



CLOUDNATIVE
SECURITYCON

NORTH AMERICA 2023

Not all that's Signed is Secure: Verify the Right Way with TUF and Sigstore

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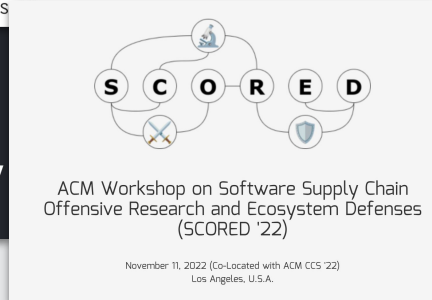
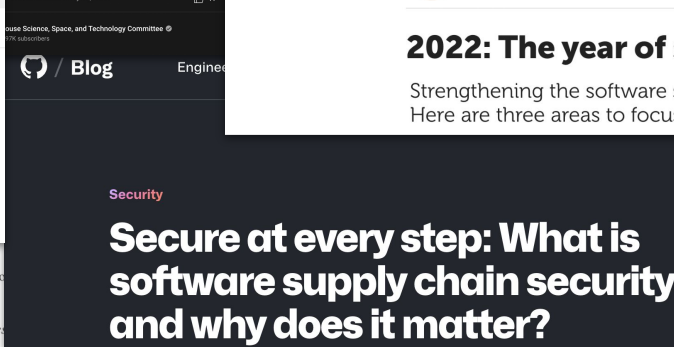
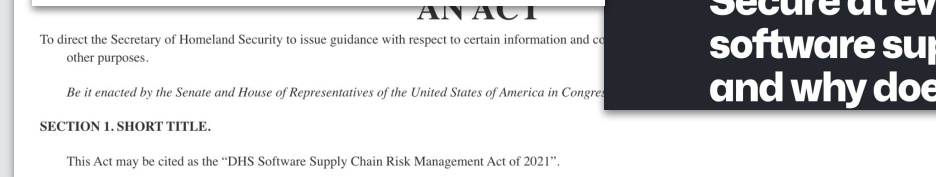
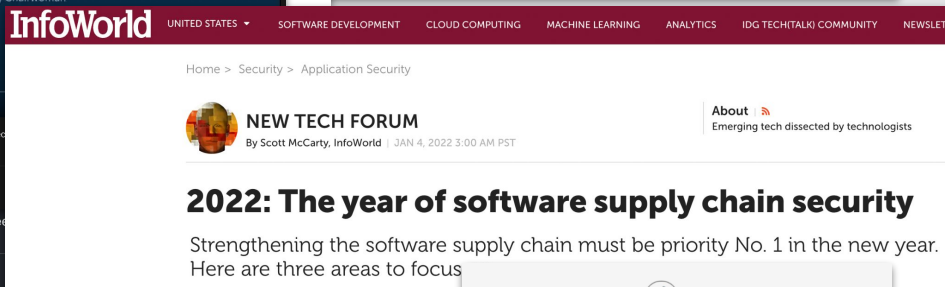
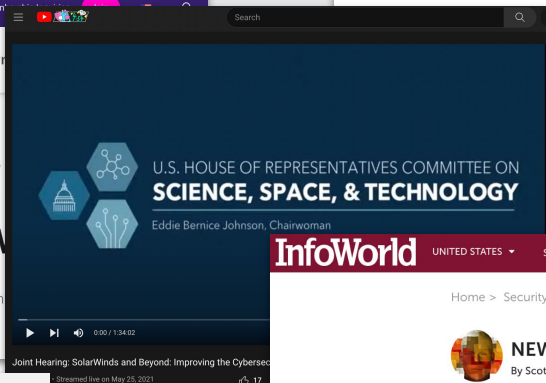
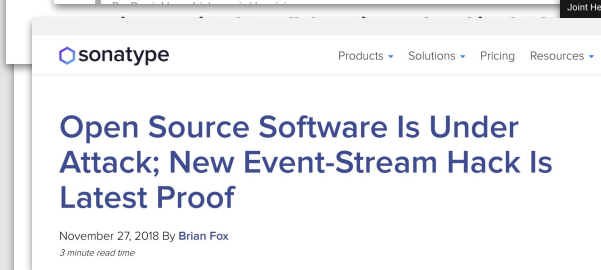
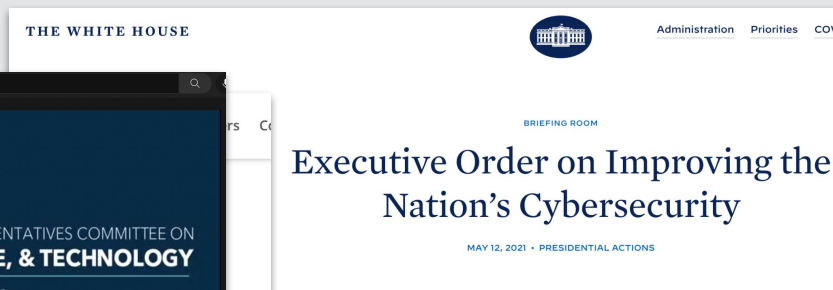
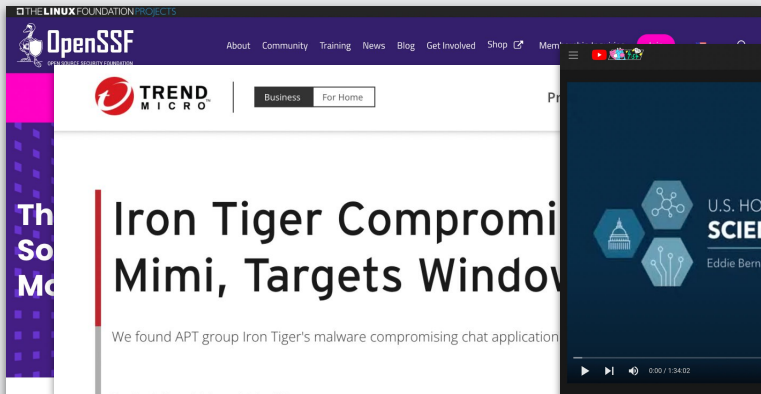
The problem

