Policy-as-Code: Across the Stack







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- Founder @ AppSecEngineer
- AppSec Automation Junkie
- Trainer/Speaker at DEF CON, BlackHat, OWASP Events, etc world-wide
- Co-author of Secure Java For Web Application Development
- Author of PCI Compliance: A Definitive Guide



Yours Truly









DVFaaS

DEFC®N

black hat





























• The need for decoupled security controls









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- The need for "Policy-as-Code"











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- PaC across the StaCk











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- Application and API Gateway: Policy-as-Code











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- Cloud-Native Control Planes Policy-as-Code











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- The need for "Policy-as-Code"
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- Application and API Gateway: Policy-as-Code
- Cloud-Native Control Planes Policy-as-Code
- Workload Policy-as-Code









- The need for decoupled security controls
- The need for "Policy-as-Code"
- PaC across the StaCk
- Application and API Gateway: Policy-as-Code
- Cloud-Native Control Planes Policy-as-Code
- Workload Policy-as-Code
- Conclusions









Trends on the Application Delivery Front







NORDICAPIS.COM



Some numbers...

- 2022
- Large Enterprises have 25,592 APIs (Noname Security Report 2022)
- 2022 Dynatrace Report





• An Average of 15,564 APIs in use per Enterprise - Noname Security Report

 67% of Enterprises reported a slowed down deployment of security issues related to Kubernetes - Redhat State of Kubernetes Security Report 2023

• Kubernetes: Platform for moving workloads to public cloud. Grew 127+% in













Dev-First Workflows!









Dev-First Workflows!









Dev-First Workflows!

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Workflows that support iterative and continuous delivery of apps

Dev-First Workflows!

 $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$







- **Continuous Deployment)**
- Dev has consumed QA (Test Automation)
- Dev is halfway through consuming security (Security-as-code)
- Dev is coming for policy, compliance, etc next







Dev has consumed Ops (Infrastructure-as-Code, Continuous Integration,



• • Automation!

Human Intervention

• **IF** Faster delivery of features

• Calable































Infrastructure Security, **Cloud Hardening**, Secrets Management









Infrastructure Security, **Cloud Hardening**, Secrets Management









DAST/Regression as Code

Infrastructure Security, **Cloud Hardening**, Secrets Management









DAST/Regression as Code

Infrastructure Security, **Cloud Hardening**, Secrets Management









DAST/Regression as Code

Infrastructure Security, **Cloud Hardening**, **Secrets Management**

Security monitoring & attack detection, **Threat Hunting**, **Attack Simulation/RedTeam**

Decoupled Security Controls /Policy-As-Code







Threat Models as Code

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Infrastructure Security, **Cloud Hardening**, **Secrets Management**

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Decoupled Security Controls /Policy-As-Code







Security monitoring & attack detection, **Threat Hunting**, **Attack Simulation/RedTeam**

Decoupled Security Controls /Policy-As-Code







Security monitoring & attack detection, **Threat Hunting**, **Attack Simulation/RedTeam**

Decoupled Security Controls

/Policy-As-Code

Detection Engineering







Security monitoring & attack detection, **Threat Hunting**, **Attack Simulation/RedTeam**

-

Decoupled Security Controls

/Policy-As-Code

Detection Engineering



Decoupled Security Controls and Policy as Code











Need and Motivation



Need and Motivation

 The idea is to NOT hardcode securi and changing requirements





• The idea is to NOT hardcode security rules in app that have rapidly evolving



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- Customisable and Purpose-Built





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Need and Motivation

- and changing requirements
- Customisable and Purpose-Built
- Testable
- Scalable
- Create a "Paved Road" for Product Engineering Teams





The idea is to NOT hardcode security rules in app that have rapidly evolving



- Syscall Profiling, Seccomp, AppArmor and eBPF for Runtime Security enforcement

- Input Validation, Access Control with Policy-as-Code Frameworks







Authorization, CORS, Rate-Limiting, mTLS and others on the API Gateway

Log Collection and aggregation of services from Cloud-Native environments



Application

Gateway

Cloud Control-Plane

Workload



Across the Stack



Object AuthZ, Input Validation, AuthZ Rules

Object AuthZ, Validation, Routing Validation

Admission Control, Special AuthZ, Network Policy

Anomaly Detection, Mandatory Access Control



Security Model – An Example



Identity and Authorization

User AuthN (and AuthZ)

- mTLS - Authorization - Input Validation API Gateway - CORS

Uses Policy-as-Code

Policy-as-Code Service









- Runtime Security Controls
- Log Collectors
- Sidecar Proxy Injected Security Controls
- Secrets Management



Application + Gateway





























































Broken Function Level AuthZ













Broken Function Level AuthZ















Broken Function Level AuthZ







Broken AuthN

































































JWT Authorization





Imagine...



