

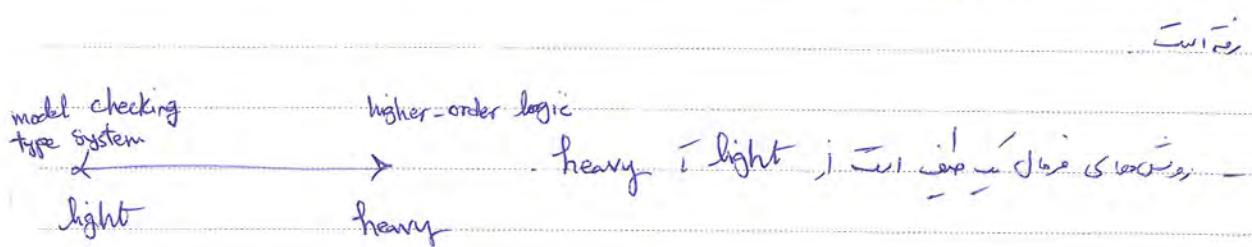
10 فر

Subject: امنیت اطلاعاتی  
Date: ۱۴۰۰، ۱۱، ۱۰

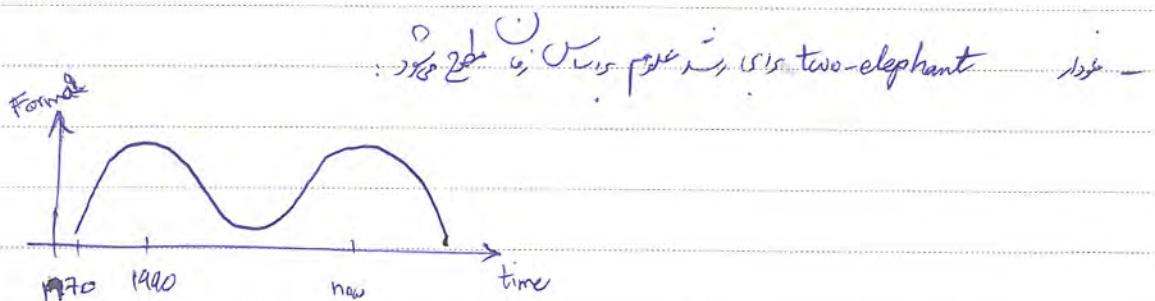
## Formal Approaches to Information Security (IS, صدر)

- Formal method is a method for modeling, specification, and verification of systems which is based on mathematics. (Dijens Bineer)

logics, co-algebra, co-induction (ماشین حالت، لجیک، زنجیره های مترقبه)



ماشین حالت، نحوه کار، نحوه سیستم، نحوه اولیه لогیک، Z، RSL، CSP، spi



ماشین حالت، نحوه کار، نحوه سیستم، نحوه اولیه لogیک

Foundation (پایه)، Calculus (حساب)، methodically (متiculoz)، متدولوژی

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

- For a formal approach to security: (Meadows 1991)

- A well-defined specification of the system  $\rightarrow \text{Z} + \text{Pi-Calculus}$
- An adversary model
  - who are adversaries?
  - what are their goals?
  - what are their capabilities?
- A specification of correct behavior  $\rightarrow$  Security Requirements
- An effective procedure for determining that the system behaviors correctly in the face of adversaries.

adversary model  $\rightarrow$  attackers

program  $\rightarrow$  specification

environment  $\rightarrow$  adversary

Protocol  $\rightarrow$  adversary

non-deterministic  $\rightarrow$  adversary

specification  $\rightarrow$  adversary

Verify  $\rightarrow$  adversary (Refinement)  $\rightarrow$  adversary

adversary  $\rightarrow$

for: A symbiotic relationship between Formal Methods and Security,

Jenether Wing, 1998.

Subject Formal

Date ٩٤.١١.١٥

## Protocol Analysis (2) Information-Flow Security (1)

رسانی در پروتکل های امنیتی

رسانی در پروتکل های امنیتی

enforce policy

پرسش سوال اول \*

Static  $\rightarrow$  policy  $\rightarrow$  model checking, type system  $\Rightarrow$  decidable

enforceable

Dynamic  $\rightarrow$  Run time  $\rightarrow$  monitor  $\Rightarrow$  co-recursively enumerable

enforceable Policy

(Run-time)

نحوه ارائه دادن

الاسناد، تئوری

wing proof

اسناد از نوع متریدست بطریق حاکمیت

بررسی این پروتکل های امنیتی

بررسی این پروتکل های امنیتی

non-functional, functional classification

رسانی های امنیتی

Subject

Date

af - 10 - 12

جتنی دستوراتی دارند اینها را معمولاً می‌گویند specification.

برای این دستورات روشی که فعال می‌گردید را verification می‌نامند.

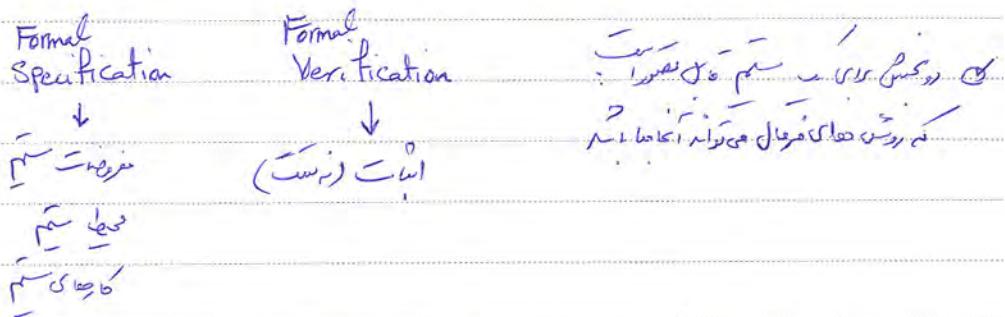
برای اثبات این دستورات روشی که فعال نموده باشد proof است.

- Delimit the system's boundary
- Characterize a system's behavior more precisely
- Define the system's desired properties precisely
- Prove a system meets its specification

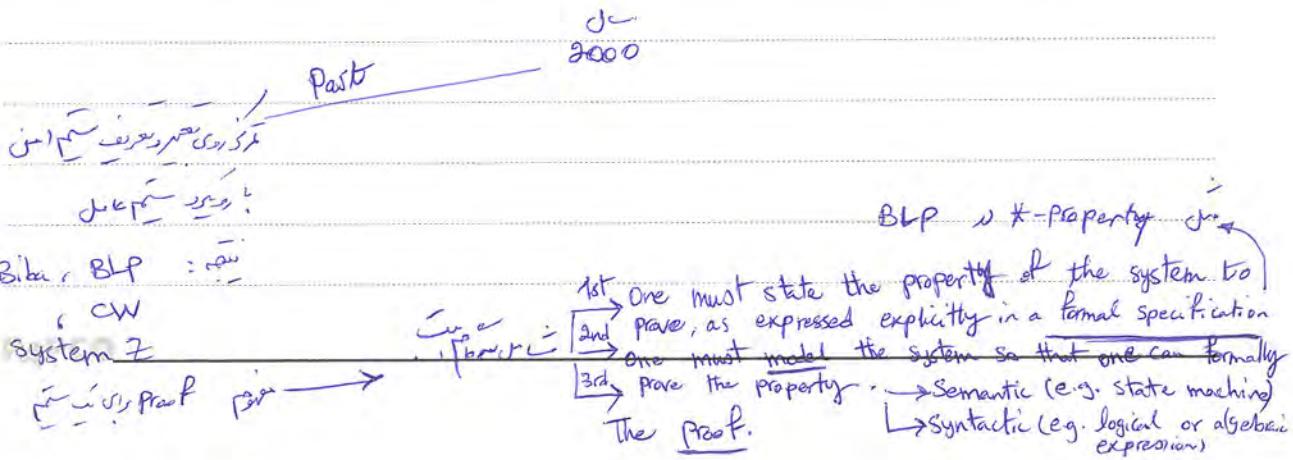
"ماست"  $\rightarrow$  ایمان مدارد  $\rightarrow$  proof + verification + justification

+ طبق معنی

برای این دستورات روشی که فعال می‌گردید insecure نامیده می‌شوند.



برای این دستورات روشی که فعال نموده باشد secure نامیده می‌شوند.



Subject Formal

Date

9/10/12

1. In computer science, a model has two parts:

i. Syntactic: logical expressions (well-formed formula)

$$\frac{P}{q} \quad P \rightarrow q \quad (\text{MP})$$

Reactive deductive deduction

System model  $\Rightarrow$  System Property (Theorem Proving)

State transition system

Zohar Manna, Amir Pnueli (Authors)

(Temporal Verification of Reactive Systems) (Models of Reactivity)

(TAA, Lamport)

Probabilistic State Machine + Induction

(Temporal Induction) Proof obligations

Logic + property  $\rightarrow$  State Machine  $\rightarrow$  Model checking

Verifying state transitions up to state transitions

In order to verify, we need Graph, in our, syntactic, semantic (Steps) - Executed

Initial Condition

Subject  
Date

Formal

20.11.12

دیفرینسیل  
سیستم  
آنالیز  
بررسی امنیتی

بررسی امنیتی  
بررسی امنیتی

استخراج

Hybrid  $\rightarrow$  Model Checking & Theorem Proving: نظریه ای و تأثیرگذاری  
 $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
NRL در type system است

نحوی امنیتی، ایجاد اطمینان بر اینکه The Orange Book مطابق با (A1)

HDM, Gypsy, FDM, Affirm, نظریه ای و تأثیرگذاری Prover (Ganj) در

GMV, BAN, Interrogator, NRL در

User Requirements: User style, System (Past)  $\rightarrow$  نظریه ای و تأثیرگذاری

automated proof  $\rightarrow$  (Proof)  
Specification  
proof  
 $\downarrow$   
Z, RSL, ...

(Proof) Theorem Proving, model checking نظریه ای و تأثیرگذاری

20.11.17 ————— 2000

Past Present Future

Relation and Communication between Formal Methods and Security

Part: Z, BAN, BLP, ... , Orange Book

Formal Verification

اعمالیاتی Theorem Prover نظریه ای و تأثیرگذاری

بررسی امنیتی

Subject Formal  
Date ٢٤، ١١، ٢٠٢٣  
Term-rewriting

Prolog

١٥-١٦

- NRL, Interrogator: نظریه Security نام دارد

پس از دستورات از طرف فرماندهی امنیتی این نظریه برای این نظریه امنیتی از طرف دشمن محدود است

Doliv-Yao

- attacker در میان encryption و decryption را با استفاده از primitive داشت اما اینها

از آنها بسیار کم می باشد این نظریه امنیتی اینها را با استفاده از دستورات امنیتی

backward

که در آنها دشمن قادر به دریافت داده هاست

↑ - NRL داشته باشد این داده ها با استفاده از دستورات امنیتی اینها را با استفاده از دستورات امنیتی

که در آنها دشمن قادر به دریافت داده هاست. برای دریافت داده ها از دشمن باید دستورات امنیتی NRL

که در آنها دشمن قادر به دریافت داده هاست از دشمن دریافت شوند این داده ها را با استفاده از دستورات امنیتی

- Modal logic نام Authentication نام دارد این نظریه نام BAN نام دارد (1990)  
(Belief logic)

آن دو نظریه امنیتی دارند این دو نظریه ها در میان دشمن و دشمنی امنیتی این دو نظریه ها می باشند

implies. این دو نظریه ها در میان دشمن و دشمنی امنیتی این دو نظریه ها می باشند

آن دو نظریه ها در میان دشمن و دشمنی امنیتی این دو نظریه ها می باشند

آن دو نظریه ها در میان دشمن و دشمنی امنیتی این دو نظریه ها می باشند

آن دو نظریه ها در میان دشمن و دشمنی امنیتی این دو نظریه ها می باشند

آن دو نظریه ها در میان دشمن و دشمنی امنیتی این دو نظریه ها می باشند

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

بازمی خواهد  
↑

و می بان شنید AUTLOG ، SPO ، GNY ، ILO

بازمی خواهد شد (BAN subject) نیز باشند

Syntax صرفه و Semantics دلایل (implausible) هستند

ویژگی Woo and Lam نیز باشند

A Semantic Model for Authentication Protocols , Security and Privacy, 1993 .  
ICCC

(Correspondence Pkt) باید باشد

↓

باید باشد

که

من در اینجا باید باشد (attacker) از اینجا باید باشد (attacker)

begin / end (correspondence assertion)

: (1996 i) present

man-in-the-middle internal attack ! done ! Needham-Schroeder

Correspondence Pkt & attack BAN violation

model changes FDR , CSP

Authentication

Subject Formal

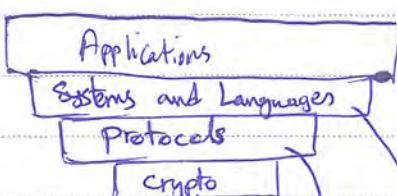
Date

٩٦/١١/٢٠١٤

Correspondence first, or legal agreement idea law is

(مختصر بعثة تقصي الحقائق في قانون الاتصالات رقم ٢٠٠٠) (٢٠١٦) Future

System Layers:



لذلك يمكننا أن نطبقه على

Primitive

primitives

enriched primitives

primitives

primitives

طرق



طرق ربط انت بـ بـ بـ

Application بـ BSA بـ crypto primitive

ولكن ما هي المفاهيم التي تجعلها مفهوماً جديداً

NP

R&P CO

A/

Subject

Date

(جیوپرووف سکریتی) میں Provable Security و کرپٹو بے سر و نہیں  
سونا بھروسہ (کمپیوٹر سائنس)

N (Near-term)

L (long-term)

Program Analysis Tools

Protocol Composition

Program Analysis Tools  
Certified Library Components

Protocol Composition  
Modular composition

Benchmark Suite

Programming Language Design → JIF (جی ایف)  
Specification, Policy (سپیکیشن، پولیسی)  
بررسی کرنے کا تصور (بینوں کا تصور)

Case study → Application (اپلیکیشن)

بررسی کرنے کا تصور (بینوں کا تصور) -  
بررسی کرنے کا تصور (بینوں کا تصور) -

Tamarin & Syther & Cryptoverif, Fx, FS, F7, Cryptex, Proverif  
Computational  
البرهان  
بررسی کرنے کا تصور (بینوں کا تصور)

بررسی کرنے کا تصور (بینوں کا تصور) -  
بررسی کرنے کا تصور (بینوں کا تصور) -

undecidable problems (البرهان  
بررسی کرنے کا تصور (بینوں کا تصور) -

termination rule  
بررسی کرنے کا تصور (بینوں کا تصور) -

Subject Formal

Date ٩٤ / ١١ / ١٤

## language-based Security

near time is good, but, pemt, TAL, If, دعاي زنگي سبوري

آيزاكي هادر رسيري شد، طبقات راهنماني رفع

آيزاكي سمهه طوريل رسم

زنگي زنگي ملکه انتخابات را در فردا

Cryptocurrency and Cloud Services, Distributed Databases & E-Voting

پلکان الریاض  
enforcing مفهوم

Enforceable Security Policies

## Information-flow Security

ين policy مناسب خود را داشته باشند، مثلاً اين

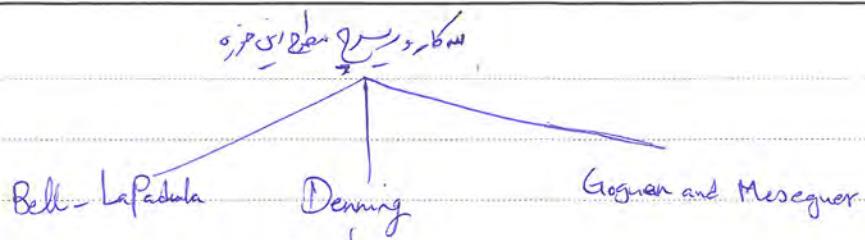
دانه های انتظار Sensitive information

Secret  $\rightarrow$  classified, classified  $\rightarrow$  Secret

که داشتند آنها مخفی بودند، اما این اتفاق نمی

پروتکل Flow security

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_



Formal

Access Control Matrix, BLP, Bell

Access Control Matrix is the Safety Problem

(HRU)  
Harrison      Ulman  
Rosa

Grant (S, O) to Access matrix; consider who can own in Discretionary Access Control

and write (object, subject, Access) → The Safety Problem

undecidable, since it is not FNP

NP-hard, since it is NP-hard and NP-hard

undecidable since it is NP-hard

linear steps undecidable! Safety does not take Grant into account

Grant BLP does not take into account Safety does BLP does not take into account

④ Safety Problem is decidable in BLP model.

Subject Formal

Date

4/11/19

Information Flow  
BLP

BLP:

Mandatory Access Control, Security, Confidentiality & Integrity

Verification, requirement

BLP  $\rightarrow$   $C_i \geq C_j$   
 $C_i \geq C_j \rightarrow C_i \geq C_k$   
 $C_i \geq C_k \rightarrow C_i \geq C_j$

Definition - Suppose  $L = \{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_p\}$  where  $l_i = (c_i, k_i)$ ,

$c_i \in C$ ,  $k_i \in K$ . The dominance relation  $\geq$  on  $L$  is defined as follows:  
↳ a family of sets

$(l_i, l_j) \in \geq$  or  $l_i \geq l_j$  iff

1)  $c_i \succ c_j$ , and

2)  $k_i \supseteq k_j$

↳ superset  $\rightarrow$  partial ordering

where  $\succ$  is a total ordering on  $\otimes C$ .

Total order  $\rightarrow$

independence of security

partial order  $\rightarrow$

independence of security

Flow of information  $\rightarrow$  Security Label  $\rightarrow$  Level of dominance

Subject \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Proposition -  $(L, \leq)$  is a poset.

(partially order set)

Defn.  $\leq$

is is  $\leq$ ,  $\leq$  is defining

Notation -

Active Entity

$S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$  Subjects : processes, Programs in execution

$O = \{o_1, o_2, \dots, o_n\}$  Objects : Data, Files, Programs, I/O, ..

↓  
Passive Entity

$O \supseteq S \rightarrow$  Subject active to entity

object as subject is in passive

$C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_q\}$  classification  $\rightarrow$  clearance level of  
 $c_1 > c_2 > \dots > c_q$  a subject

classification level of  
an object

$K$  is a st.

$A = \{r, e, w, a\}$  Access Attributes

	r	e	w	a
r	x	x		
e	x	✓		
w	✓	✓		
a			✓	

Subject Formal

Date 26/11/19

$$RA = \{g, r\} \quad \text{request elements}$$

g: get, give

r: release, rescind

$$S' \subseteq S \quad \text{subjects subject to } *-\text{property}$$

$$R = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq 5} R^{(i)} \quad \text{Requests}$$

Request via:

$$R^{(1)} = RA \times S \times O \times A$$

e.g.  $(g, s, o, r) \rightarrow \text{get object from subject}$

$$R^{(2)} = S \times RA \times S \times O \times A$$

propose object by subject, via another subject

$$R^{(5)} = S \times L$$

allow just one subject

Ex:

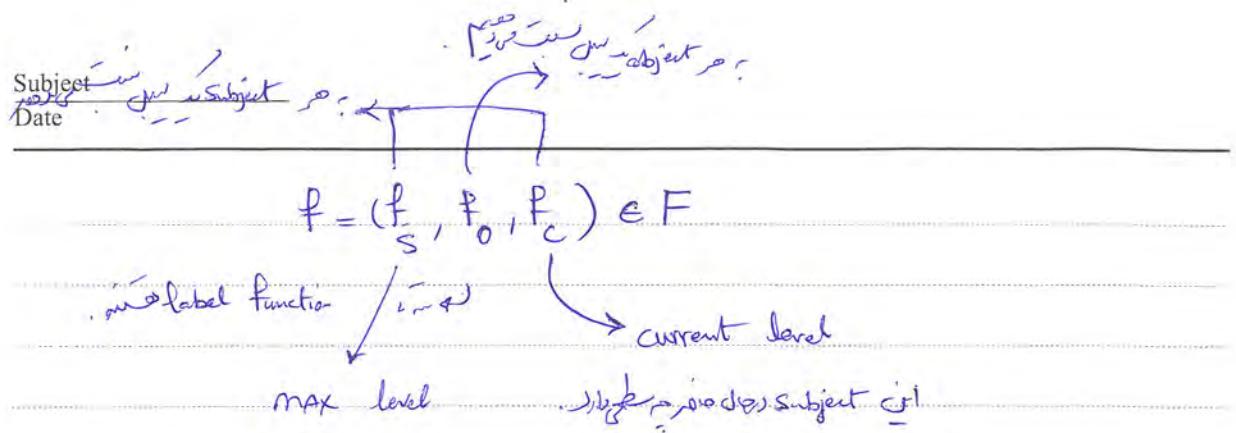
$$D = \{\underline{\text{yes}}, \underline{\text{no}}, \underline{\text{error}}, ?\} \quad \text{Decisions}$$

$$d_m \in D$$

D is a set of decisions

$$F \subseteq L \times L \times L \times L \quad \text{Security Label Vectors}$$

(Level)



$X : R^T \xrightarrow{P_{T, f}} \text{Request Sequences}$

$T : \{1, 2, \dots, t, \dots\} \cup$   $x \in X$   
 ترتيب طلب

$Y : D^T \xrightarrow{P_{T, f}} \text{Decision Sequences}$

$y \in Y$

$M$  Access Matrices

to object  $i$ , to subject  $j$

$B = P(S \times O \times A)$  Current Access set

powerset

مجموعه مجموعات

$b \in B$

↓

مجموعه مجموعات مجموعه مجموعات

مجموعه مجموعات مجموعه مجموعات

Subject Formal

Date 26/11/19

$$V = B \times M \times F \times H \quad \text{states}$$

state  $\rightarrow$  we  $V$

$\hookrightarrow$  Configuration  $\rightarrow$  Input, Subject, Object  $\rightarrow$   $H$

Hierarchy

In owner, In Sys, Subject Pow

( $\hookrightarrow$  Semantic)  $\hookrightarrow$  State machine  $\rightarrow$  State transition  $\rightarrow$  State

$$Z = V^T \rightarrow \text{State Sequences} \quad \text{State Sequences}$$

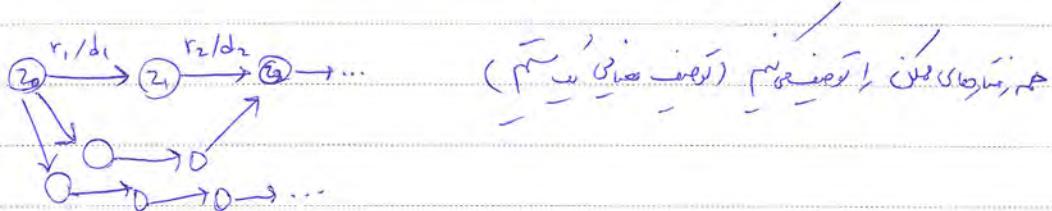
$z \in Z$

$z_t$ : t-th state in  $Z \Rightarrow z_{\text{initial}}$

Definition — Suppose that  $W \subseteq R \times D \times V \times V$ .

$\xrightarrow{\text{Input}} \xrightarrow{\text{Output}} \xrightarrow{\text{Transition}} \xrightarrow{\text{Final}}$   $\rightarrow$  system Transition

The system  $\Sigma(R, D, W, z_0) \subseteq X \times Y \times Z$ ,



is defined by

$(x, y, z) \in \Sigma(R, D, W, z_0)$  iff

$(x_t, y_t, z_t, z_{t+1}) \in W$  for each  $t \in T$ , where  $z_0$  is an initial state of the system, usually of the form  $(\emptyset, M_p, f)$ .

Subject \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Maintenance of security levels in a process non-determinism with the  
priorities

: In the requirement of initial state, it says that the priority

Notation -  $b(s, \underline{x}, \underline{y}, \dots, \underline{z}) = \{o \mid (s, o, \underline{x}) \in b \text{ or } (s, o, \underline{y}) \in b \vee \dots \vee (s, o, \underline{z}) \in b\}$

$b$ , current access, object  $\underline{x}$  (or  $\underline{y}$ ,  $\underline{z}$ ) has justification to object  $\underline{o}$ .

Definition - A state  $v = (b, M, f, h)$  satisfies the Simple-Security Property

(SS-Property) iff  $\forall s \in S, \forall o \in b(s, r, \underline{\omega}) \Rightarrow f_s(s) \leq f_o(o)$ .

$\forall o \in O$

max level

To observe  $\underline{\omega}$ ,  $\underline{s}$  must have security level  $\underline{\omega}$ .  
assume

Definition -  $(s, o, \underline{x}) \in b$  satisfies the simple security property relative to

$f$  (SSC rel  $f$ ) iff

1)  $\underline{x} \in f_e(\underline{a})$  or  $\underline{x} \in f_e(\underline{a})$

2)  $\underline{x} \in \{r, \underline{\omega}\}$  and  $f_s(s) \leq f_o(o)$  if deminute

Subject Formal

Date

9/11/14

Proposition - A state  $v = (b, M, f, h)$  satisfies ss-property iff

each  $(s, o, x) \in b$  satisfies SSC rel  $f$ .

Proposition (a)  $\rightarrow$  Lemma (a)  $\rightarrow$  Theorem (a)  
Lemma (b)  $\rightarrow$  (Theorem)  $\rightarrow$  Corollary (b)

Definition - Suppose  $s' \subseteq s$ . A state  $v = (b, M, f, h)$  satisfies the  $\star$ -property

relative to  $s'$  iff

$(s' \subseteq s_T \text{ implies})$   
 $\downarrow$   
Trusted Subjects

$\forall s \in s'. \forall o \in O.$

$$o \in b(s: a) \Rightarrow f_0(o) \neq f_C(s)$$

$$o \in b(s: w) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_0(o) = f_C(s) & \text{Indeterminate!} \\ \end{cases}$$

$$o \in b(s: r) \Rightarrow f_E(s) \neq f_0(o).$$

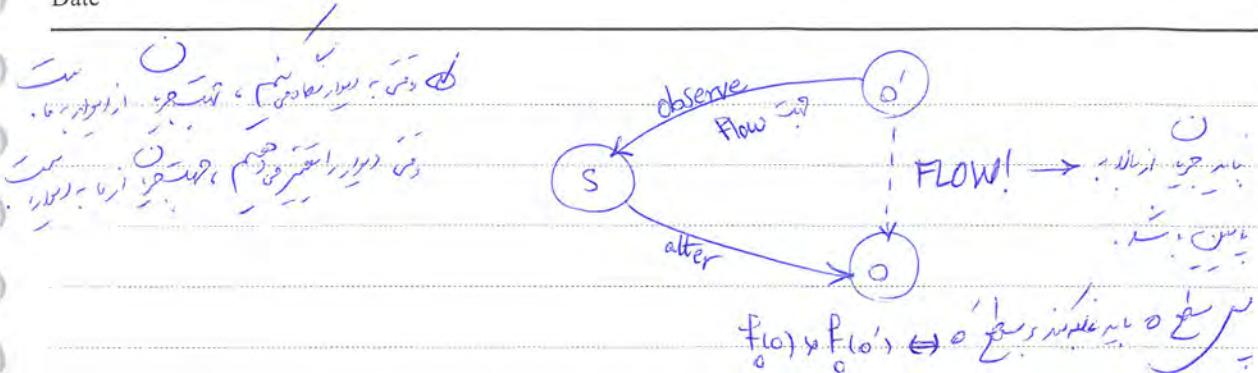
Proposition - If  $v$  satisfies  $\star$ -property rel  $s'$  and  $s \in s'$ , then

\*-property  
Reqd.  $\star$   $\star$   $\star$   $\star$

$$o \in b(s: a) \wedge o' \in b(s: r) \Rightarrow f_0(o) \neq f_0(o')$$

Subject \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



Object  $\Rightarrow$  subject  $\Rightarrow$  entity  $\Rightarrow$  property  $\Rightarrow$  value

For flows  $\Rightarrow$  object  $\Rightarrow$  alter, observe  $\Rightarrow$  subject  $\Rightarrow$

Entity  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  property  $\Rightarrow$  value

Object observe  $\Rightarrow$  object observe res. subject  $\Rightarrow$  current level  $\Rightarrow$   $f_C$

$$f_S(s) \times f_C(s)$$

Object just  $\Rightarrow$  property  $\Rightarrow$  observe  $\Rightarrow$  object  $\Rightarrow$  current level

Object  $\Rightarrow$  property  $\Rightarrow$  max level  $\Rightarrow$  current level  $\Rightarrow$  property

Object  $\Rightarrow$  property  $\Rightarrow$  property  $\Rightarrow$  untrusted subject  $\Rightarrow$  object

Object trusted subject  $\Rightarrow$  property  $\Rightarrow$  property

Subject Formal

Date 29/11/24

Definition - A state  $v = (b, M, f, h)$  satisfies the discretionary security property (ds-property) iff

$$\forall s \in S \quad \forall o \in O \cdot (s, o, x) \in b \Rightarrow x \in M_{s,o}$$

(Need-to-Know)

$\hookrightarrow$  If  $(s, o, x)$  is level  $L$  of object  $x$  vs subject  $s$ , then  $x$  is level  $L$  of object  $x$ .

if  $(s, o, x)$  is in DAC  $\hookrightarrow$  discretionary level view of  $x$ .

Definition - A state  $v$  is a secure state iff  $v$  satisfies ss-property,

\*-property rel  $S'$  and ds-property. A state sequence  $Z$  is a

secure state sequence iff  $Z_t$  is a secure state for each  $t \in T$ . Call

$(x, y, z) \in \Sigma(R, D, W, Z_0)$  an <sup>ab</sup> appearance of the system.  $(x, y, z) \in \Sigma(R, D, W, Z_0)$   
(execution)  
(behavior)

is a secure appearance iff  $Z$  is a secure state sequence. Finally,  $\Sigma(R, D, W, Z_0)$

is a secure system iff every appearances of  $\Sigma(R, D, W, Z_0)$  is a secure appearance.

TOPIC

11

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

دینہ بھر میں اپنے بھروسے

کو ہم خاتمہ میں اسیں راجھنے سے میری دل بھروسے اور دیکھو جو کوئی نہیں

وہ حسنی ہے، خود نہ رخصم۔ جو اندر گھونٹ جسے Safety کہا جاتا ہے اسی کو اعلان کرنے لگتا ہے

دقائق اسے (ایسا: استنبالی) (run-time monitoring)

termination: Just ← Liveness ←  $\frac{\text{منزه خوشی کی حرفا}}{\text{Prescribe}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{بعض خوبی}}{\text{(ترین)}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{خوبی}}{\text{property}}$

Safety ←  $\frac{\text{بے خطا کی حرفا}}{\text{by Us}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{prescribe}}{\text{property}}$

$\frac{\text{کوئی خطا نہیں کرنا}}{\text{کوئی خطا نہیں کرنا}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{کوئی خطا نہیں کرنا}}{\text{کوئی خطا نہیں کرنا}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{کوئی خطا نہیں کرنا}}{\text{کوئی خطا نہیں کرنا}}$

کوئی خطا نہیں کرنا Safety property - BLP

Subject Formal

Date 26/11/18

جاءات مدلولیتی ترکیبیاتی دارند که یک خانواده از مجموعه های مجموعه های است.

برای این مدلولیتی ترکیبیاتی دارند که یک خانواده از مجموعه های مجموعه های است.

برای BLP-secure مجموعه های امنیتی از خواص امنیتی دارند.

این خواص امنیتی از سنسنیتی (non-property) hyperproperties و امنیتی امنیتی (non-security) امنیتی هستند.

این خواص امنیتی امنیتی (non-security) امنیتی هستند.

این خواص امنیتی امنیتی (non-security) امنیتی هستند.

این خواص امنیتی امنیتی (non-security) امنیتی هستند.

Definition - A rule is a function  $\rho: R \times V \rightarrow D \times V$ .

برای این مدلولیتی ترکیبیاتی دارند که یک خانواده از مجموعه های مجموعه های است.

A rule is secure-state-Preserving iff  $v^*$  is a secure state.

whenever  $\rho(r, v) = (d_m, v^*)$  and  $v$  is a secure state.

↓

برای این مدلولیتی ترکیبیاتی دارند که یک خانواده از مجموعه های مجموعه های است.

( $\exists i$  ds-property,  $\forall$ -property Preserving, SS-property preserving,  $\exists j$  no).

Subject

Date

10/11/94

omega

Notation -  $W = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_s\}$  is a set of rules. The relation

$W(W)$  is defined by  $(r, d, v^*, v) \in W(W)$  iff  $d \neq ?$  and

$\vdash_{W(W)} (r, d, v^*, v)$

$(d, v^*) = p_i(r, v)$  for a unique  $1 \leq i \leq s$ .

$\vdash_{W(W)} (r, d, v^*, v)$  if there is a rule  $p_i(r, v) \rightarrow (d, v^*)$  in  $W$ .  
rule  $i$  applies

Definition -  $(r, d, v^*, v) \in R \times D \times V \times V$  is an action of  $I(R, D, W, z_0)$

iff there is an appearance  $(x, y, z) \in I(R, D, W, z_0)$  and some  $t \in T$

such that  $(r, d, v^*, v) = (x_t, y_t, z_t, z_{t-1})$ .

example, not obliged to use rule with its condition, just use it.

Secure  $\vdash_{I(R, D, W, z_0)}$  security-state-preserving by rule.

Theorem -  $I(R, D, W, z_0)$  satisfies the SS-property for any initial state

$z_0$  which satisfies SS-property iff  $W$  satisfies the following conditions.

For each action  $(r, d, (b^*, m^*, f^*, h^*), (b, m, f, h))$ :

Subject Final

Date 21/11/14

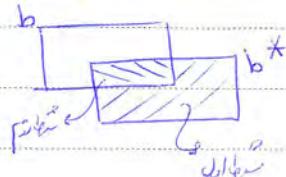
5 Nov 2014

Final Exam

Topic

1) each  $(s, o, x) \in b^* - b$  satisfies ss-property rel  $f^*$ .

