



K8S 202 WORKSHOP - FORTIWEB

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Helping you create a
digitally secure future.



Goals





K8s 202 Workshop

- ✓ Learn K8s Security Concepts
- ✓ Build an AKS Cluster
- ✓ Install FortiWeb ingress controller
- ✓ WAF policy with TLS based ingress
- ✓ Perform SQL injection, URL rewriting
- ✓ Troubleshooting



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Agenda



1. Getting K8s Ready



2. Intro to FortiWeb



3. Lab Time



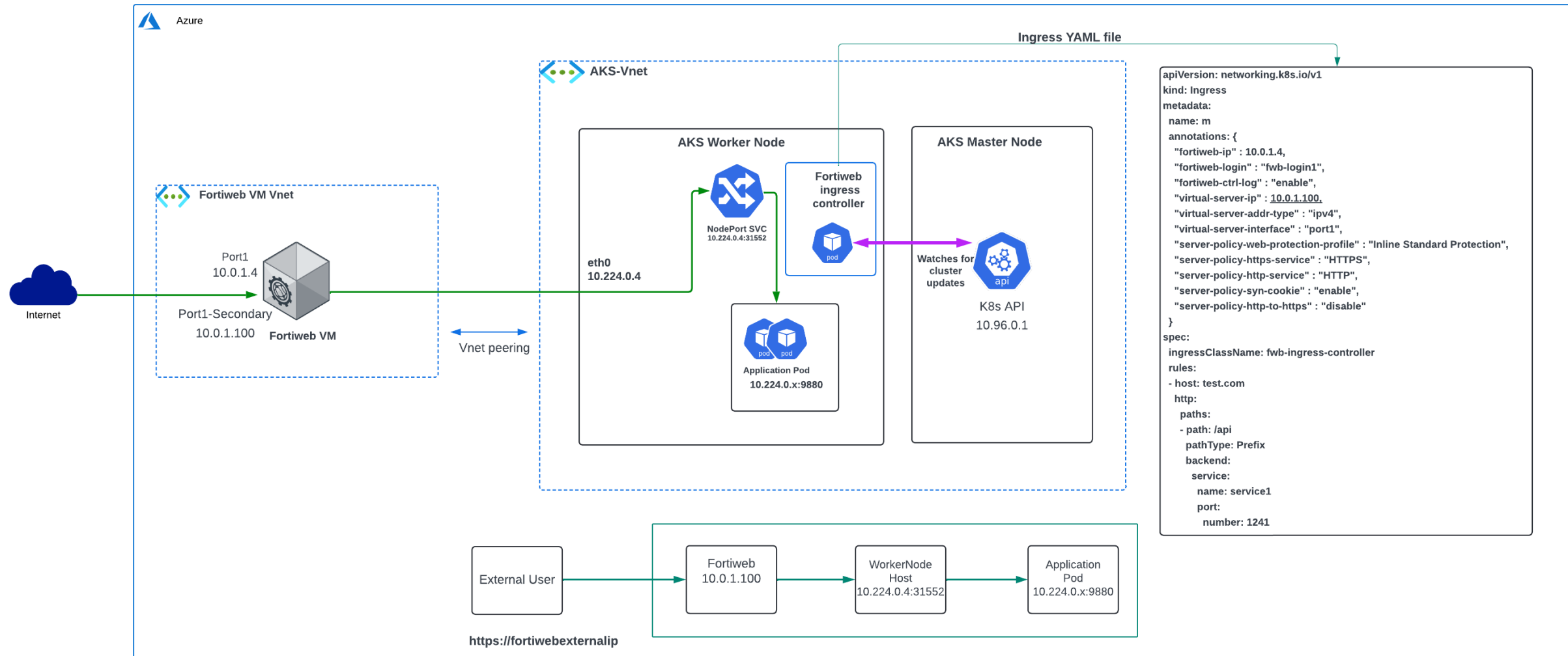
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SUMMIT 2024

