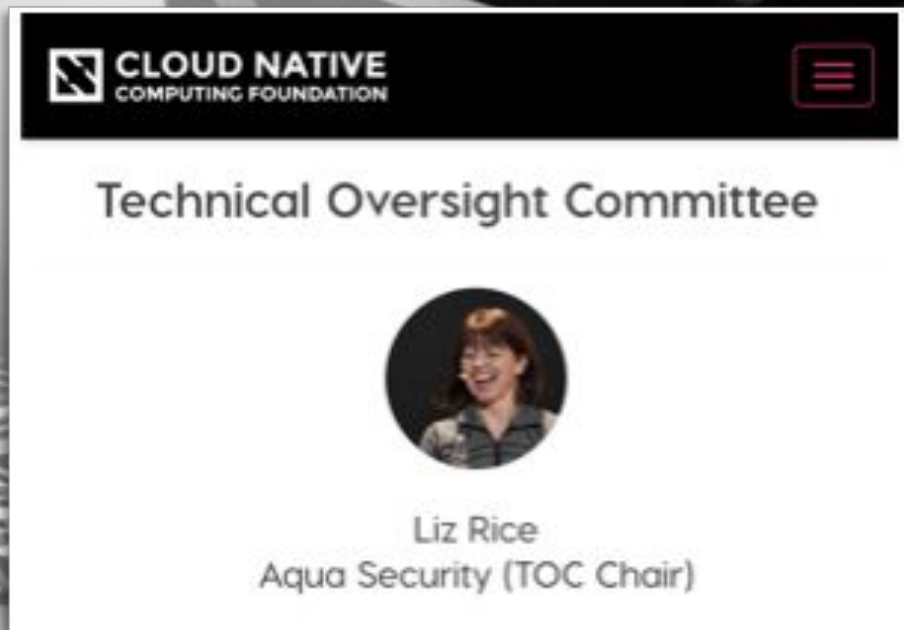
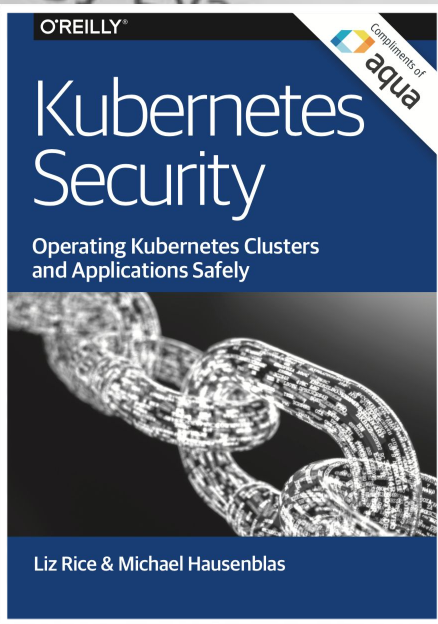


Getting to grips with Kubernetes RBAC

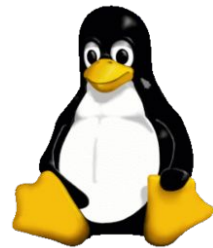
Liz Rice, Aqua Security

@lizrice | @aquasecteam

Working with Scissors
Liz Rice
Technology Executive
Aqua Security

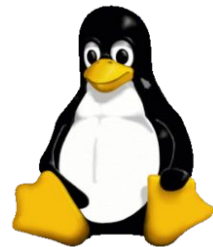




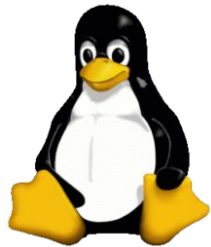


```
$ ls -l  
total 8  
-rwxr-xr--  1 liz  staff  956  7 Mar 08:22 myapp
```

Files have owners



```
          owner  group  
          |      |  
-rwxr-xr-- 1 liz  staff  956  7 Mar 08:22 myapp
```

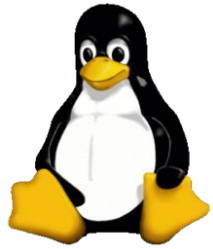


Files have owners and permissions

permissions owner group

└───┬───┘

-rwxr-xr-- 1 liz staff 956 7 Mar 08:22 myapp



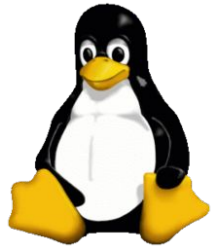
Files have owners and permissions

owner everyone owner group

-rwxr-xr-- 1 liz staff 956 7 Mar 08:22 myapp

group

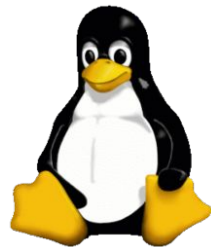
The permissions string -rwxr-xr-- is annotated with orange brackets: the first three characters (rwx) are grouped under 'owner', the next three (r-x) are grouped under 'group', and the last two (r--) are grouped under 'everyone'. The user 'liz' and group 'staff' are also annotated with orange vertical lines under the labels 'owner' and 'group' respectively.



Files have owners and permissions

read execute owner group
-rwxr-xr-- 1 liz staff 956 7 Mar 08:22 myapp
write

The diagram shows the permissions -rwxr-xr--. The first three characters 'rwx' are connected by orange lines to the label 'read' above and 'write' below. The next three characters 'r-x' are connected by orange lines to the label 'execute' above. The final two characters '--' are not connected to any label.

