



MCP
Dev Summit
Seoul

Beyond APIs: Making MCP Services Faster and Secure With WebAssembly

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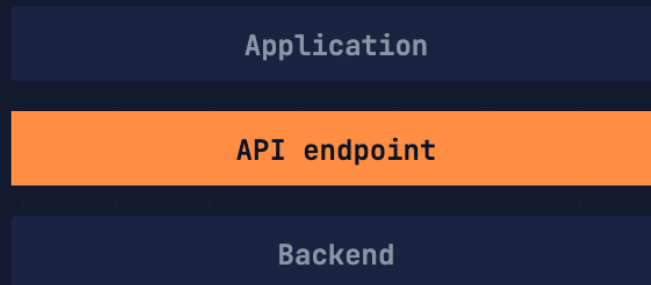
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MCP is more than an API

Definitions are good — but the security boundary shifts when **the agent picks what runs**.

▲ TRADITIONAL API · PREDICTABLE

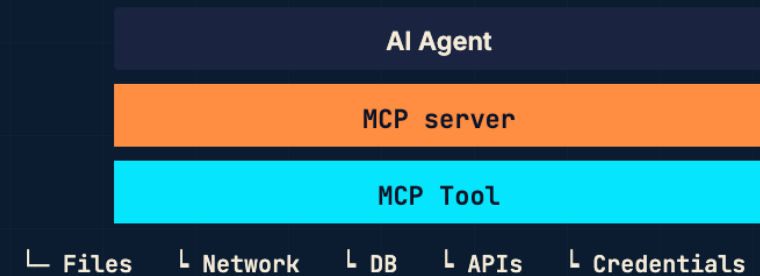
A request follows predefined logic.



The developer chose this path *before* the request arrived.

▲ MCP · AGENT-DRIVEN

A tool may be **chosen dynamically.**



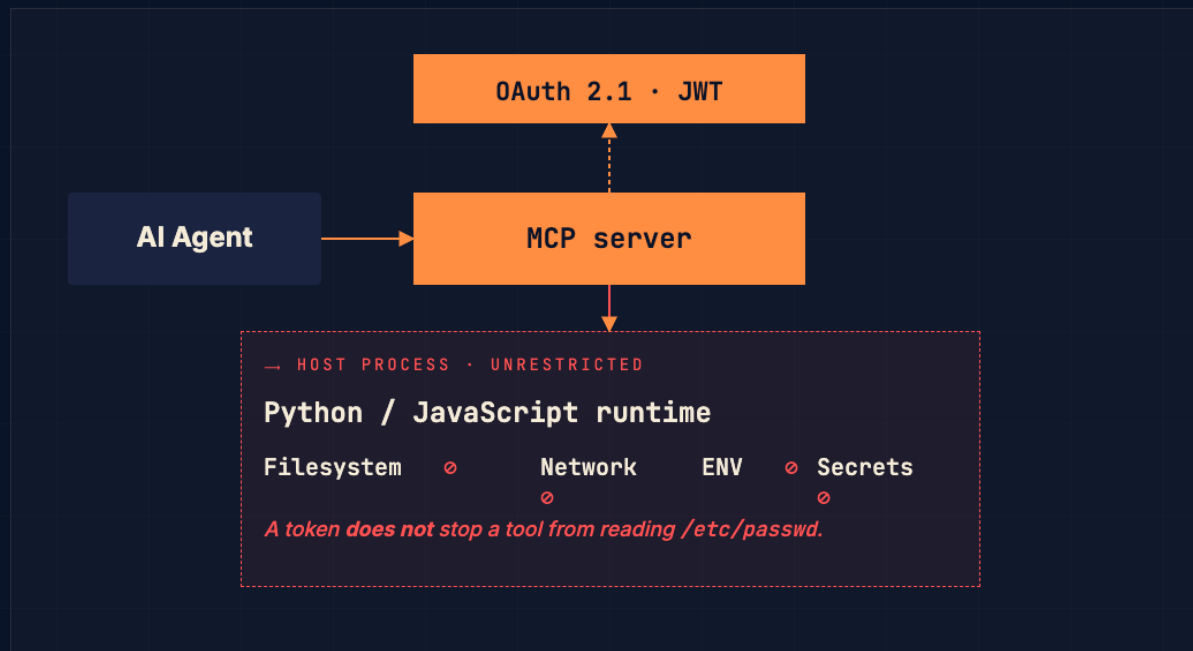
The agent picks. The host runs.

