

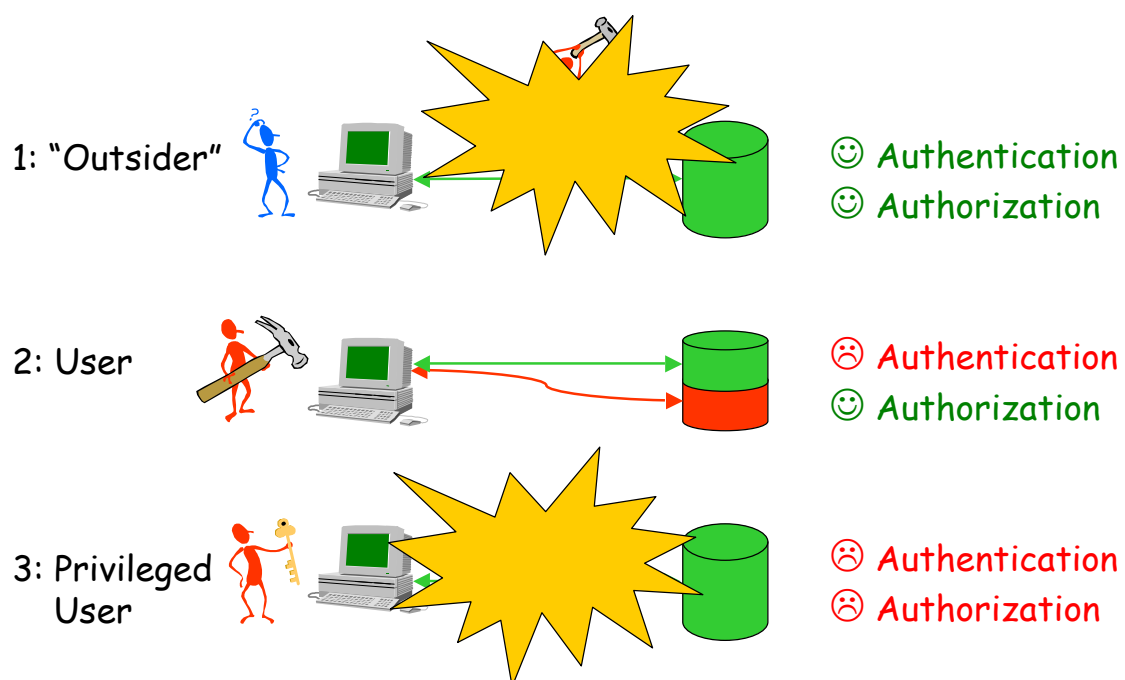
Authorization Schemes & Intrusion Tolerance for Internet Applications



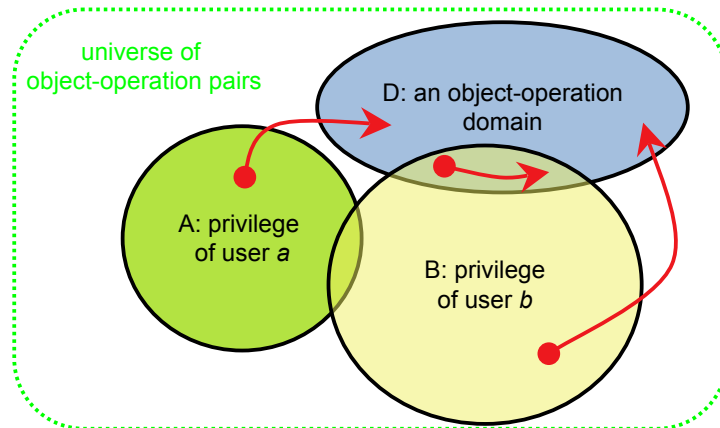
Yves Deswarte
LAAS-CNRS



Who are the intruders?



Outsiders or Insiders: Privilege



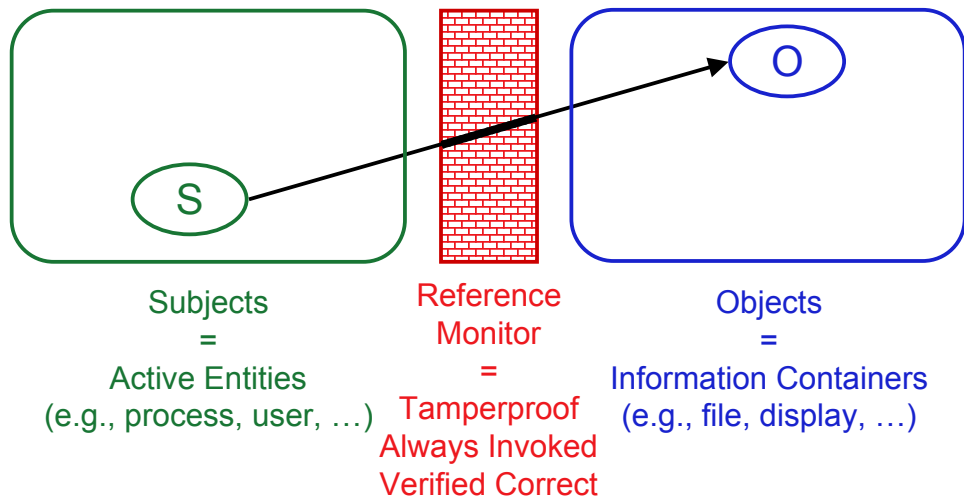
- ❖ **Theft of privilege:** unauthorized increase in privilege
- ❖ **Abuse of privilege:** improper use of authorized operations
- ❖ **Outsider:** current privilege does not intersect considered domain
- ❖ **Insider:** current privilege intersects considered domain

