

Exploiting Blockchain Technology to Design an Attribute based Access Control System

Paolo Mori



Istituto di Informatica e Telematica
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche



Damiano Di Francesco Maesa



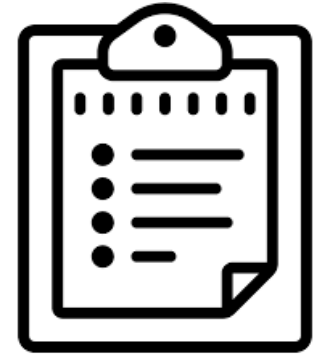
Department of Computer Science and Technology
University of Cambridge, UK



Laura Ricci

Dipartimento di Informatica
Università di Pisa

Agenda

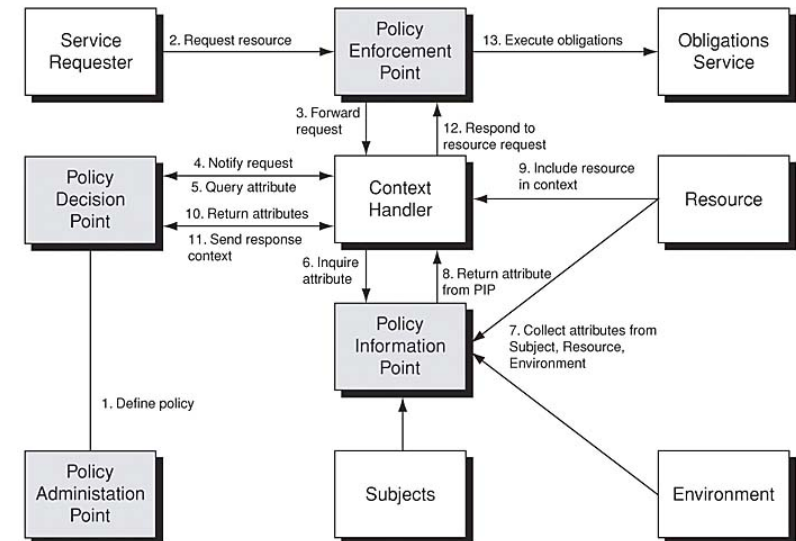


- Background
 - Attribute Based Access Control
 - XACML
- Our Proposal
 - Implementation of the XACML based Access Control Service exploiting the Blockchain technology
 - Examples of Application Scenarios
 - Experimental Results



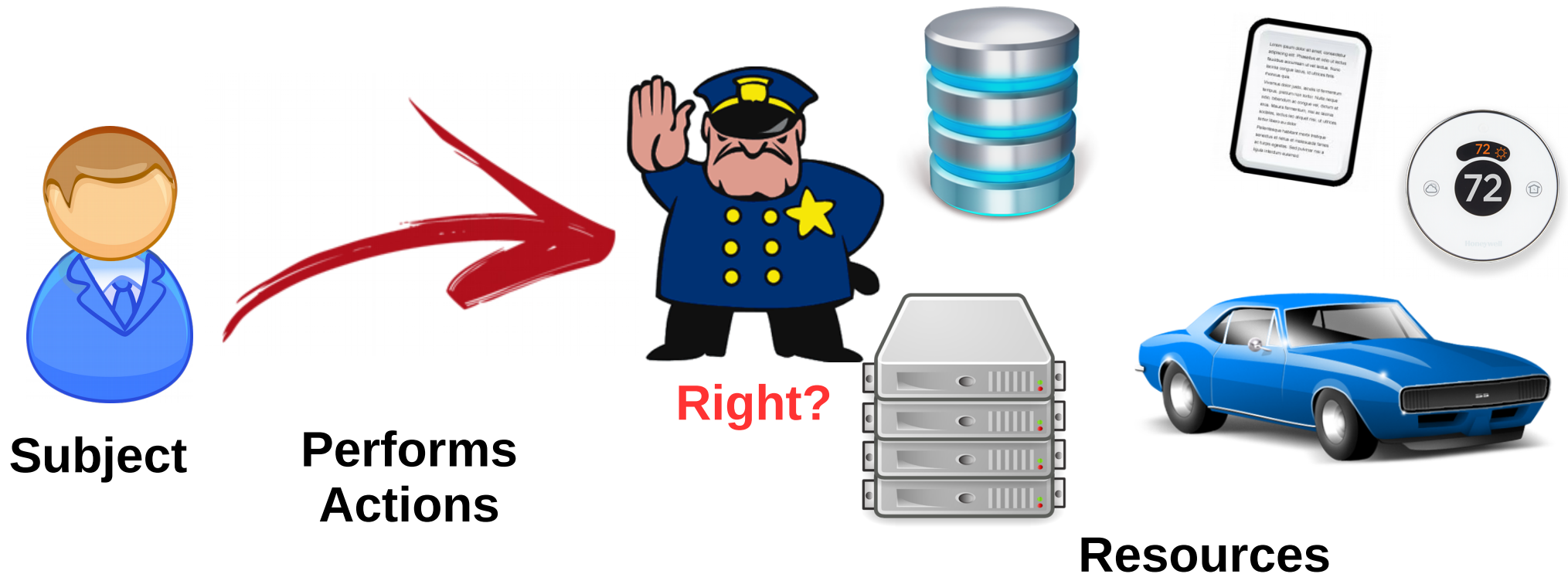
Background:

Access Control and XACML



Access Control

Technique to decide whether a **Subject** requesting to perform an **Action** on a **Resource** in a given **Context** holds the right to perform it



Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)

An access control method where subject requests to perform operations on objects are granted or denied based on assigned **attributes** of the subject, assigned attributes of the object, environment conditions, and a set of **policies** that are specified in terms of those attributes and conditions



Guide to Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC) Definition and Considerations. NIST Special Publication 800-162

Attributes

- Attributes represent characteristics of the

- Subjects
- Resources
- Actions
- Environment

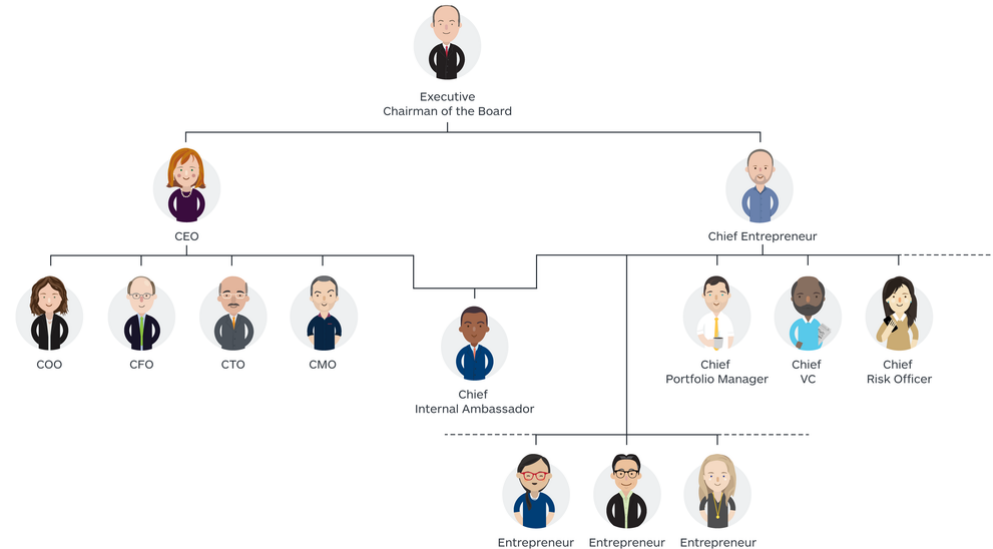
- Examples:

- Subject

- Role (e.g., in a company: Worker, Employee, Executive, CEO...)
- Projects assigned to the subject
- Physical location

- Resources

- Owner/producer
- Number of copies of a document
- Project of a document
- Security classification



Extensible Access Control Markup Language 3.0 (XACML)

XACML defines:

- A XML-based Language to express Attribute based Access Control Policies
- A reference architecture for the Access Control Framework



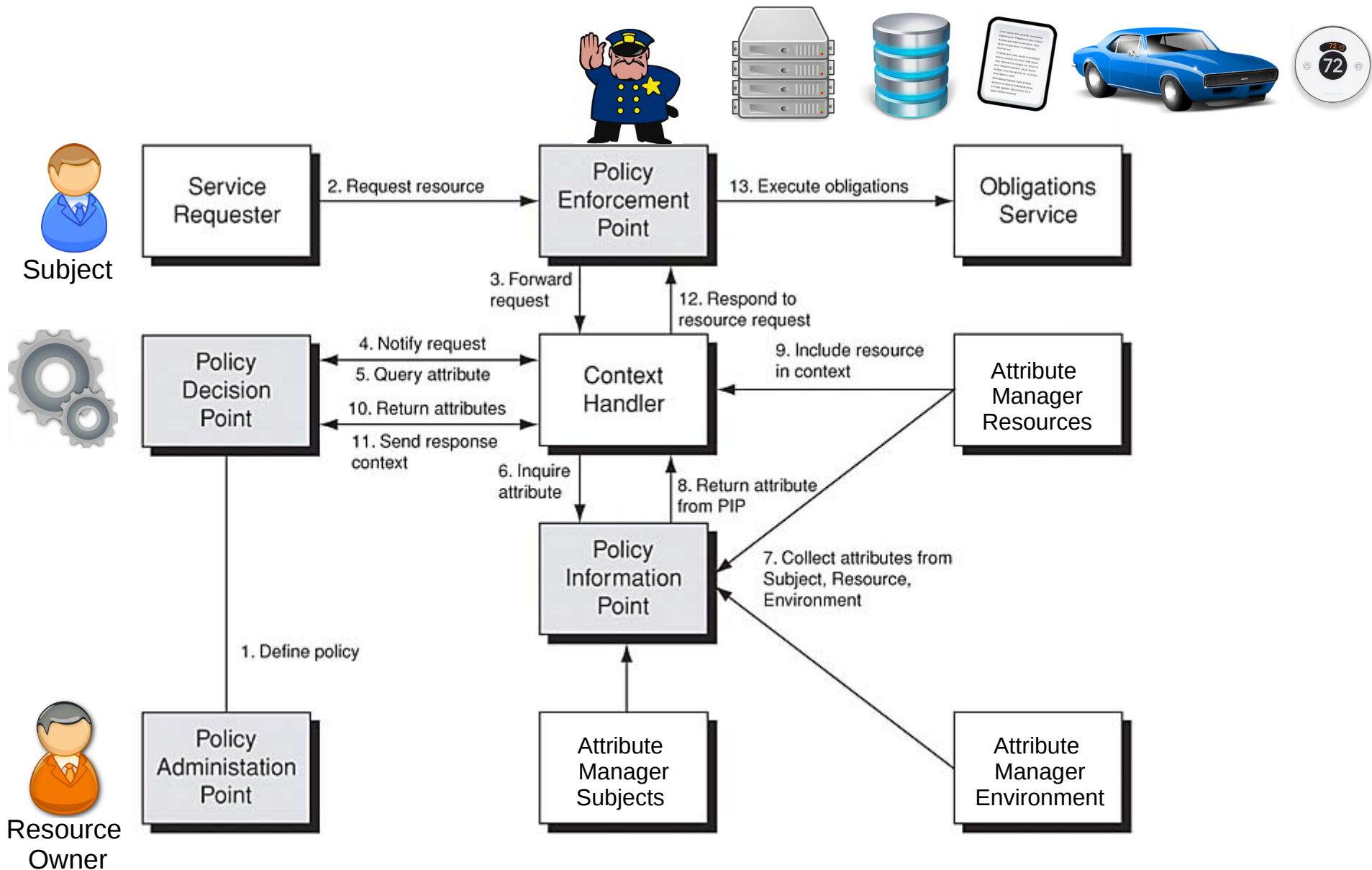
eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML) Version 3.0 Plus Errata 01.
OASIS Standard incorporating Approved Errata. 12 July 2017

