

# Authorization: Ensuring Only Ada Can Access Her Files

Joy Ebertz Sr Staff Software Engineer @Split



### Agenda

- What is Authorization?
- Levels of Authorization
- Types of Access Control
- Typical Architecture



### What is Authorization?

#### **And Other Definitions**





Authentication (AuthN)

The process or action of verifying the identity of a user or process.



## Authorization (AuthZ)

The function of specifying access rights/privileges to resources. (i.e. defining the access policies)





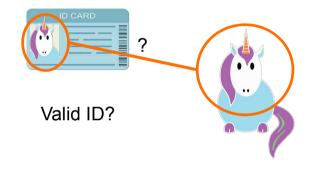
Authentication (AuthN)



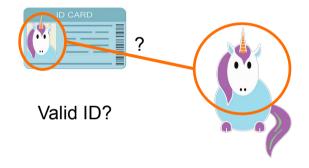
Authentication (AuthN)

Valid ID?





Authentication (AuthN)

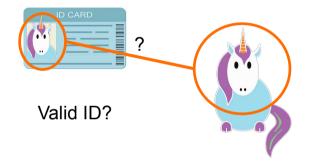


Authentication (AuthN)

Authorization (AuthZ)







Authentication (AuthN)

Authorization (AuthZ)





**Access Control** 

The restriction of Access



Access Management

The **process** of restricting of Access



Identity and Access Management (IAM)

The framework of policies and technologies encompassing authentication and authorization.

Also called Identity Management (IdM)



AWS Identity and Access Management (AWS IAM)

AWS's customer-facing authorization management feature.

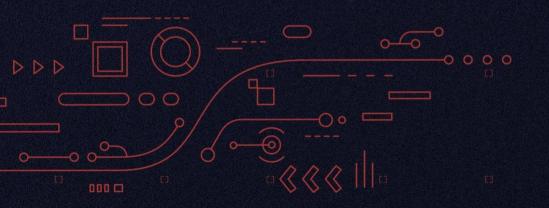


Authorization (AuthZ)

Access Control Access Management Permissions



## Levels of Authorization





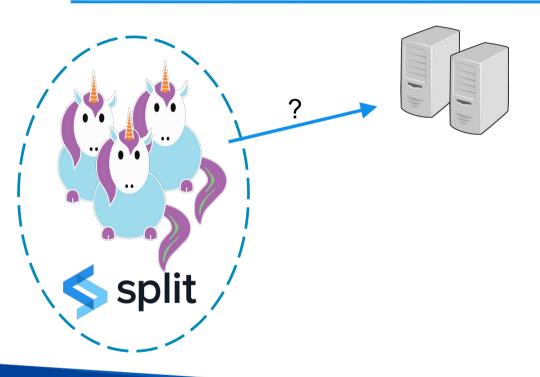
#### Levels of Authorization

- System and Infrastructure Authorization
- Customer-Facing Authorization Feature
- Application Level Authorization

