How We Used Kubernetes to Host a CTF Competition

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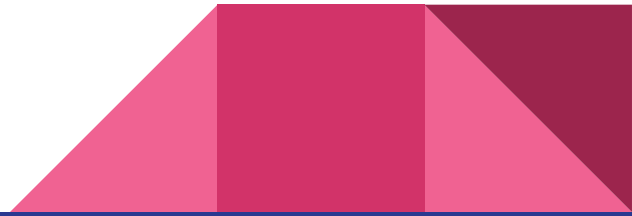
Who we are

- Ariel Zelivansky / Security Research Leader
  - Vulnerability research on open source projects, CVEs & blog
  - Best security practices for Twistlock platform

- Liron Levin / Twistlock Chief Architect
  - Ph.D. on distributed network algorithms BGU
  - Designs and builds Twistlock platform

Agenda

1. What is CTF + the challenge
2. Why K8S/Cloud
3. Infrastructure/Engineering
4. Securing the infrastructure
5. Results
6. Key takeouts



What’s a CTF?

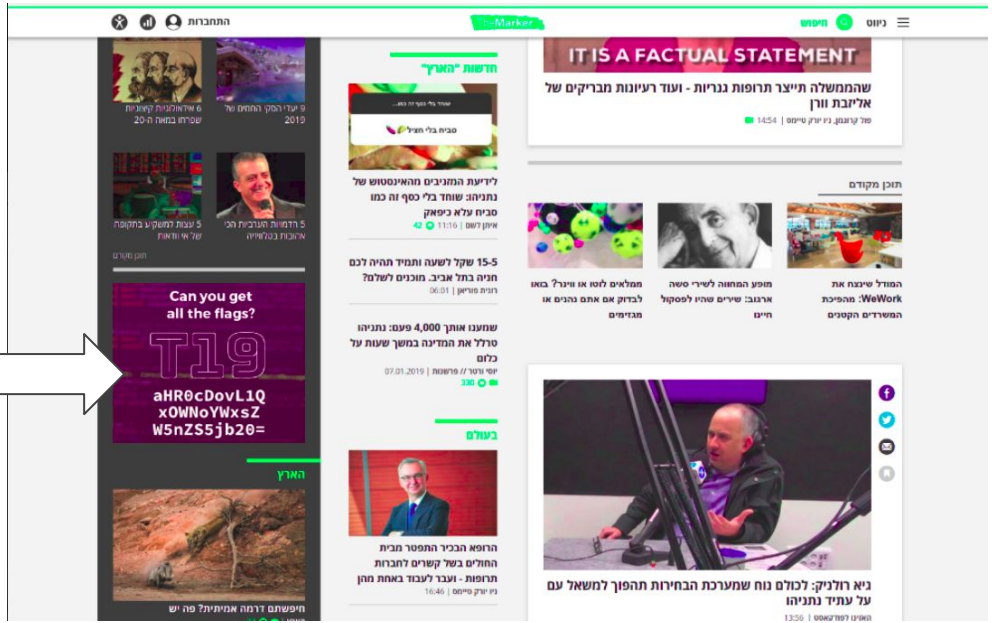
- “Capture the flag” challenge
  - Jepoardy style/Attack defense/Wargames (OTW)
- Good for education, conventions

Twistlock CTF - Why?

- Good PR among security professional
- Find good researchers
- Making challenges forces us to learn a lot
- Fun!

Advertised!

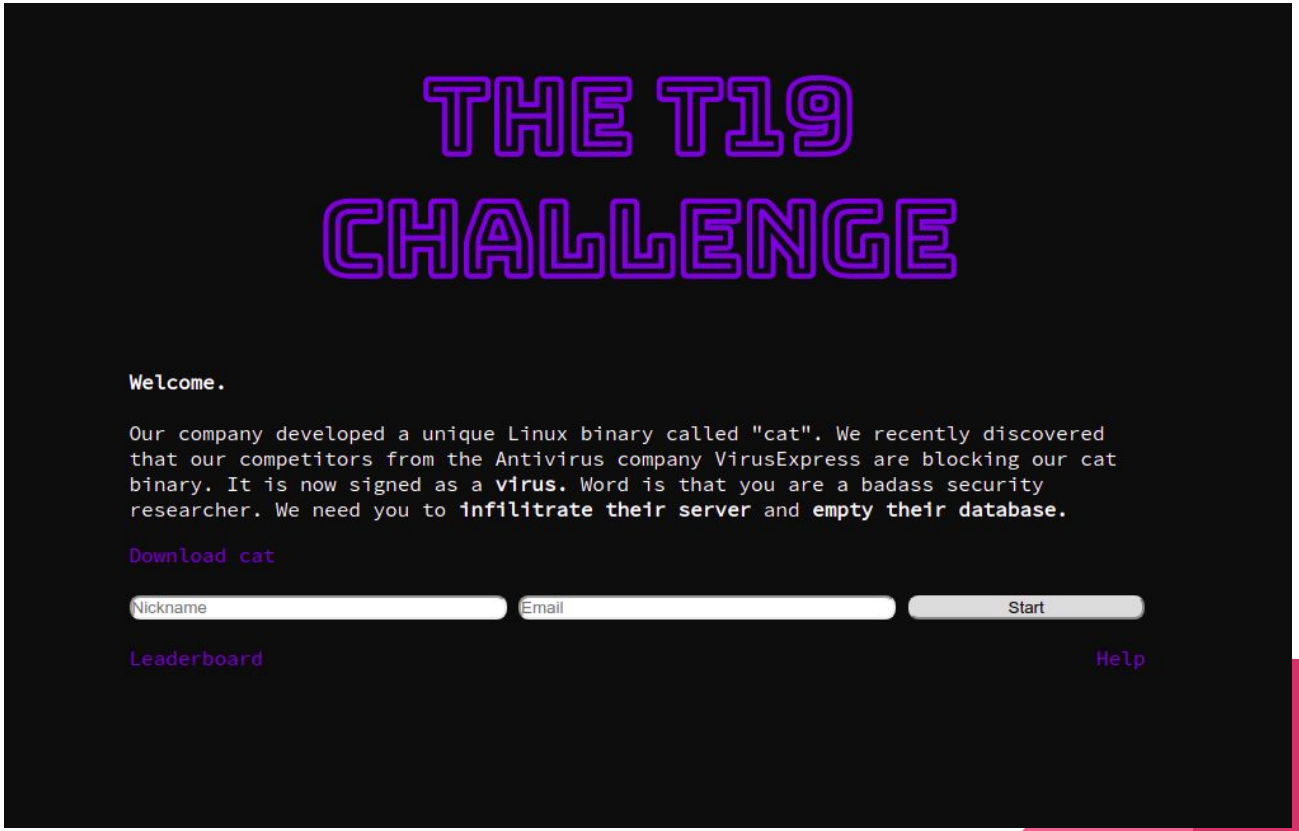
- Reddit for CTFs (**securityCTF**)
- Local news sites
- Facebook/Whatsapp groups



Making it interesting

- Wargame style
- Same machine - multiple challenges!
  - Different users, need to **escalate permissions**
  - Flags hidden as files
- Different challenge subjects - web/scripting, reverse-engineering, Linux internals, modern exploitation…

