

Practical Cloud Security: Web/Dev Ops Edition

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Agenda

- Background and Disclaimers
- Netflix in the Cloud
- Model-Driven Deployment Architecture
- APIs, Automation, and the Security Monkey
- Practical Cloud Security Gaps

Background and Disclaimers

Background and Disclaimers

- No cloud definitions, but ...
- I will focus on IaaS
- Netflix uses Amazon Web Services
 - Guidance should be generally applicable
- Works in progress ...

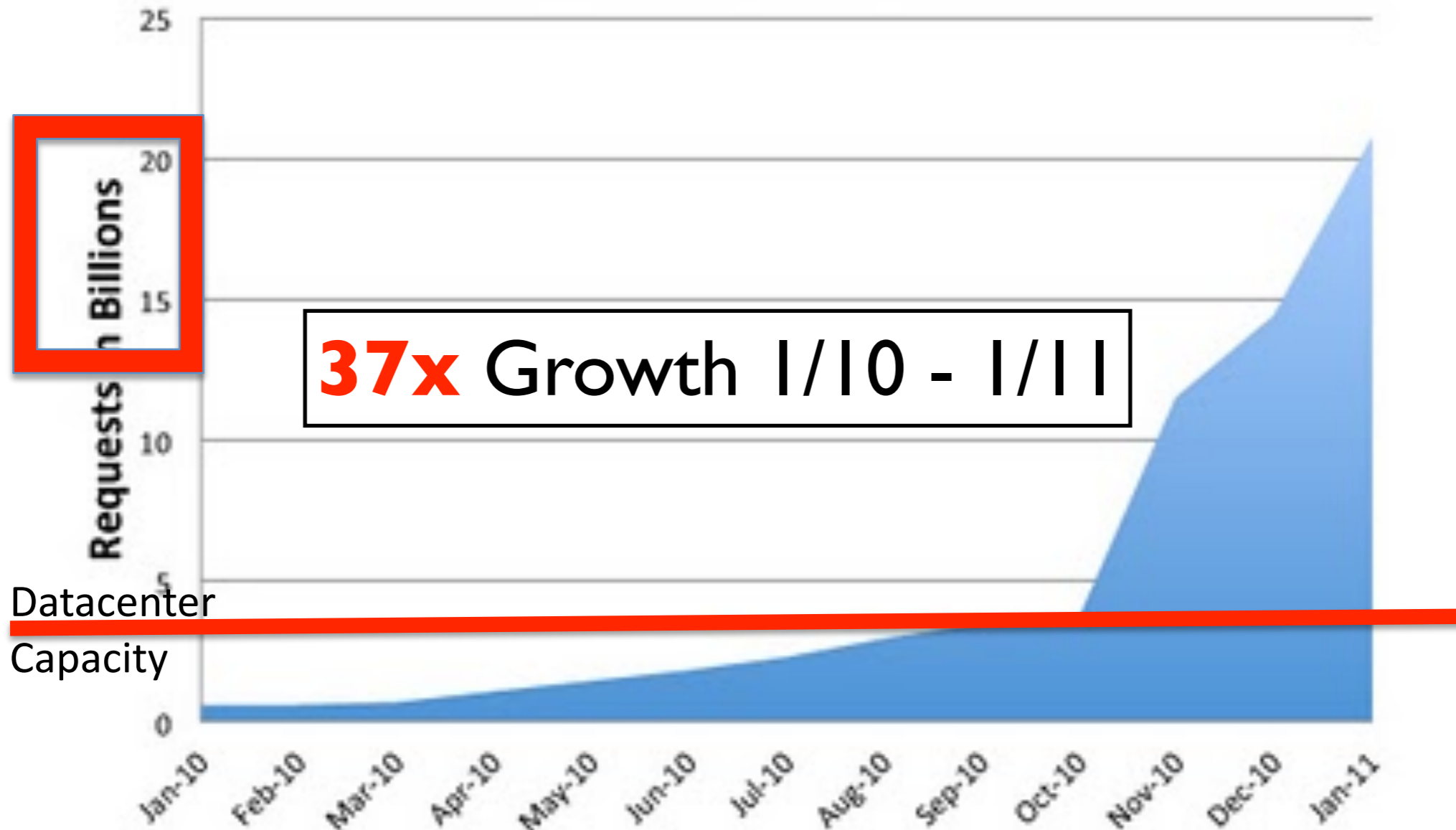
Netflix in the Cloud

Why is Netflix Using Cloud?

Outgrowing Data Center

<http://techblog.netflix.com/2011/02/redesigning-netflix-api.html>

Netflix API: Growth in Requests



Datacenter
Capacity

37x Growth 1/10 - 1/11

netflix.com is now ~ 100% Cloud



Netflix Service

Encoding

Data Sciences

- Remaining components being migrated

Netflix Model-Driven Architecture

Data Center Patterns

- Long-lived, non-elastic systems
- Push code and config to running systems
- Difficult to enforce deployment patterns
- ‘Snowflake phenomenon’
- Difficult to sync or reproduce environments (e.g. test and prod)

Cloud Patterns

- Ephemeral nodes
- Dynamic scaling
- Hardware is abstracted
- Automation/orchestration supports common deployment patterns

When Moving to the Cloud, Leave Old Ways Behind ...

Generic forklift is generally a mistake
Adapt models appropriately

Netflix Build and Deploy

<http://techblog.netflix.com/2011/08/building-with-legos.html>

Continuous
Integration

-
- App-Specific
Packages and
Configuration

Customized,
Cloud-Ready
Image

Jenkins

Yum

AMI

Perforce

Artifactory

Bakery

Instance

SCM

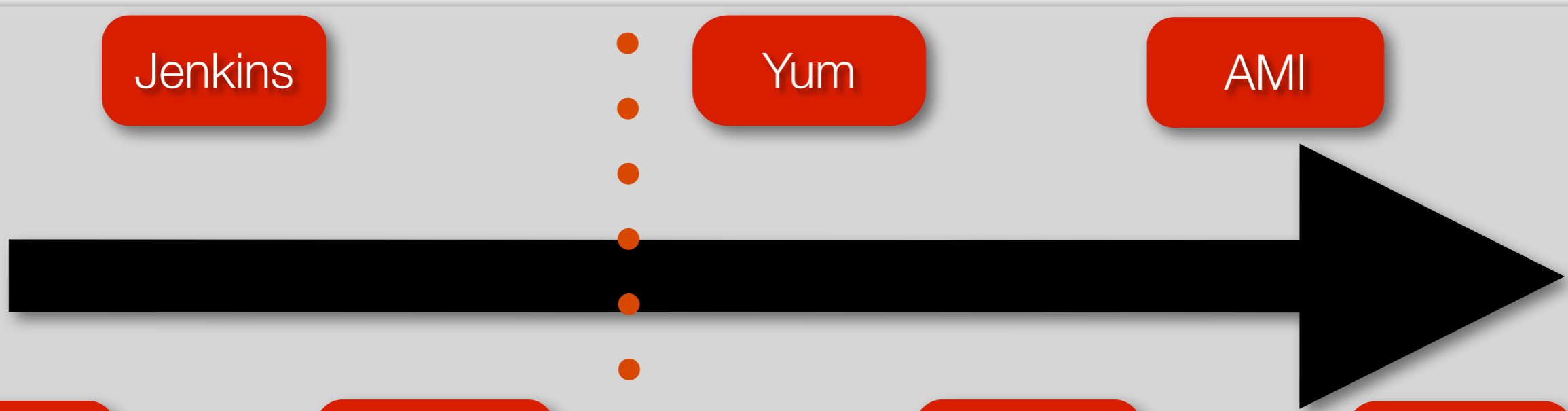
Binary
Repository

Combine Base and
App-Specific
Configuration

Live System!

