

#### RBAC on Samba Environment

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#### Agenda

Introduction

**RBAC** Overview

Solution

Implementation with Samba native methods

Implementation with custom Samba VFS

Conclusion



#### **Introduction**



"Within an organization, roles are relatively stable, while users and permissions are both numerous and may change rapidly"

Controlling al	I access through	roles simplifies
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Review of access controls

Enforce enterprisespecific security policies



#### **Overview: RBAC**



A general-purpose role based access control model was proposed in 1992 by <u>Ferraiolo and Kuhn</u>

- A key feature of this model is:
  - All access is through roles
  - A role is essentially a collection of permissions
  - All users receive permissions only through the roles to which they are assigned, or through roles they inherit through the role hierarchy



#### **Overview: Model**





#### **Overview: RBAC vs ACL**





#### **Introduction: Windows**

#### Application

• namespace for roles, tasks, and operations.

#### Scope

 collection of resources in which each resource of similar type has the same authorization policy.

#### Role

• Usually corresponds to a job category or responsibility (for example, purchaser or hiring manager) and is a collection of tasks that a user must have to do that job.

#### Task

• collection of operations and sometimes other tasks.

#### Operation

• set of permissions that are associated with system-level or API-level security procedures.

#### Business Rule

 script that is associated with a task. A rule allows access decisions to be based on any runtime condition that a script can test.



#### **Implementation Steps**



# Steps

- Role analysis
- Identify Resources
- RBAC object map
- Samba implementation



#### **Implementation**







#### **Samba Implementations**





## **VFS Module**

Custom ModuleDirectory Server



### **Native Methods : Mapping**





### Native Methods: smb.conf



#### Conf

Winbind nested groups
Local group as permission
Domain group as role
Force group creation







### **Native Methods : result**

#### Cons

- Minimal entity based on share
- Group number
- Group is a collection of permissions, rather than a collection of users

#### Pro

- No additional software
- Simple administration
- AD integration



### **VFS Module: introduction**

### **RBAC Module**

#### VFS Modules extended capabilities

#### Directory

manage the identities and relationships



### **VFS Module : Mapping**





### **VFS Module: DIT**





#### **VFS Module: DIT**







#### **VFS Module: implementation**

#### Check Role/Permission on: Write/Read/Administration





#### **VFS Module: result**

#### Cons

- Unstable module
- Performance
- Directory Server
- No GUI

#### Pro

- Flexible
- Centralization Role definition



#### **Common Errors**



# Wrong Usage

Unstable organization
Many cross function user
Usage RBAC as ACL
Security Enforcement



#### **Benefit**





# Multi-application systems



### Intuitive

• competency, authority and responsibility



#### Result



## Deploy

- 400 people
- 20 roles
- 100 shares
- 7 servers



### Enhancement

- Reduction provisioning time 70%
- Simplify security audit



### **VFS Module: next**





#### Reference

