



API Security in a Kubernetes World

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Agenda

- Why API security
- How Kubernetes changes things
- Positive security model
- Traffic level
- Application level

API Breaches are on the rise!

- 300+ breaches reported on apisecurity.io since Oct. 2018
- And those are just the public ones!
- Recurrent combination of:
 - Lack of Input validation
 - Lack of Rate Limiting
 - Data/Exception leakage
 - Data Access authorisation flaws (IDOR/BOLA)



Hacking Starbucks and Accessing Nearly 100 Million Customer Records

🕒 June 20, 2020 👤 samwcyo



facebook

Facebook - 50 million users' personal information was exposed



Instagram - 49 million users' emails and phone numbers exposed



EQUIFAX

Equifax - 147 million users personal data stolen



PayPal

PayPal - 1.6 million customers at risk of data exposure



Uber

Uber - 57 million riders and drivers accounts were compromised



Starbucks - 100 million customer records accessed



T-Mobile - 76 million users' phone numbers and addresses stolen



Justdial

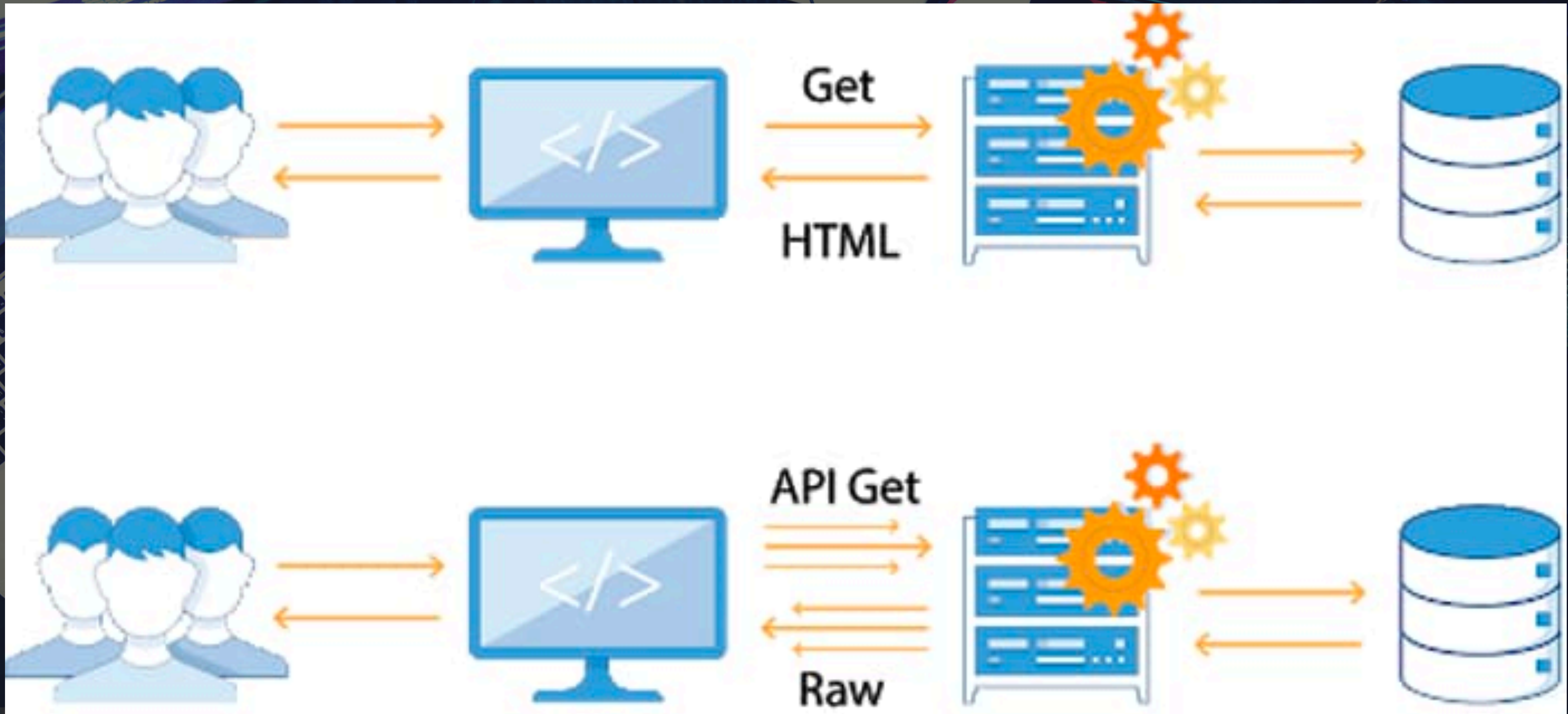
Justdial - Over 100 million Indian users' personal data at risk



verizon

Verizon - 14 million subscribers phone numbers and PINs exposed

Applications Architecture has changed!



