

INFO 310

Fall 2016

Week 3 – Lecture 2

HOUSEKEEPING

- Attendance
- Administrativa
- Security In The News

Lab I Recap

- What worked, what didn't?
- Still missing 4 submissions...
- Questions?

Authentication, Identity, & Access Management



Definitions

- **Identity:** Who someone is (or claims to be).
- **Username:** A unique sequence of characters used to identify a user account
- **User Account:** A collection of attributes, usually including user identity information
- **Password:** A sequence of characters used to prove control over a specific username
- **Access:** The ability to enter or use a resource
- **Authentication:** The act of verifying a username's access eligibility
- **Authorization :** The process of giving a username permission to access a resource, to do something.

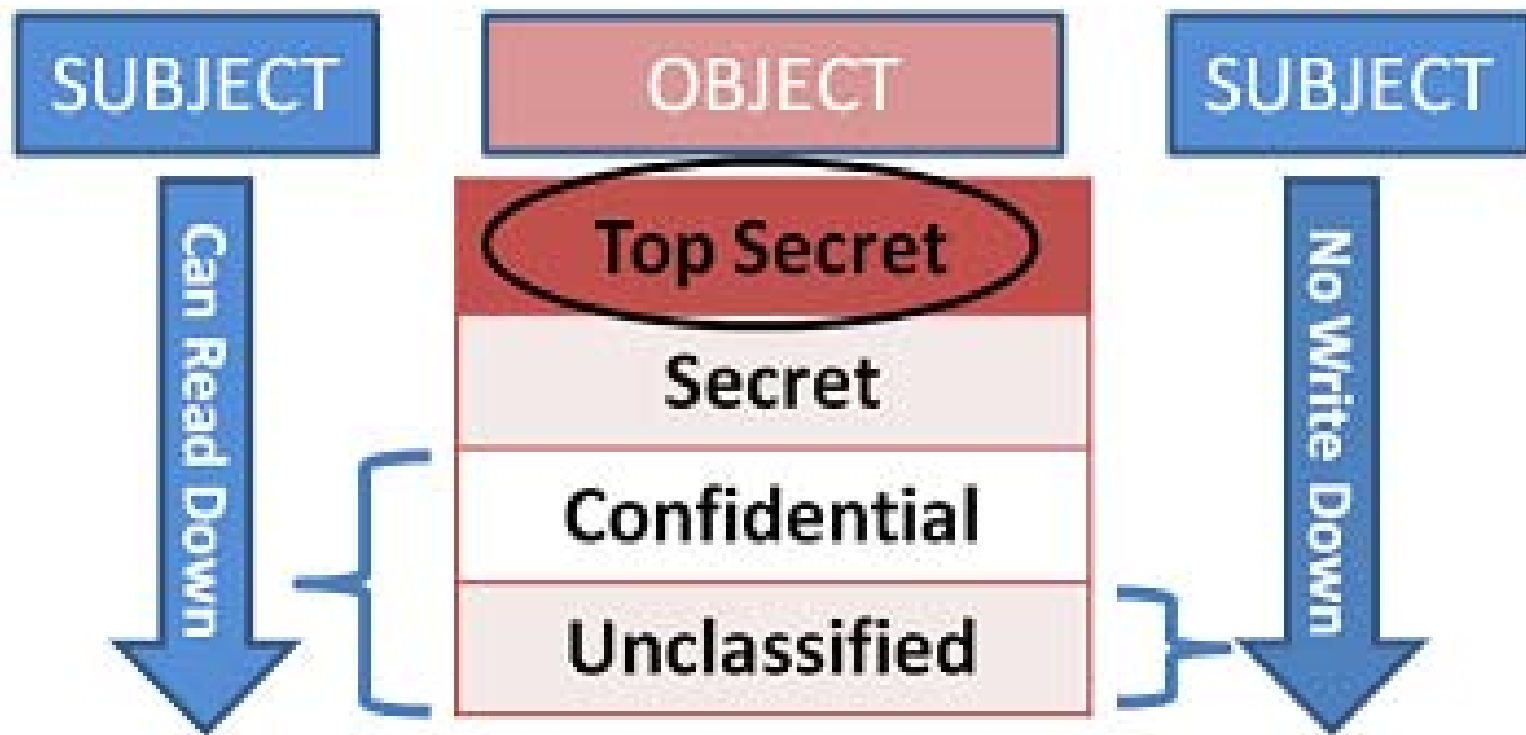
Authentication vs. Authorization

- Localized
 - /etc/passwd & /etc/shadow
 - SAM
- Centralized
 - LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)
 - SASL (Simple Authentication and Security Layer)
 - AD (Active Directory)
 - Kerberos*
 - RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service)
 - Also: EAP, HIP, MSCHAP, NTLM, PAP, PEAP, TACACS

