

user មែនត្រូវមានការសង្គមទាំងអស់ ដើម្បីធានាទុកចាប់បើពីរបាយការណ៍របស់ user នេះ

* Privilege Escalator

Lecture 4: Access Control Ep.1

05506044 System Security

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privilege escalation

Additional Slide about Biometric

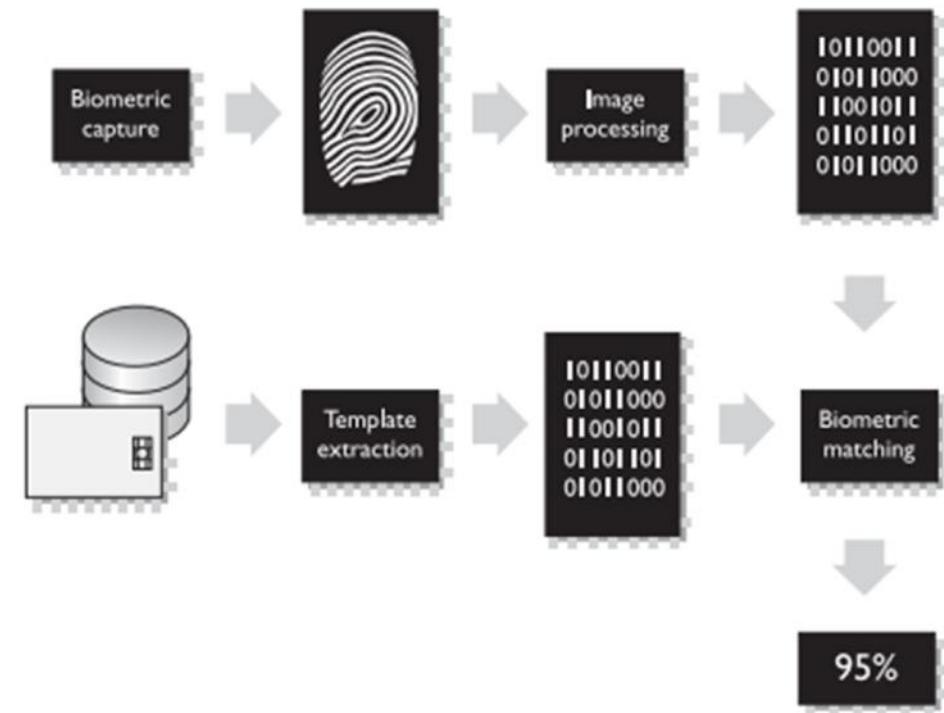
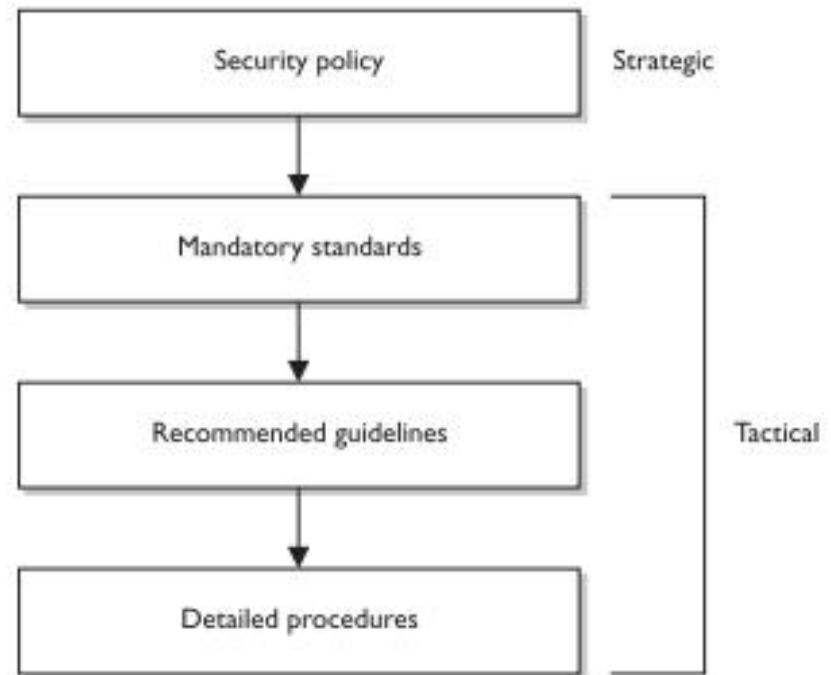


Figure 3-9 Biometric data is turned into binary data and compared for identity validation.

Additional Slice about Control: Policy

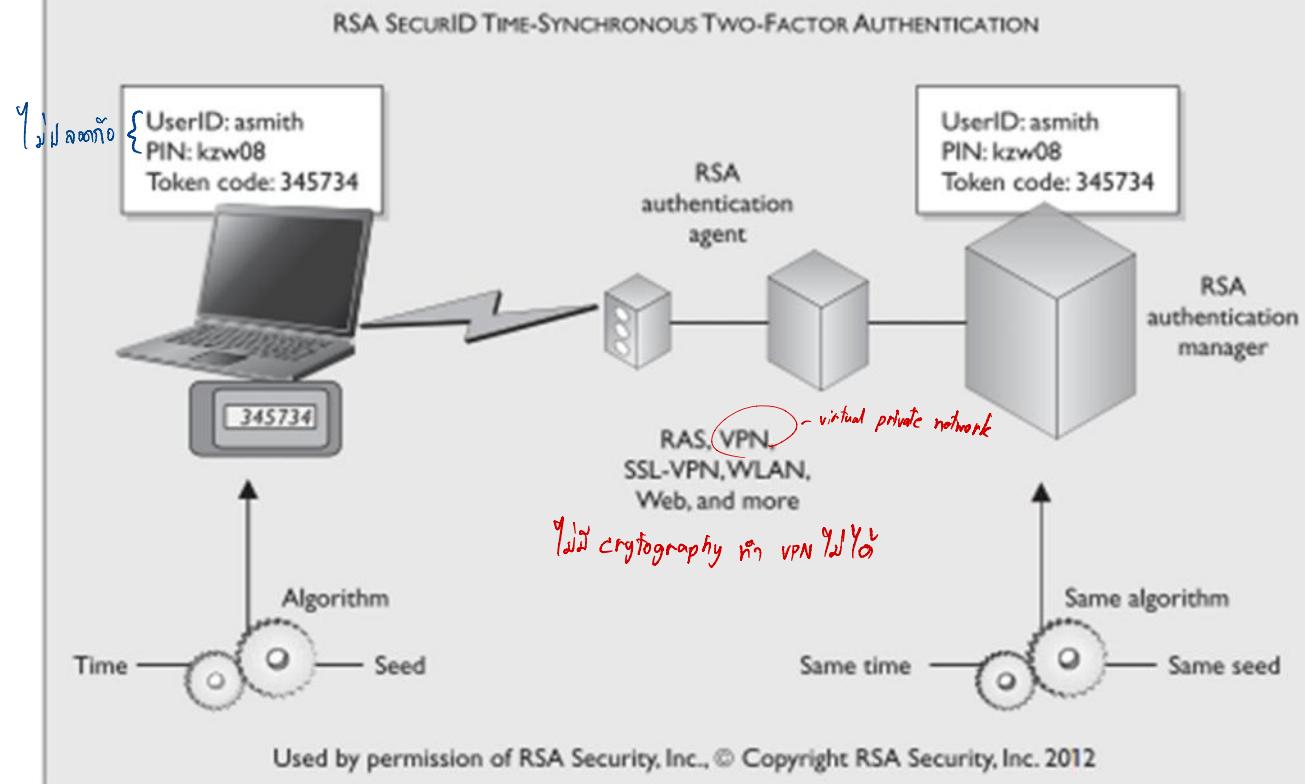
Figure 2-13
Policy establishes the strategic plans, and the lower elements provide the tactical support.