Authorization

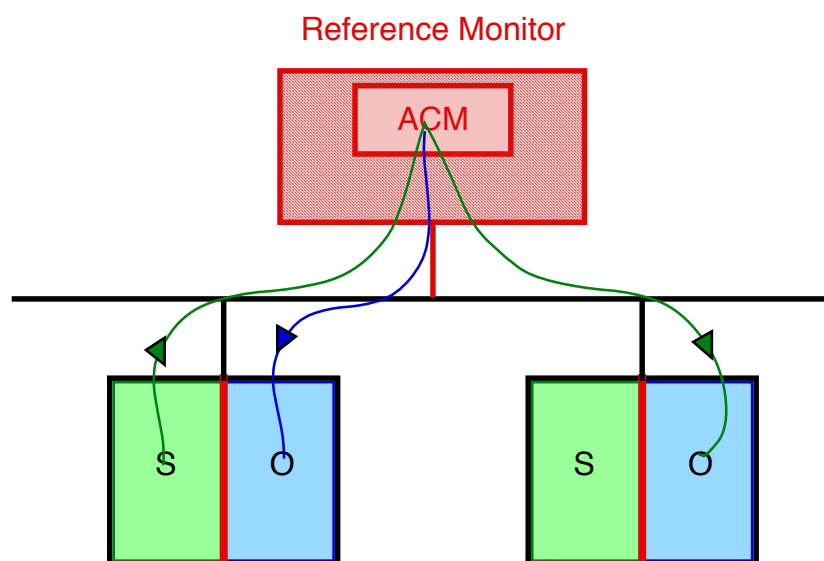


- ❖ **Contributes to protection:**
 - Error detection/confinement
 - Intrusion prevention/confinement
- ❖ **For Internet applications:**
 - More flexible than "client-server" paradigm
 - Contributes to privacy: personal information is disclosed only on a "need-to-know" basis

Authorization: reference monitor



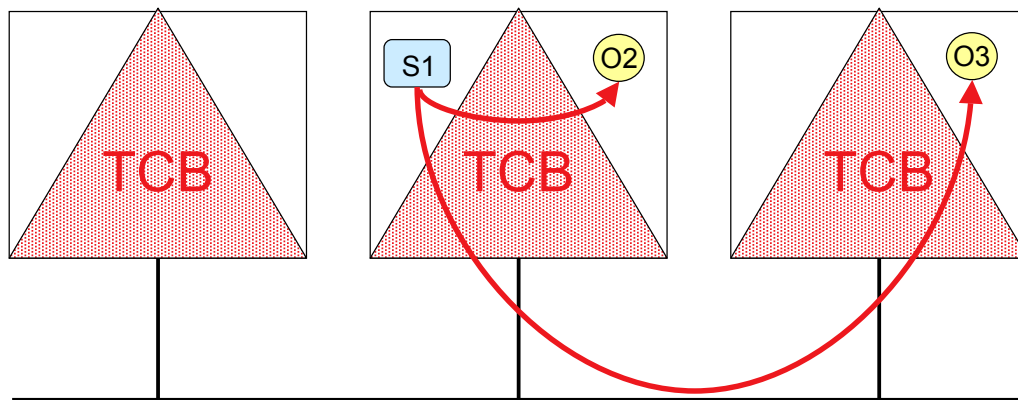
Distributed Authorization ? (1)



- ☺ small trusted area, easy administration
- ☹ bottleneck, single-point-of-failure

Distributed Authorisation ? (2)

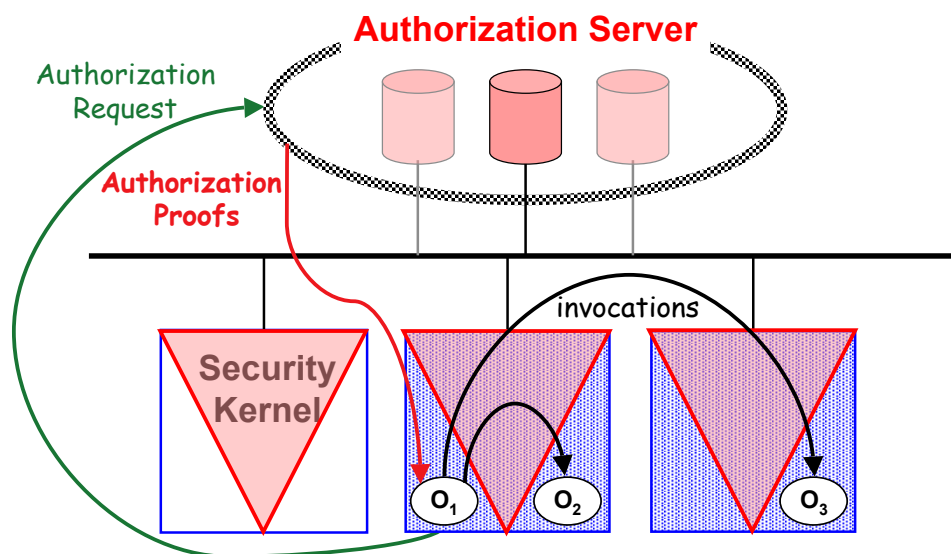
Red Book (TNI)



- ☺ No bottleneck, no single-point-of-accidental-failure
- ☹ Mutual trust between TCBs, consistency?

