

Lecture 5a: case Study DAC

DAC in UNIX

- Access control policy by Unix:
 - Authorizing requests that processes make to perform operations on files.
 - File names are used in Unix to name most other system resources, too.
 - All operations on files and other system resources are implemented by operating system code.
 - Hence, authorization is enforced by a reference monitor located in the operating system.
- (cf. Schneider: Unpublished Chapter)

Authorization through DAC

- A unique user id identifies a user, and a unique group id identifies a group of users.
- Each process executes with an effective user id and an effective group id that together specify the protection domain for that process.
- Each file F has an associated access control list, a user id owner that is the file's owner, and a group id GrF that is the file's group.
 - This information is stored in the i-node for the file, along with other meta-data.
 - Only the owner of a file is permitted to change the access control list for that file, so Unix implements DAC

- ACL for a file F defines three sets of privileges:
 - owner's privileges $\text{Privs}_F:\text{owner}$, group's privileges $\text{Privs}_F:\text{group}$, and others' privileges $\text{Privs}_F:\text{other}$;
- A process having euid as its effective user id and egid as its effective group id is authorized to perform an operation p requiring a privilege p
- provided the following holds.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (p \in \text{Privs}_F.\text{owner} \wedge \text{euid} = \text{owner}_F) \\
 \vee & (p \in \text{Privs}_F.\text{group} \wedge \text{euid} \neq \text{owner}_F \wedge \text{egid} = \text{group}_F) \\
 \vee & (p \in \text{Privs}_F.\text{other} \wedge \text{euid} \neq \text{owner}_F \wedge \text{egid} \neq \text{group}_F)
 \end{aligned}$$

Efficient if-then-else implementation- also there is priority

- Consider a process executing with effective group id $egid$.
- **Can it exercise a privilege p on a file whose access control list authorizes p to group $egid$?**

$$Privs_F.owner = \{\mathbf{r}\}, \quad Privs_F.group = \{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{w}\}, \quad Privs_F.other = \emptyset$$

EXPECTATION:

A process for which $\text{egid} = \text{groupF}$ holds should be permitted to perform an operation requiring privilege w , since w is in PrivsF.group holds.

If $\text{euid} = \text{ownerF}$,
Then the request would be denied
Because w is not in PrivsF.owner

Already Discussed UNIX File permissions etc.

Exercise I -- DAC

Reading Suggestion: Section 7.3 of
Fred Schneider, “ Access Control”

Exercise : 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.6, 7.10, 7.13, 7.16 (9
problems)

Submission date: 20 Feb 2017