- Sigstore has more developers signing software
 - So users are more secure, right?
- Signatures only help when **verified correctly**
 - Antipattern: verify software *was* signed, but not *who* signed it

Solution summary

- Enable *flexible, smart* policy enforcement
 - *Flexible*: different policies in different settings
 - *Smart*: existing, secure solutions (TUF + in-toto)
- Worked examples:
 - Open source package repositories
 - Internal container registries
 - Everything in between

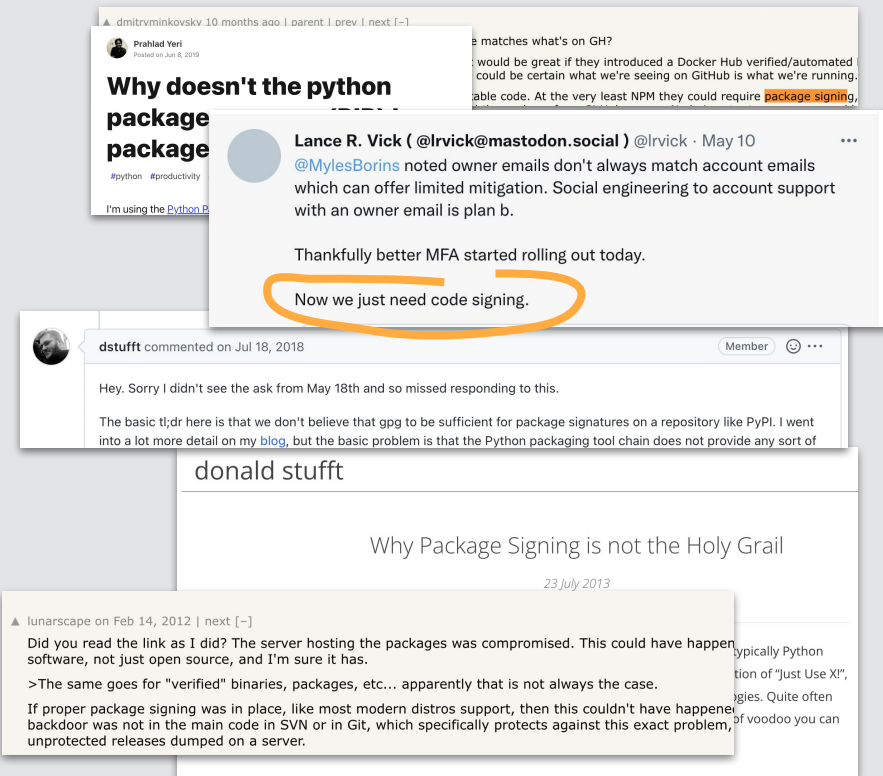
Software supply chain security



Why sign software?

Part of the solution.

