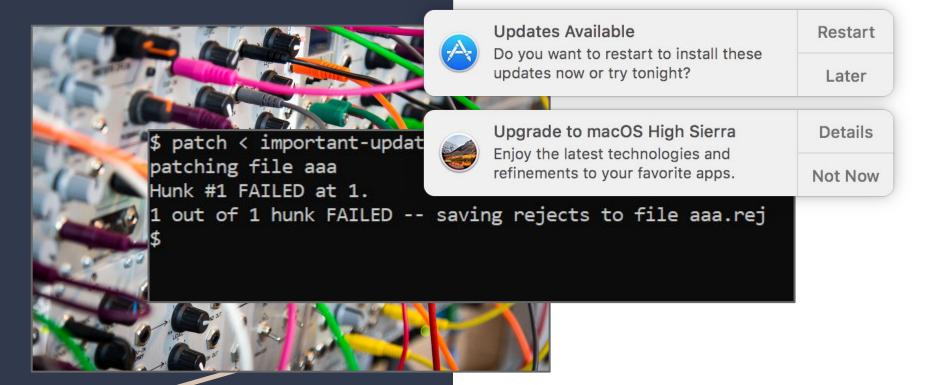
# Software patching needn't be a can of worms

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# import std\_disclaimer

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#### Intro

"There's no record of what third-party software or versions we use. I don't know what updates are available, and of those, which are the most important. It's hard to get downtime on production systems. There's no test environment for this. I'm scared the upgrade will break stuff, and when it does, rolling back will be even harder."

-- You, possibly

If this is the problem, automation is the solution.

# VENDOR APPROACHES

# Real Life example #1 fully automated

- Phones iOS, Android
- Operating Systems macOS, Windows
- Smart TVs
- Web browsers

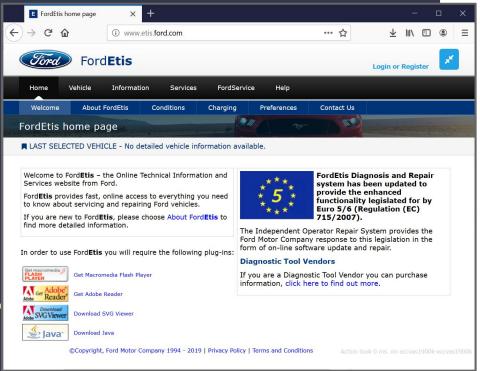
# Real Life example #2 semi automated

- Linux package managers e.g. DNF, APT
- VOIP phones
- Either the software has its own freshness-check feature, or sidecar tools to compare versions and deliver updates
- Any software that can check its own status (not just a URL)

# Real Life example #3 - fully manual

- No help from software or package management
- You do all the legwork to discover and bring in new versions
- e.g. tar files downloaded directly / built from source
- e.g. COTS software with no version awareness

# Case study: Cars



- All major manufacturers run
   "Technical" websites providing
   paywall access to software for cars
  e.g. Ford Etis, VW erWin
- Tesla Over The Air updates
- Caution: Chrysler UConnect

# Single update track vs LTSB

Does the vendor distinguish security / bugfix / feature releases?

For example, Firefox Extended Support Release, Linux LTS, Windows 10 LTSC, Cisco NX-OS Long Lived release.

For example, Red Hat Enterprise Linux Maintenance Support Phase, or Solaris 10 Extended Support (until Jan 2021).

# AUTOMATION TO THE RESCUE

### Overview

- Inventory
- Awareness
- Assessment
- Planning / Risk
- Rollout / Rollback
- **♦** GOTO 10

# Automation: Inventory

- Awareness
- Assessment
- Planning / Risks
- Rollout / Rollback

- The goal is to draw together all the data about what third-party software you're running
- Enterprise vendors may provide tooling for this, e.g. Dell OpenManage
- Roll your own, but check first for existing tools
- Coverage is everything network-accessible?
- Zombies is everything network-accessible right now?

Inventory

#### Awareness

- **♦** Assessment
- Planning / Risks
- Rollout / Rollback

- Now you know what's running, what updates are available?
- e.g. MSBA Windows Update offline scan file, yum repos, Solaris patchdiag.xref

- Inventory
- Awareness

#### Assessment

- Planning / Risks
- Rollout / Rollback

- Should we take every update / release?
- Classify into now, soon, sometime / never
- In-house assessment vs delegation to vendor / distro / third-party (Snyk)
- Safer to assume that every version you run will sooner or later be replaced with a critical security update.

