

Introduction on Information Security



Chapter 4 – Access Control

Riccardo Spolaor, Ph.D

rspolaor@sdu.edu.cn

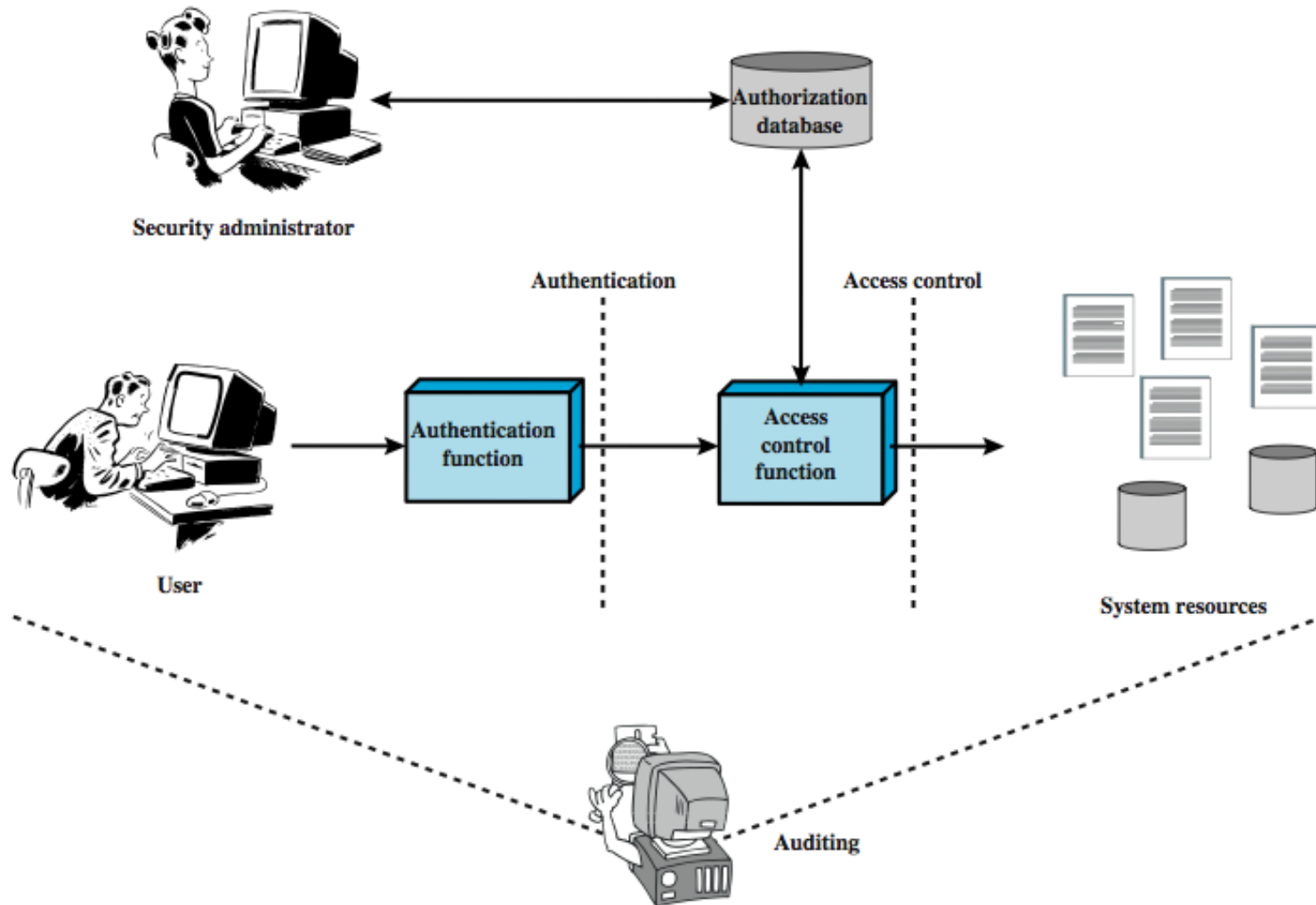
Shandong University, School of Computer Science and Technology

