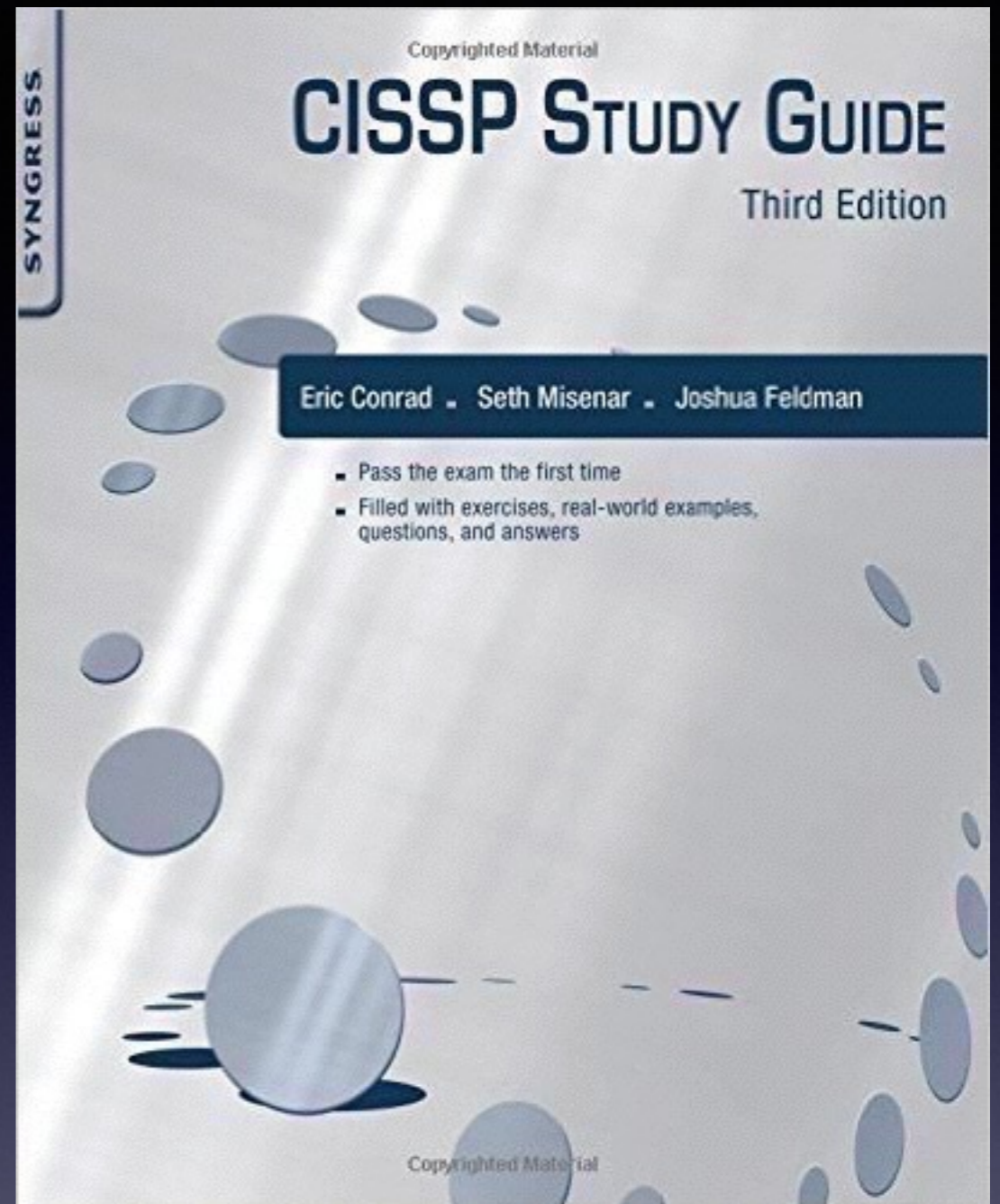


CNIT 125: Information Security Professional (CISSP Preparation)



Ch 6. Identity and Access Management

Authentication Methods

Authentication Methods

- **Type 1: Something you know**
 - **Easiest and weakest method**
- **Type 2: Something you have**
- **Type 3: Something you are**
- **A fourth type is where you are**

Passwords: Four Types

- **Static passwords**
- **Passphrases**
- **One-time passwords**
- **Dynamic passwords**

Static Passwords

- **Reusable passwords that may or may not expire**
- **Typically user-generated**
- **Work best when combined with another authentication type, such as a smart card or biometric control**

Passphrases

- **Long static passwords comprised of words in a phrase or sentence**
 - **"I will pass the CISSP in 6 months!"**
- **Stronger if you use nonsense words, mix case, and use numbers and symbols**

One-Time Passwords

- **Very secure but difficult to manage**
- **Impossible to reuse, valid only for one use**

Dynamic Passwords

- **Change at regular intervals**
- **Tokens are expensive**



Strong Authentication

- **Also called Multifactor Authentication**
- **More than one authentication factor**
 - **Ex: ATM card and PIN**

Password Guessing

- **May be detected from system logs**
- ***Clipping levels* distinguish malicious attacks from normal users**
 - **Ex: more than five failed logins per hour**
- ***Account lockout* after a number of failed login attempts**

Password Hashes and Password Cracking

- **Plaintext passwords are not usually stored on a system anymore**
- **Password hash is stored instead**
- **Password cracking**
 - **Calculating hash for a long list of passwords, trying to match the hash value**

