

# Security

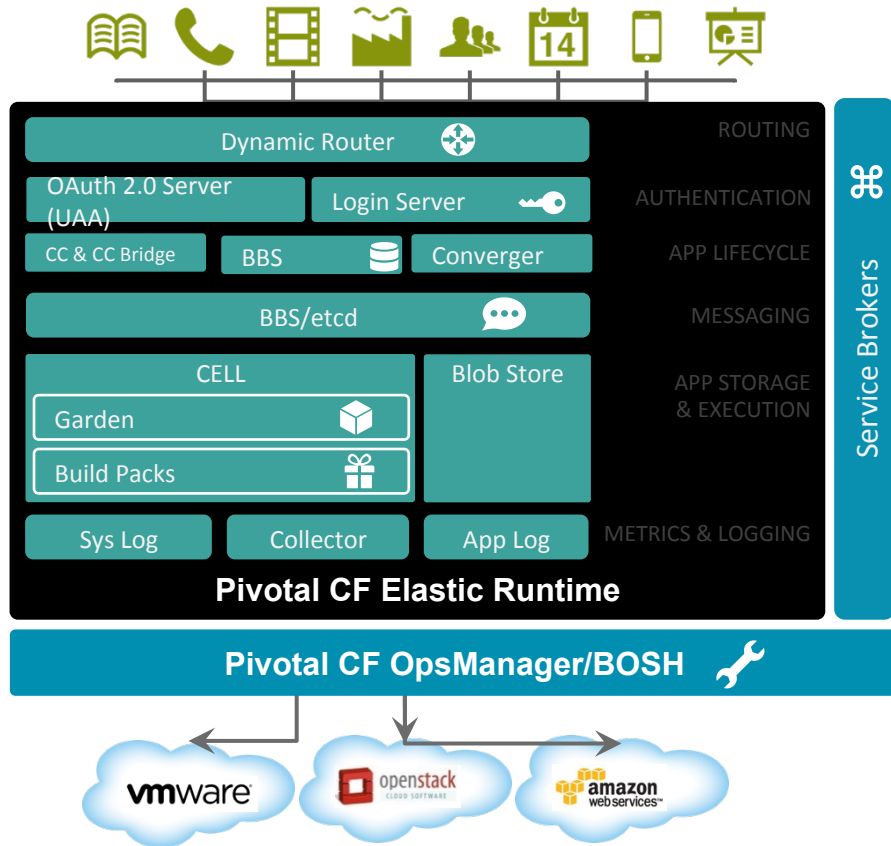
Access Control, Application Security  
Groups and Identity Management

A grayscale photograph of two men in a modern office environment. The man in the foreground is standing and looking down at a laptop, while the man in the background is sitting and also looking at a laptop. The office has large windows and modern lighting.

