

INFS 767 Fall 2000

The RBAC96 Model

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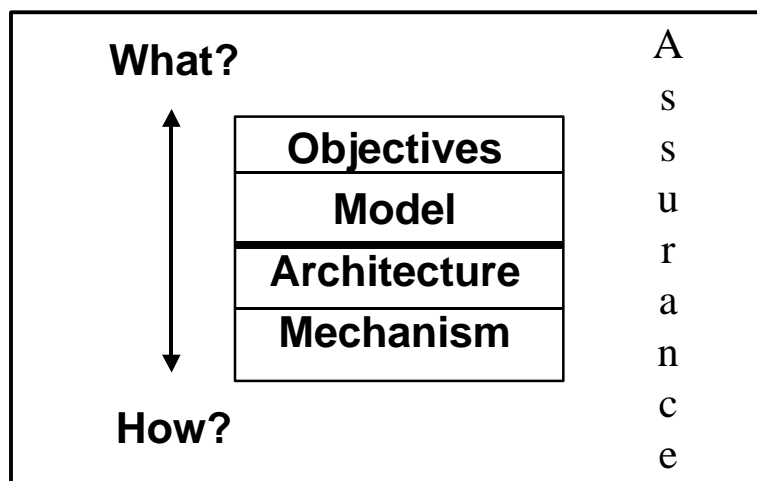
AUTHORIZATION, TRUST AND RISK

- ❖ Information security is fundamentally about managing**
 - authorization and**
 - trust**
- so as to manage risk**

SOLUTIONS

- ❖ OM-AM
- ❖ RBAC
- ❖ PKI
- ❖ and others

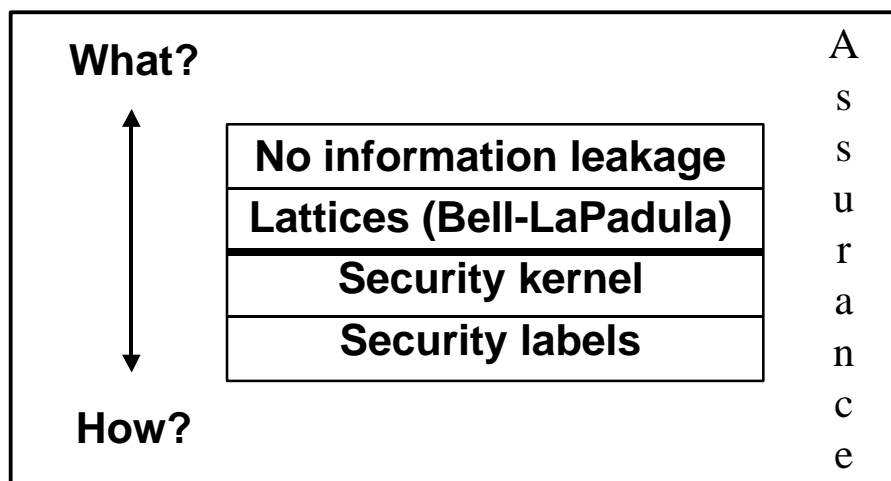
THE OM-AM WAY



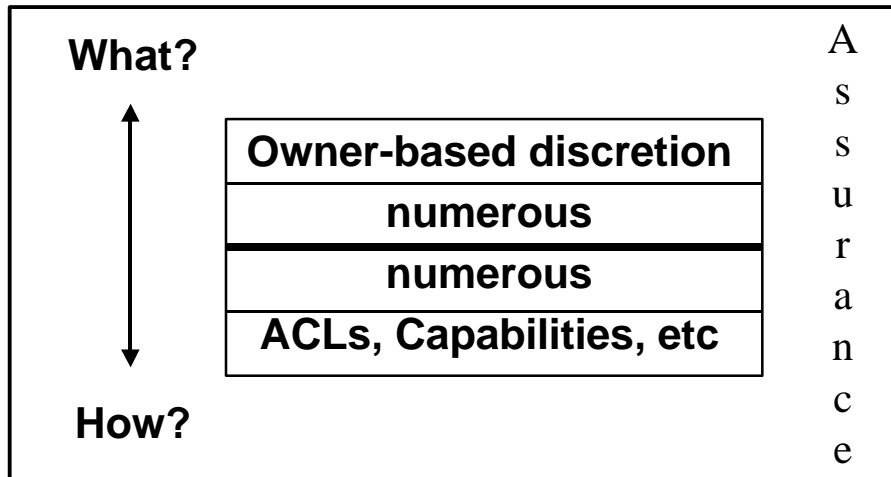
LAYERS AND LAYERS

- ❖ Multics rings
- ❖ Layered abstractions
- ❖ Waterfall model
- ❖ Network protocol stacks
- ❖ OM-AM