Password Hashes

- **Stored in /etc/shadow on Unix systems**
- **In SAM (Security Accounts Manager) file (part of the Registry) on Windows**
 - **Local account hashes stored on local system drive**
 - **Domain account hashes stored on domain controller**
 - **Hashes also cached on the local system after a domain login**

Capturing Hashes

- **May be sniffed from network traffic**
- **Or read from RAM with fgdump or Metasploit's hashdump**
- **SAM file is locked while the operating system is running**

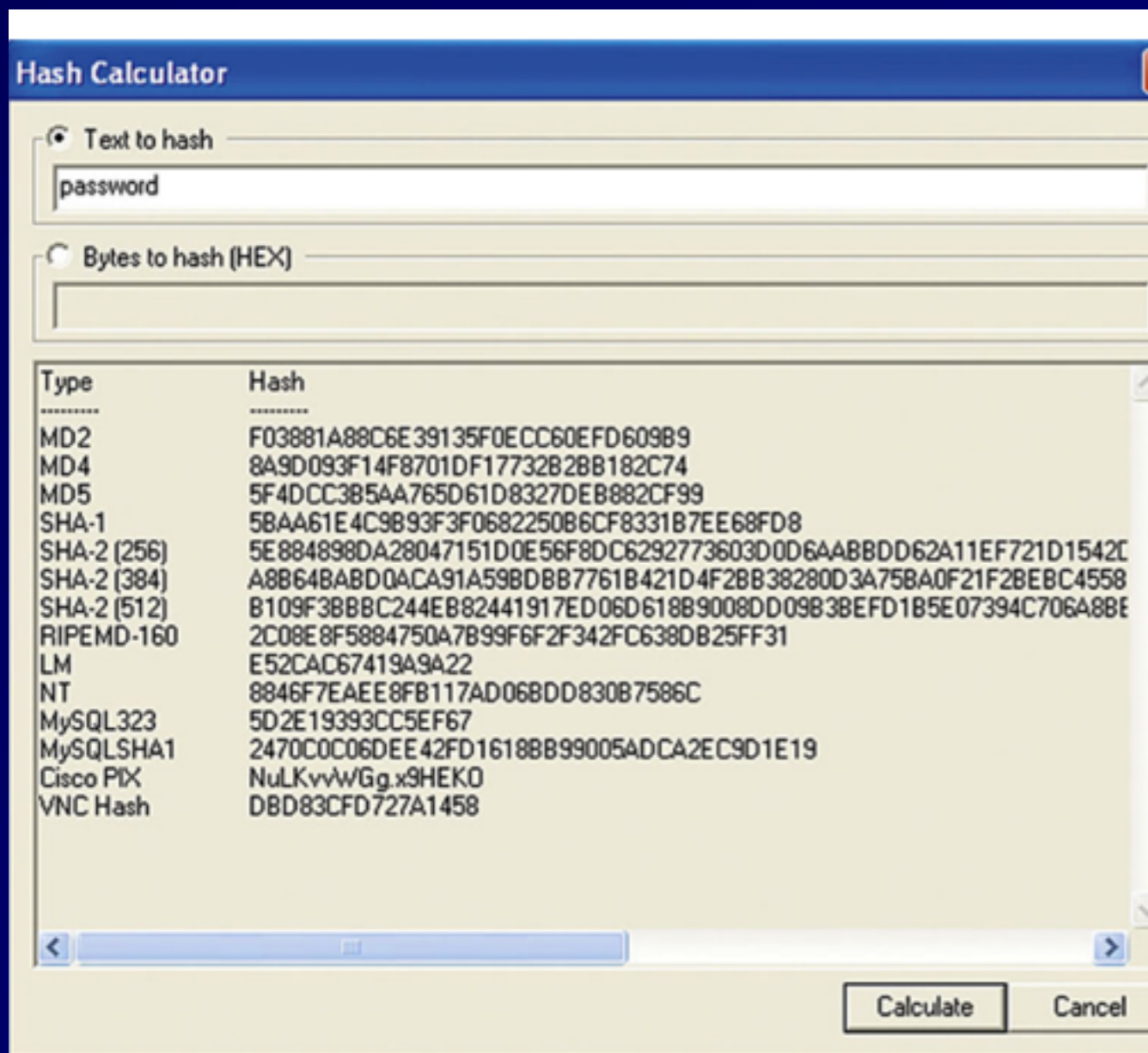


FIGURE 6.1 “password” Hash Output

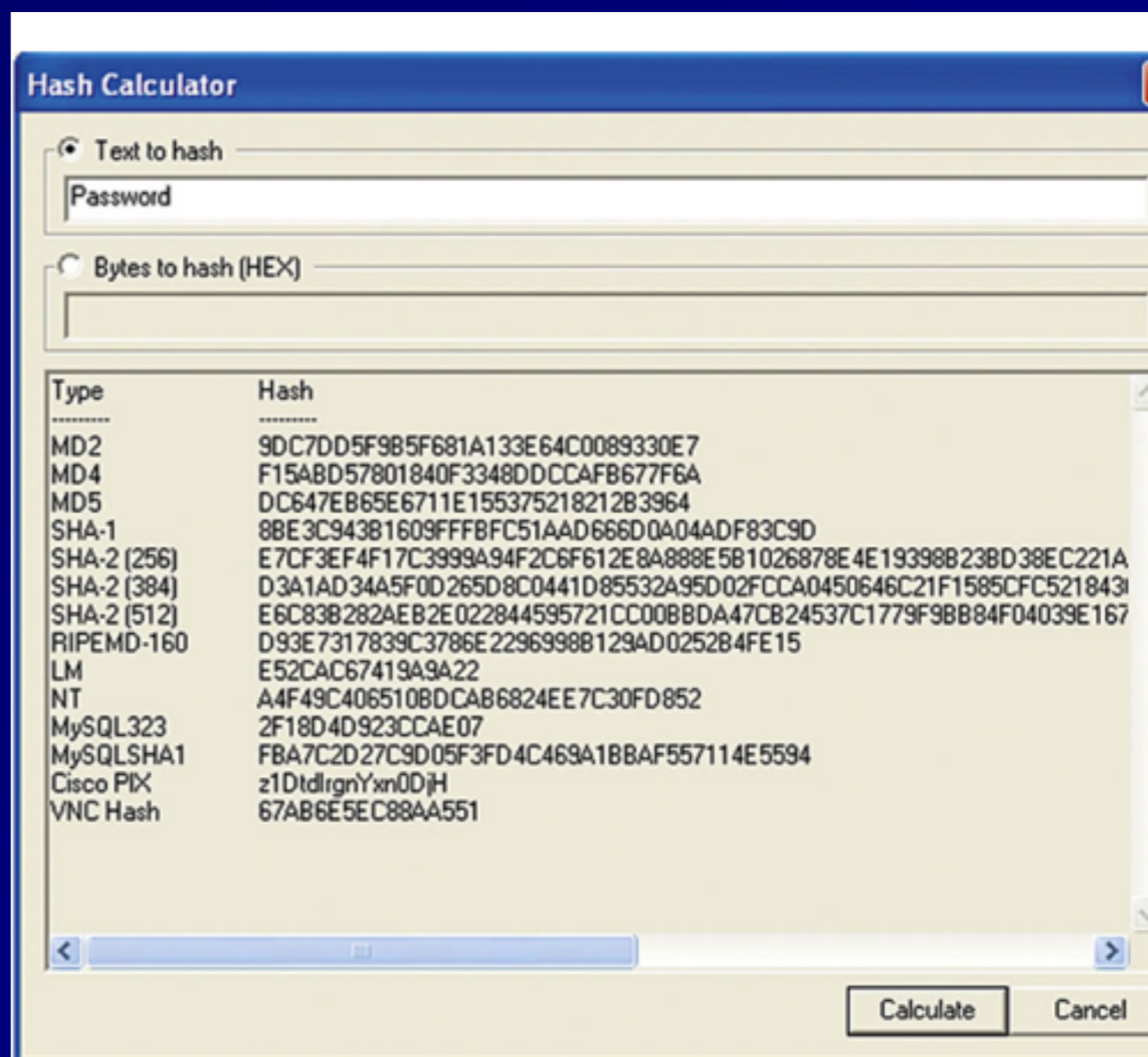


FIGURE 6.2 “Password” Hash Output

- **LANMAN (LM) hash doesn't change**

Dictionary Attack

- **Use a list of possible passwords**
- **Fast and efficient technique**
- **Countermeasure: password complexity and length rules**

Brute Force and Hybrid Attacks

- **Brute Force: try all possible combinations of characters**
- **Slow, but much faster with GPUs (Graphical Processing Units)**
- **Rainbow tables trade time for memory**
 - **Most effective on unsalted passwords, like Microsoft's**
- **Hybrid attack**
 - **Uses a dictionary and modifications of the words, like 1337sp33k**

Salts

- **A random value added to the password before hashing**
- **If two users have the same password, the hash is different**
- **Makes rainbow tables less useful**

