Security in IaC

DevSecOps Workshop

João Oliveira - 2022184283 - uc2022184283@student.uc.pt
Cybersecurity Laboratory - Master in Informatics Engineering
Faculty of Sciences and Technologies - University of Coimbra
December 2025

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/jdsoliveiraa/devsecops-workshop-repo/fork

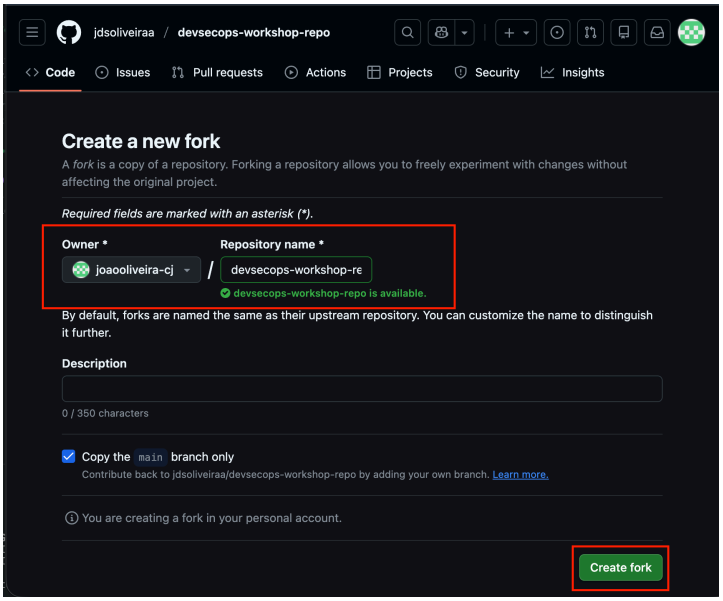

Fig. 1 - Creating a fork

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

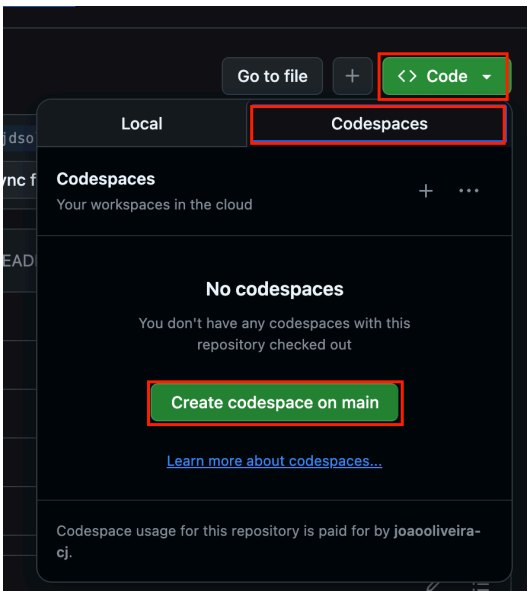

