

Concepts of Web Services Security

Session MCP/OS/MTP 4066
2:45–3:45pm, Halloween 2017



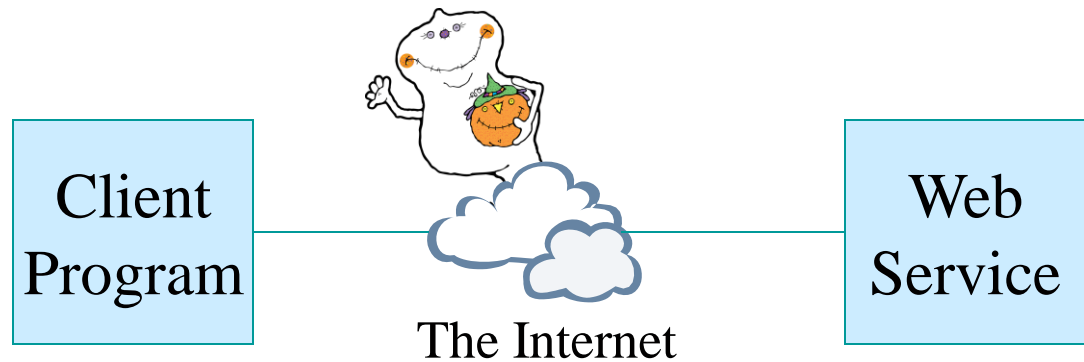
MGS, Inc.



- Software Engineering, Product & Services firm founded in 1986
- Products and services to solve business problems:
 - **Software Engineering Services**
 - **Professional Services**
 - ❖ **Management Support**
 - ❖ **Consulting and Technical Services**
 - ❖ **Application Development**
 - **Product Development**
 - ❖ **Performance/Capacity Management**
 - ❖ **Web Services**
 - ❖ **MCP Client Communications**

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

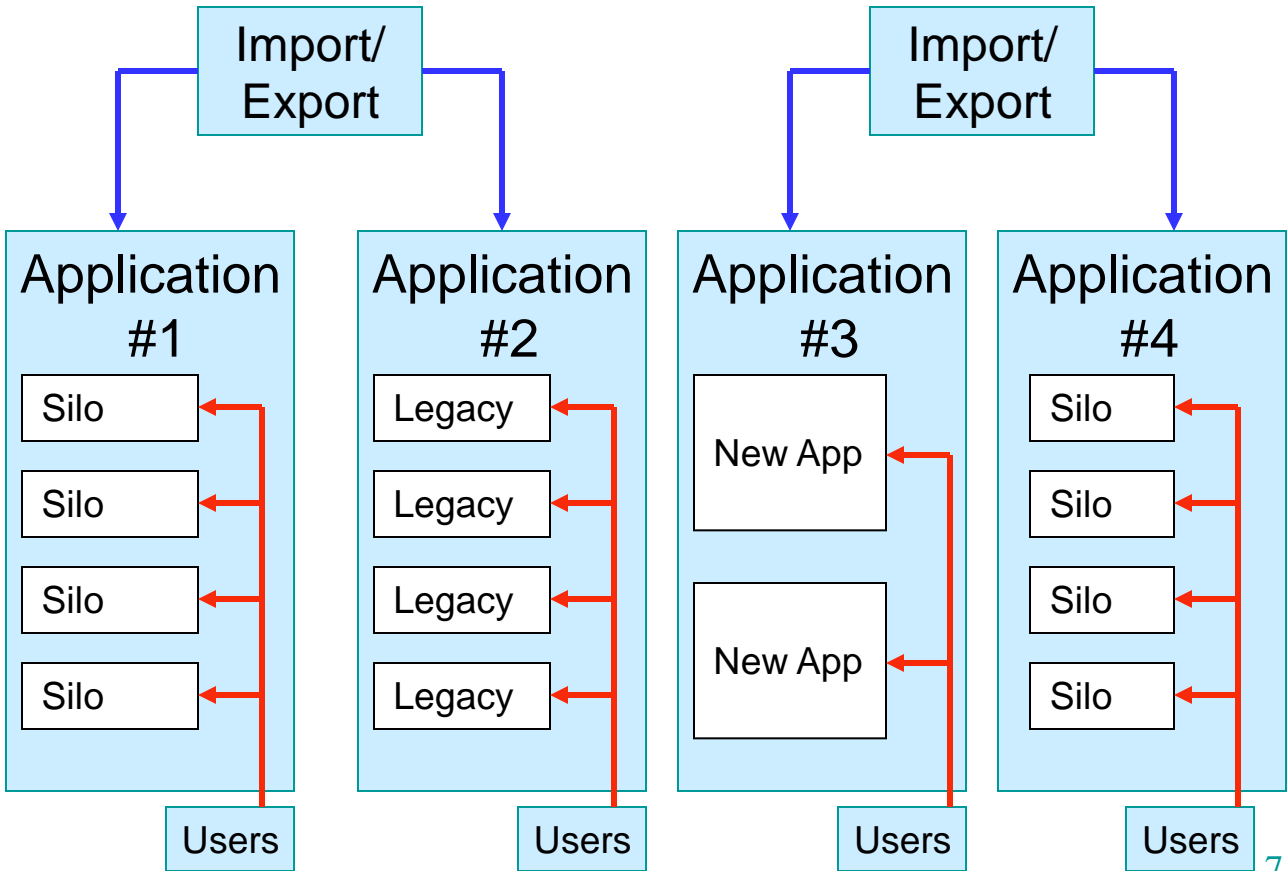
- Abstracts out business functionality
 - Creates machine (technology) independent functionality
 - Indirect reference to a business service
- Leverage existing business functionality
 - Rewrites/Redesigns are expensive
 - Placing a Web Services envelope around existing functionality is relatively inexpensive
 - Preserves investment in known, reliable business solutions

