Join us for KubeCon + CloudNativeCon Virtual

Event dates: August 17-20, 2020

Schedule: [Now available!]

Register now!

KUBERNETES SECRETS MANAGEMENT

Build Secure Apps Faster Without Secrets

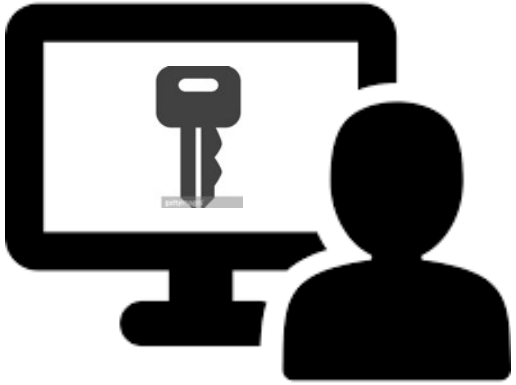
ATTACKERS TARGET APPLICATION SECRETS

Tesla Cloud Account Data Breach

Attackers used credentials stored in Kubernetes to hijack cloud resources to mine cryptocurrency

Kubernetes is configured to not require a password for console access

DevOps engineer places AWS access keys in Kubernetes



Attacker finds unprotected Kubernetes console and copies the keys

Attacker uses keys to install cryptocurrency mining software in cloud

EVERYBODY WANTS A SECURE DEVOPS FLOW, BUT…

"I hate it when we fight."

SHIFTING SECURITY LEFT INTO DEVELOPMENT WORKFLOWS

Plan → Code → Create → Test → Release → Deploy → Operate

Enable Developer/DevOps

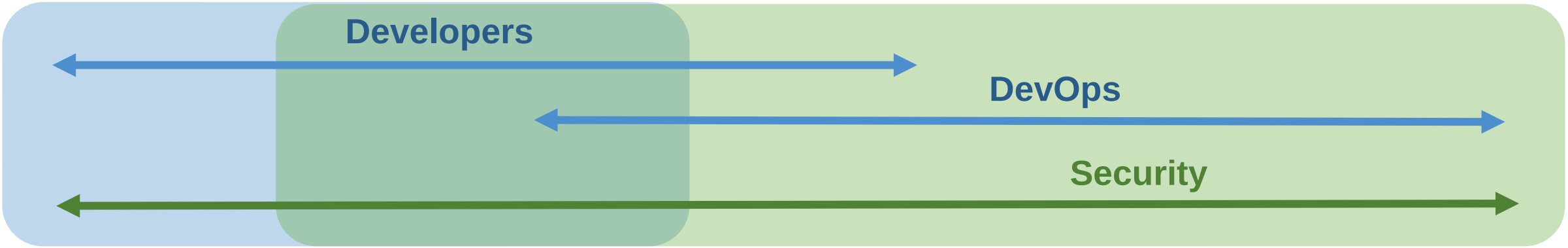
- Easy to use (consume secrets)
- Prebuilt integrations
- Conjur Open Source and Secretless Broker

Free developers from security burden

- Compliance, audit requests, human creds
- Security budget

Empower security team

- Highlight the app & tool risk
- Leverage single platform – human/non-human solution serves all
- Security focus
- Manage security budget



