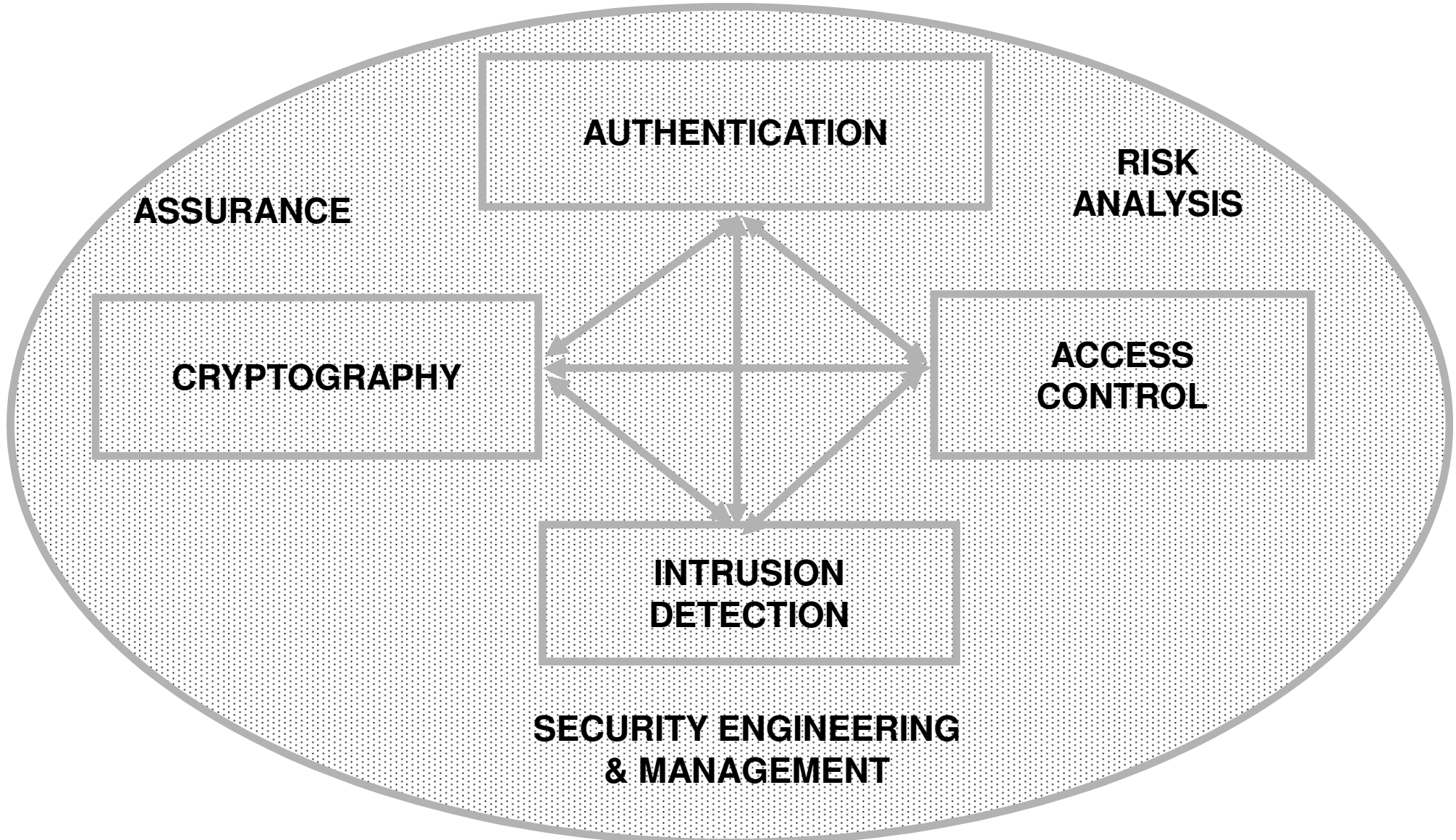


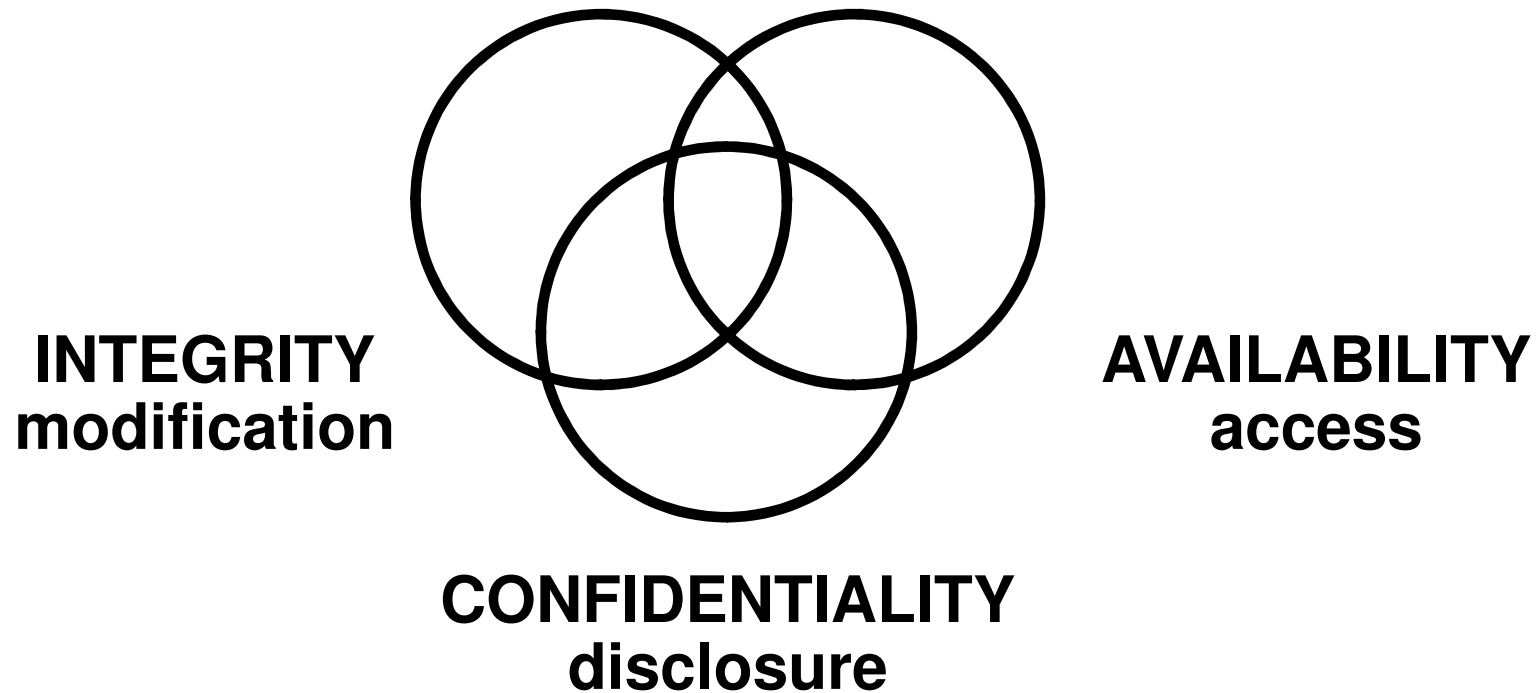
Grand Challenges in Authorization Systems

