

Adding Role Based Access Control onto a Unix Storage Platform

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September 20, 2011

- ❑ Discuss ideas prototyped on Isilon OneFS
 - ❑ FreeBSD based
- ❑ Storage Appliance
 - ❑ Not concerned w/ arbitrary binary execution
 - ❑ Controlled interfaces to the system
 - ❑ Data path
 - ❑ Config path

- Data path
 - Discretionary Access Control
 - Mode Bits
 - NTFS style ACLs
- Config path
 - *root* authentication

A terminal window titled "Terminal — bash — 80x24" with standard macOS window controls (red, yellow, green buttons). The terminal content shows three lines of commands entered by a user named "janus":

```
janus[~]# cd /  
janus[/]# rm -rf *  
janus[/]# f^#ck! █
```

The cursor is positioned at the end of the third line. The terminal background is black, and the text is green. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the terminal window.

Problems with God-user Root

1. Has both data access and config access
 - ❑ In Unix everything is a file, including config
2. Administers all parts of the system
 - ❑ Hardware, file system, services
3. Administers all objects in the system
 - ❑ RWX on all files
 - ❑ RW all devices
 - ❑ Call all syscalls()

How do we Improve this Situation?

1. Separate file access from admin access
2. Partition system administration
 - Split up administrative tasks
 - Assign these tasks to different users
3. Delegate system administration
 - Split up the objects administered
 - Assign admin of these objects to different users

Administrator Tasks

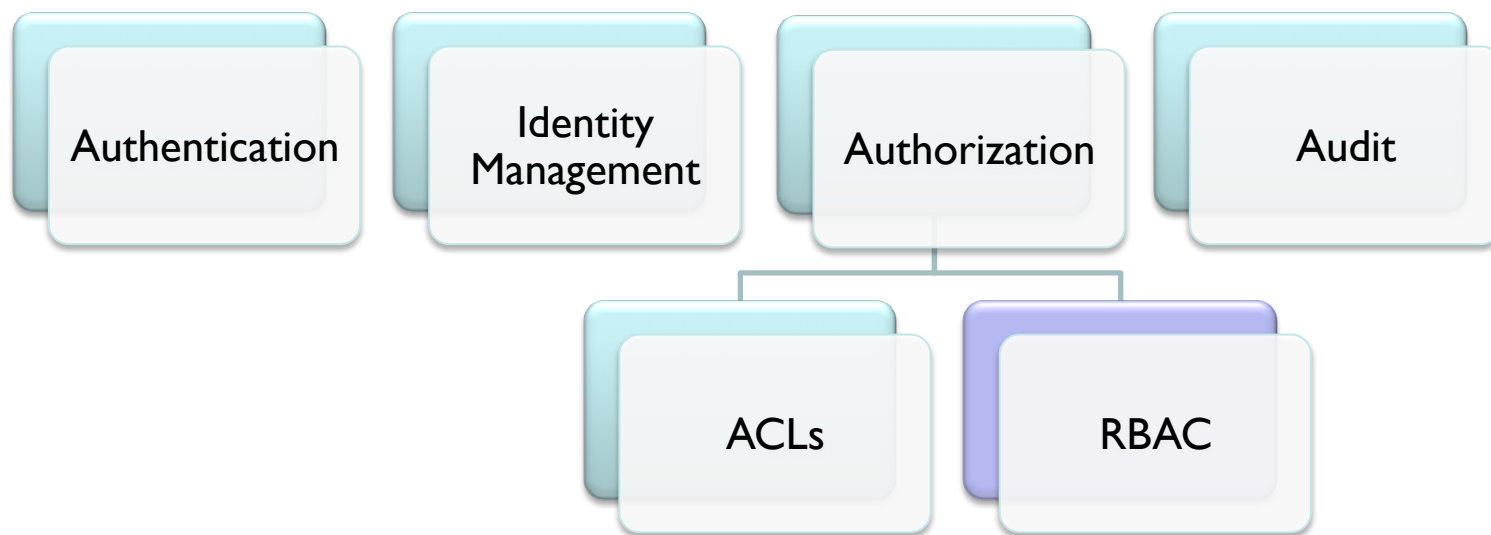
- ❑ Config tasks (CRUD):
 - ❑ Users, Groups
 - ❑ SMB shares, NFS exports, iSCSI LUNs
 - ❑ Quotas, Snapshots, WORM
- ❑ System tasks:
 - ❑ Shutdown
 - ❑ Backup
 - ❑ Replace drive