BEST PRACTICES FOR SECURING SECRETS

Removal of Hard-Coded Credentials

Limit Secret Leaks & Reduce Attack Surface

Enables Compliance with Audit & Best Practices

Remove Security Islands

Establish Identity to Applications

Create Auditable Identity for Apps

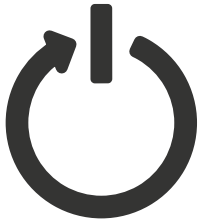
Authorized Access that is

Enforce Strong Authn for Apps, Remove Secrets Zero

Credential Rotation

Regularly Perform Secrets Rotation

Limit Updates to Files, Code or DBs when Secrets Rotated



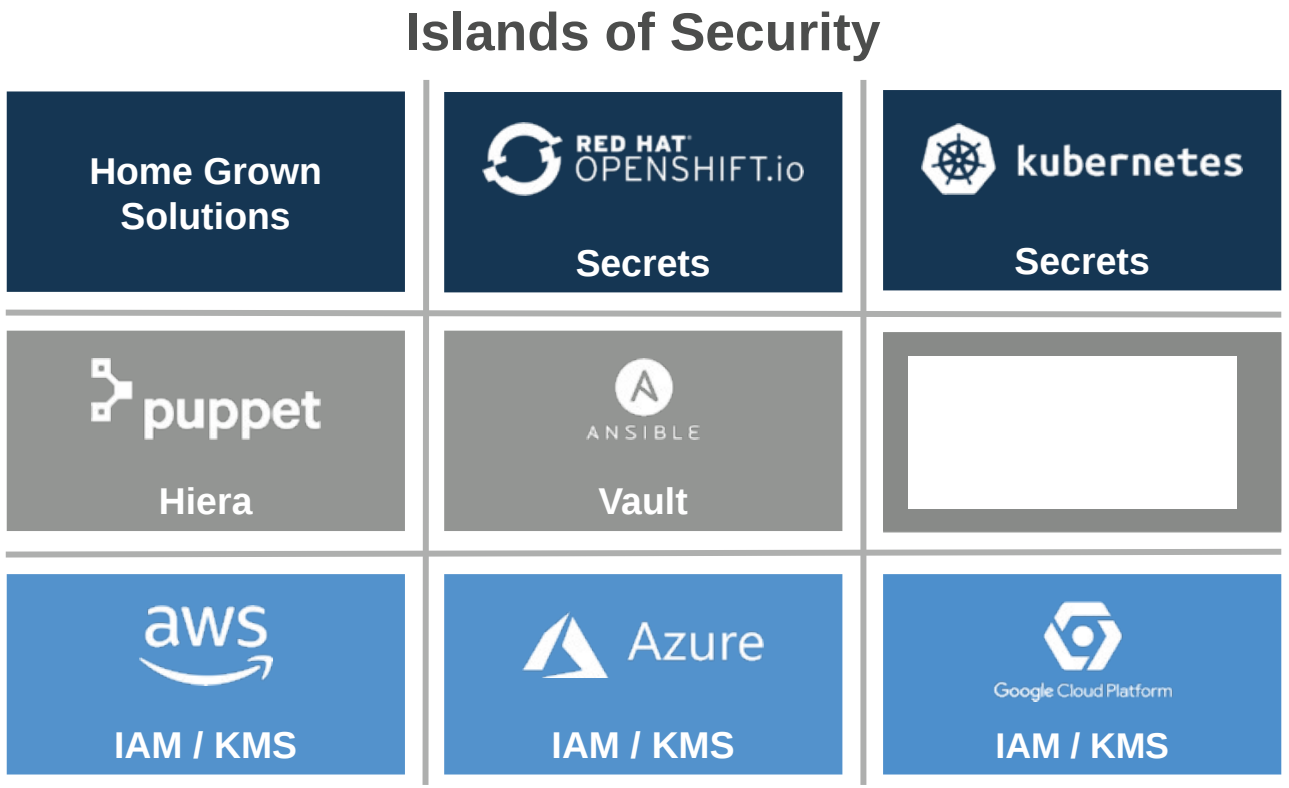
Limit Application Downtime Required to Rotate Secrets

THE PROBLEMS WITH SECURITY ISLANDS

There are many ways to vault secrets,

But:

- Developers must learn multiple solutions
- Hard to establish & share best-practices
- Short-cuts often taken
- SoD not enforced
- GRC reporting is impossible



IF IT CAN BE IDENTIFIED, ITS ACCESS CAN BE MANAGED

- Build on a chain of trust
  - Authenticate all requests
  - Authorize w/ least amount of privilege
  - Audit everything
  - ...and do it with code!