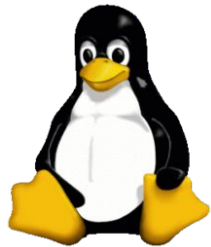


Files have owners and permissions

Read

Anyone can read *myapp*

```
owner  everyone  owner  group
  |      |      |      |
-rwxr-xr--  1  liz  staff  956  7 Mar 08:22 myapp
  |      |
  +-----+
          group
```



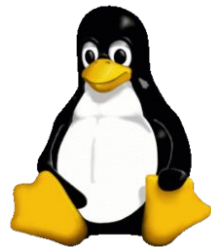
Files have owners and permissions

Write

Only user *liz* can write *myapp*

permissions	link count	owner	group	size	date	time	file name
-rwxr-xr--	1	liz	staff	956	7 Mar	08:22	myapp

Annotations for permissions: -rwxr-xr--
- owner: r (read), w (write), x (execute)
- everyone: r (read), x (execute)
- group: r (read), x (execute)



Files have owners and permissions

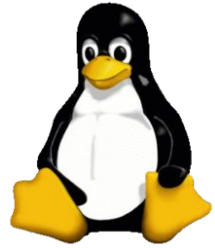
Execute

User *liz* can run *myapp*

Any user in group *staff* can run *myapp*

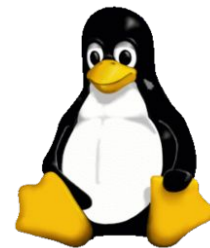
owner	everyone	owner	group						
{									
-rwx	r--	1	liz	staff	956	7	Mar	08:22	myapp
{									
group									

User is performing the action



```
          owner  group  
          |      |  
-rwxr-xr--  1 liz  staff  956  7 Mar 08:22 myapp
```

Verb might be permitted depending on
user making request, and their current group

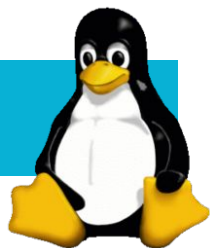


File

Permissions

Owner

Linux



File

File owner

File permissions

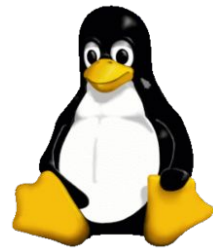
Kubernetes



?

?

?

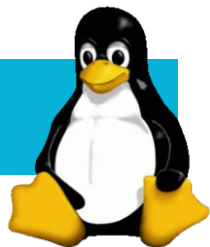


In Linux, everything is a file



In Kubernetes, everything is a resource

Linux



File

File owner

File permissions

Kubernetes

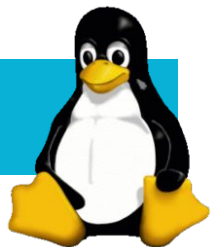


Resources

?

?

Linux



File

Kubernetes



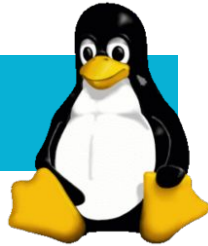
Resources

Example

Running *myapp*

Creating a pod to run
myapp

Linux



File

File owner

File permissions

Kubernetes



Resources

Resources don't have owners

Resources don't have permissions



Role Based Access Control



Role Based Access Control

Role



```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: my-role
  namespace: my-project
rules:
- apiGroups:
  - ""
  resources:
  - pods
  verbs:
  - create
  - get
  - list
```



Role

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: my-role
  namespace: my-project
```

rules:

```
- apiGroups:
  - ""
```

resources:

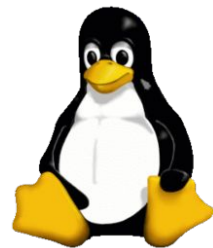
```
- pods
```

verbs:

```
- create
- get
- list
```

<verbs> you can do to <resources>

<verbs> you can do to a file called <name>

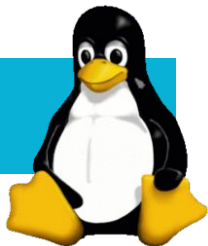


verbs

One specific, named resource

 `-rwxr-xr--` 1 liz staff 956 7 Mar 08:22  myapp

Linux



read

execute
write

Kubernetes



get
list
watch

create
delete
patch
update
use, bind, ...



<verbs> you can do to <resources>

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: my-role
  namespace: my-project
rules:
- apiGroups:
  - ""
  resources:
  - pods
  verbs:
  - get
  - list
```



