



# La sécurité dès la conception du projet

David Aparicio

SophiaConf  
Lundi 27 Juin 2022, 18h

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@dadideo

## David Aparicio

15/ DD INSA de Lyon / UNICAMP (Brésil)

Facebook Open Academy / MIT AppInventor

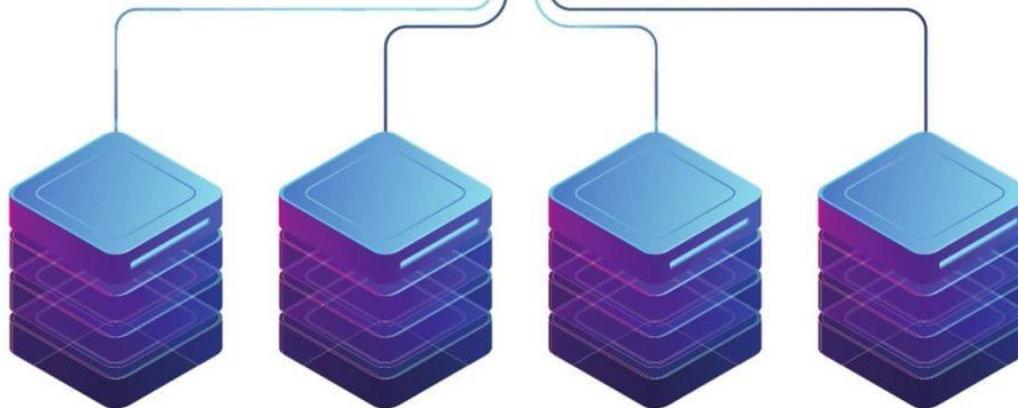
17/ Dev(Sec)Ops @ AMADEUS (Nice, 2 ans)

19/ Data(Sec)Ops @ OVHcloud (Lyon, 3 ans)

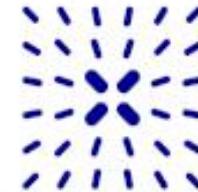




# OVHcloud



30 Datacenters



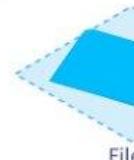
## gaia-x



Depuis Déc 2020

**New**

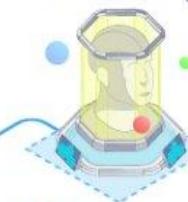
## Database as a Service



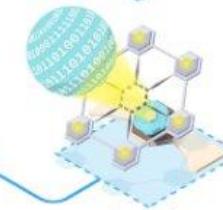
## Data Processing



Machine learning



Notebooks Training

Datalake  
@OVHcloud

## High Perf Object Storage



[careers.ovhcloud.com](http://careers.ovhcloud.com)



# Agenda

Introduction

Retour d'expérience

Conseils

Conclusion

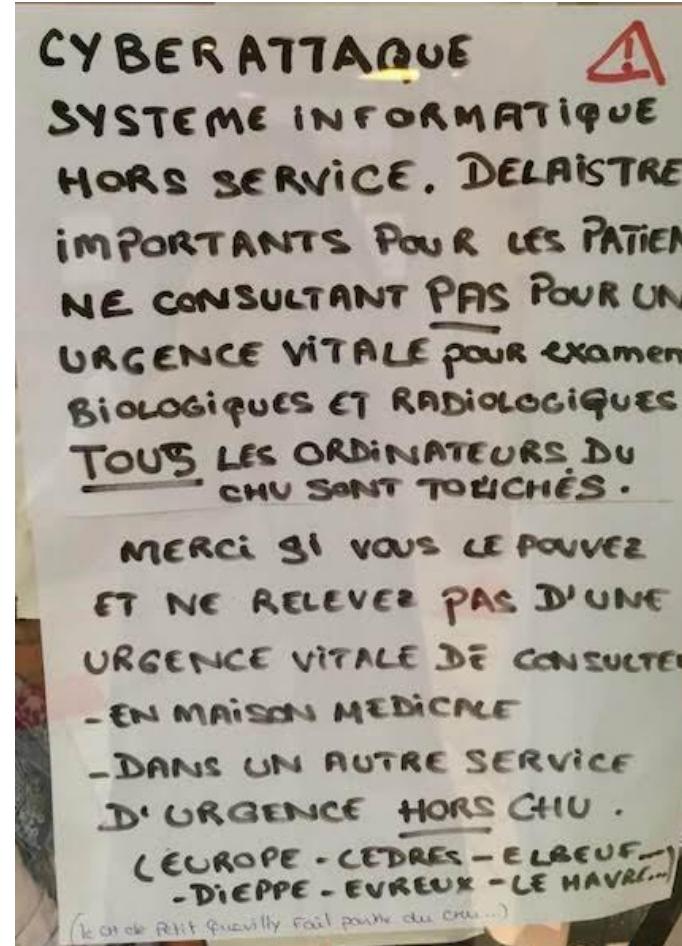


# Introduction





## Pourquoi ce talk ?



Thread @zigazou



## Dès la Conception !!

# Y a-t-il un pilote à jour dans l'avion ?

En 2015, les autorités états-uniennes de l'aviation alertaient les compagnies aériennes: le Boeing 787 Dreamliner devait être redémarré tous les 248 jours pour contourner un bogue pouvant entraîner une coupure de courant généralisée dont on peut imaginer les conséquences en vol. Cette fois, elles ont

annoncé qu'il faut éteindre et rallumer ces mêmes avions tous les 51 jours pour éviter des problèmes informatiques catastrophiques en raison d'une mémoire saturée de données sinon. Mesdames et Messieurs, veuillez regagner vos places et attacher vos ceintures de sécurité, nous allons bientôt rebouter!