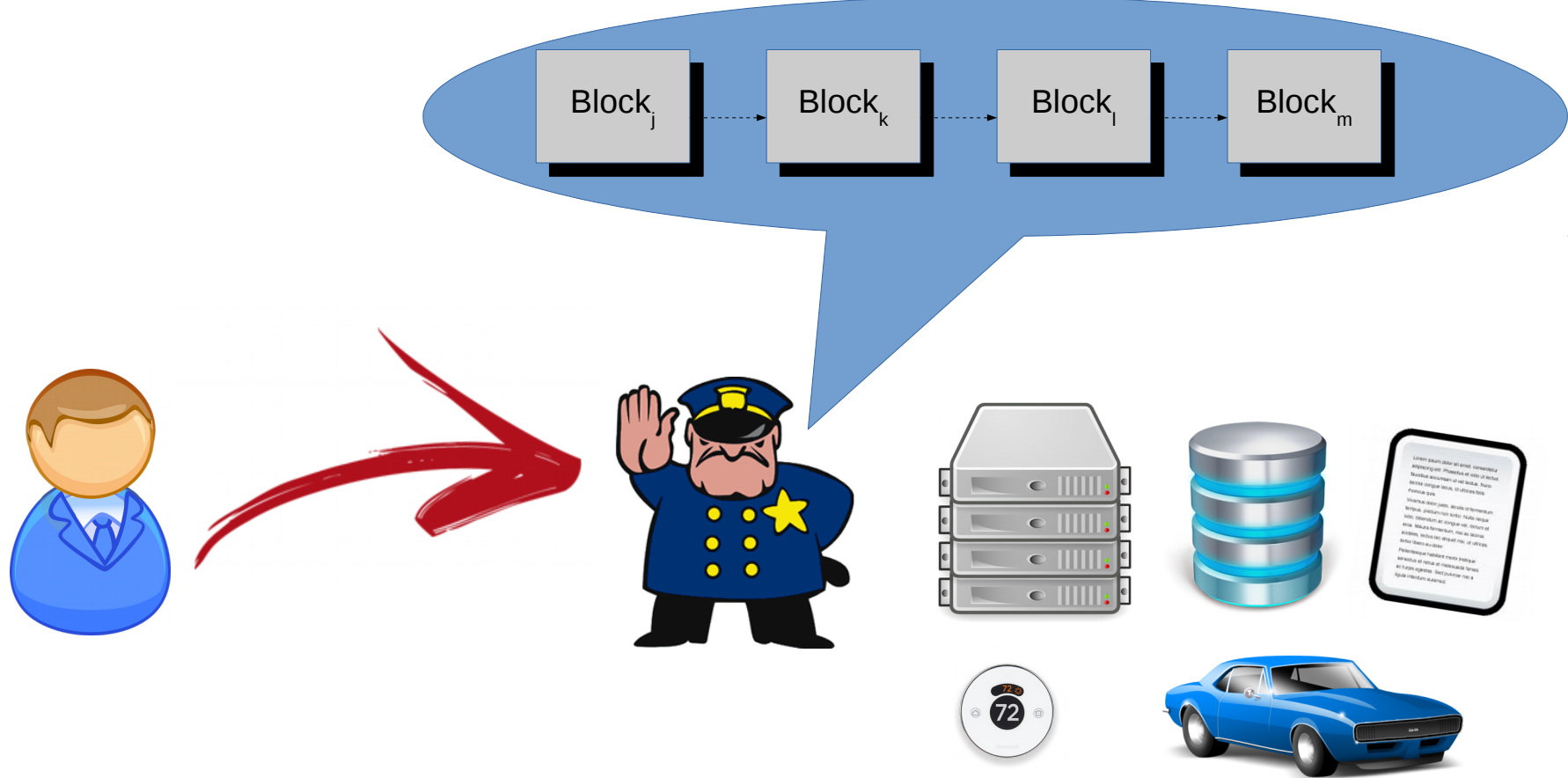
XACML: Policy Example

<Condition>

```
<Apply FunctionId="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:function:and"> <Apply
FunctionId="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:function:string-equal"> <Apply
FunctionId="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:function:string-one-and-only"> <AttributeDesignator
AttributeId="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject:subject-location"
Category="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject-category:access-subject"
DataType="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string" MustBePresent="true"/> </Apply>
<AttributeValue
DataType="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string">EUROPA</AttributeValue> </Apply>
<Apply FunctionId="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:function:string-equal"> <Apply
FunctionId="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:function:string-one-and-only"> <AttributeDesignator
AttributeId="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject:subject-role"
Category="urn:oasis:names:tc:xacml:1.0:subject-category:access-subject"
DataType="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string" MustBePresent="true"/> </Apply>
<AttributeValue
DataType="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string">Executive</AttributeValue>
</Apply></Apply>
</Condition>
</Rule>
```


XACML: Reference Architecture





Blockchain based Access Control

Main Idea

Implement a XACML based Access Control Framework exploiting the Blockchain technology

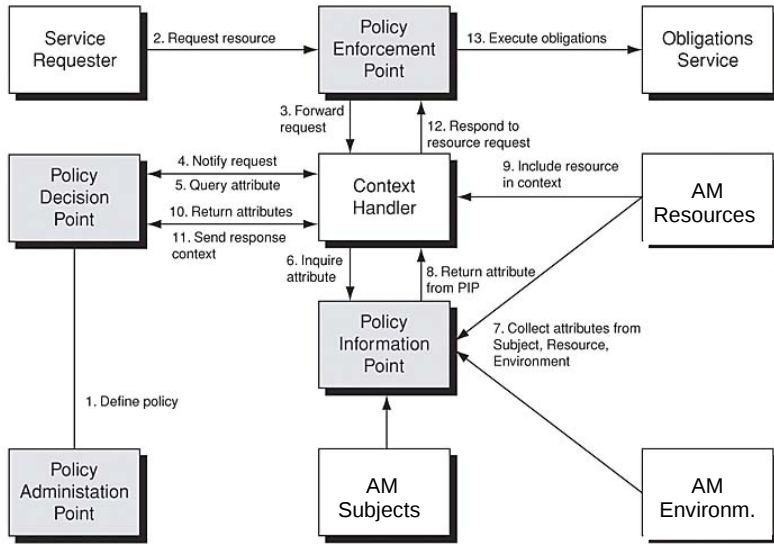
Advantages

- Outsource the access control decision process
- No need of a Trusted third party to perform the access control decision process
- Auditability

