



How We Used Kubernetes to Host a CTF Competition

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Who we are

- Ariel Zelivansky / Security Research Lead
 - Vulnerability research on open source projects, CVEs & blog
 - Best security practices for Twistlock platform
- Liron Levin / Chief Architect
 - Ph.D. on distributed network algorithms BGU
 - Designs and builds Twistlock platform



Agenda

1. What is a CTF
2. Why K8S
3. Engineering
4. Securing the infrastructure
5. Results
6. Key takeouts

What's a CTF?

- “Capture the flag” challenge
 - Jeopardy style/Attack defense/Wargames (OTW)
- Good for education, conventions



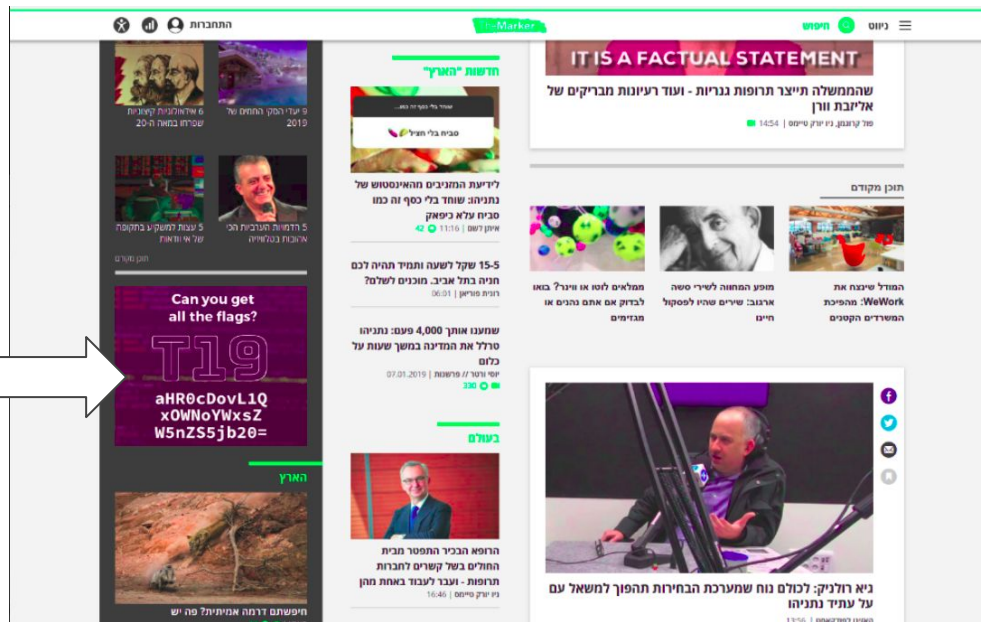
Twistlock CTF - Why?

- Find good security researchers
- Creating challenges forces us to learn a lot
- Fun!

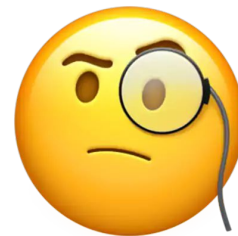


Advertised!

