1. Access Control List (ACL)

- An ACL controls what network traffic is allowed or blocked.

Example: Allow web browsing from a specific group of computers (IP range `192.168.1.0/24`) and block everything else:

- `Allow HTTP from 192.168.1.0/24`
- `Deny all other traffic`

2. Access Control Model: DAC (Discretionary Access Control)

- DAC lets the owner of a file or resource decide who can access it.

Example:

- File owner *Alice* gives *Bob* permission to read a file.
  Command:
  - `chmod 640 file.txt`

3. User Access Level

- User roles decide how much access someone has:
  - **Admin**: Full access
  - **User**: Limited access
  - **Guest**: Very limited
- **Example**: Make *Alice* an admin:
- `usermod -aG sudo alice`