



Node Security

Ganeticon, Sep 2014

Helga Velroyen, helgav@google.com

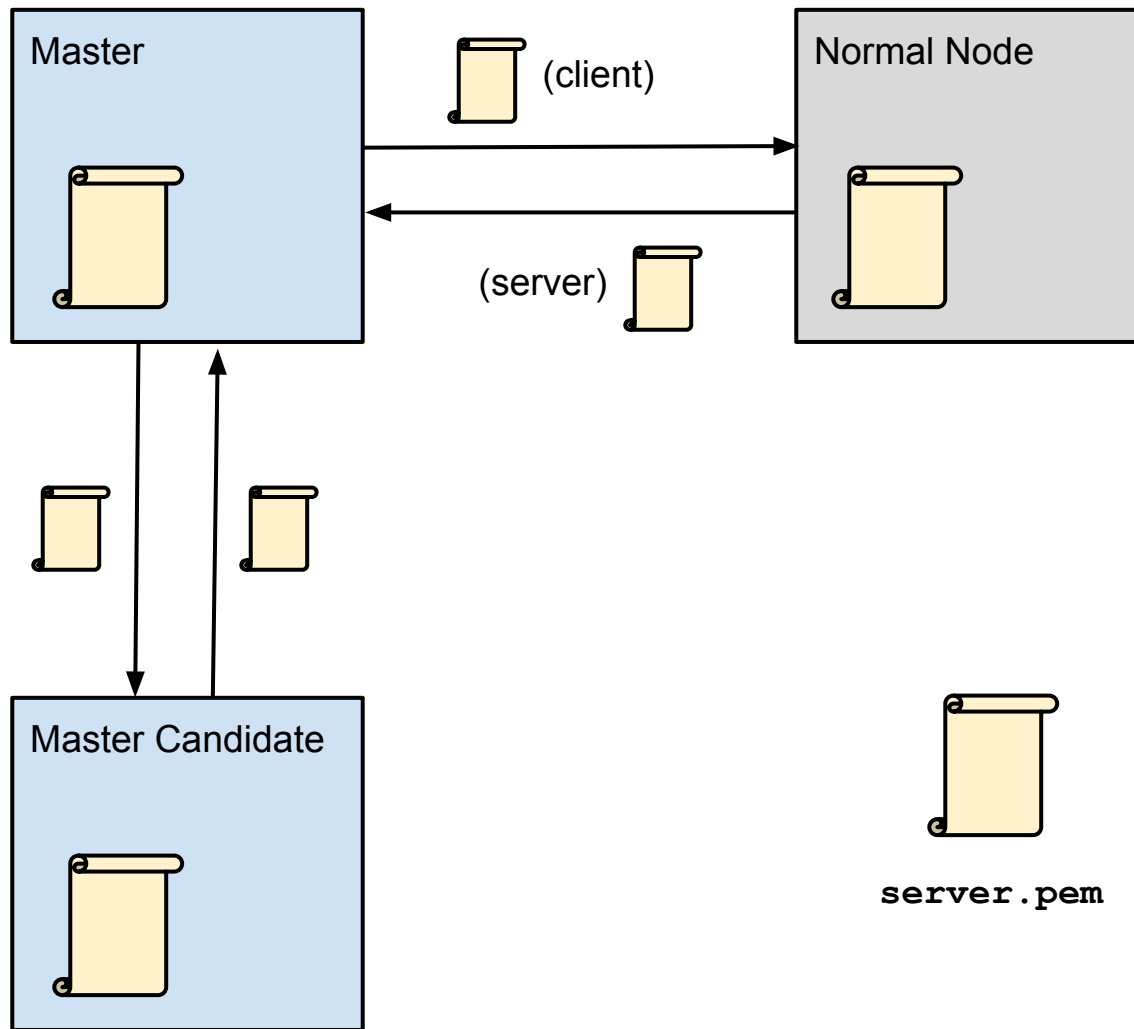
Agenda

- SSL node security
- SSH node security

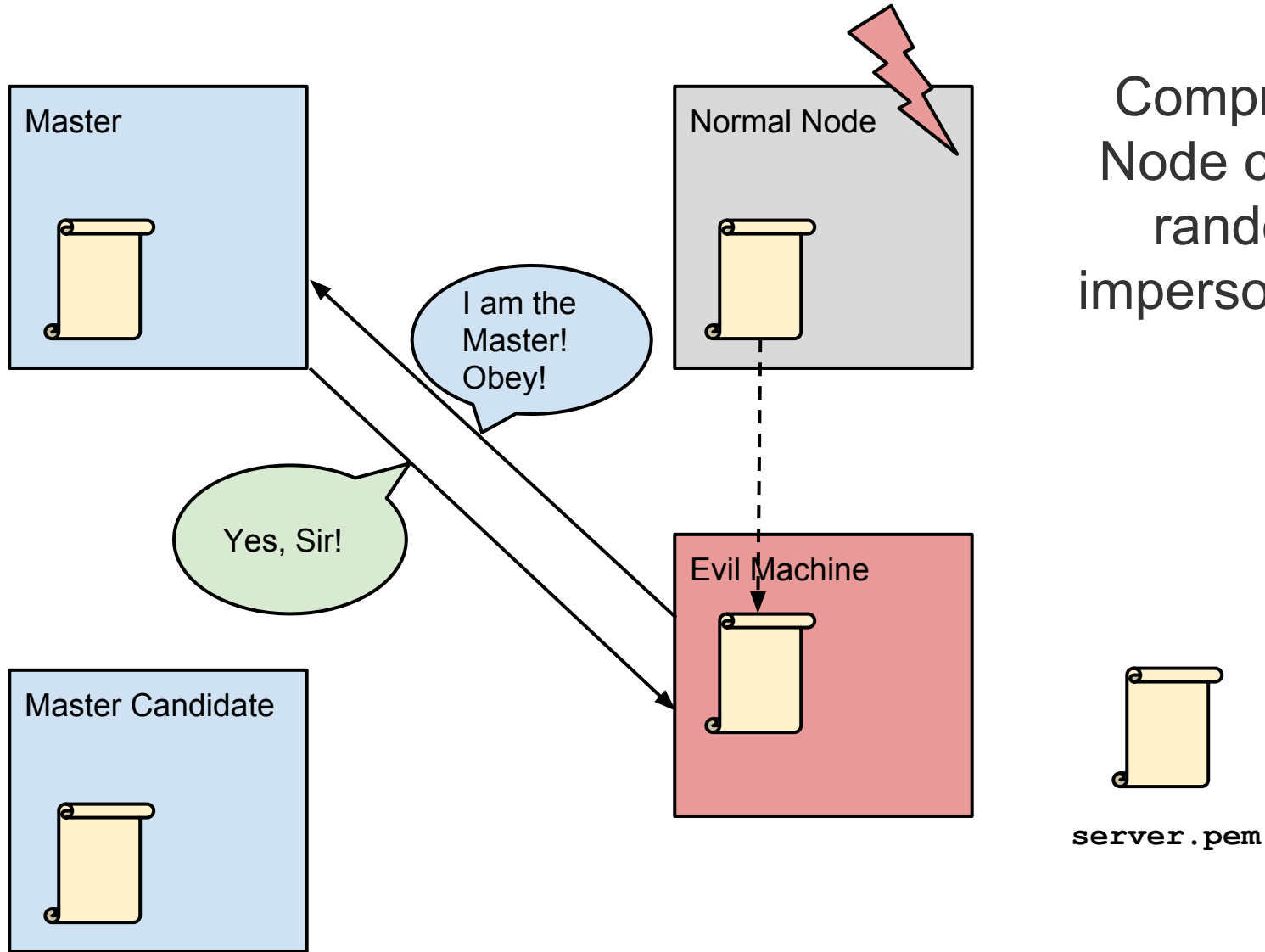


SSL

Node Security



RPC via SSL (pre 2.11)

