

# UNITE 2022

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## Secure MCP Communications from Workstation to Cloud

Session 4037, Feb 3, 13:30-14:30

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# MGS, Inc.

- Software Engineering, Product Development & Professional Services firm founded in 1986
- We solve business problems with:
  - Products:
    - ❖ SightLine™ Performance/Capacity
    - ❖ MGSWEB Web Services
    - ❖ Deliver
    - ❖ C.A.T.T. Terminal Emulator
    - ❖ File Manager for MCP
  - Professional Services
    - ❖ Performance/Capacity Management
    - ❖ Installation Services
    - ❖ MCP Training
  - Software Engineering Services
    - ❖ ClearPath MCP
    - ❖ Windows

# Secure Communication

- Affected Technology
  - MCP Server Environment
  - Communication Connection
  - Secure Authentication
  
- Requirements
  - Legal
  - Best-practices
  - Secure corporate data
  - Ensure customer privacy

# Secure Communication

- ▣ Individual Privacy Requirements
  
- ▣ Federal Regulations
  - Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act: The Safeguards Rule
  - Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)
  - Federal Trade Commission
  - HIPAA – Health & Human Services

# Secure Communication

- Example:  
Payment Card Industry (PCI)  
Security Standards Council
- PCI Data Security Standard (DSS) applies to all entities that store, process or transmit cardholder data.
- Compliance is a process which involves certified assessment

# PCI – DSS Requirements

## PCI Data Security Standard – High Level Overview

<b>Build and Maintain a Secure Network and Systems</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Install and maintain a firewall configuration to protect cardholder data</li><li>2. Do not use vendor-supplied defaults for system passwords and other security parameters</li></ol>
<b>Protect Cardholder Data</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>3. Protect stored cardholder data</li><li>4. Encrypt transmission of cardholder data across open, public networks</li></ol>
<b>Maintain a Vulnerability Management Program</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>5. Protect all systems against malware and regularly update anti-virus software or programs</li><li>6. Develop and maintain secure systems and applications</li></ol>
<b>Implement Strong Access Control Measures</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>7. Restrict access to cardholder data by business need to know</li><li>8. Identify and authenticate access to system components</li><li>9. Restrict physical access to cardholder data</li></ol>
<b>Regularly Monitor and Test Networks</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>10. Track and monitor all access to network resources and cardholder data</li><li>11. Regularly test security systems and processes</li></ol>
<b>Maintain an Information Security Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>12. Maintain a policy that addresses information security for all personnel</li></ol>

# We Are Responsible

- Laws and regulations change how we must handle and secure data.
- Our organizations are just the starting point.
- Due diligence for 3<sup>rd</sup> party service providers is also mandatory.

# Privacy Best Practices

- Create a privacy governance plan
- Inventory data movement
- Assess organizational breach risk
- Secure paper documents
- Encrypt stored data
- Encrypt data on portable devices
- Encrypt data transmission
- Audit compliance with the plan annually



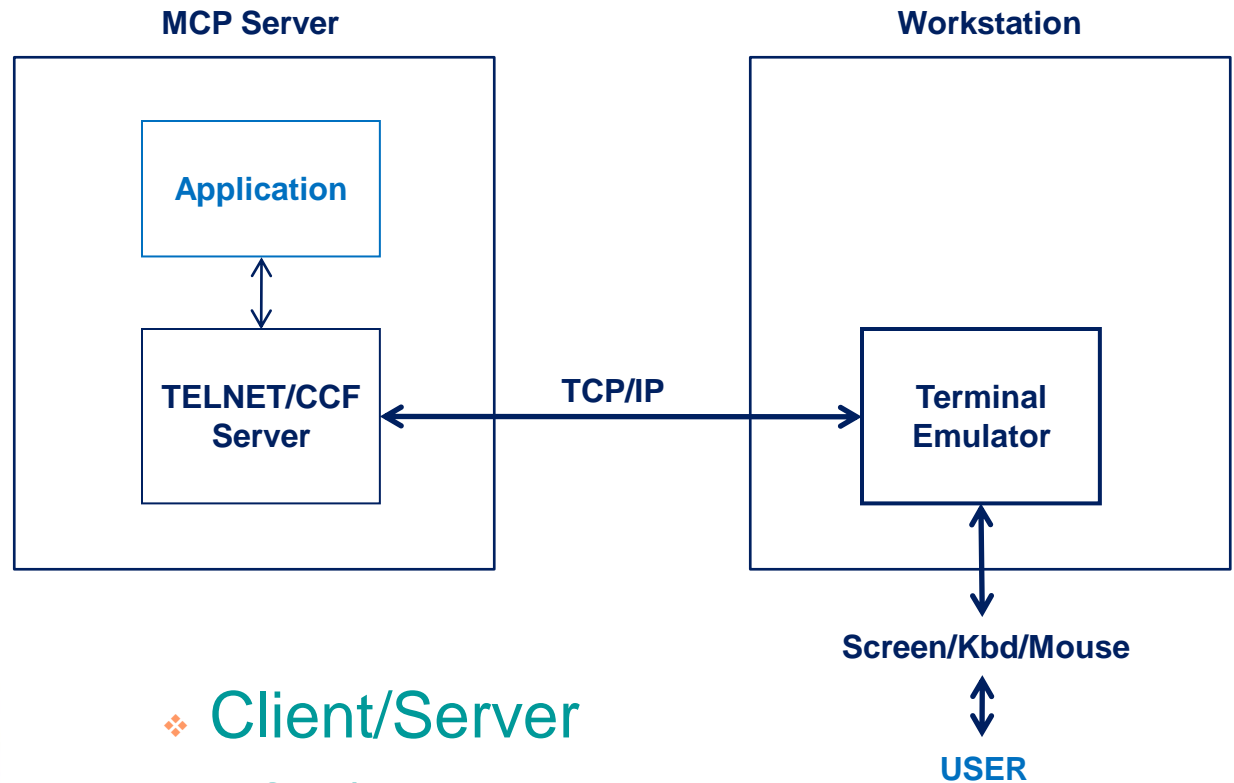
# Secure Client Communication

- Moving sensitive data from host to workstation and back is simple – or is it?
- Client are no longer guaranteed to be co-located with servers and can connect from anywhere
- We must discuss connections, encryption, and authentication to understand the entire picture.