**"The security boundary is no longer only the API endpoint.
It is the **execution environment** behind the MCP tool."**

We secured the protocol

What about execution?

× Authentication with OAuth ≠ Execution isolation.



WHAT MCP'S HTTP SPEC COVERS

- OAuth 2.1 authorization
- Access token flow
- Audience validation
- MCP server as resource server

WHAT IT DOES NOT COVER

- What the tool reads from disk
- Which network it calls
- Which env vars it sees
- Which credentials it holds

"Authorized" ≠ "safe to run."

Spec: MCP HTTP Authorization – OAuth 2.1, token-based, audience-bound. The protocol does **not** govern runtime behavior.

An MCP tool is code

A request does **not** arrive alone — it arrives with **side effects**.

SCENARIO · POISONED INPUT

Agent

"Analyze this file"

MCP Tool

```
L read( "/etc/passwd" ) ?  
L getenv( "AWS_SECRET_KEY" ) ?  
L connect( "unknown-server.com" ) ?  
L exec( "/bin/bash" ) ?
```

Source: MCP-SandboxScan (2026) demonstrates Wasm/WASI sandboxing for tool-run analysis & vuln research.

FOUR ATTACK SURFACES

01 · FILESYSTEM

Read host files, paths outside the intended input.

02 · NETWORK

Exfiltrate data, call arbitrary endpoints.

03 · ENVIRONMENT

Pull tokens, secrets, and config from env vars.

04 · SECRETS

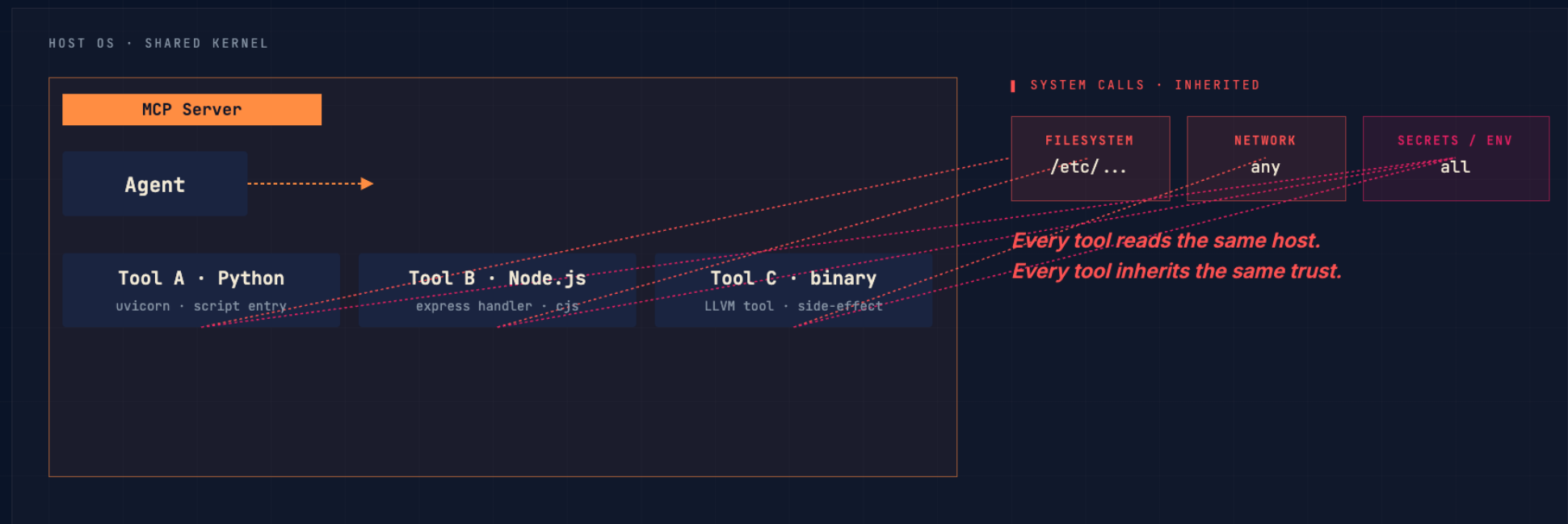
Embedded keys, **AWS_SECRET**, **DB_PASSWORD**, outbound leaks.

