

# Identity & Security

From Authentication to Auditing



## About Me

- Brian Pontarelli
- Colorado Native
- CEO of Inversoft
- Been coding for 22 years
- OWASP member
- Worked at XOR, BEA, Orbitz, and others
- Author (various articles and an eBook)
- Father of 3
- Drummer
- Home brewer

# Account Creation

# Two Models

- Self registration
  - You create your own account
- Account provisioning
  - Someone else creates your account
  - Please never email passwords plain-text

# Provisioning Accounts

<https://www.inversoft.com/setup-account?id=SEK3lkau9lkjAJLK1jk309uljkasdk1fh1sdg293jKLJa1klkjend>



*Choose password*

*Confirm password*

# Password Security



Large bitcoin rigs can do 1,000 Tera-hashes per second.



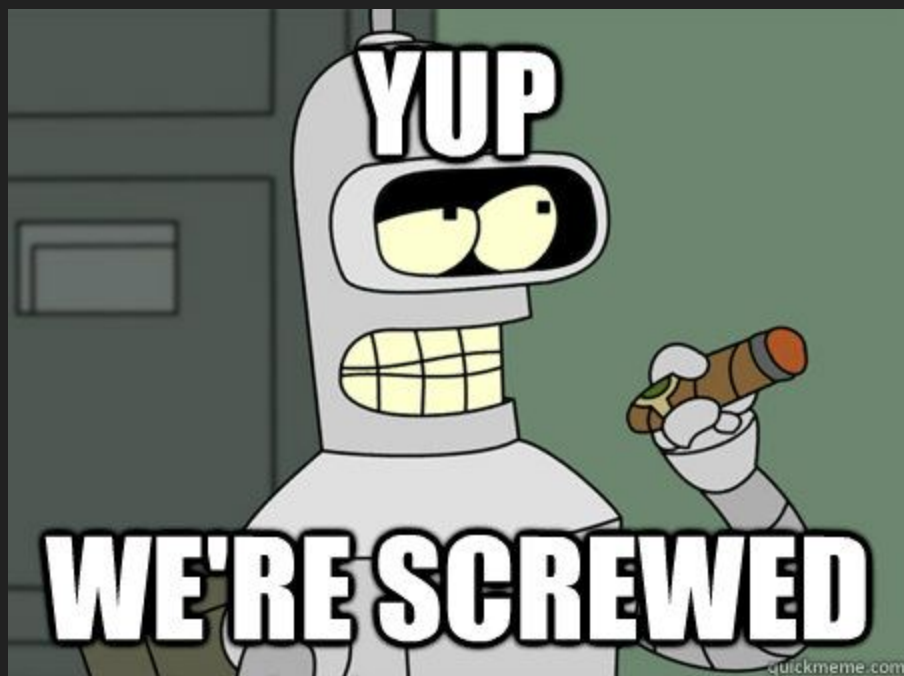
Assuming passwords normally contain up to 100 characters...

That's  $1e18$  possible passwords  
*(for up to 9 character passwords)*

Generating every possible hash for these passwords  
would take  $1e3$  seconds

Also known as 16 minutes

If you stop at 8 characters, it can take less than one minute



# Complexity

- Encryption is all about complexity
- Slow algorithms mean good security
- SHA and MD5 have iterations, Bcrypt and others have load factor
- More iterations = GOOD
- More load = GOOD





# A Few Common Algorithms

- PBKDF2
- BCrypt
- SHA
- MD5
- SCrypt

# Salting

- Add some junk before the password
- Then hash that!
- Prevents table lookups

```
[{16e49f4ffd8741b9801357ed3b0403d8}]password
```

# Password Rules

ISO

HIPAA

PCI

SOC2

FDA

NIST

# NIST

- NIST provides the base rules
- Everyone else eventually updates based on NIST
- This can take 3-5 years
- NIST just released a bunch of changes

# Comparison

## NIST

- 8 characters minimum
- Maximums should be at least 64 or have no limit
- No mandatory changes
- No special character requirements

## HIPAA

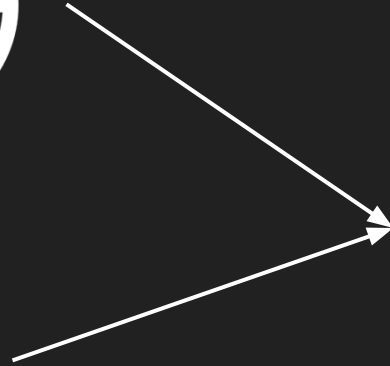
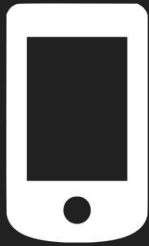
- At least 6 characters (8 preferred)
- No more than 32 characters
- Uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols required
- Passwords must be changed every 45 to 90 days
- Can't reuse the last 12 passwords

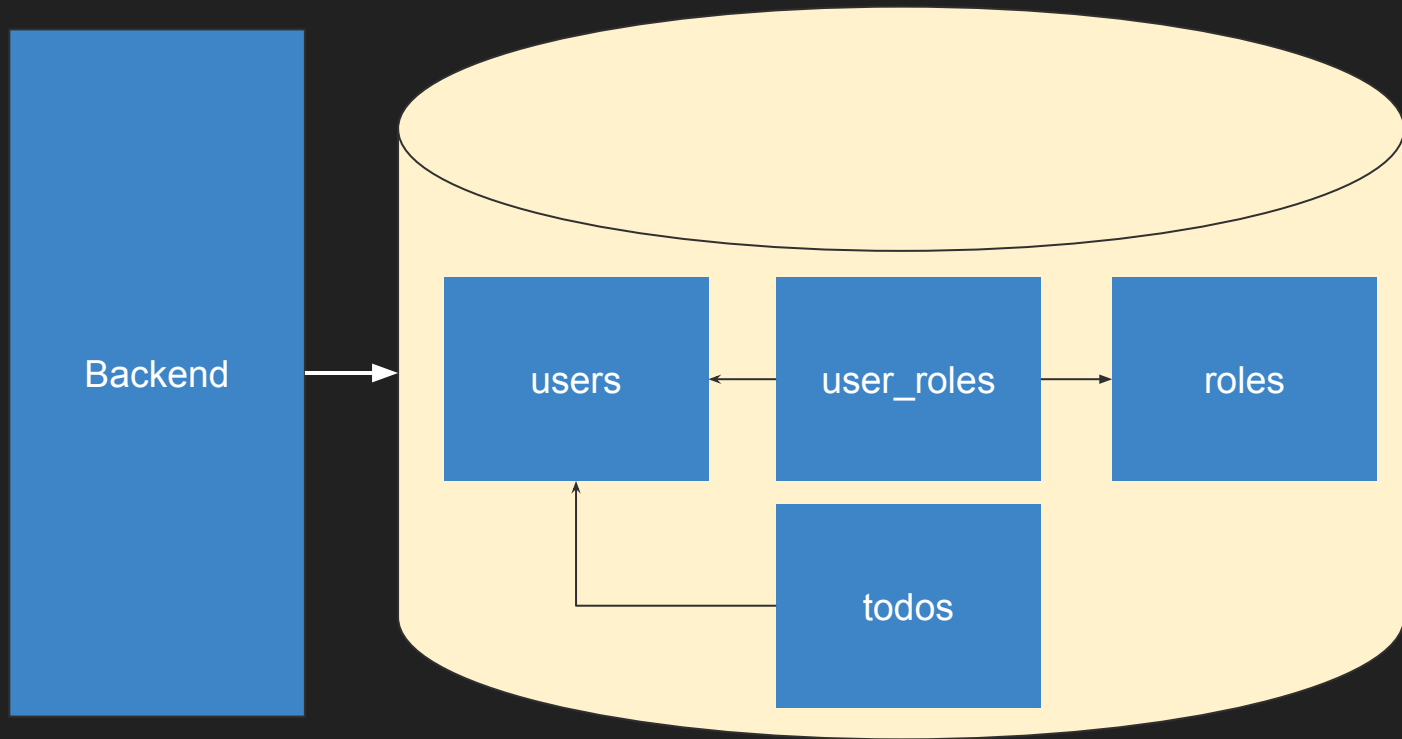
# Authentication

brian@inversoft.com

\*\*\*\*\*







```
CREATE TABLE todos (  
    id INT NOT NULL,  
    text TEXT NOT NULL,  
    user_id INT NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (id),  
    CONSTRAINT todos_fk_1 FOREIGN KEY (user_id)  
        REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE  
);
```

