

Formal Analysis of Real-World Security Protocols

Lecture 4: Verification Theory (Part 1)



This lecture

Tamarin Workflow

Dependency Graphs

Constraint Systems

Tamarin Workflow



The Tamarin prover

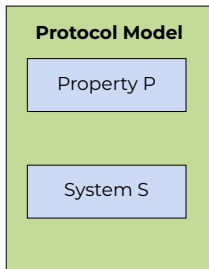


← Theorem prover

← Constraint solver

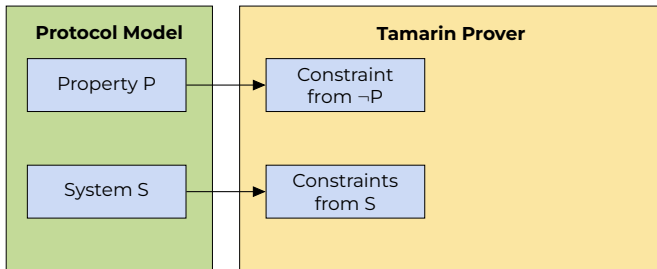


Tamarin workflow



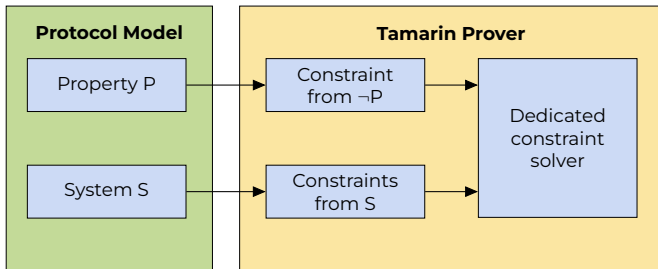


Tamarin workflow



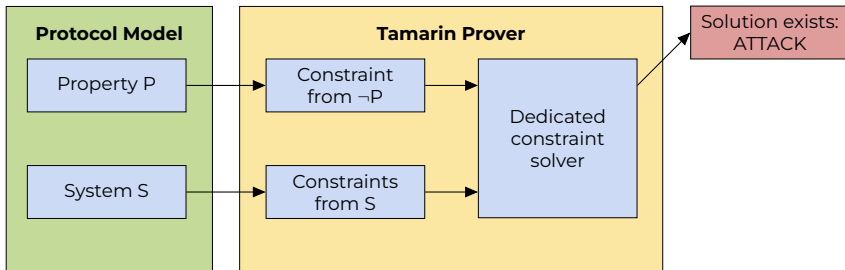


Tamarin workflow



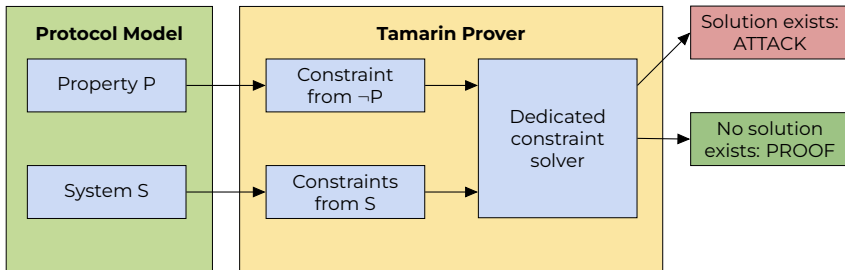


Tamarin workflow



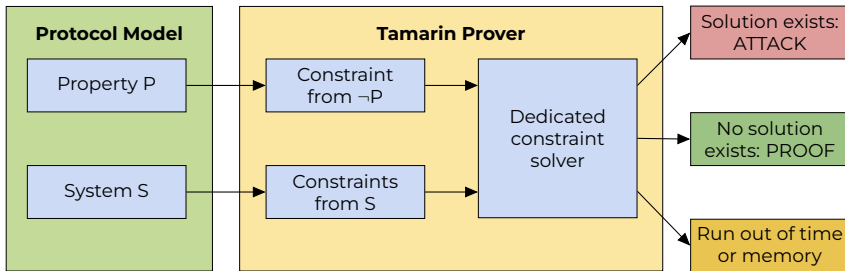


Tamarin workflow



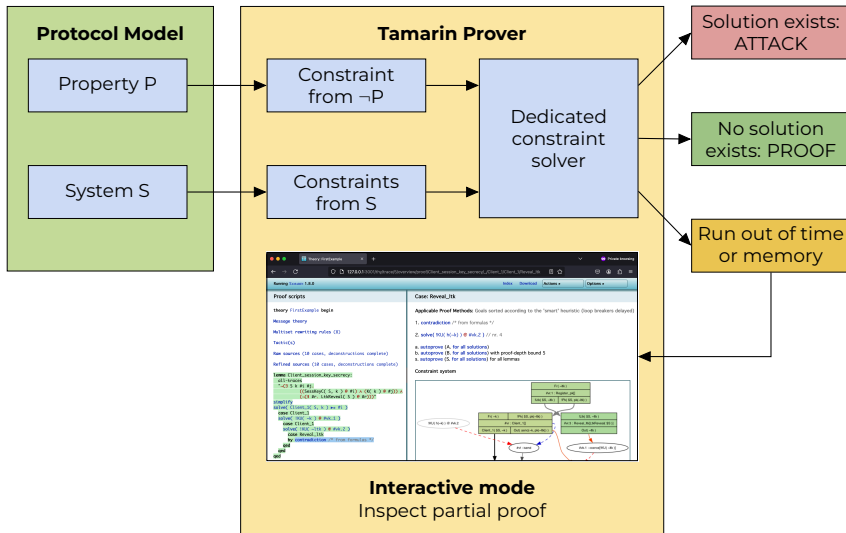


Tamarin workflow



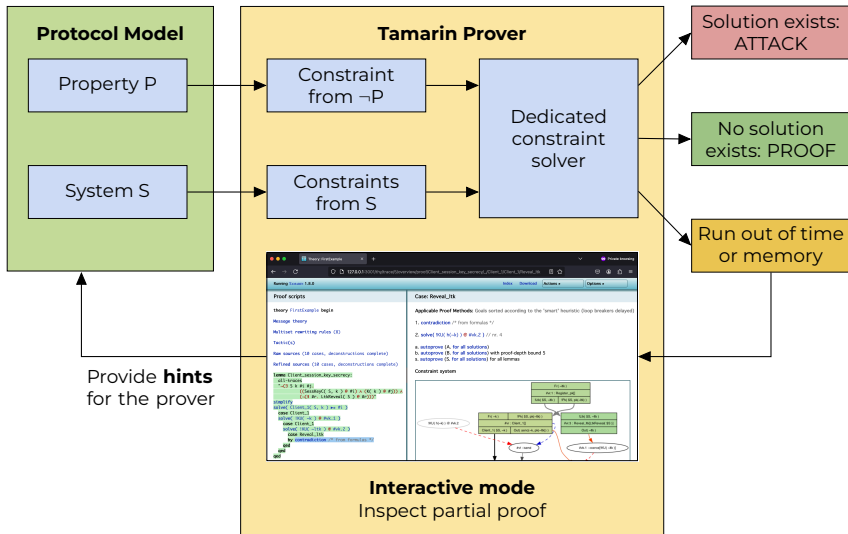


Tamarin workflow





Tamarin workflow





- **Transition relation**

$S \dashv [a] \rightarrow_R ((S \setminus^\# I) \cup^\# r)$, where

- $I \dashv [a] \rightarrow r$ is a ground instance of a rule in R , and
- $I \subseteq^\# S$ wrt the equational theory

- **Executions**

- $\text{execs}(R) = \{ [] \dashv [a_1] \rightarrow \dots \dashv [a_n] \rightarrow S_n \mid \forall n. Fr(n) \text{ appears only once on the right-hand side of the rule} \}$

- **Traces**

- $\text{traces}(R) = \{ [a_1, \dots, a_n] \mid [] \dashv [a_1] \rightarrow \dots \dashv [a_n] \rightarrow S_n \in \text{execs}(R) \}$

- **Question:** Can we reach a specific state (encoded by actions)?



