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Message from PC Co-Chairs

Welcome to the 1st Asian Conference on Pattern Languages of Programs, AsianPLoP 2010. AsianPLoP takes place at the first time, as a premier event for pattern authors and users to gather, discuss and learn more about patterns and software development in the Asia region as well as other regions.

The purpose of AsianPLoP is to promote development of patterns, pattern languages, technologies and experiences of patterns primarily about software; however, these for domains outside software are also welcome.

In AsianPLoP 2010, various patterns, pattern languages and related techniques will be discussed. Topics include software design, services, security, interaction, pedagogy and organizational change. Most of papers will be workshopped in the traditional PLoP Writer's Workshop format. We received 16 paper submissions. After the rigorous shepherding processes, 13 papers have been accepted for Writer's Workshops and 3 papers for Writing Groups. Moreover the 1st program incorporates one invited talk and one tutorial.

Finally, we thank program committee members. They reviewed and conducted shepherding processes for papers carefully and fairly. We hope that the 1st conference of AsianPLoP is successful, and will contribute the development of this field.

Hironori Washizaki and Nobukazu Yoshioka

Program Co-Chairs

Invited Talk

Title: A Timeless Way Of Communicating

Presenter: Joshua Kerievsky (Industrial Logic, Inc.)

Abstract

If you pick up the masterpiece, "A Pattern Language", by Christopher Alexander et. al, you will discover a book filled with engaging photographs, hand-drawn sketches, big bold, hard-to-miss text, memorable stories and scholarly notes for the academically minded. One can quickly "surf" this book by focusing only on pattern titles, images and headlines or one can dive deep into the book by reading the detailed text of each pattern. In short, A Pattern Language uses a timeless way of communicating, a form that engages people and provides numerous pathways for accessing the knowledge. As authors of software-related pattern languages, we must understand what it takes to make our own works endure. In this talk, we will analyze the form and content of real-world software patterns/pattern languages, looking for what makes them succeed or fail at engaging the reader and providing knowledge pathways. If you are interested in crafting great pattern languages, this talk will help you discover some essential ingredients.

Biography

Joshua Kerievsky is founder of Industrial Logic, Inc., an early pioneer and expert in Extreme Programming (XP), author of the best-selling, Jolt Cola Award-winning book *Refactoring to Patterns*, thought leader behind Industrial XP, a state-of-the-art synthesis of XP and Agile Project Management and an innovator of Agile eLearning, which helps organizations "Scale Agility Faster." Joshua has over 20 years of experience in software development and loves coaching agile project communities, helping executives understand and manage technical debt, leading excellent workshops, and building software products (because it enables him to "walk the agile talk" as an entrepreneur, manager, customer and programmer).

Tutorial

Title: Pattern Writing: The Straight Scoop

Presenter: Joseph W. Yoder (The Refactory, Inc.)

Abstract

Writing Patterns can be a difficult task and getting started sometimes is the most difficult step. Pattern ideas start to emerge from experience practitioners but if you don't have the experience of writing patterns, it can be daunting on how to capture these experiences and start outlining your patterns. This tutorial will discuss ideas on How to Write Patterns. We will discuss Patterns for Writing Patterns and outline some different processes that beginning pattern writers can use to start the process of capturing their patterns. We will also examine some different pattern forms and workshop on some pattern writing.

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A pattern for the WS-Trust standard for web services

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Abstract: Web services intend to provide an application integration technology that can be successfully used over the Internet in a secure, interoperable and trusted manner. One of the main functionalities of web services is providing secure messaging, where the web services exchange security credentials (either directly or indirectly). However, each party needs to determine if they can trust the asserted credentials of the other party. Moreover, the dynamic interaction between the web services requires specifying trust relationships in an explicit way for all parties. Without a clear definition of how web services could manage secure communications and establish trust relationships with other partners, malicious web services could use their business interactions to perform illegal actions. The WS-Trust standard defines how to establish trust between interacting parties; we present here a pattern for this standard. WS-Trust defines a security token service and a trust engine which are used by web services to authenticate other web services. Using the functions defined in WS-Trust, applications can engage in secure communication after establishing trust.

1. Introduction

Without a clear definition of how web services can manage secure communications and establish trust relationships with other partners, it would be hard to perform any kind of interaction. WS-Trust is a standard to support the establishment of trust relationships.

Using web services requires that we exchange credentials to define the rights of each participant. This exchange is based on trust and builds further trust. Trust is based on security and other policies to enable requesting and obtaining credentials within different trust domains. Both parties need to determine if they can "trust" the asserted credentials of the other party. The goal of the WS-Trust standard is to enable applications to construct trusted message exchanges. This trust is realized through the exchange and brokering of security tokens [oas09].

The motivation toward WS-Trust is supported by the fact that there are different formats for security tokens (e.g. X.509 certificates, Kerberos tickets, SAML assertions, XACML policies, etc.), and it's unlikely to expect that an endpoint will understand each of these options. Additionally, there is no guarantee that there will be an intersection between the sets of supported security token formats of different actors who are willing to exchange messages using the WS-Security standard [Mad03].

Web services standards are rather complex and verbose and it is not easy for designers and users to understand their key points. By expressing web services security mechanisms and standards as patterns, we can verify if an existing product implementing a given security mechanism supports some specific standard [Fer06]. Inversely, a product vendor can use the standards to guide the development of the product. By expressing standards as patterns, we can compare them and understand them better. For example, we can discover overlapping and inconsistent aspects between them. We have produced

patterns to describe SAML, XACML, WS-Policy, WS-Security, XML Encryption, XML Digital Signature, and others. A standard defines a generic architecture and this is a basic feature of any pattern; it can then be confirmed as a best practice by looking at products that implement the standard (and implicitly the pattern).

Section 2 shows a pattern that describes this standard. Section 3 ends the paper with some conclusions.

2. A Pattern for WS-Trust

Intent

WS-Trust defines a security token service and a trust engine which are used by web services to authenticate other web services. Using the functions defined in WS-Trust, applications can engage in secure communication after establishing trust.

Example

The *Ajiad* travel agency offers its travel services through several different business portals to provide travel tickets, hotel and car rental services to its customers. *Ajiad* needs to establish trust relationships with its partners through these portals.

The *Ajiad* supports different business relationships and needs to be able to determine which travel services to invoke for which customer. Without a well-defined structure, *Ajiad* will not be able to know if a partner is trusted or not, or to automate the trust relationships quickly and securely with its partners, which may lead to losing a valuable business goal of offering integrated travel services as a part of the customer's portal environment.

Context

Distributed applications need to establish secure and trusted relationships between them to perform some work in a web-service environment which may be unreliable and/or insecure (e.g. the Internet). The concept of "Trusting A" mainly means "considering true the assertions made by A", which does not necessarily correspond to the intuitive idea of trust in its colloquial use.

WS-Security begins with the assumption that, if one of the parties uses a particular type of security token within the WS-Security header, then the other party will be able to interpret and process this token. A fundamental issue that WS-Security did not address is how two entities (a SOAP client and SOAP Service) can agree on the nature and characteristics of the security tokens that are the fundamentals of WS-Security.

Problem

Establishing security relationships is fundamental for the interoperation of distributed systems. Without applying relevant trust relationships expressed in the same way between the involved parties, web services have no means to assure security and interoperability in their integration. How can we define a way for the parties to trust each other's security credentials?

The possible solution is constrained by the following forces:

- **Knowledge:** In human relationships, we are concerned with first knowing a person before we trust her. That attitude applies also to web services. We need to have a structure that encapsulates some knowledge about the unit we intend to trust.
- **Policy consideration:** The web service policy contains all the required assertions and conditions that should be met to use that web service. The trust structure should consider this policy for verification purposes.
- **Confidentiality and Integrity:** Policies may include sensitive information. Malicious consumers may acquire sensitive information, fingerprint the service and infer service vulnerabilities. This implies that the policy itself should be protected.
- **Message integrity:** The data to be transferred between the partners through messages may be private data that need to be protected. Attackers may try to modify or replace these messages.
- **Time Validity:** For protection purposes, any interactions or means of communications (including the trust relationships) between the web services should have a time limit, that determines for how long the trust relationship is valid.

Solution

We define explicitly an artifact (security token) that implies trust. This artifact implies what kinds of assertions are required to make trustworthy interactions between the involved web services.

We should verify the claims and information sent by the requester in order to obtain the required security token that becomes a proof enough to establish a trust relationship with its target partners.

Structure

Figure 1 describes the structure of this pattern. **Claim** is a statement made about the attributes of a client, service or other resource (e.g. name, identity, key, group, privilege, capability, etc.). Claims are assertions, for example: "I am Joman", "I am an authenticated user and I am authorized to print in printer P". Claims are used to validate the requests made by a sender and need to be verified.

A **Security Token** is a collection of claims. It is possible to add signatures to tokens. **Security Token** also is a generalization of two types: **Signed Security Token** that is cryptographically endorsed by a specific authority (e.g. an X.509 certificate or a Kerberos ticket) and **Proof-of-Possession (PoP)**

Token that contains a secret *data* parameter that can be used to prove authorized use of an associated security token and provides the function of adding digital signature. Usually, the proof-of-possession information is encrypted with a key known only to the recipient of the PoP token.

