Enforcing Bespoke Policies in Kubernetes

Torin Sandall

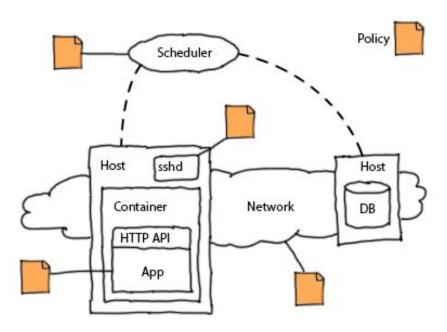
@sometorin
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Overview

- What Is Policy?
- Example Scenario
- Admission Control
- Open Policy Agent

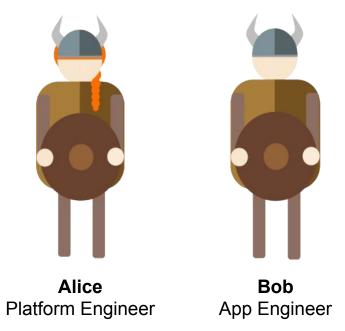
What Is Policy?

- Every organization has unique policies that affect the entire stack and change over time
- Policies are sets of rules that govern how the system should behave
- Policies are vital to the long-term success of organizations



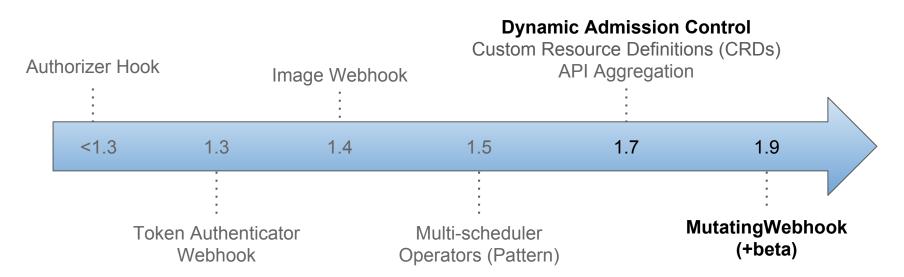
Example Scenario

- Alice and Bob work for AcmeCorp
- Bob needs shell access to containers running on Kubernetes
- Bob cannot be trusted with access to privileged containers running in the production namespace