The challenge



The challenge

```
ariel@ariel-ThinkPad-T470p:/tmp/app_cat$ ./cat
  /\___/\
 ( ~   ~ ) zzZz
 (  =^=  )
 (       )
 (        )
 (          ))))))))))
ariel@ariel-ThinkPad-T470p:/tmp/app_cat$ ./cat hello
  /\___/\
 ( o   o )
 (  =^=  )
 (       )
 (        )
 (          ))))))))))) meow
ariel@ariel-ThinkPad-T470p:/tmp/app_cat$ ./cat hello world
  /\___/\
 ( o   o )
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 (       )
 (        )
 (          ))))))))))) meow meow
ariel@ariel-ThinkPad-T470p:/tmp/app_cat$
```
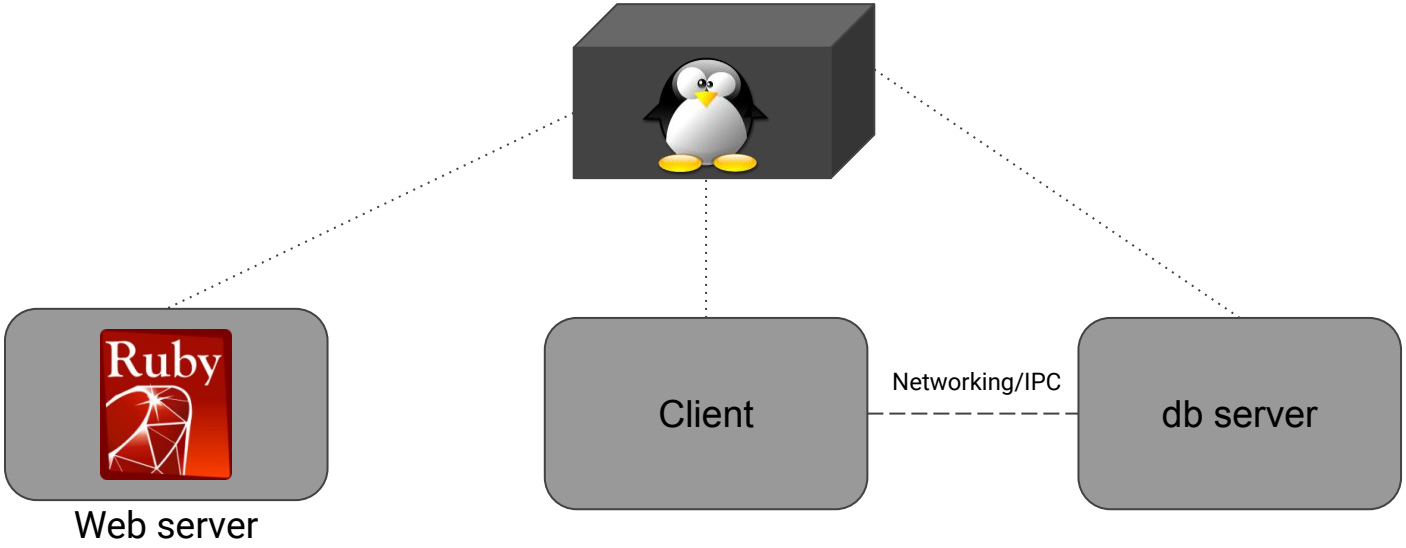

The challenge



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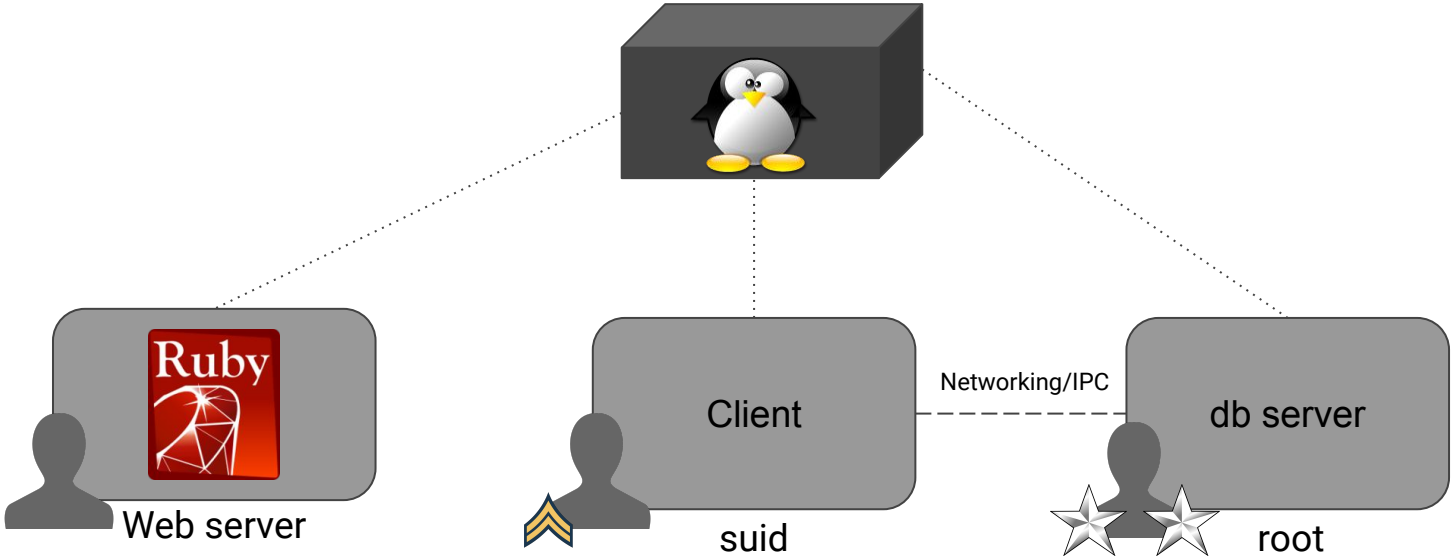

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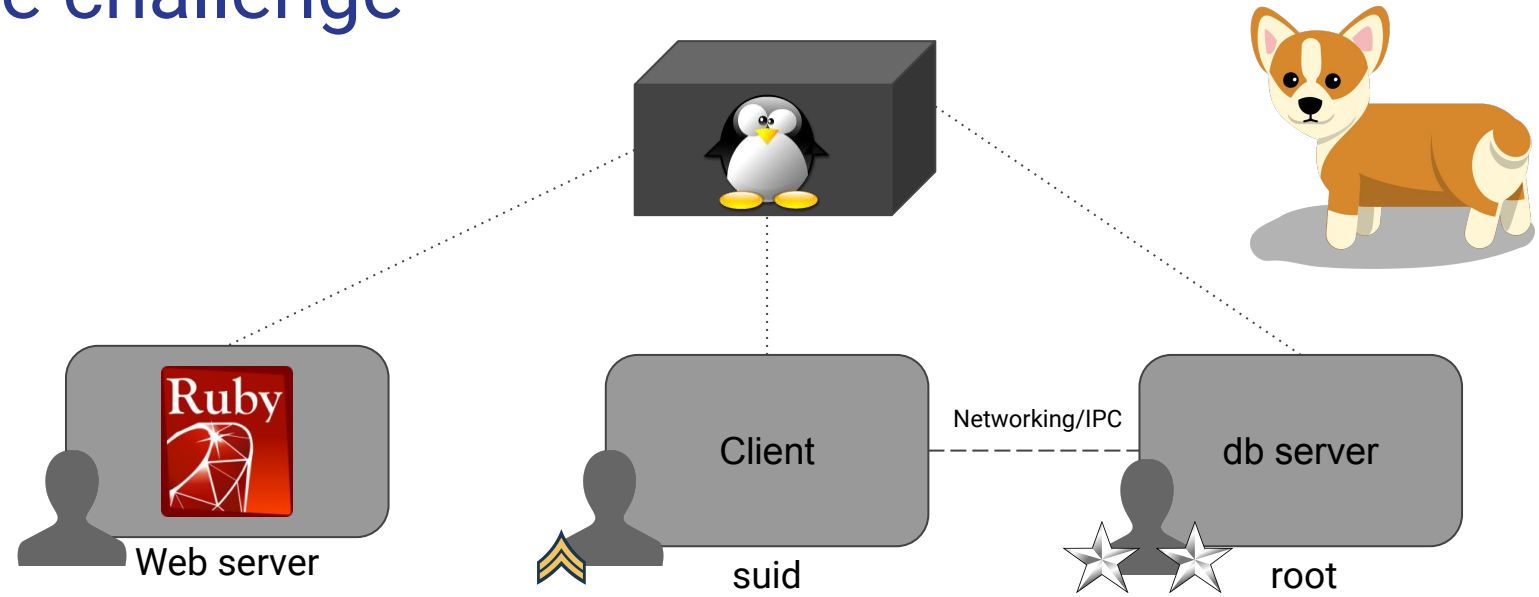

