# API Security

Demystifying REST/GraphQL Security

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API Connect and Gateway Cloud and Cognitive Software

### Security

- Protect data at REST
- Protect data at TRANSIT
  - Point to point
- Message Protection
  - Confidential
  - Integrity

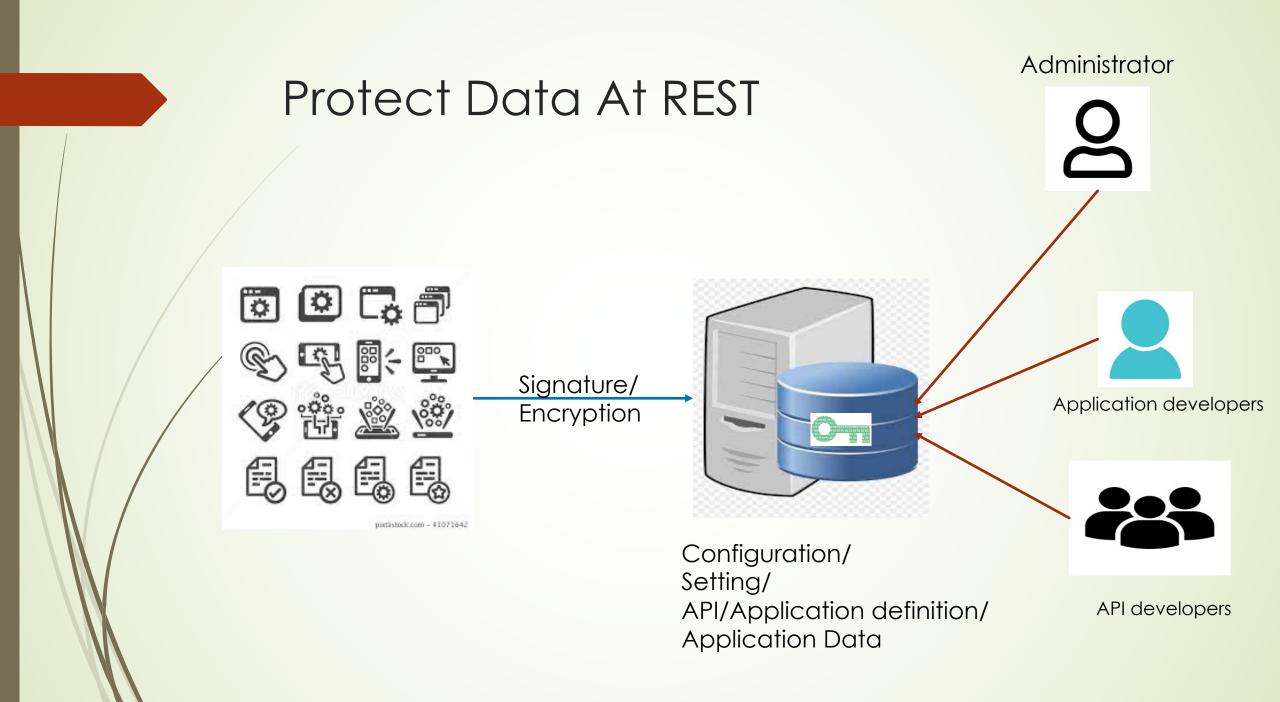
- Authentication
  - Is the user who he/she assert to be
  - Is the application valid
- Authorization
  - Is user allowed to access the data, perform the operation
  - Is the application allowed to access the data, perform the operation
- Protect against resource exhaustion/Information Leakage/API abuse
- Auditing
  - Who has performed What, at When (WWW)

