Java™ Security

Sang Shin

sang.shin@sun.com
Java™ Technology Evangelist
Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Disclaimer & Acknowlegment

- Even though Sang Shin is a full-time employee of Sun Microsystems, the contents here are created as his own personal endeavor and thus does not reflect any official stance of Sun Microsystems.
- Sun Microsystems is not responsible for any inaccuracies in the contents.
- Acknowledgment
  - Some slides are borrowed from Raghaven Srinivas of Sun Microsystems

Agenda

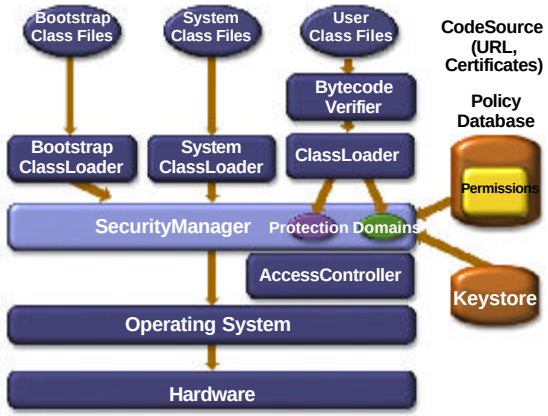
- Java Security Overview
- Message Digest
- Java CertPath
- JSSE
- JAAS
- JCE
- Kerberos

Java Security Overview

Java™ Technology-based Security ("Java Security")

- Java™ based software runs as designed
  - Adheres to the Java language specification and the JVM™ specification
  - Provides building blocks for secure applications
  - Resists attacks on the language and platform
  - Reduces the chance and impact of accidental programming errors

Java Security Architecture



Java Security Evolution

- Initial releases of JDK focussed on executable content threats
- Optional Packages and upcoming releases focus on distributed security threats

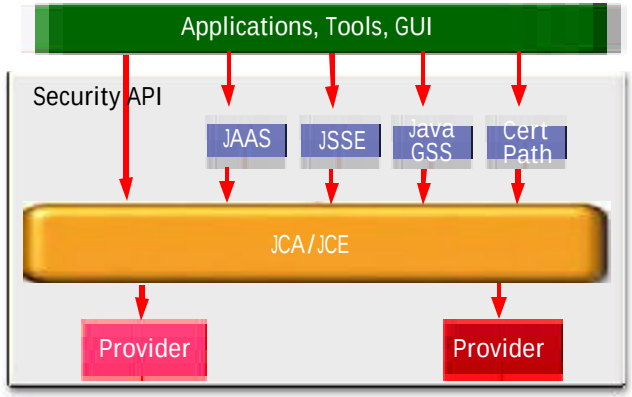
Java 2 Platform Security Goals

- Treating applet and application security in a consistent manner
- Fine-grained access control through policy file
- Well-defined Access Control Mechanism
- Concrete SecurityManager class

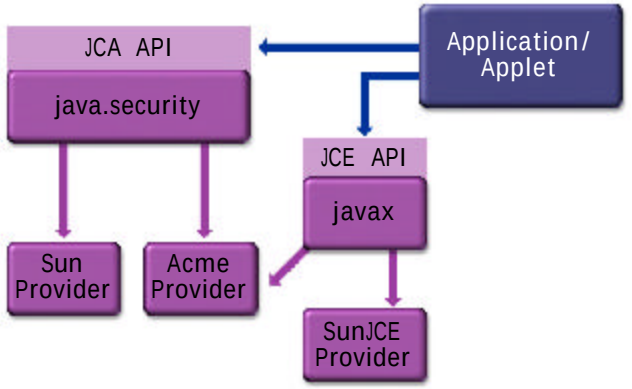
Java Platform Security Overview

J2SE	JCA/JCE	Crypto APIs
	JSSE	SSL/TLS APIs
	Java CertPath	Cert. Chain Building/validation
	JAAS/JGSS	Framework for SSO
J2EE	J2SE Security	
	Sec. Interop.	CSIv2 security interoperability
	Bean/Container	Container based security
J2ME	MIDP 2.0	https support, “sandbox” model
Java Card		Authentication and Crypto APIs

J2SE™ Platform Security: Big Picture



JCA/JCE Provider Architecture



JCA / JCE

JCA

- Cryptographic Architecture
- Basic cryptography
- Export control free
- Signatures, Digests, etc.

