



Opacity Enforcing Supervisory Control using Non-deterministic Supervisors

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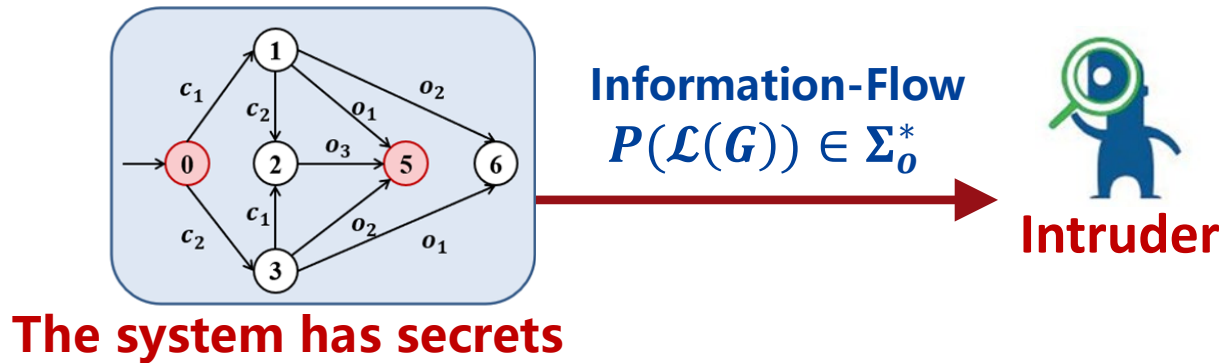


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Motivation

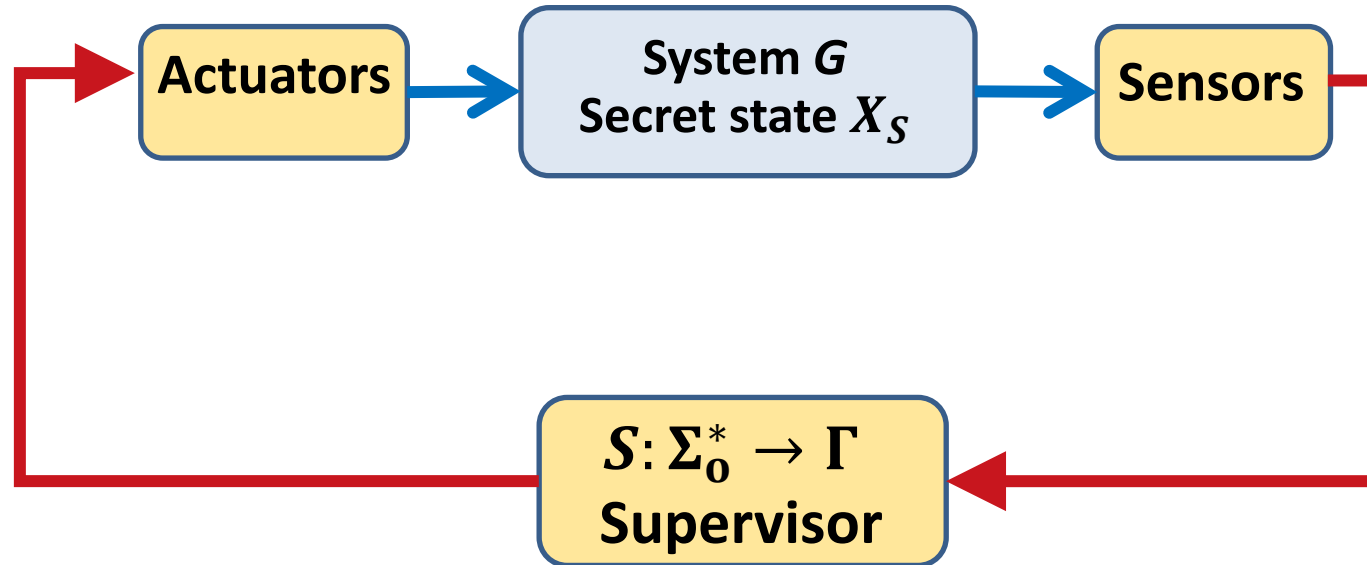
- Security and privacy concerns in Cyber-Physical Systems
- Opacity: An information-flow property
- Application: Web services, Location-based services...

