

Ownership Types for the Join Calculus.

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1 Introduction

- Untyped Join Calculus Recap: Syntax
- Untyped Join Calculus Recap: Semantics
- A Secret-leaking Process

2 The Idea of Ownership

- A Typed Join Calculus: J_{OT}
- A Typed Secret-preserving Process

3 A Malicious Opponent

4 Conclusion

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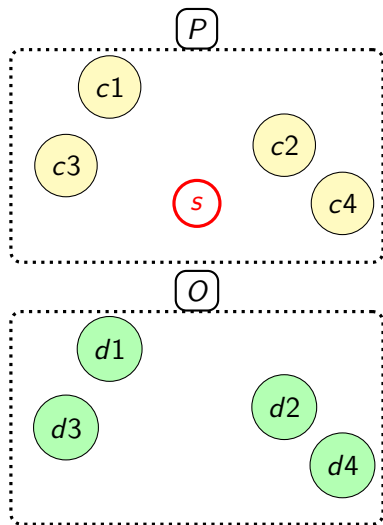
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3 A Malicious Opponent

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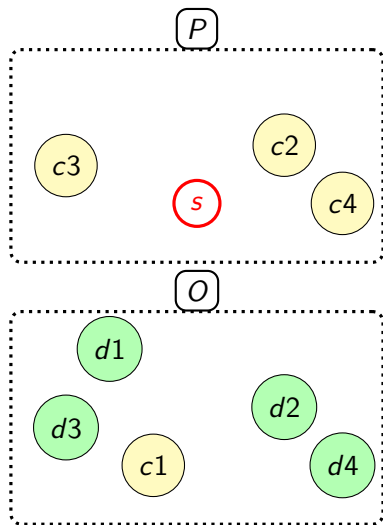
Introduction

- Channels are free to wander around, too free to do so.



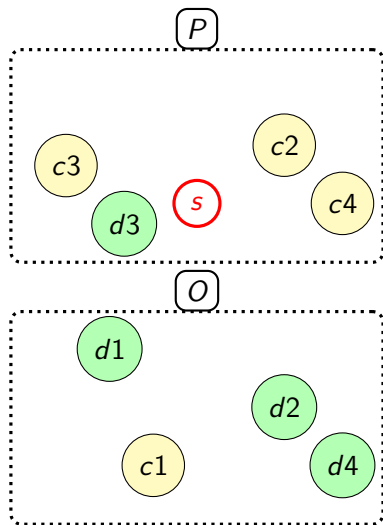
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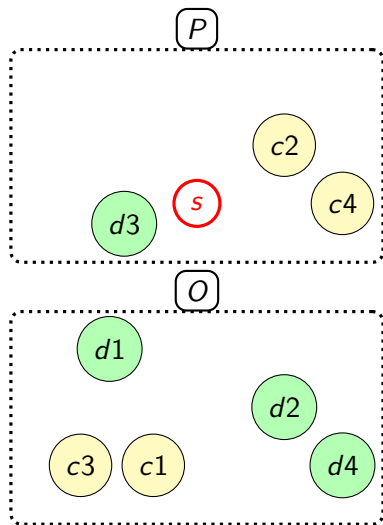
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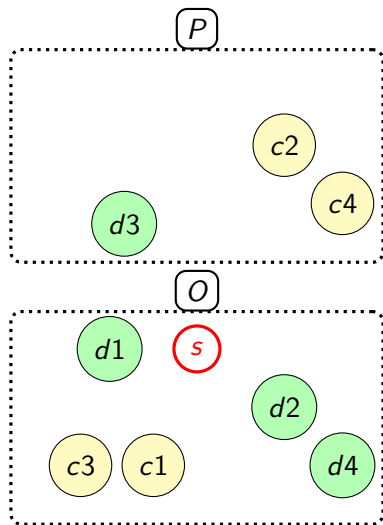
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- Channels are free to wander around, too free to do so.
- Channels may define secrets.