The **Security Token Service (STS)** is a web service that issues security tokens. It makes decisions based on evidence that it trusts. The **STS** is responsible for generating security tokens and, providing challenges for the requester to ensure message freshness (the message has not been replayed and is currently valid), verification of authorized use of a security token, and finally establishing, extending and removing trust in a domain of services. The **STS** is the heart of WS-Trust and forms the basis of trust brokering. The main output of the **STS** is a trust relationship between the requester and the receiver expressed as a security token. It represents the characteristic that one entity is willing to rely upon a second entity to execute a set of actions and/or to make set of assertions about a set of subjects and/or scopes in a secure, reliable and time-relevant manner.

Each **STS** has a **Trust Engine** that evaluates the security-related aspects of a message using security mechanisms and includes policies to verify the requester's assertions. The **Trust Engine** is responsible for verifying security tokens and verifying claims against policies. A **Policy** is a collection of policy assertions that have their own name, references, and ID. Policies form the basic conditions to establish a trust relationship. Verifying the requester's claims against policy assertions generates an approval to use the target service. A policy may reference another policy (ies), in order to check the tokens sent by the requester or verified by the receiver.

Dynamics

We describe the dynamic aspects of the WS-Trust using sequence diagrams for the use cases “*create security token*” and “*access a resource using a token*”.

Create a security token (Figure 2):

Summary: STS creates a security token using the claims provided by the requester.

Actors: A Requester

Precondition: The STS has the required policy to verify the requester claims and the requester provides parameters in form of *claims* and *RequestType* signed by a *signature*.

Description:

- a. The requester requests a security token by sending the required *claims* and *RequestType* signed by a *Signature* to the STS. The signature verifies that the request is legitimate.
- b. The STS contacts the Trust Engine to check the requester's claims.
- c. The Trust Engine contacts the web service's policy to verify the claims including attributes and security token issuers of the requester.
- d. Once approved, the STS creates a security token containing the requested claims.
- e. The STS sends back its *SecurityTokenResponse* with a security token issued for the requester.

Postcondition: The requester has a security token that can be used to access resources in a trusted unit.

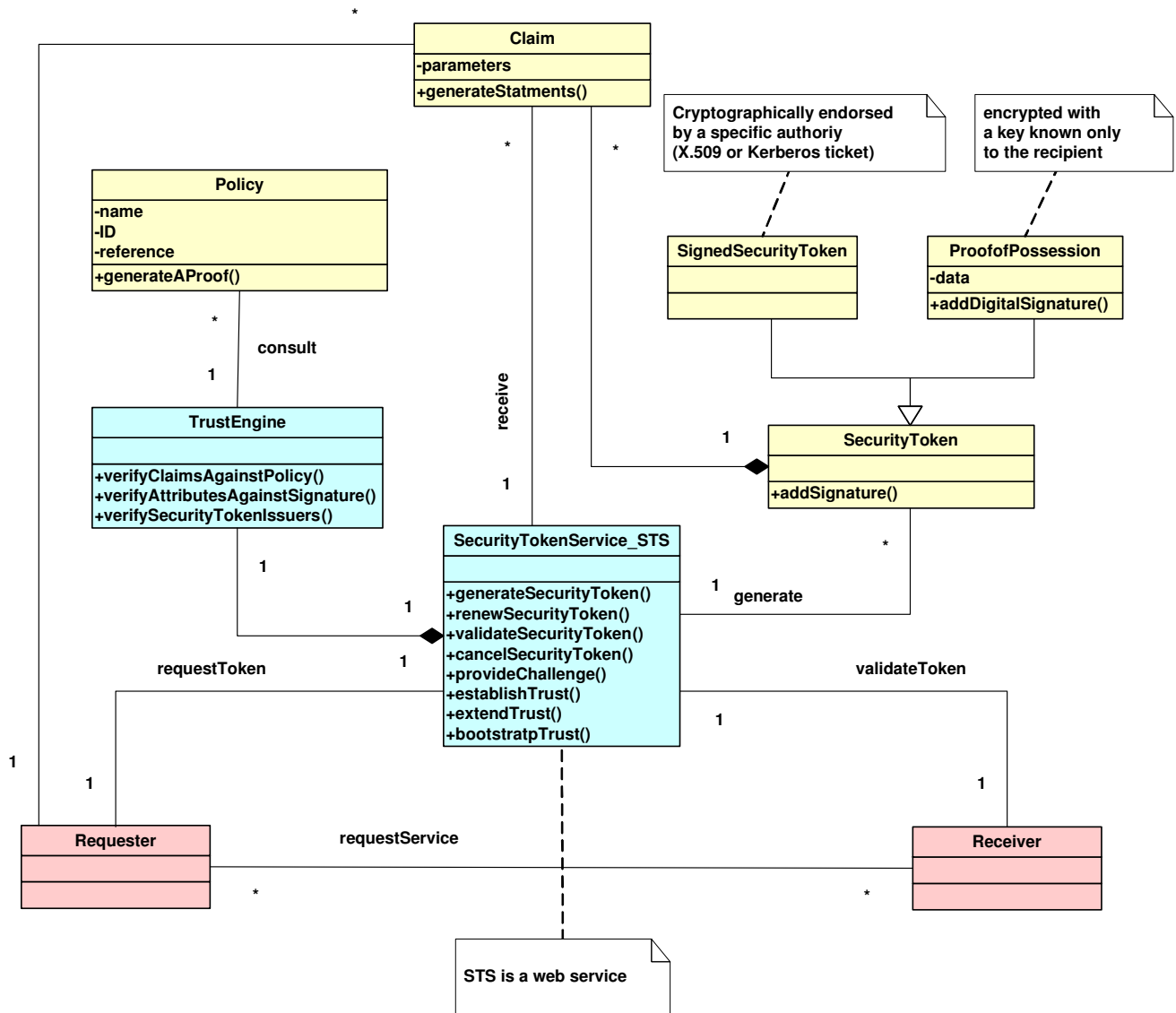


Figure 1: Class Diagram for the WS-Trust Pattern

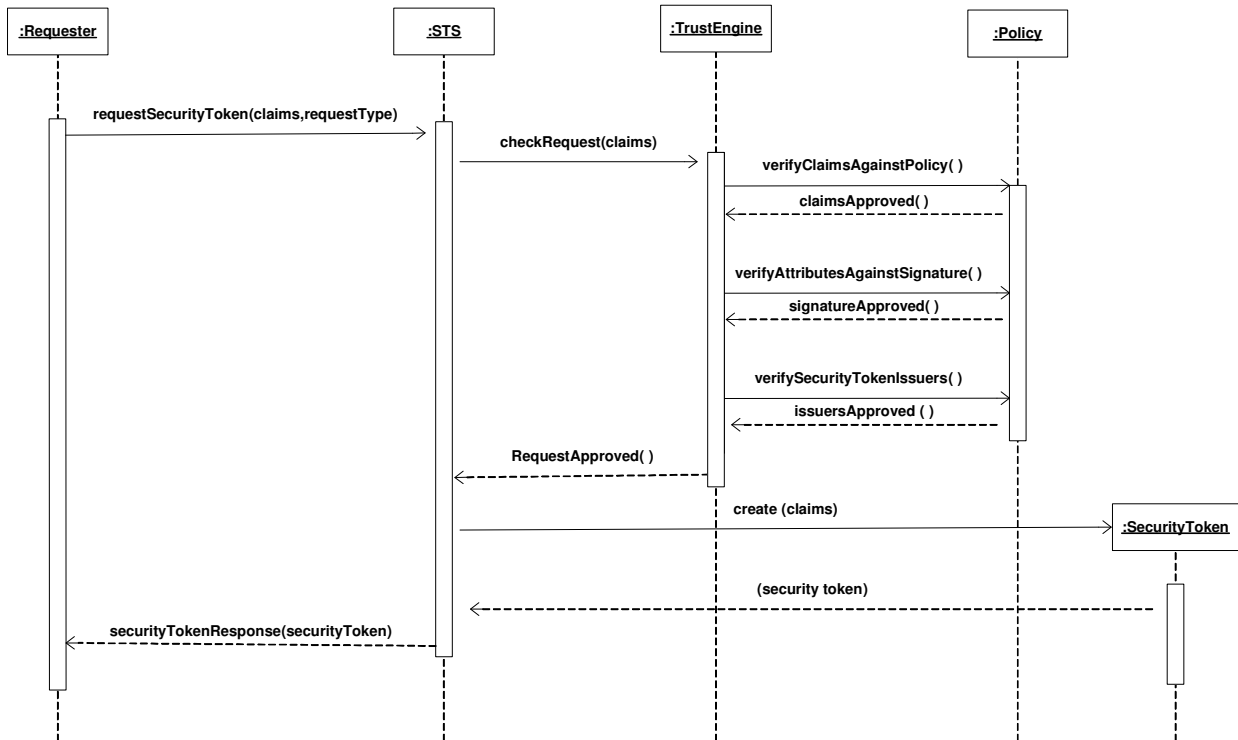


Figure 2: Sequence Diagram creating a security token

Access a resource using a token (Figure 3):

Summary: A STS allows the use of resources by establishing trust by verifying *proofOfClaims* sent by the requester.

