

An Ontology-based Approach to the Formalization of Information Security Policies

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VORTE 2006



Project Anubis

Participants

- ▶ **IS Consulting Firm** ⇒ Experienced at developing and implementing tools and techniques for Information Security and Risk Analysis. Strong presence in the marketplace.
- ▶ **TecMF** ⇒ Experienced at developing and using logic- and formal-semantic-based techniques, languages and frameworks. Intensional programming (TXL, XSLT, MAUDE, etc).

Project Anubis

Demands

- ▶ **IS Consulting Firm** ⇒ Rethink / refactor / adapt a proprietary tool for Risk Analysis and Information Security
- ▶ **TeCMF** ⇒ Develop case studies and solutions for real-world, industrial-scale problems

Working Environment

Main Concepts in Information Security

- ▶ Standards, Control Objectives
- ▶ Security Policies, Actions, Security Controls
- ▶ The big picture

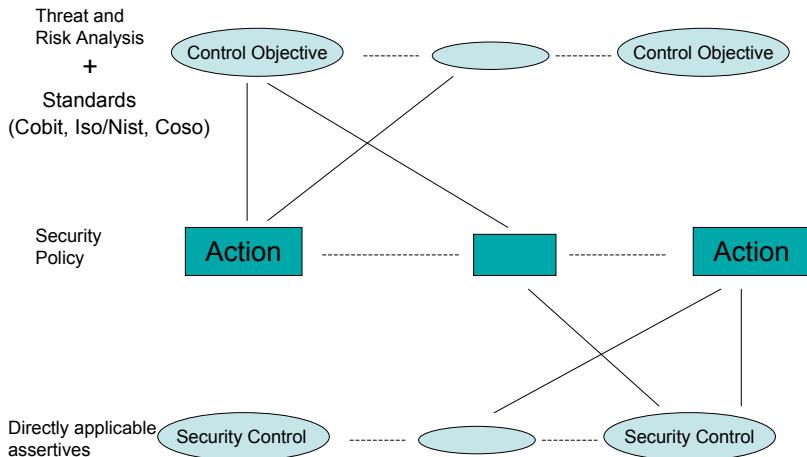
Standards

- ▶ Public documents in normative text
- ▶ Set of Control Objectives to be accomplished by the organization desiring a higher level of security
- ▶ State what should be achieved at a higher level of abstraction
- ▶ Control-based × threat-based approach to security

Security Policies

- ▶ The organization's Security Policy is implemented through a set of Actions
- ▶ Actions should achieve the Control Objectives and protect the organization against potential threats
- ▶ Actions are implemented by a set of Security Controls
- ▶ Security Controls are low-level technical measures that can be directly observed / implemented

The Security Landscape Nowadays



Computer-Aided Risk Analysis Tools

- ▶ Implemented from an initial set of empirically defined security controls
- ▶ Updated on demand
- ▶ Human-performed conformance analysis
- ▶ Designed in bottom-up fashion
- ▶ Represents the knowledge of an expert group
- ▶ Need for conformance
- ▶ Computer stores data and performs minimal inference
- ▶ Based on the needs of the market

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An Ontology-based Approach to Security Policies

The Role of Formal Analysis of Systems / Theories

Provide techniques, tools and methodologies to work with the Principle of Falseability of Theories towards the (formal) validation of software and specifications

An Ontology-based Approach to Security Policies

Known Techniques / Tools

- ▶ Ad-hoc and systematic testing
- ▶ Simulation (including stochastic modeling)
- ▶ Logical and algebraic languages: theorem proving and model checking

An Ontology-based Approach to Security Policies

The Chosen Techniques / Tools

- ▶ **Declarative knowledge +**
- ▶ Conformance validation as an imperative feature
- ▶ = Logical approach with computer-aided validation cycle
- ▶ Description-logic-based ontology + set of tools for CAV
- ▶ Knowledge extraction from natural language texts (standards)
- ▶ Context-independent representation of utterances

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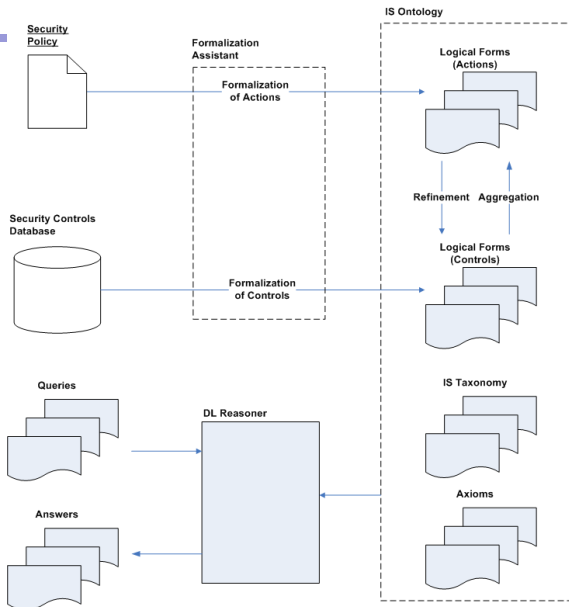
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An Ontology-based Approach to the Formalization of Information Security Policies

└ Main Goal: Computer-Aided Formulation and Validation of Security Policies



The Front-End

The screenshot displays the 'Ontology Editor' application window. It features a menu bar with 'File', 'Tools', and 'Help'. The main interface is divided into several panels:

- Text:** Contains the sentence 'O sistema deve permitir acessar remotamente um serviço'.
- Logical Form:** A tree view showing the hierarchical structure of the logical form, including nodes like 'hasVerb:Desabilitar', 'hasTheme:Recurso', 'isOfType:Permitir', 'hasTheme:AcessarRemotamente', 'hasTheme:Servico', 'hasPurpose:Administrar', 'Action0005', and 'hasVerb:Configurar'.
- Edit Action:** A floating window with a title bar 'Edit Action'. It contains the same text as the 'Text' panel and a list of concepts on the left: 'Concept', 'Acessar', 'AcessarRemotamente', 'Action', 'Administrar', 'ClienteSoftware', 'Entity', and 'Politica'. The 'Acessar' concept is selected.
- Formula:** A panel showing a logical formula structure with nodes like 'Terms', 'hasTheme:Sistema', 'isOfType:Permitir', 'hasTheme:AcessarRemotamente', and 'hasTheme:Servico'.

At the bottom right of the application window, there is a vertical list of terms: 'amente', 'seguranca', 'N', 'cessarRemotamente', and 'na'.

Looking into the ontology

- ▶ *AdministerRemotely* \sqsubseteq *AccessRemotely* and *NetwareServer* \sqsubseteq *System* are assertions in the IS taxonomy
- ▶ “Configuring X to achieve Y” is equivalent to “Achieving Y” is asserted in the Axioms section of the ontology:
 $\exists hasVerb.(Configure \sqcap \exists hasTheme.X \sqcap \exists hasPurpose.Y) \equiv \exists hasVerb.Y$

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Controls \sqsubseteq Actions

- ▶ Action0002
- ▶ Control0001
- ▶ Control0001 \sqsubseteq Action0002

Action0002

Configure every system to encrypt connections used for remote access to the system.

Action0002 \equiv

$\exists hasVerb.(Configure \sqcap \exists hasTheme.System \sqcap$
 $\exists hasPurpose.(Encrypt \sqcap \exists hasTheme.(NetworkConnect \sqcap$
 $\exists isInstrumentOf.(AccessRemotely \sqcap \exists hasTheme.System))))$

Controls \sqsubseteq Actions

- ▶ Action0002
- ▶ Control0001
- ▶ Control0001 \sqsubseteq Action0002

Control0001

Network traffic for the remote administration of the Netware server must be encrypted using SSL.

Control0001 \equiv

$\exists hasVerb.(Encrypt \sqcap \exists hasTheme.NetworkTraffic \sqcap$

$\exists hasInstrument.SSL \sqcap \exists isInstrumentOf.$

$(AdministerRemotely \sqcap \exists hasTheme.NetwareServer))$

Controls \sqsubseteq Actions

- ▶ Action0002
- ▶ Control0001
- ▶ Control0001 \sqsubseteq Action0002

Control0001 \sqsubseteq *Action0002*

Since “Encrypt the NetworkConnection” is the same as “Encrypt the NetworkTraffic”, NetwareServer is a System, and AdministerRemotely implies AccessRemotely, then

- ▶ Control0001, requiring that one
- ▶ Encrypt the NetworkTraffic using SSL in order to AdministerRemotely the NetwareServer, implies
- ▶ Encrypt the NetworkTraffic in order to AdministerRemotely the NetwareServer, and hence,
- ▶ Encrypt the NetworkTraffic in order to AccessRemotely a System, and hence,
- ▶ Encrypt the NetworkConnection in order to AccessRemotely a System, which conforms to
- ▶ Action0002, according to this detailed proof...

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Synonyms

$$\begin{aligned} \exists hasVerb.(Encrypt \sqcap \exists hasTheme.NetworkConnect) \\ \equiv \\ \exists hasVerb.(Encrypt \sqcap \exists hasTheme.NetworkTraffic) \end{aligned}$$

Part of IS Taxonomy

NetwareServer \sqsubseteq *System*
AdministerRemotely \sqsubseteq *AccessRemotely*

A (New) Sequent Calculus for \mathcal{ALC}

$$\overline{\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\Delta_1 \Rightarrow \Gamma_1, L_1 \alpha L_2 \quad L'_1 \alpha L'_2, \Delta_2 \Rightarrow \Gamma_2 \quad \begin{array}{l} L_1 \approx L'_1 \\ L_2 \approx L'_2 \end{array}}{\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \Rightarrow \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2} \text{ cut}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \Rightarrow \Gamma}{\Delta, \alpha \Rightarrow \Gamma} \text{ weak - l}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \Rightarrow \Gamma}{\Delta \Rightarrow \Gamma, \alpha} \text{ weak - r}$$

$$\frac{\Delta_1, \alpha, \beta, \Delta_2 \Rightarrow \Gamma}{\Delta_1, \beta, \alpha, \Delta_2 \Rightarrow \Gamma} \text{ perm - l}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \Rightarrow \Gamma_1, \alpha, \beta, \Gamma_2}{\Delta \Rightarrow \Gamma_1, \beta, \alpha, \Gamma_2} \text{ perm - r}$$

Results – Obtained and Expected

- ▶ An architecture for the construction, validation and maintenance of knowledge bases in IS
 1. Assisted knowledge extraction from normative text
 2. Use of natural language in documenting the cycle of formal analysis of the knowledge base
 3. Integrated environment supporting version control of aspects of the knowledge base
- ▶ Use of Curry-Howard isomorphism to provide explanation of proofs
- ▶ Model checking and user support under development
- ▶ Domain-independent version of the architecture

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