

# ECS 235B Module 34

## Policy Composition

# Composition of Policies

- Two organizations have two security policies
- They merge
  - How do they combine security policies to create one security policy?
  - Can they create a coherent, consistent security policy?

# The Problem

- Single system with 2 users
  - Each has own virtual machine
  - Holly at system high, Lara at system low so they cannot communicate directly
- CPU shared between VMs based on load
  - Forms a *covert channel* through which Holly, Lara can communicate

# Example Protocol

- Holly, Lara agree:
  - Begin at noon
  - Lara will sample CPU utilization every minute
  - To send 1 bit, Holly runs program
    - Raises CPU utilization to over 60%
  - To send 0 bit, Holly does not run program
    - CPU utilization will be under 40%
- Not “writing” in traditional sense
  - But information flows from Holly to Lara

# Policy vs. Mechanism

- Can be hard to separate these
- In the abstract: CPU forms channel along which information can be transmitted
  - Violates \*-property
  - Not “writing” in traditional sense
- Conclusion:
  - Bell-LaPadula model does not give sufficient conditions to prevent communication, *or*
  - System is improperly abstracted; need a better definition of “writing”

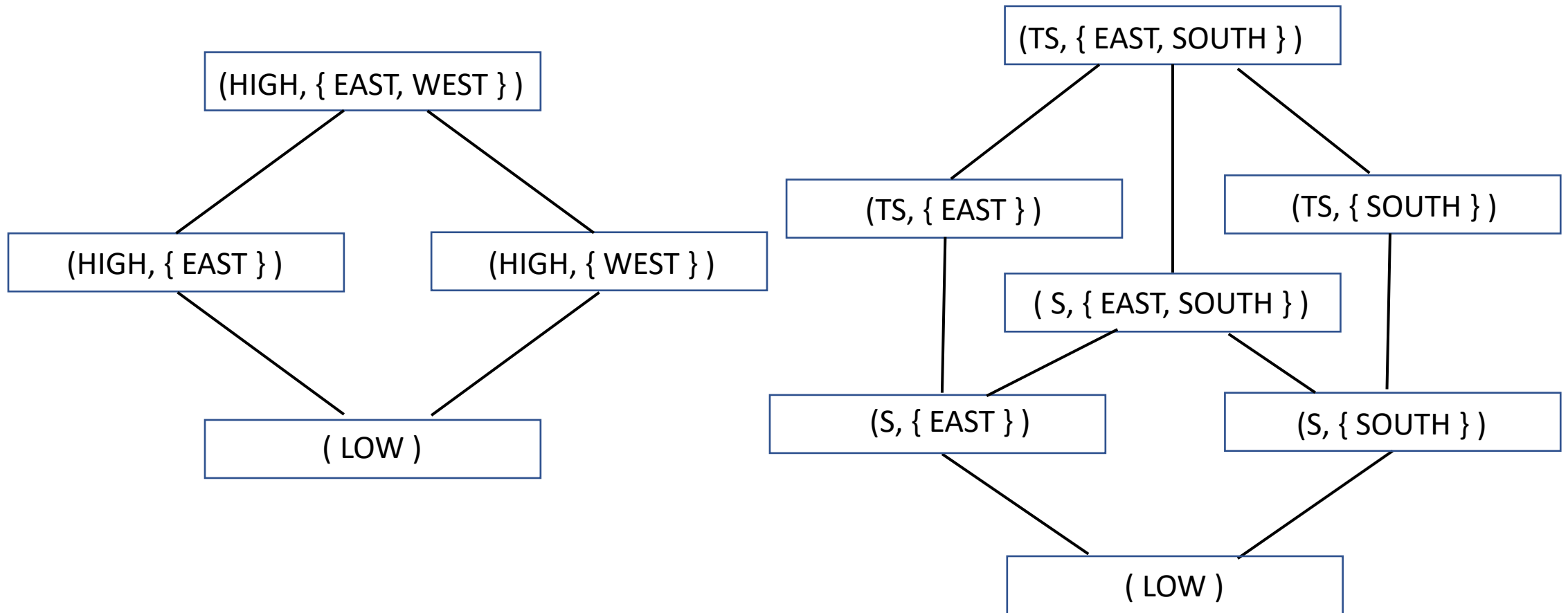
# Composition of Bell-LaPadula

- Why?
  - Some standards require secure components to be connected to form secure (distributed, networked) system
- Question
  - Under what conditions is this secure?
- Assumptions
  - Implementation of systems precise with respect to each system's security policy

# Issues

- Compose the lattices
- What is relationship among labels?
  - If the same, trivial
  - If different, new lattice must reflect the relationships among the levels

# Example





# Analysis

- Assume  $S < \text{HIGH} < \text{TS}$
- Assume SOUTH, EAST, WEST different
- Resulting lattice has:
  - 4 clearances ( $\text{LOW} < S < \text{HIGH} < \text{TS}$ )
  - 3 categories (SOUTH, EAST, WEST)

# Same Policies

- If we can change policies that components must meet, composition is trivial (as above)
- If we *cannot*, we must show composition meets the same policy as that of components; this can be very hard

# Different Policies

- What does “secure” now mean?
- Which policy (components) dominates?
- Possible principles:
  - Any access allowed by policy of a component must be allowed by composition of components (*autonomy*)
  - Any access forbidden by policy of a component must be forbidden by composition of components (*security*)

# Implications

- Composite system satisfies security policy of components as components' policies take precedence
- If something neither allowed nor forbidden by principles, then:
  - Allow it (Gong & Qian)
  - Disallow it (Fail-Safe Defaults)

# Example

- System X: Bob can't access Alice's files
- System Y: Eve, Lilith can access each other's files
- Composition policy:
  - Bob can access Eve's files
  - Lilith can access Alice's files
- Question: can Bob access Lilith's files?

# Solution (Gong & Qian)

- Notation:
  - $(a, b)$ :  $a$  can read  $b$ 's files
  - $AS(x)$ : access set of system  $x$
- Set-up:
  - $AS(X) = \emptyset$
  - $AS(Y) = \{ (Eve, Lilith), (Lilith, Eve) \}$
  - $AS(X \cup Y) = \{ (Bob, Eve), (Lilith, Alice), (Eve, Lilith), (Lilith, Eve) \}$

# Solution (Gong & Qian)

- Compute transitive closure of  $AS(X \cup Y)$ :
  - $AS(X \cup Y)^+ = \{ (Bob, Eve), (Bob, Lilith), (Bob, Alice), (Eve, Lilith), (Eve, Alice), (Lilith, Eve), (Lilith, Alice) \}$
- Delete accesses conflicting with policies of components:
  - Delete (Bob, Alice)
- (Bob, Lilith) in set, so Bob can access Lilith's files

# Idea

- Composition of policies allows accesses not mentioned by original policies
- Generate all possible allowed accesses
  - Computation of transitive closure
- Eliminate forbidden accesses
  - Removal of accesses disallowed by individual access policies
- Everything else is allowed
- Note: determining if access allowed is of polynomial complexity