



Common Architecture Flaws

Problems in Identity, Authentication, & Authorization

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 @m1splacedsoul



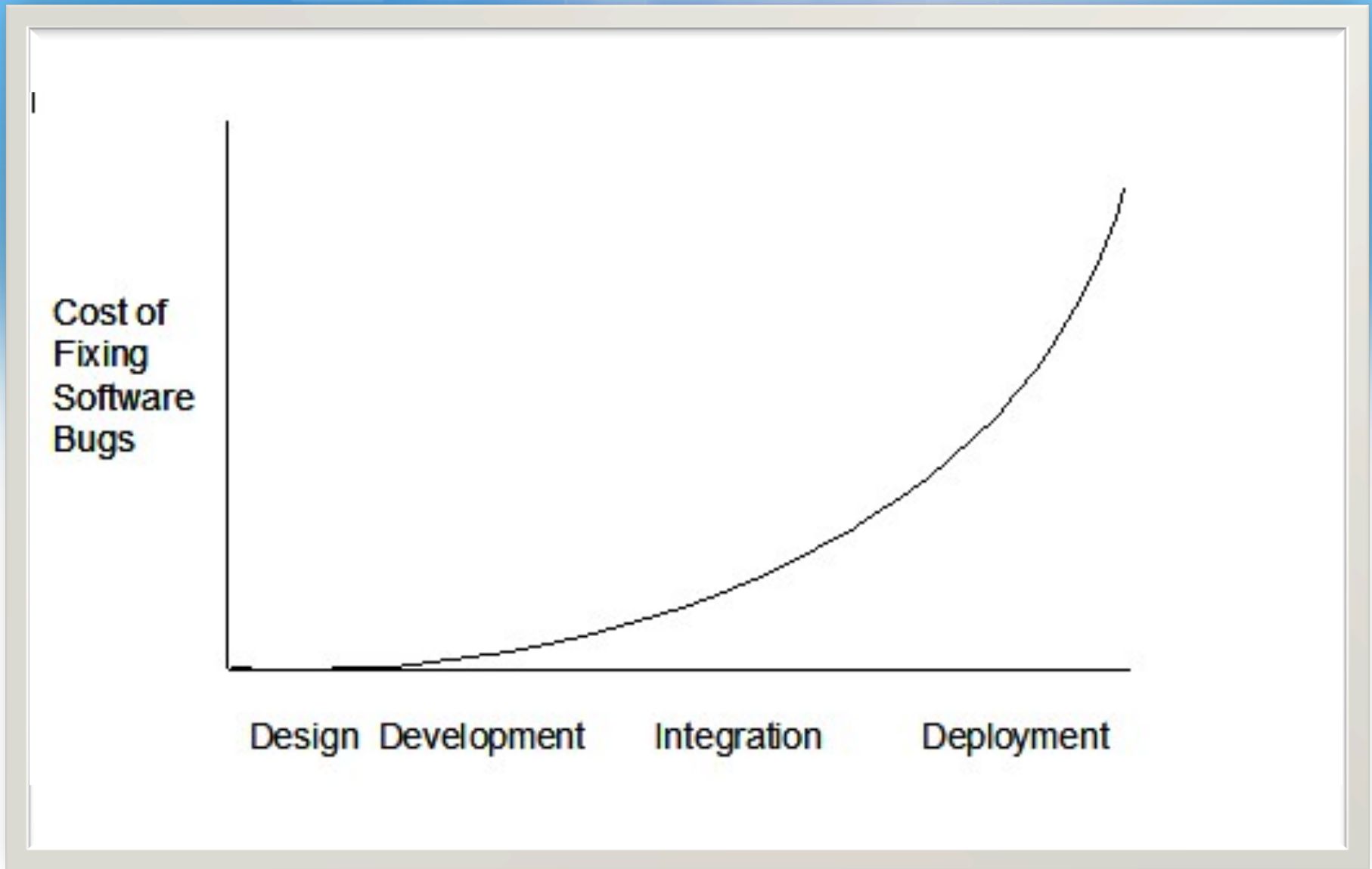
Why are Flaws Important?

The "NASCAR EFFECT" -- It's Fun

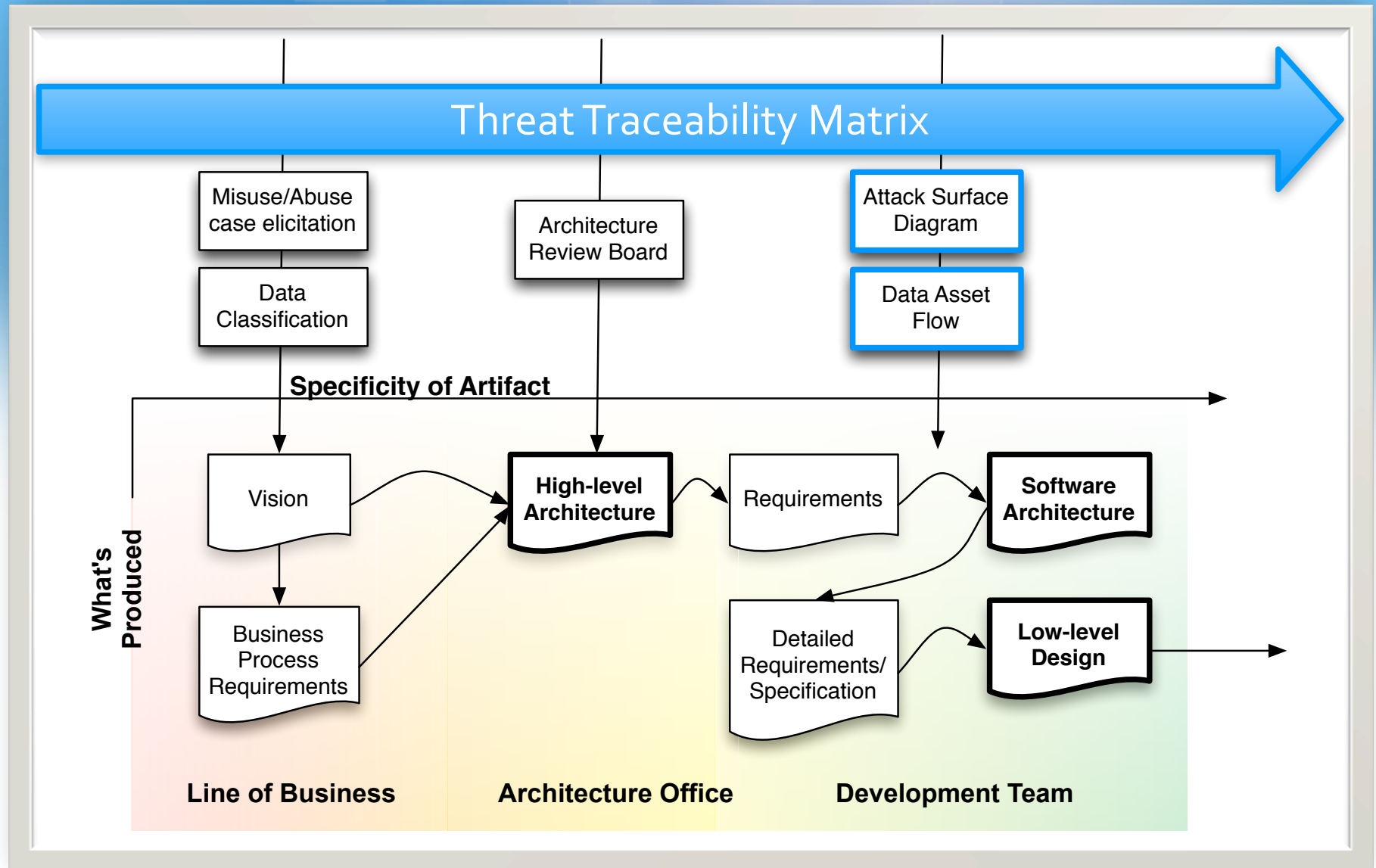
- ❑ Study how systems fail
- ❑ Build for failure
- ❑ "Moving left"
 - Time
 - Money
 - Scale



