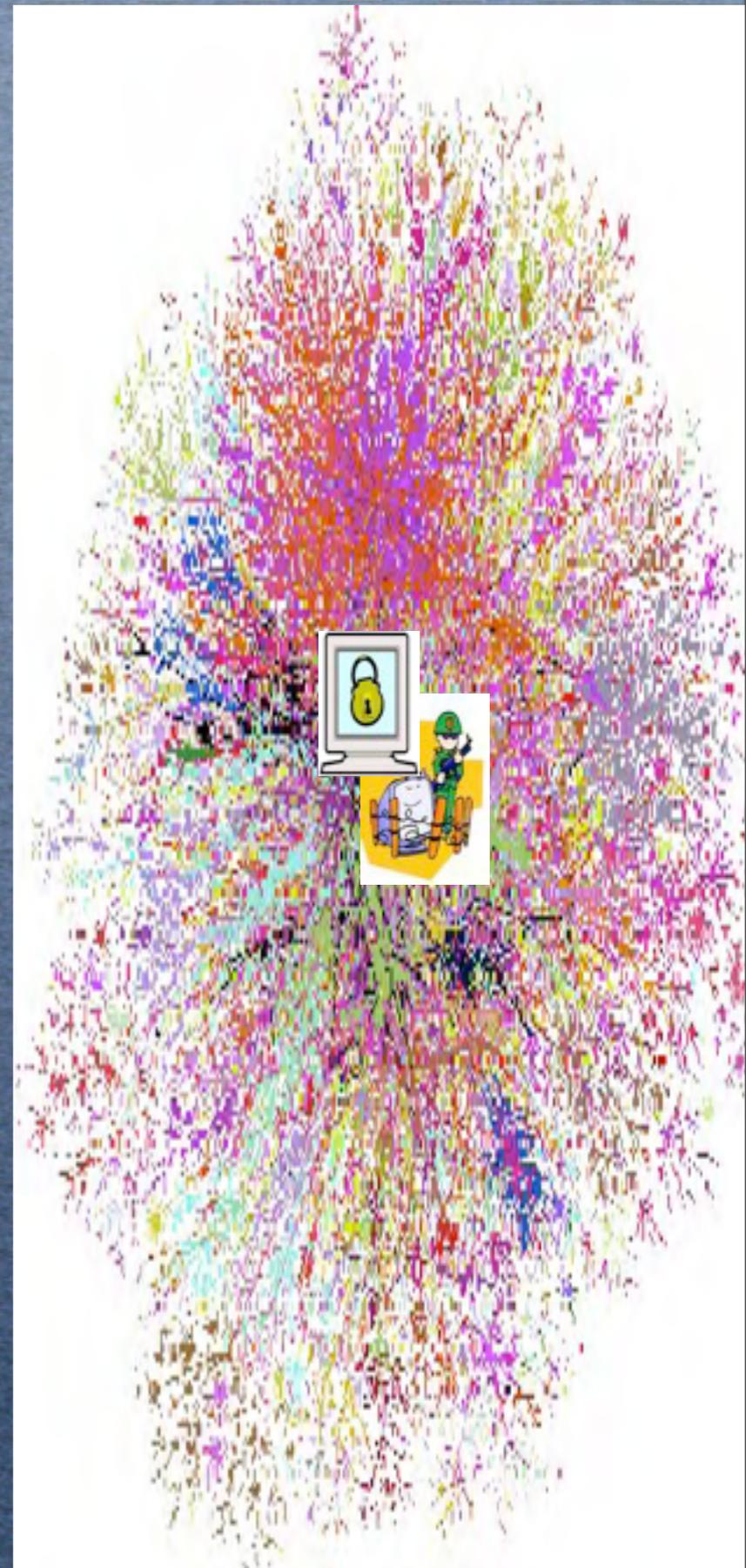




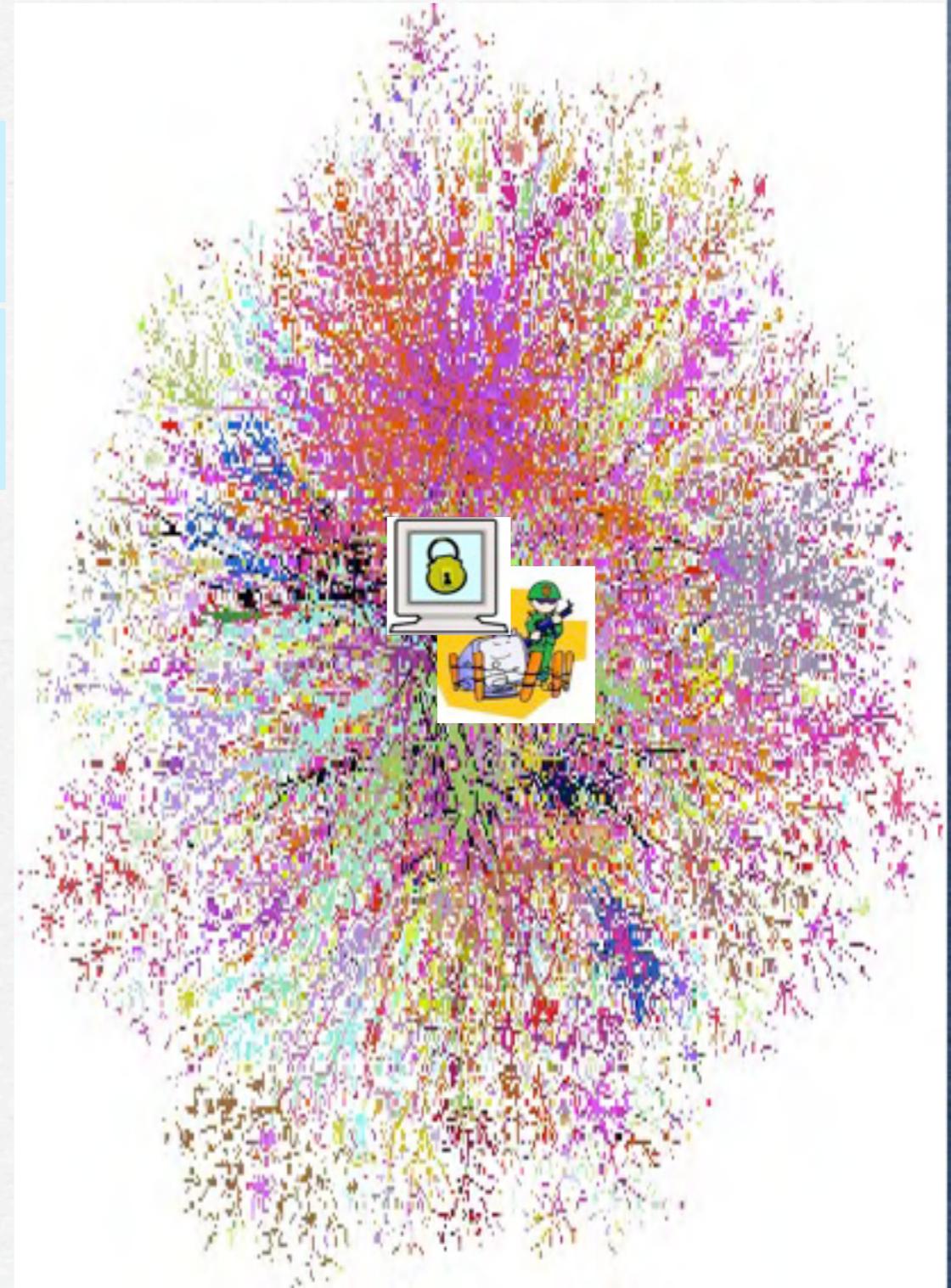
Applicability of Semantic Technologies in Security, Privacy and Trust

Mohammad M. R. Chowdhury
Senior Researcher
UNIK-University Graduate Center, Norway
mushfiq@ieee.org
<http://www.unik.no/personer/mushfiq/>



Agenda

- Intro: security, privacy & trust
- Motivation: why Semantics in Security and Privacy!
- Overview of the applicability
- Challenges & limitatipons





Security

Privacy



Security



Privacy



Trust



Security

Privacy



Trust

Access control



Security

Privacy



Trust

Access control

Authentication

Authorization

Semantics and Syntax

```
<policy>
<xacl>
  <object href="id(contents)"/>
  <rule id="rule1">
    <acl>
      <subject><uid>Alice</uid></subject>
      <privilege type="read" sign="+"/>
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    </acl>
  </rule>
  <rule id="rule2">
    <acl>
      <subject><uid>Bob</uid></subject>
      <privilege type="read" sign="+"/>
    </acl>
  </rule>
  <rule id="rule3">
    <acl>
      <subject></subject>
      <privilege type="read" sign="-"/>
      <privilege type="write" sign="-"/>
    </acl>
  </rule>
</xacl>
</policy>

</document>
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Semantics and Syntax

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Meaning?:

- > Alice has Read Write Privilege on content elements
- > Bob has only Read Privilege on content elements
- > By default, other users have no privilege on content elements

Semantics and Syntax

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Why Dave has no access to the contents?

Why Alice has different privilege than Bob?

Meaning?:

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Why Semantics in security & privacy?

Semantics and Syntax



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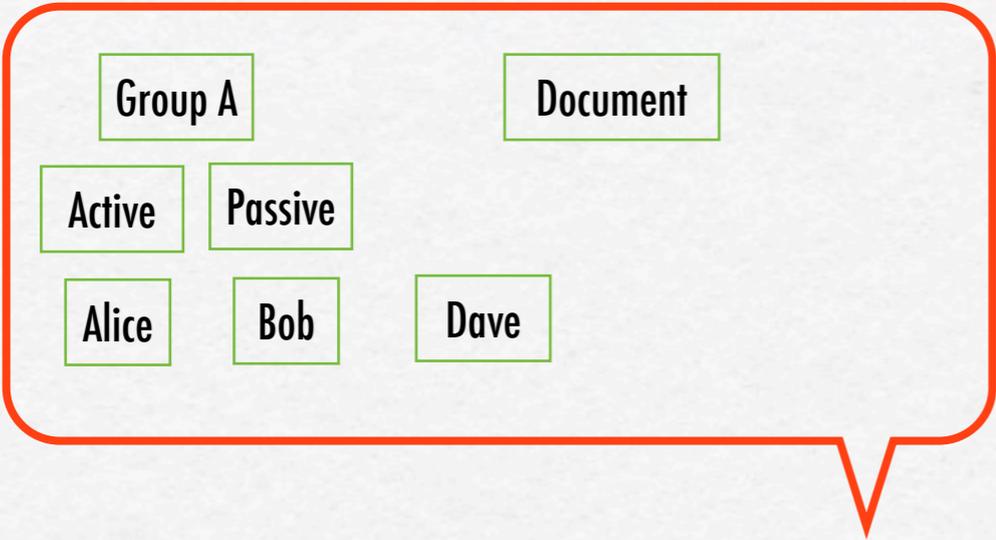
</document>
  
