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Help! My Cluster Is On The Internet!

Container Security Fundamentals

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About Me



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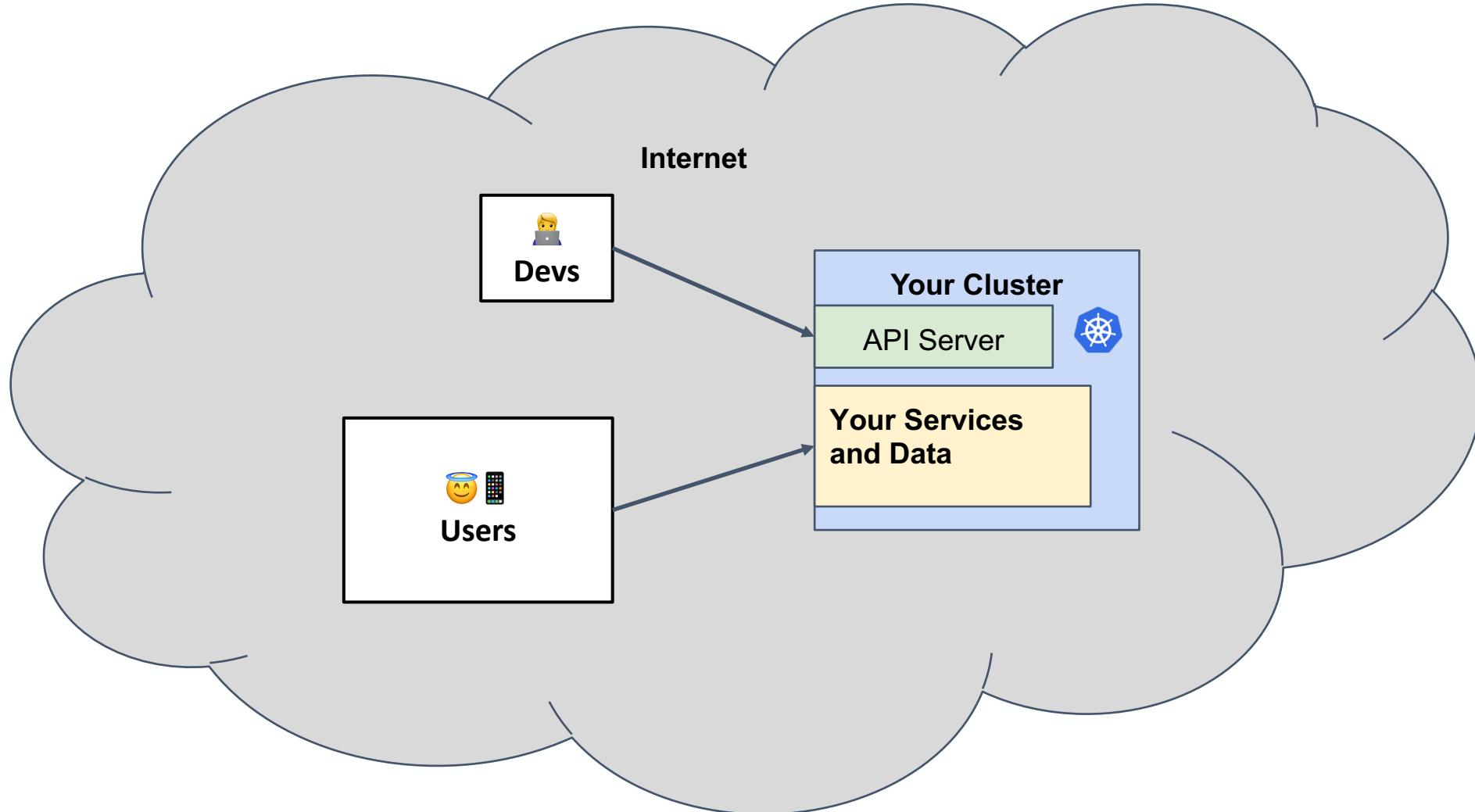
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Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) Security for 2.5 years.

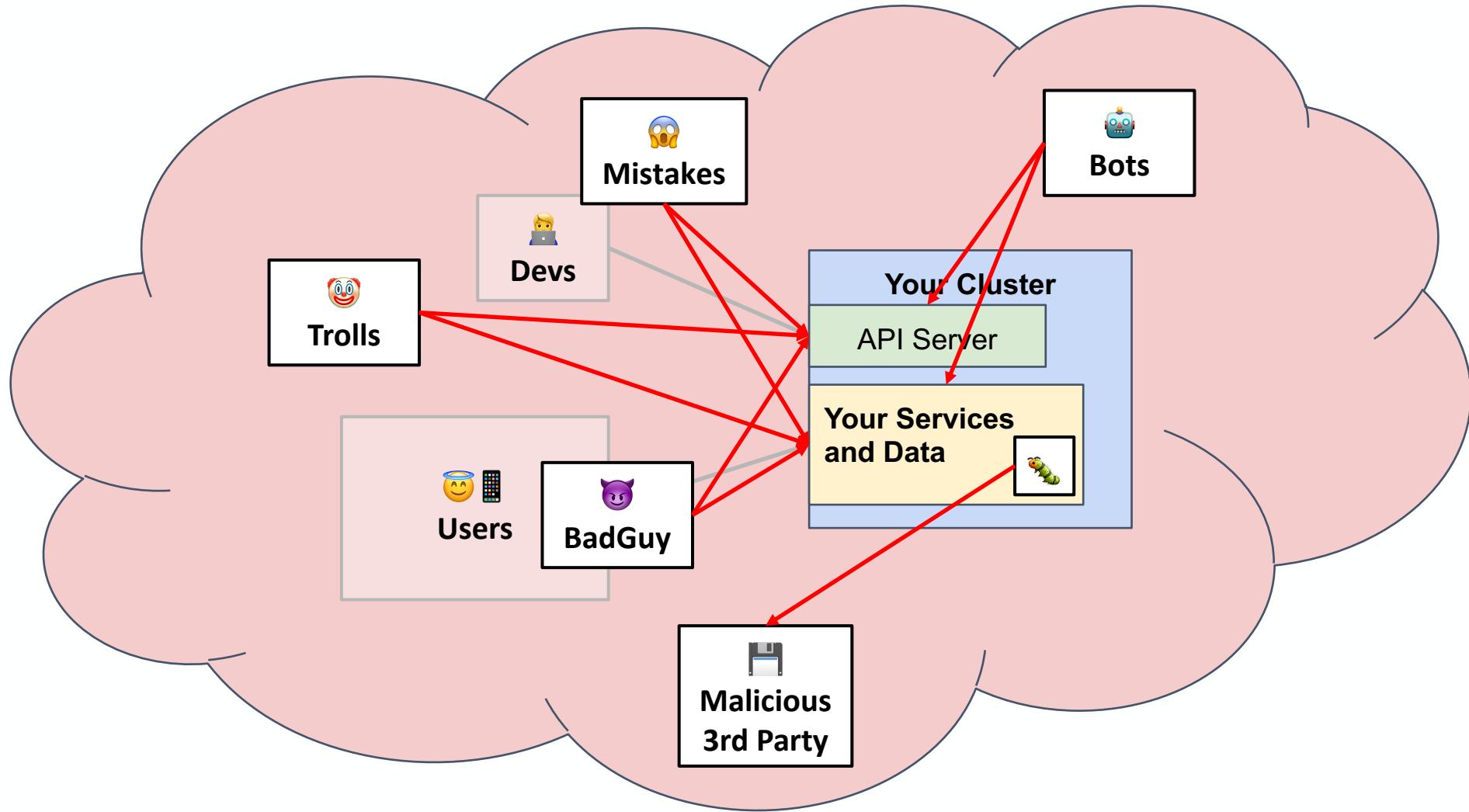
A lot of identity and authorization work for GKE.



Help! My Cluster Is On The Internet!



Help! My Cluster Is On The Internet!



Structure Of This Talk



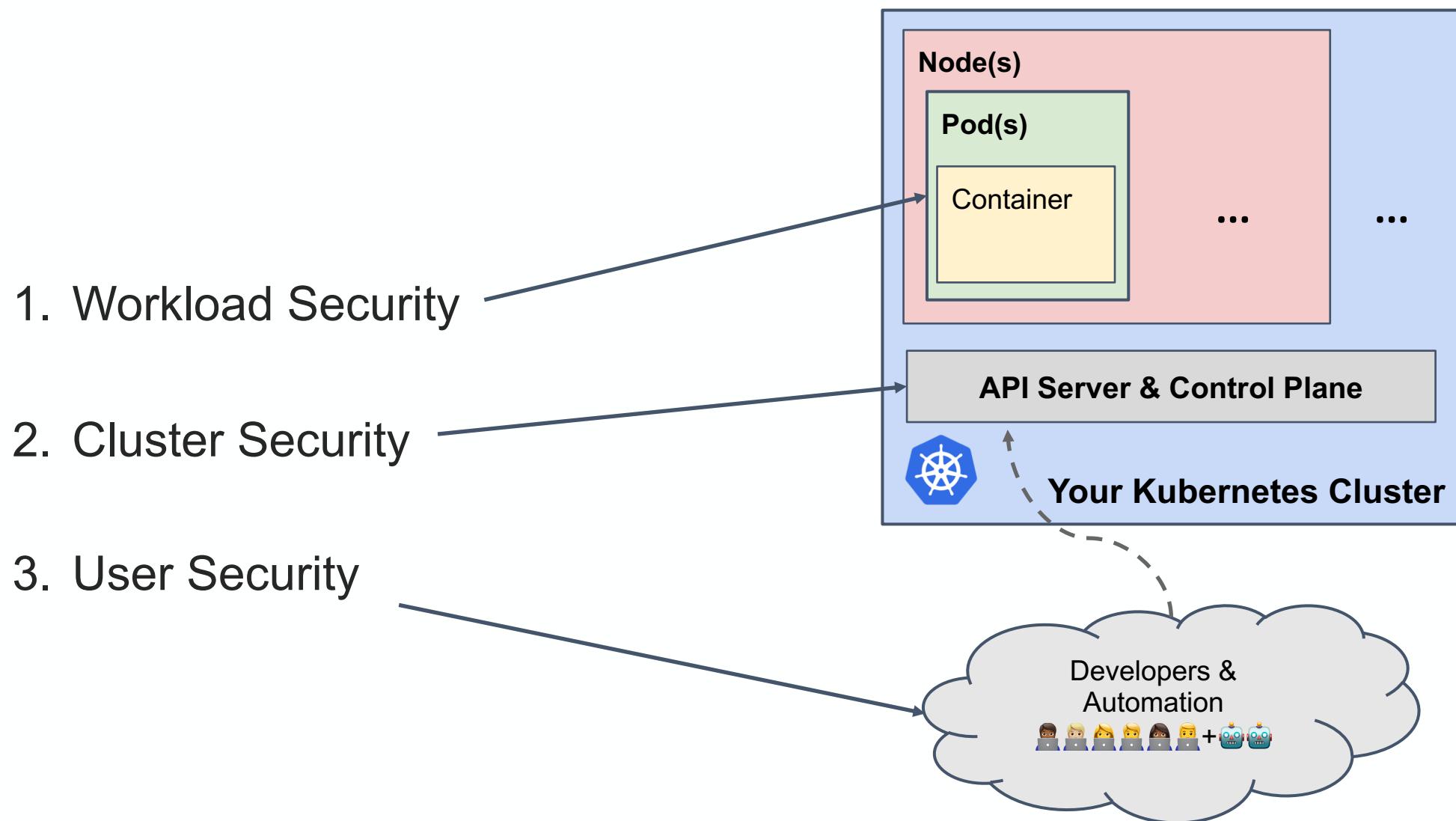
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1. Workload Security



