

OACC

High-performance, Transactional, Java Security Framework

www.oaccframework.org

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PHXJUG presentation

October 8, 2014

What is OACC?

OACC is an acronym for **Object Access Control service**

OACC defines a **security model** and provides an **API** that implements the model

OACC = security model + API

Brief History

- First encountered and solved the problem of object security in 2002
- Work on the first version of OACC started late 2009
- OACC 1.0 was completed in the Spring 2010
- OACC 1.0 went into production in 2010
- Received a number of requests to make OACC open-source, last two were in the Summer of 2014
- Started work on enhancements to OACC in Summer 2014
 - Comprehensive test suite
 - Refactor implementation
 - Add support for Oracle and at least one other major DBMS
 - Examine the API for ease-of-use

Overview

- **define**
 - Define resource classes
 - Define permissions for each resource class
- **identify**
 - Create resources
 - Create resource domains
- **authenticate**
 - Password
 - Impersonate
 - External provider
- **authorize**
 - Permissions based model
 - Built-in system permissions
 - Application specific permissions
 - Fine-grained – resource scope
 - Coarse grained – domain scope
- **query**
 - Assert permissions
 - Find resources based on permissions

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What is a *Resource*?

A **resource** represents an **application object**. An application object must **persist** the **resource identifier** for its associated resource to integrate with OACC.

**Application
Entity**

Resource



User

101



Document

102



Machine

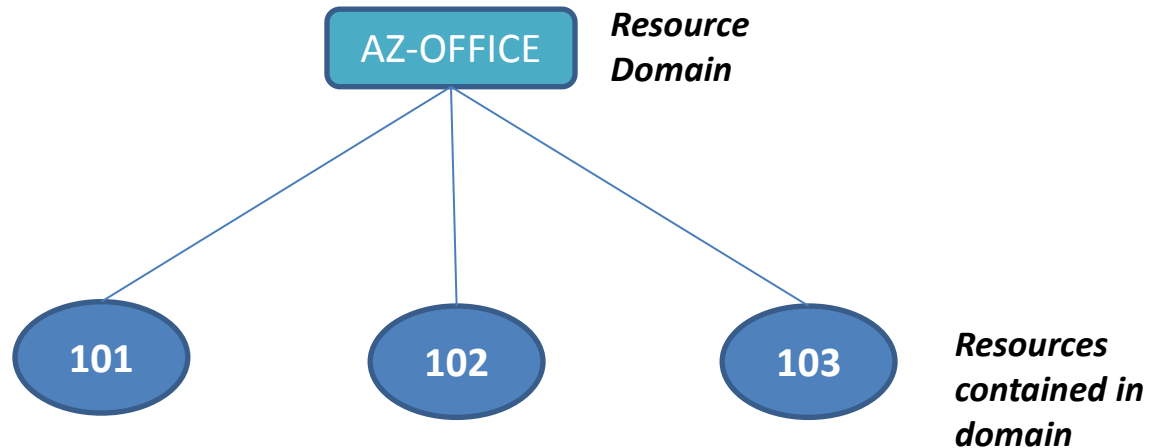
103



What is a *Domain*?

A **domain** is,

- identified by its string **name** (e.g. “AZ-OFFICE”)
- a **container** for resources (every resource is in **exactly one** domain)
- serves as a mechanism to **address** a large number of **logically related resources**



Example: In a multi-tenant system, each tenant could have its own domain

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What is a *Resource Class*?

A **resource class** is,

- identified by its string **name** (e.g. “DOCUMENT”)
- defines a **set of permissions names** applicable to resources that belong to the class
- is a **required argument** in the API call to create a resource

