Final Demo

IFS4205 Team 02
AY19/20

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Agenda

1. System Summary

2. System Demo

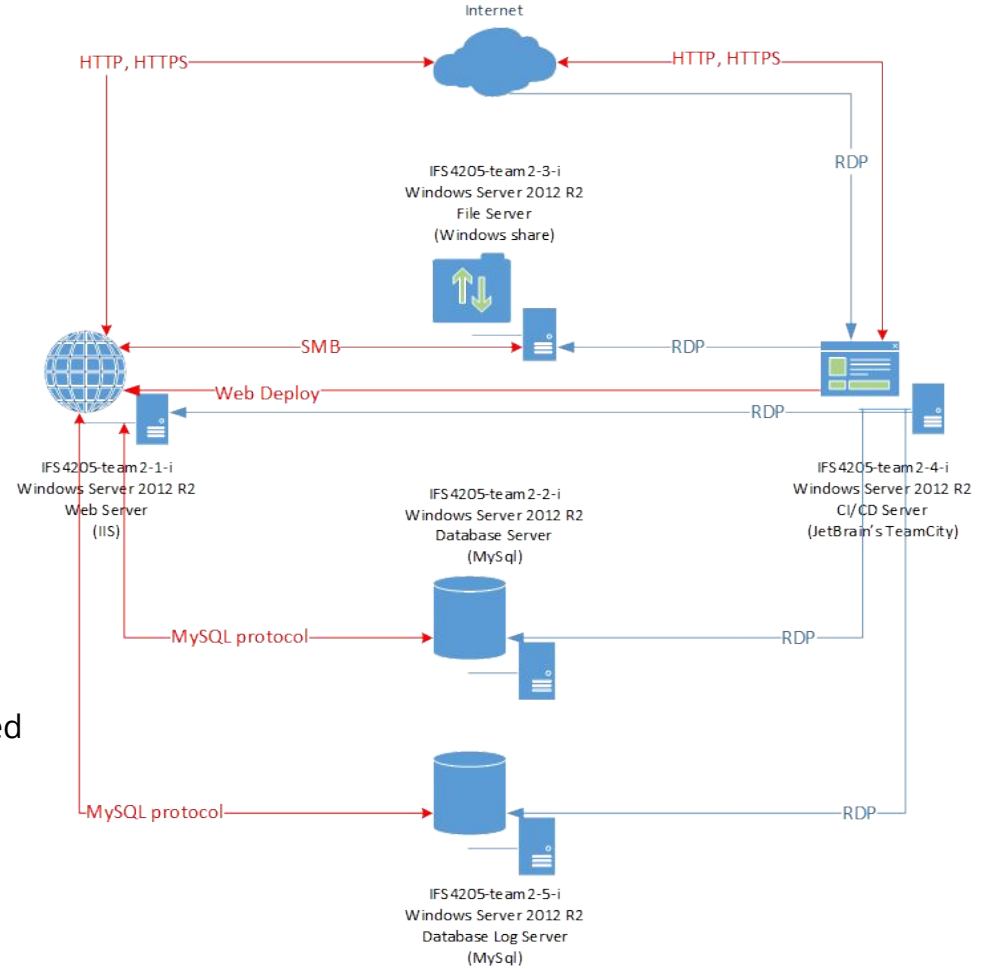
3. Security Claims and Security Mechanisms

4. Questions and Answers

-System Summary-

System Architecture

- 1x Web Server
  - IIS configured for TLS1.3
  - ModSecurity (WAF)
- 2x Database Server
  - Accessible from Web Server only (TLS1.2)
- 1x File Server
  - Authentication via AD (SMB 3.1.1)
  - File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) is enabled



Components for Users

NFC Tag

Mobile App

Web App

Authentication

- Web Application
  - Use of **Form Authentication** to hold authenticated sessions.
  - **ASP.NET Membership** is used to authorize roles to specific directories.

