



KubeCon

— North America 2017 —

Multi-Tenancy Support & Security Modeling with RBAC and Namespaces

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What are covered in this presentation

- A brief description of the project background
- A brief discussion of kubernetes namespace on how it can provide isolation
- What mechanisms are provided by RBAC to enforce policies/permissions
- How to build user security model using kubernetes features:
 - Namespace
 - RBAC
- A few user and security models will be discussed for both multi-tenancy and a single tenancy support on top of kubernetes cluster
 - Cluster level
 - Namespace level
- Demo

Stack Overview

 **Application**  **Application**

 **kubernetes**  **kubernetes**

 **IAAS**

 **Identity Management**

Personas

Cloud Administrator



- Cluster Management
- User & Group Management
- Overall Operations & Logs

Application Development Team

DevOps Administrator



- Scale Clusters
- Reporting, Dashboard and Operations Management for the Project / Apps

Developer



- Consumer for K8s API
- Definition of Application Resources
- Application and image deployment
- Application Operation (App Ops)



Kubernetes Namespaces and RBAC



What is Kubernetes



Open-source platform designed to automate deploying, scaling, and operating application containers.

For more readings, please go to this link below

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/what-is-kubernetes/>

Some Kubernetes Concepts

- Node
 - a work machine in Kubernetes cluster
 - may be a VM or physical machine
- Namespace
 - virtual clusters that provide isolation of resources.
- Pod
 - unit of deployment: a single instance of an application in Kubernetes. One or more containers.
- Service a.k.a Svc
 - abstraction which defines a logical set of Pods and a policy by which to access them
- RBAC
 - Role-Based Access Control
 - Allowing admins to dynamically configure policies to drive authorization decisions

Kubernetes Security models

- Kubernetes does not dictate a particular secure model (cloud platform neutral)
- Two categories of users
 - service accounts managed by kubernetes
 - normal users managed by outside
- Can extend the authentication through plugins
- Can extend the authorization through plugins



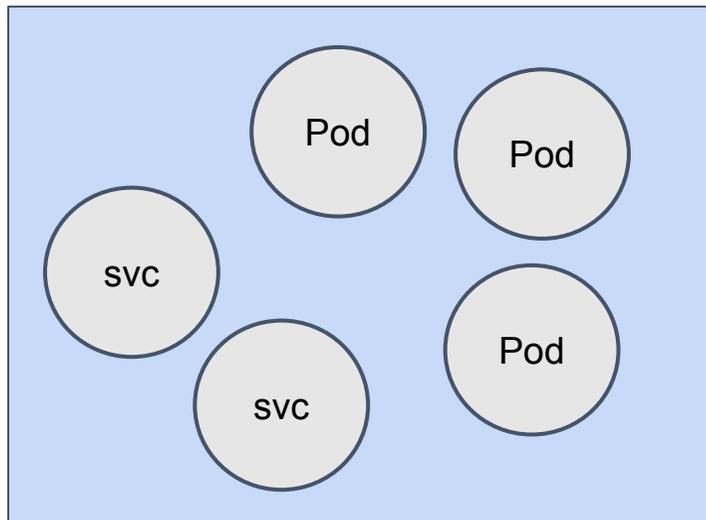
Inside the Toolbox



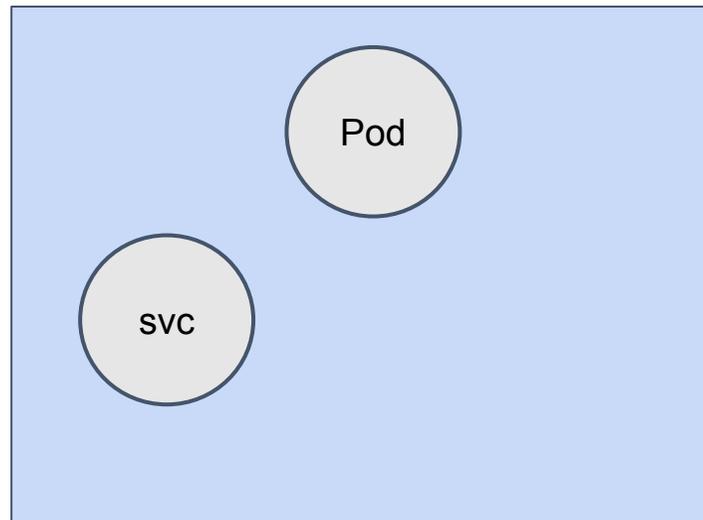
Kubernetes Namespaces

Namespace provides isolation of resources

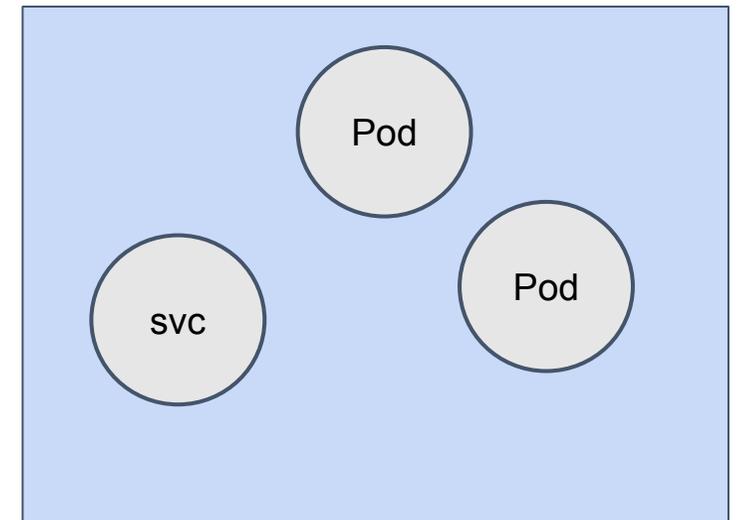
default namespace



namespace 1



namespace 2



Kubernetes RBAC Concepts

- Rules - a set of permissions
 - Cluster Role
 - both cluster and namespace levels
 - Role
 - namespace level
- Granting Permission
 - ClusterRolebinding
 - cluster-wide and all namespaces
 - Rolebinding
 - a single namespace only
- Subjects (Part of the definition of ClusterRolebinding and Rolebinding)
 - users, groups and service accounts

Cluster Role

- can be used to grant read access to resources in any particular namespace, or across all namespaces
- Example - grant read access to nodes

```
kind: ClusterRole
```