JCE

- Cryptographic Extensions
- Advanced cryptography
- Export control restrictions (originally, not anymore)
- Ciphers

Message Digest

Message Digest Example

```
01 import java.security.*;
02
03 // Use the MD5 Algorithm
04 MessageDigest md=
05         MessageDigest.getInstance("MD5");
06 byte buf[] = Message.getBytes();
07
08 // Update the data
09 md.update(buf);
10 // After input is ready, digest the data
11 byte digestBuf[] = md.digest();
```


Message Digest Values

Message	MD5 Digest
I pay Bill $1500.00	8021d0cda6ca230a5853f9d55ba4cceb
I pay Bill $15000.00	C0239506cf350e9c6f8adcb62bd4a5c5
I pay Jill $15000.00	752ed078a31567bf81545d21da298be9

Java CertPath

Java CertPath Programming Model

```
01 import java.security.*;
02 import java.security.cert.*;
03
04 // CertificateFactory for X.509
05 CertificateFactory cf =
06  CertificateFactory.getInstance("X.509");
07
08 // Obtain CertPathValidator
09 CertPathValidator cpv =
10   CertPathValidator.getInstance("PKIX");
11
12 // Set the Trust anchor
13 TrustAnchor anchor = new TrustAnchor(
14   (X509Certificate)
15       tks.getCertificate("ca"),null);
```


Java CertPath Model (Cont.)

```
16 // Set the PKIX parameters
17 PKIXParameters params = new
18    PKIXParameters(
19       Collections.singleton(anchor));
20 // Revocation as false
21 params.setRevocationEnabled(false);
22
23 // Validate
24 PKIXCertPathValidatorResult result =
25     (PKIXCertPathValidatorResult)
26         cpv.validate(cp, params);
```


Java Platform Security Extensions

Java™ Platform Security Extensions (optional packages)

- Java Secure Socket Extension (JSSE)
- Java Authorization and Authentication Service API (JAAS)
- Java Cryptography Extensions (JCE)
  - Common API for applications
  - Standard SPI for security service providers

JSSE

Java™ Secure Socket Extension (JSSE)

What is JSSE?

- Java API for Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
- SSL provides security at Session level
  - Confidentiality (Privacy)
  - Data integrity (Tamper-proofing)
  - Server authentication (Proving a server is what it claims it is)
  - Optional client authentication
- Uses algorithms, keys transparently

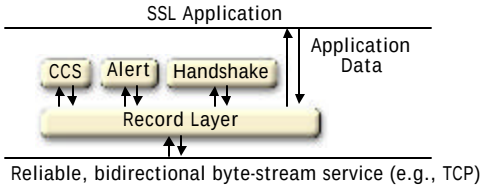
Secure Socket Layer (SSL)

- By far, the dominant security protocol on the web
  - HTTPS is HTTP over SSL
- Responsible for the emergence of e-commerce, other security sensitive services on the web
- Beneficiary of several years of public scrutiny

SSL Overview

- Operates atop bi-directional, reliable byte stream. Typically TCP
- Offers end-to-end security even when the underlying reliable byte stream is proxied

SSL's Layered Architecture



- Record layer offers bulk encryption/authentication using symmetric-key algorithms
- Cleartext flow until symmetric key is established
- Handshake protocol uses public-key algorithms to establish a "master-secret" used to derive MAC secrets, cipher keys/IVs

JSSE Programming: Server Side

```
01 import java.io.*;
02 import java.net.*;
03 import javax.net.ssl.*;
04
05 // Create server side SSL socket
06 SSLServerSocketFactory sslsrvfact =
07     SSLServerSocketFactory.getDefault();
08 SSLServerSocket s =
09     sslsrvfact.createServerSocket(port);
10 s.accept();
```

