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#### Northumbria Research Link

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- In modern heterogeneous interoperable systems such as **Distributed Information Systems** (DIS)
  - higher-order operations are needed as same conditions
    applied in different systems may lead to unpredictable results
- Security for Distributed Information Systems
  - Can be achieved by securing the processes and the channels used for their interactions and by protecting the resources against unauthorized access

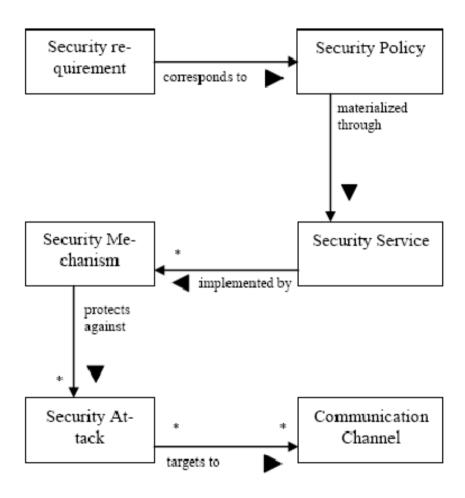


Fig 1: Security in distributed information system

Security is a higher order activity, related to issues as:

#### data integrity

- enforcement of database integrity constraints
- concurrency control
- backup and recovery procedures, within
- an overall security and access control framework

#### interoperability

- among complex heterogeneous systems
- a global requirement of higher order
- cannot be handled in a complete and decidable manner by axiomatic methods such as first order predicate calculus

- Current security approaches are characterized by their **locality**
  - They can be seen as **first-order** activities
- Organizations usually respond to security threats on a piecemeal basis following hardware and software solutions
  - inevitably leave gaps and generate inconsistencies, which can be exploited by intruders

- Bottom-up approaches, such as risk analysis and risk management, are subjective
- Top-down approaches (e.g. baseline approaches), such as ISO/IEC 27001:2005 specification and the ISO/IEC 17799:2005 Code of Practice, leave the choice of control to the user
- A complete security strategy needs to be layered
- A promising solution is to include security
  considerations as core processes of the system itself.

- A holistic approach with natural closure seems necessary to describe a complete and global view.
  - Based on the CIA security principles, namely confidentiality, integrity and availability
  - Focused on securing the infrastructure itself by forcing users to adopt best security practices while ensuring that the system is "secure by design" rather than by post-rational customization

- In the context of Distributed Information Systems
  - A distributed computation M, e.g. a distributed transaction, is composed of a dynamic group of processes P running on different resources and sites expressed in the form of a group of communication channels W
  - The processes *P* :
    - Have a disjoint address space
    - Communicate with each other by message passing via W
      using a variety of mechanisms, including unicast and multicast

- Category theory provides a formal approach to process simply by the use of the arrow
  - It is inherently holistic
  - and with intrinsic natural closure

#### – A category :

- A *class*, consisting of arrows between objects
- It provides a much greater power than functions between sets
- It is also of the nature of a type

- Fundamental category theory shows that for physical existence the real world operates as a Cartesian
  Closed Category (that is a category of real world objects)
- It has been shown in previous work that, any realizable system can be conceptually expressed using four interchangeable levels in categorical terms (Figures 2 & 3)

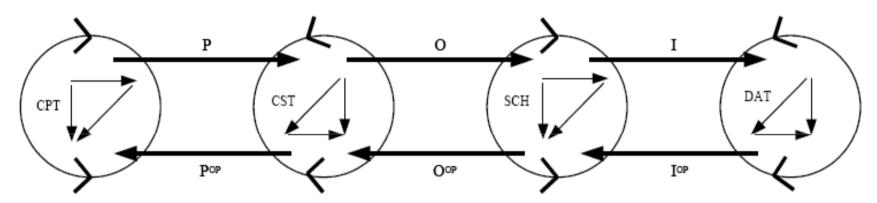


Fig 2: Natural composition of adjoint functors

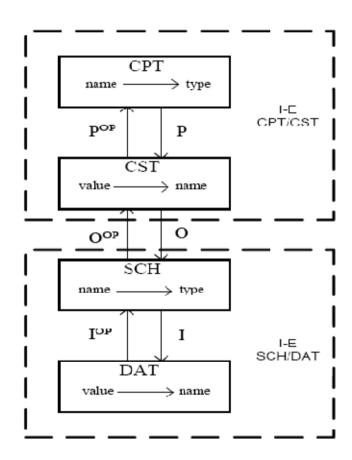


Fig 3: Four levels defined with contravariant functors and intension-extension pairs

- Adjointness characterizes the unique relationship between these Cartesian Closed Categories
  - *Interoperability* is expressed in terms of the adjunction of the adjoint functors in Figure 4.
  - Naturality is based on the ordering and interoperability of the two free and open represented category systems
- From an application viewpoint, a useful view of an adjunction is that of insertion in a constrained environment
  - The unit  $\eta$  can be thought of as quantitative creation, the counit  $\varepsilon$  as qualitative validation (Figure 5)

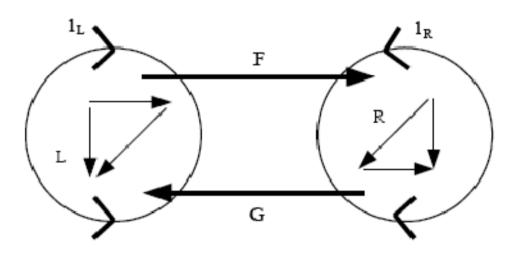


Fig 4: Adjointness between two systems

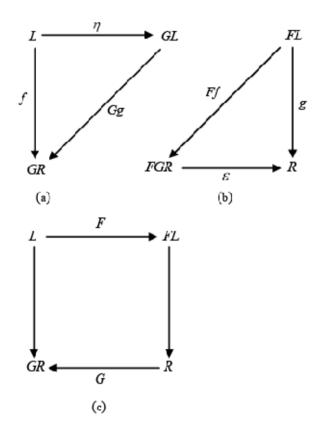


Fig 5: Adjointness between two systems L & R

- (a): the unit of the adjunction,
- (b) the co-unit of the adjunction,
- (c) adjoint functors F & G

- The proposed Holistic Security Framework is developed in two parallel stages
  - In **stage 1**, security entities such as objects and object hierarchies are *categorified* into Cartesian Closed Categories.
  - In **stage 2**, distributed computations, e.g distributed transactions, between processes or groups of processes (each one consisted of a series of events), can be broken up into a *series of composed adjoints*

 The holistic security architecture, in categorical terms, can be visualized as mappings between pairs of adjoint functors

#### – For example:

 Local extensionalities, e.g. local security policies in the form of comma categories, are interconnected one with another through global intentionality e.g. global security policy or meta-policy framework

#### Summary

- Current security approaches are characterized by their locality and are based on axiomatic set theory, which offend Gödel.
- **But**, security for heterogeneous distributed information systems is based on **higher order** activities.
- The object-oriented approach, in the context of distributed information systems security, needs to be founded in applied category theory to be complete and decidable
- A **holistic**, modular security approach provides *natural* closure and follows the 'process' approach of the DIS itself