# Secure Client Communication

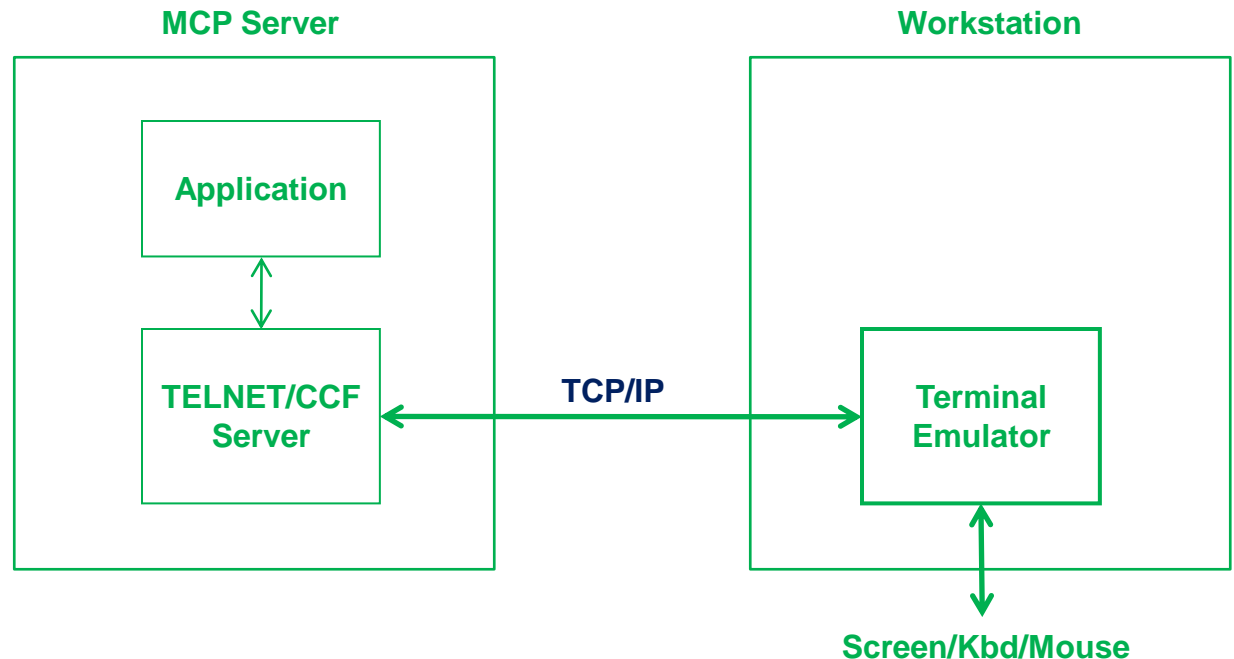
- Securing MCP Connections
  - Basic MCP Connection
  - Trusted Basic Connection
  - Untrusted Basic Connection
  - Virtual Private Network
  - 3-Tier Secure Connection
  - 2-Tier Secure Connection
  
- Securing MCP Authentication
  - Unsecure Connection
  - Secure Connection

# Basic MCP Connection



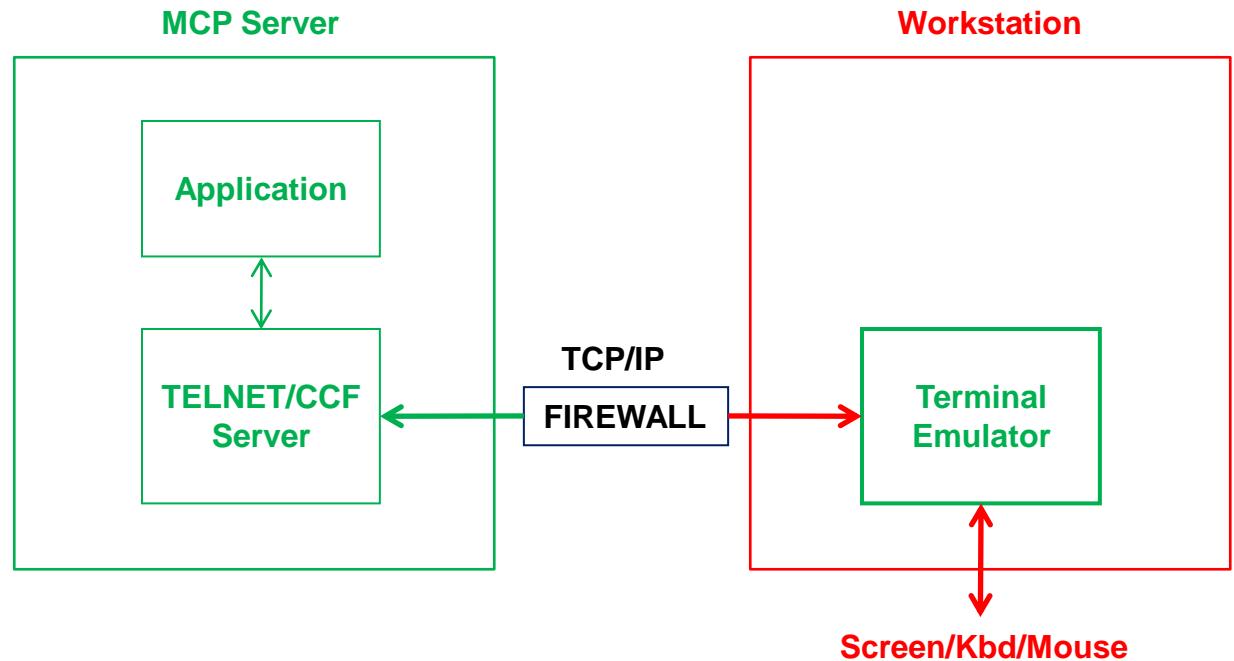
- ❖ Client/Server
- ❖ TCP/IP Based
- ❖ Terminal Protocol (Telnet/CCF)
- ❖ Goal: connect **USER** with **APPLICATION**

# Trusted Basic Connection



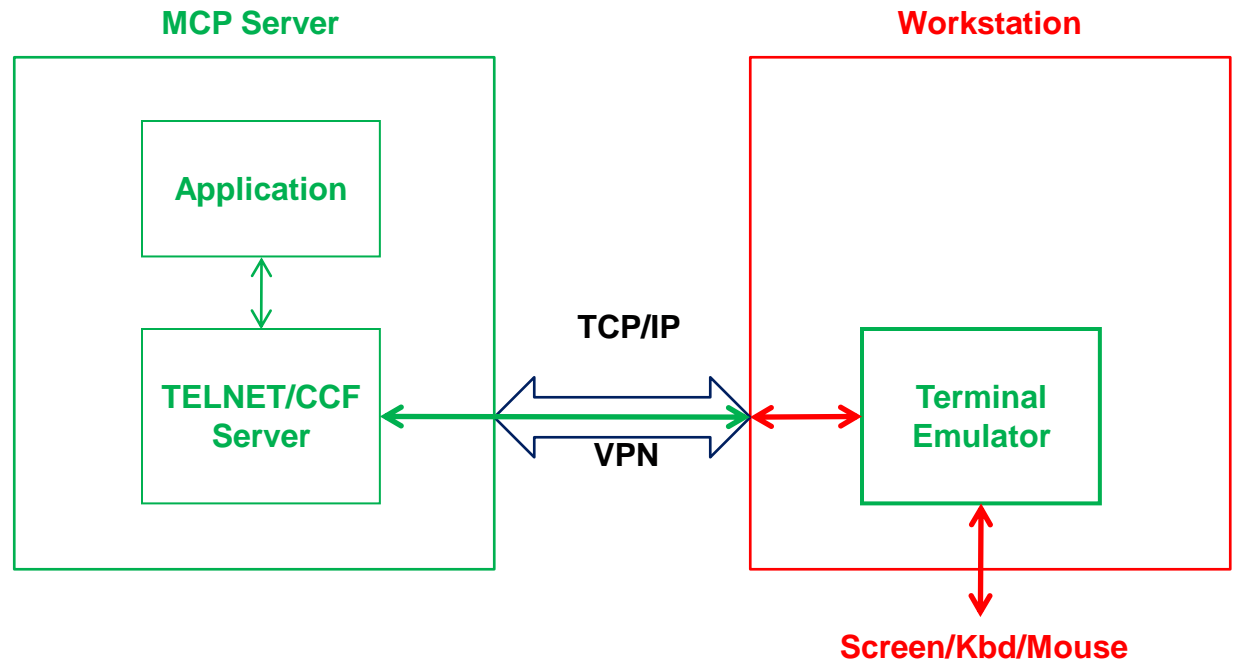
- ❖ Server is secure
- ❖ LAN is secure
- ❖ Client is secure
- ❖ Secure connection not needed