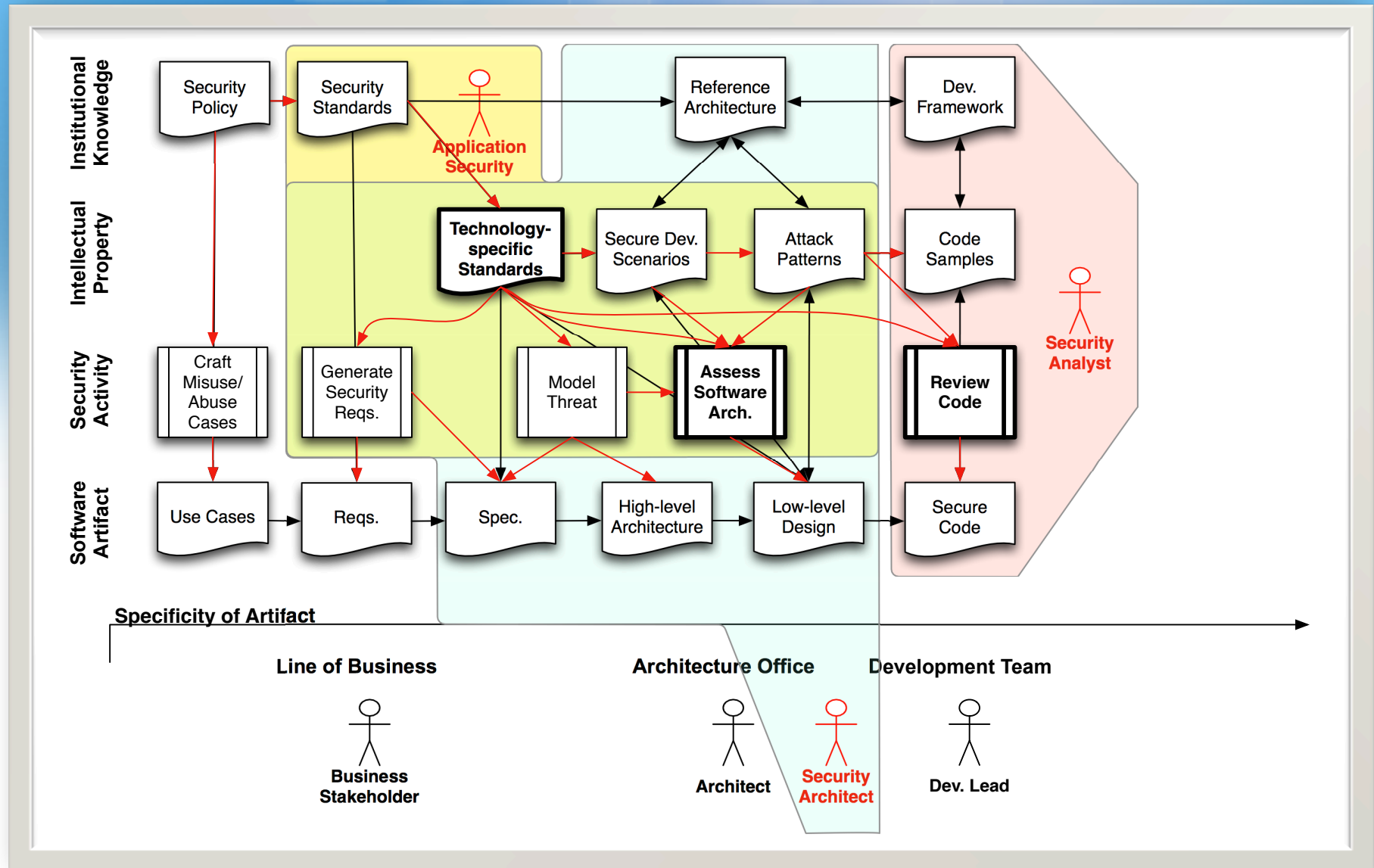
Cost to fix



Moving Left (Conceptually)



Moving Left (Large Org)



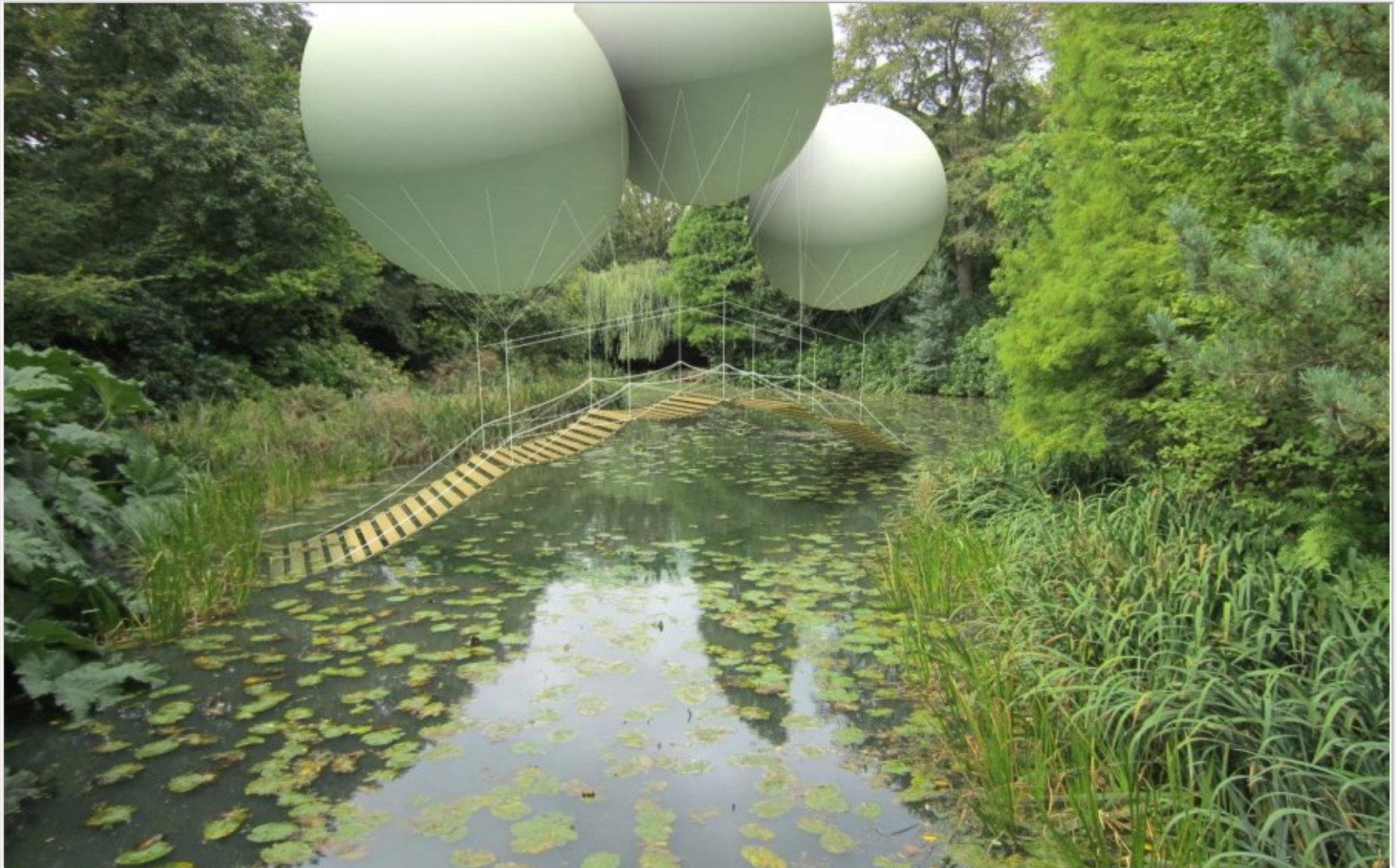
Bug



Flaw



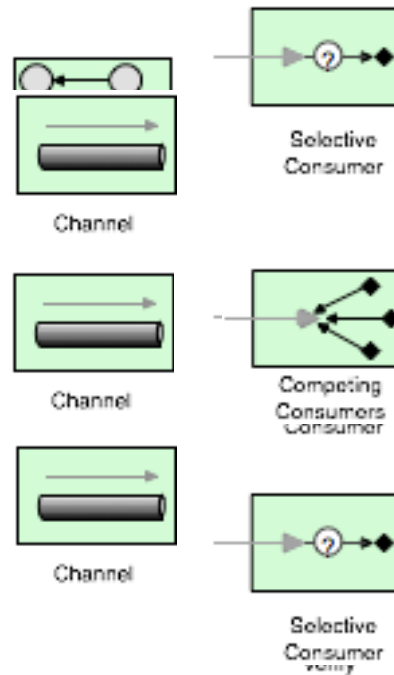
Flaw



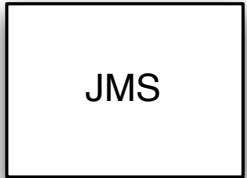
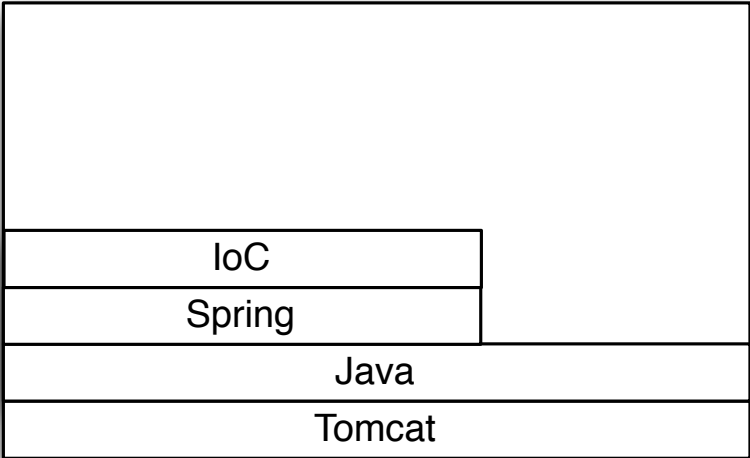
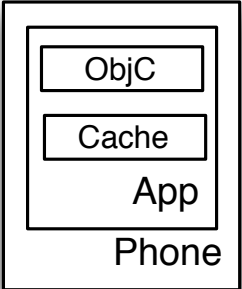
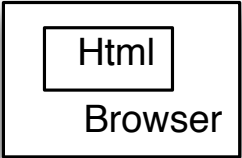
Flawed?