Web Services – Overview

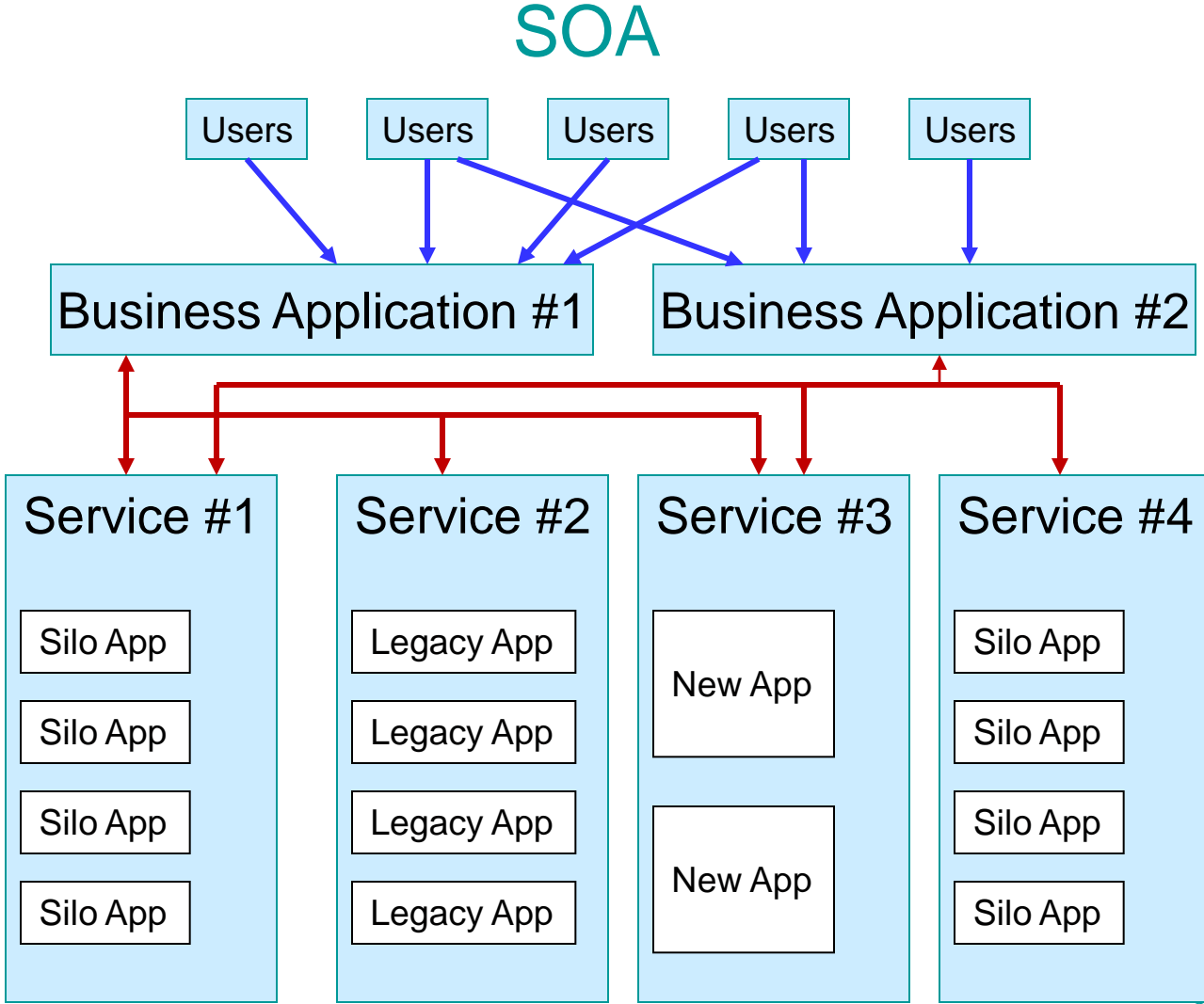
- Services Oriented Architecture (SOA)
 - Componentize Enterprise business functions
 - Encapsulate existing business functions for easier access
 - IT Functionality now available as a set of objects that can be mixed and matched as needed
 - Application development done by architecting service consumers