Octobre 2020,  
Le Virus Informatique  
n°44 (papier/en ligne)



# Sécurité dès la conception

Du domaine du **Génie Logiciel**

Souvent associé à **Privacy By Design**

Considérer la sécurité comme une **partie intégrante**

Conception d'architecture **robuste**

Résistant aux attaques **bien connues**

Utilisant des techniques **réutilisables**

Minimiser l'impact **en prévision** des vulnérabilités

Exigences dans de **multiples domaines** (auth., intégrité, confidentialité, etc..,)

Même lorsque le système est attaqué

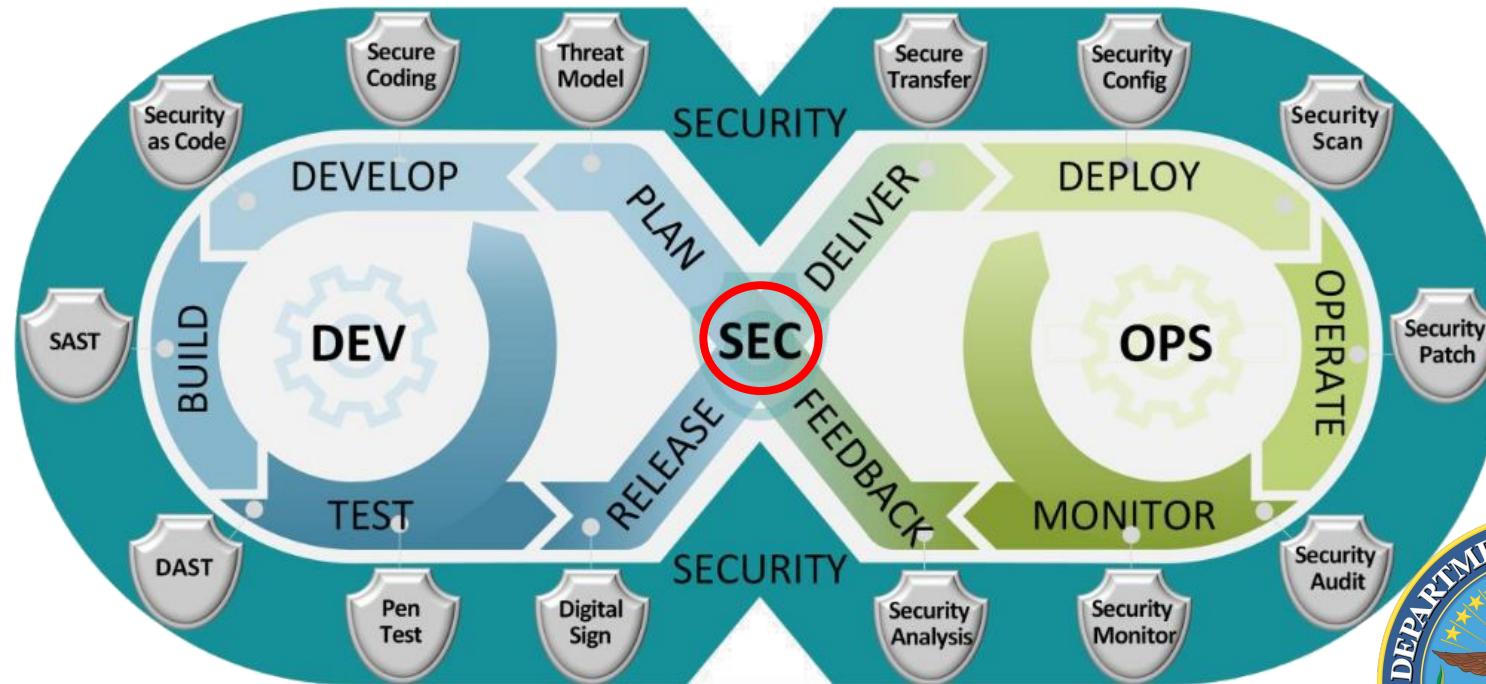
**Préserver** l'architecture pendant l'**évolution du logiciel**

Mise en oeuvre durant tout le **cycle de vie**, jusqu'à la fin du support, et donc une date de **décommissionnement**





## Shift-left Security



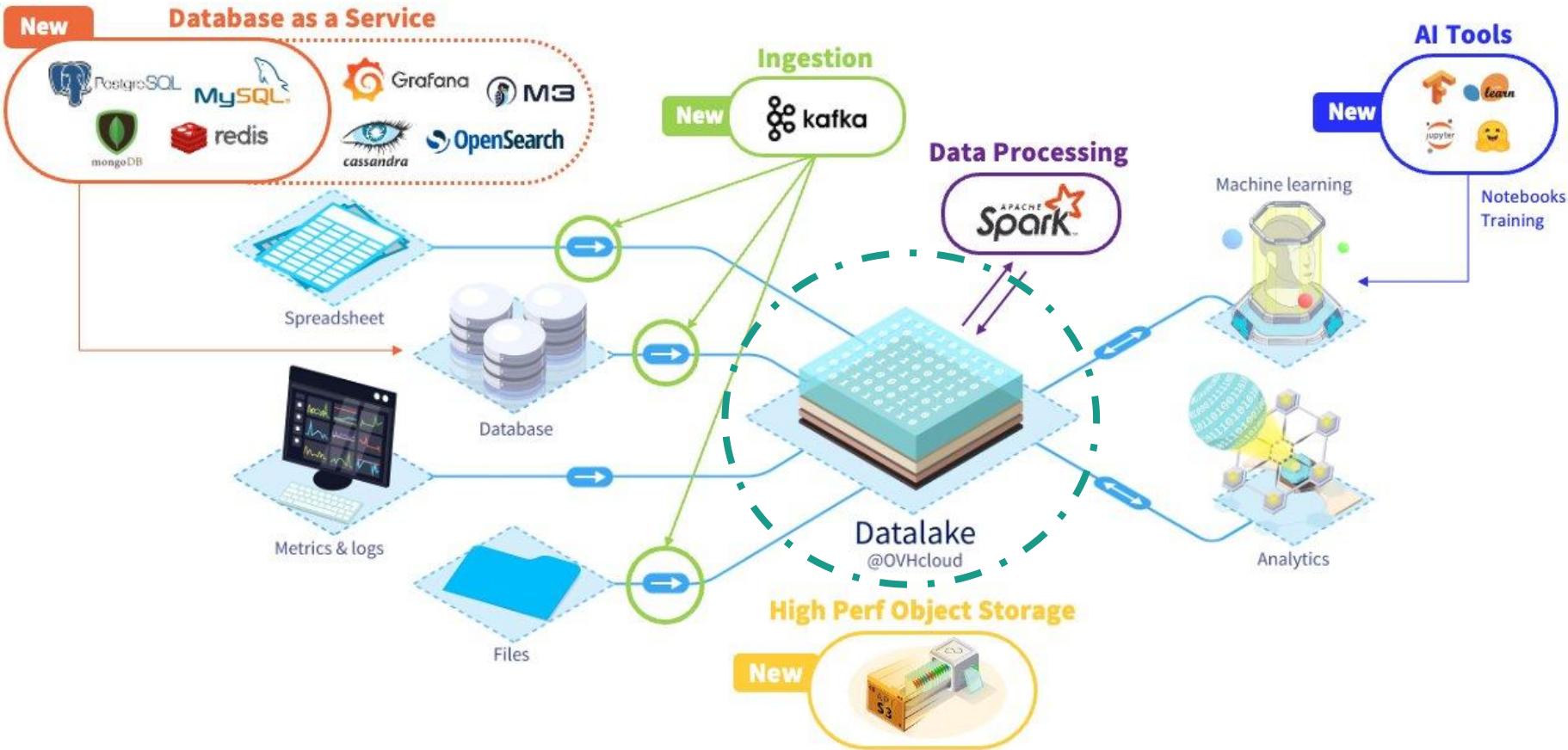
[dodcio.defense.gov](http://dodcio.defense.gov)





