



Securing the Management Plane

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1. Overview

The Securing Management Plane feature provides the capability to restrict the access to the management plane only to authenticated and authorized subjects.

The authentication identifies a subject, and the authorization validates if the subject is allowed to execute the action.

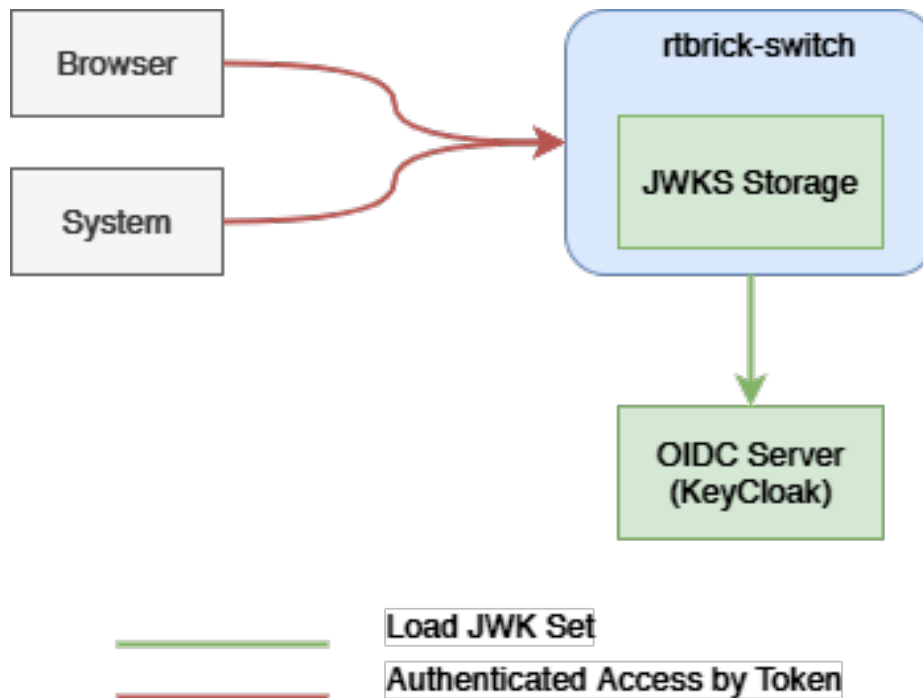


Figure 1. External Dataflow

The figure-1 shows the data flow when accessing an rtbrick-switch. Each call against the switch in more detail against the API Gateway Daemon (APIGWD) of the switch has to be authenticated with an access token. There is only one exception when accessing the CTRLRD's UI; it is possible to be redirected to an OpenIDConnect Authenticator.

The APIGWD validates the access token against an JSON Web Key Set (JWKS) (<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7517>). This key set can be loaded from a file locally on the system or auto discovered via the OpenIDConnect server.

A valid access token, in the sense of syntactically correct but also successfully validated signature by one of the JSON Web Key of the JWKS files, leads in an authenticated user. If the validation is unsuccessful, the call will be rejected.

The access token contains scopes which are used internally for the authorization checks. The authorization is a role based authorization where the scopes equal to the roles.

Internally the access token is converted to an RtBrick token, and all the communications inside the switch is authenticated via this RtBrick token.

The dataflow inside of the switch can be seen in Figure 2.

The scopes of the access token are copied to the RtBrick Token.