System Model and the Intruder



- The system is modeled as a FSA $G = (X, \Sigma, \delta, x_0)$
- The system has **secrets**, modeled a set of states $X_s \subseteq X$
- $\Sigma = \Sigma_o \dot{\cup} \Sigma_{uo}$, $P: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma_o^*$ is the **natural projection**
- The **intruder** is a passive observer seeing $P(\mathcal{L}(G))$

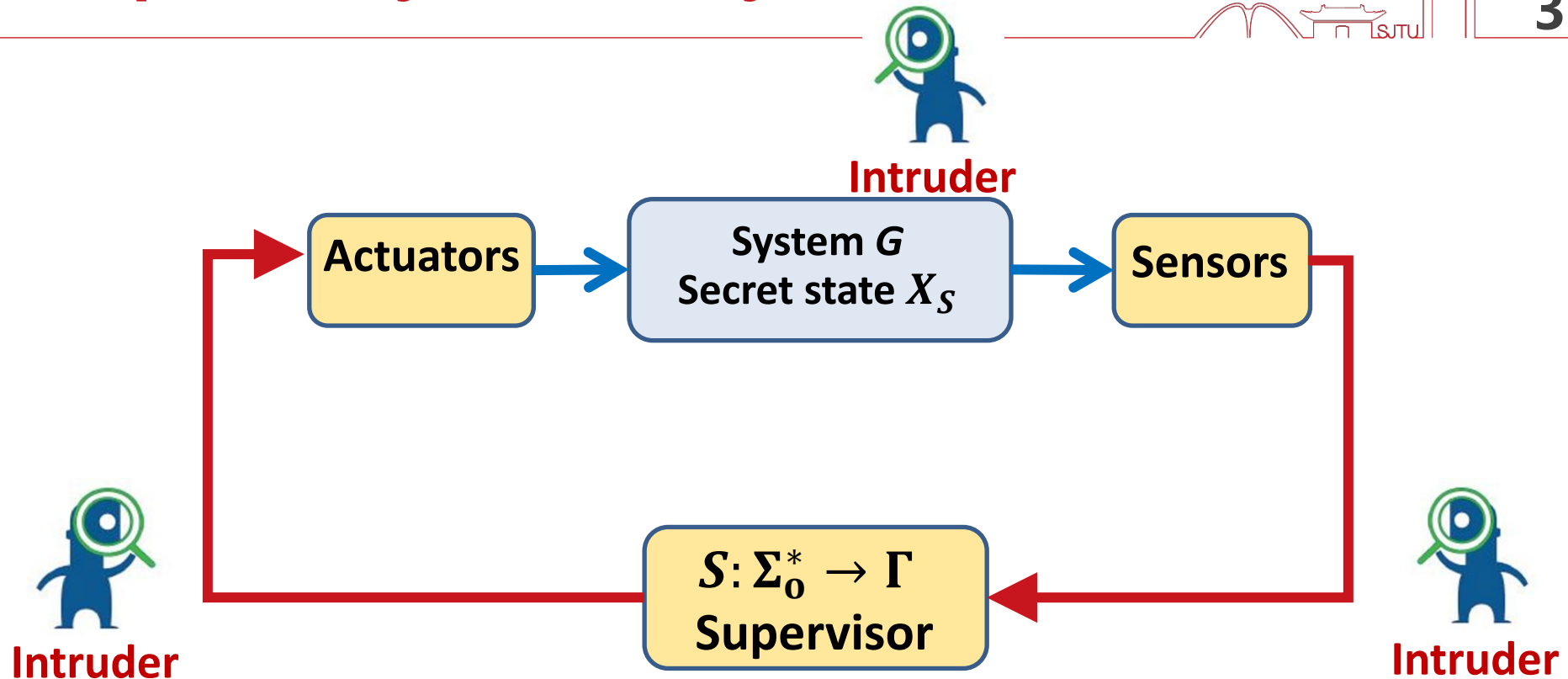
Supervisory Control Systems



- Sensors: $\Sigma = \Sigma_o \dot{\cup} \Sigma_{uo}$ and $P: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma_o^*$
- Actuators: $\Sigma = \Sigma_c \dot{\cup} \Sigma_{uc}$ and $\Gamma := \{\gamma \in 2^\Sigma: \Sigma_{uc} \subseteq \gamma\}$
- Supervisor: $S: P(L(G)) \rightarrow \Gamma$ updates decisions dynamically

Supervisory Control Systems

3



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- Supervisor: $S: P(L(G)) \rightarrow \Gamma$ updates decisions dynamically
- Intruder: System model G , Observable events Σ_o^* , Control policy Γ

