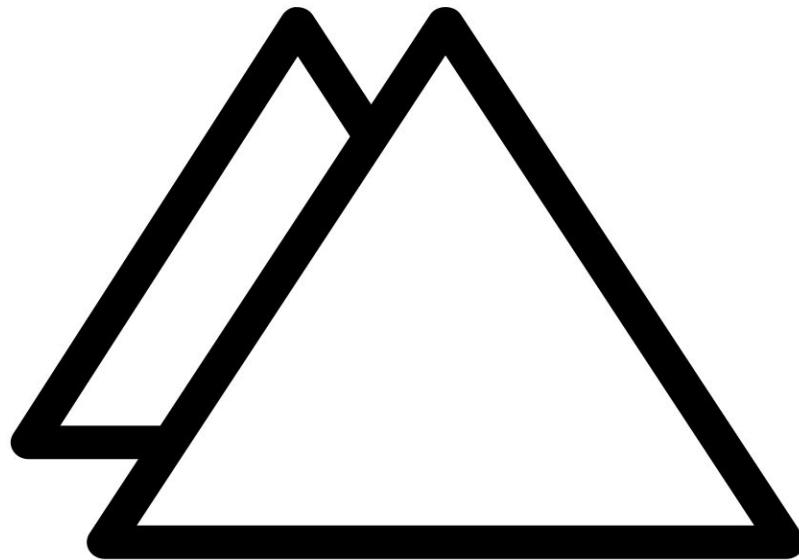


Kubernetes Supply Chain Security: The Software Factory

a.k.a. Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Supply Chain?

KubeCon NA, October 2021

@sublimino & @controlplaneio



controlplane

A black and white photograph showing a long perspective view down a server room aisle. Both sides are filled with tall server racks, their front panels visible. The floor has a raised access panel. The lighting is dramatic, coming from the top and sides, creating strong highlights and shadows on the racks.

Author:

- SANS SEC584
 - *Cloud Native Security: Defending Containers and K8s*
- O'Reilly
 - *Hacking Kubernetes*
 - *Kubernetes Threat Modelling*
- ControlPlane

Trainer:

- Hashicorp
- Docker

I'm:

- Andy
- Dev-like
- Sec-ish
- Ops-y

<https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/hacking-kubernetes/9781492081722/>

Hacking Kubernetes

With such favourites as:

- Kubernetes YOLO moves
- Threat models ‘n’ attack trees
- Running Kubernetes “securely”
- Exploiting your Kuberneteses
- The future state of containers...

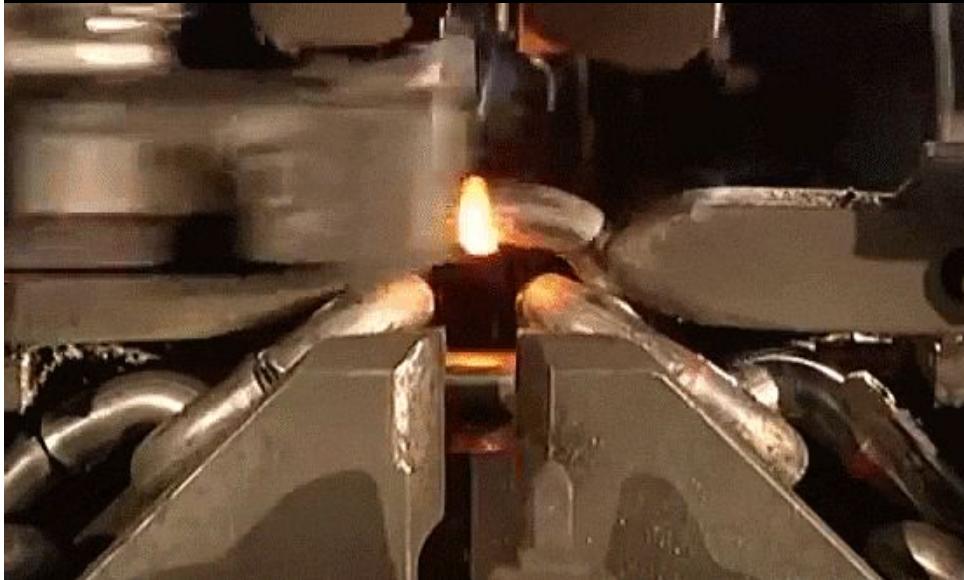


Pre-orderable: <https://smile.amazon.co.uk/dp/1492081736>



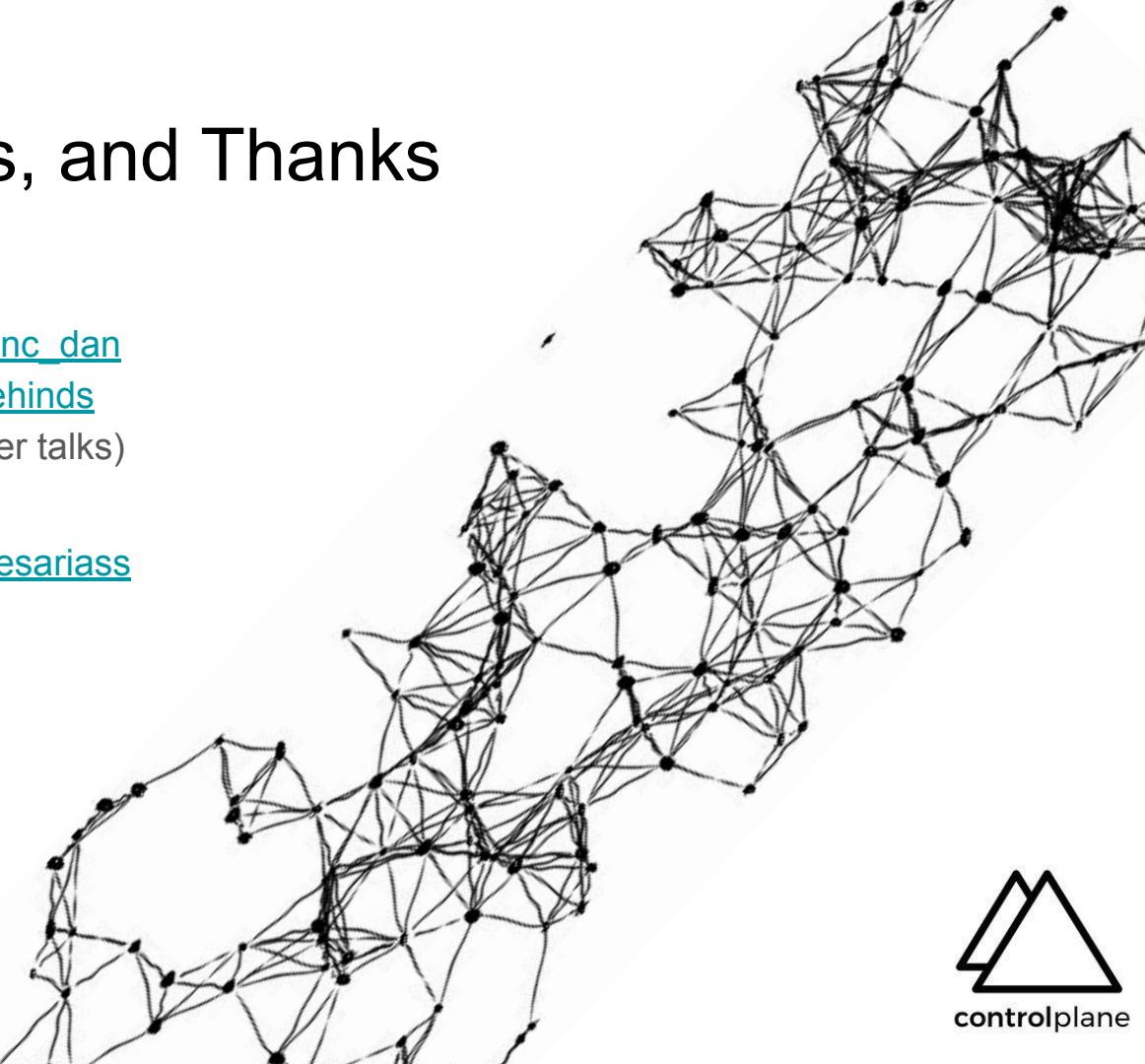
TL;DR

- Supply Chain **ELI5**
- How to **Attack a Supply Chain**
- **Sign** me to the Moon
- The **Software Factory**



