



# IF2230 - Protection



# Objectives

---

- ▶ Discuss the goals and principles of protection in a modern computer system
- ▶ Explain how protection domains combined with an access matrix are used to specify the resources a process may access
- ▶ Examine capability and language-based protection systems



# Security & Protection

---

- ▶ Security: jaminan bahwa integritas dan keamanan sistem tidak terlanggar
- ▶ Protection: mekanisme untuk mengendalikan akses ke objek
- ▶ Protection mechanism enforces security policies



# Goals of Protection

---

- ▶ Operating system terdiri atas kumpulan objek, hardware atau software
- ▶ Setiap objek memiliki nama unik dan dapat diakses melalui operasi yang terdefinisi
- ▶ Protection problem – memastikan setiap objek diakses dengan benar dan hanya oleh mereka yang dibolehkan mengakses



# Principles of Protection

---

- ▶ Guiding principle – principle of least privilege
  - ▶ Programs, users and systems should be given just enough privileges to perform their tasks
  - ▶ tujuan: agar jika terjadi pelanggaran, kerusakan yang terjadi dapat dibatasi
  - ▶ contoh:
    - ▶ tidak bisa meng-kill proses user lain
    - ▶ tidak dapat membuka file /etc/hosts untuk ditulis
  - ▶ pelanggaran
    - ▶ print daemon dapat membuat seseorang menambahkan user
    - ▶ proses dapat menulis ke sebuah file yang tidak diperlukan
    - ▶ user account biasa mendapat privilege admin
  - ▶ masalah: least privilege sulit untuk didefinisikan



# Principles of Protection

---

- ▶ Privilege separation
- ▶ program dipecah menjadi beberapa bagian: ada yang memiliki privilege tinggi, ada yang rendah
- ▶ contoh: pada UNIX, setiap proses memiliki real dan effective user ID
- ▶ privileges dievaluasi berdasarkan effective user id
  - ▶ umumnya `uid == euid`
- ▶ executable file dapat ditandai dengan setuid bit
  - ▶ saat dijalankan, euid adalah owner id



# Security Goals

---

- ▶ **Authentication**

- ▶ menjamin users, programs, mesin dan resources teridentifikasi dengan benar

- ▶ **Confidentiality**

- ▶ menghindari akses yang tidak authorized

- ▶ **Integrity**

- ▶ menjamin integritas data (dihapus, diubah, ditambahkan)

- ▶ **Availability**

- ▶ menjamin sistem dapat digunakan



# Operating Systems

---

- ▶ OS menyediakan untuk proses akses ke resources:
  - ▶ Processor
  - ▶ Memory
  - ▶ Peripheral devices
  - ▶ logical persistent data
  - ▶ communication networks
- ▶ akses ke resources selalu melalui OS
- ▶ OS menentukan apakah akses dibolehkan
  - ▶ aturan yang mengatur akses: policy





# Domains of Protection

---

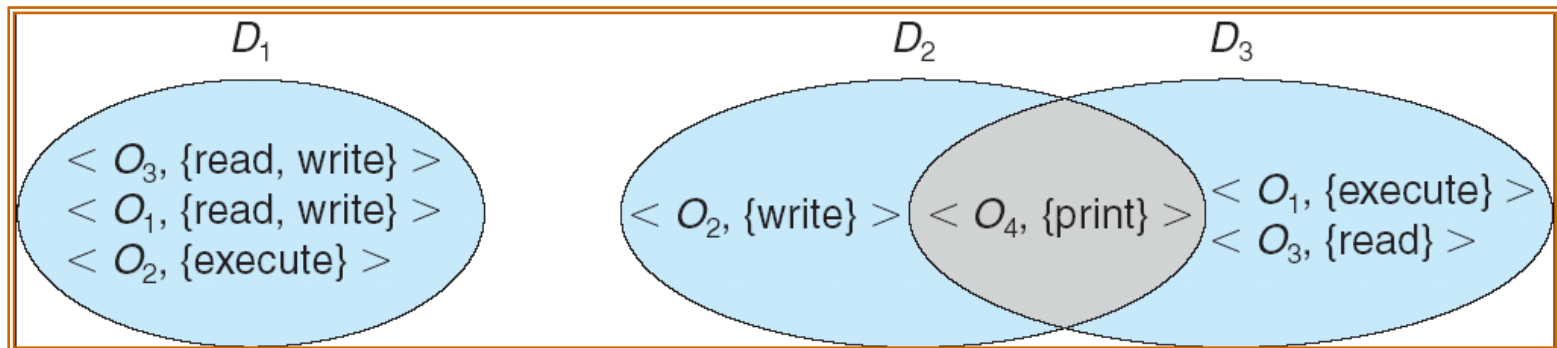
- ▶ Proses berinteraksi dengan objek
- ▶ objek mencakup:
  - ▶ hardware (CPU, memory, I/O devices)
  - ▶ software (files, processes, semaphore, messages, signals)
- ▶ proses hanya boleh mengakses objek yang dia memiliki otorisasi terhadap objek tersebut
  - ▶ proses berjalan pada protection domain
  - ▶ protection domain mendefinisikan objek mana saja yang dapat diakses oleh proses