Actors: A Requester

Precondition: The Trust Engine has the required policy to verify the requester' security token.

Description:

- a. The requester asks for a service access by providing the required security token.
- b. The receiver sends the security token to the STS for verification.
- c. The STS use its Trust engine to verify the security token claims.
- d. Once approved, the STS notifies the receiver that the security token is valid and verified.
- e. The receiver gives the requester a token that implies the right to use the service.

Postcondition: The requester has a security token that can be used to access services in a Receiver web service.

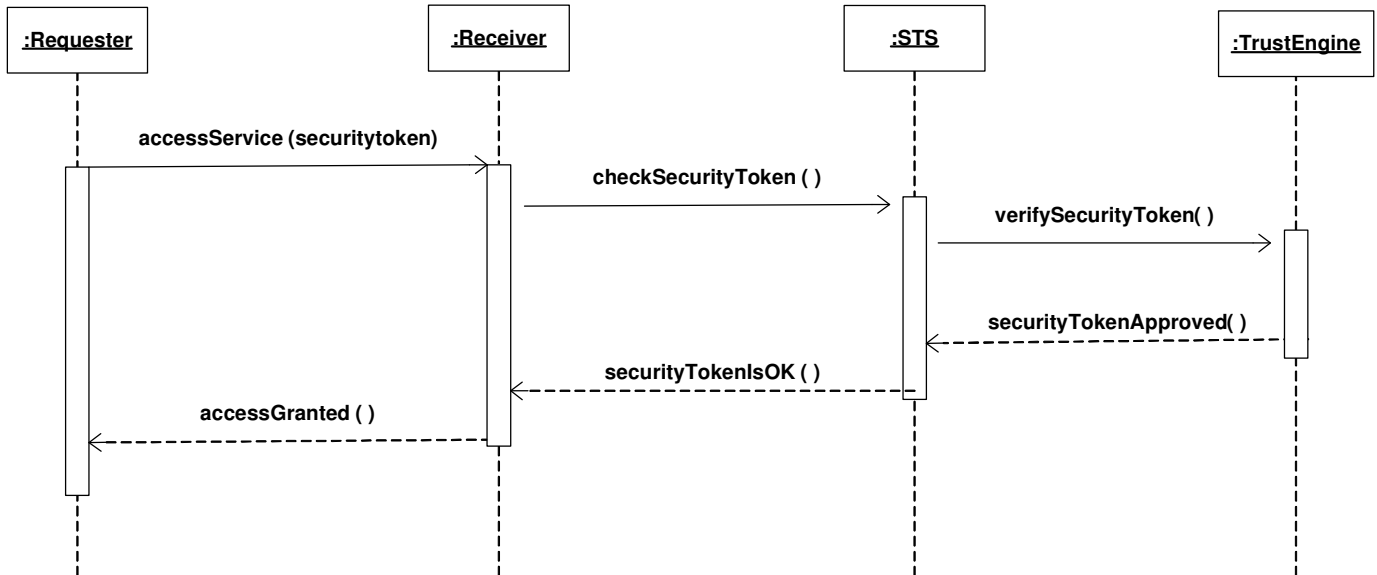


Figure 3: Sequence Diagram accessing a resource using a token

Implementation

In this solution, the concept of trust is realized by obtaining a security token from the web service (in our diagram, the Security Token Service) and submitting it to the receiver who in turn validates that security token through the same web service. Upon approval, the receiver establishes a valid trust relationship with the receiver that lasts as long as the security token is valid.

In order to assure effective implementation, we need to take in consideration the following:

- To communicate trust, a service requires proof, such as a signature to prove knowledge of a security token or set of security tokens. A service itself can generate tokens or it can rely on a separate STS to issue a security token with its own trust statement.
- Although the messages exchanged between the involved entities are protected by WS-Security; still three issues related to security tokens are possible: security token format incompatibility, security token trust, and namespace differences. The WS-Trust pattern addresses these issues by defining a request/response protocol (in which the client sends *RequestSecurityToken* and receives *RequestSecurityTokenResponse*) and introducing a Security Token Service (STS) which is another web service.
- Based on the credential provided by the requester, there are different aspects of requesting a security token (RST), each of which has a unique format that the requester should follow:

- The issuance process: formed as *RequestSecurityToken (RequestType, Claims)*. This is our use case Create a security token in the Dynamics section.
- The renewal process: formed as *RequestSecurityToken (RequestType, RenewTarget)*.
- The cancel process: formed *RequestSecurityToken (RequestType, CancelTarget)*.
By the way, the cancelled token is no longer valid for authentication and authorization.
- The validate process: formed as *RequestSecurityToken (RequestType, ValidateTarget)*.

The WS-Trust specification was created as part of the Global XML Web Services Architecture (GXA) framework, which is a protocol framework designed to provide a consistent model for building infrastructure-level protocols for web services and applications [Box02]. It was authored by Microsoft, IBM, Verisign, and RSA Security and was approved by OASIS as a standard in March 2007.

Example Resolved

Ajiad now has the ability to automate its trust relationships with its partners by managing the registration tasks for all its partners and issuing customers a unique ID's. In this case, *Ajiad* provides a mediator between the customers and its participant partners and plays the role of negotiator and third-party player who is trying to satisfy both sides.

Ajiad now can offer a Security Token Service for its business partners, who may find useful ways to take advantage of credit processing and other services offered by *Ajiad*, which now has new business opportunities.

Consequences

The WS-Trust pattern presents the following *advantages*:

- **Security.** By extending the WS-Security mechanisms, we can handle security issues such as security tokens (the possibility of a token substitution attack), and signing (where all private elements should be included in the scope of the signature and where this signature must include a timestamp).
- **Trust.** With this solution, we have the choice of implementing the WS-Policy framework to support trust partners by expressing and exchanging their statements of trust. The description of this expected behavior within the security space can also be expressed as a trust policy.
- **Confidentiality.** We can achieve confidentiality of users' information. Since Policy providers now can use mechanisms provided by other web services specifications such as WS-Security [ibm09b] to secure access to the policy, XML Digital Signature [w3c08] to authenticate sensitive information, and WS-Metadata Exchange [w3c09].
- All the security tokens exchanged between the involved parties are signed and stamped with unique keys that are known only to the recipients.

- **Time validity.** We can specify time constraints in the parameters of a security token issued by STS. This constraint will specify for how long that security token is valid. Upon expiring, the security token's holder may renew or cancel it.

The WS-Trust pattern presents the following *liabilities*:

- The efficiency of WS-Trust may suffer from the repeated round-trips for multiple token requests. We need to make an effort to reduce the number of messages exchanged.
- The WS-Trust standard is a lengthy document and several details were left to avoid making the pattern too complex. The interested reader can find more details in the WS-Trust Standard web page [oas09].

Known Uses

- DataPower's XS40 XML Security Gateway [dat05] is a device for securing web services that provides web services access control, message filtering and field-level encryption. It centralizes policy enforcement, supporting standards such as WS-Security, WS-Trust, WS-Policy and XACML.
- SecureSpan™ XML Firewall [lay09] enforces WS* and WS-I standards to centralize security and access requirements in policies that can be run as a shared service in front of applications.
- Vordel Security Token Service [vor09] is used to issue security tokens and to convert security tokens from one format to another. The security tokens created by an STS are bound to the messages travelling between web services..
- PingTrust, a standalone WS-Trust Security Token Server [pin06] creates and validates security tokens that are bound into SOAP messages according to the Web Services Security (WSS) standard.

Related Patterns

- The *Trust Analysis Pattern*, [Fay04]. The objective of this pattern is to provide a conceptual model that embodies the abstract aspects of trust to make it applicable to different domains and applications.
- The *Credential Pattern* [Mor06]. This pattern addresses the problem of exchanging data between trust boundaries and how to resolve the problem of authenticating and authorizing a principal's identity over different systems.
- The *Circle of Trust* pattern allows the formation of trust relationships among service providers in order for their subjects to access an integrated and more secure environment [Del07]. The WS-Trust pattern could be used to establish trust between providers.

3. Conclusions

This pattern describes how to build trust relationships and how existing trust relationships may be used as the basis for brokering trust through the creation of security token issuance services. These security token issuance services build on WS-Security to transfer the requisite security tokens in a manner that ensures their integrity and confidentiality.

Future work will include designing patterns for other web services standards such as WS-Federation and WS-SecureConversation that depend on WS-Trust as a prerequisite foundation. This will give us a good chance to analyze and discover how WS-Trust fits with other web services standards and how much it could simplify the implementation of these specifications in real-life business applications.