Authorization Scheme for DOOS

[Nicomette & Deswarte, 1997]



MAFTIA Authorization Server



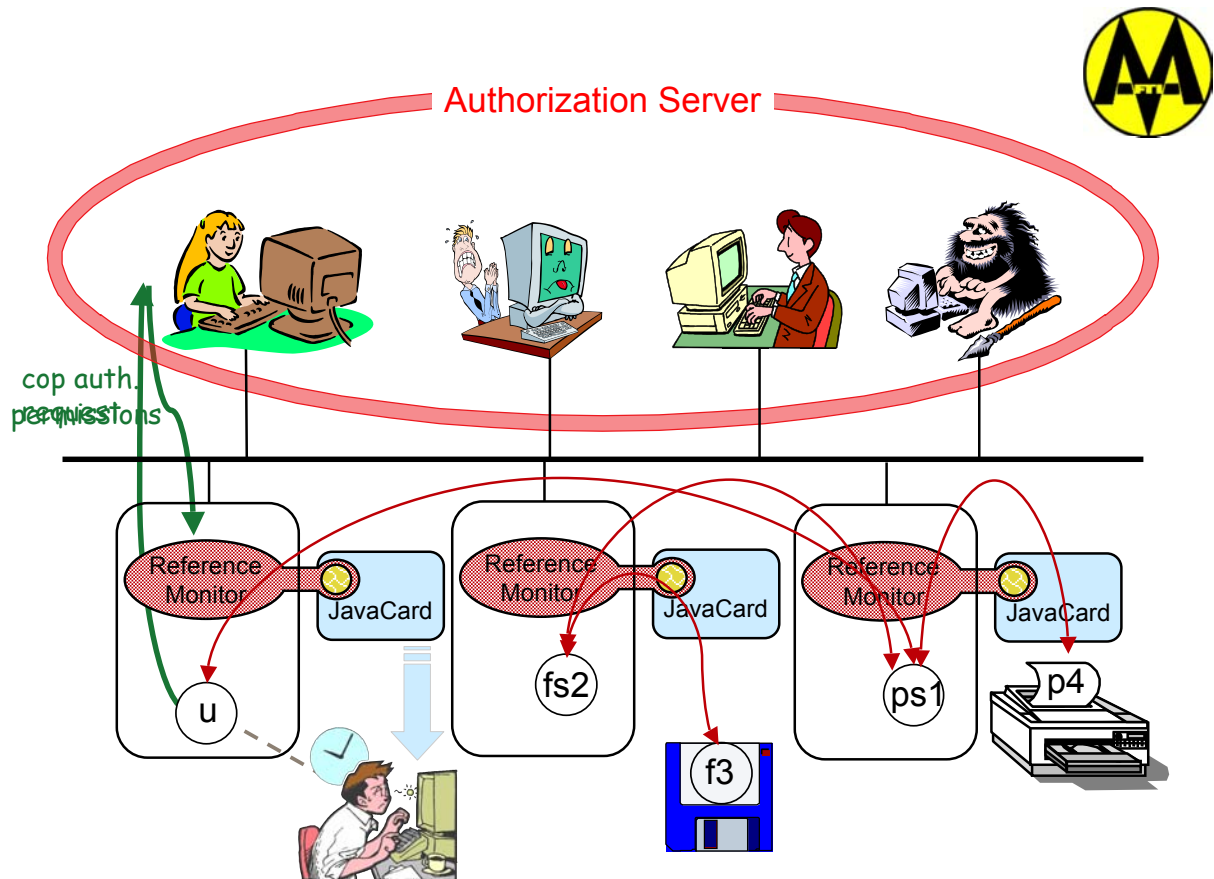
Makes use of MAFTIA middleware:

- ❖ Non-confidential information is replicated
(atomic multicast)
- ❖ Confidential information is shared securely
(threshold crypto)
- ❖ Global consensus is achieved
(majority voting / Byzantine agreement)
- ❖ Authorization proofs are distributed to local
reference monitors
(threshold signatures)

Local protection



- ❖ Internet applications: heterogeneous
platforms => **no modification** of user
workstations or even servers
- ❖ => no trusted security kernel, but JVM
- ❖ Local Reference Monitor =
 - A local dispatcher (not trusted)
 - A JavaCard -> security kernel



Security properties

❖ Authorization server:

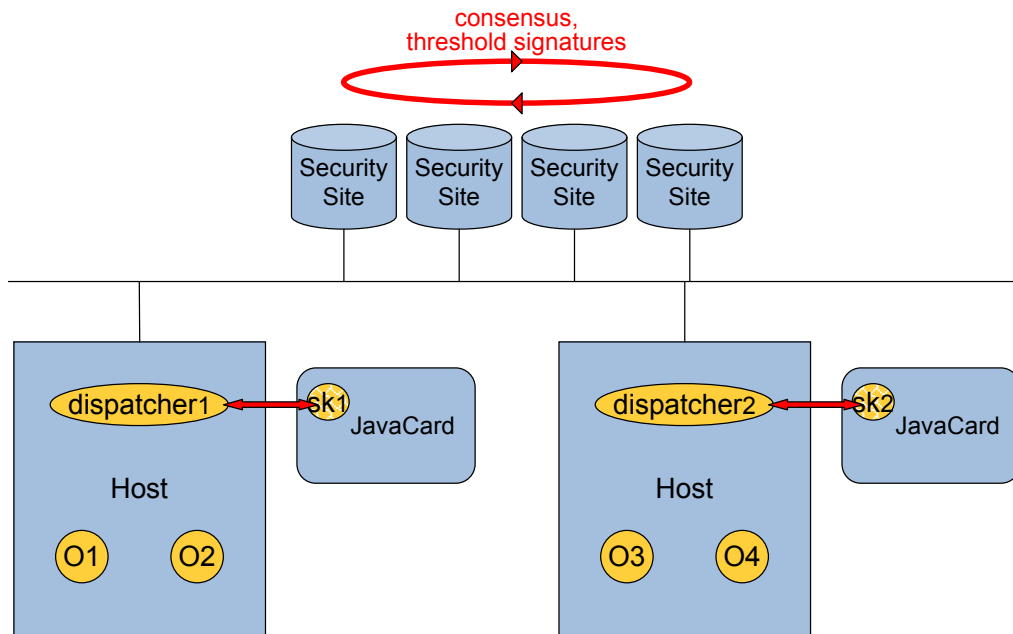
- AS1: The AS generates only valid authorization proofs
- AS2: It is not possible to prevent AS from generating valid authorization proofs