Motivating Example

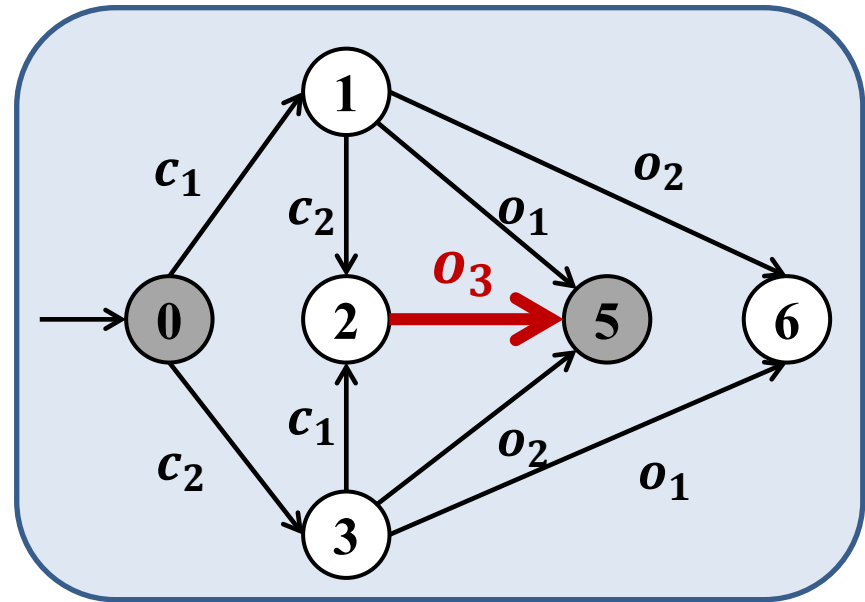


4

$$\Sigma_o = \{o_1, o_2, o_3\}$$

$$\Sigma_c = \{c_1, c_2\}$$

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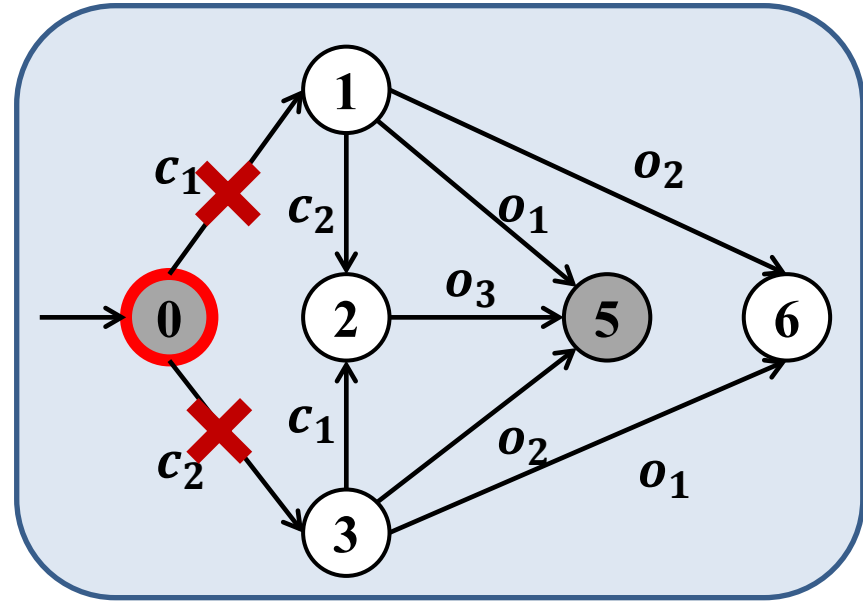