<verbs> you can do to <resources> called <name>

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: my-role
  namespace: my-project
rules:
- apiGroups:
  - ""
  resources:
  - pods
  resourceNames:
  - myapp
verbs:
- get
- list
```



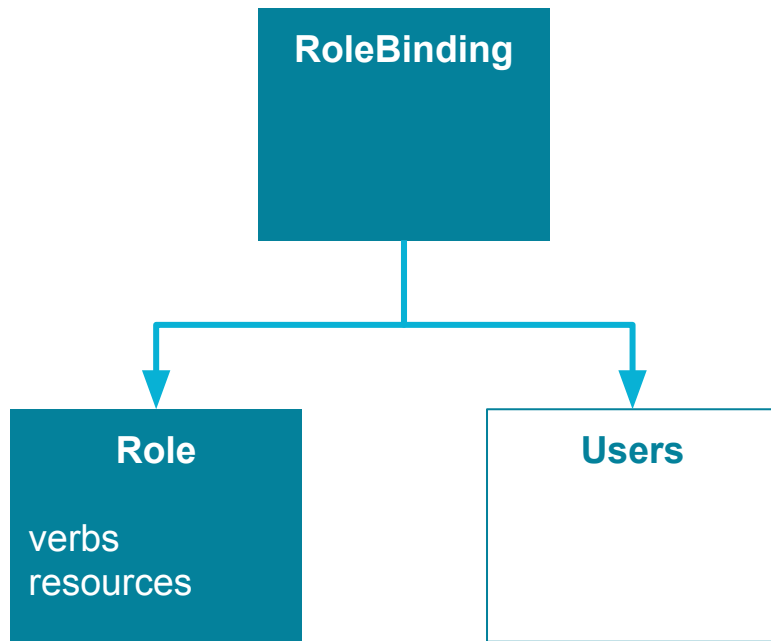
Role Based **Access Control**



Role

verbs
resources

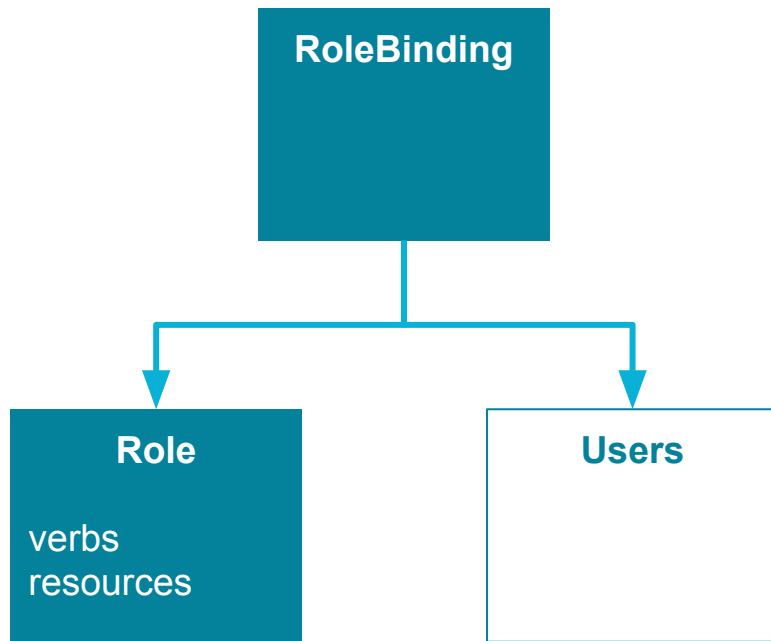
Users

