

System and Data Security

A CS Systems Prelim

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04/16/14

How can we secure our systems and data in a robust, comprehensive, and easy-to-use manner?

Cryptography

Access Control

Data Storage

Usability & Management

Diffie & Hellman - *New Directions in Cryptography* - 1976

Shamir, Adi - *How to Share a Secret* - 1979

Sandhu, et. al. - *Role-Based Access Control Models* - 1996

Bethencourt, et. al. - *Ciphertext-Policy A.B. Encryption* - 2007

Mazières, et. al. - *Separating Key Mgmt from FS Security* - 1999

Kher & Kim - *Securing Distributed Storage* - 2005

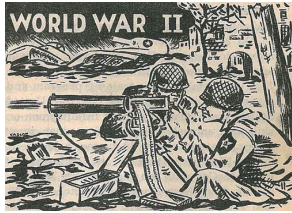
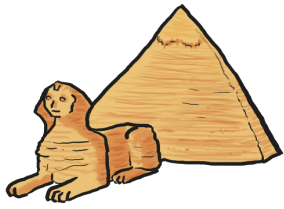
Miltchev, et. al. - *Decentralized A.C. in Dist File Systems* - 2008

Samar, V. - *Unified Login with Pluggable Auth Modules* - 1996

Cox, et. al. - *Security in Plan 9* - 2002

Morgan, et. al. - *Federated Security: The Shibboleth Appr* - 2004

Cryptography



Classic “Crypto” (Substitution, Etc)

Kerckhoff’s Principle (1883)

Shannon Information Theory (1948)

Strong Symmetric Key Algorithms

D&H Asymmetric Crypto (1976)

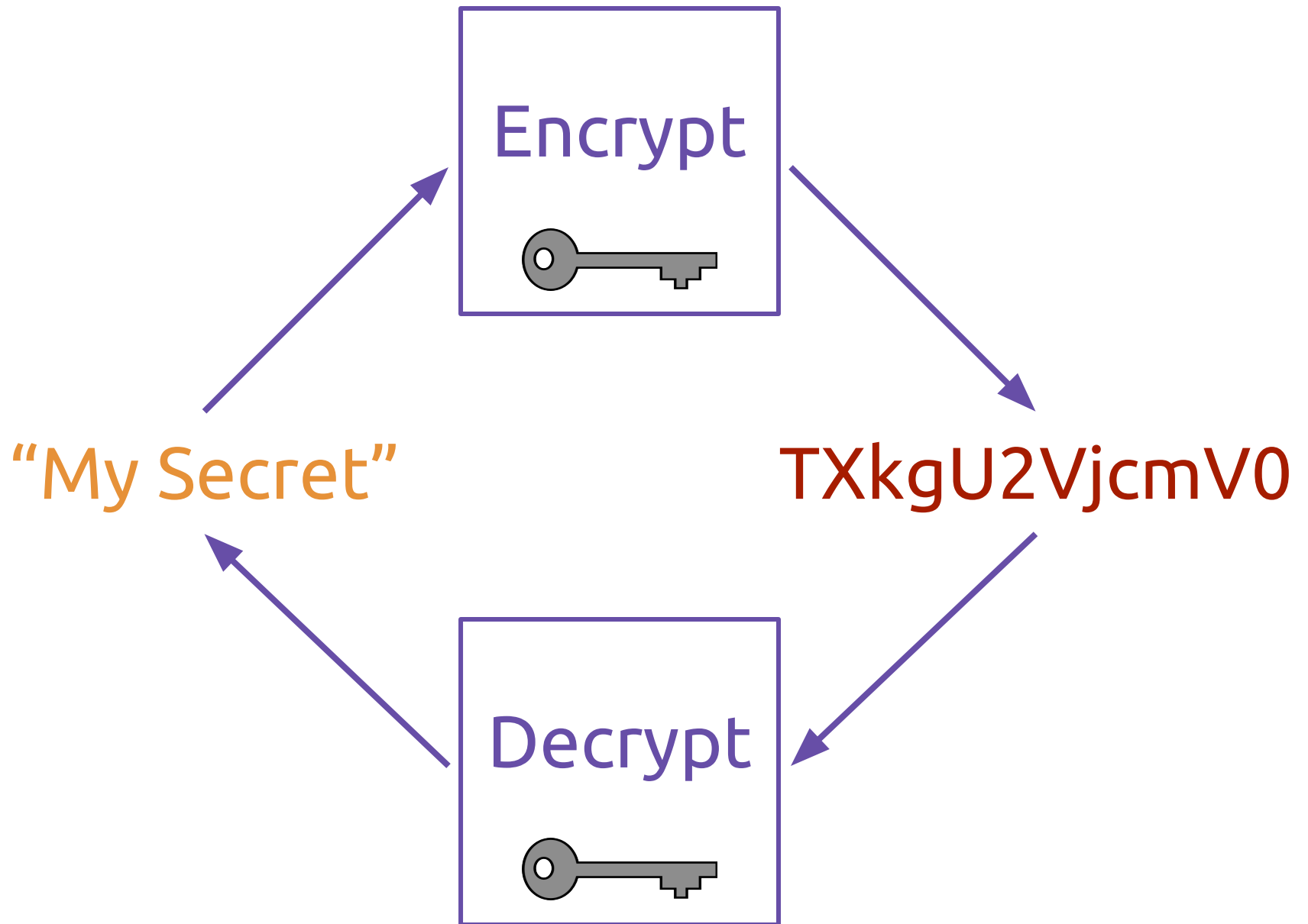
RSA Algorithm (1978)

Shamir Secret Sharing (1979)

PGP (1991)

Attribute-Based Encryption (2006)