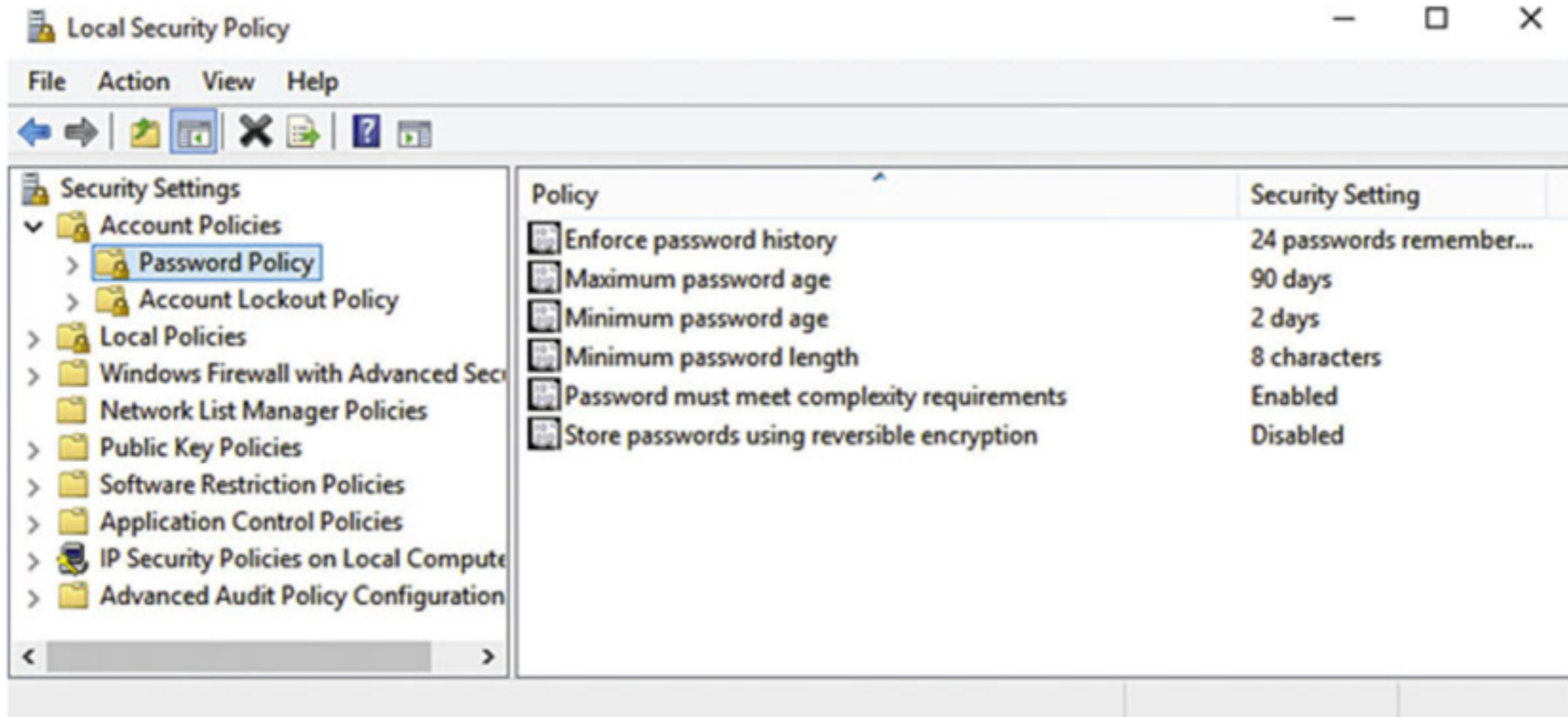


FIGURE 6.4 Windows 10 Password Settings

Password Control

- **Users often write down passwords and place them somewhere unsafe**
- **Like sticky notes on monitors**

Type 2 Authentication

Something You Have

- **Synchronous Dynamic Token**
 - **Synchronized with a central server**
 - **Uses time or counter to change values**
 - **Ex: RSA's SecureID, Google Authenticator**
- **Asynchronous Dynamic Token**
 - **Not synchronized with a central server**
 - **Ex: Challenge-response token**
 - **User must enter challenge and PIN**

