QuanTM Architecture for Web Services

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QuanTM Architecture

- Local Policy
  - KeyNote
    - TDG Extractor
    - TDG
  - Repute
  - Reputati
  - TDG

- Request & Credentials
- Compliance Value
  - Context Information
    - Decision Maker
      - Decision Meta-Policy
      - Feedback

- Action

6/10/2010

QuanTM for mashup
Application Area: Service Mashups

• What is Mashup:
  – Wikipedia definition
    • A mashup is a web page or application that uses or combines data or functionality from two or many more external sources to create a new service.
  – Definition from academia literature
    • A mashup is a website or web application that seamlessly combines content from more than one source into an integrated experience.

• Key aspect:
  • It involves multiple administrative/trust domains
Service Mashup

• Mashup Architecture

– For example, the content may be drawn from local data repositories, from existing local and external web pages, accessed via SOA based APIs, and from intermediate content brokers.
• Mashup Types:
  – **Data mashups**
    • combine *similar types* of media and information from multiple sources into a single representation
  – **Consumer mashups**
    • combines *different data types*. Generally visual elements and data from multiple sources
  – **Business mashups**
    • generally define applications that combine own resources, application and data, with other external web services, allowing for collaborative action among businesses and developers
Data Mashup Example

• RSS Feed
  – Integrate new post on from various blogs, websites using Google Reader
    • Integrate headline news from various news source, such as: NY-Times.com, CNN.com, and BBC.com

• Enterprise Data Mashup
  – aggregate relational datastores represented as federated query server
Client Mashup Example

• One widely-cited example of web mashup:
  – www.housingmaps.com combines Google Maps data with Craigslist’s housing data and presents an integrated view of the prices of the houses at various locations on the Google map.
Business Mashup Example

- E-trading mashup is a trading platform to allow their customers to trade globally.

- For a particular trading transaction:
  - Customer Alice initiates the trade request with Service B.
  - This is based on the pricing chart provided by Service C’s charting service, with real-time price input from Service D.
Web-based Mashup (WbM)

- **Definition:**
  - mashup typically use the user's Web browser to combine and reformat the data

- **Challenges:**
  - Need to transfer/share information cross multiple trust domains

- **Limitations:**
  - The current security model used by web browsers, the Same Origin Policy (SOP), does not support secure cross-domain communication desired by web mashup developers.
  - The developers need to choose between:
    - **no trust:** where no cross-site communication is allowed
    - **full trust:** where third-party content runs with the full privilege of the integrator (mashup provider), after explicit user consent
Server-based Mashup (SbM)

• Definition:
  – analyze and reformat the data on a remote server and transmit the data to the user’s browser in its final form

• Features:
  – It does not suffer from the SOP limitation
  – Security issues can be addressed using corresponding security protocols/standards, such as: OAuth authentication technique

• Limitations:
  – Requires user to give complete trust to mashup providers on accessing his/her private data
  – Need a proxy mashup service instead of using client-side computation resource.
QuanTM to the rescue!

Trust manager evaluates if a mashup site is acceptable

Reputation manager evaluates service reputation attributes

Decision manager evaluates overall mashup fitness

Compliance Value

Local Policy

Reputation Quantifier

Context Information

Request & Credentials

Trust Manager

TDG Extractor

TDG

Reputation Database

Meta-Policy

Decision Manager

Feedback
Which mashup to use/trust?

- QuanTM can be applied as a powerful trust framework, replacing current SOP.
- Some mashups may be ruled out by *local policy*.
  - *E.g.*, no mashup is allowed to execute, if:
    - some service components do not support secure connections
    - it needs third-party service to read user email contacts
- Acceptable mashup according to static local policy may have various trust-levels:
  - *E.g.*, one service component is known to leak user information to third-party violating privacy requirement
- *Decision policy* used to make the final decision
  - Different from the aforementioned local policy above
Trust Manager

Local Policy

KeyNote

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Reputation Algorithm

Decision Maker

Decision Meta-Policy

Reputation Database

Reputation Manager

Action

Trust Manager

Feedback

Penn Engineering
Trust Manager

• Identify service components of mashup
  – DNS name as identifier

• Use local policy to evaluate mashup compliance
  – Qualitative value representing compliance with the policy

• Construct trust dependency graph (TDG)
  – Based on mashup dataflow and workflow
  – May require analyzing underlying javascript code
Trust Dependency Graph (TDG)

- An encoding of mashup workflow/dataflow
- Reflect trust in principals and trust relations
- Edges represent trust dependencies
- Reputations are assigned to TDG elements

Legend:
- ◇ Root Node $v_{POL}$
- ○ Principal Nodes
- □ Operator Nodes
TDG for Housingmaps

- Data sources:
  - map data
  - house listings

- Services:
  - Google
    - overlay data on maps
  - Craigslist
    - deliver user data
  - Housingmaps
    - parse and filter data from Craigslist
    - send to Google
    - arrange results
Reputation Manager
Reputation Manager

• Calculate trust value
  – Assign reputations to TDG edges using reputation values
  – “push” reputation values up the graph

• Build reputation using existing databases, e.g.,
  – General DNS reputation DB
  – Google PageRank
  – Trust-of-Web reputation DB

• Update reputation based on feedback
  – Past performance of the service
  – Experiences from other mashups and direct uses
TDG for Housingmaps with reputation

- **Data sources:**
  - map data
  - house listings

- **Services:**
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Decision Manager

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Decision Meta-Policy

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Feedback

Action
Decision Manager

• Uses an user-specific meta-policy
  – Context monitors
  – Cost-benefit analysis
  – Game-theoretic formalization

• Simple example: Threshold policy
  – If CV='maybe' and TV>0.5 -> Fulfill request
  – If CV='true' always fulfill request
  – In general, thresholds can be adaptive
Current and Future Work

• Design local policy language for WbM
  – Allow user to specify their static trust requirement
• Technique to construct TDG for WbM based on code (e.g., javascript) analysis
• Integrate available service reputation
  – E.g., DNS reputation, PageRank, Trust-of-Web Score
• Design Decision policy language for WbM
  – Allow user to specify their dynamic trust requirement
• Implementation of QuanTM WbM as extension for real-world application (e.g., Firefox web browser)
• TDG-carrying services
Applying QTM to Mashup

• Evaluation and selection of services to use
• Differences from access control:
  – “request” is now an entry for consideration
    • Services may be evaluated initially and/or re-evaluated periodically
  – “delegation” is one service using another as part of its operation
  – “policy” describes rules for selecting and comparing services
• Similarities:
  – Trust in an entity depends on dependencies and past performance
• Issues
  – Accountability
    • Authentication (access control) and non-repudiation guarantees need to be provided.
  – Service Selection
    • Need to understand the QoS of available service components, and choose the most suitable/trustworthy ones to build mashup