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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
SYMPOSIUM ON WEB SERVICES & APPLICATIONS**

**ISWS'04**

**Editors: H. R. Arabnia & S. Chatterjee**

**Associate Editor: Eduardo Fernandez-Medina Paton**

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## Foreword — ISWS'04

It gives us great pleasure to introduce this collection of papers to be presented at the 2004 International Symposium on Web Services and Applications (ISWS'04), June 21 through 24, 2004, at Monte Carlo Resort, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA.

The program committee would like to thank all those who submitted papers for consideration. Each submission was evaluated by two referees (except for papers that were directly submitted to chairs of sessions who were responsible for the evaluation of these papers.) The overall paper acceptance rate was about 34%.

We are very grateful to the many colleagues who helped in organizing this symposium. In particular, we would like to thank the members of the ISWS'04 Program Committee who we hope will offer their help again in organizing the next year's symposium (ISWS'05). The ISWS'04 Program Committee members are:

Hamid R. Arabnia, University of Georgia, USA  
Sandeep Chatterjee, FoundationalNet, Inc., USA  
Eduardo Fernandez-Medina, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Spain  
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+ Members of MultiConference Task Force for Internet Computing  
+ Members of World Academy of Science Task Force for Information Technology

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We present the proceedings of ISWS'04.

Hamid R. Arabnia & Sandeep Chatterjee  
ISWS'04, Coordinators

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# Considerations on Web Services Security

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**Abstract**—During the past years significant standardization work in web services technology has been made. As a consequence of these initial efforts, web services foundational stable specifications have already been delivered. Now, it is time for the industry to standardize and address the security issues that have risen from this paradigm. Great activity is being carried out on this subject. This article demonstrates, however, that a lot of work needs to be done in web services security. It explains the new web services security threats and mentions the main initiatives and their respective specifications that try to solve them. Unaddressed security issues for each specification are stated. In addition, current general security concerns are detailed and future researches proposed.

**Index Terms**— Standards, security, integrity, and protection, distributed systems, Web-based services.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Recently web services technology has reached such a level of maturity that it has evolved from being a promising technology to becoming a reality on which IT departments are basing their operations to achieve a direct alignment with the business operations that they support [8]. In fact, based on the most recent reports from IDC[15], approximately 3300 web services-based technology projects were deployed all over North America in 2002 and it is expected that the expenses will approach \$3 billion in 2003. This seems to be a logical consequence of the numerous advantages offered by the web services paradigm:

- Standard-based middleware technology.
- Business services high reusability level.
- Easy business legacy systems leverage.
- Integration between heterogeneous systems.

Due to these immediate benefits, most IT departments are implementing this technology with the high-priority objective of making them operable leaving aside - at least until later stages - the problems related to security. In general, the industry is still reticent to incorporate this technology due to the low understanding that they have of the security risks involved, and the false belief that they will have to make a costly reinvestment in their security infrastructures.

Web services as distributed, decentralized systems that provide well-defined services to certain (or not) predetermined clients, must be concerned with typical security problems common to the communication paradigm, through a compromised channel, between two or more parties.

## 2 MAIN WEB SERVICES SECURITY ISSUES

The following section describes some of the major security issues that web services technologies must address:

**Authentication:** any web services that participates in an interaction may be required to provide authentication credentials by the other party. When certain service A makes a request for a service to a service B, the latter may require credentials along with a demonstration of its ownership (e.g.: a pair username/password or a X.509v3 certificate).

**Authorization:** Web services should include mechanisms that allow them to control the access to the services being offered. They should be able to determine who and how can do what and how on their resources.

**Confidentiality:** Keeping the information exchanged among web services nodes secret is another of the main properties that should be guaranteed in order to consider the channel secure. Confidentiality is achieved thanks to ciphering techniques

**Integrity:** This property guarantees that the information received by a web service remains the same as the information that was sent from the client. A simple checksum might offer integrity when accidental changes are made in the data.

