



# Physical-Logical Interoperability: A Solution Framework

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# Establishing the Need

Today there are significant business reasons for enterprises--both large and small--to have system-level interoperability for physical and logical access:

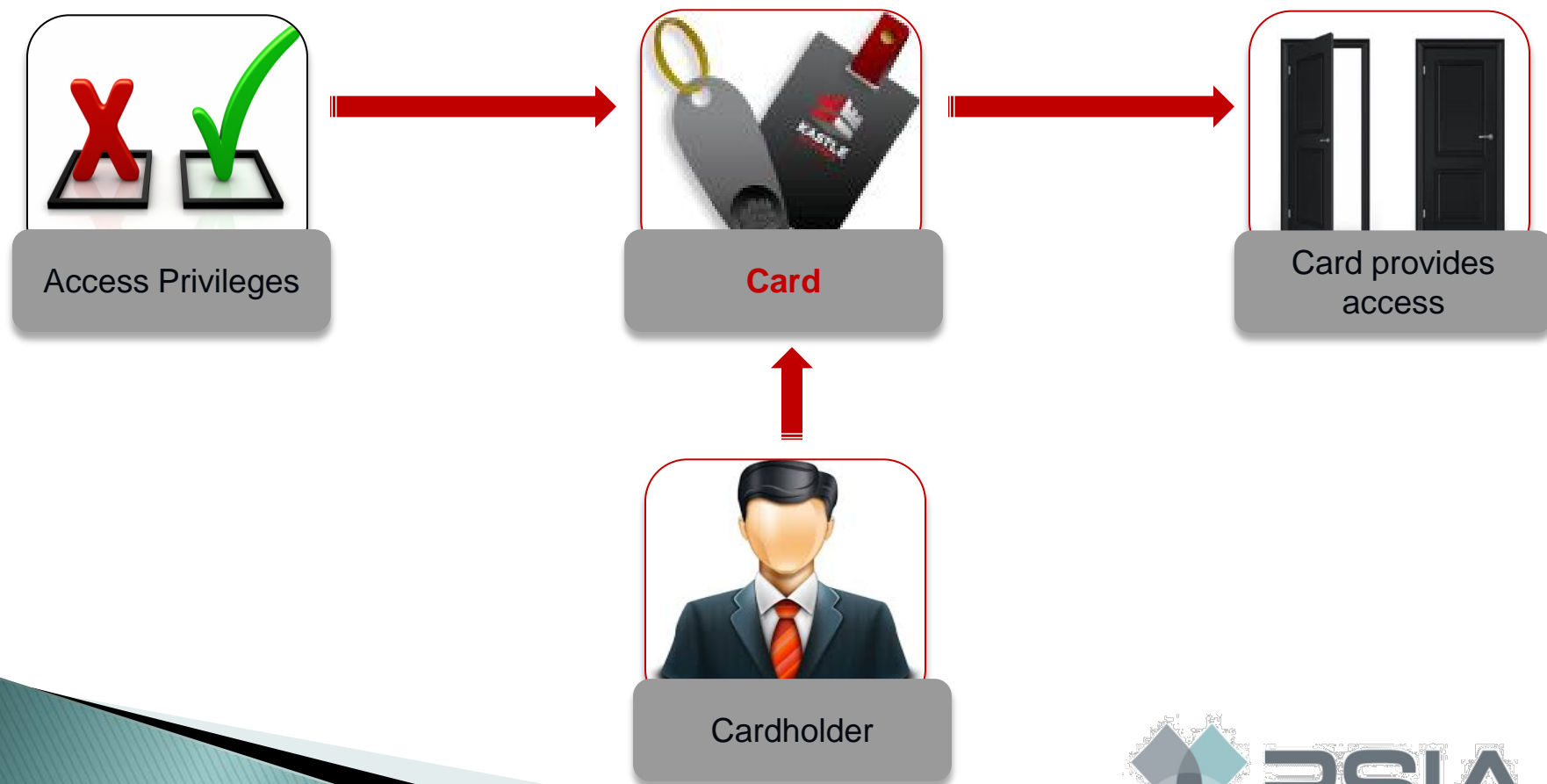
- **The convenience, security and efficiency of the one-step employee on-boarding and off-boarding**
- **The ease and security of managing access for visitors and employees, based on their function(s) within the organization**
- **The convenience of using mobile devices to provide physical and logical access**
- **The additional security of restricting access based on location, threat level and other dynamic attributes**

PSIA has established the framework for such a solution and is launching a new working group for Physical-Logical Access Interoperability (PLAI).



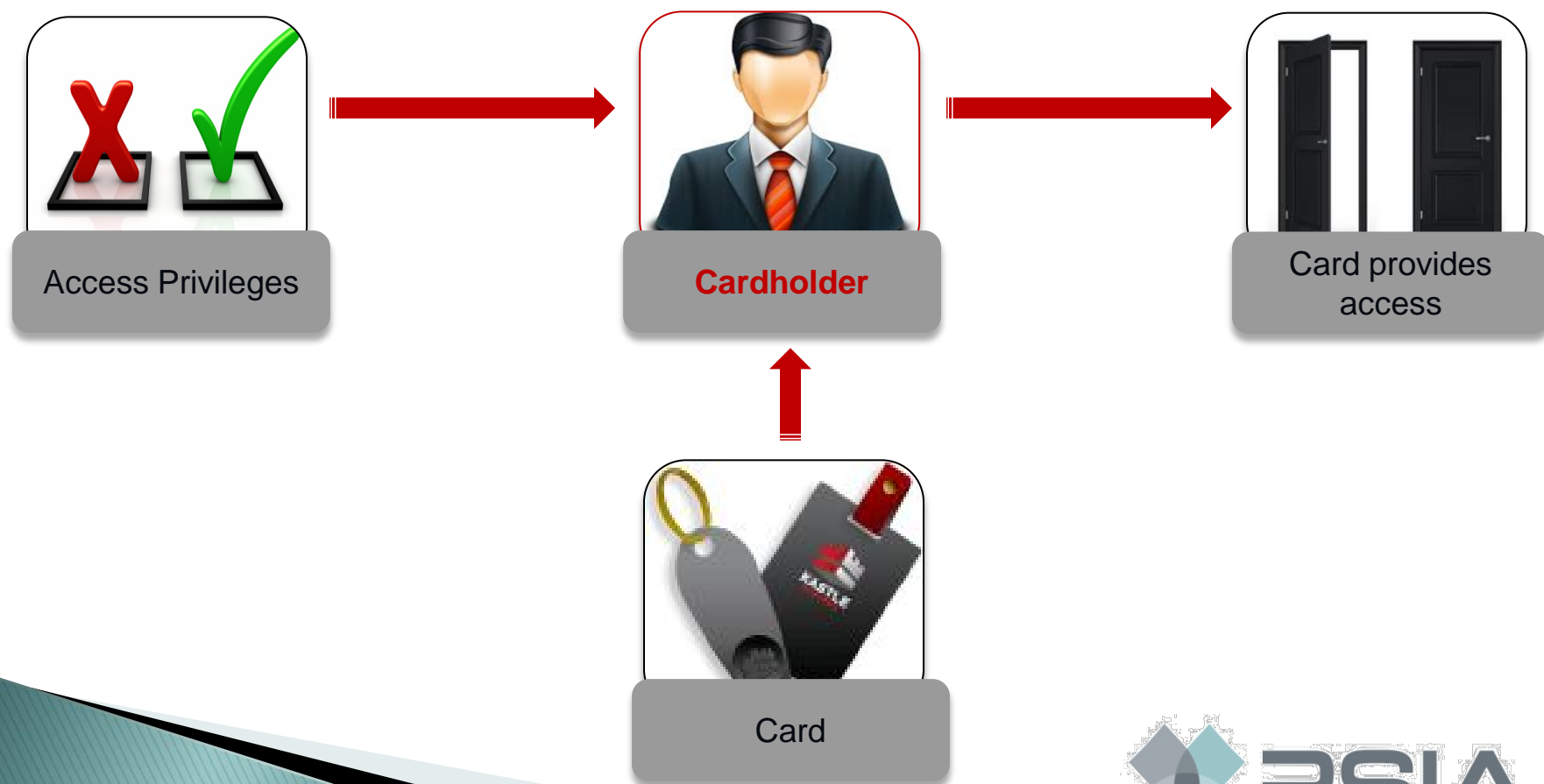
# The Evolution of Physical Access: From Card-Centric...

