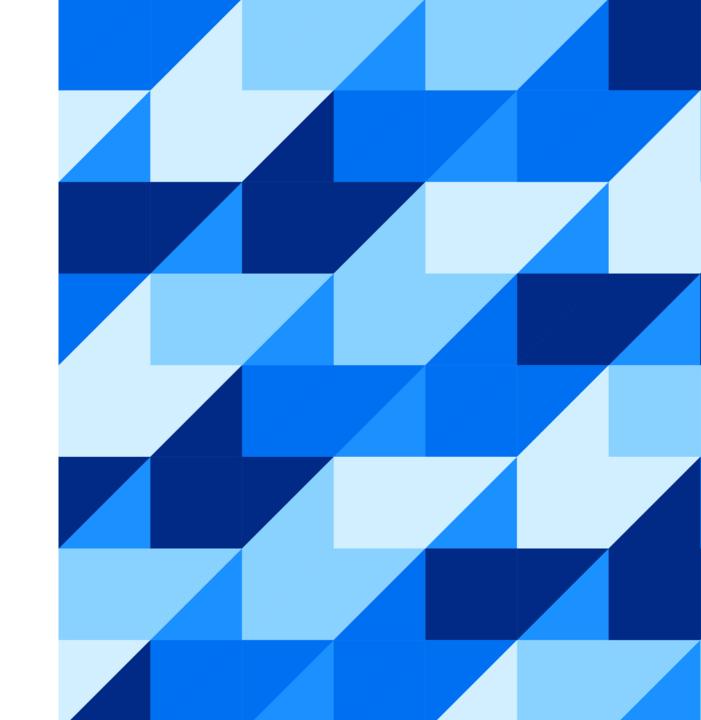


Look Ma, No Secrets!

