



Security

Emerging technologies & open source

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May 2019

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Intros

Mike Bursell

- Security geek
- Red Hatter
- Theologian

Nathaniel McCallum

- Security geek
- Red Hatter
- Theologian

Intros

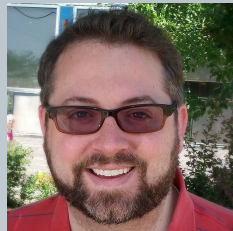
Mike Bursell

- Security geek
- Red Hatter
- Theologian (Emacs, Protestantism)



Nathaniel McCallum

- Security geek
- Red Hatter
- Theologian (vi, Catholicism)



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 - From developer to C-level
- Through the lifecycle
 - Dev... through Ops... through auditing ... through design...

Security - or risk?

Open source - what's different?

- Everybody can see everything
 - Both good and bad
- “Build or buy” is an option
- Risk is difficult to quantify
 - This is something vendors & community need to work on
 - Trade-offs - business vs security
 - Stack, infrastructure, component, even package-level
 - Cyber-insurance

Tech, process and culture

Tech *Basic*

Tech is easy*

**yeah, I know: stick with me here*

Tech *Basic*

Tech is easy

- We know how to implement technology
 - Open source has won*
-
- Of course: security tech *isn't* easy
 - But there are options, certifications and standards to help
 - (e.g. the excellent NIST-800 series)

*<https://www.redhat.com/en/blog/survey-says-enterprise-open-source-inventing-future-software>

Process

D&D Expert Edition

Process is harder

- Methodologies (DevSecOps, Kanban, Agile, Prince II)
- Project management (stand-ups, videocalls, IRC)
- Management structures (matrix, project-based, specialism)
- External-internal information split (open source, innersource)
- Lifecycle (CI/CD, automation, boundaries/gate checks...)

Culture

Who's the Daddy? (AD&D Dungeon Master)

Cultural changes are hard.

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 - Are “special”
 - Are known for “no”
 - Like their ivory towers



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 - Don't scale
 - Require management support
 - Are real people, too

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Shh! It's a secret

Confidentiality and secrets

Keeping data secret

- Quantum computing
- Crypto-agility

And sharing it (selectively)

- Zero-sum proofs
- MPC (Multi-party computation)
- Homomorphic encryption

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...and open source is
vital.

If we get left behind in
standards, it will be a huge
step backwards.

“All the world is made of faith, and
trust,* and pixie dust”

“All the world is made of faith, and
trust,* and pixie dust”

*(with apologies for the Oxford comma)

Trust

Vital for Open Hybrid Cloud

Trust definition

"Trust is the assurance that one entity holds that another will perform particular actions according to a specific expectation."



<http://aliceevebob.com/2017/05/09/what-is-trust-with-apologies-to-pontius-pilate/>

Trust

Vital for Open Hybrid Cloud

The fallacy of “zero-trust”

- E.g. blockchain

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The fallacy of “zero-trust”

- E.g. blockchain
 - “What is needed is an electronic payment system based on cryptographic proof instead of trust, allowing any two willing parties to transact directly with each other without the need for a trusted third party.”
 - Satoshi Nakamoto: bitcoin white paper (<https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf>).

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Vital for Open Hybrid Cloud

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 - “What is needed is an electronic payment system based on cryptographic proof instead of trust, allowing any two willing parties to transact directly with each other without the need for a trusted third party.”
 - Satoshi Nakamoto: bitcoin white paper (<https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf>).
 - Maybe not a run-time third party, but unless you audit and compile the code yourself (and the toolchain, and the infrastructure), then you have trust in a third party.

Move to “explicit trust”

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The Perimeter is dead.



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Explicit trust allows for risk calculations

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Explicit trust allows for risk calculations

Some of the pieces

- Policy
- Host attestation
- Hardware

The Perimeter is dead

What to trust, what not to trust?

Policy management

- Policies
 - Networking, authentication, crypto, workload scheduling, ...
 - Define: Apply: Validate: Enforce

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- Federation, hierarchies complex - danger of “firewalls problem”

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Example: Open Policy Agent (OPA)

<https://www.openpolicyagent.org/>



Open Policy Agent

The Perimeter is dead

What to trust, what not to trust?

