Advanced Security Properties and Properties Composition

Design and Verification of Security Protocols and Security Ceremonies

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências da Computação Dr. Jean Everson Martina

August-November 2016





Disclaimer

Disclaimer!

What we will see in the next slides is not a precise scientific description of the properties, but a basis for exemplification of what is out there just to foster discussion.

Disclaimer

Disclaimer!

What we will see in the next slides is not a precise scientific description of the properties, but a basis for exemplification of what is out there just to foster discussion.

 We will be seeing common security properties that happen on literature;

Disclaimer

Disclaimer!

What we will see in the next slides is not a precise scientific description of the properties, but a basis for exemplification of what is out there just to foster discussion.

- We will be seeing common security properties that happen on literature;
- The descriptions are solely the lecturer's opinion on the properties and may be wrong.

- Forward secrecy;
- Non-repudiation;

- Forward secrecy;
- Non-repudiation;
- Plausible Deniability;

- Forward secrecy;
- Non-repudiation;
- Plausible Deniability;
- Availability;

- Forward secrecy;
- Non-repudiation;
- Plausible Deniability;
- Availability;
- Eligibility;

- Forward secrecy;
- Non-repudiation;
- Plausible Deniability;
- Availability;
- Eligibility;
- Fairness;

- Forward secrecy;
- Non-repudiation;
- Plausible Deniability;
- Availability;
- Eligibility;
- Fairness;
- Receipt-freeness;

- Forward secrecy;
- Non-repudiation;
- Plausible Deniability;
- Availability;
- Eligibility;
- Fairness;
- Receipt-freeness;
- Coercion-resistance;

- Forward secrecy;
- Non-repudiation;
- Plausible Deniability;
- Availability;
- Eligibility;
- Fairness;
- Receipt-freeness;
- Coercion-resistance;
- Privacy;

- Forward secrecy;
- Non-repudiation;
- Plausible Deniability;
- Availability;
- Eligibility;
- Fairness;
- Receipt-freeness;
- Coercion-resistance;
- Privacy;
- Anonymity;

- Forward secrecy;
- Non-repudiation;
- Plausible Deniability;
- Availability;
- Eligibility;
- Fairness;
- Receipt-freeness;
- Coercion-resistance;
- Privacy;
- Anonymity;
- Transparency.

 Forward secrecy relates to the non-interference of short term keys leakage to new short term keys;

- Forward secrecy relates to the non-interference of short term keys leakage to new short term keys;
- It does not relate to long term keys;

- Forward secrecy relates to the non-interference of short term keys leakage to new short term keys;
- It does not relate to long term keys;
- Is usually obtained by the negotiation of short term keys only based on long term keys;

- Forward secrecy relates to the non-interference of short term keys leakage to new short term keys;
- It does not relate to long term keys;
- Is usually obtained by the negotiation of short term keys only based on long term keys;
- Has a complementary property that is Backwards secrecy;

- Forward secrecy relates to the non-interference of short term keys leakage to new short term keys;
- It does not relate to long term keys;
- Is usually obtained by the negotiation of short term keys only based on long term keys;
- Has a complementary property that is Backwards secrecy;
- Having both lead to full non-interference among session keys.

• Is the inability to deny knowledge of a message;

- Is the inability to deny knowledge of a message;
- Happens as non-repudiation of origin, meaning authorship;

- Is the inability to deny knowledge of a message;
- Happens as non-repudiation of origin, meaning authorship;
- Happens as non-repudiation of destiny, meaning confirmation of reception;

- Is the inability to deny knowledge of a message;
- Happens as non-repudiation of origin, meaning authorship;
- Happens as non-repudiation of destiny, meaning confirmation of reception;
- Is usually implemented using asymmetric crypto in digital signature mode;

- Is the inability to deny knowledge of a message;
- Happens as non-repudiation of origin, meaning authorship;
- Happens as non-repudiation of destiny, meaning confirmation of reception;
- Is usually implemented using asymmetric crypto in digital signature mode;
- Can also be achieve by the use of commitments.

• Is the ability to deny knowledge of a message;

- Is the ability to deny knowledge of a message;
- Act the the courter property of Non-Repudiation;

- Is the ability to deny knowledge of a message;
- Act the the courter property of Non-Repudiation;
- Is implemented shared secret crypto;

- Is the ability to deny knowledge of a message;
- Act the the courter property of Non-Repudiation;
- Is implemented shared secret crypto;
- Can also happen on origin, destination or both.

 Is the property that relates to presence of knowledge whenever needed;

- Is the property that relates to presence of knowledge whenever needed;
- Is difficult to reach by crypto-means;

- Is the property that relates to presence of knowledge whenever needed;
- Is difficult to reach by crypto-means;
- Is usually reached using replication;

- Is the property that relates to presence of knowledge whenever needed;
- Is difficult to reach by crypto-means;
- Is usually reached using replication;
- There are some interesting primitives that achieve availability such as secret-sharing.

Eligibility

• Is the property that states authority to a peer to act;



Eligibility

- Is the property that states authority to a peer to act;
- Usually present on election protocols;

Eligibility

- Is the property that states authority to a peer to act;
- Usually present on election protocols;
- Is related and derived from Authentication;

Eligibility

- Is the property that states authority to a peer to act;
- Usually present on election protocols;
- Is related and derived from Authentication;
- Can also happen through delegation;

Eligibility

- Is the property that states authority to a peer to act;
- Usually present on election protocols;
- Is related and derived from Authentication;
- Can also happen through delegation;
- Is implemented in this later case by the usage of tickets;

Eligibility

- Is the property that states authority to a peer to act;
- Usually present on election protocols;
- Is related and derived from Authentication;
- Can also happen through delegation;
- Is implemented in this later case by the usage of tickets;
- Can also control the number of times the peer is allowed to do something.