Human Identity

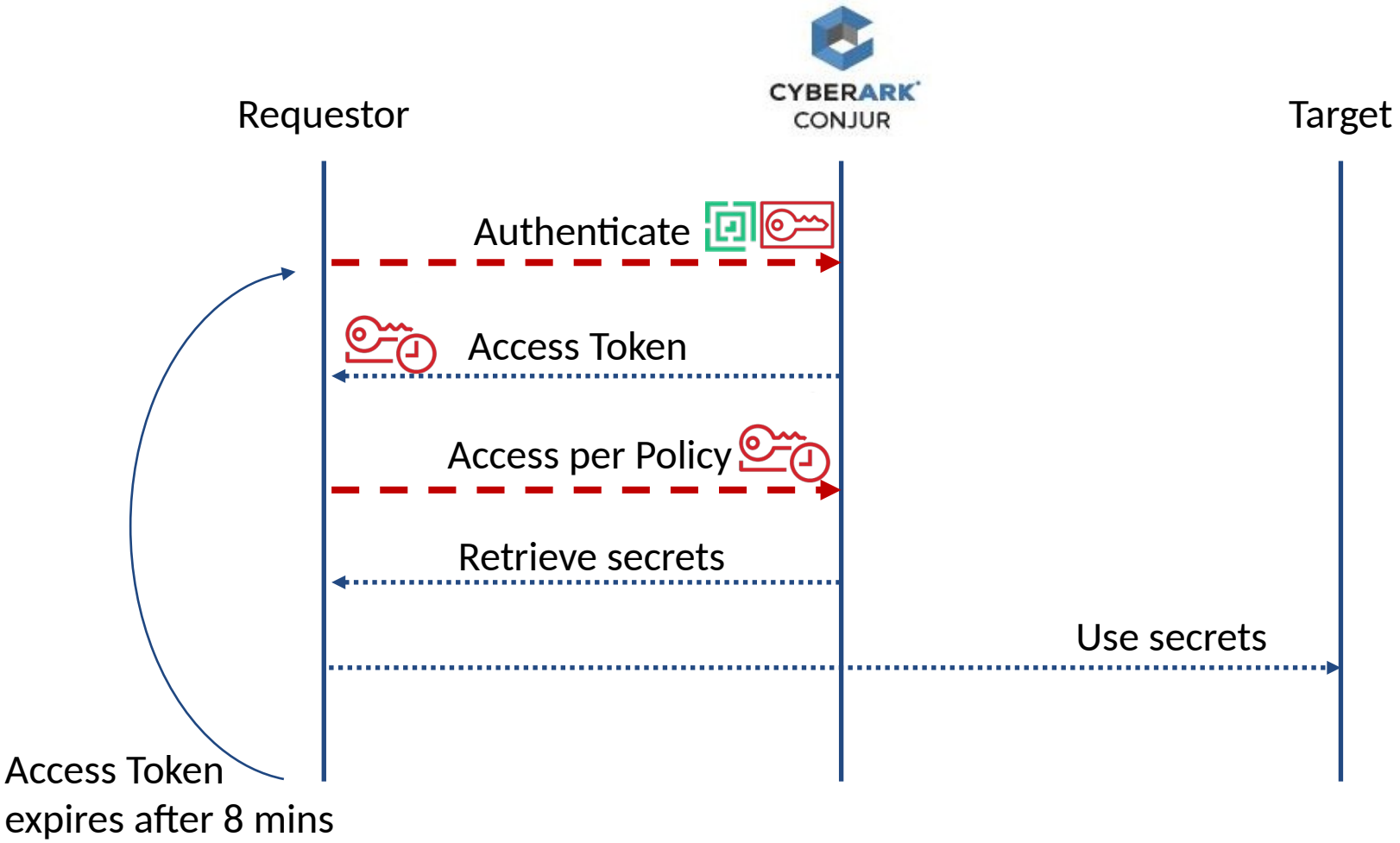
Machine Identity

- The Secret-Zero Problem…
  - Humans use their built-in vault for passwords or, failing that, answers to security questions.
  - Non-humans need a way to bootstrap identity that doesn't put credentials at risk
  - But how to manage that initial secret required by apps to bootstrap identity?

WAYS TO ESTABLISH & AUTHENTICATE IDENTITY

	Use-Case	Means	Strengths	Weaknesses
Credential Based	**Human identity**	Passport, Password	• Very familiar • Humans have built-in vaults	• Social engineering • Insecure persistent storage
	Pre-Configured Identity	API Key	Analogous to human uname/pwd model	• Key distribution is subject to compromise • Requestor can't initiate
	Bootstrapped Identity	Token-based	• Can provide extra control factors, e.g. time, CIDR, one-time use, etc.	• Secret to get a secret • Stateful - requires active entropy mgmt
Attribute Based	**Human Identity**	Biometrics	• Hard to spoof • Convenient	• Context dependent
	Pre-Configured Identity	Various Factors	• Multi-factor (selectable) • OS user, path, MD5 hash, IP/Hostname	• No trusted 3rd party • Requires authn agent running local to applications • Not scalable to container use-cases
	Bootstrapped Identity	Trusted 3rd Party	• Ideal for container orchestration	• Platform dependencies • Hard to implement for legacy technologies

