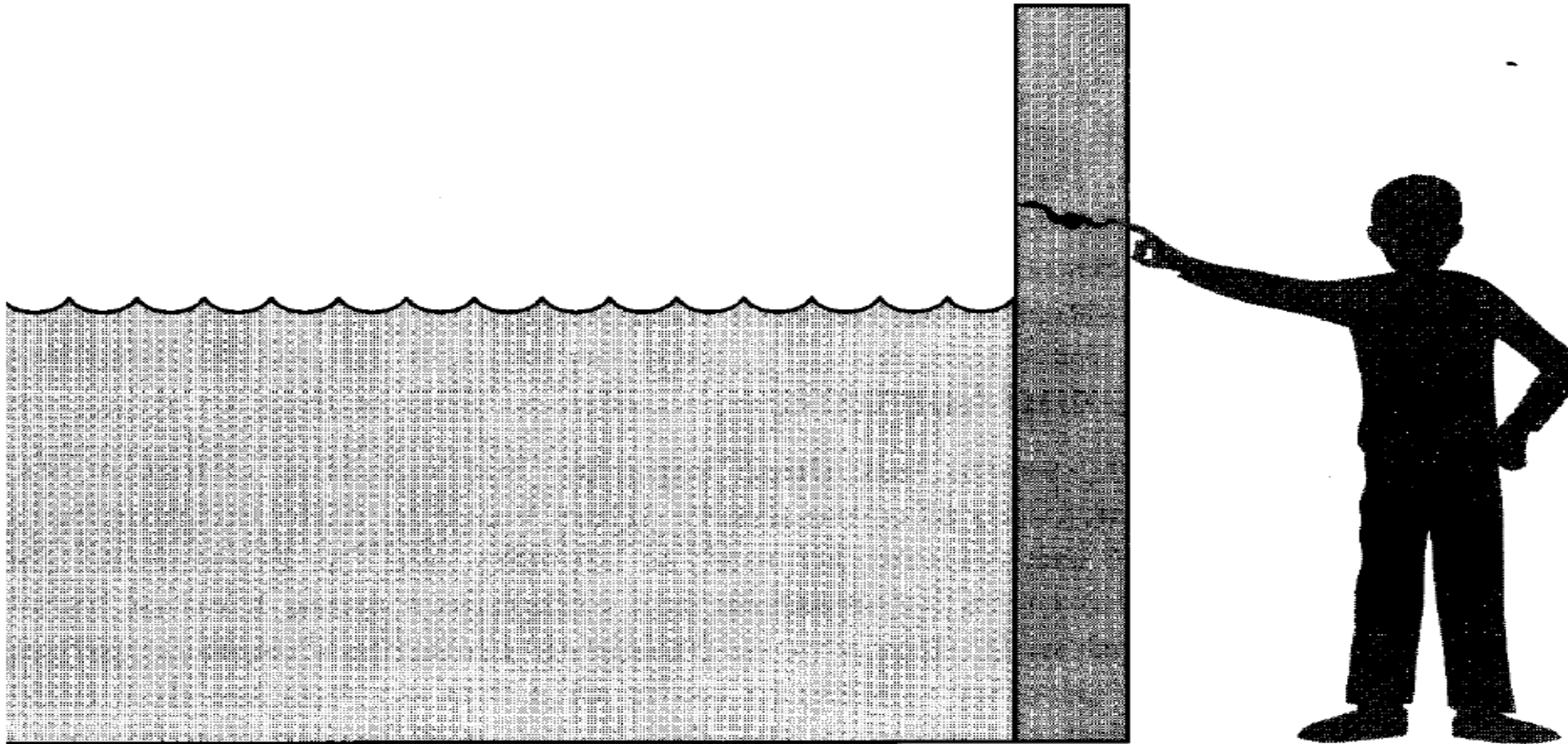


Threats

- Snooping
- Modification
- Spoofing
- Repudiation of origin
- Denial of receipt
- Delay
- Denial of service

Threats, Vulnerabilities, Controls



Pfleeger&Pfleeger, *Computing in Security*, 3rd Edition, Prentice Hall, 2003

The Perpetrators

- Passers-by
- Script kiddies
- Systems administrators
- Career criminals
- Organised criminals
- Governmental organisations
- Insiders (“The Disgruntled Programmer”?)

Policy and Mechanism

Definition 1-1. *A security policy is a statement of what is, and what is not, allowed.*

Definition 1-2. *A security mechanism is a method, tool, or procedure for enforcing a security policy.*

Access Control Matrix Model

	<i>file 1</i>	<i>file 2</i>	<i>process 1</i>	<i>process 2</i>
process 1	read,write, own	read	read,write, execute,own	write
process 2	append	read, own	read	read, write, execute, own