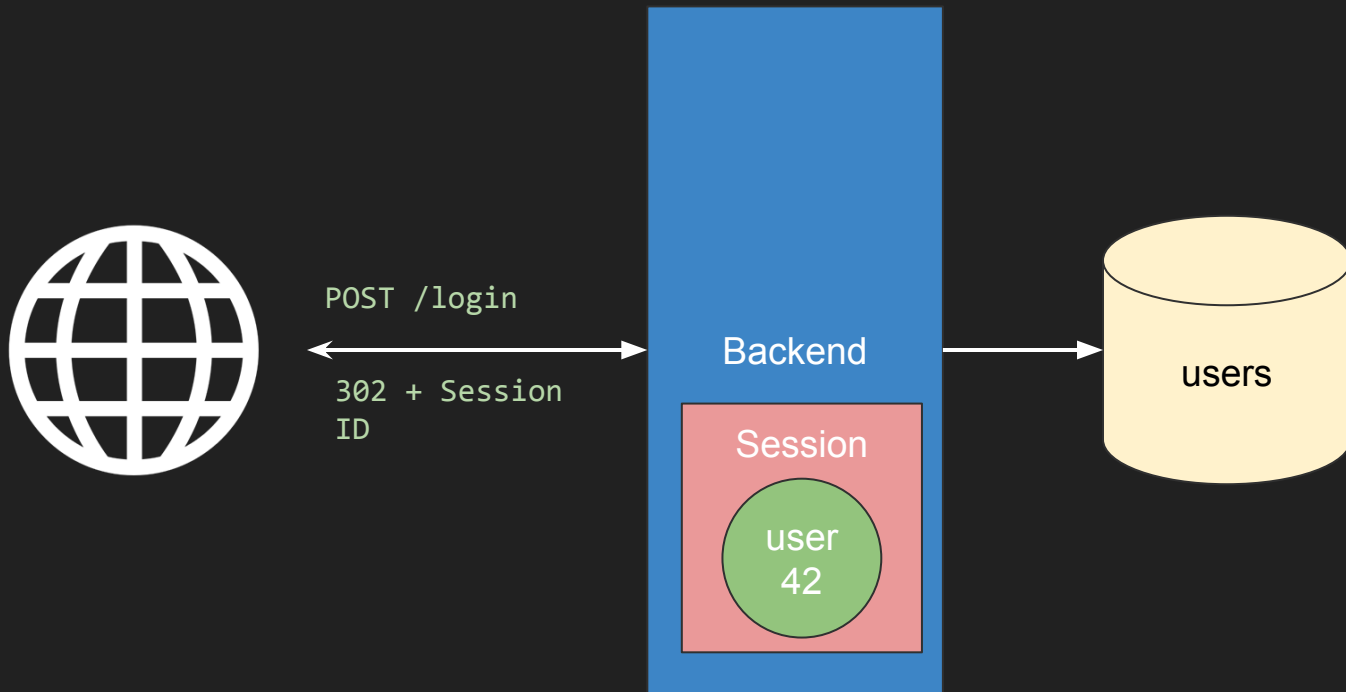


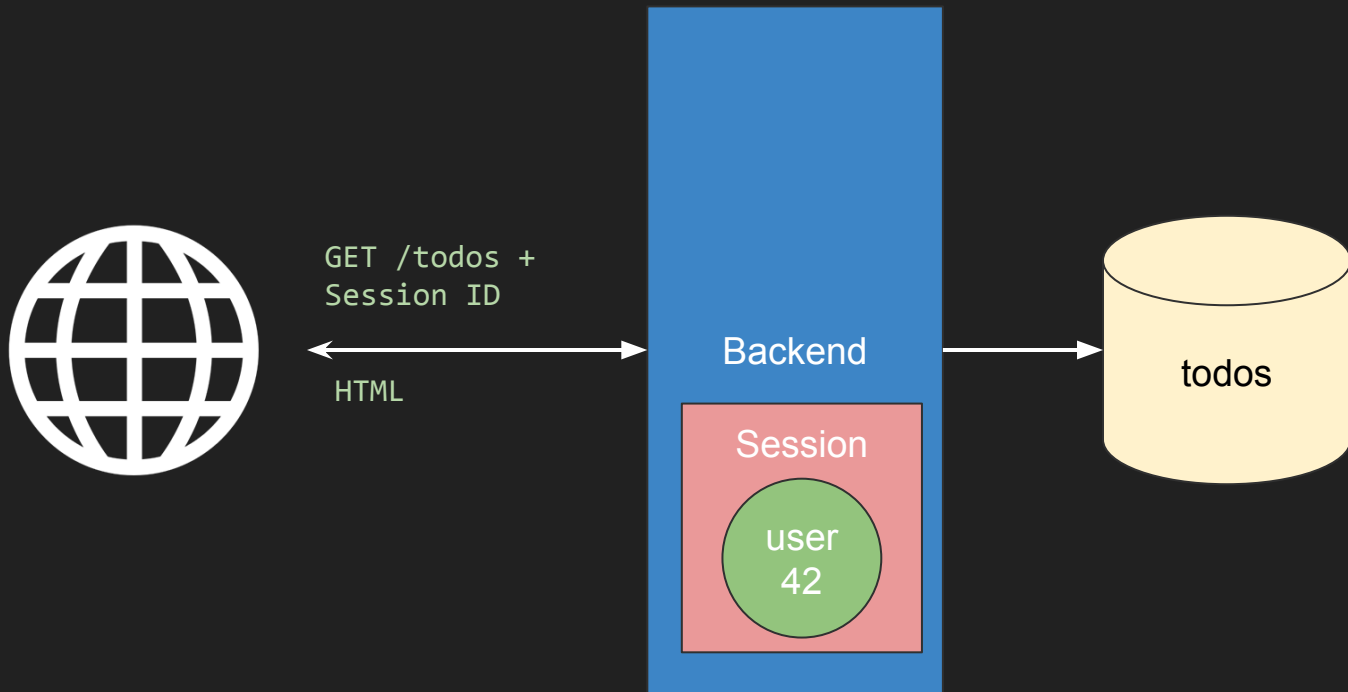
GET /login



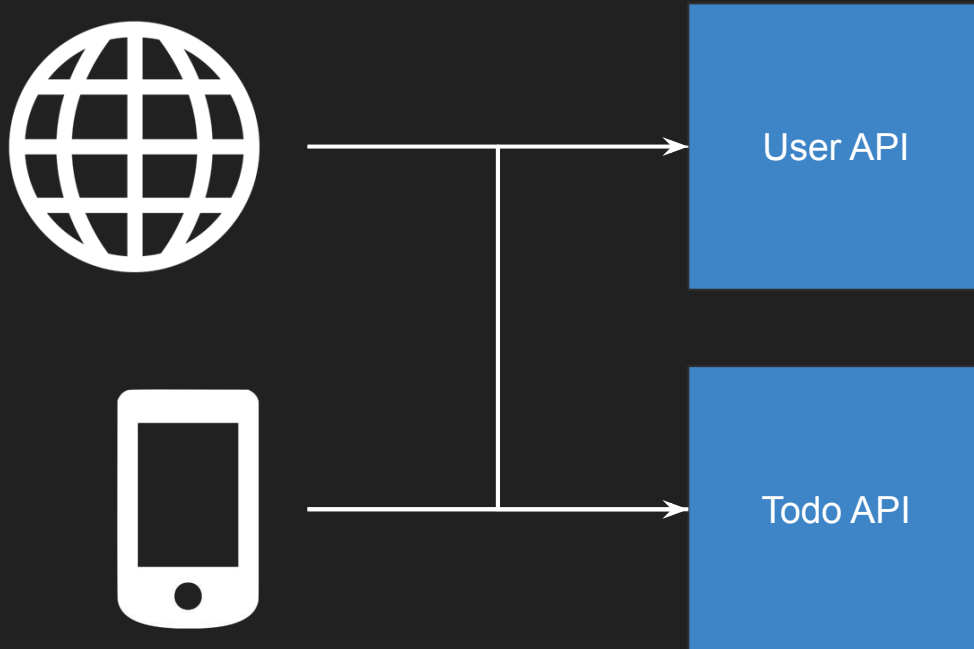
HTML

Backend

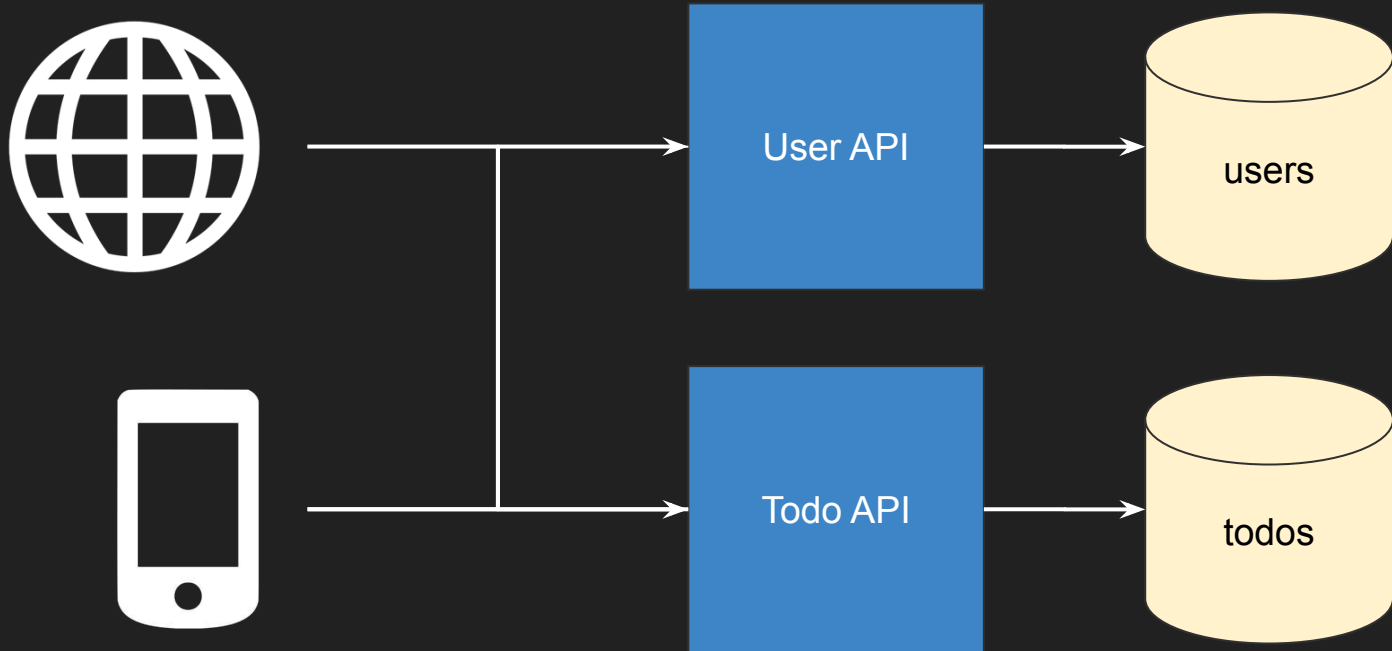


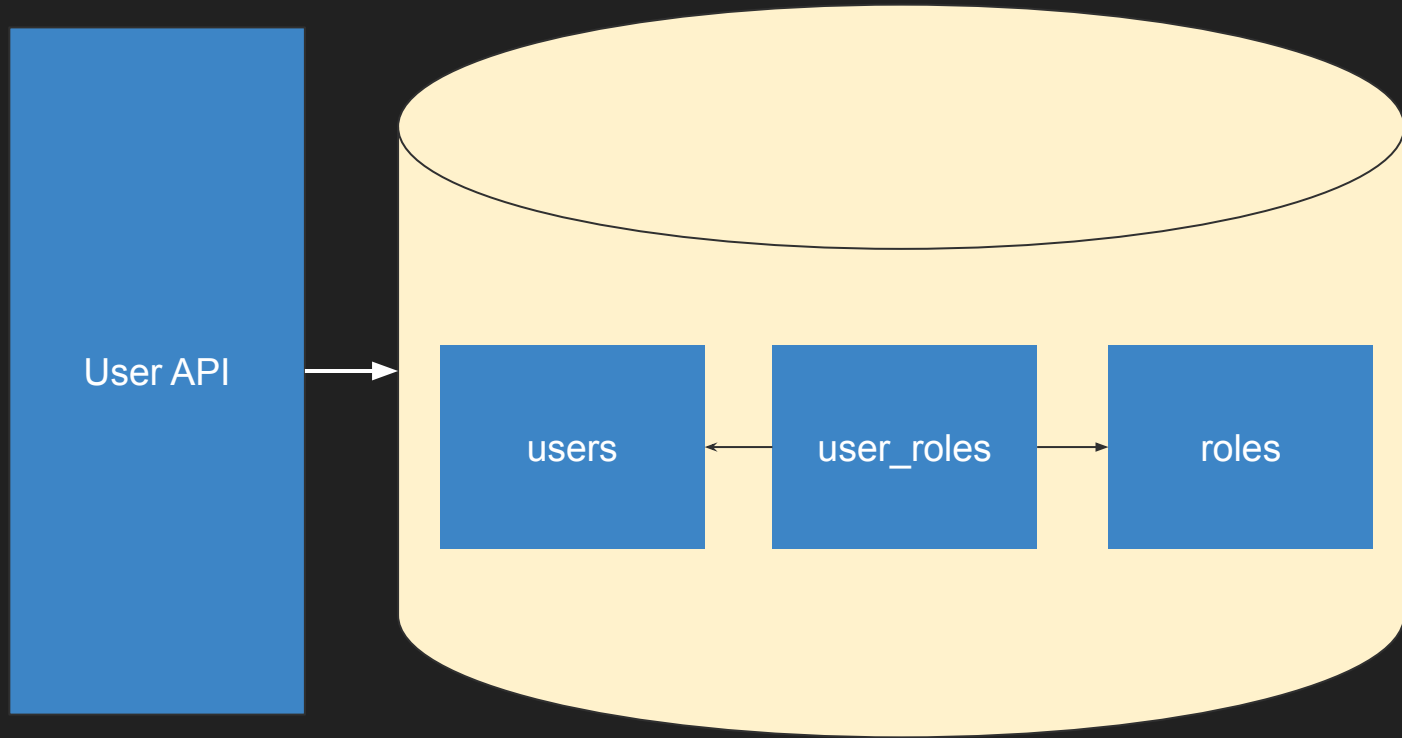


