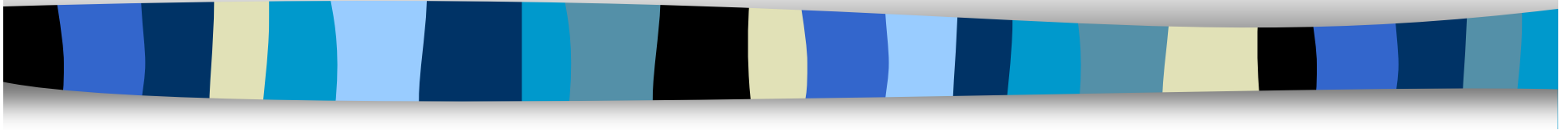


Role-Based Cascaded Delegation: A Decentralized Delegation Model for Roles

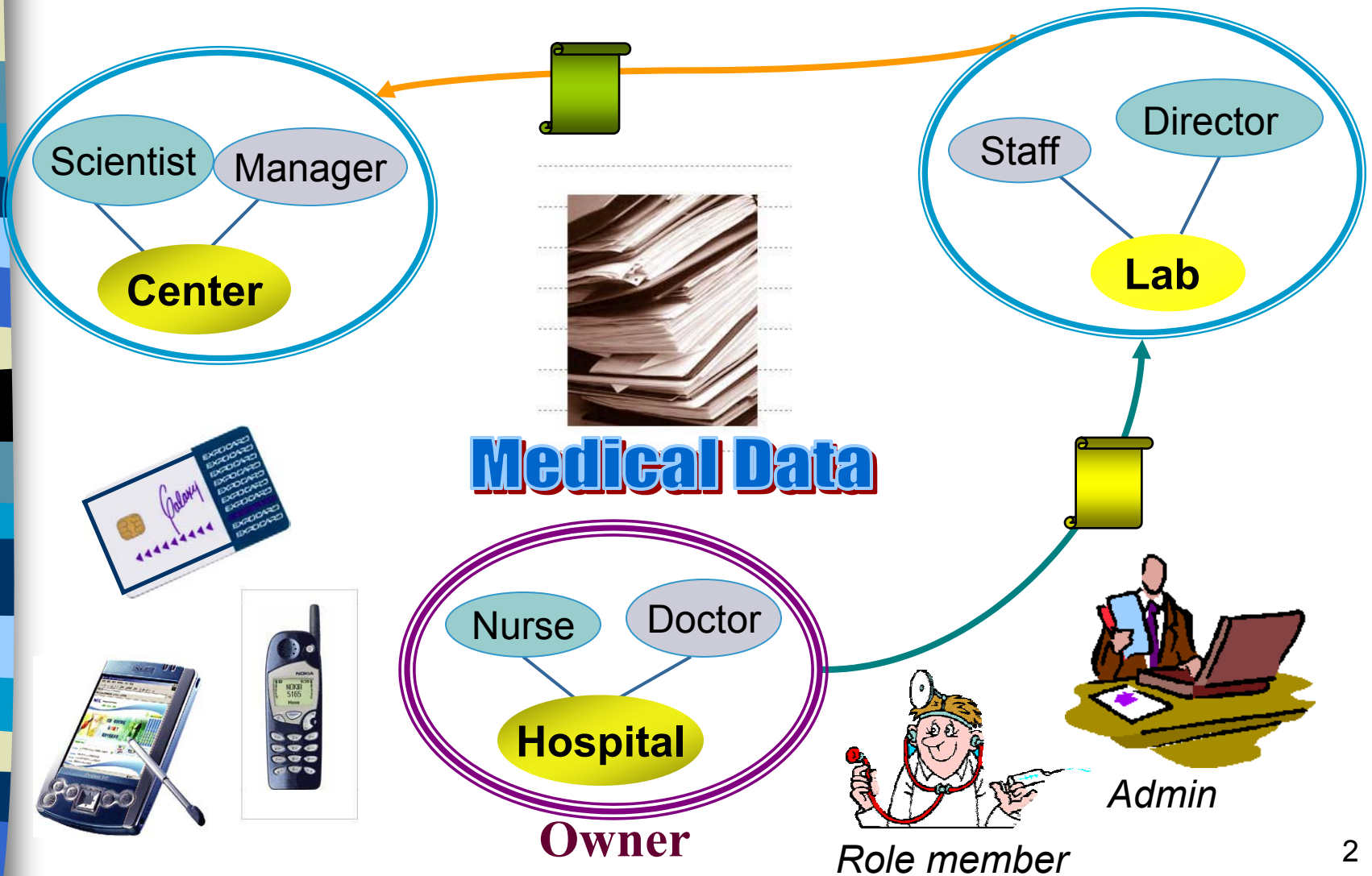


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Resource Sharing and Delegation in Distributed Environment

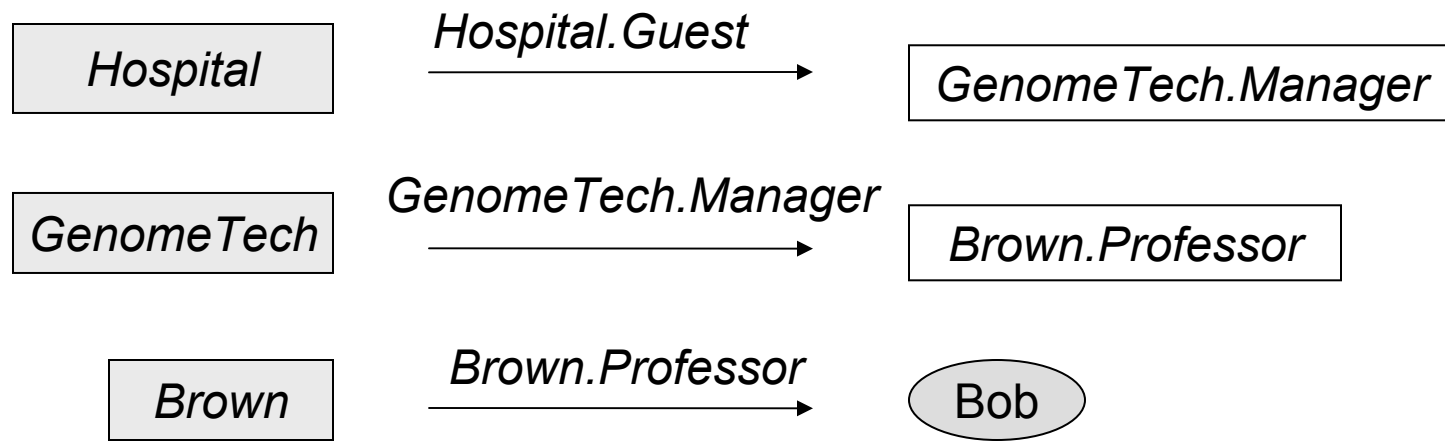




Delegation chain

- Delegation is essential in distributed environment
 - KeyNote (Blaze Feigenbaum Ioannidis Keromytis 1998)
 - Trust Establishment (Herzberg Mass Michaeli *et al.* 2000)
 - X-Sec (Bertino Castano Ferrari 2001)
 - SPKI/SDSI (Clarke Elen Ellison *et al.* 2001)
 - OASIS (Bacon Moody Yao 2001)
 - *RT* framework (Li Winsborough Mitchell 2002)
 - *PBDM* (Zhang Oh Sandhu 2003)
- Delegation chain
 - Connects the resource owner to unknown ones
- Discovering and verifying delegation chains are two key issues
 - Discovery: find a delegation chain
 - Verification: authenticate the credentials on the chain

