



University of Pisa, Computer Science Department

# Securing FaaS in the Fog

M. Pesaresi Seminar, 11/05/2020

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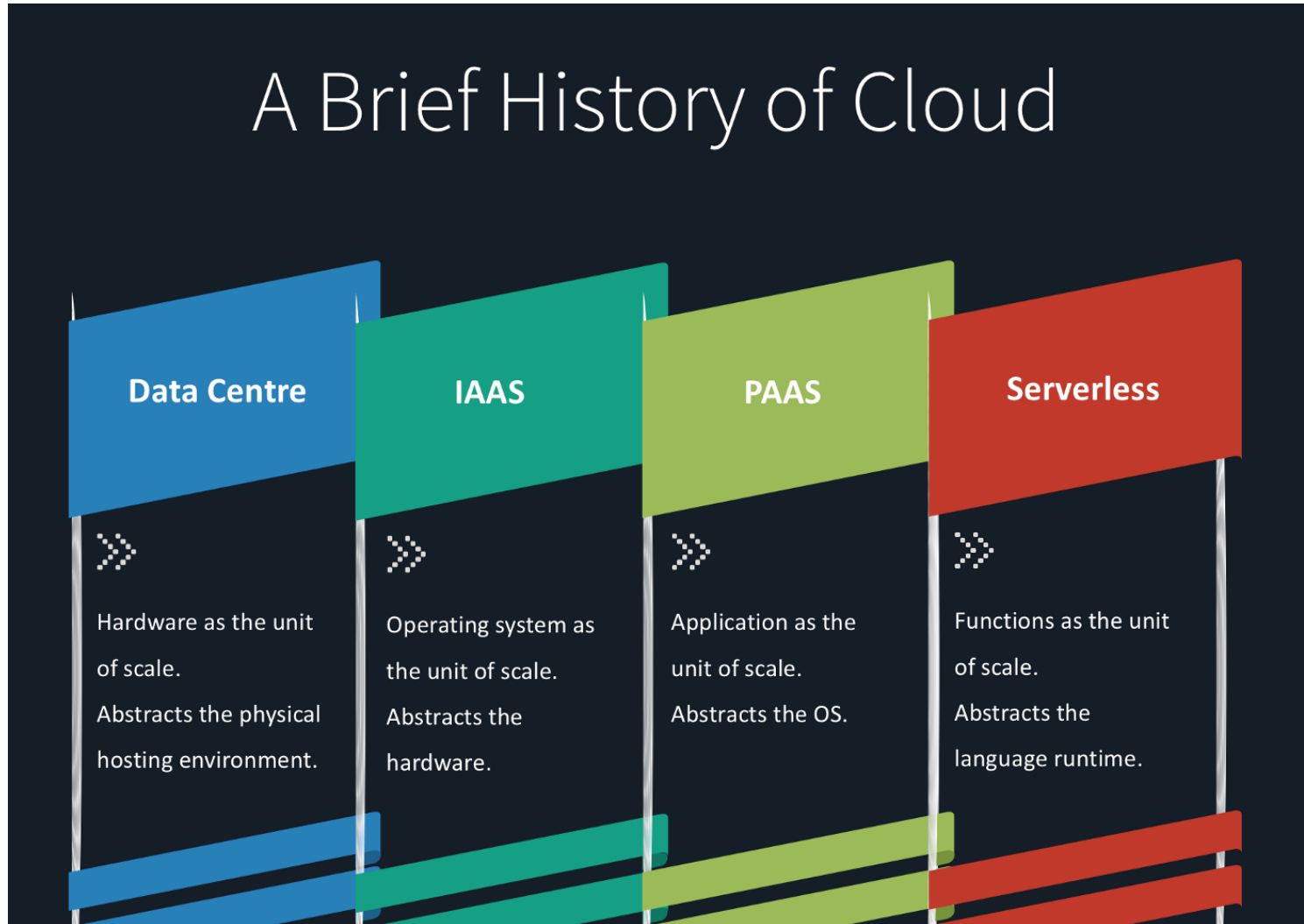
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Prof. Antonio Brogi