# Il était une fois...







En tant qu'  
utilisateur ou administrateur du Datalake

Je veux  
un service toujours disponible, avec de la redondance (SLO/SLA)

Pour cela  
Il faut sauvegarder régulièrement la configuration & la base de données de Kerberos  
Car c'est un des SPOF (Point de défaillance unique) identifié de l'infrastructure



En tant qu'  
utilisateur ou administrateur du Datalake

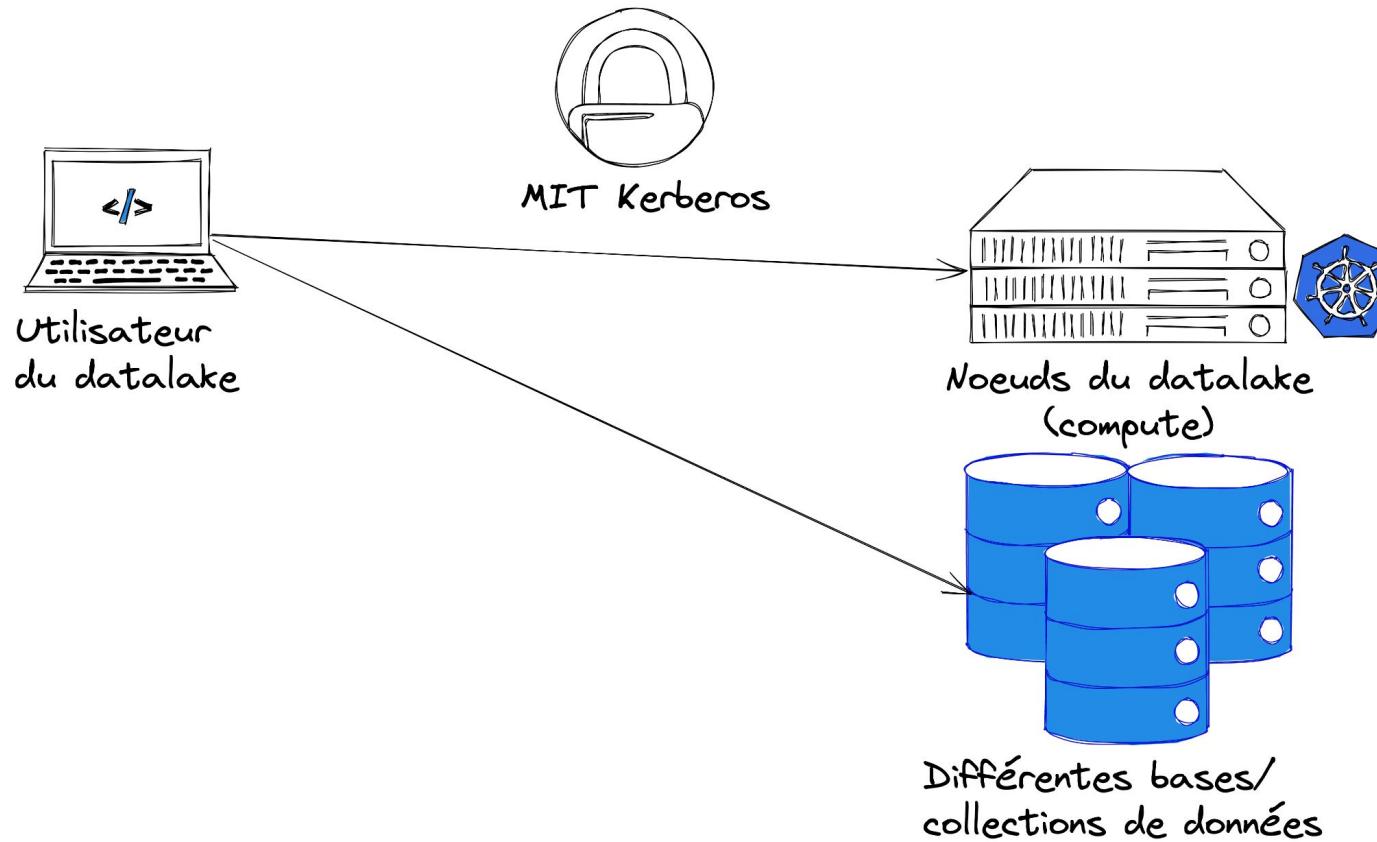
Je veux  
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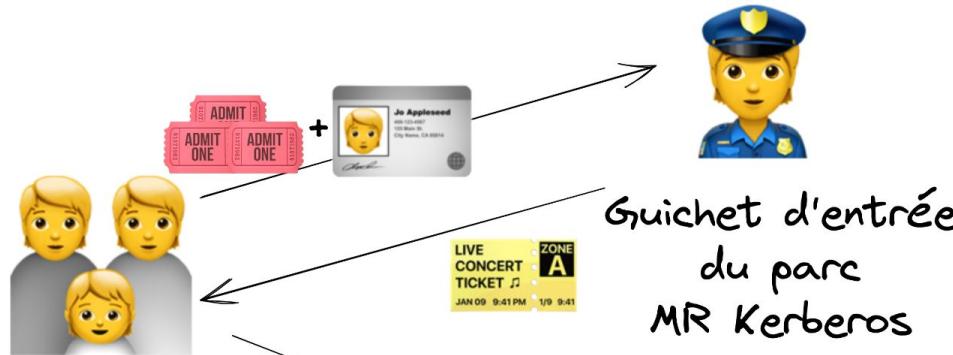
Pour cela  
Il faut sauvegarder régulièrement la configuration & la base de données de Kerberos  
Car c'est un des SPOF (Point de défaillance unique) identifié de l'infrastructure

