

Security Potentials & Challenges of Micro-Service Architectures

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About eSentire

- » CyberSecurity Service Provider
- » Managed Detection Response
- » Integrated “grey-matter” / silicon solution
- » Protecting SMBs

Motivation

- » Service Oriented Architecture are often implemented through Microservices
- » Architecture of scalable solutions
- » Management of scalable solutions
- » Arising aspects for security

Introduction

- » Microservices
 - Example Architectures

- » Areas of Security Posture
 - Services
 - Environment

Terminology

- » SOA – Service Oriented Architecture
 - Self-contained services for other components
- » Containers
 - Linux Containers like Docker®, Rocket®
- » Orchestration
 - Deployment of Containers

Goals

- » Building a flexible & scalable production environment
- » Being able to deploy fast (automated)
 - Continuous Deployment (DevOps)
- » Using the right tool for the problem
- » Mastering security challenges

Micro-Services



Micro-services

- » Ideal implementation of SOA
- » Each micro-service is independent service
- » Each service provides responses to request either from outside the services or another service

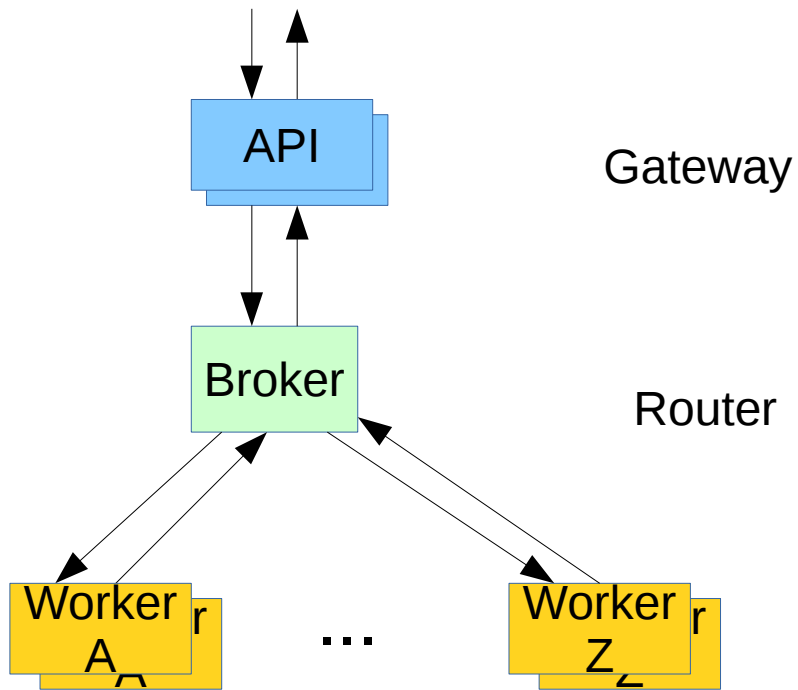
Micro-services

- » Mostly 2 different architectures
 - Synchronous (API) services
 - Asynchronous data pipeline

Synchronous / API Services

- » Mostly 3 parts
 - Front end receiving requests
 - i.e AWS API Gateway
 - Messaging Broker
 - i.e. 0MQ, AMPQ Implementation
 - Workers serving requests
 - i.e. AWS Lambda services
- » Bi-directional communication
- » Good for interactions (Uis)
- » Can have performance adverse properties

