

ICS Research Projects

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August 30, 2012
IIIT Delhi

- Foundations
- Applications
- Technologies

- Secure information sharing
- Social network security
- Secure data provenance
- Attribute based access control
- Botnet and malware analysis
- Smart grid security
- Hardware security
- Future internet

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Goal: Share but protect

➤ Containment challenge

❖ Client containment

- Ultimate assurance infeasible (e.g., the analog hole)
- Appropriate assurance achievable

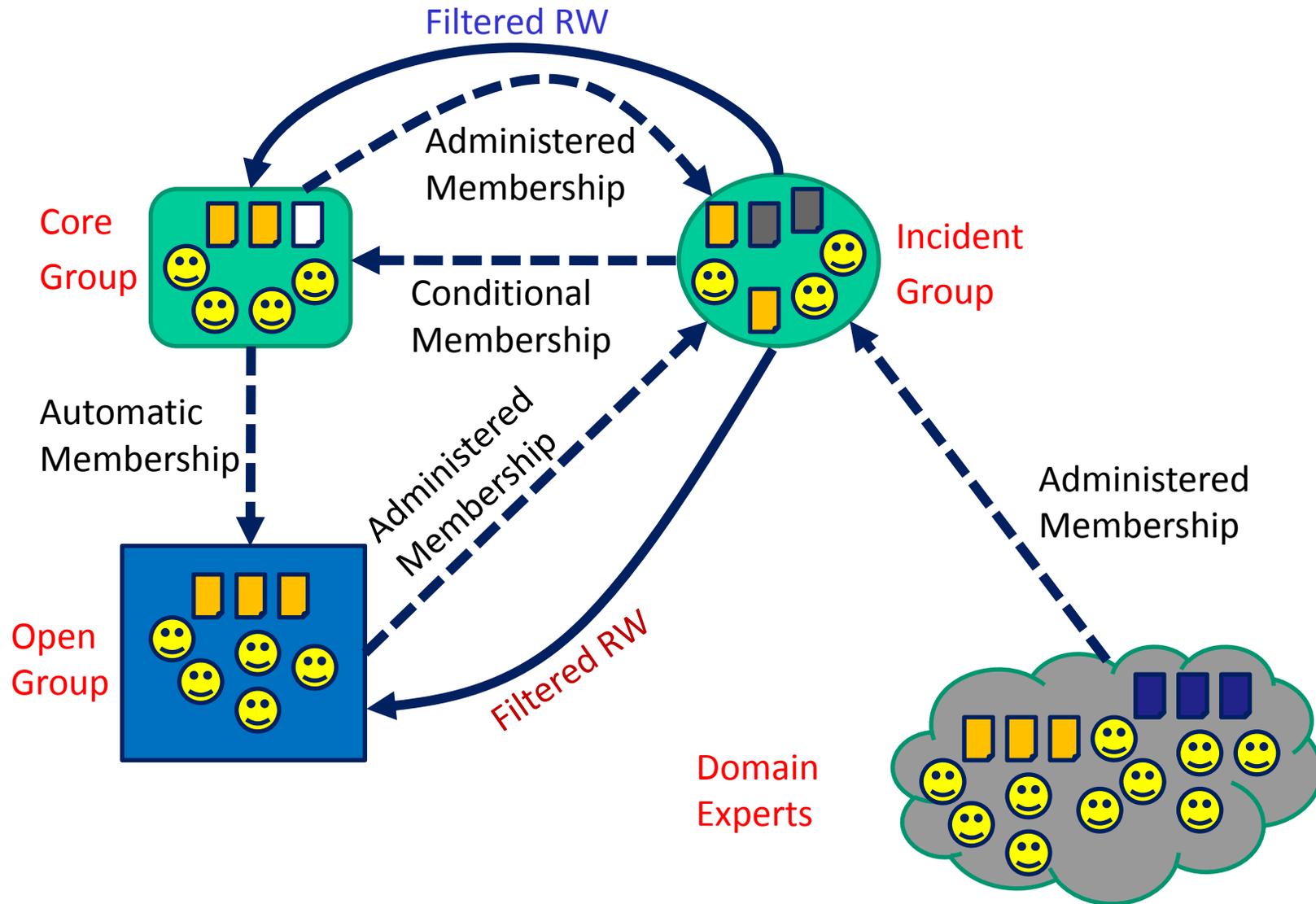
❖ Server containment