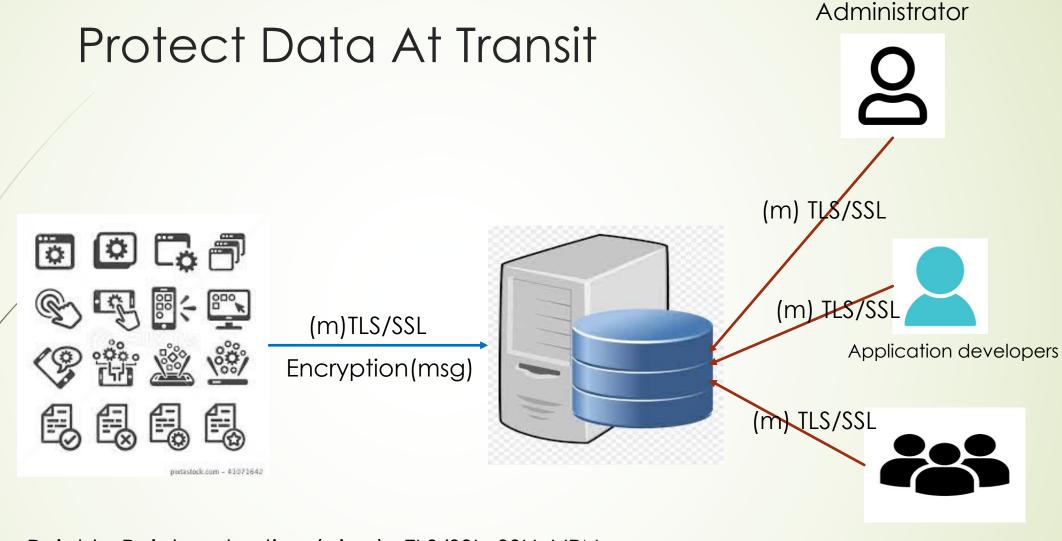
#### REST

- Representational State Transfer
- Doctoral dissertation by Roy Fielding, in 2000
- Standard HTTP verb/protocol
  - GET, POST, PUT, PATCH, DELETE
- Uniform interface/multiple endpoints
- Stateless (\*) / Cacheable
- Client/Server
- API Developer defines the interface





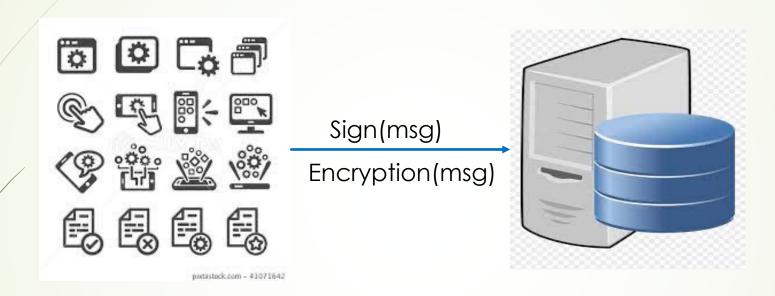




Point to Point protection (pipe): TLS/SSL, SSH, VPN
Message Level (target protection): encryption (for a target audience)

API developers

## Message Level Protection



Message Level (target protection)
encryption (confidential)
signature (non-repudiation, integrity protection)

Public/Private Key vs Shared Secret

#### Authentication

- The right user ?
  - Username/password/(Biometric)
  - OAuth/OIDC
  - PKIX (public/private key)
  - Assertion (e.g. JSON Web Token, JWT)
  - Cookie/Spengo/Kerberos
- The right application ?
  - Application id/Application secret
  - OAuth
    - Public/confidential (https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6749)
  - PKIX (public/private key)
    - TLS/SSL/Signature
  - Assertion (e.g. JSON Web Token, JWT)



#### Authorization

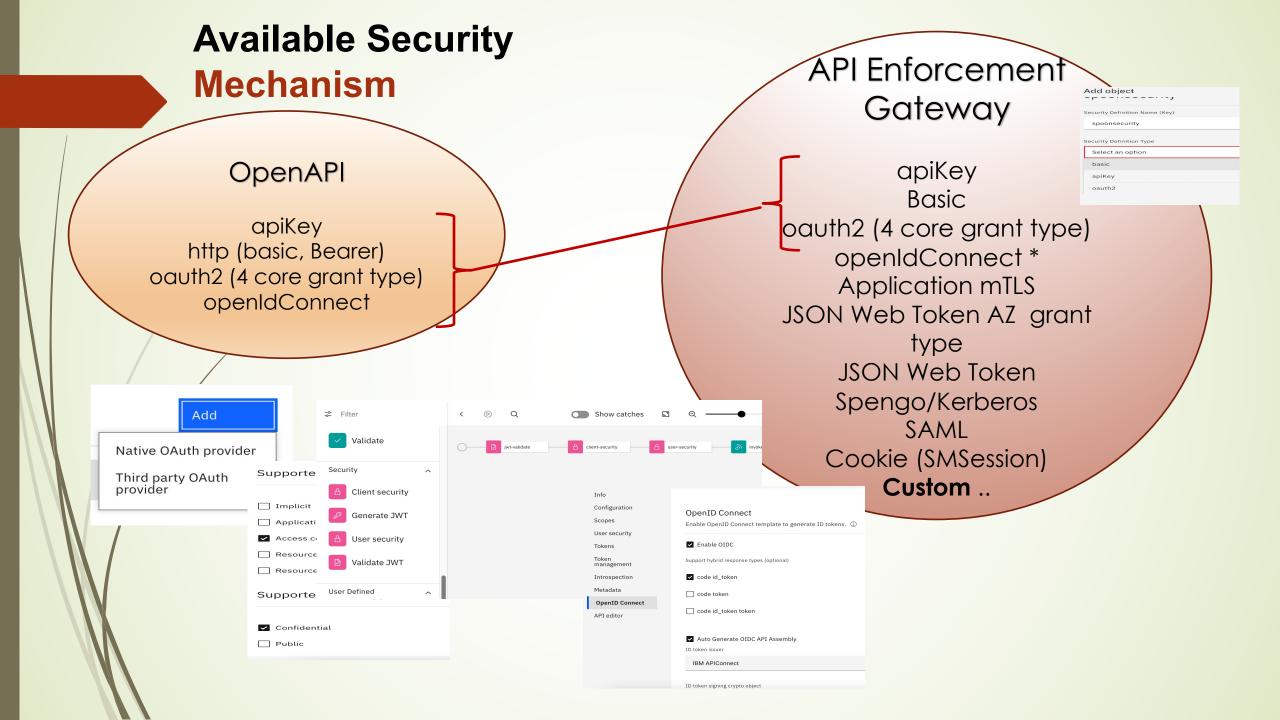
- The user permission
  - Action + Resource + Who (+ context) (+ constraint) (+obligation)
  - Role based access
  - Delegate access/permission
    - ► E.g. OAuth delegate to application
- The application permission
  - OAuth
    - scope
    - Type of application (grant type)

