

Stash it Safe

Die Bedeutung von Credential Storage in Vaults im DevOps Prozess



**JAVA
USER
GROUP
CH**

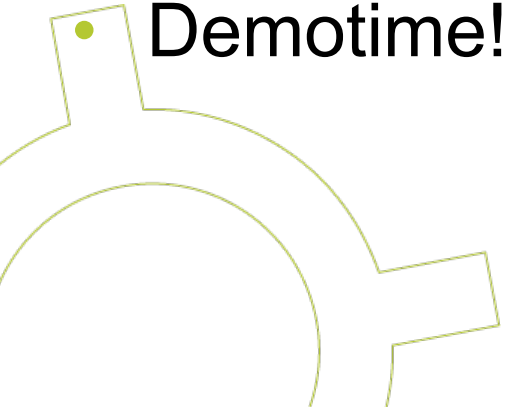
Präsentiert für

Java User Group CH

Zürich, 22.06.2023

Agenda

- Kurze (!) Vorstellung
- Credential-Verwaltung im Kontext DevOps
- Repositories are getting breached...
- ... and data is being stolen
- How it is happening
- Credential-Security by Design
- Demotime!



Kurze (!) Vorstellung

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Credential-Verwaltung im Kontext DevOps

DevOps Disziplinen

- Continuous Integration (CI)
- Continuous Delivery (CD)
- **Infrastructure as Code (IaC)**
- **Configuration Management**
- **Deployment Automation**
- Monitoring and Logging
- **Cloud Computing**
- Security and Compliance
- Collaboration and Communication
- Agile Development Processes

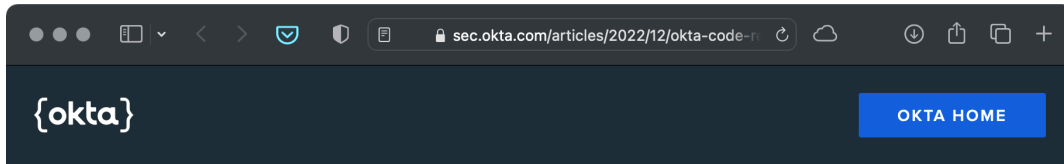


Sicherheitsrelevante Authentifizierung ist in mehreren DevOps-Disziplinen relevant, einschließlich:

1. Infrastructure as Code (IaC): IaC beinhaltet die Definition und Verwaltung von Infrastruktur mithilfe von Code, der auch Anmeldedaten für den Zugriff auf Ressourcen wie Cloud-Dienste, Datenbanken oder Server enthalten kann. Die sichere Verwaltung von Anmeldedaten ist bei IaC entscheidend, um unbefugten Zugriff zu verhindern und sicherzustellen, dass vertrauliche Daten vertraulich bleiben.
2. Configuration Management: Configuration Management beinhaltet die Pflege und Aktualisierung von Software- und Infrastrukturkonfigurationen in verschiedenen Umgebungen. Die sichere Verwaltung von Anmeldedaten ist in dieser Disziplin wichtig, um sicherzustellen, dass sensible Informationen wie Datenbankanmeldedaten oder API-Schlüssel vor unbefugtem Zugriff geschützt sind.
3. Deployment Automation: Deployment Automation beinhaltet die Automatisierung des Prozesses zur Bereitstellung von Software in verschiedenen Umgebungen. Die sichere Verwaltung von Anmeldedaten ist in dieser Disziplin wichtig, um sicherzustellen, dass Passwörter, Zugriffsschlüssel und andere sensible Informationen während des Bereitstellungsprozesses nicht offengelegt oder versehentlich veröffentlicht werden.
4. Cloud Computing: Cloud Computing beinhaltet die Nutzung von Cloud-Services zur Bereitstellung und Verwaltung von Anwendungen und Infrastruktur. Die sichere Verwaltung von Anmeldedaten ist in dieser Disziplin unerlässlich, um unbefugten Zugriff auf Cloud-Ressourcen wie Speicherbucket oder virtuelle Maschinen zu verhindern, die sensible Daten enthalten können.

Zusammenfassend ist die sichere Verwaltung von Anmeldedaten in mehreren DevOps-Disziplinen relevant, insbesondere bei Prozessen, die Automatisierung, Infrastrukturmanagement und Cloud Computing umfassen. Es ist wichtig, die sichere Verwaltung von Anmeldedaten in allen DevOps-Prozessen zu priorisieren, um die Vertraulichkeit und Integrität sensibler Daten zu gewährleisten.