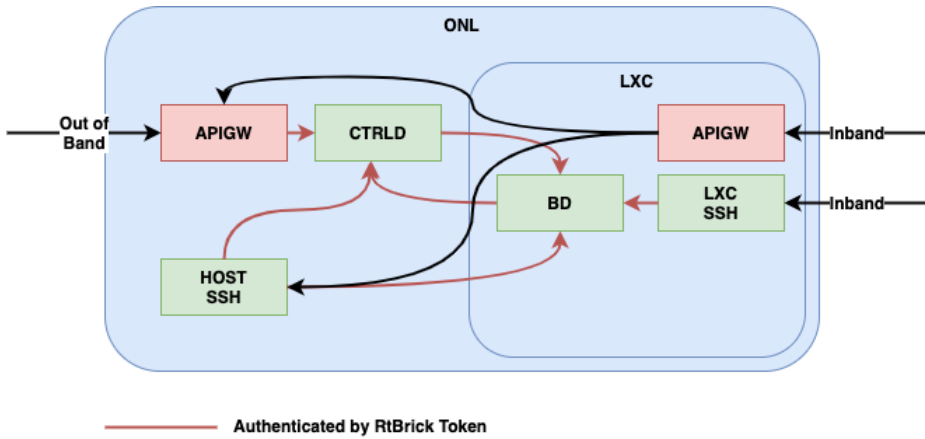


Figure 2. Internal Dataflow

1.1. Supported Platforms

Not all features are necessarily supported on each hardware platform. Refer to the *Platform Guide* for the features and the sub-features that are or are not supported by each platform.

2. RtBrick Token

2.1. JSON Web Tokens

JSON Web Token (JWT) is an open standard (RFC 7519) that defines a compact and self-contained way for securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object.

This information can be verified and trusted because it is digitally signed. JWTs can be signed using a secret (with the HMAC algorithm) or a public/private key pair using RSA or ECDSA.



RFC and draft compliance are partial except as specified.

For more information about JSON Web Token, see <https://jwt.io/introduction/>.

2.1.1. Structure

In its compact form, JSON Web Tokens consist of three parts separated by dots (.), which are:

- Header
- Payload
- Signature

Therefore, a JWT typically looks like the following.

```
xxxxxx.yyyyyy.zzzzzz
```

2.1.1.1. Header

The header typically consists of two parts:

- The **type of the token**, which is JWT
- The signing algorithm that is being used, such as HMAC SHA256 or RSA

The suite of specifications on JWT provisions a few different options to identify particular cryptographic keys. The most straightforward mechanism is the "kid" claim. This claim can be added to the header of the token. It is intended to contain a string-based key identifier.

For example:

```
{
  "alg": "HS256",
  "typ": "JWT",
  "kid": "0815"
}
```

Then, this JSON is Base64Url encoded to form the first part of the JWT.

2.1.1.2. Payload

The second part of the token is the **payload**, which contains the claims. Claims are statements about an entity (typically, the user) and additional data.

There are three types of claims:

- registered
- public
- private

Registered claims

These are a set of predefined claims which are not mandatory but recommended, to provide a set of useful, interoperable claims. Some of them are: iss (issuer), exp (expiration time), sub (subject), aud (audience), and others.

Public claims

These can be defined at will by those using JWTs. But to avoid collisions they should be defined in the IANA JSON Web Token Registry or be defined as a URI that contains a collision resistant namespace.

Private claims

These are the custom claims created to share information between parties that agree on using them and are neither registered or public claims.

An example payload is as follows:

```
{
  "sub": "1234567890",
  "name": "John Doe",
  "iat": 1516239022,
  "exp": 1600000000,
  "scope": "user"
}
```

The payload is then Base64Url encoded to form the second part of the JSON Web Token.

2.1.1.3. Signature

To create the signature part you have to take the encoded header, the encoded payload, a secret, the algorithm specified in the header, and sign that.

For example if you want to use the HMAC SHA256 algorithm, the signature will be created in the following way:

```
HMACSHA256(  
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +  
  base64UrlEncode(payload),  
  secret)
```

The signature is used to verify the message wasn't changed along the way, and, in the case of tokens signed with a private key, it can also verify that the sender of the JWT is who it says it is.

2.1.2. Putting all together

The output is three Base64-URL strings separated by dots that can be easily passed in HTML and HTTP environments.

2.1.2.1. AccessToken

The Access Token is a JSON Web Token. The token is typically sent in the Authorization header using the Bearer schema. The content of the header should look like the following:

```
Authorization: Bearer <token>
```

The API Gateway also supports sending the token as Cookie, but this is not described here, that is only used for the CTRLD web UI.

The token has to have the **kid** claim in the header. This kid is used to find the right JSON Web Key (JWK) from one of the JSON Web Key Sets (JWKS).

