System Structure
Designing a System

- We have lots of tools
- Tools are rarely interesting by themselves
- Let’s design a system...
Some of Our Tools

- Encryption
- Authentication mechanisms
- Access control mechanisms
- Confinement mechanisms
- Lots of computers — hardware is relatively cheap
What Should We Build?

• Let’s build an e-commerce site
• Lots of machines
• Lots of processes
What Are the Pieces?

- Web server itself
- A *replicated* web server, for load-sharing and reliability
- Databases
- Firewalls (well, we haven’t covered those)
More Pieces

- Customer care
- Mail servers
- Links to suppliers, banks, shipping companies, etc.
- NOC
- System administrators
- Webmasters
- Development machines
Even More Pieces

- Developer access
- Tier N customer care — often your top developers
- Backup servers
- Geographically diverse machines?
- Environmental control systems — air conditioning, power, backup generators
- Console servers
- Personnel machines (stay tuned)
- DNS servers
- KDC and/or CA
- Probably a lot more
How Do We Connect These?

- First — which pieces go on separate machines?
- Does that even matter?
- Yes...
A Real-World Example

- I looked at the internal documentation for a billing system
- Four different databases
- 18 other processing elements
- Transaction and web inputs; external link to credit card processor
The Web Server Complex
Why So Complex?

- Availability — primarily against ordinary failures
- *Everything* is replicated: routers, links, Ethernets, servers, etc.
- The only security feature of the redundancy is some protection against DDoS attacks if your two routers connect to different ISPs
Other Security Functionality

- The inverse proxies are effectively firewalls – they only pass ports 80 and 443
- The database servers are not accessible from the outside — you have to hack through a web server to get any access at all
What are the Danger Points?

- How are these devices managed?
- How does the NOC talk to the routers? How is software upgraded on the Web servers?
- *Something* is missing
- The link to the back-end systems — how is that protected?
Managing the Network Elements

- Some NOC machine has to be able to talk to the network elements
- The top ("north") routers and the inverse proxies are exposed to the public Internet
- Must use strong cryptographic authentication
- Add network access control to limit sites that can talk to them
- What about the middle routers?
- Does the inverse proxy permit access to them? That’s a slight weakening of the firewall functionality
- Are they reached from the north LANs? Does that weaken the protection of the database servers?
How Many NOCs?

• The NOC really needs to see all network elements
• To talk to the south and middle routers, it has to be on the inside
• To talk to the north routers, it has to be able to reach the outside
• Some problems are most easily diagnosed if you have the ability to connect to all of the elements
• Conclusion: we need a special firewall for the NOC machines
What are Our Goals?

- The usual trilogy: confidentiality, integrity, availability
- Ah — but what resources need what type of security?
- What are the consequences of failures?
If the Web Server is Hacked...

- Embarrassment — see, for example, http://www.zone-h.org/componentoption,com_attacks/Itemid,44/
- Passwords from active users
- Access to the database machines?
How to Protect Web Servers?

- Use strategies already discussed
- Major advantage — these are dedicated machines, with no ordinary users
- Can we use separate UIDs?
Separate UIDs on the Web Server

- In general, it’s a good idea
- Principle of least privilege — protect different functions from each other
- Example: login CGI script runs as a different user than the browsing CGIs, to protect the user password database
- Often harder than it seems — functions interact a lot
Should We Chroot the Web Server?

- What do we protect if we do that?
- The rest of the system? Maybe — but there’s nothing else on the system
- It doesn’t hurt, but it isn’t that big a help
- This machine is a web server appliance
The Database Machines

- These are the crown jewels of the company
- If the database is tampered with, very bad things can happen, including loss of lots of money
- How are the database machines attacked?
  - Hacking attack — first the web server falls, then the database machine
  - Database queries — the web servers have access to the database; therefore, the hackers on that machine do, too
  - SQL injection attacks through the web server
Hacking Attacks

- This is nothing special — it’s just another machine to lock down
- The database machine runs very different software than the web server does; probably no common mode failures
- Not a major threat — but don’t forget to lock it down
Database Query Attacks

- The web server can perform lots of database operations
- How do we stop the hacker from doing them?
- Answer: have the customer log in to the database!
- That is, all customer-type operations must be accompanied by a customer-specific authenticator
- A compromised web server machine can only modify database records for *active* users
What About the Inventory Database?

• When a customer buys something, the inventory needs to be adjusted
• That isn’t customer-specific — how do we secure that database?
• Use a separate database — and database machine — for orders; the order database can adjust the inventory
• Put sanity-checking and customer limit enforcement into that machine, too
• (This is an oversimplification; the shipping database also needs to adjust the inventory in may situations)
Information Flow Among the Databases

Arrows show direction of information flow

Web Server

User Information → Orders → Inventory
Protecting Information

- The databases will only reveal certain information to certain other machines.
- Example: credit card numbers are not readable by the web server or even the order server.
- The web server can tell the user information machine to send a debit message to the bank.
What About a Small Site?

- Divide the functions up the same way
- Use chroot() and equivalent to isolate the different components
- We are using chroot() here as a weaker version of separate machines
The Biggest Weakness?
That Link to the Back End

- The link in the southeast to back-end systems is the most dangerous part of the diagram
- What is the protection from the rest of the company?
- What essential functions are there?
Two Major Classes

- Normal operations
- Unusual circumstances
Normal Operations

- Customer care
- Outside links
- Mail servers
- These go on a LAN with reasonable access to the server complex — customer care, for example, has to be able to read and write several databases
Protecting Us from Customer Care

- What do we do about a rogue customer care agent?
- Prevent access to some kinds of information (i.e., credit card numbers)
- Log everything; audit periodically
- “This call may be monitored for quality assurance purposes”
Unusual Circumstances

- Maintenance
- Problem recovery
- Out-of-hours emergencies
- Put a gateway between these functions and the server complex
Maintenance

- On a production system, maintenance is a scheduled activity
- This means that access controls can be relaxed during that window only
- Be careful about relaxing the controls only to the extent necessary
Problem Recovery

- Problem don’t occur on a nice, neat schedule
- Often, development staff has to do the repairs
- How do we mediate access?
Remote Access

- Often, development staff has to do the repairs at night, from home
- Sometimes, the development staff is in another country
- We can’t institute a “physical access only” rule; it’s not realistic
Two Types of Access

- VPN access to the site
- (This may be normal anyway.)
- (Does your answer change if you use an off-site hosting company?)
- Authenticated access to the server complex
Forms of Authentication

- What types of authentication should be used?
- Differs by function
- The NOC can’t use anything that requires access to external servers; they have to talk when the network isn’t working well
- Customer care agents can use more or less anything to log in to their machines — but their machines would have credentials to permit database access
- Scheduled maintenance can use anything, but something secure should be used to relax access controls
- Emergency maintenance personnel need cryptographic keys for the VPN, and something secure — a token? — to get to the server complex. Note, of course, that the server complex may be experiencing connectivity problems...
Revoking Access

- What do you do when an employee leaves?
- This is especially serious for employees with special access rights
- Solution: link the HR database to authentication servers
- Have some other way, driven by the HR database, to revoke access to other resources
- Caution: this means giving the HR machine a lot of access
General Principles

- There’s no one solution; a lot depends on context and budget
- Strive for separation of function
- Reserve your strongest controls for the most valuable pieces
- Log everything (but we talked about that already... )
The Final
The Final

- Monday, December 13, during class
- Open book
- Open notes
- No computers
- *Cumulative*, but a stress on the second half; some questions may span both halves
- 75 minutes