



A Policy Translation Algorithm - Enabling any Hierarchical Key Assignment Scheme to Enforce Non-Hierarchical Access Policies

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ABSTRACT

An access control policy of an organization specifies the access rules among subjects and objects. Depending on security clearance or data sensitivity, subjects and objects are divided into classes. The organization is hierarchical if classes are a partial ordered set (POset) on the access relation. Akl and Taylor first proposed a key assignment scheme to enforce access control in a hierarchy by assigning derivable keys to different classes. In the literature, most papers in the field focused on inventing different key assignment strategies to enforce such hierarchical policies. However, in practice, more complex policies may be necessary for real systems where transitive and antisymmetric exceptions are involved. This paper presents an algorithm which is capable of translating any policy from a hierarchy-with-exception to a hierarchy so that all existing hierarchical key assignment schemes can be used to enforce this richer set of policies.

INTRODUCTION

Based on security clearances, different subjects may access objects with different sensitivity. To model such system, all subjects and objects with the same level of clearance or sensitivity are assigned to one security group or class. An access policy specifies which class may access another. The most simple policy model exhibits a hierarchical structure with three POset properties. The three properties are reflexive, transitive and antisymmetric. The reflexive property is necessary for any system because a class should always have the right to access its own data. However, the other two properties are not always required in a system, especially in a distributed environment. The transitive property usually forms an access chain which means that if A can access B and B can access C, then A can access C. This property makes the system less flexible on policy development. The antisymmetric property considers two classes to be equivalent if they can access each other. This property puts too many restrictions on class partition. Fortunately, with transitive exceptions, this restriction can be relaxed. Two classes having the right to access each other are not required to be equivalent if there are transitive exceptions which make these two classes having different access rights to or from other classes. By taking out or relaxing these two properties, the policy domain could be enlarged from a hierarchy to a hierarchy-with-exception. This new domain includes all hierarchical policies and those policies with transitive and antisymmetric exceptions.

Akl and Taylor first proposed a key assignment scheme [1] to enforce access policies in a hierarchy. One key is assigned to each class. Each class uses its assigned key to protect data against illegal accesses. The scheme assigns keys in such a way that each class A is capable of deriving the key for class B from its own key only if the policy allows A to access B. The key derivation coincides with the access policy among classes. Therefore, the access policy can be enforced by these assigned keys. After Akl and Taylor presented their scheme, many different key assignment schemes [2-14] have been proposed in the literature. Most

of them tried to find different ways to assign keys to enforce the same set of policies, i.e., policies in a hierarchy. The applicable domain of policies has never been studied. This paper presents a richer set of policies, hierarchy-with-exception, and proposes an algorithm to translate any policy in the new domain to a corresponding policy in a hierarchy. Therefore, any policy in a hierarchy-with-exception can be enforced by applying any existing key assignment scheme to the corresponding policy in a hierarchy.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 shows how to represent an access control policy using a matrix. Section 3 presents a generic algorithm to translate any policy from a hierarchy-with-exception to a hierarchy. Section 4 argues that the keys assigned to classes in the translated hierarchical policy using any existing key assignment scheme can be used to enforce the original hierarchy-with-exception policy. Section 5 concludes this paper.

MATRIX REPRESENTATION FOR POLICY

An access policy can be represented using a matrix. Suppose that a system's subjects and objects are divided into n distinct classes $C = \{C_1, C_2 \dots C_n\}$. Under this partition, an $n \times n$ matrix is enough for specifying any access policy among these n classes if both i -th row and i -th column of the matrix represent i -th class.

This section defines three different forms of matrices for an access policy. A matrix $L1$ of the first form only specifies which other classes each class may access. Its definition is as follows:

$$L_1[i, j] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } C_i \text{ can access } C_j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

A matrix $L2$ of the second form is derived from $L1$ to explicitly indicate the existence of transitive exceptions. Its definition is as follows:

$$L_2[i, j] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } L_1[i, j] = 1 \\ -1 & \text{if } \exists k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m, \text{ where } 1 \leq k_i \\ & \leq n, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \text{ and } 1 \leq m \leq n - 2, \\ & \text{such that } L_1[i, k_1] = L_1[k_1, k_2] = \\ & \dots = L_1[k_{m-1}, k_m] = L_1[k_m, k_j] \\ & = 1 \text{ and } L_1[i, j] = 0 \\ & \text{(transitive exception from class} \\ & C_i \text{ to class } C_j) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

A matrix $L3$ of the third form can be generated from $L2$ by further including more information of transitive exceptions. The third form $L3$ will be used as an input to the translation algorithm presented in the next section. Its definition is as follows:

$$L_3[i, j] = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } L_2[i, j] = 1 \text{ and } \exists k, \text{ where} \\ & k \neq i, j, \text{ such that } L_2[j, k] = 1, \\ & \text{but } L_2[i, k] = -1 \\ & \text{(class } C_j \text{ is an intermediate} \\ & \text{class for a transitive} \\ & \text{exception from } C_i \text{ to } C_j) \\ L_2[i, j] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The transformations from $L1$ to $L2$ and then from $L2$ to $L3$ can be accomplished by the following two algorithms. Algorithm 2.1 computes the transitive closure $L1^*$ of $L1$ and compares $L1^*$ and $L1$ to discover the existence of transitive exceptions.