Repositories are getting breached...



December 21, 2022

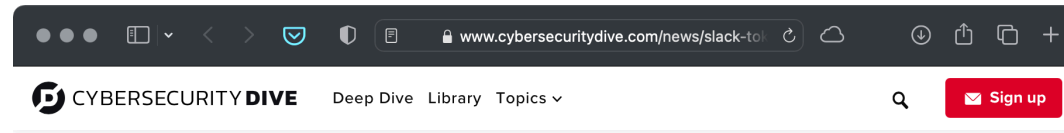
Okta Code Repositories



SUMMARY: In alignment with our core value of transparency, we are sharing context and details of a recent security event affecting Okta code repositories. There is no impact to any customers, HIPAA, FedRAMP or DoD customers. No action is required by customers.

SCOPE: The security event detailed below pertains to Okta Workforce Identity Cloud (WIC) code repositories. It does not pertain to any Auth0 (Customer Identity Cloud) products.

EVENT: In early December 2022, GitHub alerted Okta about possible suspicious access to our code repositories. Upon investigation, we have concluded that such access was used to copy Okta



DIVE BRIEF

Slack employee tokens stolen, GitHub repository breached

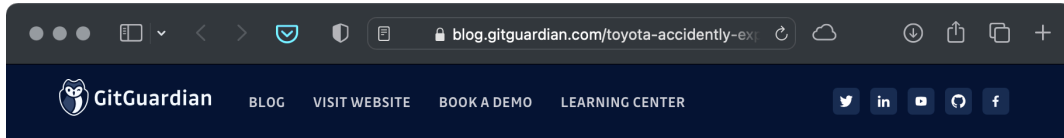
Published Jan. 5, 2023



[David Jones](#)
Reporter



... and data is being stolen



BREACH EXPLAINED

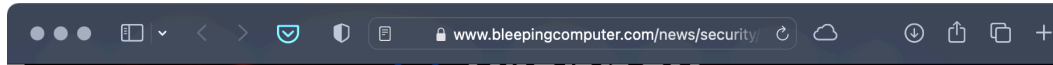
Toyota Suffered a Data Breach by Accidentally Exposing A Secret Key Publicly On GitHub

On October 7th, Toyota revealed a partial copy of their T-Connect source code had been accidentally exposed for 5 years, including access to data for over 290,000 customers.



DWAYNE MCDANIEL
11 OCT 2022 · 4 MIN READ

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Dropbox disclosed a security breach after threat actors stole 130 code repositories after gaining access to one of its GitHub accounts using employee credentials stolen in a phishing attack.

The company discovered the attackers breached the account on October 14 when GitHub notified it of suspicious activity that started one day before the alert was sent.