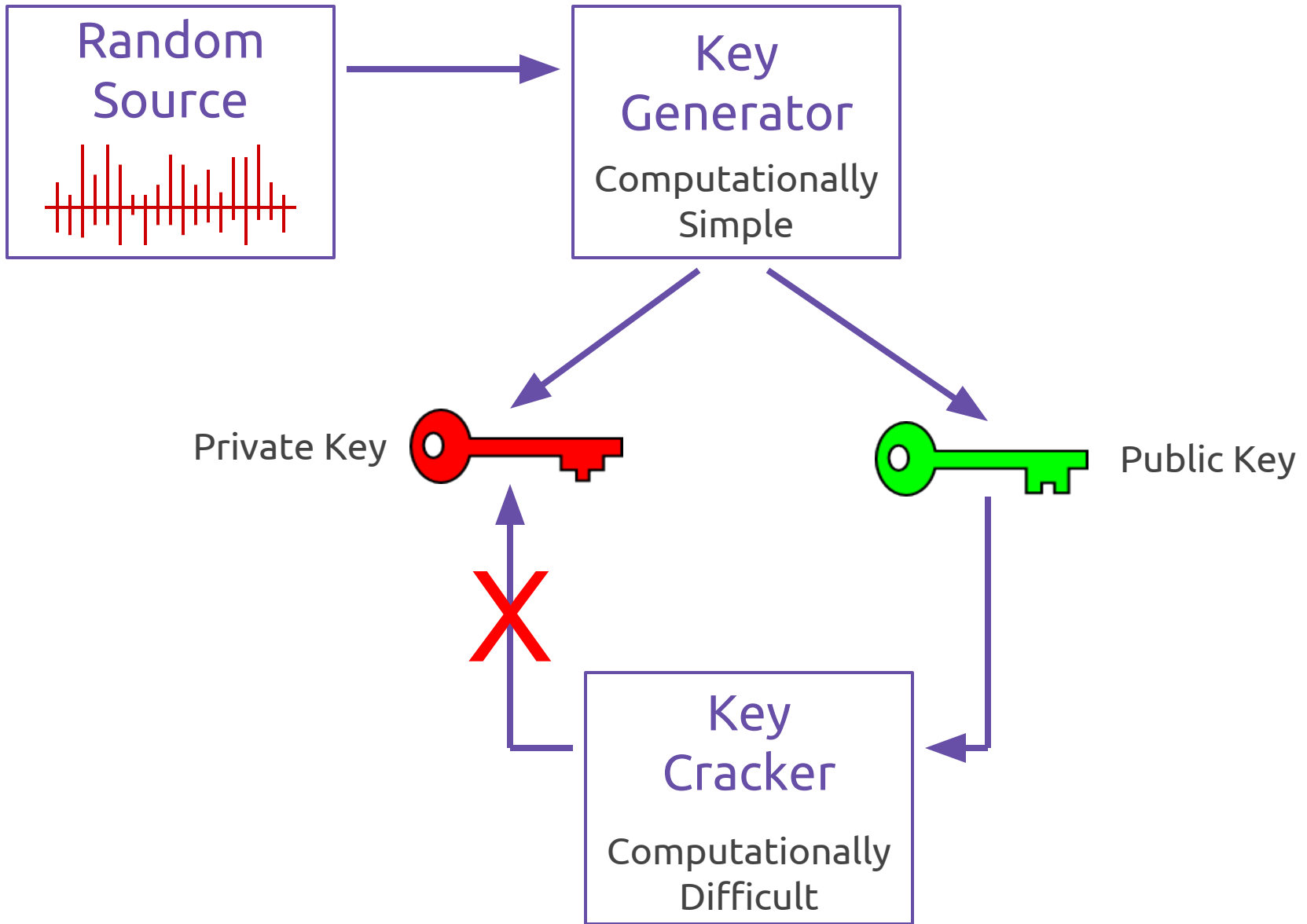
Bitcoin and “Proofs of Work” (2009)



Diffie & Hellman.

New Directions in Cryptography.

IEEE Transactions on Information Theory
22, 6. 1976.



Alice

Encryption

Bob's
Public Key



Bob,

This is my
super secret
message.