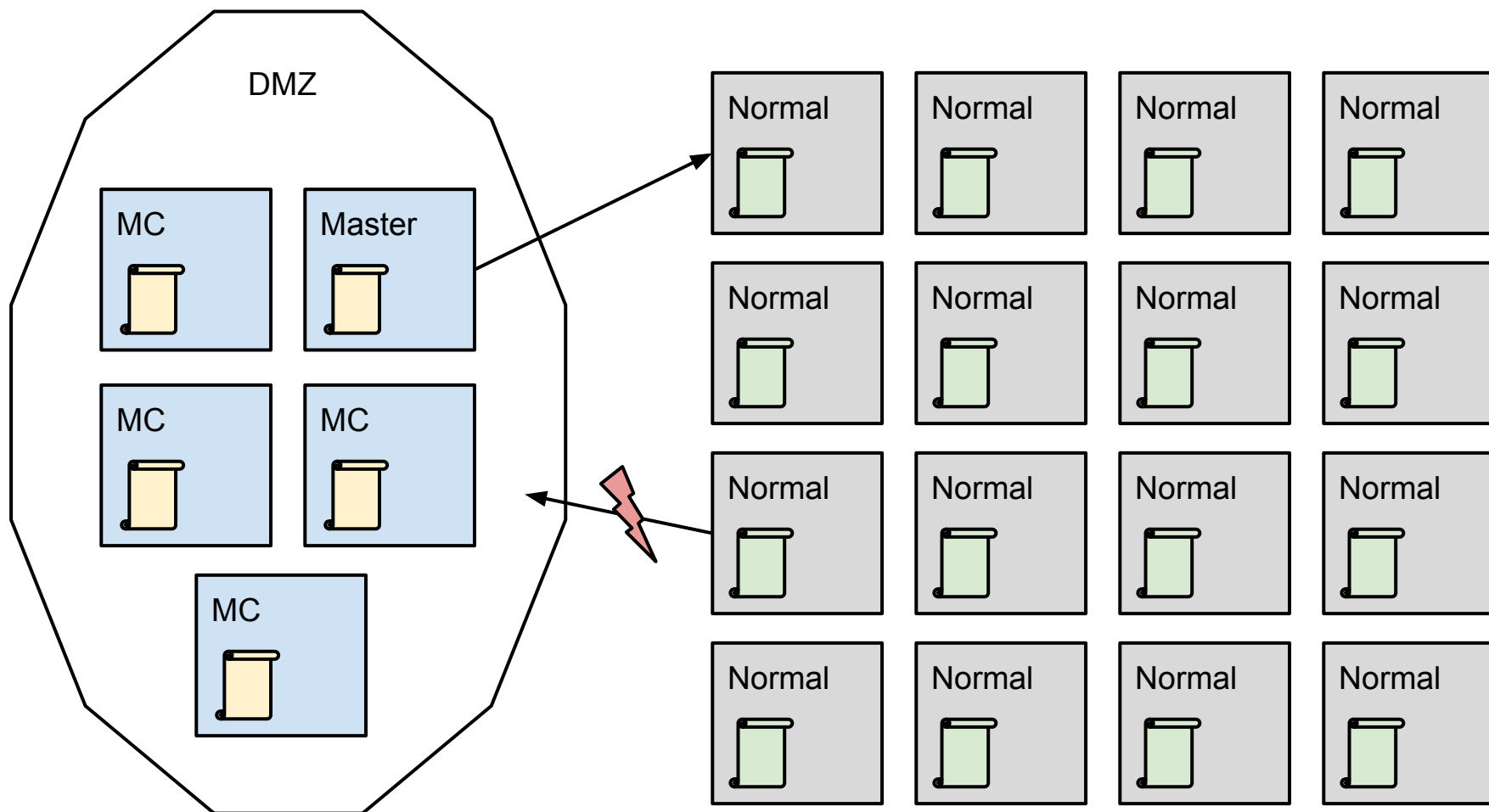


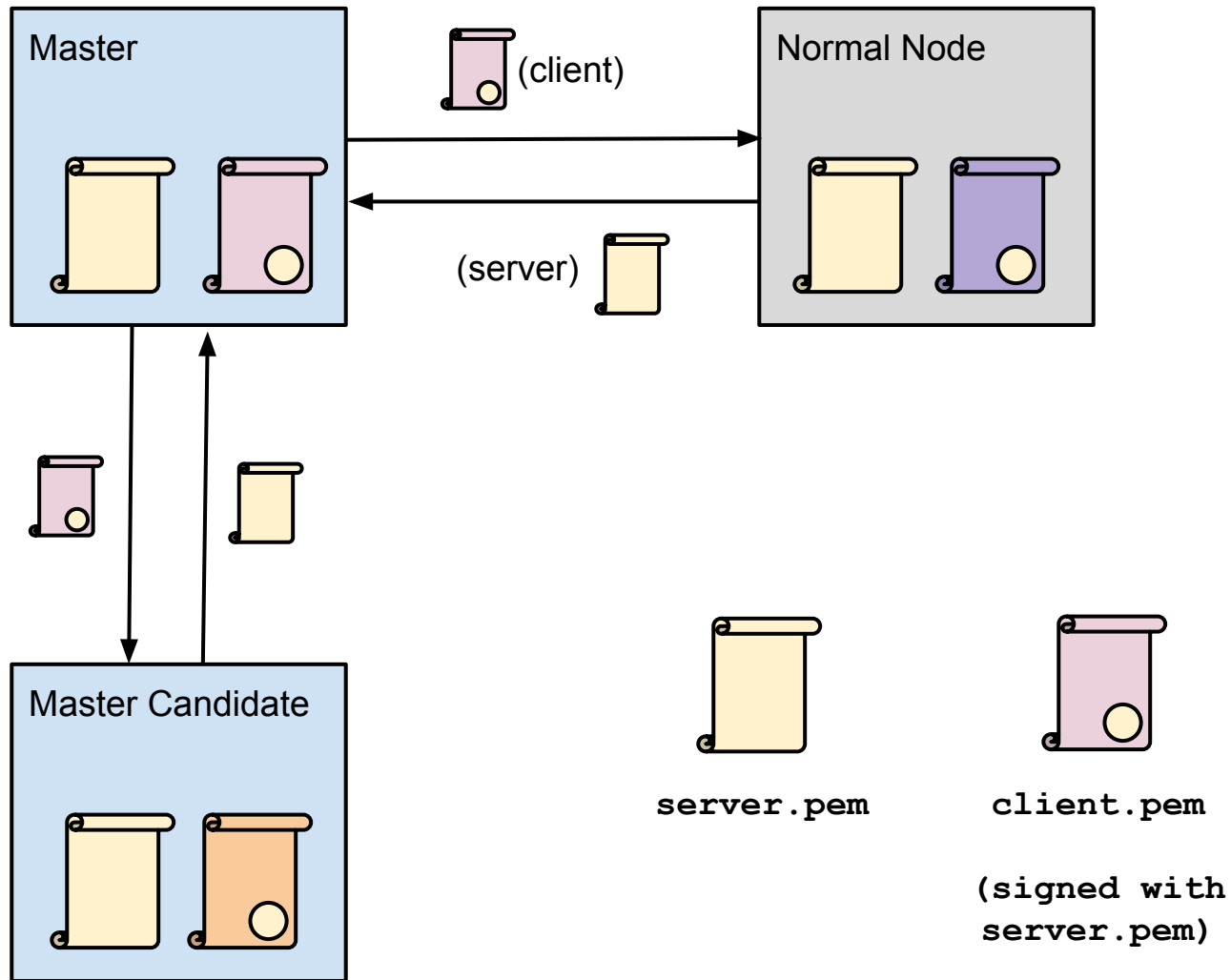
Compromising a Node can lead to random Nodes impersonating the Master

Design Goals

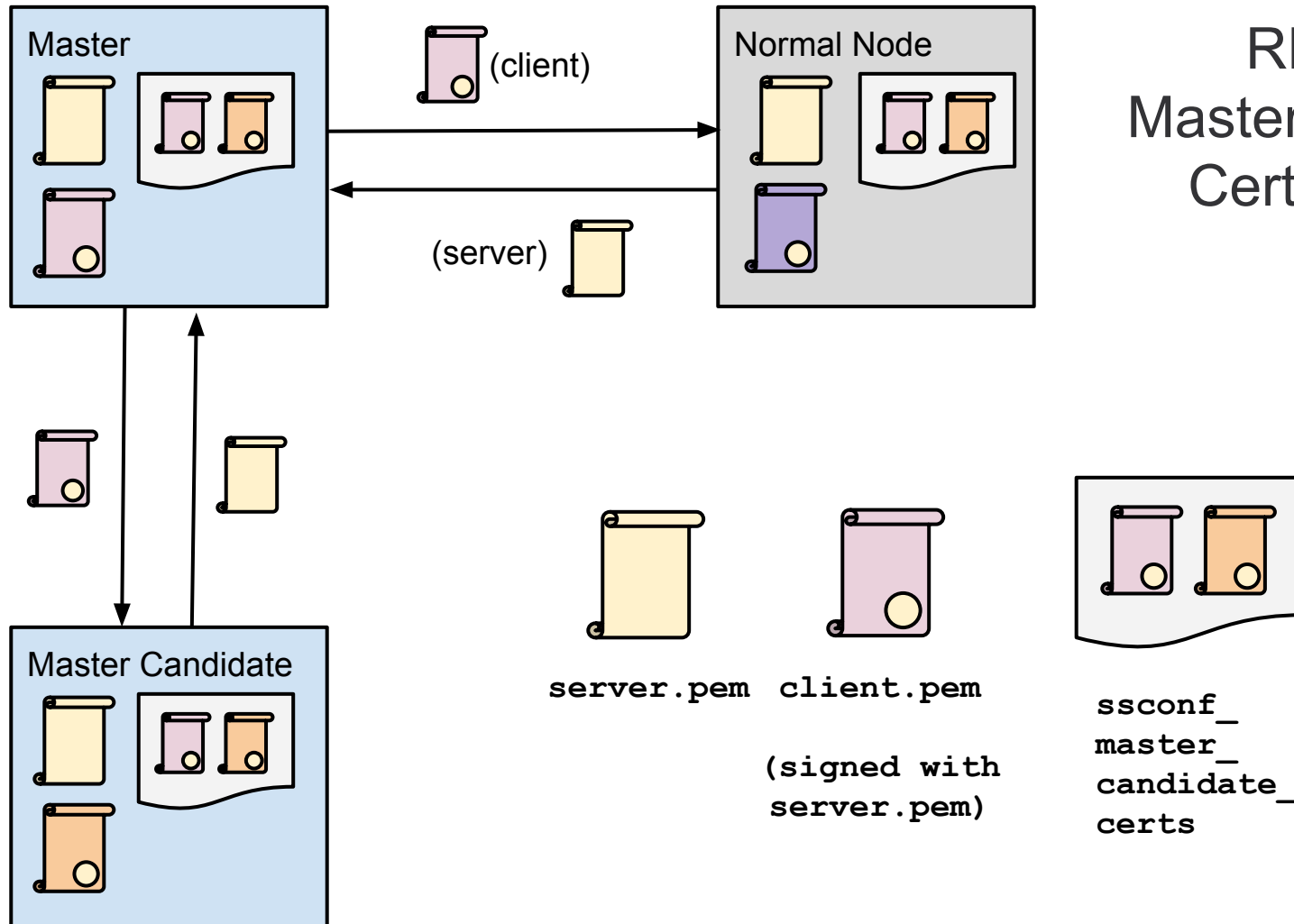
- A compromised normal node should not harm other nodes
- Nice to have: it should be possible to identify and remove a compromised master or master candidate
- Details: <doc/design-node-security.rst>

Possible Setup: Shield your Master Candidates





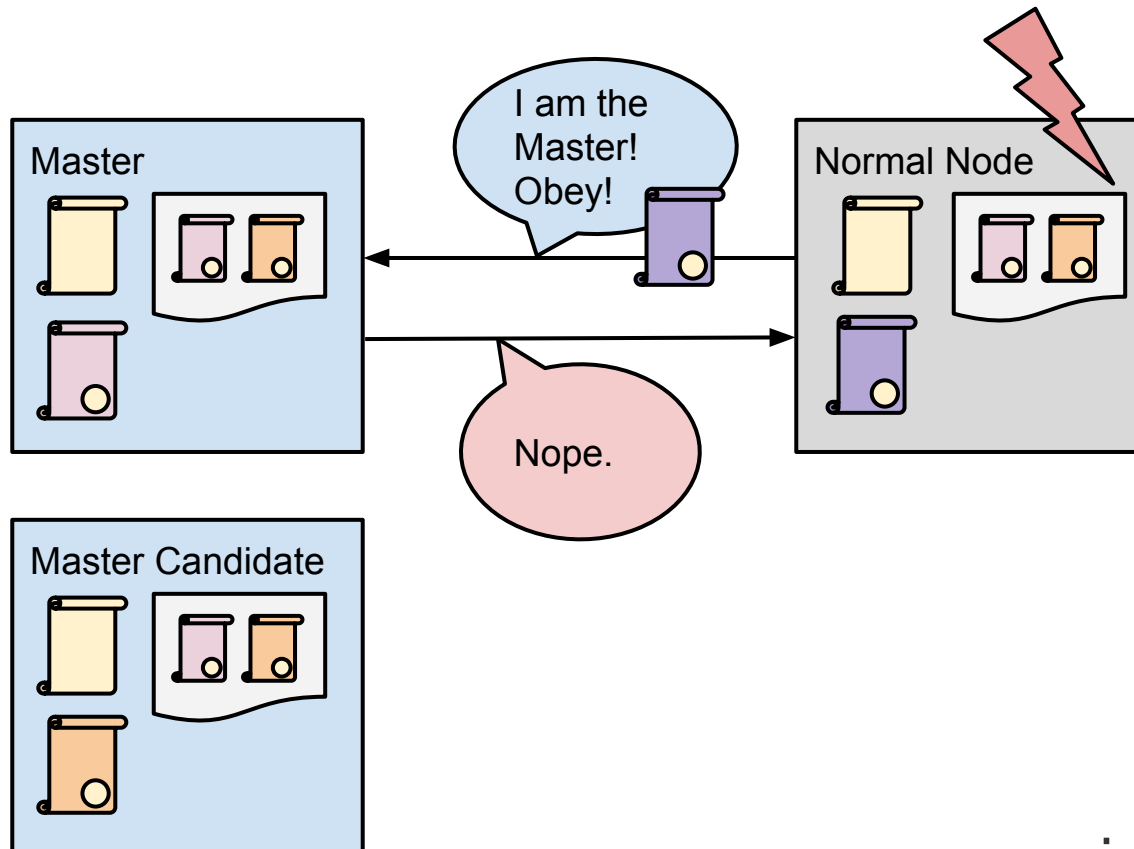
RPC via SSL Individual Client Certificates