2) each  $(s, o, x) \in b$  which does not satisfy ssc rel  $f^*$  is  
not in  $b^*$ .



2

1st appearance (initial step) Secure  $\rightarrow z_0$ : Computational Induction of  
(Mano and Preuli)

$(z_{t-1} \rightarrow z_t)$ : Current state  $\rightarrow$  a previous

state with one update only.

Theorem<sup>2</sup> - \*-property

Theorem<sup>3</sup> - ss-property

Corollary -  $I(R, D, W, z_0)$  is a secure system iff  $z_0$  is a secure state

and  $W$  satisfies the conditions of three above theorems.

Now we will prove it by contradiction.

Subject

Date

Theorem 4 -  $\rightarrow$  for ss-property

Theorem 5 - Suppose  $W$  is a set of  $\star$ -property-preserving rules and  $z_0$

is an initial state which satisfies  $\star$ -property, Then,  $I(R, D, W(w), z_0)$

satisfies  $\star$ -property.

Theorem 6 -  $\rightarrow$  for ds-property

Corollary 2 - Suppose  $W$  is a set of secure-state-preserving rules and  $z_0$

is an initial state which is a secure state. Then,  $I(R, D, W(w), z_0)$  is

a secure system.

initial state  $\models$  rule satisfaction

A simpler rule:

Rule1 (R1) : get-read

Domain of R1 : all  $r = (g, s_i, o_j, r) \in R^{(1)}$   
(denote domain of R1 by Dom(R1)).

Semantics : Subject  $s_i$  requests access to object  $o_j$  in read-only mode.

$\star$ -property function :  $\star I(r, v) = \text{TRUE} \Leftrightarrow f_r(s_i) \times f_o(o_j)$

PAPCO  
read-only  $\models$   $\star$

Subject Formal

Date 22/11/88

The rule:

$$R_1(r, v) = \begin{cases} (\text{?}, v) & \text{if } r \notin \text{dom}(R_1) \\ (\text{yes}, (b \cup \{s_i, o_j, r\}, m, f, h)) & \text{if } r \in \text{dom}(R_1) \wedge \text{rem}_s(s_i) \wedge \text{rem}_o(o_j) \\ & \quad \uparrow \\ & \quad \text{if } \neg \text{prop}_s(s_i) \wedge \neg \text{prop}_o(o_j) \wedge \\ & \quad \quad \quad (s_i \in S \wedge v \neq t(r, v)) \\ (\text{no}, v) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\vdash \text{dom}(R)$  is total function  $(?, v)$   $\vdash$   $\neg \text{dom}(R)$  is partial function  $\vdash$  rule of inference

McLean's rule is based on BLP rule. In literature, it is called BLP rule.

Information Flow is a very weak form

System  $\models$  McLean  $\leftarrow$  Informal, intuitive, subjective

object  $\models$  subject, formal, strict

with more details

McLean's rule ( $\vdash$ )  $\models$  Tranquility and "weak" in nature

PAFCO  $\models$  BLP  $\models$  McLean  $\models$  BLP

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Final propagation لیستِ محرکات داده ب دست Access Control سیستم -

کارکردی read, write در حقیقت از دسترسی دهنده

گامی general سیستم پردازشی داده ب دسترسی دهنده BLP دارد

برای Intensional و Extensional

Subject Formal  
Date 26/11/1

## Information Flow Security

(Depending on it)

Temporary Information Flow Security Policy

A lattice model of Secure Information Flow, 1976

Implementation of policy

-  $\oplus$  (join) is to do with security abstraction & enforcement

Lattice structure implementation of language-based security idea

Process lattice is based on interest to security class

An information flow model FM is defined by

$$FM = (N, P, SC, \oplus, \rightarrow)$$

where

-  $N = \{a, b, c, \dots\}$  is a set of logical storage objects or information receptacles

e.g. file, program variable, ...

-  $P = \{p, q, \dots\}$  is a set of processes.

→ no update

-  $SC = \{A, B, \dots\}$  is a set of security classes corresponding to disjoint classes of information:

no update



→ need-to-know classifier security clearance  $\rightarrow$  security class

Subject \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \in N, a \in S \\ p \in P, p \in E \end{array} \right.$$

پیشنهاد شده، P, N, پیشنهاد

static binding

Dynamic binding

این این که این کسی کو object است

oplus

-  $\oplus$  : A class combining operator

$\oplus(A, B)$  or  $A \oplus B$

object class

$f(a, b) \oplus f(a, c) = \oplus a \in A, b \in B$

$f(a, b)$

$a \oplus b$  is the class to which  $f(a, b)$  belongs.

PAPCO

→ defining object

→ defining object

Subject Formal

Date 4/1/14

$$f(a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_n) = a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_n$$

⊕ is associative and commutative

SC is closed under ⊕.

→ (right arrow) : A binary relation on SC

(A, B) ∈ → or A → B

(is flow from A to B)  $\rightarrow$   $A \xrightarrow{?} B$  (A has a flow to B)

exist flow from A to B is in flow set of A → B

Flow set of A → B is the set of flows from A to B

what if flow policy is violated?  $\rightarrow$  Flow is not allowed

↳ bad policy

↳ good policy

A flow model FM is secure iff execution of a sequence of operations

cannot give rise to a flow that violates the relation  $\rightarrow$ .

PAPCO ! is a tool for analyzing security properties of FM

Subject

Date

## ( $\leftarrow$ flow) $\rightarrow$ flow

نحوه ای داده ای که در میان چند چیز را جف و رساند.

برای Penning .  $\leftarrow$  flow چیزی است که در یک object ، to process شود.

آنچه از یک object این بگیرد باید بگوییم

نحوه ای داده ای که در یک object flow را ایجاد نماید

نحوه ای داده ای که در یک object

$c := f(a, b)$  is source if  $a \oplus b \rightarrow c$

~~operation~~ operation پیش از dynamic binding

پیش از static binding  $a \oplus b \rightarrow c$   $\xrightarrow{\text{sum}} c$  (sum side work)

( $\leftarrow$  پس از down grade)  $\xrightarrow{\text{upgrade}}$   $a \oplus b \rightarrow c$   $\rightarrow$  operation

نحوه ای داده ای که در یک view

( $\leftarrow$ ) نحوه ای داده ای که در یک  $f(a \oplus b)$  نویسید

$a \rightarrow c$  نویسید که  $a \oplus b \rightarrow c$  ایست ام؟  $\rightarrow$  باید نویسید که

$c = f(a, b)$

3  
 Subject Found - DLM  
 (Barbara Liskov)  
 Date 9/11/11 2000  
 SC → (pierce);  $\vdash$  (meet)  
 2014-13;  $\vdash$  form "SC is a"  
 SC →  $\oplus$  form "SC is a"

SC →  $\oplus$  form a universally bounded lattice

- join operator  $\cup$
- common sentinel,  $\perp$ ,  $\top$ ,  $\bot$ ,  $\top$ ,  $\perp$ ,  $\perp$ ,  $\top$ ,  $\perp$
- no generality is lost →  $\vdash$  join  $\vdash$  consistency
- consistency →  $\vdash$  join  $\vdash$  join  $\vdash$  consistency

begin

$b := a;$

$c := b;$

end

Consistency  $\vdash$   $a = a$   $\vdash$   $b = b$   $\vdash$   $c = c$   $\vdash$   $a = b$   $\vdash$   $b = c$   $\vdash$   $a = c$

A universally bounded lattice is a structure consisting of a finite

partially ordered set together with least upper and greatest lower bound

operators on the set. To show that  $(SC, \rightarrow, \oplus)$  forms such a lattice, we

establish that,

- 1)  $(SC, \rightarrow)$  is a partially ordered set (poset)
- 2) SC is finite
- 3) SC has a lower bound L such that  $L \rightarrow A$  for all  $A \in SC$ .
- 4)  $\oplus$  is a least upper ~~bound~~ operator on SC.  
(join)

5 min at first of class!

Subject (Order Theory)  $\rightarrow$  poset, lattice, cpo, domain theory, ...  
Date (Denotational Semantics)

bounded lattice  $\rightarrow$   $\begin{matrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$  root, top, join in lattice.

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $a, b$ , flow  $\begin{matrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$  from  $\begin{matrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$  to  $\begin{matrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$

$\rightarrow$  check for top, meet, join, bottom, join  $\begin{matrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$

(1)  $A \rightarrow A$  (reflexivity)

$a := a \rightarrow$   $\begin{matrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$  flow

$\begin{matrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$

$A \rightarrow B$  and  $B \rightarrow A \Rightarrow A = B$

$\begin{matrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{matrix}$   $\downarrow$   
 $\text{redundant}$   $\rightarrow$  practical assumption

$A \rightarrow B$  and  $B \rightarrow C \Rightarrow A \rightarrow C$

$b := a; c := b; \rightarrow a := a; c :=$

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $\rightarrow$  no flow  $\rightarrow$  collapse

$\rightarrow$  transitive  $\rightarrow$  transitive like flow

$\rightarrow$  flow  $\rightarrow$  collapse

(2)  $\oplus$  is a least upper bound operator.

~~upper bound~~  $A \rightarrow A \oplus B$  and  $B \rightarrow A \oplus B$

upper bound

$A \rightarrow C$  and  $B \rightarrow C \Rightarrow A \oplus B \rightarrow C$

least upper bound

Subject Final

Date 9/15/15

$$c := f(a, b)$$

$$\underbrace{a \oplus b}$$

(دستور)

نحوه که داده شده است این دستور را می‌دانیم.

(Semantic Abstracting)

j)

$c := a + b;$  → permitted

$c := a;$  → is not permitted

این دستور "و"

$a, b, c, c_1, c_2$  می‌دانیم که دستور  $a + b = c$  دارد.

$$a \rightarrow c, b \rightarrow c, c = c_1 = c_2$$

$$c_1 := a;$$

$$c_2 := b;$$

$$c := c_1 * c_2; \quad c \oplus c \rightarrow c$$

: do

$$c \oplus c \rightarrow c$$

(جواب)

که دستور  $a + b \rightarrow c$  داشته باشد.

این دستور را می‌دانیم که دستور  $a \rightarrow c$  داشته باشد.

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Q3) There exists  $L \in \mathbb{C}$  such that  $L \rightarrow A$  for any  $A \in \mathbb{C}$ .

for the least upper bound of  $\mathbb{C}$  we have  $L = \inf \mathbb{C}$  is a constant.

Ex:  $L = 5$  is the lower bound of  $\mathbb{N}$ .

(3) lower bound is the greatest object of  $\mathbb{C}$  which is less than or equal to all objects of  $\mathbb{C}$ .

! define

Ex:  $\sup(\mathbb{Z})$  is the least upper bound.

gives meet inf of  $\mathbb{Z}$  is  $\sup(\mathbb{Z})$ .

Q3)  $X \subseteq \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow X = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$

$\bigoplus X = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n A_i \neq \emptyset$   $\supseteq X \neq \emptyset$   $\rightarrow \sup(\bigoplus X)$

Property -  $\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} : A_i \rightarrow B \Leftrightarrow \bigoplus X \rightarrow B$



$\sup(\bigoplus X) \rightarrow B$

↓ least upper bound  $\bigoplus X \supseteq \sup(\bigoplus X)$  is the upper bound of  $B$ .

Q3)  $\sup(\bigoplus X) \rightarrow B$ ,  $\sup(\bigoplus X) \rightarrow B$  is a sufficient condition.

Ex:  $b$ .

Subject Panel

Date 9/11/14

info flow  
↑

- Information in objects  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  can flow separately into an object  $b$

If  $\underline{a_1} \oplus \underline{a_2} \oplus \dots \oplus \underline{a_n} \rightarrow b$

The greatest lower bound operator:  $\bigoplus \rightsquigarrow 0$  times

$$A \otimes B = \bigoplus L(A, B) = \bigoplus \{c \mid c \rightarrow A \wedge c \rightarrow B\}$$

$\oplus$  is derived from  $\otimes$

greatest lower bound  $\Rightarrow$  lub

full lub

1)  $A \otimes B \rightarrow A$  and  $A \otimes B \rightarrow B$

2)  $D \rightarrow A \wedge D \rightarrow B \Rightarrow D \rightarrow A \otimes B$

$D$  is lub of  $A$  and  $B$

$$\begin{array}{l} c_1 \rightarrow B \\ c_2 \rightarrow B \\ \vdots \\ c_n \rightarrow B \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} c_1 \rightarrow A \\ c_2 \rightarrow A \\ \vdots \\ c_n \rightarrow A \end{array}$$

and  $c_i$  is lub of  $c_1, \dots, c_i$

lub

$$\underbrace{c_1 \oplus c_2 \oplus \dots \oplus c_n \rightarrow B}_{A \otimes B}$$

$$\underbrace{c_1 \oplus c_2 \oplus \dots \oplus c_n \rightarrow A}_{A \otimes B}$$

P4PCO

KV

Subject Formal

Date 9/11/19

$$x = \{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n\} \subseteq \text{SC}$$

$$\otimes x = \left\{ B_1 \otimes B_2 \otimes \dots \otimes B_n, x \neq \emptyset \right.$$

$$x = \emptyset$$

top  $\rightarrow$  red of upper bound  
critical info object  $\rightarrow$  top

$$H = \oplus \text{SC} = \otimes \emptyset$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{bottom of SC} \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : A \rightarrow B_i \Leftrightarrow A \rightarrow B_1 \otimes B_2 \otimes \dots \otimes B_n$$

$$(A \rightarrow \otimes X)$$

if  $A \rightarrow B_1$  then  $B_1 \leq B_2 \leq \dots \leq B_n$  (order)

Information in an object  $a$  can flow into objects  $b_1, \dots, b_n$  iff

$$a \rightarrow b_1 \otimes b_2 \otimes \dots \otimes b_n$$

Corollary -  $(\text{SC}, \rightarrow, \oplus, \otimes, L, H)$  is a bounded lattice.

(Example)

Instantiation -

$\text{SC} = \{\text{unclassified, confidential, secret, top secret}\}$

Top secret hierarchical:

Secret  
|  
Confidential  
|  
unclassified

$A_1$   
 $A_2$   
 $A_3$

Hasse Diagram

Subject Formal  
Date 10/14/14

$$SC = \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$$

$$A_i \oplus A_j = A_{\max\{i,j\}}$$

$$A_i \otimes A_j = A_{\min\{i,j\}}$$

(hierarchical)  
(linear)

$$L = A_1$$

$$H = A_n$$

Example -

$$SC = \wp(X) \quad , \quad \rightarrow = \subseteq$$

↓  
powerset

arrow      subset

non-linear ordering

$$A \in SC, B \in SC, A \rightarrow B \text{ iff } A \subseteq B.$$

↳ Definition of non-linear ordering

$$A \oplus B = A \cup B$$

$$A \otimes B = A \cap B$$

$$L = \emptyset$$

$$H = SC$$

$$\vdash X = \{\text{med, fin, cring}\}, SC = \wp(X) = \{\emptyset, \{\text{med}\}, \{\text{fin}\}, \{\text{cring}\}, \dots, \{\text{med, fin, cring}\}\}$$

$$a = \{\text{med, fin}\}$$

object

$$b := a \rightarrow \cancel{b} \quad b = \{\text{med, fin}\}$$

↓  
superset

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Example -

जैसा कि नीचे प्राप्त है,  $(S_1, \leq_1)$  और  $(S_2, \leq_2)$  बंद लेटिके हैं।

$(S_1, \leq_1), (S_2, \leq_2)$  बंद लेटिके हैं, तो

$(S_1 \times S_2, \leq)$  बंद लेटिका है।

$(A, B) \rightarrow (A', B') \Leftrightarrow A \rightarrow_1 A'$  और  $B \rightarrow_2 B'$ .

(BLP  $\Rightarrow$  label  $\rightarrow$ )

लेटिके के सभी वाले जैसा कि इन्हें स्पष्ट करने की अवधारणा है।

सूची

1)  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  का फॉलो आउट हो सकता है।

$\Leftrightarrow$

$a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_n \rightarrow b$ .

मैं यह फॉलो हूँ।

2)  $a$  का फॉलो आउट हो सकता है।

$\Leftrightarrow$

$a \rightarrow b_1 \otimes b_2 \otimes \dots \otimes b_n$

$b_i$  गैब

यह फॉलो आउट हो सकता है।

यह फॉलो आउट है।

पृष्ठा

Subject Formal  
Date 4/11/11

## (Enforcement)

if  $a = 0$ , then  $b := 0$

(↓<sup>w</sup>)

↳ If  $a \neq 0$ , then  $b$  retains its previous value (skip it)

↳  $a \neq 0$  and  $b \neq 0$  since no update flow

observer can learn nothing →  $\Gamma$  is safe

↳ if  $a \neq 0$  and  $b \neq 0$ , then  $b$  is updated by flow

↳ Flow (1)

↳ however  $b$  object  $\text{val}(b)$  ( $\Gamma$  assignment) statement ← Explicit (1)

e.g.  $b = f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  ↳  $\Gamma$   $\vdash a_i : a_i$ , object  $\text{val}(b)$

↳ Explicit Flow over  $f$  and assignments

↳ Implicit (2)

Implicit Flow to  $b$  occurs as the result of executing, or not executing

a statement that causes an explicit flow to  $b$  when the statement is

Conditioned on the value of an expression.

↳  $\Gamma \vdash \text{if } b \text{ then } \Gamma_1 \text{ else } \Gamma_2 \text{ object } \text{val}(b)$

Books:

Subject Concepts of PL

Date

Proper Rule  $\downarrow$  Axiom  $\downarrow$   $\leftarrow$  (PL rule is valid)  $\Rightarrow$  (PL rule is correct)

If  $a = b$  then  $b = c$ ;

$\vdash a = b \rightarrow b = c$ , explicit flow

$\vdash b \text{ if implicit } b = a \text{ after } \vdash a$

Inductive step? Other abstract  $\vdash a$  is  $\vdash b$  if  $b$  is substitutable for  $a$ .

S (abstract program or statement):

1) S is an elementary statement. (Assignment, I/O, ...)

(Every elementary statement is a program)

2) There exists  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  such that  $S = S_1 ; S_2$ .

switch-case  
↑  
3) There exists  $S_1, \dots, S_m$  and an m-valued variable c such that  
 $S = c : S_1, \dots, S_m$

or Sequencing  $S_1, I/O$ , assignment  $\vdash$   $\vdash$  with flow  $(S_1, Q_1, \text{out})$

$\vdash$   $\vdash$  less implicit flow, no conditional

$\vdash$   $\vdash$  abstract  $\vdash$   $\vdash$

if c then  $S_1 \Rightarrow c : S_1$   
while c then  $S_1$

if c then  $S_1$  else  $S_2 \Rightarrow c : S_1, S_2$

Subject Formal

Date 06/11/14

For this part, we will consider (distributing) Program given in

Syntax-directed program Security rule

- 1) An elementary statement  $S$  is secure if any explicit flow caused by  $S$  is secure.

e.g.:  $S \triangleq b := f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  should hold after the execution of  $S$ .  
 $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_n \rightarrow b$

Dynamic Binding, Static Binding  $\Rightarrow$   $b$  is a function of  $a_1, \dots, a_n$

both cases

- 2)  $S = S_1 ; S_2$  is secure if both  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are individually secure.

transitive OR  
flow rule

- 3)  $S = C; S_1, \dots, S_m$  is secure if each  $S_k$  is secure and all implicit flows from  $C$  are secure.

Implicit flow rule:  $C \rightarrow b_i$   $\oplus$   $b_2 \oplus \dots \oplus b_n$  should hold after the execution of  $S$ .

$C \rightarrow b_1 \oplus b_2 \oplus \dots \oplus b_n$  should hold after the execution of  $S$ .

~~Program  $C \rightarrow b_1 \oplus b_2 \oplus \dots \oplus b_n$  should hold after the execution of  $S$ .~~

for

پریس اپریشن میں پریس سے جو کاموں کیا جائے

Subject:

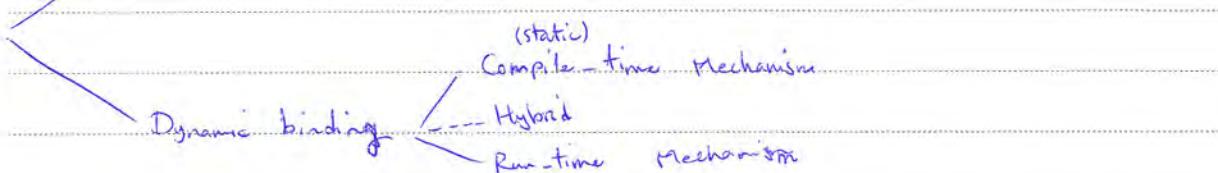
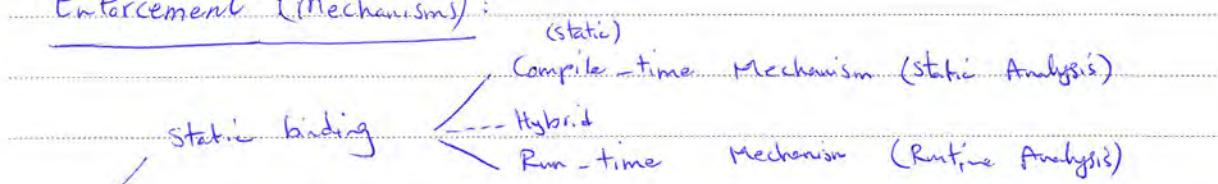
Date:

کوڈ اپنے خود کیا (BLP میں) اور Intensional کیا پریس میں

(Source code, attacker, observer) اور observable (Privacy)

پریس اپنے خود کیا

### Enforcement (mechanisms):



Run-time ← Dynamic, Run-time ← dynamic

Compile-time, static ←

Run-time ←

Policy ←

Run-time, viewer, Compile-time ← Hybrid

Parallel ←

dynamic → Run-time, hybrid

Subject Formal

Date 9/12/20

Program Rewriting on run-time, static interpretation of

↳ static analysis  
↳ static rewriting  
↳ static compilation

↳ static model checking

Static Analysis (Compile-time)

- Program Analysis (Data-Flow Analysis)
- Type Checking (Type System)
- Abstract Interpretation
- Model checking

Run-time Mechanism:

Run-time monitoring

Hybrid:

↳ static analysis + run-time monitoring

Static Binding:

↳ fixed binding, static-binding

Run-time Mechanisms:

1 - Access Control Mechanism:

→ BLP: classification

P → Process

P → Process clearance

↳ The lowest class P can write into  
The highest class P can read from

PPCC

49

Subject

Date

9/17/10

read from 'a' : write temp

verify a → P : push\_in, or

write into 'b' : temp temp

verify P → b

P can read from  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  and write into  $b_1, \dots, b_m$  iff

$a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_n \rightarrow P \rightarrow b_1 \otimes b_2 \otimes \dots \otimes b_m$ .

Process is flow  $\rightarrow$  object  $\rightarrow$  object

model objects in subject process obj object obj flow

## 2 - The Data Mark Machine:

after Fenton final

- A security class P is associated with the program counter P:

C:  $s_1, \dots, s_m$

no conditional structure

: push, pop, stack  $\vdash P$  (physical security)  
 $(\text{push } P)$

P := P ⊕ C

. (POP P) . pop  $\leftarrow$  push

Subject Formal

Date 4/12/10

Statement  $c_1 \oplus c_2 \oplus \dots \oplus c_k$  makes a statement  $p$

Flow of  $c_i$  makes a flow of  $p$  if  $c_i$  is explicit flow

$$P = c_1 \oplus c_2 \oplus \dots \oplus c_k$$

If  $S$  specifies an explicit flow from object  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  to an object

$b$  (in some  $S_i$ ), the machine verifies  $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_n \oplus P \rightarrow b$ .

Machine checks if  $a_i$  is present in  $S_i$

if  $a_i$  is present in  $S_i$ , then  $a_i$  is present in  $P$  at runtime

→ Involves flow check, static binding is not Fenton  
(Exercise!)

Stack overflow is a type of implicit flow error

Chants

Convert stack overflow into abort, memory corruption into abort

with abort! just abort

Compiler-time Mechanisms:

(leakage of terminal): right thing to do is to use covert channel to prevent it -

Runtime overhead - : static  $S_i$

Subject

Date

ـ این بخش در مورد اینکه آیا مدل از این داده است.

ـ Flow tables و ماتریس های Flow می باشد که می توانند روابط بین داده های مختلف را در یک مدل معرفی کنند.

ـ این مدل می تواند اینکه آیا مدل مورد نظر واقعی است یا نه.

ـ halting Problem و Overly Conservative.

ـ جزویتی از branch.

ـ درین قضا، خواندن حالت این سیستم را می خواهیم.

ـ Pervasive، Restrictiveness، Completeness، Soundness، Short term of

↓  
ـ Causal Routing Tree  
ـ Optimal  
ـ static  
ـ این مدل در واقعیت مانند

ـ well decidable و business Schneider، Hamlen و

ـ red or monitor و well co-recursively of trees

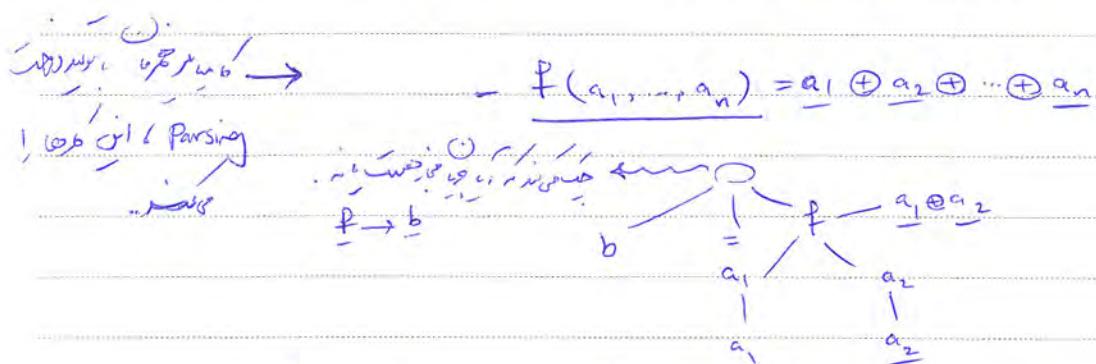
ـ (Prototype System) و این دو نویسنده

Subject Formal

Date 28/11/19

### Certification Mechanism:

$S$  specifies an explicit flow from  $f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  to  $b$ .



(Output Error (NFA)) which has no symbol

$$S \triangleq b = f(a_1, \dots, a_n) \rightarrow S = b$$

Robert b is a constant or a variable

$$S \triangleq S_1 ; S_2$$

Robert S1 ; S2 is a transition

$$\rightarrow S = S_1 \otimes S_2$$

Robert S1 ; S2 is a transition

$$S \triangleq C : S_1, \dots, S_m$$

Robert C is a

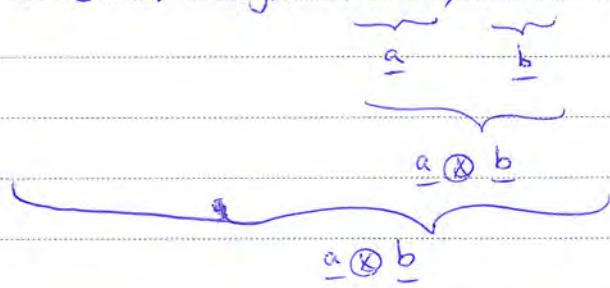
$$\rightarrow S = S_1 \otimes S_2 \otimes \dots \otimes S_m \text{ and}$$

Robert C is a transition to verify  $C \rightarrow S$

Subject

Date

Example - if c then begin  $\underline{a} := 0$ ;  $\underline{b} := 1$  end



now, verify that  $c \rightarrow \underline{a} \otimes \underline{b}$  is allowed or not.

Soundness  $\rightarrow$  معتبر است

## Dynamic binding:

Initial term  $\leftarrow$  Downgrading  $\leftarrow$  Declassification

سازمانی خود را اینجا نمایش داده ایم

اینرا dynamic یاد کنید

برای اینکه چگونه برای یک object از پیش تابعیت داشته باشد

Covert channel

برای اینکه چگونه برای یک object از پیش تابعیت داشته باشد

برای اینکه چگونه برای یک object از پیش تابعیت داشته باشد

برای اینکه

Subject Formal

Date 9/11/10

whenever a statement  $S$  specifying a flow from object  $a_1, \dots, a_n$

to a dynamically bound object  $b$  is executed, the class of  $b$

is changed:  $\underline{b} := \underline{a}_1 \oplus \underline{a}_2 \oplus \dots \oplus \underline{a}_n \oplus \underline{P}$

$\downarrow$   
Special guard (optional)

( $\underline{a}_1, \underline{a}_2, \dots, \underline{a}_n$ , purview  $i$ )

all objects  $j$  in  $i$ 's purview with  $\underline{a}_j \oplus \underline{b} \leq \underline{a}_i$  is of

class  $\underline{a}_i$

: Fenton & Juras

$\underline{b} := \underline{c} := \text{false};$

if  $\underline{a}_a$  then  $\underline{c} := \text{true};$

lattice of lower bound

if  $\underline{a}_c$  then  $\underline{b} := \text{true};$

$\Rightarrow \underline{b} := \underline{c} := \text{false};$

$\underline{b} := \underline{c} := \underline{k}$

$\underline{P} := \underline{a};$  if  $\underline{a}_a$  then  $\{\underline{c} := \text{true}; \underline{c} := \underline{L} \oplus \underline{P} \wedge \underline{P} := \underline{L}\};$

$\Downarrow$

no static binding

$\underline{P} := \underline{c};$  if  $\underline{a}_c$  then  $\{\underline{b} := \text{true}; \underline{b} := \underline{L} \oplus \underline{P} \wedge \underline{P} := \underline{L}\};$

$\Downarrow$   
 $\underline{c}$

=  $\underline{P} \oplus \underline{L}$  and  $\underline{P} \leq \underline{L}$  purview

PAPCO

31

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

If  $a$  is true  $\rightarrow (c, c) = (\text{false}, L)$   
 $(b, b) = (\text{true}, L)$

If  $a$  is false  $\rightarrow (c, c) = (\text{true}, \underline{a})$   
 $(b, b) = (\text{false}, L)$

!  $c \in L$  اى  $b$  عما  $c \in a$  اى  $b$  (محدد)

$(b=L)$   $(b=a)$

!  $a \in L$  اى  $b$  عما  $c \in a$  اى  $b$  اى  $L$  اى  $a$  عما

Information Flow or Right Factor  $\leftarrow$  معاشرة اى  $b$  branch  $\rightarrow$  جن  $b$    
 اى  $a$   $\rightarrow$   $b$   $\rightarrow$   $c$   $\rightarrow$   $d$   $\rightarrow$   $e$   $\rightarrow$   $f$   $\rightarrow$   $g$   $\rightarrow$   $h$   $\rightarrow$   $i$   $\rightarrow$   $j$   $\rightarrow$   $k$   $\rightarrow$   $l$   $\rightarrow$   $m$   $\rightarrow$   $n$   $\rightarrow$   $o$   $\rightarrow$   $p$   $\rightarrow$   $q$   $\rightarrow$   $r$   $\rightarrow$   $s$   $\rightarrow$   $t$   $\rightarrow$   $u$   $\rightarrow$   $v$   $\rightarrow$   $w$   $\rightarrow$   $x$   $\rightarrow$   $y$   $\rightarrow$   $z$

1. Cover type, denning  $\leftarrow$  اى  $a$  Intensional  $\rightarrow$   $b$   $\rightarrow$   $c$   
channel

2. Denning  $\leftarrow$  اى  $a$   $\rightarrow$   $b$   $\rightarrow$   $c$   $\rightarrow$   $d$   $\rightarrow$   $e$   $\rightarrow$   $f$   $\rightarrow$   $g$   $\rightarrow$   $h$   $\rightarrow$   $i$   $\rightarrow$   $j$   $\rightarrow$   $k$   $\rightarrow$   $l$   $\rightarrow$   $m$   $\rightarrow$   $n$   $\rightarrow$   $o$   $\rightarrow$   $p$   $\rightarrow$   $q$   $\rightarrow$   $r$   $\rightarrow$   $s$   $\rightarrow$   $t$   $\rightarrow$   $u$   $\rightarrow$   $v$   $\rightarrow$   $w$   $\rightarrow$   $x$   $\rightarrow$   $y$   $\rightarrow$   $z$   $\rightarrow$   $o$   $\rightarrow$   $p$   $\rightarrow$   $q$   $\rightarrow$   $r$   $\rightarrow$   $s$   $\rightarrow$   $t$   $\rightarrow$   $u$   $\rightarrow$   $v$   $\rightarrow$   $w$   $\rightarrow$   $x$   $\rightarrow$   $y$   $\rightarrow$   $z$

3.  $\rightarrow$  glars (Information Flow  $\rightarrow$ ) Access Control  $\rightarrow$  Approache  $\rightarrow$   $b$

4. Logical  $\rightarrow$  physical  $\rightarrow$   $c$   $\rightarrow$   $b$   $\rightarrow$   $a$   $\rightarrow$   $d$   $\rightarrow$   $e$   $\rightarrow$   $f$   $\rightarrow$   $g$   $\rightarrow$   $h$   $\rightarrow$   $i$   $\rightarrow$   $j$   $\rightarrow$   $k$   $\rightarrow$   $l$   $\rightarrow$   $m$   $\rightarrow$   $n$   $\rightarrow$   $o$   $\rightarrow$   $p$   $\rightarrow$   $q$   $\rightarrow$   $r$   $\rightarrow$   $s$   $\rightarrow$   $t$   $\rightarrow$   $u$   $\rightarrow$   $v$   $\rightarrow$   $w$   $\rightarrow$   $x$   $\rightarrow$   $y$   $\rightarrow$   $z$

Physical  $\rightarrow$

Subject Formal

Date 9/17/12

## Non-Interference:

Security Policies and Security Models, Goguen and Meseguer

available Information Security Policy vs logical security

Information Security Policy is a set of rules which define what information is allowed to flow between different parts of the system.

$$u \rightarrow v$$

If a user processes a command, it does not affect other users.

non-interference rule  $\leftarrow$  (initial state, initial user, initial command)  $\rightarrow$  (final state, final user, final command)  
has no effect

Definition - A system  $M$  consists of

The sets:  $U, S, SC, Out, Capt, CC$   
and functions:

$$out : S \times Capt \times U \rightarrow Out$$

$$do : S \times Capt \times U \times SC \rightarrow S$$

$$cdo : Capt \times U \times CC \rightarrow Capt$$

and constants  $t_0$  and  $S_0$  as the initial capability table and  
the initial machine state.

