



Controle de Acesso do Kubernetes

(Usando Active Directory)



Quem sou?

IT Architect (Unicred do Brasil)

Technical Trainer (TargetTrust)

- OpenSource
- Cloud Native Solutions






Agenda

- Jornada da Implementação
- Marco teórico
- Detalhar o laboratório
- Demo

Jornada da Implementação

- 
- Avaliar o problema e justificar a solução
 - Estudar os conceitos dos protocolos
 - Criar um laboratório que nos permita:
 - Implementar a solução
 - Verificar os conceitos
 - Fazer a simulação de problemas
 - Implementar em TST/HLG e finalmente em PRD



Motivação

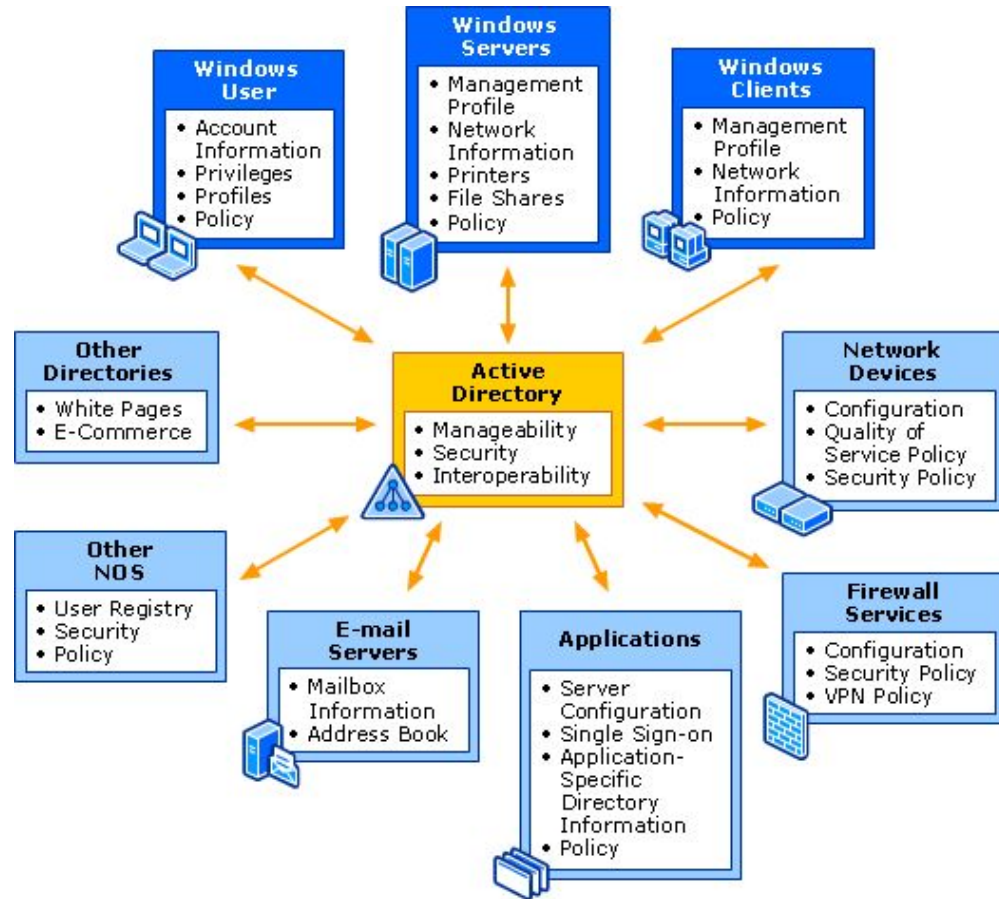
- Integrar o Active Directory ao Kubernetes para fornecer autenticação (**AuthN**) e autorização (**AuthZ**) centralizada
- Usar novos métodos para tratamento de identidade
 - OpenID Connect
 - OIDC
 - Oauth2
- Delegar os processos de atribuição de credenciais para outras áreas