We have moved from a model where access privileges were previously associated with a **CARD...**



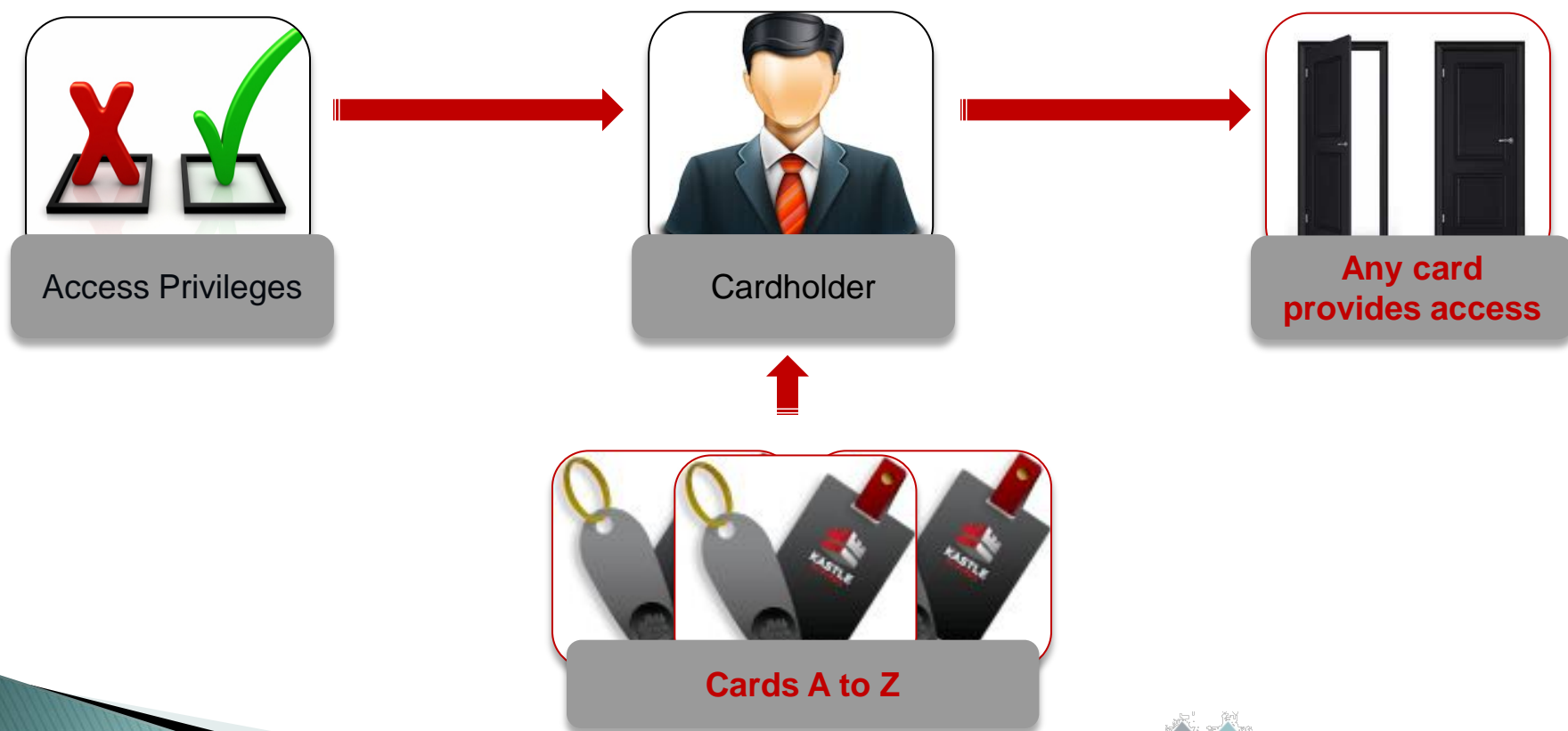
# The Evolution of Physical Access: ...to Cardholder-Centric

...to access privileges that are now associated with a **CARDHOLDER**.



