HGAA: An Architecture to Support Hierarchical Group and Attribute-Based Access Control

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Outline

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  - Overview
  - Attribute Authority & Attribute Certificate
  - Policy Authority & HGABAC Name Space
  - User Service Provider
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Background

HGABAC

Hierarchical Group and Attribute-Based Access Control

Earlier Work:

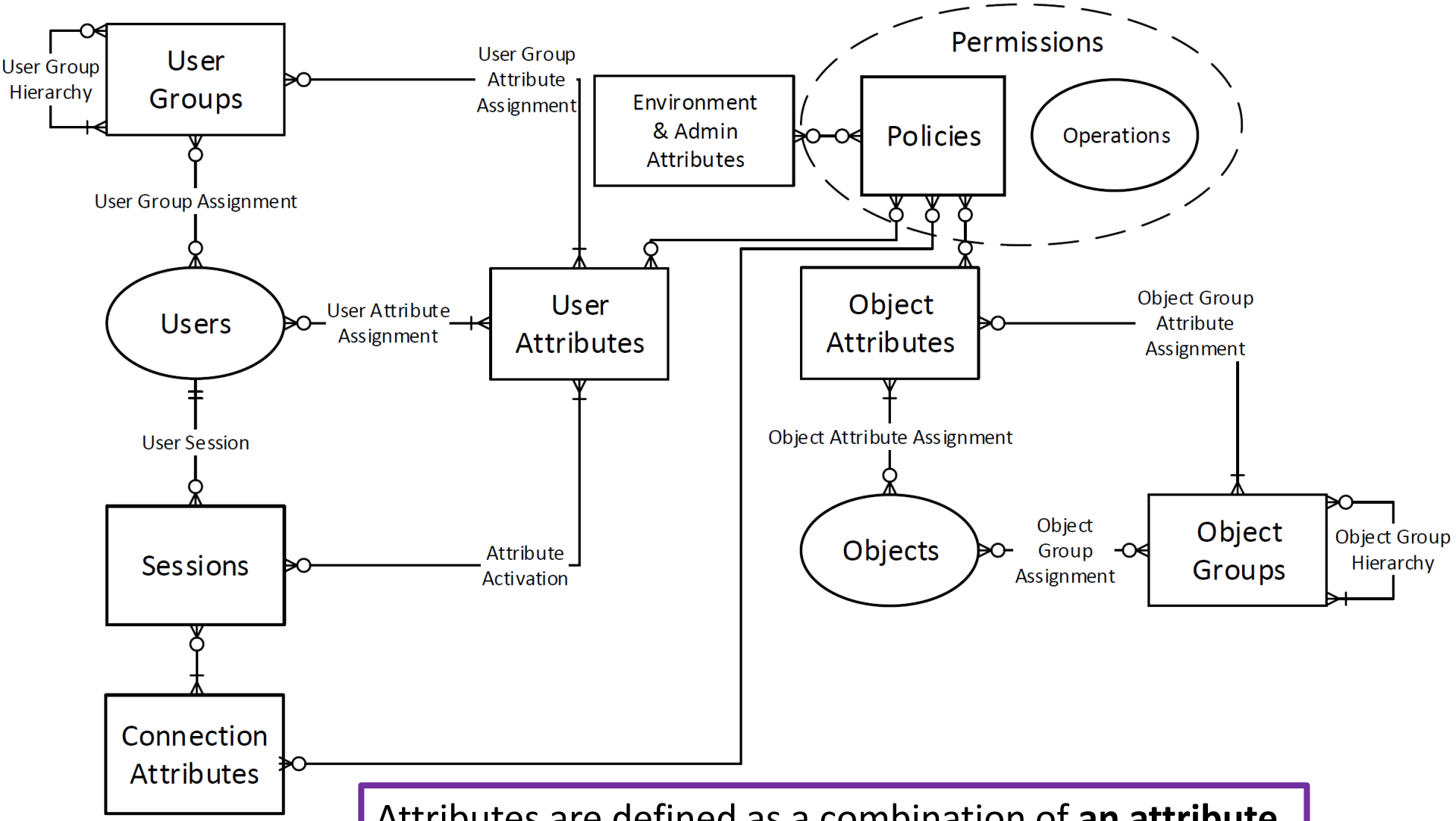
Daniel Servos and Sylvia L. Osborn. "HGABAC: Towards a formal model of hierarchical attribute-based access control." *International Symposium on Foundations and Practice of Security (FPS'2014).* November 5, 2014

HGABAC

Hierarchical Group and Attribute-Based Access Control

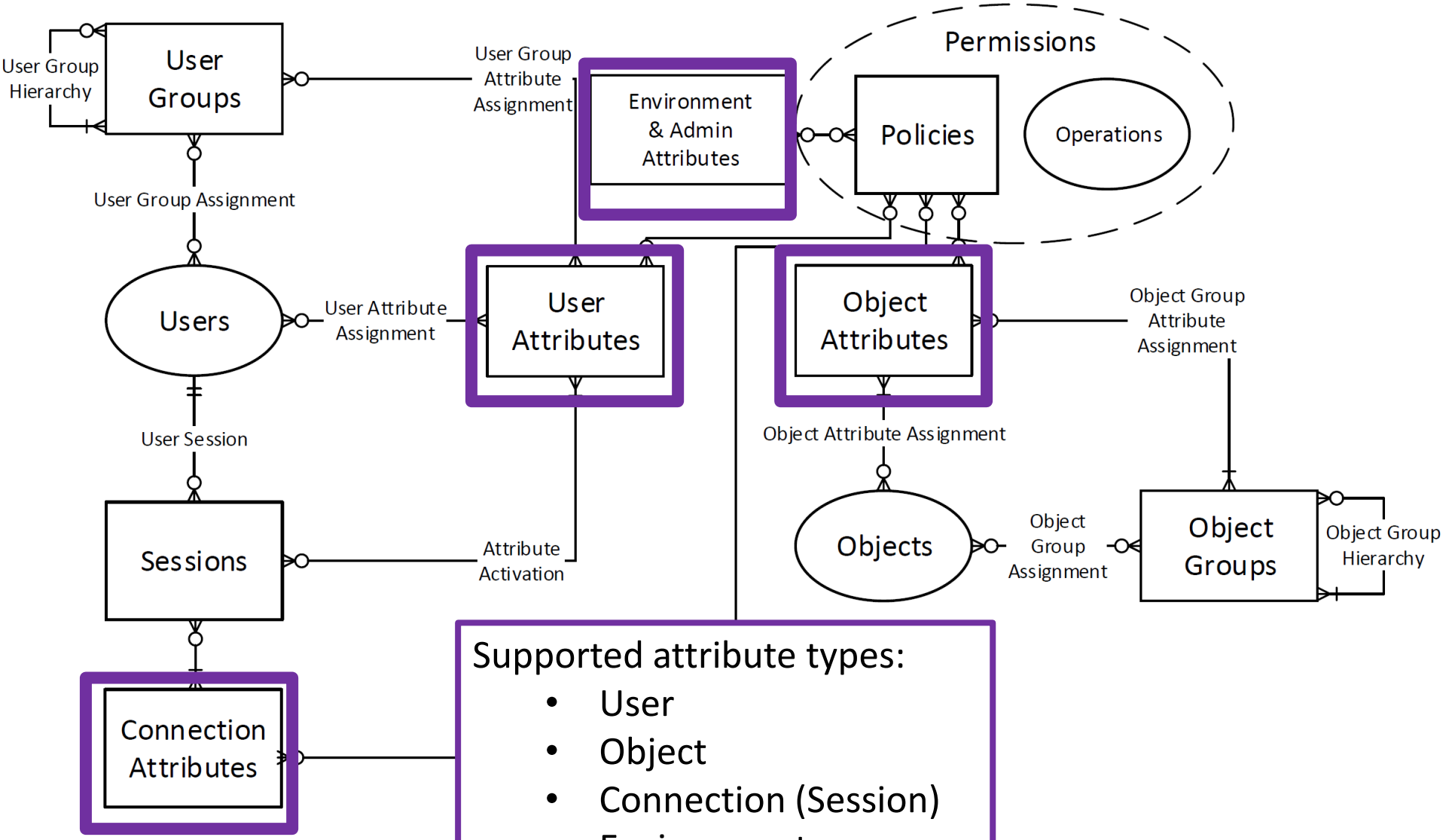
- Formal attribute-based access control model
- Introduces concepts of hierarchical user and object groups.
- Goals:
  - Lightweight
  - Easy to comprehend policies
  - User and object groups to simplify administration
  - Scalable
  - Ability to emulate traditional models (MAC, DAC, RBAC)
- Shown to be capable of emulating MAC, DAC and RBAC (including hierarchical roles).

HGABAC



Attributes are defined as a combination of **an attribute name, attribute type** and a **set of values**.

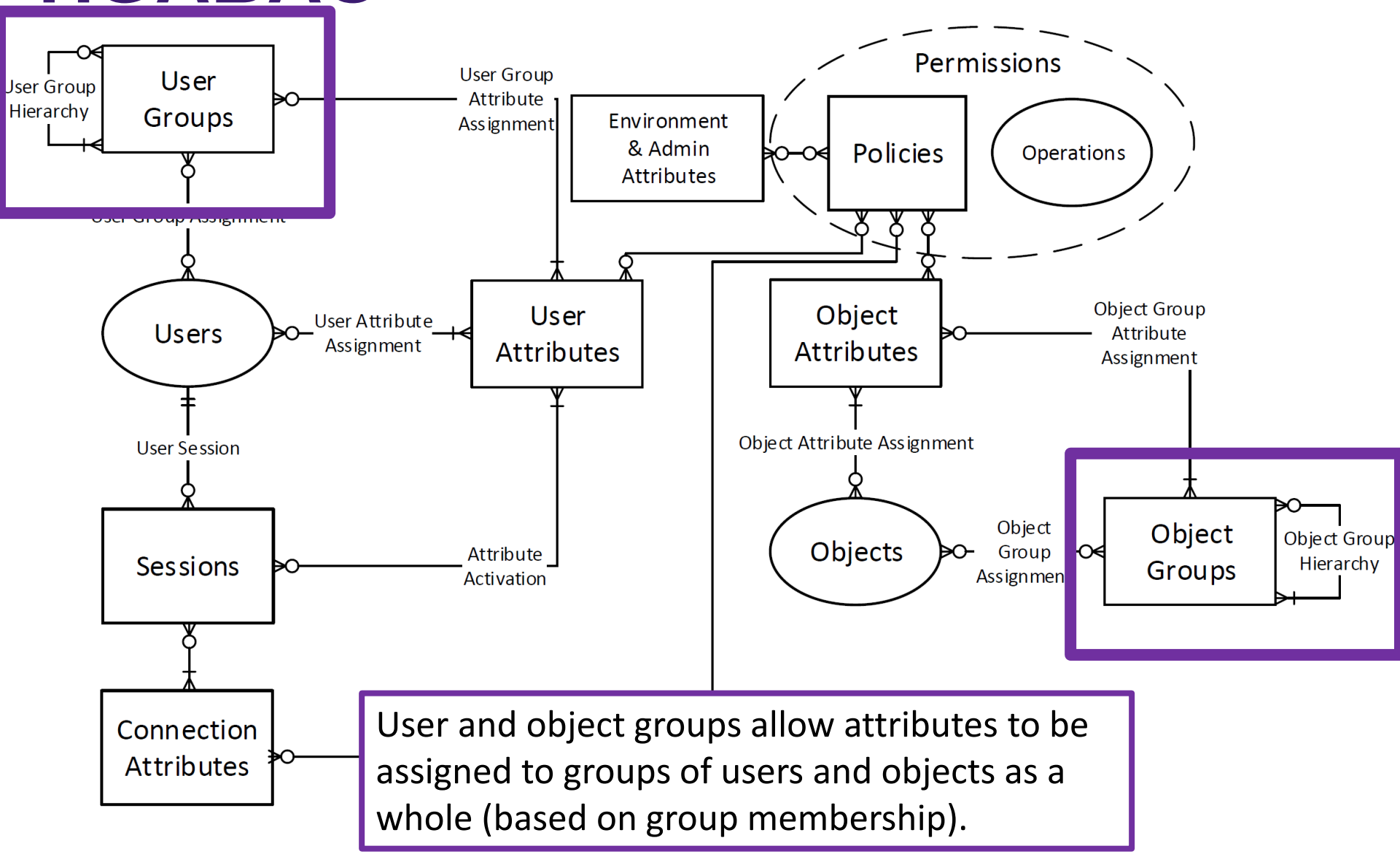
HGABAC



Supported attribute types:

- User
- Object
- Connection (Session)
- Environment
- Admin (Constant)

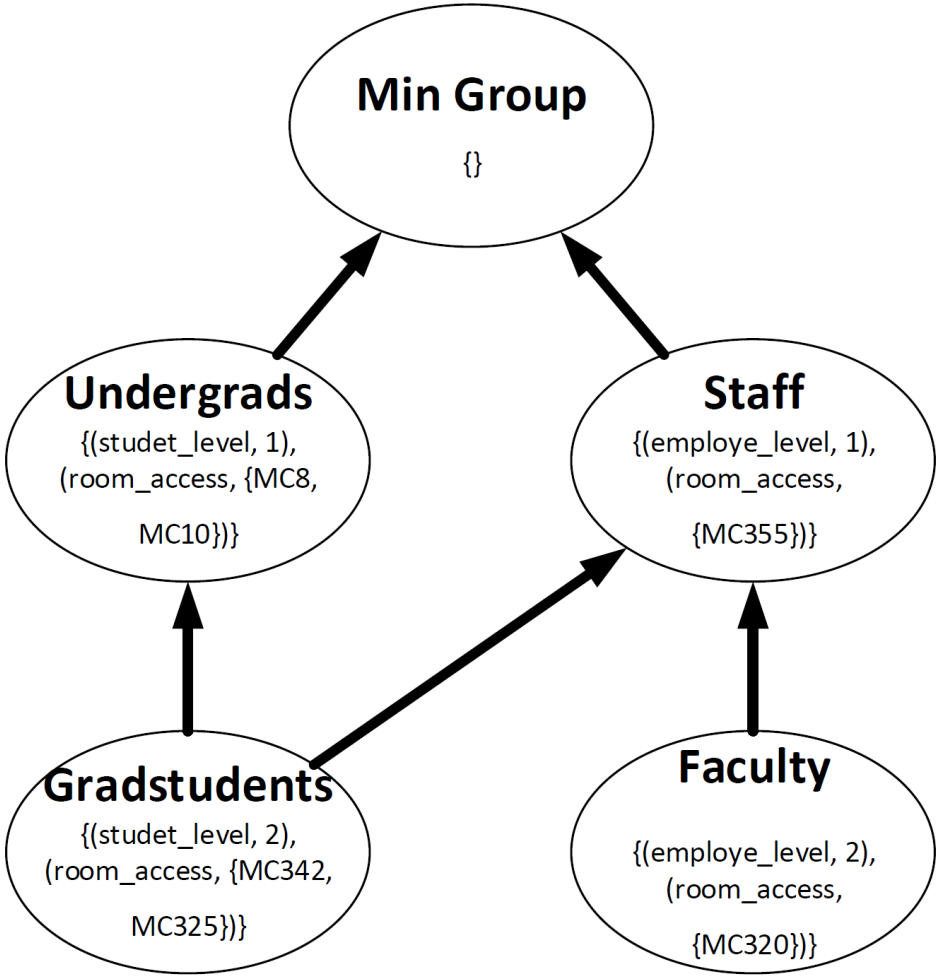
HGABAC



User and object groups allow attributes to be assigned to groups of users and objects as a whole (based on group membership).

HGABAC

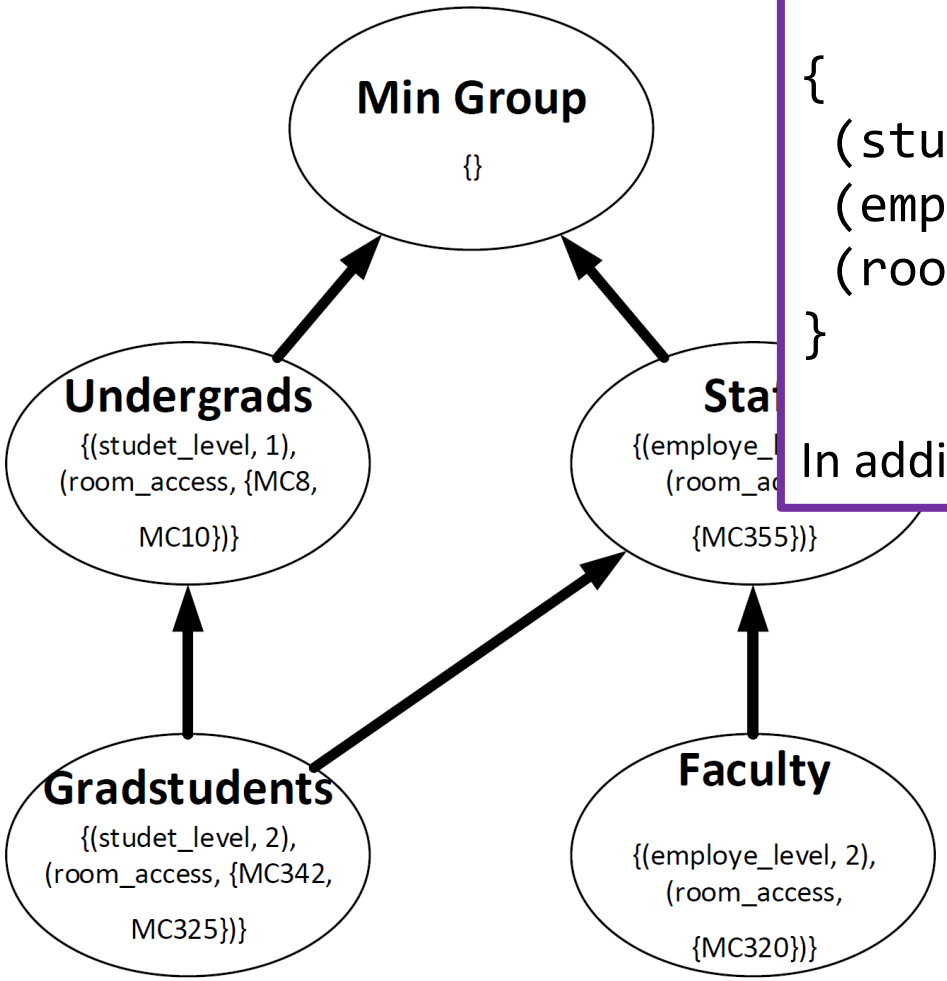
User Group Hierarchy Example



- Group hierarchies are directed acyclic graphs in which all possible paths end in Min Group, a group with no attributes assigned.
- A member of a group is assigned the attributes of the group they are a member as well as all groups on the path to Min Group

HGABAC

User Group Hierarchy Exa



Example:

User assigned to `Gradstudents` groups would have an effective attribute set of:

```
{
 (student_level, {1, 2}),
 (employe_level, 1),
 (room_access, {MC8, MC10, MC355, MC325})
}
```

In addition to any directly assigned attributes.

HGABAC

Policy Language

- Original HGABAC work introduces HGPLv1
- Attribute-based policy language designed for HGABAC
- Aims to be simple and support C-like syntax
- Trinary logic: TRUE, FALSE, UNDEF

HGABAC

Policy Language

Examples:

```
P1:    user.age >= 18 AND object.title = "Adult Only Book"

P2:    user.id = object.author

P3:    user.role IN {"doctor", "intern", "staff"} AND
           user.id != object.patient

P4:    object.type = "program" AND object.required_certifications
           SUBSET user.certifications

P5:    env.time_of_day_hour >= 9 AND env.time_of_day_hour <= 17
```

The Problem
& Current Solutions

The Problem

- Many ABAC models exist but few full solutions.
- Need architecture to fill in the gaps.
- Need to address questions like:
  - Who assigns the attributes and how?
  - How are attributes shared with each party?
  - How does the user provide proof of attribute ownership?
  - Where and how are policies evaluated?
  - How will the model scale in real-world use?

Current Solutions

- AAA Authorization Framework (RFC 2904)
- XACML: eXtensible Access Control Markup Language
- SAML: Security Assertion Markup Language

- NIST Policy Machine, of particular note:

  Smriti Bhatt, Farhan Patwa, and Ravi Sandhu. "ABAC with Group Attributes and Attribute Hierarchies Utilizing the Policy Machine". *ABAC 2017.* March 24.