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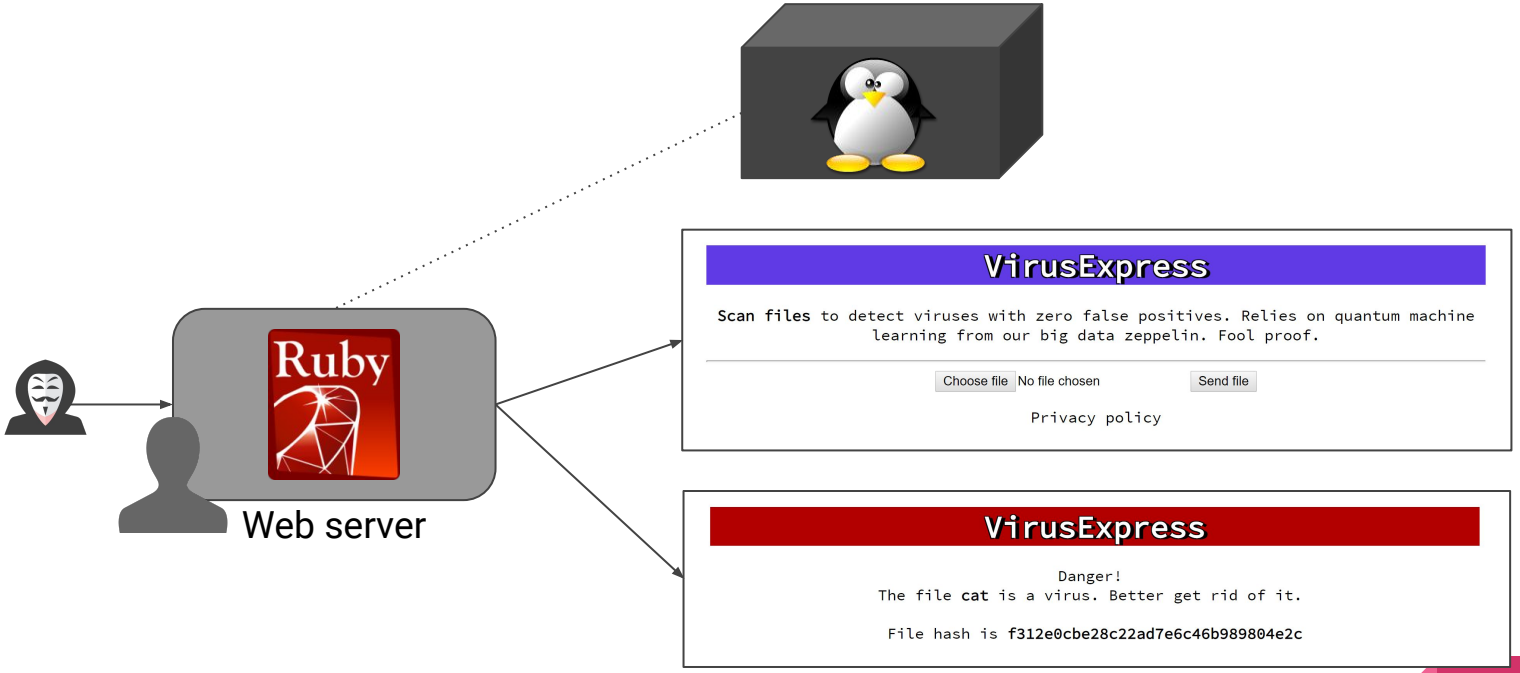

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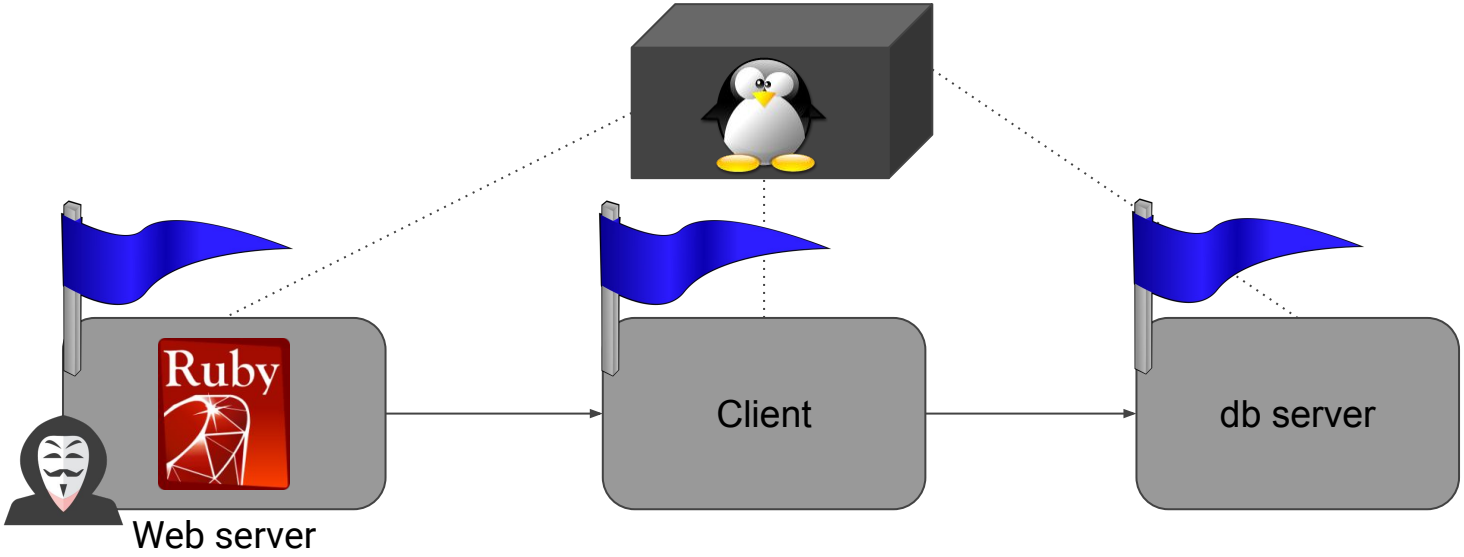

