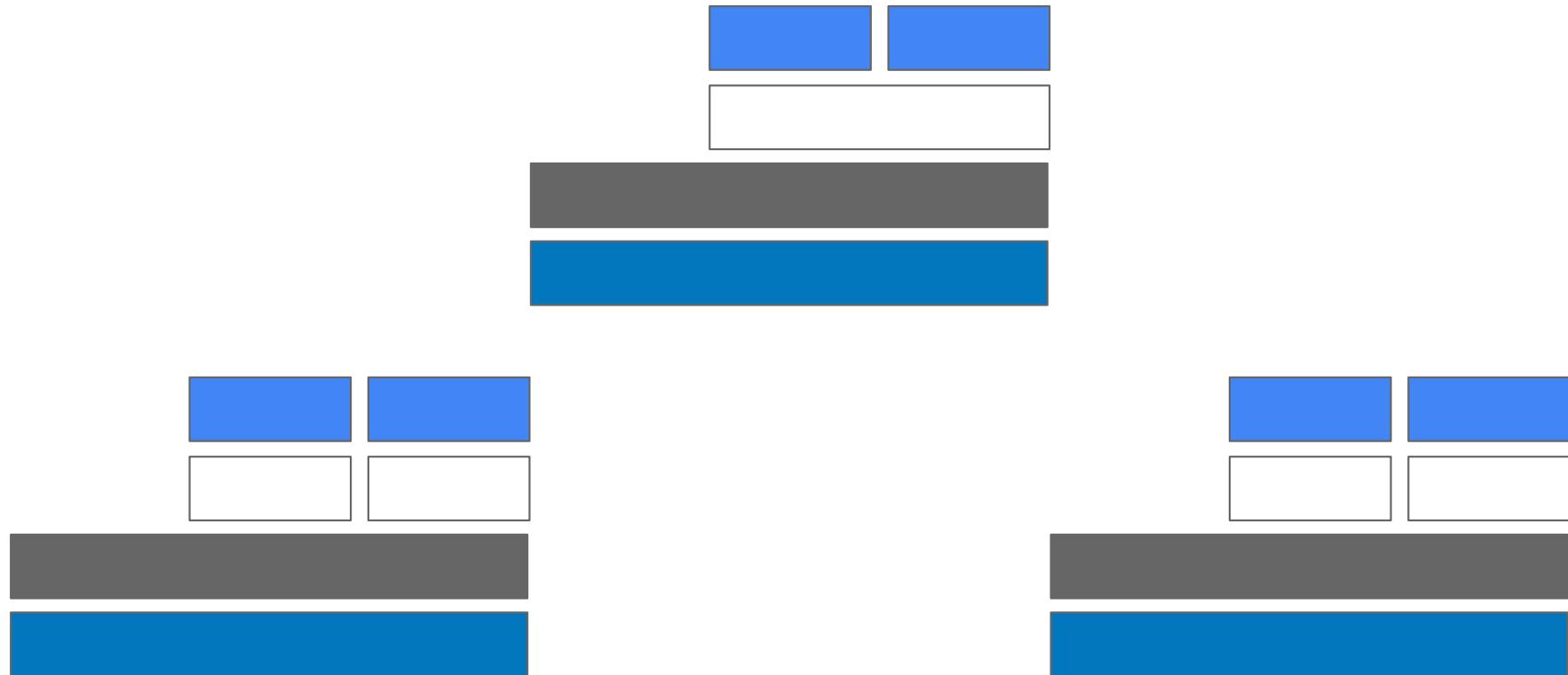


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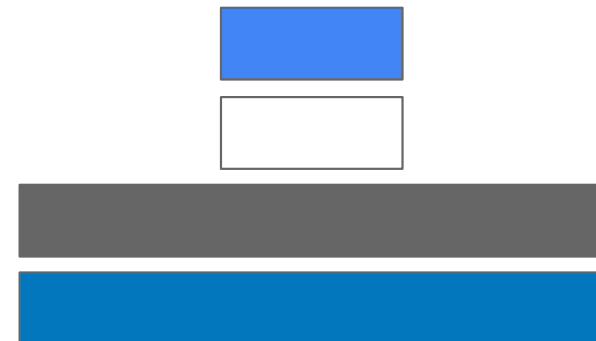
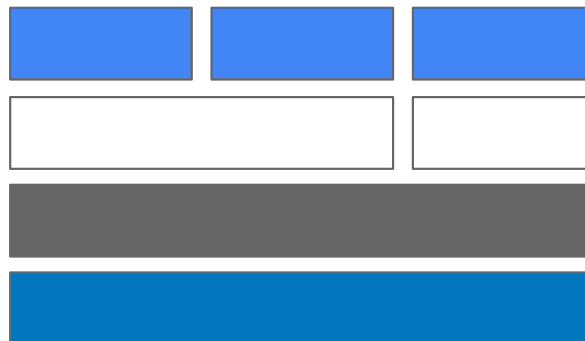
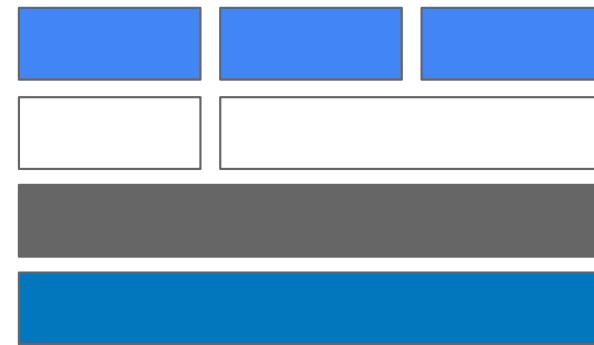


Containers are dynamic





Containers are dynamic





Security implications

Attack surface

Better

Minimalist host OS limits the surface of attack

Worse