Fig. 2 - Creating a codespace

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 Trivy[1]. 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'
```

[1] Tfsec 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:

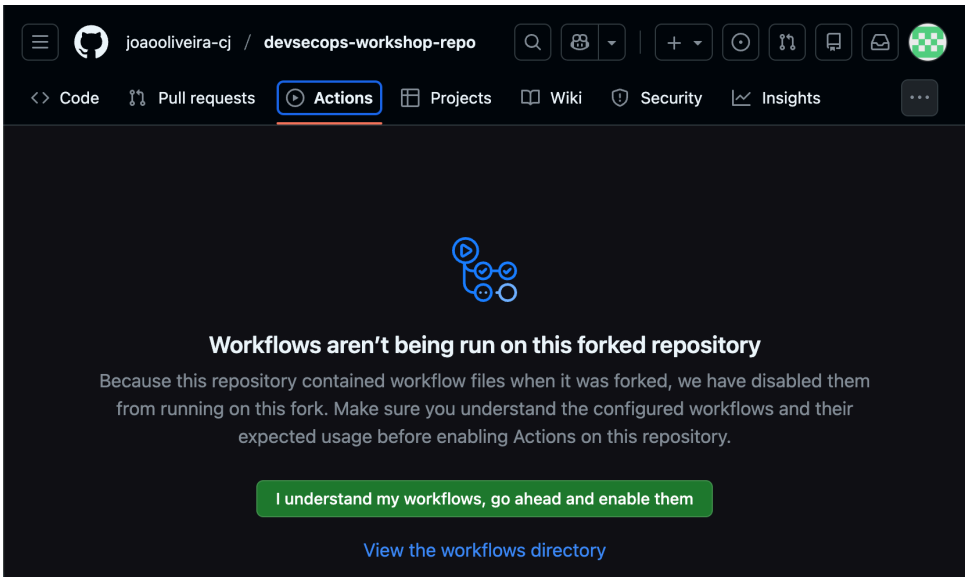

Fig. 3 - Enabling Workflows

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:

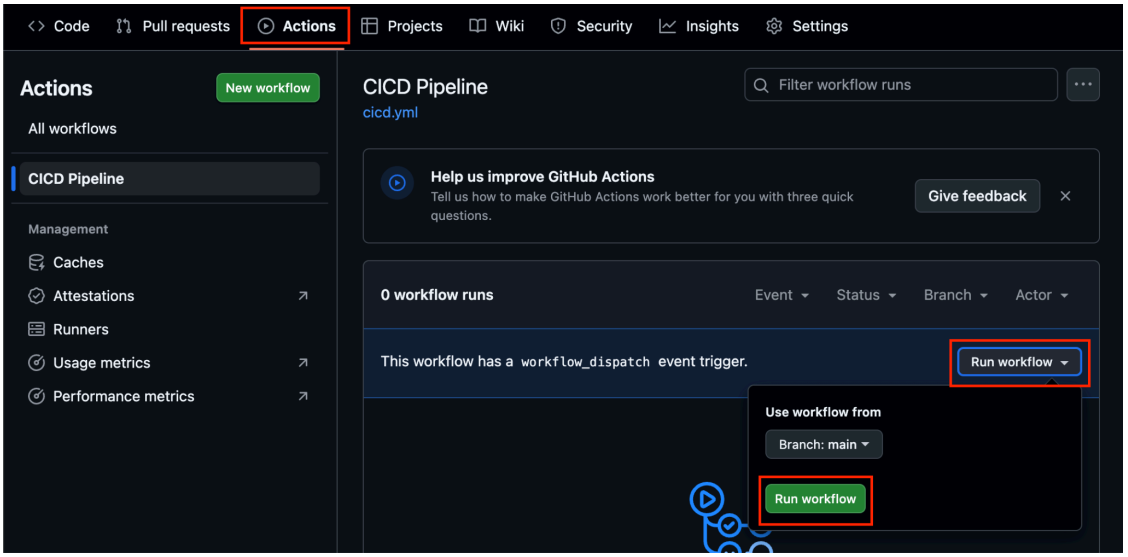

Fig. 4 - Triggering workflow execution

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

