ECS 235B Module 5 Attribute-Based Access Control Matrix

Attributes

- attribute: variable of a specific data type associated with an entity
- att(o): set of attribute values associated with o, called the attribute value tuple of o
 - Each attribute is written $o.a_i$, with value v drawn from set Va_i
- attribute predicate: boolean expression built from attributes and constants with appropriate operation and relation symbols
 - Unary predicate: built from one attribute
 - Binary predicate: built from two attributes
 - Can have as many attributes in a predicate as needed
 - Example: $Alice.credit \ge 100.00

Attribute Based Access Control Matrix (ABAM)

- Change access control matrix so rows correspond to subjects and their attributes, and columns correspond to objects and their attributes
- Note access control matrix discussed previously is special case
 - Just make the attribute sets be empty

Primitive Operations

- enter, delete as before
- create subject s with attribute tuple att(s): create subject s with given attribute tuple; additionally, add an identity attribute with a unique value
- create object o with attribute tuple att(o): create object o with given attribute tuple; additionally, add an identity attribute with a unique value
- destroy as before except it also deletes. the associated attribute tuple
- **update attribute** $o.a_i$: update $att(o) = (v_1, ..., v_i, ..., v_n)$ to $att(o)' = (v_1, ..., v_i', ..., v_n)$, where $v_i, v_i' \in Va_i$, and $v_i \neq v_i'$

Commands

- Like previous commands, except that conditions may include attribute predicates
- Let *p* give *q r* rights over *f*, if *p* owns *f* and value of *p*'s attribute *jobcode* is between 3 and 5 inclusive

```
command grant • read • file • attribute • 3to 5(p, f, q)
  if own in A[p, f] and 3 ≤ p.jobcode and p.jobcode ≤ 5
  then
   enter r into A[q, f];
end
```