# Outline

- What is FaaS?
- What is Fog?
- When FaaS meets Fog
- Securing FaaS in the Fog

# Introduction

## A Brief History of Cloud



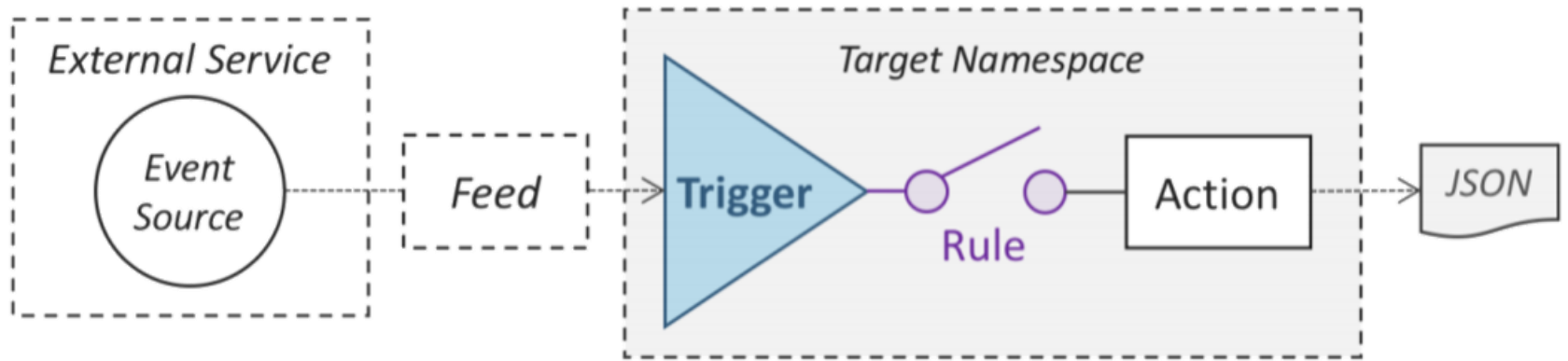
# Serverless and FaaS

- The *function* is the core element
- Users provide the code of the function, the trigger and what to do with the results
- Event-driven
- No concern about infrastructure
- Business logic centred