En effet, pas de ressources dispo pour rendre Kerberos HA (Haute disponibilité)

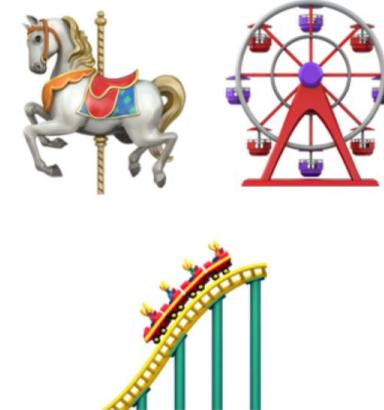
# Kerberos

## Kézako?





Utilisateurs  
du parc d'attractions



Différents manèges  
(autorisés selon  
son âge/ses droits)



## Pour aller plus loin

6.858 Fall 2014 Lecture 13: Kerberos

$T_{c,s} = \{s, c, \text{addr}, \text{timestamp}, \text{life}, K_{c,s}\}$   $A_c = \{c, \text{addr}, \text{timestamp}\}$

$c, s \rightarrow H(\text{timestamp}, K_c)$

$K_{c,s}$

$K_e$

client → Kerberos

SRP PAKE

DES. 56 bits

client → TGS.

$(s, \{T_{c,m}\}_{K_{tgs}}, \{A_c\}_{K_{tgs}})$

$\{T_{c,s}\}_{K_c}, K_{c,s} \rightarrow \{K_e, \text{tag}\}$

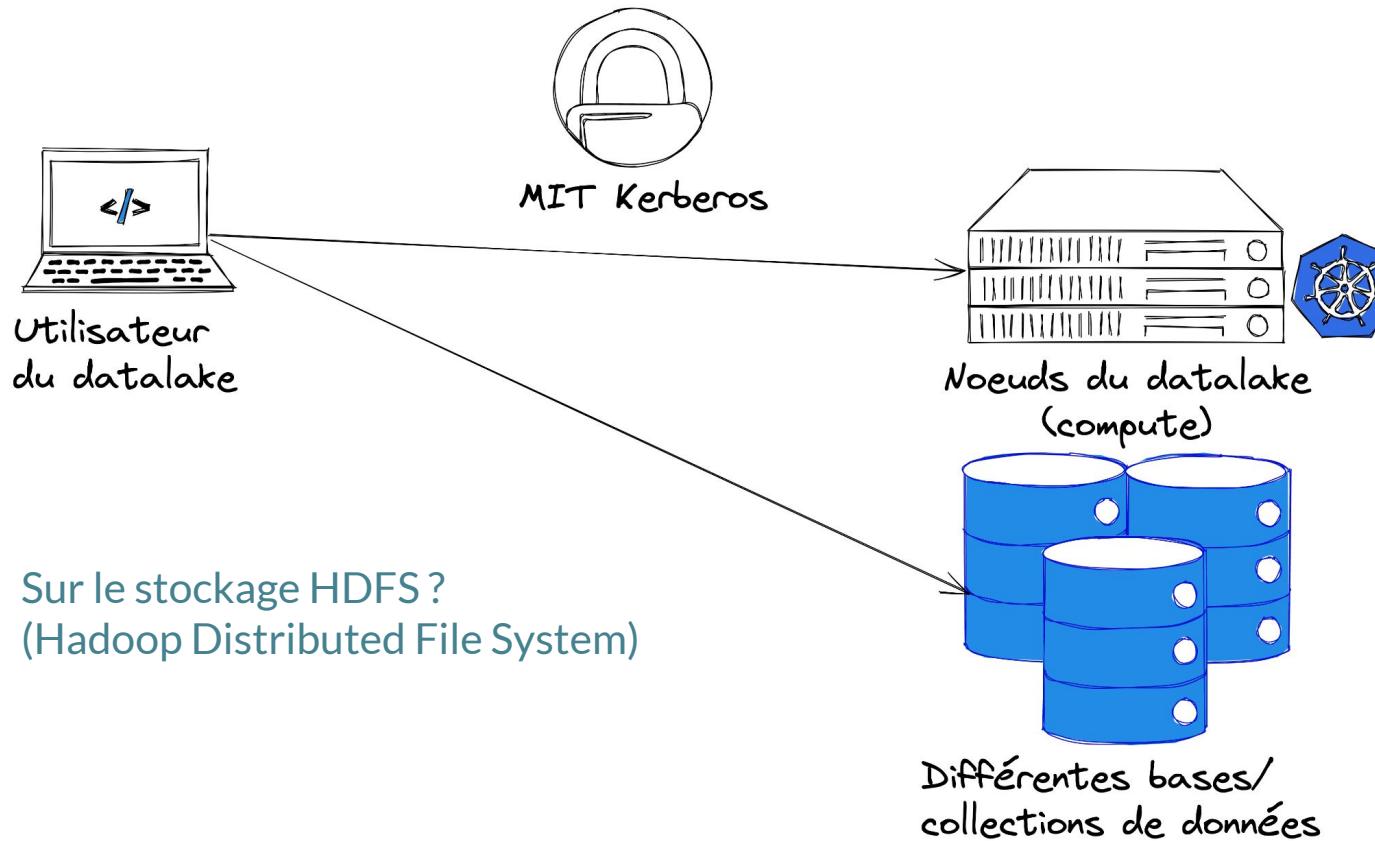
client →  $\{\text{DELETE } S\}_{K_e, \text{tag}}$

49:33 / 1:20:41





# Où stocker le backup ?

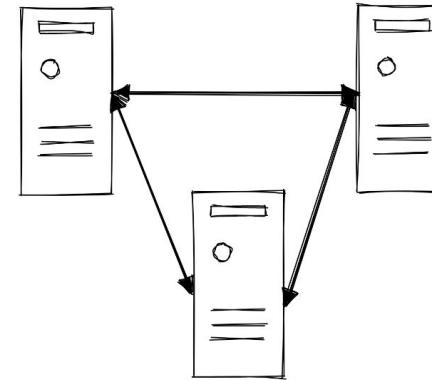




# Où stocker le backup ?

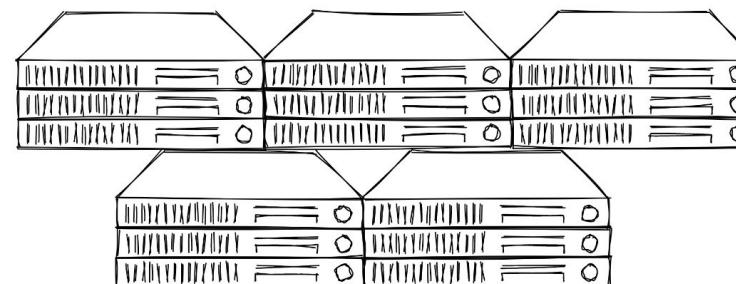
Control Plane  
( Masters )

Sur les workers  
Ou les masters ?



