Content Level Access Control for OpenStack Swift

Quick Summary

Swift Background:

- ✓ Storage service from OpenStack cloud platform.
- ✓ Users can upload or download an object using Swift API.
- ✓ User can Share an object with other uses using Swift's ACL(Access Control List).

Identifying Problems:

✓ Swift ACL is an 'all or nothing' approach. ✓ User either shares the whole object or cannot share at all.

Our Solution:

- ✓ We extend Swift's access control into content level access control.
- ✓ We assign object-labels on the content level of Swift objects.
- ✓We specify Label Based policy using object-labels and user-labels.
- \checkmark We further specify different ways for applying object-labels at content level.

Our Scope:

 \checkmark The solution applies for JSON formatted file, in hierarchical document models (e.g. XML)

Prosunjit Biswas, Farhan Patwa, Ravi Sandhu

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) ✓ JSON is a hierarchical Data Model similar to XML ✓ We use JSON because of its increasing popularity.

Technical Details

Label Based Access Control (LaBAC):



LaBAC Policy:

✓ (user-labels, action, object-labels) e.g. ({manager},read,{'sensitive'})

Assigning Labels at Content Level:

- ✓ Using JSONPath
- e.g. ('/path/to/salary', {sensitive})
- ✓ Using JSON key/value
- ✓ Using Attribute to specify labels

```
e.g. (<RE-for-email>, {contact-info})
e.g. Records created after Jan 1<sup>st</sup> are restricted.
```

0 0

 User requests and receives Identity from Keystone. 3: User present credential to Swift. LaBAC decides which JSON object is accessible. User gets Partial content.

✓ Extended Swift Object Server logic. ✓ LaBAC module intercept every Swift request and modifies response based on LaBAC policy. ✓ LaBAC policy and Labeling rules are stored as metadata of Swift objects.



Implementation & Performance:



Required Changes:

