

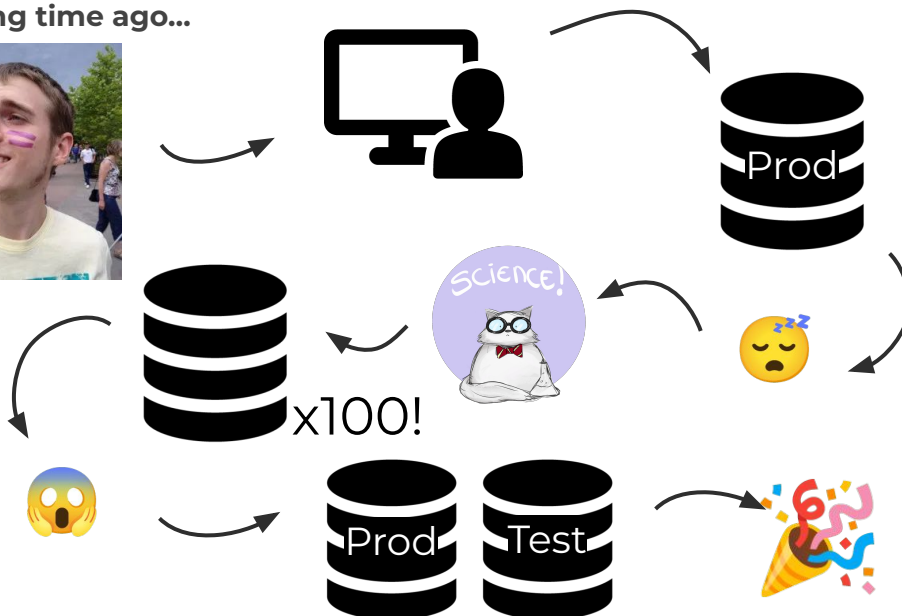
## Practical Implementation of PoLP with RBAC and Threat Modelling in K8s

.. and win for "longest title" with most acronyms.

Nicolaj Græsholt

@figaw

A long time ago...



about:Nicolaj Græsholt



Consultant ~5y



Speaker



Trainer

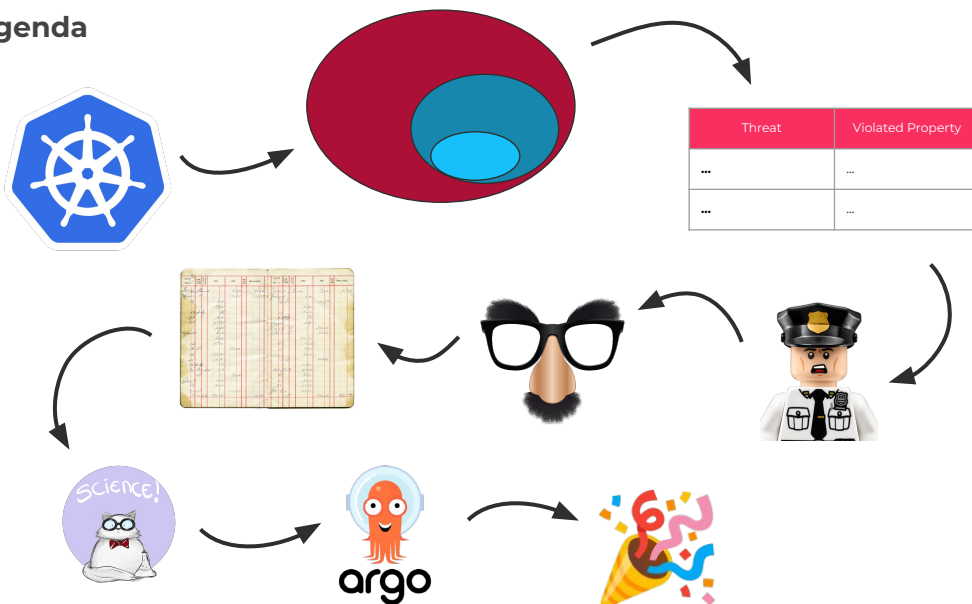


@figaw



MSc. Comp.Sci. from Aarhus University  
in Cryptography

🕒 Agenda



about:talk

# DON'T PANIC

← (Large, friendly letters)