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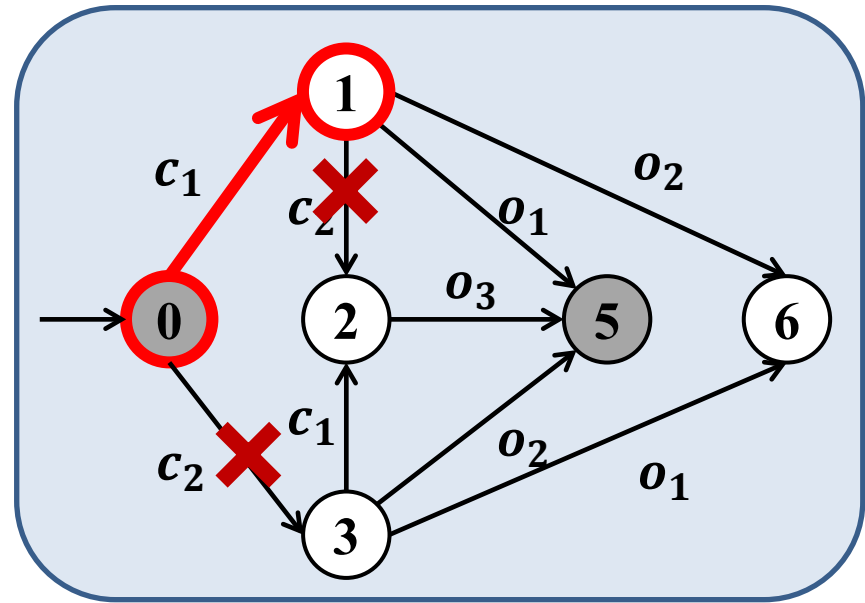
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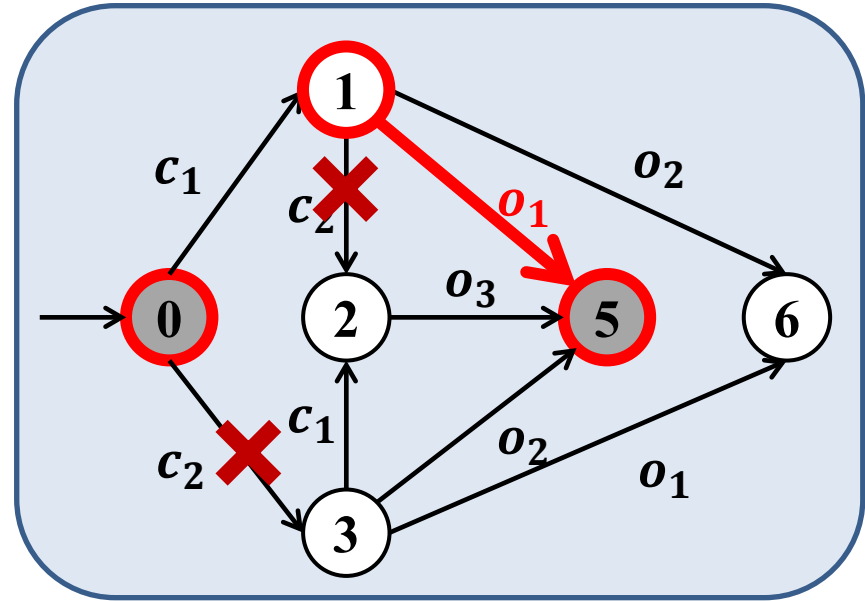
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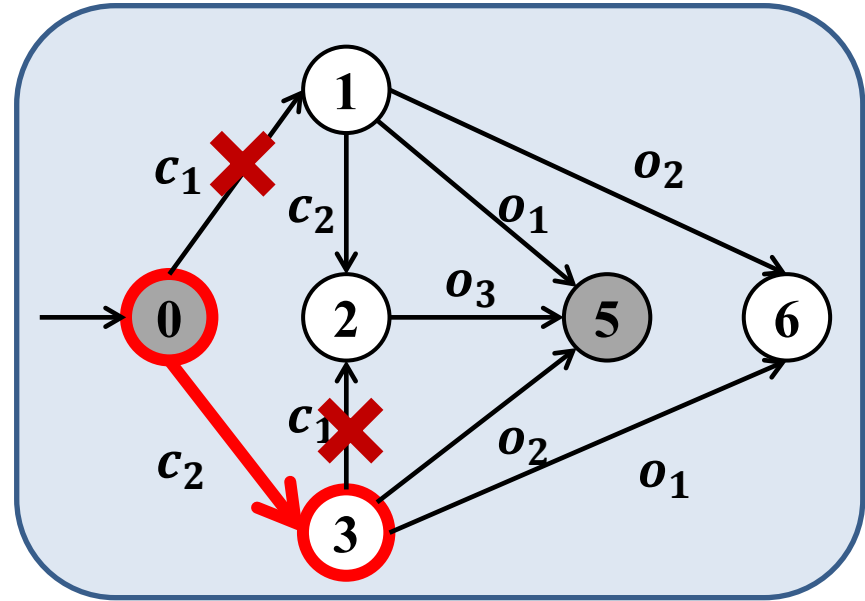