- Reddit for CTFs (securityCTF)
- Local news sites
- Facebook/Whatsapp groups

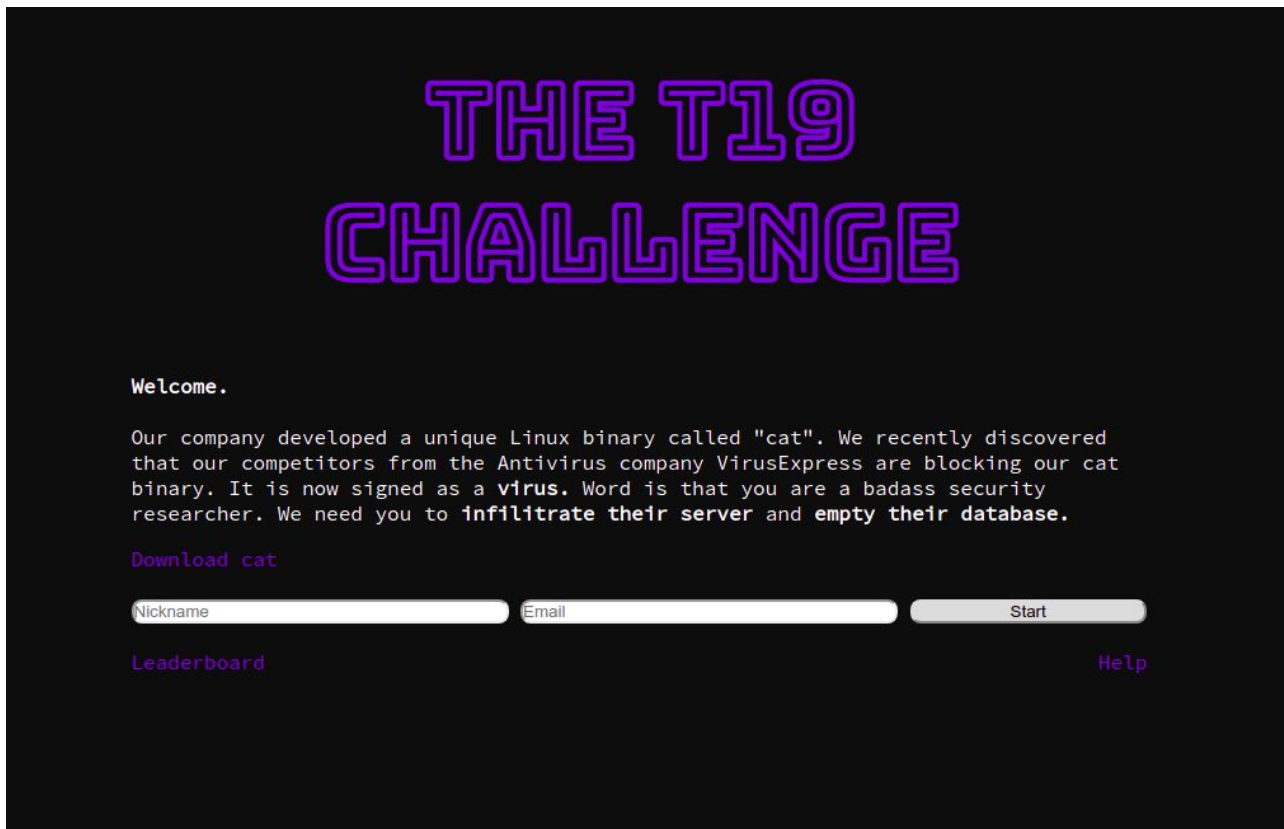


Making it interesting



- Wargame style
- Same machine - multiple challenges!
 - Different users, need to **escalate permissions**
 - Flags hidden as files
- Different challenge subjects - web/scripting, reverse-engineering, Linux internals, modern exploitation...

The challenge

The image shows a landing page for 'THE T19 CHALLENGE'. The title is in large, purple, outlined letters. Below it, a 'Welcome.' message is followed by a paragraph of text in a monospaced font. Underneath the text is a 'Download cat' link. At the bottom, there are three input fields: 'Nickname', 'Email', and a 'Start' button. To the left of the 'Start' button is a 'Leaderboard' link, and to the right is a 'Help' link. The entire page has a dark background with purple and white text and elements.

THE T19 CHALLENGE

Welcome.

Our company developed a unique Linux binary called "cat". We recently discovered that our competitors from the Antivirus company VirusExpress are blocking our cat binary. It is now signed as a **virus**. Word is that you are a badass security researcher. We need you to **infiltrate their server** and **empty their database**.

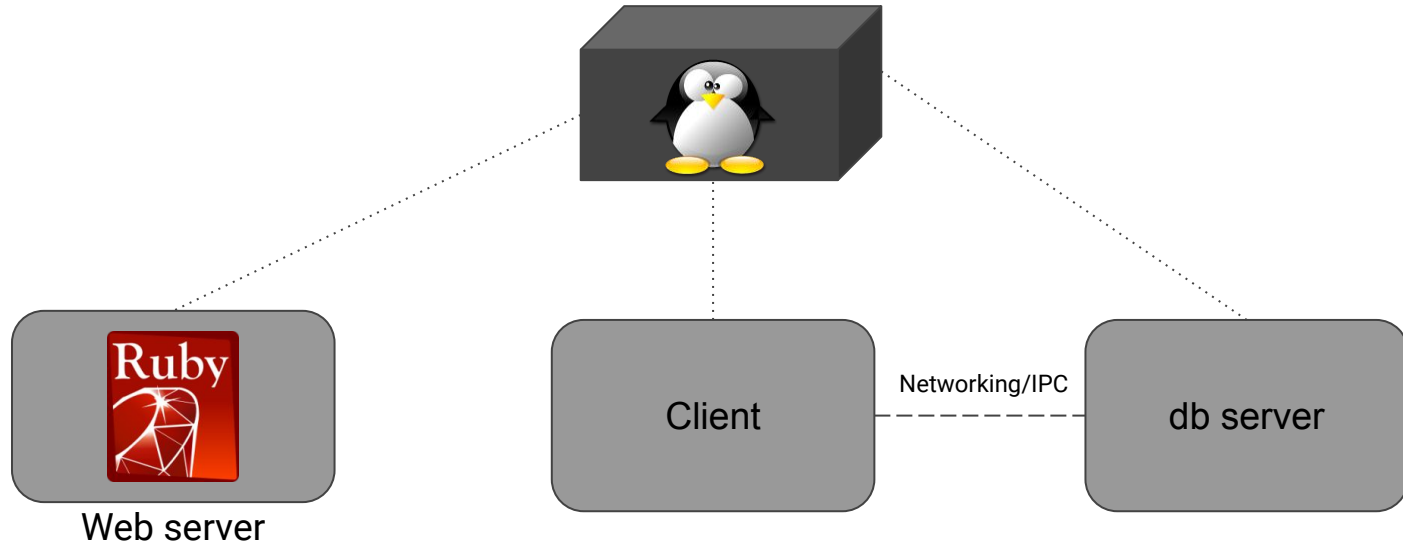
[Download cat](#)