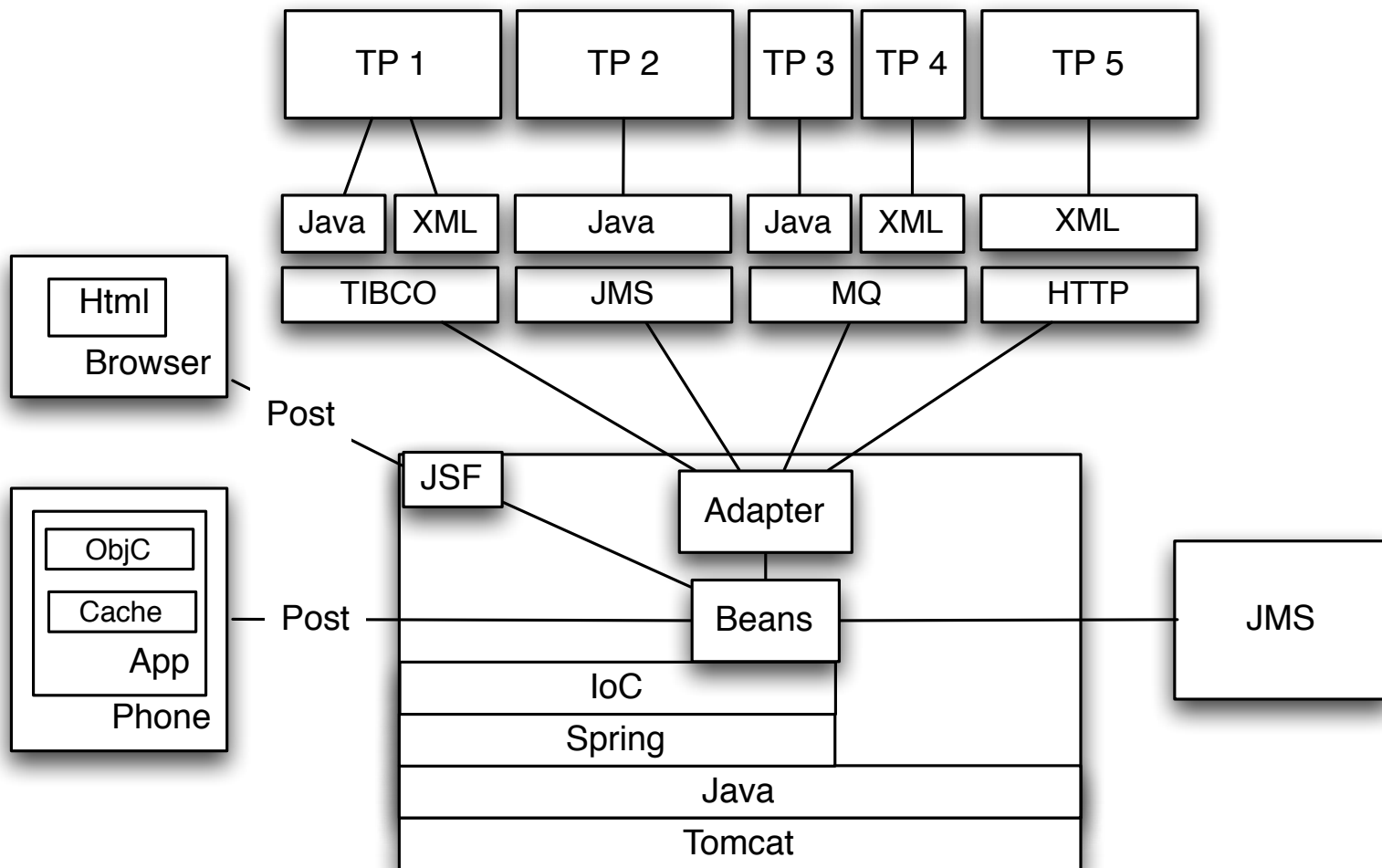


System Flaw: Principal Mapping



Why cant I just grab 'A' and 'B' ?





Output Encoding Bugs



Contextually Aware Output Encoding

ESAPI

```
<%-- Must escape content (even in user names!) --%>
Hello <%= ESAPI.encoder().encodeForHTML(user.getName()) %>!

<%-- Must escape 3 different contexts correctly --%>
"
  onclick="<%= "openProfile('" +ESAPI.encoder().encodeForHTMLAttribute(
    ESAPI.encoder().encodeForJavaScript(user.getId())) + "'" %>" />

<%-- Outputting unescape, is however, easy: --%>
<%= user.getProfileHtml() %>
```

JXT

```
<!-- Automatically escaped content -->
Hello ${user.getName()}!

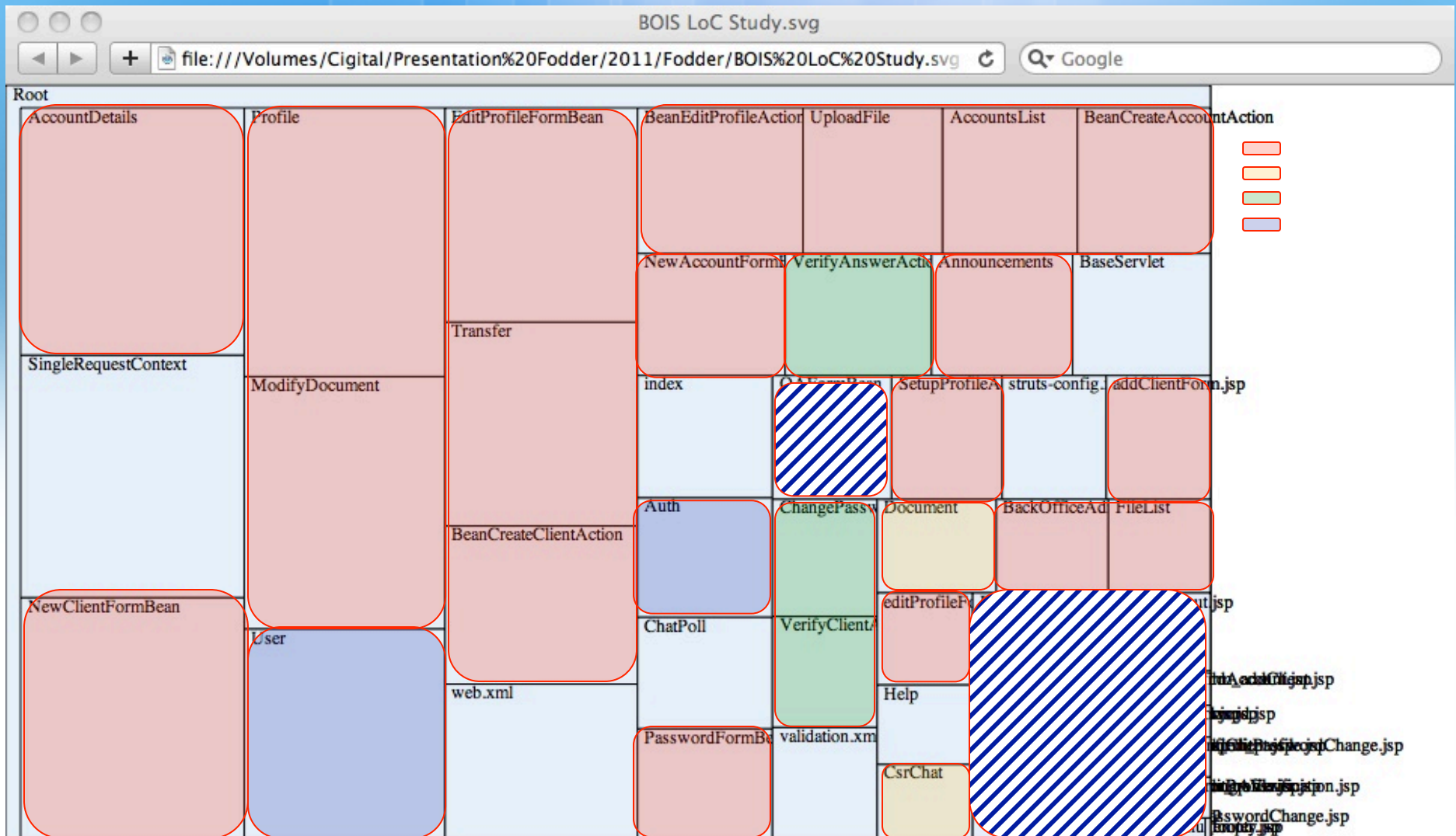
<!-- Example tag with 3 different contextual encoding requirements -->


<!-- Override the default escape, rare, but occasionally needed: -->
<jxt:out value="${user.getProfileHtml()}" escape="none"/>
```

Fixing Output Encoding with OWASP ESAPI



("Blast Radius" – Struts1)



Change 70% of files, representing 78% of KLOC

Bugs vs. Flaws

- ❑ **Names are not important**
- ❑ **What is important is the:**
 - Stakeholders engaged in the fix
 - Techniques used to fix the problem
 - Scope/scale at which the fix is applied
- ❑ **If fixing a bug entails improving *how* something is implemented, fixing a flaw improves *what* it is.**
 - ...opening a new set of implementation bug opportunities;-)