- Inventory
- Awareness
- Assessment

# Planning

Rollout / Rollback

When to apply? Is downtime required? If so, do we have a maintenance window? If not, when?

What level of redundancy?

- ♦ N+0 2AM Sunday
- N+1 Tolerate single failure
- N+2 Tolerate single failure + maintenance

If horizontal scaling, can you apply a rolling update, or is a flag day needed?

- Inventory
- Awareness
- Assessment

#### Risks

Rollout / Rollback

#### Proactive risks include:

- fat-finger error,
- startup bitrot,
- introducing new bugs / regressions

#### Reactive risks include:

- major version jump
- ❖ EOL version no longer supported
- unfamiliar work
- 20-step manual process
- ignores "many eyes"

# Case study: WannaCry vs NHS

"The majority of NHS devices infected were running the supported, but unpatched, Microsoft Windows 7 operating system. Unsupported devices (those on XP) were ... decreased ... to 1.8 per cent in January 2018."

-- NHS Improvement postmortem

#### Timeline:

- ❖ 2009-04-14 Windows XP support ends
- 2017-03-14 MS17-010 update published to disable SMBv1, "Critical - Remote Code Execution"
- 2017-05-12 Ransomware worm
- 2018-02-01 Postmortem published



- Inventory
- Awareness
- Assessment
- Planning / Risks

# Rollout / Rollback

Easier to justify rollout for a new version if rollback is available and simple.

Is there a test for the intended change? If not, we must rely on regression, stability and performance.

The new version must not fail any tests we run, nor crash, nor exhibit (more) errors, nor use +%50 CPU.

For example, full mitigations for Meltdown & Spectre issues reduced CPU performance by Intel's own benchmarks.

Gain confidence with comprehensive QA automation (CI), and/or incremental rollout (5%, 15%, 50%, 100%)

# then do it all over again

Assertion: there is no bug-free software

Corollary: eventually all maintained software will have an available update

## TRIGGER WARNING: UPDATE AVAILABLE

# Don't stop at Security

If you have a Security team, they probably already do some of this, at least for the vulnerabilities which have names (Dirty COW, Spectre, Meltdown, Heartbleed, Shellshock, POODLE, DROWN).

Why not task the folks already doing this work to go beyond security fixes when considering Inventory, Awareness, Assessment etc.?

# Everything dies

Some commercial software gives several years' notice; some OSS project may simply stop updating, or lose a maintainer.

IBM's VM/370 (1972), still updated as z/VM in 2018.

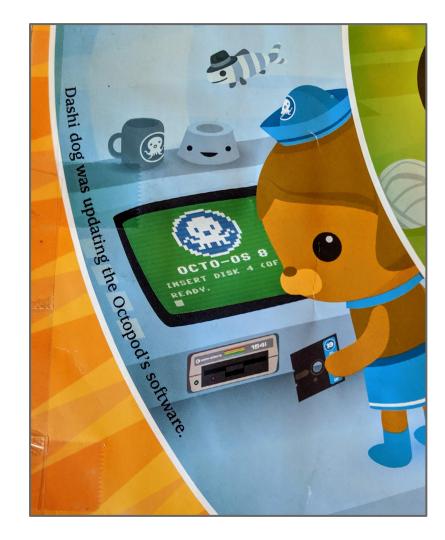
Do you know your third-party software's end-of-life? Is there an available major upgrade? It might take months to migrate and deploy. e.g. Windows 10 desktops.

Caution: not easily automatable

Case study: The Octonauts Explore the Great Big Ocean



"Dashi dog was updating the Octopod's software"







# Bug fixes and performance improvements

What's new • Last updated 25 Sep 2019

\* Bug fixes and performance improvements

Release notes are mostly useless. Do you have time to read them?

Helpful if release notes tell you:

- CVE issues resolved
- Vendor/distro urgency (Critical, Important, Optional)

If risk averse, it's reasonable not to apply updates under 1 month old, and let others find the regressions.

# Incremental automation

What do you already have which could be built upon?

- Inventory
- CI/CD
- Release engineering

# The 2nd best day to start is today

You're more likely in the situation where things are in a poor state, rather than greenfield patching planning.

As retro-fit work, benefits are realised incrementally.

Virtuous side-effects of automation as applied to your in-house software.

# Further reading

Stuff that didn't fit in the small margin of this talk:

- Linux Vendor Firmware Service
- Container Image Security scans
- Huawei OpenSSL proliferation

## THAT'S ALL FOLKS

- What can we automate?
- What can we delegate?
- Which incidents would have been avoided?