

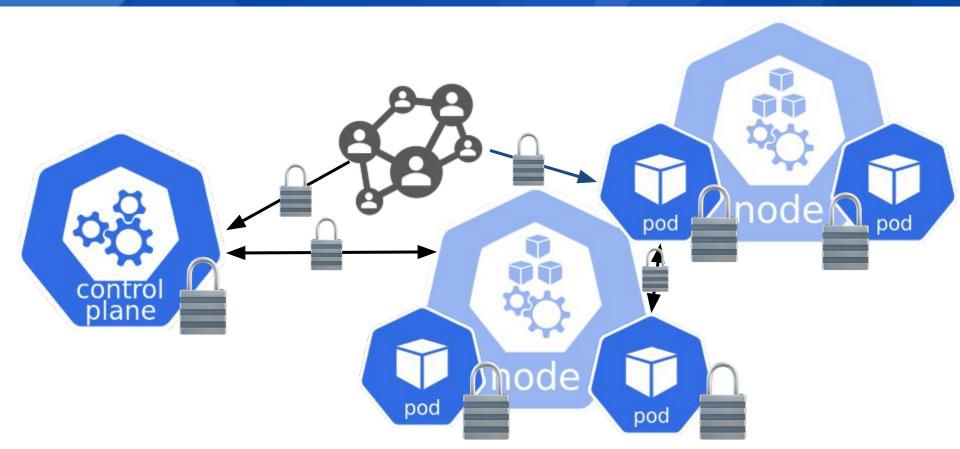


# Stop Kubernetes' Revolving Door: A Hands-On Tutorial to Secure a Kubernetes Cluster

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# Securing Kubernetes

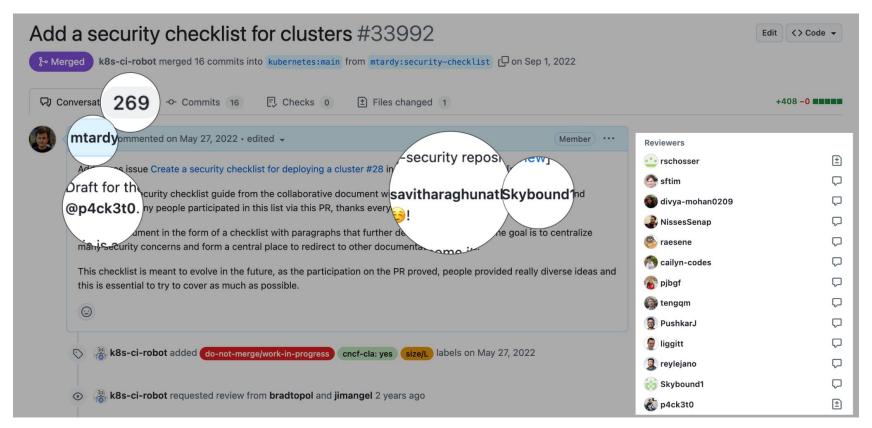




# **Kubernetes Security Checklist**



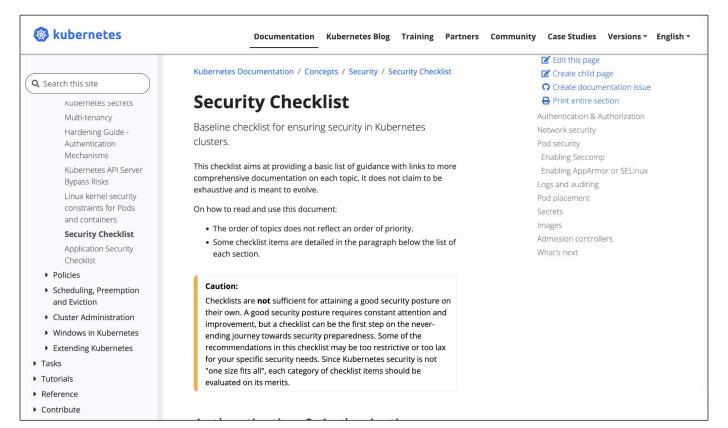
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/security-checklist/