```

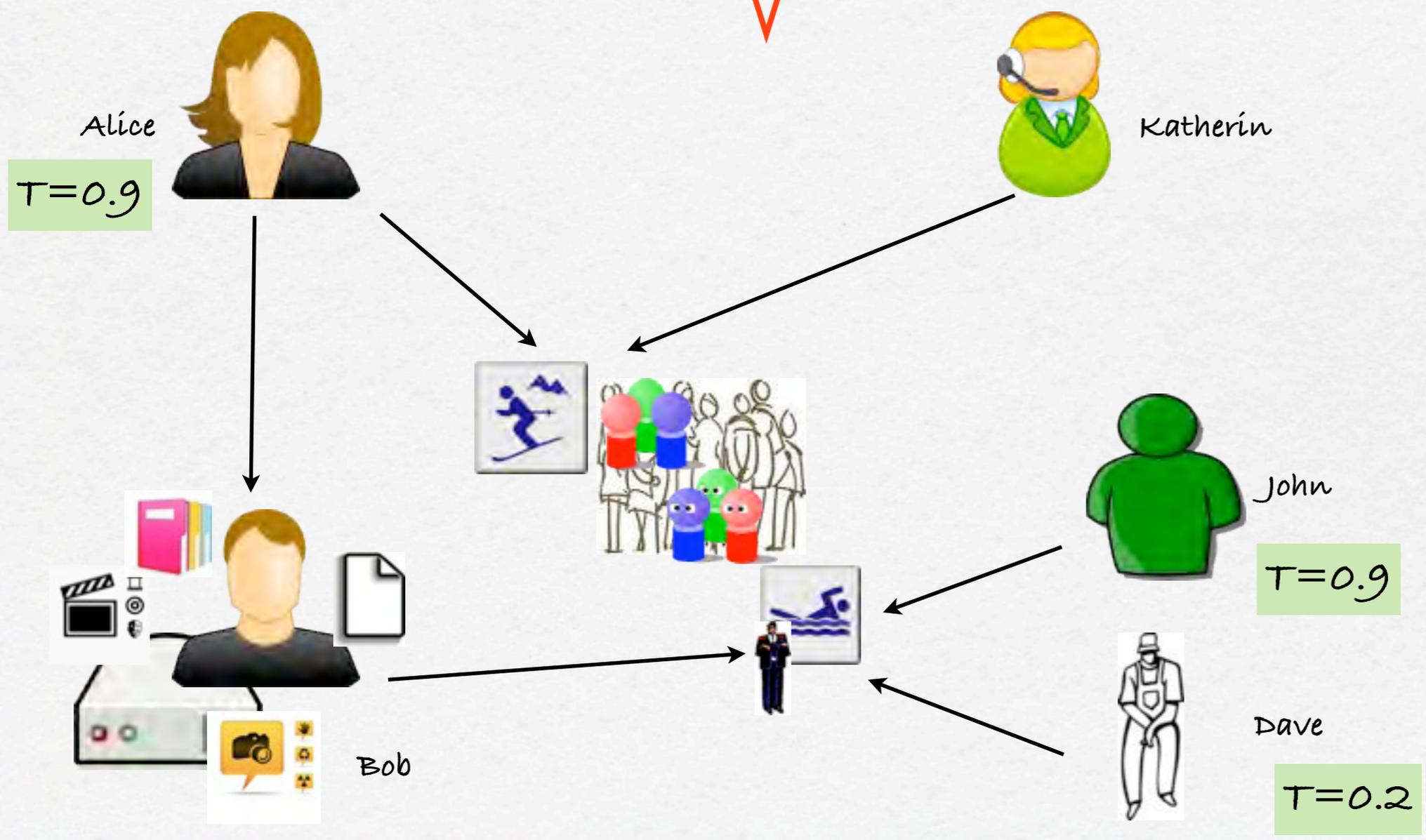
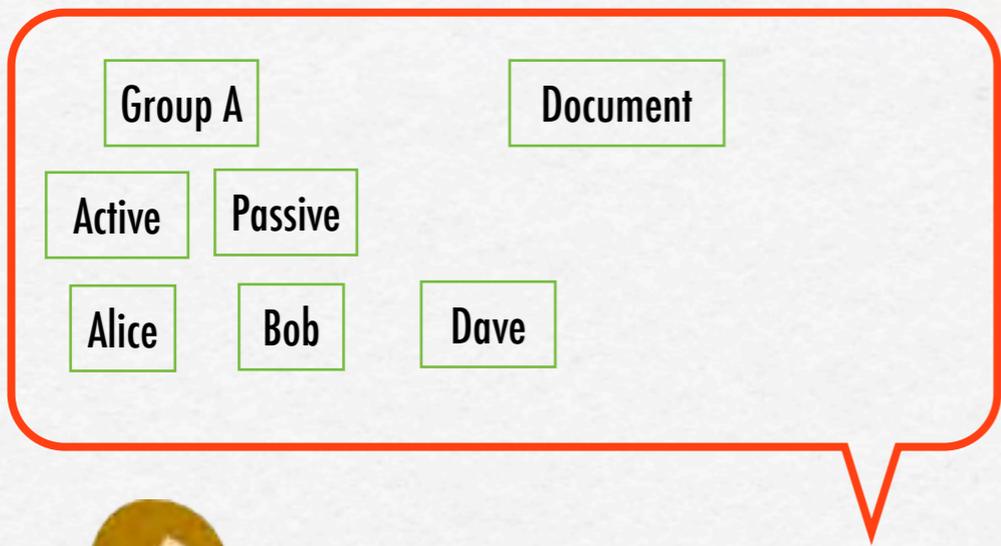
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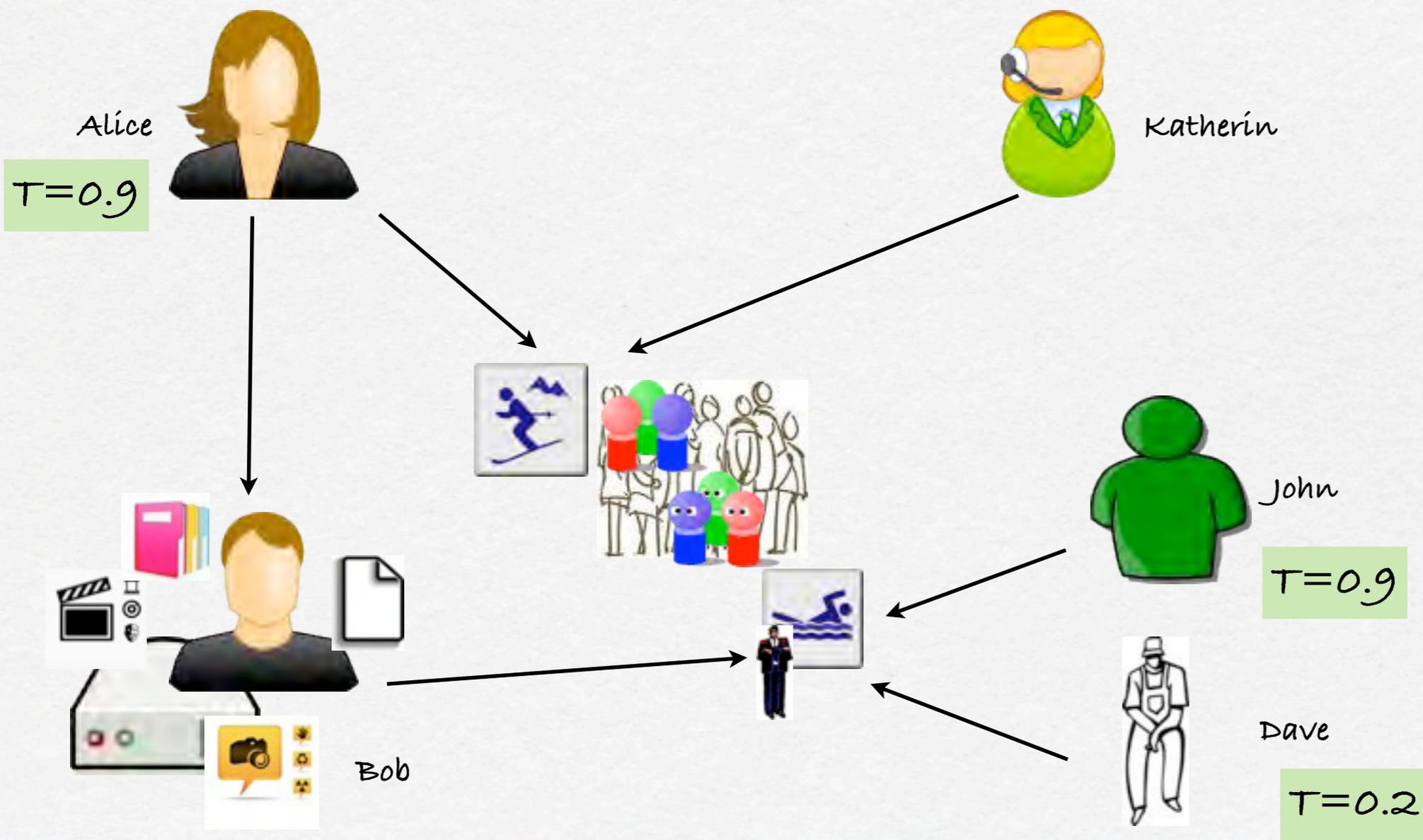
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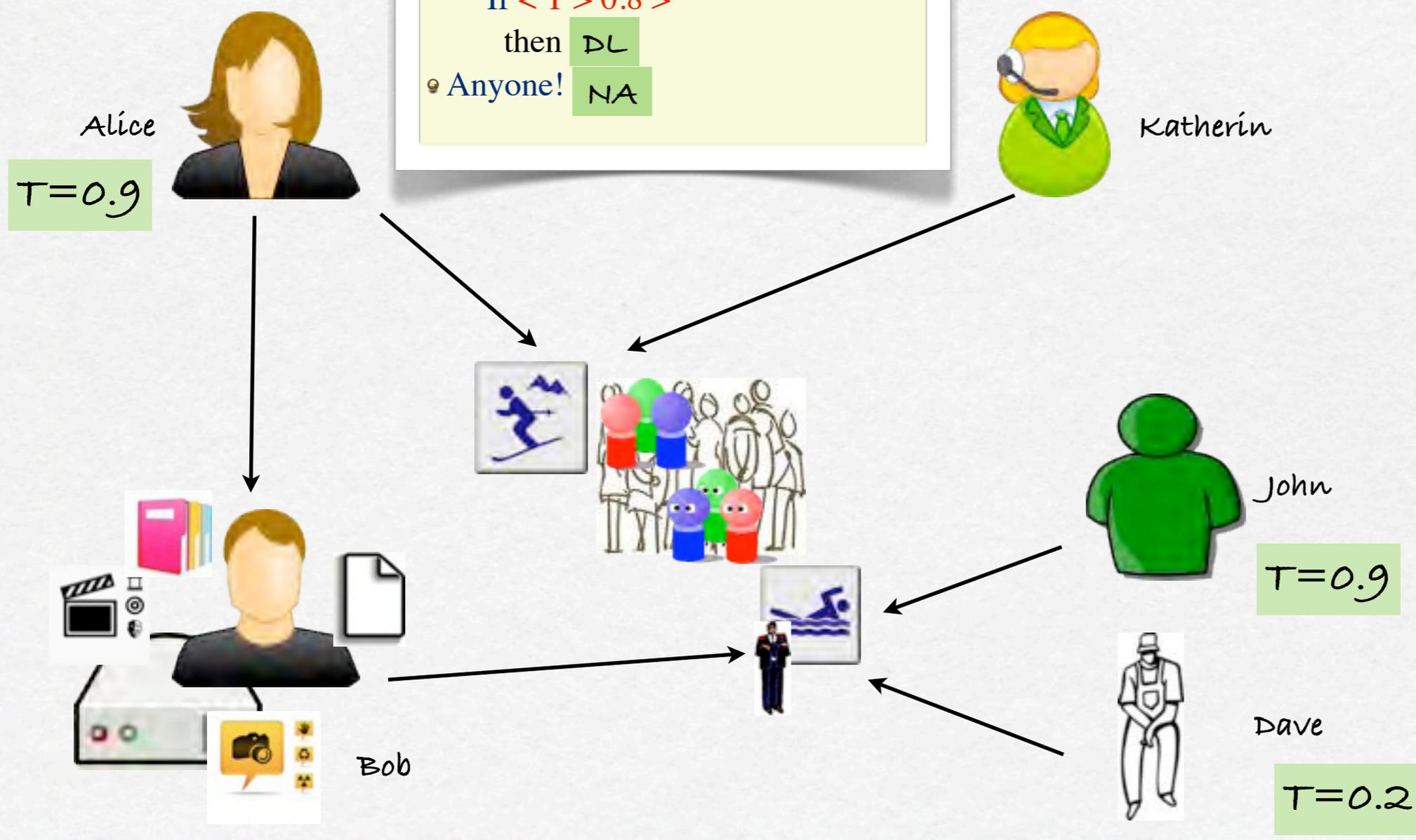






Security => Bob 's contents

- If <Group>
 - If <T < 0.8 >
then view
- If <Ski>
 - If <Friend>
 - If <T > 0.8 >
then DL
- Anyone! NA

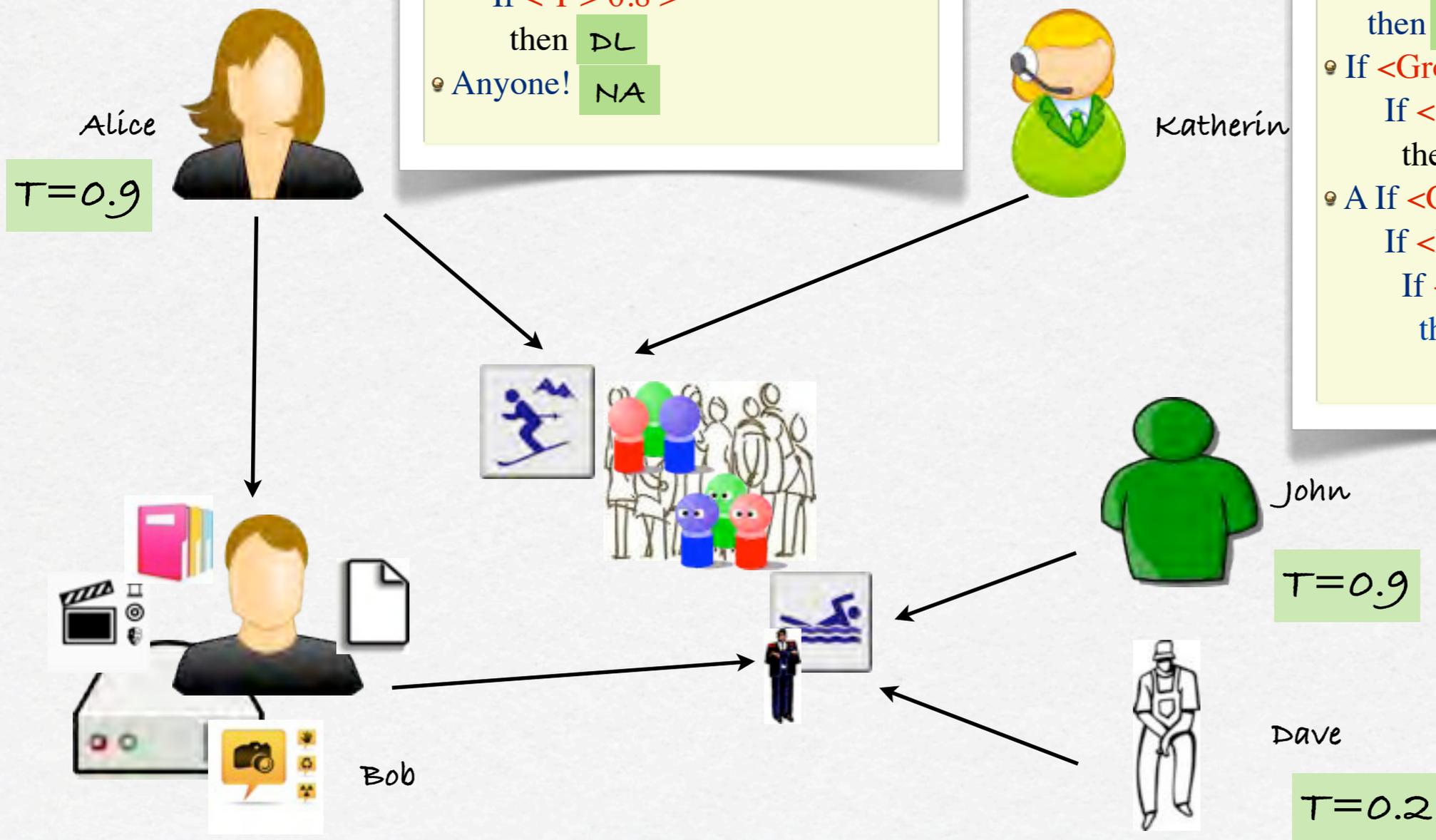


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- If <Ski>
 - If <Friend>
 - If <T > 0.8 >
 - then DL
- Anyone! NA

Privacy => Bob 's profile

- If <Group>
 - then email
- If <Group>
 - If <T > 0.8 >
 - then phone
- A If <Group>
 - If <Friend>
 - If <T > 0.8 >
 - then location



Constraints!

