

Traceability in the face of Clouds

EGI-GEANT Symposium – cloud security track

With grateful thanks for the input from
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wLCG experience

- Incidents happen on a regular basis, 10-12 per year
- Attacks continue to improve over the years
 - More and more **sophisticated**
 - For example, Zeus (Windows botnet) used to steal HEP accounts
 - No easy or public mean to detect modern malware
 - No longer a side-effect of being connected to the Internet
 - **State-of-the-art malware** used against WLCG
 - Attackers being **arrested** for attacking WLCG resources
 - **No reduction** of the severity or # of incidents in the recent years
 - Yet most of them follow the **same pattern**
 - We have now built the **necessary expertise** and have **experience**

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The Traceability Premise

“Be able to answer the basic questions who, what, where, and when concerning any incident.”

- Prevent re-occurrences of the incident
- Prevent a ‘waterbed effect’ in our federated infrastructure

‘in building our infrastructure to federate we also help miscreants spread through federated access – so we now also need rapid, coordinated, and federated response’

- Larger federation ⇨ larger risk of (apparent) ‘insider actions’

Traceability for the HTC platform

- **Record** ('who, what, when, where')

- at minimum be able to identify the **source of all actions** (executables, file transfers, portal jobs) and the **individual who initiated them**
- traceability commensurate with scope of action

- **and React**

- sufficiently fine-grained controls, such as **blocking the originating user** and **monitoring**
- communicate controls information rapidly throughout the federation (resource centres, users, communities)

- **and only then Recover**

- understand the cause and to **fix any problems before re-enabling** access for the user

A policy framework

- Number of security policies apply to participants:
 - <http://wlcg.web.cern.ch/security/computer-security>
- Important operational security:
 - Security Incident Response Policy
 - <https://edms.cern.ch/document/428035>
 - “A security incident is the act of violating an explicit or implied security policy“
 - Report suspected incidents locally and to the infrastructure
 - “Perform appropriate investigations and forensics and share the results with the incident coordinator”
 - “Aim at preserving the privacy of involved participants and identities”
 - Traceability and Logging Policy
 - <https://edms.cern.ch/document/428037>
 - <https://documents.egi.eu/document/81>

Current EGI/wLCG Security Traceability and Logging Policy

- Idea: understand and prevent incidents*
- Requirements:
 - Software **MUST** produce application logs:
 - Source of any action
 - Initiator of any action
 - Logs **MUST** be collected centrally [resource centre]
 - Logs **MUST** be kept **180 days**
- Sites currently know what to do in order to be able to answer who, what, where & when

Capabilities

- Forensics & trace analysis capabilities scarce
 - Mostly at the larger resource centres and with a few specialised institutes and individuals
 - Logs and audit records needed for experts to work on
 - Collaborate widely with the trusted community to maintain integrity of our ecosystem at large

Beyond the HTC platform offering

With new service classes (like IaaS clouds) our 'attack surface' increases

- **Record?**
 - we now need traceability capabilities for **all access methods**
 - with **expertise for forensics** and analysis
- **React?**
 - controlling access for suspected miscreants
 - **both** to the innards of the VM **as well as** to the 'external controls' (management interfaces, KVM console, networks, ...)
- **Recover?**
 - **different entities** now responsible for the resolution
 - But re-enabling any service should wait for *full* resolution!