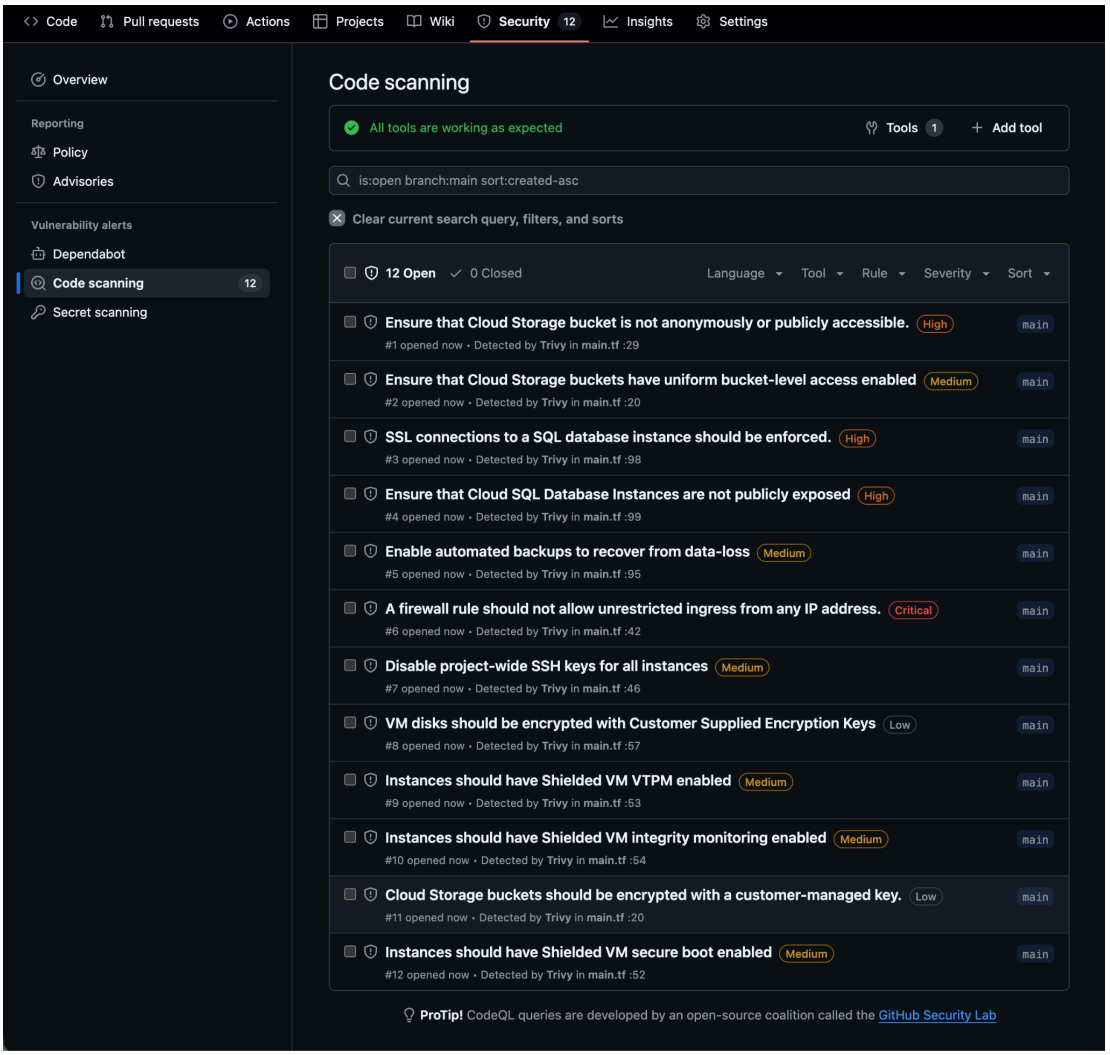

Fig. 5 - Trivy results in Security tab

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

Fig. 6 - Patch fixes

5. Push the changes! See the pipeline in action

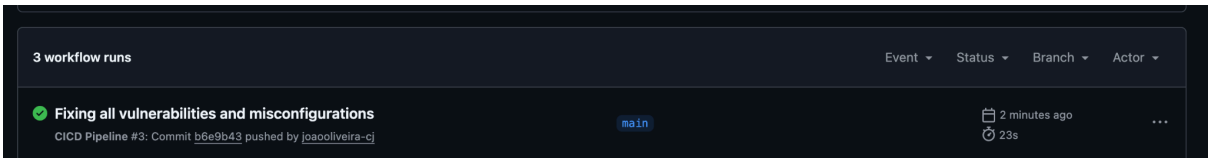

Fig. 7 - Pipeline execution

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

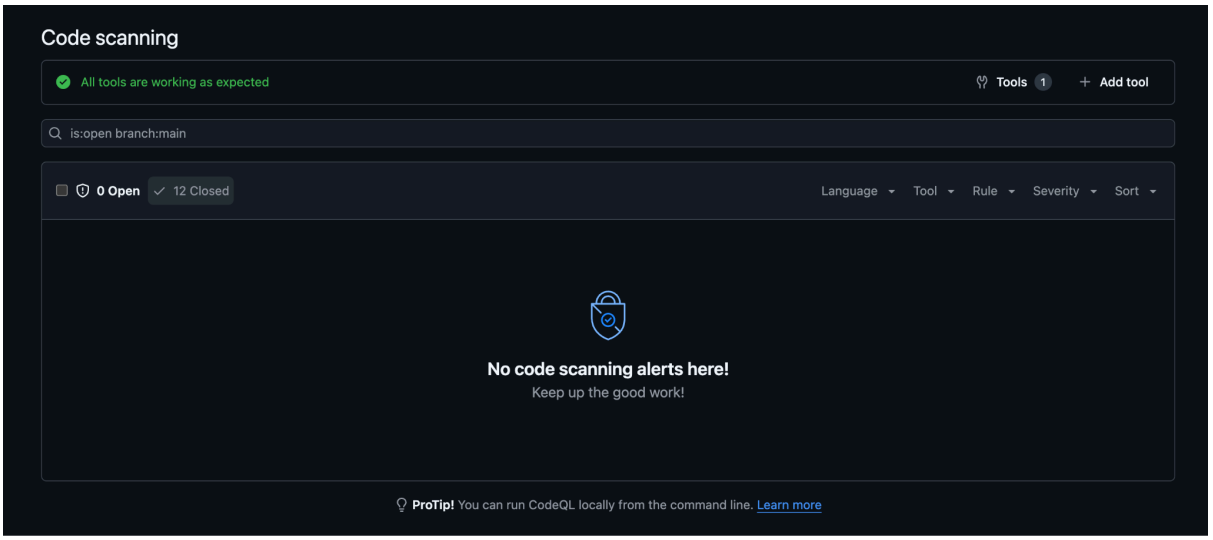

Fig. 8 - Security Issues marked as closed

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

pushed did solve the issue.