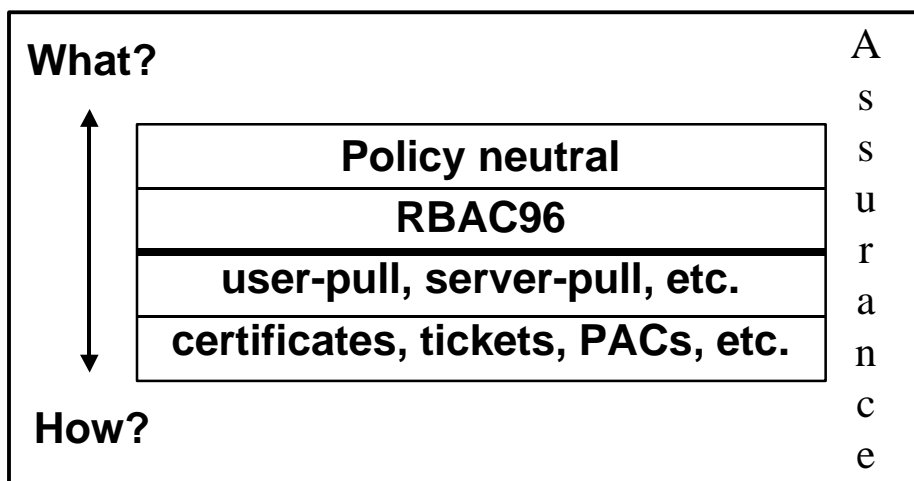
OM-AM AND MANDATORY ACCESS CONTROL (MAC)



OM-AM AND DISCRETIONARY ACCESS CONTROL (DAC)



OM-AM AND ROLE-BASED ACCESS CONTROL (RBAC)



ROLE-BASED ACCESS CONTROL (RBAC)

- ❖ **A user's permissions are determined by the user's roles**
 - **rather than identity or clearance**
 - **roles can encode arbitrary attributes**
- ❖ **multi-faceted**
- ❖ **ranges from very simple to very sophisticated**

WHAT IS THE POLICY IN RBAC?

- ❖ **RBAC is a framework to help in articulating policy**
- ❖ **The main point of RBAC is to facilitate security management**

RBAC SECURITY PRINCIPLES

- ❖ **least privilege**
- ❖ **separation of duties**
- ❖ **separation of administration and access**
- ❖ **abstract operations**

RBAC96 IEEE Computer Feb. 1996

- ❖ **Policy neutral**
- ❖ **can be configured to do MAC**
 - **roles simulate clearances (ESORICS 96)**
- ❖ **can be configured to do DAC**
 - **roles simulate identity (RBAC98)**

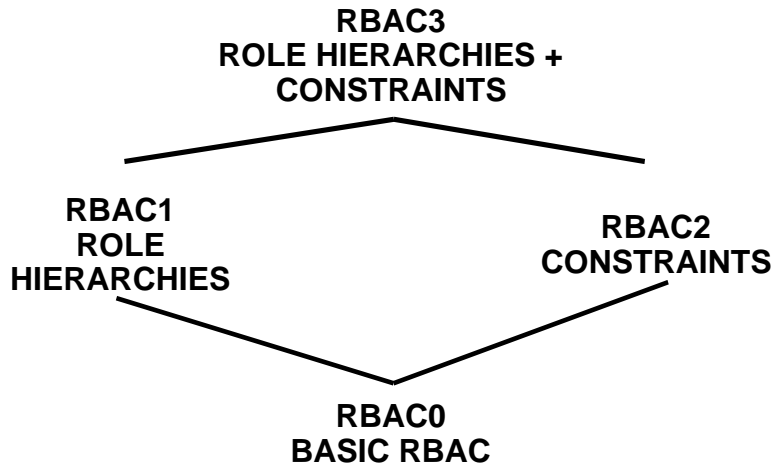
WHAT IS RBAC?