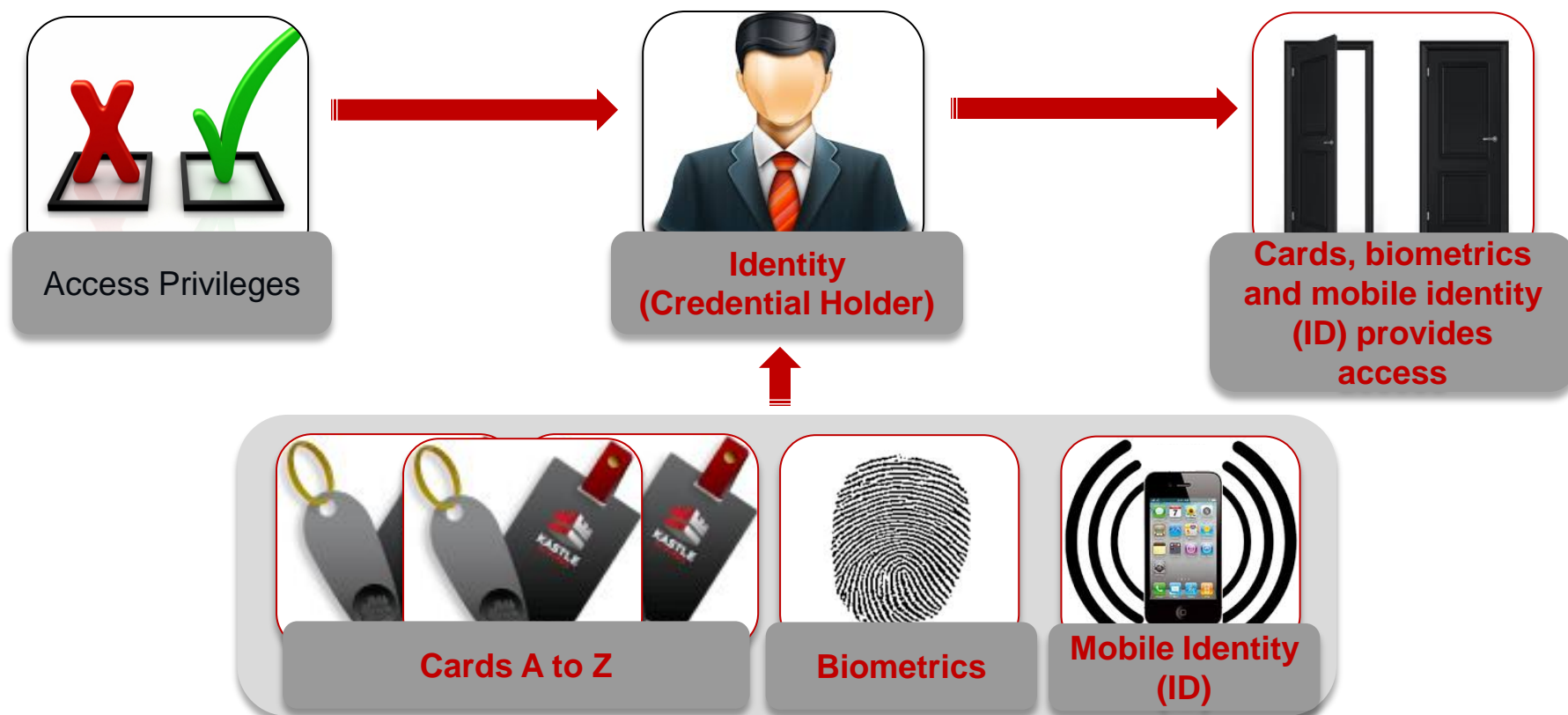
# The Evolution of Physical Access: Any-Card Access

Since access privileges are given to a cardholder, **ANY CARDS** associated with that cardholder get all of the access privileges that they have.



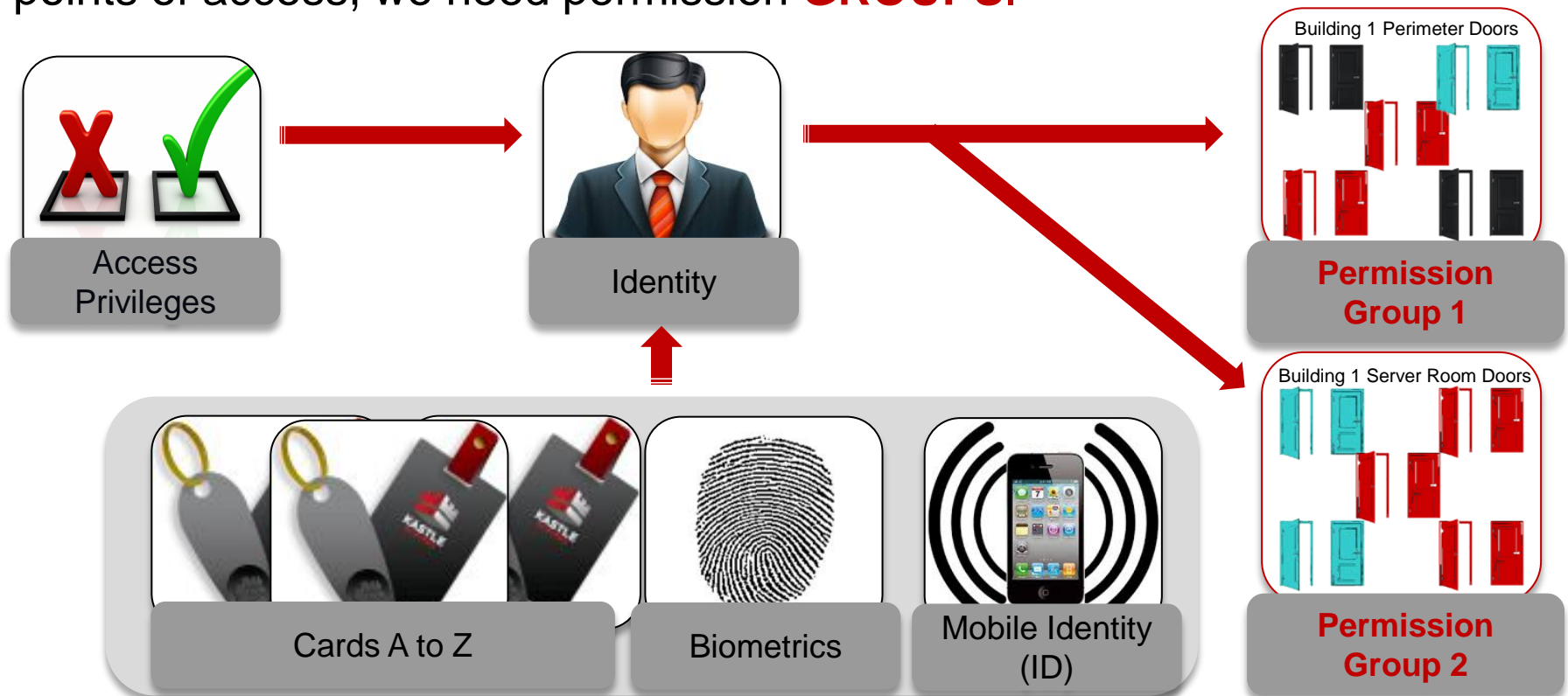
# The Evolution of Physical Access: Any-Credential Access

In this next case, **ANY CARDS, BIOMETRICS AND MOBILE ID** associated with (*what is now*) an identity get all of the access privileges that they have.