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
```

```
metadata:
```

```
# "namespace" omitted since ClusterRoles are not namespaced
```

```
name: node-reader
```

```
rules:
```

```
- apiGroups: [ "" ]
```

```
resources: [ "nodes" ]
```

```
verbs: [ "get", "watch", "list" ]
```

Role

- can only be used to grant access to resources within a single namespace
- Example - grant read access to pods

kind: Role

apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1

metadata:

namespace: default

name: pod-reader

rules:

- **apiGroups:** [""] # "" indicates the core API group

resources: ["pods"]

verbs: ["get", "watch", "list"]

Cluster Role Binding

- Grant the permissions defined in a role to a user or set of users. It holds a list of subjects (users, groups, or service accounts). It applies to cluster-wide.
- Example

```
# This cluster role binding allows anyone in the "manager" group to read nodes in any namespace.
```

```
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
```

```
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  name: read-node-global
```

```
subjects:
```

```
- kind: Group
```

```
  name: manager
```

```
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

```
roleRef:
```

```
  kind: ClusterRole
```

```
  name: node-reader
```

```
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

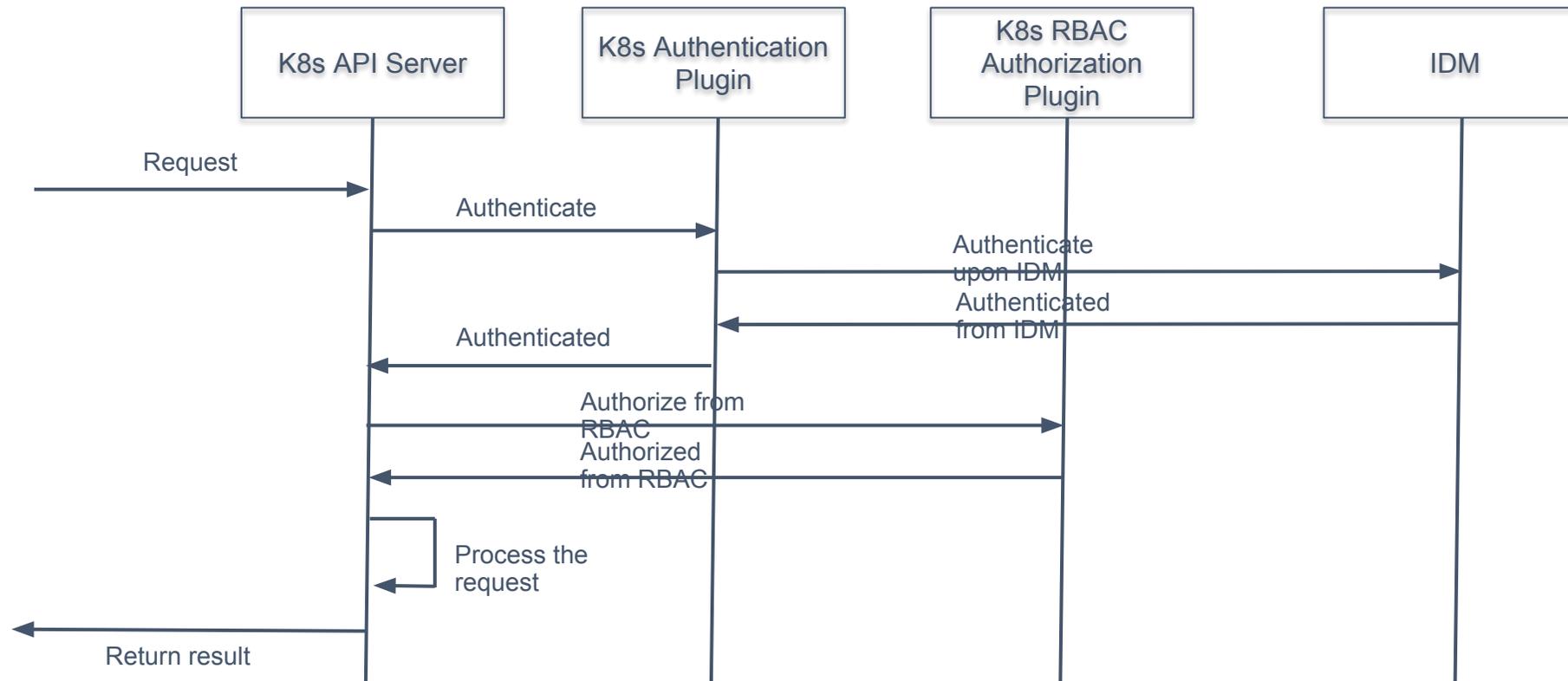
Role Binding

- Similar to Cluster Role Binding, however, the grant is limited within a namespace.
- Example

```
# This role binding allows "jane" to read pods in the "default" namespace.
```

```
kind: RoleBinding
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
metadata:
  name: read-pods
  namespace: default
subjects:
- kind: User
  name: jane
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
roleRef:
  kind: Role
  name: pod-reader
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

How all pieces work together





User and Security Models



Personas

Cloud Administrator



- Cluster Management
- User & Group Management
- Overall Operations & Logs

Application Development Team

DevOps Administrator



- Scale Clusters
- Reporting, Dashboard and Operations Management for the Project / Apps

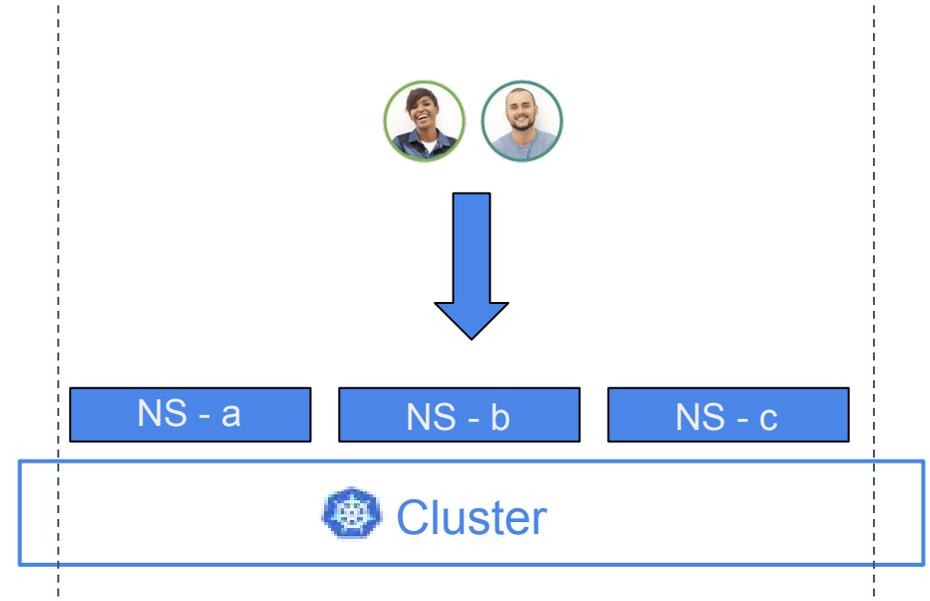
Developer



- Consumer for K8s API
- Definition of Application Resources
- Application and image deployment
- Application Operation (App Ops)