-Alice



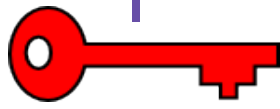
Encrypt



Qm9iLApUa
GlzIGlzIG15I
HN1cGVyIH
NlY3JldCBtZ
XNzYWdlLgo
tQWxpY2UK



Decrypt

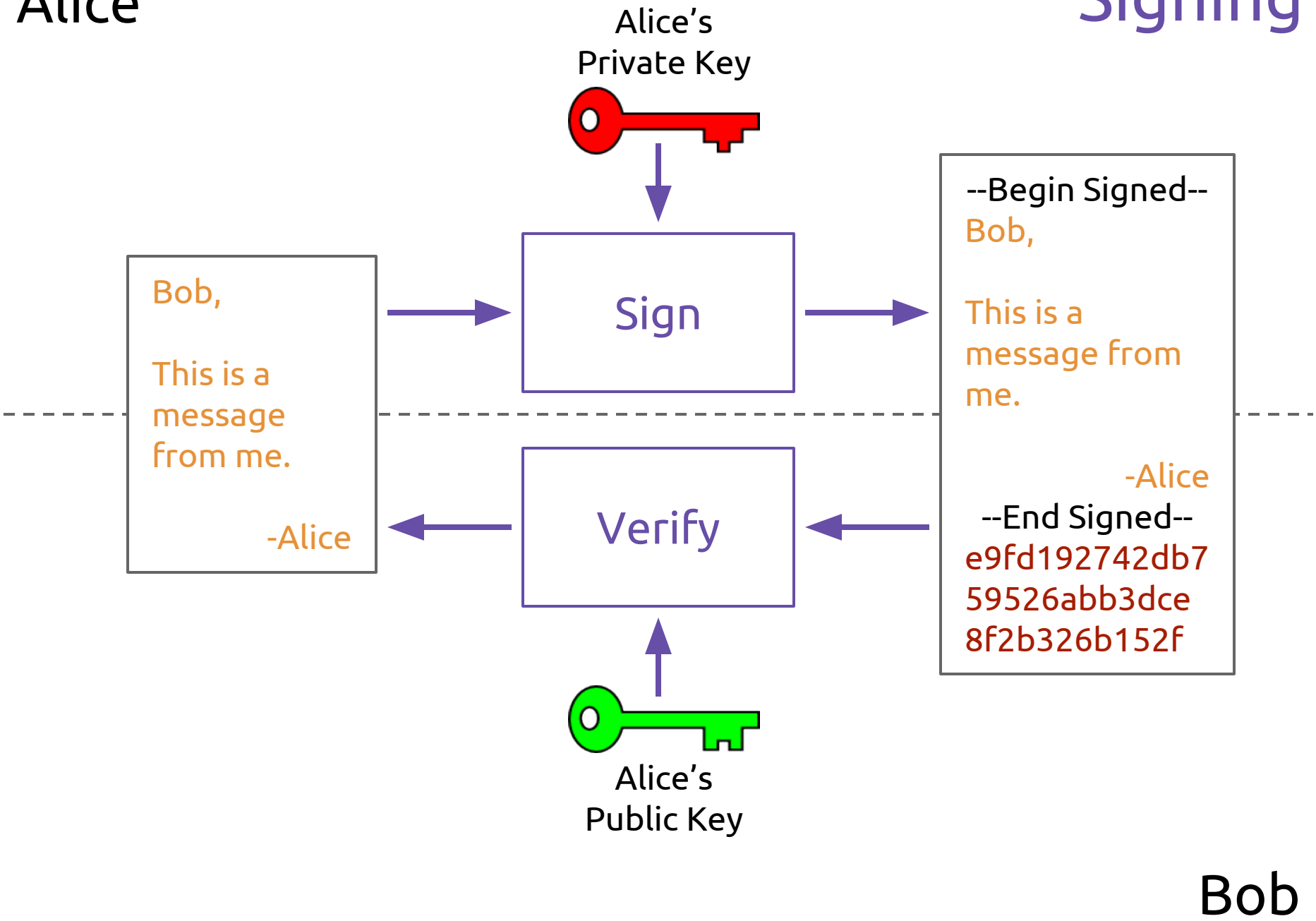


Bob's
Private Key

Bob

Alice

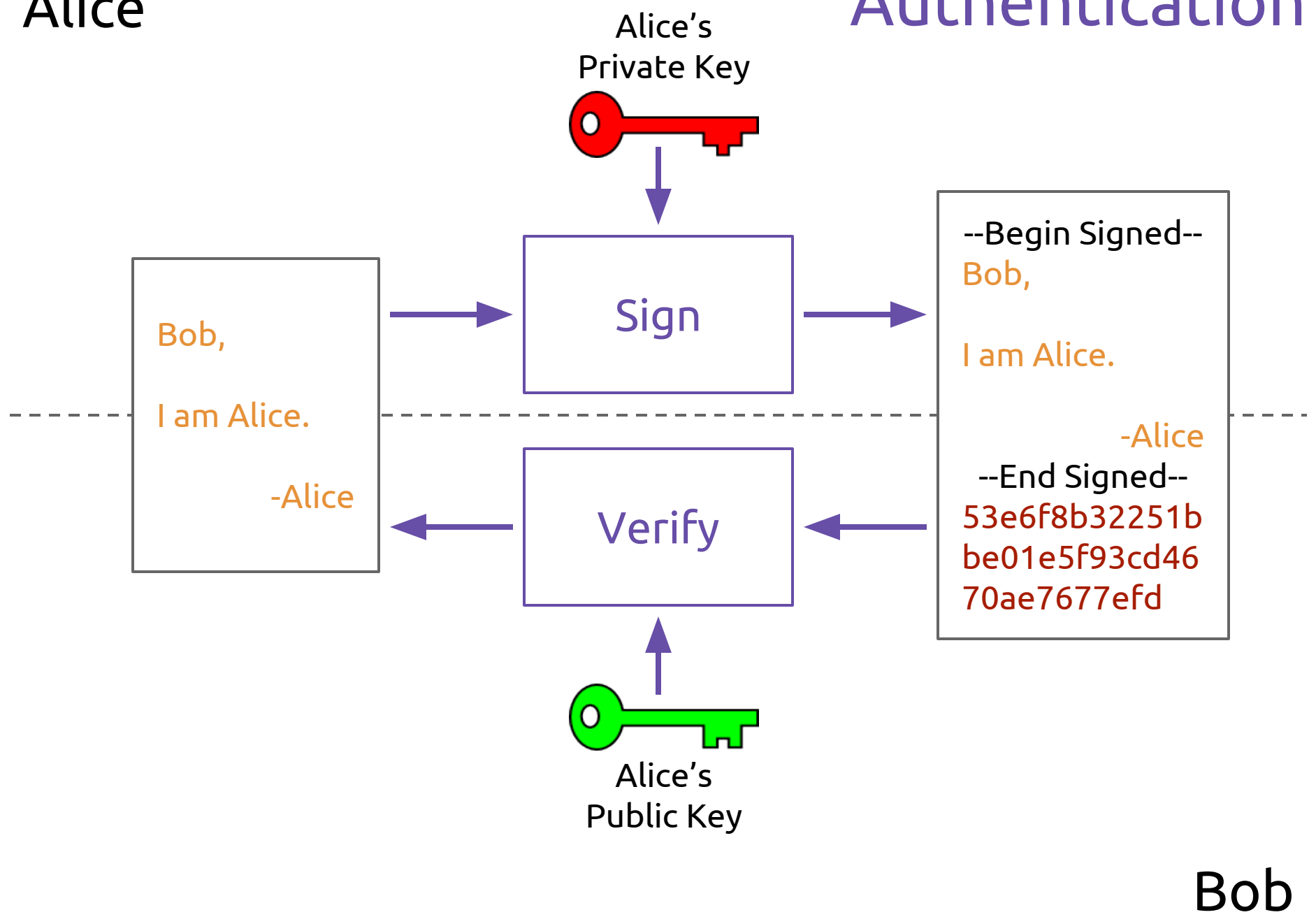
Signing



Bob

Alice

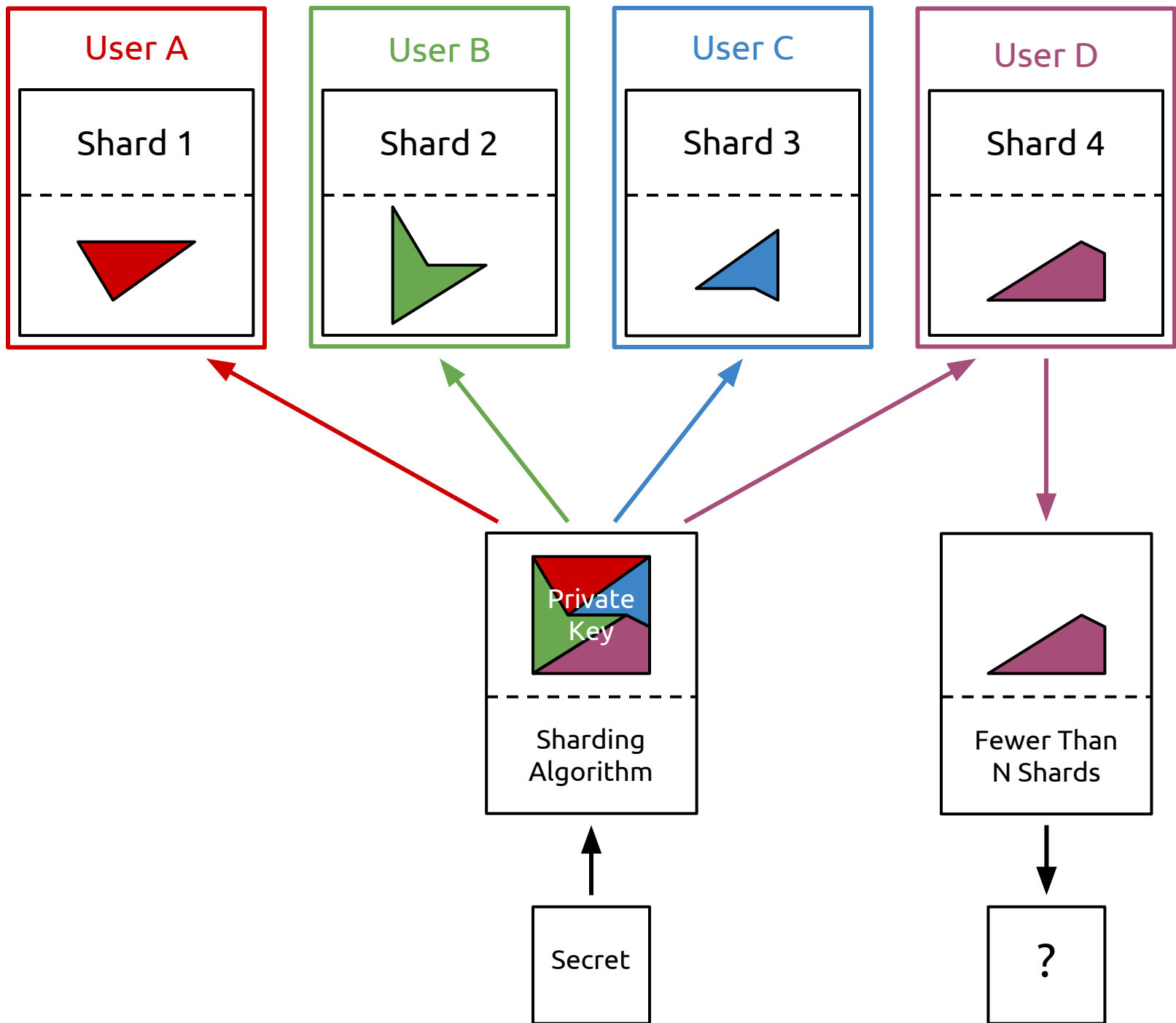
Authentication

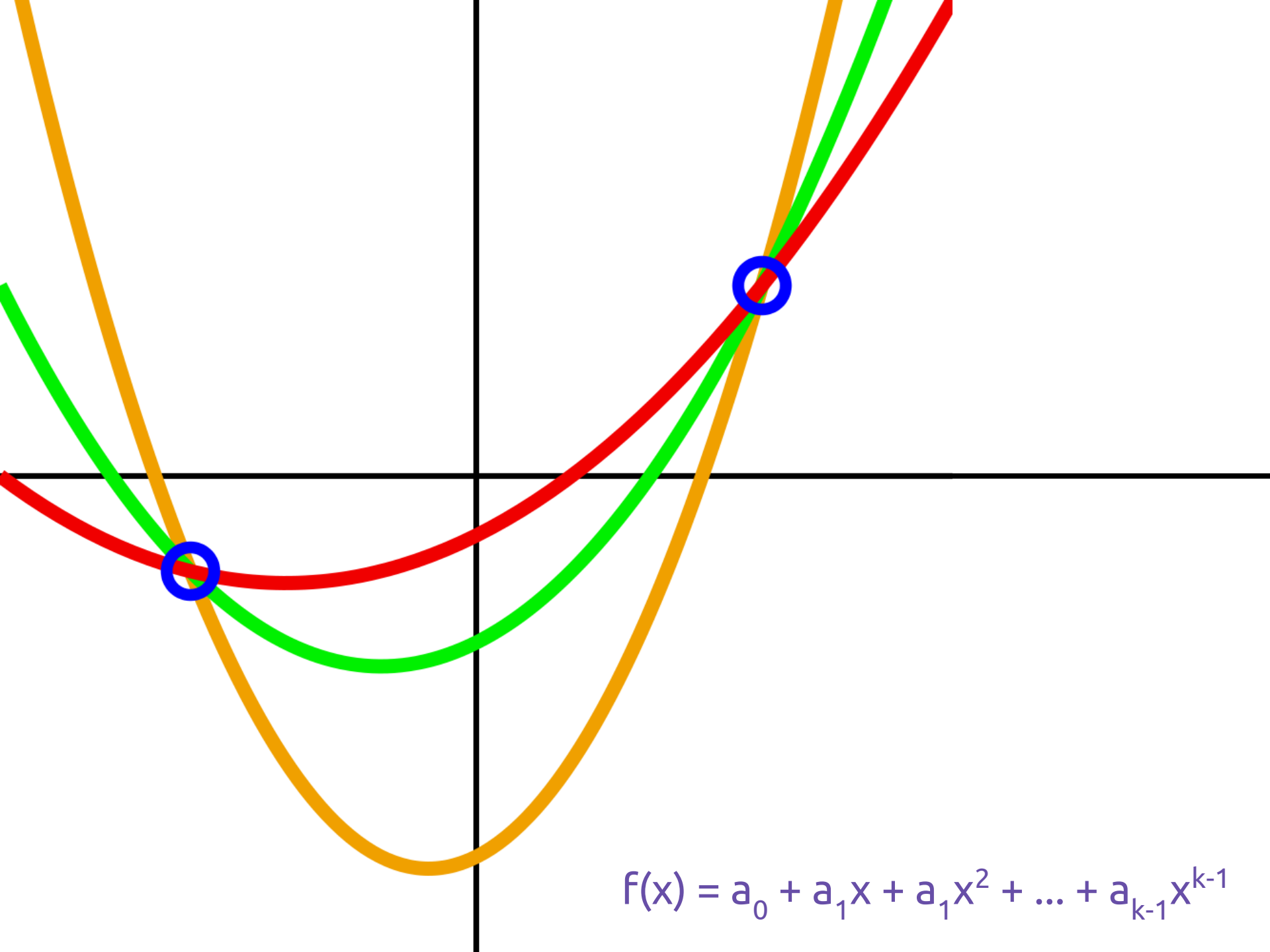


Shamir, Adi.

How to Share a Secret.

Communications of the ACM
22, 11. 1979.





$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_1x^2 + \dots + a_{k-1}x^{k-1}$$

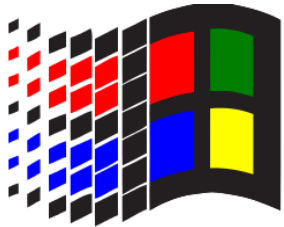
The Future

Quantum Cryptography (?)

Sourcing Randomness/Entropy

Secure Secret/Private Key Storage

