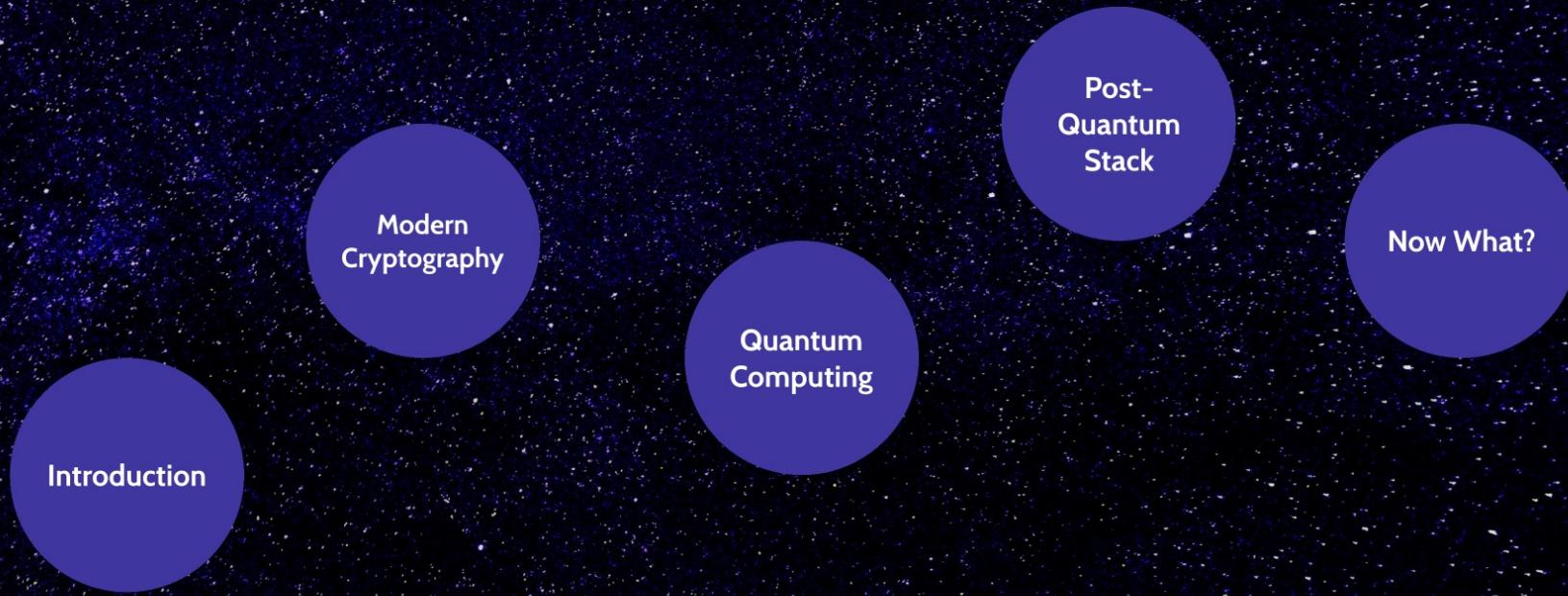


B'Envoy-age to Pre-Quantum Encryption



Team



Emma Dickenson



Daniel Rouhana

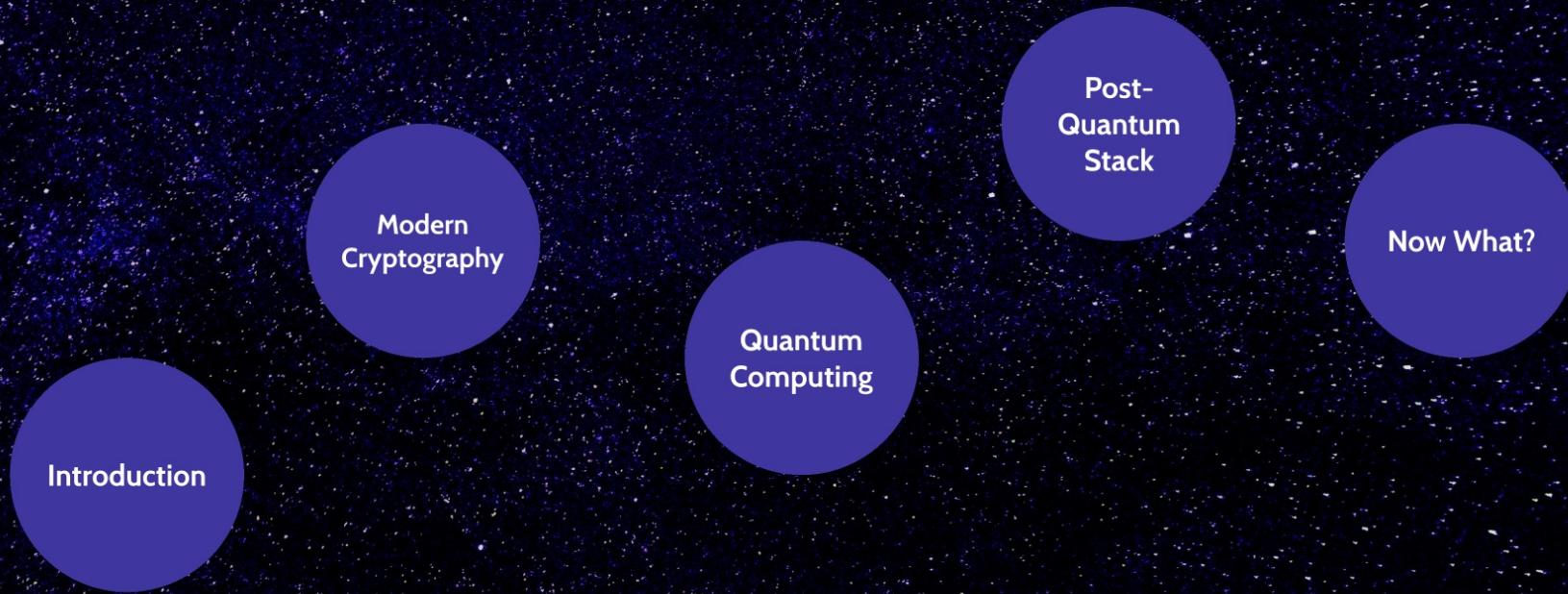


Doron Podoleanu

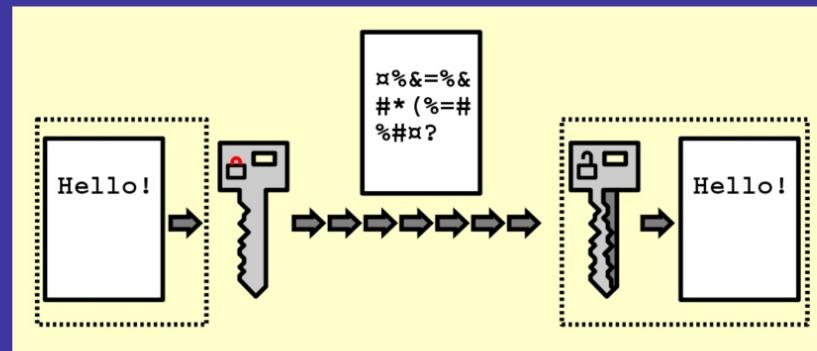
Why attend this talk?

- What is quantum computing?
- What does "post-quantum" mean?
- Post quantum cloud native stack: PQ Istio, demos, future plans

B'Envoy-age to Pre-Quantum Encryption



Modern Cryptography

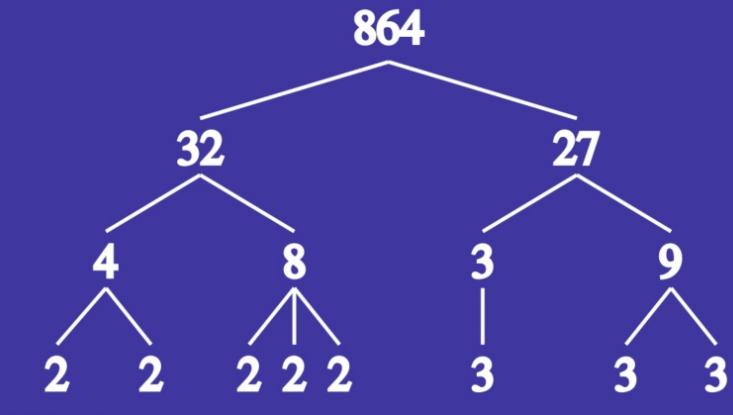


(Wikipedia)

Why is Encryption "Secure?"

- Computational intractability
- RSA
 - 2048 bit key

$$n = p \cdot q$$

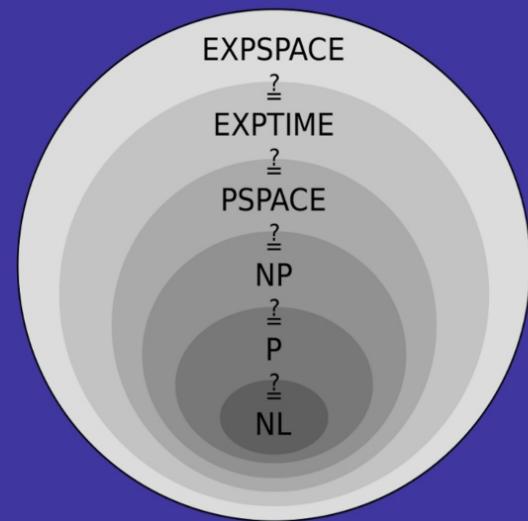


(Wikipedia)

Not All Problems Are Created Equal

"Hard" problems to solve:

- Integer factorization problem (NP)
- Discrete logarithm problem (NP, "coNP")
- Elliptic-curve discrete logarithm problem



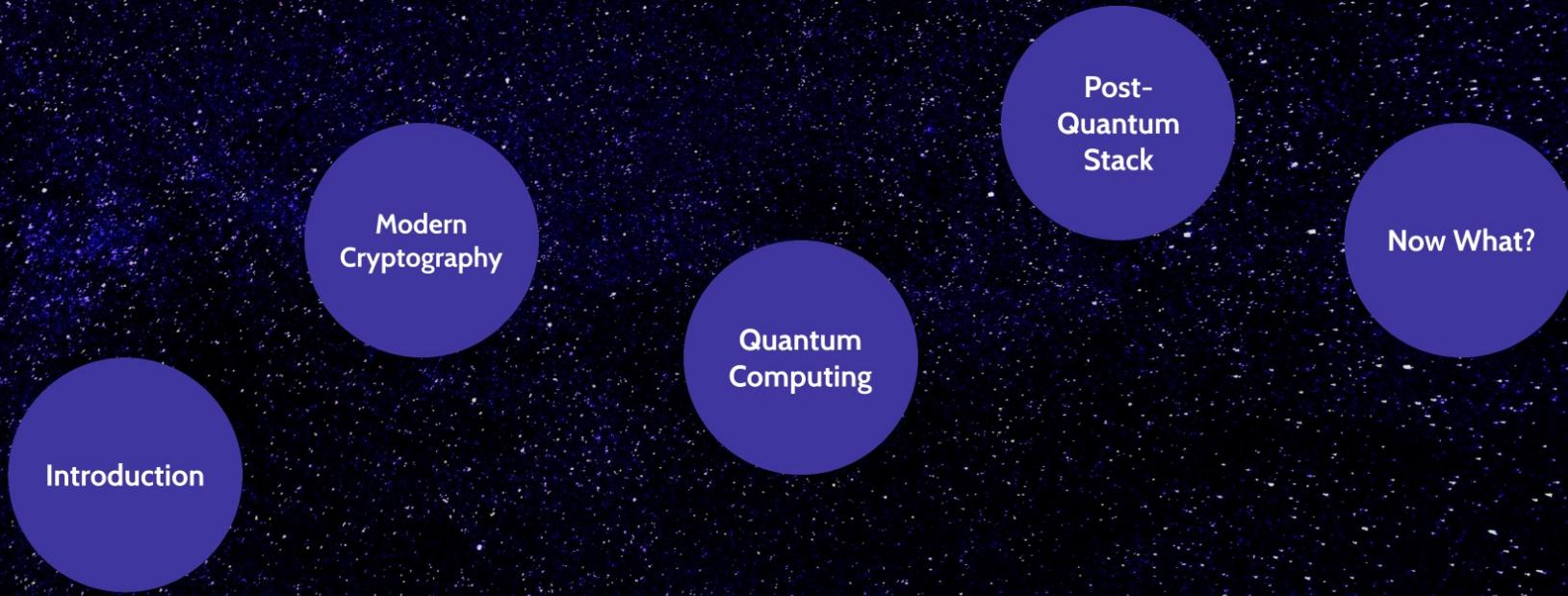
(Wikipedia)

Current Industry Standard

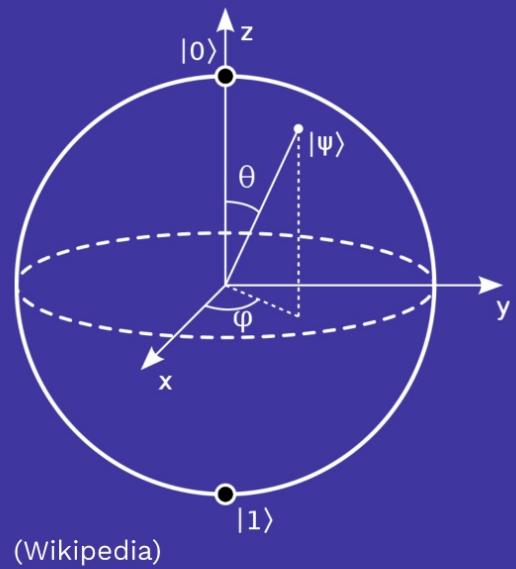
Algorithm	Key exchange/agreement and authentication						Status
	SSL 2.0	SSL 3.0	TLS 1.0	TLS 1.1	TLS 1.2	TLS 1.3	
RSA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
DH-RSA	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
DHE-RSA (forward secrecy)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
ECDH-RSA	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
ECDHE-RSA (forward secrecy)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
DH-DSS	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
DHE-DSS (forward secrecy)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ^[58]	
ECDH-ECDSA	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
ECDHE-ECDSA (forward secrecy)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
ECDH-EdDSA	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
ECDHE-EdDSA (forward secrecy)^[59]	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Defined for TLS 1.2 in RFCs
PSK	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	
PSK-RSA	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	
DHE-PSK (forward secrecy)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
ECDHE-PSK (forward secrecy)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
SRP	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	
SRP-DSS	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	
SRP-RSA	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	
Kerberos	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	
DH-ANON (insecure)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	
ECDH-ANON (insecure)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	
GOST R 34.10-94/34.10-2001^[60]	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	Proposed in RFC drafts