- You download software from the *right* place, but it's not what the owner intended
 - Compromised account
 - Compromised build process
 - Compromised package repository



The collage consists of several overlapping screenshots:

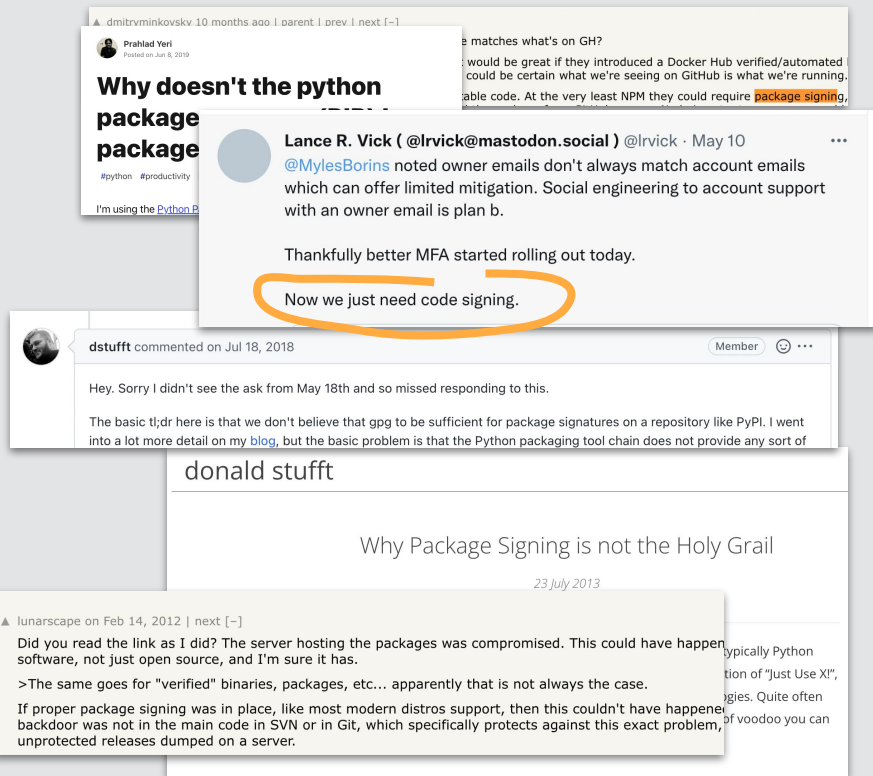
- A GitHub issue titled "Why doesn't the python package" by dmitryminkovskiy, dated 10 months ago.
- A Mastodon post by Lance R. Vick (@lrvick@mastodon.social) from May 10, mentioning @MylesBorins and discussing account email mismatches and social engineering.
- A comment by dstufft from July 18, 2018, discussing the limitations of gpg for package signatures on PyPI.
- An article titled "Why Package Signing is not the Holy Grail" dated 23 July 2013, discussing the compromise of the server hosting Python packages.

The phrase "Now we just need code signing." is circled in orange in the Mastodon post.

Why sign software?

Part of the solution.

- Not all attacks!
 - Normal vulnerabilities
 - Underhanded PRs
 - Blackmailing authors
- *If* you know who's supposed to sign a package, signing helps.
 - Big “if;” will revisit later



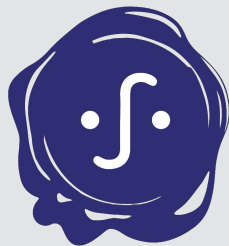
The collage features several overlapping screenshots:

- A tweet from Prahlaad Veri titled "Why doesn't the python package package" with hashtags #python and #productivity.
- A Mastodon post by Lance R. Vick (@lrwick@mastodon.social) dated May 10, mentioning Myles Borins and discussing owner emails and social engineering.
- A comment from dstufft dated Jul 18, 2018, discussing the lack of package signatures on PyPI and the need for code signing.
- An article titled "Why Package Signing is not the Holy Grail" dated 23 July 2013, discussing the compromise of the server hosting packages and the importance of proper package signing.

