## Outline for March 11, 2002

## **Reading:** §15.1–15.4

- 1. Greetings and Felicitations
- 2. Puzzle of the day
- 3. Privilege in Languages
  - a. Nesting program units
  - b. Temporary upgrading of privileges
- 4. Access Control Lists
  - a. UNIX method
  - b. ACLs: describe, revocation issue
- 5. MULTICS ring mechanism
  - a. MULTICS rings: used for both data and procedures; rights are REWA
  - b.  $(b_1, b_2)$  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
- 6. Capabilities
  - a. Capability-based addressing: show picture of accessing object
  - b. Show process limiting access by not inheriting all parent's capabilities
  - c. Revocation: use of a global descriptor table
- 7. 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: use crypto (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
    - $R = (E_1(K), E_2(K), ..., E_n(K))$  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:  $R = E_1(E_2(...E_n(K)...))$
  - c. Types and locks