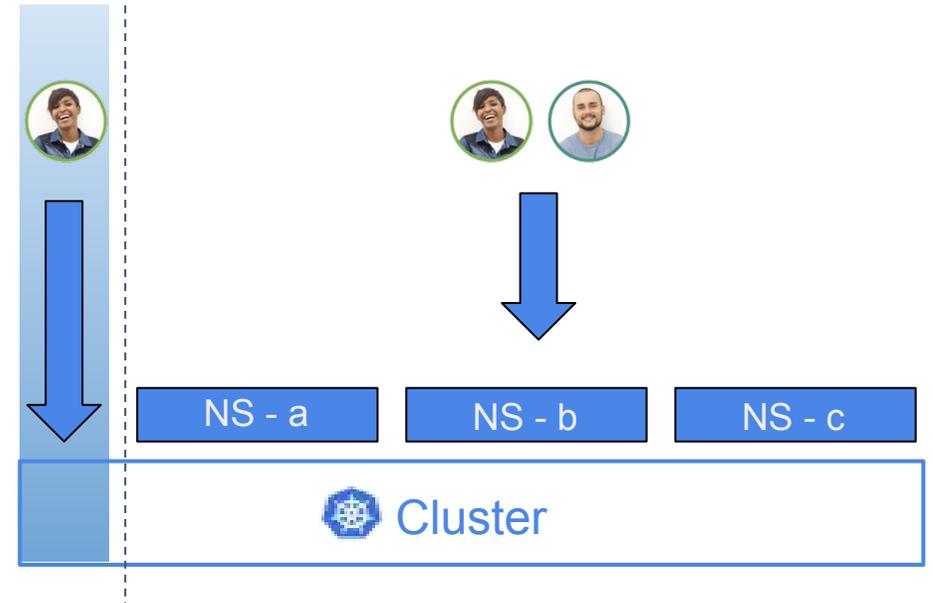
User and Security Model 1 - Exclusive Cluster

- Simplest Model
- Single tenancy
- Collapse the role of DevOps Admin and Developer.
- Cloud Admin have full control
 - User Access
 - Cluster Resources
- Any authorized user can create namespace.
- All namespaces and their resources are visible to all authorized users.
- Cluster resources are invisible to all users.



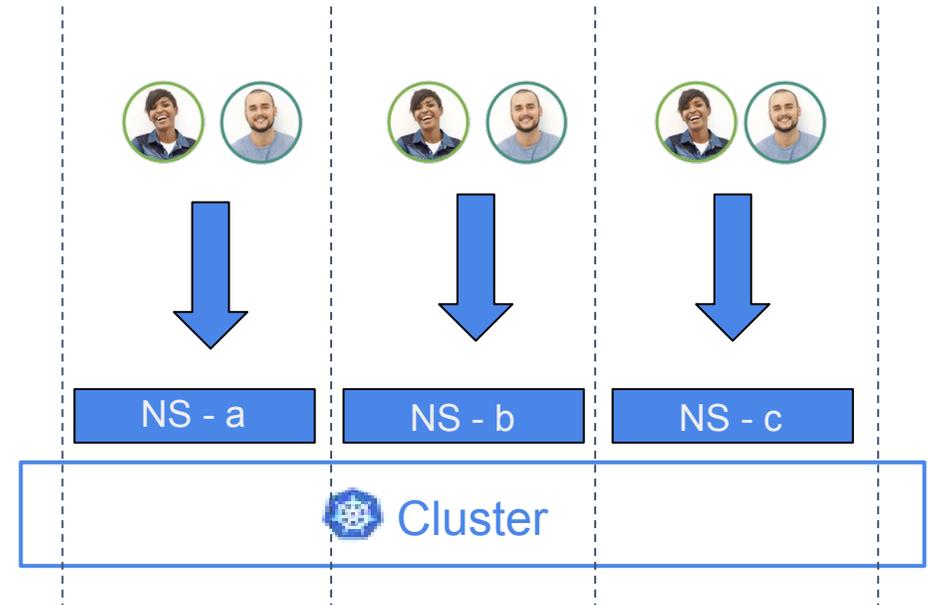
User and Security Model 1 - Variation of Exclusive Cluster

- Single tenancy
- Preserve the distinct role of DevOps Admin and Developer
- Cloud Admin still have full control
 - User Access
 - Cluster Resources
- Cloud admin delegates controls to DevOps admins on selected cluster level resources
- Any authorized users can create namespace.
- All namespaces and their resources are visible to all authorized users.
- Cluster resources are not visible to all authorized developers.



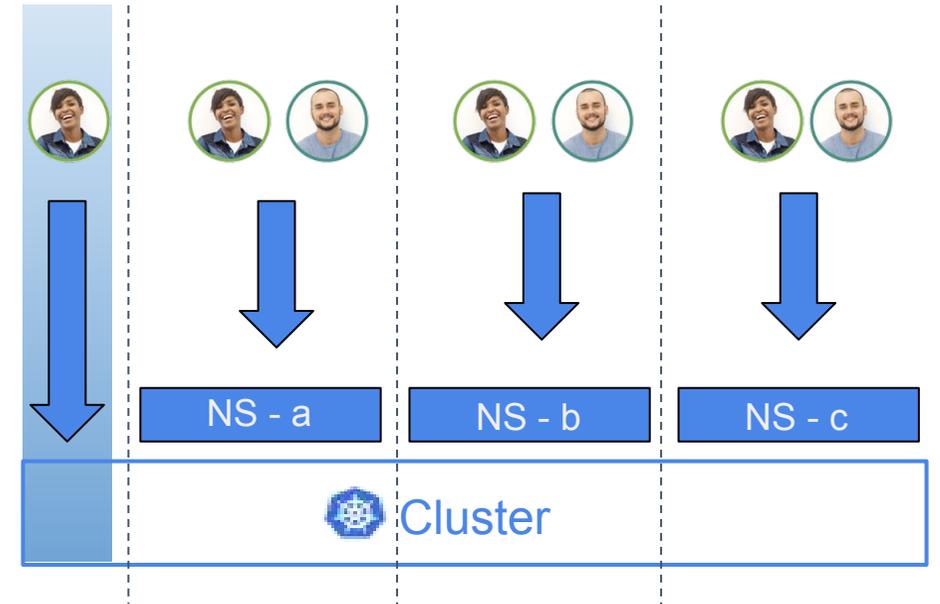
User and Security Model 2 - Shared Cluster

- Multi-tenancy support
- Collapse the role of DevOps Admin and Developer
- Cloud Admin has full control
 - User Access
 - Cluster Resources
- Only cloud admin can create namespace
- Resources under a namespace are visible to authorized users only
- Cluster resources are invisible to all users.



