An Automated Model-based Test Oracle for Access Control Systems

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Agenda

Introduction

- Access Control Systems
- XACML policies
- XACML testing

XACMET approach

- XACML oracle
- XAC-tree, XAC-graph and XAC-paths

Empirical Evaluation

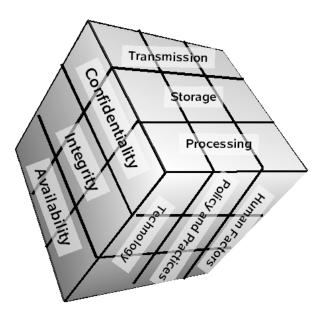
- Study 1: OASIS conformance test suite
- Study 2: comparison against multiple PDPs

Conclusions and Future Work





Introduction



Security is a primary concern in modern interconnected distributed software systems

It is made of the CIA Triad:

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability





Access control

For data and resources security, we need to ensure that only the intended subjects can access them and that these intended users are only given the level of access required to accomplish their tasks.

An access control system provides a decision to an authorization request, typically based on predefined policies







Defining security policies



A security policy states what is and what is not allowed





XACML Standard

eXtensible Access Control Markup Language



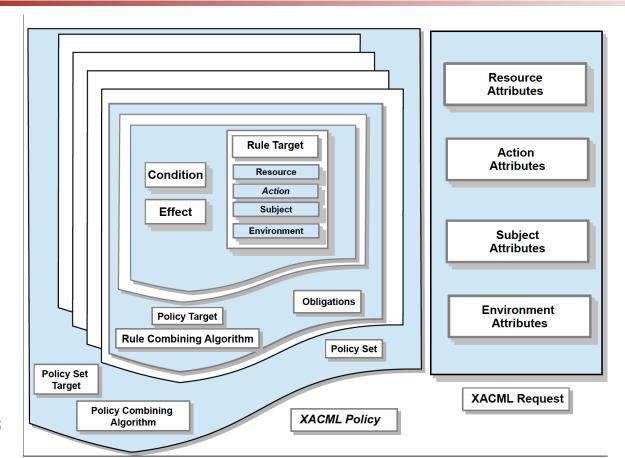
www.oasis-open.org

- XACML is the OASIS standard for specifying Access Control Policy
- It is a general-purpose language for access control policies. It provides an XML-based syntax for managing access to resources





XACML languages







```
<Policy RuleCombiningAlgId="deny-overrides" PolicyId="policyExample">
<Target></Target>
<Rule RuleId="rule1" Effect="Deny">
 <Target>
 <Resource>
    <a href="#"><AttributeValue >documentEntry</attributeValue></a>
 </Resource>
 <Action>
    <a href="#">AttributeValue>Write</a>/AttributeValue>
 </ Action >
 </Target>
</Rule>
<Rule RuleId="rule2" Effect="Permit">
<Target>
 <Subject>
    <a href="#"><a href="#"><AttributeValue</a>>
 </Resource>
 < Resource >
    <a href="#"><a href="#"><AttributeValue</a>>
 </ Resource >
 </Target>
</Rule>
</Policy>
```

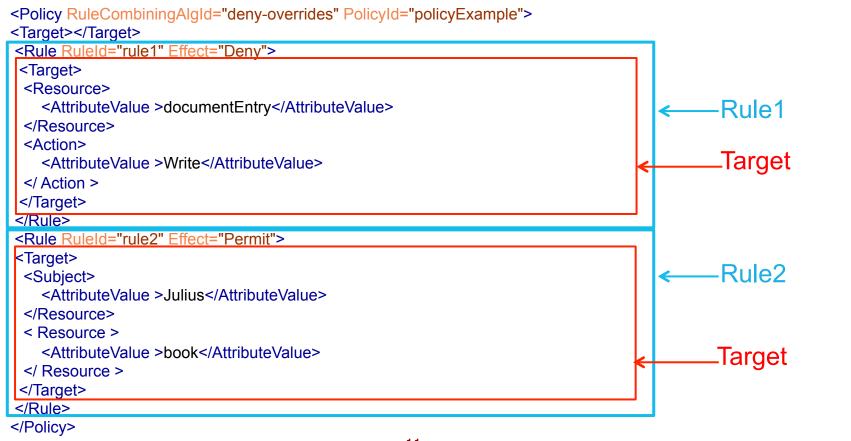


```
<Policy RuleCombiningAlgId="deny-overrides" PolicyId="policyExample">
<Target></Target>
<Rule RuleId="rule1" Effect="Deny">
 <Target>
 <Resource>
    <a href="#"><AttributeValue >documentEntry</attributeValue></a>
                                                                                                       ·Rule1
 </Resource>
 <Action>
    <a href="#">AttributeValue>Write</a>/AttributeValue>
 </ Action >
 </Target>
</Rule>
<Rule RuleId="rule2" Effect="Permit">
<Target>
 <Subject>
    <a href="#"><a href="#"><AttributeValue</a>>
 </Resource>
 < Resource >
    <a href="#"><a href="#"><AttributeValue</a>>
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</Rule>
</Policy>
```

