# Introduction to Management Information Systems

### Information Assurance & Security: Access control

**Network Systems** 

### objective

Students will gain a practical understanding of access control design

by identifying and organizing access considerations

for groups, permissions, and systems

within a College/University setting

### access controls

- Protects sensitive data (e.g., student records, financial information) from unauthorized access.
- Prevents security breaches by ensuring only authorized individuals can access critical systems or resources.
- managed by assigning roles and permissions based on job functions.
- access assigned through group policies and predefined roles.
- uses software like Active directory

### groups

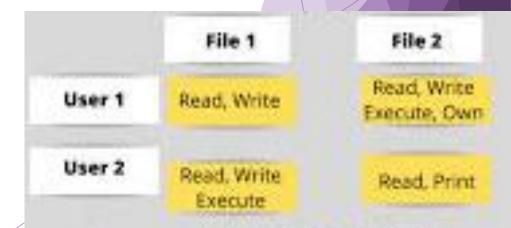
- Groups are collections of users, computers, or other groups that share common access requirements.
- They simplify access management by allowing permissions to be assigned to a group rather than individual users.

### roles

- Roles define what actions or tasks a user can perform within the system.
- These roles are typically associated with specific administrative tasks or job functions. for example:
  - teacher
  - student
  - student services staff
  - student registration staff
  - student library staff

### permissions

- Permissions determine the level of access a user or group has to a resource, such as files, folders, or applications.
- They can specify whether a user can **read**, **write**, **modify**, or **delete** resources.
- Permissions are applied through Access Control Lists (ACLs).



### access rights

- Full access (read & write, edit, make password secure, create & delete)
- Read access (read only)
- No access

### access permission

- Who has access to your grades?
- What systems are they on?
- How do your results get to you?

- How about student (course) registration, payment details, unit registration, advisor details?
- What systems are these on, are there any other systems?
- What about files and folders?

### people - roles

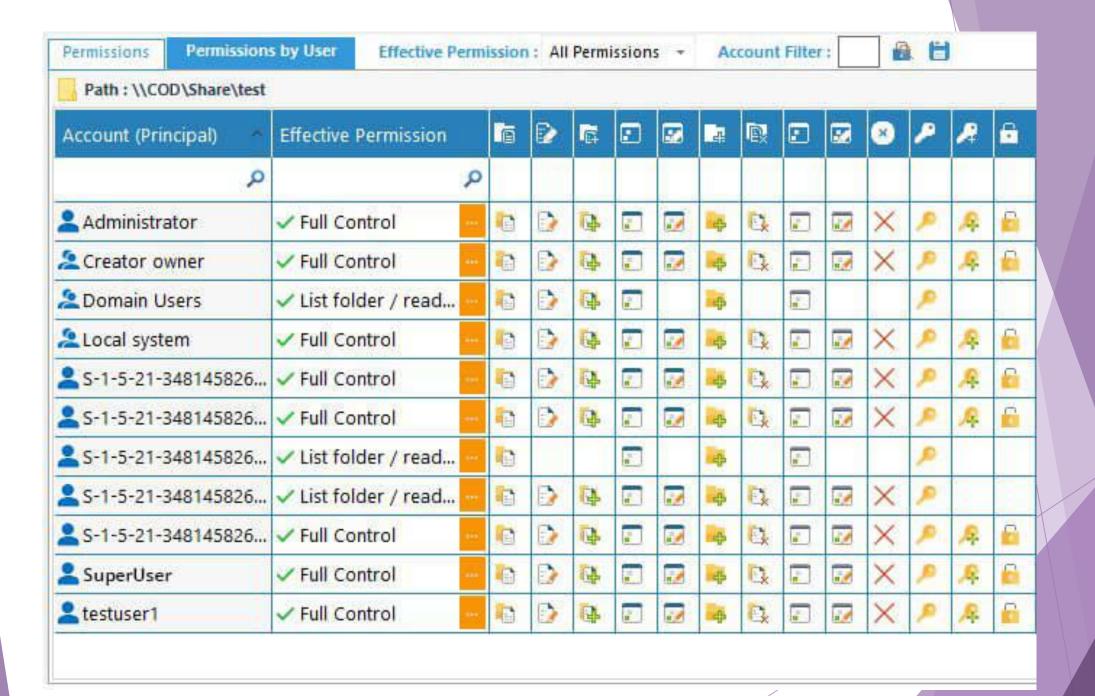
- What about staff, what types of staff are there (teachers, administrators, support, finance, events, managers, IT, maintenance, drivers, etc.)
- What systems should they access?

- What about students?
- Can Economic students access things ICDI students can't access?



### **Access Control Matrix Example**

	File 1	File 2	File 3	File 4
User 1	Read	Write	Own	
User 2	Write	Own		_
User 3	Own			Read
User 4	Read	Read	Read	Own



$\mathcal{A}$	A	В	С	D
	FolderName	AD Group or User	Permissions	Inherited
1	\\fs1\Shared\Accounting	ENTERPRISE\HR	Modify, Synchronize	FALSE
2	\\fs1\Shared\Accounting	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	FullControl	TRUE
3	\\fs1\Shared\Accounting	ENTERPRISE\J.Carter	FullControl	TRUE
4	\\fs1\Shared\Accounting	ENTERPRISE\Domain Admins	FullControl	TRUE
5	\\fs1\Shared\Accounting	BUILTIN/Administrators	FullControl	TRUE
6 7	\\fs1\Shared\ Accounting	ENTERPRISE\ Domain Users	ReadAndExecute, Synchronize	TRUE
8	\\fs1\Shared\Accounting\Archive	ENTERPRISE\HR	Modify, Synchronize	TRUE
9	\\fs1\Shared\Accounting\Archive	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	FullControl	TRUE
10	\\fs1\Shared\Accounting\Archive	ENTERPRISE\J.Carter	FullControl	TRUE
11	\\fs1\Shared\Accounting\Archive	ENTERPRISE\Domain Admins	FullControl	TRUE
12	\\fs1\Shared\Accounting\Archive	BUILTIN/Administrators	FullControl	TRUE

### Access Control List

	registration	grades	salary
student			
teacher			
administrator			
HR staff			
Dean			

# task 1 design an access control plan

work in groups

### group work

- groups of 4 students
- ICDI is implementing a new access control system for its staff and students
- You need to decide who has access to different systems and resources

### exercise #1

- 1. Make the most basic list of groups (roles or groups of people)
- 2. Make a list of systems/folders
- 3. Now make a table and give access permissions to the groups for each of the system or folder.

### considerations

- Risks (e.g., a student accessing confidential grades).
- Internet and intranet access (e.g., campus-only resources like research databases).
- Disaster recovery (e.g., restoring data after a server crash).
- Business continuity (e.g., ensuring access during system outages).

### considerations

- What are the risks?
  - malware, hacking, unauthorized access
- What are your plans to deal with the risks?
  - stronger password procedures
  - two-stage authentication
  - storage
  - backups

## Thank you! any questions?