Sigstore



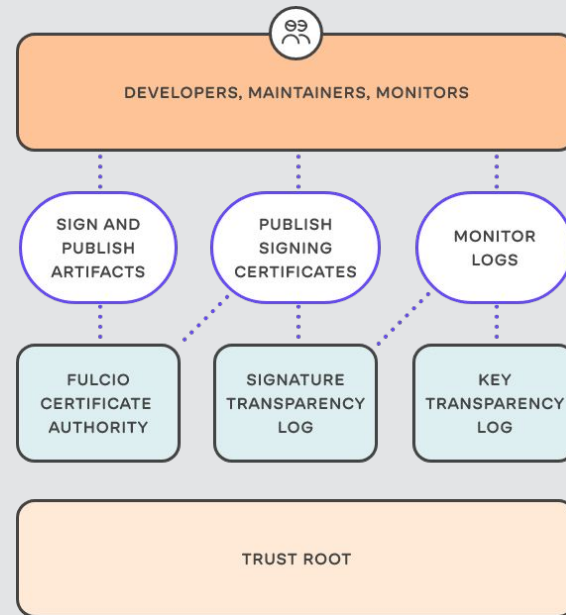
- Easy signing for containers and more
- No key management:
 - Sign with SSO
 - Sign with machine identity
- Transparency: detect misbehavior



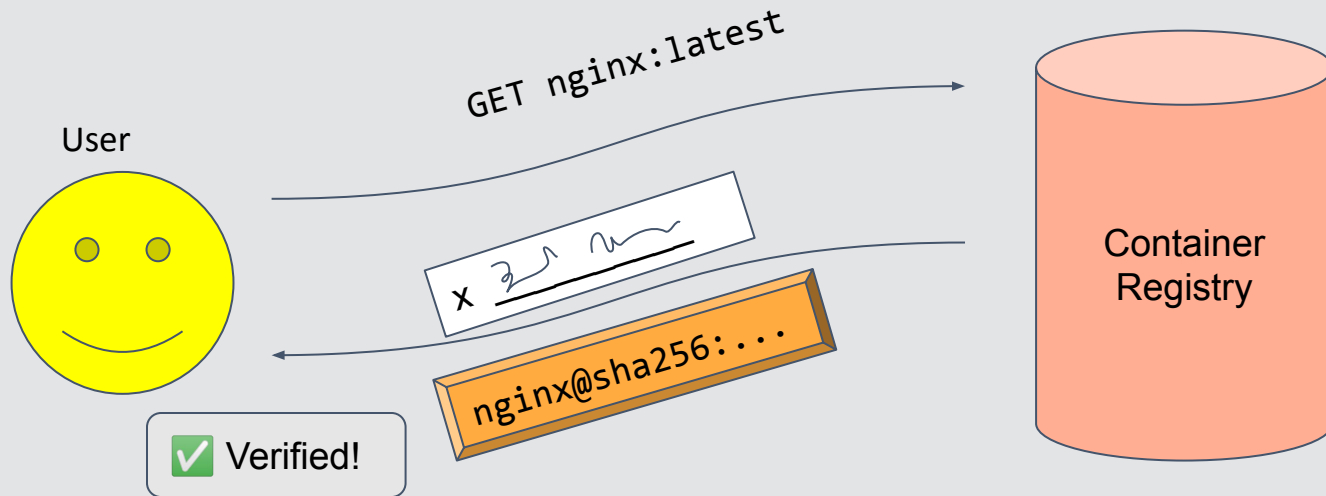
sigstore

Sigstore

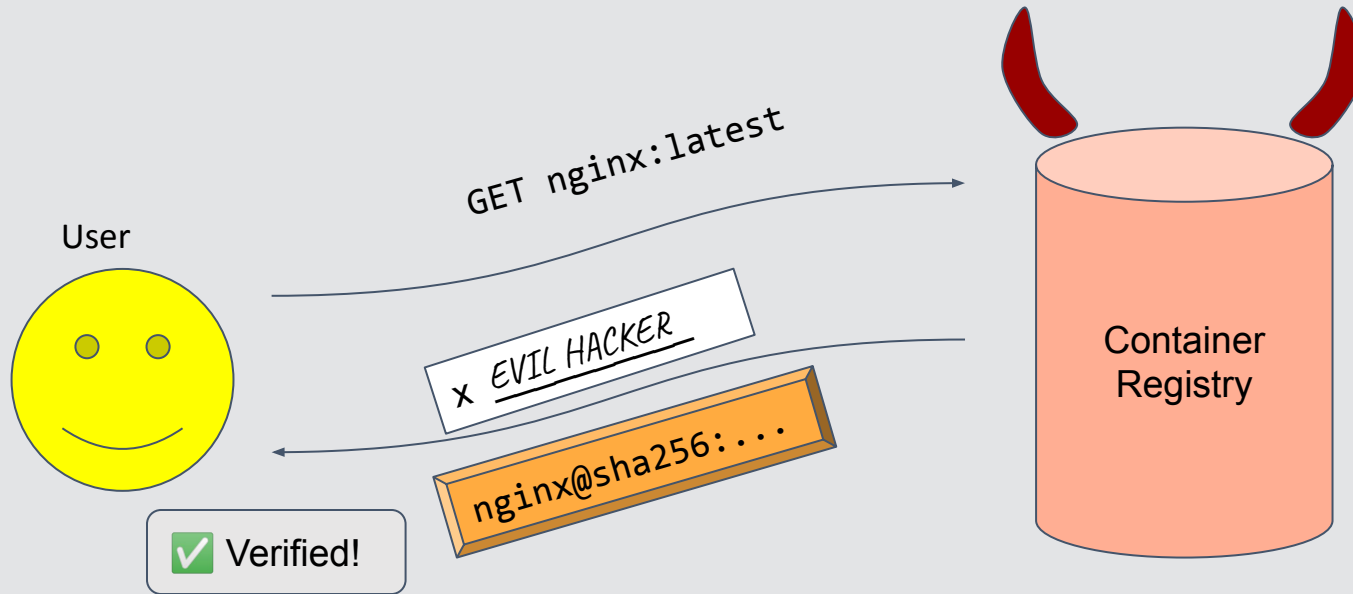
- Fulcio (CA): issues short-lived certificates for OIDC credentials (“login with Facebook”)
- Rekor (log): timestamps signatures, record metadata
- Cosign: stick signatures in OCI registries



