



KubeCon



CloudNativeCon

Europe 2020

# Making Compliance Cloud Native

Ann Wallace and Zeal Somani



## Zeal Somani

Security & Compliance  
Specialist, Google Cloud



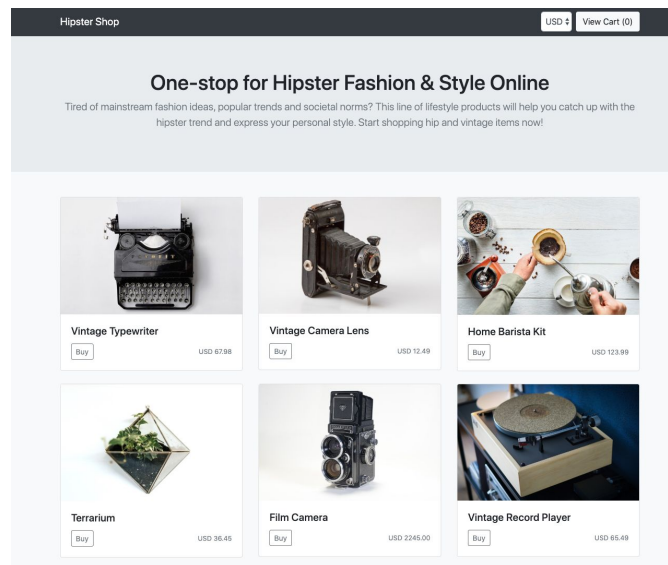
## Ann Wallace

Security Solutions Manger,  
Google Cloud



@AnnNWallace

# Regulated bank or Ecommerce store



# Running a regulated workload...



## Makers

Developers  
Product Owners  
Enterprise Architects



## Checkers

Security  
Risk and Compliance  
Legal

# Makers love cloud-native technologies!

- Enable microservices architecture
- Allows for multi-cloud and hybrid deployments



# Checkers love them too!

- Inherit a lot of security defaults
- Blue / Green deployments



**Demonstrate  
compliance to  
your (friendly)  
Regulator**



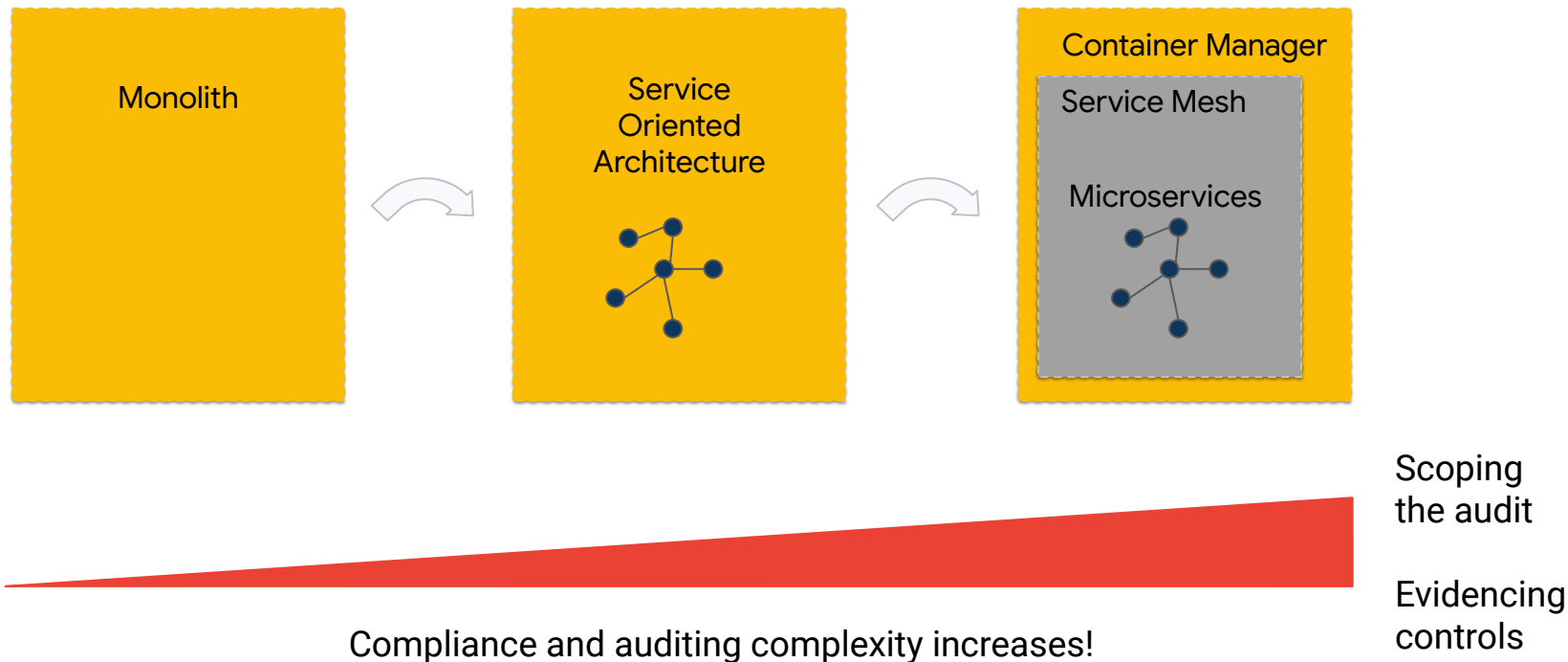


**Regulatory  
audits...**





# Compliance challenges with cloud native technologies



# Regulatory audits (in cloud) can create anxiety



Art &  
Science



Compliance Frameworks != Cloud Native

It takes a village to PASS an audit

Fear of Misconfigurations

Evidencing the shared responsibility

Pain-free and a smooth audit!!

Better brand value

Increased trust

# Shift Left for Declarative Compliance

Declare your compliance outcomes.

Decoupling compliance controls from business logic with a cloud-native architecture allows the environment to adapt to new or changing compliance without rebuilding.



# Common Compliance Requirements

How to demonstrate compliance requirements natively through cloud-native technologies

Segmentation and Networking

How to isolate workloads with different risk profiles

Identity and Access Management

Are the right access controls in place?

Data Security and Encryption

Is my data properly secured?

Secure Supply Chain

Am I deploying trusted workloads?

Continuous Monitoring

How to detect common vulnerabilities in applications



# Segmentation and Networking

Google Cloud



Keep our in-scope and out-of-scope audit environments fully segmented

Limit access to the “in-scope” environment from “trusted” networks only or have a “DMZ”

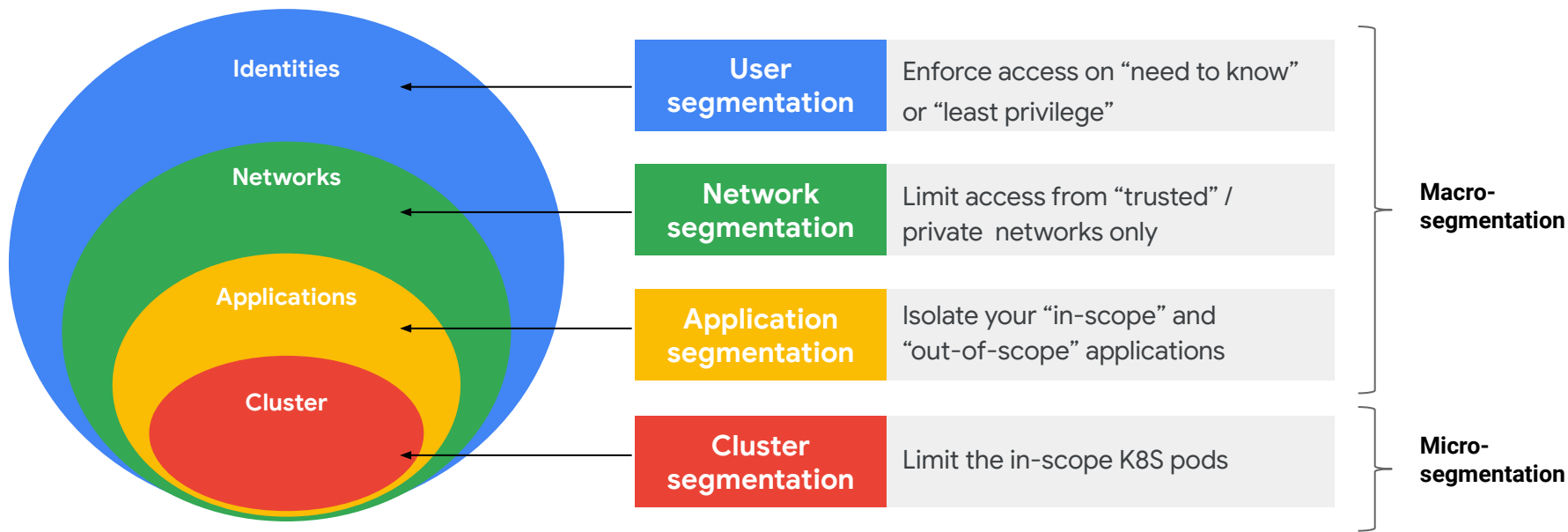
Do not expose private IP addresses from the boundary