User and Security Model 2 - Variation of Shared Cluster

- Multi-tenancy support
- Preserve the distinct role of DevOps Admin and Developer
- Cloud Admin still has full control
 - User Access
 - Cluster Resources
- Cloud Admin delegates some controls to DevOps Admin on cluster level
- Cloud admin and DevOps Admin can create namespace
- Namespaces and their resources are visible to authorized developers only

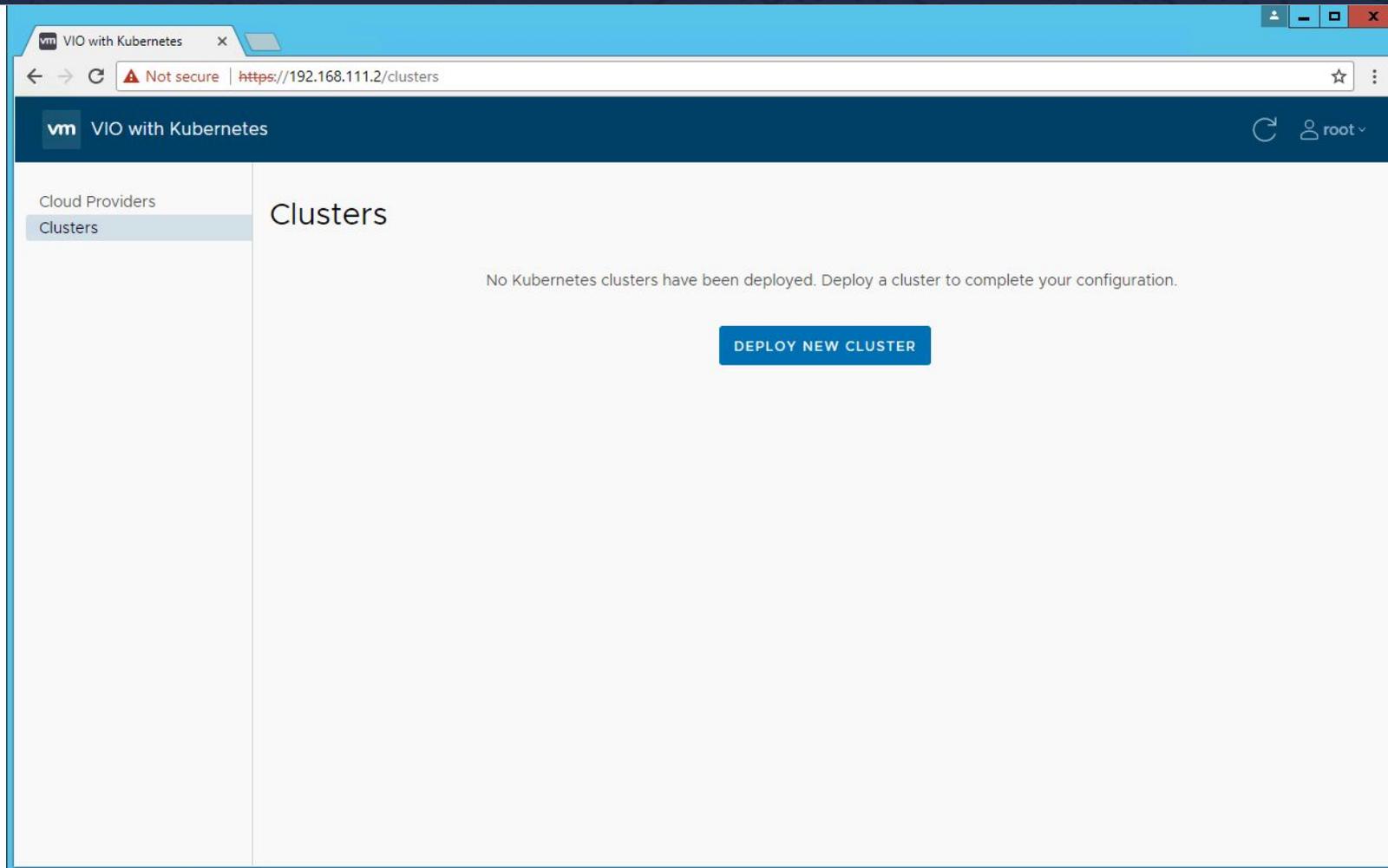




Demo



Creating Exclusive Cluster - 1/7



Creating Exclusive Cluster - 2/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

1 Intro

2 Provider selection

3 Node profile selection

4 Cluster data

5 User & Group

6 Summary

Introduction

This wizard will guide you through cluster creation process. If you have previously downloaded cluster payload, you can upload it here.

Cluster JSON file:

Choose File

No file chosen

CANCEL

NEXT

Creating Exclusive Cluster - 3/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

- 1 Intro
- 2 Provider selection
- 3 Node profile selection
- 4 Cluster data
- 5 User & Group
- 6 Summary

Select an infrastructure provider

Provider name	Provider type	Provider ID	Provider state
<input checked="" type="radio"/> vddc_v30	sddc	06c93b68-7cb9-42f1-99ae-123345b5179e	ACTIVE

1 - 1 total 1 item

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

Creating Exclusive Cluster - 4/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

- 1 Intro
- 2 Provider selection
- 3 Node profile selection
- 4 Cluster data
- 5 User & Group
- 6 Summary

Select an infrastructure node profile ✕

Use default node profile

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

Creating Exclusive Cluster - 5/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

- 1 Intro
- 2 Provider selection
- 3 Node profile selection
- 4 Cluster data
- 5 User & Group
- 6 Summary

Information about cluster



Cluster name: *	<input type="text" value="exclusive_cluster"/>
Number of master nodes: *	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Number of worker nodes: *	<input type="text" value="3"/>
DNS servers:	<input type="text" value="10.132.71.1"/>
Cluster type: *	<input type="text" value="Exclusive Cluster"/>

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

Creating Exclusive Cluster - 6/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

- 1 Intro
- 2 Provider selection
- 3 Node profile selection
- 4 Cluster data
- 5 User & Group
- 6 Summary

Add Users & Groups for this cluster

Users

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Username
<input type="checkbox"/>	2268af6c02744eeca421a5174ba73f83	vio-service
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3707cefdfe54279a8732a53445d7915	dev1
<input type="checkbox"/>	64f03e67b5184038a0f8a716675320f6	dev2
<input type="checkbox"/>	c952cbab79964aa48be870c77ab9efd0	k_admin
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	1 - 4 total 4 items

Groups

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Group name
		

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

Creating Exclusive Cluster - 7/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

- 1 Intro
- 2 Provider selection
- 3 Node profile selection
- 4 Cluster data
- 5 User & Group
- 6 Summary

Kubernetes cluster deployment summary

Before creating the Kubernetes cluster, verify the information in the deployment summary. You can also download the cluster configuration for future use.