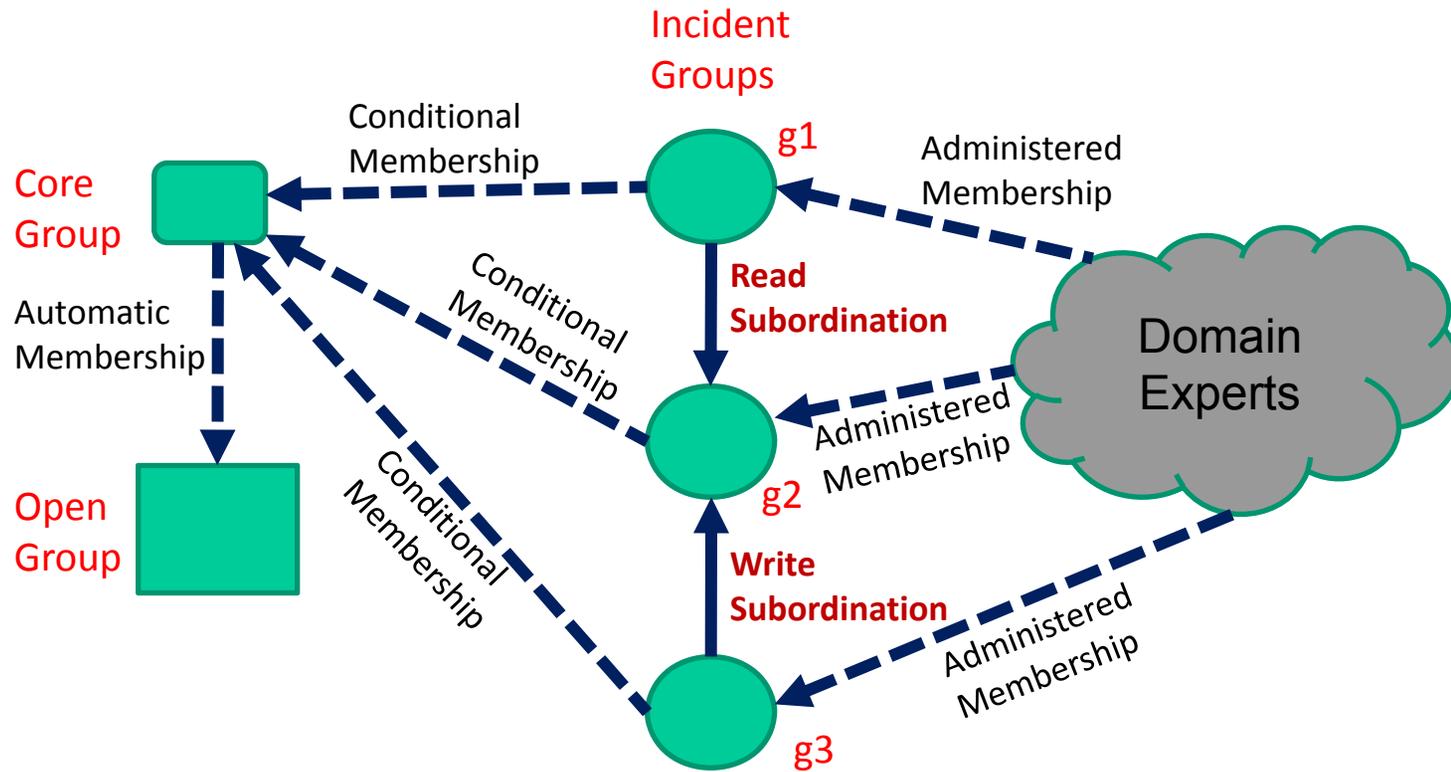
- Will typically have higher assurance than client containment

➤ Policy challenge

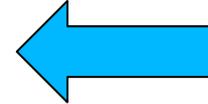
- ❖ How to construct meaningful, usable, agile SIS policy
- ❖ How to develop an intertwined information and security model

- Dissemination Centric (d-SIS)
 - ❖ Sticky policies that follow an object along a dissemination chain (possibly modified at each step)
- Group Centric (g-SIS)
 - ❖ Bring users and information together to share existing information and create new information
 - ❖ Metaphors: Secure meeting room, Subscription service
 - ❖ Benefits: analogous to RBAC over DAC