# Untrusted Basic Connection



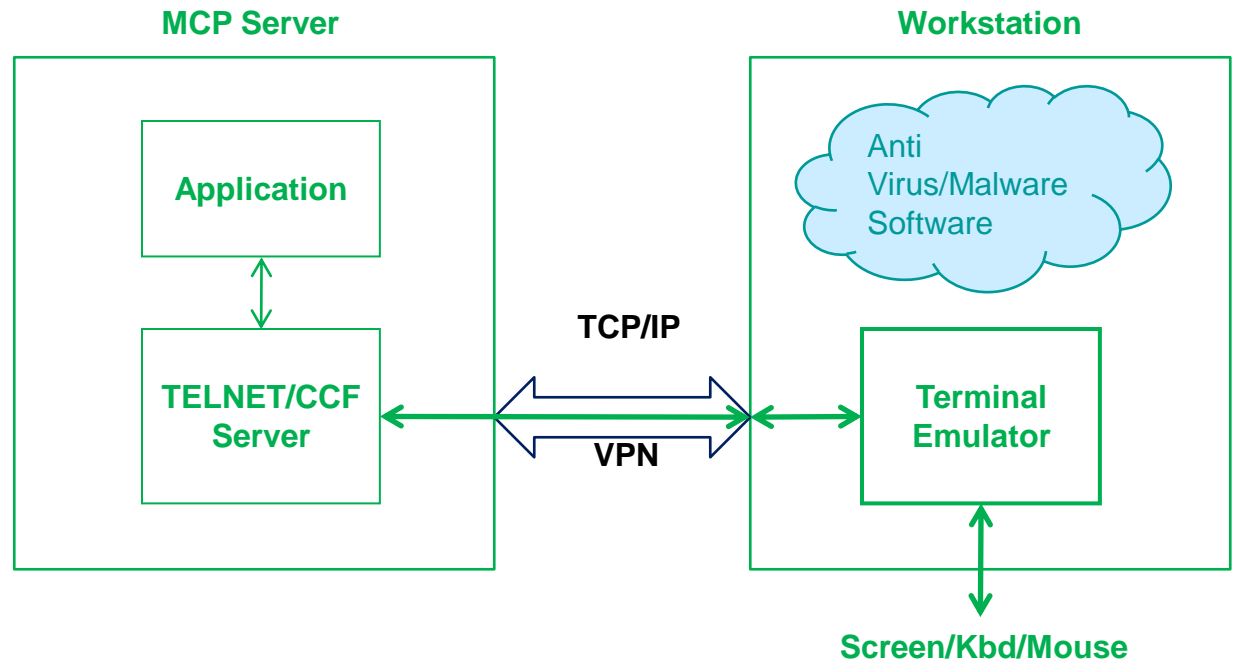
- ❖ Server is secure
- ❖ Server LAN is secure
- ❖ Client is not secure
- ❖ Client LAN is not secure

# Virtual Private Network Connection



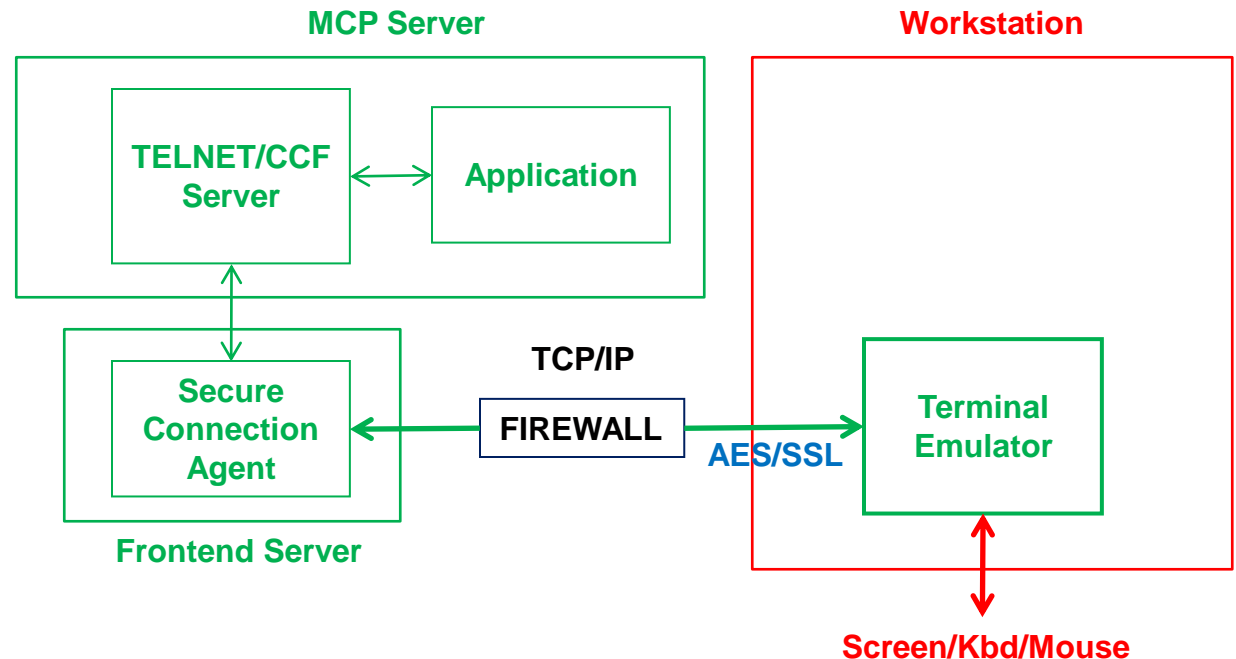
- ❖ Server is secure
- ❖ Server LAN is secure
- ❖ VPN to server is secure
- ❖ Client is not secure

# Virtual Private Network Connection



- ❖ Use Anti Virus software to secure the workstation
- ❖ Secure-workstation practices