• Fairness is the properties that guarantees that no information is acquired out of the right time;

- Fairness is the properties that guarantees that no information is acquired out of the right time;
- In election protocols it means that no early results can be obtained which could influence the remaining voters;

- Fairness is the properties that guarantees that no information is acquired out of the right time;
- In election protocols it means that no early results can be obtained which could influence the remaining voters;
- Is usually implemented with encryption (either symmetric or asymmetric);

- Fairness is the properties that guarantees that no information is acquired out of the right time;
- In election protocols it means that no early results can be obtained which could influence the remaining voters;
- Is usually implemented with encryption (either symmetric or asymmetric);
- The keys are them distributed is such a way that only an agreement can enable decryption.

 Receipt-freeness is the property that the peer does not carry any proof of acts within the protocol;

- Receipt-freeness is the property that the peer does not carry any proof of acts within the protocol;
- In election protocols it means that a voter does not gain any information (a receipt) which can be used to prove to a coercer that she voted in a certain way;

- Receipt-freeness is the property that the peer does not carry any proof of acts within the protocol;
- In election protocols it means that a voter does not gain any information (a receipt) which can be used to prove to a coercer that she voted in a certain way;
- It is tricky to achieve when combined with other properties;

- Receipt-freeness is the property that the peer does not carry any proof of acts within the protocol;
- In election protocols it means that a voter does not gain any information (a receipt) which can be used to prove to a coercer that she voted in a certain way;
- It is tricky to achieve when combined with other properties;
- Implementation usually is not done using cryptographic means.

 Coercion-resistance is the property that avoid a peer to act in certain way against its own will and forced by an external entity;

- Coercion-resistance is the property that avoid a peer to act in certain way against its own will and forced by an external entity;
- In election protocols it means that a voter cannot cooperate with a coercer to prove to him that she voted in a certain way;

- Coercion-resistance is the property that avoid a peer to act in certain way against its own will and forced by an external entity;
- In election protocols it means that a voter cannot cooperate with a coercer to prove to him that she voted in a certain way;
- It is usually achieve by using the last commitment within the protocol;

- Coercion-resistance is the property that avoid a peer to act in certain way against its own will and forced by an external entity;
- In election protocols it means that a voter cannot cooperate with a coercer to prove to him that she voted in a certain way;
- It is usually achieve by using the last commitment within the protocol;
- Implementation usually depends of Receipt-freeness but is not a requirement.

 Is the property that allows for peers to be assured that their interaction was perceived within the protocol;

- Is the property that allows for peers to be assured that their interaction was perceived within the protocol;
- Is usually implemented using bulletin boards;

- Is the property that allows for peers to be assured that their interaction was perceived within the protocol;
- Is usually implemented using bulletin boards;
- In election protocols it can be specialised in:

- Is the property that allows for peers to be assured that their interaction was perceived within the protocol;
- Is usually implemented using bulletin boards;
- In election protocols it can be specialised in:
 - Individual verifiability: a voter can verify that her vote was really counted;

- Is the property that allows for peers to be assured that their interaction was perceived within the protocol;
- Is usually implemented using bulletin boards;
- In election protocols it can be specialised in:
 - Individual verifiability: a voter can verify that her vote was really counted;
 - Universal verifiability: the published outcome really is the sum of all the votes.

 Privacy is the property that allows for peers to choose the amount of data that is being release to other peers;

- Privacy is the property that allows for peers to choose the amount of data that is being release to other peers;
- Has a controversial definition since it is related to a personal feeling;

- Privacy is the property that allows for peers to choose the amount of data that is being release to other peers;
- Has a controversial definition since it is related to a personal feeling;
- It is intrinsically related to Confidentiality;

- Privacy is the property that allows for peers to choose the amount of data that is being release to other peers;
- Has a controversial definition since it is related to a personal feeling;
- It is intrinsically related to Confidentiality;
- In election protocols it means that the system cannot reveal how a particular voter voted;

- Privacy is the property that allows for peers to choose the amount of data that is being release to other peers;
- Has a controversial definition since it is related to a personal feeling;
- It is intrinsically related to Confidentiality;
- In election protocols it means that the system cannot reveal how a particular voter voted;

 Anonymity is the property that does not allow identification of peers;

- Anonymity is the property that does not allow identification of peers;
- Is usually achieve by using obfuscation techniques;

- Anonymity is the property that does not allow identification of peers;
- Is usually achieve by using obfuscation techniques;
- Usually is implemented with hashes or MACs;

- Anonymity is the property that does not allow identification of peers;
- Is usually achieve by using obfuscation techniques;
- Usually is implemented with hashes or MACs;
- Is a form of plausible deniability.

 Transparency can be defined the distance of a message from ground truth;

- Transparency can be defined the distance of a message from ground truth;
- It a very new property that is actually being studied still;

- Transparency can be defined the distance of a message from ground truth;
- It a very new property that is actually being studied still;
- Is present in crypto-currency protocols and in health related systems;

- Transparency can be defined the distance of a message from ground truth;
- It a very new property that is actually being studied still;
- Is present in crypto-currency protocols and in health related systems;
- Is a dichotomy of Privacy.

Discussion

• Which other properties did you hear about?

Discussion

- Which other properties did you hear about?
- Which are the dichotomies you can see between the properties shown today?

Discussion

- Which other properties did you hear about?
- Which are the dichotomies you can see between the properties shown today?
- Can you foresee an online activity that you require a property not listed here?

Questions????



creative commons



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

