FROM CATASTROPHE TO CHAOS IN PRODUCTION

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Hi, I'm Kelly CAPSULE8

Production is where valued is realized, so we should probably keep it safe

Failure in production feels frightening

...but it doesn't have to end in disaster

How can we harness failure as a learning opportunity to make production safer?

I. Failure in Production

II. Security Chaos Engineering in Production

I. Failure in Production

Defenders tend to think in components while attackers think in systems

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Component-level vs. system-level – faults are different than failures

Faults: "one component of the system deviating from its spec"

Failure: "the system as a whole stops providing the required service to users"

You will never be able to eliminate the chance of faults in your systems

Prevention only goes so far; too many variables are out of your control

A perfectly patched container can still be pwned if there's anon access in K8s

Scan all the code for vulns... then attackers compromise the code scanner

Yubikeys for GitHub... then attackers abuse Jenkin's anon script console

Failure in production manifests in a mess of multiplicitous manners

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Private / public clouds, VPS, VMs, containers, serverless, computerless...

Production environments are complex systems full of interrelated components

Failure is like a tapestry of interwoven strands that can spread fire to the rest

There is a dizzying array of activity that can jeopardize production operations

Two key types: deliberately malicious (attackers) + accidentally careless (devs)

Sometimes they overlap! Like attaching a debugger to a prod system

Attackers with privileged creds & "insider threats" are basically the same

Most prod infrastructure runs on Linux, where everything is a file

This means failure in prod often bubbles up from unwanted file-related activity

Example 1: Log files are deleted or tampered – your ops is likely screwed

Example 2: Changes to boot files, root cert stores, or SSH keys – stability snafus

Example 3: Resource limits are disabled – highly sus and doubtless disastrous

Confronted with such complexity, how can we constructively cope?

II. Security Chaos Engineering in Prod

Our goal is to prevent faults from causing failures as much as we can

Purposefully triggering faults lets you realize and test your success towards it

Security Chaos Engineering: Let's harness failure to build knowledge

Conducting experiments generates evidence & builds muscle memory

Make incident response boring because it feels routine after repeated practice

SCE untangles relations between prod components to curtail contagion

Learning how your systems respond to failure requires testing in prod itself

...but you can start in staging to build confidence before migrating to prod

What SCE experiments should you try?

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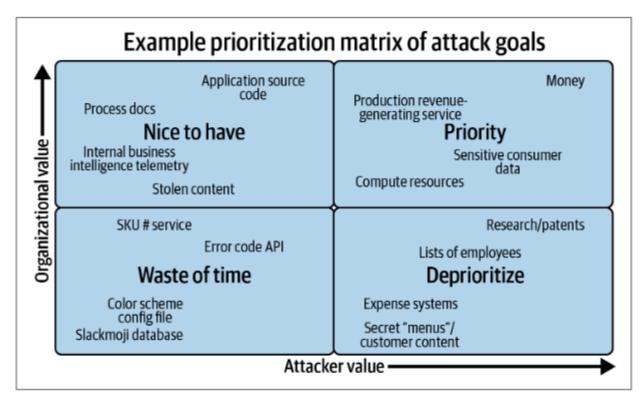


Figure 2-5. Example prioritization matrix of assets relative to attacker value and organizational value.

Let's explore some examples...

@swagitda_

Example 1: Create & execute a new file in a container

How does your container respond to new file exec? Does it affect the cluster?

Example 2: Inject program crashes

Does your node restart itself? How quickly can you redeploy post-crash?

Example 3: Disable resource limits (CPU, file descriptors, memory, restarts, etc.)

Can an infinite script take up resources? Do slower response times propagate?

Example 4: Disable access to DNS

How reliant are your systems on external DNS? Do you have a fallback?

Example 5: Time travel on a host

How do systems handle expired certs? Do time-related issues bork services?

In Conclusion

Failure in production is inevitable, so you must learn from it early and often

Conducting experiments uncovers new knowledge & builds muscle memory

Security chaos engineering builds confidence in the safety of prod systems

"Our real discoveries come from chaos, from going to the place that looks wrong and stupid and foolish."

Chuck Palahniuk

Download for free: https://www.verica.io/scebook/



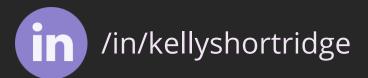
Security Chaos Engineering

Gaining Confidence in Resilience and Safety at Speed and Scale

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