Input Validation

JWT Authorization









Object Access Control

Input Validation

JWT Authorization







Authentication

Imagine...

Object Access Control

Input Validation

JWT Authorization









Logging

Authentication

Object Access Control

Input Validation

JWT Authorization



PaC – Applicability







PaC – Applicability

Input Validation at Gateway







PaC – Applicability

• Input Validation at Gateway

• JWT Validation at Gateway + Claims







Input Validation at Gateway

• JWT Validation at Gateway + Claims

Function Level AuthZ at App + Gateway









- Input Validation at Gateway
- JWT Validation at Gateway + Claims
- Function Level AuthZ at App + Gateway
- Object Level AuthZ at App + Gateway









Frameworks we'll use

• Open Policy Agent and Rego

• Casbin/Oso/Permify, etc







Open-Policy-Agent

- Policy Management Framework for "any" environment
- Allows you to define policies that can be enforced based on generic json input and output parameters
- Uses a DSL (domain specific language) called "rego" that is used to define policies





Open Policy Agent


Open Policy Agent - Operation

Request with Query (JSON)



Policy (rego)



Request, Event

Service

Decision (JSON)

Open Policy Agent





Data (JSON)















allow { "read" == input.method input.resource == "/protected" }













default allow = false

allow { "read" == input.method input.resource == "/protected" }















allow = true { "read" == input.method input.resource == "/protected" }













is_admin(user) { user.role == "admin" }













valid_email(email) { startswith(email, "user@") endswith(email, ".com") }













••• //function level access control

allow { }





Rego Rule Syntax

split(input.path, "/")[2] == input.user.id









```
default allow = false
```

```
allow {
    input.path = ["users"]
    input.method = "POST"
    claims.user
}
```

```
claims := payload {
}
```

```
token := t {
    t := input.token
```







io.jwt.verify_hs256(token, "password") [_,payload,_] := io.jwt.decode(token)









- Kubernetes Policy Management
- API AuthZ and Policy Management
- OS Policy Management SSH and Access Control
- Kafka Topic Authorization
- Many more...









• • •

package authz

allow { input.path == ["users"] input.method == "POST" }

allow { some profile_id input.path = ["users", profile_id] input.method == "GET" profile_id == input.user_id



OPA - API AuthZ

















AuthZ-as-Code

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Let's look at most AuthZ flaws

- Inconsistent implementation of Object Level Authorization
- Access Control code strewn across multiple services
- Lack of standardization and expressive capability for AuthZ frameworks
- Heavily design dependent which gets complex at scale





















Object Level AuthZ



has access to

Subject (User)





Object

Action

Functional AuthZ





Subject (User)



Feature/Function



Action





RBAC – Role Based Access Control



ABAC – Attribute Based Access Control







Google Zanzibar approach

Model (AuthZ Config)









Query (Request)





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definition user {}

/** * resource is an example resource. */

definition resource { relation writer: user relation viewer: user

> permission write = writer permission view = viewer + writer



Approach













// Some example relationships resource:someresource#viewer@user:somegal resource:someresource#writer@user:anotherguy resource:anotherresource#writer@user:somegal



Approach



















[request_definition] r = sub, obj, act

[policy_definition] p = sub, obj, act

[role_definition] g = _, _

[policy_effect] e = some(where (p.eft == allow))

[matchers] m = g(r.sub, p.sub) && r.obj == p.obj && r.act == p.act


















Roles definition.

p, admin, data1, read
p, admin, data1, write
p, user, data2, read

Assign roles to users.
g, alice, admin
g, bob, user

























PERM







Policy, Effect, Request, Matchers



















Request Attributes must MATCH Policy Attributes





Controls





MongoDB

Authorization Service 5000/TCP





API Gateway



Open Policy Agent







PaC on Cloud Control-Planes



Pac Applicability

- **Control-Planes**
- Can be leveraged for Access Control, Admission Control
- Common Use-Cases: Network Policy, Service Policies, Admission Control Policies





PaC is already important for enforcing policies across Cloud and Cloud-Native





















Push profile to subscription

























Annual state		
Any endpoint		
{ In Namespace	+	{} In N
Any pod		
		appeloo
In Cluster	+ /	
Prove this is the strategy		





