

An overview of basic principles

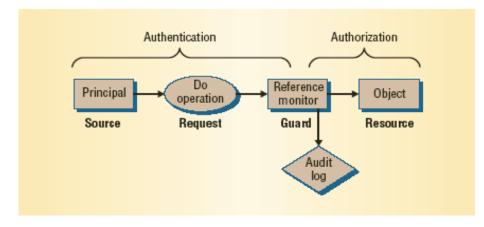


CS5204 – Operating Systems

Protection and Security

Issues:

authentication: verifying a claim of identity authorization: verifying a claim of permission audit: verifying the (non)occurrence of previous actions



AuthenticationAuthorizationAudit

$$(\mathbf{Au} = \text{gold})$$

aka: AAA

Reference Monitor Model

From: "Computer Security in the Real World", Lampson, 2004.



Security Goals and Principles

Goals:

integrity - modification only by authorized parties
confidentiality - access only by authorized parties
non-repudiation - inability to disclaim authorship
authenticity - verifiability of source
availability - continuous access by authorized parties

Principles:

least privilege - minimization of rights
separation of duties (by task, by person)
economy of mechanism - simplest means of enforcement
acceptability – adoptable/usable by user community
complete mediation - universal enforcement of control
open design - secrecy of enforcement mechanisms is not important

Elements of a Secure System

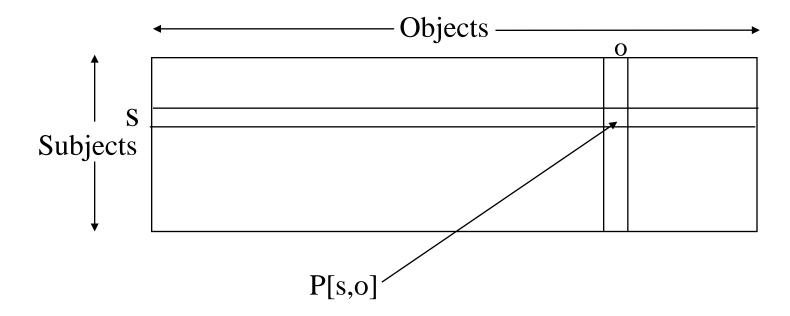
- Specification/Policy
 - secrecy
 - integrity
 - availability
 - accountability
- Implementation/Mechanism
 - □ isolation (impractical)
 - exclusion (code signing, firewalls)
 - restriction (sandboxing)
 - recovery
 - punishment
- Correctness/Assurance
 - trusted computing base
 - defense in depth
 - usability
 - □ theory

From: "Computer Security in the Real World", Lampson, 2004



Access Matrix

Access Matrix Model





Access Matrix

objects

		S_1	S_2	S_3	F_1	F_2	D_1	D_2
,	S_1	control	owner block unblock	owner control	read* write*	read write	seek	owner
,	S_2	block unblock	control		owner	update	owner	seek*
,	<i>S</i> ₃			control	delete	owner execute		



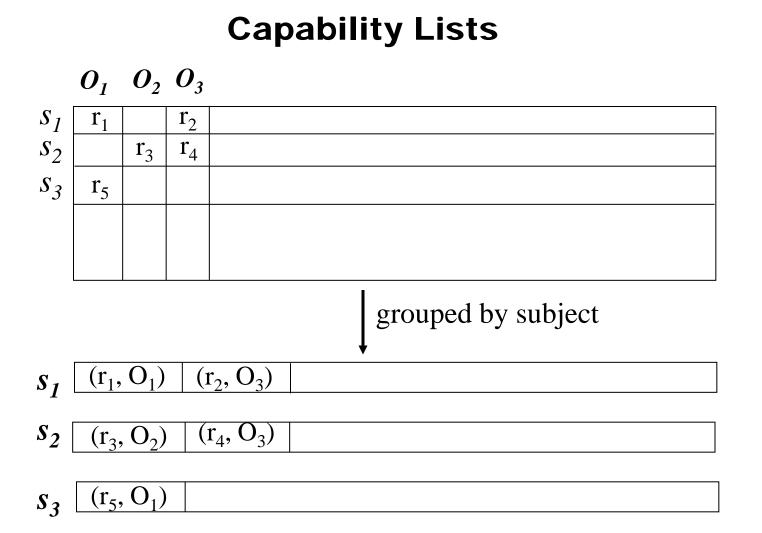


Manipulating the Access Matrix

Rule	Command (by S ₀)	Conditions	Operation
R ₁	transfer {a/a*} to S,X	a^* in A[S ₀ ,X]	store {a/a*} in A[S,X]
R ₂	grant {a/a*} to S,X	owner in A[S ₀ ,X]	store {a/a*} in A[S,X]
R ₃	delete a from S,X	<i>control</i> in A[S ₀ ,S] or <i>owner</i> in A[S ₀ ,X]	delete a from A[S,X]
R ₄	w = read S,X	<i>control</i> in $A[S_0,S]$ or <i>owner</i> in $A[S_0,X]$	copy A[S,X] into w
R ₅	create object X		add column for X to A; place <i>owner</i> in A[S,X]
R ₆	destroy object X	<i>owner</i> in A[S ₀ ,X]	delete column for X from A
R ₇	create subject S		add a row for S to A; place <i>owner</i> in A[S0,S]; place <i>control</i> in A[S,S]
R ₈	destroy subject S	<i>owner</i> in A[S ₀ ,X]	delete row for S from A;