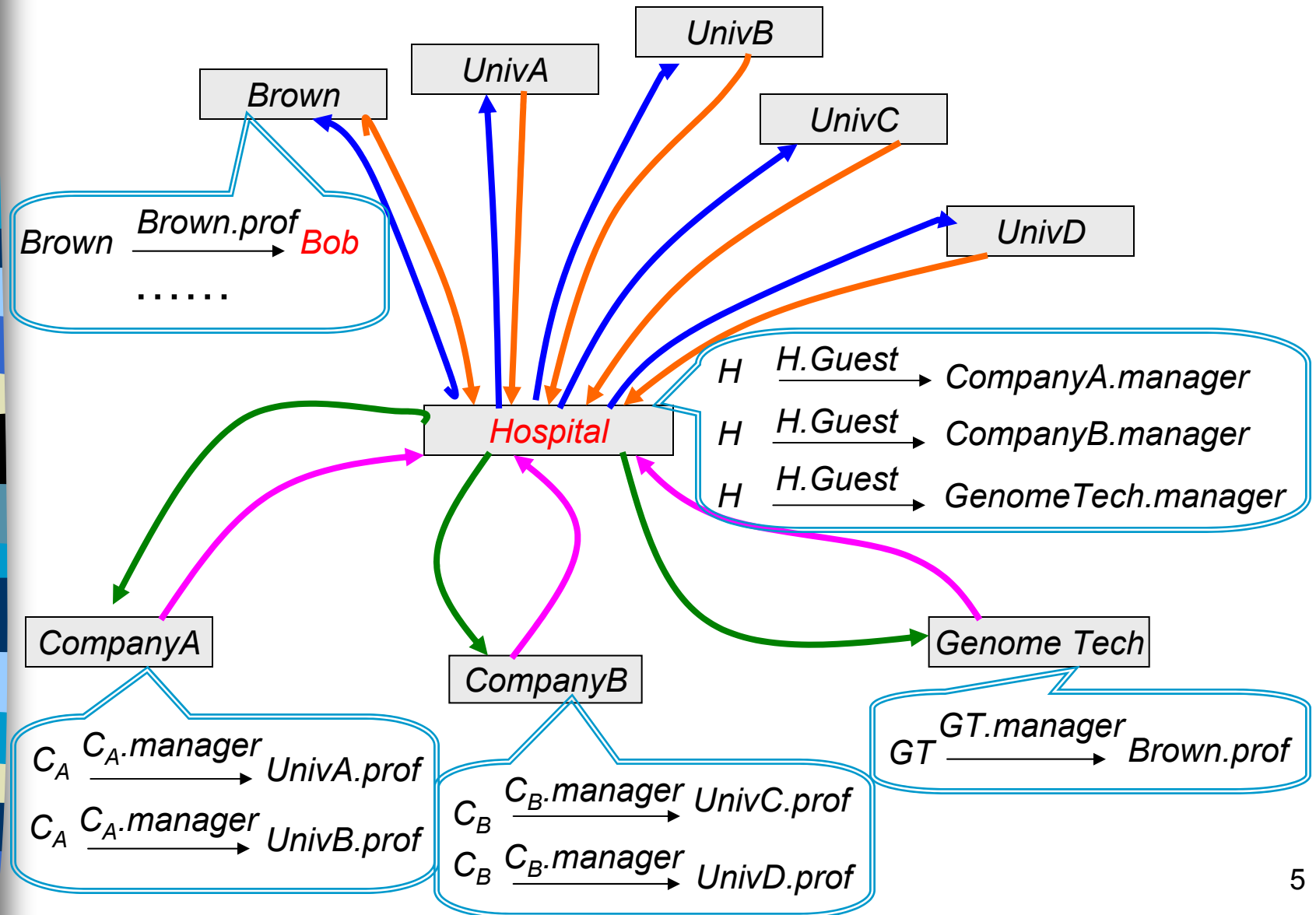
Existing role-based delegation model



Bob is a member of *Hospital.Guest*

- Storage of delegation credentials
 - Distributed across the network
- Distributed delegation chain discovery algorithms (Li Winsborough Mitchell 2003)
 - Traverse the graph of delegations