- Android Application
  - Use of NRIC + password + mobile device + NFC tag to authenticate
  - JSON Web Token (**JWT**)

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Account Roles

Account Roles

- Patient
- Therapist
- Researcher
- Administrator (Clerk, Nurse, etc)

Accounts are able to possess multiple roles at the same time, but user can only log in as one role each time.

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Permission System

Controls Patient Information and Records.

- Record Types
  - Therapists requests for and Patients approves. (whitelisting)
- Fine-Grain Record Permissions
  - To blacklist specific therapists from certain records. (blacklisting)
- Global Record Permissions
  - To “delete” records.

Patient information can be viewed by only approved therapists.

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K-Anonymisation

- Datafly algorithm
- Quasi-identifiers: Age, Sex, Gender, Marital Status, Postal Code
- K: 3
- Suppression threshold: 10%

-System Demo-

-Security Claims-

Server and Infrastructure Security Claims (Items 1 - 2)

- S1-TLS
  - It is not possible to perform sniffing and man-in-the-middle attacks on the following connections due to TLS implementations.
    - Between NUS SOC reverse proxy and end users using the Web App and or Mobile App
    - Between web server (server 1) and main database (server 2); and logging database (server 5)
    - Between web server (server 1) and file server (server 4)

- S2-ACCESS
  - It is not possible to access any systems or services that are not intended to be accessible.
  - Mechanisms: Server configuration on all servers that whitelists access

Server and Infrastructure Security Claims (Items 3)

- S3-MOBILESTORAGE
  - It is not possible to retrieve the device ID or JWT from the shared preferences of NUSMed's mobile app via another application installed on the mobile device.
  - Mechanisms: Encrypted shared preferences (via the androidx.security.crypto library)

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Web Application Security Claims (Items 1 - 3)

- W1-SQLINJECT: It is not possible to perform SQL injection attacks throughout the entire system.
  - Mechanisms: ModSecurity WAF, ASP.NET page validation, Parameterization

- W2-XSS: It is not possible to perform cross site scripting attacks throughout the entire system.
  - Mechanisms: ModSecurity WAF, ASP.NET page validation, HttpOnly Cookie

- W3-CSRF: It is not possible to perform cross site request forgery attacks throughout the entire system.
  - Mechanisms: Anti CSRF tokens

Web Application Security Claims (Items 4)

- W4-SESSION: It is not possible for any single user to initiate 2 concurrent sessions at any time; in that an account is able to be logged in more than once to achieve 2 concurrent sessions.
    - Mechanism: Server-side caching

Functional Claims, Access Control (Items 1 - 3)

- F1-JWT
  - It is not possible for attackers to craft or modify a JWT that enables him/her to authenticate and login.
  - Mechanisms: JWT Digital Signature

- F2-FORMAUTH: It is not possible for attackers to craft their own Form Authentication Cookie that enables him/her to authenticate and login into the web application.
  - Mechanisms: Cookie encryption, Server-side GUID caching

- F3-MFA: It is not possible for an attacker to perform unauthorized access without all three secrets: password, Device ID, Token ID.

Functional Claims, Access Control (Items 4 - 6)

- F4-KANON: It is not possible to identify a patient from the quasi-identifiers.
  - Mechanisms: Quasi-identifiers are generalised till number of records to be suppressed falls below the threshold

- F5-ACCESSCONTROL: It is not possible for therapist, patients or admins to perform any action outside of their given roles and permissions as according to functional specifications.

- F6-PASS: It is not possible to obtain any user account password via cracking, guessing or other means.
  - Mechanisms: Account lockout

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Functional Claims, Access Control (Items 7 - 8)

- F7-RECORD: It is not possible to modify any record that had been previously uploaded; be it owned by him/herself and or others.