# Serverless and FaaS

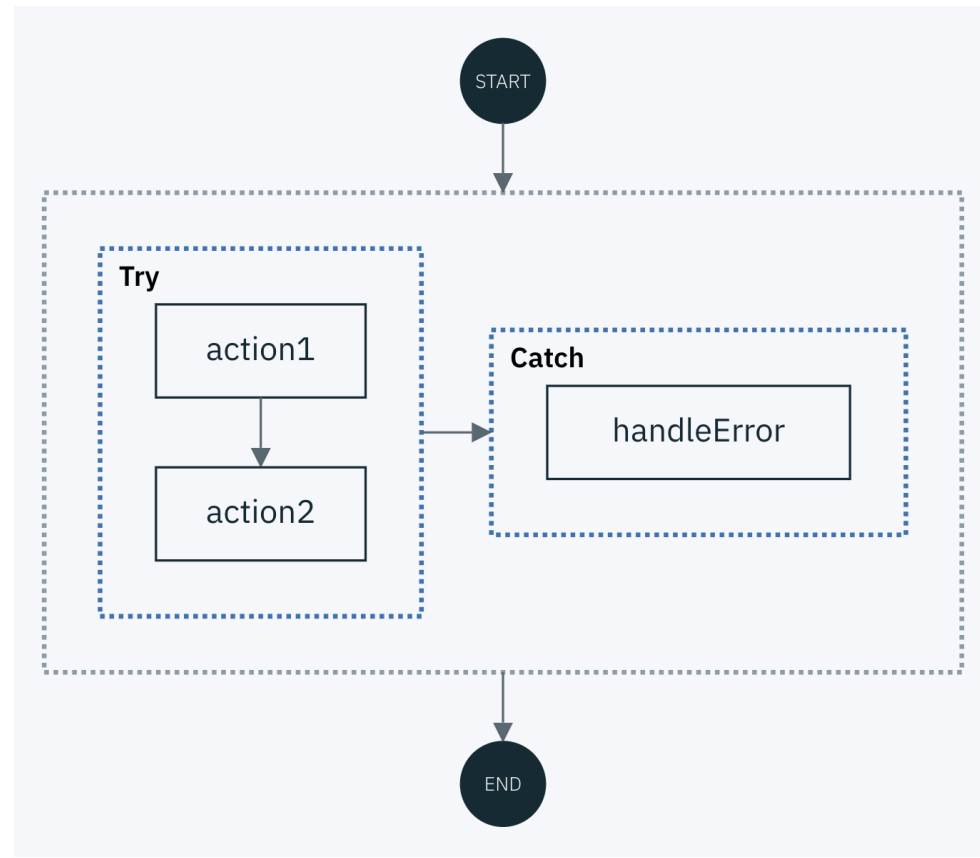
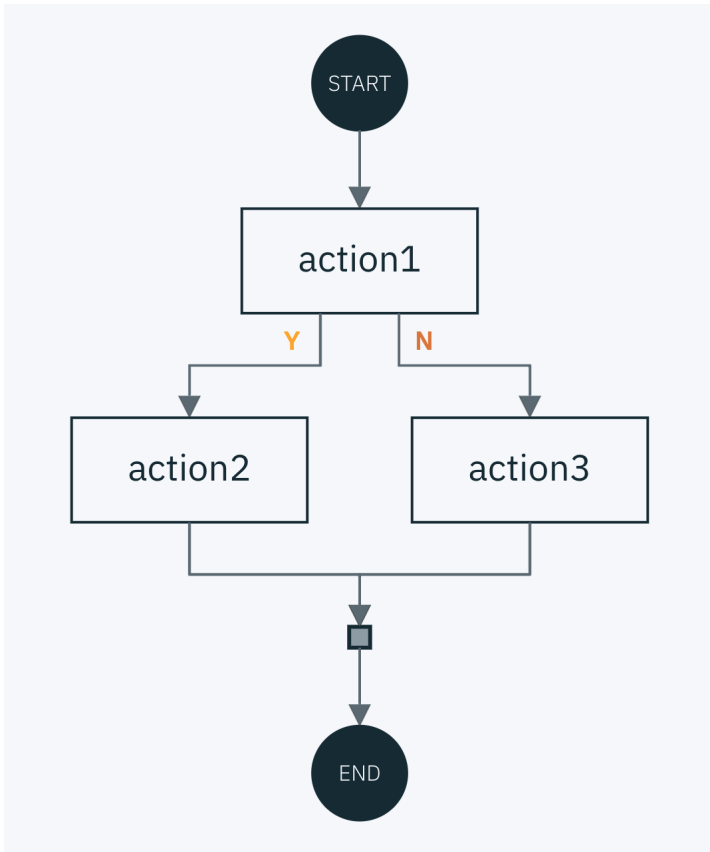
- Pro
  - Costs
  - Scalability
  - Productivity
  - Avg. latency
- Cons
  - No persistent state
  - Non concurrency controls
  - Cold starts