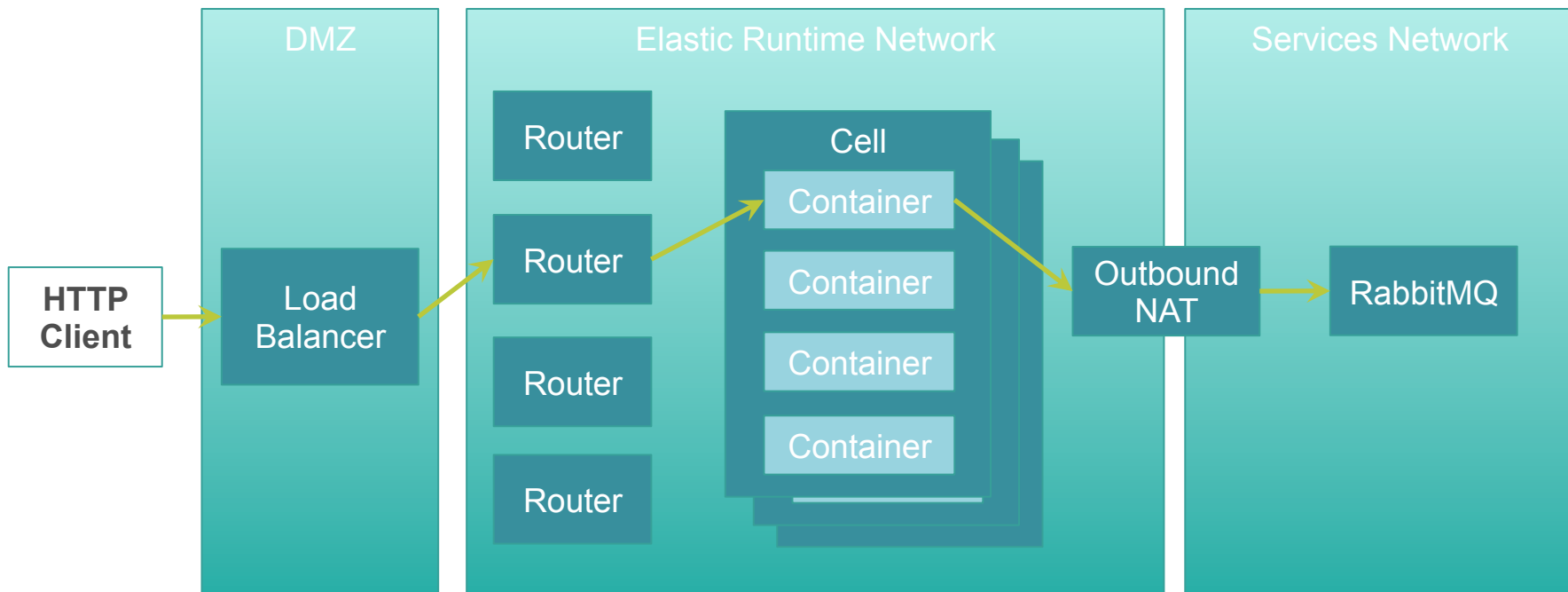
# Data Protection

Data-in-Motion, Data-at-Rest

# Elastic Runtime High Level Architecture



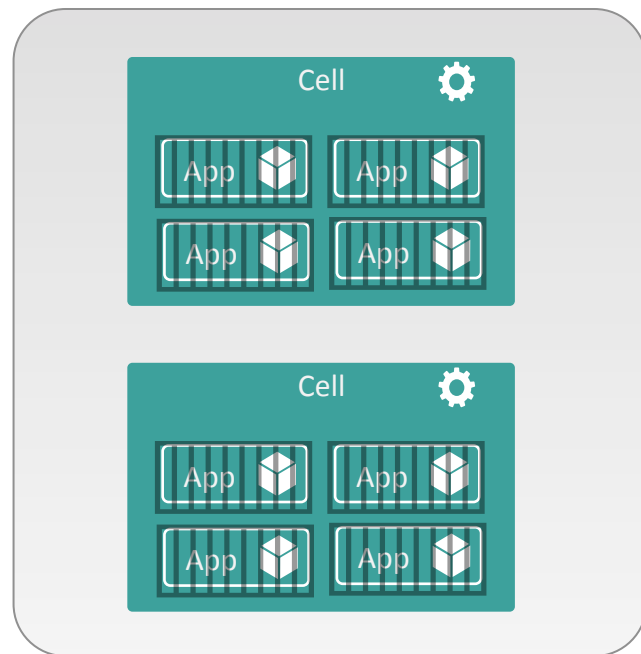
# ER Ingress Networking Traffic Example



# Container Isolation

Containers provide isolation of resources – CPU, memory, file system, process space, network

Containers have their own private network, not accessible from outside the Cell



# Data-at-Rest

- In the ER – two main points of non-ephemeral storage:
  - CCDB – Centralized storage for application metadata, includes access information for services leveraged by the application containers.
  - BLOB Store – Stores container images, application artifacts
- Both can be externally managed and configured.

A grayscale photograph of two men in a modern office environment. The man in the foreground is standing and looking down at a laptop, with his hands on the keyboard. The man in the background is sitting and also looking at a laptop. The office has large windows and modern lighting. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

# Network Surface Area

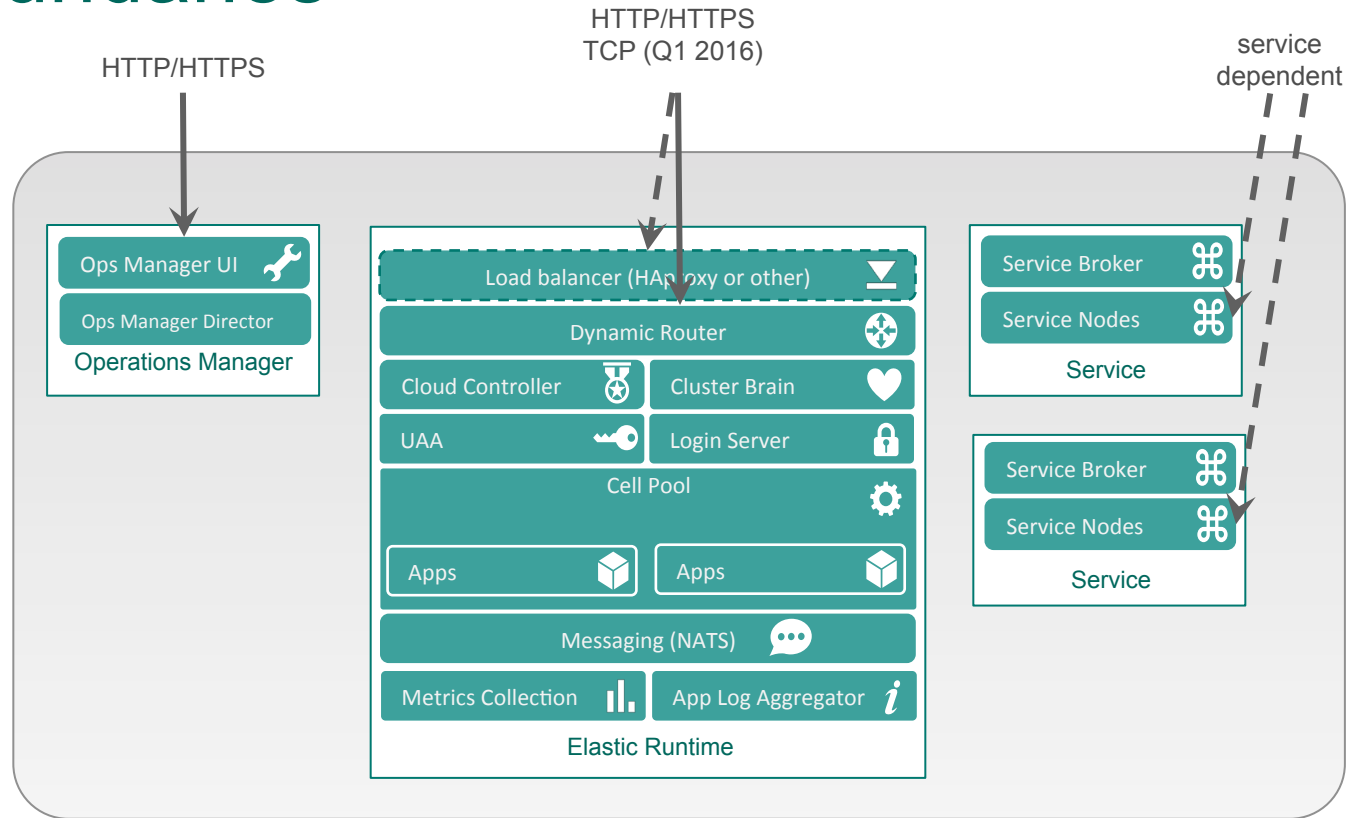
Getting Access via Network Endpoints, Controlling Access via AuthZ and AuthN