❖ Local reference monitors

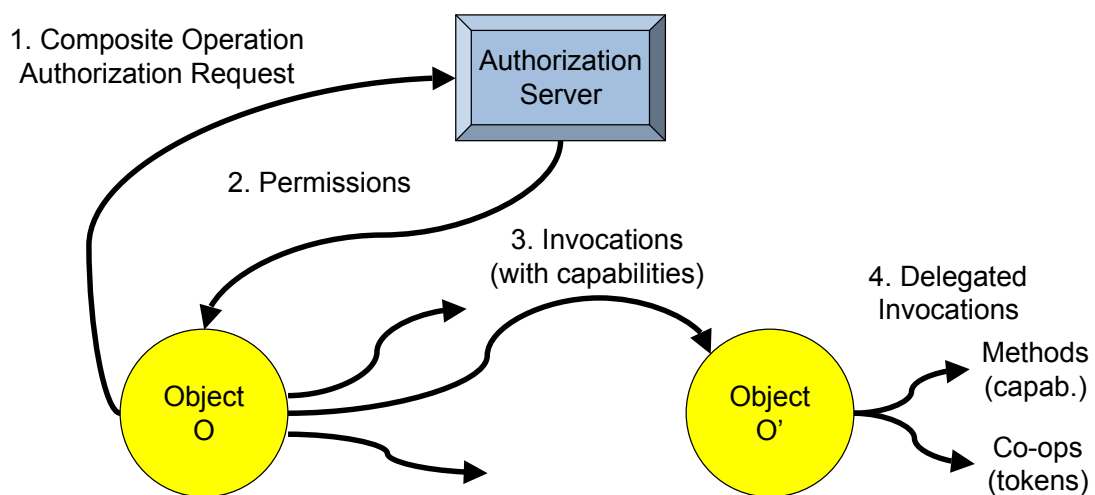
- RM1: Only valid operations will be executed on a non-faulty host
- RM2: It is not possible to prevent non-faulty hosts from executing valid operations

- Assumption1: no network denial-of-service
- Assumption2: Java Card tamperproof

Architecture



Permissions



$Permissions(O) = \langle \{Perm(O, O'.m)^*; Perm(O, cop)^*\} \rangle_{SKas}$
 $Perm(O, O'.m) = \{O; O'.m(parC); cap(O; O'.m(parC)); vouch(O'.m)\}$
 $Perm(O, cop) = \{O; cop(parC); token(O; cop(parC))\}$
 $cap(O; O'.m(parC)) = \langle \{O; O'.m; parC; nonce\} \rangle_{SKas, PK_{host}(O')}$
 $vouch(O'.m) = \langle \{Perm(O', O''.m)^*; Perm(O', cop)^*\} \rangle_{SKas}$
 $token(O; cop(parC)) = \langle \{O; cop; parC; nonce\} \rangle_{SKas, PKas}$

Cop Authorization Checks



Symbolic rights: corresponding to the authorization for an object to execute composite operations

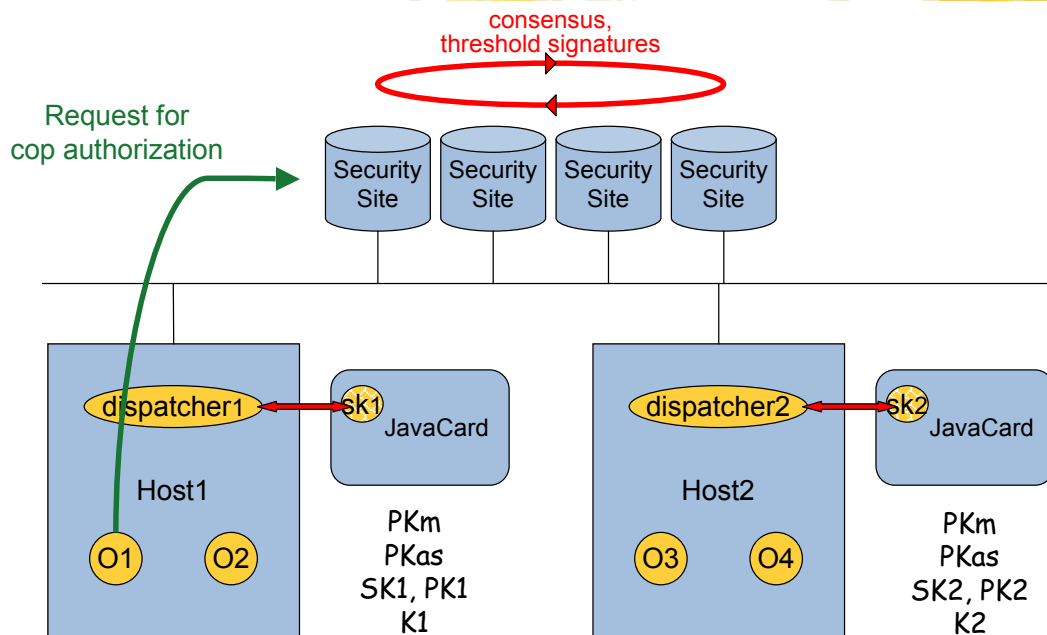
(a simple method execution is a particular case of cop)