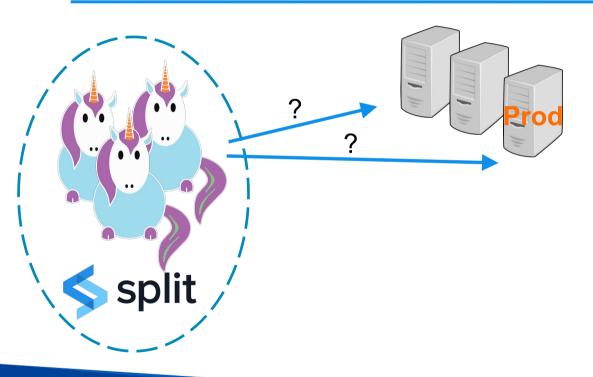




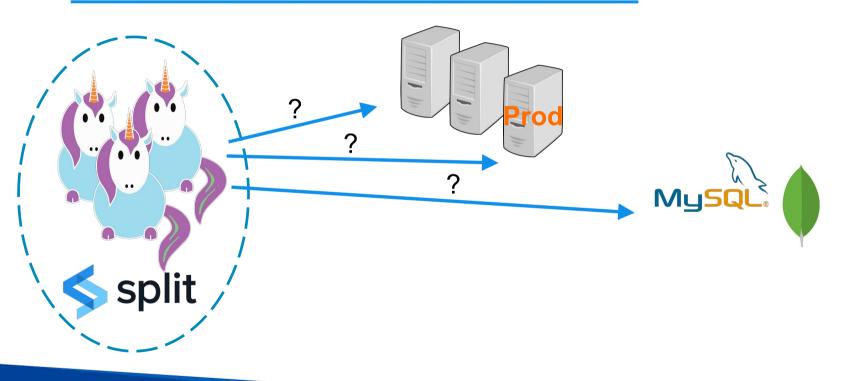




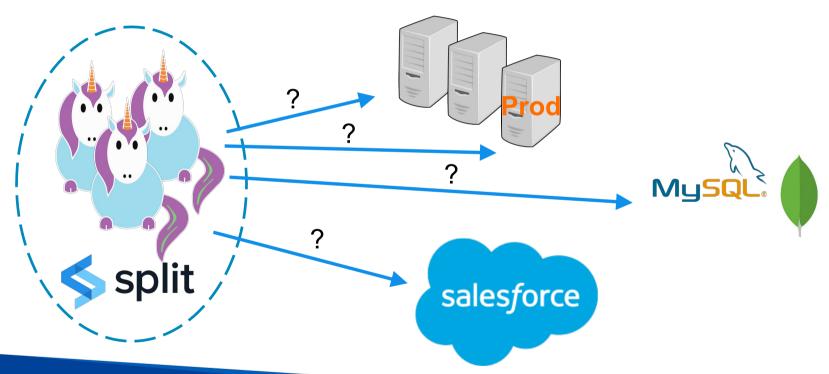
























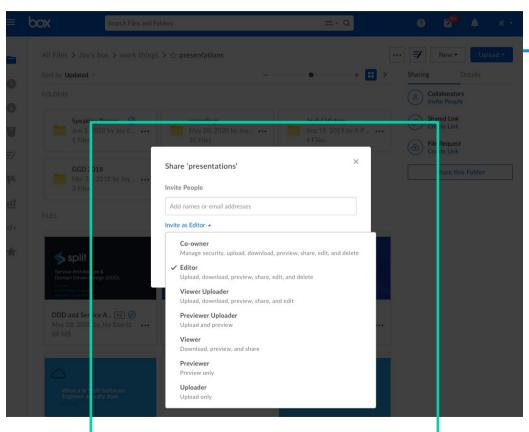
#### **Edit environment**

### **Customer-Facing Feature**

| Environment type                       |   |
|--|---|
| Production                             |   |
| Pre-production                         |   |
| Change permissions                     |   |
| These settings contro                  | l change rights for all splits and segments in this environment.  |
| <ul> <li>Anyone can edit</li> </ul>    |   |
| <ul> <li>Restrict who can</li> </ul>   | edit  |
| By default, all ad                     | ministrators will have unrevokable edit rights when permissions are enabled. You can add additional groups or users |
| you would like to                      | have edit access below.   |
| Administrators                         | adrian.cejas ×  |
| Start typing use                       |   |
| View the list of m                     | embers in your groups in a new tab.   |
| 0 5                                    |   |
| <ul> <li>Require approval</li> </ul>   | stor changes  |
| Data export permiss                    | ions  |
| - a.a p p                              | Joynart rights on Data Hub  |
|  | n export rights on Data Hub.  |
| These settings contro  Anyone can expo |   |





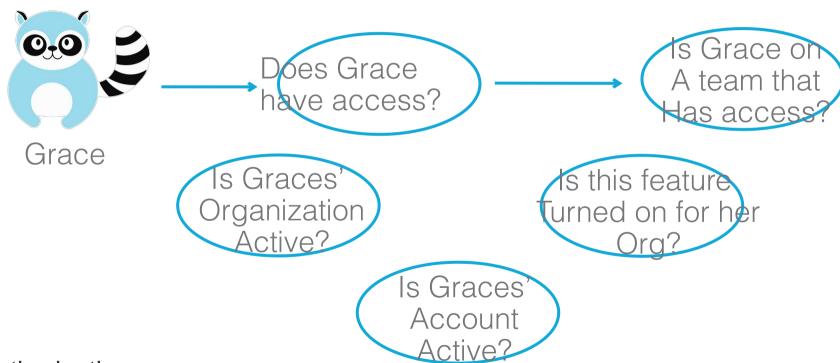


#### **Customer-Facing Feature**





### **Application Level Authorization**



**Authorization** 

#### Levels of Authorization

- System and Infrastructure Authorization
- Customer-Facing Authorization Feature
- Application Level Authorization







- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)
- Rule-Set Based Access Control (RSBAC)
- Policy Based Access Control (PBAC)



- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)
- Rule-Set Based Access Control (RSBAC)
- Policy Based Access Control (PBAC)

Who controls access and/or policies?



**Mandatory Access Control** 

MAC Is an operating system level access control where the policies are controlled by a central policy administrator and users cannot override policies.



**Discretionary Access Control** 

DAC allows users in the system to grant access to objects. In many implementations, objects in the system have an owner\* and owners control access to those objects.