- Group
- Role
- Relation
- Attributes
- Context

Constraints!

- Group
- Role
- Relation
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Requirements!

Constraints!

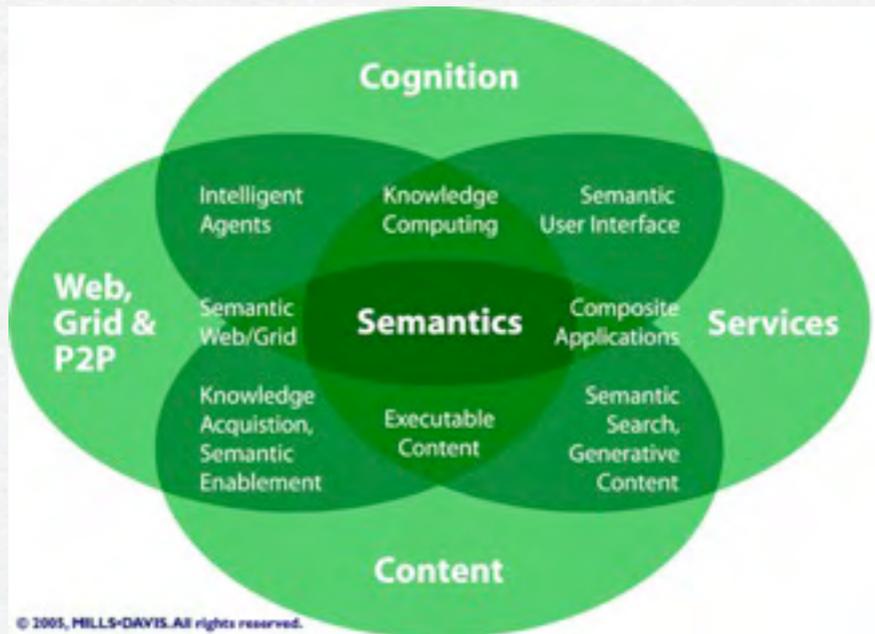
- Group
- Role
- Relation
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- Context

Requirements!

- Flexibility & expressivity
- Personalization
- Granularity
- Manageability and maintainability
- Scalability

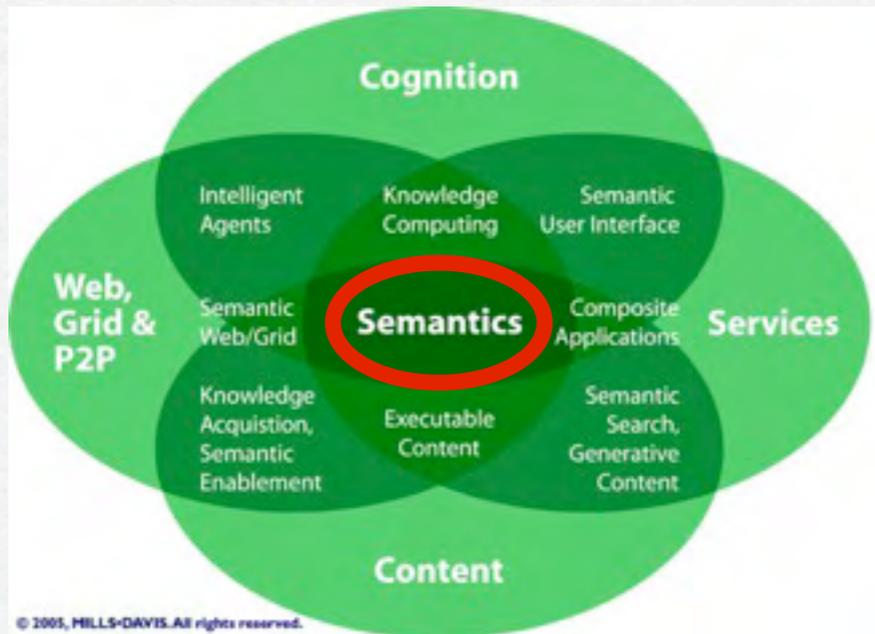
Motivation: Semantic Technologies

Application of Semantic technologies

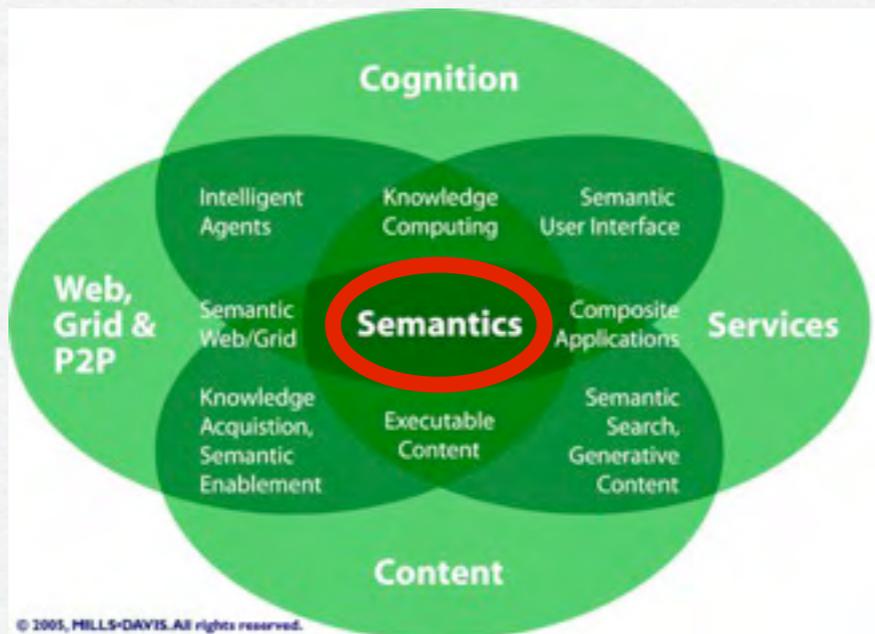


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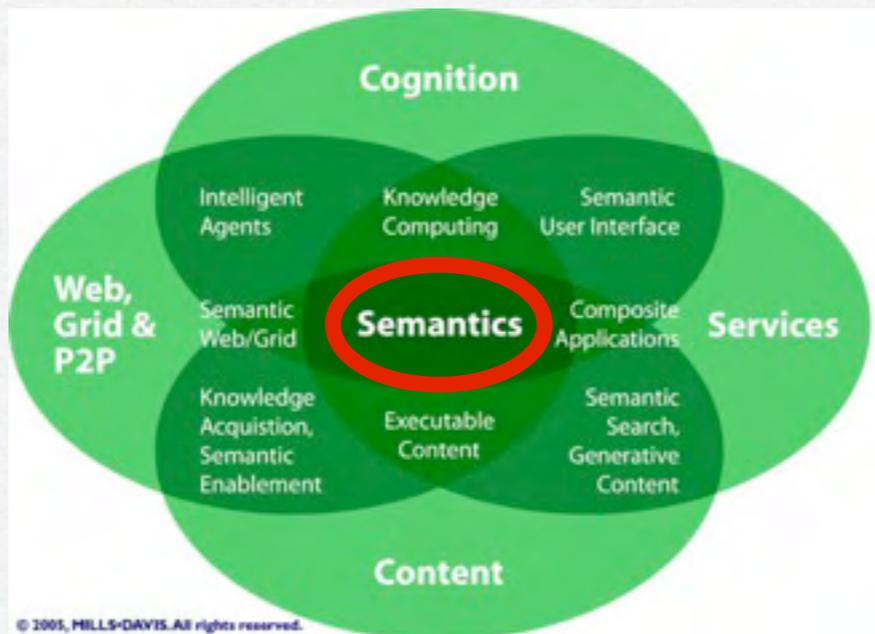


Application of Semantic technologies



- access decisions: granting access requires deriving new facts based on existing facts - a potential areas of Semantic Technology due to its reasoning capabilities

Application of Semantic technologies

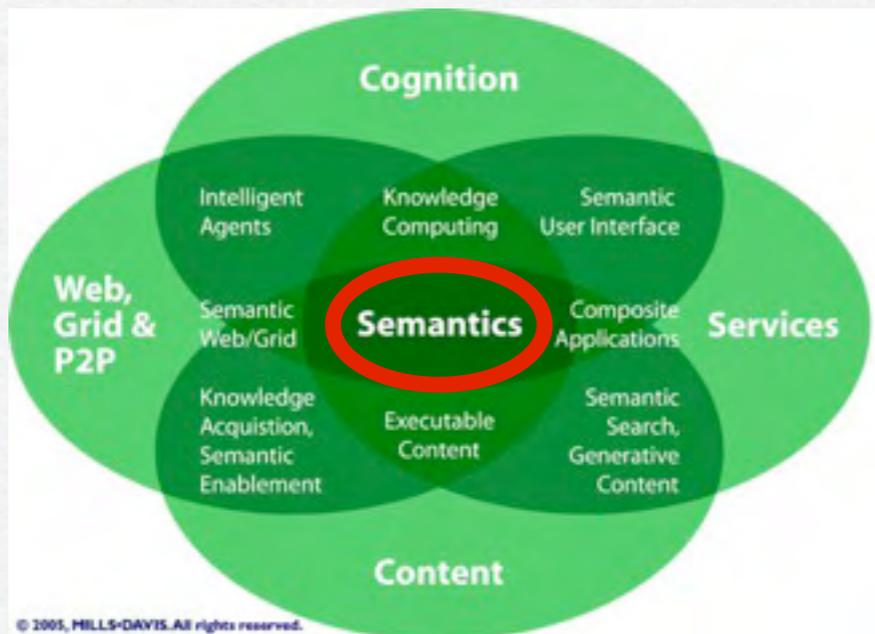


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Non-semantic (e.g. ACL)

Semantically Enhanced

Application of Semantic technologies



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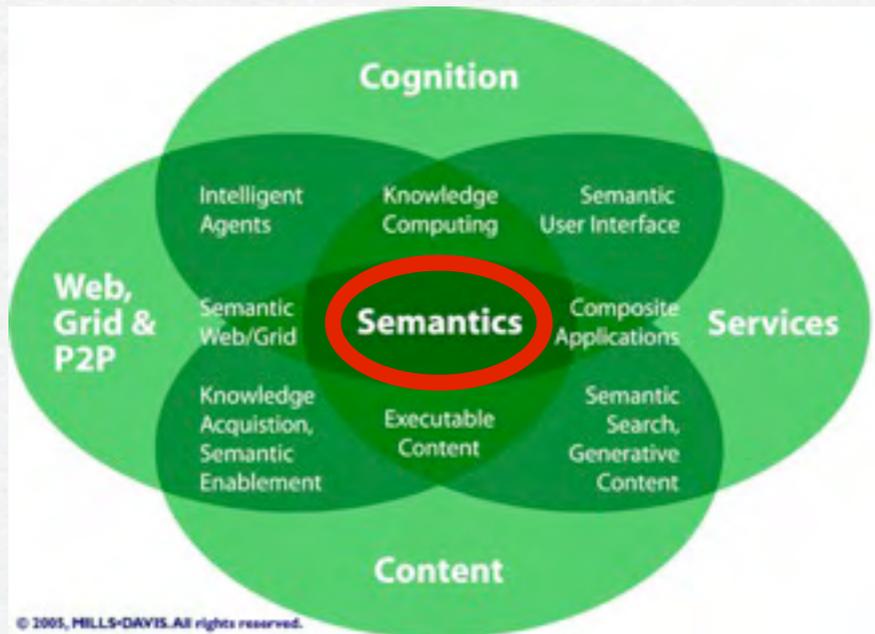
Complexity in constraints