	ps1	fs2	f 3	p 4
u			PF(this,PRINTER)	PF(FILE,this)
ps1				print
fs2				

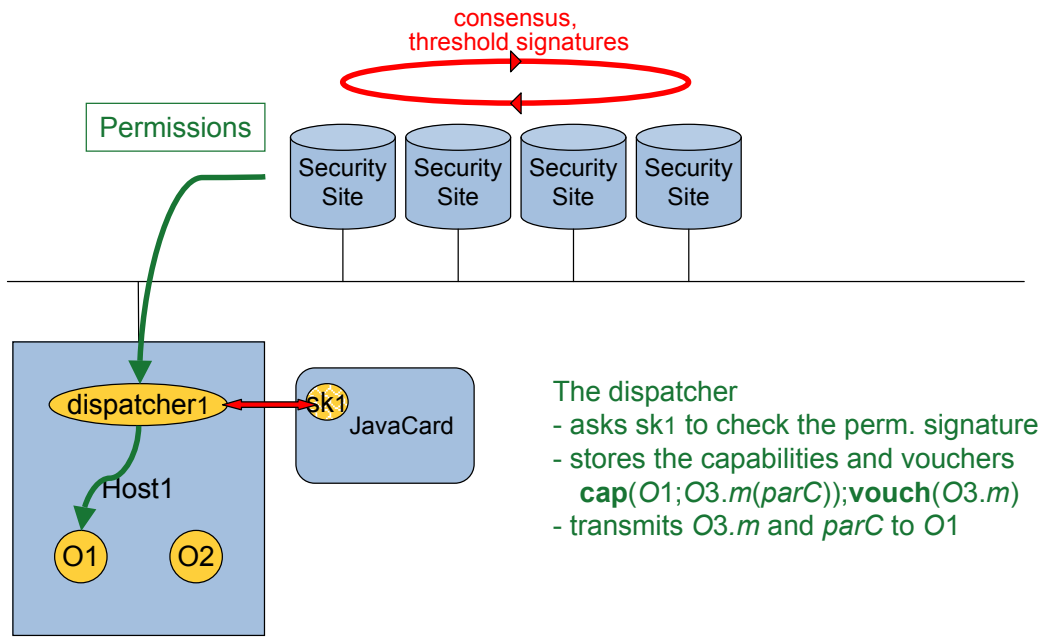
Symbolic right rules: to check authorization for composite operations

Permission creation rules: to generate permissions (capabilities and *vouchers*, tokens) to enable all methods executions