**Non-repudiation:** In the web services world, it is necessary to be able to prove that a client utilized a service (requester non-repudiation) and that the service processed the client request (provider non-repudiation). This security issue is covered by means of digital signatures.

**Availability:** The need to take care of the availability aspects for preventing Denial-of-Service attacks or to arrange redundancy systems is a crucial point in web services technology. Above all, in those scenarios in which the services provide critical services: real-time services, Certification Revocation Lists services, etc.

**End-to-end security:** network topologies require end-to-end security to be maintained all across the intermediaries in the message's path. When data is received and forwarded on by an intermediary beyond the transport layer, both the

Integrity of data and any security information that flows with it maybe lost. This forces any upstream message processors to rely on the security evaluations made by previous intermediaries and to completely trust their handling of the content of messages" [13].

Up to this point, we have briefly reviewed the typical security problems tightly related to distribute computing systems. Web services must address both these, inherited from the distributed computing classical scheme, and, in addition, those arising from the new threats created by its own nature. Some of these new threats are:

- Diversity and very high number of standard specifications that do not facilitate a clear vision of the problematic and its solutions.
- The current draft state in which majority of the security specifications are found.
- The Internet publication of a complete and well-documented interface to back-office data and company's business logic.
- New XML standard formats needed to structure the security data.
- Application-level, end-to-end and just-one-context-security communications.
- Interoperability of the requirements and on-line security elements
- Audit and automatic and intelligent contingency processes aimed at being machine-to-machine interactions not controlled by humans.
- A complex dependency network that can lead to the execution of a business process depending on an unknown web services number.
- On-line availability management in critical business processes.

The remainder of this article is divided into 5 parts. In the first one, a brief review of the core specifications that support the technology at hand is made. In the second section, core security web services specifications are explained, and unresolved issues not yet addressed by them are described. In the third and fourth parts, the main initiatives are introduced as well as the specifications related to the security that they are involved in. The fifth and last section, show how variety and, to a certain extent uncontrolled, specifications development and initiatives are already causing collisions among solutions to similar security problems..

### 3 WEB SERVICES CORE STANDARDS

In this section, we will take a look at the four fundamental standards involved in the creation of operational web services.

Figure 1 outlines the most important security specifications under development. They are grouped as following:

- Core: web services foundational specifications. These are the standards web services building are based on.
- Core Security: standards that provides the XML low-level security primitives such as ciphering and signing.
- WS-Security: family of specification developed by Microsoft and IBM which are under OASIS standardization process
- OASIS: security specifications developed by OASIS standards body.
- Liberty Alliance Project: represents the group of specifications developed in the Liberty Alliance Project.

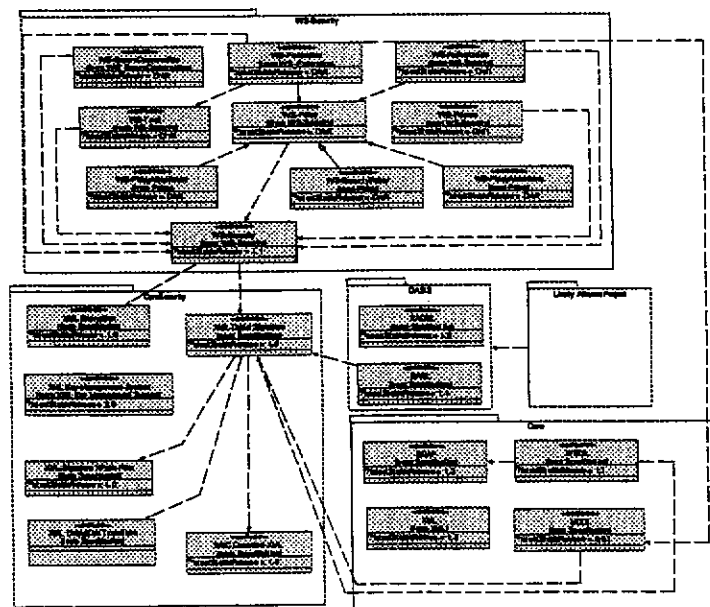


Fig. 1. Current security standards grouped by the organizations responsible for its standardization process



