

# Access Control

# Access Control

- Authentication
  - *Who is the user?*
- Authorization
  - *What the user can do?*

# Terminology

- Access Control Policies:
  - High level guidelines that determine how accesses are controlled and determined
- Mechanisms:
  - Low level SW/HW functions that implement a policy

# Terminology

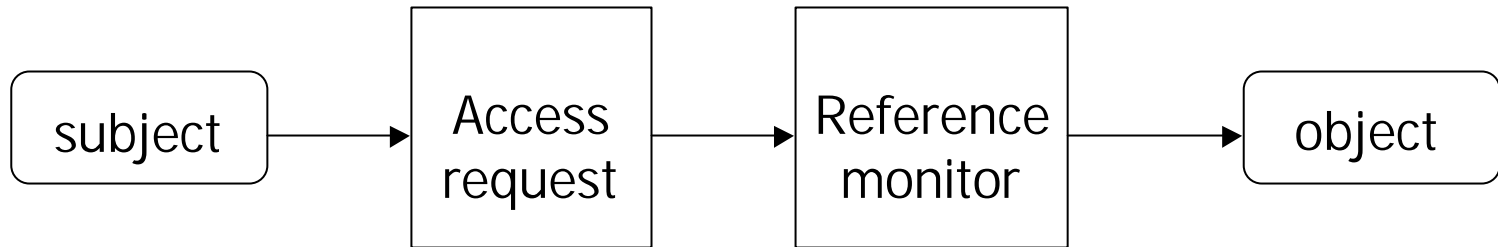
- Subject:
  - Active entities (i.e. process) initiate actions or operations on objects. They can be object as well
- Object:
  - Target of the subject's operations (i.e.files)
- Access rights:
  - Read, write, execute, append, own....

# Terminology

- Reference Monitor:
  - has the goal to **enforce** the policy. It mediates all requested operations by subjects on objects

policies need to be **specified** and **enforced**

# Access Control Model



# Access Control Matrix

- Representation of the access control policy

	file1	file2	file3	file4
John	Read Write Own		R W O	
Alice	R	R W O	W	R
Bob	R W	R		R W O

# Access Control List

Stores matrix by columns

file1 → John,rwo;Alice,r;Bob,rw

file2 → Alice,rwo;Bob,r

file3 → John,rwo;Alice,w

file4 → Alice,r;Bob,rwo



# ACL

## Pros

- Easy access review with respect to an object
- Easy revocation of accesses to an object

## Cons

- Difficult to determine all rights of a subject
- Not very efficient if there is a high turn over of users
- Difficult to revoke all access rights of a subject
- Difficult to delegate access rights

# Capabilities

- Stores matrix by columns

John → file1,rwo;file3,rwo

Alice → file1,r;file2,rwo;file3,w,file4,r

Bob → file1,rw;file2,r;file4,rwo

# Capabilities

## Pros

- Easy access review with respect to a subject
- Possible to delegate access rights to an object

## Cons

- Difficult to determine all subjects who can access a particular object
- Difficult to revoke access rights to an object

# Groups

- ACL can became very large
- A **group** is a **collection** of subjects
- Each group is characterized by a set of access rights
- All subjects member of a group have the access rights of that group.

Es. Unix

```
drwxr-x---  crispo  staff  1024 May 02 11:09  folder1
```

```
-rwxrwxr-x  crispo  staff 200192 June 24 17:21  file1
```

# Access Control Policies

- Discretionary
- Mandatory

# Discretionary Policies

- Subject issues an access request to an object
- If the subject is authorized to do that
  - He is listed in the ACL of the object with the requested access right
  - He has a capability that list the object with the requested access right
- Access is granted

# Discretionary Policies

- If the authorization is present the request is served otherwise is rejected
- Advantages
  - Flexibility (e.g. commercial policies)
- Disadvantages
  - Information flow

# Mandatory Policies

- A **security label** is assigned to each subject and each object
- Object's label reflect its security sensitivity
- Subject's label (**clearance**) is the trustworthiness of the subject not to disclose information he reads



# Mandatory Policies

Hierarchical ordered set (i.e., military and government)

Top Secret (TS)



Secret (S)



Confidential (C )



Unclassified (U)

