

# **CIS Alibaba Cloud Container Service For Kubernetes (ACK) Benchmark**

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# Overview

This document provides prescriptive guidance for running Alibaba Cloud Container Service for Kubernetes (ACK) following recommended security controls. This benchmark only includes controls which can be modified by an end user of ACK. To obtain the latest version of this guide, please visit [www.cisecurity.org](http://www.cisecurity.org) . If you have questions, comments, or have identified ways to improve this guide, please write us at [support@cisecurity.org](mailto:support@cisecurity.org).

## Intended Audience

This document is intended for cluster administrators, security specialists, auditors, and any personnel who plan to develop, deploy, assess, or secure solutions that incorporate ACK using managed and self-managed nodes.

Customers using Alibaba Cloud Serverless Kubernetes (ASK) are not responsible for node management. Hence, this document is not scoped for ASK customers.

## Consensus Guidance

This benchmark was created using a consensus review process comprised of subject matter experts. Consensus participants provide perspective from a diverse set of backgrounds including consulting, software development, audit and compliance, security research, operations, government, and legal.

Each CIS benchmark undergoes two phases of consensus review. The first phase occurs during initial benchmark development. During this phase, subject matter experts convene to discuss, create, and test working drafts of the benchmark. This discussion occurs until consensus has been reached on benchmark recommendations. The second phase begins after the benchmark has been published. During this phase, all feedback provided by the Internet community is reviewed by the consensus team for incorporation in the benchmark. If you are interested in participating in the consensus process, please visit <https://workbench.cisecurity.org/>.

## Typographical Conventions

The following typographical conventions are used throughout this guide:

Convention	Meaning
<code>Stylized Monospace font</code>	Used for blocks of code, command, and script examples. Text should be interpreted exactly as presented.
Monospace font	Used for inline code, commands, or examples. Text should be interpreted exactly as presented.
< <i>italic font in brackets</i> >	Italic texts set in angle brackets denote a variable requiring substitution for a real value.
<i>Italic font</i>	Used to denote the title of a book, article, or other publication.
<b>Note</b>	Additional information or caveats

## Assessment Status

An assessment status is included for every recommendation. The assessment status indicates whether the given recommendation can be automated or requires manual steps to implement. Both statuses are equally important and are determined and supported as defined below:

### Automated

Represents recommendations for which assessment of a technical control can be fully automated and validated to a pass/fail state. Recommendations will include the necessary information to implement automation.

### Manual

Represents recommendations for which assessment of a technical control cannot be fully automated and requires all or some manual steps to validate that the configured state is set as expected. The expected state can vary depending on the environment.

## Profile Definitions

The following configuration profiles are defined by this Benchmark:

- **Level 1 - Master Node**

Items in this profile intend to:

- be practical and prudent;
- provide a clear security benefit; and
- not inhibit the utility of the technology beyond acceptable means.

- **Level 2 - Master Node**

- **Level 1 - Worker Node**

Items in this profile intend to:

- be practical and prudent;
- provide a clear security benefit; and
- not inhibit the utility of the technology beyond acceptable means.

- **Level 2 - Worker Node**

## Acknowledgements

This benchmark exemplifies the great things a community of users, vendors, and subject matter experts can accomplish through consensus collaboration. The CIS community thanks the entire consensus team with special recognition to the following individuals who contributed greatly to the creation of this guide:

This benchmark exemplifies the great things a community of users, vendors, and subject matter experts can accomplish through consensus collaboration. The CIS community thanks the entire consensus team. Special thanks to the Alibaba team for their significant contribution.

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# Recommendations

## *1 Control Plane Components*

This section consists of security recommendations for the direct configuration of Kubernetes control plane processes. These recommendations may not be directly applicable for cluster operators in environments where these components are managed by a 3rd party.

Security is a shared responsibility between Alibaba Cloud and the ACK customer. The shared responsibility model describes this as security of the cloud and security in the cloud:

- Security of the cloud – Alibaba Cloud is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs Alibaba Cloud services in the Alibaba Cloud. For ACK, Alibaba Cloud is responsible for the Kubernetes control plane, which includes Kubernetes API server, etcd, and a number of controllers.
- Security in the cloud – Your responsibility includes the following areas.
  - The security configuration of the data plane, including the configuration of the security groups that allow traffic to pass from the Alibaba Cloud ACK control plane into the customer VPC;
  - The configuration of the worker nodes and the containers themselves;
  - The worker node guest operating system (including updates and security patches);
  - Other associated application software:
    - Setting up and managing network controls, such as firewall rules
    - Managing platform-level identity and access management
- The sensitivity of your data, your company's requirements, and applicable laws and regulations.

**For ACK standard or professional managed cluster,** Alibaba Cloud is responsible for securing the control plane, though you might be able to configure certain options based on your requirements. Section 3 of this Benchmark addresses these configurations.

**For ACK dedicated cluster,** This section consists of security recommendations for the components that run on ACK master nodes.

## 1.1 Master Node Configuration Files

### 1.1.1 Ensure that the API server pod specification file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Ensure that the API server pod specification file has permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### Rationale:

The API server pod specification file controls various parameters that set the behavior of the API server. You should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %a /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### Remediation:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chmod 644 /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
```

#### Default Value:

By default, the `kube-apiserver.yaml` file has permissions of 640.

#### References:



1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

Version 7

**5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.2 Ensure that the API server pod specification file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the API server pod specification file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Rationale:**

The API server pod specification file controls various parameters that set the behavior of the API server. You should set its file ownership to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by `root:root`.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node.  
For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node.  
For example,

```
chown root:root /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, the `kube-apiserver.yaml` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.3 Ensure that the controller manager pod specification file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the controller manager pod specification file has permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Rationale:**

The controller manager pod specification file controls various parameters that set the behavior of the Controller Manager on the master node. You should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %a /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-controller-manager.yaml
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chmod 644 /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-controller-manager.yaml
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, the `kube-controller-manager.yaml` file has permissions of 640.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.4 Ensure that the controller manager pod specification file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the controller manager pod specification file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Rationale:**

The controller manager pod specification file controls various parameters that set the behavior of various components of the master node. You should set its file ownership to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by `root:root`.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node.  
For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-controller-manager.yaml
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node.  
For example,

```
chown root:root /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-controller-manager.yaml
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `kube-controller-manager.yaml` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-controller-manager>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.5 Ensure that the scheduler pod specification file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the scheduler pod specification file has permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Rationale:**

The scheduler pod specification file controls various parameters that set the behavior of the Scheduler service in the master node. You should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %a /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-scheduler.yaml
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chmod 644 /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-scheduler.yaml
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, kube-scheduler.yaml file has permissions of 640.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-scheduler/>



**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.6 Ensure that the scheduler pod specification file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the scheduler pod specification file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Rationale:**

The scheduler pod specification file controls various parameters that set the behavior of the `kube-scheduler` service in the master node. You should set its file ownership to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by `root:root`.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-scheduler.yaml
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chown root:root /etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-scheduler.yaml
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `kube-scheduler.yaml` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-scheduler/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.7 Ensure that the etcd service file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the `/usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service` file has permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Rationale:**

The etcd service file `/usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service` controls various parameters that set the behavior of the etcd service in the master node. etcd is a highly-available key-value store which Kubernetes uses for persistent storage of all of its REST API object. You should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %a /usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chmod 644 /usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `/usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service` file has permissions of 644.

#### **References:**

1. <https://coreos.com/etcd>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/etcd/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

Version 7

**5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### 1.1.8 Ensure that the etcd service file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Ensure that the `/usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### Rationale:

The etcd service file `/usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service` controls various parameters that set the behavior of the etcd service in the master node. etcd is a highly-available key-value store which Kubernetes uses for persistent storage of all of its REST API object. You should set its file ownership to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by `root:root`.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G /usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### Remediation:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chown root:root /usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service
```

#### Default Value:

By default, `/usr/lib/systemd/system/etcd.service` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### References:

1. <https://coreos.com/etcd>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/etcd/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

Version 7

**5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.9 Ensure that the Container Network Interface file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Manual)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the Container Network Interface files have permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Rationale:**

Container Network Interface provides various networking options for overlay networking. You should consult their documentation and restrict their respective file permissions to maintain the integrity of those files. Those files should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %a <path/to/cni/files>
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chmod 644 <path/to/cni/files>
```

#### **Default Value:**

NA

#### **References:**



1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/networking/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

Version 7

**5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.10 Ensure that the Container Network Interface file ownership is set to root:root (Manual)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the Container Network Interface files have ownership set to `root:root`.

#### **Rationale:**

Container Network Interface provides various networking options for overlay networking. You should consult their documentation and restrict their respective file permissions to maintain the integrity of those files. Those files should be owned by `root:root`.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node.  
For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G <path/to/cni/files>
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node.  
For example,

```
chown root:root <path/to/cni/files>
```

#### **Default Value:**

NA

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/networking/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.11 Ensure that the etcd data directory permissions are set to 700 or more restrictive (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the etcd data directory has permissions of 700 or more restrictive.

#### **Rationale:**

etcd is a highly-available key-value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. This data directory should be protected from any unauthorized reads or writes. It should not be readable or writable by any group members or the world.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

On the etcd server node, get the etcd data directory, passed as an argument `--data-dir`, from the below command:

```
ps -ef | grep etcd
```

Run the below command (based on the etcd data directory found above). For example,

```
stat -c %a /var/lib/etcd/data.etcd
```

Verify that the permissions are 700 or more restrictive.

#### **Remediation:**

On the etcd server node, get the etcd data directory, passed as an argument `--data-dir`, from the below command:

```
ps -ef | grep etcd
```

Run the below command (based on the etcd data directory found above). For example,

```
chmod 700 /var/lib/etcd/data.etcd
```

**Default Value:**

By default, etcd data directory has permissions of 755.

**References:**

1. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/configuration.html#data-dir>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/etcd/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know  
Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Version 7

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know  
Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

### *1.1.12 Ensure that the etcd data directory ownership is set to etcd:etcd (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the etcd data directory ownership is set to `etcd:etcd`.

#### **Rationale:**

etcd is a highly-available key-value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. This data directory should be protected from any unauthorized reads or writes. It should be owned by `etcd:etcd`.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

On the etcd server node, get the etcd data directory, passed as an argument `--data-dir`, from the below command:

```
ps -ef | grep etcd
```

Run the below command (based on the etcd data directory found above). For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G /var/lib/etcd/data.etcd
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `etcd:etcd`.

#### **Remediation:**

On the etcd server node, get the etcd data directory, passed as an argument `--data-dir`, from the below command:

```
ps -ef | grep etcd
```

Run the below command (based on the etcd data directory found above). For example,

```
chown etcd:etcd /var/lib/etcd/data.etcd
```

**Default Value:**

By default, etcd data directory ownership is set to `etcd:etcd`.

**References:**

1. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/configuration.html#data-dir>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/etcd/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Version 7

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

### *1.1.13 Ensure that the admin.conf file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the `admin.conf` file has permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Rationale:**

The `admin.conf` is the administrator kubeconfig file defining various settings for the administration of the cluster. You should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### **Impact:**

None.

#### **Audit:**

Run the following command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %a /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chmod 644 /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `admin.conf` has permissions of 640.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/independent/create-cluster-kubeadm/>



**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.14 Ensure that the admin.conf file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the `admin.conf` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Rationale:**

The `admin.conf` file contains the admin credentials for the cluster. You should set its file ownership to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by `root:root`.

#### **Impact:**

None.

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chown root:root /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `admin.conf` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubeadm/>

#### **Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

## **CIS Controls:**

### Version 6

#### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

### Version 7

#### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.15 Ensure that the scheduler.conf file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the `scheduler.conf` file has permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Rationale:**

The `scheduler.conf` file is the kubeconfig file for the Scheduler. You should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the following command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %a /etc/kubernetes/scheduler.conf
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chmod 644 /etc/kubernetes/scheduler.conf
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `scheduler.conf` has permissions of 640.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/independent/create-cluster-kubeadm/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.16 Ensure that the scheduler.conf file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the `scheduler.conf` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Rationale:**

The `scheduler.conf` file is the kubeconfig file for the Scheduler. You should set its file ownership to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by `root:root`.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G /etc/kubernetes/scheduler.conf
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chown root:root /etc/kubernetes/scheduler.conf
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `scheduler.conf` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubeadm/>

#### **Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

## **CIS Controls:**

### Version 6

#### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

### Version 7

#### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.17 Ensure that the controller-manager.conf file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the `controller-manager.conf` file has permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Rationale:**

The `controller-manager.conf` file is the kubeconfig file for the Controller Manager. You should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the following command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %a /etc/kubernetes/controller-manager.conf
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chmod 644 /etc/kubernetes/controller-manager.conf
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `controller-manager.conf` has permissions of 640.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-controller-manager/>



**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.18 Ensure that the controller-manager.conf file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the `controller-manager.conf` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Rationale:**

The `controller-manager.conf` file is the kubeconfig file for the Controller Manager. You should set its file ownership to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by `root:root`.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G /etc/kubernetes/controller-manager.conf
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chown root:root /etc/kubernetes/controller-manager.conf
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `controller-manager.conf` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-controller-manager/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.19 Ensure that the Kubernetes PKI directory and file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the Kubernetes PKI directory and file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### **Rationale:**

Kubernetes makes use of a number of certificates as part of its operation. You should set the ownership of the directory containing the PKI information and all files in that directory to maintain their integrity. The directory and files should be owned by `root:root`.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node.  
For example,

```
ls -laR /etc/kubernetes/pki/
```

Verify that the ownership of all files and directories in this hierarchy is set to `root:root`.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node.  
For example,

```
chown -R root:root /etc/kubernetes/pki/
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, the `/etc/kubernetes/pki/` directory and all of the files and directories contained within it, are set to be owned by the root user.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.20 Ensure that the Kubernetes PKI certificate file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Manual)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that Kubernetes PKI certificate files have permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Rationale:**

Kubernetes makes use of a number of certificate files as part of the operation of its components. The permissions on these files should be set to 644 or more restrictive to protect their integrity.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node.  
For example,

```
ls -laR /etc/kubernetes/pki/*.cert
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node.  
For example,

```
chmod -R 644 /etc/kubernetes/pki/*.cert
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, the certificates used by Kubernetes are set to have permissions of 644

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *1.1.21 Ensure that the Kubernetes PKI key file permissions are set to 600 (Manual)*

**Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

**Description:**

Ensure that Kubernetes PKI key files have permissions of 600.

**Rationale:**

Kubernetes makes use of a number of key files as part of the operation of its components. The permissions on these files should be set to 600 to protect their integrity and confidentiality.

**Impact:**

None

**Audit:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
ls -laR /etc/kubernetes/pki/*.key
```

Verify that the permissions are 600.

**Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the master node. For example,

```
chmod -R 600 /etc/kubernetes/pki/*.key
```

**Default Value:**

By default, the keys used by Kubernetes are set to have permissions of 600

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>



**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 1.2 API Server

This section contains recommendations relating to API server configuration flags

### 1.2.1 Ensure that the `--basic-auth-file` argument is not set (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Do not use basic authentication.

#### Rationale:

Basic authentication uses plaintext credentials for authentication. Currently, the basic authentication credentials last indefinitely, and the password cannot be changed without restarting the API server. The basic authentication is currently supported for convenience. Hence, basic authentication should not be used.

#### Impact:

You will have to configure and use alternate authentication mechanisms such as tokens and certificates. Username and password for basic authentication could no longer be used.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--basic-auth-file` argument does not exist.

#### Remediation:

Follow the documentation and configure alternate mechanisms for authentication. Then, edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and remove the `--basic-auth-file=<filename>` parameter.

#### Default Value:

By default, basic authentication is not set.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/authentication/#static-password-file>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

16.14 Encrypt/Hash All Authentication Files And Monitor Their Access

Verify that all authentication files are encrypted or hashed and that these files cannot be accessed without root or administrator privileges. Audit all access to password files in the system.

Version 7

16.4 Encrypt or Hash all Authentication Credentials

Encrypt or hash with a salt all authentication credentials when stored.

## 1.2.2 Ensure that the `--token-auth-file` parameter is not set (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Do not use token based authentication.

### Rationale:

The token-based authentication utilizes static tokens to authenticate requests to the apiserver. The tokens are stored in clear-text in a file on the apiserver, and cannot be revoked or rotated without restarting the apiserver. Hence, do not use static token-based authentication.

### Impact:

You will have to configure and use alternate authentication mechanisms such as certificates. Static token based authentication could not be used.

### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--token-auth-file` argument does not exist.

### Remediation:

Follow the documentation and configure alternate mechanisms for authentication. Then, edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and remove the `--token-auth-file=<filename>` parameter.

### Default Value:

By default, `--token-auth-file` argument is not set.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/authentication/#static-token-file>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**16.14 Encrypt/Hash All Authentication Files And Monitor Their Access**

Verify that all authentication files are encrypted or hashed and that these files cannot be accessed without root or administrator privileges. Audit all access to password files in the system.

Version 7

**16.4 Encrypt or Hash all Authentication Credentials**

Encrypt or hash with a salt all authentication credentials when stored.

### 1.2.3 Ensure that the `--kubelet-https` argument is set to `true` (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Use https for kubelet connections.

#### Rationale:

Connections from apiserver to kubelets could potentially carry sensitive data such as secrets and keys. It is thus important to use in-transit encryption for any communication between the apiserver and kubelets.

#### Impact:

You require TLS to be configured on apiserver as well as kubelets.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--kubelet-https` argument either does not exist or is set to `true`.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and remove the `--kubelet-https` parameter.

#### Default Value:

By default, kubelet connections are over https.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet-authentication-authorization/>

#### Additional Information:

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14.2 Encrypt All Sensitive Information Over Less-trusted Networks

All communication of sensitive information over less-trusted networks should be encrypted. Whenever information flows over a network with a lower trust level, the information should be encrypted.

Version 7

14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

### *1.2.4 Ensure that the --kubelet-client-certificate and --kubelet-client-key arguments are set as appropriate (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Enable certificate based kubelet authentication.

#### **Rationale:**

The apiserver, by default, does not authenticate itself to the kubelet's HTTPS endpoints. The requests from the apiserver are treated anonymously. You should set up certificate-based kubelet authentication to ensure that the apiserver authenticates itself to kubelets when submitting requests.

#### **Impact:**

You require TLS to be configured on apiserver as well as kubelets.

#### **Audit:**

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--kubelet-client-certificate` and `--kubelet-client-key` arguments exist and they are set as appropriate.

#### **Remediation:**

Follow the Kubernetes documentation and set up the TLS connection between the apiserver and kubelets. Then, edit API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the kubelet client certificate and key parameters as below.

```
--kubelet-client-certificate=<path/to/client-certificate-file>  
--kubelet-client-key=<path/to/client-key-file>
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, certificate-based kubelet authentication is not set.



## References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet-authentication-authorization/>
3. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/master-node-communication/#apiserver---kubelet>

## Additional Information:

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

## CIS Controls:

Version 6

### 3.4 Use Only Secure Channels For Remote System Administration

Perform all remote administration of servers, workstation, network devices, and similar equipment over secure channels. Protocols such as telnet, VNC, RDP, or others that do not actively support strong encryption should only be used if they are performed over a secondary encryption channel, such as SSL, TLS or IPSEC.

Version 7

### 4.5 Use Multifactor Authentication For All Administrative Access

Use multi-factor authentication and encrypted channels for all administrative account access.

### 1.2.5 Ensure that the `--authorization-mode` argument is not set to `AlwaysAllow` (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Do not always authorize all requests.

#### Rationale:

The API Server, can be configured to allow all requests. This mode should not be used on any production cluster.

#### Impact:

Only authorized requests will be served.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--authorization-mode` argument exists and is not set to `AlwaysAllow`.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--authorization-mode` parameter to values other than `AlwaysAllow`. One such example could be as below.

```
--authorization-mode=RBAC
```

#### Default Value:

By default, `AlwaysAllow` is not enabled.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/authorization/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**9.1 Limit Open Ports, Protocols, and Services**

Ensure that only ports, protocols, and services with validated business needs are running on each system.

Version 7

**9.2 Ensure Only Approved Ports, Protocols and Services Are Running**

Ensure that only network ports, protocols, and services listening on a system with validated business needs, are running on each system.

### 1.2.6 Ensure that the `--authorization-mode` argument includes `Node` (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Restrict kubelet nodes to reading only objects associated with them.

#### Rationale:

The `Node` authorization mode only allows kubelets to read `Secret`, `ConfigMap`, `PersistentVolume`, and `PersistentVolumeClaim` objects associated with their nodes.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--authorization-mode` argument exists and is set to a value to include `Node`.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--authorization-mode` parameter to a value that includes `Node`.

```
--authorization-mode=Node, RBAC
```

#### Default Value:

By default, `Node` authorization is enabled.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/authorization/node/>
3. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/pull/46076>

4. <https://acotten.com/post/kube17-security>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

9.1 Limit Open Ports, Protocols, and Services

Ensure that only ports, protocols, and services with validated business needs are running on each system.