# Kubernetes Security Checklist



https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/security-checklist/



# Kubernetes Security Checklist



https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/security-checklist/

Basic security guidance to improve the security posture of Kubernetes but is not sufficient

### **Security Checklist Topics:**

Authentication & Authorization

Network Security

Pod Security

Admission Controllers

Logs and Auditing

Pod Placement

Secrets

Images

# **Tutorial Environment**



### Kubernetes in Docker

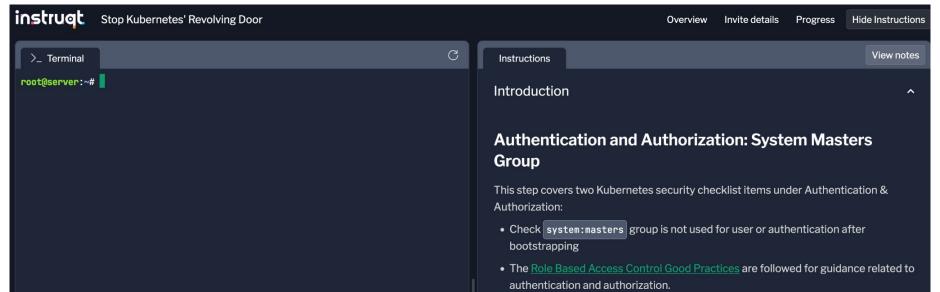
- Run local Kubernetes clusters using Docker container "nodes" on MacOS, Windows, or Linux.
- Used by the Kubernetes project to test and run integration tests.
- Pre-reqs:
  - Docker
  - kubectl

# **Tutorial Environment**





Browser-based platform for labs with copy or click-to-run functionality



# Access the Tutorial on Instruct



https://cloud-native.us/secure-k8s





# **Tutorial - Authentication & Authorization**



### Authentication & Authorization:

- system:masters group is not used for user or component authentication after bootstrapping
- the Role Based Access Control Good Practices are followed for guidance related to authentication and authorization.

# Tutorial - Network Security



### **Network Security:**

- CNI plugins in-use supports network policies.
- Ingress and egress network policies are applied to all workloads in the cluster.
- Default network policies within each namespace, selecting all pods, denying everything, are in place.

# **Tutorial - Pod Security**



### Pod Security:

- RBAC rights to create, update, patch, delete workloads is only granted if necessary.
- Appropriate Pod Security Standards policy is applied for all namespaces and enforced.
- For nodes that support it, Seccomp is enabled with appropriate syscalls profile for programs.

## **Tutorial - Admission Controllers**



### Admission Controllers:

 A pod security standard policy is enforced by the Pod Security Admission or/and a webhook admission controller.

# Tutorial - Authentication & Authorization



### Authentication & Authorization:

• Intermediate and leaf certificates have an expiry date no more than 3 years in the future.

# Tutorial - Pod Placement



### Pod Placement:

- Pod placement is done in accordance with the tiers of sensitivity of the application.
- Sensitive applications are running isolated on nodes or with specific sandboxed runtimes.

# Helpful Links



Kubernetes Security Checklist:

https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/security-checklist/

Application Security Checklist:

https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/application-security-checklist/

Hardening Guide on Authentication Mechanisms:

https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/security/hardening-guide/authentication-mechanisms/

Tutorial Repository:

https://github.com/cloudnativeessentials/kubecon-na-2024-stop-k8s-revolving-door

More tutorials:

https://medium.com/@LachlanEvenson/hands-on-with-kubernetes-pod-security-admission-b6cac495cd11

https://medium.com/@LachlanEvenson/managing-kubernetes-seccomp-profiles-with-security-profiles-operator-c768cff58b0







# KubeCon CloudNativeCon

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