API  
Orchestrator  
Metadata

Data Plane  
( Workers )



Services

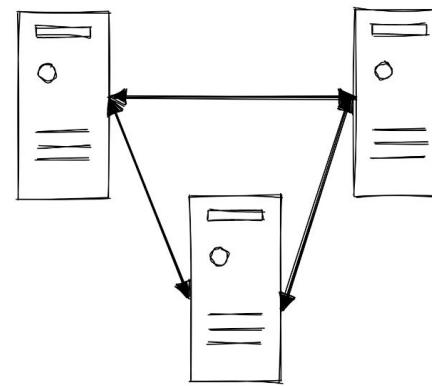
Data

Datalake



# (source unique de vérité)

Control Plane  
( Masters )



API  
Orchestrator  
Metadata

Sur les masters, avec le déployeur (Puppet Master)

G Search

Searched for ssh accept automatically RSA key finger

3:29 PM · [Details](#)

G Search

Searched for how accept ssh at the first connection

3:29 PM · [Details](#)

# Google

askubuntu.com/questions/123072/ssh-automatically-accept-keys

StackExchange Search on Ask Ubuntu... Log in

Home PUBLIC Questions Tags Users Companies Unanswered TEAMS

7 Answers Sorted by: Highest score (default)

Use the StrictHostKeyChecking option, for example:

340 ssh -oStrictHostKeyChecking=no \$h uptime

This option can also be added to ~/.ssh/config, e.g.:

Host somehost  
Hostname 10.0.0.1  
StrictHostKeyChecking no

Note that when the host keys have changed, you'll get a warning, even with this option:

```
$ ssh -oStrictHostKeyChecking=no somehost uptime
@ WARNING: REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED!
IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMEONE IS DOING SOMETHING NASTY!
Someone could be eavesdropping on you right now (man-in-the-middle attack)!
It is also possible that a host key has just been changed.
The fingerprint for the RSA key sent by the remote host is
31:6f:2a:d5:76:c3:1e:74:f7:73:2f:96:16:12:e0:d8.
Please contact your system administrator.
Add correct host key in /home/peter/.ssh/known_hosts to get rid of this message.
Offending RSA key in /home/peter/.ssh/known_hosts:24
    remove with: ssh-keygen -f "/home/peter/.ssh/known_hosts" -R 10.0.0.1
Password authentication is disabled to avoid man-in-the-middle attacks.
Keyboard-interactive authentication is disabled to avoid man-in-the-middle attacks.
ash: uptime: not found
```

If your hosts are not often reinstalled, you could make this less secure (but more convenient for often-changing host keys) with the `-oUserKnownHostsFile=/dev/null` option. This discards all received host keys so it'll never generate the warning.



Pas copier-coller depuis StackOverFlow

# 98% snippets sécu/crypto sont insecures



Fisher et al., 2017; Nadi et al., 2016; Das et al., 2014, Prevent cryptographic pitfalls by design



Feb 11, 2018



You can use the following command to add the fingerprint for a server to your known\_hosts

```
ssh-keyscan -H <ip-address> >> ~/.ssh/known_hosts  
ssh-keyscan -H <hostname> >> ~/.ssh/known_hosts
```

G Search

Searched for ssh-keyscan multiple hosts

4:01 PM • ⓘ • Details

G Search

Searched for ssh-keyscan examples

3:58 PM • ⓘ • Details

G Search

Searched for ssh test connection

3:57 PM • ⓘ • Details

G Search

Searched for ssh-keyscan

3:43 PM • ⓘ • Details

G Search

Searched for ssh accept automatically RSA key fingerprint

3:29 PM • ⓘ • Details

G Search

Searched for how accept ssh at the first connection

3:29 PM • ⓘ • Details

**NOTE:** Replace < ip-address > and < hostname > with the IP and dns name of the server you want to add.

The only issue with this is that you will end up with some servers in your known\_hosts twice. It's not really a big deal, just mentioning. To ensure there are no duplicates, you could remove all the servers first by running the following first:

```
ssh-keygen -R <ip-address>  
ssh-keygen -R <hostname>
```

So you could run:

```
for h in $SERVER_LIST; do  
    ip=$(dig +search +short $h)  
    ssh-keygen -R $h  
    ssh-keygen -R $ip  
    ssh-keyscan -H $ip >> ~/.ssh/known_hosts  
    ssh-keyscan -H $h >> ~/.ssh/known_hosts  
done
```



### Customization

- ▼ If needed, you can edit the following parameters: ...

```
# This configuration file is managed by Puppet.
# Documentation: confluence

#--- DEFAULT PARAMETERS ---
BASE_DIR="/opt/ama
BACKUP_LOCAL_DIR="${BASE_DIR}/backup "
LOG_DIR="${BASE_DIR}/log "
LOG="${LOG_DIR}/ama.log"
KERBEROS_DIR="/var/kerberos"
KERBEROS_TMPDB="ker.db"
KERBEROS_TMBVS="krb-version.tmp"
BACKUP_APPLICATIVEUSER=
BACKUP_APPLICATIVEHOME=
KEYTAB_DIR=
BACKUP_HOST="$(uname -n)"
CONSUL_BINARY=
SSHKEY_KNOWNHOSTS="${BACKUP_APPLICATIVEHOME}/.ssh/known_hosts"
SSHKEY_PUBKEY="${BACKUP_APPLICATIVEHOME}/.ssh/id_rsa"
#--- CUSTOMIZED PARAMETERS ---
BACKUP_INTERVAL_SECS="86400"
BACKUP_RETENTION_DAYS="31"
BACKUP_REMOTE_DESTINATION="${BACKUP_APPLICATIVEHOME}"
BACKUP_REMOTE_BACKUPS_LOCATION="${BACKUP_REMOTE_DESTINATION}/"
```

Avec la mise en place  
d'une rotation des  
Sauvegardes pour  
Éviter la saturation  
Des masters



## How backup/restore Kerberos

Created by David APARICIO (contractor), last modified by

on Apr 10, 2019

MAPR 5.2.0

MEP 3.0.1

REV4

Main documentation contributor: [@David APARICIO \(contractor\)](#)

### Backup

The daemon is automatically deployed by Puppet, you can check its status on GMock with the following command

```
systemctl status -l [REDACTED] --backup
```

### Customization

- › If needed, you can edit the following parameters: ...