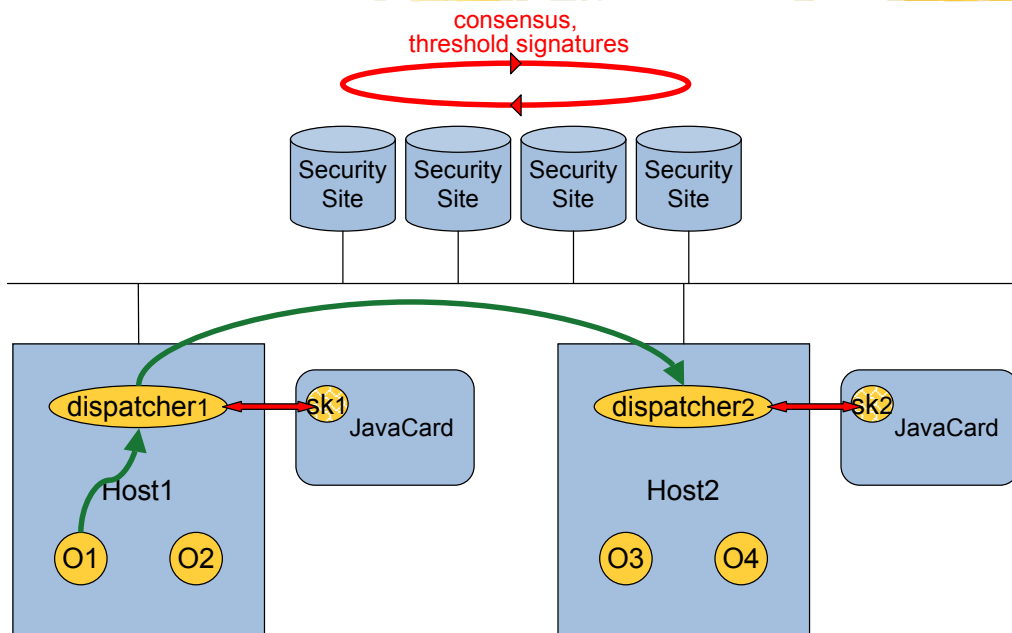
Architecture



Architecture

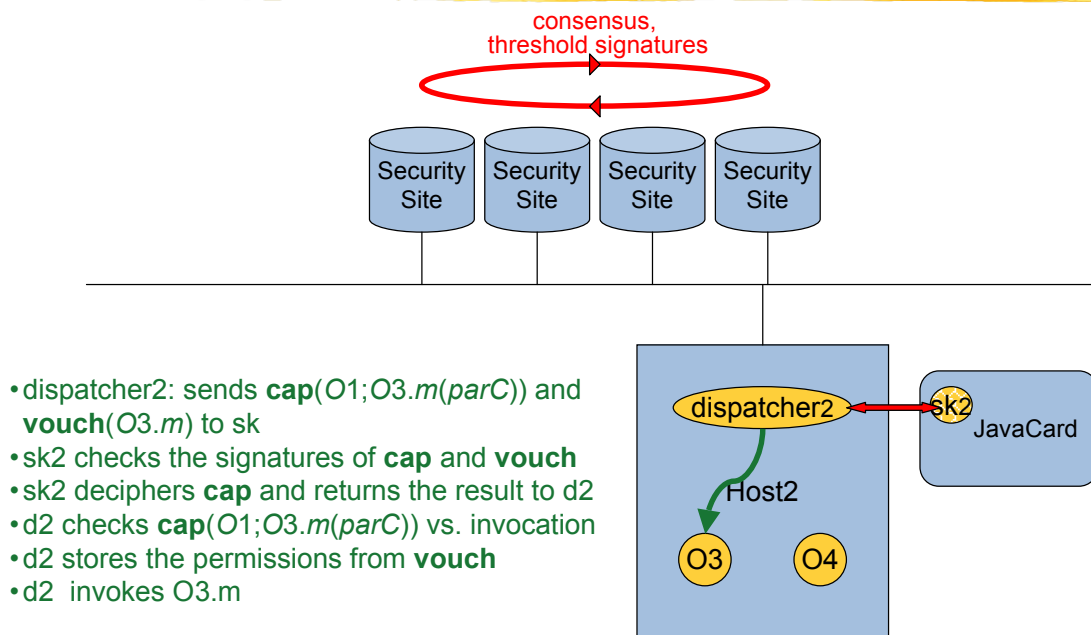


Architecture

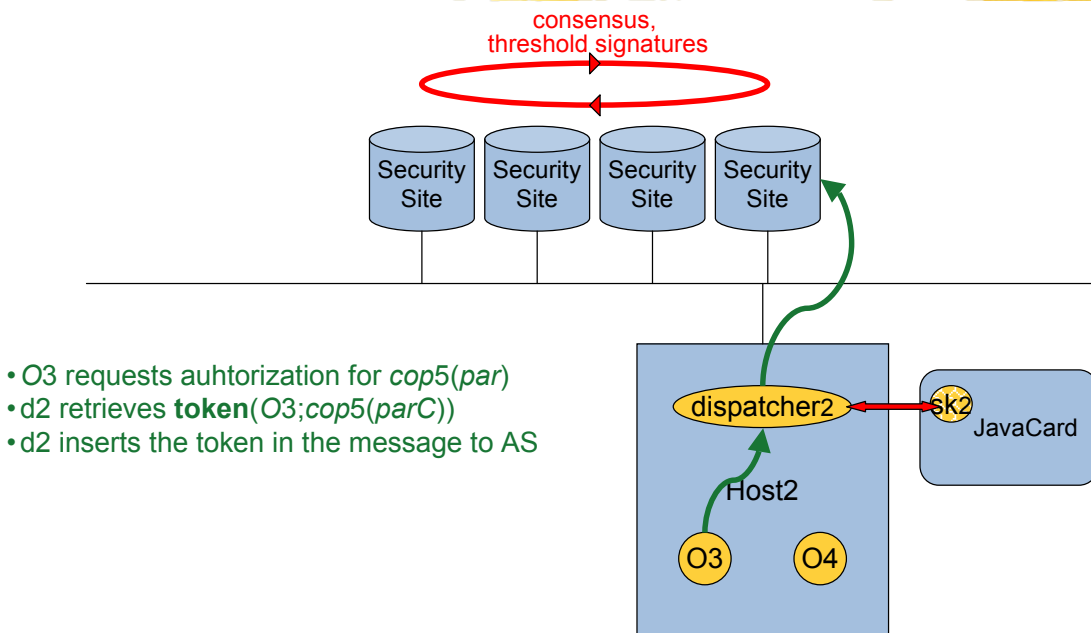


$O1$ invokes $O3.m$ with {parameters}
dispatcher1 retrieves $\{cap(O1; O3.m(parC)); vouch(O3.m)\}$, inserts it in the message to disp.2