# Permission Groups for Easier Assignments

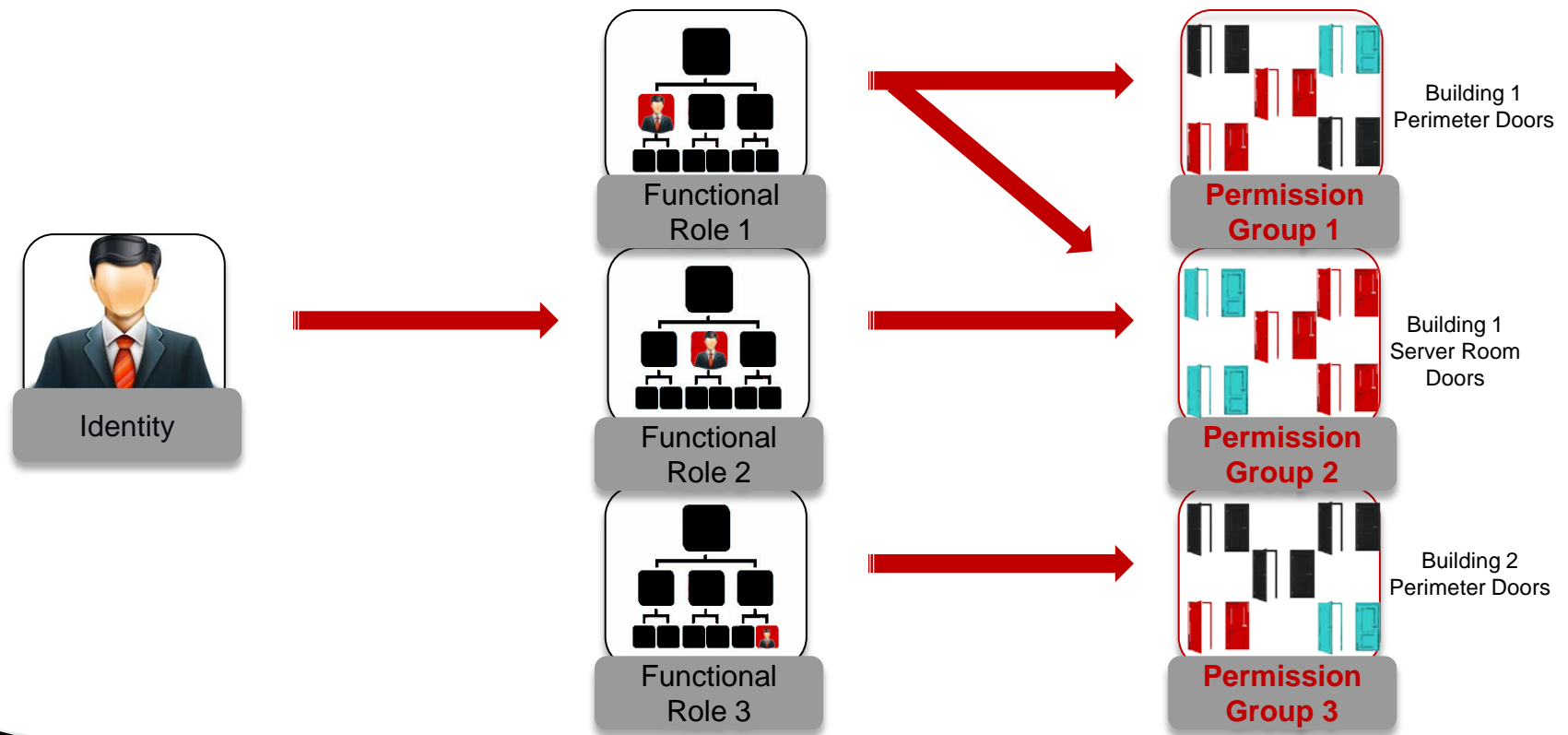
The previous model works for small offices. But for enterprises with many points of access, we need permission **GROUPS**.





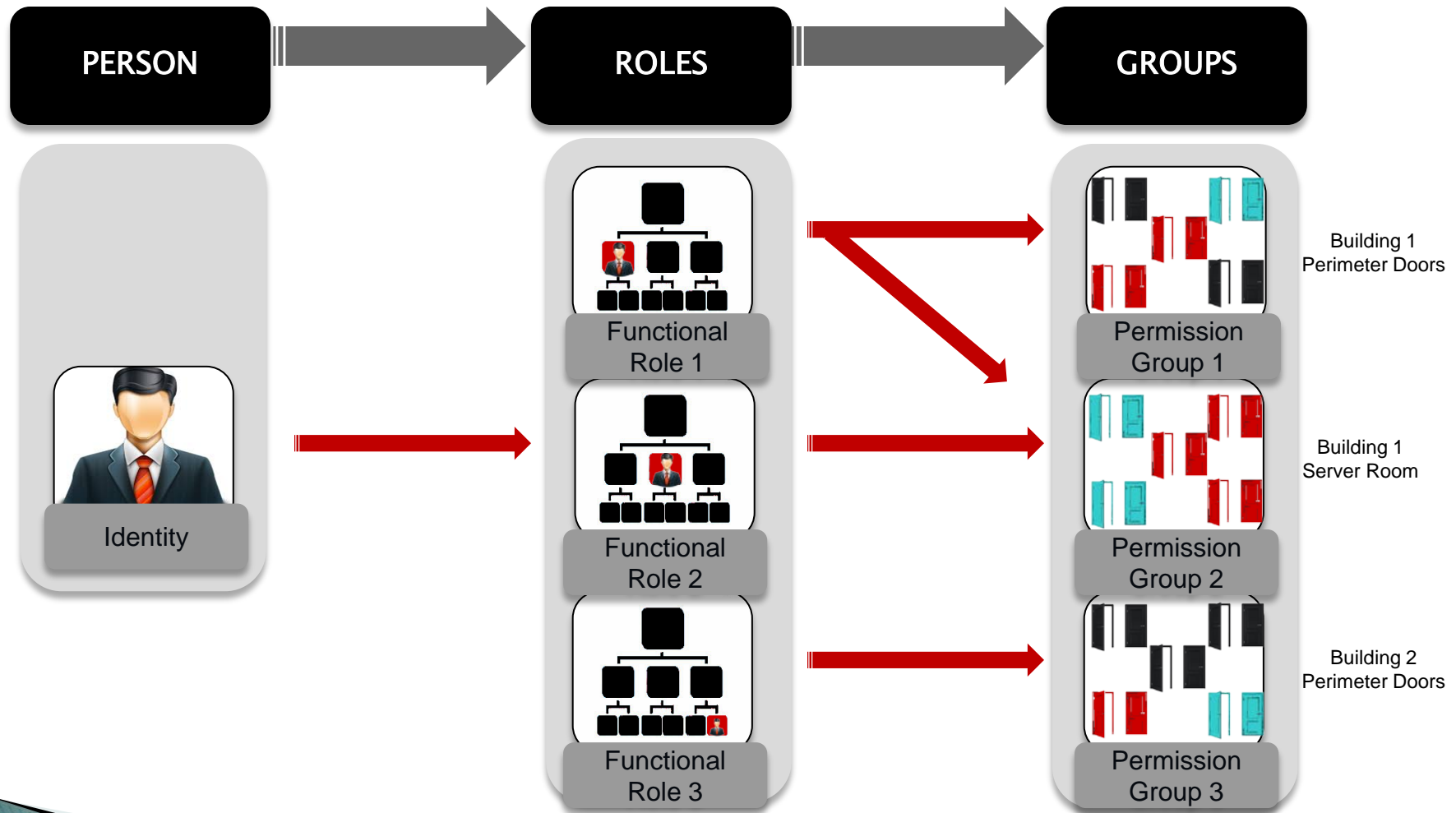
# Management Through Functional Roles

For multi-location enterprises with a sizeable number of employees, we need to group personnel into functional **ROLES** and have permission groups associated with those roles.