Prior Art, References, and Thanks

- <https://github.com/sigstore>
 - https://mobile.twitter.com/lorenc_dan
 - <https://mobile.twitter.com/lukehinds>
 - [cosign](#), [fulcio](#), [rekor](#) (see: other talks)
- [In-Toto](#)
 - <https://mobile.twitter.com/torresariass>
- [TUF](#)
- [SPIFFE/SPIRE](#)
- [SBOM standards](#)
 - [SPDX](#)
 - [CycloneDX](#)
- [TektonCD](#)
- [CNCF TAG Security](#)



Supply Chains

- En vogue / so hot right now
- Is anything we depend upon (military, pharmaceutical, food, manufacture...software!)
- Beyond our direct control as consumers
- Reliant on “Trust” in software providers

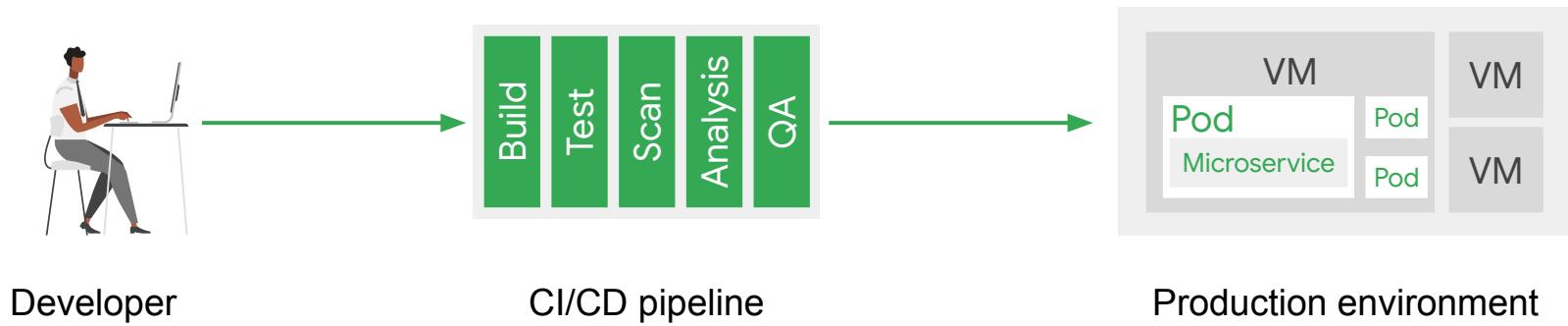


Supply Chains

- En vogue / so hot right now
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What is a **Software** Supply Chain?



Any code that ends up running in production

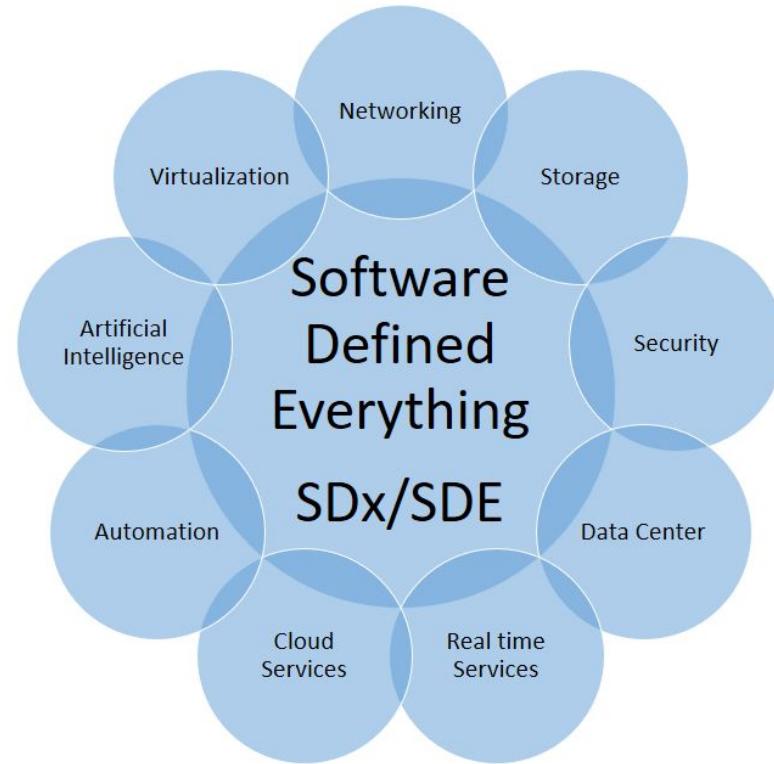
What could possibly go wrong?





Everything is Software

- Software types:
 - Applications
 - Infrastructure
 - Security
 - Policy
 - ...Configuration
- **Similar controls** can be applied to entire classes of software, containers, and systems (**static analysis, composition scanning, etc**)



Types of pipeline

Application Pipelines

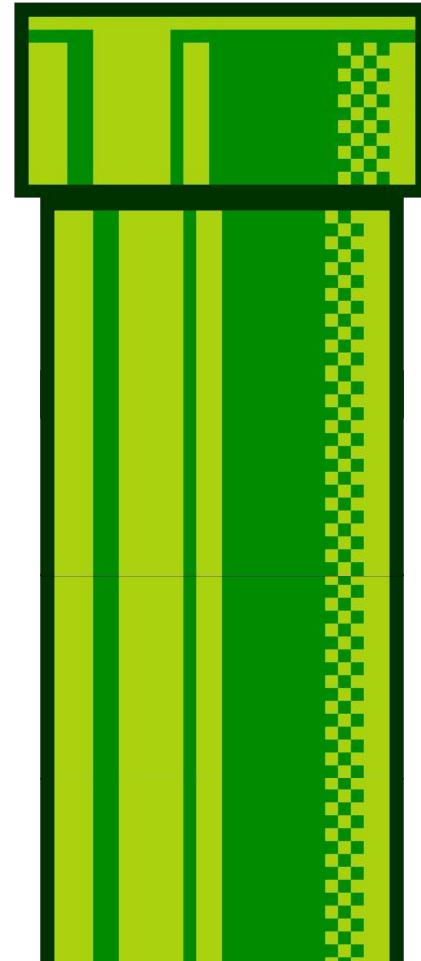
- Building an artefact (building and testing containers and applications, security testing)
- Deploying an artefact (GitOps for Kubernetes, CaaS with GCP Cloud Run or AWS Fargate)

Infrastructure (Infrastructure as Code) Pipelines

- Building an artefact (AMI, container image, FaaS archive)
- Deploying infrastructure (Terraform, Cloud Formation)
- Provisioning installations (Ansible, Puppet)

Security and Non-functional (Security as Code) Pipelines

- Testing security and mis-configuration (Network services, DNS, TLS, routing, response time and availability)
- Performance and Load (System responsiveness and availability)



Supply Chain ELI5



Everything is software



Software is made of other people's software

- Applications, libraries, compilers, operating system, firmware, microcode, ...



We rely on the producers of software for safety

- We want **correct code**
- And also **non-violent code**

Supply Chain ELI5



Everything is software



Software is made of other people's software

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- And also **non-violent code**



Alice -> Bob -> Charlie -> production

- **Bob** delivers Alice's code to Charlie
- If Bob drops malware into the build
- Malware runs in production



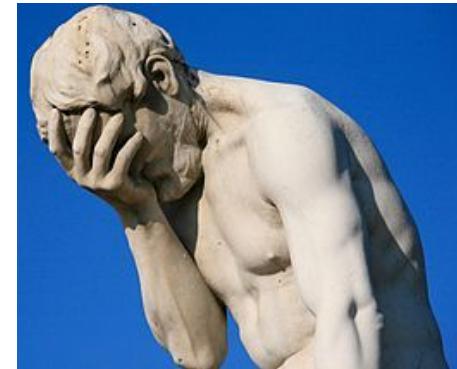
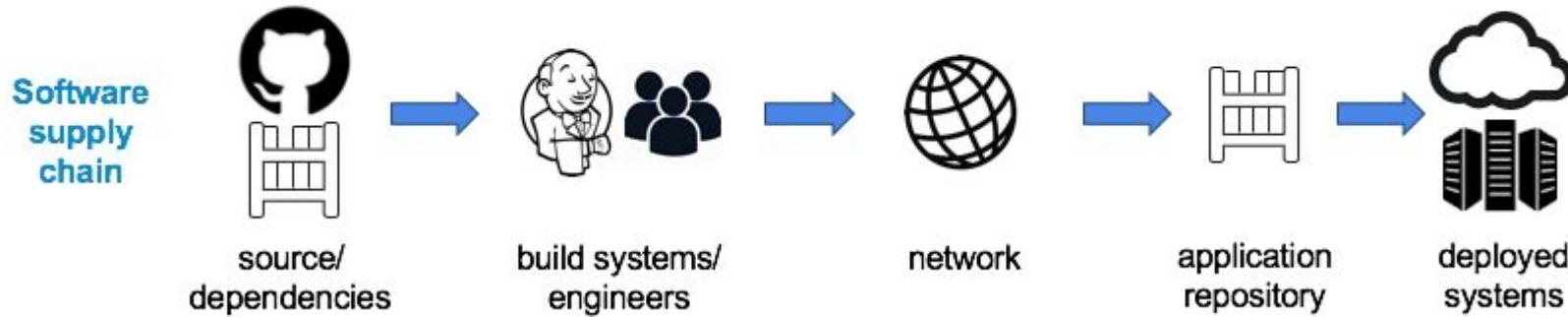
Supply chains are long, difficult to secure...



