

# SINGLE SIGN-ON FOR KUBERNETES

A look at OIDC and Pusher's journey to SSO

@JoelASpeed



@Pusher

# WHO AM I?

Cloud Infrastructure Engineer, Pusher

@JoelASpeed

Joel@Pusher.com

joelspeed.co.uk



# **"WE SHOULD START USING RBAC"**

@JoelASpeed



@Pusher

# WHY DO WE NEED RBAC?



@JoelASpeed

PUSHER

The Pusher logo consists of a purple hexagonal icon with three vertical bars, followed by the word "PUSHER" in a bold, dark purple sans-serif font.

@Pusher

# GETTING STARTED (OUR DARK PAST)

One x509 Certificate.

One Identity.

30 Engineers.

# WHAT DID WE WANT?

Individual user accounts

Group management

Scalable

UX

# AUTHENTICATION OPTIONS

- X.509 Client Certs
- Static Token File
- Bootstrap Tokens
- Static Password File
- Service Account Tokens
- OpenID Connect Tokens
- Webhook Token Authentication
- Authenticating Proxy
- Keystone Password

Source: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/>

# AUTHENTICATION OPTIONS

- X.509 Client Certs
- ~~Static Token File~~
- ~~Bootstrap Tokens~~
- Static Password File
- ~~Service Account Tokens~~
- OpenID Connect Tokens
- Webhook Token Authentication
- Authenticating Proxy
- Keystone Password

Source: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/>

# AUTHENTICATION OPTIONS

- X.509 Client Certs
- Static Token File
- Bootstrap Tokens
- Static Password File
- Service Account Tokens
- OpenID Connect Tokens
- Webhook Token Authentication
- Authenticating Proxy
- Keystone Password

