

CS590U

Access Control: Theory and Practice

Lecture 11 (Oct 7nd)
Clark-Wilson Model and The
Chinese Wall Security Policy



Announcements

- Proposal due today
- Homework will be given on Oct 16th and due on Nov 4th
- Today's office hour cancelled
- Will Winsborough talk on Wednesday
 - *Specification and Management of Attribute-based Authorization Policy*
- Sign-up for meeting with Will Winsborough after Thursday's class



References for This Lecture

- David D. Clark and David R. Wilson.
"A Comparison of Commercial and Military Computer Security Policies"
 - In Oakland'1987.
- David FC. Brewer and Michael J. Nash.
"The Chinese Wall Security Policy"
 - in Oakland'1989.

3



Impact of the Clark-Wilson Paper

- Shift the focus of the field from military MAC policies to other requirements of access control
- 147 citations on Citeseer

4



The Focus is on Integrity

- Military policies focus on preventing disclosure
- In commercial environment, preventing unauthorized data modification is usually paramount
 - No user of the system, even if authorized, may be permitted to modify data items in such a way that assets or accounting records of the company are lost or corrupted

5



The Goal of the Paper

- Defend the following two conclusions
 - there is a distinct set of security policies, related to integrity rather than disclosure, which are often of highest priority in the commercial data processing environment
 - Some separate mechanisms are required for enforcement of these policies, disjoint from those in the Orange Book

6



High-level Mechanisms for Enforcing Data Integrity

- Well-formed transaction
 - a user should not manipulate data arbitrarily, but only in constrained ways that preserve or ensure data integrity
 - e.g., use a write-only log to record all transactions
 - double-entry bookkeeping

7



High-level Mechanisms for Enforcing Data Integrity

- Separation of duty among the employees
 - ensure external consistency: data objects correspond to the real world objects
 - separating all operations into several subparts and requiring that each subpart be executed by a different person

8



Implementing the Two High-level Mechanisms

- Mechanisms are needed to ensure
 - a data item can be manipulated only by a specific set of programs
 - programs must be inspected for proper construction, controls must be provided on the ability to install and modify these programs
 - each user must be permitted to use only certain sets of programs
 - assignment of people to programs must be controlled and inspected


9



Differences from MAC

- A data item is not associated with a particular security level, but rather with a set of TPs
- A user is not given read/write access to data items, but rather permissions to execute certain programs

10



The Clarke-Wilson Model for Integrity (1)

- Unconstrained Data Items (UDIs)
- Constrained Data Items (CDIs)
 - data items within the system to which the integrity model must apply
- Integrity Verification Procedures (IVPs)
 - confirm that all of the CDIs in the system conform to the integrity specification
- Transformation Procedures (TPs)
 - well-formed transactions


11



The Clarke-Wilson Model for Integrity (2)

- C1: (Certification) All IVPs must properly ensure that all CDIs are in a valid state at the time the IVP is run
- C2: All TPs must be certified to be valid. That is, they must take a CDI to a valid final state, given that it is in a valid final state to begin with. For each TP, the security officer must specify the set of CDIs that the TP has been certified.

12



The Clarke-Wilson Model for Integrity (3)

- E1: (Enforcement) The system must ensure that only TPs can access CDIs and any TP can only access the CDIs it is certified for.
- E2: The system must maintain a relation of the form, $(User_i, TP_i, (CDI_a, CDI_a, CDI_c, \dots))$. A user can only execute TPs that it is allowed to access.


13



The Clarke-Wilson Model for Integrity (4)

- C3: The relation in E2 must be certified to meet the separation of duty requirement.
- E3: The system must authenticate the identity of each user attempting to execute a TP

14



The Clarke-Wilson Model for Integrity (5)

- C4: All TPs must be certified to write to an append-only CDI (the log) all information necessary to permit the nature of the operation to be reconstructed.
- C5: Any TP that takes a UDI as input must be certified to perform only valid transformations, or no transformations, for all possible values of the UDI. The transformation either rejects the UDI or transforms it into a CDI.