[Leaderboard](#) [Help](#)

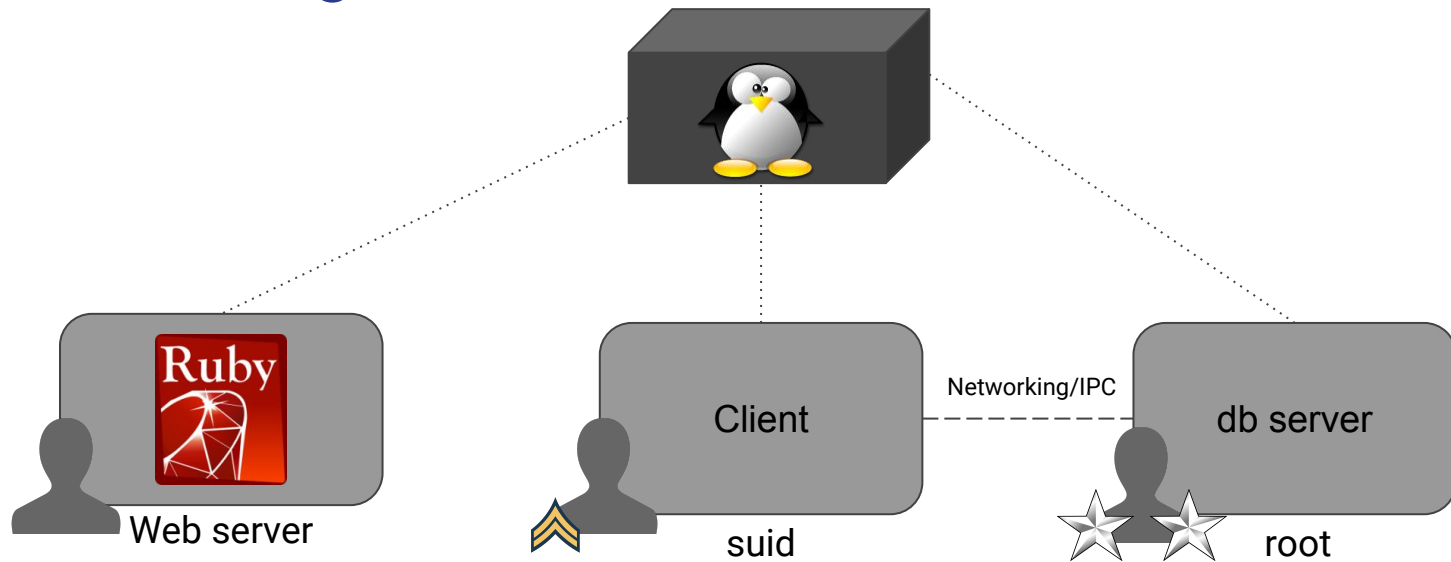
The challenge

```
ariel@ariel-ThinkPad-T470p:/tmp/app_cat$ ./cat
/\_ _ /\
( ~ ~ ) zzZz
( =^= )
(      )
(      )
(      )
(      )))))))))))
ariel@ariel-ThinkPad-T470p:/tmp/app_cat$ ./cat hello
/\_ _ /\
( o o )
( =^= )
(      )
(      )
(      ))))))))))) meow
ariel@ariel-ThinkPad-T470p:/tmp/app_cat$ ./cat hello world
/\_ _ /\
( o o )
( =^= )
(      )
(      )
(      ))))))))))) meow meow
ariel@ariel-ThinkPad-T470p:/tmp/app_cat$
```

