

Secure Integration

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Learning Objectives

How can we securely integrate services?

Terminology

How to register a URI scheme?

Example: RFC 8905

Example: LSD 0006

Integration: Problem Statement

Isolation is a key paradigm in security:

- ▶ processes (address spaces!)
- ▶ users (quotas, access rights)
- ▶ departments (accounting, controlling, revision)
- ▶ organizations (auditors)

Integration: Problem Statement

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How to ensure good user experience across application boundaries?

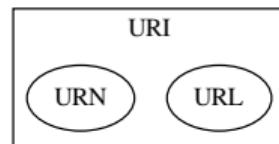
Solution domains

- ▶ Fax

Solution domains

- ▶ Fax
- ▶ Inter-process communication (UNIX Domain Sockets, Shared Memory, Networking)
- ▶ Intents (Android-only!)
- ▶ **Deep links**

Addressing



URI Uniform Resource Identifier

URL Uniform Resource Locator — object identification tied to location

URN Uniform Resource Name — namespace independent of location

Structure of a URI

URI = scheme ":" hierarchical-part ["?" query] ["#" fragment]

scheme Defines the method of identification

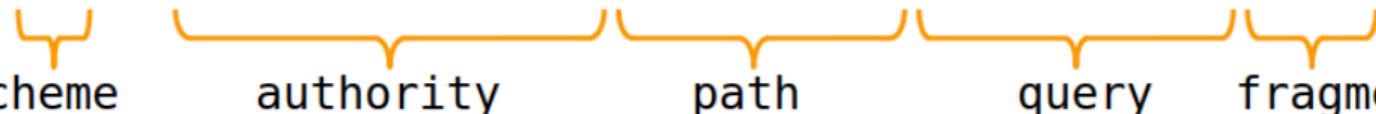
hierarchical part Hierarchical access path of the URI

query Search function

fragment access to a part of the document

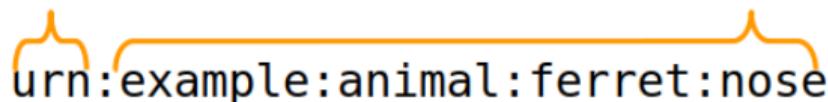
URI/URN examples

foo://example.com:8042/over/there?name=ferret#nose



scheme authority path query fragment

The diagram illustrates the structure of the URI 'foo://example.com:8042/over/there?name=ferret#nose'. It is divided into five main components: 'scheme' (foo://), 'authority' (example.com:8042), 'path' (over/there), 'query' (?name=ferret), and 'fragment' (#nose). Each component is labeled with a yellow bracket underneath the text, and the labels are aligned horizontally below the components.



urn:example:animal:ferret:nose

The diagram illustrates the structure of the URN 'urn:example:animal:ferret:nose'. It is divided into three main components: 'urn:' (scheme), 'example:animal:ferret' (namespace), and 'nose' (object identifier). The 'urn:' part is labeled 'scheme', and the remaining part is labeled 'namespace' with a yellow bracket underneath. The 'object identifier' part is labeled 'object identifier' with a yellow bracket underneath.

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)

- ▶ Responsible for unique assignment of parameters and numbers in Internet protocols
- ▶ Operates the DNS root zone
- ▶ Performs the administrative work *on behalf of* ICANN and IETF
- ▶ Web site: <https://iana.org/>
- ▶ Used to be just Jon Postel



Common URI scheme

- ftp File Transfer Protocol [1]
- http Hyper Text Transfer Protocol [2]
- https HTTP Secure [7]
- mailto Electronic mail address [4]
- file Host-specific file names [1]
- imap Internet Message Access Protocol [5]
- pop Post Office Protocol v3 [3]
- ldap Lightweight Directory Access Protocol [8]
- urn Uniform Resource Names¹ [6]

Except from <http://www.iana.org/assignments/uri-schemes>.

¹<http://www.iana.org/assignments/urn-namespaces>

URI examples

http://prof.hti.bfh.ch/index.php?id=1403&L=2#howto

http://[2001:620:500:ff80::80]/owncloud

ftp://ftp.rfc-editor.org/in-notes/rfc3986.txt

ftp://user:geheim@ftp.bfh.ch/

file:///C:/WINDOWS/system32/drivers/etc/services

mailto:firstname.lastname@bfh.ch

urn:ietf:rfc:3986

urn:ISBN:1-56592-862-8

Security Considerations

- ▶ Link hijacking: malicious or competing apps can register for your scheme
- ▶ Data interception: links with sensitive data may be transmitted by users over insecure channels
- ▶ Access control bypass: ensure checking access when handling links
- ▶ Insecure parameter handling: strings are the source of all eval

How to register a URI scheme? [9]

There are *permanent* and *provisional* registrations. Always start with *provisional*, but largely follow *permanent* guidelines:

1. Write and publish citable specification (ideally, RFC-style) explaining the use-case, syntax, semantics and security considerations
2. Follow syntactic requirements and ensure name is not taken
3. Send a registration request to `uri-review@ietf.org` and possibly other relevant lists for discussion.
4. Respond to comments, address in specification where reasonable (wait a few weeks for discussion to conclude).
5. Submit updated registration request to `iana@iana.org` with pointer to the discussion.

You can always “upgrade” to *permanent* status later!

RFC 8905: payto: Uniform Identifiers for Payments and Accounts

Like `mailto:`, but for bank accounts instead of email accounts!

```
payto://<PAYMENT-METHOD>/<ACCOUNT-NR>  
?subject=InvoiceNr42  
&amount=EUR:12.50
```

Default action: Open app to review and confirm payment.



Benefits of payto://

- ▶ Standardized way to represent financial resources (bank account, bitcoin wallet) and payments to them
- ▶ Useful on the client-side on the Web and for FinTech backend applications
- ▶ Payment methods (such as IBAN, ACH, Bitcoin) are registered with GANA²

²<https://gana.gnunet.org/>

Security Considerations for payto://

- ▶ Interactive applications handling the 'payto' URI scheme MUST NOT initiate any financial transactions without confirmation from the user and MUST take measures to prevent clickjacking.
- ▶ Unless a 'payto' URI is received over a trusted, authenticated channel, a user might not be able to identify the target of a payment. A payment target type SHOULD NOT use human-readable names in combination with unicode in the target account specification.
- ▶ The authentication/authorization mechanisms used to process a payment encoded in a 'payto' URI are handled by the application and are not in scope of this document.
- ▶ Payment target types SHOULD NOT include personally identifying information about the sender of a payment that is not essential to conduct a payment.

LSD 0006: taler: wallet triggers

<https://lsd.gnunet.org/lsd0006/>

Syntax:

```
taler-URI = ("taler://" / "TALER://" / "taler+http://"  
             / "TALER+HTTP://" )  
            action path-abempty [ "?" opts ]  
action = ALPHA *( ALPHA / DIGIT / "-" / "." )  
opts = opt *( "&" opt )  
opt = opt-name "=" opt-value  
opt-name = ALPHA *( ALPHA / DIGIT / "-" / "." / ":" )  
opt-value = *pchar
```

Example:

taler://pay-push/exchange.taler.grothoff.org/D83MG3W7WKVH3C9...

taler:// actions

withdraw bank-initiated withdrawal

pay merchant-initiated payment

refund merchant-initiated refund

pay-push P2P payment

pay-pull P2P invoice

pay-template merchant offline payment

restore restore from backup

withdraw-exchange wallet-initiated withdrawal

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Updated by RFCs 5785, 7230.

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