- ❖ **multidimensional**
- ❖ **open ended**
- ❖ **ranges from simple to sophisticated**

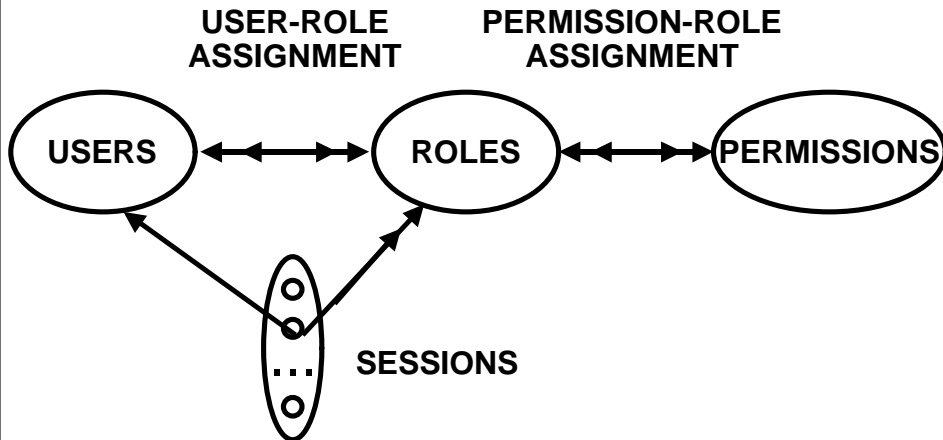
RBAC CONUNDRUM

- ❖ **turn on all roles all the time**
- ❖ **turn on one role only at a time**
- ❖ **turn on a user-specified subset of roles**

RBAC96 FAMILY OF MODELS



RBAC0



PERMISSIONS

- ❖ **Primitive permissions**

- read, write, append, execute

- ❖ **Abstract permissions**

- credit, debit, inquiry

PERMISSIONS

- ❖ **System permissions**

- auditorObject permissions
- read, write, append, execute, credit, debit, inquiry

PERMISSIONS

- ❖ **Permissions are positive**
- ❖ **No negative permissions or denials**
 - negative permissions and denials can be handled by constraints
- ❖ **No duties or obligations**
 - outside scope of access control

ROLES AS POLICY

- ❖ **A role brings together**
 - a collection of users and
 - a collection of permissions
- ❖ **These collections will vary over time**
 - A role has significance and meaning beyond the particular users and permissions brought together at any moment

ROLES VERSUS GROUPS

- ❖ **Groups are often defined as**
 - a collection of users
- ❖ **A role is**
 - a collection of users and
 - a collection of permissions
- ❖ **Some authors define role as**
 - a collection of permissions

USERS

- ❖ **Users are**
 - human beings or
 - other active agents
- ❖ **Each individual should be known as exactly one user**

USER-ROLE ASSIGNMENT

- ❖ **A user can be a member of many roles**
- ❖ **Each role can have many users as members**

SESSIONS

- ❖ **A user can invoke multiple sessions**
- ❖ **In each session a user can invoke any subset of roles that the user is a member of**