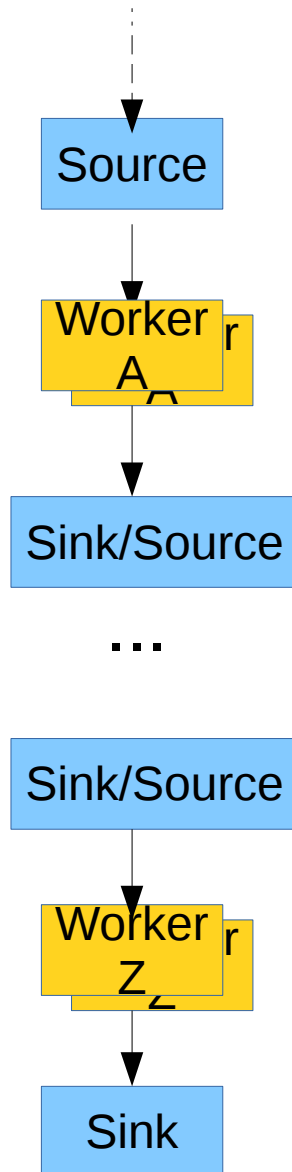
Synchronous / API Services



Asynchronous / Data Pipeline

- » Mostly chain of services
 - Messaging Broker connecting chain links
 - i.e. Kafka, 0MQ, AMPQ Implementation
 - AWS Kinesis, Google PubSub
 - Workers serving requests
 - i.e. AWS Lambda services
- » Uni-directional communication
- » Good for performance
- » Does not support interactivity

Asynchronous / Data Pipeline



Security



Security Footprint Services

- » Decoupling of functionality can reduce exploitable footprint
- » Each service is isolated in its own container using minimalistic approach -> less exploits
 - Only packages needed for particular service are included in container
- » Breach of one container does not allow intrusion into other containers

Security Footprint Services

- » Decoupling creates barriers to gain direct access to persistences (databases)
 - Worker is isolated from API Gateway
 - Access to database only through workers
 - Databases have no external exposure
- » Containers need to be sandbox so no exposure to orchestration tools
- » Additional considerations of environment

Security Posture

- » Control of sources
- » Control of build system
- » Control of container images
- » Control of Infrastructure
- » Control of orchestration

Security - Sources

- » Nice way to breach services is to taint sources – sources need to be protected
- » Secure Source Control System
 - Accessibility (Multi-factor authentication)
 - Multi-tenancy vs Self-hosted
 - Cloud vs On-Prem
- » Code Reviews increase Security
- » Merge / Pull Request Gateways
- » Third Party Components

Security – Build System

- » Nice way to breach services is to taint build system – build needs to be protected
- » Secure Build Control System
 - Accessibility (Multi-factor authentication)
 - Multi-tenancy vs Self-hosted
 - Cloud vs On-Prem
- » CVE Scanners
 - Claire allows scanning of container images
 - <https://github.com/coreos/clair>
- » Merge / Pull Request Gateways

Security – Infrastructure

- » Secure Infrastructure
 - Accessibility (Multi-factor authentication)
 - Multi-tenancy vs Self-hosted
 - Cloud vs On-Prem
- » Reviewable Infrastructure Definitions
 - Example: Terraform from Hashicorp
 - Templating of best practices:
 - IP base firewall rules
 - Secure Storage for certificates, tokens etc.
 - Example Vault from Hashicorp

Security – Orchestration

» Secure Orchestration

- Accessibility (Multi-factor authentication)
- Multi-tenancy vs Self-hosted
- Cloud vs On-Prem

» Sandboxing can reduce vulnerabilities

- Example: Kubernetes vs. Docker compose
- Docker Volume Mount Vulnerability

General Security Considerations

- » Generally good lock down of services (only open up what is needed)
 - ACLs
 - Containers
 - IP-based restrictions
 - No default password !!!!!!!

- » Always use encrypted communication

- » Public-Apis:
 - Authentication through Tokens

Authentication

- » Periodic Renewal of Tokens, Certificates, Secrets
- » MFA (Multi-factor authentication)

Conclusion

- » Micro-services fit very well the scalable and fast-pace nature needed for security
- » Sandboxing through containers can reduce exposure
- » Continuous Deployment allows faster reaction after detection of vulnerabilities
- » Main parts of security management:
 - Source / Build / Container Images
 - Infrastructure
 - Orchestration
 - Services
- » Good security practices

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Recruiting

- » We are always looking for smart and passionate people that want to make a difference in the security of our networks
- » Talk to us !!!!