Georgi Lozev, Radoslav Tomov SAP Labs Bulgaria



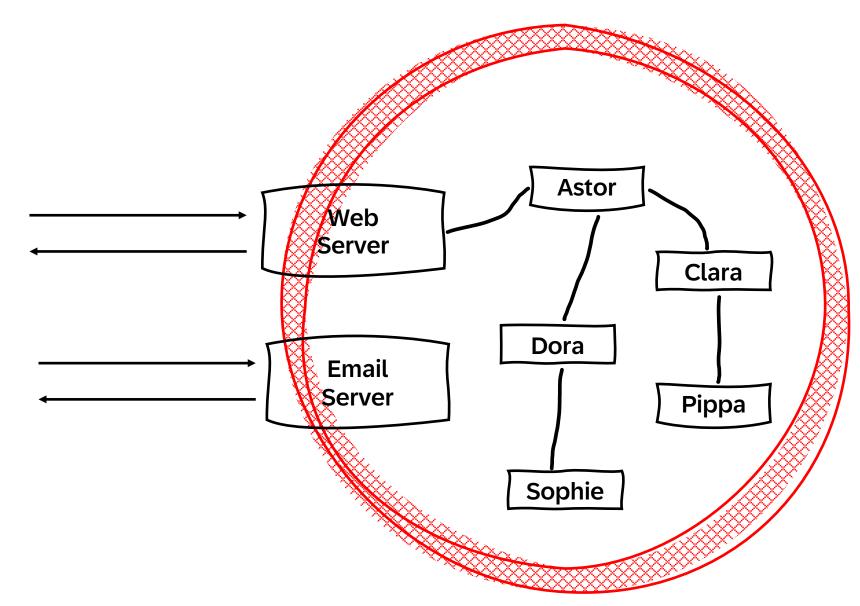
Agenda

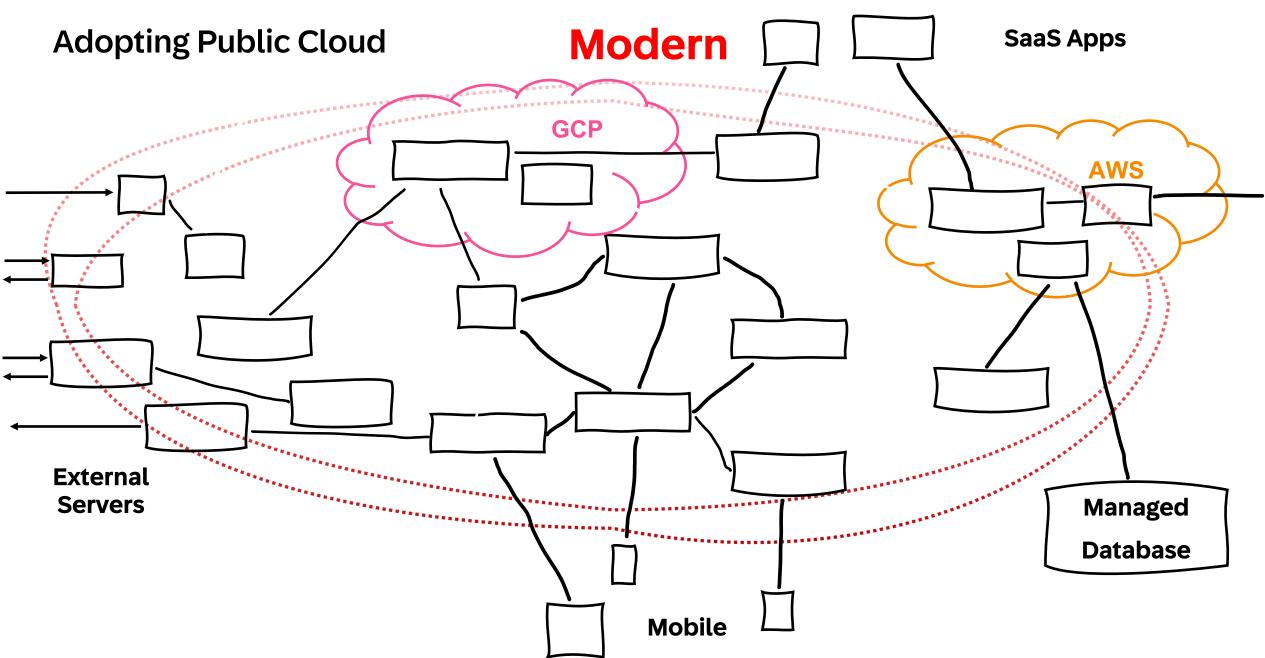
- The secret zero Problem
- SPIFFE & SPIRE as a solution
- Use case
- Q&A

The secret zero Problem

Network Used to Be Friendly

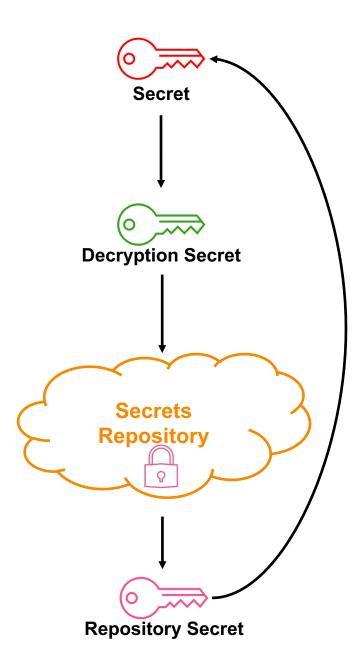
Traditional





Secrets as a Solution

- Enabling access control to a database or service requires a secret
- That secret can be protected be with encryption, but then you still need to worry about a secret decryption key
- The decryption key could be put into a secrets repository, but then you still need a secret to access the secrets repository
- <u>Ultimately, protecting access to one secret results in a new secret you need to protect</u>



Secrets as a Solution

Come with Challenges

- Who generates the certificates and passwords, and how?
- How are they securely distributed to the applications that need them?
- How is access to private keys and passwords restricted?
- How are these secrets stored such that they don't leak into logs or backups?
- What happens when a certificate expires, or a password must be changed? Is the process disruptive?
- How many of these tasks necessarily involve a human operator?





Kelsey Hightower 🤣 @kelseyhightower · Nov 6

I'm actually a fan of Kubernetes secrets: named byte arrays that can be encrypted at rest, protected via RBAC, and distributed over TLS.

Unfortunately the name "secrets" causes confusion when people type cast secrets to mean credentials or any other form of sensitive data.