[DOWNLOAD CLUSTER JSON](#)

Selected provider

Provider name	Provider type	Provider ID	Provider state
vddc_v30	sddc	06c93b68-7cb9-42f1-99ae-123345b5179e	ACTIVE

Cluster Data

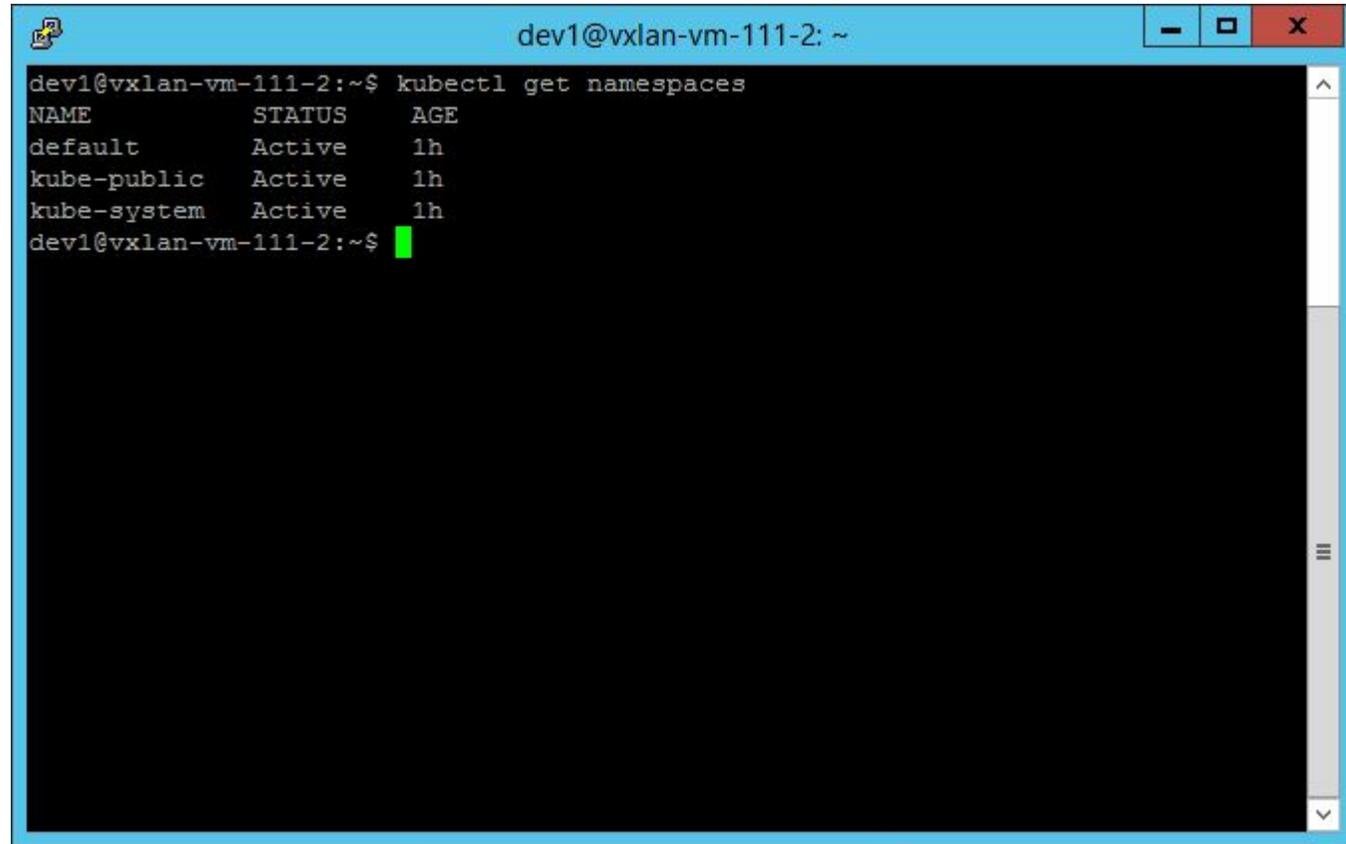
Cluster name: exclusive_cluster
Number of master nodes: 3

[CANCEL](#)

[BACK](#)

[FINISH](#)