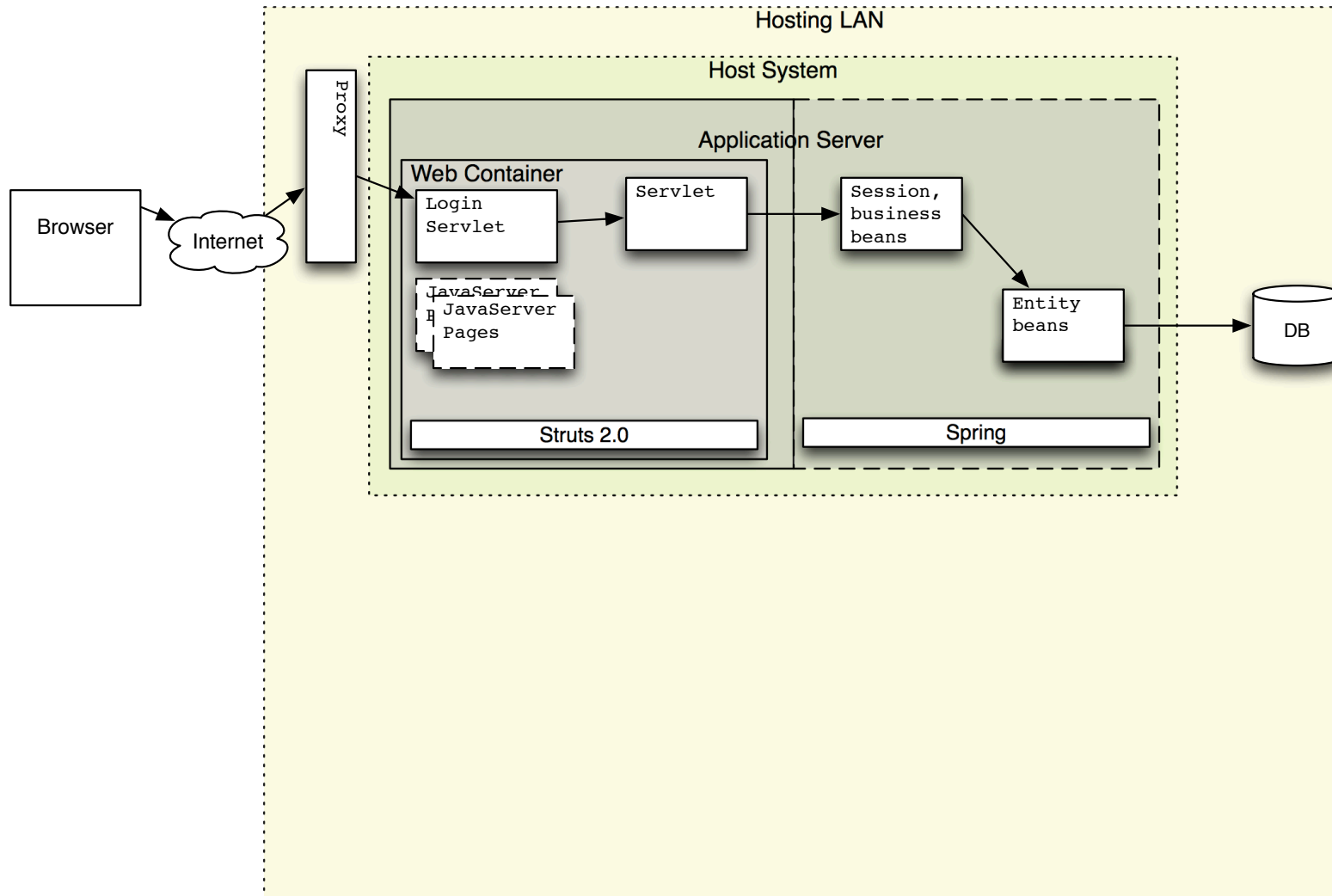


Common IAM/Auth[N|Z] Flaws

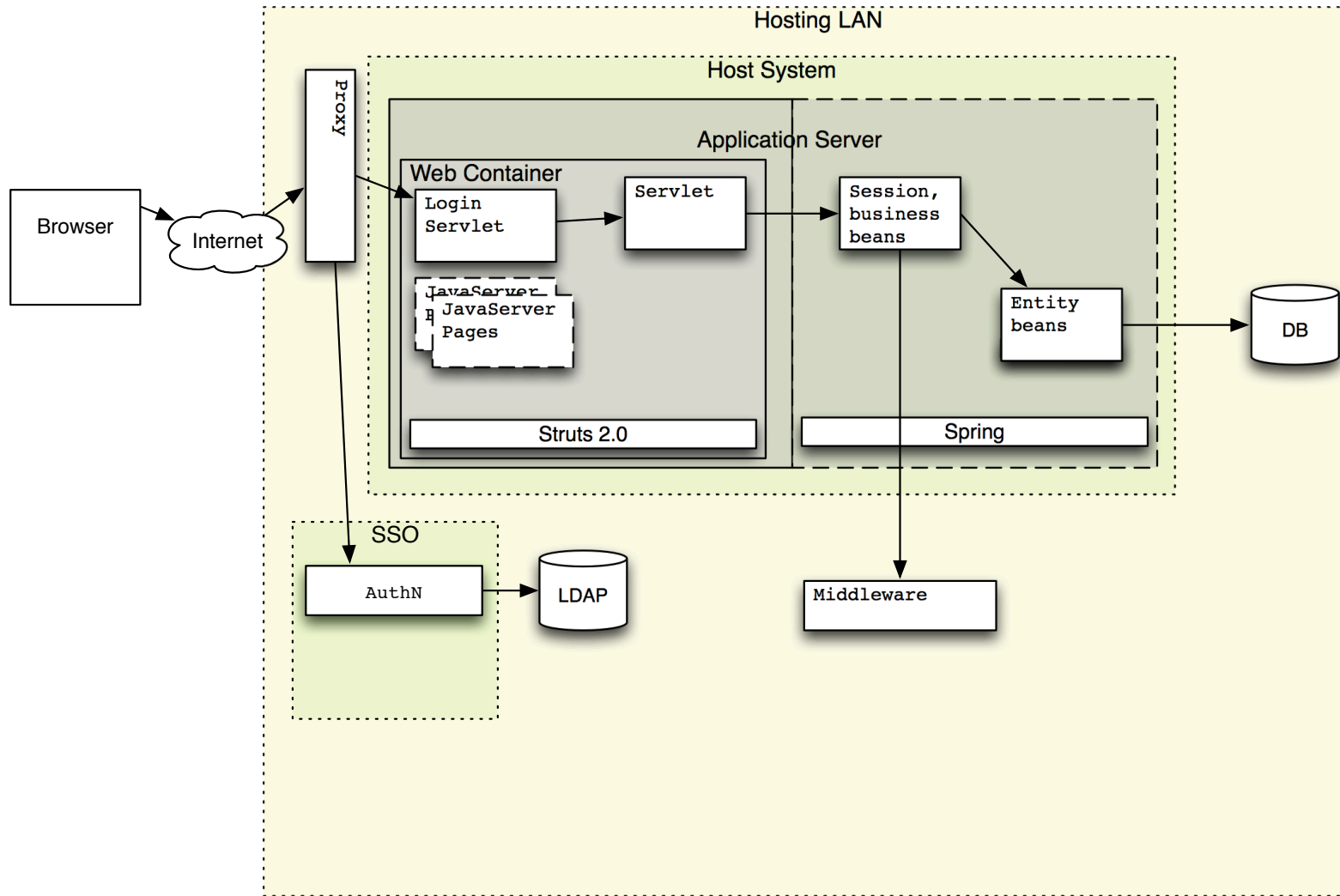


Principal Identity

Propagating Principal: Most Basic Form



Federated Systems



Federated Systems

Browser → AuthN

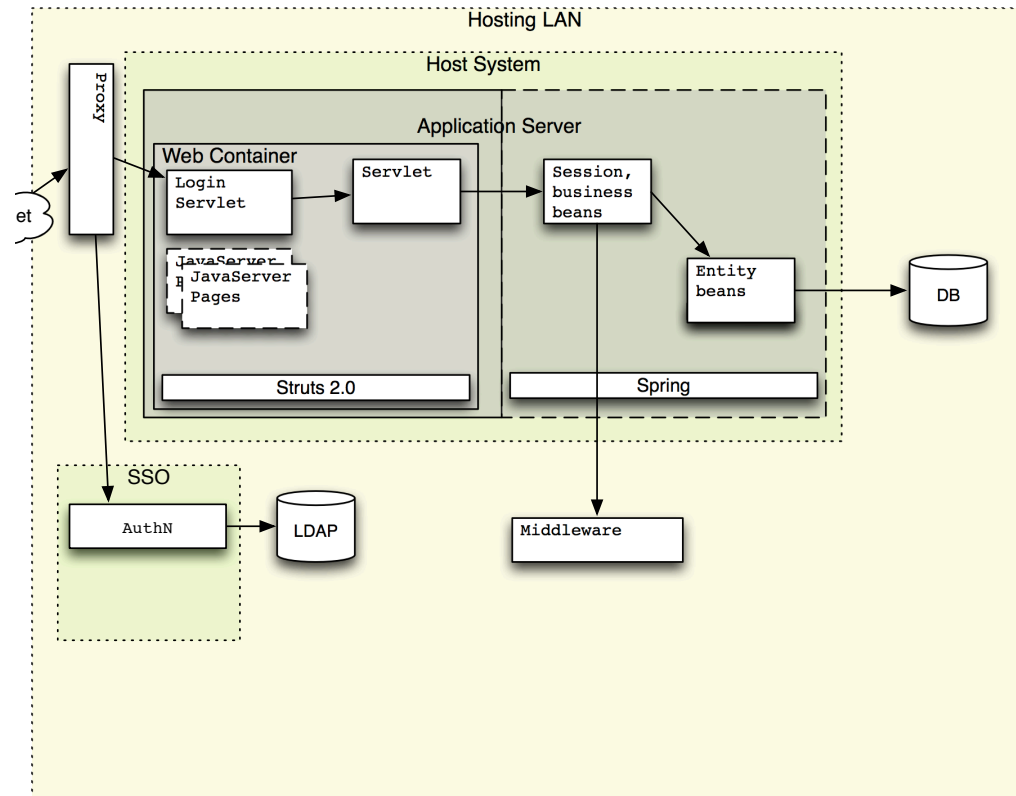
- ❑ User-level: UN/PW
- ❑ Creds → UID + Session

Browser → Container

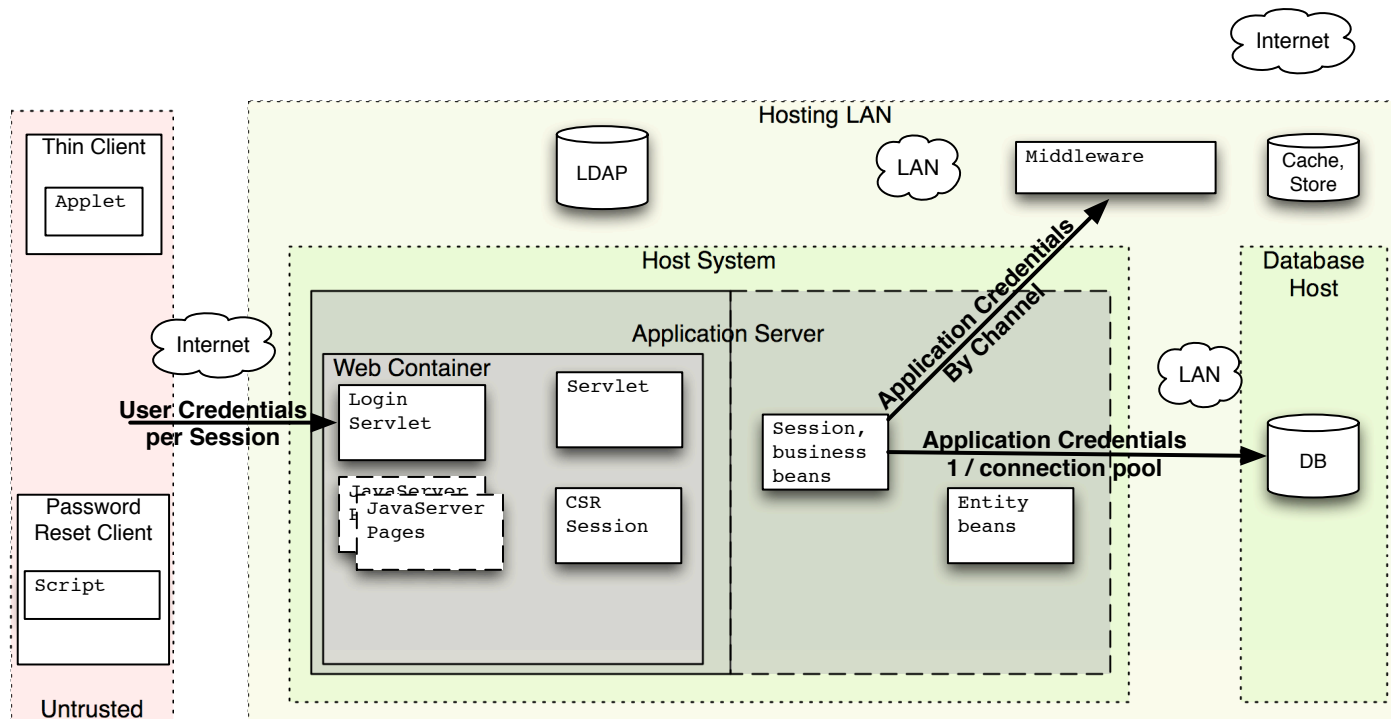
- ❑ Binary AuthN: session
- ❑ Optional RBAC

Container → DB

- ❑ Host-level AuthN
- ❑ Optional RBAC



Principal Resolution Changes...



