

Sample Paper for Poster 2015 Conference for L^AT_EX

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Keywords

Paper formatting, Poster2015, electronic publishing, templates, styles.

1. Introduction

Currently there can be seen move toward context aware application. It is caused by emerge of the huge amount of the mobile technologies and users demand for personalized applications. Applications provide personalized context based on user's context or the application's context. That brings completely new experience for the applications operators as well as for users.

However securing the applications is done the old way. Mostly users got some roles in applications or permissions for resources and those security rules are independent on context. There is very few, if any, applications which has security based on context. We can expect that users and application owners would take advantage of application security based on context to provide specific security rules based on users context.

Applications using context aware security can be much less obtrusive for users. They can be asked for different authentication methods based on context, they can be authorized for same resource various ways depending on their context. They can even sometimes omit authentication because their context is trustworthy by itself (for example access from inner company network). Same as the users can profit from the context based authentication operators of the applications. They might define more strict security rules for suspicious users behavior (for example access to confidential resources in system from internet in night). Using context allows system administrators for more fine grained security rules which would be otherwise unsustainable for maintenance.

Application operators and software developers are good aware of the added value of context aware security. Even there are various proposals how to do context aware security none of them is widely used. Reason why they are not widely used can be that they are either too complicated or they are too innovative and it is hard to incorporate them into existing solutions.

In this paper I will present solution which extends standard role based security architecture with context aware elements. This extension is based on giving users security level based on their context. Resources would require user to posses that level in addition to his normal rights to be accessed. That way we can extend any existing security architecture with context aware elements.

2. Background

Large applications or information systems which has more then one user needs some form of authentication and authorization. Such systems are here for many decades and are almost as old as computers itself. Therefore for many decades there exist problem with security applications and it was solved various ways.

Two of the oldest principles for securing application resources is mandatory access control (MAC) and discretionary access control (DAC). Those two principles does not

define how the application security should be implemented, but rather define core principles in authorization. In MAC there is some authority which grants permissions to all resources. In DAC on the other side can grant permission everyone with sufficient permission for the resource.

However granting permissions to every user in system is unpractical for larger amount of users. Role based access control (RBAC) provides another level of abstraction. In that approach the permission is given to an abstract role and users are assigned roles. Typically there is in application many times less roles than permissions and the roles does not change significantly over time unlike users.

Nevertheless those authorization principles and method are very static. They does not reflect the changing state of the system and users. Once they are set they do not take in account any other factors and any fine tuning is if not impossible very difficult.

Context aware security can overcome those difficulties and provide even new experience for user and application operator. Context aware applications are much more personalized than the static ones and same comes for the security. Application can get a lot of information about user from context and therefore it does not annoy user with request for additional information. For example application knows his IP address and therefore does not need to re-verify him. The context is also valuable source of information for application owner. For example he might restrict some IP ranges, days of time, etc to access resources in application.

Also with the emerge of the context aware application there is naturally need of context aware security. ADD DATA ABOUT CONTEXT AWARE APPs ADD DATA ABOUT CONTEXT AWARE APPs ADD DATA ABOUT CONTEXT AWARE APPs ADD DATA ABOUT CONTEXT AWARE APPs ADD DATA ABOUT CONTEXT AWARE APPs ADD DATA ABOUT CONTEXT AWARE APPs ADD DATA ABOUT CONTEXT AWARE APPs ADD DATA ABOUT CONTEXT AWARE APPs

To illustrate how can context aware security improve applications consider following example. We have a information system in company. To make it more comfortable let users from inner company network access some noncritical resources. But if the user comes from internet or access some sensitive resources he needs to authenticate itself normal way. But not only users would benefit from it. Context aware security can determine suspicious users behavior. For example if users log in to system in short time frame from different parts of world it can rise flag and the incident can be investigated further. Or the company can set some access hours for various resources, to limit possibility of their abuse (for example limit access in non working hours).

3. Related Work

There has been multiple attempts to extend classic role based access control with context-aware elements and make RBAC more fine-grained.