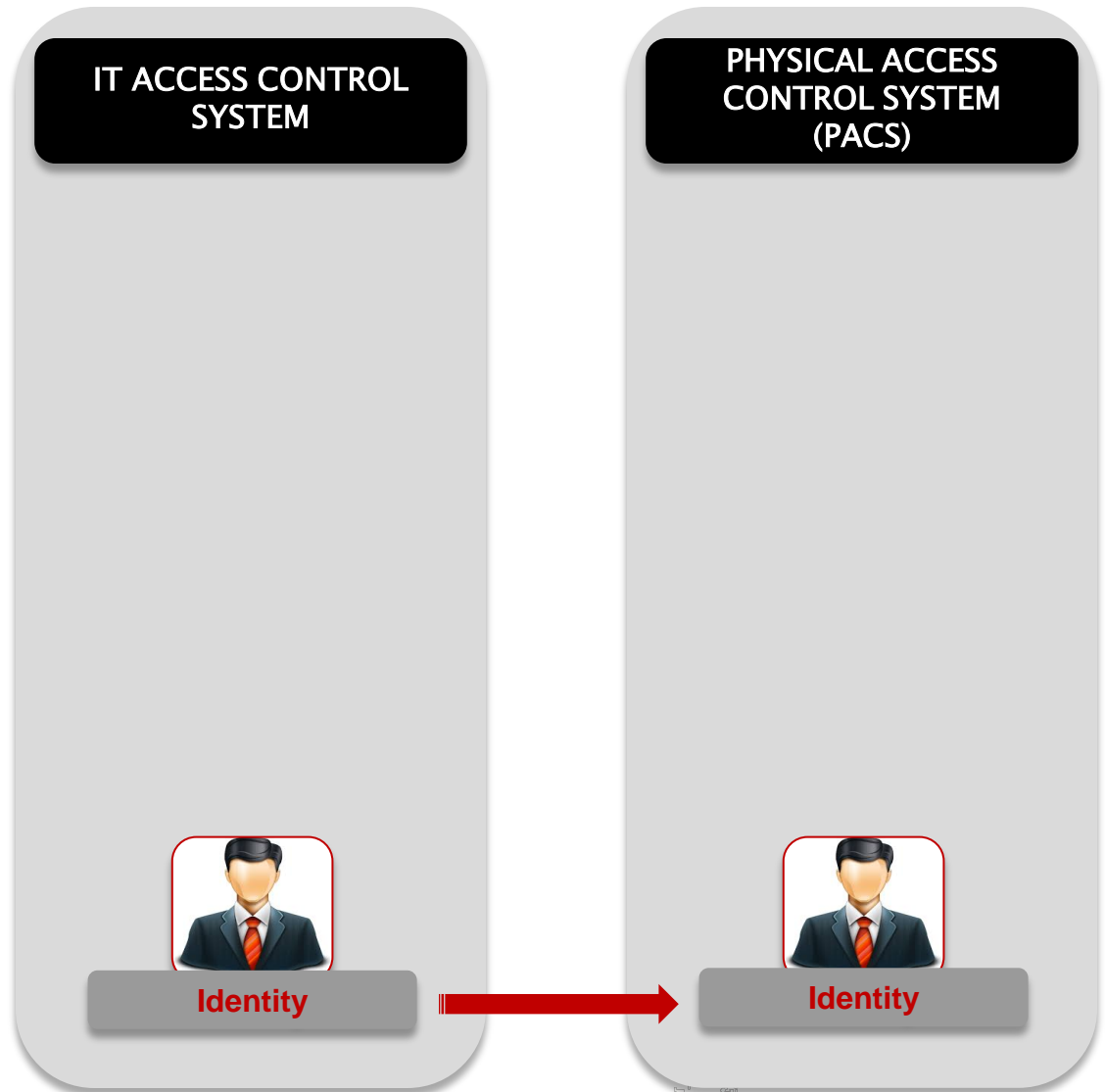
# Person, Roles & Groups



# PLAI Will Define Specifications for Four Levels of Integration:

## First-Level Integration

This is suitable for almost all organizations that have an IT staff and is based on Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).



# First-Level Integration: Single PACS

This is a single-step process:

1. Authoritative source for Identity (AS for short, typically IT) assigns the identity and passes it to a single PACS through PLAI agent.



# First-Level Integration: Multiple PACSs

This is a multi-step process:

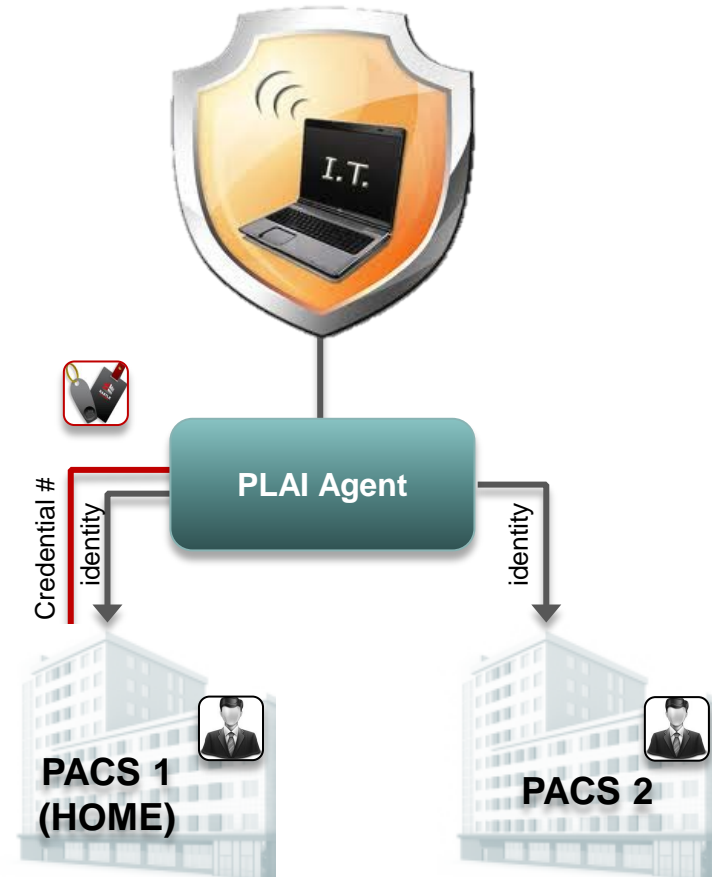
1. AS assigns the identity and passes it to both PACSs through PLAI agent.



# First-Level Integration: Multiple PACSs

This is a multi-step process:

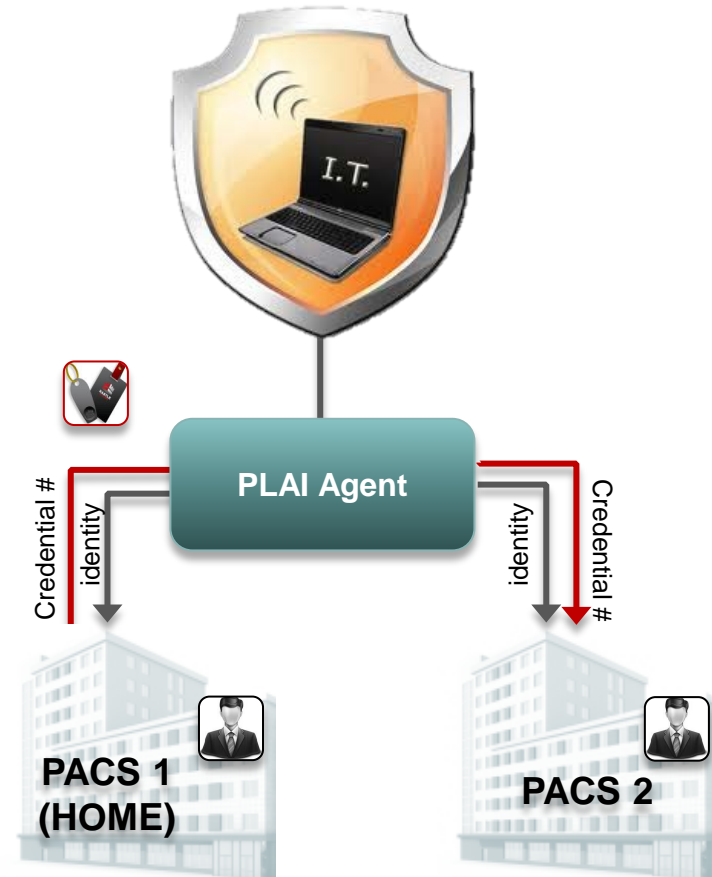
1. IT assigns the identity and passes it to both PACSs through PLAI agent.
2. PACS 1, which is the Home PACS for the credential holder, assigns a credential number to that identity and sends that information to PLAI Agent