Consequences: AuthZ Foiled

1. Authenticated requests can access anything
 1. Forced browsing
 2. Parameter tampering, pollution, and so forth
 3. Replay attacks

2. Containers lack info required for AuthZ
 - ❑ Role is too coarse to mitigate account access
 - ❑ UID lacks user context
 - ❑ Access control list lies in directory or DB
 - ❑ Requests carry no claims-based info



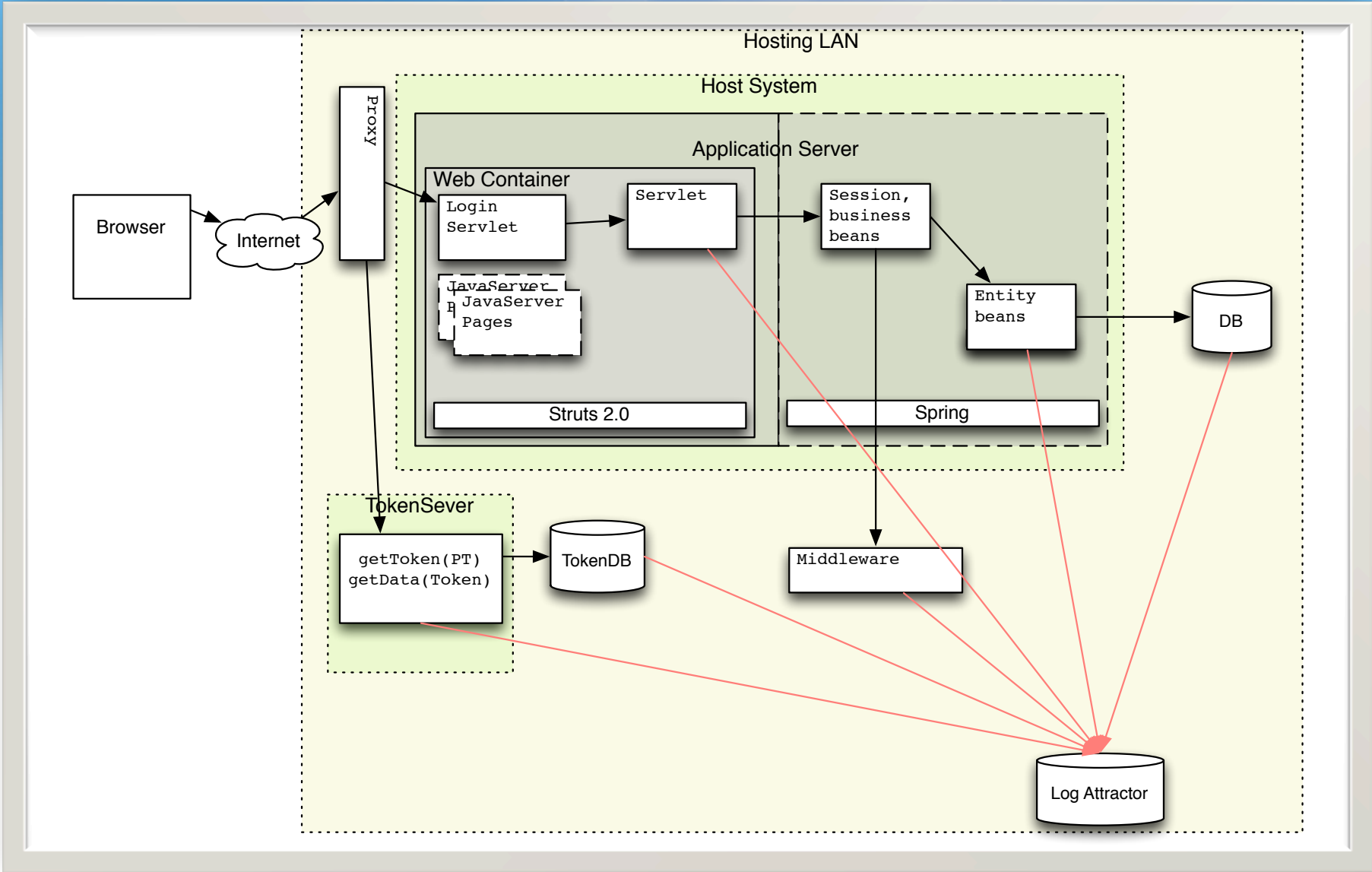
Principal Resolution counter Privilege

Asset access & privilege increase moving 'right'
Information available to assert privilege decreases

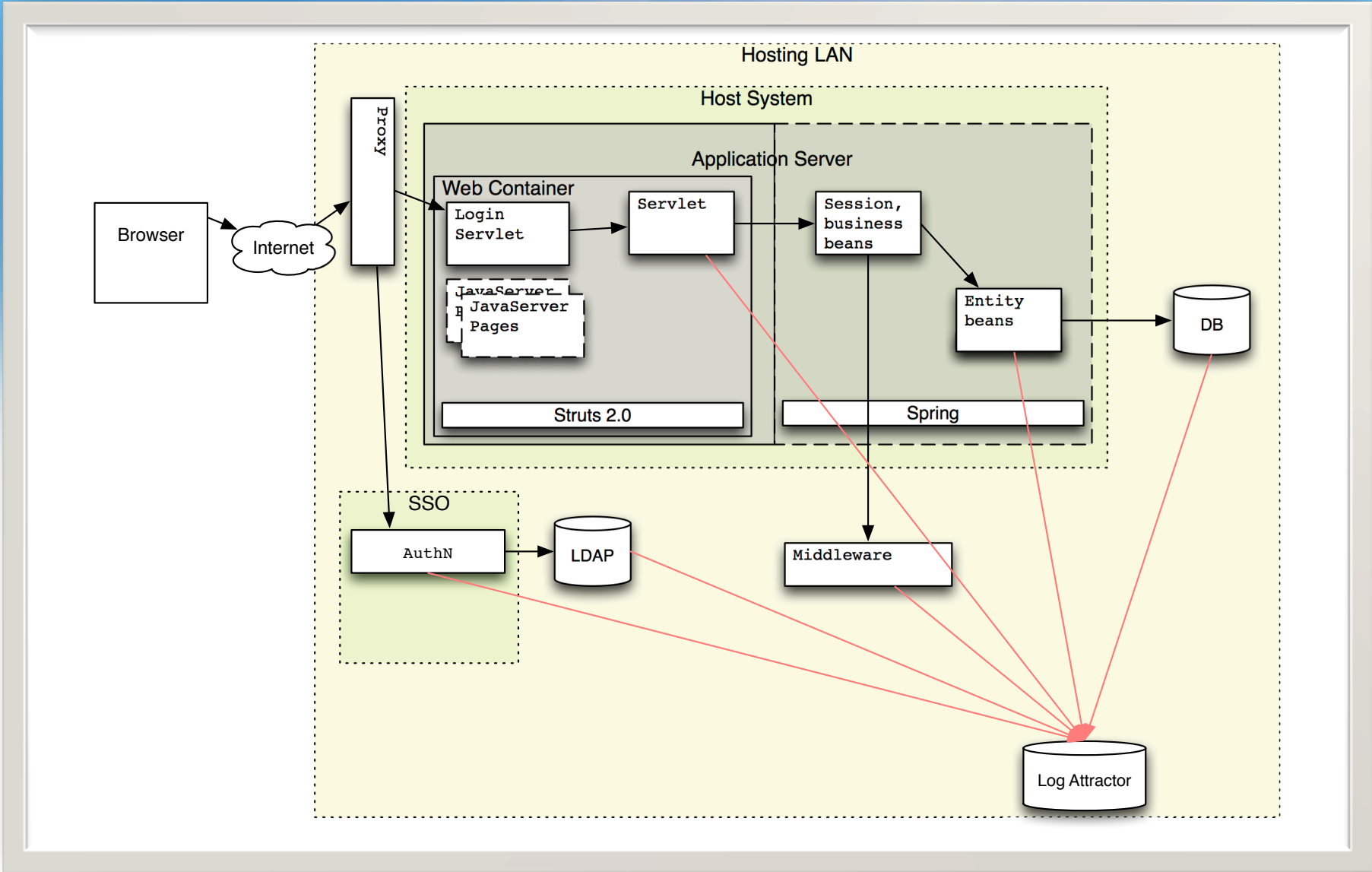
...this, BTW, drove CC# as ID years ago.



Tokenization



Tracking Users



Solution: DMV?!