(Wikipedia)

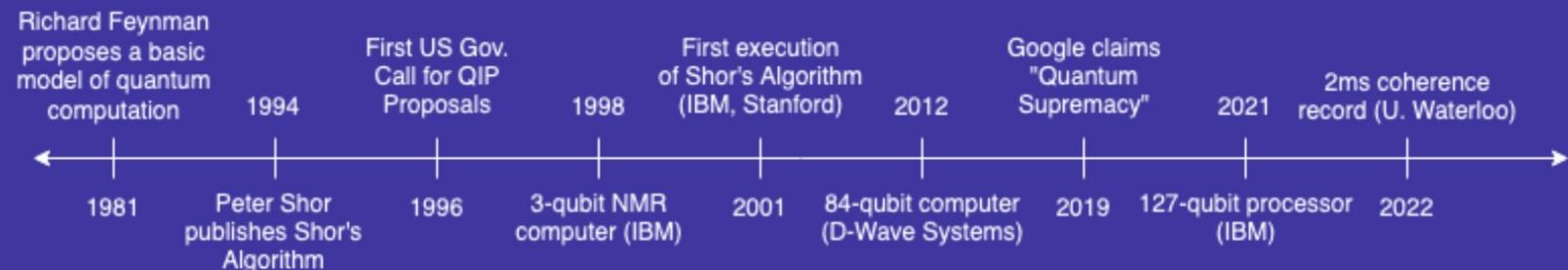
B'Envoy-age to Pre-Quantum Encryption



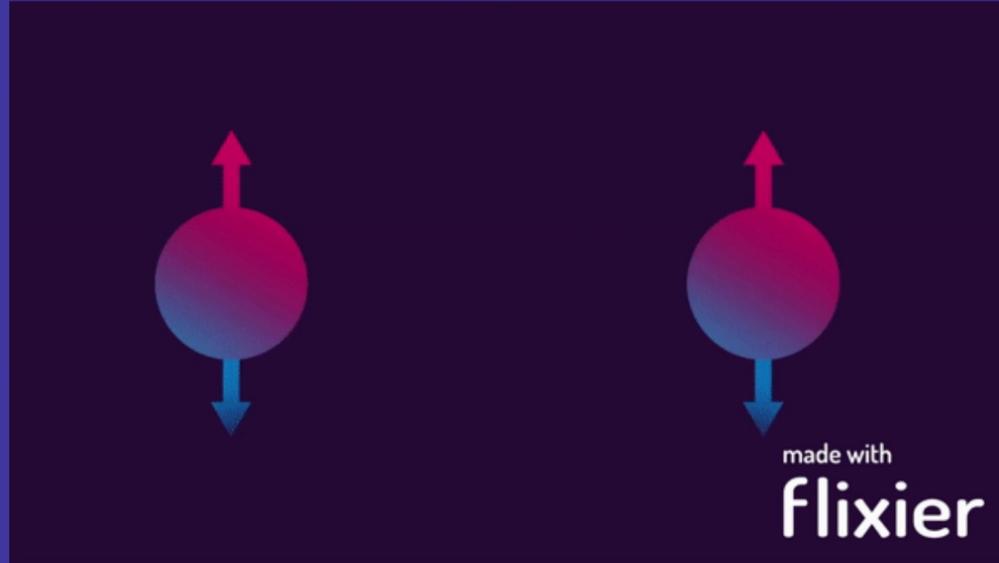
Quantum Computing: A Brief, Unsatisfying, and Uncomprehensive Overview



History

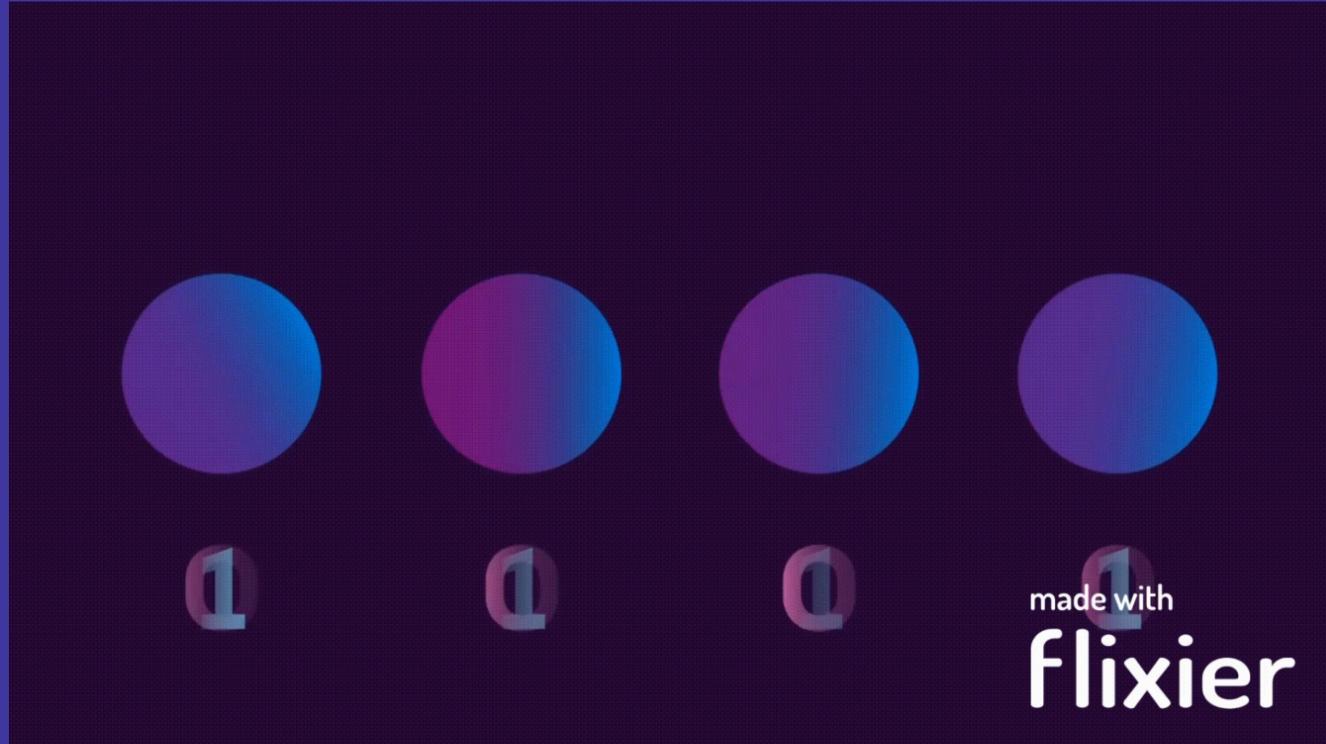


Entanglement

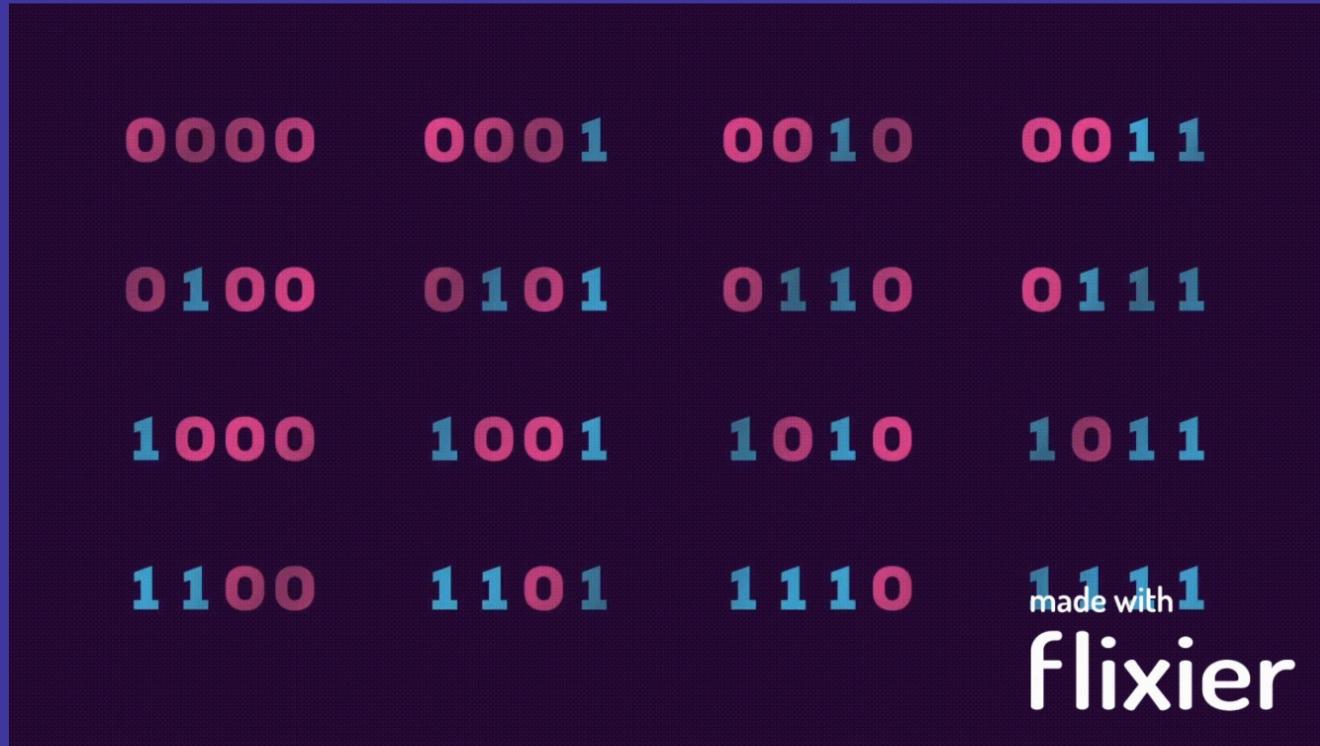


"Spooky action at a distance"
- Albert Einstein

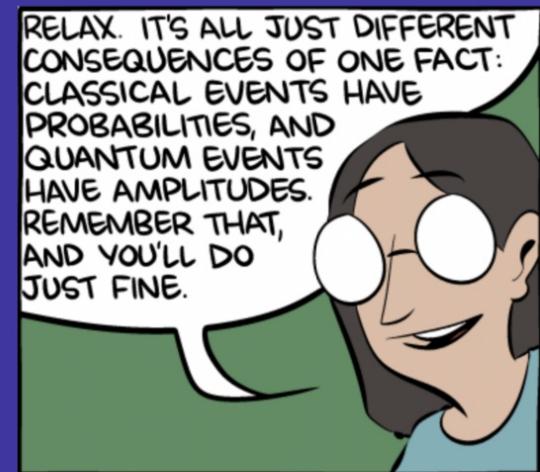
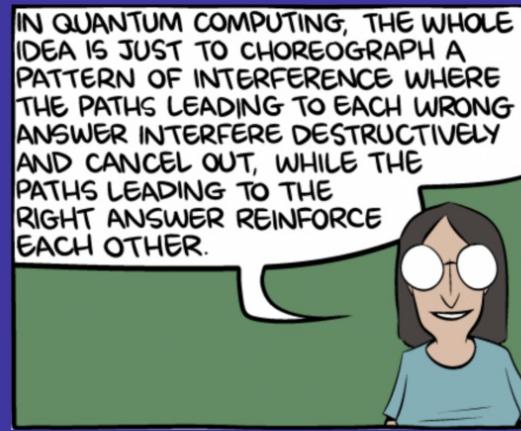
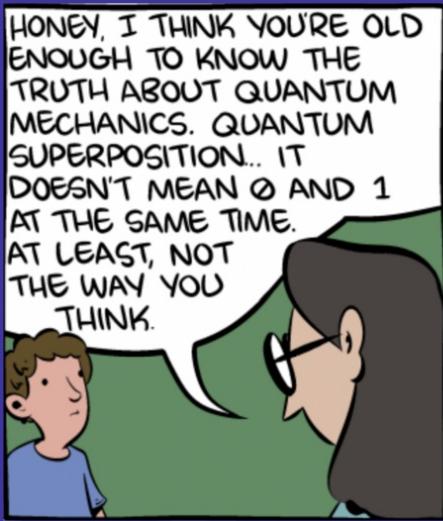
Superposition



Superposition



Quantum Computation



("The Talk," Scott Aaronson and Zach Weinersmith)

Superposition: Qbits

Classical Bits:

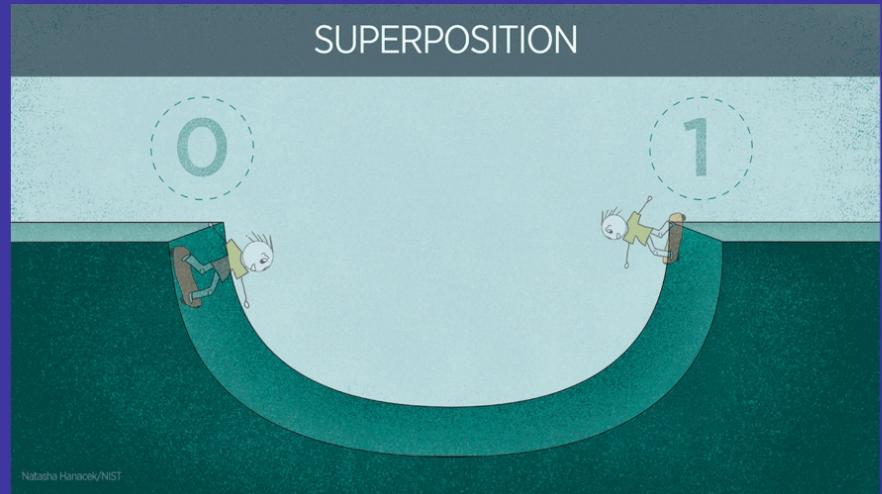
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

0 1

Quantum Bits (Qbits):