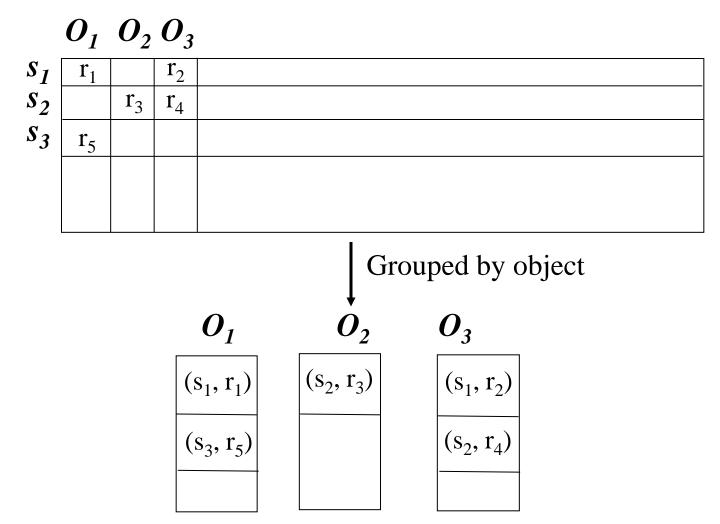
Protection/Security overview



Capability Lists



Access Control Lists

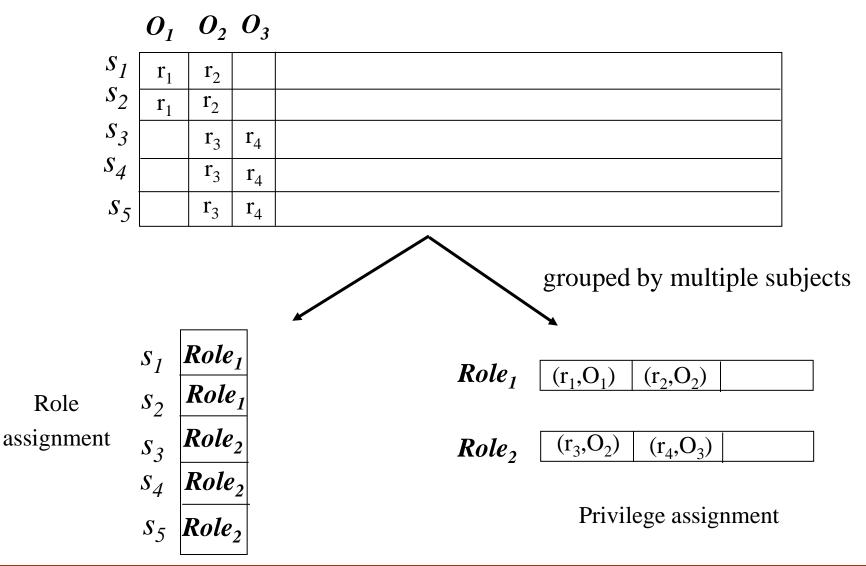


Access Control Lists



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Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

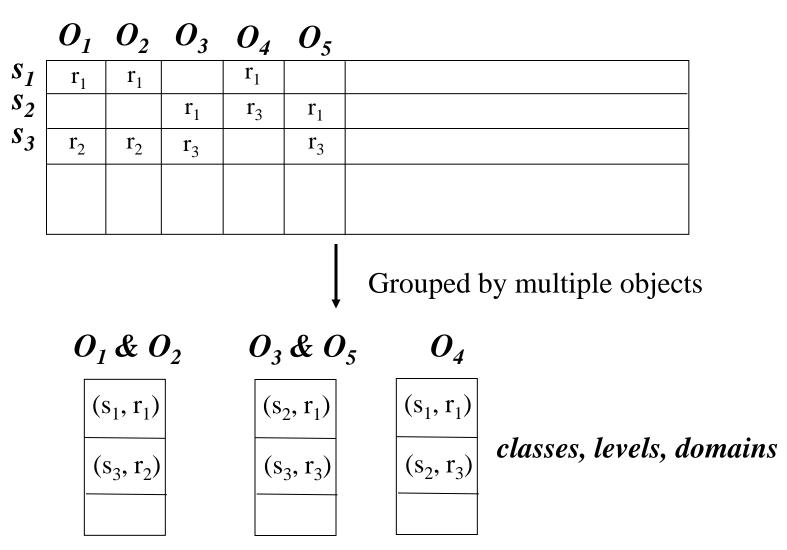


Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

- Roles model particular jobs or duties in an organization
- Single user may play multiple roles at the same or different times
- Multiple users may play the same role at the same or different times
- The user-role assignment may be made separately from the role-permission assignment