SECRETS ACCESS WORKFLOW



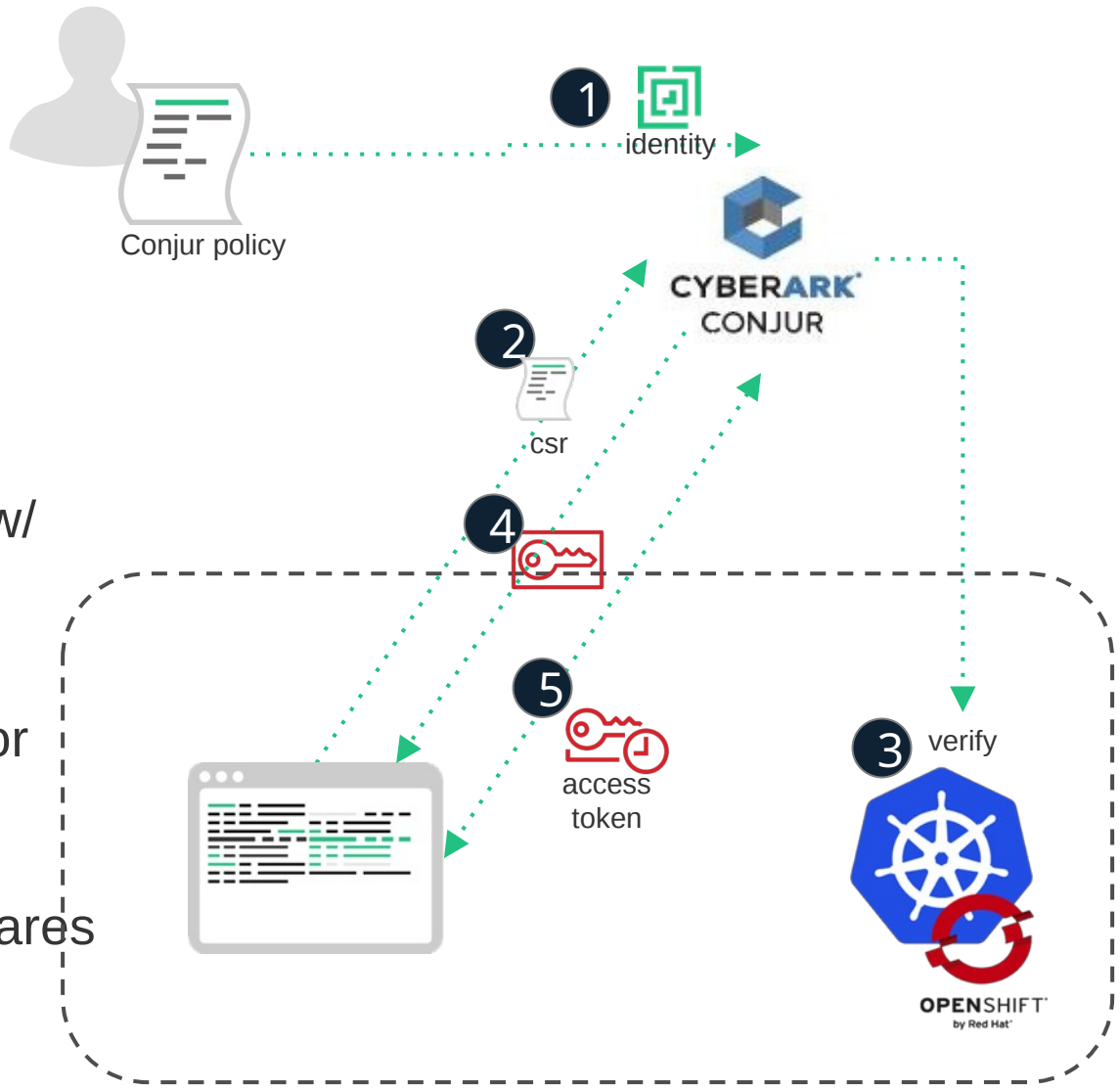
K8S ATTRIBUTE AUTHENTICATION IN

1) Admin whitelists app identity with Conjur

   Three options for identity granularity:

   - Identity = Cluster/Namespace
   - Identity = Cluster/Namespace/Service Account

2) Authenticator client in app pod submits CSR w/ platform attributes to Conjur
3) Conjur verifies attributes w/ platform service
4) Conjur issues cert & key creds to authenticator client in app pod
5) Authenticator client in app pod uses creds to authenticate, get Conjur access token and shares via shared memory volume.