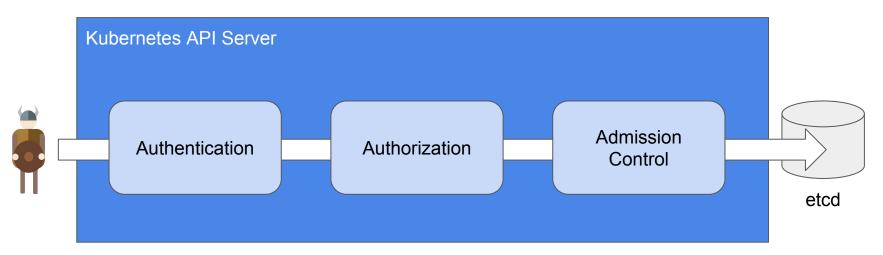


Kubernetes Extensibility

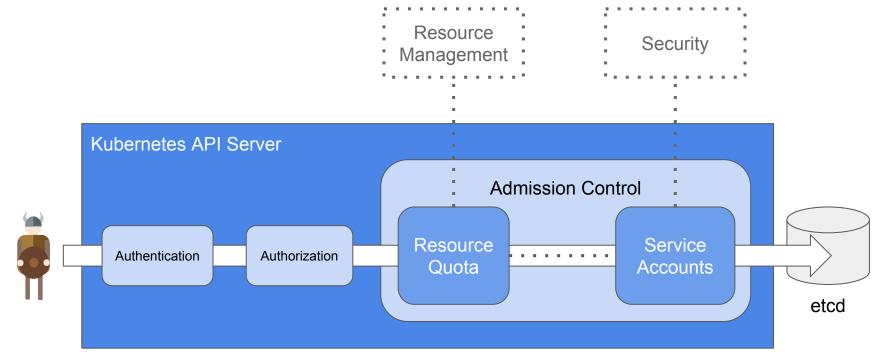




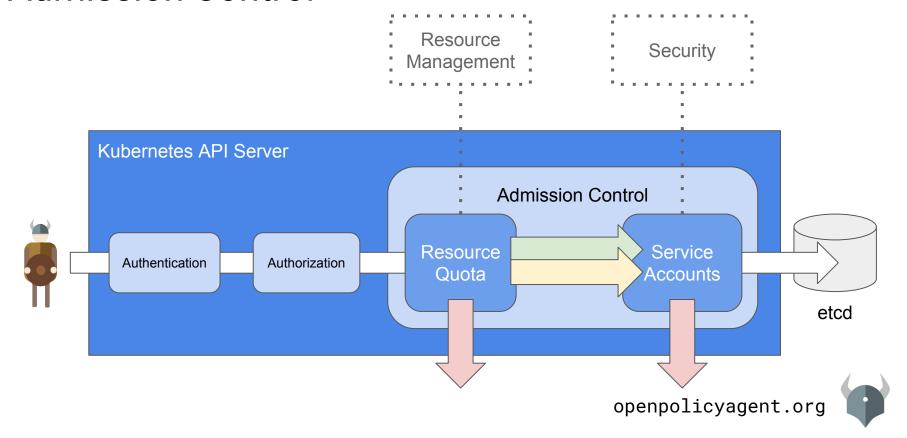
Admission Control



Admission Control



Admission Control



Admission Control: Before 1.7

- Static compilation & configuration
 - 30+ admission controllers
 - 1-4 added per release
 - Command line arguments
 - Static configuration files

admit denv exec limitranger namespace resourcequota securitycontext serviceaccount initialresources alwayspullimages antiaffinity persistentvolume security imagepolicy storageclass podnodeselector defaulttolerationseconds podpreset initialization noderestriction podtolerationrestriction schedulinapolicy image/imagelimitrangerplugin image/imagepolicyplugin ingress/ingress project/lifecycle project/podnodeenvironment project/projectrequestlimit quota/quotaclusterresourceoverride quota/clusterquota quota/runonceduration scheduler/podnodeconstraints security/constraint

Admission Control: Before 1.7

- Static compilation & configuration
 - 30+ admission controllers
 - 1-4 added per release
 - Command line arguments
 - Static configuration files
- Example Scenario
 - Alice forks Kubernetes into a private repository
 - Alice implements the policy inside the plugin framework
 - Alice now has to build, push, and upgrade Kubernetes itself

admit deny exec limitranger namespace resourcequota securitycontext serviceaccount initialresources alwayspullimages antiaffinity persistentvolume security imagepolicy storageclass podnodeselector defaulttolerationseconds podpreset initialization noderestriction podtolerationrestriction schedulingpolicy image/imagelimitrangerplugin image/imagepolicyplugin ingress/ingress project/lifecycle

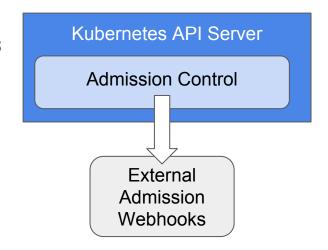


bobprotectionpolicy

project/podnodeenvironment project/projectrequestlimit quota/quotaclusterresourceoverride quota/clusterquota quota/runonceduration scheduler/podnodeconstraints security/constraint



- Admission controllers can be implemented as webhooks that run on top of Kubernetes
- Webhooks can allow or deny incoming requests
 - Before etcd is updated
 - Before clients are notified
- Webhooks are configured dynamically via Kubernetes APIs



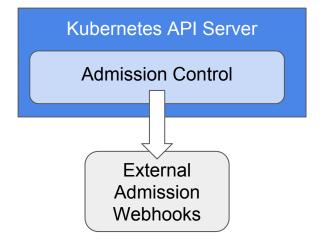


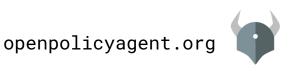
 The API Server calls webhooks whose configuration rules match the incoming request:

```
match [
    {operations: ["create"], kinds: ["pods"]},
    {operations: ["delete"], kinds: ["services"]}
]
```

Rules can include wildcards:

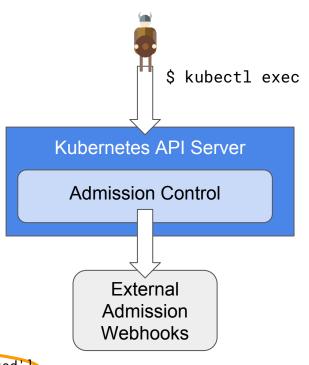
```
match [
  {operations: ["*"], kinds: ["*"]}
]
```





 The API Server provides the operation, entire object, and user info in the webhook call

```
kind: AdmissionReview
spec:
    kind: {kind: Pod, version: v1}
    name: admission-webhook-demo-373699553-8srx8
    namespace: default
    object:
        Options:
        Command: [sh]
        Container: admission-webhook-demo
        ...
        ResourcePath: pods/exec
        operation: CONNECT
        userInfo:
        groups: ['system:masters', 'system:authenticated']
        username: minikube
```

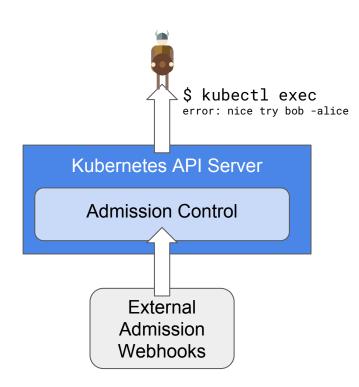


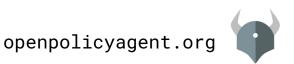


 Webhooks respond with an AdmissionReview that indicates whether to allow or deny the request

```
kind: AdmissionReview
status:
  allowed: false
  reason:
    message: "nice try bob -alice"
```

 The API Server rejects the request IF ANY of the webhooks return a denial





Demo



Webhooks: Lessons Learned

- Be careful with webhook dependencies!
 - Consider performance and availability
 - Avoid side effects
- API server sends "internal representation" of Kubernetes objects over the wire
- API server "fails open" if webhook fails (configurable in 1.9)
- Must serve POST requests at https://<ip>:<port>/ (paths supported in 1.9)
- Client-go vendoring has improved significantly



Webhooks...all the way down?

- Webhooks & Initializers lay the groundwork for extensible policy enforcement
- Policy decisions have been decoupled from enforcement
- Is there a better way to author policies that control who can do what?



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  labels:
    app: nginx
  name: nginx-1493591563-bvl8q
  namespace: production
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    imagePullPolicy: Always
    name: nginx
    securityContext:
      privileged: true
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  nodeName: minikube
  restartPolicy: Always
status:
  containerStatuses:
  - name: nginx
    ready: true
    restartCount: 0
    state:
      running:
        startedAt: 2017-08-01T06:34:227
  hostTP: 192,168,99,100
  phase: Running
  podIP: 172.17.0.4
  startTime: 2017-08-01T06:34:13Z
```



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
                                             # references
metadata:
                                              spec.containers
  labels:
    app: nginx
  name: nginx-1493591563-bvl8q
  namespace: production
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    imagePullPolicy: Always
    name: nginx
    securityContext:
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```



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
                                             # references
metadata:
                                             spec.containers
  labels:
    app: nginx
                                             # variables
  name: nginx-1493591563-bvl8q
  namespace: production
                                             container = spec.containers[_]
spec:
  containers:
  - image: nginx
    imagePullPolicy: Always
    name: nginx
    securityContext:
      privileged: true
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
  nodeName: minikube
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```



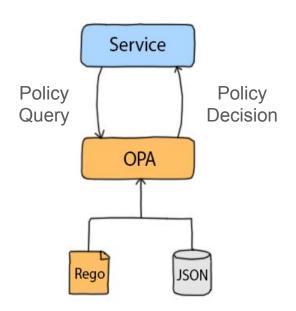
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
                                            # references
metadata:
                                            spec.containers
 labels:
   app: nginx
                                            # variables
 name: nginx-1493591563-bvl8g
 namespace: production
                                            container = spec.containers[_]
spec:
  containers:
                                            # expressions/assertions
  - image: nginx
                                            container.securityContext.privileged = true
    imagePullPolicy: Always
   name: nginx
    securityContext:
     privileged: true
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
 nodeName: minikube
  restartPolicy: Always
status:
  containerStatuses:
  - name: nginx
    ready: true
    restartCount: 0
    state:
      runnina:
        startedAt: 2017-08-01T06:34:227
  hostTP: 192.168.99.100
  phase: Running
  podIP: 172.17.0.4
  startTime: 2017-08-01T06:34:13Z
```

