

ABOUT OBEAKER

- I'm an a*hole with a blog (rationalsurvivability.com)
- Global Chief Security Architect for a company who provides networking & security widgets to SP's & Enterprises
- Love Cloud & particularly fond of those that do my bidding in a manner commensurate with my OCD-driven need to manage outcomes in a reasonably predictable way



If you refuse to launch your startup until AWS stands up us-southsweethomealabama...you might be a Cloud Redneck... 00 days

<< @SMCES





1. Functions and features as specified or envisioned

2. Performance

3. Usability

4. Uptime
 5. Maintainability

6. Security

1. Security

DEVELOPER PRIORITIES VS SECURITY PRIORITIES

2. Compliance

3. Uptime

4. Performance

5. Functions and features as specified or envisioned6. Usability/Maintainability

*Mark Curphey - The Great Security Divide - Part 1 & John Wilander - Security People vs Developers

DEVELOPER PRIORITIES VS SECURITY PRIORITIES

1. Functions and features as specified or envisioned

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1. Security

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3. Usa

Anonymous February 14, 2011 1:05 PM

Security shouldn't be on the list in the first place. It should be part of functionality and not seen as a separate discipline or layer.

4. Uptime

5. Maintainability

6. Security

4. Performance

5. Functions and features as specified or envisioned6. Usability/Maintainability

*Mark Curphey - The Great Security Divide - Part 1 & John Wilander - Security People vs Developers

OSMCES.

- Cloud is more secure; security is more integrated and it's everyone's responsibility
- * The Golden Rule: Design for fail
- Cloud is more agile, costs less and delivers more value, more quickly & flexibly and without capital costs
- The only "True Cloud" is Public, pay-per use, multi-tenant platforms. All else are "False Clouds"
- Legacy IT organizational hierarchy and siloed operations is dead. Long live Shadow IT and DevOps...or NoOps
- Automation enables simplicity, scalability, agility, resiliency and better security; Availability is the priority

- Cloud is less secure because developers can't detect & prevent basic threats, let alone complex, adaptive and emerging adversaries; See OWASP Top 10 vs APT
- Security is penalized severely for failure & is expected never to fail (even though it does)

vs "SECURITA

- Cloud encourages bypassing controls, promotes reckless operations and will ultimately cost more to clean up the mess
- Private Clouds, extending in limited fashion to Public clouds will provide a controllable, hybrid architecture we can secure
- Compliance will have the last laugh when you bypass security and bad things happen;
 Separation of Duties & Least Privilege
- Abstraction yields "simplexity" and complex System Failures due to automation in security will be catastrophic; Fail CLOSED

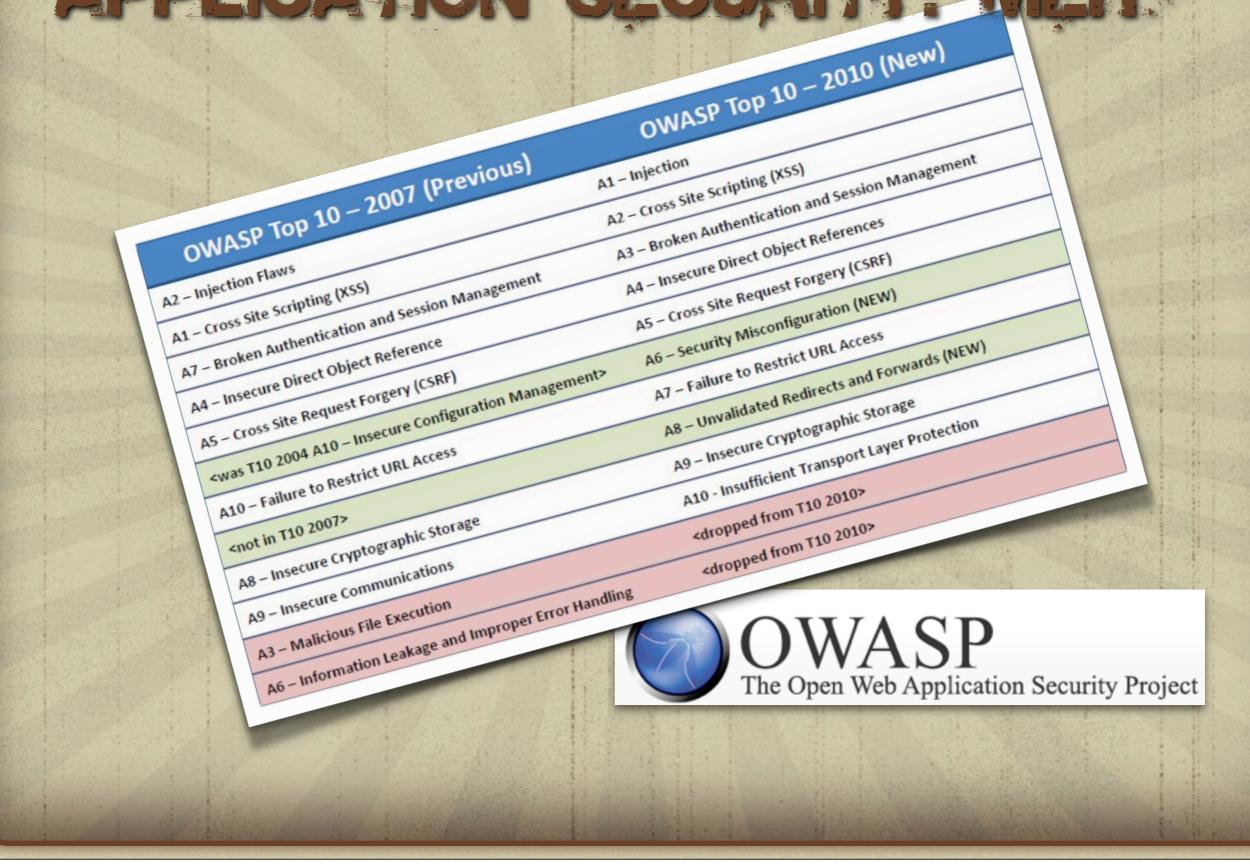
- Instrumentation that is inclusive of security
- Intelligence and context shared between infrastructure and applistructure layers

WHAT'S MASSING?

- Maturity of "automation mechanics" and frameworks
- Standard interfaces, precise syntactical representation of elemental security constructs < We need the "EC2 API" of Security
- An operational methodology that ensures a common understanding of outcomes & "Agile" culture in general
- Sanitary Application Security Practices





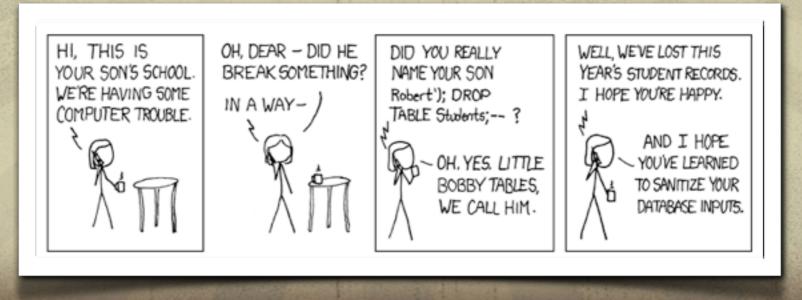


APPLICATION SECURITY: MEH.

API SECURITY SUCKS HARDER



- Most Security Drones can't spell XML
- ...they rarely use SOAP
- ...they don't get REST
- SSL and Firewalls: the breakfast of champions



FOOLI YOU FELL VICTIM TO ONE OF THE CLASSIC BLUNDERS!