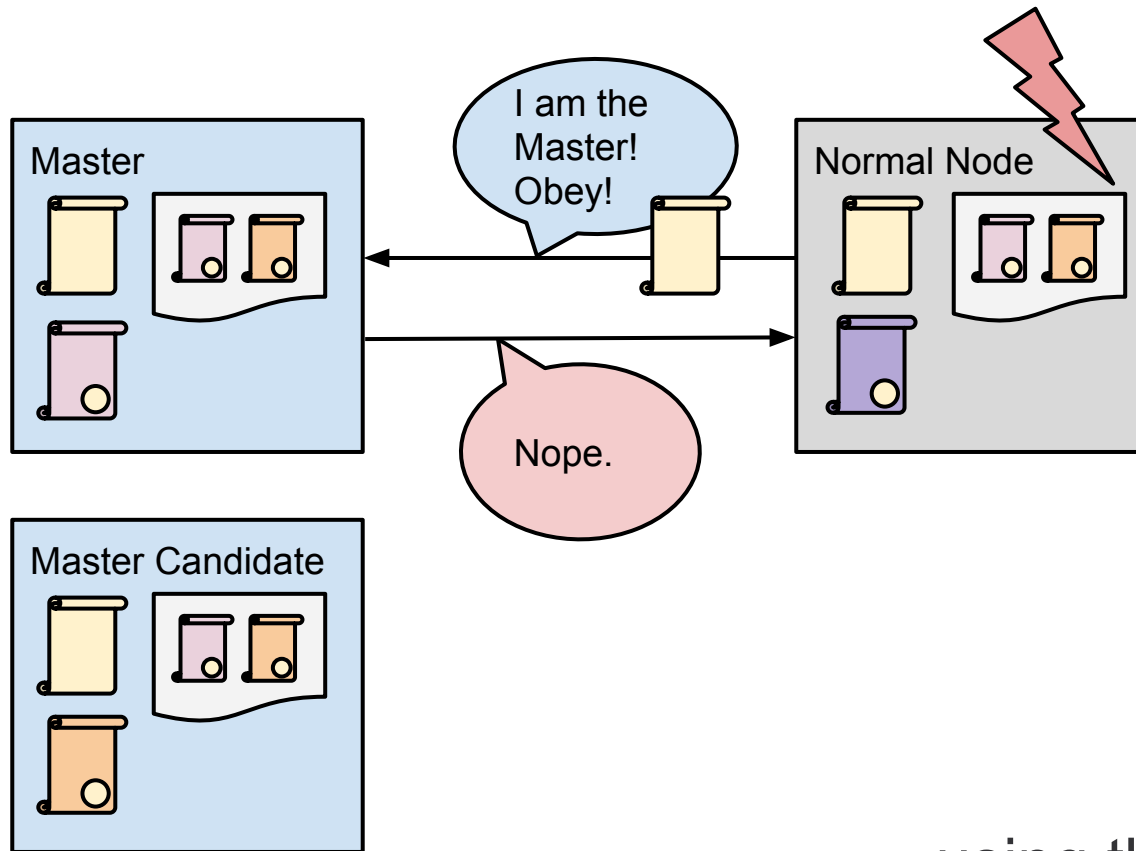
RPC via SSL

Master Candidate

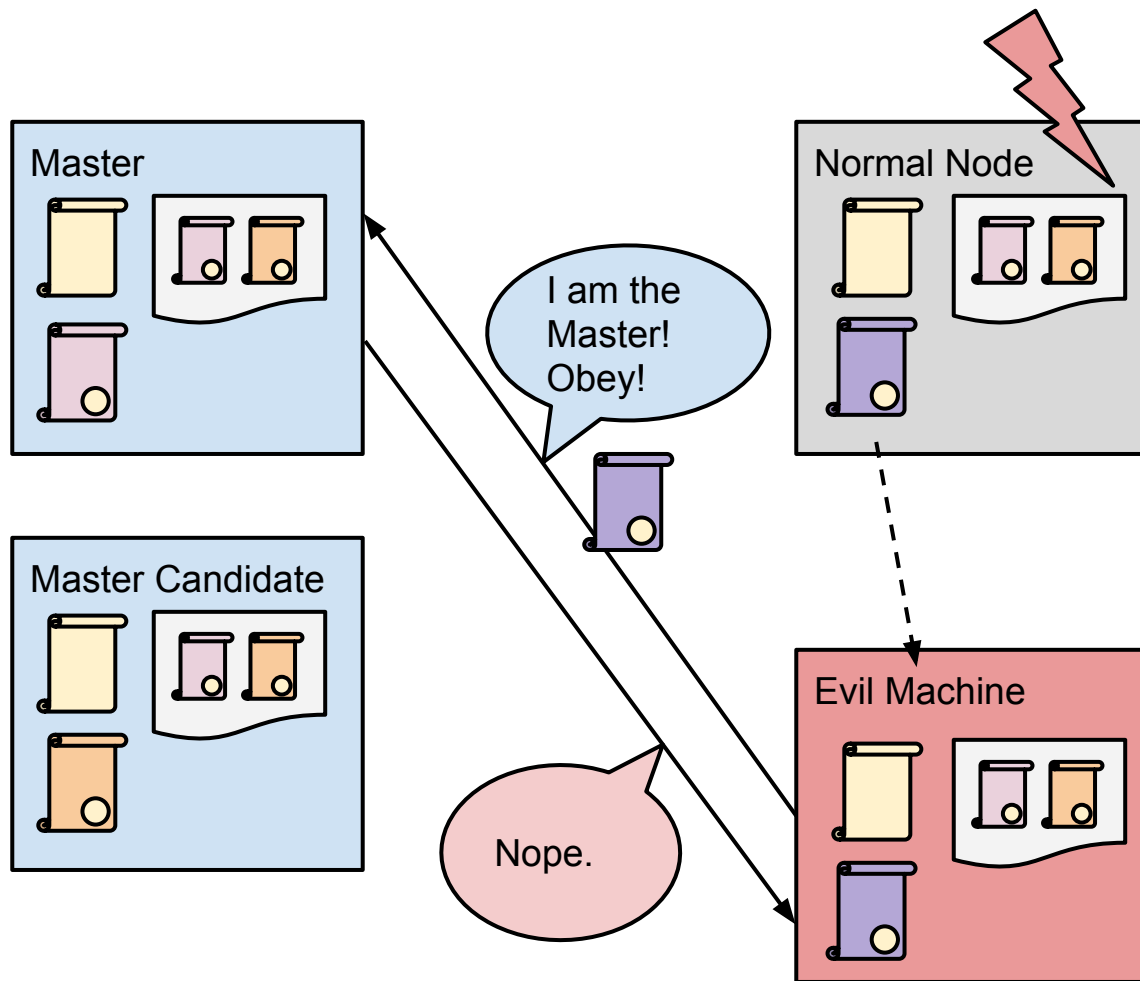
Certificate Lists



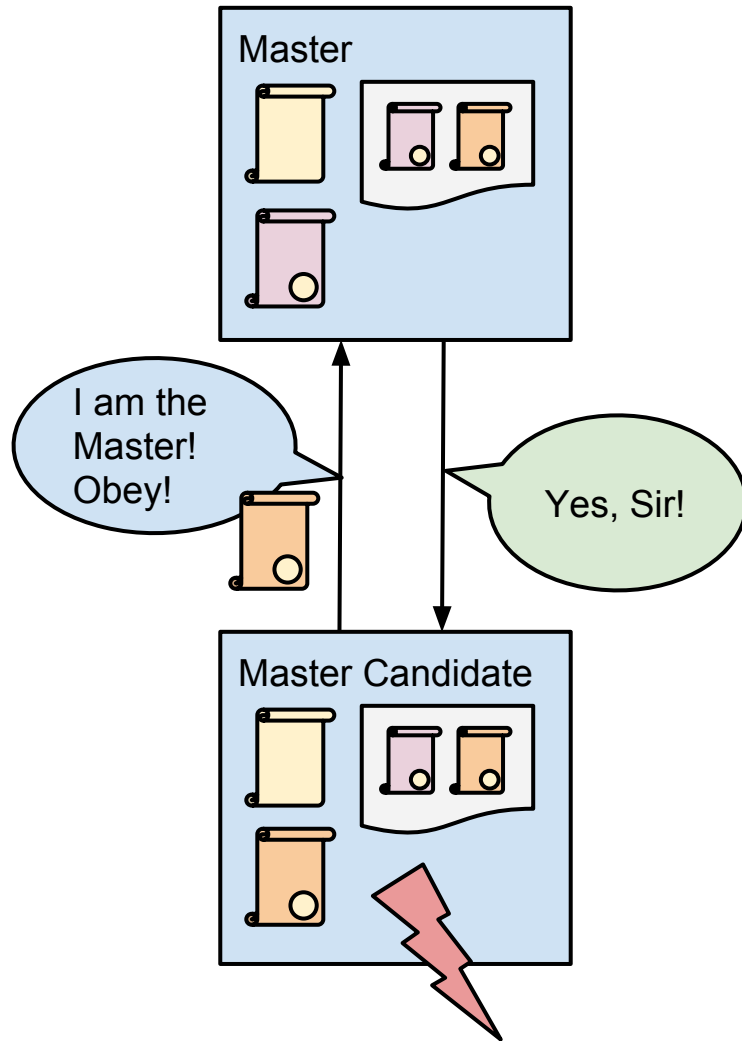
Attack Scenario:
using a client certificate
of a normal node is futile.



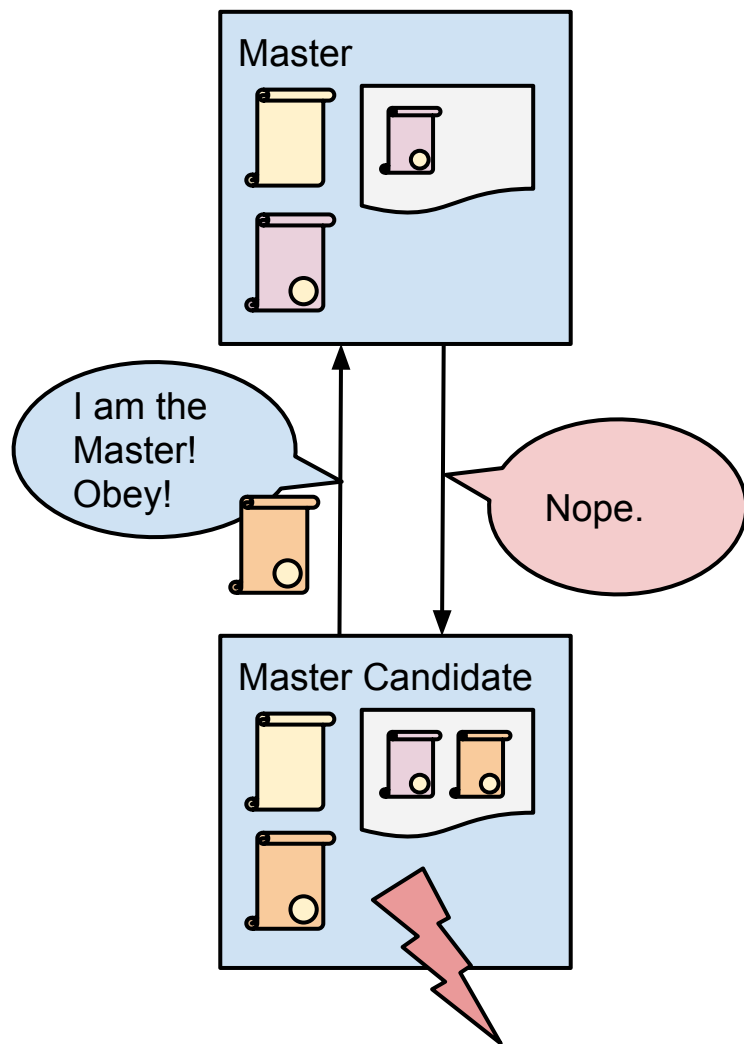
Attack Scenario:
using the **server** certificate
is futile.