Web Services – Overview

Traditional Architecture



Web Services – Overview



Web Services – Overview

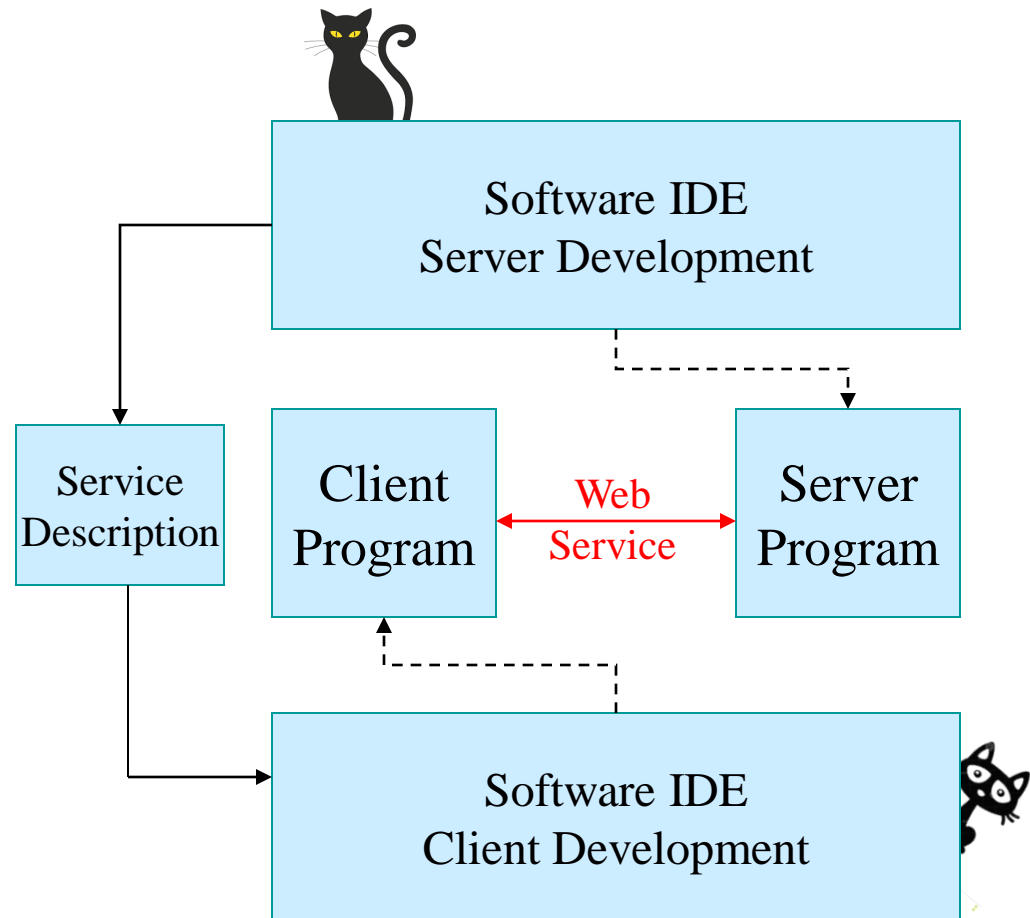
- Built on proven Internet communications standards
 - **TCP/IP** – Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol
 - **TLS** – Transport Layer Security (formerly SSL)
 - **HTTP** – HyperText Transfer Protocol
 - **SOAP** protocol
 - **XML** – eXtensible Markup Language

- Includes service description
 - **WSDL** – Web Services Description Language

Web Services – Overview

- Supported by software IDEs
 - Automatic creation of Web Services objects
 - Web Services Server object support
 - ❖ WSDL generation
 - ❖ Server program
 - Web Services Client object support
 - Included as part of the application framework
 - ❖ Microsoft .NET
 - ❖ Oracle/Sun JAVA
 - ❖ Unisys Agile Business Suite
 - ❖ Unisys ePortal
 - ❖ MGS-Web

Web Services – Overview



Web Services- Technology

WSDL File Excerpt:

```
<message name="WSTEST_SCRN01">
  <part name="Trancode" type="xsd:string" />
  <part name="Input_data" type="xsd:string" />
</message>
<message name="WSTEST_SCRN01Response">
  <part name="Trancode" type="xsd:string" />
  <part name="Input_data" type="xsd:string" />
  <part name="statusLine" type="xsd:string" />
</message>

<service name="COMSWebServices">
  <documentation>Access COMS applications via Web Services
  </documentation>
  <port name="WSTEST" binding="wsdl:WSTESTHttpBinding">
    <soap:addresslocation=
      "http://laptop1mcp/COMSWebServices/" />
  </port>
</service>
```

Web Services – Technology

SOAP Request:

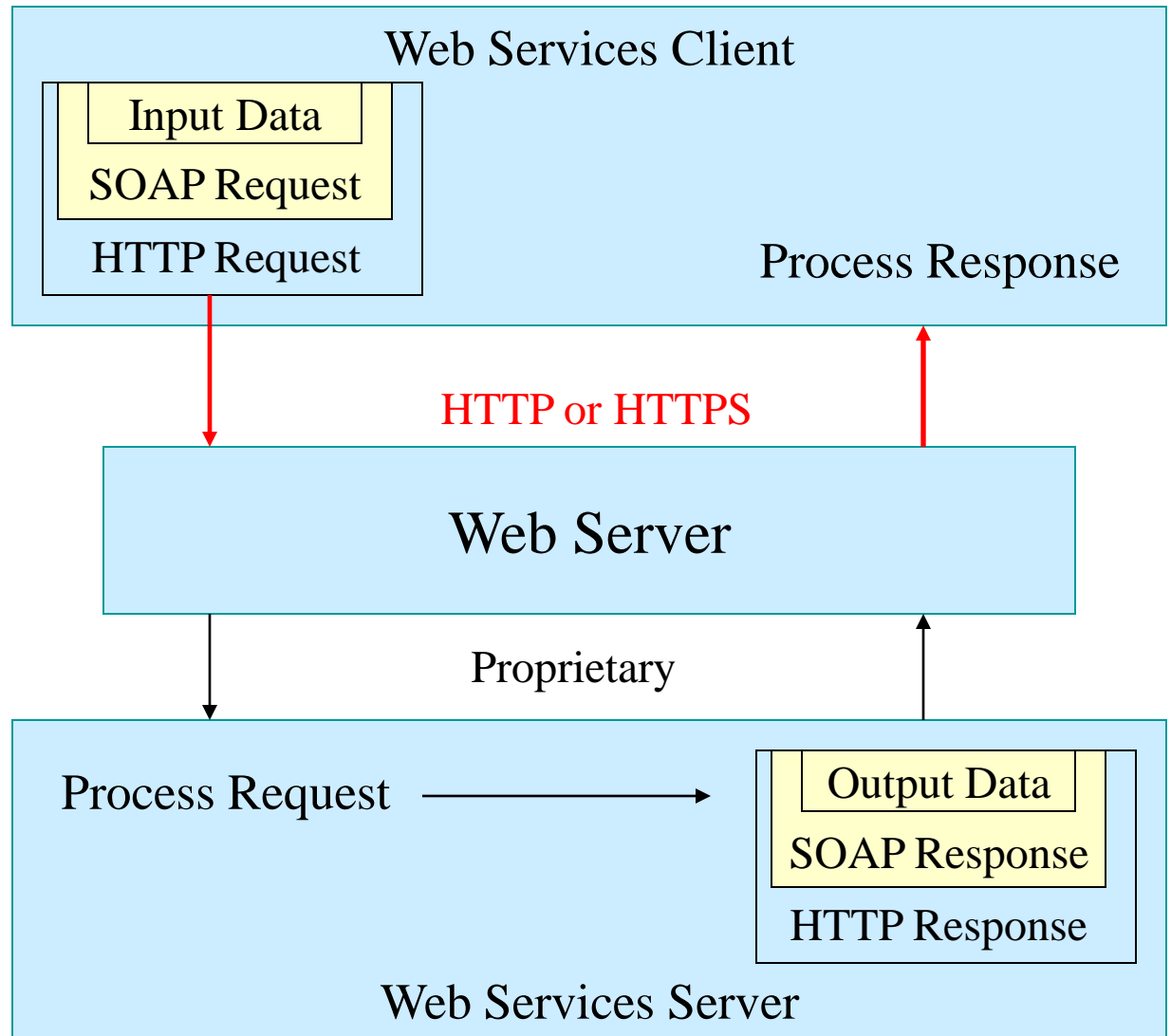
```
<soap:Envelope>  
  <soap:Body>  
    <tns:WSTEST_SCRN01>  
      <Trancode>SCRN01</Trancode>  
      <InputData>lower case letters</InputData>  
    </tns:WSTEST_SCRN01>  
  </soap:Body>  
</soap:Envelope>
```

