对不同的用户和组分配不同的PodSecurityPolicy

PodSecurityPolicy 是集群级别的资源,意味着他不能存储和应用在某一特定的命名空间上;

对不同的用户分配不同的 PodSecurityPolicy 是通过RBAC机制来实现的

k=kubetcl

首先,创建一个允许部署特权容器的PodSecurityPolicy

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
    name: privileged
spec:
    privileged: true    -----允许创建特权容器
    runAsUser:
        rule: RunAsAny
fsGroup:
        rule: RunAsAny
supplementalGroups:
        rule: RunAsAny
seLinux:
        rule: RunAsAny
volumes:
```

创建一个不允许部署特权容器的 PodSecurityPolicy

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
 name: default
spec:
 hostIPC: false
 hostPID: false
 hostNetwork: false
 hostPorts:
  - min: 10000
   max: 11000
  - min: 13000
   max: 14000
 privileged: false
                           ----不允许部署特权容器
  readOnlyRootFilesystem: true
  runAsUser:
   rule: RunAsAny
 fsGroup:
   rule: RunAsAny
 supplementalGroups:
   rule: RunAsAny
 seLinux:
    rule: RunAsAny
  volumes:
  _ !*!
```

kubectl create 之后,集群中有两个 PodSecurityPolicy

```
[root@localhost chapter13]# k get podsecuritypolicy
NAME
                                 PRIV
                                          CAPS
ONLYROOTFS
              VOLUMES
default
                                 false
gce. event- exporter
              hostPath, secret, projected
gce. fluentd-gcp
                                 false
              configMap, hostPath, secret, projected
gce.persistent-volume-binder
                                 false
              nfs, secret, projected
gce.privileged
                                 true
gce.unprivileged-addon
                                 false
                                         SETPCAP, MKNOD, AUDIT_WRITE, CHOWN, N
              emptyDir, configMap, secret, projected
privileged
                                 true
```

即 default 与p rivileged , 可以看到PRIV属性两个相反

部署pod时,如果任一策略允许使用pod中使用到的特性,API服务器就会接收这个pod

考虑如下:Alice和Bob,Alice只能部署非特权pod,Bob可以部署特权pod,可以通过让Alice只能使用default podseclitypolicy,而Bob可以使用以上两个 podseclitypolicy 来做到

使用RBAC将不同的podseclitypolicy分配给不同用户

创建两个clusterrole,分别允许使用其中一个策略

k create clusterrole psp-default --verb=use --resource=podsecuritypolicies --resourcename=default

k create clusterrole psp-privileged --verb=use --resource=podsecuritypolicies --resourcename=privileged

然后把这两个策略绑定到已认证的用户上,要将psp-default clusterrole绑定到所有已认证的用户上,否则没有用户可以创建pod,因为podseclitypolicy访问控制插件会因为没有找到任何策略而拒绝创建pod,所有已认证用户都属于system:authenticated,因此需要将clueterrole绑定到这个组

k create clusterrolebinding psp-all-users --clusterrole=psp-default -- group=system:authenticated

然后将psp-privileged clusterrole绑定到bob用户,如果绑不上,先用后面的命令创建用户

k create clusterrolebinding psp-bob --clusterrole=psp-privileged --user=bob

为kubectl创建不同用户

k config set-credentials alice --username=alice --password=password

k config set-credentials bob --username=bob --password=password

创建一个特权模式的pod

apiVersion: v1 kind: Pod metadata:

name: pod-privileged

spec:

containers:
- name: main
 image: alpine

command: ["/bin/sleep", "999999"]

securityContext:
 privileged: true

k --user alice create -f pod-privileged.yaml

会发现这个会被forbidden

k --user bob create -f pod-privileged.yaml

这个可以正常创建特权pod

注:比较尴尬的是,我在最后用alice创建pod时,报的错是这样的

[root@tocalhost chapter13]# K --user alice create -f pod-privileged.yaml Error from server [Forbidden]: error when creating "pod-privileged.yaml": pods is forbidden: User "system:anonymous" cannot create resource "pods" in API group "" in the namespace "default" [root@tocalhost chapter13]# |

暂时没弄明白,如果有人知道,麻烦告知,虽然我最后没走通,但大致的步骤就是这样的