...and The New Software Security Frontier (for ~40y)

What must we Trust in a Supply Chain?

...almost everything



Trust These Men

We must also trust our build tools...

- [Reflections on Trusting Trust](#)
(Thompson) Communications of
the ACM, 27:8, Aug 1984

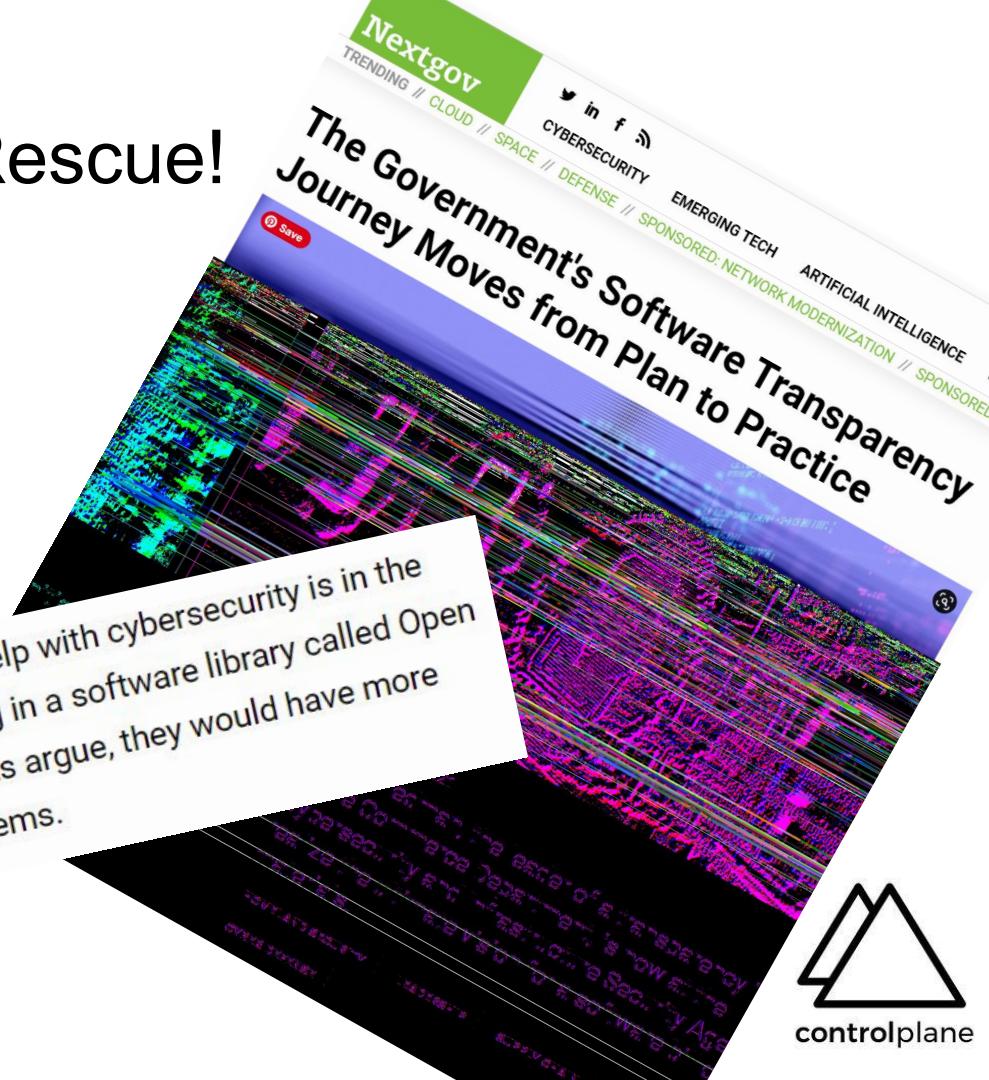


Executive Orders to the Rescue!

- “Use SBOMs, folks”

“Shopping lists for software dependencies”

One of the often-cited examples for how SBOMs could help with cybersecurity is in the Heartbleed attack of 2014 when hackers exploited a bug in a software library called OpenSSL. If users had a software bill of materials, proponents argue, they would have more quickly been able to locate and fix the bug in their systems.



How to Attack a Supply Chain



A Pirate's Life for Me: Malicious Code in Production

WANTED: DECOMPILED OR ALLOCATED

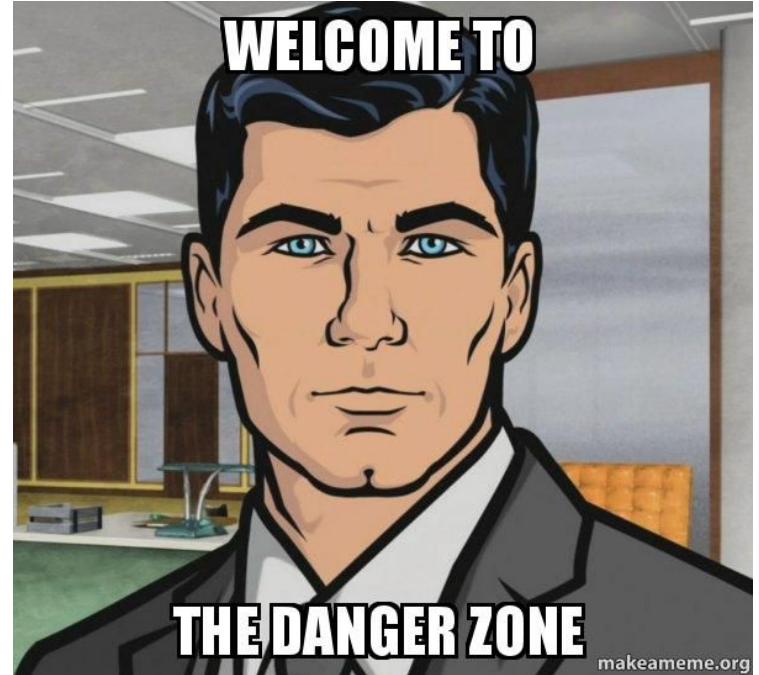
DREAD *Pirate*
CAPTAIN HASHJACK

- 8bit monstrosity [@captainhashjack](https://twitter.com/captainhashjack)
- Scourge of the high internet seas
- CP's archetypal adversary



Welcome to the Dangerzone

- REvil (Ransomware Evil; aka Sodinokibi)
- SolarWinds
- Codecov
- Homebrew
- VSCode
- Xcodeghost



Catalog of Supply Chain Compromises

- Source Code
- Dev Tooling
- Publishing Infrastructure
- Trust and Signing
- Attack Chaining
- Negligence

<https://github.com/cncf/tag-security/tree/main/supply-chain-security/compromises>