- Never Get Involved In a Cloud War In Asia
- Never Go In Against a Dutchman When APIs Are On the Line!

* You Can Order locaine Powder On Amazon - Free Shipping With Prime!

FOOLI YOU FELL VICTIM TO ONE OF THE CLASSIC BLUNDERS

GOODLUCK

I'N BEHIND

PROXIES

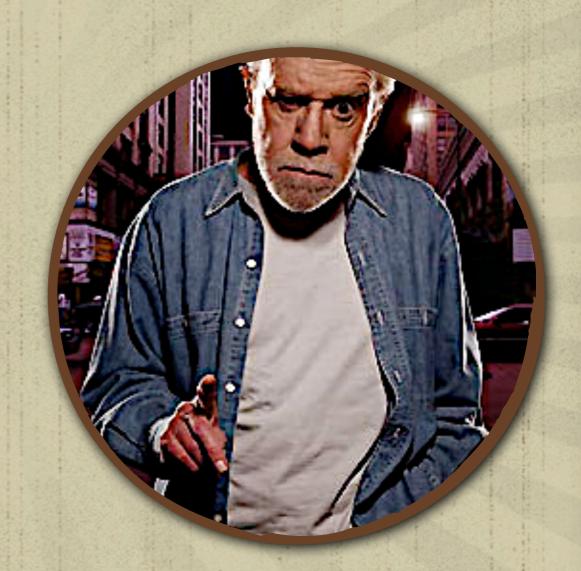
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1. Scalability 2. Portability 3. Fungibility 4. Compliance 5. Cost 6. Manageability 7. Trust

THE 7 DIRTY WORDS



... Of Cloud Security

SCALABILITY

- Distributed Networked System problems are tough; Distributed Networked System Security problems are tougher
- Traditional" security doesn't scale across distributed software-driven architecture; policies disconnected from workloads...more complicated as we go from laaS > PaaS
- Unfortunate reconciliation of Metcalfe's Law vs. Moore's Law vs. HD Moore's Law (Casual Attacker power grows at the rate of Metasploit)
- Security is not programmatic & leveragable automation across heterogenous systems in security is LULZ

SECURITY OSCALE

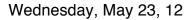
It doesn't. The MeatCloud giveth, the MeatCloud taketh away...

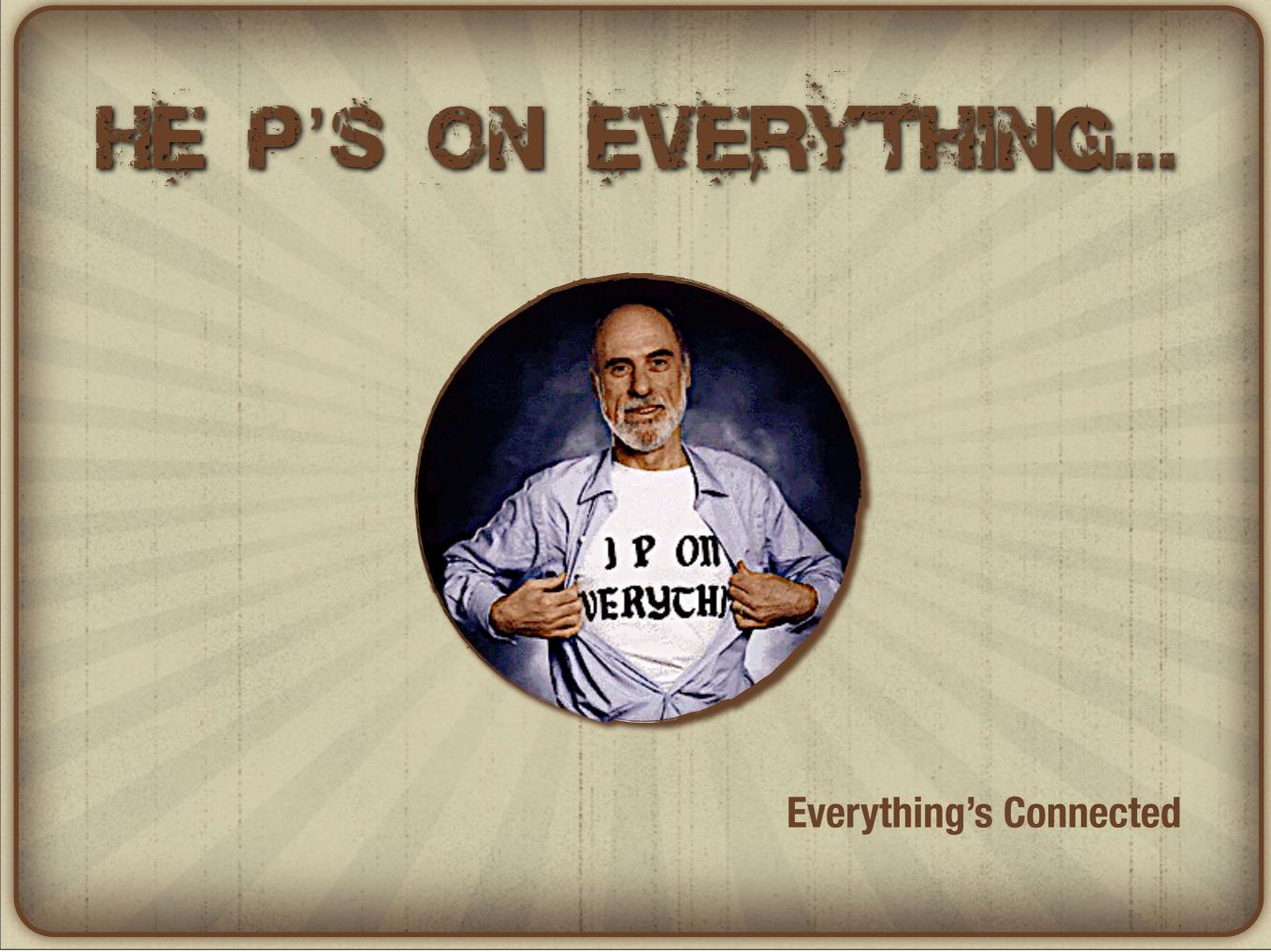
Beyond Gb/s, Connections/s, flows, etc., security requires the notion of context, policy, and potentially state...eventual consistency doesn't work with security

