



# Zero-Trust-Security in production and delivery

How to implement it via a  
contract on the blockchain

# The Problem

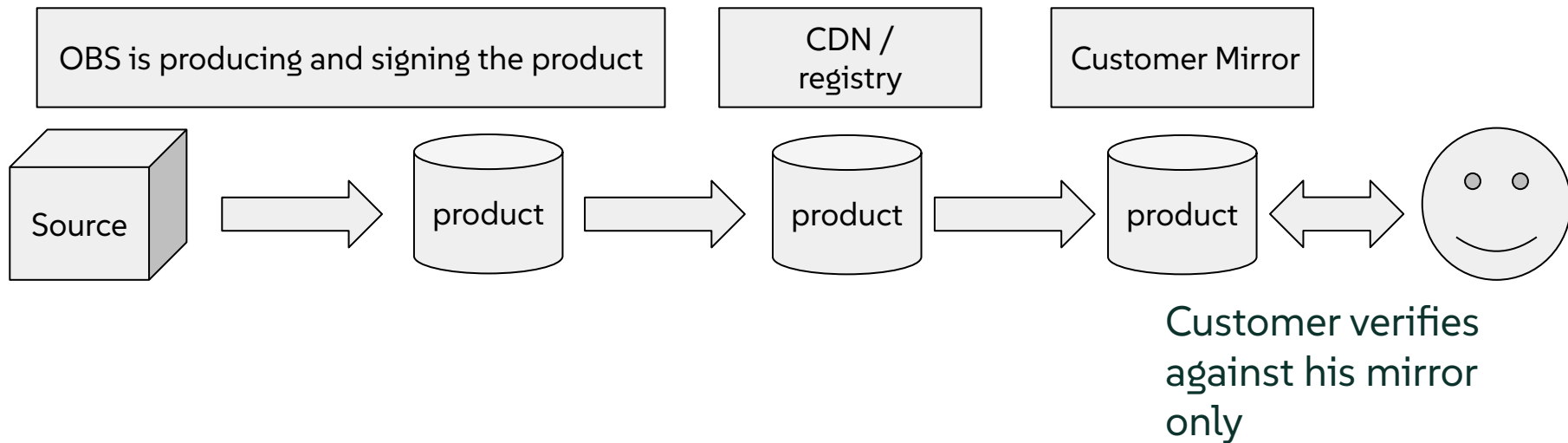
Many many problems actually...

We have many single point of failures leading to a compromised system.

- Every OBS admin can inject not wanted binaries
- Every content provider can block updates. Including the used cloud provider.  
(same is true for any mirror or container registry)
- Even older content could be provided, since it is still valid signed  
(known vulnerabilities can be used to attack the consumer afterwards)
- There is no usable way for a customer to verify that he is on a current state when the attack happens in the delivery chain.
- An already reported grave security issue may not reach the customer and he can not easily check on his system the absence.
- Centralized services like sigstore are just moving the problem, but are not solving it.
- A targeted attack to single customer, where only this user gets manipulated content is unlikely to be noticed by anyone.

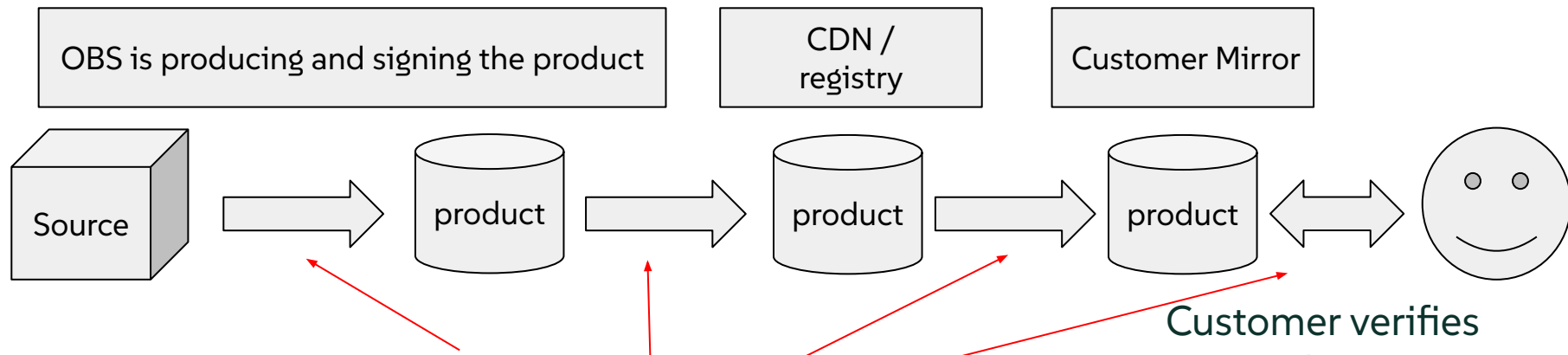
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A cascade with many single critical places in a row ...