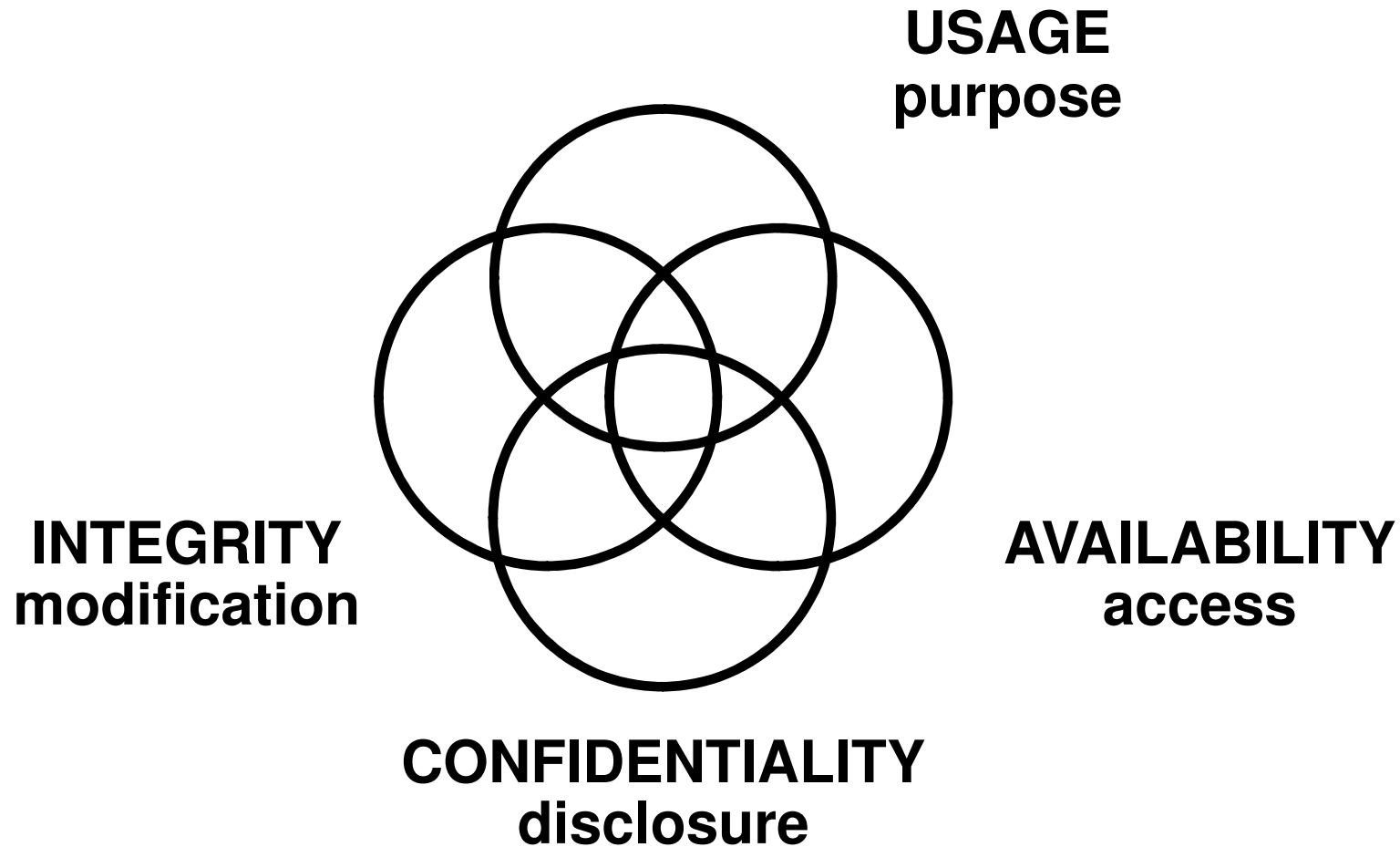
Prof. Ravi Sandhu
Executive Director and Endowed Chair

