

Security in IaC

DevSecOps Workshop

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1. Introduction

This workshop extends the DevSecOps foundations from Laboratory #3 by focusing on Infrastructure as Code (IaC) security. While Lab #3 covered application security in CI/CD pipelines, this workshop addresses the critical challenge of securing infrastructure definitions before deployment.

Participants will implement specialized security scanning tools (Checkov, Trivy, Gitleaks) in GitHub Actions pipelines to detect misconfigurations, exposed credentials, and policy violations in Terraform code.

2. Objectives

This workshop has the following core objectives:

1. Understand the DevOps philosophy, secure pipeline and threat modeling concepts
2. Identify risks in a CI/CD pipeline on infrastructure managed with IaC tools
3. Integrate, configure and maintain multiple security tools and procedures.

3. Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes are:

- Shift-left security
- Security as Code
- Continuous Security
- Defense in depth

4. Requirements

The following tools are required:

1. Git
2. GitHub account
3. Code Editor

Additionally, if you want to deploy the project or validate locally, you also need:

1. A Google Cloud Platform (GCP) account with a free tier or an open billing account

2. GCP command line interface (CLI)
3. Terraform, as well as Tfsec, Checkov, Trivy and Gitleaks

5. Activities

This workshop will be performed in phases:

- Phase 1 - Environment Setup
- Phase 2 - Static IaC Code Analysis Setup
- Phase 3 - Issue Lifecycle and Resolution
- Phase 4 - Additional Tooling and Security Gates

5.1. Phase 1 - Activities

This phase has the following goals:

- Setup your local environment - tools and repo
- Understand the starting repository purpose

Steps:

1. Make sure you have git, VSCode and a GitHub free account
 - a. Install tools locally (macOS): brew install terraform checkov trivy gitleaks
2. Create a fork of the starting repo -

<https://github.com/jdsolveiraa/devsecops-workshop-repo/fork>

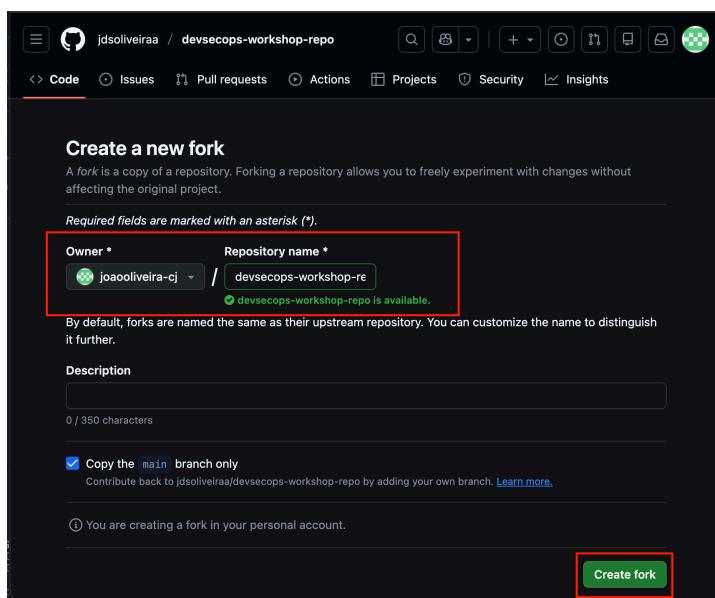


Fig. 1 - Creating a fork

3. Clone your repository locally or use GitHub Codespaces by clicking in “Code” -> “Codespaces” tab -> “Create codespace on main”