Access Control

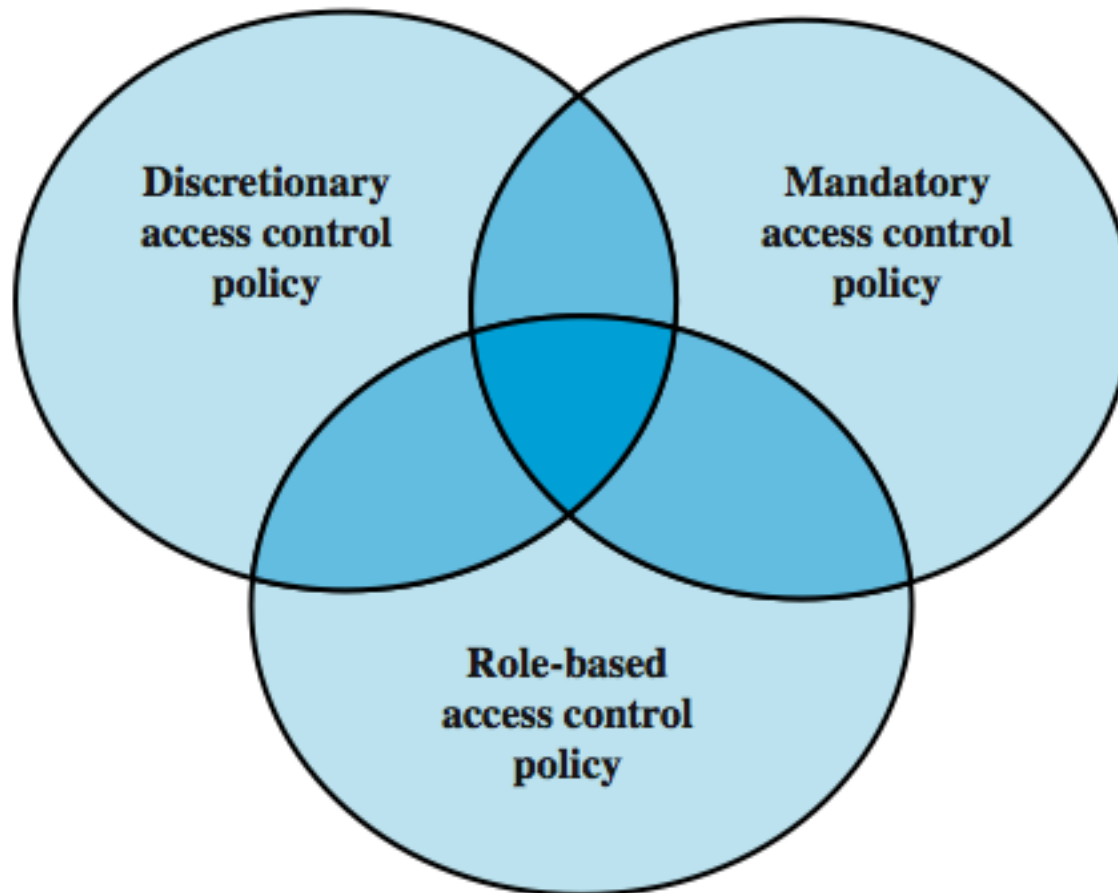
- “The prevention of unauthorized use of a resource, including the prevention of use of a resource in an unauthorized manner”
- central element of computer security
- assume have users and groups
 - authenticate to system
 - assigned access rights to certain resources on system



Access Control Principles



Access Control Policies



Access Control Requirements



- reliable input
- fine and coarse specifications
- least privilege
- separation of duty
- open and closed policies
- policy combinations, conflict resolution
- administrative policies