The agent *doesn't* need to be malicious.

The tool — *or its input* — can be.

The traditional execution model

↳ One process. Many tools. Shared host context.



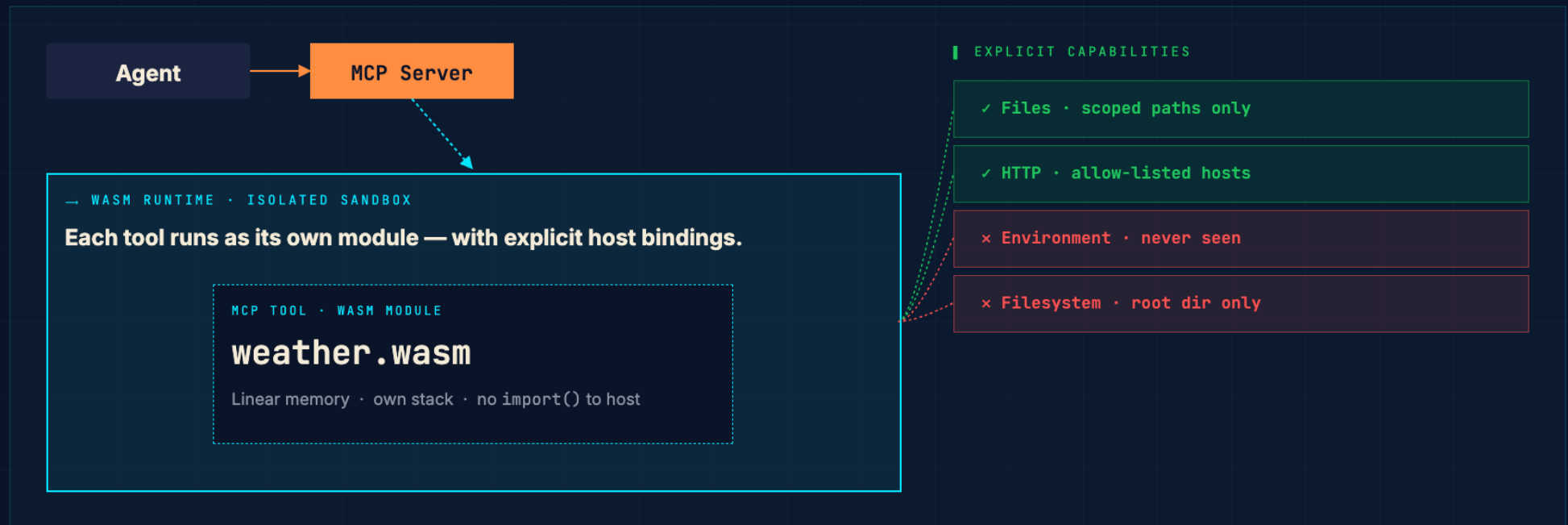
Tools inherit the **security context** of the host process.

Isolation is **possible** — but it becomes an **infrastructure responsibility**.

What if the tool had..

no access by default?

WebAssembly ships modules in a sandbox — and passes host resources through explicit gates.



WebAssembly's security model = module-by-module isolation + host-controlled capability gating.

Why WASM fits MCP



Four properties that line up with how agents actually use tools.