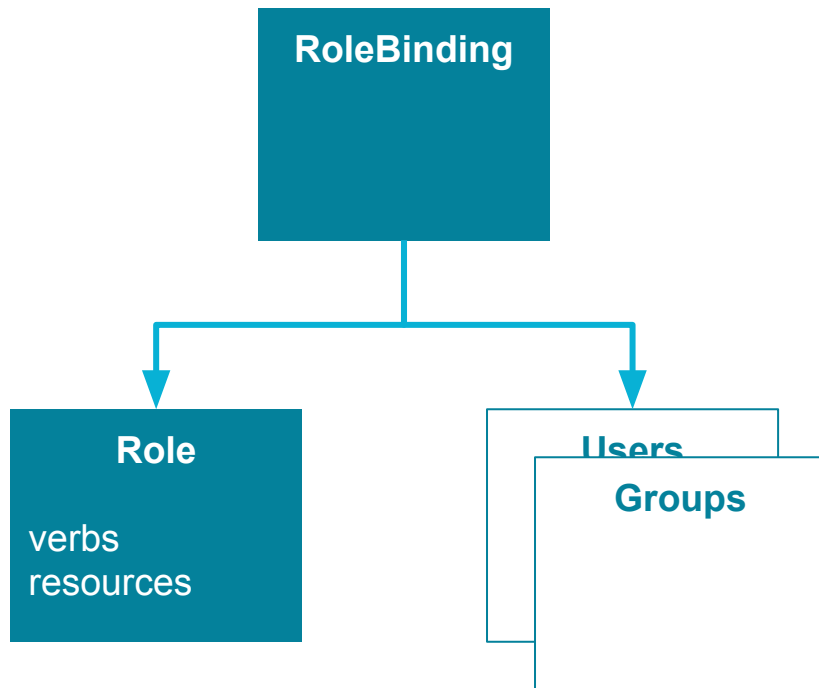


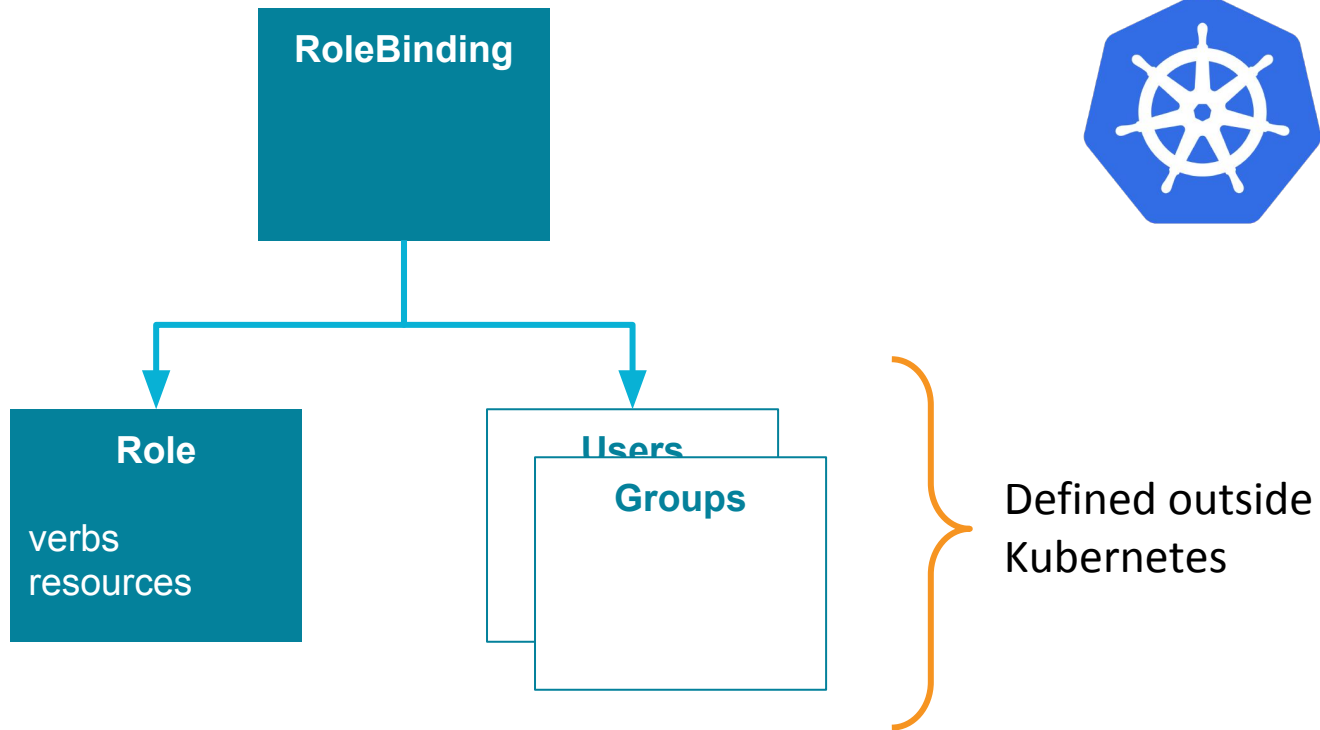


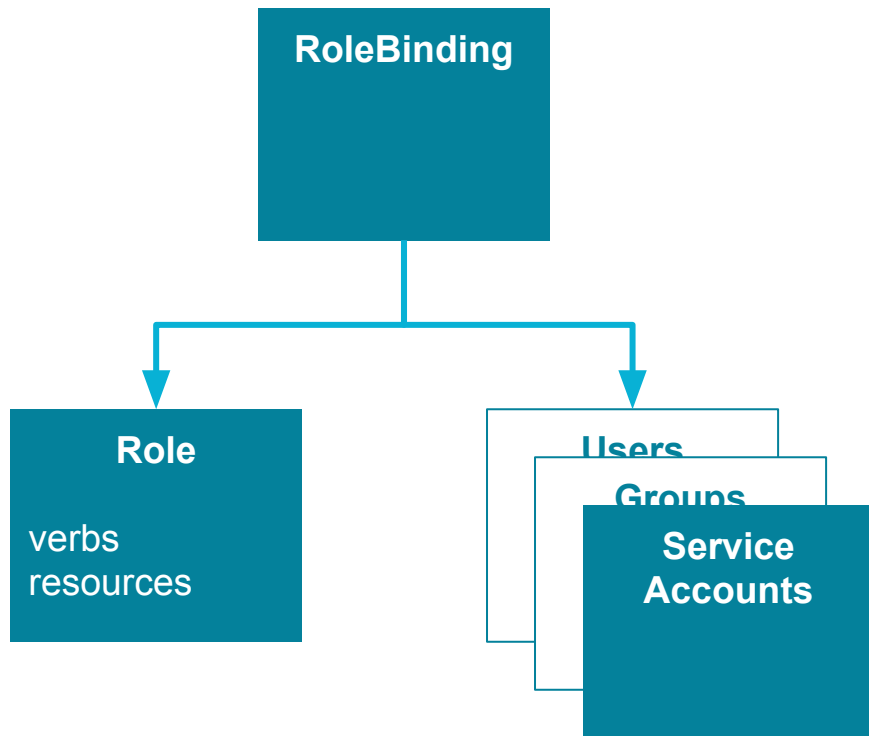
RoleBinding

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: my-role-binding
  namespace: default
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: my-role
subjects:
- apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: User
  name: liz
```