Additional Slide about Time-based Token

SecurID

SecurID, from RSA Security, Inc., is one of the most widely used time-based tokens. One version of the product generates the one-time password by using a mathematical function on the time, date, and ID of the token card. Another version of the product requires a PIN to be entered into the token device.



Objectives

Understand and being able
to explain

- Differences of Identification/Authentication/Access control and Accountability
- Principle of access control
- Access Control Components
- Access Control Matrix
 - Capablilities, Access Control List

អនុញ្ញាត Authorization

ការអនុចំណាំ

Explain = Know meaning and can give Examples

សម្រាប់ការបង្កើតទិន្នន័យ requirement នៃអេឡិចត្រូនុយោង

- Access control Control access to **assets** based on business requirements, user management, authentication methods, and monitoring
- One of the first line of defenses...

Access Control (การควบคุมการเข้าถึง) [2]

- ITU-T Recommendation X.800 defines access control as
 - prevention of unauthorized use of a resource และ “မှတ်သူမှုသော စက်မှု”
 - prevention of use of a resource in an unauthorized manner” မြန်သော စက်မှု ဘဝါယာနံပါတ်၊ ပို့ဆောင်ရန်
- Recall: Computer Security principal objectives
 - prevent unauthorized users from gaining access to resources, ป้องกันผู้ใช้ที่ไม่ได้รับอนุญาติให้เข้าถึงข้อมูล
 - prevent legitimate users from accessing resources in an unauthorized manner,
 - ป้องกันผู้ใช้ของระบบจากการเข้าถึงข้อมูลที่ไม่ได้รับอนุญาติ
 - enable legitimate users to access resources in an authorized manner.
 - เมื่อผู้ใช้ของระบบต้องการเข้าถึงข้อมูลที่ได้รับอนุญาติต้องเข้าถึงได้

Access control and authentication

- ในทุกระบบ ผู้ทำระบบ/ผู้ดูแลระบบ/เจ้าของระบบ ต้องระบุว่าใครทำอะไรได้บ้าง ได้แค่ไหน who can do what
- ซึ่งจะทำก่อนที่ระบบจะถูก implement
- Access control
 - Control access to **assets** based on business requirements, user management, authentication methods, and monitoring
- Authentication เป็นวิธีที่ช่วยทำให้เรามั่นใจ (**confident**) กฎ (**rules**) ถูกนำไปใช้กับ **entity** ที่ถูกต้อง

Here goes a question...

statement 2
statement นี่แตกต่าง
กันอย่างไร?

Action ไหน
เกิดก่อน ???

"This file can only
be accessed by an
authenticated
user."

"This file can only
be accessed by an
authorised user."

ตรวจสอบตัวผู้ใช้งาน

Slide 9

Login → user →

Specifying access rights to resource

Authentication & Authorization: The differences: (Answer)

- is a **non-anonymous** user
- ສູ່ໃຊ້ ໄດ້ຮັບການ confirm.
- Any such user could then access this system.

An authenticated user

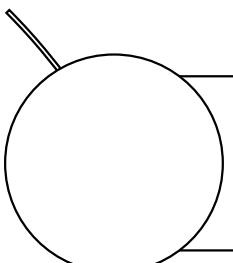
An authorized user is an **authenticated user**

- that has **the required permissions** to access this particular file, or is in a group/role that has the required access permissions.

While **we know who you are, we won't let you access this file** because **you are not authorised** to do so.

Hence, access control consists of two steps;
Authen then autho..

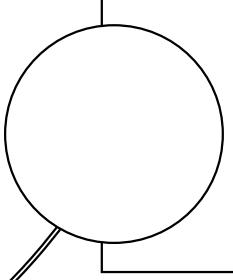
สรุป: What is access control?



Being able to **restrict** or **allow** particular actions. (การจำกัดหรือ อนุญาตในการกระทำต่างๆ)

Access Control เป็น mechanism ของ Confidentiality

In computer security, it is **only** really **useful** if the access control is applied where **there is authentication**. จะมีประโยชน์จริงๆ ถ้ามีการ authen ก่อน



Access control implements a **security policy** that **specifies**

1. **who or what** (e.g., in the case of a process) may have access to
2. each specific system resource and
3. the **type of access** that is permitted in each instance.

Three Security Goals..

- The **controls** that enforce access control can be
 - technical, (Firewall)
 - physical, or (User can do what)
 - administrative
- These control types need to be integrated into
 - policy-based documentation,
 - software and technology,
 - network design, and
 - physical security components.

Broader view of access control:

1st Set Policy



Security administrator

that specifies what type
of access to which
resources is allowed for
this user.

2nd

Authentication



User

Authentication
function

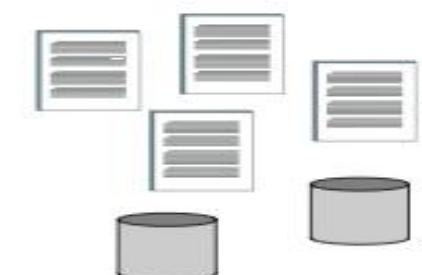
4th

Authorization
database

3rd

Access
control
function

5th



System resources

ເຄີຍ

log (ລົງຈອນ=ລວມຂອນ)

6th

ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກ່າວ ກໍາກຳລັບສູດ



Auditing

Broader view of Access Control (AC)

Cont:

security
admin គឺແລងការ
authorization
database



Security administrator

access control function เช็ค authorization db เพื่อตัดสินใจว่า จะ grant access หรือไม่

specifies what type of access to which resources is allowed for this user.



User

system ត้อง
authenticate user
ដើម្បីទទួល
ការ access របស់ខ្លួន

Authentication

Access control

Authentication
function

Access
control
function



System resources

AC តัดสินវា របៀបនេះអ្នក
(permit) user នឹងឱ្យធ្វើ
resource ដើម្បីទទួល
ការ access របស់ខ្លួន



Auditing

មีការកែង log ទាំងអស់
authen និង AC ដើម្បីវិភាគ

Access Control: where you can find it in Computer System?

In the previous slide access control function is shown as a single logical module.

ในทางปฏิบัติ access control function อาจประกอบไปด้วย หลายคอมโพเน็นท์
(หลายส่วน) ทำงานร่วมกัน.

AC ในส่วนของ
ระบบปฏิบัติการ
(OS)

ในส่วนของ Applications or Utilities เช่น

- Database management system

AC ที่ External devices ต่างๆ

- Firewalls..
- router

Access Control provide AC services?



Access Control Service

- Control access to **information** and **resources**.
- Model : *Initiator* and *Target* Entities.

An initiator (คน หรือ โปรแกรม) requests to perform an operation on a target resource.

Initiator

operation

Target

Database



ACS เป็นคนกลางระหว่าง **the initiator and the target**

To grant or deny the service needs

រក្សាឯុទ្ធបណ្ឌ

As ACS, we
need



Access Control Information:

- Individual/Group **identities** of initiators and targets.
- **Security labels** of initiators and targets. (នៅតីមតិ - Ranking នៃវគ្គសាខានាយក)
- **Roles.** (មែន Ranking)
- **Actions** or **operations** that can be performed.
- **Contextual information** (ខ្លួនឈើណឹង) ផ្លូវ : routing, location, time periods.