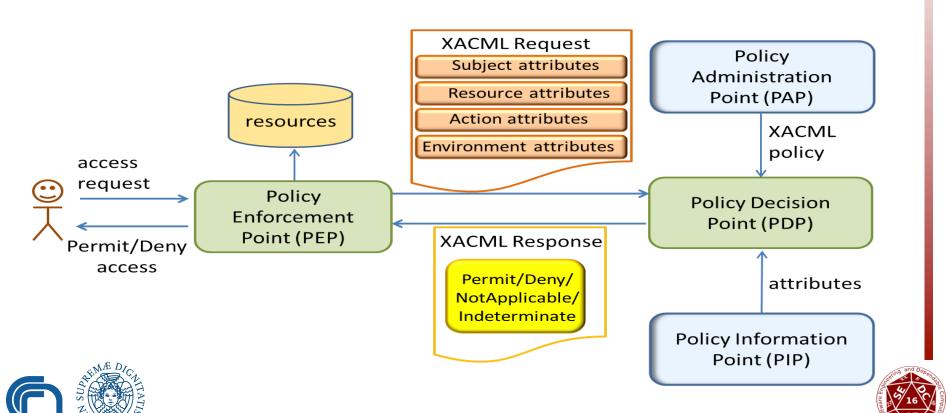


```
<Policy RuleCombiningAlgId="deny-overrides" PolicyId="policyExample">
<Target></Target>
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                                                                                                        ·Rule1
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 </ Action >
 </Target>
</Rule>
<Rule RuleId="rule2" Effect="Permit">
<Target>
                                                                                                        Rule2
 <Subject>
    <a href="#"><a href="#"><AttributeValue</a>>
 </Resource>
 < Resource >
    <a href="#"><a href="#"><a href="#">AttributeValue</a>>
 </ Resource >
 </Target>
</Rule>
</Policy>
```

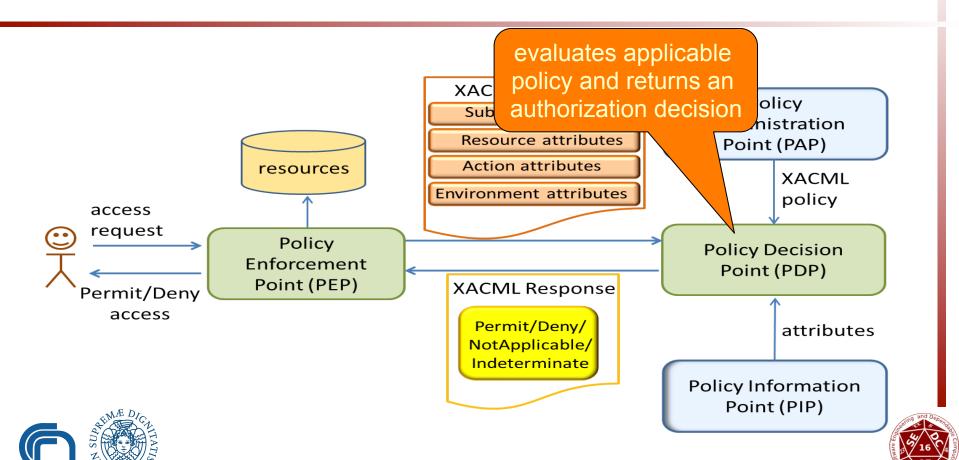




XACML architecture



XACML architecture



How do we validate the access control system?

XACML properties of interoperability, extensibility, distribution are paid in terms of complexity and verbosity



