## Broken Access Control



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#### Overview



- What is Broken Access Control?
- Examples
- How does OWASP handle it?
- How do we address it?

# Broken Access Control

- Leads to sensitive data exposure
- User has access to data they are not authorized to see
- Authorization is not checked properly, allowing accounts to access unauthorized functionality

## Demo



#### **Broken Access Control**

- Broken user access

# OWASP Recommendations

# OWASP Top 10

- Deny by default
- Centralized access controls
- Enforce record ownership
- Business limit requirements should be enforced by domain models
- No directory listing in web applications
- No backups of code left within a webaccessible folder
- Alert and notify of suspicious activity
- Rate limit APIs
- Invalidate sessions after logout



# OWASP Proactive Controls

- C1: Define Security Requirements
- C2: Leverage Security Frameworks
- C3: Validate All Input
- C6: Implement Digital Identity
- C7: Enforce Access Controls
- C8: Protect Data Everywhere

# OWASP ASVS V4 Access Control

- Verify application enforces access control
- Verify that the user can't manipulate access controls
- Use the principle of least privilege
- Access controls should fail securely
- Prevent Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)
- Verify anti-CSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery)
- Implement 2FA (Two-Factor Authentication)
- No Directory Browsing
- Segregation of roles and duties



## Checklist

- Known, centralized Access Control implementation
- Roles or Claims for most applications
- Deny by default
- Fail securely

ASP.NET Core Identity is Microsoft's answer!



# ASP.NET Core Identity Implementation

# Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

- ASP.NET Core Identity Roles
  - User has a specific role within the application
  - Stored in AspNetRoles table
  - Relationship between AspNetUsers and AspNetRoles is stored in the AspNetUserRoles table
  - Single user can have multiple roles

**◄ Enable Roles** 

```
[Authorize(Roles="Administrator")]
public class AdminController : Controller
    private readonly IConfiguration _config;
    private readonly VcDbContext _context;
[Authorize(Roles="User")]
public IActionResult Index()
    return View();
[Authorize(Roles="User, Administrator")]
[Authorize]
public IActionResult Index()
    return View();
[AllowAnonymous]
public IActionResult Index()
    return View();
```

■ The "Administrator" role is required for access
to any member of the Controller

■ Method level "User" role authorization

Multiple roles allowed

◆ Any role can access the method, but user must be logged

■ Allows anonymous access

# Claims-Based Access Control (CBAC)

#### - Claims

- Name and value pair
- More granular than a role
- Enforced through an Authorization Policy
- Stored in AspNetUserClaims table
- Single user can have multiple claims

◆ Claims policy requiring that a user has an "Admin" claim, as well as have a company claim of "Wired Brain Coffee Co"

```
[Authorize(Policy="Admin")]
public class AdminController : Controller
{
    private readonly IConfiguration _config;
    private readonly VcDbContext _context;

[Authorize(Policy="User")]
public IActionResult Index()
{
    return View();
}

[Authorize(Policy="Admin", Roles="Administrator")]
```

■ The "Admin" policy at the class level

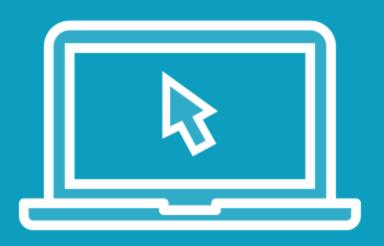
■ Method level "User" policy

■ We can assign a mix of claims and roles

## User Access

- Filter data by user
- Test your work

### Demo



#### **Broken Access Control**

- Enable Roles
- Add Authorization annotations to controllers
- Implement Hashld NuGet Library
- Review the results

## Summary



#### **Broken Access Control**

- Looked at the potential issues leading up to broken access control
- Reviewed recommendations from OWASP's Top 10 list, Proactive Controls, and ASVS
- Reviewed ASP.NET Core Identity Roles and Claims



Up Next:
Cryptographic Failures

