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Application Security

Access Control

Agenda

- Basic concepts
- Authentication
- Obvious threats
- Access Control Models
- A&A in ASP.NET MVC

Basic concepts

- Identification
- Authentication
 - Identification + proof
 - Examples
 - Username + password
 - Security token
 - Smart card + PIN
 - Biometrics
- Authorization
 - Examples
 - File permissions
 - Encryption (only privileged get the key)
 - Boarding pass
 - Driver licence

Basic concepts

- Access Control System
 - Combining AuthN & AuthZ with additional rules
 - Examples
 - Rules on passwords (complexity, regular changes, history)
 - Object owner is able to determine object perms
 - Object owner is able to define object perms
 - Access denied by default
 - User ID can't be transferred
 - E.g. give to a new employee a login a someone fired

Authentication

- Types of proofs
 - Something..
 - you know
 - you have
 - you are
- Type of authentication
 - Single factor
 - Dual-, multi-factor
 - E.g. smartcard + PIN

Authentication

- Centralized vs. decentralized
- SSO
 - Concept
 - Protocols supporting SSO
 - XTACACS, TACACS+, Kerberos, SAML2, WS-Trust, WS-Federation, OAuth2

Obvious threats

- Password (sth you know)
 - Attacker may see or record when one is typing
 - Keyloggers
 - Sniffing (e.g. local network)
 - Phishing
 - Dictionary and brute force attack
 - Social attack
 - Re-use attack
 - E.g. the same password in different places

Obvious threats

- Smart cards (sth you have)
 - Steal card
 - Hack an issuer of cards
- One-time passwords (sth you have)
 - We consider both
 - Synchronic (generators on both sides)
 - Asynchronic (challenge-response protocol)
 - Again, steal device, hack device
 - Find a initial value for generator
 - Through hacking an issuer server

Obvious threats

- Biometrics (sth you are)
 - Retina scan, finger print, voice recognition, signature recognition
 - Main problem: biometrics accuracy
 - False Rejection Rate (FRR) – false negative
 - False Acceptance Rate (FAR) – false positive
 - Accuracy problem implies that one may pretend by getting e.g. victims fingerprints
 - Accuracy ranking
 - retina > fingerprint > signature > voice

Access Control Models

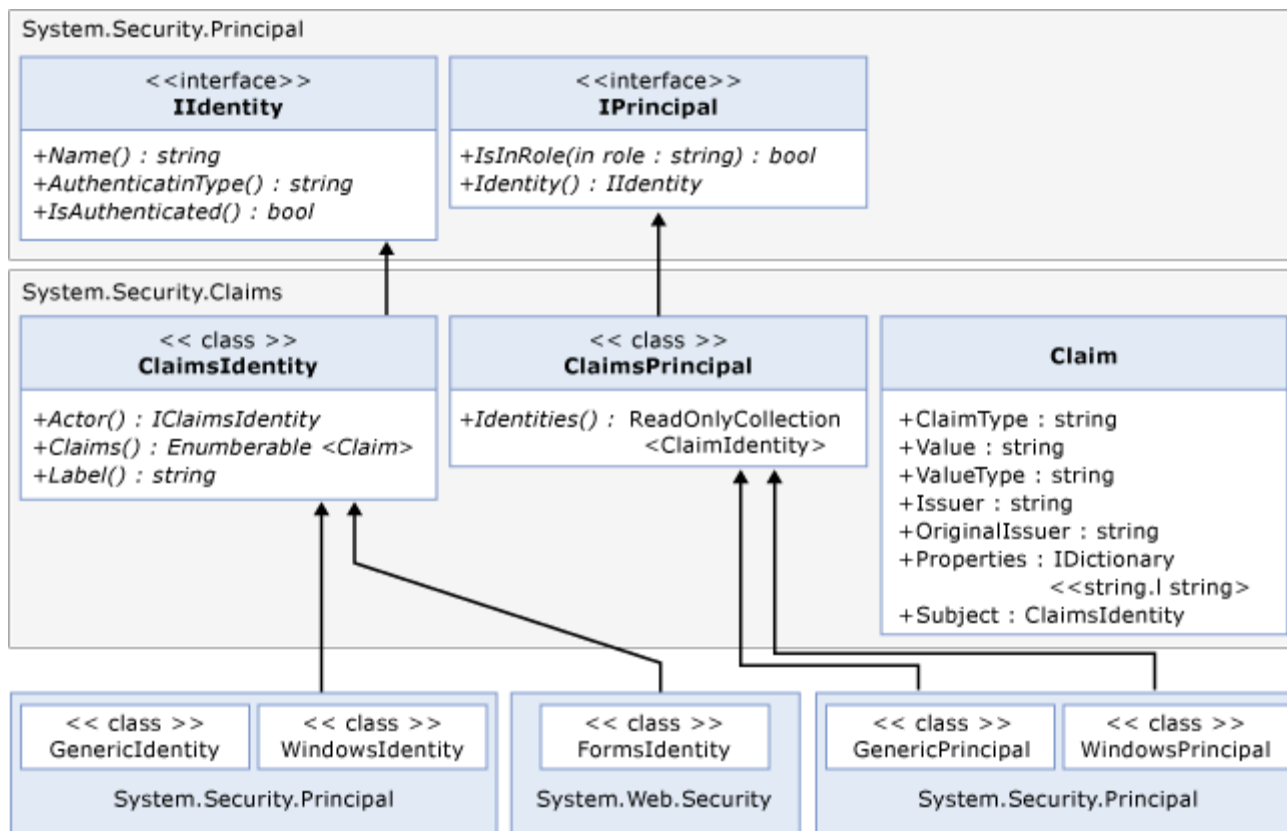
- Discretionary Access Control
 - Owner of an object is able to decide who is allowed to access it
 - Common example: file system ACL
- Mandatory Access Control
 - Access rules defined centrally
 - Hard to manage, but offers higher security
 - Usually based on hierarchical sensitive labels
 - Two methods for applying MAC usually
 - Rule-based
 - Lattice-based (for more complicated scenarios)