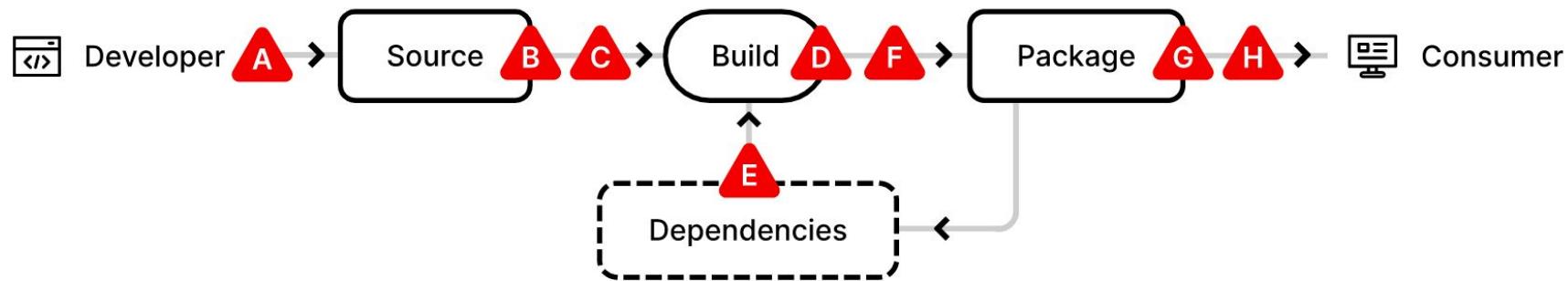
Name	Year	Type of compromise	Link
PHP self-hosted git server	2021	Dev Tooling	1
Homebrew	2021	Dev Tooling	1, 2
Codecov	2021	Source Code	1
VSCode GitHub	2021	Dev Tooling	1
SUNBURST/SUNSPOT/Solarigate	2020	Publishing Infrastructure	1, 2, 3
The Great Suspender	2020	Malicious Maintainer	1, 2
Abusing misconfigured SonarQube applications	2020	Dev Tooling	1, 2
Octopus Scanner	2020	Dev Tooling	1, 2
NPM reverse shells and data mining	2020	Dev Tooling	1
Webmin backdoor	2019	Dev Tooling	1, 2
purescript-npm	2019	Source Code	1 and 2
electron-native-notify	2019	Source Code	1, 2
PyPI typosquatting	2019	Negligence	1
ROS build farm compromise	2019	Trust and Signing Publishing Infrastructure	1, 2
ShadowHammer	2019	Attack Chaining	1, 2
PEAR Breach	2019	Publishing Infrastructure	1, 2
Canonical's GitHub org compromised	2019	Dev Tooling Source Code	1
		Publishing infrastructure	
The event-stream vulnerability	2018	Malicious Maintainer	1, 2
Dofoil	2018	Publishing Infrastructure	1
Operation Red	2018	Publishing Infrastructure	1
RCE in go get -u	2018	Dev Tooling	1, 2
acoread compromised in AUR	2018	Malicious Maintainer	1, 2

How to Attack a Supply Chain

- Infect the source code
 - Developer's machine & git 
 - Source repository
 - Build infrastructure
- Infect a trusted supplier
 - Infect a dependency the source code pulls in
 - Infect a trusted package that runs as root
- Infect the runtime environment the source is running in
 - Legitimate application code, compromised OS

Every Step You Take: SLSA Dangers

- <https://slsa.dev/>



A Bypassed code review

B Compromised source control system

C Modified code after source control

D Compromised build platform

E Using a bad dependency

F Bypassed CI/CD

G Compromised package repo

H Using a bad package

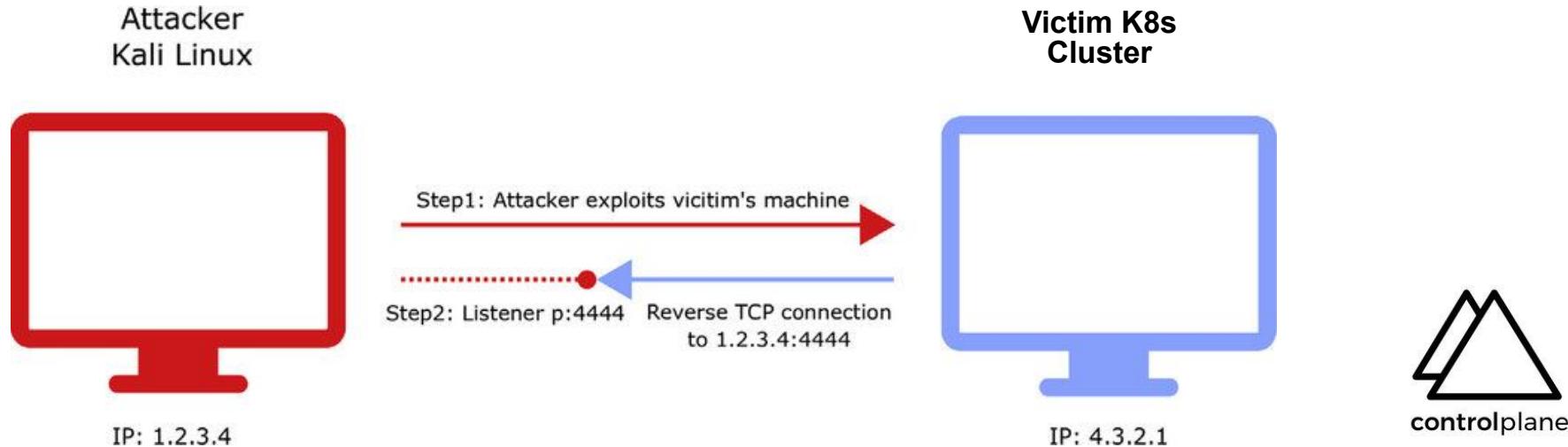
Demo: AppDepSec

- Malware in **application dependency** attacks EUD
- **EUD** -> pulls **malicious NPM package** -> package installer runs **malware**
 - Game over approaching
 - **Steals** identities, **tampers** with code, persists with **keylogger**
- Fix?
 - 2FA for signing keys and SSH
 - Avoid plaintext credentials anywhere
 - Hide yo' cryptowallets
 - Air-gapped development environment (unlikely to be practical for >90% orgs)



Demo #2: Container-rama Drama

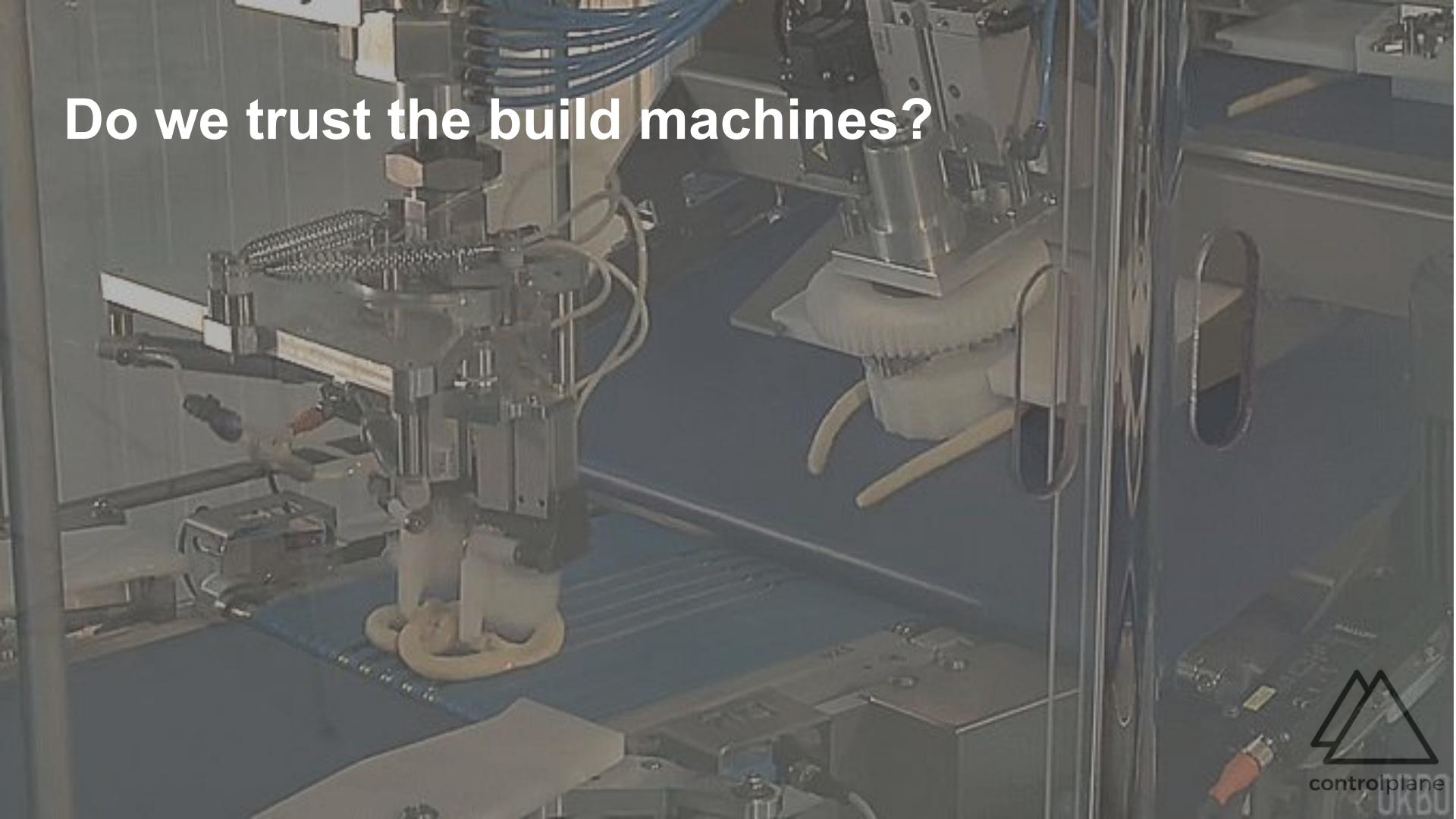
- Malware in container takes over container in Kubernetes
- **K8s** -> pulls **malicious container image** -> container runs malware
 - Fires reverse shell
 - Gives control of the container to a remote attacker