\*However, the formal definition doesn't say anything about owners













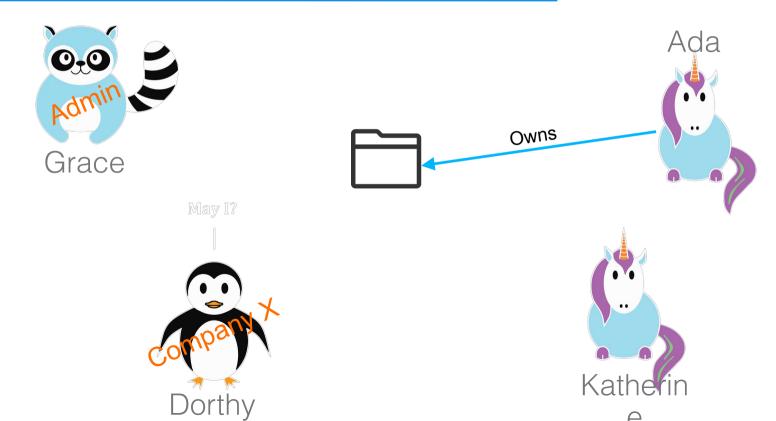




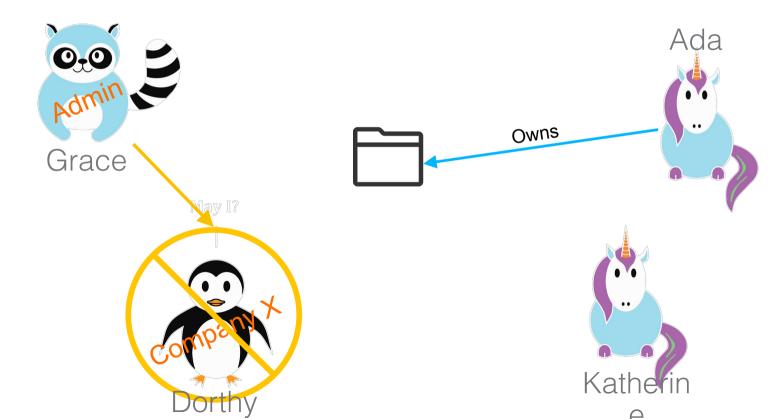




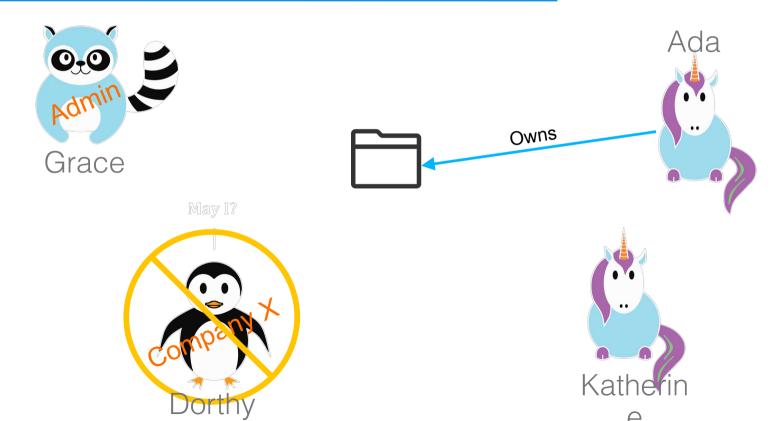




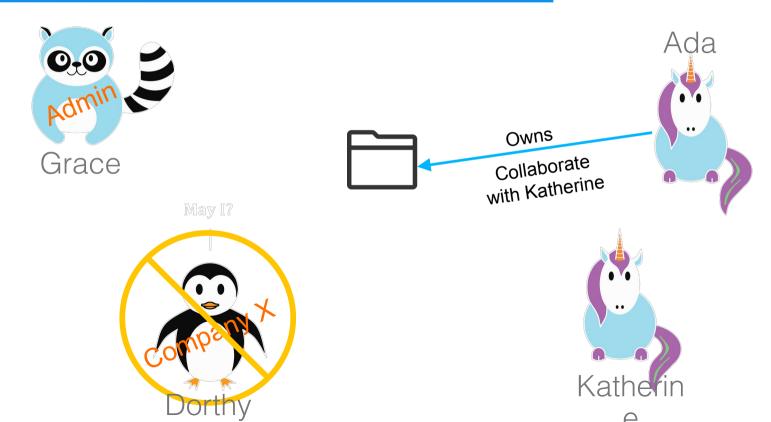




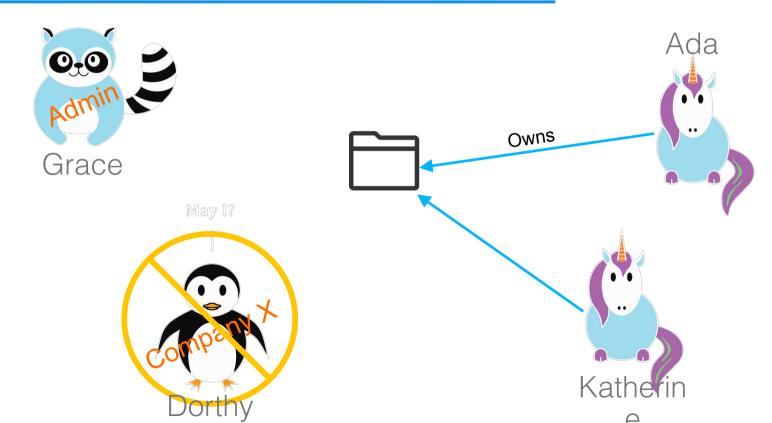














- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)
- Rule-Set Based Access Control (RSBAC)
- Policy Based Access Control (PBAC)





- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)
- Rule-Set Based Access Control (RSBAC)
- Policy Based Access Control (PBAC)

How are the policies modeled?



- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)
- Rule-Set Based Access Control (RSBAC)
- Policy Based Access Control (PBAC)







- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)
- Rule-Set Based Access Control (RSBAC)
- Policy Based Access Control (PBAC)



- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)
- Rule-Set Based Access Control (RSBAC)
- Policy Based Access Control (PBAC)



- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)
- Rule-Set Based Access Control (RSBAC)
- Policy Based Access Control (PBAC)



- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)
- Rule-Set Based Access Control (RSBAC)
- Policy Based Access Control (PBAC)



- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)
- Rule-Set Based Access Control (RSBAC)
- Policy Based Access Control (PBAC)

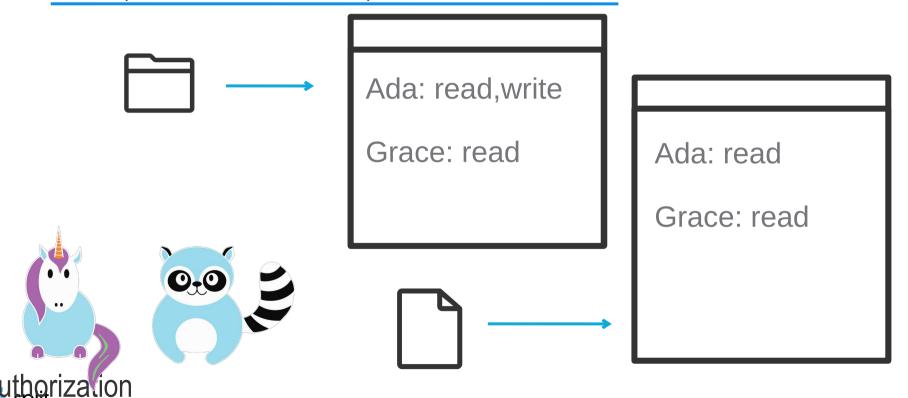
How are the policies modeled?



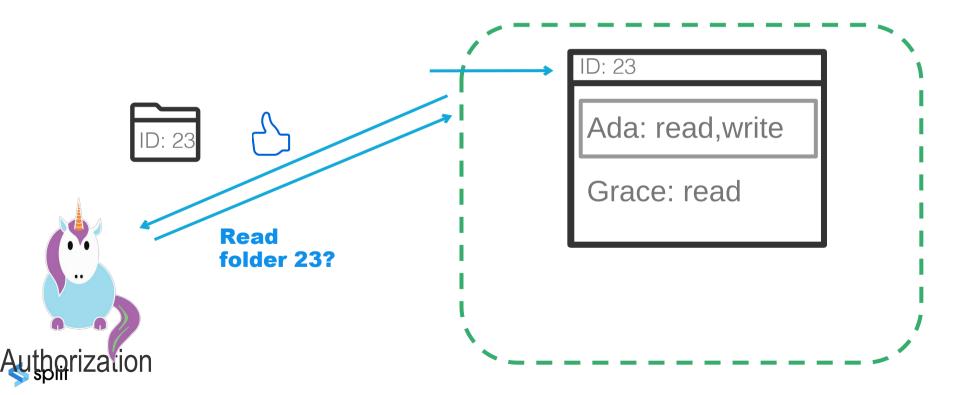




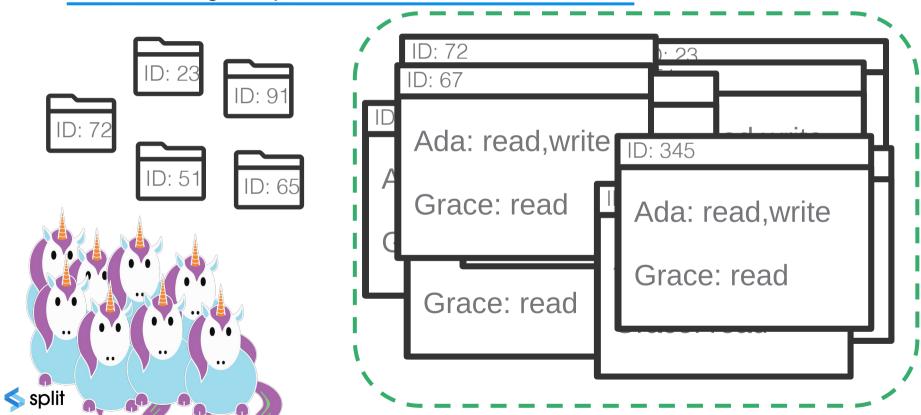
### ACLs (Access Control Lists)



