

What is DAC?



Access Control to Objects

Prevent

Determine

Grant

Revoke

Audit



Access control Components

User

Subject

Object

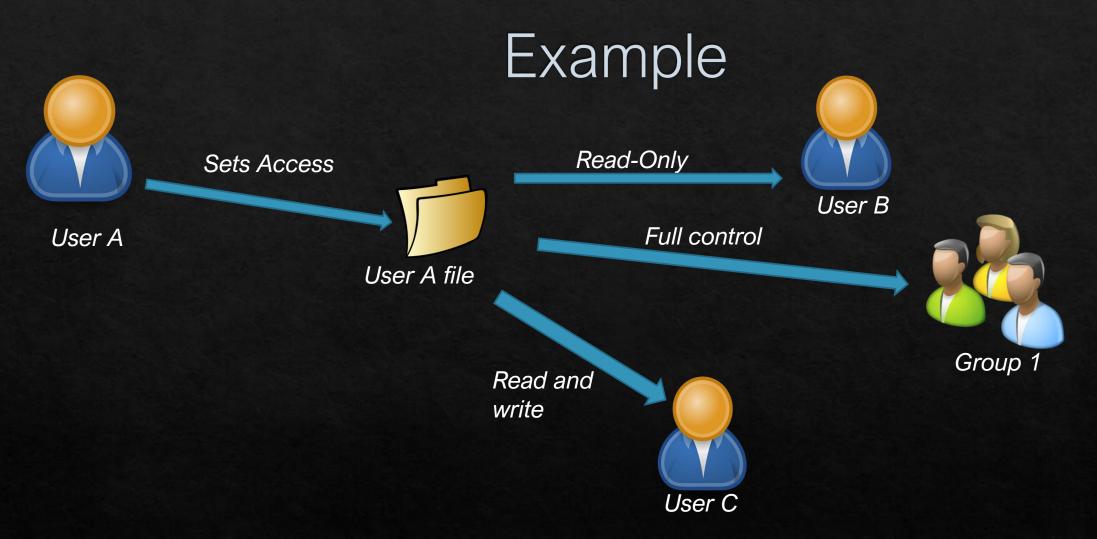


Defined by each User

Access Control List

Groups

Users



User A may provide read-only access on one of her files to User B, read and write access on the same file to User C and full control to any user belonging to Group 1.

Pros

- Grouping Employees together
- Customizable and Granular
- Flexible user defined
- User Friendly

Cons

- Low Level of data protection
- Obscure, no centralized access management

Processes for assigning access

- Linux chmod
 - r The read permission
 - w The write permission
 - x The execute permission

```
mark@Marks-Lenovo:~$ ls -lq
total 0
drwxrwxrwx 1 mark mark 512 Jul 29 10:12 bin
-rw-rw-rw- 1 mark mark 0 Aug 20 10:35 example.txt
drwxrwxr-x 1 mark mark 512 Jul 20 13:03 gems
drwxrwxrwx 1 mark mark 512 Jul 18 14:10
drwxrwxrwx 1 mark mark 512 Jul 18 14:10 share
mark@Marks-Lenovo:~

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- Windows Access Control Lists (ACL)
 - (Alice: read,write; bob: read)

Lifecycle of Account

- Based on the lifecycle of the account
- Administered by the individual file owners

Cross over

Mandatory Access Control (MAC):

- Only system owner manages access control.
- End user has no control over any privileges.

Based Access Control (RBAC):

 Provides access based on the position an individual has in an organization.

Discretionary Access Control (DAC):

- Least restrictive model.
- Allows an individual complete control over any objects they own.

Rule Based Access Control (RBAC).

Dynamically assign roles to users based on criteria defined by owner or system administrator.