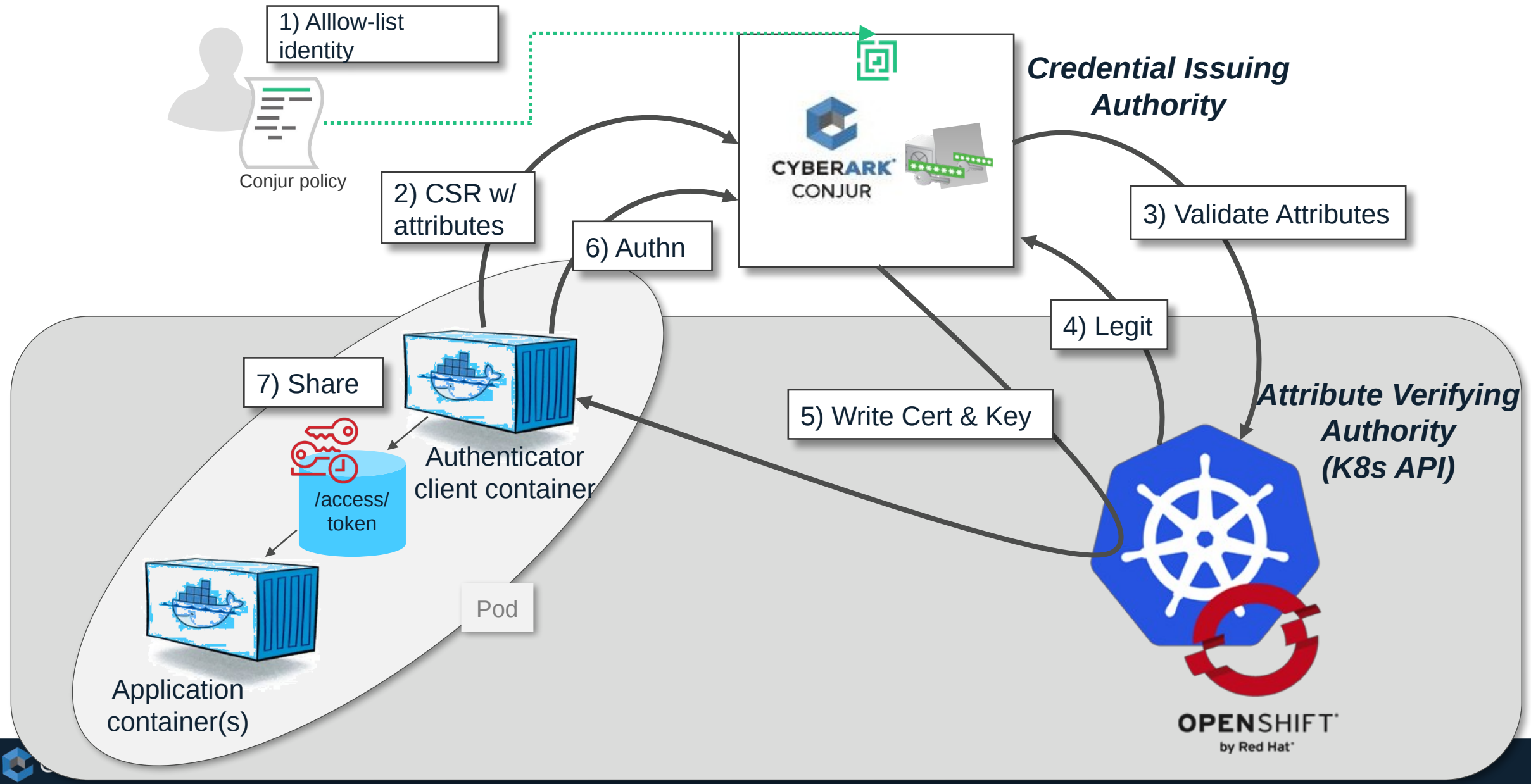
AUTHENTICATE WORKLOADS, NOT INFRASTRUCTURE

spiffe

Secure Production Identity Framework for Everyone

Inspired by the production infrastructure of Google and others, SPIFFE is a set of open-source standards for securely identifying software systems in dynamic and heterogeneous environments.

IDENTITY VERIFIED USING K8S PLATFORM ATTRIBUTES



CONJUR DEMO USE-CASES

- **Lab 1:** { REST-API }
  - Authenticator runs as a Sidecar
  - App pulls DB creds with REST API
  - App connects to DB

- **Lab 2: Secrets Injection w/ Summon**
  - Authenticator runs as an Init container
  - Summon pulls DB creds & calls app w/ creds in env vars
  - App connects to DB