Attack Scenario:
Same applies to
external
machines using
copied
certificates



Attack Scenario:
Compromised
Master Candidates
can still own the cluster :(



But at least
a certificate of an
identified compromised
master candidate can be
removed

Implementation Challenges

- Bootstrapping: how to change from “Before” to “After” on upgrading Clusters
- Cluster renew-crypto
- Writing Configuration + Timing Issues
- Fun with undocumented differences between SSL libraries

Comparison: Before and After

- Poor man's usage of SSL
 - One certificate for client and server role
 - The same certificate for all nodes
 - Certificate self-signed
 - One compromised node can compromise the cluster
- Slightly richer man's usage of SSL
 - One shared certificate used for server role
 - Individual certificates used for client role
 - Only master candidate certificates allowed as client
 - A compromised normal node cannot harm other nodes
 - A compromised master candidate can still harm, but certificate can be removed individually

Can we do better?

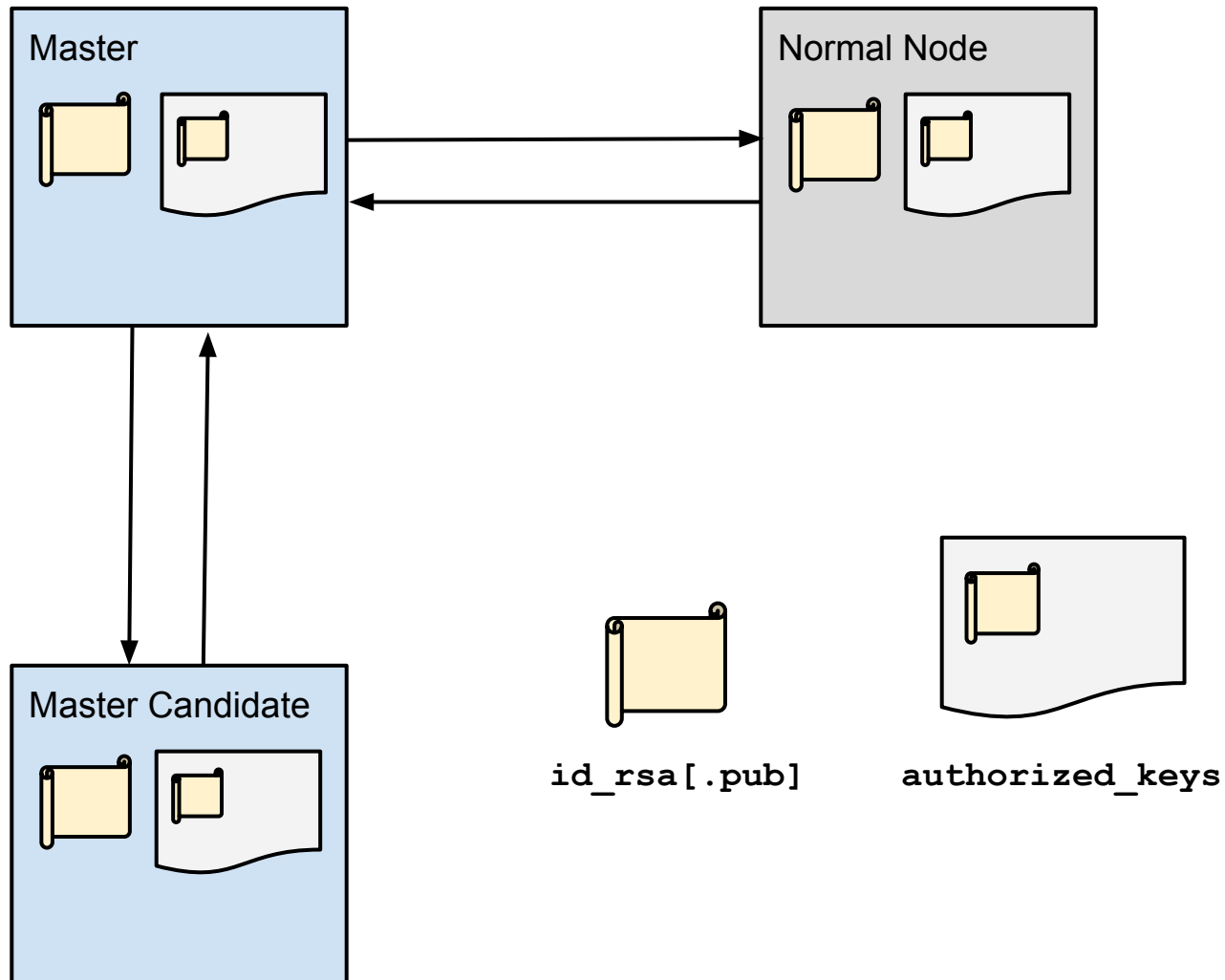
Yes! No? Maybe?

Discuss this with us on Thursday in the Security Design session!



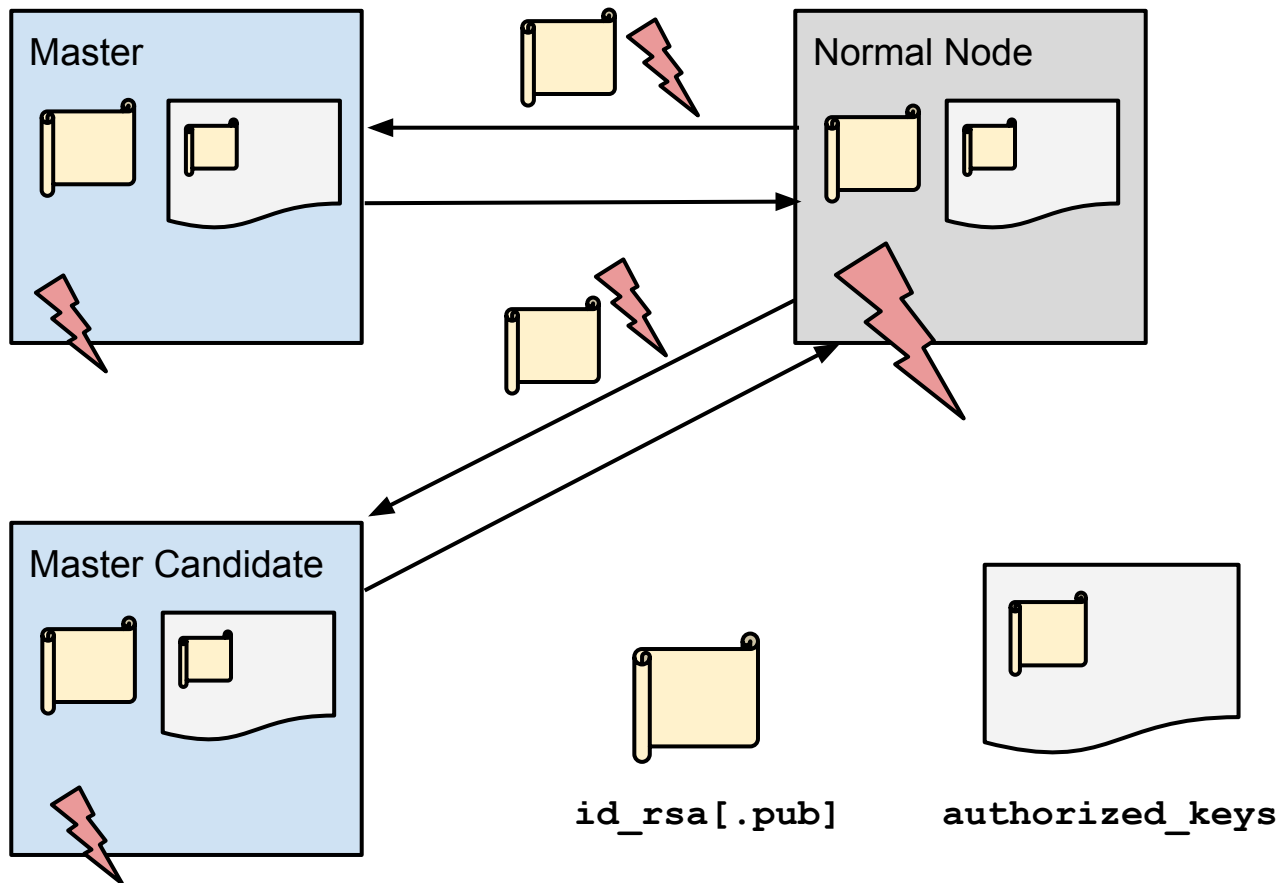
SSH

Node Security



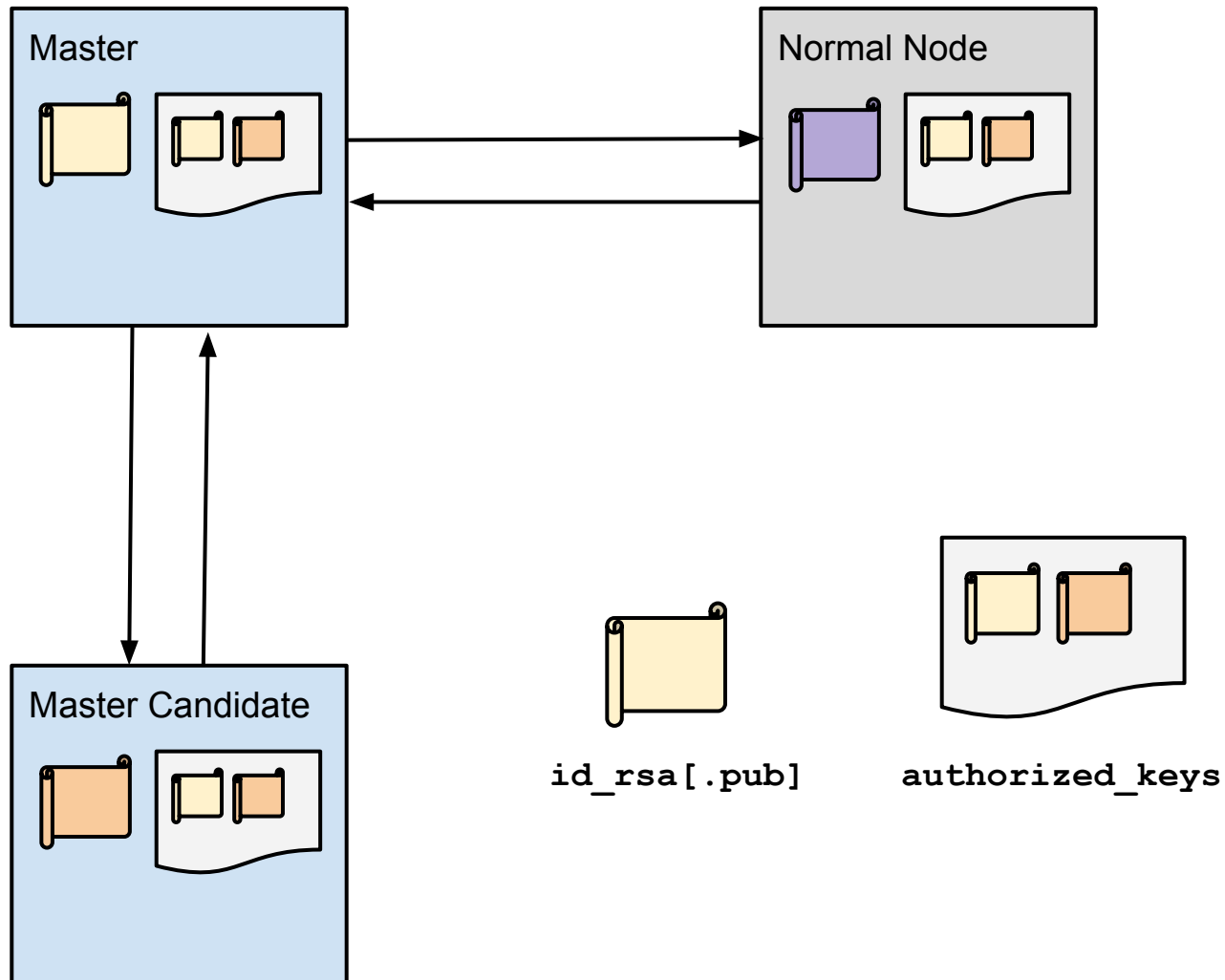
SSH key setup
(pre 2.13)