Source: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/>

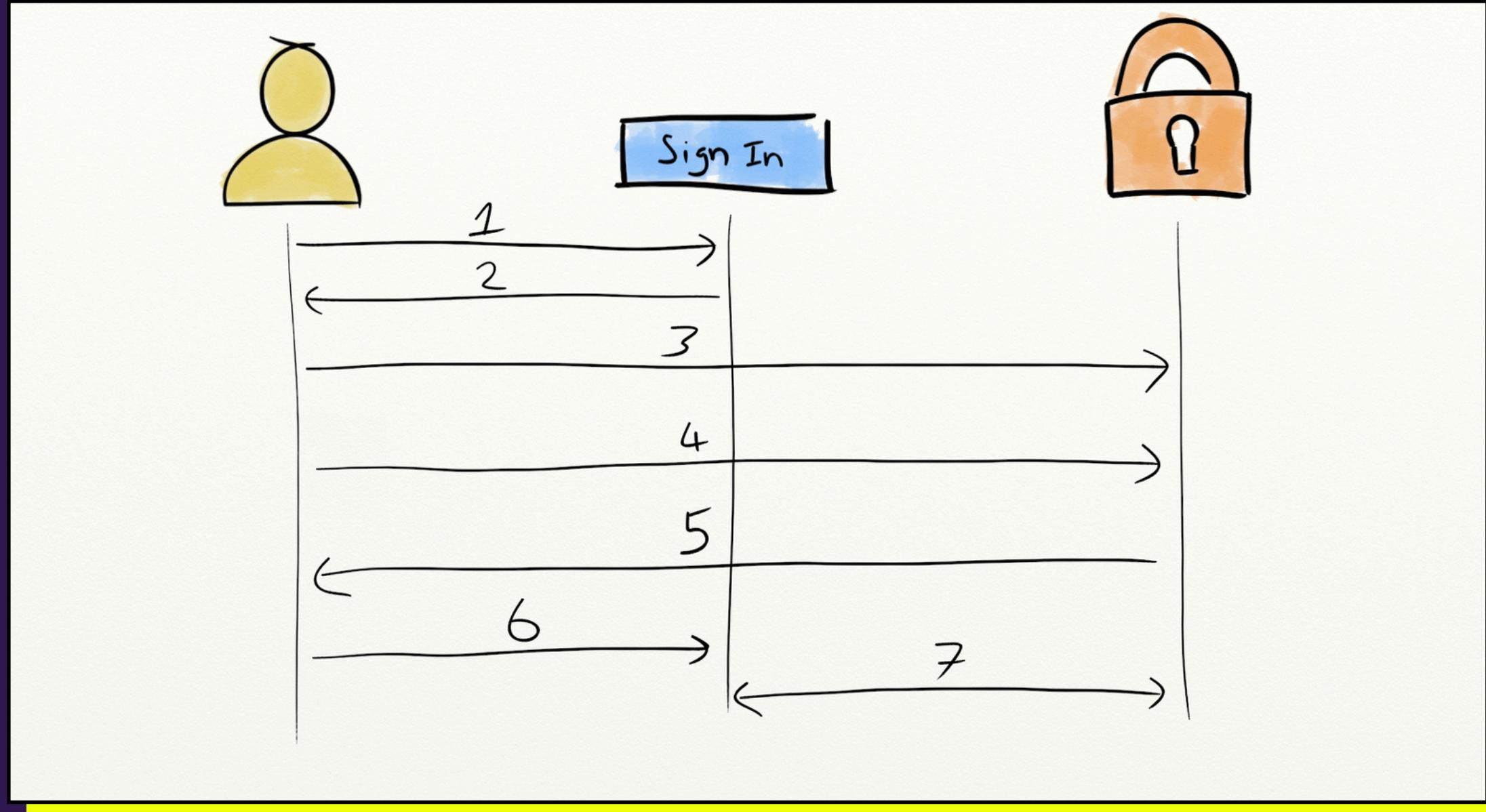
# X.509 CLIENT CERTS

- Fixed lifetime. Cannot easily be revoked.
- Certificates must be signed by trusted CA.
- Self service is hard. Must verify CSR before signing certificate. How to manage users and groups?
- No Kubernetes Dashboard support
- Renewal is hard

# OPEN ID CONNECT (OIDC)

- Fixed lifetime. Cannot easily be revoked (without control of the Identity Provider)
- Only a handful of providers (Google, Salesforce, Azure AD)
- Single Sign-On: Can re-use existing user accounts and groups
- Kubernetes Dashboard supports OIDC tokens
- Automatic refresh

# AUTHENTICATION FLOW



1. Click Sign In
- 2/3. Redirect to Identity Provider
4. Enter username and password
- 5/6. Redirect back to the origin with authentication code
7. Origin server exchanges code for ID token

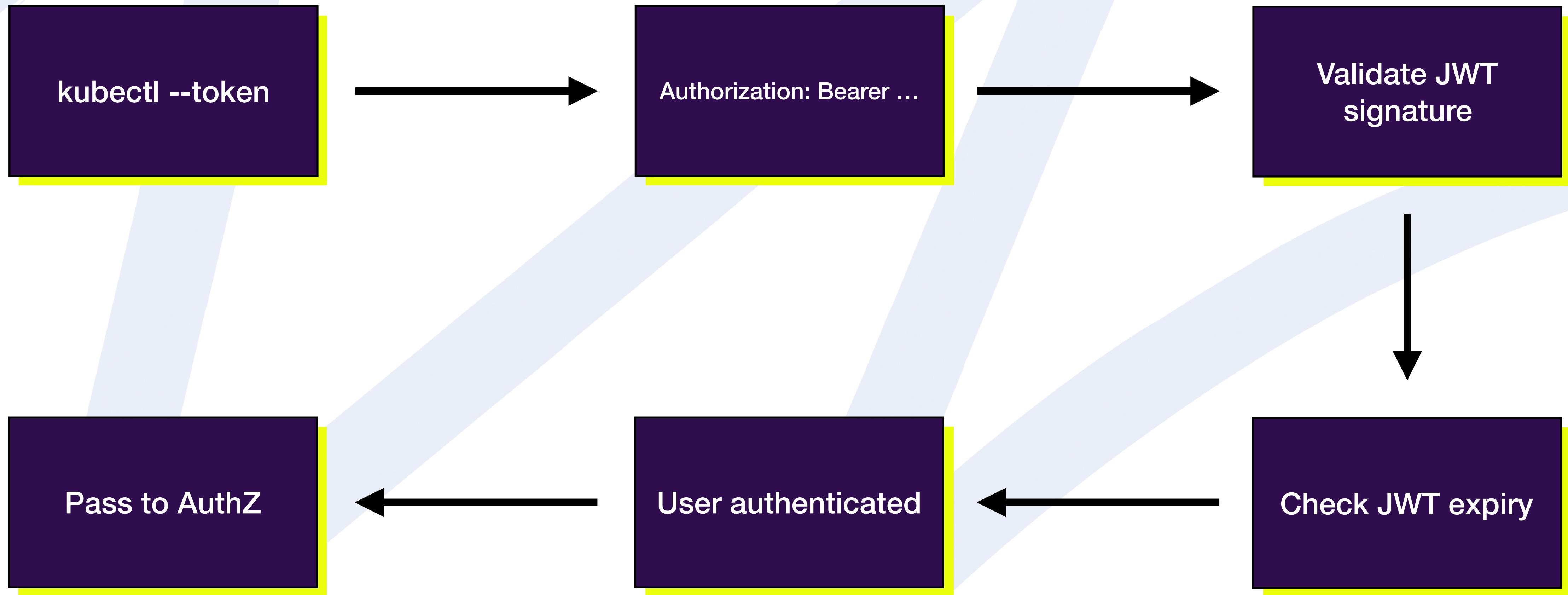
# ID TOKENS (JWT)

<metadata>.<payload>.<signature>

eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4gRG91IiwiYWrtaw4iOnRydWV9.TJVA95OrM7E2cBab30RMHrHDcEfjoxYZgeFONFh7HgQ

```
"iss": "https://auth.example.com/dex",
"sub": "ChUxMDk0MzA2...",
"aud": "kubernetes",
"exp": 1519123284,
"iat": 1519036884,
"at_hash": "X2G33w55vEm39VwyOMMjzg",
"email": "joel.speed@pusher.com",
"email_verified": true,
"groups": [
    "group1@pusher.com",
    "group2@pusher.com"
],
"name": "Joel Speed"
```

# USING ID TOKENS



# OPEN ID CONNECT (OIDC)

- Fixed lifetime. Cannot easily be revoked (without control of the Identity Provider)
- Only a handful of providers (Google, Salesforce, Azure AD)
- Single Sign-On: Can re-use existing user accounts and groups
- Kubernetes Dashboard supports OIDC tokens
- Automatic refresh

# INTRODUCING DEX



Dex is an identity service that uses OpenID Connect to drive authentication for other apps.