Trust in the host

The Perimeter is dead

What to trust, what not to trust?

Trust in the host

- Attestation
- Measurement
- Hardware root-of-trust

Example: Keylime (attestation)

<https://keylime.dev/>



The Perimeter is dead

What to trust, what not to trust?

Hardware: for when you're really paranoid



The Perimeter is dead

What to trust, what not to trust?

Hardware: for when you're really paranoid

- Card-readers
- HSMs (Hardware Security Modules)
- TPMs (Trusted Platform Modules)
- TEEs (Trusted Execution Environments)

It's DEMO time!

Announcing “Enarx” (almost)



<https://github.com/enarx>

Who - and what - to trust



Classic cloud virtualisation architecture

Each colour is a different trust relationship.

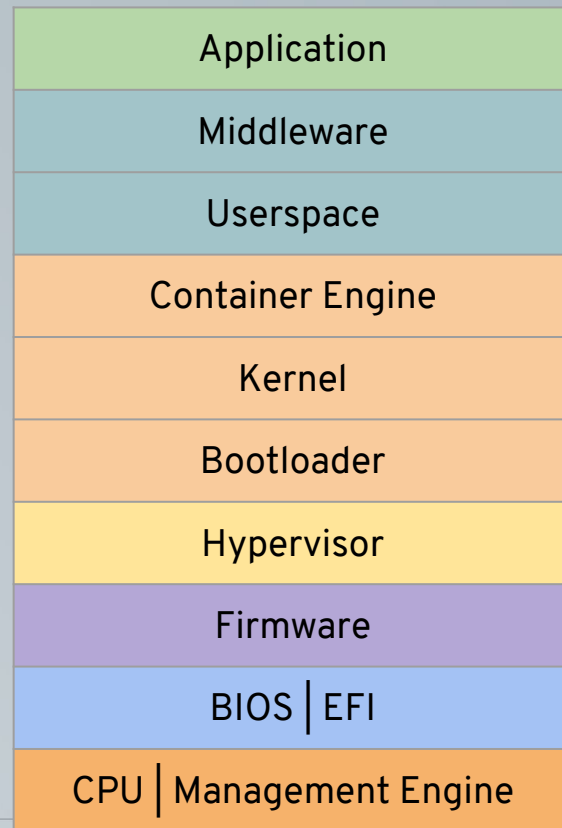
(And they *all* need to be trustworthy.)