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♡ 334

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SPIFFE & SPIRE as a Solution

SPIFFE and SPIRE



Secure Production Identity Framework For Everyone defines a set of interfaces (APIs and docs) for proving, validating, and obtaining workload identity



Secure Production Identity Runtime Environment implements the SPIFFE interfaces and creates a toolchain for establishing trust between software systems



https://spiffe.io/
https://www.cncf.io/projects/spiffe/

SPIFFE Overview



SPIFFE in One Sentence

Spec defining short lived cryptographic identity documents, called SVIDs, via simple API



Digital Passport

 Spec defining short lived cryptographic <u>identity documents</u>, called SVIDs, via simple API



Real World Identity Document

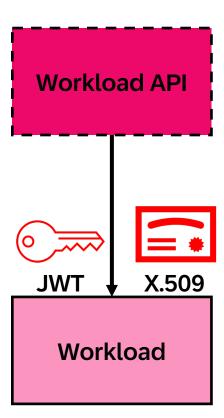
The SVID

- Spec defining <u>short lived</u> cryptographic identity documents, called <u>SVIDs</u>, via simple API
- SPIFFE Verifiable Identity Document (SVID)
- X.509 or JWT
- includes The SPIFFE ID

```
Certificate:
    Data:
        Version: 3 (0x2)
        Serial Number: 264122234751895221625579426282542288737 (0xc6b4179320434350
    Signature Algorithm: ECDSA-SHA256
        Issuer: C=DE,O=SAP SE,OU=SAP BTP Clients,OU=DI:STAGING-GCP-EU1,OU=staging.
      Validity
            Not Before: Oct 10 06:29:21 2023 UTC
            Not After: Oct 17 06:29:31 2023 UTC
        Subject: C=DE,O=SAP SE,OU=SAP BTP Clients,OU=DI:STAGING-GCP-EU1,OU=staging
        Subject Public Key Info:
            Public Key Algorithm: ECDSA
                Public-Key: (256 bit)
                X:
                    c1:c8:5c:fa:c7:76:40:df:a5:73:35:3d:30:10:8d:
                    08:09:3b:71:5c:38:51:65:a5:d1:43:20:a0:1f:11:
                    91:58
                Υ:
                    62:52:f1:7c:b2:73:1b:76:5e:76:cf:3c:a5:e5:76:
                    ee:2d:d3:fa:3a:65:f4:56:57:42:d7:ef:4a:14:00:
                    c1:c0
                Curve: P-256
        X509v3 extensions:
           X509v3 Key Usage: critical
                Digital Signature, Key Encipherment, Key Agreement
           X509v3 Extended Key Usage:
                Server Authentication, Client Authentication
            X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical
                CA: FALSE
           X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
                E6:F5:50:D3:81:BA:4A:0C:45:3B:E8:99:D3:71:97:9F:ED:4D:60:8A
           X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
                keyid:EE:26:A4:BE:F0:4B:FC:DA:20:DF:53:B7:A7:D4:F4:8F:39:E7:3D:D6
           X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
               URI:spiffe://staging.@trust.net.sap/my-awesome-spiffe-id
    Signature Algorithm: ECDSA-SHA256
```

The Workload API

- Spec defining short lived cryptographic identity documents, called SVIDs, via <u>simple API</u>
 - serving (unauthenticated) workloads
 - streaming updates
 - solving the secret-zero problem