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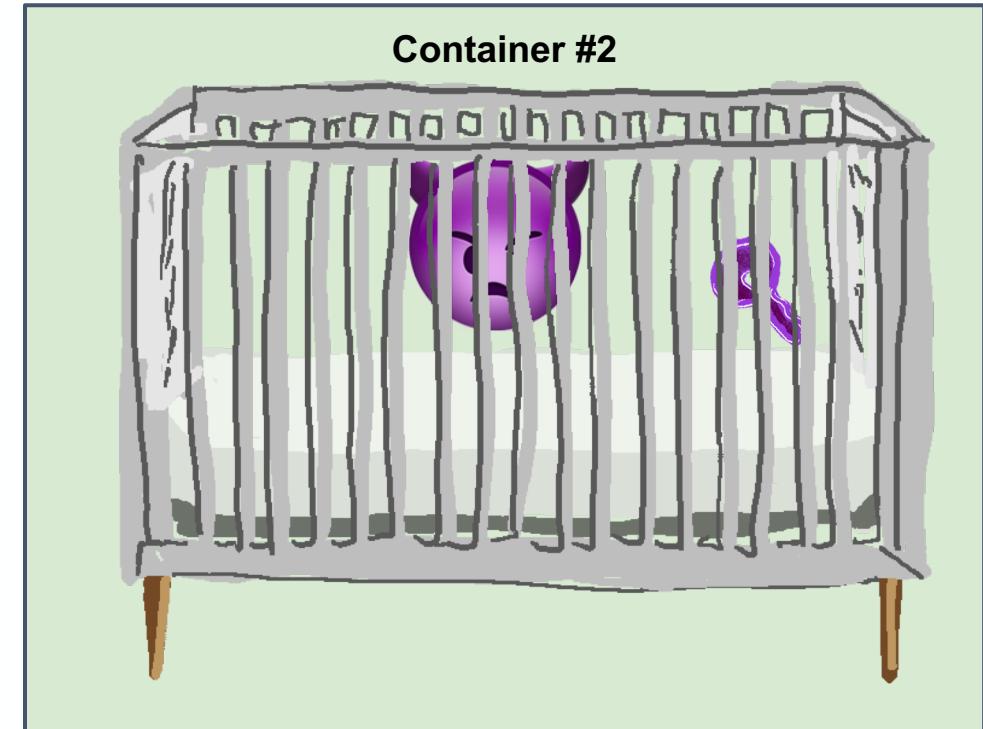
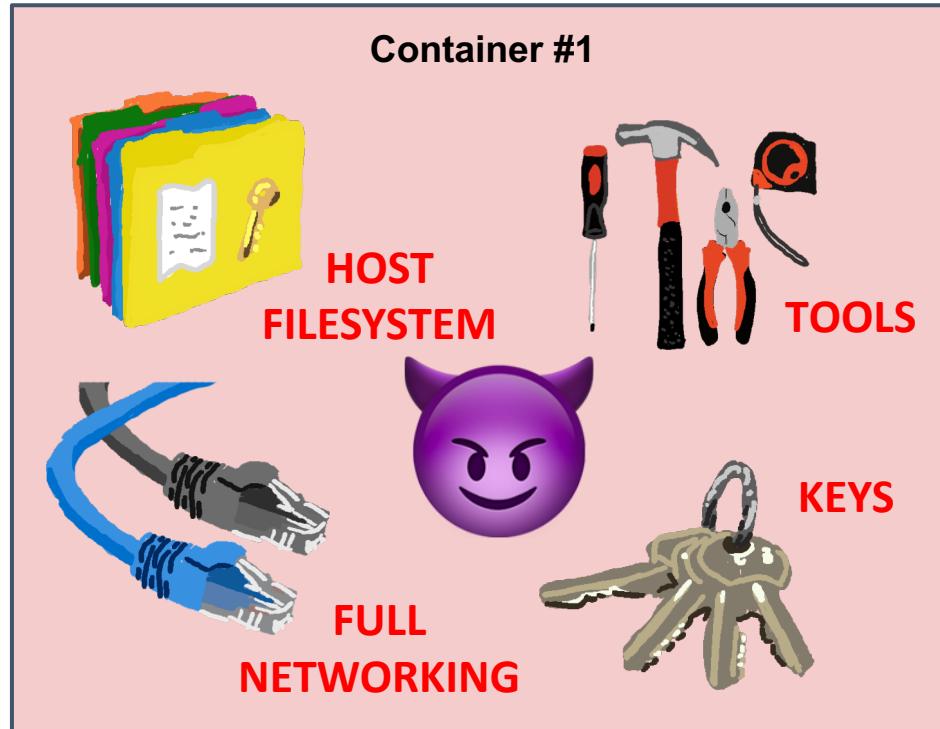
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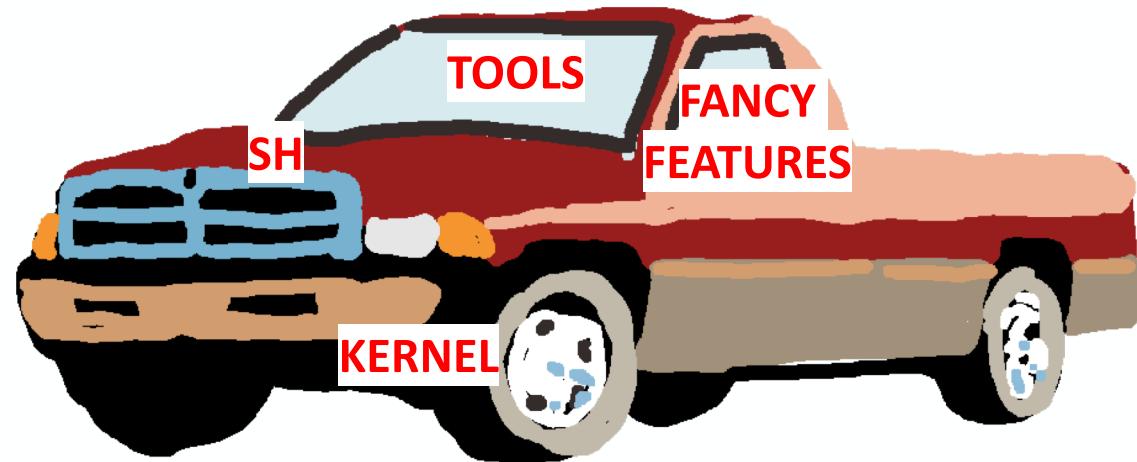
1. Workload Security - Containers

#1 - Assume that you will be OWNED.

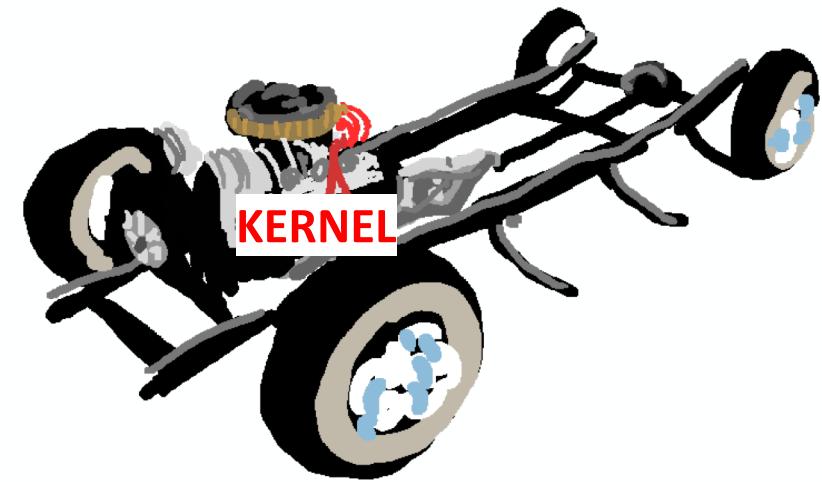


1. Workload Security - Containers

#2 - Use a *distroless* base image.



Debian10



Distroless Debian10

1. Workload Security - Containers

#2 - Use a *distroless* base image.

```
FROM golang:1.13-buster as builder
WORKDIR /go/src/app
ADD . /go/src/app

RUN go get -d -v ./...
RUN go build -o /go/bin/app

# Now copy it into our base image.
FROM debian:10
COPY --from=build /go/bin/app /
CMD ["/app"]
```



```
FROM golang:1.13-buster as builder
WORKDIR /go/src/app
ADD . /go/src/app

RUN go get -d -v ./...
RUN go build -o /go/bin/app

# Now copy it into our base image.
FROM gcr.io/distroless/base-debian10
COPY --from=build /go/bin/app /
CMD ["/app"]
```

1. Workload Security - Containers



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#2 - Use a *distroless* base image.

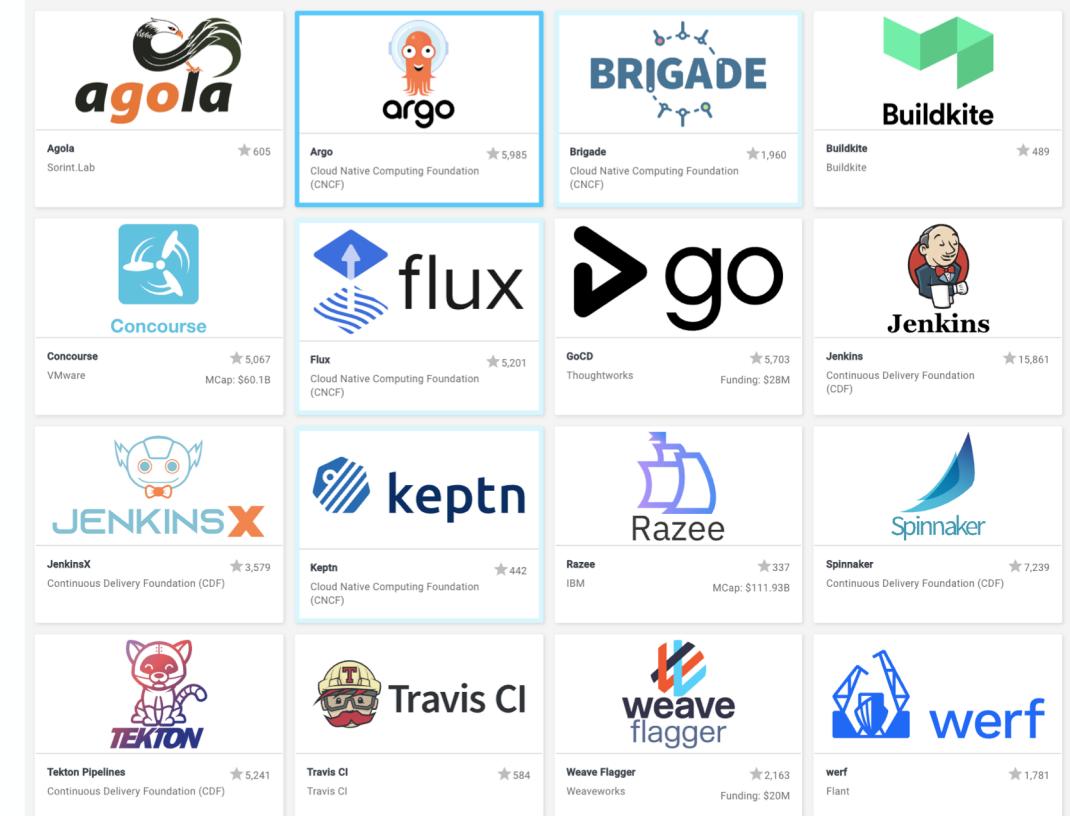
<https://github.com/GoogleContainerTools/distroless>

(bit.ly/39IU5i7)

or just search “distroless”

1. Workload Security - Containers

#3 - Containers are easy rebuild and deploy.



