





— North America 2023 —

# OIDC and Workload Identity in \*Kubernetes

Anish Ramasekar, Microsoft & Ashutosh Kumar, Elastic





North America 2023

#### **Anish Ramasekar**

- Software Engineer at Microsoft working on security
- Maintainer of Secrets Store CSI Driver
- Member of Kubernetes SIG-Auth
- Seattle, WA







North America 2023

#### **Ashutosh Kumar**

- Software Engineer at Elastic
- Maintainer of Cluster API Provider Azure



# Agenda



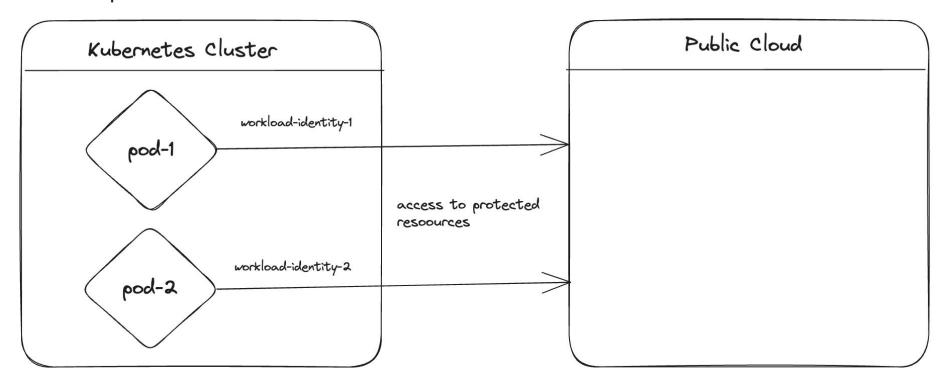
- Introduction: Workload Identity
- Authentication and Authorization
- Workload Identity: Functionality and Mechanics
- Demo
- Workload Identity usages in Kubernetes

# **Introduction: Workload Identity**





- Workloads deployed in Kubernetes may require access to external protected resources e.g. on public cloud.
- Workload identity is a way to authenticate and authorize access to workloads(or pods in k8s context) of cloud or external resources in a much more secure way.
- Before we understand workload identity, we can do a refresher of some keywords and Oauth2.0 and OIDC which powers it.







North America 2023

Let us understand some keywords...



Way of confirming the identity of an entity

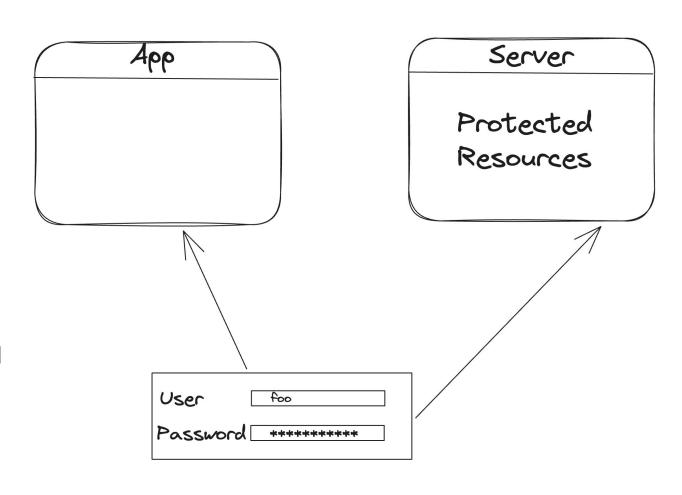
Way of verifying what an entity can or cannot access.



Quick look into traditional model...

#### **Drawbacks**

- Server need to support password authentication.
- Providing password to third party apps can be risky.
- No way to restricting access to only selected resources.
- No way to revoking access to an individual third party, need to revoke for all.





Oauth2.0 addresses the limitation...