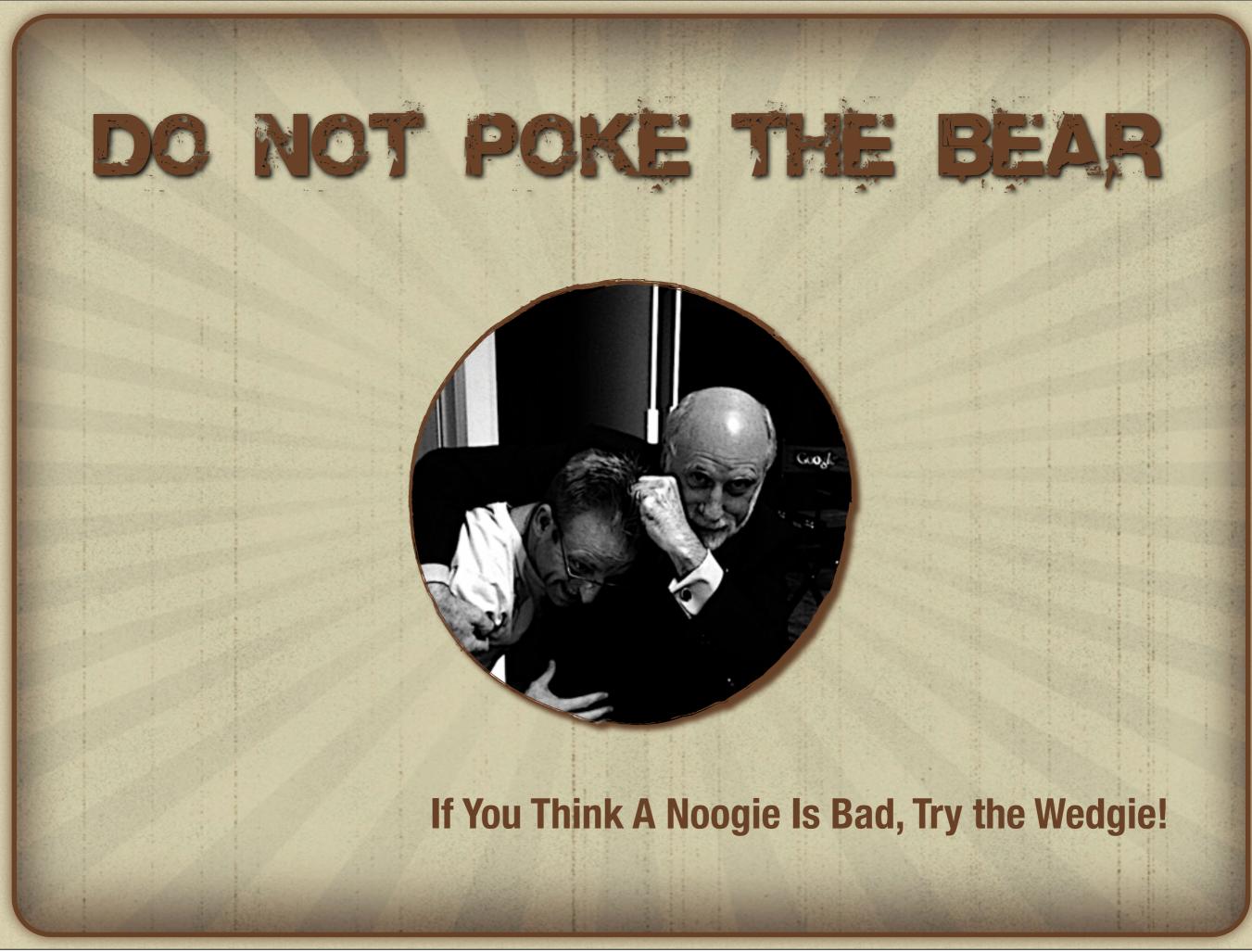
The Self-Defending {network | application} is complicated simultaneously with the concepts of "data gravity" and mobility

CLOUD: THE REVENSE OF VIPN AND PKI

HINT: CLOUD SECURITY IS MORE THAN OVERLAY ENCRYPTION & MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION MECHANISMS







PORTABLIN

If we don't have consistency in standards/formats for workloads & stack insertion, we're not going to have consistency in security; Lack of consistent telemetry

Inconsistent policies and network topologies make security service, topology & device-specific...flatter means responses to "network" attacks must be dealt with by the application...or not



Dude, Where's My IOS ACL * 5-Tuple!?

37 38

39

40

41 42 43

44

ORABI

<!--?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?--> 82 03 84 <containerassociation> <containerassociation>
<container id="1.1.1.1/32"><ipaddress>1.1.1.1/32</ipaddress></container
<container id="10.1.1.1/32"><ipaddress>10.1.1.1/32</ipaddress></container
</container id="10.1.1.1/32"> 05 <container id="1.1.1.1/32"><ipaddress>1.1.1.1/32</ipaddress></container <container id="10.1.1.1/32"><ipaddress>10.1.1.1/32</ipaddress></container <container id="My Datacenter"><instanceid>datacenter-2</instanceid></container> </container</pre> 06 <container id="10.1.1.1/32"><ipaddress>10.1.1.1/32</ipaddress></container id="My Datacenter"><instanceid>datacenter-2</ipaddress></container id="Awy"><name>Awy</name></container> 07 <container id="My Uatacenter ><instanceiu>uatacent <container id="ANY"><name>ANY</name></container> 08 09 10 11 <ruleset> 12 13 <rule> 14 <id>1023</id> <precedence>High</precedence> 15 16 <position>1</position> <source ref="1.1.1.1/32" exclude="false"> 17 source rere file.1.1/32 exclude= false"
source rere file.1.1.1/32" exclude="false" 18 19 Application type="UNICAST">LDAP over SSL 20 <destinationports>636</destinationports> <action>ALLOW</action> 24 <log>deny</log> 25 <notes></notes> </destination></rule> 26 27 28 <rule> 29 <id>1020</id> <precedence>Low</precedence> 30 <position>3</position> 31 <source ref="My Datacenter" exclude="false"> 32 cdestination ref="My Datacenter" exclude="true"> 33 <sourceports>ANY</sourceports> 34 <application type="UNICAST">IMAP</application> 35 <destinationports>143</destinationports> <protocol>TCP</protocol>< Action>ALLOW <log>false</log> <notes> </notes></destination></rule> </ruleset> </vshieldzonesfirewallconfiguration> Working with VMware vShield REST API in perl. Richard Park, Sourcefire

...or this: *

Policies - Example

Controlling Network

Traffic in AWS

NETFLIX

App Server

ORABLIN

{

}

```
permit top Cisco Configuration
1.1.1.1 host 2.2.2 eq 3306
"Statement": [
                                                   ec2-authorize db -p top 3306 -s app
  {
    "Action": [
      "s3:GetObject"
    ],
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::testbucket/files/*"
    "Condition": {
      "DateLessThanEquals": {
        "aws:CurrentTime": "2012-05-31T12:00:00Z"
      },
      "IpAddress": {
        "aws:SourceIp": "1.1.1.1"
      }
    },
    "Principal": {
      "AWS": [
         "123456789012"
      1
```