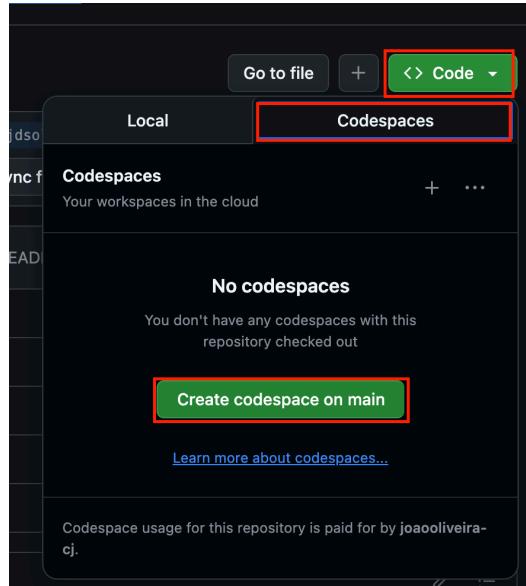


Fig. 2 - Creating a codespace

4. Explore the initial repo files and structure:
 - a. In the ‘terraform’ folder, you have all the resource definitions using HCL.
 - b. In ‘patches’ folder, you have a patch file that edits the terraform code with secure definitions

5.2. Phase 2 - Activities

This phase has the following goals:

- Double check GH Actions CICD Pipeline configuration
- Verify Trivy configuration and validate its execution

Steps:

1. Trivy now includes Terraform code analysis, as the tool “tfsec” is now merging into Trivy¹. For Trivy to analyze infrastructure code, the configuration mode must be specified in GH Actions pipeline code:

```
# Vulnerability scanning using Trivy but for config files
- name: Run Trivy
  uses: aquasecurity/trivy-action@master
  with:
    scan-type: 'config'
```

¹Tfsec used to be the primary static security analysis for IaC until it was merged with Trivy, after “Aqua Security”’s acquisition of Tfsec.

```

scan-ref: 'terraform'
severity: 'CRITICAL,HIGH,MEDIUM,LOW'
exit-code: '0'
format: 'sarif'
output: 'trivy-results.sarif'

- name: Upload Trivy results to GitHub Security
  uses: github/codeql-action/upload-sarif@v4
  if: always()
  with:
    sarif_file: 'trivy-results.sarif'

```

2. This is enabled in the pipeline code. After creating the fork you must explicitly enable GH Actions pipeline executions:

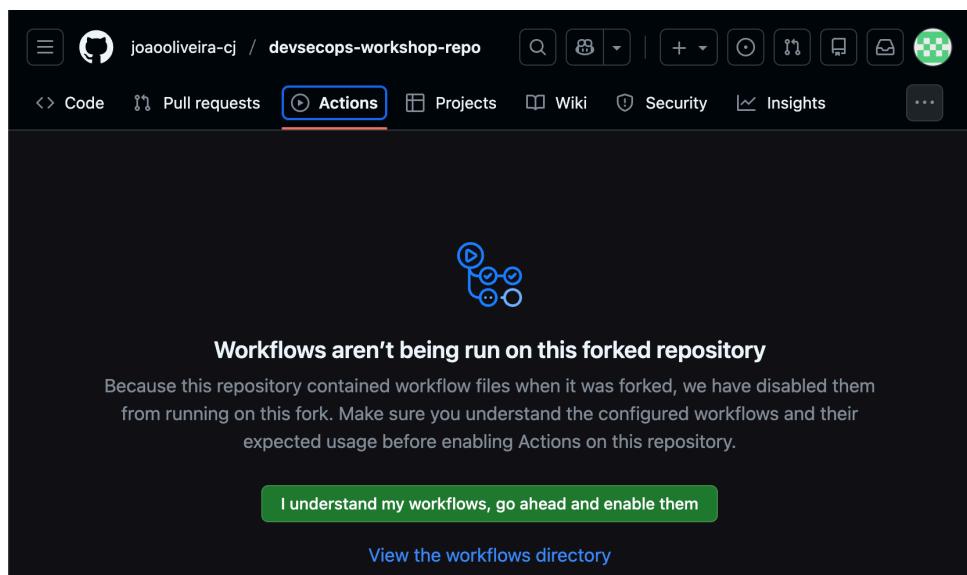


Fig. 3 - Enabling Workflows

This warning is expected, as the GH actions code might perform undesired actions if not properly reviewed.