Marco Teórico



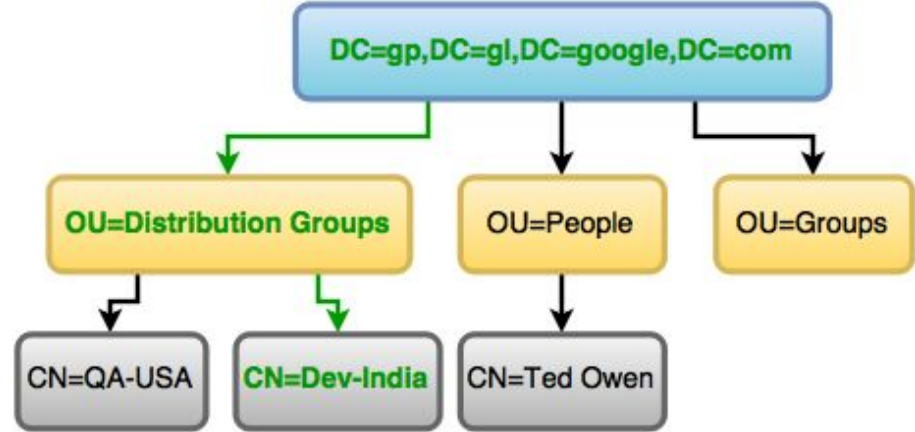
- Active Directory - Directory Services
- Oauth2 - OIDC - OpenID Connect
- Kubernetes AuthN - AuthZ

Active Directory - Directory Services



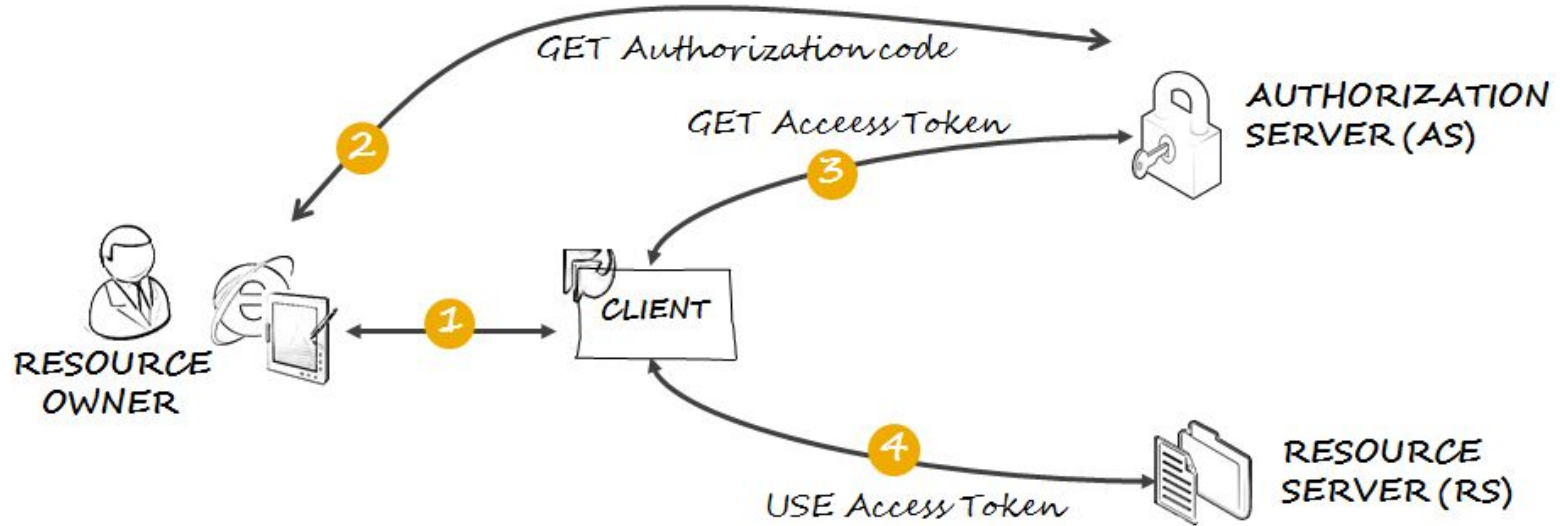
Active Directory - X.500 Directory Specification