Access Control Models

- Role-based access control
 - Based on roles/groups
 - Roles are usually organized in a hierarchy
 - Roles are controlled centrally
 - MAC model is intended for only read and write
 - Roles are considered as set of permissions and give more flexibility
 - A lot of systems implement RBAC
- Attribute-based access control
 - Not based on rights assigned to subject
 - Based on attributes which are used to prove the truth of statements (i.e. claims)
 - Example:
 - Claim: „older than 18“
 - Anyone, who can prove that statement, has granted access

A&A in ASP.NET MVC

- Classes related to security model in ASP.NET



A&A in ASP.NET MVC

- Methods for authentication
 - Anonymous
 - HTTP Basic
 - Windows
 - NTLM, Kerberos
 - Forms

A&A in ASP.NET MVC

- Entries in configuration file (web.config)
 - Authentication
 - `<system.web>`
 - `<!-- mode=[Windows|Forms|Passport|None] -->`
 - `<authentication mode="Windows" />`
 - `</system.web>`
 - Authorization
 - `<authorization>`
 - `<allow .../>`
 - `<deny .../>`
 - `</authorization>`
 - Meaning of * and ?

A&A in ASP.NET MVC

- HTTP Basic
 - A client sends a request to a protected resource
 - A server answers with 401 HTTP status
 - Additionally a Realm (area description) is attached
 - In the client's browser usually a prompt for a login and password pops up
 - With every subsequent request a new header is attached
Authorization: Basic QWxhZGRpbjpvYVUHNlc2FtZQ==
 - In data login:password sequence is encoded using Base64 algorithm
 - After providing a correct credentials the client is able access the resource on the server