SOAP Response:

```
<soap:Envelope>  
  <soap:Body>  
    <tns:WSTEST_SCRN01Response>  
      <Trancode>SCRN01</Trancode>  
      <InputData>LOWER CASE LETTERS</InputData>  
      <statusLine />  
    </tns:WSTEST_SCRN01Response>  
  </soap:Body>  
</soap:Envelope>
```

Web Services – Technology

Indicates
XML
Encoding

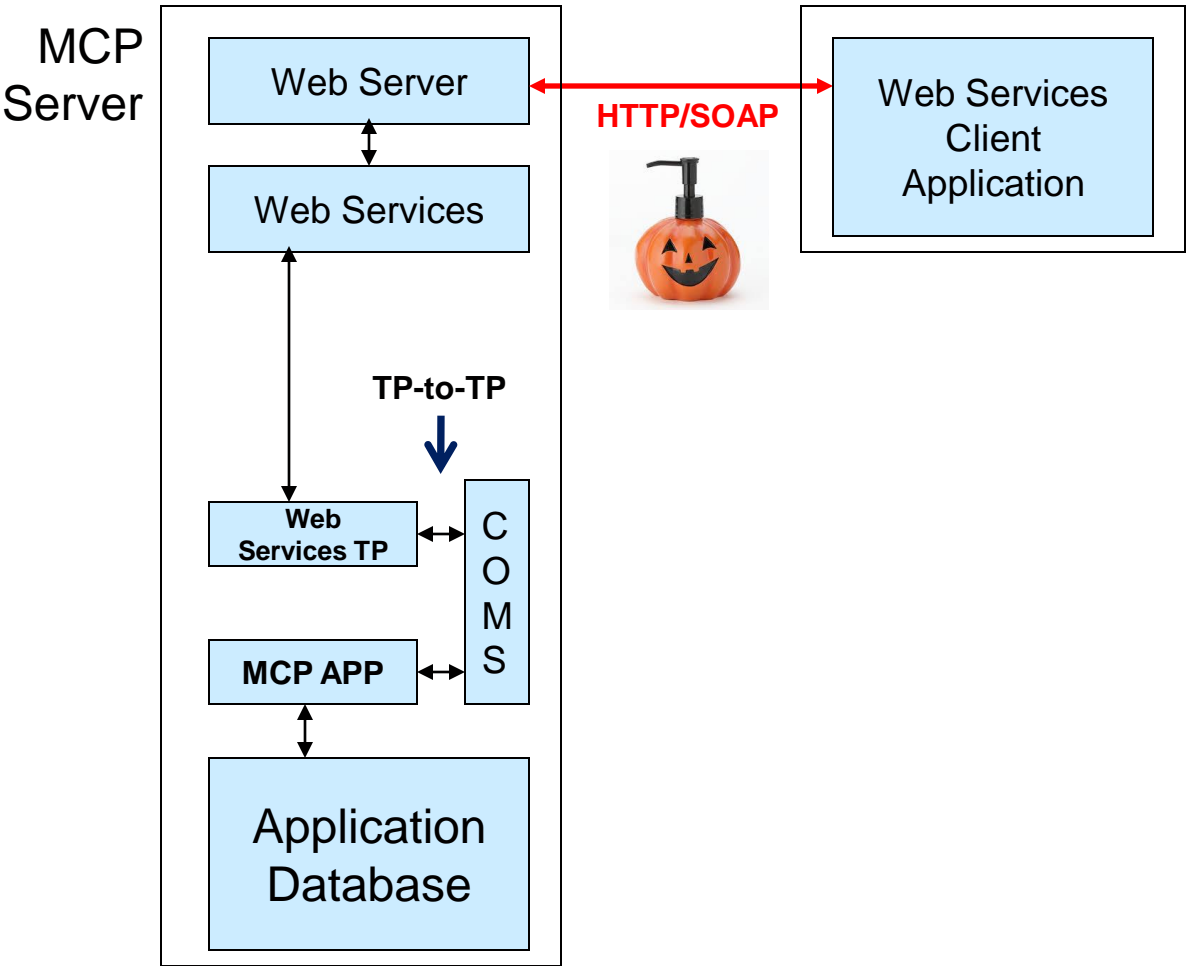


Web Services Server - MCP

- MCP Based Web Service
 - Web Service Server runs under MCP control
 - Routes incoming call to MCP App via COMS station or COMS TP-to-TP