One of the approaches is to add another set of roles to role based access control. Moyer [1] proposes creating two additional sets of object roles and environmental roles and tying permissions with trio of roles. Covington [2] simplify that to just one additional set of environmental roles. They are hierarchical composed and represent current state of system. Similarly to this approach Seon-Ho [3] suggests additional set of context roles.

Different solution proposes Sladić [4]. Roles are granted to user after his authentication based on context. That way user can obtain new roles based on context. The idea is further developed by Kulkarni [5] into Context-Aware RBAC. It also allows roles to be granted based on context but there is second layer of authorization architecture which is responsible for granting and revoking roles when the context changes and therefore roles are dynamically reflecting context.

There is also possibility to solve that problem with adding another element not based on roles. Neumann [6] suggests adding context constraints to security policies. When the permission is checked used needs to posses not only the permission for resource (based on his role) but also fulfill context constraints. Similar approach by Mostéfaoui [7] proposes that security rules should consist of four elements - permission, role, context and authentication method.

Lima [9] adds another context dimension to current security rules. It would make security policy three dimensional with context, permission and role. Difference from xRBAC [6] is that it takes context more abstractly and complexly. Corrad [8] suggest leave the roles completely and assign permissions to contexts. Both those approaches are interesting in that they somehow compare contexts and make decisions on how similar they are.

Remarkable idea is proposed by Hung [10]. He proposes three entities in security rules - object, user and activity. All of the entities have some credentials. If user want to perform action on object he needs to poses credentials required for both object and activity.

Another interesting idea is described by Wendong [11]. He suggest adding user security level in addition to RBAC and define needed security levels to perform actions.

4. Proposed Solution

My super solution

5. Osnova

1. Intro - co je security, proc je dulezity pro aplikace, proc je stavajici security spatna, jake ekonomicke nevyhody nese, jak husta je security co bere v potaz kontext, ze to ukazu na RBAC

2 - Background - vysvetleni kontextu, co je MAC/DAC, co je RBAC, detailnejs popsati jak kontextova security pomuze jak uzivately, tak provozovately systemu

3 - Related work - z diplomky mam 7 praci, najit dalsi?

4. Vlastni obsah - resit pomoci levelu - popsati svoje reseni (a na RACS nechat to, ze autentizacni metoda je cast kontextu?)

Koment od Tomase: 1 ma rici co je problem a co vlastne resis, i naznacit co prinese tve reseni 2. ano, ac mel by jsi stavet na tom ze exituje nejaka obtiz, a jak ji pomohou resit tyto typy zabezpeceni 3. ok 4. zde rici i jak to resi problem, jake to ma vyhody a naznacit i omezeni ci co to nedela 4. pokud lze neco oddelit a nechat to na RACS pak idealni. 5. shrnuti

6. Headline of a Section

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10	20	30
40	50	60

Tab. 1. Descriptions of figures and tables are of the same style.

Tables are centered in the text column. For the text in the table, we use the font command `\tablefont`. Use standard environments `table` and `tabular`, see the example above (Tab. 1). For the two-column table use the environment `table*`.

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$$\frac{2B \sin^2 + A \sin 2}{10g^2 \kappa T + A \cos^2 + B \sin} = 2\gamma\delta. \quad (1)$$

No comma should be put before an explanation of symbols in the equation, e. g.

$$\lambda_g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_m}\right)^2}} \quad (2)$$

where λ_g is the wavelength... etc.

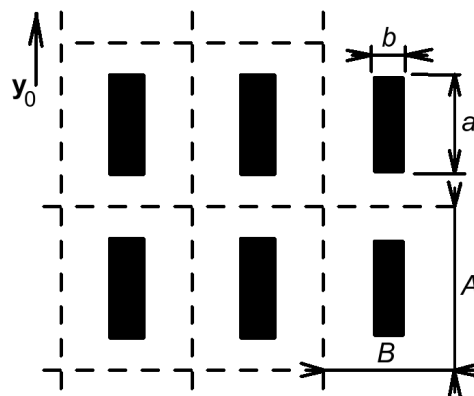


Fig. 1. The description of a figure is of the same style as the description of a table; the figure itself is of the environment `figure`.

8. Headline of a Section

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