

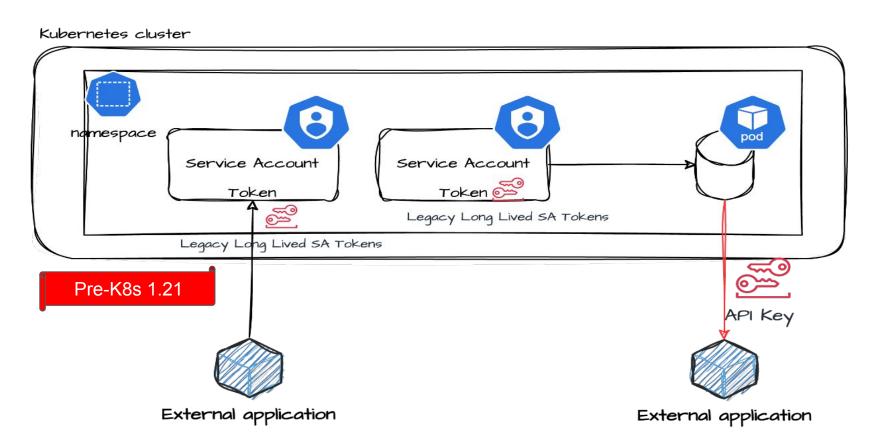


Workload Identity Federation - STOP Using Long-Lived Credentials!

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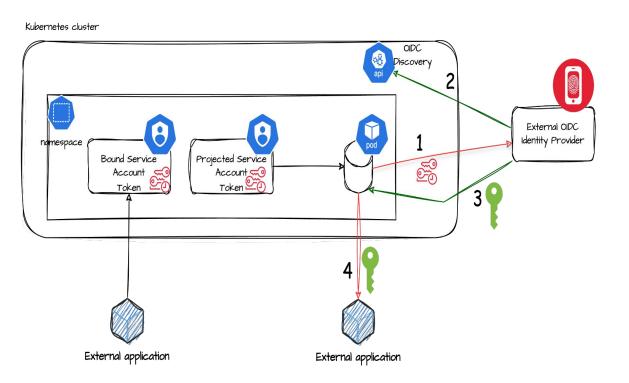
State Of Workload Identity - Pre K8s 1.21





Workload Identity Federation



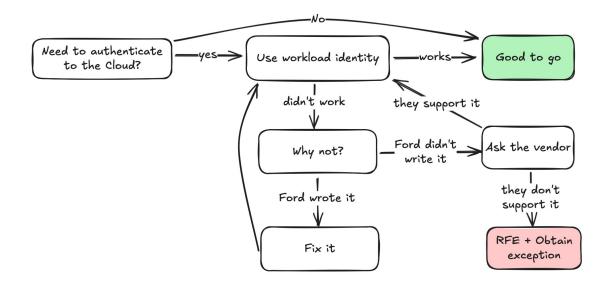


- K8s workload authenticating with External App is re-directed to OIDC Identity Provider
- Identity Provider validates the K8s SA token against configured federation trust relationship
- Identity Provider provides short-lived, audience-bound OIDC tokens to the K8s Workload
- 4. Workload uses these to access External App

Ford's Approach to Workload Identity



- Ford's Cloud journey has ramped up dramatically in past ~4 years
- Prior to this ramp up, services leveraged traditional credentials with long expiry times
- Traditional credentials inevitably expired causing service interruptions
- Credential management is a pain especially at scale (over 7,000 Tekton namespaces alone!)
- Use Workload Identity wherever possible! Whether running in Kubernetes or not!



Things Ford Uses Workload Identity For





Configuring Workload Identity in Kubernetes



- Public OIDC service account issuer endpoint
- Create Kubernetes service account, know subject claim
 - o Takes the format: system:serviceaccount:<namespace>:<service account>
- Define the allowed audience for token exchanges
 - o Projected service account tokens can only have a single audience!
- Expiry allowed token validity period varies between Cloud Providers

```
"header":
    "alg": "RS256",
    "kid": "EH Eie2RPKNKm50Dz7Q17TFLMhyvGXV68kW0wgHA1CY"
  "payload": {
"https://storage.googleapis.com/dronenb-kubecon-2024-demo",
    "exp": 1730710816,
    "iat": 1730707216,
    "jti": "a4635556-9c89-4611-9593-be5cf5d5d41f",
    "kubernetes.io": {
      "namespace": "default",
      "serviceaccount":
        "name": "default",
        "uid": "lae8ff9c-5aca-48ae-blc7-0bfff25ee069"
    "nbf": 1730707216,
  "signature":
34:27:fe:8f:d0:d1:d0:2b:76:5a:6d:a6:97:5d:dc:12:84:80:bc:80:60
:4d:34:48:d5:88:2c:48:88:2d:a3:e5:3a:8c:85:72:c2:98:bd:b6:fc
b:3c:80:a8:75:73:e6:b2:5d:aa:e5:ae:3f:63:0d:35:97:78:53:3f:55
9:34:49:4e:45:c4:39:25:7c:8b:03:90:e8:c4:9c:98:ce:6a:15:23:c5
:a1:42:0a:56:95:e8:6e:44:9f:10:4a:be:fd:94:24:04:49:7d:e7:1f:2c:e2:1
f:f9:bb:71:52:ce:4b:1e:e4:95:6e:e6:4c:d6:d8:ee:11:e0:1d:b4:e1:0e:38:
55:11:e8:3e:07:43:2b"
```

Example service account token created with kubectl create token --namespace default default | jc --jwt -p



Demo



github.com/dronenb/kubecon-2024-wif-demo

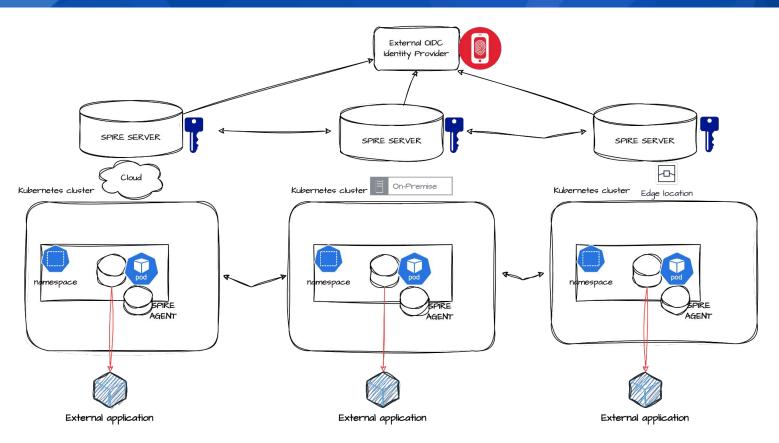
Challenges Implementing Workload Identity at Scale



- Works great for a single cluster but what about when running hundreds of clusters?
- Trying to get developers to use workload identity is hard enough when running at scale, communicating OIDC issuers for each cluster
 to developers to configure their IAM mappings is not fun
- Moving workloads between clusters requires reconfiguring all IAM
- Would be nice if it was possible to federate with a single issuer

Workload Identity Federation with SPIRE





Questions?





Helpful Links



- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_providers_create_oidc.html
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rolesanywhere/latest/userguide/workload-identities.html
- https://docs.aws.amazon.com/STS/latest/APIReference/API_AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity.html
- https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/workload-id/workload-identity-federation
- https://cloud.google.com/iam/docs/workload-identity-federation-with-kubernetes
- https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/4.17/authentication/managing_cloud_provider_c redentials/about-cloud-credential-operator.html
- https://spiffe.io/docs/latest/spiffe-about/spiffe-concepts/

