

Design Secure APIs

*Technical specifications and tools from
the API Italian Interoperability Framework*

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Agenda

Enforce secure design practices and coherent interfaces for services provided by 20k+ agencies

- **Digital Interfaces Challenges**
- **API Guidelines**
- **A roundup of useful standards on HTTP headers, content and authentication in REST APIs**
- **Open source Online Validator**

THE CHALLENGE



Standardizing all public sector APIs

Guidelines can uniform APIs produced by thousands of service providers



60M People
+12k Public Agencies
+8k Cities
20 Regions
(∞ cultural heritage)



Secure and usable by design with API Guidelines

To achieve **reliable, secure** and **consistently designed services** Italy wrote API Guidelines and support tools

Risks

- **over-complexity:** bureaucratic, non-digital processes are mapped to convoluted APIs without a proper redesign
- **time-constrained engineering:** a restricted group of people addressing the above use-cases within a short deadline

Mitigations

- **Interface Description Languages:** a *formal description of API* interactions, eg: OpenAPI (HTTP) and WSDL (SOAP).
- **API Guidelines:** to uniform the design and security of REST and SOAP services between 12k agencies, together with [tools](#) to help agencies and their suppliers in checking their design. *Engage with IETF communities!*

Security basics

Using OpenAPI3 simplifies a broad set of design checks, including some of the OWASP API Security top 10

- **HTTPS** - checks that all URLs in the spec use the https scheme

```
117 servers:
118   - description: Test server
119     url: http://api/datetime/v1
```

⊗ openapi.yaml 1 di 3 problemi

Server url http://api/datetime/v1 must match the pattern '^https://.*'

- **Authentication and authorization** - checks that every endpoint is properly protected

```
124 paths:
125   /echo:
126     get:
127       summary: Returns an RFC5424 timestamp.
128       description: |
129         Returns a timestamp in RFC5424 format
130         from an ntp-synchronized server.
131       operationId: get echo
```

i openapi.yaml 2 di 4 problemi

The following operation is not protected by a `security` rule:

Security basics

Using OpenAPI3 simplifies a broad set of design checks, including some of the OWASP API Security top 10

- **Use HTTP methods correctly** - for example checking that PATCH requests have a suitable media-type, eg. application/merge-patch [RFC7386](#)

```
126 ✓ patch:
127   summary: Sets the remote clock.
128 ✓   requestBody:
129     required: true
130 ✓   content:
131     application/json:
132       schema:
133         $ref: '#/components/schemas/Timestamps'
```

⊗ openapi.yaml 2 di 4 problemi

application/json is not an appropriate media-type for PATCH.

- **RateLimit (OWASP API4:2019)** - define and enforce a coherent ratelimit framework such as [draft-ietf-httpapi-ratelimit-headers](#)

HTTP Headers

Not just adding or removing headers around!

✓ Strict-Transport-Security

✓ X-XSS-Protection

✓ X-Content-Type-Options

✓ Content-Security-Policy

✓ X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies

✓ Expect-CT

✗ Server

✗ X-Powered-By

HTTP Headers

Document how you use Cache and Authorization requirements

- **Cache-Control** - clarify in the specification how do you use cache

```
164     responses:
165       '200':
166         description: |
167           Server returned the timestamp correctly.
168         headers:
169           Cache-Control: ~
170           schema:
```

openapi.yaml 3 di 3 problemi

Cache usage in responses SHOULD be documented in Cache-Control and/or Expires.

- **Authorization** - describe authentication and authorization headers and policies directly into the spec

```
185   components:
186     securitySchemes:
187       JWT:
188         type: http
189         scheme: bearer
190         bearerFormat: JWT
191         description: Use a signed JWT in a bearer token.
```

openapi.yaml 3 di 5 problemi

JWT usage should be detailed in `description` must match the pattern `.*RFC8725`

- **Limit header parsing complexities** - eg. RFC8941 defines a safe serialization model for header values. There's a python library too!