Attack Scenario: One Node owns it all

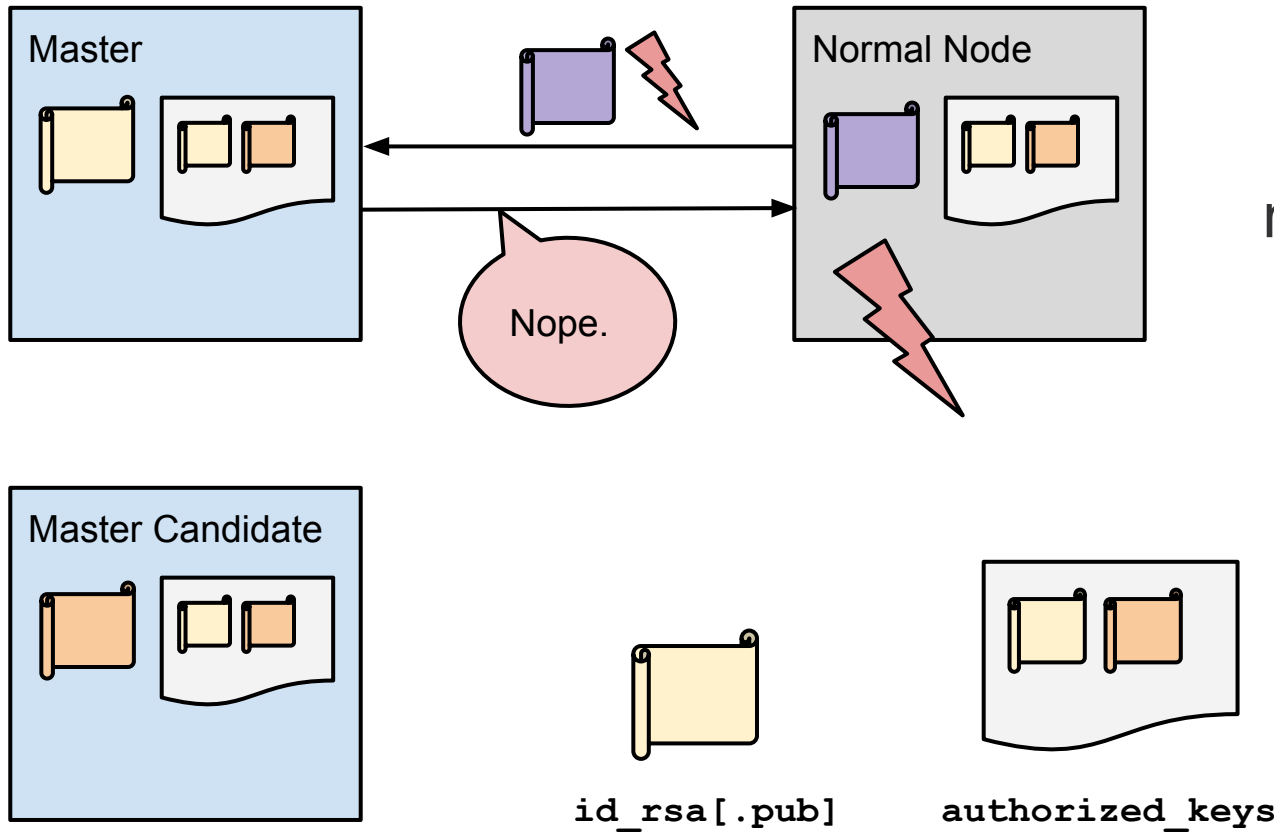


Design Goals

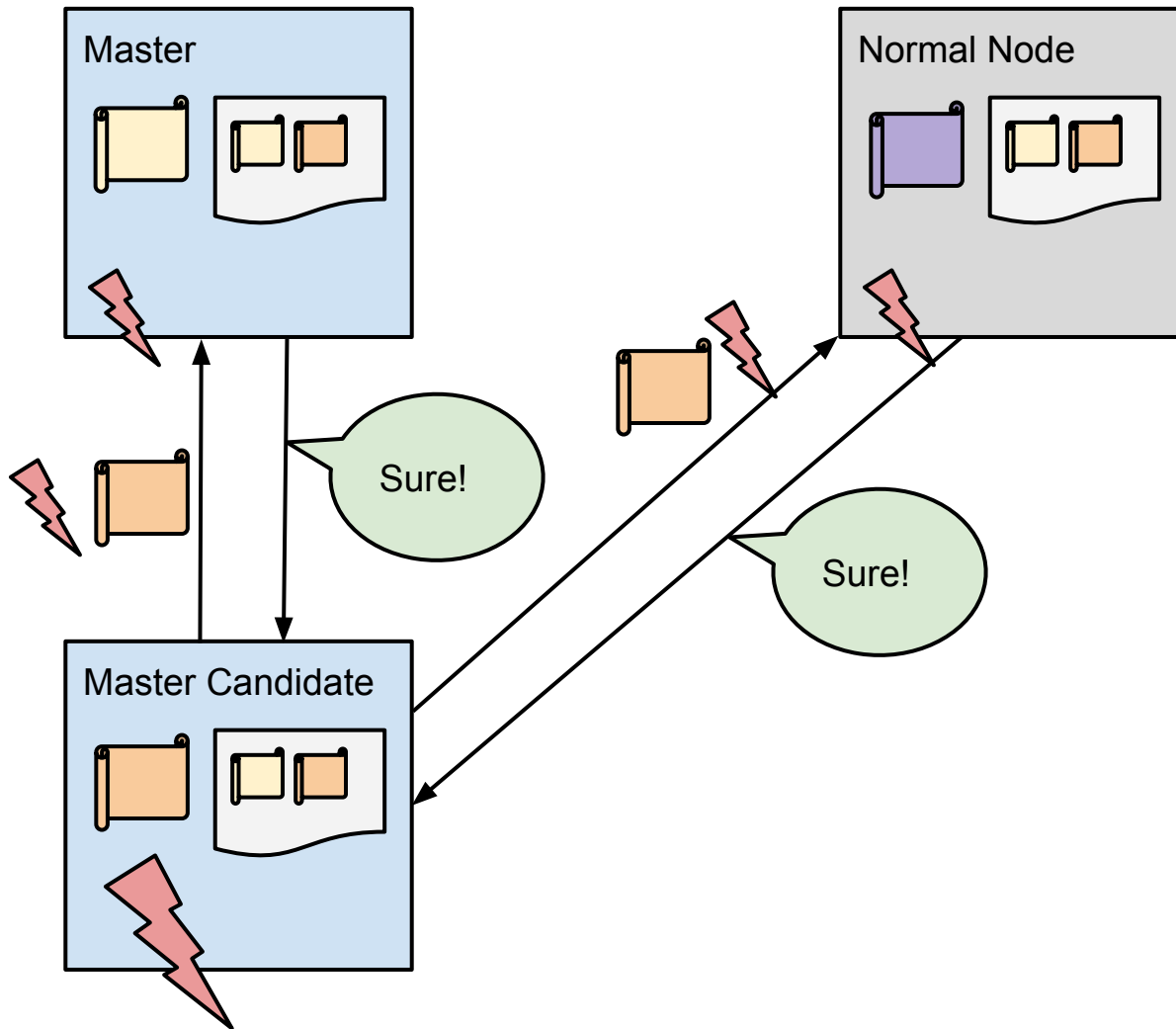
- Same as for SSL actually
- Compromised normal nodes should do no harm to others
- Nice to have: Compromised master candidates can be removed separately
- Details: <doc/design-node-security.rst>



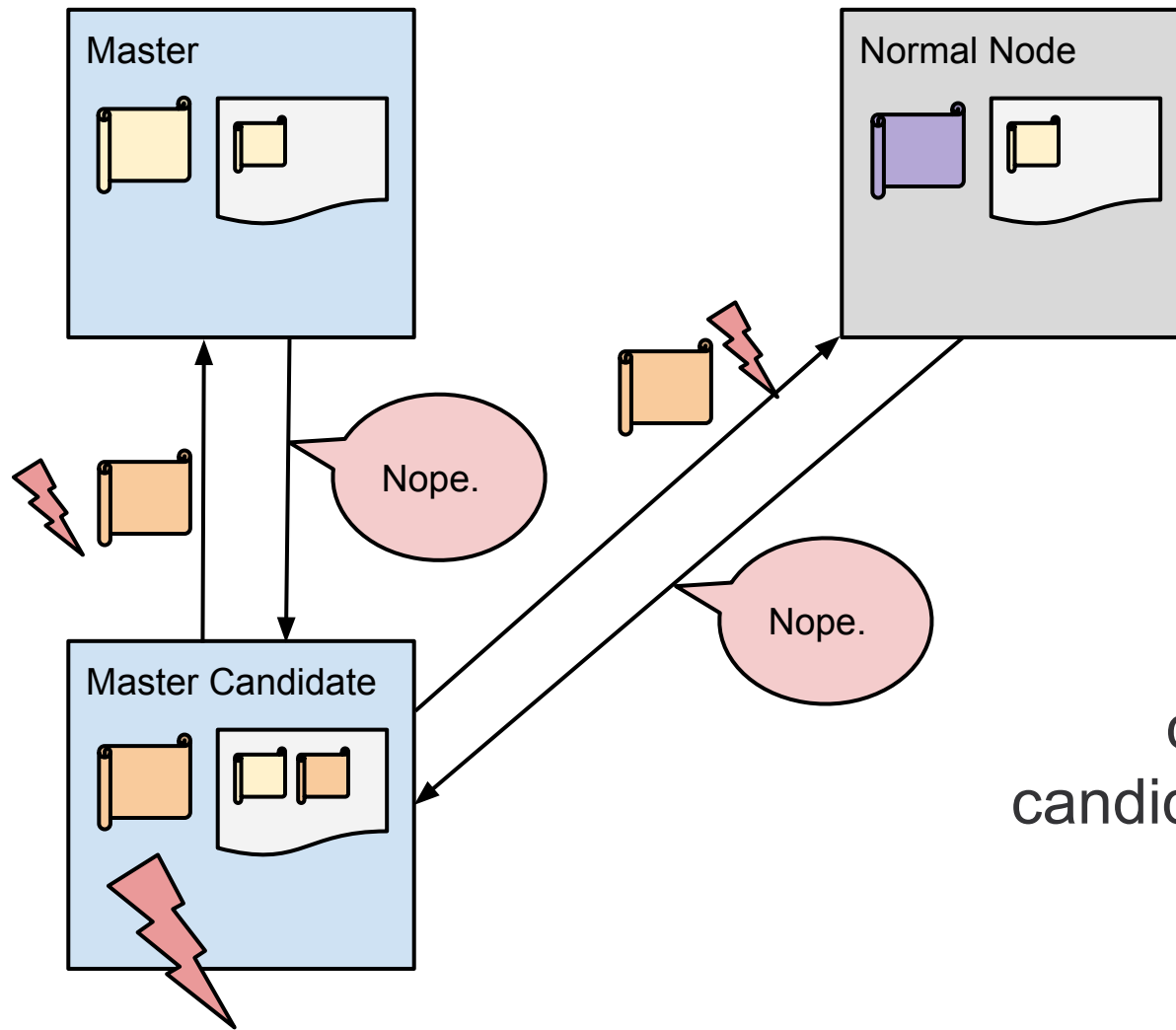
SSH key setup
in 2.13
(hopefully)