Credential chain discovery example



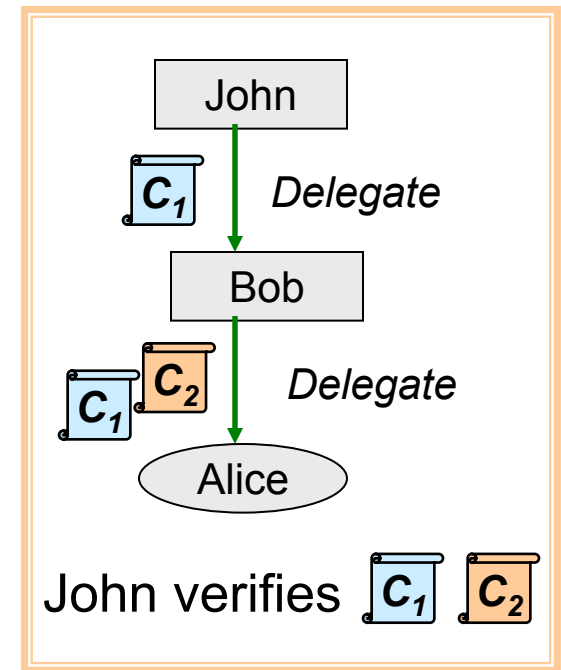


Distributed delegation chain discovery

- Flexible role-based delegation chain discovery
 - Linking arbitrary number of delegations
 - Issuing delegations independently
- Communication among credential servers
 - Complexity increases with the size of the credential graph
- Availability of credential servers
 - Participation of servers in discovery
- Privacy considerations
 - Revealing unrelated delegations

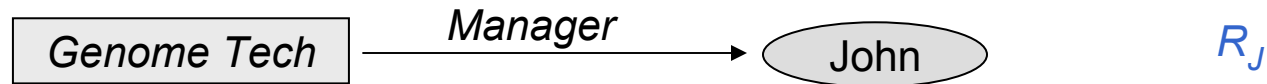
Cascaded delegation

- Efficient verification of a hierarchical delegation chain (Sollins 1988)
 - Accumulates certificates at each delegation transaction
 - Avoids certificate chain discovery
- Does not support the use of roles
 - Low scalability
- **Our approach:** combine Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) with cascaded delegation
 - No need to know role members
 - Unique delegation credential
 - No administrator participation in delegation
 - Low communication costs



Our model: Role-Based Cascaded Delegation (RBCD)

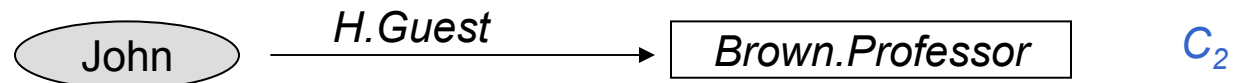
- The member of a role is given a role credential by the administrator



- Delegation of privileges is **initialized** by the resource owner and issued to a role



- Delegation may be further **extended** to others by any member of the role (intermediate delegator)