"Basic services, their descriptions, and basic operations (publication, discovery, selection, and binding) that produce or utilize such descriptions constitute the SOA foundation" [19]. Web services are built on an architecture SOA basis. In fact, web services architecture is a SOA architecture instantiation [6]. For that reason, the fundamental characteristics described by SOA are the ones that have initially headed the major efforts in the industry standards development process. The core web services specifications are: XML [24], SOAP [20], WSDL [16], and UDDI [1].

These specifications have been broadly adopted by the industry, constitute the basic building blocks on which web services are being designed and implemented. The bad news is that these four operative services specifications allow the creation of web services but they do not say anything about how to secure them. What's more, they themselves contain security questions that must be answered:

- *XML and SOAP*: these specifications do not say anything about how to obtain integrity, confidentiality and authenticity of the information that they represent and transport respectively.
- *UDDI and WSDL*: should answer questions like: Is the UDDI registry located in a trustworthy location? How can we be sure that the published data have not been maliciously manipulated? Was the data published by the business it is supposed to have been? Can we rely on the business that published the services? Are the services available at any moment? Can we trust the transactions that are produced from the execution of the business services? As we can notice from all these questions, an in-depth analysis of the security problems that an UDDI and WSDL architecture implies is needed [4]. Despite all these drawbacks, these standards have evolved and matured and the industry has adopted and implemented most of them.

At this point, the main web services standardization initiatives are the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS). Both consortiums are trying to standardize their vision, security included, of what the web services should be and should contribute to the WWW world. This parallelism is causing the existence of specifications developed by both groups that resolve similar problems. As is expressed by IBM and Microsoft [9] "We note that other organizations such as the IETF and ebXML are tackling a related set of problems, and we are pleased there are already formal liaisons between the W3C XML Protocol Working group and its counterparts in both ebXML and IETF".

All the involved parts will have to make efforts to unify in the future with the purpose of integrating their visions and standards and thus, define a common and global framework.

## 4 CORE WEB SERVICES SECURITY STANDARDS

The W3C consortium is responsible for the development of the following XML technology standards: XML Encryption; XML Digital Signature; XML Key Management System

### 4.1 W3C XML Encryption

W3C XML Encryption [14] is a Proposed since 2002. It provides a model for encryption, decryption and representation of: full XML documents; single XML elements (and all descendants) in an XML document; contents of an XML element (some or all of its children including all its descendants) in an XML document; and arbitrary binary content outside an XML document.

XML Encryption solves the problem of confidentiality of SOAP messages exchanged in web services. It describes the structure and syntaxes of the XML elements, which represent encrypted information and it provides rules for encrypting/decrypting an XML document (or parts of it).

The specification states that encrypted fragments of a document should be replaced by XML elements specifically defined in the recommendation. In order to recover the original information, a decryption process is also specified.

Web services use XML for delivering the necessary meta-information (SOAP headers) and the payload. As a result, XML Encryption can be used for encrypting/decrypting any fragment or logical part of a XML message. XML Encryption does not specify how to encrypt SOAP messages generated by web services. This task is delegated to higher-level specifications that would define rules for using this primitive within the information exchange context. XML Encryption also describes how to encrypt already encrypted content (super-encryption) and provides a mechanism for encrypting the keys used in the process.

Looking back at the beginning of this section, where a list is given of the data-types that can be encrypted, we may miss the possibility of encrypting the tree nodes without having to encrypt full sub-trees. Basically, the solution would consist of extracting the wanted nodes from the original document, encrypt each of them and put them in an encrypted nodes pool. The recipient will get the modified document and the encrypted nodes pool, and it will be able to decrypt the nodes, which it is allowed to see and put them back in place inside the document [11].

