Outline for April 3, 2003

- 1. Principle of Complete Mediation
 - a. All accesses must be checked
 - b. Forces system-wide view of controls
 - c. Sources of requests must be identified correatly
 - d. Source of problems: caching (because it may not reflect the state of the system correctly); examples are race conditions, DNS poisoning
- 2. Principle of Open Design
 - a. Designs are open so everyone can examine them and know the limits of the security provided
 - b. Does *not* apply to cryptographic keys
 - c. Acceptance of reality: they can get this info anyway
- 3. Principle of Separation of Privilege
 - a. Require multiple conditions to be satisfied before granting permission/access/etc.
 - b. Advantage: 2 accidents/errors/etc. must happen together to trigger failure
- 4. Principle of Least Common Mechanism
 - a. Minimize sharing
 - b. New service: in kernel or as a library routine? Latter is better, as each user gets their own copy
- 5. Principle of Psychological Acceptability
 - a. Willingness to use the mechanisms
 - b. Understanding model
 - c. Matching user's goal
- 6. ACM and primitive operations
 - a. Go over subjects, objects (includes subjects), and state (S, O, A) where A is ACM
 - b. Transitions modify ACM entries; primitive operations follow
 - c. **enter** r **into** A[s,o]
 - d. **delete** r **from** A[s,o]
 - e. **create subject** s' (note $A[s',x] = A[x,s'] = \emptyset$ for all x)
 - f. **create object** $o'(\text{note } A[x,o'] = \emptyset \text{ for all } x)$
 - g. destroy subject s'
 - h. destroy object o'
- 7. Commands

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a. command c(s_1, ..., s_k, o_1, ..., o_k)

if r_1 in A[s_1, o_1] and
r_2 in A[s_2, o_2] and
...
r_m in A[s_m, o_m]

then
op_1;
op_2;
...;
op_n;

end.
b. Example 1: creating a file
command create_file(p, f)
```

create object f;

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enter Own into A[p, f]
enter Read into A[p, f]
enter Write into A[p, f]
end.

c. Example 2:granting one process read rights to a file command grant_read(p, q, f)
if Own in A[p, f]
then
enter Read into A[q, f]
end.
```

- 8. What is the safety question?
 - a. An unauthorized state is one in which a generic right *r* could be leaked into an entry in the ACM that did not previously contain *r*. An initial state is safe for *r* if it cannot lead to a state in which *r* could be leaked.
 - b. Question: in a given arbitrary protection system, is safety decidable?
 - c. Mono-operational protection systems: decidable
 - d. Theorem: there is an algorithm that decides whether a given mono-operational system and initial state is safe for a given generic right.

Proof: finite number of command sequences; can eliminate **delete**, **destroy**.

Ignore more than one **create** as all others are conditioned on access rights in the matrix. (One exception: no subjects; then we need one **create subject**).

Bound: s number of subjects (possibly one more than in original), o number of objects (same), g number of generic rights; number of command sequences to inspect is at most $2^{g(s+1)(o+1)+1}$.

- 9. General case: It is undecidable whether a given state of a given protection system is safe for a given generic right.
 - a. Represent TM as ACM; reduce halting problem to it