$U$ : Users     $S$ : States     $SC$ : State Commands     $Out$ : Outputs

$Capt$ : Capability Tables     $CC$ : Capability Commands

Subject

Date

initial dynamics, pos, capabilty, stabl

$$\text{Notation} - Ab = \wp(C)$$

ability Powerset

$$C = SC \cup CC$$

all commands

UxU, union

$$Capt : Ab \rightarrow Ab : U$$

or user writes capt, goes

to first word, to command, to G, etc.

States :  $S \times Capt$

$$csdo : S \times Capt \times U \times C \rightarrow S \times Capt$$

csdo, do, firs

$$csdo^* : S \times Capt \times (U \times C)^* \rightarrow S \times Capt$$

Sequence of pairs

$$csdo(S, t, NIL) = (S, t)$$

$$csdo^*(S, t, w, (u, c)) = csdo(S, t, w), u, c$$

word, user, is in, concat  
 $w \in (U \times C)^*$

for word, for csdo !, csdo\* recursive

PAPCO

Subject Formal double bracket  
Date 9/15/10

Notation -  $[[w]] = \text{csdo}(s_0, t_0, w)$



w J4! st. u, v, j, e? state  
w, p, o, j.

Notation -  $[[w]]_u = \text{out}([[w]], u) \rightarrow$  starting zero state, u is b!

Definition - Let  $G \subseteq U$ ,  $A \subseteq C$ , and  $w \in (U \times C)^*$ . Then,

→ Purge

$P_G(w)$  denotes the subsequence of  $w$  obtained by eliminating

those pairs  $(u, c)$  with  $u \in G$ . Similarly,  $P_A(w)$  denotes the

subsequence obtained by eliminating those pairs  $(u, c)$  with  $c \in A$ .

Moreover,  $P_{G,A}(w)$  denotes the subsequence obtained by eliminating

those pairs  $(u, c)$  with  $u \in G$  and  $c \in A$ .

Definition - Given a system  $M$  and  $G, G' \subseteq U$ . We say that

$G$  does not interfere with ( $\text{or is noninterfering with}$ )  $G'$ ,

written  $G \perp G'$ , iff  $\forall w \in (U \times C)^*, \forall u \in G, [[w]]_u = [[P_G(w)]]_u$ .

Subject

Date

Similarly,  $A : G'$  iff  $\forall w \in (V \times C)^*. \forall u \in G'. [[w]]_u = [[P_A(w)]]_u$ .

And  $G, A : G'$  iff  $\forall w \in (V \times C)^*. \forall u \in G'. [[w]]_u = [[P_{G,A}(w)]]_u$ .

Now  $G$ ,  $G'$  is called semantic

if  $G$  is a transition by  $G'$  for  $P_G$ .  $G$  is a transition by  $G'$  if  $G$  is a transition by  $G'$  for  $P_G$ .

$G$  is a transition by  $G'$  if  $\forall w \in (V \times C)^*. \forall u \in G. [[w]]_u = [[P_G(w)]]_u$

$G$  is a transition by  $G'$  if  $\forall w \in (V \times C)^*. \forall u \in G. [[w]]_u = [[P_{G'}(w)]]_u$

$G$  is a transition by  $G'$  if  $\forall w \in (V \times C)^*. \forall u \in G. [[w]]_u = [[P_{G'}(w)]]_u$

$G$  is a transition by  $G'$  if  $\forall w \in (V \times C)^*. \forall u \in G. [[w]]_u = [[P_{G'}(w)]]_u$

$G$  is a transition by  $G'$  if  $\forall w \in (V \times C)^*. \forall u \in G. [[w]]_u = [[P_{G'}(w)]]_u$

$G$  is a transition by  $G'$  if  $\forall w \in (V \times C)^*. \forall u \in G. [[w]]_u = [[P_{G'}(w)]]_u$

$G$  is a transition by  $G'$  if  $\forall w \in (V \times C)^*. \forall u \in G. [[w]]_u = [[P_{G'}(w)]]_u$

(noninterference assertions are true)

intended to be true

noninterference assertions,  $G$  is a transition by  $G'$  if

RFCO

$G$  is a transition by  $G'$  if  $\forall w \in (V \times C)^*. \forall u \in G. [[w]]_u = [[P_{G'}(w)]]_u$

Subject Formal

Date 20/11/13

Topic Multi-level security, protection, classification, integrity

Example - (MLS)

$L$ : A linearly ordered set of security level.

$(\leq)$  (total ordered)

level:  $U \rightarrow L$

$$U[-\infty, x] = \{u \in U \mid \text{level}(u) \leq x\} \rightarrow \text{[x]}$$

$$U[x, +\infty] = \{u \in U \mid \text{level}(u) \geq x\}$$

A system  $M$  is multi-layered secure iff  $\forall x \forall x. U[x, +\infty] \sqsupseteq U[-\infty, x]$ .

From abstraction w.r.t.  $\vdash$ , defining, etc

Example -  $M$  linearly ordered,  $\sqsubseteq$  partially ordered:

$$\forall x \in L. U[x, +\infty] \sqsupseteq U[x, +\infty]$$

$\sqsubseteq$

model

Acme Transaction (myers, Liskov) ((PLM) deserialized object)

ACM TISSEC

From Object

AV

## I-Information Flow

Subject ↑ Shlomo Cohen (?), 1977  
Date (CSF, S&P)

Information flow (observation) is a set of high  $\cup \cap$   
(high = private, low = public)

Example - A channel is defined to be a set of commands.

Every channel is an ability  $A \subseteq C$ .

Policy:  $G$  and  $G'$  can communicate only through the channel  $A$ .

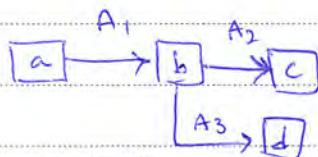
$$G, \overline{A} : \perp G' \wedge G', \overline{A} : \perp G$$

$\downarrow$   
 $A$  is a set

a, b, c, d  $\rightarrow$  process

$A_1, A_2, A_3 \rightarrow$  channel

Example -



in the information flow diagram, Policy  $\rightarrow$  flow

$$\{b, c, d\} \vdash \{a\}$$

$$\{a\}, \overline{A_1} : \perp \{b, c, d\}$$

$$\{c, d\} \vdash \{b\}$$

$$\{b\}, \overline{A_2} : \perp \{c\}$$

$$\{c\} \vdash \{d\}$$

$$\{b\}, \overline{A_3} : \perp \{d\}$$

$$\{d\} \vdash \{c\}$$

flow from  $a$  to  $b$  (assured pipeline)  $\rightarrow$  flow  $c \rightarrow b$   $\rightarrow$   $d \rightarrow b$

flow from  $c$  to  $b$   $\rightarrow$  flow  $c \rightarrow b$   $\rightarrow$  flow  $b \rightarrow d$

Subject: Formal

Date

9E, 1R, IV

Intransitive signs  $\rightarrow$  transitive signs (noninterfering) : if  $a$  is

in  $\rightarrow$  transitive :  $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$  noninterference is

if  $c$  is a proposition,  $b$  is true,  $a$  is a true consequence

!  $\rightarrow$  if  $c$  is a proposition,  $b$  is true,  $a$  is a true

proposition -  $\rightarrow$  if  $c$  is a proposition,  $b$  is true,  $a$  is a true

unwinding (زیرا)  $b$  must follow  $a$ .

Rushby's Rule:  $\rightarrow$  if  $c$  is true  $\rightarrow$  if  $b$  is true then  $a$  is true

Unwinding Theorem

if static policy  $\rightarrow$  policy rule  $\rightarrow$   $a$  is a true  $\rightarrow$   $b$  is a true

Original:  $G \rightarrow G'$  job for  $G$   $\rightarrow$   $G' \rightarrow G$   $\rightarrow$  dynamic policy

Dynamic Policies  $\rightarrow$   $G \rightarrow G'$  job for  $G$   $\rightarrow$   $G' \rightarrow G$   $\rightarrow$  dynamic policy

Definition - Let  $G, G' \subseteq U$ ,  $A \subseteq C$ , and  $P$  be a predicate defined over  $(U \times C)^*$ .

if  $P$  is false, then  $\neg P$  is true  $\leftarrow$  DeMorgan

PPCO

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Then,  $G'$  is noninterfering with  $G'$  under condition  $P$ , written

$G \downarrow A : \{ G' \text{ if } P \}$ , iff

$$\forall w \in (U \times C)^*. \forall u' \in G'. [[w]]_{u'} = [[\underset{\downarrow}{P}]]_{u'}^{p(w)}.$$

↓  
. . . . . Obs. purge

where  $\underset{\downarrow}{P}$  is defined by

$$p(\underset{\downarrow}{\epsilon}) = \underset{\downarrow}{\epsilon} \quad (\underset{\downarrow}{\epsilon} \text{ is empty string})$$

$$p(o_1 o_2 \dots o_n) = o'_1 \dots o'_n \text{ where } \begin{cases} o'_i = \lambda & \text{if } P(o'_1 \dots o'_{i-1}) \text{ and } o_i = (u, a) \\ & \text{with } u \in G \text{ and } a \in A. \\ o'_i = o_i & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

↓  
 $\underset{\downarrow}{o'_i} \neq \underset{\downarrow}{o_i}$  (nonempty)

$\underset{\downarrow}{o'_i} = \lambda$  if  $P(o'_1 \dots o'_{i-1})$  and  $o_i = (u, a)$   
with  $u \in G$  and  $a \in A$ .

$\underset{\downarrow}{o'_i} = o_i$  otherwise.

This is a noninterfering action of

Subject: Formal

Date

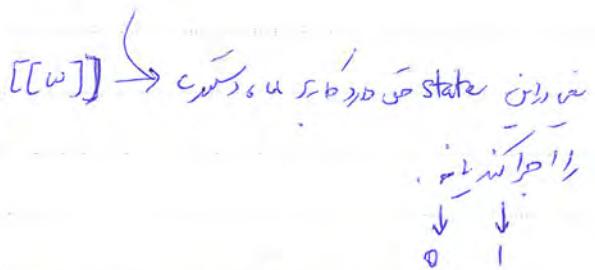
٢٦/١٢/١٤

Example -

$$\text{CHECK} : (U \times C)^* \times U \times C \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

false true  
↑↑

CHECK ( $w, u, c$ )



CHECK ( $u, c$ ) :  $(U \times C)^* \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

either false or true (جواب إما خطير أو صحيح)  
user can't run function (user can't run function)  
أمثلة على ذلك

$\{u, c\} \models U \vdash \neg (\text{CHECK}(u, c))$  for all  $u \in U$  and  $c \in C$ .

user can't run function (user can't run function)

(dynamic) user no capability (user can't run function)

Dynamic Policy

A. Command Pass ( $w, c$ )

PARCO  $w \downarrow u \downarrow c \downarrow$

$w \in (U \times C)^*$

$$w = w' \cdot o$$

$\downarrow$

$$o \in (U \times C)$$

Subject: Formal

Date 09.12.17

$$\text{previous}(w) = w' \quad \text{last}(\partial w) = 0$$

$$\text{CHECK}(\text{previous}, u, c)(w) \triangleq \text{CHECK}(\text{previous}(w), u, c)$$

$$\{u\}, \{c\} \oplus 1 \vee \text{if } \neg \text{CHECK}(\text{previous}, u, c) \wedge \\ (\text{CHECK}(\text{previous}, u', \text{pass}(u, c)) \rightarrow \\ \neg \text{last} = (u', \text{pass}(u, c)))$$

$$(w, l, t \leftarrow \text{HRU } r, \text{DLm } s, r, r, o)$$

و

GMNI  $\rightarrow$  Noninterference  $\rightarrow$   $\neg$  interference

noninterference

: GMNI

noninterference deterministic

noninterference overly restrictive

composable

statistical

Refinement-closed

intransitive policy

PAPCO

Subject: Formal  
Date: 22/1/14

### Nondeducability:

( $\exists w_1 \neq w_2$ )

(Sutherland 1971)

GMNI  $\rightarrow$  معرفة مطلقة

LINI  $\rightarrow$  معرفة محدودة

Secure  $\rightarrow$  Ideal Cryptography, GMNI  $\rightarrow$  معرفة مطلقة

نسبة الارتكاب  $\rightarrow$  high if deduction is low  $\rightarrow$  Nondeducability of

(NP  $\rightarrow$  nondeterministic computation)  $\rightarrow$  معرفة مطلقة

مقدمة في نظرية الحاسوب. تعلم جزء Non-deterministic Computations of

in general, state machine

مقدمة في نظرية الحاسوب: Information Function  $f_T$

trace: a sequence of states and events

Information Function:  $T \rightarrow V$

↓      ↗ value

مقدمة في نظرية الحاسوب trace

ما هي nondeterministic computation: مقدمة في نظرية الحاسوب

ما هي computation, what is filter variable under what

(Possible Worlds Logic)

$T^{\bullet}$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Definition - Let  $T$  be the set of traces of the system. Let  $f_1$  and

$f_2$  be two functions defined on  $T$ , and let  $w \in \text{Image}(f_2)$ ; i.e.,  
 $(\exists t \in T) f_2(t) = w$

there exists a trace  $t \in T$  such that  $f_2(t) = w$ . We say that information

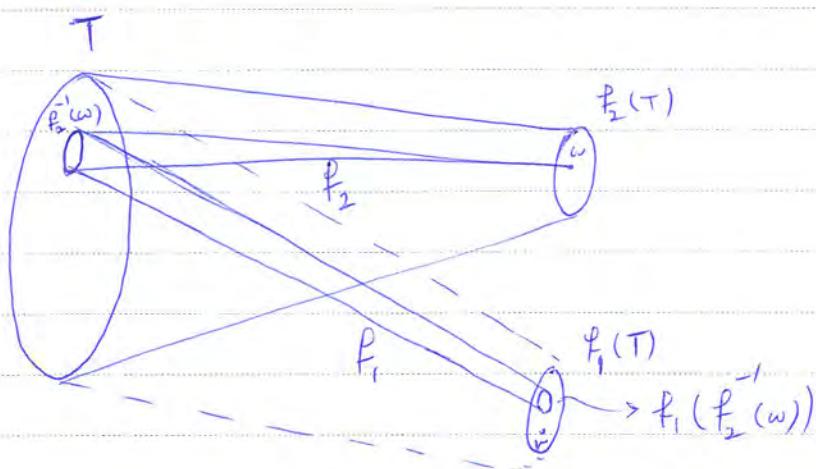
flows from  $f_1$  to  $f_2$  on  $w$  if there is a value  $v$  of  $f_1$  such that

for all traces  $t \in T$ ,  $f_1(t) = v \Rightarrow f_2(t) \neq w$ .

( $\forall v \in \text{Domain } f_1(t), \exists t \in T : f_2(t) \neq w$ )

→  $\neg \exists v \in \text{Domain } f_1(t) : f_2(t) = w$

→  $\neg \exists v \in \text{Domain } f_1(t) : f_2(t) = w$



Now given  $w \in \text{Image } f_2$ ,  $f_1(f_2^{-1}(w)) = f_1(T)$  and  $f_1$  has no flow right to  $w$ .

∴  $w \in \text{Image } f_2$  and  $w \in \text{Image } f_1$

Subject: Formal

Date

20/1/17

Information flows from  $f_1$  to  $f_2$  iff there is some  $w \in \text{Image}(f_2)$

such that information flows from  $f_1$  to  $f_2$  on  $w$ .

↓ abstracts  $\exists w \in P_1 \ni f_1, f_1 \circ (\text{trace } w) \ni w$  and verify above condition

↑  $\forall w \in P_2 \ni \text{preimage } (f_2 \circ w) \ni w \ni f_1 \circ w$

↓ non deducability secure  $\exists w \in P_2 \ni f_2 \circ f_1 \circ w \neq f_2 \circ w$  (moto)  $\oplus$

↓ we exclude  $\exists w \in P_2 \ni f_2 \circ f_1 \circ w = f_2 \circ w$

Theorem - Given  $T, f_1, f_2$ , information does not flow from  $f_1$  to  $f_2$  iff

iff the joint function  $(f_1, f_2)$  from  $T$  to the product of image sets

of  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  is onto.

$$(f_1, f_2) : T \rightarrow \text{Image}(f_1) \times \text{Image}(f_2)$$

$$(f_1, f_2)(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t))$$

$$(\exists w \in P_1 \ni f_1 \circ f_2 \circ w \in \text{Image}(f_2)) \quad (\exists w \in P_1 \ni f_1 \circ w \in \text{Image}(f_1))$$

↓ given abstraction just needs to be true on all  $t \in T$

PAPC ↓ instantiation  $\forall t \in T \ni \text{surjection } (\exists w \in P_1 \ni f_1 \circ w = t)$

Subject:  
Date

1.  $\{f_1, f_2\}$  is legal if  $f_1 \circ f_2 = f_2 \circ f_1$

relations  $\subseteq \mathcal{I}^{\mathcal{I}}$ : nondeductibility on high input  $\rightarrow$  Sutherland's rule

:  $f_1 \circ f_2 = f_2 \circ f_1$

A binary relation legal to get on information functions.

A system is secure relative to the set  $I$  of information functions, if

whenever information flows from  $f_1$  to  $f_2$ , then  $\text{legal to get}(f_1, f_2)$

. If  $f_1$  legal  $\rightarrow f_1 \circ f_2$  legal  $\rightarrow f_2$  (prior, is ok)

$I = \{\text{view}, \text{hidden}\}$  : other rels

- view is the function that returns the subsequence of low events from a given trace.

output  $\sqsubset$  input

- hidden is the function that returns the subsequence of high input events.

$\text{legal to get} = \{( \text{view}, \text{view}), (\text{hidden}, \text{hidden}), (\text{hidden}, \text{view})\}$

?  $f_1 \circ f_2$  view ->  $f_2$  hidden  $\rightarrow$   $(\text{view}, \text{hidden}) \rightarrow$  low  $\sqsubset$

as  $\text{view}$  &  $\text{hidden}$   $\sqsubset$  prior to  $\text{view}$

Crucial,  $f_1 \circ f_2 = f_2 \circ f_1$   $\rightarrow$   $f_1 \circ f_2$   $\sqsubset$   $f_2 \circ f_1$   $\sqsubset$

!  $\text{view} \sqsubset \text{hidden}$

Subject: Formal

Date

10/1/14

Example - A nondeterministic system  $S$ , having four states corresponding to possible values of a pair of keys  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  ( $K_i \in \{0,1\}$ ).

The (high) transmitter has three possible inputs  $\{q, 0_T, 1_T\}$ . The (low) receiver has only one input  $\{r\}$ . Use of the system consists of a sequence of trials. On each trial:

1. Both players submit an input.
2. The machine calculates and delivers output for each player. These outputs are function of the current states and the current inputs.
3. The machine makes a nondeterministic state transition based on the current state and the current inputs.

For high or next low  $\xrightarrow{\text{some}} \text{old output}$

If the current state is  $(K_1, K_2)$  and the current transmitter input is

$$x \in \{q, 0_T, 1_T\}$$

i. when  $x \in \{0_T, 1_T\}$

a) the transmitter gets a 0 for output.

b) the receiver gets  $x \oplus K_1$  for output.

c) both  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  are randomly and independently updated.

Subject:  
Date

The Information Flow  
in non-deterministic systems, J. Todd Wittbold  
(during a model of information, Sutherland, 9th National Cryptologic Conference, 1986)

2. when  $x = q$

a) the transmitter gets  $K_1$  for output.

b) the receiver gets  $K_2$  for output.

c)  $K_1$  remains unchanged,  $K_2$  gets updated randomly.

(initial state is random)

↓

0.991q initial = (0,0)

Transmitter outputs trial, receiver gets a trial  $\rightarrow$  transmitter  $\rightarrow$

Initial state, leakage of trial,  $\rightarrow$   $K_1$  is

Non-dedatability secure for other trials

$X \oplus K_1 \oplus X$

$(X \oplus K_1) \oplus K_1 = X$ , receiver

Transmitter, first, second trial  $\rightarrow$   $K_1$

Non-dedatability on high inputs  $\rightarrow$  Non-dedatability secure for  $X \oplus K_1 \oplus X$

$P_1 \oplus K_1 \oplus P_1$  non-dedatability for  $X \oplus K_1 \oplus X$

Transmitter  $\rightarrow$  receiver,  $\rightarrow$   $K_1$  is used by transmitter  $\rightarrow$   $K_1$  is used by receiver

Non-dedatability on high strategy  $\rightarrow$   $K_1$  is used by transmitter  $\rightarrow$   $K_1$  is used by receiver

PARCO

Subject: Formal  
Date: 90/1/14

Low nondeductibility or high strategy  $\vdash$   $\perp$   $\vdash$   $\perp$ .

$\vdash$   $\perp$   $\vdash$   $\perp$

The Strongest

The Weakest

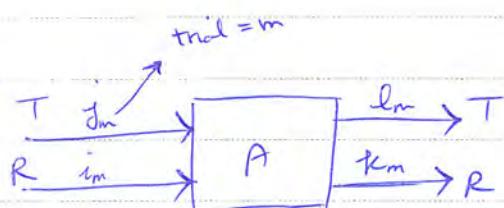
Fully Restrictive

} strategies hidden

Fully Permissive

is fully restrictive, weak  $\vdash$   $\perp$ , ND on hidden  $\vdash$   $\perp$   
 $\vdash$   $\perp$   $\vdash$   $\perp$

What is a synchronized state framework? ND  $\vdash$   $\perp$



Synchronized State Machine, ND  $\vdash$   $\perp$   
( $\vdash$   $\perp$  on high strategy ( $\vdash$ ))

Synchronized state machine

-  $S$ : set of states with  $S_0 \subseteq S$  as the set of initial states.

-  $I_R$ : set of inputs of receiver  $R$ .

-  $I_T$ : set of inputs of transmitter  $T$ .

-  $O_R$ : set of outputs to receiver  $R$ .

-  $O_T$ : set of outputs to transmitter  $T$ .

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

nondeterminism

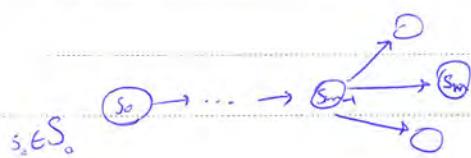


- Next:  $S \times I_R \times I_T \rightarrow P(S) - \emptyset$

next state function

- Out<sub>R</sub>:  $S \times I_R \times I_T \rightarrow O_R$

- Out<sub>T</sub>:  $S \times I_R \times I_T \rightarrow O_T$



move  $\Rightarrow s_{m-1}(i_m j_m k_m l_m) s_m$

pre(G), state? (no out)

-  $s_m \in \text{Next}(s_{m-1}, i_m, j_m)$  : possible

- Out<sub>R</sub>( $s_{m-1}, i_m, j_m$ ) =  $k_m$

- Out<sub>T</sub>( $s_{m-1}, i_m, j_m$ ) =  $l_m$

- A trace (or execution) of the state machine is a finite sequence of

moves.

$s_0(i_0 j_0 k_0 l_0) s_1(i_1 j_1 k_1 l_1) s_2(i_2 j_2 k_2 l_2) \dots s_n(i_n j_n k_n l_n) s_n$

n Out<sub>R</sub>, trace of

Definition - A strategy of length n for a user process U (either T or R) is a sequence  $\pi = (\pi^1, \dots, \pi^n)$  of n functions, where for each i,  $\pi^i$  is

P4PCO

$\pi^i = (I_U \times O_U)^{i-1} \rightarrow I_U$  :  $\begin{cases} i & \text{if } i \leq n \\ \text{User history of } U & \text{if } i > n \end{cases}$

Subject: Formal

Date

extensive form Game Theory strategy

9/1/19

of the game. It consists of a set of states and a set of transitions.

Definition - Let  $t = s_0(i_0, j_0, k_0, l_0), s_1(i_1, j_1, k_1, l_1), \dots, s_{n-1}(i_{n-1}, j_{n-1}, k_{n-1}, l_{n-1})$

be a trace of length  $n$ , let  $\pi = (\pi^1, \dots, \pi^n)$  be a strategy of  
(transmitter)

length  $n$ , and let  $\lambda = \bar{i}_0 \bar{k}_0 \dots \bar{i}_{n-1} \bar{k}_{n-1}$  be a low view of length  $n$ .

1.  $\lambda$  is compatible with  $t$  iff  $\bar{i}_r = i_r$  and  $\bar{k}_r = k_r$  ( $1 \leq r \leq n$ ),  
i.e.  $\lambda$  is the low projection of  $t$ .

2.  $\pi$  is compatible with  $t$  iff for each  $r$ ,

$$\pi^r(j_0, l_0, \dots, j_{r-1}, l_{r-1}) = j_r$$

$\lambda$  is a high input to  $\pi^r$

3.  $\lambda$  is consistent with  $\pi$  iff there exists a trace  $t$  such that

$\lambda$  is compatible with  $t$  and  $\pi$  is compatible with  $t$ .

high strategy trace  $\lambda$  low views, give high strategy  $\pi$  low views

( $\lambda$  is trace)

Definition - We say that a synchronized state machine is

non-deducible on  $\pi^{(high)}$  strategies iff, for any  $n$ , any low view  $\lambda$  of

length  $n$ ,  $\lambda$  is consistent with any high transmitter strategy  $\pi$

of length  $n$ . (not necessarily exclude  $\pi$  with  $\lambda$  as a prefix or

Subject: 8/7

Date 95.1.16

نحوه مفهوميّة المُعْلَمَاتِ الظاهريّةِ، إِذَا كُوِّنَتْ مُعْلَمَاتٍ مُخْفِيَّةً، فَلَا يُؤْمِنُ بِهَا

نحوه ND مفهوميّة المُعْلَمَاتِ الظاهريّةِ

Composable ND on high strategies  $\Leftrightarrow$  Non Composable  $\Rightarrow$  ND of

نحوه

نحوه ND on high input is restrictive  $\Rightarrow$  ND on high strategy of

نحوه ND on high strategy  $\Leftrightarrow$  ND on high input, given that

flow in  $\leftarrow$  exclude high strategy go in low value of  
(Sandwiched, مُحَاط)

Restrictiveness and Forward Correctability:

نحوه مفهوميّة ND on high values  $\Rightarrow$  ND on high values

نحوه مفهوميّة Restrictiveness  $\Rightarrow$  ND is Composable

on high input

نحوه hook-up  $\Leftarrow$  non Composable  $\Rightarrow$  ND on high values  
(Or vice versa)

hook-up  $\Leftarrow$  non Composable  $\Rightarrow$  ND on high values

نحوه Restrictiveness  $\Rightarrow$  Forward Correctability of

PoPCo

نحوه مفهوميّة trade-off  $\Rightarrow$  ND on high values

Subject: Formal

Date

28/1/21

- Hookup, Composability, etc. → McCullough & Monograph

! Taxonomy ← Heiko Mantel (2006)

MASK: An assembly kit

ND or high strategy, Fully, Restrictiveness, Forward Correctability



Forward Correctability:

Forwardly correctable  
Forwardly correctable hook-up is in forwardly correctable project  
(Composability)

Forwardly correctable hook-up is to high input of

Definition - A synchronized state machine is forwardly correctable

iff for any trace  $t$  of the machine and any perturbation  $t'$

given by changing a single high input, there exists a

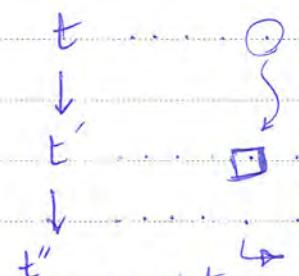
correction of  $t'$ , i.e., some trace  $t''$  that differs from  $t$  at most

in its states or in high outputs that come after the changed

high input.  $\neg \vdash \psi_1; \text{high } \psi_2; \text{while } \psi_3; \text{last state } \psi_4$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

high input



high at stat state  $\rightarrow$  high trace w/ high input

if correction is valid, true in trace, false in

(high input)  $\rightarrow$  high output  $\rightarrow$  state  $\rightarrow$  bad at  $\rightarrow$  fa

Forward Correctable: if correct prior (below event)

forward event ok (NI, ND, log) in low view

event is good. This is due to perturbation

deduction is in prior as end, goes to high

(prior; high confidence?)

Example - A synchronized state machine  $M_1$ ,

set of states  $S = \{(u, v) \mid u, v \in \{0, 1, t\}\}$

$S_0 = S$

$I_R = \{r\}, I_T = O_R = \{0, 1\}, O_T = \{0, 1, t\}$

PoPFO  
input  
receiver

Subject: Formal

Date 9/1/11

we state 1. If  $v_{m-1}$  is 0, then  $i_m$  is non-deterministically state  $U_m$

→ no opt!

$$S_{m-1} = (u_{m-1}, v_{m-1}) \quad S_m = (u_m, v_m) \Rightarrow v_m = u_{m-1}$$

if  $v_{m-1} = 0$  then  $\text{out}_R(S_{m-1}, i_m, S_m) = k_m = 0$

if  $v_{m-1} = 1$  then  $\text{out}_R(\dots) = k_m = 1$

if  $v_{m-1} = t$  then  $\text{out}_R(\dots) = k_m = j_m$

↳ high input

$$\text{out}_T(S_{m-1}, i_m, S_m) = u_{m-1}$$

so  $v_i$  is Receiver or 0 or 1, so  $i_m$  state is now transmitter or

so  $i_m$  transmitter is  $t$  or  $0$  or  $1$ , so  $v_i$  is Receiver or 0 or 1, so  $i_m$  state is now transmitter or

$R, T$  or  $0, 1$

in FC or  $\neg$  ND on high states! → ex!

so  $i_m$  is 0 or 1

Permanently correctable

so  $i_m$  is trail →

or else

(Jia)

$$(t, 0) (r, 0, 0, t) (0, t) (r, 1, 1, 0) (1, 0)$$



: Perturbation ↴

$$(t, 0) (r, 0, 0, t) (0, t) (r, 0, 1, 0) (1, 0)$$

so  $i_m$  is valid trace →  $i_m$

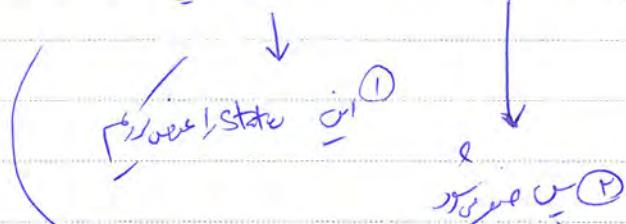
PAPCO

10/

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

• Forward

(1,0) (r,0,0,1) (0,1) (r,0,1,0) (1,0)



• When  $\pi$  is high  $\pi$  is valid previous  $\pi$  is  $\pi$   
the high  $\pi$  is good  $\pi$  the low  $\pi$

This FC project trace equal to  $\pi_{S,i}$

Theorem: On the class of synchronized state machine, forward

Correctability implies nondeducibility on high strategies.

•  $\pi$  is valid  $\pi$  is NP  $\pi$  is correctable  $\pi$  is  $\pi_{S,i}$

$\pi_{S,i}$  is NP  $\pi_{S,i}$  trace  $\pi_{S,i}$  trace  $\pi_{S,i}$  trace  $\pi_{S,i}$

•  $\pi_{S,i}$  is a Possibilistic Policies  $\pi_{S,i}$  is a  $\pi_{S,i}$

• abstract  $\pi_{S,i}$  trace  $\pi_{S,i}$  is a  $\pi_{S,i}$   $\pi_{S,i}$  is a  $\pi_{S,i}$   $\pi_{S,i}$

•  $\pi_{S,i}$  exclude  $\pi_{S,i}$  high  $\pi_{S,i}$   $\pi_{S,i}$  low observer  $\pi_{S,i}$   $\pi_{S,i}$   $\pi_{S,i}$

PAPCO

•  $\pi_{S,i}$  is a  $\pi_{S,i}$   $\pi_{S,i}$  is a  $\pi_{S,i}$   $\pi_{S,i}$  is a  $\pi_{S,i}$

Subject: Formal  
Date: 4/11/11

D (Quantitative) uses Probabilistic  
probabilities to trace  $\rightarrow$   $t \in T$   
Jelinski uses possibilistic

5 Reading Assignment:  
- Possibility Definitions of Security, An Assembly Kit,  
Heiko Mantel  
- Noninterference and Composability of Security, Daryl McCullagh  
non-determinism  $\rightarrow$  inputs  
(outputs)

Generalized noninterference:

Let  $t_1$  be a trace of the system. Let  $t_2$  be formed from  $t_1$  by

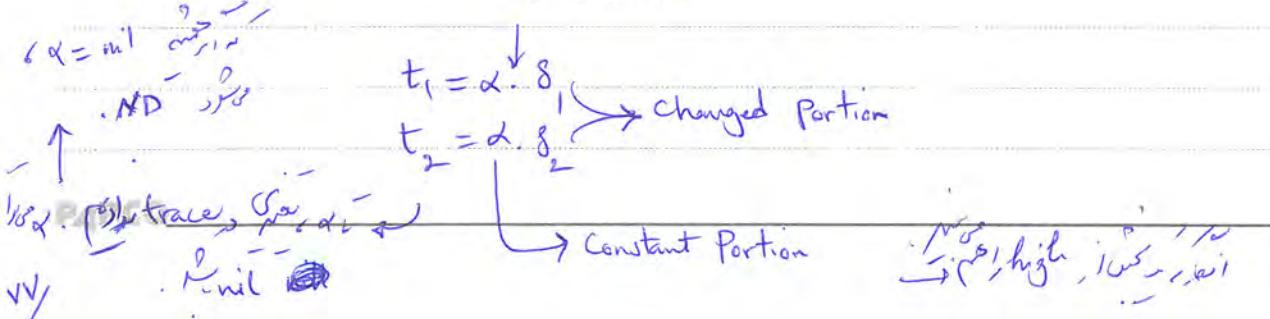
adding or deleting high-level inputs. Now, if in our system,

high-level inputs do not interfere with low-level events, then

the changes made in going from  $t_1$  to  $t_2$  should only affect high-level

outputs.

concentration



Subject:

Date

Q1-  
Q2 GMNI, Q3

Definition - We will say that a system has the (generalized) noninterference

if for all traces  $t_1$  and for all sequences  $t_2$  formed from  $t_1$ ,  
→ (possibilistic Approach)

by adding or deleting high-level inputs, there is a trace  $t_3$

such that  $t_3$  is the same as  $t_2$  in the constant portion, and

differs from  $t_2$  in the charged portion only in high-level

outputs.

$$t_1 = d \cdot \delta_1 \Rightarrow t_3 = d \cdot \delta_3$$
$$t_2 = d \cdot \delta_2$$

$\delta_3$  and  $\delta_2$  are the same if we ignore  
high-level outputs.