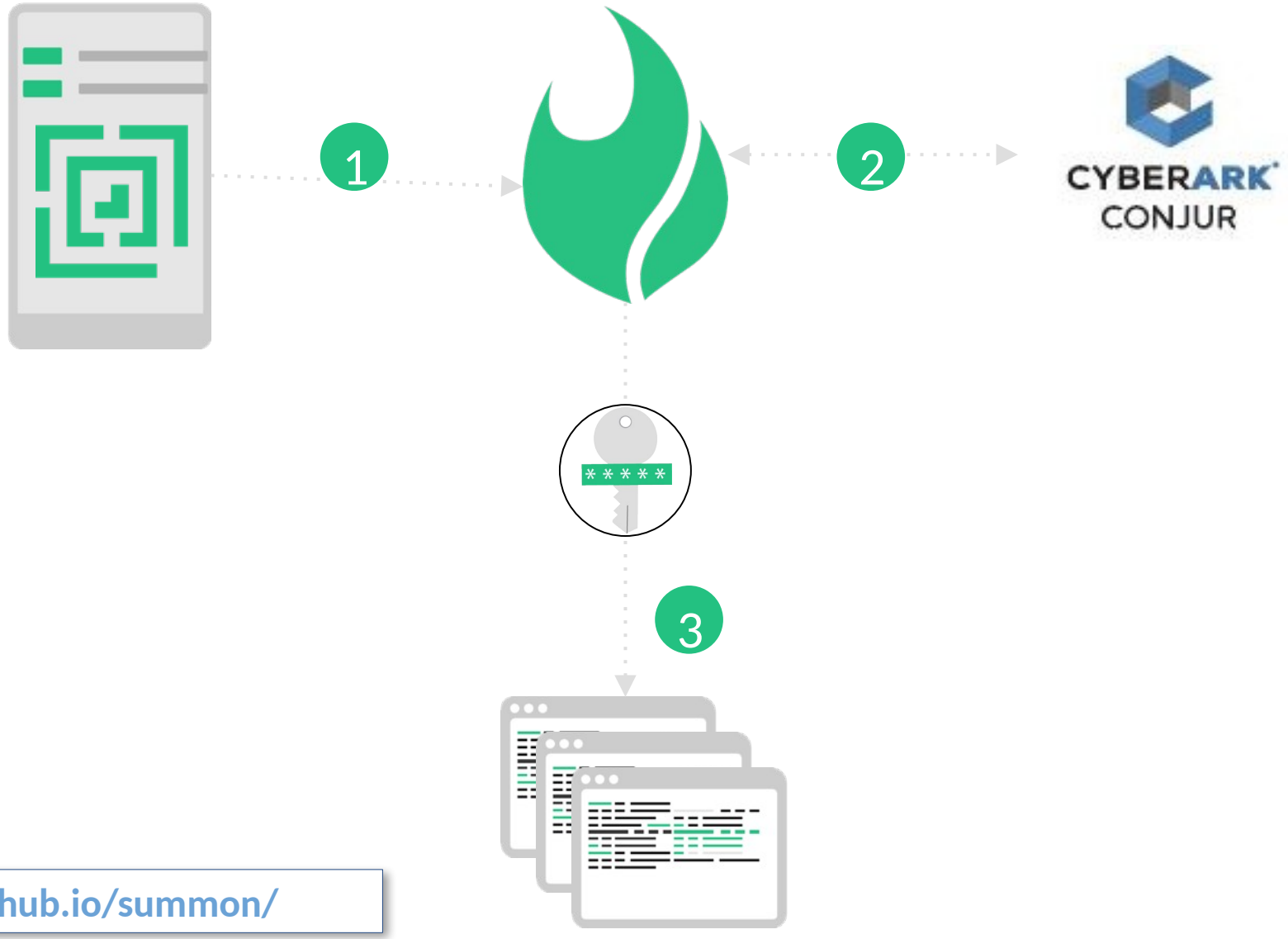
- **Lab 3: K8s Secrets** 

  - Authenticator runs as an Init Container
  - K8s secret manifest names DB cred names
  - Authenticator retrieves DB creds & dynamically patches K8s secret w/ DB cred values
  - App connects to DB

- **Lab 4: Secretless Broker**
  - Authenticator runs as a Sidecar Container listening on DB port
  - App attempts to connect to DB on local port
  - Authenticator retrieves DB creds, connects to DB, proxies connection for app
  - App connects to DB

Summon for secrets injection

1. Summon invoked with authenticated identity
2. Summon fetches secrets using identity
3. Processes launched with secrets in environment



Learn more at: https://cyberark.github.io/summon/

THE SECRETS LIFECYCLE TODAY

Secrets Storage

Secrets Delivery

Applications

INTRODUCING “SECRETLESS”