Done by Puppet, modify the Hieradata (could be found into the module

file: templates/gmock/[REDACTED].conf.erb)

### Restore (manual)

1. Optional (if Puppet is disabled):
  - a. Move your .tar.gz backup (from [REDACTED] one master) with scp to the GMock  
Remark: Only user that can do it with scp is [REDACTED], otherwise need to pass through the gateway
  - b. Install the RPM package, if you stopped Puppet ("sudo yum install [REDACTED] backup")
2. If Puppet is enabled, check on /opt/[REDACTED]/bin/[REDACTED]
3. Launch this script

```
sudo /opt/[REDACTED]/bin/[REDACTED]-restore.sh <FULLPATH_ARCHIVE.tar.gz>
```



updated an issue

## [kerberos-backup] - Rsync mirroring breaks

Change By:

If a gmock is destroyed and re-created the previous authorized\_keys file for krbbackup user is lost and, due to this, the synchronization between masters and gmock is not working properly (i.e. backups created before the destruction of gmock are not copied, whereas the new ones are correctly copied). This is generating a de-synchronization between masters and gmock and user can't understand it since in gmock some backups are present (new ones/useless instead of old ones).

Add Comment



- Cluster sans Kerberos (MapR ticket)
- Pas de 50/50 (épuisement)
- Temps de livraison (junior)
- Sécurité ? (auto-formation)
- Chiffrement des sauvegardes
- Accompagnement du Management



# Conseils



# Quelques bonnes pratiques

- Diminuer surface d'attaque (scratch, distroless)
- Principe de moindre privilège (!root)
- Défense en profondeur (bastion, traceability, siem)
- Détection de connexion, proposer/activer MFA
- Pas de configuration par défaut (K8s, [MongoDB](#))
- Pas de secrets dans les Docker images ou les repositories Git (Vault, .gitignore)
- Pas de données sensibles dans les GUI (cf slide suivante)
- Ne pas afficher de stacktrace (pas debug | Fail securely)
- Ni de version/nom de framework
- Vérifier les entrées/sorties des clients/noeuds (injection/XSS)
- Faire des backups régulièrement et déconnectées du réseau
- Mettre à jour infra/docker images (CI/CD|[GitOps](#))
- PaaS (BUILD/RUN)  OVHcloud/CleverCloud



# Attention au risque humain

**ars TECHNICA**

**ELON SPEAKS —**

## Russian tourist offered employee \$1 million to cripple Tesla with malware

“This was a serious attack,” Elon Musk says.

DAN GOODIN - 8/28/2020, 4:12 AM



[Enlarge](#)



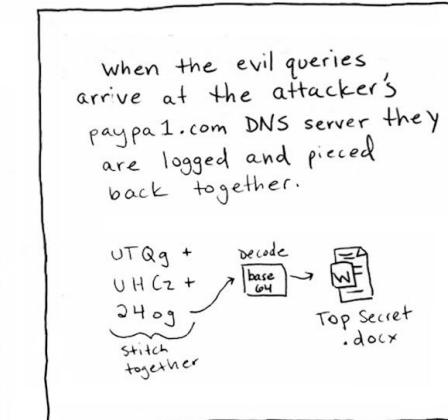
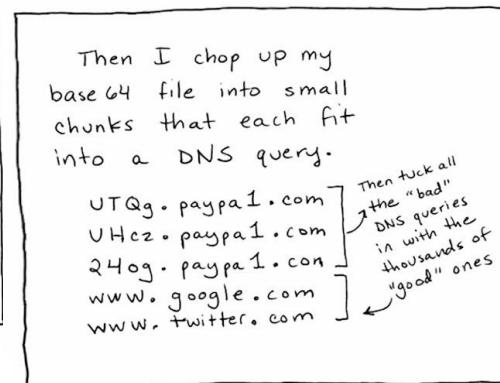
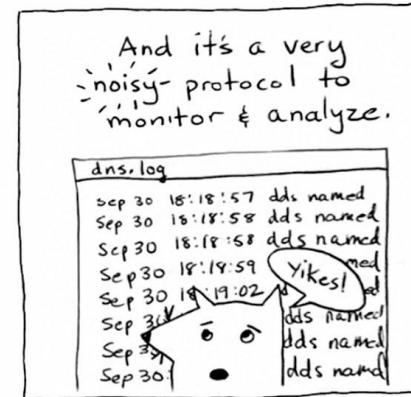
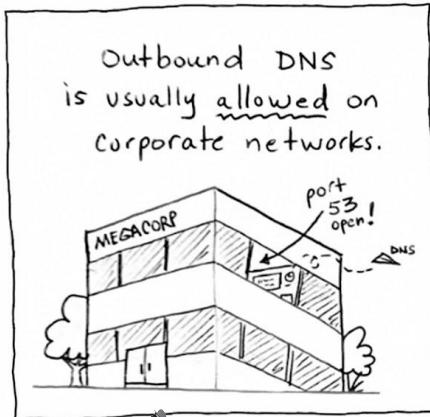
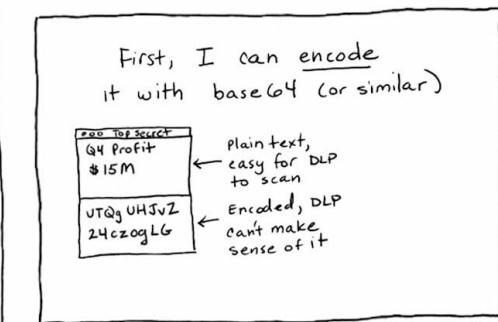
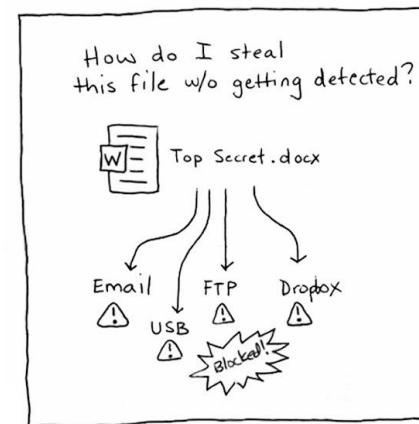
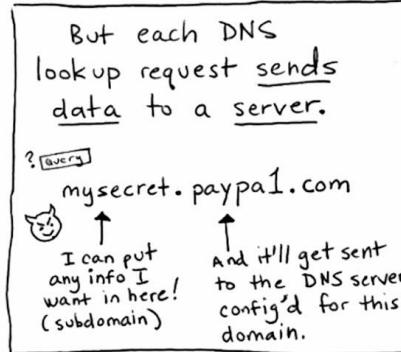
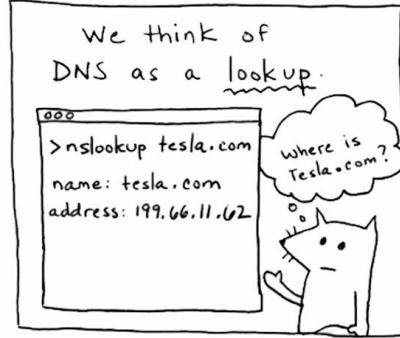
Ars Technica [EN]