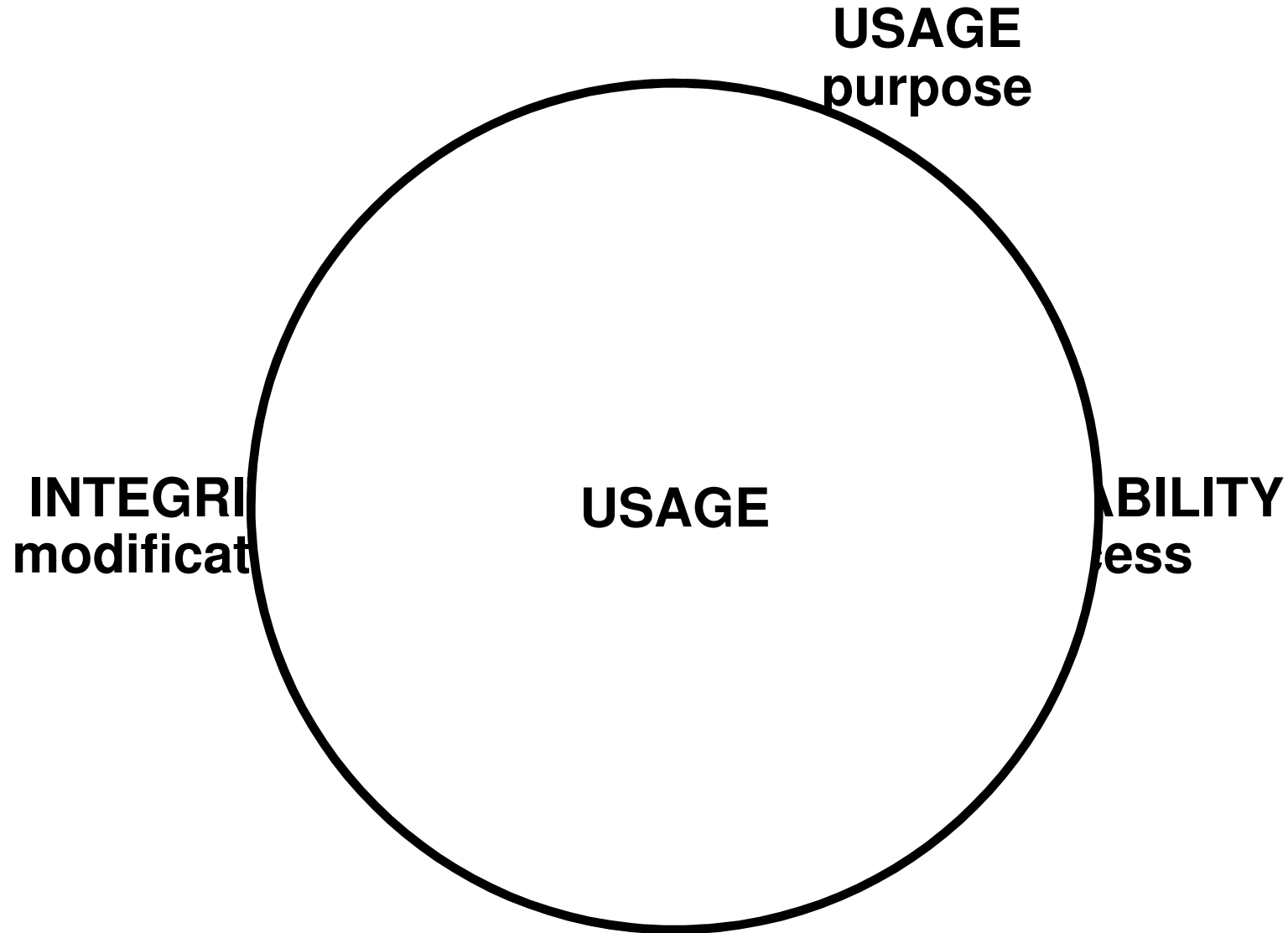
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Grand
Challenge
arena