AWS Security : A Practitioner's Perspective. Jason Chan, Netflix

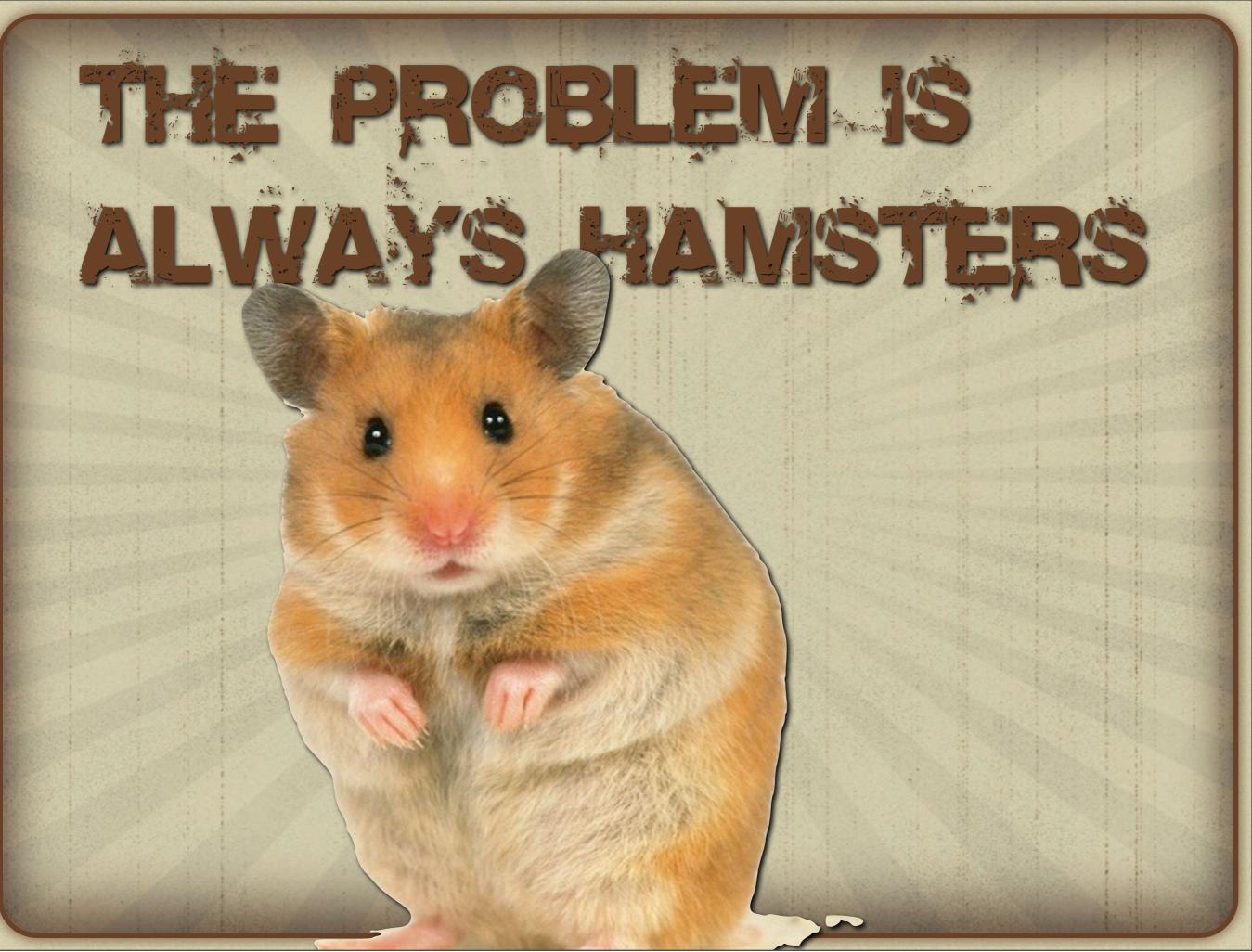
Fundamentally, we need reusable and programmatic security design patterns; Controls today are CLI/GUI based

FUNCTEDLIN

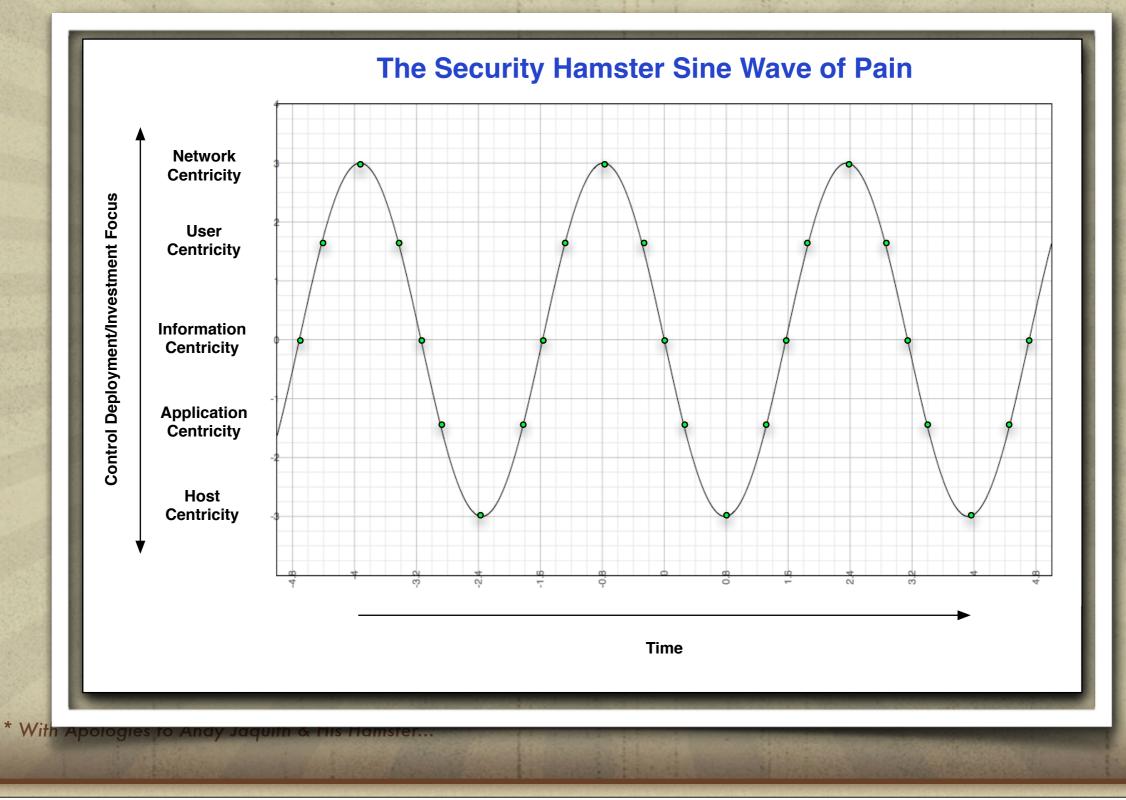
travisgoodspeed "We turn to abstractions for security; our dance is turned into mourning."--Laphroaig's Lamentations /cc @sergeybratus @agelastic @jeremiahg

 Each level of "the stack" means security controls can't be reused and are "slice" specific (more on this in a minute)

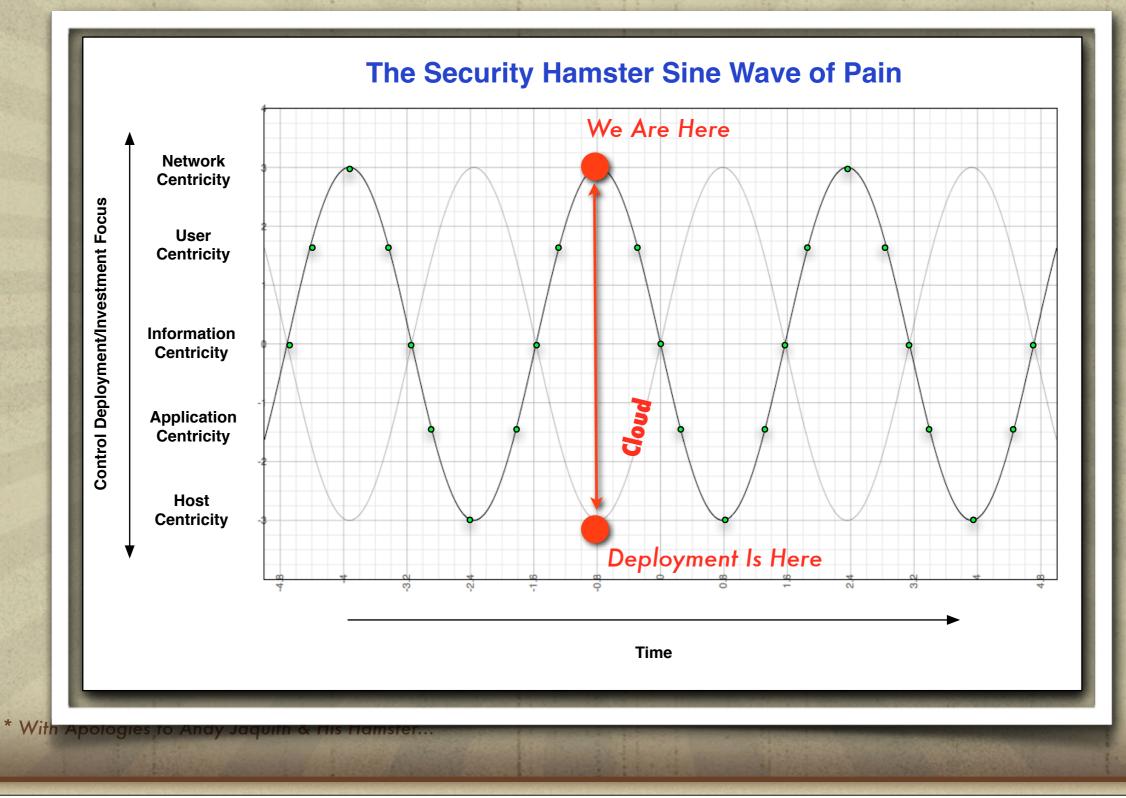
If we're having trouble digesting laaS, guess what PaaS does to the conversation?