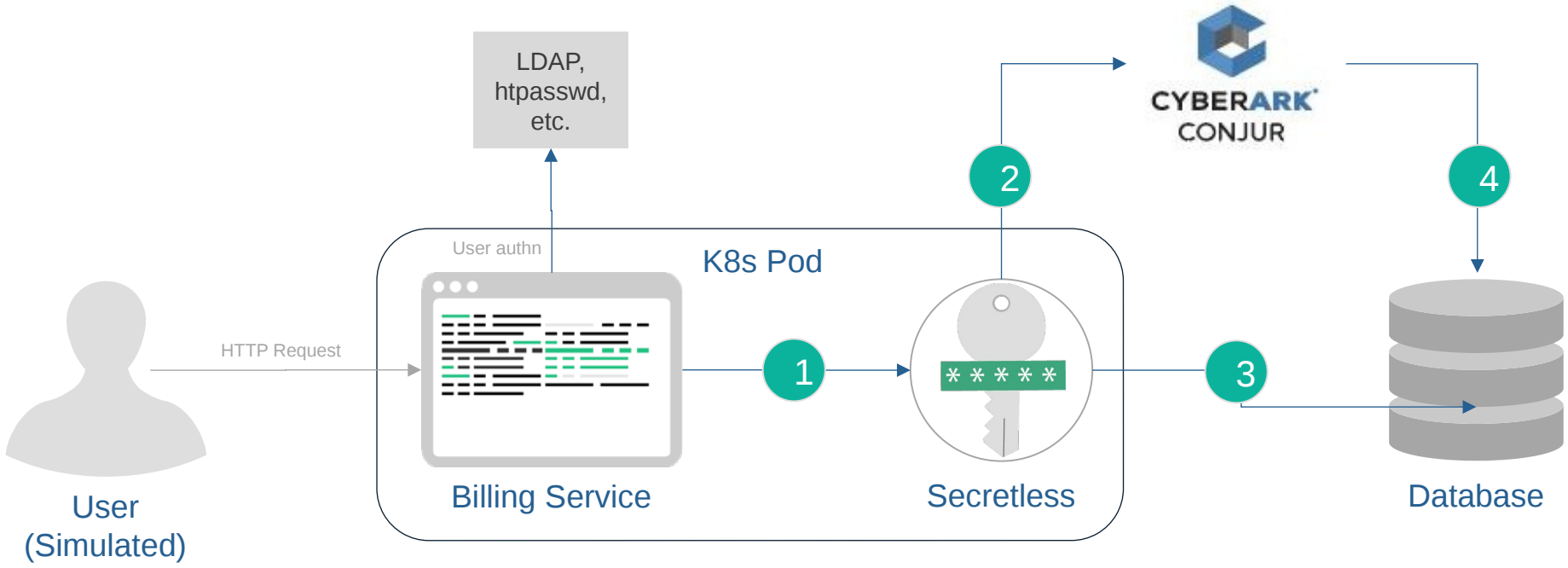
Establishes proxied connections to resources w/o direct access to secrets.

- Frees developers and applications from responsibility of managing secrets.
- Reduces the threat surface of secrets
- Handles rotation transparently
- Does not change how clients connect to services
- Allows use of standard libraries and tools.

Uses an extensible driver model to connect to backend resources.

- For example:
  - HTTP
  - SSH (MITM and ssh-agent approaches)
  - SQL and NoSQL Databases
  - New drivers in development, inquire within to join the effort.

“SECRETLESS” CONCEPT: APPS CAN’T LEAK SECRETS



1. Service connects to Secretless proxy
2. Secretless proxy requests database credentials to remote database
3. Secretless establishes a connection to the remote database and transparently brokers the connection
4. Conjur seamlessly rotates database credentials used by Secretless