Generalized Noninterference is stronger than Nondeductibility (on high inputs).

No exists ND on high inputs → no exists GNI

exists ND on non-deterministic systems → exists GMNI → GNI

exists ND on deterministic systems → exists GNI

exists ND on non-deterministic systems → exists GNI

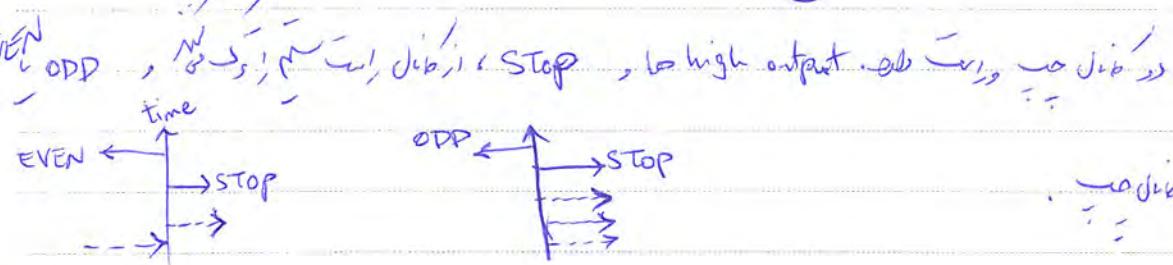
Subject: Formal  
Date 20, 1, 14

ف) CTC trace-based (ج)

System A:

STOP, low output  $\rightarrow$  high input  $\rightarrow$  A  $\rightarrow$  trace  $\rightarrow$  high output  
(high level: dashed)  
(low level: solid)

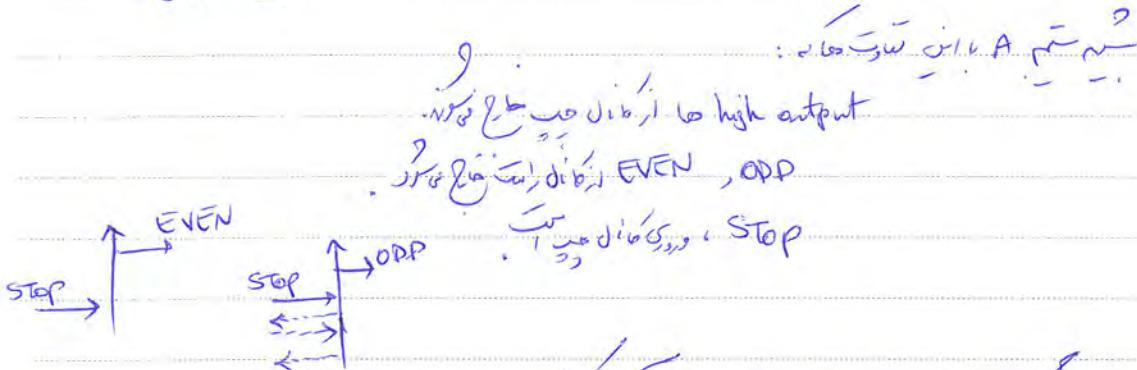
EVEN, ODD, Parity  $\rightarrow$  STOP, high event,  $\rightarrow$  high output



high input  $\rightarrow$  low  $\rightarrow$  ? IND - Secure  $\rightarrow$  parity, GNI

in parity  $\rightarrow$  high output  $\rightarrow$  high input  $\rightarrow$  high output  
Partie GNI  $\rightarrow$  ND  $\rightarrow$  parity, GNI

System B:

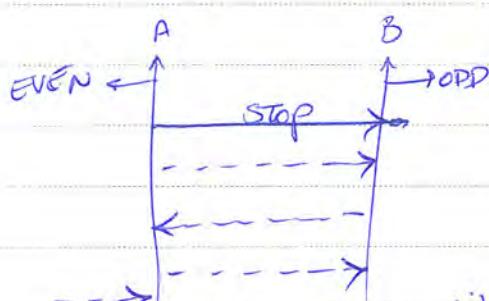


in part GNI  $\rightarrow$  ND  $\rightarrow$  parity, GNI

Partie  $\rightarrow$  parity, GNI

Subject: hook-up  
Date

Combining A and B:



(if you B is job? A is job)

(Job is ND, GNI is in feedback loop; so we can't do it)

(B job, A job, so we can't do it, so B, A partly no more job)

(it's a high input of Job, and Job's high input is the same, so exclude this)

exclude this!

!!  
• up to Composability & New GNI, job job is of

Definition (Hook-Up Security) — We will say that a system is hook-up secure if for all traces  $t_1$  and for all sequences  $t_2$  formed from  $t_1$  by adding or deleting high-level inputs, there is a trace  $t_3$  such that  $t_3$  is the same as  $t_2$  in the constant portion and differs from  $t_2$  in the charged portion only in high-level outarts, and such that the first charged output of  $t_3$  occurs no sooner than the first output in the charged portion of  $t_2$ .

Subject: Formal

Date

20/11/15

- 9
- At high security level,  $\rightarrow$  high level of composition
  - Using Composition (using  $\sqsubseteq$  operator)
  - $\sqsubseteq$  : hook-up secure  $\sqsubseteq$  B, A  $\sqsubseteq$  C ( $\sqsubseteq$ )
  - Using state-machine ( $\sqsubseteq$ ), Restrictiveness (in) McCullough
  - $\sqsubseteq$  Composability

### Restrictiveness:

• Possibilistic  $\sqsubseteq$  10/11  
• Possibilistic  $\sqsubseteq$  6/8

( $\vdash$  PhD thesis  $\leftarrow$   $\exists$  Sys, Inv,  $\vdash$  enforce, Inv  $\vdash$  physical: Inv)

A hook-up theorem for multi-level security, McCullough, 1990

state Machine : states, events, transitions, initial state(s).

Transition :  $\overset{e}{\underset{\text{accompanying event}}{\longrightarrow}}$  input, output, internal signal at the system

States

$\overset{[e_1, \dots, e_n]}{\underset{\text{transitive closure}}{\longrightarrow}}$

From state  $i$ , event  $e_j$  to state  $j$   $\rightarrow$  1.1

N/

Subject:

Date

9/2/17

Definition - Traces of a state machine are all sequences of events

such that for some state  $\sigma_i$ , start  $\xrightarrow{\gamma} \sigma_i$ , where start is the initial state.

Definition - A state machine is said to be input total, if in any state it can accept any input.

proprietary leakage  $\xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \sigma_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} \sigma_2 \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} \sigma_n$

Definition - Two states  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  are low-equivalent, if they differ only in their high-level information. Two traces are low-equivalent if they agree on low-level events.

Definition - A state machine is defined to be restrictive, if

1) It is input total.

2)  $\forall \sigma_1, \sigma_1', \sigma_2, \forall \beta_1, \beta_2 : (\sigma_1 \xrightarrow{\beta_1} \sigma_1' \wedge \sigma_2 \approx \sigma_1 \wedge \beta_2 \approx \beta_1)$

state  $\xrightarrow{\alpha_1}$  input sequence  $\xrightarrow{\alpha_2} (\sigma_2' \xrightarrow{\beta_2} \sigma_2' \wedge \sigma_2' \approx \sigma_1')$ .

possible  $\xrightarrow{\alpha_1}$  states

possibilities

possible states

unwinding a job for user (i)

In non-deterministic case

Subject Formal

Date 9/2/17

$$3) A \circledcirc_1 \circledcirc_1' \circledcirc_2 \circledcirc_2' A \circledcirc_1 (\circ_1 \xrightarrow{\delta_1} \circ_1' \wedge \circ_1 = \circ_2)$$
$$\rightarrow \exists \circ_2' \exists \circ_2 (\circ_2 \xrightarrow{\delta_2} \circ_2' \wedge \circ_2' = \circ_1' \wedge \circ_1 = \circ_2)$$

new clean state  $\rightarrow$  new clean output  $\leftarrow$  old clean state  
(remain) (produce)

Possibilistic  $\leftarrow$  exclude events (more)  $\exists$  more

with Composability,  $\exists$  more events,  $\exists$  more ND-GNI problems

as many events  $\exists$  more events  $\exists$  more problems

& event

for composition  $\exists$  more problems

### Hanging Up Machines:

If A and B are two machines, then hook them up by

sending some of the outputs of A to be inputs to B and

vive versa. These common events will then be communication

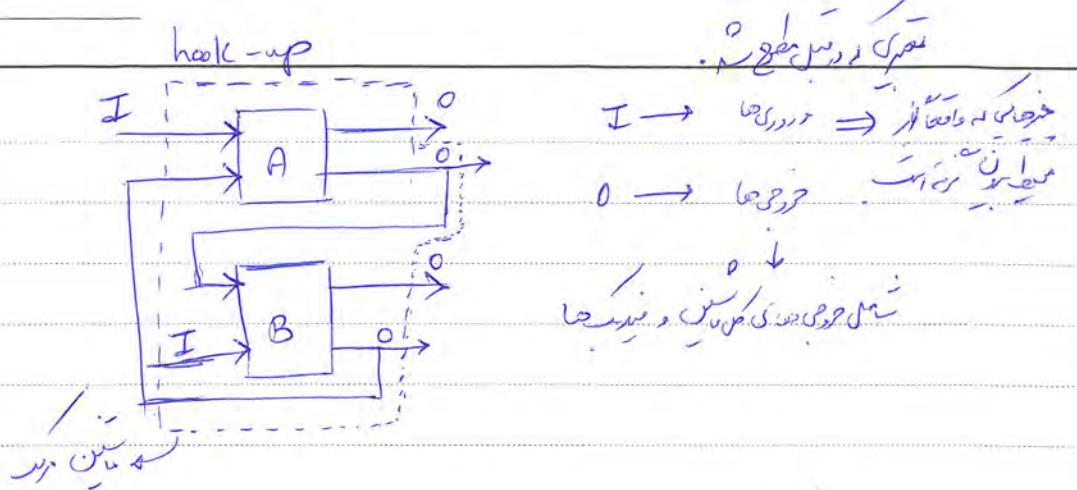
events, which will be treated like output events for the

composite machine. The inputs of the composite machine are the inputs of either component machine which are not supplied by the other.

(input, communication, output)

Subject

Date



$B, A$  is state  $\downarrow$ ,  $\langle \delta, \gamma \rangle$  : up state

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
state A state B

initial event, final event

$\gamma$  is event,  $\gamma'$  is subsequent step  $E_A$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
Sequence

no communication event,  $E_B, E_A$  is no event

$\langle \delta, \gamma \rangle \xrightarrow{\gamma} \langle \delta', \gamma' \rangle$  : transition

$\xrightarrow{\gamma \uparrow E_A} \delta' \wedge \xrightarrow{\gamma \uparrow E_B} \gamma'$   
iff

$\langle \delta, \gamma \rangle \approx \langle \delta', \gamma' \rangle$  iff  $\delta = \delta' \wedge \gamma \approx \gamma'$  : Equivalence

$$\gamma = \gamma' \Leftrightarrow \gamma \uparrow E_A \approx \gamma' \uparrow E_A \wedge \gamma \uparrow E_B \approx \gamma' \uparrow E_B$$

Subject: Formal

Date

20/1/21

Q. 1  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page No. \_\_\_\_\_

Theorem - If state machines A and B are restrictive, then a

composite machine formed from hooking them up is restrictive.

Proof -

$$1) \langle \Sigma, \gamma \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle \Sigma', \gamma' \rangle \quad (\text{if input total})$$

$$\exists \Sigma' \ni \xrightarrow{\beta \uparrow E_A} \Sigma' \ni \xrightarrow{\beta \uparrow E_B} \Sigma' \ni \xrightarrow{\beta} \Sigma'$$

↓  
transition

$$2) \langle \Sigma_1, \gamma_1 \rangle, \langle \Sigma'_1, \gamma'_1 \rangle, \langle \Sigma_2, \gamma_2 \rangle, \beta_1, \beta_2 \quad \text{and}$$

$$\langle \Sigma_1, \gamma_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta_1} \langle \Sigma'_1, \gamma'_1 \rangle \wedge \langle \Sigma_2, \gamma_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta_2} \langle \Sigma_2, \gamma_2 \rangle \wedge \beta_1 \uparrow E_A \beta_2$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \textcircled{1} \quad \Sigma_1 \xrightarrow{\beta_1 \uparrow E_A} \Sigma'_1 & \textcircled{2} \quad \Sigma_1 \approx \Sigma'_1 & \textcircled{3} \quad \Sigma_1 \approx \Sigma'_1 \\ \textcircled{4} \quad \gamma_1 \xrightarrow{\beta_1 \uparrow E_B} \gamma'_1 & \textcircled{5} \quad \gamma_1 \approx \gamma'_1 & \textcircled{6} \quad \beta_1 \uparrow E_A \approx \beta_2 \uparrow E_A \\ & & \textcircled{7} \quad \beta_1 \uparrow E_B \approx \beta_2 \uparrow E_B \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \exists \Sigma'_2 \ni \Sigma'_2 \xrightarrow{\beta_2 \uparrow E_A} \Sigma'_2 \approx \Sigma'_1$$

: A is restrictive and  
①②③

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \exists \gamma'_2 \ni \gamma'_2 \xrightarrow{\beta_2 \uparrow E_B} \gamma'_2 \approx \gamma'_1$$

: B is  
④⑤⑥⑦

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \exists (\Sigma'_2, \gamma'_2) \cdot (\Sigma_2, \gamma_2) \xrightarrow{\beta_2} (\Sigma'_2, \gamma'_2) \approx (\Sigma_2, \gamma_2)$$

APCO

KD

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1)  $\sigma_1 \sigma_2$  is output event  
↑

3)  $\langle \sigma_1, \gamma_1 \rangle, \langle \sigma_1, \gamma'_1 \rangle, \langle \sigma_2, \gamma_2 \rangle, \langle \sigma_2, \gamma'_2 \rangle, [\epsilon]$

$$\langle \sigma_1, \gamma_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{[\epsilon]} \langle \sigma'_1, \gamma'_1 \rangle \wedge \langle \sigma_2, \gamma_2 \rangle \not\sim \langle \sigma_1, \gamma_1 \rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma'_1 = \sigma_2 & \text{①} \\ \gamma'_1 = \gamma_2 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

:  $\sigma'_1$  is input to A,  $\sigma_2$  is output to  $[\epsilon]$

$$\textcircled{①} \quad \sigma'_1 \xrightarrow{[\epsilon]} \sigma'_1$$

$$\textcircled{②} \quad \gamma'_1 \xrightarrow{[\epsilon] \uparrow E_B} \gamma'_1$$

: restrictive, A up

$$\exists \sigma'_2 \exists \gamma_2 : (\sigma'_2 \xrightarrow{\gamma} \sigma'_2 \wedge \sigma'_2 \sim \sigma_1 \wedge \gamma \not\sim [\epsilon]) \quad \text{③④} \quad \text{⑤}$$

:  $\sigma'_2$  is input to B,  $\gamma$  is output from B

$$\textcircled{⑥} \quad \gamma \uparrow E_B \not\sim [\epsilon] \uparrow E_B$$

: B is input to A

:  $\sigma'_2$  is input to B

$$\exists \gamma'_2 \exists \gamma_2 : \gamma'_2 \uparrow E_B \not\sim [\epsilon] \uparrow E_B \quad \text{⑦} \quad \text{out B is restrictive, } \textcircled{⑥}, \textcircled{⑦}, \textcircled{⑧}$$

$$\exists \langle \sigma_2, \gamma_2 \rangle \exists \gamma : \langle \sigma_2, \gamma_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{\gamma} \langle \sigma'_2, \gamma'_2 \rangle \wedge \langle \sigma'_2, \gamma'_2 \rangle \not\sim \langle \sigma_2, \gamma_2 \rangle \wedge \gamma \not\sim [\epsilon]$$

: restrictive in B

(no possibility)

"(Scheduler-independent noninterference)"

Subject: Formal - Program Analysis, Information Flow Composability of Security

Date: ١٩٢٠/١/٢٠ - Type System Enforce - mining - Unwinding - Cloud

پیدا کنندگان این "نیونتیرنس" را "نیونتیرنس" می‌نامند.

Information Flow  
Quantified  
Survey

nondeterministic (noninterference)

Implementation, Abstraction

trace, NI, enforcement

Enforcement (enforcement) (noninterference)

noninterference

noninterference

global, local, specific

A general noninterference:

$$\text{NI}(C) = \forall E_1, E_2 : E_1 \sim E_2 \wedge \langle C, E_1 \rangle \Downarrow O_1 \Rightarrow \exists O_2 : \langle C, E_2 \rangle \Downarrow O_2 \wedge O_1 \subseteq O_2$$

↓  
Program

↓  
Environment

↓  
Indistinguishability relation

↓  
Evaluation, Computation

↓  
observable Behavior

PoPCO

NV

(Semantic Notion). Information flow is part of NI

jij CSF - S&P - PPL - PLDI  
Subject: Computer Date ACM CCS, ASI CCS  
TICSEL, ...  
TOPLAS, JFP (Functional programs)

- Elsevier Theoretical Computer Science  
- Information and Computation

## 1 - Termination - Insensitive Non-interference (TINI)

## 2 - Termination - Sensitive NI (TSNI)

## 3 - Program Insensitive NI (PINI)

## 4 - Progress - Sensitive NI (PSNI)

Progressive, sequential, bundle-wise, no batch-job logic rules

(Interactive) -> user interacts with web endpoint system (non-reactive)  
(Reactive)

Progressive, termination sensitive, TINI, TSNI, PINI

Progressive, divergence, termination insensitive

lenkase

Termination does not just one bit of information

progressive (non-terminating) termination

Progressive, termination sensitive, PINI

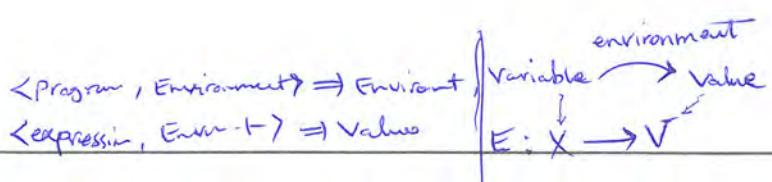
Progressive, divergence, termination insensitive

nothing serious happens in Iran! (Mouth) - - - - -

\*Hardworking #Lernende

\*A professor is someone who can survive himself in the center of a desert.

Subject: Formal  
Date: 28/1/19



Syntax -

$e ::= b | n | x | e_1 * e_2$

$c ::= \text{skip} | c_1 ; c_2 | \text{if } e \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 | \text{while } e \text{ do } c \text{ done}$

$x ::= e$

### Semantics

Big-Step Semantics (for batch-job program)

$\langle e, E \rangle \Rightarrow E$

$\langle c_1, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow E_2 \quad \langle c_2, E_2 \rangle \Rightarrow E_3$

$\langle c_1 ; c_2, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow E_3$

$\langle e, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \text{true} \quad \langle c_1, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow E_2$

$\langle \text{if } e \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow E_2$

$\langle e, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \text{false} \quad \langle c_2, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow E_2$

$\langle \text{if } e \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow E_2$

$\langle e, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow \text{true} \quad \langle c_1, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow E_2 \quad \langle \text{while } e \text{ do } c \text{ done}, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow E_3$

$\langle \text{while } e \text{ do } c \text{ done}, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow E_3$

$\langle e, E \rangle \Rightarrow \text{false}$

$\langle \text{while } e \text{ do } c \text{ done}, E \rangle \Rightarrow E$

$\langle x := e, E \rangle \Rightarrow E[x \mapsto v]$

$\langle e, E \rangle \Rightarrow v$

$\langle e, E \rangle \Rightarrow v \quad \langle e_1, E \rangle \Rightarrow v_1 \quad \langle e_2, E \rangle \Rightarrow v_2$

$\langle n, E \rangle \Rightarrow n \quad \langle b, E \rangle \Rightarrow b \quad \langle n, E \rangle \Rightarrow v \quad \langle e_1 * e_2, E \rangle \Rightarrow v_1 * v_2$

$\gamma \rightarrow \text{Variable Environments}$

$\hookrightarrow E_{\text{fun}}$   
 $\hookrightarrow \text{Env. Env.}$

PAPCO

19/ (v<sub>b</sub>: δ, τ<sub>i</sub>)

## A Perspective on Information Flow Control, Hedging and Sablefield

Subject:

Date:

Termination-ininitiative Noninterference leaks more than just a bit, Answer  
Problem: lattice  $\mathcal{L}$ , Security Policy  $\mathcal{H}$   
 $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{L}, \leq)$  with  $L \leq H$

$\delta := H \upharpoonright L$  Security labels

$\Gamma$ : variable security map (integer, low, medium, high, very high)

: TNI, TINI vs NI

Low-Equivalence ( $\sim$ ):

$$\delta = L \Rightarrow v_1 = v_2$$

$$v_1 \sim v_2$$

environments

$$\forall x \in \text{dom}(\Gamma), \Gamma_1(x) \sim_{\Gamma(x)} \Gamma_2(x)$$

$$\Gamma_1 \sim_{\Gamma} \Gamma_2$$

environments

Noninterference (low level)  
(high level)

Noninterference (high level)

Noninterference Policy?

observable behavior  $\vdash E$  is noninterference (low-equivalence) if and only if

indistinguishable  $\vdash E$  is noninterference (high level)

value  $\vdash E$  is noninterference (high level)

Subject: Formal  
Date: 11/25/12

↓ : Evaluation

$$\underline{<C, E_1> \Rightarrow E_2}$$

$$<C, E_1> \Downarrow E_2$$

✓ Syntactically

$$\frac{\text{diverges } E_1 \text{; cover } \exists E_2. <C, E_1> \Rightarrow E_2}{<C, E_1> \Downarrow \Delta}$$

↙ E<sub>1</sub> ↳ transition

(while jni) N/A

↙ E<sub>1</sub> ↳ divergence

(silent)

↙ E<sub>1</sub> ↳ observable

↳ observable behavior

↳ divergence → slow, silent, no output

↳ observable

$$\Diamond \equiv_{TI} O_2$$

$$O_1 \equiv_{TINI} \Diamond$$

↙ Termination Insensitivity

$$E_1 \sim_{TI} E_2$$

$$E_1 \equiv_{TI} E_2$$

$$TINI(C) = \forall E_1, E_2. E_1 \sim_{TI} E_2 \wedge (C, E_1) \Downarrow O_1 \Rightarrow \exists O_2. <C, E_2> \Downarrow O_2 \wedge$$

$$O_1 \equiv_{TI} O_2.$$

↙ Program

↳ If you implement the program, it will converge to the same termination state.

↳ It's not clear if the program is secure or not.

C = if (secret=0) then public=1 else while true skip done. (Java)

PAPCO (nicht kryptografisch, nicht sicher) TINI-Secure ist ja

ay

Subject:

Date

TSNI (Termination-Sensitive Indistinguishable)

$$\frac{E_1 \sim E_2}{\Diamond \subseteq_{TSNI} \Diamond} \quad E_1 \sqsubseteq_{TSNI} E_2$$

$$TSNI(c) = \forall E_1, E_2. E_1 \sim E_2 \wedge (c, E_1) \Downarrow_0 \Rightarrow \exists o_2. \langle c, E_2 \rangle \Downarrow_0 o_2$$

$$o_1 \sqsubseteq_{TSNI} o_2.$$

Termination-Sensitive Indistinguishable

closed  
irregular state in cut with strongest judgment

non-Reactive

progress

skip, ;, if e then c<sub>1</sub> else c<sub>2</sub>, while e do c done, :=, in, out

Big-Step vs Small-Step Semantics

PINI and PSNI:

c ::= skip | c<sub>1</sub>; c<sub>2</sub> | if e then c<sub>1</sub> else c<sub>2</sub> |

while e do c done | x := e | in x | out x

↓  
PAPCO

Subject: Formal

Date 9/1/18

Silent divergence:  $\text{skip} : \text{Output} \rightarrow \text{Input}$   
Consistent dir.  $\text{skip} : \text{divergence} \rightarrow \text{divergence}$

other N-values  $\vdash v \in \text{N-values} \wedge \text{not diverge}$   $\text{skip} : \text{Output} \rightarrow \text{Input}$

high, v is not diverge  $\text{skip} : \text{Output} \rightarrow \text{Input}$  PSNI

$$E = (\gamma, t, \omega)$$

: Environment  
- (Extended)

$\langle c, E \rangle$  : evaluation context (behavior)

v-dot = observable output

Semantics:  
Small-step

$$\langle c_1, E_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{v} \langle c'_1, E'_1 \rangle$$

$$\langle c_1; c_2, E_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{v} \langle c'_1; c'_2, E'_1 \rangle$$

v = possible observable behavior

i) terminating transition (Environment, v, evaluation)

(step by step)

$$\langle c_1, E_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{v} E_2$$

$$\langle c_1; c_2, E_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{v} \langle c'_2, E'_1 \rangle$$

①  $\langle c, E \rangle \xrightarrow{v} E_2$  : terminating transition

$\langle c, E \rangle \xrightarrow{v} \langle c_2, E_2 \rangle$  : non-terminating transition

rotation:  $\downarrow_L, \downarrow_H$  input  $\rightarrow (v, \bar{v}_L, \bar{v}_H) \downarrow_L (v, (\bar{v}_L, \bar{v}_H))$   
concat

P4PCO  $\xrightarrow{\text{concat}} (\bar{v}_L, \bar{v}_H) \xrightarrow{\text{concat}, \text{concat} v} (\bar{v}_L, \bar{v}_H, v)$

$(\bar{v}_L, \bar{v}_H) \downarrow_H (v, (\bar{v}_L, \bar{v}_H))$  : what?

Subject: {- Formal Semantics of Programming Languages, Winskel  
 Date: } Foundations of Programming Languages, Mitchell, chapter 1,  
 ↑ ↑ Practical Foundation for programming languages, R. Harper  
 L H : or See [1], part 0.5

$$(v, (\bar{v}_L, \bar{v}_H)) \uparrow_L (v, \bar{v}_L, \bar{v}_H)$$

$$(v, (\bar{v}_L, \bar{v}_H)) \uparrow_H (\bar{v}_L, v, \bar{v}_H)$$

: Semantics abulia

(! Fixed Point  $\Downarrow$ : Co-Induction,  $\Uparrow$ : Fixed-point  $\Downarrow$ : Induction)  
 (!  $\Downarrow$ : Co-Induction,  $\Uparrow$ : Co-Induction,  $\Downarrow$ : Induction,  $\Uparrow$ : Co-Induction)

$\langle e, E \rangle \Rightarrow \text{true}$

$\langle \text{if } e \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2, E \rangle \xrightarrow{\quad} \langle c_1, E \rangle$

$\langle e, E \rangle \Rightarrow \text{false}$

$\langle \text{if } e \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2, E \rangle \xrightarrow{\quad} \langle c_2, E \rangle$

$\langle e, E \rangle \Rightarrow \text{true}$

$\langle \text{while } e \text{ do } c \text{ done}, E \rangle \rightarrow \langle c, \text{while } e \text{ do } c \text{ done}, E \rangle$

$\langle e, E \rangle \Rightarrow \text{false}$

$\langle \text{while } e \text{ do } c \text{ done}, E \rangle \rightarrow \emptyset E$

$\langle e, E \rangle \Rightarrow v$

$\langle x := e, E \rangle \rightarrow E(x \mapsto v)$

$\Downarrow e, \Downarrow_{\theta} (v, t_2)$

$\langle \text{in}_{\theta} x, (Y, t_1, w) \rangle \longrightarrow (Y[x \mapsto v], t_2, w)$

$v, \theta, x \leftarrow$   
 $v$

$\gamma(x) = v \quad (v, w_1) \uparrow_L w_2$

$\langle \text{out}_L x, (Y, t, w_1) \rangle \xrightarrow{v} (Y, t, w_2)$

$\gamma(x) = v \quad (v, w_1) \uparrow_H w_2$

$\langle \text{out}_H x, (Y, t, w_1) \rangle \rightarrow (Y, t, w_2)$

.  $\xrightarrow{\quad}$  observable  
 if  $\downarrow v$  below  $\downarrow w$ .

Subject: Formal  
 Date: 4/19  
 Using K A perspective -  
 K Termination-insensitive ASKAR, TAPAS, etc.  
 K Reactive Noninterference

$$S = L \xrightarrow{v} v_1 = v_2$$

$$v_1 \sim_{\text{R}} v_2$$

$$\text{Fixdom}(\Gamma) \cdot \tau_1(x) \sim_{\Gamma(x)} \tau_2(x)$$

$$\tau_1 \sim_{\Gamma} \tau_2$$

$$(\bar{v}, \bar{v}_1) \sim (\bar{v}, \bar{v}_2)$$

$$\tau_1 \sim_{\Gamma} \tau_2 \quad t_1 \sim t_2 \quad w_1 \sim w_2$$

$$(\tau_1, t_1, w_1) \sim_{\Gamma} (\tau_2, t_2, w_2)$$

$R$  : ranges over execution contexts  $\langle C, E \rangle$  and environments  $E$ .

Given  $E \rightarrow \langle C, E \rangle$  So?  $R$

We define  $\langle C, E \rangle \xrightarrow{v} R$ , to capture evaluation until observable output or termination, with or without observable outputs.

Current state  $\langle C, E \rangle$

$$\langle C_1, E_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle C_2, E_2 \rangle \quad \langle C_2, E_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{v} R$$

$$\langle C_1, E_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{v} R$$

$$\langle C, E_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{*} E_2$$

$$\langle C, E_1 \rangle \Rightarrow E_2$$

With observable output, with observable behavior

Subject:

Date

Extending  $\Rightarrow$  to  $\Rightarrow$  :

$\text{lo} \vee, \text{in}$

$\text{out}, \text{out}$

$$\langle C_1, E_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{v} \langle C_2, E_2 \rangle \quad \langle C_2, E_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{v} R$$

$$\langle C, E \rangle \Rightarrow \langle C, E \rangle$$

$$\langle C_1, E_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{v, vs} \cancel{R}$$

null condition

"0"

concat

Proposition:  $\exists R, vs. \langle C, E \rangle \xrightarrow{vs} R$  implies that  $\langle C, E \rangle$  diverge silently.

(It is stuck just before  $R$ ). It is a silent loop.