3. After accepting and waiting for the pipeline execution, you should now see the Trivy findings in the Security tab.
You will need to manually trigger the pipeline execution by clicking in “Run workflow” in the “Actions” tab:

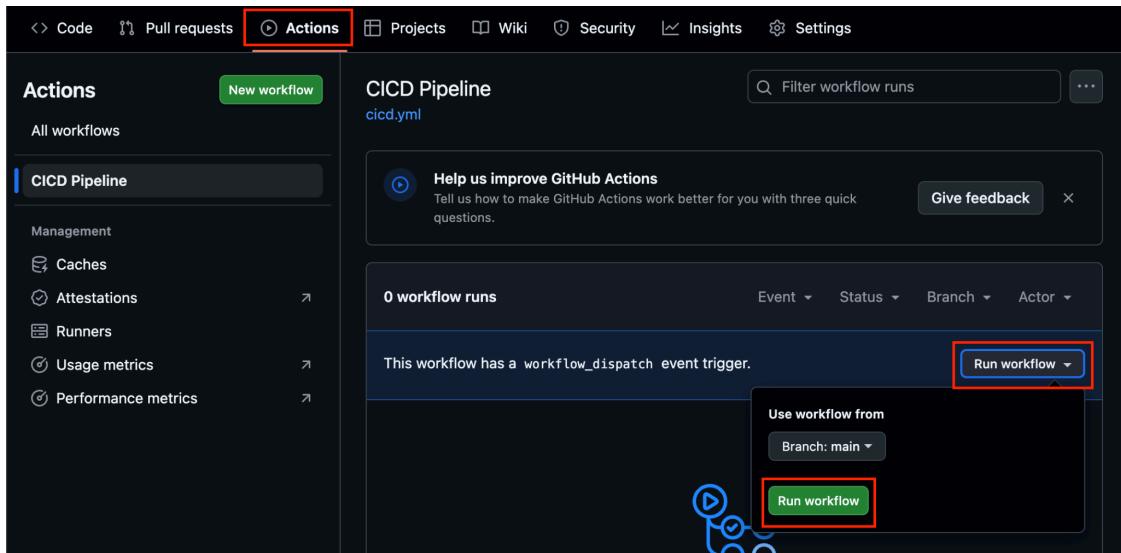


Fig. 4 - Triggering workflow execution

- After the pipeline concludes its execution, you can now see Trivy's findings in the "Security" tab - see below:

The screenshot shows the GitHub Security tab. The 'Code scanning' section is active, displaying 12 open vulnerabilities. One specific finding is highlighted with a red box: 'Ensure that Cloud Storage bucket is not anonymously or publicly accessible.' This finding is categorized as High severity and was detected by Trivy in the main.tf file at line 29. Other findings listed include ensuring uniform bucket-level access, SSL connections to SQL databases, and various cloud storage and instance security configurations.

Fig. 5 - Trivy results in Security tab

5.3. Phase 3 - Activities

This phase has the following goals:

- See Trivy in action by identifying the lifecycle of a code vulnerability
- Apply code fixes to vulnerable resource definitions

Steps:

1. Go back to our Codespace or your local IDE
2. Fix our bad, vulnerable and insecure code. To accomplish this, you can either:
 - a. Research each issue carefully by using Trivy's findings, Terraform documentation and Google Cloud Terraform Backend module's documentation. Apply the fixes manually.
 - b. Use an LLM/AI code assistant like Github Copilot, Claude Code or by just copy-pasting to ChatGPT.
 - c. Apply the code patch available in the repo - this will save time and the environment.
3. To run the code patch: `git apply patch/fix.patch`
4. Inspecting the code changes the patch applied, you can see the many fixes on the resource definitions such as:
 - Storage Bucket (`insecure_bucket`):
 - Enabled uniform bucket-level access
 - Enabled versioning
 - Added access logging
 - Enforced public access prevention
 - Added KMS encryption
 - Removed public IAM access (`allUsers`)
 - Firewall (`allow_restricted_ssh`):
 - Restricted SSH to IAP range only (35.235.240.0/20)
 - Compute Instance (`insecure_instance`):
 - Enabled Shielded VM (secure boot, vTPM, integrity monitoring)
 - Added disk KMS encryption
 - Enabled OS Login
 - Blocked project-wide SSH keys
 - Reduced service account scopes
 - IAM (`insecure_sa`):
 - Replaced Editor role with specific roles (`compute.instanceAdmin`, `storage.objectViewer`)
 - Database (`insecure_db`):
 - Enabled backups
 - Disabled public IP
 - Enforced SSL/TLS (`TRUSTED_CLIENT_CERTIFICATE_REQUIRED`)
 - Variables:
 - Removed hardcoded secrets
 - Marked sensitive variables as `sensitive = true`
 - Outputs:

- Replaced database_public_ip with connection_name
 - Marked service_account_email as sensitive

The screenshot shows a terminal window with several tabs open. The active tab displays Terraform code for a workshop demonstration. The code includes provider declarations for AWS and Google Cloud Platform, and resources for creating a public bucket and applying patches. Below the code, the terminal shows the command `git apply patches/fix.patch` being run, followed by a series of commands to apply patches to specific files. The bottom of the terminal shows the output of these commands.

```
1 # SECURE - Workshop demonstration (v0.1)
2 # Contains 6 intentional vulnerabilities
3
4 terraform {
5   required_version = "~> 1.0"
6   required_providers {
7     google = {
8       source = "hashicorp/google"
9       version = "~> 5.0"
10    }
11  }
12 }
13
14 provider "google" {
15   project = var.project_id
16   region = var.region
17 }
18
19 # UNSECURE Public bucket
20 resource "google_storage_bucket" "insecure_bucket" {
21   name        = "stvar-project_id-insecure-bucket"
22   location    = var.region
23   force_destroy = true
24 }
25
26
27 # UNSECURE IAM member
28 resource "iam_member" "insecure_member" {
29   role        = "roles/storage.objectViewer"
30   member      = "stvar-project_id-insecure-public-access"
31 }
32
33
34 # UNSECURE SSH access to Internet
35 resource "google_compute_firewall" "allow_all_ssh" {
36   name        = "allow-all-ssh"
37   network     = "default"
38
39   allow {
40     protocol = "tcp"
41     port     = "22"
42   }
43 }
44
45
46 # SECURE - All vulnerabilities fixed
47 # Workshop demonstration - secure version
48
49 terraform {
50   required_version = "~> 1.0"
51   required_providers {
52     google = {
53       source = "hashicorp/google"
54       version = ">= 5.0"
55    }
56  }
57 }
58
59 provider "google" {
60   project = var.project_id
61   region = var.region
62 }
63
64 # FIXED: Public Bucket - all security issues resolved
65 resource "google_storage_bucket" "insecure_bucket"
66 name        = "stvar-project_id-insecure-bucket"
67 location    = var.region
68 force_destroy = true
69
70 # FIXED: Enable uniform bucket-level access (OKV_GCP_29)
71 uniform_bucket_level_access = true
72
73 # FIXED: Enable versioning (OKV_GCP_78)
74 versioning {
75   enabled = true
76 }
77
78 # FIXED: Enable access logging (OKV_GCP_82)
79 logging {
80   log_bucket = "stvar-project_id-insecure-bucket"
81 }
82
83 # FIXED: Enforce public access prevention (OKV_GCP_114)
84 public_access_prevention = "enforced"
85
86 # FIXED: Use customer-managed encryption key (App-GCP-0066)
87 encryption {
88   key_name = "projects/stvar-project_id/locations/stvar/region/keyRings/workshop-keyring/cryptoKeys/workshop-key"
89 }
90
91
92 # FIXED: Removed public bucket access (OKD-GCP-0002)
93 # grant IAM users access to their own buckets
94
95 # resource "iam_member" "restricted_access" {
96 #   role        = "roles/storage.objectCreator"
97 #   member      = "stvar-project_id-insecure-public-access"
98 # }
99
100
101 # FIXED: SSH restricted to specific IP range or IP (App-GCP-0003)
102 resource "google_compute_firewall" "allow_restricted_ssh" {
103   name        = "allow-restricted-ssh"
104   network     = "default"
105
106   allow {
107     protocol = "tcp"
108     port     = 1434
109   }
110 }
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
stvar@stvar-lx3: ~ [workspaces/devenv-workshop-repo] $ git apply patches/fix.patch
stvar@stvar-lx3: ~ [workspaces/devenv-workshop-repo] $ terraform init
stvar@stvar-lx3: ~ [workspaces/devenv-workshop-repo] $ terraform apply
stvar@stvar-lx3: ~ [workspaces/devenv-workshop-repo] $
```