Drawbacks

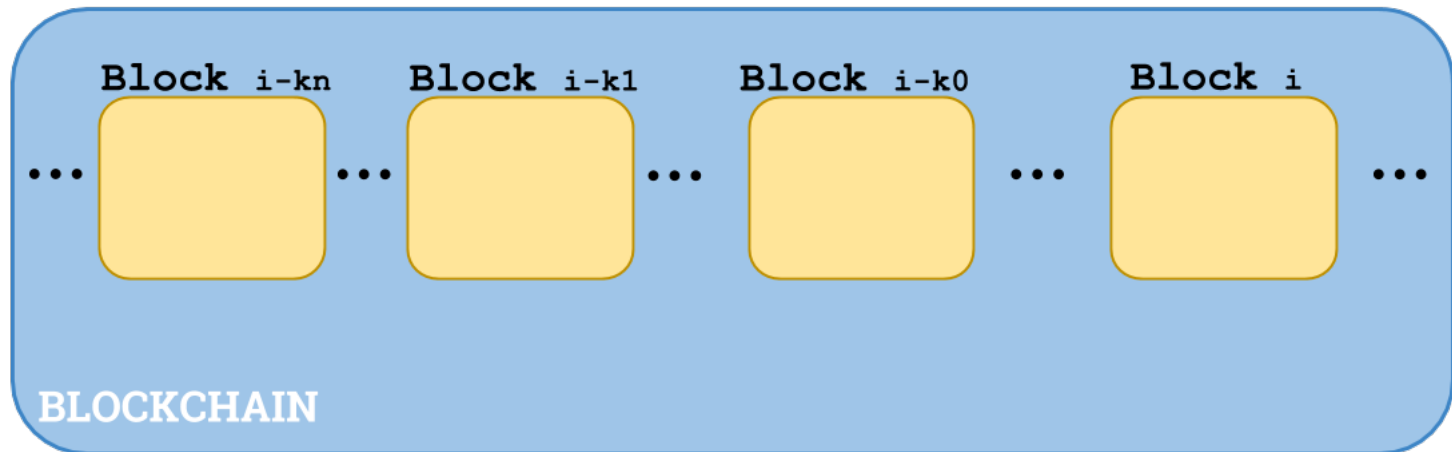
- Cost
- Performance
- Privacy

Framework Design

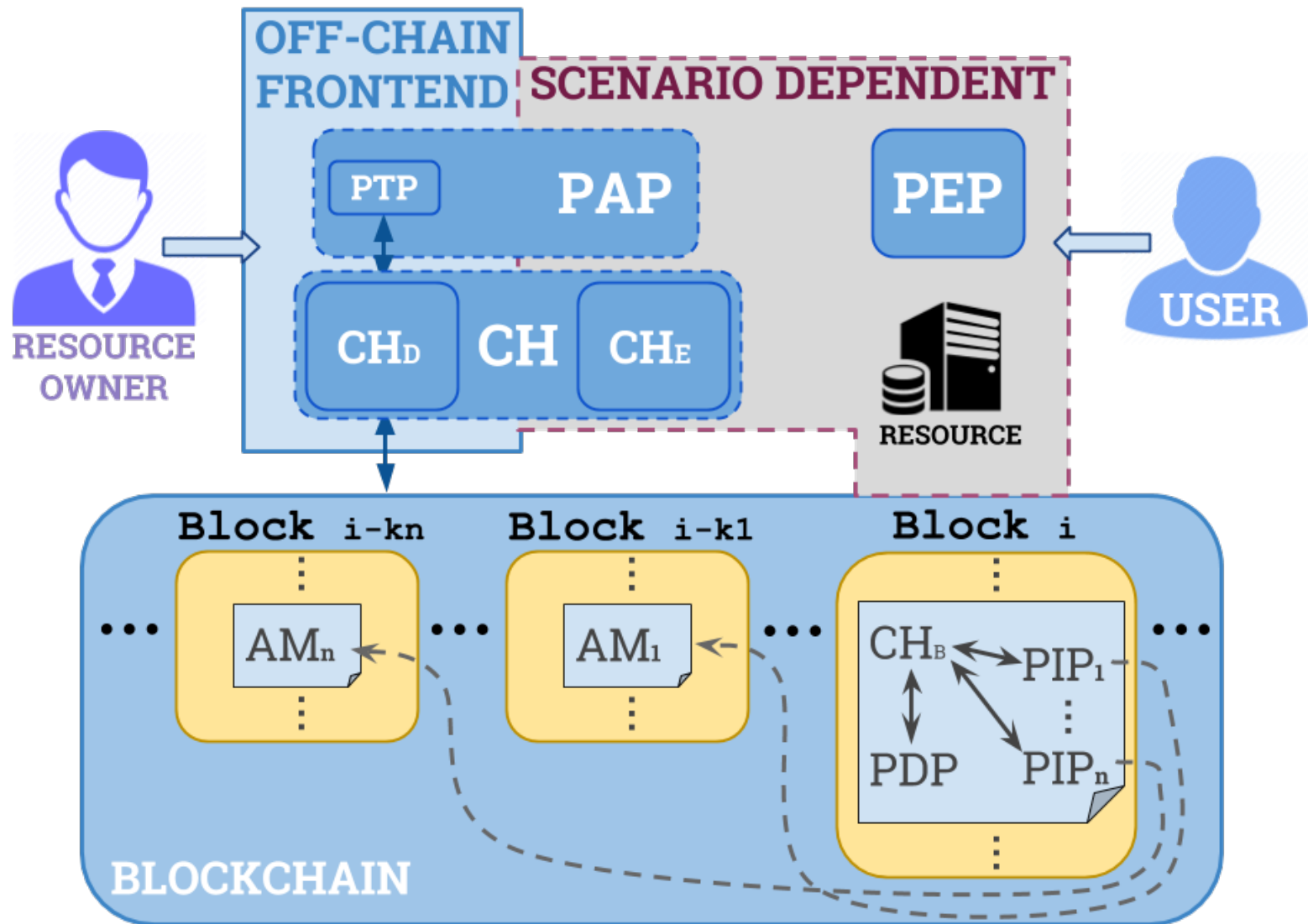


PAP₀

USR

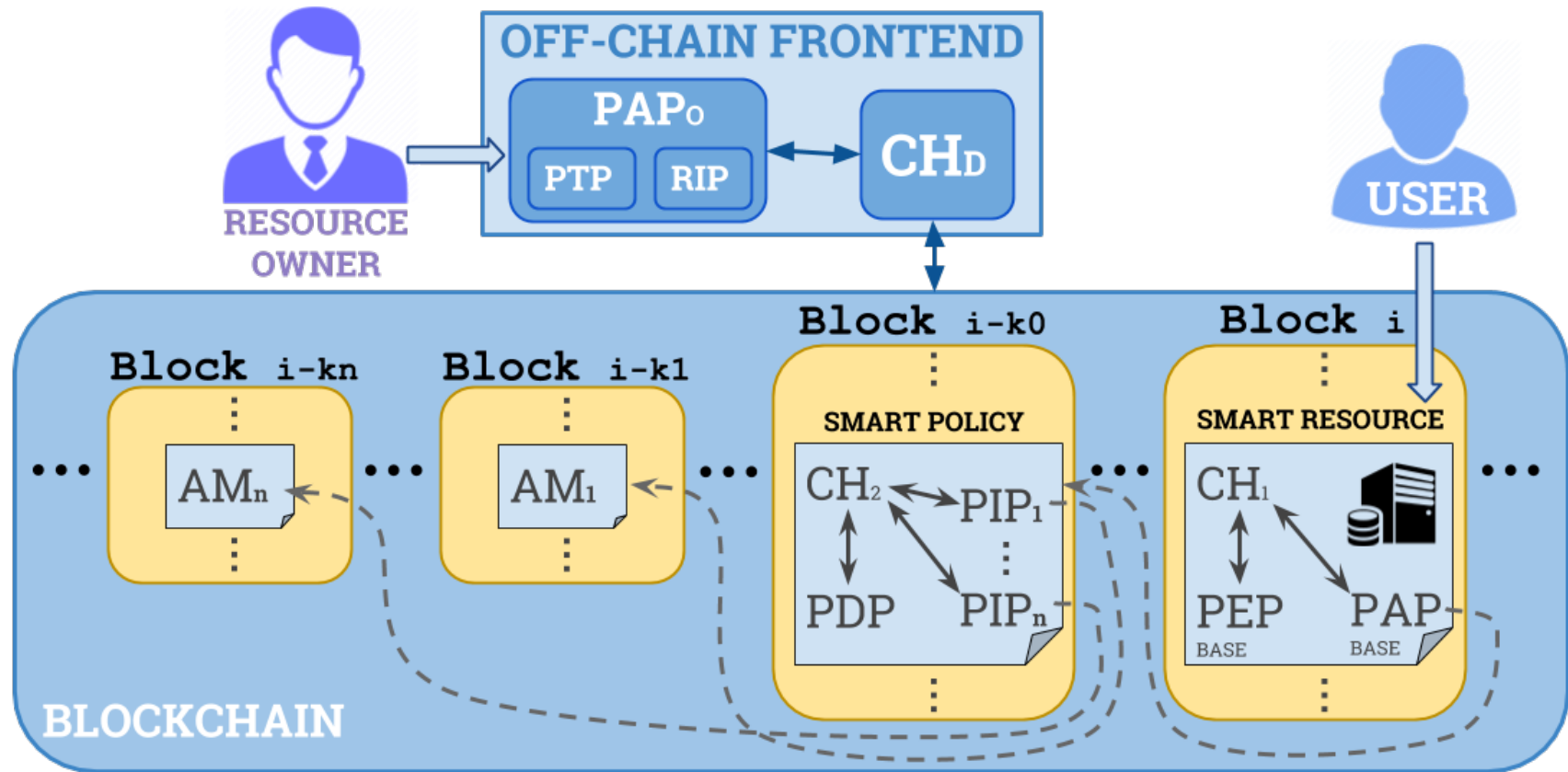


Blockchain based Access Control System

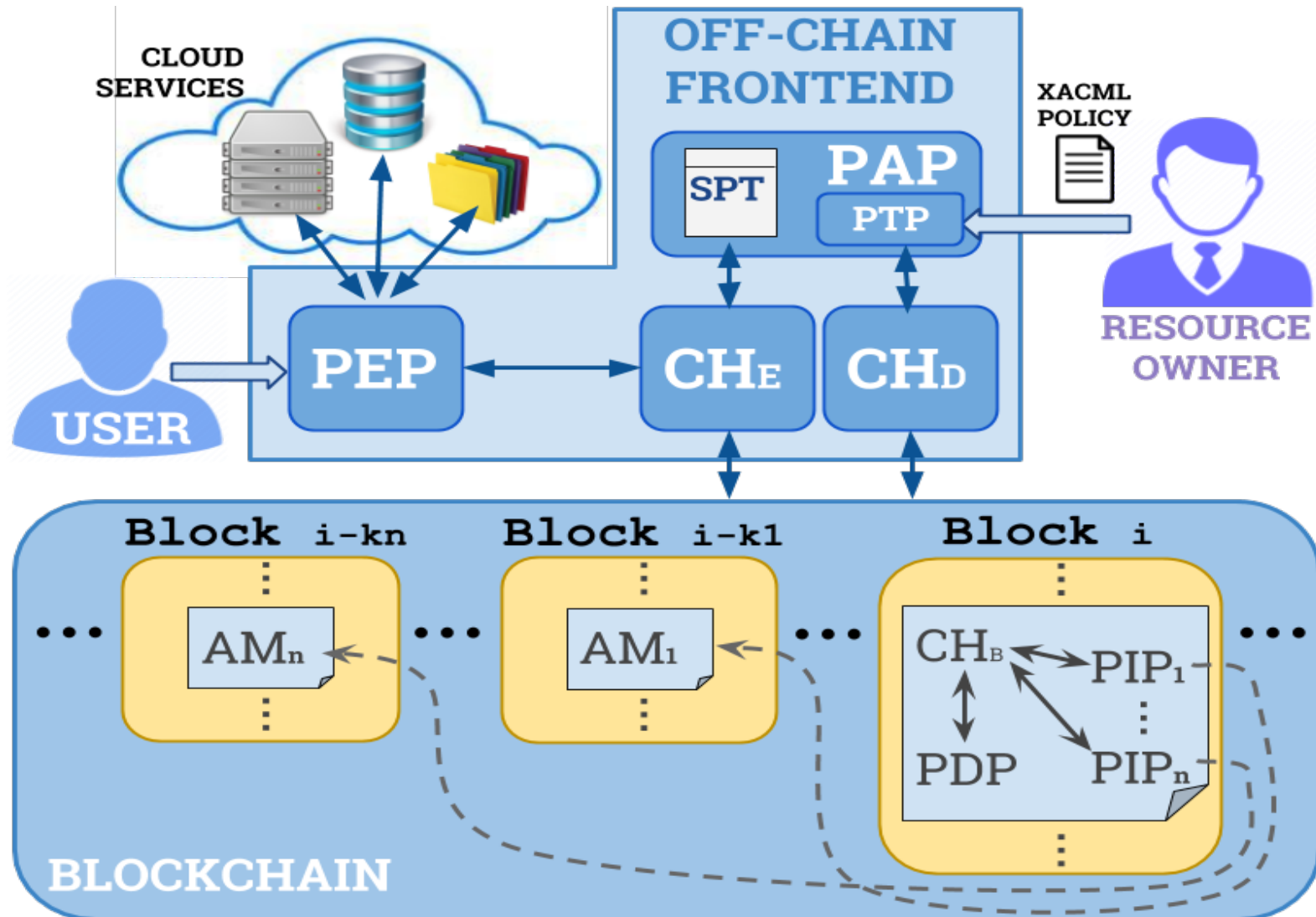


Examples of Application Scenarios

Application Scenario 1: Smart Contracts



Application Scenario 2: Cloud Services