**Dynamics
Agility**

**Policy
Specification**

Enforcement

- Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
 - ❖ Owner controls access
 - ❖ But only to the original, not to copies
- Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
 - ❖ Same as Lattice-Based Access Control (LBAC)
 - ❖ Access based on security labels
 - ❖ Labels propagate to copies
- Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)
 - ❖ Access based on roles
 - ❖ Can be configured to do DAC or MAC
 - ❖ Generalizes to Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC)

Numerous other models but only 3 successes: SO FAR

ACL

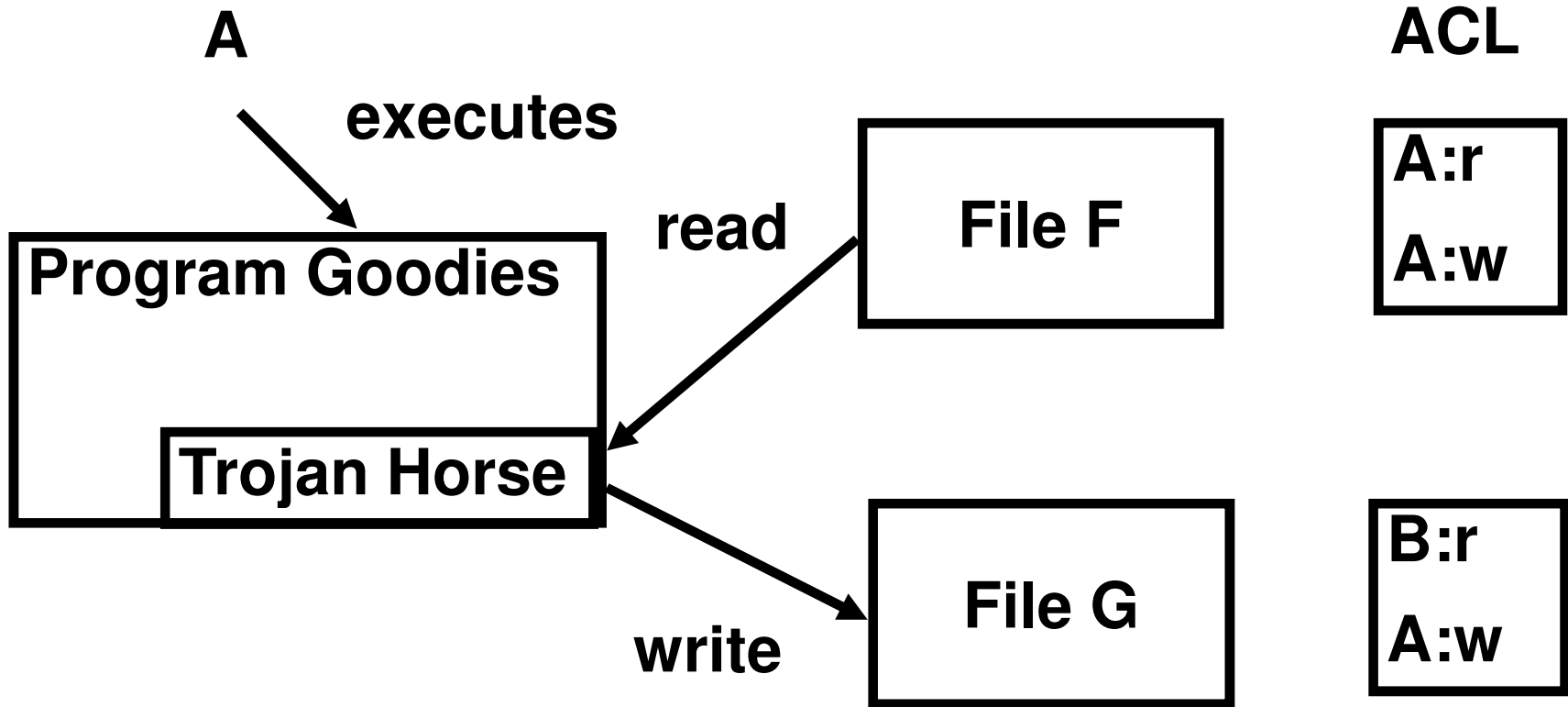
File F

A:r
A:w

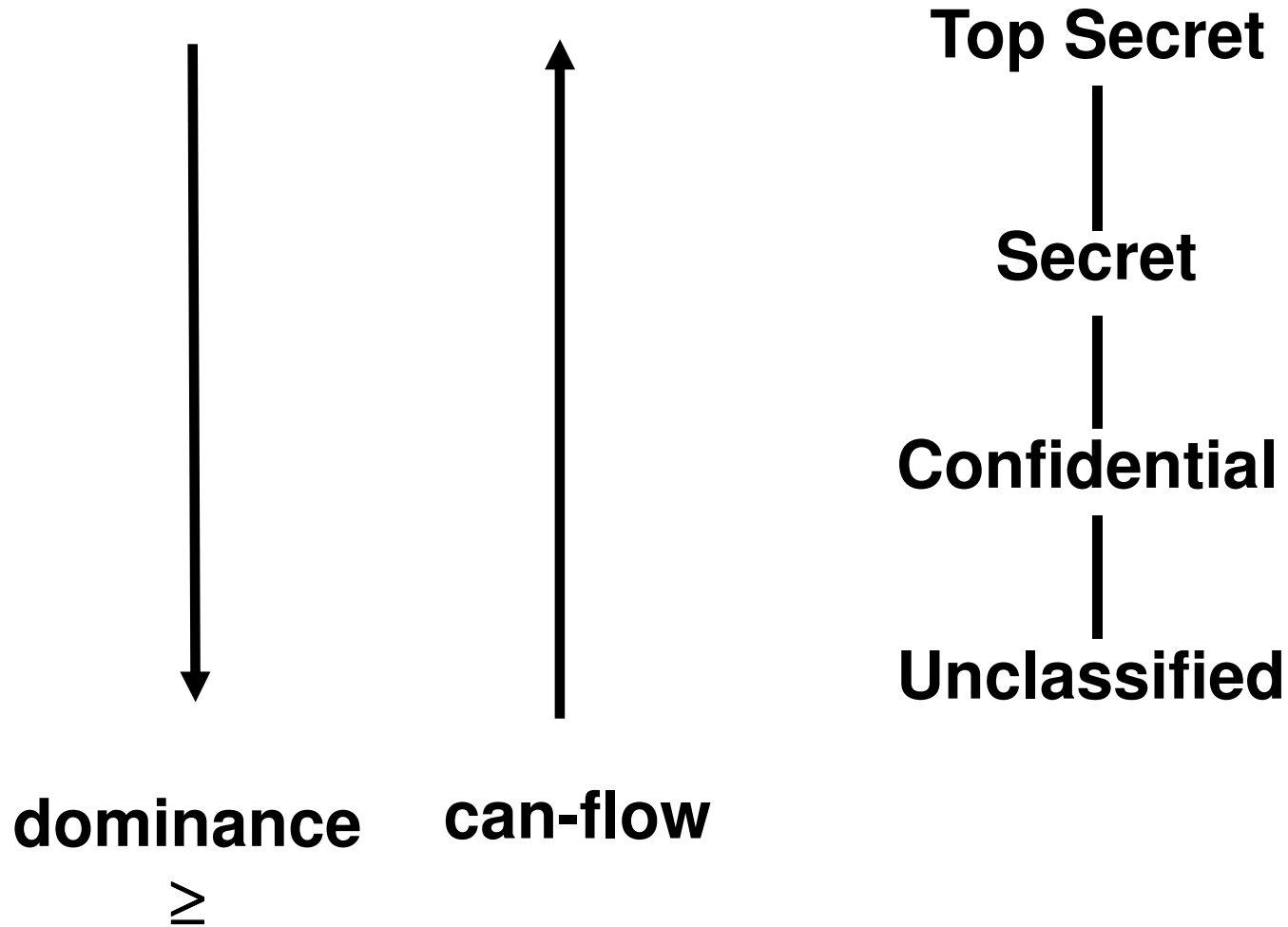
