

*Graduate Course on* **Computer Security**

# Lecture 7: Specification Languages



Iliano Cervesato

`iliano@itd.nrl.navy.mil`

ITT Industries, Inc @ NRL - Washington DC

*<http://www.cs.stanford.edu/~iliano/>*

# Outline

- Dolev-Yao model
- Specification
  - Evaluation criteria
  - Some languages
    - "Usual notation"
    - BAN logic
    - Spi calculus
    - Strand spaces
    - Inductive methods
    - CAPSL
- MSR
  - Motivations
  - Syntax
  - Type checking
  - DAS - Data Access Specification
  - Execution

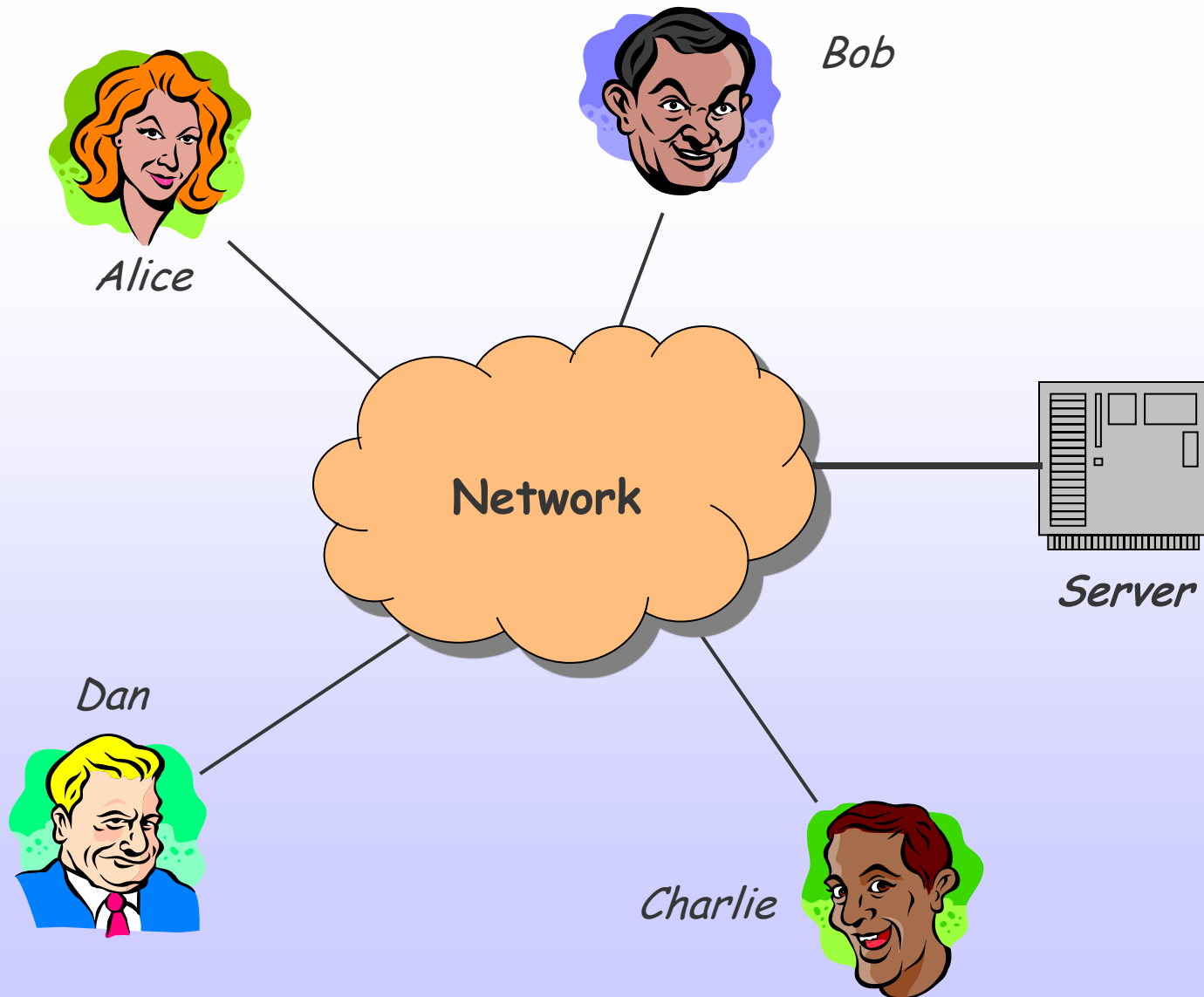




# Why is Protocol Analysis Difficult?

- Subtle cryptographic primitives
  - Dolev-Yao abstraction
    - Lecture 4 - a bit more in this lecture
- Distributed hostile environment
  - "Prudent engineering practice"
    - Lecture 4
- Inadequate specification languages
  - This lecture

# Dolev-Yao Network Model



# The Dolev-Yao Model of Security

- Symbolic data

- No bits

01001011010...  $k_A$

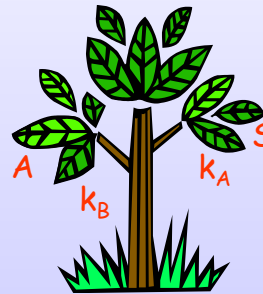
- Black-box cryptography

- No guessing of keys



- Partially abstract data access

- Knowledge soup



- Found in most protocol analysis tools
  - Tractability



# Perfect Cryptography

- $k^{-1}$  is needed to decrypt  $\{m\}_k$ 
    - $k^{-1}$  is just  $k$  for shared key ciphers
  - No collisions
    - $\{m_1\}_{k_A} = \{m_2\}_{k_B}$  *iff*  $m_1 = m_2$  and  $k_A = k_B$
    - $\{m\}_k = n$  *never*
    - $\{m\}_k = (m_1 m_2)$  *never*
- We will relax this to handle type violations



# Public Knowledge Soup

- Free access to auxiliary data

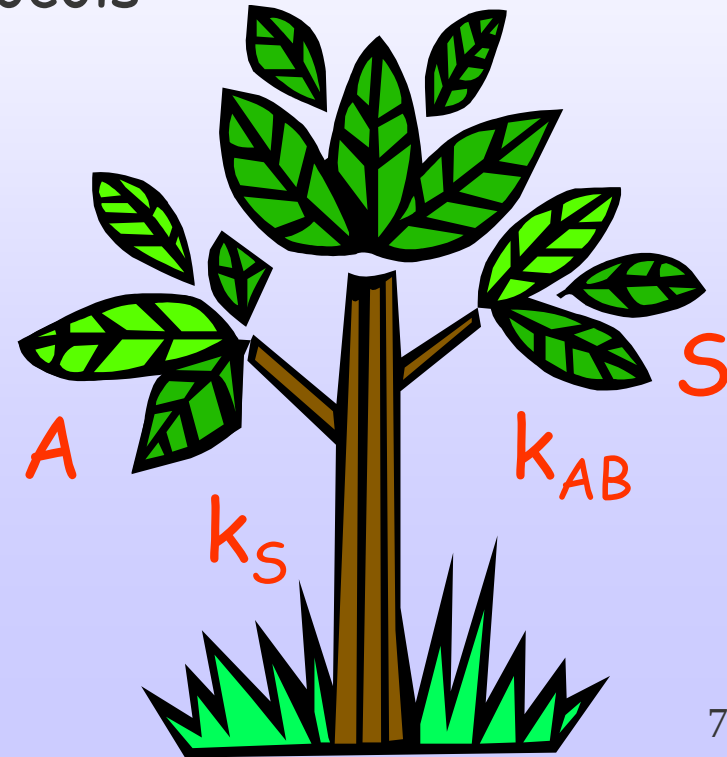
- Abstracts actual mechanisms

- Transmission of certificates
- Invocation of subprotocols
- Caching

- But ...

not all data are public

- keys
- secrets





# Why is specification important?

good

- Documentation
  - Communicate
- Engineering
  - Implementation
  - Verification tools
- Science
  - Foundations
  - Assist engineering

# Languages to Specify What?

- Message flow
- Message constituents
- Operating environment
- Protocol goals



# Desirable Properties

- Unambiguous
- Simple
- Flexible
  - Adapts to protocols
- Powerful
  - Applies to a wide class of protocols
- Insightful
  - Gives insight about protocols



# Language Families

- "Usual notation"
  - (user interfaces)
- Knowledge logic
  - BAN
- Process theory
  - Spi-calculus
  - Strands
  - MSR
  - FDR, Casper
  - Petri nets
- Inductive methods

- Temporal logic
- Automata
  - CAPSL
  - NRL Protocol Analyzer
  - Mur $\phi$
- ...

