Security Part 2
Authorization

- Protecting *what from whom*
  - protecting *objects from subjects*
    - subjects
      - processes
      - threads
    - objects
      - files
      - web sites
      - processes
      - threads
Access Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>/a/b/c</th>
<th>/x/y/z</th>
<th>Process 112</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grace</td>
<td>rw</td>
<td></td>
<td>rw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anita</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada</td>
<td></td>
<td>rw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/a/b/c’s ACL

Grace’s protection domain

Operating Systems in Depth

XXIV–3

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C-list = *capability* list. We speak of process 112 having a read-write capability for file /a/b/c.
Principle of least privilege

make the protection domain as small as possible

the capability list contains only what’s absolutely necessary
Caveat

- Meaning of “privilege” has changed in the past 30 years
  - 30 years ago
    - anything a process could do (such as file access) was labeled a privilege
  - now
    - a privilege is the ability to do something that affects the system as a whole
      - superuser privilege in Unix
      - administrator privilege in Windows
      - set-system-clock privilege
      - backup-files privilege
Modern OSes ...

- **Principle of least privilege**
  - run code in smallest protection domain
    - Windows: many users run with “administrator” privilege
    - Unix and Windows: no smaller protection domain than that of a user

- **Better use of hardware protection**
  - data, such as stacks, should not be executable
Access Control

• Two approaches
  – who you are
    - subjects’ identity attributes determine access to objects
  – what you have
    - capabilities possessed by subjects determine access to objects
Who-You-Are-Based Access Control

- Discretionary access control (DAC)
  - objects have owners
  - owners determine who may access objects and how they may access them

- Mandatory access control (MAC)
  - system-wide policy on who may access what and how
  - object owners have no say
Access Control in Traditional Systems

- Unix and Windows
  - primarily DAC
  - file descriptors and file handles provide capabilities
  - MAC becoming more popular
    - SELinux
    - Windows
Unix

- Process's security context
  - user ID
  - set of group IDs
  - more discussed later
- Object's authorization information
  - owner user ID
  - group owner ID
  - permission vector
Quiz 1

Is there a means in Unix to specify that members of two different groups have read access to a file, without resorting to features we haven’t yet discussed?

a) No, it can’t be done
b) Yes, but it’s complicated
c) Yes, it’s just as easy as specifying that the file is readable by just one group
Initializing Authorization Info

- permission_vector = mode & ~umask
  - mode is from open system call

- Owner user ID
  - effective user ID of creating process

- Group owner ID
  - “set either to the effective group ID of the process or to the group ID of the parent directory (depending on file system type and mount options, and the mode of the parent directory, see the mount options bsdgroups and sysvgroups described in mount(8))”
    - Linux man page for open(2)
Security Identifier (SID)

- Identify principals (users, groups, etc.)
- S-V-Auth-SubAuth_1-SubAuth_2-...-SubAuth_n-RID
  - S: they all start with “S”
  - V: version number (1)
  - Auth: 48-bit identifier of agent who created SID
    - local system
    - other system
  - SubAuth: 32-bit identifier of subauthority
    - subsystem, etc.
  - RID: relative identifier
    - makes it unique
    - user number, group number, etc.

- S-1-5-123423890-907809-43
Security Descriptor

- Owner’s SID
- DACL
  - discretionary access-control list
- SACL
  - system access-control list
    - controls auditing
    - more later
- Flags
Initializing DACLs

- Individual ACEs in directories may be marked inheritable
- When an object is created, DACL is initialized
  - explicitly provided ACEs appear first
  - then any ACEs inherited from parent
  - then any ACEs inherited from grandparent
  - etc.
Decision Algorithm

\[ \text{accesses\_permitted} = \text{null} \]

walk through the ACEs in order

if access token’s user SID or group SID match ACE’s SID

if ACE is of type access-deny

if a requested access type is denied

Stop — access is denied

if ACE is of type access-allow

if a requested access type is permitted

add access type to \text{accesses\_permitted}

if all requested accesses are permitted

Stop — access is allowed

if not all requested access types permitted

Stop — access is denied
Mary is a member of inGroup.
Preferred Order

- *Access-denied* entries first
- *Access-allowed* entries second
- However ...
  - not enforced
  - system GUIs don’t show order
  - only way to find out is to ask for “effective permissions”
When the ACL of a directory is modified, its inheritable ACEs are propagated to its descendants.
Unix ACLs

- POSIX 1003.1e
  - deliberated for 10 years
    - what to do about backwards compatibility?
  - gave up ...
  - but implemented, nevertheless
    - setfacl/getfacl commands in Linux
Unix ACLs

- ACEs
  - user_obj: applies to file’s owner
  - group_obj: applies to file’s group
  - user: applies to named user
  - group: applies to named group
  - other: applies to everyone else
  - mask: maximum permissions granted to user, group_obj, and group entries
Unix ACLs