User Dev1

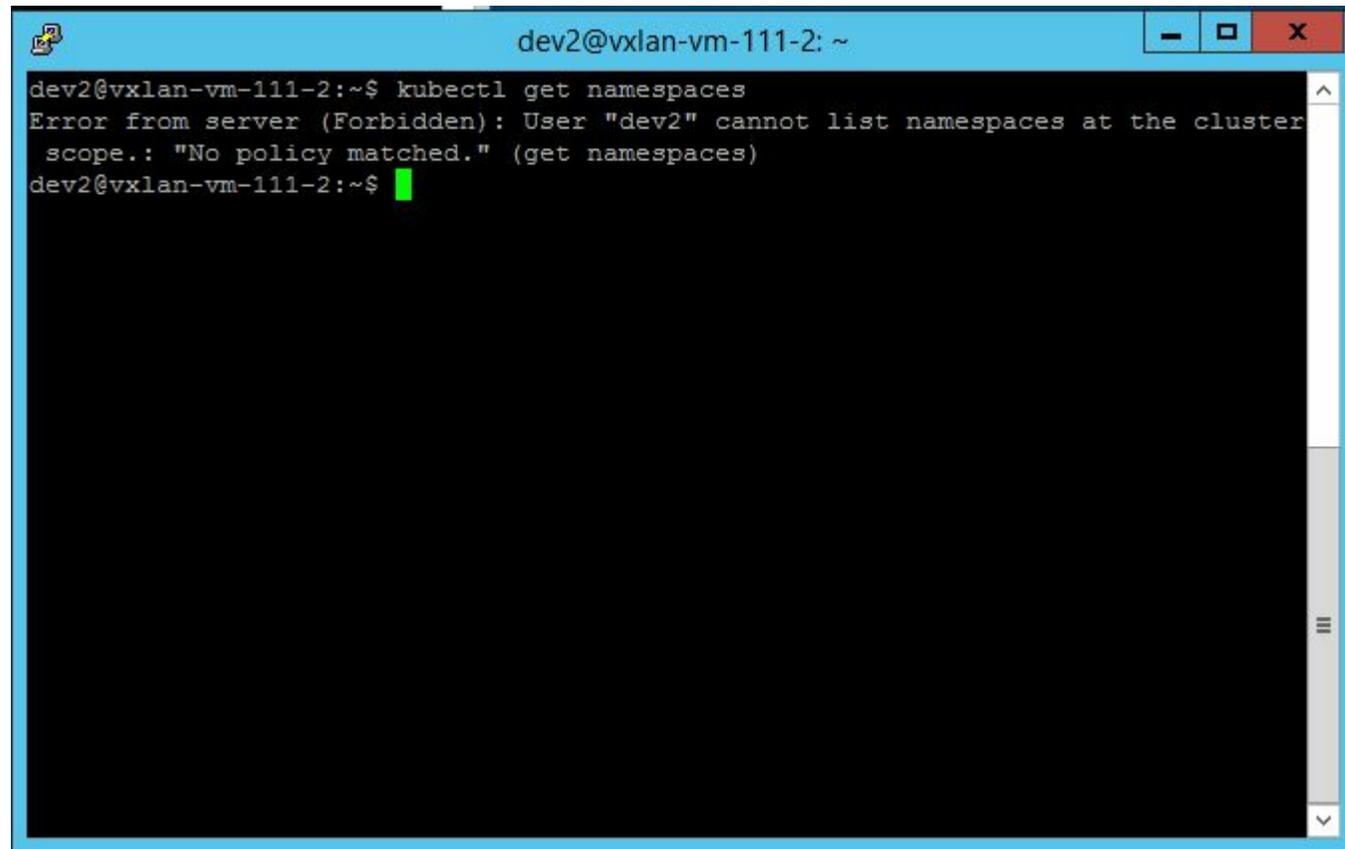


```
dev1@vxlan-vm-111-2: ~  
dev1@vxlan-vm-111-2:~$ kubectl get namespaces  
NAME          STATUS    AGE  
default       Active   1h  
kube-public   Active   1h  
kube-system   Active   1h  
dev1@vxlan-vm-111-2:~$
```

The image shows a terminal window titled "dev1@vxlan-vm-111-2: ~". The user has executed the command "kubectl get namespaces". The output is a table with three columns: NAME, STATUS, and AGE. The rows are: default (Active, 1h), kube-public (Active, 1h), and kube-system (Active, 1h). The prompt "dev1@vxlan-vm-111-2:~\$" is followed by a green cursor.

NAME	STATUS	AGE
default	Active	1h
kube-public	Active	1h
kube-system	Active	1h

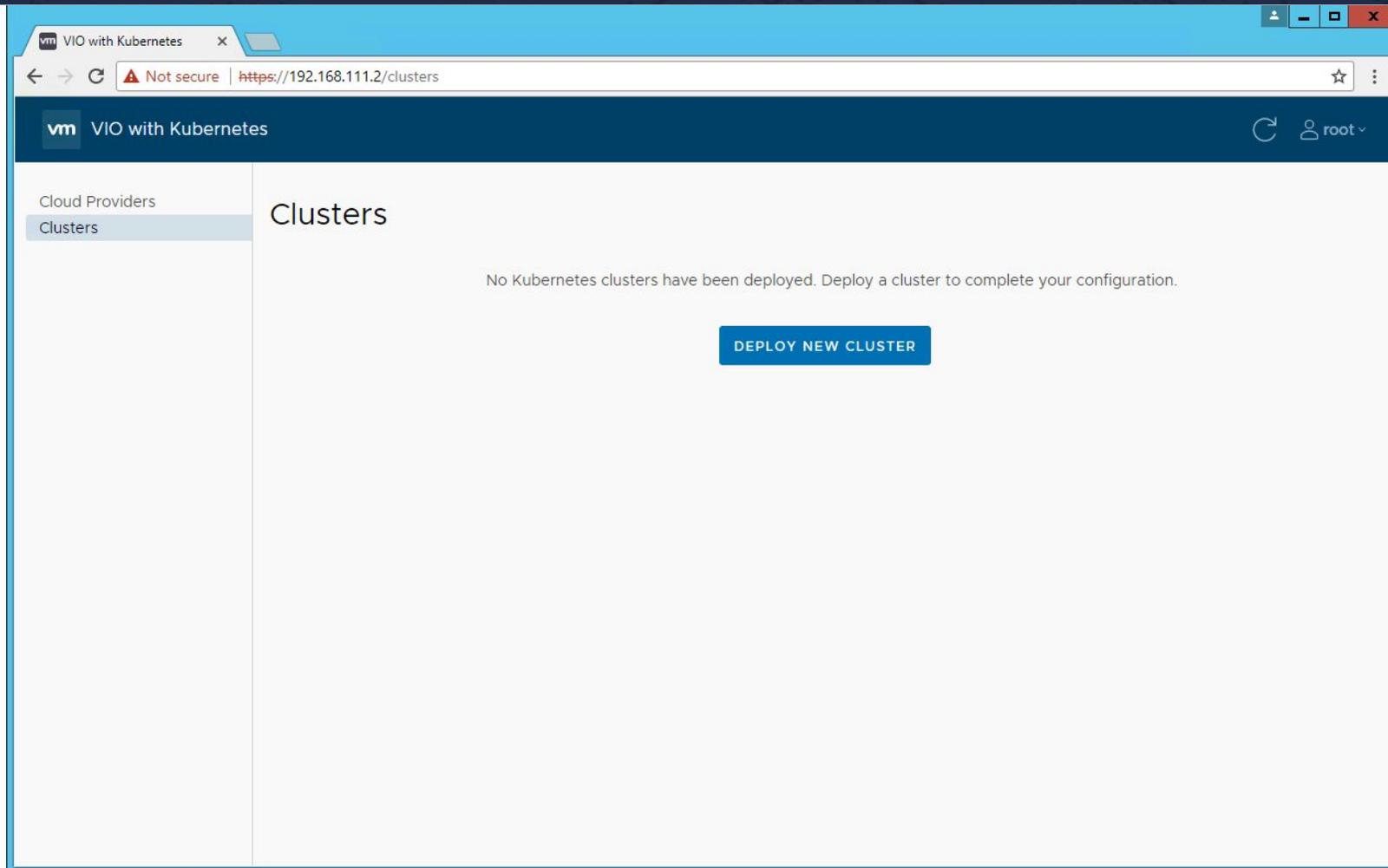
User Dev2



```
dev2@vxlan-vm-111-2: ~  
dev2@vxlan-vm-111-2:~$ kubectl get namespaces  
Error from server (Forbidden): User "dev2" cannot list namespaces at the cluster  
scope.: "No policy matched." (get namespaces)  
dev2@vxlan-vm-111-2:~$ █
```

