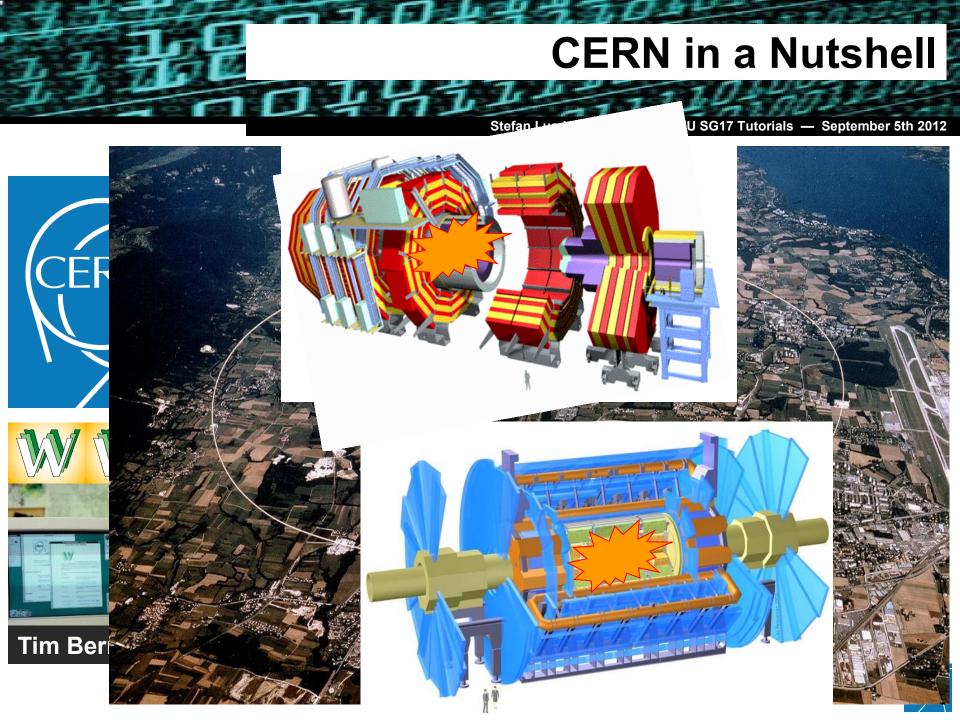


CERN Computer & Grid Security

Dr. Stefan Lüders (CERN Computer Security Officer) ITU SG17 Tutorials, Geneva, September 5th 2012

CERN



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Overview

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CERN's security footprint



Operational Noise



Securing the LHC Computing Grid



This is a "people" problem







CERN's security footprint

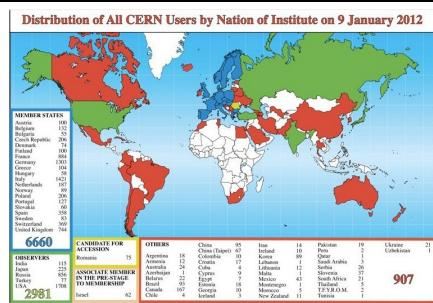


Academic Freedom at CERN

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CERN's Users:

- ► ...from 100s of universities worldwide
- ➤ Pupils, students, post-docs, professors, technicians, engineers, physicists, ...
- ► High turn-over (~10k per year)
- ► Merge of professional and private life: Social Networks, Dropbox, Gmail, LinkedIn, ...



Academic Freedom in Research:

- ► No limitations and boundaries if possible
- ► Free communication & freedom to publish
- ▶ Difficult to change people, impossible to force them
- ► Trial of the new, no/very fast life-cycles, all-time prototypes
- ▶ Open campus attitude: I consider CERN being an ISP!



Academic Freedom at CERN

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Distribution of All CERN Users by Nation of Institute

CERN's Users:

Aca

- ► ...from 100s of universities worldwide
- ► Pupils, students, post-docs, professors, technicians, engineers, physicists, ...
- ► High turn-over (~10k per year)
- ► Merge of professional and Social Networks, Drop LinkedIn, ...

The threat is already inside. A good security paradigm must, A good security paradigm must, Academic Freedom, Academic Freedom, alance this "Academic Freedom, and alance this "Academ, an

ople, impossible to force them

no/very fast life-cycles, all-time prototypes

npus attitude: I consider CERN being an ISP!