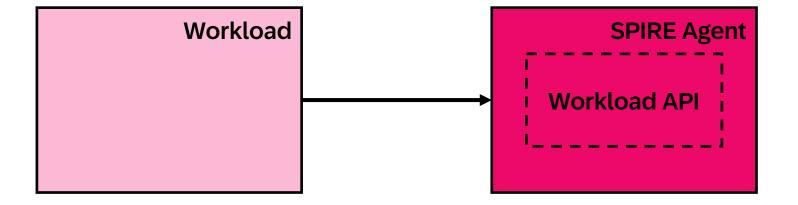
SPIRE Basics



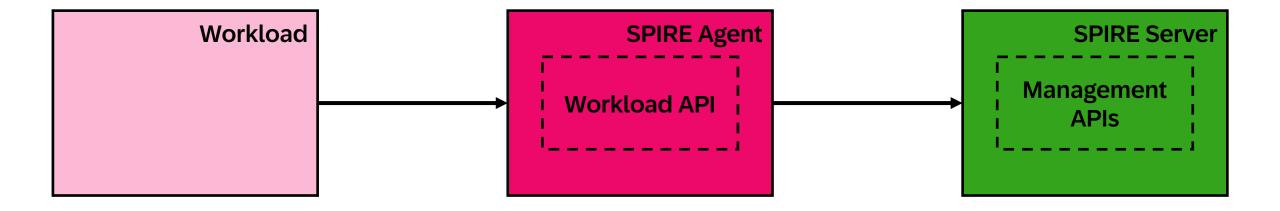
What is **SPIRE**?

Workload

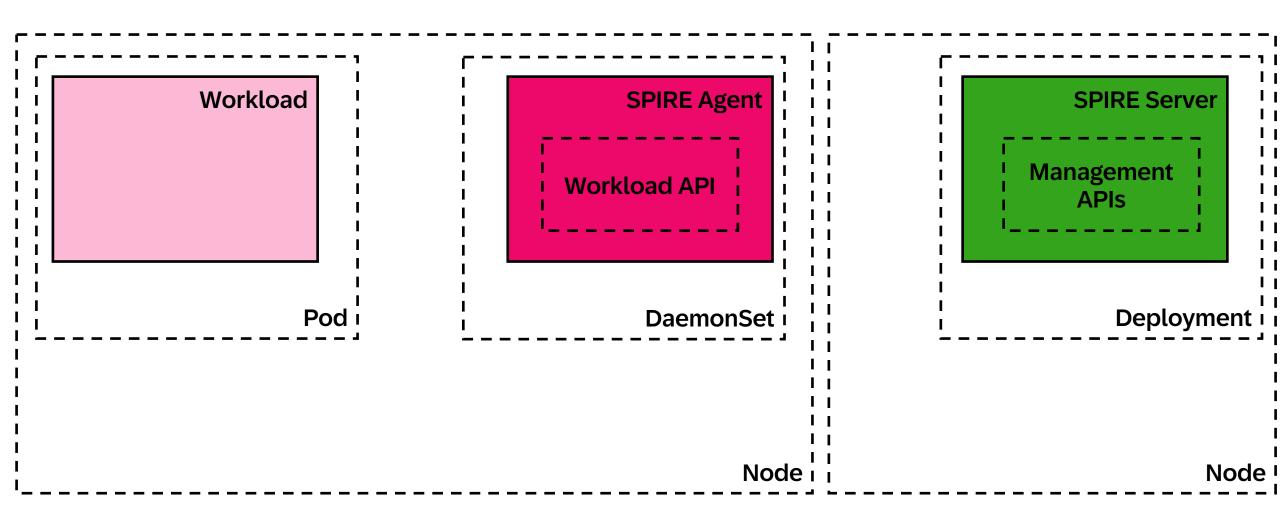
What is **SPIRE**?



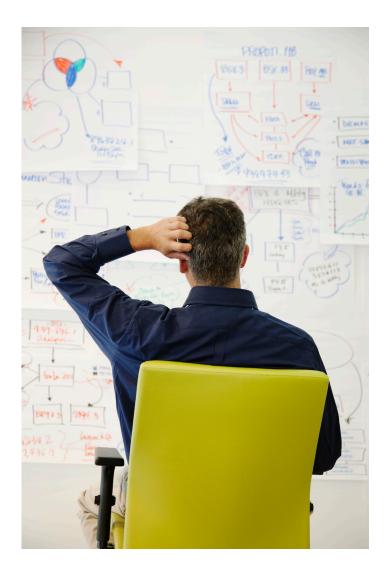
What is **SPIRE**?



What is **SPIRE**? (in Kubernetes)

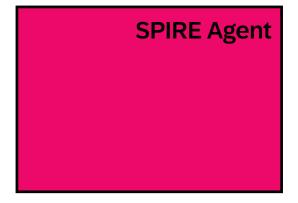


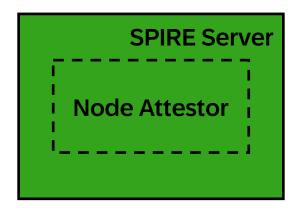
OK, BUT HOW?