Acknowledgements

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A Worm misuse pattern

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Abstract

We have proposed a new type of pattern, the *misuse pattern*. This pattern describes, from the point of view of the attacker, how a type of attack or misuse is performed (what system units it uses and how), provides ways of stopping the attack by enumerating possible security patterns that can be applied for this purpose, and helps analyzing the attack once it has happened by indicating where can we find forensics data as well as what type of data. A catalog of misuse patterns is needed to let designers evaluate their designs with respect to possible threats. We present here a misuse pattern for a generic worm, which describes the essential and typical characteristics of this type of malware. We consider how to stop this malware and we also discuss some examples and variations.

Introduction

In order to design a secure system, we first need to understand the possible threats to the system. Without this understanding we may produce a system that is more expensive than necessary, it is hard to administer, and has a large performance overhead. We have proposed a systematic approach to threat identification starting from the analysis of the activities in the use cases of the system and postulating possible threats [Bra08]. This method identifies high-level threats such as "the customer can be an impostor", but once the system is designed we need to see how the chosen components could be used by the attacker to reach her objectives. For this purpose we proposed the use of *misuse patterns* (which we called initially attack patterns) [Fer07]. A misuse pattern describes, from the point of view of the attacker, how a type of attack is performed (what units it uses and how), analyzes the ways of stopping the attack by enumerating possible security patterns that can be applied for this purpose, and describes how to trace the attack once it has happened by appropriate collection and observation of forensics data. It also describes precisely the context where the attack may occur. We built a catalog of misuse patterns for VoIP [Pel09] and we characterized precisely some aspects of misuse patterns [Fer09]. We describe this type of patterns using a template based on the one used in [Bus96], which is commonly used for architectural patterns as well as security patterns. This catalog is not only useful to test a new system but also to evaluate an existing system.

To make misuse patterns of practical value we need a catalog of typical attacks. As we said above, until now we have only misuse patterns for VoIP environments, this is our first misuse pattern of a more general scope.

Worm

Intent

Propagate to as many places as possible (or to specific systems), usually indicating its presence, and maybe performing some damage.

Context

Sites connected through the Internet or another type of network. The Internet provides a variety of services such as email, file transfer, and web services (Figure 1). Any of these services can be used for propagation. Both fixed and wireless networks can be used by the worm. Portable storage devices such as memory sticks can also propagate worms.

Problem

A worm tries to take advantage of any input to invade a system. Users might open attachments carrying worms and some ports of a system may be unprotected or have vulnerabilities; all of these give the worm a chance to invade. Mail systems and file transfer systems for example, include lists of addresses which can be used by the worm to find places where to propagate. Many systems do not control access to their system directories and do not restrict Internet traffic, which facilitates a worm invasion.

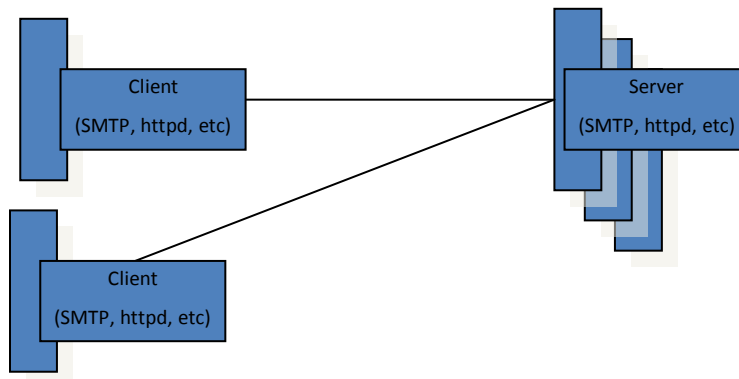


Figure 1. Context for worm propagation

The solution is affected by the following **forces** :

- *Objectives.* Its objectives may be political, monetary, or vandalism. A political worm typically tries to produce damage to an antagonist; a monetary worm tries to reach many places to collect information or drop spyware; a vandal worm tries to destroy or damage information.
- *Reach.* Try to reach as many places as possible or to specific sites. For most worms, reaching many places is a basic objective.
- *Presence manifestation.* Try to show its presence in the system so victims know about it. Exceptions to this are cases where the objective is to drop spyware.
- *Credit.* To embed an identification or mark so that the creator can take credit for it.
- *Misuse.* Perform some destruction and/or other misuses (confidentiality, integrity, or availability). The misuse may be delayed (time bomb).
- *Obfuscation.* Try to hide its structure to make harder its detection and removal.
- *Collateral damage.* In addition to specific misuses, the worm may require costly operations for its removal, stopping or disrupting business activities. Its propagation may affect the normal traffic in the network.
- *Latency.* Its propagation must be as fast as possible to avoid detection and countermeasures.
- *Activation.* This can be done by enticing offers which may tempt users to open email attachments or download procedures (social engineering). Other possibilities are invading through unprotected ports or taking advantage of vulnerabilities.

Solution

Attach a core portion of the worm to email messages or to files. When the user opens the message attachments or executes the file the core of the worm starts executing. Alternatively, invade through an unprotected or flawed port. Download remaining portions from complementary network sites. Use some procedure to hide the structure of the worm. Perform its mission and propagate. Figure 2 shows the propagation of a typical worm; speed comes from a tree-like propagation.

Structure

Figure 3 shows a class diagram of the units involved. Class **Node** represents any node in the network, defined by its address (URL in the Internet). Any node can be the *origin* of a worm and any node can be its *target* (and be invaded). Some nodes are *complementary sites* from which commands or other parts of the worm may be retrieved. Class **Worm** represents the worm itself, including procedures for initial setup, to bring complementary parts, to hide the worm, to perform its mission, and to propagate.