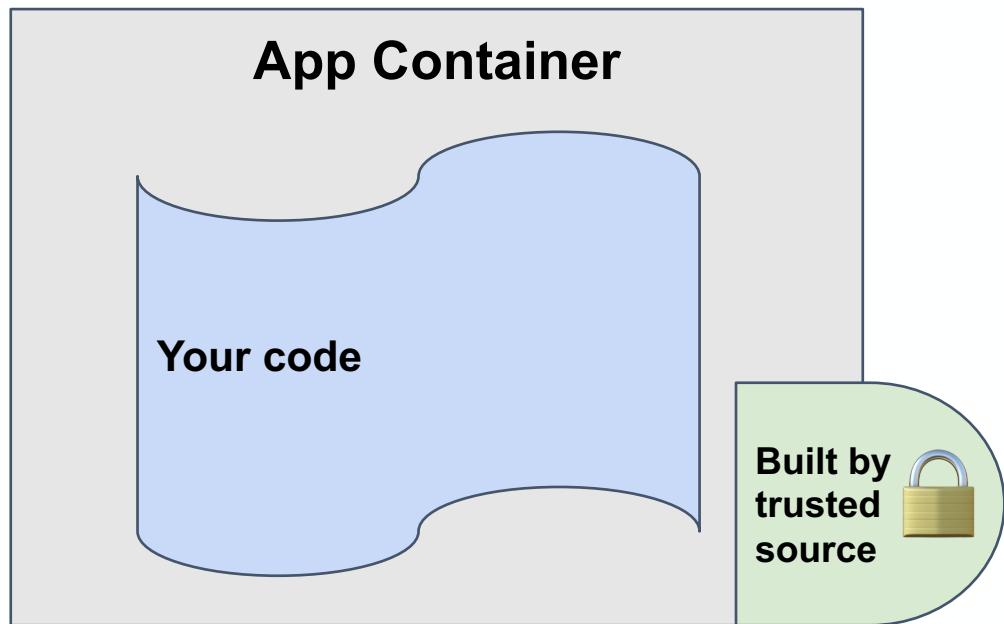
landscape.cncf.io

1. Workload Security - Containers

#4 - Trust your containers with signatures!

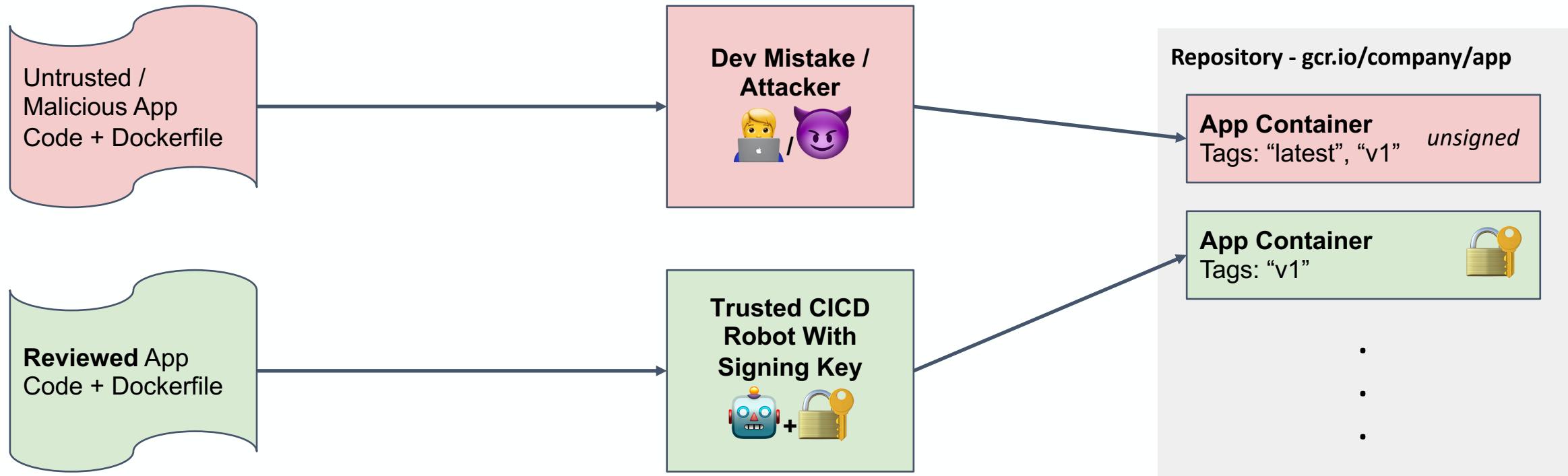
A.K.A:

*Binary Authorization
Signed Containers
Image Signing
Binary Attestation
Content Trust*



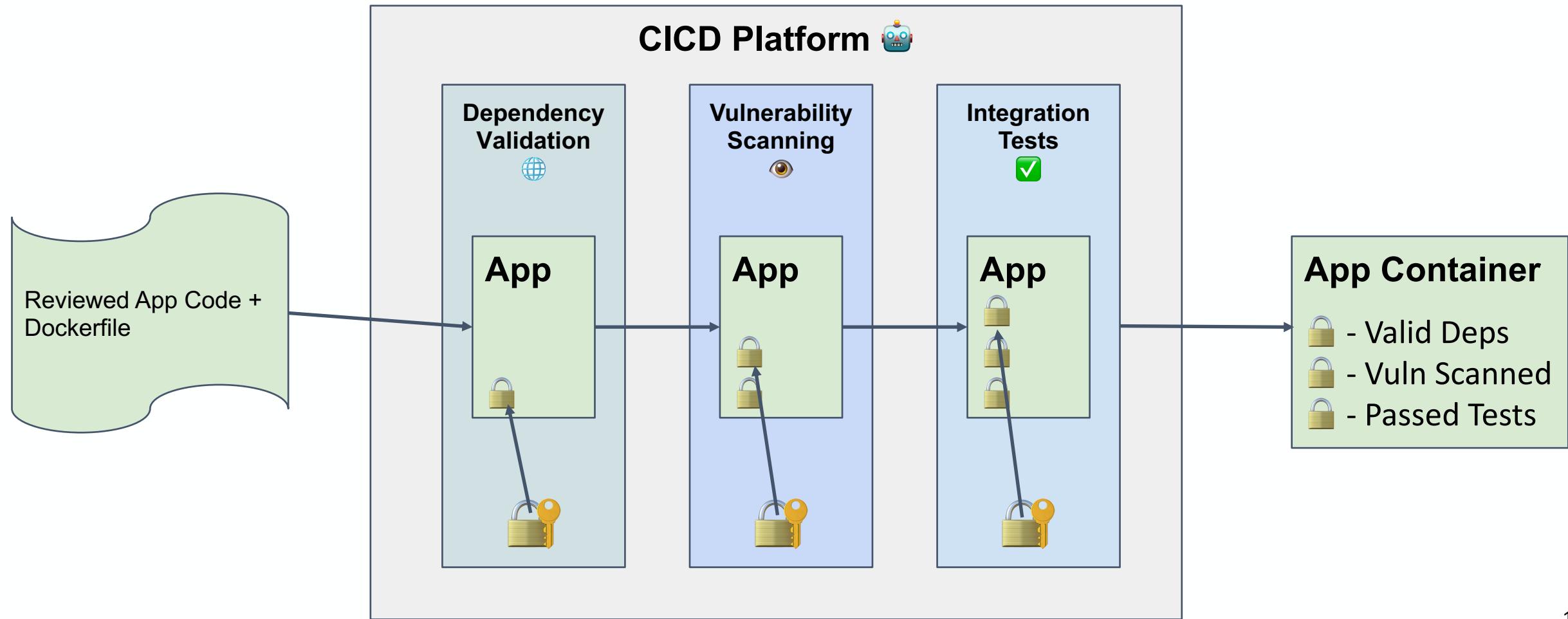
1. Workload Security - Containers

#4 - Trust your containers with signatures!



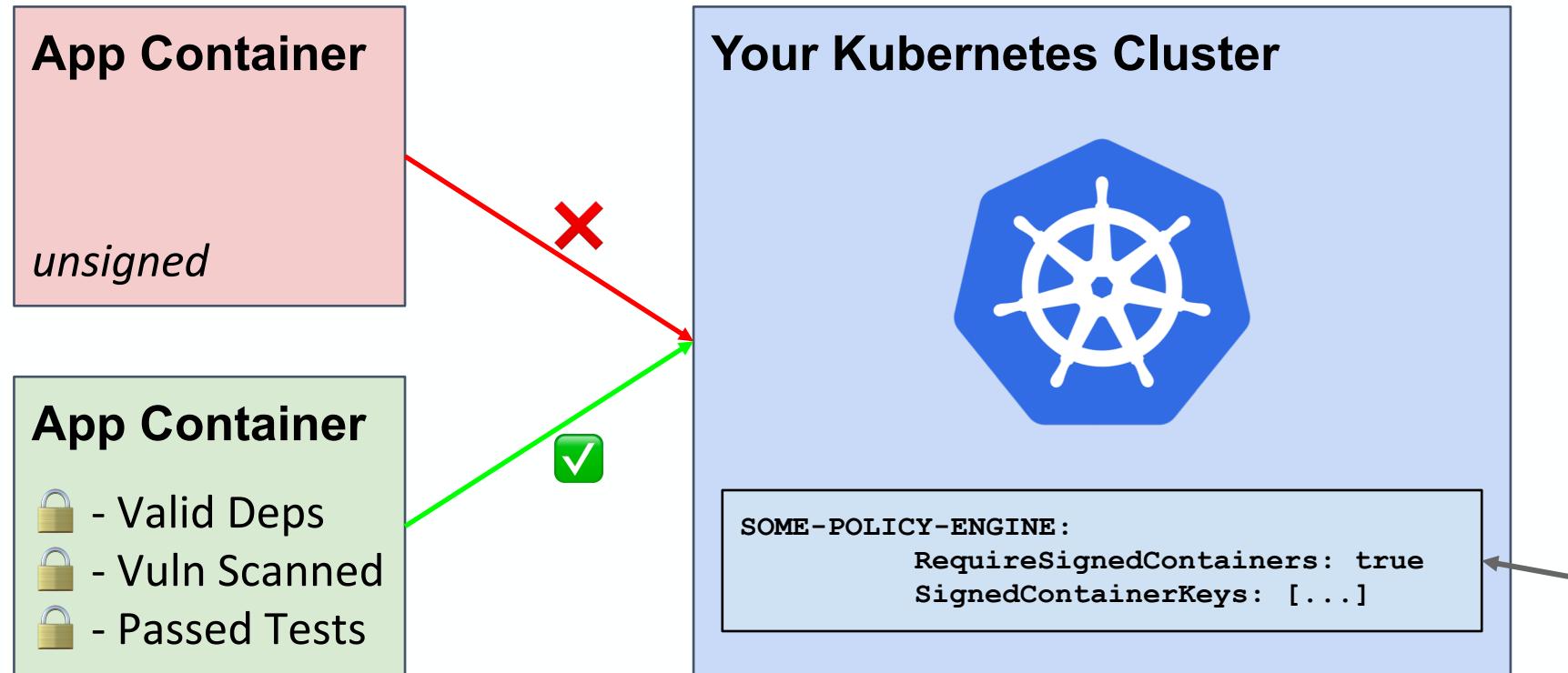
1. Workload Security - Containers

#4 - Trust your containers with signatures!