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad a, b \in \mathbb{C}$$

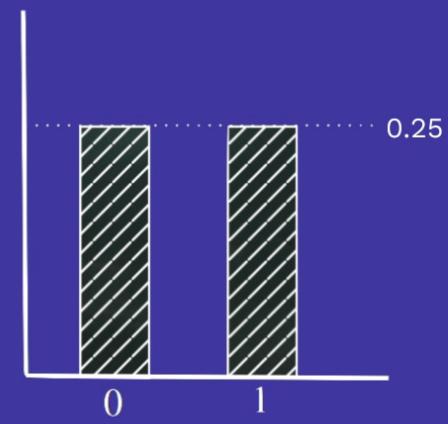
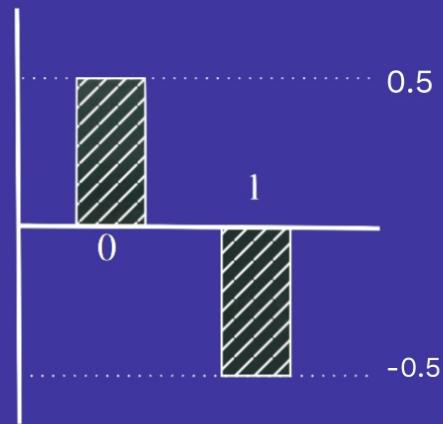
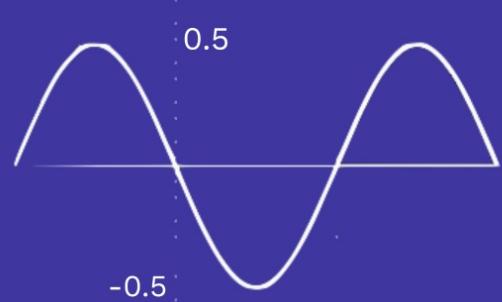
$$||a||^2 + ||b||^2 = 1$$



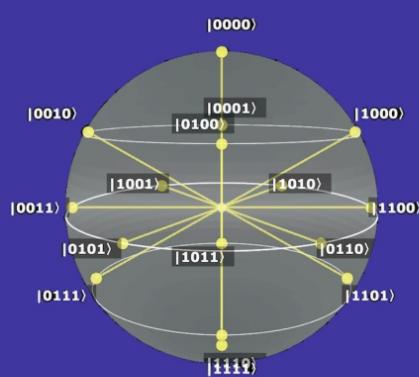
Natasha Hancock/NIST

(Becoming Human: Artificial Intelligence Magazine)

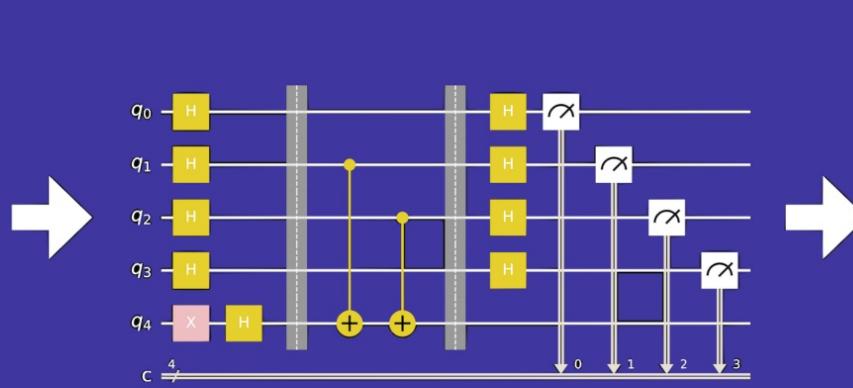
Probability Intuition



Probability Amplitudes



Superposition of
all possibilities

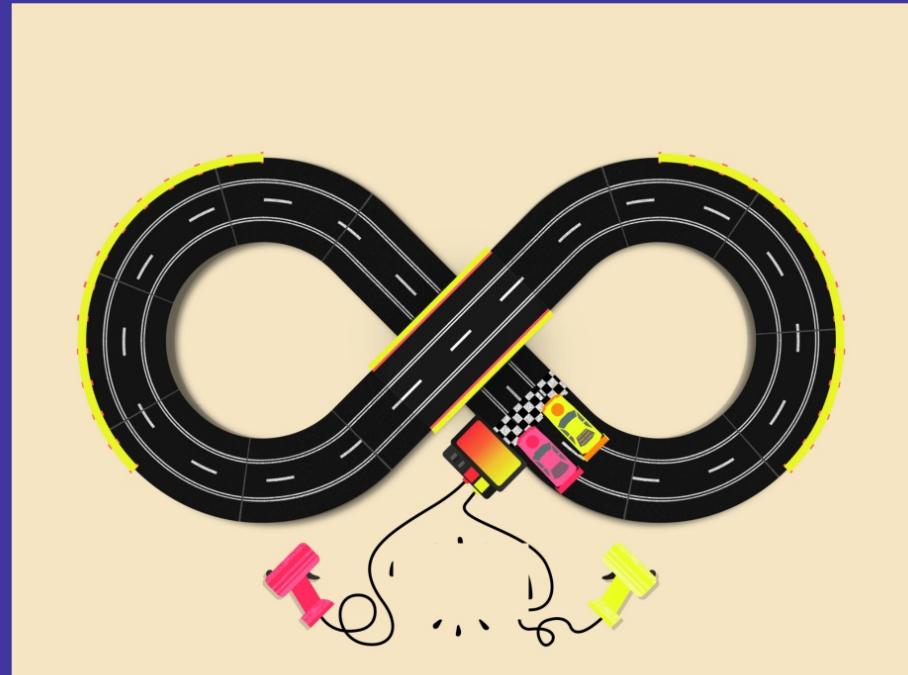
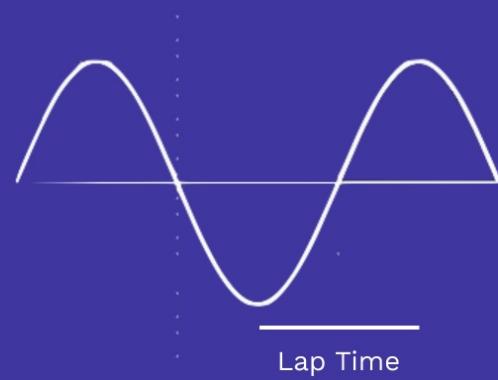


Computation driven
interference



Solution

Cracking Encryption



Quantum Computing Currently

- Leaky qbits
- "Fault-tolerant" quantum computing
- National security initiatives

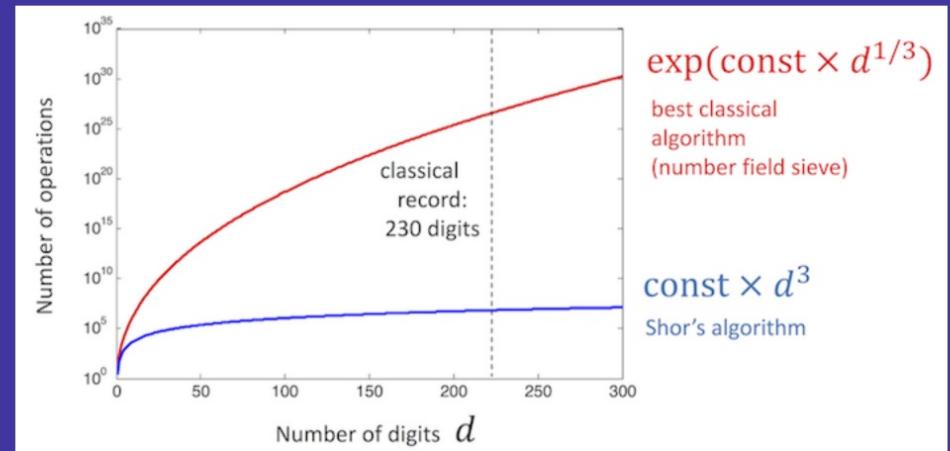


quantum.gov

The Quantum Problem

Shor's Algorithm: from factoring to period finding

- Integer factorization
- Discrete logarithm
- Elliptic-curve discrete logarithm



(IBM Quantum)

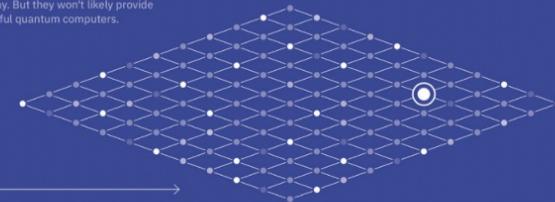
Quantifying Speed-up

n	n_e	Parameters					Retry Risk	Volume (megaqubitdays)		Qubits (megaqubits) per run	Runtime (hours) per run
		d_1	d_2	δ_{off}	c_{mul}	c_{exp}		per run	expected		
1024	40	15	27	5	5	5	1024	6%	0.5	0.5	9.7
2048	—	15	27	4	5	5	1024	31%	4.1	5.9	20
3072	$3(n/2 - 1)$	17	29	6	4	5	1024	9%	19	21	38
4096		17	31	9	4	5	1024	5%	48	51	55
8192		19	33	4	4	5	1024	5%	480	510	140
12288		19	33	3	4	5	1024	12%	1700	1900	200
16384		19	33	4	4	5	1024	24%	3900	5100	270

"How to factor 2048 bit RSA integers in 8 hours using 20 million noisy qubits" Gidney, Ekera (2017)

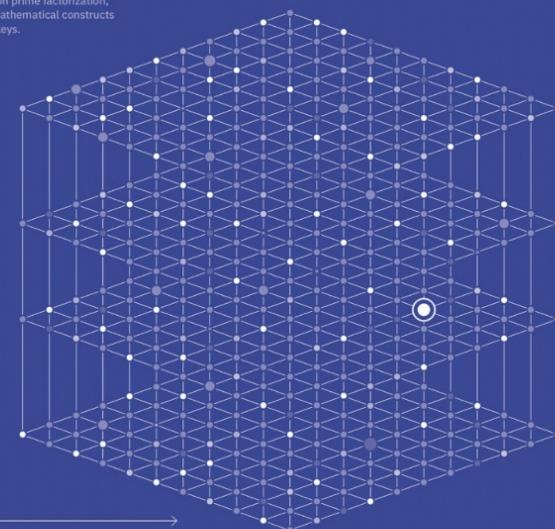
Cryptography Today and Tomorrow

Today's status quo cryptography paradigm, which relies on prime factorization, may be sufficiently difficult to crack today. But they won't likely provide safety against powerful quantum computers.



TODAY'S CRYPTOGRAPHY

Today's cryptosystems, including RSA and Diffie-Hellman, rely on prime factorization, a scheme in which mathematical constructs conceal and secure keys.



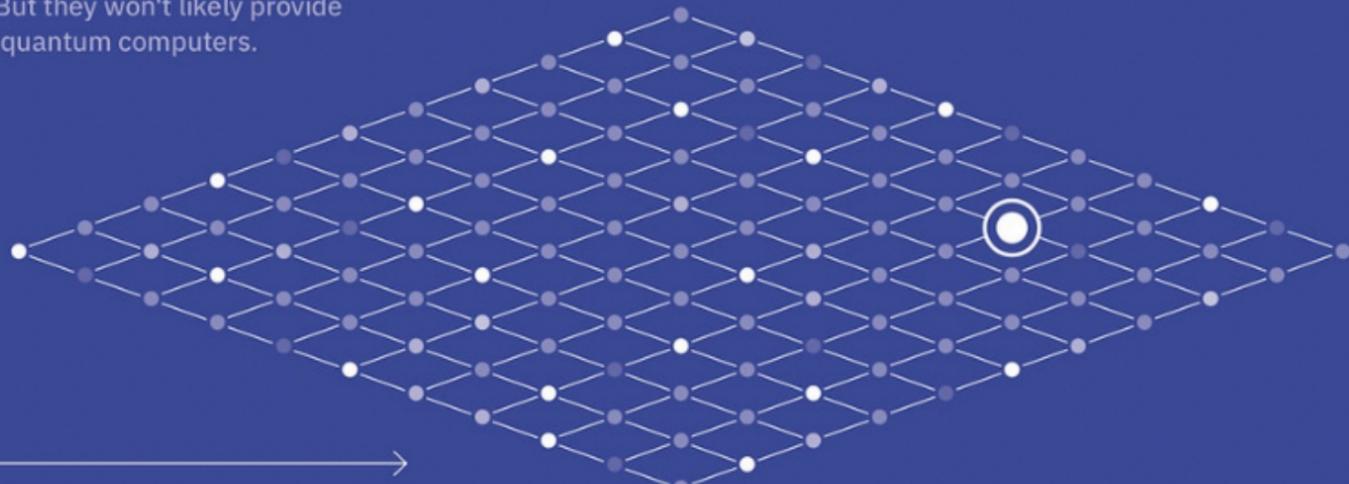
CRYPTOGRAPHY FOR THE QUANTUM AGE

Lattice-based cryptography moves beyond prime factoring of large numbers and hides a key in a high-dimensional lattice. Solving the mathematical problems required to unveil a key in such a lattice is considered likely impossible, even by futuristic quantum machines.