CERN Sectors of Operations



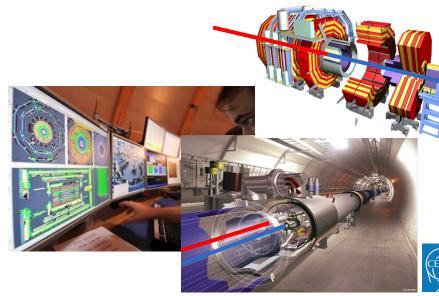




Office Computing Security Computing Services Security



Grid Computing Security Control Systems Security







CERN's security footprint



Operational Noise



Under Permanent Attack

CERN is under permanent attack... even now.

Servers accessible from Internet are permanently probed:

- ...attackers trying to brute-force passwords;
- ...attackers trying to break Web applications;
- ...attackers trying to break-in servers and obtain administrator rights.

Users are not always aware/cautious/proactive enough:

- ...attackers trying to harvest credentials outside CERN;
- ...attackers trying to "phish" user passwords.

Security events happen:

- ➤ Web sites & web servers, data-base interfaces, computing nodes, mail accounts, ...
- ► The office network is very liberal: free connection policy and lots of visitors. Thus, there are always devices being infected/compromised.

Under Permanent Attack

CERN is under permanent attack... even now.

Servers accessible from Internet are permane

- ...attackers trying to brute-force passwords;

- My top-10 security events of the last 5yrs

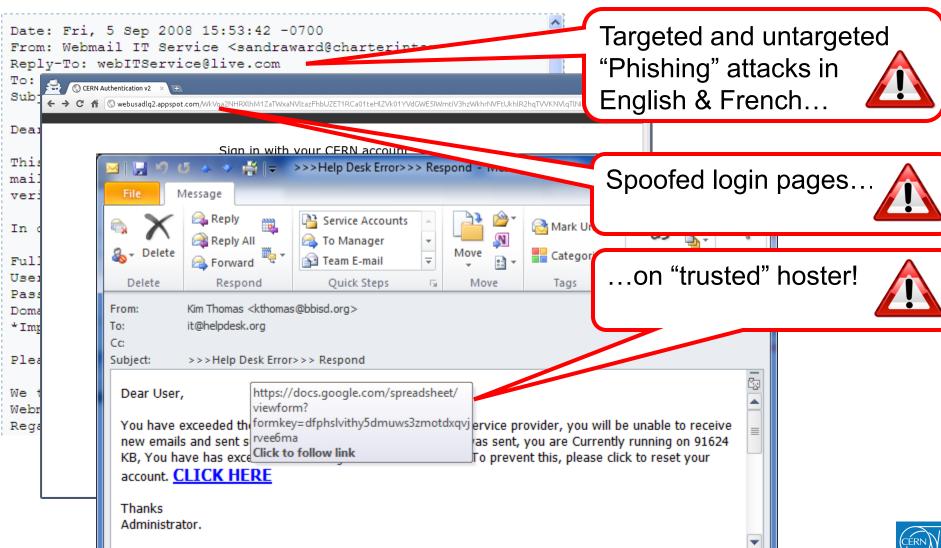
 My top-weren't much more)

 There weren't much more)
 - - work is very liberal: free connection policy and lots of visitors.

rere are always devices being infected/compromised.