Have an IDS / IPS at all critical points in your network

Maintain an accurate network and data-flow diagram



# Why is segmentation important?





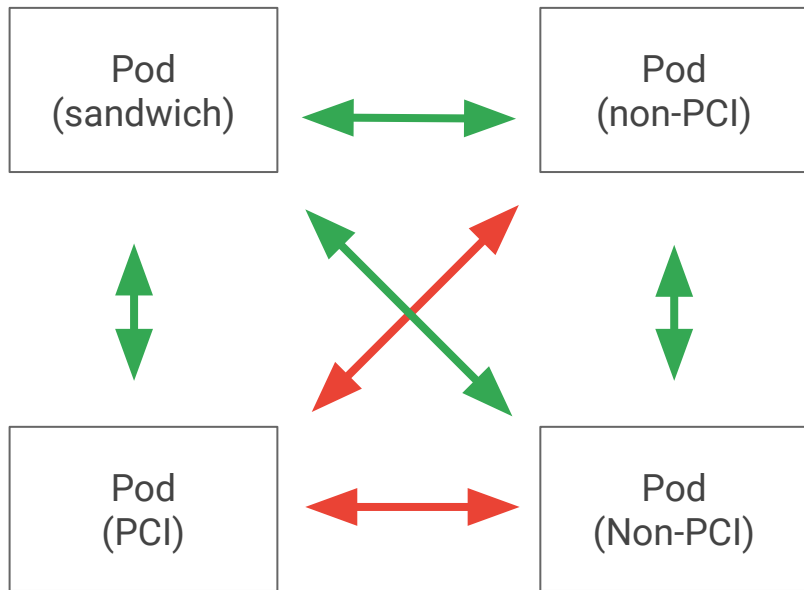
# K8S: NetworkPolicy

## How does K8S networking work?

- IPs are per pod, **scoped to cluster**
- **Pods can reach each other directly**, without NAT, even across nodes

## With NetworkPolicy:

**Restrict pod-to-pod traffic**



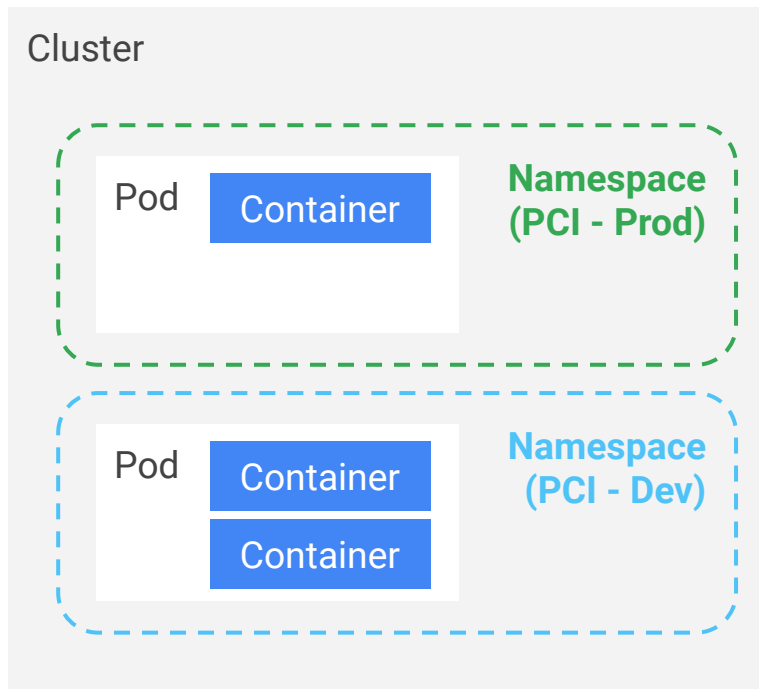




# K8S: Kubernetes namespaces

## Namespaces

- Create new namespaces as needed
  - Per-user, per-app, per-department, etc.
- Namespaces are just another API object
- Provide each user community with its own:
  - Resources, with consumption limits
  - Policies, with delegated management



# Still need stronger isolation..

- Organizational boundary
- Monitor ingress / egress traffic at the boundary
- All access must be deny all by default
- Enforce service-to-service authentication and end user - to - service replayable authentication
- Enforce encryption in transit

User  
segmentation

Network  
segmentation

Application  
segmentation



Service mesh: a framework for  
**connecting, securing, managing**  
and monitoring services



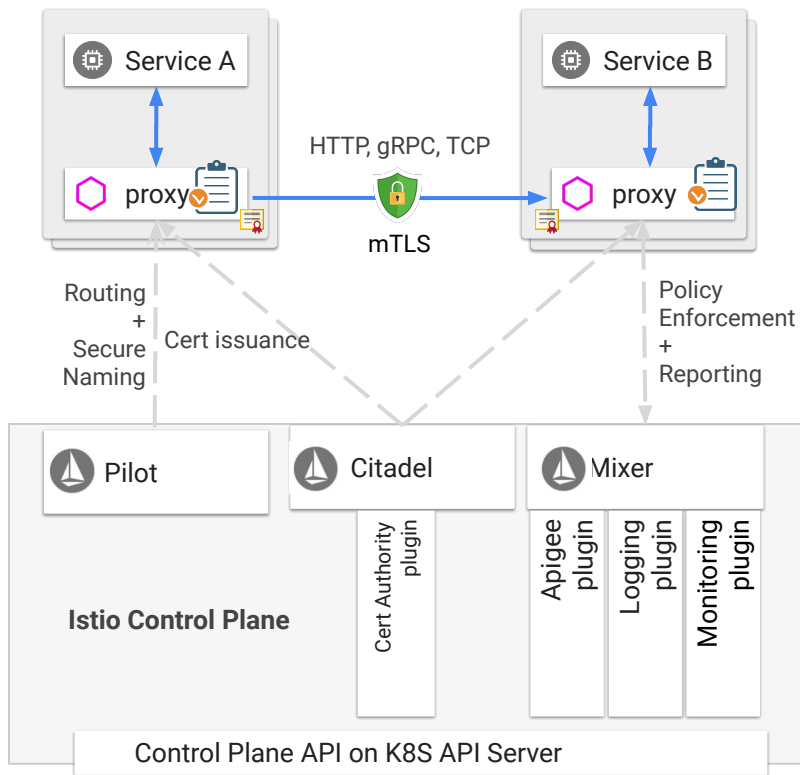
# Istio Architectural Components

**Envoy:** Network proxy to intercept communication and apply policies.

**Pilot:** Control plane to configure and push service communication policies.

**Mixer:** Policy enforcement with a flexible plugin model for providers for a policy.

**Citadel:** Service-to-service auth[n,z] using mutual TLS, with built-in identity and credential management.



*Security policies and compliance configurations can be implemented at different levels of granularity - Service, Namespace, Mesh.*