## Why so many?

- Experience from mature fields
- Unifying problem
- Scientifically intriguing
- Funding opportunities

Convergence of approaches



# Running Example



Needham-Schroeder public key protocol  
(fragment)

- Devised in '78
- Broken in '95 !

But ...

- purely academic
- attack subject to interpretation

Example of weak specification !

# “Usual Notation”



$$A \rightarrow B: \{n_A, A\}_{k_B}$$

$$B \rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A}$$

$$A \rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{k_B}$$



# Evaluation of the Usual Notation



- Flow
  - Expected run
- Constituents
  - Side remarks
- Environment
  - Side remarks
- Goals
  - Side remarks

- Unambiguous 
- Simple 
- Flexible 
- Powerful 
- Insightful 

# BAN Logic

[Burrows, Abadi, Needham]

- Roots in *belief logic*
  - Reason about knowledge as protocol unfolds
  - Security: principals share same view
- Specification
  - Usual notation
  - "Idealized protocol"
  - Assumptions
  - Goals
- Verification
  - Logical inference



# BAN Idealization

$A \rightarrow B: \{A, n_A\}_{k_B}$   
 $B \rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A}$   
 $A \rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{k_B}$

NS-PK [3-5]

$n_B$  is a shared secret  
between A and B

$n_A$  provides evidence  
to the fact that ...

$A \rightarrow B: \{n_A\}_{k_B}$

$B \rightarrow A: \{\langle A \stackrel{n_B}{\Leftarrow} B \rangle_{n_A}\}_{k_A}$

$A \rightarrow B: \{\langle A \stackrel{n_A}{\Leftarrow} B, B \models A \stackrel{n_B}{\Leftarrow} B \rangle_{n_B}\}_{k_B}$

Believes

(more readable syntax proposed later)



# BAN Assumptions

$A \rightarrow B: \{A, n_A\}_{k_B}$   
 $B \rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A}$   
 $A \rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{k_B}$

NS-PK [3-5]

$k_A$  is the public  
key of  $A$

- $A \models \hookrightarrow^{k_A} A$

- $A \models \hookrightarrow^{k_B} B$

- $A \models \# n_A$

- $A \models A \stackrel{n_A}{\Leftarrow} \Rightarrow B$

$n_A$  is fresh

- $B \models \hookrightarrow^{k_B} B$

- $B \models \hookrightarrow^{k_A} A$

- $B \models \# n_B$

- $B \models A \stackrel{n_B}{\Leftarrow} \Rightarrow B$



# BAN Goals

$$\begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow B: \{A, n_A\}_{k_B} \\ B \rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A} \\ A \rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{k_B} \end{array}$$

NS-PK [3-5]

Authentication goals expressed in terms of

- Mutual beliefs
- Beliefs about freshness

- $B \models A \models A \stackrel{n_A}{\leftarrow} \Rightarrow B$
- $A \models B \models A \stackrel{n_B}{\leftarrow} \Rightarrow B$
- $A \models \# n_B$
- $B \models \# n_A$

Formally derived from BAN rules



# Evaluation of BAN

- Flow
  - Idealized run
- Constituents
  - Assumptions
- Environment
  - Implicit
- Goals
  - BAN formulas

- Unambiguous
- Simple
- Flexible
- Powerful
- Insightful



# The Spi-Calculus

[Abadi, Gordon]

- $\pi$ -calculus with cryptographic constructs
- Specification
  - 1 process for each role
  - Instance to be studied
  - *Intruder not explicitly modeled*
- Verification
  - Process equivalence to reference process



# The Syntax of Spi



# Spi: NS Initiator

$$\begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow B: \{A, n_A\}_{k_B} \\ B \rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A} \\ A \rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{k_B} \end{array}$$

NS-PK [3-5]

$\text{init}(A, B, c_{AB}, k_B^+, k_A^-) =$

$(v n_A) c_{AB} \langle \{ |A, n_A| \}_{k_B^+} \rangle .$

$c_{AB}(x) . \text{case } x \text{ of } \{ |y| \}_{k_A^-} \text{ in}$

$\text{let } (y_1, y_2) = y \text{ in } [y_1 \text{ is } n_A]$

$c_{AB} \langle \{ |y_2| \}_{k_B^+} \rangle .$

0



# Spi: NS Responder

$A \rightarrow B: \{A, n_A\}_{k_B}$   
 $B \rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A}$   
 $A \rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{k_B}$

NS-PK [3-5]

$\text{resp}(B, A, c_{AB}, k_A^+, k_B^-) =$

$c_{AB}(x) . \text{case } x \text{ of } \{|y|\}_{k_B^-} \text{ in}$   
     $\text{let } (y_1, y_2) = y \text{ in } [y_1 \text{ is } A]$

$(\nu n_B) c_{AB} \langle \{|y_2, n_B|\}_{k_A^+} \rangle .$

$c_{AB}(x') . \text{case } x' \text{ of } \{|y'|\}_{k_B^-} \text{ in } [y' \text{ is } n_B]$

0



# Spi: NS Instance

$$\begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow B: \{A, n_A\}_{k_B} \\ B \rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A} \\ A \rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{k_B} \end{array}$$

NS-PK [3-5]

$\text{inst}(A, B, c_{AB}) =$

$(v k_A) (v k_B)$   
 $( \quad \text{init}(A, B, c_{AB}, k_B^+, k_A^-)$   
 $\quad | \quad \text{resp}(B, A, c_{AB}, k_A^+, k_B^-))$



# Evaluation of Spi

- Flow
  - Role-based
- Constituents
  - Informal math.
- Environment
  - Implicit
- Goals
  - Reference process

- Unambiguous
- Simple
- Flexible
- Powerful
- Insightful



# Strand Spaces

[Guttman, Thayer]

- Roots in *trace theory*
  - Lamport's causality
  - Mazurkiewicz's traces
- Specification
  - Strands
  - Sets of principals, keys, ...
- Verification
  - Authentication tests
  - Model checking