#### What is Oauth2.0

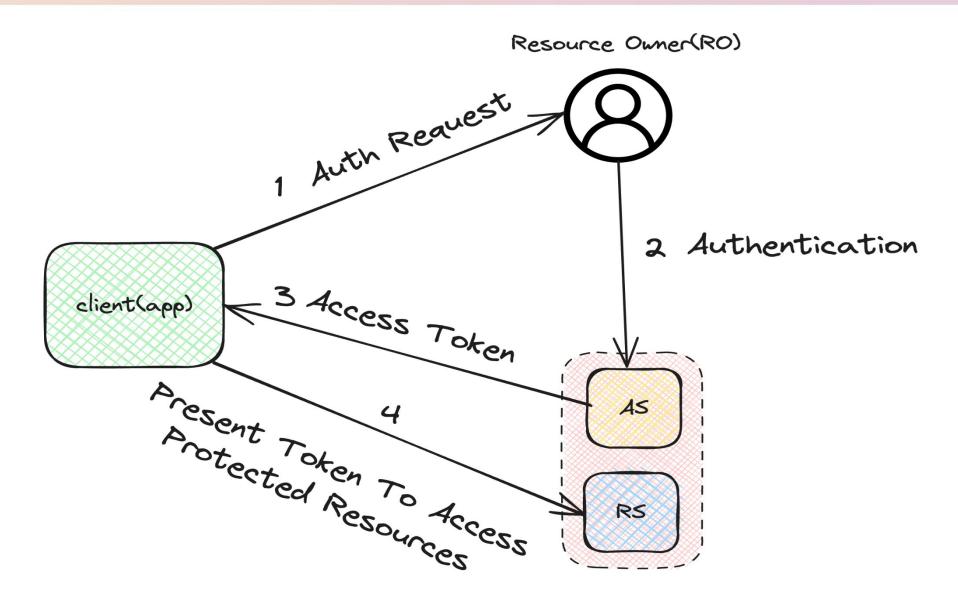
- A framework for delegated authority.
- Captured in <u>RFC-6749</u>
- No way to restricting access to only selected resources.
- Does not define authentication.

#### Oauth2.0 Roles

- Resource Owner (RO)
- Resource Server (RS)
- Client
- Authorization Server (AS)







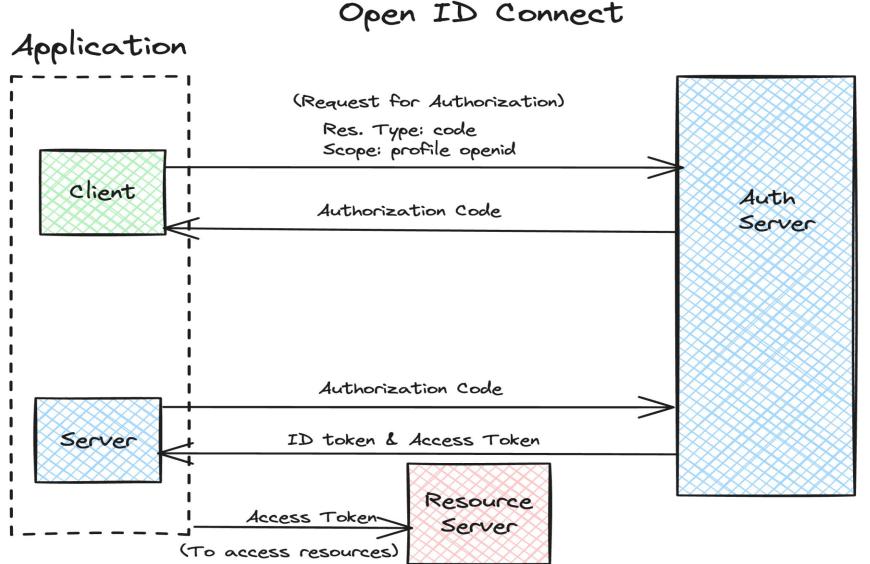


Open ID connect is a standard added on top of Oauth2.0

- Oauth2.0 does not define authentication mechanism.
- OIDC provides a method for user authentication.
- OIDC introduced 'ID tokens' in form of JWT.
- The JWT contains set of claims used to identify user e.g. email, name etc