# Attention au traffic sortant aussi !



Introduction à DNSSEC



Exfiltration DNS @Rob Sobers



# Ne pas afficher des données personnelles (PII)

The screenshot shows the Ameli.fr user interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Accueil, Mes paiements, Mes démarches, Mon espace prévention, and Mes informations. Below this is a main content area divided into several sections:

- MES DERNIERS PAIEMENTS**: Shows two recent payments: "Paiement à un tiers" on 1 OCT. for 3,09€ and another on 2 OCT. for 7,41€.
- MES DÉMARCHES EN 2 CLICS**: A list of quick actions:
  - Attestation de droits
  - Attestation de paiement d'indemnités journalières
  - Carte européenne d'assurance maladie (CEAM)
  - Voir toutes les démarches
  - Consulter les délais de traitement de ma CPAM
- MON AGENDA**: Options for viewing or scheduling appointments.
- MON ESPACE PRÉVENTION**: Options for prevention.

A specific phone number, 2 69 05 49 588 157 80, is circled in red to highlight it as a Personally Identifiable Information (PII) field.

Site d'Ameli.fr  
(numéro modifié pour illustrer)



CNIL - Donnée personnelle, Personally identifiable information (PII)

# Pourquoi ?

2013	2017 (new, * from the community)	2021 (new, * from the survey)
A1 - Injection	A1 - <b>Injection</b>	A1 - Broken Access Control
A2 - Broken Authentication & Session Management	A2 - <b>Broken Authentication</b>	A2 - Cryptographic Failures
A3 - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	A3 - <b>Sensitive Data Exposure</b>	A3 - <b>Injection</b>
<b>A4 - Insecure Direct Object References</b>	A4 - XML External Entities (XXE)	<b>A4 - Insecure Design</b>
A5 - Security Misconfiguration	A5 - <b>Broken Access Control [MERGED A4+A7]</b>	A5 - Security Misconfiguration
A6 - Sensitive Data Exposure	A6 - <b>Security Misconfiguration</b>	A6 - Vulnerable and Outdated Components
<b>A7 - Missing Function Level Access Control</b>	A7 - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	A7 - Identification and Authentication Failures
A8 - Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	<b>A8 - Insecure Deserialization *</b>	<b>A8 - Software and Data Integrity Failures</b>
A9 - Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities	A9 - <b>Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities</b>	A9 - Security Logging and Monitoring Failures *
A10 - Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards	<b>A10 - Insufficient Logging &amp; Monitoring *</b>	<b>A10 - Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) *</b>

OWASP TOP 10



# Conclusion





# TL;DR - The state of open source security 2019 report, at a glance



## Open source adoption

- ▷ Growth in indexed packages, 2017 to 2018
  - ❖ Maven Central - 102%
  - ❖ PyPI - 40%
  - ❖ npm - 37%
  - ❖ NuGet - 26%
  - ❖ RubyGems - 5.6%
- ▷ npm reported 304 billion downloads for 2018
- ▷ 78% of vulnerabilities are found in indirect dependencies



## Known vulnerabilities

- ▷ 88% growth in application vulnerabilities over two years
- ▷ In 2018, vulnerabilities for npm grew by 47%. Maven Central and PHP Packagist disclosures grew by 27% and 56% respectively
- ▷ In 2018, we tracked over 4 times more vulnerabilities found in RHEL, Debian and Ubuntu as compared to 2017



## Known vulnerabilities in docker images

- ▷ Each of the top ten most popular default docker images contains at least 30 vulnerable system libraries
- ▷ 44% of scanned docker images can fix known vulnerabilities by updating their base image tag



## Vulnerability identification

- ▷ 37% of open source developers don't implement any sort of security testing during CI and 54% of developers don't do any docker image security testings
- ▷ The median time from when a vulnerability was added to an open source package until it was fixed was over 2 years



## Who's responsible for open source security?

- ▷ 81% of users feel developers are responsible for open source security
- ▷ 68% of users feel that developers should own the security responsibility of their docker container images
- ▷ Only three in ten open source maintainers consider themselves to have high security knowledge



## Snyk stats

- ▷ In the second half of 2018 alone, Snyk opened more than 70,000 Pull Requests for its users to remediate vulnerabilities in their projects
- ▷ CVE/NVD and public vulnerability databases miss many vulnerabilities, only accounting for 60% of the vulnerabilities Snyk tracks
- ▷ In 2018 alone, 500 vulnerabilities were disclosed by Snyk's proprietary dedicated research team