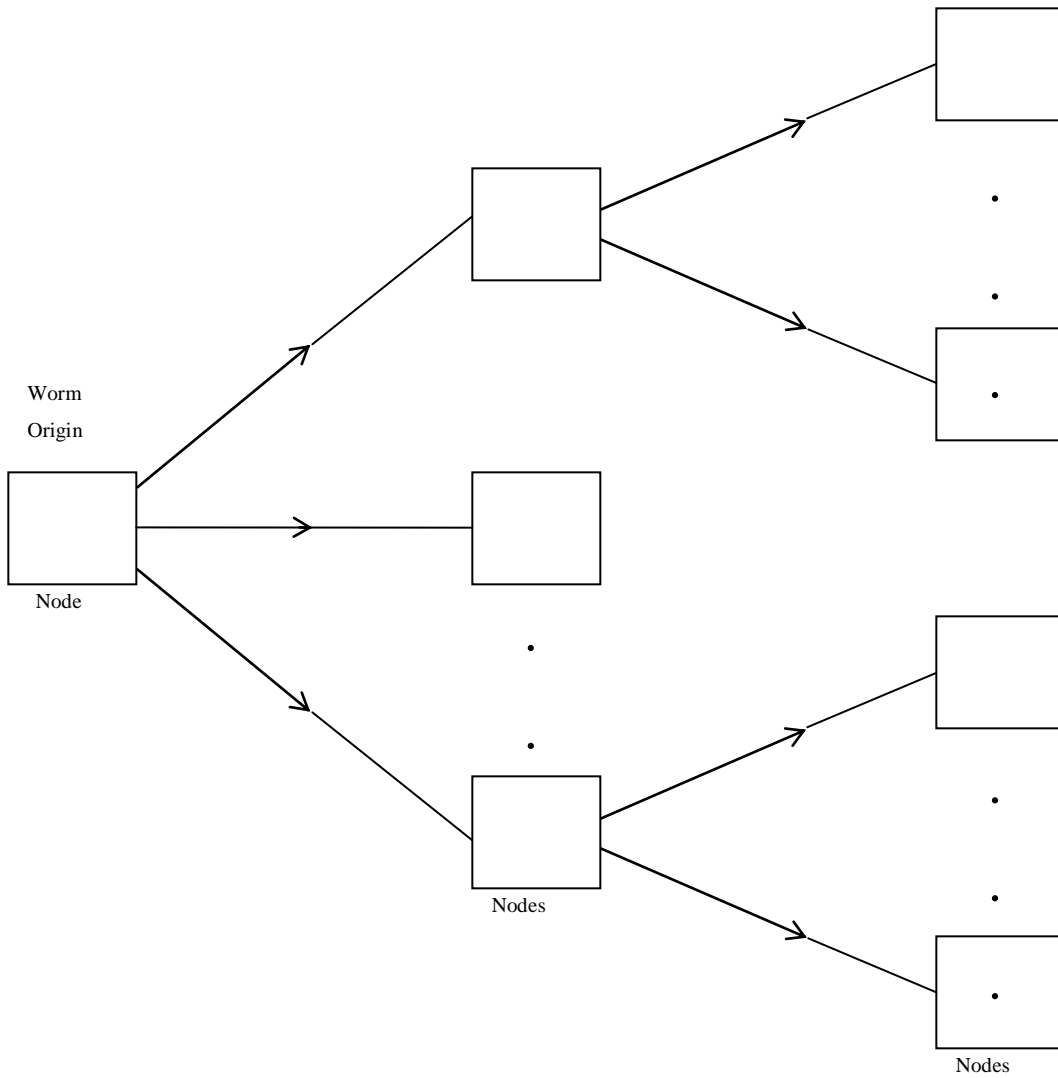


Figure 2 Worm propagation

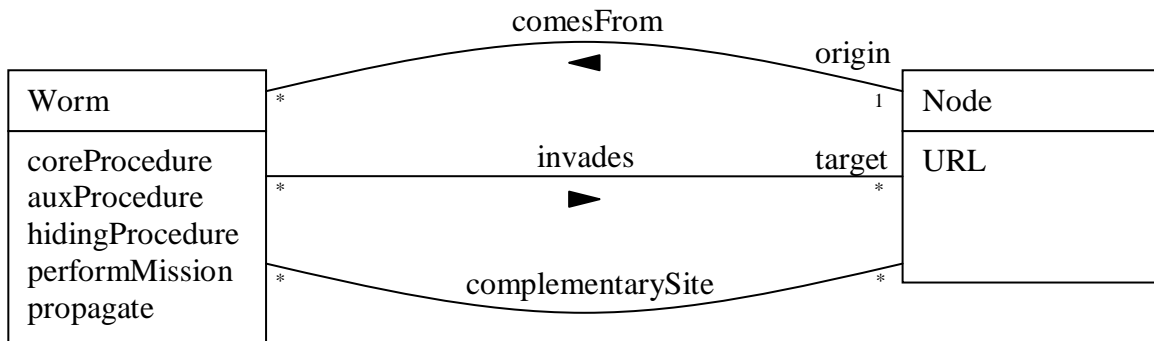


Figure 3. Class diagram for the Worm pattern.

Dynamics

Use cases for a worm may include Create a Worm, Remove a Worm, and Activate a Worm. Create and Remove are specific to the type of worm (see Variants). We describe here Activate a Worm because it is the most important for defenders. Its scenario (Figure 4) includes:

- *Triggering*: After the attacker sends a message, a target (user) may activate an executable procedure with a core part of the worm.
- *Assembly*: Download remaining parts via the Internet (optional)
- *Obfuscation*: Use some procedure to hide the parts of the worm, e.g. encryption or dispersion.
- *Address Search*: Find destination addresses as new targets for propagation. Addresses may also be generated randomly.
- *Manifestation*: Display some messages (optional)
- *Propagation*: Send the core part via the connection to another node in the address list. This operation is repeated for all the found or generated addresses.

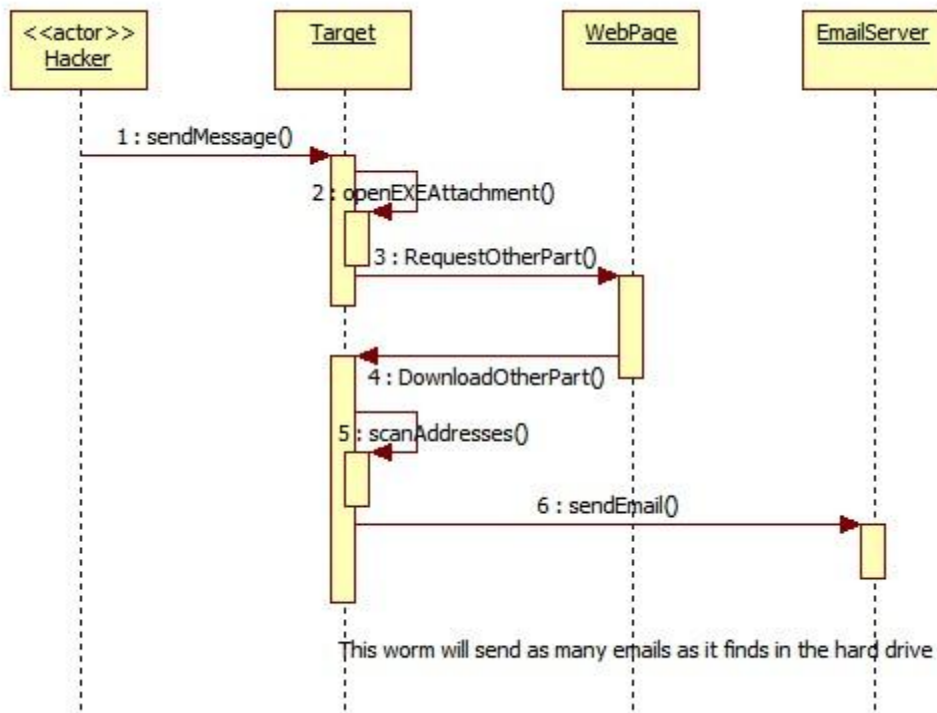


Figure 4. Sequence diagram for activating a worm

Variants

A *passive worm* requires a user to activate an executable program and it usually propagates through email. Melissa, ILOVEYOU, Anna Kournikova, and Bagle are examples of this type.

An *active worm* takes advantage of some system flaw to provoke a buffer overflow or another attack to get in through some port. It may scan looking for unprotected ports. Code Red is an active worm. Storm can be active or passive [Smi08].

A *virus* attaches itself to some program (infects an executable file) and when the user executes this program it gets activated. Jerusalem, Christmas, and Chernobyl are examples of viruses.

Some worms have several versions with different purposes; for example, Storm has variants that perform different types of misuses, including targeted spam and DDoS attacks [Smi08].

Some worms are *multimode* (multivector) worms, which can use a variety of ways to invade their targets; for example the Storm virus infects computers using multiple payloads [Smi08].

Known uses

Typical examples of worms include:

- *ILOVEYOU* [ILO, wor09]. This was an email attachment worm that appeared in 2000. It relied in social engineering to entice users to open the attachment. It also used specific weaknesses of Microsoft Windows. It propagated using the addresses in the address book of the mail system.
- *Bagle*. It was a mass-mailing worm written in assembly language [bag] and affecting all versions of Windows. After activation, it copies itself to the Windows system directory and downloads a SMTP engine to mail its core to other nodes as an attachment (see the Implementation section for its typical behavior).
- *Code Red* [Ber01]. It appeared in July of 2001. It propagated through port 80, indicated its presence by defacing web pages, propagated using a random IP address generator, and later would activate a denial of service attack from infected sites.
- *Nimda* [nim]. Nimda is a multivector worm that can use several ways to propagate: email, visiting an infected site, seeking out vulnerable servers to upload files, or through the network.
- *Slapper* [Arc03]. Can launch denial of service attacks. Propagates finding addresses in files. The nodes invaded by the worm communicate using a P2P protocol to collaborate in their misuses.

- *Conficker* [con09, wor09]. This is a multivector worm with an autoupdate facility (signed updates) and encrypted communications. It downloads parts of the worm from some Internet sites.

These worms are really worm types from where many variants can be derived. It is possible to define separate patterns for each type of the generic Worm pattern. For example, the Slapper worm and the Apache Scalper operate in a similar way [wor09], the Conficker is really a series of worms [wor09].

Implementation

We show a typical implementation of the Bagle worm. It follows very closely the sequence diagram of Figure 4. A scenario in a Microsoft environment would include:

- A user invokes an executable code by clicking a MS Word file, then automatically VBA macro code is interpreted.
- The worm downloads the remaining parts from a web server via the Internet.
- The worm finds target addresses in the Outlook address book using VBA and a SMTP server name from outlook settings.
- The worm displays some messages using a VBA function.
- The worm opens a SMTP connection to mail its core to the next target. This operation is repeated for all the found addresses.

Active worms take advantage of vulnerabilities such as buffer overflows and can get in through port 80 or unprotected ports. In the case of worms such as Code Red the core of the worm was sent to the input buffer of port 80 in Microsoft's IIS server [Ber01]. A virus or worm may send a web address link as an instant message to all the contacts of the invaded site and if the recipients answer, they bring the virus to their sites.

Consequences

This misuse has the following *advantages* for the attacker:

- *Objectives.* Its economic objectives can be reached if the worm has a long reach and clever social engineering. Its political objectives can be reached if the worm reaches the intended audience and manifests its presence and reasons. Its vandalism objectives can be obtained if the worm does considerable damage.
- *Reach.* If the system has easily accessible address lists the worm can find many new targets. Random address generation is not so effective.
- *Manifestation of its presence.* A good procedure for display can make its presence well noticed. This may intimidate its victims, which brings satisfaction to the attacker.
- *Credit.* The mark should be distinctive but not identify the attacker. The creator can get negative recognition for his effort.

- *Misuse.* A worm can perform destruction and/or other misuses (confidentiality, integrity, denial of service, drop spyware or spam).
- *Obfuscation.* Encryption and dispersion can make harder its detection and removal. Some worms mutate, i.e. they change their structure when they propagate.
- *Side effects.* A fast-propagating worm can produce a lot of traffic and if it is hard to detect its cost increases.
- *Latency.* A fast-propagating worm can do much damage before being stopped.
- *Activation.* Good ways to activate the worm are necessary since all its objectives depend on this step.

A worm also can have some *liabilities* for the attacker:

- A worm can be used to detect infected nodes or to destroy viruses or other worms.