One of the implicit security problems associated to this specification is the explicit declaration of the fragments that have been encrypted. According to the specification, information is encrypted and replaced by XML elements containing the result and so, analysis information attacks could be easily carried out on the output document.

Recursivity is also addressed, but no solution is given. Encrypted key A may need encrypted key B, but B may also need A. XML Encryption recommends the use of *ds*: namespace for these elements, which is where XML Digital Signature elements belong to, instead of providing a different namespace, more like the WS-Security family.

## 4.2 W3C XML Digital Signature

XML Digital Signature [2] is a W3C recommendation since 2002, fruit of the joint work between W3C and the IETF. It defines how to digitally sign XML content and how to represent the resulting information according to an XML Schema. Digital signatures grant information integrity and non-repudiation. Thus, for example, an entity cannot deny the authorship of a digitally signed bank transfer made through a web service.

According to the XML Digital Signature specification, a digital signature can be applied to any kind of digital content, including XML. It can be applied to the contents of one or more resources. Enveloped signatures and enveloping signatures exist. Both of them are applied over data contained within the same XML document that carries the digital signature. Detached signatures which sign digital content not contained within the same XML document also exist.

Signature creation and verification processes are defined by the specification. It is, like XML Encryption, technology independent, so additional mechanisms are needed to define how it will be applied to web services message exchange.

Applications using this specification combined with encryption must deal with some security related issues. The following rules are already proposed:

- When the data are ciphered, any digest or signs on the data would have to be ciphered as well so that it is prepared to anticipate guessing plaintext attacks.
- Use XML Decryption Transform transformation during the digital signature verification process [1].

## 4.3 W3C XML Key Management System

XML Key Management System [21] is a specification that has been subject to the W3C standardization process that proposes an information format as well as the necessary protocols to convert a Public-Key Infrastructure in a web service so that it will be able to: Register public/private key pairs; locate public keys; validate keys; revoke keys; and recover keys.

This way, the entire PKI is extended to the XML environment, thus allowing delegation of trustworthy decisions to specialized systems. XKMS is presented as the solution for the creation of a trustworthy service that offers all PKI subordinate services, but without resolving the inherent issues of the infrastructure:

- How can a Certification Authority's public key be known with total certainty? Is the CA ascertained identity useful?
- Known issues with OIDs (Object Identifiers) for automatic processing and their explosive and continuing growth.
- Since the global public key infrastructure is lacking a single world-recognized certification authority, it is not clear how to equip the world in order to allow two systems (ex. web services) that know nothing of each other to establish a trustworthy relationship through a third party on the fly and with no previous off-line communication.

## 5 WEB SERVICES SECURITY: STANDARDS AND SECURITY ISSUES ALREADY ADDRESSED

Now that we have reviewed the basic web services security standards and their related security, we turn to detail the emerging technology and specifications that are based on these standards.

First, we will briefly touch on the WS-\* specifications, whose principal developers are IBM and Microsoft. Secondly and thirdly, we will talk about the SAML and XACML standards, which have already been delivered by the OASIS organization in their initial versions, and whose objective is how to present information and the security policy, respectively. Fourthly, we will briefly comment on the Liberty Alliance project, which is lead by Sun Microsystems, and fifthly and lastly, we will give a summary in matrix form showing all of the specifications that are covered in this paper, noting those that have been delivered and those that are still in draft form.

### 5.1 WS-Security Family Specifications

IBM and Microsoft, together with other major companies, have defined a web services security model that guarantees end-to-end communication security.

These companies are jointly elaborating a series of specifications that compose an architecture, termed by Microsoft as Global XML Web Services Architecture [7], that will lead the development in the web services industry so that different products can inter-operate within a secured context. The center of these specifications is composed by: WS-Addressing, WS-Coordination, WS-Inspection, WS-Policy, WS-Referral, WS-ReliableMessaging, WS-Routing, WS-AtomicTransaction, and WS-Security.