# System Boundaries

## Minimal Pivotal CF network access

allows PCF to be easily deployed on a VLAN or behind a firewall

reduces surface area for vulnerabilities

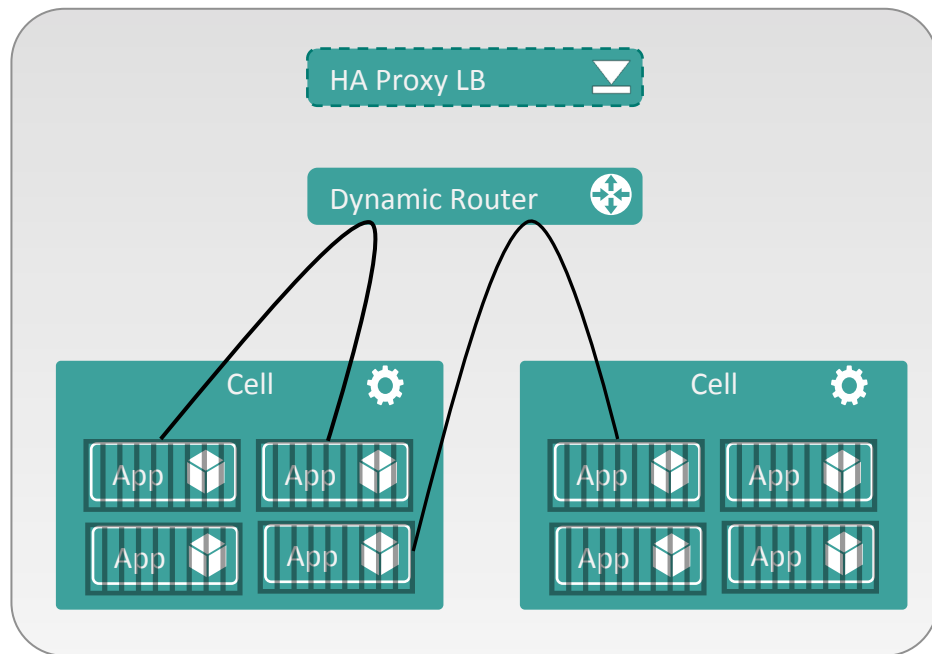




# Container Isolation

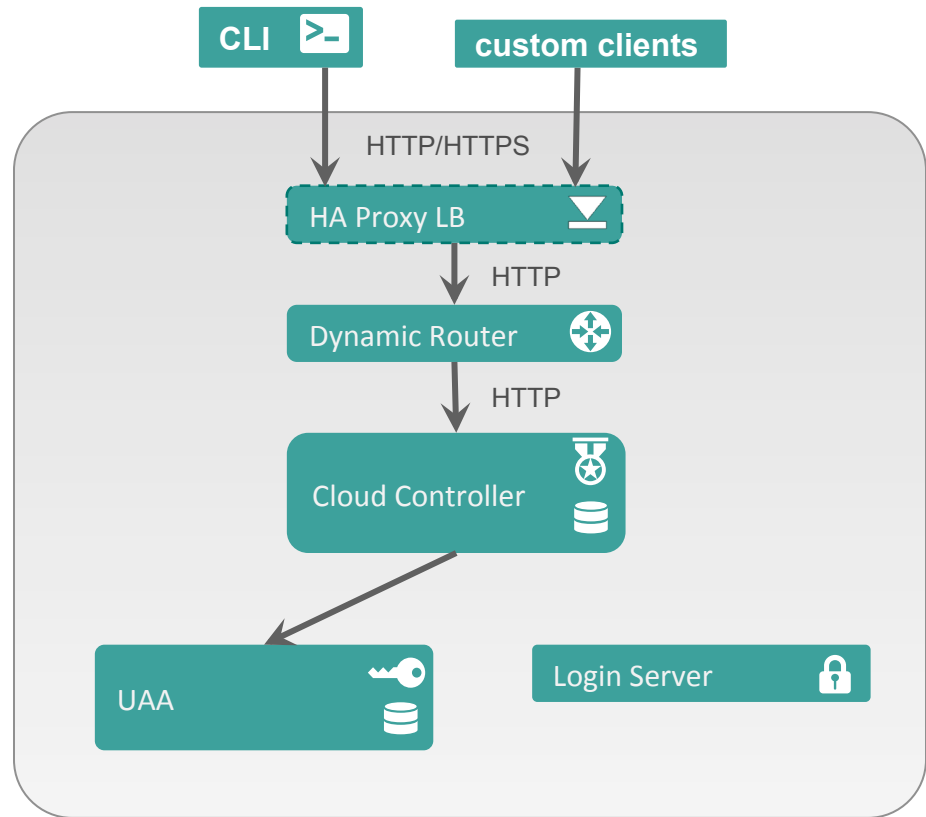
Routers forward requests from outside using the app's route to the assigned port on the Cell, which does network translation to the container's internal IP and port

Apps are prevented from communicating directly with each other by container firewall rules; they must communicate through published routes