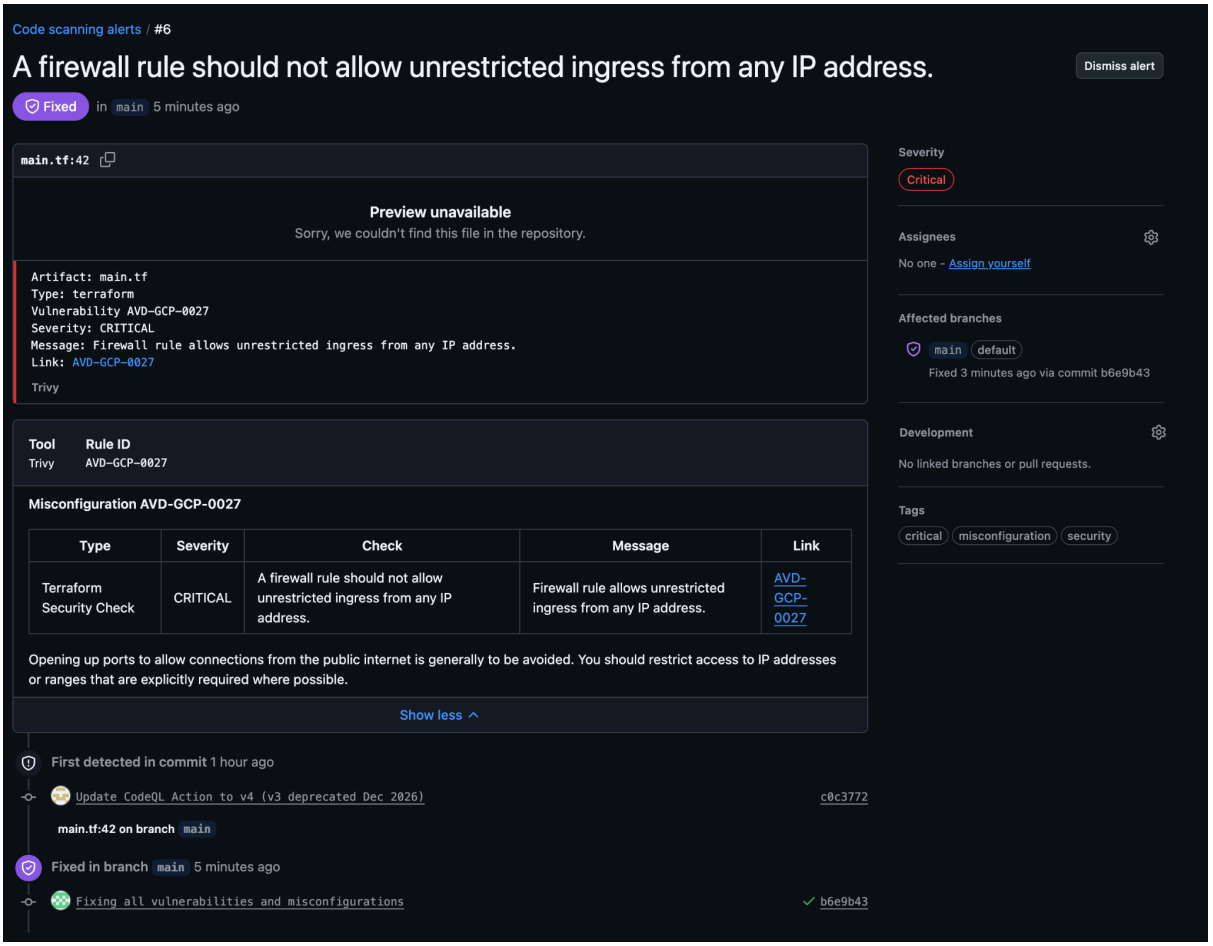

Fig. 9 - Critical issue marked as fixed

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.