Access Control Elements



- subject - entity that can access objects
 - a process representing user/application
 - often have 3 classes: owner, group, world
- object - access controlled resource
 - e.g. files, directories, records, programs etc
 - number/type depend on environment
- access right - How a subject accesses an object
 - e.g. read, write, execute, delete, create, search



Discretionary Access Control



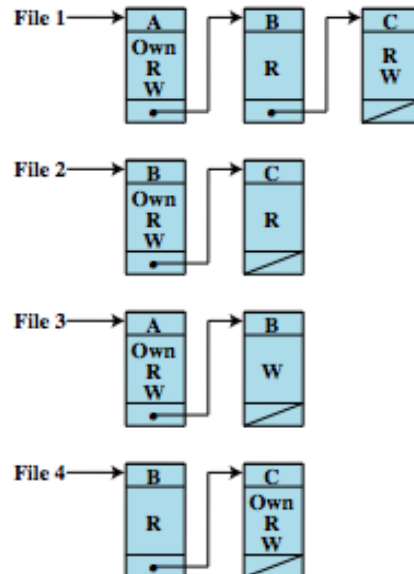
- often provided using an access matrix
 - lists subjects in one dimension (rows)
 - lists objects in the other dimension (columns)
 - each entry specifies access rights of the specified subject to that object
- access matrix is often sparse
- can decompose by either row or column

Access Control Structures

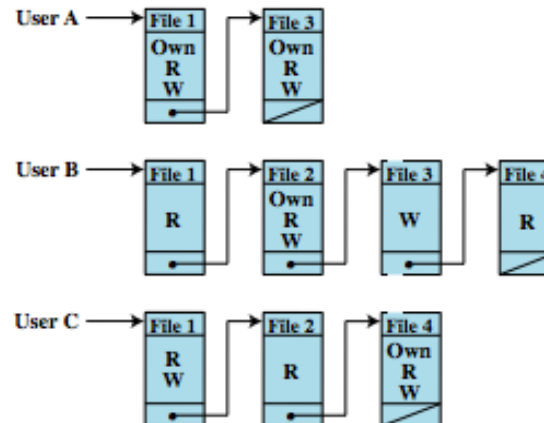


OBJECTS		File 1	File 2	File 3	File 4
SUBJECTS	User A	Own Read Write		Own Read Write	
	User B	Read Write	Own Read Write	Write	Read
	User C	Read Write	Read		Own Read Write

(a) Access matrix



(b) Access control lists for files of part (a)