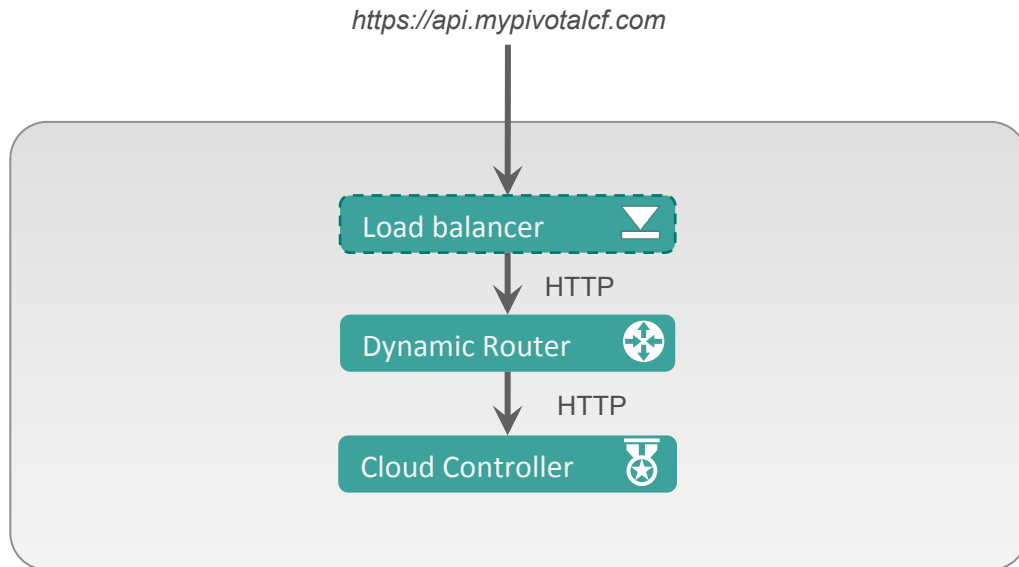
# End-User Identity

- Multitenant UAA/Login Server handles authentication
  - LDAP/AD integration
  - Identity Zones provides unique, isolated sub-domains
- UAA is an OAuth2 token server
- All interactions with the API must include a valid OAuth2 access token



# API Access

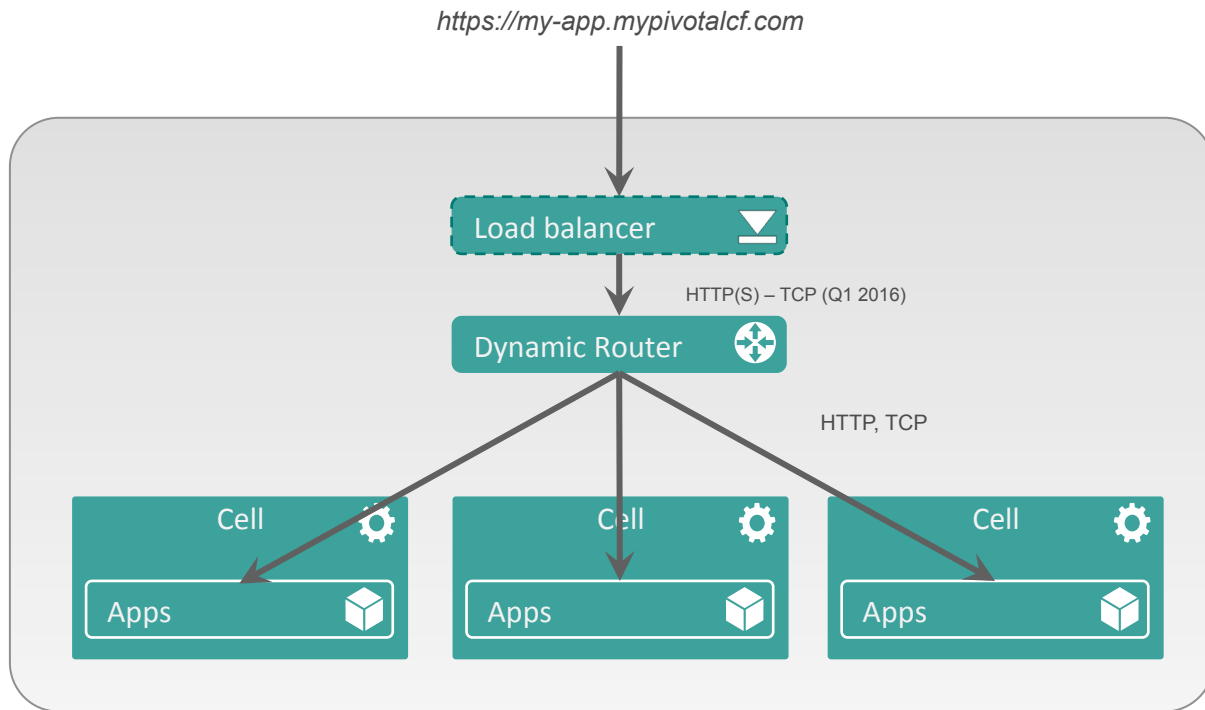
API access (app management, service management, org/space management, etc.) is routed to Cloud Controller via HTTP/HTTPS



# Application Access

Application access is routed directly to an application instance for any number of domains