Access Control Policy:

- **Rules** that define the conditions under which initiators can access targets. ក្នុងពីរការណ៍ដែលឱ្យថា initiator ត្រូវបានចូលទៅក្នុង target ដើម្បីបានធ្វើការ
- Who? can Access What?, When? and How?

Access Control Authority (គ្មានភាព authority នៃការចូលទៅក្នុង)

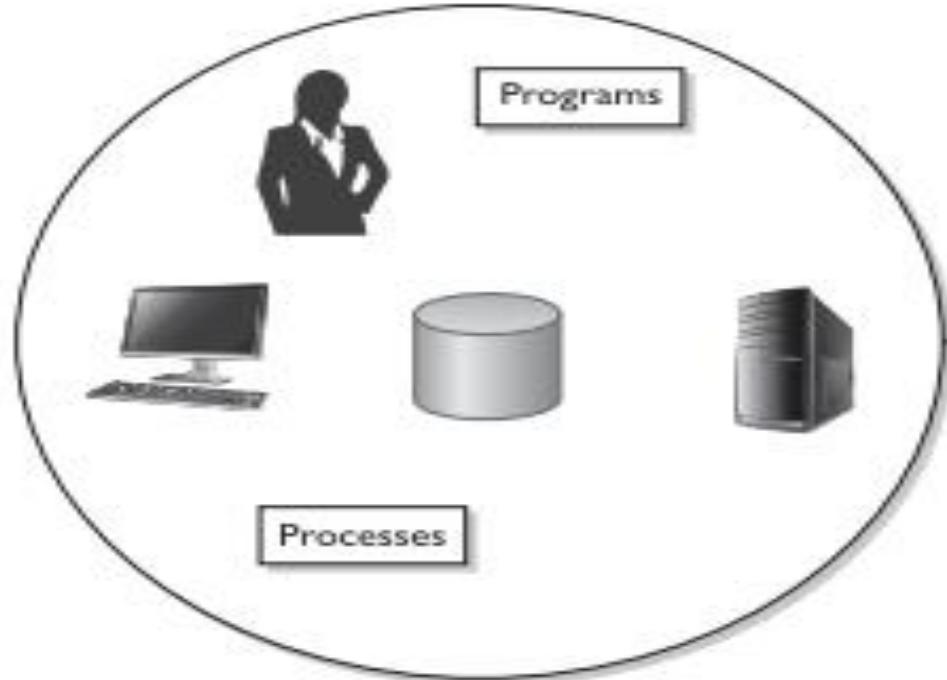
- Enforcement of access control policy. (ដំឡើងក្នុង ;))

Subjects and Objects

- ปกติเวลาพูดถึง entity ใน ACS,
 - Initiators จะถูกเรียกว่า subject
 - entities that **use**
 - entity that can **access objects**
 - e.g. **process representing user/application**
 - Targets จะถูกเรียกว่า object
 - entities that **are used**
 - access **controlled resource**
 - e.g. **files, directories, records, programs etc**
- no clear distinction between **subjects** and **objects**.**
Depending on circumstances, an entity can be a subject in one access request and an object in another

Subjects

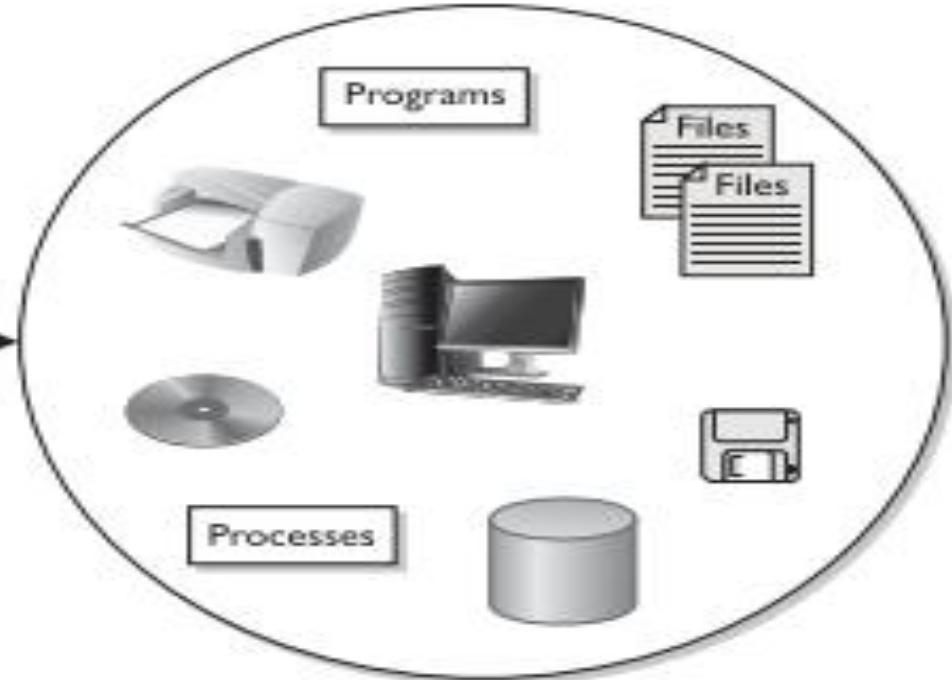
objects



Subjects are active entities.

ผู้ใช้หรือแอพพลิเคชันจะเข้าถึง object ผ่านทาง process ของ user หรือ app นั้นๆ (กรณี process เป็น subject)

แต่ถ้ากรณี เป็น process ที่ถูกเรียกว่าเป็น object



Objects are passive entities.

Examples

records, blocks, pages, segments, files, portions of files, directories, directory trees, mailboxes, messages, and programs. bits, bytes, words, processors, communication port network nodes.

More details on Subject and Objects

គណន៍ទាំងប្រព័ន្ធដែលត្រូវរក្សាទុកដាក់
និងរក្សាទុកគឺ ជាប្រព័ន្ធដែលត្រូវរក្សាទុកដាក់

អាជីវកម្មសាលាក្នុងគីឡូរីដែលត្រូវរក្សាទុកដាក់

- owner
- Group
- World

The number and types of objects to be protected by an access control system depends on

- the environment (ទិសដំឡើង)
- និង the desired tradeoff between
 - security and complexity
 - processing burden and ease of use.

The basic elements of access control[3]

A subject

An object

**An access
right**

An access right: what is it.

- the way in which a subject may access an object. (วิธีการที่ Sub ใช้เข้าถึง obj) เช่น read, write, execute, delete, create, search.
- ตัวอย่างของ access right

Read

User view info in system resource (files, selected records in files, selected fields within a record, or some combination).

ดังนั้น Read access รวมไปถึง copy และ print

Write

User can add, modify, or delete data in system resource (ex. Files, records and programs)

Write access includes read access*** (ไม่ทุกระบบ บางระบบ write ไม่รวม read เช่น สิทธิ์ append ใน Unix แต่ส่วนใหญ่แล้วจะรวม)

More examples of access right.

Execute	User may execute (run) specified programs.
Delete	User may delete certain system resources such as files or records.
Create	User may create new files, records or fields,
Search	User may list the files in a directory or otherwise search the directory.