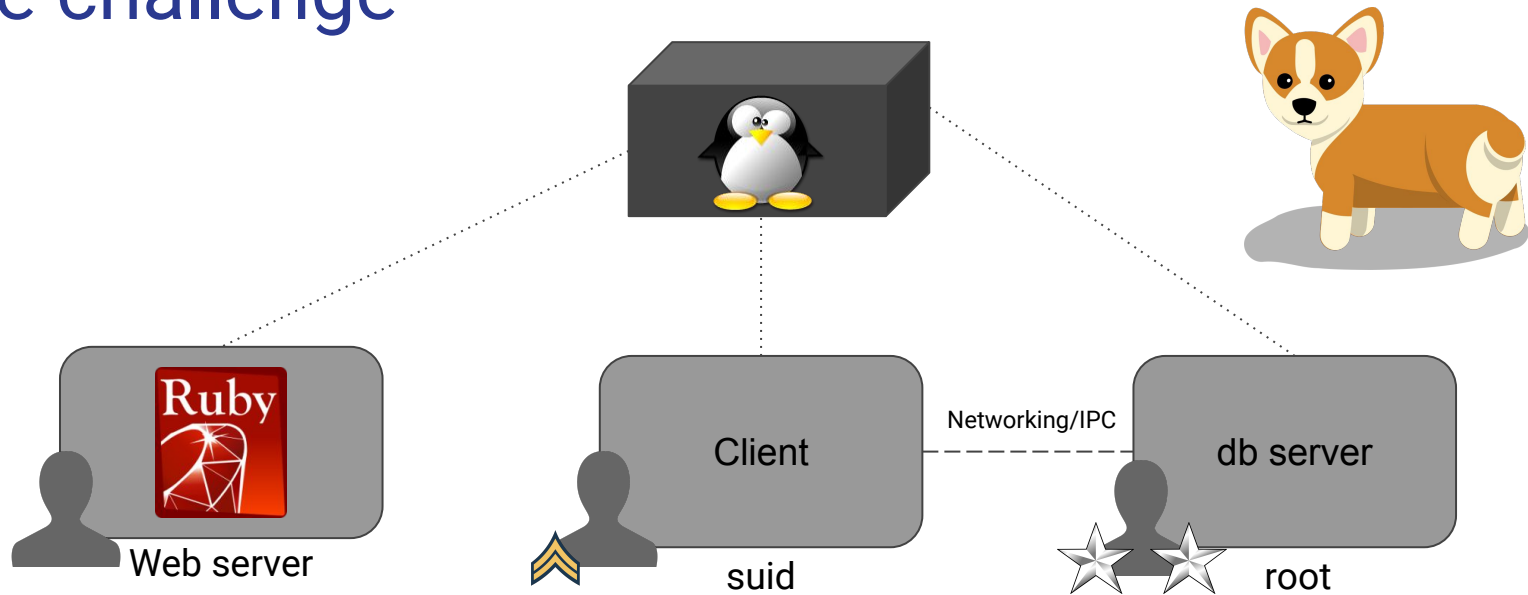
The challenge



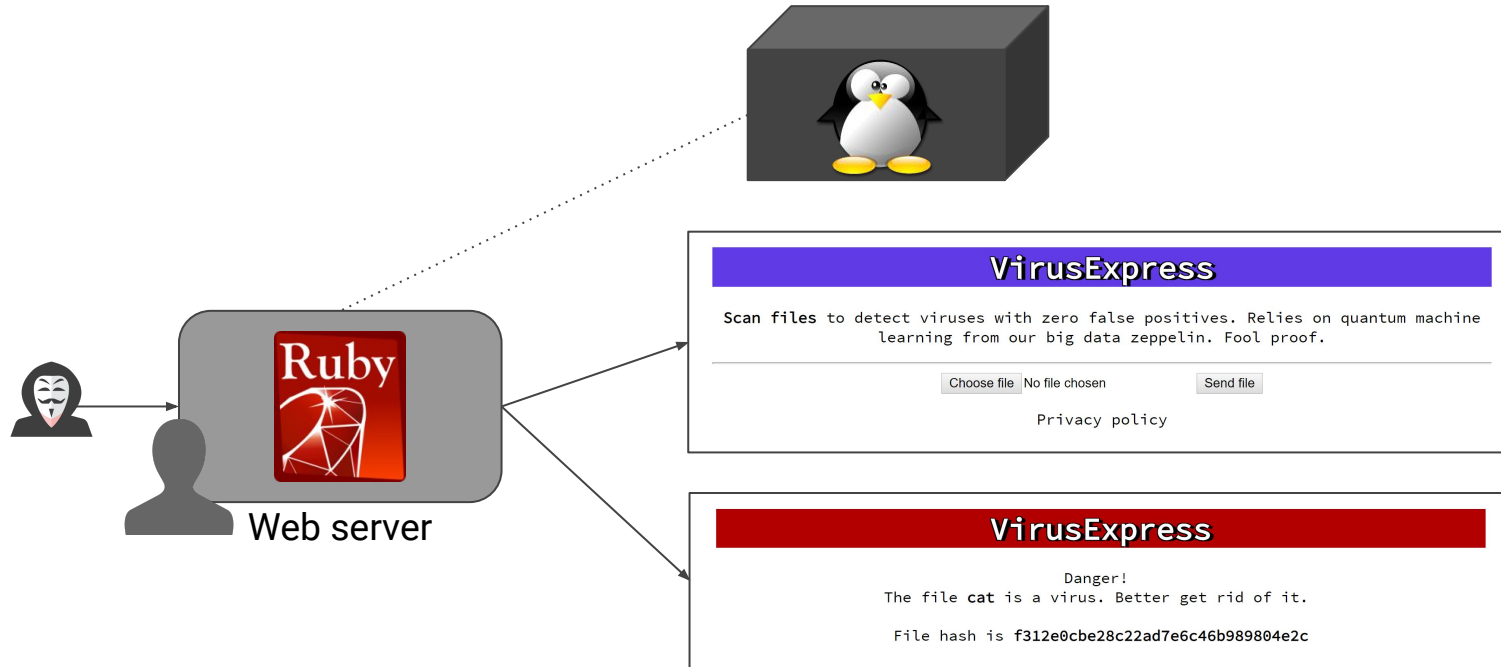
The challenge



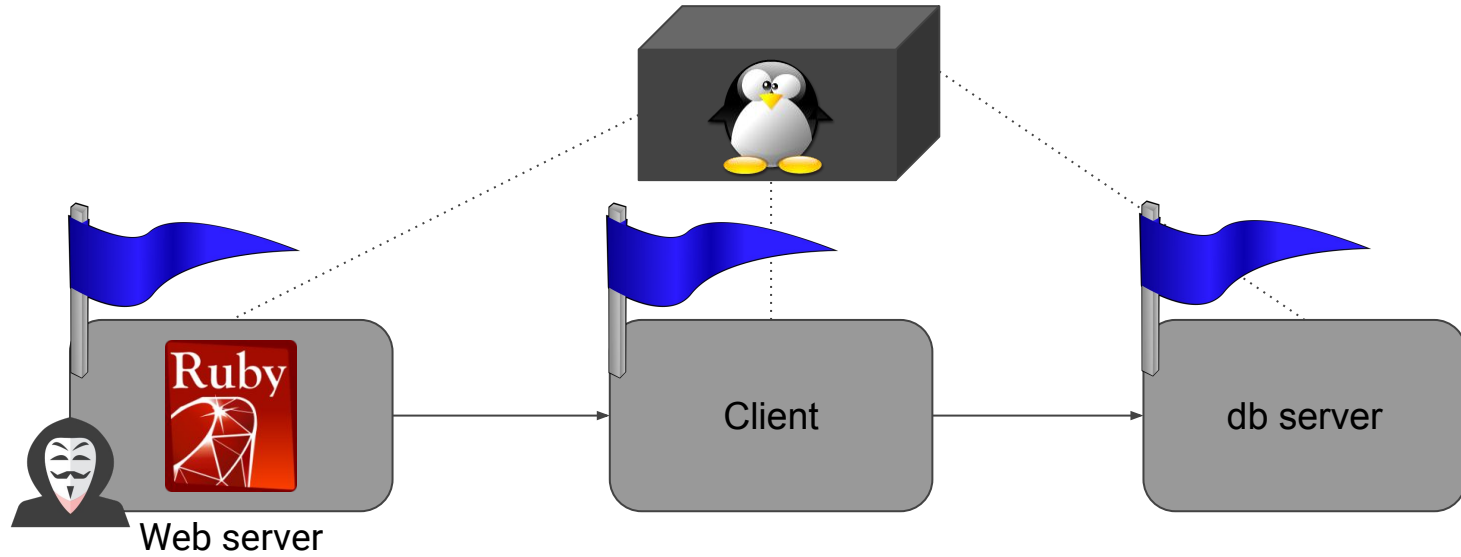
The challenge



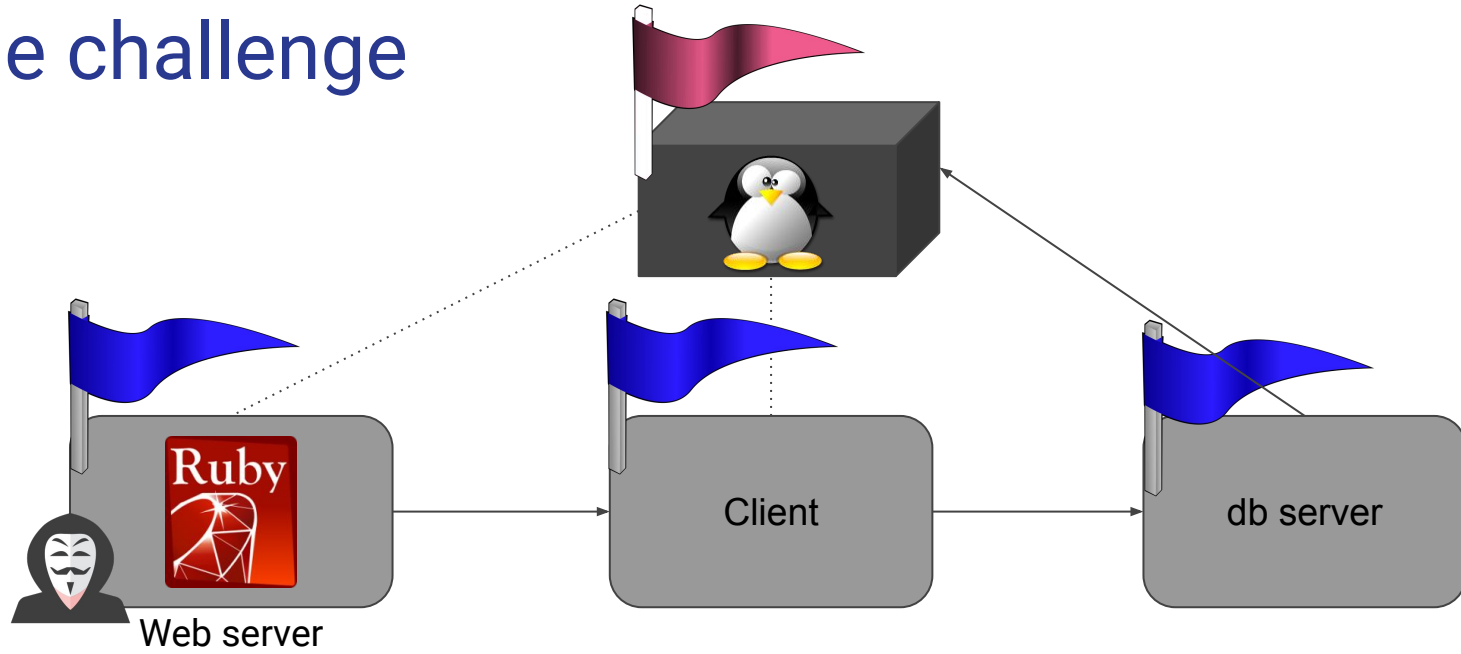
The challenge



The challenge



The challenge

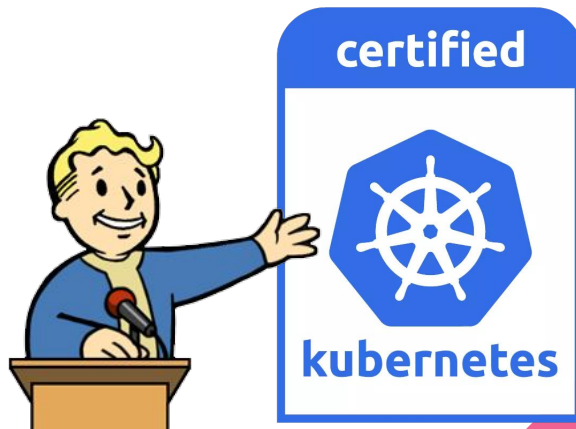


Why cloud?

- Machines hosted on our side
