Building Secure OpenVMS Applications

Session 444

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What Makes a Secure OpenVMS Application?

Good fences make good neighbors

- "Mending Wall" North of Boston, 1914 Robert Frost

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Why?

Primary Reason – Control Business Risk Risks:

- Personnel Disclosure (SSN, Medical, Personnel)
- Business Disclosure
 (Publicity, Loss of Advantage, SEC)
- Accountability
- Corruption/Contamination

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Technical Goals

Secondary Reasons - Maintain

- System Integrity
- Accountability
- Auditibility

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How?

"For your protection and ours, this envelope will be opened in the presence of two bank staff members"

– Citibank Deposit/Payment Envelope (1980)

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Is performance an issue?

- Not generally an issue
- Carefully identify bottlenecks
- Eliminate Bottlenecks
- Security is almost NEVER the reason for a PERFORMANCE problem

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What Makes a secure OpenVMS Application?

OpenVMS itself is rated C2.

Running a C2-rated operating system is not sufficient. Applications must be designed to not compromise the integrity and containment of the C2-criteria.

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Security Critical Areas

- Access Control
- Privileges
- Re-invention
- Contamination

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Access Control

Five sample areas:

- Password Management
- DECnet TASK Object
- File Protection and Applications
- Account/Access Management (SYSUAF, RIGHTSLIST, SYLOGIN)
- Access Method Restrictions

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Password Management

- Change Frequency –
 Too Often is not good
- Pronounceability –
 Important
- Machine Generated Good, if pronounceable

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DECnet TASK Object

- facility used for worm attacks
- worm attacks have used GUEST and default accts
- No alternative if network
 applications are to be developed
 (alternatives require >= SYSPRV)

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DECnet TASK Object (cont'd)

- safe if used properly
 - NO DEFAULT ACCOUNTS
 - NO GUEST ACCOUNT
 - /NONETWORK qualifier
 - NONETMBX qualifier

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File Protection and Applications

- Access Control Lists and Identifiers
 - Do NOT grant access to individuals
 - Files may be accessed by identified classes of users
 - Individual accounts are given access to classes of data (Rights Identifiers)
 - Procedures at access removal/de-briefing

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File Protection and Applications (cont'd)

- Do NOT block attempts beyond authorization – let the OpenVMS Security Alarms be triggered
- Break single files into multiple files to permit different security levels

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File Protection and Applications (cont'd)

Examples:

- Data Files (Read/Write/No Access)
- Execute/No Access)
- Protected Subsystems

Good:

```
(IDENTIFIER=PAYROLL_CLERK,ACCESS=READ)
(IDENTIFIER=PAYROLL_SUPERVISOR,ACCESS=READ+WRITE)
(IDENTIFIER=PAYROLL_CLERK,ACCESS=EXECUTE)
```

Bad:

```
(IDENTIFIER=SMITH_J,ACCESS=READ)
(IDENTIFIER=DOE_JA,ACCESS=READ+WRITE)
(IDENTIFIER=SMITH_J,ACCESS=EXECUTE)
```

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Account/Access Management

- SYSUAF
 - Automatic Account Expiration
 - NO Generic Accounts
 - Automatic Logon Facility (ALF)
 - Captive Flag

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Account/Access Management (cont'd)

- RIGHTSLIST—
 - By Application Function
 - Separate from UIC (SOGW)
 - Paperwork policies

Examples:

PAYROLL_CLERK - Read Access
PAYROLL_ENTRY - Write Access Hours-only
PAYROLL_SUPERVISOR - Modify Access

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Account/Access Management (cont'd)

- System Login
 - Check access based upon source
 - More complicated than SYSUAF
 - Use Rights Identifiers as Input
- Group/Application Logins
 - Enforce Group/Role Requirements
 - Remember, User cannot override
 - Check for safe environment

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Access Method Restrictions

- Protected Subsystems
- Type of Access
- Take the alarm

Privileges

In a word: Just Say NO.

Permissible: TMPMBX

Possible: NETMBX

Never: Any Devour Class

NO SYSPRV, CMKRNL, etc.

Reasons:

- Too Broad
- No granularity
- Subverts accountability
- Compromises system integrity

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Contamination

Single Thread Application: Generally safe and within the OpenVMS security model.

Multi-theaded Applications: Integrity and security outside of the OpenVMS model; You are on your own!

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Contamination (Cont'd)

Suggestion:
Use Shareable Libraries to get the memory advantages of common executables without the Contamination hazard. (See session 460).

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Re-Invention

When you re-write something, it is a reliable bet that you will forget about some seemingly small feature. Unfortunately, system security depends upon the interaction of many small, seemingly baroque details.

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Re-Invention (cont'd)

Example:

If your application needs a LOGIN authentication mechanism, use LOGINOUT and AUTHORIZE in concert with SYSUAF and RIGHTSLIST to validate and login your users. Attempting to replicate the functionality is more likely to lead to a security breach

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Re-Invention (cont'd)

If you require some capability not in standard LOGINOUT, consider using the exit or use or use an image executed through SYLOGIN.COM.

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Summary:

It is possible to build extremely robust and secure applications under OpenVMS; provided that you do not compromise the integrity of the system; instead use OpenVMS and its underlying capabilities to maximal advantage and leverage your own efforts.

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Questions?

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Session Notes & Materials: http://www.rlgsc.com/cets/2000/index.html

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