



# Software Security as a Force of Nature

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Do we want to deliver secure software?

# Why is software security so difficult?

World is not nice.

- World is not nice
- Constant change
- Flaws are so common
- Maintenance is continuous
- Procedures don't match conditions
- Production pressures unbalanced
- New hazards appearing

Software cyberorthodoxy assumes the world is nice: closed and linear. That's why it fails.

If world not nice, what do instead?

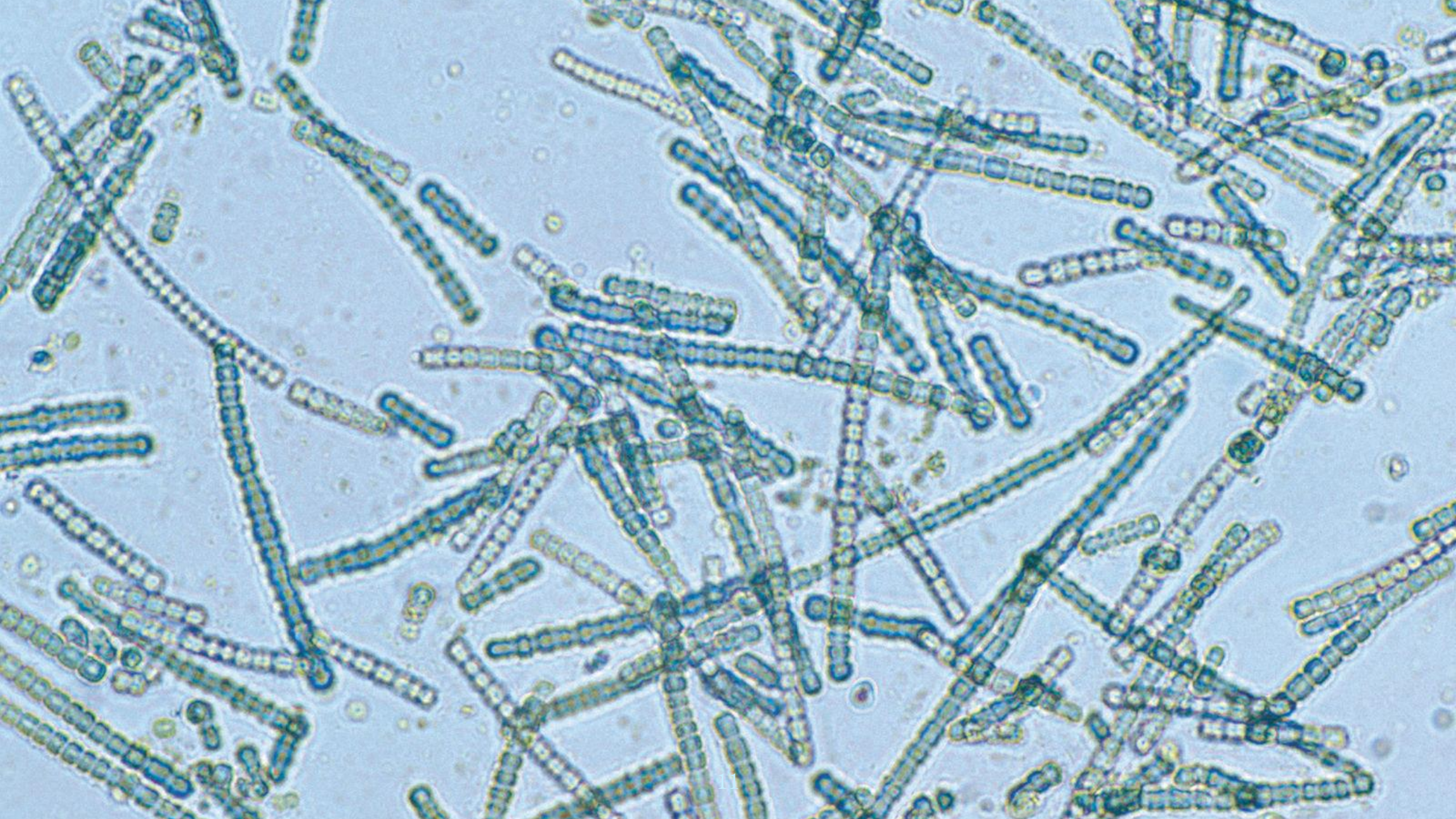
In nature, organisms thrive by pursuing a strategy we refer to as resilience.



Our software has predators (attackers), too

A close-up, top-down view of a peacock's tail feathers. The feathers are densely packed and feature a repeating pattern of 'eyes'—circular motifs with a blue center, a green ring, and a brown outer edge. The overall color palette is dominated by greens, blues, and browns. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

Defensive adaptations in nature emerge from successful evasion; only the outcome matters



Adaptation is emergent; software security changes should emerge from other initiatives

Let's extend our patterns & practices to apply “natural” defenses to software...



Source: Taylor Chausky

© Shannon Guichon



In a similar fashion, we can repurpose automation like CI/CD and IaC for security.



With IaC, we generate the same environment every time for reliable & predictable services.