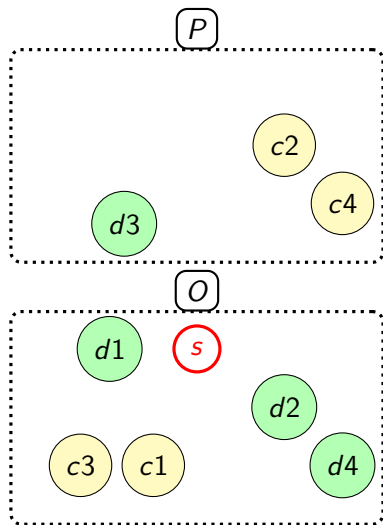
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- Problem: leakage of secret.



Introduction

- Channels are free to wander around, too free to do so.
- Channels may define secrets.
- Problem: leakage of secret.
- Solution: enforcing fine-grained control on channels, a typing discipline that enforces a notion of encapsulation borrowed from OO: Ownership Types.



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Untyped Join Calculus: Syntax

$$\begin{array}{l} P = \mathbf{def} \ D \ \mathbf{in} \ P \\ \quad | \ P \mid P \\ \quad | \ x\langle \bar{u} \rangle \\ \quad | \ \emptyset \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} D = D \wedge D \\ \quad | \ J \triangleright P \\ \quad | \ \top \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} J = J \mid J \\ \quad | \ x\langle \bar{y} \rangle \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} P = \mathbf{def} \ x\langle a \rangle \mid y\langle \rangle \triangleright \emptyset \\ \quad \wedge \quad \top \\ \mathbf{in} \ x\langle y \rangle \mid y\langle \rangle \end{array}$$

Untyped Join Calculus: Syntax

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$$| \ P \ | \ P$$

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$$| \ \top$$

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$$J =$$

$$| \ J \ | \ J$$

$$| \ x\langle \bar{y} \rangle$$

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$$\wedge \quad \top$$

$$\mathbf{in} \ x\langle y \rangle \ | \ y\langle \rangle$$

Untyped Join Calculus: Syntax

$$\begin{array}{l} P = \mathbf{def} \text{ } D \text{ in } P \\ \quad | \quad P \mid P \\ \quad | \quad x\langle \bar{u} \rangle \\ \quad | \quad \emptyset \end{array}$$

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$$P = \mathbf{def} \ D \ \mathbf{in} \ P$$

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Untyped Join Calculus: Semantics

$$\mathcal{D} \Vdash \mathcal{P}$$

Untyped Join Calculus: Semantics

$$\mathcal{D} \Vdash \mathcal{P}$$

$$\frac{J \overset{\circ}{=}_{\sigma} \mathcal{J}}{D \wedge J \triangleright P \wedge D' \Vdash \mathcal{J} \longrightarrow D \wedge J \triangleright P \wedge D' \Vdash P_{\sigma}} \text{R-BETA}$$

- $\overset{\circ}{=}$ states that J and \mathcal{J} must have the same structure
- σ is the substitution of received variables of J with those of \mathcal{J}

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A Secret-leaking Process

x is a secret of our code.

$$\begin{array}{l} P = \mathbf{def} \ o\langle a \rangle \quad \triangleright a\langle \rangle \mid y\langle a \rangle \\ \quad \wedge \quad x\langle \rangle \mid y\langle b \rangle \triangleright \mathbf{export} \ b \\ \mathbf{in} \quad o\langle x \rangle \end{array}$$

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$$\emptyset \Vdash P \underline{S-DEF}$$

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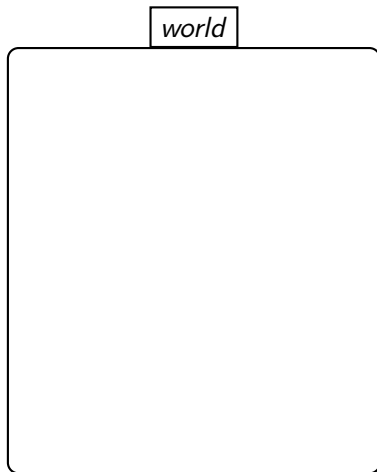
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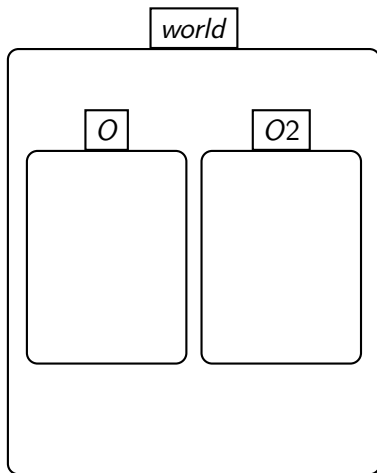
Ownership Types

- The system has a general box called *world*.