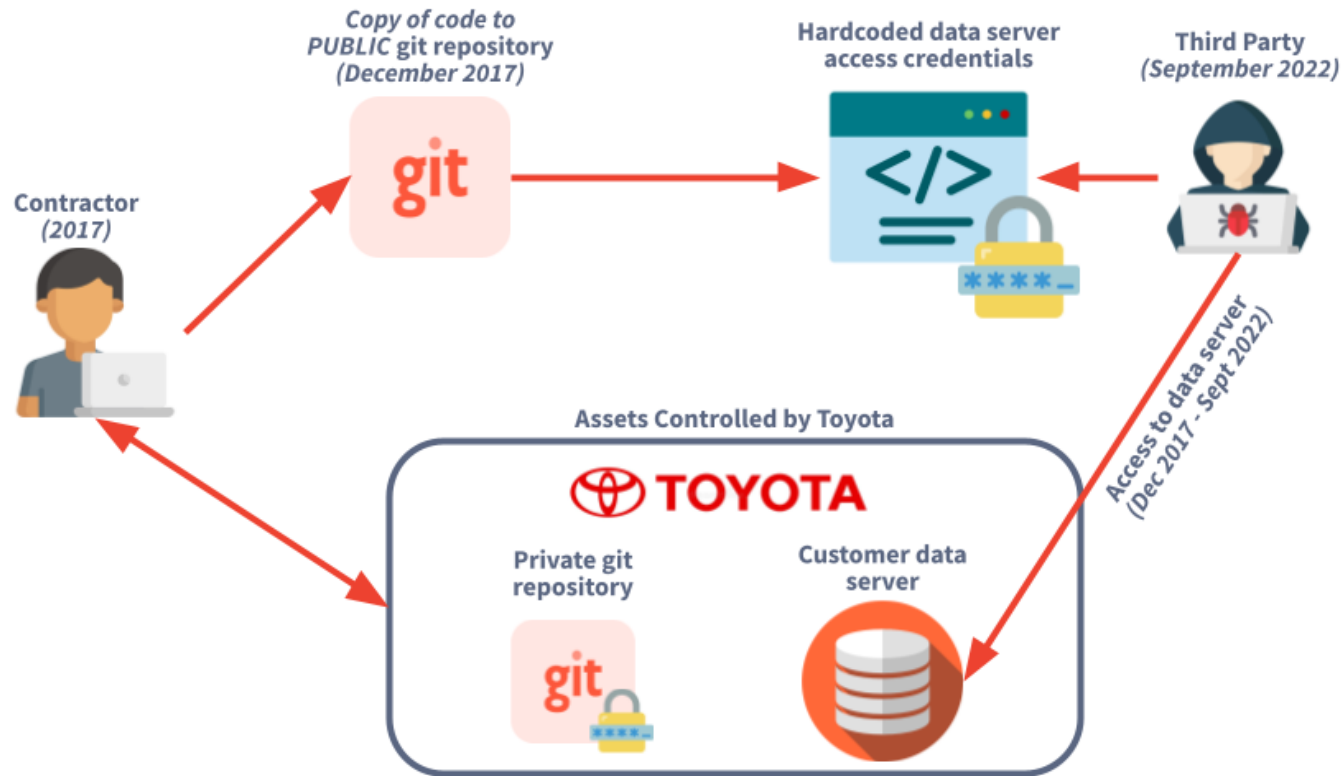
"To date, our investigation has found that the code accessed by this threat actor contained some credentials—primarily, API keys—used by Dropbox developers," Dropbox [revealed](#) on Tuesday.

"The code and the data around it also included a few thousand names and email addresses belonging to Dropbox employees, current and past customers, sales leads, and vendors (for context, Dropbox has more than 700 million registered users)."