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- Users in Online Social Networks (OSNs) are connected with social relationships
- Owner of the resource can control its release based on such relationships between the access requester and the owner



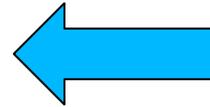
- Using regular expression-based path pattern for arbitrary combination of relationship types
- Given relationship path pattern and hopcount limit, graph traversal algorithm checks the social graph to determine access

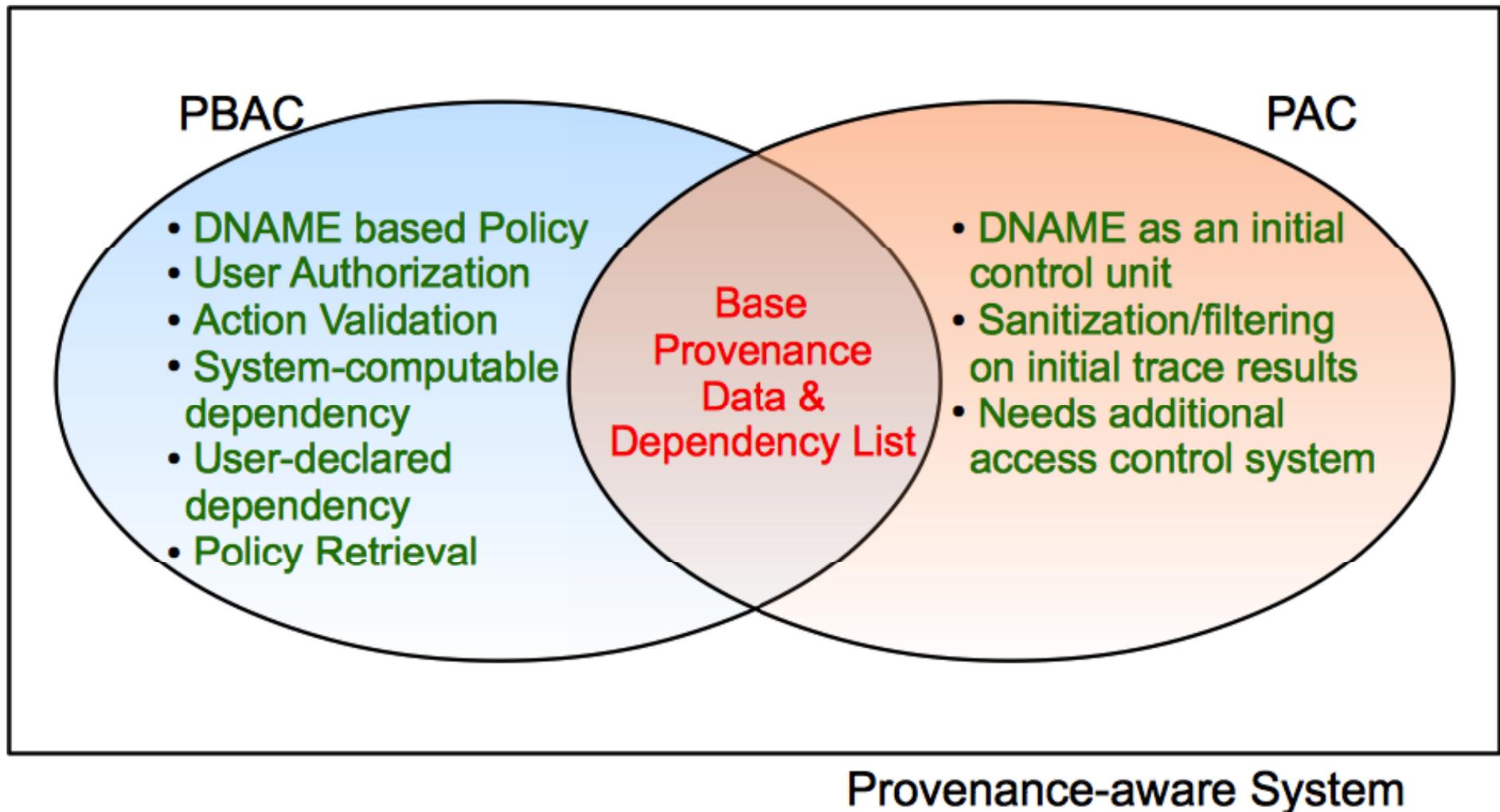
	Fong [7]	Fong [8, 9]	Carminati [6]	Carminati [2, 3]	UURAC
Relationship Category					
Multiple Relationship Types		✓	✓	✓	✓
Directional Relationship		✓	✓		✓
U2U Relationship	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U2R Relationship				✓	
Model Characteristics					
Policy Individualization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
User & Resource as a Target				(partial)	✓
Outgoing/Incoming Action Policy				(partial)	✓
Relationship Composition					
Relationship Depth	0 to 2	0 to n	1 to n	1 to n	0 to n
Relationship Composition	f, f of f	exact type sequence	path of same type	exact type sequence	path pattern of different types