# First-Level Integration: Multiple PACSs

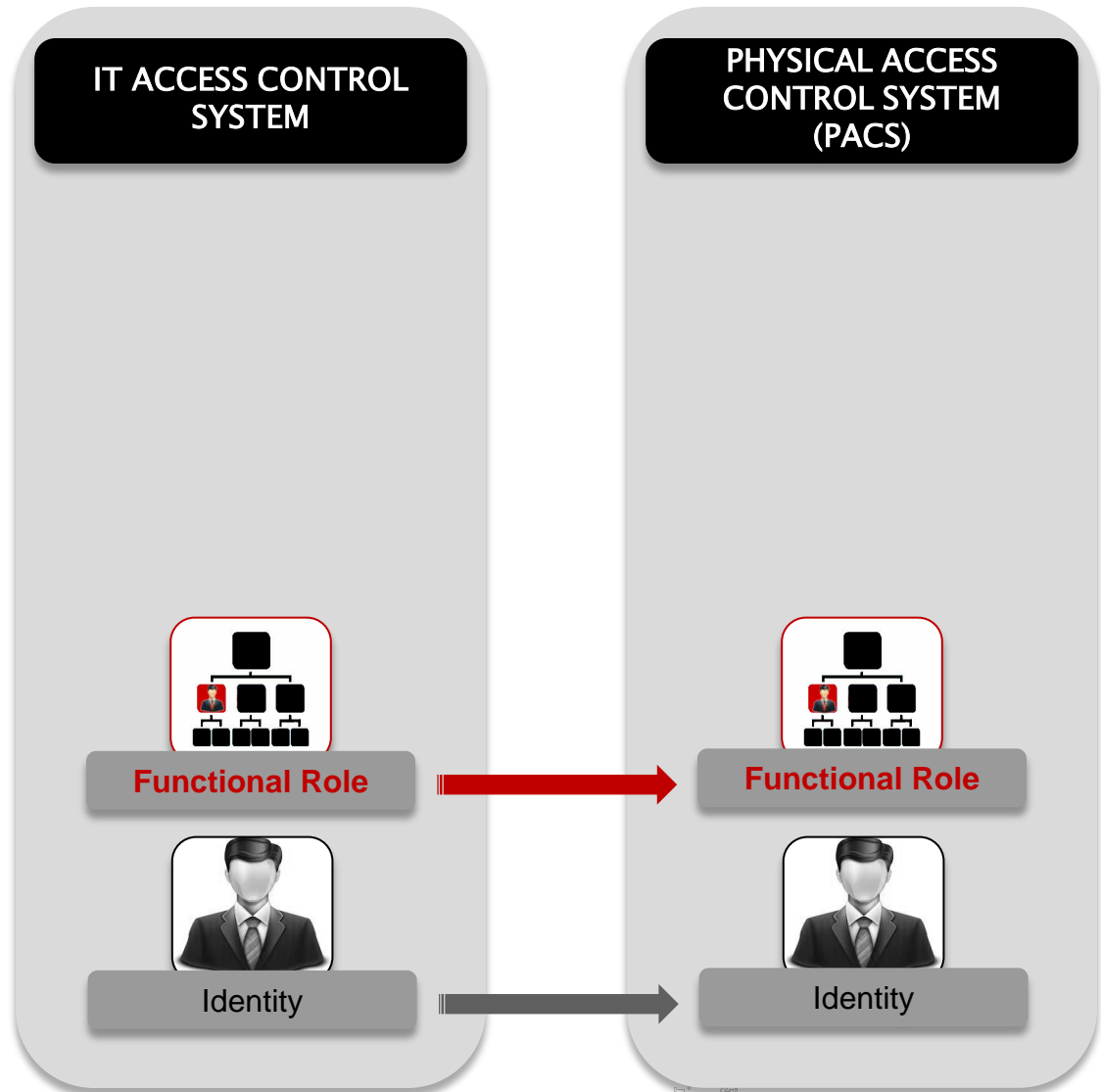
This is a multi-step process:

1. IT assigns the identity and passes it to both PACSs through the PLAI agent.
2. PACS 1, which is the Home PACS for the credential holder, assigns a credential number to that identity and sends to PLAI Agent.
3. The credential number is then pushed to PACS 2 through the PLAI Agent.



## Second-Level Integration

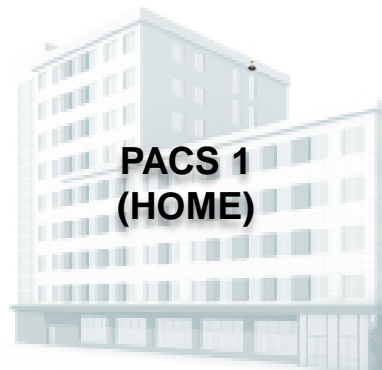
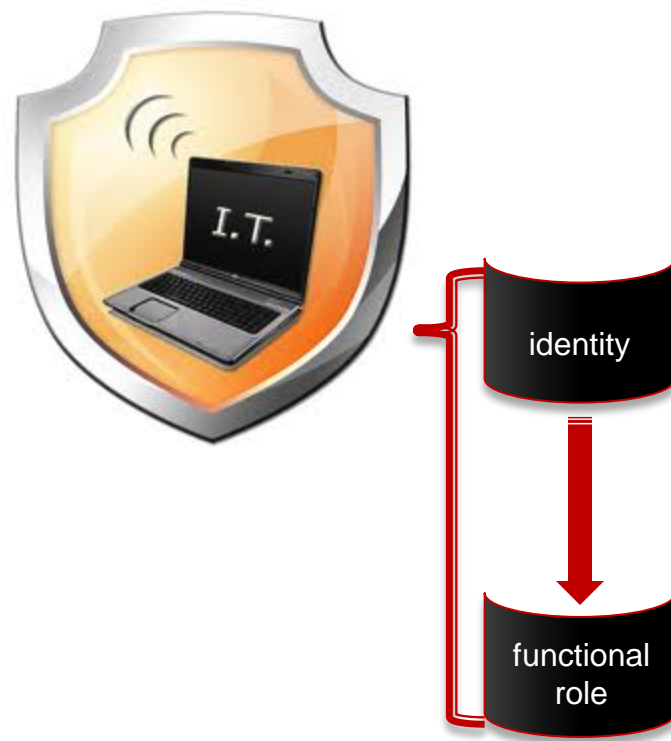
This is used by enterprises that have embraced a role-based access control model for IT infrastructure.