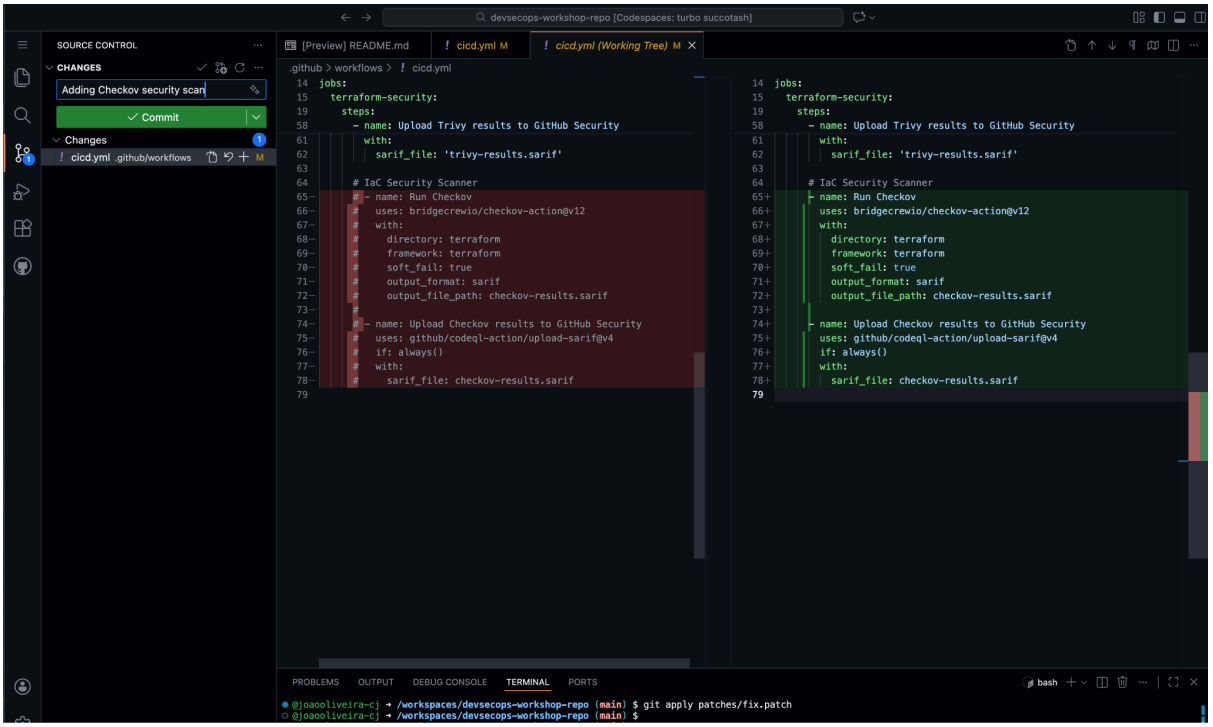

Fig. 10 - Enabling Checkov scan

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

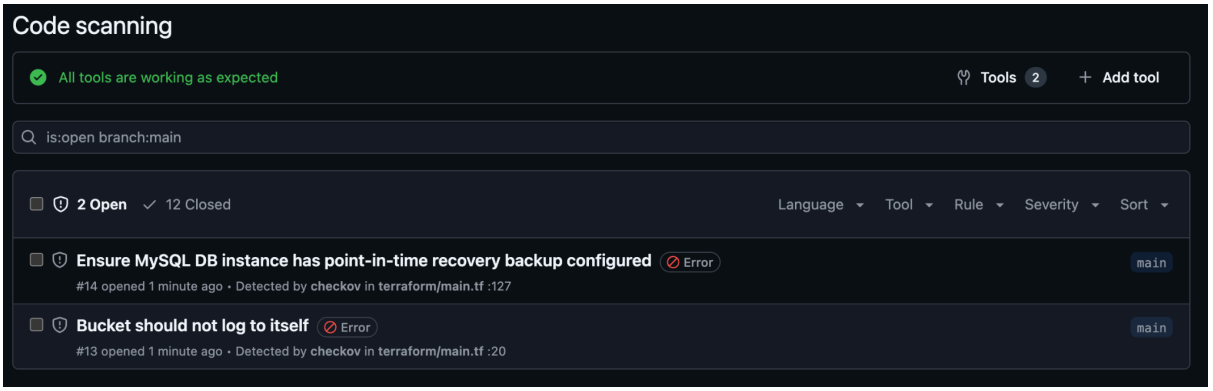

Fig. 11 - Viewing Checkov findings in security tab

5. 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.