*Policies like:*

- *Session timeouts: 15 minutes*
- *Conditional routing*
- *mTLS: Non replayable service authentication*

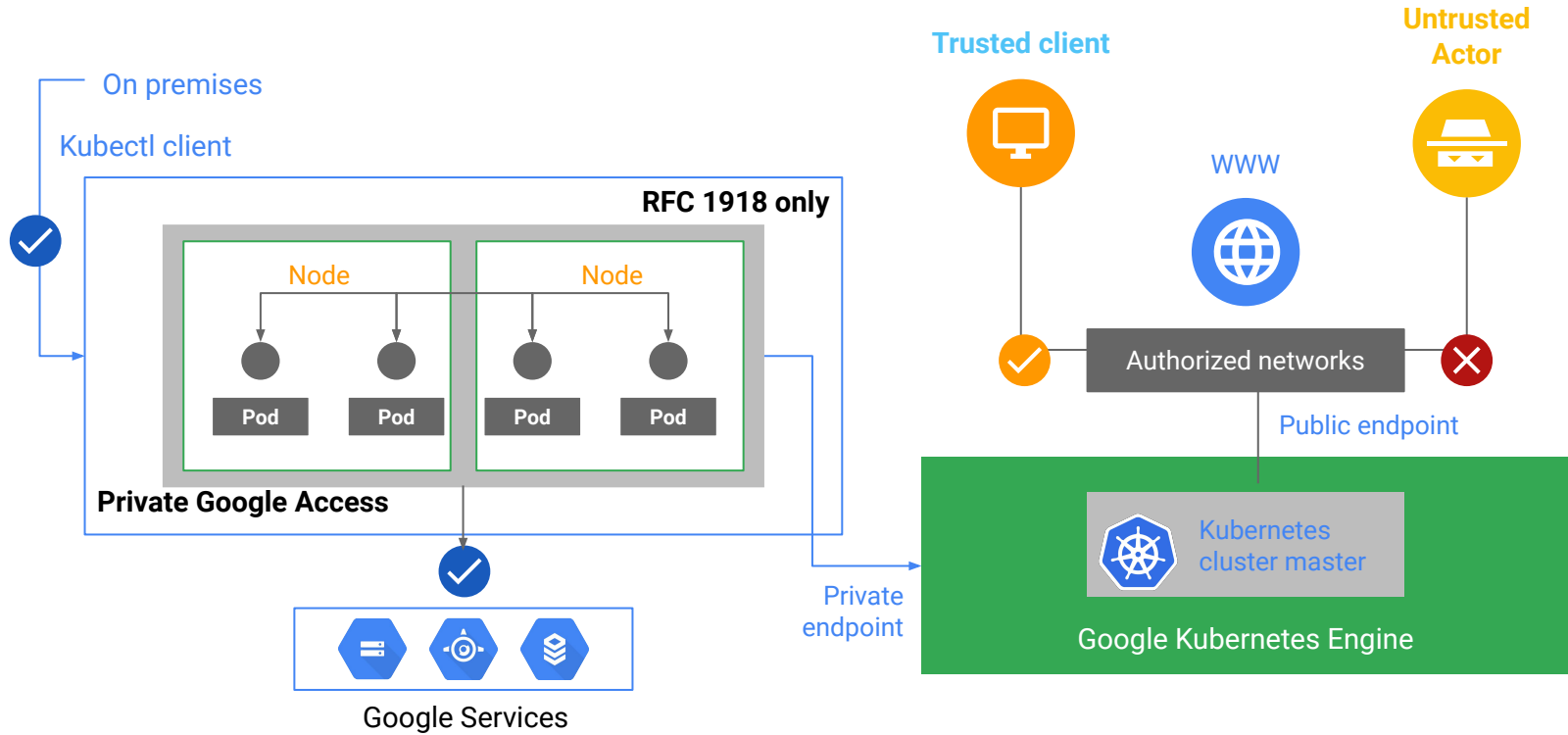
**Your cloud providers  
managed NAT**

**NATing into your  
Kubernetes footprint**



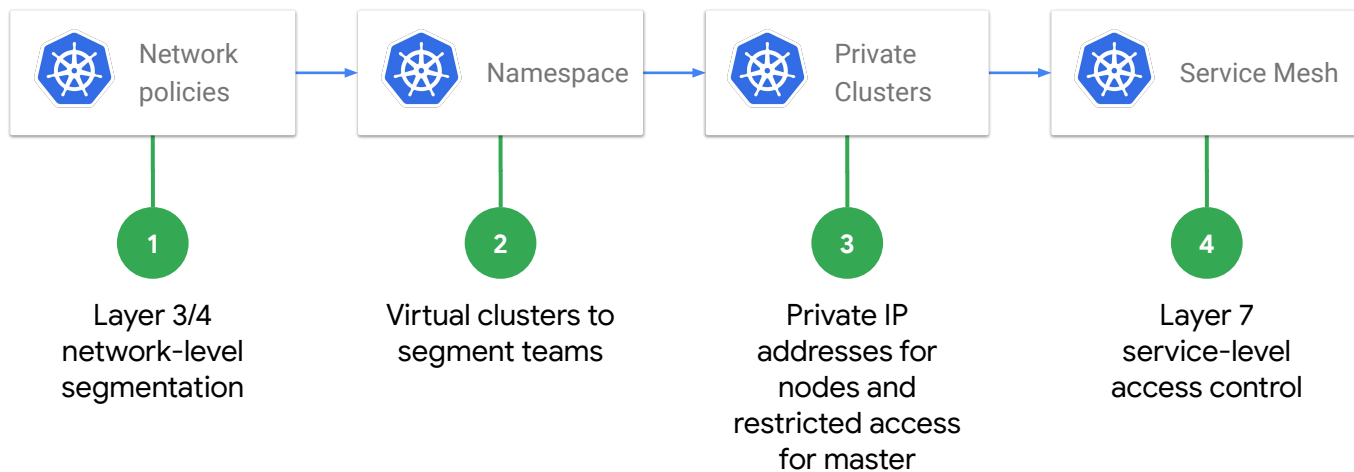
**CALICO**  
ENTERPRISE

# Kubernetes private clusters



# Kubernetes segmentation

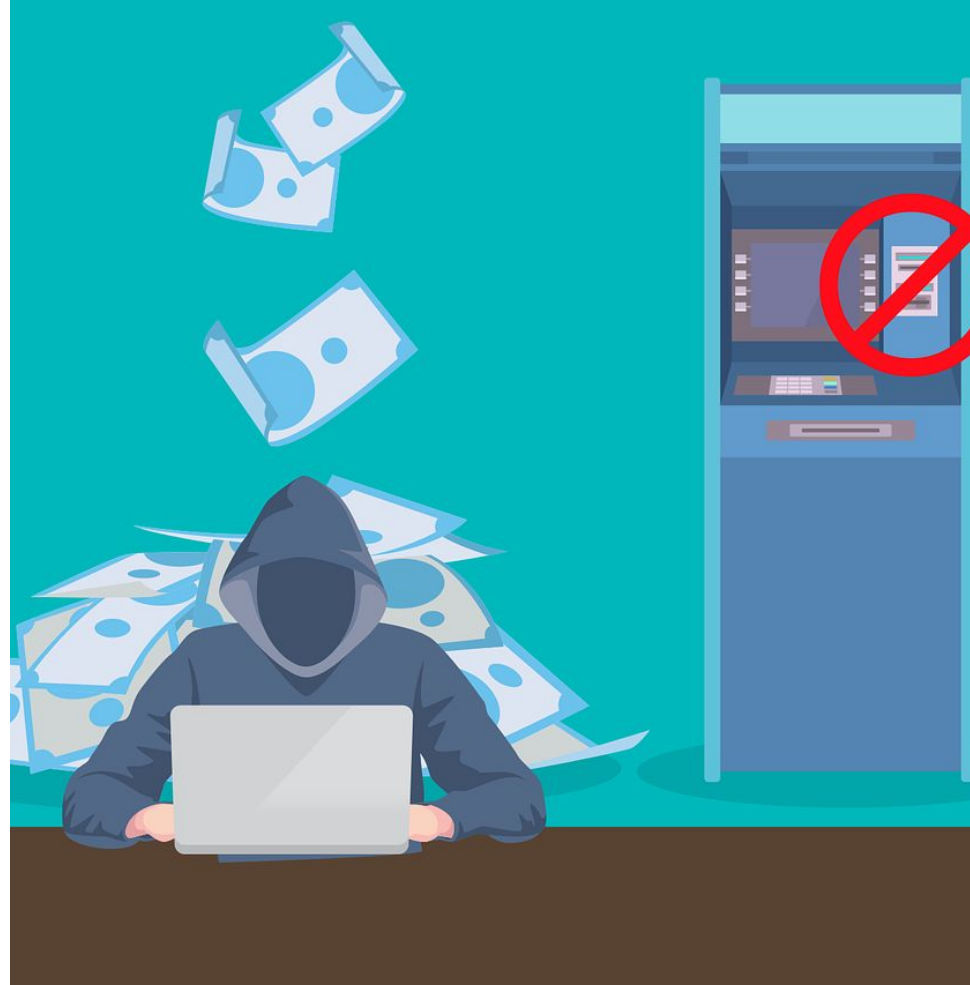
A defense-in-depth architecture for securely isolating workloads





# Data Protection

Google Cloud







Ensure that encryption ecosystem meets FIPS 140-2 requirements

Evidence the key management procedures  
I.e., rotation, dual controls,

Encryption for data at rest and  
in transit, secrets

# Areas of data protection



**In flight**



**At rest**



**Secrets**



A default OSS Kubernetes setup is **not encrypted by default.**

Secrets are stored in plaintext.

Use envelope encryption

# Data protection Dos



## Have a TTL on your data

- Delete the data and make it unrecoverable - shred the keys
