We are changing the way the world moves



Secrets management with Hashicorp Vault

Focus

- What is secrets management
- · Why do we need it
- What is Hashicorp Vault and how can it help you secure your infra/processes
- Vault features and possible use cases

Goal

- Raise awareness regarding security best practices
- Think about your approach to secrets management in your project
- Inspect and adapt your security design
- Go and play with Hashicorp Vault (or any other tool / process)

Secrets management 101

"Secrets management refers to the tools and methods for managing digital authentication credentials (secrets), including passwords, keys, APIs, and tokens for use in applications, services, privileged accounts and other sensitive parts of the IT ecosystem."

Common misconceptions

- "We only have 2 or 3 credentials, it's not worth the trouble"
- "Hashicorp Vault is difficult to deploy and manage"
 - Easy deployment Service / Container / Kubernetes / Cloud Managed Solution
 - Easy update Single binary
 - Built for high avilability Raft storage backend / Consul / etc
 - Easy maintenance Backups / restore with a single command (High availability) or a disk snapshot (standalone)
- "I do not need auditing"
- Keepass is secure / Git is secure

Secrets management 101

- Don't let your authentication secrets live forever > Limit of uses, short ttl
- Distribute auth secrets securely > Vault with HTTPS / leveradge already implemented infra (Jenkins / Orchestrator / etc)
- Limit exposure if auth secrets are disclosed> Use principle of least priviledge in your roles
- Have a break-glass procedure in case of auth secrets are stolen/exposed > Use
 audit logs and revoke API
- Detect unauthorized access to auth secrets > APP should alert if secret is absent/no good

Who am I and why talk about this

Carlos Cunha

Past:

• Windows Sysadmin and Ops guy for more than 20 years

Present:

DevOps Engineer in the CTW ITOps Team



Team Goal

Advertise best practices and tooling for development teams @ CTW

Why Hashicorp Vault

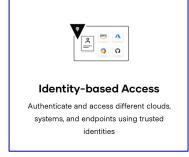


- Unmatch feature set
- Open Source
 - mostly!! Some closed source features aimed for specific scenarios
 - Multi-Datacenter replication, 2FA, FIPS compliance, etc.
- Not vendor or framework specific
- Single binary
- Enterprise support is available if this is a requirement



Auth-n + Auth-z

(Authentication + Authorization)

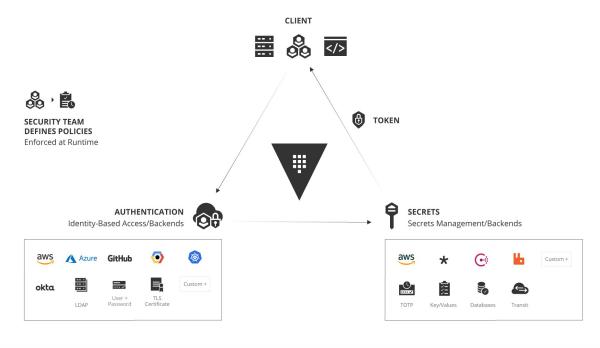






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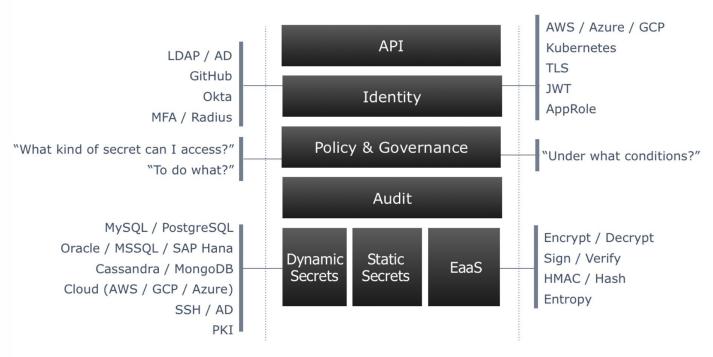


- Secures, Stores and tightly controls:
 - Tokens
 - Passwords
 - API Keys
 - Other secrets

- Handles:
 - Leasing
 - Key revocation
 - Key rolling
 - Certificates
 - Auditing

All vault functions are build around its API







Authentication Backends	
Token	GitHub
AliCloud	OCI
Cloud Foundry	Okta
AWS	Tokens
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure	RADIUS
Google Cloud	TLS Certificates
Azure	Username & Password
LDAP	AppRole
JWT / OIDC	Kerberos
Kubernetes	