LDAP, GitHub, SAML 2.0, GitLab, Open ID Connect, LinkedIn, Microsoft, AuthProxy

Image credits: Kubernetes, CoreOS, Google

@JoelASpeed

 **PUSHER**

# WHY DEX IN THE MIDDLE?

@JoelASpeed



@Pusher

# CONTROL OF TOKEN LIFETIME

@JoelASpeed



@Pusher

# REVOKE TOKENS

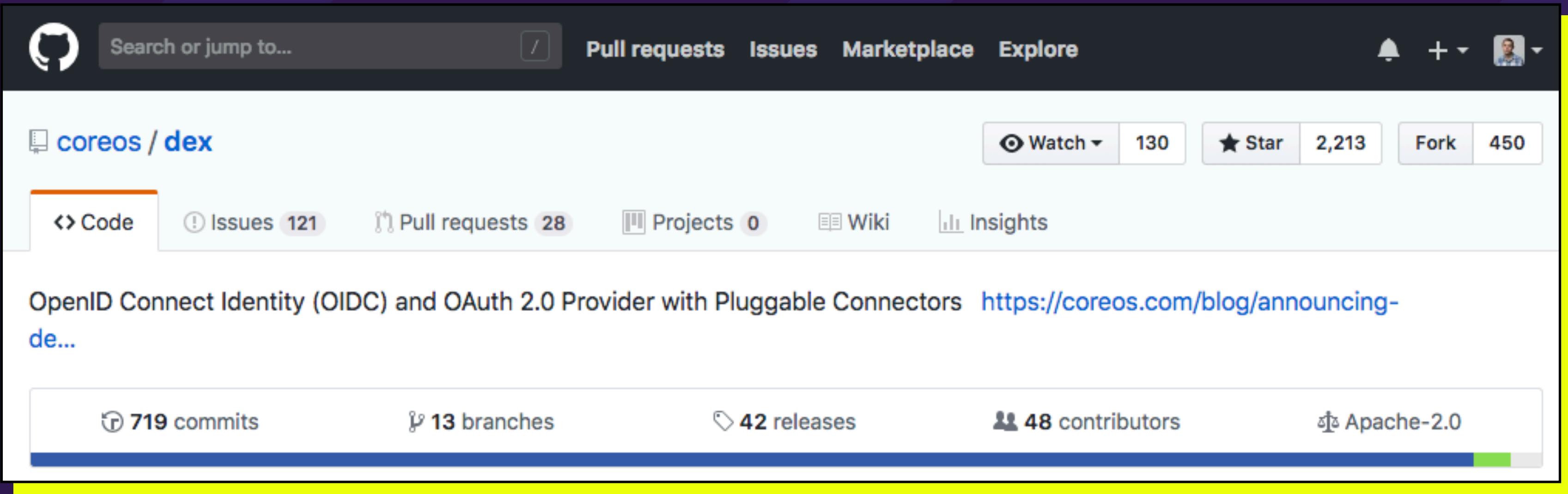
/DEX/.WELL-KNOWN/OPENID-CONFIGURATION

```
{  
  "issuer": "https://auth.domain.com/dex",  
  "authorization_endpoint": "https://auth.domain.com/dex/  
auth",  
  "token_endpoint": "https://auth.domain.com/dex/token",  
  "jwks_uri": "https://auth.domain.com/dex/keys",  
  "response_types_supported": [  
    "code"  
,  
    "subject_types_supported": [  
      "public"  
,  
      "id_token_signing_alg_values_supported": [  
        "RS256"  
,  
        "scopes_supported": [  
          "openid",  
          "email",  
          "groups",  
          "profile",  
          "offline_access"  
,  
          . . .  
        ]  
      ]  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

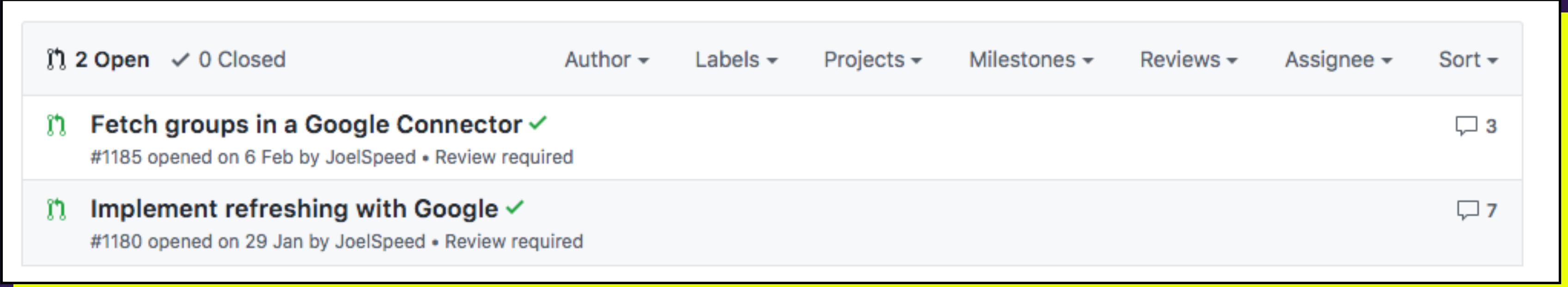
# ADD NEW CLIENTS

