



Kubernetes Security Anatomy

& the recent CVEs perspective

Gadi Naor, CTO

Alcide

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In today's session

- Kubernetes Security Building Blocks
- Demos
- The Recent Kubernetes CVEs (CVE-2020-10749 & CVE-2020-8555)
- Detection & Preventions

Yours Truly

about# gadi.naor

--from tel_aviv

--enjoy **sk8**boarding

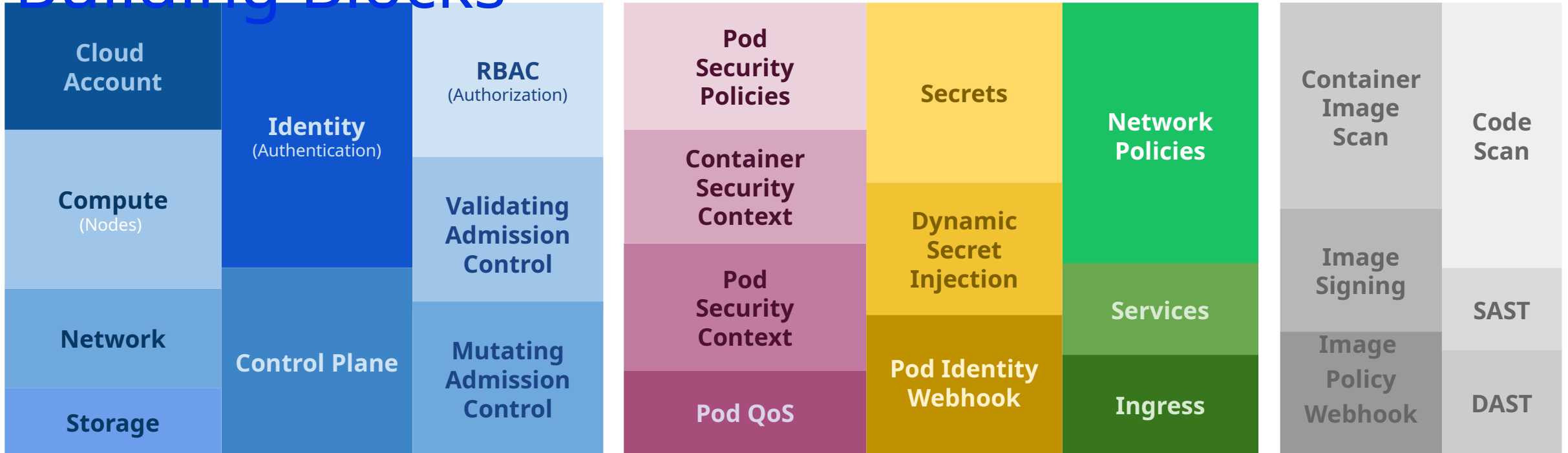
--kernel-dev @check_point --kernel-dev
@altor_networks --kernel-dev
@juniper_networks