The judgment  $\langle C, E \rangle \Downarrow vs$ :

$$\langle C, E \rangle \xrightarrow{vs} R$$

$$\langle C_1, E_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{vs} \langle C_2, E_2 \rangle \quad \exists R, vs. \langle C_2, E_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{vs} R$$

$$\langle C, E \rangle \Downarrow vs$$

$$\langle C, E \rangle \cancel{\Downarrow} vs \rightarrow$$

Up to slowdown

PINI

$$o_1 \leq_{PI} o_2 \text{ iff } o_1 = o_2 \vee (\exists o, o' . o_1 = o \cdot o' \wedge o_2 = o \cdot o')$$

$$\vee (\exists o, o' . o_1 = o \cdot o' \wedge o_2 = o \cdot o')$$

Now we can prove it. Now let's do it.

$$\forall E_1, E_2, E_1 \sim E_2 \wedge (C, E_1) \Downarrow o_1 \xrightarrow{\text{Then}} \exists o_2. \langle C, E_2 \rangle \Downarrow o_1 \wedge o_1 \leq_{PI} o_2.$$

: PINI

$$o_1 = o_2 \text{ iff } o_1 = o_2.$$

PAPCO

$$\forall E_1, E_2, E_1 \sim E_2 \wedge (C, E_1) \Downarrow o_1 \xrightarrow{\text{Then}} \exists o_2. \langle C, E_2 \rangle \Downarrow o_1 \wedge o_1 \leq_{PS} o_2.$$

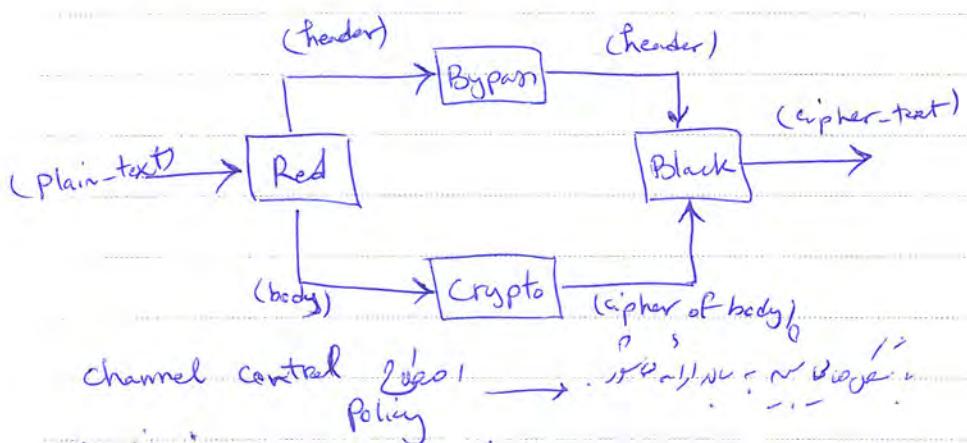
Subject: Formal

Date

9/15/11

## In Transitive Noninterference:

A paradigmatic example:



channel control Policy

is no jumping between Security domains to node

Routing: header, body and header & body

Crypt, Bypass, Black, Red in one security domain

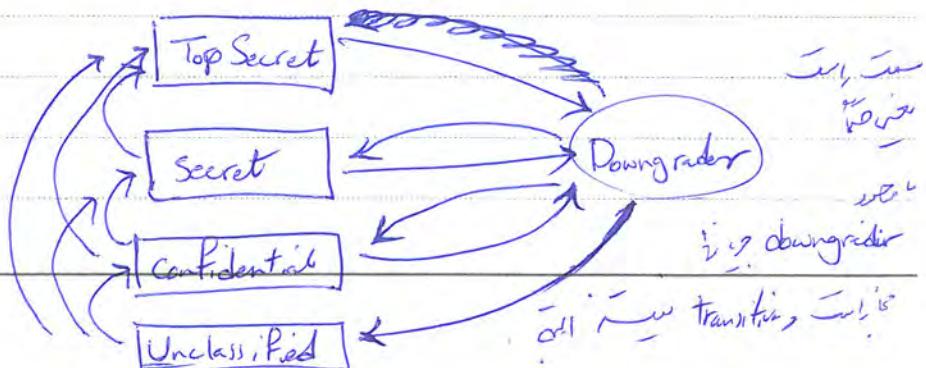
is transitive, if no channel control policy, no slot

no jumping between Security domains to node

transitive slot

in slot

PAPCO



Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Verifier uses Complete Isolation (مُعَلَّمٌ) to ensure no information flows between NI and Red.

Confidentiality Top Secret, Confidential (info downgrades in a chain)

Specification specifies Verification (التحقق) of the isolation.

NI is non-interfering (non-interfering) with Red. It has no shared resources.

NI relation is Black, Red is White. (وراءه هو) (وراءه هو)

Plaintext is NI. NI has Bypass rule.

NI, Black, Red assertion w. no flow between cipher text

no flow

Flow is NI. (no flow) (no flow)

NI has Policy (policy) (policy) (policy)

NI has Policy (policy) (policy) (policy)

NI has Policy (policy) (policy) (policy)

Subject: Formal

Date

10/11

Definition - A system (Machine)  $M$  is composed by of

- a set  $S$  of states and the initial state  $s_0 \in S$

- a set  $A$  of actions

- a set  $O$  of outputs

- step:  $S \times A \rightarrow S$

- Output:  $S \times A \rightarrow O$  *suppose in input*

*read previous action must*

*initialization*

run :  $S \times A^*$   $\xrightarrow{*} S$

lambda

$\text{run}(s, \Delta) = s$

$\text{run}(s, a\alpha) = \text{run}(\text{step}(s, a), \alpha)$

concent

A set  $D$  of security domains.  $\rightarrow$  low, high *bit*

*in partial order*

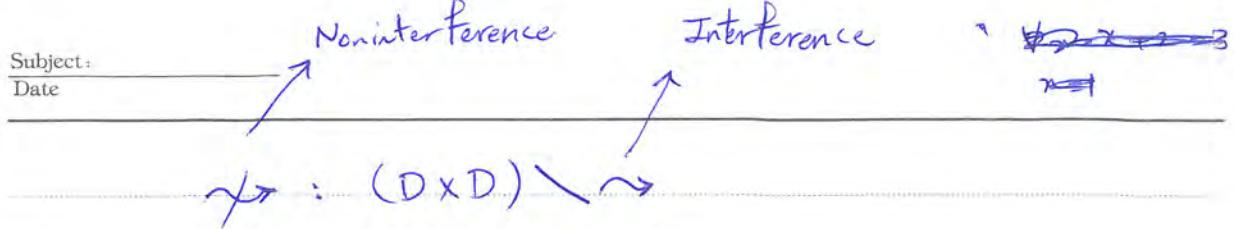
A function dom :  $A \rightarrow D$ .

*reflexive relation*

A security policy is specified by a reflexive relation  $\rightarrow$  on  $D$ .

PPCO

*(i) reflexive, transitive, in partial order like Denning*



- A policy is said to be transitive if its interference relation is transitive.

Definition - For  $v \in D$  and  $\alpha \in A^*$ , we define  $\text{purge}(\alpha, v)$  as follows:

$$\text{Purge}(\Delta, v) = \Delta$$

$$\text{Purge}(a \circ \alpha, v) = \begin{cases} a \circ \text{purge}(\alpha, v) & \text{if } \text{dom}(a) \sim v \\ \text{purge}(\alpha, v) & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

Security :

$$\forall a. \forall \alpha. \text{output}(\text{run}(S_0, \alpha), a) = \text{output}(\text{run}(S_0, \text{Purge}(\alpha, \text{dom}(a))), a)$$

Notation -  $\text{do}(\alpha) = \text{run}(S_0, \alpha)$

$$\text{test}(\alpha, a) = \text{output}(\text{do}(\alpha), a)$$

Thus,

$$\text{test}(\alpha, a) = \text{test}(\text{purge}(\alpha, \text{dom}(a)), a).$$

From this, Possibilities (using) Deterministic Policies, i.e.,

- Noninterference (non-interference)
- Interference (interference)

Subject: Formal

Date

20/11/11

## Non-interference and Transitivity:

Red  $\rightsquigarrow$  Bypass  
Red  $\rightsquigarrow$  Crypto  
Bypass  $\rightsquigarrow$  Black  
Crypto  $\rightsquigarrow$  Black

• gives reflexive behaviour

Red  $\not\rightsquigarrow$  Black even though

Red  $\rightsquigarrow$  Bypass and

Black  $\rightsquigarrow$  Bypass  $\rightsquigarrow$  Black  
(Intransitive: Red, Black)

The assertion Red  $\not\rightsquigarrow$  Black means that there must be no way for Black to observe activity by Red. This is not what is required  
however; Black must <sup>certainly</sup> be able to observe activity by Red. But,  
we want all such observations to be mediated by the Bypass  
or the Crypto.

• Cryptostore, Network, Firewall, Video player

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Definition - let  $L$  be a set of security labels with a partial ordering  $\leq$ . let  $\text{clearance} : D \rightarrow L$  be a function that assigns a fixed security label to each domain in  $D$ . Then, the multi-level security (MLS) policy is :

$u \rightsquigarrow v$  iff  $\text{clearance}(u) \leq \text{clearance}(v)$ . (\*)  
 $\downarrow$   
is dominated by

- An arbitrary security policy given by a relation  $\rightsquigarrow$  on  $D$  is said to be an MLS-type policy if a label set  $L$  with a partial ordering  $\leq$  and a function  $\text{clearance} : D \rightarrow L$  can be found such that fnp  
 $\circ$  holds.

Theorem - All MLS-type policies are transitive and vice versa. of

Proof -

$$\begin{aligned} u \rightsquigarrow v \text{ and } v \rightsquigarrow w &\Rightarrow \text{clearance}(u) \leq \text{clearance}(v) \wedge \\ &\quad \text{clearance}(v) \leq \text{clearance}(w) \\ \xrightarrow{\text{partial order}} \text{clearance}(u) &\leq \text{clearance}(w) \Rightarrow u \rightsquigarrow w \end{aligned}$$

PAPCO

$\therefore$  transitive  $\therefore$  MLS  $\frac{u \rightsquigarrow v}{v \rightsquigarrow w}$

Subject: Formal

Date

18, 11

Wu's idea

Definition - Define the relation  $\leftrightarrow$  on  $D$  as follows:

$$u \leftrightarrow v = u \rightsquigarrow v \wedge v \rightsquigarrow u.$$

$\leftrightarrow$  is symmetric and also reflexive, and of course transitive,

because of the hypothesis ( $\rightsquigarrow$  is transitive). So  $\leftrightarrow$  is an

equivalence relation. Thus, we have  $[u]$  is the equivalence class of  $u$ .

We define  $\leq$  on  $L$  ( $L$  is the set of equivalence classes of  $\leftrightarrow$ )

as follows:

$$[u] \leq [v] = \exists x \in [u] \cdot \exists y \in [v], x \rightsquigarrow y.$$

So,  $\leq$  is a partial order on  $L$ .

(Precedes or equal) ↓  
"Preceq"

$\leq$  is reflexive, asymmetric, and transitive.

$$\begin{aligned} (x) = (x') &\Rightarrow x \rightsquigarrow y \\ (y) = (y') &\Rightarrow y \rightsquigarrow x' \end{aligned} \Rightarrow (x) = (y)$$

Define clearance :  $D \rightarrow L$  as clearance  $(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [x]$ .

It is easy to verify that  $u \rightsquigarrow v$  iff  $\text{clearance}(u) \leq \text{clearance}(v)$ .

PAPCO  $\Rightarrow$  is MLS-type pairing

Subject: Non-interference, Transitivity and Channel Control Security / John Rushby.  
Date

جی اینترینسٹیوے ایجنسی میں ایک ایجنسی MLS ایجنسی GMNI کا نام۔

جی ایچ MLS جی

جی ایچ ایجنسی میں ایک ایجنسی Unwinding کا نام۔  
کارڈنالیتی، زون، مسٹر نیٹ ورکز۔

Possibilistic NI کا نام۔

جی ایچ ایجنسی میں ایک ایجنسی transition, last state, last value  
جی ایچ ایجنسی میں ایک ایجنسی last transition, last value

Intransitive لے کر

جی ایچ ایجنسی میں ایک ایجنسی viewer ایجنسی secret state ایجنسی purge ایجنسی

جی ایجنسی میں ایک ایجنسی last sensitization

Definition - We define the function

$$\text{Sources} : A^* \times D \xrightarrow{\text{powerset}} P(D)$$

by the equation

$$\text{Sources}(\Lambda, u) = \{u\}$$

$$\text{Sources}(a \circ d, u) = \{ \text{Sources}(d, u) \cup \{f_{\text{dom}(a)}\} \}$$

if  $\exists e \in \text{Sources}(d, u)$ ,  
 $\text{dom}(a) \cap e \neq \emptyset$

otherwise

Subject: Formal

Date

٢٨/١١٠

پیغام:  $B \rightarrow C$ ,  $A \rightsquigarrow B$  این نویش را پسندید  
که  $A$  و  $B$  این نویش را پسندید.

پیغام:  $B \rightarrow C$ ,  $A \rightsquigarrow B$  این نویش را پسندید.  
که  $A$  و  $B$  این نویش را پسندید.

پیغام:  $B \rightarrow C$ ,  $A \rightsquigarrow B$  این نویش را پسندید.  
 $C = C$  نیست.

پیغام:  $B \rightarrow C$ ,  $A \rightsquigarrow B$  این نویش را پسندید.  
که  $A$  و  $B$  این نویش را پسندید.

(درینه کننده بود) (درینه کننده بود)

Definition: The function ipurge (intertransitive purge)

$$\text{ipurge} : A^* \times D \rightarrow A^*$$

is defined by:

$$\text{ipurge}(\Delta, u) = \Delta$$

$$\text{ipurge}(aod, u) = \begin{cases} a \circ \text{ipurge}(\alpha) & \text{if } \text{dom}(\alpha) \notin \text{Sources}(aod, u) \\ \text{ipurge}(\alpha, u) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

اگر  $\alpha$  در  $aod$  نباشد.

Security: The machine is secure for the policy  $\pi$  if

$$\text{test}(\alpha, a) = \text{test}(\text{ipurge}(\alpha, \text{dom}(\alpha)), a).$$

P4PCO

100%

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

intransitive stransitive  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$  transitive (is the projection of  $\rightarrow$ )  
•  $\rightarrow$  is not right  $\rightarrow$  closed (posttransitive)  $\rightarrow$  is not open (well)  
(intransitive NI is  $\rightarrow$ )

pipes & Multi-Threading, Concurrency? notes

### Noninterference in Concurrent and Multi-threaded Systems:

•  $\rightarrow$  Multi-threading with Concurrency first

•  $\rightarrow$  (1) Thread  $\rightarrow$ , fork, start of others,  $\rightarrow$  (2)

•  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$  Sabelfeld, mantel, Thread, Scheduler output

Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, KTH, ETH, CMU (workshop)

• Morris Myers  
Stanford

Sabelfeld

### Observational Determinism:

Rosko, McLean

•  $\rightarrow$  Danilovic, Myers

•  $\rightarrow$  Engqvist, Niemi

CCS ~~process~~ J. C. C. Hoare  
Concurrency

Rosko (CSP)

(Observational Determinism for  $\rightarrow$ )  
Concurrent Security

Concurrent Sequential process  $\rightarrow$  Applied-Pi, Pi

•  $\rightarrow$  S. Coradeschi, Process Calculus (lambda)

Subject: Formal

Date

9/1/14

Notation -  $L$  : A lattice of security labels

$(\leq)$   $\sqsubseteq$  : Partial-order relation

$l_1 \leq l_2$  :  $l_1$  is protected by  $l_2$ .  $l_2$  is visible.

$l_1, l_2$  are visible

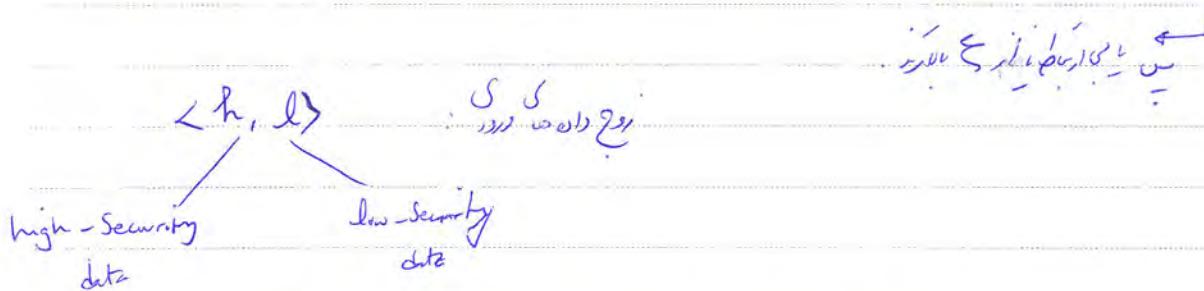
Two inputs  $e$  and  $e'$  have same label  $l$  if  $l \leq l_1, l \leq l_2$

$\approx_L$  low-equivalent relation

$e \approx_L e'$  if they differ only in high-security input data.

Program Expression

high-security data is copy whose label  $l$  does not satisfy  $l \leq \xi$ .



$\langle \text{attack at dawn}, 3 \rangle \not\sqsubseteq_L \langle \text{do not attack}, 4 \rangle$

$\langle \text{attack at dawn}, 3 \rangle \approx_L \langle \text{do not attack}, 3 \rangle$

P4PCO

10V

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Noninterference:

If  $e \leq e'$ , then  $(e \Downarrow v \wedge e' \Downarrow v') \Rightarrow v \approx v'$ .

evaluation of expression  $e$  at  $v$  leads to termination. evaluation of expression  $e'$  at  $v'$  leads to termination.

الإجابة على السؤال: إذا كان  $e$  ينتهي في  $v$ ، فإن  $e'$  ينتهي في  $v'$ .

لذلك  $e \Downarrow v \wedge e' \Downarrow v' \Rightarrow v \approx v'$ .

أي  $e$  ينتهي في  $v$ ، فإن  $e'$  ينتهي في  $v'$ . وهذا يعني أن  $e$  ينتهي في  $v$  قبل  $e'$  ينتهي في  $v'$ .

فإن  $e$  ينتهي في  $v$  قبل  $e'$  ينتهي في  $v'$ ، فإن  $e \Downarrow v \wedge e' \Downarrow v' \Rightarrow v \approx v'$ .

Semantics  $\Rightarrow$  Scheduling. Semantics  $\Rightarrow$  Scheduling \*

$m = \langle M, e \rangle$  is a configuration  
 $\xrightarrow{\text{evaluate}}$   
Program expression      Memory State ( $M$ )

$m \Downarrow T = [M_0, M_1, M_2, \dots]$   
 $\xrightarrow{\text{evaluate trace}}$   
evaluate      object state (ولذلك تنتهي في  $v'$ )

Subject: Formal  
Date: 28/11/14

### Semantics

$$\langle M, e_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle M', e'_1 \rangle$$

$$\langle M, e_1 | e_2 \rangle \rightarrow \langle M', e'_1 | e'_2 \rangle$$

Concurrency

$$\langle M, e_2 \rangle \rightarrow \langle M', e'_2 \rangle$$

$$\langle M, e_1 | e_2 \rangle \rightarrow \langle M', e'_1 | e'_2 \rangle$$

Scheduler:  $\approx$ ,  $\sqsubseteq$ ,  $\sqsupseteq$ ,  $\sqsubset$ ,  $\sqsupset$ , Configuration  $\approx$ ,  $\sqsubseteq$ ,  $\sqsupseteq$

مثلاً:  $\approx$  متساوية،  $\sqsubseteq$  صادق،  $\sqsupseteq$  غير صادق،  $\sqsubset$  صادق،  $\sqsupset$  غير صادق

If  $m_1 \approx m_2$ , then

$$\forall T_1 \cdot m_1 \Downarrow T_1 \Rightarrow \exists T_2 \cdot m_2 \Downarrow T_2 \wedge T_1 \approx_{\mathcal{E}} T_2 \text{ and}$$

$$\forall T_2 \cdot m_2 \Downarrow T_2 \Rightarrow \exists T_1 \cdot m_1 \Downarrow T_1 \wedge T_1 \approx_{\mathcal{E}} T_2.$$

مثلاً:  $\approx$  متساوية،  $\sqsubseteq$  صادق،  $\sqsupseteq$  غير صادق

~~دالة~~

$$l := \text{true} \mid l := \text{false} \mid l := h$$

~~دالة~~

هي دالة:  $l := \text{true}$ ،  $l := \text{false}$ ،  $l := h$

$$\text{h: true} \rightarrow l := \text{true} \mid l := \text{false} \mid l := \text{true}$$

$$\text{h: false} \rightarrow l := \text{true} \mid l := \text{false} \mid l := \text{false}$$

↓  
PAPCO

↓  
low-equivalent

(امتحان نین ثم ترمیم →)  
(۱۳۹۰، ۳، ۲)

Subject:  
Date:

از اینجا در این آنچه می‌توانید در حالت این سیستم می‌توانید بگویید که می‌توانید

بیشتر از یک شرایط را برآورده باشید. همان‌جا ممکن است (Config)

فرضیه این است که دستگاه (Scheduler) را فراهم نمایند و این دستگاه

برای این سیستم می‌تواند موقتاً می‌تواند موقتاً می‌تواند

آنچه در این سیستم می‌تواند موقتاً می‌تواند موقتاً می‌تواند

و این سیستم می‌تواند موقتاً می‌تواند موقتاً می‌تواند

و این سیستم می‌تواند موقتاً می‌تواند موقتاً می‌تواند

نماید. حال آنکه چه می‌تواند این سیستم

Semantics Scheduler → Concurrent Multi-Threaded

نماید و نیز می‌تواند این سیستم می‌تواند می‌تواند این سیستم می‌تواند

و این سیستم می‌تواند می‌تواند این سیستم می‌تواند این سیستم می‌تواند

internal, external slot timing

ترددان می‌تواند این سیستم

Subject: Formal Methods  
Date: 20/1/20

## Internal and External Timing:

Example -  $x := \text{true};$

(if  $h$  then delay(100) else skip;  $x := \text{false}$ )

| (delay(50);  $l := x; \dots$ )

،  $l$  بـ  $\text{true}$   $\rightarrow$  thread  $\rightarrow$   $\text{Round Robin Scheduler}$   $\rightarrow$

Now  $x := \text{true};$   $l := \text{true}$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{Round Robin Scheduler} \rightarrow$   $x := \text{false}$

،  $l = h$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{Round Robin Scheduler}$   $\rightarrow$

،  $l$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{Round Robin Scheduler}$

Example -  $x := \text{true};$

(if  $h$  then delay(100) else skip;  $m := \text{false}$ )

،  $l$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{Round Robin Scheduler} \rightarrow$   $x := \text{true};$   $m := \text{false}$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{Round Robin Scheduler}$

،  $\text{External Timing channel}$ ,  $\text{Internal Timing channel}$   $\rightarrow$

،  $l$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{Running time}:$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{Round Robin Scheduler}$

،  $l$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{branch}$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{padding},$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{Round Robin Scheduler}$

،  $l$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{padding},$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{Round Robin Scheduler}$

PAFCO

،  $l$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{External timing channel}$

Subject:  
Date

١١. OOP (Observational Determinism) OD, multi-threaded systems

أمثلة على حلول ملائمة لـ External Players

All ways Restrictive

Mutual exclusion

If  $m \approx m'$ , then  $(m \Downarrow T \wedge m' \Downarrow T) \Rightarrow T \approx T'$ .

Configuration

Configuration

أيضاً trace  
أيضاً trace

أيضاً trace أولاً trace أولاً trace

إذاً  $A \approx B$  في  $E(A) = E(B)$  إمكانية

التحقق

وهي مبنية على observational Determinism

(Low-Security Observational Determinism)

التحقق enforcement من O.D. يدعى model checking

التحقق

Subject: Formal

Date: 28/1/18

( $\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ trace } \Delta$ )  $T = [M_0, M_1, \dots]$  :  $\vdash$   $M_n$

low location  $\Delta$ , trace  $\Delta$  projection  $\Delta$  high location  $\Delta$ , trace  $\Delta$   $\vdash$   $M_n$

$T(\text{loc}) = [M_0(\text{loc}), M_1(\text{loc}), \dots]$

$\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ trace } \Delta$ ,  $\vdash$   $M_1 \text{ observer view or location } \Delta$

$\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ up-to-prefix, } M_1 \text{ termination condition}$

$\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ up-to-stating } \Delta$ ,  $T(\text{loc}) = \text{Prefix}(T(\text{loc}))$

$\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ low state } \Delta$   $\vdash$   $M_1 \text{ not so, up-to-prefix}$

$\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ low, } M_1 \text{ not so high } \Delta$

$\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ race-freedom } \Delta$   $\vdash$   $M_1 \text{ O.P. } \Delta$

$\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ writer } \Delta$   $\vdash$   $M_1 \text{ no owner } \Delta$   $\vdash$   $M_1 \text{ acc thread } \Delta$

$\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ no enforce, Type System } \Delta$

$\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ no update! } l := \text{true} | l := \text{false} \Delta$   $\vdash$   $M_1 \text{ O.P. } \Delta$

$\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ no update! } l := \text{high} \Delta$   $\vdash$   $M_1 \text{ no update! } \Delta$

$\vdash$   $M_0 \text{ no update! } l := \text{low} \Delta$   $\vdash$   $M_1 \text{ no update! } \Delta$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

معنی دهنده race در جریان را بگیر (race detection)

سازمانی! (high level)

low observation determinism (low level)

Scheduler based (Internal Timing-based) (External Timing-based)

برای محدودیت این

(دید برای این سیستم از این قسم، تیک).

لیکن این محدودیت

جذب عدهای زیاد است (درینی این اتفاق رخواسته شده است) (درینی این اتفاق رخواسته شده است)

جذب عدهای زیاد است (درینی این اتفاق رخواسته شده است) (درینی این اتفاق رخواسته شده است)

حال آن این صورتی است که درینی این اتفاق رخواسته شده است (درینی این اتفاق رخواسته شده است)

پیوندی کوئی نداشته باشد (code injection).

که این اتفاق رخواسته شده است

پس خود کوئی اتفاق این طبقه نداشته باشد (کوئی اتفاق رخواسته شده است)

A survey of runtime policy enforcement techniques and

Implementation , 2011, Toronto University.

این تحقیق را در سال ۲۰۱۱ در دانشگاه تورنتو انجام داده ام!

## Enforcement:

پذیری

Static: Data-Flow Analysis, Type Systems, Model checking, Abstract Interpretation, ...

Dynamic

دھنیا، static سے اسی طبقہ میں جو اجرائی،

objective ورثتی کیا جاتی ہے اسی طبقہ میں جو اجرائی پروگرام

In data-flow

Program Analysis: Ole Fleming Nielsen, Uo.

منوری کی تین طبقے میں جو اجرائی

Model checking, Non-Standard Semantics, Abstract Interpretation

تھی، Type System پر مبنای تھی، اسکے بعد اس کا اخراجی نام State machine (state machines)

Progress, Preservation، Safety، Liveness

Data flow

پذیری

False Positive، Undetectable

Subject:

Date

Soundness: اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کی کوئی اشکاری کمپلیکیشن نہیں ہے، وہ معمولی

خطا نہیں ہے۔ اس کی وجہ سے اس کو اس کے زیر دستی کی طور پر درج کیا جاتا ہے، اس کی وجہ سے اس کی کمیں

Complete: اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کا کام اپنے کام میں مکمل طور پر انجام پائی جاتی ہے۔

Overhead: اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کا کام کو اچھا کرنے کے لئے اس کی وجہ سے اضافی تکالیف کا خرچ ہے۔

Dynamic / Offline  $\rightarrow$  اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کا کام اس کے پڑھنے کے بعد اس کی وجہ سے انجام دیا جاتا ہے۔ اس کی وجہ سے اس کا کام اچھا کیا جاتا ہے۔

Dynamic / Run-time  $\rightarrow$  enforcement. اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کا کام اس کے پڑھنے کے بعد اس کی وجہ سے اس کا کام اچھا کیا جاتا ہے۔

Dynamic offline & static

False Negative: اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کا کام اس کے پڑھنے کے بعد اس کی وجہ سے اس کا کام اچھا کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس کے پڑھنے کے بعد اس کا کام اچھا کیا جاتا ہے۔

Runtime Monitoring: اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کا کام اس کے پڑھنے کے بعد اس کی وجہ سے اس کا کام اچھا کیا جاتا ہے۔

Monitor: اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کا کام اس کے پڑھنے کے بعد اس کی وجہ سے اس کا کام اچھا کیا جاتا ہے۔

Execution Monitor: اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کا کام اس کے پڑھنے کے بعد اس کی وجہ سے اس کا کام اچھا کیا جاتا ہے۔

Interpretor Monitoring, Inline monitoring

Rewriting: اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کا کام اس کے پڑھنے کے بعد اس کی وجہ سے اس کا کام اچھا کیا جاتا ہے۔

Runtime Rewriting: اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کا کام اس کے پڑھنے کے بعد اس کی وجہ سے اس کا کام اچھا کیا جاتا ہے۔

Program Rewriting (Rewriting, In-line monitor): اسے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کا کام اس کے پڑھنے کے بعد اس کی وجہ سے اس کا کام اچھا کیا جاتا ہے۔

Subject: Formal  
Date: ٢٠١٨/٣/٦

١١٣ اسکرپت دارای این دو فرم است: Aspect-Oriented Scripting و Instrumental Scripting.

معمول اعمال بعنوان جمله زیر نوشته شده است: (این در قسم از پروسه های زیرنویسی می باشد)

و من اعمال اداری که درین اجرای ساخت سیستم را درین زیرنویسی می خواهم.

نحوه اعمال مذکور (hybrid) بین زیرنویس اصلی و زیرنویس ایجاد شده است.

اسکرپت دارای سیم بوده و درین سیم ایجاد شده است.

سوال اینست: سعی برای اینکه این اسناد چگونه مادونه باشند؟

وinkell Non-property inkell monitor اینکه درین (درین میدان) ایجاد شوند.

ازین ریس کو اعمال مطابقت نداشته باشد.

Run-time → اینکه این که خود را چگونه می خواهد اجرا نماید.

Run-time Mechanism, verification, enforcement, ...

و اینکه این که خود را چگونه می خواهد اجرا نماید، اینکه وسیله ای را برای این اجرا می خواهد.

Reference Monitoring (Execution Monitoring) → چگونه می خواهد

Enforceable Security Policies (Prof. B. Schneider), ۲۰۰۰ JCS

سوال: چه کسانی از اینها کار می کنند؟

چه کسانی از آنها خواست?

Subject: Job  
Date: 40/1/10

Run-time mechanism of Run-time Verification

Information Flow & Access Control

Special-purpose, Application-dependent Policy

Implementation of fine-grain policy: flows of control

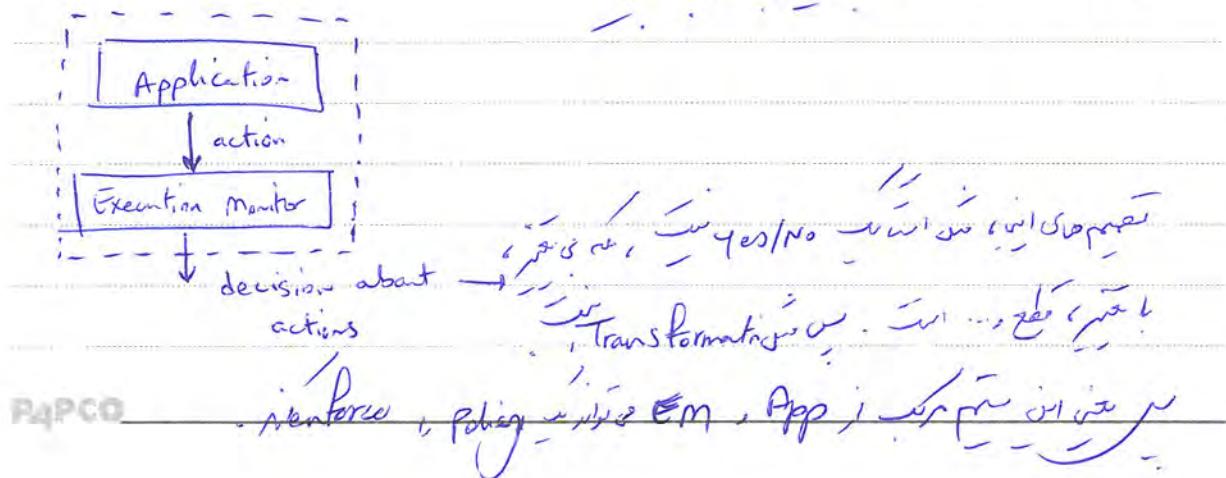
Implementation of policy: action on individual processes



No mediation layer, OS is TCB via Rm

Execution monitor monitors App for progress  
Monitor

Execution monitor for EM



Subject: Formal  
Date: ١٤٩٥/٧/٢٠

enforce rules, policing, Em characterize

action policies

ماسترها اجراءات درجات حرارة، ازدواجی در این اپلیکیشن

خط اوضاع آن را نمایند. این سیستم ابزارهای اولیه

(Traditional EM) مدل



پایه دارم: ۱) ماستری خود است؟

۲) تکریتی خود است؟

۳) در اعمال خود است؟

نقطه اجراءاتی خود را در سیستم مجموع اراده ها، ماشین های این اپلیکیشن

نحوه این اعمال را کنترل می کند. این بزرگ

عملیات رفع!

enforce rules, policing, access control, policy

روزی ران

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

$\Psi$ : Universe of all possible finite or infinite sequences.

↳  $\psi \in \Psi$  is a sequence of sequences with representation  $\psi$

↳ Sys call  $\psi$  is a function  $\psi$  from state to state.

$I_s \subseteq \Psi$ : The set of executions of  $S$ .

↳  $I_s$  is called Target system.

Definition of Security Policy:

A security policy is specified by giving a predicate on sets of executions. A target  $S$  satisfies security policy  $P$  if and only if  $P(I_s)$  equals true.

$P: P(\Psi) \Rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$

↓  
powerset

↳  $\psi \in I_s$  or  $\psi$  is a legal sequence, policy  $\vdash$

↳ Refinement-closed

$\pi \subseteq I_s \wedge P(I_s) = \text{true} \Rightarrow P(\pi) = \text{true}$

↳  $\pi \subseteq I_s$  and  $\pi$  is closed. The rule, pre and NI etc.  
 $(\pi \Rightarrow)$

### Execution Monitors:

Em-enforceable, combinable when forceable. Em is distributive.

Prefixes of execution monitorable if Em is prefixable.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(\pi) \Leftrightarrow \forall \sigma \in \pi : P(\sigma)$$

↓  
prefix, predicate

P is prefixable iff Em is prefixable.

(Info or Info) is prefixable iff Em is prefixable.

Enforceable iff Em is prefixable.

Notation -  $\pi[0..i]$  →  
prefix of an execution  
first  $i$  elements

$\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi[0..1]$   
 $\pi[0..1] \rightarrow \pi[0..2]$   
 $\vdots$

$\# \pi$  : The set of all prefixes of executions of  $\pi$ .

$\# \pi$  is also called Prefix P

Subject: / / Year: / / Month: / / Date: / /

Finite prefix, Bounded m enforce by Em - Regular or not

②  $\forall \tau' \in \Psi^*. \neg \hat{p}(\tau') \Rightarrow (\forall \sigma \in \Psi. \neg \hat{p}(\tau'_0 \sigma))$ .