```
staticClients:  
- id: kubernetes  
  redirectURIs:  
  - 'http://127.0.0.1:5555/callback'  
  name: 'Kubernetes API'  
  secret: <INSERT_CLIENT_SECRET_HERE>
```

# PLUGGABLE



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `coreos / dex`. The repository has 719 commits, 13 branches, 42 releases, 48 contributors, and is licensed under Apache-2.0. It features 121 issues and 28 pull requests. A summary message states: "OpenID Connect Identity (OIDC) and OAuth 2.0 Provider with Pluggable Connectors" with a link to <https://coreos.com/blog/announcing-dex...>.



The screenshot shows the GitHub Issues page for the `dex` repository. There are 2 open pull requests and 0 closed ones. The issues listed are:

- Fetch groups in a Google Connector ✓**  
#1185 opened on 6 Feb by JoelSpeed • Review required
- Implement refreshing with Google ✓**  
#1180 opened on 29 Jan by JoelSpeed • Review required

@JoelASpeed



@Pusher

# HOW DO I USE THIS?

@JoelASpeed



22

@Pusher

# CONNECT K8S TO DEX

```
# The URL where Dex was available  
--oidc-issuer-url=https://auth.example.com/dex  
  
# The client ID configured in dex.  
--oidc-client-id=kubernetes  
  
# CA cert to verify Dex's serving cert  
--oidc-ca-file=/etc/kubernetes/ssl/dex-ca.pem  
  
# The claim field to identify users  
--oidc-username-claim=email  
  
# The claim field to identify user's group membership  
--oidc-groups-claim=groups
```

# CONFIGURE KUBECTL

```
users:  
- name: my.email@my.domain.com  
  user:  
    auth-provider:  
      config:  
        client-id: kubernetes  
        client-secret: <INSERT_CLIENT_SECRET_HERE>  
        id-token: <GO_FETCH_YOURSELF_AN_ID_TOKEN>  
        idp-issuer-url: https://auth.domain.com/dex  
        refresh-token: <YOU'LL_PROBABLY_WANT_A_REFRESH_TOKEN_TOO>  
    name: oidc
```

# COREOS/DEX/CMD/EXAMPLE-APP

Token:

```
eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6IjZizjU1YmM0YzIzMmAzMWE0NGVjNTIifQ.eyJpc3MiOiJodHRwczovL2F1dGgucHVzaGVycGxhdGZvcm0uaW8vZGV4Iiwic3ViIjoiQ2hVeE1EazBNekEyTWpRd05UY3dORGmzTURFNE1Ua1NCbWR2YjKc1pRIiwiYXVkJoiia3ViZXJuZXRLcyIsImV4cCI6MTUyNzg0MjE5MiwiaWF0IjoxNTI3ODM4NTkyLCJhdF9oYXNoIjoiVEg0dzNwWnF1TmhDZ0pNQXlFTlg5dyIsImVtYWlsIjoiam9lbC5zcGVLZEBwdXNoZXIuY29tIiwiZWlhaWxfdmVyaWZpZWQiOnRydWUsImdyb3VwcyI6WyJhbGVydHNAcHVzaGVyLmNvbSIsImVsZW1lbRzQHB1c2hlcis5jb20iLCJlbmdpbmVlcmluZ0BwdXNoZXIuY29tI10sIm5hbWUiOiJKb2VsIFNwZWVkIn0.na6xEleWw2qN9zOf_syTWMs85B-rvo6piAclBj6Z-
```

Claims:

```
{  
  "iss": "https://auth.exampledomain.com/dex",  
  "sub": "ChUxMDk0MzA2MjQwNTcwNDc3MDE4MTkSBmdvb2dsZQ",  
  "aud": "kubernetes",  
  "exp": 1527842192,  
  "iat": 1527838592,  
  "at_hash": "TH4w3pZquNhCgJMAyENX9w",  
  "email": "joel.speed@pusher.com",  
  "email_verified": true,  
  "groups": [  
    "group @pusher.com",  
    "another @pusher.com",  
    "andanother @pusher.com"  
  ],  
  "name": "Joel Speed"  
}
```

Refresh Token:

```
ChlwCW1jenFjY2hwd21hd3
```

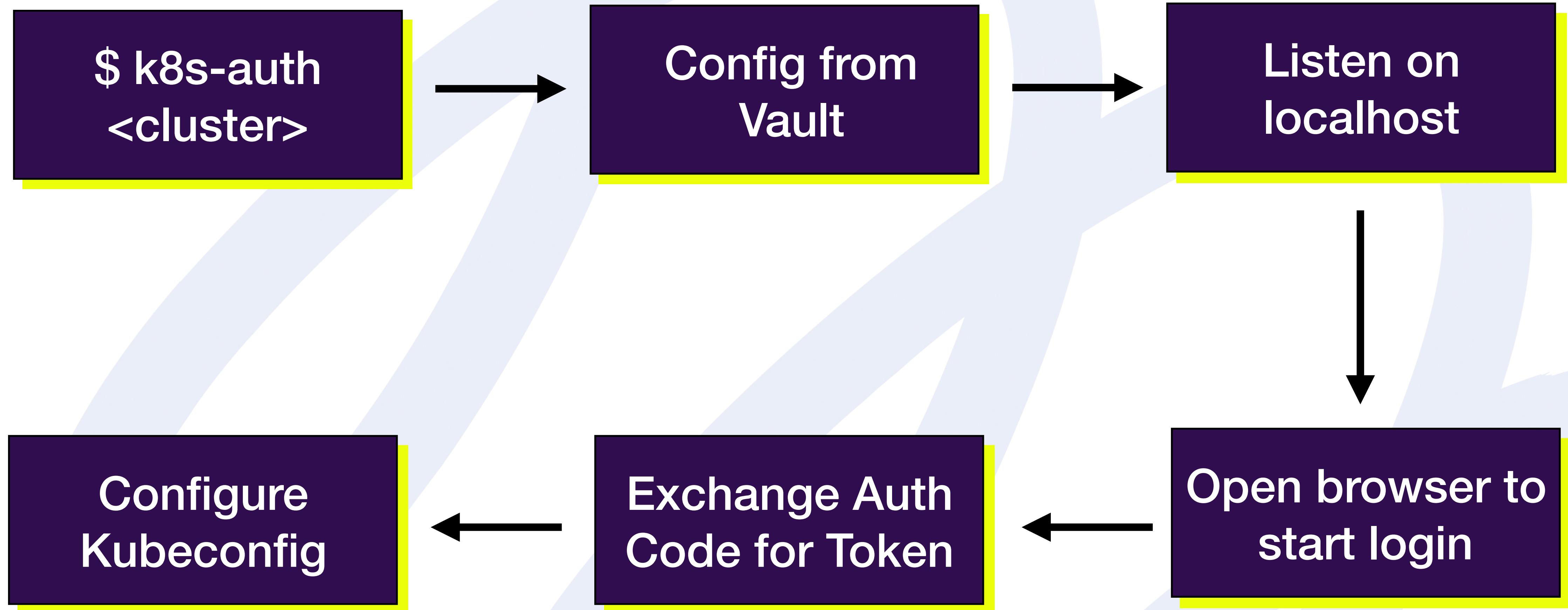
[Redeem refresh token](#)

@JoelASpeed



@Pusher

# K8S-AUTH

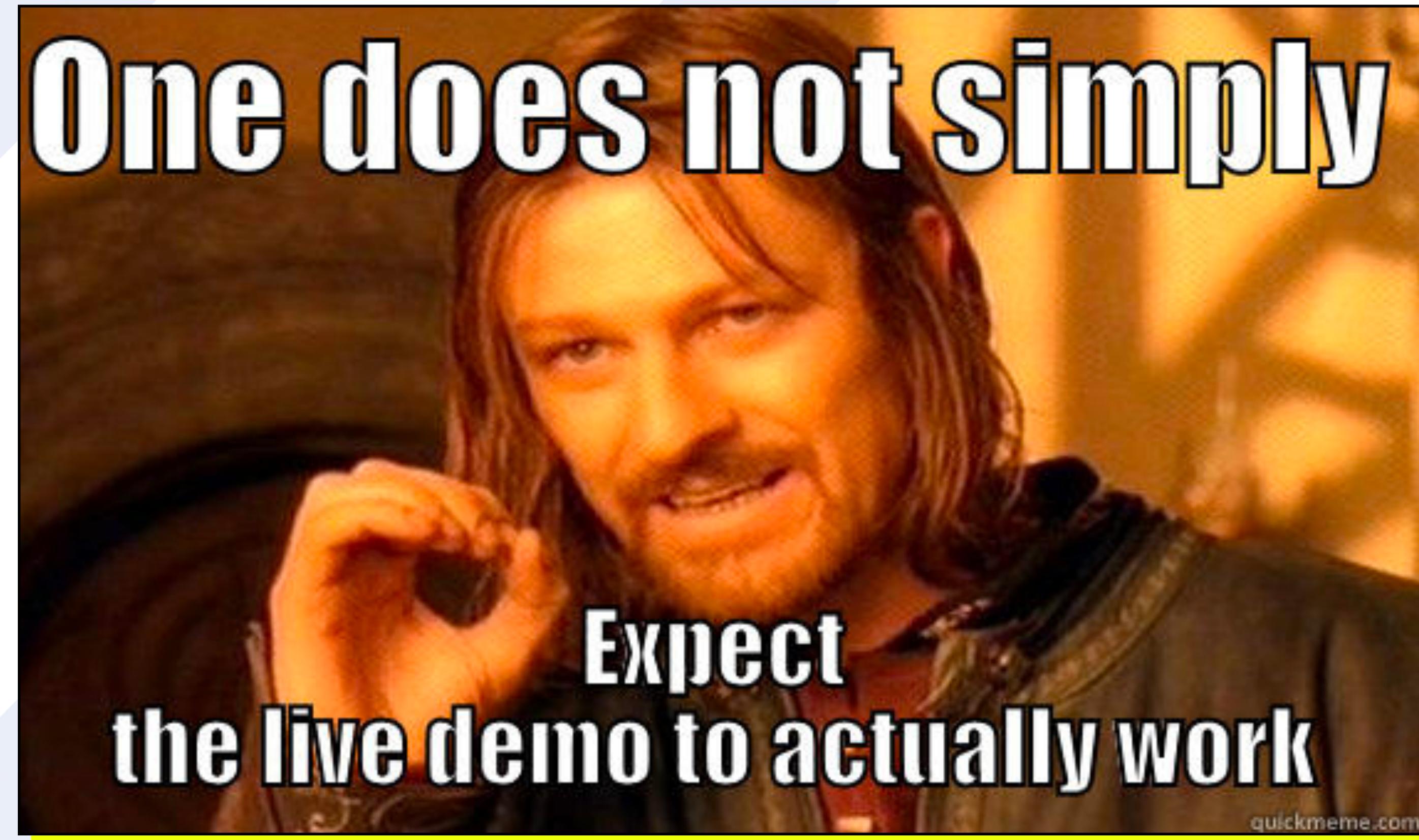


@JoelASpeed

PUSHER

@Pusher

# DEMO



@JoelASpeed

 **PUSHER**

@Pusher

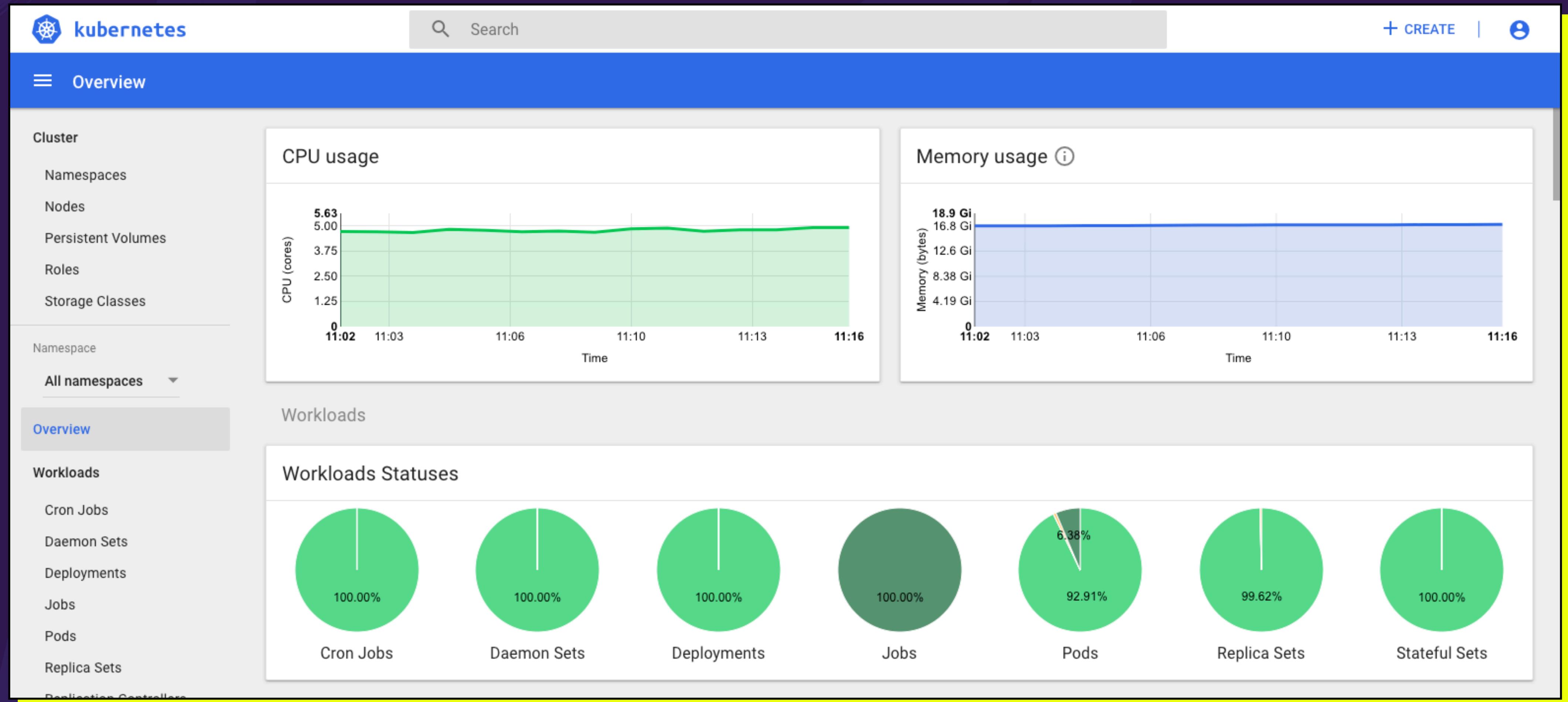
# GITHUB.COM/PUSHER/K8S-AUTH-EXAMPLE

@JoelASpeed



@Pusher

# KUBERNETES DASHBOARD



@JoelASpeed

 PUSHER

@Pusher