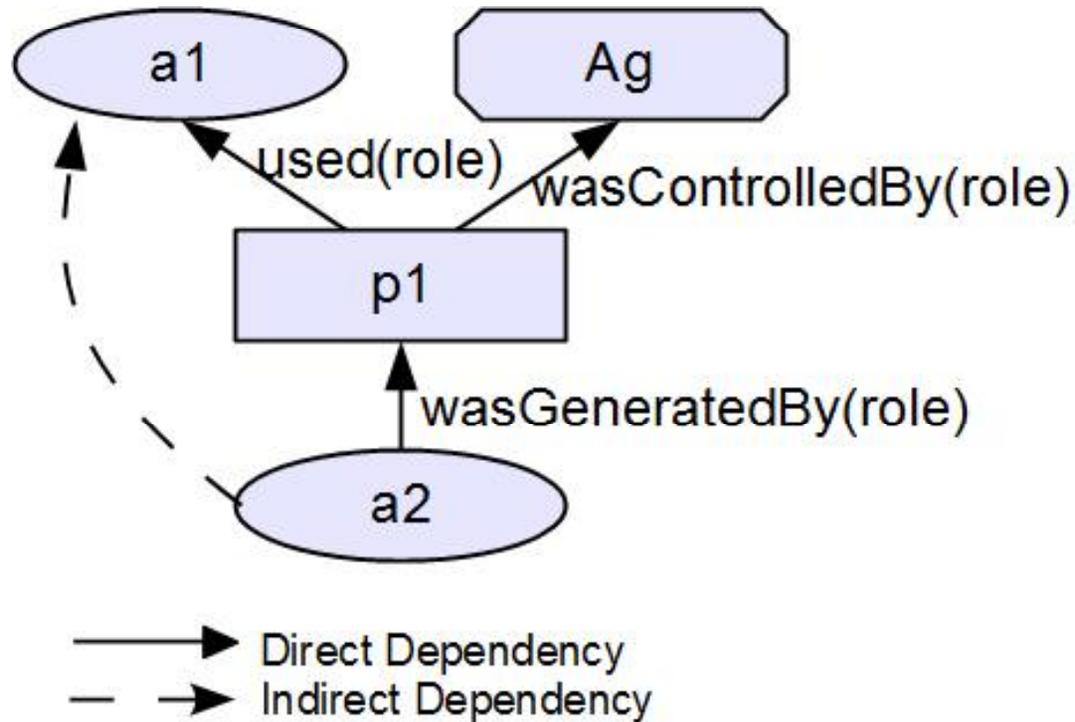
➤ The advantages of this approach:

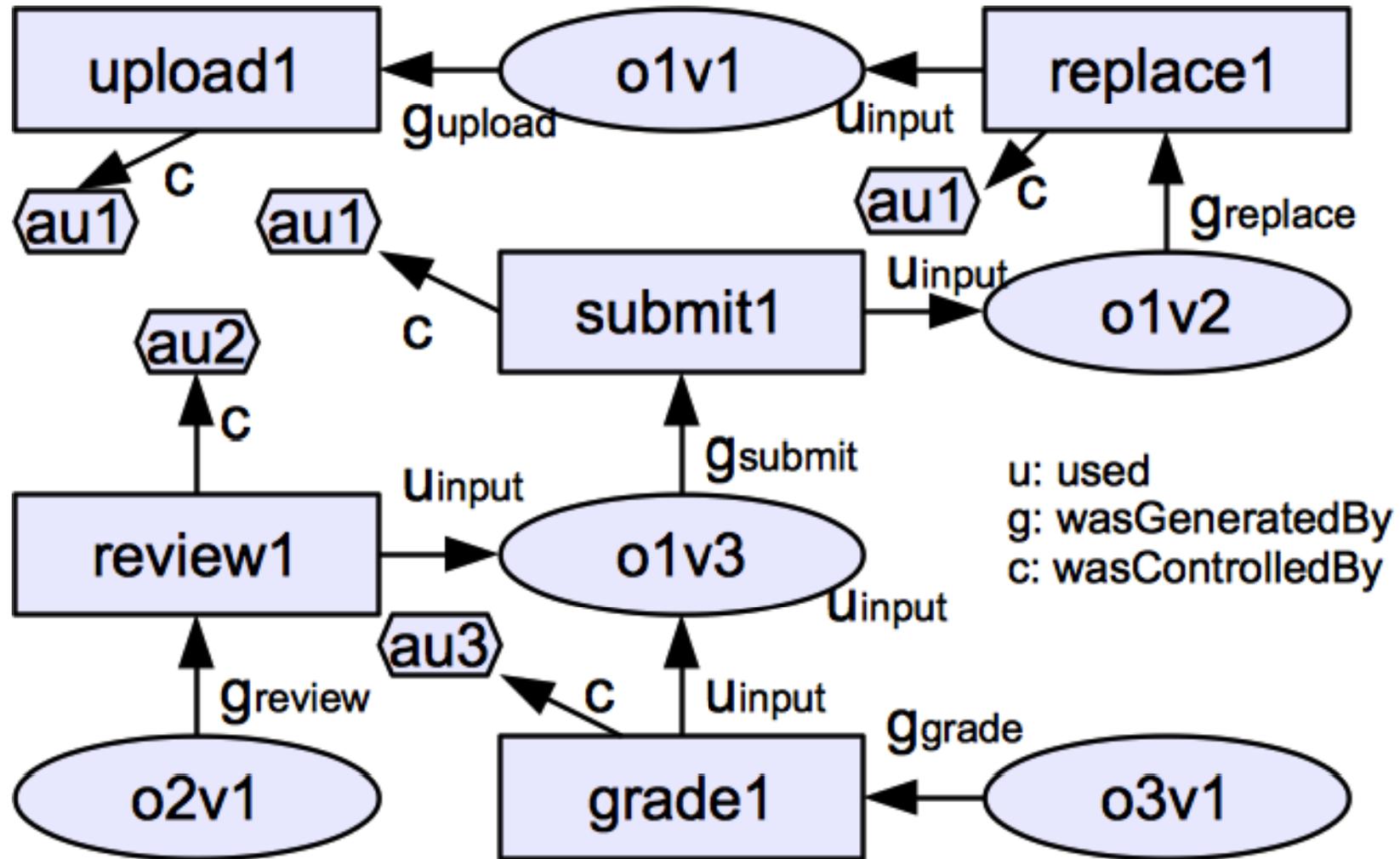
- ❖ Passive form of action allows outgoing and incoming action policy
- ❖ Path pattern of different relationship types make policy specification more expressive