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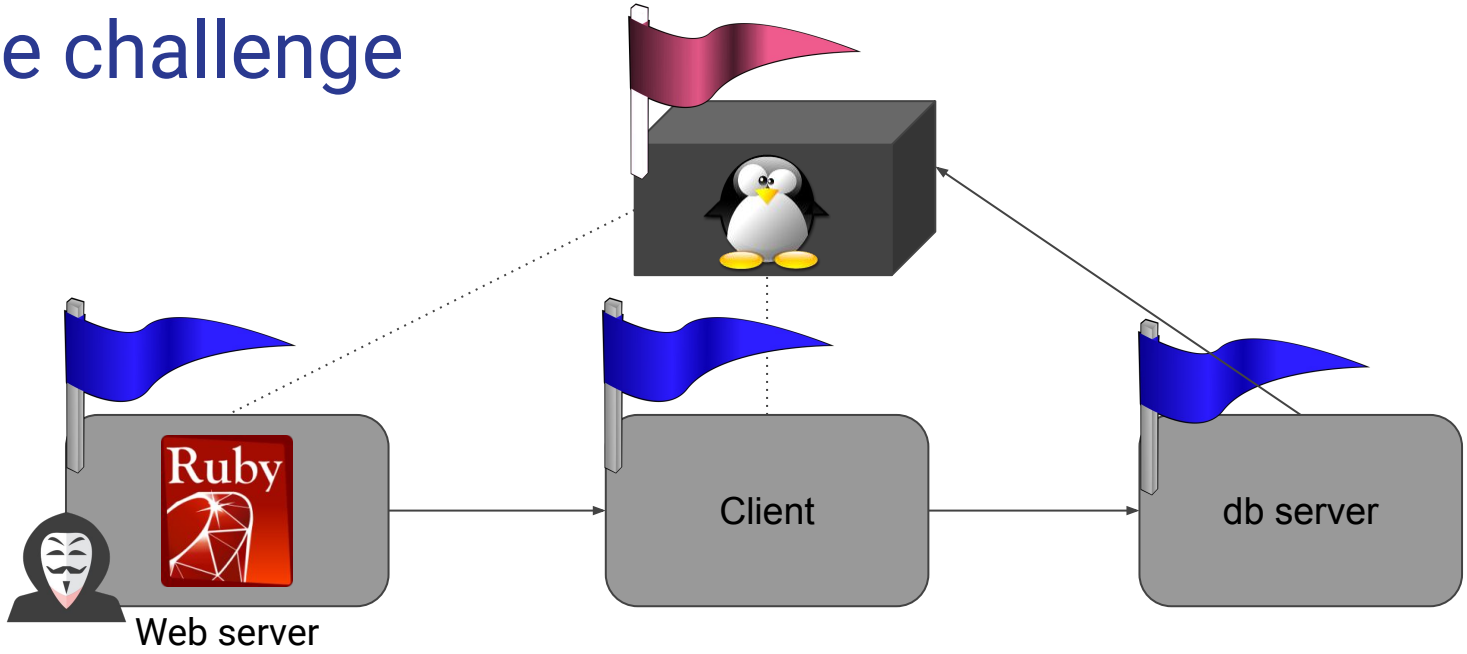
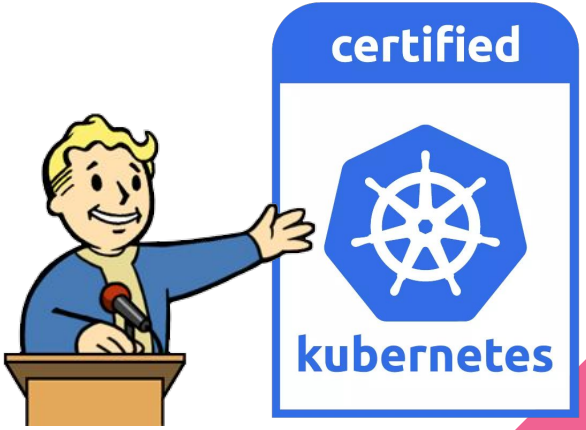


Why cloud?

- Machines hosted on our side
  - Impossible to cheat (by reading memory/docker exec)
  - Control and monitor all instances
- Learning opportunity for cloud security

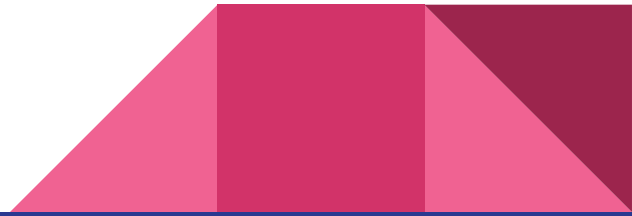
Why Kubernetes?

- Easy to scale
- Easy to update (hotfix)
- Easy configuration management (configuration as code)
- Good baseline security

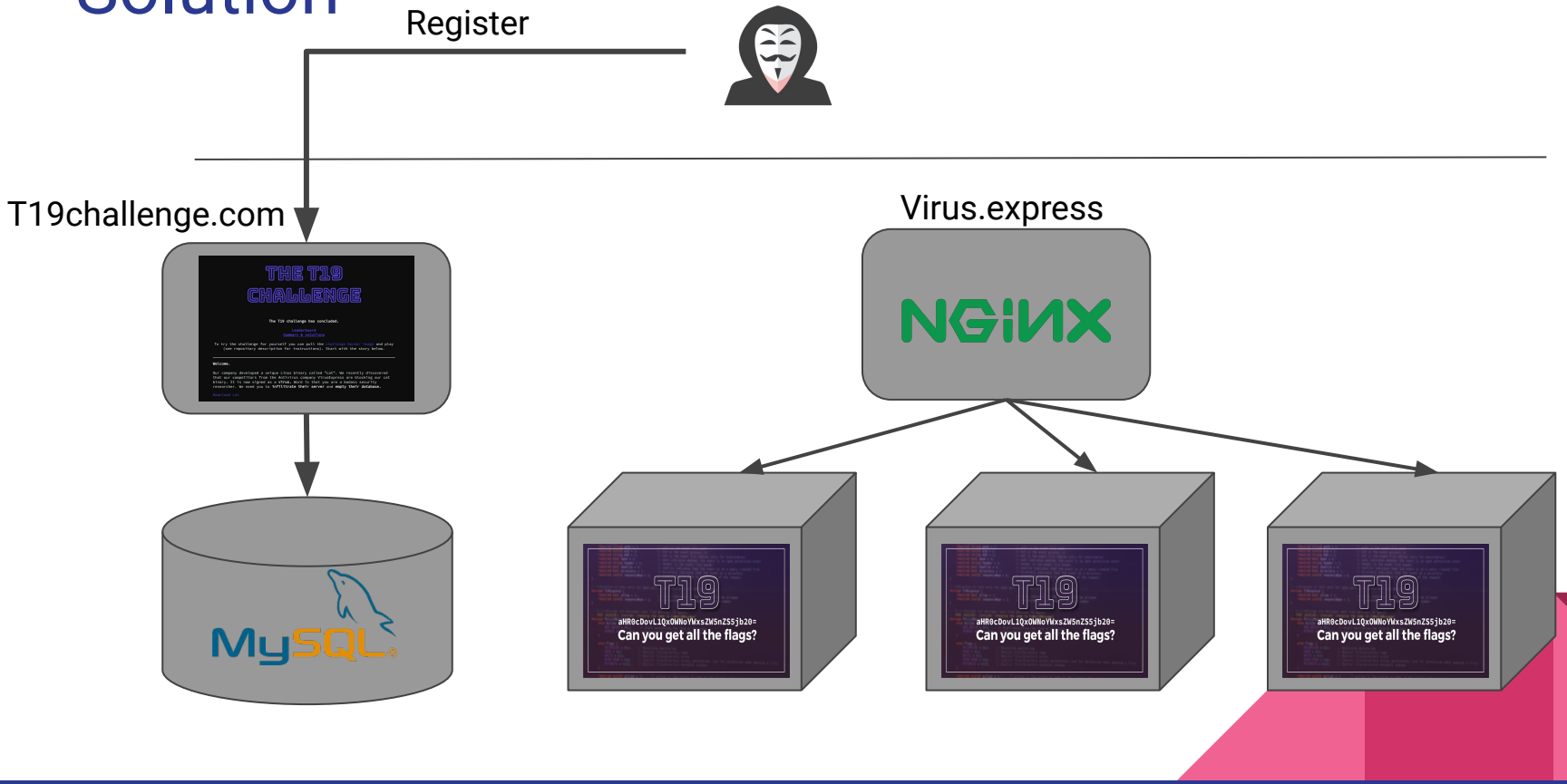


Engineering requirements

1. Simple (but not simplistic)
2. Cheap / Cost effective (time + resources)
3. Reproducible and partially automated*
4. Secure* by default



