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A NOVEL CONTEXT FOR FINE-GRAINED ACCESS IN SEMANTIC WEB SERVICES BY USING POLICY-BASED SEMANTIC ACCESS CONTROL

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ABSTRACT

A context for fine-grained access of the web services with access control mechanism. The control mechanism performed authorization in two aspects, one is to check whether the service provider satisfies the user policies or not and other is to check whether the user satisfies the service providers' policies or not. As per the aforementioned the authorization, the access was presented for the requested services. A semantic access control mechanism is used to provide access permission to the authorized users. Some access control models think about the rich semantic relations between the requested and the availing services. They will not filter out the services that do not met both the service providers' policies as well as the users' policies, because they offer only coarse-grained access. To solve this problem, a new framework is proposed. The framework consists of two separate Ontology, namely service ontology and policy ontology, to maintain the semantic information of policies that are submitted by users and service providers and the semantic information of services, a service locator for identifying the exact services and an access control engine for offering access to the users. The framework is implemented. Its performance is analyzed using precision, recall and F-score measures. Hence it proves that the framework is effectual in providing fine-grained web services using policy based semantic access control.

Keywords: web services, context, ontology, fine-grained, semantic access, access control mechanism, policy, service.

1. INTRODUCTION

The World Wide Web has rapidly grown. This makes difficult to identify, locate, access and preserve information to be available for users. The content of the World Wide Web is often processed through natural language by humans. Semantic Web concept introduced by Tim Berners-Lee is used to solve the problems in accessing and processing the information of WWW [1]. In the semantic web, where the information is given correct sense, allowing computers and user to work in better association [5]. **S**emantic web based systems of future will be more scalable, adaptable, extendable, and interoperable as compared to the current web based systems. These upcoming systems will consist of smaller independent systems. These can work together if they are supported by ontology [4]. Each providing access to diverse contents is expected to work in cooperation, and so interoperability between the smaller systems is essential.

In Ontology domain where the knowledge is human understandable, but machine-readable format comprising of entities, attributes, relationships, and

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axioms. It is used as a standard knowledge representation for the Semantic Web [13]. For the future success of Semantic Web Services, it is important to create flexible and expansible security architecture for the current generation of Web Services [9]. Security issues for semantic web services are becoming more important for nowadays [15]. A highly distributed knowledge repository [20] is a major issue. It is to be considered for the security of semantic web is how to control access to sensitive and confidential information (access control) present in the Semantic Web.

Ontology-based semantic information retrieval is a hotspot of current research [13]. The access control is used to ensure every access to a system and its resources are restricted based on a set of predefined policies. Access Control Policies are security necessities that represent how access is managed, what data can be accessed by whom, and in what conditions that data can be accessed. These policies are forced by a mechanism. It verifies the user's access requests and makes allow/decline decision for providing access to web services [19]. Semantic Web service providers execute the access control policies in order to limit access to their services to only eligible users [10]. Concurrently, the access control policy is checked and request is granted or rejected according to the policy statement associated with the user, before permitting a user to access the service [17]. A semantic aware access control mechanism should assure that only authorized users to be granted an access right and each qualified user must able to access all the resources that he/she is authorized for. Usual access control models such as Mandatory Access Control,

Discretionary Access Control and Role-Based Access Control are failed to address these issues. They do not consider the rich semantic relations in the data model under the Semantic Web [14]. A main issue to be considered during the progress of proper access control models is to limit access to Web services to only authorized users. In addition, security technologies frequently used for Web sites and traditional access control models are inadequate.

Some of such literary works are briefly reviewed. To solve the problem, we propose a framework, which is described in this paper with necessary illustration. The experimentation results are also discussed in this paper.

2. RELATED WORKS

A semantic-aware attribute-based access control model to deal with the security problems in Web services, where the Attribute-based access control is combined with the Semantic Web technologies has proposed by Haibo Shen [22]. SABAC could provide managerially scalable alternative to identity-based authorization techniques and it has provided a semantic interoperability for the access control to Web services. SABAC has provided an access to services according to the attributes of the related entities, and has employed a Shibboleth service to handle the discovery issue of the sensitive attributes. Moreover, the ontology of the resources and users has been represented by SABAC using the Web Ontology Language standard and an extensible Access Control Markup Language has been used as the policy language.