**Existing
Components**

**Cloud-Specific
Components**



Autoscaling Group: Deployment Unit of Measure

Baked AMI

- Base Linux
- App code
- App dependencies
- App-specific config

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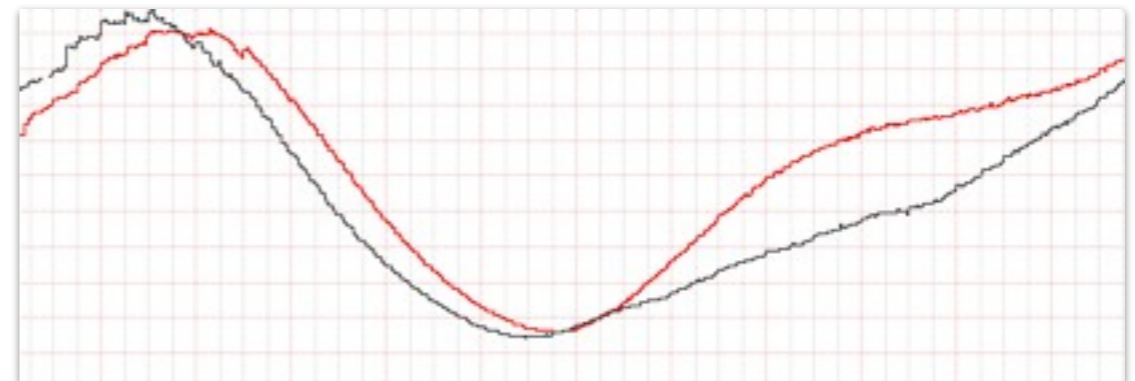
**Launch
Config**

- Instance type
- Security group config

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**Autoscaling
Group**

- Target data centers
- Min/max/desired nodes



Autoscaling Results and Ramifications

- Continuously adding and removing nodes
 - Based on demand, system health
- **New nodes must mirror existing**

Every change is a new push

Operational Impact

- No changes to running systems
- No CMDB
- No systems management infrastructure
- No snowflakes
- Fewer logins to prod systems

Security Impact

- File integrity monitoring
- User activity monitoring
- Vulnerability management
- Patch management

APIs, Automation, and the Security Monkey

Common Challenges for Security Engineers

- Lots of data from different sources, in different formats
- Too many administrative interfaces and disconnected systems
- **Too few options for scalable automation**

Enter the Cloud ...

How do you ...

- Add a user account?
- Inventory systems?
- Change a firewall config?
- Snapshot a drive for forensic analysis?
- Disable a multi-factor authentication token?
- CreateUser()
- DescribeInstances()
- AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress()
- CreateSnapshot()
- DeactivateMFADevice()

Security Monkey

<http://techblog.netflix.com/2011/07/netflix-simian-army.html>

- Centralized framework for cloud security monitoring and analysis
- Certificate and cipher monitoring
- Firewall configuration checks
- User/group/policy monitoring
- Next - web security scanning

'Practical' Cloud Security Gaps

Common Security Product Model

- Examples - AV, FIM, etc.
- “Management” station with client “nodes”
 - Limited tagging or abstraction
- Per node licensing

“Thundering Herd”

- Mass deployments
 - “Red/Black” push - concurrent clusters of 500+ nodes
- Elasticity related to traffic spikes
- Licensing constraints

Node Ephemerality and Service Abstraction

- Data related to individual nodes becomes less important
- Dealing with short-lived systems, IP and ID reuse
- Event and log archives and data relationships

Resource Usage Logging and Auditing

- Public-facing APIs make access controls more difficult and more important
- Programmable infrastructure needs robust logging and auditing capabilities
- Can metering data be repurposed?

“Trusted Cloud”

- Various components related to providing higher assurance/trust levels in the cloud
- Virtual TPM / hardware root of trust
- Credential management
- HSM in the cloud

Thanks!
Questions?

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References

- <http://www.slideshare.net/adrianco>
- <http://aws.amazon.com>
- <http://techblog.netflix.com>
- <https://cloudsecurityalliance.org/>
- <http://www.nist.gov/itl/cloud/index.cfm>