# Domain Structure

---

- ▶ Access-right =  $\langle \text{object-name}, \text{rights-set} \rangle$   
dimana *rights-set* adalah subset dari semua valid operations yang dapat dilakukan terhadap object.
- ▶ Domain = set of access-rights



# Domain Implementation (UNIX)

---

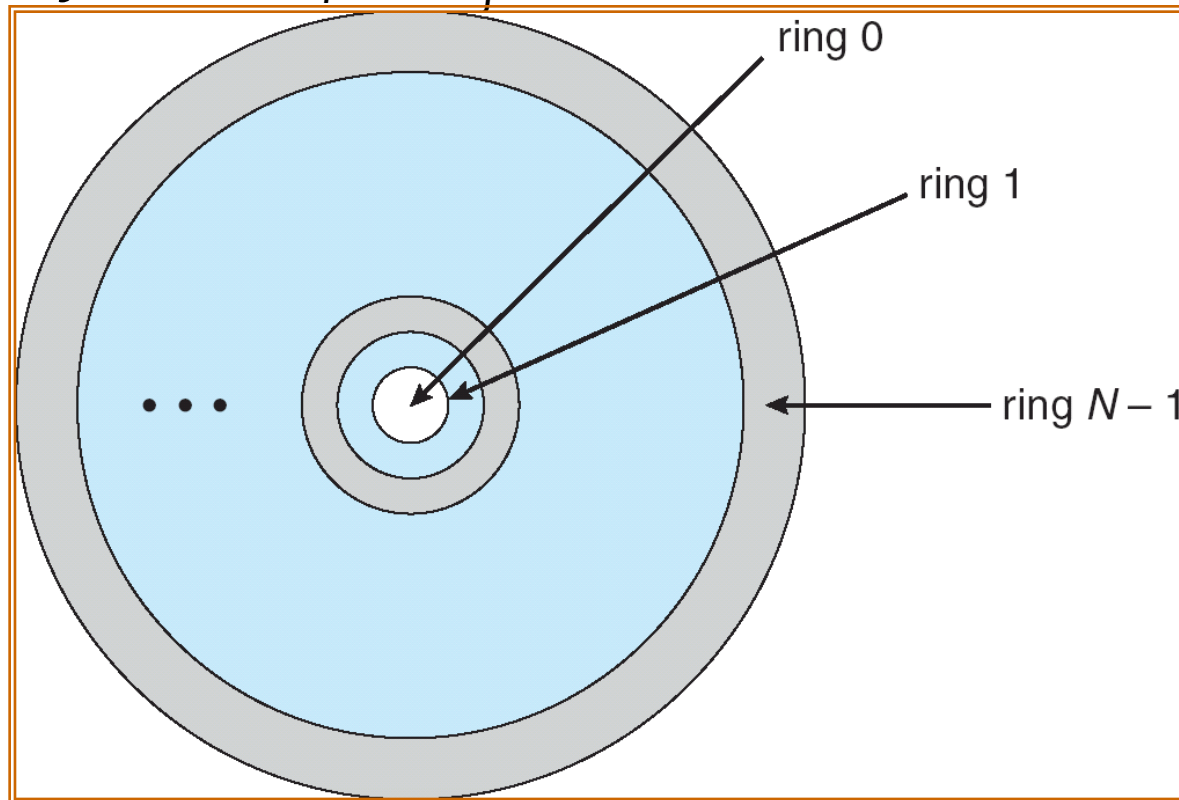
- ▶ System consists of 2 domains:
  - ▶ User
  - ▶ Supervisor
- ▶ UNIX
  - ▶ Domain = user-id
  - ▶ Domain switch dilakukan melalui file system.
    - ▶ Setiap file memiliki atribut domain bit (setuid bit).
    - ▶ Saat file di-eksekusi dan setuid = on, maka user-id di set ke owner of the file yang dieksekusi. Saat eksekusi selesai, user-id di-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