Hypervisors are a strong security boundary



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Resource isolation

Host resources are **separated using namespaces and cgroups**

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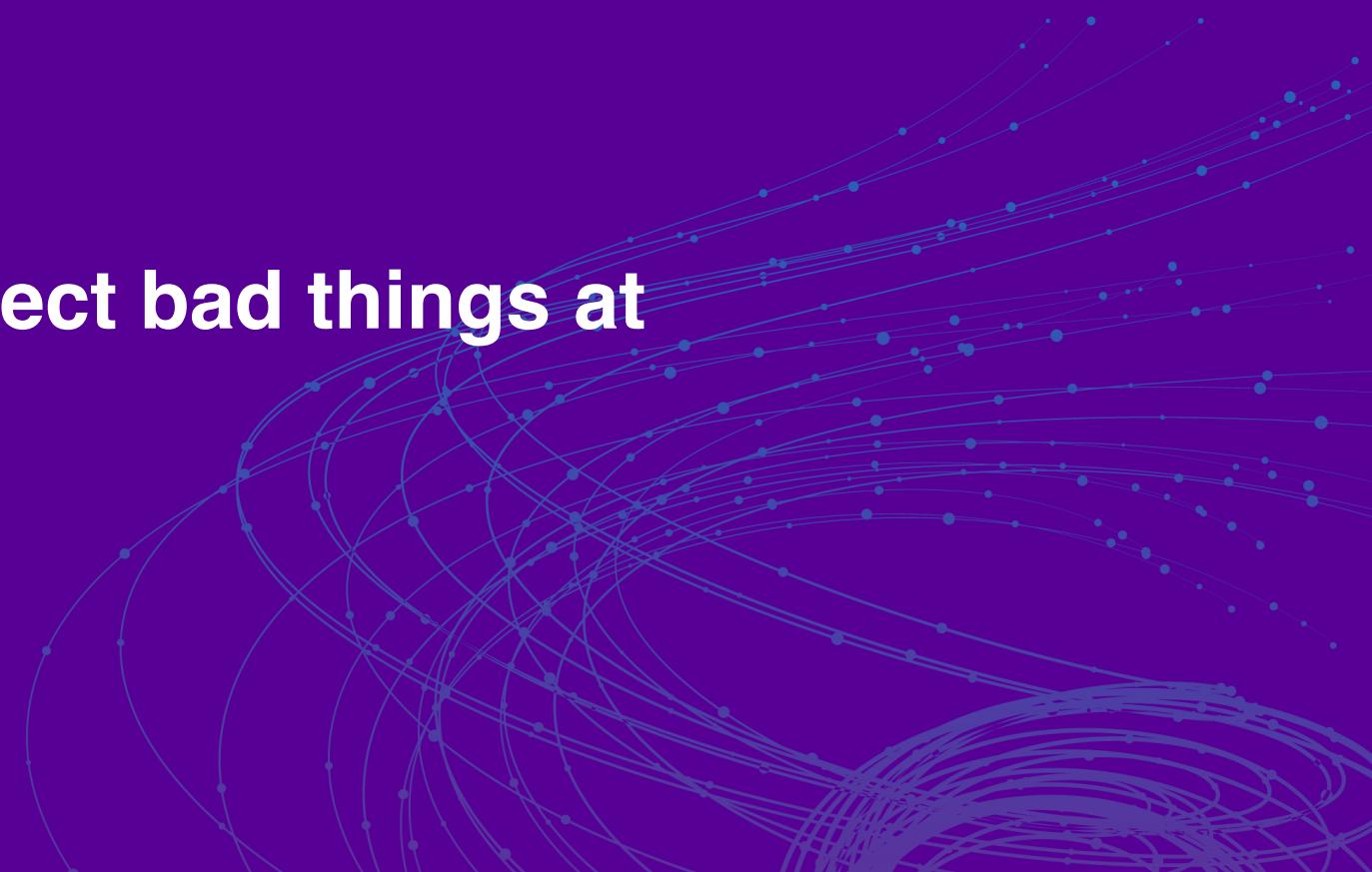
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It's **harder to do forensics** on a container that isn't there

