PROCESSING OF INFORMATION SECURITY RISKS WITH ORDERED WEIGHTED AVERAGING OPERATORS

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Introduction

Provision of information security in modern information systems is based on information security risk management. Risk management process contains risk analysis, risk assessment, risk evaluation, risk processing and informing the users about risks [1]. Risk processing is a process of selection and realization of actions by modification of risk. Risk processing actions can include acceptance, rejection, reduction, transfer or insurance of risk.

One of the processing mechanisms of information security risks is reduction of risks by using correct selection of counter-measures against threats. While choosing counter-measures it's necessary to consider several criterions. In this article ordered weighted averaging operators are used for risks processing of information security [2]. OWA operators consider decision making person's behavior (risk avoidance or risk acceptance) and interaction among criterions and from this perspective OWA method has a supremacy in comparison with other multi-criteria decision making models (Multi Criteria Decision Making), also TOPSIS (Technique for Order Preferences by Similarity to Ideal Solution) and AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process).

A very efficient for information combination method OWA was suggested by R. Yager [2]. Since then OWA operators are studied from different aspects, and applied in engineering and different fields of artificial intellect [3-8].

OWA operators

Definition. An OWA operator of dimension n with an associated vector $W = (w_1, ..., w_n)$ is a mapping $F : R^n \to R$ defined as

$$F(a_1, ..., a_n) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_j b_j \qquad (1)$$

where b_j is the j-th largest element of the of the bag $< a_1, ..., a_n >$, $w_j \in [0,1]$, $\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_j = 1$.

For example, the value of OWA operator which is given with the vector $W = (0.4; 0.3; 0.2; 0.1)^T$ for the bag $< 0.7, 1.0, 0.2, 0.6 >$ will be calculated as following:

$$F(0.7, 1.0, 0.2, 0.6) = 0.4 \times 1.0 + 0.3 \times 0.7 + 0.2 \times 0.6 + 0.1 \times 0.2 = 0.75$$

The fundamental aspect of this operator is the re-ordering step, in particular an aggregate a_i is not associated with a particular weight w_i but rather a weight is associated with a particular ordered position of aggregate.

It is noted that different OWA operators are distinguished by their weighting function. R.Yager pointed out three important types of OWA operators:

1) $F^* : W = W^* = (1; 0; ...; 0)^T$ and $F^*(a_1, ..., a_n) = \max\{a_1, ..., a_n\}$
2) $F_* : W = W_* = (0; 0; ...; 1)^T$ and $F_*(a_1, ..., a_n) = \min\{a_1, ..., a_n\}$
3) $F_{mean} : W = W_A = (1/n; 1/n; ...; 1/n)^T$ and $F_{mean}(a_1, ..., a_n) = \dfrac{a_1 + ... + a_n\}}{n}$

There are several important properties (commutative, monotonicity, idempotency and limitation) of OWA operators. Let's have a short look on limitation characteristics. Each OWA operator meets an inequality

$$F_*(a_1,...,a_n) \le F(a_1,...,a_n) < F^*(a_1,...,a_n),$$

In other words, value of operator is between $\min\{a_1,...,a_n\}$ and $\max\{a_1,...,a_n\}$.

OWA operators have an important parameter identified by $orness$ function; it can be also defined as a degree of risk acceptance. R.Yager defined $orness$ function for W weight vector as following [2]:

$$orness(W) = \frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(n-i)w_i. \qquad (2)$$

It can be shown that, $0 \le orness \le 1$. A little value of $orness$ illustrates risk avoidance, big value illustrates order acceptance of risk.

As we can see from definition of OWA operator, identification of aggregate weights w_i is an essential issue [9]. There are several methods for calculation of aggregate weights; the most used is a method suggested by R. Yager based on linguistic quantifier. Decision makers identify Q linguistic quantifier (for example, "many"). Linguistic quantifier Q can be illustrated as a fuzzy subset of I single interval, for every $r \in I$ value of $Q(r)$ shows in what degree r meets a concept marked as Q. If Q is a regularly growing monotone qualifier, then aggregate weights can be calculated with following formula:

$$w_i = Q\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) - Q\left(\frac{i-1}{n}\right), \; i = 1,...,n \qquad (3)$$

Following formula is widely used as Q linguistic quantifier :

$$Q(r) = r^{\alpha}, \alpha \ge 0 \qquad (4)$$

The $orness$ function of calculated aggregate weights is as following:

$$orness(w) = \int_0^1 Q(r)dr = \int_0^1 r^{\alpha} dr = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \qquad (5)$$

If $\alpha > 1$, it will be $orness(w) < 0.5$ and it illustrates the avoidance of decision makers from risk. If $\alpha = 1$, it will be $orness(w) = 0.5$ and illustrates neutrality of decision maker against risk. If $\alpha < 1$, it will be $orness(w) > 0.5$ and it illustrates secure risk acceptance of decision maker.

OWA approach for rick processing

Risk processing is a process of selection and realization of actions on risk modification. Actions on risk processing can include keeping the risk as before, rejection of risk, reduction, transfer and insurance of risk. In this article, we use OWA operators for decision making on selection of counter-measures for reduction of risks.

It's advisable to express selection of counter-measures as multi-dimensional decision making problem. Let's presume that, there are a_i, $i = 1,...,n$ alternatives for counter-measures. There alternatives are estimated by f_j, $j = 1,...,k$ criterions. Let us consider the estimation of a_i alternative by f_j criterion as v_{ij}. Using these marks, multi-dimensional problem of decision making can be written in matrix form (for example, rows are alternatives, columns are criterions). It is required to choose alternatives by this method, which meets as many criterions as possible.

v_{ij} values can be precise and fuzzy as well. For example, f_j criterions are considered as fuzzy sets and v_{ij} value illustrates belonging degree of a_i alternative to this fuzzy set, in this case $v_{ij} \in [0, 1]$.

In this issue linguistic version of OWA operator – LOWA will be used [11]. In this method, arithmetic scale relevant to linguistic scale is used and it is presumed that v_{ij} takes values from the ordered scale $S = \{s_1, ..., s_r\}$.

Linguistic values of a_i alternative are recursively identified with LOWA operator according to aggregate weights W as following:

$$C^m(W, v_i) = C^2\big((w_1, 1 - w_1), (a_{i,\sigma(j)}, C^{m-1}(W', v_i'))\big), \cdots m > 2, \quad (6)$$

$$v' = \left(v_{i,\sigma(2)}, ..., v_{i,\sigma(n)}\right),\ W' = \left(w_2/(1 - w_1), ..., w_n/(1 - w_1)\right)$$

$$C^2\big((w_1, w_2), (v_{i,1}, v_{i,2})\big) = s_k$$

$$k = \min\Big(r, height(v_{i,\sigma(2)}) + round\big(w_1 \cdot (height(v_{i,\sigma(1)}) - height(v_{i,\sigma(2)}))\big)\Big)$$

In these expressions, σ is a permutation of v_i, where $v_{i,\sigma(j)} \geq v_{i,\sigma(j+1)}$. $height(v_{i,j})$ function shows the position of $v_{i,j}$ in the scale L.

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