THE HAMSTER SINE WAVE OF PAIN ...*



THE HAMSTER SINE WAVE OF PAIN...*



COMPLIANCE

Security != Compliance and "security" doesn't matter

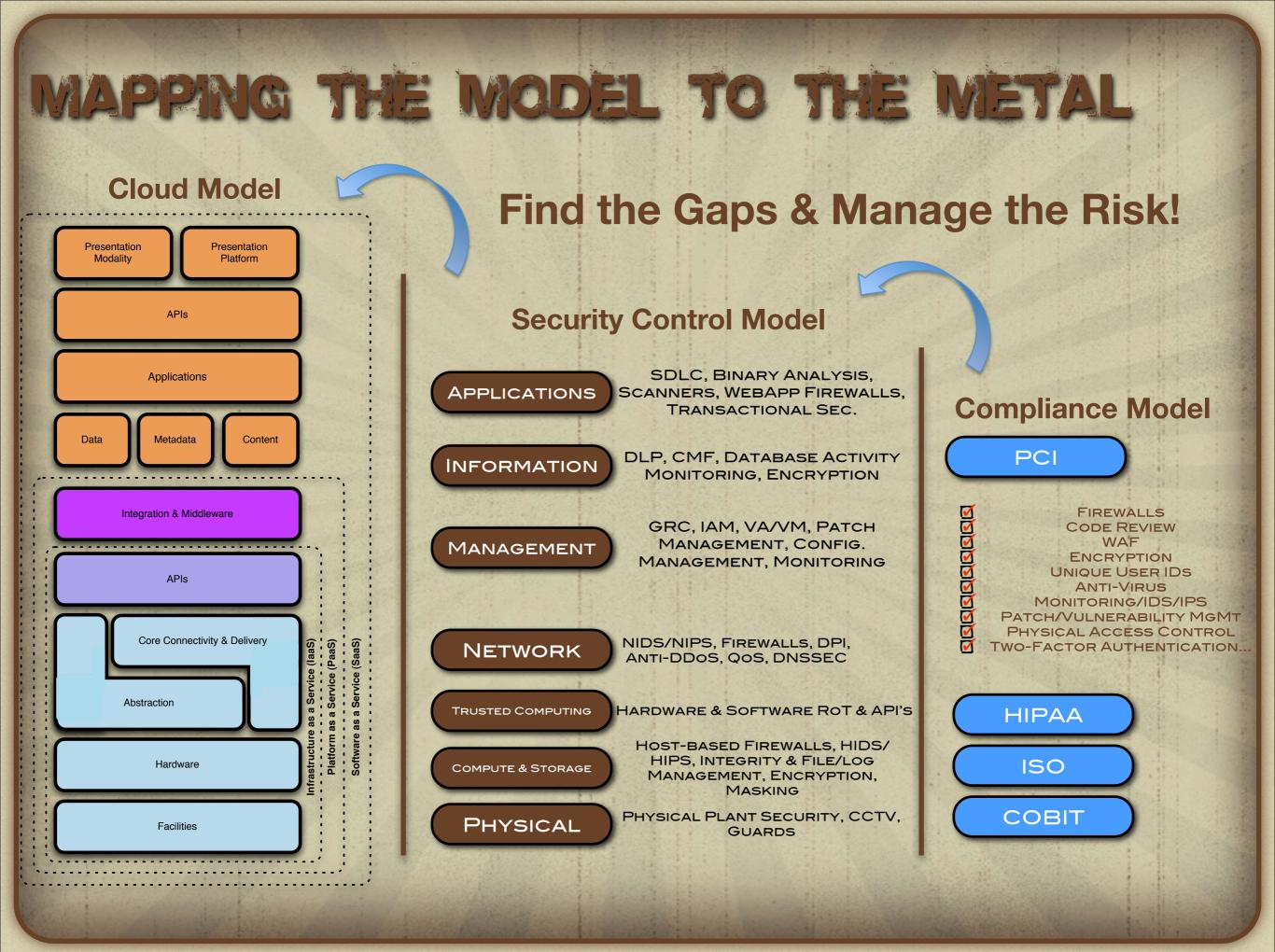
Regulatory compliance and frameworks don't address emerging/disruptive innovation quickly enough - or at all



How do we demonstrate compliance against measurements that don't exist?



Lack of automation for gathering audit/compliance artifacts





Built-in or bolted on? Either way, it ain't free, or when it is, you get what you pay for and when it's not, you often don't



- It's a squeezing the balloon problem depending on where the stack focus is; CapEx v OpEx
- Device or service centric costs shift, but management and quality/stability cost you in the long run
- Operational experience and expertise is expensive

MANAGEABLIN

- Security might be everywhere, but consistent management, visibility and instrumentation is not
- Device centric vs application/service vs information centric security poses challenges
- Managed by different tools, different people across **discipline slices**
- Differences in Deployment & Delivery Models
- APIs & Automation need nurturing

MANAGEABLIN



Security might be everywhere, but consistent management, visibility and instrumentation is not

3 min



allspaw

Some people, when confronted with a problem, think "I'll use more automation!" Now they have Three Mile Island problems.

managed by different tools, different people across discipline slices

Differences in Deployment & Delivery Models

APIs & Automation need nurturing

Trust models in computing are horribly warped and based on 40 year old approaches that continue to deteriorate (See: DAC, Multi-User OS, SSL Certs, DNS, etc.)

Adding more abstraction & stirring in mobility makes the security problem more obtuse and operationally opaque

TRUST

We don't have a consistent way to measure and compare trust levels, so we hope instead

...so, we don't "trust" the Cloud...

Client/Server Computing broke our security models

WHEN YOU THINK ABOUT IT

- We transitioned from "secure" operating systems with mandatory access control security models to discretionary access control and kernel/user modes with lousy process isolation. Server Virtualization was an attempt to fix that.
- If you think about it, Cloud (PaaS) reapportions the "user" mode to a web browser on one end and "kernel" on the other with mandatory access control across platforms that are designed around process isolation and programmatic security models



When done right, we realize the "re-centralization" of computing via cloud platforms and the distribution of consumption via web browsers



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INFOSTRUCTURE

CONTENT & CONTEXT -DATA & INFORMATION

APPLISTRUCTURE

APPS & WIDGETS -APPLICATIONS & SERVICES

METASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURE

GLUE & GUTS -IPAM, IAM, BGP, DNS, SSL, PKI

SPROCKETS & MOVING PARTS -COMPUTE, NETWORK, STORAGE

THERE'S NO DISCIPLINE.