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9.2 Ensure Only Approved Ports, Protocols and Services Are Running

Ensure that only network ports, protocols, and services listening on a system with validated business needs, are running on each system.

### 1.2.7 Ensure that the `--authorization-mode` argument includes RBAC (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Turn on Role Based Access Control.

#### Rationale:

Role Based Access Control (RBAC) allows fine-grained control over the operations that different entities can perform on different objects in the cluster. It is recommended to use the RBAC authorization mode.

#### Impact:

When RBAC is enabled you will need to ensure that appropriate RBAC settings (including Roles, RoleBindings and ClusterRoleBindings) are configured to allow appropriate access.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--authorization-mode` argument exists and is set to a value to include RBAC.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--authorization-mode` parameter to a value that includes RBAC, for example:

```
--authorization-mode=Node,RBAC
```

#### Default Value:

By default, RBAC authorization is enabled.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**9.1 Limit Open Ports, Protocols, and Services**

Ensure that only ports, protocols, and services with validated business needs are running on each system.

Version 7

**9.2 Ensure Only Approved Ports, Protocols and Services Are Running**

Ensure that only network ports, protocols, and services listening on a system with validated business needs, are running on each system.

### 1.2.8 Ensure that the admission control plugin EventRateLimit is set (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Limit the rate at which the API server accepts requests.

#### Rationale:

Using `EventRateLimit` admission control enforces a limit on the number of events that the API Server will accept in a given time slice. A misbehaving workload could overwhelm and DoS the API Server, making it unavailable. This particularly applies to a multi-tenant cluster, where there might be a small percentage of misbehaving tenants which could have a significant impact on the performance of the cluster overall. Hence, it is recommended to limit the rate of events that the API server will accept.

Note: This is an Alpha feature in the Kubernetes 1.15 release.

#### Impact:

You need to carefully tune in limits as per your environment.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--enable-admission-plugins` argument is set to a value that includes `EventRateLimit`.

#### Remediation:

Follow the Kubernetes documentation and set the desired limits in a configuration file. Then, edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` and set the below parameters.

```
--enable-admission-plugins=...,EventRateLimit,...  
--admission-control-config-file=<path/to/configuration/file>
```

#### Default Value:



By default, `EventRateLimit` is not set.

## References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/admission-controllers/#eventratelimit>
3. [https://github.com/staebler/community/blob/9873b632f4d99b5d99c38c9b15fe2f8b93d0a746/contributors/design-proposals/admission control event rate limit.md](https://github.com/staebler/community/blob/9873b632f4d99b5d99c38c9b15fe2f8b93d0a746/contributors/design-proposals/admission%20control%20event%20rate%20limit.md)

## Additional Information:

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

## CIS Controls:

### Version 6

#### 8.4 Enable Anti-exploitation Features (i.e. DEP, ASLR, EMET)

Enable anti-exploitation features such as Data Execution Prevention (DEP), Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR), virtualization/containerization, etc. For increased protection, deploy capabilities such as Enhanced Mitigation Experience Toolkit (EMET) that can be configured to apply these protections to a broader set of applications and executables.

### Version 7

#### 8.3 Enable Operating System Anti-Exploitation Features/ Deploy Anti-Exploit Technologies

Enable anti-exploitation features such as Data Execution Prevention (DEP) or Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR) that are available in an operating system or deploy appropriate toolkits that can be configured to apply protection to a broader set of applications and executables.

### 1.2.9 Ensure that the admission control plugin AlwaysAdmit is not set (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Do not allow all requests.

#### Rationale:

Setting admission control plugin `AlwaysAdmit` allows all requests and do not filter any requests.

The `AlwaysAdmit` admission controller was deprecated in Kubernetes v1.13. Its behavior was equivalent to turning off all admission controllers.

#### Impact:

Only requests explicitly allowed by the admissions control plugins would be served.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that if the `--enable-admission-plugins` argument is set, its value does not include `AlwaysAdmit`.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and either remove the `--enable-admission-plugins` parameter, or set it to a value that does not include `AlwaysAdmit`.

#### Default Value:

`AlwaysAdmit` is not in the list of default admission plugins.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>

2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/admission-controllers/#alwaysadmit>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

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14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

## 1.2.10 Ensure that the admission control plugin AlwaysPullImages is set (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Always pull images.

### Rationale:

Setting admission control policy to `AlwaysPullImages` forces every new pod to pull the required images every time. In a multi-tenant cluster users can be assured that their private images can only be used by those who have the credentials to pull them. Without this admission control policy, once an image has been pulled to a node, any pod from any user can use it simply by knowing the image's name, without any authorization check against the image ownership. When this plug-in is enabled, images are always pulled prior to starting containers, which means valid credentials are required.

### Impact:

Credentials would be required to pull the private images every time. Also, in trusted environments, this might increase load on network, registry, and decrease speed.

This setting could impact offline or isolated clusters, which have images pre-loaded and do not have access to a registry to pull in-use images. This setting is not appropriate for clusters which use this configuration.

### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--enable-admission-plugins` argument is set to a value that includes `AlwaysPullImages`.

### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--enable-admission-plugins` parameter to include `AlwaysPullImages`.

```
--enable-admission-plugins=...,AlwaysPullImages,...
```

**Default Value:**

By default, `AlwaysPullImages` is not set.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/admission-controllers/#alwayspullimages>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

#### 14.4 Protect Information With Access Control Lists

All information stored on systems shall be protected with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.

Version 7

#### 14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists

Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.

### *1.2.11 Ensure that the admission control plugin SecurityContextDeny is set if PodSecurityPolicy is not used (Manual)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

The SecurityContextDeny admission controller can be used to deny pods which make use of some SecurityContext fields which could allow for privilege escalation in the cluster. This should be used where PodSecurityPolicy is not in place within the cluster.

#### **Rationale:**

SecurityContextDeny can be used to provide a layer of security for clusters which do not have PodSecurityPolicies enabled.

#### **Impact:**

This admission controller should only be used where Pod Security Policies cannot be used on the cluster, as it can interact poorly with certain Pod Security Policies

#### **Audit:**

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--enable-admission-plugins` argument is set to a value that includes SecurityContextDeny, if PodSecurityPolicy is not included.

#### **Remediation:**

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--enable-admission-plugins` parameter to include SecurityContextDeny, unless PodSecurityPolicy is already in place.

```
--enable-admission-plugins=...,SecurityContextDeny,...
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, SecurityContextDeny is not set.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/admission-controllers/#securitycontextdeny>
3. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/user-guide/pod-security-policy/#working-with-rbac>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

### 1.2.12 Ensure that the admission control plugin ServiceAccount is set (Automated)

**Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

**Description:**

Automate service accounts management.

**Rationale:**

When you create a pod, if you do not specify a service account, it is automatically assigned the `default` service account in the same namespace. You should create your own service account and let the API server manage its security tokens.

**Impact:**

None.

**Audit:**

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--disable-admission-plugins` argument is set to a value that does not include `ServiceAccount`.

**Remediation:**

Follow the documentation and create `ServiceAccount` objects as per your environment. Then, edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and ensure that the `--disable-admission-plugins` parameter is set to a value that does not include `ServiceAccount`.

**Default Value:**

By default, `ServiceAccount` is set.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/admission-controllers/#serviceaccount>



3. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-service-account/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

16 Account Monitoring and Control

Account Monitoring and Control

### 1.2.13 Ensure that the admission control plugin NamespaceLifecycle is set (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Reject creating objects in a namespace that is undergoing termination.

#### Rationale:

Setting admission control policy to `NamespaceLifecycle` ensures that objects cannot be created in non-existent namespaces, and that namespaces undergoing termination are not used for creating the new objects. This is recommended to enforce the integrity of the namespace termination process and also for the availability of the newer objects.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--disable-admission-plugins` argument is set to a value that does not include `NamespaceLifecycle`.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--disable-admission-plugins` parameter to ensure it does not include `NamespaceLifecycle`.

#### Default Value:

By default, `NamespaceLifecycle` is set.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/admission-controllers/#namespacelifecycle>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

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Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

### 1.2.14 Ensure that the admission control plugin PodSecurityPolicy is set (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Reject creating pods that do not match Pod Security Policies.

#### Rationale:

A Pod Security Policy is a cluster-level resource that controls the actions that a pod can perform and what it has the ability to access. The `PodSecurityPolicy` objects define a set of conditions that a pod must run with in order to be accepted into the system. Pod Security Policies are comprised of settings and strategies that control the security features a pod has access to and hence this must be used to control pod access permissions.

**Note:** When the PodSecurityPolicy admission plugin is in use, there needs to be at least one PodSecurityPolicy in place for ANY pods to be admitted. See section 5.2 for recommendations on PodSecurityPolicy settings.

#### Impact:

The policy objects must be created and granted before pod creation would be allowed.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--enable-admission-plugins` argument is set to a value that includes `PodSecurityPolicy`.

#### Remediation:

Follow the documentation and create Pod Security Policy objects as per your environment. Then, edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--enable-admission-plugins` parameter to a value that includes `PodSecurityPolicy`:

```
--enable-admission-plugins=...,PodSecurityPolicy,...
```

Then restart the API Server.

**Default Value:**

By default, PodSecurityPolicy is not set.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/admission-controllers/#podsecuritypolicy>
3. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/#enabling-pod-security-policies>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

### 1.2.15 Ensure that the admission control plugin NodeRestriction is set (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Limit the `Node` and `Pod` objects that a kubelet could modify.

#### Rationale:

Using the `NodeRestriction` plug-in ensures that the kubelet is restricted to the `Node` and `Pod` objects that it could modify as defined. Such kubelets will only be allowed to modify their own `Node` API object, and only modify `Pod` API objects that are bound to their node.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--enable-admission-plugins` argument is set to a value that includes `NodeRestriction`.

#### Remediation:

Follow the Kubernetes documentation and configure `NodeRestriction` plug-in on kubelets. Then, edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--enable-admission-plugins` parameter to a value that includes `NodeRestriction`.

```
--enable-admission-plugins=...,NodeRestriction,...
```

#### Default Value:

By default, `NodeRestriction` is not set.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/admission-controllers/#noderestriction>
3. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/authorization/node/>
4. <https://acotten.com/post/kube17-security>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

### 1.2.16 Ensure that the `--insecure-bind-address` argument is not set (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Do not bind the insecure API service.

#### Rationale:

If you bind the apiserver to an insecure address, basically anyone who could connect to it over the insecure port, would have unauthenticated and unencrypted access to your master node. The apiserver doesn't do any authentication checking for insecure binds and traffic to the Insecure API port is not encrypted, allowing attackers to potentially read sensitive data in transit.

#### Impact:

Connections to the API server will require valid authentication credentials.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--insecure-bind-address` argument does not exist.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and remove the `--insecure-bind-address` parameter.

#### Default Value:

By default, the insecure bind address is not set.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>



**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**9.1 Limit Open Ports, Protocols, and Services**

Ensure that only ports, protocols, and services with validated business needs are running on each system.

Version 7

**9.2 Ensure Only Approved Ports, Protocols and Services Are Running**

Ensure that only network ports, protocols, and services listening on a system with validated business needs, are running on each system.

### 1.2.17 Ensure that the `--insecure-port` argument is set to 0 (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Do not bind to insecure port.

#### Rationale:

Setting up the apiserver to serve on an insecure port would allow unauthenticated and unencrypted access to your master node. This would allow attackers who could access this port, to easily take control of the cluster.

#### Impact:

All components that use the API must connect via the secured port, authenticate themselves, and be authorized to use the API.

This includes:

- kube-controller-manager
- kube-proxy
- kube-scheduler
- kubelets

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--insecure-port` argument is set to 0.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the below parameter.

```
--insecure-port=0
```

#### Default Value:

By default, the insecure port is set to 8080.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

9.1 Limit Open Ports, Protocols, and Services

Ensure that only ports, protocols, and services with validated business needs are running on each system.

Version 7

9.2 Ensure Only Approved Ports, Protocols and Services Are Running

Ensure that only network ports, protocols, and services listening on a system with validated business needs, are running on each system.

### 1.2.18 Ensure that the `--secure-port` argument is not set to 0 (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Do not disable the secure port.

#### Rationale:

The secure port is used to serve https with authentication and authorization. If you disable it, no https traffic is served and all traffic is served unencrypted.

#### Impact:

You need to set the API Server up with the right TLS certificates.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--secure-port` argument is either not set or is set to an integer value between 1 and 65535.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and either remove the `--secure-port` parameter or set it to a different (non-zero) desired port.

#### Default Value:

By default, port 6443 is used as the secure port.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>

#### Additional Information:

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14.2 Encrypt All Sensitive Information Over Less-trusted Networks

All communication of sensitive information over less-trusted networks should be encrypted. Whenever information flows over a network with a lower trust level, the information should be encrypted.

Version 7

14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

### 1.2.19 Ensure that the `--profiling` argument is set to `false` (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Disable profiling, if not needed.

#### Rationale:

Profiling allows for the identification of specific performance bottlenecks. It generates a significant amount of program data that could potentially be exploited to uncover system and program details. If you are not experiencing any bottlenecks and do not need the profiler for troubleshooting purposes, it is recommended to turn it off to reduce the potential attack surface.

#### Impact:

Profiling information would not be available.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--profiling` argument is set to `false`.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the below parameter.

```
--profiling=false
```

#### Default Value:

By default, profiling is enabled.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/community/blob/master/contributors/devel/profiling.md>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

## 1.2.20 Ensure that the `--audit-log-path` argument is set (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Enable auditing on the Kubernetes API Server and set the desired audit log path.

### Rationale:

Auditing the Kubernetes API Server provides a security-relevant chronological set of records documenting the sequence of activities that have affected system by individual users, administrators or other components of the system. Even though currently, Kubernetes provides only basic audit capabilities, it should be enabled. You can enable it by setting an appropriate audit log path.

### Impact:

None

### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--audit-log-path` argument is set as appropriate.

### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--audit-log-path` parameter to a suitable path and file where you would like audit logs to be written, for example:

```
--audit-log-path=/var/log/apiserver/audit.log
```

### Default Value:

By default, auditing is not enabled.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>



2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/audit/>
3. <https://github.com/kubernetes/features/issues/22>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:****Version 6****6.2 Ensure Audit Log Settings Support Appropriate Log Entry Formatting**

Validate audit log settings for each hardware device and the software installed on it, ensuring that logs include a date, timestamp, source addresses, destination addresses, and various other useful elements of each packet and/or transaction. Systems should record logs in a standardized format such as syslog entries or those outlined by the Common Event Expression initiative. If systems cannot generate logs in a standardized format, log normalization tools can be deployed to convert logs into such a format.

**Version 7****6.2 Activate audit logging**

Ensure that local logging has been enabled on all systems and networking devices.

**6.3 Enable Detailed Logging**

Enable system logging to include detailed information such as an event source, date, user, timestamp, source addresses, destination addresses, and other useful elements.

### *1.2.21 Ensure that the --audit-log-maxage argument is set to 30 or as appropriate (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Retain the logs for at least 30 days or as appropriate.

#### **Rationale:**

Retaining logs for at least 30 days ensures that you can go back in time and investigate or correlate any events. Set your audit log retention period to 30 days or as per your business requirements.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--audit-log-maxage` argument is set to 30 or as appropriate.

#### **Remediation:**

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--audit-log-maxage` parameter to 30 or as an appropriate number of days:

```
--audit-log-maxage=30
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, auditing is not enabled.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/audit/>

3. <https://github.com/kubernetes/features/issues/22>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:****Version 6****6.3 Ensure Audit Logging Systems Are Not Subject To Loss (i.e. rotation/archive)**

Ensure that all systems that store logs have adequate storage space for the logs generated on a regular basis, so that log files will not fill up between log rotation intervals. The logs must be archived and digitally signed on a periodic basis.

**Version 7****6.4 Ensure adequate storage for logs**

Ensure that all systems that store logs have adequate storage space for the logs generated.

## 1.2.22 Ensure that the `--audit-log-maxbackup` argument is set to 10 or as appropriate (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Retain 10 or an appropriate number of old log files.

### Rationale:

Kubernetes automatically rotates the log files. Retaining old log files ensures that you would have sufficient log data available for carrying out any investigation or correlation. For example, if you have set file size of 100 MB and the number of old log files to keep as 10, you would approximate have 1 GB of log data that you could potentially use for your analysis.

### Impact:

None

### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--audit-log-maxbackup` argument is set to 10 or as appropriate.

### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--audit-log-maxbackup` parameter to 10 or to an appropriate value.

```
--audit-log-maxbackup=10
```

### Default Value:

By default, auditing is not enabled.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/audit/>
3. <https://github.com/kubernetes/features/issues/22>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:****Version 6****6.3 Ensure Audit Logging Systems Are Not Subject To Loss (i.e. rotation/archive)**

Ensure that all systems that store logs have adequate storage space for the logs generated on a regular basis, so that log files will not fill up between log rotation intervals. The logs must be archived and digitally signed on a periodic basis.

**Version 7****6.4 Ensure adequate storage for logs**

Ensure that all systems that store logs have adequate storage space for the logs generated.

### *1.2.23 Ensure that the --audit-log-maxsize argument is set to 100 or as appropriate (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Rotate log files on reaching 100 MB or as appropriate.

#### **Rationale:**

Kubernetes automatically rotates the log files. Retaining old log files ensures that you would have sufficient log data available for carrying out any investigation or correlation. If you have set file size of 100 MB and the number of old log files to keep as 10, you would approximate have 1 GB of log data that you could potentially use for your analysis.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--audit-log-maxsize` argument is set to 100 or as appropriate.

#### **Remediation:**

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--audit-log-maxsize` parameter to an appropriate size in MB. For example, to set it as 100 MB:

```
--audit-log-maxsize=100
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, auditing is not enabled.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>

2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/audit/>
3. <https://github.com/kubernetes/features/issues/22>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:****Version 6****6.3 Ensure Audit Logging Systems Are Not Subject To Loss (i.e. rotation/archive)**

Ensure that all systems that store logs have adequate storage space for the logs generated on a regular basis, so that log files will not fill up between log rotation intervals. The logs must be archived and digitally signed on a periodic basis.

**Version 7****6.4 Ensure adequate storage for logs**

Ensure that all systems that store logs have adequate storage space for the logs generated.

## 1.2.24 Ensure that the `--request-timeout` argument is set as appropriate (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Set global request timeout for API server requests as appropriate.

### Rationale:

Setting global request timeout allows extending the API server request timeout limit to a duration appropriate to the user's connection speed. By default, it is set to 60 seconds which might be problematic on slower connections making cluster resources inaccessible once the data volume for requests exceeds what can be transmitted in 60 seconds. But, setting this timeout limit to be too large can exhaust the API server resources making it prone to Denial-of-Service attack. Hence, it is recommended to set this limit as appropriate and change the default limit of 60 seconds only if needed.

### Impact:

None

### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--request-timeout` argument is either not set or set to an appropriate value.

### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` and set the below parameter as appropriate and if needed. For example,

```
--request-timeout=300s
```

### Default Value:

By default, `--request-timeout` is set to 60 seconds.



**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/pull/51415>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14.6 Enforce Detailed Audit Logging For Sensitive Information

Enforce detailed audit logging for access to nonpublic data and special authentication for sensitive data.

Version 7

14.9 Enforce Detail Logging for Access or Changes to Sensitive Data

Enforce detailed audit logging for access to sensitive data or changes to sensitive data (utilizing tools such as File Integrity Monitoring or Security Information and Event Monitoring).

### 1.2.25 Ensure that the `--service-account-lookup` argument is set to `true` (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Validate service account before validating token.

#### Rationale:

If `--service-account-lookup` is not enabled, the apiserver only verifies that the authentication token is valid, and does not validate that the service account token mentioned in the request is actually present in etcd. This allows using a service account token even after the corresponding service account is deleted. This is an example of time of check to time of use security issue.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that if the `--service-account-lookup` argument exists it is set to `true`.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the below parameter.

```
--service-account-lookup=true
```

Alternatively, you can delete the `--service-account-lookup` parameter from this file so that the default takes effect.

#### Default Value:

By default, `--service-account-lookup` argument is set to `true`.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/issues/24167>
3. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time\\_of\\_check\\_to\\_time\\_of\\_use](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_of_check_to_time_of_use)

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

16 Account Monitoring and Control

Account Monitoring and Control

## 1.2.26 Ensure that the `--service-account-key-file` argument is set as appropriate (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Explicitly set a service account public key file for service accounts on the apiserver.

### Rationale:

By default, if no `--service-account-key-file` is specified to the apiserver, it uses the private key from the TLS serving certificate to verify service account tokens. To ensure that the keys for service account tokens could be rotated as needed, a separate public/private key pair should be used for signing service account tokens. Hence, the public key should be specified to the apiserver with `--service-account-key-file`.

### Impact:

The corresponding private key must be provided to the controller manager. You would need to securely maintain the key file and rotate the keys based on your organization's key rotation policy.

### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--service-account-key-file` argument exists and is set as appropriate.

### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--service-account-key-file` parameter to the public key file for service accounts:

```
--service-account-key-file=<filename>
```

### Default Value:

By default, `--service-account-key-file` argument is not set.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/issues/24167>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

3 Secure Configurations for Hardware and Software on Mobile Devices, Laptops, Workstations, and Servers

Secure Configurations for Hardware and Software on Mobile Devices, Laptops, Workstations, and Servers

### *1.2.27 Ensure that the --etcd-certfile and --etcd-keyfile arguments are set as appropriate (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

etcd should be configured to make use of TLS encryption for client connections.

#### **Rationale:**

etcd is a highly-available key value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. These objects are sensitive in nature and should be protected by client authentication. This requires the API server to identify itself to the etcd server using a client certificate and key.

#### **Impact:**

TLS and client certificate authentication must be configured for etcd.

#### **Audit:**

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--etcd-certfile` and `--etcd-keyfile` arguments exist and they are set as appropriate.

#### **Remediation:**

Follow the Kubernetes documentation and set up the TLS connection between the apiserver and etcd. Then, edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the etcd certificate and key file parameters.