Who - and what - to trust

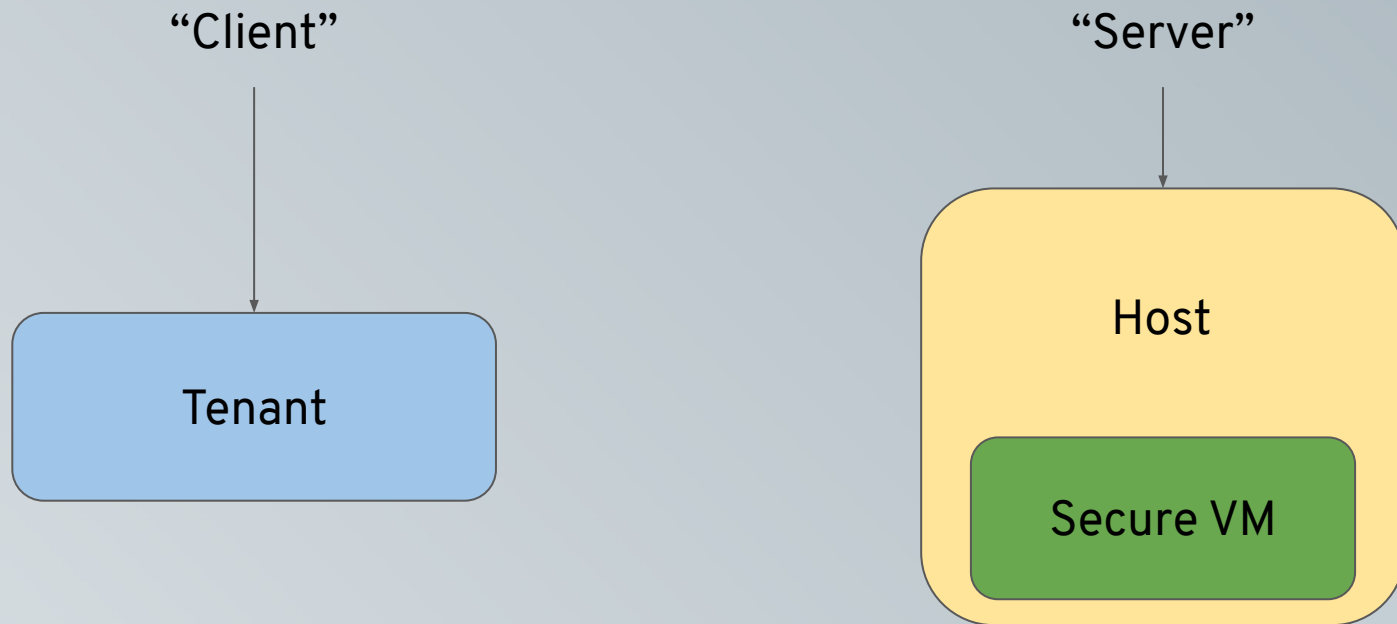
Standard cloud container architecture

Each colour is a different trust relationship.