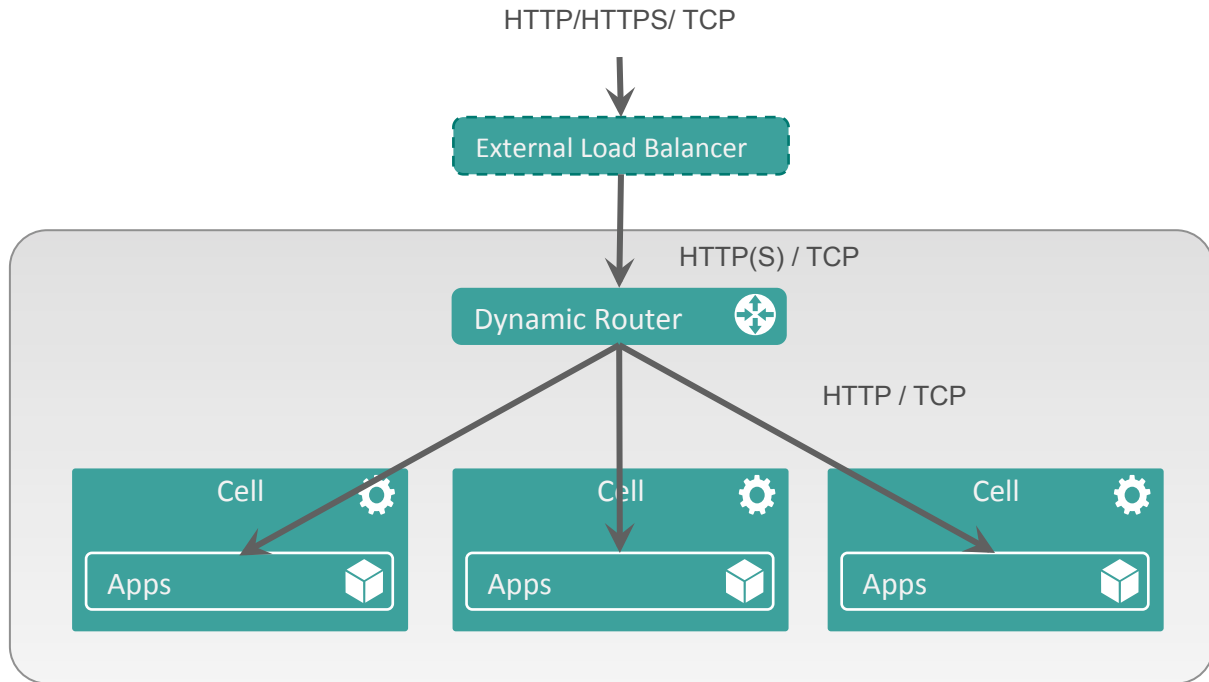
SSL is terminated at the load balancing layer; optionally at the routing layer; all internal PCF traffic is trusted HTTP (or TCP in PCF 1.7+)



# External Load Balancer

HA Proxy can be replaced with an external Load Balancer

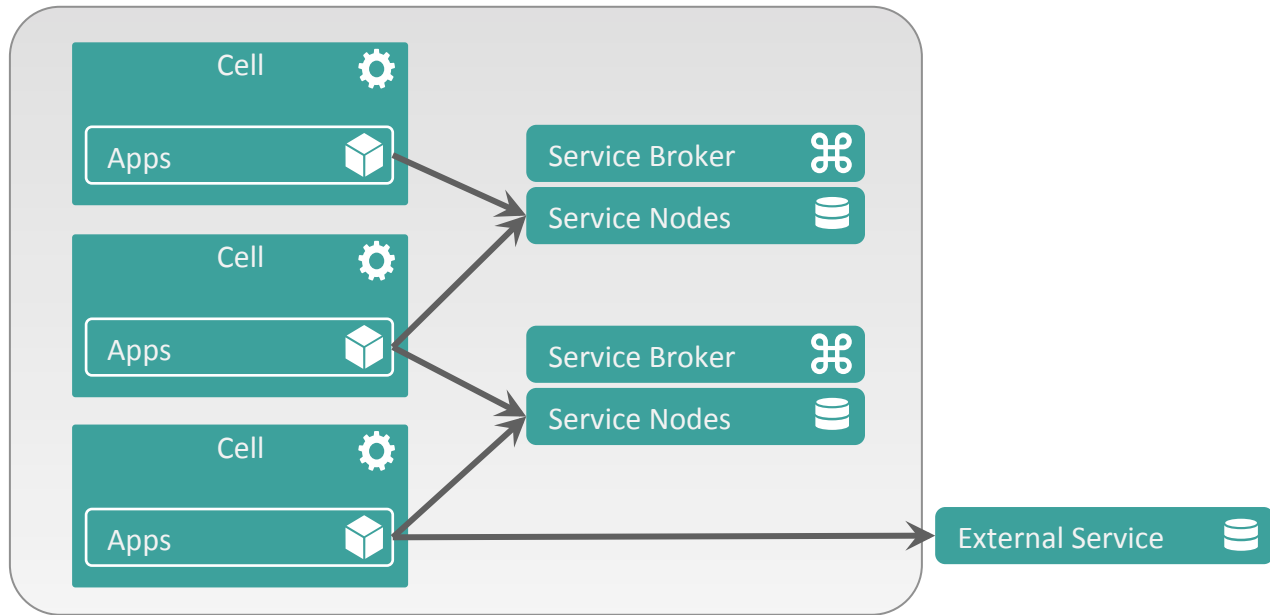
SSL is terminated at the Load Balancer and/or Router



