Copland Core Language Definition (An extension of MITRE/KU/APL language)

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1 Terms

```
\begin{split} P &\leftarrow place \\ M &\leftarrow asp\_id \\ A &\leftarrow \mathsf{USM}\ M\ \bar{a} \mid \mathsf{KIM}\ M\ P\ \bar{a} \mid \mathsf{SIG} \mid \mathsf{HSH} \mid \mathsf{CPY} \mid \mathsf{NONCE} \mid \cdots \\ t &\leftarrow A \mid @_P t \mid (t \to t) \mid (t \overset{\pi}{\prec} t) \mid (t \overset{\pi}{\sim} t) \\ E &\leftarrow \xi \mid \mathsf{U}_P(E) \mid \mathsf{K}_P^P(E) \mid [\![E]\!]_P \mid \#_P E \mid \mathsf{N}_P(E) \mid (E \, ;; E) \mid (E \parallel E) \mid \cdots \end{split} where \pi = (\pi_1, \pi_2) is a pair of splitting functions and \bar{a} is a list of arguments.
```

Fig. 1. Term Grammar

2 Concrete Evidence

```
\begin{aligned} \mathsf{ARG} &\leftarrow string \\ \mathsf{BS} &\leftarrow bits \\ e &\leftarrow \mathsf{mt} \mid \mathsf{U}_P \, M \; [\mathsf{ARG}] \; \mathsf{BS} \; (e) \mid \mathsf{K}_P^P \, M \; [\mathsf{ARG}] \; \mathsf{BS} \; (e) \mid \mathsf{G}_P \; e \; \mathsf{BS} \mid \mathsf{H}_P \; \mathsf{BS} \mid \mathsf{N}_P \; \mathsf{BS} \; (e) \mid \mathsf{SS} \; e \; e \mid \mathsf{PP} \; e \; e \cdots \end{aligned}
```

Fig. 2. Conrete evidence Grammar

3 Messages

```
M_{ID} \leftarrow bits

REQ \leftarrow M_{ID} \ P \ P \ t \ e

RES \leftarrow M_{ID} \ P \ P \ e

m \leftarrow Request \ REQ \mid Response \ RES
```

Fig. 3. Messages Grammar

4 Data Exchange Format (JSON Schema)

Every JSON object representing an Alegbraic Data Type(ADT) has two members:

- 1. "name"-maps to the constructor name string (e.g. "KIM", "K", "Request"). Note: Constructor names should be unique to allow unambiguous parsing.
- 2. "data"-maps to a JSON array that holds the arguments for that particular constructor(members of that array will differ from constructor to constructor).

4.1 General ADT Schema

```
{
   "name": < string > ,
   "data": < array >
}
```

4.2 Request Message Schema

Corresponds to Figure 3

4.3 Response Message Schema

Corresponds to Figure 3

4.4 Protocol Term Constructor Schemas

Corresponds to Figure 1

```
"name": "KIM",
"data": [
 < number >,
 < number >,
 [ < string > ]
"name": "SIG"
"name": "HSH"
"name": "NONCE"
"name": "AT",
"data": [
  < number >,
   "name" : <T_constructor_name>,
  "data" : [...]
]
```

```
{
   "name": "BRS",
   "data": [
      [<"ALL" | "NONE">, <"ALL" | "NONE">],
      {
            "name" : <T_constructor_name>,
            "data" : [...]
      },
      {
            "name" : <T_constructor_name>,
            "data" : [...]
      }
}
```

```
{
    "name": "BRP",
    "data": [
        [<"ALL" | "NONE">, <"ALL" | "NONE">],
        {
            "name" : <T_constructor_name>,
            "data" : [...]
        },
        {
            "name" : <T_constructor_name>,
            "data" : [...]
        }
        }
}
```

4.5 Concrete Evidence Constructor Schemas

Corresponds to Figure 2

Note: Values for fields that hold "bits" should be standard base64-encoded strings (representing arbirary binary data-hashes, nonces, signatures, etc.).

```
"name": "K",
"data": [
  < number >,
 [< string >],
  < number >,
  < number >,
  < string > ,
    "name": <Ev_constructor_name>,
    "data": [...]
1
"name": "G",
"data": [
  < number >,
   "name": <Ev_constructor_name>,
   "data": [...]
 },
  < string >
]
"name": "H",
"data": [
  < number >,
  <\mathsf{string}>
]
```

```
"name": "N",
"data": [
 < number >,
  < string > ,
   "name": <Ev_constructor_name>,
   "data": [...]
"name": "SS",
"data": [
   "name": <Ev_constructor_name>,
   "data": [...]
 },
    "name": <Ev_constructor_name>,
   "data": [...]
"name": "PP",
"data": [
    "name": <Ev_constructor_name>,
   "data": [...]
 },
    "name": <Ev_constructor_name>,
   "data": [...]
 }
]
```