... but it's more the same than different

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**How to detect bad things at
runtime**



Why bother?

My secure supply chain prevents vulnerabilities!

But...

- Incomplete vuln scans
- Misconfigurations
- Zero days

Software supply chain is not perfect.
A fence is better than tall fence posts



NIST Cybersecurity Framework

Identify

Know your assets

Protect

Use security features and defaults

Detect

Detect unusual behavior

Respond

Respond to suspicious events

Recover

Figure out what happened and fix things



NIST Cybersecurity Framework

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NIST Cybersecurity Framework

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Respond to a suspicious event in your container and mitigate the threat

Complete forensics and fix things so this doesn't happen to your container again



NIST Cybersecurity Framework

Identify Protect Detect Respond Recover



- Know what your ~~containers~~ assets are
- Use secure defaults to protect your ~~containers~~ applications
- Detect ~~container~~ behavior that deviates from the norm
- Respond to a suspicious event ~~in your~~ ~~container~~ and mitigate the threat
- Complete forensics and fix things so this doesn't happen ~~to your~~ ~~container~~ again



NIST Cybersecurity Framework

Identify Protect Detect Respond Recover

Know what your containers are

Use secure defaults to protect your containers

Detect container behavior that deviates from the norm

Respond to a suspicious event in your container and mitigate the threat

Complete forensics and fix things so this doesn't happen to your container again

Detect: container monitoring designs

- Hook into your container
- Log a bunch of stuff
- Policies for:
 - alerts
 - automatic remediation
- Allow forensics afterwards