We will focus our attention to the last specification: WS-Security. IBM, Microsoft, and VeriSign developed and submitted to OASIS which is responsible of its standardization process. WS-Security [20] "describes enhancements to SOAP messaging to provide *quality of protection* through message integrity, message confidentiality, and single message authentication. These mechanisms can be used to accommodate a wide variety of security models and encryption technologies". This is the specification on which some additional specifications (some with publicized versions) that cover all aspects of security in web services have based their definition. WS-Security is placed at the base of the security specification pile. Its purpose is to provide Quality of Protection to the integration, adding the following properties to communication and messages: message integrity, confidentiality and simple authentication of a message. WS-Security allows the easy incorporation of many existing security models such as PKI and Kerberos.

Other specifications that directly relate to security issues such as WS-SecurityPolicy, WS-Trust, WS-Privacy, WS-SecureConversation, WS-Authorization, and WS-Federation are being developed based on WS-Security.

In the protocol stack and right on top of WS-Security, we find the WS-Policy specifications (with its security attached WS-SecurityPolicy specification), WS-Trust and WS-Privacy.

WS-Trust is another specification deserving mention due to its similarity with XKMS. WS-Trust defines an XML schema as well as protocols that allow security tokens to be accessed, validated and exchanged. However, this is not a new problem since the XKMS specification already addresses it when the underlying security infrastructure is PKI. Therefore, if we wish to extend a PKI as web service, which of the two standards should we use?

Another noteworthy specification is WS-Policy and its related specifications: WS-SecurityPolicy, WS-PolicyAssertions, WS-PolicyAttachment. These specifications define an XML syntax for defining web service policies (WS-Policy); a way to relate policies to XML elements, UDDI entries or WSDL descriptors; a combination of policy assertions of a general nature (WS-Policy-Assertions); and a combination of policy assertions of a security nature (WS-SecurityPolicy).

**5.2 SAML**

Secure Assertion Mark-up Language [10] is an "OASIS Open Standard" specification developed by OASIS and was delivered in its first version by 2002.

Basically, this specification defines a XML schema that allows trust assertions (authentication, authorization or attribute) representation in XML and request/response protocols to perform XML authentication, authorization and attribute assertion requests.

However, SAML has not yet resolved all the problems related to interoperable XML security-data transferences [12]. However it shows a significant progress. For instance, SAML does not solve how the authentication evidence itself is transferred. This issue has been addressed by WS-Security through its UsernameToken and BinarySecurityToken security tokens definition. In addition, SAML does not define the way to include SAML assertions within SOAP "wsse:Security" block headers (defined by WS-Security specification). In August 2002, WS-Security specification delivered the technical paper "The WS-Security Profile for XML-based Tokens" [22] in order to solve this matter.

Other issue that needs to be resolved is the way to achieve full anonymity of the subject of the assertions. As it is stated in [17], currently just partial anonymity can be achieved due to the architecture nature of SAML. The mere fact of emitting the assertions from a SAML authority implies a relationships between the subject and the authority. Then, only partial anonymity can be reached since the subject SAML is inherently attached to the SAML authority that provides its assertions. A passive attacker sniffing the SAML assertions is able to know the group of targets to which the subject belongs to.

**5.3 XACML**

XACML [18] is another OASIS specification since February 2003 and its main intention is to define an XML vocabulary for specifying the rules from which access control decisions can be enforced.

XACML defines these access control rules depending on the requester characteristics, communication protocol in

use and the authentication mechanism used. XACML is very similar, as far as the security problem it solves, with the policy rules model and language defined by the previously studied WS-Policy family specifications. This coincidence is another example of the unification effort proof that an attempt will have to be made in the future to define a sole model and language policy-related in the web services world. XACML defines a service architecture that must be implemented by fully-fledged policy architectures. Currently, there is a lot of working going on in order to adapt certain robust control access systems, like RBAC, into XACML context [16].

**5.4 Liberty Alliance Project**

The Liberty Alliance Project [5], led by Sun Microsystems, and its purpose is to define a standard federation framework that allows services like Single Sign-On.