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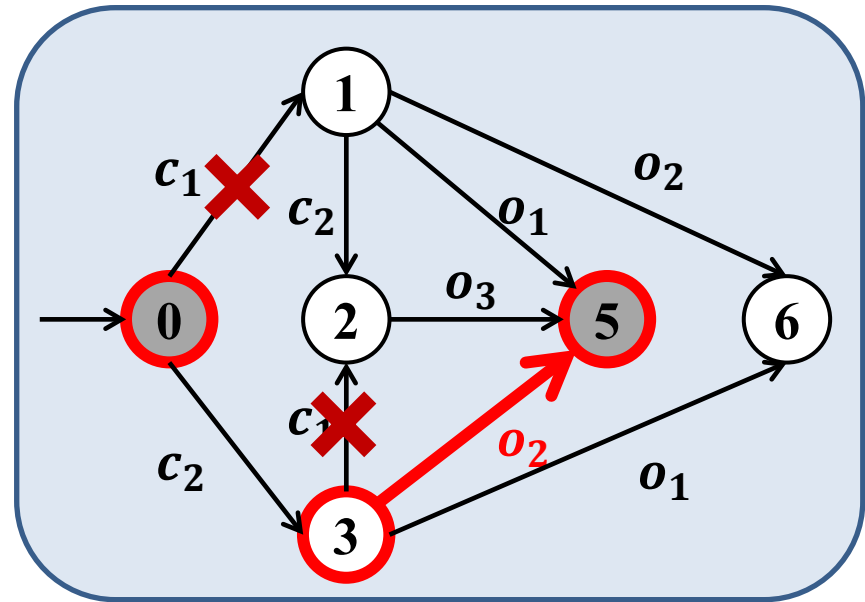
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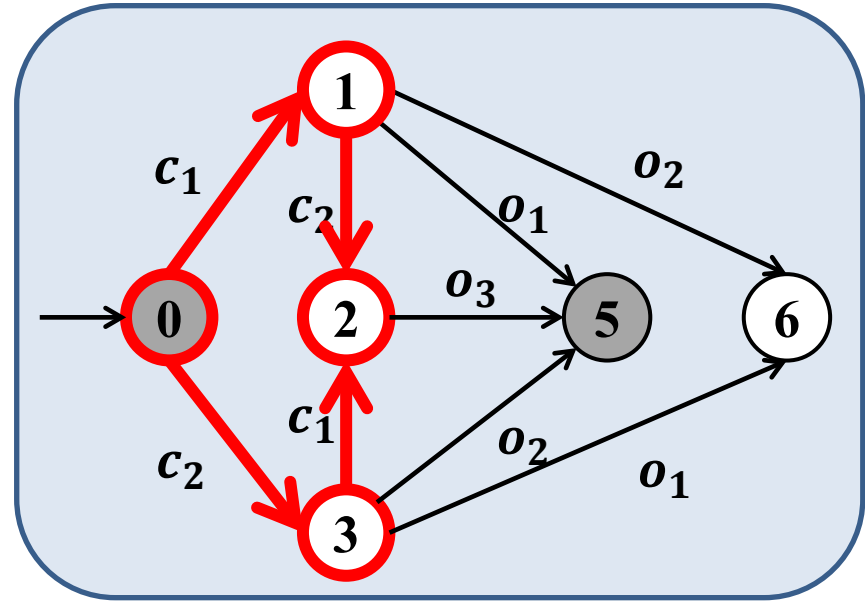
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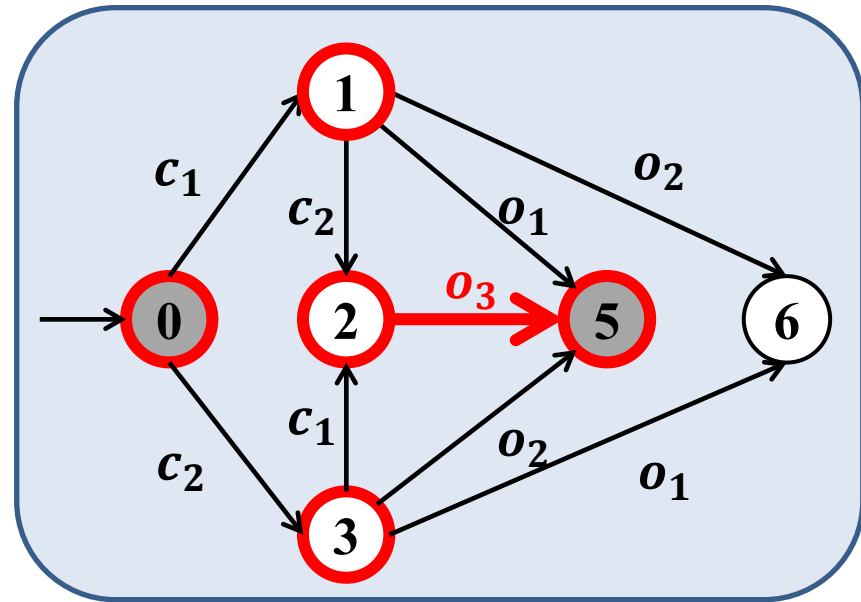
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Non-deterministic Supervisor