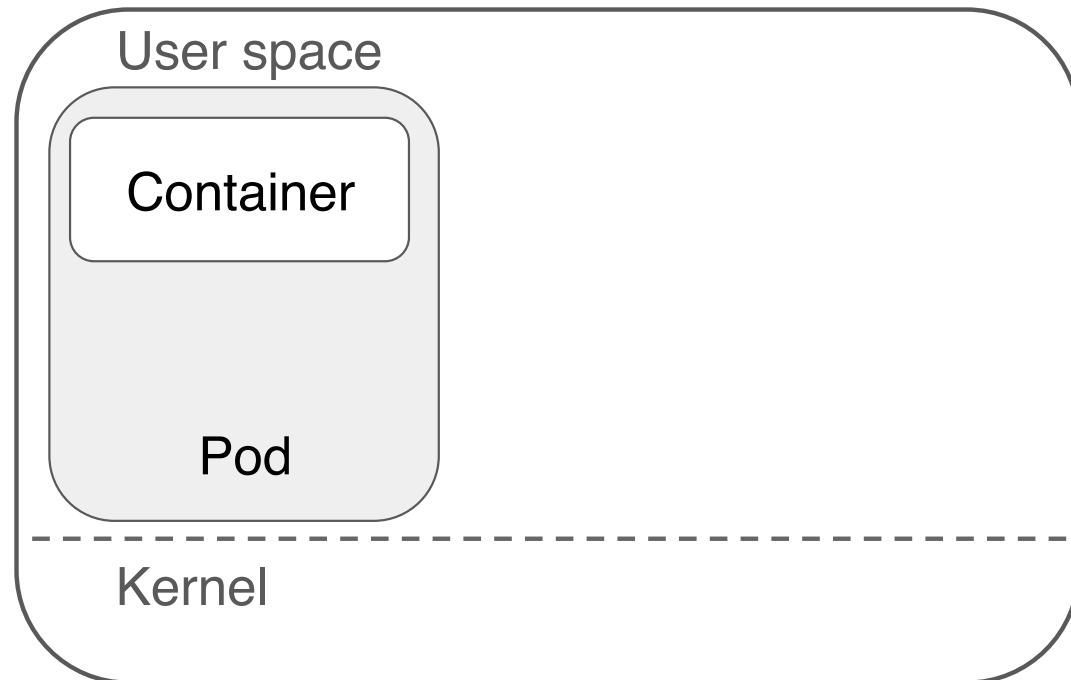


Detect options

Examine process activity, network activity, file activity, ... **HUGE VOLUME**

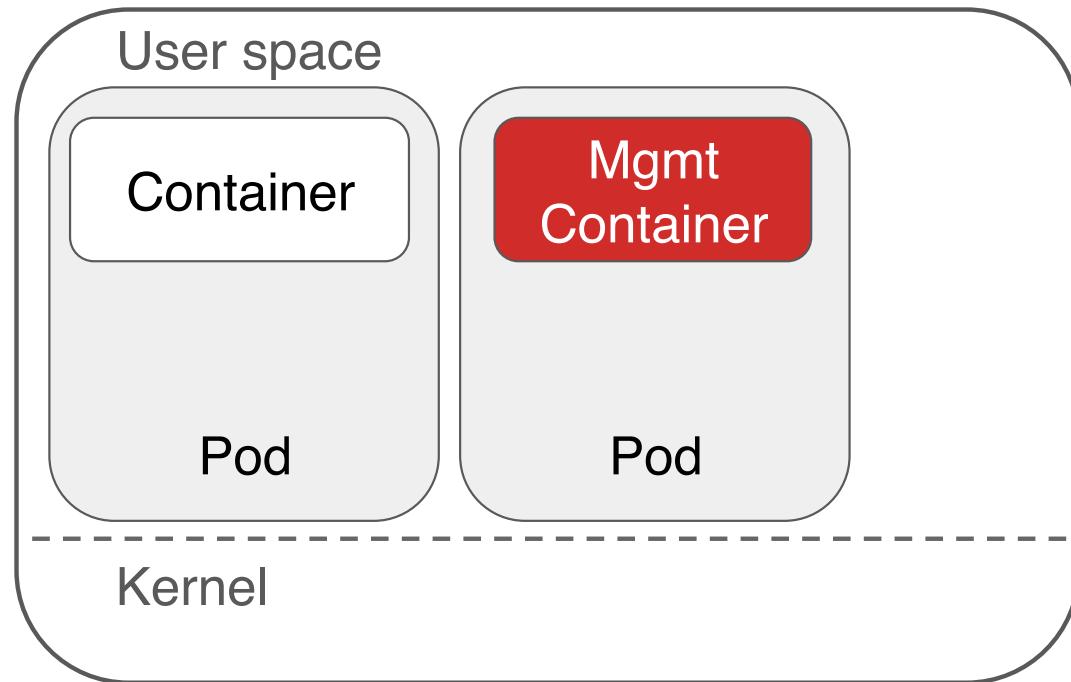
- **ptrace, kprobes, tracepoints**
- **Audit logs**
- **eBPF**: kernel introspection
- **XDP**: uses eBPF for filtering network packets
- **User-mode API**: for kernel events like inotify