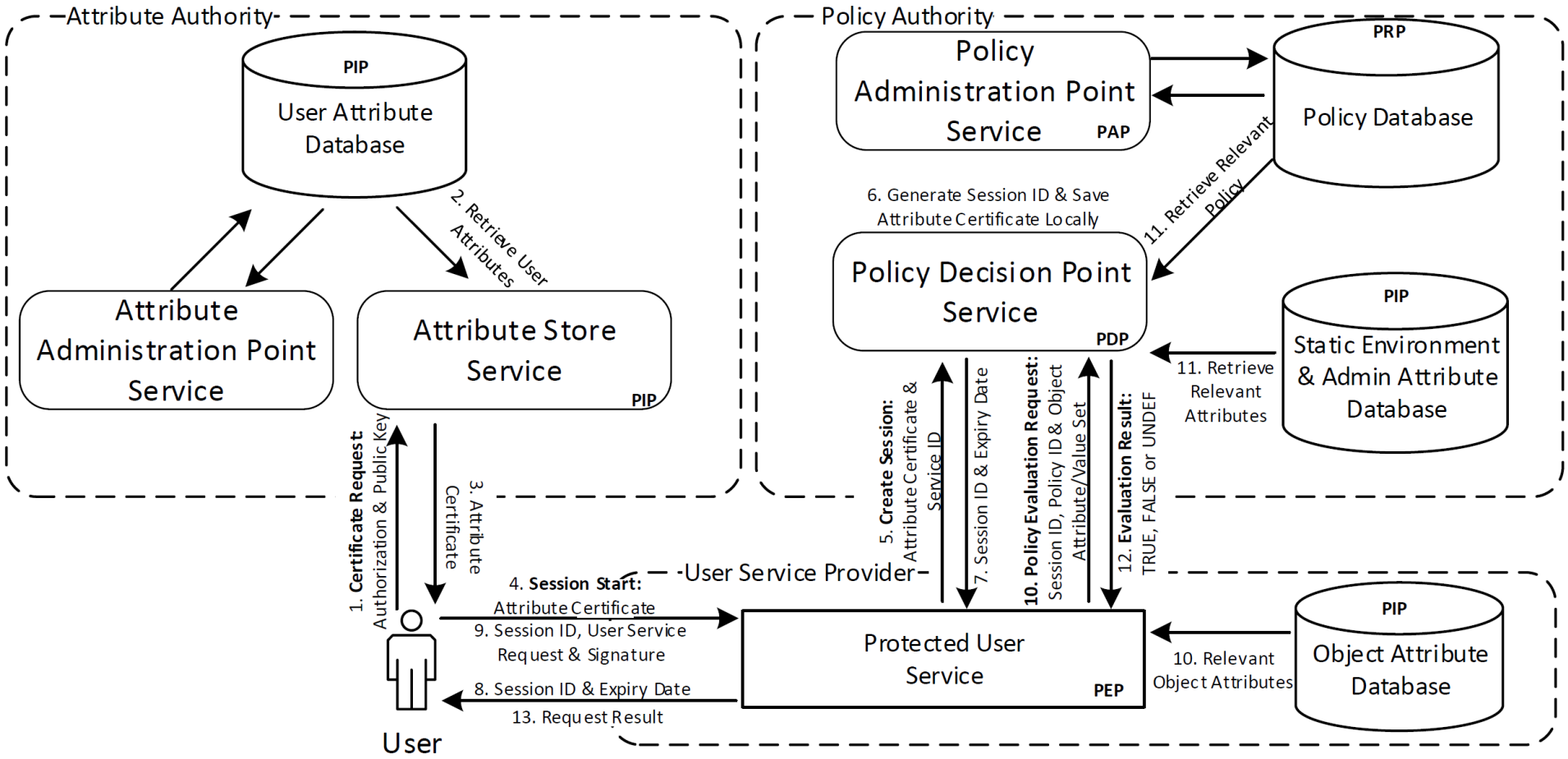
Limitations of Current Efforts

- Offline Policy Information Point (Attribute Stores/Authorities)
- Public Key Infrastructure Overhead
- Future Support for Delegation Concepts
- HGABAC Support
  - Attributes as name value pairs
  - Groups
  - Hierarchy
- Lightweight Approach

HGAA: Hierarchical Group Attribute Architecture

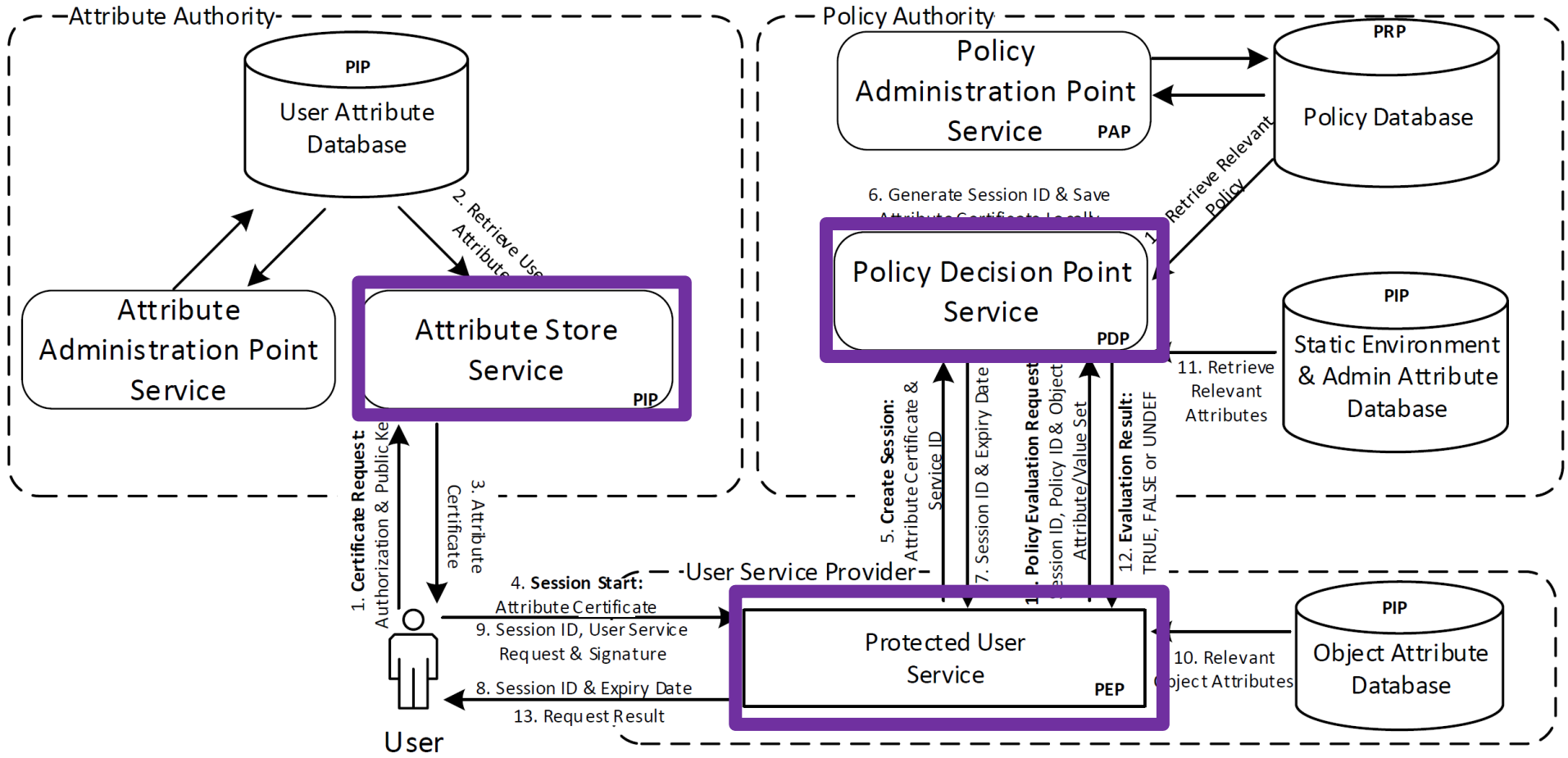
HGAA

Overview



HGAA
Overview

Comprised of three core service types: Attribute Store Services, User Services, and Policy Decision Point Services



HGAA

Namespace

- Require a way of uniquely identifying attributes and users from different authorities.
- URI based namespace similar to one used in XACML.

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- utes and
- n XACML.

```
Absolute URI:
    hgabac://<authority>[[/<type>]/<element_name>]

Relative URI:
    [/]<type>/<element_name>
    | [/]<element_name>

type:
    user
    | group[/user | /object]
    | attribute[/<att_sub_type>]
    | object[/<obj_sub_type>]
    | session
    | operation
    | permission
    | policy
    | service

att_sub_types:
    user
    | object
    | environment
    | admin
    | connection
    | unknown
```

HGAA

Namespace

- Require a way of uniquely identifying attributes and users from different authorities.
- URI based namespace similar to one used in XACML.

Examples:

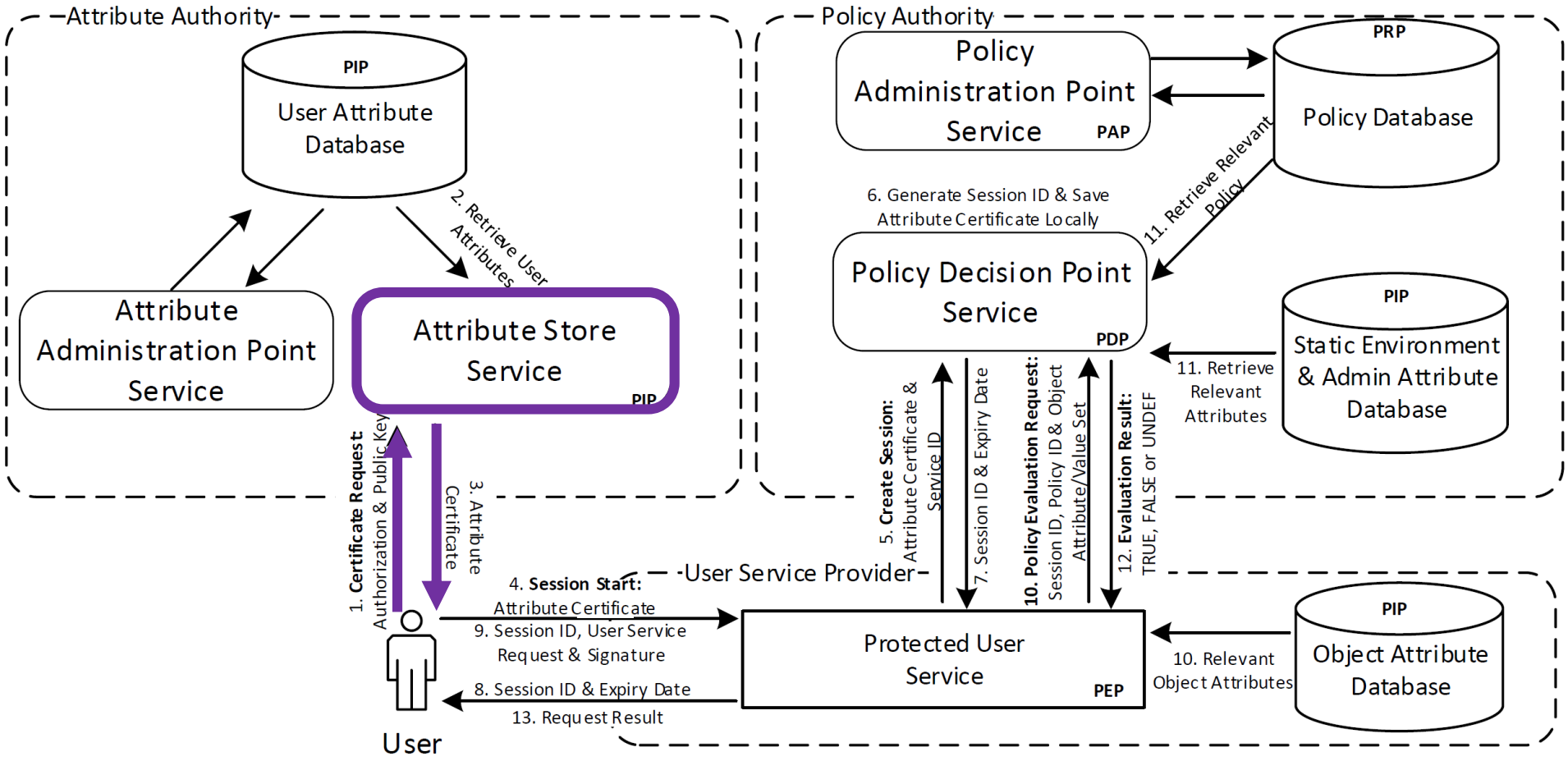
hgabac://cs1.ca/attribute/user/age

/attribute/user/age

Authority
Attribute Type
Attribute Name

/attribute/age

Attribute Store Service



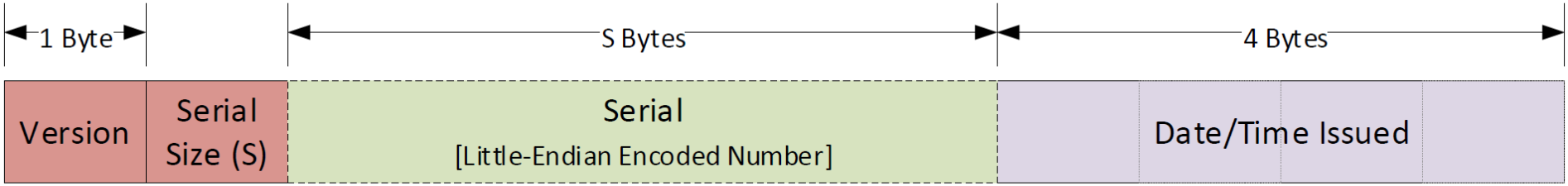
Users request an attribute certificate from their home attribute authority containing a subset of their assigned attributes.

Attribute Certificate

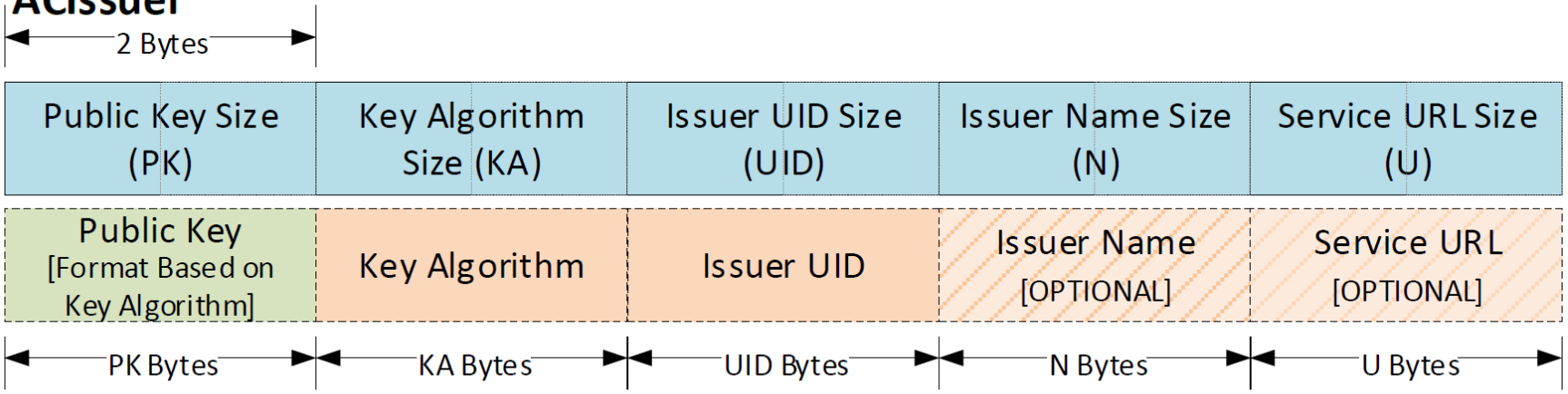
- Loosely based on X.509 Attribute Certificates but do not require X.509 infrastructure
- Contains information about issuer (attribute authority), holder (the user), their activated attribute set and a number of other properties.
- Includes User and Connection attributes.
- Cryptographically signed by attribute authority.
- Offer proof of attribute ownership.