Web Services Server - MCP

- MCP Based Web Service

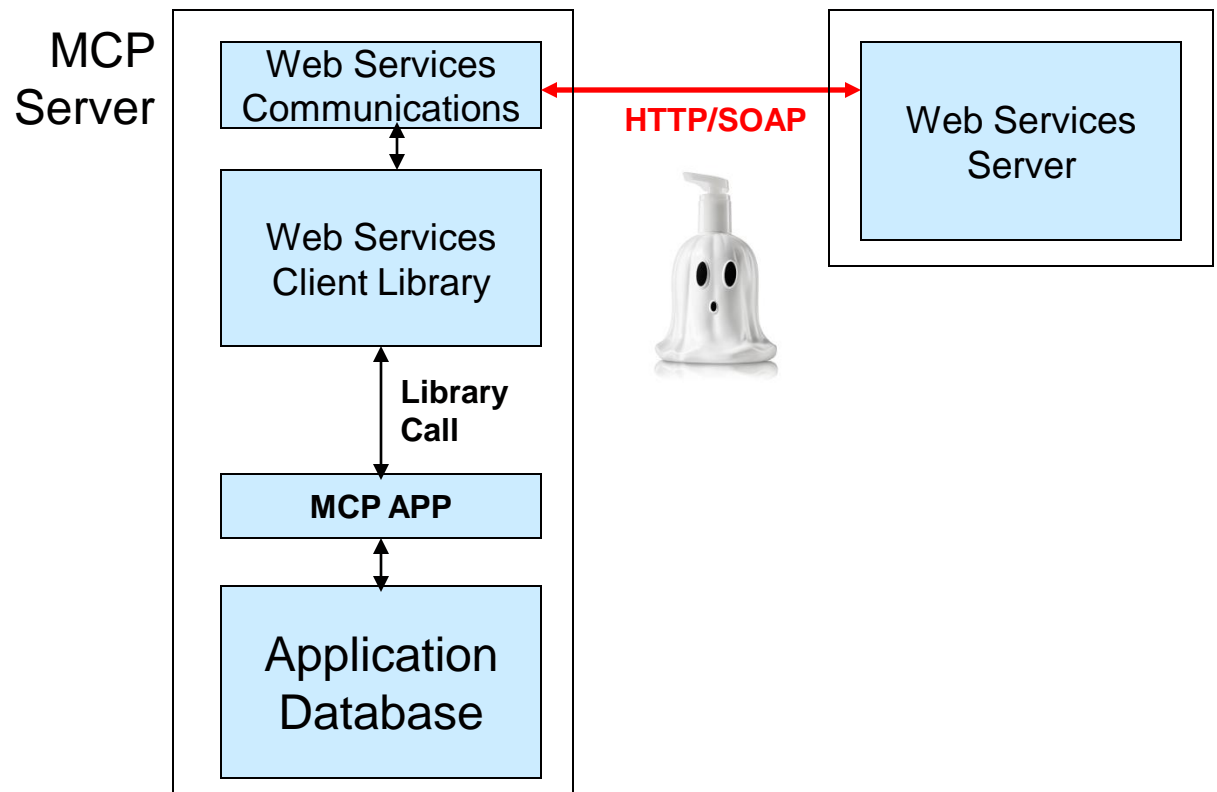


Web Services Client - MCP

- MCP Based WS Client
 - Allows MCP applications to make a Web Services call on another server
 - MCP Application does a simple library call to make the outbound WS Client call