```
--etcd-certfile=<path/to/client-certificate-file>  
--etcd-keyfile=<path/to/client-key-file>
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `--etcd-certfile` and `--etcd-keyfile` arguments are not set

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/security.html>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

9 Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

### *1.2.28 Ensure that the --tls-cert-file and --tls-private-key-file arguments are set as appropriate (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Setup TLS connection on the API server.

#### **Rationale:**

API server communication contains sensitive parameters that should remain encrypted in transit. Configure the API server to serve only HTTPS traffic.

#### **Impact:**

TLS and client certificate authentication must be configured for your Kubernetes cluster deployment.

#### **Audit:**

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--tls-cert-file` and `--tls-private-key-file` arguments exist and they are set as appropriate.

#### **Remediation:**

Follow the Kubernetes documentation and set up the TLS connection on the apiserver. Then, edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the TLS certificate and private key file parameters.

```
--tls-cert-file=<path/to/tls-certificate-file>  
--tls-private-key-file=<path/to/tls-key-file>
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `--tls-cert-file` and `--tls-private-key-file` arguments are not set.

#### **References:**



1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <http://rootsquash.com/2016/05/10/securing-the-kubernetes-api/>
3. <https://github.com/kelseyhightower/docker-kubernetes-tls-guide>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**14.2 Encrypt All Sensitive Information Over Less-trusted Networks**

All communication of sensitive information over less-trusted networks should be encrypted. Whenever information flows over a network with a lower trust level, the information should be encrypted.

Version 7

**14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit**

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

## 1.2.29 Ensure that the `--client-ca-file` argument is set as appropriate (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Setup TLS connection on the API server.

### Rationale:

API server communication contains sensitive parameters that should remain encrypted in transit. Configure the API server to serve only HTTPS traffic. If `--client-ca-file` argument is set, any request presenting a client certificate signed by one of the authorities in the `client-ca-file` is authenticated with an identity corresponding to the `CommonName` of the client certificate.

### Impact:

TLS and client certificate authentication must be configured for your Kubernetes cluster deployment.

### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--client-ca-file` argument exists and it is set as appropriate.

### Remediation:

Follow the Kubernetes documentation and set up the TLS connection on the apiserver. Then, edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the client certificate authority file.

```
--client-ca-file=<path/to/client-ca-file>
```

### Default Value:

By default, `--client-ca-file` argument is not set.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <http://rootsquash.com/2016/05/10/securing-the-kubernetes-api/>
3. <https://github.com/kelseyhightower/docker-kubernetes-tls-guide>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**14.2 Encrypt All Sensitive Information Over Less-trusted Networks**

All communication of sensitive information over less-trusted networks should be encrypted. Whenever information flows over a network with a lower trust level, the information should be encrypted.

Version 7

**14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit**

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

### 1.2.30 Ensure that the `--etcd-cafile` argument is set as appropriate (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

etcd should be configured to make use of TLS encryption for client connections.

#### Rationale:

etcd is a highly-available key value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. These objects are sensitive in nature and should be protected by client authentication. This requires the API server to identify itself to the etcd server using a SSL Certificate Authority file.

#### Impact:

TLS and client certificate authentication must be configured for etcd.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--etcd-cafile` argument exists and it is set as appropriate.

#### Remediation:

Follow the Kubernetes documentation and set up the TLS connection between the apiserver and etcd. Then, edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the etcd certificate authority file parameter.

```
--etcd-cafile=<path/to/ca-file>
```

#### Default Value:

By default, `--etcd-cafile` is not set.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
2. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/security.html>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**14.2 Encrypt All Sensitive Information Over Less-trusted Networks**

All communication of sensitive information over less-trusted networks should be encrypted. Whenever information flows over a network with a lower trust level, the information should be encrypted.

Version 7

**14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit**

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

### 1.2.31 Ensure that the `--encryption-provider-config` argument is set as appropriate (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Encrypt etcd key-value store.

#### Rationale:

etcd is a highly available key-value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. These objects are sensitive in nature and should be encrypted at rest to avoid any disclosures.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--encryption-provider-config` argument is set to a `EncryptionConfig` file. Additionally, ensure that the `EncryptionConfig` file has all the desired resources covered especially any secrets.

#### Remediation:

Follow the Kubernetes documentation and configure a `EncryptionConfig` file. Then, edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the `--encryption-provider-config` parameter to the path of that file:

```
--encryption-provider-config=</path/to/EncryptionConfig/File>
```

#### Default Value:

By default, `--encryption-provider-config` is not set.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/encrypt-data/>
2. <https://acotten.com/post/kube17-security>
3. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>
4. <https://github.com/kubernetes/features/issues/92>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**14.5 Encrypt At Rest Sensitive Information**

Sensitive information stored on systems shall be encrypted at rest and require a secondary authentication mechanism, not integrated into the operating system, in order to access the information.

Version 7

**14.8 Encrypt Sensitive Information at Rest**

Encrypt all sensitive information at rest using a tool that requires a secondary authentication mechanism not integrated into the operating system, in order to access the information.

### 1.2.32 Ensure that encryption providers are appropriately configured (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Where `etcd` encryption is used, appropriate providers should be configured.

#### Rationale:

Where `etcd` encryption is used, it is important to ensure that the appropriate set of encryption providers is used. Currently, the `aescbc`, `kms` and `secretbox` are likely to be appropriate options.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Get the `EncryptionConfig` file set for `--encryption-provider-config` argument. Verify that `aescbc`, `kms` or `secretbox` is set as the encryption provider for all the desired resources.

#### Remediation:

Follow the Kubernetes documentation and configure a `EncryptionConfig` file. In this file, choose `aescbc`, `kms` or `secretbox` as the encryption provider.

#### Default Value:

By default, no encryption provider is set.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/encrypt-data/>
2. <https://acotten.com/post/kube17-security>
3. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-apiserver/>



4. <https://github.com/kubernetes/features/issues/92>
5. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/encrypt-data/#providers>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**14.5 Encrypt At Rest Sensitive Information**

Sensitive information stored on systems shall be encrypted at rest and require a secondary authentication mechanism, not integrated into the operating system, in order to access the information.

Version 7

**14.8 Encrypt Sensitive Information at Rest**

Encrypt all sensitive information at rest using a tool that requires a secondary authentication mechanism not integrated into the operating system, in order to access the information.

### 1.2.33 Ensure that the API Server only makes use of Strong Cryptographic Ciphers (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Ensure that the API server is configured to only use strong cryptographic ciphers.

#### Rationale:

TLS ciphers have had a number of known vulnerabilities and weaknesses, which can reduce the protection provided by them. By default Kubernetes supports a number of TLS ciphersuites including some that have security concerns, weakening the protection provided.

#### Impact:

API server clients that cannot support modern cryptographic ciphers will not be able to make connections to the API server.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--tls-cipher-suites` argument is set as outlined in the remediation procedure below.

#### Remediation:

Edit the API server pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-apiserver.yaml` on the master node and set the below parameter.

```
--tls-cipher-  
suites=TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256,TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_  
_SHA256,TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305,TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_  
_SHA384,TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305,TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_  
_SHA384
```

#### Default Value:

By default the Kubernetes API server supports a wide range of TLS ciphers

## References:

1. <https://github.com/ssllabs/research/wiki/SSL-and-TLS-Deployment-Best-Practices#23-use-secure-cipher-suites>

## Additional Information:

The list chosen above should be fine for modern clients. It's essentially the list from the Mozilla "Modern cipher" option with the ciphersuites supporting CBC mode removed, as CBC has traditionally had a lot of issues

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

## CIS Controls:

Version 6

### 3.4 Use Only Secure Channels For Remote System Administration

Perform all remote administration of servers, workstation, network devices, and similar equipment over secure channels. Protocols such as telnet, VNC, RDP, or others that do not actively support strong encryption should only be used if they are performed over a secondary encryption channel, such as SSL, TLS or IPSEC.

Version 7

### 4.5 Use Multifactor Authentication For All Administrative Access

Use multi-factor authentication and encrypted channels for all administrative account access.

## 1.3 Controller Manager

This section contains recommendations relating to Controller Manager configuration flags

### 1.3.1 Ensure that the `--terminated-pod-gc-threshold` argument is set as appropriate (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Activate garbage collector on pod termination, as appropriate.

#### Rationale:

Garbage collection is important to ensure sufficient resource availability and avoiding degraded performance and availability. In the worst case, the system might crash or just be unusable for a long period of time. The current setting for garbage collection is 12,500 terminated pods which might be too high for your system to sustain. Based on your system resources and tests, choose an appropriate threshold value to activate garbage collection.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-controller-manager
```

Verify that the `--terminated-pod-gc-threshold` argument is set as appropriate.

#### Remediation:

Edit the Controller Manager pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-controller-manager.yaml` on the master node and set the `--terminated-pod-gc-threshold` to an appropriate threshold, for example:

```
--terminated-pod-gc-threshold=10
```

#### Default Value:

By default, `--terminated-pod-gc-threshold` is set to 12500.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-controller-manager/>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/issues/28484>

### Additional Information:

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

### CIS Controls:

Version 6

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Version 7

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know  
Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

### 1.3.2 Ensure that the `--profiling` argument is set to `false` (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Disable profiling, if not needed.

#### Rationale:

Profiling allows for the identification of specific performance bottlenecks. It generates a significant amount of program data that could potentially be exploited to uncover system and program details. If you are not experiencing any bottlenecks and do not need the profiler for troubleshooting purposes, it is recommended to turn it off to reduce the potential attack surface.

#### Impact:

Profiling information would not be available.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-controller-manager
```

Verify that the `--profiling` argument is set to `false`.

#### Remediation:

Edit the Controller Manager pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-controller-manager.yaml` on the master node and set the below parameter.

```
--profiling=false
```

#### Default Value:

By default, profiling is enabled.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-controller-manager/>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/community/blob/master/contributors/devel/profiling.md>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

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### 1.3.3 Ensure that the `--use-service-account-credentials` argument is set to true (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Use individual service account credentials for each controller.

#### Rationale:

The controller manager creates a service account per controller in the `kube-system` namespace, generates a credential for it, and builds a dedicated API client with that service account credential for each controller loop to use. Setting the `--use-service-account-credentials` to `true` runs each control loop within the controller manager using a separate service account credential. When used in combination with RBAC, this ensures that the control loops run with the minimum permissions required to perform their intended tasks.

#### Impact:

Whatever authorizer is configured for the cluster, it must grant sufficient permissions to the service accounts to perform their intended tasks. When using the RBAC authorizer, those roles are created and bound to the appropriate service accounts in the `kube-system` namespace automatically with default roles and rolebindings that are auto-reconciled on startup.

If using other authorization methods (ABAC, Webhook, etc), the cluster deployer is responsible for granting appropriate permissions to the service accounts (the required permissions can be seen by inspecting the `controller-roles.yaml` and `controller-role-bindings.yaml` files for the RBAC roles).

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-controller-manager
```

Verify that the `--use-service-account-credentials` argument is set to `true`.

#### Remediation:



Edit the Controller Manager pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-controller-manager.yaml` on the master node to set the below parameter.

```
--use-service-account-credentials=true
```

### Default Value:

By default, `--use-service-account-credentials` is set to false.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-controller-manager/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/service-accounts-admin/>
3. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/release-1.6/plugin/pkg/auth/authorizer/rbac/bootstrappolicy/testdata/controller-roles.yaml>
4. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/release-1.6/plugin/pkg/auth/authorizer/rbac/bootstrappolicy/testdata/controller-role-bindings.yaml>
5. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/authorization/rbac/#controller-roles>

### Additional Information:

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

### CIS Controls:

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### *1.3.4 Ensure that the --service-account-private-key-file argument is set as appropriate (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Explicitly set a service account private key file for service accounts on the controller manager.

#### **Rationale:**

To ensure that keys for service account tokens can be rotated as needed, a separate public/private key pair should be used for signing service account tokens. The private key should be specified to the controller manager with `--service-account-private-key-file` as appropriate.

#### **Impact:**

You would need to securely maintain the key file and rotate the keys based on your organization's key rotation policy.

#### **Audit:**

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-controller-manager
```

Verify that the `--service-account-private-key-file` argument is set as appropriate.

#### **Remediation:**

Edit the Controller Manager pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-controller-manager.yaml` on the master node and set the `--service-account-private-key-file` parameter to the private key file for service accounts.

```
--service-account-private-key-file=<filename>
```

#### **Default Value:**

By default, `--service-account-private-key-file` is not set.

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-controller-manager/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

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### 1.3.5 Ensure that the `--root-ca-file` argument is set as appropriate (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Allow pods to verify the API server's serving certificate before establishing connections.

#### Rationale:

Processes running within pods that need to contact the API server must verify the API server's serving certificate. Failing to do so could be a subject to man-in-the-middle attacks.

Providing the root certificate for the API server's serving certificate to the controller manager with the `--root-ca-file` argument allows the controller manager to inject the trusted bundle into pods so that they can verify TLS connections to the API server.

#### Impact:

You need to setup and maintain root certificate authority file.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-controller-manager
```

Verify that the `--root-ca-file` argument exists and is set to a certificate bundle file containing the root certificate for the API server's serving certificate.

#### Remediation:

Edit the Controller Manager pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-controller-manager.yaml` on the master node and set the `--root-ca-file` parameter to the certificate bundle file`.

```
--root-ca-file=<path/to/file>
```

#### Default Value:

By default, `--root-ca-file` is not set.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-controller-manager/>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/issues/11000>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14.2 Encrypt All Sensitive Information Over Less-trusted Networks

All communication of sensitive information over less-trusted networks should be encrypted. Whenever information flows over a network with a lower trust level, the information should be encrypted.

Version 7

14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

### *1.3.6 Ensure that the --bind-address argument is set to 127.0.0.1 (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Do not bind the Controller Manager service to non-loopback insecure addresses.

#### **Rationale:**

The Controller Manager API service which runs on port 10252/TCP by default is used for health and metrics information and is available without authentication or encryption. As such it should only be bound to a localhost interface, to minimize the cluster's attack surface

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-controller-manager
```

Verify that the `--bind-address` argument is set to 127.0.0.1

#### **Remediation:**

Edit the Controller Manager pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-controller-manager.yaml` on the master node and ensure the correct value for the `--bind-address` parameter

#### **Default Value:**

By default, the `--bind-address` parameter is set to 0.0.0.0

#### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools-reference/kube-controller-manager/>

**Additional Information:**

Although the current Kubernetes documentation site says that `--address` is deprecated in favour of `--bind-address` Kubeadm 1.11 still makes use of `--address`

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

**9.1 Limit Open Ports, Protocols, and Services**

Ensure that only ports, protocols, and services with validated business needs are running on each system.

## Version 7

**9.2 Ensure Only Approved Ports, Protocols and Services Are Running**

Ensure that only network ports, protocols, and services listening on a system with validated business needs, are running on each system.

## 1.4 Scheduler

This section contains recommendations relating to Scheduler configuration flags

### 1.4.1 Ensure that the `--profiling` argument is set to `false` (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Disable profiling, if not needed.

#### Rationale:

Profiling allows for the identification of specific performance bottlenecks. It generates a significant amount of program data that could potentially be exploited to uncover system and program details. If you are not experiencing any bottlenecks and do not need the profiler for troubleshooting purposes, it is recommended to turn it off to reduce the potential attack surface.

#### Impact:

Profiling information would not be available.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-scheduler
```

Verify that the `--profiling` argument is set to `false`.

#### Remediation:

Edit the Scheduler pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-scheduler.yaml` file on the master node and set the below parameter.

```
--profiling=false
```

#### Default Value:

By default, profiling is enabled.



**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-scheduler/>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/community/blob/master/contributors/devel/profiling.md>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

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### 1.4.2 Ensure that the `--bind-address` argument is set to 127.0.0.1 (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Do not bind the scheduler service to non-loopback insecure addresses.

#### Rationale:

The Scheduler API service which runs on port 10251/TCP by default is used for health and metrics information and is available without authentication or encryption. As such it should only be bound to a localhost interface, to minimize the cluster's attack surface

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-scheduler
```

Verify that the `--bind-address` argument is set to 127.0.0.1

#### Remediation:

Edit the Scheduler pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/kube-scheduler.yaml` on the master node and ensure the correct value for the `--bind-address` parameter

#### Default Value:

By default, the `--bind-address` parameter is set to 0.0.0.0

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools-reference/kube-scheduler/>

#### Additional Information:

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

### **CIS Controls:**

#### **Version 6**

##### **9.1 Limit Open Ports, Protocols, and Services**

Ensure that only ports, protocols, and services with validated business needs are running on each system.

#### **Version 7**

##### **9.2 Ensure Only Approved Ports, Protocols and Services Are Running**

Ensure that only network ports, protocols, and services listening on a system with validated business needs, are running on each system.

## 2 etcd

This section covers recommendations for etcd configuration.

### 2.1 Ensure that the `--cert-file` and `--key-file` arguments are set as appropriate (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Configure TLS encryption for the etcd service.

#### Rationale:

etcd is a highly-available key value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. These objects are sensitive in nature and should be encrypted in transit.

#### Impact:

Client connections only over TLS would be served.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on the etcd server node

```
ps -ef | grep etcd
```

Verify that the `--cert-file` and the `--key-file` arguments are set as appropriate.

#### Remediation:

Follow the etcd service documentation and configure TLS encryption.

Then, edit the etcd pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/etcd.yaml` on the master node and set the below parameters.

```
--cert-file=</path/to/ca-file>  
--key-file=</path/to/key-file>
```

#### Default Value:

By default, TLS encryption is not set.

**References:**

1. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/security.html>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/etcd/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14.2 Encrypt All Sensitive Information Over Less-trusted Networks

All communication of sensitive information over less-trusted networks should be encrypted. Whenever information flows over a network with a lower trust level, the information should be encrypted.

Version 7

14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

## 2.2 Ensure that the `--client-cert-auth` argument is set to `true` (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Enable client authentication on etcd service.

### Rationale:

etcd is a highly-available key value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. These objects are sensitive in nature and should not be available to unauthenticated clients. You should enable the client authentication via valid certificates to secure the access to the etcd service.

### Impact:

All clients attempting to access the etcd server will require a valid client certificate.

### Audit:

Run the following command on the etcd server node:

```
ps -ef | grep etcd
```

Verify that the `--client-cert-auth` argument is set to `true`.

### Remediation:

Edit the etcd pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/etcd.yaml` on the master node and set the below parameter.

```
--client-cert-auth="true"
```

### Default Value:

By default, the etcd service can be queried by unauthenticated clients.

### References:

1. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/security.html>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/etcd/>

3. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/configuration.html#client-cert-auth>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

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Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

## 2.3 Ensure that the `--auto-tls` argument is not set to true (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Do not use self-signed certificates for TLS.

### Rationale:

etcd is a highly-available key value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. These objects are sensitive in nature and should not be available to unauthenticated clients. You should enable the client authentication via valid certificates to secure the access to the etcd service.

### Impact:

Clients will not be able to use self-signed certificates for TLS.

### Audit:

Run the following command on the etcd server node:

```
ps -ef | grep etcd
```

Verify that if the `--auto-tls` argument exists, it is not set to `true`.

### Remediation:

Edit the etcd pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/etcd.yaml` on the master node and either remove the `--auto-tls` parameter or set it to `false`.

```
--auto-tls=false
```

### Default Value:

By default, `--auto-tls` is set to `false`.

### References:

1. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/security.html>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/etcd/>
3. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/configuration.html#auto-tls>



**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**14.2 Encrypt All Sensitive Information Over Less-trusted Networks**

All communication of sensitive information over less-trusted networks should be encrypted. Whenever information flows over a network with a lower trust level, the information should be encrypted.

Version 7

**14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit**

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

## 2.4 Ensure that the `--peer-cert-file` and `--peer-key-file` arguments are set as appropriate (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

etcd should be configured to make use of TLS encryption for peer connections.

### Rationale:

etcd is a highly-available key value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. These objects are sensitive in nature and should be encrypted in transit and also amongst peers in the etcd clusters.

### Impact:

etcd cluster peers would need to set up TLS for their communication.

### Audit:

Run the following command on the etcd server node:

```
ps -ef | grep etcd
```

Verify that the `--peer-cert-file` and `--peer-key-file` arguments are set as appropriate.

**Note:** This recommendation is applicable only for etcd clusters. If you are using only one etcd server in your environment then this recommendation is not applicable.

### Remediation:

Follow the etcd service documentation and configure peer TLS encryption as appropriate for your etcd cluster.

Then, edit the etcd pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/etcd.yaml` on the master node and set the below parameters.