APIGWD searches for the jwks file under [/etc/rtbrick/apigwd/access_secret_jwks.json](#), but it is also possible to provide an additional oidc endpoint. By that the keysets are searched in the provided order:

- local file specified by command line `-access-token-jwks-file-name`
- oidc auto discovery `-oidc-issuer`

The scope claim contains the roles the user has. For example:


```
{
  "sub": "1234567890",
  "name": "John Doe",
  "admin": true,
  "iat": 1516239022,
  "exp": 1600000000,
  "scope": "user operator"
}
```

This user has the roles user and operator.

2.1.3. JWKS Validation

The example below shows how to create a public/private key set file (for example with <https://mkjwk.org/>)

The screenshot shows the mkjwk.org web interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'RSA', 'EC', 'oct', and 'OKP', with 'RSA' selected. Below the tabs, there are four input fields: 'Key Size' with the value '2048', 'Key Use' with a dropdown menu showing 'Signature', 'Algorithm' with a dropdown menu showing 'RS256 (RSASSA-PKCS1-v1_1)', and 'Key ID' with the value 'access'. To the right of these fields is an orange 'Generate' button.

Example PubPrivJwks.json:

```

{
  "keys": [
    {
      "p": "-
3WNqU2aWKy8Q7mblRpw_aOknW47YvZKVNQz1WdiJxW5ElhQ5c6sfjqo92pq5mNKJ_Xk171xHyp-WBfw-
xJqZ9pUuG4jnUiKgzyHvkccDF5XIMrPA67VnBozmyLckQOKEXesRD2hacrjb-
T89dcIZQHBUK1RYXGRxHCM_hPeBok",
      "kty": "RSA",
      "q": "07STzbuUh6p_in2wzTegIQdnXBLnzPObCKt-KLSjkLtrZMv2YxM2yhMs-
56SsLR7EICFRAB2vdCzlovXKShubU9NSKgVI38qpGV9hii8rqN5N3dEM4Gscp_TR36ex1NoSC6kHBF2hsy
PfgD7U-txguZr6w9MN6rK4bAcg0TWGM0",
      "d": "IWcC4aKuPV1VGZeBhb3mlalmOsOcJuLxjpkZAU-
QaQO7phWzeGLEfln3toJkTIK6e11FEz137ow75Je0_oMAzE-
eTAMyseUTHZhn4LhmIdOwnsp9OZrMbNmLFpaF_rGYb0630xg27Gdr4gC_lZvMuy1uCP1sr8Iy11uJN7n_6
ETMYbdXPLotEAB4Dag6XFTjy118aVvBxpScm8gKg64fgBGRvGY6PiUfqY3gaq_vX9SOOHVpN5WoShKA4fg
uxukRBiLLYNxDMDb3-h8pd1_fr2WayDzmcIXpxvVjRVZht71C-
0Uhap6eRDMQocZXih8IdNV8zHUF_LeciE36fIb3oQ",
      "e": "AQAB",
      "use": "sig",
      "kid": "access",
      "qi": "3His_DaBkf_r7uDx9-8BOhOQPhcudT95XC9Wys5MrYIBtgqQi6IschiqvtXfPjmPRey-
ch07p9msOAB_T8j_mg116UWOx6j4h_fyHEbOwRqfNemKng2Hs0uCrwpjgGf2eXzaBY8T9H1bFlTJAAARGh
_PePBi-F-IfAxGayj4hiM",
      "dp": "NJUYpZAt1KUJJsdsKl6gCYPV3xrYj3iuTKYBCbYAH5j1P-
CFUIS5mnBVdnmuYKGTivsgi55DysluapwmSZ2KnoMBXXNb6dwixjvr8hSvuex1MN-
0mludTUqHMFdW3dhGFxwJuq57VcsFANVPl2ZfQBMAGPyRa-r7mwZo0Jmzfk",
      "alg": "RS256",
      "dq": "XL-
4IWIU6Hrh9OxrEP1VwiKkPcpqk3gGa_31_49kOXxiyH4zK6S3VECibHpEefYFFq6B9jMLMzKYSJS2U1FU
85yZWp-GFcWL3_nRmeCgmBMMuilkIs3KeCrh58JoPoBrd4BN-roqq_kDagQc-
uqhl1a74PeKxLimucmWNExsH-E",
      "n": "z_NDmLu8M3KGvxfJt8CAhdLdsqkskfY7vf9X9pW1LE_r31_HU85-
16NNHeUWYbSNe6lt9YODnL8-
vTT6oCgre96byvpdYZ7Ki5KGe4fU96x0_ZF5LceUQc4l5dx6aptNi9mWgcZ9nkc2Xh83ASg9otG2YoYsAn
I1c00TjzV9cMI7u7VON6SON9wbWfY01--ixMqxRAZuEJjbg4QAdL7DndRQXvmq1m7lv-
nnPPQ0a7ZTg7NZDen51MmadU1TV15uvSNsActC49R5kEkNCc1Hc-
3gootU5VyVPBx6IFHtNC2BiGasQAUpsDXZl7YtvBZwzYZwznUlluPiKLDk-4TtQ"
    }
  ]
}