Pac - Cloud Control-Planes









Policy Management with Kyverno





- Policy-Engine specifically designed for Kubernetes
- Policies are created and managed as native Kubernetes resources and authored in YAML
- Validating and Mutating Policies and Webhooks are Supported by Kyverno









Kyverno Concepts

Install Kyverno CRDs, Webhooks, Service Accounts and Namespaces

Policies => Validating or Mutating Policy Definitions

Selectors => Matches Resources in Request based on Policy





Kyverno Policy Structure

Policy

Rule





- Resource "Kind" - Resource Names
- Namespaces
- Label Selector
- User Roles
- User Groups
- User Names





Basic Kyverno Validate Policy

.

apiVersion: kyverno.io/v1 kind: ClusterPolicy metadata name: require-labels spec validationFailureAction: enforce rules - name: check-for-labels match resources kinds Namespace validate message: "The label `purpose` is required." pattern metadata labels

purpose "?*"







Kyverno Mutate Policy

•••

apiVersion: kyverno.io/v1 kind: ClusterPolicy metadata

name: set-image-pull-policy

spec

rules

name: set-image-pull-policy match

resources

kinds

Pod

mutate

overlay

spec

containers:

match images which end with :latest

- (image): "*:latest"

set the imagePullPolicy to "IfNotPresent'

imagePullPolicy: "IfNotPresent"





Kyverno Generate Policy

•••

apiVersion: kyverno.io/v1 kind: ClusterPolicy metadata: name: default spec rules name: deny-all-traffic match resources kinds Namespace exclude: resources namespaces kube-system default kube-public kyverno generate

kind: NetworkPolicy

name: deny-all-traffic

namespace: "{{request.object.metadata.name}}" data

spec

select all pods in the namespace

podSelector: {}

policyTypes

- Ingress
- Egress

- No additional DSL required.
- Mutate, Validate AND Generate
- Background Capabilities
- Audit/Enforce
- Reporting Out of the box















Kubernetes Network Policies



NetworkPolicy – Local and Global

- NetworkPolicy is namespaced (local)
- across the cluster
- NetworkPolicy cannot do more than L3/L4
- NetworkPolicy cannot log security events



• Certain CNIs provide Global variants of Network Policy that can be applied



- Cilium is a popular OSS CNI (with an Enterprise Option)
- Leverages BPF for Network Security, Routing and Observability
- Adds several features including:
 - Encryption
 - UI and Filter Panel
 - L7 Network Policy Control





•••

apiVersion: "cilium.io/v2" kind: CiliumNetworkPolicy description: "L7 policy to restrict access to specific HTTP call" metadata: name: "API Firewall" spec: endpointSelector: matchLabels: type: l7-test ingress: - fromEndpoints: - matchLabels: org: api-pod toPorts: - ports: - port: "8080" protocol: TCP rules: http: - method: "GET" path: "/admin"



Layer 7 Policy Example



Database Security Policy

•••

```
apiVersion: "cilium.io/v2"
kind: CiliumNetworkPolicy
description: "Allow only permitted requests to empire Cassandra server"
metadata:
 name: "secure-empire-cassandra"
specs:
 – endpointSelector:
     matchLabels:
       app: cass-server
    ingress:
    - fromEndpoints:
      - matchLabels:
         app: empire-outpost
     toPorts:
      - ports:
       - port: "9042"
         protocol: TCP
       rules:
          l7proto: cassandra
          17:
          - query_action: "select"
            query_table: "system\\..*"
          - query_action: "select"
            query_table: "system_schema\\..*"
          - query_action: "insert"
            query_table: "attendance.daily_records"
    - fromEndpoints:
      - matchLabels:
          app: empire-hq
      toPorts:
      - ports:
        - port: "9042"
          protocol: TCP
        rules:
          l7proto: cassandra
          - {}
```



PaC – Workload Security







Pac Applicability

PaC - Used to compose eBPF Signatures, LSM Configurations to protect workloads

• PaC Frameworks - help you abstract from the complex details















Tools and Frameworks






Monitoring Security Anomalies with Falco















~ ----Agent Container 2 **Data Collection** eBPF Program

Kernel



Falco Under the hood





User

Kernel

System Calls

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Kernel Module





•••

```
- macro: open_read
fd.num>=0
- list: sensitive_file_names
 items: [/etc/secret]
- rule: Secret file is accessed
 desc: >
    secret
condition: >
    fd.name in (sensitive_file_names) and open_read
output: "Sensitive Secret file accessed"
  priority: CRITICAL
  tags: [filesystem, secret]
```





condition: (evt.type=open or evt.type=openat) and evt.is_open_read=true and fd.typechar='f' and