Attribute Certificate

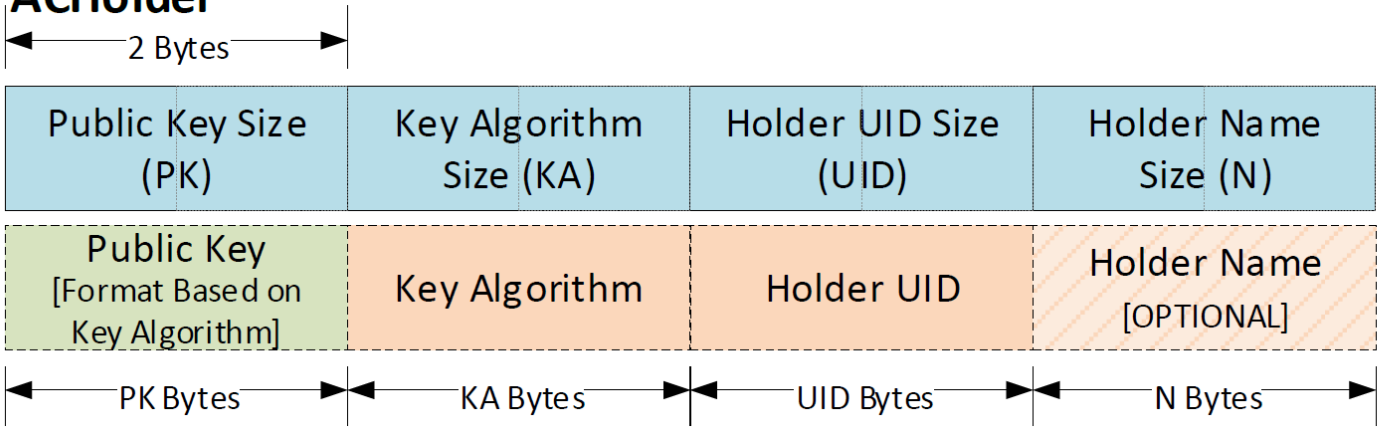
ACInformation



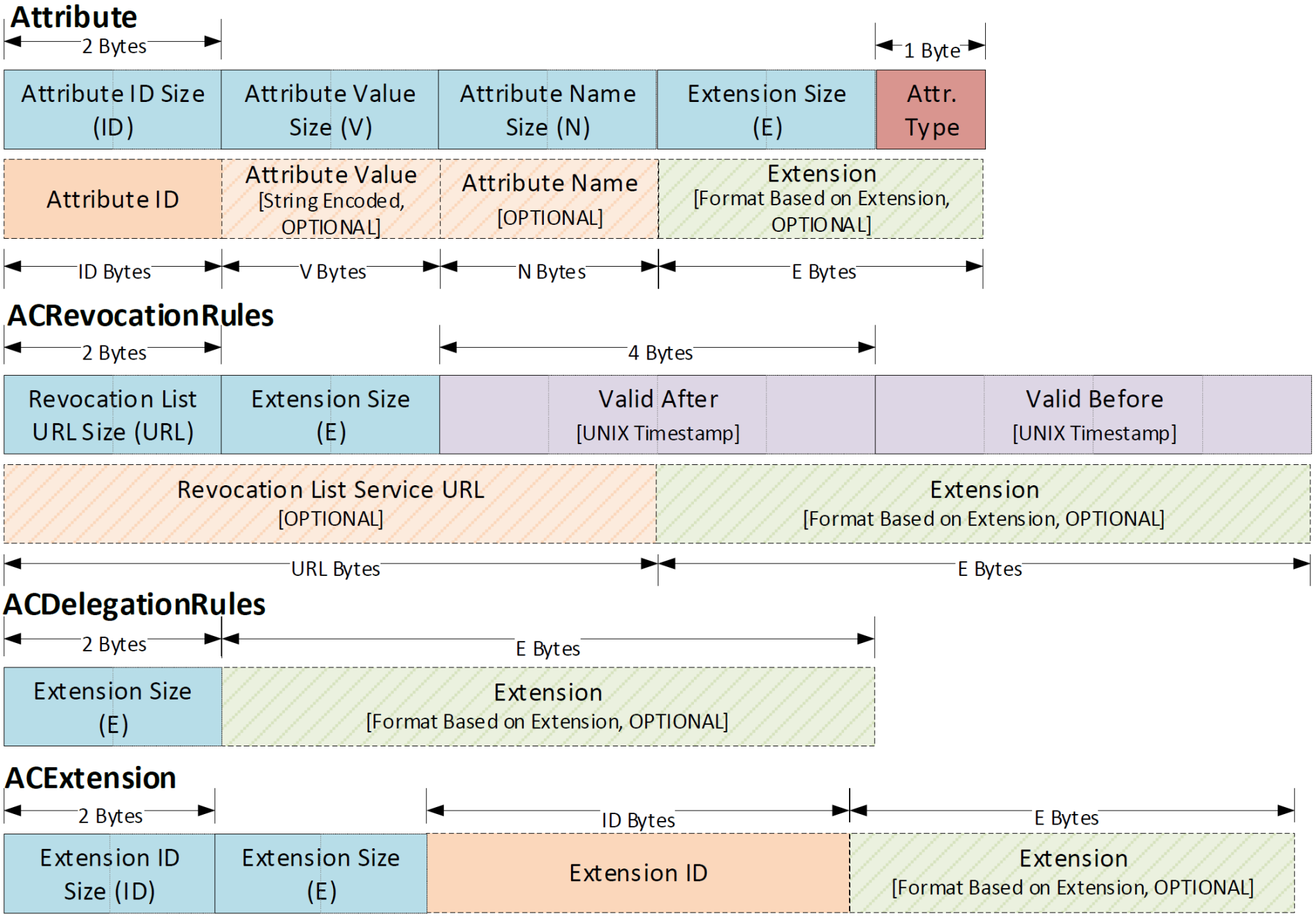
ACIssuer



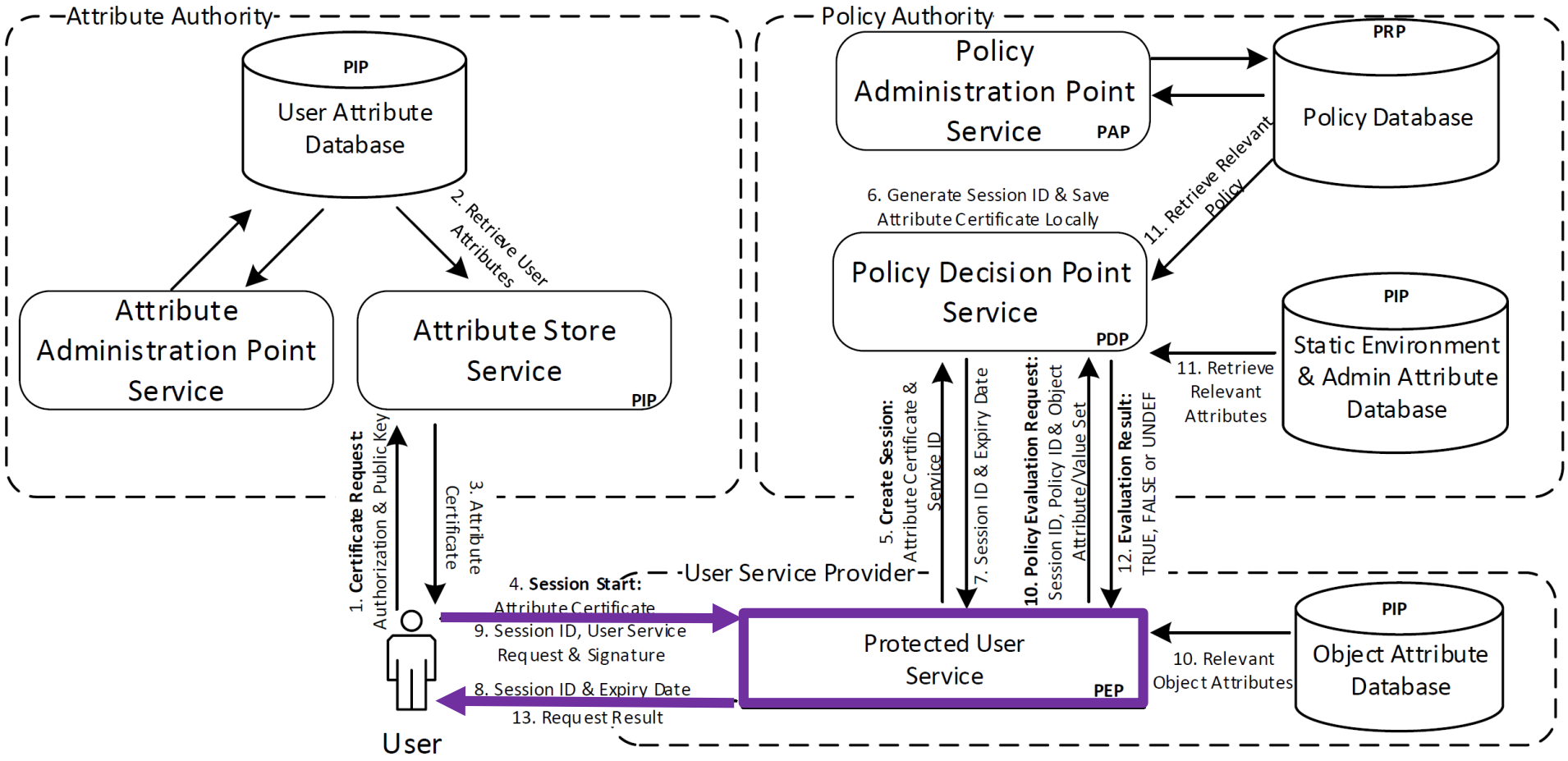
ACHolder



Attribute Certificate

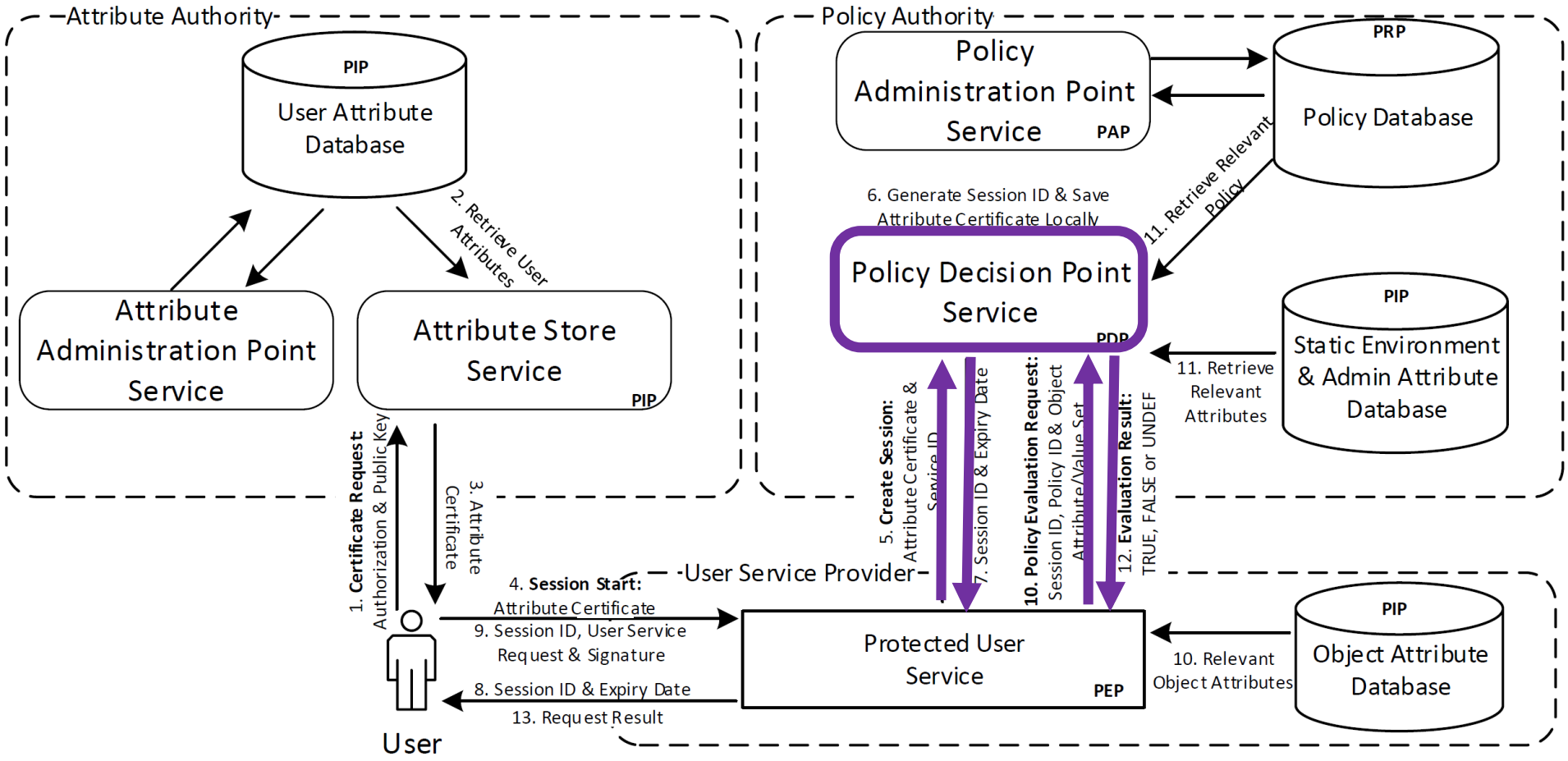


User Services



User authenticates with and makes requests upon services by providing their signed attribute certificate as part of the request.