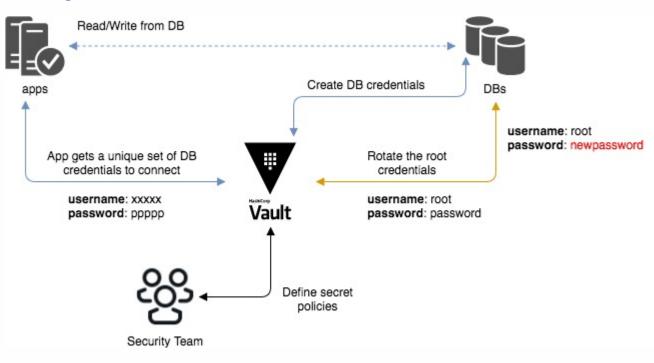
Authorization Engines	
Active Directory	AWS
AliCloud	Nomad
Azure	PKI (certificates)
Consul	RabbitMQ
CubbyHole	SSH
Google Cloud	TOTP
Google Cloud KMS	Transit
Identity	OpenLDAP
Static Secrets (Versioned Key- Value store)	Databases



Databases	
Cassandra	ElasticSearch
InfluxDB	HanaDB
MongoDB	MSSQL
MySQL / MariaDB	PostgreSQL
Oracle	Custom

Vault - Database engine

Credential generation and rotation



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Vault - SSH engine

OTP (implementation)





Security team configures SSH one-time password within Vault server. This includes roles specifying characteristics of a set of server resources.

Example roles

role: web_role
default_user: 'http'
cidr list: 192.168.10.0/24

role: orders_prod
allowed_users: 'order', 'prod'
cidr_list: 192.168.20.0/24
exclude_cidr_list: 192.168.20.150/32

Infrastructure administration team deploys Vault SSH Agent to server infrastructure.

Vault SSH Agent is used for validation of one-time SSH password.



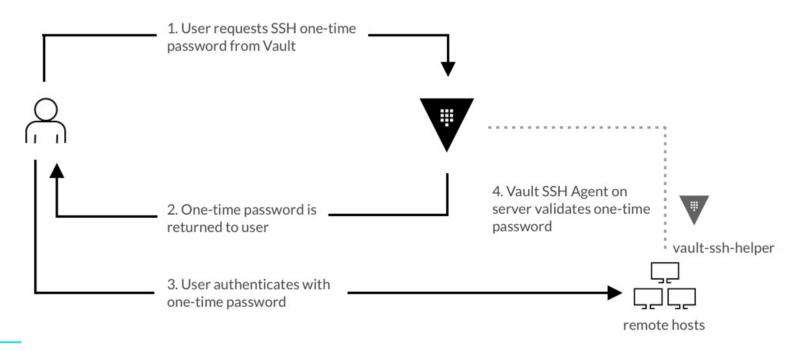






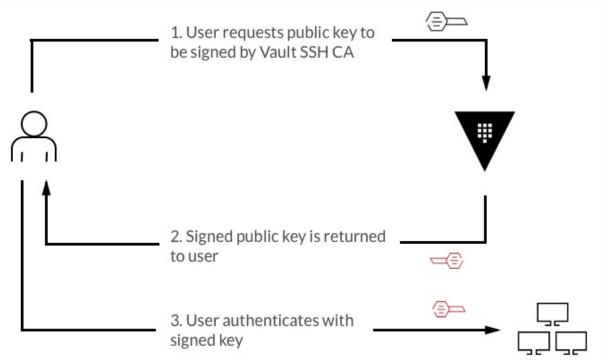
Vault - SSH engine

OTP (usage scenario)



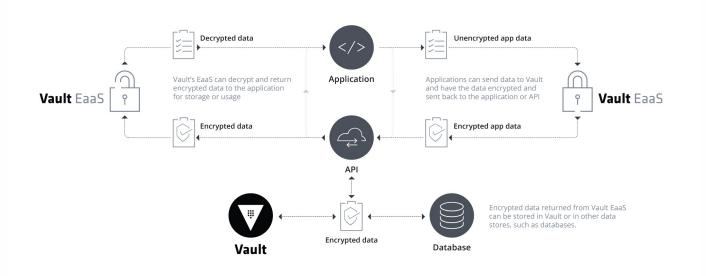
Vault - SSH engine

Public Key Signing



Vault - Transit engine

Encryption as a Service

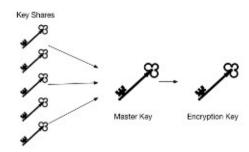


Vault - How the magic happens

Vault Initialization and operation

SHAMIR SECRET SHARING

- ▼ Protect Encrypt Key with Master Key
- Split Master Key into N shares
- ▼ T shares to recompute Master
- Quorum of key holders required to unseal
 - ▼ Default N:5, T:3



HHashiCorp



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Demo Time



Vault - Information and tutorials

www.vaultproject.io

learn.hashicorp.com/vault

github.com/carlosrbcunha



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