File G

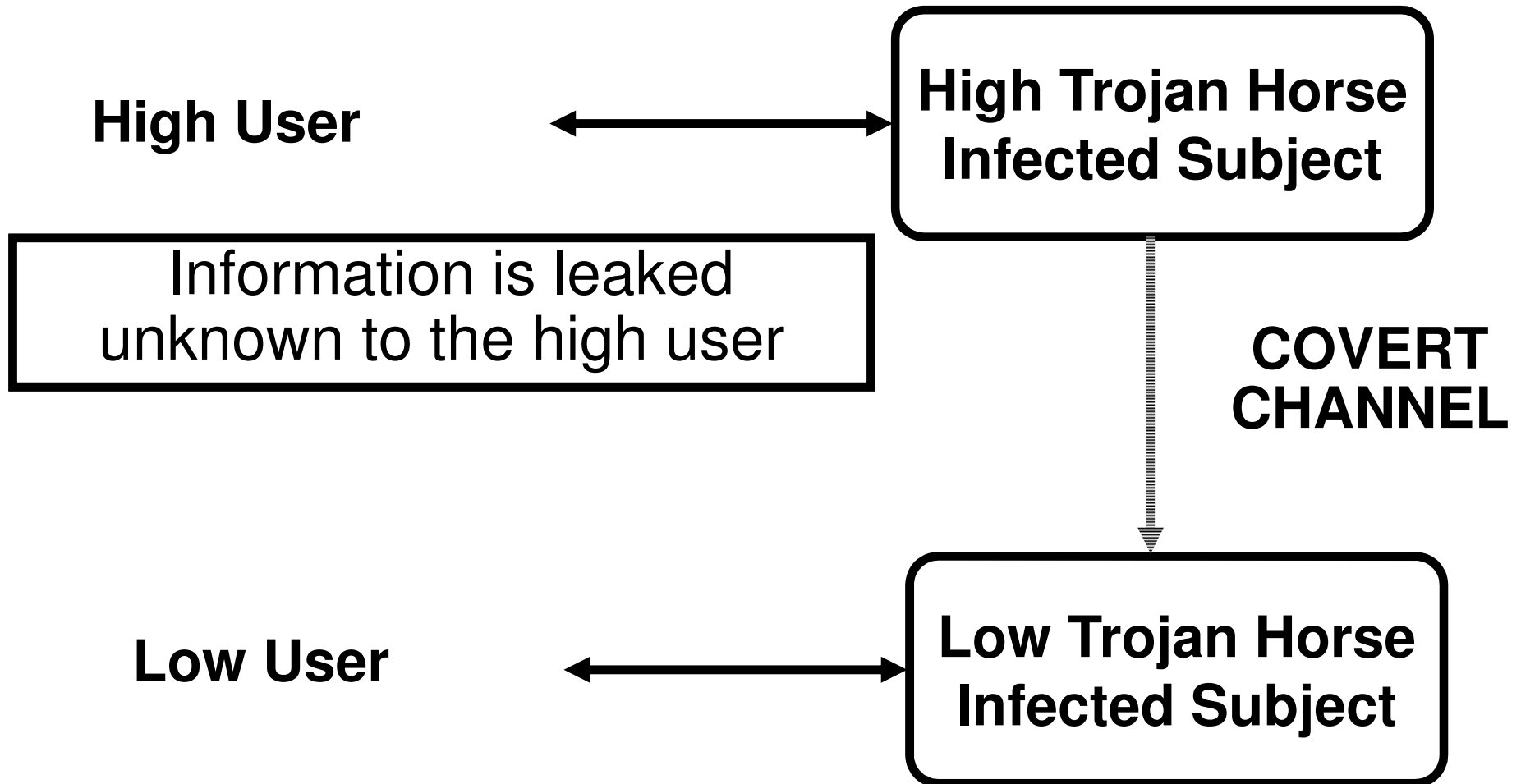
B:r
A:w

B cannot read file F
A trusted not to copy F to G



But trusting A does not stop Trojan Horses





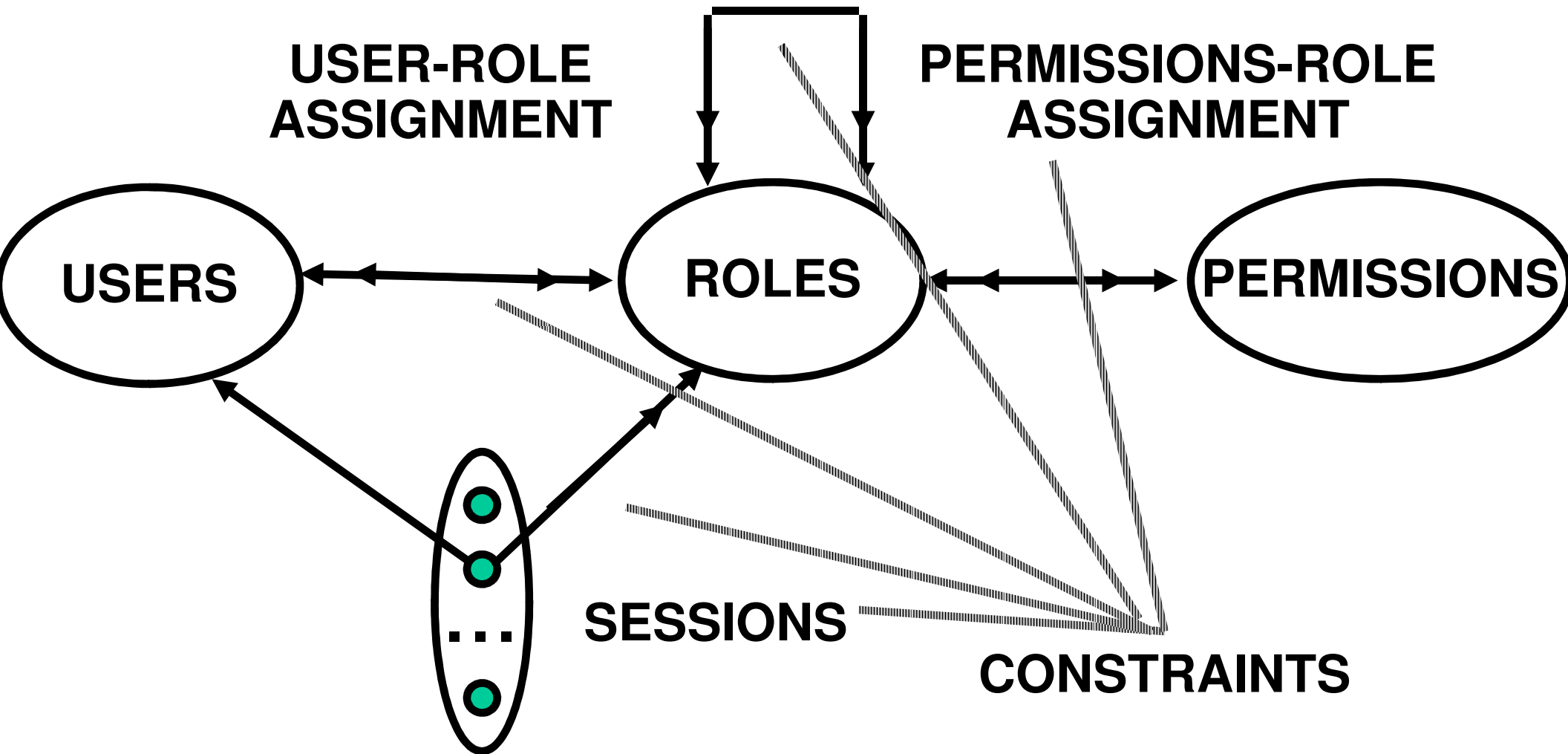
- Access is determined by roles
- A user's roles are assigned by security administrators
- A role's permissions are assigned by security administrators