Top Secret *dominates*  
Secret

TS > S > C > U

# Mandatory Policies

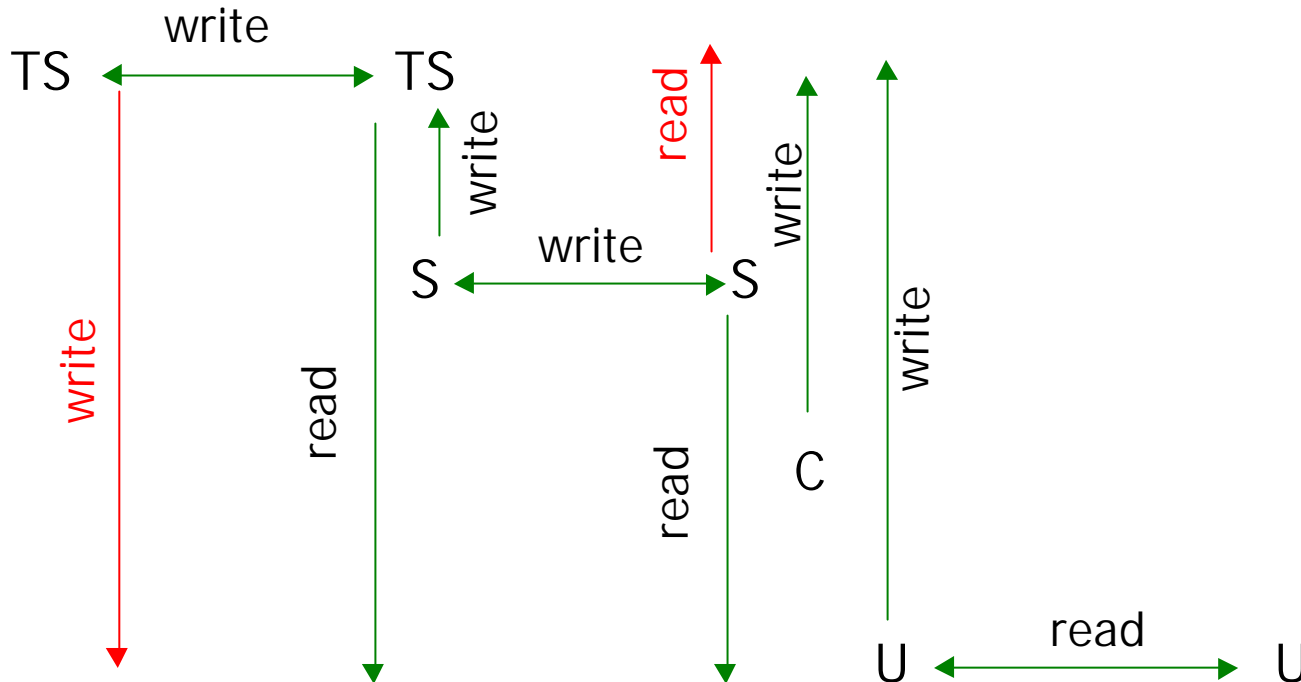
- Subject issues an access request to an object. Access is granted on the basis of the following two rules:

## *Bell-La Padula model*

- Read down
  - A subject's clearance must dominate the security level of the object being read
- Write up
  - A subject's clearance must be dominated by the security level of the object being written