CN = Common Name
OU = Organizational Unit
DC = Domain Component

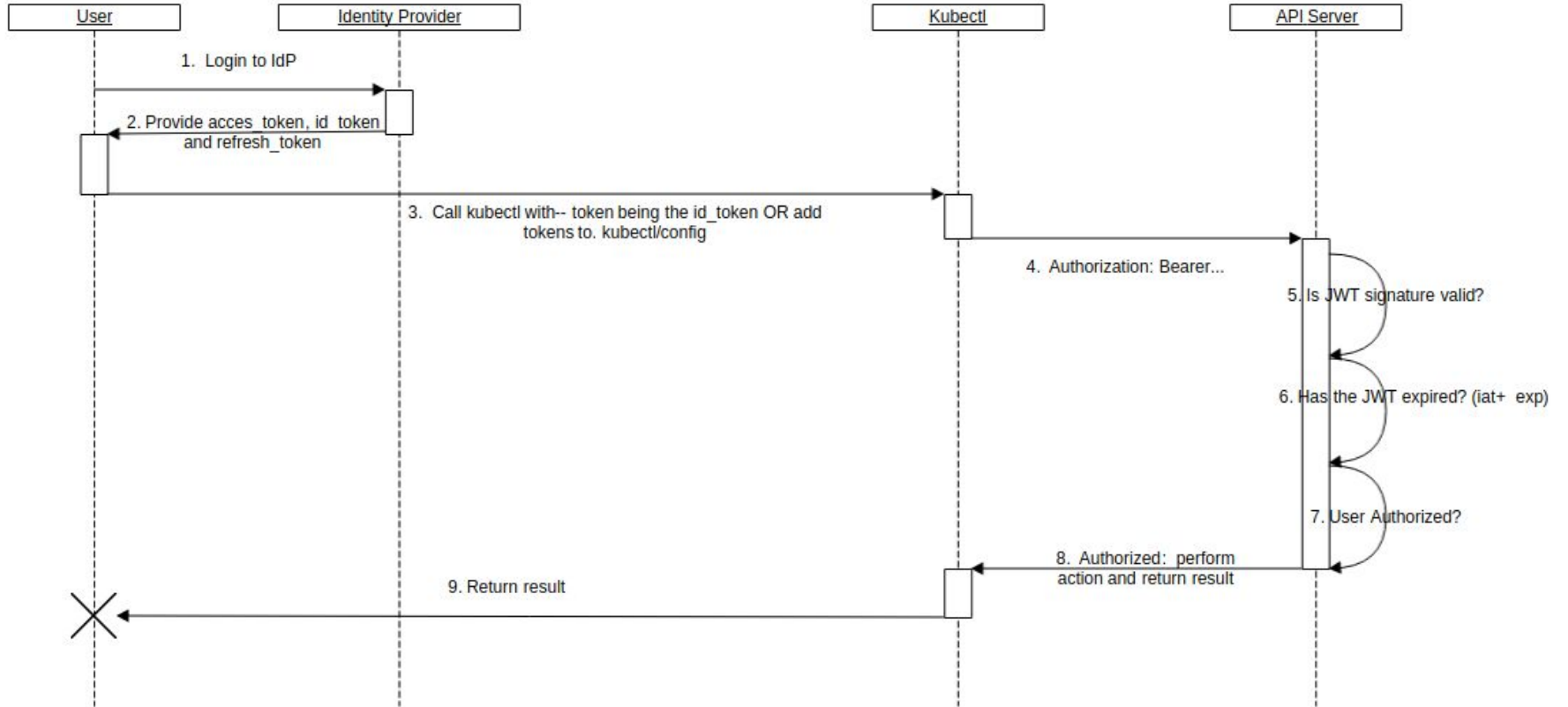


"CN=Dev-India,OU=Distribution Groups,DC=gp,DC=gl,DC=google,DC=com"

Oauth2 - Authorization Code Flow



Kubernetes - OpenID Connect Tokens



Que precisa o Kubernetes?

- `--oidc-issuer-url=URL` identifies the URL of a provider, which allows the API server to discover public signing keys.
- `--oidc-client-id=ID` is the client ID for verifying signatures of the JSON web tokens.
- `--oidc-username-claim=email` specifies what parameter to use as a username.
- `--oidc-groups-claim=groups` specifies the parameter to get the groups.

Example:

```
--oidc-issuer-url=https://keycloak.enciso.website/auth/realms/k8s \  
--oidc-client-id=oidckube \  
--oidc-username-claim=email \  
--oidc-groups-prefix=oidc: \  
--oidc-groups-claim=groups \  

```

Kubernetes - AuthN AuthZ



- **Authentication (AuthN)** determines the identity of a user, a server, or a client.

Certificates

Tokens

Static Password

OpenID Connect

- **Authorization (AuthZ)** determines if a user, a server, or a client has permission to execute specific tasks.