Fig. 6 - Patch fixes

5. Push the changes! See the pipeline in action

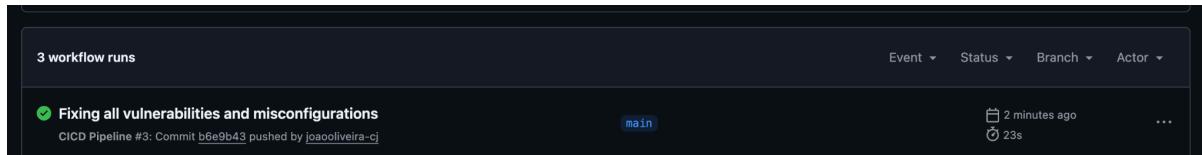


Fig. 7 - Pipeline execution

6. Checking the Security tab in the Code scanning results tab, you should now see all the vulnerabilities Trivy identified being marked as secure.

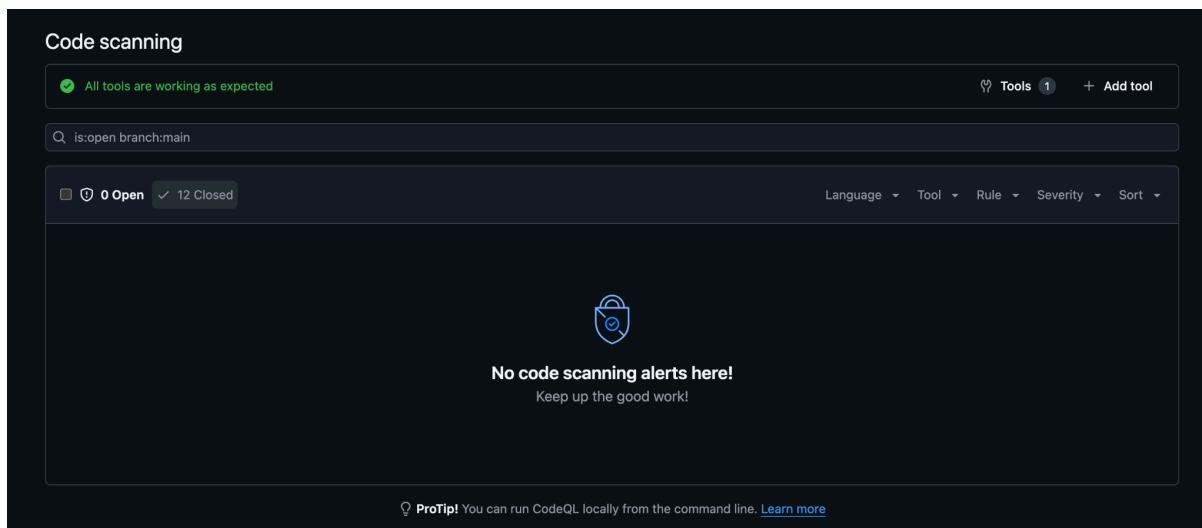


Fig. 8 - Security Issues marked as closed

7. You can also validate by going on each individual issue, and see that the code fixes

pushed did solve the issue.