--cloud-native @alcideio

validate k8s cluster



Kubernetes Security Building Blocks



Cloud + Cluster

Workloads

App Code

Kubernetes Security Building Blocks



Cloud + Cluster

Workloads

App Code

Kubernetes Security Building Blocks

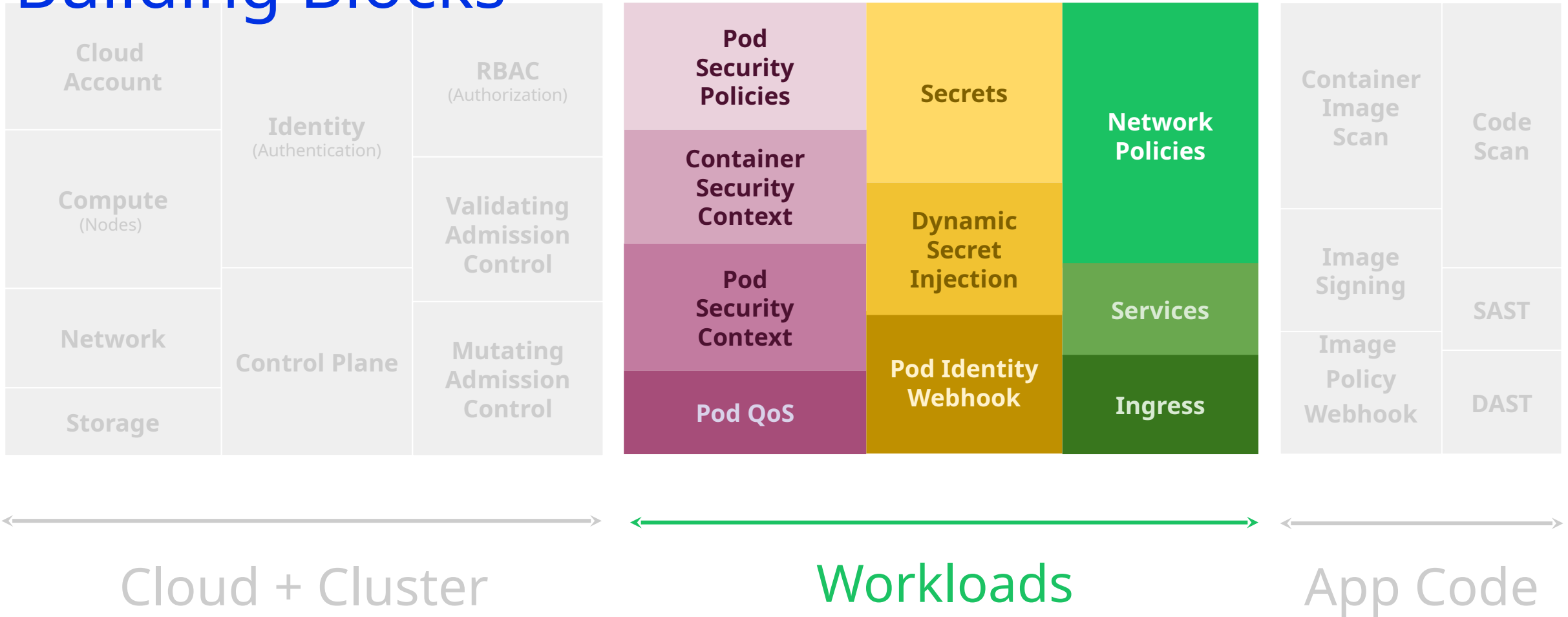


Cloud + Cluster

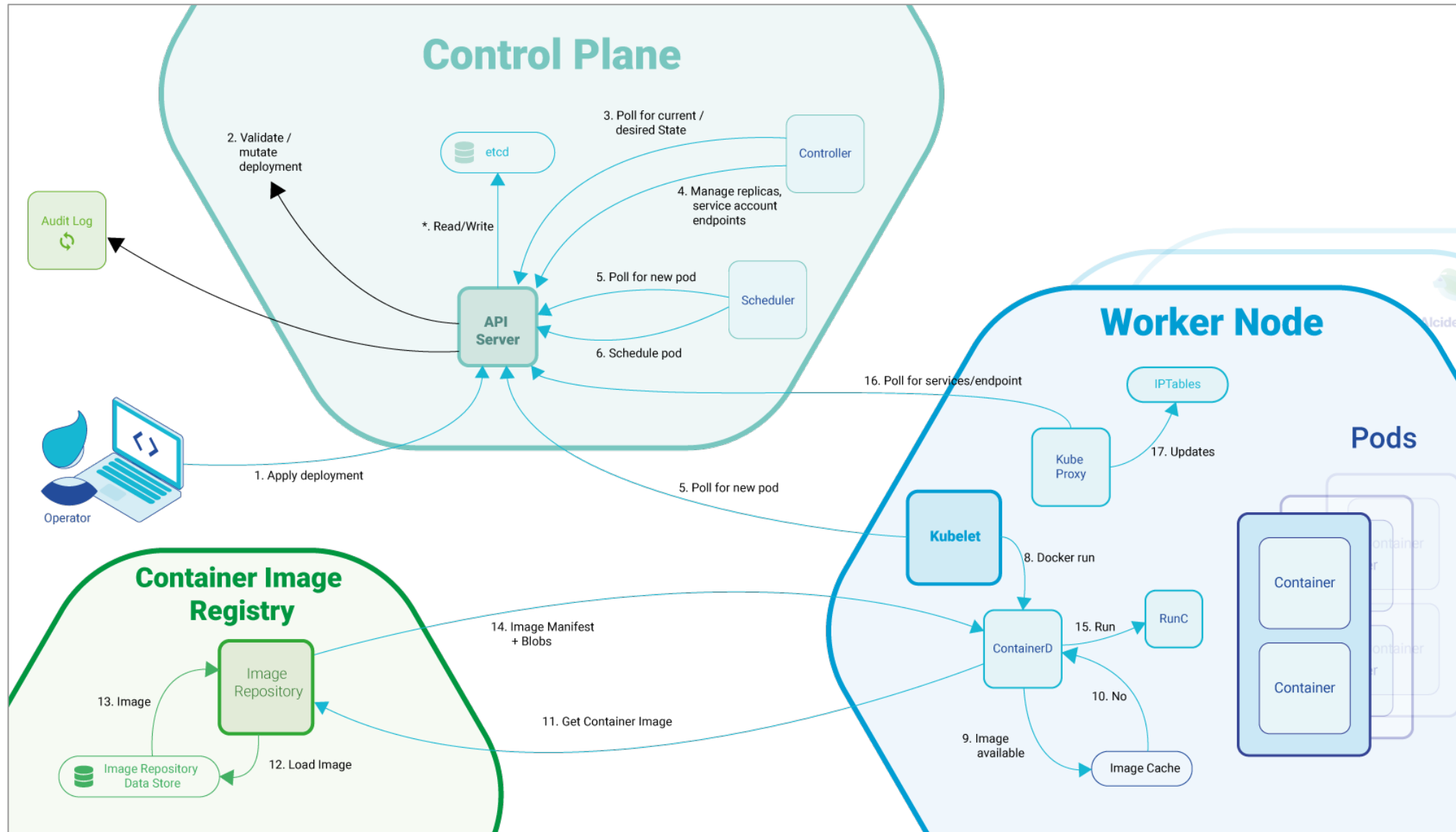
Workloads

App Code

Kubernetes Security Building Blocks



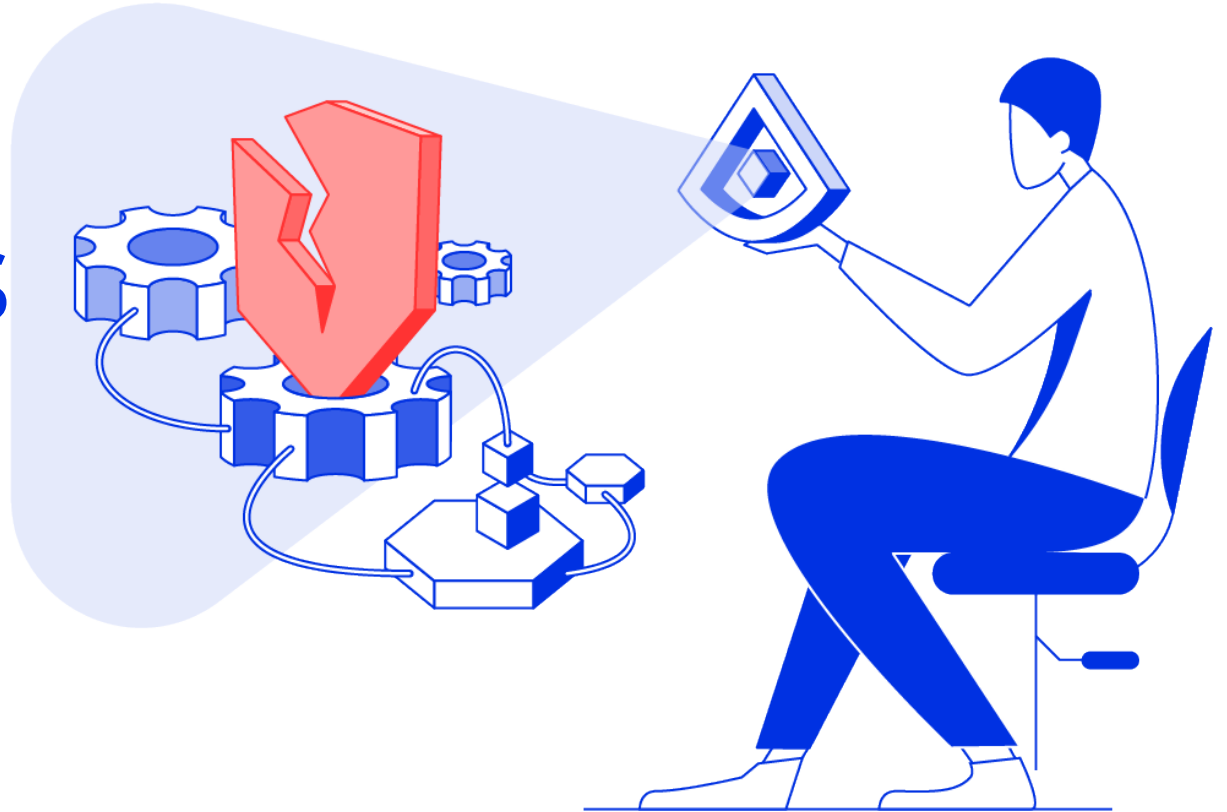
Trust Boundaries



Know Thyself & Know Thy Cluster(s)

- 1) **Exception Management** - how do you manage for the various building blocks those exceptions?
 - Examples: Exclude namespaces, Exclusion within namespace, Exclusion based on label selector
- 2) **Multi Cluster**- how do you unify the application of security blocks?