Solution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Virus.express
NGINX
MySQL
T19
aHR0cDovL1QxOWNoYWxsZW5nZS5jb20=
Can you get all the flags?
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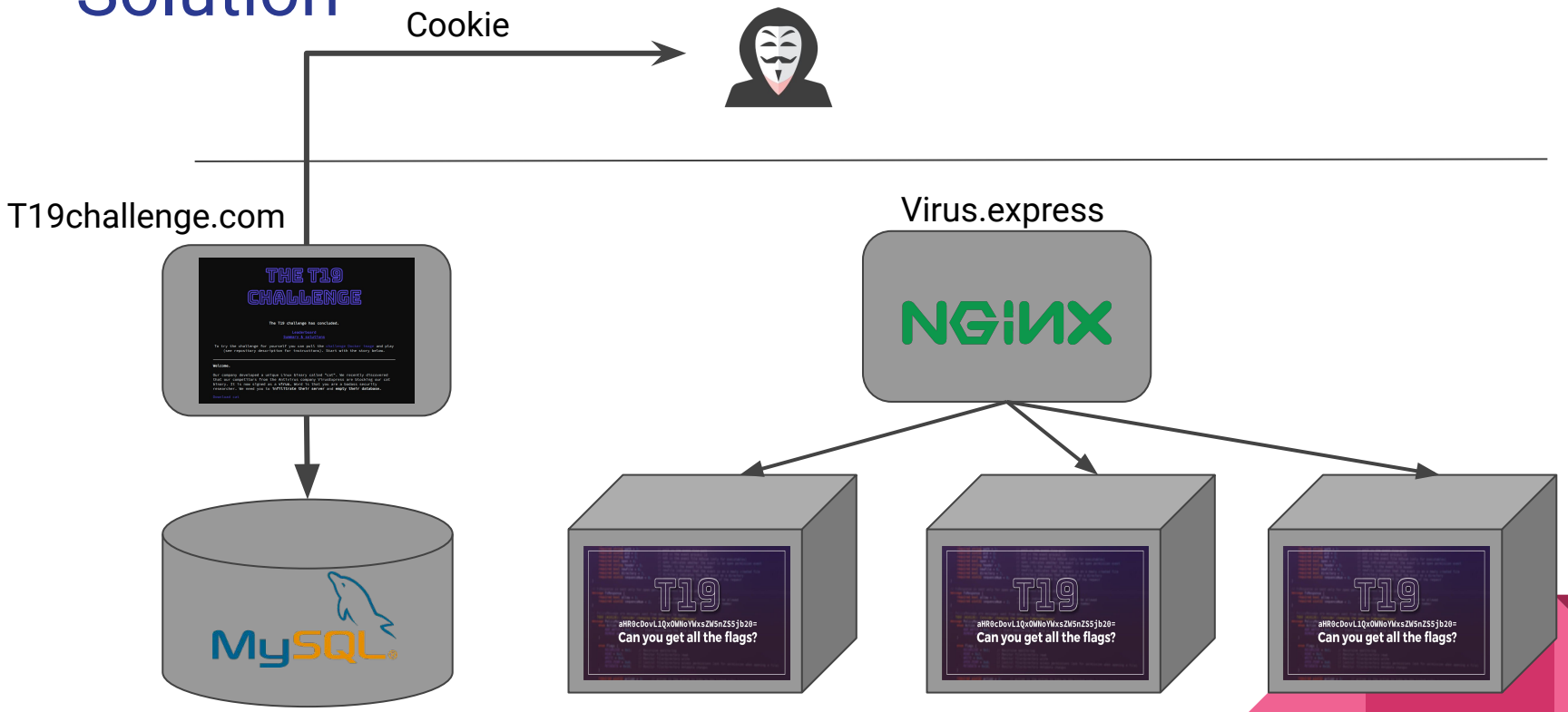