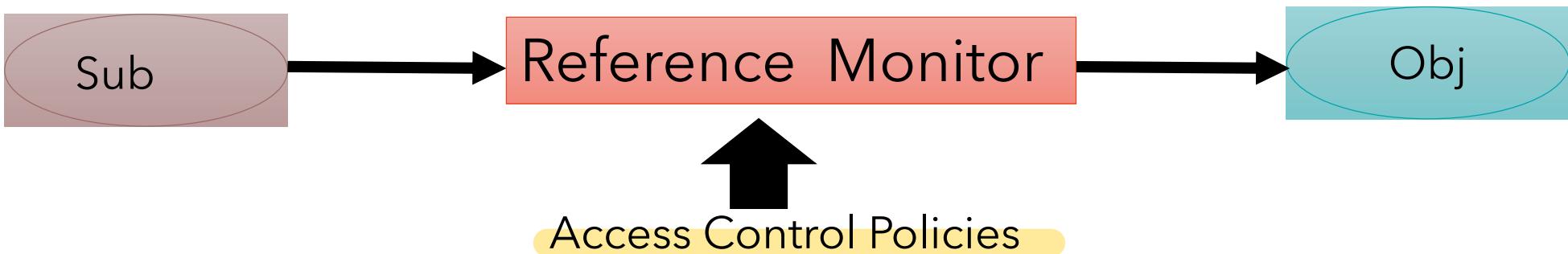
We all know basic and broad concept of Access Control System.. Let's see the real one.

ปัญหาของ ACS ในยุคแรกคือ
ระบบจะออกแบบกันเอง
จึงมีแนวคิดในการสร้าง Model
เพื่อให้เป็น Framework กลาง



Access Control Model.

- Subjects access objects:



- หลาย access control mechanism ในปัจจุบัน มีรากฐานมาจาก Reference Monitor.
- Reference monitor was introduced by James Anderson in 1972
 - คือ entity ที่ทำหน้าที่ในการ **enforces the authorized access relationships between subjects and objects** (original meaning)
 - An access control concept that refers to an abstract machines that mediates all accesses to objects [4]

Access Operations (modes): Basic access mode

Directory: Access operations

- On the most **elementary level**, a subject may
 - observe an object, or
 - alter an object.
- With these basic **access modes** we can express some **fundamental** policies.
- For practical purposes a richer set of operations is more convenient.
- We will give a few examples for richer sets of access operations

Access Operations: Unix

Typical files: Three access operations:

read: from a file

write: to a file

execute: a file

Directory: Access operations

read: list contents

write: create or rename files in the directory

execute: search directory

Access Operation: Access right of the Bell-LaPadula model

- The Bell-LaPadula model has four **access rights**:

- execute

	execute	append	read	write
observe			x	x
alter		x		x

- read

- append, also called blind write

- write

- Mapping between **access rights** and **access modes**.

Bell-LaPadula เป็น Model ของ Access Control model หนึ่ง

Different focus of access control

What may be done with an object?

What is the subject allowed to do?

- Traditionally, multi-user operating systems manage files and resources, i.e. objects;
 - OS access control takes the first approach.
- Application oriented IT systems, like database management systems,
 - direct services to the user and often control actions of subjects.

Subjects and objects provide a different focus of control

Access Control Structure

Now, we know

The next thing
is

Access Control
Structure

- Subject
- Object
- Access operations..

- how to state which access operations are permitted...
- What structure should we use to capture the policy....



ตาม: จะเขียน
policy อย่างไร ใช้
structure แบบ
ไหน???

Access Control Structures

Requirements on access control structures:

should **help to express** your desired access control policy (ควรช่วยในการแสดง ac policy ให้เป็นไปตามที่ต้องการได้)

should **help you to check** that your policy **has been used correctly.** (ควรช่วยในการตรวจสอบว่า policy นั้นถูกใช้อย่างถูกต้อง)

The well known method: Access Control Matrices

The concept was developed independently by researchers in operating systems and databases.

An access control matrix (ACM) model

- สถานะของระบบจะถูกกำหนดด้วย triplet (S, O, A)
 - S : คือ set ของ subject.
 - O : คือ set of objects.
 - A : An access control matrix, $A[S, O]$.
 - $A[S, O]$ ลิสต์ access rights ที่ S มีต่อ O .

Access rights specify

- ชนิดของการเข้าถึงที่อนุญาตสำหรับ sub หนึ่งๆ ต่อ แต่ละ object เช่น. Read, Write, Execute, Delete, Create, Search.

Example: Access Control Matrix

- Policy in an access control matrix is expressed as follows:
 - ใช้ row แทน แต่ละ subject
 - ใช้ column for each object
- Primitive Operations ที่ต้องมีบน Access Matrix.
 - เราต้องสามารถ add/delete column ได้: (add/delete object)
 - Create Object, Delete Object.
 - เราต้องสามารถ add/delete row ได้: (add/delete subject)
 - Create Subject, Delete Subject.
- With these operations we can begin with an empty access matrix and build up an indexing of its entries.

row คือ subject
column คือ object

	bill.doc	edit.exe	fun.com
Alice	-	{exec},	{exec,read}
Bob	{read,write}	{exec}	{exec,read,write}

Access rights

Another example of ACM

intranet - 7709600f75

TABLE 12.1 An Access Control Matrix

Objects (Categorized by Type)			
Subjects	Document File	Printer	Network Folder Share
Bob	Read	No Access	No Access
Mary	No Access	No Access	Read
Amanda	Read, Write	Print	No Access
Mark	Read, Write	Print	Read, Write
Kathryn	Read, Write	Print, Manage Print Queue	Read, Write, Execute
Colin	Read, Write, Change Permissions	Print, Manage Print Queue, Change Permissions	Read, Write, Execute, Change Permissions

Admin

**CISSP: Certified Information Systems Security
Professional Study Guide
By James Michael Stewart, Ed Tittel, Mike Chapple**

ตดย

- กรณี มี User (subject) สามคน: เป็นต่อ พิยม วอก
- มีไฟล์อยู่สามไฟล์ คือ
 - ไฟล์ **sexygirl.doc** ข้อมูลไฟล์ของเป็นต่อ
 - พิยม read และ write ได้
 $A[\text{พิยม}, \text{sexygirl.doc}] = \text{read, write}$
 - วอก อ่านได้ อย่างเดียว
.....
 - ไฟล์ **secret.exe** โปรแกรม application นัดกิจ ของเป็นต่อ
 - เป็นต่อ run ได้คนเดียว
 - $A[\text{เป็นต่อ}, \text{secret.exe}] = \text{execute}$

- ไฟล์ **fun.com app** เป็นต่อเขียนขึ้นให้เพื่อน ๆ เล่น
 - เป็นต่อ อ่าน เขียน และ รัน ได้
 -
 - พิยม รัน ได้ ถ้าอย่างเดียว
 -
 - วอก เป็นน้องรัก เป็นต่อเล่ายให้ฟังจากเล่น app ได้ แล้ว ยังอ่าน ได้อีกด้วย
 -

ตัวอย่าง Access control matrix

	sexygirl.doc	secret.exe	fun.com
เปิดต่อ			
พิยม			
ວອກ			

Another example

权限 Sub m20b

Object & Sub Subject	O ₁ , (File 1)	O ₂ , (File 2)	S ₁	
S ₁ ,(Process)	Write	Read and Write		
S ₂ , (Alice)		Read	Execute	
S ₃ , (Bob)			Read	

Access control matrix: ข้อจำกัด

The access control matrix is

- an abstract concept,
- ไม่เหมาะสมเลย (not very suitable) สำหรับ direct implementation
 - เมื่อ จำนวนของ subject และ object มีมาก (large)
 - เมื่อ subject และ object มีการเปลี่ยนแปลงบ่อย (change frequently)
- จัดการ security ยาก (not very convenient for managing) security)

It is hard to represent ACM directly.