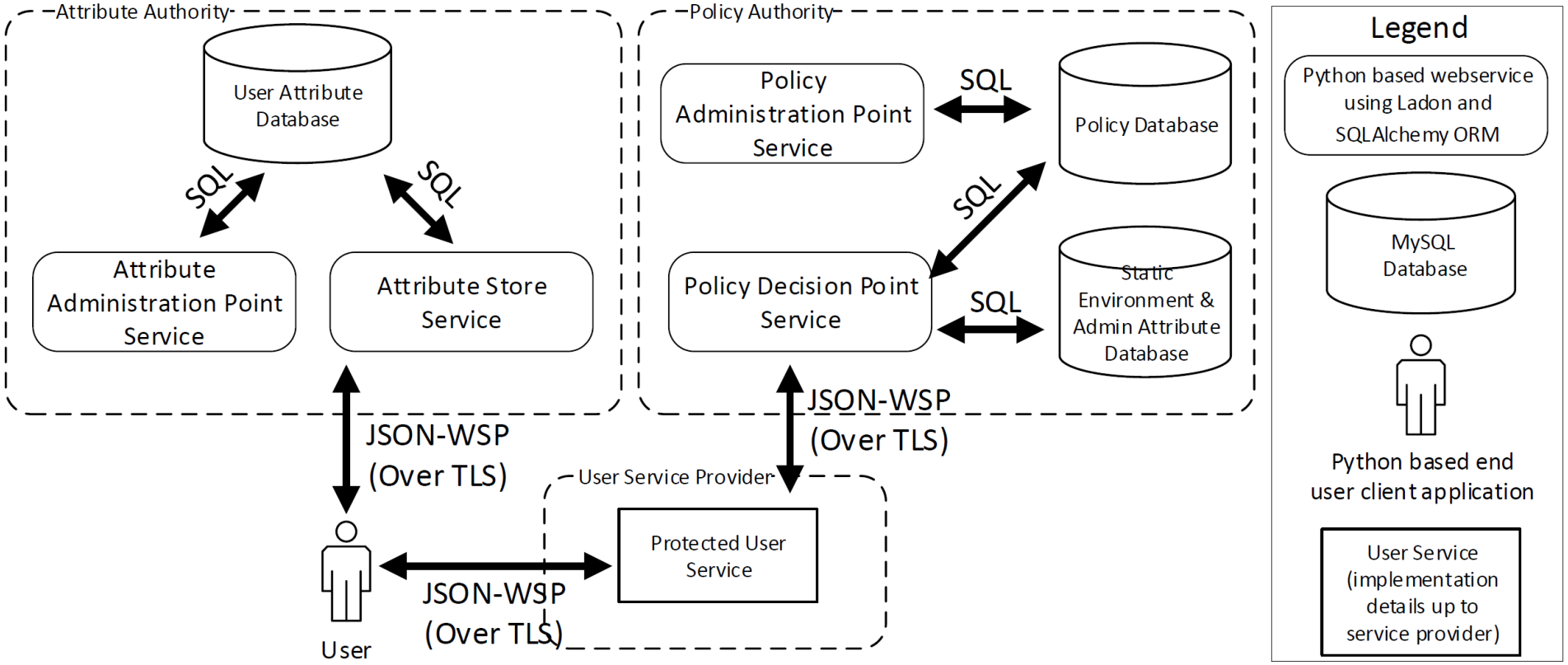
Policy Decision Point Service



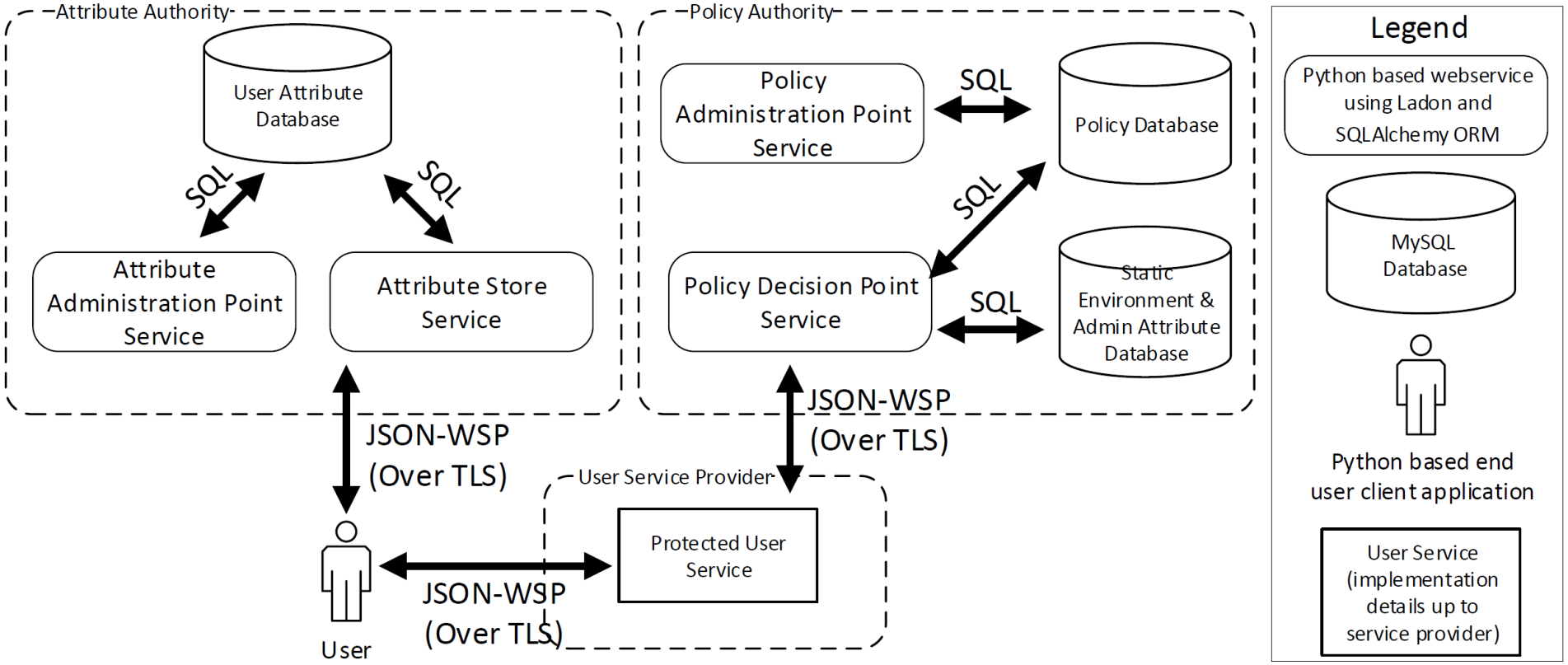
User services evaluate access request by contacting a Policy Decision Point Service with a copy of the user's attribute certificate, relevant object attributes and policy ID.

Implementation & Preliminary Results

Implementation: Services

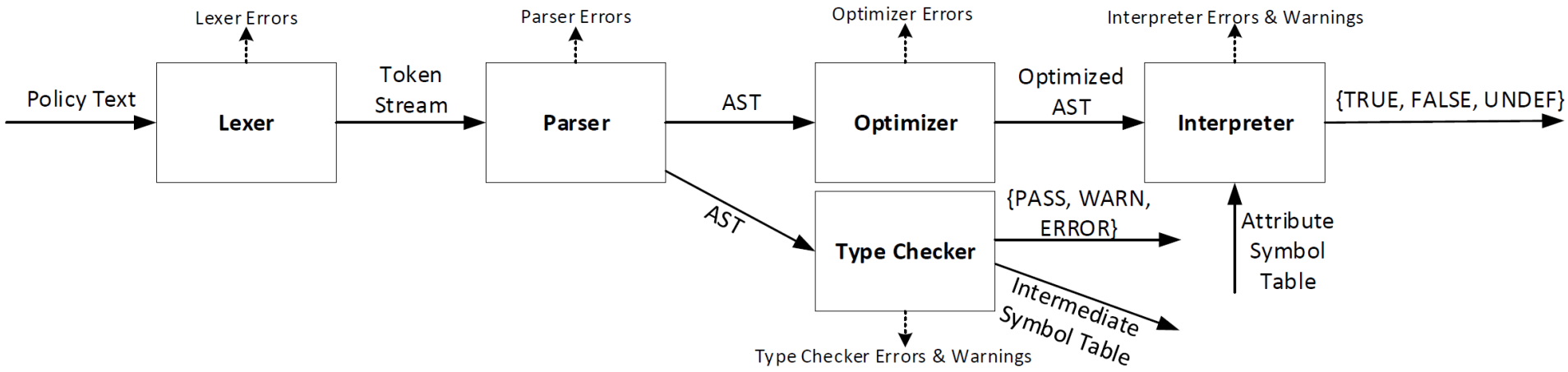


Implementation: Services



JSON based webservices implemented in Python using Ladon framework and SQLAlchemy ORM

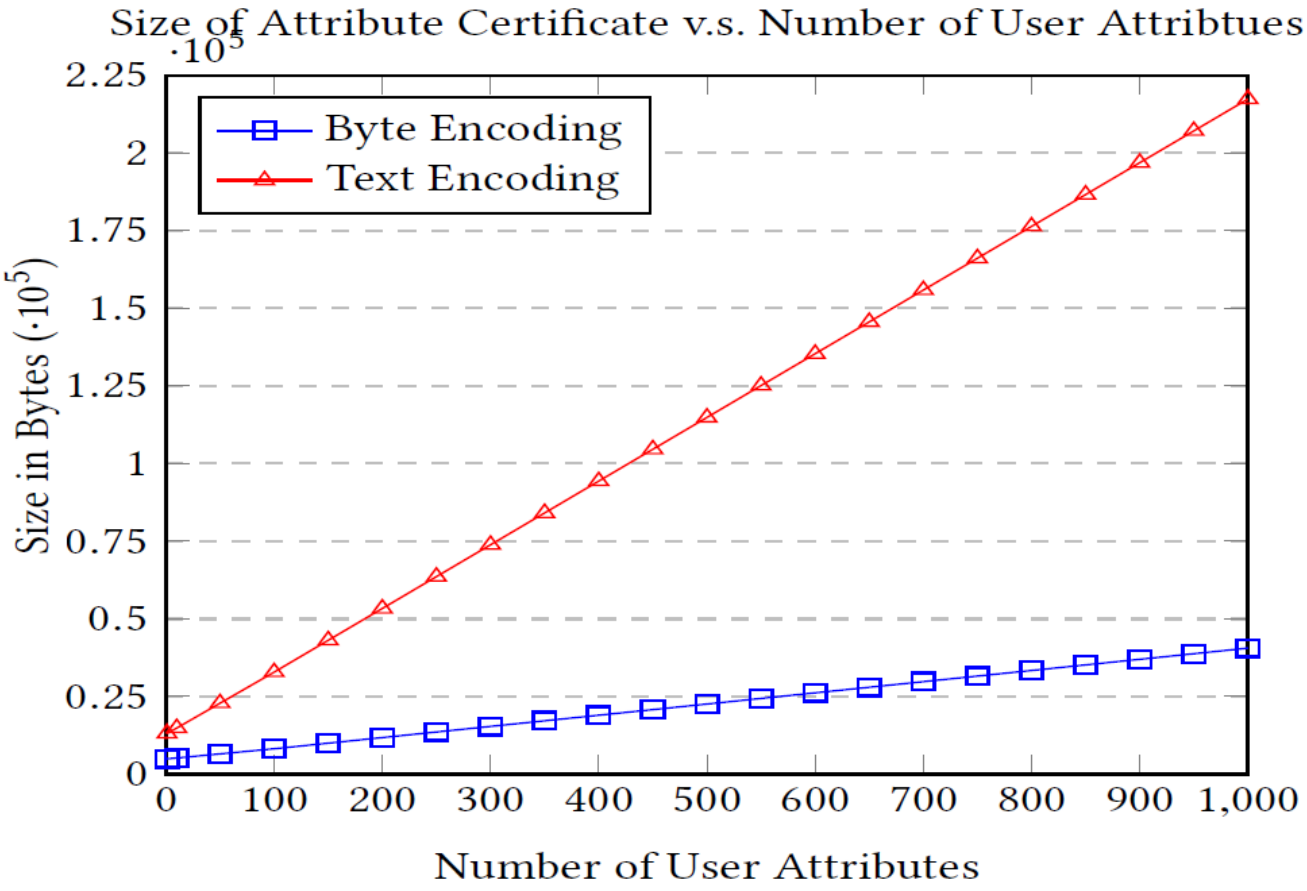
Implementation: HGPL Interpreter



- HGPL interpreter created in Python that utilizes a recursive descent parsing strategy.
- Policies stored as precomputed AST.
- When combined with attributes, result is a TRUE, FALSE or UNDEF decision.