- Understand how data deletion works with your cloud provider

## Familiarize with Shared Responsibility

- Understand difference in responsibilities as you consume KMS and HSMs
- FIPS 140-2 related responsibility.

## Maintain an Asset Inventory

- Track data consistently across the organization -- apply appropriate data protection technique
- Identify assets on-prem vs. public cloud

## Key Management

- Set rotation policies for your keys.
- Make sure your DEKs and KEKs are separate



# Secure and Compliant Supply Chain

Google Cloud



Establish a process to identify security vulnerabilities, using reputable outside sources, and assign a risk ranking

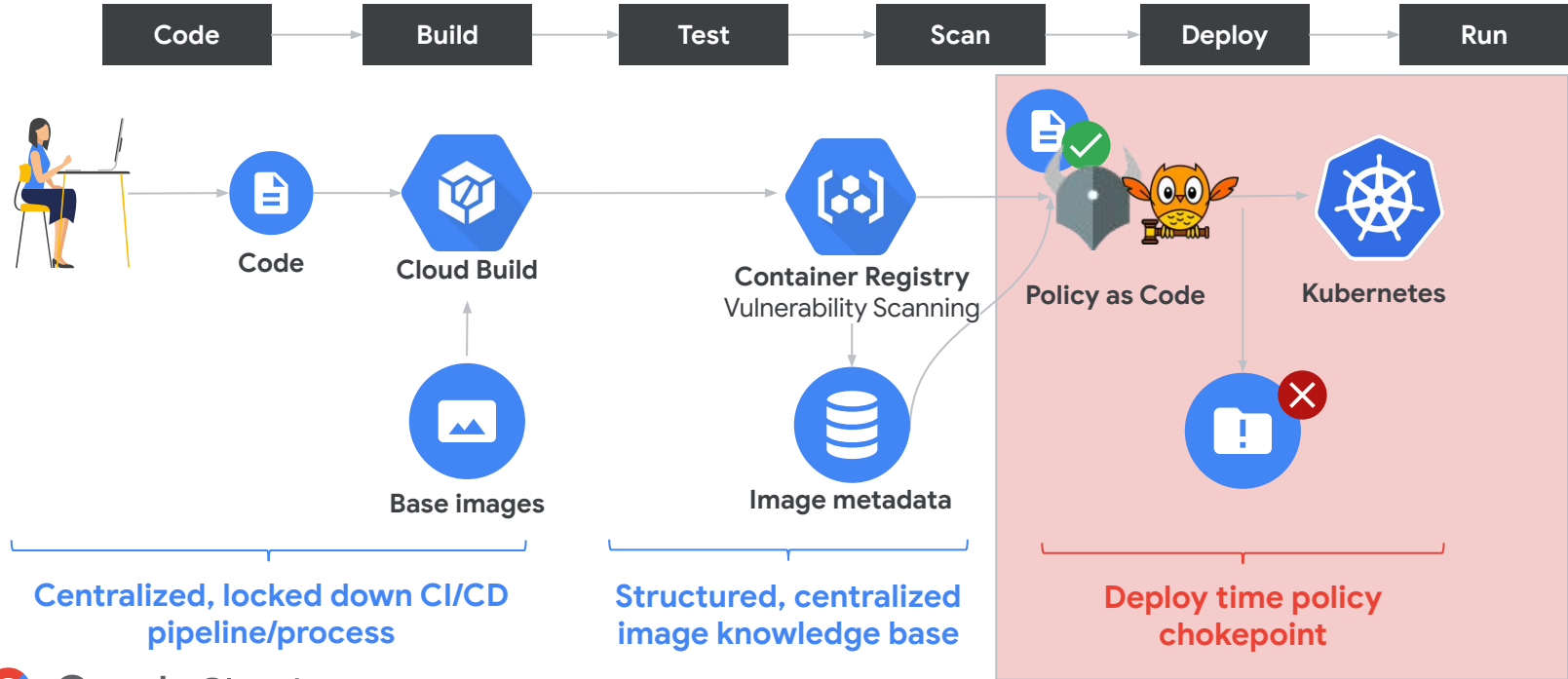
Ensure that all systems and software are protected from known vulnerabilities.

Enable only necessary services, protocols, daemons, etc

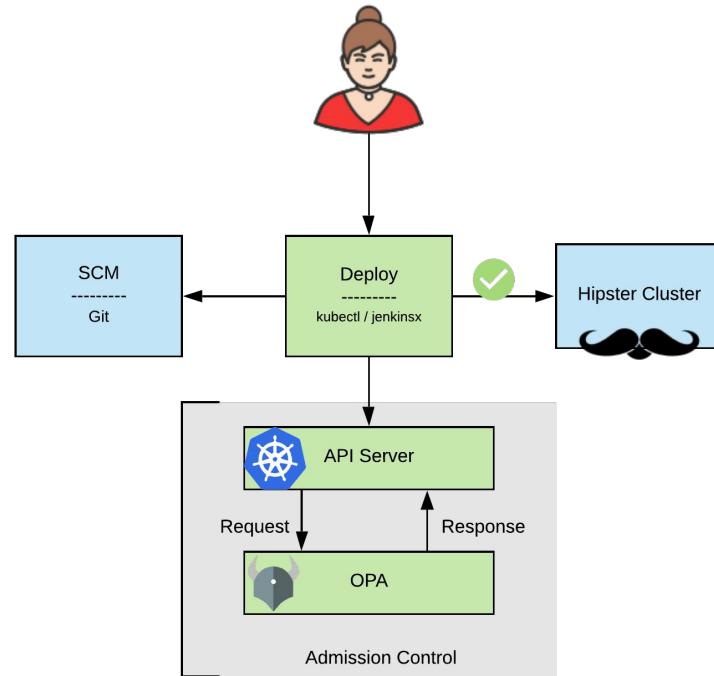
Configure system security parameters to prevent misuse.