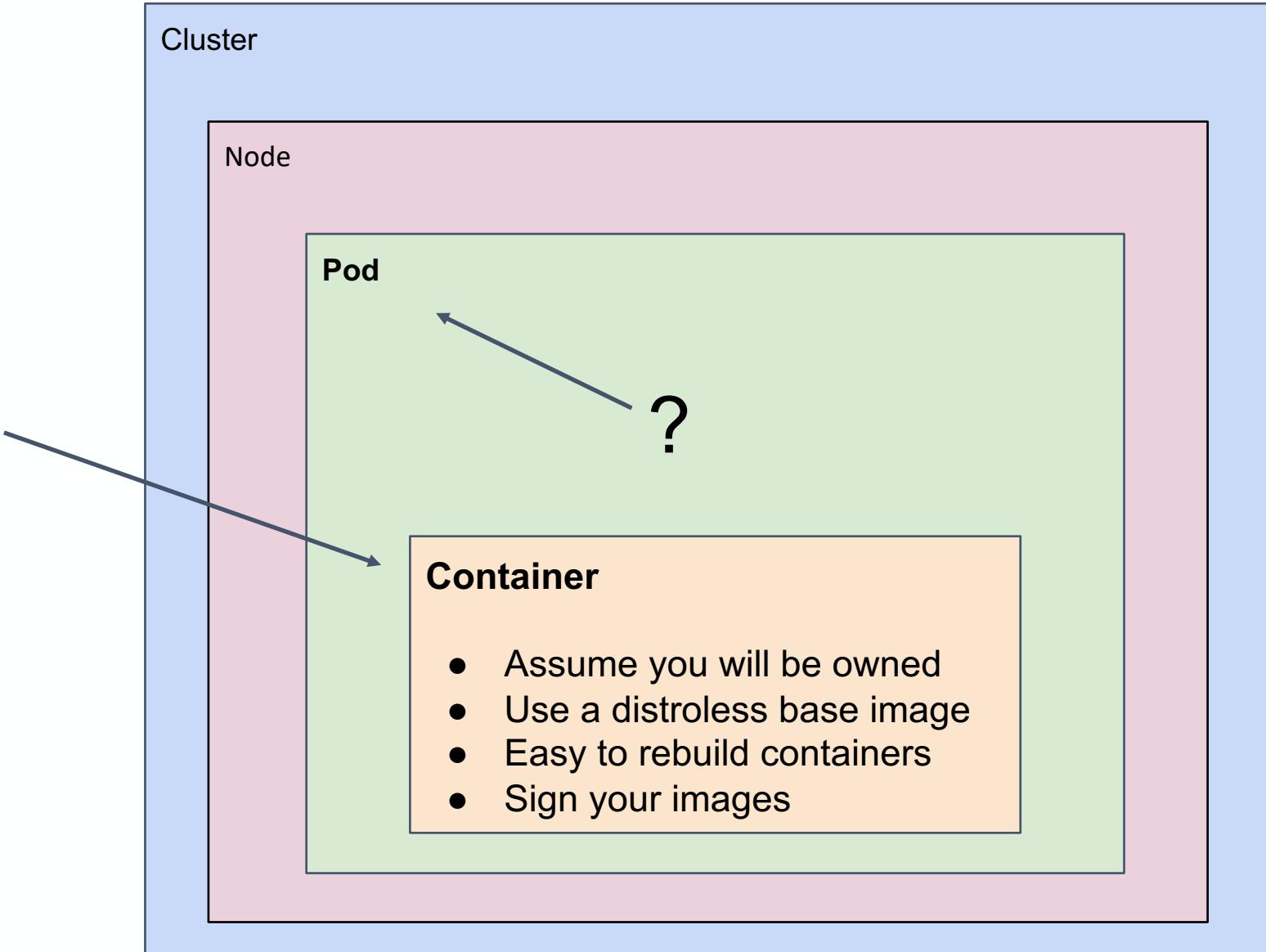
1. Workload Security - Containers

#4 - Trust your containers with signatures!



1. Workload Security

Recap:



1. Workload Security - Pods



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This concerns PodSpec configs *everywhere*.

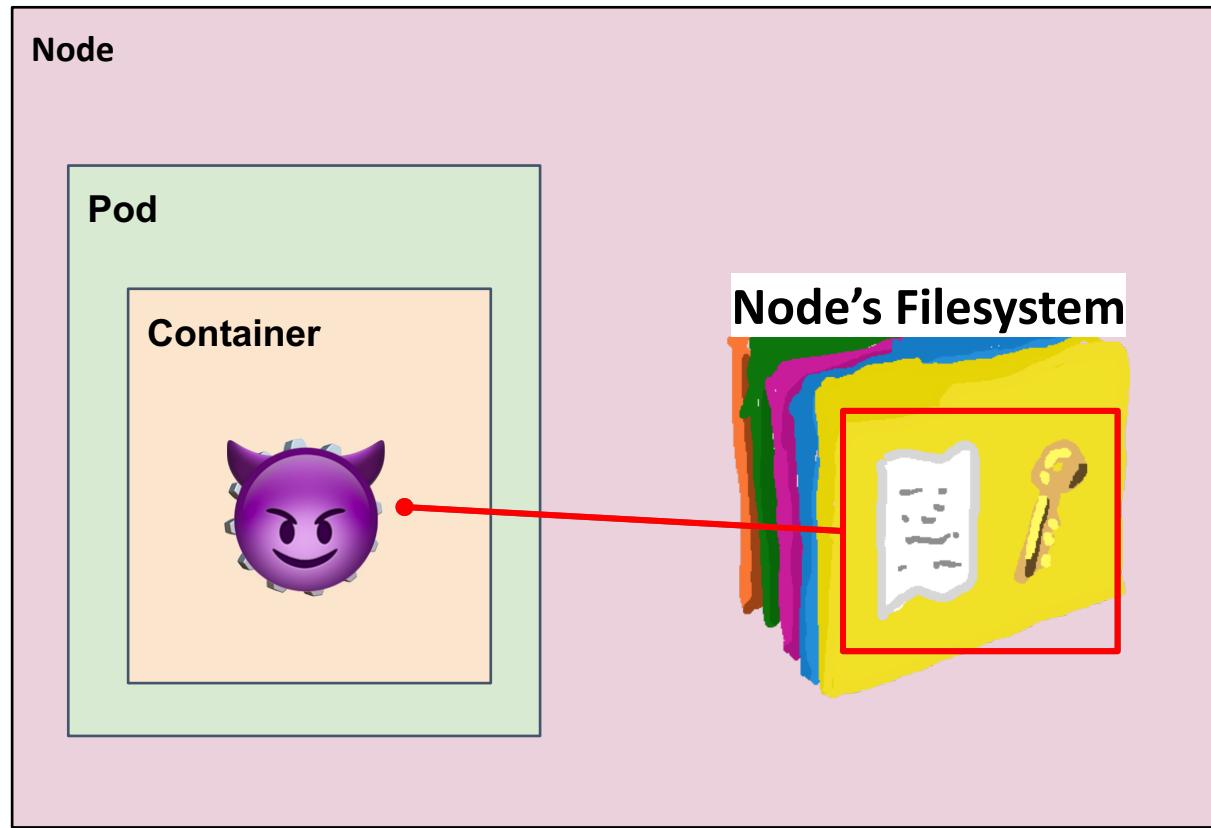
- **Pods**
- **DaemonSets**
- **Jobs**
- **CronJobs**
- **ReplicaSet**
- **StatefulSet**
- **etc...**

PodSpec API Reference

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubernetes-api/v1.18/#podspec-v1-core>
(bit.ly/2CUsKHM)

1. Workload Security - Pods

#1 - Don't use hostPath.



1. Workload Security - Pods



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#1 - Don't use hostPath.

.volumes.hostPath

example:

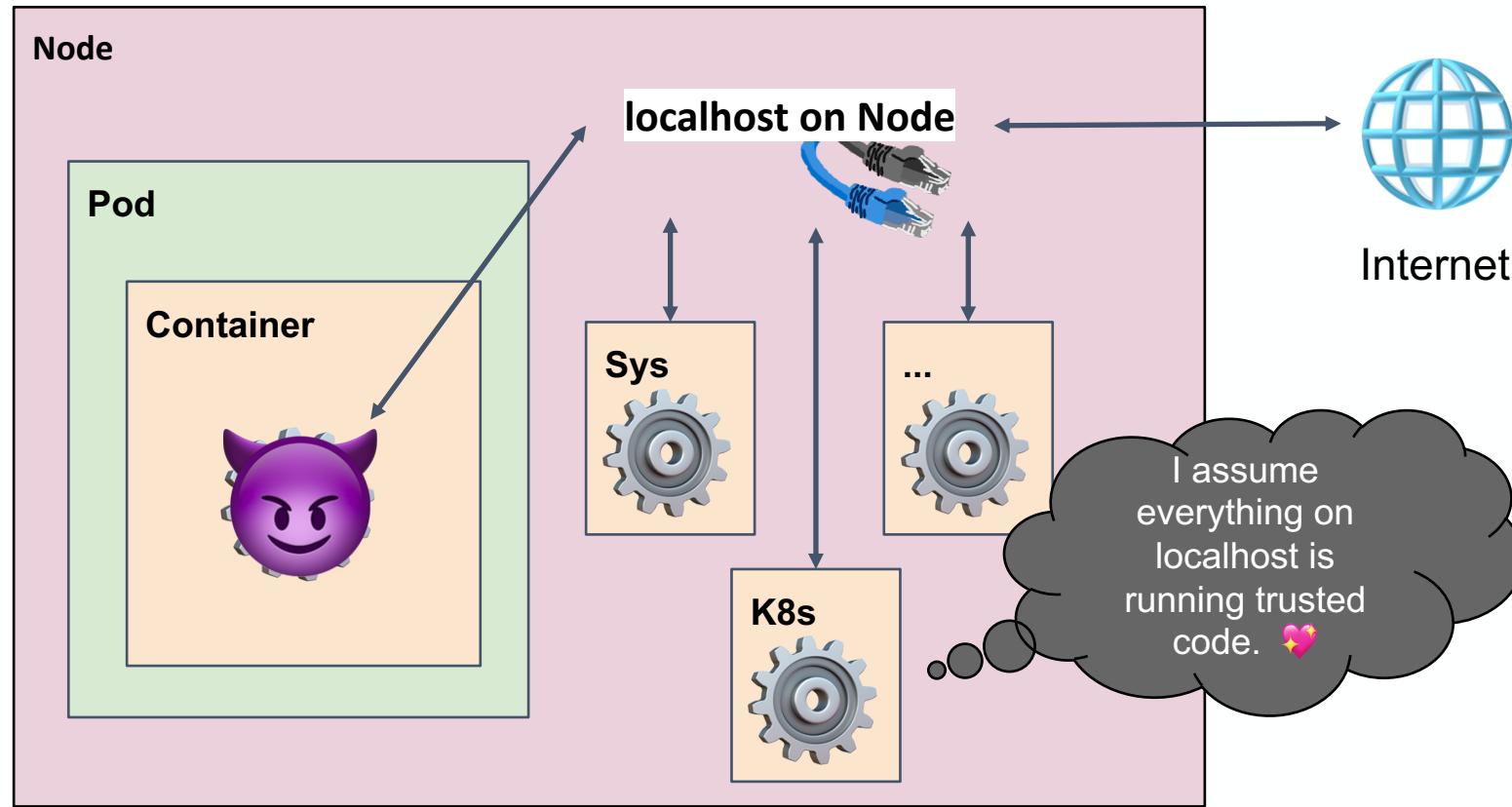
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: example
spec:
  containers:
  - image: gcr.io/org/app
    name: example
    volumeMounts:
    - mountPath: /keys
      name: keys-volume
  volumes:
  - name: keys-volume
    hostPath: /etc/pod_data/
```



*Sure, maybe there is nothing scary in /etc/pod_data right now...
But what about a year from now?
Do all devs know the danger of this folder?*

1. Workload Security - Pods

#2 - Don't use hostNetwork.



1. Workload Security - Pods



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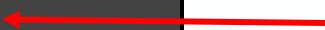
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#2 - Don't use hostNetwork.

.hostNetwork

example:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: example
spec:
  containers:
  - image: gcr.io/org/app
    name: example
    ports:
    - 4444
hostNetwork: true
```



just don't include this line

1. Workload Security - Pods



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#3 - Be conscious of your pod's Service Account.

simple pod spec:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: simple
spec:
  containers:
    - image: gcr.io/org/app
      name: simple
```

Are there any SA credentials bound to this pod?

Actually yes! Every pod is bound to a SA.

If no SA is specified the SA named “default” is used.

Pod is in “default” namespace so the SA loaded is:
/api/v1/namespaces/default/serviceaccounts/default

Mounted at:

/var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/



1. Workload Security - Pods



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#3 - Be conscious of your pod's Service Account.

Some easy recommendations:

- Bind a different SA, that is unique to its use-case.
- Put the pod in a different namespace.
- Set `automountServiceAccountToken` to `false`.

If your workload doesn't need Kubernetes API server access, just do this!