Centralize identity provision

- ❑ Force requests to carry ID
- ❑ Multiple verifiable elements
- ❑ Accepted everywhere w/in federation
- ❑ Accepted at foreign crossings as well

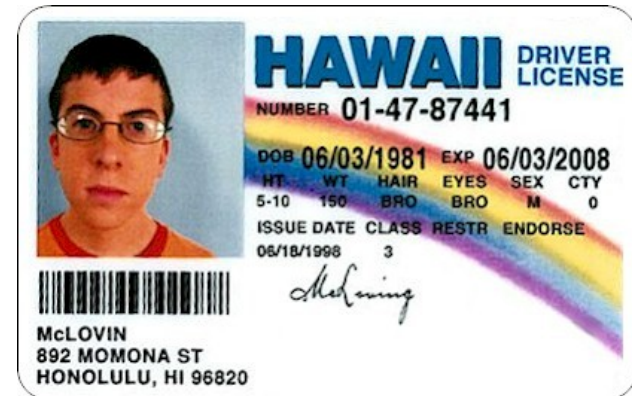
Verify

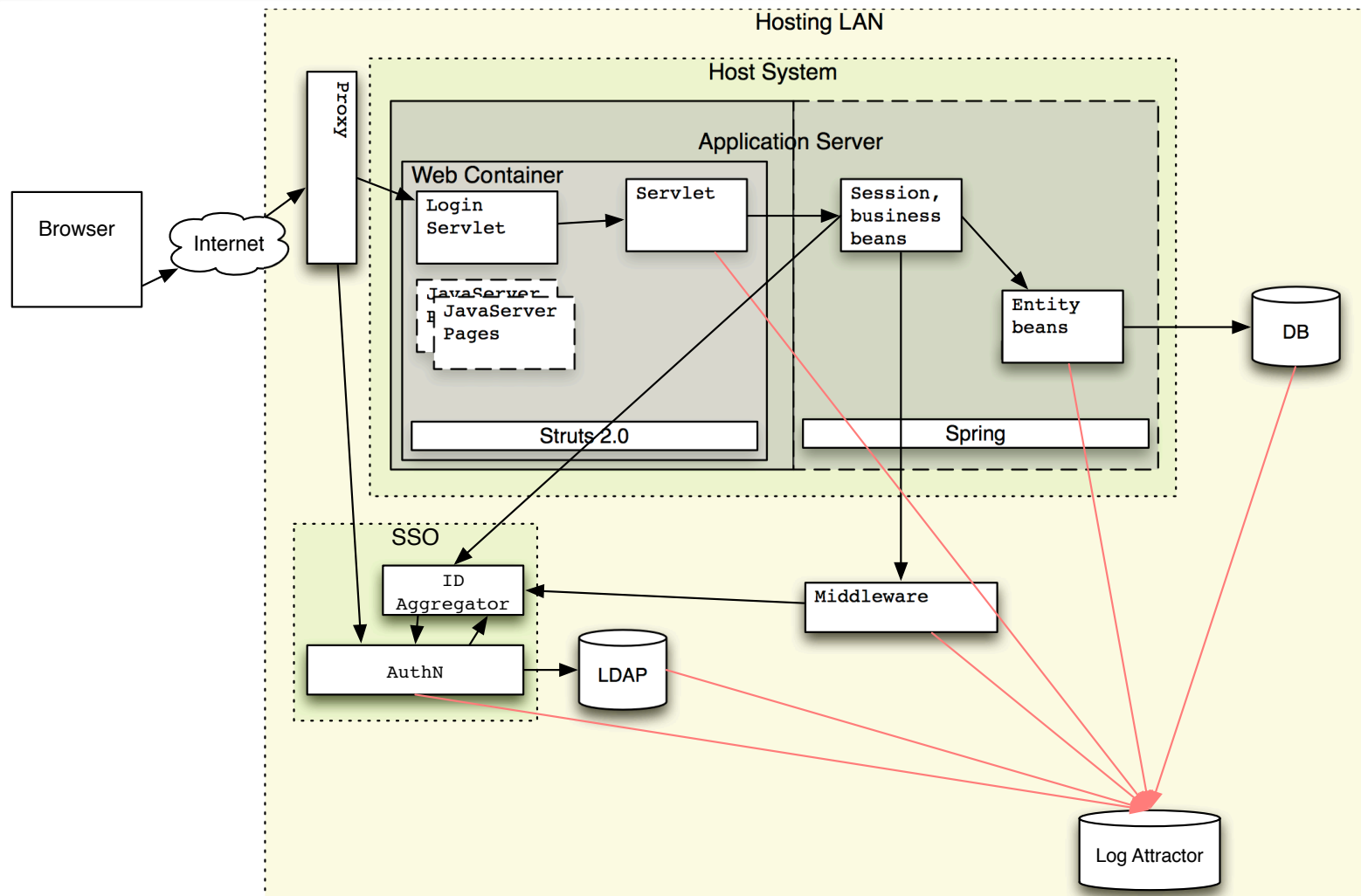
- ❑ Principal and ID match
- ❑ Principal is expected (e.g. guest list)

