

# Security and Access Control Strategy

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**Target Audience:** Security Architects, Compliance Officers

**Purpose:** Defining the multi-layered security posture that protects user data, financial integrity, and operational continuity.

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## 1. Authentication Model (Identity)

We adopt a **Stateless, Token-Based Authentication** model enabling secure interactions across Web, Mobile, and API clients.

- **Standard:** OAuth 2.0 / OpenID Connect compliant flows.
- **Mechanism:** JSON Web Tokens (JWT).
  - **Access Tokens:** Short-lived (15–60 mins). Signed with [EdDSA](#) or [RS256](#) (Asymmetric Keys). Used for API access.
  - **Refresh Tokens:** Long-lived (7 days). Securely stored (HttpOnly Cookies on Web, KeyChain on Mobile). Used to obtain new Access Tokens.
- **Zero Trust (Internal):** Services do not trust each other implicitly.
  - Service-to-Service: Internal requests must include a valid JWT or a mutual TLS (mTLS) certificate.
  - Validation: Every service validates the JWT signature individually against the public key exposed by the Auth Service.

## 2. Authorization Rules (Access)

We enforce **Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)** supplemented by **Resource-Based Scopes**.

### 2.1 The Principle of Least Privilege

Users are granted only the permissions essential for their specific function. A "Driver" cannot refund tickets; a "Ticket Agent" cannot edit Bus Schedules.

### 2.2 Scope Enforcement

Permissions are granular.

- `read:schedule` - Can view trips.
  - `write:schedule` - Can create/edit trips.
  - `write:refund` - Can authorize money return.
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## 3. Role Definitions

Role	Scope / Description	Risk Level
Super Admin	<b>God Mode.</b> Can onboard new Companies, suspend accounts, view platform-wide revenue.	Critical
Company Admin	<b>Tenant Root.</b> Full control over <i>their specific company's</i> fleet, staff, and finances. Cannot see other companies.	High
Ops Supervisor	<b>Manager.</b> Can edit schedules, assign drivers, cancel trips. Cannot access top-level financial withdrawal.	Medium
Station Agent	<b>Sales.</b> Can search trips, lock seats, issue tickets within their assigned station.	Low
Driver / Conductor	<b>Execution.</b> Can view manifest, scan QR codes, start/stop trips. Read-only access to sales data.	Low
Passenger	<b>Self-Service.</b> Can view own tickets and profile. No access to operational data.	Low

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## 4. Multi-Tenancy & Data Isolation

The system is designed as a **Multi-Tenant SaaS**.

- **Logical Isolation:** Every database query includes a `WHERE company_id = X` clause automatically injected by the data access layer.
  - **Token Binding:** The `company_id` is embedded in the JWT. A User from "Simba Coach" requesting data for "Kigali Bus" is rejected at the API Gateway level (403 Forbidden).
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## 5. Sensitive Data Handling

### 5.1 Payment Information (PCI-DSS)

- **Card Data:** We **NEVER** touch or store raw credit card numbers.

- **Approach:** We use Tokenization. The Client sends card data directly to the Payment Provider (e.g., Stripe/PayPal) and receives a `payment_token`. We only store this token.

## 5.2 Passwords

- **Hashing:** Passwords are hashed using strong algorithms (Argon2id or bcrypt) with high work factors and per-user salts.
- **Policy:** Enforced complexity (Min 8 chars, mixed case, special chars).

## 5.3 Communication (Encryption in Transit)

- **TLS 1.2+:** All external and internal traffic uses HTTPS/TLS. Non-secure HTTP is rejected by the Gateway.
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## 6. Audit and Traceability

To prevent fraud and ensure accountability, "who did what" is immutable.

- **The Audit Log:** A write-only, append-only log of critical actions.
  - **Captured Data:** `Timestamp`, `Actor ID`, `Action` (e.g., `TICKET_REFUND`), `Target ID` (Ticket #123), `IP Address`, `User Agent`.
  - **Retention:** Logs are retained for financial compliance (min 7 years for financial transactions).
  - **Analysability:** Managers can query: "Show me all Manual Refunds performed by Agent John in the last 24 hours."
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## 7. Operational Security

- **Rate Limiting:** Protects against Brute Force and DDoS. Configured at the Gateway (e.g., max 5 login attempts per minute).
- **Input Sanitization:** All API inputs are validated against strict schemas (Pydantic) to prevent SQL Injection and XSS attacks.