 - Impossible to cheat (by reading memory/docker exec)
 - Control and monitor all instances
- Researching cloud attack patterns

Why Kubernetes?

- Easy to scale
- Easy to update (hotfix)
- Easy configuration management (configuration as code)
- Good baseline security



Engineering requirements

1. Simple (but not simplistic)
2. Cheap / Cost effective (time + resources)
3. Reproducible and partially automated*
4. Secure* by default

Overview

Register



T19challenge.com



Virus.express



Overview

Register



T19challenge.com



Virus.express



Cookie

eba871ba9e58739c687e084a68f34500

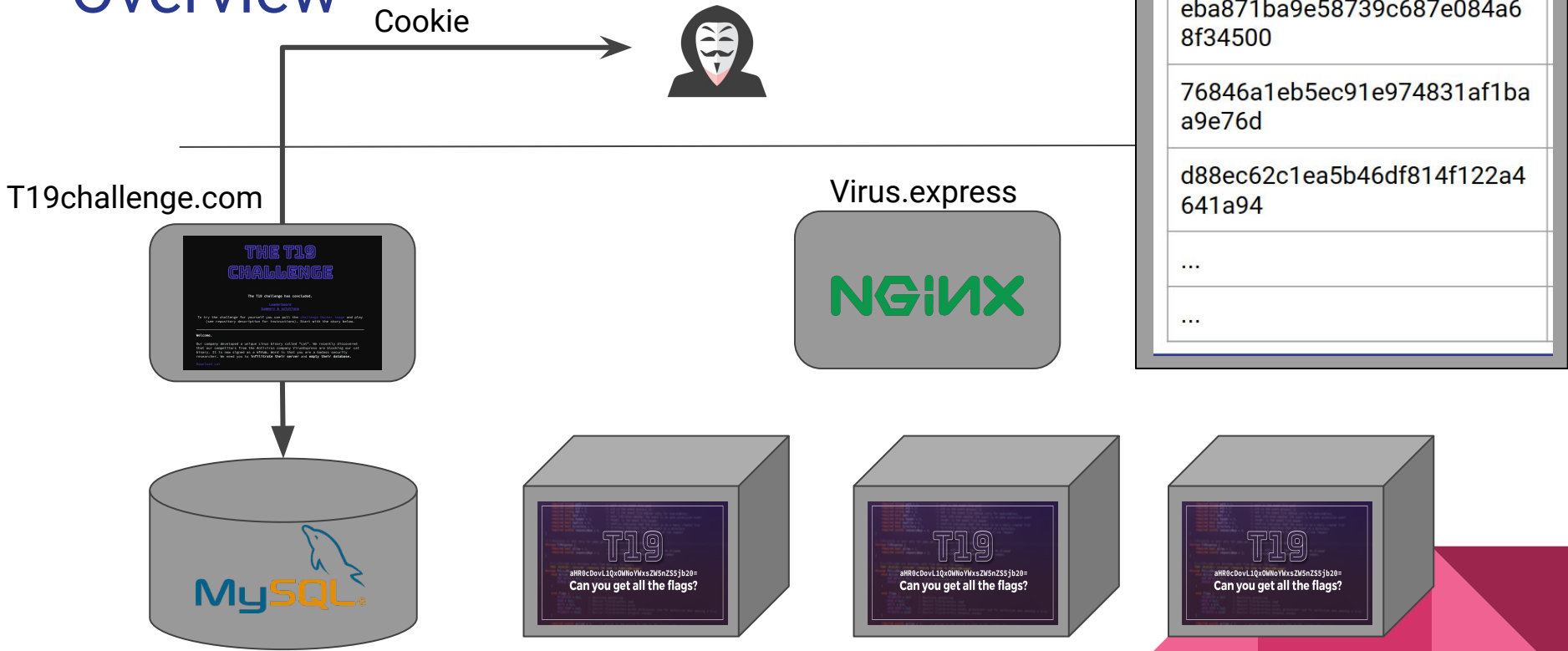
76846a1eb5ec91e974831af1baa9e76d

d88ec62c1ea5b46df814f122a4641a94

...