Example

MSR

Alternative syntax

```
rule r1:
  [ Fr(~a), Fr(~k) ]
  -->
  [ St(~a, ~k)
    , Out(enc(~a, ~k))
    , Key(~k) ]
```

$$\frac{\text{Fr}(a) \quad \text{Fr}(k)}{\text{St}(a, k) \quad \text{Out}(\text{enc}(a, k)) \quad \text{Key}(k)}$$

```
rule r2:
  [ St(a, k)
    , In(<a, a>) ]
  --[ Fin(a, k) ]->
  [ ]
```

$$\frac{\text{St}(a, k) \quad \text{In}(\langle a, a \rangle)}{[\text{Fin}(a, k)]}$$

```
rule r3:
  [ Key(k) ]
  --[ Rev(k) ]->
  [ Out(k) ]
```

$$\frac{\text{Key}(k)}{\text{Out}(k)} [\text{Rev}(k)]$$

```
// Fin(a, k) is reachable
lemma trace: exists-trace
  " Ex a k #i . Fin(a, k)@i "
```

$$\exists a, k (\text{Fin}(a, k))$$



Example

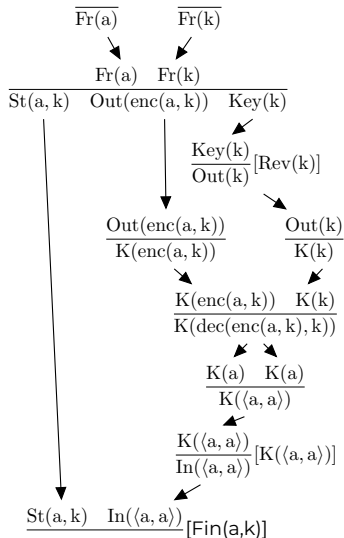
MSR Instances	Resulting State
$\overline{\text{Fr}(a)}$	$\{\text{Fr}(a)\}^\#$
$\overline{\text{Fr}(k)}$	$\{\text{Fr}(a), \text{Fr}(k)\}^\#$
$\frac{\text{Fr}(a) \quad \text{Fr}(k)}{\text{St}(a, k) \quad \text{Out}(\text{enc}(a, k)) \quad \text{Key}(k)}$	$\{\text{St}(a, k), \text{Out}(\text{enc}(a, k)), \text{Key}(k)\}^\#$
$\frac{\text{Key}(k)}{\text{Out}(k)} [\text{Rev}(k)]$	$\{\text{St}(a, k), \text{Out}(\text{enc}(a, k)), \text{Out}(k)\}^\#$
$\frac{\text{Out}(k)}{\text{K}(k)}$	$\{\text{St}(a, k), \text{Out}(\text{enc}(a, k)), \text{K}(k)\}^\#$
$\frac{\text{Out}(\text{enc}(a, k))}{\text{K}(\text{enc}(a, k))}$	$\{\text{St}(a, k), \text{K}(\text{enc}(a, k)), \text{K}(k)\}^\#$
$\frac{\text{K}(\text{enc}(a, k)) \quad \text{K}(k)}{\text{K}(a)}$	$\{\text{St}(a, k), \text{K}(\text{enc}(a, k)), \text{K}(k), \text{K}(a)\}^\#$
$\frac{\text{K}(a) \quad \text{K}(a)}{\text{K}(\langle a, a \rangle)}$	$\{\text{St}(a, k), \text{K}(\text{enc}(a, k)), \text{K}(k), \text{K}(a), \text{K}(\langle a, a \rangle)\}^\#$
$\frac{\text{K}(\langle a, a \rangle)}{\text{In}(\langle a, a \rangle)} [\text{K}(\langle a, a \rangle)]$	$\{\text{St}(a, k), \text{K}(\text{enc}(a, k)), \text{K}(k), \text{K}(a), \text{K}(\langle a, a \rangle), \text{In}(\langle a, a \rangle)\}^\#$
$\frac{\text{St}(a, k) \quad \text{In}(\langle a, a \rangle)}{[\text{Fin}(a, k)]}$	$\{\text{K}(\text{enc}(a, k)), \text{K}(k), \text{K}(a), \text{K}(\langle a, a \rangle)\}^\#$