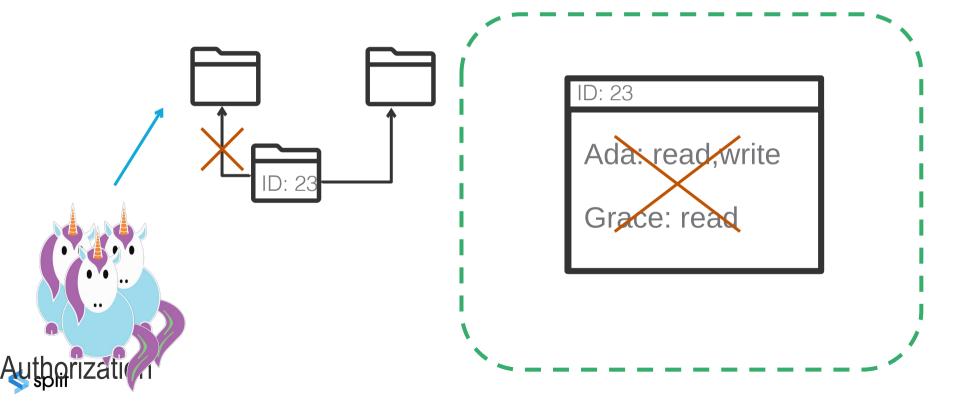
### ACLs: Fast Lookup



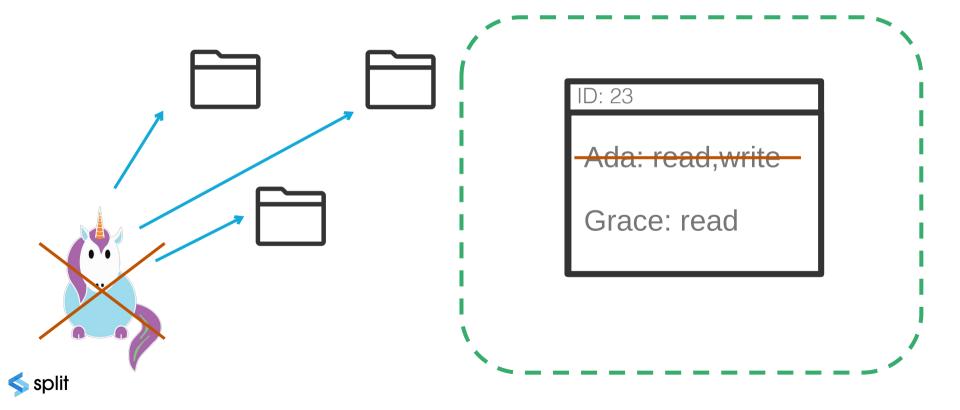
#### ACLs: Storage Explosion



### ACLs: Slow Update



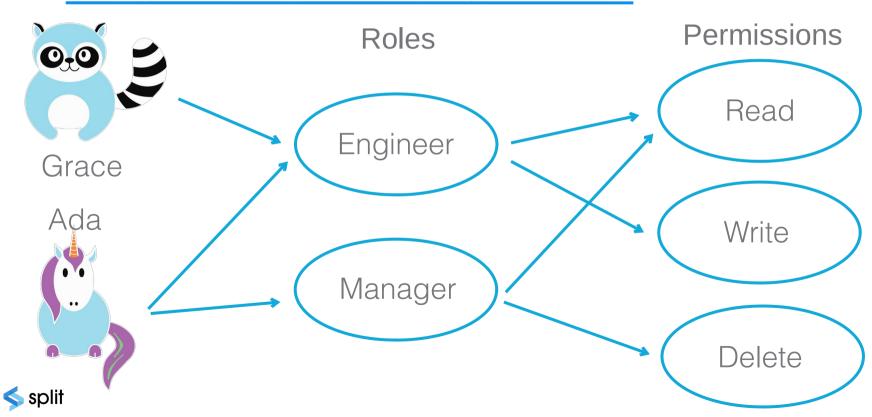
### ACLs: Slow Update



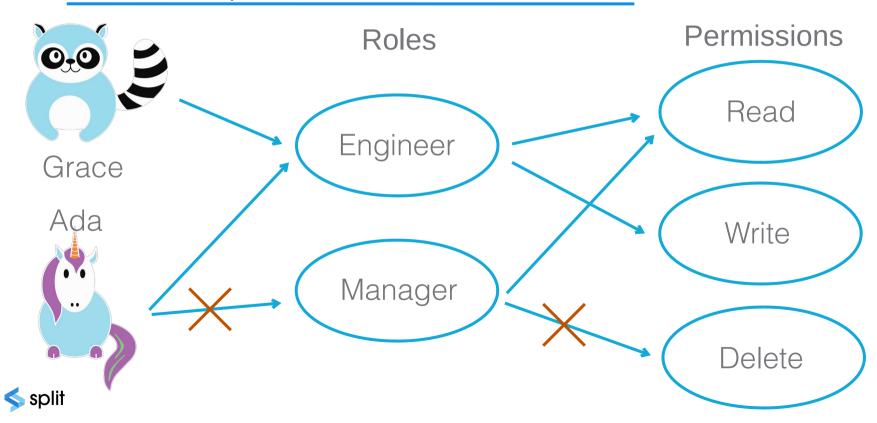




### RBAC (Role Based Access Control)



### RBAC: Fast Update



### RBAC cons: Role Explosion

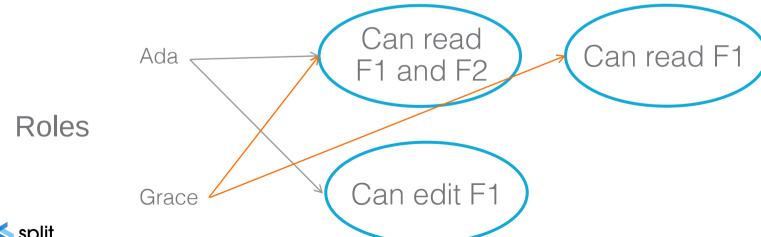
|   |             | TADI TO CONS. TAGIC EXPROSION |  |
|---|-------------|-------------------------------|--|
|   | F1          | F2                            |  |
| Ada   | Read, Write | Read                          |  |
| Grace   | Read        | Read                          |  |
| Roles  Can edit F1  Can edit F2  Can read F1  Can read F2 |             |                               |  |