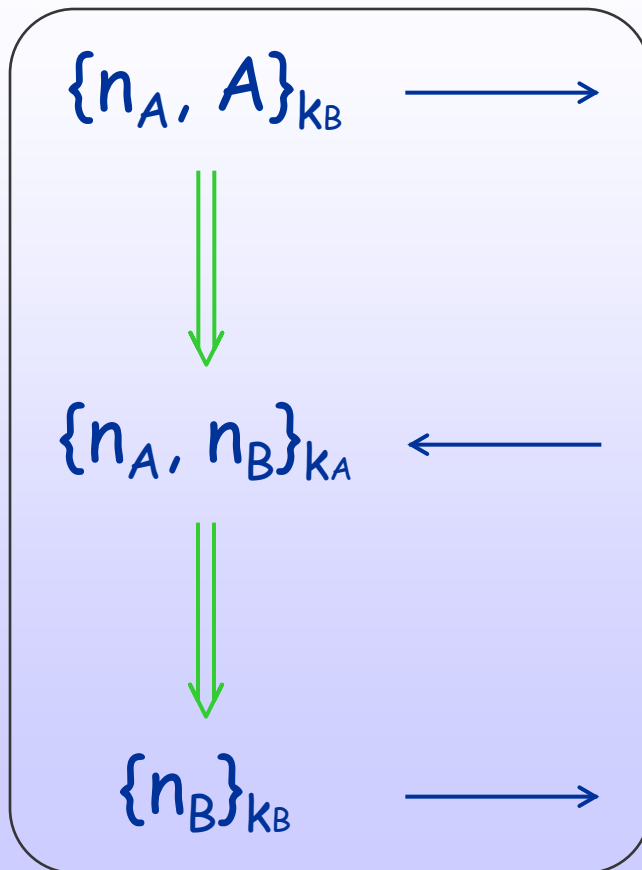


# Strands

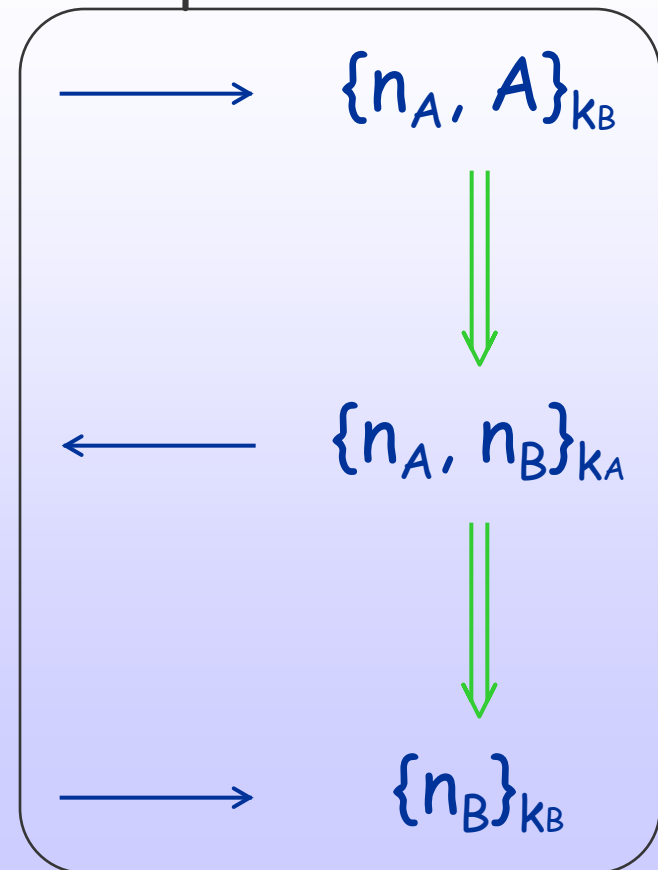
$A \rightarrow B: \{A, n_A\}_{k_B}$   
 $B \rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A}$   
 $A \rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{k_B}$

NS-PK [3-5]

Initiator strand



Responder strand



# Evaluation of Strands



- Flow
  - Role-based
- Constituents
  - Informal math.
- Environment
  - Side remarks
- Goals
  - Side remarks

- Unambiguous
- Simple
- Flexible
- Powerful
- Insightful



# Inductive Methods

[Paulson]

- Protocol inductively defines *traces*
- Specification
  - 1 inductive rule for each protocol rule
  - Universal intruder based on language
- Verification
  - Theorem proving (Isabelle HOL)
- Related methods
  - [Bolignano]



# IMs: NS

$$\begin{aligned} A &\rightarrow B: \{A, n_A\}_{K_B} \\ B &\rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{K_A} \\ A &\rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{K_B} \end{aligned}$$

NS-PK [3-5]

- NS1  $[evs \in ns; A \neq B; \text{Nonce } N_A \notin \text{used } evs]$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{Says } A B \{ \text{Nonce } N_A, \text{Agent } A \}_{K_B} \# evs \in ns$
- NS2  $[evs \in ns; A \neq B; \text{Nonce } N_B \notin \text{used } evs;$   
 $\text{Says } A' B \{ \text{Nonce } N_A, \text{Agent } A \}_{K_B} \in \text{set } evs]$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{Says } B A \{ \text{Nonce } N_A, \text{Nonce } N_A \}_{K_A} \# evs \in ns$
- NS3  $[evs \in ns;$   
 $\text{Says } A B \{ \text{Nonce } N_A, \text{Agent } A \}_{K_B} \in \text{set } evs;$   
 $\text{Says } B' A \{ \text{Nonce } N_A, \text{Nonce } N_A \}_{K_A} \in \text{set } evs]$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{Says } A B \{ \text{Nonce } N_A \}_{K_B} \# evs \in ns$



# IMs: Environment

Nil  $[] \in ns$

Fake  $[evs \in ns; B \neq \text{Spy}; X \in \text{synth}(\text{analz}(\text{spies } evs))]$   
 $\Rightarrow \underline{\text{Says}} \text{ Spy } B \ X \ \# \ evs \in ns$

**synth, analz, spies, ...** protocol independent



# Evaluation of Inductive Methods



- Flow
    - Trace-based
  - Constituents
    - Formalized math.
  - Environment
    - Immutable
  - Goals
    - Imposs. traces
- 
- Unambiguous
  - Simple
  - Flexible
  - Powerful
  - Insightful



# CAPSL

[Millen]

- Ad-hoc model checker
- Specification
  - Special-purpose language
  - Intruder built-in
- Implementation
  - CIL [Denker] -> similar to MSR
- Related systems
  - Mur $\phi$  [Shmatikov, Stern]
  - SMV [Clarke, Jha, Marrero]



# CAPSL


$$\begin{aligned} A &\rightarrow B: \{A, n_A\}_{k_B} \\ B &\rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A} \\ A &\rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{k_B} \end{aligned}$$

NS-PK [3-5]

**PROTOCOL NS;**

**VARIABLES**

$A, B: \text{PKUser};$

$N_a, N_b: \text{Nonce},$   
**CRYPTO**

**ASSUMPTIONS**

**HOLDS**  $A: B;$

**MESSAGES**

$A \rightarrow B : \{A, N_a\}pk(B);$

$B \rightarrow A : \{N_a, N_b\}pk(A);$

$A \rightarrow B : \{N_b\}pk(B);$

**GOALS**

**SECRET**  $N_a;$

**SECRET**  $N_b;$

**PRECEDES**  $A: B \mid N_a;$

**PRECEDES**  $B: A \mid N_b;$

**END;**

# Evaluation of CAPSL



- Flow
  - Explicit run
- Constituents
  - Declarations
- Environment
  - Implicit
- Goals
  - Properties

- Unambiguous 😊
- Simple 😊
- Flexible 😐
- Powerful 😐
- Insightful 😐

# MSR

[Cervesato, Durgin, Lincoln, Mitchell, Scedrov]

A specification language based on

➤ MultiSet Rewriting with existentials

- MSR 1.0

- Designed to prove the undecidability of protocol correctness verification
- Poor specification language
  - Error-prone
  - Limited automated assistance
  - Limited support for verification

- MSR 2.0

- Redesign of MSR 1.0 as a specification language
  - Easy to use
  - Support for automation
- New background in type-theory
- Margin for verification
  - Current techniques can be adapted



# Evaluation of MSR 2.0



- Flow
  - *Role-based*
- Constituents
  - *Strong typing*
- Environment
  - *In part*
- ~~Goals~~

- Unambiguous
- Simple
- Flexible
- Powerful
- Insightful



# Roadmap to MSR

- Step-by-step specification of example
  - Neuman-Stubblebine protocol
- Language description
  - Syntax
  - Typing
  - Data Access Control - DAS
  - Execution semantics
  - Properties
- More examples
  - NS-PK[3-5]



# Multiset Rewriting

- Multiset: set with repetitions allowed
- Rewrite rule:

$$r: N_1 \rightarrow N_2$$

- Application

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_1 & \xrightarrow{r} & M_2 \\ \underbrace{\phantom{M_1}} & & \underbrace{\phantom{M_2}} \\ M', N_1 & \xrightarrow{r} & M', N_2 \end{array}$$

- Multi-step transition, reachability



# NSt-I: B's Role

$$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$$
$$B \rightarrow S: B, \{A, n_A, t_B\}_{k_{BS}}, n_B$$
$$S \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{k_{AB}}, T$$
$$A \rightarrow B: T, \{n_B\}_{k_{AB}}$$
$$\text{where } T = \{A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{k_{BS}}$$