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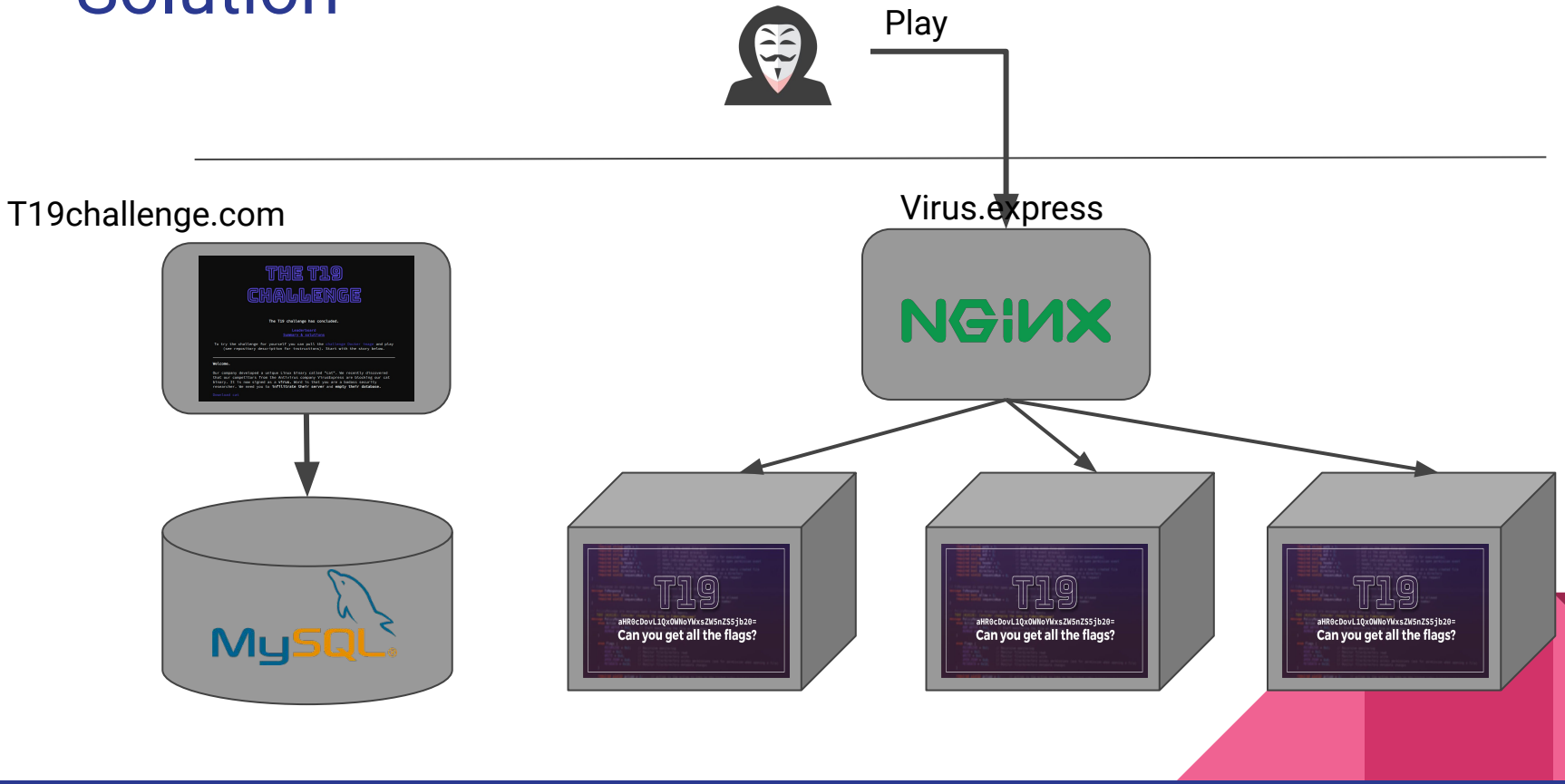
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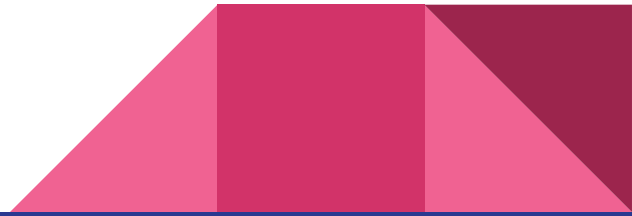
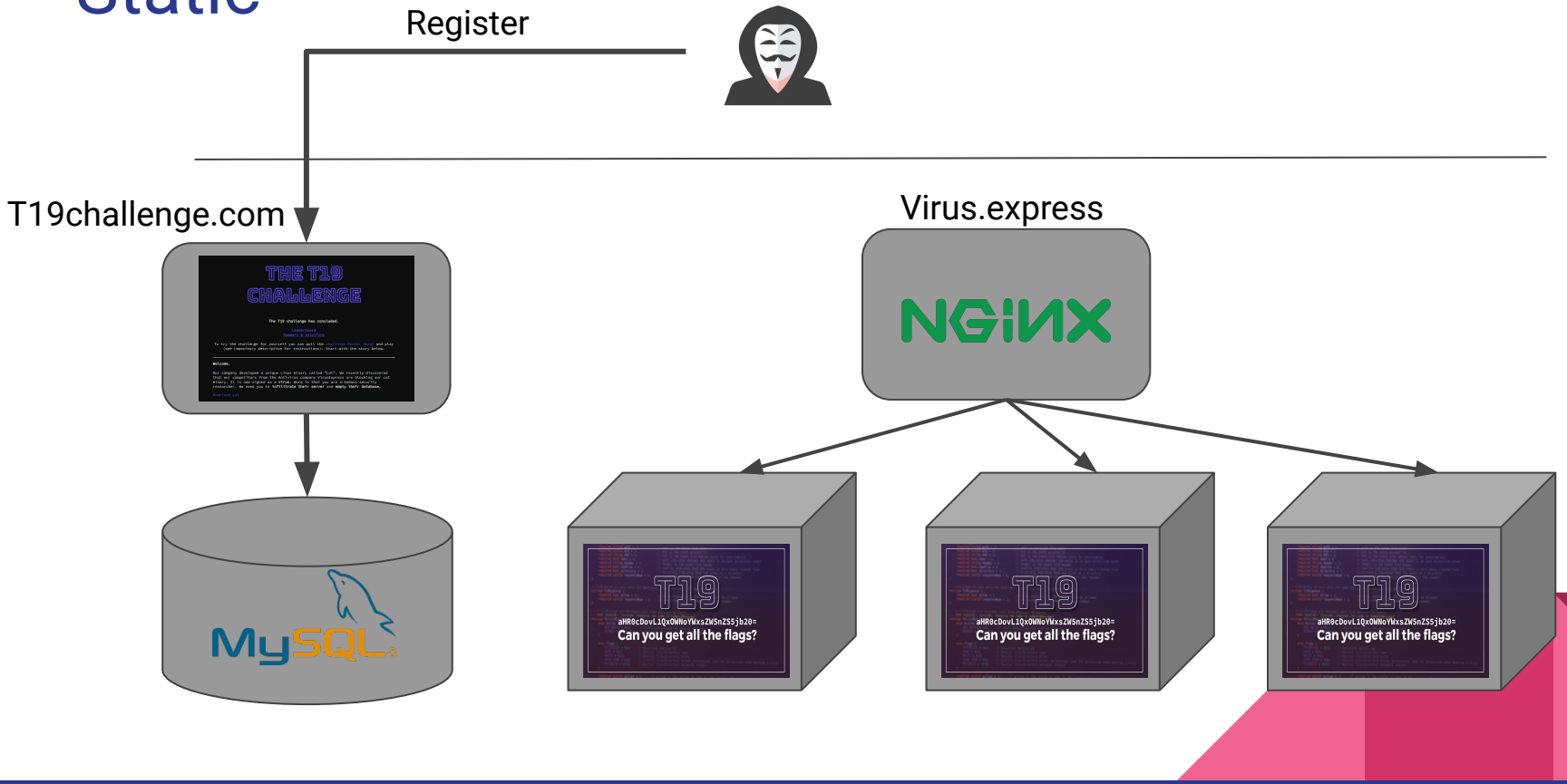
Possible solutions

