



We use optional cookies to improve your experience on our websites, such as through social media connections, and to display personalized advertising based on your online activity. If you reject optional cookies, only cookies necessary to provide you the services will be used. You may change your selection by clicking "Manage Cookies" at the bottom of the page. [Privacy Statement](#) [Third-Party Cookies](#)

Accept

Reject

Manage cookies



Learn

Discover ▾

Product documentation ▾

Development languages ▾

Topics ▾

Search [Sign in](#)

Windows App Development

Explore ▾

Development ▾

Platforms ▾

Troubleshooting

More ▾

Dashboard



Process Security and Access Rights

Article • 01/07/2022 • [8 contributors](#)

[Feedback](#)

The Microsoft Windows security model enables you to control access to process objects. For more information about security, see [Access-Control Model](#).

When a user logs in, the system collects a set of data that uniquely identifies the user during the authentication process, and stores it in an [access token](#). This access token describes the security context of all processes associated with the user. The security context of a process is the set of credentials given to the process or the user account that created the process.

You can use a token to specify the current security context for a process using the [CreateProcessWithTokenW](#) function. You can specify a [security descriptor](#) for a process when you call the [CreateProcess](#), [CreateProcessAsUser](#), or [CreateProcessWithLogonW](#) function. If you specify `NULL`, the process gets a default security descriptor. The ACLs in the default security descriptor for a process come from the primary or impersonation token of the creator.

To retrieve a process's security descriptor, call the [GetSecurityInfo](#) function. To change a process's security descriptor, call the [SetSecurityInfo](#) function.

The valid access rights for process objects include the [standard access rights](#) and some process-specific access rights. The following table lists the standard access rights used by all objects.

 [Expand table](#)

Value	Meaning
DELETE (0x00010000L)	Required to delete the object.
READ_CONTROL (0x00020000L)	Required to read information in the security descriptor for the object, not including the information in the SACL. To read or write the SACL, you must request the ACCESS_SYSTEM_SECURITY access right. For more information, see SACL Access Right .
SYNCHRONIZE (0x00100000L)	The right to use the object for synchronization. This enables a thread to wait until the object is in the signaled state.
WRITE_DAC (0x00040000L)	Required to modify the DACL in the security descriptor for the object.
WRITE_OWNER (0x00080000L)	Required to change the owner in the security descriptor for the object.

The following table lists the process-specific access rights.

 [Expand table](#)

Value	Meaning
PROCESS_ALL_ACCESS (STANDARD_RIGHTS_REQUIRED (0x000F0000L) SYNCHRONIZE (0x00100000L) 0xFFFF)	All possible access rights for a process Server 2003 and Windows XP: The size of the PROCESS_ALL_ACCESS flag increased in Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista. If an application is compiled for Windows Server 2008 and is run on Windows Server 2003 or Windows XP, the PROCESS_ALL_ACCESS flag is too large for the <code>OpenProcess</code> function specifying this flag fails with

	<p>ERROR_ACCESS_DENIED. To avoid this, specify the minimum set of access rights for the operation. If PROCESS_ALL_ACCESS is used, set _WIN32_WINNT to the minimum Windows system targeted by your application (for example, <code>#define _WIN32_WINNT _WIN32_WINNT_WIN7</code>). For more information, see Using the Windows API.</p>
PROCESS_CREATE_PROCESS (0x0080)	Required to use this process as the parent of a new process with PROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_PARENT_PROCESS .
PROCESS_CREATE_THREAD (0x0002)	Required to create a thread in the process.
PROCESS_DUP_HANDLE (0x0040)	Required to duplicate a handle using DuplicateHandle .
PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION (0x0400)	Required to retrieve certain information about a process, such as its token, exit code, and session ID (see OpenProcessToken).
PROCESS_QUERY_LIMITED_INFORMATION (0x1000)	Required to retrieve certain information about a process (see GetExitCodeProcess , GetProcessId , IsProcessInJob , QueryFullProcessImageName). This right is automatically granted to the process that has the PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION access right. PROCESS_QUERY_LIMITED_INFORMATION is supported in Windows Server 2003 and Windows XP. This access right is not supported in Windows Vista and Windows 7.
PROCESS_SET_INFORMATION (0x0200)	Required to set certain information about a process, such as its priority class (see SetPriorityClass).
PROCESS_SET_QUOTA (0x0100)	Required to set memory limits using SetProcessWorkingSetSize .
PROCESS_SUSPEND_RESUME (0x0800)	Required to suspend or resume a process using SuspendThread or ResumeThread .
PROCESS_TERMINATE (0x0001)	Required to terminate a process using TerminateProcess .
PROCESS_VM_OPERATION (0x0008)	Required to perform an operation on the virtual address space of a process (see VirtualProtect , VirtualProtectEx , WriteProcessMemory).
PROCESS_VM_READ (0x0010)	Required to read memory in a process using ReadProcessMemory .

PROCESS_VM_WRITE (0x0020)	Required to write to memory in a process. See WriteProcessMemory .
SYNCHRONIZE (0x00100000L)	Required to wait for the process to terminate. See the wait functions .

To open a handle to another process and obtain full access rights, you must enable the **SeDebugPrivilege** privilege. For more information, see [Changing Privileges in a Token](#).

The handle returned by the [CreateProcess](#) function has **PROCESS_ALL_ACCESS** access to the process object. When you call the [OpenProcess](#) function, the system checks the requested [access rights](#) against the DACL in the process's security descriptor. When you call the [GetCurrentProcess](#) function, the system returns a pseudohandle with the maximum access that the DACL allows to the caller.

You can request the **ACCESS_SYSTEM_SECURITY** access right to a process object if you want to read or write the object's SACL. For more information, see [Access-Control Lists \(ACLs\)](#) and [SACL Access Right](#).

Warning

A process that has some of the access rights noted here can use them to gain other access rights. For example, if process A has a handle to process B with **PROCESS_DUP_HANDLE** access, it can duplicate the pseudo handle for process B. This creates a handle that has maximum access to process B. For more information on pseudo handles, see [GetCurrentProcess](#).

Protected Processes

Windows Vista introduces *protected processes* to enhance support for Digital Rights Management. The system restricts access to protected processes and the threads of protected processes.

The following standard access rights are not allowed from a process to a protected process:

- `DELETE`
- `READ_CONTROL`
- `WRITE_DAC`
- `WRITE_OWNER`

The following specific access rights are not allowed from a process to a protected process:

- `PROCESS_ALL_ACCESS`
- `PROCESS_CREATE_PROCESS`
- `PROCESS_CREATE_THREAD`
- `PROCESS_DUP_HANDLE`
- `PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION`
- `PROCESS_SET_INFORMATION`
- `PROCESS_SET_QUOTA`
- `PROCESS_VM_OPERATION`
- `PROCESS_VM_READ`
- `PROCESS_VM_WRITE`

The `PROCESS_QUERY_LIMITED_INFORMATION` right was introduced to provide access to a subset of the information available through `PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION`.

Feedback

Was this page helpful?

 Yes

 No

[Provide product feedback](#)  | [Get help at Microsoft Q&A](#)