Maintenance &
modification

Easiness

Motivation: Semantic Technologies

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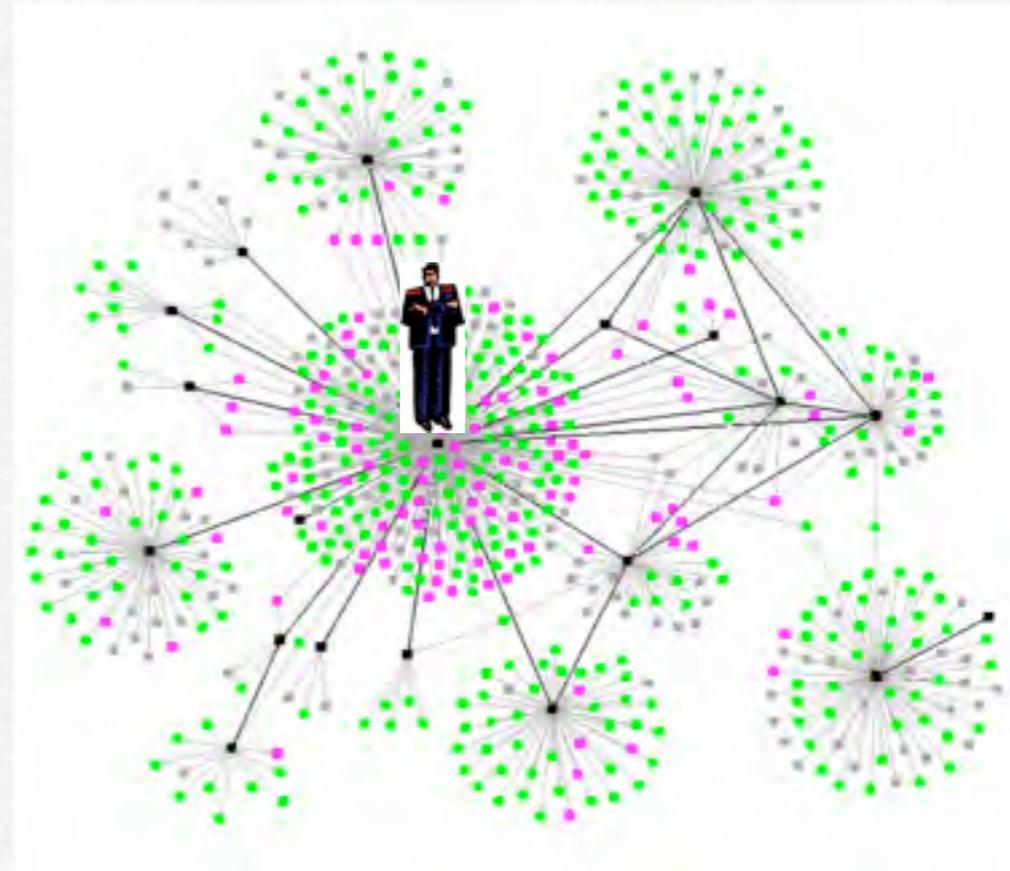
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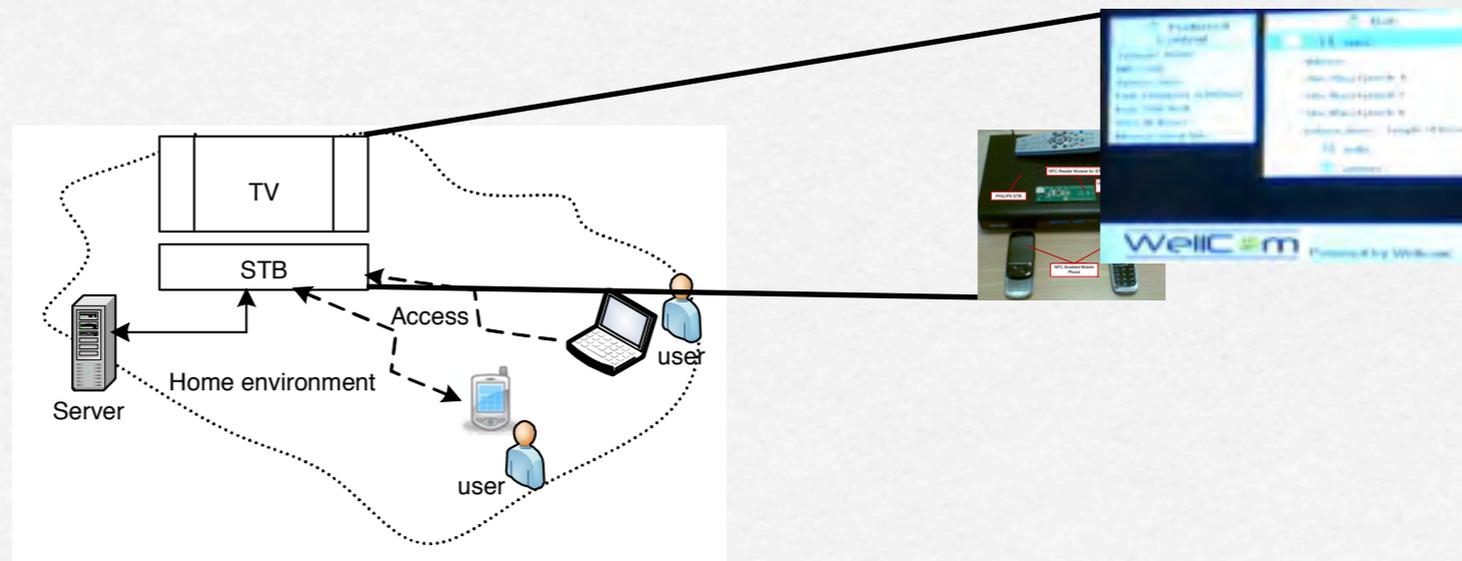
Easiness

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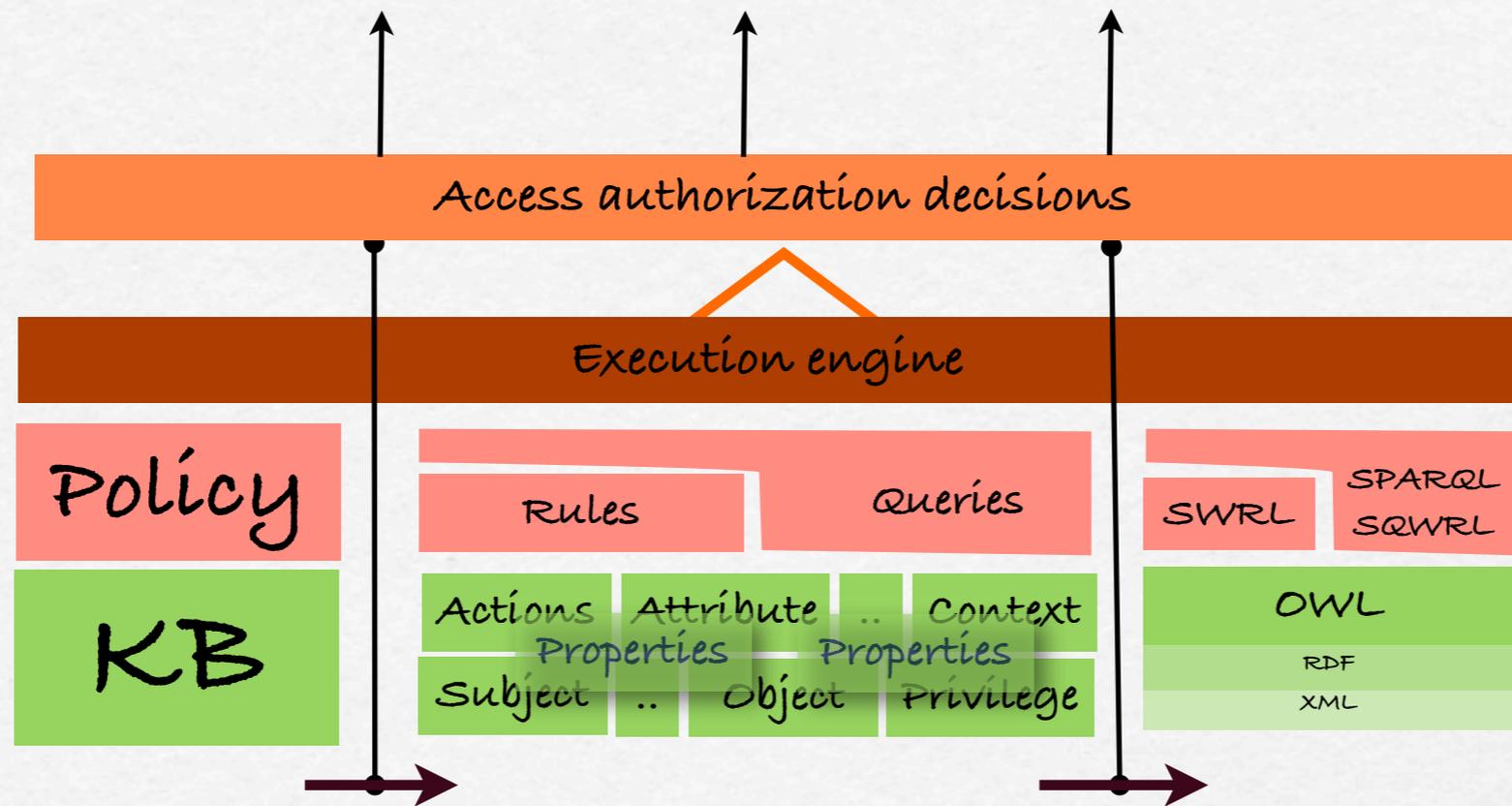
□ On the Web: Social Network



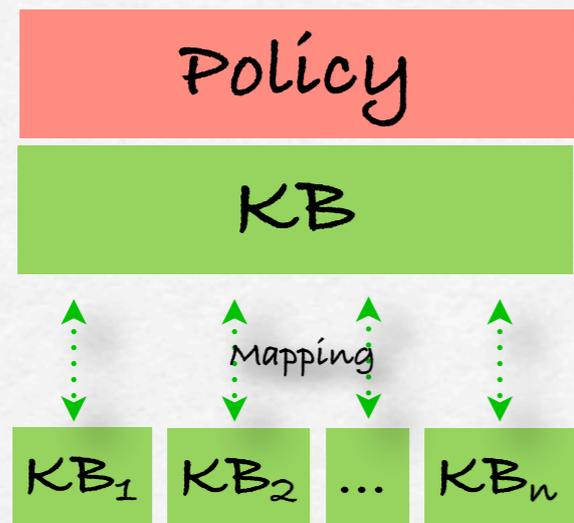
□ On the Device: Home Network



Semantic technologies



Decentralization

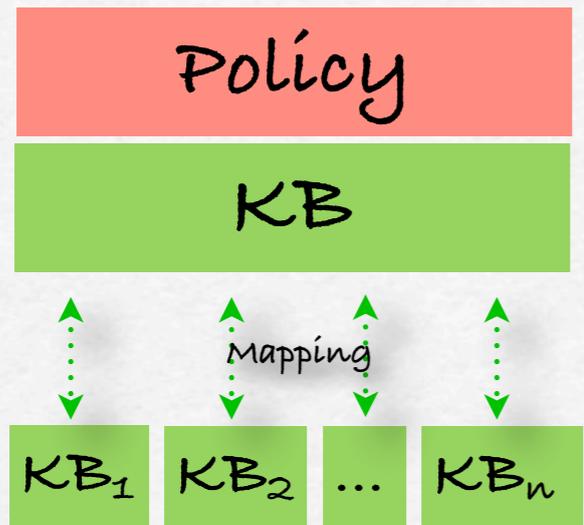


Motivation:

Privacy, user-centric + enhanced control
Better management and maintenance

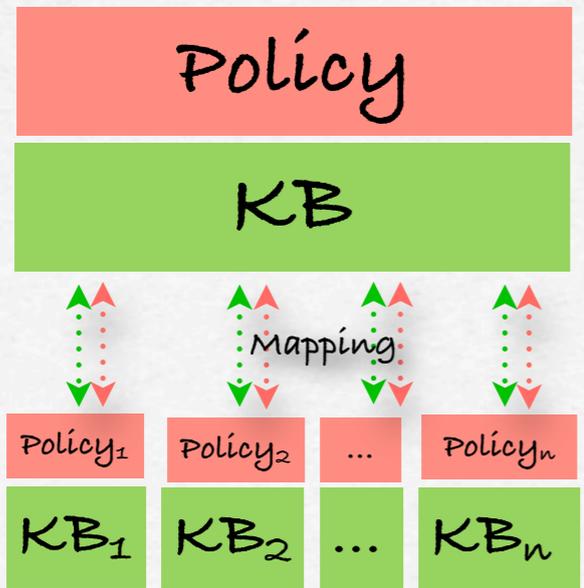
Portable social graph to virtual
community networks

Decentralization



Motivation:
 Privacy, user-centric + enhanced control
 Better management and maintenance

Portable social graph to virtual community networks



Portable social graph + policy

Challenges!

- Expressivity Vs. complexity!

Challenges!

□ Expressivity Vs. complexity!

Rule 1:

$Identity(?ID) \wedge hasRole(?ID, ?R) \wedge Family(?R) \wedge$
 $hasPrivilege(?R, ?Y) \wedge Contents(?Z) \wedge needPrivilege(?Z, ?Y)$
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$Identity(?ID) \wedge hasRole(?ID, ?R) \wedge Family(?R) \wedge$
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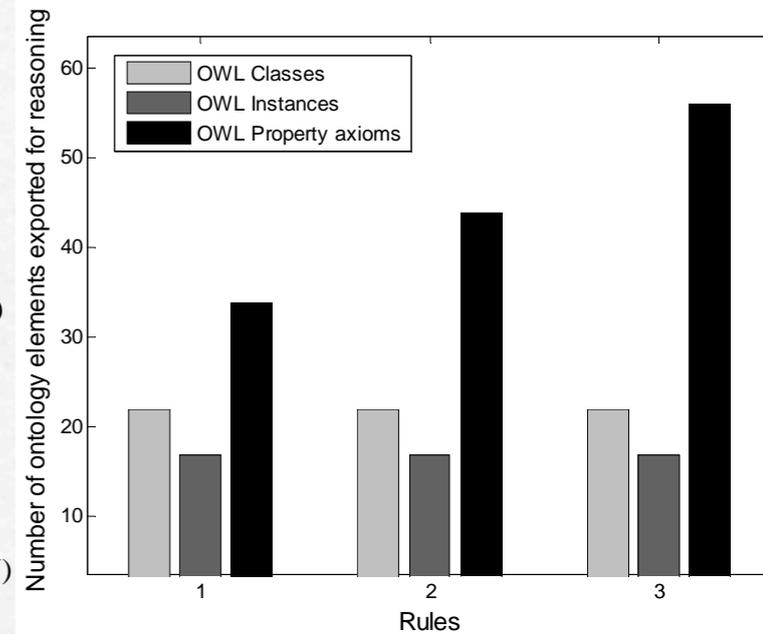
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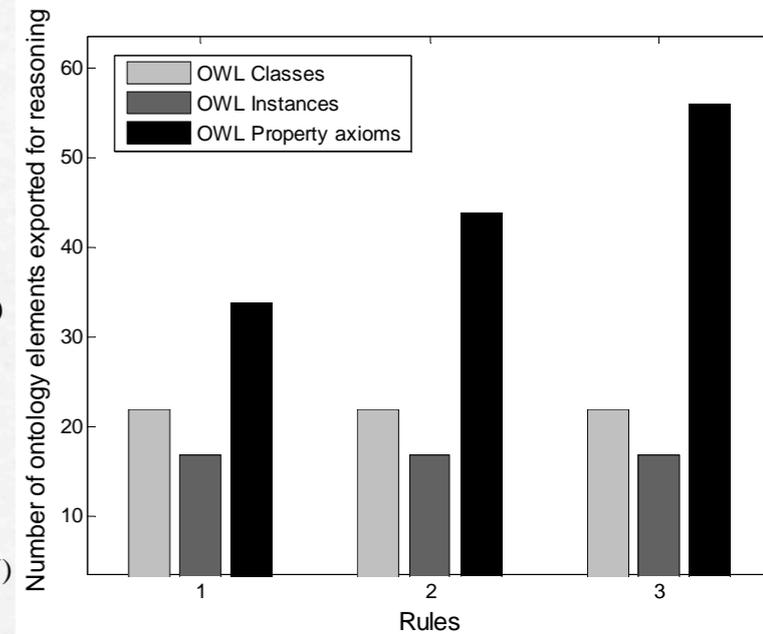
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□ Realtime reasoning over complex constraints



Challenges!

