

perfSONAR

perfSecurity

The intersection of perfSONAR and Information Security

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perfSONAR is developed by a partnership of

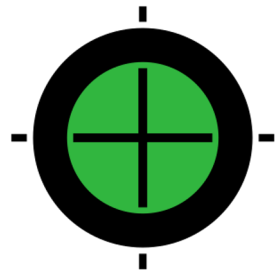


ESnet



Agenda

- ~~• Introduction to perfSONAR~~
- Infosec for perfSONAR
- perfSONAR for Infosec



InfoSec for perfSONAR

Security in perfSONAR and what your Information Security organization can add

General Security Stance

- Installation bundles install and run only necessary services
- Host firewall locked down to required ports
- Limited requirement for user accounts
- HTTPS required
 - Signed certificate not required
 - May make it configurable in a future release
- Regular review of allowed ciphers
- Security-related upgrades to applications (Automatic)
- Vulnerabilities patched in hours to days

pScheduler Terminology: Tasks and Runs

- A *task* is a job pScheduler is given to do:

“Measure UDP throughput between this perfSONAR node and **ps-sdmz.example.edu** at up to 1 Gb/s for 30 seconds. Repeat it once per hour from now until next Tuesday at 4:15.”

- A *run* is a single execution of the requested measurement.
 - All tasks have at least one.

pScheduler Terminology: Participant

- perfSONAR node actively participating in a measurement
- One Participant
 - Round-Trip Time – Ping can run on one end, other end is passive
 - Latency – OWAMP/TWAMP client runs on one end, other end runs a service but is otherwise passive
- Two Participants
 - Throughput – Requires a client and server, one on each end

pScheduler's Trust Model

- First (“lead”) participant (All Tests)
 - Oversees the entire measurement process
 - Must trust the requester
 - Makes requests of other participants if there are any
- Other participants (**throughput** and others)
 - Must trust the lead participant
 - Transitive trust: other participants trust the requester if they trust the lead.

Access Controls: Who Do You Trust?

- All of pScheduler operates through a REST API
 - Command-line tools
 - pSConfig
 - Third-party applications
- API is mostly open
 - Certain operations restricted based on originator's IP or originator-provided key
- Information considered confidential is withheld on read
 - Designated in JSON by keys beginning with an underscore (e.g., `_secret-thing`)
 - Applied globally by the API so nothing slips out
- Testing regulated by the *limit system*.

Restricting Use: pScheduler's Limit System

- Determination of who is requesting that pScheduler run a task (*Identification* and *Classification*)
- Imposition of restrictions on those tasks (*Limits* and *Applications*)
- Application of changes to the task before making decisions (*Rewriting*)
- Assignment of priority to the task (*Prioritization*)
- Gory details in *Know Your Limits* on YouTube

Limit Configurations

- pScheduler – No limits by default
 - Anything goes
- Bundles – Sane defaults for untrusted requesters
 - Harmless tests allowed
 - UDP throughput restricted to 50 Mb/s
 - Resource- and schedule-intensive tasks duration-restricted

When are the Limits Evaluated?

- **Initial Task Submission**
 - Task specification

- **Run Scheduling**
 - Task specification
 - Proposed time and duration

Limit Input: What is Considered?

- Hints
 - IP of requesting host **198.151.100.207**
 - IP on server where request arrived **192.0.2.8**
 - Other information (e.g., authenticated user) as means are developed
- Measurement type and parameters **{ ... JSON ... }**
- Scheduling information (only when scheduling runs)
 - Proposed start time **2018-09-05T15:19:08-05:00**
 - Proposed duration **PT27S**

Identification: Who's Asking?

- Takes input from the hints
- Applies a condition based on the identifier's *type*
- Makes a declaration about the requester:
 - “This requester is on one of the campus networks”
 - “This requester is on a known-hostile network”
 - “This requester is not on a research and education network”

Types of Identifiers

- **always** – Evaluates true every time
- **hint** – Does text matching on hint values
- **ip-cymru-bogon** – Determines if the requester's IP is in Team Cymru's list of bogon and martian IP addresses
- **ip-reverse-dns** – Does text matching on the requester's FQDN, reverse-resolved from its IP

More Types of Identifiers

- **localif** – Determines if the requester's IP is bound to an interface on the local system
- **local-subnet** – Determines if the requester's IP is on a subnet to which a local interface is connected
- **jq** – Runs a jq script with the hints as input; returns a Boolean
- **ip-cidr-list** – Determines if the requester's IP falls within a provided list of addresses or CIDRs
- **ip-cidr-list-url** – Same, but downloads the list from an external source