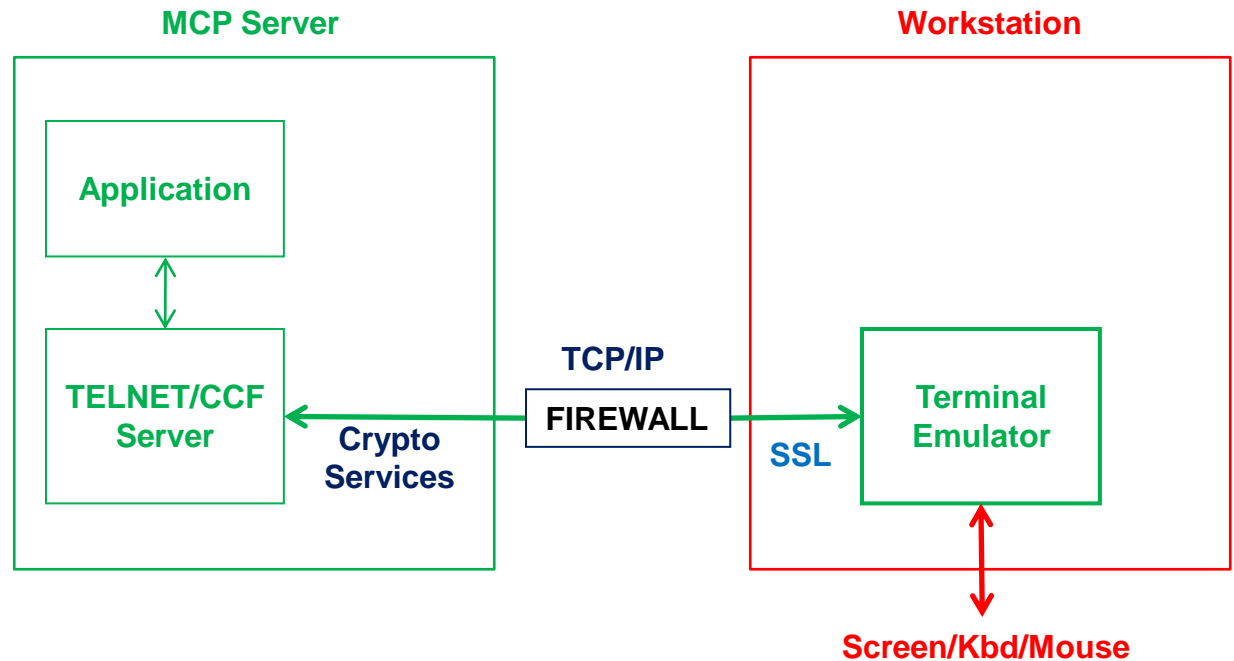
# 3-Tier Secure Connection



- ❖ Server and Server LAN secure
- ❖ Frontend Server secure
- ❖ Emulator connection is secure
- ❖ Client is not secure

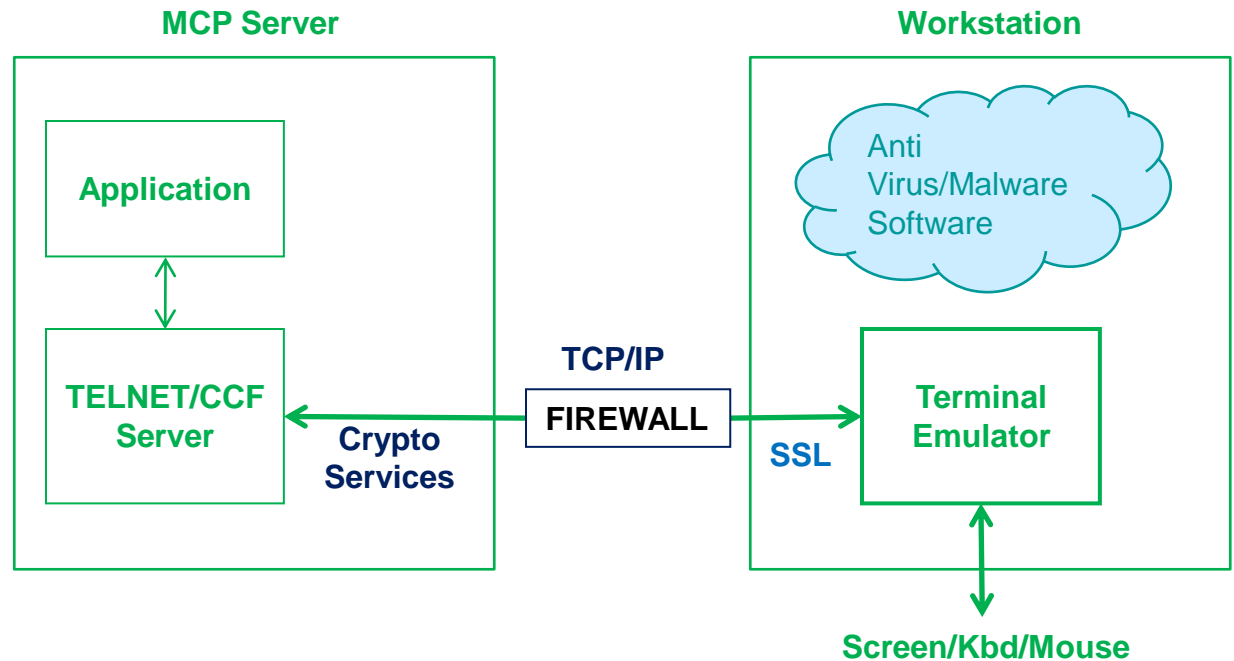


# 2-Tier Secure Connection



- ❖ Server is secure
- ❖ Emulator connection is secure
- ❖ MCP based SSL connection requires Crypto support

# 2-Tier Secure Connection



- ❖ Use Anti Virus software to secure the workstation
- ❖ Secure-workstation practices

# Authentication

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Do you know who is at the other end?



# Authentication

- Unsecured Connection
  - Problem 1: Telnet and CCF use clear-text authentication
  - Problem 2: Is the end-user really authorized to use the usercode/password?
  - Kerberos option for Telnet only solves Problem 1

# Authentication

- Secured Connection
  - Problem 1 goes away, clear-text authentication is no longer an issue as connection is secure
  - Kerberos required for Unisys Secure Telnet

# Authentication

- ▣ Secured Connection
  - Identification still an issue
  - Usercode/password insufficient
  - Traditional SSL (Server-side) only positively IDs server
  - Options:
    - ❖ Client-side SSL
    - ❖ Physical device
    - ❖ 2 Factor Authentication

# Secure Computer-to-Computer Communication

- Server-to-workstation is only part of the Secure Communications problem
- Today's processing require server-to-server dialogs