# Programming model



# Functions Composition

- Set of functions and chain of calls



# Functions Orchestration

- Where the functions are deployed (node)
- Scheduling of functions
- Scaling

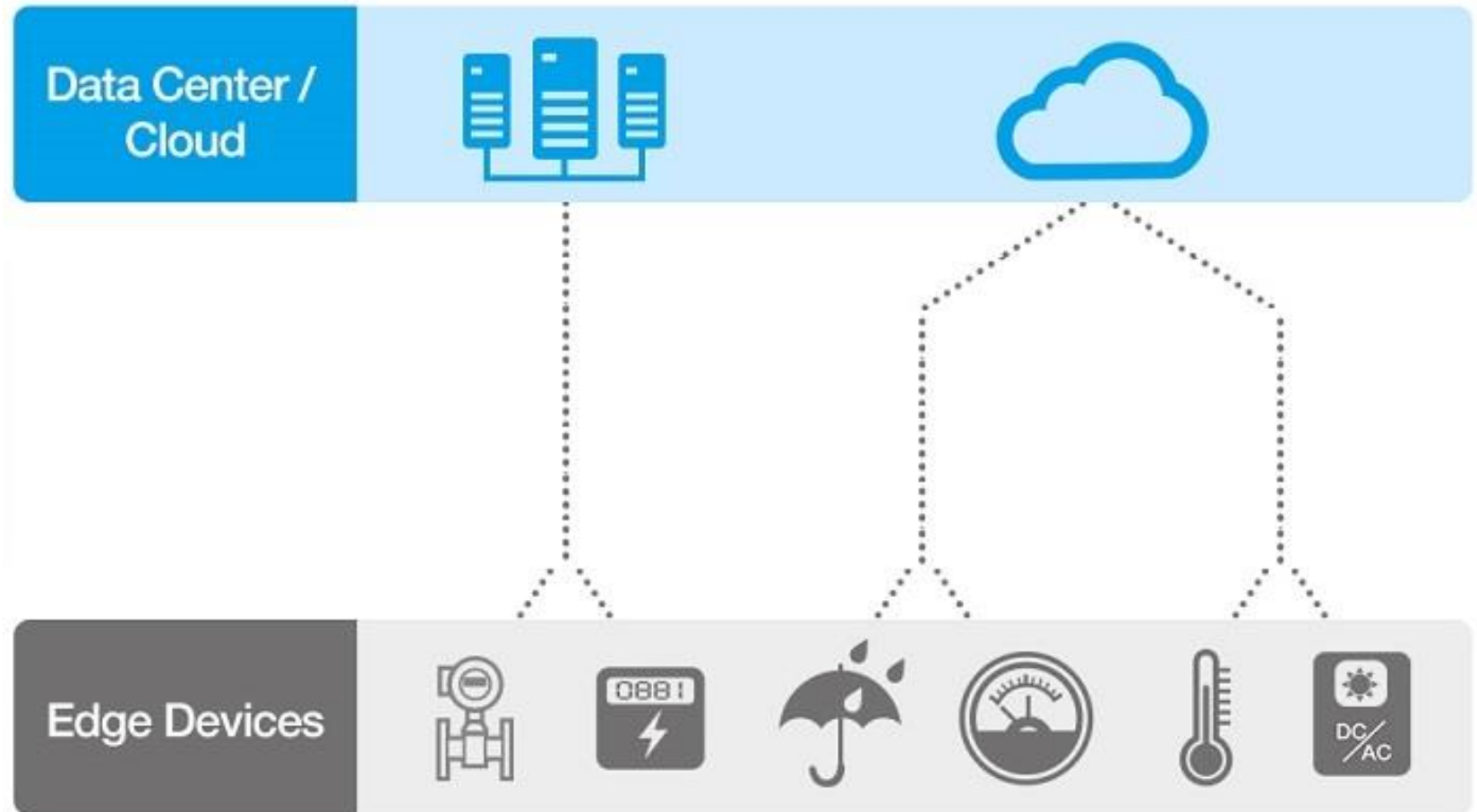
In FaaS orchestration is offered by the providers