Attack Scenario:
Compromised
normal node does
no harm



Attack Scenario:
Master Candidates
still do harm :(



... but the key of a
compromised master
candidate can be removed
independently.

Comparison: Before and After

- Poor man's version of SSH usage
 - One key pair for all nodes
 - One compromised node can own the cluster
- Proper usage of SSH
 - One key per node
 - Only master candidate nodes' keys are put into the `authorized_keys` file
 - A compromised normal node cannot spread the breakage
 - An identified compromised master candidate's key can be removed from the cluster

Implementation Challenges

- Don't clutter up the 'authorized_keys' file
- Don't lock yourself out
- Don't add keys of random machines
- No private SSH key shall ever leave the node
- Don't rely (too much) on SSL security
- `gnt-cluster renew-crypto --new-ssh-keys`
- Bootstrapping: from "Before" to "After"

Can we do better?

Yes! No? Maybe?

Discuss this with us on Thursday in the Security Design session!



Security Design Session

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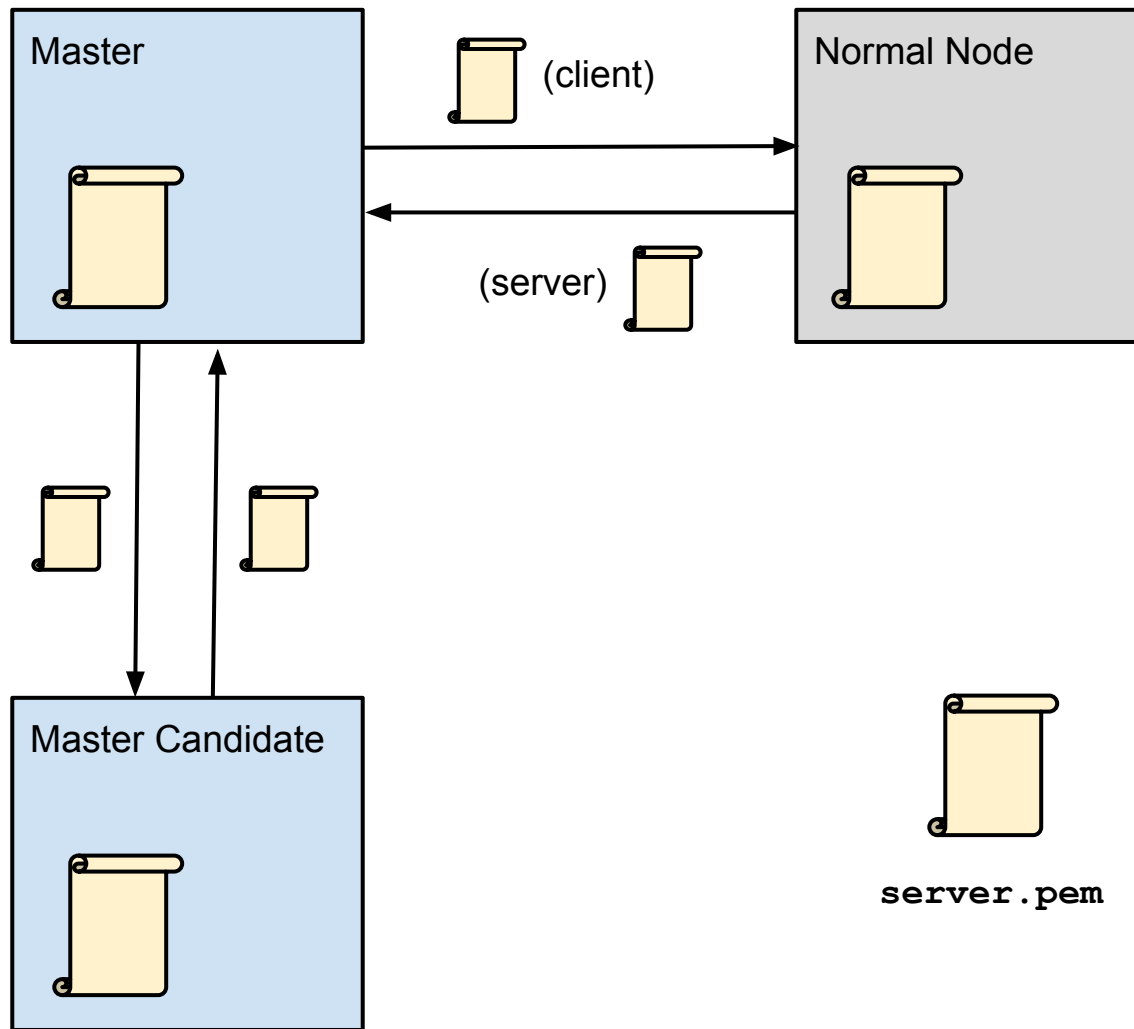
Agenda

- SSL node security
- SSH node security
- Other security foo

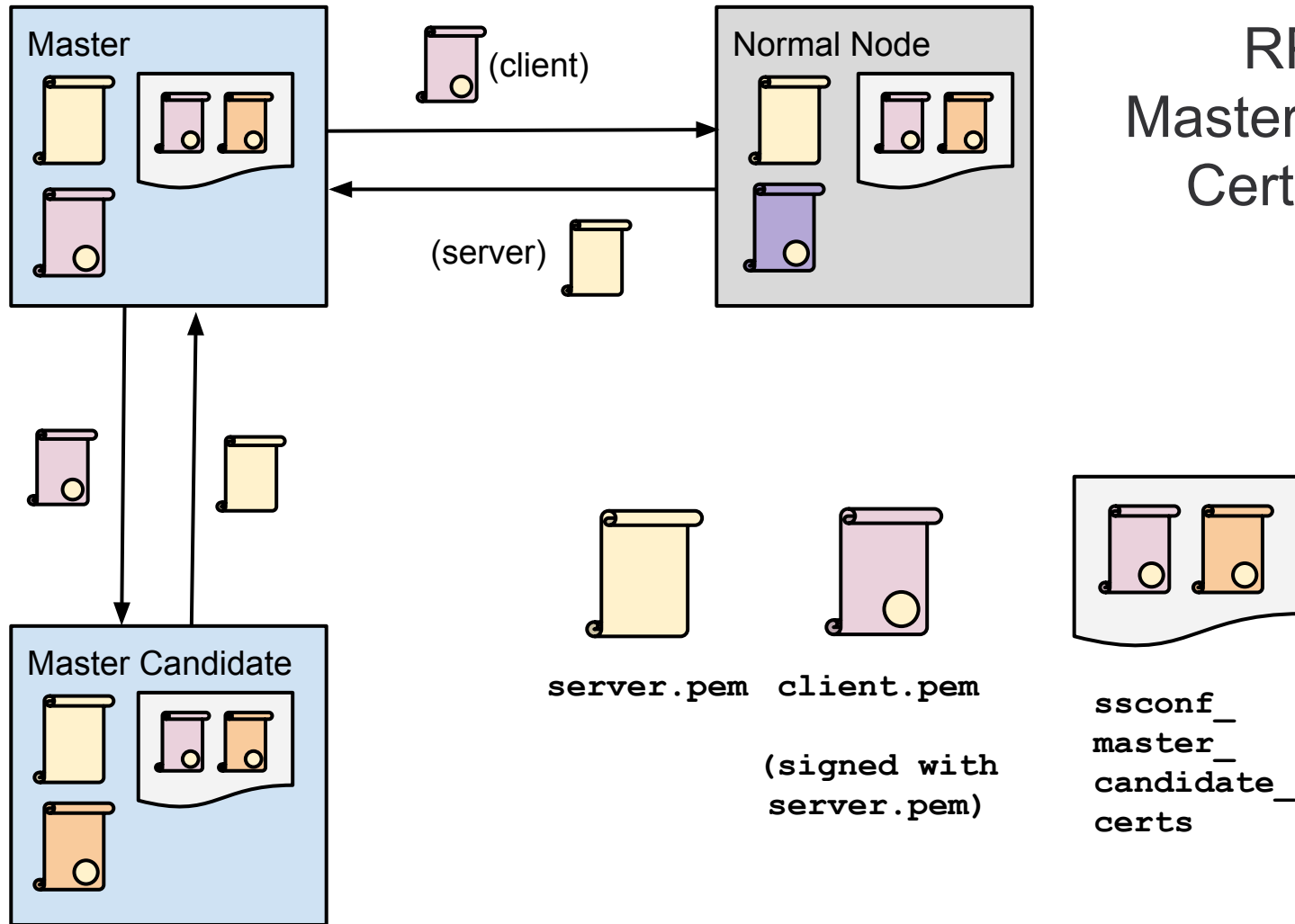


SSL

Node Security (Design Session)



RPC via SSL
(pre 2.11)



RPC via SSL Master Candidate Certificate Lists

Pro Points of the Current Implementation

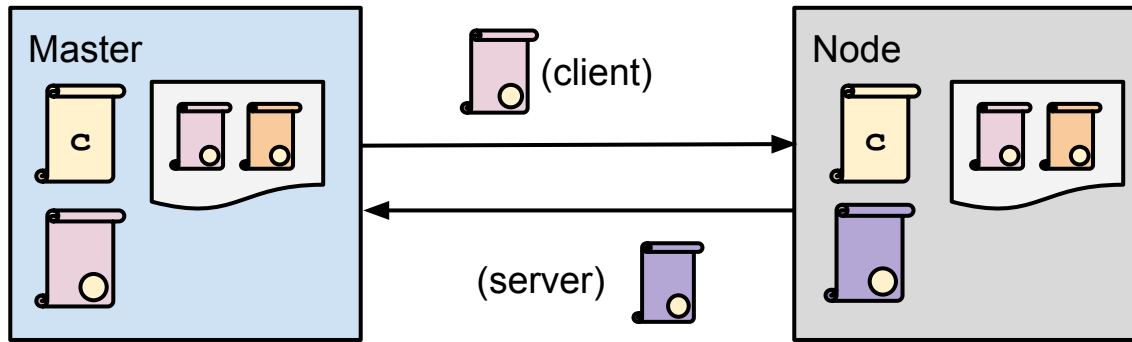
Pro:

- It's better than before!
- It was implementable with reasonable effort.
- It meets the design goals.
- SSL key handling / creation / distribution is done by Ganeti completely without additional configuration effort necessary

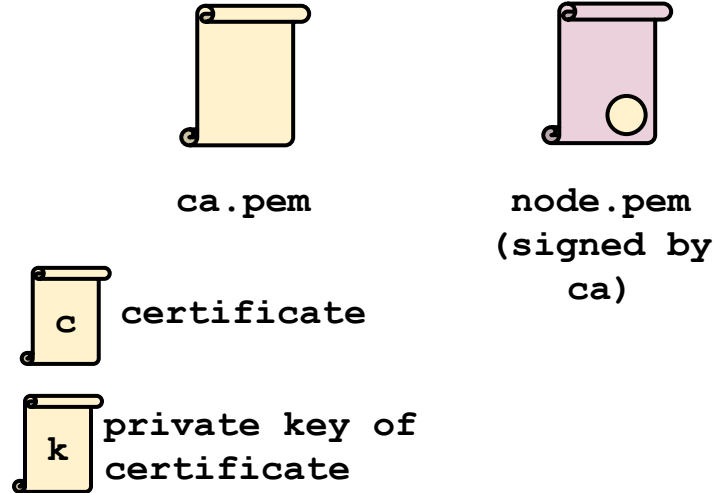
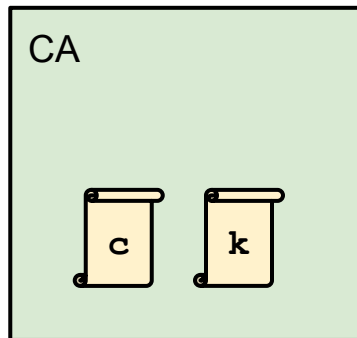
Pros and Cons of the Current Implementation

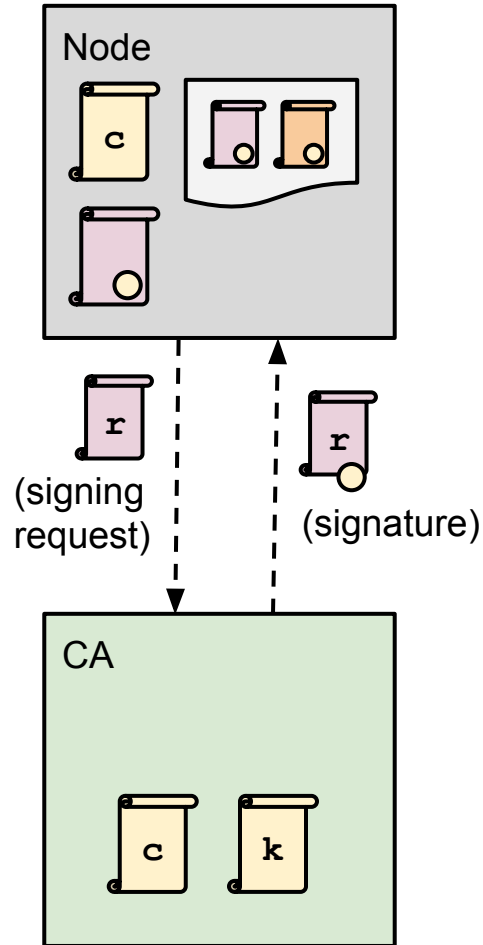
Con:

- Still not implemented as SSL is supposed to be used
- Still a shared certificate for all nodes (server.pem)
- Server.pem “abused” to sign client certificates
- Server certificate is self-signed
- No proper signing process (e.g. using signing requests)
- No real authority to sign client certificates (each node does it by themselves)
- No proper revocation process
- No integration in existing SSL infrastructure
- No hostname verification