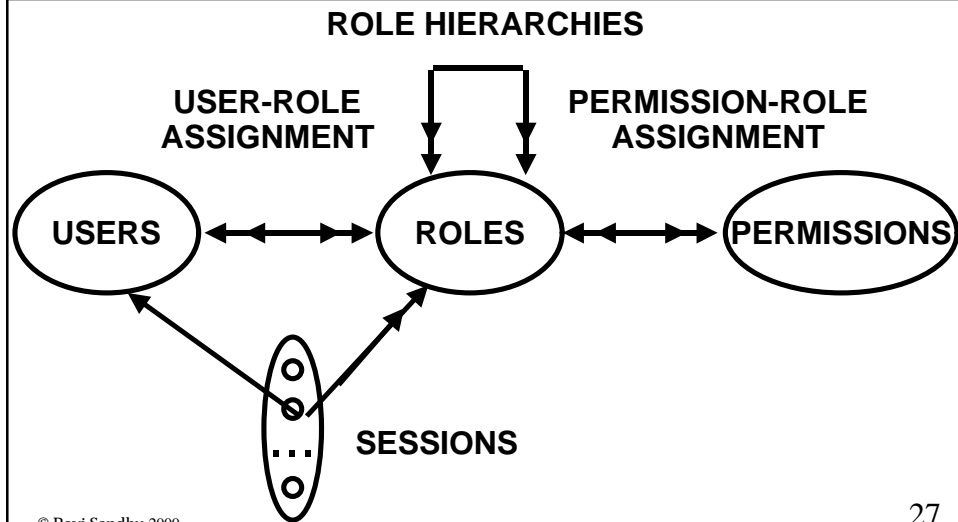
PERMISSION-ROLE ASSIGNMENT

- ❖ **A permission can be assigned to many roles**
- ❖ **Each role can have many permissions**

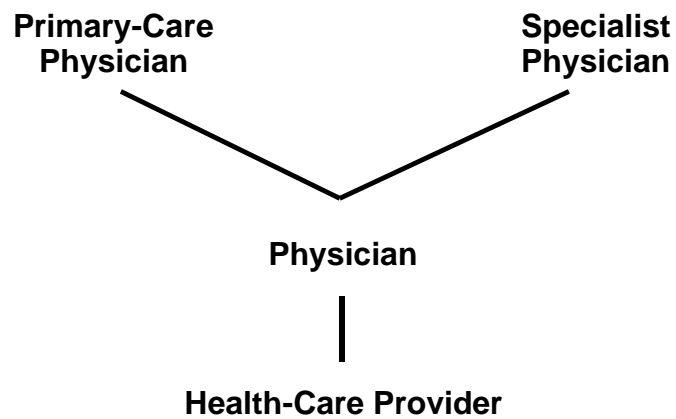
MANAGEMENT OF RBAC

- ❖ **Option 1:**
USER-ROLE-ASSIGNMENT and PERMISSION-ROLE ASSIGNMENT can be changed only by the chief security officer
- ❖ **Option 2:**
Use RBAC to manage RBAC