### Protect against ...

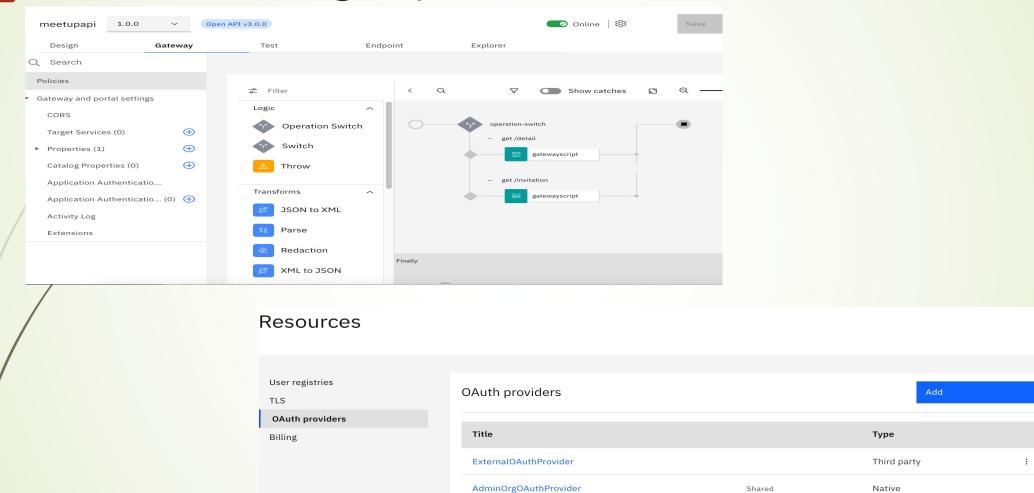
- Resource exhaustion
  - CPU/Memory/subsystem resource that is needed to satisfy the API runtime
  - Cost of executing/Complexity of running the API
    - concurrently access of the related API (potentially against the same resource)
  - Type of access (READ vs UPDATE/CREATE/DELETE)
  - High availability/Disaster Recovery
- Information leakage
  - Allow list : only allow data if data is in the allow list
  - Block List: data is removed/redact if in the block list
  - \*\*ERROR condition\*\*
  - User's data (PII/GDPR..)
- API abuse
  - Does the request/response conform to the specification, schema validation
  - Size of data/Size of payload
  - Data format (int, string, bool)

## Auditing

- Compliance
- Regulation
- Who is doing What, at When
- Consider what kind of data is being tracked
  - The retention policy
  - User's sensitive data/PII (should those be redacted/mask)
- Potential
  - This can be used to fine tune next iteration of API
  - Suspicious behavior