Grace -

### RBAC cons: Role Explosion

|       | F1          | F2   |
|-------|-------------|------|
| Ada   | Read, Write | Read |
| Grace | Read        | Read |

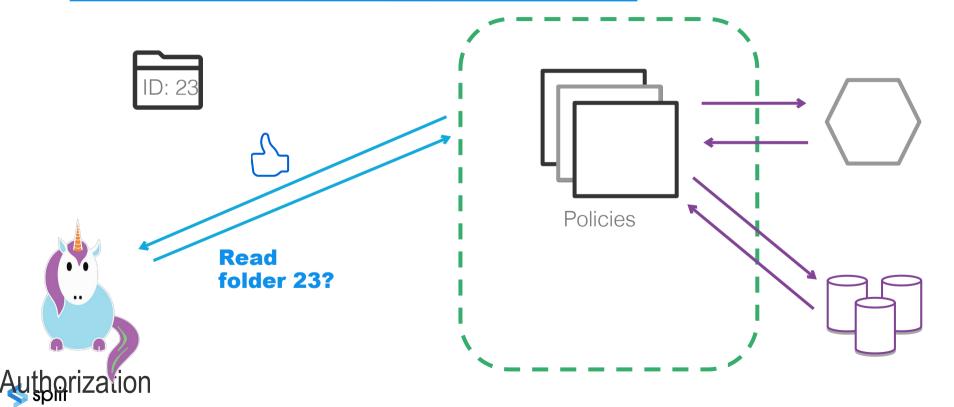








### ABAC (Attribute Based Access Control)



### **ABAC: Requests & Policies**

```
User with ID 123 wants to VIEW file with ID 456
```

```
If the action is VIEW

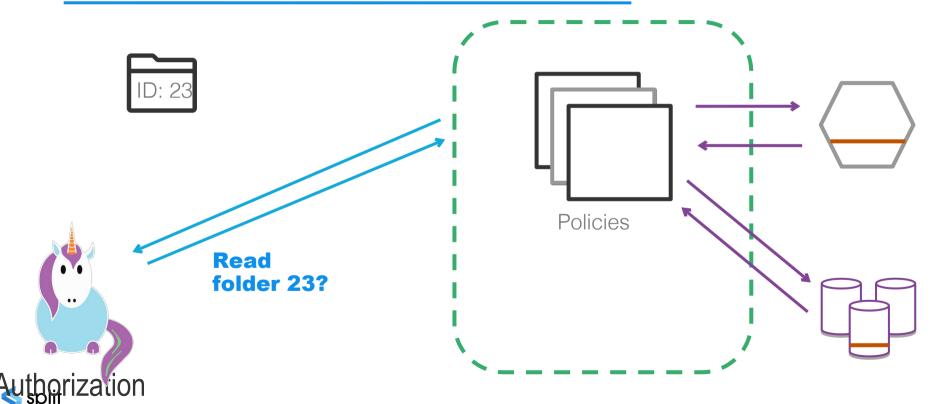
And the enterprise of the resource
is the same as the enterprise of the subject

Then PERMIT access

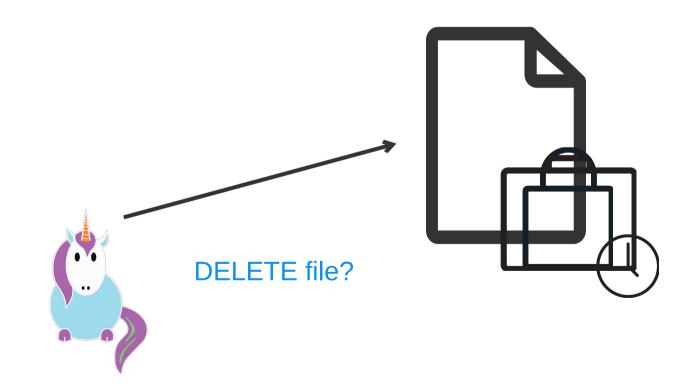
Else DENY
```



### ABAC: Immediate Update

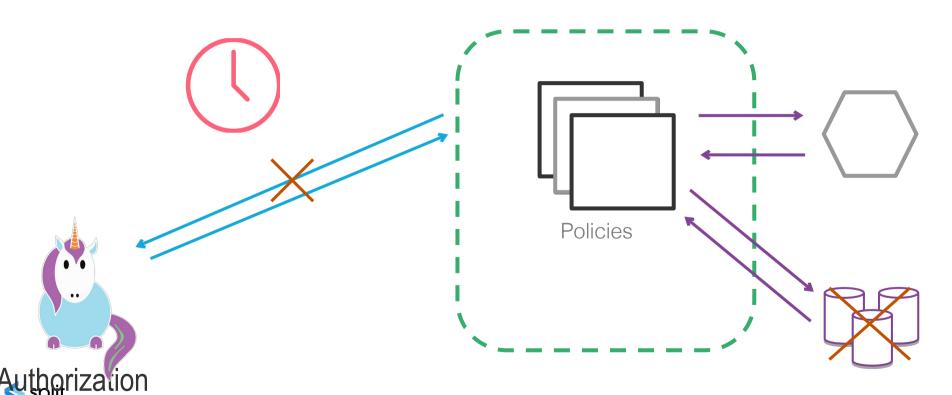


### ABAC: Handles Complex Use-cases





### ABAC: Slow Lookup, Dependencies



### Our Choice: ABAC



### Why ABAC?

- Industry standard
- No permission update lag
- Space efficient
- Best fits our use-cases ACLs/RBAC too simple
  - Because we want to allow access to objects per user, we would have too many lists/roles
- Can still expose simpler permissions features to customers