Everything You See Is What You Get

<https://github.com/figaw/polp-rbac-k8s>



# Kubernetes (K8s)

*Lights, Camera, Abstraction!*

## Kubernetes in 30 seconds



Industry  
Standard



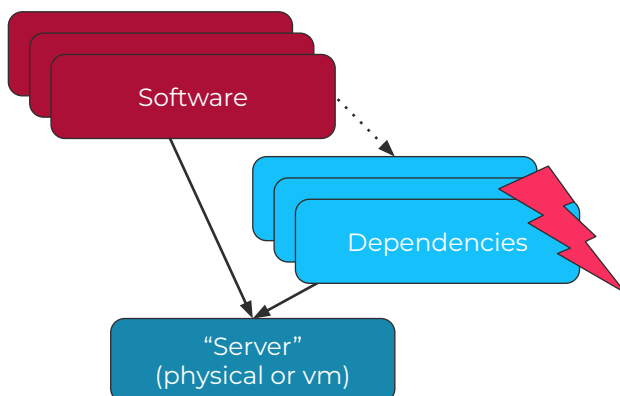
Highly  
Customizable

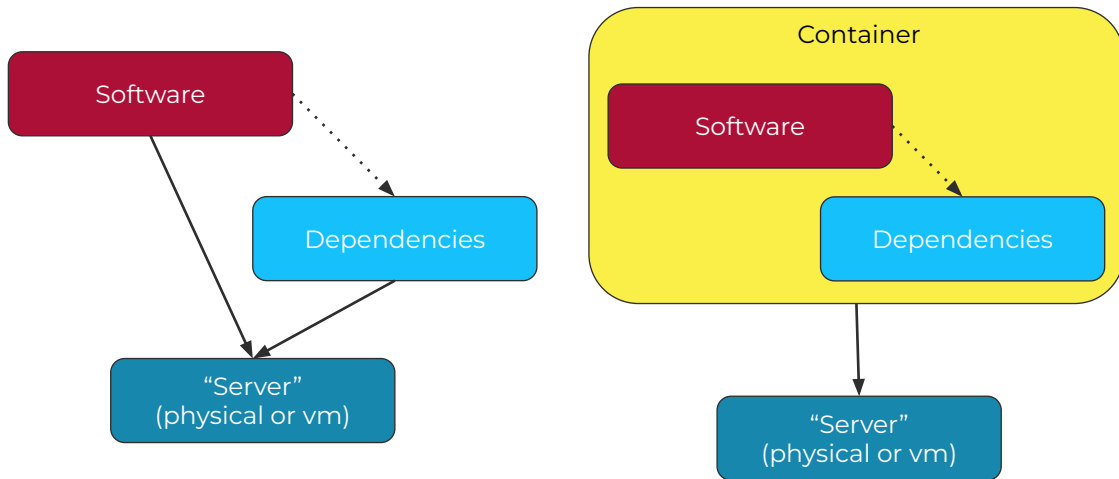
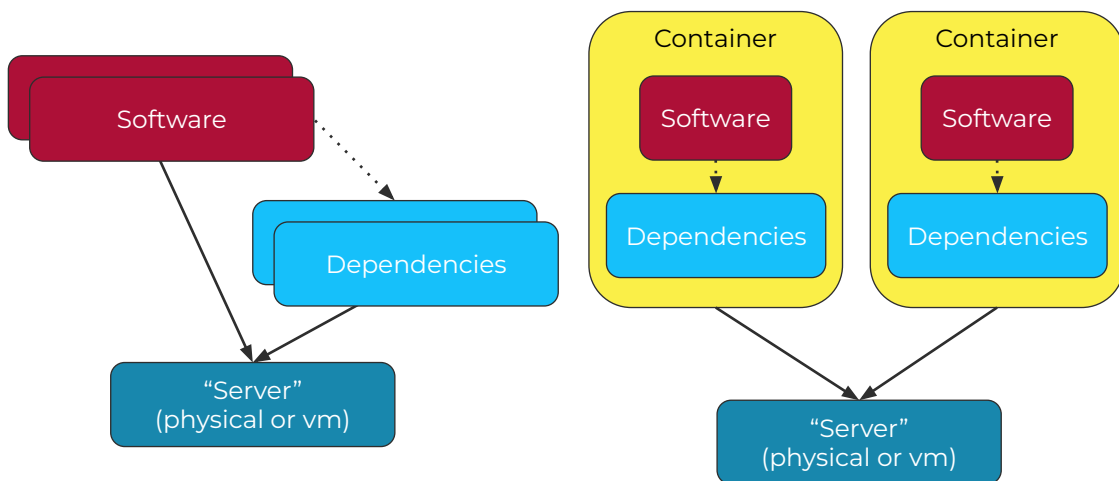