Neuman-Stubblebine - phase I

$$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$$
$$B \rightarrow S: B, \{A, n_A, t_B\}_{k_{BS}}, n_B$$
$$S \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{k_{AS}}, \{A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{k_{BS}}, n_B$$
$$A \rightarrow B: \{A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{k_{BS}}, \{n_B\}_{k_{AB}}$$


# NSt-I: **S**'s Role

$$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$$

$$B \rightarrow S: B, \{A, n_A, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, n_B$$

$$S \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{AS}}, T$$

$$A \rightarrow B: T, \{n_B\}_{K_{AB}}$$

$$\text{where } T = \{A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}$$

Neuman-Stubblebine - phase I

$$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$$

$$B \rightarrow \mathbf{S}: B, \{A, n_A, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, n_B$$

$$\mathbf{S} \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{AS}}, \{A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, n_B$$

$$A \rightarrow B: \{A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, \{n_B\}_{K_{AB}}$$



# NSt-I: A's Role

$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$

$B \rightarrow S: B, \{A, n_A, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, n_B$

$S \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{AS}}, \underbrace{\{A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, n_B}_X$

$A \rightarrow B: \underbrace{\{A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, \{n_B\}_{K_{AB}}}_X$

$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$

$B \rightarrow S: B, \{A, n_A, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, n_B$

$S \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{AB}}, T$

$A \rightarrow B: T, \{n_B\}_{K_{AB}}$

where  $T = \{A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}$

Neuman-Stubblebine - phase I

**Ticket**

# Sending / Receiving Messages



•  $\rightarrow N(A, n_A)$

Network predicate

$N(m)$ :  $m$  is a message in transit

$N(\{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{k_{AS}}, X, n_B) \rightarrow N(X, \{n_B\}_{k_{AB}})$



# Terms

- Atomic terms

- Principal names  $A$
- Keys  $k$
- Nonces  $n$
- ...



- Term constructors

- $(\_ \_)$
- $\{ \_ \_ \}$
- ...



D  
e  
f  
i  
n  
a  
b  
l  
e

# Nonces


$$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$$
$$B \rightarrow S: B, \{A, n_A, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, n_B$$
$$S \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{AB}}, T$$
$$A \rightarrow B: T, \{n_B\}_{K_{AB}}$$

Neuman-Stubblebine - phase I

•  $\rightarrow \exists n_A. N(A, n_A)$

Existential variables

$n_A$  instantiated to a new constant

$$N(\{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{AS}}, X, n_B) \rightarrow N(X, \{n_B\}_{K_{AB}})$$

# MSet Rewriting with Existentials

- Multisets of 1<sup>st</sup>-order atomic formulas
- Rules:

$$r: F(\underline{x}) \rightarrow \exists \underline{n}. G(\underline{x}, \underline{n})$$

- Application

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_1 & \xrightarrow{r} & M_2 \\ \underbrace{\phantom{M_1}} & & \underbrace{\phantom{M_2}} \\ M', F(\underline{t}) & \xrightarrow{r} & M', G(\underline{t}, \underline{c}) \end{array}$$

$\underline{c}$  not in  $M_1$



# Sequencing Actions

$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$

$B \rightarrow S: B, \{A, n_A, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, n_B$

$S \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{AB}}, T$

$A \rightarrow B: T, \{n_B\}_{K_{AB}}$

Neuman-Stubblebine - phase I

$\exists L.$

Fresh!

•

→

$\exists n_A.$

$N(A, n_A)$   
 $L(A, n_A)$

Role state predicate

$L(A, n_A)$

$N(\{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{AS}}, X, n_B)$

→

$N(X, \{n_B\}_{K_{AB}})$



# Role State Predicates

$$L_i(A, t, \dots, t)$$

- Hold data local to a role instance
  - Lifespan = role
- Invoke next rule
  - $L_i$  = control
  - $(A, t, \dots, t)$  = data



# Remembering Things

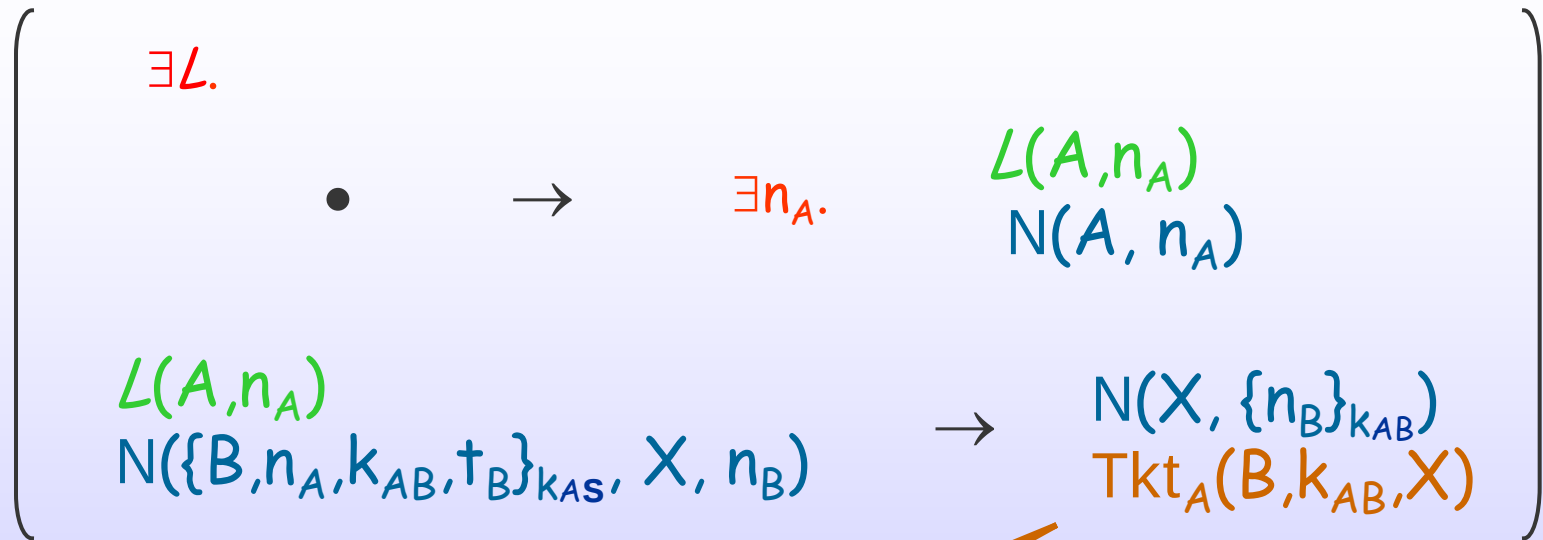
$$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$$

$$B \rightarrow S: B, \{A, n_A, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, n_B$$

$$S \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{AB}}, T$$

$$A \rightarrow B: T, \{n_B\}_{K_{AB}}$$

Neuman-Stubblebine - phase I



Memory  
predicate

# Memory Predicates

$$M_A(t, \dots, t)$$

- Hold private info. across role exec.
- Support for subprotocols
  - Communicate data
  - Pass control
- Interface to outside system
- Implements intruder