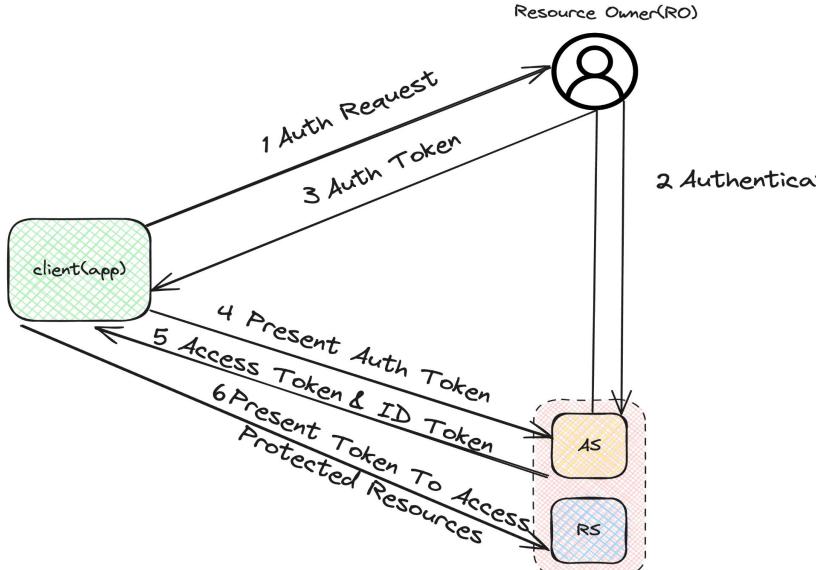








North America 2023



2 Authentication

# **Workload Identity**



A workload is an application running on Kubernetes.

- Has a unique name within a namespace
- References an image that contains the actual code



# **Use cases for Workload Identity**



- Authenticating with the Kubernetes API Server
- Authenticating communication between Kubernetes workloads
- Access to external protected resources

# **Workload Identity Options**



- Kubernetes Certificates API
- Service Mesh
- SPIFFE/SPIRE
- Kubernetes Service Account Token

#### **Kubernetes Service Account Token**



- Default Service Account Token
  - Automatically generated
  - Not that secure
- Projected Service Account Token