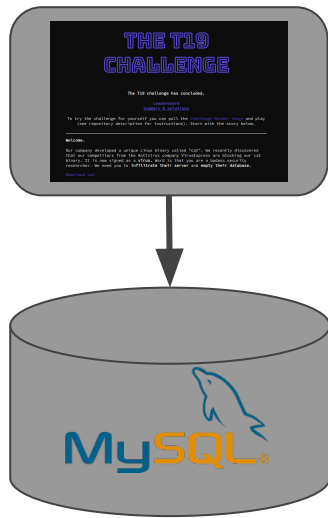
...

Overview



Overview

T19challenge.com



Cookie

Virus.express



Cookie

eba871ba9e58739c687e084a68f34500

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d88ec62c1ea5b46df814f122a4641a94

...

...



Overview

T19challenge.com



Cookie

Virus.express



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
```

```
  name: nginx-config
data:
```

```
  nginx.conf: |
    http {
      limit_req_zone $binary_remote_addr zone=one:10m rate=1r/s;
      map $cookie_t19userid $backend {
        default *;

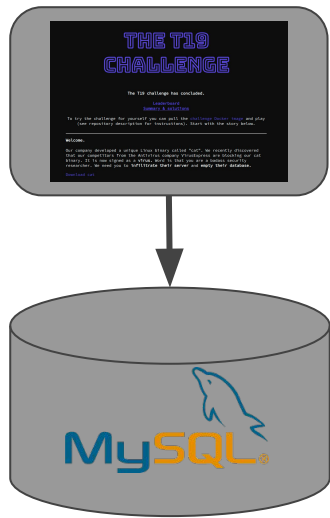
```

```
      eba871ba9e58739c687e084a68f34500 http://10.245.0.3:13337;
      76846a1eb5ec91e974831af1baa9e76d http://10.245.0.4:13337;
      d88ec62c1ea5b46df814f122a4641a94 http://10.245.0.5:13337;
    }
  }
```



Overview

T19challenge.com



Cookie

Virus.expres

NGINX

10.245.0.3



10.245.0.4



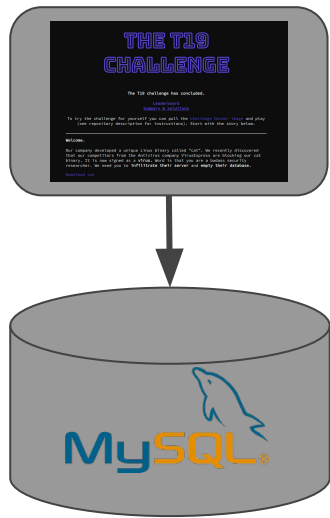
10.245.0.5



```
apiVersion: v1
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metadata:
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  nginx.conf: |
    http {
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      map $cookie_t19userid $backend {
        default ";
      }
    }
  eba871ba9e58739c687e084a68f34500 http://10.245.0.3:13337;
  76846a1eb5ec91e974831af1baa9e76d http://10.245.0.4:13337;
  d88ec62c1ea5b46df814f122a4641a94 http://10.245.0.5:13337;
```


Overview

T19challenge.com



Cookie

Virus.express



10.245.0.4



```
kind: Service
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: ctf-1
spec:
  selector:
    app: ctf-1
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 13337
      targetPort: 13337
```

Infrastructure setup

1. Statically allocate all resources -
Expensive, non-deterministic
2. On demand allocate pods + services -
Complex, require nginx change + k8s access
3. Hybrid - statically allocate services + dynamically allocate pods

Pre-allocated service IPs

Predefined service subnet (--service-cidr=10.245.0.0/16)

Create all services (>k before) before creating pods

```
kind: Service
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: ctf-1
spec:
  clusterIP: 10.245.0.3
  selector:
    app: ctf-1
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 13337
      targetPort: 13337
```

Pre-allocated service IPs

Predefined service subnet (`--service-cidr=10.245.0.0/16`)

Create all services (>k before) before creating pods

```
kind: Service
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metadata:
  name: ctf-1
spec:
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    app: ctf-1
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 13337
      targetPort: 13337
```

Static storage and load balancer

Cookie	Cluster-ip
eba871....	10.245.0.3
76846a...	10.245.0.4
d88ec6...	10.245.0.5
...	10.245.0.5
...	...

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: nginx-config
```

```
data:
```

```
  nginx.conf: |
```

```
    http {
```

```
      limit_req_zone $binary_remote_addr zone=one:10m rate=1r/s;
```

```
      map $cookie_t19userid $backend {
```

```
        default ";
```

```
        eba871ba9e58739c687e084a68f34500 http://10.245.0.3:13337;
```

```
        76846a1eb5ec91e974831af1baa9e76d http://10.245.0.4:13337;
```

```
        d88ec62c1ea5b46df814f122a4641a94 http://10.245.0.5:13337;
```