Dependency Graphs



Dependency graph intuition

- **Constraints** represent the minimal requirements for a valid solution
- **Dependency graphs** are used to abstractly represent constraints on traces
 - Each node instance is a rule
 - Edges connecting nodes represent facts being consumed
- Tamarin tries to prove that *at least one* trace instantiates the graph and produce a counterexample





Dependency graph definition

Let E be an equational theory and R be a set of multiset rewriting rules. We say that $dg = (I, D)$ is a dependency graph modulo E for R if $I \in (ginsts(R \cup \{\text{FRESH}\}))^*$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2 \times \mathbb{N}^2$, and dg satisfies the following conditions:

- DG1** For every edge $(i, u) \rightarrow (j, v) \in D$, it holds that $i < j$ and the conclusion fact of (i, u) is equal modulo E to the premise fact of (j, v) .
- DG2** Every premise of dg has exactly one incoming edge.
- DG3** Every linear conclusion of dg has at most one outgoing edge.
- DG4** The FRESH rule instances in I are unique.



Dependency graphs and traces

- Dependency graphs provide us with an alternative formulation of the multiset rewriting semantics given in the previous lectures
- We exploit this alternative semantic in our backwards reachability analysis by incrementally constructing dependency graphs instead of (action-)traces.
- Theorem: *for every multiset rewriting system R and every equational theory E , holds that:*

$$\text{traces}_E(R) =_E \text{trace}(dg) \mid dg \in \text{dgraphs}_E(R)$$



Finding traces

- **Goal:** Derive constraints from the multiset rewriting rules and properties to prove that *at least one* possible trace exists
- **Constraint solving** (intuition):
 1. Create an empty constraint system
 2. Add node constraints corresponding to the actions in the formula
 - e.g., not $\text{Ex } A(x)$: add rules that contain $A(x)$
 - If variables are used, consider them free
 3. Add premise constraints for the nodes we added in the previous step
 4. Continue adding node and edge constraints (with equal variables) until we can construct a trace



Dependency graph example

$$\begin{aligned} PE &:= \left\{ \frac{Fr(a) \quad Fr(k)}{St(a, k) \quad Out(enc(a, k)) \quad Key(k)} \right\} \\ &\cup \left\{ \frac{St(a, k) \quad In(\langle a, a \rangle)}{[Fin(a, k)]} \right\} \\ &\cup \left\{ \frac{Key(k)}{Out(k)} [Rev(k)] \right\} \\ MD &:= \left\{ \frac{Out(x)}{K(x)}, \quad \frac{K(x)}{In(x)} [K(x)], \quad \overline{K(x : pub)} \right\} \\ &\cup \left\{ \frac{Fr(x : fresh)}{K(x : fresh)} K(x : fresh) \right\} \\ &\cup \left\{ \frac{K(x_1) \dots K(x_k)}{K(f(x_1 \dots x_k))} \mid f \in \Sigma^k \right\} \\ SR &:= \left\{ \overline{Fr(x)} \right\} \end{aligned}$$



Dependency graph example

$$PE := \left\{ \frac{Fr(a) \quad Fr(k)}{St(a,k) \quad Out(enc(a,k)) \quad Key(k)} \right\}$$

$$\cup \left\{ \frac{St(a,k) \quad In(\langle a, a \rangle)}{Fin(a,k)} \right\}$$

$$\cup \left\{ \frac{Key(k)}{Out(k)} [Rev(k)] \right\}$$

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$$\cup \left\{ \frac{Fr(x : fresh)}{K(x : fresh)} K(x : fresh) \right\}$$

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$$SR := \left\{ \overline{Fr(x)} \right\}$$

$$\frac{St(a,k) \quad In(\langle a, a \rangle)}{Fin(a,k)}$$



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$$\frac{St(a,k) \quad In(\langle a, a \rangle)}{[Fin(a,k)]}$$