INFOSTRUCTURE

APPLISTRUCTURE

METASTRUCTURE

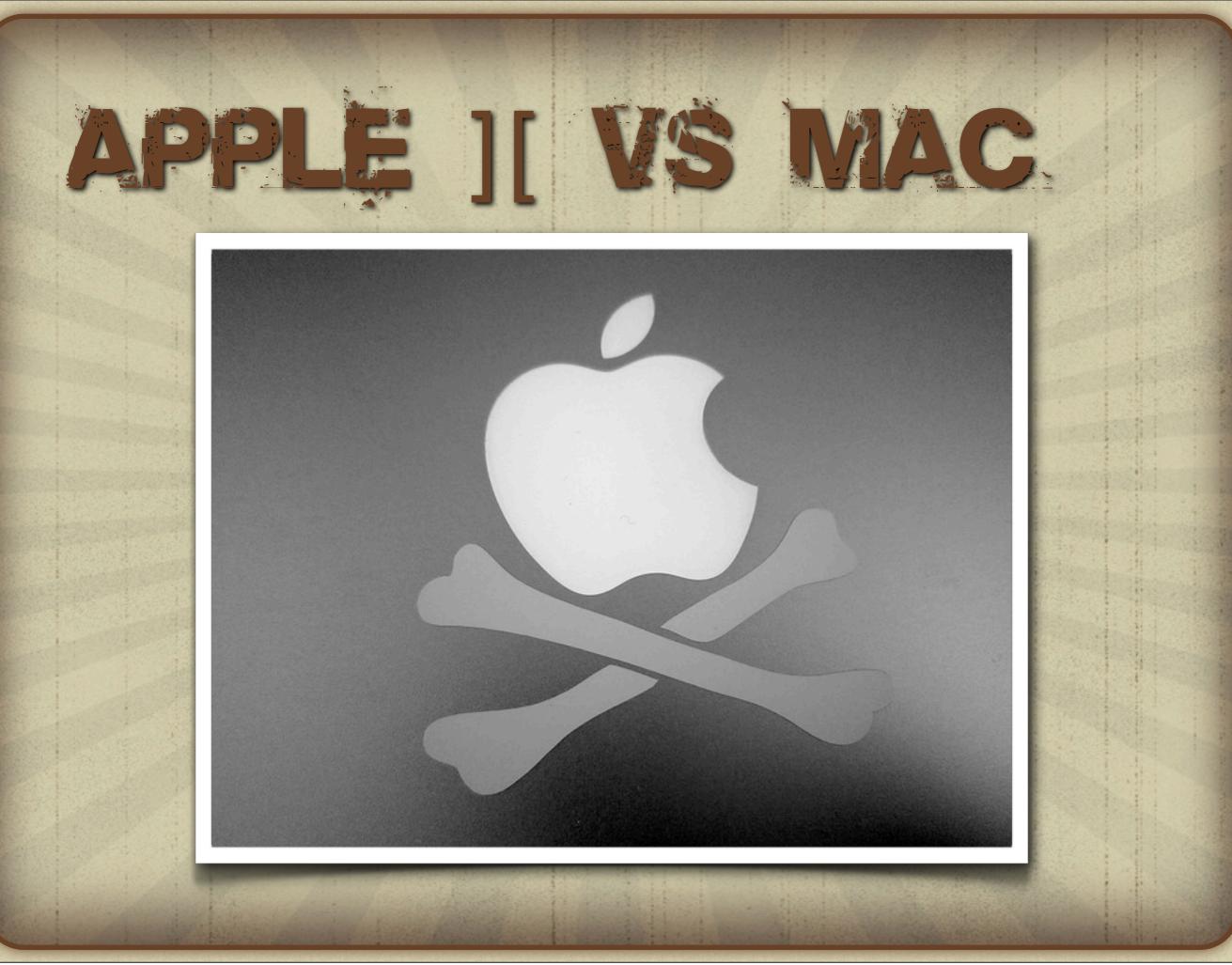
INFRASTRUCTURE

INFORMATION SECURITY

APPLICATION SECURITY

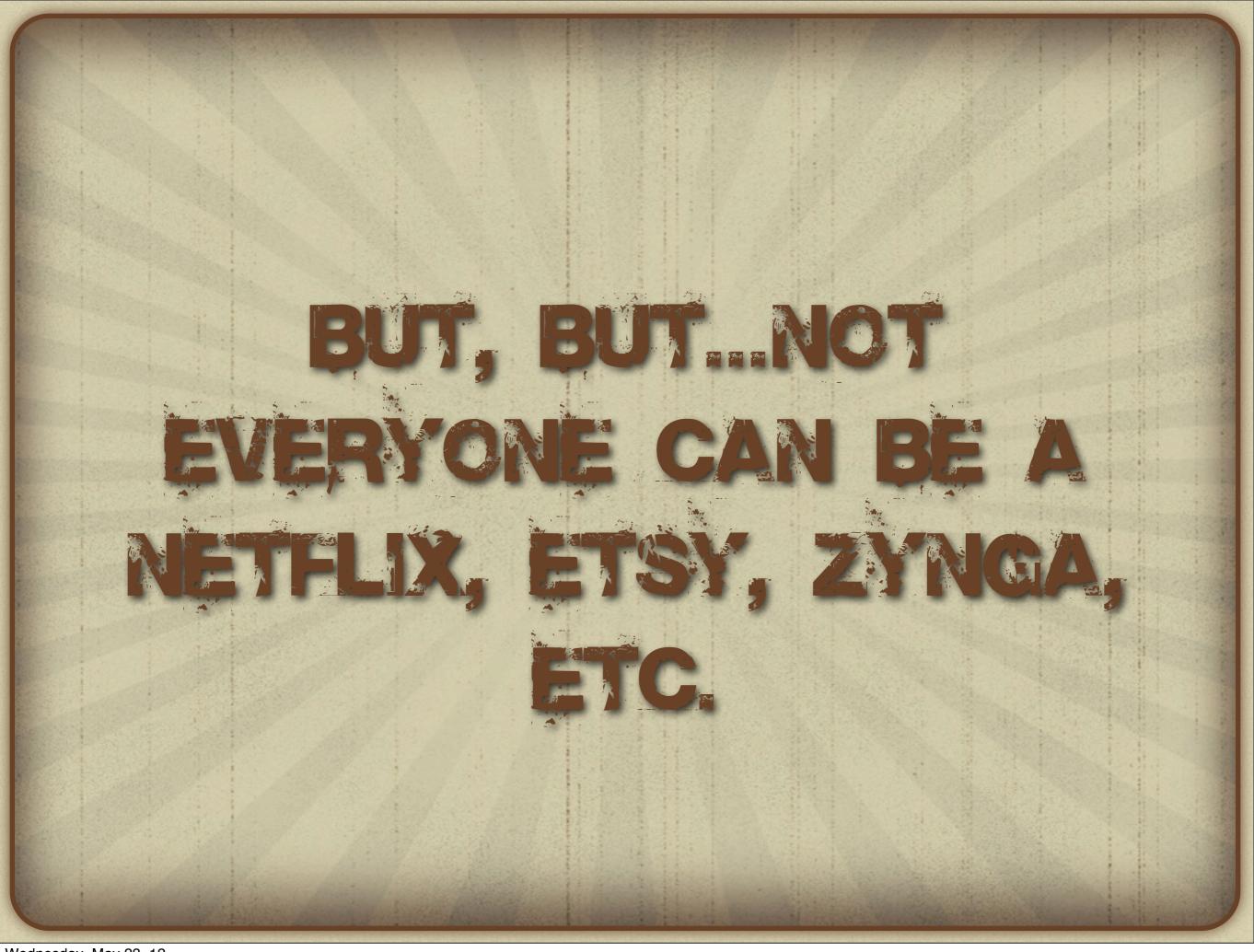
IN OUR DISCIPLINE.