Phishing

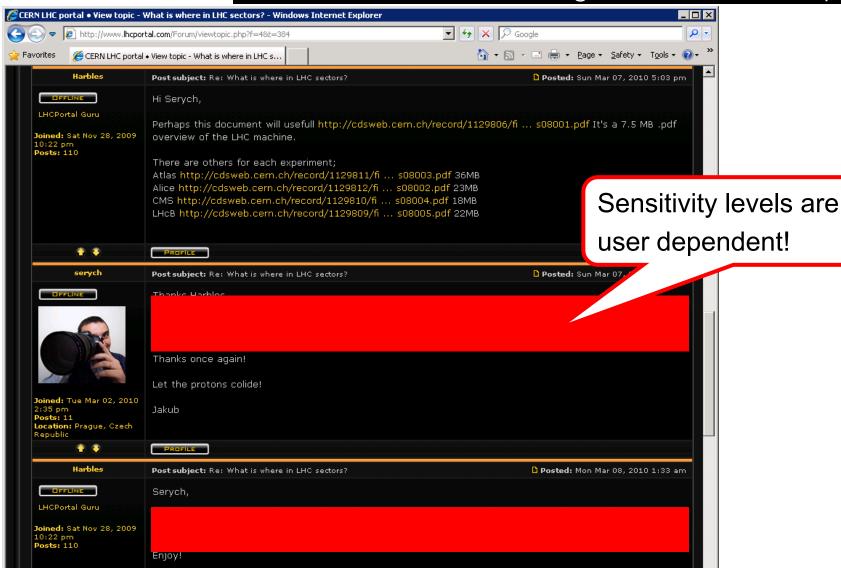
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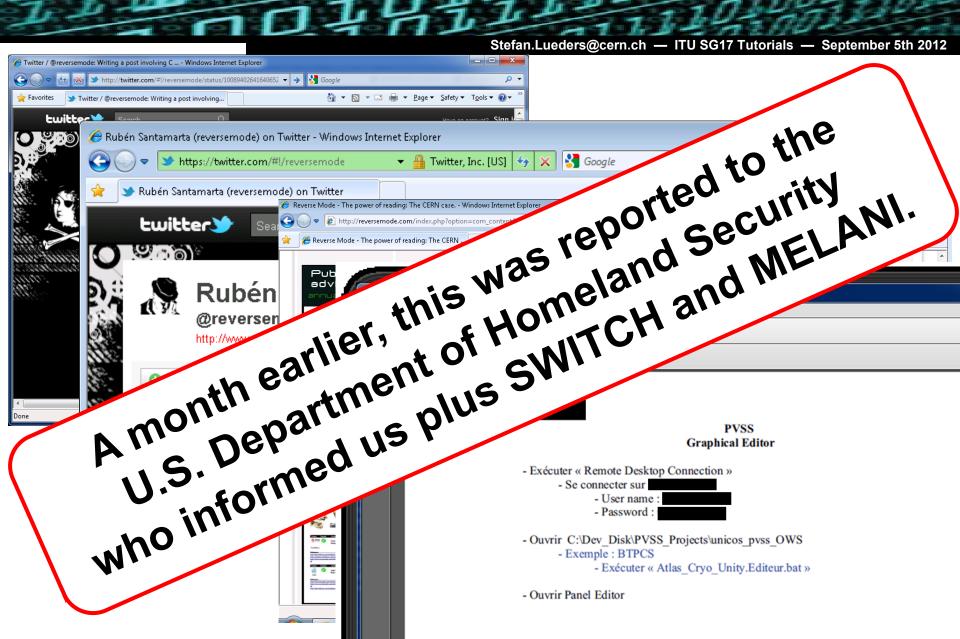
Data Leakage (1)

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Data Leakage (2)



北北北

One error in opening the page. For more information, choose Window > Activity.

