Smart Access Control using Blockchain

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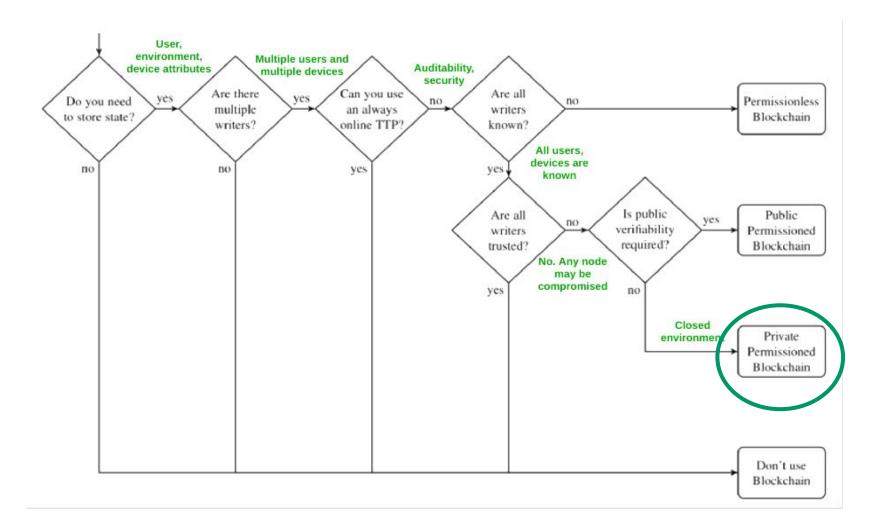
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Project Idea

Understanding the Scope of Blockchain in Access Control Systems & Building an ABAC System for IOT Data.

Key Questions

- 1. Is Blockchain suitable for an ABAC Access Control Systems?
- 2. Why IOT Data?
- 3. Permission-less or Permissioned Blockchain with IOT ACS?



Access Control Systems

Key factors to consider for any production grade ACS

- 1. No Single Point of failure (Hardware Crashes)
- 2. Throughput
- 3. System Security
- 4. Auditability
- 5. *Security (no single weak system)

Why Hyperledger Fabric

Cons of POW based Public Blockchain

- Longer Transaction Confirmation time
- 2. Waste of resources. POW consumes a lot of resources and power
- 3. Consistency issues. Branching of Blockchain
- 4. Privacy issues

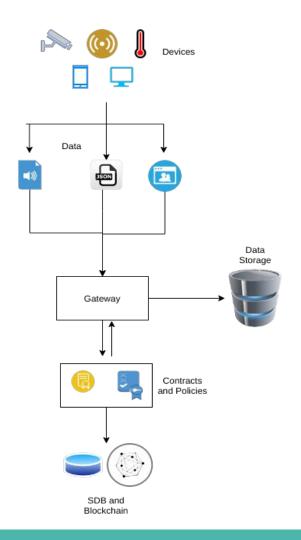
Hyperledger Fabric

- Faster consensus less confirmation time - more throughput
- Each member needs to be authorized to join a specific channel
- 3. No consistency issues (ordering service)
- 4. Network based on business use case

Work already done		Work for this evaluation		Work for next semester	
1.	Exploring Industrial use cases of Blockchain	1.	Indepth Research on ACS using Blockchain.	1.	Coding different types of smart contracts in the chain code for the fabric
2.	Challenges in Centrally Operated ACS	2.	Implemented some Blockchain Components from scratch in Golang (components, POW)	2. 3. 4.	Scripts for enrolling admins, registering users
3.	High Level view of Blockchain components	3.	Learning Hyperledger Fabric		Web UI Connecting with ipfs
		4.	Finalizing the workflow, models, and Smart Contract in the project	5.	Integrating all components
		5.	Coding the models in Golang	6.	Analysis of performance with large number of Transactions using different consensus algorithms

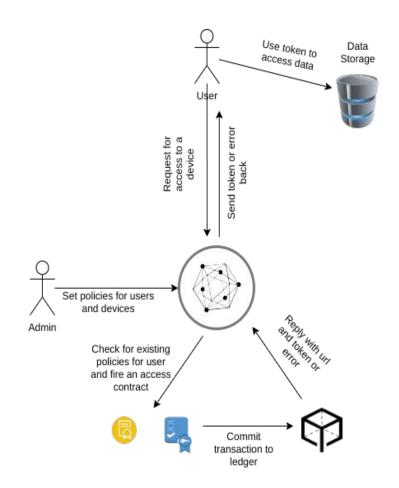
Workflow (Part 1)

- The devices capture the data in various formats
- They send the data to Gateway
- The gateway checks for existing device and policies
- If not, it fires device contracts to create url and device records
- The contract commits to the Blockchain and the SDB
- Data and the url is sent to the data storage



Workflow (Part 2)

- The admin user sets policies and contracts for device and other users
- User requests the system for access to the device data
- Policies are retrieved and access contract is fired
- If successful, token is generated and is sent back to the user
- User uses the token to access the data



Policy Model

This model is designed with focus on IoT systems

- User Attributes
 - User-id
 - Role
 - Group
- Device Attributes
 - Device ID
 - Mac address
- Environment Attributes
 - End time
 - Allowed IPs

Permission Attributes

Permission (allow or deny)

Policy Model = {UA, DA, EA, PA}

Policy Contract

Make Policy

- Admin defines policy for users
- Encrypt and sign data
- Send the request to add policy

Check Policy

- Check if policy is valid, all attributes are present etc
- Check for any existing policy with similar attributes

Add Policy

- Write the policy in the ledger
- Add the policy in the state database

Update Policy

Update a policy instead of creating a new one

Delete Policy

- Either the admin manually revokes a policy
- Or time of policy has expired

Device Contract

Add URL

- o Take the device ID, Mac, IP
- Write the URL of device into State database

Get URL

o Given a Device ID, get URL

Update URL

- o If the device Mac, IP, ID changes
- Update the signature and the url

Delete URL

- If the device is removed
- Remove the URL from state DB

Access Contract

Verify User

Check user's key and verify identity

Fetch attributes

• Get all the relevant attributes for user, device, environment

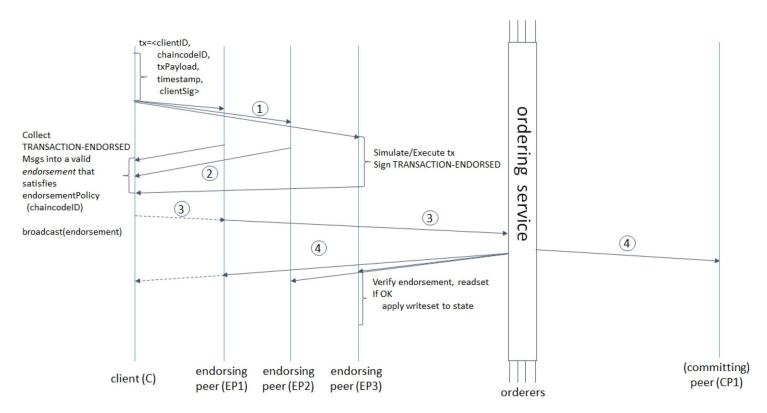
Check Access

- Query the SDB for the relevant policies
- Check if access should be granted or revoked

Generate Token

- If the request is valid, query the SDB and get URL for the device
- Generate the token for the request.
- Token will contain attributes like Device_ID, hash of transaction, Policy ID, expire time, etc.

Transaction Flow in Hyperledger Fabric



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