# Stages of the Software Supply Chain



# Software Supply Chain with OPA & Kubernetes





# OPA & Kubernetes

```
1 package kubernetes.admission
2
3 import data.kubernetes.namespaces
4
5 deny[msg] {
6     input.request.kind.kind = "Service"
7     input.request.operation == "CREATE"
8     port := input.request.object.spec.ports[_].port
9     port != 443
10    msg := sprintf("Port %d is not permitted. Only 443 is permitted", [port])
11 }
```

```
1 kind: Service
2 apiVersion: v1
3 metadata:
4   name: http-service
5 spec:
6   type: LoadBalancer
7   selector:
8     app: http-app
9   ports:
10  - protocol: TCP
11    port: 80
12    targetPort: 8888
```

# Infrastructure & Policy as Code



Open Policy Agent



HashiCorp  
**Terraform**

## Governance & Audit of Hipster Store's IaC

- Pre-deployment checks of Terraform Plan
- Audits of Terraform State Files

```
package tfstate.analysis

# allowed location / country
allowed_location = "eu-"

# Allow only if there are no differences between
# expected and actual
location_test[passed] {
    passed := startswith(actual[location], allowed_location)
}

# Get service names from resources where the type
# is google_container_cluster and set location
actual[location] {
    some i
    res := input.resources
    res[i].type == "google_container_cluster"
    location := res[i].instances[_].attributes.location
}
```

# Grafeas and Kritis

## Governance & Audit of Hipster Store's Container Images

### Grafeas (Container Analysis)

- Pulls security relevant info from container images, Virtual Machine (VM) images, JAR files, and scripts

### Kritis (Binary Authorization)

- Enforces user-defined policies using the data provided by Grafeas
- Also uses a PGP key to sign attestations for Grafeas



Grafeas

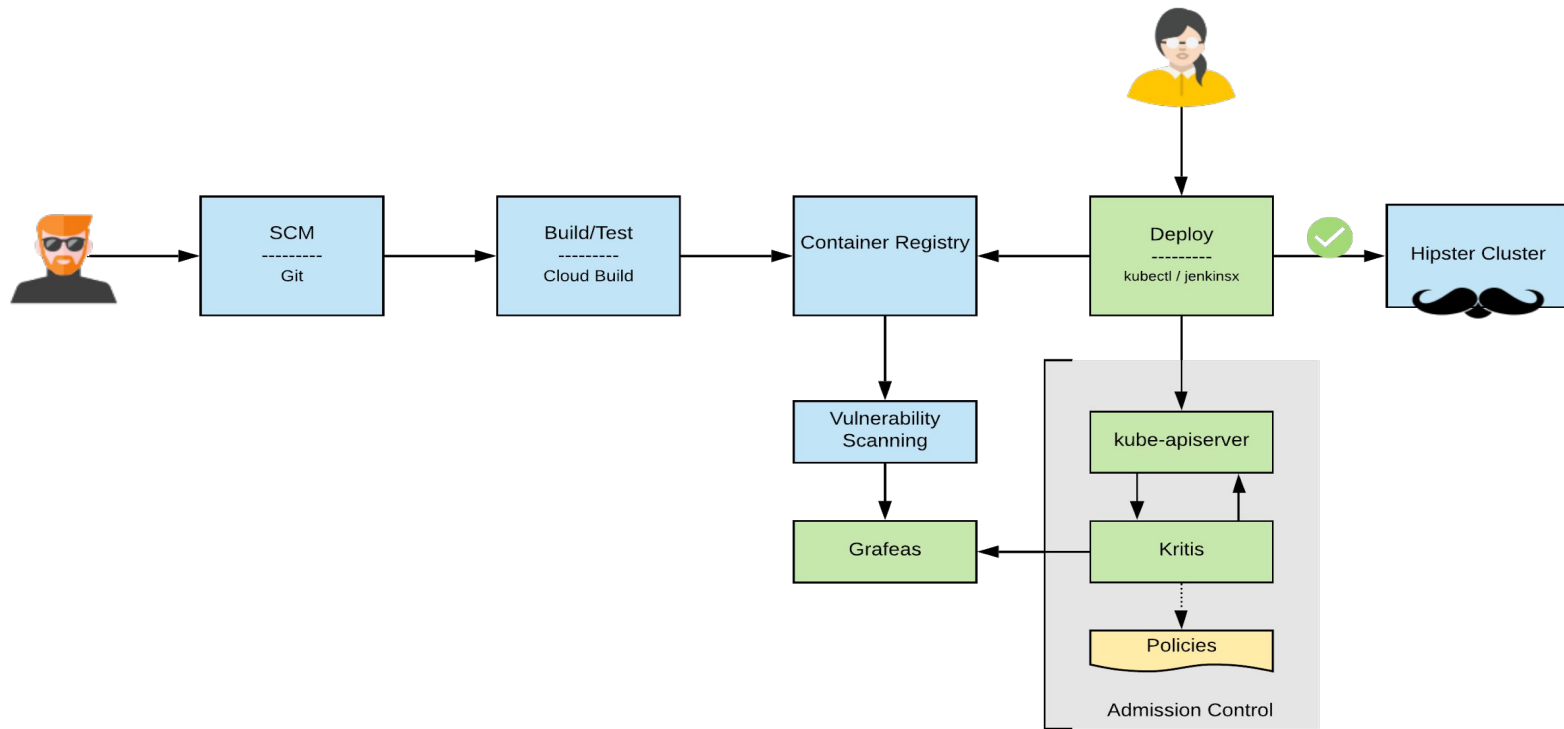


Kritis

```
imageWhitelist:  
- gcr.io/my-project/whitelist-image@sha256:<DIGEST>  
packageVulnerabilityPolicy:  
  maximumSeverity: HIGH  
whitelistCVEs:  
  providers/goog-vulnz/notes/CVE-2017-1000082
```

*example Kritis policy*

# Software Supply Chain with Grafeas & Kritis





# Run Time Security

Google Cloud



- Implement [audit trails](#) to link all access to system components to each individual user
- Routinely [monitor event logs](#)
- The information system and assets are [monitored to identify cybersecurity events](#) and verify the effectiveness of protective measures
- Audit trails include: [User, Type of Event, Date and Time, Success or Failure...](#)



# Logs

1. **Infrastructure logs:** what the infrastructure does, and what a human does to the infrastructure
2. **Kubernetes logs:** what the control plane does, what a container does to the control plane, and what a human does to the control plane
3. **Operating system logs:** what a container does to the node
4. **Application logs:** what an application does (in a container)



# Kubernetes :: Audit logging

Kubernetes audit policy

None <

Metadata <

Request <

RequestResponse

```
- level: Request
  verbs: ["get", "list", "watch"]
  resources: ${known_apis}
  omitStages:
    - "RequestReceived"
- level: RequestResponse
  resources: ${known_apis}
  omitStages:
    - "RequestReceived"
- level: Metadata
  omitStages:
    - "RequestReceived"
```