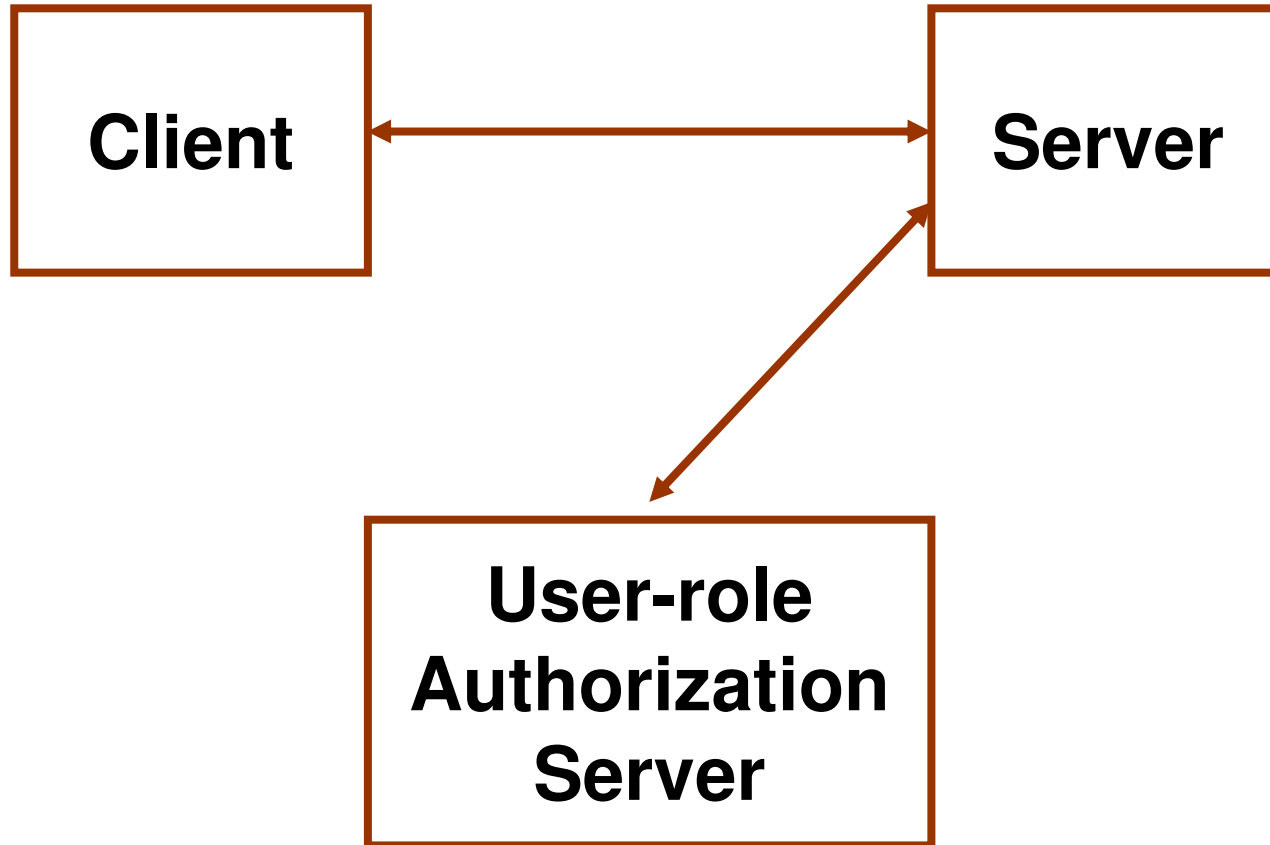
Is RBAC MAC or DAC or neither?