SOURCE: IBM RESEARCH

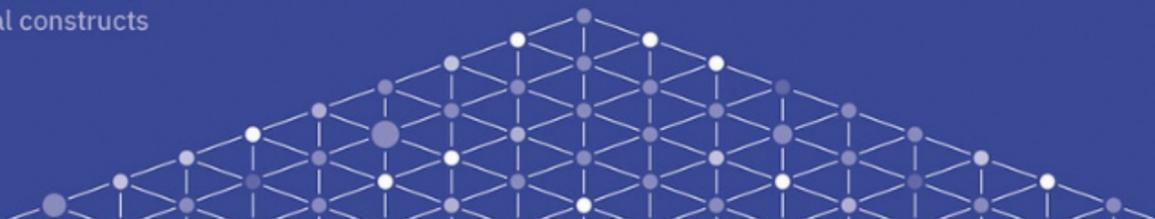
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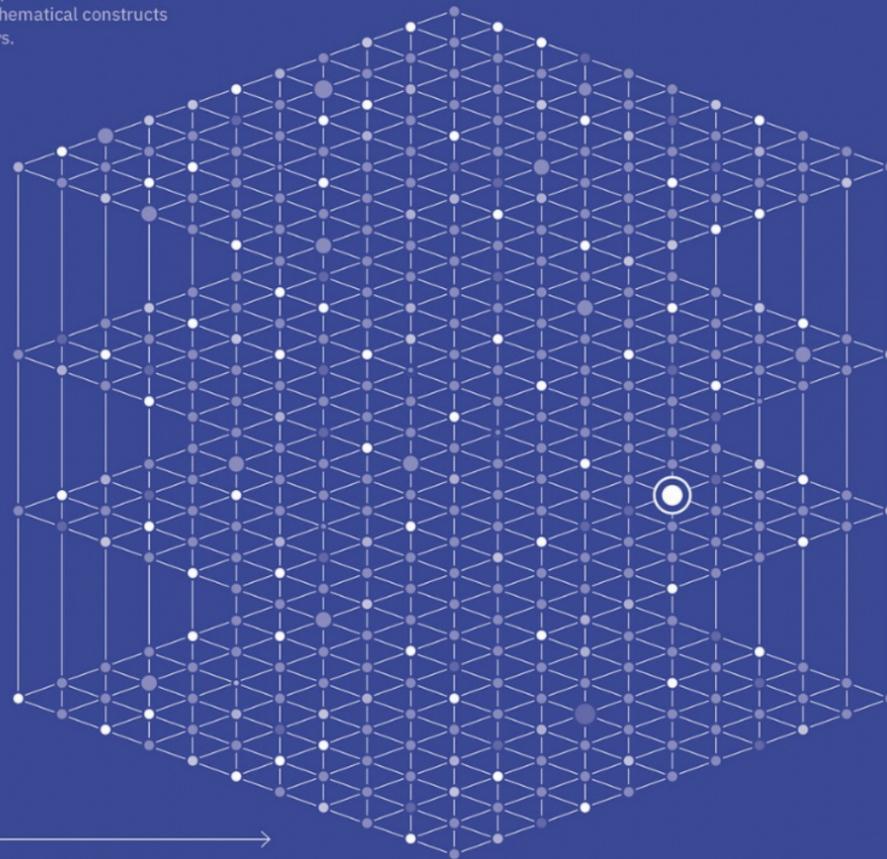


TODAY'S CRYPTOGRAPHY

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a scheme in which mathematical constructs conceal and secure keys.

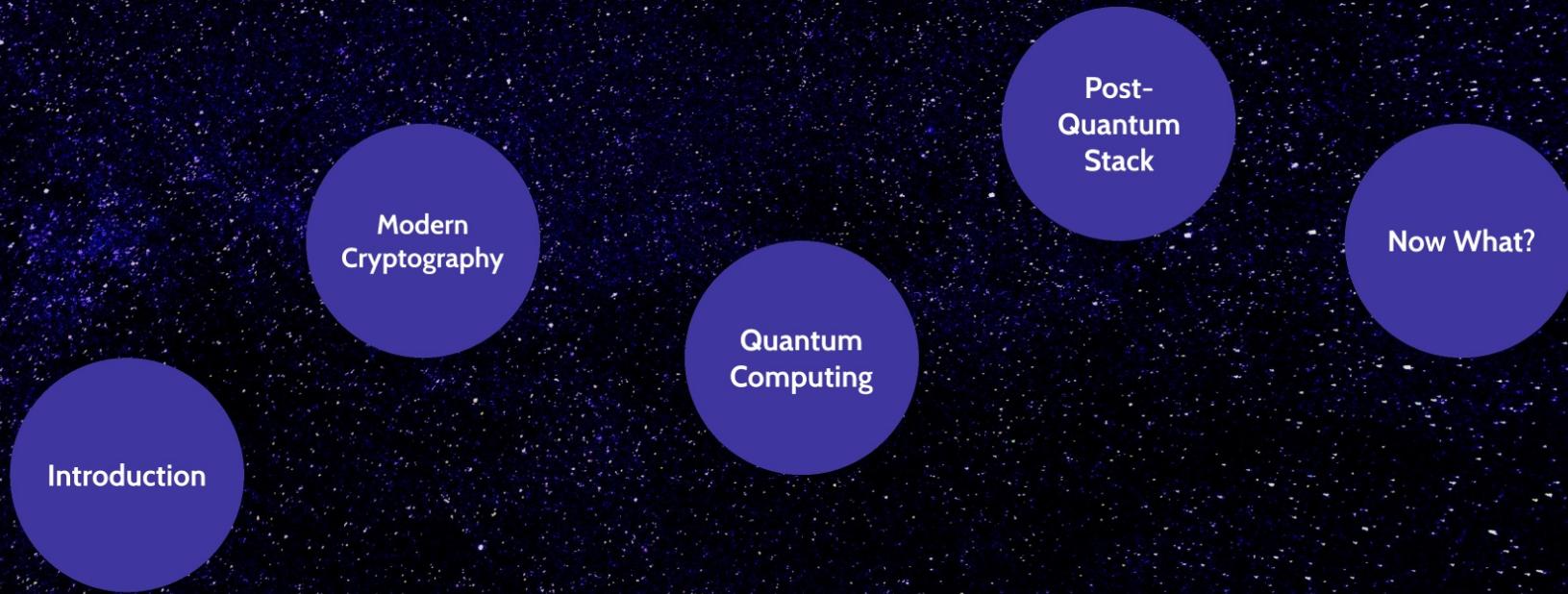


CRYPTOGRAPHY FOR THE QUANTUM AGE

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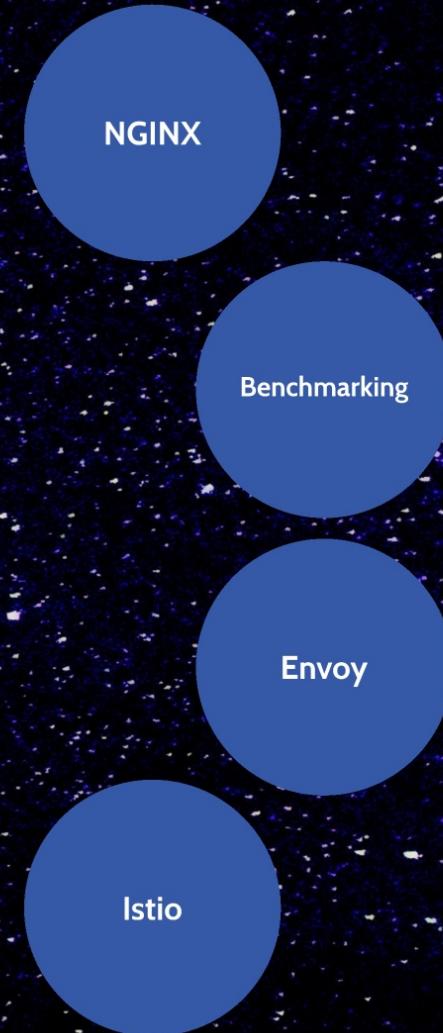
SOURCE – IBM RESEARCH

B'Envoy-age to Pre-Quantum Encryption



Post-Quantum Stack

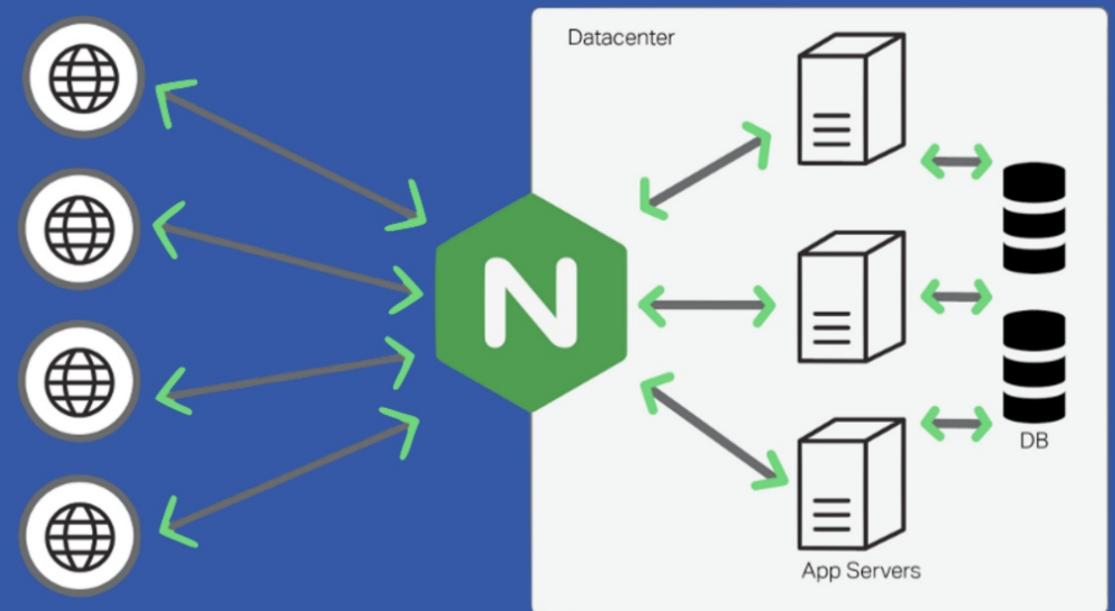
- OpenQuantumSafe library
- NGINX v1.20
- Envoy v1.23.1
- Istio v1.25
- Kubernetes v1.25
- Minikube v1.27
- BoringSSL-OQS



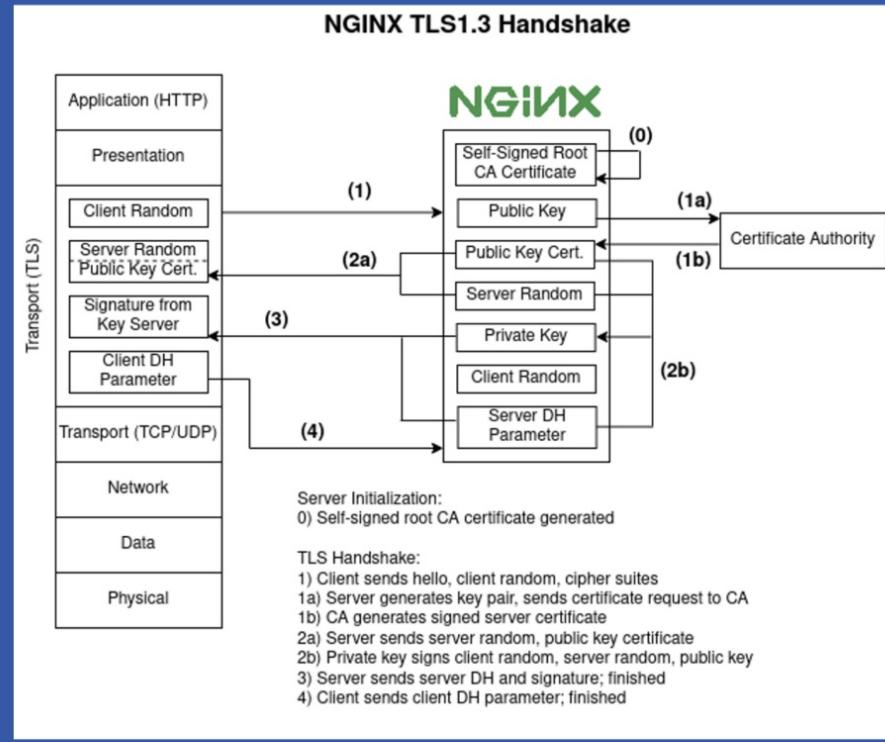
NGINX

Functionalities:

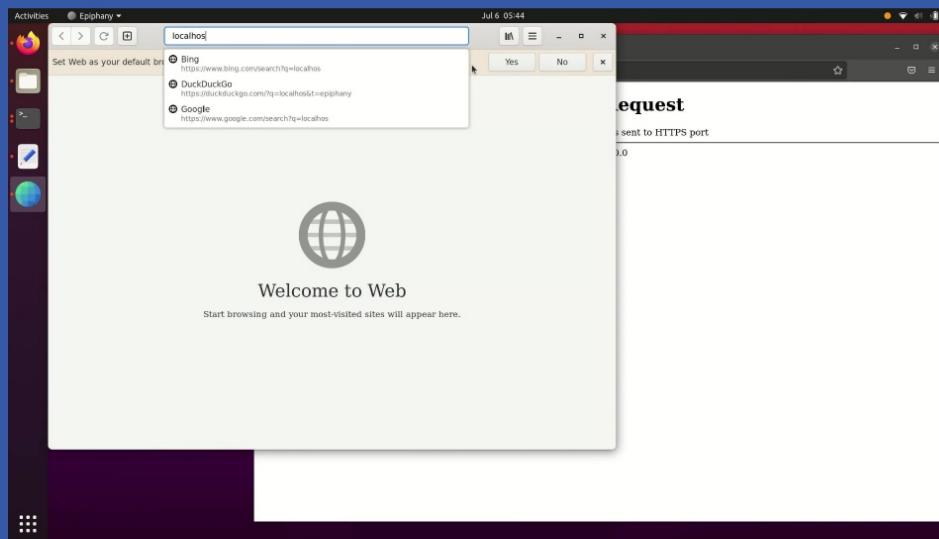
- Reverse proxy
- Load balancer
- HTTP cache
- Media streaming