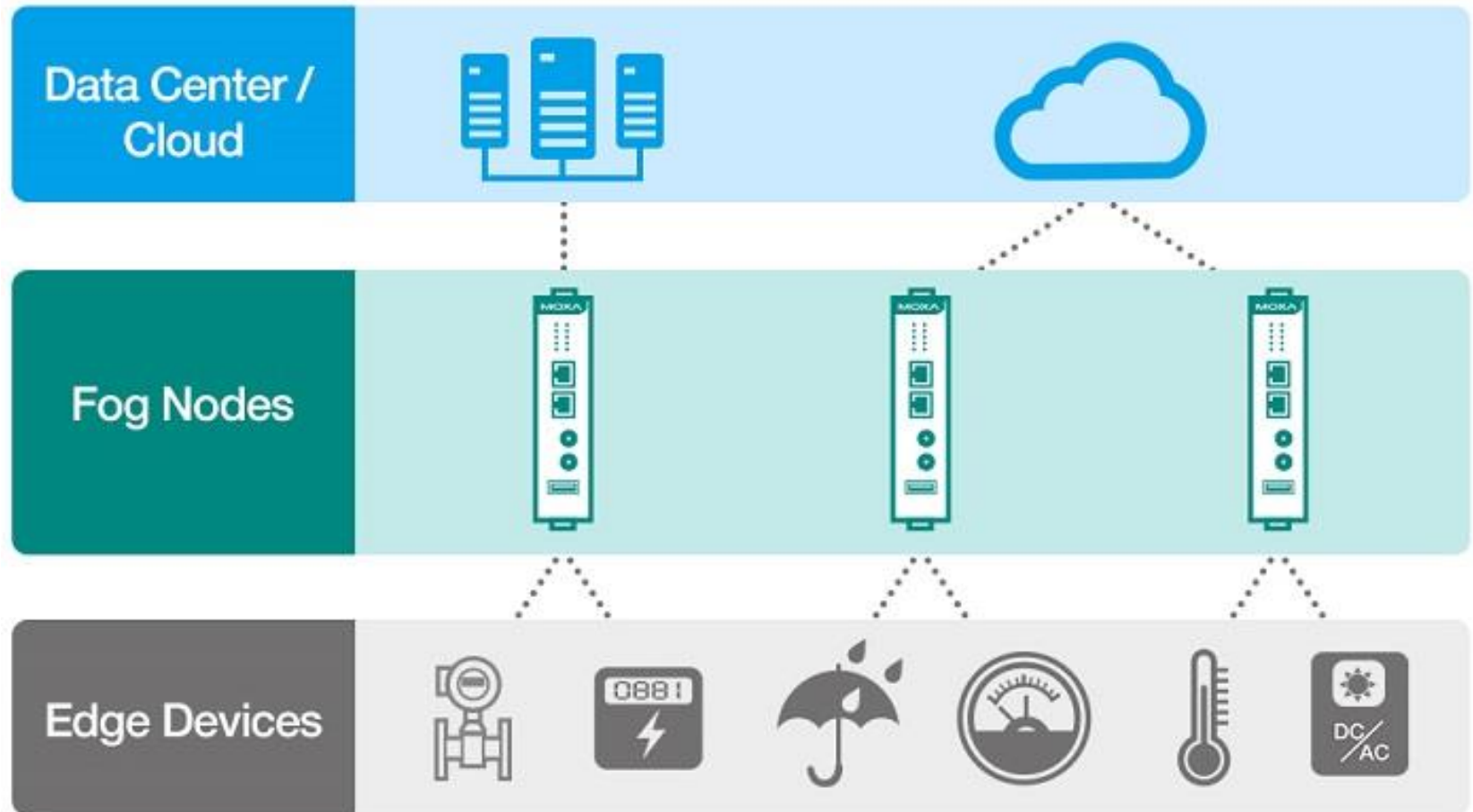
# Recap FaaS

- Code the functions and give the composition
- Deploy them
- Use them
- Pay only the use

# Fog Computing



# Fog Computing



# Fog Computing

- Pro
  - Improvement of QoS (i.e. latency and bandwidth)
  - It permits local computations and storage
  - Green energy
- Cons
  - Heterogenous devices
  - Less powerful devices

# When FaaS meets Fog

Key idea: deploy functions on fog nodes

- Improve QoS of FaaS
- Event-driven programming
- Resources management

# Challenges

- Orchestration on fog nodes
- Security and privacy
- Middleware support
- ...

