

Some Help for the Project

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FMSEC Project Help, v.1

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Guarded Formulas

All property formulas in Tamarin must be guarded.

Definition (Guarded formula)

A formula φ is **guarded** if all its quantified subformulas are of the forms:

$$\forall \bar{x}. F(\bar{z})@i \Rightarrow \psi \quad \exists \bar{x}. F(\bar{z})@i \wedge \psi \quad (\text{and special cases: } (\forall|\exists)\bar{x}. F(\bar{z})@i)$$

where F is a fact and \bar{x} and \bar{z} are vectors of variables such that $\bar{x} \subseteq \bar{z} \cup \{i\}$, i.e., all bound variables appear in the fact formula $F(\bar{z})@i$.

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Example

Not guarded:

$$\exists Id\ i. Create(A, Id, 'I')@i \vee Create(B, Id, 'R')@i$$

Guarded equivalents:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\exists Id\ i. Create(A, Id, 'I')@i \wedge T) \vee (\exists Id\ i. Create(B, Id, 'R')@i \wedge T) \\ &(\exists Id\ i. Create(A, Id, 'I')@i) \vee (\exists Id\ i. Create(B, Id, 'R')@i) \end{aligned}$$

Claim and Honesty Facts

Example (Honesty Facts in Security Properties)

Secrecy:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall A M i. \text{Secret}(A, M)@i \\ & \Rightarrow (\neg(\exists j. K(M)@j) \vee (\exists X j. \text{Rev}(X)@j \wedge \text{Honest}(X)@i)) \end{aligned}$$

Non-injective agreement:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall A B M i. \text{Commit}(A, B, \langle 'I', 'R', M \rangle)@i \\ & \Rightarrow ((\exists j. \text{Running}(B, A, \langle 'I', 'R', M \rangle)@j) \\ & \quad \vee (\exists X j. \text{Rev}(X)@j \wedge \text{Honest}(X)@i)) \end{aligned}$$

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- The honesty facts $\text{Honest}(X)$ label the same rule ($@i$) as the main claim fact (e.g., Secret , Commit).
- The properties hold (i.e., secrecy of M resp. existence of a *Running* fact) **unless** an agent that is expected to be honest is compromised in the trace.

Roles and Agents in Agreement

Example (Non-injective agreement of initiator with responder)

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall A B M i. \text{Commit}(A, B, \langle 'I', 'R', M \rangle) @ i \\ & \Rightarrow ((\exists j. \text{Running}(B, A, \langle 'I', 'R', M \rangle) @ j) \\ & \quad \vee (\exists X j. \text{Rev}(X) @ j \wedge \text{Honest}(X) @ i)) \end{aligned}$$

- Order of '*I*' and '*R*' fixed, meaning that the agent (*A*) in the **initiator role** agrees with the agent (*B*) in the **responder role** (on *M*).
- Order of agents *A* and *B* instantiating the initiator and responder roles is swapped.
- Idea is that the first agent name is the one “executing” the claim.

Executability Lemmas

- Executability lemmas are so-called **existential properties**.
- These show the existence of **some protocol trace** satisfying the formula ...
- ... instead of the usual case where all traces must satisfy the formula.

Example (Executability in Tamarin)

Insert the keyword **exists-trace** between the lemma name and the formula.

lemma executability: **exists-trace**

"...(formula φ)..."

"**There exists a trace** that reaches the end of the protocol (expressed by φ)."

Syntax Issues: Type Annotations

- You must mark index variables with a hash (#) in quantifications.
- This is not done on our slides to avoid notational clutter.

Example (Secrecy)

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall A M \textcolor{red}{\#}i. \textit{Secret}(A, M)@i \\ & \Rightarrow (\neg(\exists \textcolor{red}{\#}j. K(M)@j) \vee (\exists X \textcolor{red}{\#}j. \textit{Rev}(X)@j \wedge \textit{Honest}(X)@i)) \end{aligned}$$

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In rewrite rules:

- You must mark all occurrences of a fresh name with a tilde (e.g., $\sim k$) or no occurrence. A similar remark holds for agent names (e.g., $\$A$)
- A variable that occurs only on the right-hand side of a rule must be marked public, i.e., carry a $\$$ annotation (e.g. $\textit{Fr}(sk) \rightarrow !\textit{Ltk}(\$A, sk)$).
- Generally, you should not annotate elements of messages received in *In* facts with types as this would reduce the scope of the analysis.

Warning Messages

- No warnings are allowed in hand-in version!
- Warnings give good information what is wrong, e.g.:
 - ★ Mismatch of types: Use of $\$A$ and A in same rule
 - ★ Using one fact name with different arities
 - ★ Guardedness problem in formula

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Tamarin offers strict mode to stop such trouble early:

- Add command-line parameter: `--quit-on-warning`