**Application
Entity**



User

Resource

*Resource
Class*

101

User



Document

102

Document



Machine

103

Machine

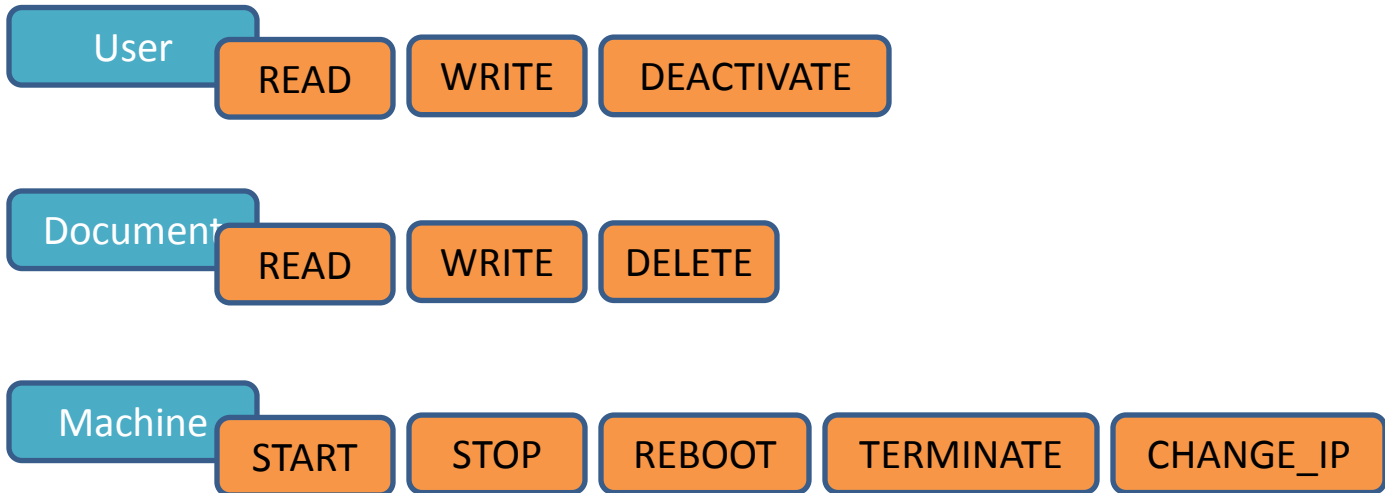
What is a *Permission*?

A **permission** is,

- identified by its string **name** (e.g. “READ”)
- **must be paired with a resource class** to make sense

Resource Class
Name

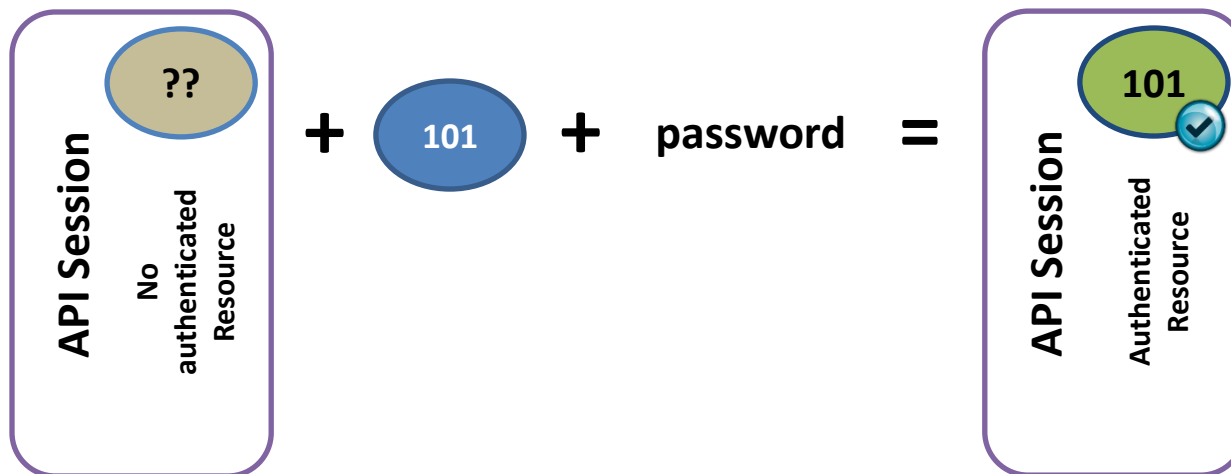
Permission
Names



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Authentication

- Before any OACC API calls can be the API **caller** must **authenticate** with **API session**.
- The caller authenticates by providing its resource identifier and password to the API session. If successful the resource provided becomes the **authenticated resource**.
- Authentication alone does not grant any privilege. An API call succeeds only if the **authenticated resource** has the **authorization** to complete the requested operation.



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Authorization

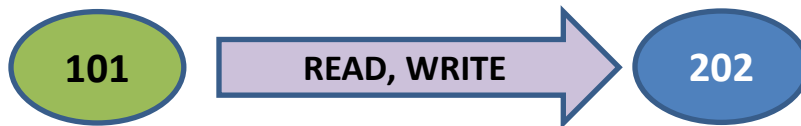
Authorization is essentially answering the question:

Does the **accessor resource** have the **requested permissions** to the **accessed resource**?