HTTP Headers

Using secure serializers and parsers to manage headers reduces the attack surface of your APIs.

```
from http_sfv import Dictionary

# Serializing a dictionary structured header
data = {"a": 1, "b": "two", "c": b'\x01\x02\x03'}
dict_header = Dictionary(data)
headers["Foo"] = {
    "Foo": str(dict_header)
}

# Foo: a=1, b="two", c=:AQID:

# Parsing
dict_header = Dictionary() # an empty header object
dict_header.parse(response.headers["Foo"])

assert dict_header["b"].value == "two"
```

Use interoperable subsets of JSON and XML

json-schema and XSD can model complex data-types, support nested structures and implementations have many nuances.

Some JSON hints:

→ utf-8 only - [RFC 8259](#)

→ encode floats/bigint as strings - [rfc7493#section-2.2](#)

```
>>> json.dumps({"1^1000": 1e1000})
'{"1^1000": Infinity}'
```

→ beware of duplicate names - [rfc7493#section-2.3](#)

```
>>> json.loads('{ "x": 1, "x": 2 }')
{"x": 2}
```

→ use strict parsers and don't truncate characters - consider that client and server will probably use different libraries. Custom parser may be less secure.

```
>>> custom_json_parser.loads('{ "u": "ro\u201c" }')
{"u": "root"}
```

Read I-JSON specs RFC7493.

For XML, see the comprehensive [OWASP XML Security Cheat Sheet](#)

JWT and OAuth2

RFC8725 defines security best practices for JSON Web Tokens, and OAuth2 deprecated insecure flows.

JSON and XML flexibility increases their attack surface

JWT Best Current Practices (RFC8725) :

- use and verify appropriate algorithms, avoid substitution attacks
- use / validate the **audience**, **issuer** and **subject** claims
- don't trust received claims

More JWT hints:

- limit temporal validity with **nbf** and **exp** claims
- add a token identifier (**jti** claim) to mitigate replay attacks
- don't use private keys associated to TLS certs to sign JWT to [avoid cross-protocol attacks](#)

OAuth2 hints:

- don't use "implicit" and "resource owner password" flows
- use "authorization code with PKCE" and "client credentials" with a jwt-bearer client_assertion_type (RFC7523)
- limit access token requests to specific resources using RFC8707



OpenAPI Checker

Guide implementers in checking the quality and security of APIs via the conformance with given rulesets, based on the *Spectral* open source tool.

APIs interactions and data schemas must be formally defined in "specification files" using an Interface Description Language. We can validate those files using automatic tools like [italia/api-oas-checker](https://github.com/italia/api-oas-checker)!

- **security:** avoid common errors in API design (under-defined schemas, insecure methods, ...)
- **standards:** verify that Internet Standards are used correctly
- **usability:** the design is consistent with respect to the API domain and other usability rules (eg. field names, methods, ...)



Guideline support tools

Coherent and secure by design,
integrating checks in your IDE.

```
! simple.yaml ● Settings
public > ! simple.yaml
79   license:
80     name: Apache 2.0
81     url: 'http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.html'
82
83   title: "Current time."
84   version: "v3.1"

```

⊗ simple.yaml 1 of 6 problems

Specs should follow semantic versioning. v3.1 is not a valid version.

```
85   servers:
86     - description: Development server
87       url: http://api.example/datetime/v1
88
89   tags:
90     - name: public
91       description: Retrieve informations
92       externalDocs:
93         url: http://docs.my-api.com/pet-operations.htm

```

PROBLEMS 6 OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE Filter (e.g. text, **/*)

∨ ! simple.yaml public 6

- ⊗ Specs should follow semantic versioning. v3.1 is not a valid version. spectral(uses-semantic-versioning)
- ⊗ Non-sandbox url http://api.example/datetime/v1 must match the pattern '^https://'. spectral(uses-https)
- ⓘ The following operation is not protected by a `security` rule: #/paths/~1echo/get spectral(uses-security)
- ⓘ Expires and Cache-Control cannot be both defined or both undefined spectral(uses-expires-cache-control)
- ⓘ The following operation is not protected by a `security` rule: #/paths/~1status/get spectral(uses-security)
- ⓘ Expires and Cache-Control cannot be both defined or both undefined spectral(uses-expires-cache-control)



Next Steps

Involve communities, countries and API experts in the project

- **Usability:** improve the [web interface](#), which is the showcase of the API Guidelines
- **Security:** create a community around the identification and implementation of more security rules
- **Coherence:** improve the coverage of the Italian API Guidelines and evolve the project together with the framework
- **Community:** synergies and contributions to related and underlying projects

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