- F8-FILE: It is not possible for an attacker to upload file types or file sizes that is not specified to be allowed by the system.
  - This extends to exploiting the file upload to perform remote code execution, remote file inclusion and other related attacks.
  - Mechanisms: ModSecurity WAF, File Resource Server Management (FRSM)

-Resources for Pen-Testing-

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Source Code and Documentation

- Web Application & Documents Repo:
  https://github.com/seanieyap/IFS4205-AY1920-S1-Team02-NUSMed-WebApp

- Mobile Application Repo:
  https://github.com/seanieyap/IFS4205-AY1920-S1-Team02-NUSMed-AndroidApp

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Items to be Provided for Testing

- Team 01 will receive...
  2 x Patient Account, 1 x Therapist/Researcher Account (1 token each, 3 tokens total)

- CS3235 team (Wei Lin and Ahn Tae Gyu) will receive...
  1 x Patient Account, 1 x Therapist/Researcher Account (1 token each, 2 tokens total)

- Each user will require an Android phone (NFC capable) to install the Mobile Application.

- Subset of K-anon database

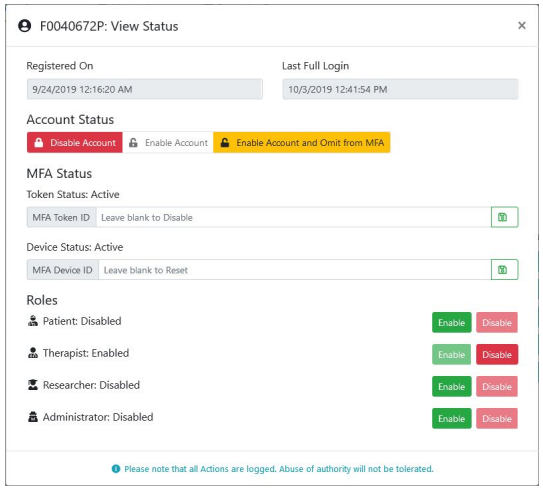
-End-

Thank you for everyone’s time and attention !

-Questions & Answers-

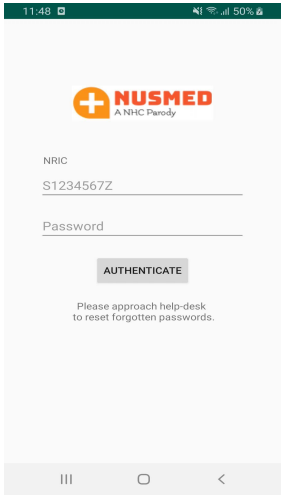
Registration

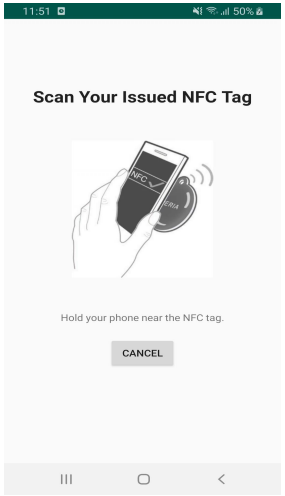
Admin assigns token



- Token ID is a 128-bit UUID generated by java.util.UUID library
- Admin manually assigns a token to a user via admin console

User authenticates with registered credentials and issued token





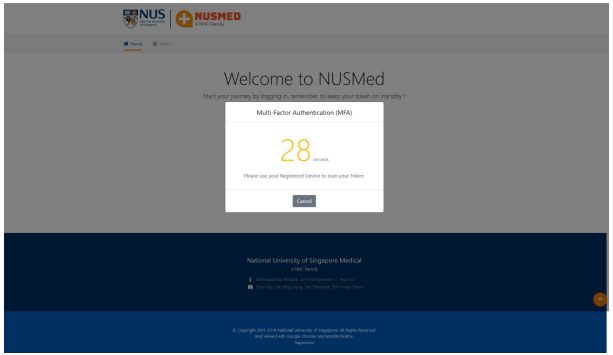
- User downloads app which automatically generates a 128-bit device ID via the java.util.UUID library upon launch
- The device ID would be tagged to the user thus scanning the token from another phone would not work