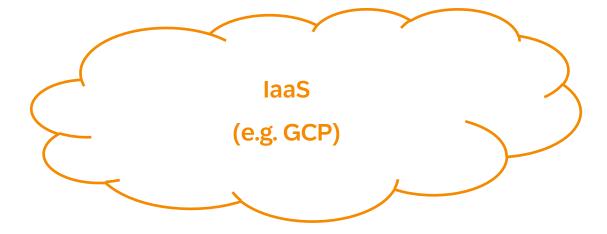


21

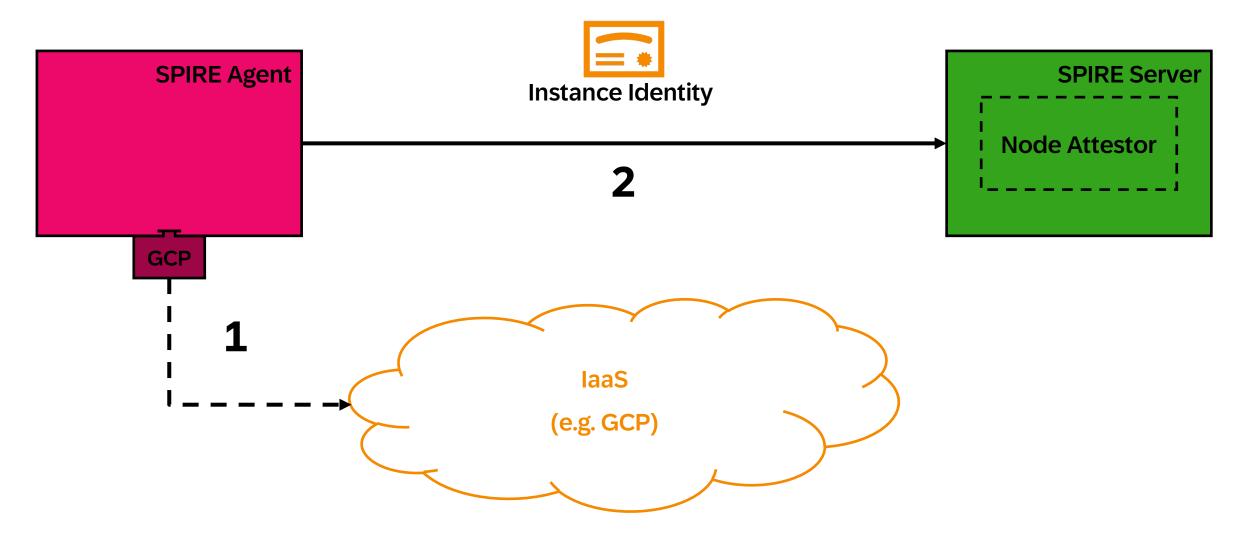
Node Attestation



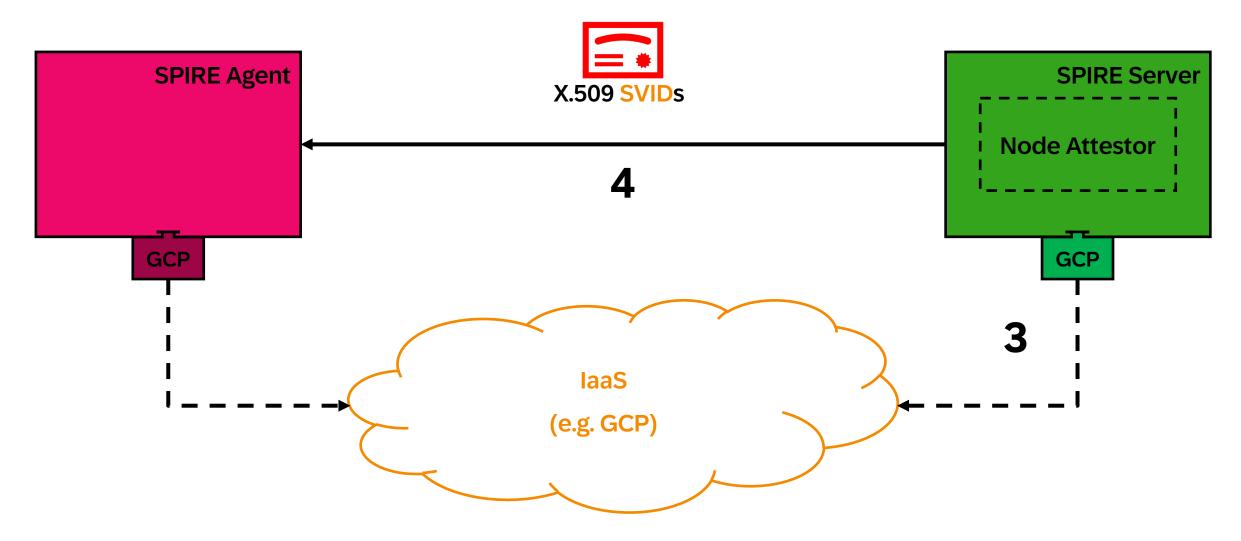




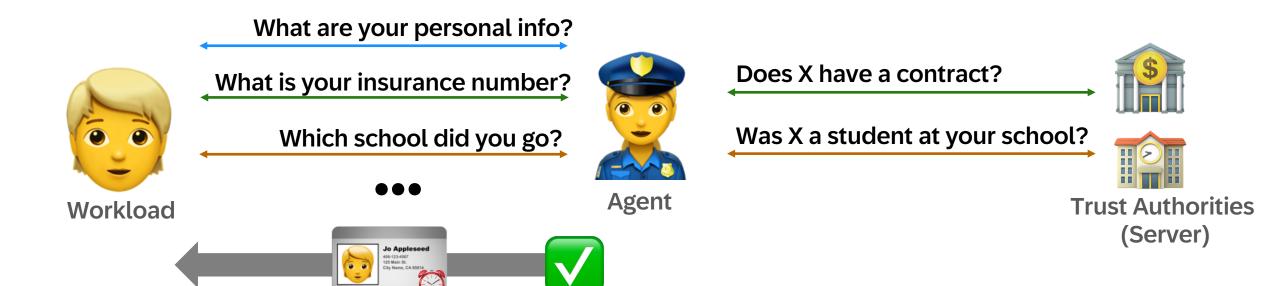