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# Securing FaaS in the Fog

- Heterogenous devices bring a larger attack surface
- Data of functions used
- Information flow
- ...



# Securing FaaS in the Fog

- Heterogenous devices bring a larger attack surface
- Data of functions used
- Information flow
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# Information flow security 101

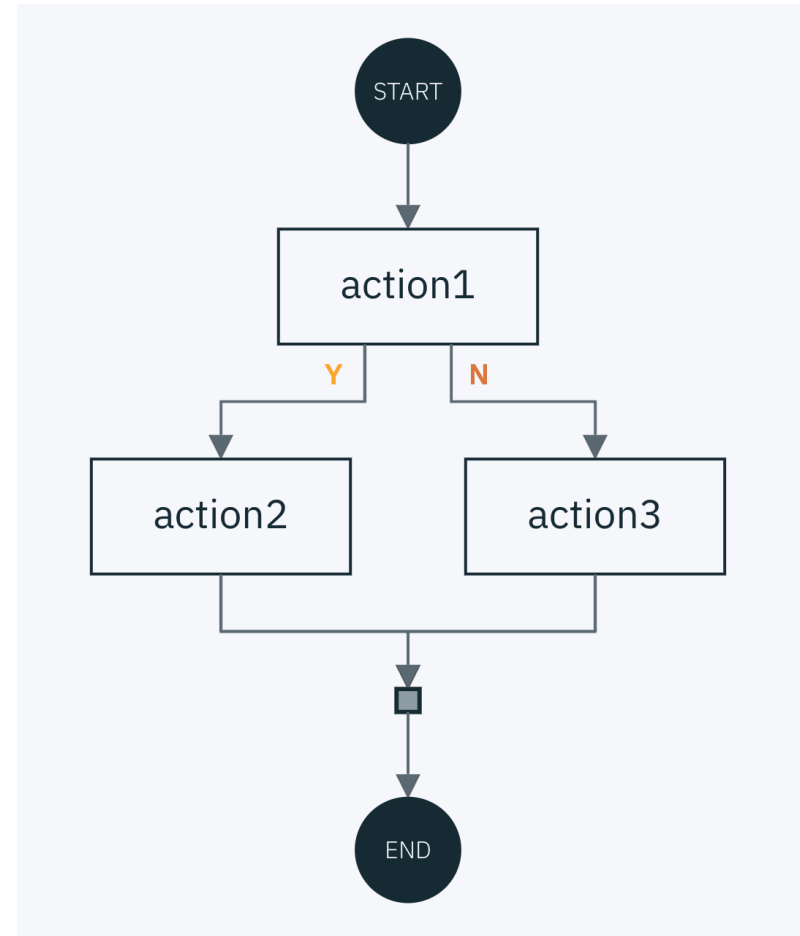
- Information are classified in secrecy levels
- Observing low levels information can disclose the higher level ones