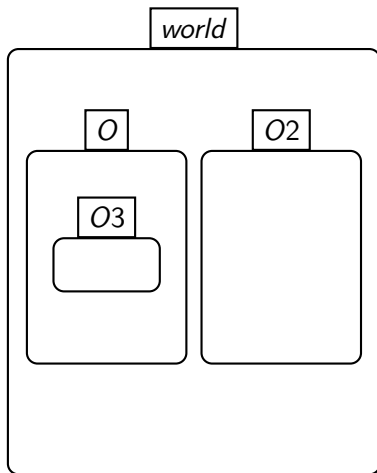
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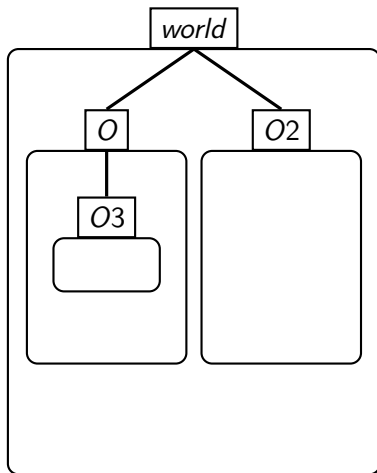
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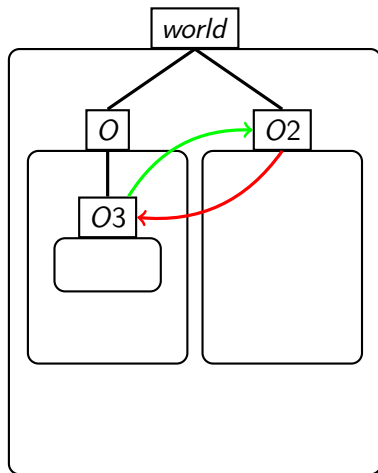
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- Every object O implicitly defines a box, which is its **representation**.
- Every object O must specify in which box it must be placed: O 's **owner**.
- The nest of boxes specify the ownership tree.
- **Owners-as-dominators property**: references cannot cross the box boundaries from outside to inside.



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A Typed Join Calculus: J_{OT}

$$J = J \mid J$$

$$\mid x \langle \bar{y} \rangle : \mathbf{T}$$

$$T = \begin{array}{c} o \\ o \end{array} \langle \bar{t} \rangle$$

$$t = \exists \alpha. T$$

$$o = x$$

$$\mid \text{world}$$

$$\mid \alpha$$

Types keep track of:

- o : the owner.
- o : the representation.
- \bar{t} : the types of parameters \bar{y} .

Existential types provide flexibility, they are implicitly used.

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A Secrecy-preserving Process

x is a secret of our code.

$P = \mathbf{def} \ o\langle a \rangle$

$\wedge \ x\langle \rangle \quad | \ y\langle b \rangle$

$\mathbf{in} \ o\langle x \rangle$

$\triangleright a\langle \rangle \mid y\langle a \rangle$

$\triangleright \mathbf{export} \ b$

A Secrecy-preserving Process

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$$\begin{aligned}
 P_T = & \mathbf{def} \ o\langle a \rangle : \boxed{\text{world}_o \langle \exists \alpha. \text{ } \text{ } \rangle} \triangleright a\langle \rangle \mid y\langle a \rangle \\
 & \wedge \ x\langle \rangle : \boxed{\text{ } \text{ } \rangle} \mid y\langle b \rangle : \boxed{\text{world}_y \langle \exists \alpha. \text{ } \text{ } \rangle} \triangleright \mathbf{export} \ b \\
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$$\wedge \quad x\langle \rangle : \boxed{\text{world}_x} \mid y\langle b \rangle : \boxed{\text{world}_y \langle \exists \alpha. \text{world}_\alpha \rangle} \triangleright \mathbf{export} \ b$$

