

VOLTHA Security

VOL-278 Validate Least Privilege Permissions

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VOLTHA Security - Least Privilege Permissions

- [Purpose – Verify User Story](#)
- <https://jira.opencord.org/browse/VOL-278> ([Validate Least Privilege Permissions](#))
- As an Operator...
I need to validate least privilege access on vOLTHA instances so that centralized NFV cloud resources maintain security compliance.
- I need to ensure privilege access for vOLTHA maintenance can not be elevated, so that NFV cloud resources in a multi-tenant environment maintain security compliance
- [References for addressing concept of Least Privilege \(limitation of Access Rights to a minimum level\)](#)
 - <https://wiki.opencord.org/display/CORD/Security+in+CORD>
 - ["voltha-discuss" group](#)
- [Thoughts to Verify -](#)
 - What is the Role-based access definition for VOLTHA?
 - What roles are applicable in VOLTHA from CORD security? Including global (root) operators, infrastructure-specific operators, service-specific operators, service developers, and service tenants (including both end-users and other services)?
 - vOLTHA instance deployment process
 - ["voltha-discuss"](#) includes discussion of privilege escalation policy used by the installer scripts to setup the cluster
 - Per the discussion, the installation process includes Ansible playbooks and uses escalation to 'sudo'
 - Sergio Slobodrian from Ciena responded that this would eventually change
 - ***Should involve a role-based security mechanism from an Ansible controller (for vOLTHA instance)? And/or from the Kubernetes orchestrator (for vOLTHA containers)?***



VOLTHA Security – Open in JIRA

Audit JIRA for other security functions - Searched “Security”, open items

- [VOL-60](#) (**Execute a nessus scan on a running voltha cluster**)
- [VOL-73](#) (**All servers in a voltha cluster must be secured**)
- [VOL-262](#) (**SB Communication with the voltha suite must be secure**)
- [VOL-266](#) , [VOL-278](#) , [VOL-279](#)
- Questions for other areas of Security (including but not limited to) –
 - Should we create a User Story companion to [VOL-60](#) to analyze security perimeter of VOLTHA architecture?
 - Does VOLTHA need Identity and Access Management (IDAM) requirements?
 - For example - “audit trail logging” – do we need a User Story?
 - Is there a concept of a “transaction ID” (passed in API or from operator GUI/CLI) for tracking create/update/delete management actions in VOLTHA? The purpose of “transaction ID” is to support Logging for a historical view of “who did what and when”
 - Audit trail log only available to administrators
 - The transaction ID enables an operator to trace and correlate in a Northbound system
 - Are there other security functions we should capture in User Stories?



VOLTHA Security – Completed in JIRA

Audit JIRA for other security functions - Searched “Security”, closed items

- [VOL-45](#) (**Secure East-west Inter Container communications between all voltha components/containers**)
- [VOL-46](#) (**Secure East-west Inter Container communications between all voltha components/containers**)
- [VOL-154](#) (**Consul Container comes up with Self-Signed Certificate/Key and SSL Config Files**)
- [VOL-155](#) (**Registrator Container comes up with Self-Signed Certificate/Key**)
- [VOL-209](#) (**Build Voltha/Consul Container with its own file system**)
- [VOL-210](#) (**Build Voltha/Registrator Container with its own file system**)
- [VOL-218](#) (**Secure Communication between Chameleon and vOLTHA Core**)
- [VOL-219](#) (**Secure Communication between OF-Agent to vOLTHA Core**)
- [VOL-264](#) (**REST Channel (External REST Client <==> Chameleon) needs to be Secured**)
- [VOL-265](#) (**NETCONF Channel to vOLTHA in its North Bound needs to be Secured**)
- [VOL-267](#) (**Calix Adapter to Calix OLT Communication needs to be Secured**)
- [VOL-274](#) (**PONSIM Adapter to PONSIM OLT Communication needs to be Secured**)