x : top secret, y: low secret

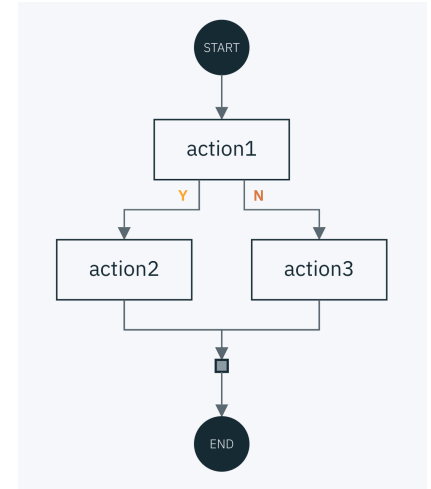
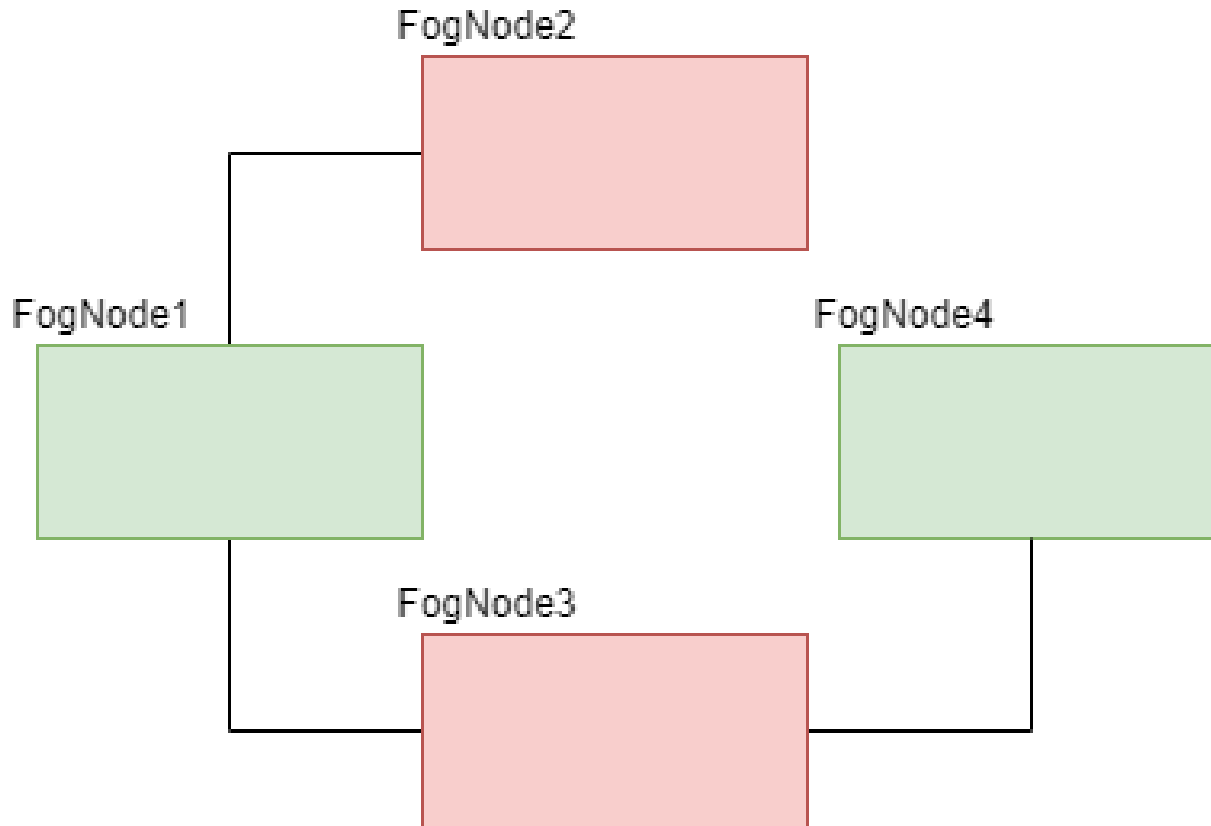
```
1  if (x == true)
2      y = true;
3  else
4      y = false;
5  // Since y == x, the label of y should be
6  // at least as restrictive than the label of x
```