- Access checking
  - if effective user ID of process matches file’s owner
    - *user_obj entry* determines access
  - if effective user ID matches any *user ACE*
    - *user entry* ANDed with *mask* determines access
  - if effective group ID or supplemental group matches file’s group or any *group ACE*
    - access is intersection of *mask* and the union of all matching group entries
  - otherwise, *other ACE* determines access
Here we create a directory, then add an ACL giving nlindsay read, write, and execute permission. The ls command, via the “+”, indicates that the permissions on the directory are more complicated than it can show. However, the getfacl command shows the complete permissions. Note that a mask is automatically created allowing nlindsay to have the full permissions requested.
Now we give the directory a default ACL, which is used to initialize the ACLs for files and directories created within the directory.
Here we create a file within the directory. The `cp` command gives a mode argument (requested permissions) of 0666 in the `creat` system call. (the umask is 007). The `mask ACE` was set automatically to `rw`, thus ensuring that nlindsay’s effective permissions are `rw`. 

```bash
% cd dir
% cp /dev/null file # creates file with mode = 0666
% ls -l
total 0
-rw-rw---- 1 twd fac 0 Mar 30 12:16 file
% getfacl file
# file: file
# owner: twd
# group: cs-fac
user::rw-
user:nlindsay:rwx #effective:rw-
group::r-x #effective:r--
mask::rw-
other::---
```
We now create the file again within the directory, but through the use of a program with which we can control the mode bits in the `creat` system call. In this example, the file is created with requested permissions of 0466 (read-only for the user, read and write for the group and others), but adjusted by the umask. Strangely, both the owner of the file and nlindsay are given rw permissions.
We further modify the ACL by setting the permissions for others to be rw. This appears to have the side effect of changing the mask to rwx, which gives both nlindsay and the file's group execute access to the file. It's not at all clear why this happens and is likely a bug.
We further modify the ACL by adding a group entry for cs1670ta and setting it to rw.
Finally we change the mask to read-only. This affects the explicit user entry and the group entry, but does not affect the owner of the file or others.
Quiz 2

Unlike Windows ACLs, UNIX ACLs have no deny entries. Is it possible to set up an ACL that specifies that everyone in a particular group has rw access, except that a certain group member has no access at all?

a) No, it can’t be done
b) Yes, but it's complicated
c) Yes, it’s easy
For details on NFSv4 ACLs, see RFC 3530 (http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3530.txt), section 5.11.
ACLs at Brown CS

- Linux systems support POSIX ACLs
- Windows systems support Windows ACLs
- Servers run GPFS file system and handle NFSv3 and CIFS clients
  - GPFS support NFSv4 ACLs
  - translated to POSIX ACLs and Unix bit vectors for NFSv3 clients
  - translated to Windows ACLs for CIFS clients
Extending the Basic Models

- Provide a file that others may write to, but only if using code provided by owner
- Print server
  - pass it file names
  - print server may access print files if and only if client may
- Password-changing program
Superuser (Unix)

- User ID == 0
  - bypasses all access checks
  - can send signals to any process
The setuid bit was patented in 1973 by Dennis Ritchie.
User and Group IDs

- Real user and group IDs — usually used to identify who created the process
- Effective user and group IDs — used to determine access rights to files
- Saved user and group IDs — hold the initial effective user and group IDs established at the time of the exec, allowing one to revert back to them
Exec

- Normally the real and effective IDs are the same
  - they are copied to the child from the parent during a fork
- execs done on files marked setuid or setgid change this
  - if the file is marked setuid, then the effective and saved user IDs become the ID of the owner of the file
  - if the file is marked setgid, then the effective and saved group IDs become the ID of the group of the file
Exercise of Powers

• Permission to access a file depends on a process’s effective IDs
  – the access system call checks permissions with respect to a process’s real IDs
    - this allows setuid/setgid programs to determine the privileges of their invokers

• The kill system call makes use of both forms of user ID; for process A to send a signal to process B, one of the following must be true:
  – A’s real user ID is the same as B’s real or saved user ID
  – A’s effective user ID is the same as B’s real or saved user ID
  – A’s effective user ID is 0
Race Conditions

// a setuid-root program:               // another program:

if (access("/tmp/mytemp", 
  W_OK) == 0) {
  // ... fail
}

fd = open("/tmp/mytemp", 
  O_WRITE|O_APPEND);
len = read(0, buf, 
  sizeof(buf));
write(fd, buf, len);

• TOCTTOU vulnerability
• time of check to time of use ...

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Changing Identity (1)

- The `setuid` and `setgid` system calls give a process a limited ability to change its IDs
  
  ```c
  int setuid(uid_t uid)
  
  int setgid(gid_t gid)
  ```
  
  - If the caller is super user, then these calls set the real, effective, and saved IDs
  - Otherwise, these calls set only the effective IDs and do so only if the caller’s real, saved, or effective ID is equal to the argument
Changing Identity (2)

- The *seteuid* and *setegid* system calls are the same except that they change only the effective IDs.
- The system calls *getuid*, *getgid*, *geteuid*, and *getegid* respectively return the real user ID, the real group ID, the effective user ID, and the effective group ID of the caller.
Avoiding the Race Condition

```c
uid_t caller_id = getuid();
uid_t my_id = geteuid();
seteuid(caller_id);
fd = open("/tmp/mytemp", O_WRITE|O_APPEND);
if (fd == -1) {
    // fail ...
}
seteuid(my_id);
len = read(0, buf, sizeof(buf));
write(fd, buf, len);
```
Unix Security Context

- Security context of a process
  - real user and group IDs
  - effective user and group IDs
  - saved user and group IDs
  - more?
More …

– supplementary groups
– alternate root
– file-descriptor table
– privileges
  - *super user* at finer granularity
  - called capabilities in Linux
Same But Different

/* handin: a setuid-twd program */

% handin my_asgn

...  

if (access(argv[1], R_OK) == 0) {
    // another program:
    unlink("my_asgn");
    symlink("/u/twd/solution", "my_asgn");
    // ... fail
}

fd = open(argv[1], O_RDONLY);

/* copy argv[1] to course directory */
How to Solve?

- Could use previous solution
  or
- Rewrite handin to read file from stdin
  – caller must open it
In this example you are to send the name of the file containing your homework to a server process running the handin program.
Unix provides a means for transmitting file descriptors from one process to another via a Unix-domain socket. Thus a file descriptor acts as a capability for an object, a concept we explore in more detail soon.