Demo #2: Container-rama Drama

- Malware in container takes over container in Kubernetes
- K8s -> pulls malicious container image -> container runs malware
 - Fires reverse shell
 - Gives control of the container to a remote attacker
- Fix?
 - Image scanning in the pipeline (minimum viable cloud native security)
 - [Trivy](#) and crew
 - IDS (image scanning can't catch everything)
 - [Falco](#) and pals
 - Build-time behavioural analysis (trust must be earned)
 - [Tracee](#) and [eBPF friends](#)
 - **PROPER POD securityContexts and CAPABILITIES** (hashtag <https://kubesec.io/>)
 - [Tracee](#), [oci-seccomp-bpf-hook](#)

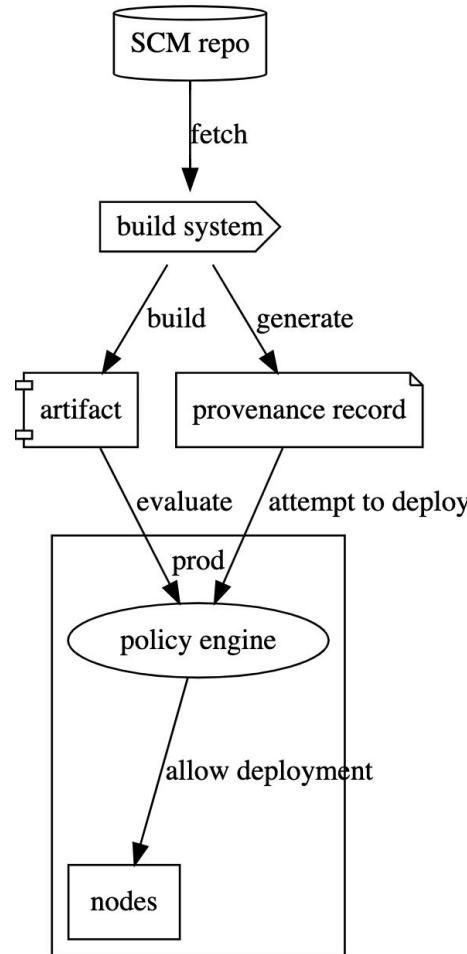




Do we trust the build machines?

Policy and Attestation

- Build an artefact
- Generate provenance
- Verify at production deployment



<https://dlorenc.medium.com/policy-and-attestations-89650fd6f4fa>



Other Demos: Build Infrastructure Compromise

SupplyChainSecurityCon!

[Getting Started with Supply Chain Security is Easier Than You Think: Perspectives From a Highly Regulated Industry - Michael Lieberman & Timothy Miller, CitiBank](#)

<https://github.com/mlieberman85/supply-chain-examples>



Other Demos: Build Infrastructure Compromise

```
mlieberman@dev:~/Projects/supply-chain-examples/kubernetes/scripts$ kubectl run foo --image ghcr.io/mlieberman85/kaniko-chains-demo:latest
Error from server: admission webhook "mutate.kyverno.svc" denied the request:
resource Pod/default/foo was blocked due to the following policies

verify-image:
  verify-image: 'image verification failed for ghcr.io/mlieberman85/kaniko-chains-demo:latest:
    failed to verify image: fetching signatures: getting signature manifest: GET https://ghcr.io/v2/mlieberman85/kaniko-chains-demo/manifests/sha256-6767c6093b7be776e1ebc9f91676cab3a9db9c2b9798d5f594437e6d63251d41.sig:
    MANIFEST_UNKNOWN: manifest unknown'
```

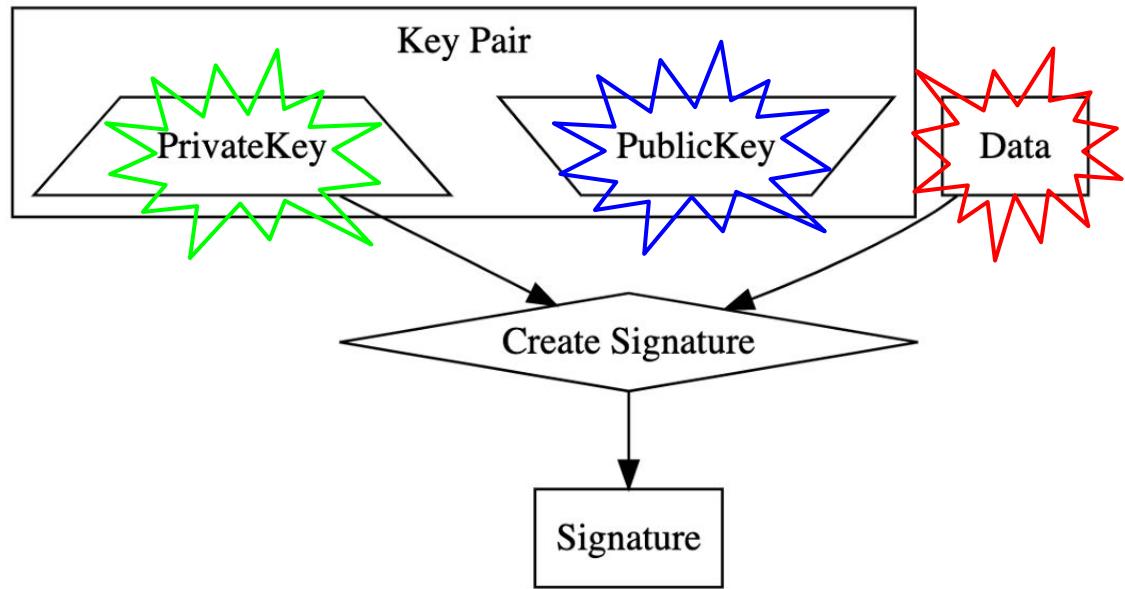


Sign me
to the
Moon



What is Signing?

- Take 1 item of “**data**”
 - Could be a file, or
 - Structured data about other files, or
 - A container image, tarball, or other collection of files, or
 - ...anything else
- Combine it with a **private key** to create a signature
 - That can be verified with the private key’s **public part**
 - Public key distributed to users
- Distribute signature alongside data

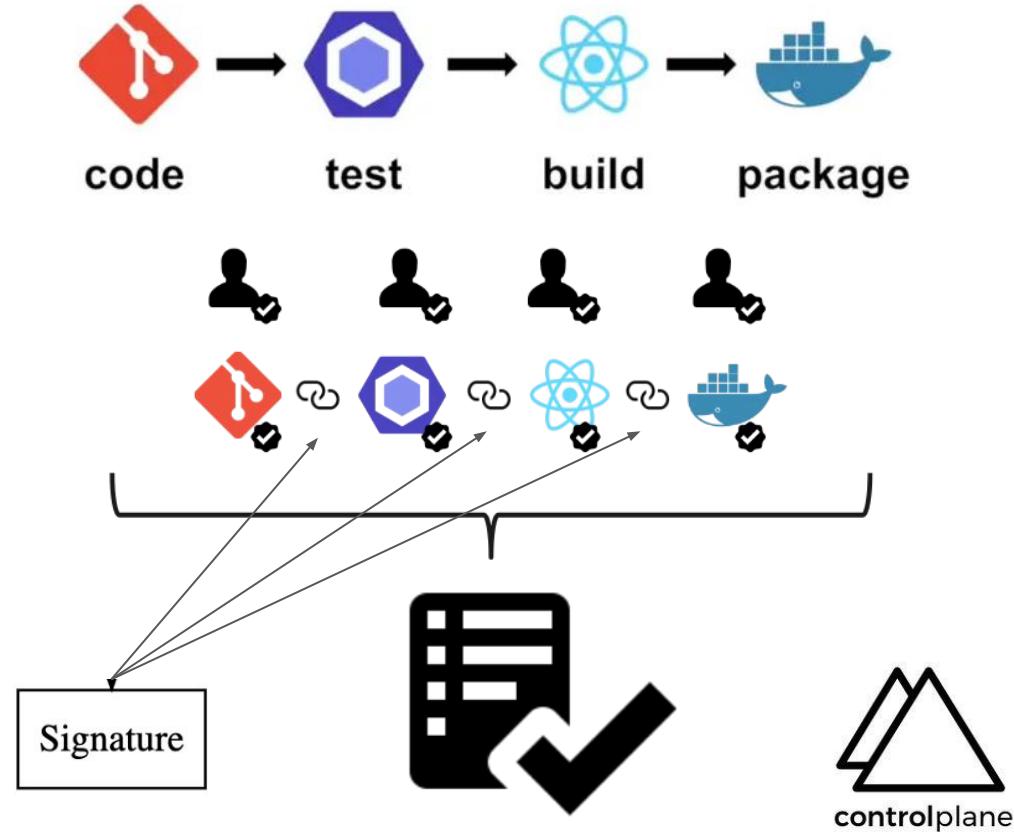


<https://dlorenc.medium.com/signature-formats-9b7b2a127473>



in-toto

- Checks for **compliance** using **Link metadata** and the **Layout metadata**
- in-toto doesn't care what you're verifying
 - It's just verifying a **chain of signatures**