Verification Policies



Verification Policies



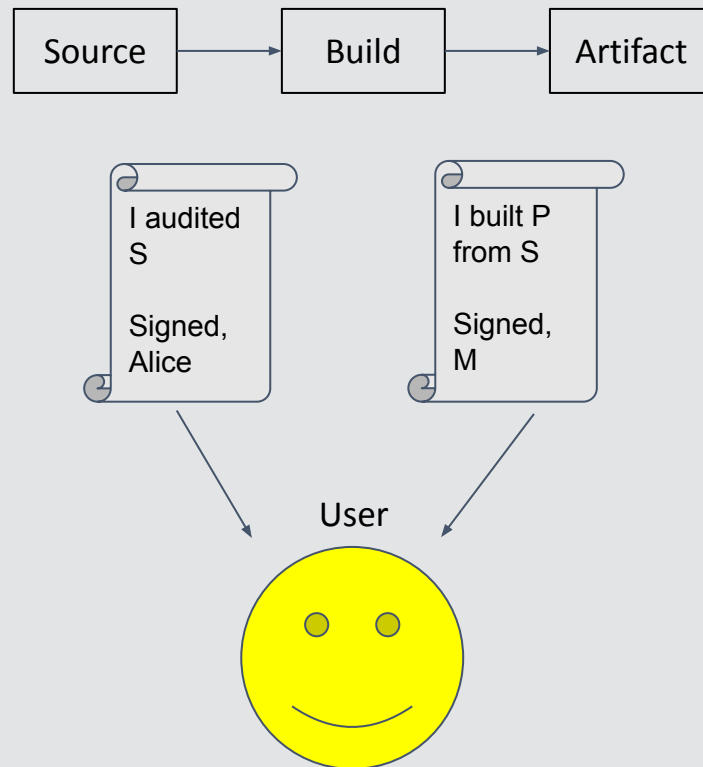
Verification Policies

- Verification policies help us **interpret signatures**.
 - What do I *mean* when I sign something?
 - Did I look at every byte in the binary?
 - We can attach *specific* meanings to signatures (claims)