```
apiVersion: v1
...
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: simple
spec:
  automountServiceAccountToken: false
  containers:
  - image: gcr.io/org/app
    name: simple
```

1. Workload Security - Pods



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#3 - Be conscious of your pod's Service Account.

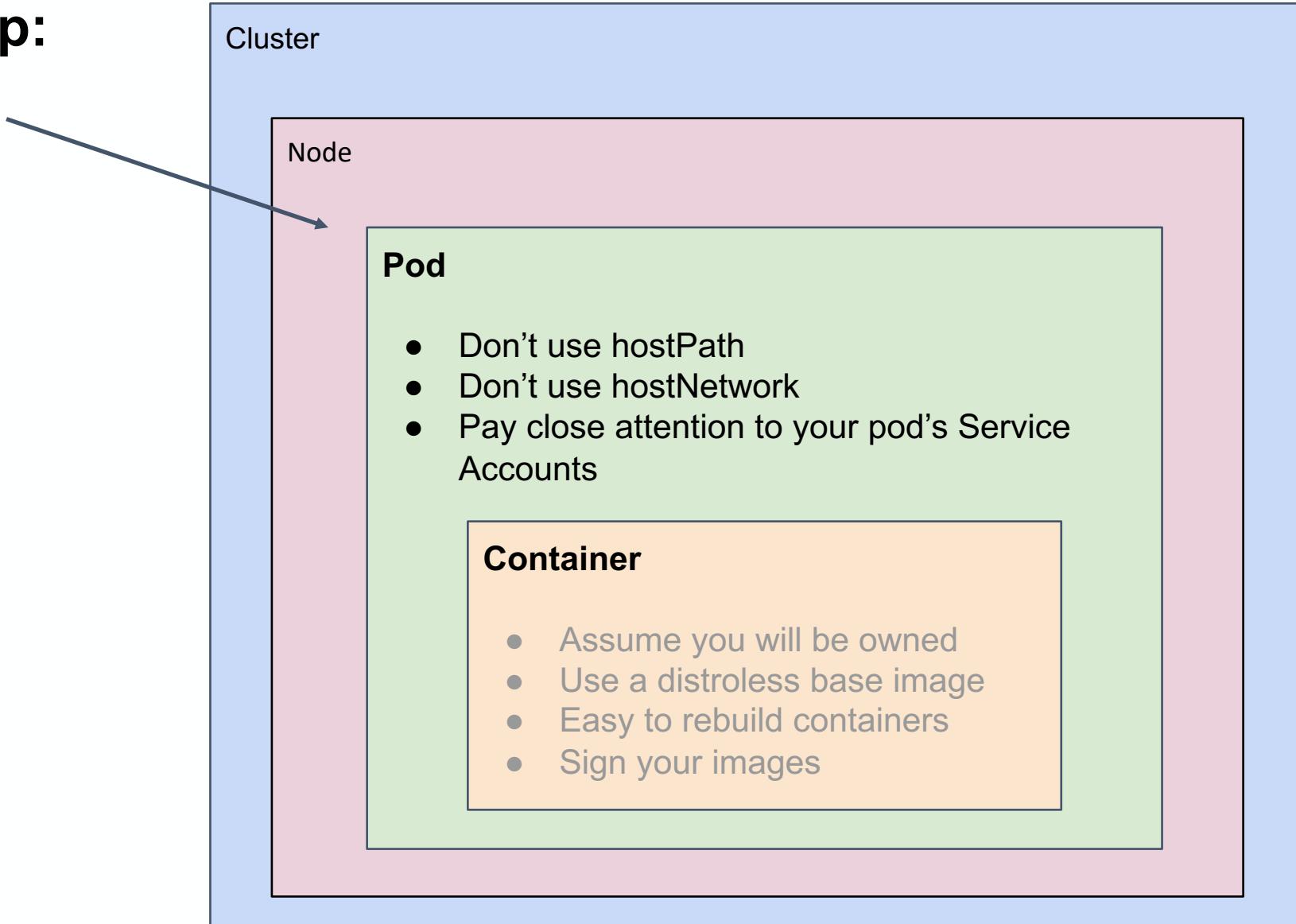
Learn More!

Kubernetes Docs on Service Accounts

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/configure-pod-container/configure-service-account/>
(bit.ly/30C3rlP)

1. Workload Security

Recap:



2. Cluster Security

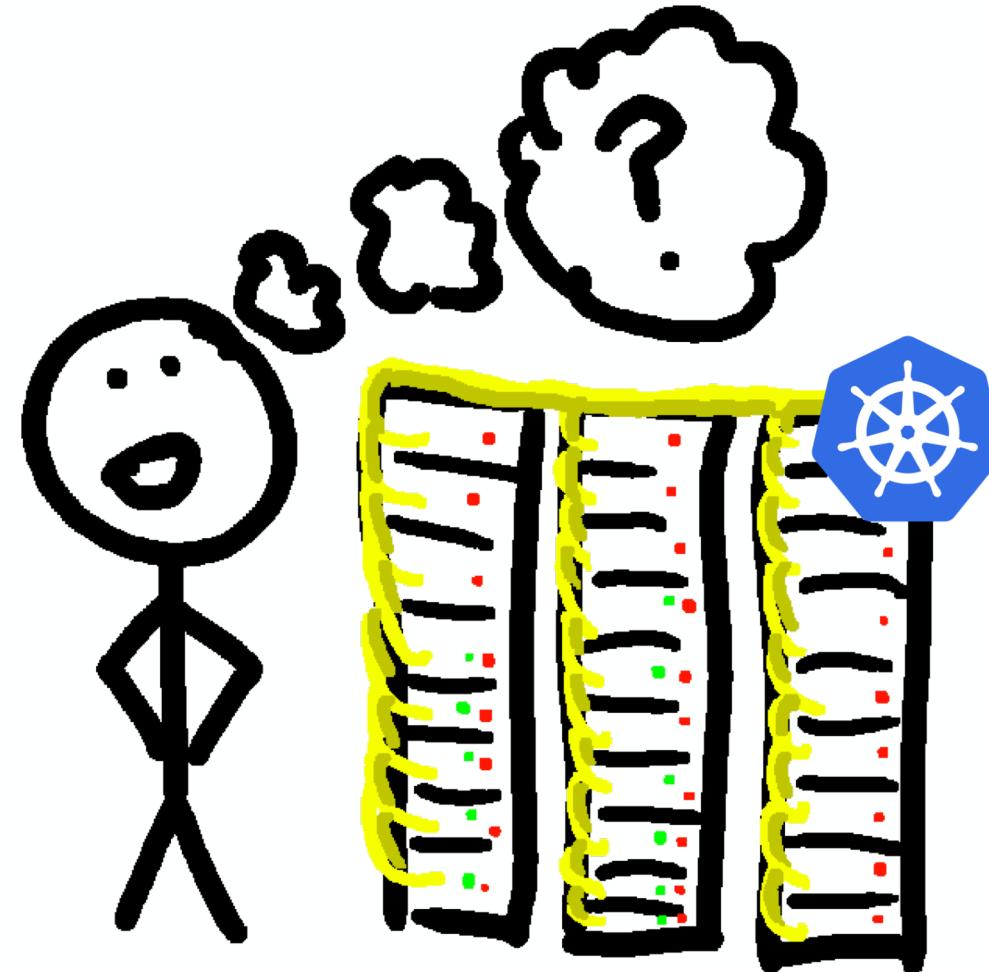


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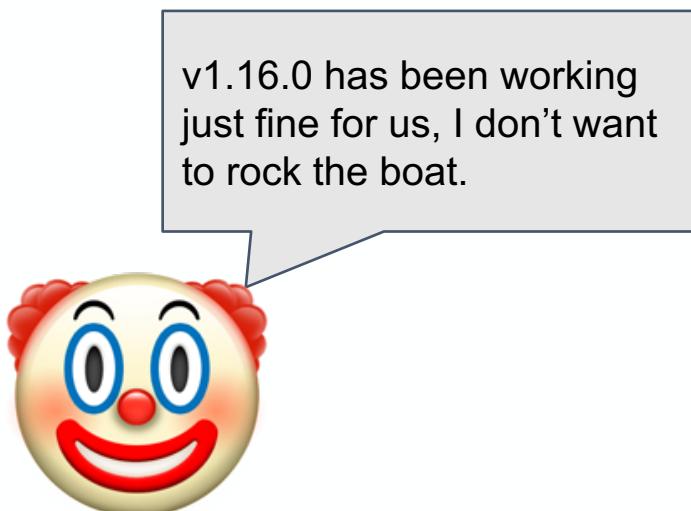
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2. Cluster Security

#1 - Keep your cluster up to date.

Bugs and vulnerabilities are fixed all the time!



github 1.16 post-release bugfix PRs
<https://bit.ly/2OPsoVA>

Consider this! Since 1.16.0 there have been **174 bugfix PRs** into the release branch. The latest patch version is **1.16.14.***

* as of 7/29/2020



2. Cluster Security



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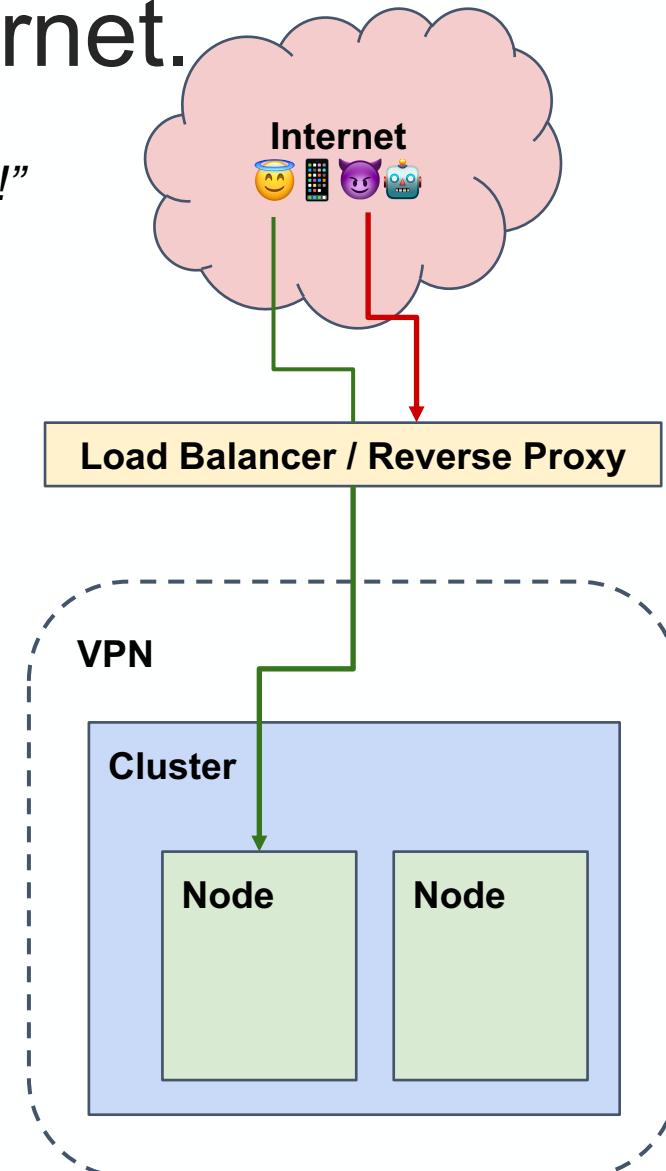
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#2 - Isolate your cluster from the internet.