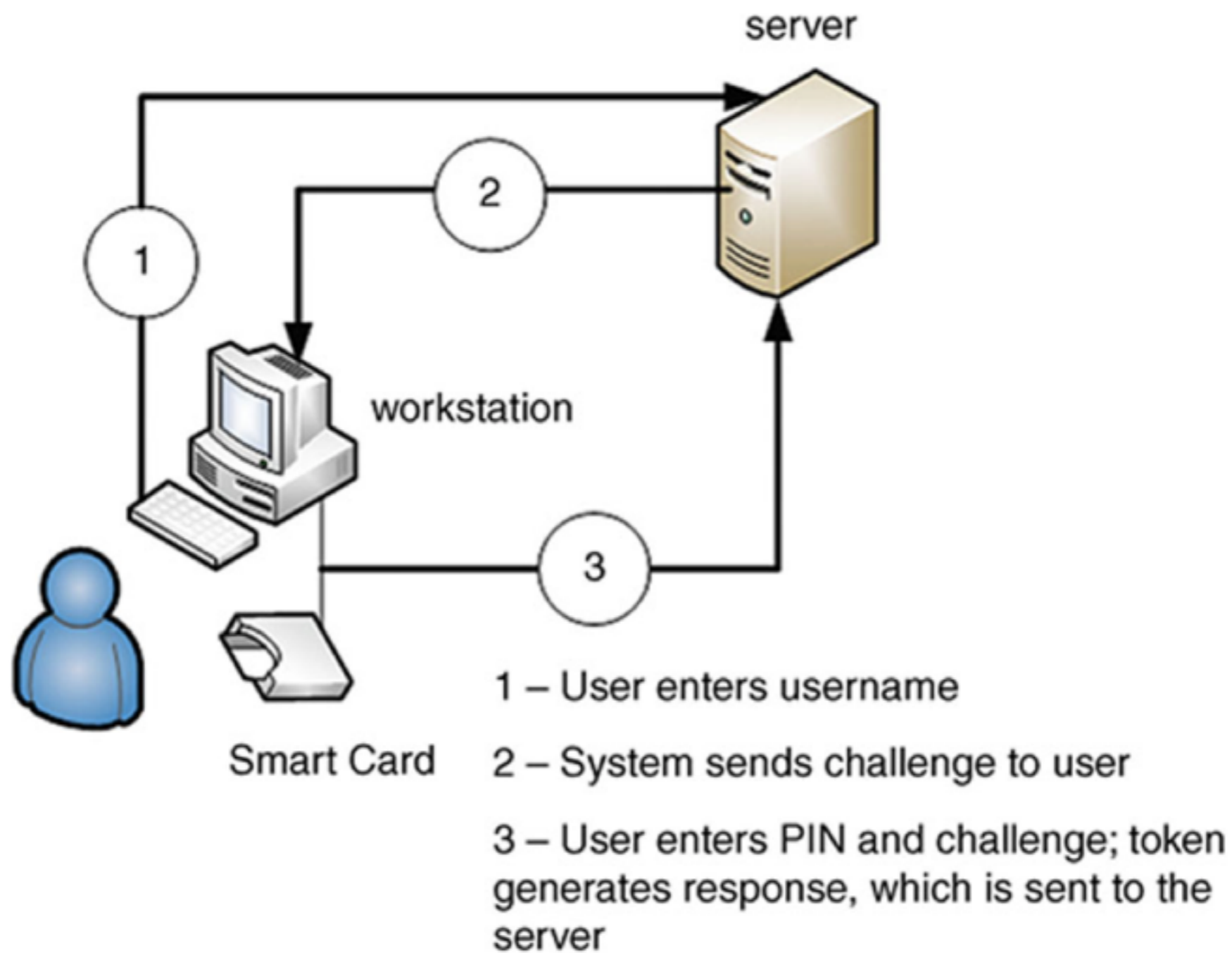


FIGURE 6.6 Asynchronous Challenge-Response

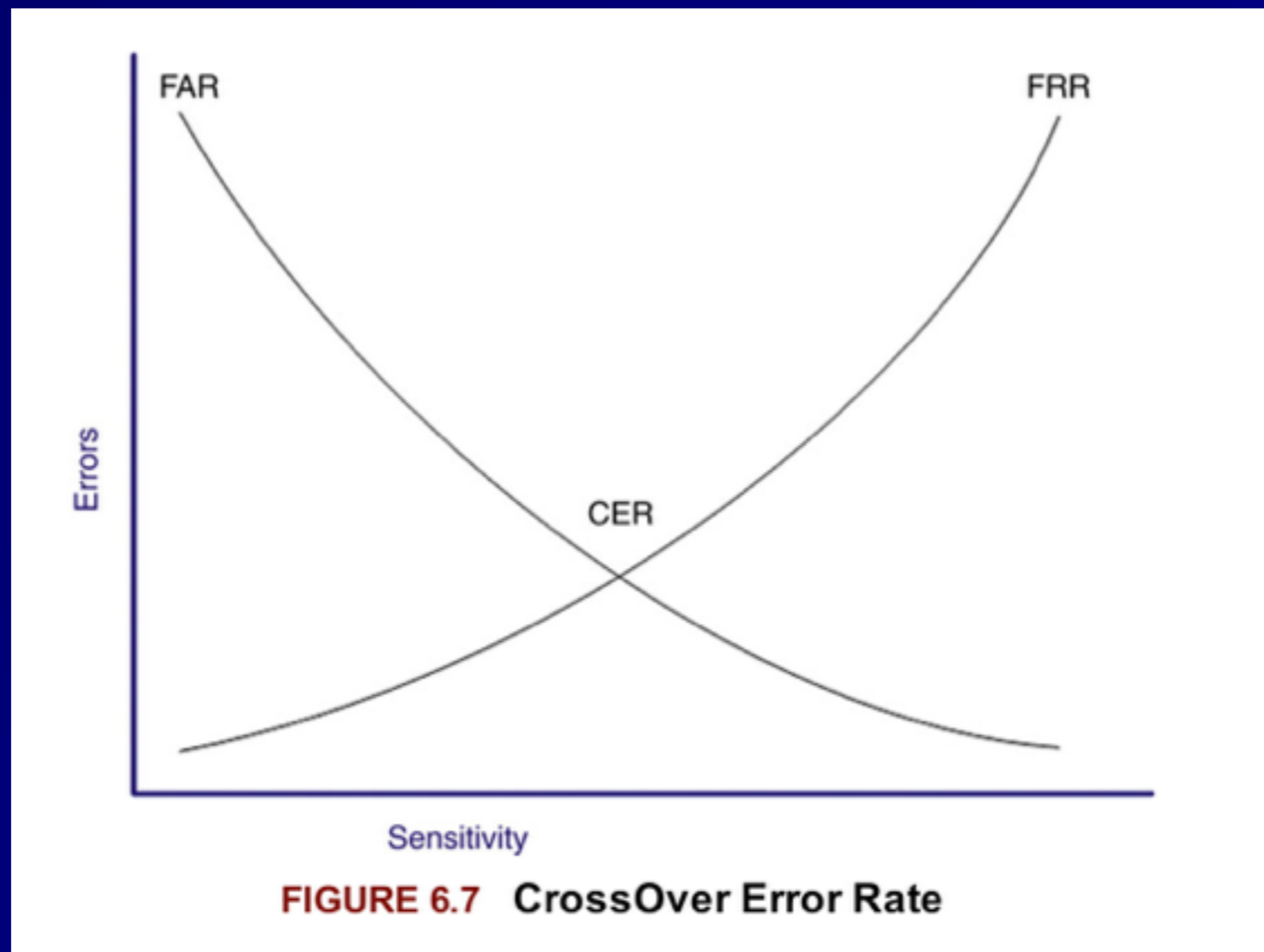
Type 3 Authentication

Something You Are

- **Enrollment**
 - **Registering users with a biometric system**
 - **Ex: taking fingerprints**
 - **Should take 2 minutes or less**
- **Throughput**
 - **Time required to authenticate a user**
 - **Typically 6-10 seconds**

Accuracy of Biometric Systems

- **False Reject Rate (FRR) -- Type I errors**
- **False Accept Rate (FAR) -- Type II errors**
- **Crossover Error Rate (CER)**



Types of Biometric Controls

- **Fingerprints are most common**
 - **Data is mathematical representation of *minutiae* -- details of fingerprint whorls, ridges, bifurcation, etc.**



FIGURE 6.8 Fingerprint Minutiae [7]

Retina Scan

- **Laser scan of the capillaries that feed the retina in the back of the eye**
- **Rarely used because of health risks and invasion-of-privacy issues**
- **Exchange of bodily fluids should be avoided**

Iris Scan

- **Passive biometric control**
 - **Can be done without subject's knowledge**
- **Camera photographs the iris (colored portion of the eye)**
- **Compares photo to database**
- **Works through contact lenses and glasses**
- **High accuracy, no exchange of bodily fluids**

Hand Geometry

- **Measure length, width, thickness, and surface area of hand**
- **Simple, can require as little as 9 bytes of data**

