

Introduction of Prototype

Traditional access control systems rely on static credentials and perimeter-based security, which are ineffective against modern threats. Our prototype addresses this by using AI to evaluate real-time behavioral and contextual factors, enforcing Zero Trust principles for secure, dynamic access control.

Tools Used

Python , Scikit-learn (Random Forest Classifier)
Pandas & NumPy (data handling)
Matplotlib & Seaborn (visualization)
CLI Interface (for session simulation)

Model Training Mechanism

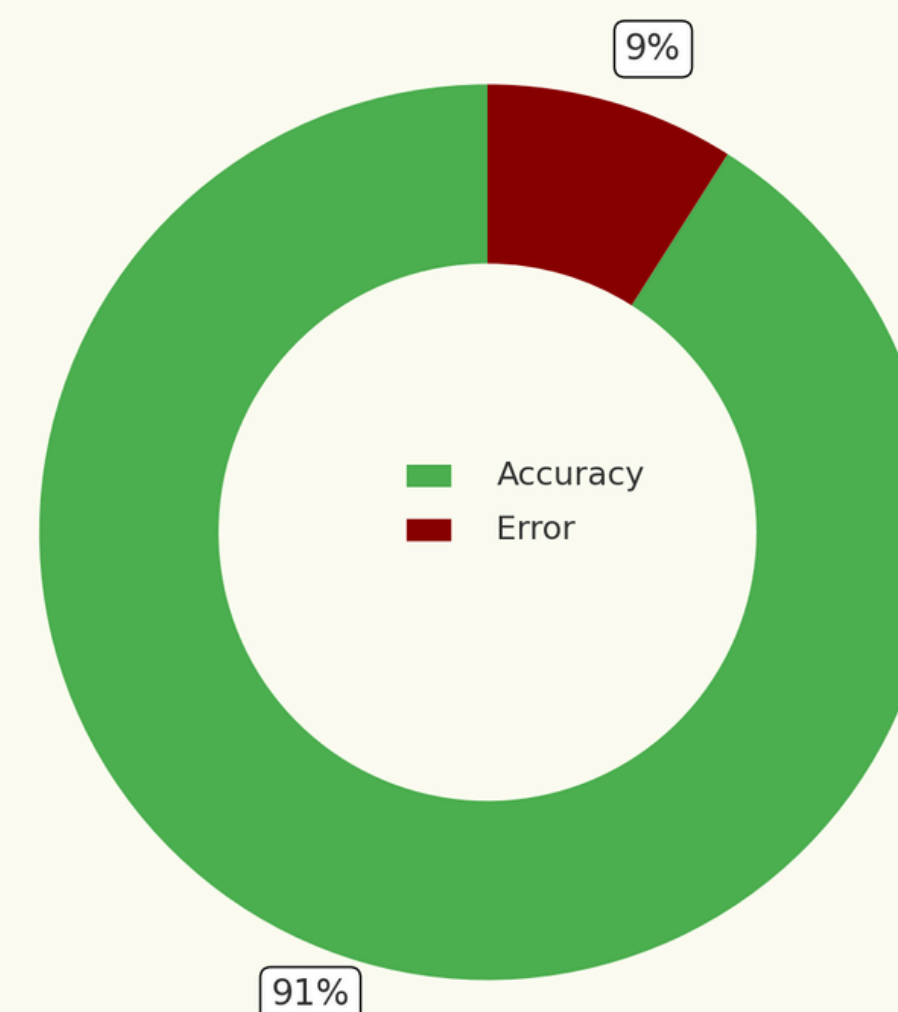
We used Random Forest Classifier for our Model, why?

It handles both behavioral and contextual data , provides high accuracy and delivers interpretable decisions

OBJECTIVES

- Implement Zero Trust Architecture for modern access control.
- Score each session across five trust vectors.
- Train an AI model using labeled session data
- Make real-time access decisions for end-users and admins.
- Enforce strict admin access via perfect scoring

Model Accuracy



METHODOLOGY

25000 session logs with realistic scenario were extracted

- Device Trust Score (MAC recognition)
- IP Trust Score (Network recognition, VPN detection)
- Location Trust Score (realistic login time and travel feasibility)
- Access Mechanism (OS and Browser version detection)
- User Behavior Score (user behavior pattern detection)