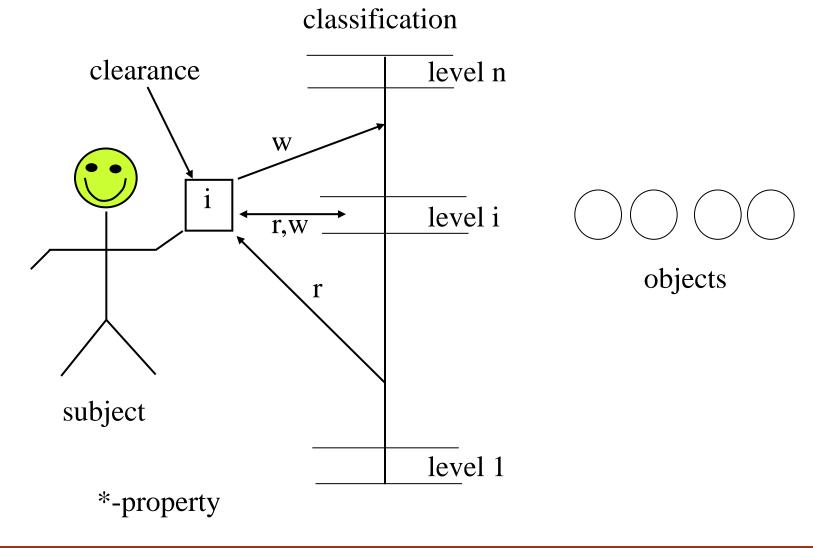
Classes, Levels, Domains





Protection/Security overview

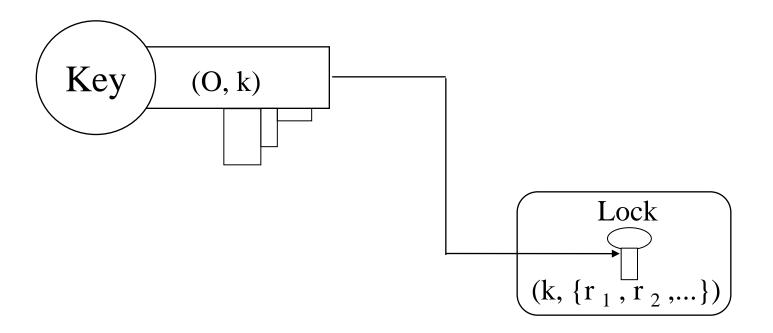
Bell-LaPadula Model





Lock and Key Method

subjects possess a set of keys:



objects are associated with a set of locks



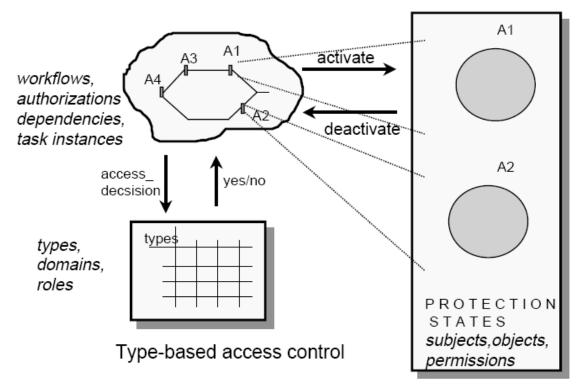
Comparison of methods

	Capability list	Access Control List	Locks & Keys	
propagation		3		
review		:	4	
revocation		:	(;) 4	
reclamation	2		:	

- 1. need copy bit/count for control
- 2. need reference count
- 3. need user/hierarchical control
- 4. need to know subject-key mapping



Task-based Access Control (TBAC)

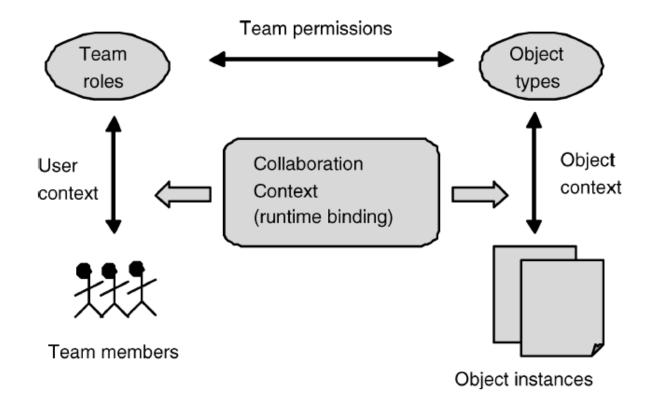


Instance and usage based access control

R.K. Thomas and R.S. Sandhu, "Task-based Authorization Controls (TBAC): A Family of Model for Active and Enterprise-oriented Authorization Management."



Team-based Access Control



W. Tolone, G. Ahn, T. Pai, "Access Control in Collaborative Systems."

