

FIPS 140-2 in BEAM Apps

Roadmap



- Intro
- Background
- What is it?
- Why does it matter?
- Pitfalls
- CI/CD
- Secure coding

Intro



Ground Rules No advocacy IANAL

- Background
 - BEAM languages
 - Federal experience

Who are you?



•Supporting a BEAM application in the Federal space

•Developing a BEAM application for the Federal space

Considering a move to the Federal space

What is FIPS 140-2?



"Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules"

- Administered by NIST Cryptographic Module Validation Program
- Cryptographic and Security Testing (CST) Laboratories perform conformance testing of cryptographic modules
- Covers hardware and software security modules

What is FIPS 140-2?



• Specifies approved security functions and Deterministic Random Number Generators

- Validation Certificate
- Certification Types
 - FIPS Validated
 - FIPS Inside

What FIPS 140-2 isn't



• Does not restrict hashing outside of cryptographic context

- •erlang:md5/1
- •erlang:phash/2
- •erlang:phash2/1
- FIPS isn't just the crypto module
- It is not forgiving in some implementations



Should I enable FIPS mode?

No! Unless you have to...



Why does it matter?







Pitfalls

Cryptographic Boundary



An explicitly defined continuous perimeter that establishes the physical bounds of a cryptographic module and contains all the hardware, software, and/or firmware components of a cryptographic module.

https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.140-2.pdf

Compliant Application







Non-compliant Application



Dependencies risk expanding the cryptographic boundary to include uncertified algorithms



MongooseIM









FIPS 140-2 CI/CD



Concurrent FIPS Testing





Secure Coding









Native Implemented Functions

Bleeding-edge performance

dynamically linked into the emulator

• a crash in a NIF brings the emulator down



Atom Exhaustion Risks



Danger	Safe
list_to_atom(L)	list_to_existing_atom(L)
<pre>binary_to_atom(B, utf8)</pre>	<pre>binary_to_existing_atom(B, utf8)</pre>
<pre>binary_to_term(B)</pre>	<pre>binary_to_term(B, [safe])</pre>
http_uri:parse(URI)	http_uri:parse(URI, [{scheme_validation_fun, fun foo/1}])
xmerl_scan:*	Another parser



Time: Not on your side

```
-module(codebeam).
```

```
-export([validate_username/1]).
```

```
validate_username(Username) ->
ExpectedUsername = fetch_username(),
case Username of
ExpectedUsername -> ok;
_ -> access_denied
end.
```

```
fetch_username() -> <<"foo">>.
```

Time: On your side



-module(codebeam).

-export([validate_username/1]).

```
validate_username(Username) ->
  Expected = fetch_username(),
  case pbkdf2:compare_secure(Expected, Username) of
    true -> ok;
    false -> access_denied
    end.
```

fetch_username() -> <<"foo">>.

Little Bobby Tables





https://xkcd.com/327/

Injections



SQL Injection "SELECT * FROM dogs WHERE id = " ++ Id

Shell Injection

"convert temp.gif -resize 128x128\> " ++ Out ++ ".gif"

Property-based Testing



As a security person, you need to repeat this mantra:

"security problems are just bugs"

and you need to _internalize_ it, instead of scoff at it.

- Linus Torvalds

http://lkml.iu.edu/hypermail/linux/kernel/1711.2/01701.html

References



Name	URL
OpenSSL FIPS Documentation	https://www.openssl.org/docs/fips.html
CircleCI Blog FIPS & BEAM	https://circleci.com/blog/workflow-testing-for-fips-140-2- compatibility/
NineFX Containers	https://hub.docker.com/u/ninefx/
Primitive Erlang Security Tool	https://github.com/okeuday/pest
Timing Attacks	https://codahale.com/a-lesson-in-timing-attacks/







Thanks!

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