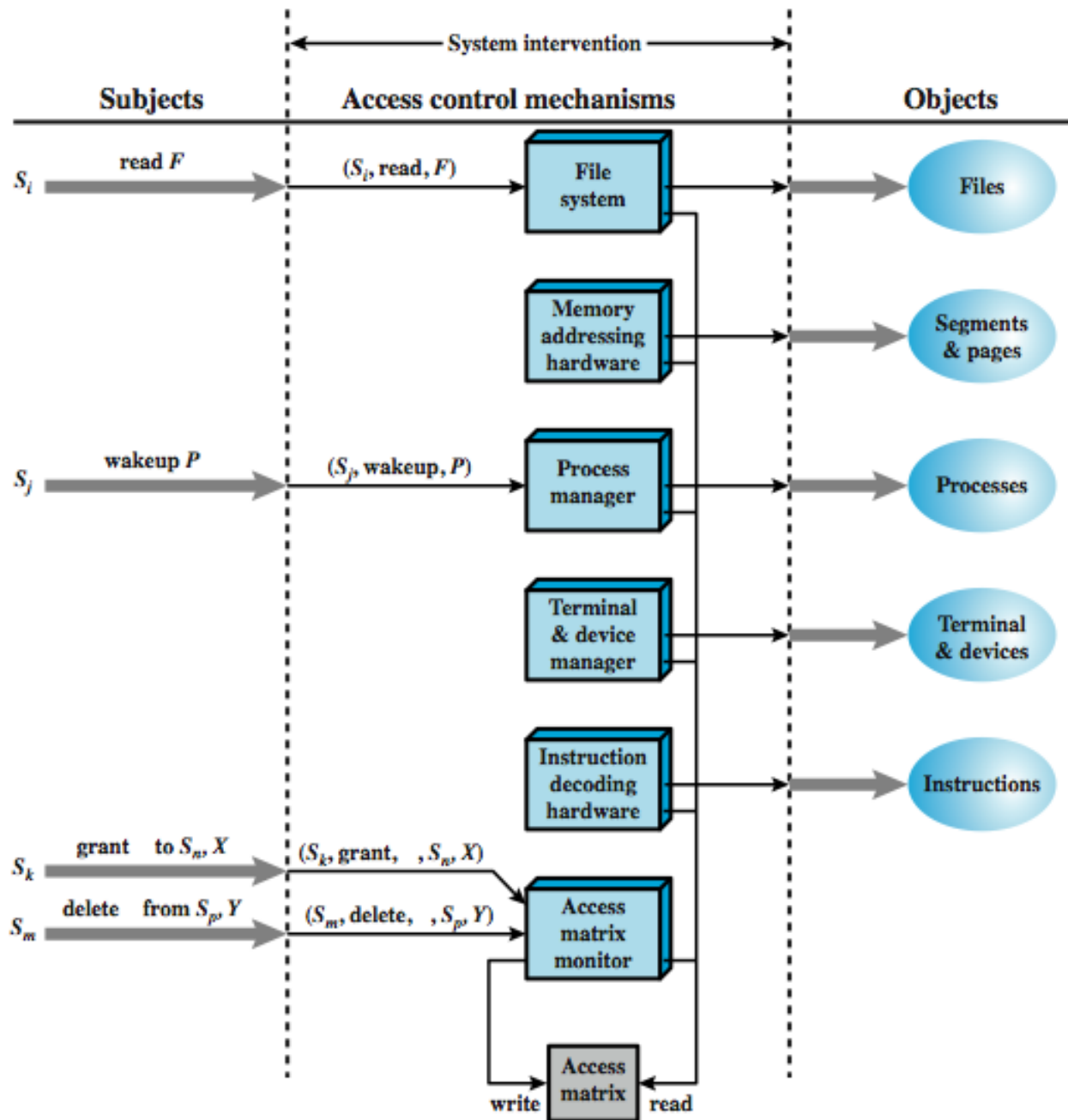


(c) Capability lists for files of part (a)

Access Control Model

		OBJECTS								
		subjects			files		processes		disk drives	
		S ₁	S ₂	S ₃	F ₁	F ₁	P ₁	P ₂	D ₁	D ₂
SUBJECTS	S ₁	control	owner	owner control	read *	read owner	wakeup	wakeup	seek	owner
	S ₂		control		write *	execute			owner	seek *
	S ₃			control		write	stop			

* - copy flag set



Access Control Function

Protection Domains

- set of objects with associated access rights
- in access matrix view, each row defines a protection domain
 - but not necessarily just a user
 - may be a limited subset of user's rights
 - applied to a more restricted process
- may be static or dynamic

UNIX File Concepts

- UNIX files administered using inodes
 - control structure with key info on file
 - attributes, permissions of a single file
 - may have several names for same inode
 - have inode table / list for all files on a disk
 - copied to memory when disk mounted

- directories form a hierarchical tree
 - may contain files or other directories
 - are a file of names and inode numbers

UNIX File Access Control



`rwXrw-----`

Owner can read, write,
and execute the file

Any user in the owner's
group can read and write
the file

Users outside the group
cannot read, write, or
execute the file.