Next we look at the different ways an accessor resource can have permissions to an accessed resource.

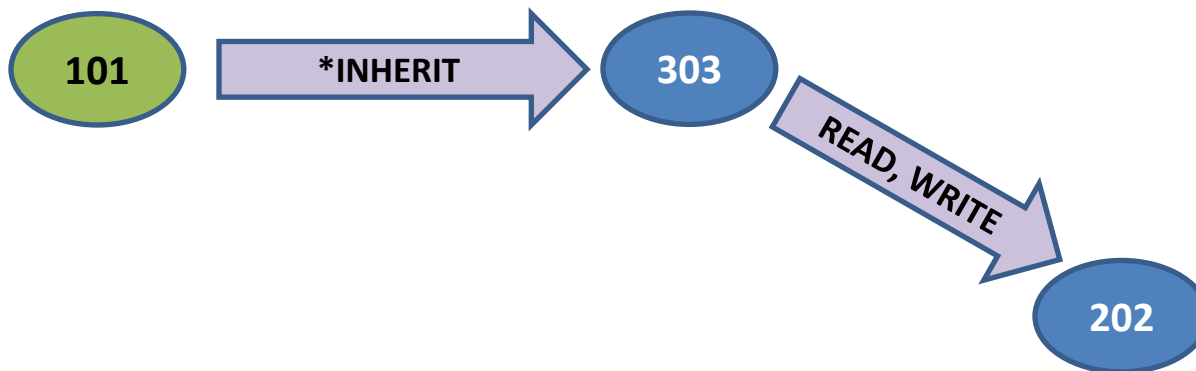
Direct Permissions (Resource)

- The **accessor** resource has **direct permissions** on the **accessed** resource.



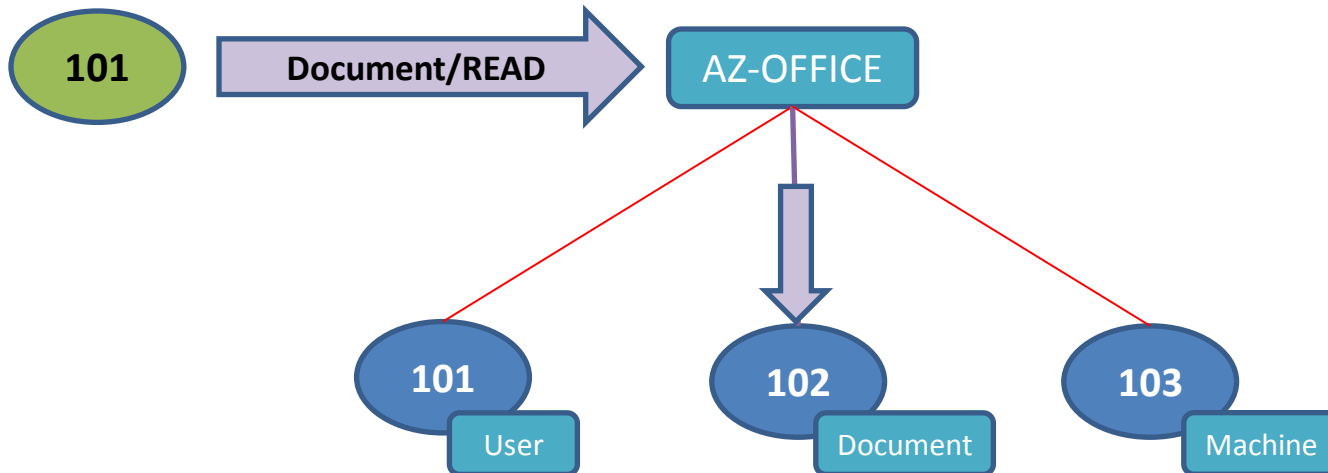
Inherited Permissions (Resource)

- The **accessor** resource has **no direct permissions** on the **accessed** resource
- The **accessor** resource has **inherit** permission on a **third resource** that has **direct permissions** to the **accessed** resource.