## **Projected Service Account Token**



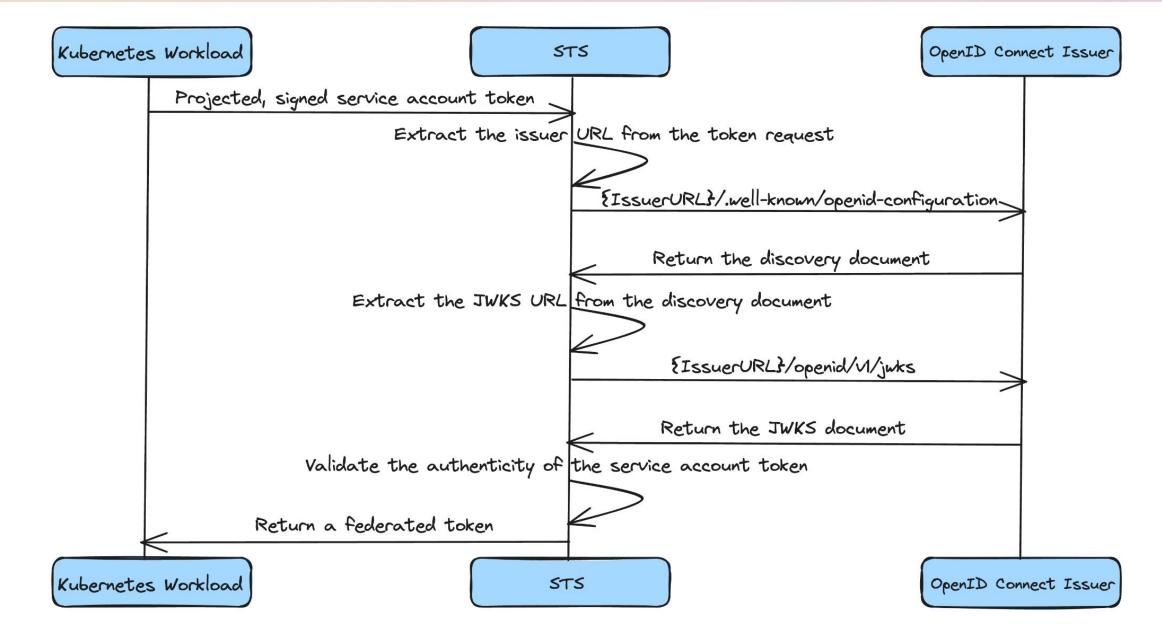
```
volumes:
- name: test-token
projected:
    sources:
    - serviceAccountToken:
        path: test-token
        expirationSeconds: 3600
        audience: test
```

```
"aud": [
  "test"
"exp": 1698626358,
"iat": 1698622758,
"iss": "https://kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local",
"kubernetes.io": {
  "namespace": "default",
  "pod": {
    "name": "jump",
    "uid": "a9fa65f0-0601-43aa-bc31-c1926682e08d"
  "serviceaccount": {
    "name": "default",
    "uid": "7c56382f-440d-44bb-8534-07c23eeb015b"
"nbf": 1698622758,
"sub": "system:serviceaccount:default:default"
```

