

Using the Modern Application Stack to Improve Security

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 - Industry, telecommunications, finance
- Blog: <u>www.insinuator.net</u>
- o Conference: <u>www.troopers.de</u>





DevOps

"DevOps is the philosophy of unifying Development and Operations at the culture, system, practice, and tool levels, to achieve accelerated and more frequent delivery of value to the customer, by improving quality in order to increase velocity."

Rob England, 2014





Continuous Delivery

"... is a software engineering approach in which teams produce software in short cycles, ensuring that the software can be reliably released at any time. It aims at building, testing, and releasing software faster and more frequently."

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Infrastructure-as-Code

- Manage und provision data centers through machine-readable definition files
- Version control your infrastructure
- o Documentation & Evolution
- Static/Dynamic analysis





Immutable Infrastructure

- "Servers are cattle not pets"
- o "Servers are syringes"
- o Spawn your infra from a template or recipe
- o Update, Test it, Spawn new, Trash old





Typical Interjections

- "Deployments to production can break everything!"
- o "But we need security approval!"
- CI service must have deployment access
 - ... and the security posture of a codeexecution-as-a-service system is debatable.
- Let's see how the described approaches can improve security!





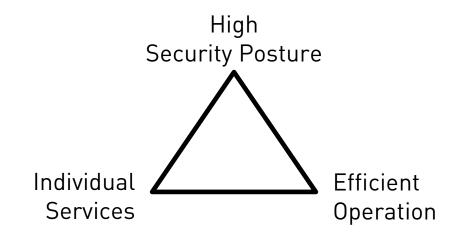
Standardization & Security

- Standardized platforms can be "security assessed" in standardized ways
- Individual solutions require intelligent analysis
 - Which, still, typically is human intelligence/time/capacity
 - Which, still, is the scarcest resource we have!





Standardization & Security – Pick Two!







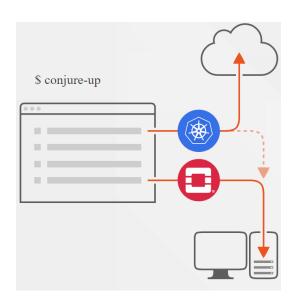
Standardization & Security

- Do not allow interactive system/container logins.
 - Some environments kill containers/systems after the password was checked out.
- All infrastructure must be deployed via script.
- All middleware must be deployed via script.
- All applications must be deployed via script.
- All updates/changes must be deployed via script.
- o * must be done via script ;-)
- It must be possible to kill random instances.





Standardization & Security











Typical Answer: Container Scanners

- Desired capabilities:
 - Application Vulnerabilities
 - OS Package and Library Vulnerabilities
 - Build Script Breakout
 - As always, hard to detect.
 - Docker-less builds essential
 - Deployment Mal-/Mis-Configuration
- Products start to catch up with this feature list!



Security Integration

- Immutable Infrastructures
- o Application-level Tests
- o Infrastructure Analysis & Documentation
- Interactive Security
- o Enforcement of Secret Management
- Relevant mention: Build Server Security





Immutable Infrastructures

- o CD may also work without it.
- Definitely push towards it!
- Any non application-level change is a suspicious event!
- Baselining (of anything...) is typically the hardest part.
 - Ever worked with a SIEM or WAF? ;-)





Application-level (Security) Tests

- o Do we need DevOps for that?
- Run fuzz tests, application vuln scanners on relevant builds.
 - More SDLC than DevOps
 - Mantra of automated, reproducible builds may help with implementation.



Infrastructure Analysis

- Various independent projects
- Products start to cover this

```
checkfile.yml

checkfile.yml

permitted:
prohibited:
redis : {
    'hasPublicPort'
}

frontend : {
    'hasPublicPort'
}

frontend : {
    'hasPublicPort'
}
```



Infrastructure Analysis - Checks

- Check for typical infrastructure anti-patterns
 - Publicly exposed database
 - ... without authentication
 - Management protocols/services
 - High number of exposed services
 - Running as root/Use of volumes/Other container mal-practices
 - 0 ...



Interactive Security

 Mini Red Teams, Minion Pentesters, Micro Assessments, Continuous Penetration Testing, Chaos Pentester, ...

Relevant enabler:

- Automated infrastructure deployment
- Reproducible infrastructure
- => Have assessment target on your local notebook!