```
--peer-client-file=</path/to/peer-cert-file>  
--peer-key-file=</path/to/peer-key-file>
```

### Default Value:

**Note:** This recommendation is applicable only for etcd clusters. If you are using only one etcd server in your environment then this recommendation is not applicable.

By default, peer communication over TLS is not configured.

**References:**

1. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/security.html>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/etcd/>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14.2 Encrypt All Sensitive Information Over Less-trusted Networks

All communication of sensitive information over less-trusted networks should be encrypted. Whenever information flows over a network with a lower trust level, the information should be encrypted.

Version 7

14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

## 2.5 Ensure that the `--peer-client-cert-auth` argument is set to `true` (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

etcd should be configured for peer authentication.

### Rationale:

etcd is a highly-available key value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. These objects are sensitive in nature and should be accessible only by authenticated etcd peers in the etcd cluster.

### Impact:

All peers attempting to communicate with the etcd server will require a valid client certificate for authentication.

### Audit:

Run the following command on the etcd server node:

```
ps -ef | grep etcd
```

Verify that the `--peer-client-cert-auth` argument is set to `true`.

**Note:** This recommendation is applicable only for etcd clusters. If you are using only one etcd server in your environment then this recommendation is not applicable.

### Remediation:

Edit the etcd pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/etcd.yaml` on the master node and set the below parameter.

```
--peer-client-cert-auth=true
```

### Default Value:

**Note:** This recommendation is applicable only for etcd clusters. If you are using only one etcd server in your environment then this recommendation is not applicable.

By default, `--peer-client-cert-auth` argument is set to `false`.

## References:

1. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/security.html>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/etcd/>
3. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/configuration.html#peer-client-cert-auth>

## Additional Information:

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

## CIS Controls:

Version 6

### 14.4 Protect Information With Access Control Lists

All information stored on systems shall be protected with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.

Version 7

### 14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists

Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.

## 2.6 Ensure that the `--peer-auto-tls` argument is not set to `true` (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Do not use automatically generated self-signed certificates for TLS connections between peers.

### Rationale:

etcd is a highly-available key value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. These objects are sensitive in nature and should be accessible only by authenticated etcd peers in the etcd cluster. Hence, do not use self-signed certificates for authentication.

### Impact:

All peers attempting to communicate with the etcd server will require a valid client certificate for authentication.

### Audit:

Run the following command on the etcd server node:

```
ps -ef | grep etcd
```

Verify that if the `--peer-auto-tls` argument exists, it is not set to `true`.

**Note:** This recommendation is applicable only for etcd clusters. If you are using only one etcd server in your environment then this recommendation is not applicable.

### Remediation:

Edit the etcd pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/etcd.yaml` on the master node and either remove the `--peer-auto-tls` parameter or set it to `false`.

```
--peer-auto-tls=false
```

### Default Value:

**Note:** This recommendation is applicable only for etcd clusters. If you are using only one etcd server in your environment then this recommendation is not applicable.

By default, `--peer-auto-tls` argument is set to `false`.

### References:

1. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/security.html>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/etcd/>
3. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/configuration.html#peer-auto-tls>

### Additional Information:

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

### CIS Controls:

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## 2.7 Ensure that a unique Certificate Authority is used for etcd (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Master Node

### Description:

Use a different certificate authority for etcd from the one used for Kubernetes.

### Rationale:

etcd is a highly available key-value store used by Kubernetes deployments for persistent storage of all of its REST API objects. Its access should be restricted to specifically designated clients and peers only.

Authentication to etcd is based on whether the certificate presented was issued by a trusted certificate authority. There is no checking of certificate attributes such as common name or subject alternative name. As such, if any attackers were able to gain access to any certificate issued by the trusted certificate authority, they would be able to gain full access to the etcd database.

### Impact:

Additional management of the certificates and keys for the dedicated certificate authority will be required.

### Audit:

Review the CA used by the etcd environment and ensure that it does not match the CA certificate file used for the management of the overall Kubernetes cluster.

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep etcd
```

Note the file referenced by the `--trusted-ca-file` argument.

Run the following command on the master node:

```
ps -ef | grep apiserver
```

Verify that the file referenced by the `--client-ca-file` for apiserver is different from the `--trusted-ca-file` used by etcd.

### Remediation:



Follow the etcd documentation and create a dedicated certificate authority setup for the etcd service.

Then, edit the etcd pod specification file `/etc/kubernetes/manifests/etcd.yaml` on the master node and set the below parameter.

```
--trusted-ca-file=</path/to/ca-file>
```

**Default Value:**

By default, no etcd certificate is created and used.

**References:**

1. <https://coreos.com/etcd/docs/latest/op-guide/security.html>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

9 Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

### ***3 Control Plane Configuration***

This section contains recommendations for cluster-wide areas, such as authentication and logging. Unlike section 1 these recommendations should apply to all deployments.

## 3.1 Authentication and Authorization

### 3.1.1 Revoke client certificate when possible leakage (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Kubernetes provides the option to use client certificates for user authentication. ACK issues kubeconfig with its client certificates as the user credentials for connecting to target cluster.

User should revoke his/her issued kubeconfig when possible leakage.

#### Rationale:

ACK issues KubeConfig credentials to users of different roles. These KubeConfig credentials contain unique identity information about the users and are used to connect to ACK clusters. If an employee leaves the company, you can revoke the KubeConfig credentials assigned to the employee. If a KubeConfig credential is suspected to be leaked, you can revoke the KubeConfig credential to ensure cluster security.

#### Audit:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console:

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. From the list of clusters, click on the desired cluster to open the Details page. In the leftside navigation pane of the details page, click **Cluster Information**
3. Click the **Connection Information** tab and copy the user kubeconfig
4. Use the copied kubeconfig and make sure it could connect target cluster successfully
5. Click the red button called **Revoke KubeConfig** to revoke target kubeconfig
6. Still use the kubeconfig which could connected to cluster before, and make sure the kubectl operations are forbidden after revoke.

#### Remediation:

##### Revoke my own kubeconfig

Using Alibaba Cloud Console:

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. From the list of clusters, click on the desired cluster to open the Details page. In the leftside navigation pane of the details page, click **Cluster Information**.

3. Click the **Connection Information** tab and click the red button called **Revoke KubeConfig** to revoke target kubeconfig

### **Revoke the specific user's kubeconfig**

Using Alibaba Cloud Console:

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. In the left-side navigation pane, click **Authorizations**
3. In the RAM user list page, find the target user and click **Revoke KubeConfig** link to revoke the specific user's kubeconfig

### **Default Value:**

The kubeconfig with user client certificate is revokable by default.

### **References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/142602.htm>

### **CIS Controls:**

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## 3.2 Logging

### 3.2.1 Ensure that a minimal audit policy is created (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Kubernetes can audit the details of requests made to the API server. The `--audit-policy-file` flag must be set for this logging to be enabled.

#### Rationale:

Logging is an important detective control for all systems, to detect potential unauthorised access.

#### Impact:

Audit logs will be created on the master nodes, which will consume disk space. Care should be taken to avoid generating too large volumes of log information as this could impact the available of the cluster nodes.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on one of the cluster master nodes:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-apiserver
```

Verify that the `--audit-policy-file` is set. Review the contents of the file specified and ensure that it contains a valid audit policy.

#### Remediation:

Create an audit policy file for your cluster.

#### Default Value:

Unless the `--audit-policy-file` flag is specified, no auditing will be carried out.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/audit/>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/91406.htm>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 7

**6.2 Activate audit logging**

Ensure that local logging has been enabled on all systems and networking devices.

### *3.2.2 Ensure that the audit policy covers key security concerns (Manual)*

**Profile Applicability:**

- Level 2 - Master Node

**Description:**

Ensure that the audit policy created for the cluster covers key security concerns.

**Rationale:**

Security audit logs should cover access and modification of key resources in the cluster, to enable them to form an effective part of a security environment.

**Impact:**

Increasing audit logging will consume resources on the nodes or other log destination.

**Audit:**

Review the audit policy provided for the cluster and ensure that it covers at least the following areas :-

- Access to Secrets managed by the cluster. Care should be taken to only log Metadata for requests to Secrets, ConfigMaps, and TokenReviews, in order to avoid the risk of logging sensitive data.
- Modification of `pod` and `deployment` objects.
- Use of `Pods/exec`, `Pods/portforward`, `Pods/proxy` and `Services/proxy`.

For most requests, minimally logging at the Metadata level is recommended (the most basic level of logging).

**Remediation:**

Consider modification of the audit policy in use on the cluster to include these items, at a minimum.

**Default Value:**

By default Kubernetes clusters do not log audit information.

**References:**

1. <https://github.com/k8scop/k8s-security-dashboard/blob/master/configs/kubernetes/adv-audit.yaml>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/audit/#audit-policy>
3. [https://github.com/falcosecurity/falco/blob/master/examples/k8s\\_audit\\_config/audit-policy.yaml](https://github.com/falcosecurity/falco/blob/master/examples/k8s_audit_config/audit-policy.yaml)
4. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/master/cluster/gce/gci/configure-helper.sh#L735>
5. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/91406.htm>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

**14.6 Enforce Detailed Audit Logging For Sensitive Information**

Enforce detailed audit logging for access to nonpublic data and special authentication for sensitive data.

Version 7

**14.9 Enforce Detail Logging for Access or Changes to Sensitive Data**

Enforce detailed audit logging for access to sensitive data or changes to sensitive data (utilizing tools such as File Integrity Monitoring or Security Information and Event Monitoring).

## ***4 Worker Nodes***

This section consists of security recommendations for the components that run on Kubernetes worker nodes.

Note that these components may also run on Kubernetes master nodes, so the recommendations in this section should be applied to master nodes as well as worker nodes where the master nodes make use of these components.

## 4.1 Worker Node Configuration Files

This section covers recommendations for configuration files on the worker nodes.

To Perform an Automated Audit utilizing CIS-CAT the following parameters must be set on each node being evaluated.

`$kubelet_service_config`

`$kubelet_config`

`$kubelet_config_yaml`

If you are auditing a kubeadm environment the default settings for these values are below:

```
export kubelet_service_config=/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-  
kubeadm.conf  
  
export kubelet_config=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf  
  
export kubelet_config_yaml=/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```

### 4.1.1 Ensure that the kubelet service file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### Description:

Ensure that the `kubelet` service file has permissions of `644` or more restrictive.

#### Rationale:

The `kubelet` service file controls various parameters that set the behavior of the `kubelet` service in the worker node. You should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:



Automated AAC auditing has been modified to allow CIS-CAT to input a variable for the / of the kubelet service config file.

Please set \$kubelet\_service\_config= based on the file location on your system for example:

```
export kubelet_service_config=/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf
```

To perform the audit manually:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
stat -c %a /etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
chmod 755 /etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf
```

### **Default Value:**

By default, the kubelet service file has permissions of 640.

### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/independent/create-cluster-kubeadm/#44-joining-your-nodes>
3. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubeadm/#kubelet-drop-in>

### **CIS Controls:**

#### **Version 6**

##### **5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

#### **Version 7**

### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### 4.1.2 Ensure that the kubelet service file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### Description:

Ensure that the `kubelet` service file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### Rationale:

The `kubelet` service file controls various parameters that set the behavior of the `kubelet` service in the worker node. You should set its file ownership to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by `root:root`.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Automated AAC auditing has been modified to allow CIS-CAT to input a variable for the / of the `kubelet` service config file.

Please set `$kubelet_service_config=` based on the file location on your system for example:

```
export kubelet_service_config=/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf
```

To perform the audit manually:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
stat -c %a /etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### Remediation:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
chown root:root /etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf
```

### Default Value:

By default, kubelet service file ownership is set to root:root.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/independent/create-cluster-kubeadm/#44-joining-your-nodes>
3. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubeadm/#kubelet-drop-in>

### CIS Controls:

#### Version 6

##### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

#### Version 7

##### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### *4.1.3 If proxy kubeconfig file exists ensure permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Manual)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### **Description:**

If `kube-proxy` is running, and if it is using a file-based kubeconfig file, ensure that the proxy kubeconfig file has permissions of `644` or more restrictive.

#### **Rationale:**

The `kube-proxy` kubeconfig file controls various parameters of the `kube-proxy` service in the worker node. You should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

It is possible to run `kube-proxy` with the kubeconfig parameters configured as a Kubernetes ConfigMap instead of a file. In this case, there is no proxy kubeconfig file.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Find the kubeconfig file being used by `kube-proxy` by running the following command:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-proxy
```

If `kube-proxy` is running, get the kubeconfig file location from the `--kubeconfig` parameter. To perform the audit:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
stat -c %a <path><filename>
```

Verify that a file is specified and it exists with permissions are `644` or more restrictive.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
chmod 644 <proxy kubeconfig file>
```

**Default Value:**

By default, proxy file has permissions of 640.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-proxy/>

**CIS Controls:****Version 6****5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

**Version 7****5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

#### 4.1.4 If proxy kubeconfig file exists ensure ownership is set to root:root (Manual)

##### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

##### Description:

If `kube-proxy` is running, ensure that the file ownership of its kubeconfig file is set to `root:root`.

##### Rationale:

The kubeconfig file for `kube-proxy` controls various parameters for the `kube-proxy` service in the worker node. You should set its file ownership to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by `root:root`.

##### Impact:

None

##### Audit:

Find the kubeconfig file being used by `kube-proxy` by running the following command:

```
ps -ef | grep kube-proxy
```

If `kube-proxy` is running, get the kubeconfig file location from the `--kubeconfig` parameter. To perform the audit:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G <path><filename>
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

##### Remediation:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
chown root:root <proxy kubeconfig file>
```

**Default Value:**

By default, `proxy` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kube-proxy/>

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

**5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

**5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.



### *4.1.5 Ensure that the --kubeconfig kubelet.conf file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### **Description:**

Ensure that the `kubelet.conf` file has permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Rationale:**

The `kubelet.conf` file is the kubeconfig file for the node, and controls various parameters that set the behavior and identity of the worker node. You should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### **Impact:**

None

#### **Audit:**

Automated AAC auditing has been modified to allow CIS-CAT to input a variable for the / of the kubelet config file.

Please set `$kubelet_config=` based on the file location on your system for example:

```
export kubelet_config=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf
```

To perform the audit manually:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
stat -c %a /etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### **Remediation:**

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
chmod 644 /etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf
```

**Default Value:**

By default, `kubelet.conf` file has permissions of 640.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>

**CIS Controls:****Version 6****5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

**Version 7****5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### 4.1.6 Ensure that the `--kubeconfig kubelet.conf` file ownership is set to `root:root` (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### Description:

Ensure that the `kubelet.conf` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### Rationale:

The `kubelet.conf` file is the kubeconfig file for the node, and controls various parameters that set the behavior and identity of the worker node. You should set its file ownership to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by `root:root`.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Automated AAC auditing has been modified to allow CIS-CAT to input a variable for the / of the kubelet config file.

Please set `$kubelet_config=` based on the file location on your system for example:

```
export kubelet_config=/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf
```

To perform the audit manually:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G /etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### Remediation:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
chown root:root /etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf
```

**Default Value:**

By default, `kubelet.conf` file ownership is set to `root:root`.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

**5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

**5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### 4.1.7 Ensure that the certificate authorities file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### Description:

Ensure that the certificate authorities file has permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### Rationale:

The certificate authorities file controls the authorities used to validate API requests. You should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the following command:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

Find the file specified by the `--client-ca-file` argument.

Run the following command:

```
stat -c %a <filename>
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### Remediation:

Run the following command to modify the file permissions of the `--client-ca-file`

```
chmod 644 <filename>
```

#### Default Value:

By default no `--client-ca-file` is specified.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/authentication/#x509-client-certs>

## **CIS Controls:**

### Version 6

#### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

#### 14.4 Protect Information With Access Control Lists

All information stored on systems shall be protected with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.

### Version 7

#### 14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists

Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.

### 4.1.8 Ensure that the client certificate authorities file ownership is set to root:root (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### Description:

Ensure that the certificate authorities file ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### Rationale:

The certificate authorities file controls the authorities used to validate API requests. You should set its file ownership to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by `root:root`.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Run the following command:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

Find the file specified by the `--client-ca-file` argument.

Run the following command:

```
stat -c %U:%G <filename>
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

#### Remediation:

Run the following command to modify the ownership of the `--client-ca-file`.

```
chown root:root <filename>
```

#### Default Value:

By default no `--client-ca-file` is specified.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/authentication/#x509-client-certs>

## **CIS Controls:**

### Version 6

#### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

### Version 7

#### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.



### 4.1.9 Ensure that the kubelet --config configuration file has permissions set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### Description:

Ensure that if the kubelet refers to a configuration file with the `--config` argument, that file has permissions of 644 or more restrictive.

#### Rationale:

The kubelet reads various parameters, including security settings, from a config file specified by the `--config` argument. If this file is specified you should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be writable by only the administrators on the system.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Automated AAC auditing has been modified to allow CIS-CAT to input a variable for the / of the kubelet config yaml file.

Please set `$kubelet_config_yaml=` based on the file location on your system for example:

```
export kubelet_config_yaml=/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```

To perform the audit manually:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
stat -c %a /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```

Verify that the permissions are 644 or more restrictive.

#### Remediation:

Run the following command (using the config file location identified in the Audit step)

```
chmod 644 /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```

**Default Value:**

By default, the /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml file as set up by `kubeadm` has permissions of 644.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/kubelet-config-file/>

**CIS Controls:****Version 6****5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

**Version 7****5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

#### 4.1.10 Ensure that the kubelet --config configuration file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)

##### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

##### Description:

Ensure that if the kubelet refers to a configuration file with the `--config` argument, that file is owned by root:root.

##### Rationale:

The kubelet reads various parameters, including security settings, from a config file specified by the `--config` argument. If this file is specified you should restrict its file permissions to maintain the integrity of the file. The file should be owned by root:root.

##### Impact:

None

##### Audit:

Automated AAC auditing has been modified to allow CIS-CAT to input a variable for the / of the kubelet config yaml file.

Please set `$kubelet_config_yaml=` based on the file location on your system for example:

```
export kubelet_config_yaml=/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```

To perform the audit manually:

Run the below command (based on the file location on your system) on the each worker node. For example,

```
stat -c %U:%G /var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```

Verify that the ownership is set to `root:root`.

##### Remediation:

Run the following command (using the config file location identified in the Audit step)

```
chown root:root /etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf
```

**Default Value:**

By default, `/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml` file as set up by `kubeadm` is owned by `root:root`.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/kubelet-config-file/>

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

**5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

**5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 4.2 Kubelet

This section contains recommendations for kubelet configuration.

Kubelet settings may be configured using arguments on the running kubelet executable, or they may be taken from a Kubelet config file. If both are specified, the executable argument takes precedence.

To find the Kubelet config file, run the following command:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet | grep config
```

If the `--config` argument is present, this gives the location of the Kubelet config file. This config file could be in JSON or YAML format depending on your distribution.

### 4.2.1 *Ensure that the --anonymous-auth argument is set to false (Automated)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### **Description:**

Disable anonymous requests to the Kubelet server.

#### **Rationale:**

When enabled, requests that are not rejected by other configured authentication methods are treated as anonymous requests. These requests are then served by the Kubelet server. You should rely on authentication to authorize access and disallow anonymous requests.

#### **Impact:**

Anonymous requests will be rejected.

#### **Audit:**

If using a Kubelet configuration file, check that there is an entry for `authentication:`

`anonymous: enabled` set to `false`.

Run the following command on each node:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

Verify that the `--anonymous-auth` argument is set to `false`.

This executable argument may be omitted, provided there is a corresponding entry set to `false` in the Kubelet config file.

### Remediation:

If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set `authentication: anonymous: enabled` to `false`.

If using executable arguments, edit the kubelet service file

`/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf` on each worker node and set the below parameter in `KUBELET_SYSTEM_PODS_ARGS` variable.

```
--anonymous-auth=false
```

Based on your system, restart the `kubelet` service. For example:

```
systemctl daemon-reload  
systemctl restart kubelet.service
```

### Default Value:

By default, anonymous access is enabled.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet-authentication-authorization/#kubelet-authentication>

### CIS Controls:

Version 6

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Version 7

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

## 4.2.2 Ensure that the `--authorization-mode` argument is not set to `AlwaysAllow` (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

### Description:

Do not allow all requests. Enable explicit authorization.

### Rationale:

Kubelets, by default, allow all authenticated requests (even anonymous ones) without needing explicit authorization checks from the apiserver. You should restrict this behavior and only allow explicitly authorized requests.

### Impact:

Unauthorized requests will be denied.

### Audit:

Run the following command on each node:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

If the `--authorization-mode` argument is present check that it is not set to `AlwaysAllow`. If it is not present check that there is a Kubelet config file specified by `--config`, and that file sets `authorization: mode` to something other than `AlwaysAllow`.

It is also possible to review the running configuration of a Kubelet via the `/configz` endpoint on the Kubelet API port (typically `10250/TCP`). Accessing these with appropriate credentials will provide details of the Kubelet's configuration.

### Remediation:

If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set `authorization: mode` to `Webhook`.

If using executable arguments, edit the kubelet service file

`/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf` on each worker node and set the below parameter in `KUBELET_AUTHZ_ARGS` variable.