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
                                           # references
metadata:
                                           spec.containers
 labels:
   app: nginx
                                           # variables
 name: nginx-1493591563-bvl8q
 namespace: production
                                           container = spec.containers[_]
spec:
  containers:
                                           # expressions/assertions
  - image: nginx
                                           container.securityContext.privileged = true
   imagePullPolicy: Always
   name: nginx
   securityContext:
                                           # functions
     privileged: true
                                           is_privileged(container) {
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
                                              container.securityContext.privileged = true
 nodeName: minikube
  restartPolicy: Always
status:
  containerStatuses:
  - name: nginx
   ready: true
   restartCount: 0
   state:
     runnina:
       startedAt: 2017-08-01T06:34:227
  hostTP: 192.168.99.100
  phase: Running
  podIP: 172.17.0.4
  startTime: 2017-08-01T06:34:137
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```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
                                          # references
metadata:
                                          spec.containers
  labels:
   app: nginx
                                          # variables
  name: nginx-1493591563-bvl8g
 namespace: production
                                          container = spec.containers[_]
spec:
  containers:
                                          # expressions/assertions
  - image: nginx
                                          container.securityContext.privileged = true
   imagePullPolicy: Always
   name: nginx
   securityContext:
                                          # functions
     privileged: true
                                          is_privileged(container) {
  dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
                                             container.securityContext.privileged = true
 nodeName: minikube
  restartPolicy: Always
status:
  containerStatuses:
                                          # policies
  - name: nginx
                                          deny {
   ready: true
                                                                = "bob"
                                             review.user
   restartCount: 0
                                             review.operation = "CONNECT"
   state:
                                             review.namespace = "production"
     runnina:
                                             is_privileged(spec.containers[_])
       startedAt: 2017-08-01T06:34:227
  hostTP: 192.168.99.100
  phase: Running
  podIP: 172.17.0.4
  startTime: 2017-08-01T06:34:137
                                                                      openpolicyagent.org
```

OPA is an open source, general-purpose policy engine

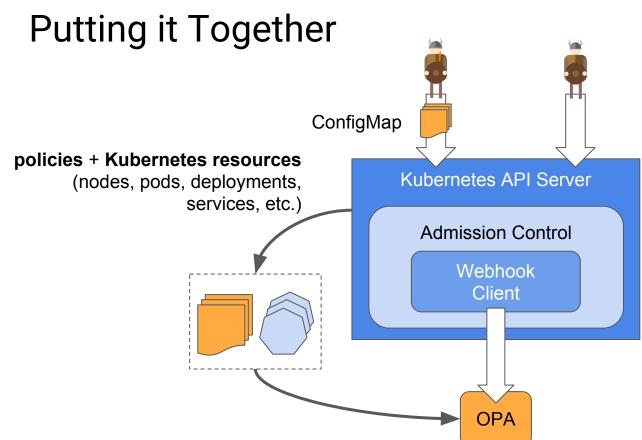
- Declarative Language (Rego)
 - Is X allowed to call operation Y on resource Z?
 - What clusters should workload X be deployed to?
 - What annotations must be present on object X?
- Library/Daemon (Go)
 - o In-memory, zero runtime dependencies
 - Evaluation engine: parser, compiler, interpreter
 - Tooling: REPL, test runner, tracing
- Growing community
 - Sponsored by Styra and Google/Firebase
 - Netflix, Medallia, Huawei, Schuberg Philis, and more...
 - Istio, Kubernetes, Terraform, PAM, AWS, and more...





Demo







Conclusions

- Kubernetes extensibility features enable fine-grained administrative control
 - Webhooks to beta in 1.9
- OPA provides a powerful building block for policy enforcement
 - High-level Declarative Policy Language
 - Growing community
- Optimize for change!
 - Decouple policy decisions from enforcement

Thank you!



slack.openpolicyagent.org



open-policy-agent/opa (star it!)

tsandall/admission-webhook-demo