User selects role

- User is able to select only the roles he has
- App is assigned a JWT which expires after 15 mins of inactivity

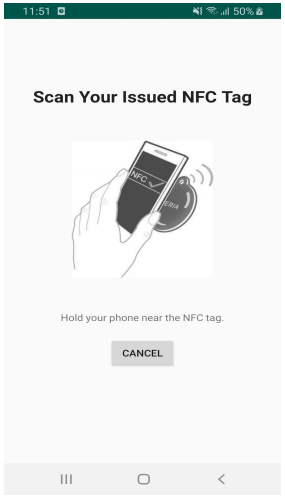
Web Login

User logs in on web app



- User has 30 seconds to scan his issued NFC token via the mobile application

User selects web login on the mobile application



- App would send the device ID, token ID and the JWT to the server to be validated

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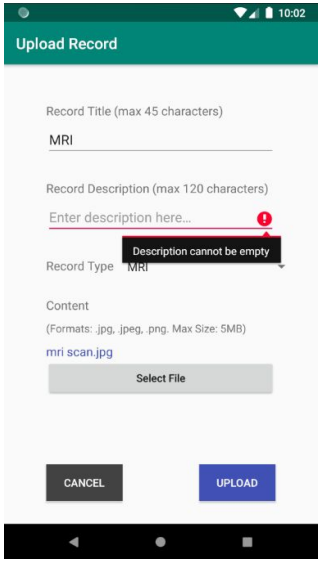
Record Upload from Device

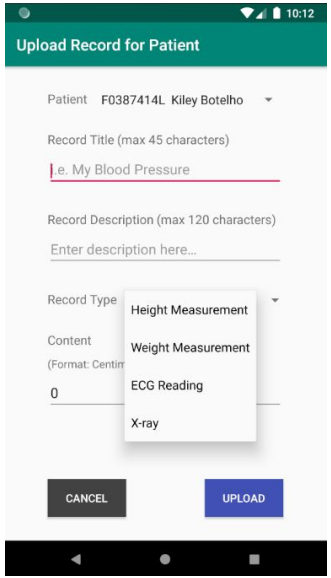
- Two security checks from mobile application side
  - One check happens whenever user keys in a value / selects a file from local storage
  - The other overall check happens when user clicks “Upload” button
- One security check from web server side
  - Device ID + JWT
  - User inputs (i.e. medical type, record content)

Patient Upload



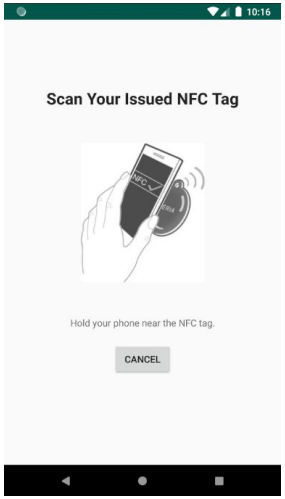
Record Upload from Device

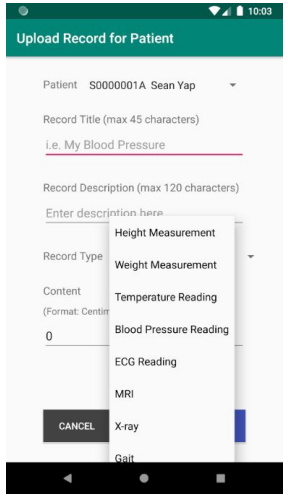
Therapist Upload



Only the medical types permitted by the patient are shown in the selection field.

Therapist Upload (for emergency patient)





- Therapist assigned to the emergency patient can scan patient's NFC to authenticated himself and to confirm the association.
- Therapist can upload any type of records for the emergency patient afterwards.
- After the patient becomes conscious again, he can reset the therapist's permission, and deny the ownership of records uploaded by the therapist when he was unconscious.