

# **Mobile Agent Security**

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# Agenda

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- ▲ Security requirements
- ▲ Trusted third party
  - Multi-jump security
  - Trusted source
  - Itinerary assurance
- ▲ Encrypted computing
- ▲ Signed code
- ▲ Authentication
- ▲ Hightened need for traditional security  
(time permitting)

# New Security Requirements

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- ▲ Mobile agents arrive and begin executing
  - Without interaction from user
- ▲ With MAs, an attacker might insert unsafe code to be executed, with unsafe data, at any time
  - With traditional distributed computing, an attacker can execute known safe code with bad data, perhaps at a bad time

# Security Needs

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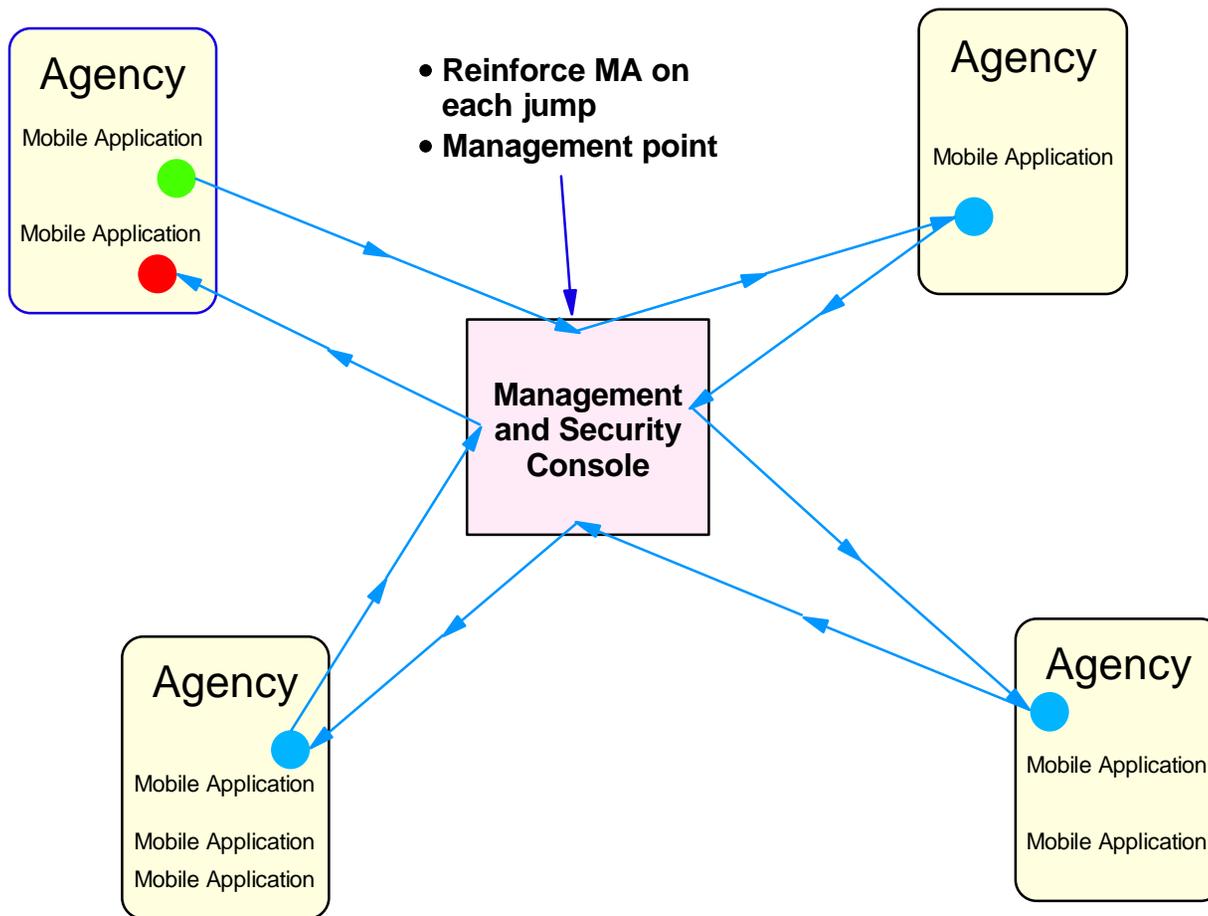
- ▲ Exchange mobile agents with untrusted hosts
  - Framework must not facilitate an attack
- ▲ Ensure unsafe code does not attack
  - Even if mobile agent has passed through a hostile host
- ▲ Also requires traditional distributed security