Access Control



Time Sharing OSES (1950s to 1960s)

Multics (1969)

Unix + Unix File Permissions (1973)

Linux (1991)

Windows NT + ACLs (1993)

Role-Based Access Control (1996)

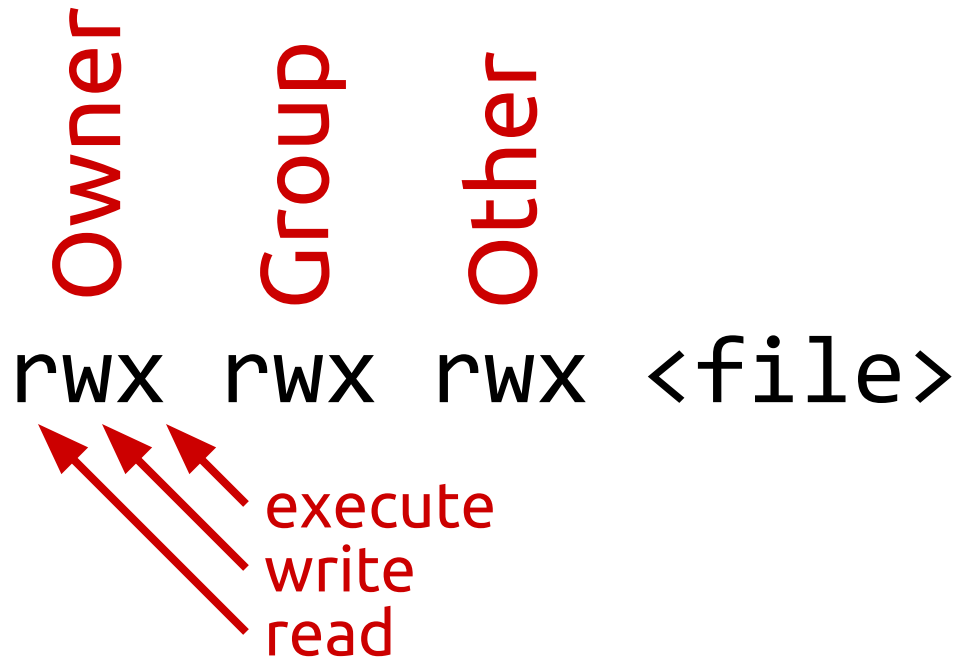
Key-Policy Attr-Based Ecrypt (2006)

Ciphertext-Policy Attr-Based Ecrypt (2007)

Unix Permissions

Owner Group Other

rwX rwX rwX <file>



execute
write
read

Windows NT ACLs

<file>

```
| --- read: (User A, User B)
| --- write: (User A, User B)
| --- delete: (User A)
| --- change perms: (User A)
| --- ...
```

Sandhu, et. al.

Role-Based Access Control Models.

IEEE Computer

29,2. 1996.

" We can solve any problem
by adding an additional
level of indirection..."