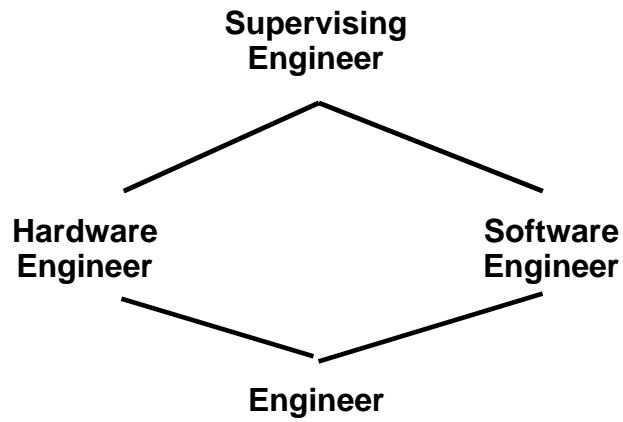
RBAC1



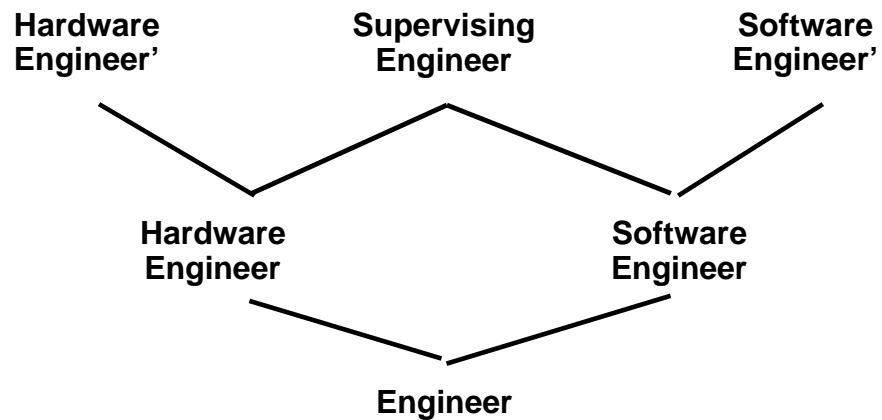
HIERARCHICAL ROLES



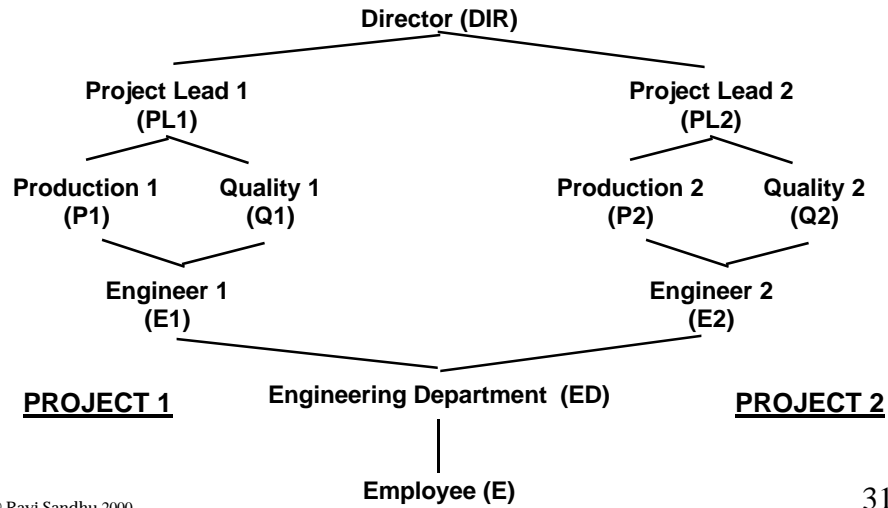
HIERARCHICAL ROLES



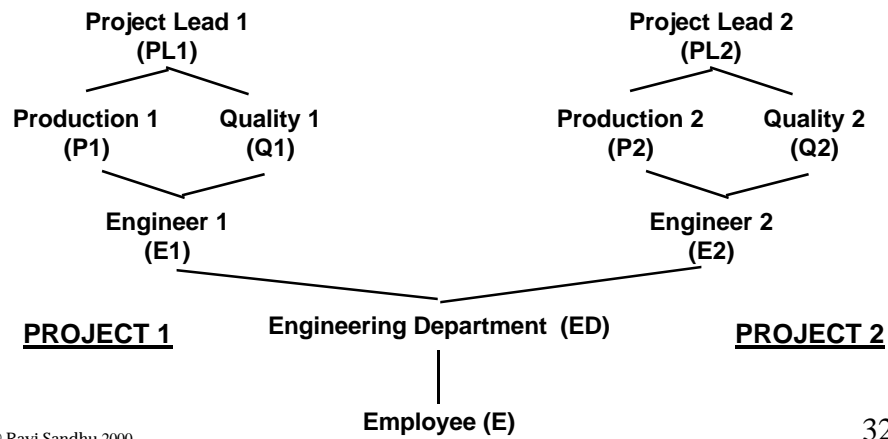
PRIVATE ROLES



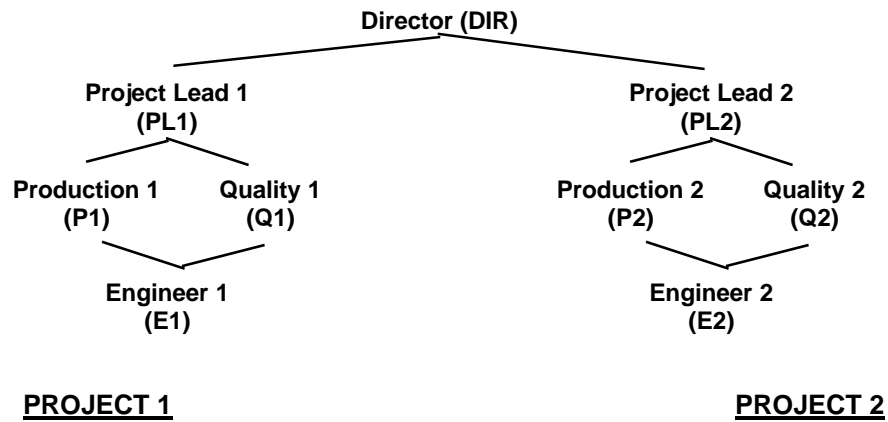
EXAMPLE ROLE HIERARCHY



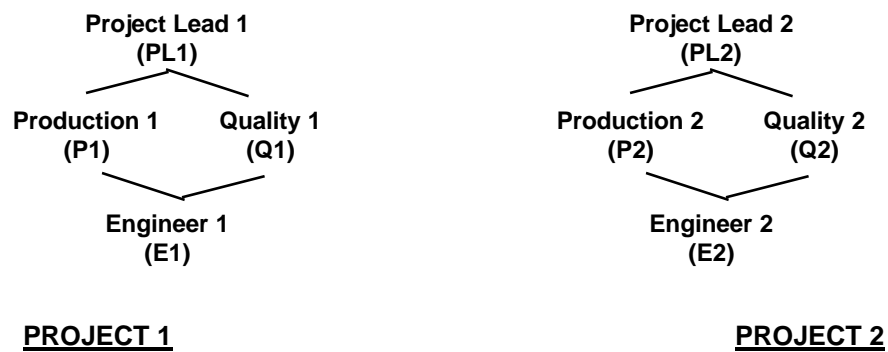
EXAMPLE ROLE HIERARCHY



EXAMPLE ROLE HIERARCHY

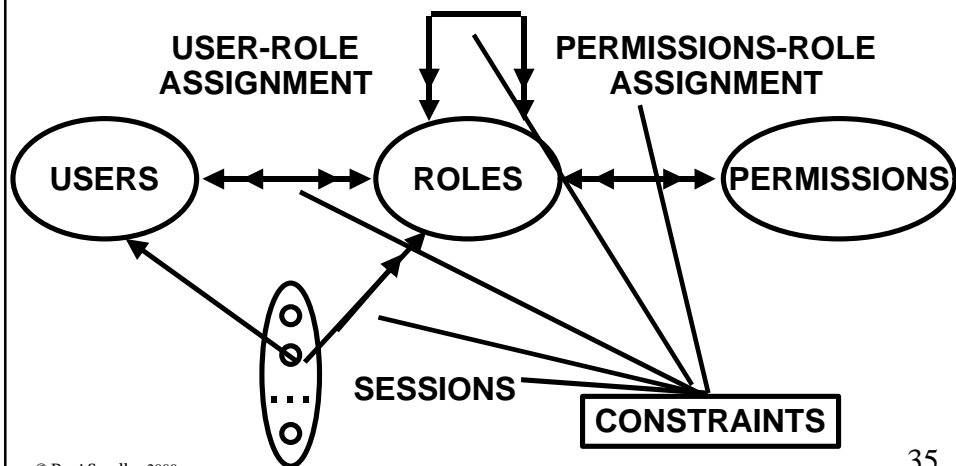


EXAMPLE ROLE HIERARCHY



RBAC3

ROLE HIERARCHIES



CONSTRAINTS

❖ Mutually Exclusive Roles

- **Static Exclusion:** The same individual can never hold both roles
- **Dynamic Exclusion:** The same individual can never hold both roles in the same context

CONSTRAINTS

❖ **Mutually Exclusive Permissions**

- **Static Exclusion:** The same role should never be assigned both permissions
- **Dynamic Exclusion:** The same role can never hold both permissions in the same context

CONSTRAINTS

❖ **Cardinality Constraints on User-Role Assignment**

- **At most k users can belong to the role**
- **At least k users must belong to the role**
- **Exactly k users must belong to the role**

CONSTRAINTS

❖ **Cardinality Constraints on Permissions-Role Assignment**

- **At most k roles can get the permission**
- **At least k roles must get the permission**
- **Exactly k roles must get the permission**