# Web Services – Overview

- Goal
  - Make network program-to-program exchanges as easy as browsing the Web





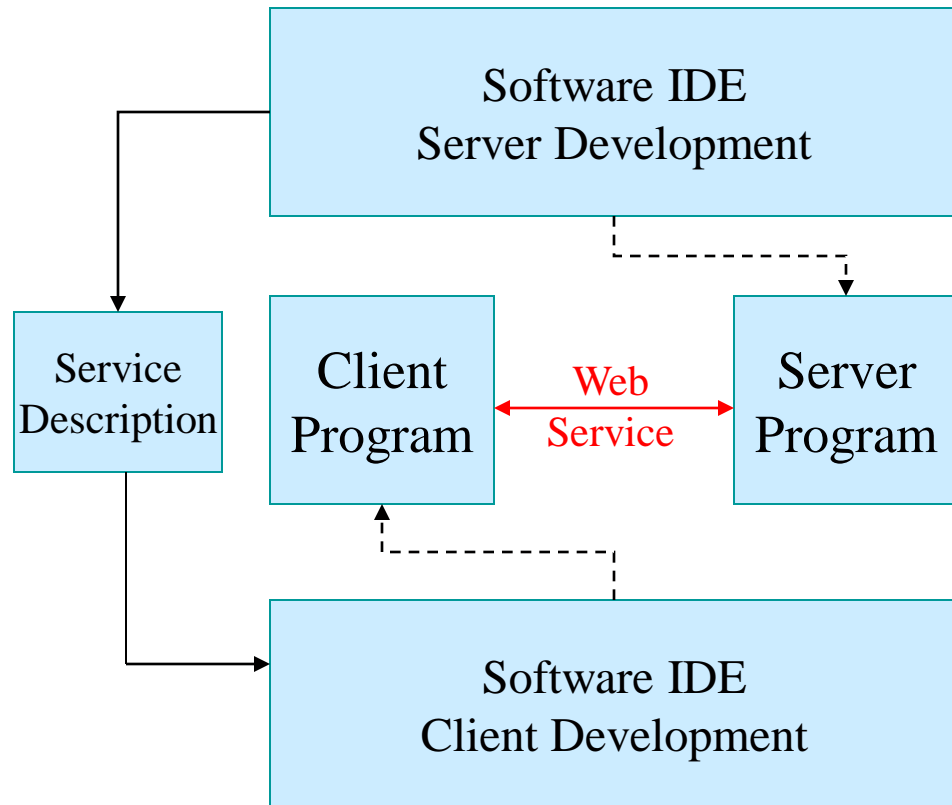
# Web Services – Overview

- The Web Services concept contains extremely powerful elements:
  - Simple, well-defined, standards-based interface
  - Technology independent implementation
  - Services have a description file
- “Loose Coupling” between provider and consumer
  - Anonymous client
  - Flexible data content
  - asynchronous

# Web Services – Overview

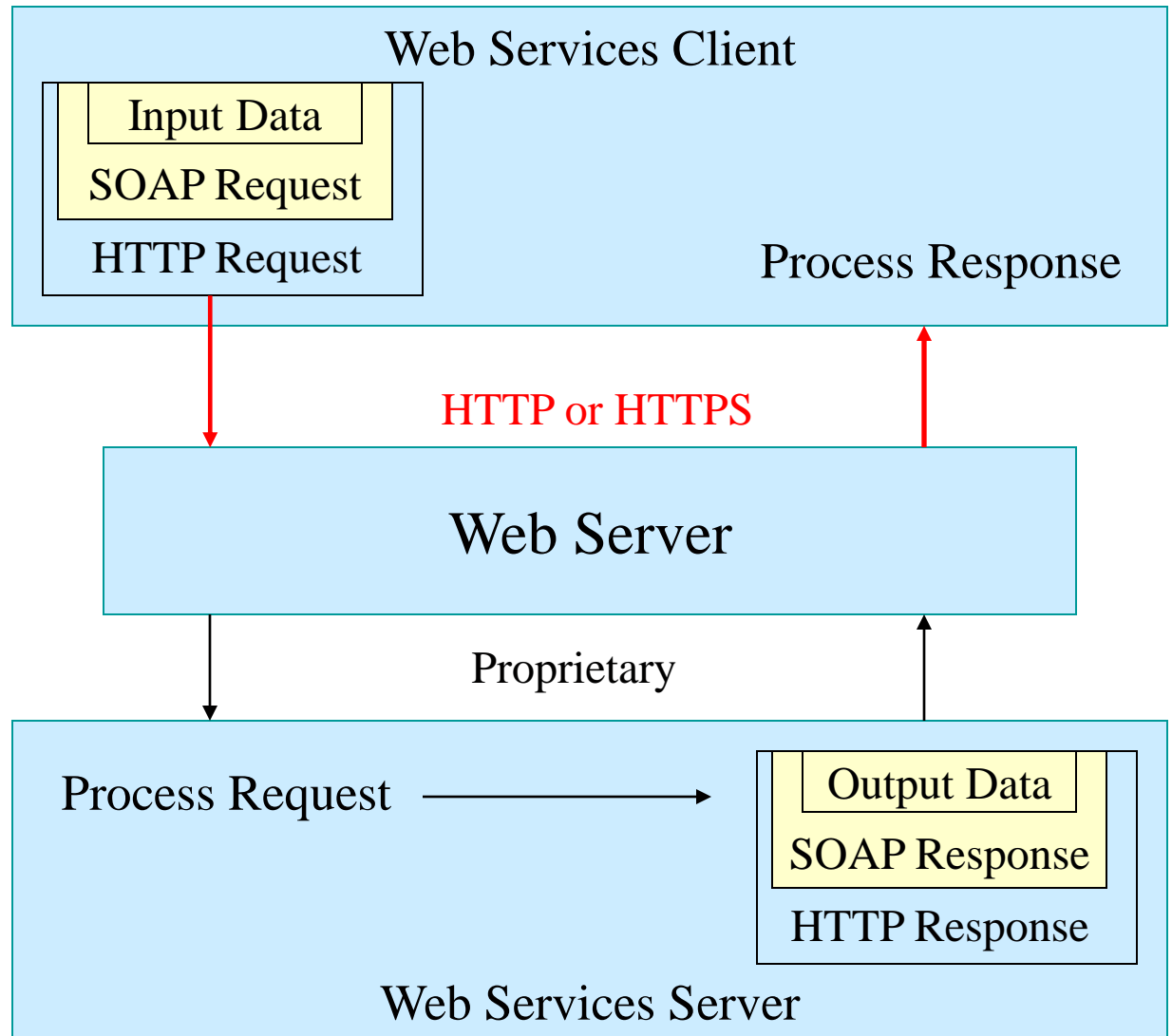
- Services Oriented Architecture (SOA)
  - Componentize Enterprise business functions
  - Encapsulate existing business functions for easier access
  - IT Functionality now available as a set of objects that can be mixed and matched as needed
  - Application development done by architecting service consumers

