EGI Incident Response Task Force

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What has happened so far?

- Approximately 6–9 incidents (depending on how you count)
- 12 advisories issued
 - 3 critical
 - ▶ 6 high
 - 3 moderate

Incident sources

EGI-20110301-01	bruteforce ssh	
EGI-20110121	web server misconfig	
EGI-20111201-01	bruteforce ssh	
EGI-20101018-01	bruteforce ssh	
EGI-20100929-01	stolen ssh credentials	
EGI-20100722	bruteforce ssh	
EGI-20100707-01	stolen ssh credentials/remote vulns in CMSes	
EGEE-20091204	stolen ssh credentials/X keyboard sniffing	
GRID-SEC-001	stolen ssh credentials	

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0 incidents related to grid middleware!

8 of 9 incidents are due to defeating ssh authentication.

Should we all quit our jobs?

I've said this before:

- There ain't no such thing as grid security. A rooted system is a rooted system, no matter the entry vector.
- We're not protecting the grid software we're protecting the infrastructure.

Unfortunately, breaking a single site can break the infrastructure.

Root escalation

User level intrusion

Intrusion at neighbouring site

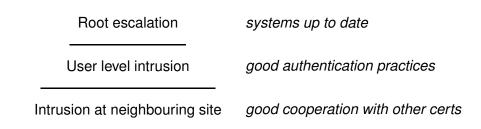
Root escalation systems up to date
User level intrusion
Intrusion at neighbouring site

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User level intrusion good authentication practices

Intrusion at neighbouring site

Root escalation	systems up to date
User level intrusion	good authentication practices
Intrusion at neighbouring site	good cooperation with other certs



Good admin practices always help.

Good cooperation with other certs

- Take part in CERT networks; FIRST, TF-CSIRT, regional/national networks
- Share information as freely as possible (while respecting policies and legislation)

Good authentication practices

Currently, we mainly see two different authentication problems:

- Bruteforce ssh attacks
 - Random, non-targetted attacks
 - Usually single-site, single-machine incidents
 - Usually, the compromised account is a system account that was accidentally left exposed - not really a technical problem

Good authentication practices

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- Bruteforce ssh attacks
 - Random, non-targetted attacks
 - Usually single-site, single-machine incidents
 - Usually, the compromised account is a system account that was accidentally left exposed - not really a technical problem
- Stolen ssh credentials
 - More or less targetted
 - Uses cleartext keys picked up from users' home directories, or passwords and encrypted keys stolen by trojan ssh clients
 - Usually multi-site. Can spread quickly through a community.

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- Cred theft Offers some mitigation. Trojans are still a problem, but cred theft through trojans takes more time.
- Bruteforce –

Scan for weak passwords

• E.g. John the Ripper

Scan for weak passwords

- E.g. John the Ripper
- Cred theft –
- **Bruteforce** Some mitigation (but most common vector is admin mistakes that may not show up in a scan)

Move to soft certs

• Deploy e.g. gsissh

Move to soft certs

- Deploy e.g. gsissh
- **Cred theft** Some mitigation; but you may wind up with proxies lying around everywhere...
- Bruteforce Some mitigation (but most common vector is admin mistakes)

Hardware tokens

Deploy e.g. Yubikey or SecureID

Hardware tokens

- Deploy e.g. Yubikey or SecureID
- Cred theft Much better (but beware of compromised auth servers)
- Bruteforce Some mitigation (but most common vector is admin mistakes)

Better admin practices

- Cred theft Some mitigation (discover trojans faster, avoid privesc)
- Bruteforce Better (avoid those admin mistakes)

What can we do about this?

The EGI CSIRT has little formal power when it comes to ssh auth problems. Hopefully these issues can at least be covered in training sessions.

Keeping sites patched

Patches are the last defense line against intruders.

- We are making good impact on re-apperance of critical vulnerabilities, at least.
- Still want to encourage better patching procedures. Why should any vulnerability remain unpatched after, say, 30 days?
- Metrics, metrics. Even if we can't get them into the metrics portal yet. What should we measure?
 - Average time to patch?
 - Number of unpatched vulnerabilities? Sum of their CVSS scores?

Better admin practices

- Facilities for rolling upgrades.
- Central log server.
- Readable log summaries that somebody actually reads.
- IDS
- Configuration management tools (Puppet/Quattor/Cfengine).
 Avoid node configuration drift.
- Configuration change procedures.

Again, we have little formal power, but can offer training. Perhaps encourage admins to go to HEPiX?

Random stuff

Encryption and signing

- X.509 vs. PGP
 - We have a nice PKI
 - But nobody else uses it
- Individual signatures or team key?
 - Public list of members?
 - No choice for X.509...

Random stuff

CSIRT chatroom

A CSIRT chatroom has been created on the EGI Jabber server.

See

https://www.egi.eu/about/intranet/jabber-howto.html for instructions.

Name of chatroom: csirt

Password: same as IRTF weekly meeting

Keep the window open in a corner of your screen.

Random stuff

Comments? Questions? What are we doing wrong?