Deployment models

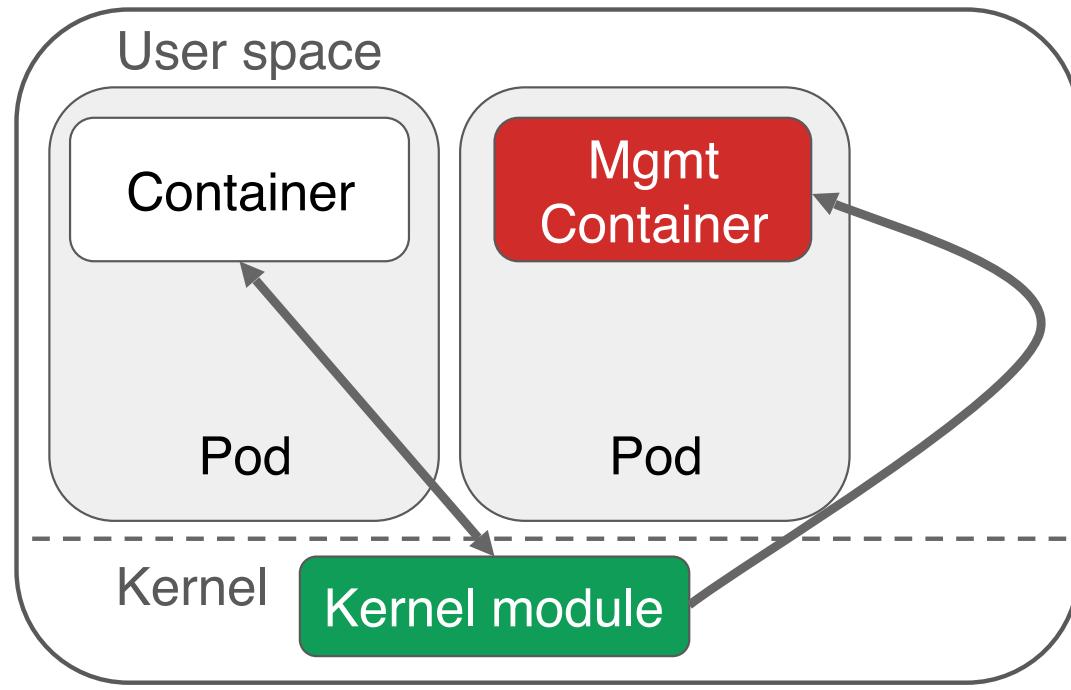


Node

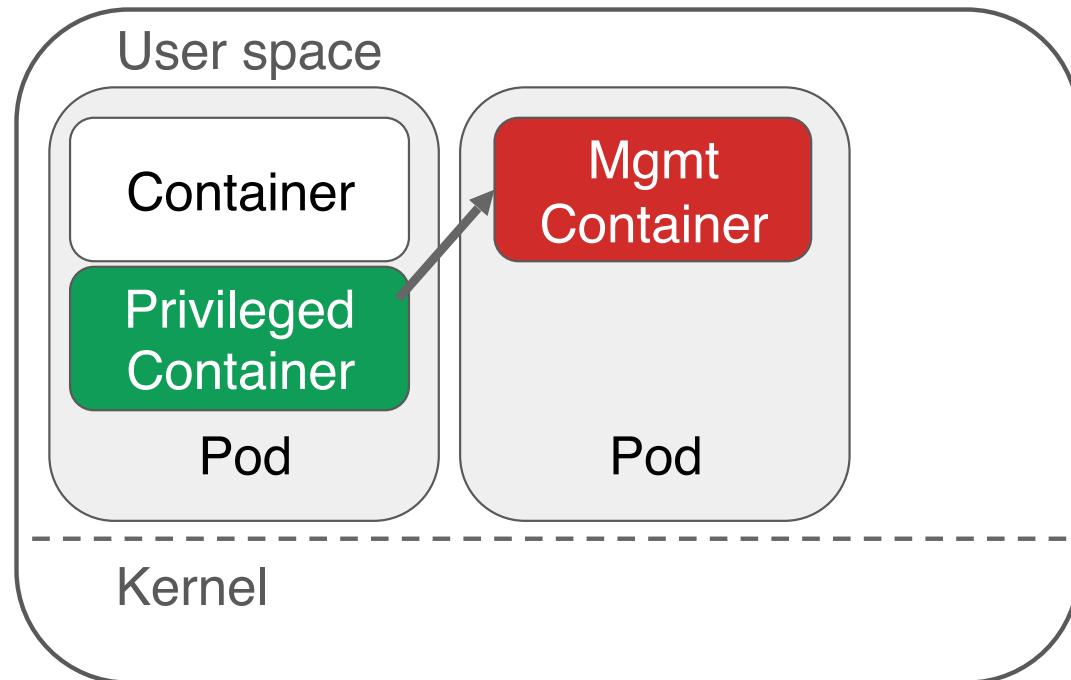
Detect and capture



Detect and capture

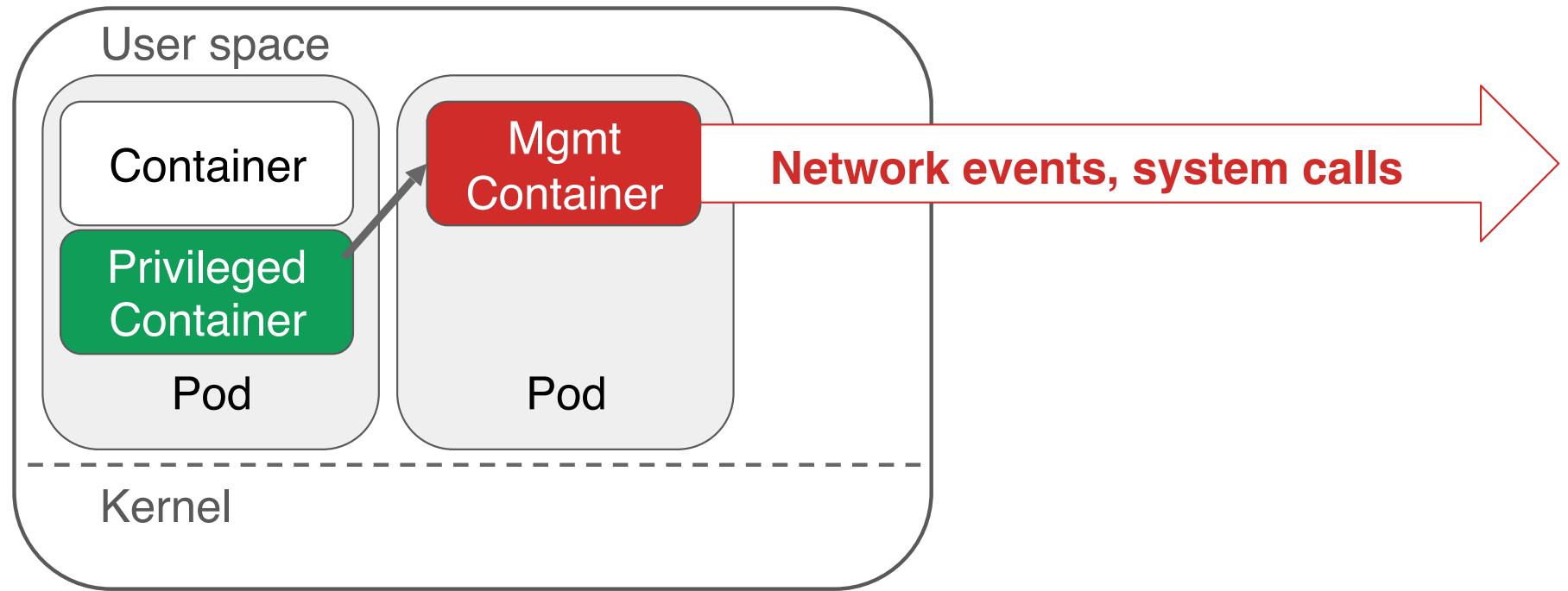