# **Workload Identity Federation**



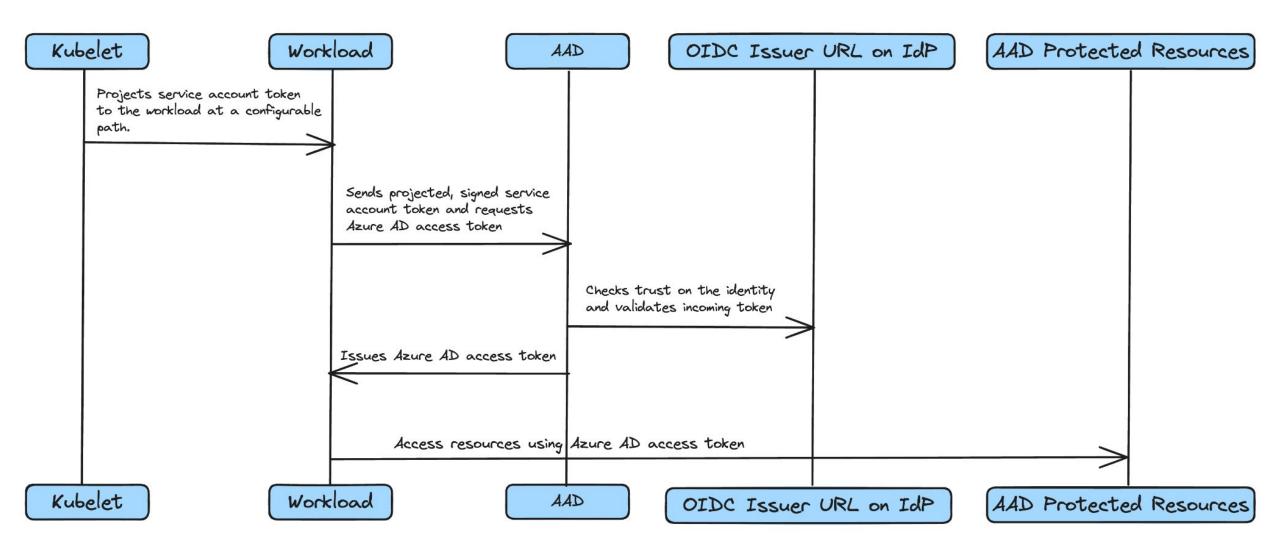




# **Workload Identity Federation**







#### Demo





```
Create a kind cluster
        File: kind-config.yml
        kind: Cluster
        apiVersion: kind.x-k8s.io/v1alpha4
        - role: control-plane
           - hostPath: sa.pub
              containerPath: /etc/kubernetes/pki/sa.pub
            - hostPath: sa.key
              containerPath: /etc/kubernetes/pki/sa.key
          kubeadmConfigPatches:
            kind: InitConfiguration
            nodeRegistration:
             taints:
            - key: "kubeadmNode"
              value: "master"
              effect: "NoSchedule"
            kind: ClusterConfiguration
             apiServer:
              extraArgs:
                service-account-issuer: https://oidcissuer008.blob.core.windows.net/demo/
                service-account-key-file: /etc/kubernetes/pki/sa.pub
                service-account-signing-key-file: /etc/kubernetes/pki/sa.key
            controllerManager:
              extraArgs:
                service-account-private-key-file: /etc/kubernetes/pki/sa.key
        - role: worker
 → kind create cluster --image kindest/node:v1.28.0 --config kind-config.yml --name workload-identity-demo
Creating cluster "workload-identity-demo" ...
  / Ensuring node image (kindest/node:v1.28.0) 🧾
  Preparing nodes 💗
  Writing configuration
  Starting control-plane 🧘
  Installing CNI 🔌
  🛮 Installing StorageClass 💾
 🏥 Joining worker nodes 💏
```

# Other usages in Kubernetes



- Cluster API Provider Azure
- Token requests support in Kubernetes CSI
  - Workload Identity in Secrets Store CSI Driver



- Cluster API Provider Azure is a SIG Cluster Lifecycle sub project which helps provision k8s clusters on Azure in a declarative way.
- Using service principal to access Azure resources is roughly using user/passwords.

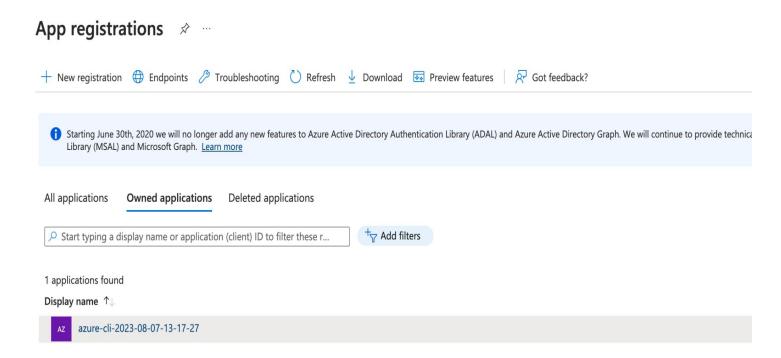


```
volumes:
    - name: azure-identity-token
    projected:
        defaultMode: 420
        sources:
        - serviceAccountToken:
            audience: api://AzureADTokenExchange
            expirationSeconds: 3600
            path: azure-identity-token
```





Create an app on azure.



Create federated credential





- North America 2023

#### Add a credential

Federated credential scenario \*

Allow other identities to impersonate this application by establishing a trust with an external OpenID Connect (OIDC) identity provider. This
federation allows you to get tokens to access Microsoft Entra ID protected resources that this application has access to like Azure and Microsoft
Graph. Learn more

Kubernetes accessing Azure resources

Edit (optional)

Connect your Kubernetes service account Please enter the details of the Kubernetes cluster that you want to connect to Microsoft Entra ID. These values will be used by Microsoft Entra ID to validate the connection and should match your Kubernetes OIDC configuration. Issuer has a limit of 600 characters. Subject Identifier is a calculated field with a 600 character limit. Cluster issuer URL \* (i) Service account issuer URL (Limit of 600 characters) Namespace \* ① Namespace Service account name \* ① Service account name Subject identifier ① system:serviceaccount:<namespace>:<serviceaccount> This value is generated based on the Kubernetes account details provided. Edit (optional) Credential details Enter and review the details for this credential. The credential name cannot be edited after creation. Name (Cannot be changed later) Name \* (i) Limit of 600 characters Description ① Audience ① api://AzureADTokenExchange