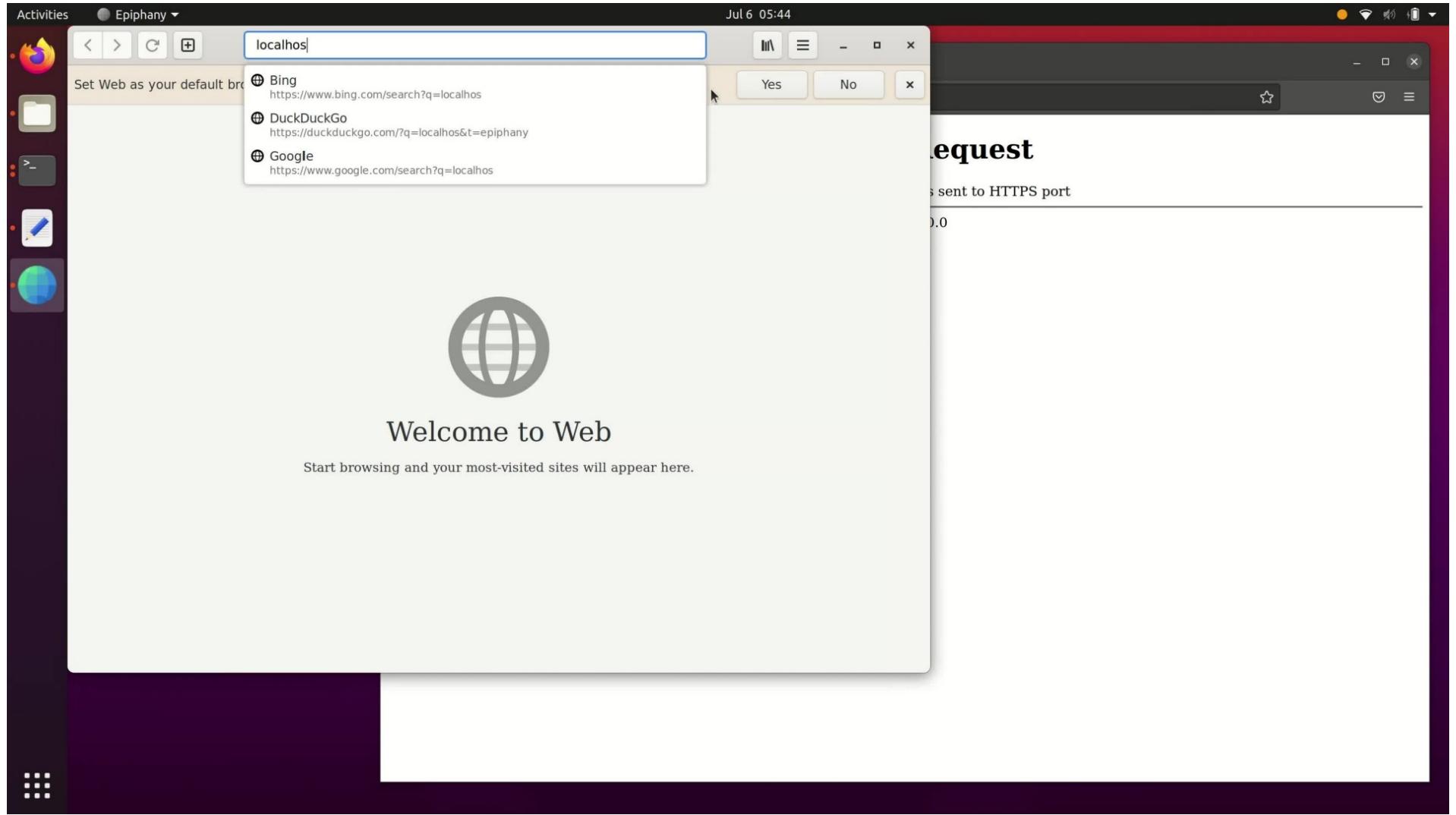


Transport Layer Security (TLS)



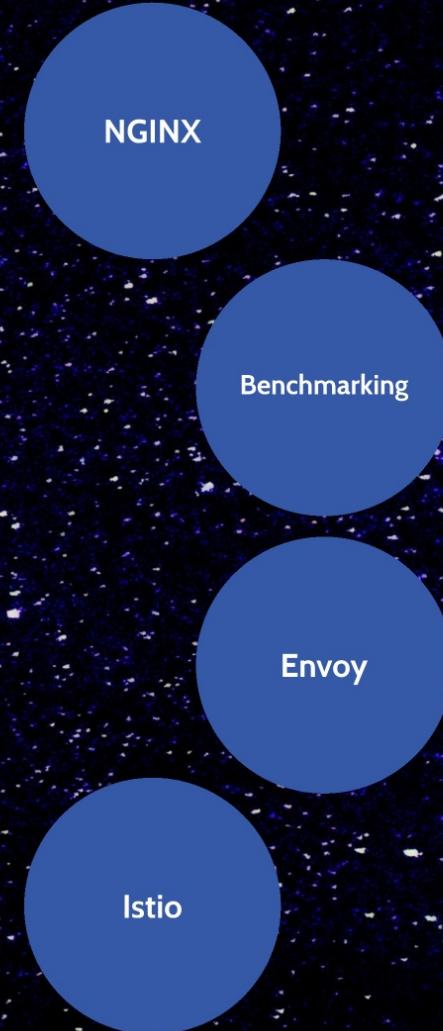
NGINX TLS Demo





Post-Quantum Stack

- OpenQuantumSafe library
- NGINX v1.20
- Envoy v1.23.1
- Istio v1.25
- Kubernetes v1.25
- Minikube v1.27
- BoringSSL-OQS



Benchmarking

NIST Announces First Four Quantum-Resistant Cryptographic Algorithms

Federal agency reveals the first group of winners from its six-year competition.

July 05, 2022



The first four algorithms NIST has announced for post-quantum cryptography are based on structured lattices and hash functions, two families of math problems that could resist a quantum computer's assault.
Credit: N. Hanacek/NIST

GAITHERSBURG, Md. — The U.S. Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

MEDIA CONTACT

Chad Boutin
charles.boutin@nist.gov ☎
(301) 975-4261

ORGANIZATIONS

Information Technology Laboratory
Computer Security Division
Cryptographic Technology Group

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

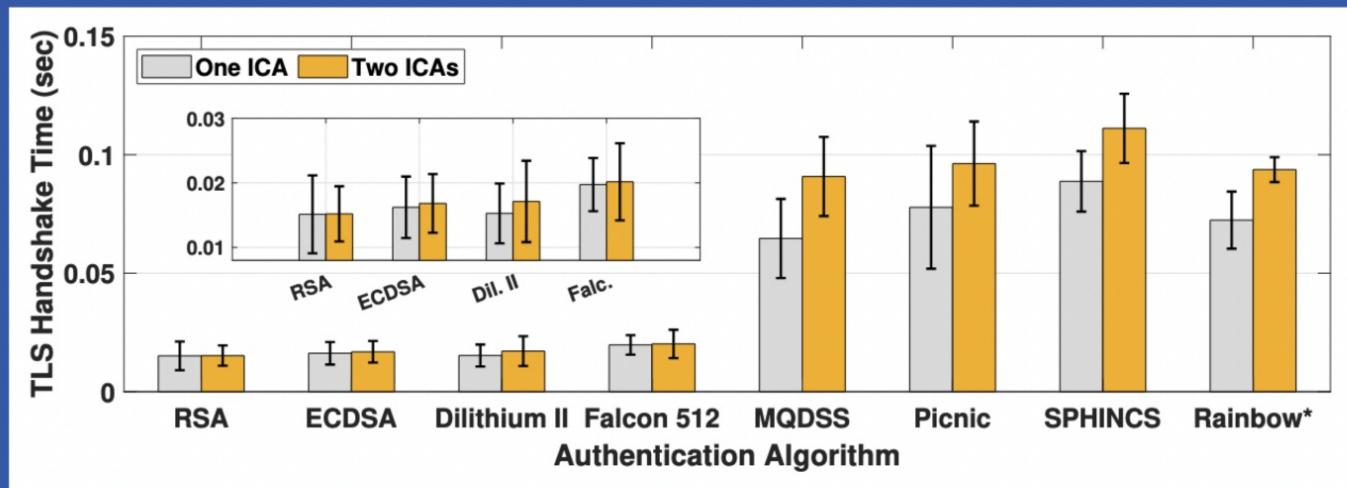
[Status Report on the Third Round of the NIST Post-Quantum Cryptography Standardization Process](#)

SIGN UP FOR UPDATES FROM NIST

Enter Email Address



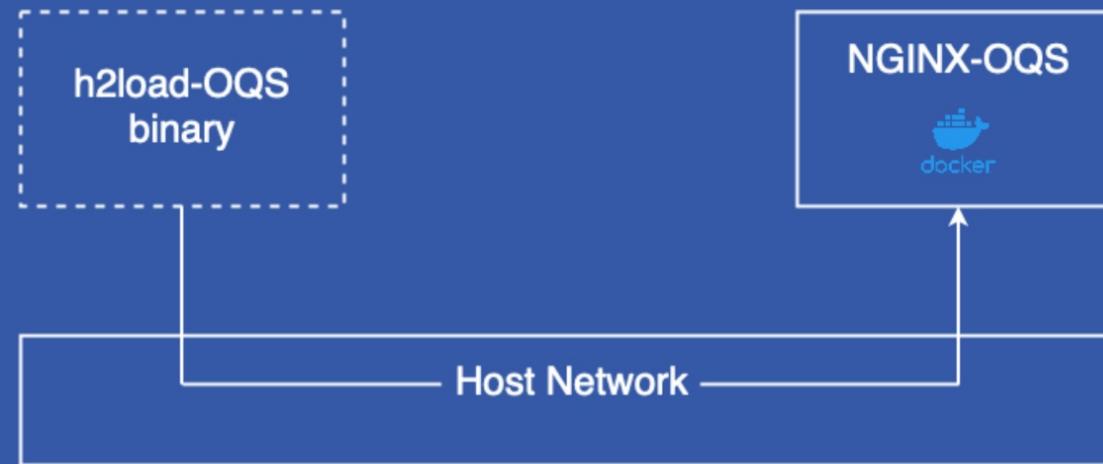
Literature Performance



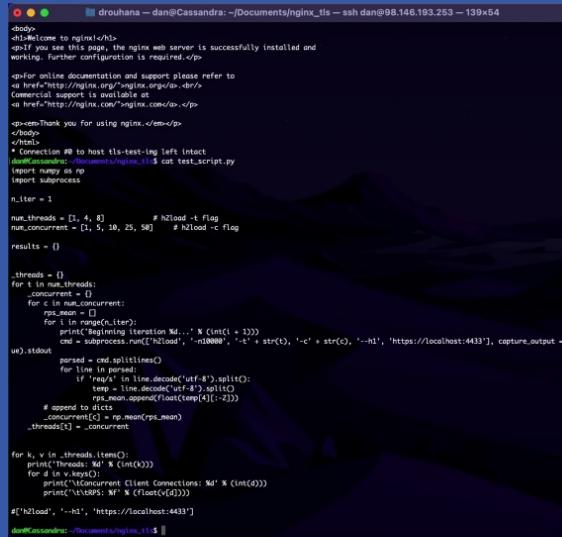
"Post-Quantum Authentication in TLS 1.3: A Performance Study", Sickeridis (2020)



NGINX Benchmarking



NGINX Benchmarking Demo



```
<do>>
<html>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>
<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
http://nginx.org/. Commercial support is available at
http://nginx.com/.</p>
<p><br>Thank you for using nginx.</p>
</body>
</html>
<!-- Connection #0 to host tls-test-ing left intact
d:\Cassandra\Documents\nginx_tls\cat test_script.py
import numpy as np
import subprocess
n_threads = 1
num_threads = [1, 4, 8]          # h2load -t flag
num_concurrent = [1, 5, 10, 25, 50]  # h2load -c flag
results = {}

_threads = []
for t in num_threads:
    _concurrent = []
    for c in num_concurrent:
        psg_mean = []
        for i in range(1,10):
            print("Beginning iteration %d..." % (i*(l + 1)))
            cmd = "subprocess.run(['h2load', '-n10000', '-t' + str(t), '-c' + str(c), '--n1', 'https://localhost:4433'], capture_output = True)
            w.stdout
            parsed = cmd.splitlines()
            for line in parsed:
                if line[0] == line.decode('utf-8').split():
                    temp = line.decode('utf-8').split()
                    psg_mean.append(float(temp[4][:-2]))
            # append to concurrent
            _concurrent[c] = np.mean(psg_mean)
        _threads[t] = _concurrent

for k, v in _threads.items():
    print("%d %d" % (k,v))
    for i in v.keys():
        print("%d Concurrent Client Connections: %d" % (i, v[i]))
        print("%d tPS: %f" % (i, float(v[i])))
#["h2load", "-n1", "https://localhost:4433"]
d:\Cassandra\Documents\nginx_tls\]
```



```
drouhana — dan@Cassandra: ~/Documents/nginx_tls — ssh dan@98.146.193.253 — 139x54
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
<p>If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.</p>
<p>For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
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<p><em>Thank you for using nginx.</em></p>
</body>
</html>
* Connection #0 to host tls-test-img left intact
dan@Cassandra: ~/Documents/nginx_tls$ cat test_script.py
import numpy as np
import subprocess

n_iter = 1

num_threads = [1, 4, 8]          # h2load -t flag
num_concurrent = [1, 5, 10, 25, 50]    # h2load -c flag

results = {}

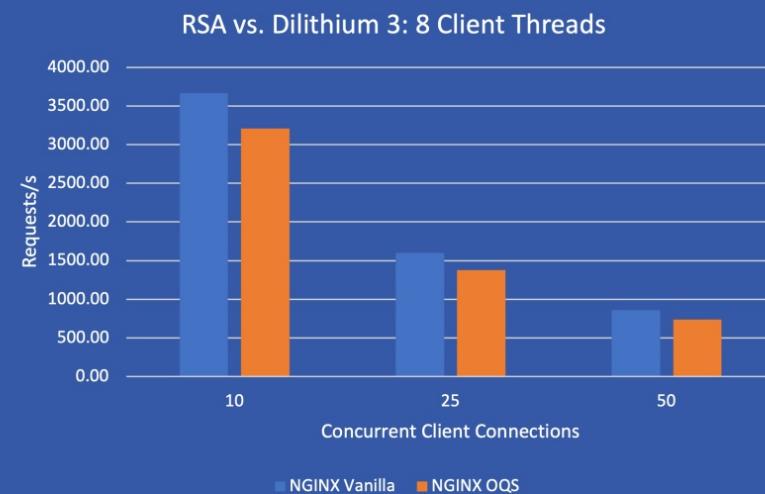
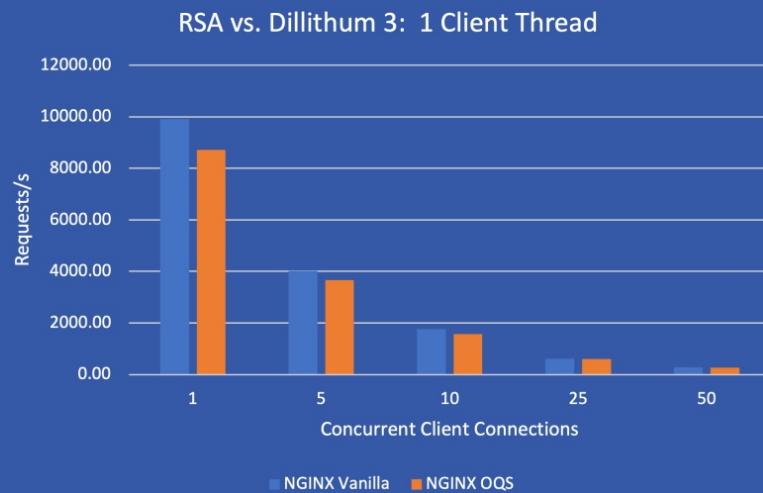
_threads = {}
for t in num_threads:
    _concurrent = {}
    for c in num_concurrent:
        rps_mean = []
        for i in range(n_iter):
            print('Beginning iteration %d...' % (int(i + 1)))
            cmd = subprocess.run(['h2load', '-n1000', '-t' + str(t), '-c' + str(c), '--h1', 'https://localhost:4433'], capture_output = True).stdout
            parsed = cmd.splitlines()
            for line in parsed:
                if 'req/s' in line.decode('utf-8').split():
                    temp = line.decode('utf-8').split()
                    rps_mean.append(float(temp[4][-2]))
            # append to dicts
            _concurrent[c] = np.mean(rps_mean)
        _threads[t] = _concurrent

for k, v in _threads.items():
    print('Threads: %d' % (int(k)))
    for d in v.keys():
        print('\tConcurrent Client Connections: %d' % (int(d)))
        print('\t\tRPS: %f' % (float(v[d])))

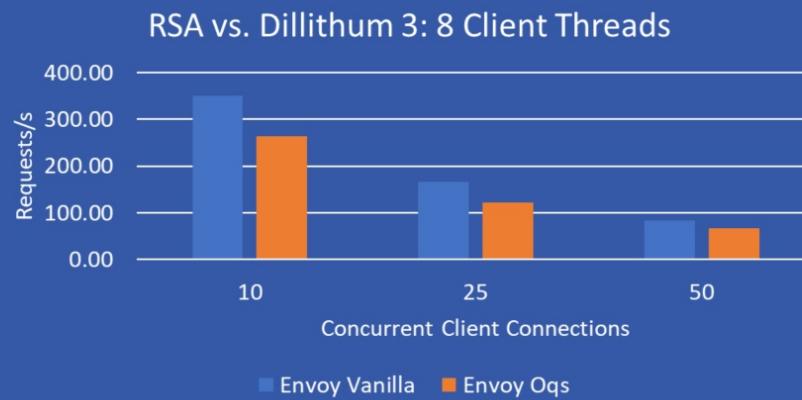
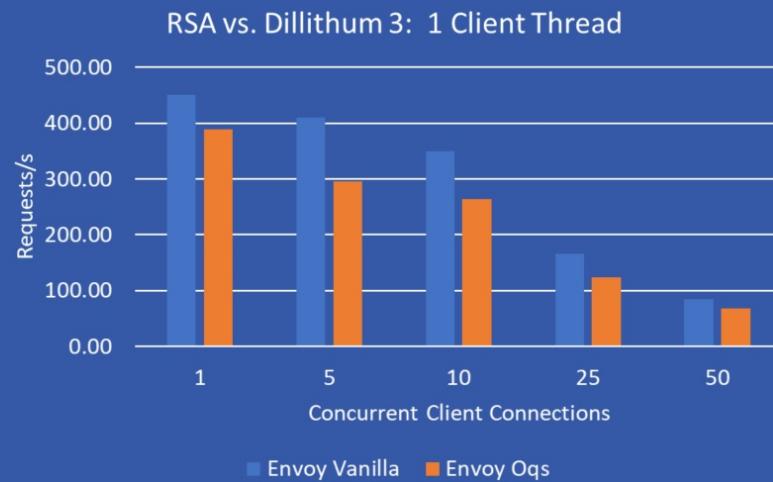
#['h2load', '--h1', 'https://localhost:4433']

dan@Cassandra: ~/Documents/nginx_tls$
```