## Security Needs (*continued*)

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- ▲ Protect MA from hostile host
  - Termination
    - Might not be desirable
  - Modification
  - Correct execution
- ▲ Protect host from hostile MA
  - Resources
  - Data
  - User

# Jumping Beans: Trusted Third Party



- Star architecture enables Jumping Beans' security
- Hosts never communicate directly with each other, hosts communicate with MaSC only
- MAs pass through MaSC on each jump
- Allows secure exchange of MAs with untrusted hosts

# Jumping Beans: Trusted Third Party

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- ▲ 4 independent layers of security
  1. Traditional distributed security
  2. Trusted source
  3. Multi-jump security
  4. Monitoring and intervention
- ▲ If one layer fails, the system is still protected by remaining three layers

# Multi-Jump Security

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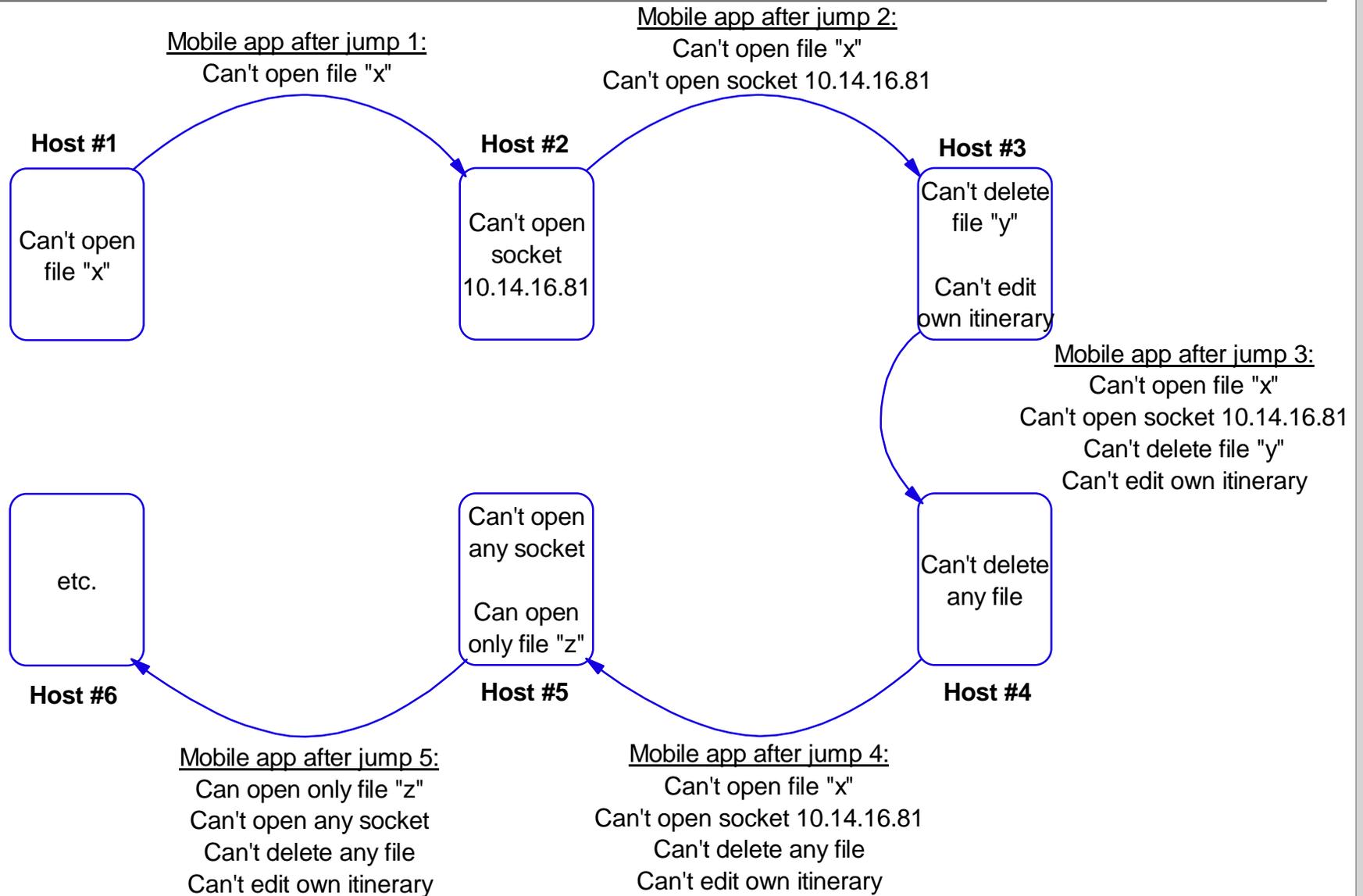
- ▲ A host needs to protect itself from MAs
  - Can be implemented with Java's interceptors
- ▲ But how much should a host trust an MA?