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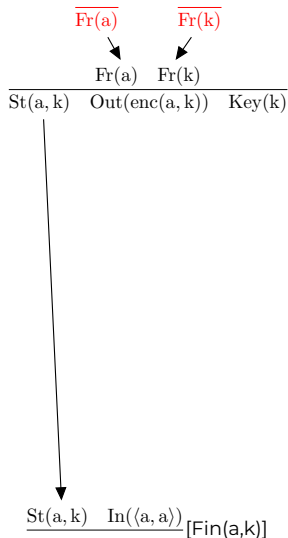
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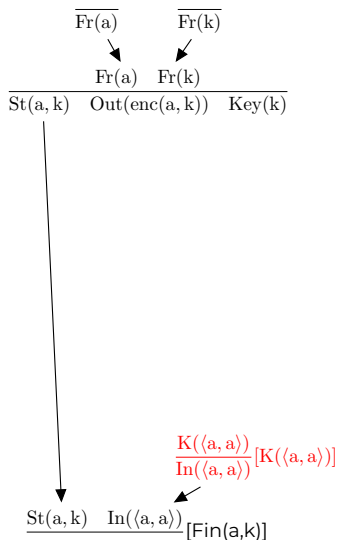
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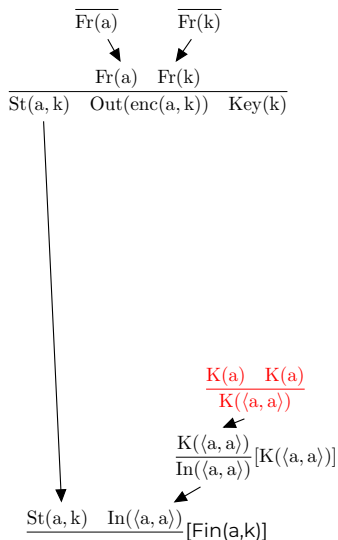
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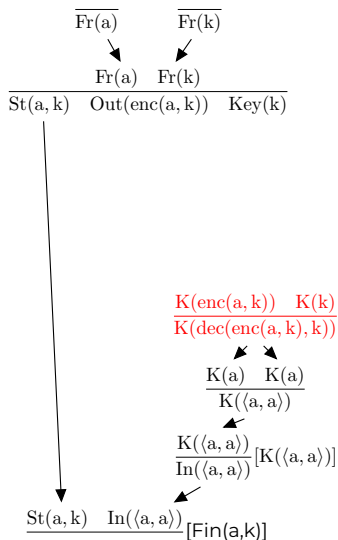
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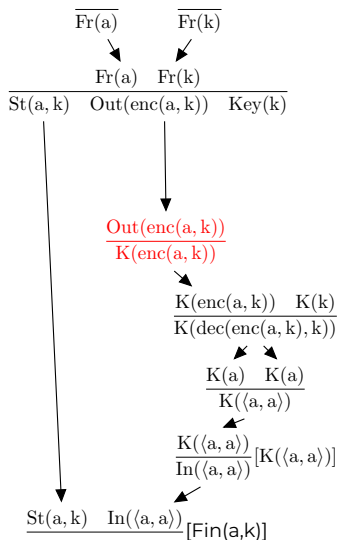
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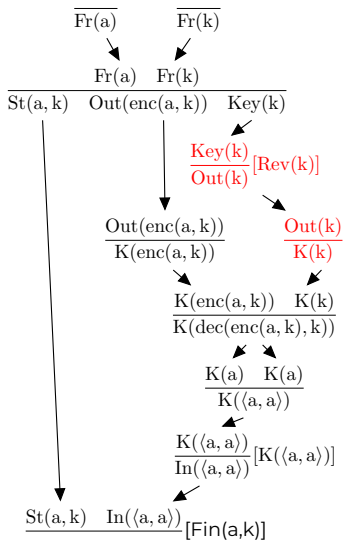
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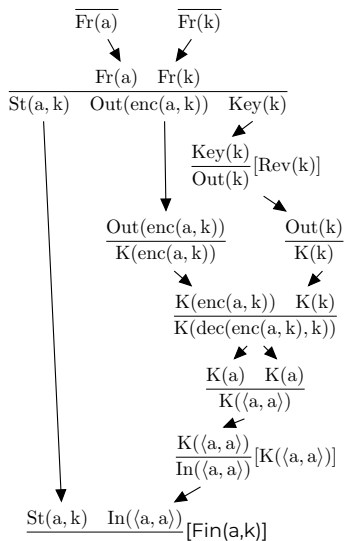
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Does this always work?

$$\frac{\text{St}(a, k) \quad \text{In}(\langle a, a \rangle)}{\text{Fin}(a, k)}$$



Does this always work?