(prefix-closed)

~~closed~~

1) If  $\tau'$  is finite, it is closed, so  $\neg \hat{p}(\tau')$  is Remediable

2) If  $\tau'$  is infinite, it is closed, so  $\neg \hat{p}(\tau')$  is Remediable

3) If  $\tau'$  is finite, it is closed, so  $\neg \hat{p}(\tau')$  is Remediable

∴  $\forall \tau' \in \Psi^*. \neg \hat{p}(\tau') \Rightarrow (\forall \sigma \in \Psi. \neg \hat{p}(\tau'_0 \sigma))$

③  $\forall \sigma \in \Psi^*. \neg \hat{p}(\sigma) \Rightarrow (\exists i. \neg \hat{p}(\sigma[0..i]))$ .

1) Finite prefix (reject item 1 in 2nd position)

2) If reject, Finite, implies Em

3) If not prefix, termination policy

Decidable, Finite sequences,  $\hat{p}$ : or it's implicit

④  $\hat{p}$  is decidable on finite sequences.

Formal

Subject: 23/11/20

Q. ? / /

Year: Month: Date:

Properties that must never happen in Em

① ② ③  $\Rightarrow$  P is a safety property



Something bad never happens.

Safety property Formalization:

$$\forall \sigma \in \Psi. \neg \hat{p}(\sigma) \Rightarrow (\exists i. \neg \hat{p}(\sigma[..i])) \wedge \forall \sigma' \in \Psi. \neg \hat{p}(\sigma'[..i]\sigma')$$

$\sigma[i]$  represent a  $i^{th}$  irremediable bad thing in  $\sigma$ , and  $\sigma[..i]$   
Bp  $\sigma'$  is  $i^{th}$  remediable part of  $\sigma$

enforceable decidable safety property in traditional Em

Every reasonable safety property is Em-enforceable and vice versa.

Em enforceable

Reasonable

Em-enforceable

Reasonable

Computationally Security Automaton

Finite Prefix (effectively computable)  
(decidable)

Reasonable property

Empty Sequence is valid and Secure

Subject:

Formal  
Year: Month: Date:

Non-EM-enforceable Security Policies

If the set of executions for a security policy  $P$  is not a safety property, then an enforcement mechanism from EM does not exist for  $P$ .

Non-EM-enforceable Property of a Non-enforceable Property

$P' \Rightarrow P$ : If  $P'$  is a safety property, then  $P$  is also

But if  $P'$  is not a safety property, then  $P$  is not a safety property.

Non-EM-enforceable Policy

(AND) Conjunction of Safety Properties

In Safety property (String cascade implies another Safety property)

Enforcement Paradigm for

(Dynamic, static, etc.)

Soundness and Transparency

SOBHAH

Subject: Format  
Date: ٢٠١٥/٧/١٠

جاء بالـ

ـ X

ـ امن و موثوق به : Soundness

ـ امن و موثوق به ، اجرائي ، شفاف : Transparency

ـ امن و موثوق به

ـ اجرائي Traditional EM

ـ Safety Property امن و موثوق به

ـ امن و موثوق به ، شفاف : Transparency

ـ اجرائي ، شفاف ، امن و موثوق به

ـ اجرائي ، شفاف ، امن و موثوق به

in dark step with input actions ↑

ـ اجرائي ، شفاف ، امن و موثوق به

ـ اجرائي ، شفاف ، امن و موثوق به

ـ اجرائي ، شفاف ، امن و موثوق به

ـ Safety Property (سвойة امنية) ← Access Control Policies

ـ Safety Property (سвойة امنية) ← Information Flow Policies  
PAPCO

(HyperSafety ، HyperSafety) ← معايير امنية و موثوق به

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

transparency  $\leftarrow$  no enforce, no regulation

- ( $\rightarrow$  perfect) perfect  $\leftarrow$  no enforcement mechanism
- ( $\rightarrow$  no property) no property  $\leftarrow$  no enforcement
- ( $\rightarrow$  how powerful over enforcement mechanism, M.S. Fallah, Iranmehr)

Enforcement policies  $\leftarrow$  Availability policies

Safety

Safety  $\leftarrow$  either max-waiting-time,  
 $\leftarrow$  or  $\leftarrow$  max wait time

(8x)

Buchi Automaton:  $\leftarrow$  automaton  $\leftarrow$  with property

its infinite runs are finite length, i.e.

Buchi  $\leftarrow$  such that  $\leftarrow$  Buchi  $\leftarrow$  such that every run is finite

no policy  $\leftarrow$ , since

Definition - A Buchi automaton is a tuple  $(I, Q, \delta, F)$

such that:

P4PCO

Subject: Formal  
Date: 28/7/20

Concep. w/ State Transition

- $\Sigma$  is a finite or countably-infinite set of symbols.
- $Q$  is a finite or countably infinite set of states.
- $Q_0 \subseteq Q$  is a set of initial states.
- $S : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q)$  is a transition relation.
  - non-deterministic
  - Possibly partial
  - or (set-valued function)
- $F \subseteq Q$  is an acceptance set.

$e \in \Sigma^w \rightarrow \text{initial?}$

$e$  is valid if at least one state in acceptance set has been observed, infinitely many times.

$e$  is valid if infinitely many times beginning from  $F$ , state  $\vdash$  (possibly  $\vdash$  in  $e$ )

Security Automata (is regular, is non-regular)

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Security Automata:

- a countable set  $Q$  of automaton state.
- a countable set  $Q_0 \subseteq Q$  of initial automaton state.

- a countable set  $I$  of input symbols, and

الحالات، الحروف، الحدود، الحالة الابتدائية، الحالة النهائية

- a transition function  $\delta: (Q \times I) \rightarrow \wp(Q)$

التحولات هي خاصية معرفة، تامة، جزئية

نوع -

أمثلة:  $s_1, s_2, \dots$ , transition



$Q$ .

$\downarrow$   
حالة

$\uparrow$   
حالة

الاقبال (الحالات) يشار إلى Büchi security Automata

التحولات هي خاصية معرفة، تامة، جزئية، مغلقة، متمدة، مترافق، مترافق، مترافق

التحقق من التوافق، التحقق من التوافق، التتحقق من التوافق، التتحقق من التوافق

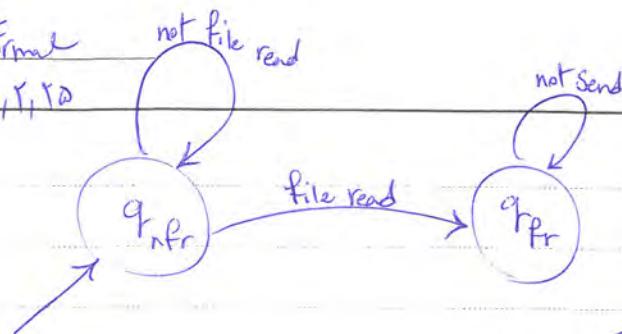
التحقق من التوافق، التتحقق من التوافق، التتحقق من التوافق، التتحقق من التوافق

التحقق من التوافق، التتحقق من التوافق، التتحقق من التوافق، التتحقق من التوافق

$q_{nfr}$ : no file read

$q_{fr}$ : file read

Subject: Formal  
Date: 10/11/10



.  
. P1 CS, Predicate <--> labeled

→ Inlined Reference monitor → multilevel security

Inlined Reference monitor → multilevel security

.  
. Safety Property and Security Automata

: Guarded Command is a basic component of SPFA

B  $\rightarrow$  S  
guard  
Command

.  
. If command is true, then guard is

state vars. state: {0,1} initial 0

transitions not FileRead  $\wedge$  state=0  $\rightarrow$  skip

2.

FileRead  $\wedge$  state=0  $\rightarrow$  state:=1

invariant

command

not send  $\wedge$  state=1  $\rightarrow$  skip

PAPCO

.  
. invariants

119

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

principals

Q: Q1. Q2. Q3. Q4. Q5. Q6. Q7. Q8. Q9. Q10.

state vars P : set of PRINS initial  $\emptyset$

O : set of OBJS initial  $\emptyset$

A : set of  $\langle S: \text{SPRINS}, O: \text{OBJS}, R: \text{RIGHTS} \rangle$  initial  $\emptyset$

transitions

Open(p, o, r)  $\wedge \langle p, o, r \rangle \in A \rightarrow$  skip

→ read

AddRight(p, p', r', o')  $\wedge \langle p, o', r' \rangle \in A \rightarrow A := A \cup \{ \langle p', o', r' \rangle \}$

↓  
add right  $\rightarrow$  skip  $\downarrow$   
skip

In bad thing & p' is not in O transition or P is not active

all  $\rightarrow$   
(BLP (BioRank all))

Traditional EM: Old version of EM, Traditional was to assign a sum of insert, suppress

old  $\rightarrow$  new, old terminate, new old (means)

old  $\leftarrow$  new  $\leftarrow$  inter-lock  $\leftarrow$  for transparency ( $\tau$ )

old  $\leftarrow$  new  $\leftarrow$  inter-lock  $\leftarrow$  for transparency ( $\tau$ )

old  $\leftarrow$  new  $\leftarrow$  inter-lock  $\leftarrow$  for transparency ( $\tau$ )

P4120

Subject: Formal  
Date: 9/17/14

Khurshid  
Computer review 2012, Tawbi, Survey

which security policies are enforceable by runtime monitors?

Suppose we want to implement a policy

1 - Means put at the disposal of the monitor to react to a possible security policy violation

e.g. - abort the execution of the target program

✓ (suppress)

- suppress a disallowed action and continue the execution.

✓ Stateful (supress or plain)

possible legal action dismiss

✓ insert some action(s) into the control flow.

✓ action (skip)

✓ insert or suppress actions (edit) local

✓ edit global

2 - Information made available to the monitor about the possible executions of the program.

✓ Abstract Interpretation (for verification) provides information

✓ Abstract Interpretation, Abstract Interpretation Type System or Abstract Semantics

✓ DCG (non-uniform) provides information

✓ Prolog (uniform) provides information

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

جامعة الملك عبد الله بن سعود الإسلامية

Source Code Protection + Security SME (Secure Multi-Execution SME)

ما هو المفهوم؟  
ما هي الميزات؟

3 - At latitude the monitor is given to transform its targets' execution.

against Traditional EM, now we will focus on SMT (Secure Multi-Execution)

• Utilizing precise enforcement, per step lock-step with input action

• Precise enforcement

• Effective enforcement

- Corrective enforcement

• Precise enforcement  
• Effective enforcement  
• Corrective enforcement

• Truncation automaton

وهي مفعمة

insertion auto.

PAPCO

Suppression auto.

Truncation automaton

هي مفعمة

Sub edit automaton

Subject: Formal

Date:

18/1/19

state

$$(q, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\tau} (q', \sigma')$$

$$\text{sequence of actions } \tau: \sigma \xrightarrow{\tau} \sigma'$$

(p1)

↑ single step (Step 1 proof)

(Single-step judgment)

$$(q, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\tau} (q', \sigma') \rightsquigarrow \text{multiple step judgment}$$

→ many steps  
transitions and so on

state:

empty

$$(q, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} (q, \sigma)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (q, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\tau} (q', \sigma') \\ (q, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\tau} (q'', \sigma'') \wedge (q'', \sigma'') \xrightarrow{\tau} (q', \sigma') \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{concat}} (q, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\tau; \tau} (q', \sigma')$$

### Truncation Automaton:

A truncation automaton  $A$  is a tuple  $(Q, \Sigma, q_0, \delta)$

where

-  $Q$  is a finite or countably infinite set of states.

-  $\Sigma$  is a finite or countably infinite set of atomic actions.

-  $q_0$  is the initial state

-  $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$  is a (possibly partial)

deterministic transition function.

PAPCO

100%

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Definition: transition from state  $q$  to state  $q'$  with action  $a$  and weight  $\delta$ .

مُؤثِّر مُنْهَجِي

$(q, \delta) \xrightarrow{a} (q', \delta')$  if  $\delta = a; \delta'$  and  $\delta(a, q) = q'$   
 $\downarrow$   
مُؤثِّر مُنْهَجِي اِعْدَادِي action weight

$(q, \delta) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} (q', \epsilon)$  otherwise

مُؤثِّر مُنْهَجِي transitions لَا يَحْدُدُونْ

مُؤثِّر مُنْهَجِي  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $(q, \delta) \xrightarrow{a} (q', \delta')$  (مُؤثِّر مُنْهَجِي لَا يَحْدُدُونْ)

مُؤثِّر مُنْهَجِي enforcement, non-safety (مُؤثِّر مُنْهَجِي Legality)  
ACM TCSec (?)

### Suppression Automaton:

مُؤثِّر

A suppression automaton  $A = (Q, I, q_0, S, w)$  where

$w: I \times Q \rightarrow \{+, -\}$  is a deterministic function with  
with the same domain as  $S$  that indicate whether the  
input action is to be output (+) or suppressed (-).

$(q, \delta) \xrightarrow{a} (q', \delta')$  if  $\delta = a; \delta'$ ,  $S(a, q) = q'$ ,  $w(a, q) = +$   
مُؤثِّر مُنْهَجِي

$(q, \delta) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} (q', \delta')$  if  $\delta = a; \delta'$ ,  $S(a, q) = q'$ ,  $w(a, q) = -$   
مُؤثِّر مُنْهَجِي

$(q, \delta) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} (q', \epsilon)$  otherwise

P4PCO

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Insertion Automaton:

An insertion automaton  $A = (Q, \Sigma, q_0, S, \gamma)$  where

$\gamma: \Sigma \times Q \rightarrow \Sigma^* \times Q$  is a function with a disjoint domain from that of  $S$ .  
↓  
deterministic

This function indicates the finite sequence which must be output for a given input sequence.

$\gamma, S, \delta$   
proof

$$(q, \sigma) \xrightarrow{a} (q', \sigma') \quad \text{if } \sigma = a; \sigma', S(a, q) = q'$$

$$(q, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\tau} (q', \sigma') \quad \text{if } \sigma = a; \sigma', \gamma(a, q) = (\tau, q')$$

$$(q, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} (q', \epsilon) \quad \text{otherwise}$$

(possibly the last input is illegal. case)

### Edit Automaton: $\rightarrow$ Universal Computer (the most powerful)

An edit automaton  $E$  is a tuple  $(Q, \Sigma, q_0, S)$  where

$\Sigma \subseteq \Sigma^*$  is a subset

$S: (\Sigma \times Q) \rightarrow (\Sigma^* \times Q)$  is a (possibly partial) function which indicates the output of the automaton when a given action is received as input in a given state.

P4PCO

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

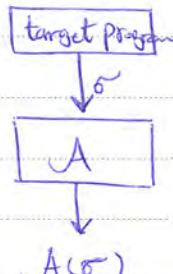
A: one of these automata

: Urge of

$A(\sigma) \rightarrow$  modeling  $A$  with  $\sigma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $S_i$ ,  $\delta_{i,j}$

to  $\Sigma$ -Buchi Automata

(or, in) Constructive proof



or, in finite sequences, Buchi Automata has Property

(negative counter)

exists  $w_{ij} \in \Sigma^*$  such that  $w_{ij} \in L(A)$

exists  $w_{ij} \in \Sigma^*$  infinite sequence,

the action is general. Expressions can be used, just not like inside of

and it's important to have initial prefixes to distinguish

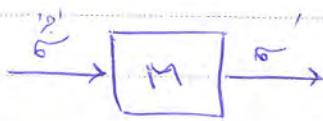
precise enforcement for each of

Enforcement  
Paradigms } precise Enf.  
{} Effective Enf.  
{} Corrective Enf.

PARCO is for precise in Effective in Counter Model  
Implementation of global and local properties

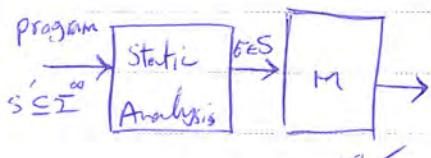
Subject: Formal  
Date: ٩٨/١/١

### Uniform Context:



مکنیزم مختصر خواهد بود.  $S \in \Sigma^\infty$  و  $T \in \Sigma^\infty$

### Non-Uniform Context:



(این جهت داری).

$S \in \Sigma^\infty$  و  $T \in \Sigma^\infty$

: دلایل

uniform مفهوم را درین اینستیتیو معرفی کردند

آنرا تصور کنید که هر کدامیکی از این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید.

که این اینستیتیو این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید. این اینستیتیو این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید.

این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید. این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید.

این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید. این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید.

این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید. این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید.

این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید. این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید.

این دو مکانیزم را در اینجا در نظر نماید.

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

( $\rightarrow$  Finite property for Edit Automaton, i.e., Invariant  
(over finite sequences)).

$\hat{p}(\sigma) \in A(\sigma)$  is a property

of  $\hat{p}$

(Soundness). If  $\sigma$  is valid then  $\hat{p}(\sigma)$  also holds.

$\forall \sigma \in \Sigma^*, \hat{p}(\sigma)$

Non-uniform

Transparency no longer holds

Definition - Let  $\Sigma$  be a set of atomic actions and  $S \subseteq \Sigma^*$  be

a subset of sequences. An automaton  $A = (Q, \Sigma, q_0, \delta)$  precisely

enforces a property  $\hat{p}$  iff  $\forall \sigma \in S$

1)  $(\sigma, q_0) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (\epsilon, q')$   $\rightarrow$  workspace to  $\hat{p}(q')$   
 $\xrightarrow{A}$  transition

2)  $\hat{p}(\sigma) \rightarrow$  soundness

3)  $\hat{p}(\sigma) \xrightarrow{\text{lock}} \forall i \in \mathbb{N}, i \leq |\sigma| \xrightarrow{\text{lock}} \exists q'' \in Q, (\sigma, q_0) \xrightarrow{\sigma^{[0..i]}} A$   
 $\xrightarrow{\text{lock}}$   $(\sigma^{[i+1..]}, q'')$

in lockstep with input actions, repeat the actions.  
repeat initial input by input, up to  $i$ . Then repeat the actions.

Subject: Formal

Date

90, 1, 1

ک Transparency, precision, precise, میزان شفافیت، دقیق

Soundness, action, location, چون این اجرای این ایجاد

ک اجرای این ایجاد، Edit

Definition - An automaton  $A$  effectively enforces a property  $\hat{p}$

iff  $\forall \delta \in S$ .

$$1) (\delta, q_0) \xrightarrow[A]{} (\epsilon, q')$$

$$2) \hat{p}(\delta')$$

$$3) \hat{p}(\delta) \xrightarrow{A(\delta)} \hat{p}(\delta') \quad (\hat{\equiv} \text{ is an equivalence relation})$$

کو effectively، یعنی precisely، این متریک است

کو precise میگویند. این متریک است، خوب میدارید این متریک است، Valid است این متریک است

کو precise میگویند. این متریک است، خوب میدارید این متریک است، Valid است این متریک است

کو precise میگویند. این متریک است، خوب میدارید این متریک است، Valid است این متریک است

کو precise میگویند. این متریک است، خوب میدارید این متریک است، Valid است این متریک است

$$\forall \delta, \delta' \in \Sigma, \delta \hat{\equiv} \delta' \rightarrow (\hat{p}(\delta) \leftrightarrow \hat{p}(\delta'))$$

بررسی

کو precise میگویند. این متریک است، خوب میدارید این متریک است، Valid است این متریک است

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Cost-effective enforcement, i.e., how much?

Optimizing effectiveness of

{ Truncation, Suppression, Insertion, Edit

{ Precise, Effective

{ Non-Uniform Context, Uniform Context

(reducing property loss) Optimization

Truncation + precise + Uniform context

↓ ↓ ↓ Safety property

Safety, liveliness, consistency, Truncation+Precise+Non-Uniform

Violate safety inaction leads to Safety violation

violates liveness if not in the same place as non-uniformity

Trunc. + precise + Uniform < Trunc. + Precise + Non-Uniform < Trunc. + Effective + Non-Uniform

(Safety)

(Safety + some of  
liveness)

(more than before!)

Subject: Formal  
Date: 23/4/1

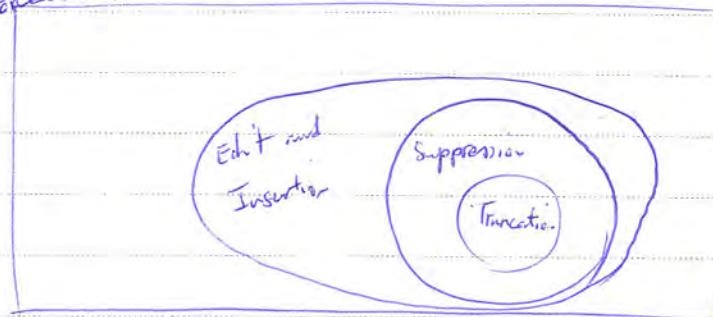
Suppression + Precise + Uniform = Truncation + Precise + Uniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  ✓  
Insertion  
Edit

Suppression + Precise + NonUniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  Truncation + Precise + NonUniform  
Insertion + Precise + NonUniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  Truncation + Precise + NonUniform  
Edit  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  ✓  
Suppression + Edit + NonUniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  ✓  
Insertion + Edit + NonUniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  ✓

Suppression  
Insertion + Precise + NonUniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  Truncation + Precise + NonUniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  ✓  
Edit

Suppression  
Insertion + Precise + NonUniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  Suppression + Precise + NonUniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  ✓  
Edit + Precise + NonUniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  Suppression + Precise + NonUniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  ✓  
Edit + Precise + NonUniform = Insertion + Precise + NonUniform  $\xrightarrow{\text{Ex}}$  ✓

Enforceable Policies



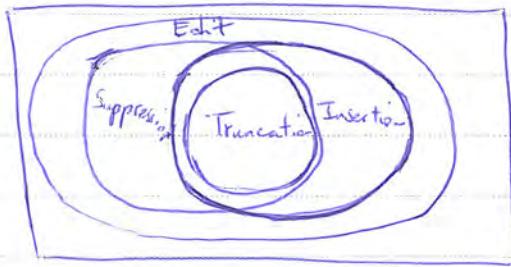
P4PCO

141

Subject: J. J. Legatti, FCS, More enforceable Security Policies, 2002  
 Date Walker  
Bauer

---

2) Edit Automation + Enforcement ... 2005  
 3) Enforcing Non-Safety Policies with Program + Nonuniform  
 Monitors, 2009, 2010 Effective by



### Corrective Enforcement:

$\Rightarrow$  Corrective is in Soundness is very Effective, precise

$$3) A(\bar{S}) \leq 6$$

$\Rightarrow$  Under enforcement, inductive proofs help

(why)

~~Corrective~~  $\Rightarrow$  ~~Inductive proofs help~~  $\Rightarrow$  ~~Corrective~~  $\Rightarrow$  ~~Inductive proofs help~~

why?

Version of En

Characterization (1)

$\Rightarrow$  ~~Properties~~  $\Rightarrow$  ~~Properties~~  $\Rightarrow$  ~~Properties~~  $\Rightarrow$  ~~Properties~~

$\Rightarrow$  SME  $\Rightarrow$  ~~Properties~~  $\Rightarrow$  ~~Properties~~  $\Rightarrow$  ~~Properties~~

$\Rightarrow$  Policy = property + Hyperproperty

$\Rightarrow$  Hyperproperty (policies) = Property + Nonproperty

Engines

Subject: Formal  
Date: 22/11/2023

(8/10)

## Formal Verification of Cryptographic Protocols:

Security Services → e.g. confidentiality, Authentication, Authorization,

Security Mechanisms → e.g. public keys, ...  
is Security mechanisms building security services

Two main parts of security mechanism crypto primitive, i.e.

Protocol for communication between two parties, how to establish a session key, how to verify it, how to exchange messages, etc.

Protocol for key exchange, how to generate a shared key, how to verify it, how to exchange messages, etc.

Protocol for authentication

Low-level primitives, Provable Security, Evaluation

Complexity Theory, Reduction, SSL, Kerberos

Protocol for key exchange, how to generate a shared key, how to verify it, how to exchange messages, etc.

Protocol for key exchange, how to generate a shared key, how to verify it, how to exchange messages, etc.

Protocol for key exchange, how to generate a shared key, how to verify it, how to exchange messages, etc.

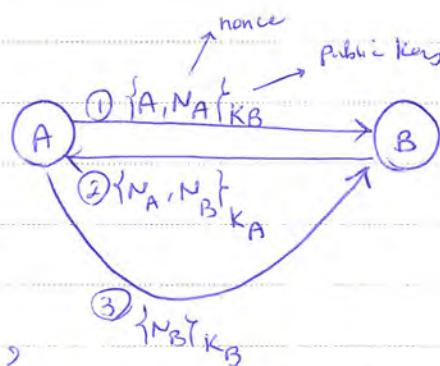
Symbolic, Computational, Provable Security

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

عیوب مکمل نیست . نیافریدن این سیستم را کوچک نماید

برای مکمل نیافریدن این سیستم باید دو کار انجام داد . اول روش ایجاد کلید موقتی است

Example -

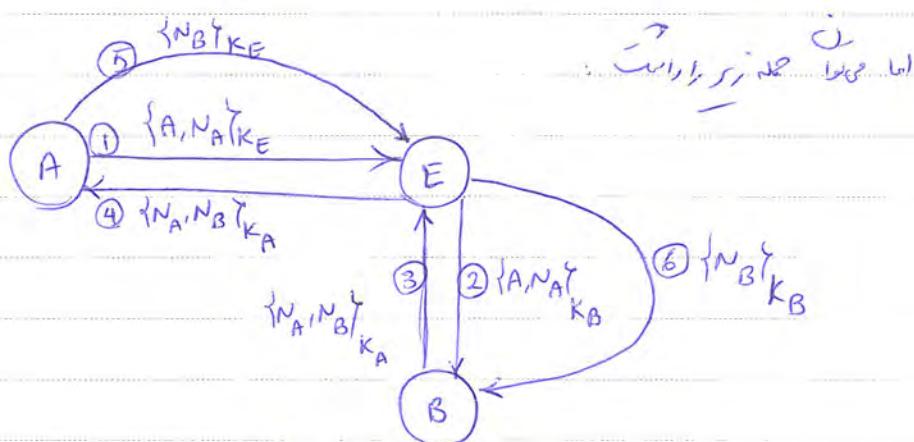


Needham-Schroeder  
Key Exchange

فروض  $N_B, N_A$  در پیش از آغاز سیستم

Principle:  $N_A \neq N_B$

- Key Exchange Session Keys , Mutual Authentication



نیافریدن پیش از آغاز Mutual Auth.

P4PCG: ~~non-fail-safe inter-leaving~~ ! now A has a problem with B

internal attacker (evil) E is available

Subject: Formal

Date

90/1/1

پروتکل های امنیتی در اینجا معرفی شده اند

Product Engineering Practice in Cryptography, دی  
Abadi and Needham

کاربرد امنیتی در پروتکل های امنیتی (کامپیوچر و موبایل)

پروتکل های امنیتی (B) دی, Needham-Schroeder پروتکل امنیتی

هر دو طرف از کسی خود را نمی بینند و هر دو طرف از کسی خود را نمی بینند

Kerberos, SSL v2 دی, جیل

پروتکل های امنیتی

transaction processing specification دی

پروتکل های امنیتی برای این پروتکل های امنیتی

CSP دی, جیل

rewrite rules نی, Communicating state machine دی, جیل

Applied to:

CSP + Security  $\Pi$ -calculus  $\Pi$ -calculus دی, جیل  
(Spi) - (Pi) دی

Concurrency modeling is core دی, جیل

140

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

سریع خود میل را در میان این دو دستگاه، یعنی هر دوی این دستگاه از هم جدا نمایند.

? یعنی  $\text{attacker} \rightarrow \text{msg} \rightarrow \text{process}$  (r)

نحوی خود میل را در میان این دو دستگاه، یعنی هر دوی این دستگاه از هم جدا نمایند.

درین سیستم میل

نحوی خود میل را در میان این دو دستگاه، یعنی هر دوی این دستگاه از هم جدا نمایند.

نحوی خود میل را در میان این دو دستگاه، یعنی هر دوی این دستگاه از هم جدا نمایند.

نحوی خود میل را در میان این دو دستگاه، یعنی هر دوی این دستگاه از هم جدا نمایند.

نحوی خود میل را در میان این دو دستگاه، یعنی هر دوی این دستگاه از هم جدا نمایند.

نحوی خود میل را در میان این دو دستگاه، یعنی هر دوی این دستگاه از هم جدا نمایند.

نحوی خود میل را در میان این دو دستگاه، یعنی هر دوی این دستگاه از هم جدا نمایند.

نحوی خود میل را در میان این دو دستگاه، یعنی هر دوی این دستگاه از هم جدا نمایند.

نحوی خود میل را در میان این دو دستگاه، یعنی هر دوی این دستگاه از هم جدا نمایند.

Survey for Katrin Meadows for Security Properties

Subject: Formal

Date

xx, 4, A

↓  
show methods based on State Machines

state machine models for UML by Doliv and Yao, 1993

On the security of public key protocols, 1983

IEEE

Intender:

- read all traffic
- alter or destroy messages
- create messages
- perform any operation, such as encryption, that is available to the legitimate users of the system

Modeling protocol, initial state number 0 is 0

word 0

→ Word Problem in Word Process

→ rewriting problem → rewrite rules

→ Doliv-Yao

→ observation: knowledge state

PAPCO → rule, backtracking principle

14V

Subject:  
Date

- 1) System Model → Communicating State machine
  - 2) Attacker model → Polar-Yao, state machine
  - 3) Security Requirement → Bad Final State
  - 4) Analysis → Exhaustive Search
- Now (In 4), if you run the attacker, it will work

Polar-Yao is a tool for Interrogator, it helps to find the attack path.

It's a security analysis tool for Polar-Yao.

Exhaustive search is used to find the attack path.

The principal idea is to use a communicating state machine.

In Polar-Yao, the protocol is represented as a communicating state machine.

NA is a protocol word in Polar-Yao.

Protocol word is a sequence of states.

Protocol word is a sequence of states.

Protocol word is a sequence of states.

NRL Protocol Analyzer is used to analyze the protocol.

Interrogator is a tool for Polar-Yao.

It finds the attack path in an insecure state.

State Space is the set of all possible states for the interrogator.

Interrogator uses divide and conquer.

Subject: Formal Verification of Cryptographic Protocols; A Survey  
Date: 20/11/2023

Unreachable states: final states, open interrogator

Infinitely loops: backward steps. Intermediate state

Initial states. If no transitions, no loops. Not initial state

Prover is Proof Assistant, verifier, tactic or solver

Theorem Proving, Model checking, NPA

Syntactic checker (optional) or model checker

Logic systems

Computer scientist uses modal logics

(epistemic)

Reasoning logic. Epistemic logic. Belief logic

e.g. I know that it is cold today → Propositional logic

I believe that → First order logic

know about new information, new belief, new information

Model (new) mode. Belief. new information. new belief. believe

Epistemic logic

Belief logic

P4PCO Belief logic will be used

Subject:

Date

ad ٢٠١٥

ایک ایجاد کردن اور حفظ اور اسکرین شن سیم ہا، حرف کی کریں از ایک  
کوئلے فریکٹ اور مارچھائی لے لیں۔ پہلے کوی خوبی نہیں، سبھی کوی خوبی  
کوئلے کوی خوبی نہیں، دوسرے کوئلے کوی خوبی نہیں، تیسرا کوئلے کوی خوبی  
کوئلے کوی خوبی نہیں۔

لیست پر ہوئے جانشیوں کو راجح کرنے کا ایک  
option ہے۔

possible world (ممکنہ دنیا) کو اپنے اور اپنے ممکنہ دنیا کو

میں possible (ممکن) کہا جائے۔ I know that .  
I believe that .  
خواہ درست۔ (no option of contradiction)

کوئلے کوی خوبی کو اپنے اور

BAN (Burrows, Abadi, Needham) → A logic of authentication  
(ایڈجیتال ایڈجیتال)

Proverif (پروویریف)، First order (اولیہ) اور Prolog (پرولوج) کا ایک

PAPCO (پاپکو) کا ایک Prologue (پرولوج) کا ایک

Theorem Prover (تمثیل کرنے والا) اور Resolution (ریزولوشن)

Subject: Formal

Date

20/10/10

What does a proof search do: Try to prove something

by exploring (Explores) state space -> ways

of applying rules

BAN Logic:

Belief logic

- What does this protocol achieve?

- Does this protocol need more assumptions than another one?

- Does this protocol do anything unnecessary that could be left out without weakening it?

Protocol Authentication

Protocol: Alice sends Bob a message

Bob receives message from Alice

Protocol: Alice sends Bob a message  
Bob receives message from Alice

Protocol: Alice sends Bob a message  
Bob receives message from Alice

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1.  $\overline{K} \rightarrow \overline{K}$  :  $\overline{K} \rightarrow \overline{K}$  (Joe, to be published)  
(John)  $\overline{K} \rightarrow \overline{K}$  (John,  $\overline{K}$ )  
Joe said originally:  $\overline{K} \rightarrow \overline{K}$  (Joe was not yet published)  
Two reply:  $\overline{K} \rightarrow \overline{K}$  (John,  $\overline{K}$ )

Formalizing  $\overline{K}$ :  $\overline{K} \rightarrow \overline{K}$  belief,  $\overline{K}$  fact

Basic Notation:

Many-Sorted model logic  $\vdash$   $\overline{K}$

Principals, encryption keys, formulas  $\rightarrow$   $\overline{K}$   
(statements)

A, B, S : Specific Principals

$K_{ab}, K_{as}, K_{bs}$  : Specific Shared keys

$K_a, K_b, K_s$  : Specific Public keys

$K_a^{-1}, K_b^{-1}, K_s^{-1}$  : Corresponding Private keys

$N_a, N_b, N_c$  : Specific statements

P4PCO

statement  $\vdash$   $\overline{K}$  (in  $\overline{K}$ )

Subject: Formal  
Date: 20/4/16

P, Q, R: Symbols range over principals

X, Y : " " statements

K : " " encryption keys.