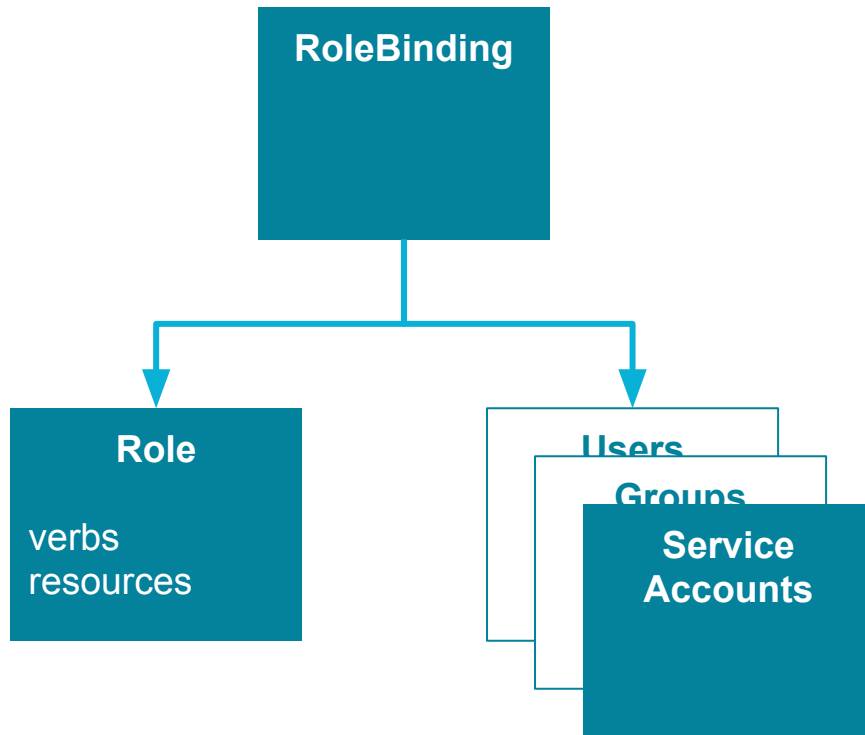


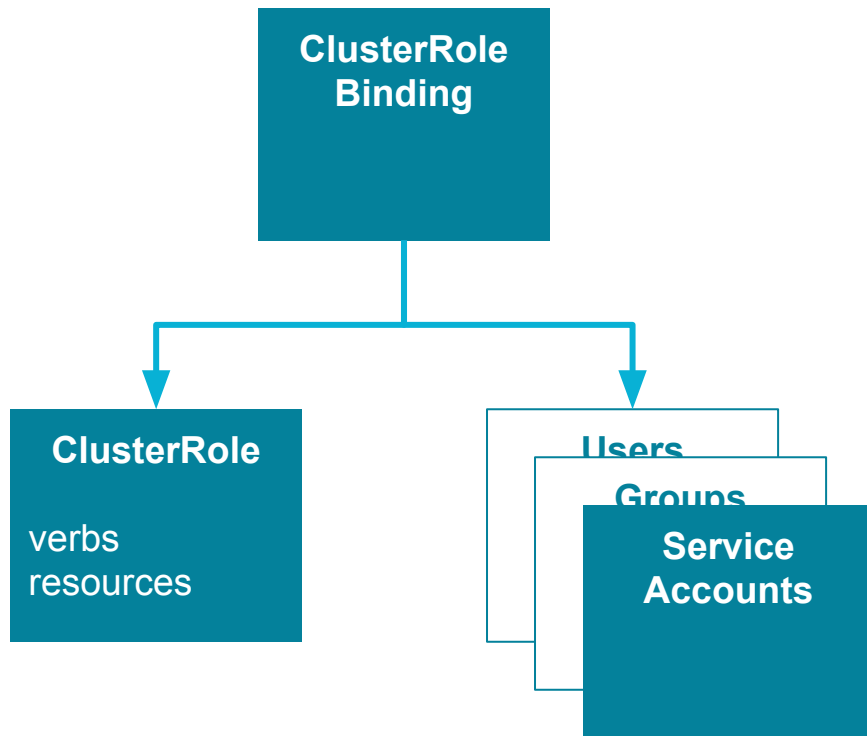


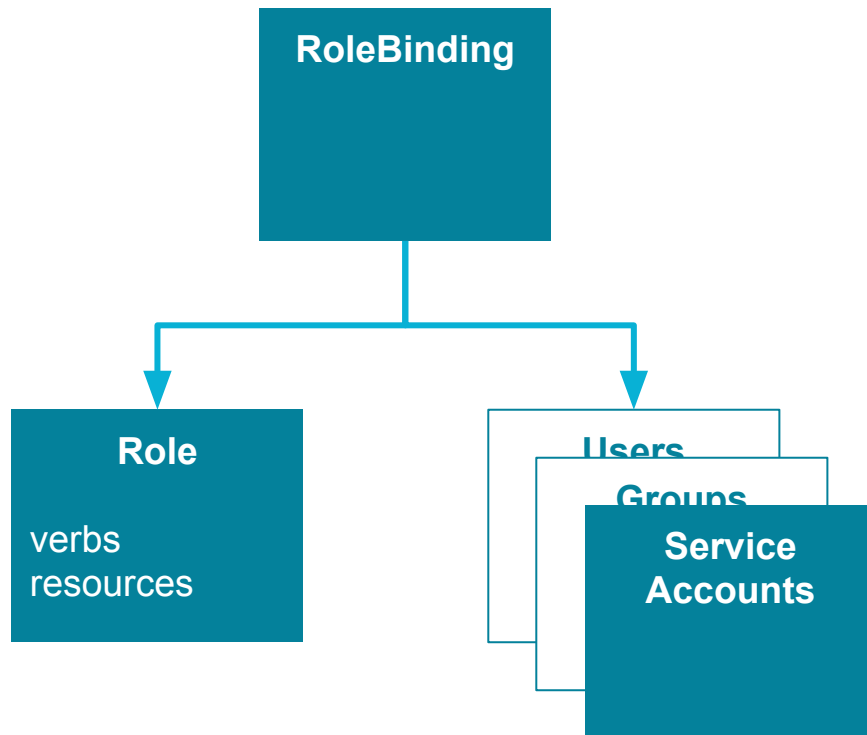


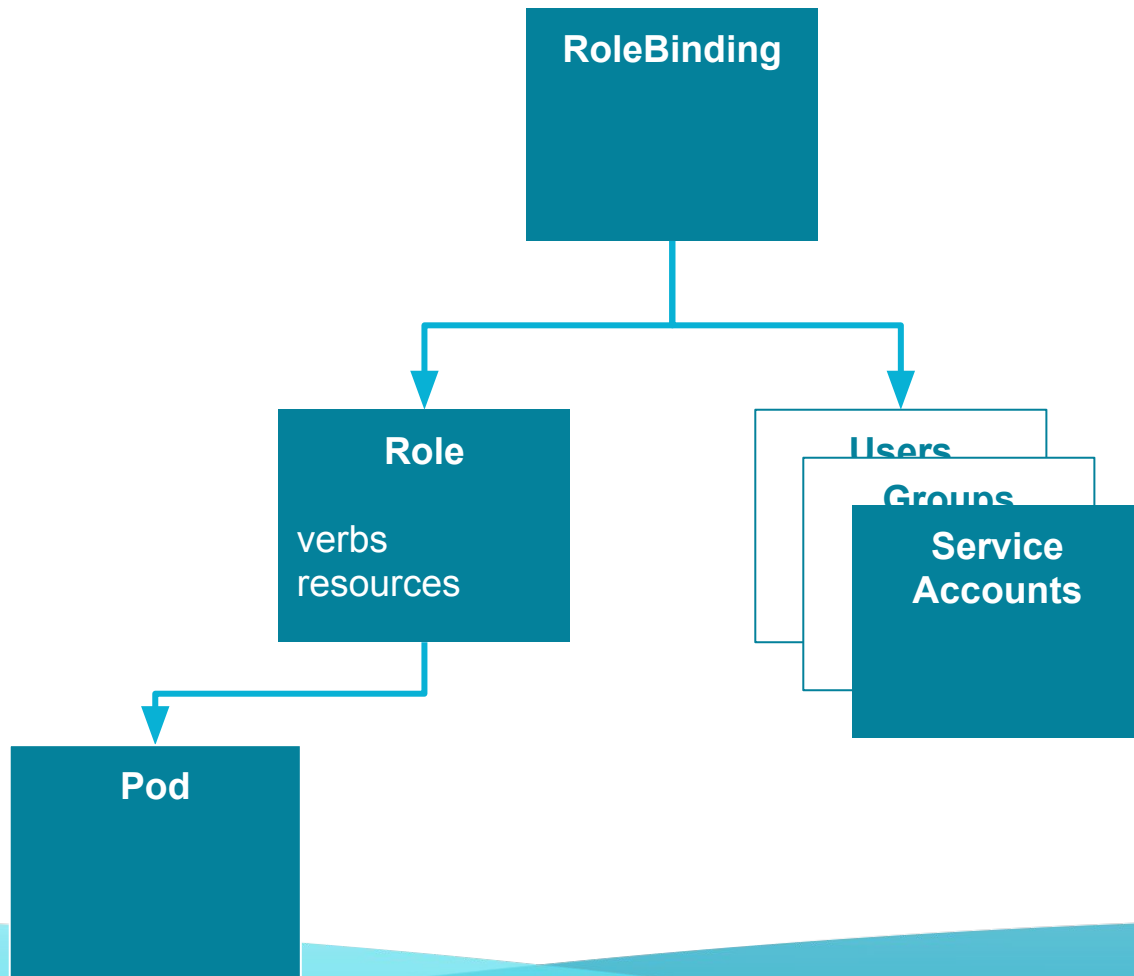


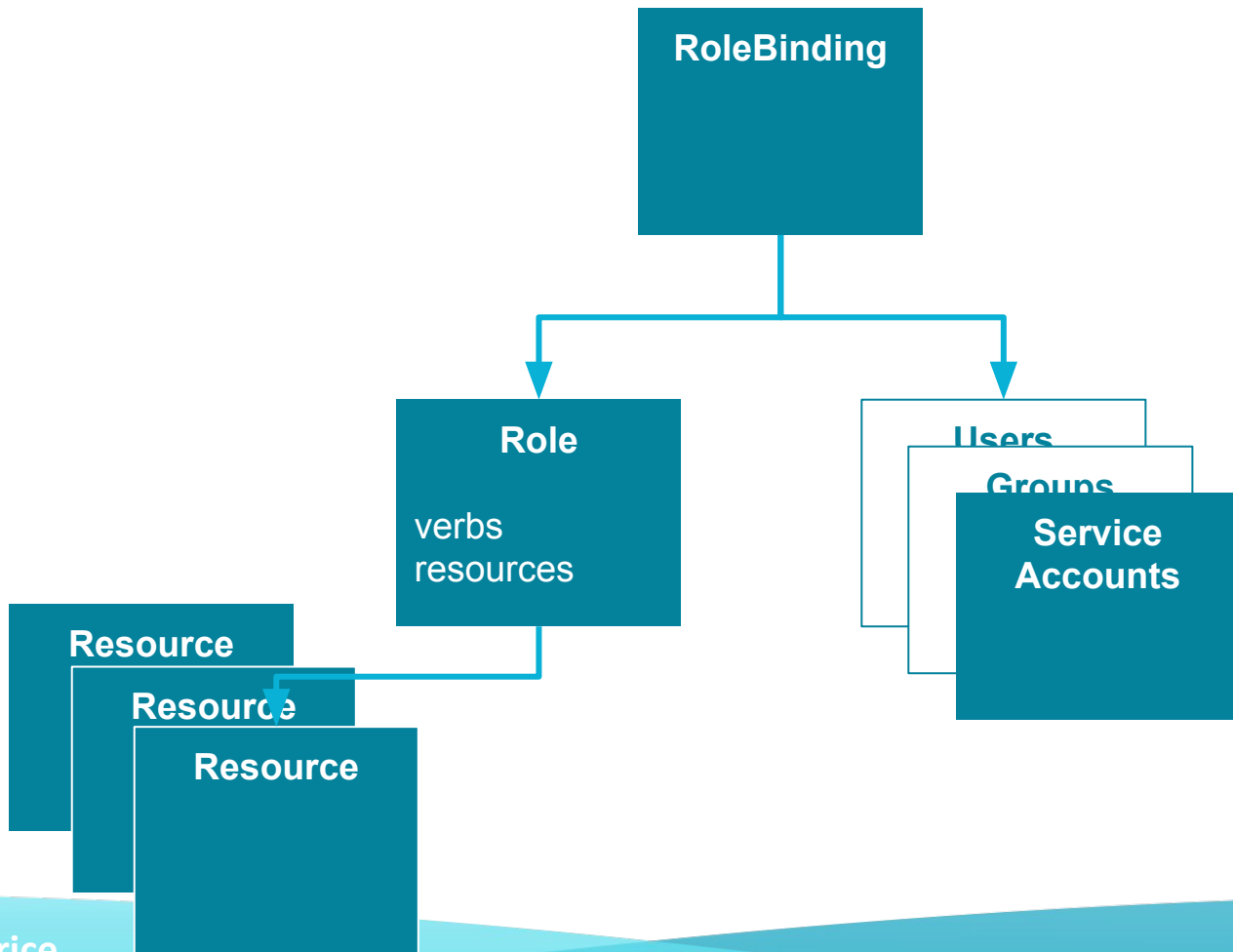
Roles are
namespaced

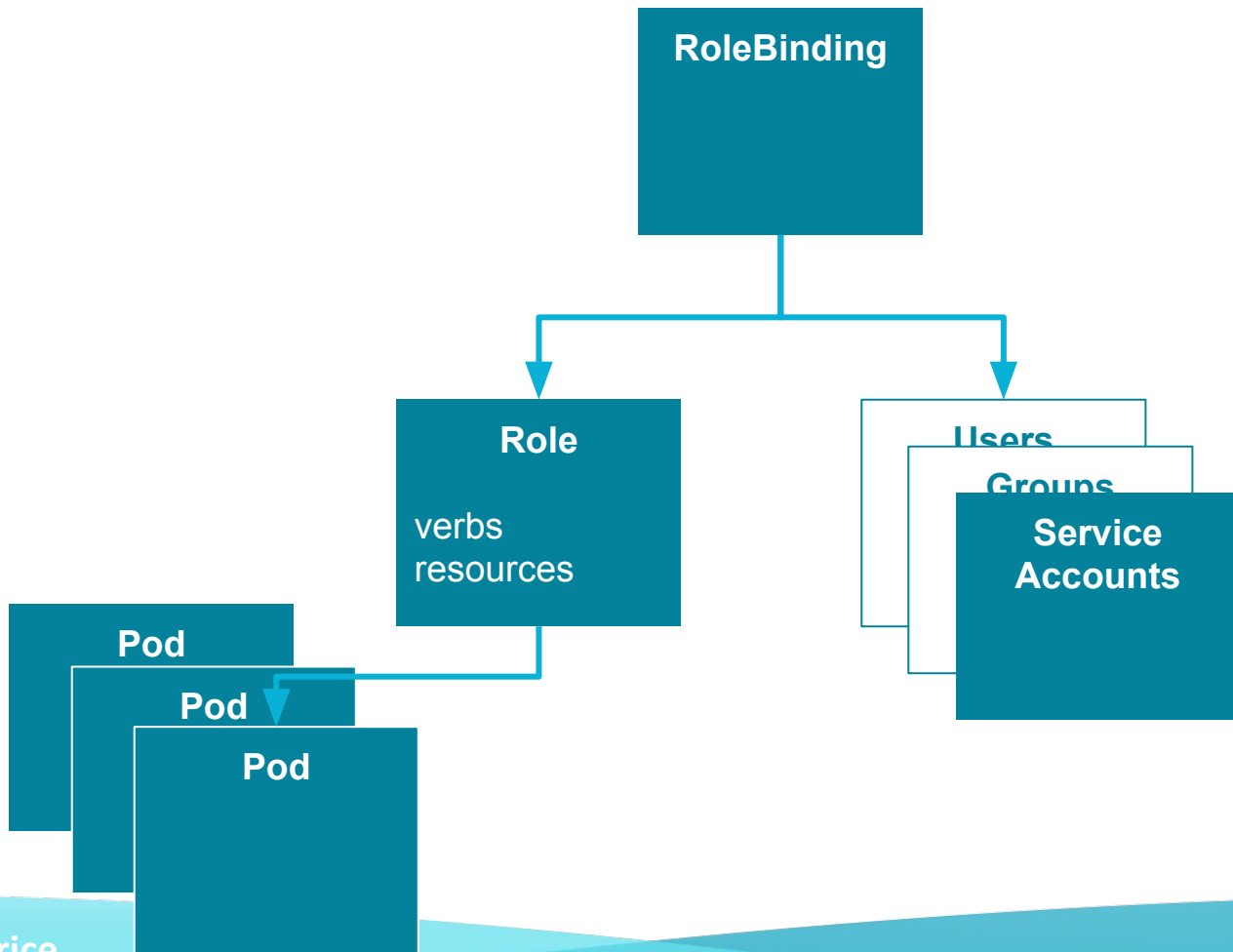


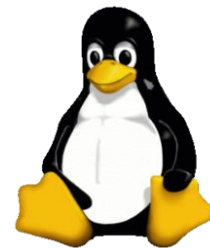












File

Permissions

Owner

Entropy always increases with time

Second law of thermodynamics

Entropy of permissions always increases with time

Second law of RBAC



Many ClusterRoleBindings to start with

```
$ kubectl get clusterrolebindings
```

NAME	AGE
...	
kubeadm:kubelet-bootstrap	20d
kubeadm:node-autoapprove-bootstrap	20d
kubeadm:node-autoapprove-certificate-rotation	20d
kubeadm:node-proxier	20d
system:aws-cloud-provider	20d
system:basic-user	20d
system:controller:attachdetach-controller	20d