- There is only one possible source for $\text{St}(a, k)$

$$\frac{\text{Fr}(a) \quad \text{Fr}(k)}{\text{Out}(\text{enc}(a, k)) \quad \text{Key}(k) \quad \text{St}(a, k)}$$

↓

$$\frac{\text{St}(a, k) \quad \text{In}(\langle a, a \rangle)}{\text{Fin}(a, k)}$$



Does this always work?

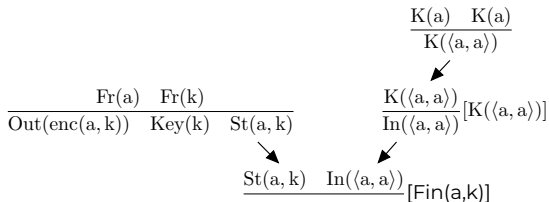
- There is only one possible source for $\text{St}(a, k)$
- There is no rule that produces $\text{Out}(\langle a, a \rangle)$ so it must come from the attacker. **How did the attacker construct it?** Multiple options!

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\text{Fr}(a) \quad \text{Fr}(k)}{\text{Out}(\text{enc}(a, k)) \quad \text{Key}(k) \quad \text{St}(a, k)} \qquad \frac{K(\langle a, a \rangle)}{\text{In}(\langle a, a \rangle)} [K(\langle a, a \rangle)] \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{St}(a, k) \quad \text{In}(\langle a, a \rangle) \\ \hline \text{Fin}(a, k) \end{array}$$



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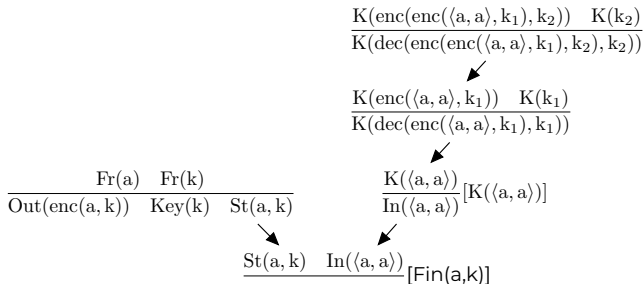
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$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{Fr(a) \quad Fr(k)}{Out(enc(a, k)) \quad Key(k) \quad St(a, k)} \\
 \downarrow \\
 \frac{K(enc(\langle a, a \rangle, k_1)) \quad K(k_1)}{K(dec(enc(\langle a, a \rangle, k_1), k_1))} \\
 \downarrow \\
 \frac{K(\langle a, a \rangle)}{In(\langle a, a \rangle)} [K(\langle a, a \rangle)] \\
 \downarrow \\
 \frac{St(a, k) \quad In(\langle a, a \rangle)}{Fin(a, k)}
 \end{array}$$



Does this always work?

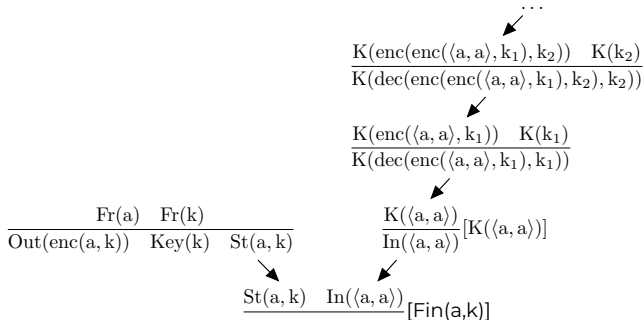
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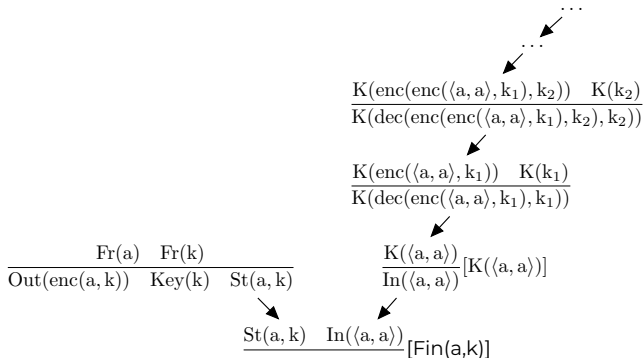
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Does this always work?