Countermeasures

The following policies and their corresponding mechanisms (realized as patterns), can stop or mitigate the worm:

- *Policy about attachments:* Users should be trained to recognize trustable attachments and they should be forbidden to open unknown or suspicious attachments.
- *Need-to-know* policy to define access by system processes to resources. For example, address lists should use authorization to control access to their contents.
- *Control of network communications:* Connections should be established with only trusted addresses (control through the firewalls). This policy may avoid downloads from complementary sites.
- *Intrusion detection:* An IDS can detect some attacks in real time and alert the firewall to stop it.
- *Use of antivirus software:* Can help detect and clean worms after the fact
- *Backups.* Checkpointing files and keeping backup images of them is a fundamental precaution against data destruction or unauthorized modification.
- *Specialized hardware.* Process communication controls in the operating system can be enforced through specialized hardware [Shi00]. It is possible to define partitions in the operating system that can be enforced by hardware and will prevent a worm from performing its actions.

Forensics

The pieces of the worm may be scattered in different units within a site. The specific places to look for worm components depend on the specific variant or type of worm. The places where worms normally penetrate include mail attachments, files, unprotected ports, and these must be inspected. One should also look for the specific parts of the work, e.g. core procedure, obfuscation procedure, etc.

Web logs can help in finding parts that might have been downloaded. GUIs may have log records of the use of procedures to display the worm announcements. Units that contain addresses may contain indications of search.

Related patterns

- *Authorization and Reference Monitor*. These patterns together can prevent access to address lists, thus stopping the worm propagation [Sch06].
- *Firewall*. Can filter attempts to download further pieces of the worm [Sch06].
- *Intrusion Detection*. Can detect a worm invasion in real time and collaborate with the firewall to block its traffic [Fer05].

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Design Decision Topology Model for Pattern Relationship Analysis

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Abstract

Software design patterns are solutions to recurring design problems. Analyzing and managing the large and ever increasing number of design patterns is a problem. Non-uniform and incomplete pattern descriptions further complicate the task.

Existing literature defines different pattern relationship types and many relationships among patterns. These relationships are analyzed based on designer's experience and their formal basis is unclear. We propose a novel graph based model to capture the semantics of a design pattern using design decisions and their side-effects. The relationships are analyzed using various graph properties which enable automation of relationship analysis.

1. Introduction

A design pattern describes a particular recurring design problem that arises in a specific design context, and presents a well-proven generic scheme for its solution [9, 5]. Patterns are increasingly being used not only to capture and disseminate best practices, but also to turn named patterns into a shared vocabulary for expressing and communicating technical knowledge [9, 5, and 13]. The large number of existing and continuously increasing patterns (one source states that there are 250 patterns for Human-Computer interaction alone [19]) introduce new problems to designer who use them - like the management of a pattern knowledge base.

We propose a graph based model called Design Decision Topology Model (DDTM) to deal with the relationship analysis problem. The objective of this model is to reduce pattern *semantics* to *syntax*- a graph which delivers the pattern functionality (quality) through elementary functionality (quality) – nodes of the graph are elementary functional functionality and edges are dependencies. Conceptually, the *DDTM* technique is analogous to the *Decision view* [8, 16, 25]

in the architecture domain. The utility of the *DDTM* for a pattern can be derived from the utility of *Decision view* for architecture. Researchers of architecture domain [8, 16, 25] propose *Decision views* to enable:

- Enriching architecture description
- Codifying crosscutting and intertwined design decisions present in multiple views.
- Traceability of quality requirements.
- Providing thumbnail or compact forms of the architecture.

Traceability and *Thumbnail* problems are considered important at pattern level also [6]. We apply architecture level techniques at pattern level to derive the *DDTM* of a pattern. This representation enriches pattern descriptions, helps analyze quality requirement traceability and relationships amongst patterns.

This model treats each pattern as a micro-architecture and defines the pattern as a topology of a set of design decisions. Using this model, different relationships are analyzed using graph properties. For example,

Patterns A and B are duplicates if $Graph(A) \equiv graph(B)$,

Pattern A comprises-of patterns B and C if $Graph(B) \subset Graph(A)$ AND $Graph(C) \subset Graph(A)$.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows: Section 2 provides the required background terminology. In section 3, we discuss briefly how a pattern is described as a *DDTM*. In section 4, we demonstrate the tactic topology model which is a kind of *DDTM*. Section 5 discusses related work, and section 6 concludes the paper suggesting some future directions.

2. Terminology

In this section, we review some software architecture terminology used in this paper.

- **Quality requirement** [27]: is a requirement which is not specifically concerned with the functionality

of the software. Quality requirements specify the external constraints the software should meet.

- **Quality Attribute** [2]: is a set of related quality requirements.
- **Design Decision** [15]: is a strategy that is applied to solve a particular part of the problem.
- **Tactic** [2]: A tactic is a design decision that influences the control of a quality attribute parameter. For example, the *Increase available resources* design decision (upgrading 512 MB RAM to 1 GB RAM) controls (minimizes) the response time parameter.

- **Implications/Side-effect** [3, 25]: A design decision comes with many implications. For example, a design decision might introduce a need to make other decisions, create new requirements, or modify existing requirements; pose additional constraints to the environment. For example, the *Increase available resources* tactic which is an alternative to achieve *Reduce response time* quality requirement imposes side-effects like *Increase in cost*, *Change in resource management (scheduling) policy* etc.

	Relationship Type	Synonyms	Description
1	<i>Is-Duplicate-of</i>	--	Patterns A and B provide same solution to same problem. [14]
2	<i>Is-an-Alternative-to</i>	<i>Similar-to</i>	A and B are similar patterns, solving the same problem, but proposing different choices. [26, 17]
3	<i>Comprises</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses • Is-made-of • Decomposes -into 	When building a solution for the problem addressed by pattern A, one sub-problem is similar to the problem addressed by B. Therefore, the pattern A uses the pattern B in its solution. [26, 21, 17]
4	<i>Refines</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is-variant-of • Subsumes 	Patterns A and B address same problem but pattern A provides more refined (with less side-effects) solution than B. [26, 17]

Table 1: Description of different Relationship types.

3. How to describe a pattern – the Design Decision Topology Model (DDTM)

Analyzing the relationships for a given set of patterns can be considered as 3-step process:

- Analyze design decisions of the patterns.
- Analyze the topology of the design decisions.
- Analyze the relationships from the topologies.

3.1. Analyze design decisions of the patterns.

The key-information of a pattern is usually embedded in the essential sections of the pattern-form/template; *Context*, *Problem*, *Solution*, *Consequences* sections are considered to be essential sections [9, 5, 6]. Additional sections such as *Implementation*, *Example* etc often appropriate to provide meaningful guidance on where a pattern applies and how to apply it [6]. Hence we use the key-information provided in *Problem*, *Solution*, *Consequences* sections as clues to analyze design decisions.

3.2. Analyze topology of design decisions.

DDTM provides a structure to the design decisions of a pattern by explicitly representing the dependency among them. DDTM primarily provides rationale for existence of a particular design decision. This information is modeled as edges among design decisions in our graph model. An edge $A \rightarrow B$ in DDTM means the side-effect of design decision A is resolved by design decision B.

The DDTM of a pattern can be viewed as a graph of design decisions. The *Intent* section specifies the primary design decision(s) of the pattern; they are modeled as source-nodes in the DDTM. Based on the implications of the current stage design decisions, the design decisions in the next stage are analyzed. For example, consider the *Master-slave* pattern [5]. The intent of *Master-slave* pattern is given as: *the master component distributes the work to slave components to support parallel computation*. It specifies *Work partitioning* as the primary design decision; and it is modeled as the source node in the DDTM of *Master-slave* pattern. One of the implications of *Work partitioning* design decision is the work distribution details need to be hidden from clients; hence *Restrict communication paths* design decision is used to overcome this implication. The continuation of the design process leads to an edge from *Work partitioning* to *Restrict communication paths* nodes in the DDTM of *Master-slave* pattern; the label on the edge represents the implication of *Work partitioning* design decision. Figure 1 shows a fragment of DDTM of *Master-slave* pattern.

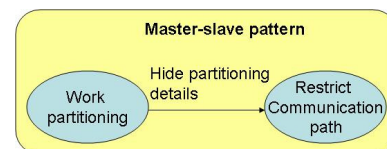


Figure 1: DDTM of Master-slave pattern.

	Relationship Type	Description
1	<i>Is-Duplicate-of</i>	$\text{Graph}(P1) \equiv \text{Graph}(P2)$. (Graph equivalence property)
2	<i>Is-an-Alternative-to</i>	$\text{Source-Node}(P1) = \text{Source-Node}(P2)$ AND $\text{Graph}(P1) \neq \text{Graph}(P2)$.
3	<i>Comprises</i>	$\text{Graph}(P2) \subset \text{Graph}(P1)$. (Sub-graph property)
4	<i>Refines</i>	$\text{Source-Node}(P1) = \text{Source-Node}(P2)$ AND $\text{Graph}(P2) \subset \text{Graph}(P1)$.

Table 2: Graph rules of different Relationship types.