Static storage and load balancer

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```
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  name: nginx-config
data:
  nginx.conf: |
    http {
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      map $cookie_t19userid $backend {
        default "
```

```
eba871ba9e58739c687e084a68f34500 http://10.245.0.3:13337;
76846a1eb5ec91e974831af1baa9e76d http://10.245.0.4:13337;
d88ec62c1ea5b46df814f122a4641a94 http://10.245.0.5:13337;
```



On demand* pod allocation

Create pods on demand (or in batches)

```
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: ctf-1
  labels:
    app: ctf-1
spec:
  spec:
    containers:
      - name: ctf-1
        image: twistlock/t19
        ports:
          - containerPort: 13337
```



On demand* pod allocation

Create pods on demand (or in batches)

```
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: ctf-1
  labels:
    app: ctf-1
spec:
  spec:
    containers:
      - name: ctf-1
        image: twistlock/t19
        ports:
          - containerPort: 13337
```



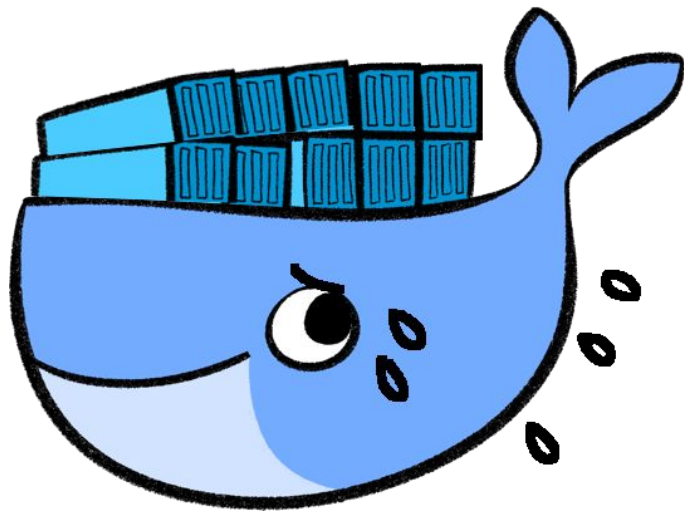
Security challenges

- Local resource exhaustion - Crypto miners
- Attacker breaks out of the pod
- Cluster compromised - Steal sensitive data (images)



Local resource exhaustion

- The risk:
 - Block other participants
 - \$\$
- Possible causes:
 - CPU/memory exhaustion (deliberate or accidental)
 - Resource abuse \$\$\$ (e.g. cryptomining)



Local resource exhaustion - mitigations

- Block outgoing ports used for crypto miners (30303,8545,18080,18081...)
- Pod security policy (cgroups)

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: ctf
spec:
  containers:
    - name: ctf-app
      image: twistlock/t19
      resources:
        requests:
          memory: "30Mi"
          cpu: "50m"
        limits:
          memory: "50Mi"
          cpu: "50m"
```

Container breakout

- The risk:
 - Bypass the challenge
 - Abuse the machine or environment
- Possible causes:
 - Misconfiguration (host mount/secrets)
 - Runc CVE-2019-5736 -
Execution of malicious containers allows for container escape and access to host filesystem

Container breakout - mitigations

- Classic container - No mounts/secrets - simple app
- Default container profile (no additional LINUX capabilities + seccomp)
- Container optimized OS - read only root partition (CVE-2019-5736 mitigation)
- User namespaces*

Cluster takeover

- Capturing all the flags in BSidesSF CTF by pwning our infrastructure
 - Fetch private docker images by fetching credentials from metadata api
 - Use default service account token to access API server (solved)
- SSRF in Exchange leads to ROOT access in all instances
 - Takeover cluster by fetching credentials from metadata api

Cluster takeover - mitigations

- Completely isolated environment
- RBAC
- automountServiceAccountToken: false
- Metadata concealment / Network policies

Network policy

```
kind: NetworkPolicy
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: t19
  policyTypes:
    - Ingress
    - Egress
  egress:
    - to:
        - ipBlock:
            cidr: 0.0.0.0/0
            except:
              - 169.254.169.254/32
  ingress:
    - from:
        - podSelector:
            matchLabels:
              app: t19-nginx
```


Challenge conclusion

- 8 participants solved
 - 6 found 4th flag
- Excellent write-ups with solutions
- [Links and finalists](#)
- Challenge coins molded



Key takeouts

- Good engineering == cost saving
- Good security ...
- Kubernetes is a great platform to host a live CTF
 - Little effort to deploy once built
 - Easy to monitor
 - Easy to scale
 - Hotfix on pods
- Future ideas
 - Networking CTF - more than one container in pod, need to hack via network
 - Attack/defense CTF on Kubernetes

Try to solve?

- <http://t19challenge.com/>
- Follow the instructions to run
- Don't cheat and good luck!
- See you in T20?



KubeCon



CloudNativeCon

Europe 2019

Thank you!

[Twistlock.com/labs](https://twistlock.com/labs)

@TwistlockLabs