Robinet is an ontology data management system, to perform the management of ontology data on web sites. Some important issues for web ontology data management has described by Jie Lu et al. [23]. They have intended the structure of the system and developed a Web ontology data management model which enables an effective access control mechanism. The proposed model has added some rules into the robinet system for using the semantics of ontology for controlling the access to ontology data. The rule-based access control mechanism has been implemented and experimental results have shown the performance of the proposed scheme.

A Secure Ontology approach has proposed by Angel Garcia-Crespoa et al [24]. It comprises a three-fold strategy, namely, ontology for access control, a logical declarative structure and software architecture.

A context management system has developed by Anand Dersingh et al [25]. It uses a semantic web approach as a basic method to model and describe the semantics of the contexts. Their approach has been validated by a proof of concept implementation that has the performance results of the context management system as it responds to a change of the situation. The current contexts have been stored in a semantic knowledge base by the system and the stored context

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has been utilized by a semantic access control system for creating access control policies and for evaluating policies at run time.

A semantic-based, context-aware, and multi-domain enabled framework implementing a semantic-based access control mechanism for Semantic Web by Moussa Amir Ehsan et al [26]. The access control framework was based on the multi-authority version of deontic logic (MADL) and description logic (DL) model, which consider the semantic relationships between different entities. Considering this model, the framework has embedded that the Semantic Web having some have common characterized domains, which each contain an authority and a security agent. The framework has handled the Semantic Web context by categorize and relating it by means of ontology. Their method has been designed using the semantic technologies, which make it fully compatible with the environment.

A flexible fine grained access control model using semantic web tools has proposed by Barbara Carminati et al [27]. They have also presented the architecture of the framework. In addition, they have proposed authorization, admin and filtering policies that rely on trust relationships between different users, and were modeled using OWL and SWRL.

A semantic-based context-aware access control framework has presented by Moussa A.Ehsan et al [28]. In order to use the context information in the framework, they have proposed context ontology to signify contextual information and use it in the deduction engine. They have demonstrated that in what way the access control framework handles the contextual information with their context ontology. The proposed ontology has classified the context of a semantic web environment and showed the elements of contextual information and their relationship in an abstract level.

Using context information and semantic web technologies in access control mechanisms has been studied by different researchers. The related works is reviewed in three dimensions: semantic-based access control, context-aware access control and context ontology modeling, and semantic policy language framework.

In terms of context-aware access control and context ontology modeling, Chen et al. [29] concentrate on representing contexts in a formal way. This work serves as a very first approach in using semantic technologies for context representation. However, the system does not address the issues of context-based access control and how contexts can be integrated into a policy. One research work in the area of context-based access control is Ubiquitous Context-based Security Middleware (UbiCOSM) [30] that adopts a context as a principle for security policy specification and enforcement process. UbiCOSM adopts an RDF-based format but OWL-based format for context representation to cover heterogeneity of data representation. Toninelli et al. [31] suggest a semantic context-aware access control framework for secure collaboration in pervasive computing environments. They propose a simple OWL-based context model and based on this model, they propose a context-aware policy model and express policy statements using description logic but XACML rule. Filho and Martin [32] proposed a generalized contextbased access control model for making access control decisions completely based on context information. In terms of semantic-based access control, Naumenko et al. [33] propose to use semantic-based access control (SBAC) model for mobile web services. SBAC model is a result of introducing vocabularies and interpretations of specific security-related concepts inheriting all features of OWL and SWRL due to the compatibility with their direct model-theoretic semantics. Moussa et al. [34] present a semantic-based context-aware access control framework for semantic web.

They propose a context ontology to represent contextual information and employ it in the inference engine. But don't handle the access control policy issue. Dersingh et al. proposed a context-aware access control using semantic policies for autonomic computing; their object is to demonstrate how contexts can be captured and represented semantically, and integrated into an access control policy by extending the XACML.

In terms of semantic policy language, Kagal proposed the Rei policy language which allows policies to be written using any semantic web language. Rei has

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been implemented in the N3 language and is called the Rein policy framework. Rei and Rein serve as a foundation for semantic-based access control by allowing policy writers to interpret the meanings of the contexts within policies.

Another semantic policy language is KAoS which is a framework for the specification, management, conflict resolution and enforcement of policies. KAoS policies are based on OWL. KAoS uses Description Logic (DL) mechanisms to reason over policies in order to check for applicable policy as well as to allow for the classification of policy statements to enable conflicts to be discovered. But DL-based reasoning may not always be sufficient.