01 · SANDBOXED

Isolated memory. Isolated execution.

Modules cannot reach host state indirectly.
Every syscall crosses a host boundary.

02 · FAST STARTUP

Lightweight, head-of-line ready.

Cold-start measured in ms, not seconds — order-of-magnitude lighter than VMs and containers.

03 · PORTABLE

Same module, anywhere.

Compile once. Run on Wasmtime, Wasmer, Spin, edge runtime — portability is the spec.

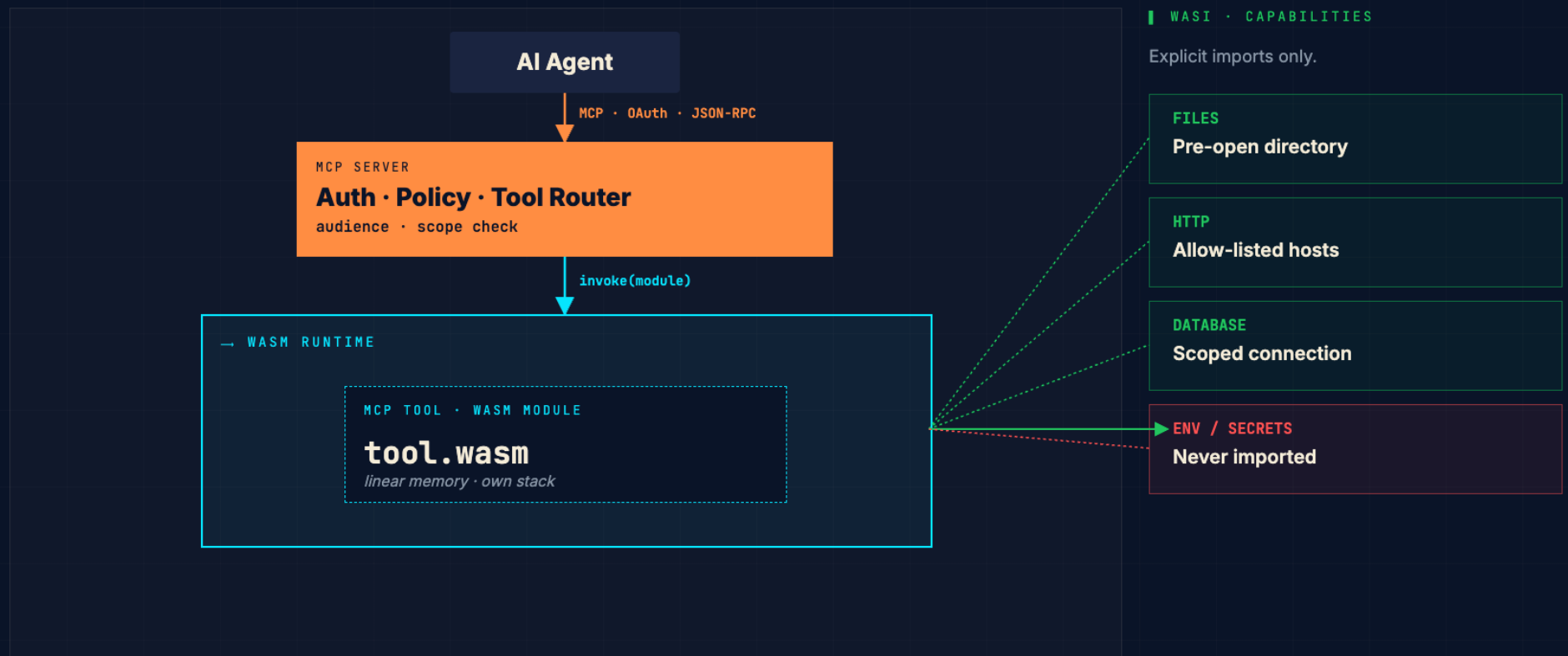
04 · CAPABILITY-ORIENTED

Deny by default.

