

# Operating System

## Lecture 19: Protection



Manoj Kumar Jain

M.L. Sukhadia University Udaipur

# Module 18: Protection

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- Goals of Protection
- Domain of Protection
- Access Matrix

# Protection

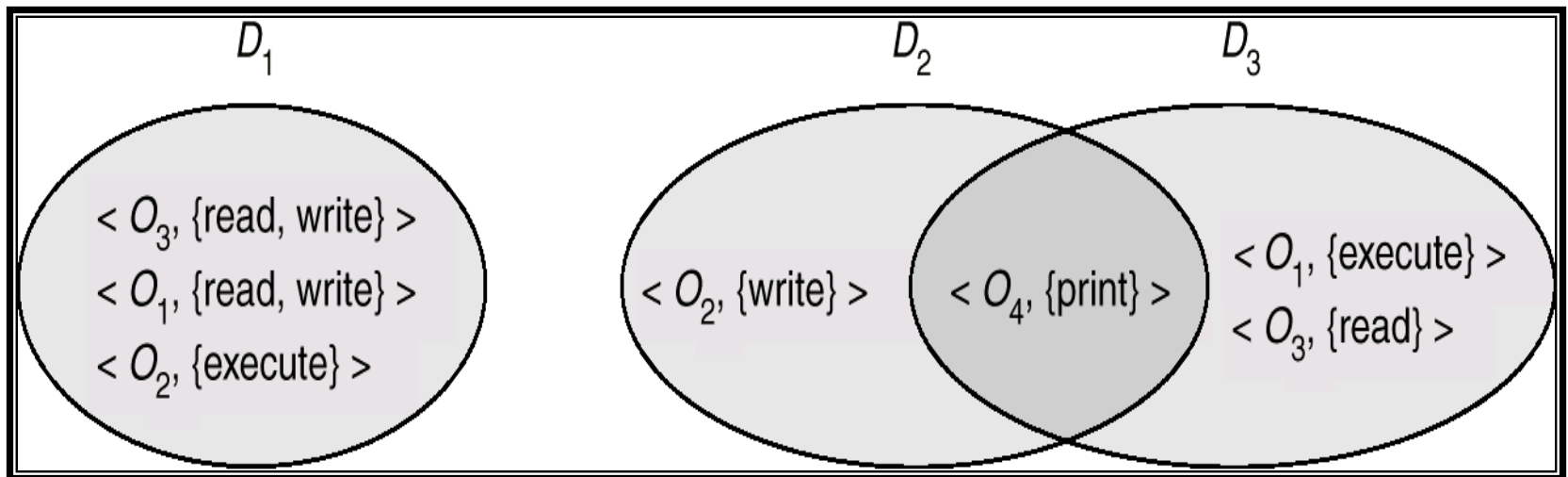
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- Operating system consists of a collection of objects, hardware or software
- Each object has a unique name and can be accessed through a well-defined set of operations.
- Protection problem - ensure that each object is accessed correctly and only by those processes that are allowed to do so.

# Domain Structure

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- Access-right =  $\langle \textit{object-name}, \textit{rights-set} \rangle$   
where *rights-set* is a subset of all valid operations that can be performed on the object.
- Domain = set of access-rights



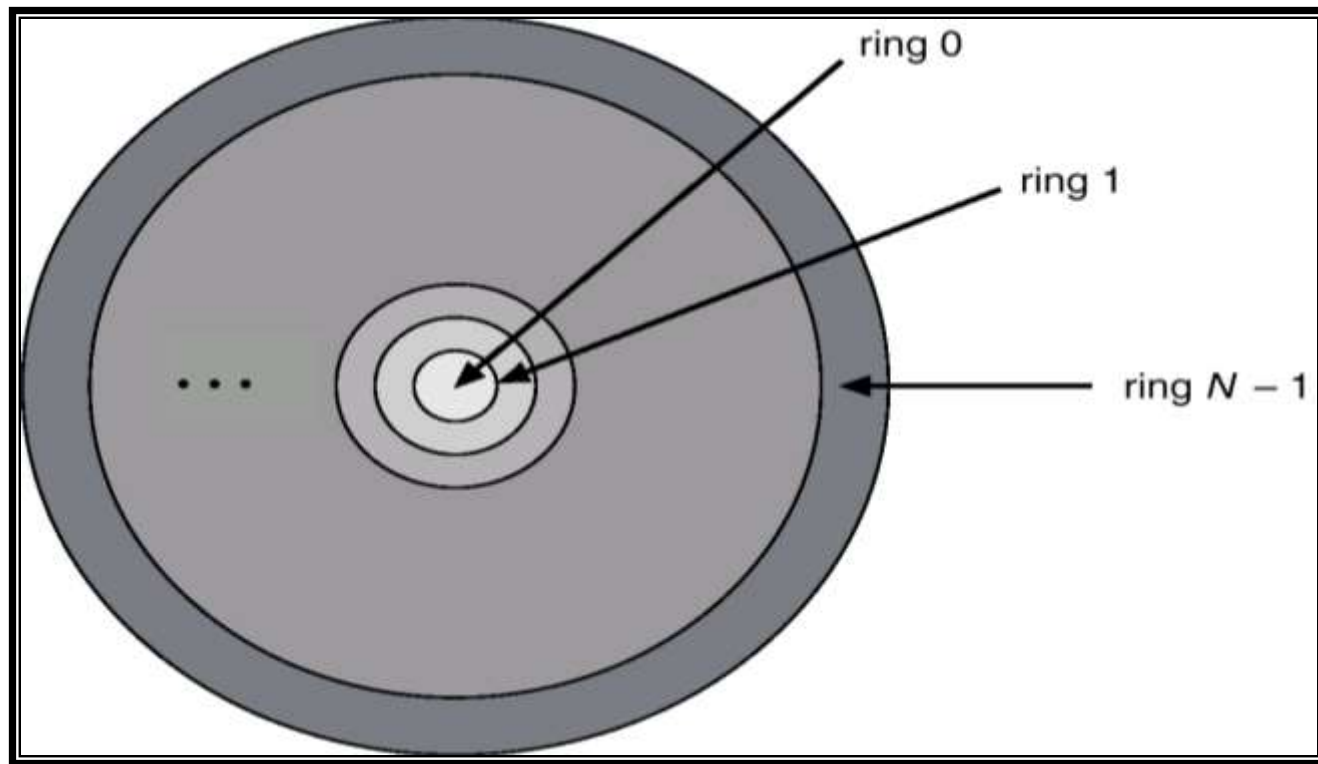
# Domain Implementation (UNIX)