$\sqcap$  (AND) Conjunction in propositional logic

↳ Subjunctive, Non-Logical, Pragmatic

$P \models X$  : P believes X

↳ Subjunctive, Non-Logical, Pragmatic  
 $\sqcap$  Semantics refers to BAN logic

$P \triangleleft X$  : P sees X

↳  
 $\sqcap$ .  
↳ Only P knows X for everyone

$P \vdash X$  : P once said X

↳  
 $\sqcap$ .  
↳ X is known by P. Even if X is P

$P \triangleright X$  : P has jurisdiction over X

↳  
 $\sqcap$ .  
↳ P is X's authority

P is an authority on X and is trusted.

(Certification Authority)

PAPCO

105

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

$H(x)$  : The formula  $x$  is fresh

$\frac{P \leftarrow K}{\text{The formula } x \text{ is fresh}}$

$p \xleftarrow{K} Q$  : P and Q may use the shared key K to communicate.

$\frac{P \leftarrow K}{\text{P and Q share key } K}$

$\xrightarrow{K} p$  : p has a public key.

$p \xrightleftharpoons[X]{} Q$  : The formula X is a secret known only to p and Q.

$\{x\}_k$  : The formula x encrypted under the key k.

( $\{x\}_k$  from P : Kriptografi)

$\langle x \rangle_y$  : x combined with the formula y.

↳  $\langle x \rangle_y$  is secret

$\frac{\text{perintah } S_p \text{ dan } S_q \text{ (epoch } i)}$   
 $\text{perintah } S_p \leftarrow$   
 $\text{perintah } S_q \leftarrow$

Subject: Formal

Date

٢٠١٩

(proof system)

Postulates:

message reasoning:

$$\frac{P \models Q \xleftarrow{K} P}{P \models Q \vdash X} \quad P \triangleleft \{x\}_K$$

$$\frac{P \models \xrightarrow{K} Q}{P \models Q \vdash X} \quad P \triangleleft \{x\}_K^{-1}$$

$$\frac{}{P \models Q \vdash X}$$

$$\frac{P \models Q \xleftarrow{Y} P}{P \models Q \vdash X} \quad P \triangleleft x \gamma_y$$

$$P \models Q \vdash X$$

nonce verification:

$$\frac{P \models H(x) \quad P \models Q \vdash X}{P \models Q \models X} \quad \text{مصادقة نونس}$$

(مصادقة علامة إلكترونية)

Jurisdiction:

$$\frac{P \models Q \models X \quad P \models Q \models X}{P \models X}$$

Component statements:

PAPCO

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} P \models X \quad P \models Y \\ \hline P \models (X, Y) \end{array}}{P \models (X, Y)} \quad \frac{P \models X}{P \models X} \quad \frac{P \models Q \models (X, Y)}{P \models Q \models (X, Y)}$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

From  $\vdash_{\text{PFC}}$ ,  $x \vdash_{\text{PFC}} y$

$$\underline{P \vdash_{\text{PFC}} (x, y)}$$

$$P \vdash_{\text{PFC}} X$$

$$\underline{P \triangleleft (x, y)}$$

$$P \triangleleft X$$

$$\underline{P \triangleleft \langle x, y \rangle}$$

$$P \triangleleft X$$

$$\underline{P \vdash Q \leftrightarrow P}$$

$$P \triangleleft X$$

$$P \triangleleft \{x\}_k$$

$$\underline{P \vdash I \rightarrow P}$$

$$P \triangleleft X$$

$$P \triangleleft \{x\}_k$$

$$\underline{P \vdash \exists a \quad P \triangleleft \{x\}_k^{-1}}$$

$$P \triangleleft X$$

$$\underline{P \vdash \#(x)}$$

$$P \vdash \#(x, y)$$

$$\underline{P \vdash R \leftrightarrow R'}$$

$$P \vdash R' \overset{K}{\leftrightarrow} R$$

$$\underline{P \vdash Q \in R \leftrightarrow R'}$$

$$P \vdash Q \in R' \overset{K}{\leftrightarrow} R$$

⋮

A formula  $X$  is provable in the logic from a formula  $y$

if there is a sequence  $Z_0, \dots, Z_n$  where  $Z_0 = y$ ,  $Z_n = X$ , and

each  $Z_{i+1}$  can be obtained from previous ones by the application

of a rule.

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Formal Methods

Year: 9F Month: Y Date: 1 (T)

## Protocol Analysis

### Distributed Programs (System)

Secrecy, Anchoring

\* Secrecy Assurance Oracle

↓ gives formal proof of Secrecy Assurance

Cathrin Meadows

Crypto System:

uses cryptographic primitives

Abstraction

Encryption Hash

(1)  $\text{Enc}(\text{Sym}) \rightarrow \text{Enc}(\text{Sym}) \rightarrow \text{Enc}(\text{Sym})$

(2)  $\text{Hash}(\text{Sym}) \rightarrow \text{Hash}(\text{Sym}) \rightarrow \text{Hash}(\text{Sym})$

(3)  $\text{Prov. Secrty} \rightarrow \text{Prov. Secrty} \rightarrow \text{Prov. Secrty}$

(4)  $\text{Prov. Secrty}$

Blanchet  $\rightarrow$  Mr. Philippe Rogaway

B. Public

(1)  $\{A, N_A, K_A\}$

(2)

A  $\xrightarrow{(2)} B$

(3)

$\{N_A, N_B, K_A\}$

(4)

$\{N_B, N_A, K_B\}$

(5)

Session key

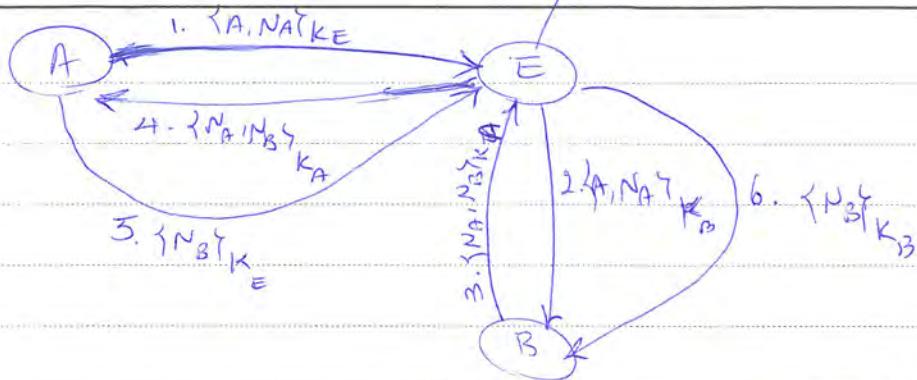
Session key  $\equiv N_B, N_A$  via Mutual Authentication

PoPQ

Subject: Privacy Protection Mechanism

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Powerful Attacker



Attack strategy: E can choose to attack A or B.

1) (Symmetric Key) SK is  $N_A, N_B$  and E has Session keys

2) (Asymmetric Key) E has  $N_A, N_B$  and B has  $K_B$

1) Methods based on state machines

2) Systems based on modal logics

3) Using Algebra to reason about knowledge

Author: Zoltan Dolev and Yao

Year: 1997

The network is assumed to be under the control of an intruder

Who can read all traffic, alter and destroy messages, create messages, perform any operation such as encryption that is available to

legitimate users of the system

insider: able to encrypt the traffic and knowledge of the network

PAPCO

Subject: Formal

Year: 9E Month: 1 Date: 1/10

• ~~Or, the intruder is a formal logic interpreter.~~ ~~It is a formal logic interpreter.~~

The System becomes a machine used by the intruder to generate words.

~~That is, it manipulates terms.~~

Thus, generating words ~~does~~ obeys ~~not~~ certain rules.

e.g.

$$K = K^{-1} (M) = M$$

Thus, we can think of the intruder as manipulating a term-rewriting

systems. If the goal of the intruder is to find out a <sup>word</sup> word that is

wanted to be secret, then the problem of proving a protocol Secure

becomes a ~~word~~ word problem in a term-rewriting system.

• ~~With Participants, Interactions, and (secret) keys (S, K, v, w, G, P, B, J, ...)~~

• ~~Approach~~ ~~Adversary~~ ~~Chosen-plaintext attack~~ ~~Adversary~~ ~~Wants to calculate~~  
~~(Adversary)~~ ~~(Attacker)~~ ~~(intruder)~~

~~Adversary~~ ~~is~~ word-problem

~~Determines Chosen-plaintext (Millen.) Interrogator~~

Subject:

Year. ٢٤ Month. ٩ Date. ٤

Bounded run

Polar - ٤٠٠  
Infinite runs, Integrator  
unlimited round of protocol runs  
(inFinite state)

↑ model checking

NRL index

(meadows)

Liveness and Safety:

$\Sigma$ : action shell

$\Sigma^*$ : infinite words

$\Sigma^\infty$ : infinite trees

$\Sigma = \Sigma^* \cup \Sigma^\infty$

$\sigma \in \Sigma^\infty$

$a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots$

$\Sigma_M \subseteq \Sigma^\infty$

$\tau \in \Sigma^*, \tau \leq \sigma$

$p \subseteq \Sigma^\infty$

prefix

$\tau = a_0 a_1 a_2 \dots a_n$

property

suffix

M satisfies p iff  $M \models p$

$p(\sigma) \Rightarrow \sigma \in p$

the property is true

safety properties

no protocol violation

$\neg p(\sigma) \Rightarrow \exists \tau \leq \sigma (\neg p(\tau) \wedge \forall \sigma', \tau \leq \sigma' \rightarrow \neg p(\sigma'))$

quasi-finite

no prefix  $\tau$

removable!

safety property

access control

liveness property

shallow

$\forall \tau \in \Sigma^*. \exists \sigma \in \Sigma^\infty. \tau \leq \sigma \wedge p(\sigma)$

PaPCo

initial state

final state

removable

invalid sign

# Formal Verification of Cryptographic Protocols: A Survey → meadows

Subject:

Year. 9F Month. 11 Date. 4 ( )

→  
Proposes

→ Model logic  
↳ propositional logic → modal logic (Intentional logic)

↳ Epistemic logic → knowledge  
↳ Temporal logic

If I believed I've received a message encrypted with key K, and I believe that only Alice and I know K, then I believe that the message was originated by either Alice or me.

→ Algebra

→ participant tracker, participant

→ participant originator participant

→ traceability requirement

Kremmer

Tutorial ~~topic~~ we explore → BAN

Subject:  
Year. ۱۴ Month. ۷ Date. ۲۰

## BAN Logic:

A logic of authentication

⇒ Cryptographic Approach  
Authentication

AS: Authentication Server

CA: Certification Authority → public key of CA (very signing)

public key of user (Alice, Bob, etc.)  
private key of user (Alice, Bob, etc.)

Confidentiality, Integrity, Non-repudiation, Availability

⇒ BAN logic global

Freshness -

Joe originally has private key, so Joe can't be denied -

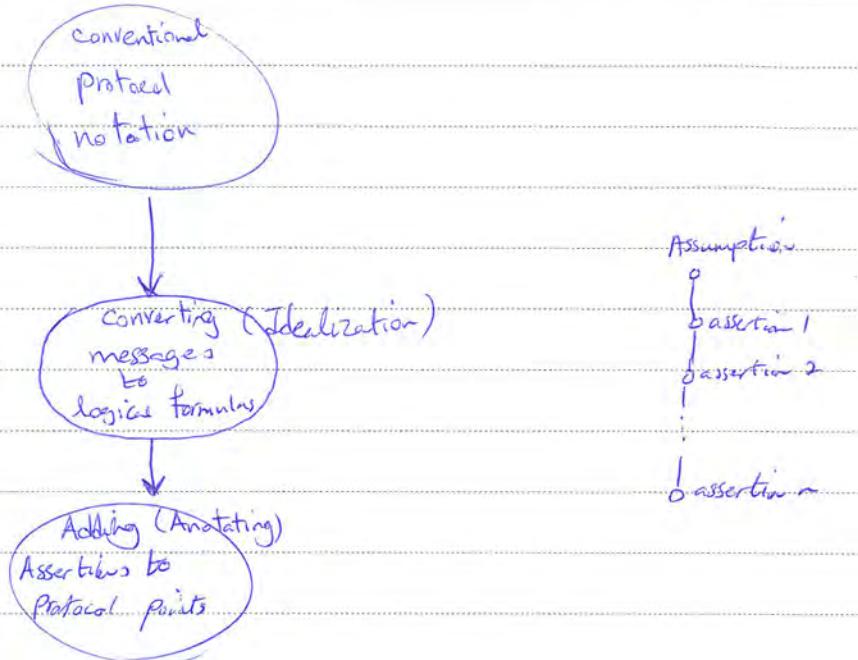
Joe sends his public key  $K_J$  to CA  
(private key)      now Joe is originally

Revoked  
CA issued private key to Alice

Subject:

Year 2014 Month May Date ( )

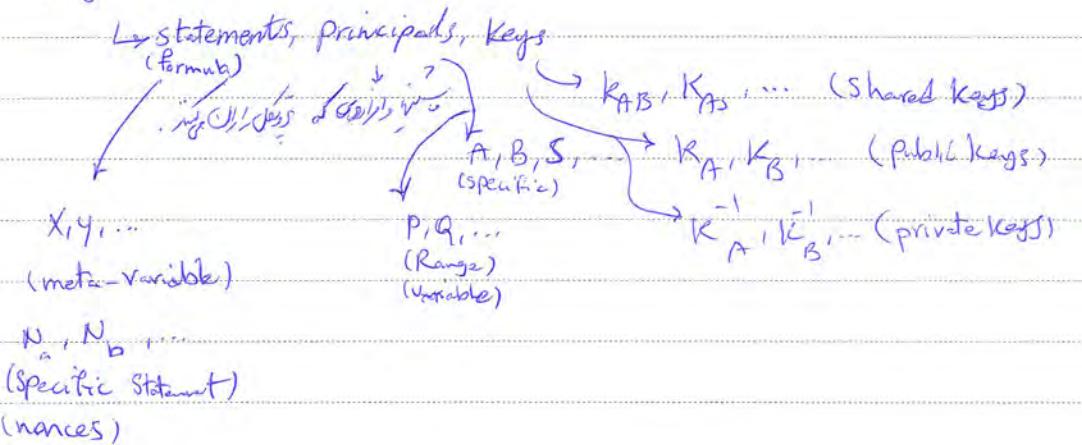
Formalism:



Notation:

many-sorted modal logic

↓  
Object level



nonce: number used once

$x, y, z \equiv x \text{ and } y \text{ and } z$  (sic) conjunction  $\wedge$

Subject:  
Year. 12 Month. 6 Date. 11

Construct:

$P \models X$  : P believes X

( $\neg \exists x \text{ for } \neg p, p \text{, principal}$ )

$P \triangleleft X$  : P sees  $\bar{X}$

( $\exists p \text{ of } X \text{ and } p$ )

$P \sim X$  : P once said X

( $\exists \bar{x} \text{ of } X \text{ and } \bar{x} \sim p$ )

( $\neg \exists \bar{x} \text{ of } X \text{ and } \bar{x} \sim p$ )

(P believed  $\bar{X}$  when he sent the message)

$P \mapsto X$  : P has jurisdictions over X

(P is an authority on X)

( $\exists \text{ of } X \text{ and } \text{trusted by } p$ )

$\#(X)$  : The formula X is fresh

( $\neg \exists \bar{x} \text{ of } X \text{ and } \bar{x} \neq x$ )

( $\neg \exists \bar{x} \text{ of } X \text{ and } \bar{x} \in \text{epoch } n$ )  
 $\bar{x} \in \text{epoch } n$

$p \xleftarrow{K} Q$  : P and Q may use the shared key K to communicate

( $\exists \bar{Q}, Q, P \text{ having } K \text{ as a key}$ )

$P \xrightarrow{K} p$  : P has K as a public key. ( $K^{-1}$  is the matching secret key)

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Year . Month . Date . ( )

$p \xrightarrow{x} q$  : The formula  $x$  is a secret known only to  $p, q$

$\{xy\}_k$  : The formula  $x$  encrypted under the key  $k$ .

$\{xy\}_k$  from  $p$   
 $\downarrow$   
~~secret~~

$\langle xy \rangle_p$  :  $x$  combined with the formula  $y$

concatenate ( $\langle xy \rangle_p$ )  
password  $\langle \langle xy \rangle_p \rangle_k$

Logical Postulates:

- message meaning

$p \models Q \xrightarrow{k} p, P \models \{xy\}_k \rightarrow$

$p \models Q \vdash x$

implicitly from  $R, R \neq p$

$p \models \xrightarrow{k} Q, P \models \{xy\}_k \rightarrow$

$p \models Q \vdash x$

$p \models Q \xrightarrow{k} p, P \models \langle xy \rangle_p \rightarrow$

$p \models Q \vdash x$

Subject: Formal  
Year: AF Month: Date: A ( )

CertiFormal Semantics iGIBAN

- nonce verification

$$P \in \#(X), P \in Q \rightsquigarrow X$$

$$P \in Q \in X$$

- Justification

$$P \in Q \mapsto X, P \in Q \in X$$

↳ authority C<sup>1</sup>

$$P \in X$$

$$\begin{array}{c} P \in X, P \in Y \\ \hline P \in (X, Y) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} P \in (x, y) \\ \hline P \in X \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} P \in Q \in (x, y) \\ \hline P \in Q \in X \end{array}$$

$$P \in Q \in (x, y)$$

$$P \in Q \in X$$

$$P \in Q \in X \quad P \in Q \in Y$$

$$P \in Q \in (x, y)$$

↳ variable

↳ individual, substitution, object

$$P \in (x, y)$$

$$P \in X$$

$$P \in \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$P \in X$$

$$P \in Q \stackrel{R}{\longleftrightarrow} P, P \in \{x\}_K$$

↳ pairing function

$$P \in \stackrel{K}{\longrightarrow} P, P \in \{x\}_K$$

$$P \in X$$

$$P \in \stackrel{K}{\longrightarrow} Q, P \in \{x\}_{K-1}$$

$$P \in X$$

$$P \in \#(X)$$

$$P \in R \stackrel{K}{\longleftrightarrow} R'$$

$$P \in R' \stackrel{K}{\longleftrightarrow} R$$

Subject: Formal Methods to Security  
Year: 1<sup>st</sup> Month: Y Date: 11/15/2019

$$P \in Q \models R \xleftarrow{K} R'$$

$$P \in Q \models R' \xleftarrow{K} R$$

no loss of belief  $\rightarrow$  no leakage

↳

Delegation States:

Principal A may let the server S generate an arbitrary shared

key for A and B.

$$A \in S \models A \xleftarrow{K} B$$

(S(K))  $\rightarrow$  S(A, B)  $\xrightarrow{K}$  A, B

$$A \in \forall K. (S \models A \xleftarrow{K} B)$$

for all  $\forall$  quantifier  $\forall$

$$A \in \forall K. (S \models B \models A \xleftarrow{K} B) \rightarrow$$
 no delegation

$$A \in S \models \forall K. (B \models A \xleftarrow{K} B) \rightarrow$$
 no delegation

(out) outputs B  $\rightarrow$  just sends

no quantifiers ( $\forall$   $\exists$ )

just B  $\rightarrow$  no delegation

(no  $\forall$ )

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

## Idealized Protocols:

Jacobson's BAN logic

P  $\rightarrow$  Q: message

$\downarrow$   
 $(P, J_{pq})$   
Symbolic bit string

if b statement  $\rightarrow$   $J_{pq} \in \{0, 1\}$

$(P, J_{pq}) \rightarrow J_{pq} \in \{0, 1\}$

A  $\rightarrow$  B:  $\{A, K_{ab}\}$

$K_{bs}$

$\downarrow$   
A  $\rightarrow$  Server, B  $\xrightarrow{K_{ab}}$

A  $\rightarrow$  B:  $\{A \leftrightarrow B\}$

$K_{bs}$

$\downarrow$   
A  $\leftrightarrow$  B

B  $\in \{A \leftrightarrow B\}$

Principle belief  $\rightarrow$   $J_{pq} \in \{0, 1\}$

Message  $\rightarrow$   $J_{pq} \in \{0, 1\}$   $\rightarrow$  plain text  $\rightarrow$   $J_{pq} \in \{0, 1\}$   
Short cut

$\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}_{K_{bs}}$

Message  $\rightarrow$  encrypted  
Finance?

Signature  $\rightarrow$   $J_{pq} \in \{0, 1\}$

Subject:  
Year Month Date (S)

Protocol (1) 2 Intention  
Protocol (2) original (1) Intention

### Protocol Analysis:

- The idealized patient is derived from the original one  
bit string form
- Assumptions about the initial state are written:  
↳ initialization
- logical formulas are attached to the statements of the protocol,  
as assertions about the state of the system after each statement.
- The logical postulates applied to the assumptions and assertions  
in order to discover the beliefs held by the parties in the  
protocol.

↳ annotated belief sheet

[Assumption]  $S_1$  [Assertion]  $S_2$  [Assertion] ... [Assertion]  $S_n$  [Assertion]  
↳  $\vdash S_0 \rightarrow S_1$

$[y] (p \rightarrow q, x) [q, q \wedge x]$

↳  $\vdash S_1 \rightarrow S_2$  assertion is a postulate

RFCO

IV

Subject: Formal Approaches  
Year 1394 Month 02 Date 13 5

If  $x$  is an assertion (but not the assumption) in a legal annotation  $A$ ,

if  $x'$  is provable from  $x$ , and if  $A'$  is the result of substituting  $x'$  for  $x$  in  $A$ , then  $A'$  is a legal annotation.

if  $x$  is an assumption. Then  $x$  is the negation of  $x$ . If  $x$  is the assumption, then  $x$  is the negation of  $x$ .

For example

Not concurrent, no sequential, express BAN. Most explicit = A. Simplest.

No freshening, no self-expression, party goes to  $\neg BAN$  it.

With freshness, with self-expression, with self-expression, with self-expression.

Timestamp, Sub, Enclosure

The Goals of Authentication:

(Authenticity, Non-repudiation, Integrity, Non-malleability, Confidentiality)

Non-repudiation, Confidentiality, Non-malleability, Knowledgeability

No self-expression, no self-expression, no self-expression, no self-expression.

Original Authentication:

A EA  $\xleftarrow{K} B$   
B EA  $\xleftarrow{K} B$

Original Authentication

A EA  $\xleftarrow{K} B$

Subject: ~~Subject~~  
Year: Month: Date: 10/10

WJU)

1987

## The Out-way-Rexes Protocol

A shared key authentication protocol

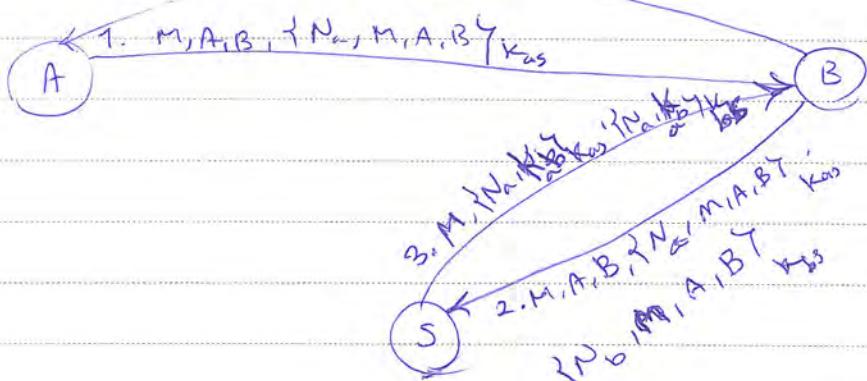
A, B, S → Agent

$K_{as}, K_{bs}$  → Shared key  
(private)  
(secret)

$N_a, N_b, M$  → session number Server

$A \rightarrow B: \{M, A, B, \{N_a, M, A, B\}^{K_{as}}$  CS → digital signature

4.  $M, \{N_a, K_{ab}\}^{K_{as}}$



idealization:

1.  $A \rightarrow B: \{N_a, N_b\}$

فیصلہ پریمیو

$K_{as}$  یا  $K_{bs}$  کے لیے ایک معمولی کلید استفادہ کرنے کا نقطہ نظر

2.  $B \rightarrow S: \{N_a, N_b\}^{K_{as}}, \{N_b, N_c\}^{K_{bs}}$

3.  $S \rightarrow B: \{N_a, (A \xleftarrow{K_{ab}} B), (B \xleftarrow{K_{bs}} N_c)\}^{K_{as}}$

$\{N_b, (A \xleftarrow{K_{ab}} B), (A \xleftarrow{K_{bs}} N_c)\}^{K_{bs}}$

PAPCO

✓

Subject: Paul

Year AH Month.

Date. ١٥/٦/٢٠

4.  $B \rightarrow A : \{N_a, (A \xleftarrow{K_{ab}} B), (B \vdash N_c)\} \vdash_{K_w}$

Assumptions:

~~Assume that~~  $A \models A \xleftarrow{K_w} s$

( $\vdash_{K_w}(S)$ )

$B \models B \xleftarrow{K_{bs}} s$

$S \models B \xleftarrow{K_{bs}} s$

$S \models B \xleftarrow{K_{bs}} s$

$S \models A \xleftarrow{K_{ab}} B \vdash . \quad \text{So } S \vdash$

$A \models S \Rightarrow A \xleftarrow{K} B$

$B \models S \Rightarrow A \xleftarrow{K} B$

$A \models S \Rightarrow (B \vdash X)$

$B \models S \Rightarrow (A \vdash X)$

$A \models \#(N_a)$

$B \models \#(N_b)$

$A \models \#(N_c)$

$B \vdash \{N_a, N_c\} \vdash_{K_w}$

With reply:  $\vdash_{K_w}$

$S \vdash \{N_a, N_c\} \vdash_{K_w} \{N_b, N_c\} \vdash_{K_{bs}}$

$S \models A \xleftarrow{K_{as}} s$

$S \models B \xleftarrow{K_{bs}} s$

$S \models A \vdash (N_a, N_c)$

$S \models B \vdash (N_b, N_c)$

Subject:  
Year AF Month. Y Date 10 ( )

3. :

$B \in E A \xleftrightarrow{Kab} B$        $B \in S \nRightarrow (A \xleftrightarrow{Kab} B)$

$B \in A \xleftrightarrow{Kab} B$

$A \in A \xleftrightarrow{Kab} B$

جتنی

جس دلکھنے والے کو اپنے بیان کرے۔ اسی کو اپنے انتہائی جذبہ کا جو ایجاد کرے۔ اسی کو Authentic, Good کہا جاتا ہے۔

$B \in A \in A \xleftrightarrow{Kab} B$

$A \in B \in A \xleftrightarrow{Kab} B$

سے Up derive جس کے

1.  $A \in B \in N_c$

$A \in S \in (B \in N_c) \quad S \in \#(N_c)$

$A \in S \in B \in N_c$

$A \in S \nRightarrow (B \in N_c)$

$A \in B \in N_c$

$A \in \#(N_c)$

$A \in B \in N_c$

+

$B \in \#(N_c)$

2.  $B \in A \in N_c$

پڑھنے والے کو اپنے ایجاد کرے۔ اسی کو اپنے ایجاد کرنے والے کو اپنے ایجاد کرے۔

پڑھنے والے کو اپنے ایجاد کرنے والے کو اپنے ایجاد کرے۔

to, (2<sup>nd</sup> part) (Shankay Jeevan). in BAN  $\rightarrow$  most work

Subject :  
Year: 97 Month: 1 Date: 10 ( )

Semantics of BAN, Minimal Trust Theory, Epistemic Logic (Gödel)

↳ Gödel's modal logic

Temporal Calculus  $\rightarrow$  STTP  
(Stanford Temporal Proof)  
↳ Barwise's Apparent self

Running Example -

The Needham-Schroeder Public Key Protocol (Mutual Authentication)

$A \rightarrow B : \{ \langle A, N_a \rangle^a \}_{PK(B)}$   $\rightarrow$  asymmetric  
concrete pairing

$B \rightarrow A : \{ \langle N_a, N_b \rangle^a \}_{PK(A)}$

$A \rightarrow B : \{ \langle N_b \rangle^a \}_{PK(B)}$

↳ challenge-Response based session key

↳ After 3rd message session key is  $N_b \rightarrow N_a$

$A \xrightarrow{\{ \langle A, N_a \rangle^a \}_{PK(B)}} B \xrightarrow{\{ \langle N_a, N_b \rangle^a \}_{PK(A)}} C \xrightarrow{\{ \langle N_b \rangle^a \}_{PK(B)}} B$

Subject:  
Year. ٩٦ Month. ٥ Date. ٢٠١٤

B  $\xrightarrow{\{N_b\}^a_{PK(B)}}$

A  $\xleftarrow{\{N_a, Z\}^a_{PK(A)}}$

A  $\xrightarrow{\{Z\}^a_{PK(B)}}$

B  $\xleftarrow{\{N_b\}^a_{PK(B)}}$

جواب

A  $\xrightarrow{\{K_A, N_a\}^a_{PK(A)}}$



C(A)  $\xrightarrow{\{K_A, N_a\}^a_{PK(B)}}$  B

نحو A (نحو C)

C(A)  $\xleftarrow{\{N_a, N_b\}^a_{PK(A)}}$  B

A  $\xleftarrow{\{N_a, N_b\}^a_{PK(A)}}$  C

A  $\xrightarrow{\{N_b\}^a_{PK(C)}}$



C(A)  $\xrightarrow{\{N_b\}^a_{PK(B)}}$  B

نحو C (نحو B) (نحو A)

الـ CCA decryption oracle

جواب

Subject:  
Year 94 Month 2 Date 26

$$B \rightarrow A = \{ \langle N_a, \langle B, N_b \rangle \rangle \}^a_{PK(A)}$$

Applied - pi calculus CSP  
just like CSP but with  
variables and symbolic

-, Constraint System, Strand spaces

### Terms:

Definition - Given a set  $X$  of variables and a set  $N$  of names  
(used to represent atomic data such as keys, nonces or identification),

the set of terms of the signature  $F$ , the variables  $X$  and the names  $N$   
a set of function symbols  $\rightarrow$  arity  $\rightarrow$   $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} T_i$

is denoted  $T(F, X, N)$  and is inductively defined as names, variables,

and function symbols applied to other terms.

$$\frac{}{y_1, y_2}$$

$$x, y, z \quad n, n_1, n_2 \quad f_1, f_2$$

Term  $\rightarrow x ; f_1(n, n_2) ; f_2(x, f_1(n_1, n_2), n_1) ; n$

Example -  $F_{\text{std}} = \{ \text{senc}, \text{aenc}, \text{pair}, \text{pk} \}$   
arity 2 2 2 1

$$t_0 = \text{aenc}(\text{pair}(a, n_a), \text{pk}(k_b))$$

$$\langle t_1, t_2 \rangle \triangleq \text{Pair}(t_1, t_2)$$

$$\{t_1\}^S_{t_2} \triangleq \text{senc}(t_1, t_2)$$

$$\{t_1\}^a_{t_2} \triangleq \text{aenc}(t_1, t_2)$$

Subject:

Year 98 Month 2 Date 20

Positions of a term  $t$  is written  $\text{pos}(t) \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$ .

$\epsilon$ : empty string

$$\text{pos}(f(t_1, \dots, t_n)) = \{ \epsilon \} \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^n \text{pos}(t_i)$$

root

The set of subterms of  $t$  is written  $\text{st}(t)$ . The subterm of

$t$  at position  $p \in \text{pos}(t)$  is written  $t|_p$ . In particular,  $t|_\epsilon = t$ .

The term obtained by replacing  $t|_p$  with a term  $u$  in  $t$  is denoted  $t[u]_p$ .

$$t_0 = \text{aenc}(\text{Pair}(a, n_a), \text{PK}(K_b))$$

$$\text{pos}(t_0) = \{\epsilon, 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2, 2.1\}$$

$$\text{st}(t_0) = \{t_0, \text{Pair}(a, n_a), a, n_a, \text{PK}(K_b), K_b\}$$

$$t_0[\text{aenc}(n_a, \text{PK}(K_b))]_1 = \text{aenc}(\text{aenc}(n_a, \text{PK}(K_b)), \text{PK}(K_b)).$$

$\text{pair}_1$  term,  $\text{pair}_2$  position  $\rightarrow *$

at  $\epsilon$  position  $\rightarrow$   $\text{st}(t_0)$   $\rightarrow$  substitution

(substitution)

Definition A substitution is a function  $\sigma$  from a finite subset,

called domain and denoted  $\text{Dom}(\sigma)$  of the set of variables  $X$ , to

PAPCO

$T(F, X, N)$

49

Subject:

Year: 94 Month: 2 Date: 20

when applied to a term, a substitution replaces any variable  $x$  by the corresponding term  $\sigma(x)$ .

$$\sigma(x) = x \quad x \notin \text{Dom}(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma(F(t_1, \dots, t_n)) = F(\sigma(t_1), \dots, \sigma(t_n))$$

Two terms  $u$  and  $v$  are said unifiable if there exists a substitution  $\sigma$ , called unification, such that  $\sigma(u) = \sigma(v)$ .

$$u\sigma = v\sigma$$

Proposition - If two terms  $u$  and  $v$  are unifiable, then exists

<sup>a</sup> the most general unifier  $\text{mgu}(u, v)$  such that any unifier is actually an instance of  $\text{mgu}(u, v)$ , i.e. for any  $\sigma$  such that  $u\sigma = v\sigma$ ,  $\exists \theta. \sigma = \text{mgu}(u, v)\theta$ .

Message Deduction:

it deduces  $\text{mgu}(u, v)$   $\sigma$   $\text{mgu}(u, v)\sigma$  Attacker

Inference System

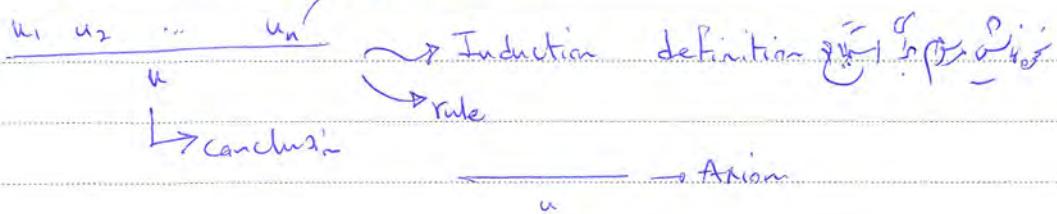
Formal Models and techniques for analyzing security protocols.

