

Open Policy Agent (OPA)

Introduction - KubeCon Shanghai 2019







Torin Sandall

Engineer at Styra Co-creator of OPA

s tsandall on OPA slack



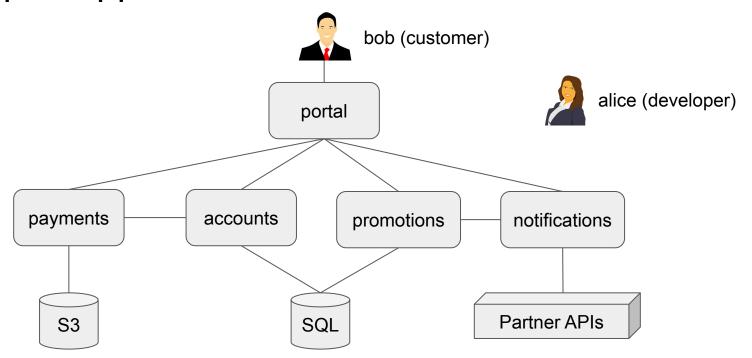


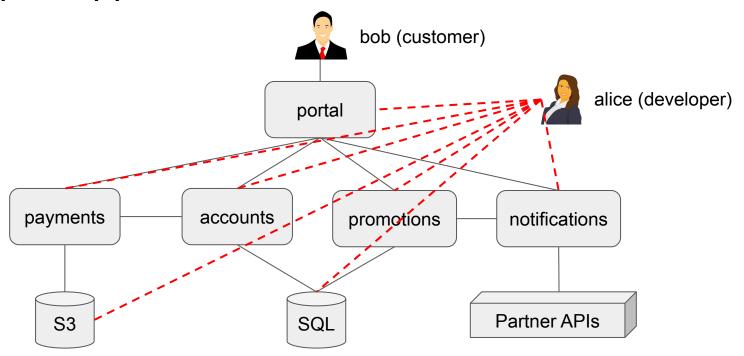
OPA: Community

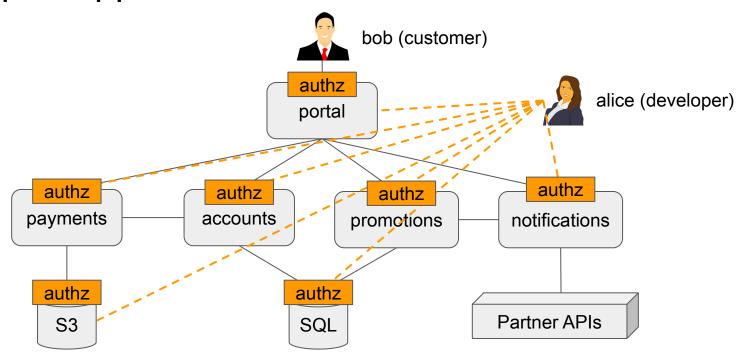
<u>Inception</u>	<u>Users</u>	<u>Use Cases</u>	<u>Today</u>
Project started in 2016 at	Netflix	Admission control	CNCF project
Styra.	Chef	Authorization	(Incubating)
	Medallia	ACLs	
<u>Goal</u>	Cloudflare	RBAC	60+ contributors
	State Street	IAM	900+ slack members
Unify policy enforcement	Pinterest	ABAC	2,000+ stars
across the stack.	Intuit	Risk management	20+ integrations
	Capital One	Data Protection	_
	and many more.	Data Filtering	





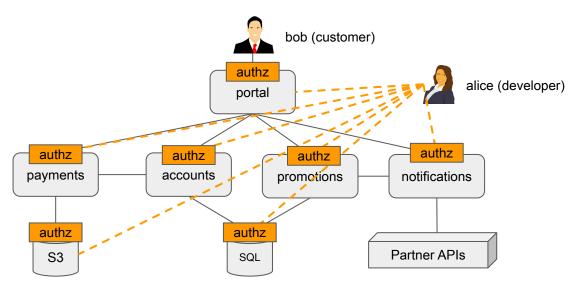






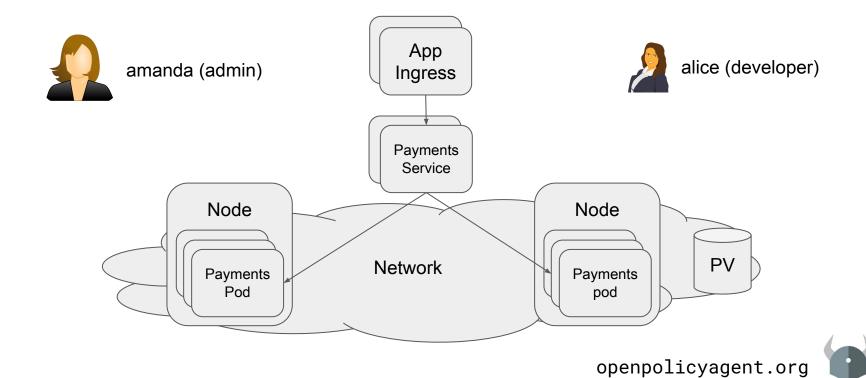
Obvious questions...

