Graph-Driven Audits for



A Deep Dive with



Do you really know who can access what?

- Hidden inheritance group memberships, composite roles, nested permissions
- External identity providers complex trust relationships, often hard to track
- Authentication workflows
 flexible but create blind spots in security review
- Scaling issues manual audits don't scale with multi-realm, multi-client setups

Security teams lack a holistic view of "Who can access what?"

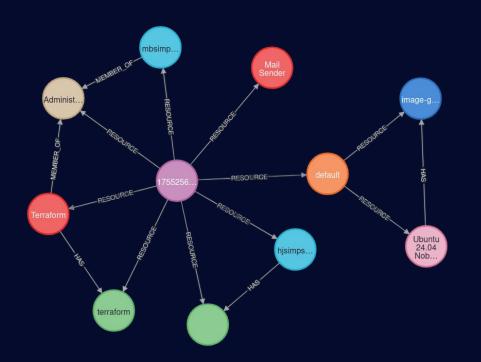


Cartography's Journey





Cartography in 1 slide



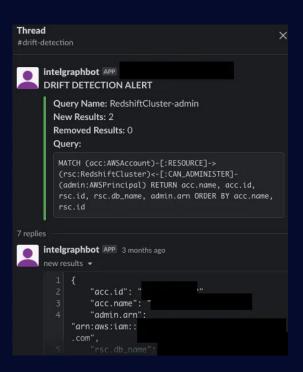
- Ingestion from provider APIs
- Modeling in a graph
- Querying the graph using the Cypher language
- Bonus: Drift detection

"BloodHound for Cloud"



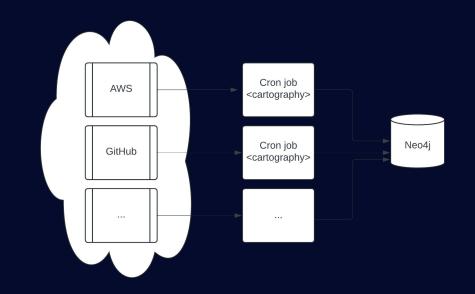
Use cases

- Drift detection / compliance
- Access management
- Vulnerability management
- Asset inventory
- Incident response
- Log enrichment
- Data / secrets lineage

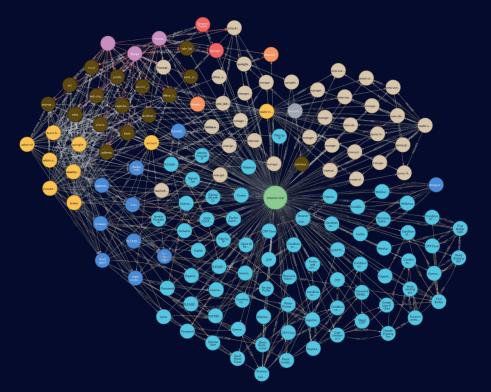


Technical Architecture

- Modular Python architecture
- Extensible with custom modules
- Global or per-module execution
- Simple deployment with Docker
- Easily integrates with any orchestrator
- Visibility through Neo4j
- Successive runs, no continuous monitoring



How to with Keycloak



- Clone the repository
- Register an Application in Keycloak
- Configure secrets & URLs (env vars / parameters)
- Run Cartography against Keycloak
- Explore the graph (Neo4j browser / Cypher queries)



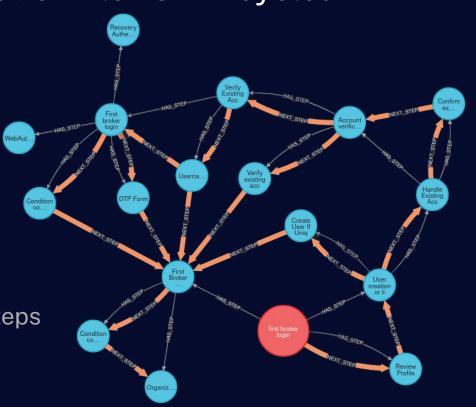
Understanding Authentication Flows in Keycloak

Two types of relations:

- Composition links (black)
 - \rightarrow native Keycloak structure.
- Execution links (orange)
 - → computed by Cartography

Objectives:

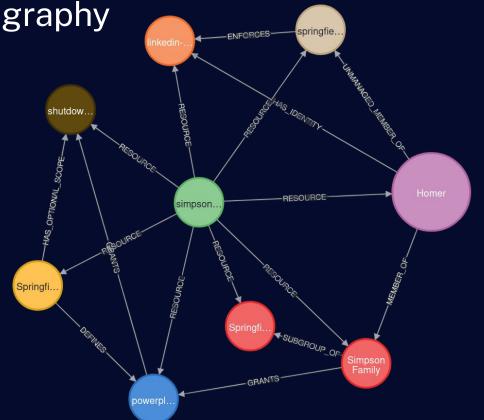
- Detect unreachable executions.
- Identify flows missing critical steps
- Consistency across realms





Visualizing Users in Cartography

- Users are modeled as nodes
- Relations to groups, roles, are explicit
- External IdPs and optional scopes are captured
- Graph view could reveals hidden memberships and privileges