Quick verify

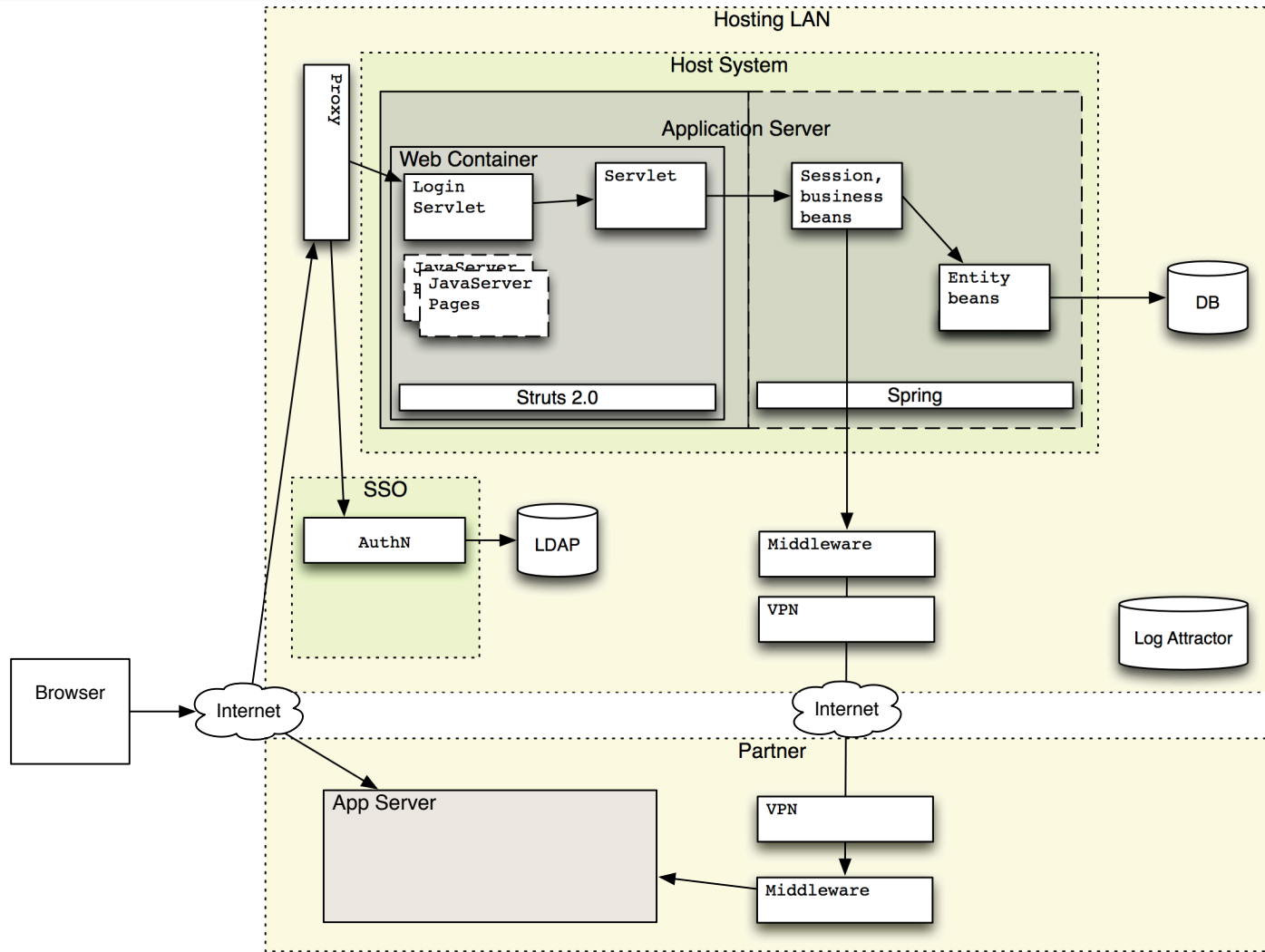
Costly creation/provision

May carry (optional) endorsements as necessary / appropriate





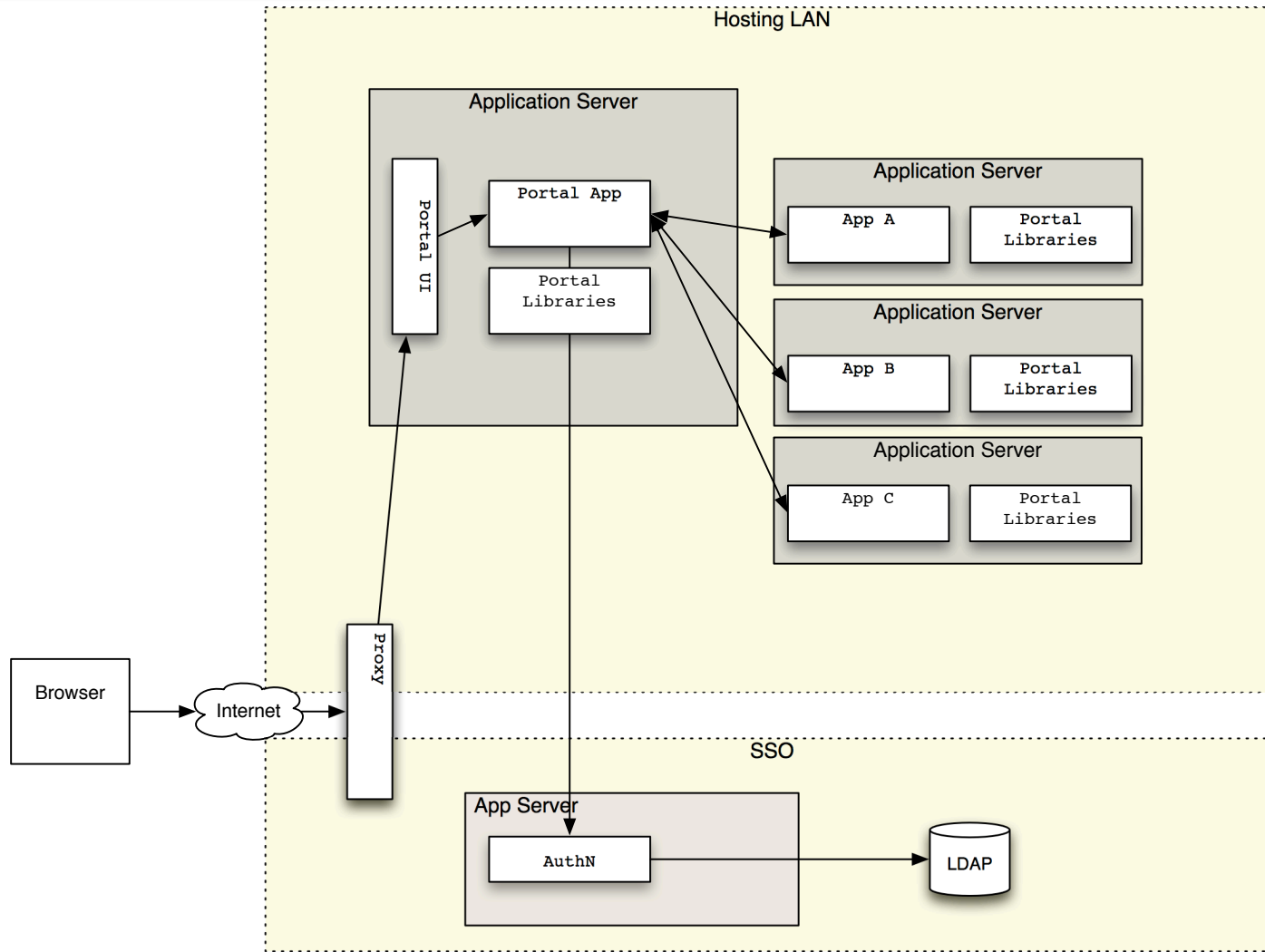
Identity extends beyond org. boundaries



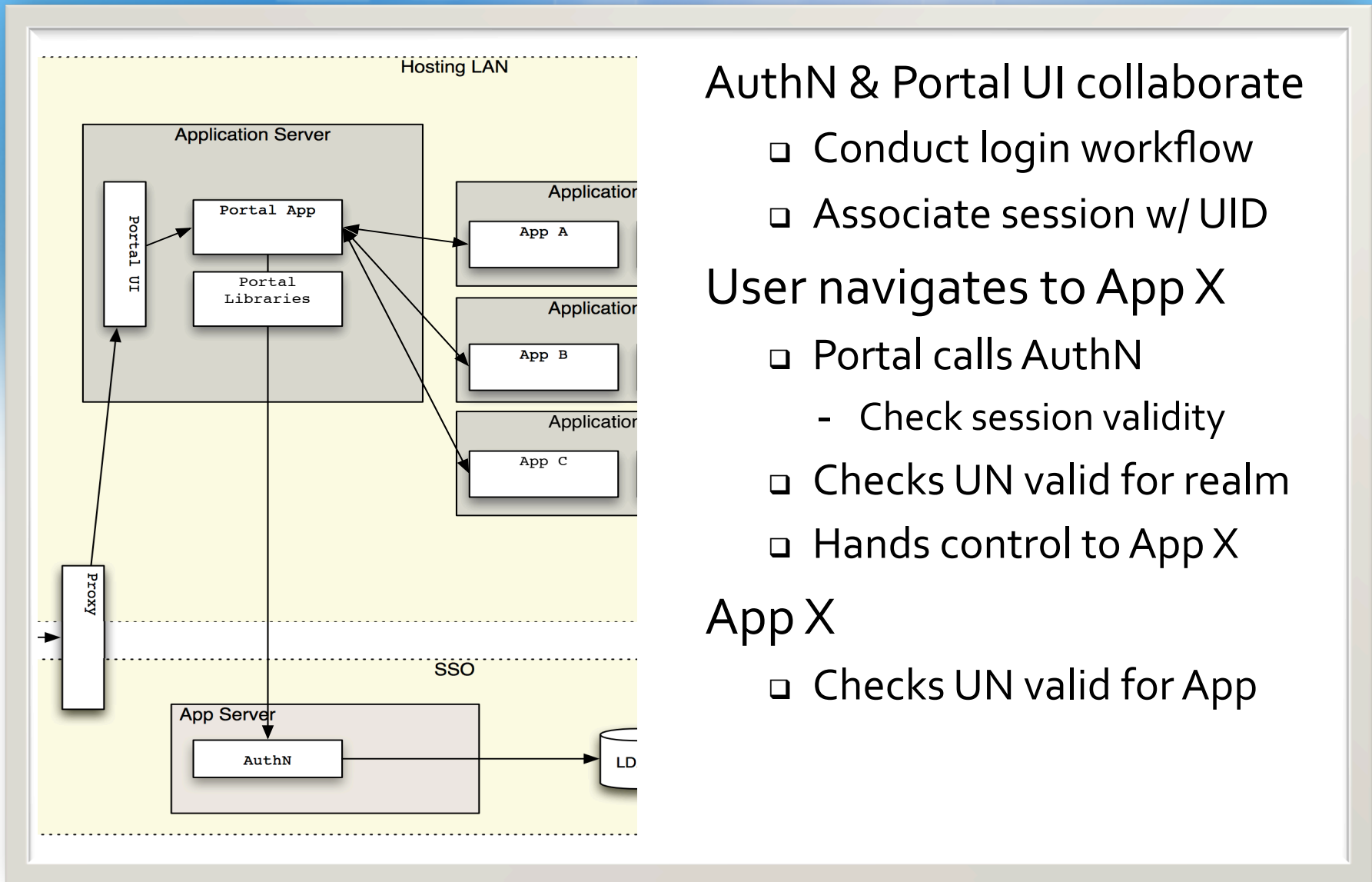


Scope & Termination

Context: Common Portals & Mash-up Sites



Context: Common Portals & Mash-up Sites



AuthN & Portal UI collaborate

- ❑ Conduct login workflow
- ❑ Associate session w/ UID

User navigates to App X

- ❑ Portal calls AuthN
 - Check session validity
- ❑ Checks UN valid for realm
- ❑ Hands control to App X

App X

- ❑ Checks UN valid for App

Consequences

- ❑ Decoupling Session Management Log-in/out means
 - Application doesn't know about:
 - Timeout
 - Logout (sometimes)
 - User Termination/Deletion events
 - App can't participate in work flows

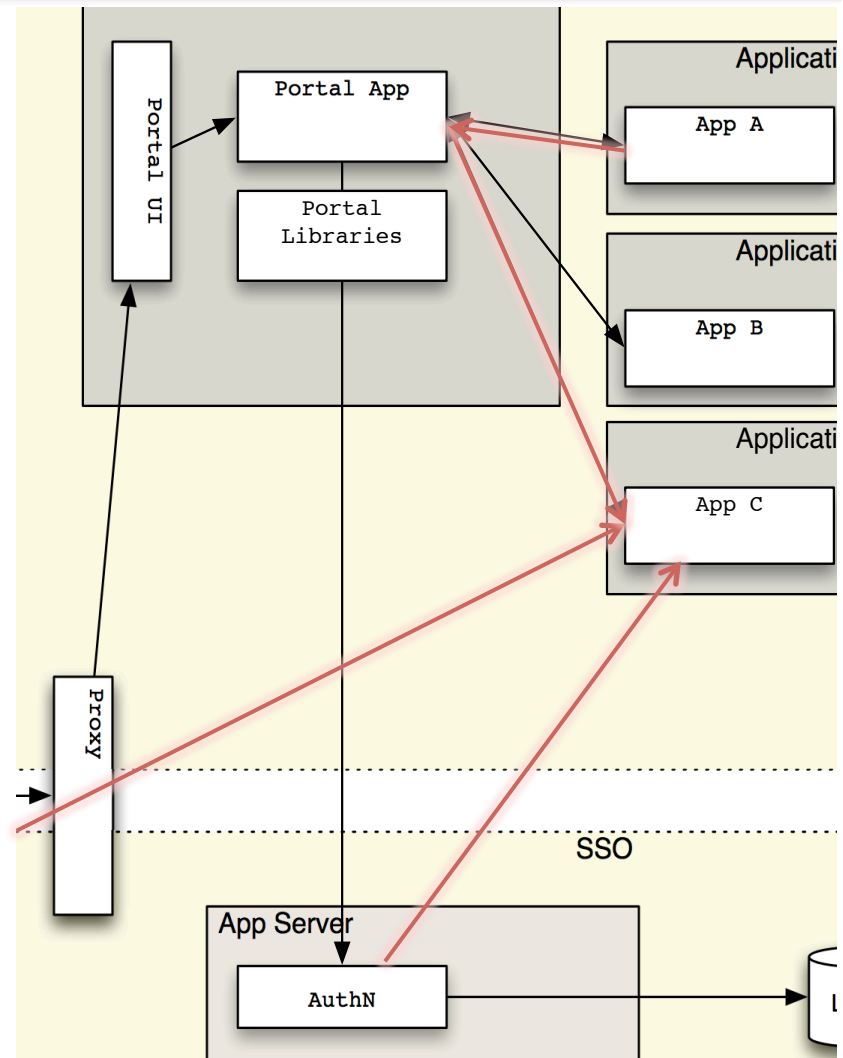
Visually...

AuthN can't talk to AppC

AppC must replicate behavior

- ❑ AuthN (Session)
- ❑ Portal (User maps, workflow)

Portal Can't talk to AppC w/o valid request



Generate Single Scope Handles

AuthN system generates:

- ❑ Application-specific sessions, in concert with
- ❑ Portal-specific identity

AuthN system formats specific sessions

- ❑ <session ID> ':' <app ID>

Unfortunately, existing products don't support this out of the box



Solution: Callbacks w/ UUID

AuthN system communicates with App

- ❑ (Pull) Application polls AuthN for session properties
- ❑ (Push) AuthN makes requests 'pushing' session events

The application can:

- ❑ (pull) Query AuthN for session tuple get back answer
 - Centralizes ACLs, PDP
- ❑ (push) AuthN annotates request
 - Annotation sufficient to make decisions
 - UUID → APP_SESSION_UUID
 - XACML, JSON, etc.