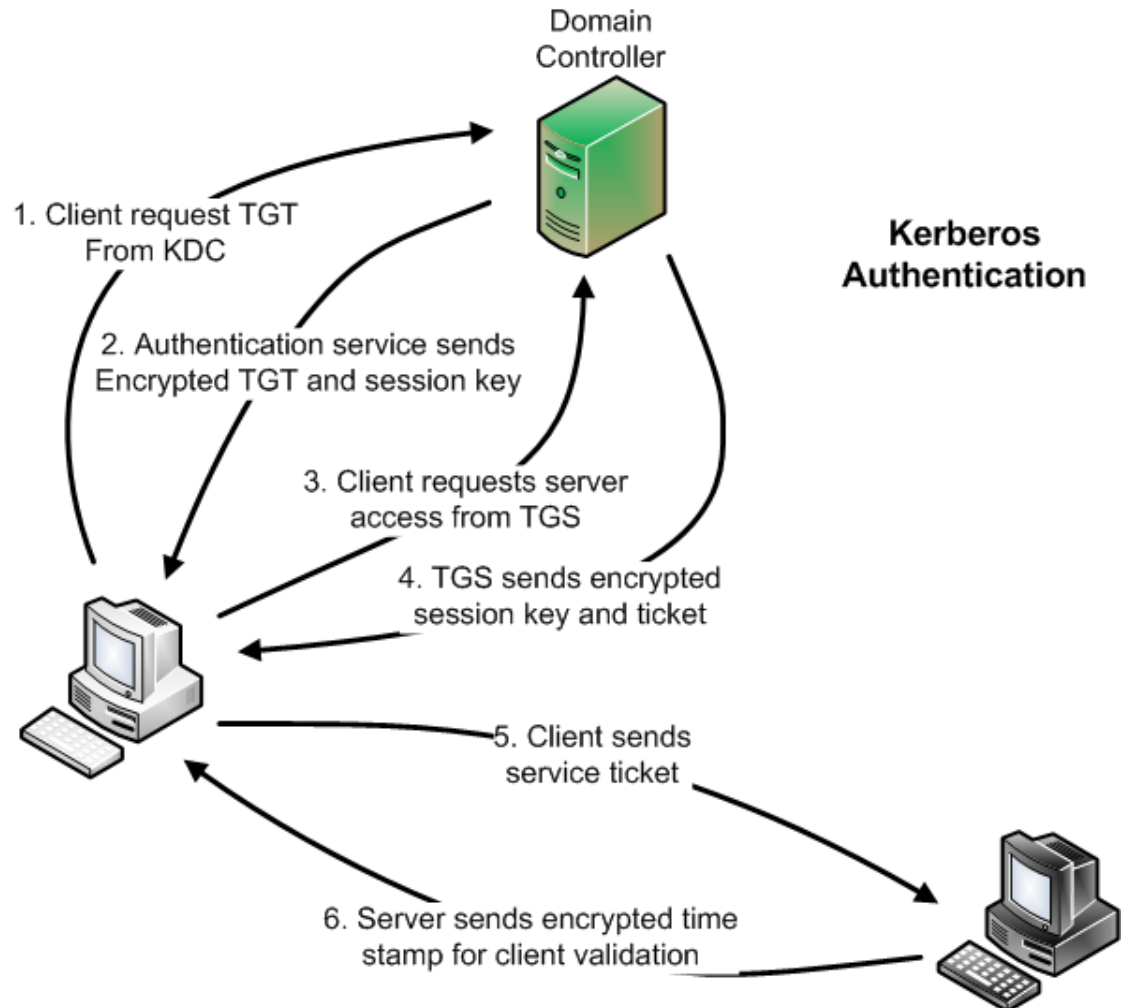
A&A in ASP.NET MVC

- Windows
 - NTLM – challenge response protocol
 - Handshake
 - 1: C → S
 - GET ...
 - 2: C ← S
 - 401 Unauthorized
WWW-Authenticate: NTLM
 - 3: C → S
 - GET ...
Authorization: NTLM <base64-encoded type-1-message>
 - 4: C ← S
 - 401 Unauthorized
WWW-Authenticate: NTLM <base64-encoded type-2-message>
 - 5: C → S
 - GET ...
Authorization: NTLM <base64-encoded type-3-message>
 - 6: C ← S
 - 200 Ok

Source: <http://www.innovation.ch/personal/ronald/ntlm.html>

A&A in ASP.NET MVC

- Windows
 - Kerberos



A&A in ASP.NET MVC

- Windows
 - NTLM, Kerberos and headers
 - One can encounter the following headers
 - Authorization: NTLM message-encoded-in-base64
 - Authorization: Negotiate message-encoded-in-base64
 - Of course NTLM means NTLM, however...
 - Negotiate can be both NTLM and Kerberos

A&A in ASP.NET MVC

- Forms authentication
 - Based on login form and authentication cookie
 - Authentication cookie has several parameters
 - Protection: None | All | Encryption | Validation
 - Meaning of
 - MembershipProvider
 - RoleProvider

A&A in ASP.NET MVC

- Authorization
 - Authorize attribute
 - User.IsInRole()
 - Roles.IsUserInRole()
- Claim-based approach

A&A in ASP.NET MVC

- DEMO: IntegratedSecurity
 - Different deployments
 - Local IIS, IIS Express (see properties tab), built-in server
 - Web.config
 - Global.asax and review of authenticated user
 - IIS Manager and check different options
 - Template view

A&A in ASP.NET MVC

- DEMO
 - FormsBasedSecurity
 - FormsBasedOldSecurity
- Review of code
- Review of auth cookie
- Playing with users and roles
- Review of users database

References

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- ASP.NET
 - Provider model
<http://www.hanselman.com/blog/IntroducingSystemWebProvidersASPNETUniversalProvidersForSessionMembershipRolesAndUserProfileOnSQLCompactAndSQLAzure.aspx>
 - WIF programming model
[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh873304\(v=vs.110\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh873304(v=vs.110).aspx)
 - Roles
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