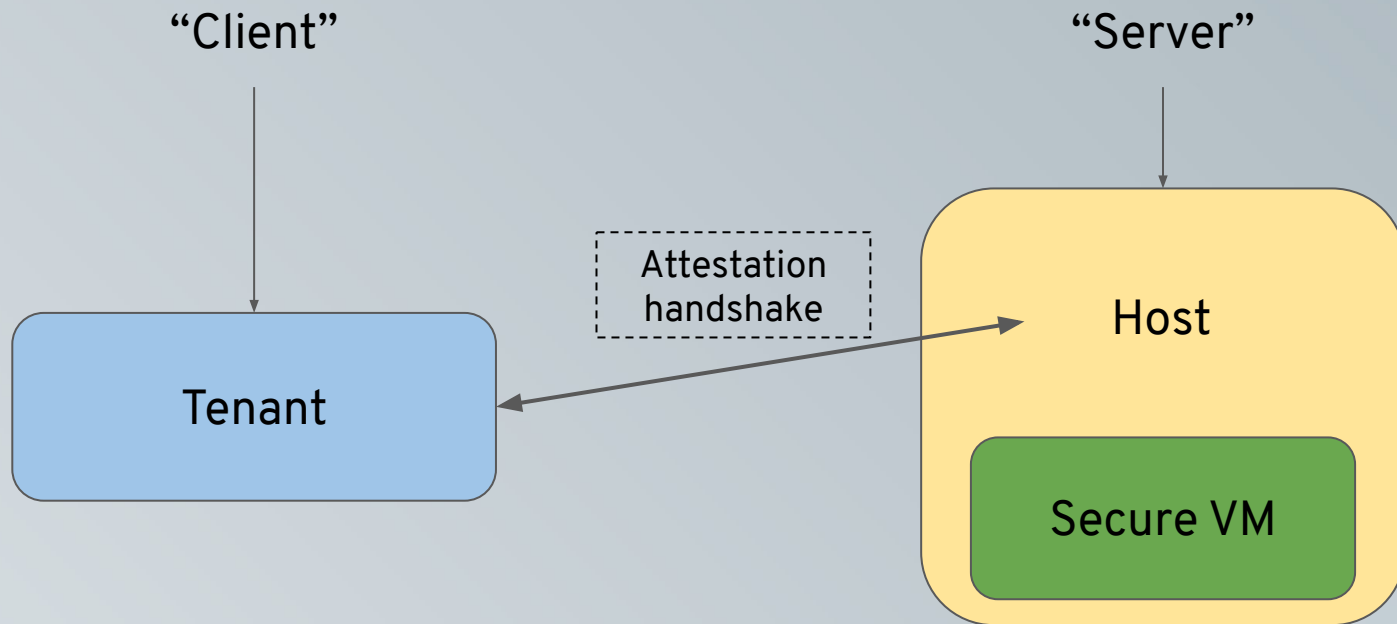
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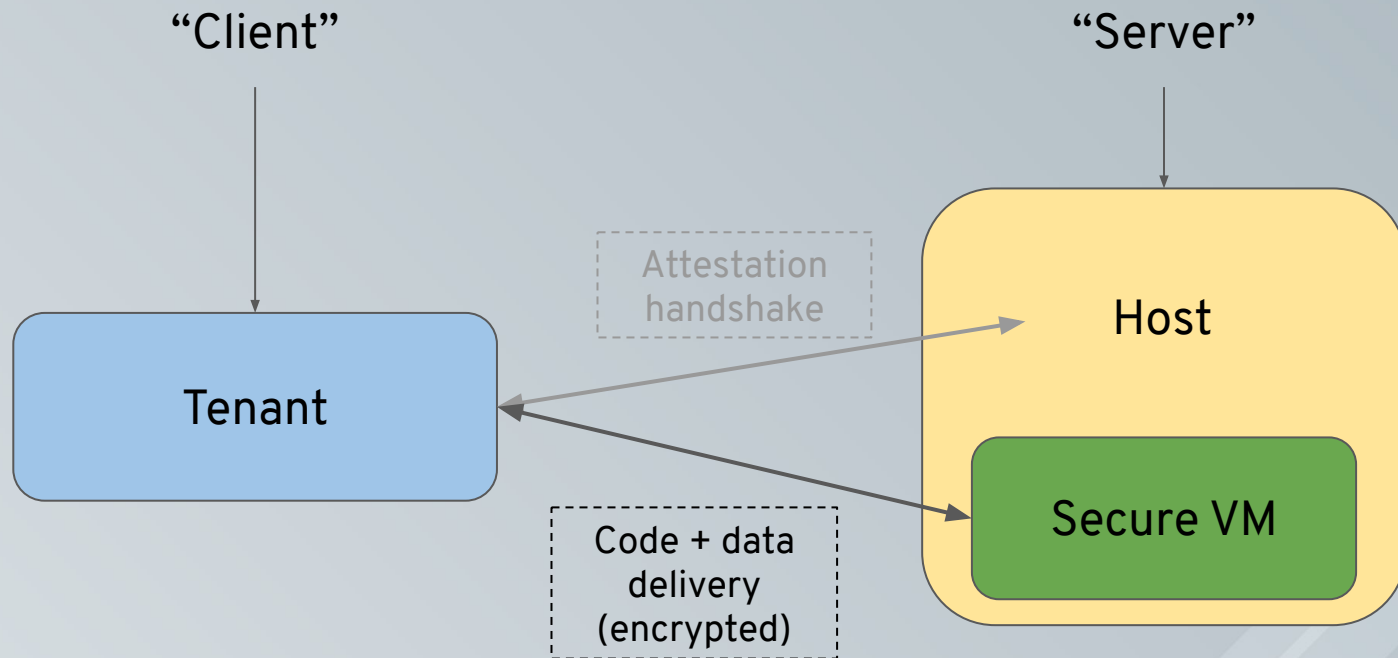
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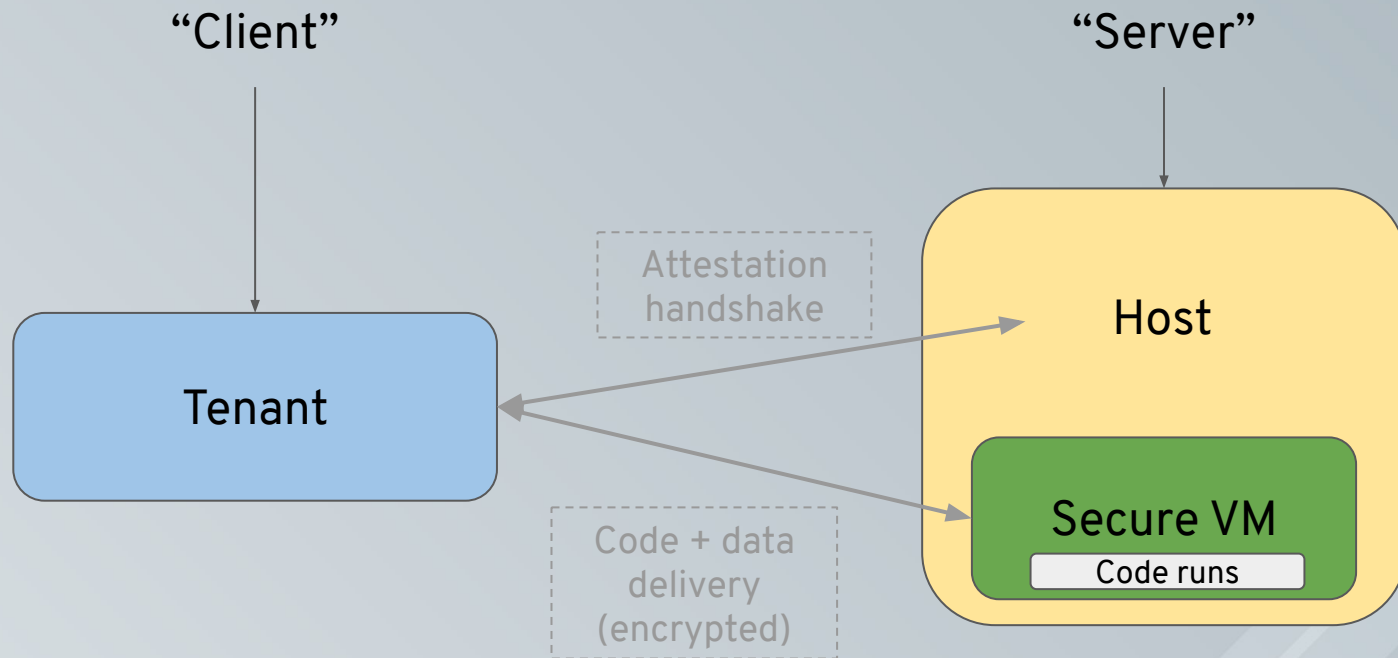
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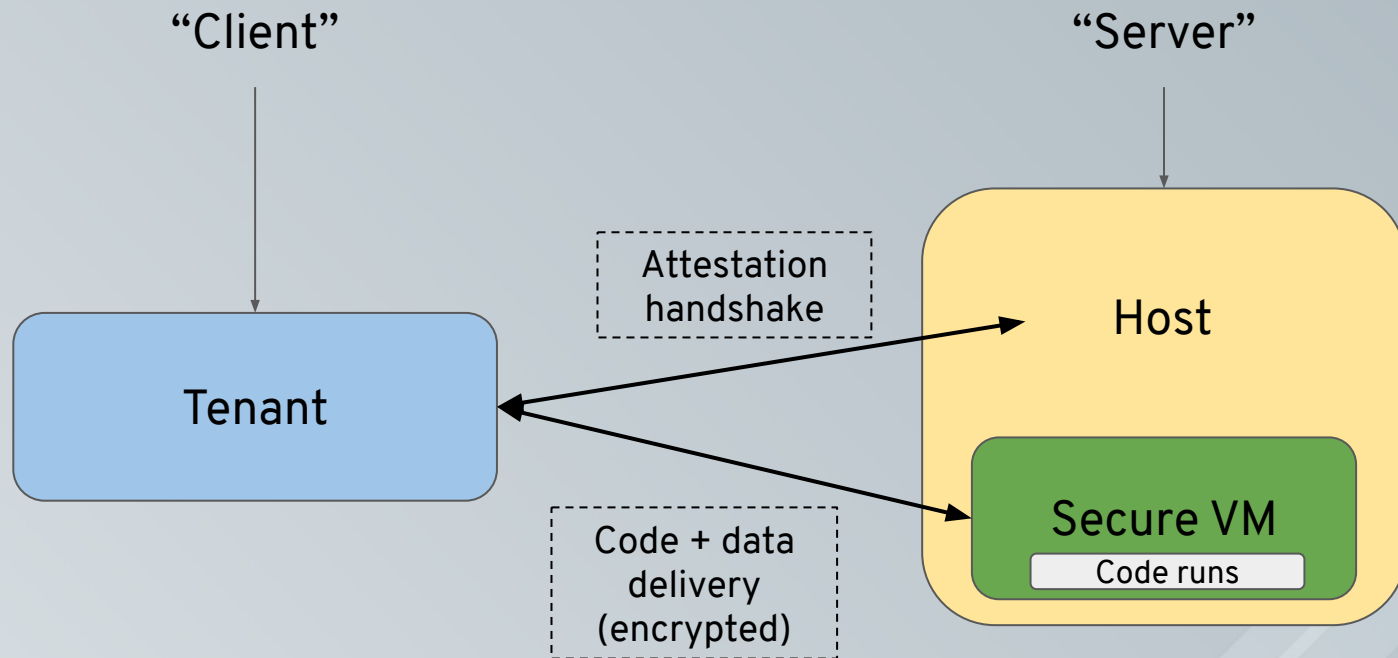


