

# ACXESS - Access Control for XML with Enhanced Security Specifications

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## Abstract

We present **ACXESS** (*Access Control for XML with Enhanced Security Specifications*), a system for specifying and enforcing enhanced security constraints on XML via virtual “security views” and query rewrites. **ACXESS** is the first system that bears the capability to specify and enforce complicated security policies on both subtrees and structural relationships.

## 1 Introduction

Research on XML has mainly attempted to provide efficient storage and query processing techniques. Similar to most data management systems, securing data or in other words, making certain data invisible, is as important as (if not more than) making the data available in an efficient manner. Given the semi-structured nature of XML data, sensitive information is contained not just in the data values themselves, but also in the tree structure. Any access control language for XML should provide the DBA with the ability to control access to both data as well as to structure. None of the existing techniques support access control on structure without actually generating and materializing the “views”. This approach is non-realistic given that the data may constantly change and that usually there are multiple security levels in a system with each level containing at least one security view.

## 2 Our Contributions

ACXESS [2] provides an infrastructure for access control on XML documents by specifying access constraints in the form of virtual security views (an approach also used in [1]) and enforcing the access constraints via query rewrites. The main contributions of our work can be summarized as follows:

- We introduce an algebraic security view specification language SSX, by adopting and modifying a graph editing language, to enable conditional hiding and reorganizing XML elements/subtrees.
- We propose SAS - an annotated schema to represent the security constraints internally.

- We propose SQR, a rule-based secure query rewrite algorithm for enforcing the security constraints, using only the information in the SAS.
- We conduct extensive experimental evaluation on various benchmark databases and prove that our approach is both effective and efficient.

A complete discussion of SSX, SAS and query rewrite(SQR) in **ACXESS** is available at [3].

## 3 Demonstration Proposal

We will demonstrate **ACXESS** focusing on the three major components: security view specification, security constraint representation and security constraint enforcement - via query rewrites.

- **Security View Specification:** Besides SSX, we will also demonstrate a graphical interface that assists the DBA in identifying the entities on which security constraints are to be specified and to rearrange the schema using augmented graph editing operations.
- **Security Constraint Representation:** The specification tool will visually present the SAS associated with a security view. The DBA can use the SAS (and the security view) to identify problems in their security policy and detect and prevent information leakage.
- **Security Constraint Enforcement Via Reformulation:** Users can enter an XPath query which is rewritten based on the user groups and then evaluated. The demonstration will display the rewritten XQuery expression and the XML fragment obtained by evaluating the rewritten XQuery expression.

## References

- [1] W. Fan, C.-Y. Chan, and M. Garofalakis. Secure XML querying with security views. In *SIGMOD*, 2004.
- [2] S. Mohan, A. Sengupta, and Y. Wu. Access control for xml - a dynamic query rewriting approach. In *CIKM*, 2005.
- [3] S. Mohan, A. Sengupta, Y. Wu, and J. Klinginsmith. Access control for XML, at <http://www.cs.indiana.edu/~acxess/>.