# Role Owner



$$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$$

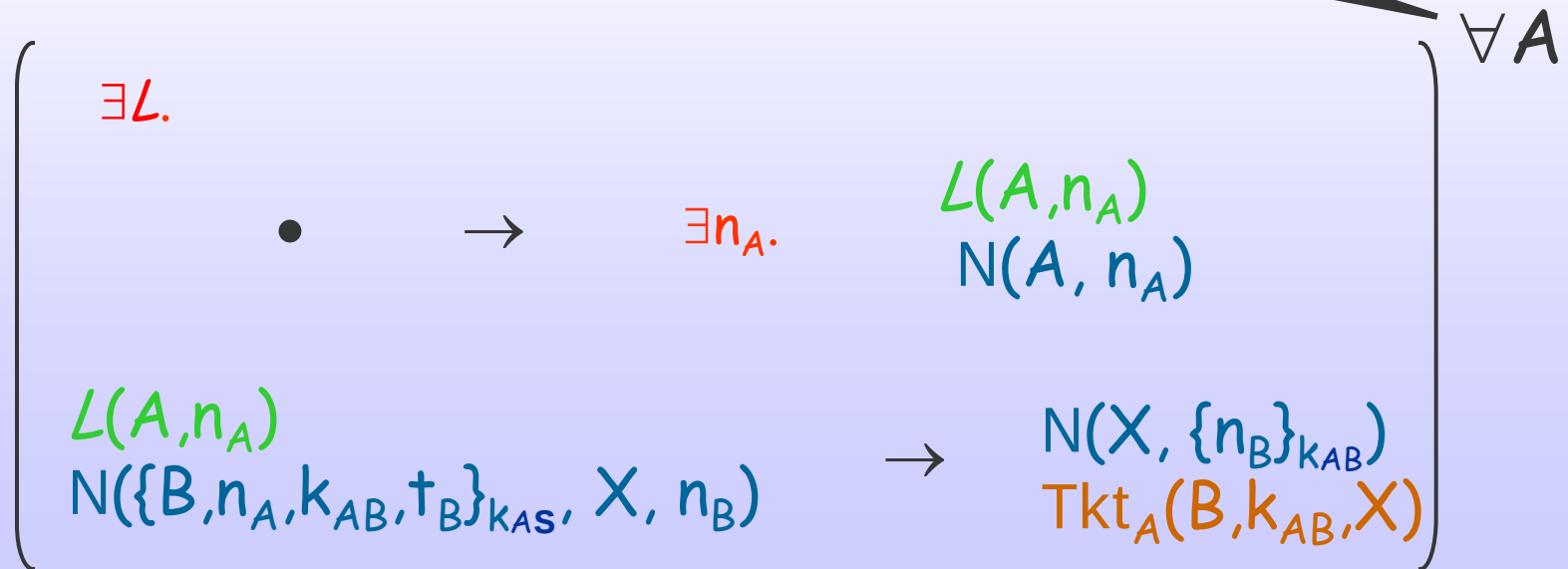
$$B \rightarrow S: B, \{A, n_A, t_B\}_{K_{BS}}, n_B$$

$$S \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{K_{AB}}, T$$

$$A \rightarrow B: T, \{n_B\}_{K_{AB}}$$

Neuman-Stubblebine - phase I

Role owner  
The principal executing the role



# What is what?



Types

$\exists L: \text{princ } x \text{ nonce.}$

$\exists n_A: \text{nonce.}$

$L(A, n_A)$   
 $N(A, n_A)$

$\forall B: \text{princ.}$

$\forall n_A, n_B: \text{nonce}$

$\forall k_{AB}: \text{shK } A \ B$

$\forall k_{AS}: \text{shK } A \ S$

$\forall X: \text{msg}$

$L(A, n_A)$   
 $N(\{B, n_A, k_{AB}, t_B\}_{k_{AS}},$   
 $X, n_B)$

$\rightarrow N(X, \{n_B\}_{k_{AB}})$   
 $\text{Tkt}_A(B, k_{AB}, X)$

$\forall A$

# Types of Terms

- 
- $A$ : princ
  - $n$ : nonce
  - $k$ : shK  $A$   $B$
  - $k$ : pubK  $A$
  - $k'$ : privK  $k$
  - ... (definable)

Types can depend  
on term

- Captures relations between objects
  - Static
  - Local
  - Mandatory

# Subtyping

$\tau :: \text{msg}$

- Allows atomic terms in messages
- Definable
  - Non-transmittable terms
  - Sub-hierarchies





# Type of predicates

- Dependent sums

$$\tau(x) \times \underline{\tau}$$

A diagram illustrating dependent sums. The expression  $\tau(x) \times \underline{\tau}$  is shown in red. A red oval highlights the variable  $x$  in  $\tau(x)$ , with a line pointing to a blue  $x$  inside a red oval. Above the expression, a thought bubble contains the red text  $\Sigma x. \tau. \underline{\tau}$ .

- Forces associations among arguments

➤ E.g.:  $\text{princ}^{(A)} \times \text{pubK } A^{(k_A)} \times \text{privK } k_A$

# Type Checking



$\dagger$  has  
type  $\tau$  in  
 $\Gamma$

$\Gamma \mid - \dagger : \tau$

$\Sigma \mid - P$

$P$  is well-  
typed in  
 $\Sigma$

- Catches:

- Encryption with a nonce
- Transmission of a long term key



# Typing Terms


$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : msg \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : msg}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2 : msg}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : msg \quad \Gamma \vdash k : shK A B}{\Gamma \vdash \{t\}_k : msg}$$
$$\frac{}{\Gamma, x : \tau, \Gamma' \vdash x : \tau}$$

- Similar rules for
  - Public key encryption
  - Digital signatures, ...

# Typing Types


$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{msg}}$$
$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{nonce}}$$
$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{time}}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{princ} \quad \Gamma \vdash B : \text{princ}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{shK } A \ B}$$

- Typing for dependent types relies on typing for terms

# Some Subtyping Rules

$$\frac{\tau' :: \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash t : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau}$$
$$\frac{}{\text{princ} :: \text{msg}} \quad \frac{}{\text{nonce} :: \text{msg}} \quad \frac{}{\text{time} :: \text{msg}}$$
$$\frac{}{\text{shK } A \ B :: \text{msg}}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{pubK } A \ B :: \text{msg}}$$

- No rule for public keys
  - Prevent transmission



# Typing Tuples and Tuple Types


$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \bullet : \bullet} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash \underline{t} : [\underline{t}/x]\underline{\tau}}{\Gamma \vdash (x, \underline{t}) : \tau^{(x)} \times \underline{\tau}}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \bullet} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau \quad \Gamma, x:\tau \vdash \underline{\tau}}{\Gamma \vdash \tau^{(x)} \times \underline{\tau}}$$

# Typing Predicates



$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t:\text{msg}}{\Gamma \vdash N(t)}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash N(t)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, L:\underline{\tau}, \Gamma' \vdash \underline{t} : \underline{\tau}}{\Gamma, L:\underline{\tau}, \Gamma' \vdash L(\underline{t})}$$

$$\Gamma, L:\underline{\tau}, \Gamma' \vdash L(\underline{t})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, M_{\underline{\tau}}:\underline{\tau}, \Gamma' \vdash (A, \underline{t}) : \underline{\tau}}{\Gamma, M_{\underline{\tau}}:\underline{\tau}, \Gamma' \vdash M_A(\underline{t})}$$

$$\Gamma, M_{\underline{\tau}}:\underline{\tau}, \Gamma' \vdash M_A(\underline{t})$$

# Typing Protocol Rules


$$\Gamma \vdash \text{lhs} \quad \Gamma \vdash \text{rhs}$$

---

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{lhs} \rightarrow \text{rhs}$$
$$\Gamma \vdash \tau \quad \Gamma, x:\tau \vdash r$$

---

$$\Gamma \vdash \forall x:\tau. r$$

# Typing Roles



$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \bullet}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \underline{\tau} \quad \Gamma, L:\underline{\tau} \vdash \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \exists L:\underline{\tau}. \rho}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash r \quad \Gamma \vdash \rho}{\Gamma \vdash r, \rho}$$

# Typing Protocol Theories



$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \bullet}$$
$$\frac{\Sigma \vdash P \quad \Sigma, A:\text{princ} \vdash \rho}{\Sigma \vdash P, \rho^{\forall A}}$$
$$\frac{\Sigma, A:\text{princ} \vdash P \quad \Sigma, A:\text{princ} \vdash \rho}{\Sigma, A:\text{princ} \vdash P, \rho^A}$$