The image shows a terminal window with a blue title bar. The title bar contains the text "dev2@vxlan-vm-111-2: ~" and standard window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close). The terminal content shows a user running the command "kubectl get namespaces". The output is an error message: "Error from server (Forbidden): User 'dev2' cannot list namespaces at the cluster scope.: 'No policy matched.'" (get namespaces). The prompt "dev2@vxlan-vm-111-2:~\$" is followed by a green cursor. The terminal has a scrollbar on the right side.

Creating Shared Cluster - 1/7



Creating Shared Cluster - 2/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

1 Intro

2 Provider selection

3 Node profile selection

4 Cluster data

5 User & Group

6 Summary

Introduction

This wizard will guide you through cluster creation process. If you have previously downloaded cluster payload, you can upload it here.

Cluster JSON file:

Choose File

No file chosen

CANCEL

NEXT

Creating Shared Cluster - 3/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

- 1 Intro
- 2 Provider selection
- 3 Node profile selection
- 4 Cluster data
- 5 User & Group
- 6 Summary

Select an infrastructure provider ✕

Provider name	Provider type	Provider ID	Provider state
<input checked="" type="radio"/> vddc_v30	sddc	06c93b68-7cb9-42f1-99ae-123345b5179e	ACTIVE

1 - 1 total 1 item

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

Creating Shared Cluster - 4/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

- 1 Intro
- 2 Provider selection
- 3 Node profile selection
- 4 Cluster data
- 5 User & Group
- 6 Summary

Select an infrastructure node profile ×

Use default node profile

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

Creating Shared Cluster - 5/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

- 1 Intro
- 2 Provider selection
- 3 Node profile selection
- 4 Cluster data
- 5 Namespace
- 6 Summary

Information about cluster



Cluster name: *	<input type="text" value="shared_cluster"/>
Number of master nodes: *	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Number of worker nodes: *	<input type="text" value="3"/>
DNS servers:	<input type="text" value="10.132.71.1"/>
Cluster type: *	<input type="text" value="Shared Cluster"/>

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

Creating Shared Cluster - 6/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

- 1 Intro
- 2 Provider selection
- 3 Node profile selection
- 4 Cluster data
- 5 Namespace
- 6 Summary

Add namespace for this cluster

Name: *

Users

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Username
<input type="checkbox"/>	2268af6c02744eeca421a5174ba73f83	vio-service
<input type="checkbox"/>	3707cefdfef54279a8732a53445d7915	dev1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	55524fd70f5d4b2fac0587df594569ed	dev3
<input type="checkbox"/>	5b70c2a11eea40d987ca02d83ba6ce08	dev4
<input type="checkbox"/>	64f03e67b5184038a0f8a716675320f6	dev2
<input type="checkbox"/>	c952cbab79964aa48be870c77ab9efd0	k_admin
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	

1 - 6 total 6 items

CANCEL

BACK

NEXT

Creating Shared Cluster - 7/7

Add new Kubernetes cluster

- 1 Intro
- 2 Provider selection
- 3 Node profile selection
- 4 Cluster data
- 5 Namespace
- 6 Summary

Kubernetes cluster deployment summary ✕

Before creating the Kubernetes cluster, verify the information in the deployment summary. You can also download the cluster configuration for future use.

[DOWNLOAD CLUSTER JSON](#)

Selected provider

Provider name	Provider type	Provider ID	Provider state
vddc_v30	sddc	06c93b68-7cb9-42f1-99ae-123345b5179e	ACTIVE

Cluster Data

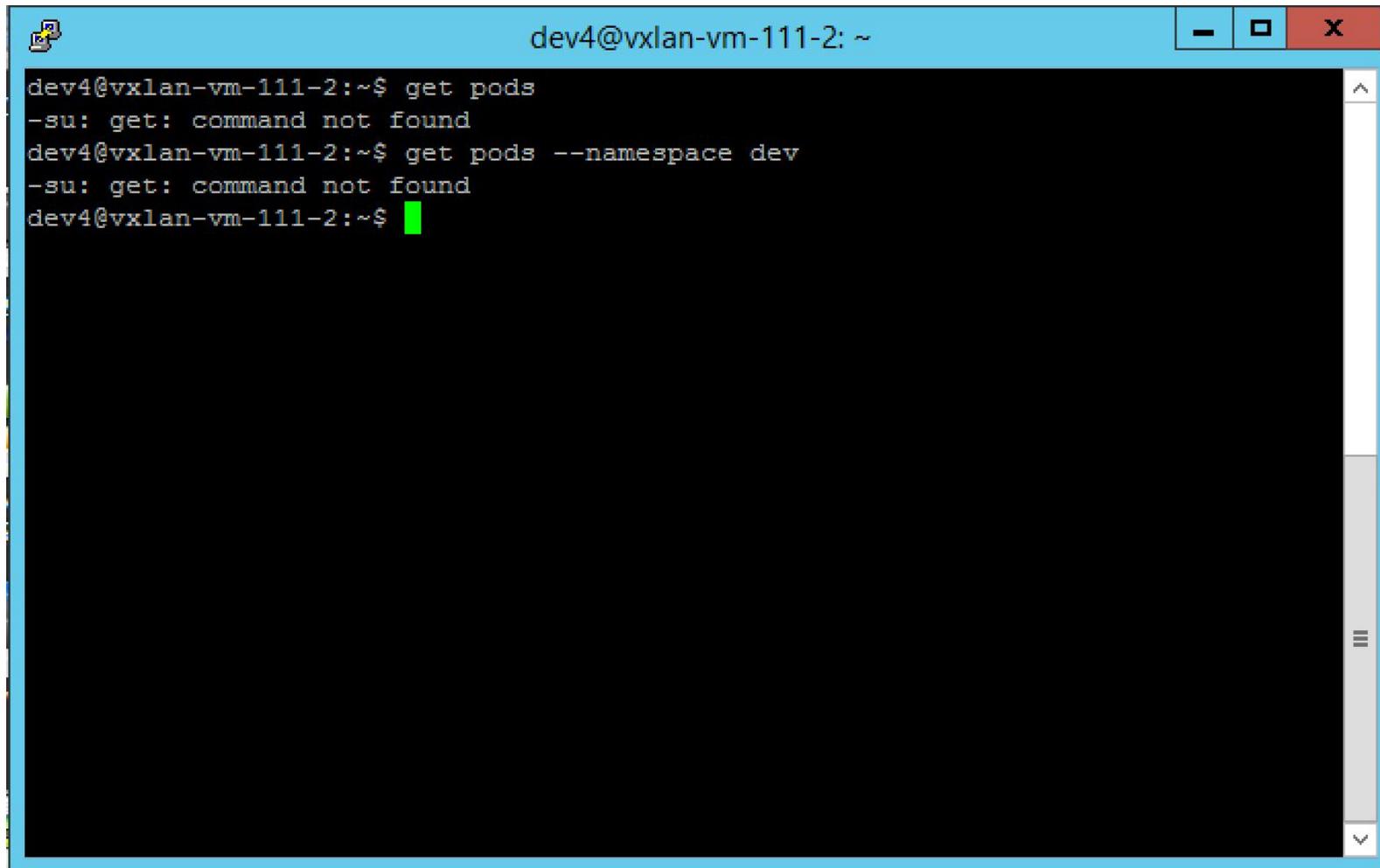
Cluster name: shared_cluster
Number of master nodes: 3