Web Services Client - MCP

- MCP Based WS Client

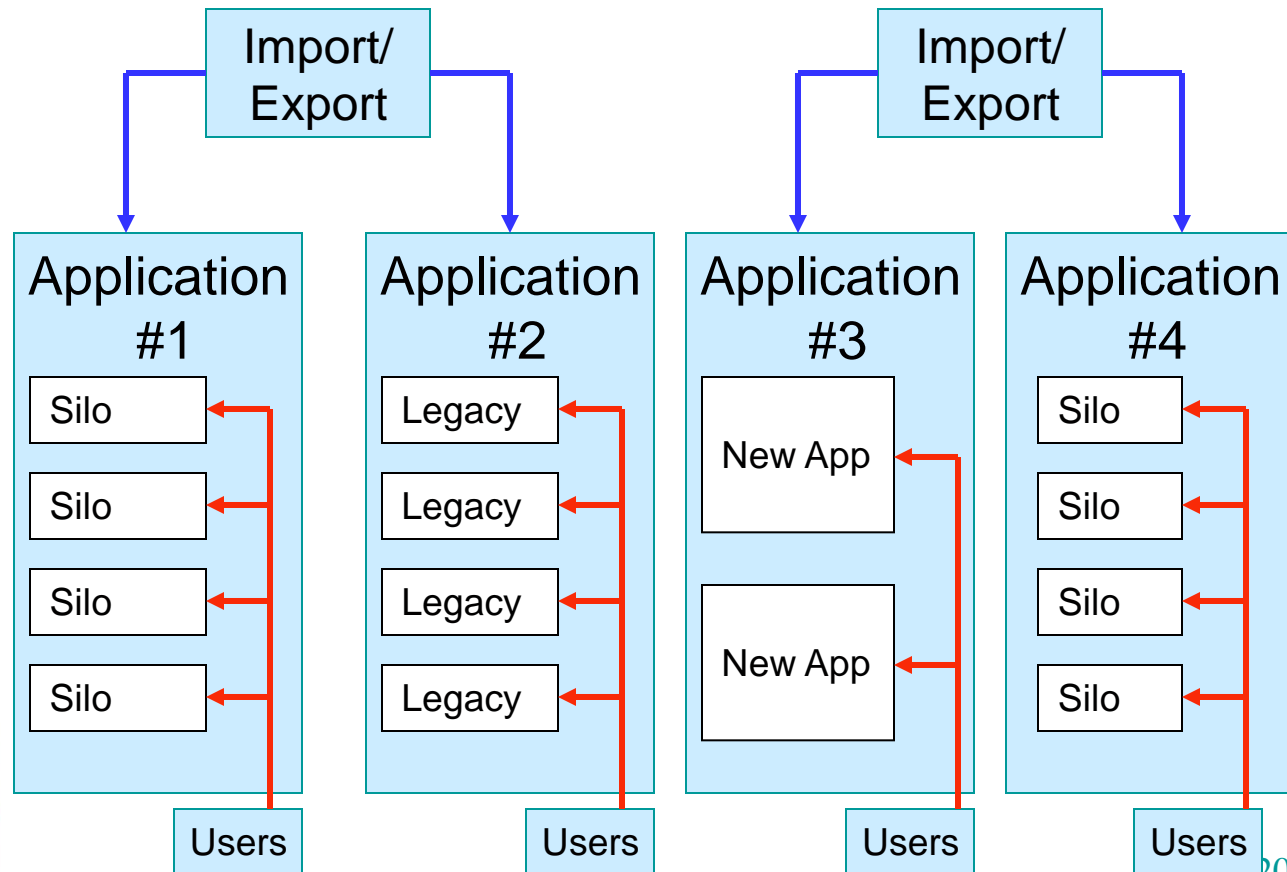


Web Services - Security

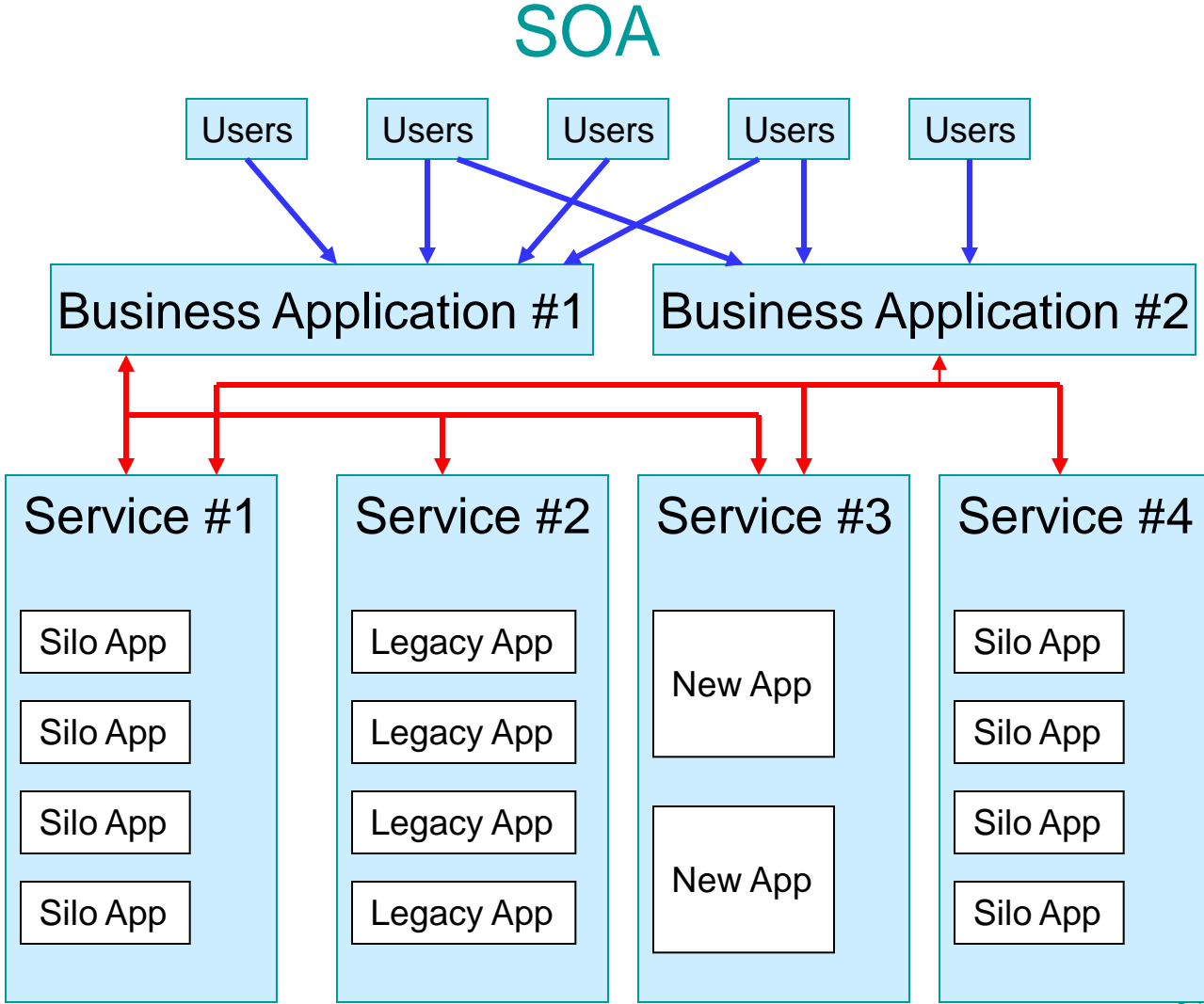
- Digital security has three parts:
 - Identification
 - ❖ Authentication
 - ❖ Digital signature
 - Encryption
 - Journaling
- Web Services moves security considerations to a different place
 - May not be at the user's interface point
 - Often a machine-to-machine
 - The "other" machine may not be trusted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