```

The APIGW only needs to know the Public part:

It is important to understand how the validation of the tokens works. Either the JWKS file which corresponds to the OIDC server is located locally on the system, or the OpenID Connect Server (issuer) is specified.

The first configuration possibility we already discussed. If the oidc connect server is specified the server provides an endpoint where the clients can download the public keys.

As an example for this configuration of an oidc-issuer here an excerpt of:

/etc/rtbrick/apigwd/config.json

```
"oidc_issuer" : "http://<keycloak>/auth/realms/<real name>",  
"client_id" : "<client id>",  
"client_secret" : "<secret>",  
"redirect_url": "",
```

Specific information about the issuer can be found at <http://<keycloak>/auth/realms/<realm name>/well-known/openid-configuration>.

If you also specify the client secret and the client id, this allows the APIGWD to redirect to the login page of the OIDC server. This is needed for browser-based applications like CTRLD UI.

3. Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

Role Based Access Control (RBAC) is an approach to restrict the system access to authorized users. The authorization model is role-based. There will be three items in a role-based model: **sub**, **obj**, and **act**.

- **sub**: the user (role) that wants to access a resource.
- **obj**: the resource that is going to be accessed
- **act**: the operation that the user performs on the resource

The RBAC Data Model is implemented in RBFS, and it allows you to define Permission or User Roles to various type of resources.

The model contains:

- **Resource Type**: The type of resource we are talking about (for example, BDS Table, BDS Object, REST)
- **Resource**: The identifier of the Resource (for example, Table Name, Rest endpoints). Regular expressions are allowed.
- **Permissions**: Indicates the action that a user is allowed to perform on the resource. The Permissions are CRUD (Create, Read Update, Delete). The permission gets a semantic with respect to the resource type.
- **Role**: The role of a user who tries to access a resource.

3.1. CTRLD Authorization Configuration

3.1.1. Activate or Deactivate Authorization in CTRLD

```
"auth_disabled": true
```

It is possible to specify the permissions in CTRLD exactly in the way specified above.

Where **sub** is the role a user needs to have, **obj** species the url endpoint the user wants to reach, and **act** is the HTTP Method the user wants to call on the endpoint.

For example:

```
{
  "permissions": [
    {"sub": "supervisor", "obj": "/*", "act": ".*" },
    {"sub": "reader", "obj": "/*", "act": "GET"},
    {"sub": ".*", "obj":
"/api/v1/rbfs/elements/{element_name}/services/{service_name}/proxy/*", "act":
".*"}
  ]
}
```



- The user with the role supervisor is allowed to access all rest endpoints, and act on them with all HTTP methods.
- The user with the role reader is allowed to access all rest endpoints, but can only call the HTTP GET method.
- All authenticated users are allowed to access the proxy endpoint with all HTTP methods.

To configure that policy CTRLD offers 2 endpoints:

- PUT [/api/v1/ctrlD/authorization/permissions](#)
- GET [/api/v1/ctrlD/authorization/permissions](#)

Please refer to API Documentation for more information.