Policies can be deceiving and need to be carefully tested

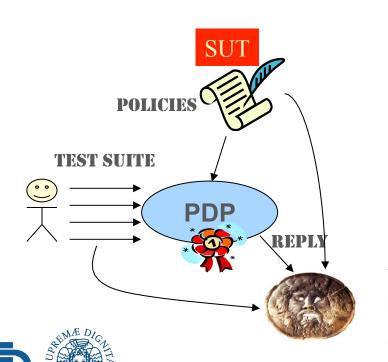


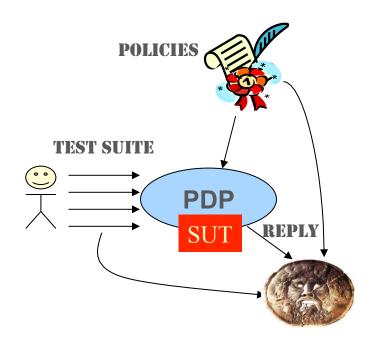


Two testing purposes

Testing the policies \leftarrow vs. \rightarrow

Testing the PDP

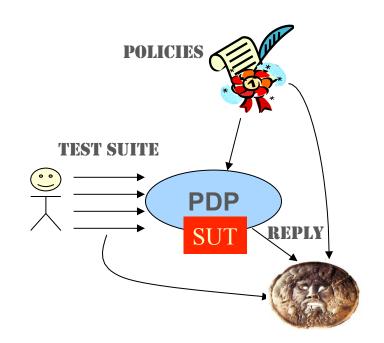






Two testing purposes

Testing the PDP







Motivation

Several proposals for automating PDP testing, including:

- Mutation;
- Coverage;
- Random;
- Combinatorial;
- Model-based techniques.

They all share an important drawback: the lack of the oracle

- i.e., for the generated requests the expected PDP decision is not provided;
- an important limitation, especially when test suites are large and manual inspection of results is unfeasible.





XACML oracle

Given a generic request, the result of the evaluation of an XACML policy with that request depends on:

- the request values;
- the policy constraints;
- as well as the combining algorithm that prioritizes the evaluation of the policy rules.





XACMET XACML Modeling & Testing







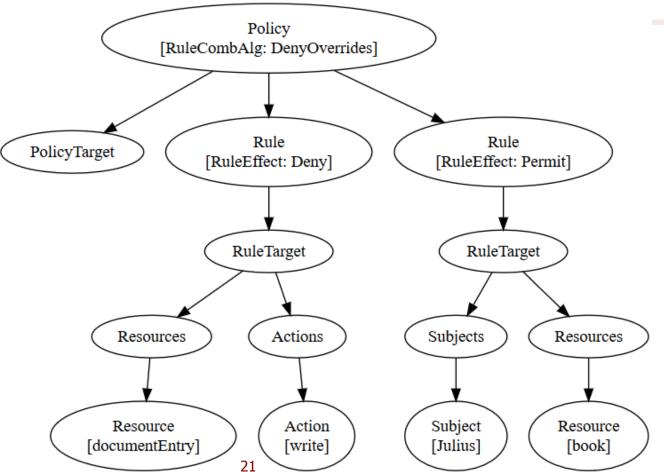
XACMET oracle derivation

- 1. The XACML policy is represented as a XAC-Tree
- 2. The XAC-Tree is transformed into a XAC-Graph
- 3. The paths over the XAC-Graph are derived
- 4. For each path, a verdict (the oracle) is obtained





XAC-Tree example





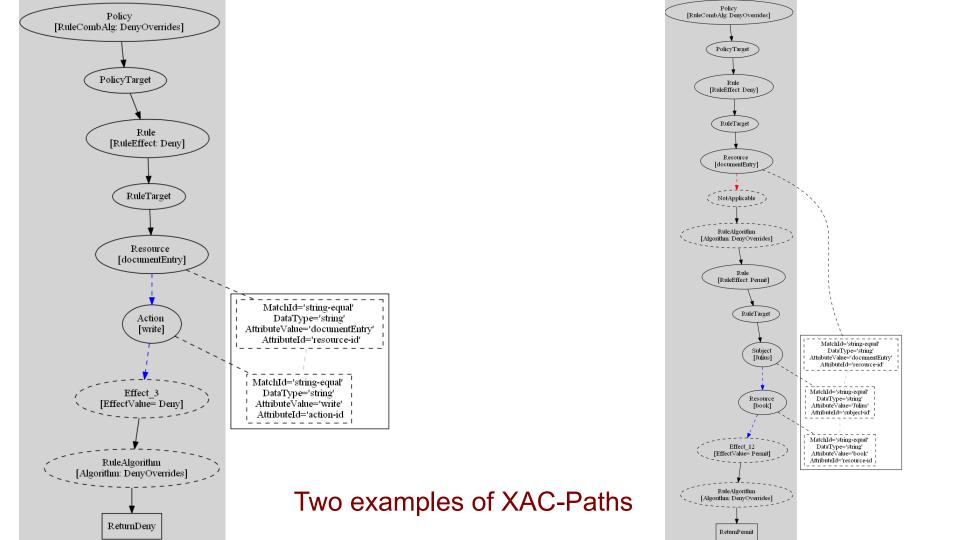


Policy [RuleCombAlg: DenyOverrides] PolicyTarget Rule [RuleEffect: Deny] RuleTarget Resource [documentEntry] Effect_3 [EffectValue= Deny] NotApplicable RuleAlgorithm [Algorithm: DenyOverrides] Rule [RuleEffect: Permit] ReturnNotApplicable ReturnDeny ReturnPermit RuleTarget Subject [Julius] Resource Effect_12 [EffectValue= Permit] NotApplicable