Keyboard Dynamics

- **How hard a person presses each key**
- **Rhythm of keypresses**
- **Cheap to implement and effective**

Dynamic Signature

- **Process of signing with a pen**
- **Similar to keyboard dynamics**

Voiceprint

- **Vulnerable to replay attack**
- **So other access controls must be combined with it**
- **Voices may change due to illness, leading to a false rejection**

Facial Scan

- **Also called facial recognition**
- **Passive but expensive**
- **Not commonly used for authentication**
- **Law enforcement and security agencies use facial recognition at high-value, publicly accessible targets**
- **Superbowl XXXV was the first major sporting event to use facial recognition to look for terrorists in 2001 (link Ch 6a)**

Someplace You Are

- **Location found from GPS or IP address**
- **Can deny access if the subject is in the incorrect location**
- **Credit card companies use this technique to detect fraud**
- **Transactions from abroad are rejected, unless the user notifies the credit card company of the trip**

Kahoot!

1

Access Control Technologies

Centralized Access Control

- **One logical point for access control**
- **Can provide Single Sign-On (SSO)**
 - **One authentication allows access to multiple systems**
- **Can centrally provide AAA services**
 - **Authentication**
 - **Authorization**
 - **Accountability**

Decentralized Access Control

- **Local sites maintain independent systems**
- **Provides more local power over data**
- **Risks: adherence to policies may vary**
- **Attackers may find the weakest link**
- **Note: DAC is Discretionary Access Control; not Decentralized Access Control**

Single Sign-On (SSO)

- **One central system for authentication**
- **More convenient for users and administrators**
- **Risks: single point of attack, and increased damage from a compromise or unattended desktop**

Session Management of Single Sign On

- **SSO should always be combined with dual-factor authentication**
- **But an attacker might hijack an authenticated session**
- **Session timeouts and locking screensavers should be used**
- **Users should be trained to lock their workstations when they leave their desks**

Access Provisioning Lifecycle

- **Password policy compliance checking**
- **Notify users when passwords are about to expire**
- **Identify life cycle changes, such as accounts inactive for 30 days or new accounts that are unused for 10 days**
- **Revoke access rights when contracts expire**
- **Coordinate account revocation with human resources; include termination, horizontal, and vertical moves**

User Entitlement, Access Review, and Audit

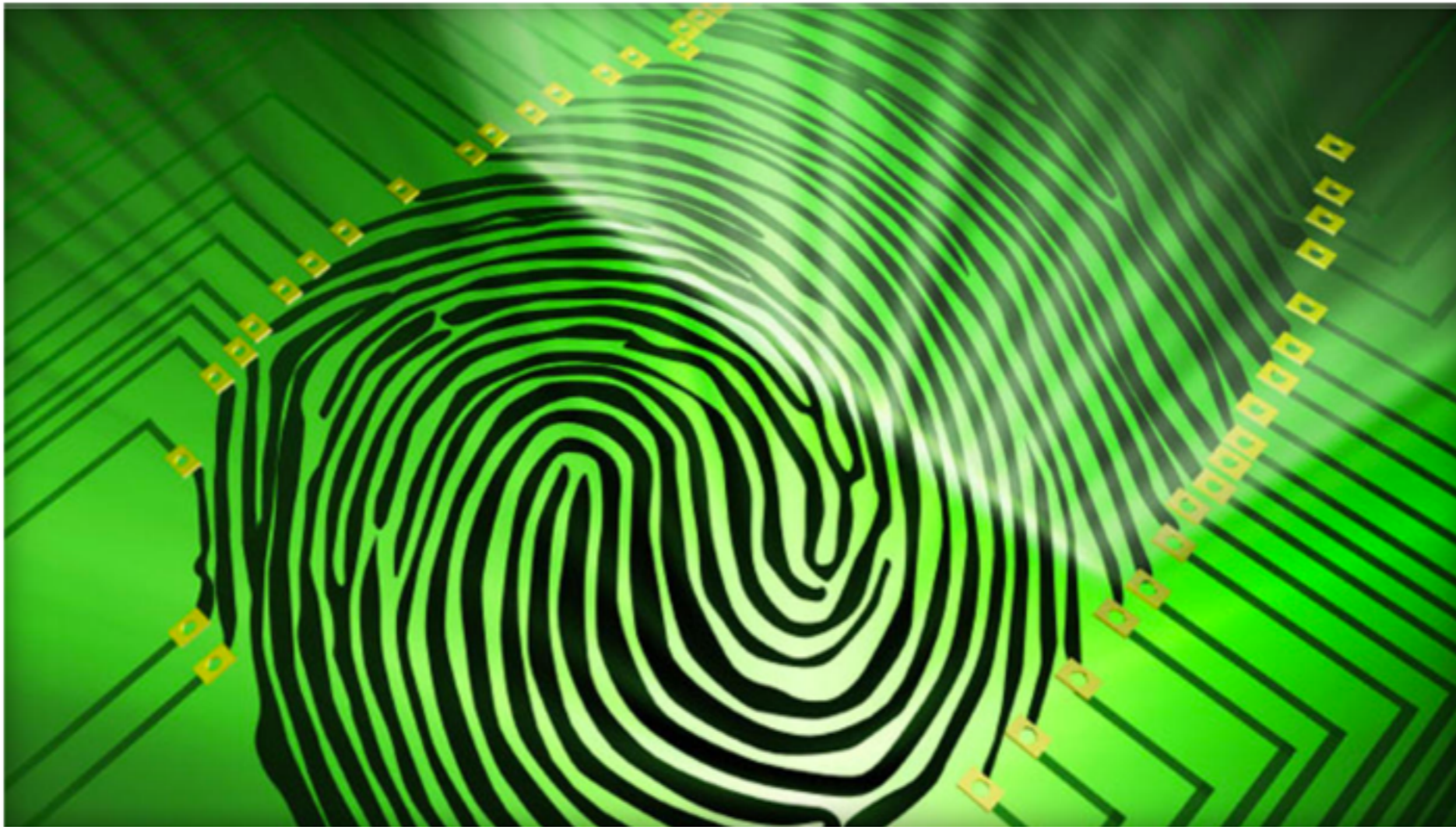
- ***Access aggregation*** occurs when a user gains more access to more systems
- ***Authorization creep*** --users gain more entitlement without shedding the old ones
- **Can defeat least privilege and separation of duties**
- **Entitlements must be regularly reviewed and audited**