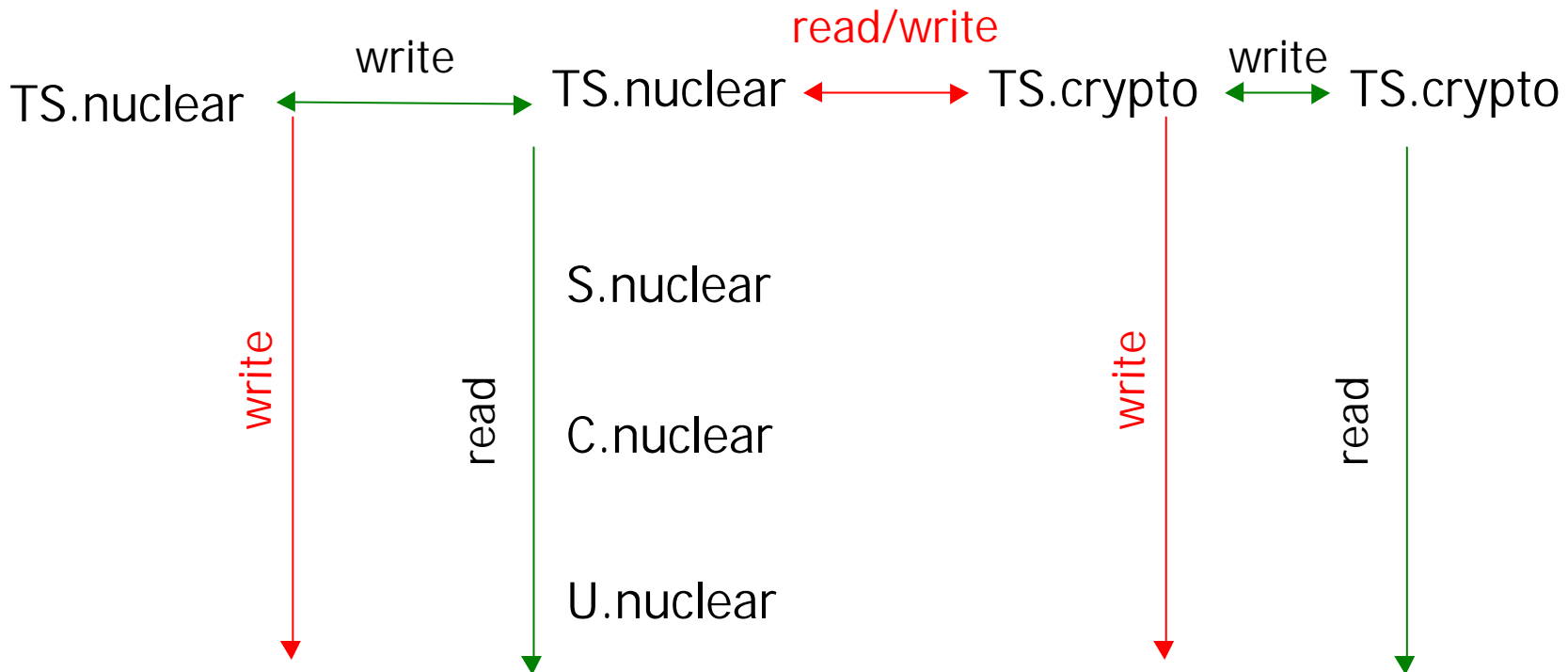
# Bell-La Padula model

- Prevent unauthorized information flow
- The model trusts users but not programs



# Bell-La Padula model

- **Compartments** refine labels to provide finer granularity



# Bell-La Padula model

TS.nuclear  $>$  S.crypto

*iff*

TS  $\geq$  S    *and*    nuclear  $\supseteq$  crypto

$X.S_1 > Y.S_2$     *iff*     $X > Y$     *and*     $S_1 \supseteq S_2$

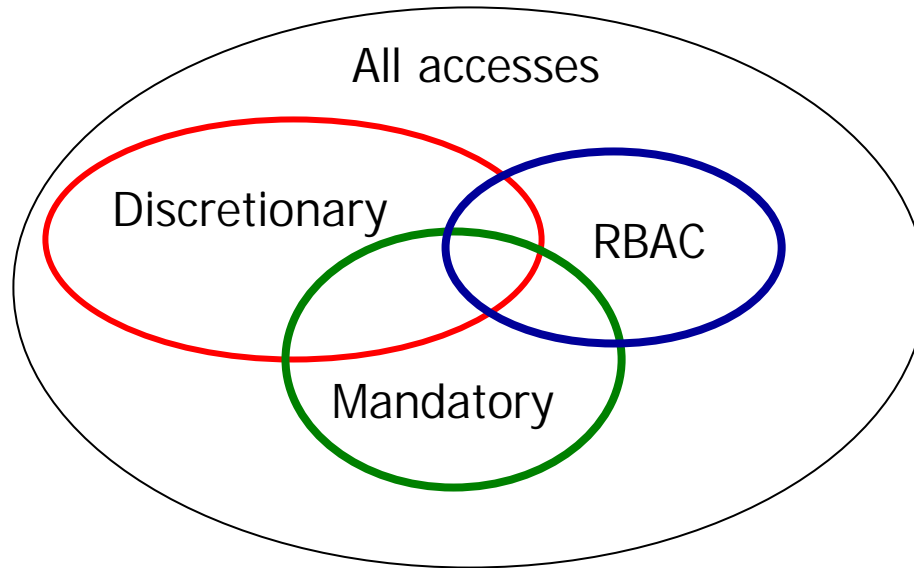
# Bell-La Padula model

- Advantages
  - High assurance
  - High value to confidentiality
- Disadvantages
  - Not very flexible
  - Many commercial policies value integrity more than confidentiality

# Covert Channel

- Timing channel
- Storage channel

# Multiple Access Control Policies



- Intersection applies
- Care to avoid conflicts