“By 2021, exposed APIs will form a larger surface area for attacks than the UI in 90% of web-enabled applications.”

- Gartner, API Strategy Maturity Model -

*<https://www.gartner.com/en/documents/3970520>



FROM PROTECTING THE PERIMETER...

...TO PROTECTING THE DATA



MANY APIS, DEPLOYED OFTEN



APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT

- ✓ *Fast*
- ✓ *Agile*
- ✓ *Automated*



APPLICATION SECURITY

- ✗ *Too late to the party*
- ✗ *Unadapted Tools*
- ✗ *Manual Reviews*

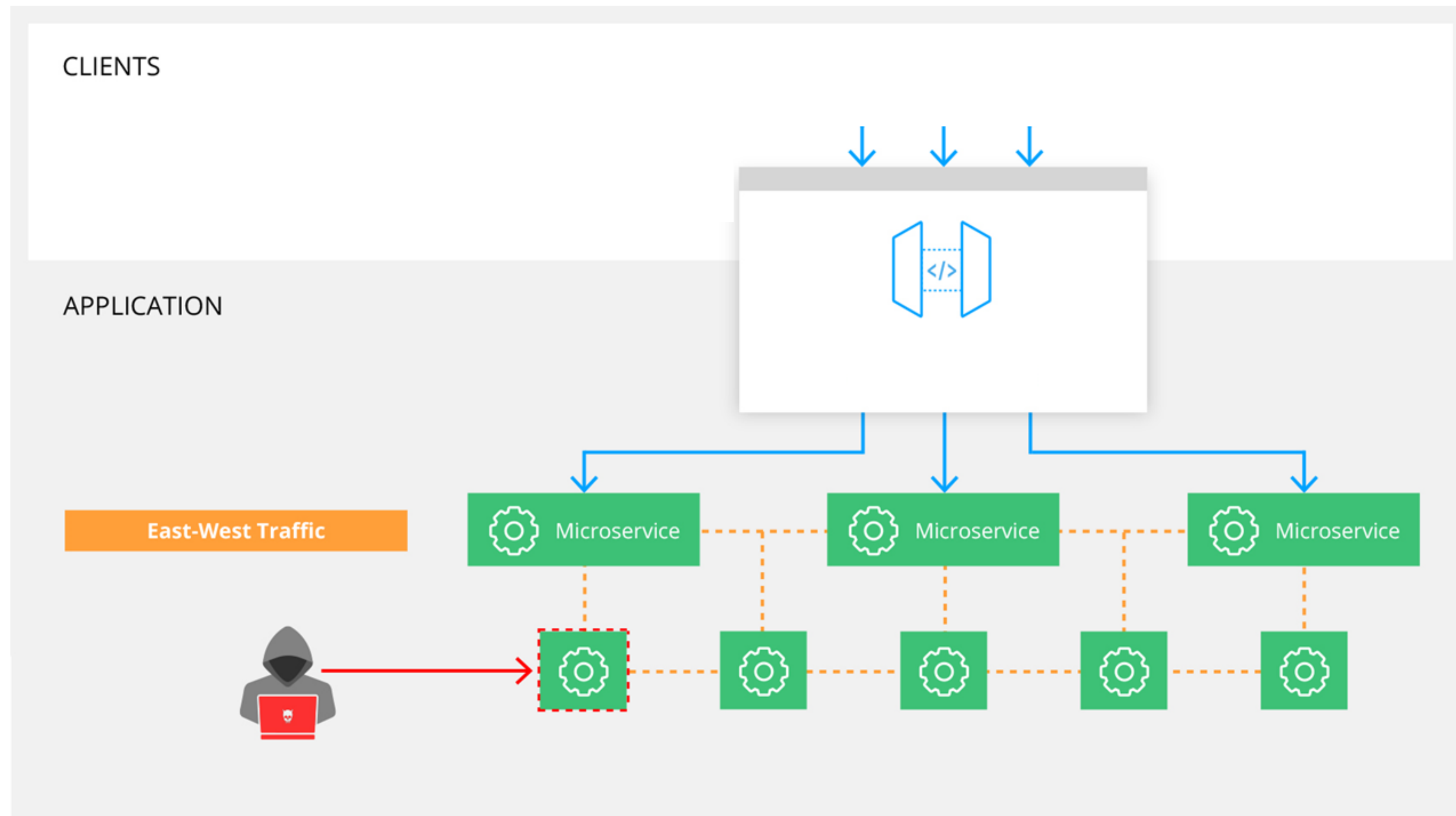
Positive Security Model

- Define expected and reject the rest
- Who can talk to whom
- Authentication and authorization
- Expected data coming in and going out



On the network level

- Which microservices should be accessible to external calls?
- Which microservices are supposed to call which?
- Reject everything else