JSSE Programming: Client Side

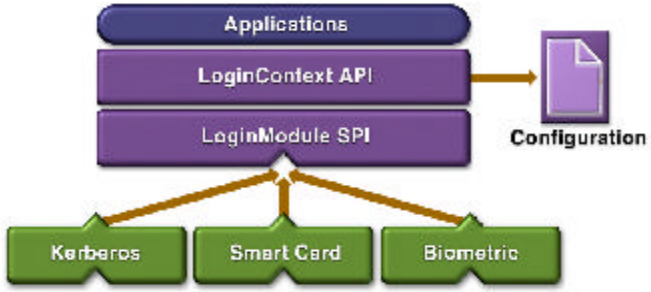
```
01 import java.io.*;
02 import java.net.*;
03 import javax.net.ssl.*;
04
05 // Create Client SSL socket
06 SSLSocketFactory sslfact =
07     SSLSocketFactory.getDefault();
08 SSLSocket s =
09     sslfact.createSocket(host, port);
```


JAAS

Java™ Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS) API

- Java platform security are based on (without JAAS)
  - Where the code originated
  - Who signed the code
- The JAAS API augments this with
  - who's running the code
- Pluggable authentication
- User-based authentication/ authorization

JAAS Pluggable Authentication



JAAS File Entries

```
01   // Example Java 2 Security Policy Entry
02   grant Codebase "www.sun.com", Signedby "duke" {
03       FilePermission "/cdrom/-", "read";
04   }

01   // Example JAAS Security Policy Entry
02   grant Codebase "www.sun.com", Signedby "duke",
03       Principal com.sun.Principal "charlie" {
04       FilePermission "/cdrom/charlie/-", "read";
05   }

01  // Example login module configuration entry
02  Login2 {
03    sample.SampleLoginModule required;
04    com.sun.security.auth.module.NTLoginModule
                                  sufficient;
05    com.foo.SmartCard requisite debug=true;
06    com.foo.Kerberos optional debug=true;
07 };
```


JAAS Programming

```
01 import java.security.*;
02 import javax.security.auth.*; //exts

03 // Instantiate a login context
04 LoginContext ctx = new LoginContext
       ("name", CallbackHandler);

05 // Authenicate the subject
06 ctx.login();

07 // Retrieve authenticated subject
08 Subject sub = ctx.getSubject();

09 // Enforce Access Controls
10 Subject.doAs(sub, action);
```


JAAS Programming Model

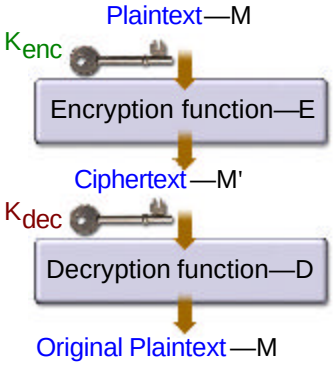
```
01 import java.security.*;
02 import javax.security.auth.*; //exts
03 // Instantiate a login context
04 LoginContext ctx = new LoginContext
05     ("name", CallbackHandler);
06 // Authenicate the subject
07 ctx.login();
08 // Retrieve authenticated subject
09 Subject sub = ctx.getSubject();
10 // Enforce Access Controls
11 Subject.doAs(sub, action);
```


JCE

Java™ Cryptography Extensions (JCE)

- Cryptographic APIs supplementing the Java 2 platform
- Framework for multiple CSPs (Cryptographic Service Providers)
  - Comes with Sun JCE provider
  - Multiple independent providers

Cryptographic Process



M is the original message
K_{enc} is encryption key
M' is the scrambled message
K_{dec} is decryption key

From M' only, "hard" to get M
E and D are related such that

$E(K_{enc}, M) = M'$

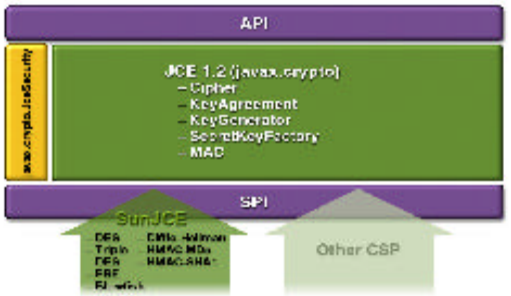
$D(K_{dec}, M') = M$

$D(K_{dec}, E(K_{enc}, M)) = M$

Crypto. Processes (compared)