# Service Access

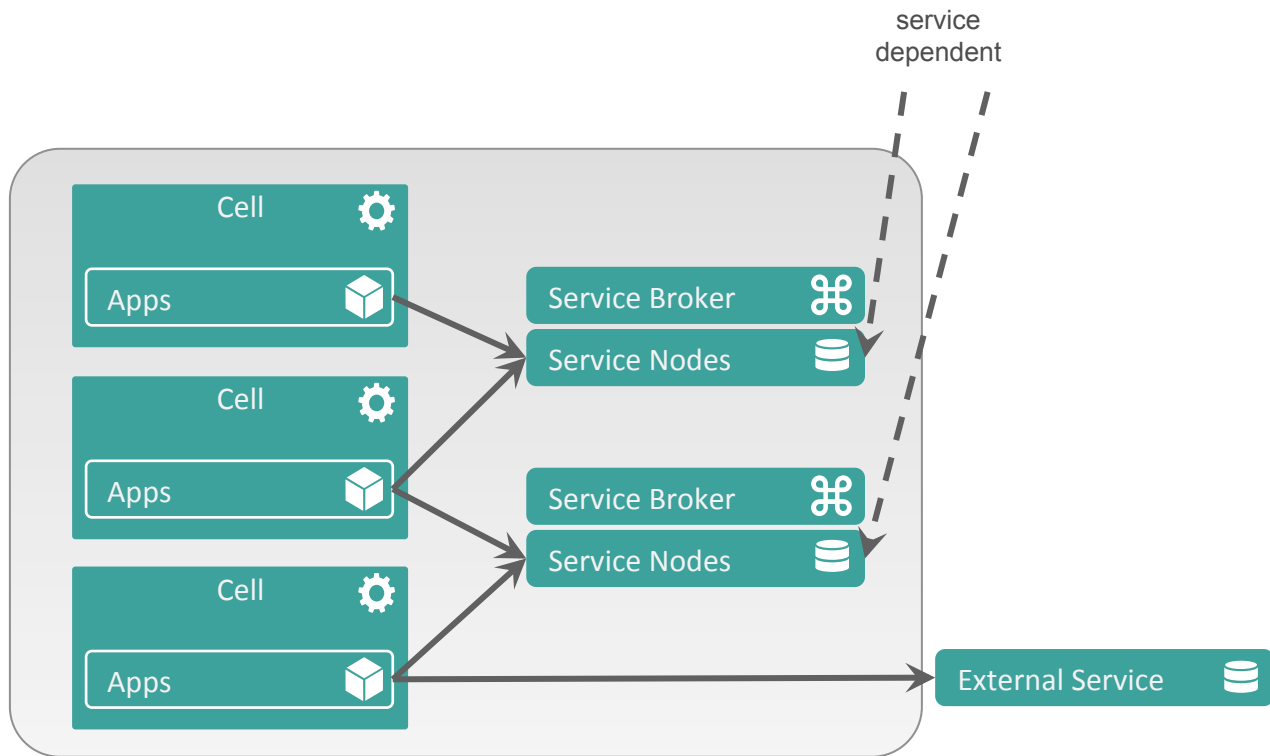
Applications connect directly to managed services via assigned addresses and ports