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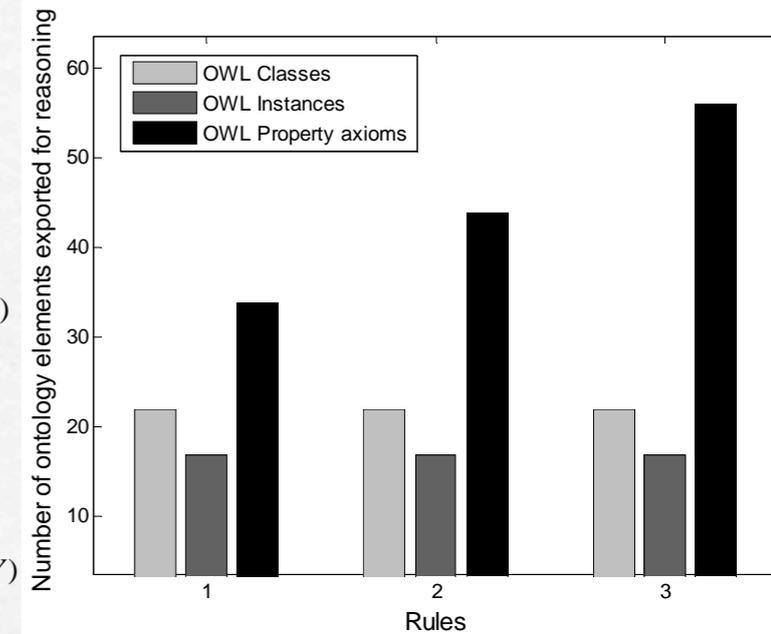
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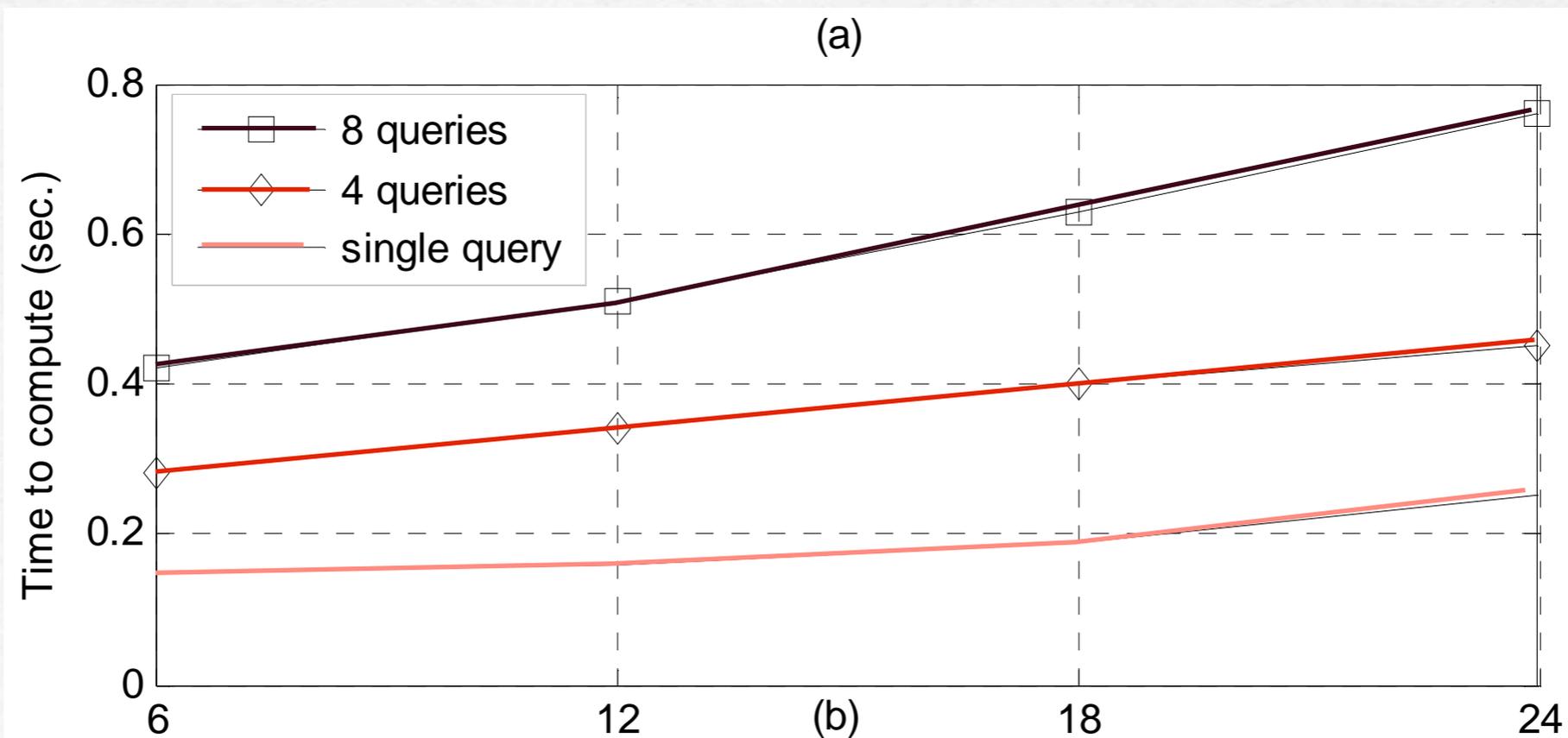
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Realtime reasoning over complex constraints



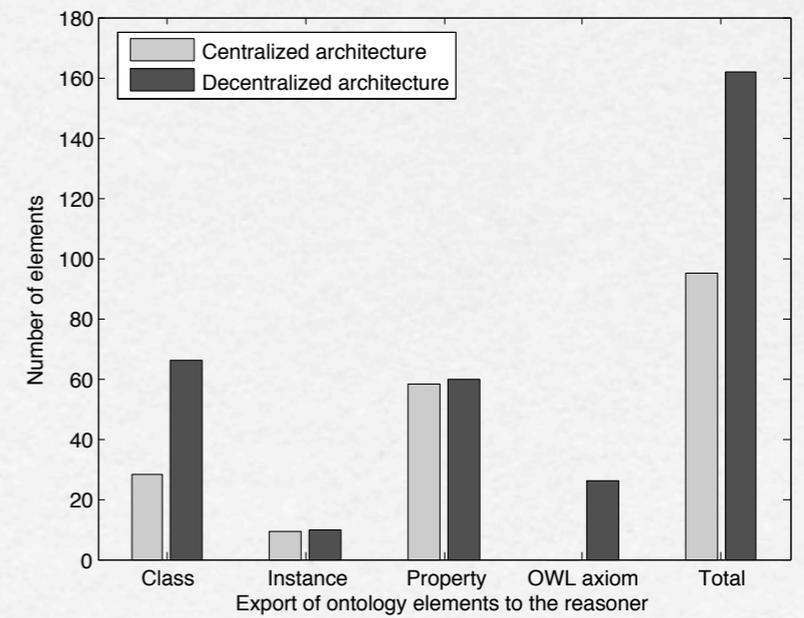
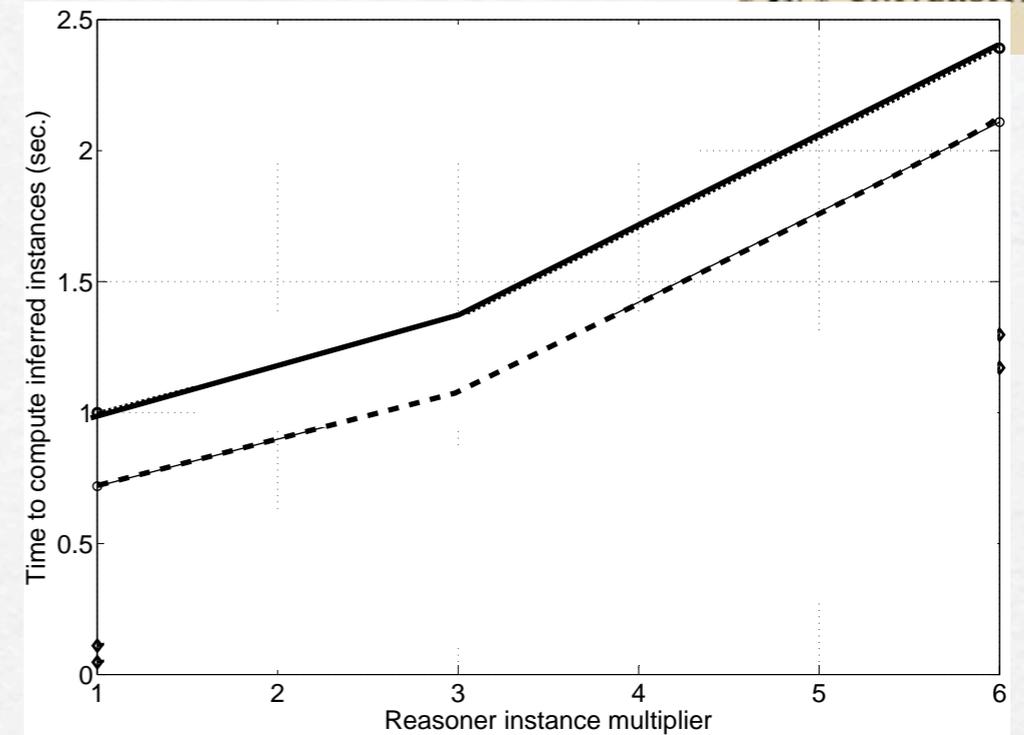
Challenges!

- Decentralization & computational complexity

Penalty?

Challenges!