```
--authorization-mode=Webhook
```

Based on your system, restart the `kubelet` service. For example:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart kubelet.service
```

**Default Value:**

By default, `--authorization-mode` argument is set to `AlwaysAllow`.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet-authentication-authorization/#kubelet-authentication>

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know  
Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Version 7

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know  
Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know



### 4.2.3 Ensure that the `--client-ca-file` argument is set as appropriate (Automated)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### Description:

Enable Kubelet authentication using certificates.

#### Rationale:

The connections from the apiserver to the kubelet are used for fetching logs for pods, attaching (through kubectl) to running pods, and using the kubelet's port-forwarding functionality. These connections terminate at the kubelet's HTTPS endpoint. By default, the apiserver does not verify the kubelet's serving certificate, which makes the connection subject to man-in-the-middle attacks, and unsafe to run over untrusted and/or public networks. Enabling Kubelet certificate authentication ensures that the apiserver could authenticate the Kubelet before submitting any requests.

#### Impact:

You require TLS to be configured on apiserver as well as kubelets.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on each node:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

Verify that the `--client-ca-file` argument exists and is set to the location of the client certificate authority file.

If the `--client-ca-file` argument is not present, check that there is a Kubelet config file specified by `--config`, and that the file sets `authentication: x509: clientCAFile` to the location of the client certificate authority file.

#### Remediation:

If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set `authentication: x509: clientCAFile` to the location of the client CA file.

If using command line arguments, edit the kubelet service file

/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf on each worker node and set the below parameter in KUBELET\_AUTHZ\_ARGS variable.

```
--client-ca-file=<path/to/client-ca-file>
```

Based on your system, restart the kubelet service. For example:

```
systemctl daemon-reload  
systemctl restart kubelet.service
```

### Default Value:

By default, --client-ca-file argument is not set.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools-reference/kubelet-authentication-authorization/>

### CIS Controls:

#### Version 6

##### 14.2 Encrypt All Sensitive Information Over Less-trusted Networks

All communication of sensitive information over less-trusted networks should be encrypted. Whenever information flows over a network with a lower trust level, the information should be encrypted.

#### Version 7

##### 14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

#### 4.2.4 Verify that the `--read-only-port` argument is set to 0 (Manual)

##### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

##### Description:

Disable the read-only port.

##### Rationale:

The Kubelet process provides a read-only API in addition to the main Kubelet API. Unauthenticated access is provided to this read-only API which could possibly retrieve potentially sensitive information about the cluster.

##### Impact:

Removal of the read-only port will require that any service which made use of it will need to be re-configured to use the main Kubelet API.

##### Audit:

Run the following command on each node:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

Verify that the `--read-only-port` argument exists and is set to 0.

If the `--read-only-port` argument is not present, check that there is a Kubelet config file specified by `--config`. Check that if there is a `readOnlyPort` entry in the file, it is set to 0.

##### Remediation:

If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set `readOnlyPort` to 0.

If using command line arguments, edit the kubelet service file

`/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf` on each worker node and set the below parameter in `KUBELET_SYSTEM_PODS_ARGS` variable.

```
--read-only-port=0
```

Based on your system, restart the `kubelet` service. For example:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart kubelet.service
```

**Default Value:**

By default, `--read-only-port` is set to `10255/TCP`. However, if a config file is specified by `--config` the default value for `readOnlyPort` is `0`.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

9.1 Limit Open Ports, Protocols, and Services

Ensure that only ports, protocols, and services with validated business needs are running on each system.

## Version 7

9.2 Ensure Only Approved Ports, Protocols and Services Are Running

Ensure that only network ports, protocols, and services listening on a system with validated business needs, are running on each system.

## 4.2.5 Ensure that the `--streaming-connection-idle-timeout` argument is not set to 0 (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

### Description:

Do not disable timeouts on streaming connections.

### Rationale:

Setting idle timeouts ensures that you are protected against Denial-of-Service attacks, inactive connections and running out of ephemeral ports.

**Note:** By default, `--streaming-connection-idle-timeout` is set to 4 hours which might be too high for your environment. Setting this as appropriate would additionally ensure that such streaming connections are timed out after serving legitimate use cases.

### Impact:

Long-lived connections could be interrupted.

### Audit:

Run the following command on each node:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

Verify that the `--streaming-connection-idle-timeout` argument is not set to 0.

If the argument is not present, and there is a Kubelet config file specified by `--config`, check that it does not set `streamingConnectionIdleTimeout` to 0.

### Remediation:

If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set `streamingConnectionIdleTimeout` to a value other than 0.

If using command line arguments, edit the kubelet service file

`/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf` on each worker node and set the below parameter in `KUBELET_SYSTEM_PODS_ARGS` variable.

```
--streaming-connection-idle-timeout=5m
```

Based on your system, restart the `kubelet` service. For example:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart kubelet.service
```

### Default Value:

By default, `--streaming-connection-idle-timeout` is set to 4 hours.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/pull/18552>

### CIS Controls:

#### Version 6

##### 9 Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

#### Version 7

##### 14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

## 4.2.6 Ensure that the `--protect-kernel-defaults` argument is set to `true` (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

### Description:

Protect tuned kernel parameters from overriding kubelet default kernel parameter values.

### Rationale:

Kernel parameters are usually tuned and hardened by the system administrators before putting the systems into production. These parameters protect the kernel and the system. Your kubelet kernel defaults that rely on such parameters should be appropriately set to match the desired secured system state. Ignoring this could potentially lead to running pods with undesired kernel behavior.

### Impact:

You would have to re-tune kernel parameters to match kubelet parameters.

### Audit:

Run the following command on each node:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

Verify that the `--protect-kernel-defaults` argument is set to `true`.

If the `--protect-kernel-defaults` argument is not present, check that there is a Kubelet config file specified by `--config`, and that the file sets `protectKernelDefaults` to `true`.

### Remediation:

If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set `protectKernelDefaults: true`.

If using command line arguments, edit the kubelet service file

`/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf` on each worker node and set the below parameter in `KUBELET_SYSTEM_PODS_ARGS` variable.

```
--protect-kernel-defaults=true
```

Based on your system, restart the `kubelet` service. For example:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart kubelet.service
```

**Default Value:**

By default, `--protect-kernel-defaults` is not set.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>

**CIS Controls:****Version 6****5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

**Version 7****5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.



## 4.2.7 Ensure that the `--make-iptables-util-chains` argument is set to `true` (Automated)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

### Description:

Allow Kubelet to manage iptables.

### Rationale:

Kubelets can automatically manage the required changes to iptables based on how you choose your networking options for the pods. It is recommended to let kubelets manage the changes to iptables. This ensures that the iptables configuration remains in sync with pods networking configuration. Manually configuring iptables with dynamic pod network configuration changes might hamper the communication between pods/containers and to the outside world. You might have iptables rules too restrictive or too open.

### Impact:

Kubelet would manage the iptables on the system and keep it in sync. If you are using any other iptables management solution, then there might be some conflicts.

### Audit:

Run the following command on each node:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

Verify that if the `--make-iptables-util-chains` argument exists then it is set to `true`.

If the `--make-iptables-util-chains` argument does not exist, and there is a Kubelet config file specified by `--config`, verify that the file does not set `makeIPTablesUtilChains` to `false`.

### Remediation:

If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set `makeIPTablesUtilChains: true`.

If using command line arguments, edit the kubelet service file

`/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf` on each worker node and remove the `--make-iptables-util-chains` argument from the

KUBELET\_SYSTEM\_PODS\_ARGS variable.

Based on your system, restart the `kubelet` service. For example:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl restart kubelet.service
```

### Default Value:

By default, `--make-iptables-util-chains` argument is set to `true`.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>

### CIS Controls:

Version 6

9 Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services  
Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

Version 7

9 Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services  
Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

## 4.2.8 Ensure that the `--event-qps` argument is set to 0 or a level which ensures appropriate event capture (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Worker Node

### Description:

Security relevant information should be captured. The `--event-qps` flag on the Kubelet can be used to limit the rate at which events are gathered. Setting this too low could result in relevant events not being logged, however the unlimited setting of 0 could result in a denial of service on the kubelet.

### Rationale:

It is important to capture all events and not restrict event creation. Events are an important source of security information and analytics that ensure that your environment is consistently monitored using the event data.

### Impact:

Setting this parameter to 0 could result in a denial of service condition due to excessive events being created. The cluster's event processing and storage systems should be scaled to handle expected event loads.

### Audit:

Run the following command on each node:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

Review the value set for the `--event-qps` argument and determine whether this has been set to an appropriate level for the cluster. The value of 0 can be used to ensure that all events are captured.

If the `--event-qps` argument does not exist, check that there is a Kubelet config file specified by `--config` and review the value in this location.

### Remediation:

If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set `eventRecordQPS:` to an appropriate level.

If using command line arguments, edit the kubelet service file

`/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf` on each worker node and

set the below parameter in `KUBELET_SYSTEM_PODS_ARGS` variable.  
Based on your system, restart the `kubelet` service. For example:

```
systemctl daemon-reload  
systemctl restart kubelet.service
```

### Default Value:

By default, `--event-qps` argument is set to 5.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/kubelet/>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/blob/master/pkg/kubelet/apis/kubeletconfig/v1beta1/types.go>

### CIS Controls:

#### Version 6

6 Maintenance, Monitoring, and Analysis of Audit Logs  
Maintenance, Monitoring, and Analysis of Audit Logs

#### Version 7

6 Maintenance, Monitoring and Analysis of Audit Logs  
Maintenance, Monitoring and Analysis of Audit Logs

### 4.2.9 Ensure that the `--tls-cert-file` and `--tls-private-key-file` arguments are set as appropriate (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### Description:

Setup TLS connection on the Kubelets.

#### Rationale:

The connections from the apiserver to the kubelet are used for fetching logs for pods, attaching (through kubectl) to running pods, and using the kubelet's port-forwarding functionality. These connections terminate at the kubelet's HTTPS endpoint. By default, the apiserver does not verify the kubelet's serving certificate, which makes the connection subject to man-in-the-middle attacks, and unsafe to run over untrusted and/or public networks.

#### Audit:

Run the following command on each node:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

Verify that the `--tls-cert-file` and `--tls-private-key-file` arguments exist and they are set as appropriate.

If these arguments are not present, check that there is a Kubelet config specified by `--config` and that it contains appropriate settings for `tlsCertFile` and `tlsPrivateKeyFile`.

#### Remediation:

If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set `tlsCertFile` to the location of the certificate file to use to identify this Kubelet, and `tlsPrivateKeyFile` to the location of the corresponding private key file.

If using command line arguments, edit the kubelet service file `/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf` on each worker node and set the below parameters in `KUBELET_CERTIFICATE_ARGS` variable.

`--tls-cert-file=<path/to/tls-certificate-file> --tls-private-key-file=<path/to/tls-key-file>`

Based on your system, restart the kubelet service. For example:

```
systemctl daemon-reload  
systemctl restart kubelet.service
```

## **CIS Controls:**

### Version 6

#### 1.6 Use Of Client Certificates For System Authentication

Use client certificates to validate and authenticate systems prior to connecting to the private network.

#### 14.2 Encrypt All Sensitive Information Over Less-trusted Networks

All communication of sensitive information over less-trusted networks should be encrypted. Whenever information flows over a network with a lower trust level, the information should be encrypted.

### Version 7

#### 1.8 Utilize Client Certificates to Authenticate Hardware Assets

Use client certificates to authenticate hardware assets connecting to the organization's trusted network.

## 4.2.10 Ensure that the Kubelet only makes use of Strong Cryptographic Ciphers (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

### Description:

Ensure that the Kubelet is configured to only use strong cryptographic ciphers.

### Rationale:

TLS ciphers have had a number of known vulnerabilities and weaknesses, which can reduce the protection provided by them. By default Kubernetes supports a number of TLS ciphersuites including some that have security concerns, weakening the protection provided.

### Impact:

Kubelet clients that cannot support modern cryptographic ciphers will not be able to make connections to the Kubelet API.

### Audit:

The set of cryptographic ciphers currently considered secure is the following:

- TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256
- TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256
- TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_CHACHA20\_POLY1305
- TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384
- TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_CHACHA20\_POLY1305
- TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384
- TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384
- TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256

Run the following command on each node:

```
ps -ef | grep kubelet
```

If the `--tls-cipher-suites` argument is present, ensure it only contains values included in this set.

If it is not present check that there is a Kubelet config file specified by `--config`, and that file sets `TLSCipherSuites`: to only include values from this set.

### Remediation:

If using a Kubelet config file, edit the file to set `TLSCipherSuites`: to

`TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256,TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256, TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305,TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384, TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305,TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384, TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384,TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256` or to a subset of these values.

If using executable arguments, edit the kubelet service file

`/etc/systemd/system/kubelet.service.d/10-kubeadm.conf` on each worker node and set the `--tls-cipher-suites` parameter as follows, or to a subset of these values.

```
--tls-cipher-  
suites=TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256,TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_  
_SHA256,TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305,TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_  
_SHA384,TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305,TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_  
_SHA384,TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384,TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
```

Based on your system, restart the `kubelet` service. For example:

```
systemctl daemon-reload  
systemctl restart kubelet.service
```

### Default Value:

By default the Kubernetes API server supports a wide range of TLS ciphers

### Additional Information:

The list chosen above should be fine for modern clients. It's essentially the list from the Mozilla "Modern cipher" option with the ciphersuites supporting CBC mode removed, as CBC has traditionally had a lot of issues

### CIS Controls:

Version 6

#### 3.4 Use Only Secure Channels For Remote System Administration

Perform all remote administration of servers, workstation, network devices, and similar



equipment over secure channels. Protocols such as telnet, VNC, RDP, or others that do not actively support strong encryption should only be used if they are performed over a secondary encryption channel, such as SSL, TLS or IPSEC.

Version 7

#### 4.5 Use Multifactor Authentication For All Administrative Access

Use multi-factor authentication and encrypted channels for all administrative account access.

## ***5 Policies***

This section contains recommendations for various Kubernetes policies which are important to the security of the environment.

## 5.1 RBAC and Service Accounts

### 5.1.1 Ensure that the cluster-admin role is only used where required (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

The RBAC role `cluster-admin` provides wide-ranging powers over the environment and should be used only where and when needed.

#### Rationale:

Kubernetes provides a set of default roles where RBAC is used. Some of these roles such as `cluster-admin` provide wide-ranging privileges which should only be applied where absolutely necessary. Roles such as `cluster-admin` allow super-user access to perform any action on any resource. When used in a `ClusterRoleBinding`, it gives full control over every resource in the cluster and in all namespaces. When used in a `RoleBinding`, it gives full control over every resource in the rolebinding's namespace, including the namespace itself.

#### Impact:

Care should be taken before removing any `clusterrolebindings` from the environment to ensure they were not required for operation of the cluster. Specifically, modifications should not be made to `clusterrolebindings` with the `system:` prefix as they are required for the operation of system components.

#### Audit:

Obtain a list of the principals who have access to the `cluster-admin` role by reviewing the `clusterrolebinding` output for each role binding that has access to the `cluster-admin` role.

```
kubect1 get clusterrolebindings -o=custom-  
columns=NAME:.metadata.name,ROLE:.roleRef.name,SUBJECT:.subjects[*].name
```

Review each principal listed and ensure that `cluster-admin` privilege is required for it.

#### Remediation:

Identify all clusterrolebindings to the cluster-admin role. Check if they are used and if they need this role or if they could use a role with fewer privileges.

Where possible, first bind users to a lower privileged role and then remove the clusterrolebinding to the cluster-admin role :

```
kubectl delete clusterrolebinding [name]
```

### **Default Value:**

By default a single clusterrolebinding called cluster-admin is provided with the system:masters group as its principal.

### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/authorization/rbac/#user-facing-roles>

### **CIS Controls:**

#### Version 6

##### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

#### Version 7

##### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 5.1.2 Minimize access to secrets (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

The Kubernetes API stores secrets, which may be service account tokens for the Kubernetes API or credentials used by workloads in the cluster. Access to these secrets should be restricted to the smallest possible group of users to reduce the risk of privilege escalation.

### Rationale:

Inappropriate access to secrets stored within the Kubernetes cluster can allow for an attacker to gain additional access to the Kubernetes cluster or external resources whose credentials are stored as secrets.

### Impact:

Care should be taken not to remove access to secrets to system components which require this for their operation

### Audit:

Review the users who have `get`, `list` or `watch` access to `secrets` objects in the Kubernetes API.

### Remediation:

Where possible, remove `get`, `list` and `watch` access to `secret` objects in the cluster.

### Default Value:

By default in a kubeadm cluster the following list of principals have `get` privileges on `secret` objects

CLUSTERROLEBINDING TYPE	SA-NAMESPACE	SUBJECT
cluster-admin Group		system:masters
system:controller:clusterrole-aggregation-controller aggregation-controller	ServiceAccount kube-system	clusterrole-

system:controller:expand-controller ServiceAccount kube-system	expand-controller
system:controller:generic-garbage-collector collector ServiceAccount kube-system	generic-garbage-
system:controller:namespace-controller ServiceAccount kube-system	namespace-controller
system:controller:persistent-volume-binder binder ServiceAccount kube-system	persistent-volume-
system:kube-controller-manager manager User	system:kube-controller-

## CIS Controls:

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### 14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

### 5.1.3 Minimize wildcard use in Roles and ClusterRoles (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### Description:

Kubernetes Roles and ClusterRoles provide access to resources based on sets of objects and actions that can be taken on those objects. It is possible to set either of these to be the wildcard "\*" which matches all items.

Use of wildcards is not optimal from a security perspective as it may allow for inadvertent access to be granted when new resources are added to the Kubernetes API either as CRDs or in later versions of the product.

#### Rationale:

The principle of least privilege recommends that users are provided only the access required for their role and nothing more. The use of wildcard rights grants is likely to provide excessive rights to the Kubernetes API.

#### Audit:

Retrieve the roles defined across each namespaces in the cluster and review for wildcards

```
kubectl get roles --all-namespaces -o yaml
```

Retrieve the cluster roles defined in the cluster and review for wildcards

```
kubectl get clusterroles -o yaml
```

#### Remediation:

Where possible replace any use of wildcards in clusterroles and roles with specific objects or actions.

#### CIS Controls:

Version 6

#### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

Version 7

#### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### 5.1.4 Minimize access to create pods (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

The ability to create pods in a namespace can provide a number of opportunities for privilege escalation, such as assigning privileged service accounts to these pods or mounting hostPaths with access to sensitive data (unless Pod Security Policies are implemented to restrict this access)

As such, access to create new pods should be restricted to the smallest possible group of users.

#### Rationale:

The ability to create pods in a cluster opens up possibilities for privilege escalation and should be restricted, where possible.

#### Impact:

Care should be taken not to remove access to pods to system components which require this for their operation

#### Audit:

Review the users who have create access to pod objects in the Kubernetes API.

#### Remediation:

Where possible, remove `create` access to `pod` objects in the cluster.

#### Default Value:

By default in a kubeadm cluster the following list of principals have `create` privileges on `pod` objects

CLUSTERROLEBINDING TYPE	SUBJECT
SA-NAMESPACE  cluster-admin Group	  system:masters



system:controller:clusterrole-aggregation-controller aggregation-controller ServiceAccount kube-system	clusterrole- aggregation-controller
system:controller:daemon-set-controller ServiceAccount kube-system	daemon-set-controller
system:controller:job-controller ServiceAccount kube-system	job-controller
system:controller:persistent-volume-binder binder ServiceAccount kube-system	persistent-volume- binder
system:controller:replicaset-controller ServiceAccount kube-system	replicaset-controller
system:controller:replication-controller ServiceAccount kube-system	replication-controller
system:controller:statefulset-controller ServiceAccount kube-system	statefulset-controller

## CIS Controls:

### Version 6

#### 14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

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#### 14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

### 5.1.5 Ensure that default service accounts are not actively used. (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

The `default` service account should not be used to ensure that rights granted to applications can be more easily audited and reviewed.

#### Rationale:

Kubernetes provides a `default` service account which is used by cluster workloads where no specific service account is assigned to the pod.

Where access to the Kubernetes API from a pod is required, a specific service account should be created for that pod, and rights granted to that service account.

The default service account should be configured such that it does not provide a service account token and does not have any explicit rights assignments.

#### Impact:

All workloads which require access to the Kubernetes API will require an explicit service account to be created.

#### Audit:

For each namespace in the cluster, review the rights assigned to the default service account and ensure that it has no roles or cluster roles bound to it apart from the defaults.