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- System consists of 2 domains:
  - User
  - Supervisor
- UNIX
  - Domain = user-id
  - Domain switch accomplished via file system.
    - Each file has associated with it a domain bit (setuid bit).
    - When file is executed and setuid = on, then user-id is set to owner of the file being executed. When execution completes user-id is reset.

# Domain Implementation (Multics)

- Let  $D_i$  and  $D_j$  be any two domain rings.
- If  $j < I \Rightarrow D_i \subseteq D_j$



## Multics Rings

# Access Matrix

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- View protection as a matrix (*access matrix*)
- Rows represent domains
- Columns represent objects
- $Access(i, j)$  is the set of operations that a process executing in  $Domain_i$  can invoke on  $Object_j$

# Access Matrix

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domain \ object				
	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$	printer
$D_1$	read		read	
$D_2$				print
$D_3$		read	execute	
$D_4$	read write		read write	

**Figure A**



# Use of Access Matrix

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- If a process in Domain  $D_i$  tries to do “op” on object  $O_j$ , then “op” must be in the access matrix.
- Can be expanded to dynamic protection.
  - Operations to add, delete access rights.
  - Special access rights:
    - *owner of  $O_i$*
    - *copy op from  $O_i$  to  $O_j$*
    - *control –  $D_i$  can modify  $D_j$  access rights*
    - *transfer – switch from domain  $D_i$  to  $D_j$*

# Use of Access Matrix (Cont.)

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- Access matrix design separates mechanism from policy.
  - Mechanism
    - Operating system provides access-matrix + rules.
    - If ensures that the matrix is only manipulated by authorized agents and that rules are strictly enforced.
  - Policy
    - User dictates policy.
    - Who can access what object and in what mode.

# Implementation of Access Matrix

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- Each column = Access-control list for one object  
Defines who can perform what operation.

Domain 1 = Read, Write

Domain 2 = Read

Domain 3 = Read

⋮

- Each Row = Capability List (like a key)  
Fore each domain, what operations allowed on what objects.

Object 1 – Read

Object 4 – Read, Write, Execute

Object 5 – Read, Write, Delete, Copy

# Access Matrix of Figure A With Domains as Objects

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object domain	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$	laser printer	$D_1$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$D_4$
$D_1$	read		read			switch		
$D_2$				print			switch	switch
$D_3$		read	execute					
$D_4$	read write		read write		switch			

**Figure B**

# Access Matrix with *Copy* Rights

object \ domain	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$
$D_1$	execute		write*
$D_2$	execute	read*	execute
$D_3$	execute		

(a)

object \ domain	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$
$D_1$	execute		write*
$D_2$	execute	read*	execute
$D_3$	execute	read	

(b)

# Access Matrix With *Owner* Rights

object \ domain	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$
$D_1$	owner execute		write
$D_2$		read* owner	read* owner write*
$D_3$	execute		

(a)

object \ domain	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$
$D_1$	owner execute		
$D_2$		owner read* write*	read* owner write*
$D_3$		write	write

(b)

# Modified Access Matrix of Figure B

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object domain	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$	laser printer	$D_1$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$D_4$
$D_1$	read		read			switch		
$D_2$				print			switch	switch control
$D_3$		read	execute					
$D_4$	write		write		switch			

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# *Thanks*