Lab Architecture



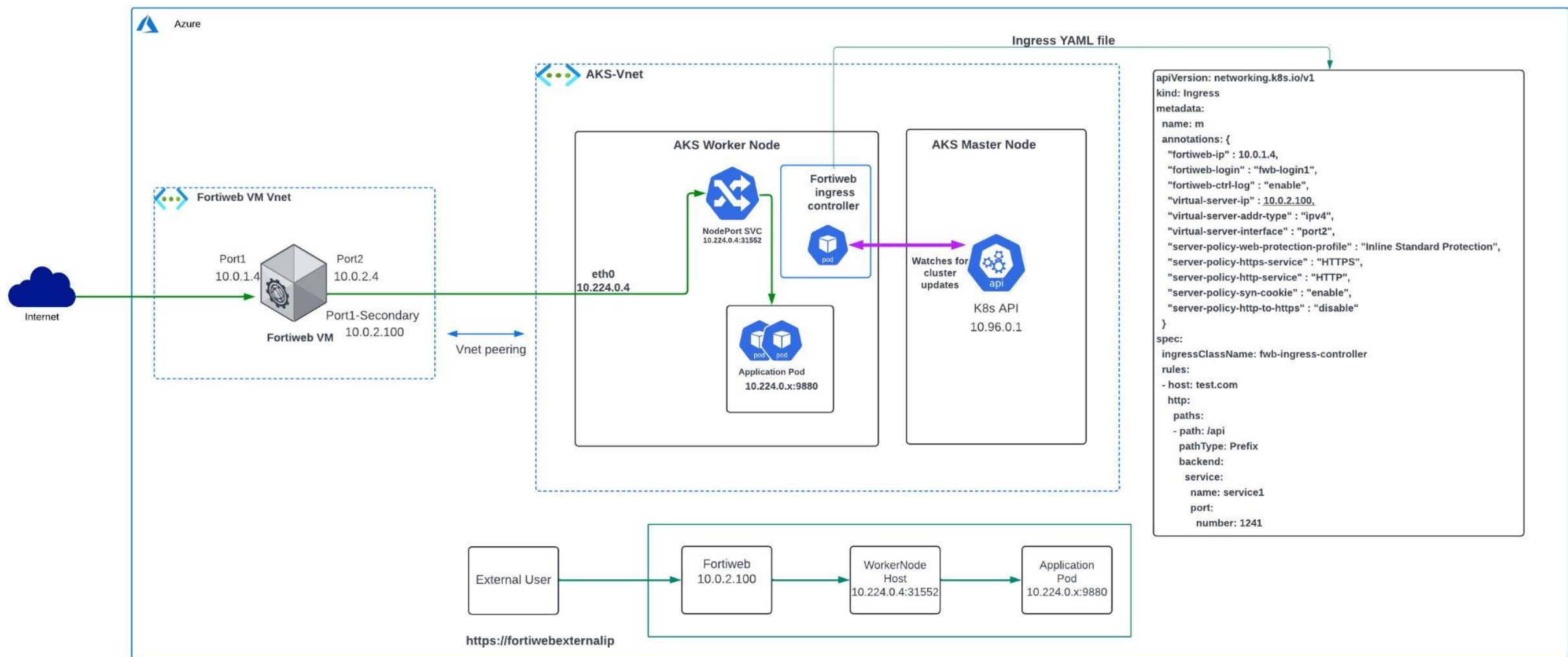
One Arm Sniffer mode N-S inspection

North-South Inspection with Fortiweb (one arm sniffer)



Two Arm Sniffer mode N-S inspection

North-South Inspection with Fortiweb Two Arm Sniffer mode





Ingress Controller



Why is Ingress Controller Needed?

- 1. Centralized Traffic Management:** It centralizes the traffic management, allowing for easy routing rules setup.
- 2. Load Balancing:** Distributes incoming traffic across multiple pods, ensuring high availability and reliability.
- 3. SSL Termination:** Manages SSL/TLS termination, providing secure connections to the services.
- 4. Path-Based Routing:** Allows for routing traffic to different services based on the request path.
- 5. Name-Based Virtual Hosting:** Supports routing based on the hostname, enabling multiple applications to run on the same IP address.



Ingress Types



K8s Ingress Types

1. **Minimal Ingress:** A basic Ingress configuration that routes traffic to a single backend service
2. **Simple fanout:** This Ingress configuration routes traffic to multiple services based on the URL path.
3. **Ingress with Default backend:** This Ingress configuration includes a default backend service that handles any requests that do not match any defined rules.
4. **TLS Ingress:** An Ingress configuration that secures traffic using TLS (HTTPS). It involves using certificates to encrypt traffic between clients and services, ensuring secure communication.
5. **Wildcard Ingress:** This Ingress allows for routing traffic based on wildcard domain names (e.g., *.example.com)
6. **Default backend:** The default backend is a service that handles requests that do not match any Ingress rules.