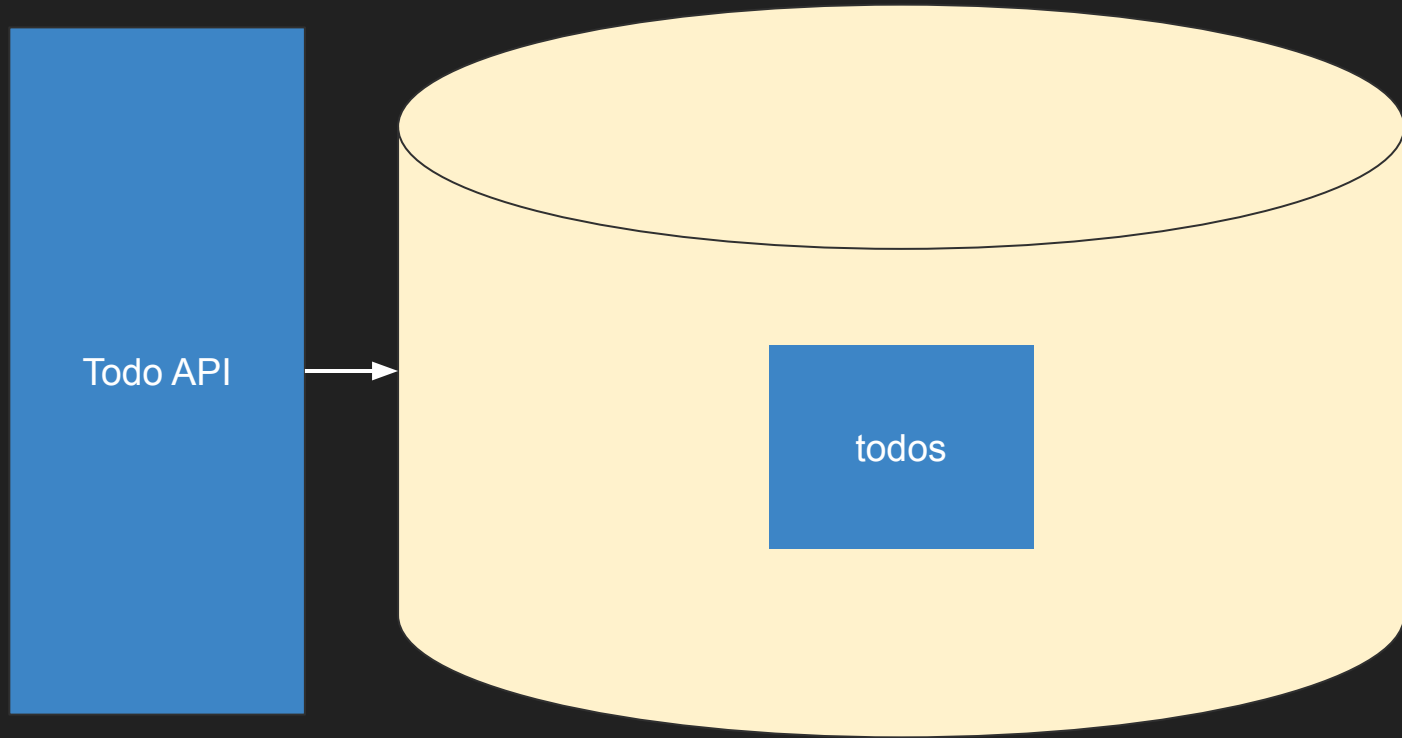
```
SELECT * FROM todos WHERE user_id = 42;
```











```
CREATE TABLE todos (  
    id INT NOT NULL,  
    text TEXT NOT NULL,  
    user_id INT NOT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (id)  
);
```