Coopt the User for Fraud Detection

Context

AuthN workflows have become complex

- ❑ Discern computer/human
- ❑ Implement Multi-“factor” authentication
- ❑ Apply ‘risk-based’ workflow based on client
 - *** Known clients get ‘easier path’

Fraud systems interact with the login workflow

- ❑ Systems involve users in workflow
- ❑ Systems support notifications



Problem

Complexity breeds errors

- ❑ Workflow state machines often broken
- ❑ Confusing end-point registration systems proves easy
- ❑ Multi-factors are redundant

Attackers always pick “shortest path”

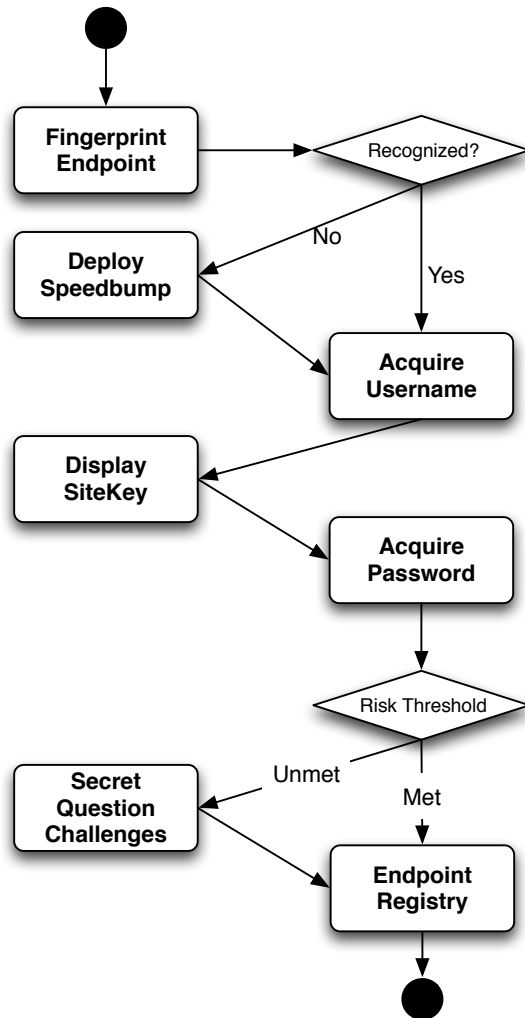
- ❑ Attack a registered end-point
- ❑ Spoof a common end-point (IOS)

Privilege / Trust are sticky

- ❑ How long is trust appropriate?
- ❑ Is there a way to revoke it?



Common Practice



Intended Purpose

- ❑ Identify client endpoint
- ❑ Prevent brute force attack
- ❑ Identify user
- ❑ Validate server (anti-phishing)
- ❑ Validate user
- ❑ Evaluate risk
- ❑ Validate user (further)
- ❑ Ease login process

Solutions → Problems: Fingerprint

Fingerprint efficacy based on device

- ❑ IOS is low entropy (almost always matches)
- ❑ Firefox, Opera are so unique they give you away

Browser fingerprint is a biometric misnomer

- ❑ Something you have vs. something you are
- ❑ Control becomes liability w/ mobile device
 - Specially w/ Safari



Solutions → Problems: Speedbumps

Remove these for a mobile device?

- ❑ Keyboard & Autocorrect too annoying...

Remove for registered fingerprints?

- ❑ Server has seen this device, associates it w/ user...

Differentiate human vs. script

- ❑ Control becomes liability w/ mobile device theft
- ❑ Many schemes vulnerable to mining attacks

SiteKey: designed to assure user speaking to server directly

- ❑ Again: mining attacks



Solutions → Problems: Secret Questions

Another multi-factor conflation

- ❑ Duplicate “something you know”

Conflates

- ❑ Additional assertions about the user vs. endpoint



Key Scheme Improvements

Improve Fingerprinting

- Focus around only device, not user
 - This can't replace computer/human detection or theft
- Use access patterns
 - Telemetry, location (change is as useful as value)
 - Time, speed, etc.



Trust once...

Many systems are add only

- ❑ No audit list
- ❑ No removal

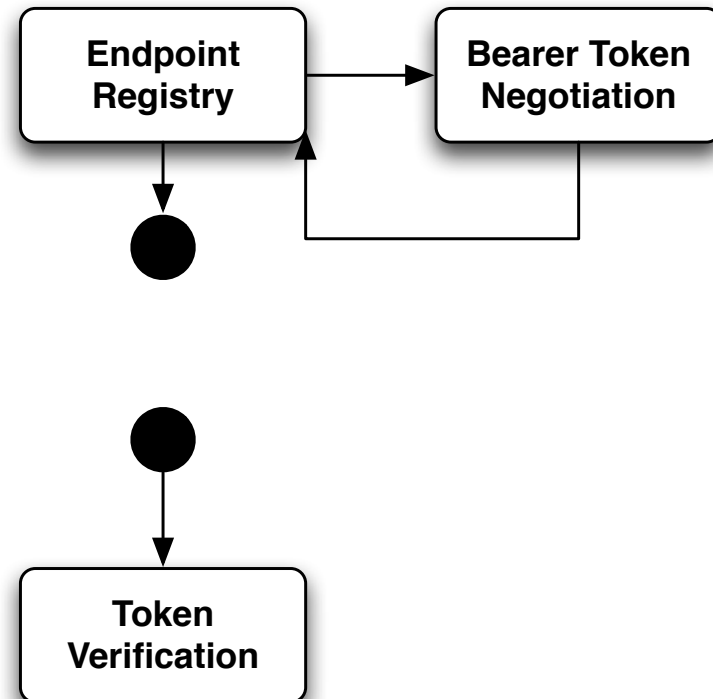
This is bad for fingerprints

This is fatal for bearer tokens

“Trust” should not be binary

...and not for multiple purposes

- ❑ Fingerprinted mobile device != OOB Channel



Key Scheme Improvements (2) - Involve User

Provide the user the ability to label endpoint

Provide a list of end-points, enable user disposition

- ❑ Do not think of as a sliding bar (black, grey, white)
- ❑ Actions may include:
 - Do not allow
 - Notify
 - Request addl. verification
 - Reduce access
 - Omit some verifications

Provide OOB notification, include:

- ❑ Fingerprint data
- ❑ Time
- ❑ Actions taken





Binary vs. Rings of Trust The “Jelly Donut Architecture”

Castles, like me, are misunderstood

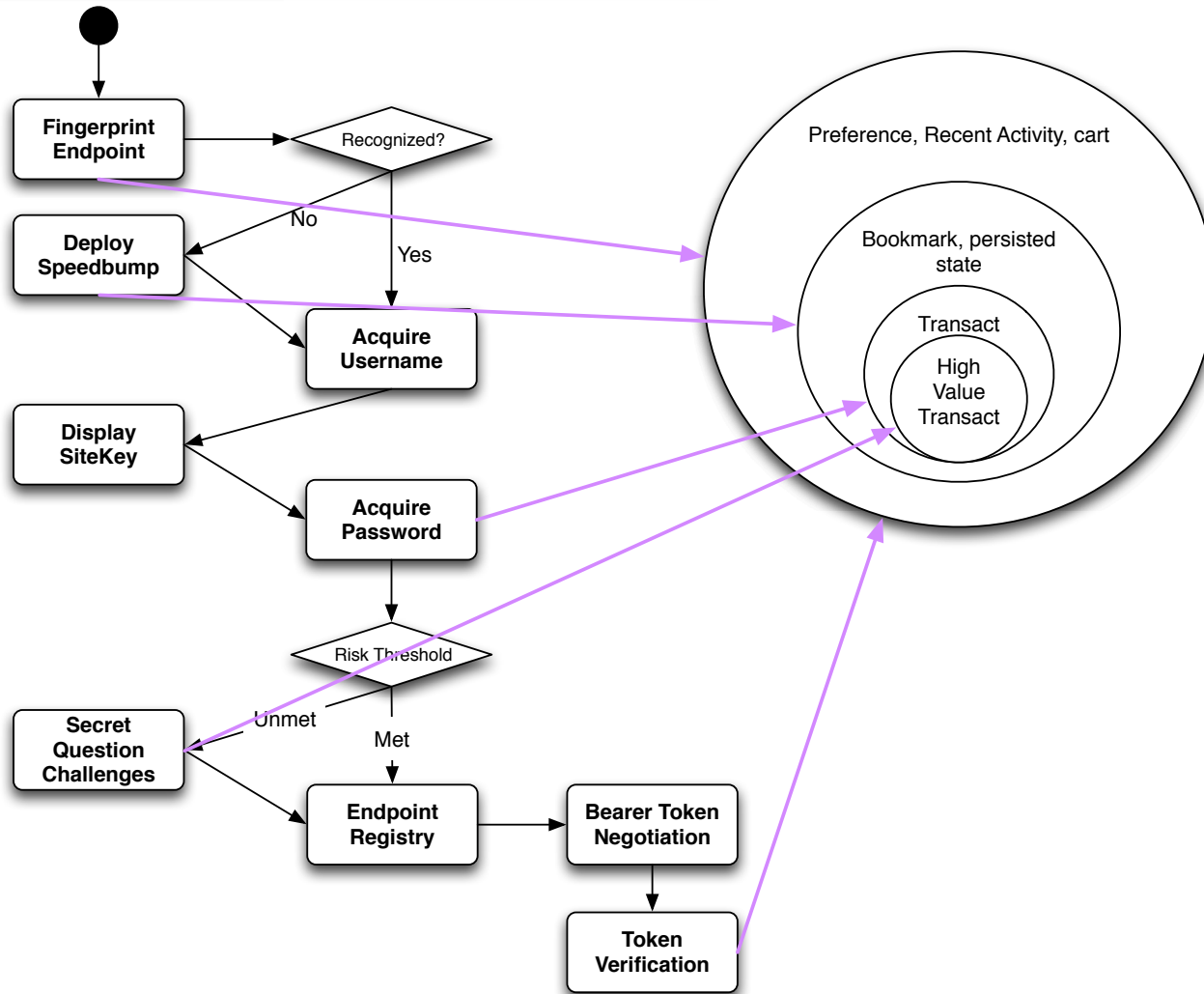
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/sugarmonster/>

Barbican
Town
Bailey
Building
Keep



Consider a small bank's "castle"
Consider as alternative: Amazon.com

Castles, Entitlements, and so forth





Thank you for your attention