Supply the app client ID to CAPZ

```
apiVersion: infrastructure.cluster.x-k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: AzureClusterIdentity
metadata:
   name: demo-workload
   namespace: default
spec:
   allowedNamespaces: {}
   clientID: <AZURE_CLIENT_ID>
   tenantID: <AZURE_TENANT_ID>
   type: WorkloadIdentity
```

#### **Secrets Store CSI Driver**

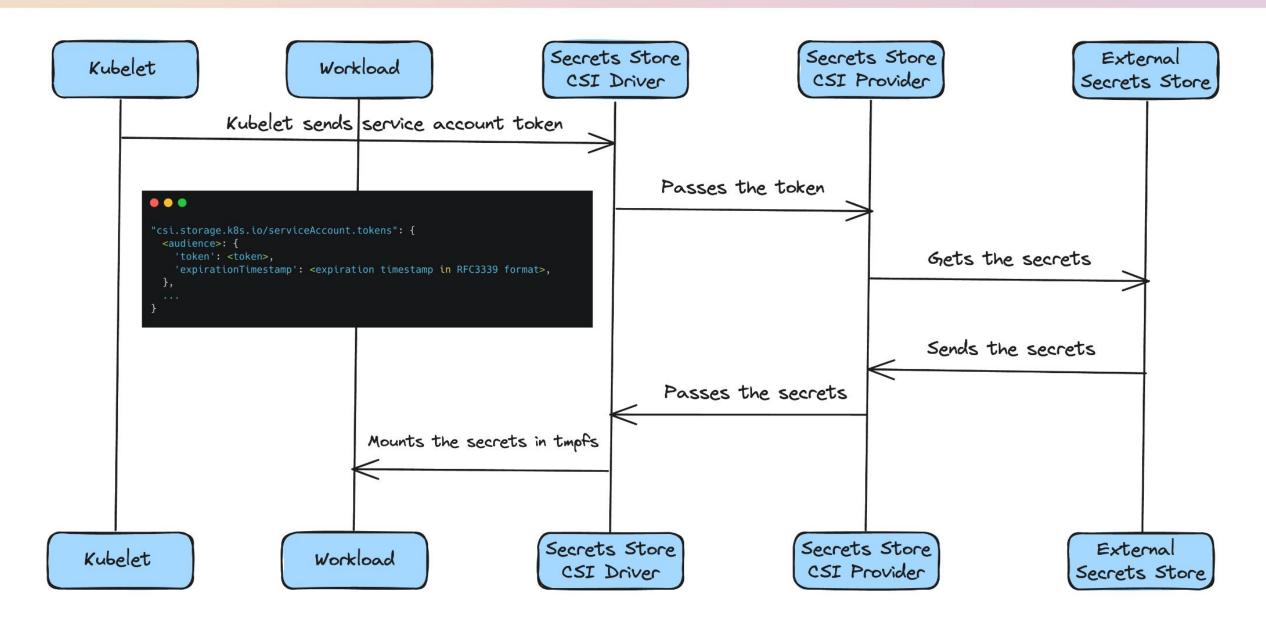


- SIG Auth subproject
- Container Storage Interface (CSI) Storage Driver
- Loads secret into tmpfs mount

#### **Secrets Store CSI Driver**







# **Workload Identity**







#### Resources



- Service Account token volume projection
- Service Account issuer discovery
- Workload Identity in GKE
- Workload Identity In CAPZ
  - CAPZ Workload Identity
  - Azure Workload Identity
- Secrets Store CSI Driver





North America 2023

Q & A





Please scan the QR Code above to leave feedback on this session