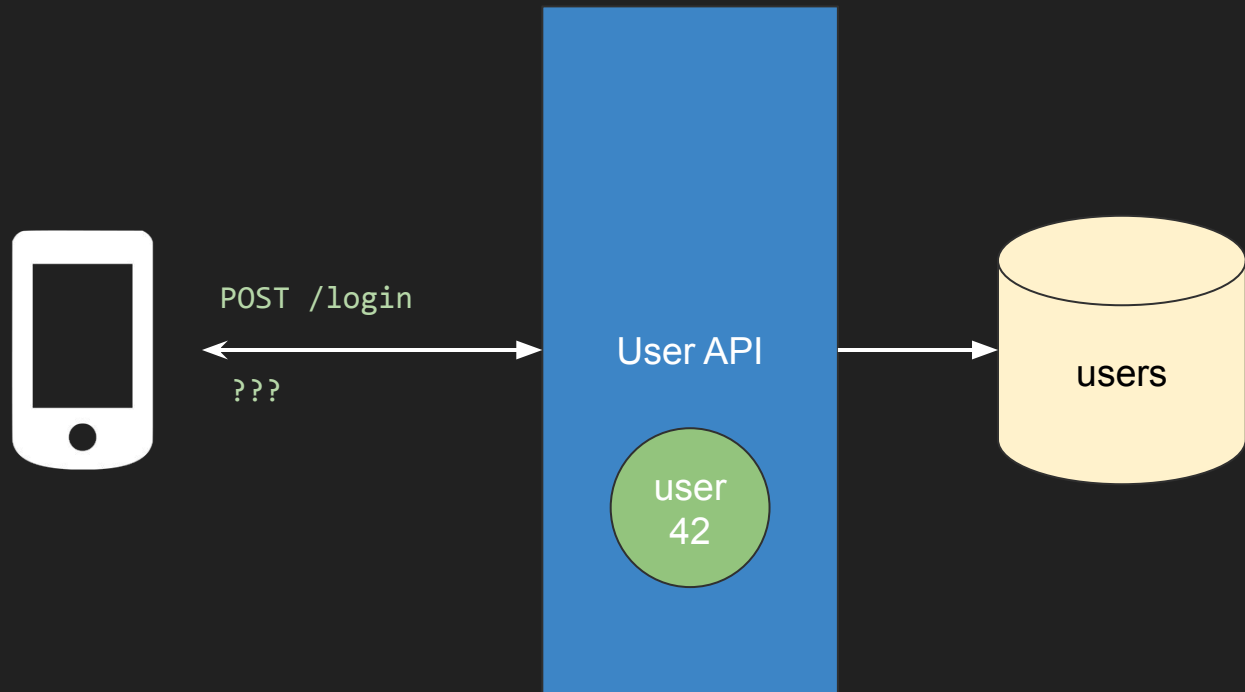


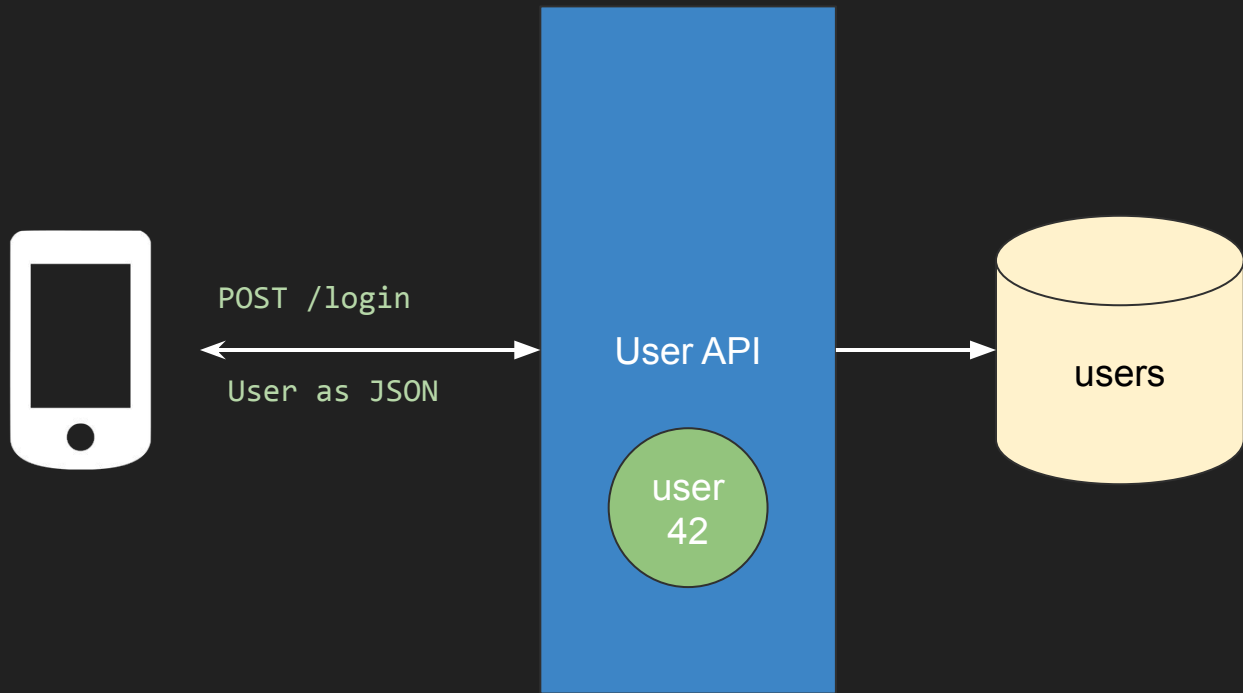
POST /login



???

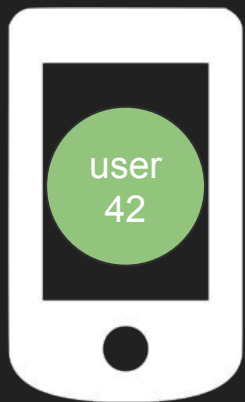
User API



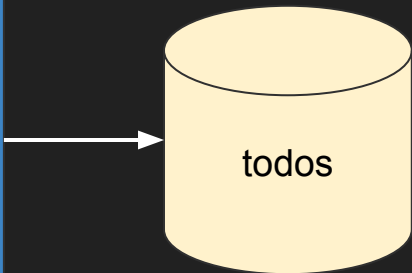
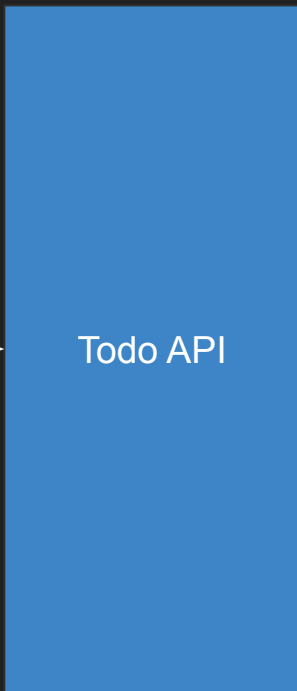


```
{  
  "user": {  
    "id": 42,  
    "name": "Brian Pontarelli",  
    "email": "brian@inversoft.com",  
    "roles": ["admin"]  
  }  
}
```





