



Convergent Access Control to Enable Secure Smart Communities

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Introduction



Smart Communities vs. Smart Cities



Smart grid/ energy/ utilities

Smart farming/ agriculture buildings

Smart transportation

Smart transportation

Image Credit: Graphic farm/Shutterstock.com
Source: https://www.nsf.gov/news/news images.jsp?cntn id=244863&org=NSF

Image Credit: internetofthingsagenda.techtarget.com
Source: https://johnenglander.net/will-smart-cities-save-us-from-rising-seas/

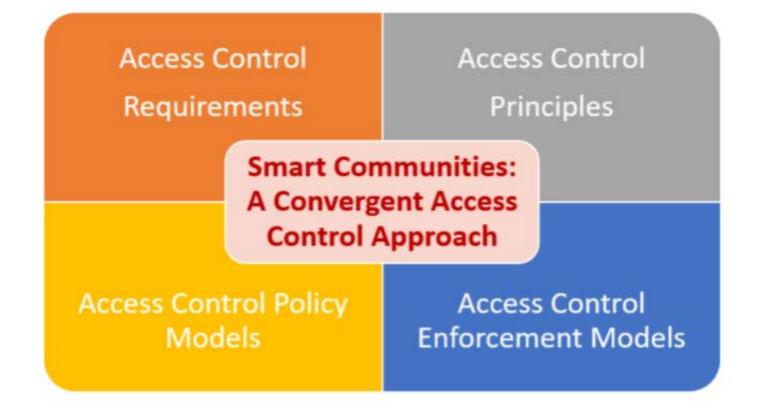






I·C·S Future Smart Communities (SC) Access Control Aspects









Background



Smart Communities –

- Smart Communities (SCs) are emerging today with the convergence of IoT, Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS), cloud and edge computing, and intelligent applications based on AI and ML (Machine Learning) technologies.
- Several smart application domains within SCs
 - Smart Health
 - Smart Energy
 - Smart Transportation and Autonomous Vehicles
 - Smart Farming and Infrastructure
 - ...

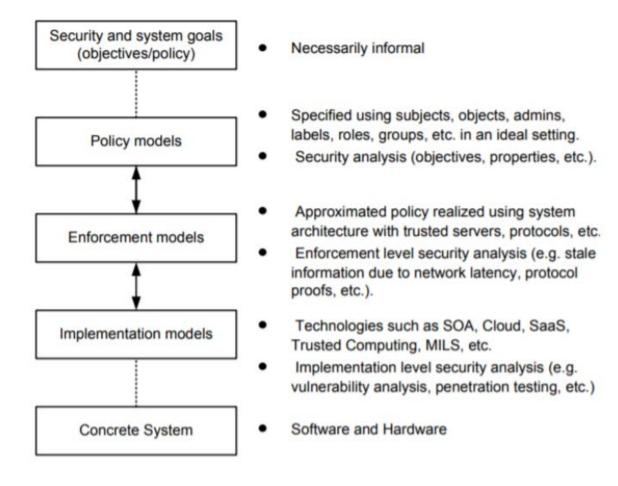




Background (contd.)



The PEI (Policy, Enforcement, and Implementation) Framework







ASCAA Principles



- ASCAA Principles for Next-Generation Role-Based Access Control
 - Abstraction: abstract privileges
 - Separation: separation of operative and administrative functions
 - Containment: least privilege and usage control
 - Automation: automatic access control administration
 - Accountability: hold users accountable of their actions in cyberspace





Access Control Model Requirements for SCs



- Next-generation connected Smart Communities → high dynamic and distributed architectures with evolving access control requirements
 - **Solution** Essential Requirements for Access Control models for Smart Communities
 - Dynamic Authorization
 - > Flexibility
 - > Scalability
 - Decentralization
 - > Compliance
 - > Light-Weight
 - > Privacy-Preserving

