

Outline for April 6, 2000

1. Greetings and felicitations!
 - a. Handouts
2. 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' (note $A[x, o'] = \emptyset$ for all x)
 - g. **destroy subject** s'
 - h. **destroy object** o'
3. commands
 - a. **command** $c(s_1, \dots, s_k, o_1, \dots, o_k)$
if r_1 **in** $A[s_1, o_1]$ **and**
 r_2 **in** $A[s_2, o_2]$ **and**
 \dots
 r_m **in** $A[s_m, o_m]$
then
 $op_1;$
 $op_2;$
 $\dots;$
 $op_n;$
end.
 - b. Example 1: creating a file
command $create_file(p, f)$
create object $f;$
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.
4. 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?
5. Mono-operational protection systems: decidable
 - a. Theorem: there is an algorithm that decides whether a given mono-operational system and initial state is safe for a given generic right.
 - b. 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^{sgo} .
6. 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

7. Take-Grant

- a. Introduce as counterpoint to NRU result
- b. Show bridges (as a combination of terminal and initial spans)
- c. Show islands (maximal subject-only tg-connected subgraphs)
- d. $\text{can}\bullet\text{share}(r, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, G_0)$ iff there is an edge from \mathbf{x} to \mathbf{y} labelled r in G_0 , or all of the following hold: (1) there is a vertex \mathbf{y}' with an edge from \mathbf{y}' to \mathbf{y} labelled r ; (2) there is a subject \mathbf{y}' which terminally spans to \mathbf{y}' , or $\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{y}$; (3) there is a subject \mathbf{x}' which initially spans to \mathbf{x} , or $\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{x}$; and (4) there is a sequence of islands I_1, \dots, I_n connected by bridges for which \mathbf{x}' is in I_1 and \mathbf{y}' is in I_n .
- e. Describe $\text{can}\bullet\text{steal}$; don't state theorem