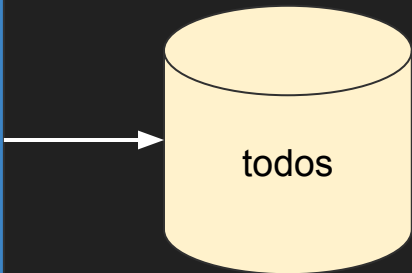
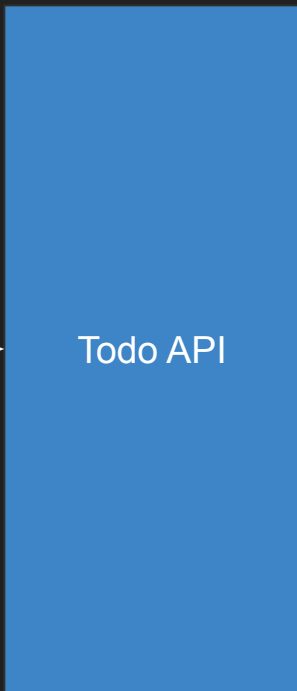
GET /todos?user\_id=42  
JSON

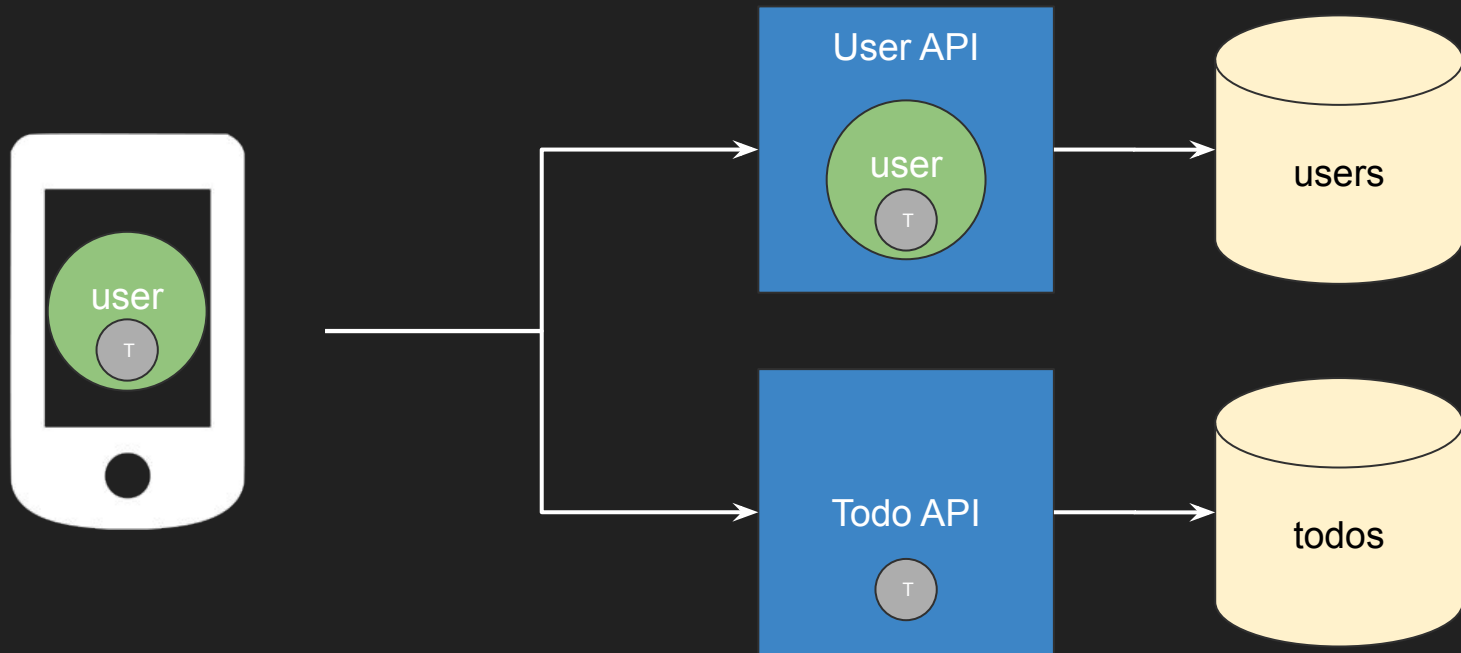


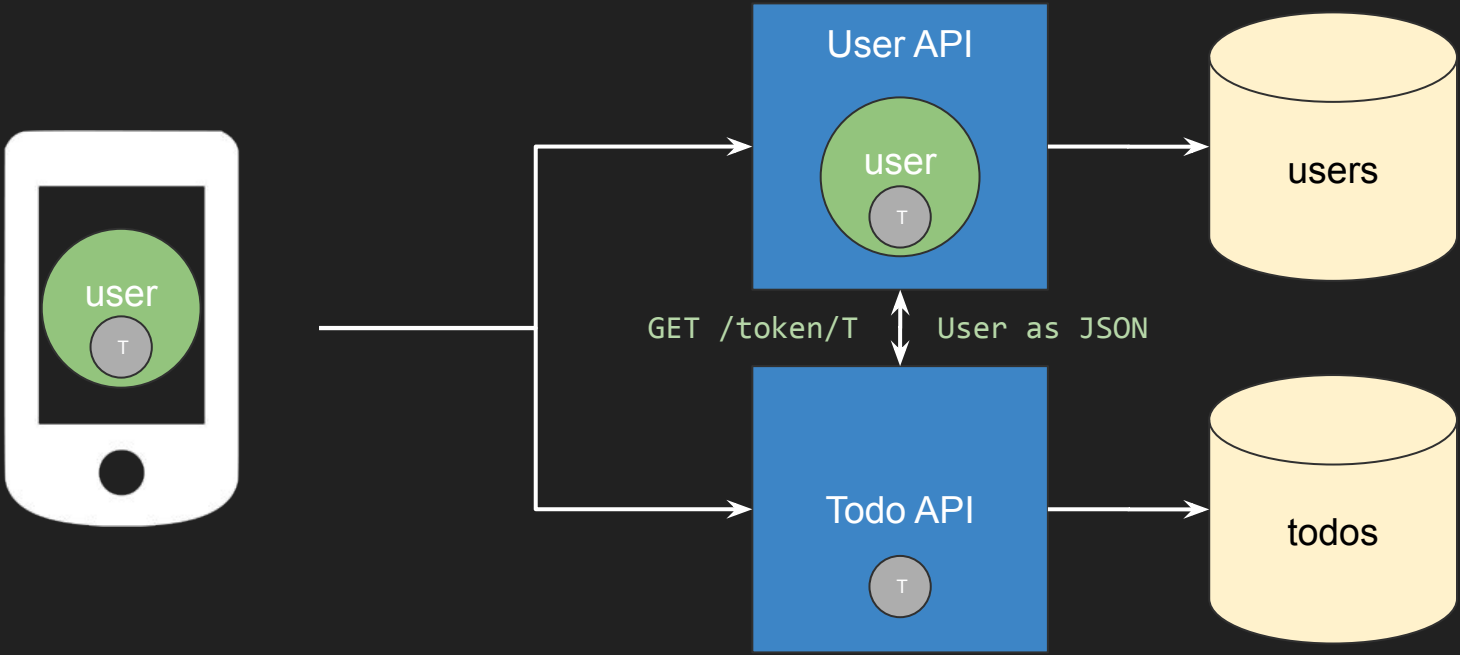




GET /todos?user\_id=1  
JSON

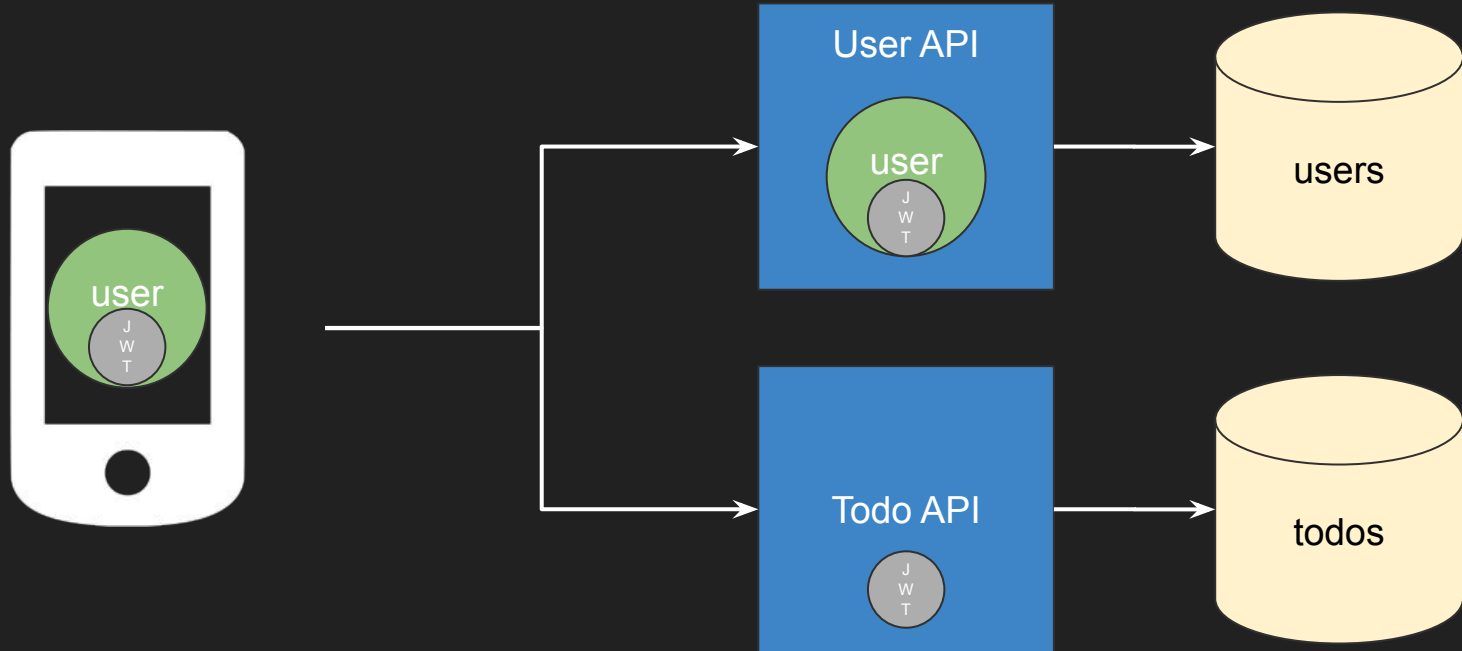






# Tokens

- There must be a User -> Token mapping
- In memory or in database
- Makes the User API slightly stateful
- Can be very chatty
- Couples the User API to EVERYTHING (almost)



# JWT

- JSON Web Tokens
- Signed with a public/private key pair
- Can be validated by Todo API without calling User API
- Contains roles



# JWT

eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJleHAiOjE0ODUxNDA5ODQsIm1hdCI6MTQ4NTEzNzM4NCwiaXNzIjoibWNTZS5jb20iLCJzdWIiOiIyOWFjMGMxOC0wYjRhLTQyY2YtODJmYy0wM2Q1NzAzMThhMWQiLCJhcHBsaWNhdGlvbklkIjoibnZkxMDM3MzQtOTdhYi00ZDFhLWFmMzctZTAwNmQwNWQyOTUyIiwicm9sZXMiOiJtdfQ.Mp0Pcwsz5VECK11Kf2ZZNF\_SMKu5CgBeLN9ZOP04kZo

# JWT Header

eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9

=

```
{  
  "typ": "JWT",  
  "alg": "RS256"  
}
```

# JWT Body

11

```
{
  "iss": "inversoft.io",
  "exp": 1300819380,
  "sub": "19016b73-3ffa-4b26-80d8-aa9287738677",
  "name": "Brian Pontarelli",
  "roles": ["RETRIEVE_TODOs"]
}
```

# JWT Signature

Mp0Pcwsz5VECK11Kf2ZZNF\_SMKu5CgBeLN9ZOP04kZo

=

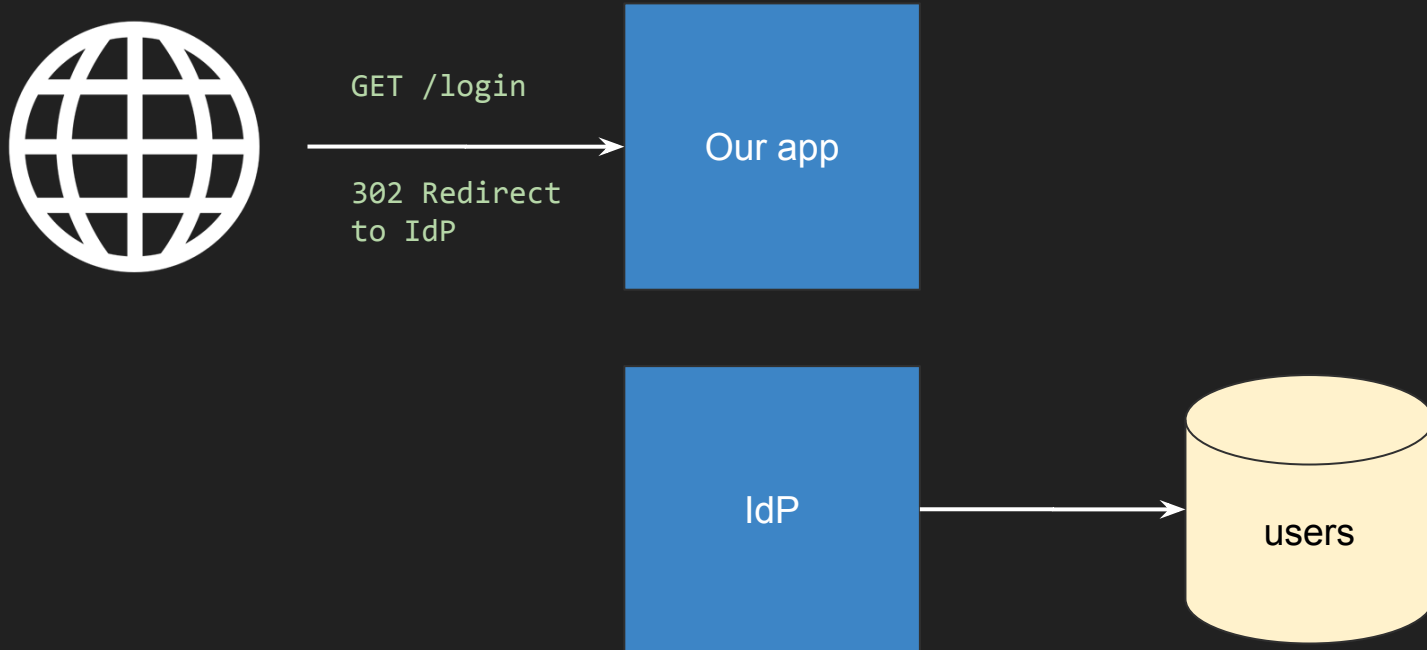
# RSA/HMAC Signature

```
select * from todos where user_id =  
'19016b73-3ffa-4b26-80d8-aa9287738677';
```