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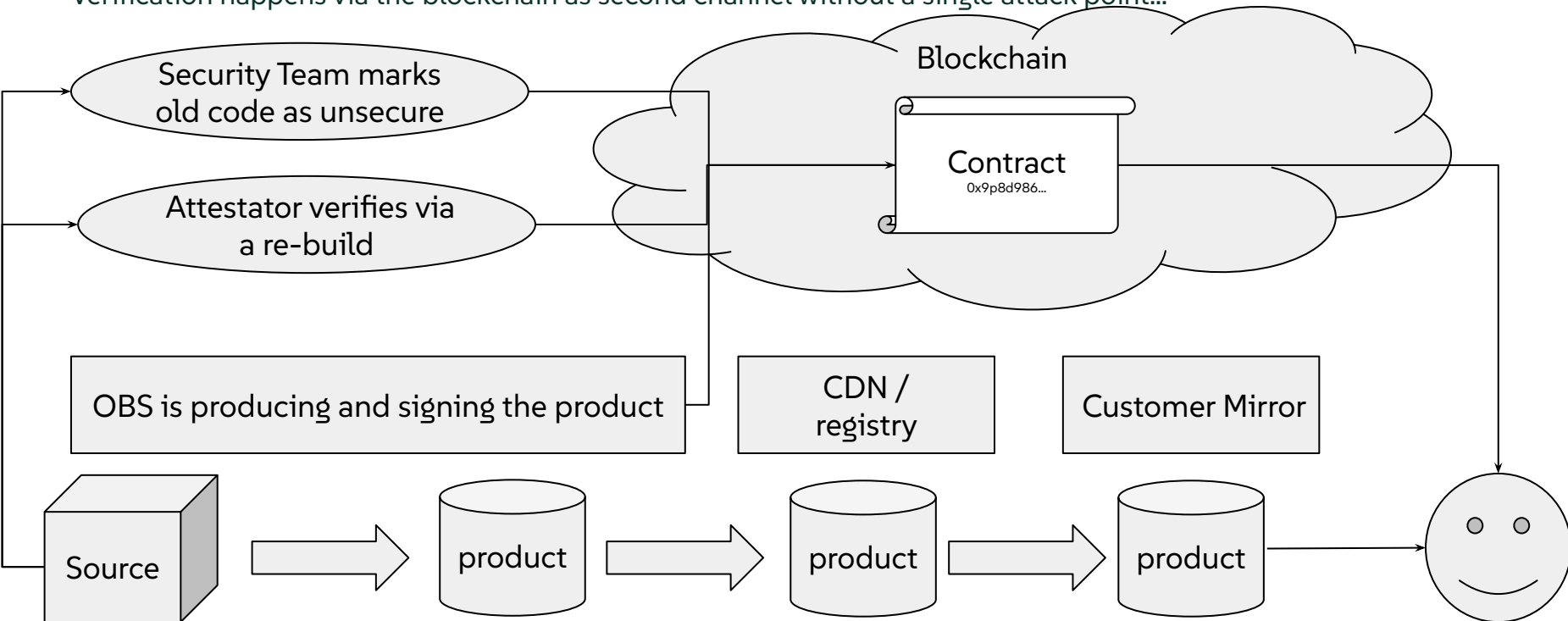


Each step provides multiple risks for manipulation!  
Attackers might be system administrators, cloud hoster,  
network providers, SSL CA authorities, ...

Customer verifies  
against his mirror  
only

# The Solution

Verification happens via the blockchain as second channel without a single attack point...



# The First Implementation

EVM contract as (supposed to be) agreed between the parties

- Defines the different roles
- Offers to store product registrations on the blockchain
- Allows to register an executed rebuild with binary identical result
- Allows to register a grave security issue for a build
- Can proof current state of provided distribution
- Contract can only be changed as agreed after deployment

Lean CLI tool to check the local zypper repository cache against the contract:

- No need to buy any crypto currency or to run a blockchain node for the user!

# Demo

## Using deployed contract on Ethereum Holesky test network

```
# zypper ar https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/home:/adrianSuSE:/suse-distro-blockchain/openSUSE_Factory
# zypper ar https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/home:/adrianSuSE:/suse-distro-blockchain-example/openSUSE_Factory sdb-example
# zypper ref
# zypper in suse-distro-check

# suse-distro-check sdb-example
Reaching out to https://ethereum-holesky-rpc.publicnode.com
Used chain ID: 17000, @block: 2798553, contract: 0x6135d6ec831bD648852Ea10a3f162d353286D4a5
Reading /var/cache/zypp/raw/suse-distro-blockchain-example/repodata/repomd.xml
Selected product:          example-1
Used source SHA-256:       8a645f5782b507202c75ee7fbeaf7bb21d34dd5c2eda4118bb76a31a39226e30
Build Type:                rpm-md
No critical security issues reported
Same rebuild not (yet) attestated
The contract proofed your repository cache as current state :)

(exit code 0, being happy :)
```

# Small things missing...

## Check Tool:

- Integrate in “zypper ref” via plugin
- Integrate into podman
- Find a generic way for images/appliances

## Polish up admin tool:

- Register Builds
- Add attestations
- Set security issue flag

## Out of scope for now:

- Implementing distributed proofs and signatures to reach the referenced source code



# Resources

- Git repository <https://github.com/adrianschroeter/suse-distro-blockchain>
- OBS project  
<https://build.opensuse.org/project/show/home:adrianSuSE:suse-distro-blockchain>
- Deployed Contract on Ethereum Holesky test network:  
<https://holesky.beaconcha.in/address/0x6135d6ec831bd648852ea10a3f162d353286d4a5>