Node Attestation



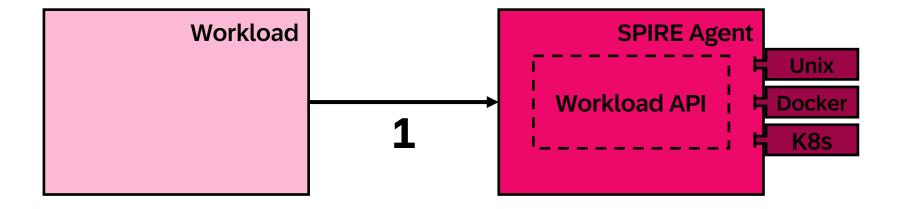
Node Attestation



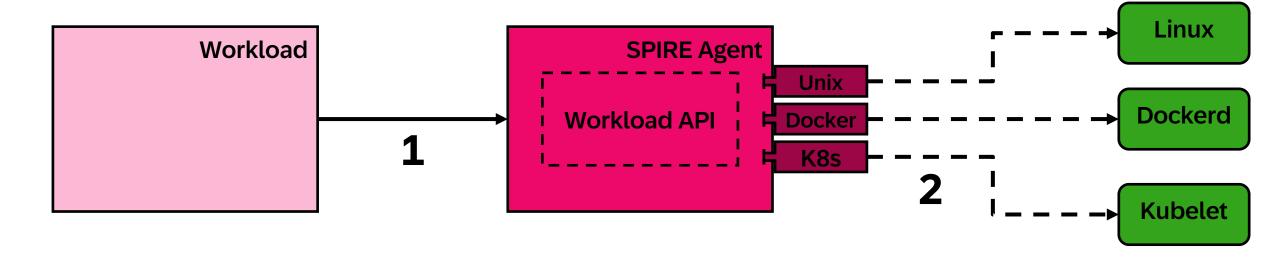
Establishes trust through attestation of multiple parameters