# Data Access Specification – DAS



$r$  is DAS-  
valid for  $A$  in

$\Gamma$

New

$\Gamma \Vdash_A r$

$\Sigma \Vdash P$

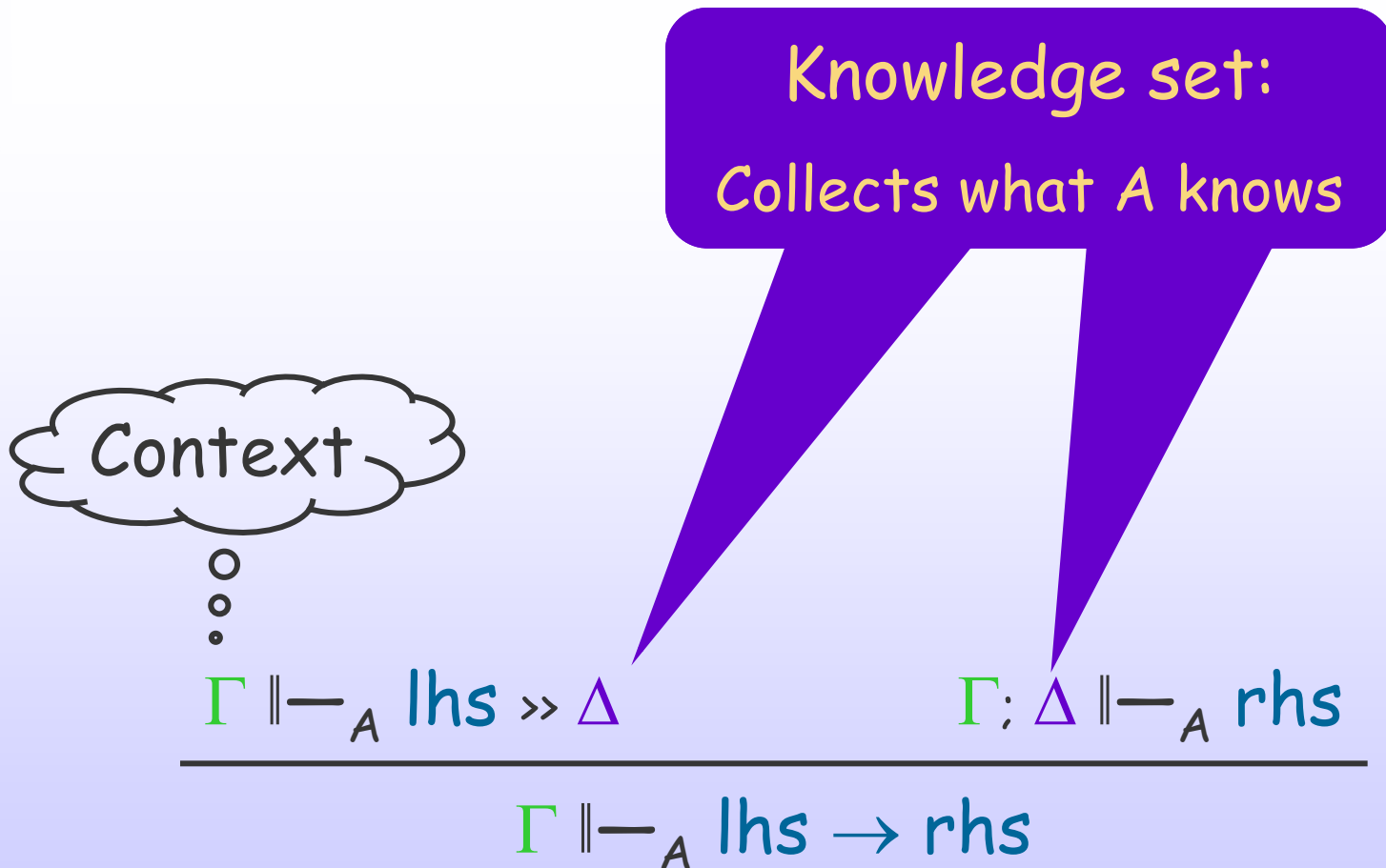
$P$  is DAS-  
valid in  $\Sigma$

- Catches
  - $A$  signing/encrypting with  $B$ 's key
  - $A$  accessing  $B$ 's private data, ...
- Gives meaning to Dolev-Yao intruder

# An Overview of Access Control

- 
- Interpret incoming information
    - Collect received data
    - Access unknown data
  - Construct outgoing information
    - Generate data
    - Use known data
    - Access new data
  - Verify access to data

# Processing a Rule



# Processing Predicates on the LHS

- Network messages

$$\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \Vdash_A t \gg \Delta'}{\Gamma; \Delta \Vdash_A N(t) \gg \Delta'}$$

- Memory predicates

$$\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \Vdash_A t_1, \dots, t_n \gg \Delta'}{\Gamma; \Delta \Vdash_A M_A(t_1, \dots, t_n) \gg \Delta'}$$



# Interpreting Data on the LHS

- Pairs

$$\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \parallel -_A t_1, t_2 \gg \Delta'}{\Gamma; \Delta \parallel -_A (t_1, t_2) \gg \Delta'}$$

- Encrypted terms

$$\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \parallel -_A k \gg \Delta' \quad \Gamma; \Delta' \parallel -_A t \gg \Delta''}{\Gamma; \Delta \parallel -_A \{t\}_k \gg \Delta''}$$

- Elementary terms

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{}{\Gamma; (\Delta, x) \parallel -_A x \gg (\Delta, x)} \\ \frac{}{(\Gamma, x:\tau); \Delta \parallel -_A x \gg (\Delta, x)} \end{array} \right.$$



# Accessing Data on the LHS

- Shared keys

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hline \Gamma; (\Delta, k) \Vdash_A k \gg (\Delta, k) \\ \hline (\Gamma, x: \text{shK } A \ B); \Delta \Vdash_A x \gg (\Delta, x) \end{array} \right.$$

- Public keys

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hline (\Gamma, k: \text{pubK } A, k': \text{privK } k); (\Delta, k') \Vdash_A k \gg (\Delta, k') \\ \hline (\Gamma, k: \text{pubK } A, k': \text{privK } k); \Delta \Vdash_A k \gg (\Delta, k') \end{array} \right.$$



# Generating Data on the RHS



- Nonces

$$\frac{(\Gamma, x:\text{nonce}); (\Delta, x) \Vdash_A \text{rhs}}{\Gamma; \Delta \Vdash_A \exists x:\text{nonce}. \text{rhs}}$$

# Constructing Terms on the RHS

- Pairs

$$\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \Vdash_A t_1 \quad \Gamma; \Delta \Vdash_A t_2}{\Gamma; \Delta \Vdash_A (t_1, t_2)}$$

- Shared-key encryptions

$$\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \Vdash_A t \quad \Gamma; \Delta \Vdash_A k}{\Gamma; \Delta \Vdash_A \{t\}_k}$$



# Accessing Data on the RHS

- Principal

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, B:\text{princ} \Vdash_A B}$$

- Shared key

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, B:\text{princ}, k:\text{shK } A \ B \Vdash_A k}$$

- Public key

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, B:\text{princ}, k:\text{pubK } B \Vdash_A k}$$

- Private key

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, k:\text{pubK } A, k':\text{privK } k \Vdash_A k'}$$





# NS-I: B's point of view

$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$

$B \rightarrow S: B, \{A, n_A, T_B\}_{k_{BS}}, n_B$

$S \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, T_B\}_{k_{AS}}, \{A, k_{AB}, T_B\}_{k_{BS}}, n_B$

$A \rightarrow B: \{A, k_{AB}, T_B\}_{k_{BS}}, \{n_B\}_{k_{AB}}$

# NS-I: B's role

$\exists L: \text{princ}^{(B)} \times \text{princ} \times \text{nonce} \times \text{shK } B \text{ } S \times \text{nonce} \times \text{time}.$

$\forall A: \text{princ}.$

$\forall n_A: \text{nonce}$

$\forall k_{BS}: \text{shK } B \text{ } S$

$\forall T_B: \text{time}$

$\exists n_B: \text{nonce}.$

$N(A, n_A)$   
 $\text{Clk}_B(T_B)$

$\rightarrow$

$N(B, \{A, n_A, T_B\}_{k_{BS}}, n_B)$   
 $\text{Clk}_B(T_B)$   
 $L(B, A, n_A, k_{BS}, n_B, T_B)$