1 ต่อ 1 ทั่วไป grouping

Representations of Access Control

ជំ Subject មានចំណាំ

Access Control Lists (ACL):

- Contain access from the viewpoint of an **object**.
- In other words, a **column** of the ACM.
- For example:
- File F : (A, Write), (B, Read).
 - Subject ឲ្យបានដំឡើងទៅការណា operation តែងចាំ ក្នុង object នឹង

Capabilities:

- These correspond to the viewpoint of a **subject**.
- In other words, a **row** of the ACM.
- For example:
 - User A: ((Read, F1), (Write, F2)....)
 - Subject presents a capability to an object (**អក្សរជា sub ពេលជា subject មិន
គ្មានតាមការណា operation នៃទាំងនេះ**)

Capabilities

- Focus on the subject:

- access rights are stored with the subject
- capabilities \equiv rows of the access control matrix

Alice	edit.exe: {exec}	fun.com: {exec,read}
พีym	sexygirl.doc {read, write}	fun.com{execute}

- Subjects may grant rights to other subjects.

- พีym อาจให้สิทธิ์อ่านในการเขียน sexygirl.doc
- Subjects may grant the right to grant rights.
- เป็นต่อจากอนุญาตให้พีym อนุญาตให้วอก execute fun.com ได้

Capabilities as tickets

- We can think of a capability as a **ticket** that authorises the holder to **access an object** in a particular way.
- Each holder (user) has a number of tickets.
- Each holder (user) may be authorized to loan or give their tickets to others.
- Hence, the ticket must be unforgeable
 - => more security problem than ACL
 - การที่กำหนดสิทธิ์แบบ capabilities จะอนุญาตให้ subject มอบสิทธิ์ในการเข้าถึงข้อมูล ให้ subject คนอื่น ดังนั้นเมื่อ subject ที่ได้รับการถ่ายโอนหรือ มอบสิทธิ์ให้ เข้าไปทำการใดกัน object จะรู้ได้อย่างไร ว่า subject นี้ ได้รับ สิทธิ์อย่างถูกต้อง (จะรู้ได้อย่างไรว่าตัวที่ได้มาไม่ปลอม) (เช่นรับรอง)???
 - The Check is there for authentication  *ใช้รหัส crytography*
 - It could be something like **a message authentication code** or **digital signature**
 - The Check is there for authentication. Capabilities are difficult to revoke.
- Capabilities are difficult to revoke.

Access Control Lists (ACLs)

- A list of subjects that are authorised to access an object.
- Focus on the object:
 - access rights are stored with the object.
 - ACLs ≡ columns of the access control matrix.

fun.com	พືຍມ: {exec}	ວອກ: {read,write}
---------	--------------	-------------------

- How to check access rights of a specific subject?
- ACLs are implemented in most commercial operating systems but their actual use is limited.

fun.com

ເປັນຕ່ອ
{read,
write,
execute}

ພືຍມ
{execute}

ວອກ
{read,write}

Define users by group

Access Control Lists

- Access control lists are **expensive** to work with as **every access** to the object is **checked**.
 - หมายความว่าที่สูดกับสถานการณ์ที่ user ไม่มาก (best suited for situations where there are relatively **few users (individuals, groups.)**)
 - Advantage
 - Giving the **owner** of the file a lot of **control** over modification of **other user's access**.

Identity	Type	Perm granted	Object
G. Smith	csci	r, w	report.tex
team-mem	admin	r, w, x	a.exe
alice	maths	r	intro.txt
...			

Access Control List: Ex. Unix

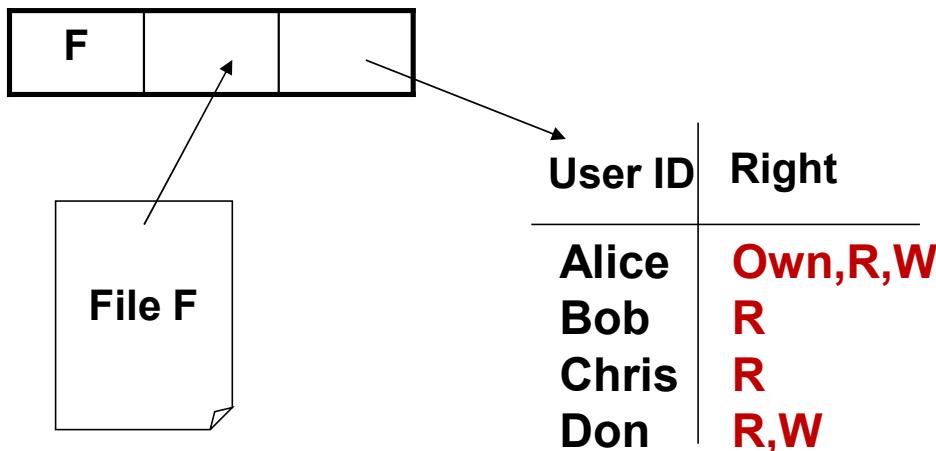
- In **Unix** a file has an **access control list** with **three entries**:
 - owner, group, and other users.
- The type of access can be **r, w, x**.

የተዘዘሩበን

\$	ls -al						
total	120						
drwx--x--x	4	kwrungra	ksci	4096	Jun	26	19:14.
drwxr-xr-x	426	root	other	32768	Nov	18	15:50..
-rw-----	1	kwrungra	ksci	248	Jun	21	1:26.bash_history
-r-----	1	kwrungra	ksci	0	Mar	11	2009.forward
-rw-----	1	kwrungra	ksci	157	Mar	11	2009.login
-rw-----	1	kwrungra	ksci	174	Mar	11	2009.profile
-r-----	1	kwrungra	ksci	0	Mar	11	2009.rhosts
-rw-----	1	kwrungra	ksci	1108	Nov	26	1:18.sh_history
-rw-----	1	kwrungra	ksci	0	Mar	11	2009.Xauthority
drwx-----	16	kwrungra	ksci	4096	Nov	25	23:34 Maildir
drwxr-xr x	6	kwrungra	ksci	4096	Jun	6	18:28 public_html
\$							

Unix: Access Control List

- Access control lists are used to protect **owned objects**.
- เจ้าของ (**owner**) object สามารถแก้ไขสิทธิ์ในการเข้าถึง object นั้น ๆ ได้
- 3 access right: R, W, X



Unix: The permission string...!

- ถ้าตัดตัวแรกทิ้ง permission string ----- ก็อ 9 ตัวหลัง แบ่งเป็น 3 ตัวแรกคือสิทธิ์สำหรับ owner, สามตัวถัดมาคือสิทธิ์สำหรับคนที่อยู่ใน group เดียวกับ owner และสามตัวสุดท้าย สำหรับ คนอื่นๆ ที่อยู่ในระบบ

rwx | rwx | rwx

- The '**R**' permission means read.
- The '**W**' permission means write.
- The '**X**' permission means execute on a file.
 - จริงๆ ตัวแรกที่ตัดทิ้งคือ ตัวที่บอกชนิดของไฟล์ว่าเป็นไฟล์ธรรมดา หรือไฟล์ประเภทไดเรกทอรี

Unix: The permission string...||

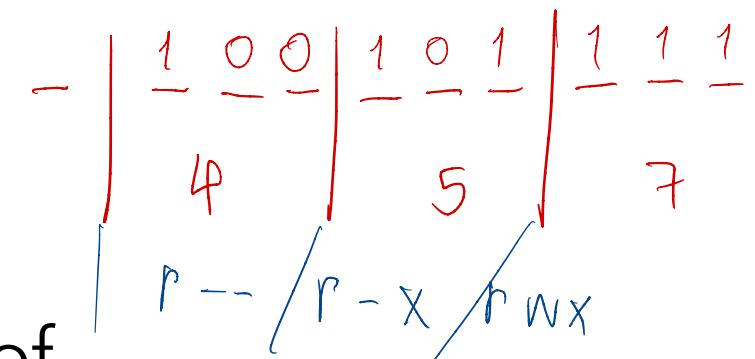
2.com = 457

- permissions สามารถแทนที่ด้วย 3 digit octal (base 8) เลขฐานแปด

- The *read* flag contributes a 4, (100)

- the *write* flag contributes a 2 (010)

- the *execute* flag contributes a 1. (001)



- Exercise: Find the octal permission of

- .-rwxr--r--

- 4 (r) + 2 (w) + 1 (x) for owner

- 4 (r) for group

- 4 (r) for others/ universe

Question:

Somchai and Somying are students in a large class; the lecturer wants to give students access to some documents;

Is entering all names into several ACLs directly a good way to represent the access right?