- faster incident response
- minimized misconfigurations
- faster patching + security changes
- minimized environmental drift
- catching vulnerable configs
- stronger change control

CI/CD enforces invariants: properties we want every time we build + deploy + deliver

“Services must communicate over TLS and validate remote certificates.”

“Only images built by our CI/CD system may run on the production Kubernetes cluster.”



Caching more content makes us more resilient to Layer 7 DDoS attacks



Source: Andrey Tikhonovskiy



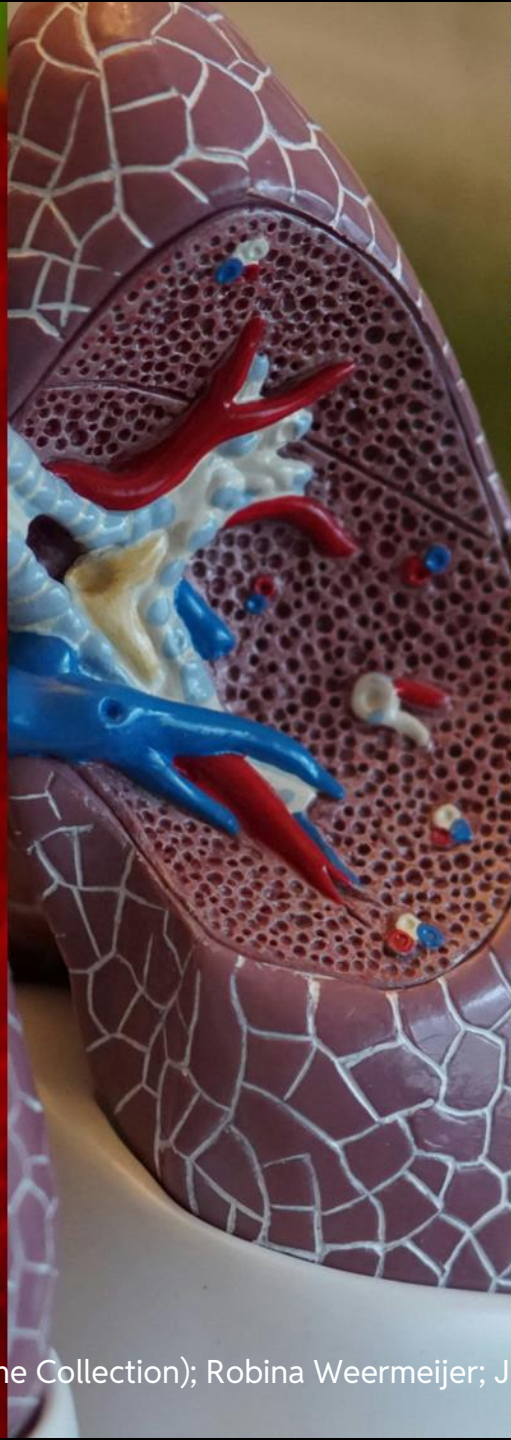
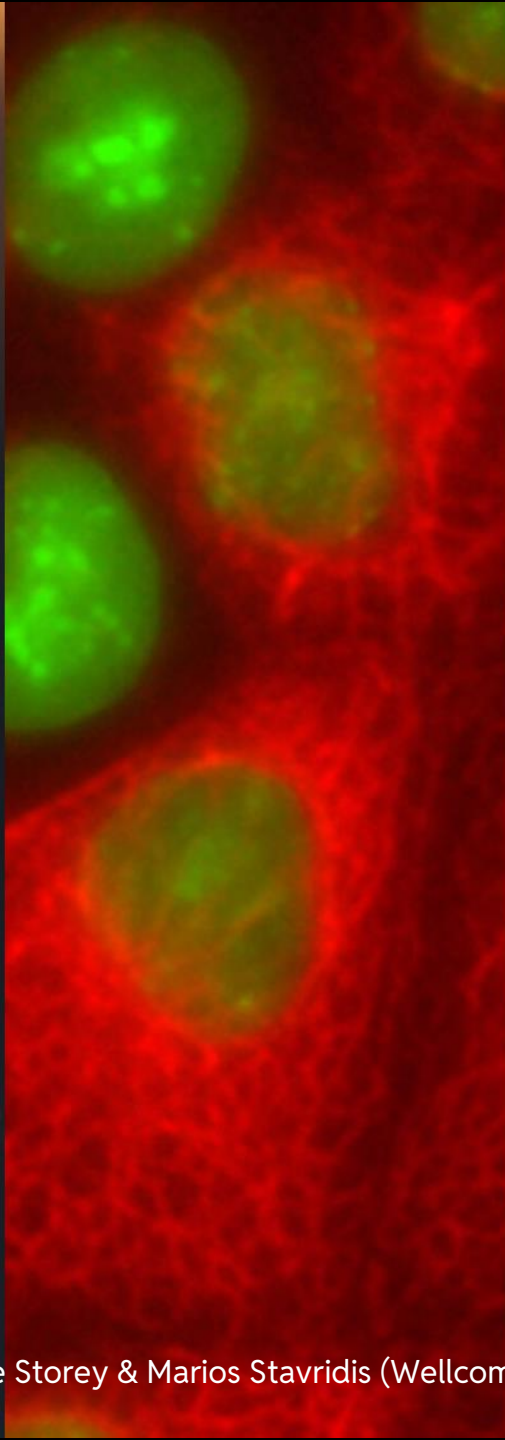
We can make our systems immutable as a form of temporal amputation (ie isolation).