" ... except for the problem
of **too many levels** of
indirection. "

Users → Permissions

Users →

Users → Roles

Users → Roles

Roles →

Users → Roles

Roles → Permissions

Roles

```
| --- Admin: (User A)
| --- Developer: (User A, User B)
| --- ...
```

<File>

```
| --- read: (Admin, Developer)
| --- write: (Admin, Developer)
| --- delete: (Admin)
| --- ...
```

RBAC_0 : Base Model

RBAC_1 : Base Model + Role Hierarchies

RBAC_2 : Base Model + Constraints

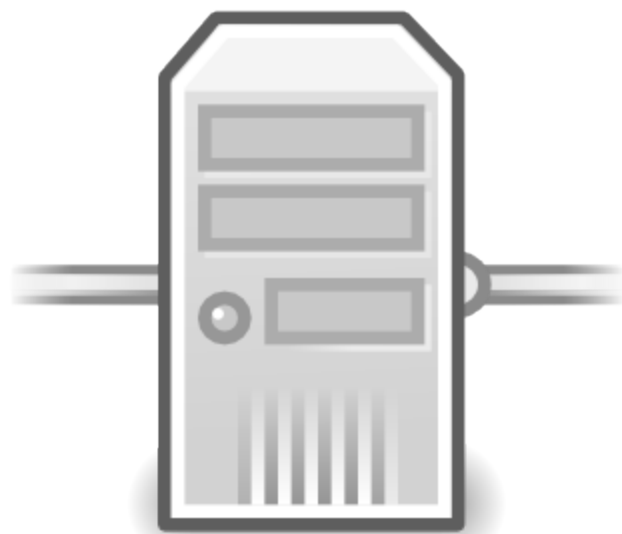
RBAC_3 : $\text{RBAC}_1 + \text{RBAC}_2$

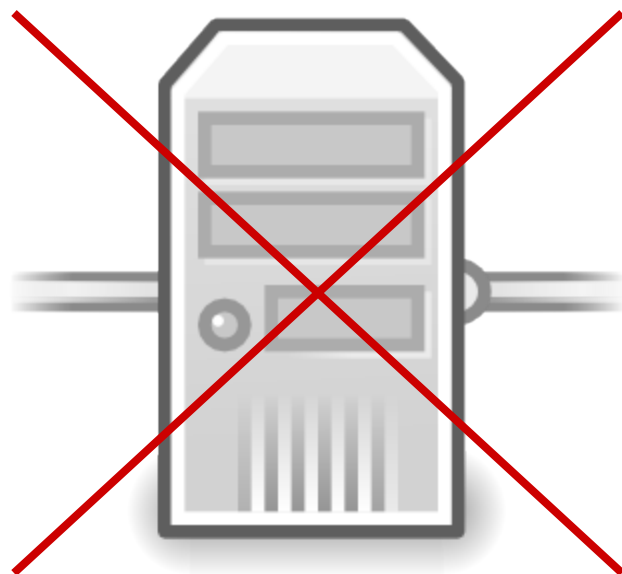
Bethencourt, et. al.

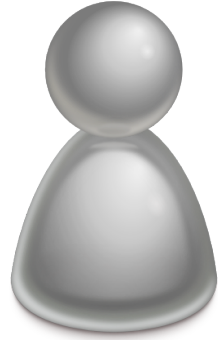
*Ciphertext-Policy
Attribute-Based Encryption.*

IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy.
2007.


```
(  
  ("dept = it_dept")  
  AND  
  ("location = "SF")  
)  
OR  
(  
  ("role" = sysadmin)  
  AND  
  ("name = Andy Sayler")  
)
```









```
| --- "name = Andy Sayler"  
| --- "role = sysadmin"  
| --- "dept = it_dept"  
| --- "location = Boulder"  
| --- "hire_date = 09/06/2013"
```



OR

AND

dept =
it_dept

location =
SF

AND

role =
sysadmin

name =
Andy Sayler

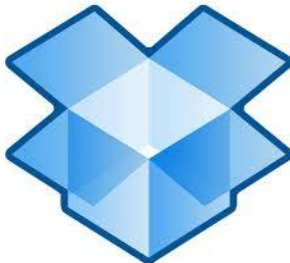
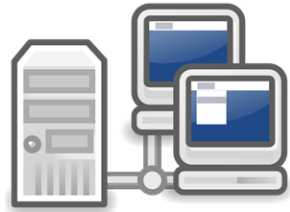
The Future

Global Namespaces

Authentication vs Authorization

Manageability and Misconfiguration

Data Storage Security



Unix (1973)

NFS (1984)

Andrew File System (1988)

SMB (1990)

Linux (1991)

NTFS (1993)

Bayou, CFS (1993)

CIFS (1996)

SFS, CryptFS (1999)

OceanStore (2000)

Plutus (2003)

eCryptFS (2006)

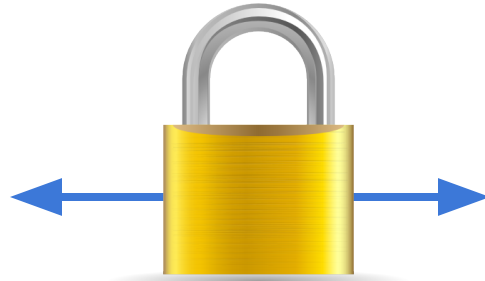
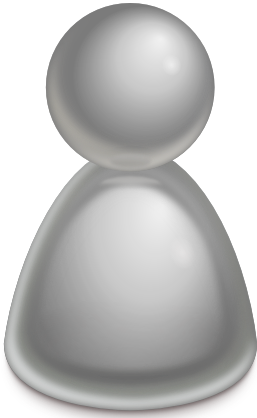
BitLocker (2007)

Dropbox (2008)

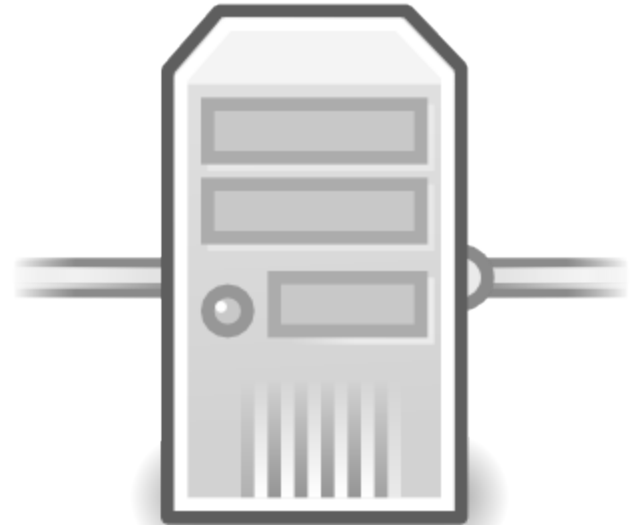
Mazières, et. al.

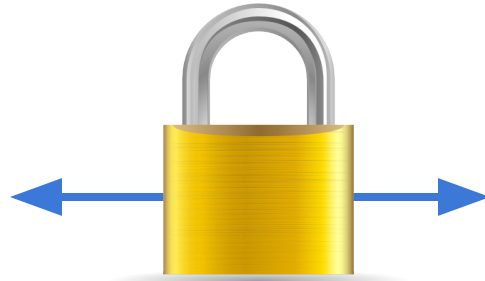
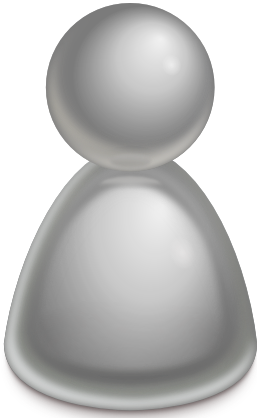
Separating Key Mgmt from FS Security.

ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review
33, 5. 1999.