"Help! My Cluster Is On The Internet!"

- Ideally **the entire cluster** is in a private network (VPN, auth-proxy, etc).
 - No public IPs for any cluster VMs.
- Solutions to common needs:
 - Devs/bots need API access?
 - Log them into the network
 - Users on internet need access to services/pods?
 - External load balancer that can forward traffic to nodes
 - Cluster needs internet access?
 - Egress only internet access from private network.



2. Cluster Security

#3 - For your secrets use Secrets.

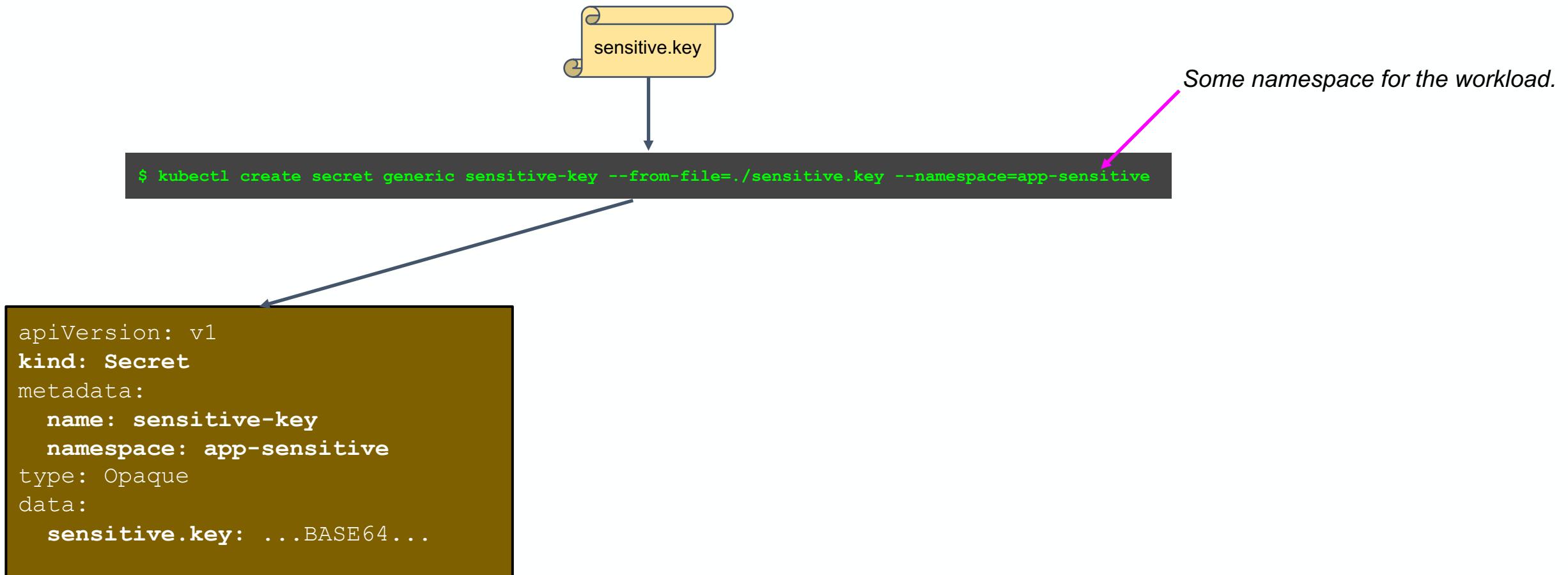
- Great for Access Keys, Passwords, Tokens, etc.
- Stored in memory, never saved to a node.
- Only loaded as-needed by pods.
- Easy authorization policy with RBAC.
- Not great for non-sensitive or lengthy configs, documents, large files.
 - Use ConfigMaps or other storage.

Kubernetes Docs on Secrets

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/configuration/secret/>
(bit.ly/3064n2E)

2. Cluster Security

#3 - For your secrets use Secrets.



2. Cluster Security



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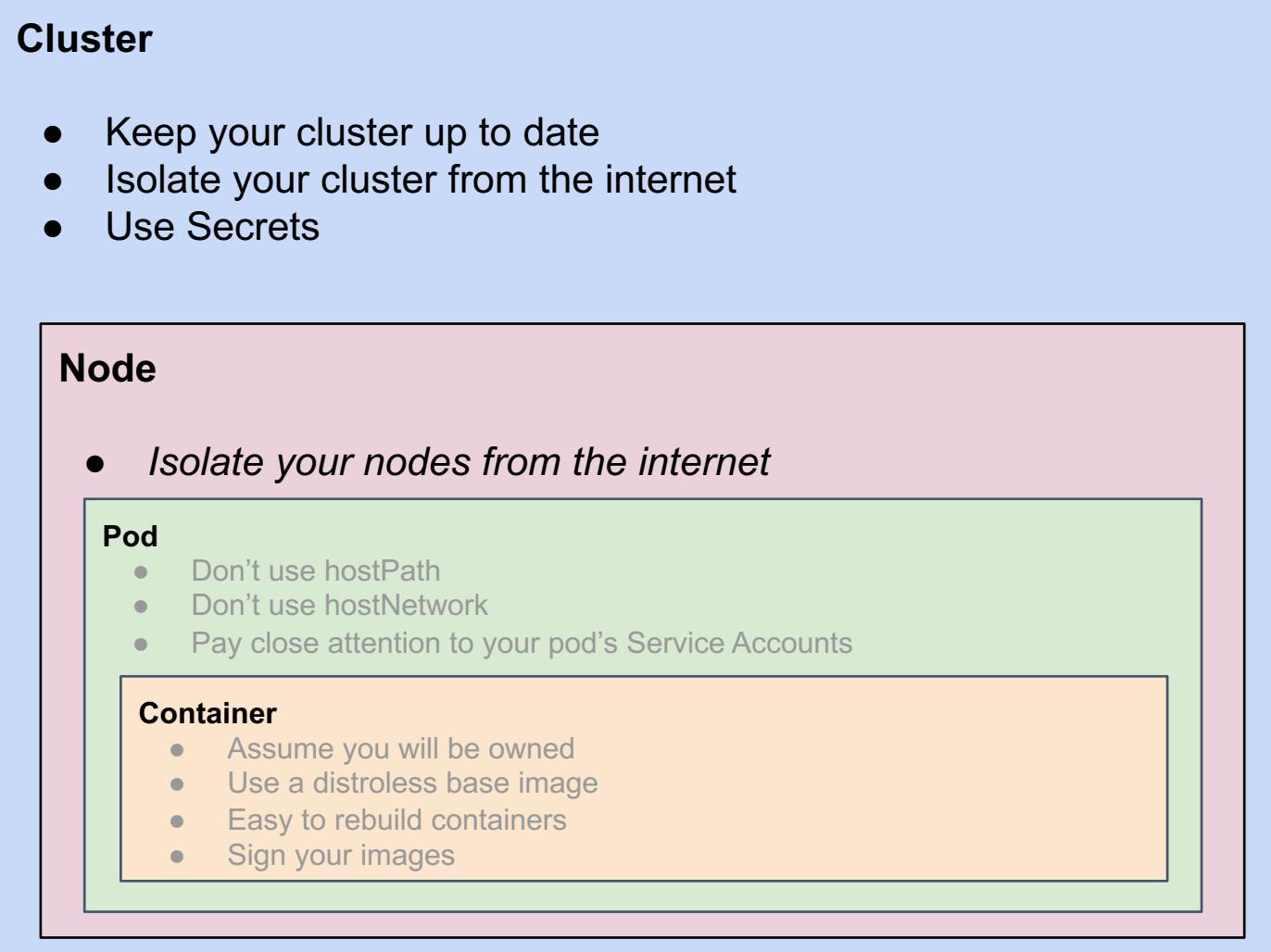
#3 - For your secrets use Secrets.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: sensitive-key
  namespace: app-sensitive
type: Opaque
data:
  sensitive.key: ...BASE64...
```