Steve Kremer, 2014 (Tutorial) 160-170 Pages

Subject:

Year: AF Month: T Date: 10 (1)

Primer



Rule Scheme

Senc( $m, k$ )  $\vdash_k$   
 $m$

↓  
Rule, Substitution

Definition - An inference rule is a rule of the form

$$\frac{u_1 \ u_2 \ \dots \ u_n}{u}$$

such that  $u_1, \dots, u_n$  are terms (with variables). An inference system

is a set of inference rules.

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \text{logic: } \mathcal{L} \\ \frac{P \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \end{array}$$

Attackers, Adversaries, Deduce (Cryptographic) Attacker

IPR: Inference System of Dolev-Yao

$$\frac{x \ y}{\langle x, y \rangle} \quad \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{x} \quad \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{y}$$

↓  
Introduction  
Composition

$$\frac{}{\text{Senc}(x, y)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Senc}(x, y) \quad y}{x}$$

$$\frac{x \ y}{\text{aenc}(x, P_K(y))}$$

$$\frac{}{y}$$

Symmetric encryption

asymmetric encryption

minimal of I<sub>PR</sub>

PPCO

NV

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ( )

## Derivability:

$$S_0 = \{ \langle K_1, K_2 \rangle, \langle K_3, a \rangle, \{ \text{ny}^S \langle K_1, K_2 \rangle \}$$

Is  $\langle n, a \rangle$  derivable? Can  $\langle n, a \rangle$  be deduced from  $S_0$ ?  
(deducible)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\ \text{Inference rule} \\ \text{Scheme} \end{array} \frac{\langle K_1, K_2 \rangle \quad \langle K_3, a \rangle}{\frac{\text{wience} \leftarrow \frac{K_1}{K_3}}{\frac{\langle K_1, K_3 \rangle}{\frac{\text{ny}^S \rightarrow \text{Sen}(\text{ny}^S \langle K_1, K_3 \rangle)}{\frac{\langle K_1, K_3 \rangle}{\frac{\langle K_3, a \rangle}{a}}}}} \quad \langle n, a \rangle \\ \text{proof tree} \\ \text{or derivation tree} \rightarrow \text{Bottom-up} \\ \text{(forward)} \end{array}$$

Definit. - let  $I$  be an inference system. A term  $t$  is deducible

in one step from a set of terms  $S$  for the inference system  $I$ ,

denoted  $S \vdash_I^1 t$  if there exists an inference rule  $\frac{u_1 \dots u_n}{n}$  of  $I$ ,

and terms  $u_1, \dots, u_n$  in  $S$ , and a substitution  $\theta$  such that

$$t_i = u_i \theta \quad (1 \leq i \leq n) \text{ and } t = u \theta$$

We say that  $\frac{t_1 \dots t_n}{t}$  is an instance of  $\frac{u_1 \dots u_n}{n}$ .

Subject: Formal  
Year AF Month: R Date: YY ( )

A term  $t$  is deducible of a set of terms  $S$ , written  $S \vdash_I t$ , if there exists a proof tree  $\Pi$ , that is a tree such that

- the leaves of  $\Pi$  are labeled by terms in  $S$ .

- if a node of  $\Pi$  is labeled by  $t_{n+1}$  and has as child

nodes labeled by  $t_1, \dots, t_n$  respectively, then  $\frac{t_1 - t_n}{t_{n+1}}$  is an instance of some inference rule of  $I$ .

- The root of  $\Pi$  is labeled by  $t$ .

\* The set of Terms ( $\Pi$ ) is the set of all terms that

appear in any rule of  $\Pi$ .

( $\vdash$  is the symbol for term is deducible given an ordering)

The intoder deduction problem:

(Decision Problem)

Let  $I$  be an inference system. The intoder deduction

problem consists in deciding the following problem.

→ Decision Problem

Input: A finite set of terms  $S$  and a term  $t$

Output: whether  $S \vdash_I t$

Subject: Paul  
Year: 94 Month: 02 Date: 22

Abadi, 2006  
Ganter

Undecidable in global inference system

In global inference system Skolem Theory does not hold

Definition - A inference system I is local if For any finite set of terms S and for any term t such that  $S \vdash t$  there exists a proof tree  $T \in$  of  $S \vdash t$  such that any term labeling T is in  $st(S \cup \{t\})$ .

↳ subterm of?

Theorem - let I be a local inference system. The intorder deduction problem is decidable in polynomial time (PTIME).

Proof -

- Let  $S_0 = S$

- let  $S_{i+1} = S_i \cup \{t \mid t \text{ is a subterm of } st(S_i \cup \{t\})\}$

- if  $S_i = S_{i+1}$  then Stop.

- check whether  $t \in S_i$  (Yes/No)

$|st(S \cup \{t\})| = N \rightarrow S_{i+1} \subseteq S_i \cup \{t\} \subseteq S_i \cup N$ , then

PAPCO

- Subterm ordering  
Corresponding to the tree, global ordering

Subject: Formal  
Year: AF Month: R Date: 11 (1)

Theorem - The Dolar-Yao inference system  $I_{DY}$  is local.

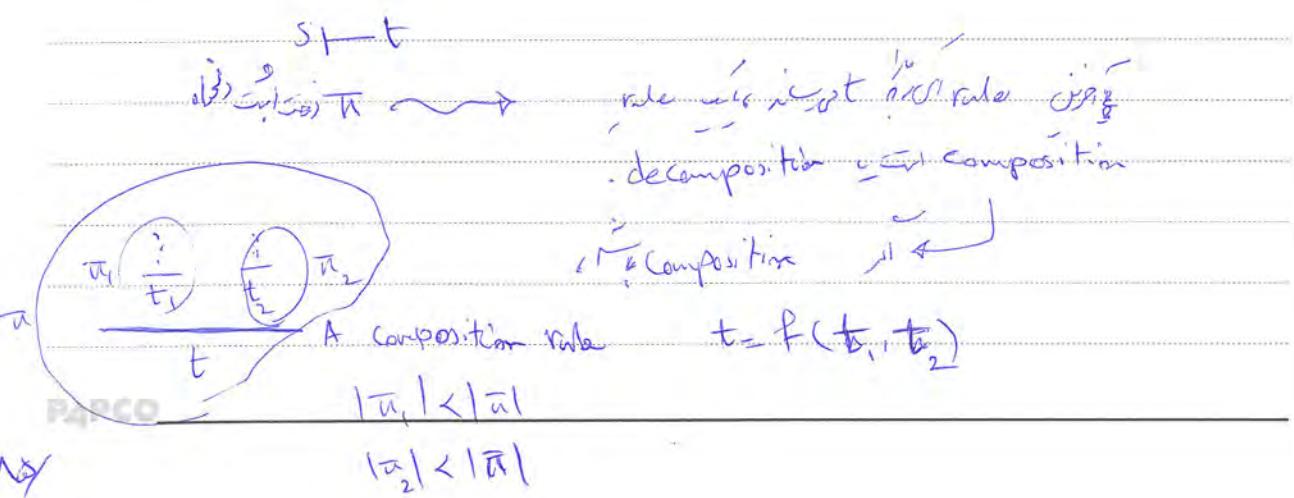
Proof - we say that a proof tree  $T$  of  $s \vdash t$  is minimal if

its number of nodes is minimal. ( $\frac{d_1}{d_2} \text{ where } d_1 < d_2$ )  
 $t \in T$  is a closed node.

For any  $s, t$  such that  $s \vdash t$ , for any minimal proof  $T$  of  $s \vdash t$ , it holds that  $\text{Terms}(\pi) \subseteq s \vdash (s \cup t)$ .

Moreover, if  $\pi$  is reduced to a leaf or ends with in decomposition rule then  $\text{Terms}(\pi) \subseteq s \vdash s$ .

Base Case  $\rightarrow |\text{nodes}| = 1 \Rightarrow$   $\pi$



Subject: Formal  
Year: 02 Month: 02 Date: 22

Yours,

$$\text{Terms}(\pi_1) \subseteq \text{st}(\text{su}_1 + \text{t}_1) \subseteq \text{st}(\text{su}_1 + \text{t}_2)$$

$$\text{Terms}(\pi_2) \subseteq \text{st}(\text{su}_2 + \text{t}_2) \subseteq \text{st}(\text{su}_1 + \text{t}_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Terms}(\pi) \subseteq \text{st}(\text{su}_1 + \text{t}_2).$$

( $\text{disj}_1, \text{disj}_2$ ) Under decomposition rule (S9, S10)

### Equational Theory and static Equivalences:

indistinguishability

is a binary relation over inference system

and its rules are primitive

i)

Exclusive OR

$$m \oplus m = 0 \rightarrow \text{cancelation property}$$

$$(m \oplus m) \cdot x = 0 \cdot x$$

$$0 \cdot x = 0$$

$F$  be a signature. An equational theory  $E$  is a set of

equations  $u=v$ , where  $u$  and  $v$  are terms  $T(F, x, N)$ .

The equivalence relation  $=_E$  is defined by the equation of  $E$  closed by

reflexive ✓  
symmetric ✓  
transitive

Subject:  
Year. 94 Month. 2 Date. 25

reflexivity, symmetry, transitivity, substitution, and context.

$\frac{u \equiv v}{E} \text{ for any } u = v \in E \text{ and any substitution}$

$- u_1 \equiv v_1, \dots, u_k \equiv v_k \text{ implies } f(u_1, \dots, u_k) \underset{E}{\equiv} f(v_1, \dots, v_k)$

Context

$\downarrow$   
 $\downarrow$  change  $\rightarrow$  open  $\alpha$

- holes term  $\underline{u}$
- placeholder
- $\omega$

Example: XOR ( $E_{\oplus}$ )

$\hookrightarrow$  Equivalence Relation on

$$x \oplus (y \oplus z) = (x \oplus y) \oplus z$$

minim theory  
 $x \oplus y = y \oplus x$   
 $x \oplus n = 0$   
for XOR  
 $x \oplus 0 = x \rightarrow$  identity

$\downarrow$   $\oplus$ ,  $\sim$ , Equality other Function Symbols - XOR -

If  $u = k_1 \oplus k_2$ ,  $v = k_2 \oplus k_3$ ,  $w = k_1 \oplus k_3$  Then  $w = \frac{u \oplus v}{E_{\oplus}}$ .

$$u \oplus v = (k_1 \oplus k_2) \oplus (k_2 \oplus k_3)$$

$\frac{=}{E_{\oplus}} ((k_1 \oplus k_2) \oplus k_3) \oplus k_3$  Associativity and substitution  
 $\downarrow$   
Substitution or Associativity rule

$\checkmark$   
Context  
Reflexivity  
Symmetry  
Associativity  
Commutativity, Substitution, Transitivity

$\downarrow$   
Context

Subject:

Year: 2019 Month: 2 Date: 27

# Equational Theory of Joining

$$= E \oplus (K_1 \oplus 0) \oplus K_3$$

$$= E \oplus K_1 \oplus K_3 = W$$

Properties of join operation  
Associativity, commutativity, idempotency

Example - modular equation

$E_{\text{exp}}$  (RSA, El-Gamal, Diffie-Hellman)

$$\exp(\exp(g, y)/z) = \exp(\exp(g, z)y)$$
$$x^2 = x^2 \rightarrow x = z$$

A  $\rightarrow$  B:  $\exp(g, m_a)$

B  $\rightarrow$  A:  $\exp(g, m_b)$

$$\exp(\exp(g, m_a), m_b) = \exp(\exp(g, m_b), m_a)$$

↳ public key

$\exp(g, m_a) \rightarrow$  private key

↳ discrete logarithm

Example - Encryption

$E_{\text{enc}}$

destructor operator  $J_{\text{dec}} = \{ \text{sdec}, \text{adec}, \text{fst}, \text{snd} \}$

Subject: Final  
Year: 94 Month: 2 Date: 07

$E_{enc}$  is an equational theory over  $T(F_{std} \cup F_{der} \cup F_{\oplus}, X)$ .

( $\rightarrow$   $\exists$  disjoint, non-fraction symbol  
pair of names)

Entail theory for encryption

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dec}(\text{enc}(x, y), y) = x \\ \text{adec}(\text{aenc}(x, \text{PK}(y)), y) = x \\ \text{fst}(\text{pair}(x, y)) = x \\ \text{snd}(\text{pair}(x, y)) = y \end{array} \right\}$  <sup>sem</sup>

Definition:

$\vdash_E$  is a deduction system defined by

Eq. Theory

1)  $\frac{}{\vdash_E t =_E t'}$  if  $t =_E t'$  . Substitution of  $t$  by  $t'$ , term  $\beta$

2)  $\frac{t_1, \dots, t_n}{F(t_1, \dots, t_n)}$  <sup>3. Q/F terms in  $\Sigma^*$</sup>   
<sup>Function symbol</sup>

Example -  $E_{\oplus}^{enc}$  over  $T(F_{std} \cup F_{der} \cup F_{\oplus}, X)$

Let  $S = \{ \text{enc}(a, a \oplus c), a \oplus b, b \oplus c \}$

P4PCO  $\vdash_E a ?$   
Eq. Theory  $E_{\oplus}^{enc}$

ny

Subject: Formal  
Year: 9<sup>th</sup> Month: ✓ Date: IV ( )

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} a \oplus b \quad b \oplus c \\ \hline (a \oplus b) \oplus b \oplus c \end{array}}{a \oplus c \quad \text{senc}(a, a \oplus c)}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{sdec}(\text{senc}(a, a \oplus c), a \oplus c)}$$

Intuitively: uniform deduction in Equational Theory

Proposition - Let  $E$  be an equational theory. Let  $S$  be a set of

terms and  $t$  be a term. Then,  $S \vdash_E t$  iff there exists a context  $C$

$\in \bigcup_{\text{hole}} \text{hole of a term } \underline{t}$

such that  $n(C) = \emptyset$  and terms  $t_1, \dots, t_n \in S$  such that  $t = C[t_1, \dots, t_n]$

where  $C[t_1, \dots, t_n]$  denotes  $C$  where the holes (variables) are replaced

by  $t_i$ .

$$\text{sdec}(x, y \oplus z) [ \text{senc}(a \oplus c), a \oplus b, b \oplus c ] \quad \text{do?}$$

$$= E \oplus V E_{\text{enc}}$$

Intuition: deduction?

Exercise: induction  $\leftarrow$  only if part

Proof:  $\vdash_E S \vdash_E t \Rightarrow \exists C, E, \dots, t_n \in S. n(C) = \emptyset \wedge t = C[T_1, \dots, T_n]$

Context  $\vdash_E$  or  $\vdash_E$   $\leftarrow$  if part

P4PCO (Cap Utilization Problem)

$\vdash_E$  = only if  $\vdash_E$

abduction over Oua

Proposition - Let  $S$  be a set of terms and  $t$  be a term in the

term algebra  $T(F_{std}, X, N)$ . Then,

$S \vdash t$  iff  $S \vdash t$ .

$I_{\text{Eq}}$

$E_{\text{enc}}$

$(\exists f : \Sigma^{\tilde{t}}) . f(t) \in S$  (if  $f$  is closed)

Substitution  $\beta$

binder

$\eta$

Definition - A Frame is an expression  $\varphi = \exists^{\tilde{n}} \theta = \exists^{\tilde{n}} \{M_1, \dots, M_n\}$   
 $\vdash_{\text{Frame}(\Gamma, \Delta, \Theta)}$

where  $\theta$  is a substitution,  $\tilde{n}$  is a set of names that are restricted

in  $\varphi$ .  $M_1, \dots, M_n \rightarrow$  Attacker knowledge

$\tilde{n} \rightarrow$  initially Attacker doesn't know (initial name)

$\text{Dom}(\varphi) \triangleq \text{Dom}(\theta)$

$$\exists K \varphi = \exists (\tilde{n} \cup \{K\}) \theta$$

Definition

$$\exists K = \exists^{\tilde{n}} \{x_1, x_2, \dots\} \text{ snc}(\tilde{n}, K)$$

$\downarrow$   
Endogenous. initial  $K$ : Attacker

Subject: Formal Approaches to IS  
Year: 1F Month: Y Date: 19 ( )

(Deduction)

Definition

$$\varphi \vdash_E t \text{ if } \text{Dom}(\varphi) \cup (\mathcal{N} \setminus \bar{m}) \vdash_E t$$

Example -  $\varphi_1 = \exists n \forall \theta_1 : \theta_1 = \{\text{SendPair}(n, m), K\}/x, K/y\}$

$$\varphi_1 \vdash_E n$$

$$M = \text{Fst}(\text{Dec}(x, y))$$

$$M \theta_1 = n$$

Definition - let  $\varphi = \exists n \forall \theta$  be a frame and  $t$  a term such that

$\varphi \vdash_E t$ . A term  $R$  is said free with respect to  $\varphi$  if  $M(R) \cap \bar{n} = \emptyset$  (w.r.t.)

A term  $R$  is a recipe of  $t$  in  $\varphi$  if  $R$  is free w.r.t.  $\varphi$  and

$$\text{if } R \theta = t.$$

Consider  $\varphi, p \in \mathcal{N}$  a recipe of  $M$  or  
 $M$  is a recipe of  $n$  in  $\varphi$ .

Let

Proposition - If  $\varphi = \exists n \forall \theta$  be a frame and  $t$  a term  $\varphi \vdash_E t$  iff

there exists a recipe  $R$  of  $t$  in  $\varphi$ .

Subject: Formal

Year. 94 Month. 02 Date. 29

Function symbol with arity 0 (zero):

$$\Phi_1 = \{ \stackrel{\alpha}{x}, \stackrel{\beta}{y} \} \quad \Phi_2 = \{ \stackrel{\gamma}{x}, \stackrel{\delta}{y} \}$$

( $\Phi_1, \Phi_2$ ). Try to derive  $\Phi_1 \vdash_{\text{F}} \Phi_2$ , i.e.,  $\Phi_1 \vdash_{\text{F}} \Phi_2$

$$\Phi_1 \vdash_{\text{E}} t \Leftrightarrow \Phi_2 \vdash_{\text{E}} t$$

Using deduction rule (Free w.r.t.  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ ) is  $\vdash_{\text{E}}$  (Free w.r.t.  $\alpha, \beta$ )

$$\vdash_{\text{E}} \neg \alpha \neg \beta$$

Definition - Given Frames  $\Phi_1$  as  $\Phi_2$ , we write  $\Phi_1 \equiv_{\text{E}} \Phi_2$  if  $\Phi_1$  is

equal to  $\Phi_2$  up to a conversion of restricted names. We say that

$\downarrow$   
d-renaming

the equation  $M =_E N$  holds in  $\Phi$ , written  $(M = N)_{\Phi}$  iff there

exists  $\bar{w}$  and  $\bar{t}$  such that  $\Phi \vdash_{\Phi} \bar{w} \bar{t}$ ,  $M$  and  $N$  are free w.r.t.

$\bar{w} \bar{t}$ , and  $M =_E N$ .

Definition (Static Equivalence) - Two Frames  $\Phi_1$  and  $\Phi_2$  are statically

equivalent w.r.t. an equation theory  $E$ , denotes  $\Phi_1 \equiv_E \Phi_2$ ,

If  $\text{Dom}(\Phi_1) = \text{Dom}(\Phi_2)$  and for any two terms  $M, N$ , we have

that  $(M =_E N)_{\Phi_1} \Leftrightarrow (M =_E N)_{\Phi_2}$ . (Abadi and Fournet)

Subject:  
Year xx Month x Date xx ( )

### E-Kample - $E_{enc}$

$$\Phi_1 = \exists K \forall n \{ aenc(0, PK(K)) / x, PK(K) / y \}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \exists K \forall n \{ aenc(1, PK(K)) / x, PK(K) / y \}$$

Frame 1:

Can  $\Phi_1$  and  $\Phi_2$  be PR(K)? i.e., encryption:  $aenc(0, \cdot)$  &  $aenc(1, \cdot)$  able to

$$(aenc(0, y) = x)_{\Phi_1}$$

$$(aenc(0, y) = x)_{\Phi_2}$$

←  
=

↓  
=

$$\Phi_1 \neq \Phi_2$$

$$\Phi_1 = \exists K, n \{ aenc(\text{pair}(0, n), PK(K)) / x, PK(K) / y \}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \exists K, n \{ aenc(\text{pair}(1, n), PK(K)) / x, PK(K) / y \}$$

To 1:   
Can  $\Phi_1$  &  $\Phi_2$  be PR(K)?  
i.e.,  $aenc(\text{pair}(0, \cdot), \cdot)$  &  $aenc(\text{pair}(1, \cdot), \cdot)$  are restricted to  $\mathbb{N}^n$

$$\Phi_1 \cap \Phi_2$$

is not closed under  $\cap$  (Procedure  $\neq$  work)

Subject: Formal Approaches  
Year: 2018 Month: July Date: ( )

## A cryptographic Process Calculus:

Formal specification is a way to specify a process.

CCS, CSP

Tony Hoare

Concurrent Specification

Proven Calculus  $\Pi$   
Concurrency Core Calculus

Security  $\Pi$   $\leftarrow \text{SPI}$

Applied  $\Pi$

Encryption specification

Cryptospf

Applied  $\Pi$  is a propositional term

### Syntax:

$N, X, F, T(F, X, N), E$

↓  
Equation Theory

Excluding many-sorted  $\Sigma$

$N \subset N$

channel names

↓  
union disjoint

Exl Pi  $\neq$  multi channel  $\Pi$

$X = X_b \sqcup X_{ch}$

↓  
channel-Sort

PAPCO

base-Sort

22

Subject: Formal  
Year 92 Month 3 Date 3

Ex 1  
Process: plain and extended

P, Q, R := plain processes

zero job 0  
→ parallel

$P \parallel Q$   
→ infinity parallel runs of P

!P

$\exists n. P$  →  $P_n$  job restricted run name  
(name restriction) → local names

if  $t_1 = t_2$  then P else Q

$\text{in}(u, x). P$  →  $P_{\text{inbound}}^{u, x}$  term  $\rightarrow$  applied  
 $\text{out}(u, t). P$

$\exists d_1, d_2, t$ , term  $\rightarrow$  applied  $P_i$

A, B, C := extended Processes

Plain  $\rightarrow P$

$A \parallel B$

$\exists n. A$

$\forall x. A$

variable  
names

$\{t/x\} \rightarrow$  Active Substitution  $\rightarrow$  Stern, S process analysis

let  $n = t$  in  $P \equiv \exists n. (P \parallel \{t/x\})$

new local variable

$\exists x, y.$

Subject: Formal

Year: AF Month: M

Date: 11

$$\langle t_1/x_1 \rangle \parallel \langle t_2/x_2 \rangle \parallel \dots \parallel \langle t_n/x_n \rangle = \{ t_1/x_1, \dots, t_n/x_n \}$$

$\emptyset(A)$  = The process obtained by replacing any plain process with  $0^{\text{zero}}$  in A.

\* Extended Processes must not appear under a replication, an input, an output, or a conditional.

if  $t_1=t_2$  then out ( $c, k$ )

$\triangleq$  if  $t_1=t_2$  then out ( $c, k$ ), 0 else  $0^{\text{zero}}$

↑  
if not trailing zero

$n(A) \rightarrow$  Free names

$fv(A) \rightarrow$  Free variables

$bv(A) \rightarrow$  bound variables  $\rightarrow$  ~~containing binder~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~containing binder~~

$bn(A) \rightarrow$  bound names  $\rightarrow$  ~~binder~~

Containing  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$  Active substitution,

A context c is a process with a "hole" denoted by " $\underline{\quad}$ "

$c \sqcap A \underline{\quad}$

Subject:  
Year 2022 Month 2 Date 2 ( )

Diagram:  
 $A \rightarrow B \quad aenc(n_a, n_b, pk_b)$   
 $B \rightarrow A \quad aenc(n_b, n_a, pk_a)$   
 $A \rightarrow B \quad aenc(n_b, pk_b)$

$F_{enc}, F_{std} \cup F_{dec}$

Initiator (A)  
Roles → Roles  
Agents → Agent (know) Responder (B)  
Bob, Alice know Role (want)

We parameterize the processes representing the initiator and responder with the keys of the agents who execute the role.

Role of Initiator:  
 $P_A(\text{sk}_i, \text{pk}_r) \triangleq n_a \cdot \text{out}(c, aenc(\text{pk}(\text{sk}_i), n_a, \text{pk}_r))$   
initiator  
secret key  
if  $\text{pk}(\text{sk}_i) = \text{pk}_r$  then  
let  $x_{nb} = \text{snd}(\text{aenc}(x, \text{sk}_i))$  in  
 $\text{out}(c, aenc(x_{nb}, \text{pk}_r))$

Subject: Formal

Year. ۱۴۰۲ Month. ۱۰ Date. ۱۵

Rde of Responder

$P_B(SK_r) \triangleq$  in  $(c, y)$ .

let  $pk_i = fst(ade(c(y, SK_r))$  in

$pk \in \text{public keys}$

$y_{na} \in \mathbb{Z}$

$c \in \mathbb{Z}$

let  $y_{na} = snd(ade(c(y, SK_r))$  in

$sk_b \cdot \text{out}(c, aenc(\{y_{na}, m_b\}, pk_i))$

in  $(c, z)$ .

if  $ade(z, SK_r) = m_b$  then  $a$ .

$P_{nspr}^1 \triangleq sk_a \cdot sk_b \cdot (P_A(SK_a, pk(SK_b)) \parallel P_B(SK_b)) \parallel$

$\text{out}(c, pk(SK_a)) \parallel \text{out}(c, pk(SK_b))$ ,

using  $pk$  &  $sk$  of  $A$  &  $B$

adversary

in  $c$  due to man-in-the-middle Attack

$P_{nspr}^2 \triangleq sk_a \cdot sk_b \cdot (P_A(SK_a, pk(SK_b)) \parallel P_A(SK_a, pk(SK_c)) \parallel$

$P_B(SK_b) \parallel \text{out}(c, pk_c)$ )



is generated in ! public Attack

$P_{nspr}^3 = sk_a \cdot sk_b \cdot (\text{in}(c, pk) \cdot P_A(SK_a, x_{pk}) \parallel P_B(SK_b)) \parallel$

$\text{out}(c, pk(SK_a)) \parallel \text{out}(c, pk(SK_a))$

using  $pk$  &  $sk$  of  $A$  &  $B$  public key under attacker until

parallel session  $\equiv$  session  $\rightarrow$   $\exists \alpha \beta \gamma \delta \in \Sigma$   $\alpha \cdot \beta \parallel \gamma \cdot \delta$

$$P_{\text{NSPK}}^4 \triangleq \forall SK_a, SK_b. (! \text{ in}(c, x_{PK}) \cdot P_A(SK_a, x_{PK}) \parallel ! P_B(SK_b) \parallel \\ \text{out}(c, PK(SK_a)) \parallel \text{out}(c, PK(SK_b)))$$

Initiator  $\rightarrow$  Initiator performs session  $\rightarrow$  Initiator

Agent  $\rightarrow$  Agent performs responder, Initiator :  $\neg$  Initiator performs responder  $\rightarrow$  Initiator

$$P_{\text{NSPK}}^5 \triangleq \forall SK_a, SK_b. (! \text{ in}(c, x_{PK}) \cdot P_A(SK_a, x_{PK}) \parallel \\ ! P_B(SK_a) \parallel ! \text{ in}(c, x_{PK}) \cdot P_A(SK_b, x_{PK}) \parallel \\ ! P_B(SK_b) \parallel \text{out}(c, PK(SK_a)) \parallel \text{out}(c, PK(SK_b)))$$

$\downarrow$  Honest principle

$$\triangleq \forall SK_a \dots$$

$$P_{\text{NSPK}}^6 \triangleq \forall SK_a. (! \text{ in}(c, x_{PK}) \cdot P_A(SK_a, x_{PK}) \parallel ! P_B(SK_a) \parallel \text{out}(c, PK(SK_a)))$$

Parallel  $\rightarrow$   $\exists \alpha \beta \gamma \delta \in \Sigma$   $\alpha \cdot \beta \parallel \gamma \cdot \delta$

## Formal Approaches

### Formal Semantics: operational semantics

( $\sqsubseteq$ )	structural equivalence $\equiv \sim$	the process $\rightarrow$
( $\sqsubseteq_{\text{closed}}$ )	is the smallest equivalence relation	( $\sqsubseteq_{\text{closed}}$ )
( $\sqsubseteq_{\text{closed}}$ )	closed under $\alpha$ -conversion of bound names and variables and application of evaluation context and such that:	
(par- $\sqsubseteq$ )	$A \parallel O \equiv A$	$(A \parallel B) \parallel C \equiv A \parallel (B \parallel C)$ (par-a)
(par- $\sqsubseteq$ )	$A \parallel B \equiv B \parallel A$	$!P \equiv P \parallel !P$ (repl)
(NEW- $\sqsubseteq$ )	$\exists u. O \equiv O$	(NEW- $\sqsubseteq$ ) $\forall u. B \equiv \exists u. (A \parallel B)$ ; $u \notin FV(A) \cup FV(B)$
(NEW- $\sqsubseteq$ )	$\exists u. \forall v. A \equiv \forall v. \exists u. A$	bound Free capture avoiding
(ALIAS)	$\exists x. \{t_1/x\} \equiv \exists$	$\{t_1/x\} \parallel A \equiv \{t_2/x\} \parallel A \{t_1/x\}$ (SUBST)
ZERO	$\{t_1/x\} \equiv \{t_2/x\}$	$\{t_1/x\} \equiv \{t_2/x\}; t_1 =_E t_2$ (REWRITE)

Example -  $\text{out}(a, t_1) \equiv \text{out}(c, t_2)$ ;  $t_1 =_E t_2 \rightarrow \text{out}(a, t_1) \equiv \text{out}(c, t_2)$

Internal Reduction:  $\rightarrow$  Small-step  $\Downarrow_P \Rightarrow$  is the smallest relation on Processes closed under structural equivalence and application of evaluation context.

- 1)  $\text{out}(c, t) \cdot P_1 \parallel$  in  $(\exists x. P_2 \rightarrow P_1 \parallel P_2 \{t/x\})$
- 2) if  $t = t$  then  $P$  else  $Q \rightarrow P$
- 3) if  $t_1 =_E t_2$  then  $P$  else  $Q$  where  $t_1, t_2$  are ground and  $t_1 \neq t_2$
- 4) if  $t_1 =_E t_2$  then  $\phi$  else  $Q \rightarrow P$  where  $t_1 =_E t_2$  &  $\phi$  is consistent with  $t_1, t_2$

Example - Needham-Shamir

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{in } FV - \\ \uparrow \\ P \rightarrow Q \quad P \models P' \\ \text{if } t_1 =_E t_2 \text{ then } P \text{ else } Q \end{array}}{P' \rightarrow Q}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{in } FV - \\ \uparrow \\ P \rightarrow Q \quad P \models P' \\ \text{if } t_1 =_E t_2 \text{ then } P \text{ else } Q \end{array}}{C[P] \rightarrow C[Q]}$$

### Observational Equivalence:

Two closed processes are observationally equivalent

if attacker  $\vdash$   $c[A]$  then  $\vdash c[B]$ ,  $A \rightsquigarrow B$

$A \Downarrow_a$  channel  $\Downarrow_B$   $B$  is able to hole  $\Downarrow_B$  in context

$\xrightarrow{?}$  decom bar  $\rightarrow$  process  $A$  is able to send a message on channel  $a$ .

proof  $\exists c[\_]. A \xrightarrow{*} c[\text{out}(a, t). P]$  s.t.  $c$  does not bind  $a$

closed

Definition - Observational Equivalence denoted  $\approx_O$  is the largest symmetric relation  $R$  on closed extended processes, with same domain such that if  $A R B$  then:

1)  $A \Downarrow a \Rightarrow B \Downarrow a$

2)  $A \rightarrow^* A' \Rightarrow \exists B'. B \rightarrow^* B' \wedge A' R B'$

3)  $\forall c[-]. c[A] R c[B]$

For Attacker

closing context

↳  $\Downarrow$  with respect to context  $\approx B, A$   
in nested

example -

$A = \text{in}(c/x). \text{if } x=0 \text{ then out}(c,1)$

$B = \text{in}(c/x). \text{if } x=0 \text{ then out}(c,0)$

( $\Downarrow$  context  $\approx c[-] = \text{out}(c,0). \text{in}(c/y). \text{if } y=1 \text{ then out}(a,1) \parallel$  ...

of context ...

$c[A] \rightarrow^* \text{out}(a,1) \Rightarrow c[A] \Downarrow a$   $\Downarrow$   $\star$   
 $c[B] \rightarrow^* \text{out}(c,0) \quad c[B] \Downarrow a$

example -

$A = \text{in}(c/x). \text{in}. \text{out}(c, h[n])$

$h \rightarrow \text{Free symbol}$

$B = \text{in}(c/x). \text{in}. \text{out}(c, h[a, n]))$

... gives closed

↳  $\Downarrow$  initial state  $\approx$  initial state  $\approx$  initial process with respect to process with respect to channel

Label Semantics :

Semantics of process  $\approx$   $\Downarrow$  initial state  $\approx$  initial process with respect to context with respect to channel

$\Rightarrow$  label  $\approx$   $\Downarrow$

D labelled operational semantics:

$\alpha = \text{in}(a)$   
↓  
channel name

$\alpha = \gamma x. \text{out}(a, x) \approx \text{initial radio}$

↳  $\Downarrow$  initial state with respect to attacker do

$\alpha = \text{out}(a, c)$   
↑  
channel name

$\alpha = \text{out}(a, c) \rightarrow \text{as}$