- How do you enforce new policies from infosec, compliance, or legal?
- How do you delegate control to your end-users?
- How do you roll-out policy changes?
- How do you leverage context, e.g., HR/User DB?
- How do you render UIs based on policy?
- How do you test your policies for correctness?
- What about 100+ services written in Java, Ruby, ...

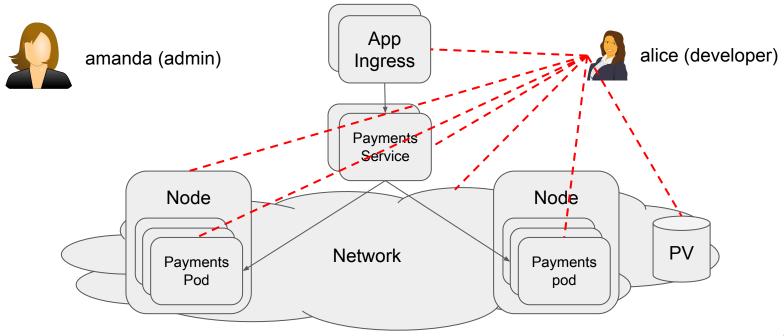




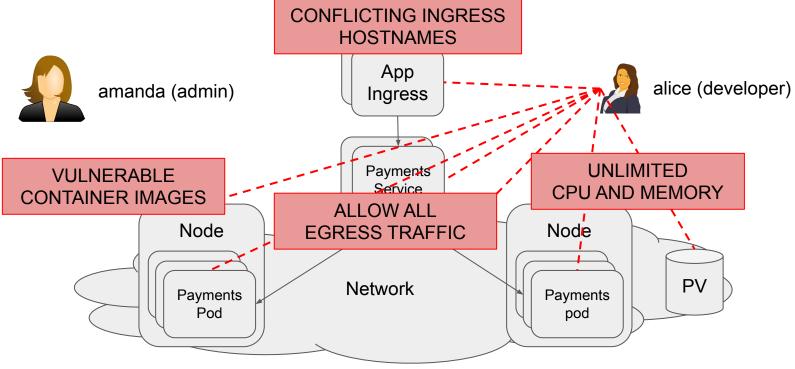
Example: Kubernetes Platform



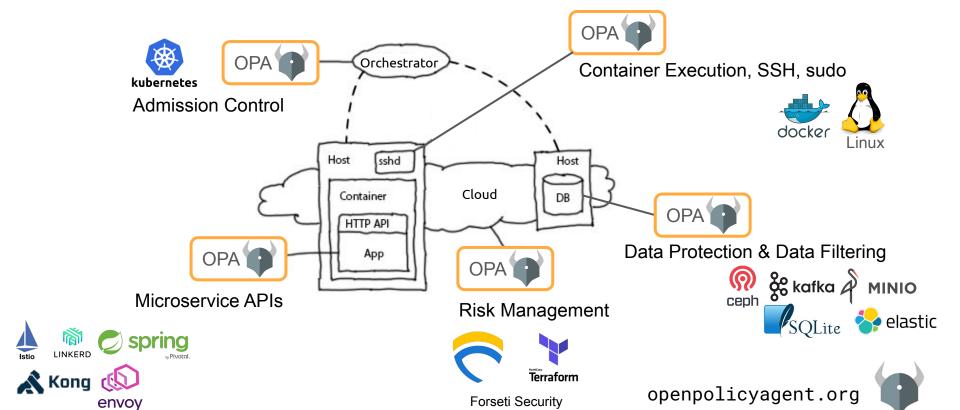
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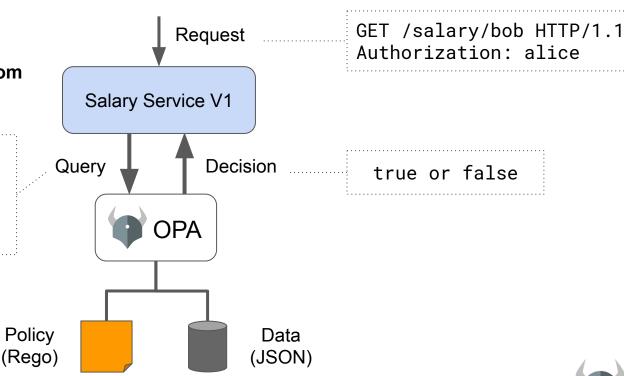
OPA: Unified Policy Enforcement Across the Stack