Additionally ensure that the `automountServiceAccountToken: false` setting is in place for each default service account.

#### Remediation:

Create explicit service accounts wherever a Kubernetes workload requires specific access to the Kubernetes API server.

Modify the configuration of each default service account to include this value

```
automountServiceAccountToken: false
```

#### Default Value:

By default the `default` service account allows for its service account token to be mounted in pods in its namespace.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-service-account/>

### CIS Controls:

#### Version 6

##### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

#### Version 7

##### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### 5.1.6 Ensure that Service Account Tokens are only mounted where necessary (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Service accounts tokens should not be mounted in pods except where the workload running in the pod explicitly needs to communicate with the API server

#### Rationale:

Mounting service account tokens inside pods can provide an avenue for privilege escalation attacks where an attacker is able to compromise a single pod in the cluster.

Avoiding mounting these tokens removes this attack avenue.

#### Impact:

Pods mounted without service account tokens will not be able to communicate with the API server, except where the resource is available to unauthenticated principals.

#### Audit:

Review pod and service account objects in the cluster and ensure that the option below is set, unless the resource explicitly requires this access.

```
automountServiceAccountToken: false
```

#### Remediation:

Modify the definition of pods and service accounts which do not need to mount service account tokens to disable it.

#### Default Value:

By default, all pods get a service account token mounted in them.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-service-account/>

## **CIS Controls:**

### Version 6

#### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

### Version 7

#### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 5.2 Pod Security Policies

A Pod Security Policy (PSP) is a cluster-level resource that controls security settings for pods. Your cluster may have multiple PSPs. You can query PSPs with the following command:

```
kubectl get psp
```

PodSecurityPolicies are used in conjunction with the PodSecurityPolicy admission controller plugin.

### 5.2.1 Minimize the admission of privileged containers (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Do not generally permit containers to be run with the `securityContext.privileged` flag set to `true`.

#### Rationale:

Privileged containers have access to all Linux Kernel capabilities and devices. A container running with full privileges can do almost everything that the host can do. This flag exists to allow special use-cases, like manipulating the network stack and accessing devices.

There should be at least one PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) defined which does not permit privileged containers.

If you need to run privileged containers, this should be defined in a separate PSP and you should carefully check RBAC controls to ensure that only limited service accounts and users are given permission to access that PSP.

#### Impact:

Pods defined with `spec.containers[].securityContext.privileged: true` will not be permitted.

#### Audit:

Get the set of PSPs with the following command:

```
kubectl get psp
```

For each PSP, check whether privileged is enabled:

```
kubectl get psp <name> -o=jsonpath='{.spec.privileged}'
```

Verify that there is at least one PSP which does not return `true`.

### **Remediation:**

Create a PSP as described in the Kubernetes documentation, ensuring that the `.spec.privileged` field is omitted or set to `false`.

### **Default Value:**

By default, PodSecurityPolicies are not defined.

### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/#enabling-pod-security-policies>

### **CIS Controls:**

Version 6

#### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

Version 7

#### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 5.2.2 Minimize the admission of containers wishing to share the host process ID namespace (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Do not generally permit containers to be run with the `hostPID` flag set to `true`.

### Rationale:

A container running in the host's PID namespace can inspect processes running outside the container. If the container also has access to `ptrace` capabilities this can be used to escalate privileges outside of the container.

There should be at least one PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) defined which does not permit containers to share the host PID namespace.

If you need to run containers which require `hostPID`, this should be defined in a separate PSP and you should carefully check RBAC controls to ensure that only limited service accounts and users are given permission to access that PSP.

### Impact:

Pods defined with `spec.hostPID: true` will not be permitted unless they are run under a specific PSP.

### Audit:

Get the set of PSPs with the following command:

```
kubectl get psp
```

For each PSP, check whether `privileged` is enabled:

```
kubectl get psp <name> -o=jsonpath='{.spec.hostPID}'
```

Verify that there is at least one PSP which does not return `true`.

### Remediation:

Create a PSP as described in the Kubernetes documentation, ensuring that the `.spec.hostPID` field is omitted or set to `false`.



**Default Value:**

By default, PodSecurityPolicies are not defined.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy>

**CIS Controls:****Version 6****5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

**Version 7****5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### 5.2.3 Minimize the admission of containers wishing to share the host IPC namespace (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Do not generally permit containers to be run with the `hostIPC` flag set to true.

#### Rationale:

A container running in the host's IPC namespace can use IPC to interact with processes outside the container.

There should be at least one PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) defined which does not permit containers to share the host IPC namespace.

If you have a requirement to containers which require `hostIPC`, this should be defined in a separate PSP and you should carefully check RBAC controls to ensure that only limited service accounts and users are given permission to access that PSP.

#### Impact:

Pods defined with `spec.hostIPC: true` will not be permitted unless they are run under a specific PSP.

#### Audit:

Get the set of PSPs with the following command:

```
kubectl get psp
```

For each PSP, check whether privileged is enabled:

```
kubectl get psp <name> -o=jsonpath='{.spec.hostIPC}'
```

Verify that there is at least one PSP which does not return true.

#### Remediation:

Create a PSP as described in the Kubernetes documentation, ensuring that the `.spec.hostIPC` field is omitted or set to false.

**Default Value:**

By default, PodSecurityPolicies are not defined.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy>

**CIS Controls:**

## Version 6

**5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

## Version 7

**5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 5.2.4 Minimize the admission of containers wishing to share the host network namespace (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Do not generally permit containers to be run with the `hostNetwork` flag set to true.

### Rationale:

A container running in the host's network namespace could access the local loopback device, and could access network traffic to and from other pods.

There should be at least one PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) defined which does not permit containers to share the host network namespace.

If you have need to run containers which require `hostNetwork`, this should be defined in a separate PSP and you should carefully check RBAC controls to ensure that only limited service accounts and users are given permission to access that PSP.

### Impact:

Pods defined with `spec.hostNetwork: true` will not be permitted unless they are run under a specific PSP.

### Audit:

Get the set of PSPs with the following command:

```
kubectl get psp
```

For each PSP, check whether privileged is enabled:

```
kubectl get psp <name> -o=jsonpath='{.spec.hostNetwork}'
```

Verify that there is at least one PSP which does not return true.

### Remediation:

Create a PSP as described in the Kubernetes documentation, ensuring that the `.spec.hostNetwork` field is omitted or set to false.

**Default Value:**

By default, PodSecurityPolicies are not defined.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy>

**CIS Controls:****Version 6****5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

**Version 7****5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 5.2.5 Minimize the admission of containers with `allowPrivilegeEscalation` (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Do not generally permit containers to be run with the `allowPrivilegeEscalation` flag set to `true`.

### Rationale:

A container running with the `allowPrivilegeEscalation` flag set to `true` may have processes that can gain more privileges than their parent.

There should be at least one PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) defined which does not permit containers to allow privilege escalation. The option exists (and is defaulted to `true`) to permit `setuid` binaries to run.

If you have need to run containers which use `setuid` binaries or require privilege escalation, this should be defined in a separate PSP and you should carefully check RBAC controls to ensure that only limited service accounts and users are given permission to access that PSP.

### Impact:

Pods defined with `spec.allowPrivilegeEscalation: true` will not be permitted unless they are run under a specific PSP.

### Audit:

Get the set of PSPs with the following command:

```
kubectl get psp
```

For each PSP, check whether privileged is enabled:

```
kubectl get psp <name> -o=jsonpath='{.spec.allowPrivilegeEscalation}'
```

Verify that there is at least one PSP which does not return `true`.

### Remediation:

Create a PSP as described in the Kubernetes documentation, ensuring that the `.spec.allowPrivilegeEscalation` field is omitted or set to false.

**Default Value:**

By default, PodSecurityPolicies are not defined.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy>

**CIS Controls:****Version 6****5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges**

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

**Version 7****5.1 Establish Secure Configurations**

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 5.2.6 Minimize the admission of root containers (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Master Node

### Description:

Do not generally permit containers to be run as the root user.

### Rationale:

Containers may run as any Linux user. Containers which run as the root user, whilst constrained by Container Runtime security features still have a escalated likelihood of container breakout.

Ideally, all containers should run as a defined non-UID 0 user.

There should be at least one PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) defined which does not permit root users in a container.

If you need to run root containers, this should be defined in a separate PSP and you should carefully check RBAC controls to ensure that only limited service accounts and users are given permission to access that PSP.

### Impact:

Pods with containers which run as the root user will not be permitted.

### Audit:

Get the set of PSPs with the following command:

```
kubectl get psp
```

For each PSP, check whether running containers as root is enabled:

```
kubectl get psp <name> -o=jsonpath='{.spec.runAsUser.rule}'
```

Verify that there is at least one PSP which returns `MustRunAsNonRoot` or `MustRunAs` with the range of UIDs not including 0.

### Remediation:



Create a PSP as described in the Kubernetes documentation, ensuring that the `.spec.runAsUser.rule` is set to either `MustRunAsNonRoot` or `MustRunAs` with the range of UIDs not including 0.

### **Default Value:**

By default, PodSecurityPolicies are not defined.

### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/#enabling-pod-security-policies>

### **CIS Controls:**

#### Version 6

##### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

#### Version 7

##### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 5.2.7 Minimize the admission of containers with the NET\_RAW capability (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Do not generally permit containers with the potentially dangerous NET\_RAW capability.

### Rationale:

Containers run with a default set of capabilities as assigned by the Container Runtime. By default this can include potentially dangerous capabilities. With Docker as the container runtime the NET\_RAW capability is enabled which may be misused by malicious containers.

Ideally, all containers should drop this capability.

There should be at least one PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) defined which prevents containers with the NET\_RAW capability from launching.

If you need to run containers with this capability, this should be defined in a separate PSP and you should carefully check RBAC controls to ensure that only limited service accounts and users are given permission to access that PSP.

### Impact:

Pods with containers which run with the NET\_RAW capability will not be permitted.

### Audit:

Get the set of PSPs with the following command:

```
kubectl get psp
```

For each PSP, check whether NET\_RAW is disabled:

```
kubectl get psp <name> -o=jsonpath='{.spec.requiredDropCapabilities}'
```

Verify that there is at least one PSP which returns NET\_RAW or ALL.

### Remediation:

Create a PSP as described in the Kubernetes documentation, ensuring that the `.spec.requiredDropCapabilities` is set to include either `NET_RAW` or `ALL`.

### **Default Value:**

By default, PodSecurityPolicies are not defined.

### **References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/#enabling-pod-security-policies>
2. <https://www.nccgroup.trust/uk/our-research/abusing-privileged-and-unprivileged-linux-containers/>

### **CIS Controls:**

#### Version 6

##### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

#### Version 7

##### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 5.2.8 Minimize the admission of containers with added capabilities (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Do not generally permit containers with capabilities assigned beyond the default set.

### Rationale:

Containers run with a default set of capabilities as assigned by the Container Runtime. Capabilities outside this set can be added to containers which could expose them to risks of container breakout attacks.

There should be at least one PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) defined which prevents containers with capabilities beyond the default set from launching.

If you need to run containers with additional capabilities, this should be defined in a separate PSP and you should carefully check RBAC controls to ensure that only limited service accounts and users are given permission to access that PSP.

### Impact:

Pods with containers which require capabilities outwith the default set will not be permitted.

### Audit:

Get the set of PSPs with the following command:

```
kubectl get psp
```

Verify that there are no PSPs present which have `allowedCapabilities` set to anything other than an empty array.

### Remediation:

Ensure that `allowedCapabilities` is not present in PSPs for the cluster unless it is set to an empty array.

### Default Value:

By default, PodSecurityPolicies are not defined.

## References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/#enabling-pod-security-policies>
2. <https://www.nccgroup.trust/uk/our-research/abusing-privileged-and-unprivileged-linux-containers/>

## CIS Controls:

### Version 6

#### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

### Version 7

#### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 5.2.9 Minimize the admission of containers with capabilities assigned (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Master Node

### Description:

Do not generally permit containers with capabilities

### Rationale:

Containers run with a default set of capabilities as assigned by the Container Runtime. Capabilities are parts of the rights generally granted on a Linux system to the root user.

In many cases applications running in containers do not require any capabilities to operate, so from the perspective of the principal of least privilege use of capabilities should be minimized.

### Impact:

Pods with containers require capabilities to operate will not be permitted.

### Audit:

Get the set of PSPs with the following command:

```
kubectl get psp
```

For each PSP, check whether capabilities have been forbidden:

```
kubectl get psp <name> -o=jsonpath='{.spec.requiredDropCapabilities}'
```

### Remediation:

Review the use of capabilities in applications running on your cluster. Where a namespace contains applications which do not require any Linux capabilities to operate consider adding a PSP which forbids the admission of containers which do not drop all capabilities.

### Default Value:

By default, PodSecurityPolicies are not defined.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/#enabling-pod-security-policies>
2. <https://www.nccgroup.trust/uk/our-research/abusing-privileged-and-unprivileged-linux-containers/>

## **CIS Controls:**

### Version 6

#### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

### Version 7

#### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 5.3 Network Policies and CNI

### 5.3.1 Ensure that the CNI in use supports Network Policies (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

There are a variety of CNI plugins available for Kubernetes. If the CNI in use does not support Network Policies it may not be possible to effectively restrict traffic in the cluster.

#### Rationale:

Kubernetes network policies are enforced by the CNI plugin in use. As such it is important to ensure that the CNI plugin supports both Ingress and Egress network policies.

#### Impact:

None

#### Audit:

Review the documentation of CNI plugin in use by the cluster, and confirm that it supports Ingress and Egress network policies.

#### Remediation:

If the CNI plugin in use does not support network policies, consideration should be given to making use of a different plugin, or finding an alternate mechanism for restricting traffic in the Kubernetes cluster.

#### Default Value:

This will depend on the CNI plugin in use.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/extend-kubernetes/compute-storage-net/network-plugins/>

#### Additional Information:



One example here is Flannel (<https://github.com/coreos/flannel>) which does not support Network policy unless Calico is also in use.

### **CIS Controls:**

#### Version 6

9 Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services  
Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

#### Version 7

9 Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services  
Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

### 5.3.2 Ensure that all Namespaces have Network Policies defined (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Master Node

#### Description:

Use network policies to isolate traffic in your cluster network.

#### Rationale:

Running different applications on the same Kubernetes cluster creates a risk of one compromised application attacking a neighboring application. Network segmentation is important to ensure that containers can communicate only with those they are supposed to. A network policy is a specification of how selections of pods are allowed to communicate with each other and other network endpoints.

Network Policies are namespace scoped. When a network policy is introduced to a given namespace, all traffic not allowed by the policy is denied. However, if there are no network policies in a namespace all traffic will be allowed into and out of the pods in that namespace.

#### Impact:

Once network policies are in use within a given namespace, traffic not explicitly allowed by a network policy will be denied. As such it is important to ensure that, when introducing network policies, legitimate traffic is not blocked.

#### Audit:

Run the below command and review the `NetworkPolicy` objects created in the cluster.

```
kubectl --all-namespaces get networkpolicy
```

Ensure that each namespace defined in the cluster has at least one Network Policy.

#### Remediation:

Follow the documentation and create `NetworkPolicy` objects as you need them.

#### Default Value:

By default, network policies are not created.

### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/networkpolicies/>
2. <https://octetz.com/posts/k8s-network-policy-apis>
3. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/declare-network-policy/>

### CIS Controls:

#### Version 6

##### 14.1 Implement Network Segmentation Based On Information Class

Segment the network based on the label or classification level of the information stored on the servers. Locate all sensitive information on separated VLANs with firewall filtering to ensure that only authorized individuals are only able to communicate with systems necessary to fulfill their specific responsibilities.

#### Version 7

##### 14.1 Segment the Network Based on Sensitivity

Segment the network based on the label or classification level of the information stored on the servers, locate all sensitive information on separated Virtual Local Area Networks (VLANs).

##### 14.2 Enable Firewall Filtering Between VLANs

Enable firewall filtering between VLANs to ensure that only authorized systems are able to communicate with other systems necessary to fulfill their specific responsibilities.

## 5.4 Secrets Management

### 5.4.1 Prefer using secrets as files over secrets as environment variables (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Master Node

#### Description:

Kubernetes supports mounting secrets as data volumes or as environment variables. Minimize the use of environment variable secrets.

#### Rationale:

It is reasonably common for application code to log out its environment (particularly in the event of an error). This will include any secret values passed in as environment variables, so secrets can easily be exposed to any user or entity who has access to the logs.

#### Impact:

Application code which expects to read secrets in the form of environment variables would need modification

#### Audit:

Run the following command to find references to objects which use environment variables defined from secrets.

```
kubectl get all -o jsonpath='{range .items[?(@..secretKeyRef)]} {.kind} {.metadata.name} {"\n"}{end}' -A
```

#### Remediation:

If possible, rewrite application code to read secrets from mounted secret files, rather than from environment variables.

#### Default Value:

By default, secrets are not defined

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/secret/#using-secrets>

**Additional Information:**

Mounting secrets as volumes has the additional benefit that secret values can be updated without restarting the pod

**CIS Controls:**

Version 7

14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

14.8 Encrypt Sensitive Information at Rest

Encrypt all sensitive information at rest using a tool that requires a secondary authentication mechanism not integrated into the operating system, in order to access the information.

## 5.4.2 Consider external secret storage (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Master Node

### Description:

Consider the use of an external secrets storage and management system, instead of using Kubernetes Secrets directly, if you have more complex secret management needs. Ensure the solution requires authentication to access secrets, has auditing of access to and use of secrets, and encrypts secrets. Some solutions also make it easier to rotate secrets.

### Rationale:

Kubernetes supports secrets as first-class objects, but care needs to be taken to ensure that access to secrets is carefully limited. Using an external secrets provider can ease the management of access to secrets, especially where secrets are used across both Kubernetes and non-Kubernetes environments.

### Impact:

None

### Audit:

Review your secrets management implementation.

### Remediation:

Refer to the secrets management options offered by your cloud provider or a third-party secrets management solution.

### Default Value:

By default, no external secret management is configured.

### CIS Controls:

Version 7

#### 14.8 Encrypt Sensitive Information at Rest

Encrypt all sensitive information at rest using a tool that requires a secondary authentication mechanism not integrated into the operating system, in order to access the information.

## 5.5 Extensible Admission Control

### 5.5.1 Configure Image Provenance using ImagePolicyWebhook admission controller (Manual)

**Profile Applicability:**

- Level 2 - Master Node

**Description:**

Configure Image Provenance for your deployment.

**Rationale:**

Kubernetes supports plugging in provenance rules to accept or reject the images in your deployments. You could configure such rules to ensure that only approved images are deployed in the cluster.

**Impact:**

You need to regularly maintain your provenance configuration based on container image updates.

**Audit:**

Review the pod definitions in your cluster and verify that image provenance is configured as appropriate.

**Remediation:**

Follow the Kubernetes documentation and setup image provenance.

**Default Value:**

By default, image provenance is not set.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/admission-controllers/#imagepolicywebhook>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/community/blob/master/contributors/design-proposals/image-provenance.md>
3. <https://hub.docker.com/r/dnurmi/anchore-toolbox/>
4. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/issues/22888>

**Additional Information:**

This control cannot be audited and modified in ACK managed clusters.

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

18 Application Software Security

Application Software Security

Version 7

18 Application Software Security

Application Software Security



## 5.6 General Policies

These policies relate to general cluster management topics, like namespace best practices and policies applied to pod objects in the cluster.

### 5.6.1 Create administrative boundaries between resources using namespaces (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Use namespaces to isolate your Kubernetes objects.

#### Rationale:

Limiting the scope of user permissions can reduce the impact of mistakes or malicious activities. A Kubernetes namespace allows you to partition created resources into logically named groups. Resources created in one namespace can be hidden from other namespaces. By default, each resource created by a user in Kubernetes cluster runs in a default namespace, called `default`. You can create additional namespaces and attach resources and users to them. You can use Kubernetes Authorization plugins to create policies that segregate access to namespace resources between different users.

#### Impact:

You need to switch between namespaces for administration.

#### Audit:

Run the below command and review the namespaces created in the cluster.

```
kubectl get namespaces
```

Ensure that these namespaces are the ones you need and are adequately administered as per your requirements.

#### Remediation:

Follow the documentation and create namespaces for objects in your deployment as you need them.

## Default Value:

By default, Kubernetes starts with two initial namespaces:

1. `default` - The default namespace for objects with no other namespace
2. `kube-system` - The namespace for objects created by the Kubernetes system

## References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/working-with-objects/namespaces/>
2. <http://blog.kubernetes.io/2016/08/security-best-practices-kubernetes-deployment.html>

## CIS Controls:

Version 6

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know  
Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Version 7

14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know  
Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

## 5.6.2 Ensure that the seccomp profile is set to runtime/default in your pod definitions (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Master Node

### Description:

Enable `runtime/default` seccomp profile in your pod definitions.

### Rationale:

Seccomp (secure computing mode) is used to restrict the set of system calls applications can make, allowing cluster administrators greater control over the security of workloads running in the cluster. Kubernetes disables seccomp profiles by default for historical reasons. You should enable it to ensure that the workloads have restricted actions available within the container.