# Information flow in FaaS & Fog Example 1

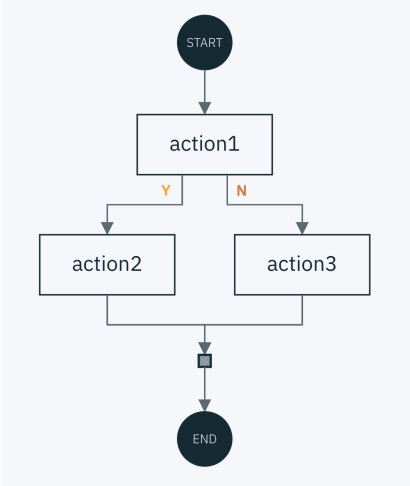
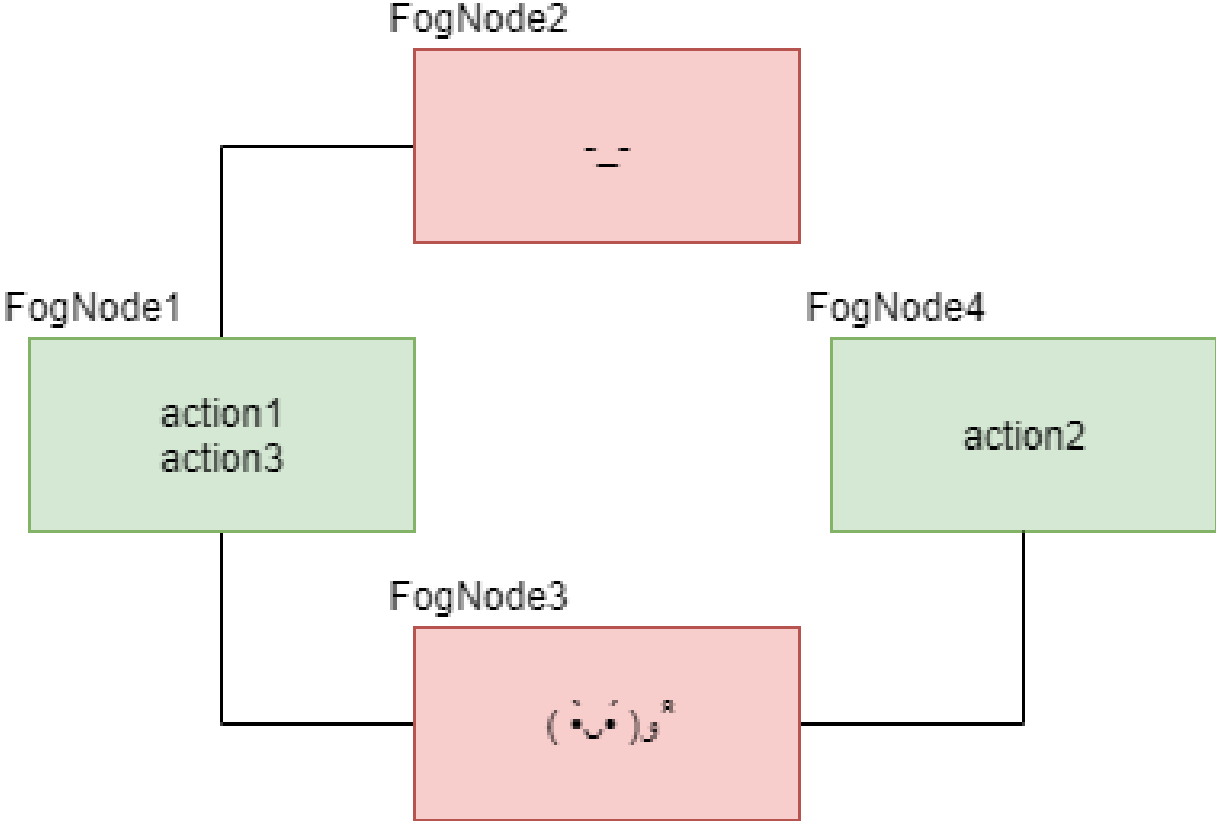
Only action1 is top secret



# Information flow in FaaS & Fog Example 2



# Information flow in FaaS & Fog Example 2



# Conclusions

- FaaS on Fog is a green field
- Orchestration of functions
- Security and privacy

Thanks for your attention!

Questions?