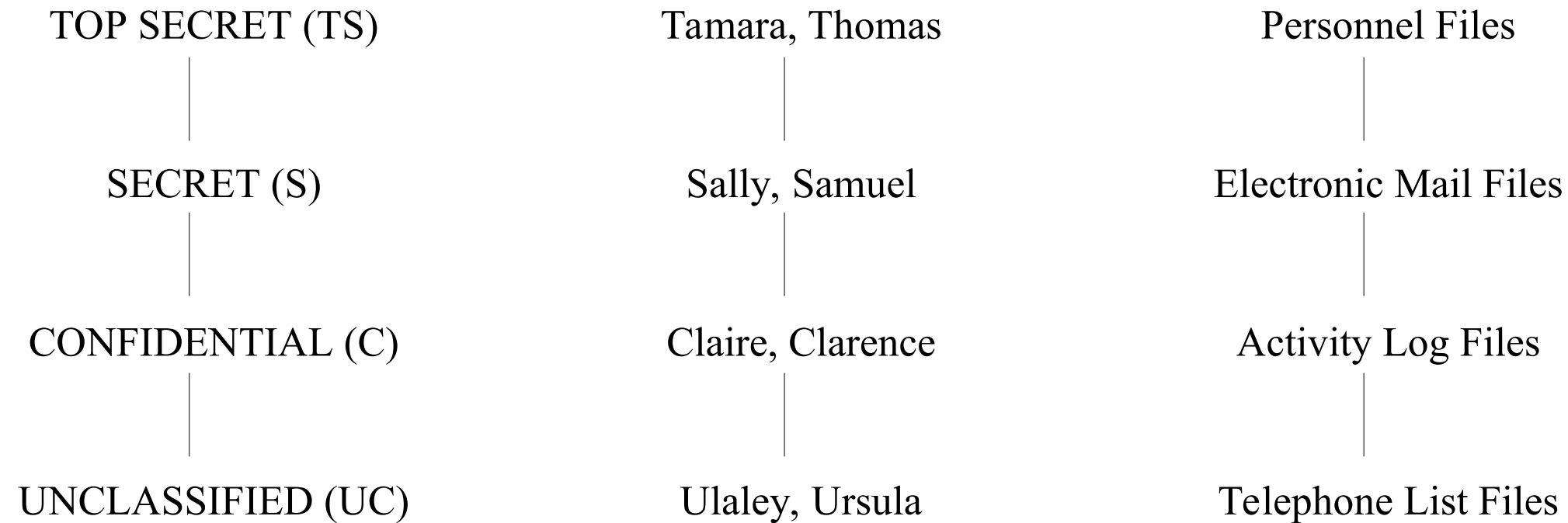
The Generality of the AC Matrix

host names	<i>telegraph</i>	<i>nob</i>	<i>toadflax</i>
<i>telegraph</i>	own	ftp	ftp
<i>nob</i>		ftp, nfs, mail, own	ftp, nfs, mail
<i>toadflax</i>		ftp, mail	ftp, ftp, mail, own

	<i>counter</i>	<i>inc_ctr</i>	<i>dec_ctr</i>	<i>manager</i>
<i>inc_ctr</i>	+			
<i>dec_ctr</i>	-			
<i>manager</i>		call	call	call

Example of Bell-LaPadula

The Bell-LaPadula model can make formal statements about the security of systems that have ordering of security clearance levels, e.g.:

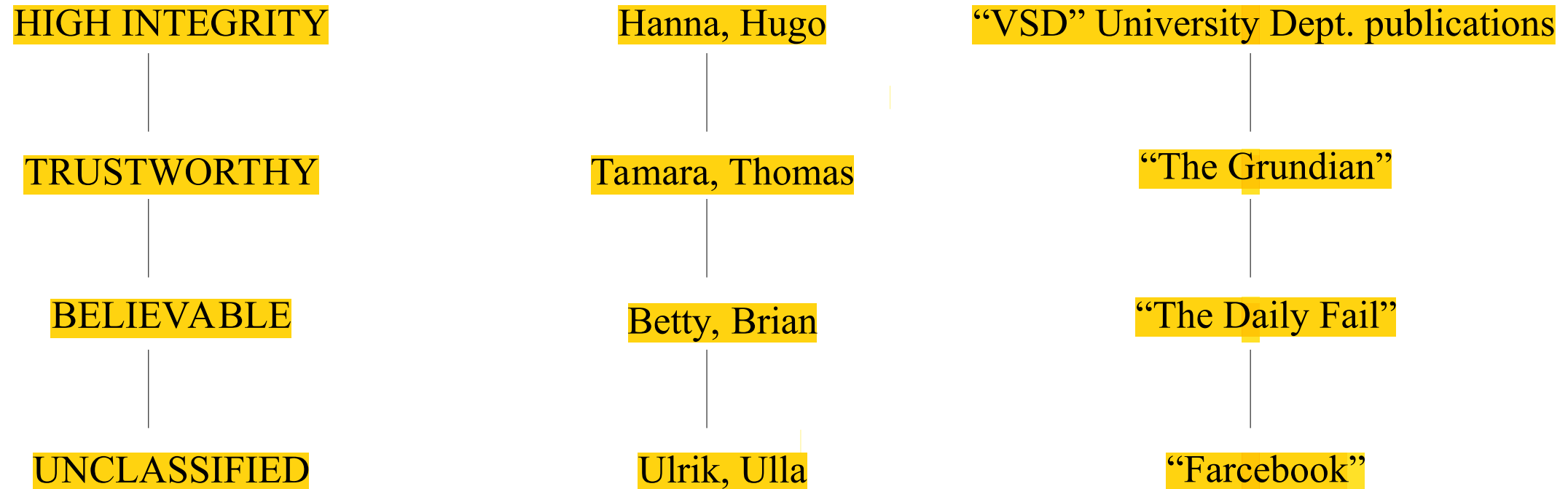


Bell-LaPadula

- ***Simple Security Condition:*** S can read O if and only if $l_o \leq l_s$ and S has discretionary read access to O .
- ****-Property (Star Property), Preliminary Version:*** S can write O if and only if $l_s \leq l_o$ and S has discretionary write access to O .

Example of Biba

Biba works in a very similar way to Bell La Padula, but we should be careful about the differences



N.B. The integrity classes here are examples and should it be understood that they are **not specified in Biba** (just as Top Secret, Confidential etc are not specified in Bell La Padula)

The Clark-Wilson Model

- Divides integrity requirements into
 - Internal consistency i.e. what the computer system can enforce
 - External consistency i.e. defines the relation between the internal state of the system to the real world
- With enforcement methods such as
 - Well-formed transactions
 - Separation of duties