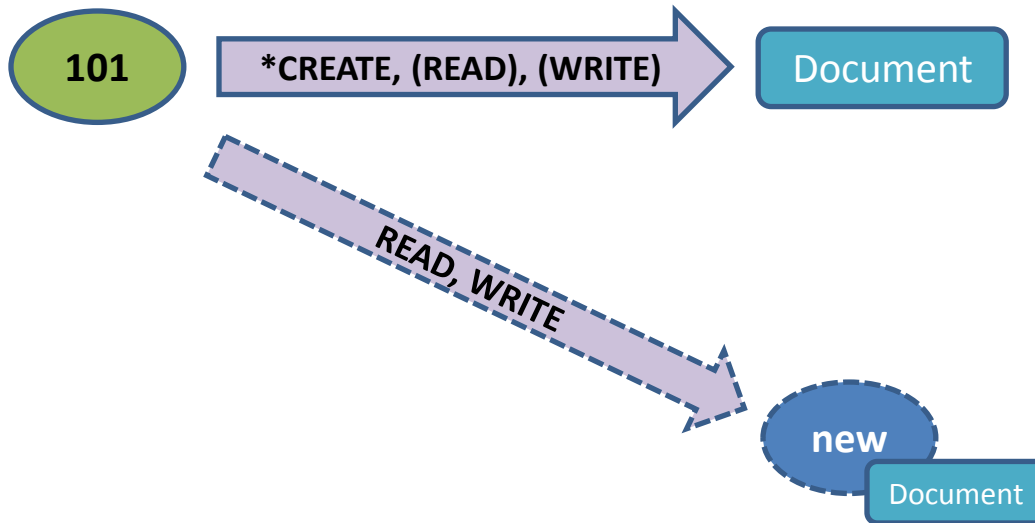
Global Permissions (Resource)

- The **accessor** resource has permissions on **all** resources of a **specified resource class** in a **specified domain**.



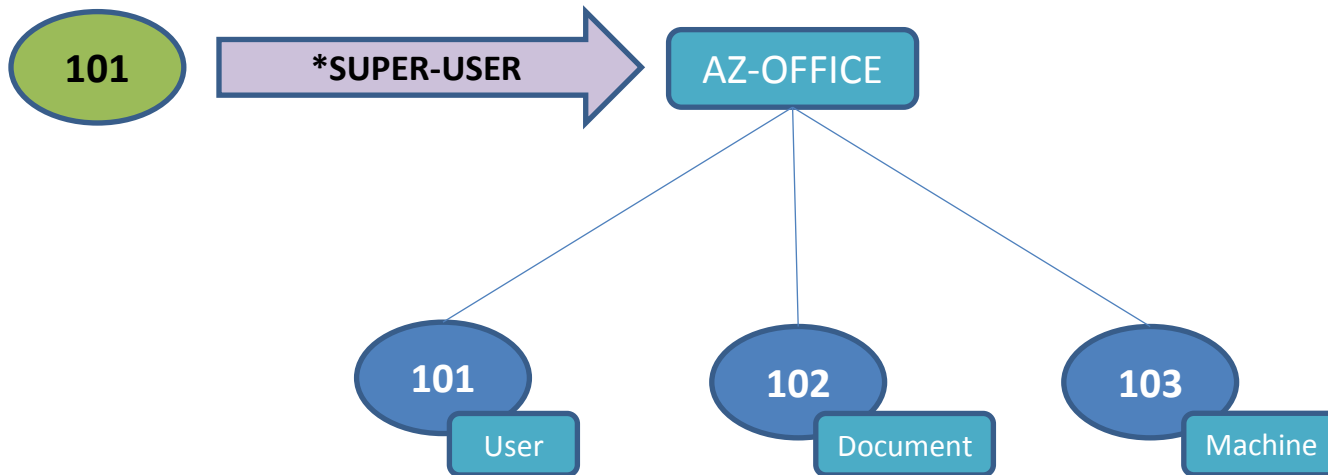
Create Permissions (Resource)

- The **accessor** resource has permissions to **create** resources of a **specified resource class** in a **specified domain**.
- Optionally **post create permissions** can be specified. Post create permissions **are permissions the accessor gets on new resources** it creates (READ, WRITE in the example below).



Direct Permissions (Domain)

- The **accessor** resource has **direct permissions** on the **accessed** domain.



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Q & A

Project website: <http://oaccframework.org>

Sources: <https://github.com/acciente/oacc>