- There is only one possible source for $St(a, k)$
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Constraint Systems



Construction and deconstruction

We need to prevent the attacker from performing **unnecessary** steps

- No need to first construct, then deconstruct
 - e.g., attacker learns m and k , then applies $\text{enc}(m, k)$, then applies $\text{dec}(\text{enc}(m, k), k)$
- For compound (non-atomic) terms, the attacker can either
 - construct them, or
 - learn them from an $\text{Out}()$ fact
- We can use this!
 - When considering the possibility that a term was deconstructed, there must be a **chain** from an $\text{Out}()$ to the $K()$ fact

Attacker deduction through (de)construction

Construction rules:

$$\frac{}{K^\uparrow(x : \text{pub})} [K^\uparrow(x : \text{pub})] \quad \frac{\text{Fr}(x : \text{fresh})}{K^\uparrow(x : \text{fresh})} [K^\uparrow(x : \text{fresh})] \quad \frac{K^\uparrow(x)}{K^\uparrow(h(x))} [K^\uparrow(h(x))]$$

$$\frac{K^\uparrow(x) \quad K^\uparrow(y)}{K^\uparrow(\text{enc}(x, y))} [K^\uparrow(\text{enc}(x, y))] \quad \frac{K^\uparrow(x) \quad K^\uparrow(y)}{K^\uparrow(\text{dec}(x, y))} [K^\uparrow(\text{dec}(x, y))]$$

$$\frac{K^\uparrow(x) \quad K^\uparrow(y)}{K^\uparrow(\langle x, y \rangle)} [K^\uparrow(\langle x, y \rangle)] \quad \frac{K^\uparrow(x)}{K^\uparrow(\text{fst}(x))} [K^\uparrow(\text{fst}(x))] \quad \frac{K^\uparrow(x)}{K^\uparrow(\text{snd}(x))} [K^\uparrow(\text{snd}(x))]$$

Deconstruction rules:

$$\frac{K^\downarrow(\langle x, y \rangle)}{K^\downarrow(x)} \quad \frac{K^\downarrow(\langle x, y \rangle)}{K^\downarrow(y)} \quad \frac{K^\downarrow(\text{enc}(x, y)) \quad K^\uparrow(y)}{K^\downarrow(x)}$$



Message deduction: (de)construction

Communication rules:

$$\text{IRECV} \frac{\text{Out}(x)}{K^\downarrow(x)} \quad \text{ISEND} \frac{K^\uparrow(x)}{\text{In}(x)} [K(x)]$$

Coerce rule:

$$\text{COERCE} \frac{K^\downarrow(x)}{K^\uparrow(x)} [K^\uparrow(x)]$$

Summary



Summary

- We now know how to model..
 - ..protocol behavior as **multiset rewriting rules**
 - ..protocol properties as **first-order logic formulas**
- We also have an intuition of Tamarin's workflow and how to represent the system as **dependency graphs**
- In the next lecture, we will talk more about constraint solving



Reading material

Recommended reading: [Bas+25, Ch. 6–6.5], [Sch+12]

- [Bas+25] D. Basin, C. Cremers, J. Dreier, and R. Sasse. **Modeling and Analyzing Security Protocols with Tamarin: A Comprehensive Guide.** Draft v0.9.5. May 2025.
- [Sch+12] B. Schmidt, S. Meier, C. Cremers, and D. Basin. **Automated Analysis of Diffie-Hellman Protocols and Advanced Security Properties.** In: 2012 IEEE 25th Computer Security Foundations Symposium. 2012.