## Second-Level Integration: Single PACS

1. IT manages identity to functional-role mapping.



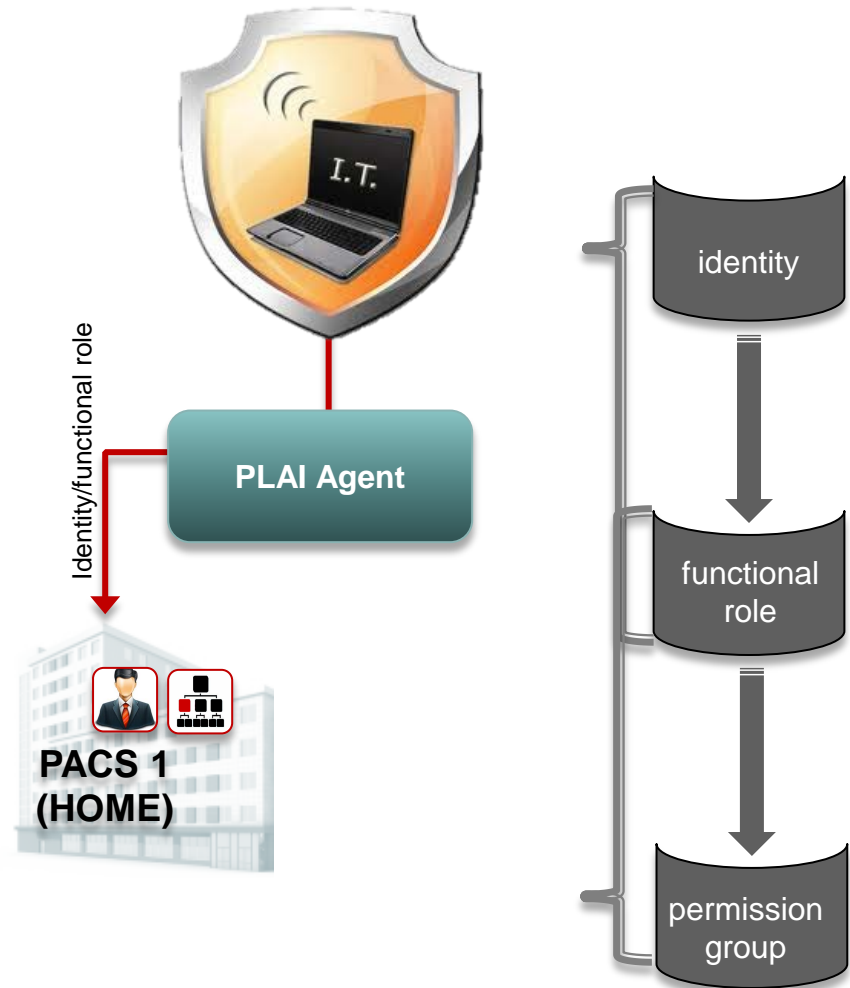
## Second-Level Integration: Single PACS

1. IT manages identity to functional-role mapping.
2. PACS 1 manages functional-role to permission-group mapping.



## Second-Level Integration: Single PACS

1. IT manages identity to functional-role mapping.
2. PACS 1 manages functional-role to permission-group mapping.
3. IT pushes the identity and functional role to PACS 1 through PLA agent.



## Second-Level Integration: Multiple PACSs

1. IT pushes the identity and functional role to PACS 1 and PACS 2 through PLAII agent.



## Second-Level Integration: Multiple PACSs

1. IT pushes the identity and functional role to PACS 1 through PLAI agent.
2. PACS 1 provides the credential number to PACS 2 through PLAI agent.



## Second-Level Integration: RESULT

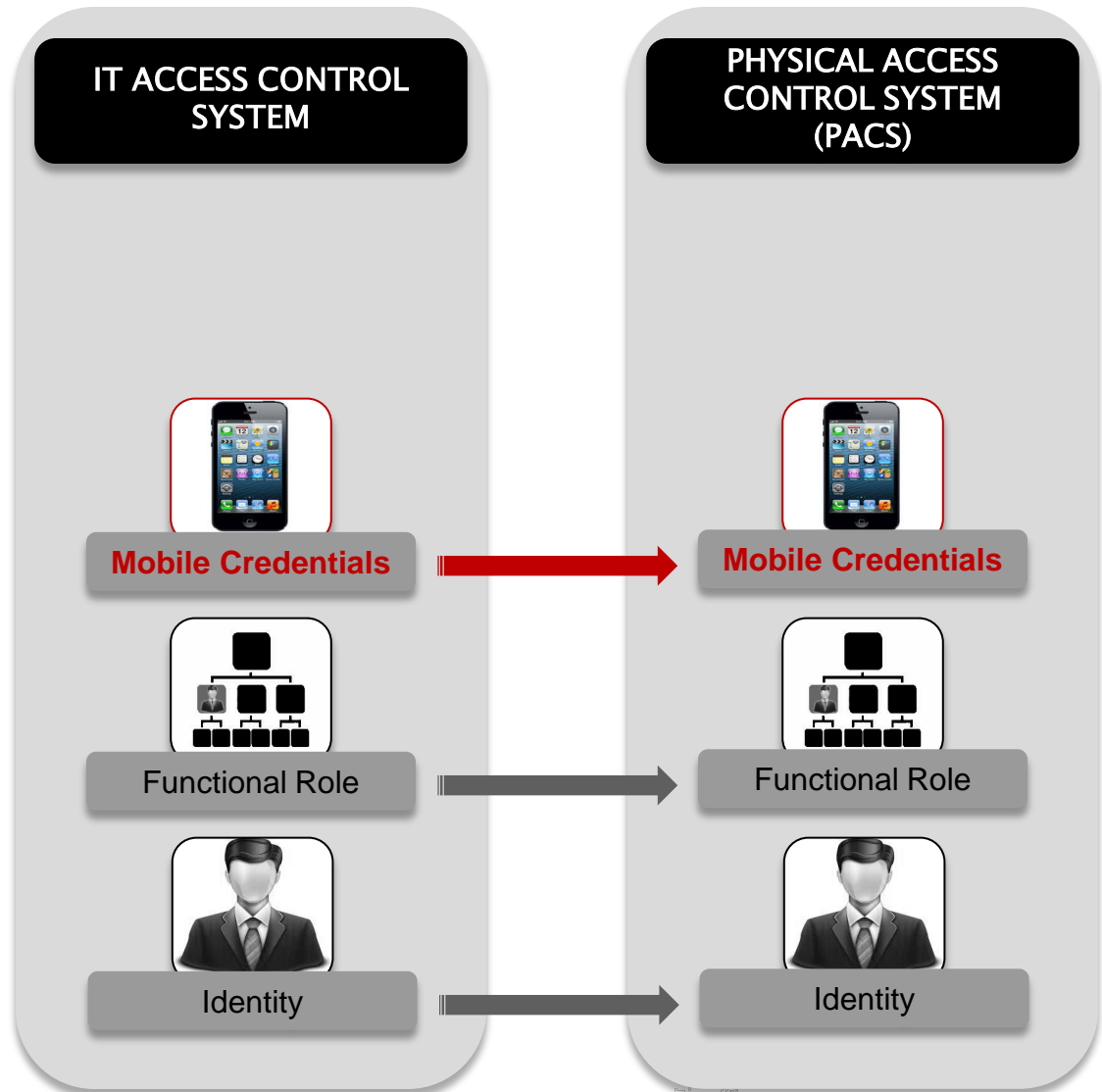
The result is the automatic provisioning and de-provisioning of physical access across multiple PACSs.