Web Services – Security

Traditional Architecture



Web Services – Security

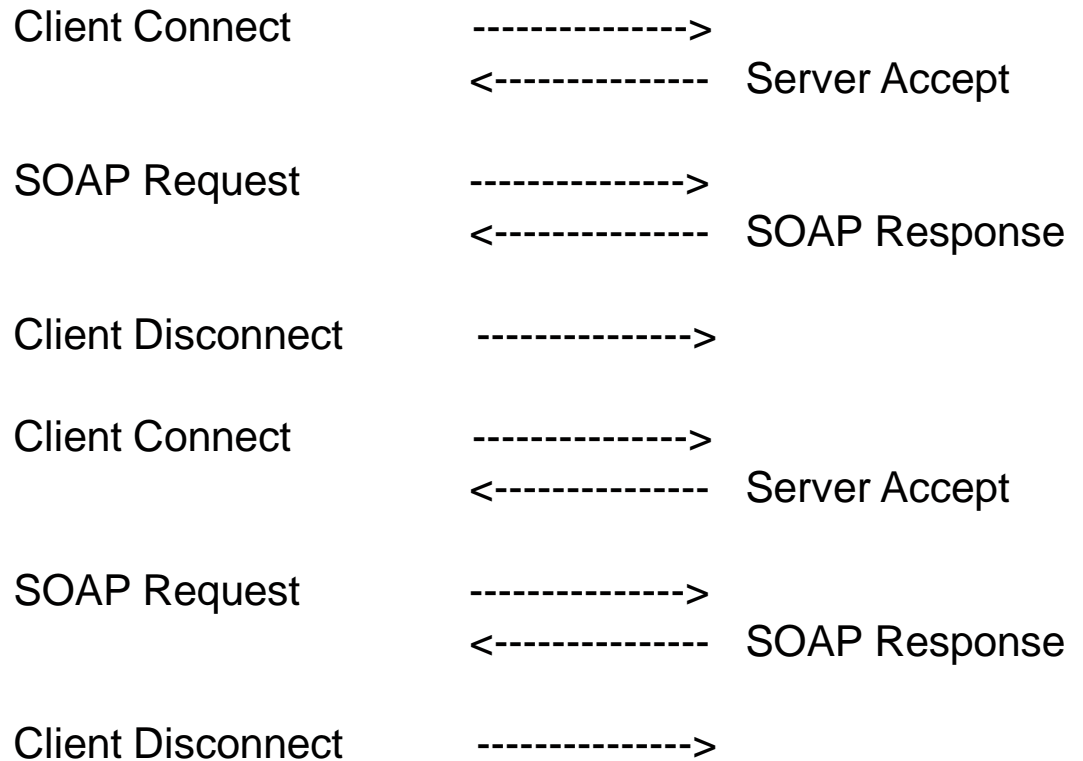


Security - Connections

- Persistent Connections
 - MCP TCP/IP connect/disconnect slows throughput
 - On close, TCP/IP port must “time wait” for $TTL * 2$ seconds on most systems
 - Most servers default to persistent HTTP connections
 - ❖ Connection:Keepalive
 - Client then controls persistence
 - Persistence provides a 4 to 50 times throughput increase