Experimental Results

Testbeds

- International Educational Blockchain Academic Testnet (<http://blockchain.open.ac.uk/>)

- Ethereum based

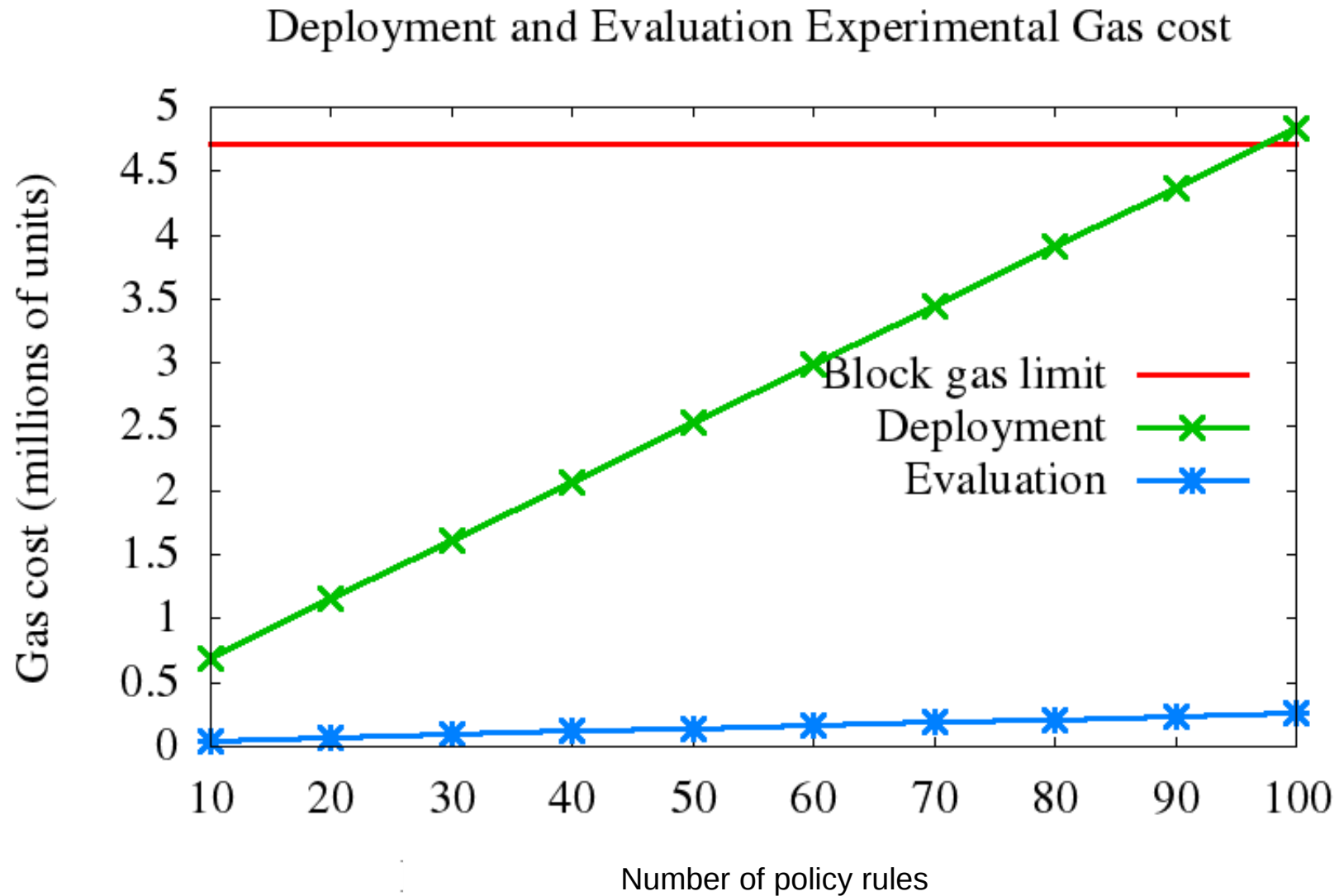
The screenshot displays a blockchain explorer interface with four transaction sections. Each section includes a row of colored circles representing transaction status (green for mined, red for pending) and a table of pending transactions.