in $o\langle x \rangle$ **WRONG!! ILL-TYPED!!**

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$$\mathbf{in} \ o\langle x \rangle \quad \mathbf{WRONG!! \ ILL-TYPED!!}$$

world

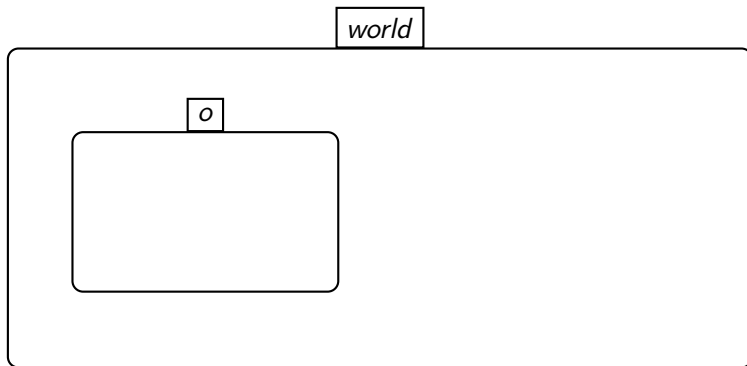
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$$\wedge \quad x\langle \rangle : \boxed{\frac{o}{x} \langle \rangle} \mid y\langle b \rangle : \boxed{\text{world} \langle \exists \alpha. \frac{\text{world}}{\alpha} \rangle} \triangleright \mathbf{export} \ b$$

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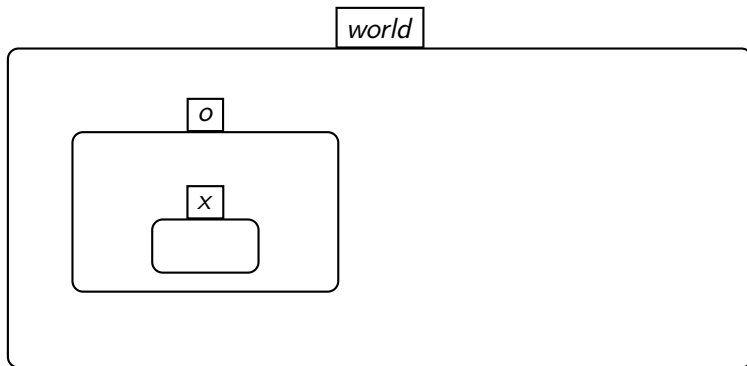
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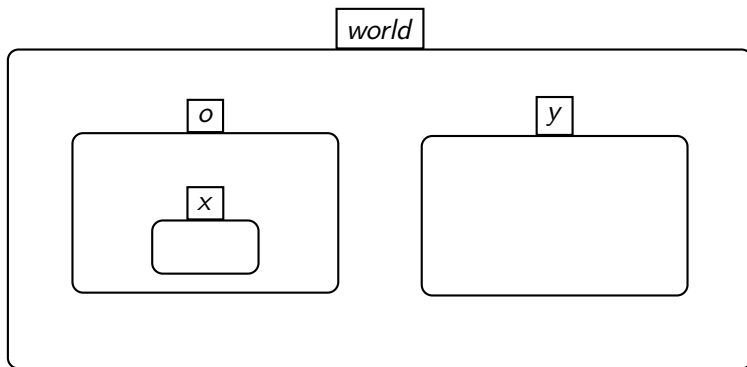
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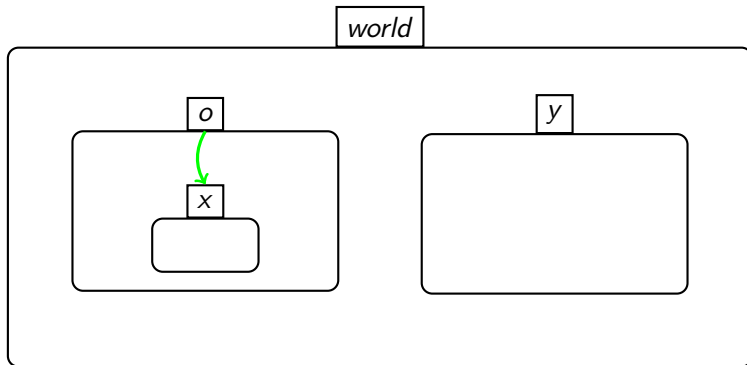
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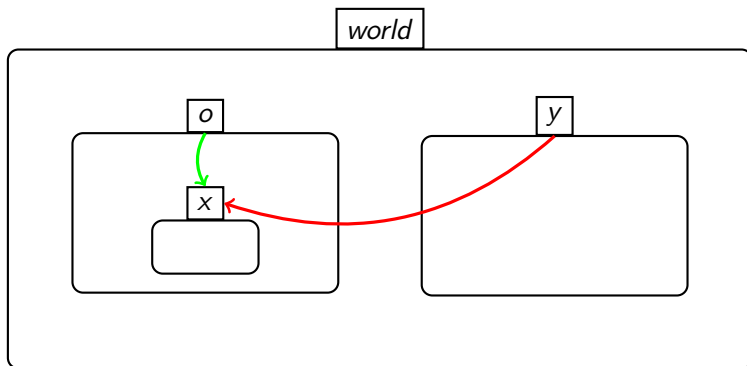
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An Untyped Opponent