'get' responses can be large

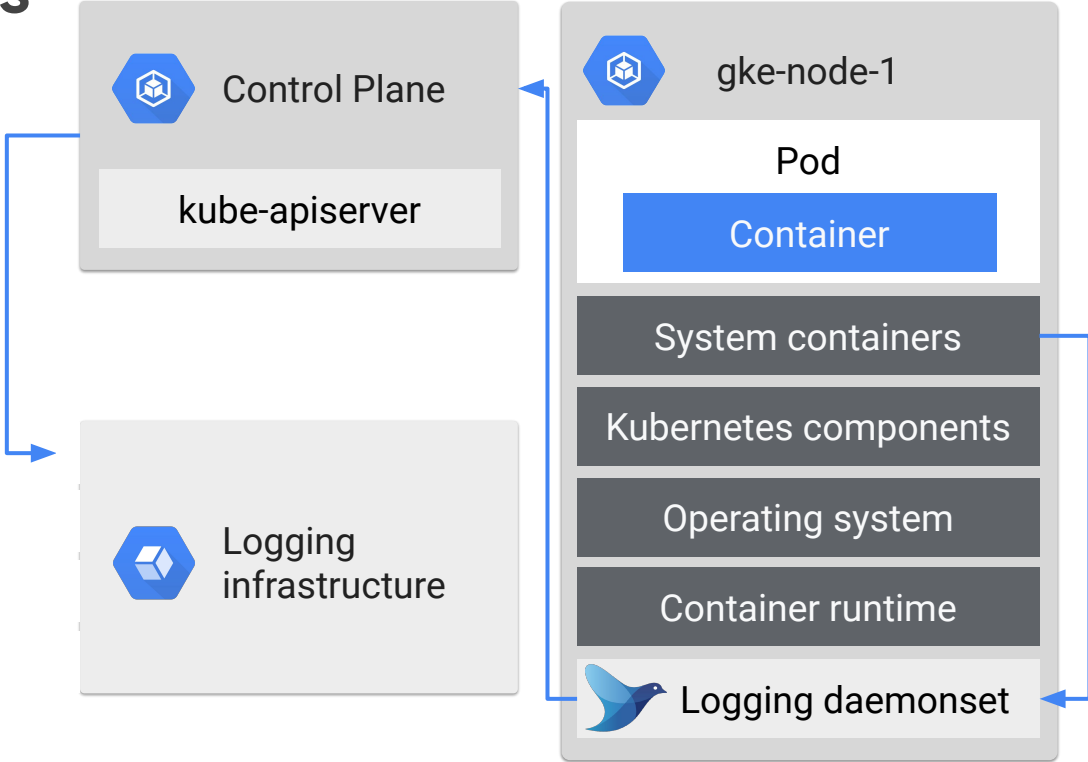
'RequestResponse' default for known APIs