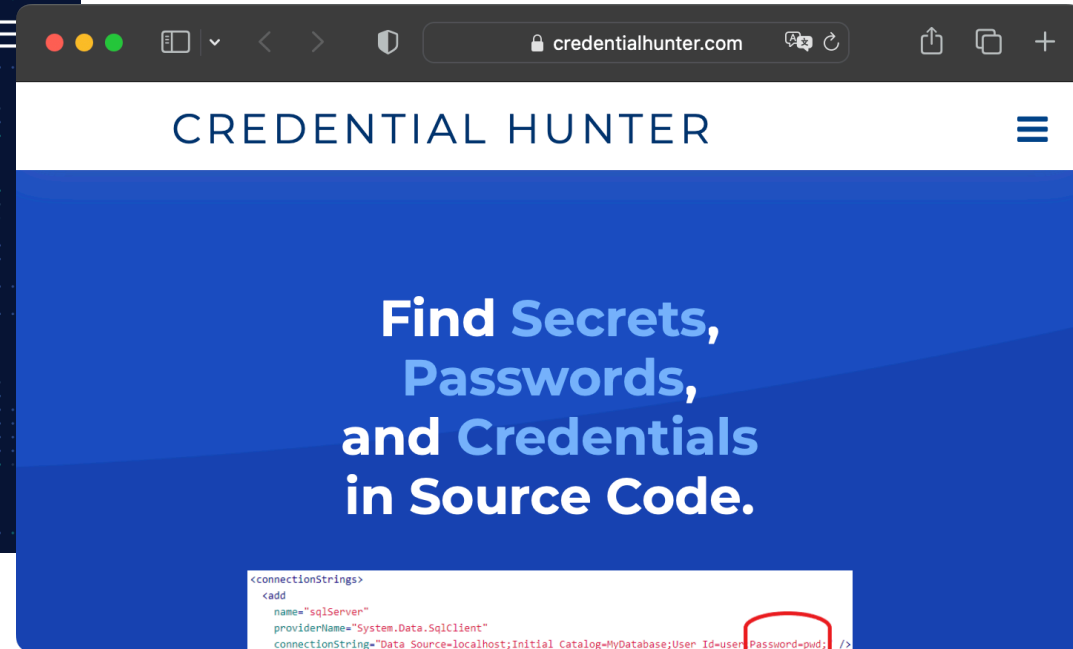
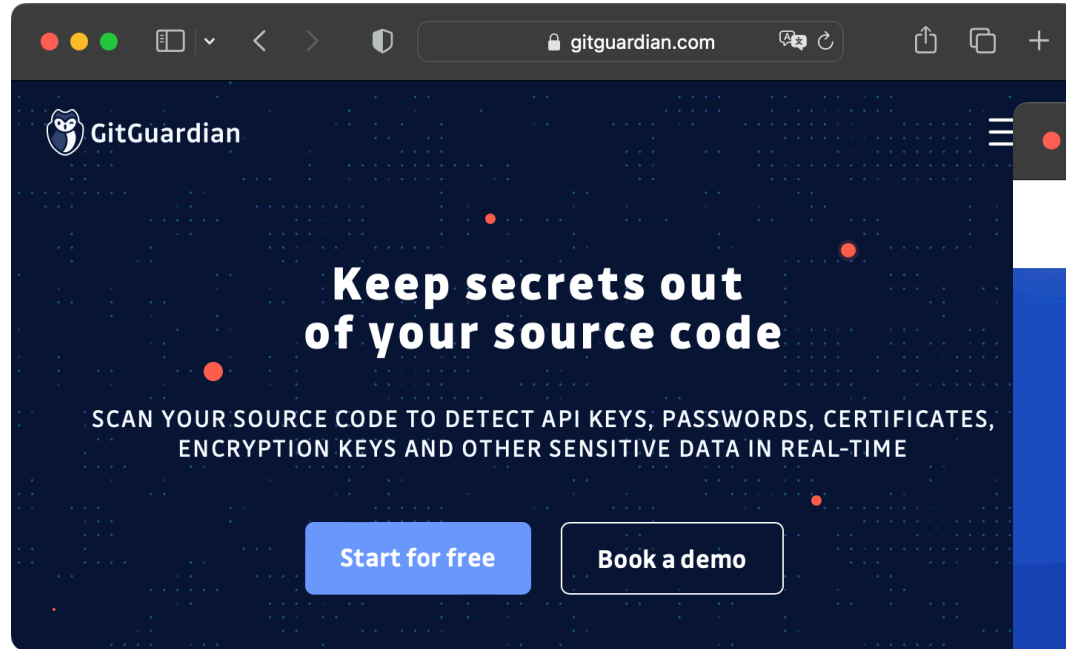
The successful breach resulted from a phishing attack that targeted multiple Dropbox employees using emails impersonating the CircleCI continuous integration and delivery platform and redirecting them to a phishing landing page where they were asked to enter their GitHub username and password.

How it is happening

2022 Toyota Breach



Pro-/Reactive Services & Tools



Gitrob: <https://github.com/michenriksen/gitrob>



TruffleHog: <https://github.com/trufflesecurity/trufflehog>

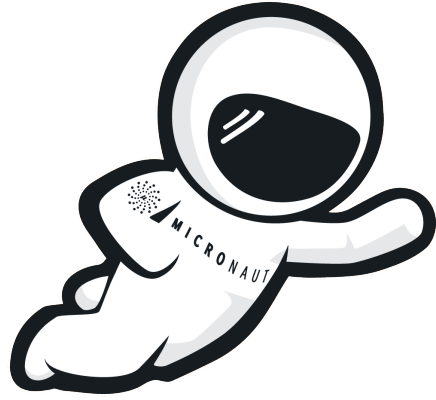
Credential-Security by Design

- Keine Secrets (Passwörter, Tokens, Keys) im Code oder in Properties-Files
- Sichere Verwahrung von Secrets in digitalen Vaults (verschlüsselt)
- Abfrage via API
- Zugriffskontrolle via Policies



Log in icons created by Smashicons - Flaticon
(<https://www.flaticon.com/free-icons/log-in>)

Demotime!



eclipse



Maven™



HashiCorp

Vault

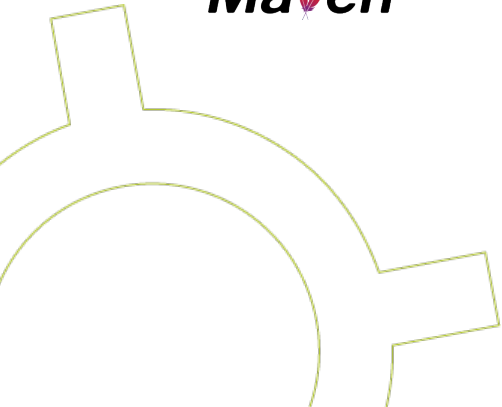
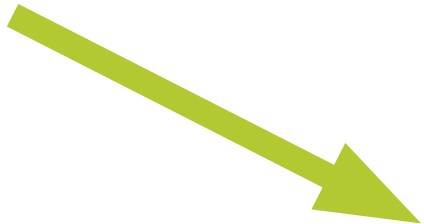