3.2. RBFS Authorization configuration

3.2.1. RBFS Role Configuration via REST

```
{
  "objects": [
    { "attribute": { "role": "operator", "permission": "create|read|delete",
"resource_regex": "global.*", "resource_type": "object" } },
    { "attribute": { "role": "operator", "permission": "create|read|delete",
"resource_regex": "global.*", "resource_type": "table" } }
  ],
  "table": { "table_name": "secure.global.rbac.authorization.config", "table_type":
"authorization_config_table" }
}

{
  "objects": [
    { "attribute": { "role": "user", "permission": "-|read|-", "resource_regex":
"global.*", "resource_type": "table" } },
    { "attribute": { "role": "user", "permission": "-|read|-", "resource_regex":
"global.*", "resource_type": "object" } }
  ],
  "table": { "table_name": "secure.global.rbac.authorization.config", "table_type":
"authorization_config_table" }
}
```

- **role** : Represents role in the system
- **resource_type** : Represents resources in the RBFS (table | object).
- **resource_regex** : Regex for the resources to be accessed.
- **permission** : Bitmap representing permissions to create, read and delete.
create | read | delete

Action	BDS Table	BDS Object
Create	Create a BDS Table	Create/Update a BDS Object
Read	Read Table Header Objects or Metadata	Read BDS Objects
Delete	Delete a BDS Object	Delete a BDS Object

3.2.2. RBFS Authorization CLI Configurations

Global user role configuration:

set system authorization global role <name> **rbac-permission** <resource-type> <resource-regex> **permission** <permission-map>

role	Represents role in the system
resource_type	Represents resources in the RBFS (table/object).
resource_regex	Regex for the resources to be accessed.
permission	Bitmap representing permissions to create, read and delete. -/-/ -/-/delete -/read/ -/read/delete create/-/ create/-/delete create/read/ create/read/delete

Example

```
admin@rtbick: cfg> set system authorization global role admin rbac-permission
table global.* permission create/read/delete
```

Lawful user role configuration

set system authorization lawful role <name> **rbac-permission** <resource-type>
<resource-regex> **permission** <permission>

role	Represents lawful interceptor (LI) role in the system
resource_type	Represents resources in the RBFS (table/object).
resource_regex	Regex for the resources to be accessed.
permission	<p>Bitmap representing permissions to create, read and delete.</p> <p>-/-/-</p> <p>-/-/delete</p> <p>-/read/-</p> <p>-/read/delete</p> <p>create/-/-</p> <p>create/-/delete</p> <p>create/read/-</p> <p>create/read/delete</p>

Example

```
admin@rtbick: cfg> set system authorization lawful role fbi rbac-permission table
local.* permission -/read/-
```


4. SSH with TACACS+

RBFS provides a custom pluggable authentication module that gets invoked by the stock `sshd` on login. The necessary configurations are pre-installed on RBFS.

RtBrick-PAM, referred to as RTB-PAM helps in landing the TACACS authentication on the appropriate user in the Ubuntu container and helps in providing necessary details for the secure management plane feature.

Once the PAM client requests TACACS for the authentication, with successful authentication TACACS responds with a few RtBrick specific details.

```
{
  rtb-deny-cmds: "clear bgp peer"
  priv_lvl : some_level
}
```

On successful authentication, the RTB-PAM module creates a token (JWT) for the logged-in ssh user.

4.1. RTB-PAM Token

Token created by the RTB-PAM module contains the same claims that are defined under the RtBrick Token section, and this token is signed with the `secret_jwks.json` key.

The `scope` claim in the `rtb-token` is derived from the Linux groups that the locally mapped user belongs to.

The deny commands are converted into the claim `rtb-deny-cmds`. Once the token is created, it is transferred to the environment variable.

```
setenv RTB_TOKEN = {
  "sub": "83692",
  "iat": 1516239022,
  "exp": 1517239022,
  "name": "Admin User",
  "preferred_username", "user1",
  "scope": "operator tacacs_priv_lvl_8"
  "rtb-deny-cmds": "^clear bgp peer"
}
```

After the RTB-PAM token is created, the CLI prompt appears. If a token is not created for the logged-in user, then the user cannot perform communication with the BD.

4.2. SSH User Prompt

After you successfully log into RBFS via SSH, you can see the `rtb-token` using the shell environment. For example, an SSH prompt may look like the example below.