UNIX File Access Control

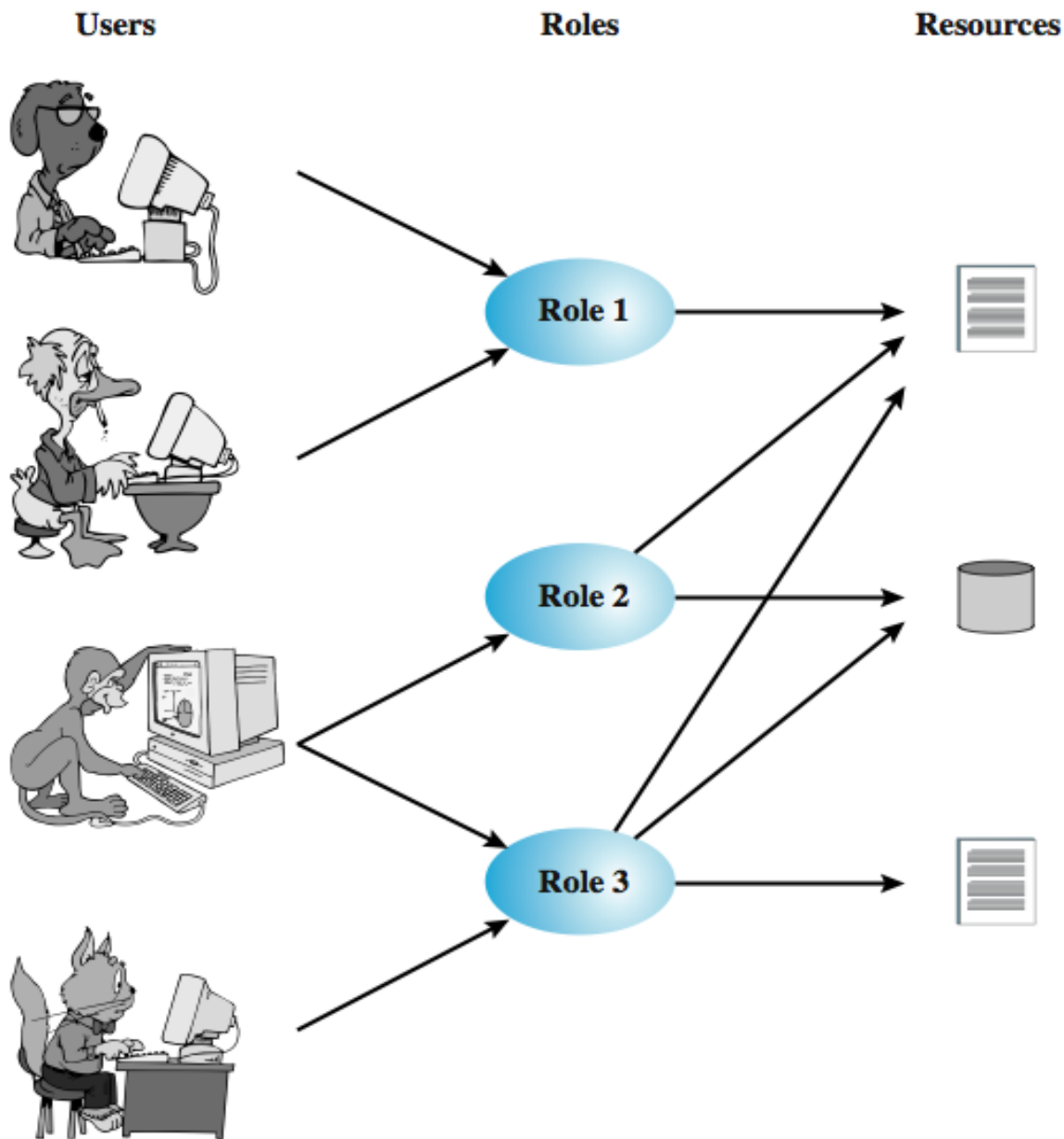


- “set user ID”(SetUID) or “set group ID”(SetGID)
 - system temporarily uses rights of the file owner / group in addition to the real user’s rights when making access control decisions
 - enables privileged programs to access files / resources not generally accessible
- sticky bit
 - on directory limits rename/move/delete to owner
- superuser
 - is exempt from usual access control restrictions

