

# Protection



In Chapter 16, we addressed security, which involves guarding computer resources against unauthorized access, malicious destruction or alteration, and accidental introduction of inconsistency. In this chapter, we turn to protection, which involves controlling the access of processes and users to the resources defined by a computer system.

The processes in an operating system must be protected from one another's activities. To provide this protection, we can use various mechanisms to ensure that only processes that have gained proper authorization from the operating system can operate on the files, memory segments, CPU, networking, and other resources of a system. These mechanisms must provide a means for specifying the controls to be imposed, together with a means of enforcement.

## Bibliographical Notes

<https://www.acsac.org/2005/papers/Bell.pdf> describes rings of protection.

The access-matrix model of protection between domains and objects was developed by [Lampson (1969)] and [Lampson (1971)]. [Popek (1974)] and [Saltzer and Schroeder (1975)] provided excellent surveys on the subject of protection. [Harrison et al. (1976)] used a formal version of the access-matrix model to enable them to prove properties of a protection system mathematically.

The concept of a capability evolved from Iliffe's and Jodeit's *codewords*, which were implemented in the Rice University computer ([Iliffe and Jodeit (1962)]). The term *capability* was introduced by [Dennis and Horn (1966)].

[https://www.usenix.org/legacy/event/usenix03/tech/freenix03/full\\_papers/gruenbacher/gruenbacher.html/main.html](https://www.usenix.org/legacy/event/usenix03/tech/freenix03/full_papers/gruenbacher/gruenbacher.html/main.html) describes the Posix capability standard and how it was implemented in Linux.

The Hydra system was described by [Wulf et al. (1981)]. The CAP system was described by [Needham and Walker (1977)]. [Organick (1972)] discussed the MULTICS ring-protection system.

Revocation was discussed by [Redell and Fabry (1974)], [Cohen and Jefferson (1975)], and [Ekanadham and Bernstein (1979)]. The principle of separation of policy and mechanism was advocated by the designer of Hydra ([Levin et al.

(1975)). The confinement problem was first discussed by [Lampson (1973)] and was further examined by [Lipner (1975)].

The use of minimal operating-system support to enforce protection was advocated by the Exokernel Project ([Ganger et al. (2002)], [Kaashoek et al. (1997)]). Extensibility of system code through language-based protection mechanisms was discussed in [Bershad et al. (1995)]. Other techniques for enforcing protection include sandboxing ([Goldberg et al. (1996)]) and software fault isolation ([Wahbe et al. (1993)]). The issues of lowering the overhead associated with protection costs and enabling user-level access to networking devices were discussed in [McCanne and Jacobson (1993)] and [Basu et al. (1995)].

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The use of higher-level languages for specifying access control was suggested first by [Morris (1973)], who proposed the use of the `seal` and `unseal` operations, [Kieburtz and Silberschatz (1978)], [Kieburtz and Silberschatz (1983)], and [McGraw and Andrews (1979)] proposed various language constructs for dealing with general dynamic-resource-management schemes. [Jones and Liskov (1978)] considered how a static access-control scheme can be incorporated in a programming language that supports abstract data types. The use of minimal operating-system support to enforce protection was advocated by the Exokernel Project ([Ganger et al. (2002)], [Kaashoek et al. (1997)]). Extensibility of system code through language-based protection mechanisms was discussed in [Bershad et al. (1995)]. Other techniques for enforcing protection include sandboxing ([Goldberg et al. (1996)]) and software fault isolation ([Wahbe et al. (1993)]). The issues of lowering the overhead associated with protection costs and enabling user-level access to networking devices were discussed in [McCanne and Jacobson (1993)] and [Basu et al. (1995)].

More detailed analyses of stack inspection, including comparisons with other approaches to Java security, can be found in [Wallach et al. (1997)] and [Gong et al. (1997)].

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