Flattening Inheritance to Reveal Effective Access

 Composite roles & subgroups flattened

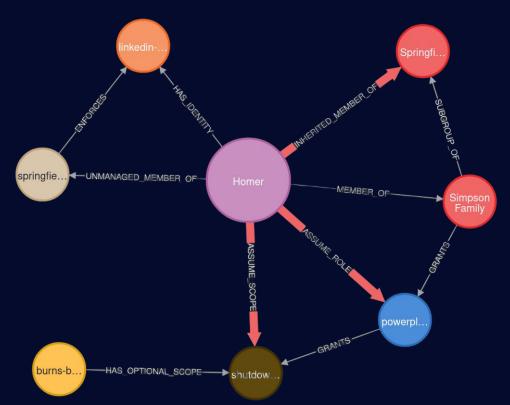
Hidden inheritance is resolved into explicit relationships.

Scope propagation

Scopes assigned to roles and groups are propagated to users.

Effective access visibility

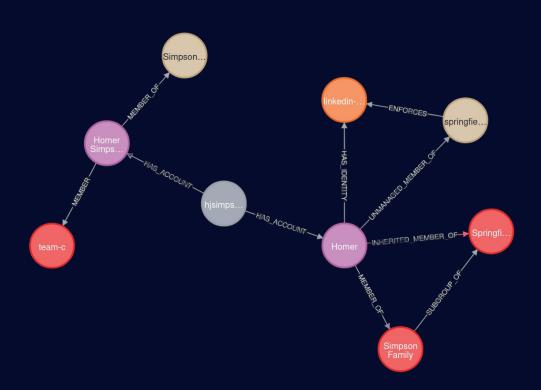
We can answer precisely: "Which user can access which scope?"





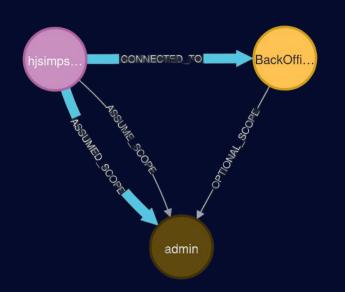
Beyond Keycloak: External Identity Integration

- Ingest identities from multiple providers (e.g., GitHub)
- Cross-check group and role consistency
- Propagate memberships
- Unified graph view of trust relationships





Log ingestion: from theory to reality



Bridging theory and reality:

- What a user can do
- What a user has done

Log and event ingestion:

- Access logs
- Network logs
- Application events

POC in progress for AWS CloudTrail



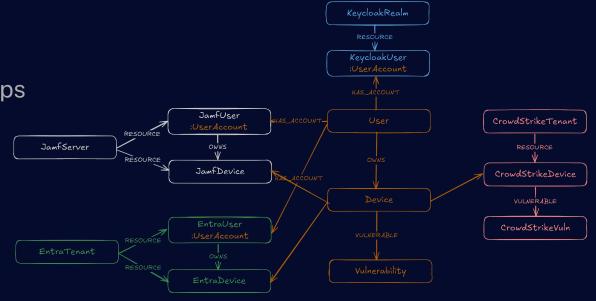
First steps toward an ontology

A lightweight **ontology**:

- Cross-domain concepts
- Standardized relationships

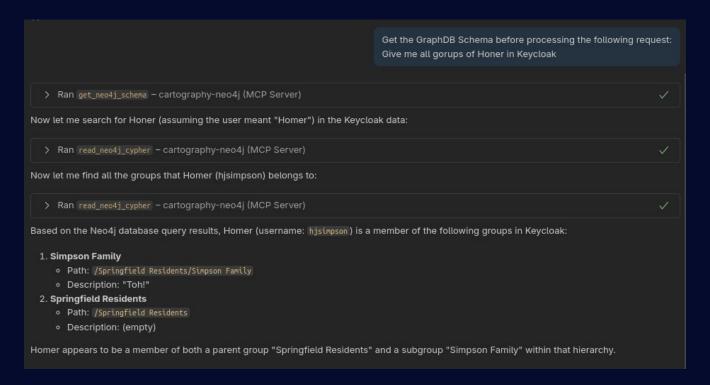
Objectives:

- Share knowledge across domains
- Simplify queries
- Facilitate integration



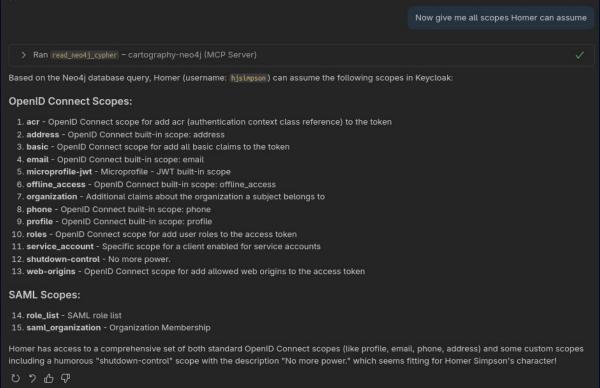


Bonus: Al fancy stuff





Bonus: more Al for buzz





Thank you for your attention



Reach us on GitHub and Slack:



<u>www.cartography.dev</u>

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