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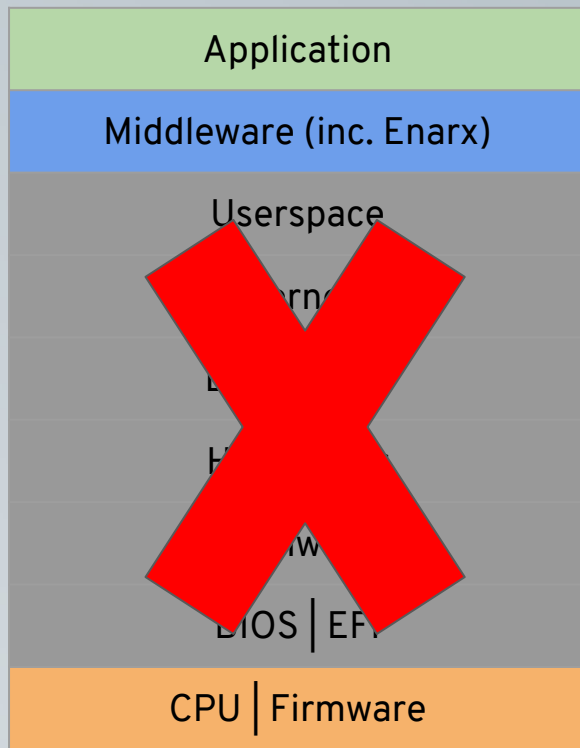