Hash	From	To	Value	Gas	Gas Price
OU KMi n1					
815063 815062 815061 815060 815059 815058 815057 815056 815055 815054					
OU KMi n1 mined 43 OU KMi n2 mined 53 Austin n1 mined 0 Pisa n1 mined 248					
Pending Transactions:					
OU KMi n1					
815063 815062 815061 815060 815059 815058 815057 815056 815055 815054					
OU KMi n1 mined 43 OU KMi n2 mined 53 Austin n1 mined 0 Pisa n1 mined 248					
Pending Transactions:					
Austin n1					
Pending Transactions:					
Pisa n1					
815063 815062 815061 815060 815059 815058 815057 815056 815055 815054					
OU KMi n1 mined 43 OU KMi n2 mined 53 Austin n1 mined 0 Pisa n1 mined 248					
Pending Transactions:					

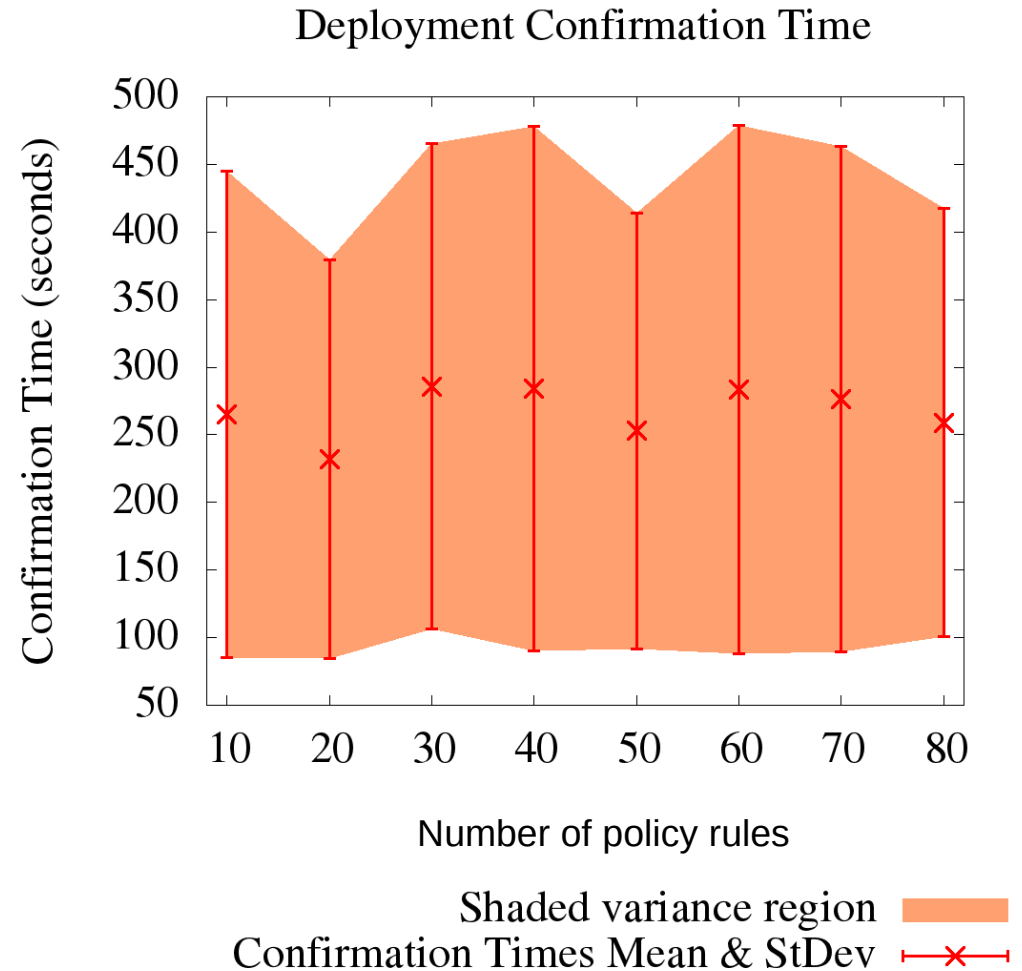
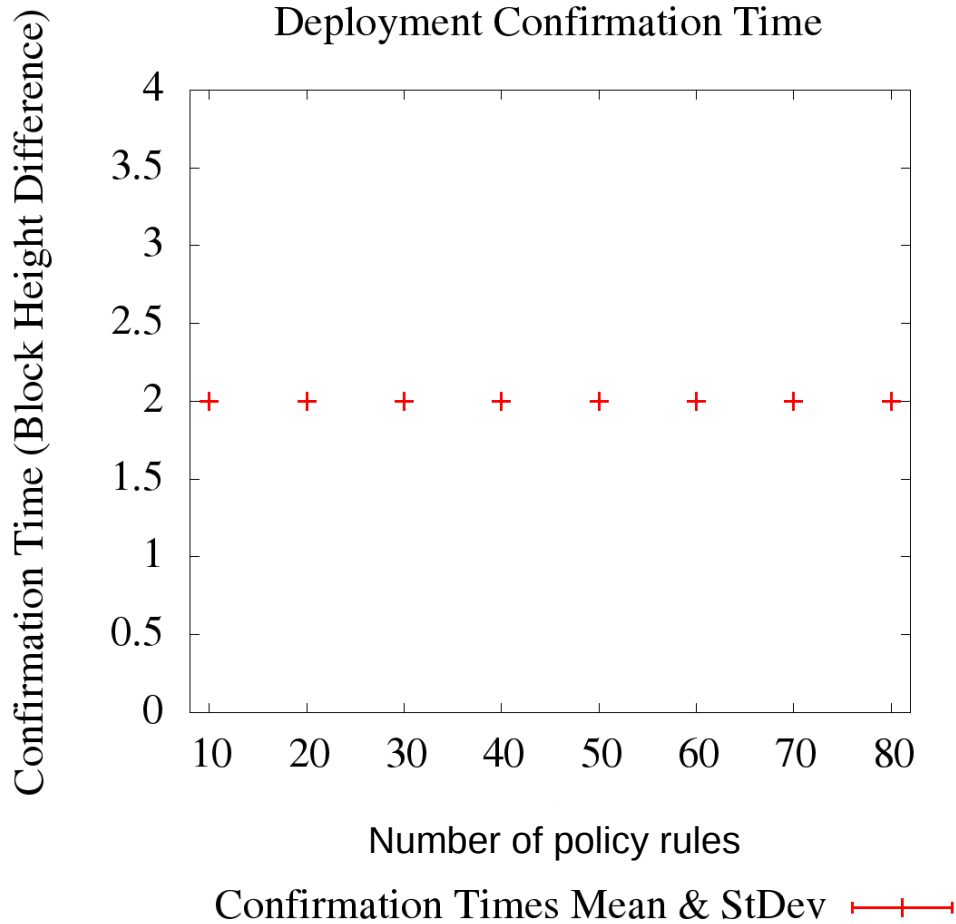
- Ropsten testnet