# Multi-Jump Security (continued)

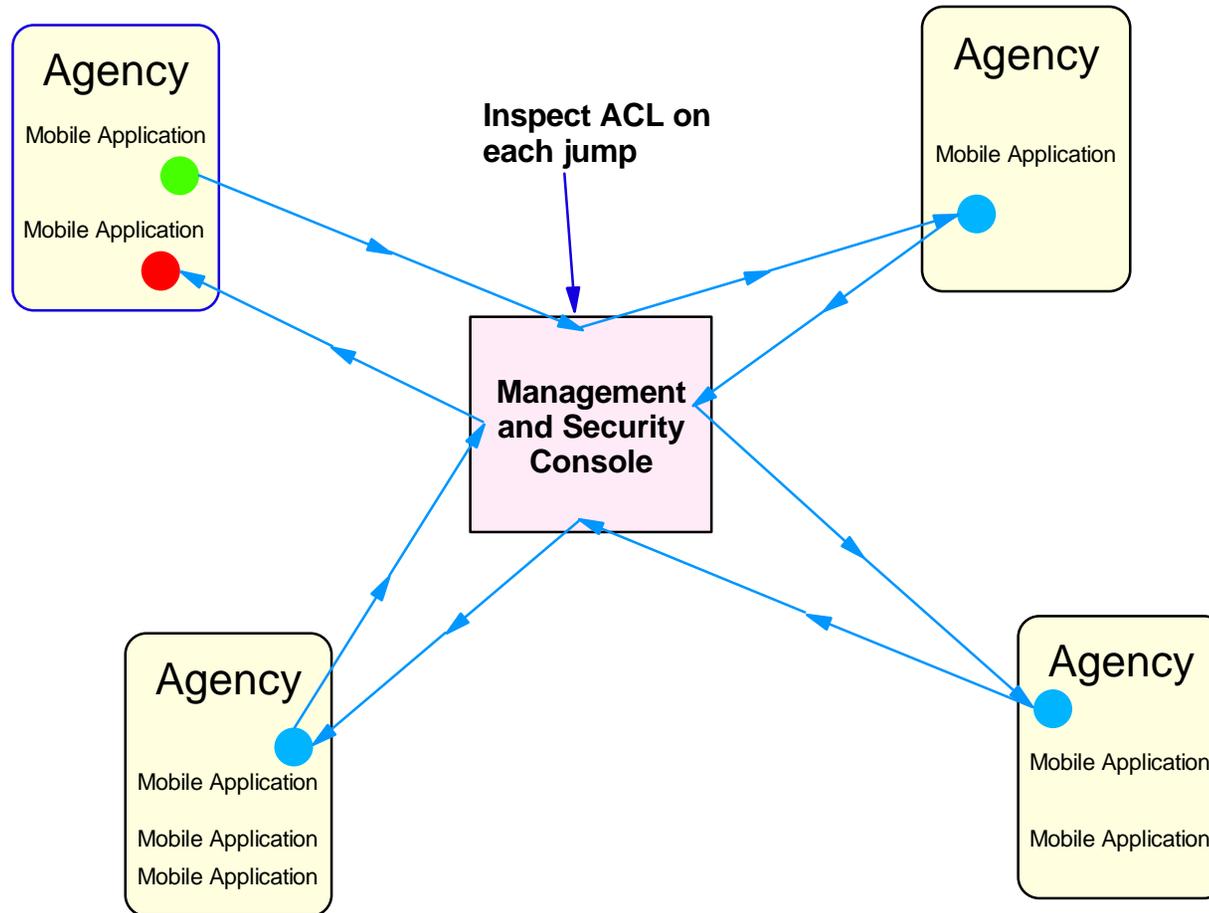
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- ▲ Each MA is trusted no more than the least trusted host it has visited
  - Each host is assigned a level of trust
    - Fine-grained
    - Looks like an ACL
  - MA's ACL is a most-restrictive composite
    - From ACLs of all previously visited hosts