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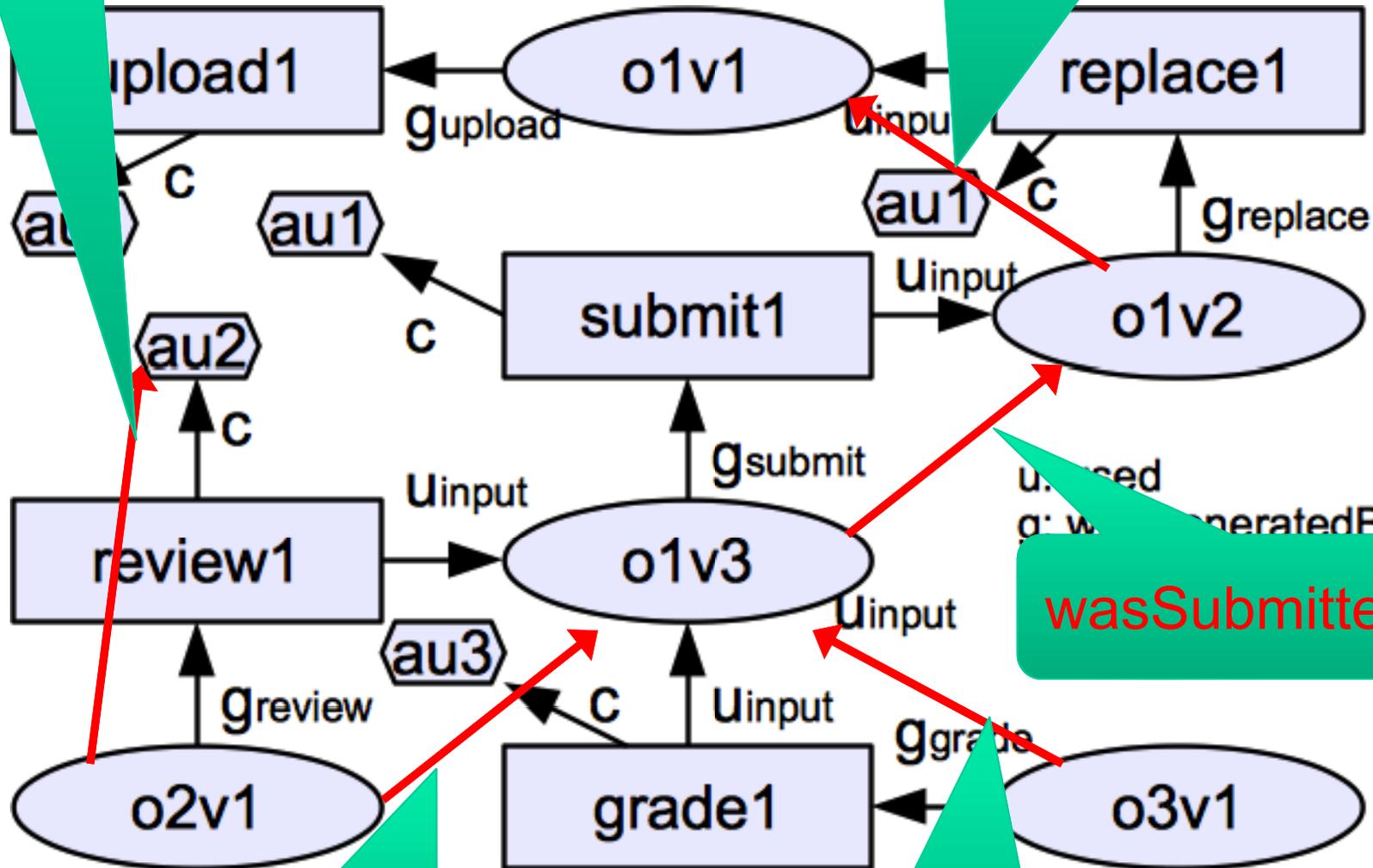






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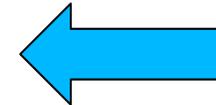