 - Examples: PCI regulated applications, Stage + Prod, Multiple Applications
- 3) **Multi Cloud** - unifying security is very challenging
 - Examples: Kubernetes Audit Log, Pod Identity, Cloud Account ...
- 4) **Security Life Cycle** - Life span longer/different than cluster lifespan
 - Examples: Secrets (API Keys, Token,..), User Identity, Certificates, ...
- 5) **“Shift Left”** - Integrate Security Tools to your pipelines (CI + CD)

Scan Your Clusters



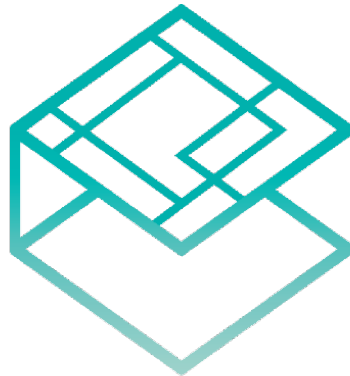
CVEs & Kubernetes

- CVE ⇒ Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures
- Kubernetes (and Golang) - not immune to bugs nor security bugs
- K8S has a vulnerability disclosure process
- Bug Bounty program if you feel like hacking for living is your thing
- 2 Most recent CVEs: **CVE-2020-8555 & CVE-2020-10749**

CVE-2020-10749

Man-In-The-Middle (MiTM) Attack Leverages IPv6 Router Advertisement

- ☐ Not core k8s vulnerability
- ☐ Forwarding Plane/CNI specific weakness
- ☐ **CAP_NET_RAW** - Sending ICMPv6 messages is a prerequisite for this exploit
- ☐ Istio is not useful at helping this type of attack vectors
- ☐ Think zero-trust // if something is not explicitly allowed → it's denied/blocked



CVE-2020-10749

Man-In-The-Middle (MiTM) Attack Leverages IPv6 Router Advertisements

Mitigate:

- Deny/Block IPv6 malicious traffic
-Do not run (network) privileged containers
-Disable OS Kernel features

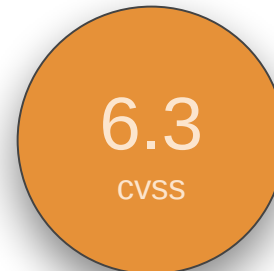
Fix:

- Upgrade vulnerable CNI

CVE-2020-8555

Half-Blind Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) in kube/cloud-controller-manager