'Sites' can't do it all

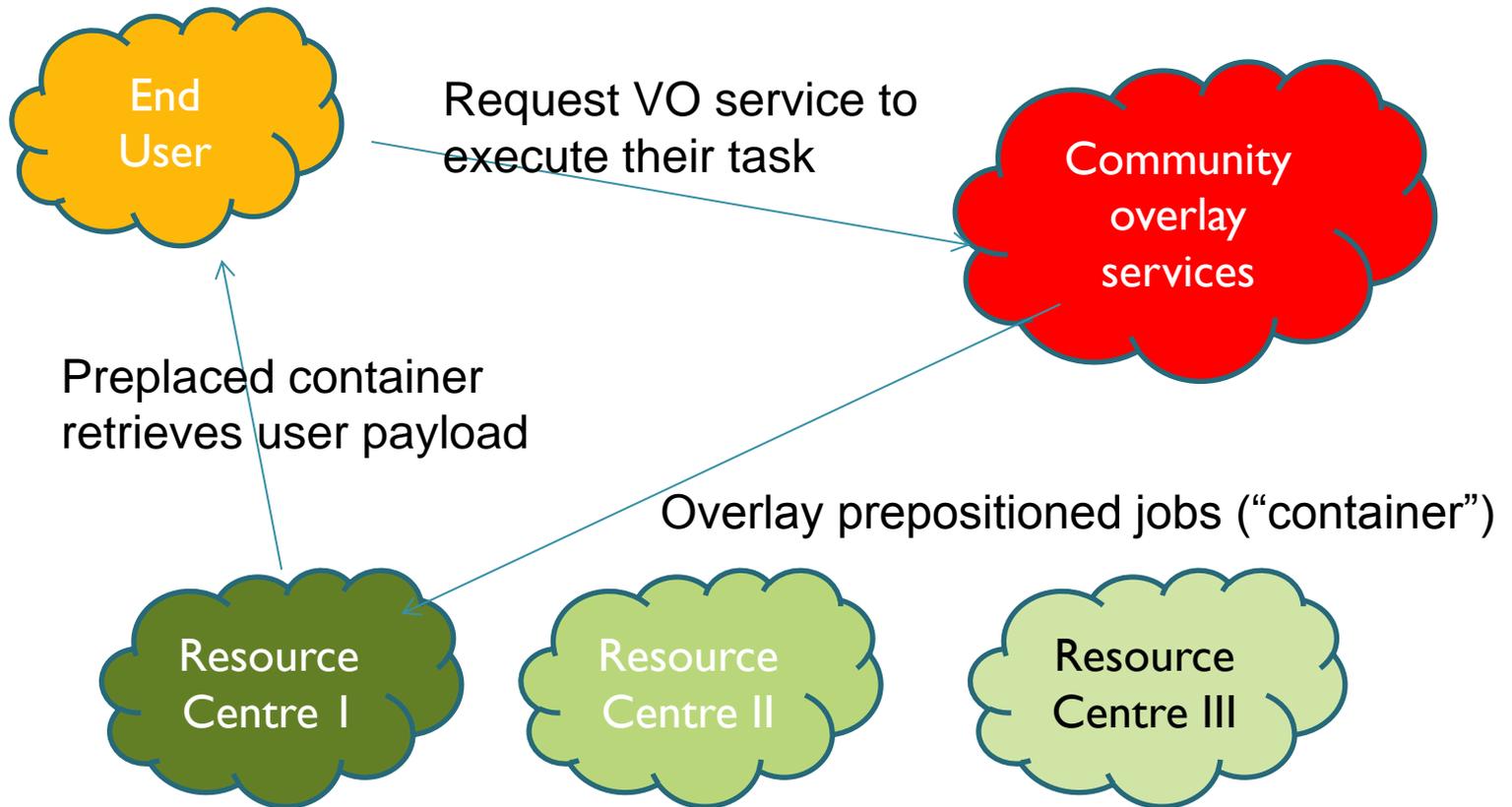
- We cannot implement traceability in exactly the same way
- Sites can log observable behaviour
 - VM launched at such and such a time
 - Network connection to such and such an address at a certain time
 - Etc.
- Sites can no longer see
 - Credential used to run workload(s) inside VMs
 - Detailed application logs from within past VMs
- **CAN** isolate running VMs for analysis

New territory

- VOs (research communities) will have to participate in incident response to provide the missing information.
- Are VOs going to maintain detailed central application logs and retain them?
- Could sites provide a central syslog service for VMs run at their site?
 - But that would not help for public cloud work
 - Perhaps just for some nodes
- **Many more issues and questions**

Distributed traceability in practice?

- wLCG already faced distributed responsibility



Exercising traceability

For a test, a fake-malicious user payload was submitted through community container portal ...

- Common & multiple-use containers made tracing impossible for the VO – and the VO-CSIRT existed (unique!) and was involved
- After a week (!) the intruder was not yet found
- Remarkable resources would have been needed for a proper response
- Retention times for needed logs are too short (<30 days).
- *“It would have taken $O(1 \text{ week})$ to scan all input sources for the offending code”*

Next steps

- We need to address this *before* workflows become too firmly established.
 - Easier to build in early than to add on afterwards
 - Traceability requires specific design **at every level**
- Working group (sites, communities, and users)
 - Test different approaches to filling traceability gaps
 - Update guidelines
 - Disseminate
 - **Exercise the system** –
with planned and unscheduled challenges