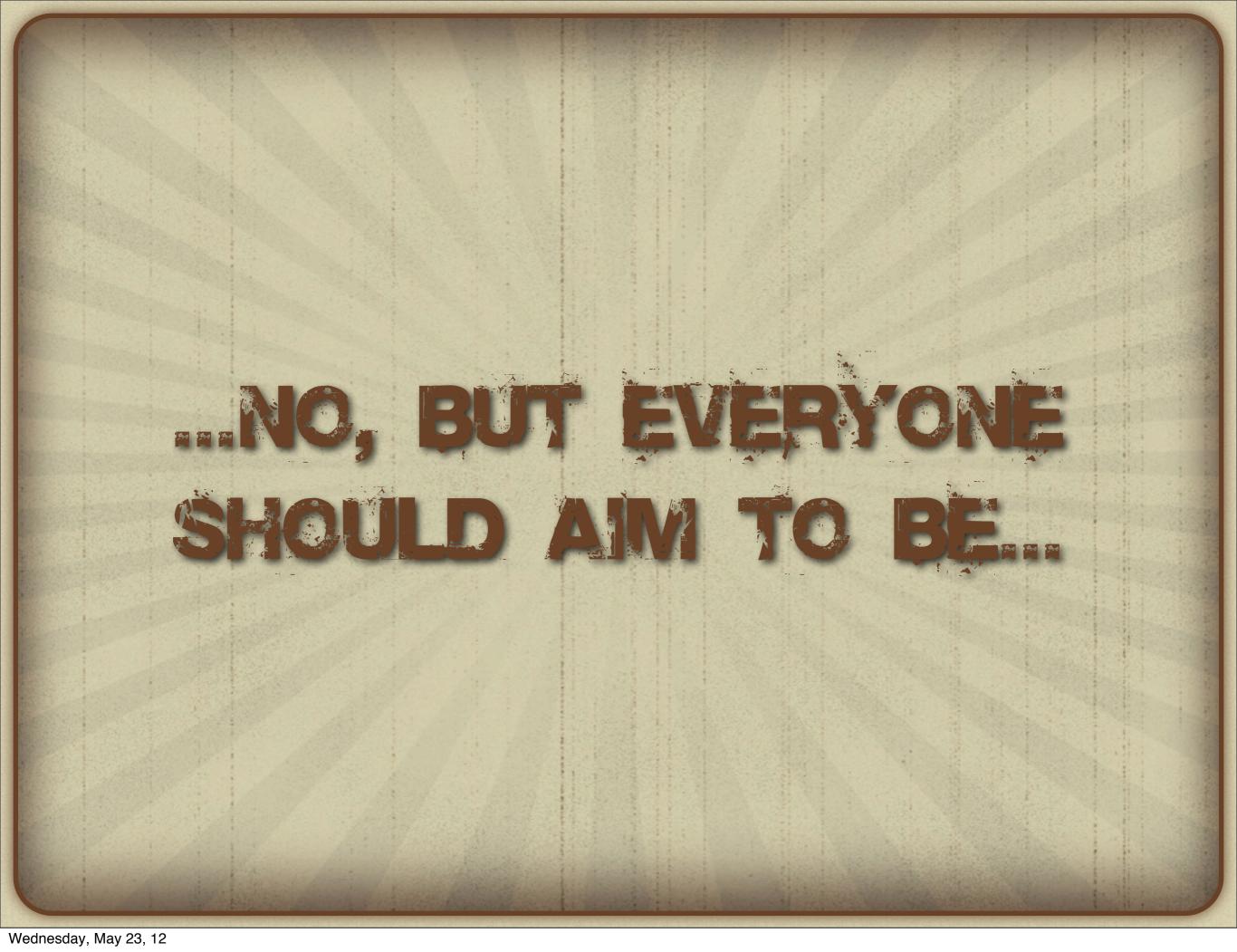




THE DEVOPS DISCONNECT?

- Connectivity is what drove us from the original "Programmers Did It All" Model to the separate "Cylinders Of Excellence" we have today. Cloud is what's pushing us back to it.
- Most DevOps teams don't have dedicated security people, most enterprises do...see the problem?
- Making DevOps and "security" a religious/political debate versus a pragmatic, relevant and well-defined discussion of evolution instead of revolution is counter-productive
- **We can't afford a turf battle.** This isn't West Side Story.
- Besides, Security always has better knives (while you lot have better theme music and hipster dance moves)





PLATFORIA, BITCHES

- Today's Security Teams are invested in dealing with applications atop <u>infrastructure</u> that they own and protect with more infrastructure
- Developers are invested in iterating on software applications atop <u>platforms</u> that they own (and build, abstracted from infrastructure) and protect with more software
- See the difference? Help Security become invested in your platform; enroll them in your problem and they will help!



1. Scalability 2. Portability 3. Fungibility 4. Compliance 5. Cost 6. Manageability 7. Trust

1. Some 2. People 3. Forget 4. Cloud 5. Concerns 6. More (than) 7. Technology...

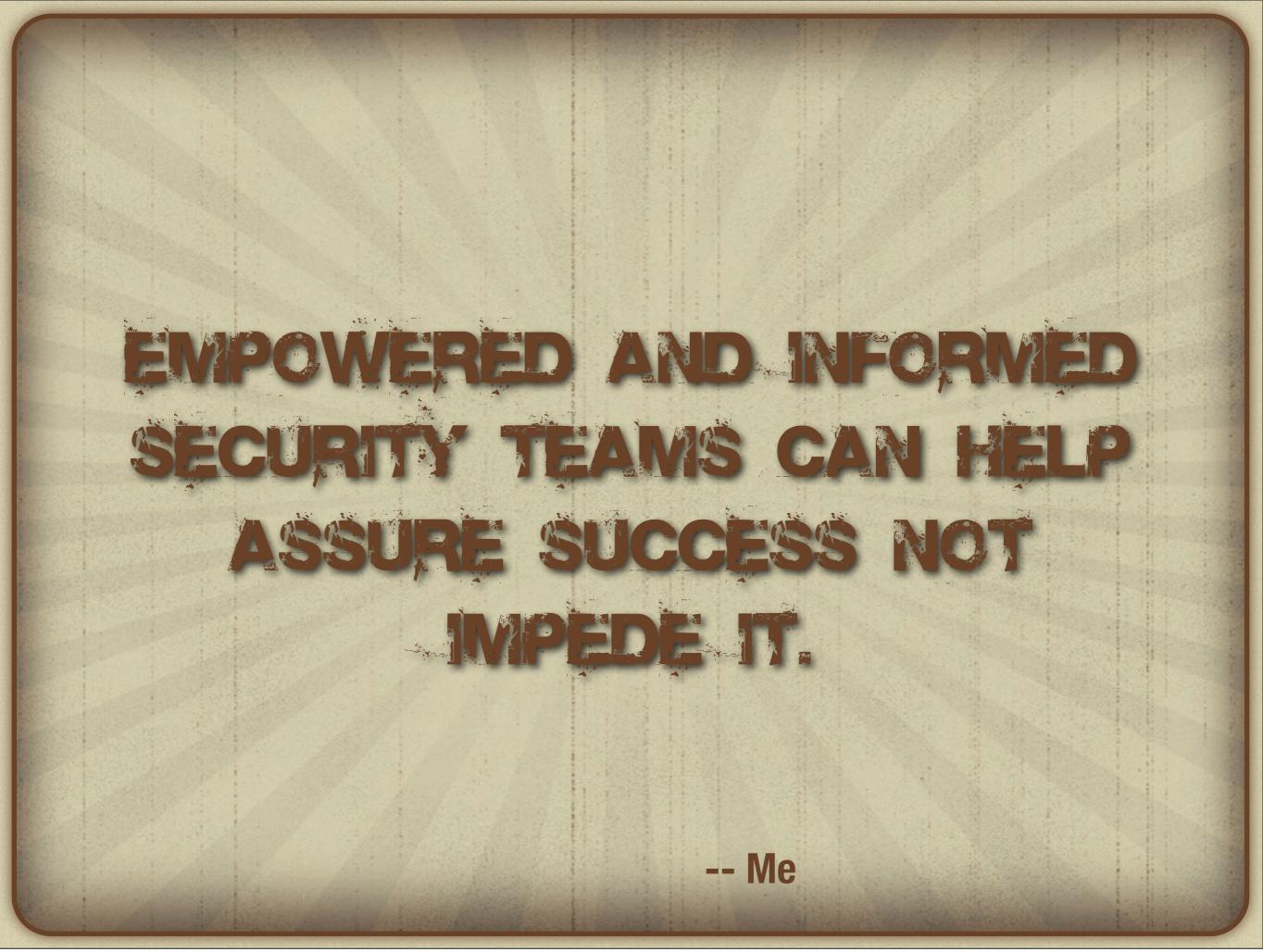
ANOTHER 7 WORDS.