Algorithm 2.1 Let $L1$ be a policy matrix of the first form. Then the following algorithm translates $L1$ to a policy matrix $L2$ of the second form.

$$L2 = L1 - (L1^* - L1) = 2L1 - L1^*$$

Given a matrix $L2$ of the second form, Algorithm 2.2 generates a policy matrix $L3$ of the third form by finding out those intermediate classes for transitive exceptions.

Algorithm 2.2 Let $L2$ be a policy matrix of the second form. Then the following algorithm translates $L2$ to a policy matrix $L3$ of the third form.

```

for i ← 1 to n
  for j ← 1 to n
    {
      L3[i, j] = L2[i, j]
      if L2[i, j] = 1
        for k ← 1 to n
          if L2[j, k] = 1 & L2[i, k] = -1
            {
              L3[i, j] = 2
              break
            }
    }

```

An example of a matrix $L1$ of the first form with 6 classes is given in Table 1. Table 2 and 3 show the resulting $L2$ of the second form and $L3$ of the third form by applying algorithm 2.1 and 2.2 respectively.

To test whether a policy is hierarchical, either one of the above two algorithms can be used. If a policy has the same first, second and third forms, then there is no transitive exceptions, and hence, it is hierarchi-

Table 1: A matrix $L1$ of the first form with 6 classes

C_i	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	1	1	0	1
2	0	1	0	1	1	1
3	0	0	1	0	1	1
4	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 2: A matrix $L2$ of the second form

C_i	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	1	1	-1	1
2	0	1	0	1	1	1
3	0	0	1	0	1	1
4	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 3: A matrix $L3$ of the third form

C_i	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	2	1	-1	1
2	0	1	0	1	1	1
3	0	0	1	0	1	1
4	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	0	0	0	0	0	1

cal. Any policy in a hierarchy is also in a hierarchy-with-exception. For each of those policies not in a hierarchy but in a hierarchy-with-exception, its first form is different from its second form since the second form will have some -1 entries representing the existence of transitive exceptions. An algorithm provided in the next section tries to translate any hierarchy-with-exception policy to a hierarchical policy with possibly more classes, and then any existing hierarchical key assignment scheme can be applied to enforce it.

TRANSLATION ALGORITHM

Since a matrix represents an access policy among classes, these two words “matrix” and “policy” will be used interchangeably hereafter. Given a hierarchy-with-exception policy $L1$ of the first form, Algorithm 3.1 presented in this section translates it to a corresponding hierarchical policy $M1$ of the first form, in which the dimension of $L1$ is less than or equal to the dimension of $M1$. The growing dimension from $L1$ to $M1$ is because a class may spawn another class during the translation if it is an intermediate class for any transitive exception. The intermediate class information of a policy is explicitly indicated in its third form. Therefore, the translation Algorithm 3.1 is accomplished by first applying Algorithm 2.1 and 2.2 to transfer $L1$ to $L3$ and then applying some other rules to map $L3$ to $M1$.

Algorithm 3.1 The following five steps translate an $n \times n$ policy matrix $L1$ to its corresponding $m \times m$ matrix $M1$, where $n \leq m$ and $L1$ is a matrix representation for a policy in a hierarchy-with-exception and $M1$ is its corresponding matrix representation in a hierarchy.

1. Transfer $L1$ of the first form to $L2$ of the second form and then to $L3$ of the third form by performing algorithms 2.1 and 2.2 respectively.
2. Determine the set of indexes for intermediate classes $I = \{i \mid \square 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ if } \square k, \text{ where } 1 \leq k \leq n, \text{ such that } L3[k, i] = 2\}$.
3. For each class C_i , spawn another class C_i' if $i \in I$.
4. Create an $m \times m$ matrix $M1$, in which $m = n + |I|$. Both rows and columns of $M1$ are indexed as $L1$ except a new row i' and a new column i' are inserted right after all $i \in I$.
5. Fill each entry of $M1$ as follows.

$$M_1[i,j] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j \text{ or} \\ & \text{if } i' \text{ does not exist} \\ & \text{and } L_3[i,j] = 1 \text{ or } 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$M_1[i',j] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } L_3[i,j] = 1 \text{ or } 2 \\ 0 & \text{if } L_3[i,j] = 0 \text{ or } -1 \end{cases}$$

$$M_1[i, j'] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for all } i \text{ and } j' \end{cases}$$

$$M_1[i', j'] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i' \neq j' \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Table 4 gives the resulting matrix M_1 after applying Algorithm 3.1 to the matrix L_1 in Table 1, where M_1 is simply a hierarchical policy. Algorithm 2.1 could be used to test whether M_1 is hierarchical. With the transferred matrix M_1 , any existing key assignment scheme in literature can be used to assign keys to enforce M_1 in the expanded system. However, it is the policy L_1 in the original system, not the policy M_1 in the expanded system, which needs to be enforced. Next section will introduce a two-key assignment concept and it will become clear that enforcing M_1 is actually equivalent to enforcing L_1 .