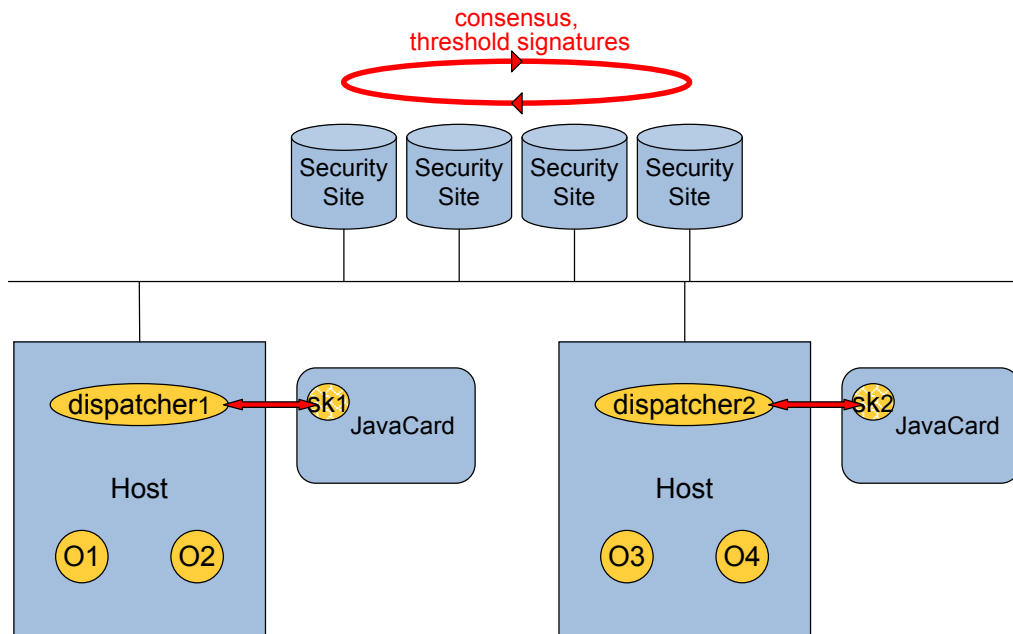
Architecture



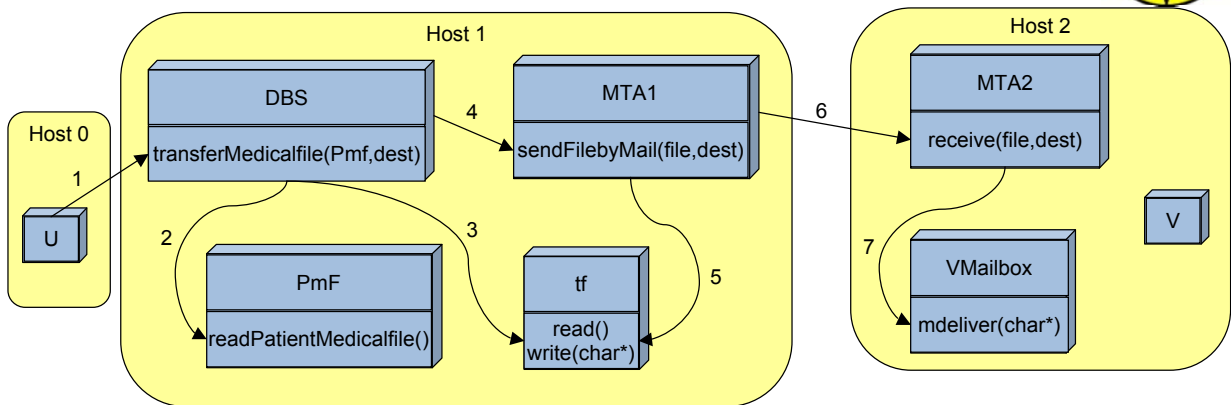
Architecture



Architecture



Example:

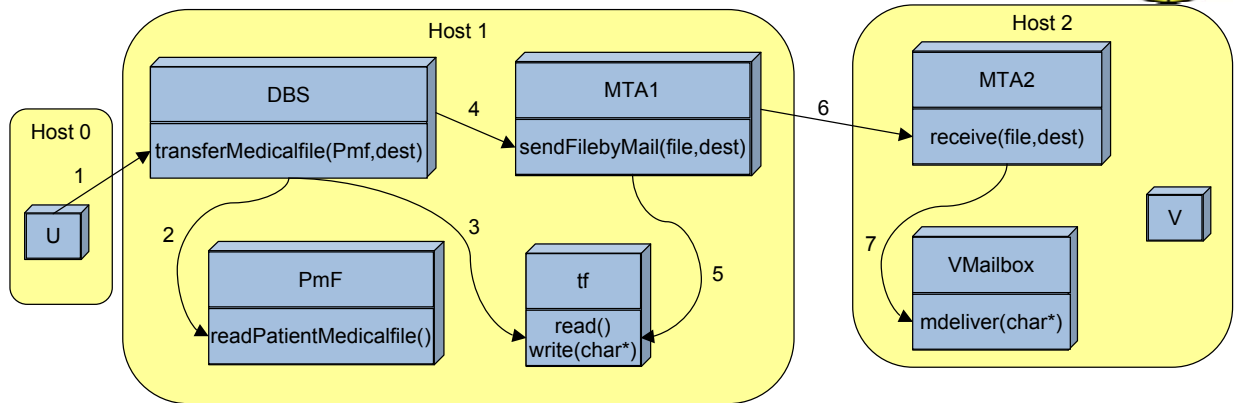


$U \rightarrow AS : \text{Request}(\text{SendPatientMedicalFile}(Pmf_1, V))$

	...	HCP Role	$\{Pmf(U)\}$
U		$SPmf(\{Pmf(U)\}, this)$	$read, write(*), SPmf(this, HCPRole)$
DBS	...		
...			

$AS \rightarrow D_0 : \left\{ U:DBS.transferPatientMedicalfile(Pmf_1, V); \mathbf{Cap}(U:DBS.transferPatientMedicalfile(Pmf_1, V)); \mathbf{Vouch}(DBS.transferPatientMedicalfile) \right\}$

Example:

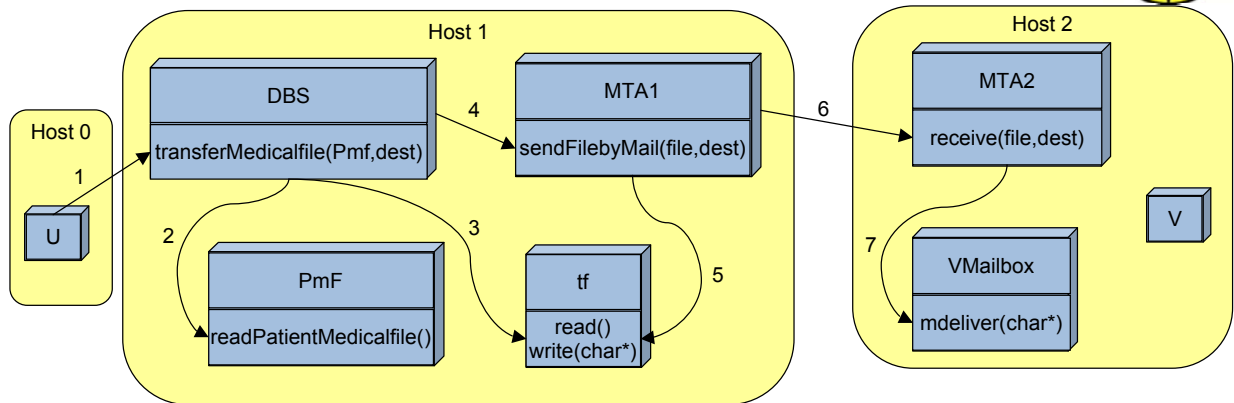


$$U \xrightarrow{1} DBS : \left\{ \mathbf{RMI}(DBS.transferPatientMedicalfile(Pmf_1, V)); \mathbf{Cap}(U; DBS.transferPatientMedicalfile(Pmf_1, V)); \mathbf{Vouch}(DBS.transferPatientMedicalfile) \right\}$$

$$D_1 \rightarrow JC_1 : \left\{ \mathbf{Cap}(U; DBS.transferPatientMedicalfile(Pmf_1, V)); \mathbf{Vouch}(DBS.transferPatientMedicalfile) \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{Vouch}(DBS \dots) : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} DBS; Pmf_1.readPatientMedicalfile; \mathbf{Cap}(DBS; Pmf_1.readPatientMedicalfile); \\ DBS; MTA1.sendFilebyMail(*V); \mathbf{Cap}(DBS; MTA1.sendFilebyMail(*V)); \\ \mathbf{Vouch}(MTA1.sendFilebyMail) \end{array} \right\}$$