# Multi-Jump Security (continued)



# Trusted Third Party: Multi-Jump ACL Assurance



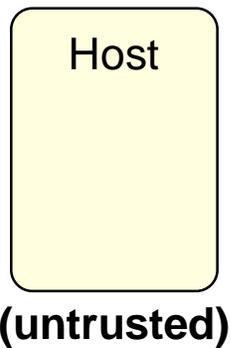
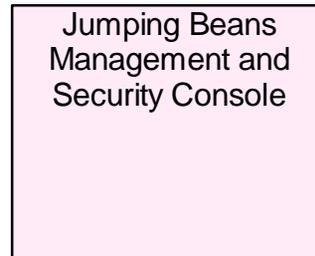
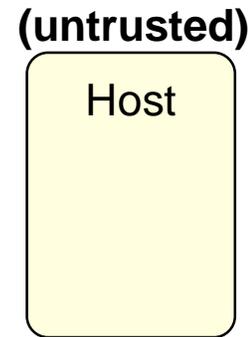
# Trusted Source

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- ▲ Accept code from trusted hosts only
  - System administrator designates which hosts are trusted to transmit code to other hosts
    - At MaSC
- ▲ Search protocols locate needed resources from hosts which are designated as trusted
- ▲ Partial protection of MA from hostile host

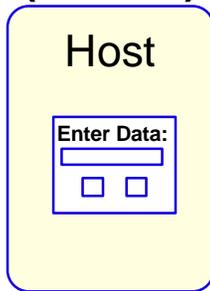
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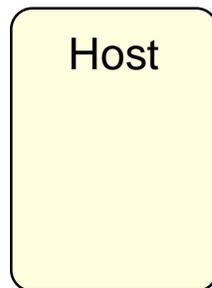
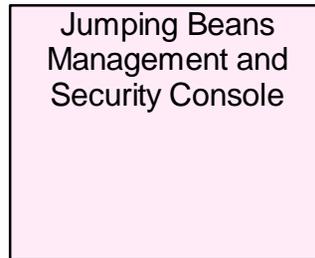


# Trusted Source (continued)

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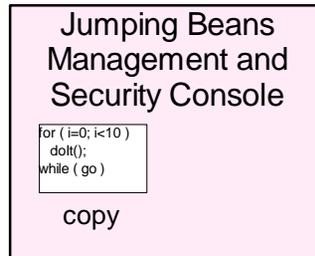
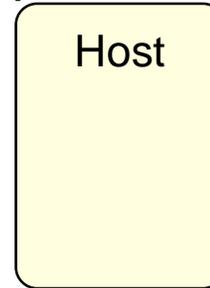
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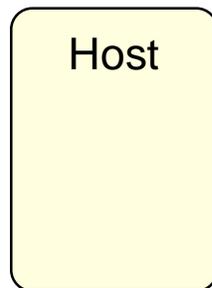
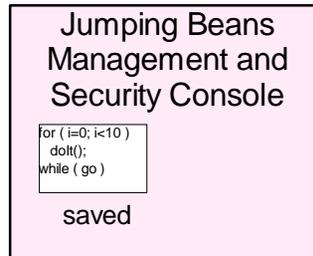
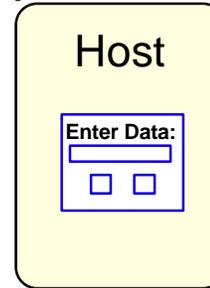
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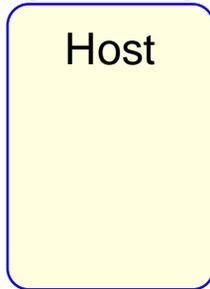
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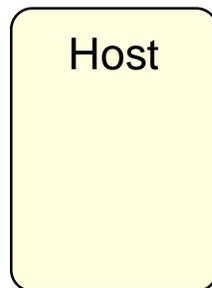
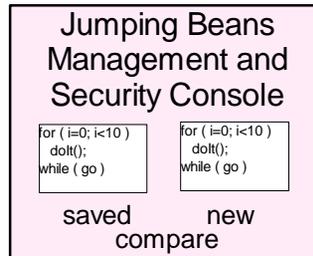
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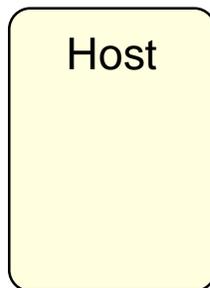
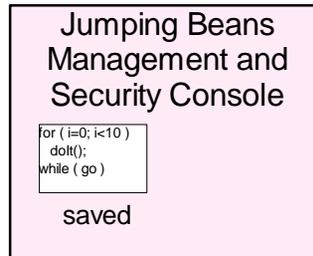
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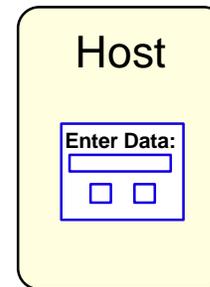
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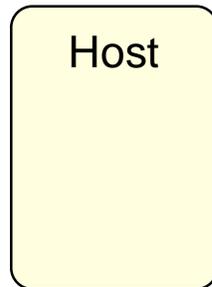
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Jumping Beans  
Management and  
Security Console

```
for ( i=0; i<10 )
  doIt();
while ( go )
```