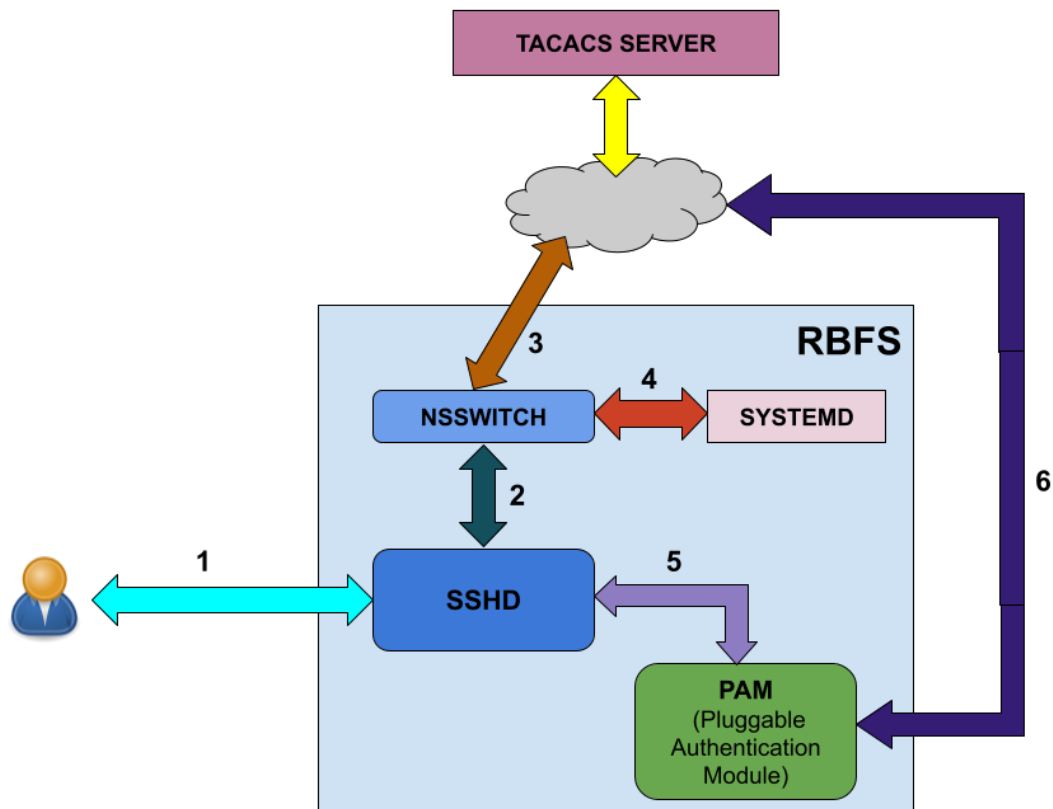
```
rtbng@b908f71f63b7:~$ env
SSH_CONNECTION=198.51.100.1 33136 198.51.100.44 22
LESSCLOSE=/usr/bin/lesspipe %s %s
LANG=C.UTF-8
USER=rtbng
PWD=/home/tacacs12
HOME=/home/tacacs12
SSH_CLIENT=198.51.100.1 33136 22
SUDO_USER=rtbng
PRIV_LVL=1
SSH_TTY=/dev/pts/1
SUDO_PROMPT=[sudo] password for rtbng:
MAIL=/var/mail/rtbng
TERM=xterm-256color
SHELL=/bin/bash
SHLVL=1
LOGNAME=rtbng
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games
LESSOPEN=| /usr/bin/lesspipe %s
_=/usr/bin/env
RTB_TOKEN=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6InJ0YnJpY2siLCJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJ0eXNpdCI6ImVudC51b250IiwiaWF0IjoiYmhpY2htYSIsInNjb3BlIjoic3lzdGVtIiwic3ViIjoiotllogI0YtE2M2E2Yi00YzI5LWJlZGItN2U3N2NjOTFjZTziIn0.NOOAcafMhfgx-QFwiC-_VGokbvUwrTOjhfpD9px3hMY
```



The users having access to the Linux shell only can see the installed `rtb-token` in the shell environment.

4.3. User Login Flow

The figure below shows the user login flow.



As shown in the figure above, the following steps are involved in the user login flow.

1. User starts to initialize using ssh
2. The SSH daemon (sshd) refers to the Name Service Switch (NSSWITCH) for user lookup
3. NSSWITCH performs a user lookup at the TACACS server



A user lookup happens at TACACS user database even for the local users, except for the user 'supervisor'.

