

Feasibility approach on Web Services and Security

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Abstract: The vision of a landscape of heterogeneous web services deployed as encapsulated business software assets in the Internet is currently becoming a reality as part of the Semantic Web. When pro-active agents handle the context-aware discovery, acquisition, composition, management of applications services and data, ensuring the security if customers data become a principle task. In this paper we propose neoteric way web services and security. A methodology based on type-based Information flow to control the security of dynamically computed data and their proliferation to other web services. The business and security concern of integrated web services are separated and building them independently. Runtime modification of integrated web services. Providing compartmentalization so that one service can not affect another. We are developing flight system to demonstrate the feasibility of our approach.

Keywords: Web services, security, flight system, internet

I. Introduction

As we all know that the security is must for any valuable thing and hence the topic of security is trending nowadays. In this situation clients consider security to be delivered immediately even on programs that were not developed with security in consideration. When the systems are to be developed for the web/networked environments the challenge is even competent. A web service [1] is a standards-based, language-agnostic software entity that accepts specially formatted request from other software entities on remote machines via vendor transport neutral communication protocols, producing application specific responses.

The simplest web service system has two participants:

- (i) A service producer (Provider).
- (ii) A service consumer (Requester).

Instances of these security features can be the enforcement of user authentication, access control and data to validate the feasibility of our proposition, we developed a Flight System (FS) that is composed of several Web services. A RBAC (Role Based Access Control) model for the flight system, which we called RBAC-FS, is elaborated. Confidentiality in web services. Varietal standard languages have been determined to apply Web services security. The devised aspect realize the elaborated RBAC-FS model and provide authentication and access control features to the flight system. Case studies and experimental result are also presented to defend our propositions.

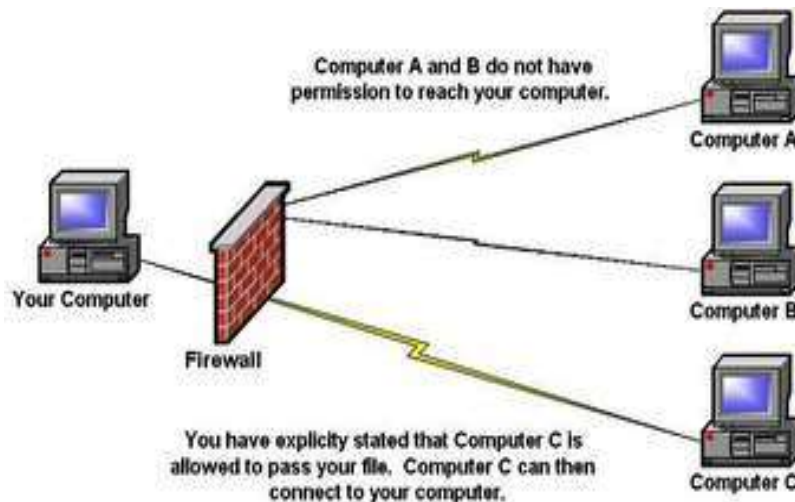


Fig 1. web service system.

II. Related Work

In this context, several standards such as Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML), WS-Security and WS-XACML were considered. The Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML), developed by the Security Services Technical Committee of OASIS, is an XML-based framework for communicating user authentication, entitlement, and attribute information.

As its name suggests, SAML allows business entities to make assertion regarding the identity, attributes, and entitlements of a subject (an entity that is often a human user) to other entities, such as a partner company or another enterprise application. WS-Security protocol was originally developed by IBM, Microsoft, and VeriSign.

Their original specification was published on 5 April 2002, and was followed up by an addendum on 18 August 2002. WS-Security addresses security by leveraging existing standards and specification. XML Encryption and XML Signature describe ways of encrypting and signing the contents of XML messages. XML canonicalization describes ways of making the XML ready to be signed and encrypted. What WS-Security adds to existing specifications is a framework to embed these mechanisms into a SOAP message.

This is done in a transport-neutral fashion. OASIS proposed “The Web Services extensible Access Control Language (WS XACML)” as XML based language to specify and exchange access control policies.



Fig 2. WS-Security assertion matching

Many security features require run-time verification of the security policies, which may often be modified and updated. This means that when the security policies and/or the verification strategy change, the developer has to go back to the design/code of the web services and update them accordingly. This mechanism is bulky, error-prone and tedious. Our approach relies on the dynamic injection of AOP aspects into BEPL processes.

Digital labs proposed an AOP language called CSAW, which is a small superset of Ph.D. thesis, discussed an aspect-oriented approach that allowed the integration of security aspect within applications. The approaches in the AOP are useful to

Explore the feasibility of using AOP in software security. Hence, we can benefit from their achievements in building our security model.

The interaction between the user, the BPEL process and the web services of the flight system. As depicted in the fig, the security features are deployed on the web services side (i.e. not in the BPEL process). This clearly shows that any changes in these security features need a modification in the corresponding web service.

The system available services are shown in the system main page. First, the financial data service allows the user to request the revenues and expenses of the flight agency for a given month, second, the flight inquiry service returns a list of the airline, and the available seats and tickets price. The employee information service allows the user to view information about the flight system staff by entering their ID number.

This information includes the employee’s full name, phone number, email, address, post and his office number. In other words, each user has an ID and a password stored in the database, in addition to his/her personal information. Each time a user wishes to access one of

the flight system services, both the authentication and access control services are invoked to ensure that he/she is not only a valid user, but he/she also has the permission to view the requested information.

III. Approach description

Aspect Oriented Programming (AOP) is one of the most prominent paradigms that have been devised for integrating Non-functional requirements (e.g. security) into software. A point cut identifies one or more join points. A join point identifies one or many flow points in a program (in our case a program is a BPEL process). At these points, some advices will be executed. An advice contains some code that can alter the process behavior at a certain flow point.

This means that any change in the security strategy has to be done on the application code, which can have impact on the business logic. AOP solves this issue by embedding security in aspects. Aspects allow to application, which make them interesting solutions for many security issues. Many contributions in addition to our experiments, have proven the usefulness of AOP for integrating security features into software. we present in this section an aspect-oriented approach for the dynamic enforcement of web services security. Our proposition is based on the use of AOP in the BPEL process of the composed Web services. It allows to specify the security concerns into separate components called aspects. These aspects are then weaved in the BPEL process at runtime.

IV. Conclusion

We presented an approach to use language based information flow control to ensure the confidentiality, integrity of user's data provided to dynamically composed web services. Our hypothesis is based on the coactions between AOP and formation of web services. It permits the partition of business and security concerns of web services, and hence building them independently. It also permits the alteration of the web services at run time and provides distinction for designing cross-cutting concerns between web services.

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