Access Control Models

- Mandatory Access Controls (MAC)
 - Common Models:
 - Biba Integrity Model (BIM)
 - Bell-LaPadula (BLP)
- Role Based Access Controls (RBAC)
 - Rules Based Access Controls (RB-RBAC)
 - Access Control List (ACL)
- Attribute Based Access Controls (ABAC)
- Discretionary Access Controls (DAC)

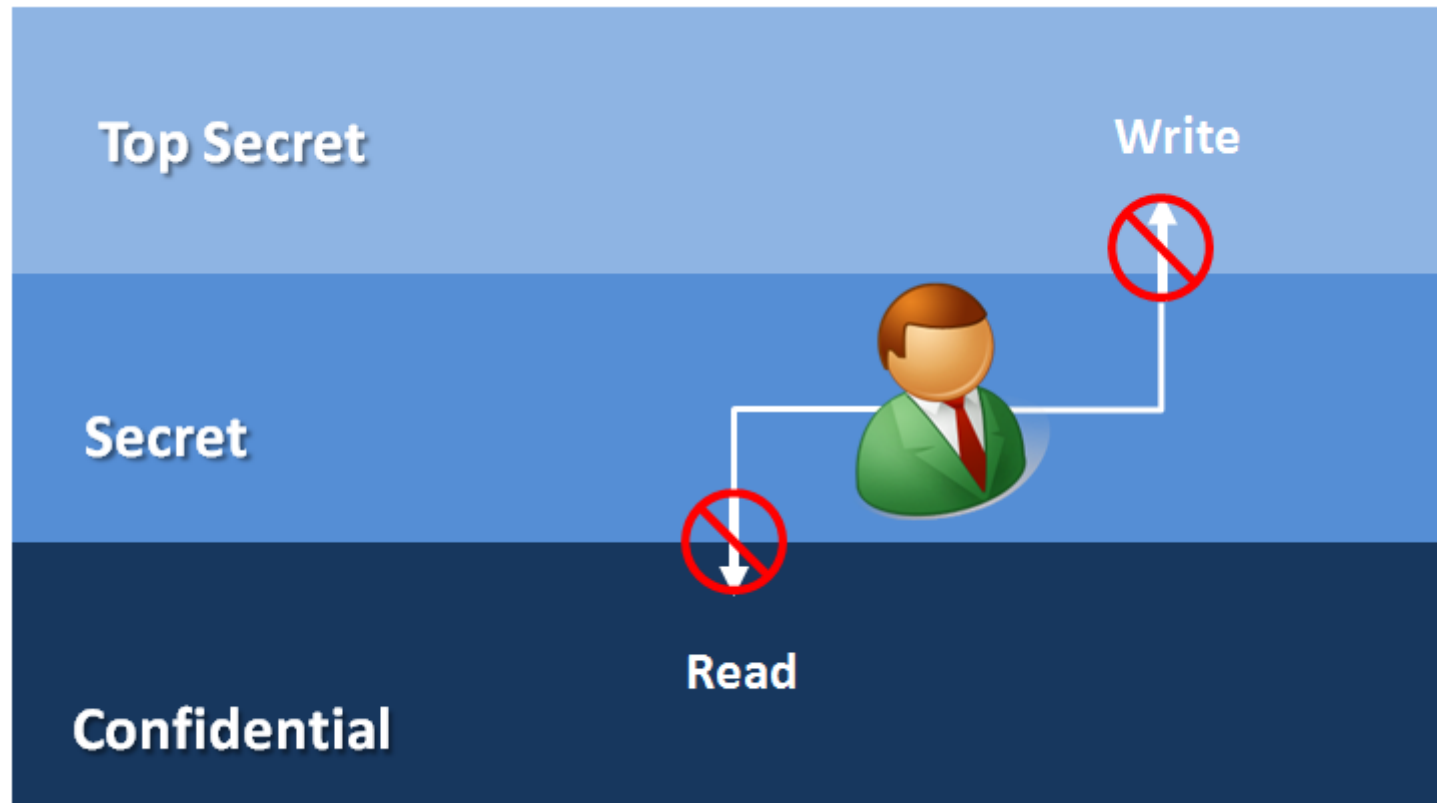
Bell-LaPadula (BLP) Model



“No read up / No write down”