Overwrite



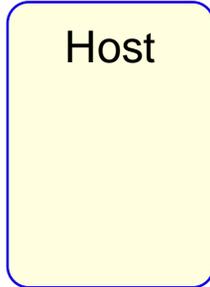
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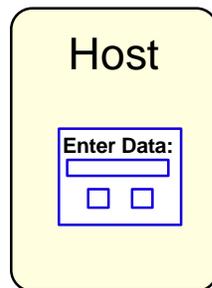
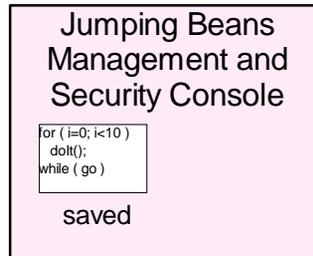
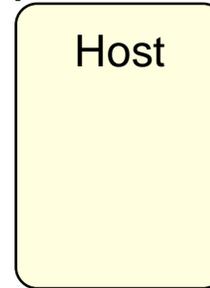
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# Trusted Source (continued)

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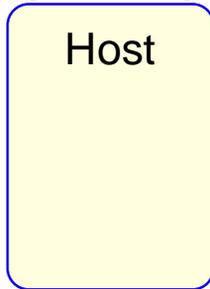
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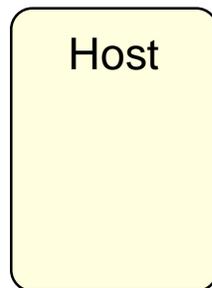
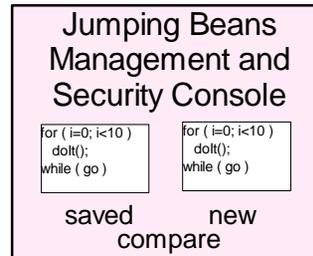
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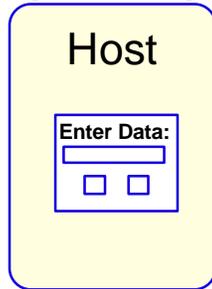
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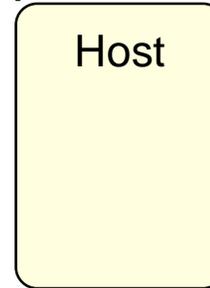
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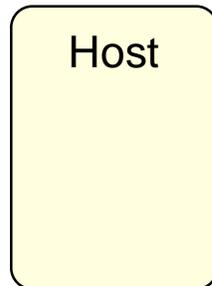
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Jumping Beans  
Management and  
Security Console

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  doIt();
while ( go )
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saved