$\forall \dots$

$\forall k_{AB}: \text{shK } A \text{ } B$

$\forall n_B: \text{nonce}$

$\forall T_{\text{now}}: \text{time}$

$\forall T_V, T_e: \text{time}$

$L(B, A, n_A, k_{BS}, n_B, T_B)$

$N(\{A, k_{AB}, T_B\}_{k_{BS}},$   
 $\{n_B\}_{k_{AB}})$

$\text{Val}_B(A, T_B, T_V)$

$(T_e = T_B + T_V)$

$\rightarrow$

$\text{Auth}_B(A, k_{AB}, T_B, T_e)$   
 $\text{Val}_B(A, T_B, T_V)$

Constraint

$\forall B$





# Constraints

$\chi$

- Guards over interpreted domain
  - Abstract
  - Modular
- Invoke constraint handler
- E.g.: timestamps
  - $(T_E = T_N + T_d)$
  - $(T_N < T_E)$



# NS-I: **S**'s point of view

$A \rightarrow B: A, n_A$

$B \rightarrow \mathbf{S}: B, \{A, n_A, T_B\}_{k_{BS}}, n_B$

$\mathbf{S} \rightarrow A: \{B, n_A, k_{AB}, T_B\}_{k_{AS}}, \{A, k_{AB}, T_B\}_{k_{BS}}, n_B$

$A \rightarrow B: \{A, k_{AB}, T_B\}_{k_{BS}}, \{n_B\}_{k_{AB}}$



# NS-I: **S**'s role

Anchored role

- ∀  $A, B$ : princ.
- ∀  $k_{AS}$ : shK  $A$  **S**
- ∀  $k_{BS}$ : shK  $B$  **S**
- ∀  $n_A, n_B$ : nonce
- ∀  $T_B$ : time

$N(B, \{A, n_A, T_B\}_{k_{BS}}, n_B)$

→

$\exists k_{AB}$ : shK  $A$   $B$ .

$N(\{B, n_A, k_{AB}, T_B\}_{k_{AS}}, \{A, k_{AB}, T_B\}_{k_{BS}}, n_B)$

**S**



# Neuman-Stubblebine – Phase II

$$A \rightarrow B: n'_A, \{A, k_{AB}, T_B\}_{k_{BS}}$$

$$B \rightarrow A: n'_B, \{n'_A\}_{k_{AB}}$$

$$A \rightarrow B: \{n'_B\}_{k_{AB}}$$



# NS-II: A's role



$$\left( \begin{array}{l}
 \exists \textcolor{red}{L}: \text{princ}^{(A)} \times \text{princ}^{(B)} \times \text{shK } A \ B \times \text{nonce.} \\
 \\
 \forall B:\text{princ.} \\
 \forall k_{AB}:\text{shK } A \ B \quad \textcolor{brown}{Tkt}_A(B, k_{AB}, X) \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l}
 \exists \textcolor{red}{n}'_A:\text{nonce.} \\
 N(\textcolor{blue}{n}_A, X) \\
 \textcolor{brown}{Tkt}_A(B, k_{AB}, X) \\
 \textcolor{green}{L}(A, B, k_{AB}, \textcolor{green}{n}'_A)
 \end{array} \\
 \forall X:\text{msg} \\
 \\
 \forall \dots \\
 \forall \textcolor{blue}{n}'_A, \textcolor{blue}{n}'_B:\text{nonce} \quad \begin{array}{l}
 \textcolor{green}{L}(A, B, k_{AB}, \textcolor{green}{n}'_A) \\
 N(\textcolor{blue}{n}'_B, \{\textcolor{blue}{n}'_A\}_{k_{AB}})
 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad N(\{\textcolor{blue}{n}'_B\}_{k_{AB}})
 \end{array} \right) \quad \forall A$$

# NS-II: B's role

$\exists \mathcal{L}: \text{princ}^{(B)} \times \text{princ}^{(A)} \times \text{shK } A \ B \times \text{nonce}.$

$\forall n'_A: \text{nonce}$   
 $\forall k_{BS}: \text{shK } B \ S$   
 $\forall A: \text{princ}.$   
 $\forall k_{AB}: \text{shK } A \ B$   
 $\forall T_B, T_e: \text{time}$   
 $\forall T_{\text{now}}: \text{time}$

$N(n'_A, \{A, k_{AB}, T_B\}_{k_{BS}})$   
 $\text{Auth}_B(A, k_{AB}, T_B, T_e)$   
 $\text{Clk}_B(T_{\text{now}})$   
 $(T_{\text{now}} < T_e)$

$\rightarrow$

$\exists n'_B: \text{nonce}.$

$N(n'_B, \{n'_A\}_{k_{AB}})$   
 $\text{Auth}_B(A, k_{AB}, T_B, T_e)$   
 $\text{Clk}_B(T_{\text{now}})$   
 $\mathcal{L}(B, A, k_{AB}, n'_B)$

$\forall \dots$

$\forall n'_B: \text{nonce}$

$\mathcal{L}(B, A, k_{AB}, n'_B)$   
 $N(\{n'_B\}_{k_{AB}})$

$\rightarrow$

$\forall B$



# Summary: Rules

$\forall x_1: \tau_1.$

...

$\forall x_n: \tau_n.$

lhs

→

$\exists y_1: \tau'_1.$

...

$\exists y_{n'}: \tau'_{n'}.$

rhs

- $N(t)$  Network
- $L(t, \dots, t)$  Local state
- $M_A(t, \dots, t)$  Memory
- $\chi$  Constraints

- $N(t)$  Network
- $L(t, \dots, t)$  Local state
- $M_A(t, \dots, t)$  Memory

# Summary: Roles

Role state pred.  
var. declarations

- Generic roles

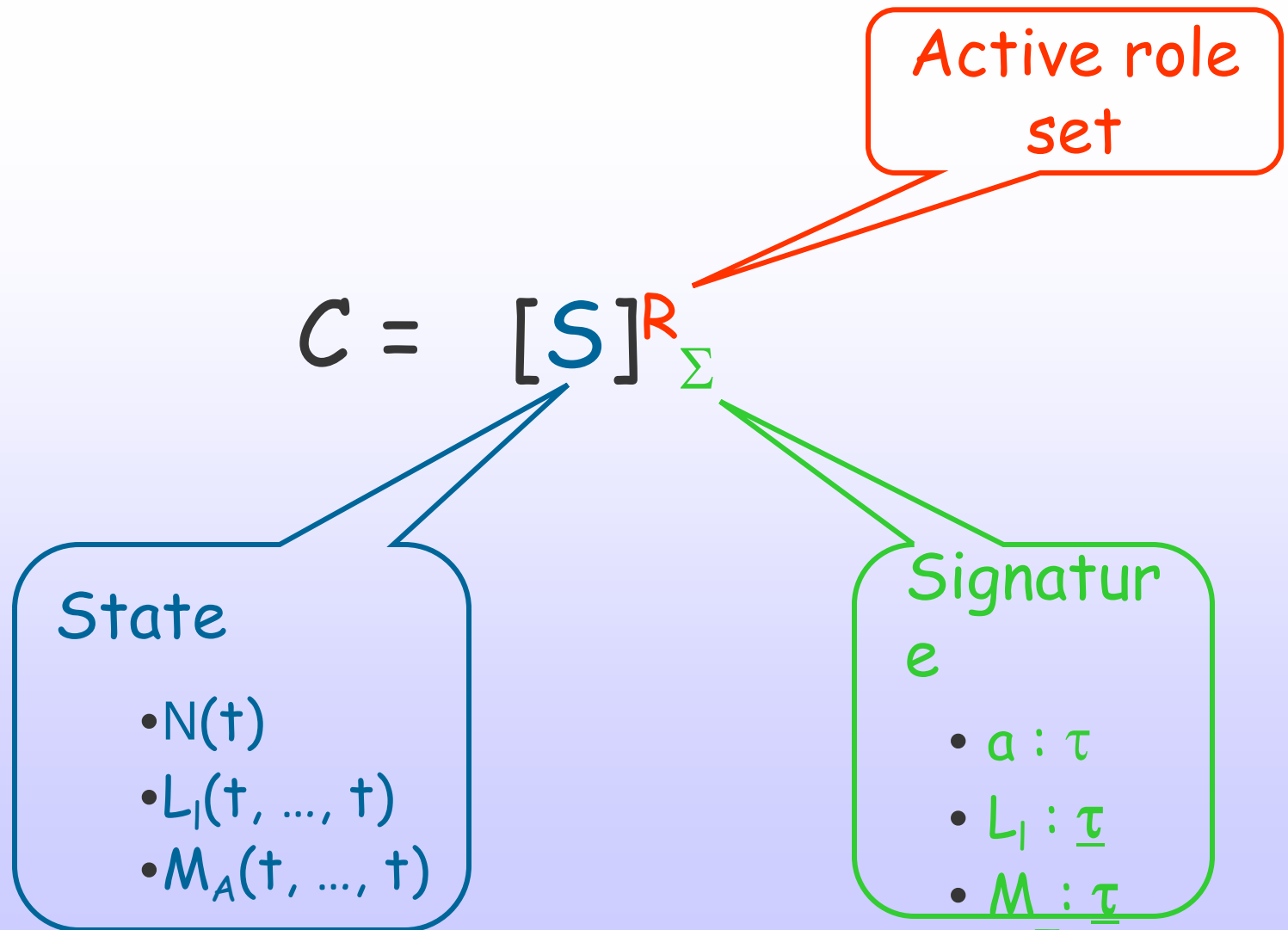
$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \exists L: \tau'_1(x_1) \times \dots \times \tau'_n(x_n) \\ \dots \\ \forall x:\tau. \text{ lhs} \quad \exists y:\tau'. \rightarrow \text{ rhs} \\ \dots \\ \forall x:\tau. \text{ lhs} \quad \exists y:\tau'. \rightarrow \text{ rhs} \end{array} \right] \forall A$$