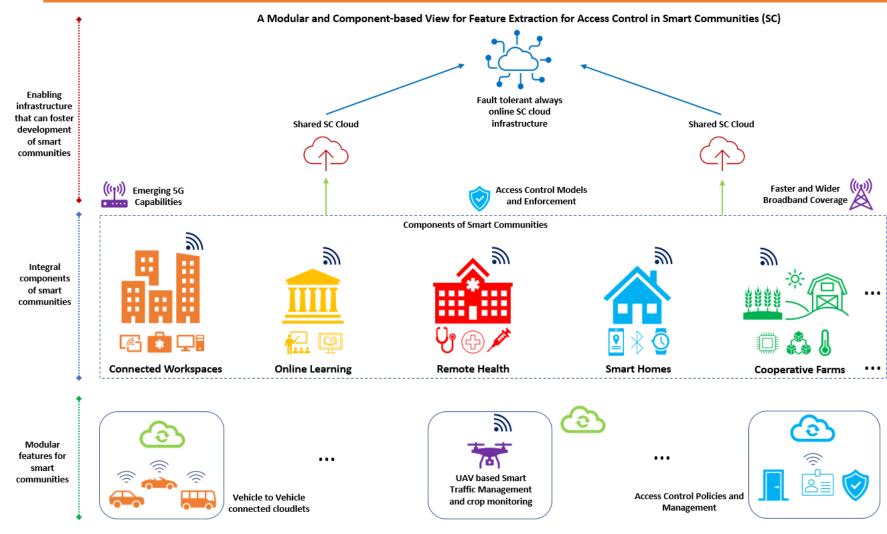






Connected Smart Communities Vision











Access Control Principles for SCs



Access Control Principles for Next-generation connected Smart Communities

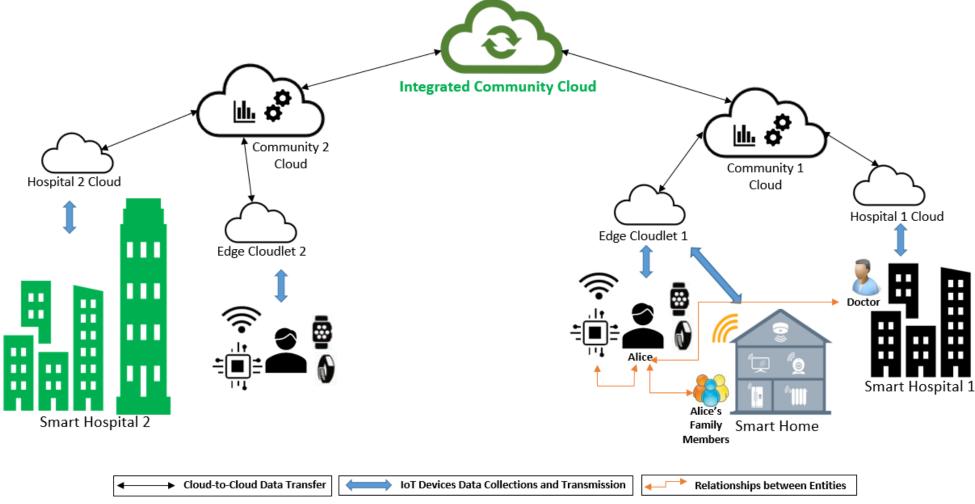
- Some of these principles are adopted from ASCAA principles and revised in the context of SCs
- **Abstraction:** different types of entities access, and resources in various SC components
- **Dynamic Separation:** dynamic separations of admin and operational permissions for users
- **Cooperation:** trust and cooperation between several SC's entities in managing access
- **Delegation:** access delegation towards enabling autonomous environment
- **Containment:** incorporates least privilege and need to know to ensure secure cooperation
- **Adaptability:** allows to incorporate changes in different SC components, entities, and access
- **Autonomous:** to enable fully autonomous access control models once defined and deployed
- **Accountability:** similar to ASCAA, hold different parties accountable for their actions





SC Use Case and Applicable Access Control Features





Entities (e.g., Users and Devices) have attributes along with other environmental attributes and may have associated roles and capabilities in Smart Communities

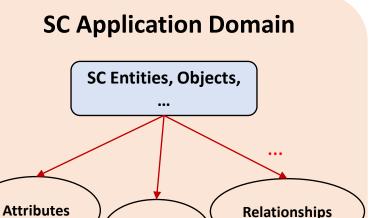






I·C·S SC Use Case and Applicable Access Control Features (contd.)

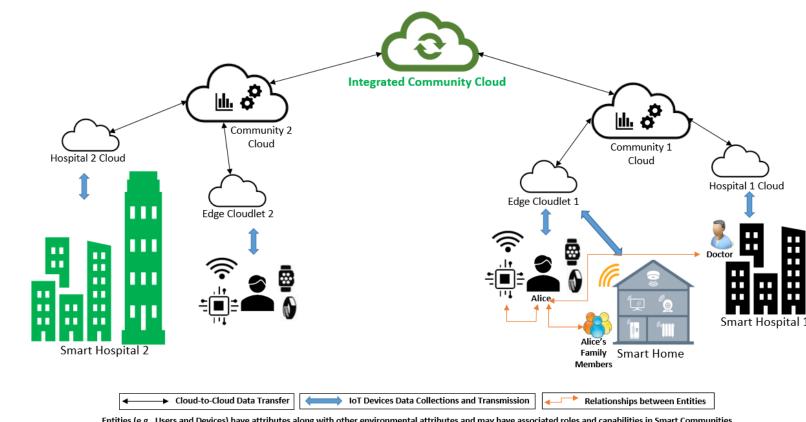




How can we converge these access control features?

Roles

How does access control requirements change as per different SC application domains?



Entities (e.g., Users and Devices) have attributes along with other environmental attributes and may have associated roles and capabilities in Smart Communities

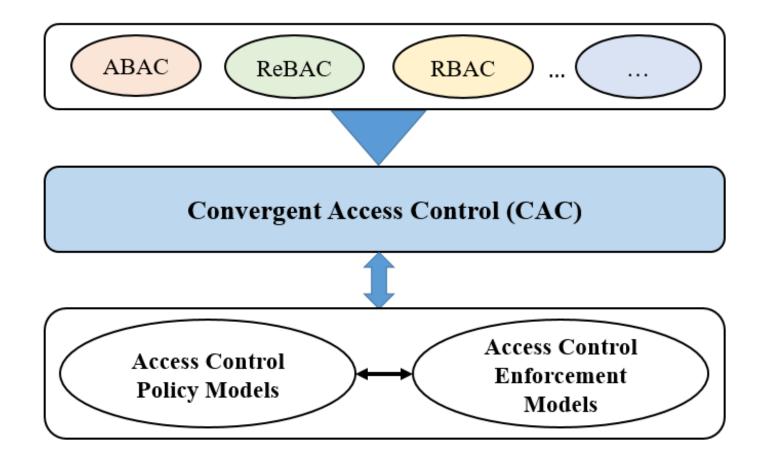






The Convergent Access Control (CAC) Framework









Summary and Future Research Agenda



- Overarching Vision Convergence of Access Control Models towards developing CAC Framework
- Future collaborative and interdisciplinary research efforts from research community
 - Some future research directions ---
 - > Suitability of Access Control Models and Systems
 - > Hybrid Access Control Models
 - > AI-Enabled Strategies for Access Control
 - Access Control Evaluation Frameworks





Thank You!



Questions?

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