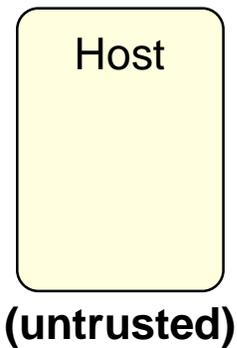
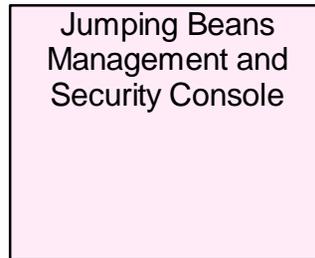
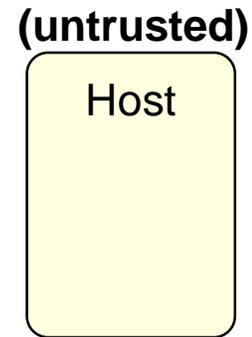
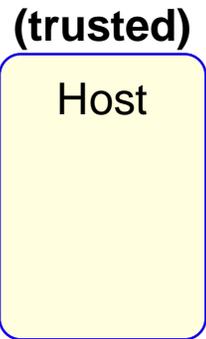
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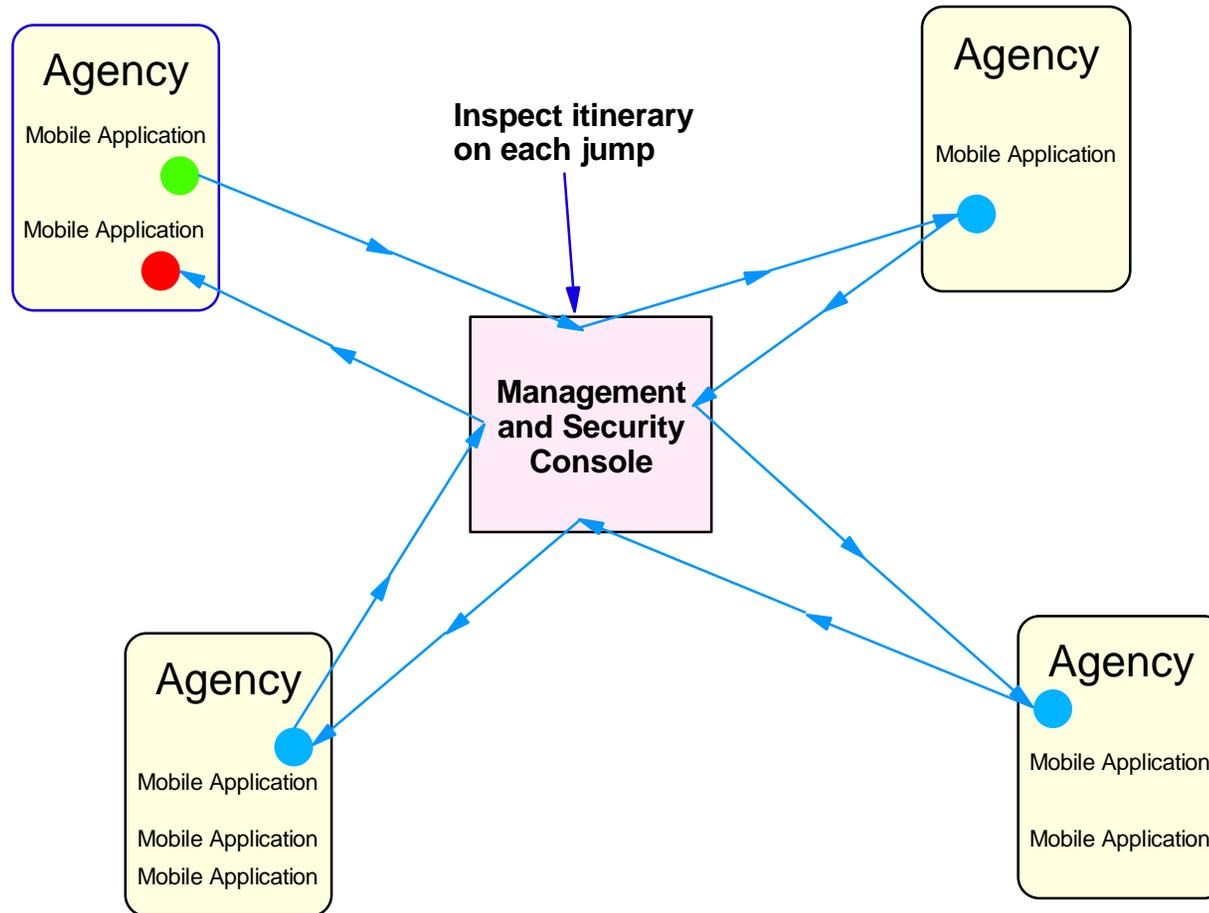


# Itinerary Assurance

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- ▲ Where has it been?
- ▲ Where will it go?
- ▲ Will it actually go there?