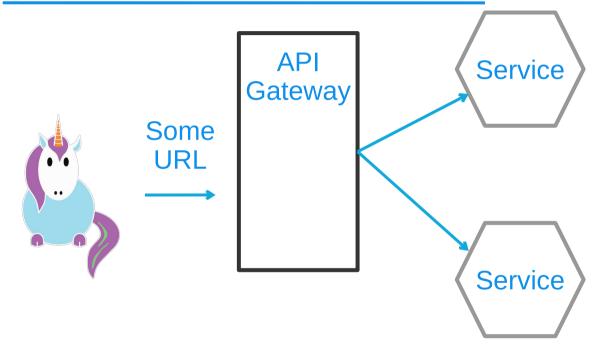


# Typical Architecture



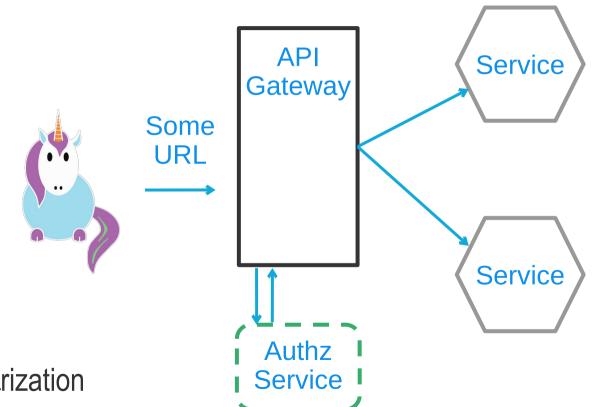


### Typical Architecture

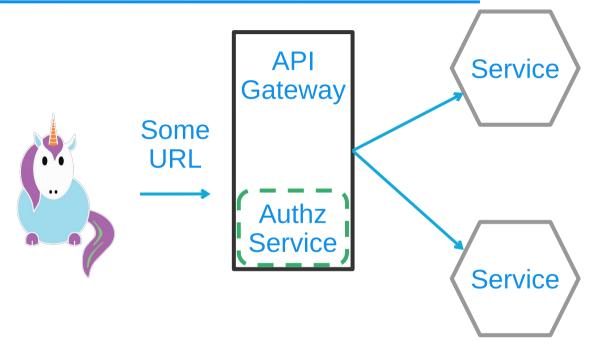




### Typical Architecture: API Gateway

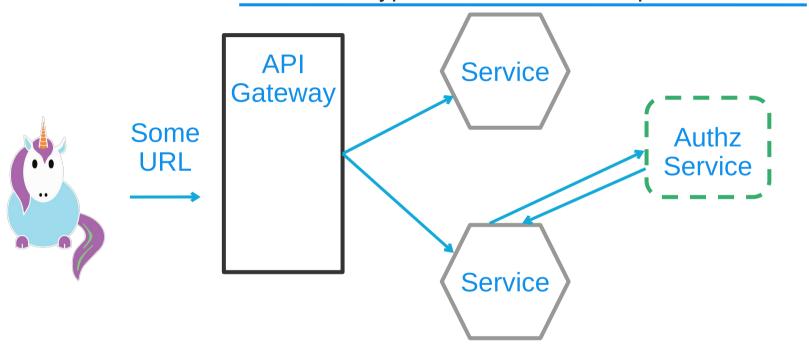


### Typical Architecture: API Gateway



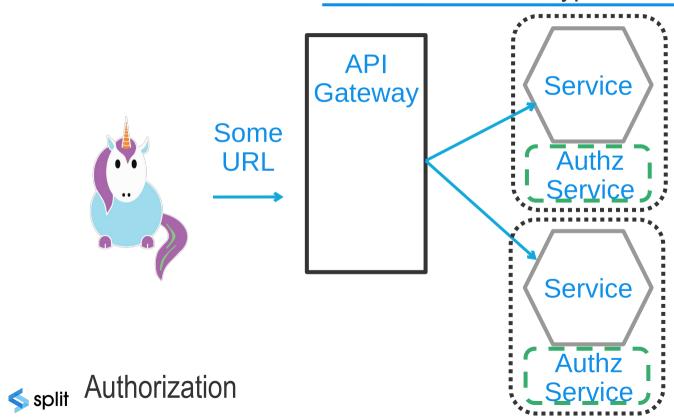