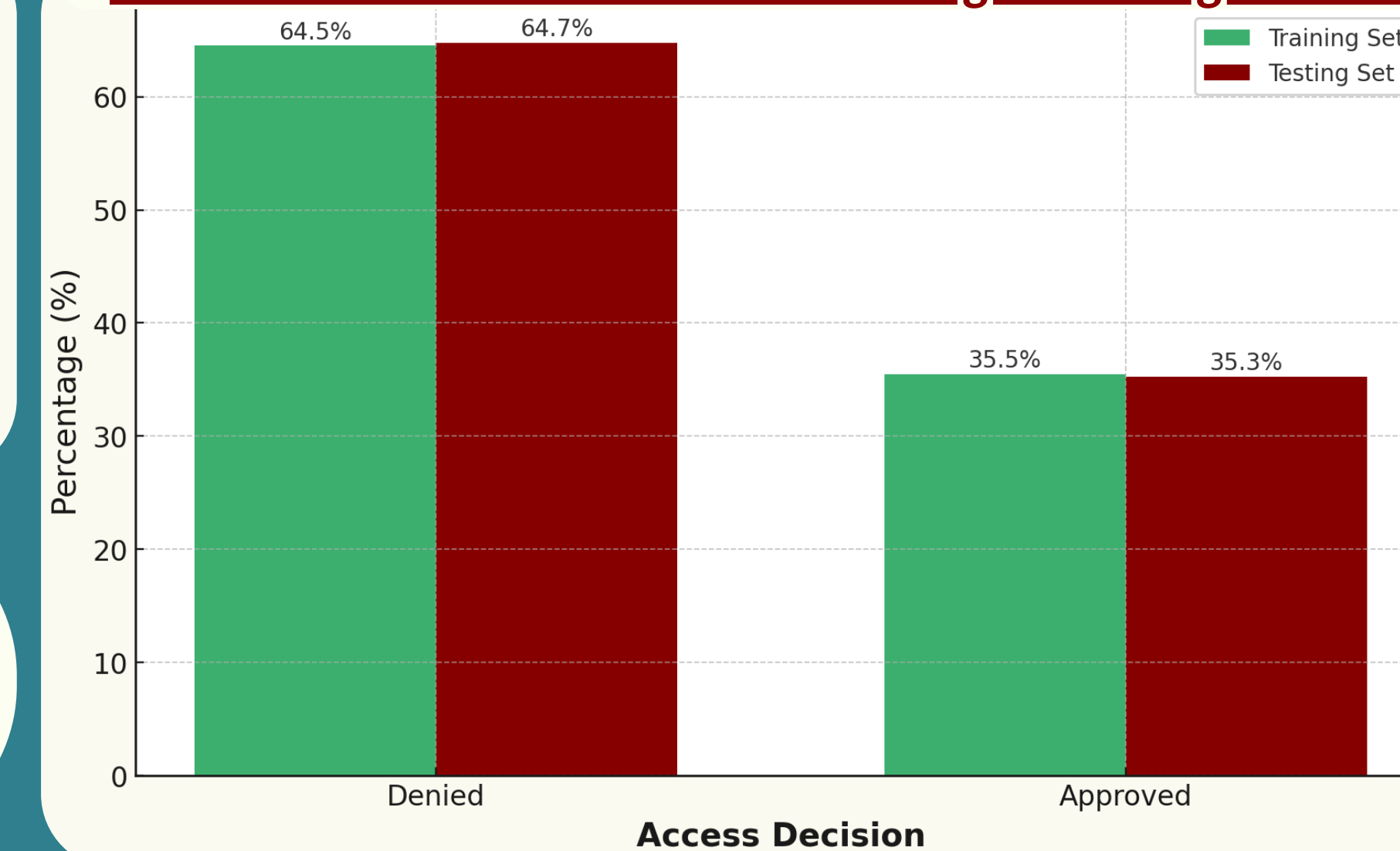
ZTA Compliance Mapping

- Never Trust:** No implicit trust for any device or user
- Always Verify:** Evaluate all sessions in real-time
- Context-Aware:** Access decision based on user context
- Least Privilege:** Strict enforcement for Admins
- Dynamic Decision:** Approve/Deny based on score thresholds

Scope

- Applies to enterprise login environments (e.g., universities).
- Focus on desktop/laptop logins in Australian cities.
- Includes 7 user roles from Admin to Student.
- Designed as a modular proof-of-concept model.

Access Decision Distribution : Training vs Testing Dataset



Real imitation of our Access Control System Logic Flow

MAC Address: 28:EE:52:CD:91:7A Device Trust Score: 20 (companyOwned) IP Trust Score: 15 (External, VPN Detected) OS/Browser Score: 20 (macOS Ventura, Chrome ver129) Key Dynamic Score: 20 (Full Match) Location-Time Score: 20 (Valid time + feasible city transition) Final Score: 95 / 100

→ ACCESS GRANTED

Limitations

- No mobile or IoT simulation.
- Scoring uses fixed thresholds.
- Dataset is synthetic (no adversarial attacks).
- No biometric or MFA support.

Key Features

- Role-sensitive scoring logic.
- Strict Admin enforcement.
- CLI testing interface.
- Real-time contextual scoring.
- Fully interpretable model decisions.

Access Decision Logic

- Each login scored out of 100 (20 points per mechanism).
- Access Approved: Total score ≥ 75 .
- Admins require a perfect 100.
- Any risky attribute lowers the trust score.

References

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- [3] A. Rizzardi, A. Pavani, and N. Capuano, "Harnessing AI-Powered Zero Trust Architectures for Proactive Cyber Defense," in Proc. Int. Conf. Computer and Cyber Security, 2023.
- [4] I. A. Khan, M. Mustafa, and A. Yousaf, "AI-Powered Identity and Access Management in Zero Trust Architectures," J. Netw. Secur. Anal., vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 245-262, 2021.
- [5] J. R. C. Nurse, S. Li, and S. Creese, "Behavioral Biometrics in Access Control: Opportunities and Risks," IEEE Secur. Privacy, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 24-31, 2022.

AI DRIVEN ACCESS CONTROL WITH ZERO TRUST ARCHITECTURE

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