### Impact:

If the `runtime/default` seccomp profile is too restrictive for you, you would have to create/manage your own seccomp profiles. Also, you need to enable all alpha features for this to work. There is no individual switch to turn on this feature.

### Audit:

Review the pod definitions in your cluster. It should create a line as below:

```
annotations:
  seccomp.security.alpha.kubernetes.io/pod: runtime/default
```

### Remediation:

Seccomp is an alpha feature currently. By default, all alpha features are disabled. So, you would need to enable alpha features in the apiserver by passing "`--feature-gates=AllAlpha=true`" argument.

Edit the `/etc/kubernetes/apiserver` file on the master node and set the `KUBE_API_ARGS` parameter to "`--feature-gates=AllAlpha=true`"

```
KUBE_API_ARGS="--feature-gates=AllAlpha=true"
```

Based on your system, restart the `kube-apiserver` service. For example:

```
systemctl restart kube-apiserver.service
```

Use annotations to enable the `docker/default` seccomp profile in your pod definitions. An example is as below:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: trustworthy-pod
  annotations:
    seccomp.security.alpha.kubernetes.io/pod: runtime/default
spec:
  containers:
  - name: trustworthy-container
    image: sotrustworthy:latest
```

### Default Value:

By default, seccomp profile is set to `unconfined` which means that no seccomp profiles are enabled.

### References:

1. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/issues/39845>
2. <https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes/pull/21790>
3. <https://github.com/kubernetes/community/blob/master/contributors/design-proposals/seccomp.md#examples>
4. <https://docs.docker.com/engine/security/seccomp/>
5. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tutorials/clusters/seccomp/>

### CIS Controls:

Version 6

#### 5 Controlled Use of Administration Privileges

Controlled Use of Administration Privileges

Version 7

#### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

### 5.6.3 Apply Security Context to Your Pods and Containers (Manual)

**Profile Applicability:**

- Level 2 - Master Node

**Description:**

Apply Security Context to Your Pods and Containers

**Rationale:**

A security context defines the operating system security settings (uid, gid, capabilities, SELinux role, etc..) applied to a container. When designing your containers and pods, make sure that you configure the security context for your pods, containers, and volumes. A security context is a property defined in the deployment yaml. It controls the security parameters that will be assigned to the pod/container/volume. There are two levels of security context: pod level security context, and container level security context.

**Impact:**

If you incorrectly apply security contexts, you may have trouble running the pods.

**Audit:**

Review the pod definitions in your cluster and verify that you have security contexts defined as appropriate.

**Remediation:**

Follow the Kubernetes documentation and apply security contexts to your pods. For a suggested list of security contexts, you may refer to the CIS Security Benchmark for Docker Containers.

**Default Value:**

By default, no security contexts are automatically applied to pods.

**References:**

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/security-context/>
2. <https://learn.cisecurity.org/benchmarks>

**CIS Controls:**

Version 6

3 Secure Configurations for Hardware and Software on Mobile Devices, Laptops, Workstations, and Servers

Secure Configurations for Hardware and Software on Mobile Devices, Laptops, Workstations, and Servers

Version 7

5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## 5.6.4 The default namespace should not be used (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Master Node

### Description:

Kubernetes provides a default namespace, where objects are placed if no namespace is specified for them. Placing objects in this namespace makes application of RBAC and other controls more difficult.

### Rationale:

Resources in a Kubernetes cluster should be segregated by namespace, to allow for security controls to be applied at that level and to make it easier to manage resources.

### Impact:

None

### Audit:

Run this command to list objects in default namespace

```
kubectl get all
```

The only entries there should be system managed resources such as the `kubernetes` service

### Remediation:

Ensure that namespaces are created to allow for appropriate segregation of Kubernetes resources and that all new resources are created in a specific namespace.

### Default Value:

Unless a namespace is specific on object creation, the `default` namespace will be used

### CIS Controls:

Version 6

#### 5.1 Minimize And Sparingly Use Administrative Privileges

Minimize administrative privileges and only use administrative accounts when they are

required. Implement focused auditing on the use of administrative privileged functions and monitor for anomalous behavior.

Version 7

#### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

## ***6 Managed services***

This section consists of security recommendations for the direct configuration of Kubernetes managed service components, namely, Alibaba Cloud Container Service for Kubernetes (ACK). These recommendations are directly applicable for features which exist only as part of a managed service.



## 6.1 Image Registry and Image Scanning

This section contains recommendations relating to container image registries and securing images in those registries, such as Alibaba Cloud Container Registry (ACR).

### 6.1.1 Ensure Image Vulnerability Scanning using ACR image scanning or a third party provider (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Scan images stored in Alibaba Cloud Container Registry (ACR) for vulnerabilities.

#### Rationale:

Vulnerabilities in software packages can be exploited by hackers or malicious users to obtain unauthorized access to local cloud resources. ACR Container Analysis and other third party products allow images stored in ACR to be scanned for known vulnerabilities.

#### Impact:

None.

#### Audit:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACR by visiting <https://cr.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Configure the basic information of chain
3. Configure image security scanning rule

#### Remediation:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACR by visiting <https://cr.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Configure the basic information of chain
3. Configure image security scanning rule

#### Default Value:

By default, ACR Container Analysis is disabled.

## References:

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/160146.htm>

## CIS Controls:

Version 7

### 3 Continuous Vulnerability Management

Continuous Vulnerability Management

#### 3.1 Run Automated Vulnerability Scanning Tools

Utilize an up-to-date SCAP-compliant vulnerability scanning tool to automatically scan all systems on the network on a weekly or more frequent basis to identify all potential vulnerabilities on the organization's systems.

#### 3.2 Perform Authenticated Vulnerability Scanning

Perform authenticated vulnerability scanning with agents running locally on each system or with remote scanners that are configured with elevated rights on the system being tested.

## 6.1.2 Minimize user access to ACR (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Restrict user access to ACR, limiting interaction with build images to only authorized personnel and service accounts.

### Rationale:

Weak access control to ACR may allow malicious users to replace built images with vulnerable containers.

### Impact:

Care should be taken not to remove access to ACR for accounts that require this for their operation.

### Audit:

Follow the ACR document to check network access control:

<https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/142179.htm>

Follow the ACR document to check Resource Access Management (RAM) policies which are related with ACR:

<https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/144229.htm>

### Remediation:

Follow the ACR document to setup network access control:

<https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/142179.htm>

Follow the ACR document to setup Resource Access Management (RAM) policies for ACR:

<https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/144229.htm>

### Default Value:

By default, ACR is disabled and access controls are set during initialisation.

### References:

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/67992.htm>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/142179.htm>
3. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/142247.htm>

4. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/144229.htm>

## **CIS Controls:**

Version 7

### 14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists

Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.

### 6.1.3 Minimize cluster access to read-only for ACR (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Configure the Cluster Service Account with Storage Object Viewer Role to only allow read-only access to ACR.

#### Rationale:

The Cluster Service Account does not require administrative access to ACR, only requiring pull access to containers to deploy onto ACK. Restricting permissions follows the principles of least privilege and prevents credentials from being abused beyond the required role.

#### Impact:

A separate dedicated service account may be required for use by build servers and other robot users pushing or managing container images

#### Audit:

Review Alibaba Cloud ECS master node and worker node RAM roles' RAM Policy Permissions to verify that they are set and the minimum required level.

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. In the left-side navigation pane, click **Clusters**.
3. On the **Clusters** page, click the name of a cluster or click **Details** in the Actions column. The details page of the cluster appears.
4. In the left-side navigation pane of the **details** page, click **Cluster Information**.
5. On the **Cluster Information** page, click the **Cluster Resources** tab and click the name of the\*\* worker RAM role\*\* or **master RAM role** on the tab.
6. You are then redirected to the RAM console. On the **Permissions** tab, click the name in the **Policy** column.
7. On the **details** page of the policy, click **Policy Document** table to review the RAM policy permissions.

If utilizing a 3rd party tool to scan images utilize the minimum required permission level required to interact with the cluster - generally this should be read-only.

#### Remediation:

You can use your ACR images with ACK, but you need to satisfy the following prerequisites. The ACK master and worker node RAM roles that you use with your master/worker nodes must possess the AliyunContainerRegistryReadOnlyAccess RAM policy permissions for ACR.

**Default Value:**

These RAM permissions are applied to your ACK master and worker node RAM roles by default.

**References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/128468.htm>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/67992.htm>

**CIS Controls:**

Version 7

**3.2 Perform Authenticated Vulnerability Scanning**

Perform authenticated vulnerability scanning with agents running locally on each system or with remote scanners that are configured with elevated rights on the system being tested.

## 6.1.4 Minimize Container Registries to only those approved (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Master Node

### Description:

Use approved container registries.

### Rationale:

Allowing unrestricted access to external container registries provides the opportunity for malicious or unapproved containers to be deployed into the cluster. Allowlisting only approved container registries reduces this risk.

### Impact:

All container images to be deployed to the cluster must be hosted within an approved container image registry

### Audit:

### Remediation:

### References:

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/162599.htm>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/180803.htm>

### CIS Controls:

Version 7

#### 5.2 Maintain Secure Images

Maintain secure images or templates for all systems in the enterprise based on the organization's approved configuration standards. Any new system deployment or existing system that becomes compromised should be imaged using one of those images or templates.

#### 5.3 Securely Store Master Images

Store the master images and templates on securely configured servers, validated with integrity monitoring tools, to ensure that only authorized changes to the images are possible.

## 6.2 Key Management Service (KMS)

This section contains recommendations relating to using Cloud KMS with ACK.

### 6.2.1 Ensure Kubernetes Secrets are encrypted using keys managed in KMS (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Encrypt Kubernetes secrets, stored in etcd, at the application-layer using a customer-managed key in Cloud KMS.

#### Rationale:

Kubernetes can store secrets that pods can access via a mounted volume. Today, Kubernetes secrets are stored with Base64 encoding, but encrypting is the recommended approach. ACK Pro clusters support the capability of encrypting your Kubernetes secrets using Key Management Service (KMS) Customer Managed Keys (CMK). The only requirement is to enable the encryption provider support during ACK cluster creation.

Use Key Management Service (KMS) keys to provide envelope encryption of Kubernetes secrets stored in ACK. Implementing envelope encryption is considered a security best practice for applications that store sensitive data and is part of a defense in depth security strategy.

Application-layer Secrets Encryption provides an additional layer of security for sensitive data, such as user defined Secrets and Secrets required for the operation of the cluster, such as service account keys, which are all stored in etcd.

Using this functionality, you can use a key, that you manage in KMS, to encrypt data at the application layer. This protects against attackers in the event that they manage to gain access to etcd.

#### Audit:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>



2. Select the desired cluster, and within the 'Basic Information' pane, make sure the 'Secret Encryption' is enabled.

**Remediation:**

Enable 'Secret Encryption' during ACK Pro cluster creation as described in the links within the 'References' section.

**Default Value:**

By default, Application-layer Secrets Encryption is not enabled.

**References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/177372.htm>

**Additional Information:**

This control only available for ACK Pro clusters

**CIS Controls:**

Version 7

14.8 Encrypt Sensitive Information at Rest

Encrypt all sensitive information at rest using a tool that requires a secondary authentication mechanism not integrated into the operating system, in order to access the information.

## 6.3 Cluster Networking

This section contains recommendations relating to network security configurations in ACK.

### 6.3.1 Restrict Access to the Control Plane Endpoint (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Enable Endpoint Private Access to restrict access to the cluster's control plane to only an allowlist of authorized IPs.

#### Rationale:

Authorized networks are a way of specifying a restricted range of IP addresses that are permitted to access your cluster's control plane. Kubernetes Engine uses both Transport Layer Security (TLS) and authentication to provide secure access to your cluster's control plane from the public internet. This provides you the flexibility to administer your cluster from anywhere; however, you might want to further restrict access to a set of IP addresses that you control. You can set this restriction by specifying an authorized network. Restricting access to an authorized network can provide additional security benefits for your container cluster, including:

- Better protection from outsider attacks: Authorized networks provide an additional layer of security by limiting external access to a specific set of addresses you designate, such as those that originate from your premises. This helps protect access to your cluster in the case of a vulnerability in the cluster's authentication or authorization mechanism.
- Better protection from insider attacks: Authorized networks help protect your cluster from accidental leaks of master certificates from your company's premises. Leaked certificates used from outside ECS and outside the authorized IP ranges (for example, from addresses outside your company) are still denied access

#### Impact:

When implementing Endpoint Private Access, be careful to ensure all desired networks are on the allowlist (whitelist) to prevent inadvertently blocking external access to your cluster's control plane.

#### Audit:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console:

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. From the list of clusters, click on the desired cluster to open the Details page. Under the 'Basic Information' section, click 'Set access control' link to view access control of control plane endpoint.

### **Remediation:**

For exist cluster:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. From the list of clusters, click on the desired cluster to open the Details page. Under the 'Basic Information' section, click 'Set access control' link to modify access control of control plane endpoint.

For create cluster:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. When create cluster, make sure not checked the 'Public Access' checkbox.

### **Default Value:**

By default, Endpoint Private Access is disabled.

### **References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/95108.htm>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/129425.htm>

### **CIS Controls:**

Version 7

#### **14.6 Protect Information through Access Control Lists**

Protect all information stored on systems with file system, network share, claims, application, or database specific access control lists. These controls will enforce the principle that only authorized individuals should have access to the information based on their need to access the information as a part of their responsibilities.

### *6.3.2 Ensure clusters are created with Private Endpoint Enabled and Public Access Disabled (Manual)*

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 2 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Disable access to the Kubernetes API from outside the node network if it is not required.

#### **Rationale:**

In a private cluster, the master node has two endpoints, a private and public endpoint. The private endpoint is the internal IP address of the master, behind an internal load balancer in the master's VPC network. Nodes communicate with the master using the private endpoint. The public endpoint enables the Kubernetes API to be accessed from outside the master's VPC network.

Although Kubernetes API requires an authorized token to perform sensitive actions, a vulnerability could potentially expose the Kubernetes publically with unrestricted access. Additionally, an attacker may be able to identify the current cluster and Kubernetes API version and determine whether it is vulnerable to an attack. Unless required, disabling public endpoint will help prevent such threats, and require the attacker to be on the master's VPC network to perform any attack on the Kubernetes API.

#### **Impact:**

Configure the ACK cluster endpoint to be private.

1. Leave the cluster endpoint public and specify which CIDR blocks can communicate with the cluster endpoint. The blocks are effectively a whitelisted set of public IP addresses that are allowed to access the cluster endpoint.
2. Disable access to the cluster endpoint from outside the cluster VPC.

#### **Audit:**

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Select the desired cluster, and within the 'Cluster Resources' pane, click on 'SLB' link
3. Within the SLB page, make sure the SLB not bind an EIP

#### **Remediation:**

For exist cluster:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Select the desired cluster, and within the 'Cluster Resources' pane, click on 'SLB' link
3. On the SLB page, click on 'Unbind EIP' button to unbind EIP

For create cluster:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. When create cluster, make sure not checked the 'Public Access' checkbox.

**Default Value:**

By default, the Private Endpoint is disabled.

**References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/95108.htm>

**CIS Controls:**

Version 7

12 Boundary Defense

Boundary Defense

### 6.3.3 Ensure clusters are created with Private Nodes (Manual)

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Disable public IP addresses for cluster nodes, so that they only have private IP addresses. Private Nodes are nodes with no public IP addresses.

#### **Rationale:**

Disabling public IP addresses on cluster nodes restricts access to only internal networks, forcing attackers to obtain local network access before attempting to compromise the underlying Kubernetes hosts.

#### **Impact:**

To enable Private Nodes, the cluster has to also be configured with a private master IP range and IP Aliasing enabled.

Private Nodes do not have outbound access to the public internet. If you want to provide outbound Internet access for your private nodes, you can use Cloud NAT or you can manage your own NAT gateway.

#### **Audit:**

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Select the desired cluster, and within the 'Cluster Resources' pane, click on 'NAT Gateway' link.
3. On NAT gateway page, make sure no NAT gateway available or not exist any SNAT entriy.

#### **Remediation:**

For exist cluster:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Select the desired cluster, and within the 'Cluster Resources' pane, click on 'NAT Gateway' link.
3. On NAT gateway page, delete any exist SNAT entries.

For create cluster:  
Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. When create cluster, make sure not checked the 'Configure SNAT' checkbox.

**Default Value:**

By default, Private Nodes are disabled.

**References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/95108.htm>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/121157.html>

**CIS Controls:**

Version 7

12 Boundary Defense

Boundary Defense

### 6.3.4 Ensure Network Policy is Enabled and set as appropriate (Manual)

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Use Network Policy to restrict pod to pod traffic within a cluster and segregate workloads.

#### **Rationale:**

By default, all pod to pod traffic within a cluster is allowed. Network Policy creates a podlevel firewall that can be used to restrict traffic between sources. Pod traffic is restricted by having a Network Policy that selects it (through the use of labels). Once there is any Network Policy in a namespace selecting a particular pod, that pod will reject any connections that are not allowed by any Network Policy. Other pods in the namespace that are not selected by any Network Policy will continue to accept all traffic.

Network Policies are managed via the Kubernetes Network Policy API and enforced by a network plugin, simply creating the resource without a compatible network plugin to implement it will have no effect. ACK supports Network Policy enforcement through the use of Terway.

#### **Impact:**

Network Policy requires the Network Policy add-on. This add-on is included automatically when a cluster with Network Policy is created, but for an existing cluster, needs to be added prior to enabling Network Policy

#### **Audit:**

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Select the desired cluster, and within the Details pane make sure that value of 'Network Plug-in' is 'Terway'

#### **Remediation:**

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. When create cluster, make sure selected use 'Terway' as 'Network Plug-in' and checked the 'Support for NetworkPolicy' checkbox



**Default Value:**

By default, Network Policy is disabled.

**References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/97621.htm>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/95108.htm>

**CIS Controls:**

Version 7

9.2 Ensure Only Approved Ports, Protocols and Services Are Running

Ensure that only network ports, protocols, and services listening on a system with validated business needs, are running on each system.

9.4 Apply Host-based Firewalls or Port Filtering

Apply host-based firewalls or port filtering tools on end systems, with a default-deny rule that drops all traffic except those services and ports that are explicitly allowed.

### *6.3.5 Encrypt traffic to HTTPS load balancers with TLS certificates (Manual)*

**Profile Applicability:**

- Level 2 - Master Node

**Description:**

Encrypt traffic to HTTPS load balancers using TLS certificates.

**Rationale:**

Encrypting traffic between users and your Kubernetes workload is fundamental to protecting data sent over the web.

**Audit:****Remediation:****References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/90792.html>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/86535.html>

**CIS Controls:**

Version 7

14.4 Encrypt All Sensitive Information in Transit

Encrypt all sensitive information in transit.

## 6.4 Storage

This section contains recommendations relating to security-related configurations for storage in ACK.

### 6.4.1 Enable data disk encryption for Alibaba Cloud Disks (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Worker Node

#### Description:

Use Customer-Managed Encryption Keys (CMEK) to encrypt the Aliaba Cloud Disk and attached it as data disk in ACK cluster.

#### Rationale:

The Alibaba Cloud disk which using as the data disk in cluster is encrypted at rest by default using envelope encryption with keys managed by Alibaba Cloud. For additional protection, users can manage the Key Encryption Keys using Cloud KMS.

#### Audit:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console:

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. From the list of clusters, click on the desired cluster to open the Details page. go to the "Persistent Volumes" page, select "Storage Classes" tab and find the target StorageClass instance to check encrypted: "true" and kmsKeyId: "your key id" were set in the instance yaml.
3. Go to ECS by visiting <https://ecs.console.aliyun.com/>
4. Go to "Storage & Snapshots" -> "Disks" page, find the target disk and make sure the "Encrypted/Unencrypted" status is "encrypted".

#### Remediation:

For create cluster:

1. Go to Key Management Service by visiting <https://kms.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Click the "Create Key" button to create the management KMS key
3. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
4. From the list of clusters, click on the desired cluster to open the Details page. go to the "Persistent Volumes" page, select "Storage Classes" tab and create the StorageClass instance with the yaml template as below:

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: alicloud-disk-ssd-byok
parameters:
  type: cloud_ssd
  encrypted: "true"
  kmsKeyId: xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
provisioner: alicloud/disk
reclaimPolicy: Delete
```