# LOGIN

Kubernetes Dashboard

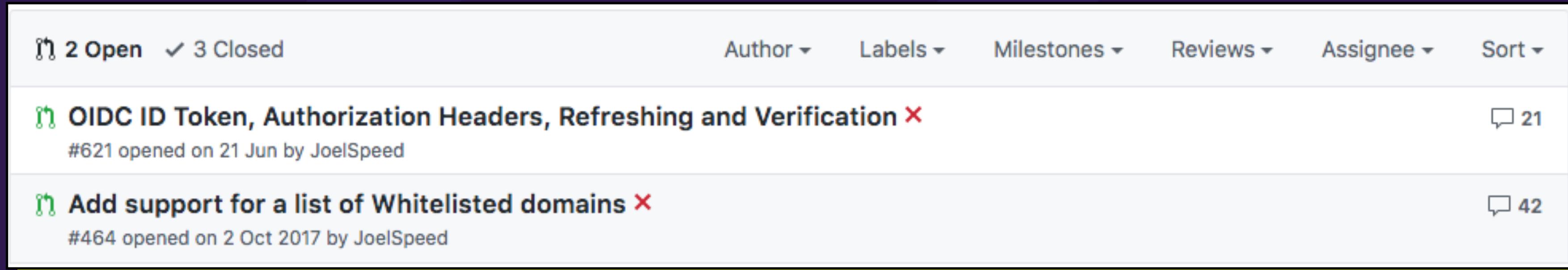
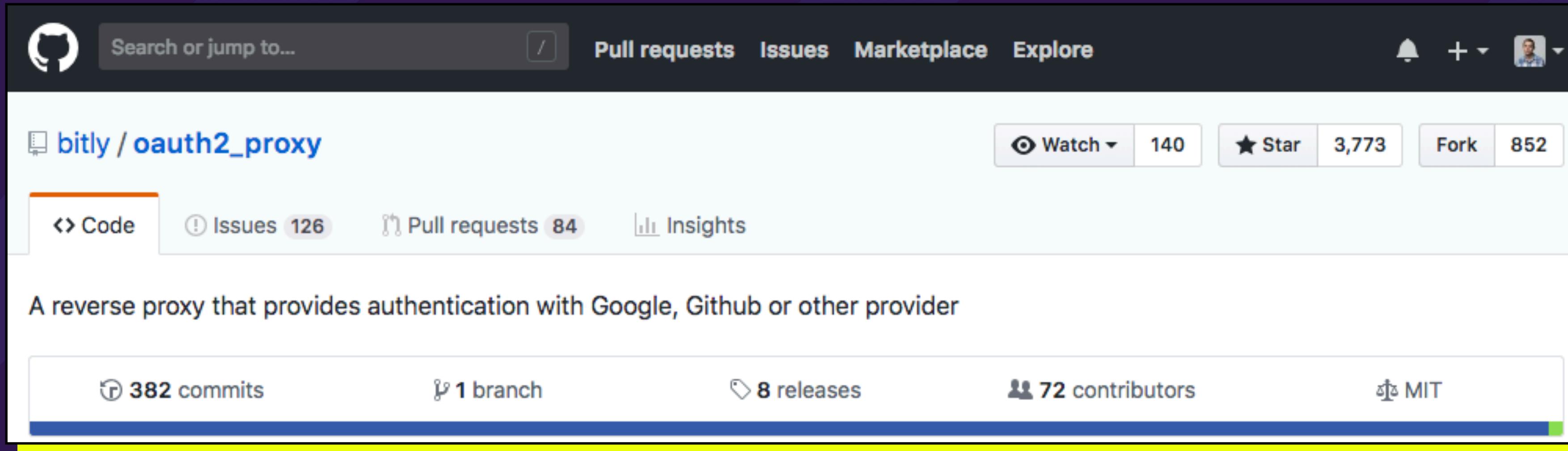
Kubeconfig  
Please select the kubeconfig file that you have created to configure access to the cluster. To find out more about how to configure and use kubeconfig file, please refer to the [Configure Access to Multiple Clusters](#) section.

Token  
Every Service Account has a Secret with valid Bearer Token that can be