# Creating OpenAPI/OAuth Provider



Items per page 50 ∨

1-2 of 2 items

1 ∨ 1 of 1 pages

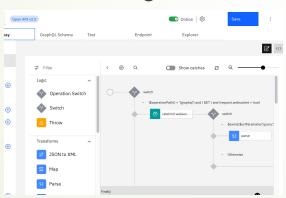
### GraphQL

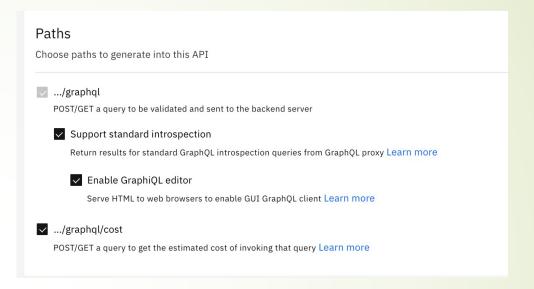


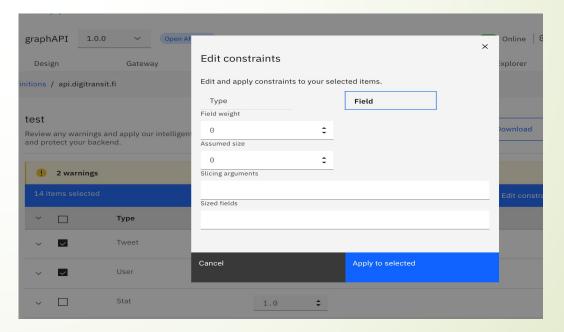
- Developed by FaceBook
- Query & Mutation language
- Standard HTTP verb/protocol
  - GET, POST
- Single endpoint
- Flexibility, and great for accessing relational data
- Application developer defines interface

### Similar and yet

- Cost of running the Query
  - Complexity
    - Nested data/Query depth
  - Timeout
- Data type checking
  - Schema validation
  - Data type checking
  - Encoding

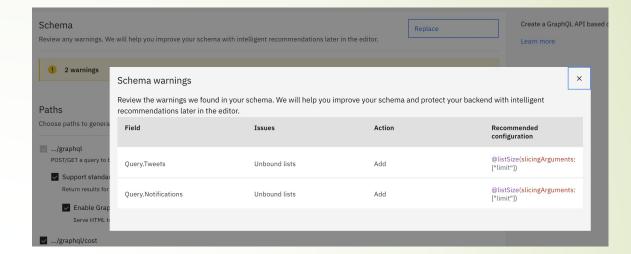


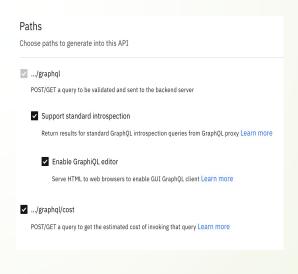


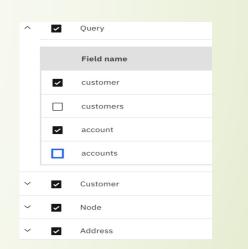


### Similar and yet

- Amount of data
  - Pagination
  - Data size checking
- Authorization
  - Resolver
  - Schema filtering
- Based on the scenario/support
  - Disable introspection
  - Rename the standard endpoint (/graphql) to (/<yourchoice>)
  - Generic error response







# Upcoming Meetup on GraphQL

https://www.crowdcast.io/e/graphql-advantages

#### What IBM APIC offers - Manage/Develop

- Security from creation of the runtime, set up topology to runtime
- Using microservices technology, with Kubernetes
  - Allow customization
  - Provide High Availability
- Configuration is managed and stored securely
  - Sensitive configuration information is encrypted during storage
- Support Transport protection (includes TLS 1.3) with external subsystems
- Follow industry standard with OAuth 2.0 for protecting access to APIC
- Utilize Role Based Access Control
  - Allow custom role to be created to fine tune the access control
  - Allow integration with LDAP group to map to roles
- Auditing

#### What IBM APIC offers - Runtime of application

- OpenAPI security supports
  - Basic, ApiKey, OAuth, OIDC (\*), JWT authorization grant type
  - Customize solution (e.g. customize how the APIKey can be extracted)
- OAuth Provider
  - Native (IBM APIC is the OAuth provider)
    - Customize each process in the assembly step
    - **■** OIDC (\*)
  - External OAuth Provider
    - RFC 7662 OAuth Introspection Support
- JSON Web Token Policy (generation/validation)
- Rate Limit (Plan/per assembly)
- Custom (gatewayscript/xslt policy)

#### Reference

- API Security OWASP Top 10
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UtZv2pkM5Q0
- ► APIC v10 Demo
  - https://ibm.biz/apic-v10demos
- Securing your API with IBM API Connect
  - https://www.ibm.com/cloud/api-connect/secure