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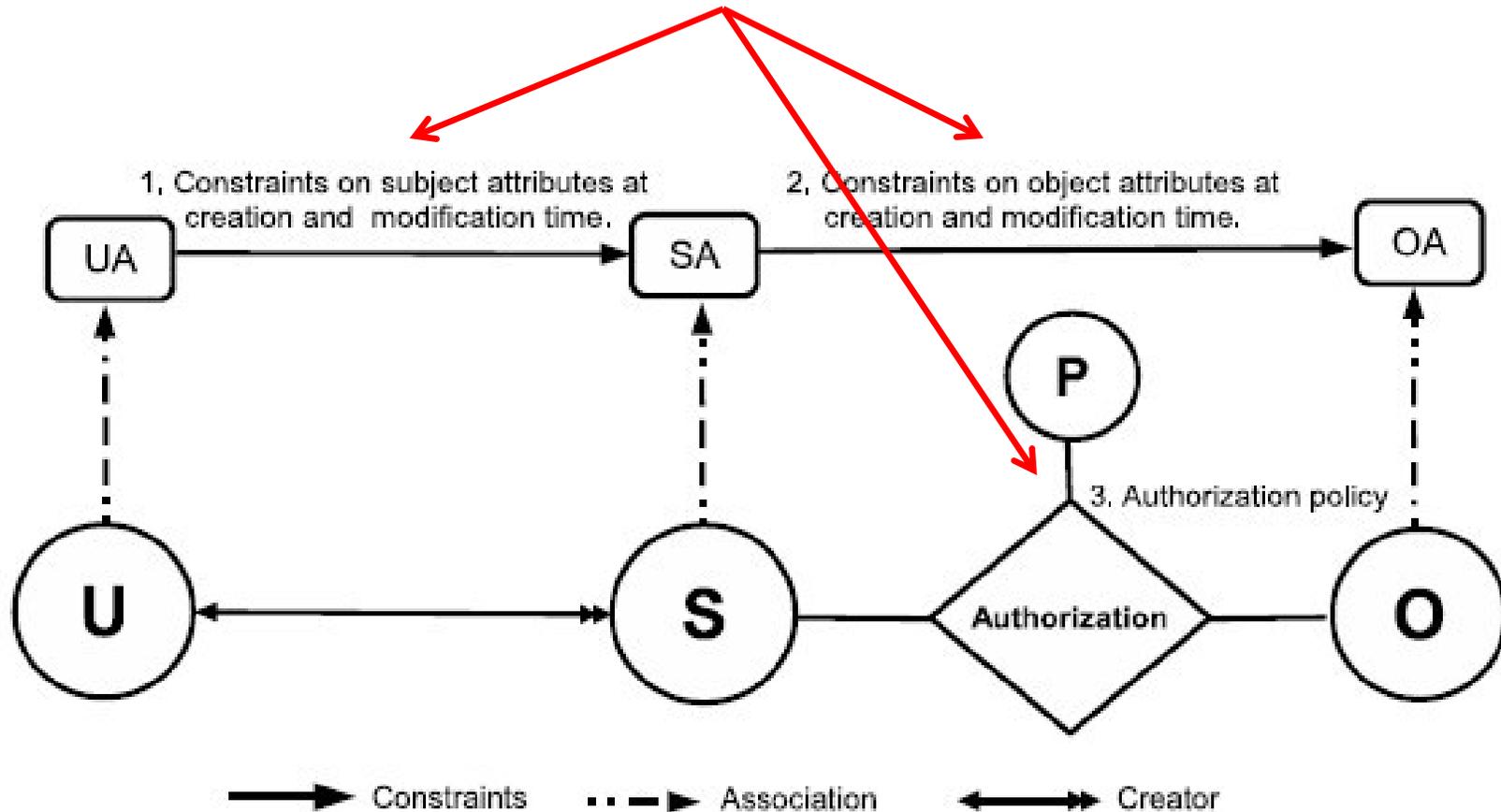


- Discretionary Access Control (DAC), 1970
 - ❖ Owner controls access
 - ❖ But only to the original, not to copies
 - ❖ Grounded in pre-computer policies of researchers
- Mandatory Access Control (MAC), 1970
 - ❖ Synonymous to Lattice-Based Access Control (LBAC)
 - ❖ Access based on security labels
 - ❖ Labels propagate to copies
 - ❖ Grounded in pre-computer military and national security policies
- Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), 1995
 - ❖ Access based on roles
 - ❖ Can be configured to do DAC or MAC
 - ❖ Grounded in pre-computer enterprise policies

Numerous other models but only 3 successes: SO FAR

- Role granularity is not adequate leading to role explosion
 - ❖ Researchers have suggested several extensions such as parameterized privileges, role templates, parameterized roles (1997-)
- Role design and engineering is difficult and expensive
 - ❖ Substantial research on role engineering top down or bottom up (1996-), and on role mining (2003-)
- Assignment of users/permissions to roles is cumbersome
 - ❖ Researchers have investigated decentralized administration (1997-), attribute-based implicit user-role assignment (2002-), role-delegation (2000-), role-based trust management (2003-), attribute-based implicit permission-role assignment (2012-)
- Adjustment based on local/global situational factors is difficult
 - ❖ Temporal (2001-) and spatial (2005-) extensions to RBAC proposed
- **RBAC does not offer an extension framework**
 - ❖ **Every shortcoming seems to need a custom extension**
 - ❖ **Can ABAC unify these extensions in a common open-ended framework?**

Policy Configuration Points



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