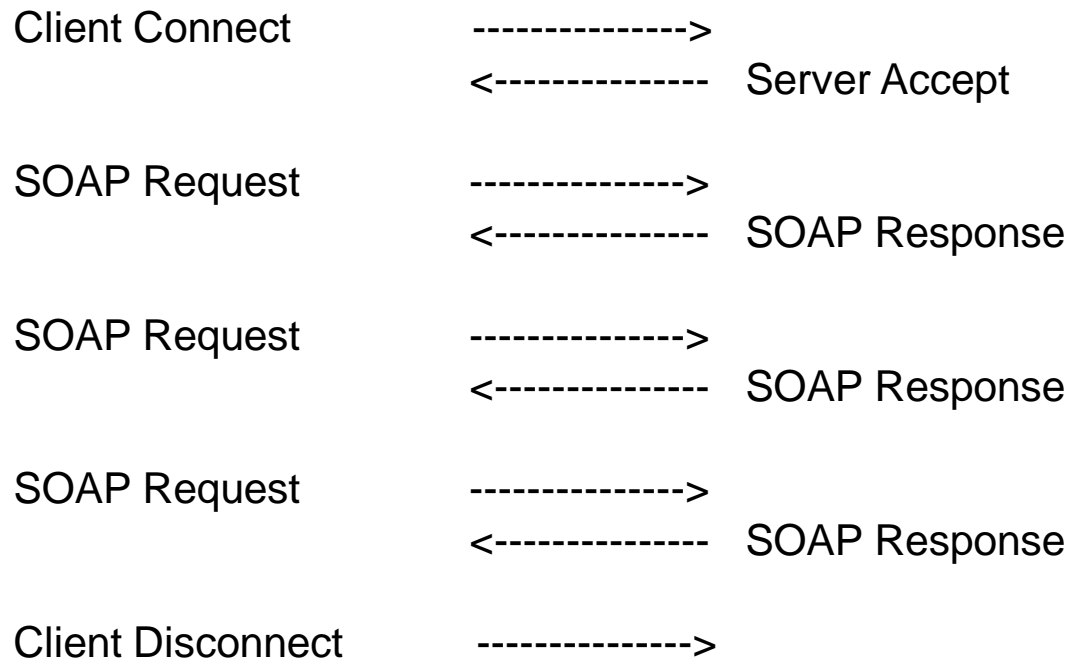
Security - Connections

■ Non-Persistent Connection



Security - Connections

- Persistent Connection

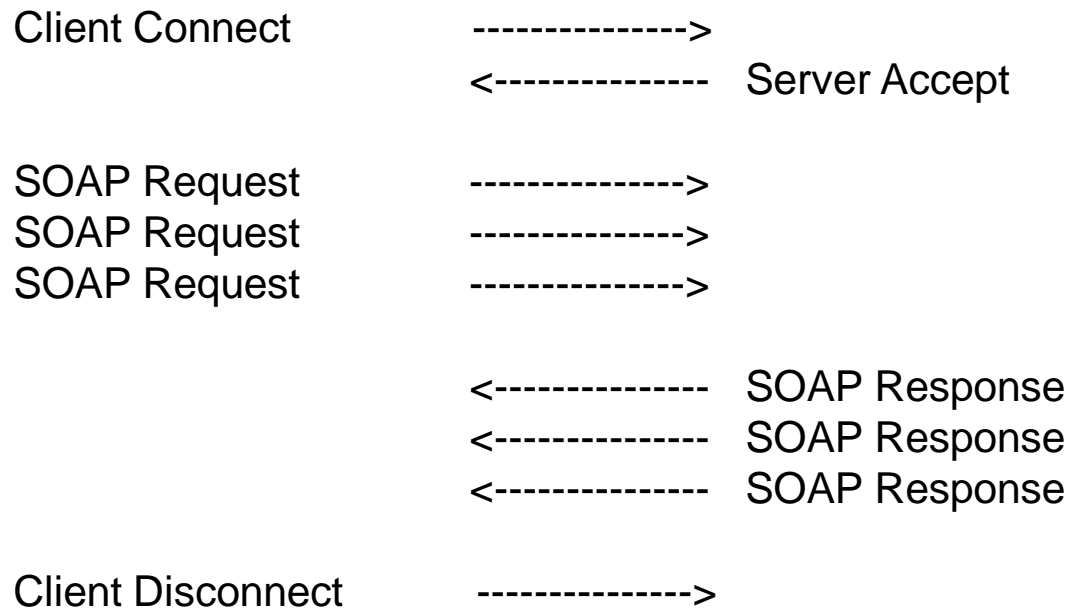


Security - Connections

- **Pipelining**
 - Requires a persistent connection
 - Multiple requests are sent without waiting for responses
 - Responses return in send-order
 - Most web servers (including ATLAS) support this
 - Use controlled by whether WS Client application is coded to take advantage of this

Security - Connections

■ Piplining



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 similar but robust than SSL
 - 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 (under development) encryption is more robust and the key cannot be externally provided
 - 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

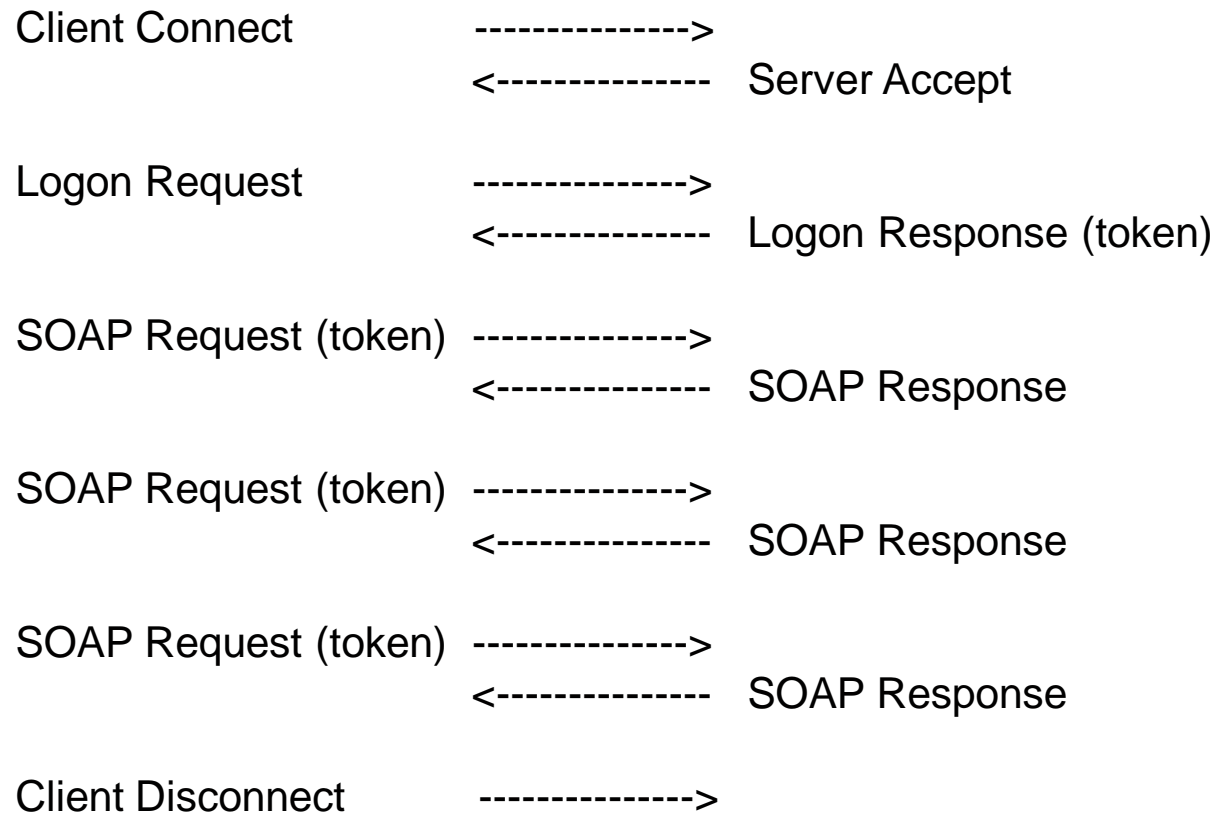
```
<Envelope>
  <Header>
    <ABECHHeader xmlns="service.abec.com">
      <MessageData>
        <MessageID>568425287</MessageID>
      </MessageData>
      <UserAuthorization>
        <UserName>MS0281331</UserName>
        <UserPassword>x@32!aX49#$&</UserPassword>
      </UserAuthorization>
    </ABECHHeader>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

Additional Questions?



Michael S. Recant
V.P. Software Development

MGS, Inc.
583A Southlake Boulevard
Richmond, VA 23236

Voice: (804)379-0230
Fax: (804)379-1299
Email: Mike.Recant@mgsinc.com
Web: www.mgsinc.com

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