

A Symbols and Keywords

Symbol	Description	Example
.	associative concatenation (of messages)	<code>SND(ABC.XY.Z)</code>
,	separates elements of a set, or arguments of a predicate or role	
'	prime, used for referring to the next (new) value of variable in a transition	<code>X'</code>
;	sequential composition of roles	<code>Phase1(...); Phase2(...)</code>
%	comment (until end of line)	
<code>:=</code>	initialisation (of local variable) in init-section	<code>init X := 1</code>
<code>:=</code>	assignment to (primed!) local variable	<code>X' := 1</code>
<code>=</code>	equality test of assigned variables or other expressions	<code>X = 1</code>
<code><</code>	less than	<code>X < 2</code>
<code>/\</code>	conjunction (logical AND)	<code>X = 2 /\ Y = 3</code>
<code>/\</code>	parallel composition of roles	<code>alice(...) /\ bob(...)</code>
<code>/_</code>	conjunction over elements in a set	<code>/_{in(A,Agents)} Kr(A)=[]</code>
<code>-></code>	mapping from one data-type to another	<code>KeyMap: agent -> public_key</code>
<code>= ></code>	immediate transition	<code>RCV(X) = > SND(Y)</code>
<code>{ }</code>	set delimiter e.g. in knowledge declaration	<code>{a,b}</code>
<code>{ }_</code>	encryption or signature	<code>SND({X}_K)</code>
<code>()</code>	indicates arguments of function, send or receive statement, or role.	
<code>accept</code>	used in sequential composition to indicate when a role is finished and the new role can begin	<code>accept State=5 /\ Auth=1</code>
<code>agent</code>	data-type for agents	
<code>bool</code>	data-type for boolean values	
<code>channel(dy)</code>	data-type for channels. Currently only Dolev-Yao channels implemented.	
<code>composition</code>	marks beginning of composition section of a composed role	
<code>cons</code>	add element to set	<code>L' = cons(X,L)</code>

Symbol	Description	Example
def=	indicates beginning of body of a role	
delete	delete element from set	$L' = \text{delete}(X, L)$
end role	indicates end of role	
exp	exponentiation operator (prefix)	$\text{exp}(g, x)$ represents g^x
hash_func	data-type for one-way functions	
i	intruder's identity	
in	check if element is in list or set	$\text{in}(X, L)$
init	indicates initialisation of local variables	$\text{init State} := 0$
inv	inverse of a key: given a public key returns private key	$\text{inv}(K_a)$
intruder_knowledge	defines knowledge of the intruder	$\text{intruder_knowledge} = \{a, \text{kai}\}$
local	indicates local variable section	$\text{local State} : \text{nat}$
message	general type of message contents	
nat	data-type for natural numbers	
not	logical negation	$\text{not}(\text{in}(X, L))$
owns	ownership of a variable: if a role owns a variable, only this role may change the value of the variable	$\text{owns } X$
played_by	for basic roles: specifies which agent is playing this role	$\text{played_by } A$
public_key	data-type for public keys	
request	used to check strong authentication (together with witness)	$\text{request}(A, B, \text{alice_bob_na}, \text{Na})$
secret	used to check secrecy	$\text{secret}(K, k, \{A, B\})$
set	data-type for unordered collection of typed values	$\text{local } S : \text{text set}$ $\text{init } S := \{\}$
symmetric_key	data-type for symmetric keys	
text	data-type for uninterpreted bit-strings (like nonces)	
transition	marks beginning of transitions section of basic role	
witness	used to check authentication (together with (w)request)	$\text{witness}(B, A, \text{bob_alice_na}, \text{Na})$
wrequest	used to check weak authentication (together with witness)	$\text{wrequest}(A, B, \text{alice_bob_na}, \text{Na})$
xor	prefix xor operator	$\text{xor}(a, b)$