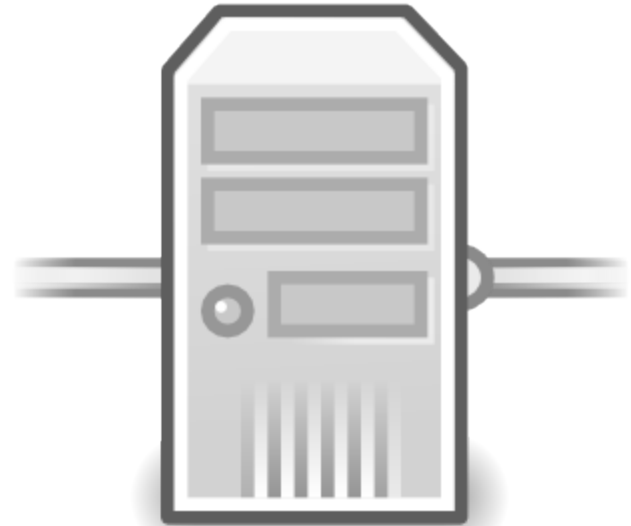
SSL
SSH
Etc

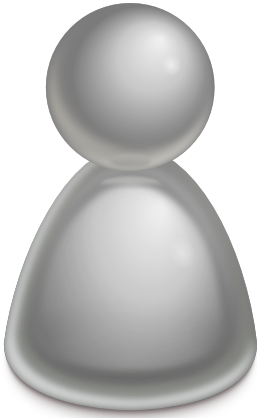




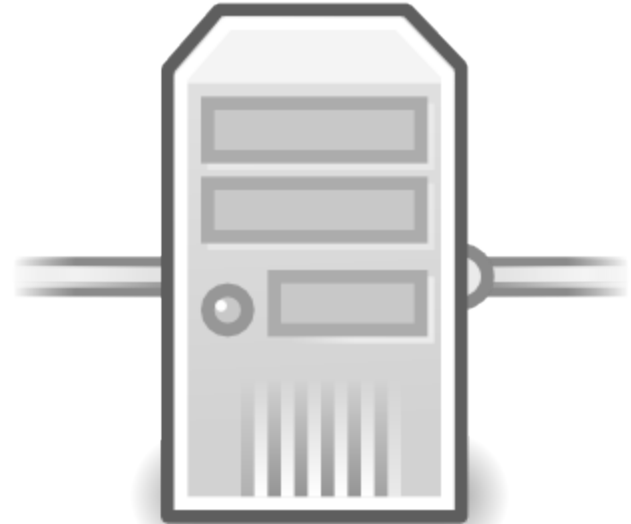
SSL
SSH
Etc

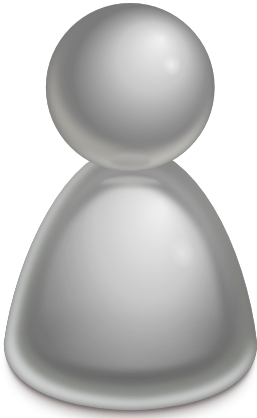
?





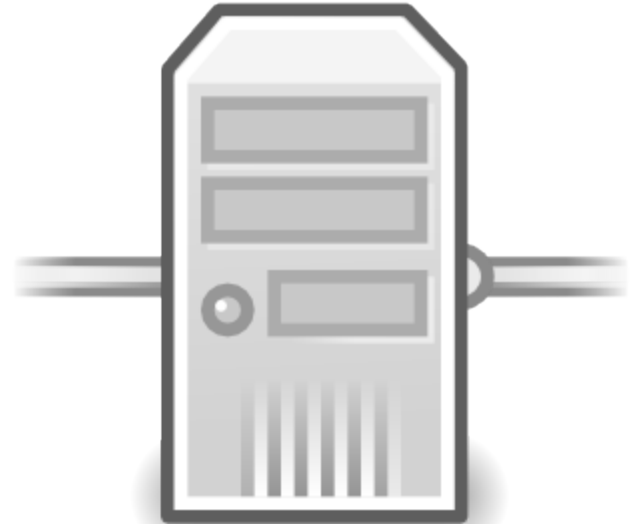
SSL
SSH
Etc





SSL
SSH
Etc

Self-Certifying
Pathnames



Location

HostID

Remote Path



/sfs/sfs.volaticus.net:vefvsv5wd4hz9isc/pub/docs/prelim.pdf

The diagram illustrates the structure of a file path. It is divided into three sections by blue curly braces above the text. The first section, labeled 'Location', covers the path '/sfs/sfs.volaticus.net:'. The second section, labeled 'HostID', covers the identifier 'vefvsv5wd4hz9isc'. The third section, labeled 'Remote Path', covers the file path '/pub/docs/prelim.pdf'.

Location HostID Remote Path

/sfs/sfs.volaticus.net:vefvsv5wd4hz9isc/pub/docs/prelim.pdf

$\text{HostID} = \text{SHA1}(\text{"HostInfo"}, \textit{Location}, \textit{PublicKey})$

Kher & Kim.

Securing Distributed Storage:
Challenges, Techniques, and Systems.
Proceedings of the 2005 ACM
Workshop on Storage Security and
Survivability
2005.

Miltchev, et. al.

*Decentralized Access Control in
Distributed File Systems.*

ACM Computing Surveys

40, 3. 2005.

Distributed File Systems



```
graph TD; A[Distributed File Systems] --> B[Single Domain]; A --> C[Multi Domain]; B --> B1[NFS (v1 to v4)]; B --> B2[AFS]; B --> B3[CIFS/SMB]; B --> B4[Bayou]; B --> B5[xFS]; C --> C1[SFS]; C --> C2[OceanStore]; C --> C3[DisCFS]; C --> C4[Truffels]; C --> C5[WebFS]; C --> C6[CapaFS]; C --> C7[Fileteller]; C --> C8[TahoeFS]; C --> C9[DisCFS];
```

Single Domain

NFS (v1 to v4)

AFS

CIFS/SMB

Bayou

xFS

Multi Domain

SFS

OceanStore

DisCFS

Truffels

WebFS

CapaFS

Fileteller

TahoeFS

DisCFS

Cryptographic File Systems

```
graph TD; A[Cryptographic File Systems] --> B[Single User]; A --> C[Multi User]; B --> B1[CFS]; B --> B2[CryptFS]; B --> B3[eCryptFS]; B --> B4[TrueCrypt]; C --> C1[TCFS]; C --> C2[NCryptFS]; C --> C3[EFS]; C --> C4[SFS]; C --> C5[GFSF]; C --> C6[SiRiUS]; C --> C7[Cephus]; C --> C8[Plutus]; C --> C9[TahoeFS];
```

Single User

CFS

CryptFS

eCryptFS

TrueCrypt

Multi User

TCFS

NCryptFS

EFS

SFS

GFSF

SiRiUS

Cephus

Plutus

TahoeFS

Secure File System Attributes

User, System, and Message Authentication

Access Control

End-to-End Confidentiality (Data and Metadata)

Key Management

Key Storage

Key Revocation

Non-Repudiation

File System Access Control Attributes

Authentication

Authorization

Granularity

Delegation

Revocation

Accountability

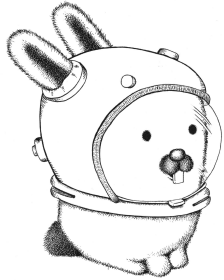
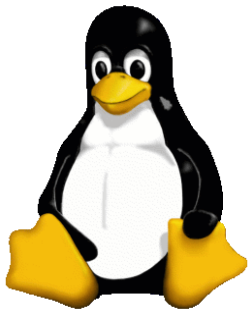
The Future

Cloud and Third Party Storage

Multi-Domain, Multi-User, Multi-Device

Usable End-to-End Encryption

Usability and Management



Kerberos v4 (1988)

PGP, Linux (1991)

GSSAPI (1993)

Kerberos v5 (1994)

Plan 9 from Bell Labs (1995)

PAM, RBAC, SSH Agent (1996)

Why Johnny Can't Encrypt, GnuPG (1999)

SAML (2001)

Security in Plan 9 (2002)

Shibboleth, OpenID (2003)

LastPass (2008)

Usability Stakeholders

End Users - How easy is it to use?