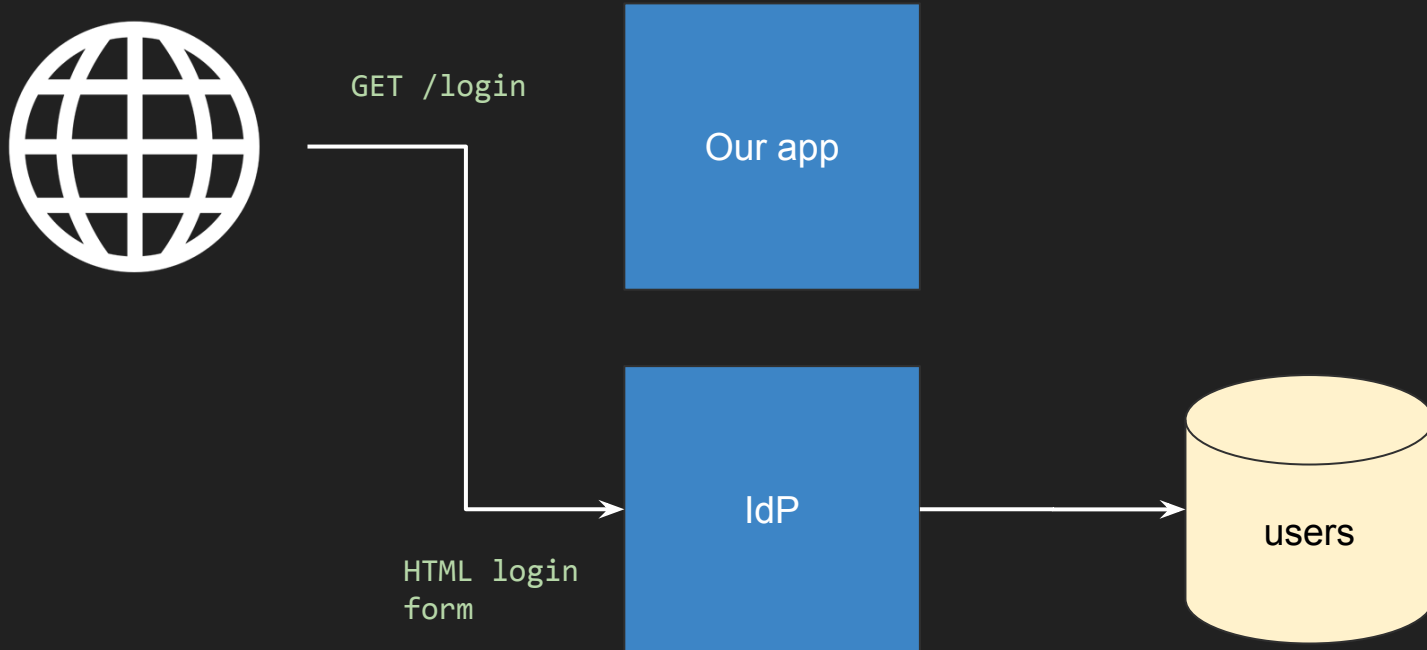
OAuth/SAML  
(SSO or Federation)

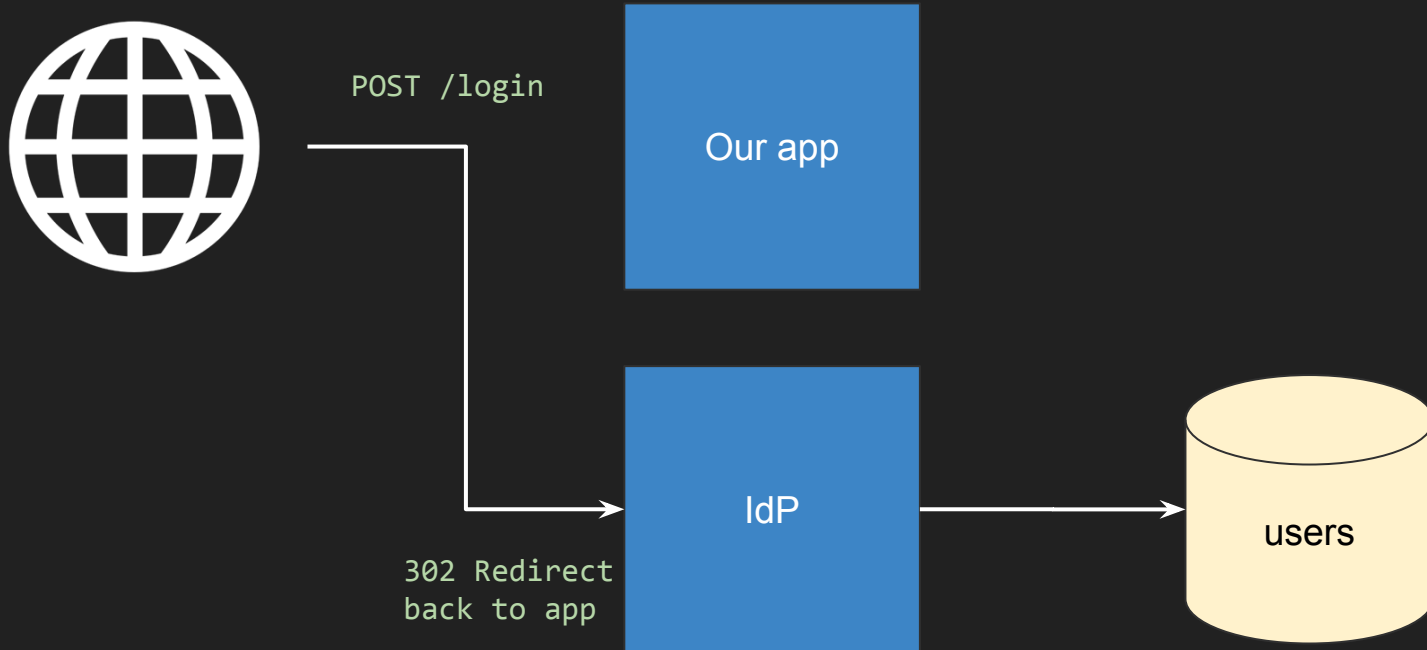
# Federated Identity

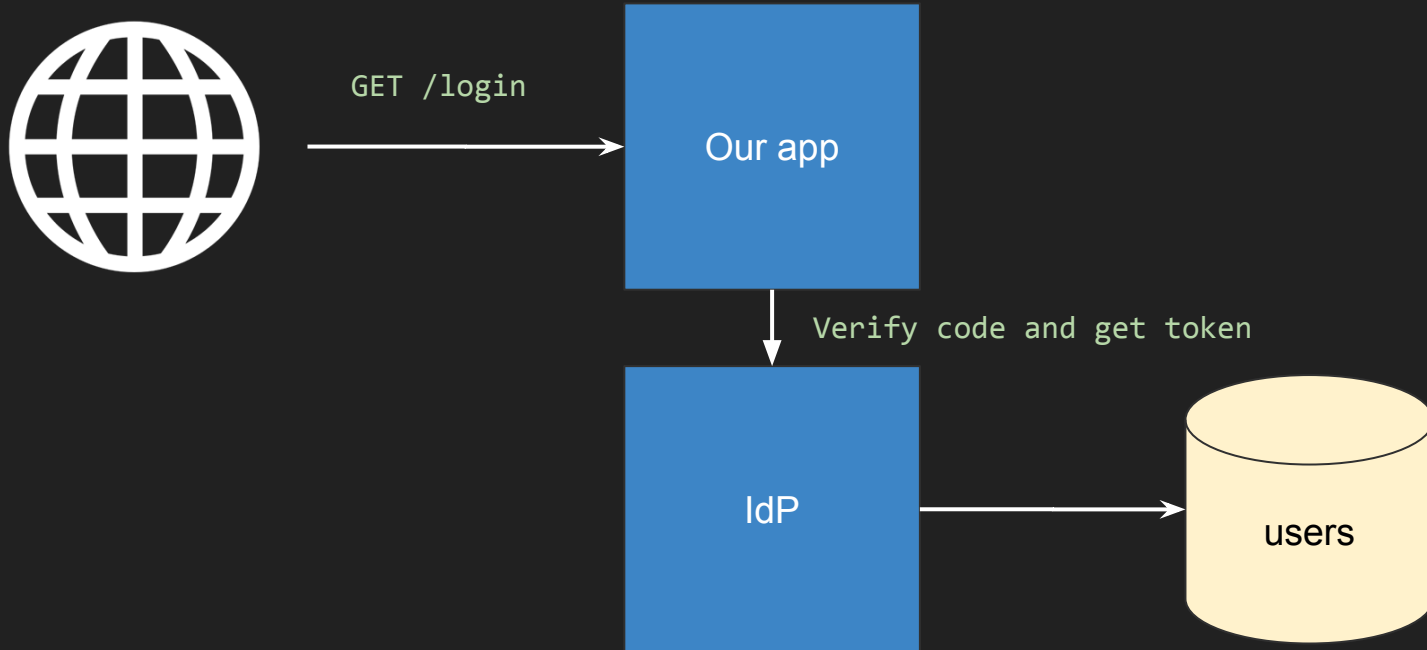
- Go login over there
- Come back with proof
- I'll ask that other system if you are legit
- I won't care about managing passwords
- I might not care about managing user data