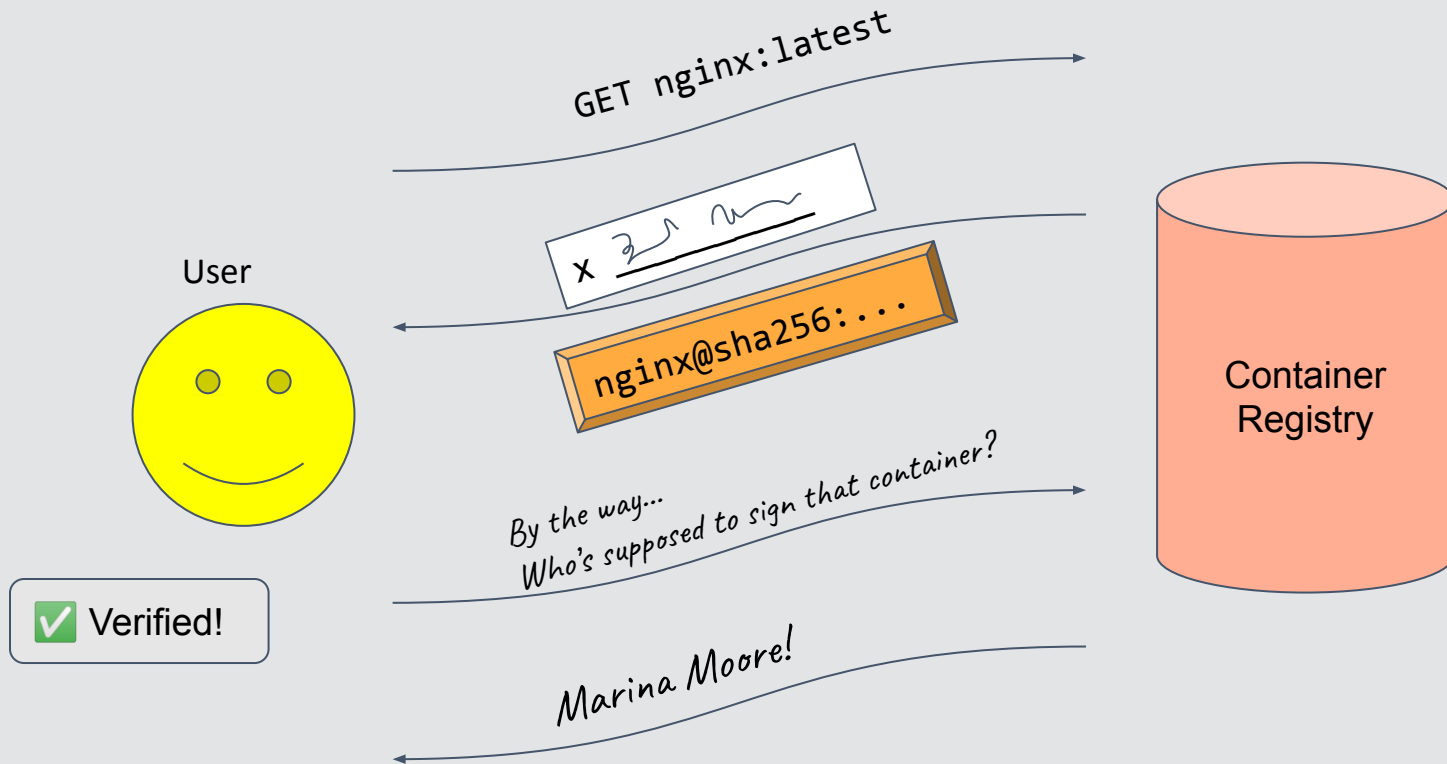


Verification Policies

- Simple: universal signer.
 - Signature == “this binary is good”
- Ownership: package P came from Alice
- Build integrity: machine M built this artifact
- Combination: BOTH
 - Machine M: “I built package P from source code S”
 - AND Alice: “I audited S”