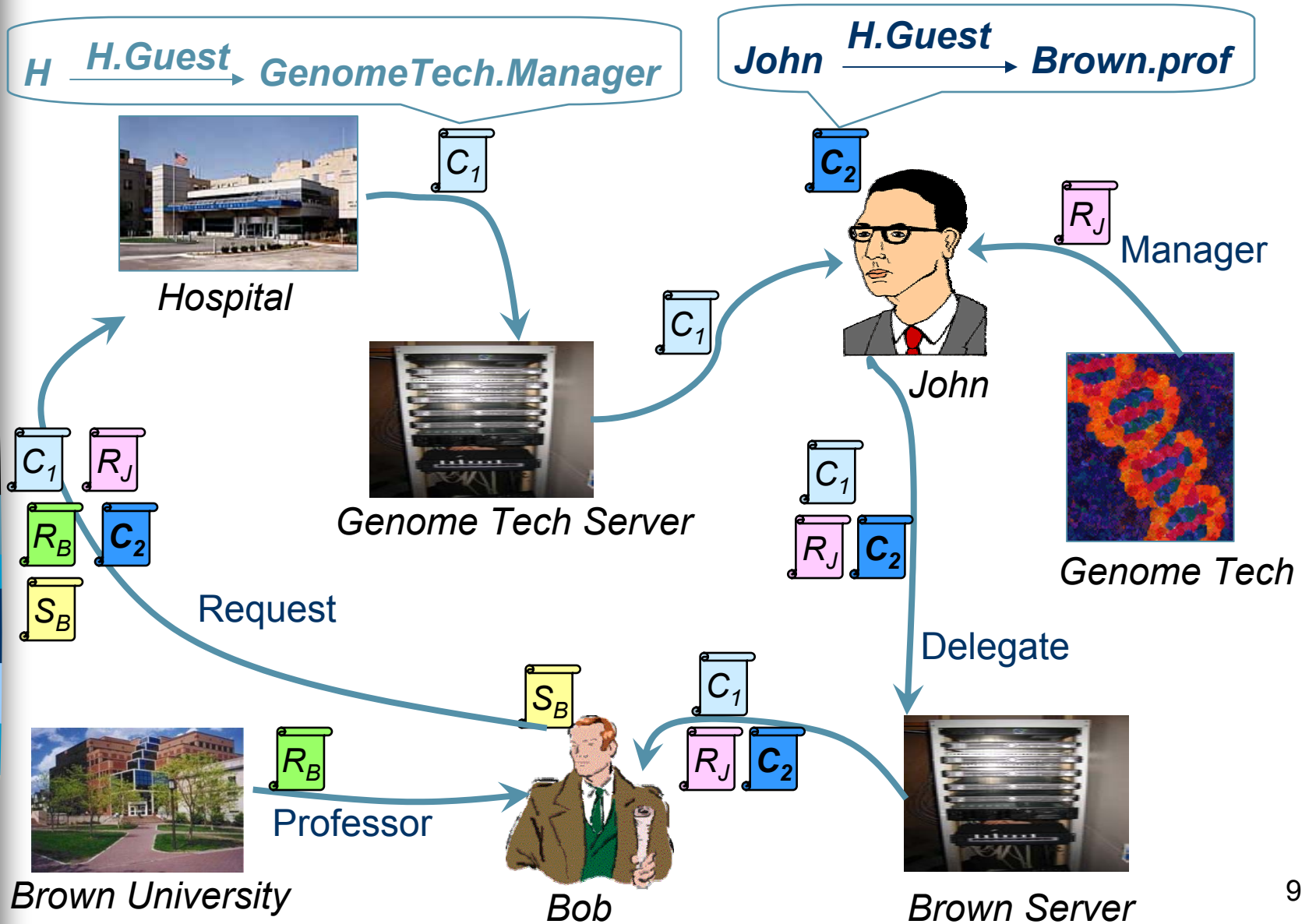
- Extension credential, role credential, and previous delegation credentials are issued (partial delegation credential)

– *John* forwards C_1 , R_J , and C_2 to *professor at Brown*

- Requester submits the partial delegation credential, his role credential, and his signature to the verifier

– *Bob* submits C_1 , R_J , C_2 , his role credential R_B , and his signature S_B to *Hospital*

An example of RBCD





Advantages of RBCD model

- Avoidance of the distributed delegation chain discovery
 - Delegation chain is stored in the credentials
- High scalability because of the use of roles
 - Delegator does not have to know the members of a role
- Flexible and decentralized delegation
 - Delegation process does not require the participation of administrators
- Improved privacy protection
 - Unrelated credentials are not touched
- Low computation costs even if credentials are stored centrally

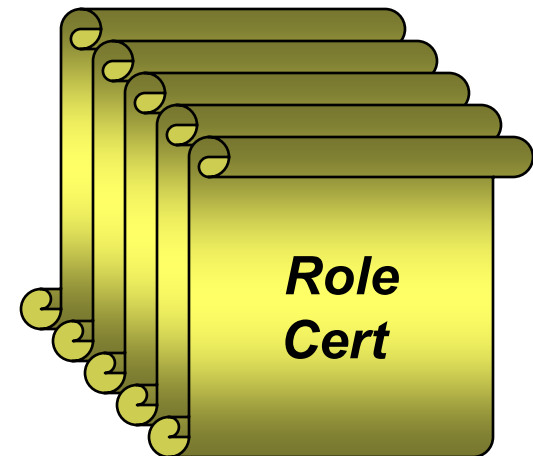
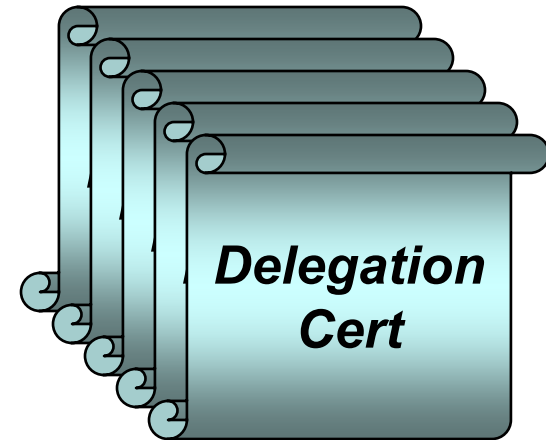
Implementing RBCD