Applications can access “user provided” services outside of the PCF VLAN

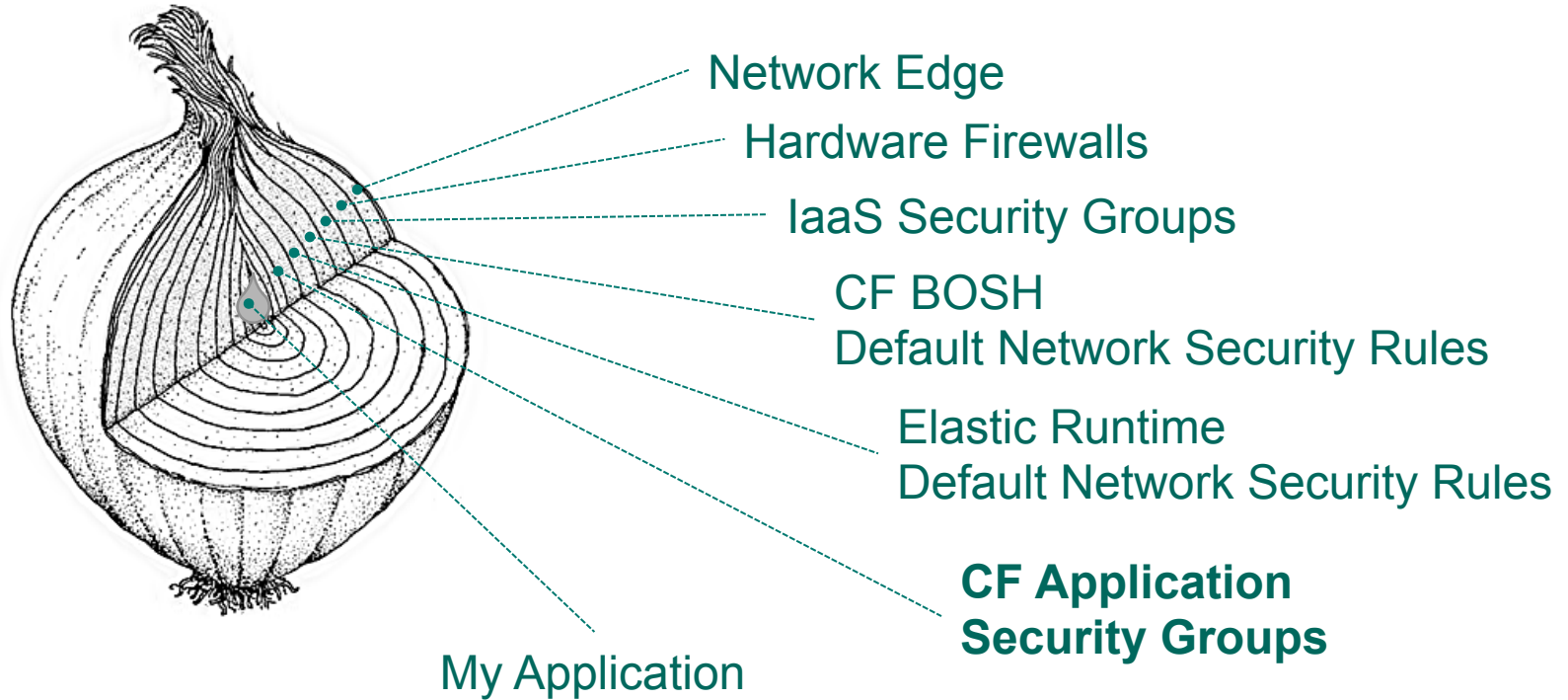


# Service Access

- Users can access managed services from outside the PCF VLAN as allowed by firewall rules
  - ports are dependent on the service
- Some services (e.g. RabbitMQ) expose dashboard UIs on additional ports



# Security Groups – A Layered Approach





# Security Groups – Highlights

- Outbound firewall rules to restrict network traffic to applications
- A set of whitelist rules in three targets
  - All running application (“Global Running”)
  - All application in staging mode (“Global Staging”)
  - Specific groups of applications (“Space”)
- Rules are automatically applied at the app-container creation
  - Result in IPTABLES rules applied to the virtual network interface used by application containers
  - The rule at the bottom of the chain is REJECT

# Security Group - Example

```
pivotal-guest-71:twitter-sentiment administrator$ cf security-group my-dev-sec-group
Getting info for security group my-dev-sec-group as admin
OK
```

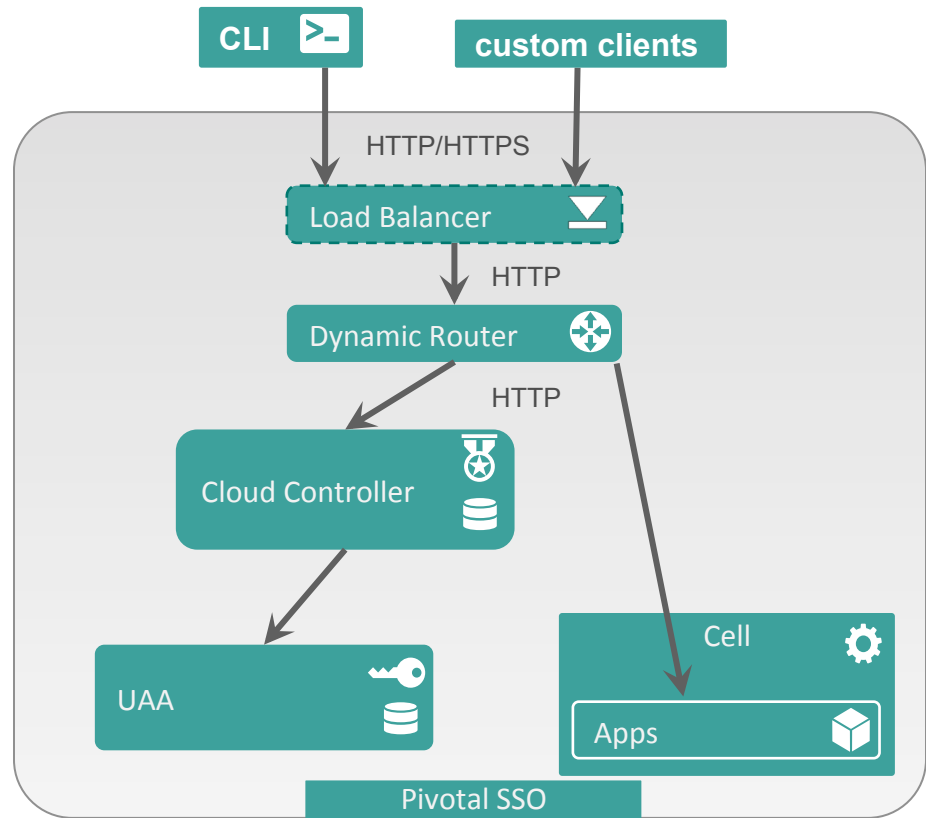
**Name** my-dev-sec-group

**Rules**

```
[
  {
    "destination": "0.0.0.0/0",
    "ports": "53",
    "protocol": "tcp"
  },
  {
    "destination": "0.0.0.0/0",
    "ports": "53",
    "protocol": "udp"
  }
]
```

# End-User Identity

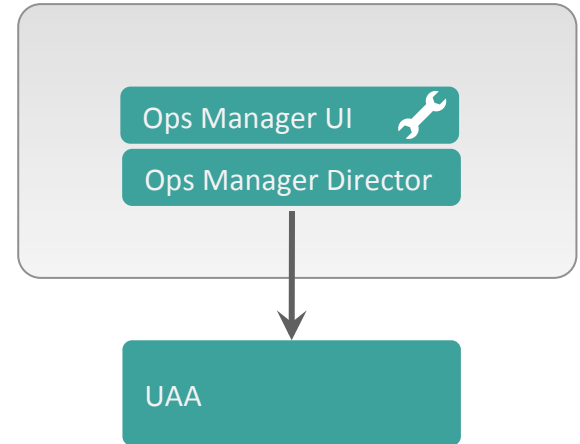
- UAA is an OAuth2 token server
  - Handles web authentication
  - manages access and refresh tokens
  - by default, stores usernames and passwords in CCDB
  - LDAP/AD integration
  - SAML SSO Integration
- All interactions with the API must include a valid OAuth2 access token
- All applications can integrate with Pivotal Single Sign On services for their own OAuth2 identity zones



