

What's Confidentiality Policy

- Goal: prevent the unauthorized disclosure of information
 - Deals with information flow
 - Integrity incidental
- Multi-level security models are best-known examples
 - Bell-LaPadula Model basis for many, or most, of these



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Bell-LaPadula Model, Step 1

- Security levels arranged in linear ordering
- Example:
 - Top Secret: highest
 - Secret
 - Confidential
 - Unclassified: lowest
- Subjects have *security clearance* $L(s)$
- Objects have *security classification* $L(o)$



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Example

<i>security level</i>	<i>subject</i>	<i>object</i>
Top Secret	Alice	Personnel Files
Secret	Bob	E-Mail Files
Confidential	Chiang	Activity Logs
Unclassified	Fred	Telephone Lists

- Alice can read all files
- Chiang cannot read Personnel or E-Mail Files
- Fred can only read Telephone Lists



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Reading Information

- Information flows *up*, not *down*
 - "Reads up" disallowed, "reads down" allowed
- Simple Security Property
 - Subject s can read object o iff, $L(o) \leq L(s)$ and s has permission to read o
 - Note: combines **mandatory control** (relationship of security levels) and **discretionary control** (the required permission)
 - Sometimes called "**no reads up**" rule



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Writing Information

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 - Subject s can write object o iff $L(s) \leq L(o)$ and s has permission to write o
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Bell-LaPadula Model, Step 2

- Expand notion of security **level** to include **categories**
- Security level is (*clearance*, **category set**)
- Examples
 - (Top Secret, { NUC, EUR, ASI })
 - (Confidential, { EUR, ASI })
 - (Secret, { NUC, ASI })



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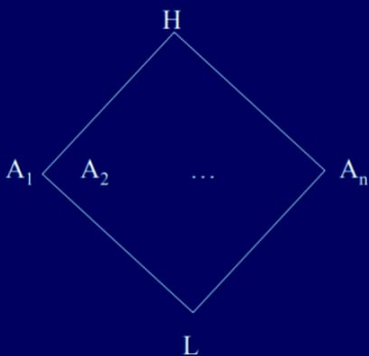
Levels and Lattices

- (A, C) *dominates* (A', C') iff $A' \leq A$ and $C' \subseteq C$
- Examples
 - (Top Secret, {NUC, ASI}) *dom* (Secret, {NUC})
 - (Secret, {NUC, EUR}) *dom* (Confidential, {NUC, EUR})
 - (Top Secret, {NUC}) *not dom* (Confidential, {EUR})
- Let C be set of classifications, K set of categories. Set of security levels $L = C \times K$, *dom* form **lattice**



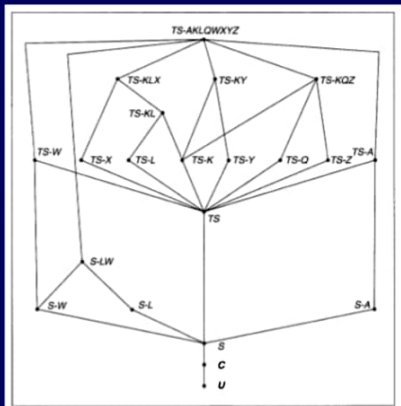
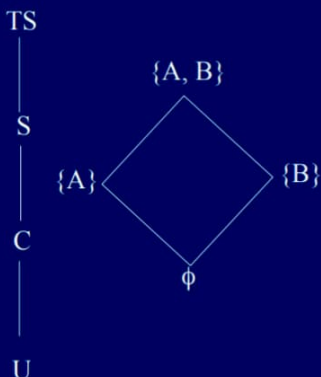
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Bounded Isolated Classes



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The Military Lattice



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Levels and Ordering

- Security levels **partially ordered**
 - Any pair of security levels may (or may not) be related by *dom* relation
- Note:
 - “dominates” serves the role of “greater than”
 - “greater than” is a total ordering, though



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 - Note: combines mandatory control (relationship of security levels) and discretionary control (the required permission)
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Writing Information

- Information flows up, not down
 - “Writes up” allowed, “writes down” disallowed
- *-Property (Step 2)
 - Subject s can write object o iff $L(o) \text{ dom } L(s)$ and s has permission to write o
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Problem

- Colonel has (Secret, {NUC, EUR}) clearance
- Major has (Secret, {EUR}) clearance
- Major can talk to colonel ("write up" or "read down")
- Colonel cannot talk to major ("read up" or "write down")
- Clearly absurd!

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Solution

- Define maximum, **current levels** for subjects
 - $maxlevel(s) \text{ dom } curlevel(s)$
- Example
 - Treat Major as an object (Colonel is writing to him/her)
 - Colonel has $maxlevel$ (Secret, { NUC, EUR })
 - Colonel sets **$curlevel$** to (Secret, { EUR })
 - Now $L(\text{Major}) \text{ dom } curlevel(\text{Colonel})$
 - Colonel can write to Major without violating "no writes down"

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Key Points Regarding Confidentiality Policies

- Confidentiality policies restrict flow of information
- Bell-LaPadula model supports **multilevel security**
 - Cornerstone of much work in computer security

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