

Lecture 24 Outline

May 25, 2018

Reading: §16

Assignments: Lab 4, due on June 6, 2018 at 11:59pm
Homework 4, due on May 30, 2018 at 11:59pm

1. Capabilities
 - a. Capability-based addressing
 - b. Inheritance of C-Lists
 - c. Revocation: use of a global descriptor table
2. Lock and Key
 - a. Associate with each object a lock; associate with each process that has access to object a key (it's a cross between ACLs and C-Lists)
 - b. Example: cryptographic (Gifford). X object enciphered with key K . Associate an opener R with X . Then:
OR-Access: K can be recovered with any D_i in a list of n deciphering transformations, so $R = (E_1(K), E_2(K), \dots, E_n(K))$ and any process with access to any of the D_i 's can access the file
AND-Access: need all n deciphering functions to get K : $R = E_1(E_2(\dots E_n(K)\dots))$
 - c. Types and locks
3. Secret sharing
4. MULTICS ring mechanism
 - a. Rings, gates, ring-crossing faults
 - b. Used for both data and procedures; rights are REWA
(b_1, b_2) access bracket—can access freely; (b_3, b_4) call bracket—can call segment through gate; so if a 's access bracket is (32, 35) and its call bracket is (36, 39), then assuming permission mode (REWA) allows access, a procedure in:
rings 0–31: can access a , but ring-crossing fault occurs
rings 32–35: can access a , no ring-crossing fault
rings 36–39: can access a , provided a valid gate is used as an entry point
rings 40–63: cannot access a
 - c. If the procedure is accessing a data segment d , no call bracket allowed; given the above, assuming permission mode (REWA) allows access, a procedure in:
rings 0–32: can access d
rings 33–35: can access d , but cannot write to it (W or A)
rings 36–63: cannot access d