`ip-cidr-list-url` Address List Format

IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and CIDRs separated by newlines:

```
# Comment (Ignored)
192.0.2.0/24
198.151.100.37
2001:0db8:1bad:cafe/64
2001:0db8:dead::beef
```


ip-cidr-list-url Parameters

- **source** URL for retrieving list
- **transform** jq transform script (optional)
- **exclude** IPs/CIDRs to ignore
- **update** How often to get a new copy
- **retry** How often to retry on failure
 - Last successfully-downloaded list used
- **fail-state** Identify or not with no list

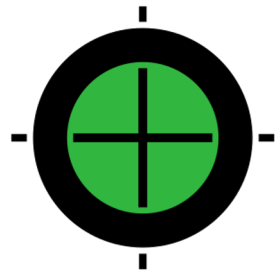
ip-cidr-list-url Applications

- Who do we like?
 - Campus and partner perfSONAR nodes
 - Registered researchers
- Who do we dislike?
 - Intruders detected by IDS
 - Published block lists
 - Anything else from your threat intelligence system

Advantage of this Model

- You publish your list(s)
 - Publisher can make decisions about who gets what list
- perfSONAR consumes it

- Decouples some administrative decisions from perfSONAR configuration
 - It's data rather than config
 - Set up perfSONAR's limits once: less maintenance



perfSONAR for InfoSec

What perfSONAR can do for your Information Security organization

Security as New Territory

- perfSONAR is typecast as a tool for network performance measurement.
 - We tend to sell it that way.
- Nothing in the current architecture precludes other applications.
- Let's stir some creative thought.

perfSONAR as a Unit Testing Platform

- We talk a lot about measurements in numeric terms
 - “How many Gb/s can we get between points A and B ?”
 - “What is the path loss between points A and B ?”
- Boolean measurements are still measurements
 - “Is host H reachable from {in,out}side?”
 - “Does the HTTP server serve page P to host H ?”
 - “Does DNS answer external queries for internal-only hosts?”

perfSONAR as a Unit Testing Platform

- Run tests at regular intervals
- Post customized results to internal systems using archivers
 - HTTP(S) POST, RabbitMQ, Kafka, Syslog, SNMP Traps
 - No news is good news: drop results that show expected behavior
- pSConfig for central control
 - JSON configuration can be generated

True Stories: Open Ports

- A configuration containing a mistake was deployed
- SSH access was opened to a large swath of internal hosts
- Went unnoticed until other measures raised red flags
- Development is underway to do verification from an externally-deployed perfSONAR node.

What Can't perfSONAR Test?

- In theory? Not much.
- The measurements described earlier can be made with out-of-the-box perfSONAR.
- Anything else can be added with pScheduler plugins.

Plugins

- pScheduler offers pluggable extensibility:
 - New measurements *Tests*
 - New programs to carry out the tests *Tools*
 - New ways to dispose of results *Archivers*
- Requirements:
 - A way to describe the test and its result
 - A program that can produce the result from the test, perhaps with some glue
- The development team is willing to adopt plugins of general interest and make them part of the perfSONAR distribution.

Non-Traditional Test Plugins: `netreach`

- Find out if any hosts on a network block are up
- Developed for use on SCinet
- Features:
 - Multiple scan methods (linear up/down, edges-in, random)
 - Limits on how many IPs to scan
 - Optional gateway vs. non-gateway check
- Simple yes/no result; not intended to be a network scanner.
- `nmap`-based tool plugin originally; replaced by `fping`.
- Not installed by default

Non-Traditional Networking: `openports`

- Find out if ports on host(s) are open
- Yes, this is a port scanner.

- Developed last year. Still needs some work.
- `nmap`-based tool plugin
- Not installed by default

Testing Topology

- Nodes inside the security perimeter can be used to test outbound.
- Nodes outside can be used to test inbound.
 - Use your existing nodes
 - Develop cooperative relationships with other institutions
 - “We’ll test yours if you’ll test ours”
 - Leverage pSConfig to minimize reconfiguration
- Add nodes where needed
 - Most security-related measurements require low-cost, low-spec hardware.
 - Some vendors implement perfSONAR on routers and switches.

Other Uses for Existing perfSONAR Tools

- Heartbeat
 - Run periodic tests that appear as intrusion attempts
 - Make sure protective infrastructure is producing alarms
- Filter Check
 - Attempt to retrieve blocked web sites
- Path Monitoring
 - Verify that traffic is taking an approved path through your infrastructure

Thanks!

- Questions or comments:
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