- Good reproduction of the Ethereum main network for testing

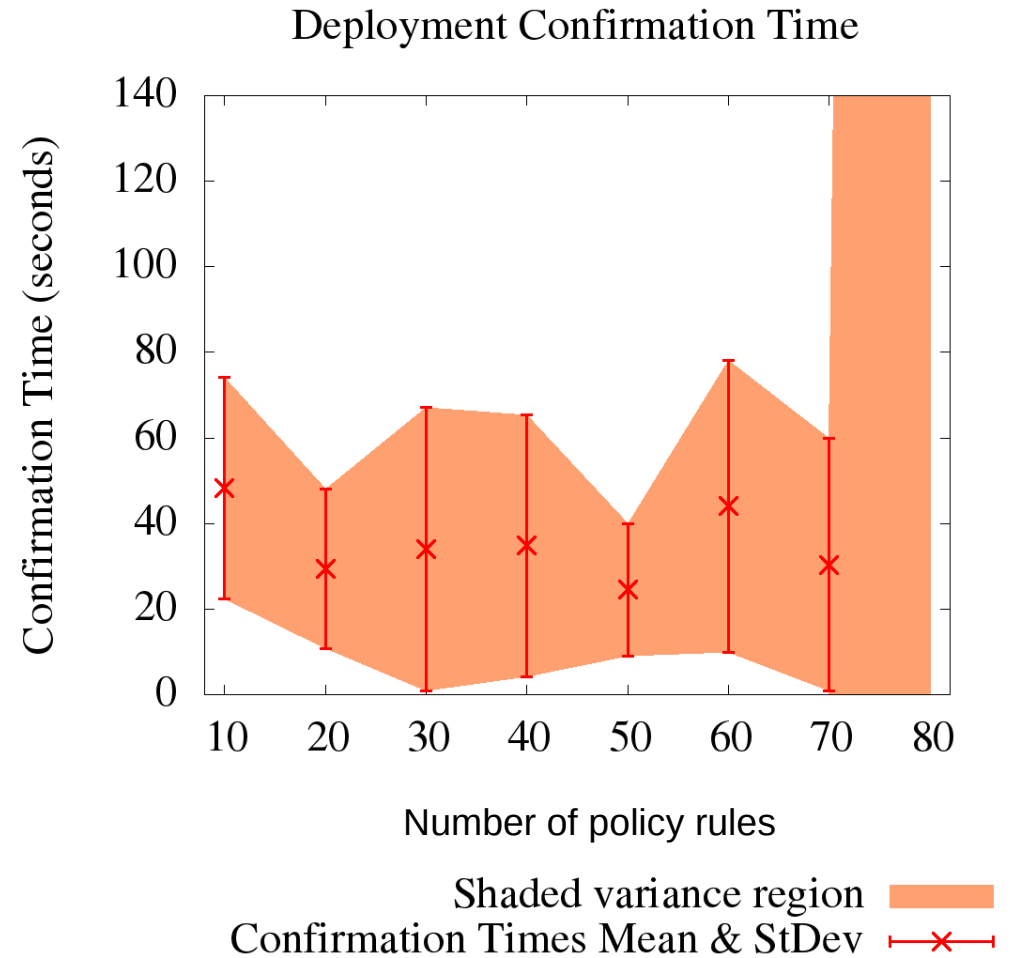
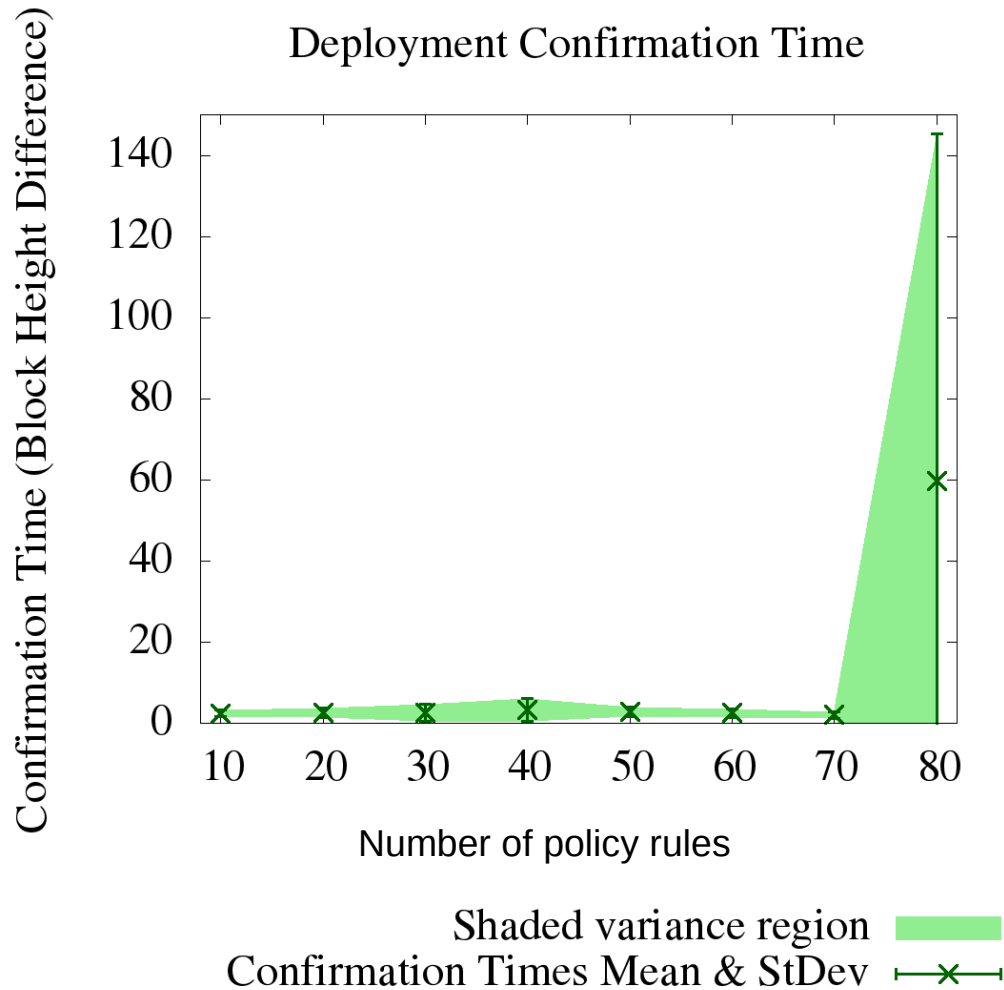
Experimental Results: Gas Cost