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: slow
provisioner: kubernetes.io/glusterfs
parameters:
  resturl: "http://127.0.0.1:8081"
  clusterid: "630372ccdc720a92c681fb928f27b53f"
  restauthenabled: "true"
  restuser: "admin"
  secretNamespace: "default"
  secretName: "heketi-secret"
  gidMin: "40000"
  gidMax: "50000"
  volumetype: "replicate:3"
```



Official CVE
Rating



Self Rated @
Managed K8S

CVE-2020-8555 // Disclosure

Timeline

- **6th December 2019** : MSRC Bug Bounty case submission
- 3rd January 2020 : K8s has been informed by a third-party actor about the security issue discovered.
- 15th January 2020 : K8s team provided with technical and generic report k8s HackerOne bug bounty program.
- 15th January 2020 : Kubernetes noticed us that the half blind SSRF part + CRLF injection for old releases was being considered as an in-core vulnerability.
- 15th January 2020 : Bounty Received from MSRC through HackerOne
- **16th January 2020** : Kubernetes PSC (Product Security Committee) acknowledged the vulnerability and requested us the mid-march embargo due to the numerous distributors involved on this security matter.
- 11th February 2020 : Bounty received from Google VRP
- 4th March 2020 : Bounty received from Kubernetes through HackerOne
- 15th March 2020 : Initial planned public disclosure delayed due to COVID-19 situation
- **1st June 2020** : Kubernetes + Microsoft Public Disclosure
 - ☐ v1.0-1.14
 - ☐ versions prior to v1.15.12, v1.16.9, v1.17.5,
 - ☐ v1.18.0

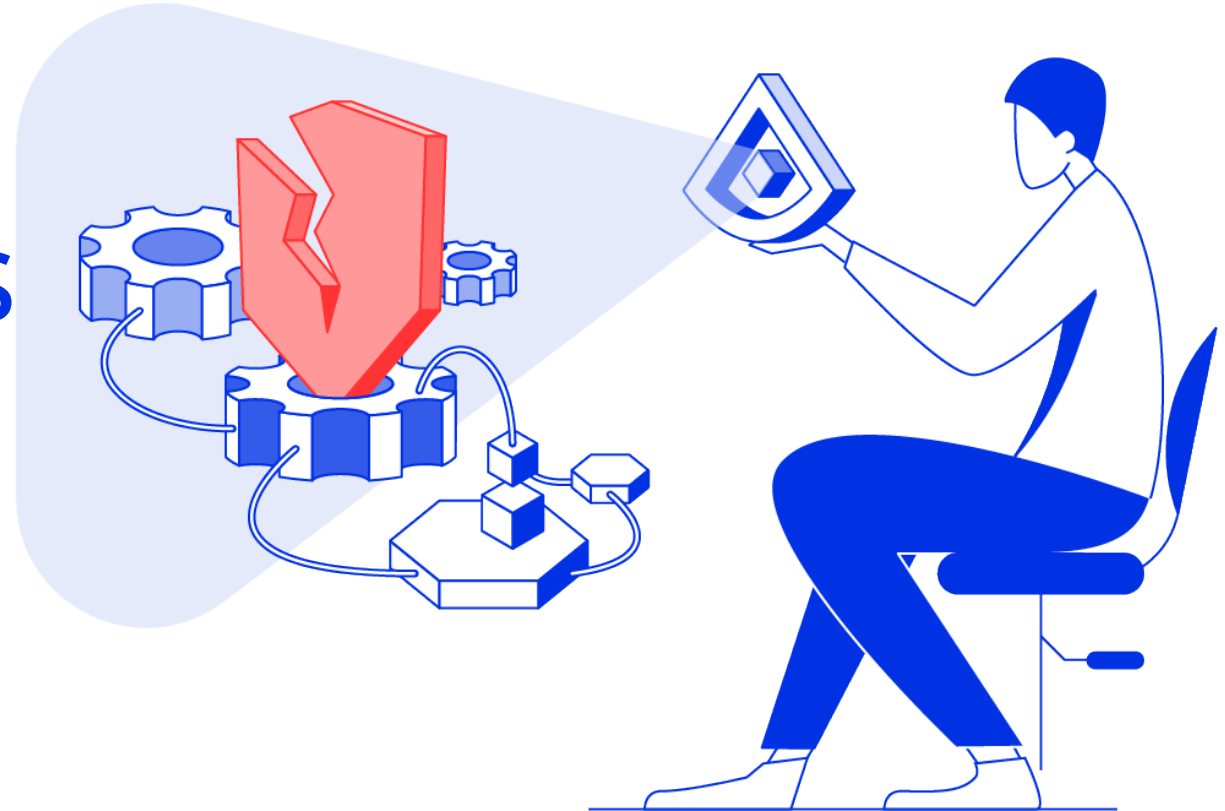
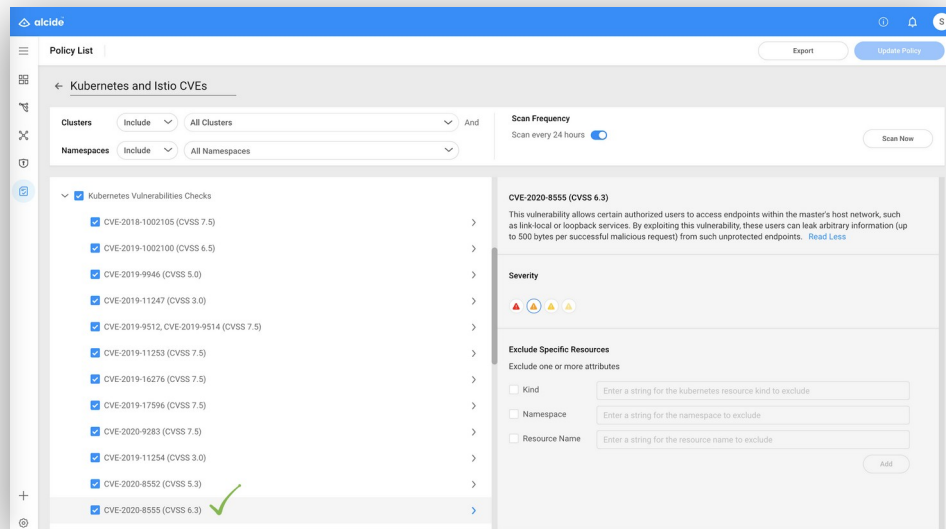
Official CVE
Rating

6.3

10

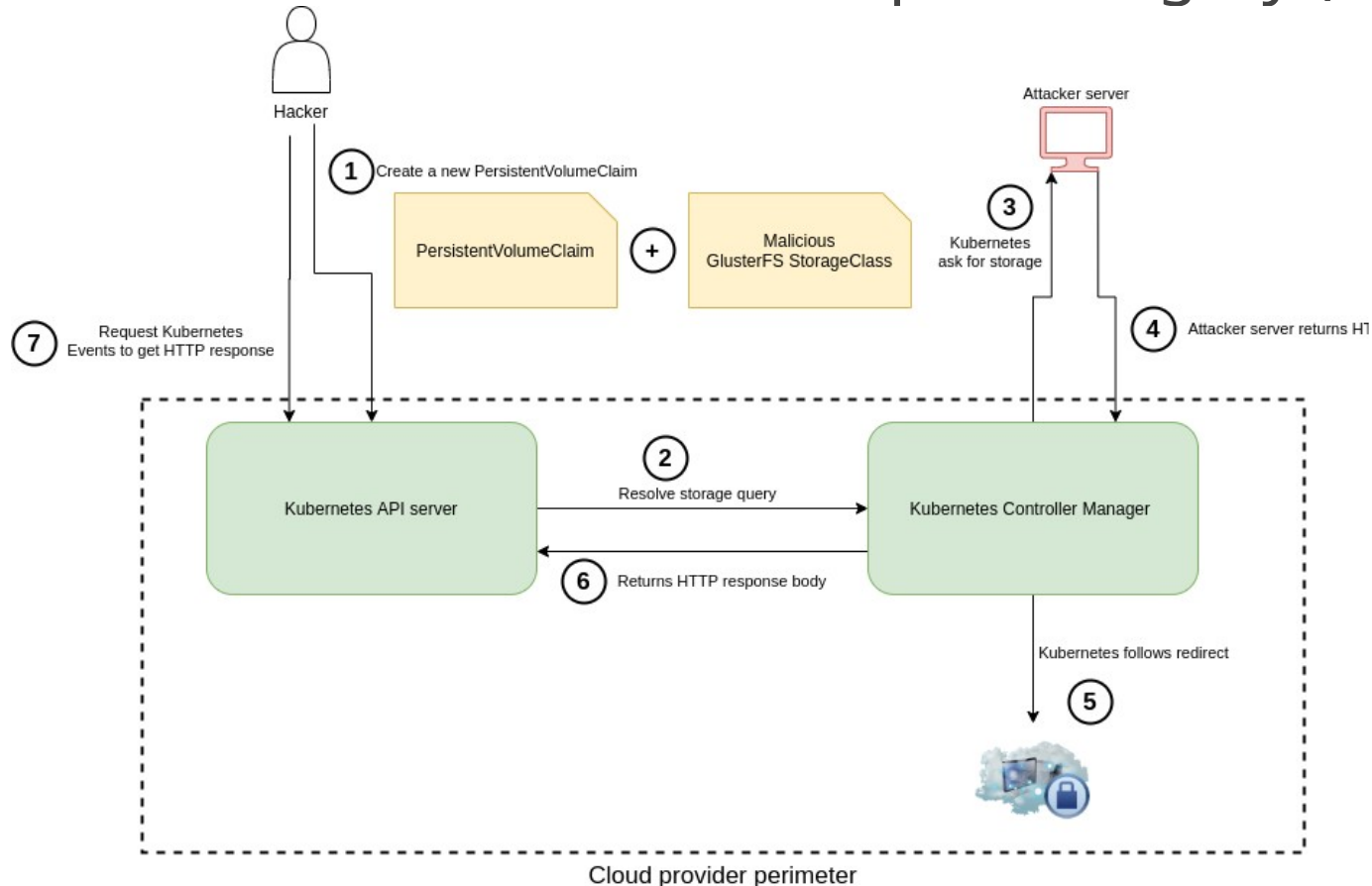
Self Rated @
Managed K8S

Scan Your Clusters



CVE-2020-8555

Half-Blind Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) in kube/cloud-



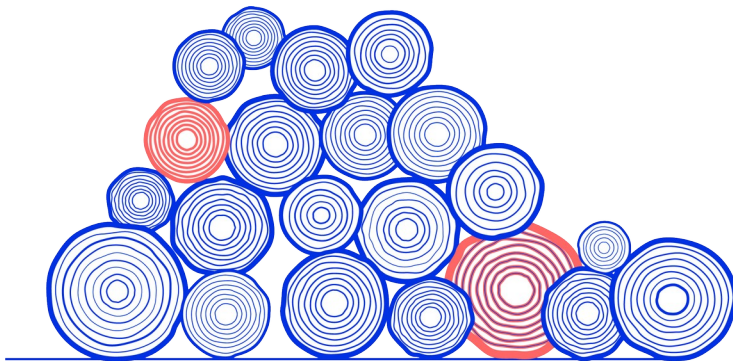
- 1) **Create** Malicious **StorageClass** + **Create PVC**
- 2) **kube-apiserver** resolve storage query
- 3) **kube/cloud-controller-manager** ask for storage
- 4) attacker reply with HTTP redirect (302)
- 5) **kube/cloud-controller-manager** follows redirect
- 6) **kube/cloud-controller-manager** return HTTP response
- 7) **kubectl get events** to read HTTP response

Kubernetes Audit Logs - Security Gold Mine