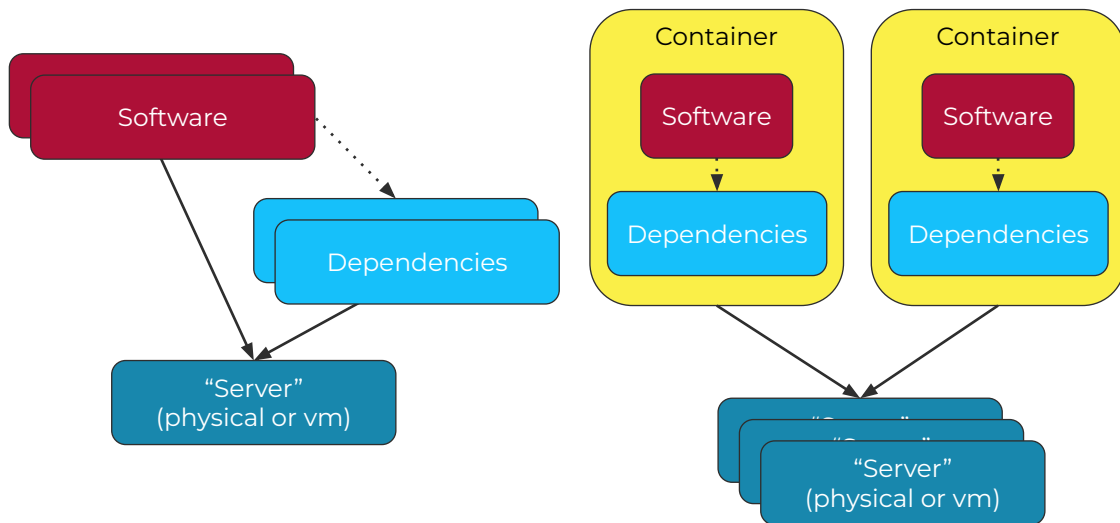
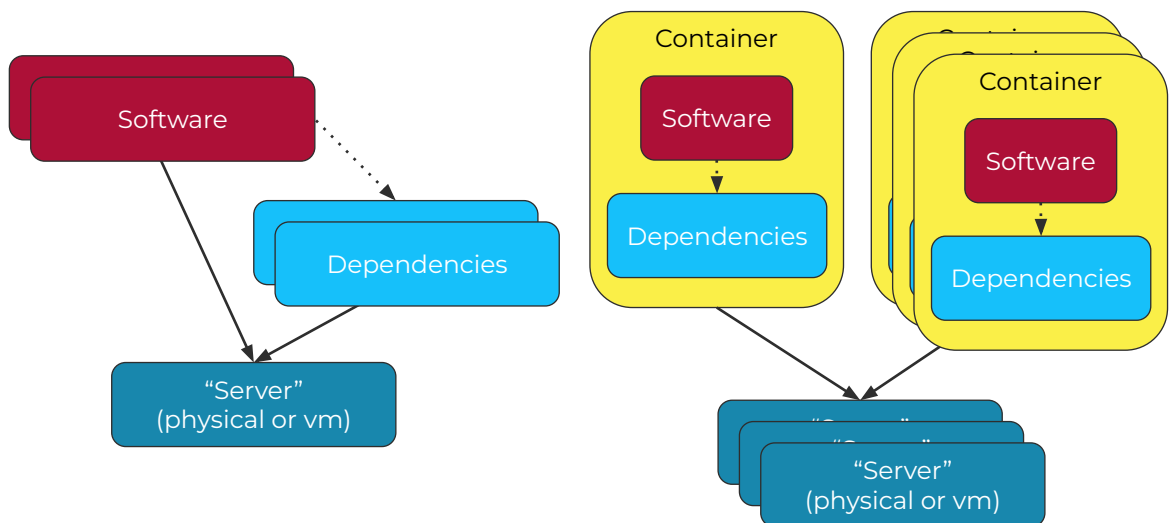
# kubernetes

***"Planet Scale ... platform for automating deployment, scaling, and operations of application containers across clusters of hosts." - kubernetes.io***

## Kubernetes



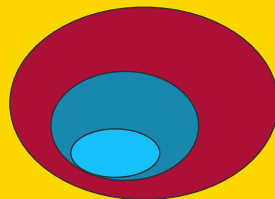
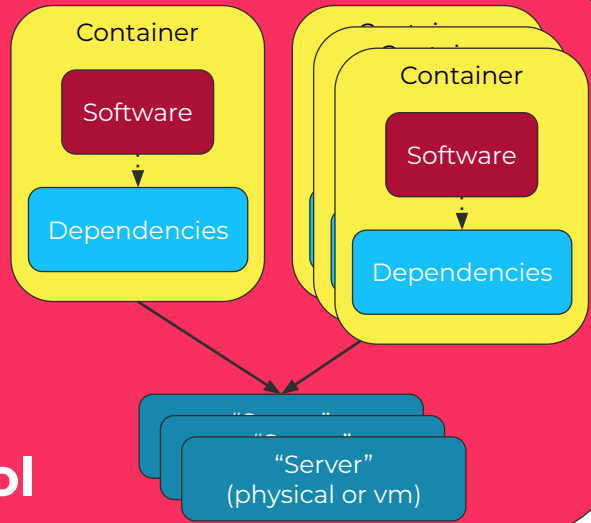
**Kubernetes****Kubernetes**

**Kubernetes****Kubernetes**

## Kubernetes



- Autoscaling
- Self-healing
- Networking
- Storage
- HA
- **Access Control**



# The Principle of Least Privilege (PoLP)

*Yay, vocabulary!*



*The Principle of Least Privilege states that **a subject should be given only those privileges needed for it to complete its task.***