NGINX Performance

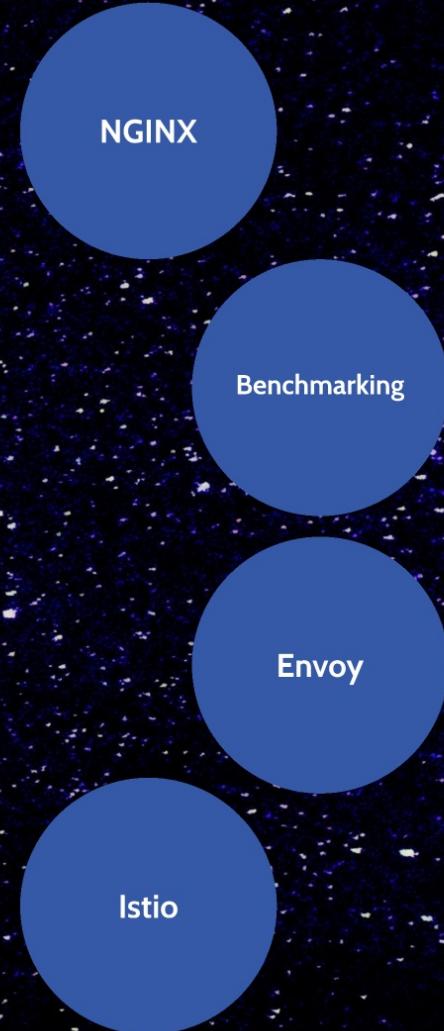


Envoy Performance



Post-Quantum Stack

- OpenQuantumSafe library
- NGINX v1.20
- Envoy v1.23.1
- Istio v1.25
- Kubernetes v1.25
- Minikube v1.27
- BoringSSL-OQS





High performance server

- Small footprint

Cloud and cloud-native application hosting

Solves specific challenges:

- Maintaining network in heterogeneous systems
- Difficulty in monitoring traffic
- Scaling microservices

Development

BoringSSL development

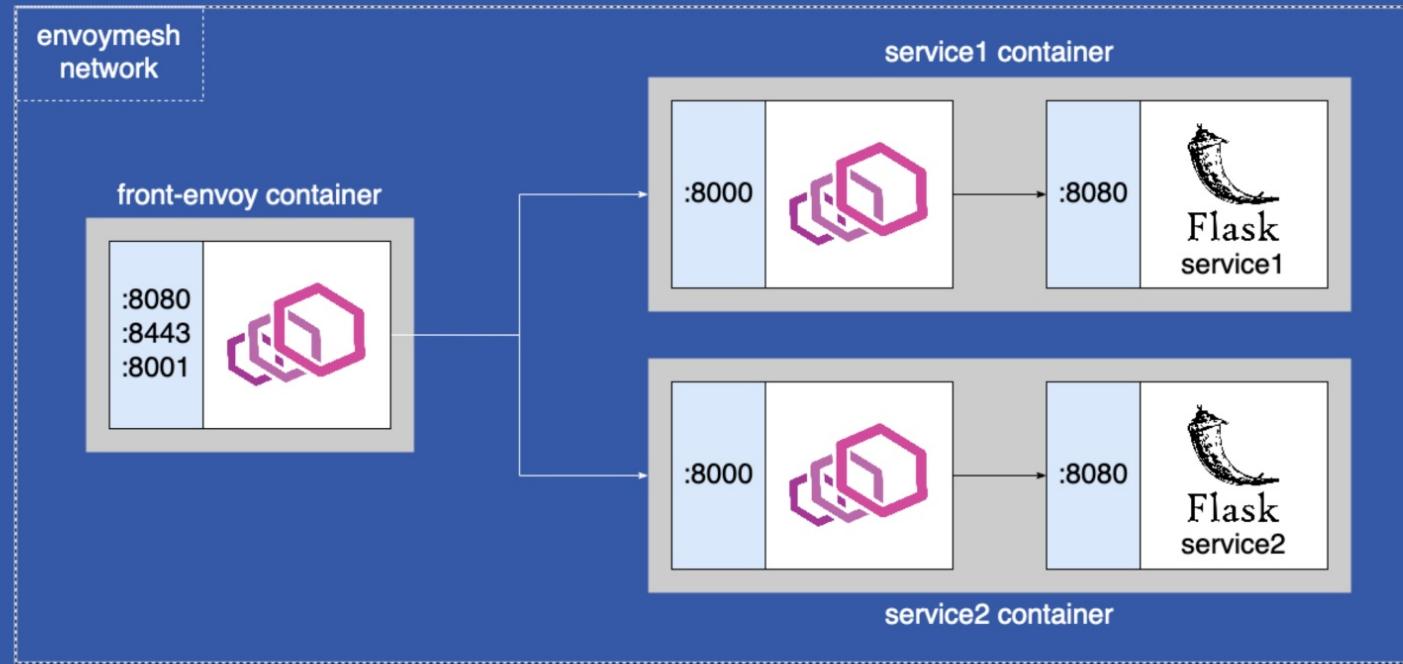
- Updated to most recent source code (3f56764)
- Bazel build dependencies (842e9c0)
- Makefile targets (be0722d)

Envoy porting

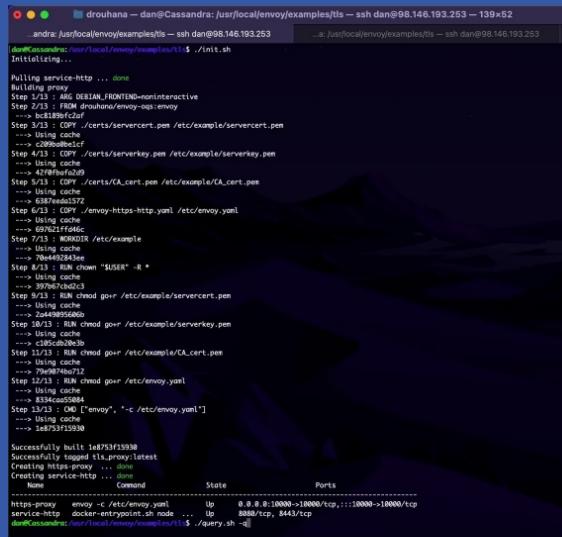
- Updated boringssl targets and dependencies (a5c053d)



Front-Proxy Sample Architecture



TLS Demo



The terminal window shows the execution of a Docker build command, detailing the steps to copy certificates and keys into the container, run chmod commands, and finally execute the Envoy proxy with the provided configuration file.

```
drouhana - dan@Cassandra: /usr/local/envoy/examples/tls - ssh dan@98.146.193.253 - 139x52
... andra: /usr/local/envoy/examples/tls - ssh dan@98.146.193.253 ... ai:/usr/local/envoy/examples/tls - ssh dan@98.146.193.253 + 
dev@cassandra: /usr/local/envoy/examples/tls$ ./init.sh
Initializing...
Pulling service-http ... done
Building service-tls ...
Step 1/13 : ARG DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive
Step 2/13 : FROM drouhana/envoy-envoy:envy
Step 3/13 : COPY ./certs/servercert.pem /etc/example/servercert.pem
--> Using cache
Step 4/13 : COPY ./certs/serverkey.pem /etc/example/serverkey.pem
--> Using cache
Step 5/13 : COPY ./certs/A.ca.pem /etc/example/CA_cert.pem
--> Using cache
Step 6/13 : COPY ./envoy-https-http.yaml /etc/envoy.yaml
--> Using cache
Step 7/13 : WORKDIR /etc/example
--> Using cache
Step 8/13 : RUN chown 'SUER' -R *
--> Using cache
Step 9/13 : RUN chmod go+r /etc/example/servercert.pem
--> Using cache
Step 10/13 : RUN chmod go+r /etc/example/serverkey.pem
--> Using cache
Step 11/13 : RUN chmod go+r /etc/example/CA_cert.pem
--> Using cache
Step 12/13 : RUN chmod go+r /etc/envoy.yaml
--> Using cache
Step 13/13 : CMD ["envoy", "-c /etc/envoy.yaml"]
--> Using cache
--> 1e8753f15930
Successfully built 1e8753f15930
Successfully tagged tls_proxy:latest
Creating service-tls ...
Creating service-http ... done
Name          Command           State        Ports
-----          -----           -----        -----
https-proxy   envoy -c /etc/envoy.yaml    Up      0.0.0.0:10000->10000/tcp
service-http   docker-entrypoint.sh node ...  Up      8088/tcp, 8443/tcp
dan@cassandra: /usr/local/envoy/examples/tls$ ./query.sh -d
```



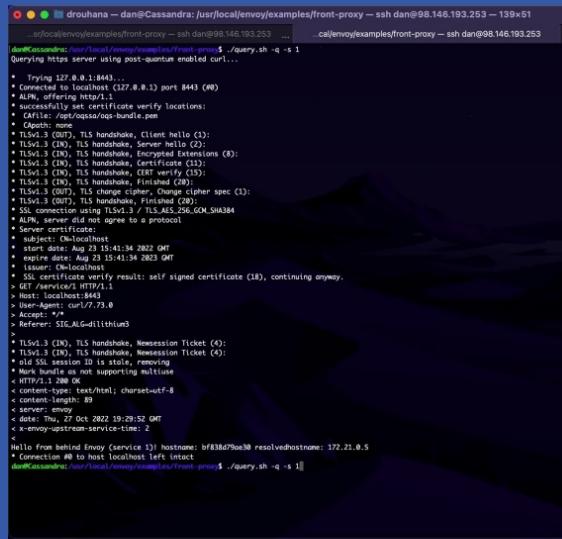
```
drouhana — dan@Cassandra:/usr/local/envoy/examples/tls — ssh dan@98.146.193.253 — 139x52
...andra: /usr/local/envoy/examples/tls — ssh dan@98.146.193.253
...a: /usr/local/envoy/examples/tls — ssh dan@98.146.193.253 +[

dan@Cassandra:/usr/local/envoy/examples/tls$ ./init.sh
Initializing...

Pulling service-http ... done
Building proxy
Step 1/13 : ARG DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive
Step 2/13 : FROM drouhana/envoy-oqs:envoy
    ---> bc8189fc2af
Step 3/13 : COPY ./certs/servercert.pem /etc/example/servercert.pem
    ---> Using cache
    ---> c209ba0be1cf
Step 4/13 : COPY ./certs/serverkey.pem /etc/example/serverkey.pem
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 42f0fbafa2d9
Step 5/13 : COPY ./certs/CA_cert.pem /etc/example/CA_cert.pem
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 6387eeda1572
Step 6/13 : COPY ./envoy-https-http.yaml /etc/envoy.yaml
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 697621ffd46c
Step 7/13 : WORKDIR /etc/example
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 70e4492843ee
Step 8/13 : RUN chown "$USER" -R *
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 397b67cbd2c3
Step 9/13 : RUN chmod go+r /etc/example/servercert.pem
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 2a449095606b
Step 10/13 : RUN chmod go+r /etc/example/serverkey.pem
    ---> Using cache
    ---> c105cdb20e3b
Step 11/13 : RUN chmod go+r /etc/example/CA_cert.pem
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 79e9074ba712
Step 12/13 : RUN chmod go+r /etc/envoy.yaml
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 8334caa55084
Step 13/13 : CMD ["envoy", "-c /etc/envoy.yaml"]
    ---> Using cache
    ---> 1e8753f15930

Successfully built 1e8753f15930
Successfully tagged tls_proxy:latest
Creating https-proxy ... done
Creating service-http ... done
      Name          Command     State        Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----+
https-proxy  envoy -c /etc/envoy.yaml  Up      0.0.0.0:10000->10000/tcp,:::10000->10000/tcp
service-http   docker-entrypoint.sh node ...  Up      8080/tcp, 8443/tcp
dan@Cassandra:/usr/local/envoy/examples/tls$ ./query.sh -q
```