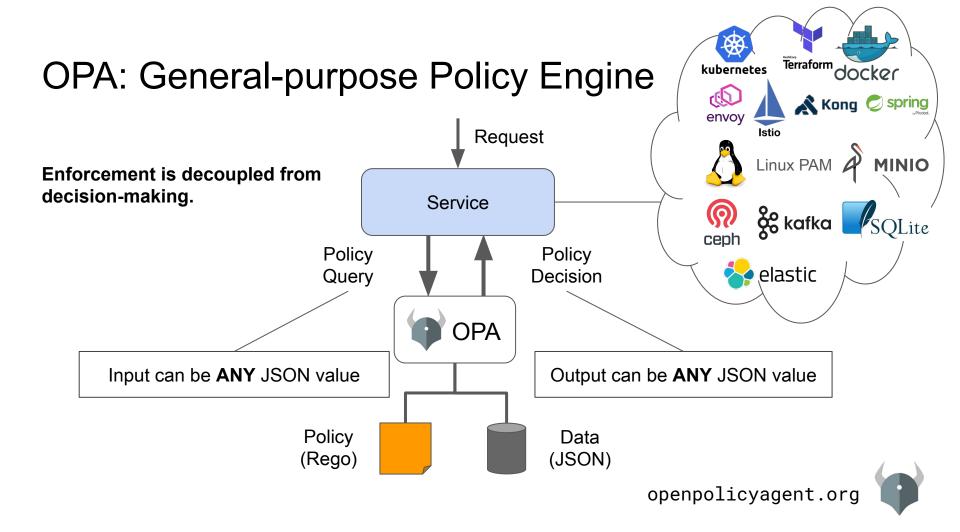
OPA: General-purpose Policy Engine

Enforcement is decoupled from decision-making.

```
{
    "method": "GET",
    "path": ["salary", "bob"],
    "user": "alice"
}
```

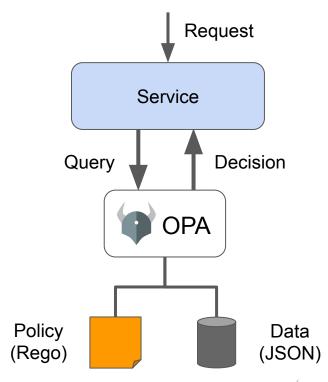






Declarative Policy Language (Rego)

- Can user X do operation Y on resource Z?
- What invariants does workload W violate?
- Which records should bob be allowed to see?



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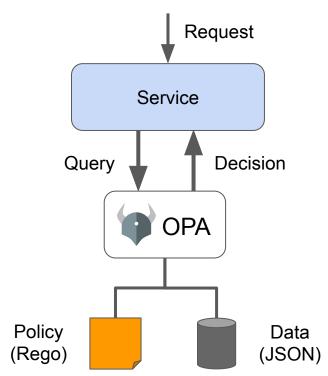


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Library (Go), sidecar/host-level daemon

- Policy and data are kept in-memory
- Zero decision-time dependencies



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Declarative Policy Language (Rego)

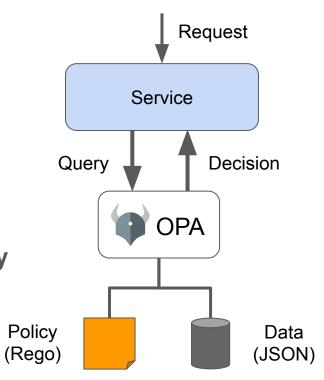
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Management APIs for control & observability

- Bundle service API for sending policy & data to OPA
- Status service API for receiving status from OPA
- Log service API for receiving audit log from OPA





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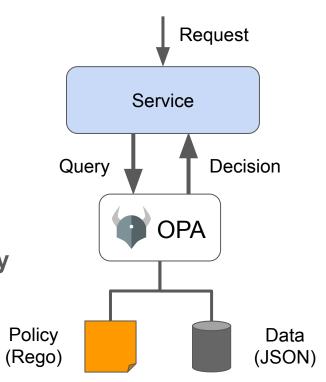
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Tooling to build, test, and debug policy

- opa run, opa test, opa fmt, opa deps, opa check, etc.
- VS Code plugin, Tracing, Profiling, etc.