WASI explicitly imports required capabilities — nothing ambient, nothing inherited.

The same primitive answer to four different agent pain points.

MCP + WASM Execution Architecture



MCP controls WHAT is called.

Wasm controls WHAT that tool can do.

From ambient authority to explicit capability

Each WASI import becomes an auditable, signed, scoped handle.

BEFORE • AMBIENT AUTHORITY

The tool inherits everything.

Host filesystem • all paths

Network • any destination

Environment • full process env

Credentials • embedded or env-loaded

A bug in the tool becomes a host-wide incident.

Blast radius = the entire process.



AFTER • WASI • EXPLICIT

The tool requests each binding.

Filesystem ✓ /data/input only

Network ✓ api.example.com

Environment ✗

Secrets ✗ never imported

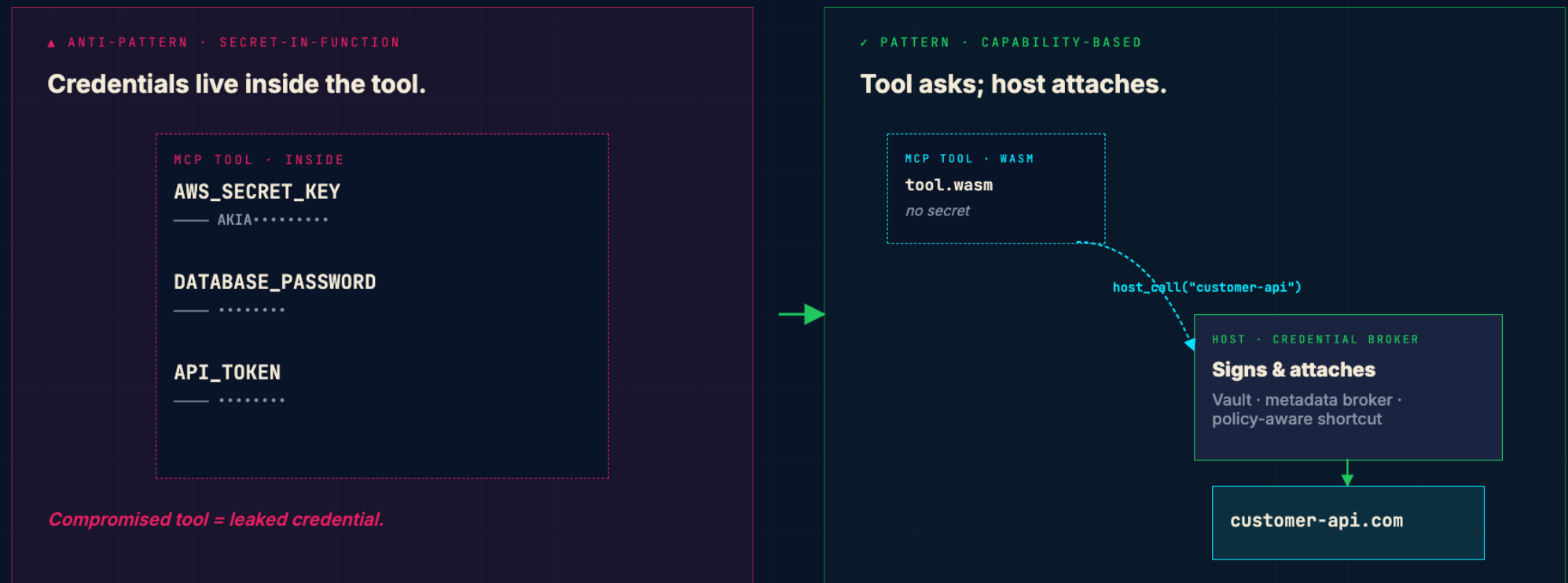
Violation attempts fail at the runtime boundary.

Blast radius = the module.

Deny by default. Grant only what the tool needs.

The tool shouldn't own the secret

Capabilities $\neq$ credentials. In a Wasm model, secrets stay with the host.