XAC-Graph







Evaluation

We conducted two studies:

- 1. Compliance with XACML conformance test suite
- 2. Comparison against one BB existing approach:

Nuo Li, JeeHyun Hwang, and Tao Xie. 2008. Multipleimplementation testing for XACML implementations. TAV-WEB '08





- For each test case, we derived XAC-Graph associated to the XACML policy and an ordered set of paths.
- Then, we evaluated the XACML request against the obtained set of paths, we identified the first covered path and derived the verdict associated to that path.
- Finally, we compared this verdict with the decision value specified in the response belonging to the test case.





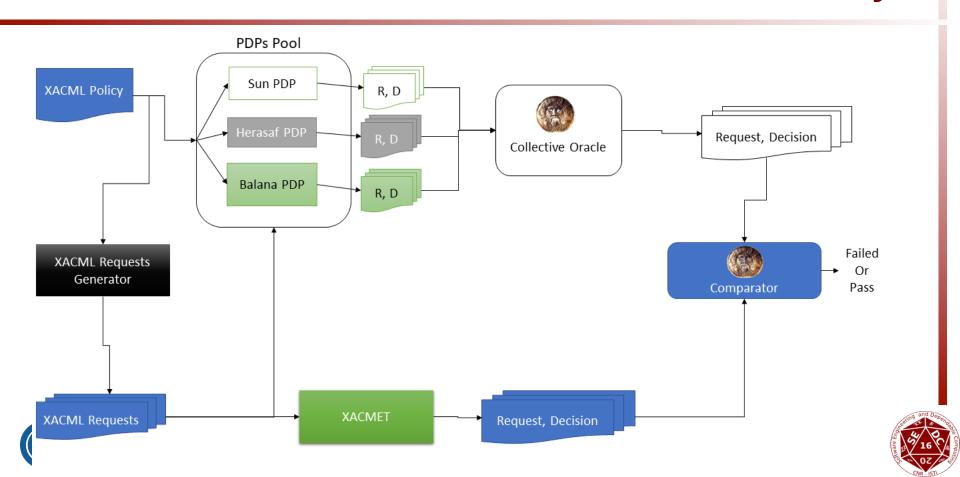
XACML Policy		XACML								
	#Policy	#Rule	#Cond	#Sub	#Res	#Act	#Funct	Request		
Conformance Test Suite XACML Policies										
II A (90 %)	18	18	12	18	8	16	112	18		
II B (100 %)	53	53	6	51	50	98	410	53		
II C (10 %)	22	22	22	18	3	1	102	22		
II D (17 %)	5	13	7	13	-	-	60	5		

A **Conformance Test Case** consists of **three elements**: XACML **policy**, XACML **request**, and XACML **response**We focused on the subset of tests implementing the mandatory functionalities



For all tests, the XACMET verdict coincided with the expected access decision.





XACML Policy		XACML									
	#Policy	#Rule	#Cond	#Sub	#Res	#Act	#Funct	Request			
Real world XACML Policies											
2_73020419964_2	1	6	5	3	3	0	4	8			
create-document	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	5			
demo-5	1	3	2	2	3	2	4	13			
demo-11	1	3	2	2	3	1	5	8			
demo-26	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	16			
read-document	1	4	3	2	4	1	3	6			
read-informationunit	1	2	1	0	2	1	2	4			
read-patient	1	4	3	2	4	1	3	6			
Xacml-Nottingham-1	1	3	0	24	3	3	2	18			



For all requests the XACMET oracle verdict coincided with the one from the multiple PDPs



Conclusions

- We have introduced a novel model-based approach to automatic generation of XACML oracle for testing policy evaluation engines.
- The XACMET approach fully automatically derives a verdict for each XACML request by considering the expected behavior of the PDP.
- Experimental results so far evidence the effectiveness of our proposal with respect to the oracle provided in the XACML conformance tests.





Future Work

- We plan to extend our automated oracle in order to consider more functionalities of the XACML conformance policies
- The XACMET approach is being extended to be compliant with the latest version of the XACML standard
- > The XACMET approach can also be used for (not shown here):
 - Automatically generating a test suite
 - Measuring the coverage over the XAC-Graph
- Future work will also include further experimentation of XACMET, and its comparison with other model-based approaches.





Thank you for your attention!



Antonia Bertolino, Said Daoudagh, Francesca Lonetti, Eda Marchetti: *An Automated Model-based Test Oracle for Access Control Systems*. AST@ICSE, Gothenburg, Sweden. May 28-29, 2018.