6. 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.

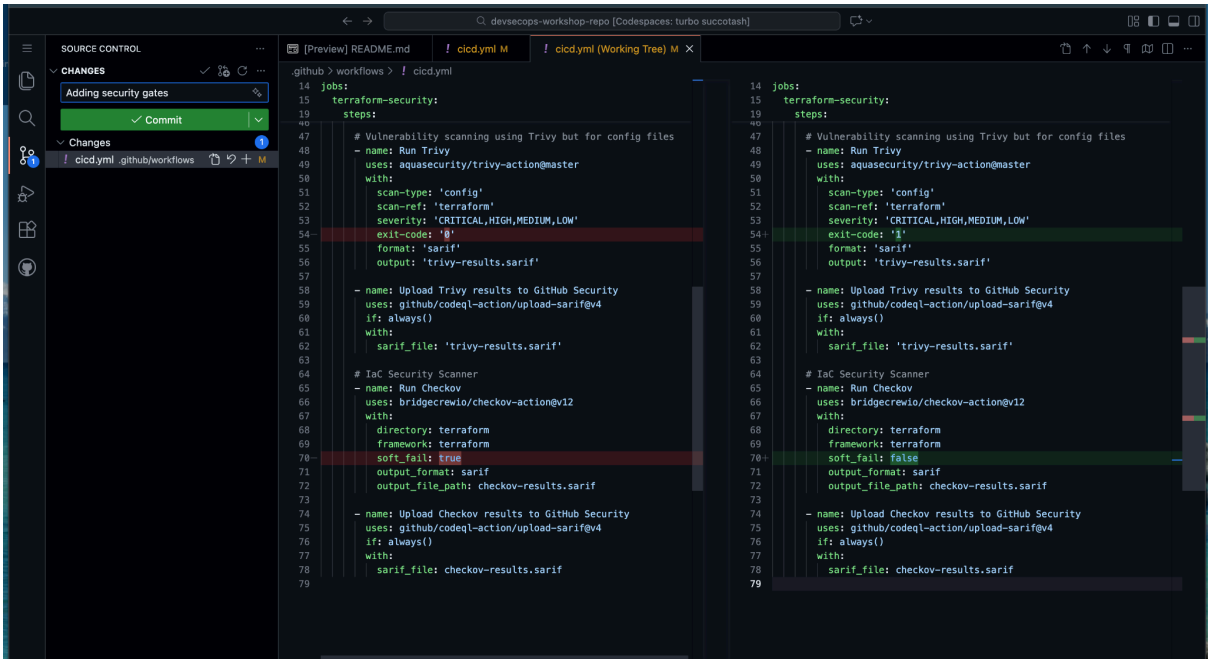

Fig. 12 - Enabling security scans

7. 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.

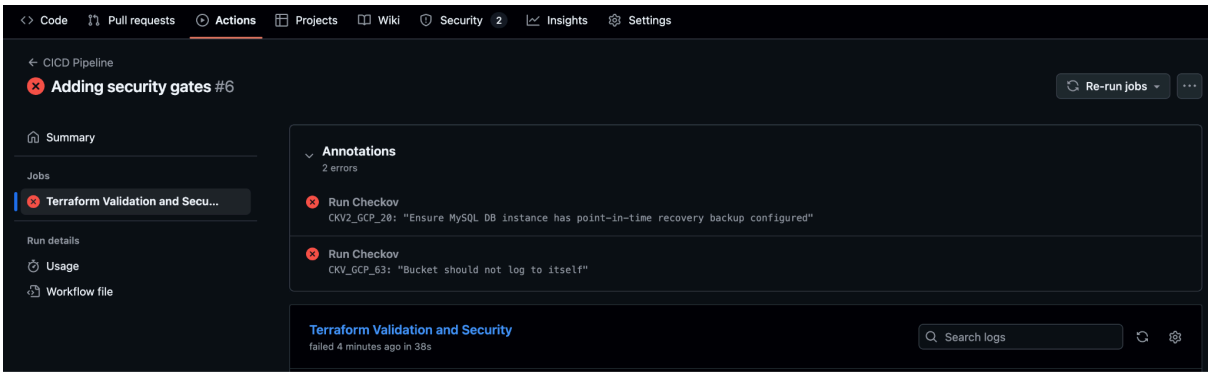

Fig. 13 - Viewing Checkov findings in CICD pipeline results

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