Most tokens are JWTs now

# Authorization



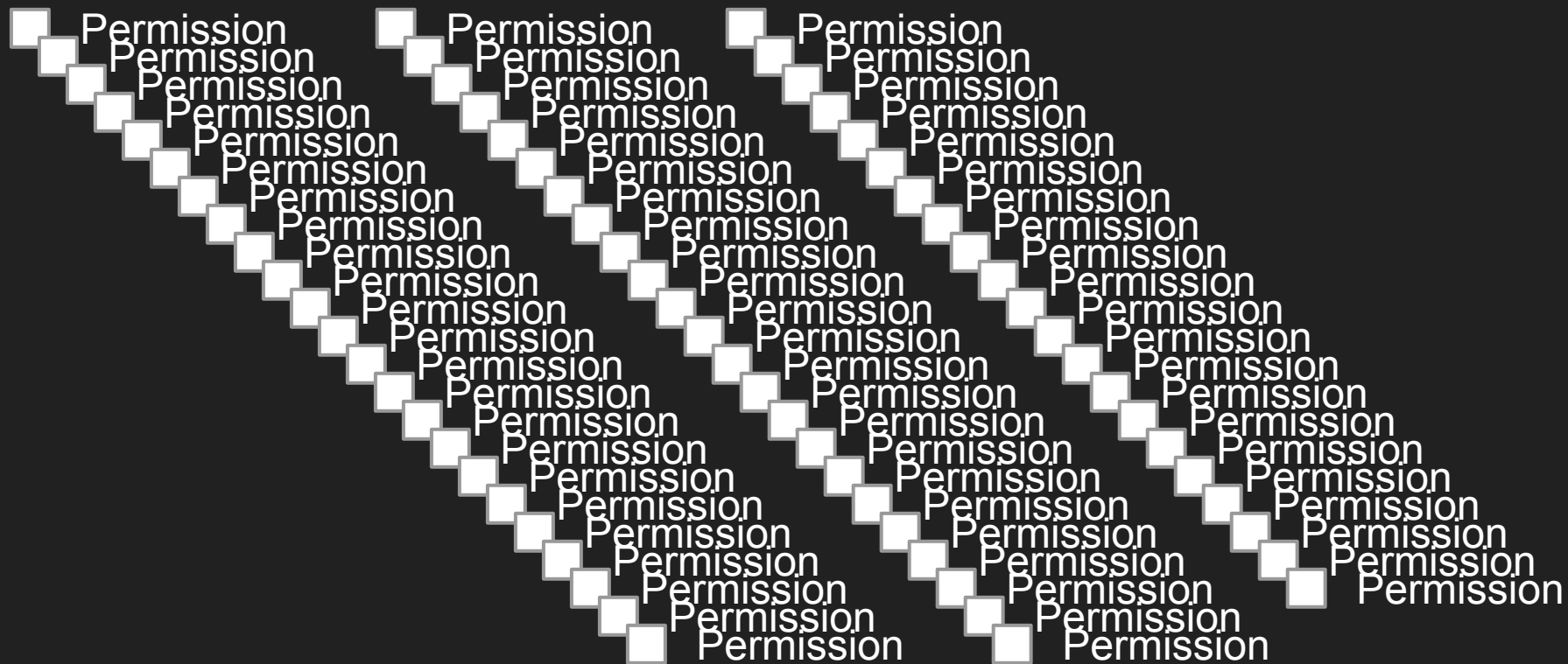
Click Me!

- Should this button be visible?
- Who can click it?
- Does it do different things depending on who clicks it?

# Role Based Access Control

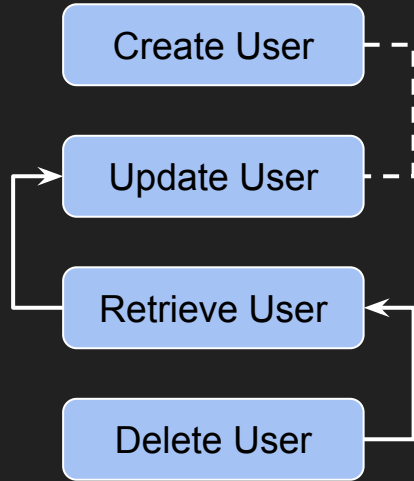
- Also known as RBAC
- Declarative coarse-grained roles
- Roles control permissions
- Permissions can be programmatic or declarative

# Beware of Declarative Permissions

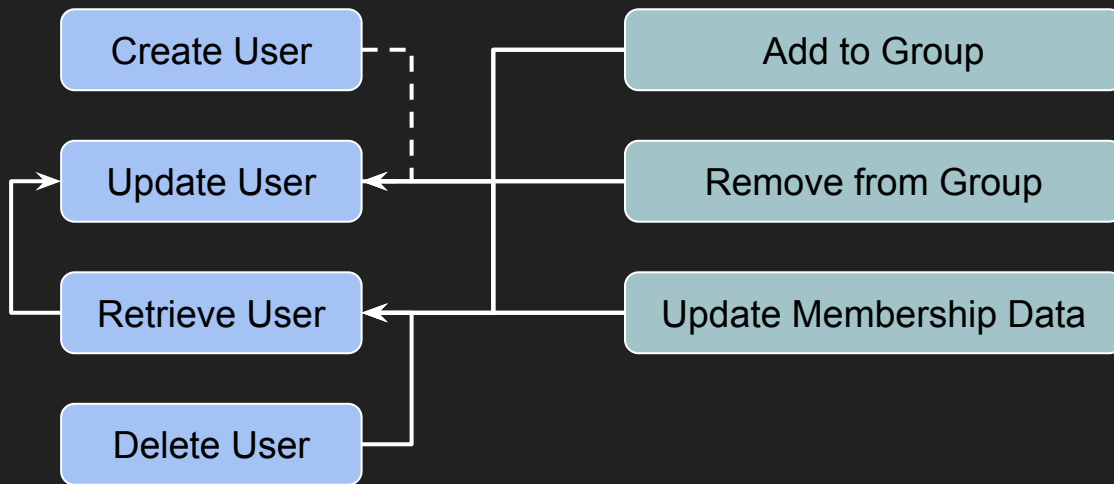




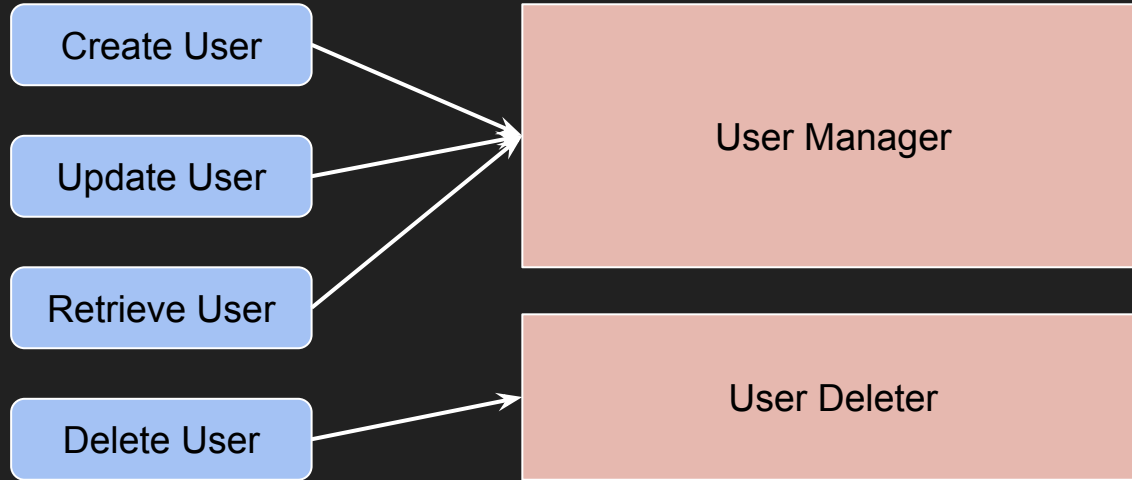
# Permission Dependencies



# Permission Dependencies



# Permission Dependencies



+admin role

Click Me!

```
{{ if (user.hasRole('admin')) }}  
  <button>  
{{ endif }}
```

# Policy Based Access Control

- Also known as PBAC or ABAC (Attribute)
- IF-ELSEIF-ELSE statements

Policy “button-72”

=

‘manager’ && ‘red hair’

Click Me!

```
{{ if (user.inPolicy('button-72')) }}  
  <button>  
{{ endif }}
```



DaVita has over 300,000 policies!

# Auditing

# Audit Requirements

- Each standard has different auditing requirements
- Audit logs must be secured (they might contain PII or passwords)
- Audit everything

10/10/2017 12:45:23pm MST

“User [admin@inversoft.com](mailto:admin@inversoft.com) added the role ‘user’ to the Application FooBar”

Before:

```
{
  "application": {
    "name": "FooBar",
    "roles": ["admin"]
  }
}
```

After:

```
{
  "application": {
    "name": "FooBar",
    "roles": ["user", "admin"]
  }
}
```

# Our Data Model