Federated Identity Management

- **Applies Single Sign-On across organizations**
- **A trusted authority provides a digital identity above the enterprise level**
- **In practice, Facebook seems to be the world's identity authority**

By DECLAN MCCULLAGH / CBS NEWS / January 10, 2011, 6:11 PM

Obama Eyeing Internet ID for Americans



Scanning of a fingerprint with new technologies / ISTOCKPHOTO.COM

- **Link Ch 6b**

SAML

- **Security Assertion Markup Language**
- **XML-based framework for exchanging security information**
- **Including authentication data**
- **Enables SSO at Internet scale**

Identity as a Service (IDaaS)

- **Also called "Cloud Identity"**
- **Integrates easily with cloud hosted applications and third party services**
- **Easier deployment of two-factor auth.**
- **Compounds challenges with internal identity management and account/access revocation**
- **Larger attack services**
- **Ex: Microsoft Accounts (formerly Live ID)**

Credential Management Systems

- **Password managers, may offer:**
- **Secure password generation**
- **Secure password storage**
- **Reduction in the number of passwords users must remember**
- **Multifactor authentication to unlock credentials**
- **Audit logging of all interactions**

Integrating Third-party Identity Services

- **Hosting a third-party ID service locally, within an enterprise**
- **Allows internal applications to integrate with a cloud identity**

LDAP

- **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol**
- **Used by most internal identity services**
- **Including Active Directory**
- **LDAP uses TCP or UDP 389**
- **Can use plaintext transmission**
- **Supports authenticated connection and secure transmissions with TLS**

Kerberos

- **Third-party authentication service developed at MIT**
- **Prevents eavesdropping and replay attacks**
- **Provides integrity and secrecy**
- **Uses symmetric encryption and mutual authentication**

Kerberos has the following components:

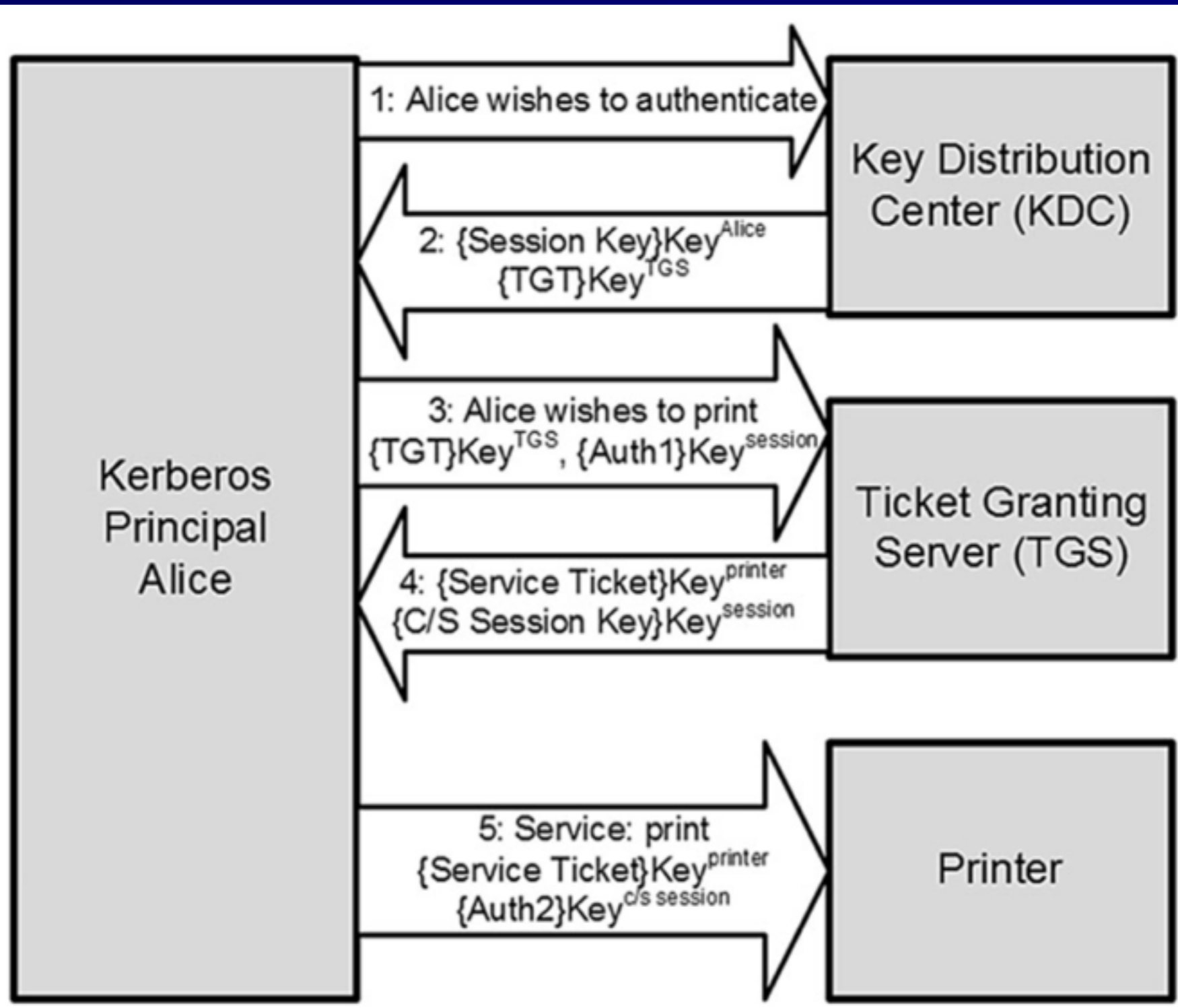
- *Principal*: Client (user) or service
- *Realm*: A logical Kerberos network
- *Ticket*: Data that authenticates a principal's identity
- *Credentials*: a ticket and a service key
- *KDC*: Key Distribution Center, which authenticates principals
- *TGS*: Ticket Granting Service
- *TGT*: Ticket Granting Ticket
- *C/S*: Client/Server, regarding communications between the two