# Pemodelan Protection Domain dengan Access Matrix

---

- ▶ View protection as a matrix (*access matrix*)
- ▶ Rows represent domains
- ▶ Columns represent objects
- ▶  $\text{Access}(i, j)$  is the set of operations that a process executing in  $\text{Domain}_i$  can invoke on  $\text{Object}_j$



# Access Matrix

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

Figure A

# Use of Access Matrix

---

- ▶ Jika sebuah proses di Domain  $D_i$  mencoba melakukan operasi “op” pada object  $O_j$ , maka “op” harus terdapat pada access matrix.
- ▶ Dapat dikembangkan untuk dynamic protection.
  - ▶ Operasi untuk menambah dan menghapus 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.)

---

- ▶ desain Access matrix memisahkan mekanisme dari policy.
  - ▶ Mechanism
    - ▶ Operating system menyediakan access-matrix + rules.
    - ▶ OS memastikan bahwa matrix hanya dimanipulasi oleh authorized agents dan that rules are strictly enforced.
  - ▶ Policy
    - ▶ User dictates policy.
    - ▶ Who can access what object and in what mode.





# Access Matrix of Figure A With Domains as Objects

domain \ object	$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$	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

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

(a)

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

(b)

# Modified Access Matrix of Figure B

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			



# Implementasi Access Matrix

---

- ▶ Access Matrix jika disimpan sebagai tabel, tidak praktis => umumnya sparse matrix
- ▶ 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



domains of protection

objects

	$F_0$	$F_1$	Printer	$D_0$	$D_1$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$D_4$
$D_0$	read owner	read-write	print					
$D_1$	read-write-execute	read*			—			
$D_2$	read-execute				switch	—		
$D_3$		read	print					
$D_4$			print					

ACL for file  $F_0$

# ACL pada Linux

---

- ▶ ACL memiliki ukuran tidak tetap (tergantung jumlah domain yang dapat mengakses objek tersebut)
  - ▶ tidak dapat disimpan pada i-node
- ▶ Kompromi:
  - ▶ file didefinisikan memiliki definisi access right pada 3 domain: owner, group dan other
  - ▶ permission: read, write, execute, directory search, set uid, set gid
  - ▶ default: umask system call
  - ▶ chown: mengubah owner
  - ▶ chgrp: mengubah group
  - ▶ chmod: mengubah permission



# Full ACL pada POSIX systems

---

- ▶ bagaimana jika kita ingin mengimplementasikan full ACL
- ▶ extended attribute disimpan di luar inode
- ▶ list of permissions pada users dan groups
  - ▶ operasi untuk semua objek: delete, readattr, writeattr, readextattr, writeextattr, readsecurity, writesecurity, chown
  - ▶ operasi pada direktori: list, search, add\_file, add\_subdirectory, delete\_child
  - ▶ operasi pada file: read, write, append, execute
  - ▶ inheritance controls





# Capability List

		objects							
domains of protection		$F_0$	$F_1$	Printer	$D_0$	$D_1$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$D_4$
	$D_0$	read owner	read-write	print	—	switch	swtich		
	$D_1$	read-write-execute	read*			—			
	$D_2$	read-execute				switch	—		
	$D_3$		read	print					
	$D_4$			print					