1. Statically allocate all resources -



Static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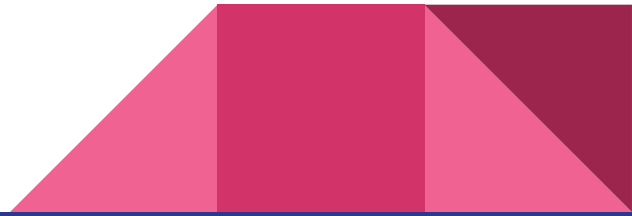
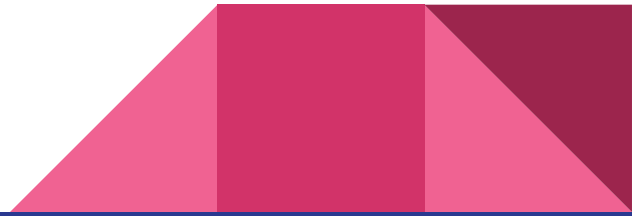
Possible solutions

1. Statically allocate all resources - Expensive, does not scale

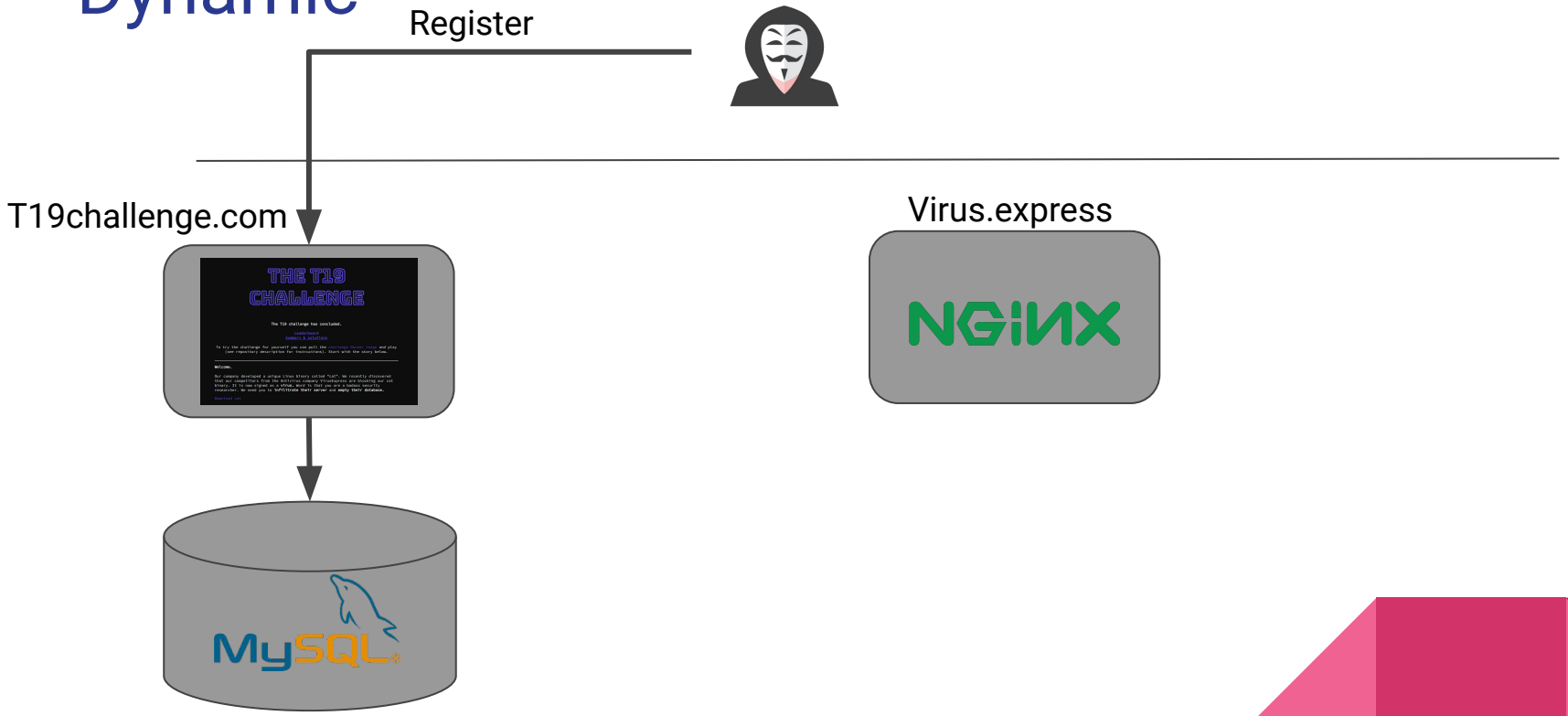


Possible solutions

1. Statically allocate all resources - Expensive, does not scale
2. On demand allocate pods + services -



Dynamic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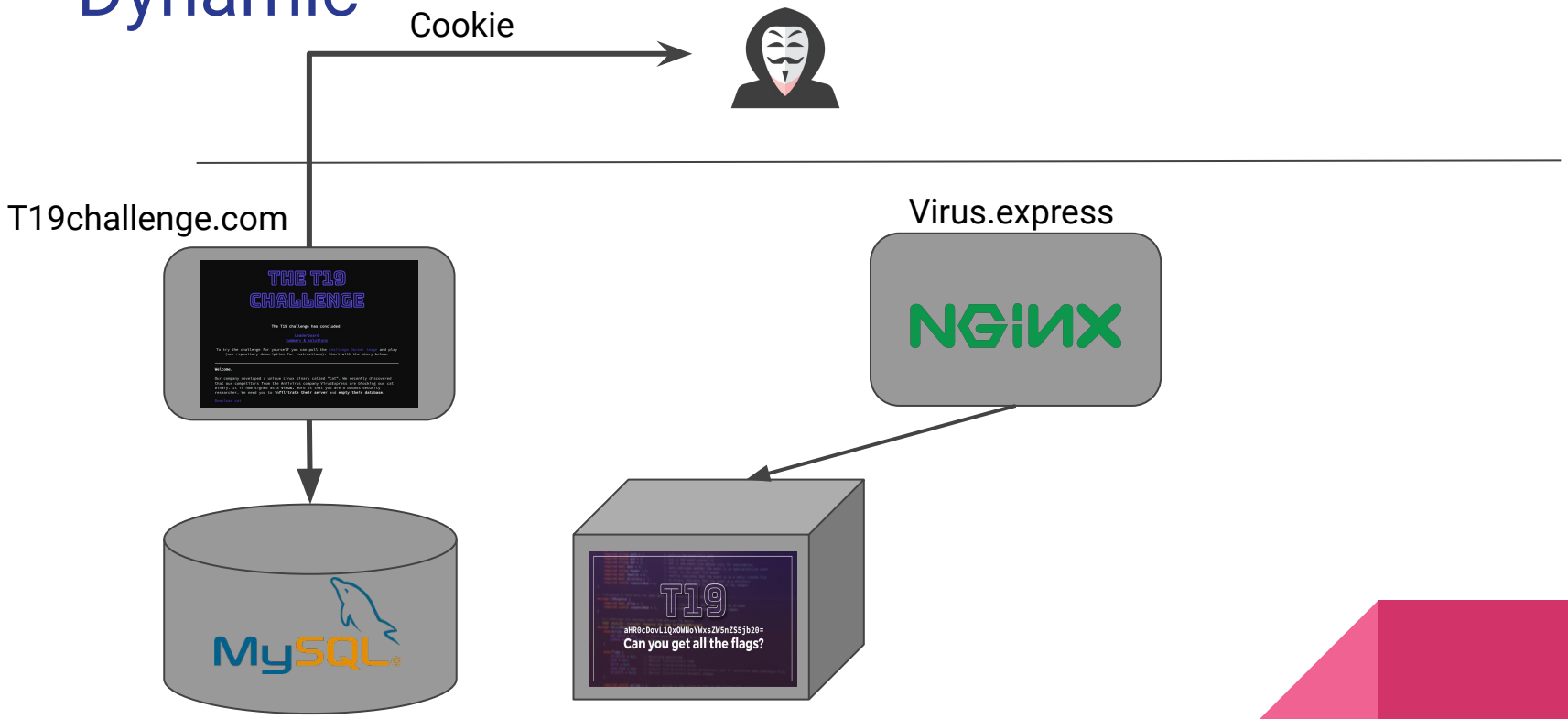
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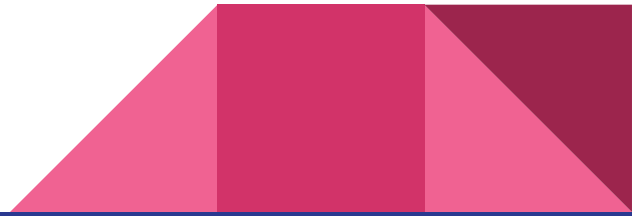
Possible solutions

1. Statically allocate all resources - Expensive, non-deterministic
2. On demand allocate pods + services - Complex, require nginx change + k8s access



Possible solutions

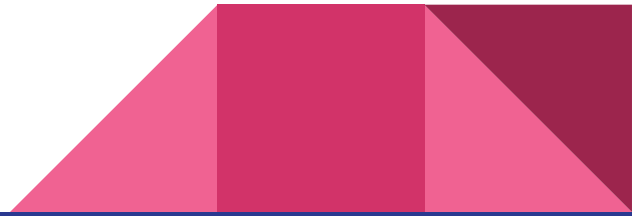
1. Statically allocate all resources -
   Expensive, non-deterministic
2. On demand allocate pods + services -
   Complex, require nginx change + k8s access
3. Hybrid - statically allocate services + dynamically allocate pods

Pre-allocated service IPs

Predefined service subnet (--service-cidr=10.245.0.0/16)

Allocate all services (>k before) before creating pods

```
kind: Service
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: ctf-1
spec:
  clusterIP: 10.245.0.3
  selector:
    app: ctf-1
  ports:
  - protocol: TCP
    port: 13337
    targetPort: 13337
```



How it works

ID	Cluster-ip	
eba871ba9e58739c687e084a68f34500	10.245.0.3	...
76846a1eb5ec91e974831af1baa9e76d	10.245.0.4	...
d88ec62c1ea5b46df814f122a4641a94	10.245.0.5	...
...	10.245.0.5	
...	...	

The load-balancer

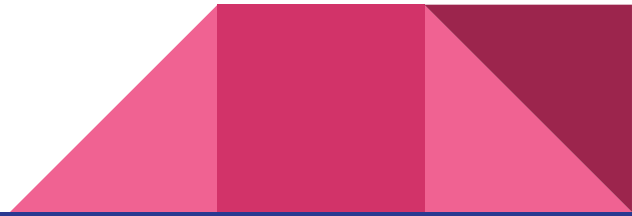

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: nginx-config
data:
  nginx.conf: |
    http {
    limit_req_zone $binary_remote_addr zone=one:10m rate=1r/s;
    map $cookie_t19userid $backend {
    default ";

    eba871ba9e58739c687e084a68f34500 http://10.245.0.3:13337;
    76846a1eb5ec91e974831af1baa9e76d http://10.245.0.4:13337;
    d88ec62c1ea5b46df814f122a4641a94 http://10.245.0.5:13337;
```

On demand* pod allocation

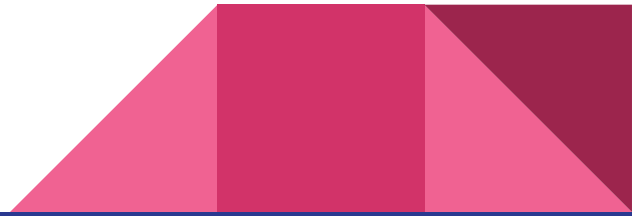
Create pods on demand (or in batches)

