Specification and Enforcement of Flexible Security Policy for Active Cooperation

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Problem
Interoperation and services sharing are becoming new paradigms for enterprise collaboration, which brings a meaningful requirement of flexible specification and enforcement of security policies in information systems:

- **Flexible specification**: specifying policy against multi elements with different criteria, like evaluating partners’ qualification by different weights on attributes, consideration of history transaction data with different impacts etc.
- **Flexible enforcement**: allowing environmental factors to influence how and when security policy is enforced. Dynamically monitoring the state changes of an underlying system and take into account the changes into policy enforcement.
- **Flexible adjustment**: allowing smooth update of security policy without huge hop of legacy system operation

Although traditional access control models and their extensions can be content-aware or dynamically enforced based on predefined rules, they are still less expressive for above active security policies, especially without considering the transaction data and much more attributes with different impact factors.

Specification of Security Policies

- **Authorization rules, Assignment rules and Activation rules**
- **SR**: Rtype::rule_name = A → B, where SR is a remained identifier, Rtype is a rule type, and rule_name is the rule name, A is the prerequisite condition and B is the yielded target.

Complex Condition with factors

\[ A=(E, a, \alpha, \beta, \text{threshold}) \]

Semantics:

\[ E_{11}, E_{12}, \ldots, E_{1m} \geq \alpha_1 \]
\[ E_{21}, E_{22}, \ldots, E_{2m} \geq \alpha_2 \]
\[ \ldots \]
\[ E_{k1}, E_{k2}, \ldots, E_{km} \geq \alpha_k \]

Consistency Verification

- **Conflict detection**
- **Redundancy check**

Implementation

Publications:


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