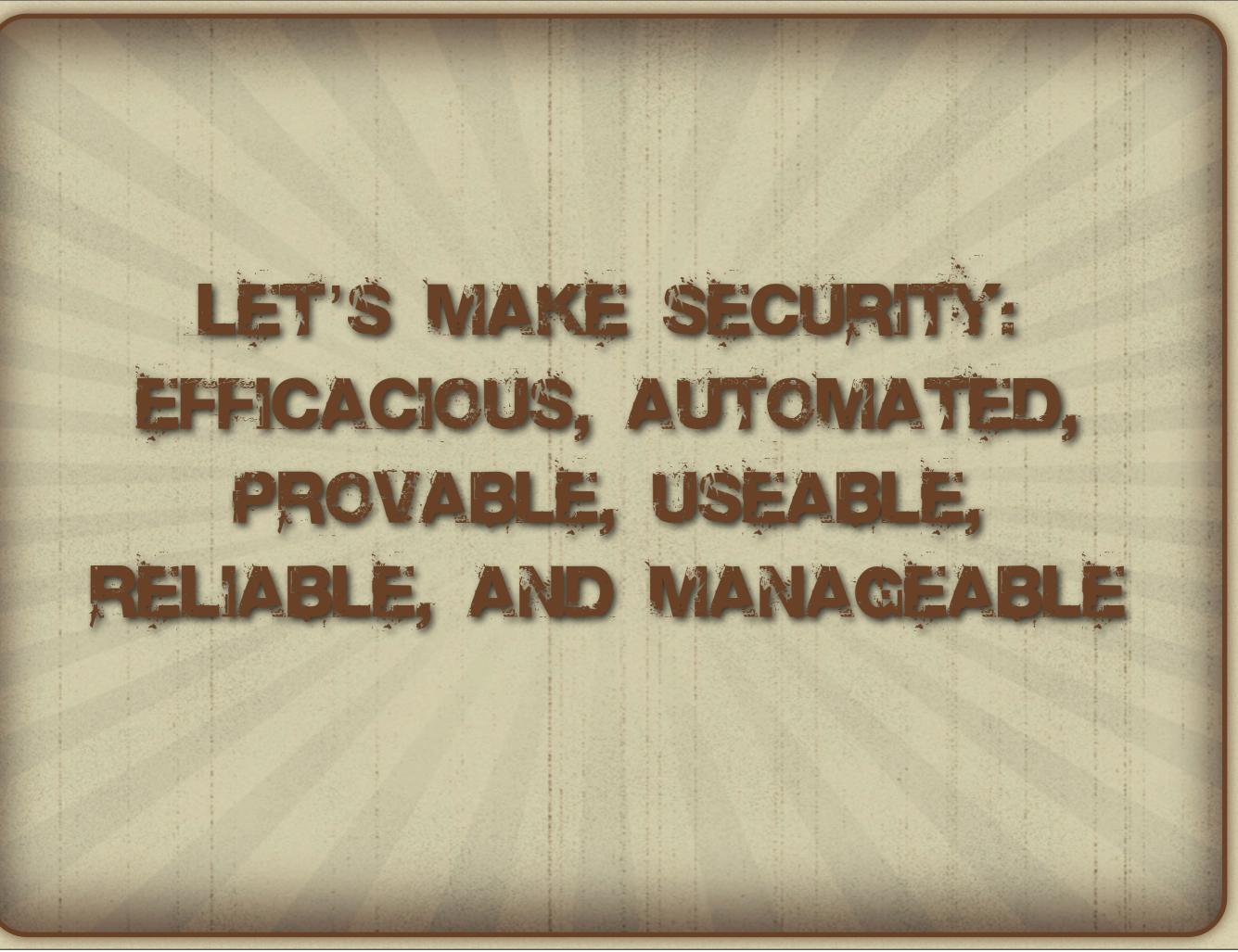
IF WE DON'T WORK TOGETHER WE CAN LOOK FORWARD TO:

- More Crappy, Uninformed Regulation/Law
- More FUD
- More Compliance Challenges
- * More Privacy Concerns
- More Stupid Public vs. Private Cloud Battles & Stifled Progress
- More Turf Wars and an Ultimate Undermining Of Effort

IGNORANT AND SELF-RIGHTEOUS SECURITY TEAMS CAN BE EVEN MORE DANGEROUS THAN ATTACKERS

-- Vitaly Osipov (via Twitter on another topic completely ;)





LET'S ADD WHAT'S MISSING

- Instrumentation that is inclusive of security
- Intelligence and context shared between infrastructure and applistructure layers
- Maturity of "automation mechanics" and frameworks
- Standard interfaces, precise syntactical representation of elemental security constructs
- An operational methodology that ensures a common understanding of outcomes & "Agile" culture in general
- Sanitary Application Security Practices

NEEDS DEVELOPERS/DEVOPS

ESEARCH INITIATIVES



cloud security alliance

> Cloud Controls Matrix Security controls framework for cloud provider and cloud consumers

Cloud

CloudSIRT

computing.

SIRT

Enhance the capability of the cloud community to prepare for and respond to vulnerabilities,

threats, and incidents in order to

preserve trust in cloud



Consensus Assesments Initiative Research tools and processes to perform consistent measurements of cloud providers

Security Guidance for Critical Areas of Focus in Cloud Computing Foundational best practices for securing cloud computing

Common Assurance

Benchmarks capabilities to

deliver information assurance

maturity of specific solutions.

Maturity Model

Cloud Audit

Forum in which providers can automate the Audit, Assertion, Assessment, and Assurance (A6) of IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS environments.

Cloud Metrics Metrics designed for Cloud Controls Matrix and CSA

Top Threats to Cloud

Threat research updated twice

Guidance

Computing

yearly

CTP

Cloud Trust Protocol The mechanism by which cloud service consumers ask for and receive information about the elements of transparency as applied to cloud service providers.

Trusted Cloud Initiative Secure, interoperable identity in the cloud

CSA GRC Stack integrated suite of 3 CSA initiatives: CloudAudit, Cloud Controls Matrix, CAI

Questionnaire

HTTP://WWW.CLOUDSECURITYALLIANCE.ORG



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VANNE



Other Presentations In The Series...



• 21 "