# Trusted Third Party: Itinerary Assurance



# Trusted Third Party

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## ▲ Strengths

- Ideal for IT shop in large corporation
- The MaSC is the TCB
  - In peer-to-peer, every host must be part of TCB

## ▲ Limitations

- System administrator is trusted by all
  - Not good for mass-market
- MaSC is single point of security failure
- MaSC is bottleneck

# Encrypted Computing

(Research by Christian Tschudin)

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1. Determine required computation
2. Obfuscate data and/or computations
3. Send to other computer
4. Other computer performs operations
  - a. Other computer cannot discover what it has computed
5. Send results home
6. De-obfuscate results

# Encrypted Computing: Simple Example



**J wants K to compute  $x*y$  without discovering  $x$ ,  $y$ , or the product**

- 1. J generates random numbers  $R_1$  and  $R_2$**
- 2. J computes  $P_1 = R_1 * x$**
- 3. J computes  $P_2 = R_2 * y$**
- 4. J sends  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  to K**
- 5. K computes  $F = P_1 * P_2$**
- 6. K returns  $F$  to J**
- 7. J computes result =  $F / (R_1 * R_2)$**

# Encrypted Computing: Limitations

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- ▲ Not yet a general programming language
  - Limited to computing polynomials
- ▲ Even if it were expanded to general programming language:
  - Can't hide file access, user interaction, I/O, etc.
  - It is very CPU intensive for both computers

# Signed Code

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- ▲ Executable file signed by author
  - Prevents tampering
- ▲ Limitations
  - Proving authorship does not determine level of trust
  - Certificate management?
  - Does not address other security issues
- ▲ Strength
  - Conceptually simple

# Authentication

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- ▲ Important technique to protect compromised hosts
- ▲ Jumping Beans is intelligent about when to issue a challenge
  - Protects stolen device, even before theft is discovered

# Conclusions

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- ▲ MAs can be exchanged with untrusted hosts
  - *Academia, DOD have not discovered this!*
- ▲ Problems yet to be solved
  - Correct execution of MA by hostile host
    - Partial solutions available
  - Termination of MA by hostile host
    - Probably shouldn't be solved
  - MAs for mass market

# Research: Applications of Mobile Agents

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- ▲ Intrusion response
  - "White Blood Cells" to eradicate intruders
- ▲ Management of heterogeneous systems
  - Send management software on the fly

# **Mobile Agent Security**

**Heightened Need for  
Traditional Security**

# Heightened Requirements for Traditional Security

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- ▲ Mobile applications are extremely powerful
- ▲ MAs must be properly handled
  - And they will solve many problems
  - Will cause problems if mishandled

# Signatures Must Keep Hackers Out

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- ▲ With traditional distributed computing, an attacker can execute known safe code with bad data, perhaps at a bad time
- ▲ With MAs, an attacker might insert unsafe code to be executed, with unsafe data, at any time
- ▲ Signatures provided by Jumping Beans