The screenshot shows a GitHub Code Scanning alert for a critical vulnerability. The alert title is "A firewall rule should not allow unrestricted ingress from any IP address." A "Fixed" button indicates the issue was resolved 5 minutes ago. The artifact is main.tf, line 42. The message states: "A firewall rule should not allow unrestricted ingress from any IP address." The severity is CRITICAL. The affected branch is main, default, with a commit b6e9b43 fixing the issue 3 minutes ago via commit b6e9b43. The tool used is Trivy, and the rule ID is AVD-GCP-0027. The check details table shows a Terraform Security Check with CRITICAL severity, identifying the same issue. A note below says: "Opening up ports to allow connections from the public internet is generally to be avoided. You should restrict access to IP addresses or ranges that are explicitly required where possible." The commit history shows the initial detection and the fix being committed 5 minutes ago.

Fig. 9 - Critical issue marked as fixed

5.4. Phase 4 - Activities

This phase has the following goals:

- Enable additional security scanning tools
- Implement security gates to our CI pipeline

Steps:

1. Go back to your working directory.
2. Open the file ./github/workflows/cicd.yml
3. Go to the end of the file and uncomment the last two steps - see below. Commit and push, then wait for the pipeline execution.

The screenshot shows a GitHub Codespace interface. On the left, the 'SOURCE CONTROL' sidebar displays a commit message: 'Adding Checkov security scan'. The main area shows a diff between two versions of the 'ci/cd.yml' file. The changes include adding a 'checkov' step to the 'terrafrom-security' job. The terminal at the bottom shows the command 'git apply patches/fix.patch' being run.

Fig. 10 - Enabling Checkov scan

- Checkov scan should have executed successfully and uploaded its additional findings to the Security tab:

The screenshot shows the GitHub Code scanning interface. It displays two findings from a Checkov scan:

- Ensure MySQL DB instance has point-in-time recovery backup configured** (Error): #14 opened 1 minute ago · Detected by checkov in terraform/main.tf:127 · main
- Bucket should not log to itself** (Error): #13 opened 1 minute ago · Detected by checkov in terraform/main.tf:20 · main

Fig. 11 - Viewing Checkov findings in security tab

- These additional findings provide additional value to our setup. For instance, we can see that even with our code vulnerabilities fixed, a bucket logging to itself is not useful in case of disaster recovery, or that our Cloud SQL instance might not have backups properly configured.
- To ensure that subsequent steps (such as deployment steps) do not execute on instances where our tools detect security issues, add security gates to the tests. We will make Trivy and Checkov fail if the tools detect issues on the codebase.

```

14 jobs:
15   terraform-security:
16     steps:
17       - name: Run Trivy
18         uses: aquasecurity/trivy-action@master
19         with:
20           scan-type: 'config'
21           scan-ref: 'terraform'
22           severity: 'CRITICAL,HIGH,MEDIUM,LOW'
23           exit-code: '0'
24           format: 'sarif'
25           output: 'trivy-results.sarif'
26
27       - name: Upload Trivy results to GitHub Security
28         uses: github/codeql-action/upload-sarif@v4
29         if: always()
30         with:
31           sarif_file: 'trivy-results.sarif'
32
33   # IaC Security Scanner
34   - name: Run Checkov
35     uses: bridgecrewio/checkov-action@v12
36     with:
37       directory: terraform
38       framework: terraform
39       soft_fail: true
40       output_format: sarif
41       output_file_path: checkov-results.sarif
42
43   - name: Upload Checkov results to GitHub Security
44     uses: github/codeql-action/upload-sarif@v4
45     if: always()
46     with:
47       sarif_file: checkov-results.sarif
48
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```

Fig. 12 - Enabling security scans

- Commit and push the code changes. View the pipeline execution. You can now validate that the pipeline failed upon Checkov's security scan tool results.

Annotations	2 errors
Run Checkov	CKV2_GCP_20: "Ensure MySQL DB instance has point-in-time recovery backup configured"
Run Checkov	CKV_GCP_63: "Bucket should not log to itself"

Terraform Validation and Security
failed 4 minutes ago in 38s

Fig. 13 - Viewing Checkov findings in CICD pipeline results

You now have a secure environment that you could create using Terraform! You can use these tools to further analyze new additions to the infrastructure resource declaration and ensure all activities