ABAC

Node

Webhook

RBAC



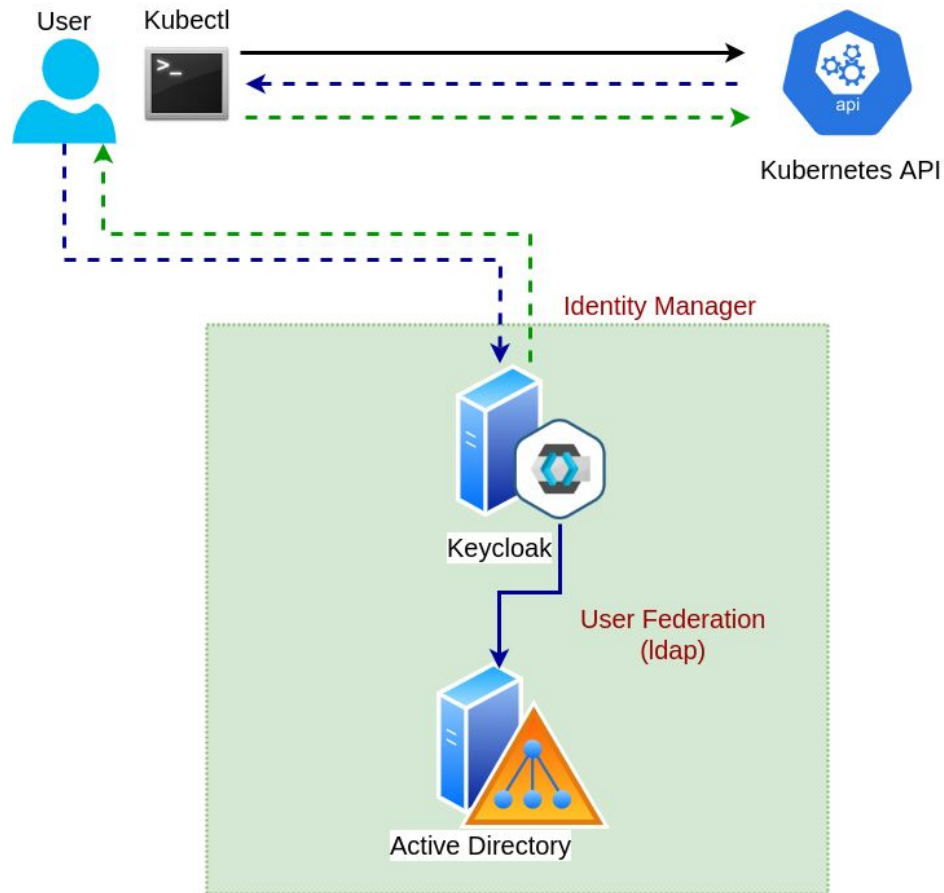
Laboratório

Laboratório - Requerimentos

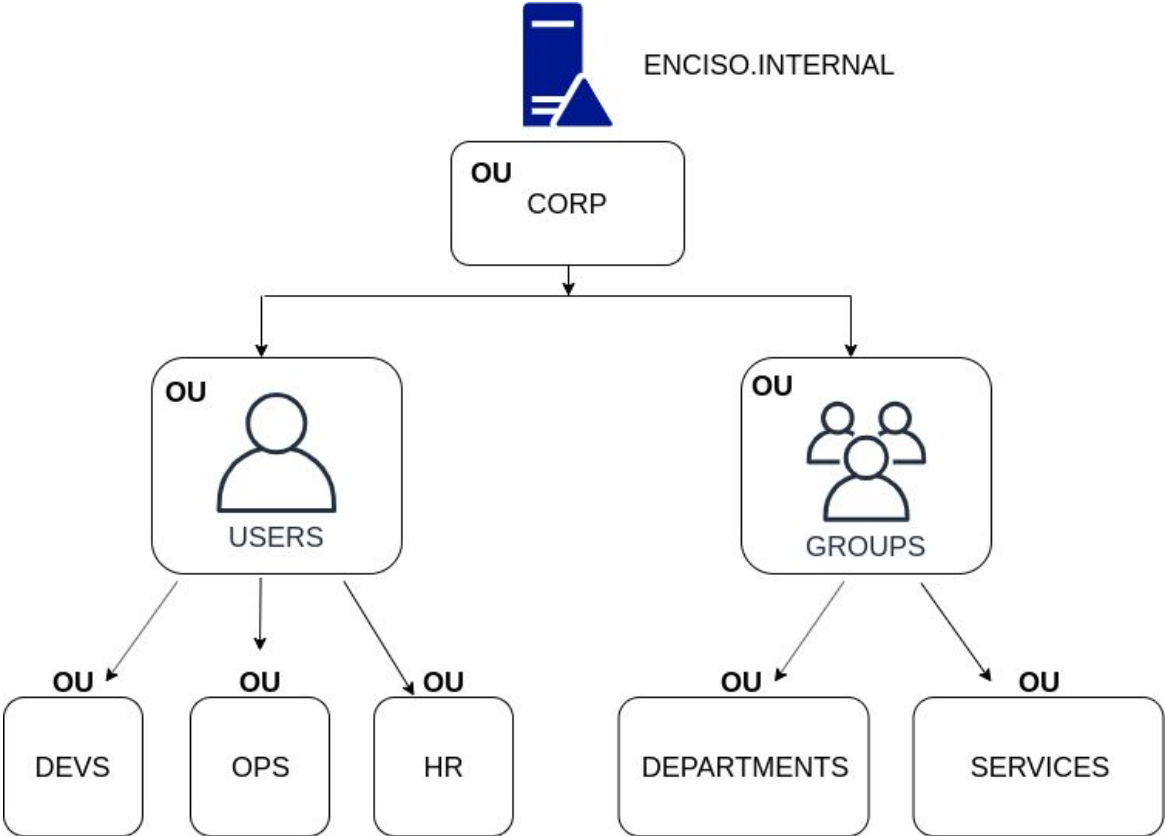


SERVIÇOS

- Kubernetes Cluster
- Identity Manager (Keycloak)
- Active Directory



Active Directory - OU Structure