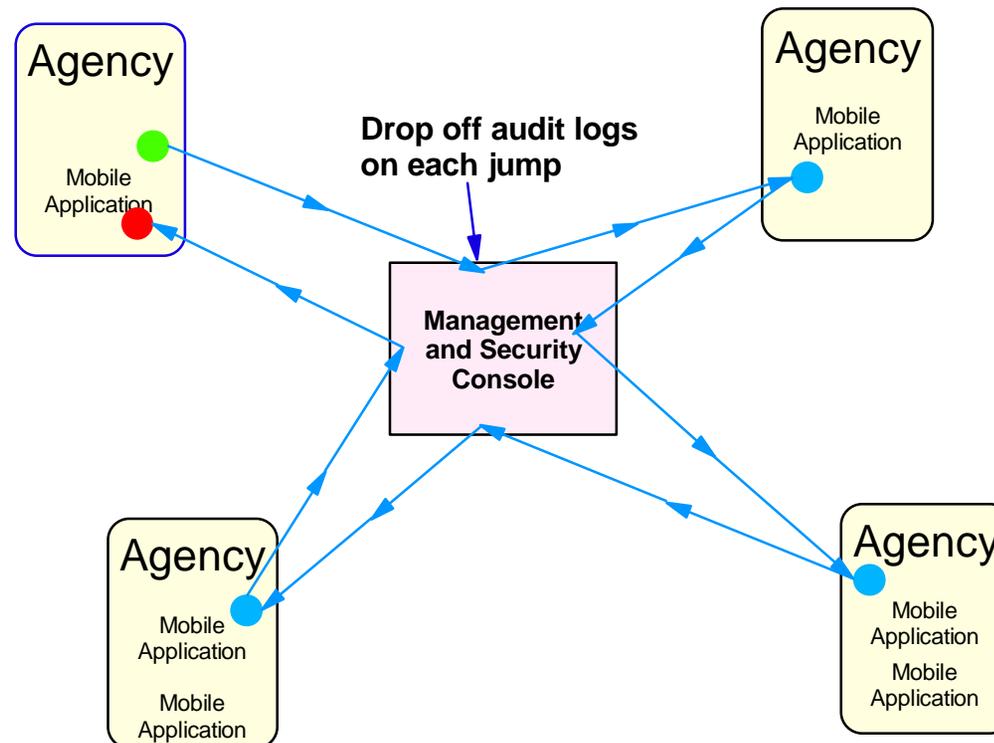
# Monitoring and Intervention are Critical

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- ▲ If something is amiss, system administrator must have tools to diagnose and isolate any problems
  - Lost or stolen device
  - Rogue MA
- ▲ Jumping Beans' provides this
  - Quarantine or sever any branch of star
  - Real-time display of activity at MaSC
  - Destroy, dispatch, deactivate, etc. any MA
    - From MaSC

# Audit Logs

- ▲ Attacker is less likely to strike if he/she can be discovered
- ▲ Jumping Beans has indelible audit logs



- Logs can't be attacked by rogue MA
- MAs don't grow too big

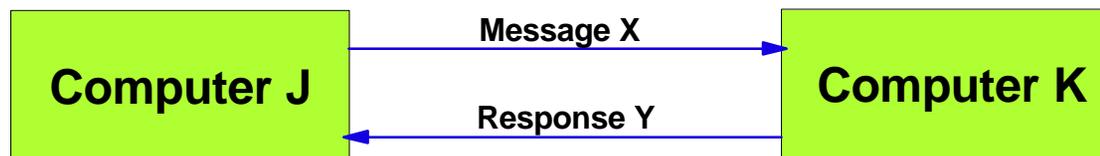
# Authentication

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- ▲ Critical for mobile devices
  - If a mobile device falls into wrong hands, it must not be a door into computing system
- ▲ Jumping Beans is intelligent about when to issue an authentication challenge
  - Protects lost or stolen device
    - Even if loss or theft is not yet discovered
  - Currently password based

# Nonrepudiation

- ▲ Because of MAs, interaction between hosts can be very *ad-hoc*
- ▲ Evidence must be kept for settling any sort of dispute
- ▲ Provided in Jumping Beans



J can prove:

- Y was sent
- Y came from K
- Y was intended for J
- Y is in response to X,  
not some other message

K can prove:

- X was sent
- X came from J
- X was intended for K

# Encryption

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- ▲ Provides privacy, just like other systems
- ▲ Probably no more important for MAs than for other distributed computing systems
- ▲ Provided by Jumping Beans

# Replay Prevention

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- ▲ Difficult to assess importance to MAs, as compared to other computing systems
  - But it is very important, just like other computing systems
- ▲ Provided by Jumping Beans

# Manageability

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- ▲ If the security is difficult to manage, users, developers, and system administrators will turn it off
  - Jumping Beans is easily managed from Management and Security Console
    - Inheriting groups: easily manage many groups

# Jumping Beans' Security Management

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- ▲ Jumping Beans' security is transparent to system administrator
  - Just configuration
- ▲ Jumping Beans security is transparent to app developer
  - Although app developer can interact through API
- ▲ Jumping Beans security is transparent to end users