5. Create the PVC instance with the yaml template as below:

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: disk-ssd-byok
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  storageClassName: alicloud-disk-ssd-byok
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 20Gi
```

6. In the deployment template, mount PVC with the target encrypted disk.

### **Default Value:**

By default, the cluster data disk is not encrypted.

### **References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/107972.htm>

### **CIS Controls:**

Version 7

#### **14.8 Encrypt Sensitive Information at Rest**

Encrypt all sensitive information at rest using a tool that requires a secondary authentication mechanism not integrated into the operating system, in order to access the information.

## 6.5 Logging

This section contains recommendations relating to security-related logging in ACK.

### 6.5.1 Ensure Cluster Auditing is Enabled (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Send cluster audit logs to a remote aggregator to mitigate the risk of local tampering in the event of a breach.

#### Rationale:

Exporting cluster audit logs to a dedicated, persistent datastore such as Log Service (SLS) ensures availability of audit data following a cluster security event, and provides a central location for analysis of log and metric data collated from multiple sources.

#### Audit:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Select the desired cluster, and within the 'Security > Cluster Auditing' pane, make sure the auditing dashboard is enabled

#### Remediation:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Select the desired cluster, and within the 'Security > Cluster Auditing' pane, click on 'Enable Cluster Auditing Now' button to enable Cluster Auditing.

#### Default Value:

By default, cluster auditing is disabled.

#### References:

1. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/debug-application-cluster/audit/>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/91406.htm>

3. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/107745.htm>

## **CIS Controls:**

Version 7

### 6.2 Activate audit logging

Ensure that local logging has been enabled on all systems and networking devices.

## 6.6 Other Cluster Configurations

This section contains recommendations relating to any remaining security-related cluster configurations in ACK.

### 6.6.1 Ensure Pod Security Policy is Enabled and set as appropriate (Manual)

#### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

#### Description:

Pod Security Policy should be used to prevent privileged containers where possible and enforce namespace and workload configurations.

#### Rationale:

A Pod Security Policy is a cluster-level resource that controls security sensitive aspects of the pod specification. A `PodSecurityPolicy` object defines a set of conditions that a pod must run with in order to be accepted into the system, as well as defaults for the related fields. When a request to create or update a Pod does not meet the conditions in the Pod Security Policy, that request is rejected and an error is returned. The Pod Security Policy admission controller validates requests against available Pod Security Policies.

PodSecurityPolicies specify a list of restrictions, requirements, and defaults for Pods created under the policy. See further details on recommended policies in Recommendation section 5.2.

#### Impact:

If you enable the Pod Security Policy controller without first defining and authorizing any actual policies, no users, controllers, or service accounts can create or update Pods. If you are working with an existing cluster, you should define and authorize policies before enabling the controller.

#### Audit:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>

2. Select the desired cluster, and within the 'Security > PodSecurityPolicies' pane, make sure the PSP State is 'enabled' and there are many policies defined.

### **Remediation:**

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to ACK by visiting <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Select the desired cluster, and within the 'Security > PodSecurityPolicies' pane, click on PSP State button to enable PSP.
3. Follow the ACK document to setup recommended policies in Recommendation section 5.2:  
<https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/173620.htm>

### **Default Value:**

By default, Pod Security Policy is disabled.

### **References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/173620.htm>
2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy>

### **Additional Information:**

Pod Security Policy is Beta in Kubernetes and in ACK. This feature is not covered by any SLA or deprecation policy and might be subject to backward-incompatible changes.

### **CIS Controls:**

Version 7

#### 5.1 Establish Secure Configurations

Maintain documented, standard security configuration standards for all authorized operating systems and software.

#### 5.4 Deploy System Configuration Management Tools

Deploy system configuration management tools that will automatically enforce and redeploy configuration settings to systems at regularly scheduled intervals.



## 6.6.2 Enable Cloud Security Center (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 1 - Master Node

### Description:

Enable Cloud Security Center to provide a centralized view of security for your ACK clusters.

### Rationale:

Cloud Security Center is the canonical security and data risk database for ACK. Cloud Security Center enables you to understand your security and data attack surface by providing asset inventory, discovery, search, and management.

### Audit:

Using Alibaba Cloud Console

1. Go to Cloud Security Center by visiting <https://yundun.console.aliyun.com/>
2. Observe the 'Assets Summary' is populated with resources.

### Remediation:

Follow the instructions at <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/68651.htm>

### Default Value:

By default, Cloud Security Center is disabled.

### References:

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/product/28498.htm>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/68651.htm>

### CIS Controls:

Version 7

2 Inventory and Control of Software Assets  
Inventory and Control of Software Assets

### 3 Continuous Vulnerability Management

Continuous Vulnerability Management

### 4 Controlled Use of Administrative Privileges

Controlled Use of Administrative Privileges

### 5 Secure Configuration for Hardware and Software on Mobile Devices, Laptops, Workstations and Servers

Secure Configuration for Hardware and Software on Mobile Devices, Laptops, Workstations and Servers

### 6 Maintenance, Monitoring and Analysis of Audit Logs

Maintenance, Monitoring and Analysis of Audit Logs

### 9 Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

### 10 Data Recovery Capabilities

Data Recovery Capabilities

### 11 Secure Configuration for Network Devices, such as Firewalls, Routers and Switches

Secure Configuration for Network Devices, such as Firewalls, Routers and Switches

### 12 Boundary Defense

Boundary Defense

### 13 Data Protection

Data Protection

### 14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know

### 16 Account Monitoring and Control

Account Monitoring and Control

### 18 Application Software Security

Application Software Security

### 6.6.3 Consider ACK Sandboxed-Container for running untrusted workloads (Manual)

#### **Profile Applicability:**

- Level 2 - Master Node

#### **Description:**

Use ACK Sandboxed-Container to restrict untrusted workloads as an additional layer of protection when running in a multi-tenant environment.

#### **Rationale:**

Sandboxed-Container provides an alternative to the Docker runtime. It allows you to run applications in a sandboxed and lightweight virtual machine that has a dedicated kernel. This enhances resource isolation and improves security. Compared with Docker, SandboxedContainer has the following benefits:

- Strong isolation based on sandboxed and lightweight virtual machines.
- Network Attached Storage (NAS) file systems and Alibaba Cloud disks can be mounted to Sandboxed-Container. This provides the same storage performance as storage volumes that are mounted to the host.
- Compatibility with runC in terms of application management.
- High performance that corresponds to 90% performance of applications based on runC.
- The same user experience as runC in terms of logging, monitoring, and storage.
- Support for RuntimeClass.
- Easy to use with limited expertise that is required to use virtual machines.
- Higher stability than that provided by Kata Containers.

#### **Audit:**

#### **Remediation:**

For create cluster:

1. Log on to the ACK console <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, click Clusters.
3. On the Clusters page, click Create Kubernetes Cluster in the upper-right corner of the page.
4. On the Select Cluster Template page, find Standard Managed Cluster and click Create in the Standard Managed Cluster section.

5. On the ACK managed edition tab, configure the cluster and set the parameters as required in the following list:

- Zone: Select a zone where Elastic Compute Service (ECS) Bare Metal instances are deployed. Sandbox containers support only ECS Bare Metal instances.
- Kubernetes Version: Select 1.18.8-aliyun.1 or later.
- Container Runtime: Select Sandbox-Container.
- Worker Instance: Add worker nodes by creating new ECS instances.
- Billing Method: Select the subscription billing method.
- Instance Type: Select ECS Bare Metal instances.
- Mount Data Disk: Mount a data disk of at least 200 GiB. We recommend that you mount a data disk of at least 1 TB.
- Operating system: By default, the AliyunLinux operating system is used. You cannot change the operating system.

### **Default Value:**

By default, Sandbox container is disabled

### **References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/142151.htm>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/140541.htm>
3. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/160288.htm>

### **CIS Controls:**

Version 7

#### 18.9 Separate Production and Non-Production Systems

Maintain separate environments for production and nonproduction systems. Developers should not have unmonitored access to production environments.

## 6.6.4 Consider ACK TEE-based when running confidential computing (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Master Node

### Description:

ACK provides TEE-based confidential computing. This is a cloud-native and all-in-one solution based on Intel Software Guard Extensions (SGX). It aims to deliver and manage trusted applications and confidential computing applications by ensuring the security, integrity, and confidentiality of data in use.

### Rationale:

ACK TEE-based confidential computing allows you to isolate sensitive data and code in a trusted execution environment. This prevents the rest part of the system from accessing the data. Encrypted data in a trusted execution environment is unavailable to other applications, the BIOS, the operating system, the kernel, administrators, O&M personnel, cloud vendors, and hardware components except CPUs. This reduces the possibility of sensitive data leaks and simplifies data management.

### Audit:

### Remediation:

For create cluster:

1. Log on to the ACK console <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, click Clusters.
3. On the Clusters page, click Create Kubernetes Cluster in the upper-right corner of the page.
4. In the Select Cluster Template dialog box, find Confidential Computing Cluster in the Managed Clusters section and click Create.
5. On the ACK managed edition tab, configure the cluster and set the parameters as required in the following list:
  - Zone: Only ECS Bare Metal instances of the ecs.ebmhfg5.2xlarge type support confidential computing clusters. Make sure that this instance type is available in the selected zone.
  - Container Runtime: Docker 18.09.2.

- Instance Type: Select ecs.ebmhfg5.2xlarge of the ECS Bare Metal instance family.
- Operating System: AliyunLinux 2.xxxx.
- Network Plug-in: Flannel.
- Custom Image: Do not use custom images. Otherwise, confidential computing may be unavailable.

**Default Value:**

By default, ACK TEE-based confidential computing is disabled

**References:**

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/164536.htm>
2. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/150518.htm>
3. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/164537.htm>

**CIS Controls:**

Version 7

**18.9 Separate Production and Non-Production Systems**

Maintain separate environments for production and nonproduction systems. Developers should not have unmonitored access to production environments.

## 6.6.5 Consider use service account token volume projection (Manual)

### Profile Applicability:

- Level 2 - Master Node

### Description:

Use service account token volume projection to enhance security when you use service accounts.

### Rationale:

The feature of service account token volume projection enables the kubelet to request and store the token on behalf of the pod, and allows you to configure token properties such as the audience and validity duration. As the token approaches expiration, the kubelet proactively rotates the token if it is older than 80 percent of its time to live (TTL) or if it is older than 24 hours.

### Audit:

Using Command Line:

1. Log in to the master node of an existing dedicated cluster which has enabled service account token volume projection
2. Use the following command to create a serviceaccount:

```
kubectl apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: xxxxx
EOF
```

3. Use the following command to create a pod which using the projected serviceaccount token:

```
kubectl apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx
spec:
  containers:
```

```

- image: nginx
  name: nginx
  volumeMounts:
    - mountPath: /var/run/secrets/tokens #customized volumemounts path for
the token file
      name: vault-token
  serviceAccountName: xxxxx
  volumes:
    - name: vault-token
      projected:
        sources:
          - serviceAccountToken:
              path: vault-token #customized audie
              expirationSeconds: 7200 #customized token expiration seconds
              audience: xxxxx #customized audience which used to validate the
tokens at the API server side

```

4. When pod running, log into the pod and make sure there is a projected token file generated under the specific path defined the pod spec (e.g. /var/run/secrets/tokens/vault-token in the sample before).

### Remediation:

For create cluster:

1. Log on to the ACK console <https://cs.console.aliyun.com/>.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, click Clusters.
3. On the Clusters page, click Create Kubernetes Cluster in the upper-right corner of the page.
4. On the ACK managed edition tab, click the Show Advanced Options, and select the Enable check box to enable service account token volume projection.
5. Configure the the parameters of service\_account\_issuer and api\_audiences upon to the needed.

### Default Value:

By default, the use of service account token volume projection is disabled

### References:

1. <https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/160384.htm>



2. <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-service-account/>

## **CIS Controls:**

Version 7

### 4.3 Ensure the Use of Dedicated Administrative Accounts

Ensure that all users with administrative account access use a dedicated or secondary account for elevated activities. This account should only be used for administrative activities and not internet browsing, email, or similar activities.

# Appendix: Summary Table

Control		Set Correctly	
		Yes	No
<b>1</b>	<b>Control Plane Components</b>		
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Master Node Configuration Files</b>		
1.1.1	Ensure that the API server pod specification file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.2	Ensure that the API server pod specification file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.3	Ensure that the controller manager pod specification file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.4	Ensure that the controller manager pod specification file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.5	Ensure that the scheduler pod specification file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.6	Ensure that the scheduler pod specification file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.7	Ensure that the etcd service file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.8	Ensure that the etcd service file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.9	Ensure that the Container Network Interface file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.10	Ensure that the Container Network Interface file ownership is set to root:root (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.11	Ensure that the etcd data directory permissions are set to 700 or more restrictive (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.12	Ensure that the etcd data directory ownership is set to etcd:etcd (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.13	Ensure that the admin.conf file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.14	Ensure that the admin.conf file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.15	Ensure that the scheduler.conf file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.16	Ensure that the scheduler.conf file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.17	Ensure that the controller-manager.conf file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.18	Ensure that the controller-manager.conf file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.1.19	Ensure that the Kubernetes PKI directory and file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.20	Ensure that the Kubernetes PKI certificate file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.21	Ensure that the Kubernetes PKI key file permissions are set to 600 (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>1.2</b>	<b>API Server</b>		
1.2.1	Ensure that the --basic-auth-file argument is not set (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.2	Ensure that the --token-auth-file parameter is not set (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.3	Ensure that the --kubelet-https argument is set to true (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.4	Ensure that the --kubelet-client-certificate and --kubelet-client-key arguments are set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.5	Ensure that the --authorization-mode argument is not set to AlwaysAllow (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.6	Ensure that the --authorization-mode argument includes Node (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.7	Ensure that the --authorization-mode argument includes RBAC (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.8	Ensure that the admission control plugin EventRateLimit is set (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.9	Ensure that the admission control plugin AlwaysAdmit is not set (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.10	Ensure that the admission control plugin AlwaysPullImages is set (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.11	Ensure that the admission control plugin SecurityContextDeny is set if PodSecurityPolicy is not used (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.12	Ensure that the admission control plugin ServiceAccount is set (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.13	Ensure that the admission control plugin NamespaceLifecycle is set (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.14	Ensure that the admission control plugin PodSecurityPolicy is set (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.15	Ensure that the admission control plugin NodeRestriction is set (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.16	Ensure that the --insecure-bind-address argument is not set (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.17	Ensure that the --insecure-port argument is set to 0 (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.18	Ensure that the --secure-port argument is not set to 0 (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.2.19	Ensure that the --profiling argument is set to false (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.20	Ensure that the --audit-log-path argument is set (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.21	Ensure that the --audit-log-maxage argument is set to 30 or as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.22	Ensure that the --audit-log-maxbackup argument is set to 10 or as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.23	Ensure that the --audit-log-maxsize argument is set to 100 or as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.24	Ensure that the --request-timeout argument is set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.25	Ensure that the --service-account-lookup argument is set to true (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.26	Ensure that the --service-account-key-file argument is set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.27	Ensure that the --etcd-certfile and --etcd-keyfile arguments are set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.28	Ensure that the --tls-cert-file and --tls-private-key-file arguments are set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.29	Ensure that the --client-ca-file argument is set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.30	Ensure that the --etcd-cafile argument is set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.31	Ensure that the --encryption-provider-config argument is set as appropriate (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.32	Ensure that encryption providers are appropriately configured (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.33	Ensure that the API Server only makes use of Strong Cryptographic Ciphers (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Controller Manager</b>		
1.3.1	Ensure that the --terminated-pod-gc-threshold argument is set as appropriate (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.3.2	Ensure that the --profiling argument is set to false (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.3.3	Ensure that the --use-service-account-credentials argument is set to true (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.3.4	Ensure that the --service-account-private-key-file argument is set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.3.5	Ensure that the --root-ca-file argument is set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.3.6	Ensure that the --bind-address argument is set to 127.0.0.1 (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Scheduler</b>		

1.4.1	Ensure that the --profiling argument is set to false (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.4.2	Ensure that the --bind-address argument is set to 127.0.0.1 (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2</b>	<b>etcd</b>		
2.1	Ensure that the --cert-file and --key-file arguments are set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2	Ensure that the --client-cert-auth argument is set to true (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.3	Ensure that the --auto-tls argument is not set to true (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.4	Ensure that the --peer-cert-file and --peer-key-file arguments are set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.5	Ensure that the --peer-client-cert-auth argument is set to true (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.6	Ensure that the --peer-auto-tls argument is not set to true (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.7	Ensure that a unique Certificate Authority is used for etcd (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>3</b>	<b>Control Plane Configuration</b>		
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Authentication and Authorization</b>		
3.1.1	Revoke client certificate when possible leakage (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Logging</b>		
3.2.1	Ensure that a minimal audit policy is created (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.2	Ensure that the audit policy covers key security concerns (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>4</b>	<b>Worker Nodes</b>		
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Worker Node Configuration Files</b>		
4.1.1	Ensure that the kubelet service file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.2	Ensure that the kubelet service file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.3	If proxy kubeconfig file exists ensure permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.4	If proxy kubeconfig file exists ensure ownership is set to root:root (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.5	Ensure that the --kubeconfig kubelet.conf file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.6	Ensure that the --kubeconfig kubelet.conf file ownership is set to root:root (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.7	Ensure that the certificate authorities file permissions are set to 644 or more restrictive (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.8	Ensure that the client certificate authorities file ownership is set to root:root (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.1.9	Ensure that the kubelet --config configuration file has permissions set to 644 or more restrictive (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.10	Ensure that the kubelet --config configuration file ownership is set to root:root (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Kubelet</b>		
4.2.1	Ensure that the --anonymous-auth argument is set to false (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2.2	Ensure that the --authorization-mode argument is not set to AlwaysAllow (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2.3	Ensure that the --client-ca-file argument is set as appropriate (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2.4	Verify that the --read-only-port argument is set to 0 (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2.5	Ensure that the --streaming-connection-idle-timeout argument is not set to 0 (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2.6	Ensure that the --protect-kernel-defaults argument is set to true (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2.7	Ensure that the --make-iptables-util-chains argument is set to true (Automated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2.8	Ensure that the --event-qps argument is set to 0 or a level which ensures appropriate event capture (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2.9	Ensure that the --tls-cert-file and --tls-private-key-file arguments are set as appropriate (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2.10	Ensure that the Kubelet only makes use of Strong Cryptographic Ciphers (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>5</b>	<b>Policies</b>		
<b>5.1</b>	<b>RBAC and Service Accounts</b>		
5.1.1	Ensure that the cluster-admin role is only used where required (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.1.2	Minimize access to secrets (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.1.3	Minimize wildcard use in Roles and ClusterRoles (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.1.4	Minimize access to create pods (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.1.5	Ensure that default service accounts are not actively used. (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.1.6	Ensure that Service Account Tokens are only mounted where necessary (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Pod Security Policies</b>		
5.2.1	Minimize the admission of privileged containers (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2.2	Minimize the admission of containers wishing to share the host process ID namespace (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2.3	Minimize the admission of containers wishing to share the host IPC namespace (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2.4	Minimize the admission of containers wishing to share the host network namespace (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.2.5	Minimize the admission of containers with allowPrivilegeEscalation (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2.6	Minimize the admission of root containers (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2.7	Minimize the admission of containers with the NET_RAW capability (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2.8	Minimize the admission of containers with added capabilities (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2.9	Minimize the admission of containers with capabilities assigned (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Network Policies and CNI</b>		
5.3.1	Ensure that the CNI in use supports Network Policies (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.3.2	Ensure that all Namespaces have Network Policies defined (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>5.4</b>	<b>Secrets Management</b>		
5.4.1	Prefer using secrets as files over secrets as environment variables (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.4.2	Consider external secret storage (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>5.5</b>	<b>Extensible Admission Control</b>		
5.5.1	Configure Image Provenance using ImagePolicyWebhook admission controller (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>5.6</b>	<b>General Policies</b>		
5.6.1	Create administrative boundaries between resources using namespaces (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.6.2	Ensure that the seccomp profile is set to runtime/default in your pod definitions (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.6.3	Apply Security Context to Your Pods and Containers (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.6.4	The default namespace should not be used (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6</b>	<b>Managed services</b>		
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Image Registry and Image Scanning</b>		
6.1.1	Ensure Image Vulnerability Scanning using ACR image scanning or a third party provider (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.2	Minimize user access to ACR (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.3	Minimize cluster access to read-only for ACR (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.4	Minimize Container Registries to only those approved (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Key Management Service (KMS)</b>		
6.2.1	Ensure Kubernetes Secrets are encrypted using keys managed in KMS (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6.3</b>	<b>Cluster Networking</b>		
6.3.1	Restrict Access to the Control Plane Endpoint (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.3.2	Ensure clusters are created with Private Endpoint Enabled and Public Access Disabled (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.3.3	Ensure clusters are created with Private Nodes (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.3.4	Ensure Network Policy is Enabled and set as appropriate (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.3.5	Encrypt traffic to HTTPS load balancers with TLS certificates (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6.4</b>	<b>Storage</b>		
6.4.1	Enable data disk encryption for Alibaba Cloud Disks (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6.5</b>	<b>Logging</b>		
6.5.1	Ensure Cluster Auditing is Enabled (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6.6</b>	<b>Other Cluster Configurations</b>		
6.6.1	Ensure Pod Security Policy is Enabled and set as appropriate (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.6.2	Enable Cloud Security Center (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.6.3	Consider ACK Sandboxed-Container for running untrusted workloads (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.6.4	Consider ACK TEE-based when running confidential computing (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.6.5	Consider use service account token volume projection (Manual)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



# Appendix: Change History

Date	Version	Changes for this version