Getting a Policy Securely



Getting a Policy Securely



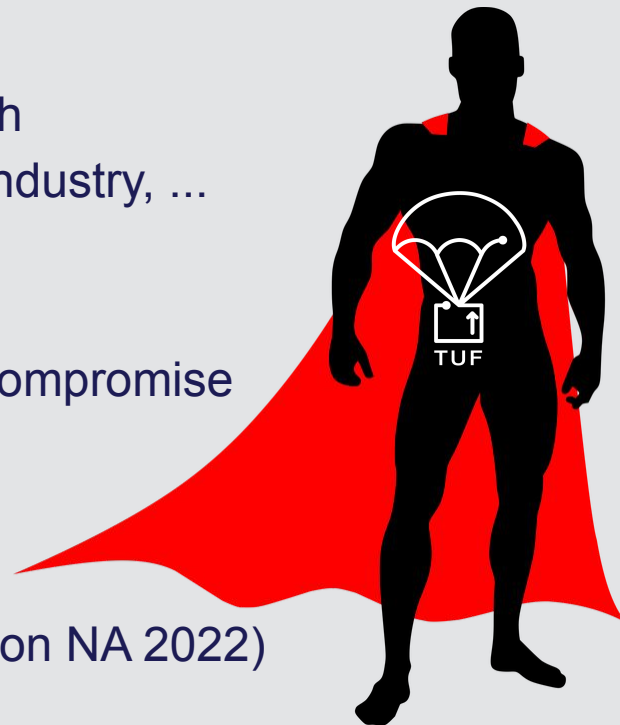
Solution: TUF and in-toto



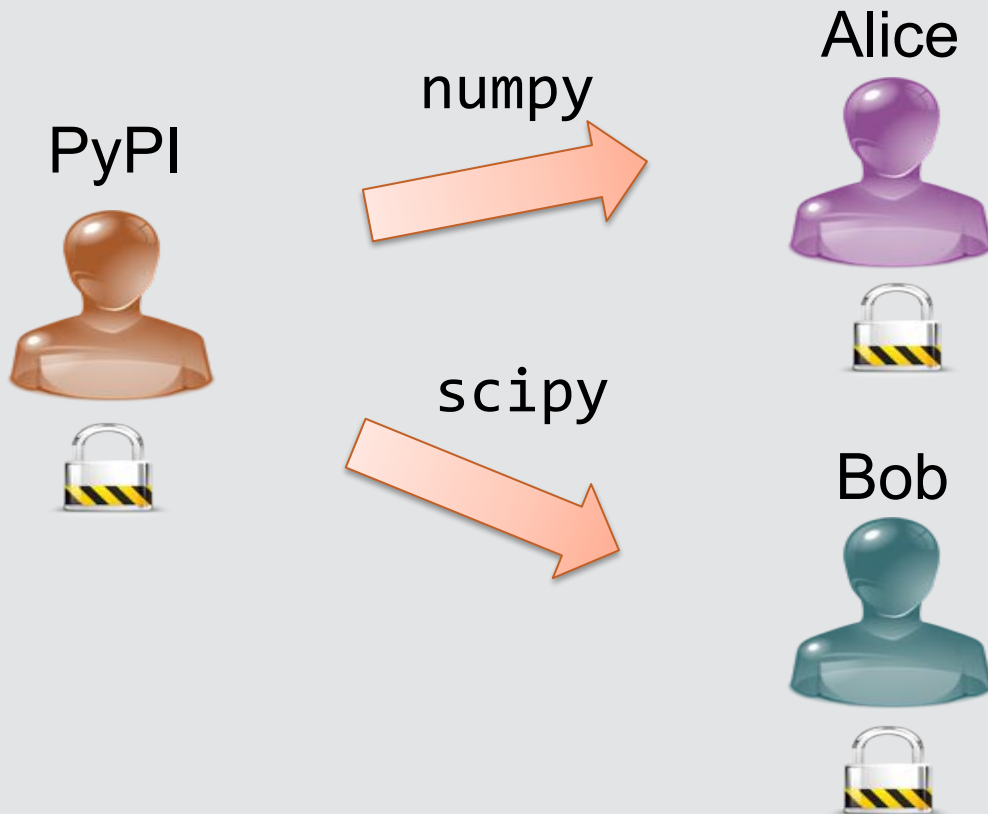
- You have to know what you're running. There's a *context* for software.
- The Update Framework (TUF) does secure distribution
 - WHO uploaded, WHAT did they upload, WHY you trust them
 - Compromise resilient: secure even when a repository or signer is compromised
- In-toto does "combinations"
 - Beyond distribution: who built, tested, etc.

TUF

- CNCF Graduated Project
 - Based on peer-review academic research
 - Used by Fuschia, Datadog, automotive industry, ...
- TUF principles:
 - Separation of responsibilities
 - Minimize consequence of any one compromise
 - Multi-signature trust
 - Explicit and implicit revocation
 - Secure recovery from a compromise
- Full talk: [TUF-en Up Your Signatures](#) (KubeCon NA 2022)

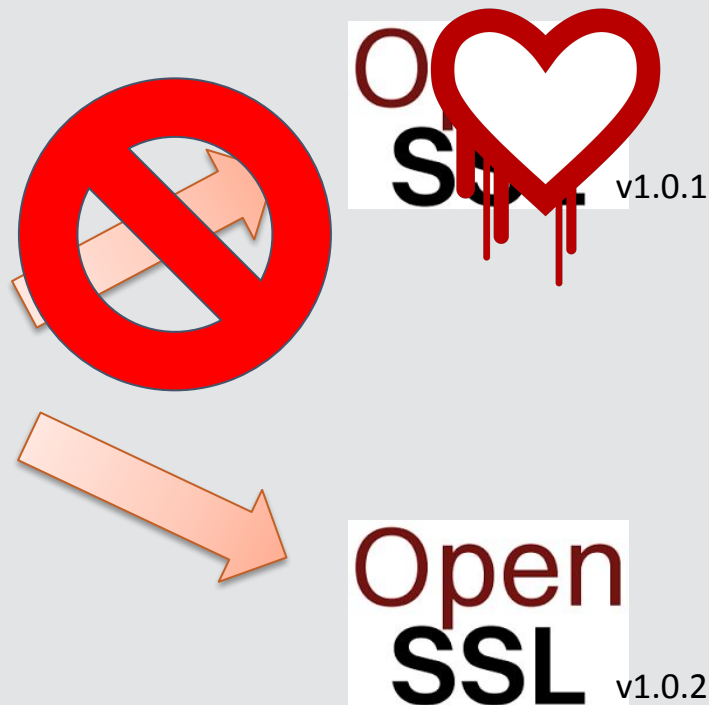


TUF: Delegations



TUF: Explicit Revocation

- Respond to new information:
 - Vulnerabilities
 - New versions
- Timeliness: client never gets revoked/out-of-date packages