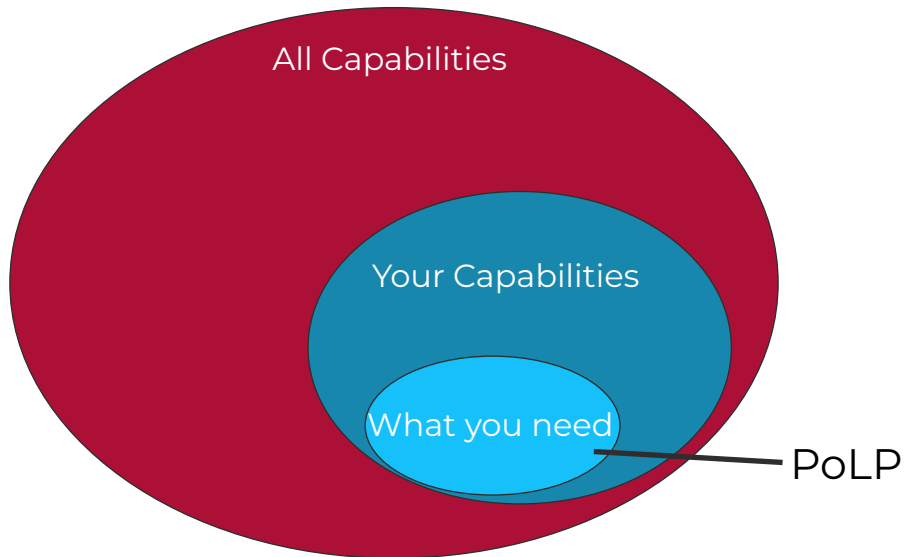
- Bishop [Bishop 03] in Chapter 13, "Design Principles," Section 13.2.1, "Principle of Least Privilege," pages 343-344,  
<https://www.cisa.gov/uscert/bsi/articles/knowledge/principles/least-privilege>

Venn Diagrams

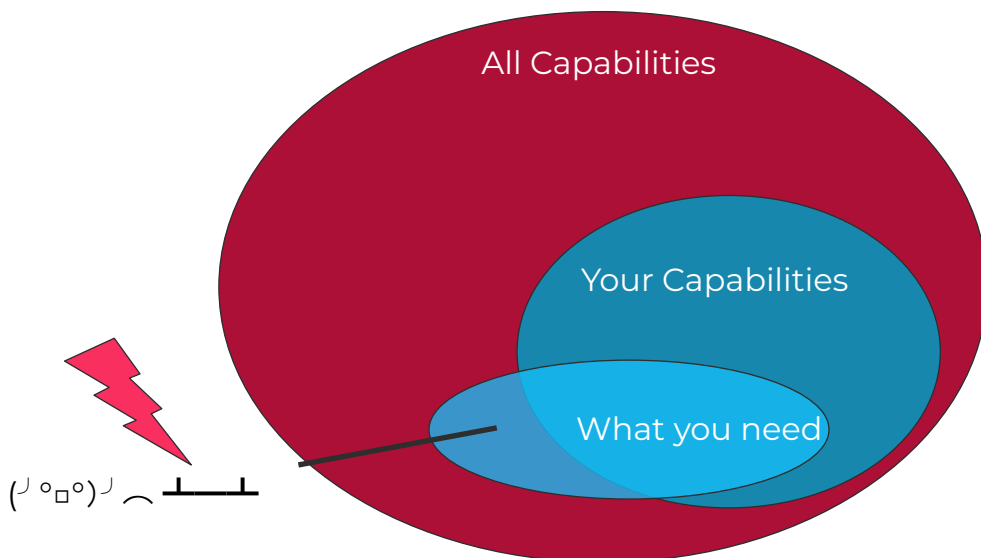




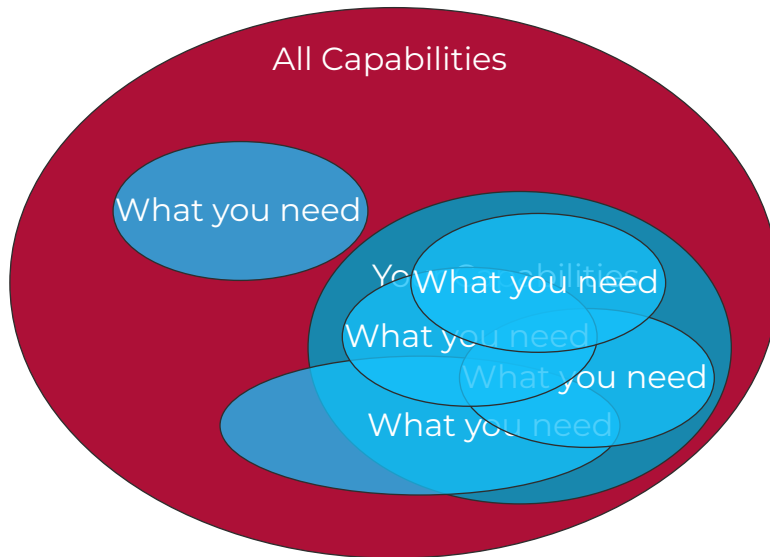
## The **Principle** of **Least Privilege** (PoLP)