Data Access vs Config Access

- ❑ Give non-root users more privileges
 - ❑ Need to provide config access
- ❑ Solution 1: ACLs
 - ❑ Create different admin groups, assign within */etc*
 - ❑ Not easy to manage
 - ❑ Not granular enough
 - ❑ Can't separate read vs write w/ only mode bits
- ❑ Solution 2: RBAC

What's RBAC?

Security Taxonomy

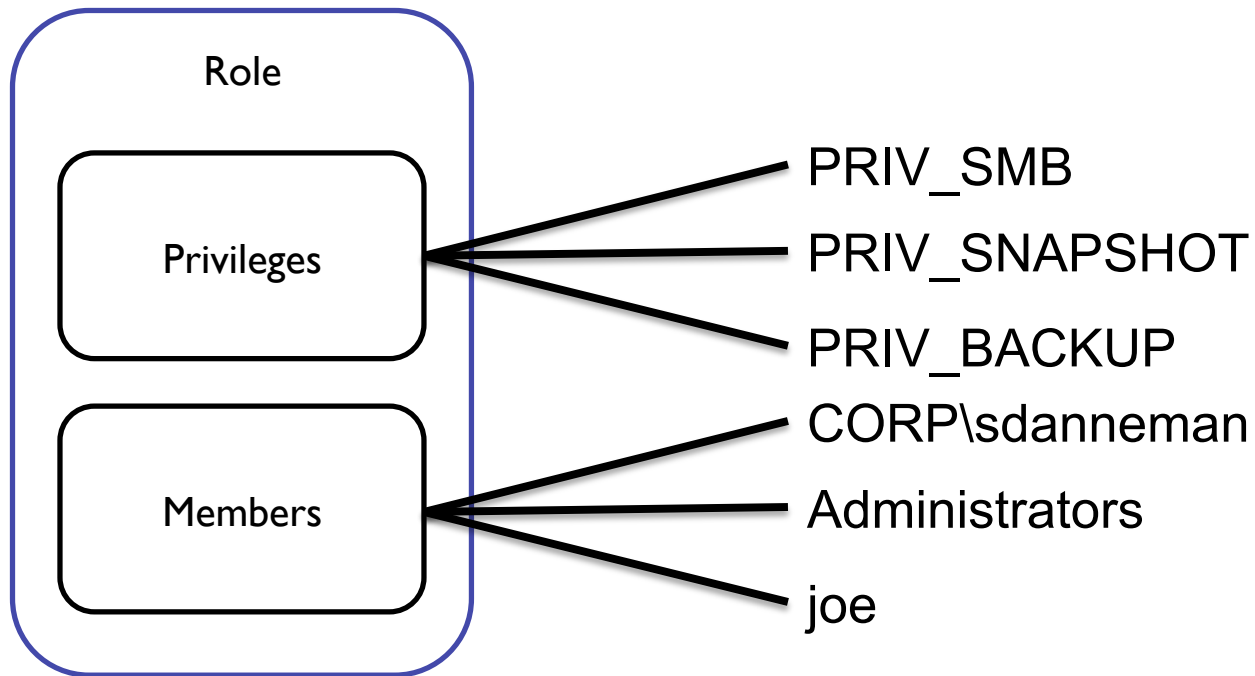


NIST RBAC Standard

1. A subject (user) may only complete an action if that subject has been made a member of a role.
2. A subject's role membership must be assigned by an entity other than the subject.
3. A subject may only complete an action if the action is authorized by the role that subject is a member of.