4. If the user is not found at TACACS user database, then the user look up happens at the local user database.
5. User authentication is performed by PAM modules
6. PAM communicates to the TACACS server for authentication if it is a TACACS user

Linux pre-configured users and groups

User Name	Group Name	Privilege
supervisor	supervisor	level 15

User Name	Group Name	Privilege
operator	operator	level 7-14
reader	reader	level 0-6

4.4. In-Band and Out-of-Band TACACS user SSH Login

4.4.1. In-band TACACS user SSH Login

A TACACS user can login using SSH to rtbrick container through inband management. RBFS should be configured with inband-management TACACS server for TACACS user login, and inband management configuration should be enabled with TACACS service.

4.4.2. Out-of-band TACACS user SSH Login

TACACS user can login via SSH to ONL through out-of-band management. RBFS should be configured with out-of-band management TACACS server for TACACS user login.

4.5. Configuring TACACS+ for RBFS

To configure TACACS+ server for RBFS, enter the the following commands.

Syntax

```
set system authorization tacacs server-ip <IP address> type <management type> secret-plain-text <secret key>
```

```
set system authorization tacacs server-ip <IP address> type <management type> server-port <server port number>
```

Command Arguments

<IP Address>	IP address of the TACACS Server
<management type>	in-band or out-of-band management
secret-plain-text>	Secret plain text string. The secret string input can be plaintext format. If string starts with 1 then system considers it as encrypted string and stores key as it is. Also if secret string starts with 0, then system considers it as secret in plaintext and hence it stores in the system in encrypted format.

<IP Address>	IP address of the TACACS Server
<server port number>	Server port number. This attribute is optional and by default system tries to connect to server running on port number 49.



For TACACS login to work with inband management, inband configuration must be enabled with the following command:
set inband-management instance <instance-name> tacacs true

Example

```

root@rtbrick: cfg> set system authorization tacacs 198.51.100.111 out-of-band
secret-plain-text testkey

root@rtbrick: cfg> set system authorization tacacs server-ip 198.51.100.101 type
inband server-port 1234
    
```



A TACACS user is not allowed to login without TACACS server configuration.

The example below shows the running configuration after you configure TACACS.

```

{
  "rtbrick-config:system": {
    "authorization": {
      "tacacs": [
        {
          "ipv4-address": "198.51.100.111",
          "type": "out-of-band",
          "secret-encrypted-text": "$202a74ca845585855b6f8df57cdbf7858"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
    
```

4.5.1. Example: TACACS User Configuration in the TACACS Server

The example below shows the server configurations for **rtb-deny-cmds**.

```

accounting file = /var/log/tac_plus.acct
key = tacacskey

user = bob {
    login = cleartext "bob"
    member = Network_Operator
}
group = Network_Operator {
    default service = permit
    service = exec {
        priv-lvl = 10
        rtb-deny-cmds = "show bgp.*"
    }
}

```



`priv-lvl` is a mandatory attribute in the TACACS user configuration.

Multiple `cmd-regexes` can be configured with each regexes separated by semicolon (;).

Example:

```
rtb-deny-cmds = "show bgp .*;show isis ."
```

4.5.2. Troubleshooting NSS User Lookup Issues

To look up the TACACS username with all NSS methods, enter the following command:

```
ubuntu@rtbrick:~$ sudo getent passwd <tac_user>
```

To look up the local user within the local user database, enter the following command:

```
ubuntu@rtbrick:~$ sudo getent -s compat passwd <local_user>
```

To look up the TACACS user within the TACACS+ server database, enter the following command:

```
ubuntu@batman:~/development$ sudo getent -s tacplus passwd <tacuser>
```

If TACACS does not appear to be working correctly, You can enable debug logging by adding the `debug=1` parameter to one or more of these files:

```
/etc/tacplus_servers  
/etc/tacplus_nss.conf
```

4.6. Configuring Secure Management Logs

4.6.1. SSH User Login Logs

The transaction logs of users (in the PAM module) are available in the following log file:

```
/var/log/auth.log
```

Commands to enable secure-management logging:

Full Syntax	set log bd <bd_name> module secure_management logmap <log_map> level <log-level>
Parameter descriptions	
Command modes	
Behavior description	Enables secure-management logging in the system
Example	confd> set log bd all module secure_management logmap all level Info