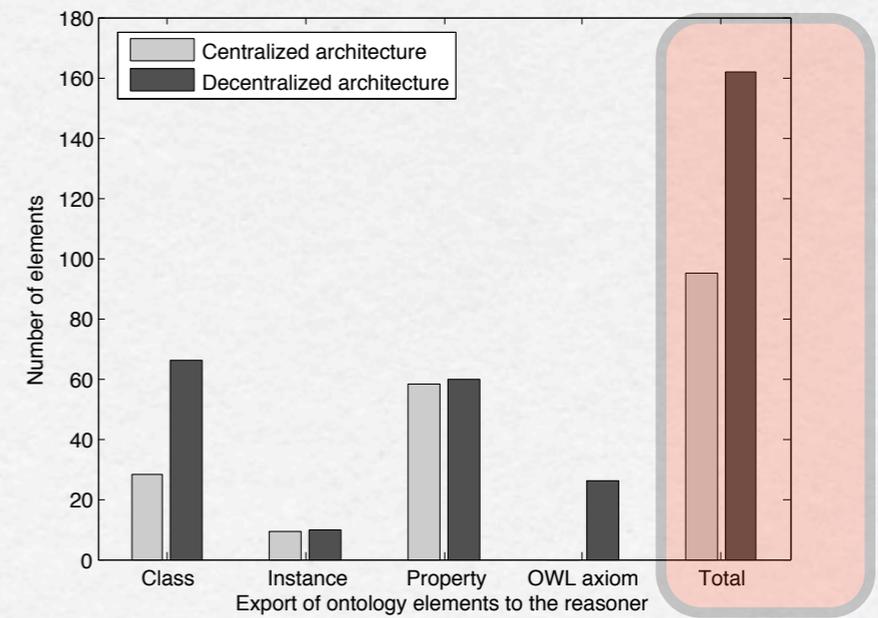
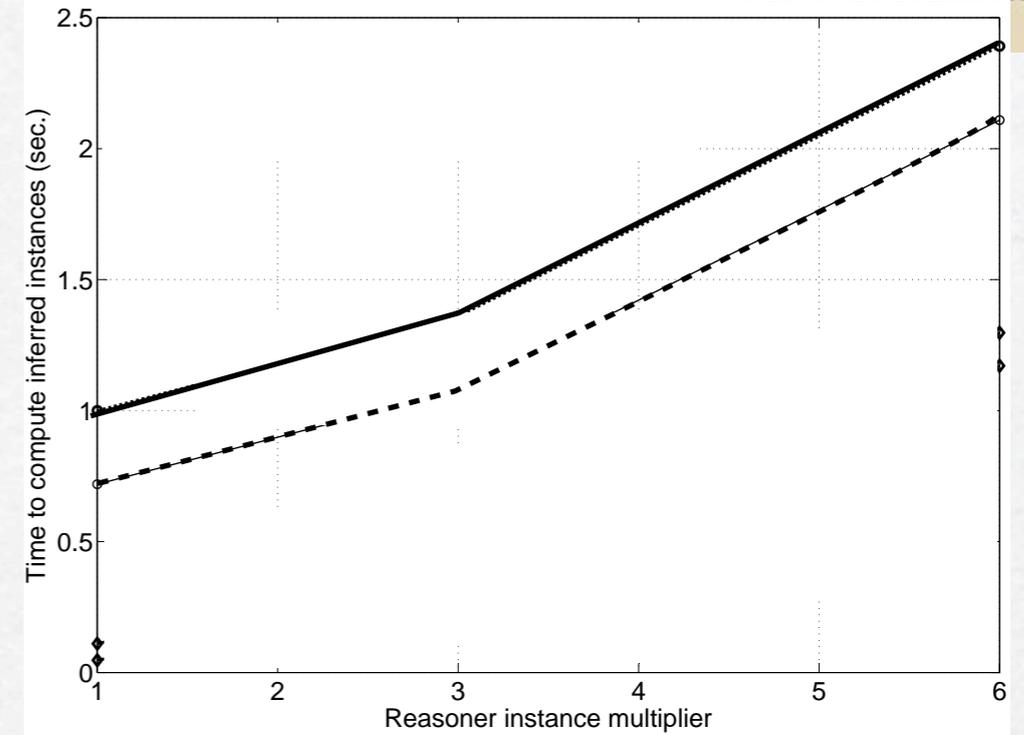
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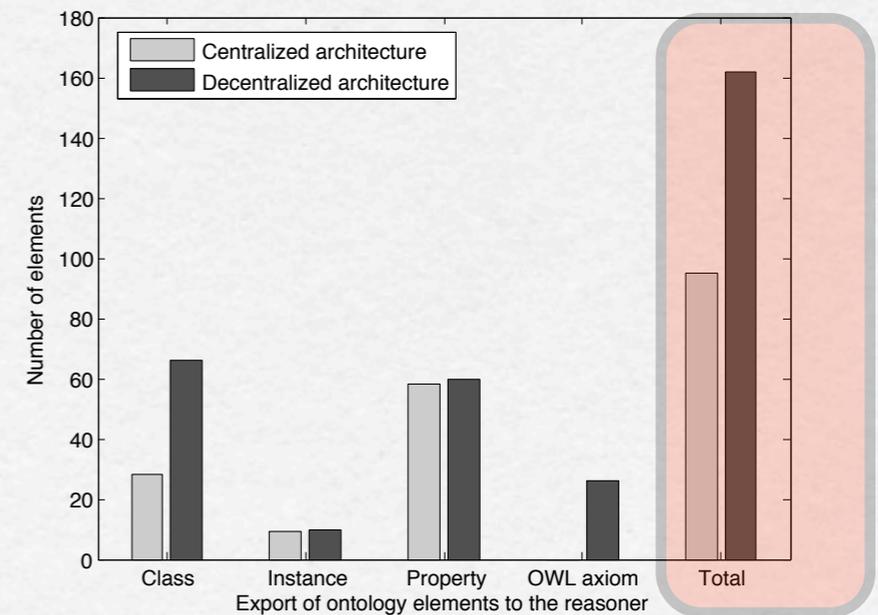
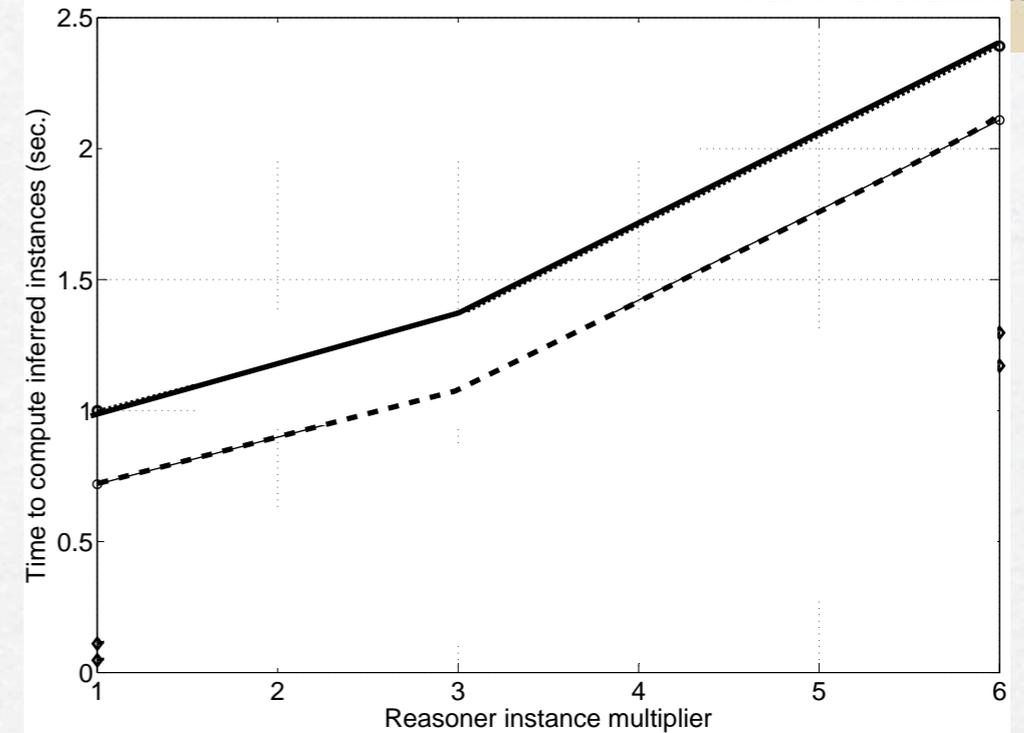
Penalty?

Challenges!

- Decentralization & computational complexity

Other issues!

Efficient mapping
Privacy preserving ontology mapping



Penalty?

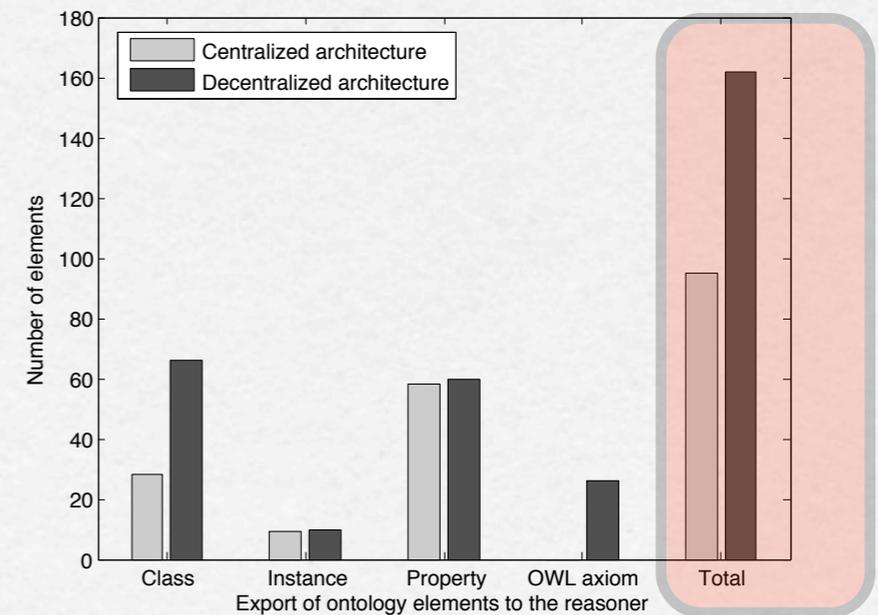
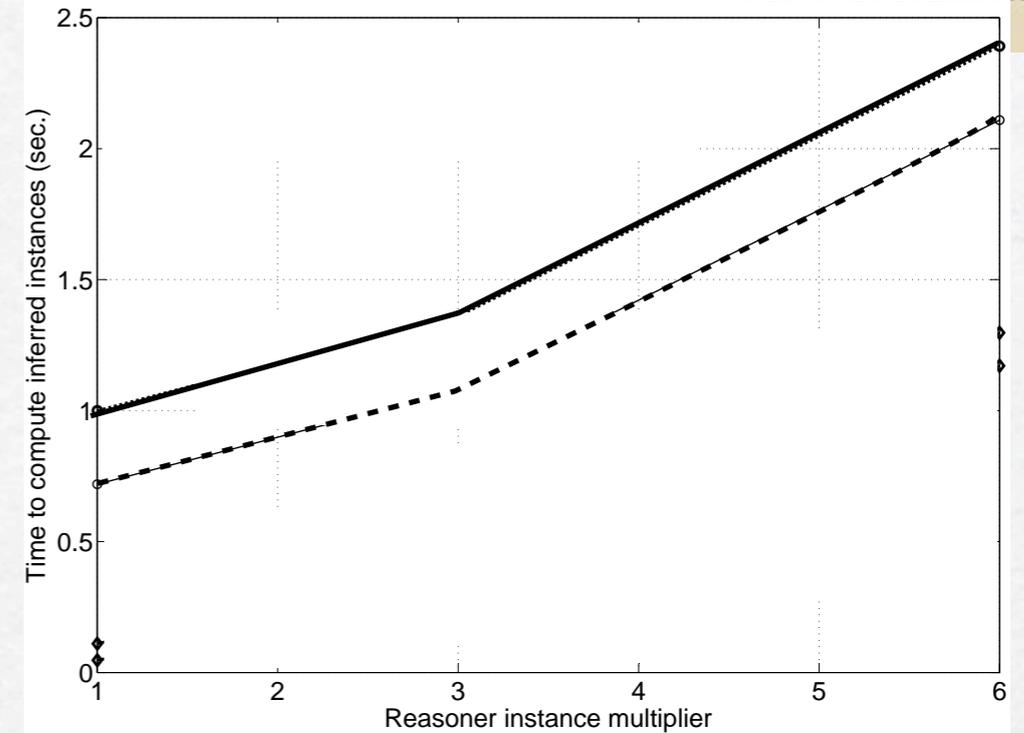
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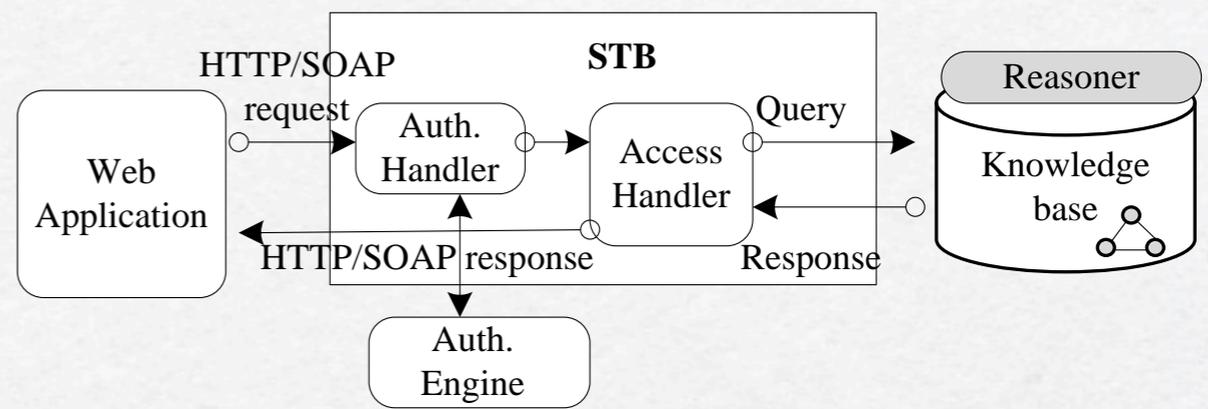
- Limitation of tools!



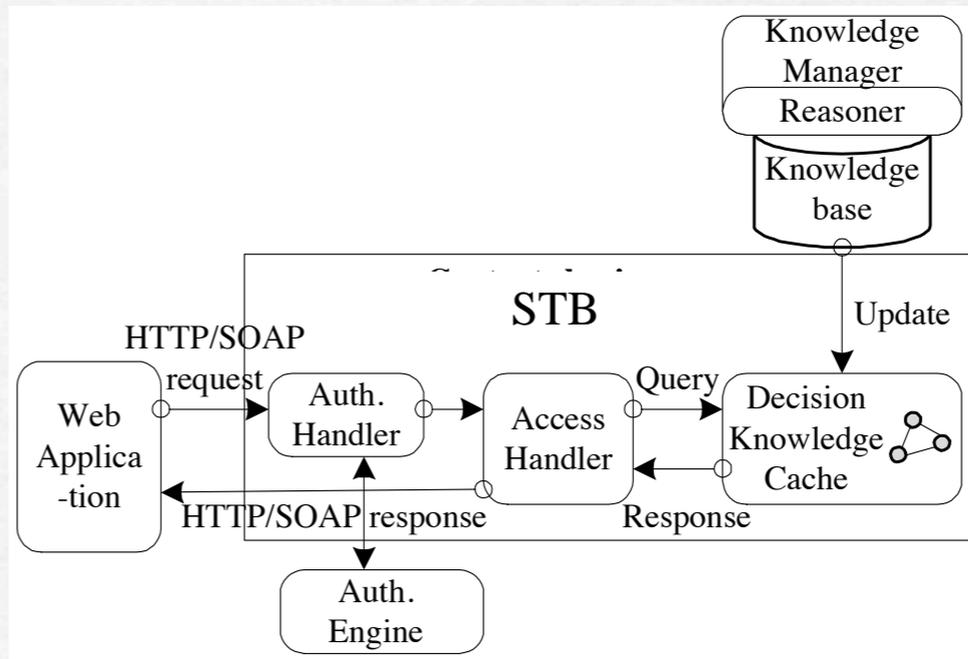
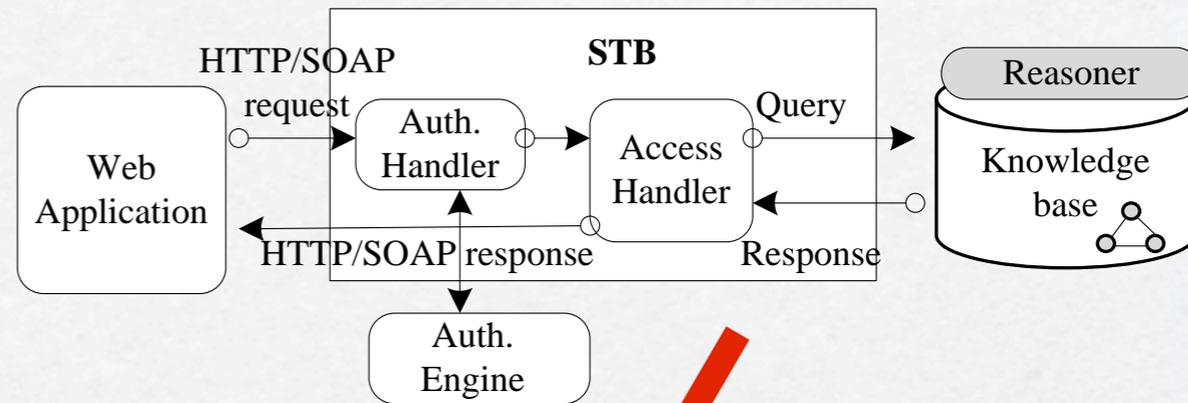
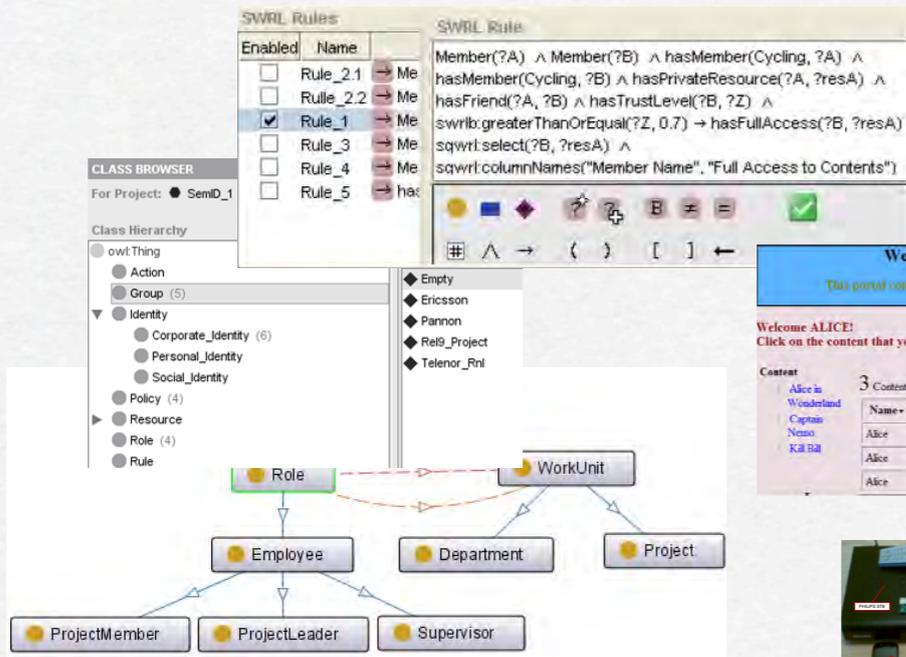
Alternative to real time reasoning!