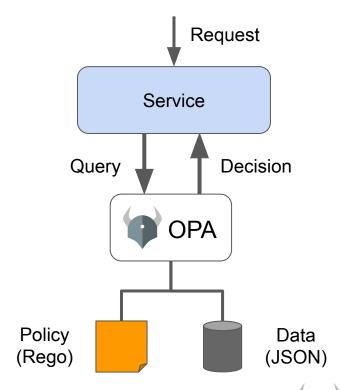
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OPA: Example

Example policy

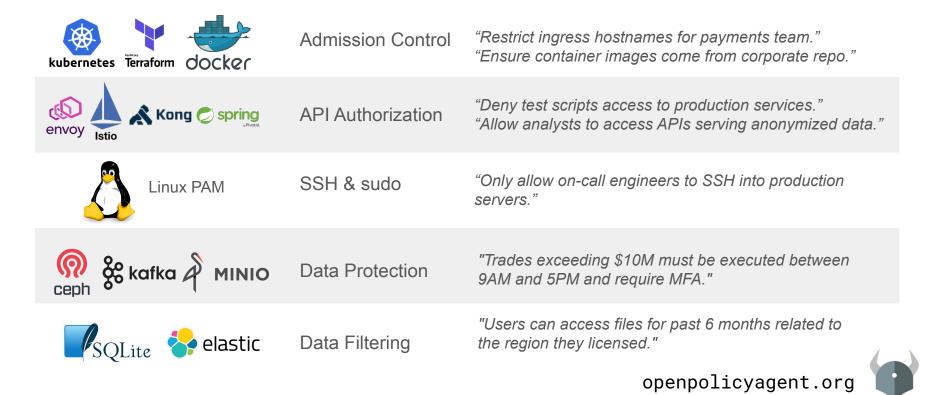
"Employees can read their own salary and the salary of anyone they manage."



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OPA: Integrations



NETFLIX Use Case: Authorization

Uses OPA to enforce access control in microservices across a variety of languages and frameworks for thousands of instances in their cloud infrastructure. Netflix takes advantage of OPA's ability to bring in contextual information and data from remote resources in order to evaluate policies in a **flexible and consistent manner**. For a description of how Netflix has architected access control with OPA check out this talk from KubeCon Austin 2017.



Use Case: API Authorization

Integrates OPA to implement IAM-style access control and enumerate user->resource permissions in Chef Automate V2. The integration utilizes OPA's Partial Evaluation feature to reduce evaluation time (in exchange for higher update latency.)

Intuit Use Case: k8s Admission Control

Uses OPA as a validating and mutating admission controller to implement various security, multi-tenancy, and risk management policies across approximately **50 clusters** and **1,000 namespaces**. For more information on how Intuit uses OPA see this talk from KubeCon Seattle 2018.

Thank You! Questions?

Tuesday, June 25 • 18:15 - 18:50

- Gatekeeper: Flexible, Shareable Policy for Kubernetes Craig Peters, Mircosoft
 - Deep Dive: Kubernetes Policy WG Zhipeng Huang, Huawei



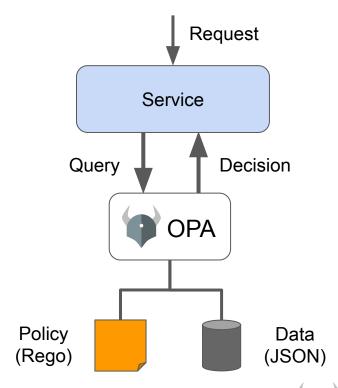




How Does OPA Work?

Example policy

"Employees can read their own salary and the salary of anyone they manage."



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Example policy

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path: ["salary", "bob"]
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Example policy

Employees can read their own salary and the salary of anyone they manage.

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method: "GET"
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```
allow = true {
  input.method = "GET"
  input.path = ["salary", employee_id]
  input.user = employee_id
}
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Example policy

Employees can read their own salary and the salary of anyone they manage.

```
method: "GET"
path: ["salary", "bob"]
user: "alice"

Different user now
```

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allow = true {
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  input.user = "bob"
}
This statement will "FAIL"
```

Example policy

Employees can read their own salary and the salary of anyone they manage.

Input Data

```
method: "GET"
path: ["salary", "bob"]
user: "alice"
```

```
{
    "managers": {
      "bob": ["alice", "fred"]
      "alice": ["fred"]
    }
}
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More information at openpolicyagent.org

See **How Do I Write Policies?**

Explains language constructs

See **Language Reference**

 Documents built-in functions: glob, regex, JWTs, x509, etc.

See **Tutorials** section

- HTTP APIs, Kubernetes, Docker, Terraform, Kafka, SSH, etc.

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