“Write up / Read down”

Biba Model



“No read down / No write up”

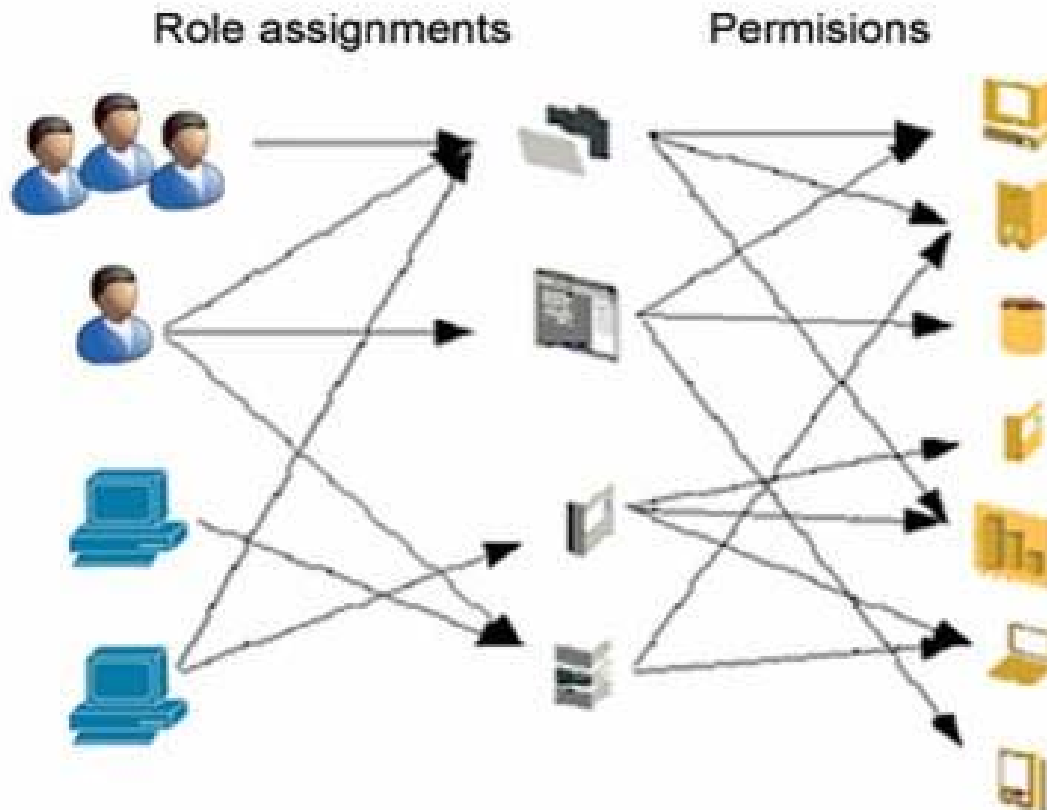
“Read up / Write down”

Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

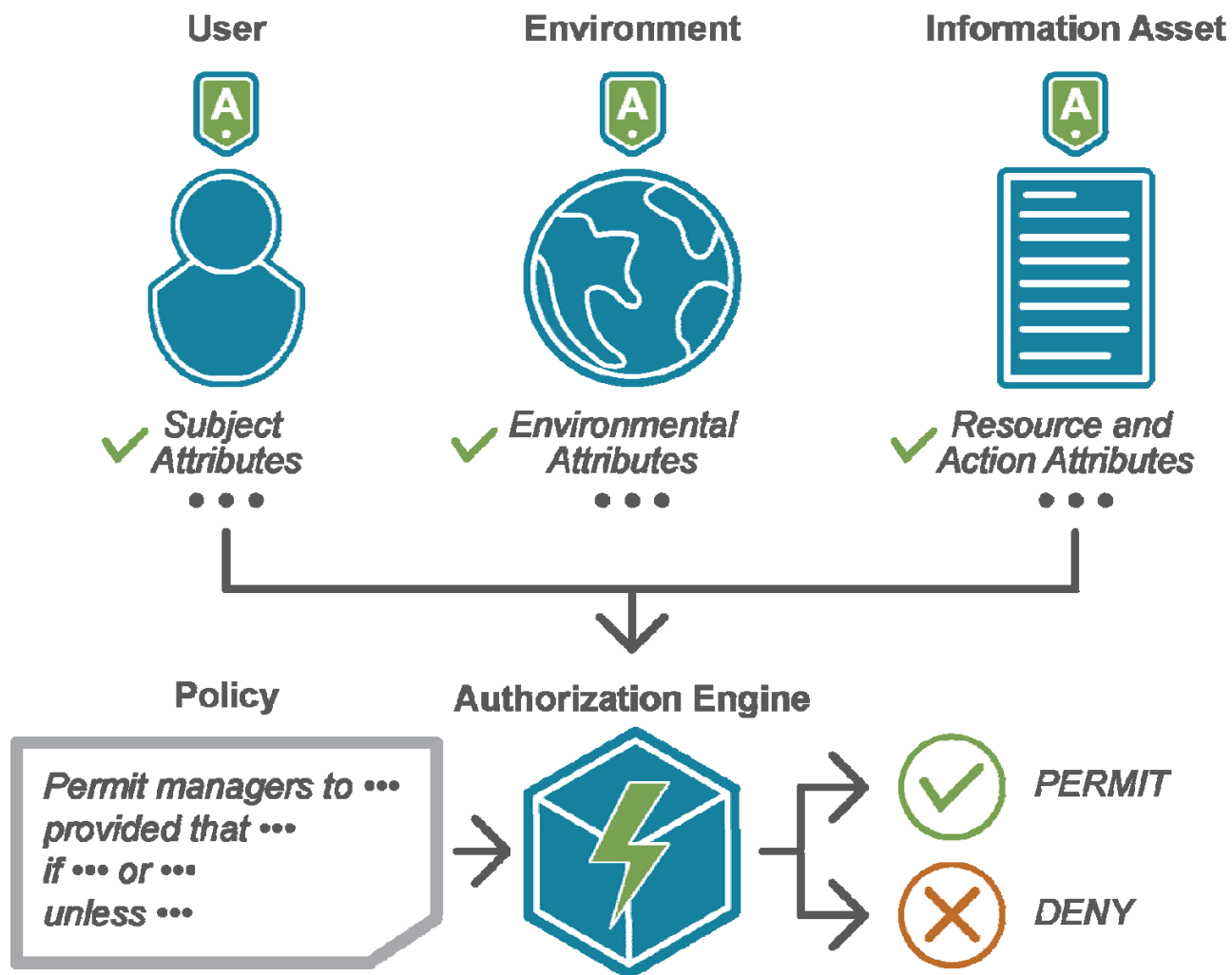
Identities

Roles

Resources

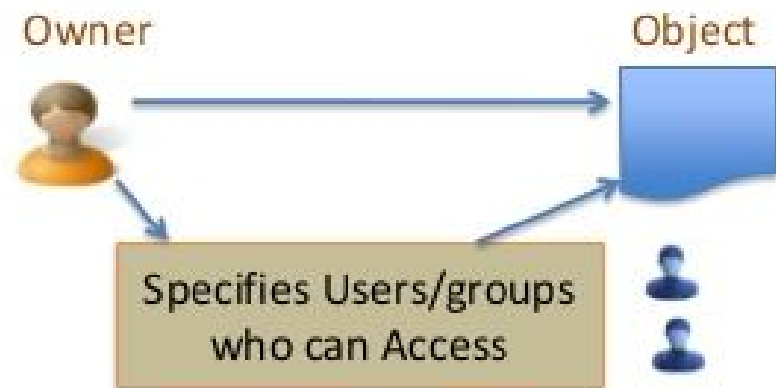


ABAC



DAC

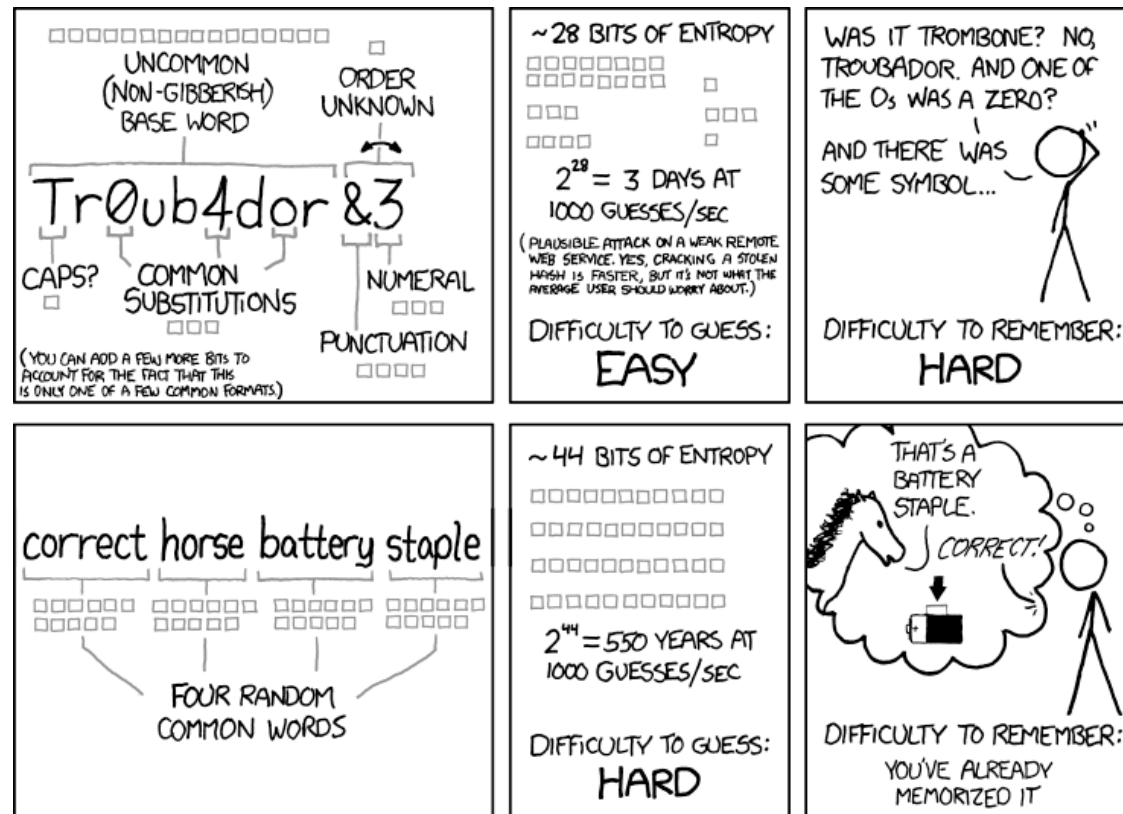
- Discretionary – Document owner has the authority to control access of the document.
- A system that enables the document owner to specify set of Users with access to a set of documents



Passwords

- Why passwords?
- Password vs. Pass Phrase
- Password Entropy
- Password Attacks
 - Brute Forcing
 - Dictionary Attacks
 - Hash Attacks
 - Phishing
 - Reset / Forgot Attacks
 - A word about secret questions...
- What makes a “good” / strong password?

<https://xkcd.com/936/>



THROUGH 20 YEARS OF EFFORT, WE'VE SUCCESSFULLY TRAINED EVERYONE TO USE PASSWORDS THAT ARE HARD FOR HUMANS TO REMEMBER, BUT EASY FOR COMPUTERS TO GUESS.

(https://www.explainxkcd.com/wiki/index.php/936:_Password_Strength)

Other types of authentication

- OTP (one time passwords)
- Public keys
- Pattern Based
- Out-of-band
- Challenge & Response

2-Factor / Multi-Factor

- Transmitted out of band
- Soft Token
 - Google Authenticator
 - Symantec VIP
 - FaceBook App
 - ...
- Hard Token
 - RSA SecurID
 - EnTrust
 - YubiKey
 - ...
- Secret Answers (not really...)
- Biometrics

Biometrics

- OK as a 2nd or 3rd factor...
 - Fingerprints
 - Palm scans
 - Retina Scans
 - Iris Scans
 - Facial Recognition
- Not so much as a 1st factor!

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