# Web Services – Overview



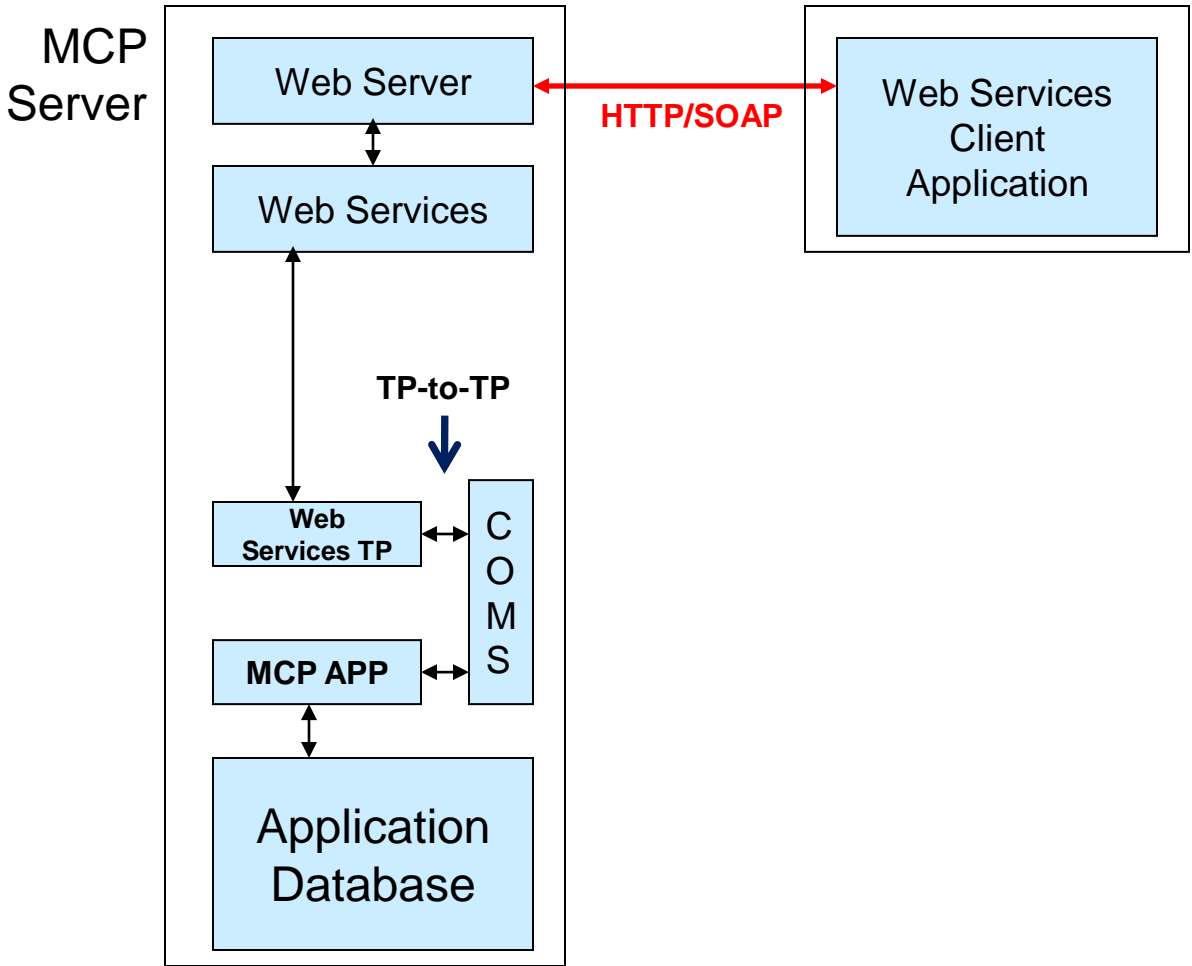
# Web Services – Technology

Indicates  
XML  
Encoding



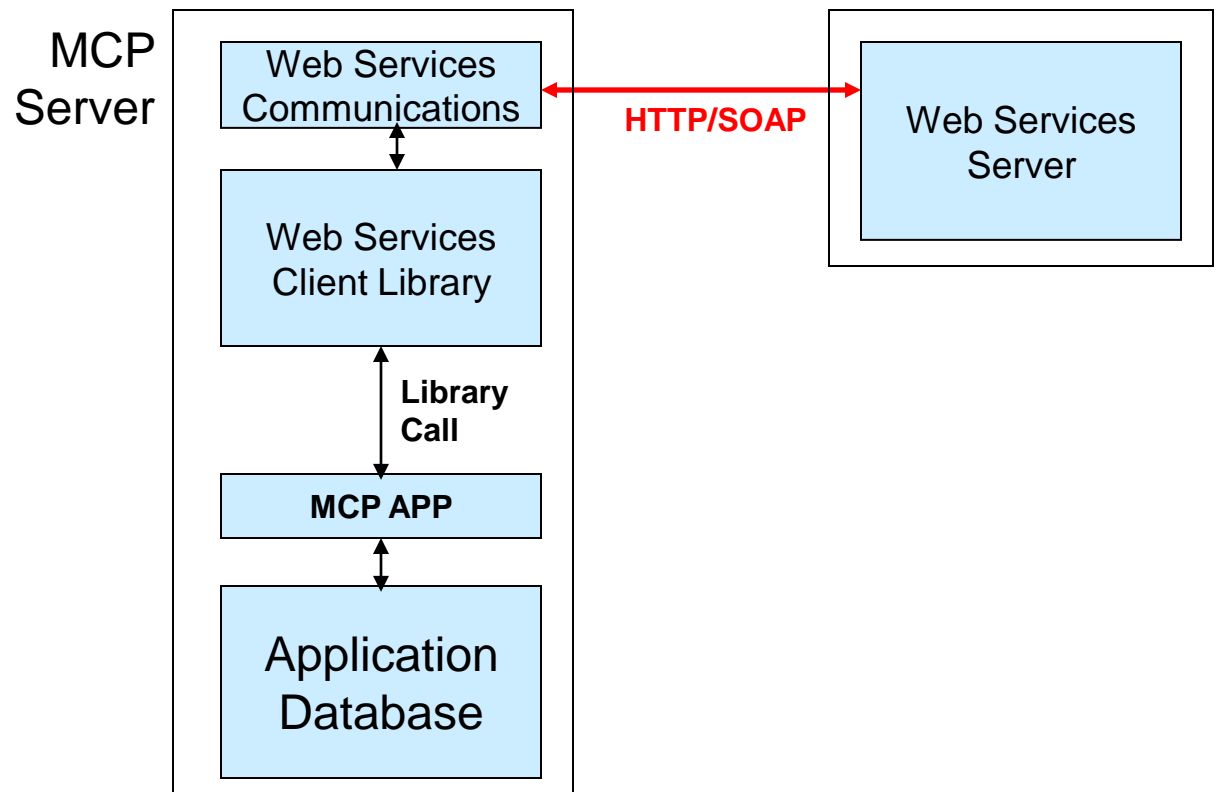
# Web Services Server - MCP

- MCP Based Web Service



# Web Services Client - MCP

## □ MCP Based WS Client

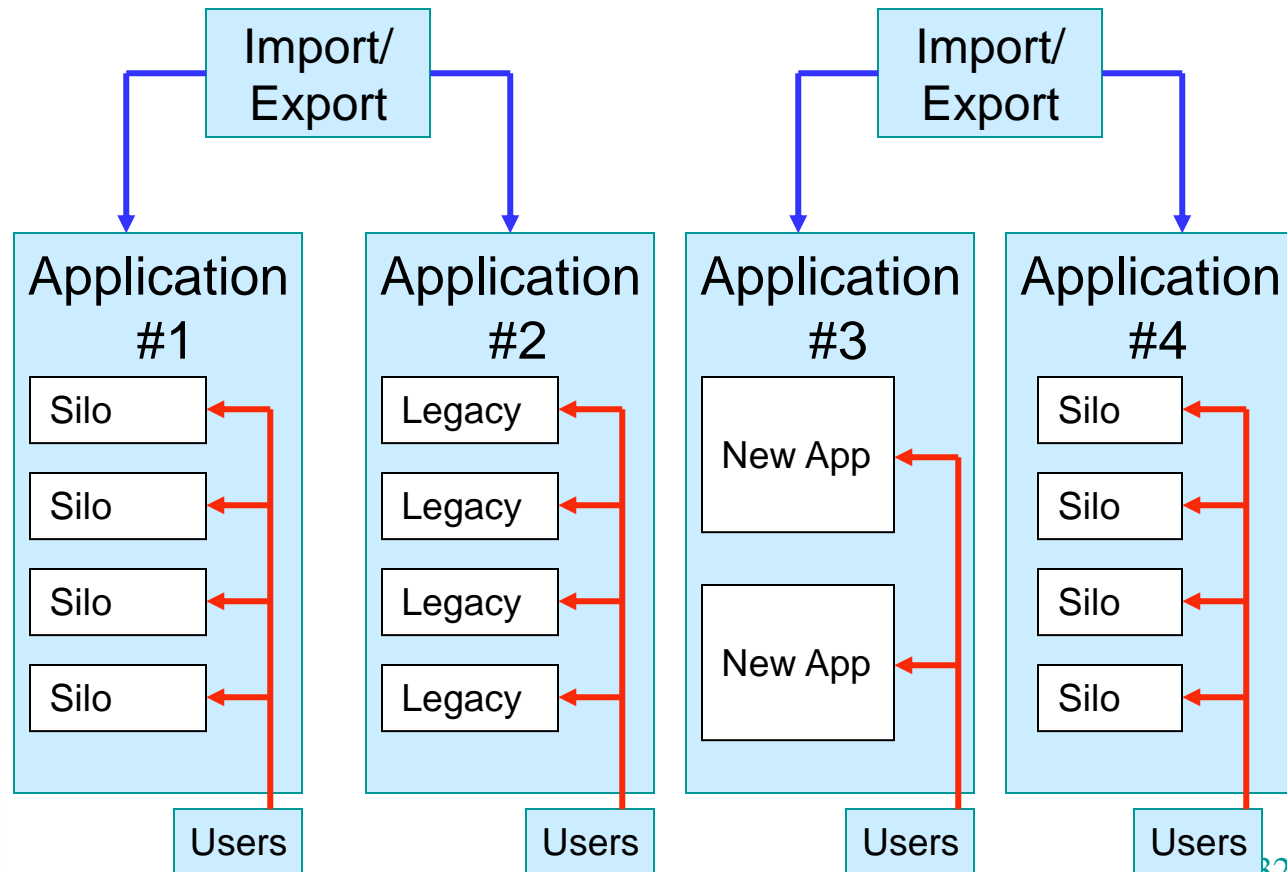


# Web Services - Security

- Digital security has three parts:
  - Identification
    - ❖ Authentication
    - ❖ Digital signature
  - Encryption
  - Journaling
- Web Services moves security considerations to a different place