The screenshot displays a software development environment with several components:

- CLASS BROWSER:** Shows a hierarchy for 'SemID_1' with classes like Action, Group, Identity, Policy, Resource, Role, and Rule.
- SWRL Rules:** A table of rules with columns 'Enabled', 'Name', and 'SWRL Rule'. Rule 1 is checked and contains a complex SWRL rule for access control.
- Class Hierarchy:** A diagram showing relationships between 'Role' and 'WorkUnit', with 'Employee' as a subclass of 'Role' and 'Department' and 'Project' as subclasses of 'WorkUnit'. Further subclasses include 'ProjectMember', 'ProjectLeader', and 'Supervisor'.
- Web Application Interface:** Shows a 'Welcome to Your Content Portal' page with a personalized message for 'ALICE' and a table of content items.



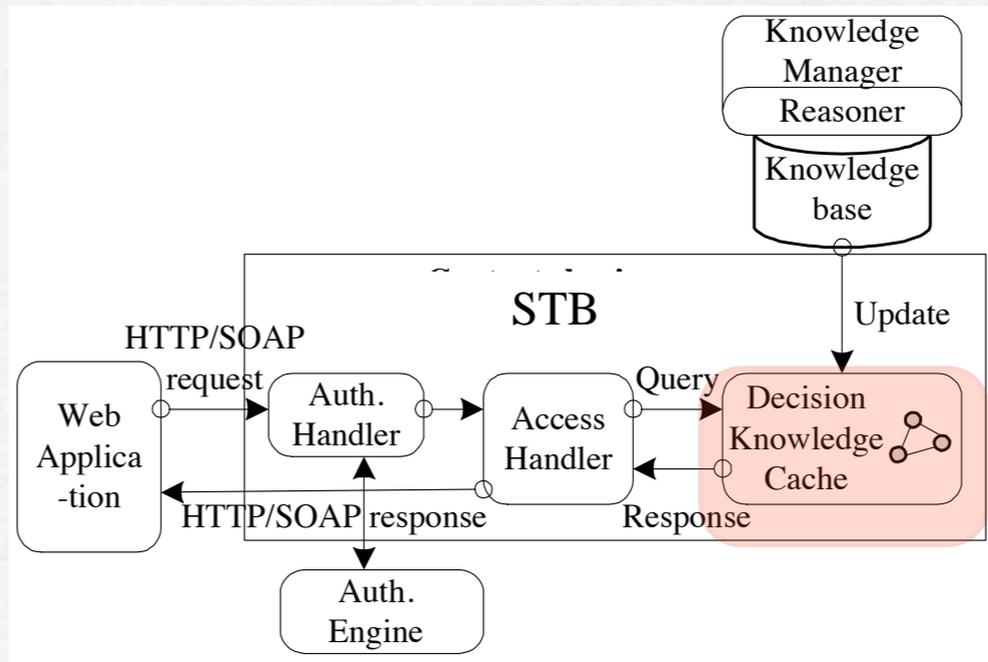
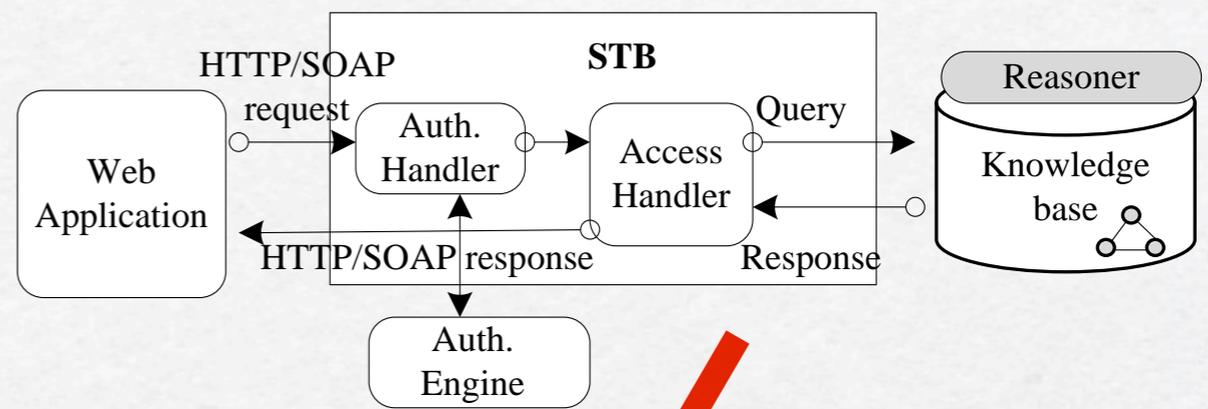
Alternative to real time reasoning!



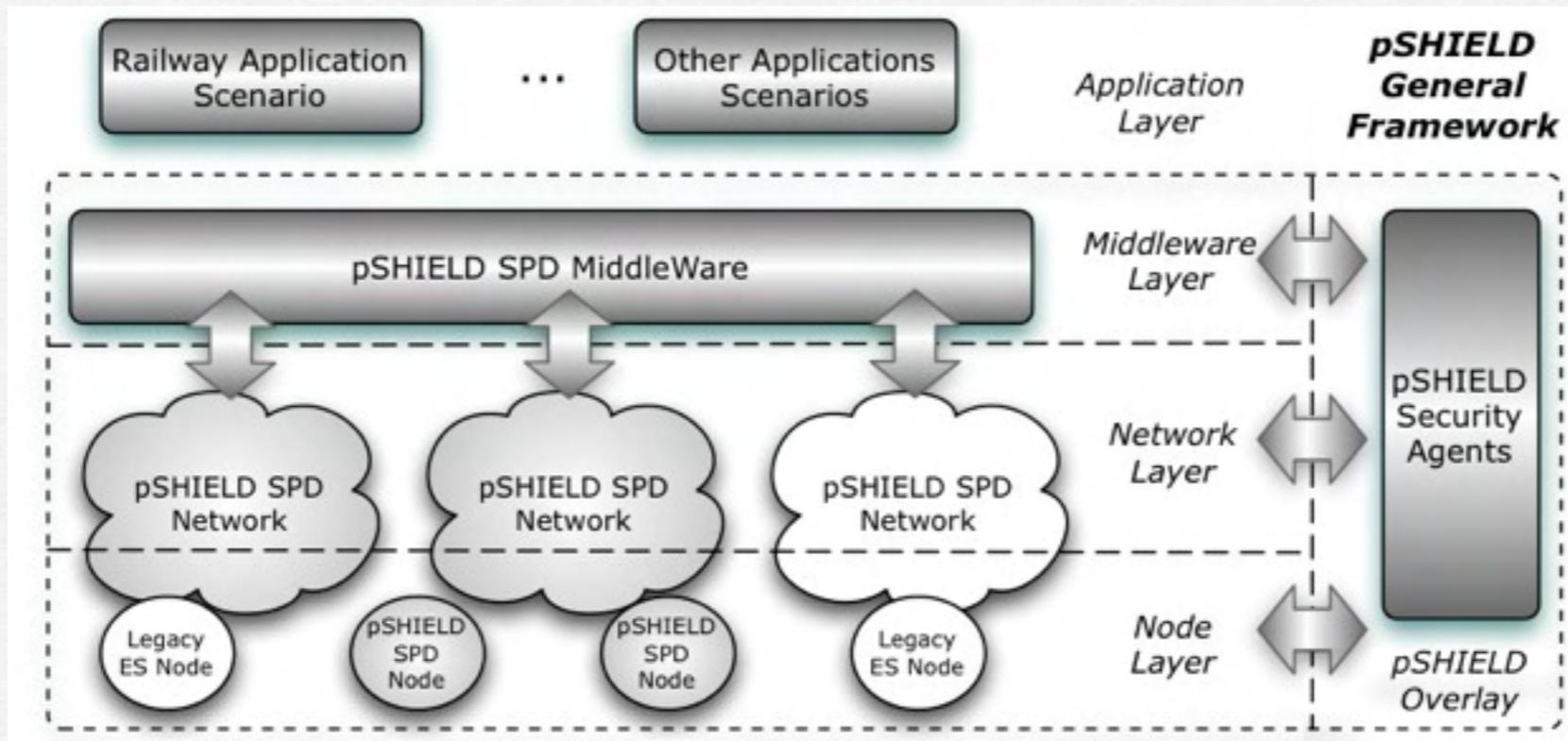
Alternative to real time reasoning!

The left side of the slide shows two screenshots. The top one is a screenshot of an OWL editor showing a list of SWRL rules and a class hierarchy. The bottom one is a screenshot of a web application interface titled 'Welcome to Your Content Portal' with a table of content items.

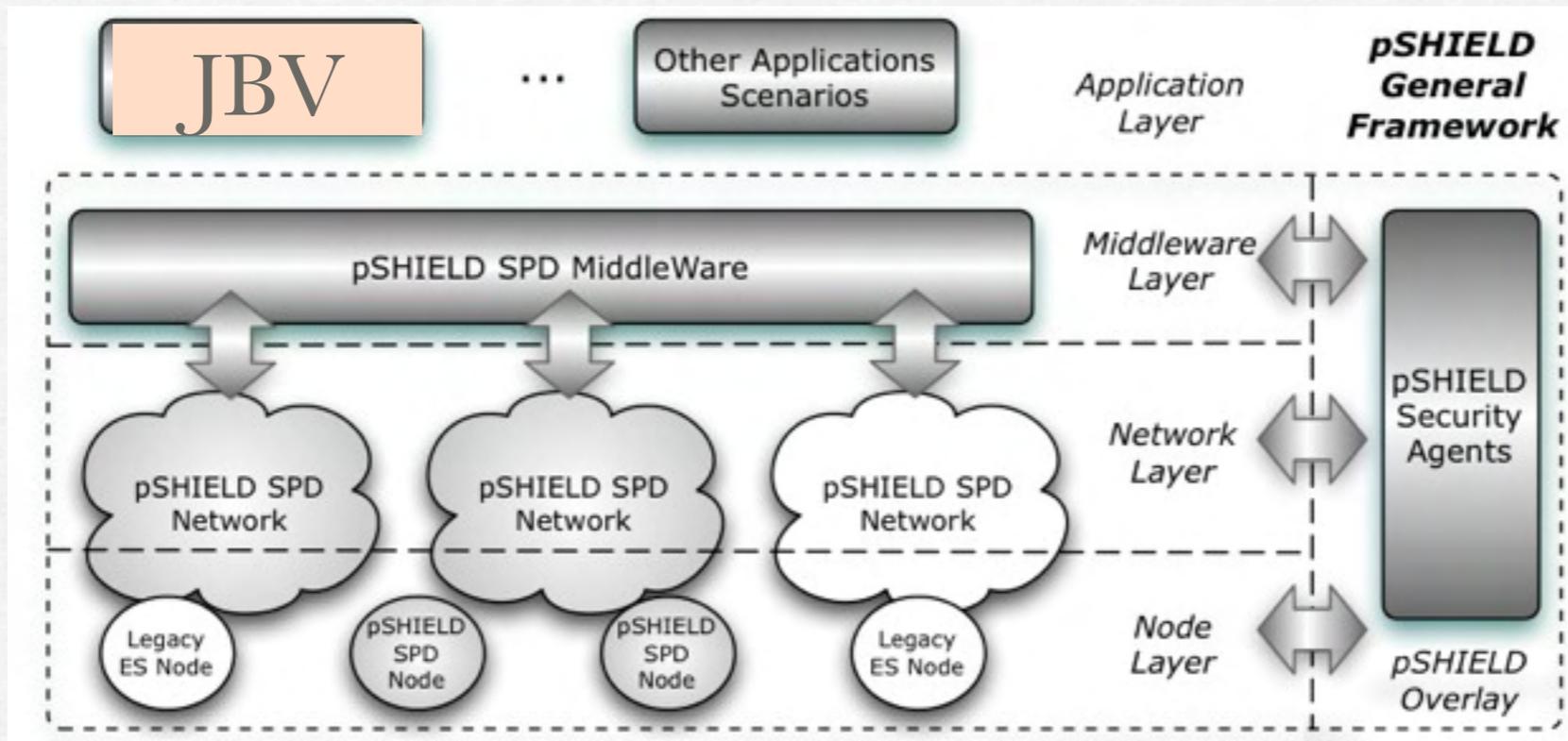
Name	Content	Relation	Access Rights
Alice	Captain Nemo		
Alice	K&B B&B		
Alice	Alice in Wonderland		