Thus, the intention is to define an authentication distributed system that allows intuitive and seamless business' interactions. As we can see, this purpose is the same as WS-Federation specification and Passport's .NET technology ones. Once again, this is another example of the previously so-called overlap problem in web services security solutions.

TABLE 1  
SUMMARY OF THE CURRENT WEB SERVICES STANDARD DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS GROUPED BY TOPIC.

Authentication	WS-Security WS-Trust (public initial draft) W3C XKMS, OASIS SAML profiles Liberty Alliance Project (SSO) based on OASIS SAML specification WS-Federation (SSO) (public initial draft)
Authorization	OASIS XACML WS-Authorization (draft)
Confidentiality	W3C XML Encryption WS-Security
Integrity	W3C XML Digital Signature
Non-repudiation	W3C XML Digital Signature WS-Security
Security policies	WS-Policy + WS-SecurityPolicy (initial public draft) , OASIS XACML
Trust authority	WS-Trust (initial public draft) W3C XKMS
Security contexts/ keys derivation	WS-SecureConversation
Delegation/Proxy	WS-Trust (draft), Delegation has not been fully addressed yet.
Privacy	WS-Privacy (draft)
Inter-domain attribute mapping	Not yet addressed
Reference security architecture	Not yet addressed
Security methodology	Not yet addressed

## 6 ISSUES TO BE SOLVED

In spite of the amount of specifications that we have reviewed in this article, and summarized in Figure 1, there are a lot of unresolved security issues that will have to be addressed and standardized in the future:

A clear effort should exist from all entities involved in this technology in order to unify their criteria and solutions. The explosion of specifications and concepts is such that the Learning curve may become unacceptable for the most of the IT projects. As it has been demonstrated during this article, questions like knowing whether the chosen solution is the best of all the possible ones or, if a solution has been chosen, it will be long-term supported by the major industry companies, are difficult to answer.

Another problem to be solved is attribute or role principal mapping among different systems. Coherent access control decisions will be difficult to be made when the same name of attributes or roles in both interacting web services are set. For instance, certain set of attributes assigned to user A in system Y may have a completely different meaning in other system B. System B should need to map the attributes provided by user A to its own attributes types in order to be able to make a coherent access decision. RBAC [3] together with a global attribute mapping agreement maybe the way to reach a successful solution.

3. Nowadays, a methodology that accomplishes and consider all the possible security issues and defines an organized development process that directs web services deployments in all expected (and unexpected) scenarios does not exist. This methodology should produce a distributed security framework. This framework would address all the necessary security primitives (authentication, security policy statements, confidentiality ...) and should be flexible enough as to allow primitive implementation solutions replacements without affecting the overall performance of the system. Thus, it should be able to define a framework where specialized security modules maybe plugged in. For instance, it should allow us to replace a WS-Trust security module for a XKMS module in a transparently way for the client. As a first approach, and inspired by SUN JMX architecture, we would design this framework by means of a security specialized *microkernel* creation in such a way. This *microkernel* would have a central component with not specific functionality beyond that as acting as socket where security modules can be plugged in. Every security module would plug in the socket by means of a well-known interface and would notice to the component about the security primitives it provides. Any client security request will be intercepted by the central component and then redirected to the correspondence security service. The response will be brokered by the central component as well.

## 7 CONCLUSION AND FURTHER RESEARCH

In this article, we have reviewed the current web services security specification and initiatives and we have shown that its diversity is provoking an unclear vision of

the problem and their solutions. In addition, unaddressed security issues have been stated overall and for each specification. The lack of a global standardization initiative is causing that overlapping solutions to similar problems are being put forward. This fact will require an extra effort in the future not only for the specifications to unify and make themselves interoperable but for industry to adopt and implement them.

Therefore, solutions to topics like security policies, delegation, inter-business principal attributes mapping and privacy are not yet addressed by delivered and stable standards.

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