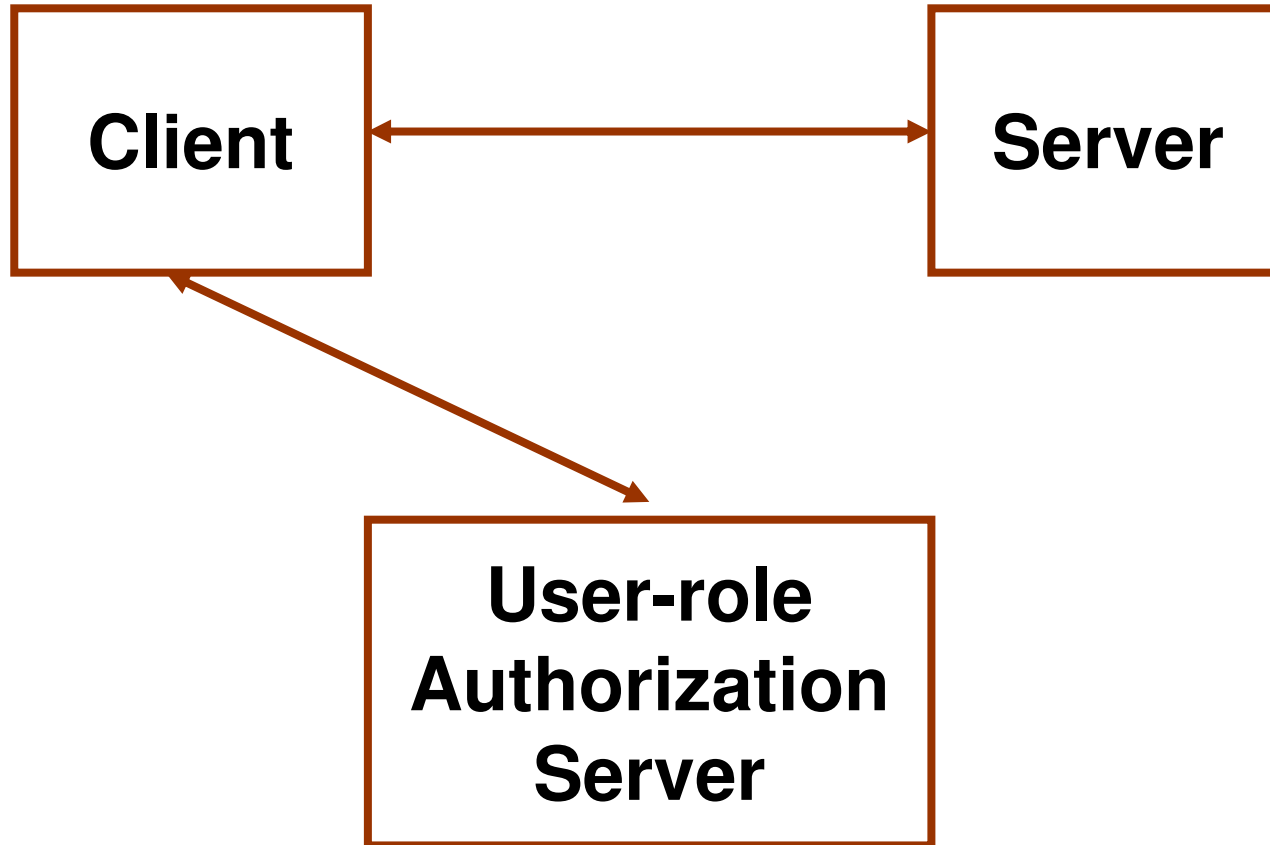
- RBAC can be configured to do MAC
- RBAC can be configured to do DAC
- RBAC is policy neutral

RBAC is neither MAC nor DAC!

ROLE HIERARCHIES







- Trojan Horse
- Covert Channels
- Inference
- Analog Hole
- Assured Enforcement
- Privelege Escalation
- Policy Comprehension and Analysis

Tough Challenges NOT EQUAL TO Grand Challenges

- How can we be “secure” while being “insecure”?
- What is the value of access control when we know that ultimately it can be bypassed?

Grand
Challenge
arena



**Dynamics
Agility**

**Policy
Specification**

Enforcement

- How do we determine the balance between too much and too little?
- How do we enforce policies across multiple layers of the software stack?
- How do we build dynamics into policy specifications and enforcement mechanisms?
- How do we understand and control what we have done?

- Computer scientists could never have designed the web because they would have tried to make it work.
 - ❖ But the Web does “work.”
 - ❖ What does it mean for the Web to “work”?