### Typical Architecture: Separate Service





### Typical Architecture: Side Car

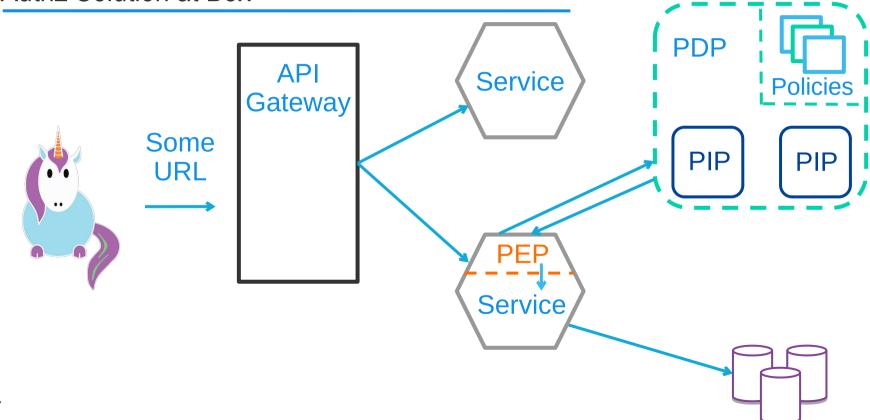




### Implementation at Box

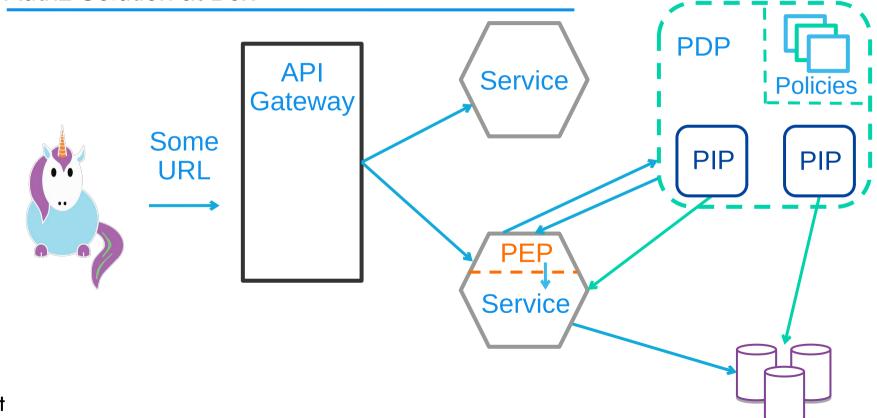


#### Authz Solution at Box

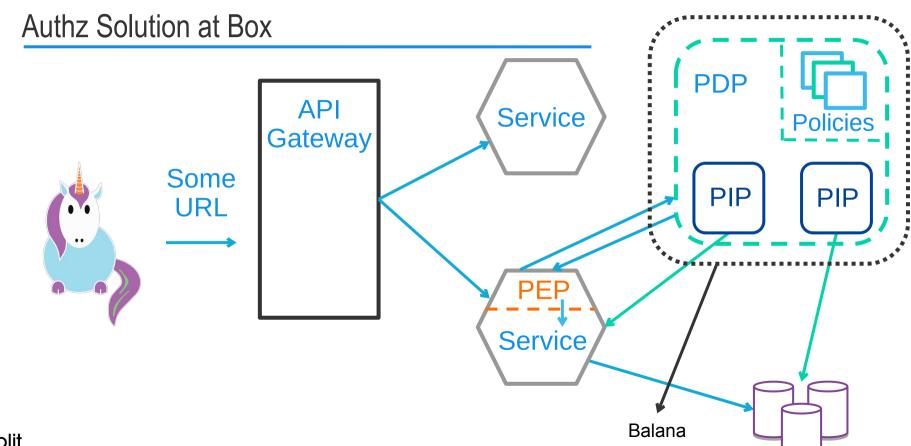




#### Authz Solution at Box

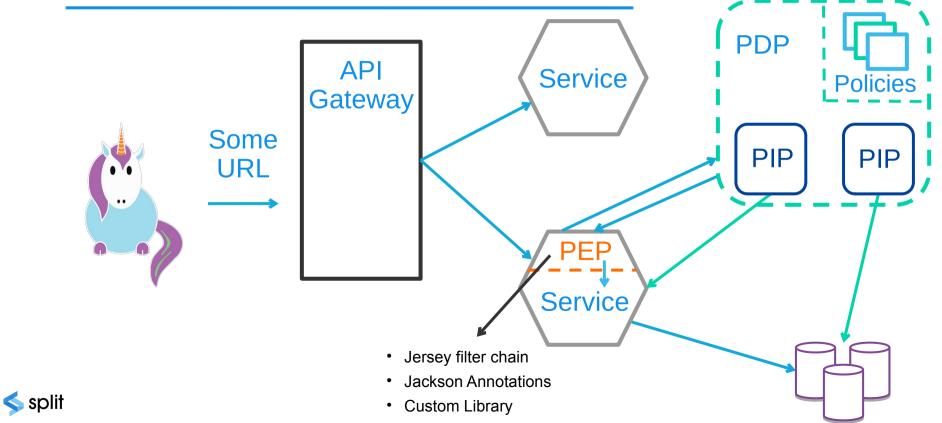








#### Authz Solution at Box





# Thank You!