in-toto: layouts

```
"_type": "layout",
"expires": "2018-11-30T12:44:15Z",
"keys": {
    "0c6c50": {...}
},
"signatures": {...}
"steps": [
    {
        "_type": "step",
        "name": "checkout-code",
        "expected_command": ["git", "clone", "..."],
        "expected_materials": [ ],
        "expected_products": [ ["CREATE", "demo-project/foo.py"], ... ]
        "pubkeys": ["0c6c50"],
        "threshold": 1
    },
    ...
]
"inspections" : [...]
```



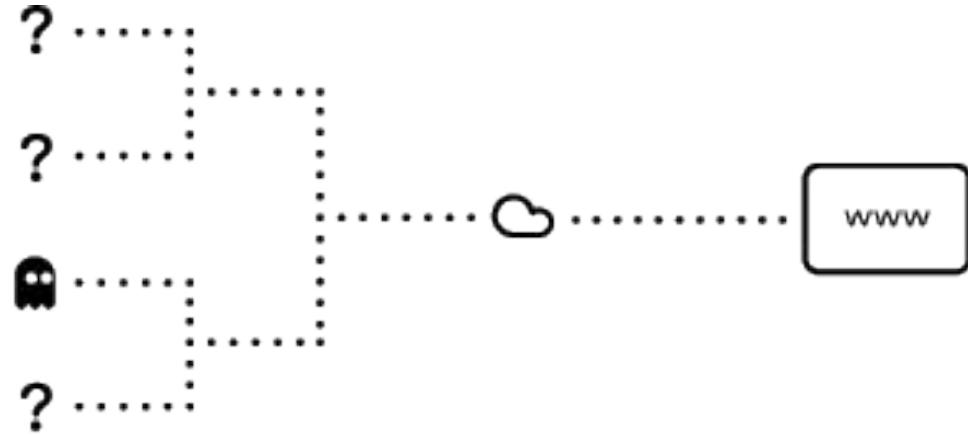
Signing Container Images



sigstore

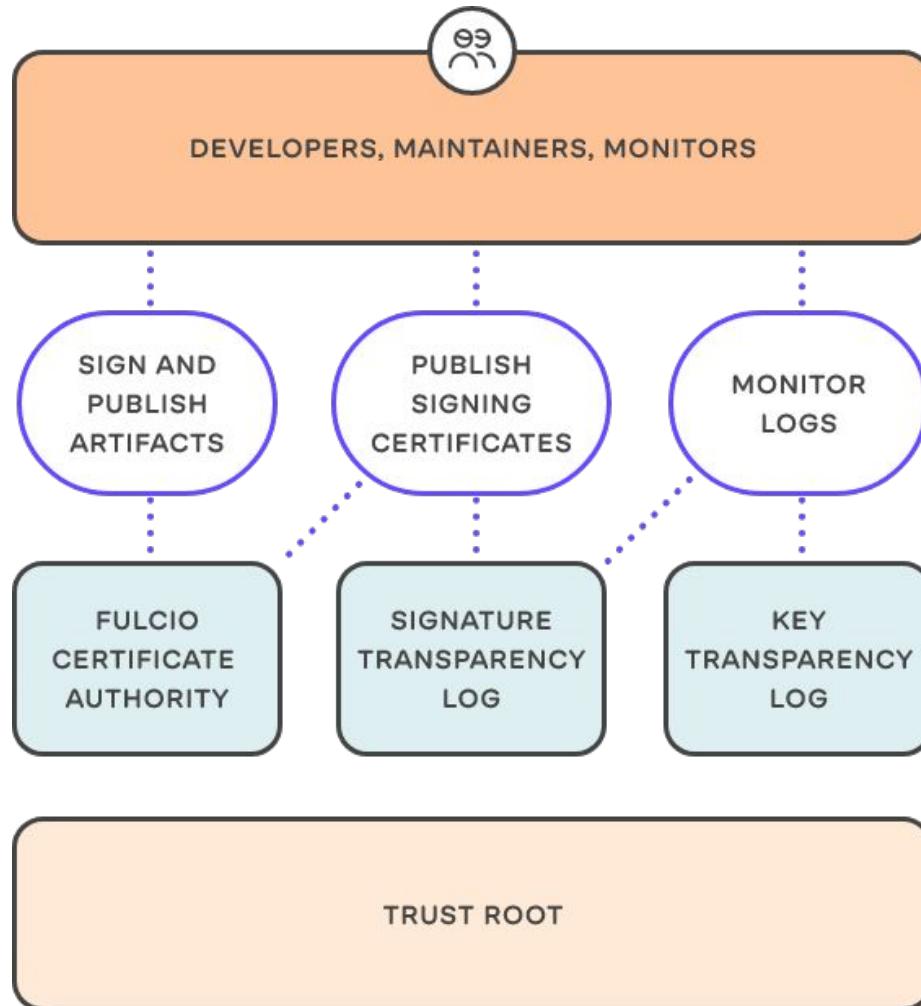
- **rekor**
 - Transparency logs for metadata and signatures
 - Validate other people's signatures
- **cosign**
 - Signing for container images

[Notary v2](#) will also enter this space



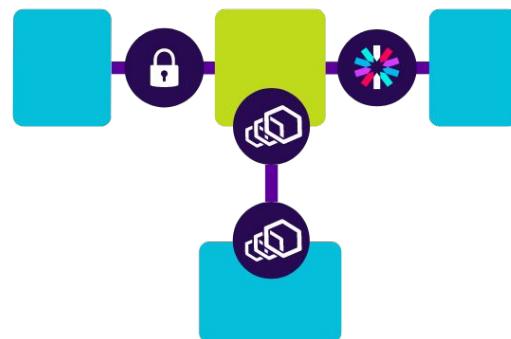
sigstore Ecosystem

- This is about trusting people
- Software does not compromise itself
- Beware of companies that don't provide transparency into their software composition

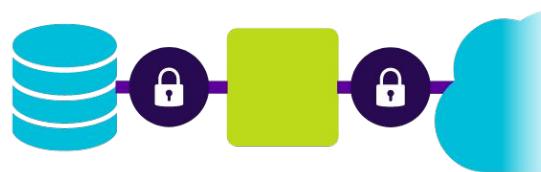


SPIFFE: universal identity

- A **universal identity control plane** for distributed systems
- **Cryptographic identity** of workload can be **confirmed from the root of trust**
- **SPIRE** is an implementation of SPIFFE
- Cryptographic proofs from the software factory enable **runtime and network security**



Secure microservices communication automatically with Envoy, X.509 PKI, or JWT



Authenticate securely to common databases or platforms without passwords or API keys



Build, bridge, and extend **service mesh** across organizations without sharing keys

<https://github.com/boxboat/in-toto-golang>

- in-toto fork with hooks into the SPIRE workload API
- verify signatures based on certificate constraints
- wraps all build commands with in-toto