## The **Principle** of **Least Privilege** (PoLP)



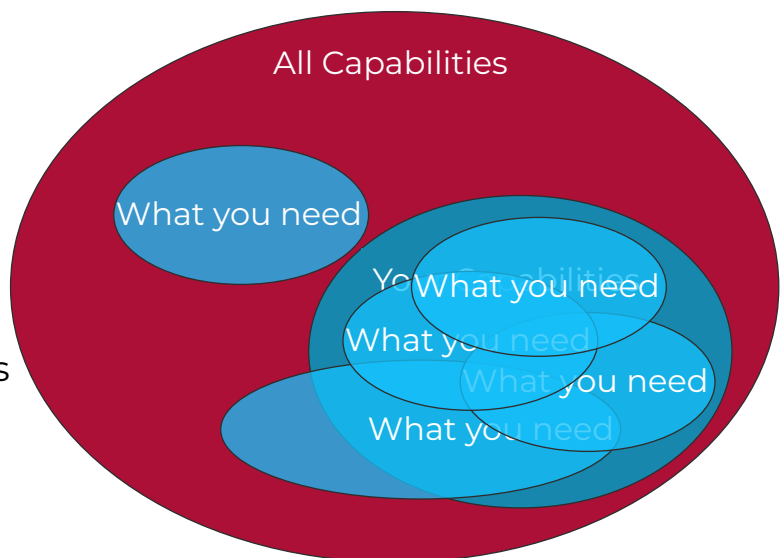
## The **Principle** of **Least Privilege** (PoLP)



## The **Principle** of **Least Privilege** (PoLP)

Must be **easy** to

1. Switch Capabilities
2. Change Capabilities



Threat	Violated Property
...	...
...	...

# Threat Modeling

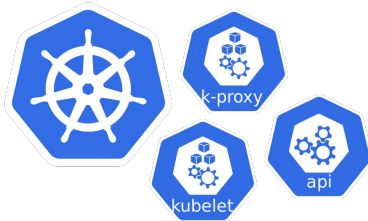
*"Is this secure?"*

## Threat Modeling



?

## Threat Modeling - Attack Surface



## Threat Modeling - Adversaries



**SAMSUNG**

**SONY**



## Threat Modeling - Models - STRIDE

STRIDE: “mnemonic for threats.”

Threat	Violated Property
<b>S</b> poofing	Authentication
<b>T</b> ampering	Integrity
<b>R</b> epudiation	Non-repudiation
<b>I</b> nformation Disclosure	Confidentiality
<b>D</b> enial of Service	Availability
<b>E</b> levation of Privilege	Authorization

## Threat Modeling - Models - PASTA

Process for **A**ttack **S**imulation and **T**hreat **A**nalysis

Stage 1: Define Objectives

Stage 2: Define Technical Scope

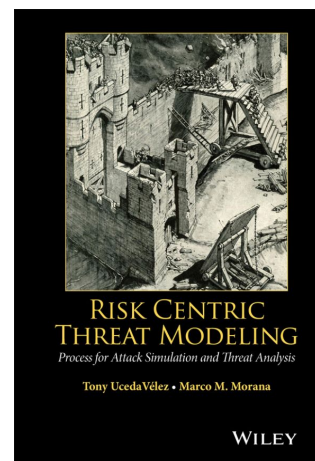
Stage 3: Application Decomposition

Stage 4: Threat Analysis

Stage 5: Vulnerability & Weakness Analysis

Stage 6: Attack Modeling

Stage 7: Risk Mitigation / Countermeasures



PASTA Threat Modeling for Cybersecurity | OWASP All Chapters 2020 Presentation  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8k-l3vn8C2A>

**Threat Modeling - Models - Persona non Grata example**

- Name: John
- Special skills: Kubernetes
- Role: Infrastructure
- Motivation: Angry about salary
- Possible attacks: Cryptojacking
- Remediation: Runtime scanning



<https://sysdig.com/blog/detecting-cryptojacking-with-sysdigs-falco/>

**Threat Modeling - Models**

- STRIDE - Centered on “Types of Attacks” or “Threats”
- PASTA - Risk-centric (business impact)
- Persona non grata (“unwanted person”) - ~”Evil User Stories”

... LINDDUN, Security Cards, Trike, CVSS, hTMM, VAST Modeling, Attack Trees, Quantitative TMM, OCTAVE

See: <https://insights.sei.cmu.edu/blog/threat-modeling-12-available-methods/>

## Threat Modeling - Kubernetes' Attack Surface



kubelet: runs containers



kube-Proxy: networking



Physical master / worker nodes



api-server\*\*: changes to cluster



in-cluster  
pods: workloads



secrets: confidential configuration



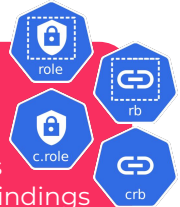
serviceAccounts: "machine-users"



etcd\*: key-value configuration database

RBAC resources:

- Roles
- ClusterRoles
- RoleBindings
- ClusterRoleBindings



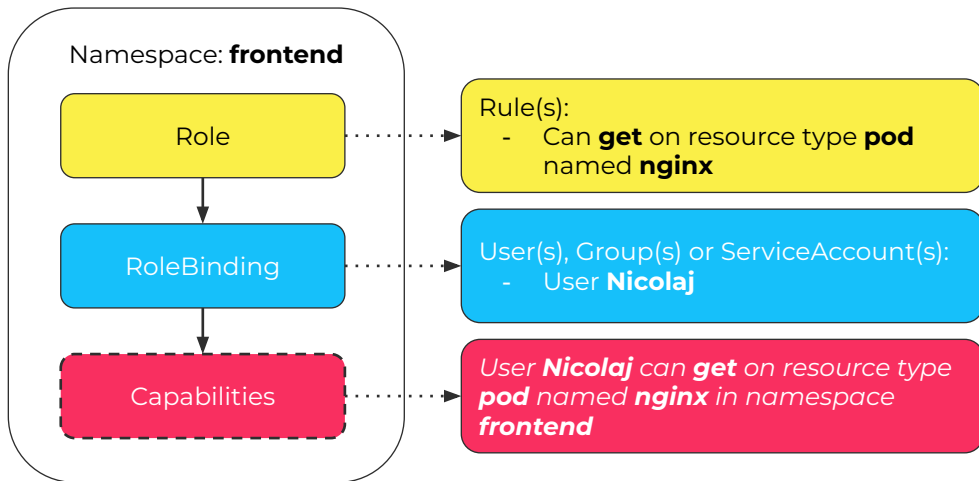
*\*etcd can also run in-cluster*  
*\*\*api-server usually runs in-cluster*



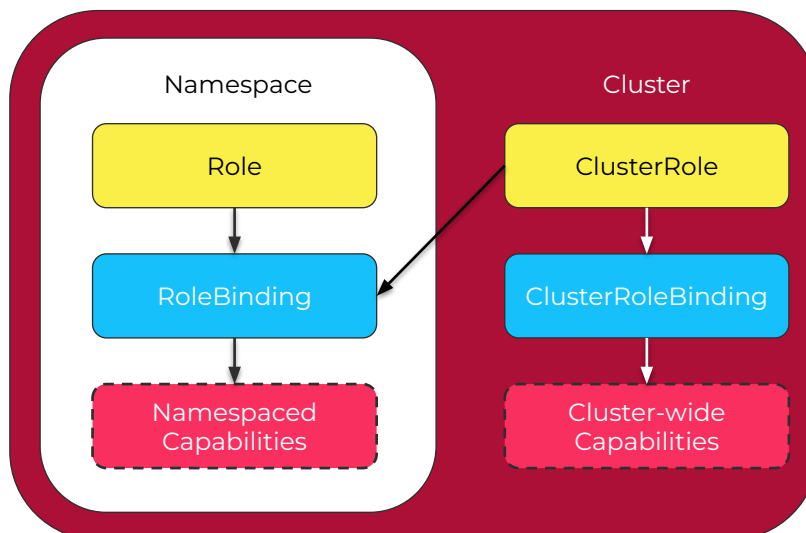
# Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

*Resources in K8s*

## Role-based Access Control



## Role-based Access Control





## Role-based Access Control - Demo

Will Show:

- Getting Access to a K8s cluster

`minikube-rbac-demo.md`



# Impersonation

*For test and production!*

## Impersonation

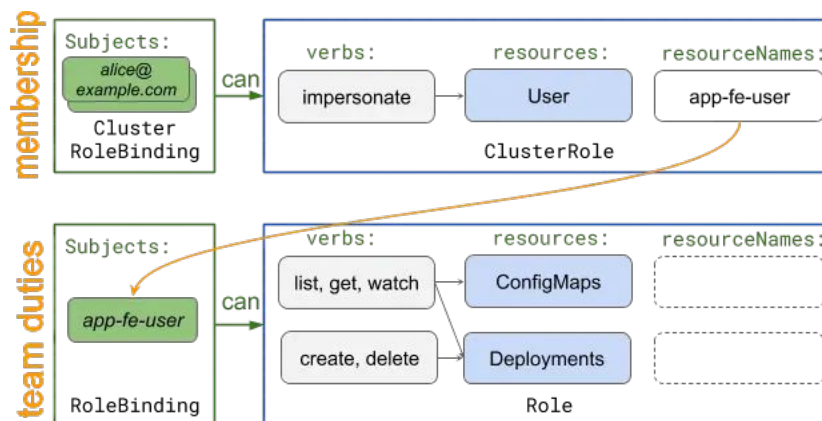
```
kubectl get nodes --as=<username> [--as-group=<group>]
```

- Handy for testing out permissions!
- *Handy for changing permissions!*

<https://docs.bitnami.com/tutorials/simplify-kubernetes-resource-access-rbac-impersonation/> - Juanjo Ciarlante, 2 years ago..