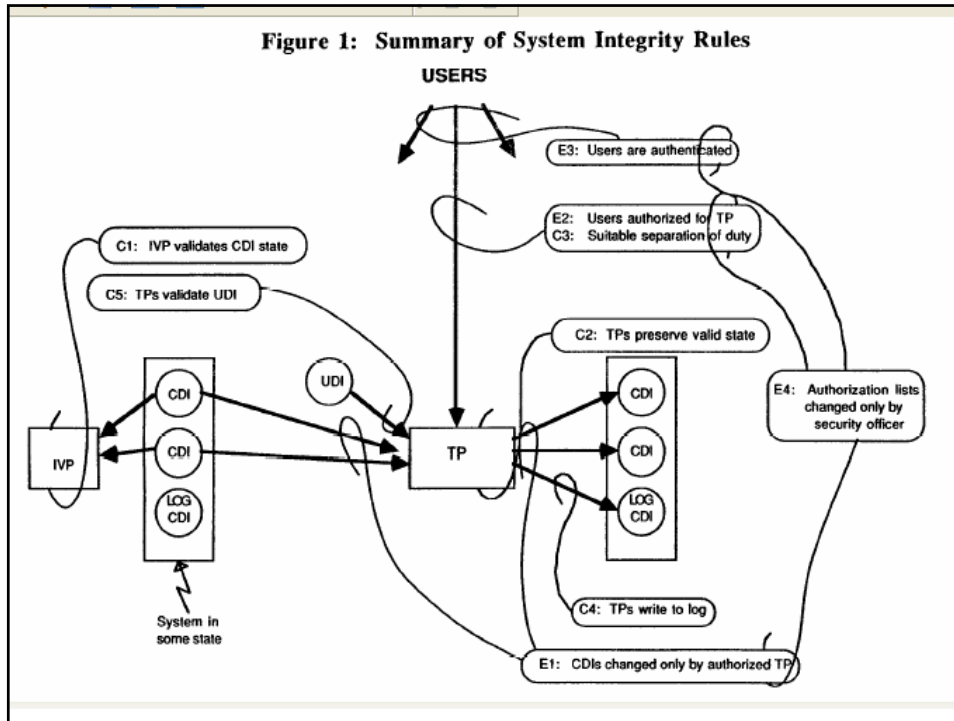
15



The Clarke-Wilson Model for Integrity (6)

- E4: Only the agent permitted to certify entities may do so. An agent that can certify entity (TP or CDI) may not have any execute rights with respect to that entity.

16



Comparison with Biba

- In Biba, any conversion from a UDI to a CDI could be done only by a security officer trusted process
- Biba lacks the notion of TPs

18



The Chinese Wall Security Policy

- Data are stored in a hierarchical arranged system
 - the lowest level consists of individual data items
 - the intermediate level group data items into company data sets
 - the highest level group company datasets whose corporation are in competition

19



Simple Security Rule in Chinese Wall Policy

- Access is only granted if the object requested:
 - is in the same company dataset as an object already accessed by that subject, i.e., within the Wall,
 - or
 - belongs to an entirely different conflict of interest class.

20



Theorems:

- T1: Once a subject has accessed an object the only other objects accessible by the same subject lie within the same company dataset or within a different conflict of interest class
- T2: A subject can at most have access to one company dataset in each conflict of interest class

21



Theorems:

- T3: If for some conflict of interest class X there are X_y company datasets then the minimum number of subjects which will allow every object to be accessed by at least one subject is X_y .

22



Sanitized Information

- Motivation: enable comparison of information of multiple companies in a conflict of interest set
- Sanitization disguise a corporation's information, in particular to prevent the discovery of that corporation's identity

23



*-Property in Chinese Wall Policy

- Write access is only permitted if
 - access is permitted by the simple security rule, and
 - no object can be read which is in a different company dataset to the one for which write access is requested and contains unsanitized information

24



Theorem

- T4: The flow of unsanitized information is confined to its own company dataset; sanitized information may however flow freely throughout the system

25



Comparison with Bell-Lapadula

- Use compartment for company data-set does not work because
 - no access history is maintained in BLP
 - subject labels cannot change dynamically

26