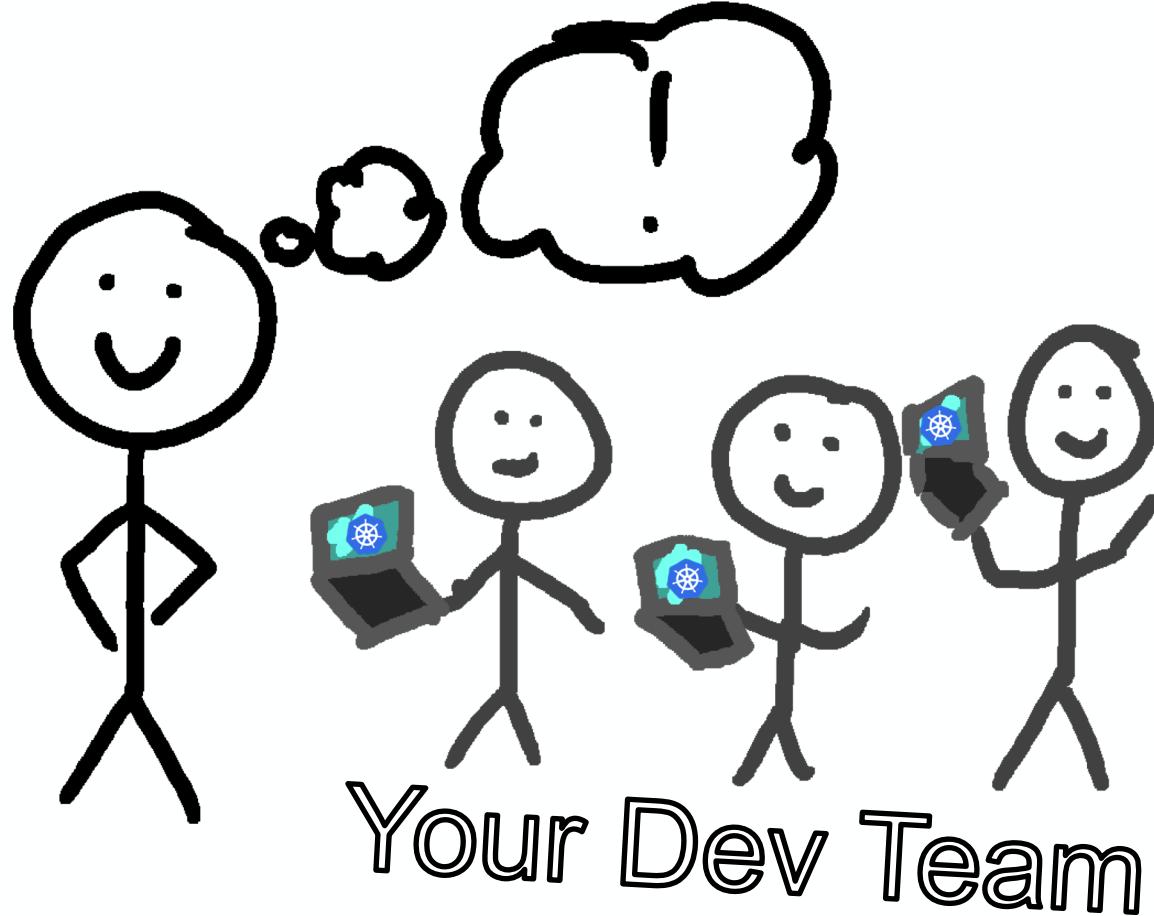
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: pod-with-secret
  namespace: app-sensitive
spec:
  containers:
    - image: gcr.io/org/app
      name: app-with-secret
    volumeMounts:
      - name: keys
        mountPath: "/etc/key"
        readOnly: true
    volumes:
      - name: keys
        secret:
          secretName: sensitive-key
```

2. Cluster Security

Recap:



3. User Security

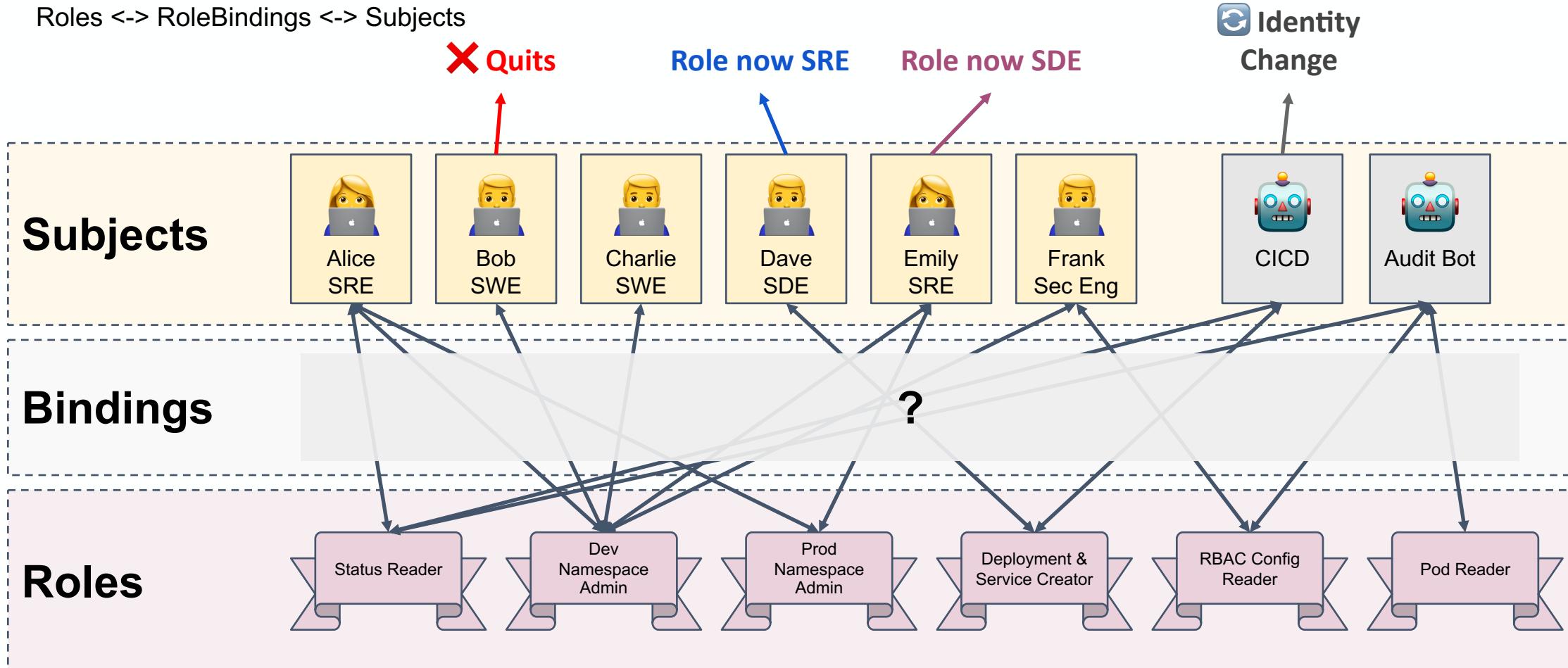


3. User Security

#1 - Use RBAC and groups.

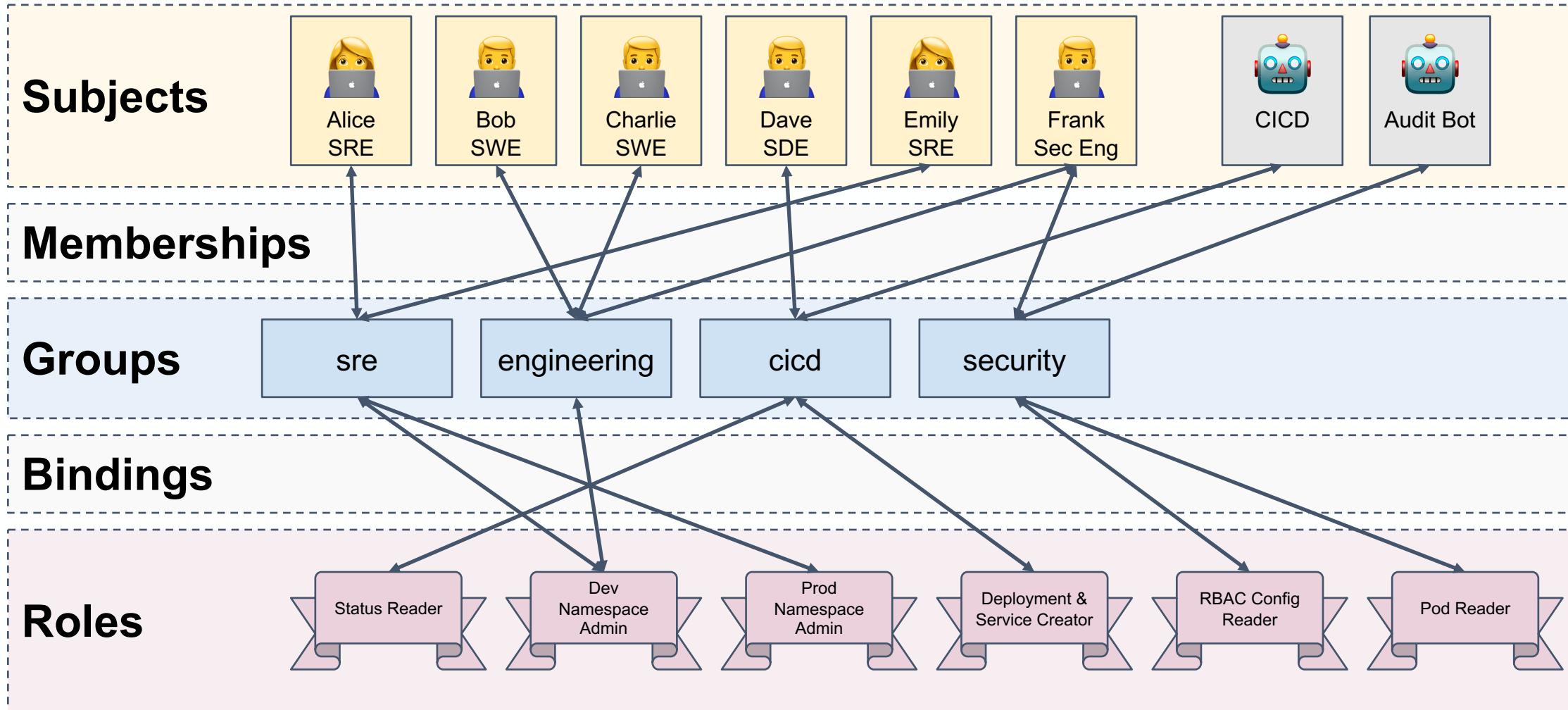
“Role Based Access Control”:

Roles <-> RoleBindings <-> Subjects



3. User Security

#1 - Use RBAC and groups.



3. User Security



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#1 - Use RBAC and groups.

RBAC Docs

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/>
(bit.ly/30GcGRR)

RBAC API

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubernetes-api/v1.18/#role-v1-rbac-authorization-k8s-io>
(bit.ly/3hrhAJj)

3. User Security



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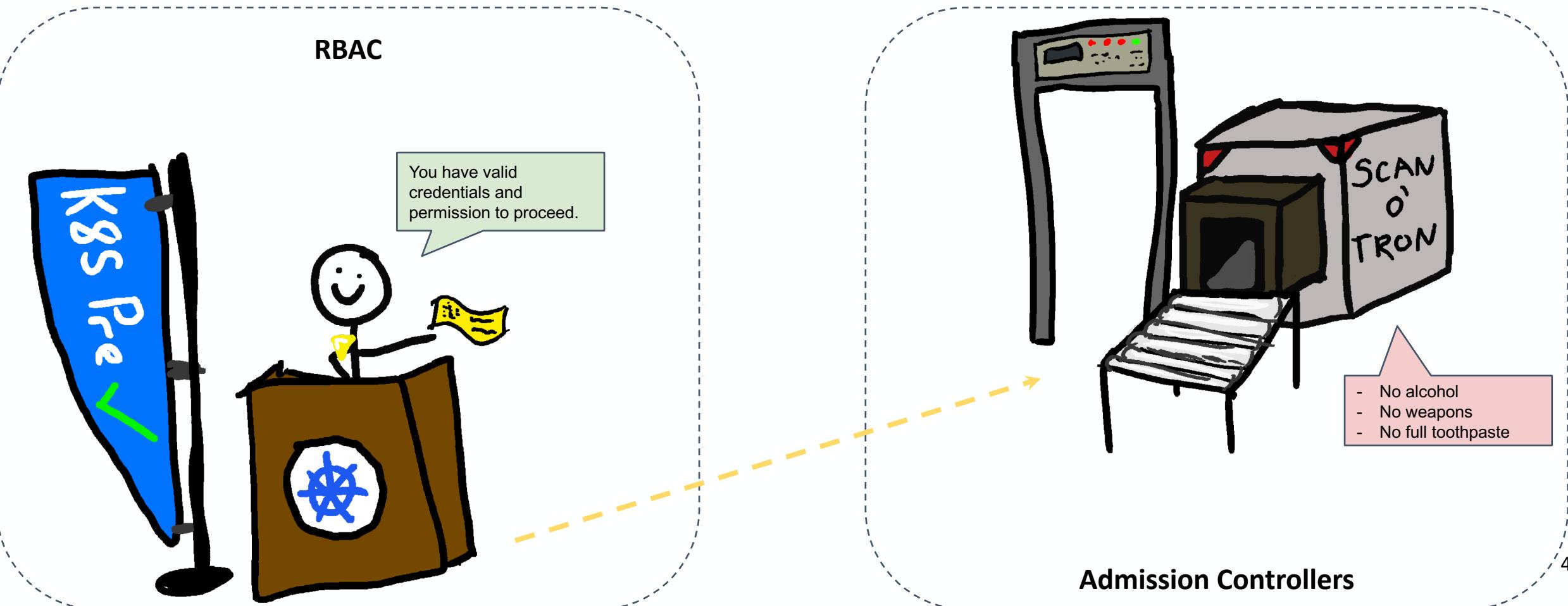
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#2 - Use a policy agent to protect your cluster.

- Typically a Kubernetes *AdmissionController* which selectively allows/denies Kubernetes resource requests based on rules (or policies).



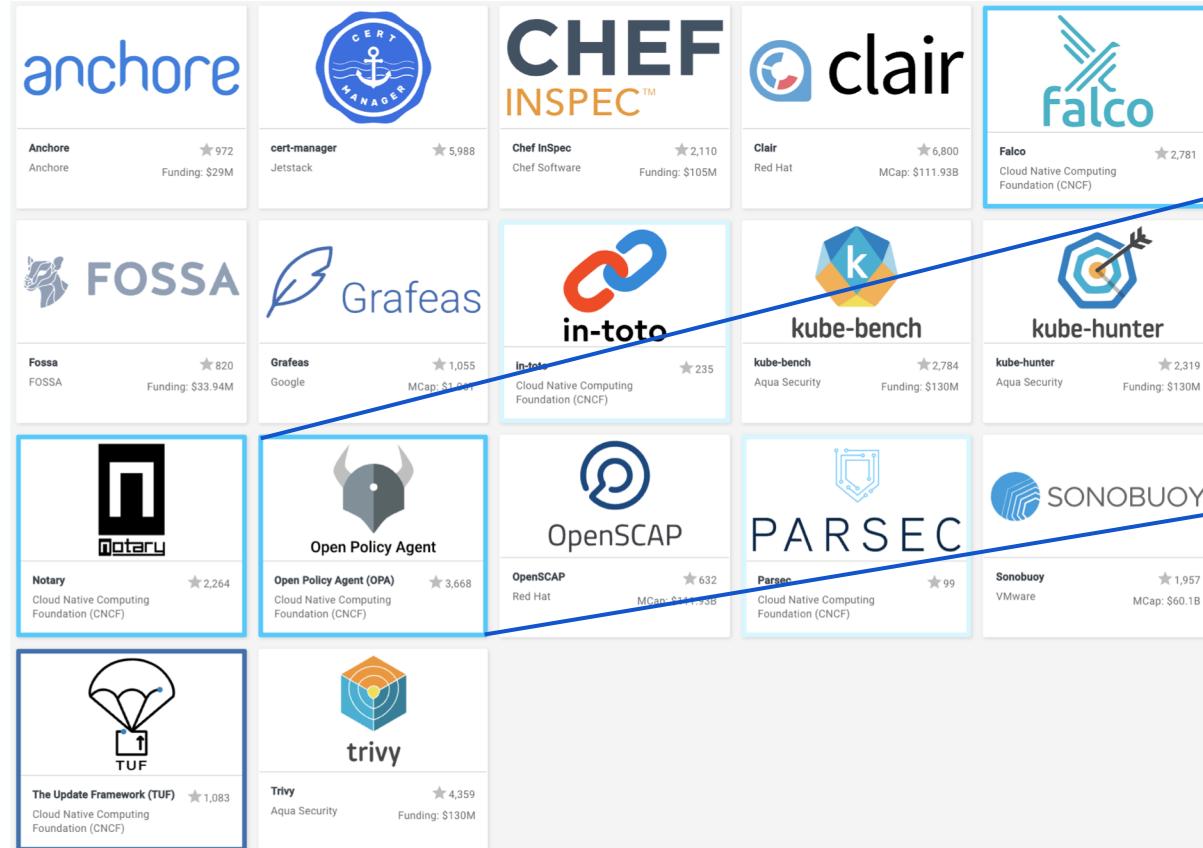
3. User Security

#2 - Use a policy agent to protect your cluster.

- Can enforce all kinds of best practices at runtime
 - No **hostPath**, **hostNetwork**
 - Default SAs
 - Allow/block images
 - Signatures
 - No Keys
 - RBAC
 - Labels (owner)
 - ... plus much, MUCH more
- Audits of existing resources

3. User Security