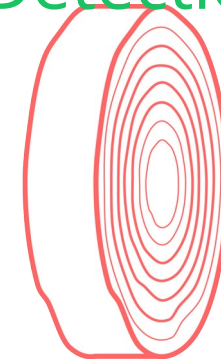
Detect threats using Kubernetes Audit logs



Raw Audit Logs



Analysis & Detection



Exploited vulnerabilities in Kubernetes API server
Stolen credentials
Stolen tokens

Compliance based policies

Misconfigured RBAC

Security Issues that Kubernetes Customers Face

Users, Activities, Exposure



to cluster

Stolen Credentials

The Result: Gaining initial access



Stolen Token

The result: Performing lateral movement, privilege escalation, data access and data manipulation while evading detection



Misconfigured RBAC

The result: Performing lateral movement, privilege escalation, data access and data manipulation while evading detection



Exploited Vulnerabilities in Kubernetes API Server

The result: Gaining access to privileged and sensitive resources



Try Alcide Kubernetes Security

- Security Scan Your Cluster - Alcide Advisor (Free)
alcide.io/pricing/free-forever
- Kubernetes Security Monitoring - Alcide kAudit alcide.io/kaudit-K8s-forensics
- Open Tools
github.com/alcideio
- Tutorials
codelab.alcide.io



THANK YOU!

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