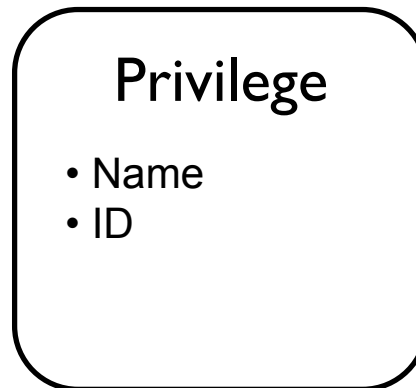
<http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/SNS/rbac/index.html>

Roles



Builtin Roles

- ❑ Security Admin
 - ❑ Users, Groups, Roles
- ❑ System Admin
 - ❑ Storage config
 - ❑ Hardware
- ❑ Audit Admin
 - ❑ Read-only access

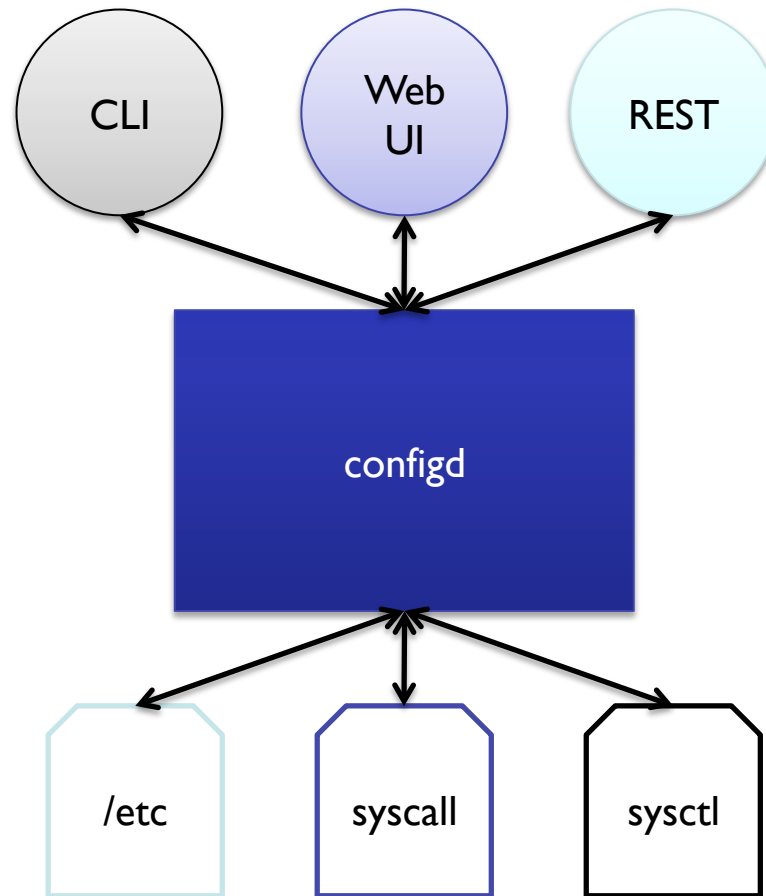


- Grants the right to take an action
 - But we don't have discrete config actions, yet...

Configuration Service

- ❑ Define config changes as discrete actions
- ❑ Provide API for config changes
- ❑ Provides a trusted service for access checks
 - ❑ Access check same granularity as actions