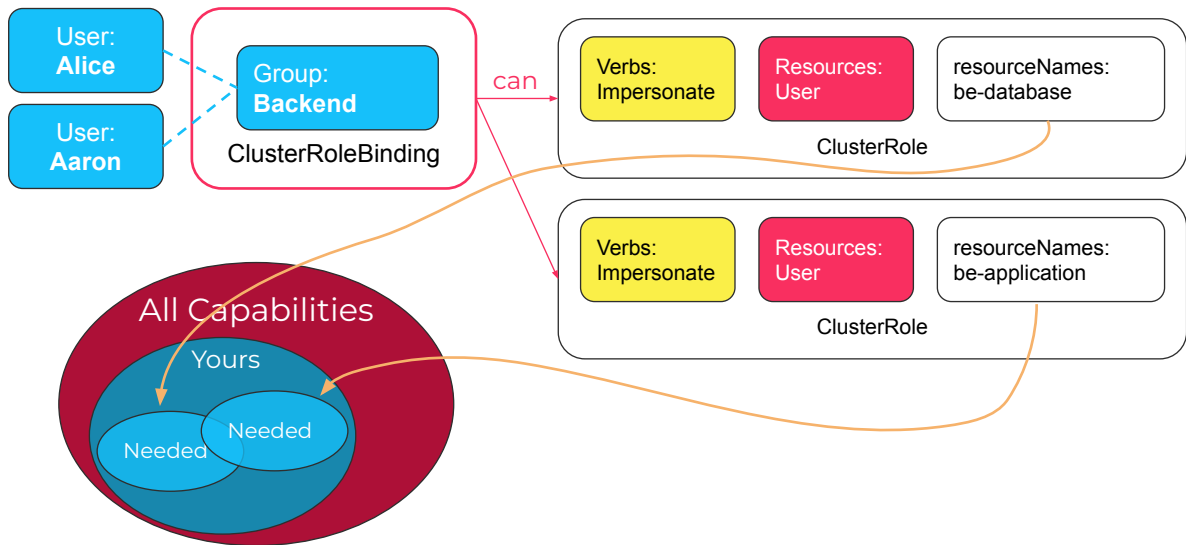


## Impersonating - “Virtual Users”



<https://docs.bitnami.com/tutorials/simplify-kubernetes-resource-access-rbac-impersonation/>  
- Juanjo Ciarlante

## Impersonating - "Virtual Users"



## Role-based Access Control - Demo

Will Show:

- Principle of Least Privilege

**minikube-impersonate-polp.md**



## Impersonating - “Virtual Users”

Using Kubectl

```
Kubectl get pods --as=be-database
```

```
Kubectl get pods --as=be-application
```

Using Context, with kubeconfig:

```
kubectl use-context <...>  
kubectl get pods
```

```
# kubeconfig  
users:  
- name: alice/be-application  
  user:  
    as: be-application  
    client-certificate-data: ...  
    client-key-data: ...
```

## Impersonation Caveats



```
... --as=<username> [--as-group=<group>]
```

Using “virtual users” as “groups” feels dirty, but..

- Must set **--as** and for simplicity we just use that as “group.”
- Could hardcode **--as** user to kubeconfig, but then it fails when we don't add **--as-group**.
- For now we just use **virtual users as groups\***



*\*We'll still handle original user-groups from LDAP / OIDC / IAM / etc.*



# Audit Logs

*Who did what, where and when?*

## Audit Logs - basic policy

```
users:apiVersion: audit.k8s.io/v1
kind: Policy
rules:
- level: Metadata
```

Example from: <https://minikube.sigs.k8s.io/docs/tutorials/audit-policy/>

Levels: **none**, **metadata**, **request**, **requestResponse**

Stored internally (file) or externally (log db)

## Audit Logs - Demo

Will Show:

- Impersonation in Logs

**minikube-audit-demo.md**



## Audit Logs

```
kubectl get pods --as=alice --as-group=be-database
```

```
{
  ...
  "requestURI":"/api/v1/pods?limit=500",
  "verb":"list",
  "user":{
    "username":"minikube-user",
    "groups":[
      "system:masters",
      "System:authenticated"
    ]
  },
  "impersonatedUser":{
    "username":"alice",
    "groups":[
      "be-database",
      "system:authenticated"
    ]
  }
}
```

## The **Principle** of **Least Privilege** (PoLP) - Revisited

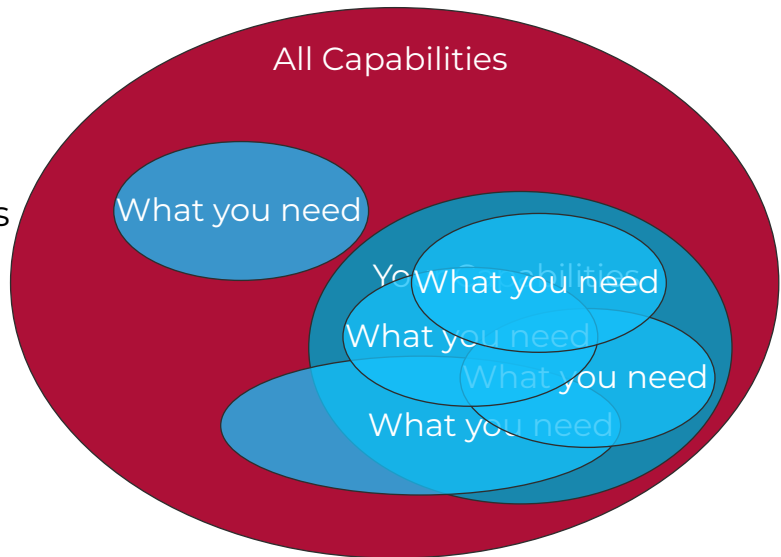
Must be **easy** to

1. Switch Capabilities
2. Change Capabilities

Who elevates privileges?

- **breakglass** virtual user?
- some admin people?

Collaborate as much as possible.  
People like to be included.