- A malicious and cheating entity is modeled as an untyped opponent.

¹Luca Cardelli, Giorgio Ghelli, and Andrew D. Gordon. Secrecy and group creation. *Inf. Comput.*, 196(2):127–155, 2005.

An Untyped Opponent

- A malicious and cheating entity is modeled as an untyped opponent.
- We prove that after erasing type annotation from a well typed process P_O , it can interact with an untyped one P_U and preserve the secrets.

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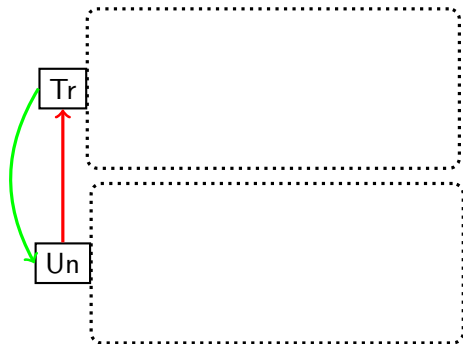
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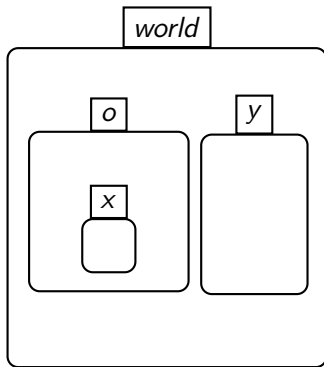
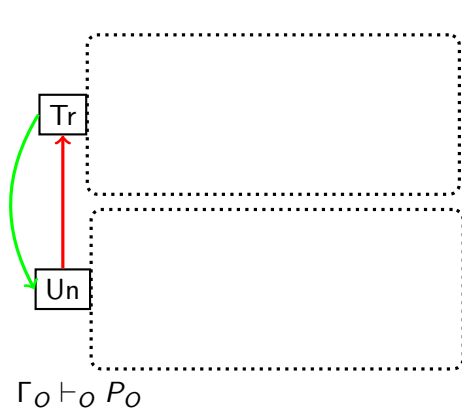
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- Now i provide a quick sketch.

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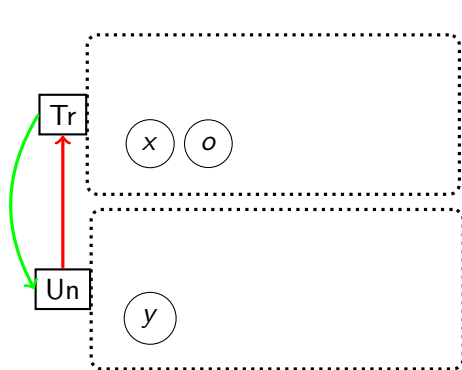
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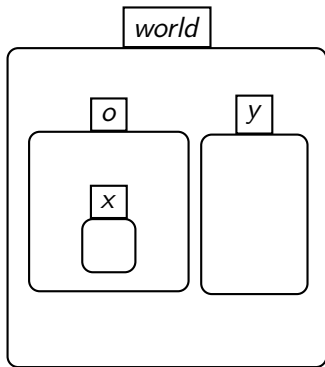
An Untyped Opponent