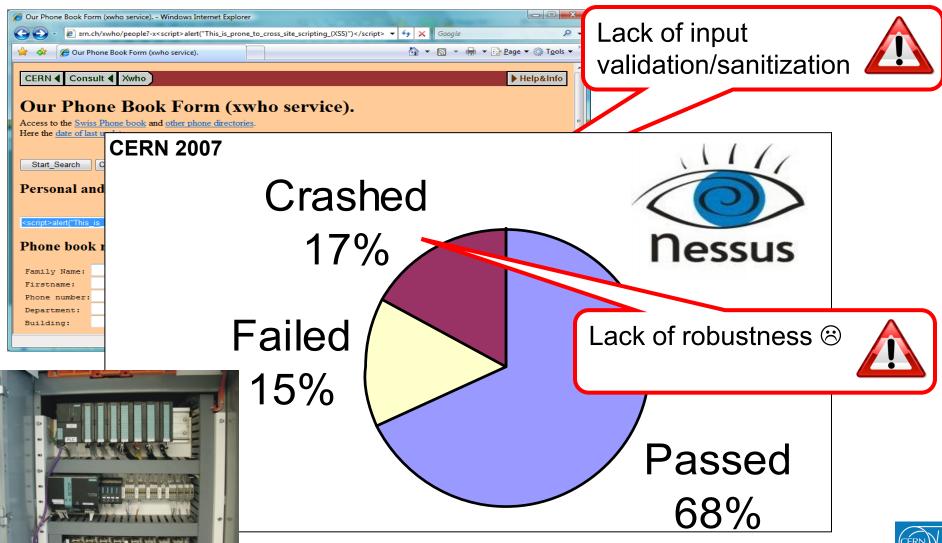
Break-Ins

th 2012

```
220-<<<<>>==< Haxed by A|0n3 >==<>>>>
                                                                     Unpatched oscilloscope
220- ,,ø¤°°^°°¤ø,,,,ø¤°°^°°¤ø,,,,ø¤°°^
                                                                     (running Win XP SP2)
220-/
                                                  Detectors: LAr
                                                                     Lack of input
                                                                     validation & sanitization
                                      Terminal - ssh - ttys000 - 80×24
          26/11/09
   ZeuL's Connect B
                                                                           10.85 MB/s
       Dumping Ar
                                                                           11.49 MB/s
                                                                           10.99 MB/s
           Connec
                                                                           11.24 MB/s
                   3400K ......
                                                                           10.83 MB/s
                  15:03:29 (11.18 MB/s) - `exploit2.tgz' saved [3492005/3492005
                  tar -zxvf exploit2.tgz && cd wunderbar emporium
                                                                      Unpatched web server
                                                                                                             PANIC
                  wunderbar emporium/
                  wunderbar emporium/pwnkernel.c
                                                                      (running Linux)
                  wunderbar emporium/tzameti.avi
                  wunderbar emporium/wunderbar emporium.sh
                  wunderbar emporium/exploit.c
                  id
                  uid=48(apache) gid=48(apache) groups=48(apache),50
                  ntext=root:system r:system mail t
                  ./wunderbar emporium.sh
                  sh: mplayer: command_not found
                  sh: no job control id this shell
                  sh-3.00# id
                  uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=48(apache),50004(ticketgroup),1100241092 context=
                  root:system r:system mail t
                  sh-3.00#
```

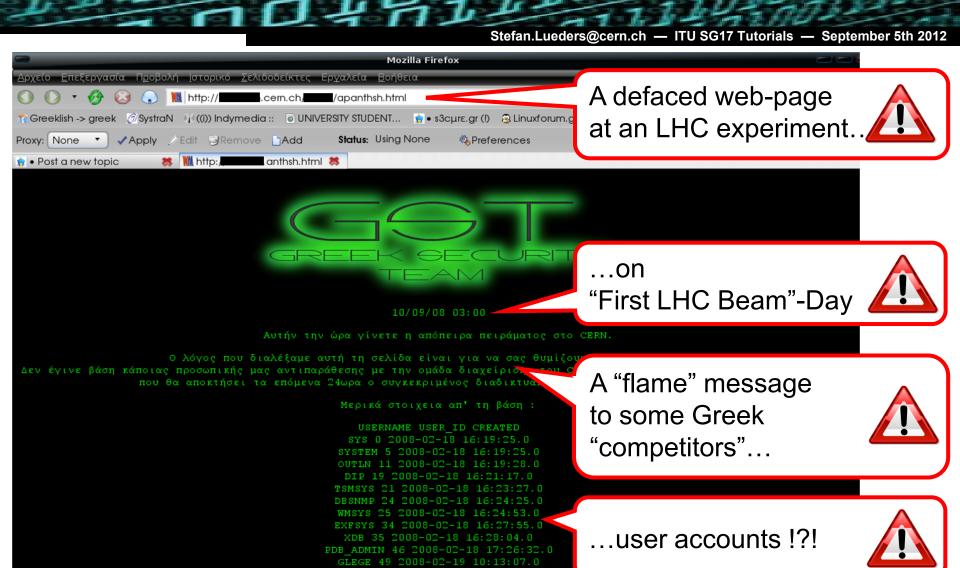
Suboptimal configuration (1)

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Suboptimal configuration (2)



PDBMON 45 2008-02-18 17:25:24.0 BALYS 44 2008-02-18 17:25:24.0 USERMON 48 2008-02-18 17:59:26.0 CERN



CERN's security footprint



Operational Noise



Securing the LHC Computing Grid



The Worldwide LHC Computing Grid

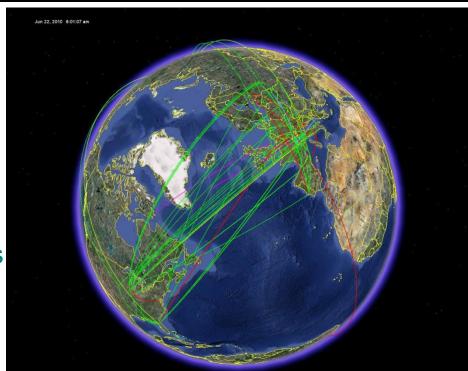
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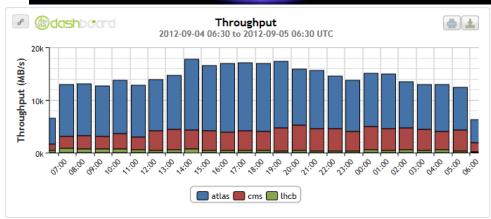
LHC Data Challenge:

- ► LHC produces 25PB data per year
- Permanent growth of demands

Worldwide LHC Computing Grid (WLCG):

- ► Tier-ed network of computer centres
- ► CERN is Tier-0; 11 Tier-1s
- ▶ Re-processing of all LHC data Production of "Monte Carlos"
- Back up of data
- Provisioning of computing power for data analysis to O(10 000) physicists woldwide





WLCG/European Grid Initiative (EGI) security governed through policies:

- ► High-level "Grid Security Policy"
- ► For users: "Grid Acceptable Use Policy" (AUP)
- ► For sites: "Grid Site Operations Policy"
- ▶ ...plus many more

Foster collaboration:

- ...between users and security people
- ...between all Grid sites: EGI/NGIs, WLCG, TeraGrid, OSG,...
- ► Information sharing essential! (incident forensics, vulnerabilities, good practises, policies)





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Documents

The policy documents produced by the former JSPG & are valid since 1st May 2010 for the EGI partners. They are in the process of being imported into new documents template. You can reference the security policy documents by using the new permanent links:

Top-level Grid Security Policy:

For all Users:

■ Grid Acceptable Use Policy <a>≜

For all Sites:

Grid Site Operations Policy

	Affects EGI	Affects OSG	Affects NDGF	Affects academic community
Incident 1		X		
Incident 2	X			
Incident 3	X	X	X	X
Incident 4	X	X		X

EGI Policy Group: https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/SPG

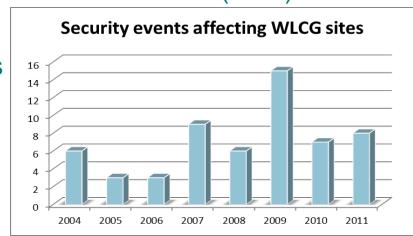


A vast attack surface

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A typical attack against the community since 2008:

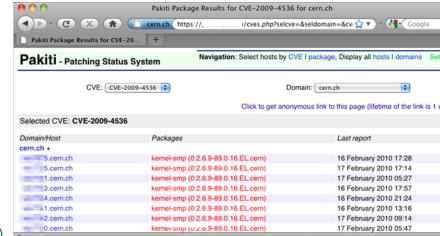
- ► Exploitation of vulnerable (unpatched) hosts somewhere in the community
 - → Installation of a rootkit (hidden code)
 - → Compromised account(s), i.e. stolen passwords, keys, certificates
- ► Attack against other hosts, also at other sites
 - → SSH into other sites e.g. listed in known_hosts file
 - → Trying for root privilege escalation via known vulnerabilities
 - → Also checking for traditional injection techniques e.g. through /dev/mem or via loadable kernel modules (LKM)
 - → More compromised hosts & accounts
- ► Periodic rootkit updates and new versions
- ► Difficult to contain since this requires all sites to be clean & patched ⊕
- Difficult to detect (running annual Security Challenges to improve)



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Critical vulnerabilities published regularly:

- ► Exploits out in the wild quickly after CVE announcement
 - → Need to patch immediately
- Permanent monitoring of patching statuses
- Coordinated effort to many national CERTS and WLCG security officer to get patches applied
- ➤ Sometimes, sites have to be banned ⊗



http://pakiti.sourceforge.net

Example: CVE-2010-3081 took CERN two days to patch.