[CANCEL](#)

[BACK](#)

[FINISH](#)

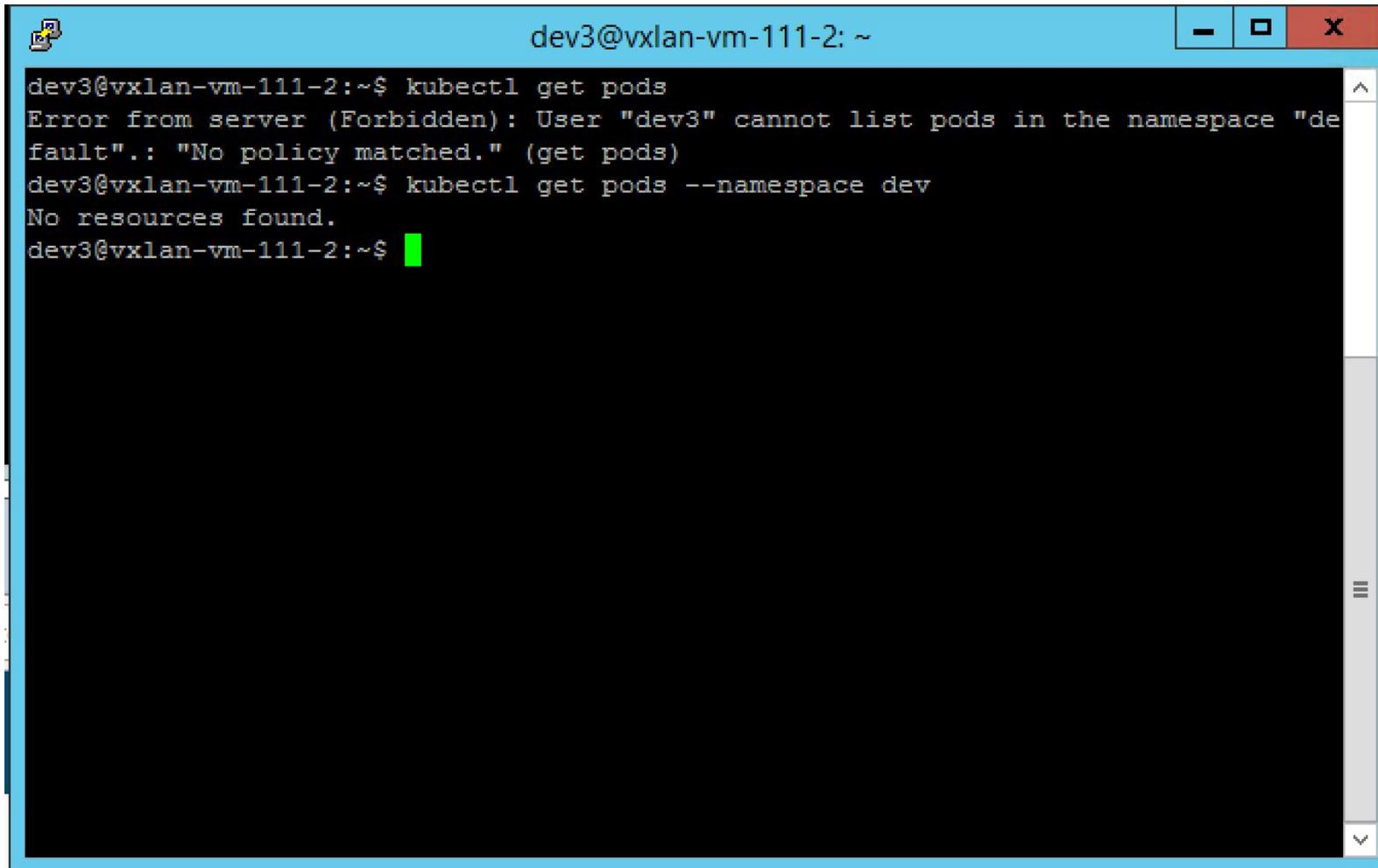
User dev3



A terminal window titled "dev4@vxlan-vm-111-2: ~" with standard window controls. The terminal output shows two failed attempts to run the 'get pods' command. The first attempt results in "-su: get: command not found". The second attempt, including the "--namespace dev" flag, also results in "-su: get: command not found". A green cursor is visible at the end of the third prompt line.

```
dev4@vxlan-vm-111-2:~$ get pods
-su: get: command not found
dev4@vxlan-vm-111-2:~$ get pods --namespace dev
-su: get: command not found
dev4@vxlan-vm-111-2:~$ █
```

User dev4



```
dev3@vxlan-vm-111-2: ~  
dev3@vxlan-vm-111-2:~$ kubectl get pods  
Error from server (Forbidden): User "dev3" cannot list pods in the namespace "default".: "No policy matched." (get pods)  
dev3@vxlan-vm-111-2:~$ kubectl get pods --namespace dev  
No resources found.  
dev3@vxlan-vm-111-2:~$ █
```

References

References:

- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/admin/authorization/rbac>
- <https://blogs.vmware.com/openstack/openstack-kubernetes-better-together/>
- PKS: <https://cloud.vmware.com/pivotal-container-service>

We are hiring:

- <http://bit.ly/vmwarekubecon>



Questions?



Thank You

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