Centralized Configuration

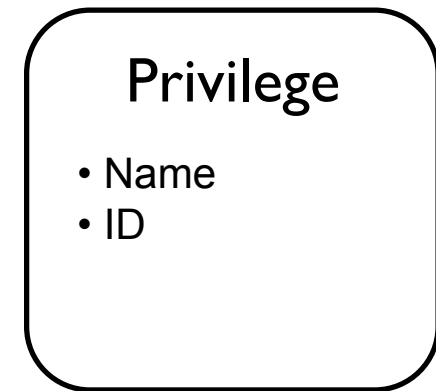


User Action Map – SMB

Action	CLI	WebUI	REST
List SMB config	isi smb config list	/SMB	/smb/config GET
Modify SMB config	isi smb config modify	/SMB	/smb/config PUT
List SMB shares	isi smb share list	/SMB	/smb/share GET
Create SMB share	isi smb share create	/SMB	/smb/share/<name> POST
Modify SMB share	isi smb share modify	/SMB	/smb/share/<name> PUT
Delete SMB share	isi smb share delete	/SMB	/smb/share/<name> DELETE

Privileges

- Map to an action
 - Singular / Grouped
- Same actions available across all UIs
 - WebUI / CLI / REST



User Action Map – SMB Singular

Action	CLI	REST	Privilege (PRIV_)
List SMB config	isi smb config list	/smb/config GET	SMB_CONF_LIST
Modify SMB config	isi smb config modify	/smb/config PUT	SMB_CONF_MODIFY
List SMB shares	isi smb share list	/smb/share GET	SMB_SHARE_LIST
Create SMB share	isi smb share create	/smb/share/<name> POST	SMB_SHARE_CREATE
Modify SMB share	isi smb share modify	/smb/share/<name> PUT	SMB_SHARE_MODIFY
Delete SMB share	isi smb share delete	/smb/share/<name> DELETE	SMB_SHARE_DELETE

User Action Map – SMB Grouped

Action	CLI	REST	Privilege (PRIV_)
List SMB config	isi smb config list	/smb/config GET	SMB_CONF_READ
Modify SMB config	isi smb config modify	/smb/config PUT	SMB_CONF_WRITE
List SMB shares	isi smb share list	/smb/share GET	SMB_SHARE_READ
Create SMB share	isi smb share create	/smb/share/<name> POST	SMB_SHARE_WRITE
Modify SMB share	isi smb share modify	/smb/share/<name> PUT	SMB_SHARE_WRITE
Delete SMB share	isi smb share delete	/smb/share/<name> DELETE	SMB_SHARE_WRITE

Privileges - Grouped

- ❑ Prefer starting with grouped set
- ❑ Provides memorizable set of privileges
 - ❑ Grouped: ~40 privs
 - ❑ Singular: ~300 privs
- ❑ Grouped set can later be expanded to singular
 - ❑ Via privilege hierarchy

Role Database

- /etc/roles
 - List privileges
 - List members
 - From all auth providers
 - LDAP / NIS / AD
- /etc/role-privileges
 - List roles
- /etc/role-members
 - List roles

- Privileges retrieved from `/etc/roles`
- Stored in user credential
 - `setprivs()`
 - Union of all **privs** from all **roles**

Credential

```
struct ucred {
    uid_t    cr_uid;        /* effective user id */
    uid_t    cr_ruid;       /* real user id */
    uid_t    cr_svuid;      /* saved user id */
    gid_t    cr_rgid;       /* real group id */
    gid_t    cr_svgid;      /* saved group id */
    gid_t    *cr_groups;    /* groups */
    int      cr_ngroups;    /* number of groups */
    int      *cr_privs;     /* privilege list */
    int      cr_nprivs;     /* num privileges */
}
```


Privilege Checking

- *priv_check(int priv)*
 - Userspace implementation
 - Called from configuration service
 - Trusted service
 - Kernel implementation
 - Called from all syscalls

Simple enough.
What else?

Unix Issues

- ❑ What happens to *root*?
- ❑ Logon user vs service/daemon user
 - ❑ Two sets of privileges
 - ❑ Two privilege systems
- ❑ Read-only access, Unix allows a lot
- ❑ Hierarchical systems
 - ❑ Sysctl, privilege per-MIB?

Open Questions

- Allow vs Deny privileges
 - Deny FS access
- Need for a Default/User role

- Delegated Administration
 - Currently action implies an object set
 - Define our own object sets
 - Accomplished with virtual machines
 - Can we do better?

Questions?

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