system:controller:certificate-controller	20d
system:controller:clusterrole-aggregation-controller	20d
system:controller:cronjob-controller	20d
system:controller:daemon-set-controller	20d
system:controller:deployment-controller	20d
...	



Widely-scoped RoleBindings

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
  name: pod-reader
  namespace: default
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: pod-reader
subjects:
- apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Group
  name: everyone
```



Widely-scoped Roles

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: my-role
  namespace: my-project
rules:
- apiGroups:
  - ""
  resources:
  - pods
  verbs:
  - "*"

```

Permissions are additive



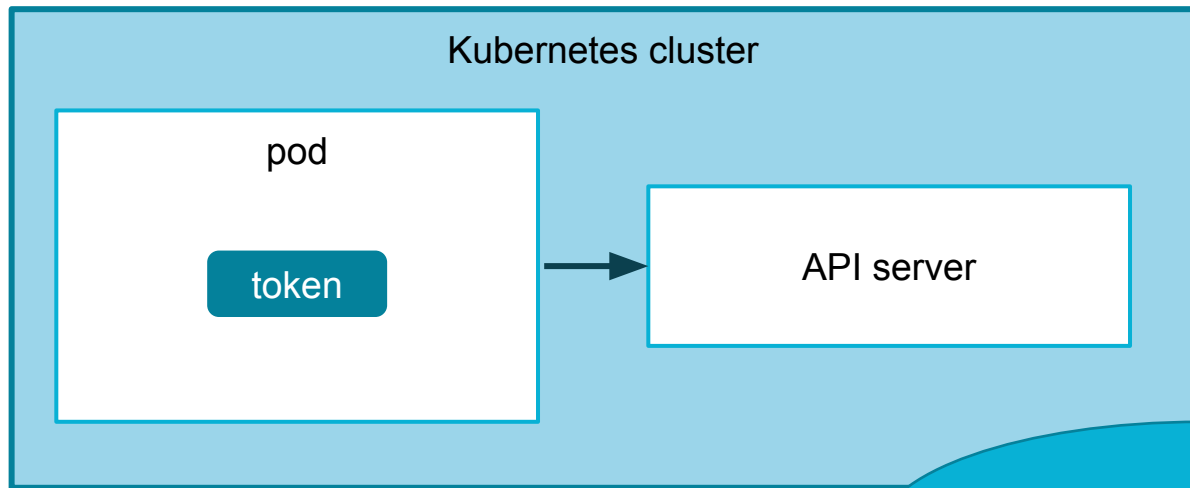
If any role grants you a permission, you have that permission



More subjects can do more things



Greater risk that one of those subjects is bad



What if my app gets
compromised?



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: superpower
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
  name: super-binding
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: cluster-admin
subjects:
- kind: ServiceAccount
  name: superpower
  namespace: default
```



```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: curl
spec:
  serviceAccountName: superpower
  containers:
  - name: curl
    image: tutum/curl
    command: ["sleep", "99999999"]
```

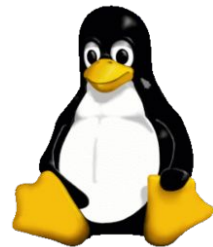



As an admin, how can you check permissions?



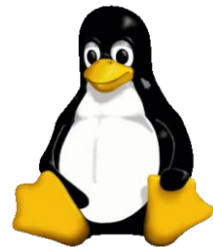
Can <subject> <verb> a <resource>?

Can I execute this file?