used to log in to Dashboard. To find out more about how to configure and use Bearer Tokens, please refer to the [Authentication](#) section.

Enter token

[SIGN IN](#) [SKIP](#)

# BITLY OAUTH2 PROXY



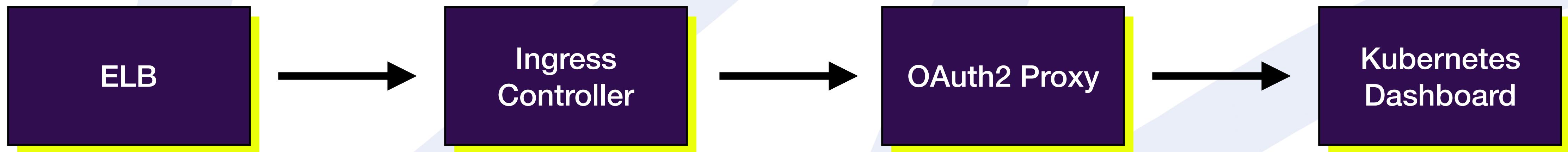
@JoelASpeed

 PUSHER

@Pusher

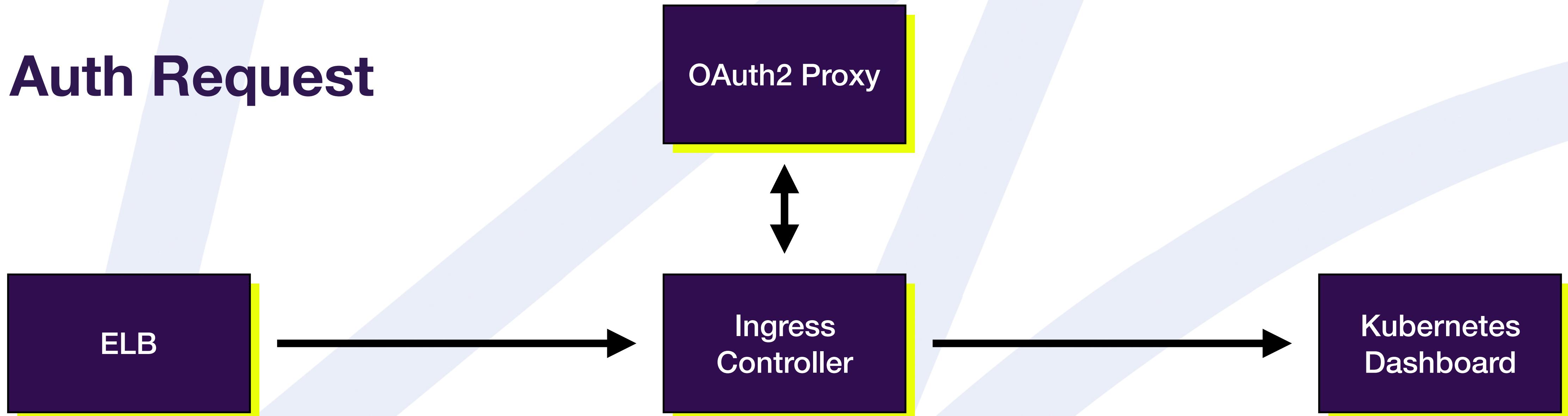
# UPSTREAM VS AUTH REQUEST

Upstream



# UPSTREAM VS AUTH REQUEST

**Auth Request**



# NGINX CONFIG SNIPPET