3.3. Analyze relationships from the topologies.

Various relationships among patterns can be analyzed using some graph properties, when patterns are described with DDTM. The graph model we propose is currently applicable to analyze four relationship types (see Table 1):

- (1) *Is-Duplicate-of*,
- (2) *Is-an-Alternative-to*,
- (3) *Comprises*, and
- (4) *Refines*.

Table 2 describes how these relationship-types map into properties of graphs.

4. Evaluation

This section demonstrates the utility of DDTM. We define *Tactic Topology Model (TTM)*, an instance of DDTM where the design decisions are tactics. Using TTM we describe some patterns such as *Abstract factory*, *Builder*, *MVC*, *Observer*, and *Publisher-Subscriber* to analyze relationships between them.

4.1. Tactics as design decisions of a pattern – Tactic Topology Model (TTM).

Conceptually, there can be a variety of design decisions that can model the semantics of patterns. Choosing tactics as design decisions has these benefits:

- DDTMs can be communicated easily when its design decisions refer to a standard body of knowledge such as tactics.
- Tactics are classified according to different quality attributes; this allows easy indexing of a tactic when its quality requirement is known.

Tactic Topology Model (TTM) is a kind of DDTM where the design decisions of a pattern are captured through tactics which are more elementary than patterns. Intuitively, if a pattern provides a solution to achieve multiple primitive quality requirements, a tactic provides a solution to achieve a single primitive quality requirement [2].

Bass et al define a catalogue of tactics [2, 4] for various quality attributes. This catalogue seems insufficient to precisely capture the semantics of the considered patterns. Also, Bass et al explicitly mention in [2] that “*the list of tactics is necessarily incomplete*”. We defined an additional set of tactics to completely model the tactic topologies for the considered patterns.

Table 3 lists the tactics along with the quality requirements they achieve and the quality attributes of the quality requirements.

Bass et al tactics		
Tactic	Quality requirement	Quality Attribute
Apply Polymorphism	Variant modules need to be exchangeable at runtime.	Substitutability
Restrict communication paths	Hide a set of modules/services.	Modifiability
Maintain Semantic Coherence	High-level decomposition of an application.	Modularity
Maintain Multiple views	Handle multiplicity in user-interface requirements.	Usability
Parameterize representative	Abstraction over variant modules.	Extensibility
Register at runtime	Dependents of an object are known at runtime.	Adaptability
Additional tactics		
Compose whole from parts	Represent module groups.	Maintainability
Notify modification	State change in one object requires state change in other objects.	Adaptability
Enumerate representatives	Abstraction over variant modules.	Extensibility

Table 3: Tactics used in pattern topologies.

4.2. Analyze tactics from pattern description.

The problem part of the pattern provides information of some of its design decisions in the form of its *benefits*. The described benefits or quality requirements are used as clues to recover some of its constituent tactics by mapping the pattern benefits upon the quality requirements of the tactics.

The UML structure in the solution part of the pattern also provides information of some of its design decisions. UML templates of tactics are used to analyze the tactics from pattern UML structure.

In this section, we provide details of analyzing the inherent tactics for the Observer pattern - tactic analysis for other patterns can be found at http://www.cse.iitk.ac.in/users/vkirankr/Patterns_to_Tactics.doc.

Table 4 illustrates the tactic analysis of Observer (a GoF [9]) pattern. Table 5 illustrates the tactic analysis of MVC (a POSA1 [5]) pattern.

It is to be observed from Tables 4 and 5 the differences in pattern description templates of GoF and

POSA1 patterns. The template of GoF patterns contains *Intent, Motivation, Applicability, Structure, Participants, Collaborations, Consequences, Implementation, Sample Code, Known Uses, and Related Patterns* sections. Whereas, the POSA1 patterns template contain *Intent, Example, Problem, Solution, Structure, Dynamics, Implementation, Variants, Known Uses, Consequences, See Also* sections. Although these two templates differ in naming conventions, the two templates are nearly similar to each other. Henninger et al [14] also discusses the similarities and differences among GoF, POSA, and PLML templates.

Applicability section of Observer Pattern description		
Requirement	Elaboration of requirement	Achieved through tactic(s)
<i>“When a change to one object requires changing others.”</i>	State change in one object requires state change in other objects.	Notify modification
<i>“You don't know how many objects need to be changed.”</i>	Dependents of an object are known at runtime.	Register at runtime.
<i>“When an object should be able to notify other objects without making assumptions about who these objects are. In other words, you don't want these objects tightly coupled.”</i>	Variant modules need to be exchangeable at runtime.	Apply Polymorphism
Consequences section of Observer Pattern description		
<i>“Abstract coupling between Subject and Observer.”</i>	Variant modules need to be exchangeable at runtime.	Apply Polymorphism
<i>“Support for broadcast communication.”</i>	Variant modules need to be exchangeable at runtime.	Apply Polymorphism
UML diagram of Observer Pattern		
Tactic	UML Textual form from [9] (↑ means inheritance)	
Register at runtime	Subject.attach(), Subject.detach()	
Notify modification	Subject.notify()	
Apply Polymorphism	Instance 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject, ConcreteSubject • Subject ↑ ConcreteSubject Instance 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observer, ConcreteObserver • Observer ↑ ConcreteObserver 	

Table 4: Analysis of tactics for Observer pattern [9].

Problem section of MVC Pattern description		
Requirement	Elaboration of requirement	Achieved through tactic(s)
<i>“Different users place conflicting requirements on the user interface.”</i>	Handle multiplicity in user-interface requirements.	Maintain Multiple views
<i>“Building a system with the required flexibility is expensive and error-prone if the user interface is tightly interwoven with the functional core.”</i>	High-level decomposition of an application.	Maintain Semantic Coherence

<i>“The same information is presented differently in different windows, for example, in a bar or pie chart.”</i>	Handle multiplicity in user-interface requirements.	Maintain Multiple views
<i>“Changes to the user interface should be easy, and even possible at run-time.”</i>	State change in one object requires state change in other objects.	Notify modification
<i>“Supporting different ‘look and feel’ standards or porting the user interface should not affect code in the core of the application.”</i>	High-level decomposition of an application.	Maintain Semantic Coherence
<i>“The display and behavior of the application must reflect data manipulations immediately.”</i>	State change in one object requires state change in other objects.	Notify modification
Consequences section of MVC Pattern description		
<i>“Multiple views of the same model.”</i>	Handle multiplicity in user-interface requirements.	Maintain Multiple views
<i>“Synchronized views.”</i>	State change in one object requires state change in other objects.	Notify modification
<i>“‘Pluggable’ views and controllers.”</i>	Dependents of an object are known at runtime.	Register at runtime
<i>“Exchangeability of ‘look and feel’.”</i>	Variant modules need to be exchangeable at runtime.	Apply Polymorphism
Solution section of MVC Pattern description		
Solution description		Tactic
<i>“The MVC architectural pattern comprises three types of participating components: clients, model, views, and controllers.”</i>		Maintain Semantic Coherence
<i>“There can be multiple views of the model.”</i>		Maintain Multiple views
<i>“The separation of the model from view and controller components allows multiple views of the same model.”</i>		Maintain Semantic Coherence
<i>“If the user changes the model via the controller of one view, all other views dependent on this data should reflect the changes. The model therefore notifies all views whenever its data changes.”</i>		Notify modification
<i>“The change-propagation mechanism maintains a registry of the dependent components within the model.”</i>		Register at runtime
<i>“Changes to the state of the model trigger the change-propagation mechanism.”</i>		Notify modification
UML diagram of MVC Pattern description		
Tactic	UML Textual form from [5] (↑ means inheritance)	
Maintain Semantic Coherence	Model, View, Controller	
Maintain Multiple views	View	
Notify modification	Model.notify()	
Register at runtime	Model.attach(), Model.detach()	
Apply Polymorphism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observer, View, Controller • Observer ↑ View • Observer ↑ Controller 	

Table 5: Analysis of tactics for MVC pattern [5].

4.3. Analyze topology of tactics.

Figures 2 through 6 illustrate the tactic topologies of Observer, Abstract factory, Builder, MVC, and Publisher-Subscriber patterns respectively. Table 6 provides the intent of these patterns for ready reference. Here, we discuss the topology analysis of

Observer pattern; other topologies can be analyzed in the similar way.

The intent of the Observer pattern (refer table 6) specifies the design decision *Automatic update notification* as the primary design decision; hence *Notify modification* tactic is made as the source node in Observer TTM.

References to dependent modules are to be known and all dependent modules need to implement a uniform interface in order to notify an update to its dependents. *Register at runtime* and *Apply Polymorphism* tactics achieve the above two quality requirements respectively. Hence, the implication of *Notify modification* tactic provides the rationale for using *Register at runtime* and *Apply Polymorphism* tactics. The TTM of Observer pattern depicted in Figure 5 illustrates the tactic dependency.

4.4. Analyze relationships from topologies.

When patterns are represented as tactic topologies, the relationships among patterns can be analyzed by applying the graph rules given in Table 2.