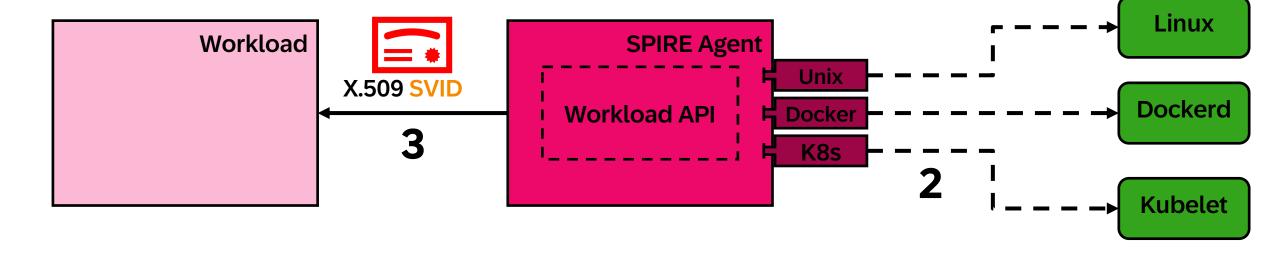
Workload Attestation



Workload Attestation

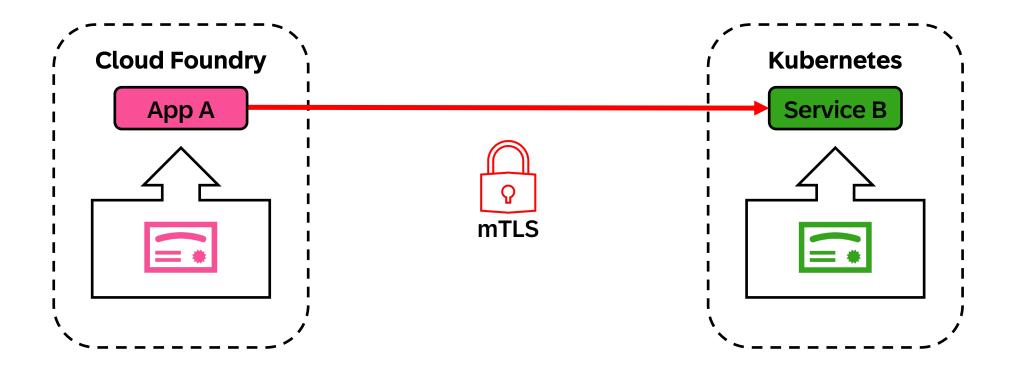


Workload Attestation



Use case

Setup Today



How to get a client certificate?

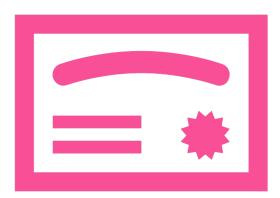
Generate a Private Key:

```
openssl genrsa —out client.key 2048
```

2. Generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR)

```
openssl req -new -key client.key -out client.csr \
    -subj 'SOME SUBJECT THAT FITS THE POLICY'
```

Submit the CSR to the Certificate Authority (CA)



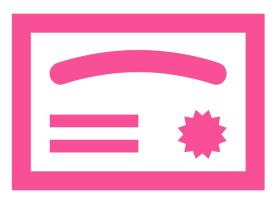
How to get a client certificate?