<https://boxboat.com/2021/05/04/supply-chain-security-by-verification/>

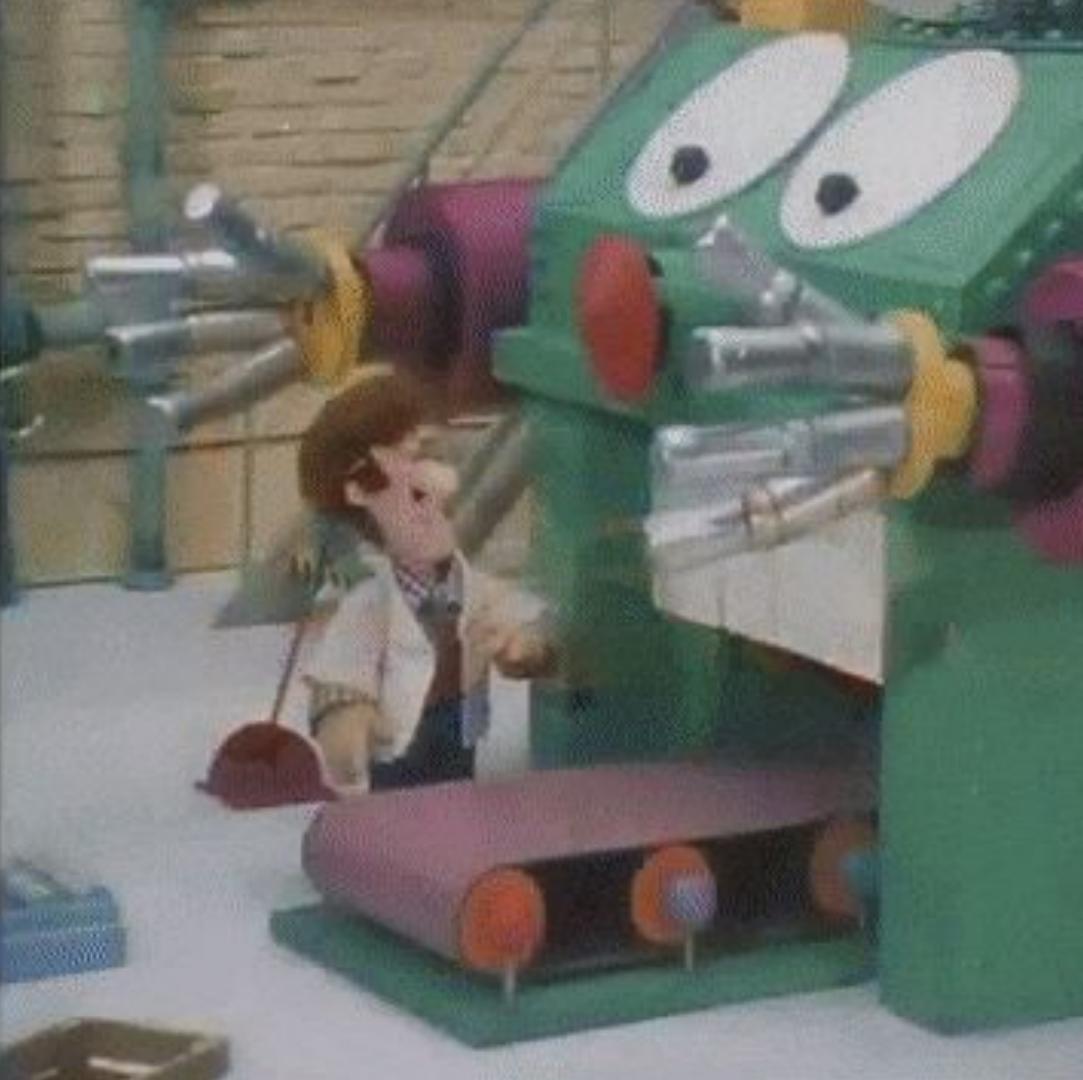


The Software Factory



Software Factory

- Build pipelines for other build pipelines
- CI/CD at hyperspeed
- Aggressive automation enables more secure systems
- Welcomes many signing approaches



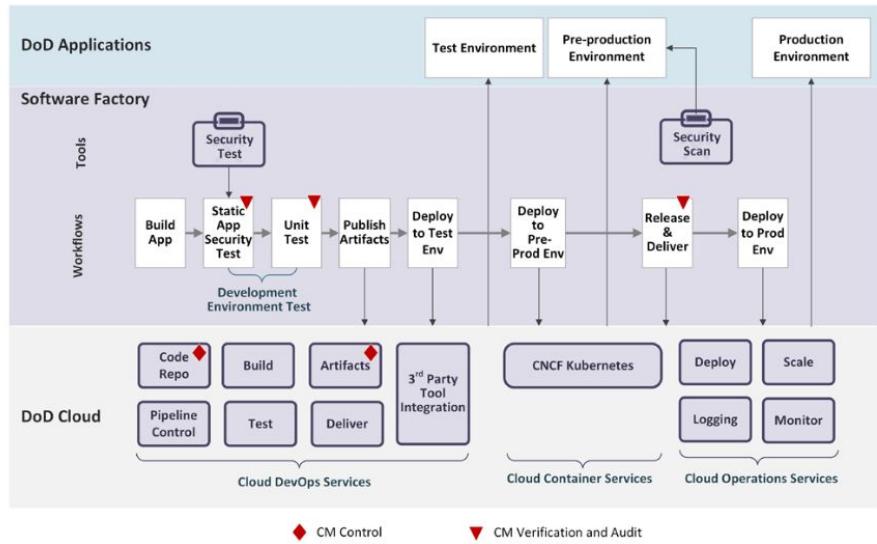
Layers

- Infra
 - Hardware, cloud, K8s
 - Alerting and monitoring integration
- Platform
 - User-facing DSL (a la <https://sap.github.io/jenkins-library/>)
 - CI orchestrator (Tekton, Jenkins, another layer)
 - Build step containers for CI and local (git, lint, test, sign, etc)
 - Remote build steps (scanning source, containers, etc)
 - Chain of trust (verifiable signatures)
- Data
 - Git apps/config, containers, OS/app packages/deps, XML feeds, ...
- App
 - Delivery target (web-facing, batch, async, etc)



Building Systems with a Software Factory

- Multiple CI/CD pipelines can be composed into a **complex build and deployment system**
- This is called a "Software Factory", and is used to **securely build and deploy all components of a system**, until the entire system is composed and deployed
- **Everything is automated, including security**

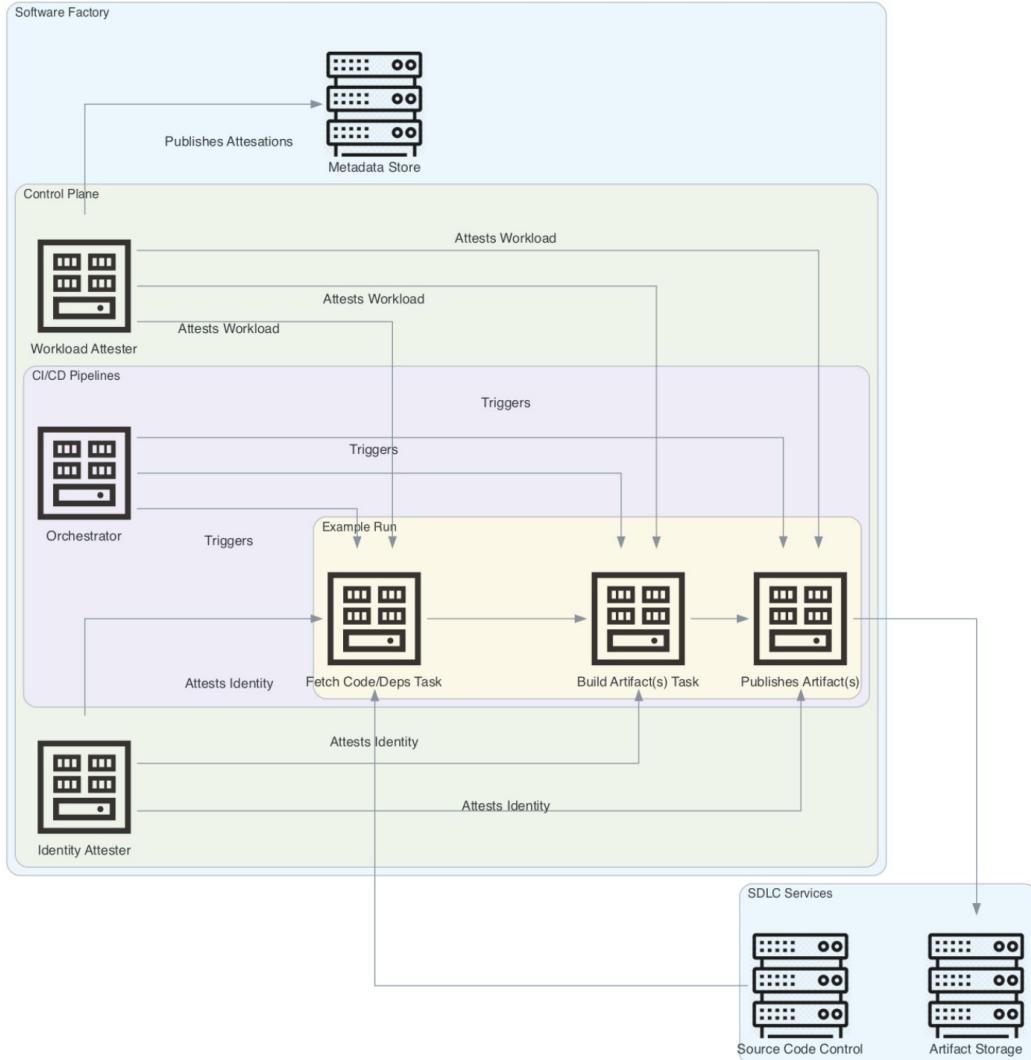


[DoD Enterprise DevSecOps Reference Design v1.0](#)