It is to be noted that the label on the edges in TTM represent the rationale of the dependency between the two tactics. In order to improve understandability, the rationale for the same pair of tactics may differ from one pattern to other. But the rationale can be equalized at some higher level of abstraction. Hence, mismatch in the rationale does not affect the relationships among patterns.

Using these rules, the following relationships can be inferred from figures 5 through 9:

- Abstract factory (Figure 3) and Builder (Figure 4) have the same source node but TTMs are different. Hence from Table 2 Abstract factory is *is-an-Alternative-to* Builder pattern. Zimmer [26] comes to the same conclusion independently.
- The TTM of MVC pattern (Figure 5) includes TTM of the Observer pattern (Figure 2). Hence MVC *comprises-of* the Observer pattern. Avgeriou et al [1] and Buschmann et al [5] propound the same relationship.
- Publisher-Subscriber pattern (Figure 6) *refines* Observer pattern (Figure 2). This relationship is also mentioned by Avgeriou et al [1].

4.5 Utility of the TTM: The TTM is a decision view of a design pattern and is a useful description of how the pattern works.

Traceability: The direct linkage from a quality requirement to its corresponding UML fragment is missing in the pattern description. Analyzing tactics from the description bridges the gap between quality requirement and UML fragment and eases the traceability analysis. For example, consider a quality requirement of *Observer* pattern (Table 4) - *don't know how many objects need to be changed*. This requirement is mapped to *Register-at-runtime* tactic. Analyzing the UML fragment of *Register at runtime* tactic - *Subject.attach(), Subject.detach()*, we obtain the

traceability link between the quality requirement - *don't know how many objects need to be changed*, and its UML fragment - *Subject.attach(), Subject.detach()*.

Relationships: By comparing the TTMs of *Observer* and *MVC*, we were able to infer that *MVC* uses *Observer*. Similarly as shown in Section 4.4, *Publisher-Subscriber* refines *Observer*.

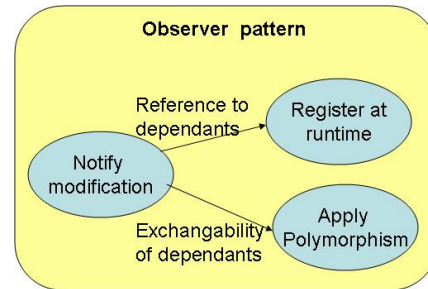


Figure 2: TTM of Observer pattern.

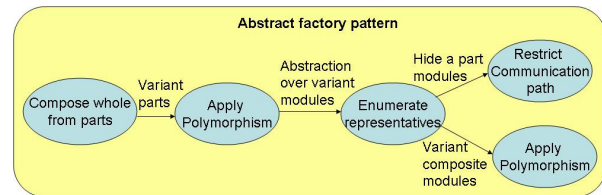


Figure 3: TTM of Abstract factory pattern.

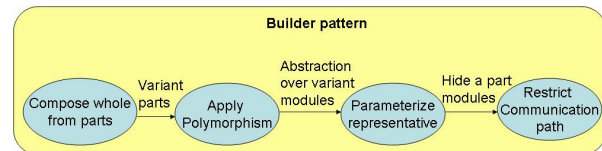


Figure 4: TTM of Builder pattern.

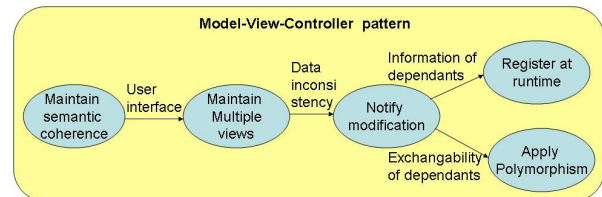


Figure 5: TTM of MVC pattern.

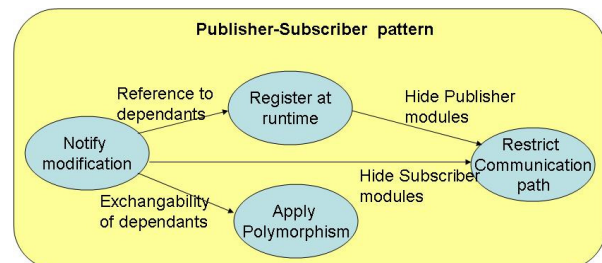


Figure 6: TTM of Publisher-Subscriber pattern.

5. Related Work

Pattern relationship analysis, a sub-problem of the pattern ontology problem, could help in managing the large number of patterns. Zimmer [26] defined three types of relationships and analyzed some relationships between design patterns. Similarly, Avgeriou et. al. in [1] analyzed relationships between architectural patterns. Those relationships were analyzed based on their experience with little or no formal support. Currently, many pattern relationships are specified informally through semantics-free "related to" relationship type [11, 12], but this level of abstraction is unsatisfactory for a designer. Noble in [21] defined and classified various pattern relationship types into primary and secondary categories based on designer needs. Kruchten in [17] defined various relationship types between design decisions.

Analyzing design alternatives (patterns) for a given set of requirements is considered as a knowledge-intensive task [31]. Providing tool support to manage a patterns knowledge base will significantly improve the productivity of the designer. VanHilst and colleagues [32] propose a novel knowledge formalization technique called *Multi-dimensional Concern Matrix* to model the knowledge of *Security* patterns along various stakeholder concerns. This paper also discusses various issues like *Primary dimensions*, *Secondary dimensions* etc to model pattern knowledge. The other advantages of this technique are: gaps in the problem space that lack pattern coverage can be identified easily, and the model is easily extensible to add new dimensions of concern. Our *DDTM* (or *TTM*) knowledge modeling technique is orthogonal to *Multi-dimensional Concern Matrix* technique. *TTM* addresses the queries related to relationships between tactics, patterns (and quality requirements) such as:

- What are the patterns which use *Restrict communication path* tactic to improve *Security*? – *Authentication proxy* pattern.
- What are the patterns which use *Compose from parts* tactic? – *Composite*, *Whole-part*, *Abstract factory*, *Builder* patterns.

It is to be noted that these queries can be modeled using multiple dimensions as: *Tactic*, *Relationship type*, *Quality requirement*.

Similar to our UML templates to analyze tactics, Riele [33] defined UML collaboration templates for patterns to analyze patterns from existing designs of frameworks such as *JUnit*, *Geo system*, *KMU Desktop*, and *JHotDraw*. Riele also defines *Design pattern density* metric to measure what percentage of the framework design can be analyzed through pattern instances. This metric is used to discuss the indications

on framework maturity such as: *As the framework matures, the Design pattern density increases* etc.

Non-uniform pattern descriptions [14, 20, 7, 22] and the large number of patterns [14, 13, 19] complicate the problem of pattern relationship analysis. What we need is a uniform pattern description and a formal basis for the analysis of pattern relationships.

Uniform pattern description with natural language is clearly an impractical solution. Modeling pattern semantics through traditional UML semantics seems to be insufficient, modeling patterns precisely using UML is under research [28, 29, 30]. Describing patterns with formal approaches such as eLePUS [23], DiSCO [18], and BPSL [24] is best suited for code generation but not for relationship analysis [14]. Describing patterns as set of property-value pairs [10] enables automation of relationship analysis, but defining a set of properties which is consistent and complete for all the patterns is very difficult.

In recent years, software architecture researchers [25, 16 and 8] proposed that documenting design decisions as first class entities overcomes the *architecture knowledge vaporization* problem.

Currently, for pattern relationship analysis, different formal pattern descriptions exist, such as: eLePUS [23], DiSCO [18], BPSL [24], signs [22], mathematical structures [13], OWL-DL [13]. But these languages are not designer's languages and are hard to use for a designer. Our model helps the designer in ease of describing patterns, enabling the designer to use design decision vocabulary.

6. Conclusions and Future work

. We observe that a decision view of a pattern is useful to analyze relationships amongst patterns. A design decision topology model (DDTM), a decision view, reduces the semantics of a pattern to some syntactic properties of a graph. We propose a particular kind of DDTM, called Tactic Topology Model (TTM) which models design patterns using tactics. This TTM is constructed from the pattern description and its UML diagram. We discussed how our model helps analyze quality requirement traceability and relationships amongst patterns.

Analysis of our Pattern TTM converges to the same conclusions (relationships between patterns) as described in literature. Our mechanism is amenable for automation and should enable discovery of new relationships.

The work presented in this paper, addresses a sub-problem of a designer's decision support system – ontology of design patterns.

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	Pattern	Intent
1	Observer.	Notify the updated state to its dependents automatically, when object state dependency exists between multiple objects.
2	Abstract factory	Separate the representation of a product family from the representation of products. Provide the common interface of product families to create its products and hide the representation of products.
3	Builder	Separate the representation of a complex object from representation of parts. Provide a common construction process to create different complex object representations.
4	Model-View-Controller.	An interactive application is divided into three components – model (core functionality and data), views (user interface), and controllers (handling user input). State changes in a view or in the model are notified to the other views.
5	Publisher-Subscriber.	One publisher notifies any number of subscribers about changes to its state. Publishers register themselves to a broker and subscribers discover publisher from broker.

Table 6: Some patterns from [5, 9].

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