3. A FRAMEWORK FOR FINE-GRAINED ACCESS OF SEMANTIC WEB SERVICES

Here we proposed a framework for policy-based semantic access control mechanism to provide fine-grained access of semantic web services. Figure 1 shows the generalized view of the proposed framework. In this framework, two separate ontologies are been made use of to facilitate policy-based semantic access. One is Service Ontology which is used to maintain the semantic information of the available services. The other is Policy Ontology which maintains the semantic information of polices held by all the service providers.

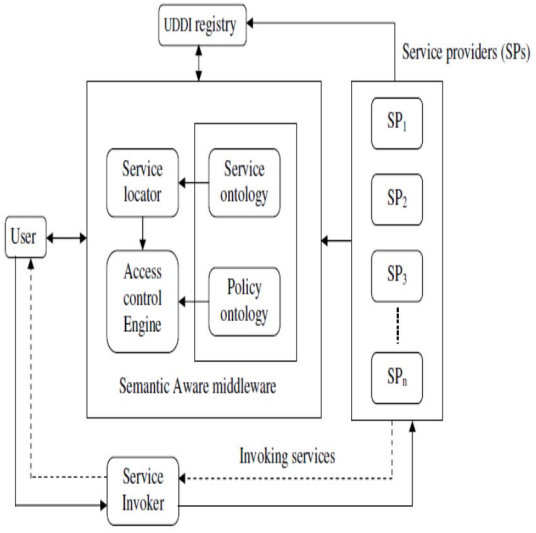

Figure 1: Proposed Framework for Fine-Grained Semantic Web Services Access Control

The semantic aware middleware takes the responsibility of determining semantic web services and provisioning policy-based fine-grained access to the discovered semantic web services. The middleware is comprised by three major blocks, namely, Service locator, Access control Engine and a Block of ontologies. The Block of ontology is a middleware block. This is comprised of the two ontologies, service ontology and policy ontology.

Based on the semantic information of the services available in the service ontology, the Service locator locates the semantic web services from the Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) registry that are requested by the user. It is used to provide fine-grained access of the web services, a policy matching process has to be done. The framework is designed in such a way that the Access Control Engine (ACE) performs the policy matching process so as to provide the access for web services without any contravention of the service providers' policy as well as the requesters' policy.

The policy ontology plays a vital role in the policy matching process as the ACE obtains each service provider's policies from the ontology. UDDI registry and the policy ontology are online to any new service provider. Service providers can move in and out of the UDDI registry dynamically over time. In the proposed work, we consider a case with *n* service providers registered in the UDDI registry. Initially, all the Service Providers publish their services in the UDDI registry. Once the services are published, their semantic information are obtained from the UDDI registry and maintained in the service ontology. In the mean time, each service provider will place their policies in the semantic aware middleware that have to be maintained in the policy ontology. In the process of locating semantic services for the user request, service locator plays the major role with the support of service ontology.

The user who wants a service requests the semantic aware middleware with a query and a user policy. In the semantic aware middleware, the service locator holds the query of the user and the ACE keeps

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the user policy. Once the request is received, the Service locator traverses through the service ontology and recognizes all the semantic description for the given query. Based on the obtained semantic description, the service locator locates all the SP_j:$j=1,2,\ldots,n$, whose services are semantically related to the given query. Once the service locator pinpoints all the SP_j who provide services semantically related with the user query, they all are conveyed to the ACE and then the policy matching process is done.

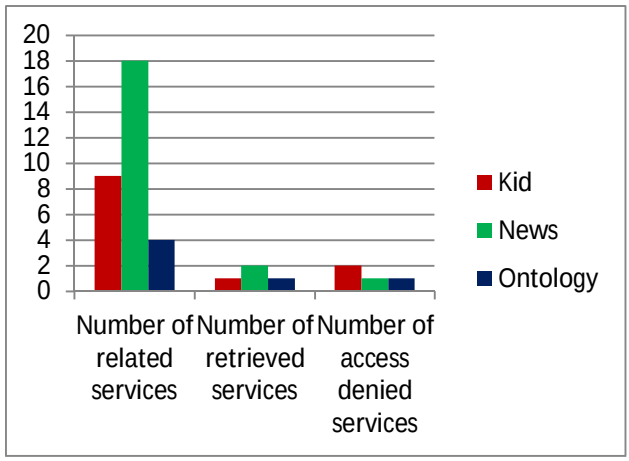
ACE checks whether the policy of the SP_j is violated by the user credential or not. Also, the ACE checks whether the user policy is satisfied by the SP_j's service or not. After the completion of the policy matching process, ACE has fine-grained *SP*s whose service policies are not violated by the user credential and none of their services violate the user policy. The queried user obtains the access rights of the *SP*s who can provide the fine-grained web services from the ACE. With the aid of the provided access rights, the user contacts the service invoker for gaining uninterrupted access to the concerned web services.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A database of web services was created and it was assumed that it was published in the UDDI registry. Some 3 requests were given to the proposed framework and the results were analyzed using precision-recall values. The requested keyword, the obtained web services and restricted web services, their count are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Access control results by the proposed finegrained semantic access framework