Interactive Security

- As a security team, provide
 - Training in the new CD approaches
 - Repository scaffolding
 - Commit hooks including checks for included secrets
 - o .gitignore
 - gitlab-ci.yml including all scanning checks
 - Provide scanning checks as well ;-)
 - Container security policies (e.g. K8s Pod Security Policies) available in the cluster

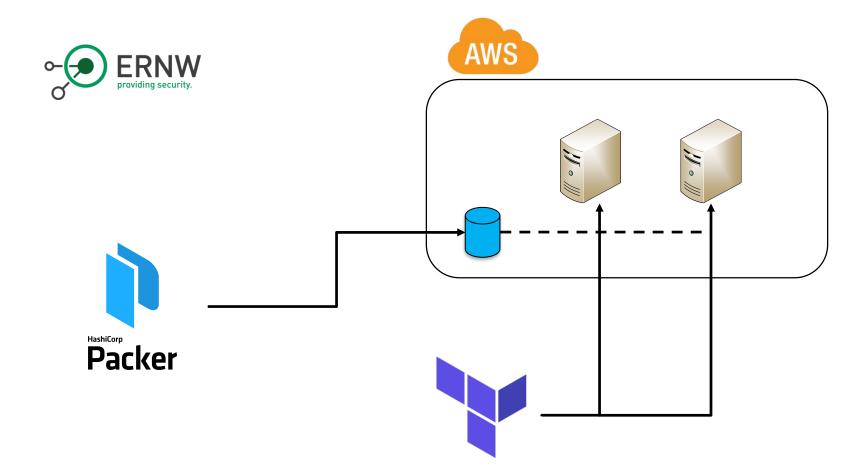


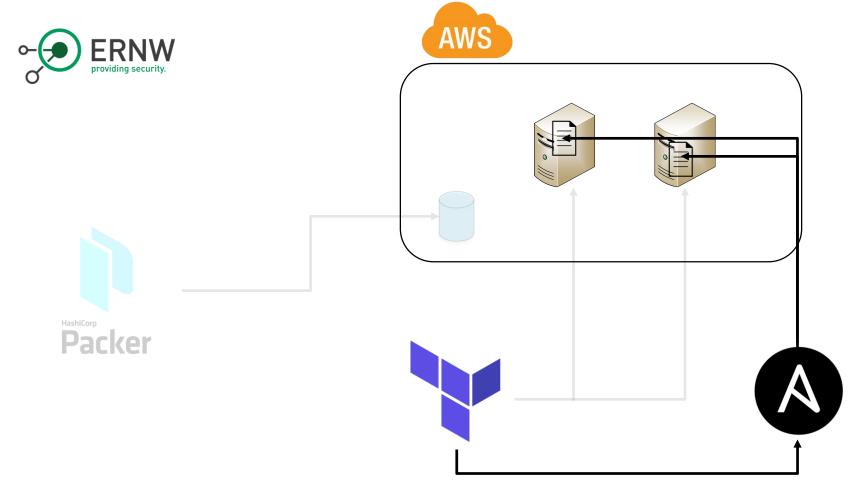


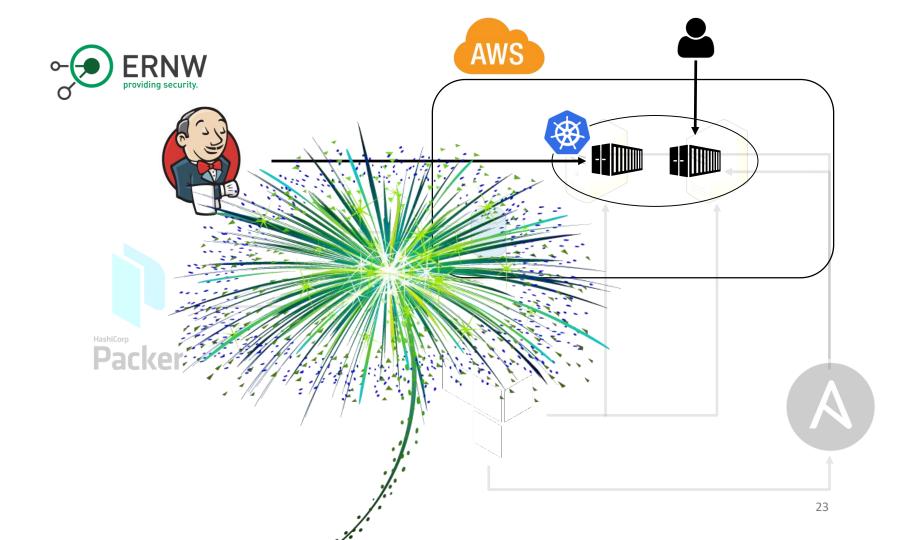
Enforcement of Secret Management

- o One typical problem:
 - Secret/Technical User Sprawl
- o DevOps tools help tremendously!
 - Docker/k8s/OpenShift/... secrets
 - Vault
- Enforce usage of those!
 - o E.g.
 - o https://github.com/devsecops/git-secrets
 - DumpMonitor











Further Challenges

- Build Server Breakout/Unprivileged Builds
- Secret Consolidation: Build System to Container Platform
- Maintenance of Trusted Images
- Security Zoning (thinking container/cluster breakout)
- RBAC for all components





Summary

- Standardization is both requirement and benefit for security in modern application stacks
- Cloud and container platforms allow for immutable infrastructures
 - Push for it! Requires disruptive changes!
- Push for platform with great UX
- Leverage the options of CD and...
 - o Enforce secrets management
 - Facilitate micro assessments
 - Automate baselining and standardized/"standardizable" checks
 - Leaving room for individual work





Thank you for your Attention!

Questions?



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