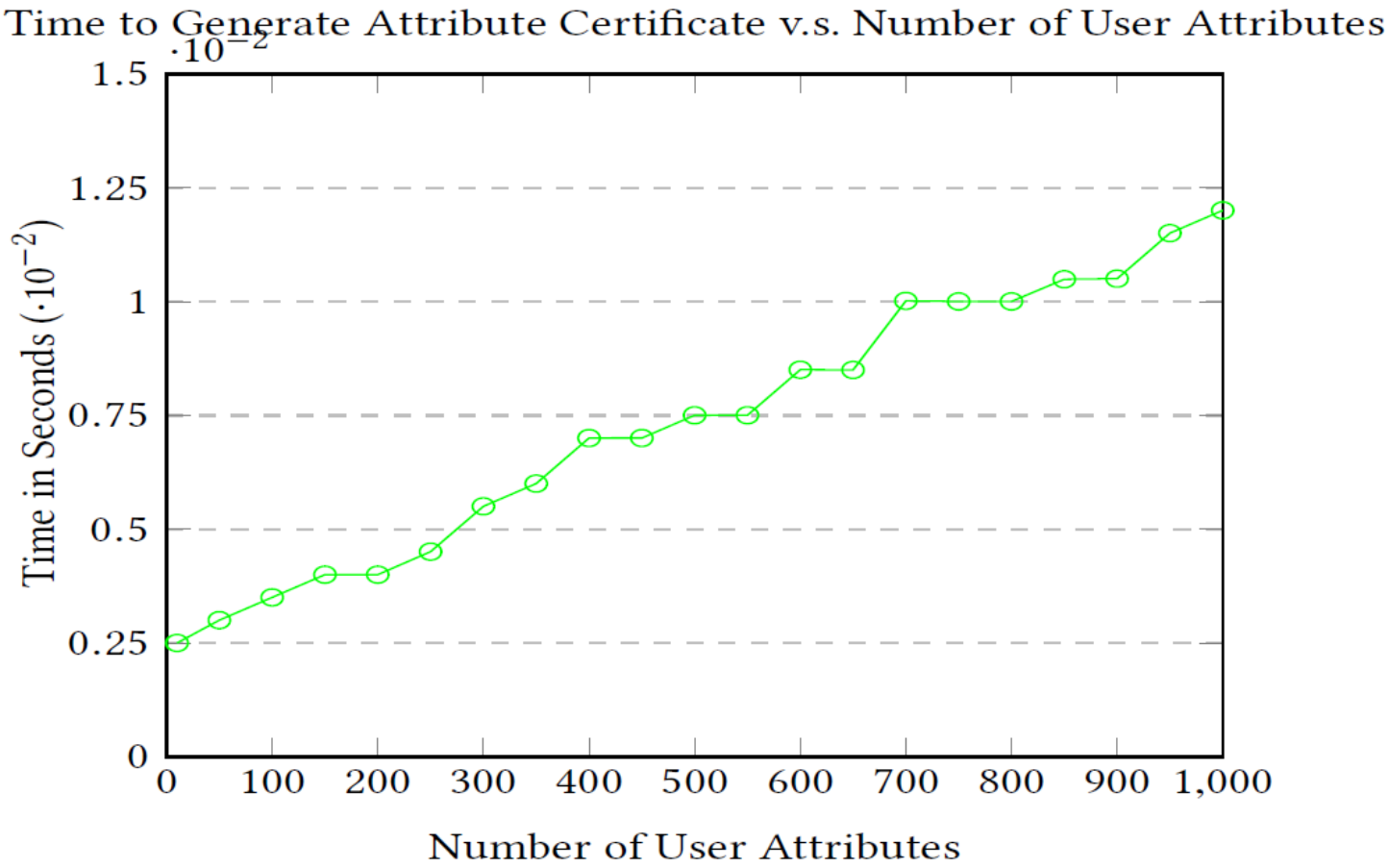
Preliminary Results

Attribute Certificate



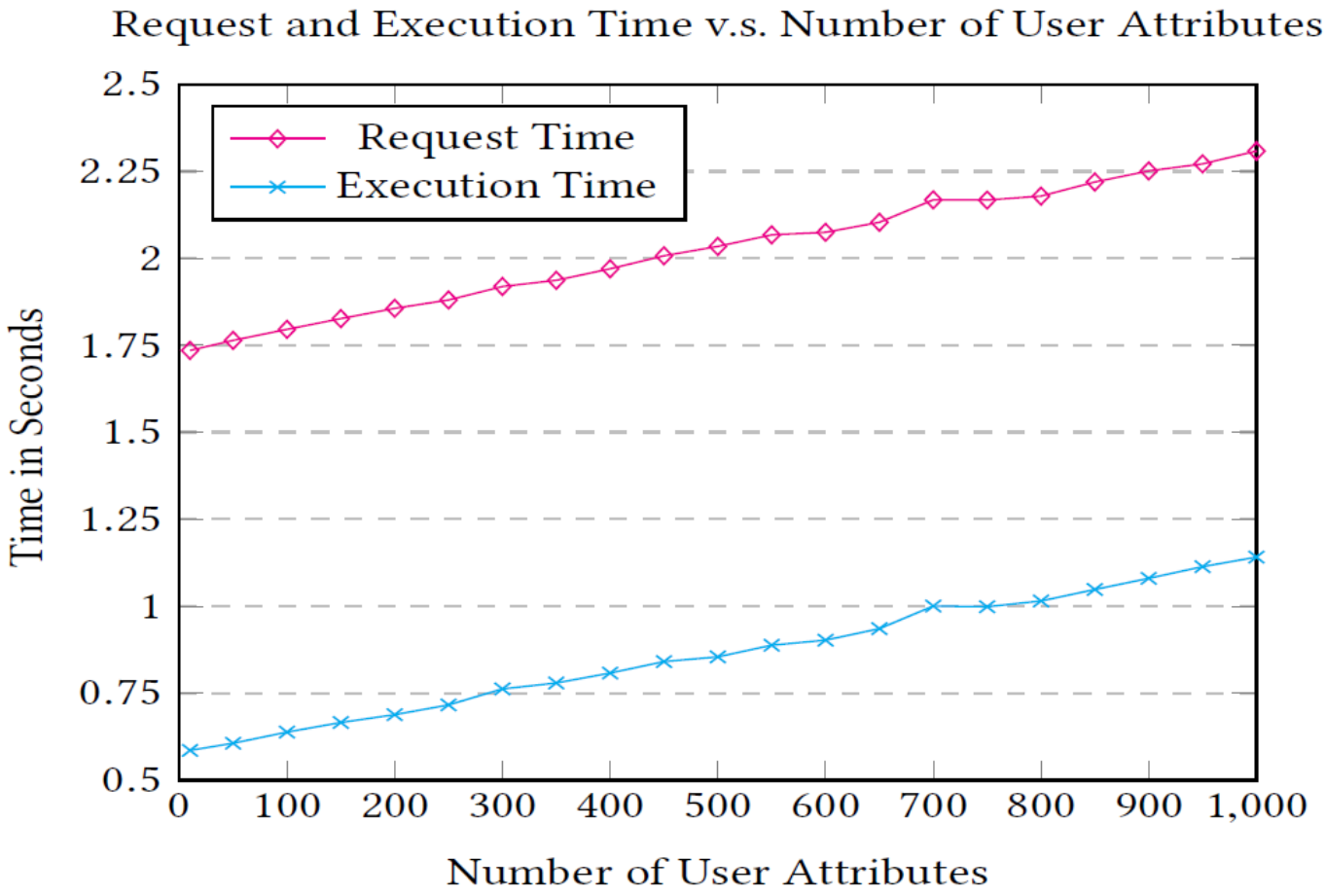
Preliminary Results

Attribute Certificate



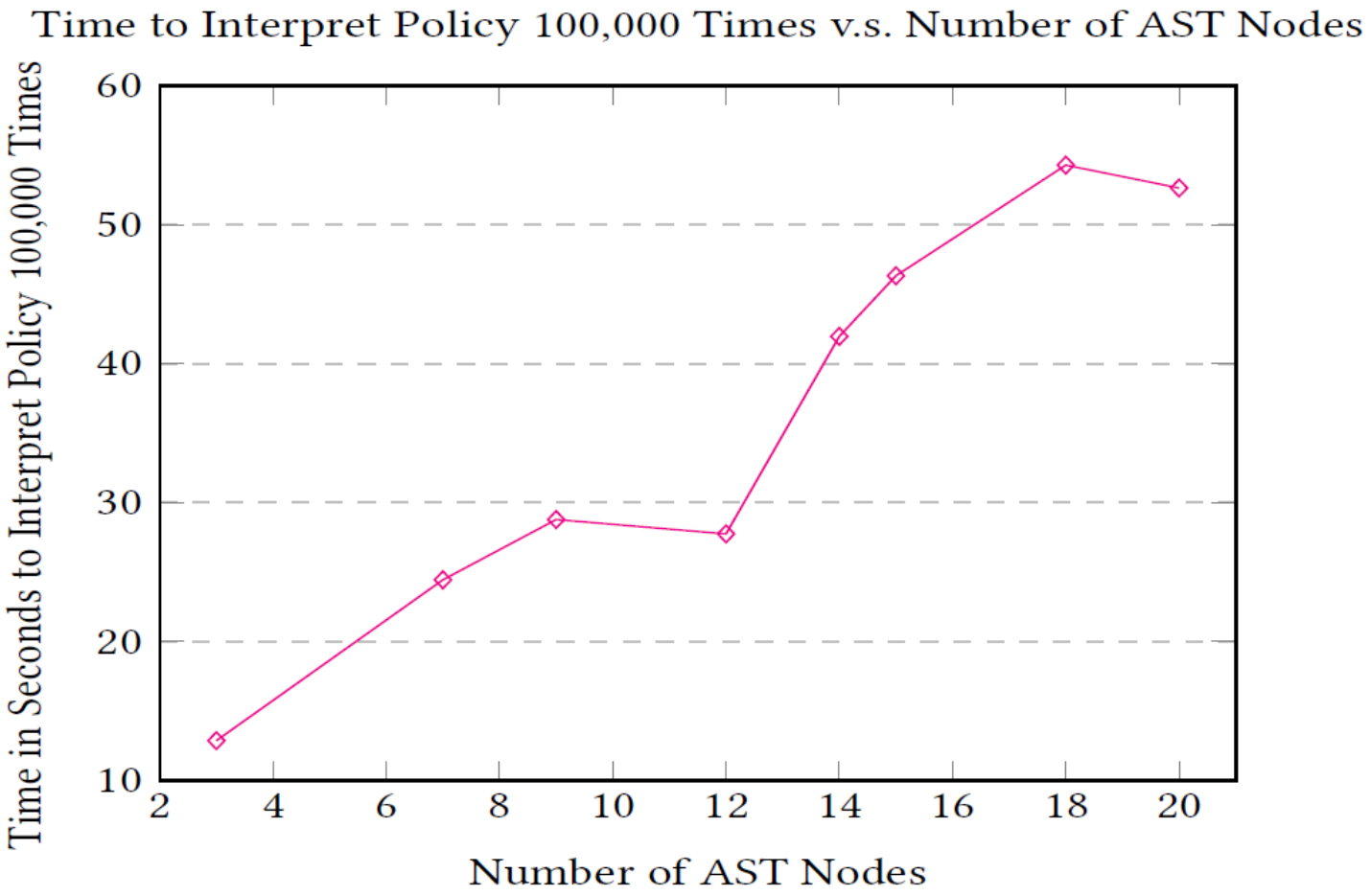
Preliminary Results

Attribute Authority



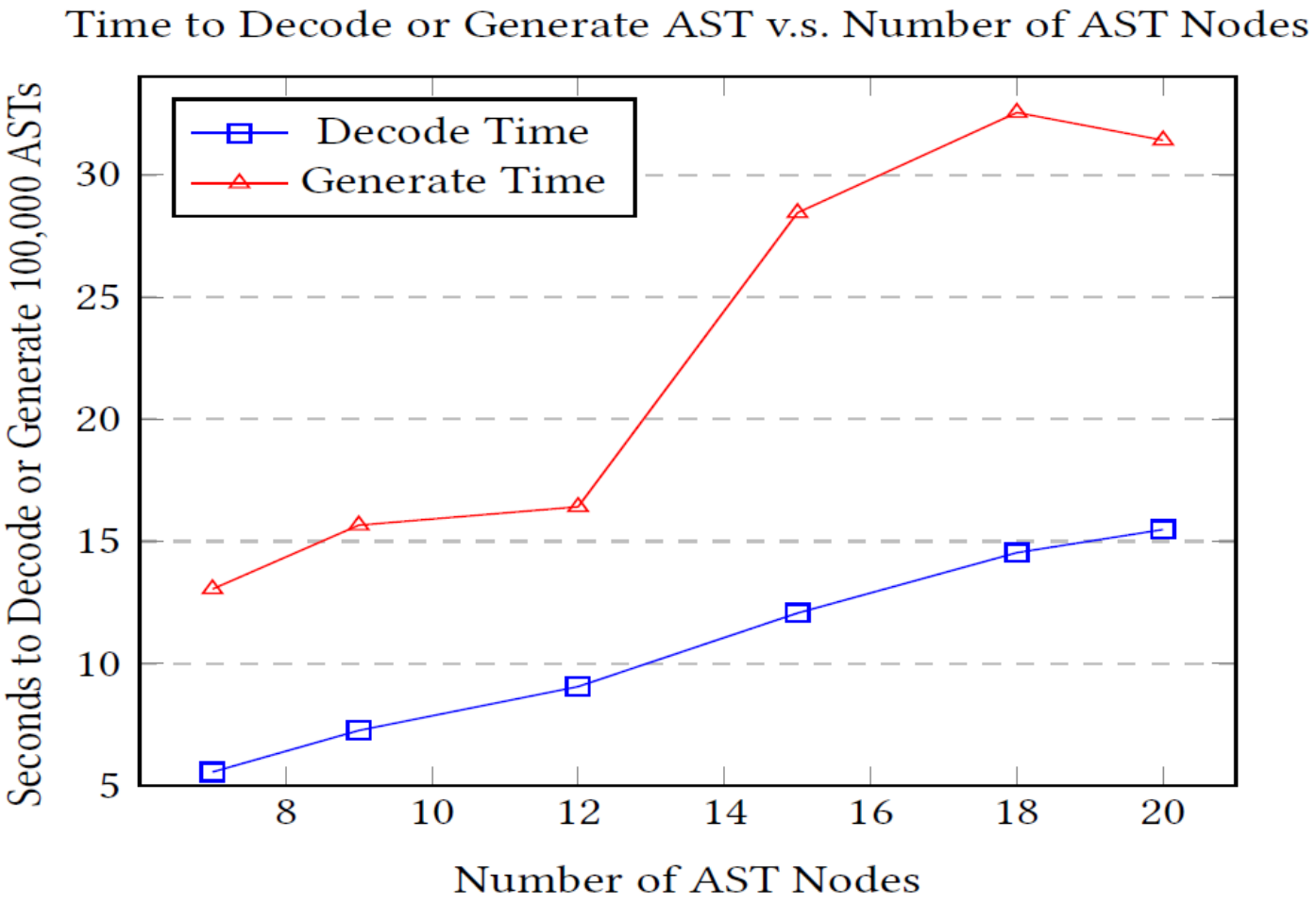
Preliminary Results

HGPL Interpreter



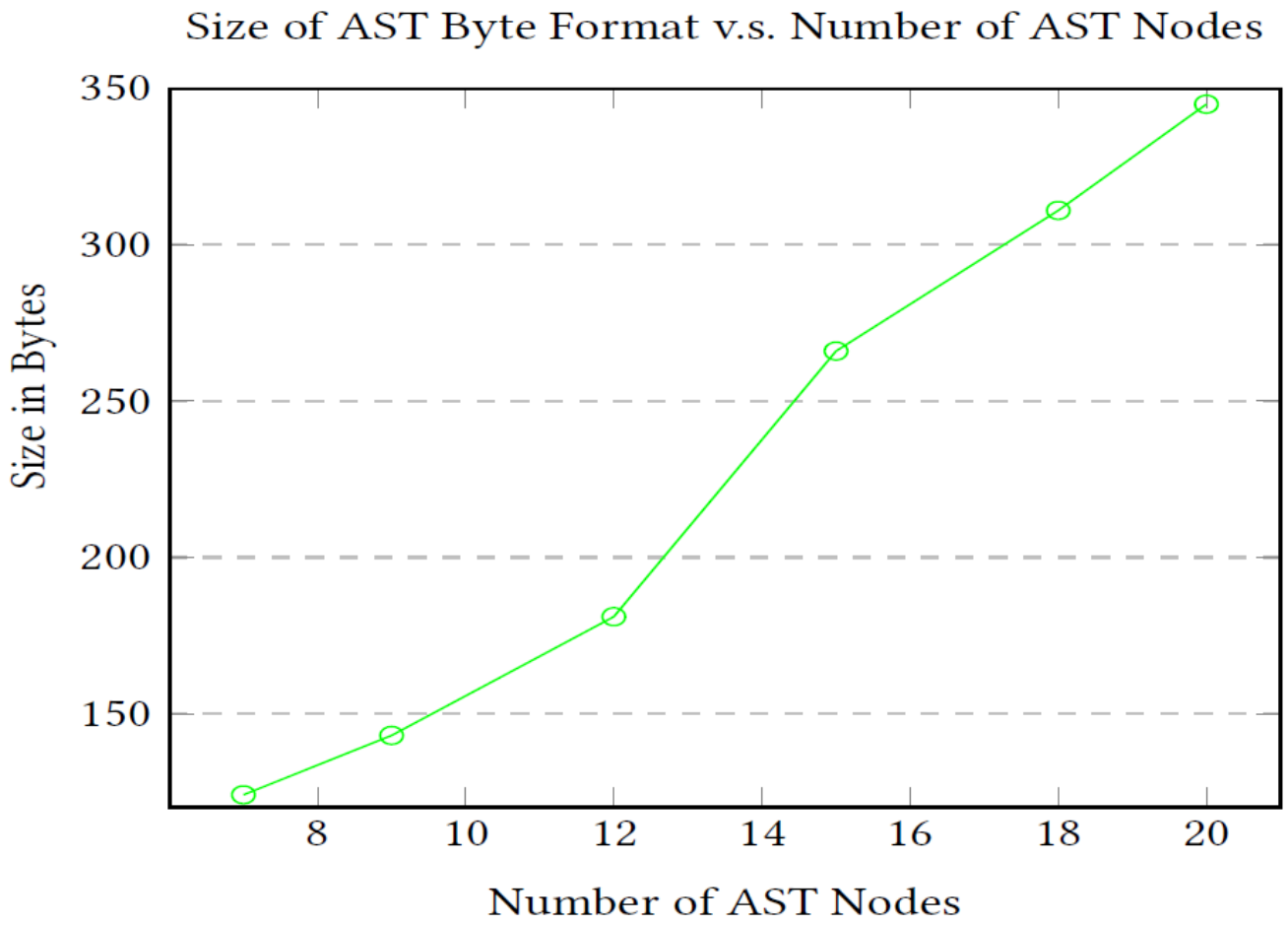
Preliminary Results

HGPL Interpreter



Preliminary Results

HGPL Interpreter



Conclusions & Future Work

Conclusions

- First architecture that supports full HGABAC model.
- Attribute Certificate specification and encoding presented.
- HGABAC namespace introduced.
- HGPL updated and interpreter created.
- Preliminary evaluation suggests linear scalability (with number of attributes and number of AST nodes).

Directions for Future Work

- Explore applicability to other ABAC models.
- Further evaluate architecture under more diverse and real-world scenarios.
- Investigate use of XACML and/or SAML and impact on performance.
- Extending HGABAC and HGAA to support user-to-user temporary delegation.
- Incorporate administration model (use $GURA_G$?).

Questions?