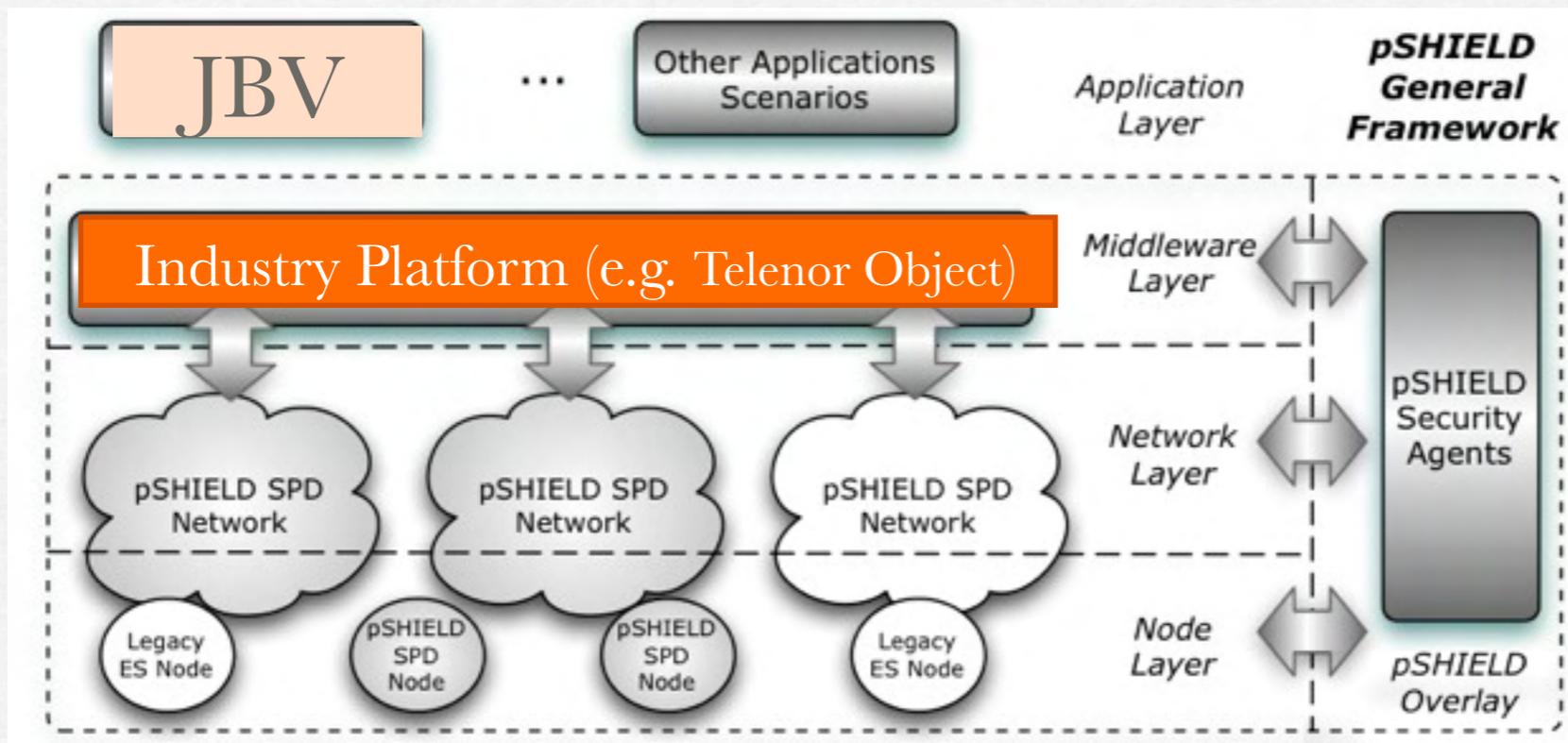
Another use case



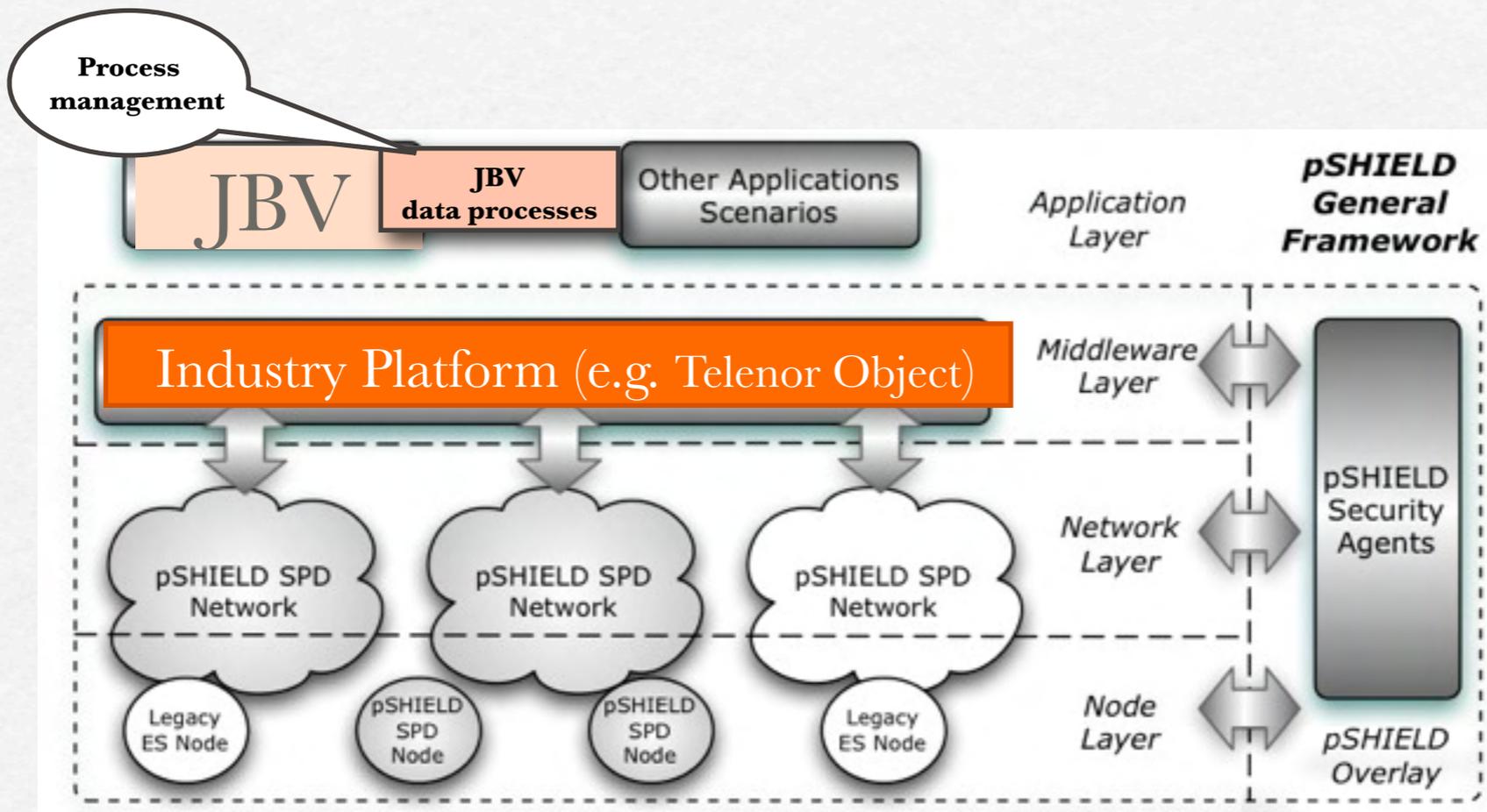
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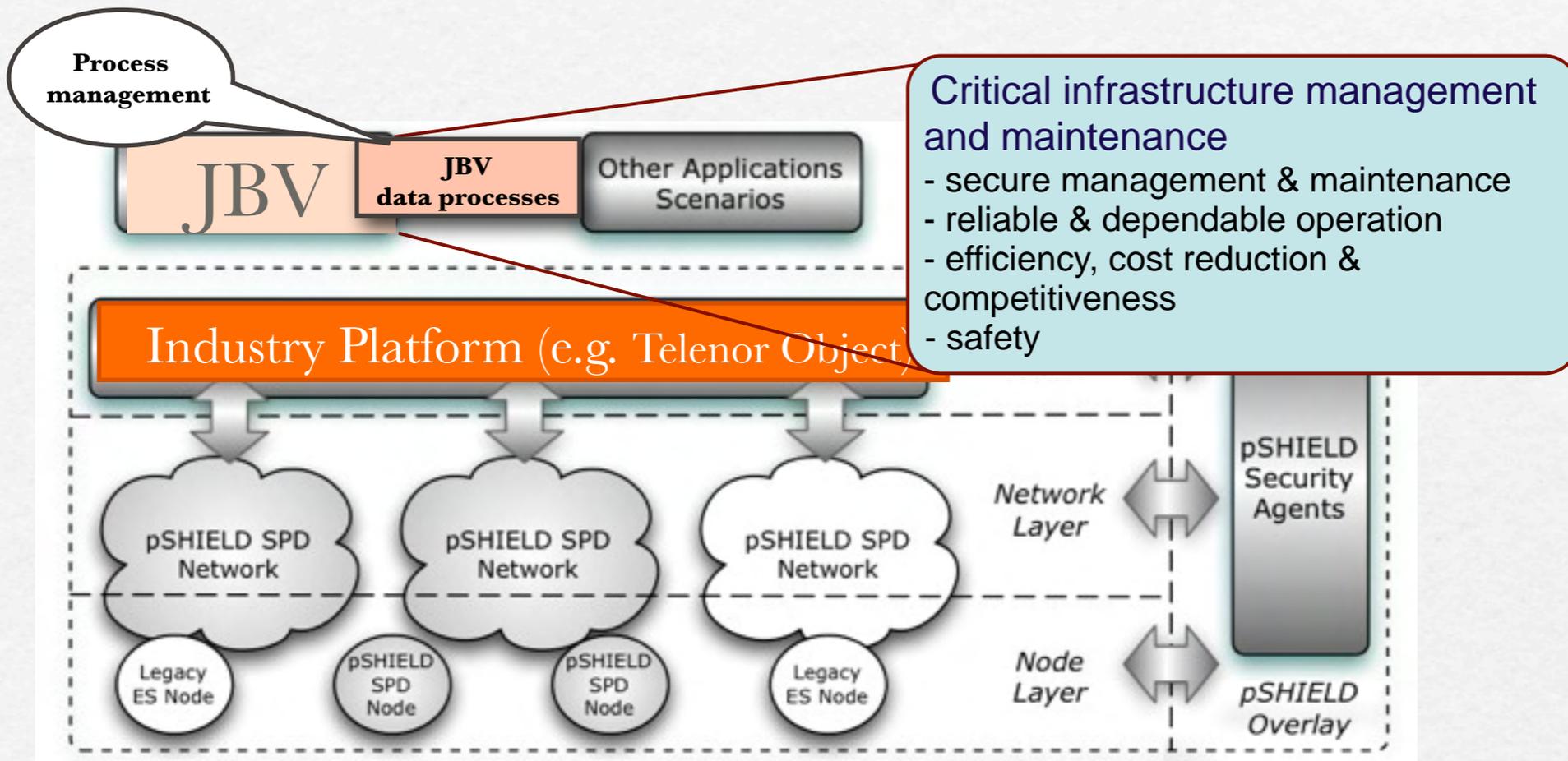
Another use case



Another use case



Another use case



State of the art

Approach: Access control models; Policy based access

State of the art

Approach: Access control models; Policy based access

Access control

- ACL
- RBAC
- ABAC
- CWAC

Policy

- XACML
- KAOS
- Rei
- WSPL

Approach: Access control models; Policy based access

Access control

- ACL
- RBAC
- ABAC
- CWAC

Policy

- XACML
- KAOS
- Rei
- WSPL

Access control models	Generic	Expressivity	Varying levels of granularity	Scalability	High level specification of constraints	Ability to delegate	Ability to revoke
<i>ACL</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
<i>RBAC</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>ABAC</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
<i>CWAC</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

Policy languages	Well-defined semantics	Monotonicity	Expressiveness of condition	Execution of action	Ability to delegate	Extensibility
<i>EPAL</i>	+	-	+	+	-	+
<i>KAoS</i>	++	+	++	-	-	+
<i>Protune</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Ponder</i>	-	-	+	+	+	+
<i>Rei</i>	+	+	++	-	+	+
<i>XACML</i>	-	-	+	+	-	+
<i>WSPL</i>	-	-	+	+	-	-

Approach: Access control models; Policy based access

Access control

- ACL
- RBAC
- ABAC
- CWAC

Policy

- XACML
- KAOS
- Rei
- WSPL

Access control models	Generic	Expressivity	Varying levels of granularity	Scalability	High level specification of constraints	Ability to delegate	Ability to revoke
<i>ACL</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
<i>RBAC</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>ABAC</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
<i>CWAC</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

Policy languages	Well-defined semantics	Monotonicity	Expressiveness of condition	Execution of action	Ability to delegate	Extensibility
<i>EPAL</i>	+	-	+	+	-	+
<i>KAoS</i>	++	+	++	-	-	+
<i>Protune</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Ponder</i>	-	-	+	+	+	+
<i>Rei</i>	+	+	++	-	+	+
<i>XACML</i>	-	-	+	+	-	+
<i>WSPL</i>	-	-	+	+	-	-

Summary

- Semantic technologies can contribute to security and privacy
 - grant permission through reasoning
- Introduced some practical use cases
- Challenges remain
 - granularity vs complexity
 - real time reasoning and computation complexity