Is there any better mechanism?

If so what are they???

row & column
 3×3

ຄົມກາ

Lecture note

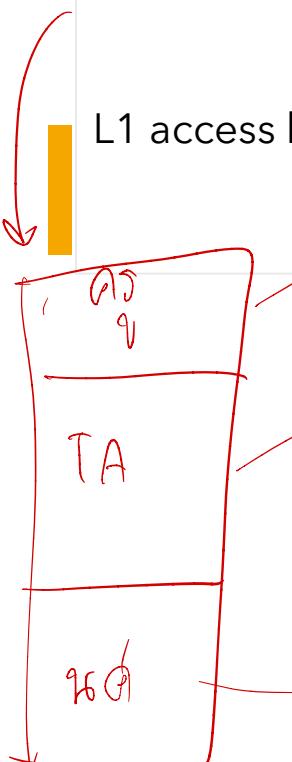
L	A	P
---	---	---

Assignment

Program

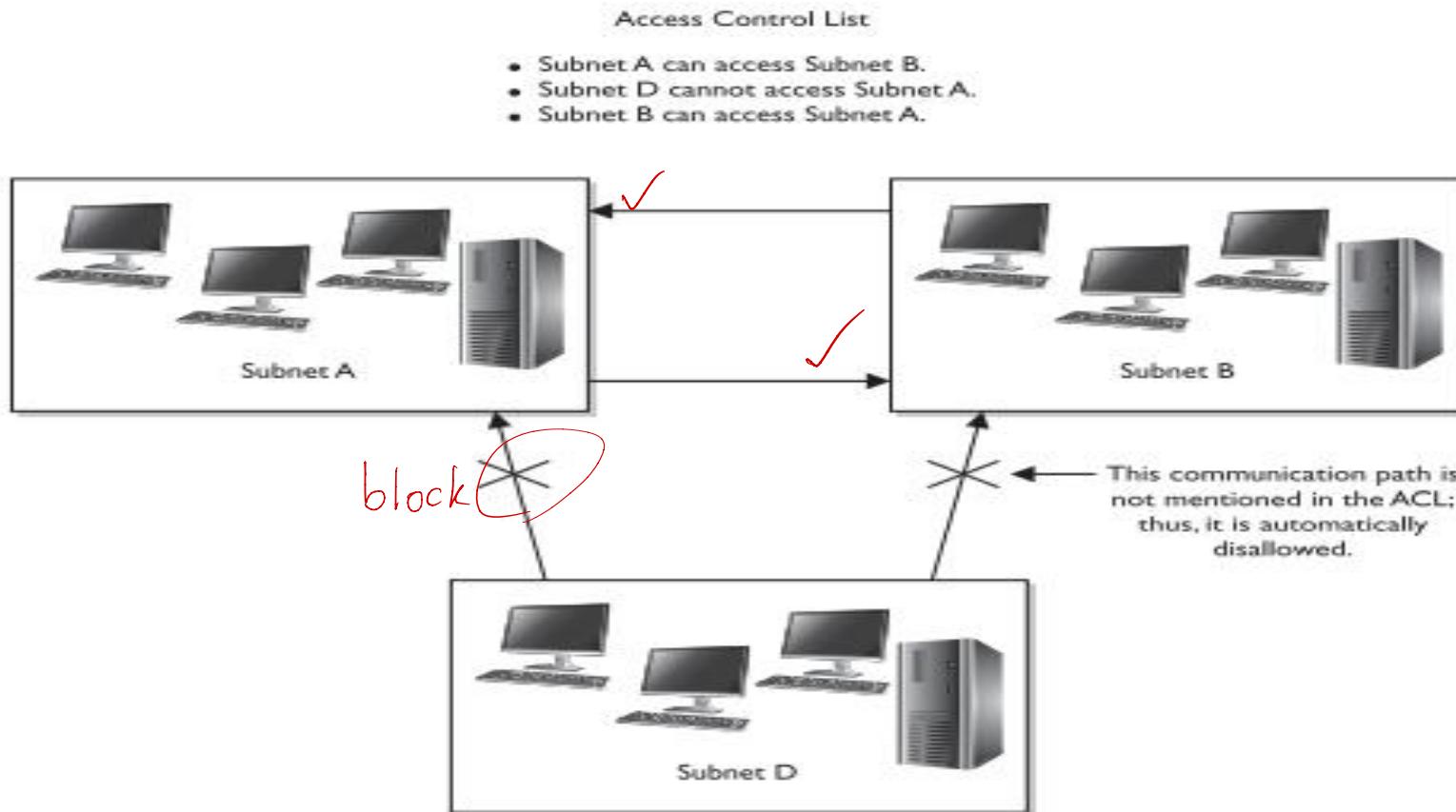
L1 access list

	L	L	L	...						L15	A	A	A	A	P	P
	I	1	2	3						I	1	2	3	4	I	2
ອຳນວຍຮັດນີ້	r	r	r							r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	w	w	w							w	w	w	w	w	w	w
TA1	r	r	r							r	r	r	r	r	r	r
															w	w
TA2	r	r	r							r	r	r	r	r	r	r
															w	w
500..I	r	r	r							r	r	r	r	r	R,	R,
															x	x
500x	r	r	r	x						r	r	r	r	r	R,	R,
															x	x
.....																
52..xx	r	r	r							r	r	r	r	r	R,	R,
															x	x
.....																



subnet តើបង្កើន → network address នៃអេក្រង់កីន

Access Control List: Firewall [5]



Group

201 subject 已知 Group = Roles

- Entering all names into several ACLs is tedious.



**Put them into
Group !!!**

- so the lecturer defines a **group**,
- declares the students to be **members** of the **group**, and
 - Ex. Subject group
 - puts the **group** into the ACLs
- Access rights are often defined for **groups**:
 - **Unix**: owner, group, others

Role

- Entering all names into several ACLs is tedious.



**Put them in a
Role/Roles!!!**

- The lecturer would create a **procedure** for reading course material and assign this procedure to the **role 'student'**.
- A role '**course tutor**' could be assigned a procedure for **updating documents**.