mTLS and Service Meshes can help define and enforce

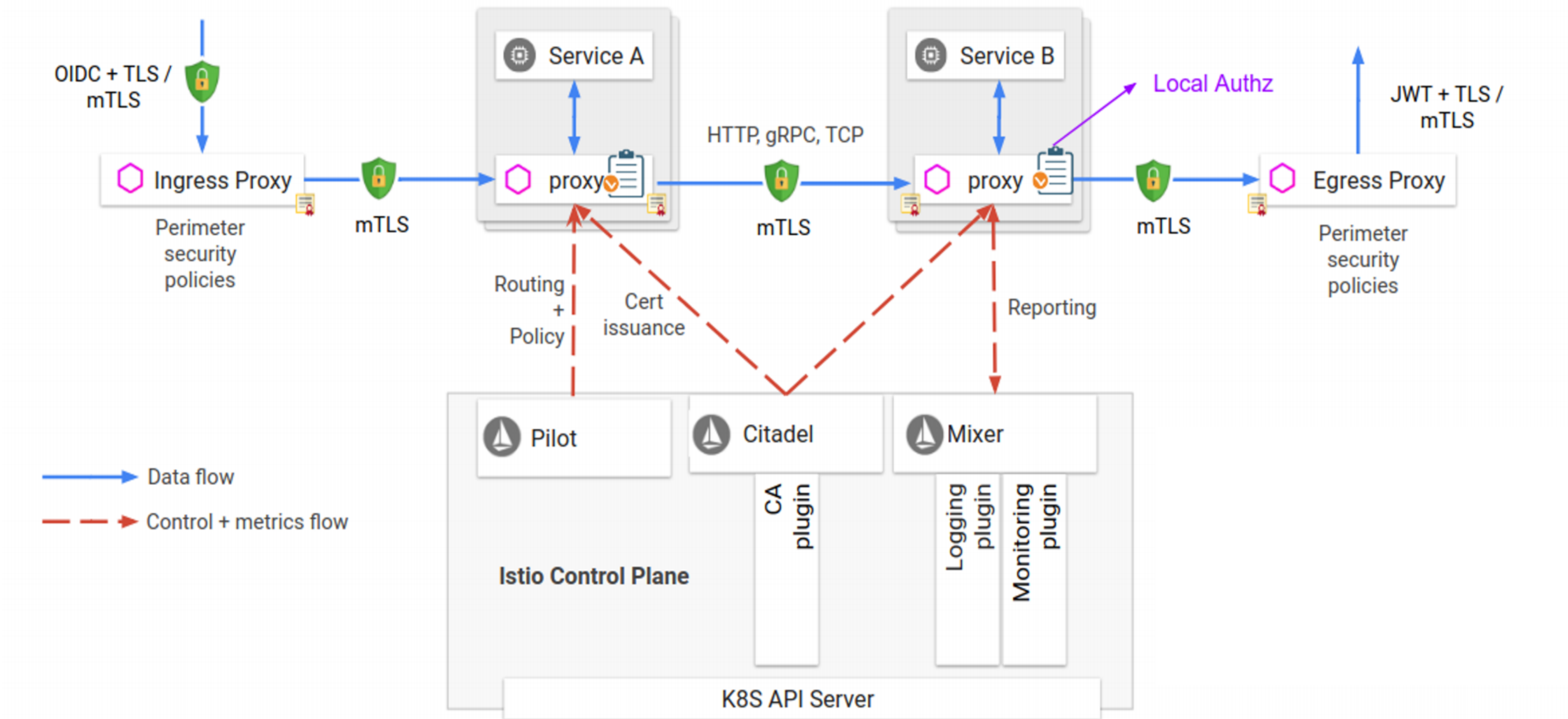
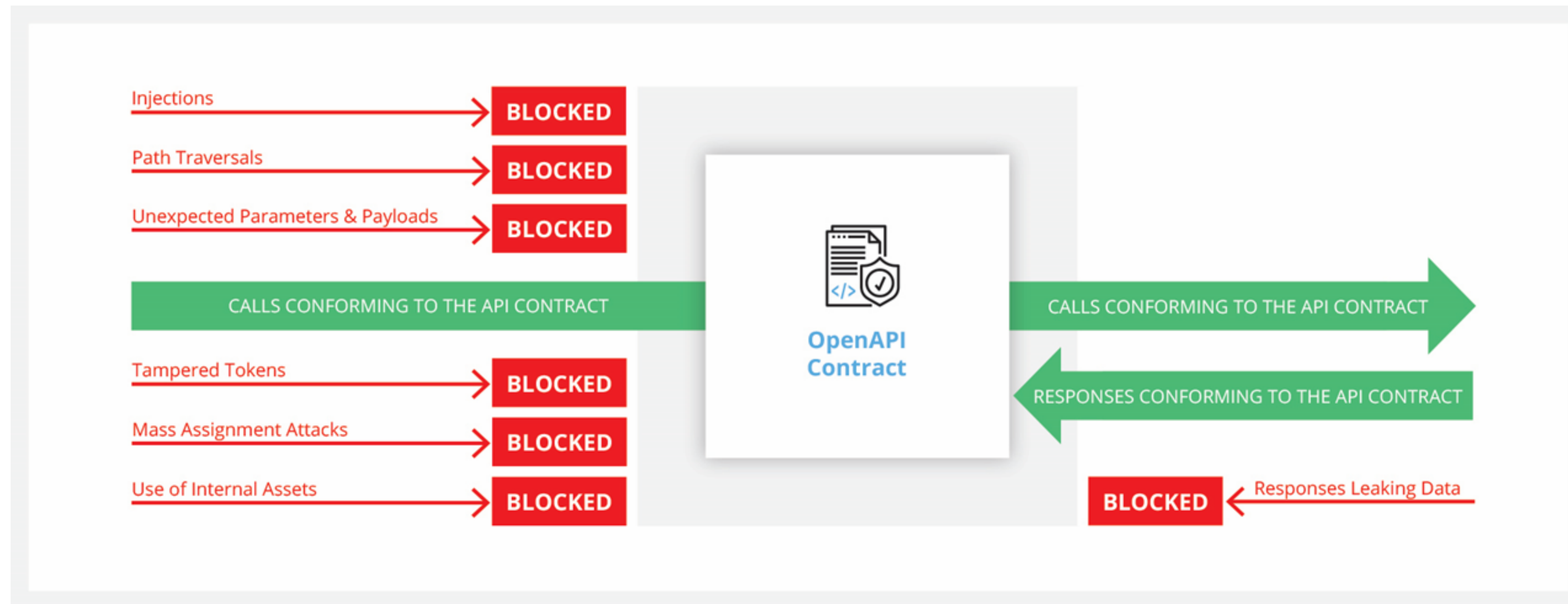


Diagram from Philippe De Ryck: <https://pragmaticwebsecurity.com/talks/recipeapiauth.html>

At the API level

- Every API needs authentication (who is calling ?)
- Deciding which one you need depends on the risk
- Authorization for data and functionality access (which resources do they have access to?)