Jenkins

Maven™



Gitea



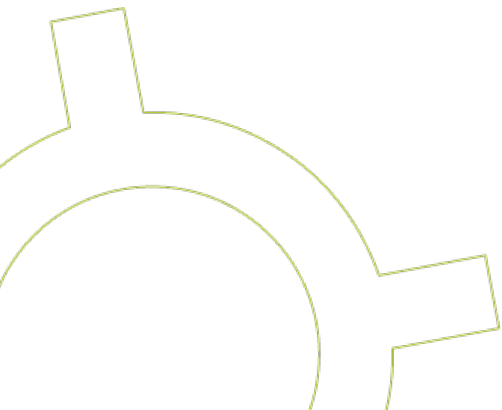
Demotime!

	DEV	TEST	QUAL	PROD
DB Server	localhost	devops.pamlab.sits	?	?
Account	johndoe	jenkinstest	?	?
Password	*****	*****	*****	*****
Build in	Eclipse	Jenkins	Jenkins	-



Warum nicht Jenkins Credentials verwenden?

- Der Vault kann einfach Credentials rotieren (ggf. Policy-basiert)
- Einfache zentrale Verwaltung von Secrets
- Bei Verwendung von mehreren Jenkins-Controllern kann ein Credential an einem Ort gehalten und allen Jenkins-Controllern verwendet werden









Key/Value Secrets Engine

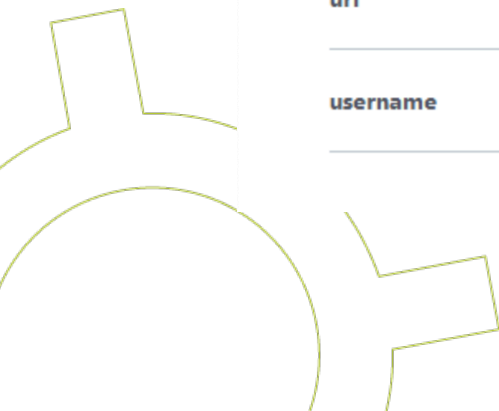
Navigation bar with tabs: **Secrets** | Access | Policies | Tools. On the right, there is a 'Status' indicator with a green dot and a dropdown arrow, and two user profile icons with dropdown arrows.

[< secrets](#) [< jug-demo](#) [< bookdb](#)

jug-demo/bookdb

Secret

<input type="checkbox"/> JSON			Delete ▾	Copy ▾	Edit secret >
Key	Value				Version created
password	 				
url	  jdbc:mysql://devops.pamlab.sits:3306/jug				
username	  jenkintest				



Database Secrets Engine



Navigation: Secrets | Access | Policies | Tools | Status | [Icons]

< database

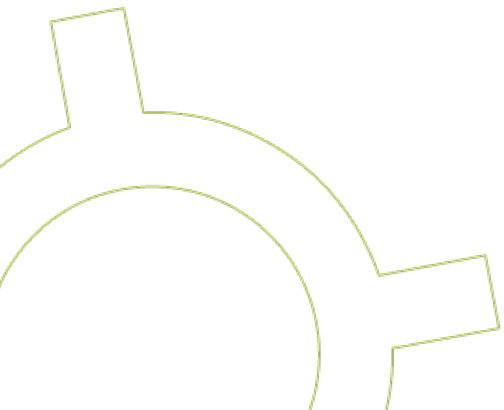
jenkins-mysql-role

Delete role | Generate credentials | Edit role

Role name	jenkins-mysql-role
Connection name	jug-mysql-database-test
Type of role	dynamic
Generated credentials's Time-to-Live (TTL)	1 hour
Generated credentials's maximum Time-to-Live (Max TTL)	1 day
Creation statements	CREATE USER '{{name}}'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '{{password}}';GRANT SELECT ON *.* TO '{{name}}'@'%';
Revocation statements	Default



Fragen?



Herzlichen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!



Ihre Ansprechperson

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