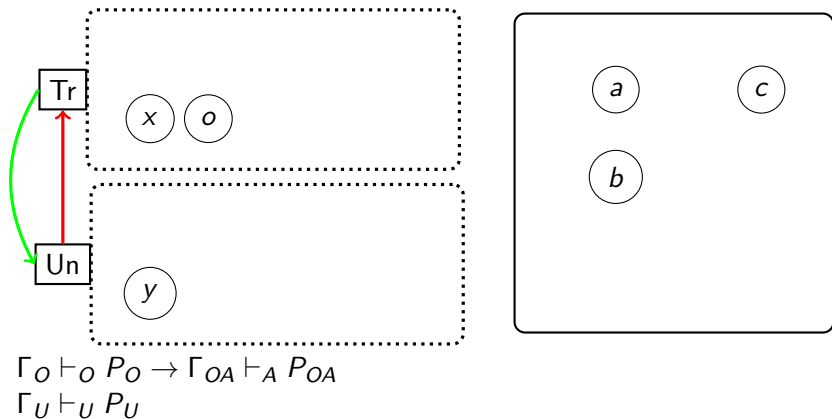
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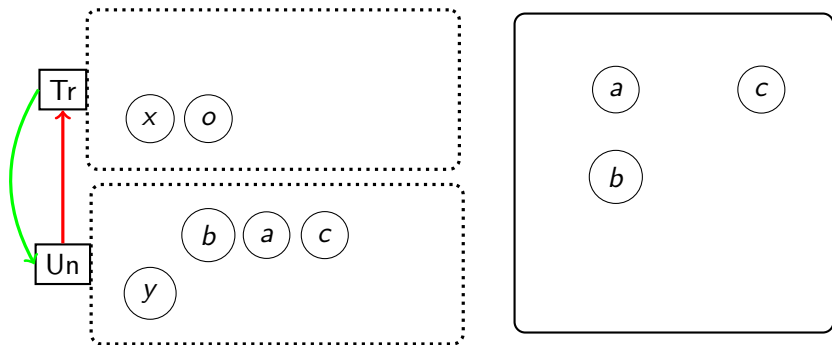
$$\Gamma_O \vdash_O P_O \rightarrow \Gamma_{OA} \vdash_A P_{OA}$$



An Untyped Opponent



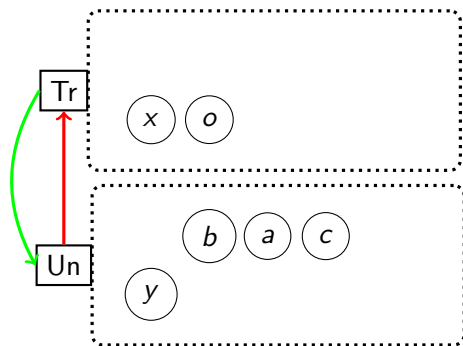
An Untyped Opponent



$$\Gamma_O \vdash_O P_O \rightarrow \Gamma_{OA} \vdash_A P_{OA}$$

$$\Gamma_U \vdash_U P_U \rightarrow \Gamma_{UA} \vdash_A P_{UA}$$

An Untyped Opponent



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Gamma_O \vdash_O P_O \rightarrow \Gamma_{OA} \vdash_A P_{OA} \\ \Gamma_U \vdash_U P_U \rightarrow \Gamma_{UA} \vdash_A P_{UA} \end{array} \right\} \Gamma_{OA}, \Gamma_{UA} \vdash_A P_{OA}, P_{UA}$$

1 Introduction

- Untyped Join Calculus Recap: Syntax
- Untyped Join Calculus Recap: Semantics
- A Secret-leaking Process

2 The Idea of Ownership

- A Typed Join Calculus: $JO\tau$
- A Typed Secret-preserving Process

3 A Malicious Opponent

4 Conclusion

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- Typed processes do not leak secret channels to typed opponents.

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Conclusion

- Typed processes do not leak secret channels to typed opponents.
- Typed processes do not leak secret channels to untyped opponents too!
- Sound type system that maps the idea of Ownership Types in the Join Calculus.