Front-Proxy Demo



```
.../usr/local/envoy/examples/front-proxy - ssh dan@98.146.193.253 ... /cal/envoy/examples/front-proxy - ssh dan@98.146.193.253 +  
danielcassandra: /usr/local/envoy/examples/front-proxy$ ./query.sh -q -s 1  
Querying https://server:443 using post-quantum enabled curl 1...  
* Trying 227.0.0.1:443...  
* Connected to server (227.0.0.1) port 443 (#0)  
* ALPN, offering http/1.1  
* successfully set certificate verify locations:  
*   CAfile:/etc/pki/tls/certs/ca-bundle.pem  
*   CAAprohibit  
*   CRLfile:  
* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS handshake, Client hello (00)  
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, Server hello (02)  
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, Encrypted Extensions (03)  
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, Certificate (13)  
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, CERT verify (14)  
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, Finished (20)  
* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS change cipher, Change cipher spec (13)  
* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS handshake, Finished (20)  
* SSL connection using TLSv1.3 / TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384  
* ALPN, server did not agree to a protocol  
* Server certificate:  
* subject: CN=192.168.1.1  
* start date: Aug 23 15:41:34 2022 GMT  
* expire date: Aug 23 15:41:34 2023 GMT  
* issuer: CN=localhost  
* SSL certificate verify result: self signed certificate (18), continuing anyway.  
> GET /service/4 HTTP/1.1  
> Host: localhost:443  
> User-Agent: curl/7.73.0  
> Accept: */*  
> Referer: SIG_ALG-dlithium  
>  
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, NewSession Ticket (4)  
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, NewSession Ticket (4)  
* old SSL session ID is stale, removing  
* https://server:443 does not support multuse  
< HTTP/2.0 200 OK  
< content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8  
< content-length: 89  
< server: envoy  
< date: Thu, 27 Oct 2022 19:29:52 GMT  
< x-envoy-upstream-service-time: 2  
<  
Hello From behind Envoy (service:1)! hostname: bf838d9bea30 resolvedhostname: 172.21.0.5  
* Connection #0 to host localhost left intact  
danielcassandra: /usr/local/envoy/examples/front-proxy$ ./query.sh -q -s 1
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "drouhana — dan@Cassandra: /usr/local/envoy/examples/front-proxy — ssh dan@98.146.193.253 — 139x51". The terminal displays the output of a curl command performing a TLS handshake with an Envoy proxy. The output includes detailed logs of the handshake steps, such as Client hello, Server hello, Certificate exchange, and Finished messages. It also shows the SSL connection being established using TLSv1.3 with the cipher suite TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384. The response from the proxy includes a "Hello from behind Envoy (service 1)!" message and some metadata like hostnames and timestamps.

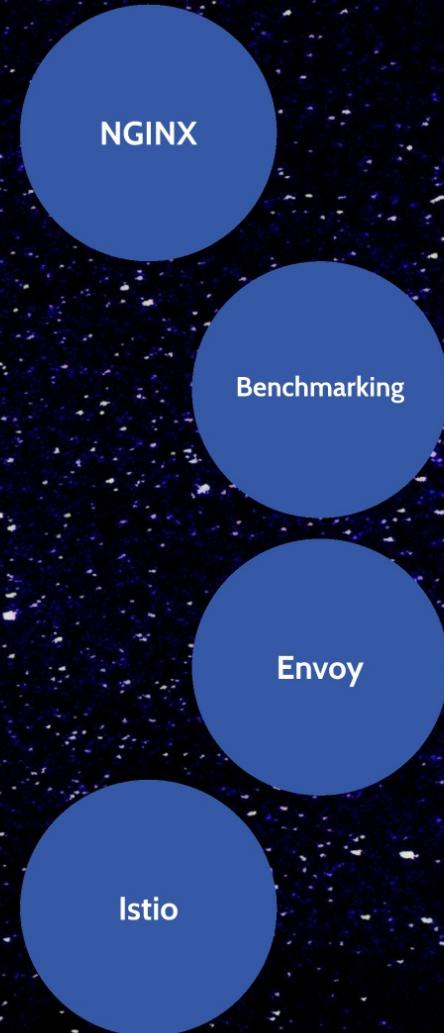
```
...sr/local/envoy/examples/front-proxy — ssh dan@98.146.193.253 ... ...cal/envoy/examples/front-proxy — ssh dan@98.146.193.253 +
```

```
dan@Cassandra:/usr/local/envoy/examples/front-proxy$ ./query.sh -q -s 1
Querying https server using post-quantum enabled curl...

* Trying 127.0.0.1:8443...
* Connected to localhost (127.0.0.1) port 8443 (#0)
* ALPN, offering http/1.1
* successfully set certificate verify locations:
* CAfile: /opt/oqssa/oqs-bundle.pem
* CApath: none
* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS handshake, Client hello (1):
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, Server hello (2):
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, Encrypted Extensions (8):
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, Certificate (11):
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, CERT verify (15):
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, Finished (20):
* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS change cipher, Change cipher spec (1):
* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS handshake, Finished (20):
* SSL connection using TLSv1.3 / TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
* ALPN, server did not agree to a protocol
* Server certificate:
* subject: CN=localhost
* start date: Aug 23 15:41:34 2022 GMT
* expire date: Aug 23 15:41:34 2023 GMT
* issuer: CN=localhost
* SSL certificate verify result: self signed certificate (18), continuing anyway.
> GET /service/1 HTTP/1.1
> Host: localhost:8443
> User-Agent: curl/7.73.0
> Accept: */*
> Referer: SIG_ALG=dilithium3
>
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, Newsession Ticket (4):
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, Newsession Ticket (4):
* old SSL session ID is stale, removing
* Mark bundle as not supporting multiuse
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
< content-length: 89
< server: envoy
< date: Thu, 27 Oct 2022 19:29:52 GMT
< x-envoy-upstream-service-time: 2
<
Hello from behind Envoy (service 1)! hostname: bf838d79ae30 resolvedhostname: 172.21.0.5
* Connection #0 to host localhost left intact
dan@Cassandra:/usr/local/envoy/examples/front-proxy$ ./query.sh -q -s 1
```

Post-Quantum Stack

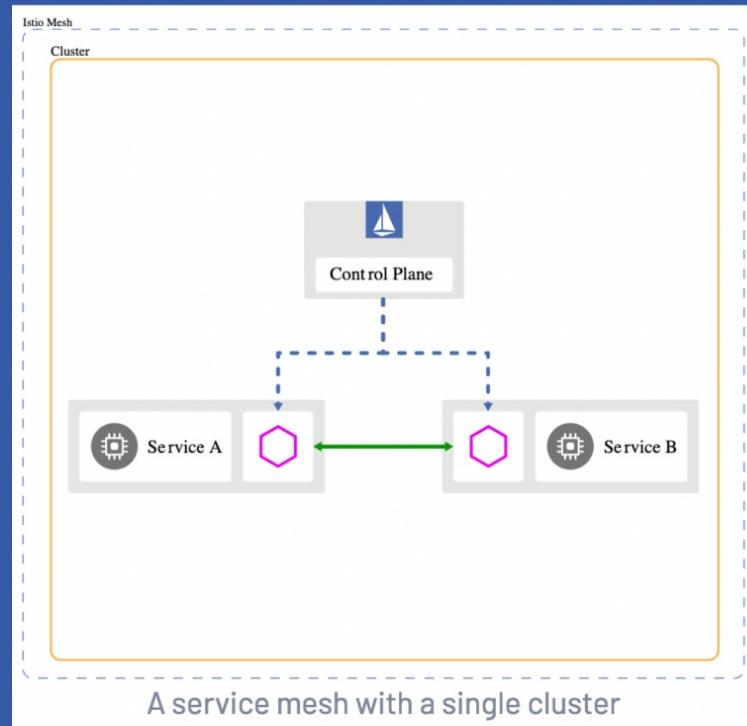
- OpenQuantumSafe library
- NGINX v1.20
- Envoy v1.23.1
- Istio v1.25
- Kubernetes v1.25
- Minikube v1.27
- BoringSSL-OQS





Istio

- Multi-modal open platform
- Microservice integration
 - Traffic flow management
 - Policy enforcement



Development

Istio porting

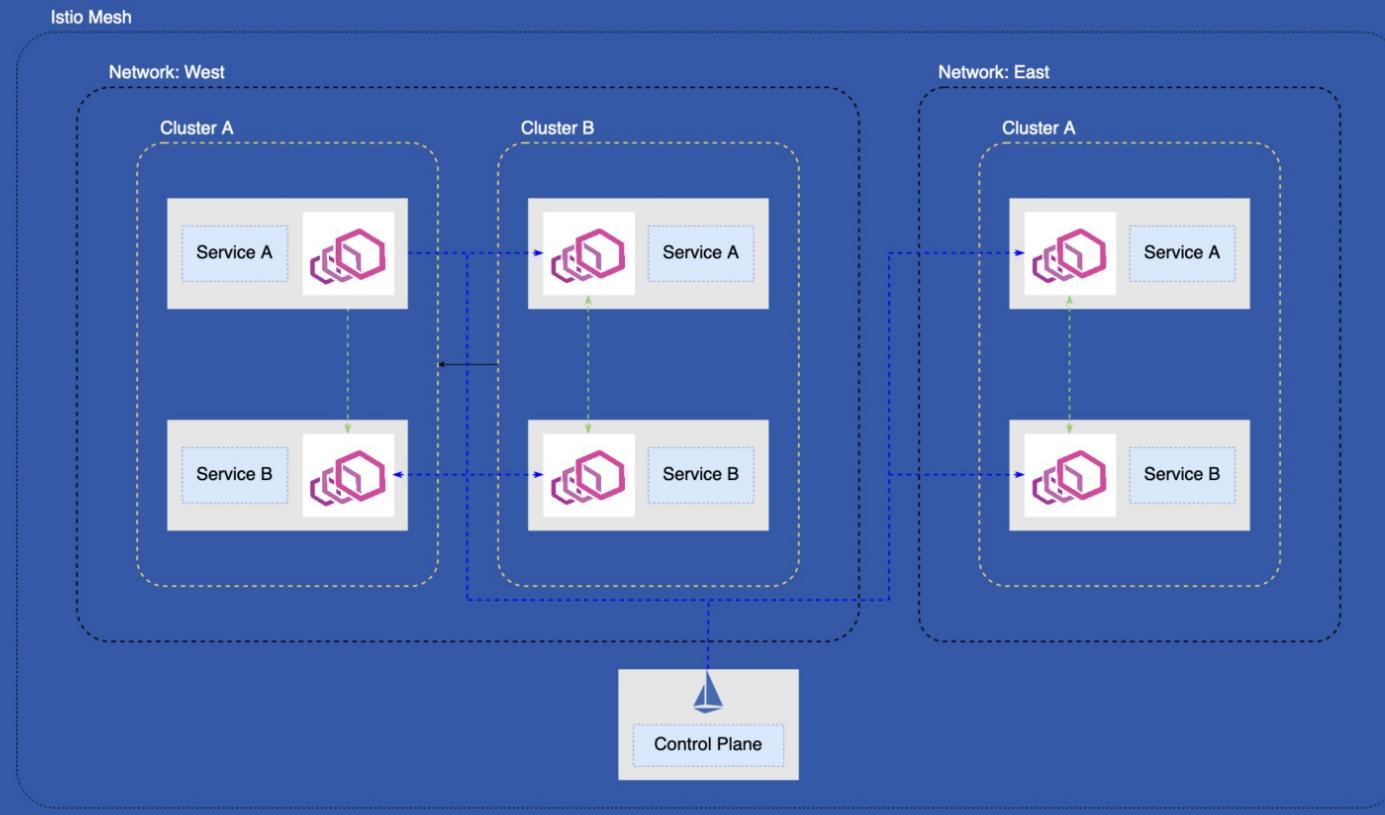
- No source code modification
- Update repository targets (5c81192)

Build process

- Make istio/proxy against Envoy image
- Make istio/istio with modified proxy



Why Istio?



Istio BookInfo Demo