  - May not be at the user's interface point
  - Often a machine-to-machine
  - The “other” machine may not be trusted
- The SOA changes the security landscape

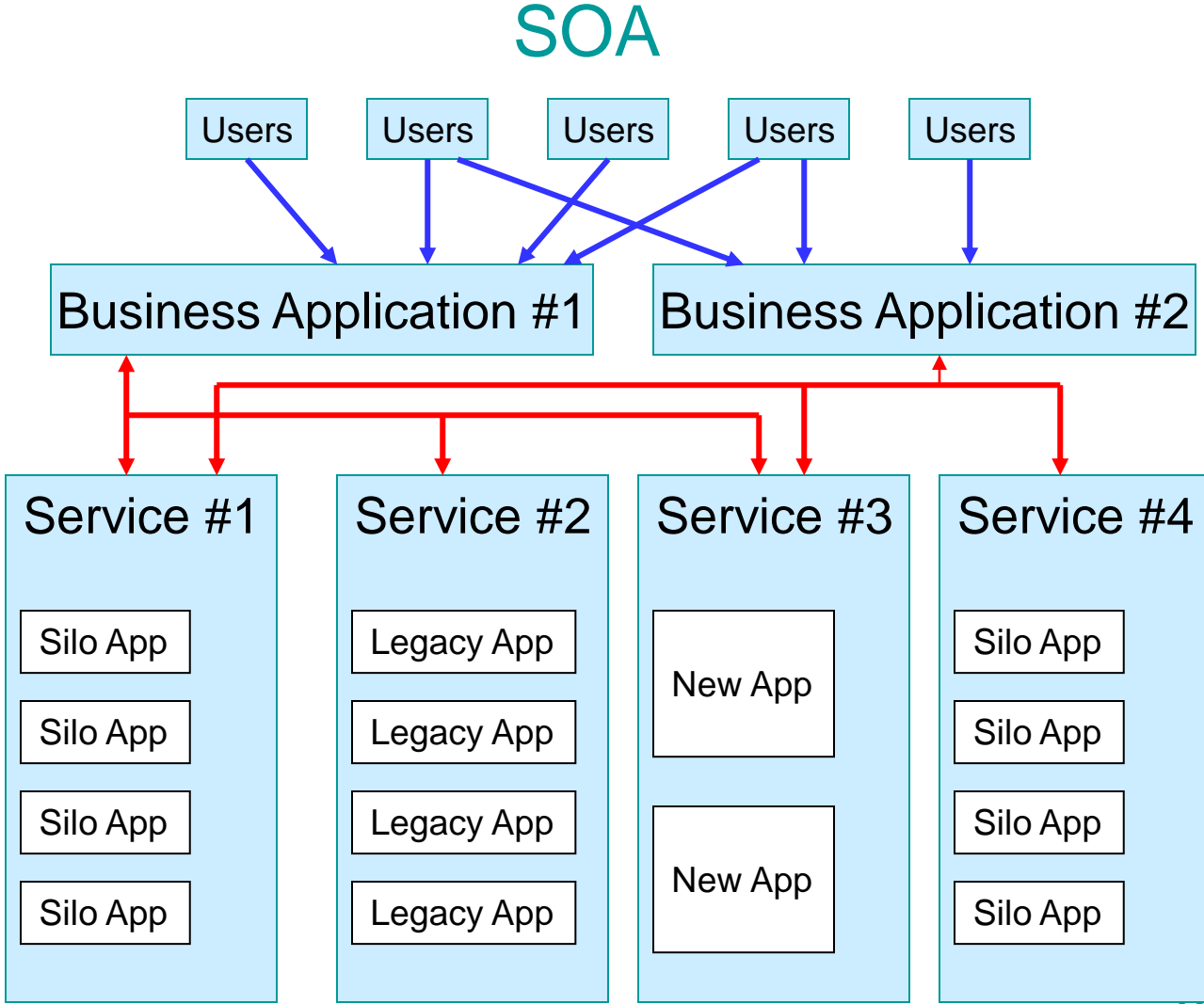
# Web Services – Security

## Traditional Architecture





# Web Services – Security



# Web Services - Security

- Controlling security at different levels and different ways
  - TLS/SSL (encryption)
  - HTTP Logon (authentication)
  - SOAP Headers (authentication)
  - Actual WS call to logon (authentication)
  - WS-Security (authentication, signature, encryption)