4. CA signs the CSR and returns the chain

```
extract_client_certificate_from_chain(cert_chain)
```

5. Read the signed certificate

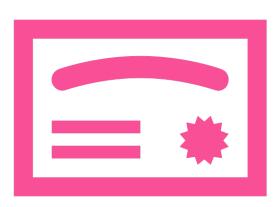
openssl x509 -text -noout -in client.pem



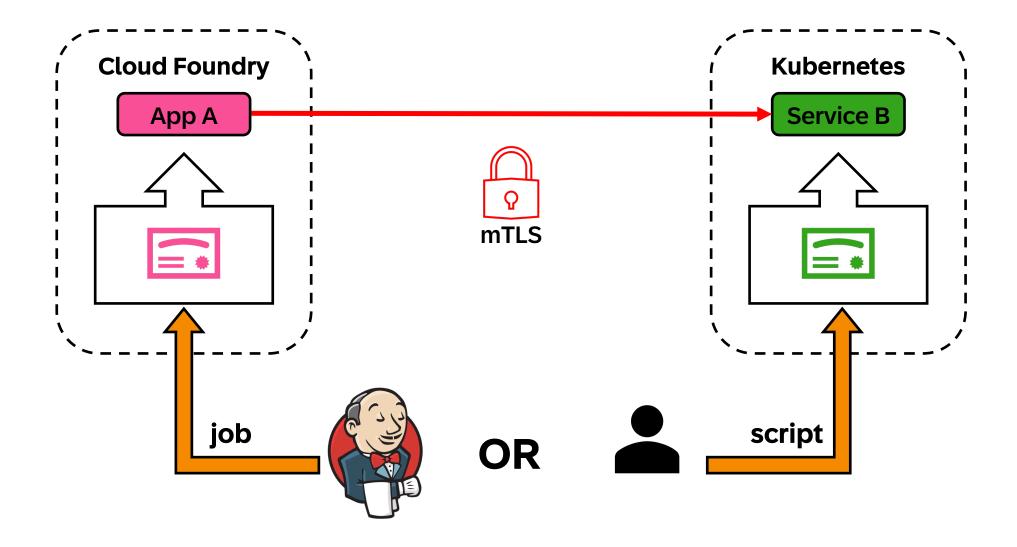
How to get a client certificate?

In a Nutshell

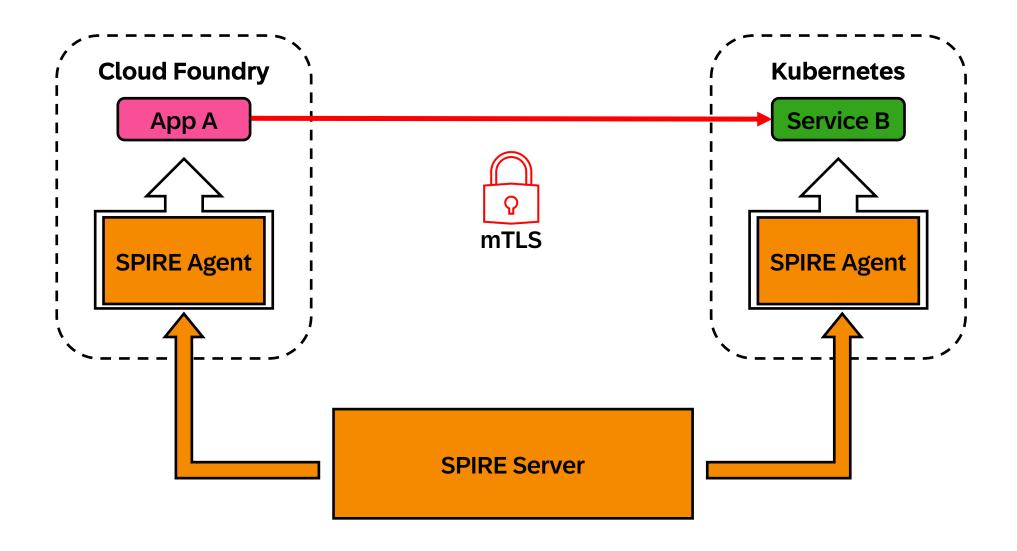
- Mutli-Step Process
- Secrets are Involved
- Many Decisions with Impact on Security



Setup Today



Adopting SPIRE



Key Takeaways

Security is a journey - go Zero Trust and Secure by Default

Put your trust in Industry Standards, Tools and Processes

You can get both - Security & Innovation Speed

^[1] Designing Data-Intensive Applications

^[2] Ben Moseley and Peter Marks: "Out of the Tar Pit"

^[3] Zero Trust Architecture

^[4] The Bottom Turtle

Thank you!

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- georgi.lozev@sap.com