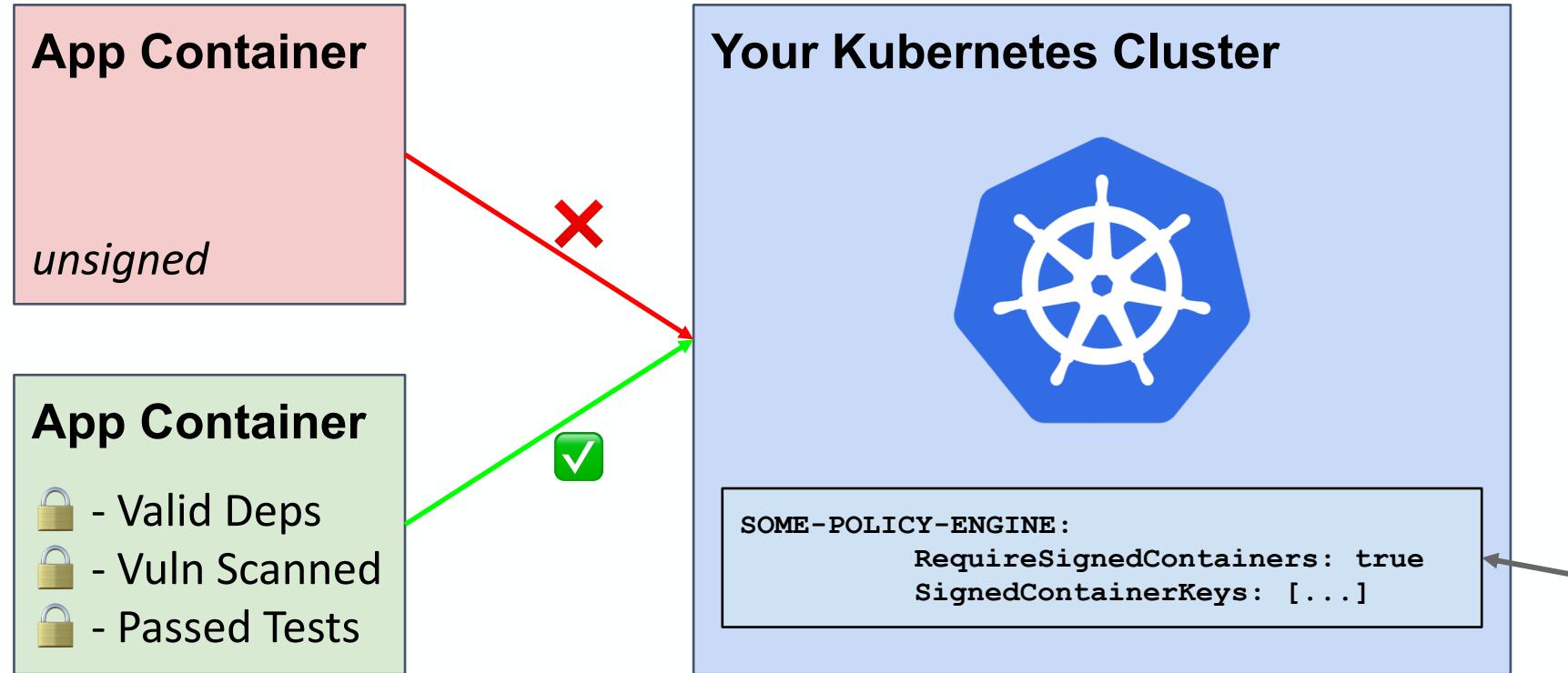
#2 - Use a policy agent to protect your cluster.



<https://github.com/open-policy-agent/gatekeeper>
(bit.ly/2WNIEM3)

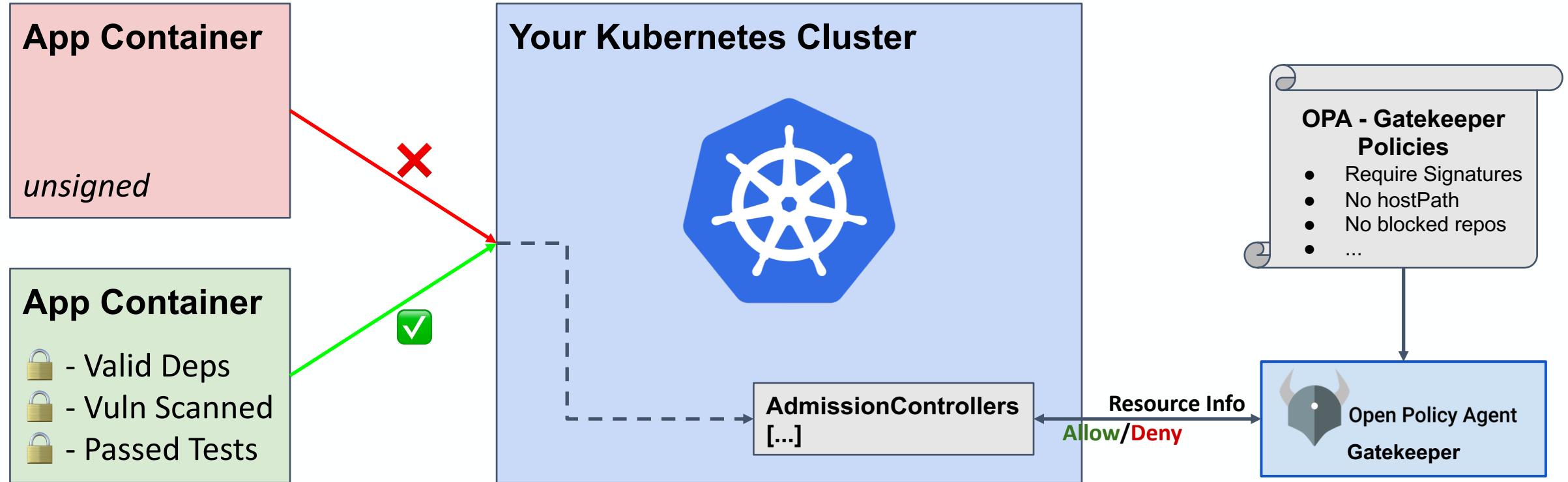
3. User Security

#2 - Use a policy agent to protect your cluster.



3. User Security

#2 - Use a policy agent to protect you cluster.



3. User Security



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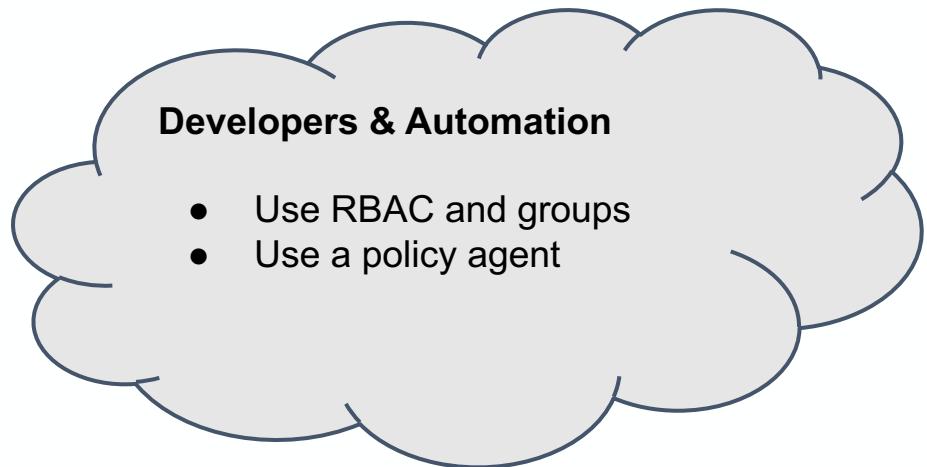


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Recap:



Cluster

- Keep your cluster up to date
- Isolate your cluster from the internet
- Use Secrets
- Don't use Basic Auth

Node

- *Isolate your nodes from the internet*

Pod

- Don't use hostPath
- Don't use hostNetwork
- Pay close attention to your pod's Service Accounts

Container

- Assume you will be owned
- Use a distroless base image
- Easy to rebuild containers
- Sign your images

3. Cluster Security



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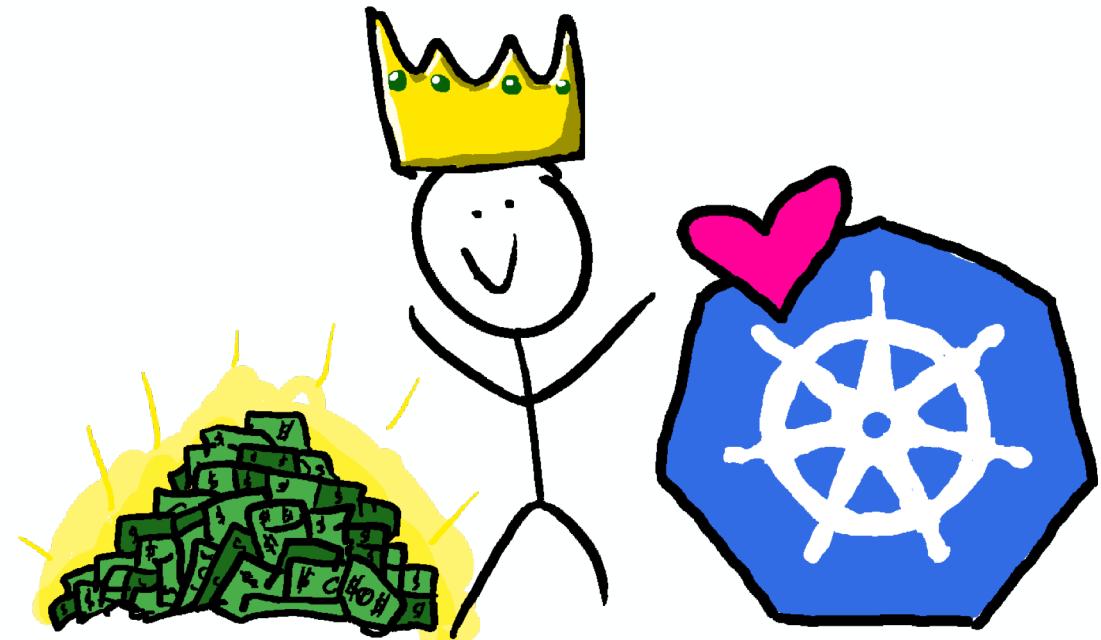
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Your workloads, cluster, and developers enjoy a much more secure Kubernetes experience. You are recognized for your efforts and compensated handsomely. You are filled with a sense of satisfaction.

:)



4. Epilogue

I made a doc!

- All the tips and tricks
- Lots of links and reading
- Plus other stuff not covered

- *Don't run pods as root*
- *Trusting your nodes*
- *Disable basic auth*
- *Namespace isolation*
- *Identity developers and robots*
- *Other authorization engines*
- *Pod security policy (PSP)*



I can't remember all that!!



bit.ly/SamK8sSec



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KEEP CLOUD NATIVE
CONNECTED