Role  
owner

- Anchored roles

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \exists L: \tau'_1(x_1) \times \dots \times \tau'_n(x_n) \\ \dots \\ \forall x:\tau. \text{ lhs} \quad \exists y:\tau'. \rightarrow \text{ rhs} \\ \dots \\ \forall x:\tau. \text{ lhs} \quad \exists y:\tau'. \rightarrow \text{ rhs} \end{array} \right] A$$

# Summary: Snapshots



# Summary: Execution Model


$$P \triangleright C \rightarrow C' \quad \circ \quad \circ \quad \circ$$



- Activate roles
- Generates new role state pred. names
- Instantiate variables
- Apply rules
- Skips rules

# Summary: Rule application

$$r = F, \chi \rightarrow \exists \underline{n}:\underline{\tau}. G(\underline{n})$$

- Constraint check

$$\Sigma \models \chi \quad (\text{constraint handler})$$

- Firing

$$\underbrace{[S_1]}_{S, F}^{R(r, \rho)^A_{\Sigma}} \rightarrow \underbrace{[S_2]}_{S, G(\underline{c})}^{R\rho^A_{\Sigma, \underline{c}:\underline{\tau}}} \quad \underline{c} \text{ not in } S_1$$

# Configurations



$$C = [S]^R_\Sigma$$

Active role  
set

State

- $N(t)$
- $L_I(t, \dots, t)$
- $M_A(t, \dots, t)$

Signature  
 $e$

- $a : \tau$
- $L_I : \underline{\tau}$
- $M : \underline{\tau}$

# Execution Model



$P \triangleright C \rightarrow C'$



- Activate roles
- Generates new role state pred. names
- Instantiate variables
- Apply rules
- Skips rules

# Variable Instantiation


$$\frac{\Sigma \mid - \dagger : \tau}{[S]^R (\forall \textcolor{brown}{x}:\textcolor{brown}{\tau}.r, \rho)_{\Sigma}^A \rightarrow [S]^R ([\dagger/\textcolor{brown}{x}]r, \rho)_{\Sigma}^A}$$

- Not fully realistic for verification
  - Redundancy realizes typing, ...
  - ... but not completely

# Rule Application

$$r = F, \chi \rightarrow \exists \underline{n}:\underline{\tau}. G(\underline{n})$$

- Constraint check

$$\Sigma \models \chi \quad (\text{constraint handler})$$

- Firing

$$\underbrace{[S_1]}_{S, F}^{R(r, \rho)^A_{\Sigma}} \rightarrow \underbrace{[S_2]}_{S, G(\underline{c})}^{R\rho^A_{\Sigma, \underline{c}:\underline{\tau}}} \quad \underline{c} \text{ not in } S_1$$



# Properties

- Admissibility of parallel firing
- Type preservation
- Access control preservation
- Completeness of Dolev-Yao intruder





# MSR 2.0 – NS Initiator

$A \rightarrow B: \{n_A, A\}_{k_B}$   
 $B \rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A}$   
 $A \rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{k_B}$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l}
 \exists \textcolor{red}{L}: \text{princ } x \times \text{princ}^{(B)} x \times \text{pubK } B \times \text{nonce.} \\
 \\
 \forall B: \text{princ} \\
 \forall k_B: \text{pubK } B \quad \bullet \quad \rightarrow \quad \exists \textcolor{red}{n}_A: \text{nonce.} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcolor{green}{L}(A, B, k_B, n_A) \\ N(\{n_A, A\}_{k_B}) \end{array} \\
 \\
 \forall \dots \\
 \forall k_A: \text{pubK } A \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcolor{green}{L}(A, B, k_B, n_A) \\ N(\{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A}) \end{array} \rightarrow N(\{n_B\}_{k_B}) \\
 \forall k'_A: \text{privK } k_A \\
 \forall n_A, n_B: \text{nonce}
 \end{array} \right)^{\forall A}$$



# MSR 2.0 – NS Responder

$A \rightarrow B: \{n_A, A\}_{k_B}$   
 $B \rightarrow A: \{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A}$   
 $A \rightarrow B: \{n_B\}_{k_B}$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l}
 \exists \mathcal{L}: \text{princ}^{(B)} \times \text{pubK } B^{(k_B)} \times \text{privK } k_B \times \text{nonce.} \\
 \\
 \forall k_B: \text{pubK } B \\
 \forall k'_B: \text{privK } k_B \\
 \forall A: \text{princ} \\
 \forall n_A: \text{nonce} \\
 \forall k_A: \text{pubK } A \\
 \\
 \forall \dots \quad \mathcal{L}(B, k_B, k'_B, n_B) \\
 \forall n_B: \text{nonce} \quad N(\{n_B\}_{k_B}) \quad \rightarrow \quad \bullet
 \end{array} \right) \forall B$$

$N(\{n_A, A\}_{k_B}) \rightarrow \exists n_B: \text{nonce.}$

$\mathcal{L}(B, k_B, k'_B, n_B)$   
 $N(\{n_A, n_B\}_{k_A})$

# Readings

- R. Needham and M. Schroeder, *Using Encryption for Authentication in Large Networks of Computers*, 1978
- M. Burrows, M. Abadi, and R. Needham, *A Logic of Authentication*, 1989
- M. Abadi and A. Gordon, *A Calculus for Cryptographic Protocols: The Spi-Calculus*, 1999
- J. Thayer-Fabrega, J. Herzog, and J. Guttman, *Strand Spaces: Why is a Security Protocol Correct*, 1998
- Iliano Cervesato, *Typed MSR: Syntax and Examples*, 2000



# Exercises for Lecture 7



- Give MSR 2.0 encodings of one of the following protocols from the Clark and Jacob library (<http://www-users.cs.york.ac.uk/~jac/drareview.ps.gz>)
  - Needham-Schroeder public key [6.3.1]
  - Amended Needham-Schroeder [6.3.4]
  - Wide-Mouthed Frog [6.3.5]
  - Yahalom [6.3.6]
  - Woo-Lam [6.3.10 II]
  - Kehne-Langendorfer-Shoenwalder [6.3.5]
  - Kao-Chow [6.5.4]



# Next ...

- Intruder Models