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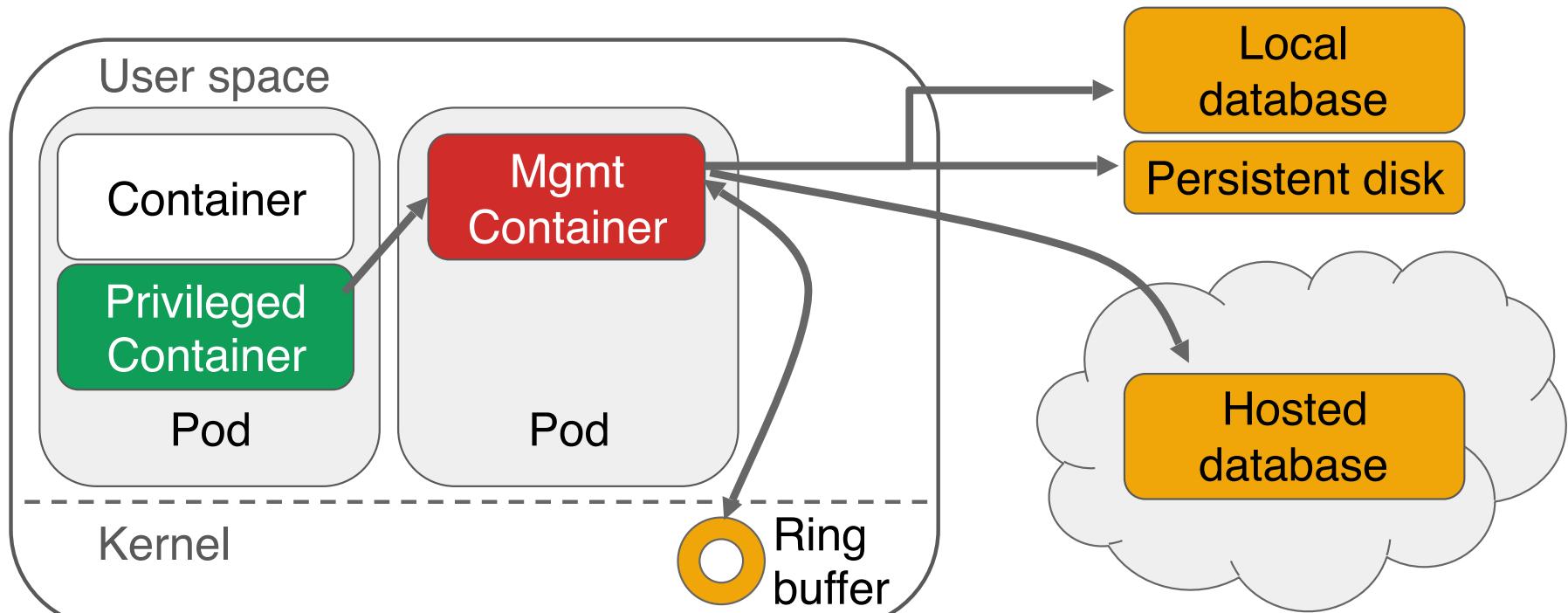
Node

Manage



Node

Store



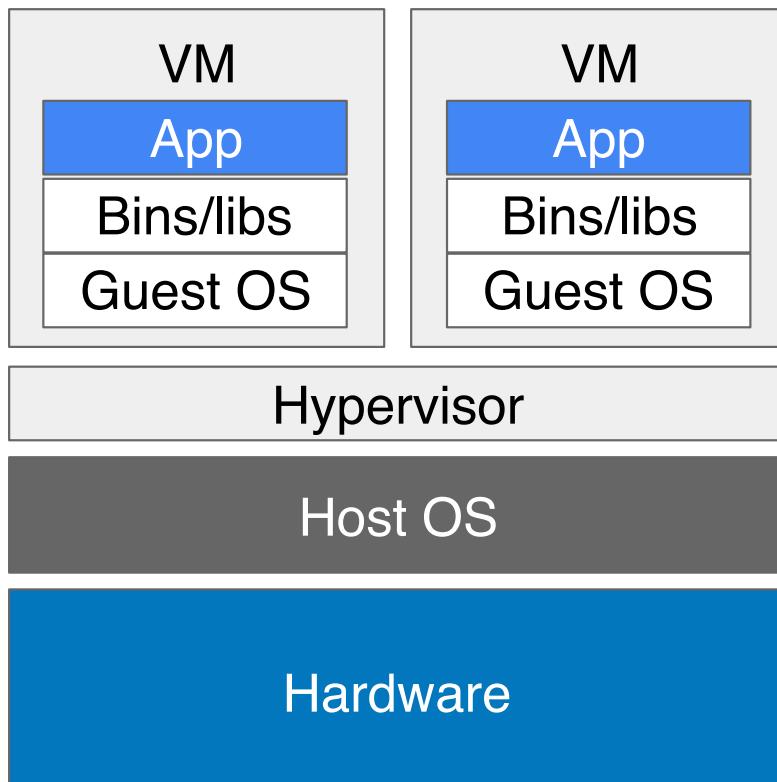
Node



Respond

- **Send an alert**
- **Isolate a container**, i.e. move it to a new network
- **Pause a container**, i.e. stop all running processes
- **Restart a container**, i.e. kill and restart processes
- **Kill a container**, i.e. kill processes without restart

So, why are containers special again?