'Metadata' default for all other requests



# Collecting all the logs

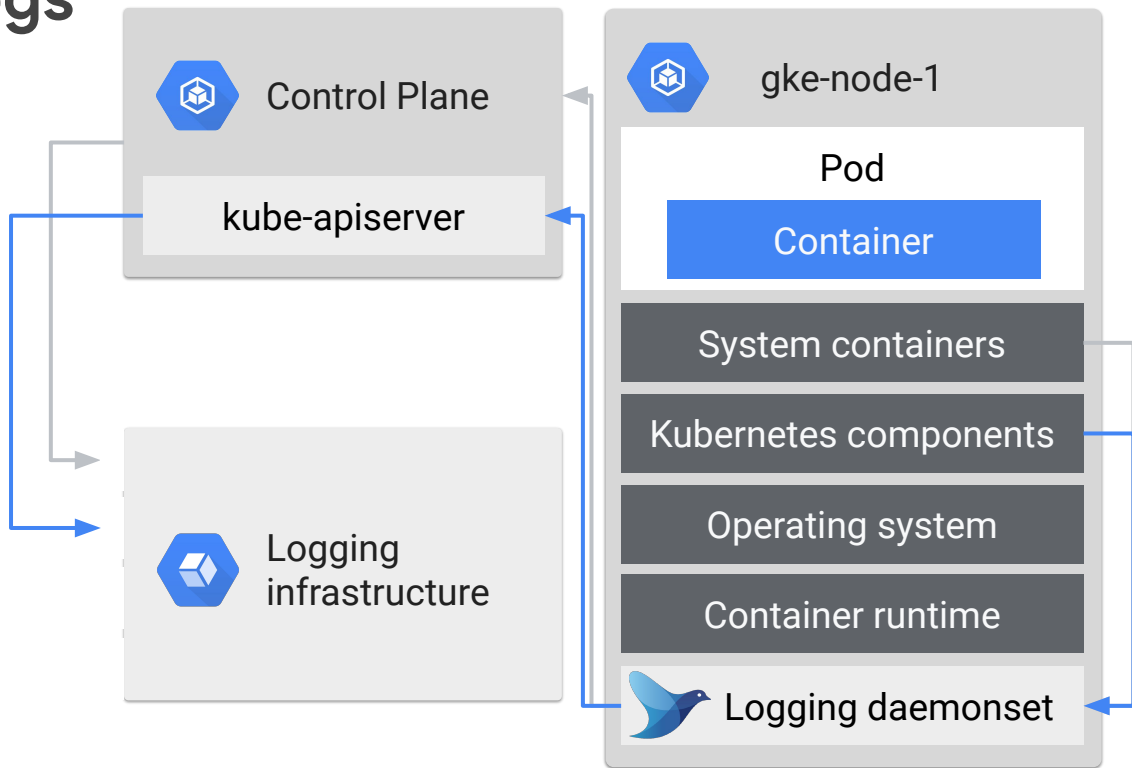
Infrastructure logs



# Collecting all the logs

Infrastructure logs

Kubernetes logs

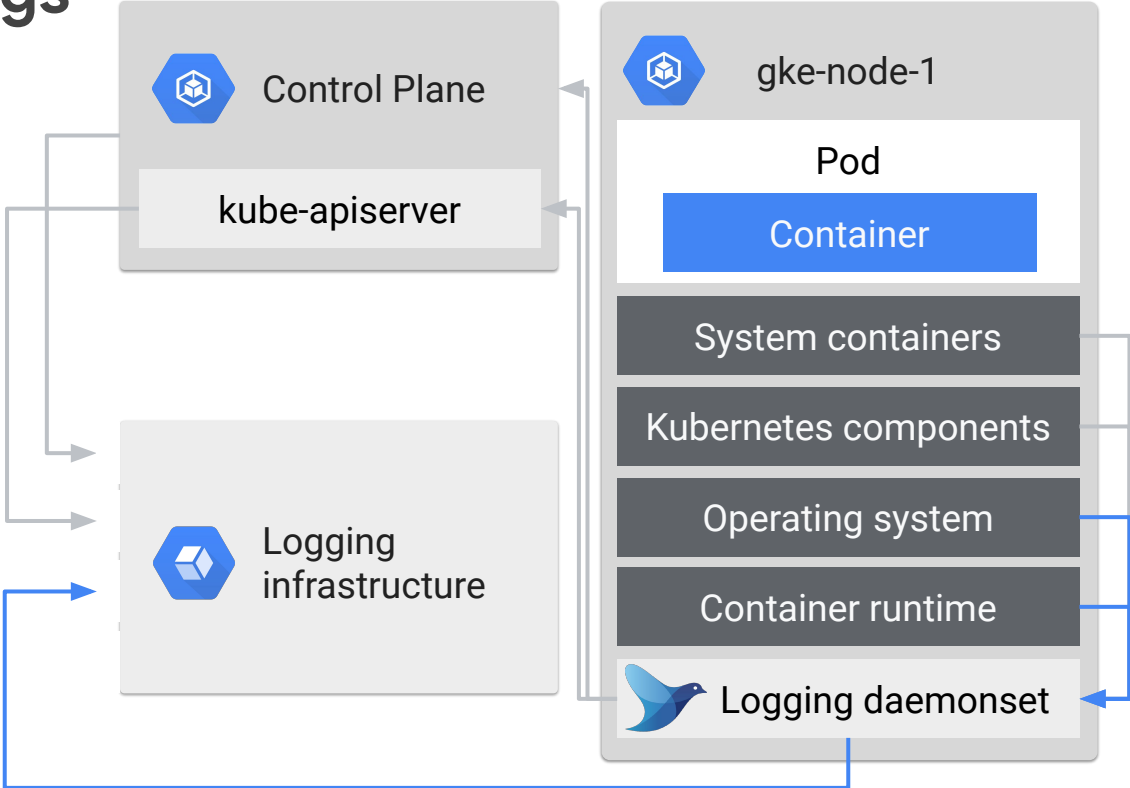


# Collecting all the logs

Infrastructure logs

Kubernetes logs

OS logs



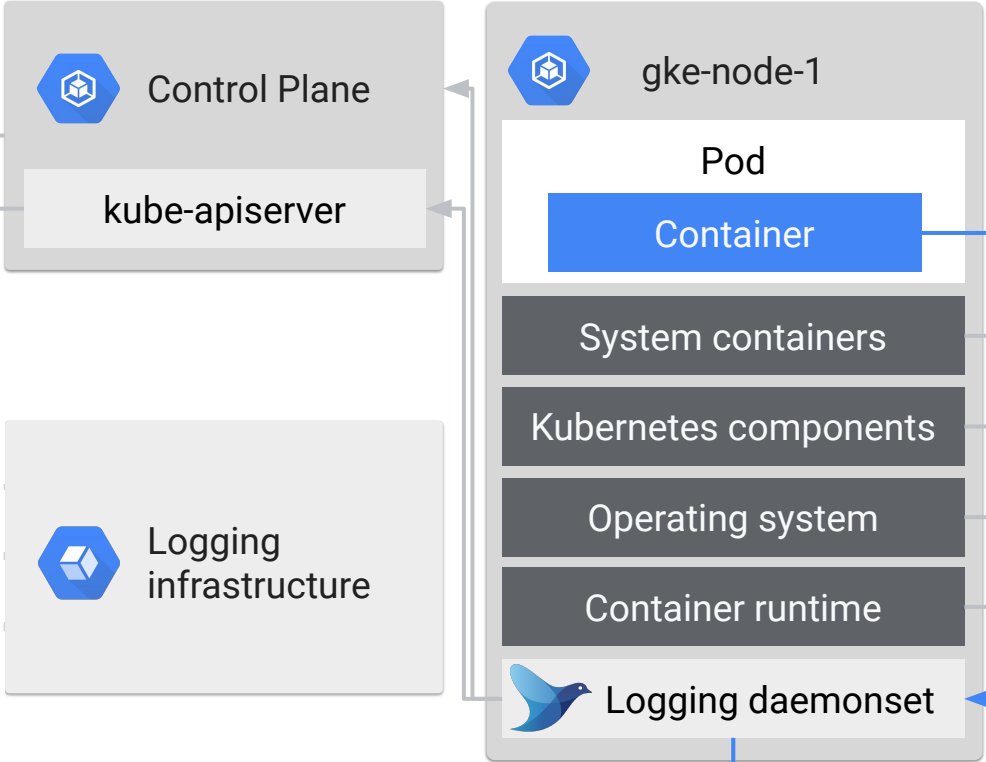
# Collecting all the logs

Infrastructure logs

Kubernetes logs

OS logs

Application logs





# K8S: Monitoring & logging



K8s  
audit logs



Logging  
Infrastructure

- Review, monitor and alert on audit logs centrally
- “jamie@hipsterstore.com deployed a new frontend version @ time T”



Prometheus



Grafana

- Runtime metrics gathered
- “Add to cart latency in the last 10 minutes was 1.3s”

# Anomalous activity detection



Aqua Security

Capsule8

Google

Twistlock

StackRox

Sysdig

(and more)



# People & Process

Google Cloud



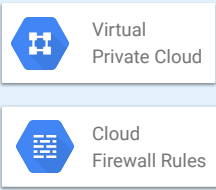
# Diagrams!



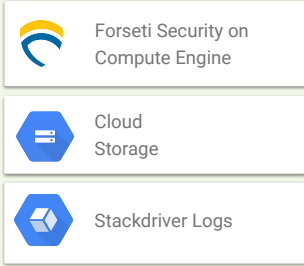
## Applications & Projects Detailed View