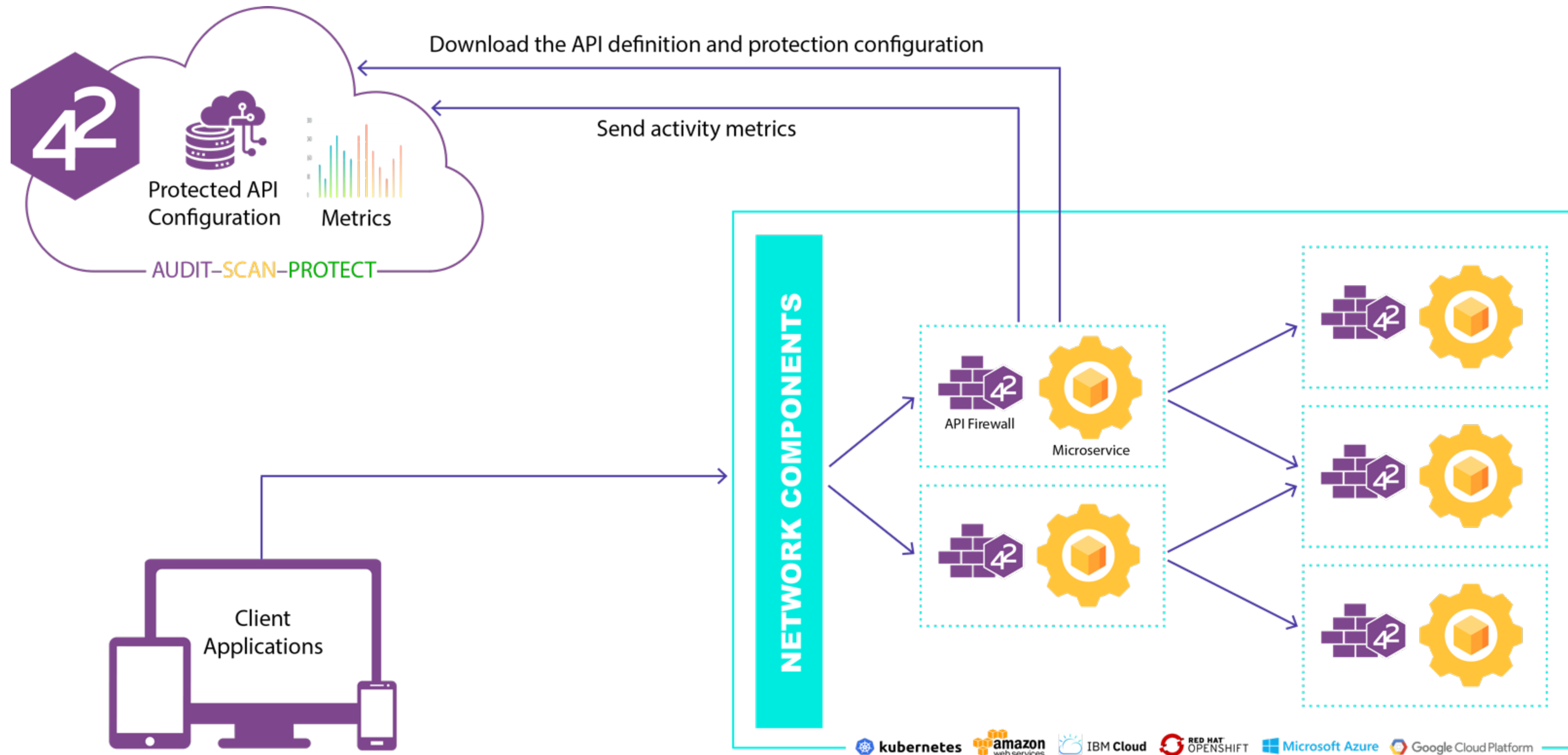
Positive security on API call and response level