UNIX Access Control Lists



- modern UNIX systems support ACLs
- can specify any number of additional users / groups and associated rwx permissions
- ACLs are optional extensions to std perms
- group perms also set max ACL perms
- when access is required
 - select most appropriate ACL
 - owner, named users, owning / named groups, others
 - check if have sufficient permissions for access

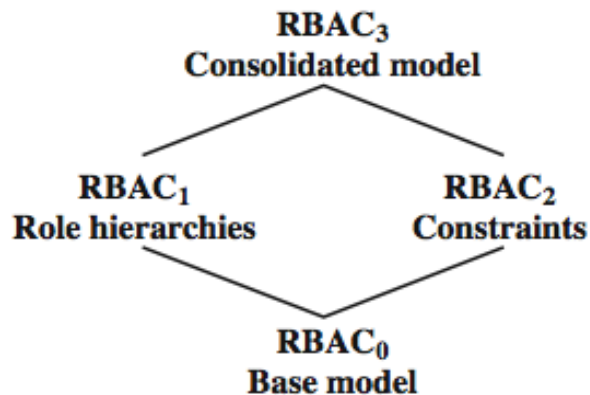


Role-Based Access Control

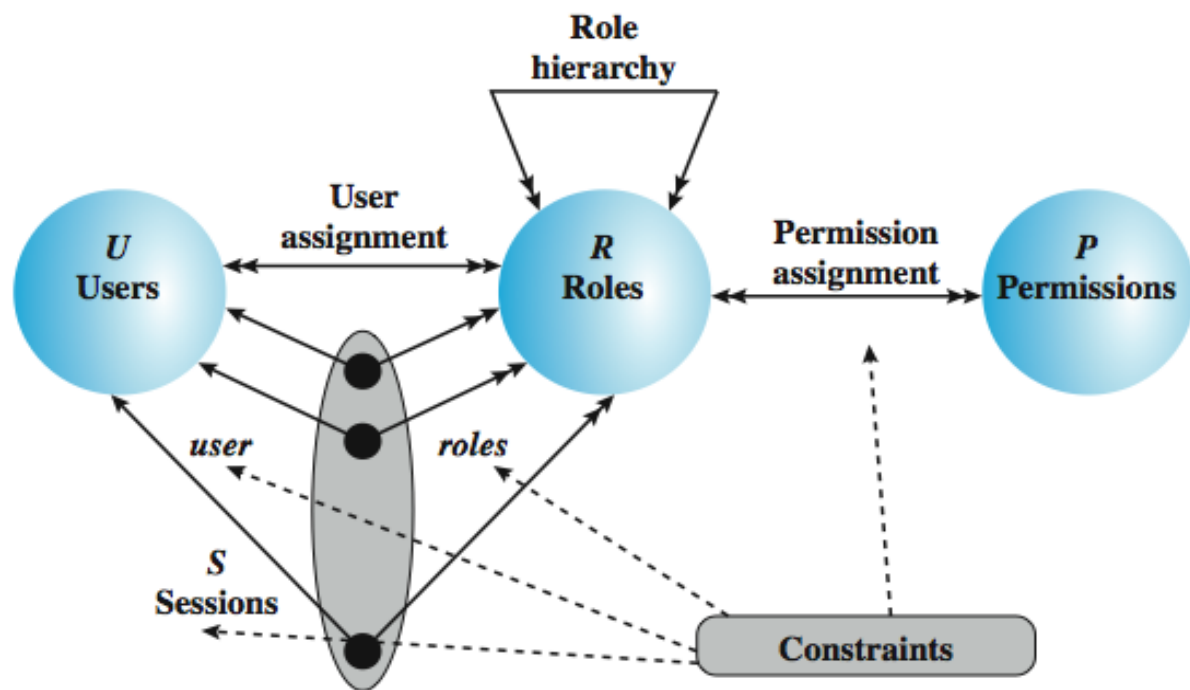
	R_1	R_2	...	R_n
U_1	×			
U_2	×			
U_3		×		×
U_4				×
U_5				×
U_6				×
...				
U_m	×			