Capability list for domain  $D_1$

# Capability List

---

- ▶ Berisi daftar objek dan operasi yang dapat dilakukan terhadap objek tersebut
- ▶ setiap item pada list disebut sebagai capability: operasi yang dapat dilakukan pada sebuah objek
- ▶ proses memberikan capability saat melakukan request untuk sebuah operasi
- ▶ proses tidak dapat mengubah capability list



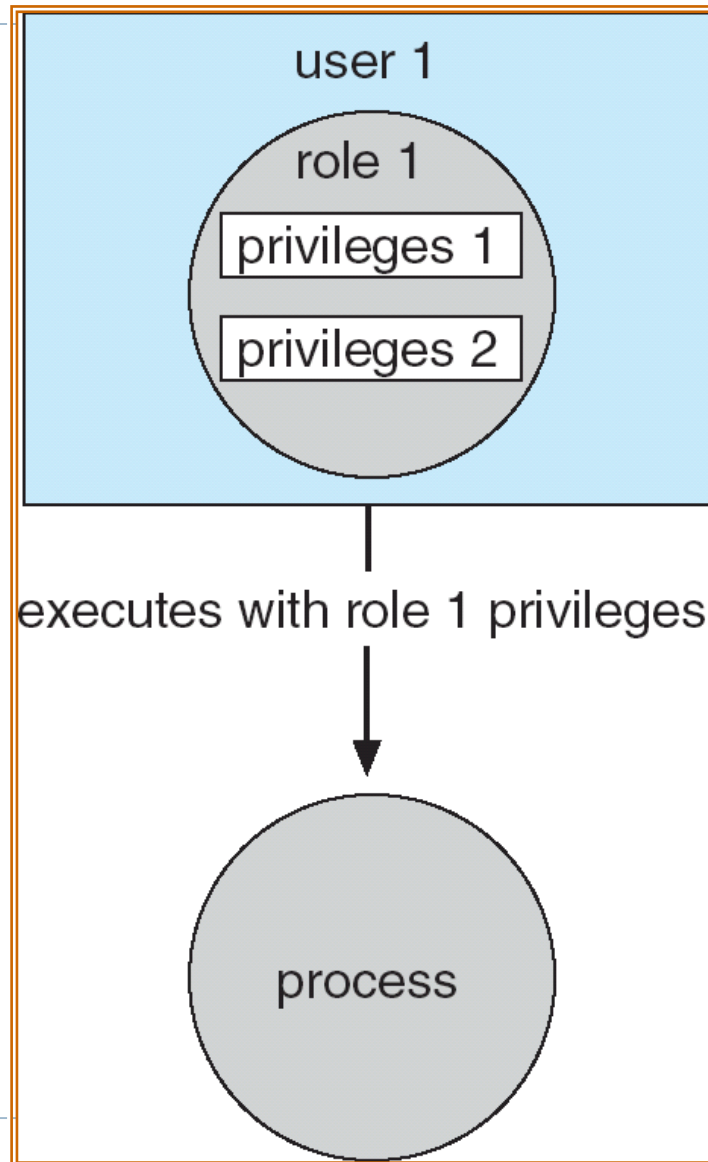
# Access Control

---

- ▶ Protection dapat diterapkan pada non-file resources
- ▶ Solaris 10 menyediakan **role-based access control** untuk mengimplementasikan least privilege
  - ▶ Privilege adalah right untuk menjalankan system call atau menggunakan sebuah opsi di dalam system call
  - ▶ Dapat diassign ke processes
  - ▶ Users assigned roles granting access to privileges and programs



# Role-based Access Control in Solaris 10



# Revocation of Access Rights

---

- ▶ *Access List* – Delete access rights from access list.
  - ▶ Simple
  - ▶ Immediate
- ▶ *Capability List* – Scheme required to locate capability in the system before capability can be revoked.
  - ▶ Reacquisition
  - ▶ Back-pointers
  - ▶ Indirection
  - ▶ Keys