Developers - How easy is integration?

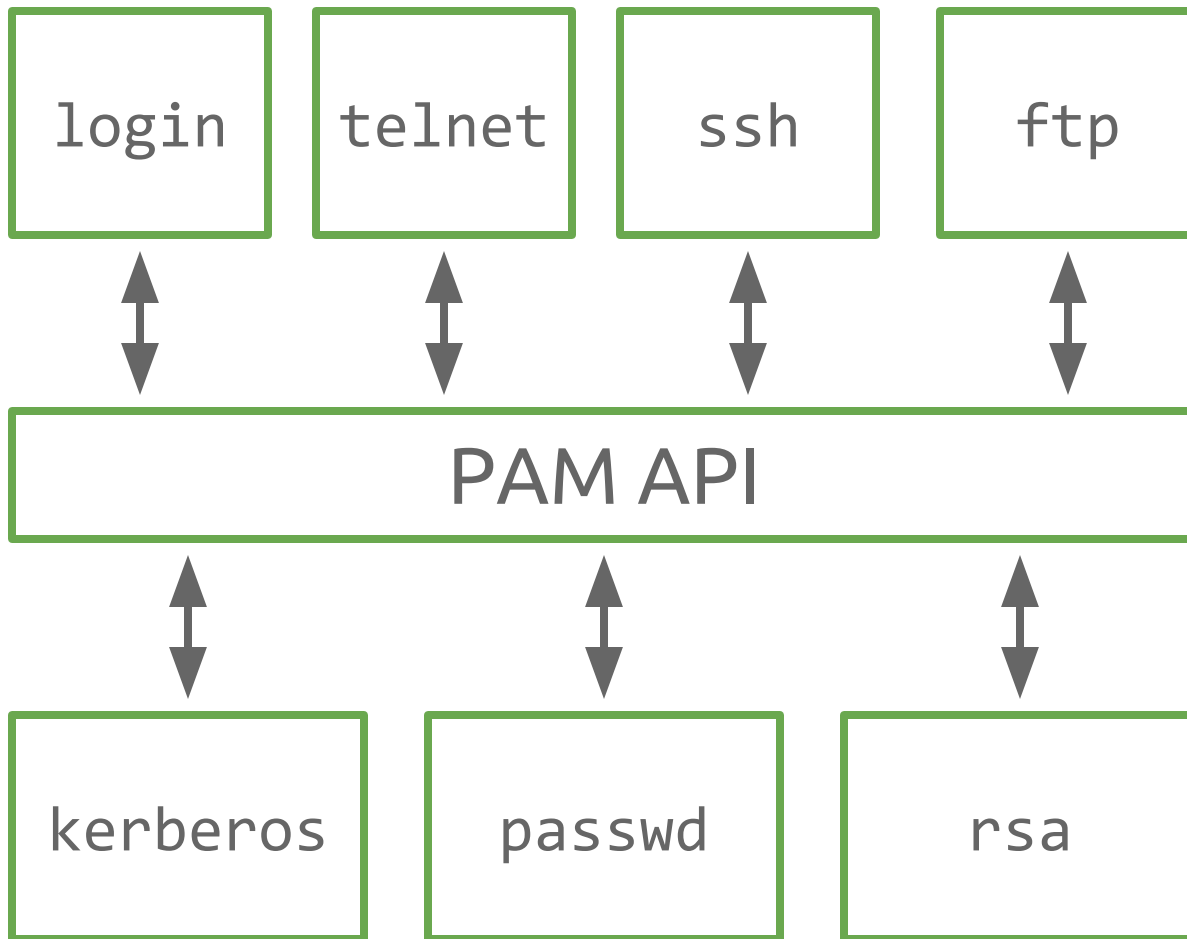
Administrators - How easy is management?

Samar, V.

*Unified Login with Pluggable
Authentication Modules.*

Proceedings of the 3rd ACM Conference
on Computer and Comm Security.

1996.



Applications

Mechanisms

End Users

Largely transparent

Provides SSO options

Developers

Avoids building ad-hoc auth stacks

Administrators

Select which auth primitives to use

Provides SSO options

Cox, et. al.

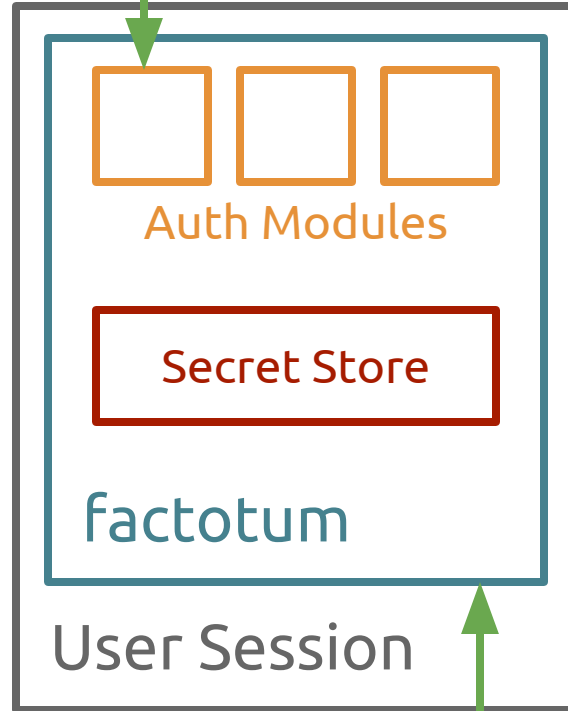
Security in Plan 9.

USENIX Security.

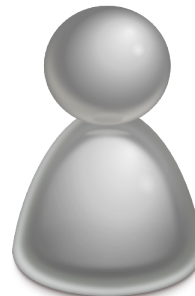
2002.



Services



Agent



User

End Users:

- Avoid need to memorize passwords, etc

- Encourages use of stronger auth techniques

Developers:

- Allows use of stronger auth techniques

- Largely transparent

Administrators:

- Largely transparent

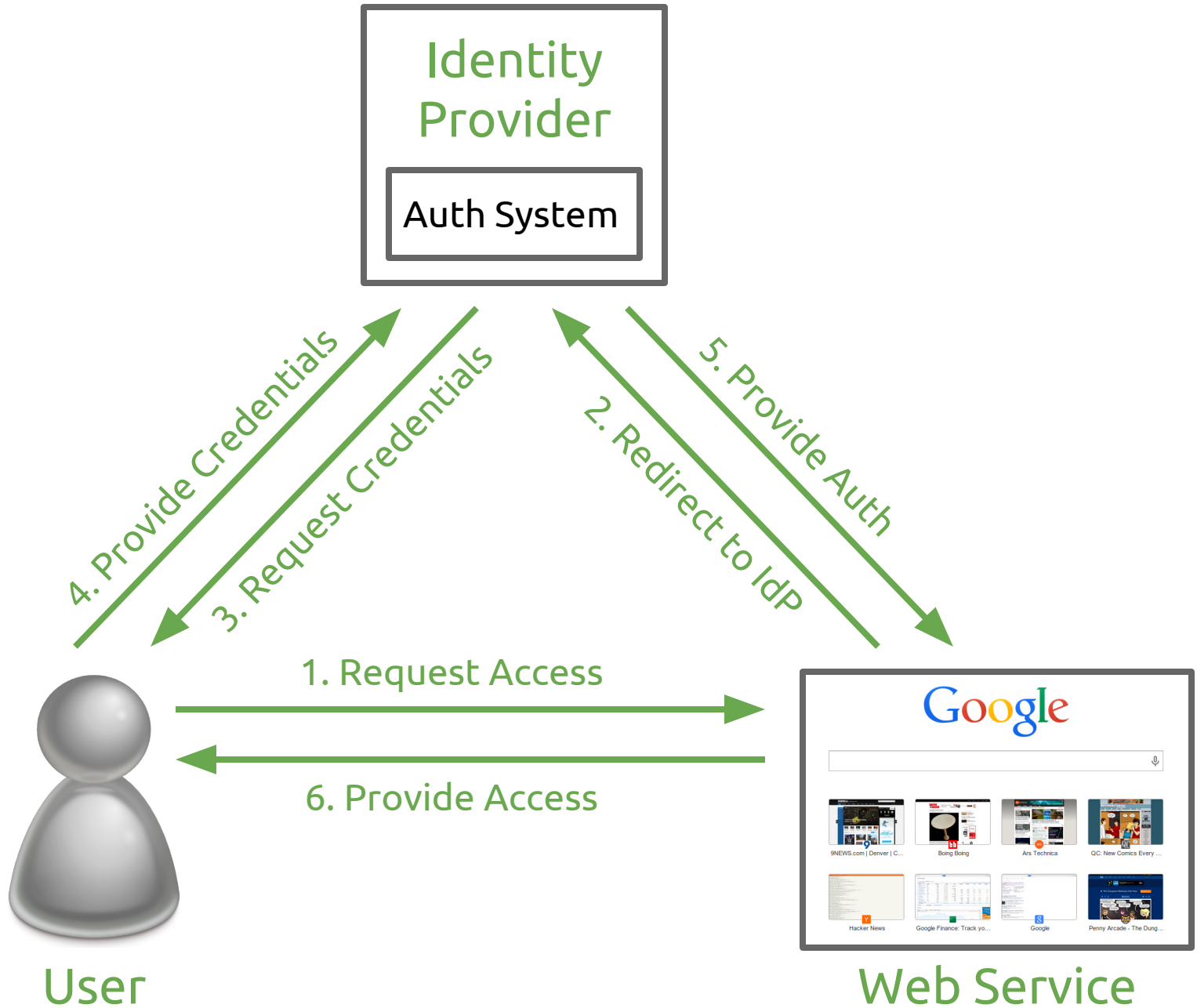
Morgan, et. al.

Federated Security:

The Shibboleth Approach.

Educause Quarterly.

27, 4. 2004.



End Users:

- Enables SSO to many sites and services

- Must only provide credentials to trusted IdP

Developers:

- Avoids building ad-hoc auth stacks

Administrators:

- Enables SSO for users

- Allows centralized control of user attributes

The Future

Security vs Convenience

Multi Domain|User|Device Agents

Third Party Trust and User Control

How can we secure our systems and data in a robust, comprehensive, and easy-to-use manner?

Multi Domain|Device|User Support

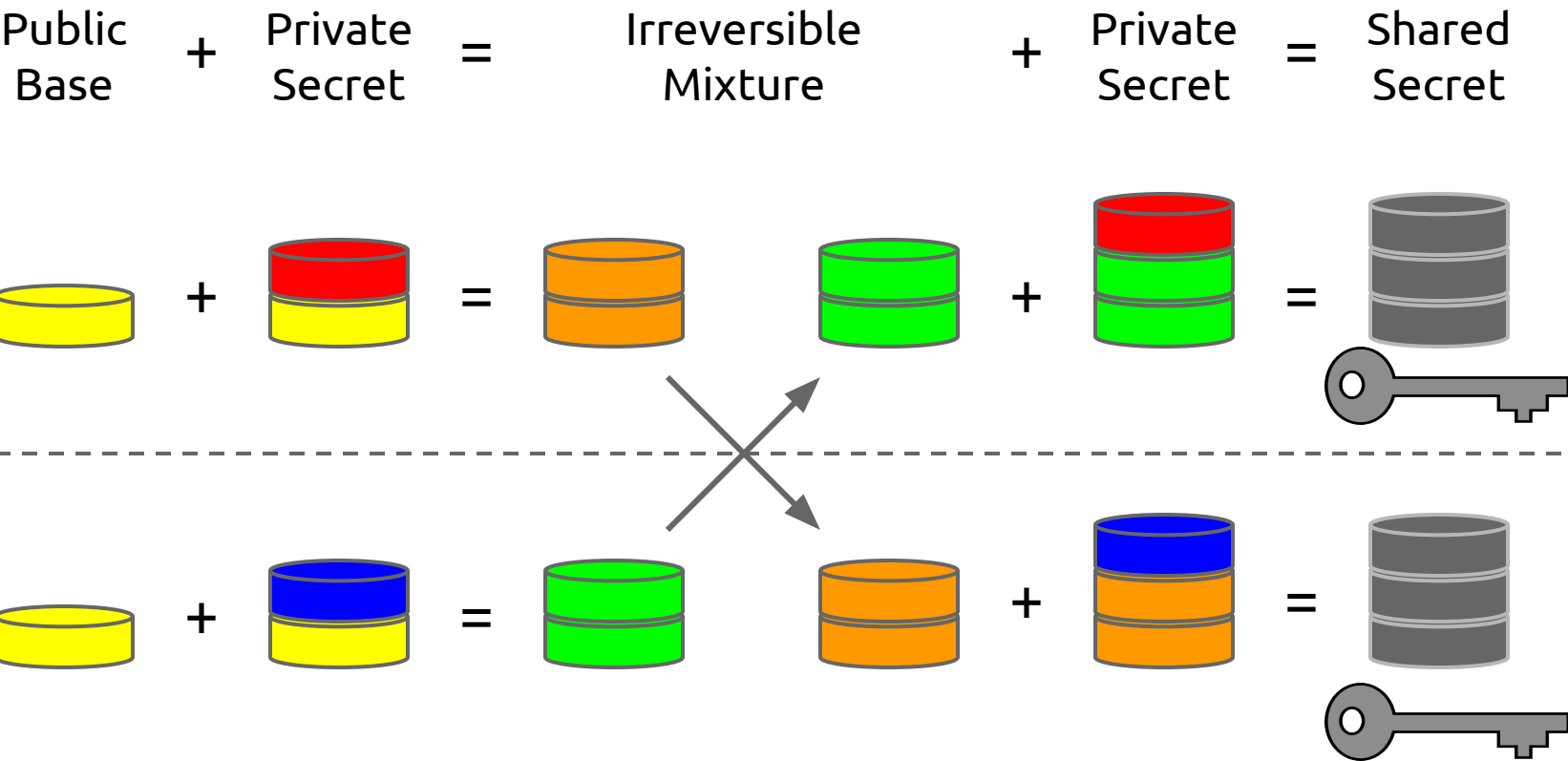
Control over “Who You Trust”

Ease of Use for Users|Devs|Admins

Questions?

Alice

Key Exchange



Bob