Time-based access tokens are another form of temporal isolation that frustrates attackers



Life quite literally emerged due to isolation.

Nature was the original architect of nested isolation, long before we made the transistor.



Sources: ANIRUDH; Kate Storey & Marios Stavridis (Wellcome Collection); Robina Weermeijer; Joe Green; Guillermo Ferla

Modularity is a system property reflecting the degree components can be decoupled.

Allows distinct parts to retain autonomy during stress & easier recovery from loss





We should similarly treat modularity and isolation as essential for software.

Isolation is an invisible foundation of your lives as software engineers.

We want to make security invisible, too.

The background of the slide is a grid of petri dishes. Each dish contains a culture of cells, likely yeast or bacteria, which are stained with various fluorescent dyes. The colors of the fluorescence vary across the dishes, including blue, green, red, and purple, suggesting different genetic or phenotypic states. The dishes are arranged in a regular pattern, and the overall lighting is dim, highlighting the glowing cells.

In nature, adaptation does not involve reinventing from scratch; it involves iteration using common components.

We can standardize middleware like authN so we don't have to think about it.



We must adopt deception in software more.

Agility and stamina help prey evade predators, like gazelles vs. cheetahs.





We should keep software components small and nimble so they can “evade,” too



We should similarly use autoscaling against attackers for availability resilience.



Adopting ephemerality similarly introduces unreliability against attackers.

An underwater photograph of a coral reef. The foreground is dominated by a dense field of branching coral, with some sections appearing purple and others yellowish. Numerous small fish, including orange ones and some with white stripes, are swimming throughout the scene. The background is a deep, dark blue, suggesting a clear but deep ocean environment.

Nature not only exhibits adaptation at micro levels (of species), but at meta levels.

Life is cyclic, not linear; we must replenish soil and deadhead blooms to nourish growth.



Our software must prepare for, recover from, and adapt to (corporate) cycles.

Functional diversity is a critical factor for resilience in ecological systems.





Swappability is inherent in functional diversity (like blackbirds vs. thrashers).

We desperately need swappability (easy substitutions) in software systems.



Only collect data with a clear purpose.



FD reflects true redundancy: the system has multiple paths to reach a goal outcome.

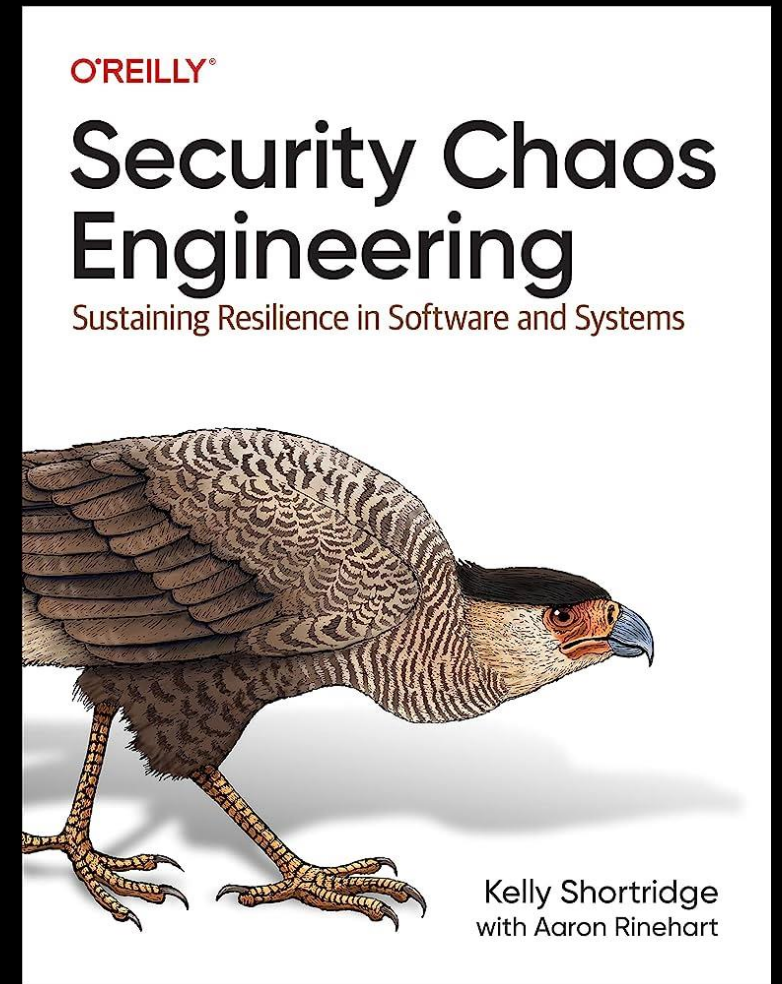
Life, uh, finds a way. And we can, too.

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