Public Key Cryptography	Private Key Cryptography	Session Key Cryptography
Encryption and decryption keys are different	Encryption and decryption keys are same	Key negotiation and encryption seperate
Key distribution is easier	Key distribution is an issue	Key distribution is not an issue
Public key cryptography is very slow	Private key cryptography is faster	Best of both approaches
Examples: RSA	Examples: DES, AES	Examples: SSL

JCE 1.2 Release



JCE Programming model

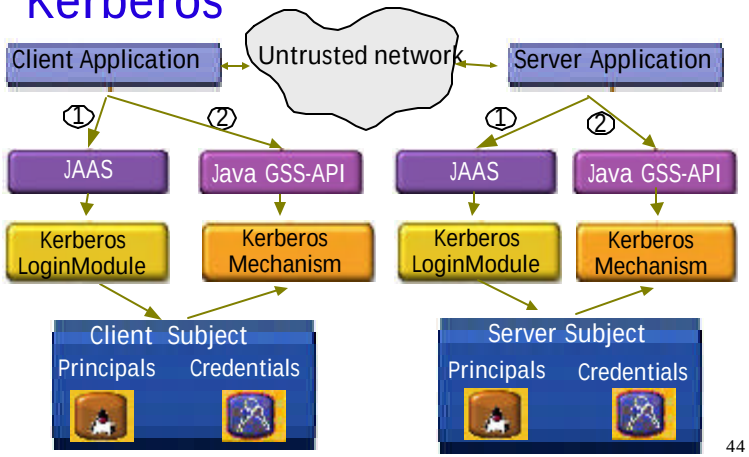
```
01 import java.security.*;
02 import javax.crypto.*;
03
04 // Get Provider
05 Provider sunJce = new
06     com.sun.crypto.provider.SunJCE();
07
08 // Obtain Cipher
09 Cipher c = Cipher.getInstance
10     ("Blowfish");
11
12 // Get the key Generator
13 KeyGenerator kgen =
14    KeyGenerator.getInstance("Blowfish");
```


JCE Programming Model (Cont.)

```
15 // Generate the key specs
16 SecretKey skey = kgen.generateKey();
17 byte[] raw = skey.getEncoded();
18 SecretKeySpec kspec = new
19   SecretKeySpec(raw, "Blowfish");
20
21 // Initialize cipher with keys, etc.
22 cipher.init(Cipher.ENCRYPT_MODE, kspec);
23
24 // Update buffers
25 while (msg[i] != null)
26   enc = cipher.update(msg[i].getBytes());
27
28 // Finish up
29 enc = cipher.doFinal();
```

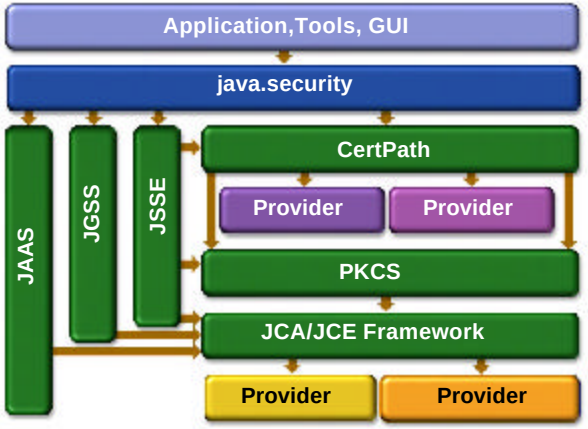

Kerberos

Single Sign-On Using Kerberos



Summary & Roadmap

Roadmap: J2SE Security Big Picture



J2SE Security Summary

- J2SE Security APIs are simple to use and has a provider architecture
- J2SE Security APIs are part of the Java 2 SDK instead of being optional packages
- The Java 2 SDK supports simple security tools for code signing

Resources

- Java Security
  `http://java.sun.com/security`
- J2EE Security
  `http://java.sun.com/j2ee`
  `http//java.sun.com/j2ee/tutorial`
- J2ME Security
  `http://java.sun.com/j2me`

Resources

- Java Card Security
  `http//java.sun.com/javacard`
- Sun ONE Products (incl. Security)
  `http://wwws.sun.com/software/product_family/iplanet.html`
- Solaris Security
  `http://www.sun.com/security`
- Solaris Security Blueprints
  `http://wwws.sun.com/software/security/blueprints/`