## **“Alternatives”**

*Do we need this at all? (Yes-ish, we do..)*

## Alternatives - kubectl-sudo

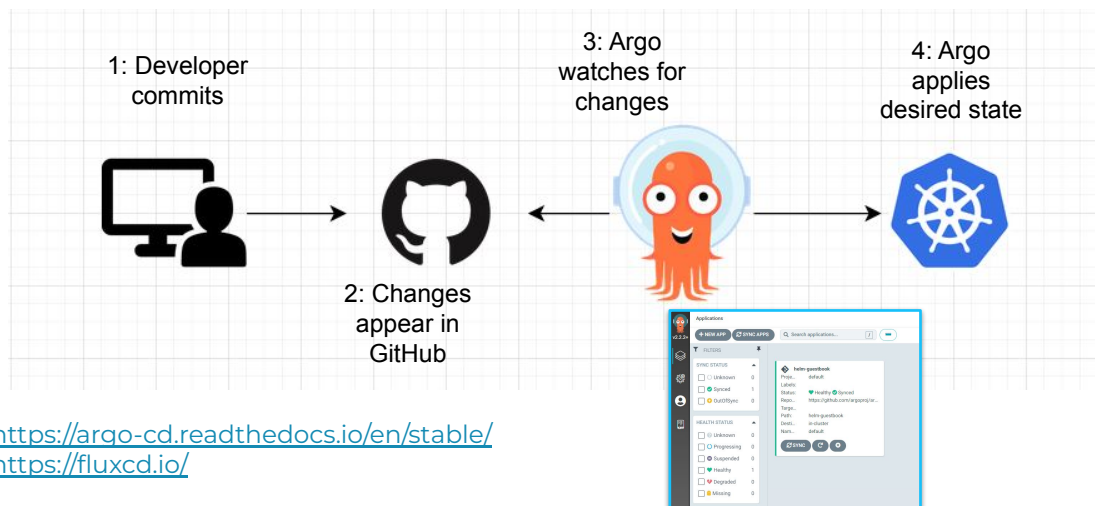
- A “wrapper” around Impersonation
- adds `--as=$USER --as-group system:masters` to command

```
$ kubectl get nodes
Error from server (Forbidden): nodes is forbidden: User "bofh" cannot list nodes at the cluster scope

$ kubectl sudo get nodes
NAME                STATUS    ROLES    AGE   VERSION
kubelet1.example.com Ready    <none>   96d   v1.11.2
kubelet2.example.com Ready    <none>   96d   v1.11.2
```

<https://github.com/postfinance/kubectl-sudo>

## Alternatives - GitOps - ArgoCD (..and Flux)



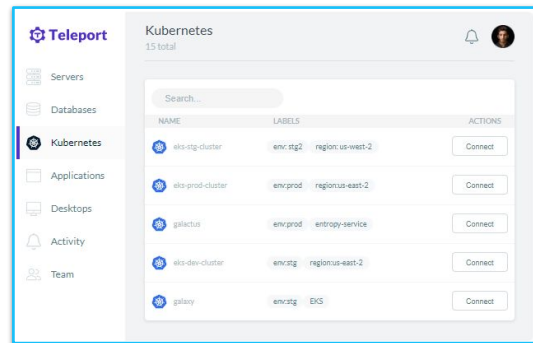


## Alternatives - Teleport



- Manage access to Clusters, Databases, Desktops, etc.
- Proxy interface for interacting with kubectl
- Replay sessions from the UI

<https://goteleport.com/>

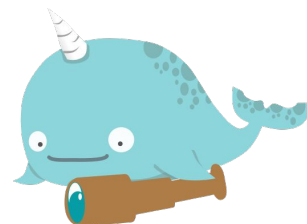
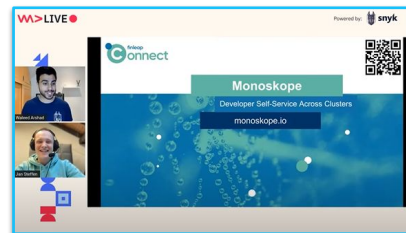


## Alternatives - Monoskope

WeAreDevelopers Live - DevOps Day, 2021  
<https://youtu.be/8FPXqiwSMdI?t=7382>

- Self-service multi-cluster
- Operator + CLI (M8)
- Event Sourcing, auditing as a first-class citizen
- Reactors change state depending on requests
- Requests are made by Users
- Connects to OIDC and assigns scopes to users

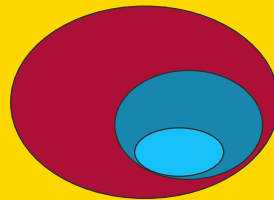
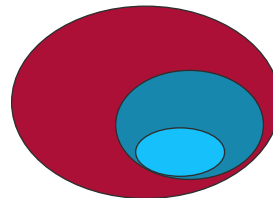
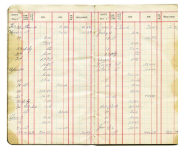
<https://monoskope.io/>



## Alternatives - Viability

- Won't get rid of RBAC; still shouldn't use default **ServiceAccounts** for workloads.
- GitOps is Awesome!
- RBAC is Awesome!

Threat	Violated Property
...	...
...	...



# Thank you!

.. questions? 😊

Threat	Violated Property
...	...
...	...