Good vs Bad Contracts

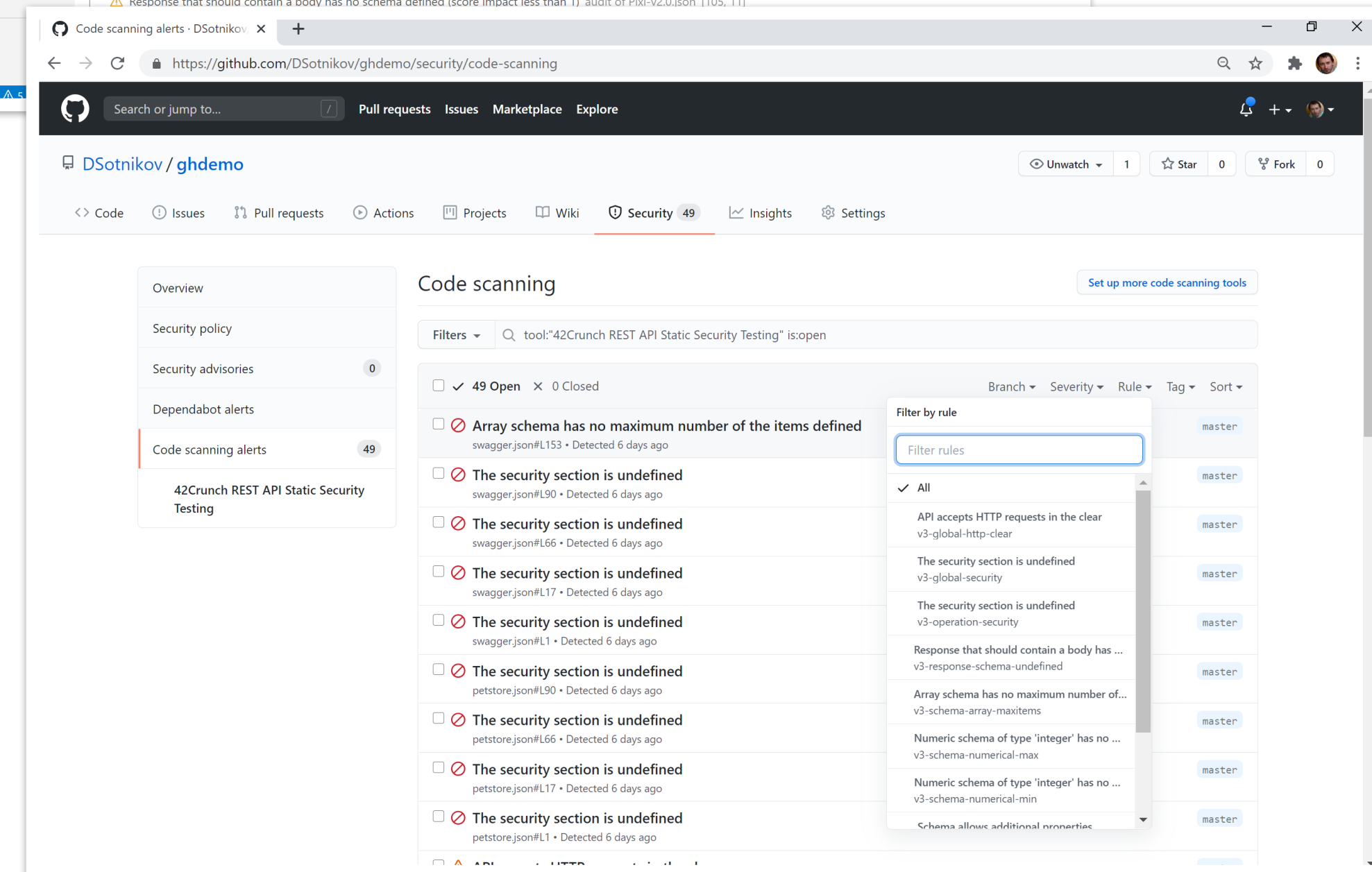
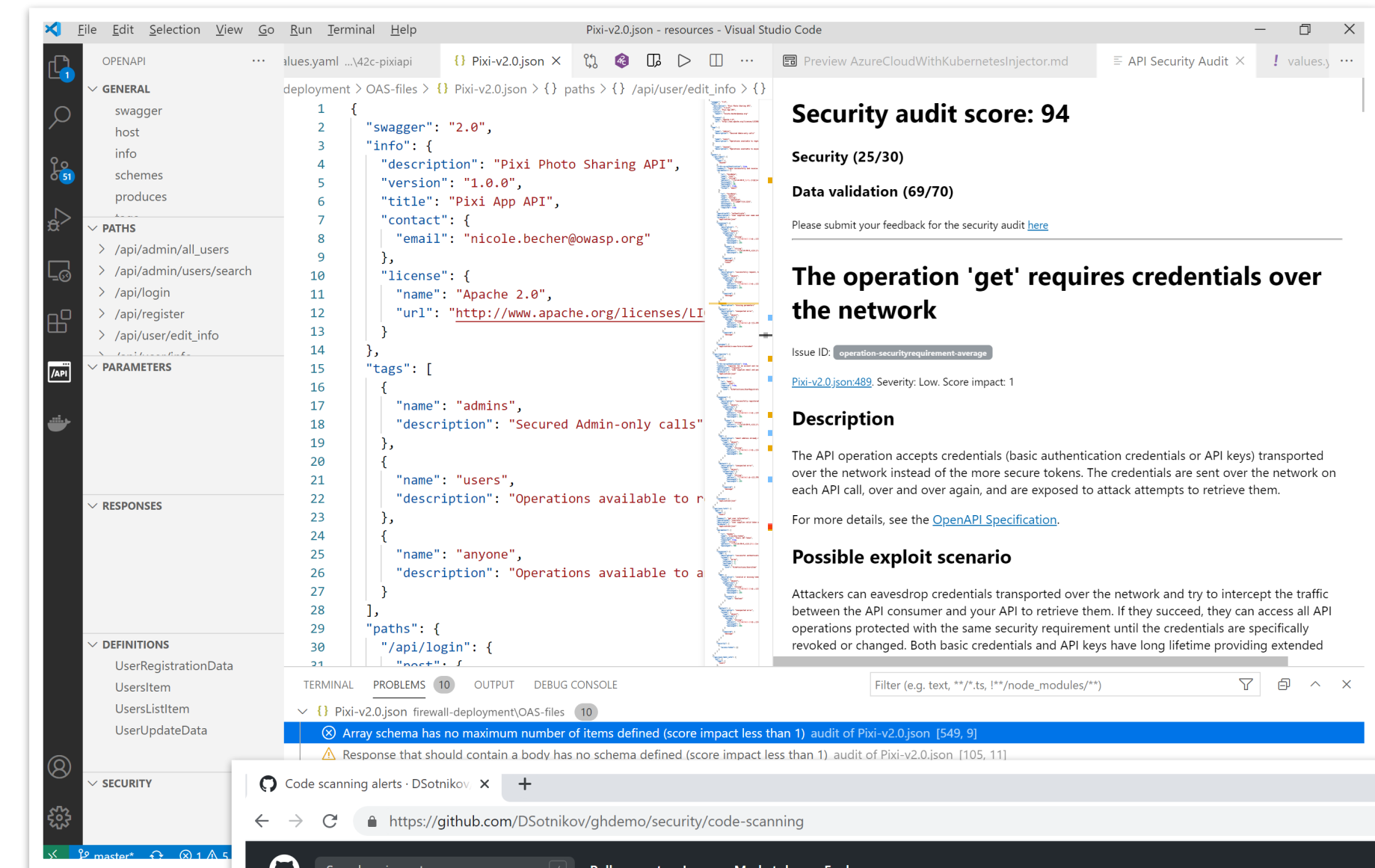
- Define security
- Define headers, parameters, payloads, responses
- Don't allow additional parameters
- Define every schema, every element
- Define formats, limits, patterns

Protection Deployment: Sidecar Mode



Plenty of tools available

- [Standalone OpenAPI security audit](#)
- Plugins for [VS Code](#), [Intellij](#), [Eclipse](#)
- [GitHub Actions](#)
- Sonarqube
- CI/CD pipeline plugins: [Azure DevOps](#), [BitBucket](#), [Jenkins](#), [Bamboo](#)



```
get": {  
  "tags": [  
    "trip-parser-jobs"  
  ],  
  "operationId": "getResult",  
  "summary": "Retrieves the",  
  "responses": {  
    "200": {  
      "description": "Success",  
      "schema": {  
        "title": "Success_Response",  
        "required": [  
          "data"  
        ],  
        "properties": {  
          "warnings": {  
            "type": "array"          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Summary

- Use positive security model
- Define and enforce communication routes (mTLS, etc.)
- Define and enforce all API calls and responses
- Automate with DevSecOps



Thank you!

Contact us | info@42crunch.com | 42crunch.com

Want to see a personalized demo ?

<https://42crunch.com/request-demo/>