Keywords / Parameters	Kid	News	Ontology
Number of related services	9	18	4
Number of retrieved services	1	2	1
Number of access denied services	2	1	1



Based on the access restricted/offered web services, precision, recall and F-score values are determined.

The precision, recall and F-score values that are determined for three different queries are tabulated in Table II. Moreover, the precision, recall and F-score values for conventional coarse-grained semantic access mechanism are also tabulated in Table III. Eventually for pictorial visualization, a comparison chart is affixed in Figure 2.

Table 2: measures for proposed fine-grained access control framework

Query	Precision	Recall	F-score
1	1	0.11	0.20
2	1	0.11	0.20
3	1	0.25	0.40

Table 3: measures for coarse-grained access control framework

Query	Precision	Recall	F-score
1	0.33	0.11	0.17
2	0.67	0.11	0.19
3	0.50	0.25	0.33

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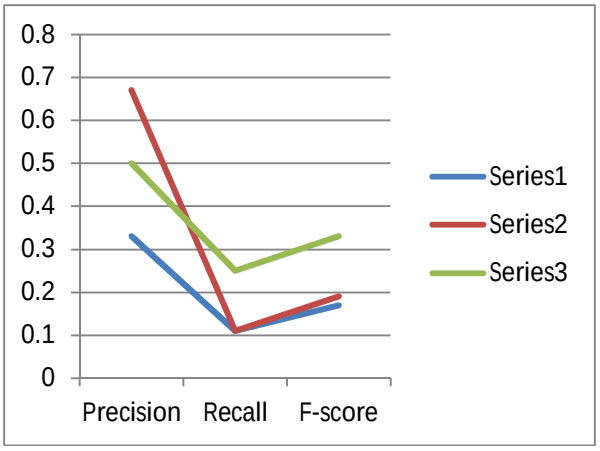

Figure 2: Comparative chart between proposed fine-grained access control mechanisms

and conventional coarse-grained access control mechanism

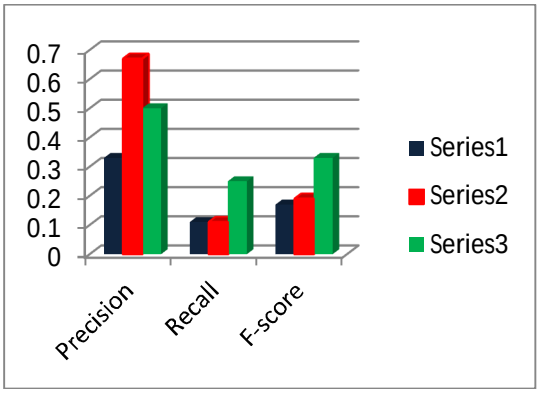

Figure 3: Comparative chart between proposed fine-grained access control(Protection, Recall, F-Score)mechanisms

The proposed fine-grained semantic access achieves higher performance. Though the recall performance is similar for both the mechanisms, the proposed fine-grained semantic access mechanism shows higher precision values over the conventional coarse-grained mechanism by 66.6%, 33.3% and 50% for the three queries, kid, news and ontology, respectively. The proposed semantic access mechanism also achieves higher F-score values of about 3.3%, 0.95% and 6.6%. The proposed fine grained semantic access control mechanism is 50% more precise and achieves 3.65% more F-score.

5. CONCLUSION

We proposed a framework for fine-grained access of the web services with access control mechanism. The control mechanism performed authorization in two aspects, one is to check whether the service provider satisfies the user policies or not and other is to check whether the user satisfies the service providers' policies or not. As per the aforementioned the authorization, the access was presented for the requested services. The services were located based on the semantic information that is stored in the ontology. Different user requests were given to the framework and the precision and recall values were determined from retrieved services. From the results, it was found that the proposed framework achieved a remarkable precision and recall values.

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