*Note: The simplest case of role definition is defining a role for the visitor where pre-defined access is granted.*



# Third-Level Integration

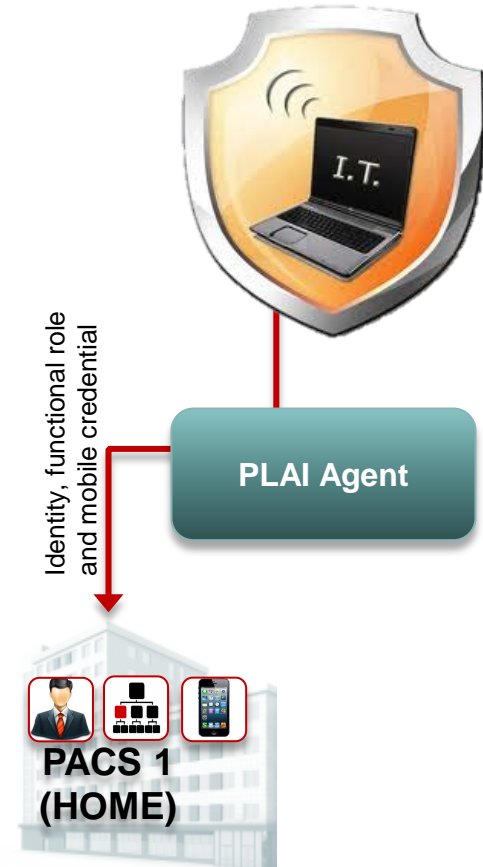
- Mobile credentials are quickly capturing the interest of the general public.
- A variety of new locks are readily-available:
  - Bluetooth 2.0
  - Bluetooth 4.0
  - NFC
- Central management of these credentials is essential for any enterprise deployment.





## Third-Level Integration: Single PACS

- IT pushes the identity, functional role and mobile credential to PACS 1 through PLAI agent.



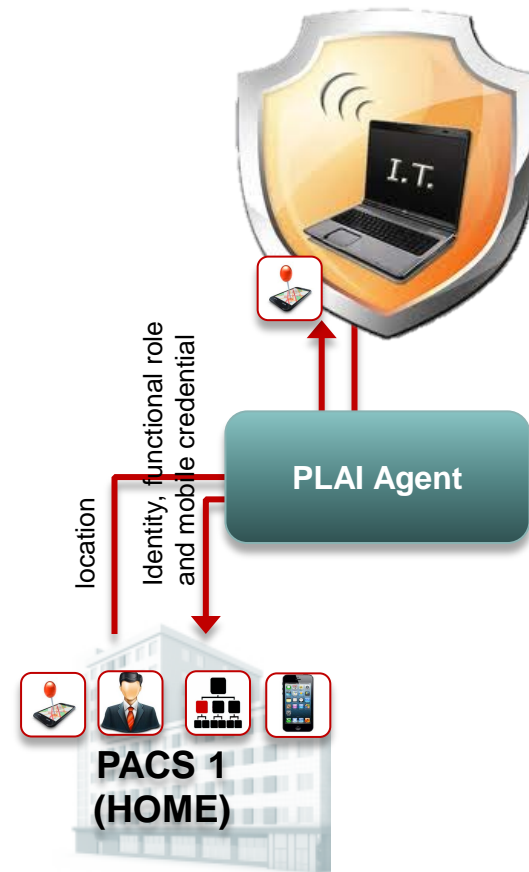
## Third-Level Integration: Multiple PACSs

- IT pushes the identity, functional role and mobile credential to both PACSs through PLA agent.



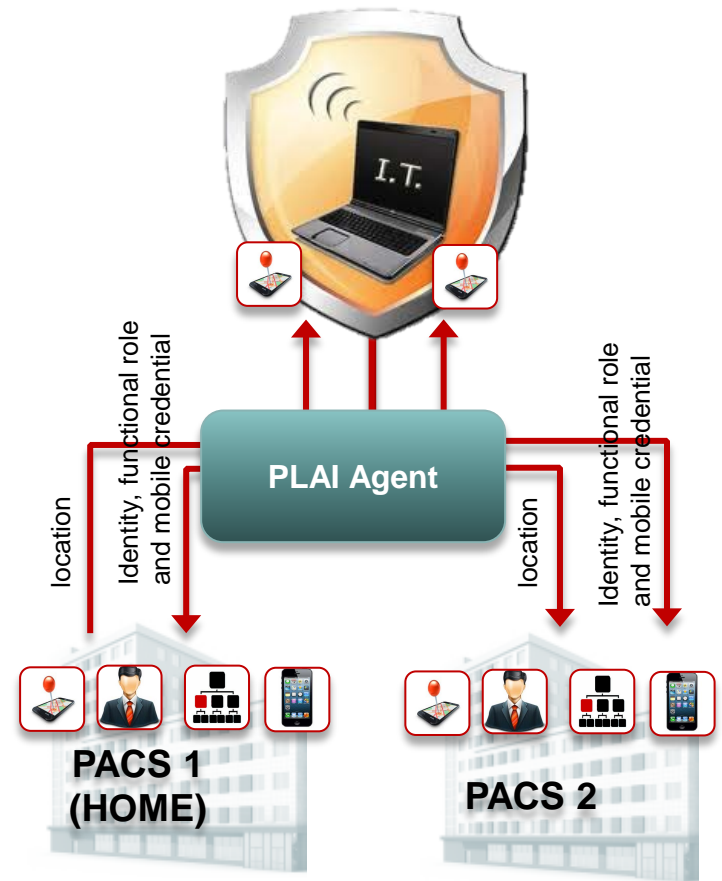
## Fourth-Level Integration: Single PACS

IT pushes the identity, functional role and mobile credential to PACS 1, as PACS 1 provides the dynamic attribute (*location, in this case*) back to IT through PLA agent.



## Fourth-Level Integration: Multiple PACSs

IT pushes the identity and functional role to both PACSs, as both PACSs provide the dynamic attribute (*location, in this case*) back to IT through PLA I agent.



The industry needs the harmonized management of physical and logical integration, for better security and a more efficient workflow.

It is **ESSENTIAL** to have a set of detailed, well-defined and well-tested specifications in order to have plug-and-play **COMPATIBILITY** among different vendors.

LDAP-based interfaces will ease the adoption with IT.



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