Virtual machine

Long lived systems

- Manual security patches and reviews

Per-host software

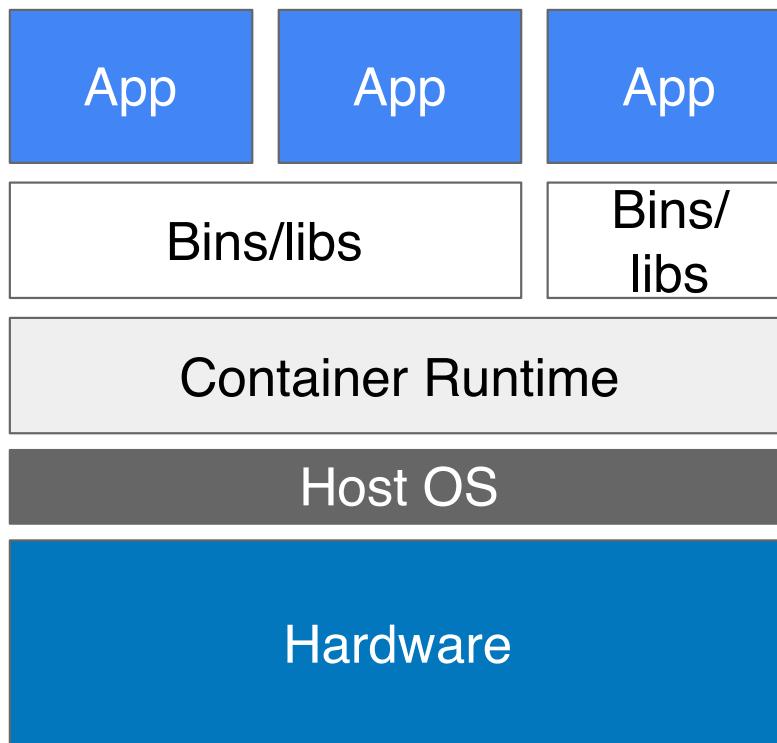
- IDS for host software

Shared, physical network

- Host-centric appliance for network traffic



So, why are containers special again?



Container

Dynamic short-lived containers

- Need to redeploy often

Load isolation by container

- Need container IDS

Overlay network

- Need container network monitoring



Apply slide - What you can do today

- Make it part of your security plan
 - Try out open source options
 - Evaluate commercial options
- Deploy early
 - Get baseline readings
 - Tune your signals
- Rehearse an event

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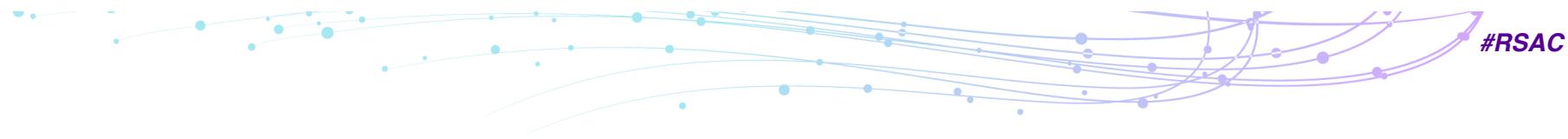
Demo





Demo on YouTube

<http://jen.run/krs-demo>



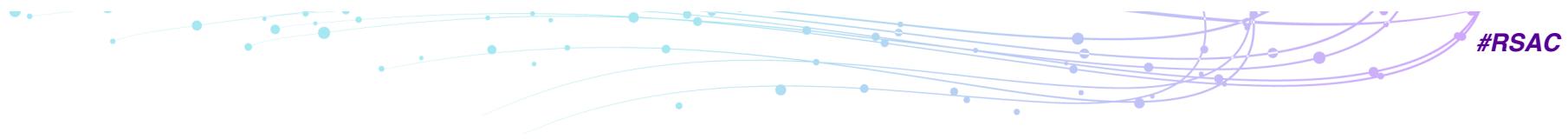
What we discussed

Container security overview

Containers differ from VMs

Don't build fence posts

What you can do today



Thank you!

Slides: <https://mimming.com/krs>