Example:

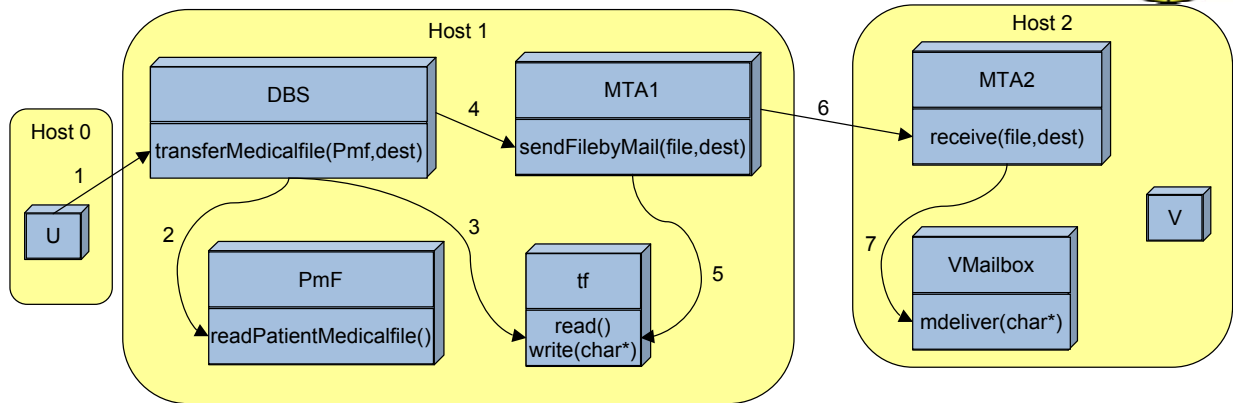


$$DBS \xrightarrow{2} Pmf_1 : \left\{ \mathbf{RMI}(Pmf_1.readPatientMedicalfile()); \mathbf{Cap}(DBS; Pmf_1.readPatientMedicalfile) \right\}$$

$$DBS \xrightarrow{3} tf : \left\{ \mathbf{RMI}(tf.write(\langle \text{content of } Pmf_1 \rangle)) \right\}$$

$$DBS \xrightarrow{4} MTA1 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{RMI}(DBS.sendFilebyMail(tf, V)); \\ \mathbf{Cap}(DBS; MTA1.sendFilebyMail(*V)); \mathbf{Vouch}(MTA1.sendFilebyMail) \end{array} \right\}$$

Example:

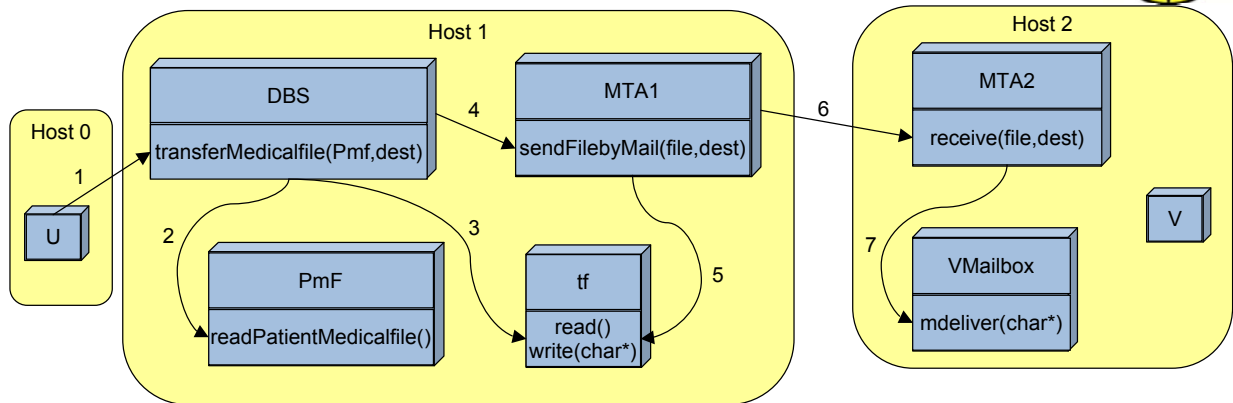


$MTA1 \rightarrow AS : \text{Request}(\text{DeliverFilebyMail}(*, V)); \text{Token}(MTA1; \text{DeliverFilebyMail}(*, V))$

$AS \rightarrow D_1 : \{MTA1; MTA2.receive(*V); \text{Cap}(MTA1; MTA2.receive(*V)); \text{Vouch}(MTA2.receive)\}$

$MTA1 \xrightarrow{6} MTA2 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RM}(\text{MTA2.receive}(\{\text{content of } tf\}, V)); \\ \text{Cap}(MTA1; MTA2.receive(*V)); \text{Vouch}(MTA2.receive) \end{array} \right\}$

Example:



$D_2 \rightarrow JC_2 : \{ \text{Cap}(MTA1; MTA2.receive(*V)); \text{Vouch}(MTA2.receive) \}$

$MTA2 \xrightarrow{7} VMailbox : \{ \text{RM}(\text{VMailBox.mdeliver}(\{\text{content of } tf\})); \text{Cap}(MTA2; \text{VMailbox.mdeliver}(*)) \}$

<http://www.research.ec.org/maftia/>