```
# Configure Nginx Auth Request Module
ingress.kubernetes.io/auth-url: "https://auth.example.com/oauth2/auth"
ingress.kubernetes.io/auth-signin: "https://auth.example.com/oauth2/start?
                                         rd=https://$host$request_uri$is_args$args"

# Proxy Authentication header to Dashboard
# adds authorization header for kubernetes-dashboard
ingress.kubernetes.io/configuration-snippet: |
  auth_request_set $token $upstream_http_authorization;
  proxy_set_header Authorization $token;
```

# DEMO



@JoelASpeed

 **PUSHER**

@Pusher

# WHAT HAVE WE ACHIEVED?

Individual user accounts

Group management

Short lived tokens

Scalable  
UX

# WE'RE HIRING!

[pusher.com/careers](https://pusher.com/careers)

@JoelASpeed



@Pusher

## Dex

<https://github.com/coreos/dex>

PR #1180: Token Refresh for Google

PR #1185: Fetch Groups from Google

## Pusher

@Pusher

pusher.com

<https://github.com/pusher/k8s-auth-example>

## OAuth2 Proxy

[https://github.com/bitly/oauth2\\_proxy](https://github.com/bitly/oauth2_proxy)

PR #464: Whitelist redirect domains

PR #621: Authorization headers, Refreshing

## Me

@JoelASpeed

joelspeed.co.uk

Joel@pusher.com



PUSHER