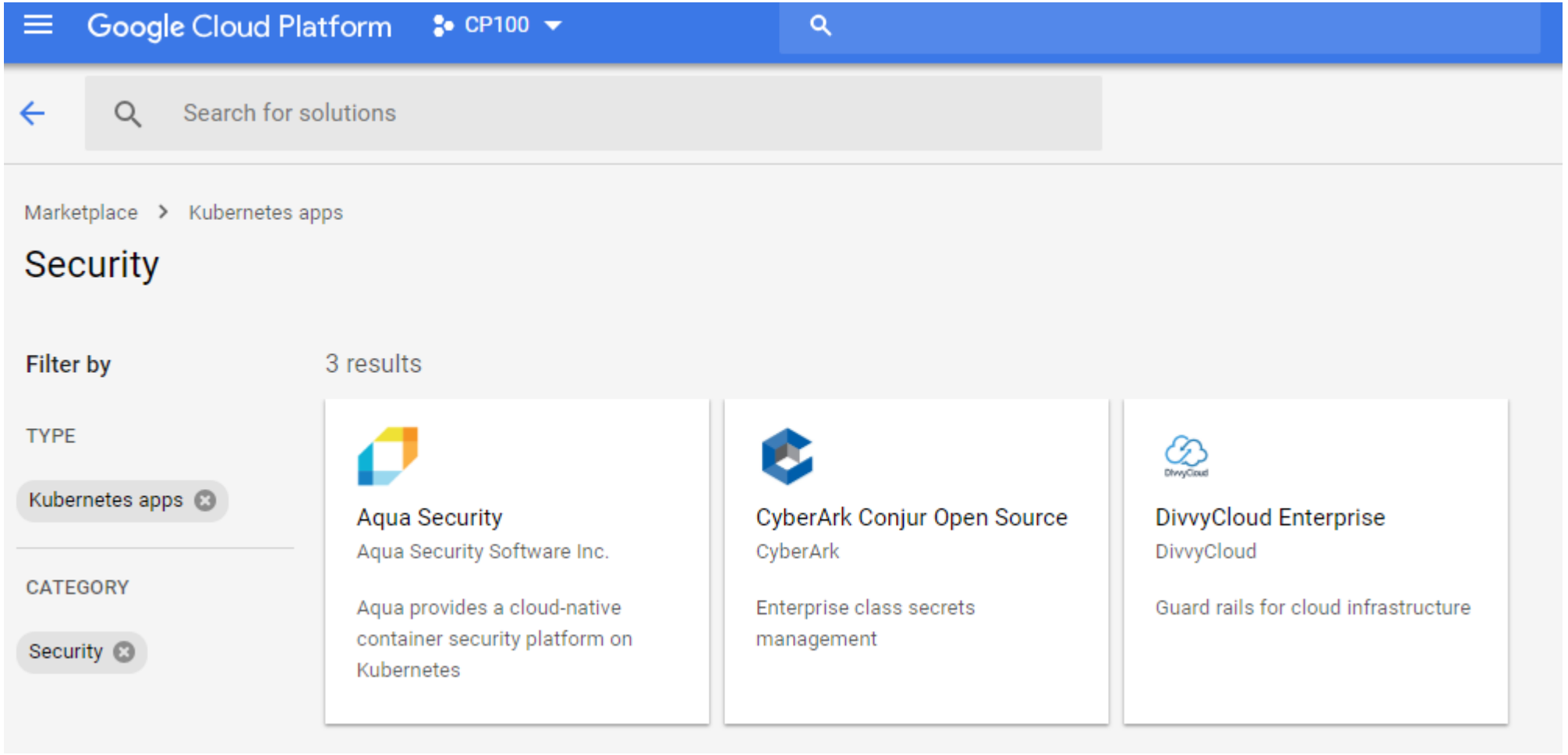
Stolen secrets? Inconceivable!

BENEFITS

- ✓ Simple, context free, secure method for retrieving credentials in containers
- ✓ End-to-end encryption of secrets through mutual TLS (Transport Layer Security) using SPIFFE-compliant resource identifiers.
- ✓ Robust authentication and authorization incorporating Conjur policy, signed certificates, and an internal Kubernetes APIs.
- ✓ Conjur running inside Kubernetes
- ✓ SoD between applications
  - ✓ SoD also between the Kubernetes security operator and the development teams using Conjur policy
- ✓ Credentials are not exposed to any 3rd party, reside only in memory
- ✓ Full central audit trail

KUBERNETES – CONJUR INTEGRATION IN GOOGLE MARKETPLACE

DEPLOY CONJUR INTEGRATION IN KUBERNETES IN JUST A FEW CLICKS!



CONJUR OPEN SOURCE AND THE CYBERARK OPEN SOURCE COMMUNITY

CyberArk Commons OSS Community:

- Conjur.org
  - APIs, documents, tutorials, code
  - New technical content each month: blogs, newsletter
  - Streamlined user experience to get started and get hands on
- Discuss.CyberArkCommons.org
  - Discussions and community support for open source
- Hands-on Workshops, developer community events and forums
- Secretless Broker: Conjur.org/api/secretless-broker
- Summon: CyberArk.GitHub.io/Summon

CYBERARK

THANK YOU

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