Role-Based Access Control

		OBJECTS								
		R ₁	R ₂	R _n	F ₁	F ₁	P ₁	P ₂	D ₁	D ₂
ROLES	R ₁	control	owner	owner control	read *	read owner	wakeup	wakeup	seek	owner
	R ₂		control		write *	execute			owner	seek *
	•									
	•									
	R _n			control		write	stop			



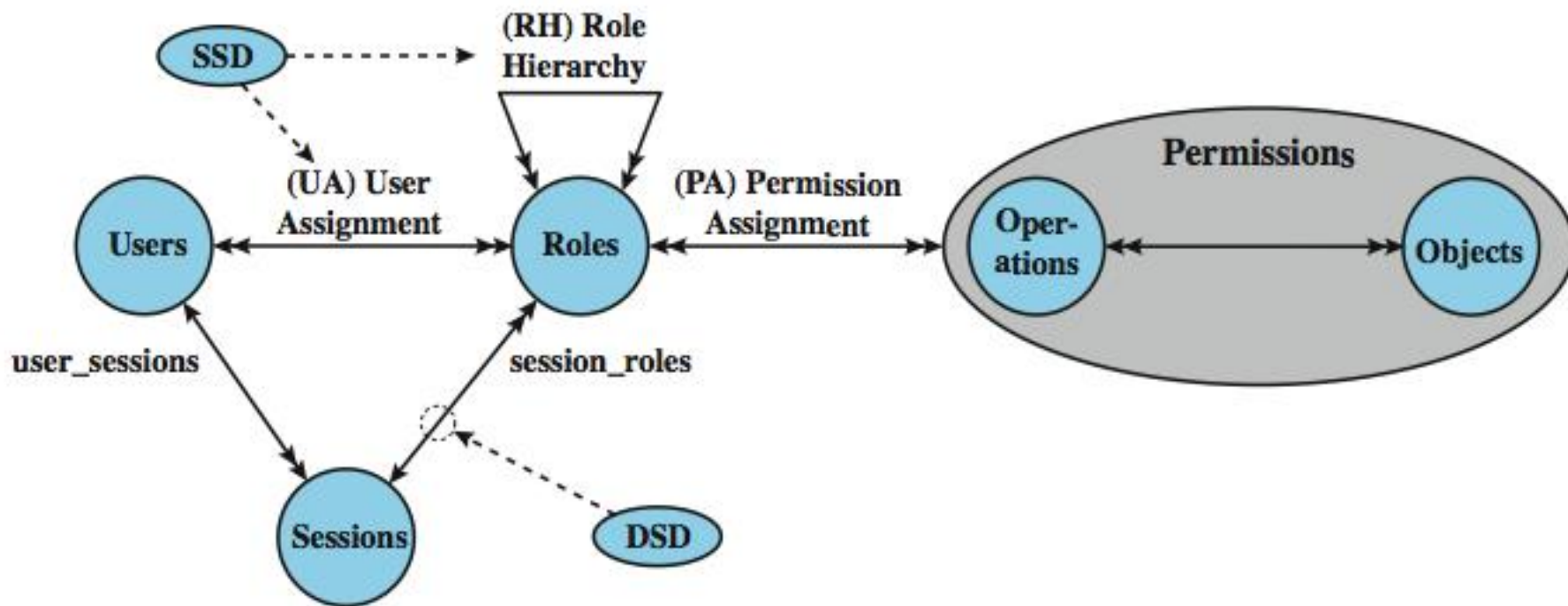
(a) Relationship among RBAC models



(b) RBAC models

Role-Based Access Control

NIST RBAC Model



SSD = static separation of duty
DSD = dynamic separation of duty

Summary

- introduced access control principles
 - subjects, objects, access rights
- discretionary access controls
 - access matrix, access control lists (ACLs), capability tickets
 - UNIX traditional and ACL mechanisms
- role-based access control