Intermediate Controls

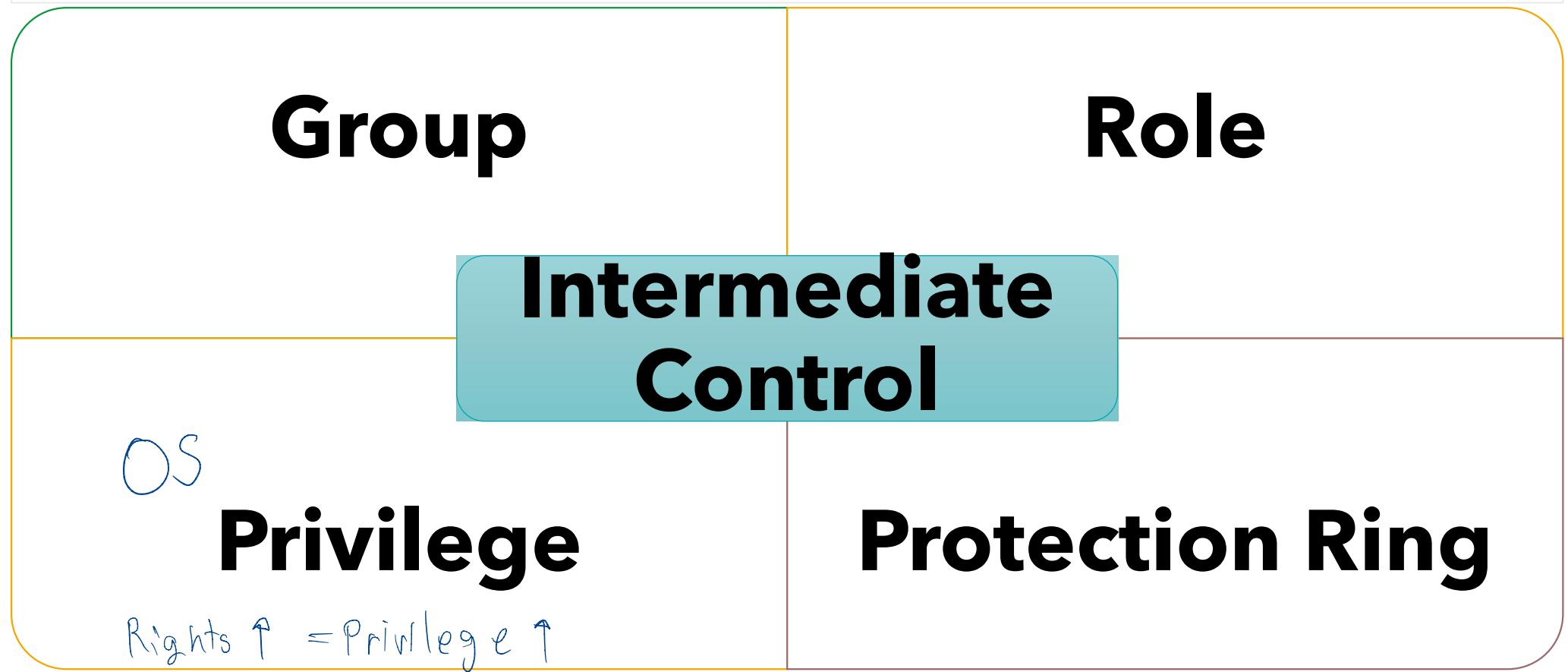
- ทั้ง group และ role จัดเป็น intermediate controls. (เป็นตัวกลาง)
- The intermediate control is
 - The intermediate layer between (เลเยอร์ที่อยู่ระหว่าง)
 - subjects and objects or
 - subjects and operations or
 - objects and operations.
 - ทำให้จัดการ access control policies ได้ง่ายขึ้น [2].
 - Intermediate controls facilitate better security management.
 - To deal with complexity, introduce more levels of indirection.

intermediate concepts ระหว่าง subjects และ objects มีหลายแบบ เช่น อาจแบ่งตาม
Privileges
Protection ring

We use intermediate levels of control to increase simplicity;

Principle of Privilege

Some intermediate Control mechanisms



Group concept

Users are assigned to groups.

- A user can be a member of one group or multiple groups.

Groups are given **permissions** to access objects.

Each user has the **permissions** assigned to the group or groups it is a member of.

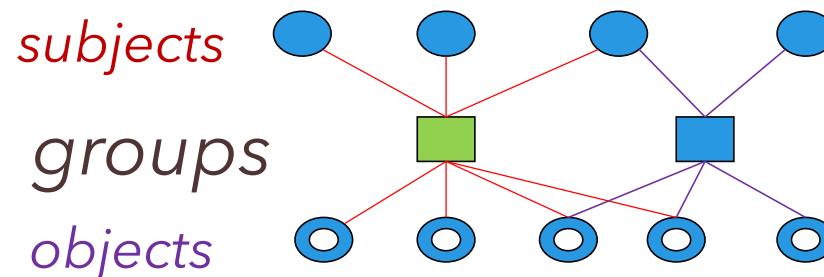
Groups are the intermediate layer between **user*** and **object**.

Objects can also be grouped.

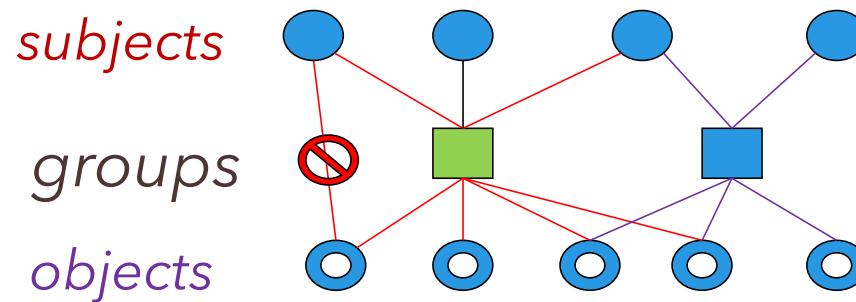
แบบฝึกหัด ให้นักศึกษาลองแบ่ง Group ของตารางใน Slide ที่ 46

Groups & Negative Permissions[3]

- Groups are an **intermediate layer** between **users** and **objects**.



- To deal with special cases, **negative permissions** withdraw rights



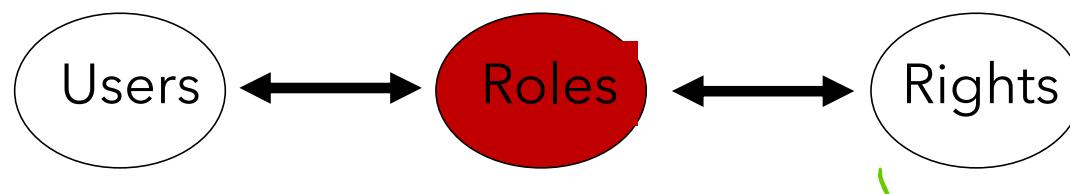
Role: What is it?

Role Base ex. Bank System

- Subject **derives** their access **rights** from their **roles**.
- A role is a **collection of procedures assigned** to users; (บทบาท คือ กลุ่มของ procedure ที่กำหนดให้ผู้ใช้)
 - a user can have more than one role and
 - more than one user can have the same role.
- Procedure:
 - 'high level' access operations with a **more complex semantic** than **read or write**
 - คือ access operation แบบ high level ที่ซับซ้อนกว่า read และ right (เช่น role ของพนักงานบัญชี)

Role based Access (Intermediate Control)

- A user is assigned **a role**, which comes with **various permissions** (rights) ผู้ใช้จะถูก assign role ซึ่งจะมี permission ที่แตกต่างกัน (Permissions คือ สิทธิในการทำ operation ต่างๆ).



- For example, an accountant can issue cheques.
 - if Jane Doe is assigned the **role of accountant**
 - the payroll software will allow Jane to approve checks and issue them.

<http://www.authenticationworld.com/Access-Control-Authentication/RoleBasedAccessControl.html>

Role based access: An example

- In a banking environment there are several appropriate **roles**:

អង្គភាពអាជីវកម្ម

A Teller has permission

- to modify a customer account with a deposit, carry out withdrawal transactions up to a specified limit
- query all account log entries.