```
-rwxr-xr--  1 liz  staff  956  7 Mar 08:22 myapp
```

Am I liz, or a member of staff?



```
$ id
uid=501(liz) gid=20(staff)
groups=20(staff), 501(access_bpf), 12(everyone), 80(admin)
```



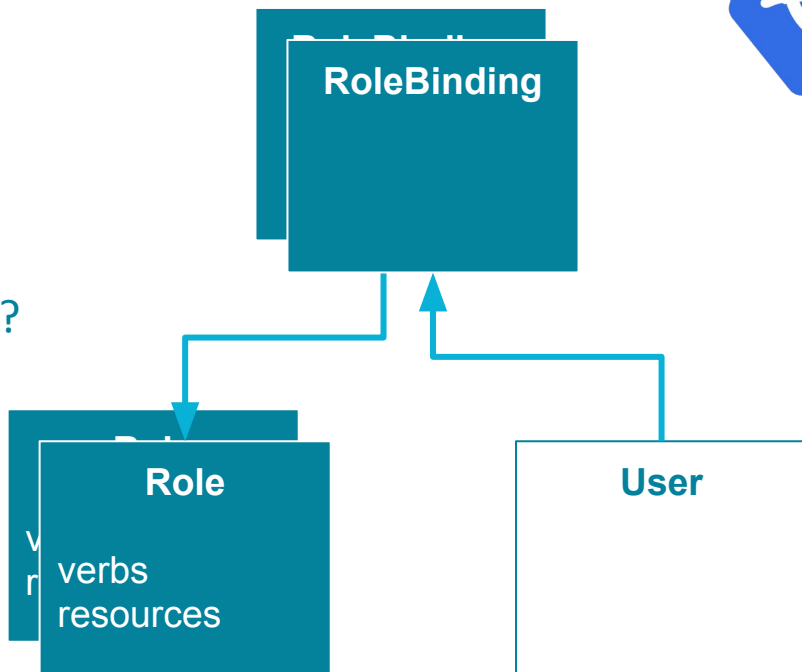
Can I create a pod?

Which user am I?

What RoleBindings reference me?

What Roles do these bindings reference?

Do any of those Roles allow creating pods?



kubectl auth can-i



Can I (as <user>) <verb> a <resource>?



Can I create a pod?

```
$ kubectl auth can-i create pods --as=liz  
no
```

```
$ kubectl auth can-i list pods --as=liz  
yes
```



Who can <verb> <resources>?

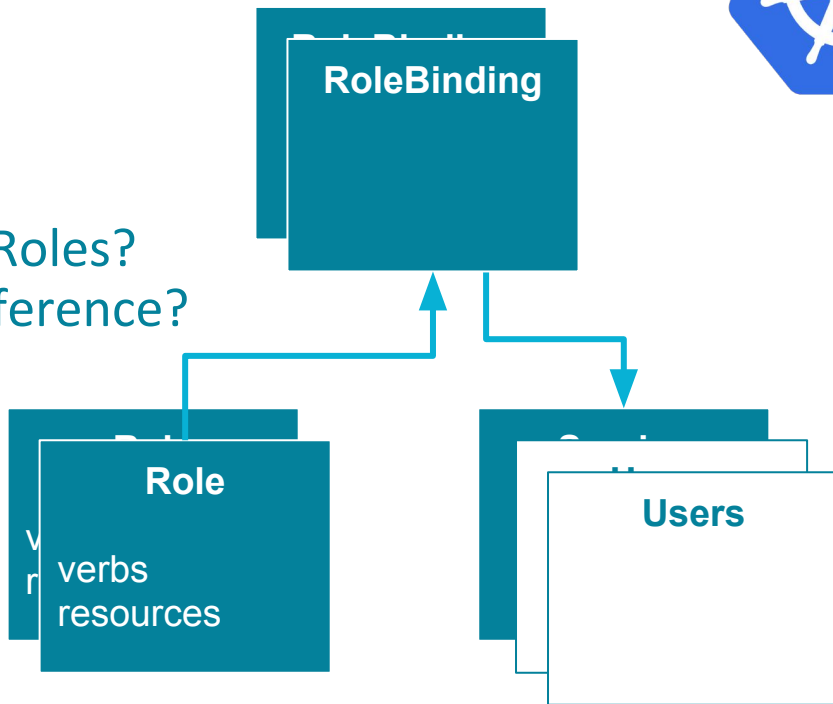


Who can create a pod?

What Roles allow creating pods?

What RoleBindings reference those Roles?

Which subjects do these bindings reference?



kubectl auth who-can



Who can <verb> <resources>?

Proof of concept:

github.com/aquasecurity/kubectl-who-can



Who can <verb> <resources>?

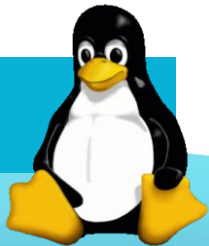
```
$ kubectl-who-can get pods
```

ROLEBINDING	NAMESPACE	SUBJECT	TYPE	SA-NAMESPACE
cross-namespaces	blah	default	ServiceAccount	default
read-pods	default	liz	User	
read-specific-pods	default	liz	User	

CLUSTERROLEBINDING	SUBJECT	TYPE
cluster-admin	system:masters	Group
system:controller:deployment-controller	deployment-controller	ServiceAccount
system:controller:endpoint-controller	endpoint-controller	ServiceAccount

...

Linux



File

r w x verbs

Permissions
attributes of file

User

Group

Kubernetes



Many resources

Many verbs

Abstracted through
Roles & RoleBindings

User (externally defined)
& ServiceAccount

Group (externally defined)

**It's easier to ask for forgiveness
than permission**

**It's easier to configure permissions
than ask for forgiveness
if you get attacked**

[info.aquasec.com/
kubernetes-security](https://info.aquasec.com/kubernetes-security)