Kerberos Operational Steps

- 1. Principal (Alice) contacts the KDC (Key Distribution Center) requesting authentication**
- 2. KDC sends user a session key, encrypted with Alice's secret key. KDC also sends a TGT (Ticket Granting Ticket) encrypted with the TGS's secret key.**
- 3. Alice decrypts the session key and uses it to request permission from the TGS (Ticket Granting Service)**

Kerberos Operational Steps

- 4. TGS verifies Alice's session key and sends her a second session key "C/S session key" to use to print. TGS also sends a service ticket, encrypted with the printer's key**
- 5. Alice connects to the printer. Printer sees a valid C/S session key, so provides service**



Time in Kerberos

- **TGT lifetime is typically 10 hours**
- **Authenticators contain a timestamp**
- **Will be rejected if more than 5 minutes of**
- **Clocks must be synchronized on all systems**

Kerberos Weaknesses

- **KDC stores all keys**
 - **Compromise of KDC exposes them all**
- **KDC and TGS are single points of failure**
- **Replay attacks possible for lifetime of authenticator**
- **Kerberos 4 allowed one user to request a session key for another user, which could be used to guess a password**
 - **A weakness closed in Kerberos 5**
- **Plaintext keys can be stolen from a client's RAM**

SESAME

- **Secure European System for Applications in a Multi-vendor Environment**
- **Has new features not present in Kerberos**
 - **Most important: public-key encryption**
 - **This avoids Kerberos' plaintext storage of symmetric keys**

RADIUS and Diameter

- **Remote Authentication Dial In User Service**
- **Uses UDP ports 1812 and 1813**
- **An AAA server**
- **Diameter is RADIUS' successor**
- **Uses TCP and can manage policies for many services from a single server**

TACACS and TACACS+

- **Terminal Access Controller Access Control System**
 - **Uses UDP port 49 and may use TCP port 49**
- **TACACS+ is newer**
 - **Allows two-factor authentication**
 - **Encrypts all data (RADIUS only encrypts the password)**
 - **Not backwards-compatible with TACACS**

PAP and CHAP

- **Password Authentication Protocol**
 - **Plaintext transmission**
 - **Vulnerable to sniffing**
- **Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol**
 - **Server sends client a challenge**
 - **Client adds challenge to secret and hashes it, and transmits that**
 - **Resists sniffing attacks**

Microsoft Active Directory Domains

- **Groups users and network access into *domains***
- **Uses Kerberos**
- **Domains can have trust relationships**
 - **One-way or two-way**
 - **Nontransitive or transitive**
 - ***A transitive* trust extends to any other domain either partner trusts**
 - **"Friend of a friend"**

Access Control Models

Three Models

- **Discretionary Access Control (DAC)**
- **Mandatory Access Control (MAC)**
- **Non-Discretionary Access Control**

Discretionary Access Control (DAC)

- **Owners have full control over assets**
- **Can share them as they wish**
- **Unix and Windows file systems use DAC**
- **User errors can expose confidential data**

Mandatory Access Control (MAC)

- **Subjects have *clearance***
- **Objects have *labels***
- **Typically Confidential, Secret, and Top Secret**
- **MAC is expensive and difficult to implement**

Non-Discretionary Access Control

- **Users don't have discretion when accessing objects**
- **Cannot transfer objects to other subjects**
- **Two types:**
 - **Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)**
 - **Task-based access control**

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

- **Subjects have roles, like Nurse, Backup Administrator, or Help Desk Technician**
- **Permissions are assigned to roles, not individuals**

RBAC

Role	Example data access
Basic user	Desktop applications: email, spreadsheet, web access
Auditor	System security logs, authentication server logs
Network Engineer	Router logs, firewall logs, VPN concentrator logs

Task-Based Access Control

- **Works like RBAC, but focuses on the tasks each subject must perform**
- **Such as writing prescriptions, restoring data from a backup tap, or opening a help desk ticket**

Rule-Based Access Control

- **Uses a set of rules, in "it/then" format**
- **Ex: firewall rules**

Content- and Context-Dependent Access Controls

- **May be added to other systems for defense-in-depth**
- **Content-dependent access control**
 - **Additional criteria beyond identification and authorization**
 - **Employees may be allowed to see their own HR data, but not the CIO's data**
- **Context-dependent access controls**
 - **Applies additional context, such as time of day**

Kahoot!

2