■ Requirements

- Compact credential size
- Efficient storage and transmission
- Security of the scheme

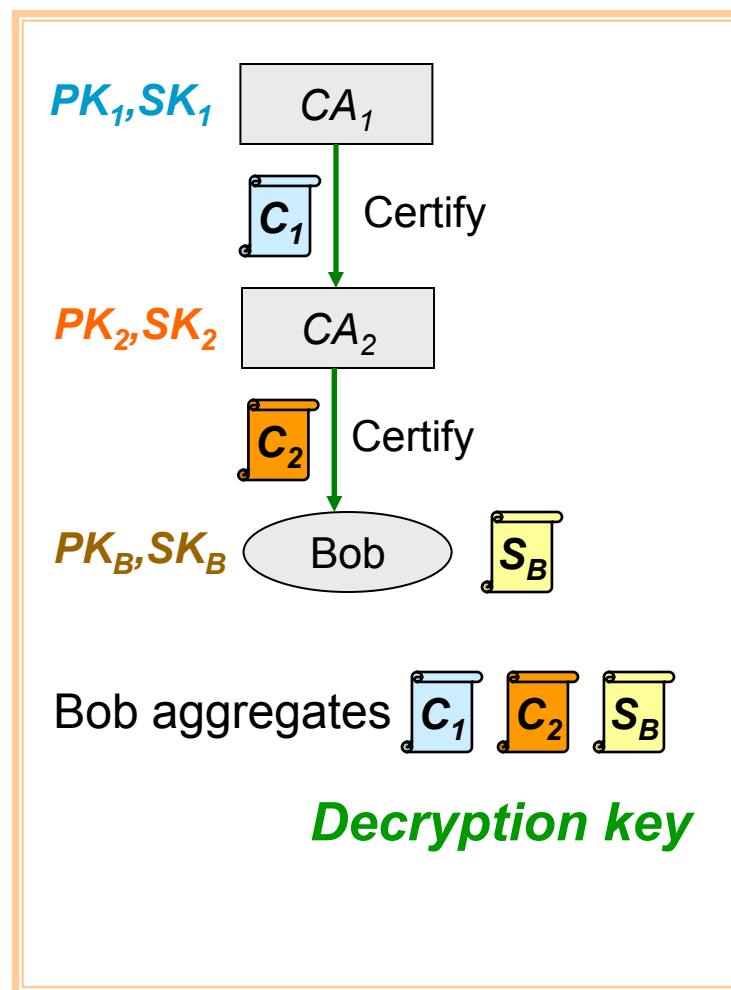
■ Our approach

- Implementing RBCD model using Hierarchical Certificate-Based Encryption

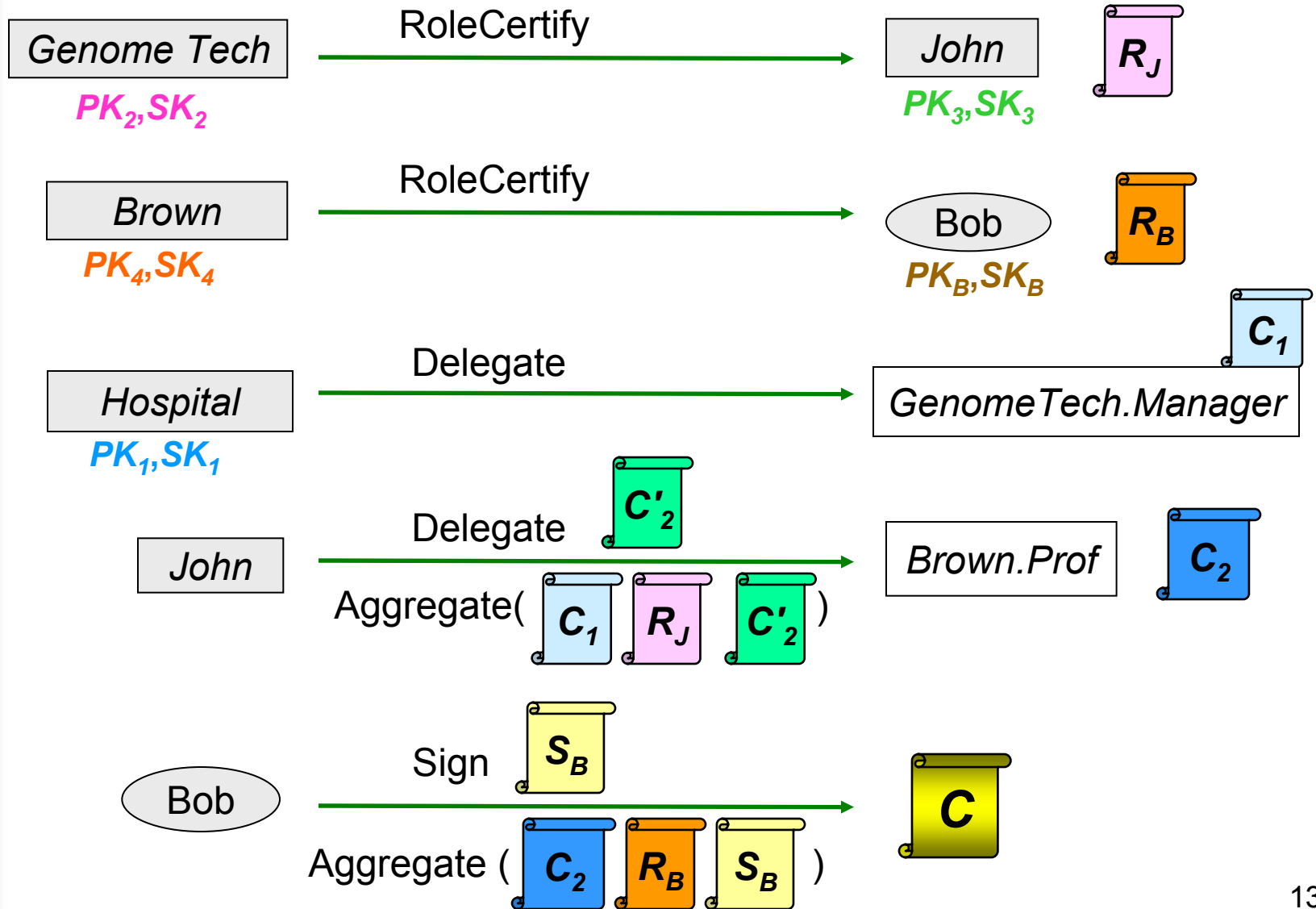


Hierarchical Certificate-Based Encryption

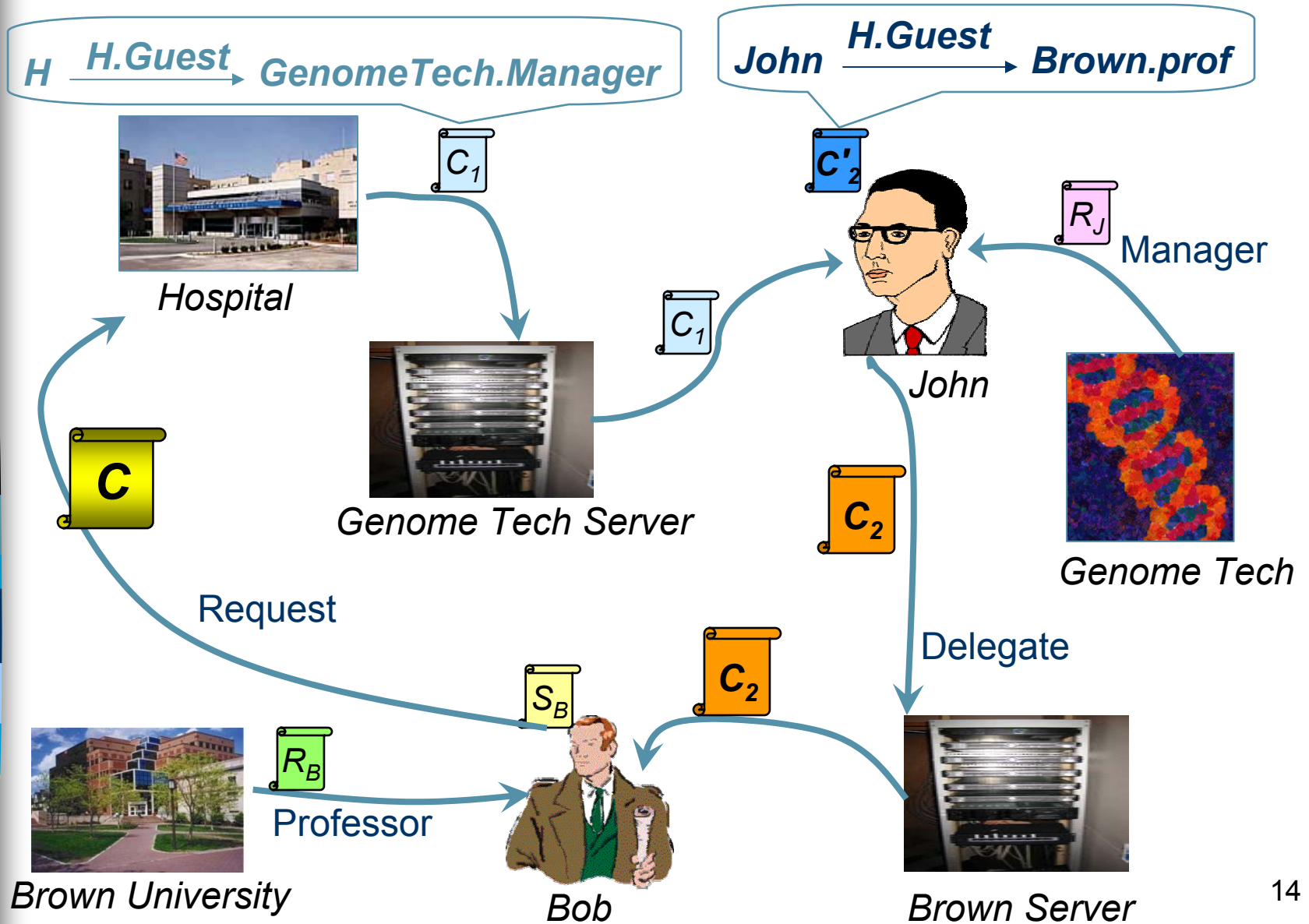
- HCBE scheme ([Gentry 2003](#))
 - *Setup, Certify, Aggregate, Encrypt, Decrypt*
 - Aggregated decryption key
 - CA signatures + User signature
 - Aggregate multiple signatures into one signature ([Boneh et al. 2003](#))
 - Security
- Size of signatures and public keys
 - 170 bits with security comparable to 1024 bit RSA and 320 bit DSA ([Boneh et al. 2001](#))
- Response and challenge



Our approach: using HCBE to realize RBCD



Using HCBE



Performance comparisons between the RBCD implementation using RSA and HCBE

Chain length n=20	Credential size (Kbits)	20 Kbit/s connection
RBCD using RSA	> 81	> 4s
RBCD using HCBE	< 7	< 0.35s

Scheme	Sign*	Verify*
RSA (d = 1007-bit)	7.9ms	0.4ms
HCBE	3.57ms	~ 50ms

* Performed on 1GHz Pentium III ([Barreto et al. 2002](#))

- $\text{Verify}(\text{Chain}) \sim |\text{Chain}|$



Conclusions

■ Contributions

- Role-Based Cascaded Delegation (RBCD) model
 - Eliminating credential chain discovery
 - Supporting decentralized delegation
 - Scalable
 - Minimizing exposure of sensitive credentials
- Implementation of RBCD using HCBE
 - Compact credentials

■ Future work

- Integration
 - Combining *RT* framework with RBCD
 - Using XACML as the policy language
- Experimental study
 - Detailed evaluation of communication and computation costs