```
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: ctf-1
  labels:
    app: ctf-1
spec:
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: ctf-1
        image: twistlock/t19
        ports:
        - containerPort: 13337
```



Freeing unused resources

- Each CTF app takes ~20mb
- We expected ~2k registrations ~40GB RAM
- How do you detect (and shutdown) idle instance?
  - /var/log/nginx/access.log

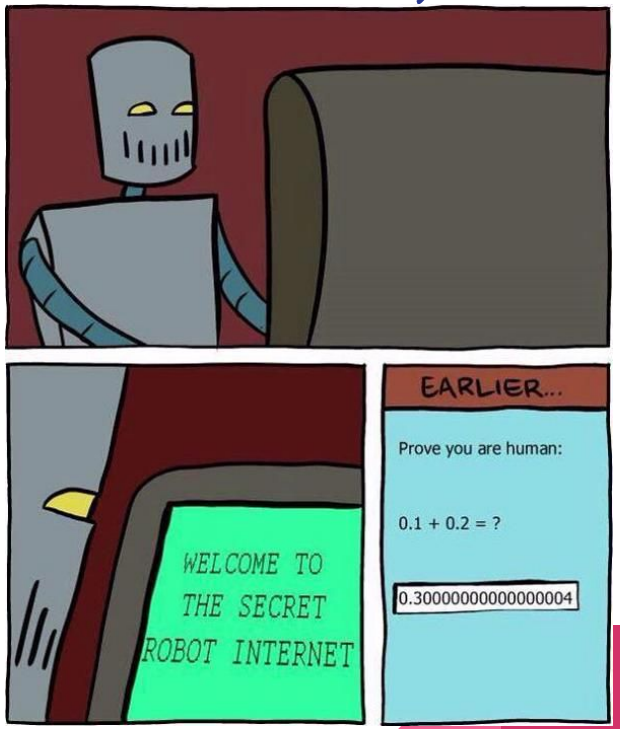


Security challenges - WHAT IF

- Too many registration (resource exhaustion) - should delete?
- One pod interfere other pods (DOS)
- Attacker breaks out of the pod (container breakout)
- Compromise network assests
- Compromised the cluster (game over)

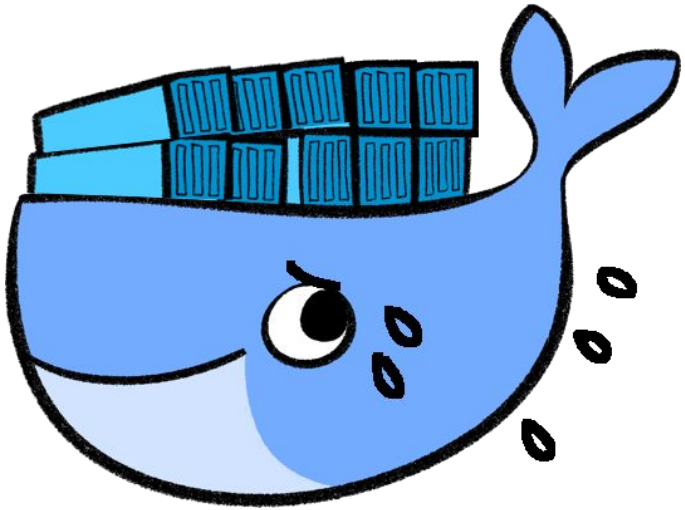
Too many registration (should delete?)

- Entry barriers: base64
- Doomsday solution: Captcha



Local resource exhaustion

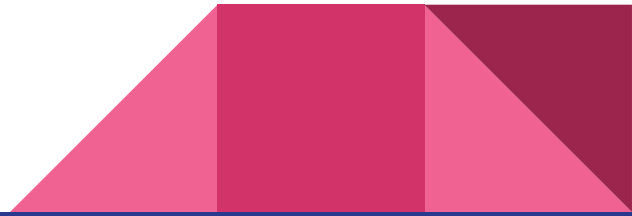
- CPU/memory exhaustion
  (deliberate or accidental)
- Resource abuse $$$ (e.g. cryptomining)



Local resource exhaustion - solution

- Pod security policy

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: ctf
spec:
  containers:
  - name: ctf-app
    image: twistlock/t19
    resources:
      requests:
        memory: "30Mi"
        cpu: "50m"
      limits:
        memory: "50Mi"
        cpu: "50m"
```

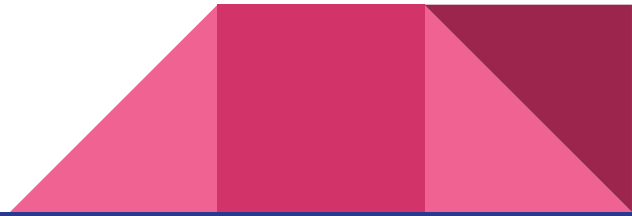


Host compromised

- Misconfiguration (host mount/secrets)
- CVE-2019-5736 -
  Execution of malicious containers allows for container escape and access to host filesystem

Container breakout - “solution”

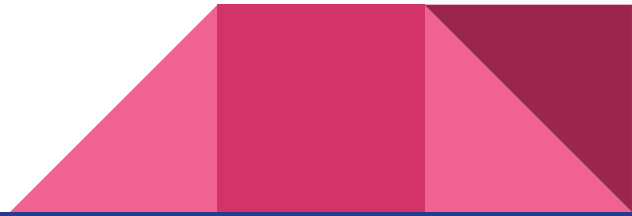
- Classic container - No mounts/secrets - simple app
- Default container profile (no additional LINUX capabilities + seccomp)
- Container optimized OS - read only root partition (CVE-2019-5736 mitigation)
- [Optional] Userns
- [Optional] Additional sandbox - Gvisor



Cluster takeover

- Capturing all the flags in BSidesSF CTF by pwning our infrastructure
  https://hackernoon.com/capturing-all-the-flags-in-bsidessf-ctf-by-pwning-our-infrastructure-3570b99b4dd0

- SSRF in Exchange leads to ROOT access in all instances
  https://hackerone.com/reports/341876
- Access cloud services ($$) or steal sensitive data (images)

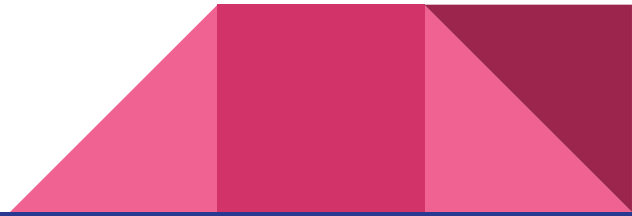


Cluster takeover - mitigations

- Isolated environment (project)
- RBAC
- automountServiceAccountToken: false
- Metadata concealment
- Network policies

Network policy

```
kind: NetworkPolicy
spec:
  podSelector:
    matchLabels:
      app: t19
  policyTypes:
  - Ingress
  - Egress
  egress:
  - to:
    - ipBlock:
        cidr: 0.0.0.0/0
        except:
        - 169.254.169.254/32
  ingress:
  - from:
    - podSelector:
        matchLabels:
          app: t19-nginx
```



Challenge conclusion

- 8 participants solved
  - 6 found 4th flag
- Excellent write-ups with solutions
- Links and finalists
- Challenge coins molded

Try to solve?

- http://t19challenge.com/
- Follow the instructions to run
- Don’t cheat and good luck!
- See you in T20?

Key takeouts

- Good engineering == cost saving
- Good security …
- Kubernetes is a great platform to host a live CTF
  - Little effort to deploy once built
  - Easy to monitor
  - Easy to scale
  - Hotfix on pods
- Future ideas
  - Networking CTF - more than one container in pod, need to hack via network
  - Attack/defense CTF on Kubernetes