```
sandra:~/local/golang/istio$ kubectl get pods --selector=bookinfo.get pods
NAME                                READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
details-v1-767746644-wrzdg          2/2     Running   0          75s
productpage-v1-7c54b7b5-hvg9l       2/2     Running   0          74s
reviews-v1-69487c7b-qbl1k          2/2     Running   0          75s
reviews-v2-79877950-rfnrd          2/2     Running   0          75s
ratings-v1-68448735-39r5d          2/2     Running   0          75s
dashboards-v1-747497938-9f4tq      2/2     Running   0          75s
dashboards-v2-747497938-9f4tq      2/2     Running   0          75s
gateway.networking.istio.io/facts   2/2     Running   0          75s
getency.networking.istio.io/bookinfo-gateway   created
virtualservice.networking.istio.io/bookinfo   created
virtualservice.networking.istio.io/bookinfo   created
```

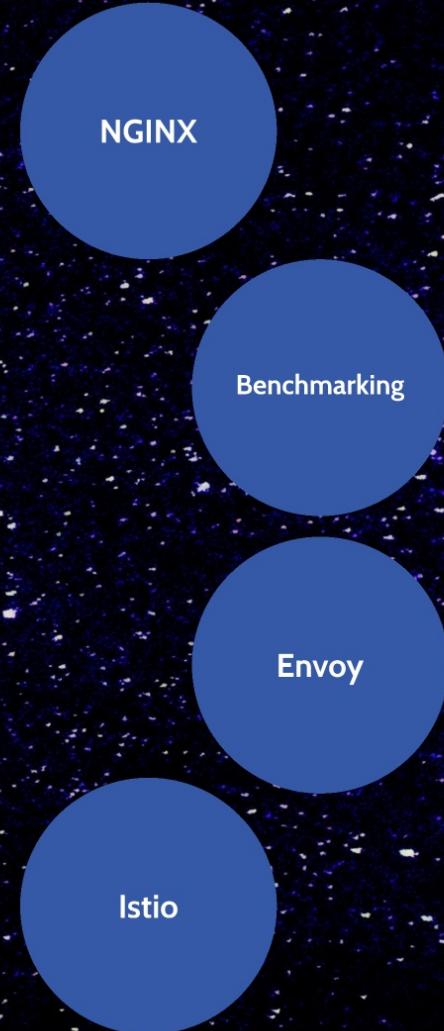


```
drouhana — dan@Cassandra: /usr/local/go/src/istio.io/istio — ssh dan@98.146.193.253 — 139x52
...sandra: /usr/local/go/src/istio.io/istio — ssh dan@98.146.193.253 ...ra: /usr/local/go/src/istio.io/istio — ssh dan@98.146.193.253 +
```

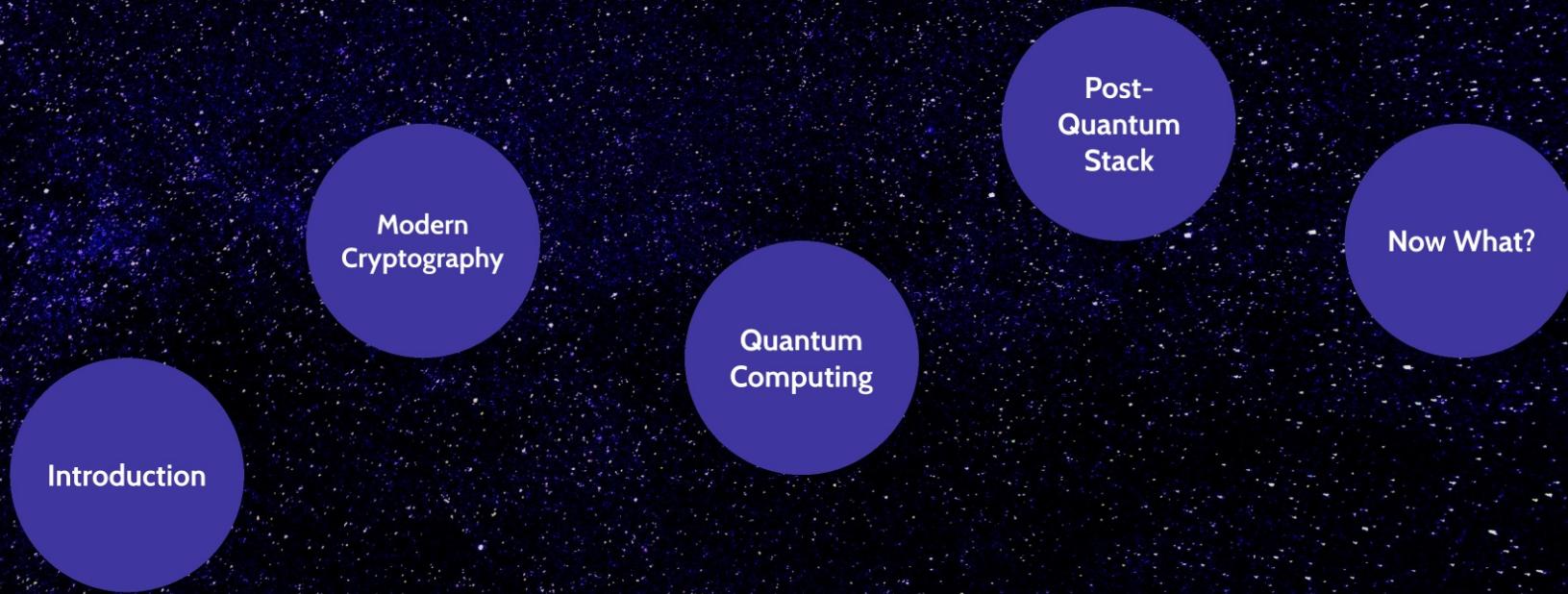
```
dan@Cassandra: /usr/local/go/src/istio.io/istio$ kubectl get pods
NAME          READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
details-v1-76778d644-wrzdg   2/2     Running   0          75s
productpage-v1-7c548b785b-hxp9l   2/2     Running   0          74s
ratings-v1-85c74b6cb4-9sts1    2/2     Running   0          75s
reviews-v1-6494d87c7b-q8blk   2/2     Running   0          75s
reviews-v2-79857b95b-xfnnb   2/2     Running   0          75s
reviews-v3-75f494fccb-gr7h5   2/2     Running   0          75s
dan@Cassandra: /usr/local/go/src/istio.io/istio$ kubectl apply -f samples/bookinfo/networking/bookinfo-gateway.yaml
gateway.networking.istio.io/bookinfo-gateway created
virtualservice.networking.istio.io/bookinfo created
dan@Cassandra: /usr/local/go/src/istio.io/istio$
```

Post-Quantum Stack

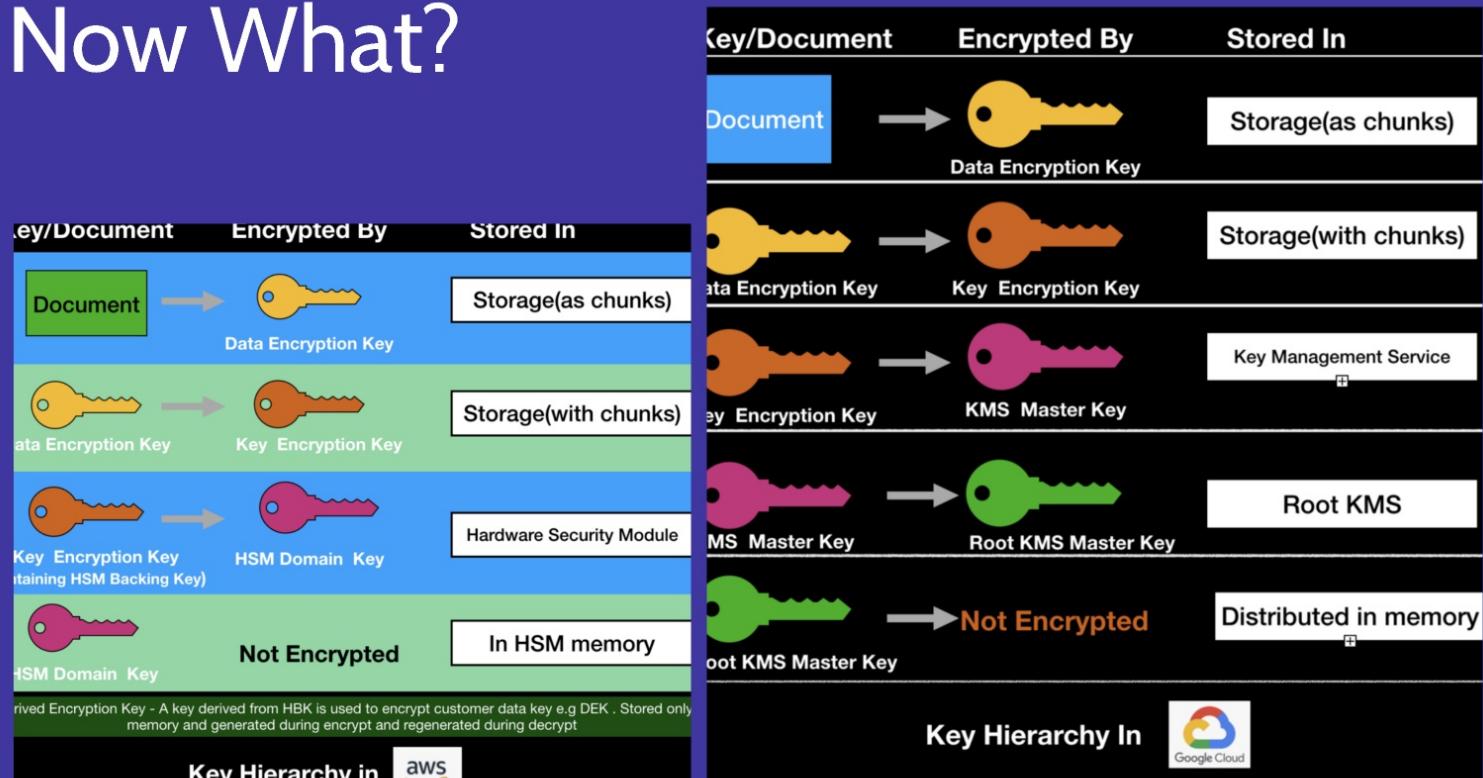
- OpenQuantumSafe library
- NGINX v1.20
- Envoy v1.23.1
- Istio v1.25
- Kubernetes v1.25
- Minikube v1.27
- BoringSSL-OQS



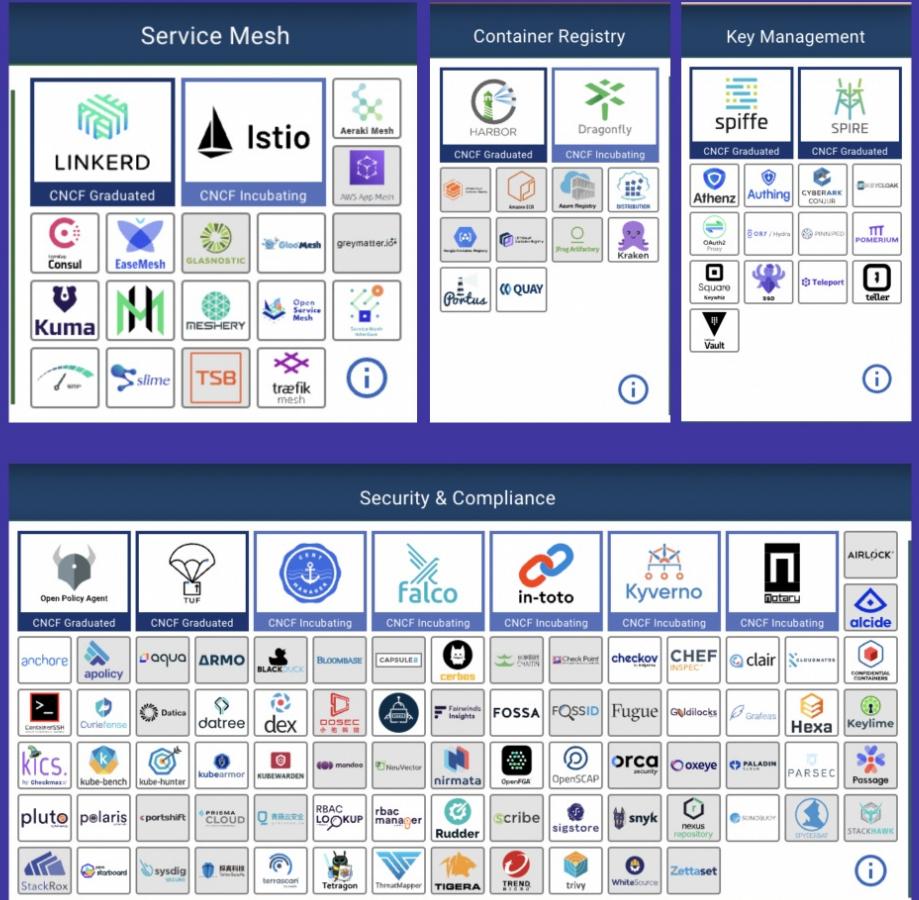
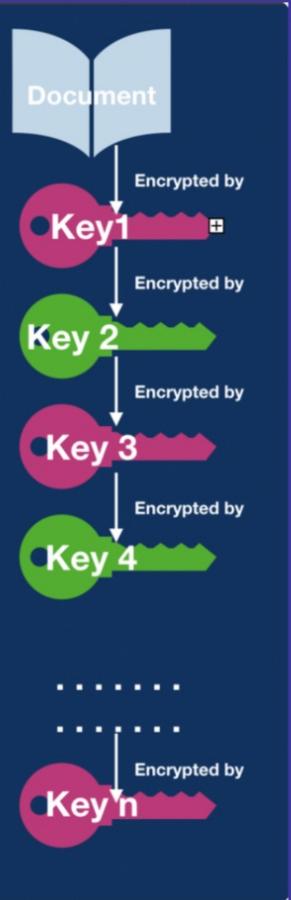
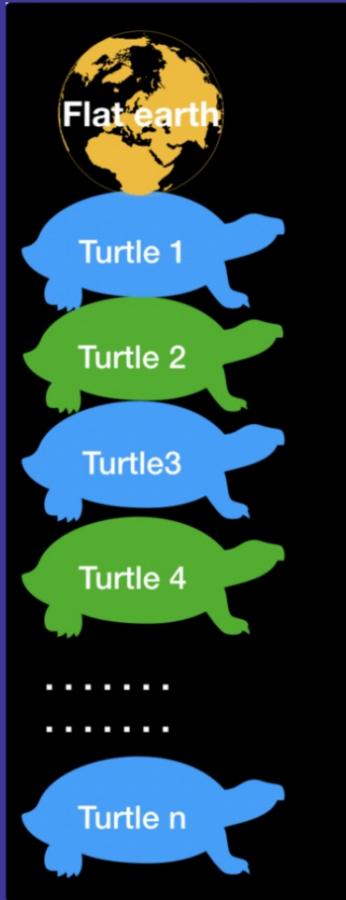
B'Envoy-age to Pre-Quantum Encryption



Now What?



<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/key-hierarchy-cloud-turtles-all-way-down-pragyan-mishra/>



Github Repository



Feedback



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Aron Wahl, whose technical consultation made this possible.

Christian Rouhana, for the unlimited access to compute.

B'Envoy-age to Pre-Quantum Encryption