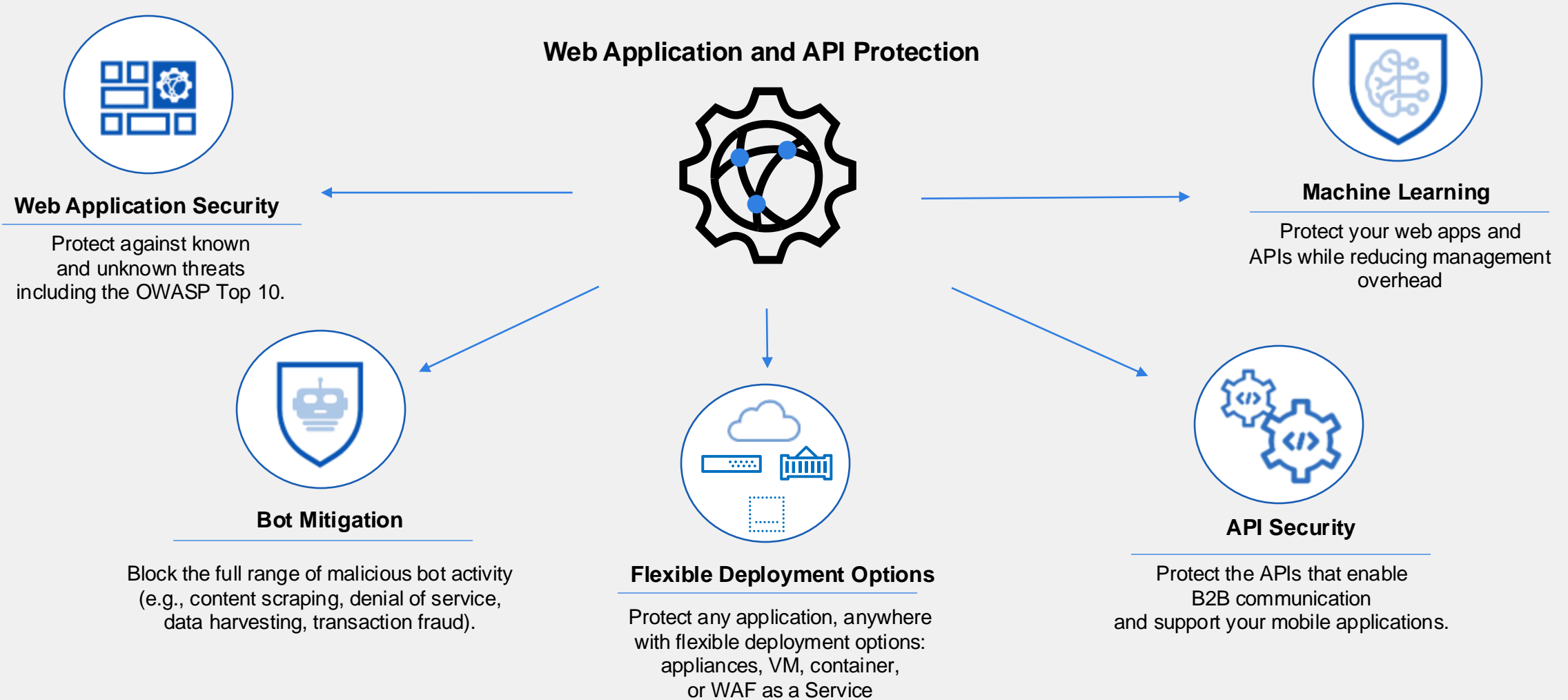


FortiWeb



FortiWeb Web Application Firewall offers

Web Application and API Protection



SQL injection

SQL injection is a code injection technique that allows an attacker to interfere with the queries that an application makes to its database. It typically occurs when an application does not properly sanitize user inputs before including them in SQL queries. This vulnerability can allow attackers to:

- Bypass authentication.
- Access, modify, or delete data.
- Execute administrative operations on the database.

Example:

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = 'input_username' AND password = 'input_password';
```

URL rewriting

URL rewriting is the process of modifying the URL of a web page dynamically. This can be done to make URLs more user-friendly or to mask the underlying implementation details. For example:

- Original URL:** <https://example.com/index.php?page=contact>
- Rewritten URL:** <https://example.com/contact>

URL rewriting is typically implemented through server configurations (e.g., .htaccess in Apache) or within the application code itself.

Troubleshooting

1. Diagnosing Network Connectivity Issues
2. For Kubernetes ingress controller

Example:

Kubectrl logs *first-release-fwk-k8s-ctrl-59db65cddc-g4298* -n *fortiwebingress*