# Operator Identity

Operations Manager <= 1.6  
supports a single username  
and password for access to  
operations functions

Operations Manager 1.7+  
introduces UAA integration for  
full LDAP/AD/SAML  
integration



# Operator Identity

Operations Manager  
creates randomized  
passwords for access to all  
managed VMs

VM credentials are visible in  
the Operations Manager UI

Cloud Controller Database	Vm Credentials	vcap / 56e531a5b88
	Credentials	admin / be1496f7b84858
Cloud Controller	Vm Credentials	vcap / d610de21390
	Staging Upload Credentials	staging_upload_user / 10e8a9da9b19713
	Bulk Api Credentials	bulk_api / a40626299a0a6ee
	Db Encryption Credentials	db_encryption / 0155dcc7d06e0bd
	Encrypt Key	
Clock Global	Vm Credentials	vcap / c2cc41bf52
Cloud Controller Worker	Vm Credentials	vcap / 5547d972b5b
Router	Vm Credentials	vcap / 6a137b41d60
	Status Credentials	router_status / 59453eae513b470
Collector	Vm Credentials	vcap / 23014f7a90d
UAA Database	Vm Credentials	vcap / f41a80501ca
	Credentials	root / f3127d3ba805542
UAA	Vm Credentials	vcap / 8b3fbc5c03f
	Admin Credentials	admin / d4b270780928c02

# Multi-tenancy

## Overview

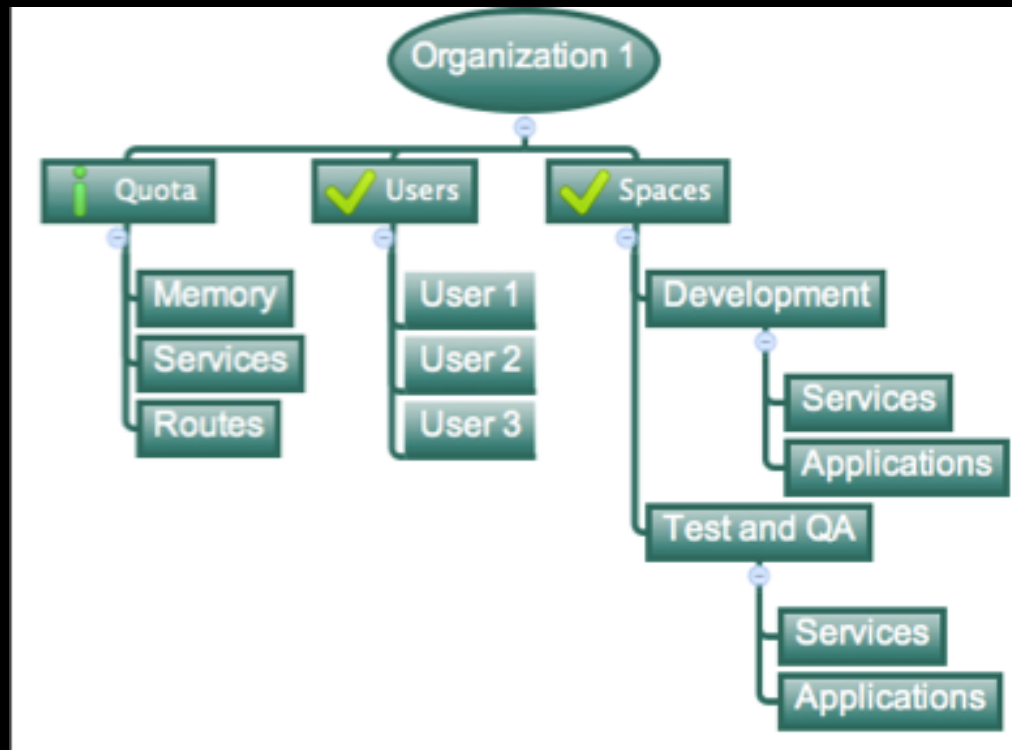
# Organizations

Logical division within a Pivotal CF Installation / Foundation.

Each organization has its own users and assigned quota

Sub-divided into Spaces

User permissions / roles are specified per space within an organization



# Spaces

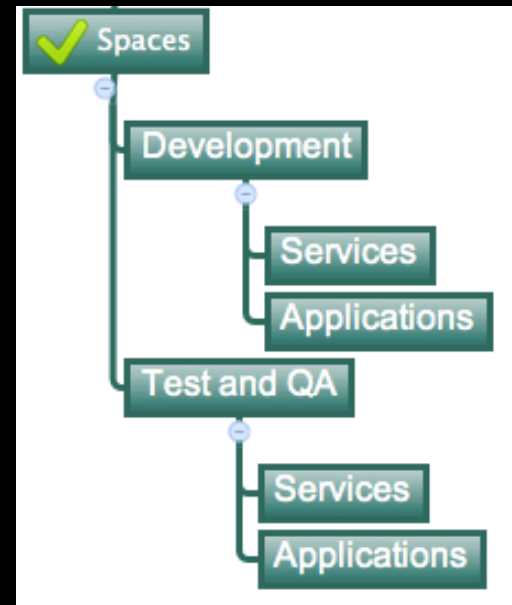
Logical sub-division within an organization

Users authorized at an organization level can have different roles per space

Services and Applications are created / specified per Space

Same Service can have different meanings per space

Spaces can be assigned quotas





# Quotas & Plans

Different quota limits (e.g. “small”, “enterprise”, “default”, “runaway”) can be assigned per Org/Space

Quota defines

- Total Memory
- Total # of Services
- Total # of Routes