- ► ~60 LXPLUS nodes: kick-off & patch
- ► ~2800 LXBATCH nodes: drain/kill & patch
- ...and much longer for all the Linux-based control systems for the LHC



From Tier to P2P to Cloud (1)

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Multi-Tier architecture today:

- ▶ 11 Tier-1s, >100 Tier-2s, ...
- ...store (some) LHC data each
- ...provide local computing services to allow physicist running their data analysis jobs
- ➤ Traffic & firewalls easy to control; #connected sites known & constant

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Move to P2P:

- ► More centralized data storage (e.g. at CERN)
- ▶ More direct access between Tier's and to Tier-0 from Tier-2s/Tier-3s
- ► Increasing firewall complexity
- ► Frequent changes ("dynamic firewall punching")

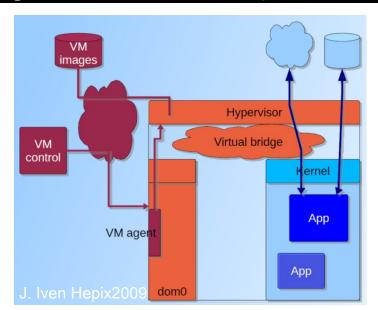


From Tier to P2P to Cloud (2)

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Move to a cloud model:

- ► Instead of running physics analysis jobs, submit fill-blown virtual images
- ► Additional abstraction layer: new code, new interfaces, new challenges
- ▶ Increasing the attack surface & enabling new attack vectors: (break out of VM, ...into hypervisor, ...into host OS, ...into other VMs)



New challenges:

- ➤ How to promptly patch / enforce patching?
- ► How to monitor, e.g. using a central syslog facility?
- ► Need for image certification, tracking, revoking & inventory
 - → More stakeholders involved, more trust necessary...



From Tier to P2P to Cloud (2)

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Move to a cloud model:

- Instead of running physics analysis jobs, Still, securing the Grid itself. Still, securing in itself. is a challenge in itself. submit fill-blown virtual images
- Additional abstraction layer: new code, new interfaces, new challe
- Trust + collaboration are essential. ► Increasing the attack surface enabling new attack ver (break out of VM ...into host

patching?

certification, tracking, revoking & inventory akeholders involved, more trust necessary...







CERN's security footprint



Operational Noise



Securing the LHC Computing Grid



This is a "people" problem



CERN Security Paradigm

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Find balance between "Academic Freedom", "Operations" and "Computer Security"

"Academic Freedom" means "Responsibility"

- ► (I, as Security Officer, decline to accept that responsibility)
- ► Instead, computer security at CERN is delegated to all users of computing resources.
- ► If they don't feel ready, they can pass that responsibility to the IT department using central services.

Change of culture & a new mind set:

- ► Enable users to fully assume this responsibility.
- ► Make security integral part of the overall.







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Get the mind-set right:

- ► Awareness raising: Dedicated awareness sessions, Introduction sessions for newcomers, Leaf sheets & posters
- ► Every owner of a computer account must follow an online security course every 3 yrs
- ► Provisioning of static code analyzers: Make them hunt for the low-hanging fruits... ...and take compiler warnings seriously.
- ► Dedicated training on secure development (Java, C/C++, Perl, Python, PHP, web, ...)
- ▶ Baselining & consulting

(Plus a Defense-In-Depth approach, still.)



Change of Culture

Get the mind-set right:

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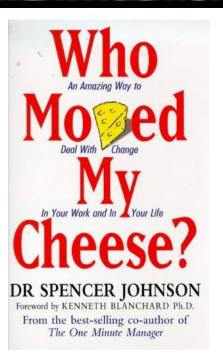




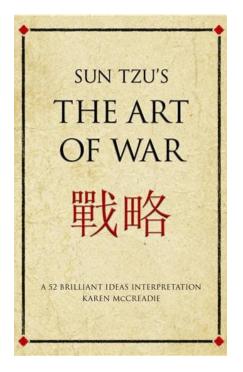
Cybercriminals are trying to trick you!

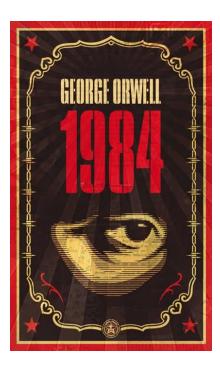
Literature

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Summary

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CERN's Security Footprint is heterogeneous and vast



However, security events happen and will continue to happen



WLCG Security:

Trust & collaboration are essential!



Enable users assuming responsibility. Provoke a Change-of-Mind!!!



A small quiz.

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Quiz: Which URL leads you to www.ebay.com?

- http://www.ebay.com\cgi-bin\login?ds=1%204324@%31%33%37%2e%31%33%37%2e%31%37%37/p?uh3f223d
- http://www.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?SignIn
- ✓ http://scgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?RegisterEnterInfo&siteid=0&
 co_partnerid=2&usage=0&ru=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ebay.com&rafld=0
 &encRafld=default
- http://secure-ebay.com