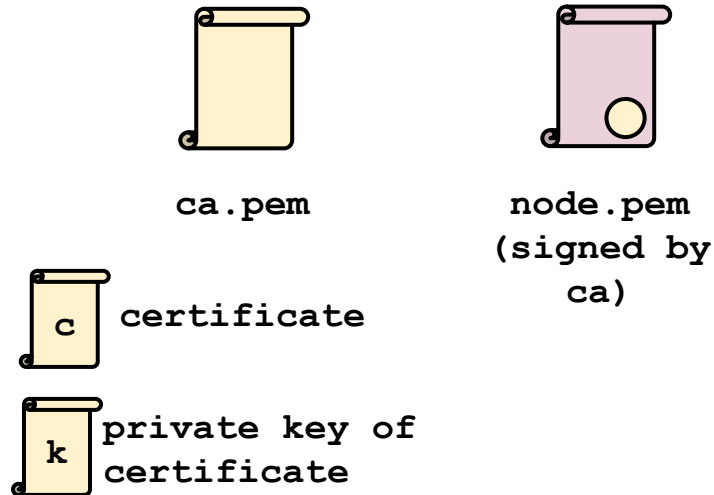


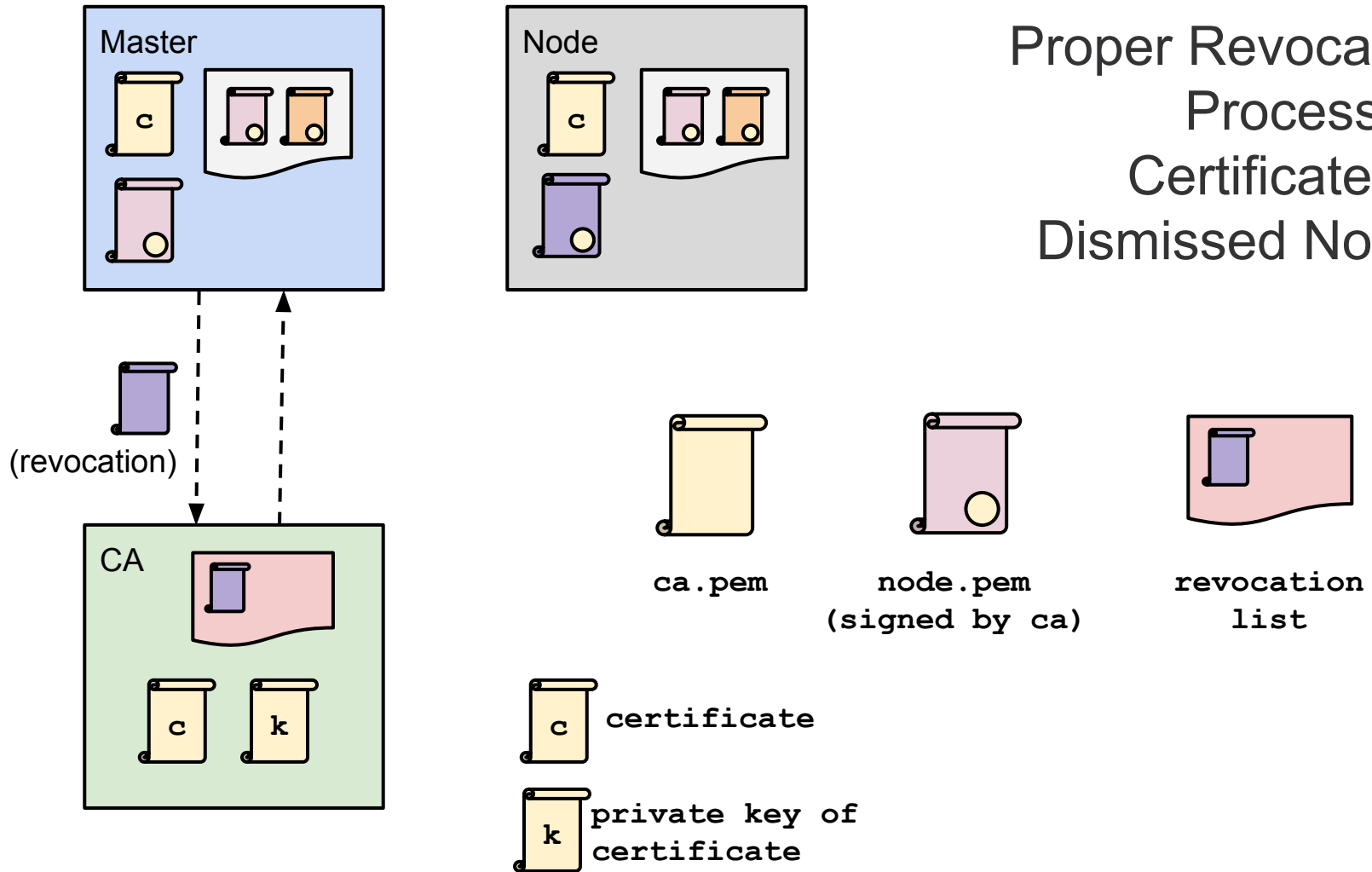
Use CA-signed
certificates



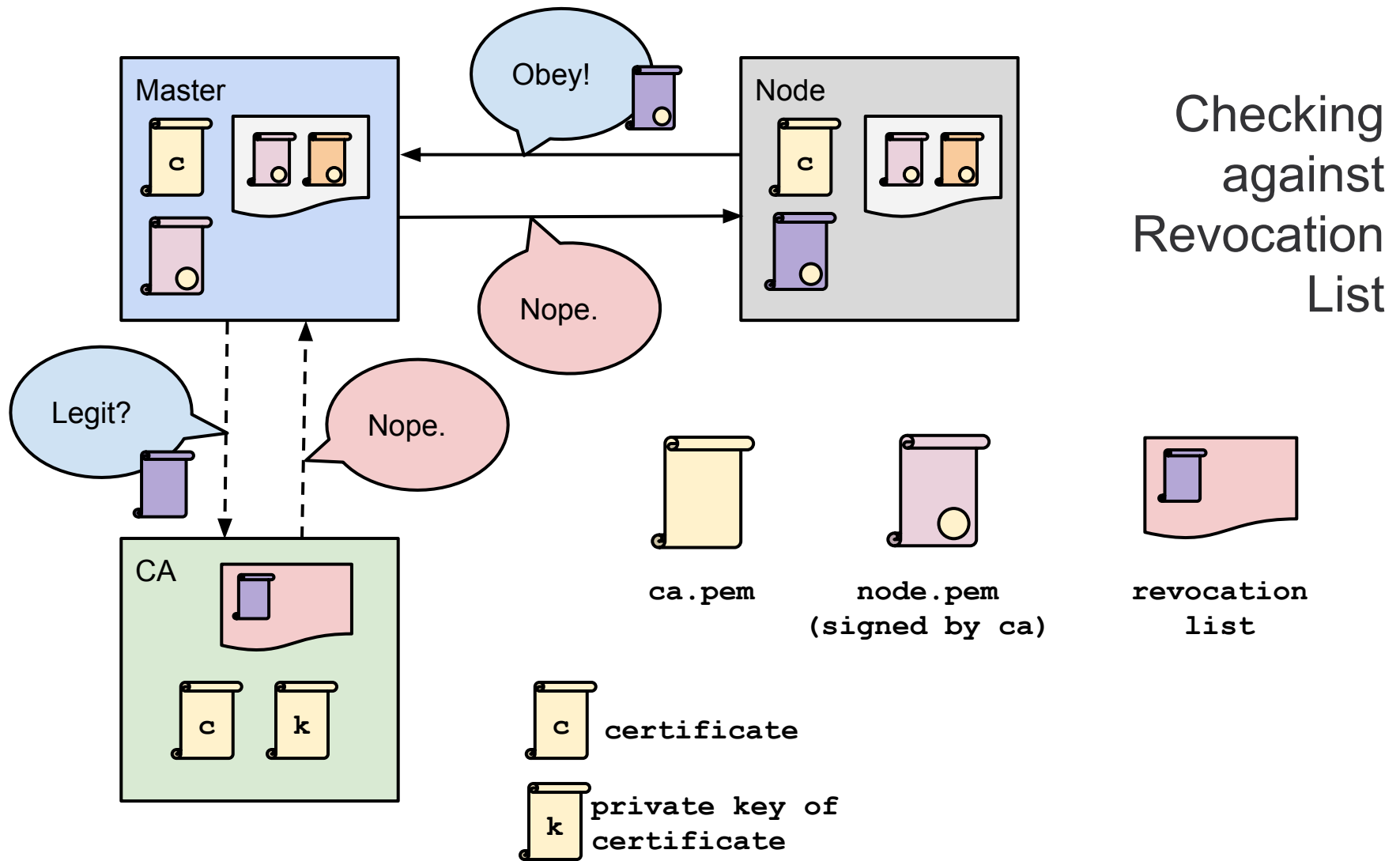


Proper Signing Process by CA





Proper Revocation Process for Certificates of Dismissed Nodes



Pros of using a CA

- proper certificate signing process
- proper revocation (and checking against) process
- nodes only have public part of CA cert
- more like SSL was designed to be used
- CA certs itself can be signed properly (hierarchy)
- option to integrate existing / external CA infrastructure
- we could use proper hostname verification
- CA would be useful for imports / exports as well

Internal vs. External CA

Internal, aka “Ganeti CA”:

- What nodes should be the CA?
 - {Master, MCs} = CA?
 - Dedicated set of Ganeti nodes?
- Lots of crap to be implemented!
- Should be easy to setup for Ganeti admins
- Should also work for small clusters

External CA:

- Larger organizations already run their CA infrastructure
- Other distributed systems have similar approach (puppet, bareos)
- Less logic to be implemented in Ganeti

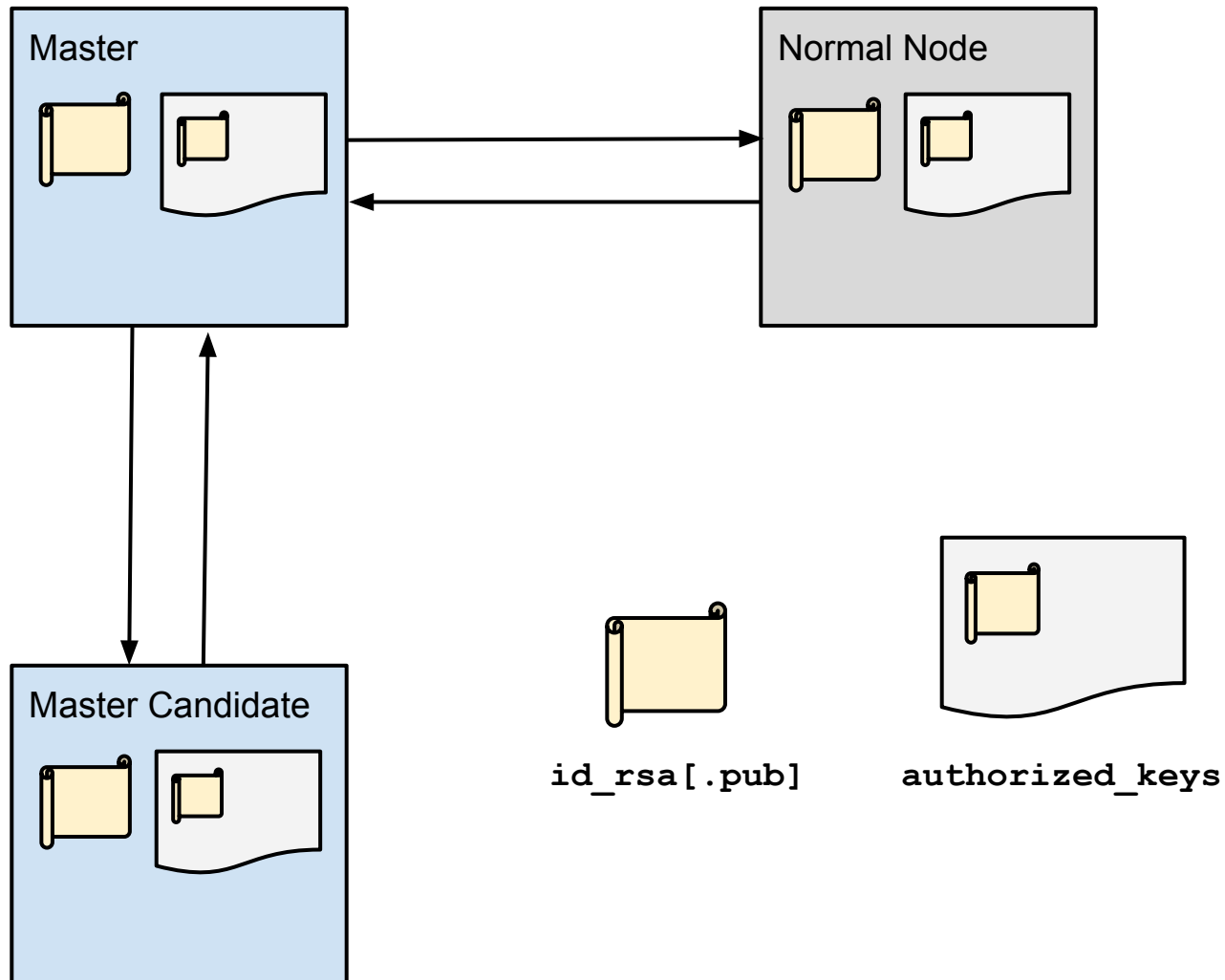
Your 2 cents?!

- What do you think of the current design? (server.pem + client.pem)
- What do you think of the proposal to use CAs?
- Is the missing CA a pain point for you so far?
- Would you prefer a Ganeti CA or an external CA?
- Any other SSL-related suggestions?

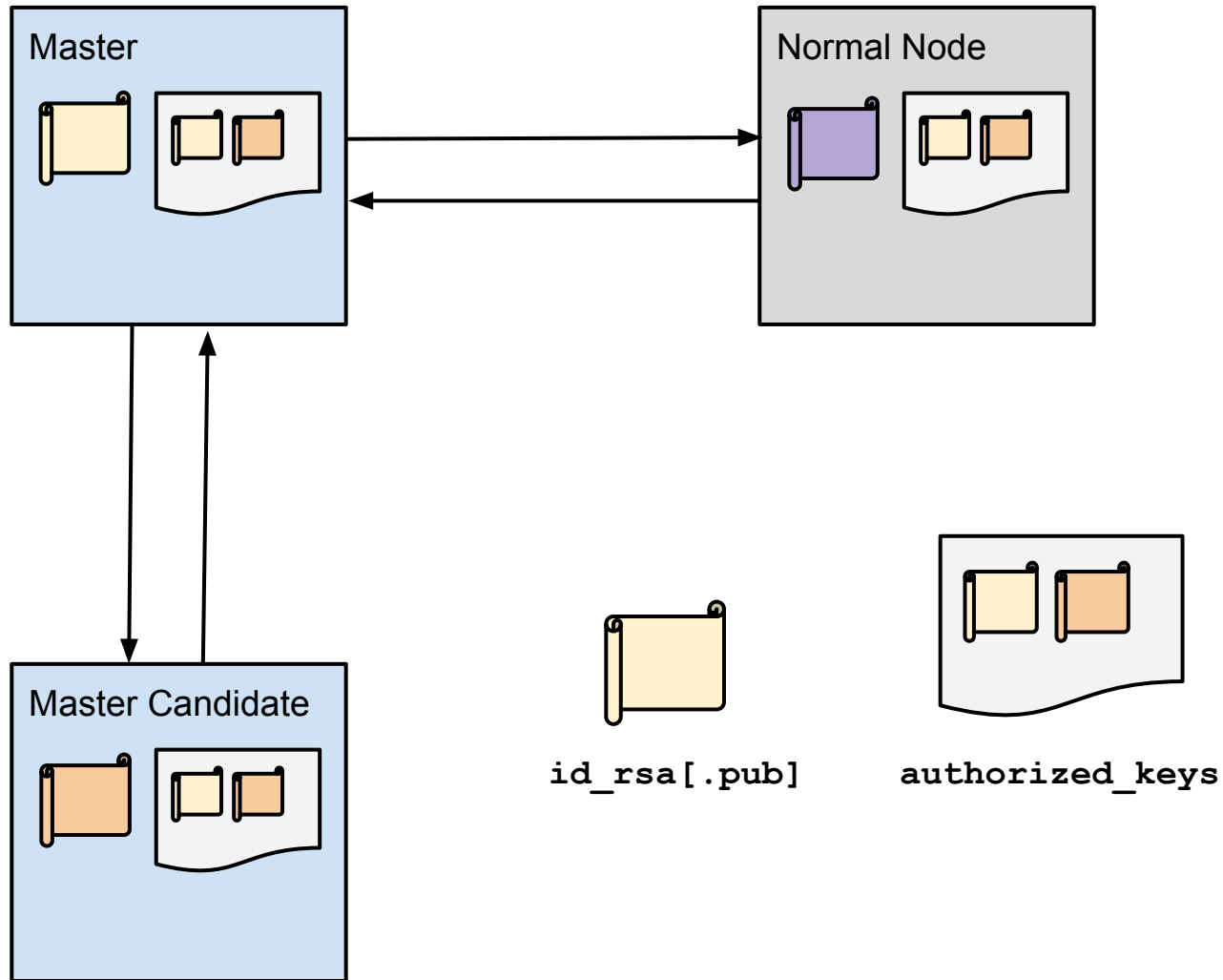


SSH

Node Security (Design Session)



SSH key setup
(pre 2.13)



SSH key setup
in 2.13
(hopefully)

Pros and Cons of the New Implementation

Pro:

- Increased security
- Compromised Normal Nodes can do no harm
- Compromised Master Candidates can be removed
- Implemented how SSH is supposed to be used

Con:

- Increased Complexity of Ganeti's SSH key handling
- No integration of external system so handle SSH key distribution
 - although doable by preventing Ganeti from handling the keys

Your 2 cents?!

- Was the previous design a concern for you?
- Are you happy with the new design?
- Any further suggestions / improvements?



Other Security Foo

Node Security (Design Session)

What else?!

- Anything else security related which we should talk about?