# Security - Transport

- Transport Layer Security (TLS)
  - TLS – Authenticates server
    - ❖ Get certificate from Server
    - ❖ Validate certificate from a trusted Certificate Authority
  - Two way TLS
    - ❖ Client Authenticates server
    - ❖ Server Authenticates client
  - Encryption, provided by the certificate keys, is transparent to application
  - Application must get/supply authentication info through an external interface

# Security - Transport

- Transport Layer Security (TLS)
  - TLS 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2 based on relatively weak-to-moderate key encryption protocols and data can be seen if key is externally known
  - TLS 1.3 encryption is more robust and the key cannot be externally provided as it is recreated for each session
  - TLS 1.3 Lack of external key provision is “sniffer” unfriendly

# Security - HTTP

## □ HTTP Logon

- Logon required for a specific virtual directory
- Uses HTTP AUTHORIZATION header
- BASIC uses a Base64 exchange so SSL/TLS is required for secure communications
- DIGEST uses MD5 encrypted exchange
- NTLM provides username/pw encryption and is non re-playable
- No data encryption
- Application must get/supply authentication info through an external interface

# Security – SOAP Header

## □ SOAP Headers

- One must pre-acquire authentication information before the Web Service call
- The SOAP message can contain both a HEADER section as well as a body
- Authentication information is provided as in SOAP HEADER fields
- TLS is still needed to encrypt HEADERS
- Application must supply authentication info using special code by setting the header fields

# Security – SOAP Header

## □ SOAP Headers

```
<Envelope>
  <Header>
    <ABECHHeader xmlns="service.abec.com">
      <MessageData>
        <MessageID>568425287</MessageID>
      </MessageData>
      <UserAuthorization>
        <UserName>MS0281331</UserName>
        <UserPassword>x@32!aX49#$&</UserPassword>
      </UserAuthorization>
    </ABECHHeader>
  </Header>
  <Body>
    ..... SOAP body .....
  </Body>
</Envelope>
```

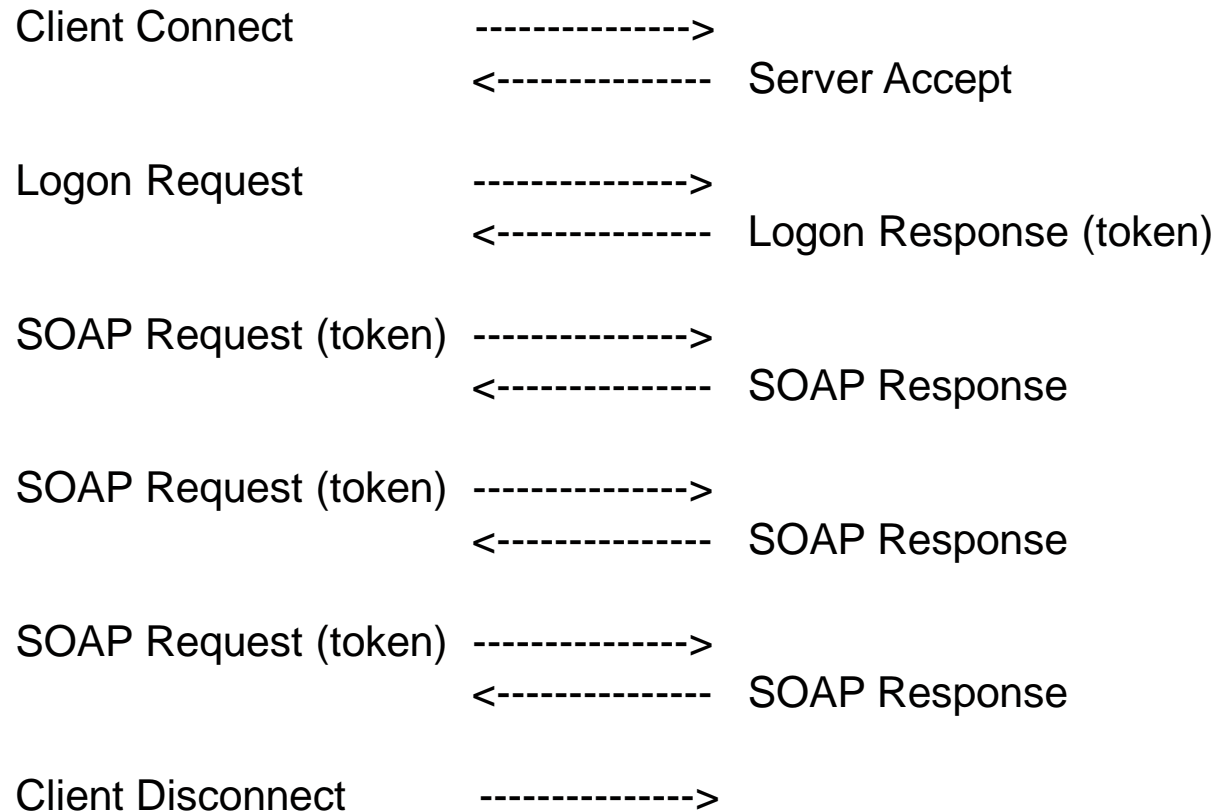
# Security – Logon Transaction

- **WS Call to Logon**
  - One must pre-acquire authentication information (usercode/password)
  - An initial web services call is made for authentication
  - The response contains a token to be placed in the body of all subsequent web services calls
  - Application must be “token” aware
  - TLS is still needed to encrypt dialogs



# Security – Logon Transaction

## □ WS Call to Logon



# Security – WS-Security

- **WS-Security (WSS)**
  - Originally developed by IBM, Microsoft, VeriSign and Forum Systems
  - Attach signature and encryption headers to SOAP messages
  - Provides end-to-end integrity for each message
  - Protocol uses SAML, Kerberos and x.509 certificates
  - Requires application awareness

# Security – Summary

## □ Solutions

- Will be dependent on the technology used and the connection type
- Use a front-end Web Services pass-thru processor to do encryption (TLS), authentication (back-end systems are trusted) and journaling
- Note, the front-end processing may be on the same system as the Web Service
- Use TLS to obfuscate user/password authentication and Web Service contents
- Have username/password aware applications

# Questions?

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- Thank you for your attention
- Are there any questions?

This presentation is available at:

[www.mgsinc.com/download.html](http://www.mgsinc.com/download.html)

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