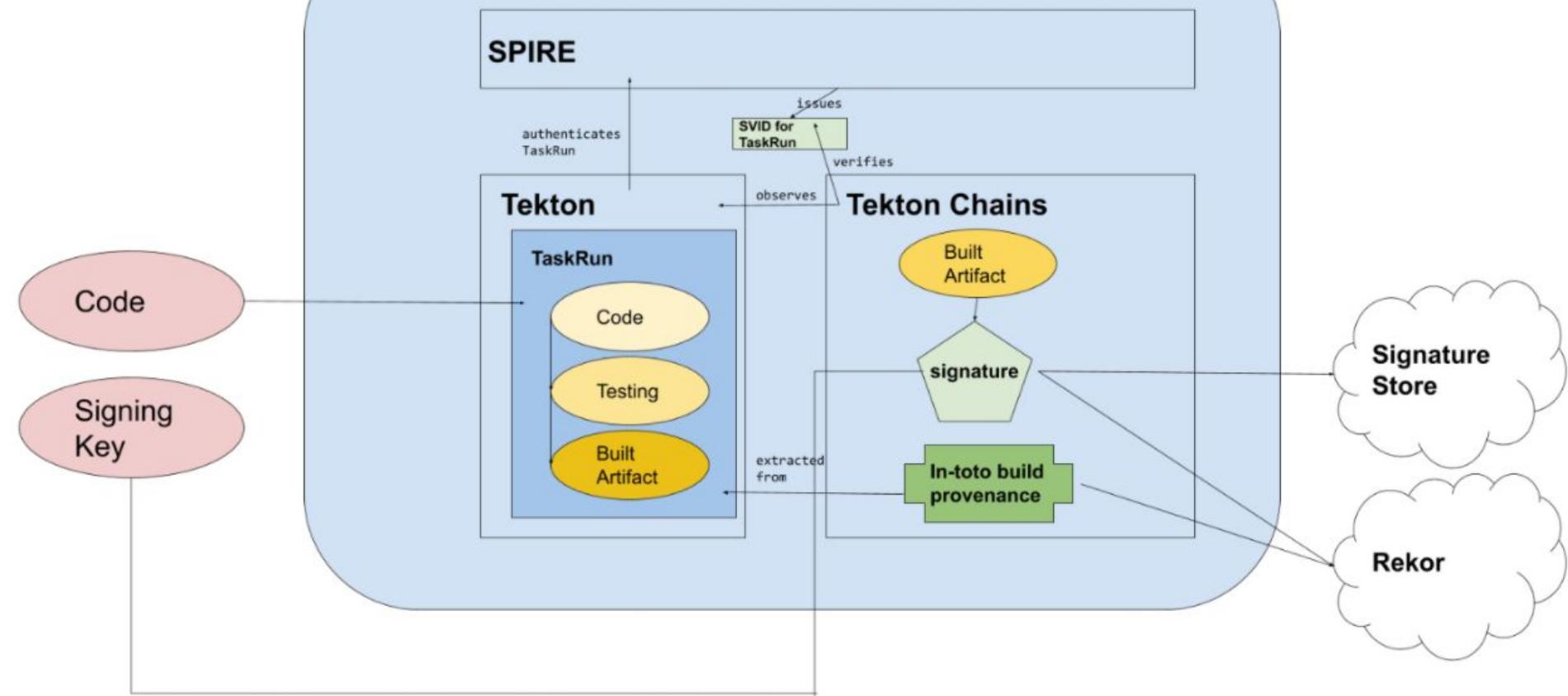


Secure Software Factory Reference Architecture

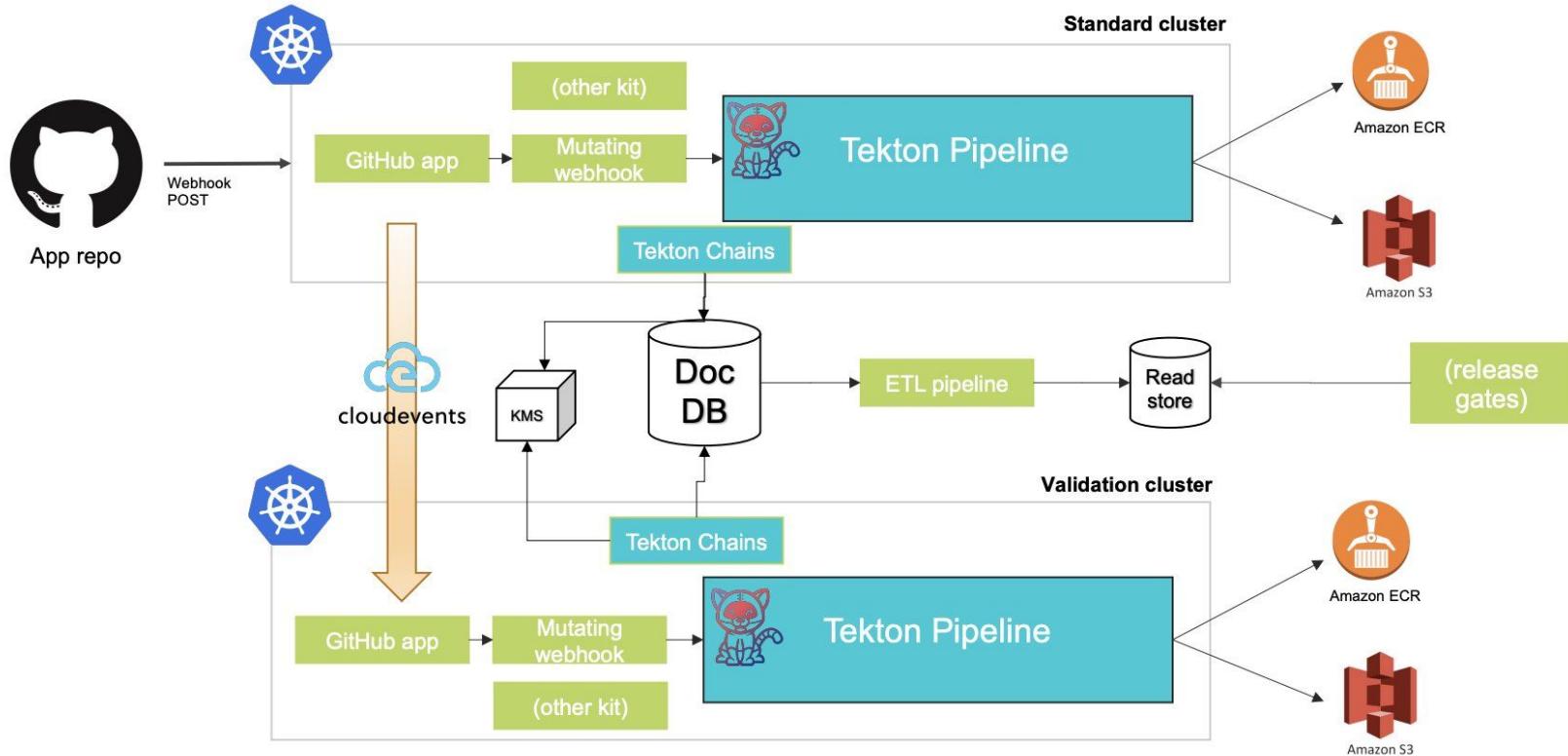
Secure Software Factory Reference Architecture



Kubernetes



SolarWinds Trebuchet: Redundant Tekton Pipelines



Whitepaper: Zero-Trust Supply Chains

- <https://github.com/sigstore/community/blob/main/docs/zero-trust-supply-chains.pdf>

Zero-Trust Supply Chains

Dan Lorenc

June 26th 2021

Introduction

Supply-chain security and technology have lagged behind network and service security for a number of reasons, **and it's time to fix that!** Zero-trust technologies have dramatically improved and simplified other forms of enterprise infrastructure, but haven't been applied to supply-chain security yet. This document explores how zero-trust could be applied to build systems, through the Sigstore and [SPIFFE/SPIRE](#) projects.

[TektonCD](#) is used as an example build system and In-Toto as an example provenance format. Other systems and formats would work as well.





controlplane

<https://control-plane.io/>