The tool receives **capability**, never **credentials**.

The security layers, three questions



Authentication checks identity. Authorization checks reach. Execution checks behavior.

LAYER 1

Authentication

Who are you?

EXAMPLE

OAuth

bearer token · JWT validation

IDENTITY PROOF

LAYER 2

Authorization

What can you call?

EXAMPLE

JWT scopes · MCP policy

tool allowed by user role

REACH PROOF

LAYER 3

Execution

What can the tool access?

EXAMPLE

Wasm · WASI capabilities

filesystem, net, env, secrets

BEHAVIOR PROOF

OAuth → MCP → Policy → Wasm → Capability

OAuth protects **access** to the MCP service.

Wasm protects the **execution** behind it.

Let's run an MCP tool inside WASM

A live stack: Client ↔ MCP Server ↔ Wasm runtime ↔ tool.wasm.

STACK · LIVE DEMO

CLIENT

Claude · MCP Client



SERVER

MCP Server · policy · invoke



SANDBOX

Wasmtime + WASI · scoped caps



TOOL · MODULE

weather.wasm

THREE PROBES

Same module. Three different outcomes.

PROBE 01

get_weather("Seoul")

✓ → 22°C · light rain



PROBE 02

read("/etc/passwd")

× → EACCES: capability denied



PROBE 03

getenv("AWS_SECRET_KEY")

× → symbol not exported



Probe ordering — allow → attack surface one → attack surface two. Same module, three outcomes.

\$ MCP<weather> -> WASM



Three terminal outputs — same module, identical runtime, three outcomes.

STEP 01 • BINDING THE TOOL

```
$ mcp invoke --module=weather.wasm --cap=fs:/data:ro --cap=http:api.weather.example/*  
[module] weather.wasm   ready  
[cap] fs:/data          ✓ mounted  
[cap] http:api.weather.example/* ✓ allow-listed  
[cap] env               × denied • module never imported
```

STEP 02 • ALLOWED CALL

```
$ weather --city "Seoul"  
[wasm] http://api.weather.example/v1/forecast?city=Seoul → 22°C, light rain  
✓ call met capability policy   runtime elapsed: ms
```

STEP 03 • FILESYSTEM ATTEMPT

```
$ weather --read "/etc/passwd"  
EACCESS: capability "/etc/passwd" not in pre-opens  
× invocation rejected at runtime boundary  module never saw the call
```

STEP 04 • SECRET EXFIL ATTEMPT

```
$ weather --getenv AWS_SECRET_KEY  
UNDEFINED: symbol env::getenv not imported by module  
× trap fires at runtime import resolution  credential was never visible
```

Two runtime boundary violations — one successful capability call. The tool didn't patch itself. The runtime said no.

Where MCP + WASM becomes interesting



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Four deployment patterns — from a single tenant to the edge.

PATTERN 01

Multi-Tenant MCP

Many customers, same platform.
Per-tenant modules — per-tenant caps.

PATTERN 02

Enterprise Agents

Internal APIs · DBs · least privilege by tool.

PATTERN 03

Untrusted Tools

Community modules, third-party scripts.
Run them safely by design.

PATTERN 04 · AKAMAI

Edge MCP

Lightweight modules at POPs.
Cheap to scale, easy to isolate.

AT AKAMAI

MCP + Wasm is the natural pairing for the edge:

Fast cold-start · small footprint · capability-scoped · an isolation story that scales with your agent fleet.

Three things to remember

Secure what happens **after**.

01

MCP SECURITY • INCOMPLETE

MCP security doesn't stop at authentication. Tool execution is a security boundary.

02

WASM • ISOLATED EXECUTION

WebAssembly gives us an isolated execution layer. Explicit capabilities, not ambient access.

03

AGENTS • LIGHTWEIGHT RUN

Agents need lightweight execution: fast startup, isolation, portability. Wasm is a natural fit.

■ CLOSING

Don't just secure the MCP endpoint.

Secure what happens after the tool call.



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