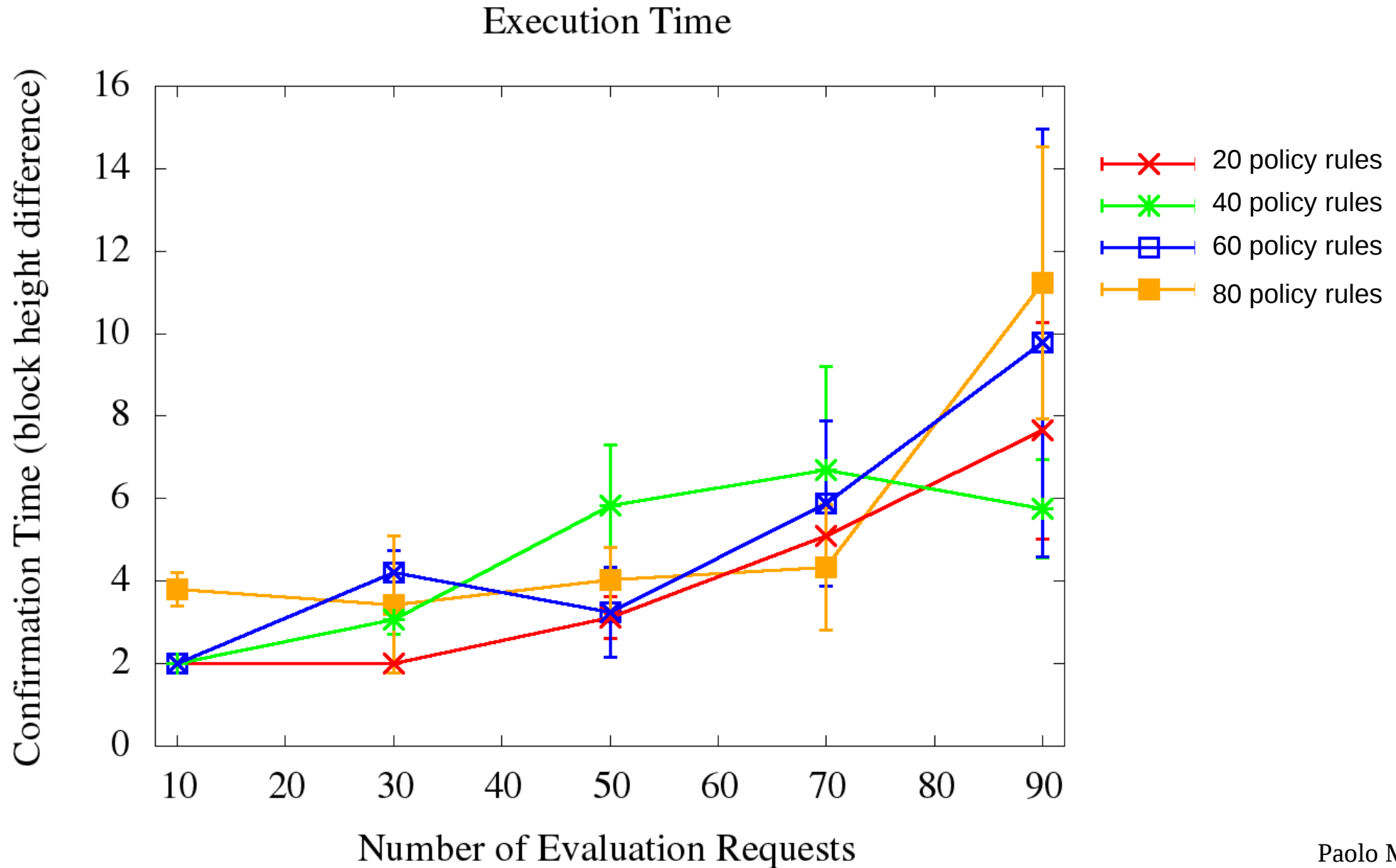
Experimental Results: Policy Deployment Time on Academic Testnet



Experimental Results: Policy Deployment Time on Ropsten

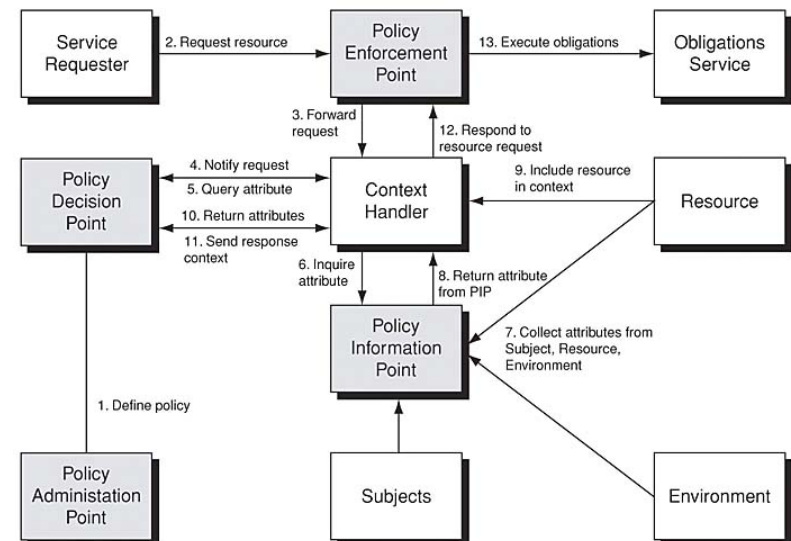


Experimental Results: Policy Evaluation Time on Ropsten



Ongoing and Future Work

- Performance evaluation on other testbeds
 - Optimization
- Other access control models





paolo.mori@iit.cnr.it