Active Directory - CN (Datos)

OU = USERS

OU = GROUPS

OU

OU

OU

DEVS

OPS

HR



OU

OU

DEPARTMENTS

SERVICES

CN = DEVS

CN = OPS

CN = HR

CN = kubernetes-admins

CN = kubernetes-users

CN = jira-users

CN = gitlab-users

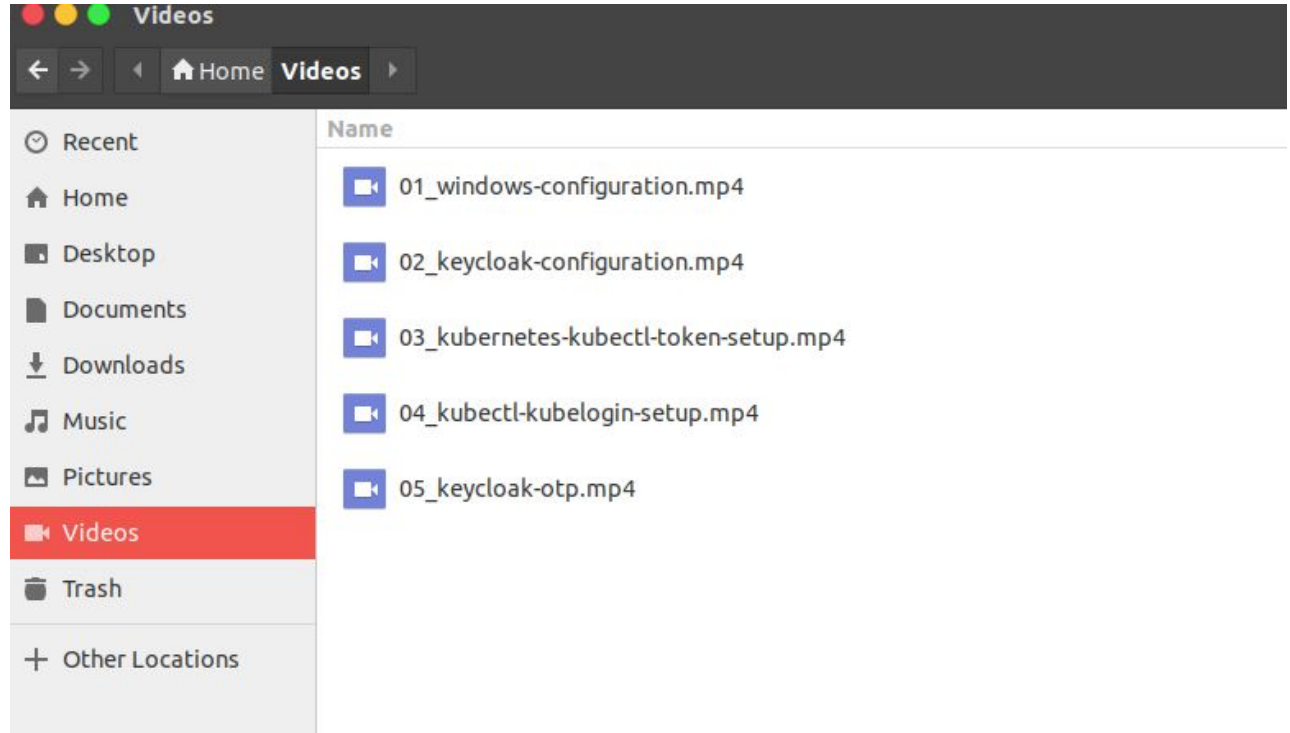
Demo



Passos:

1. Criar os usuarios e grupos na estrutura do AD
2. Configurar o realm k8s no Keycloak
3. Verificar a geração de token no Keycloak
4. Configurar o kubernetes para o suporte OpenID
5. Configurar o kubectl com suporte OpenID
6. Configurar o Keycloak com OTP (One time password ou Dynamic Password)

Videos





Video References

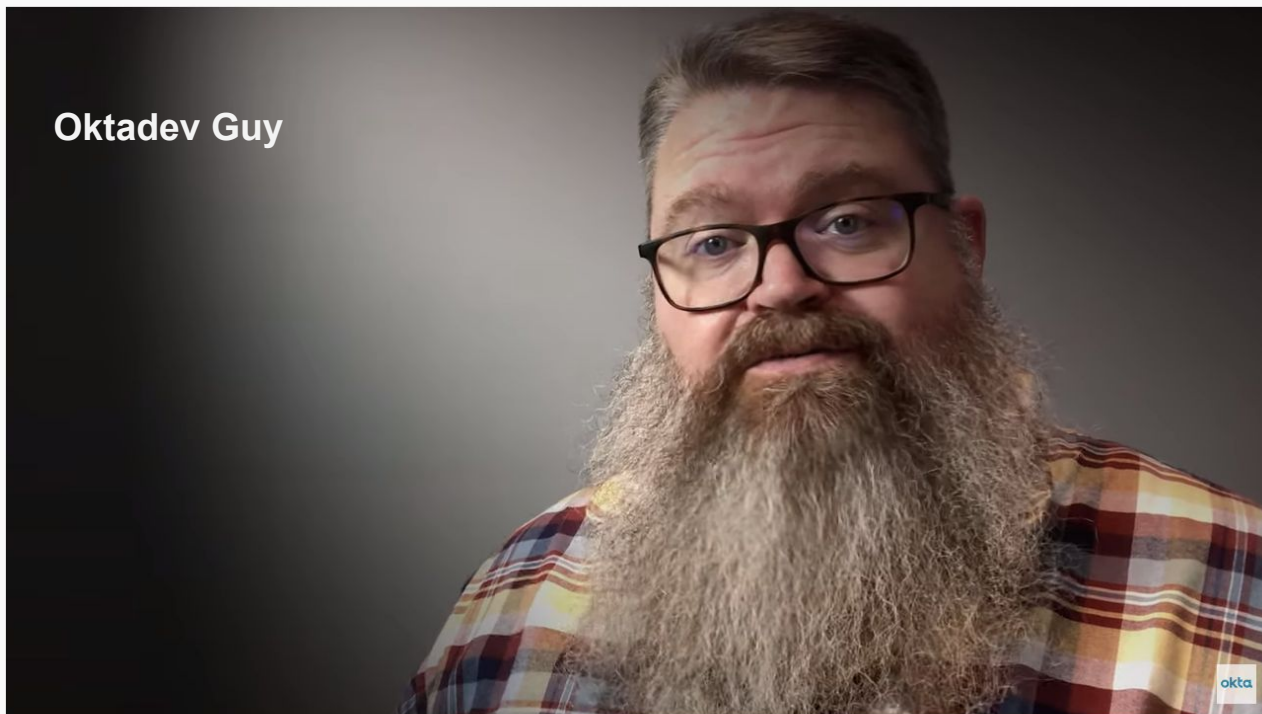
Active Directory - Directory Services



An Illustrated Guide to OAuth and OpenID Connect



Oktadev Guy



An Illustrated Guide to OAuth and OpenID Connect



References

Kubernetes day 2 - Operations authn authz with OIDC <https://bit.ly/33x00w7>

Active Directory - Structure https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IFwek_OuYZ8&t=891s

Guide Oauth - OpenID Connect <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t18YB3xDfXI>

Kubucation - Kubernetes - Keycloak https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gJ81eaGIN_I&t=202s

Kubelogin <https://github.com/int128/kubelogin/>

Oidckube - Template Keycloak <https://github.com/mrbobbytables/oidckube>