SEMANTICS BEHIND THE TRANSLATION

Algorithm 3.1 translates a policy L_1 to another policy M_1 with possibly more classes. It seems that these two policies are different. However, with proper interpretation, these two policies are actually the same.

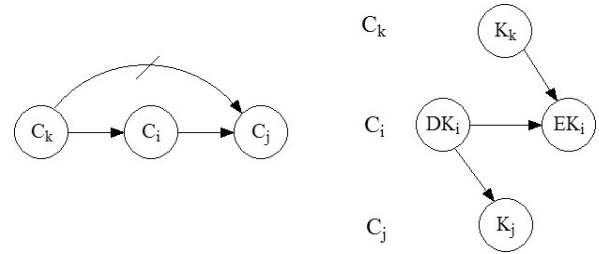
All existing key assignment schemes only assign one key per class. Under this scenario, it is impossible to enforce transitive exceptions. That is because if there is a transitive exception from C_k to C_j , in which another class C_i is an intermediate class for this exception, then C_k can always derive C_j 's key by first deriving C_i 's key. This one-key assignment dilemma for transitive exceptions can be solved by assigning two keys to all intermediate classes, where one key is for encryption and the other key is for derivation. The way to enforce transitive exceptions by two-key assignments is depicted in Figure 1.

In Figure 1, C_k and C_j have only one key K_k and K_j respectively. They can be used for both encryption and derivation. The intermediate class C_i has DK_i as its derivation key and has EK_i as its encryption key. C_k can access C_i and C_i can access C_j since K_k can derive EK_i and DK_i can derive K_j . However, C_k can not access C_j because there is no key derivation path from K_k to K_j .

Table 4: A translated hierarchical policy M_1 from a hierarchy-with-exception policy L_1 in Table 1

C_i	1	2	2'	3	3'	4	5	6
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2'	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3'	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Figure 1: The way to enforce a transitive exception by assigning two keys to an intermediate class, where DK_i is the derivation key and EK_i is the encryption key.



There are two access semantics for a class, which are “who can access the class” and “who can be accessed by the class”. The first semantic is for encryption because a class can use an encryption key to encrypt data to control who can access the class. The second semantic is for derivation because a class could use a derivation key to derive another class’s encryption key to access its data. The reason for a class to spawn another class in Algorithm 3.1 is to separate these two access semantics. Suppose that any intermediate class C_i in L_1 has two assigned keys DK_i and EK_i as in the Figure 1. After the translation from L_1 to M_1 , if C_i spawns C_i' , then C_i in M_1 inherits the encryption semantic and get the encryption key EK_i , whereas C_i' in M_1 inherits the derivation semantic and get the derivation key DK_i from the original C_i in L_1 . This separation for two access semantics is the core to enforce transitive exceptions.

The question left is that how we assign two keys to all intermediate class C_i in L_1 . This paper does not try to propose any new key assignment scheme to assign two keys; instead it applies any existing one-key assignment scheme to assign one key to all classes in the corresponding hierarchical policy M_1 , then combines the keys assigned to C_i and its spawned class C_i' in M_1 together for the class C_i in the original policy L_1 . The following list gives the itemized summary.

1. Translate a policy L_1 in a hierarchy-with-exception to a corresponding policy M_1 in a hierarchy by applying Algorithm 3.1. Any intermediate class C_i will spawn another class C_i' . Step 5 in Algorithm 3.1 makes sure that C_i inherits the encryption semantic and C_i' inherits the derivation semantic. That is, any other class can access C_i in L_1 should still be capable of accessing C_i but not C_i' and any other class can be accessed by C_i in L_1 should be capable of being accessed by C_i' rather than C_i .
2. Apply any existing one-key assignment scheme to assign keys to classes in M_1 . Let K_i be the key for C_i and K_i' be the key for C_i' if C_i' exists.
3. For each intermediate class C_i in L_1 , let K_i be its encryption key and K_i' be its derivation key. For each non-intermediate class C_i in L_1 , let K_i be both its encryption and derivation key.

With the assigned key(s) for each class C_i in L_1 , C_i is capable of encrypting its own data using the encryption key to protect against illegal accesses from other classes and is capable of accessing other classes’ data by first deriving their encryption key using its own derivation key.

CONCLUSION

A simple and generic algorithm is proposed in this paper to extend the domain of enforceable policies, from a hierarchy to a hierarchy-with-exception, for any existing key assignment scheme in literature. The algorithm accomplishes the extension by first performing a sequence of translations from a policy in a hierarchy-with-exception to a corresponding policy in a hierarchy, and then any existing key assignment scheme can be applied to assign keys to classes in the translated policy. Section 4 describes how to use these assigned keys of the translated policy in a hierarchy to enforce the original policy in a hierarchy-with-exception. The semantics behind the translations are also addressed in Section 4.

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