The state of open  
source security - 2019



## Rappelez-vous: Les hackers n'en ont rien à "faire"

- À propos du scope de votre projet
- Il est géré par une tierce partie / sous-traitant
- C'est un système ancien (Legacy)
- TPCM / " Touche pas ! C'est magique "
- C'est "trop critique pour être réparé"
- A propos de vos périodes de maintenance
- A propos de votre budget
- Vous l'avez toujours fait de cette façon
- À propos de votre date de mise en service
- Il s'agit seulement d'un pilote/PoC
- À propos des accords de non-divulgation
- Ce n'était pas une exigence dans le contrat
- C'est un système interne
- Il est vraiment difficile de modifier / changer
- Vous n'êtes pas sûr de savoir comment y remédier
- Il doit être remplacé
- C'est géré dans le Cloud
- À propos de votre inscription au registre des risques
- L'éditeur ne prend pas en charge cette configuration
- C'est une solution provisoire
- Il est conforme à [insérer la norme ici]
- Il est crypté sur disque
- Le rapport coût-bénéfice ne scale pas
- "Personne d'autre ne pouvait le comprendre"
- Vous ne pouvez pas expliquer le risque au "Business"
- Vous avez d'autres priorités
- Sur votre foi dans la compétence de vos utilisateurs internes
- Vous n'avez pas de justification commerciale
- Vous ne pouvez pas montrer le retour sur investissement
- Vous avez sous-traité ce risque
- C'était à la mode [insérer la technologie hype ici].
- De vos certifications





## Analogie

« Nul n'est censé ignorer la loi »





## Ma devise

« Nul développeur n'est censé ignorer la sécurité »





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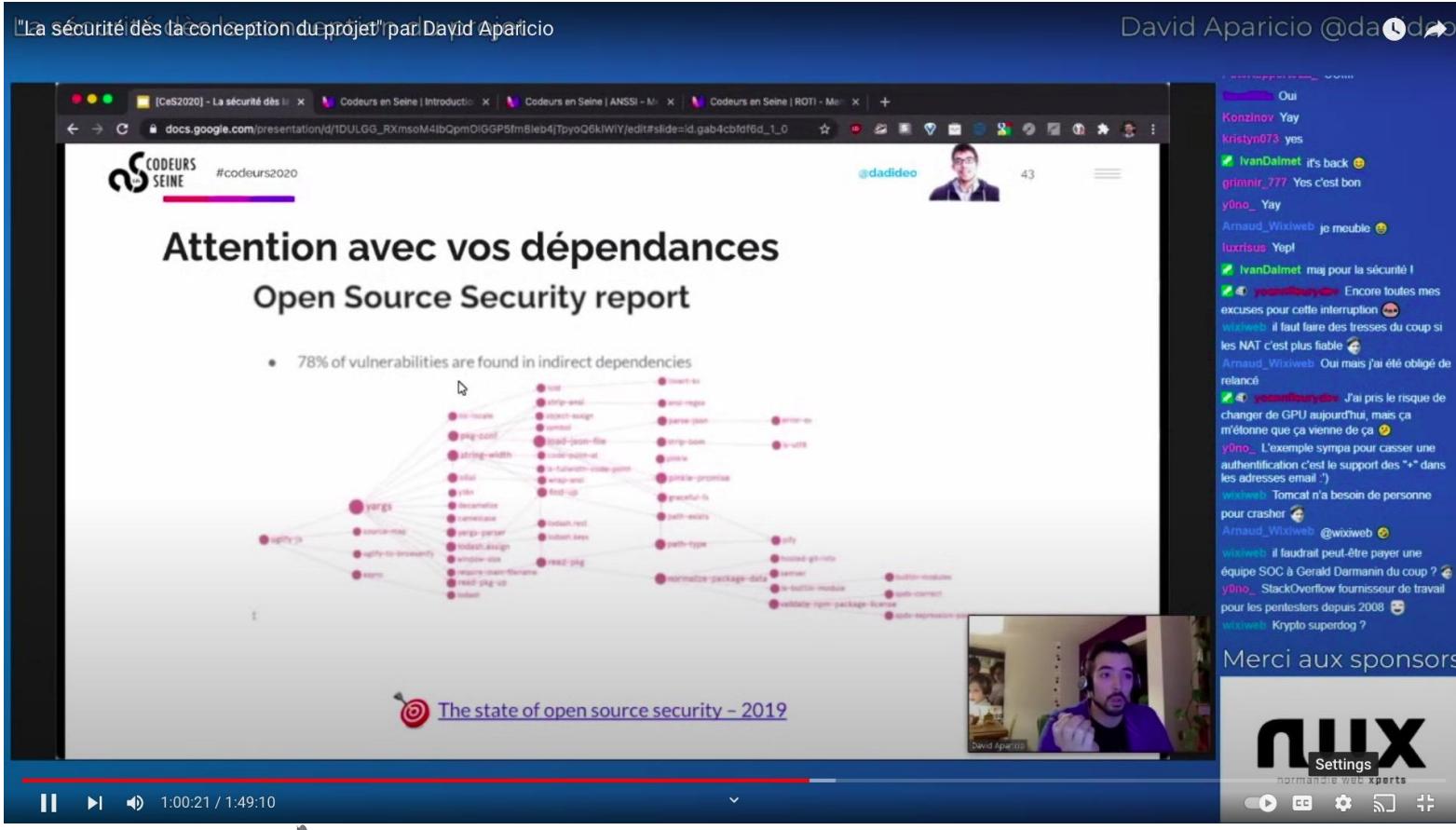
## Pour aller plus loin

- [Sophia Security Camp 2019](#)
- [ANSSI](#) (Atelier [Sécurité Agile](#), Livre Sécurité au déploiement de conteneurs [Docker](#))
- [TV5 Monde Analyse d'Incident](#), ANSSI (SSTIC 2017)
- [10 leçons sur les 10 plus grosses fuites de données](#), de Adrien Pessu (JSC 2020)
- [La Cryptographie en 55' chrono](#) de m4dz (SnowCamp2020)
- [Sécurité du Cloud](#), de Eric Briand (RemoteClazz 2020)
- [La nuit tous les hackers sont gris](#) (Fiction écrite par Vincent Hazard, 2019)



"La sécurité dès la conception du projet" par David Aparicio

David Aparicio @da~~dideo~~



The screenshot shows a video conference interface. On the left, a presentation slide titled "Attention avec vos dépendances Open Source Security report" is displayed. It features a dependency graph with various package names like "yargs", "normalize-package-data", and "read-pkg". Below the graph, the text "The state of open source security - 2019" is visible. On the right, a sidebar shows a live chat with multiple participants. At the bottom, there is a "Merci aux sponsors" section with the "nux Settings" logo.

The state of open source security - 2019

Merci aux sponsors

nux Settings

normalise web experts

II ▶ 🔍 1:00:21 / 1:49:10

Twitch "Codeurs en Seine 2020" sur la sécurité



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## Merci pour votre attention !

💡🔊 N'oubliez pas de me donner votre avis sur cette session:

📋 <https://s.42l.fr/sc22sec>

👍 Lien des slides dans les commentaires