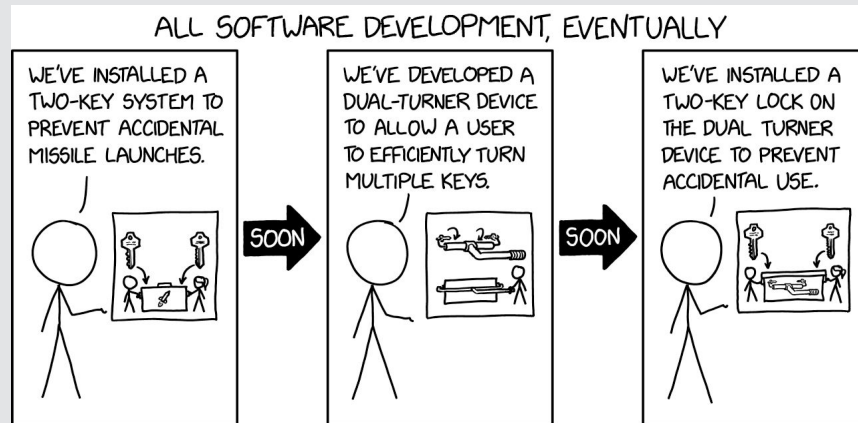
TUF Implicit Revocation

- All keys expire
- Helps with undetected compromises
 - Ensure all keys are current



TUF signature thresholds

- Require multiple signatures for the *same* package
- Developer team AND security team signed a package



Undetected key compromise



- Remaining issues with using TUF:
 - Detecting when your key is used by an attacker
 - Are you seeing the same signatures as everyone else?
- We also need *auditability*

TUF + Sigstore



- We get auditability with Sigstore!
- Use Sigstore's transparency with TUF for:
 - User auditing of key usage
 - Global consistency

TUF/Sigstore Internal Containers



- Store signatures + TUF metadata in OCI
- Fixed policy:
 - Dev team must sign every image (using SSO)
 - Image built by GitHub Actions (using workload ID)
- For free: revocation, key rotation, freshness
- Enforced by Kubernetes admission controller

TUF/Sigstore Package Repository



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- Delegate to every uploader to the repository
- Uploaders can use key pair *or* Sigstore identity
- Default policy: All packages signed by correct uploader
- For paranoid users: allowlist trusted uploaders
- Enforced by package manager
- For free: revocation, key rotation, freshness, protection from repository compromise

TUF + Sigstore other uses



- App store
 - Trusted developers
- Curated package repository
 - Additional signatures from analysis/security teams
- Single product updater
 - Mitigate compromise of distribution server (Mimi)

Details / learn more / future work

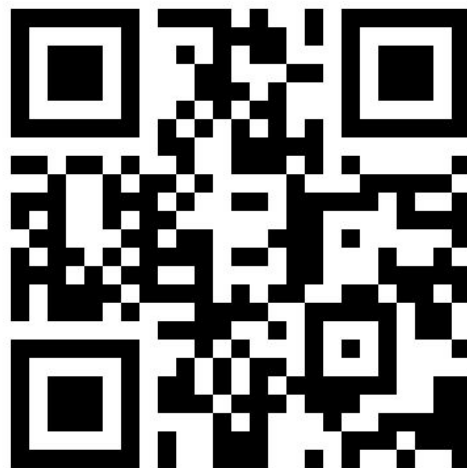


- Revocation
- Scalability
- In-band key rotation
- Post quantum
- Source signing
- Simplifying setup of TUF repositories
 - Federation
 - Share TUF roots
- in-toto

Get involved



- TUF
 - Specification: theupdateframework.github.io/specification/latest/
 - python-tuf: github.com/theupdateframework/python-tuf
 - go-tuf: github.com/theupdateframework/go-tuf
 - rust-tuf: github.com/theupdateframework/rust-tuf
 - CNCF slack
- Sigstore
 - Github: github.com/sigstore
 - Home page: sigstore.dev/
 - Sigstore Slack



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