Now - the demo...

What did I just see?



Who - and what - to trust



Enarx architecture

Each colour is a different trust relationship.

Many fewer pieces.

We aim for Enarx to be small and fully auditable (and open source, of course!).

Four threat vectors

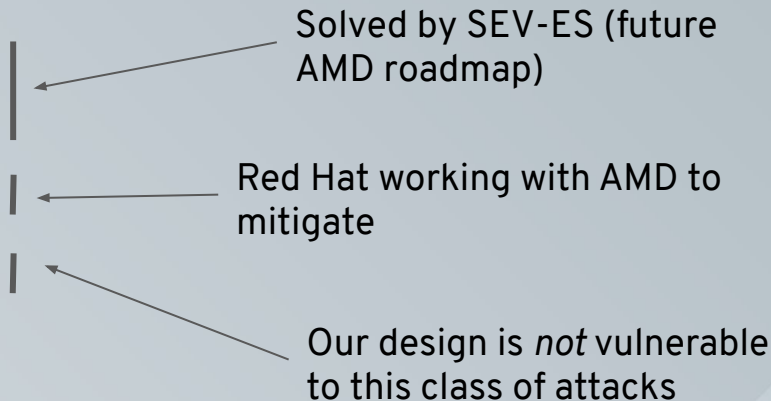
Hypervisor attacks on guest

1. Reading CPU registers
2. Writing CPU registers
3. Moving memory pages
4. Selecting decryption location

Four threat vectors

Hypervisor attacks on guest

1. Reading CPU registers
2. Writing CPU registers
3. Moving memory pages
4. Selecting decryption location



Is this all AMD-specific?

Well, it is for now...



<https://github.com/enarx>

Wrap up

Thank you

Enarx on github <https://github.com/enarx>

Blogs: <https://aliceevebob.com/>
<https://npmccallum.gitlab.io/>

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/mikebursell/>

Twitter: @MikeCamel



(Mike)
(Nathaniel)

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