In PCI Scope

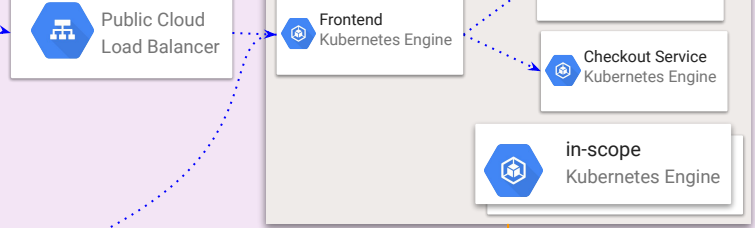
network



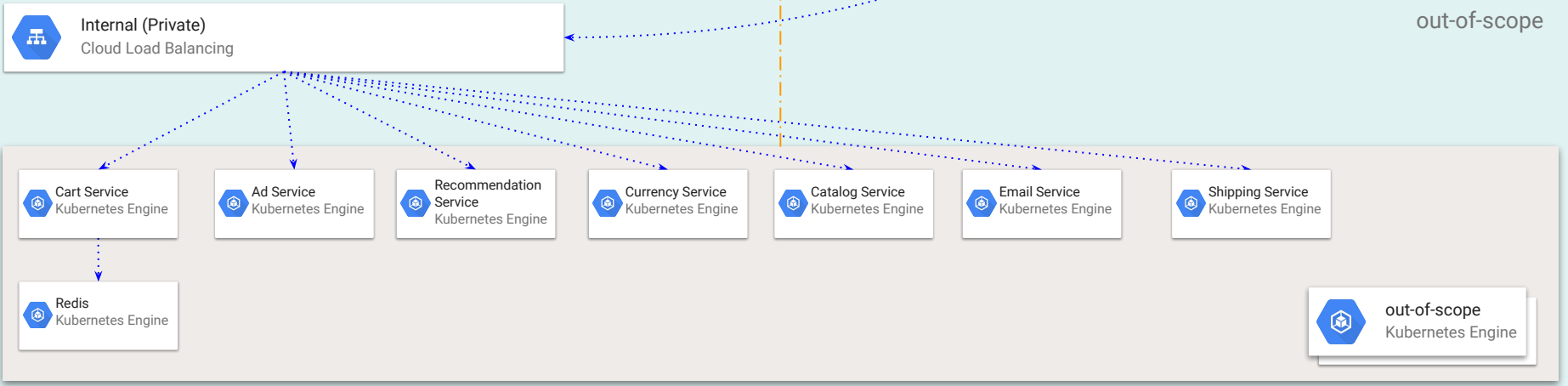
management



in-scope



out-of-scope

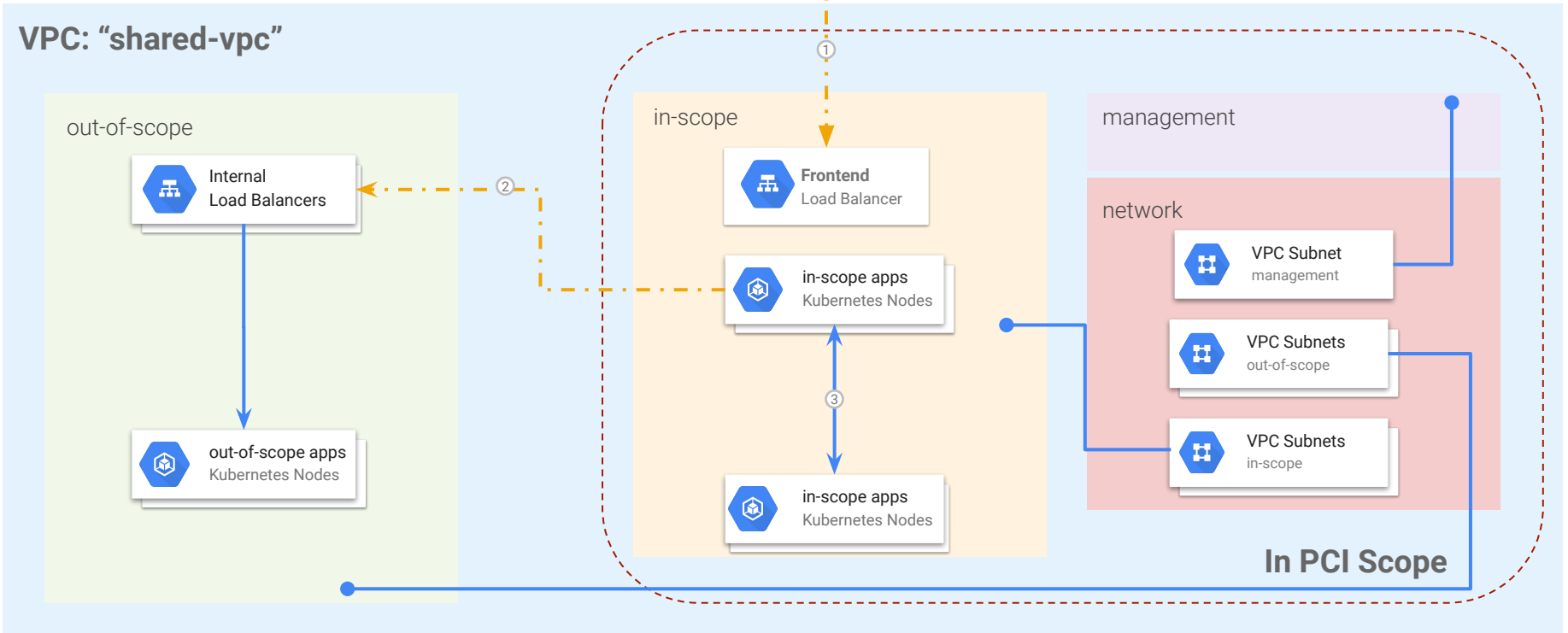
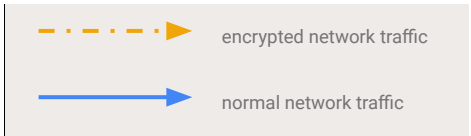


1. Log data from Kubernetes clusters sent to Stackdriver



# Diagrams!

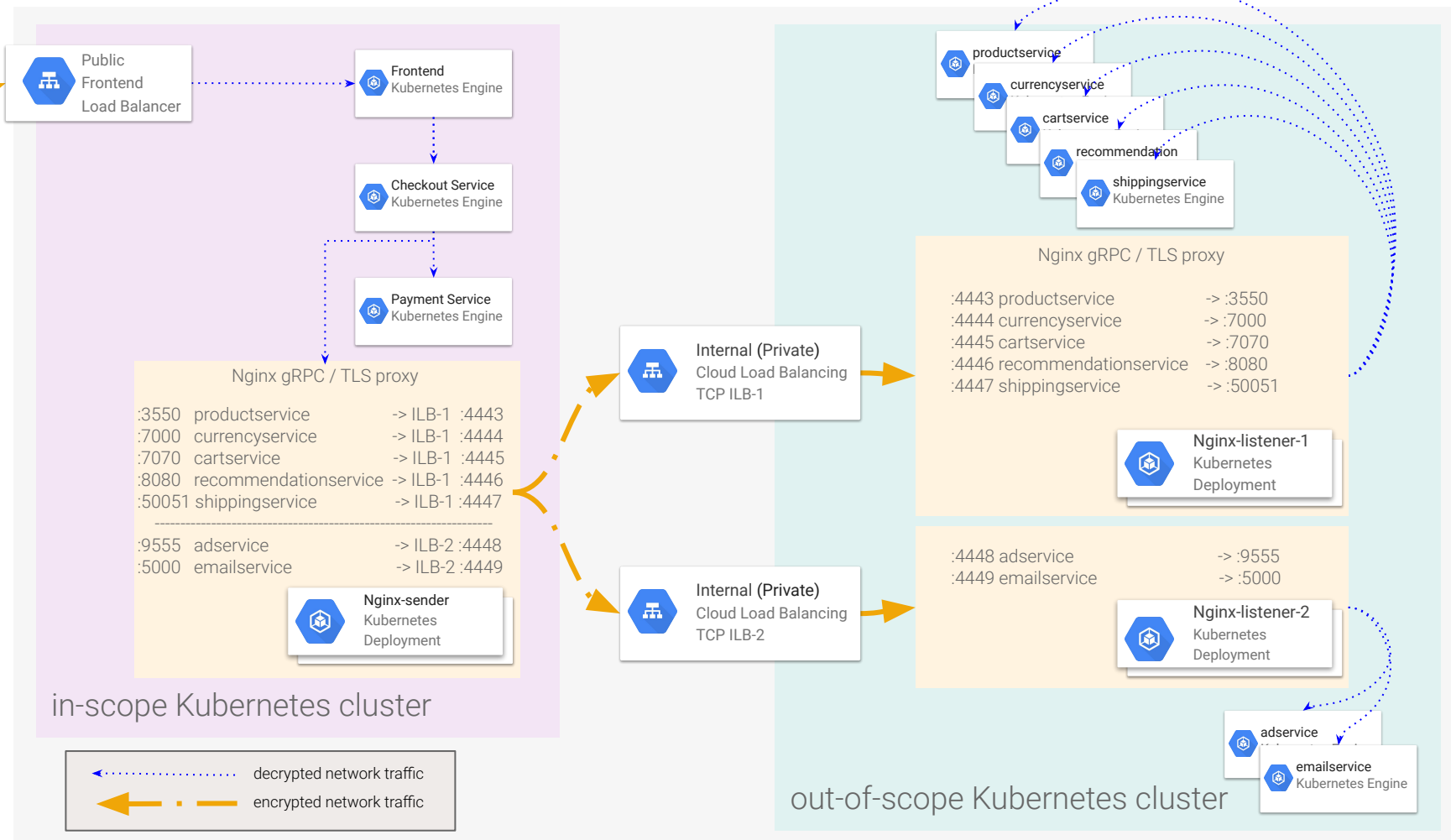
## Network Overview: PCI Scope Boundaries



- 1. HTTPS traffic from outside VPC to in-scope Public Load Balancer
- 2. TLS-encrypted traffic between in-scope Kubernetes Cluster nodes to Internal Load balancers

- 3. Intra-cluster communication is unencrypted

# Cross-Cluster Application Traffic Detail View



# YAML FTW!

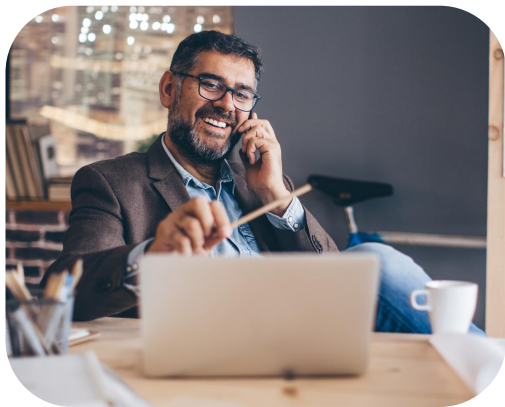
```
apiVersion: networking.gke.io/v1beta1
kind: ManagedCertificate
metadata:
  name: example-certificate
spec:
  domains:
    - example.com
```

```
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: example-ingress
  annotations:
    kubernetes.io/ingress.global-static-ip-name: example-ip-address
    networking.gke.io/managed-certificates: example-certificate
spec:
  backend:
    serviceName: example-nodeport-service
    servicePort: 443
```

# Advocacy and Empathy



**Makers**



**Internal Checkers**



**External Checkers**

# Advocacy and Empathy



Makers

- Developers
- Product Owners
- Enterprise Architects

# Advocacy and Empathy

- Security
- Legal
- Governance,  
Risk &  
Compliance



Internal Checkers

# Advocacy and Empathy

- Regulators
- Auditors



**External Checkers**

## TL;DR :: You've got this!

- K8S & Cloud Native Tech can make compliance a lot easier
- Practice Advocacy and Empathy
- Document the hell of everything
- Automation - IaC and PaC
- Understand the shared responsibility model
- **We're here to help!**