A Branch Manager has

- the same permissions as a teller
- can also create and terminate accounts.

A Customer is allowed

- to query the account log for his/her own account.

A System Administrator

- can query all system log entries,
- activate/deactivate the system, but cannot read or modify customer account info .

An Auditor

- can read any data in the system
- but modify nothing.

ແບບຝຶກຫັດ ໃຫ້ນັກຄືກາລອງ
ແມ່ນ Role ຂອງຕາງໃນ
Slide ປີ 46

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More on roles

If users change roles

- their rights change in accordance with their old and new roles.
- This can simplify access control management!

As you can see, a role corresponds to a group whose

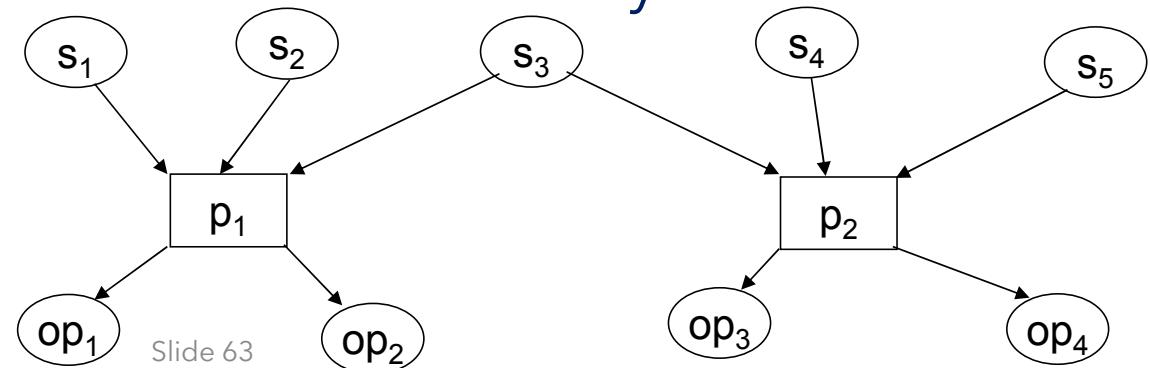
- responsibilities,
- abilities or restrictions

need to be considered when formulating access policy.

Separation of duties is an important security principle;

Privileges (Intermediate Control):

- A subject is assigned **privileges** that allow the subject to **execute** certain operations.
- Typically, privileges are associated with **OS functions** and relate to activities like **system administration**, **backup**, **mail access**, or **network access**.
- Privileges can be viewed as an **intermediate layer** between subjects and operations.



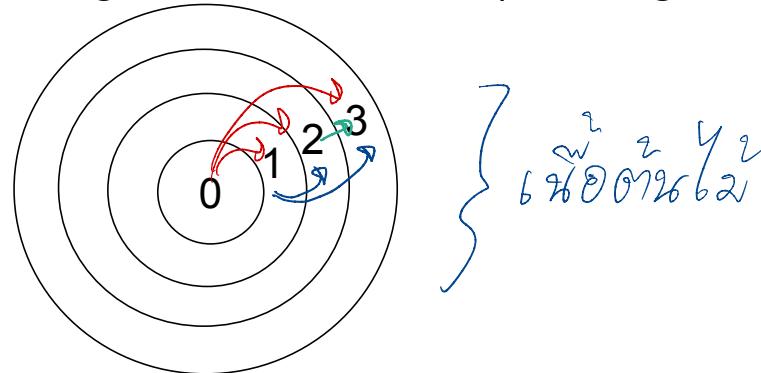
Permission

↙ bios check hardware → boot kernel → Load OS with kernel
 control hardware

Protection Rings

- Each subject (process) and each object is assigned a number, depending on its 'importance',

- e.g. *ក្រុងការងារ*
- 0 - operating system kernel (បែម)
 - 1 - operating system
 - 2 - utilities
 - 3 - user processes
- Max
Rights
Min



- These numbers correspond to concentric **protection rings**,
 - with ring 0 in the centre giving the highest degree of protection.
- If a process is assigned the number *i*, then we say the process
 - "runs in ring *i*".
- Access control decisions are made by comparing the subject's and object's numbers.

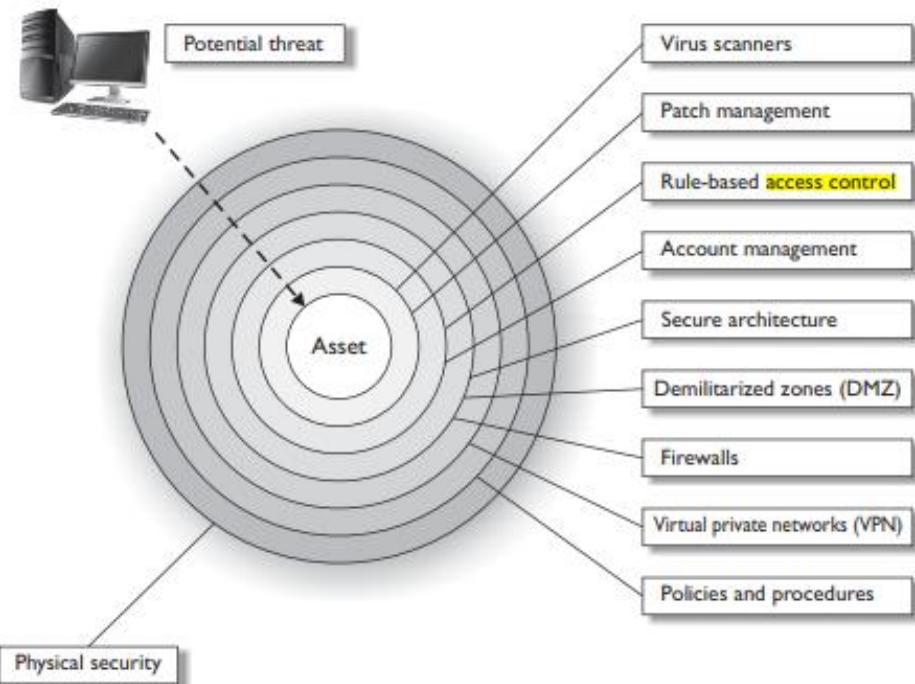


Figure 2-2 Defense-in-depth

ສົມດໍານຸ່ງຈິທີ ລັກ

Ask in class Next week:

What are the relevant subjects and objects in the context of operating systems and databases?

In
operating
systems:

Subject: Kernel process, User process, domains (a protection environment in which a process executes).

In
databases:

Subject: Users, Application

row = record
column = field

Exercise :

the OS , file property නැංවා (ව්‍යුත්)

- Alice can read and write to the file x, read the file y and execute the file z.
- Bob can read x, read and write to y and has no access to z.
 - a) Write access control lists for this situation.
 - b) Write capability lists for this situation.
 - c) What is the difference between access control lists and capability lists in terms of revoking all access rights to a specific file and revoking all access rights for a specific person?
 - Add 1 record (Protect from copying)

References:

- [1] CSCI262 Lecture Notes by Dr. Luke McEvan, University of Wollongong Australia.
- [2] Computer Security: Principles and Practice, W. Stalling and L. Brown, 1st edition, Pearson Education, 2008.
- [3] Computer Security, D. Gollman, 2nd edition, John Wiley & Sons, 2006.
- [4] Wikipedia.org
- [5] All in one CISSP Exam Guide, S. Harris, 6th edition, McGrawHill, 2013.