A set of possible control decisions \Rightarrow A specific control decision

The non-deterministic supervisor is defined as a function

$$S_N: (\Gamma \Sigma_o)^* \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$$

that maps a decision history to a set of possible control decision.

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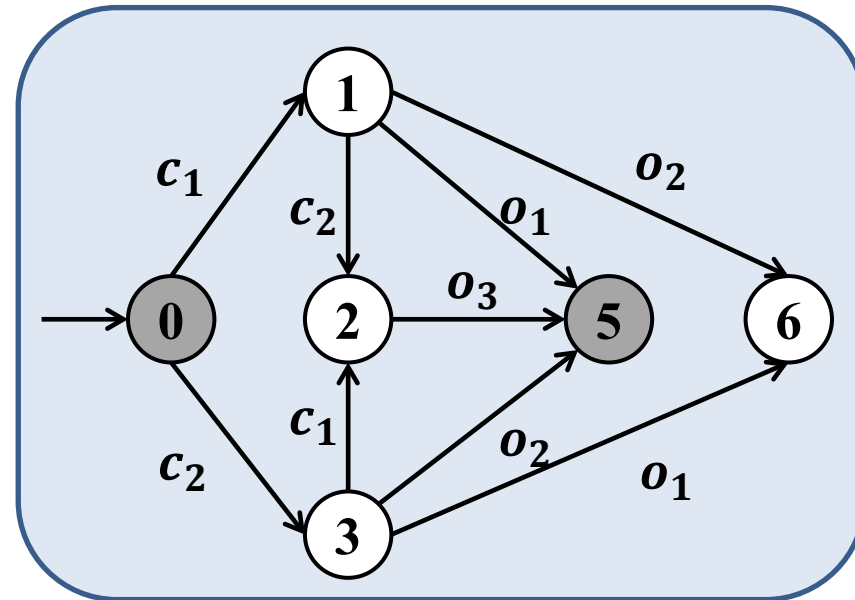
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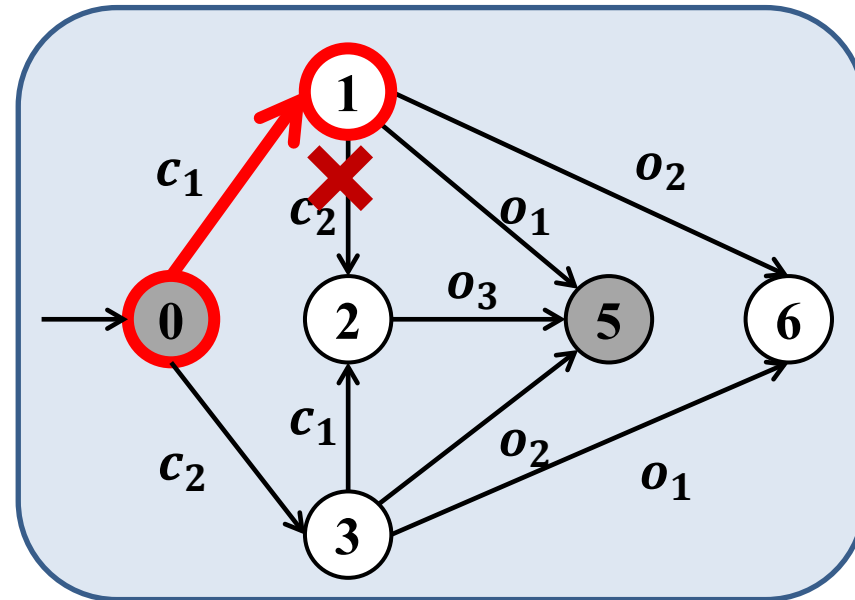
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e.g, $\{\{c_1\}, \{c_2\}\}$

- $\{0\} \xrightarrow{\{\{c_1\}, \{c_2\}\}} \begin{Bmatrix} \{0, 1\} \\ \{0, 3\} \end{Bmatrix}$



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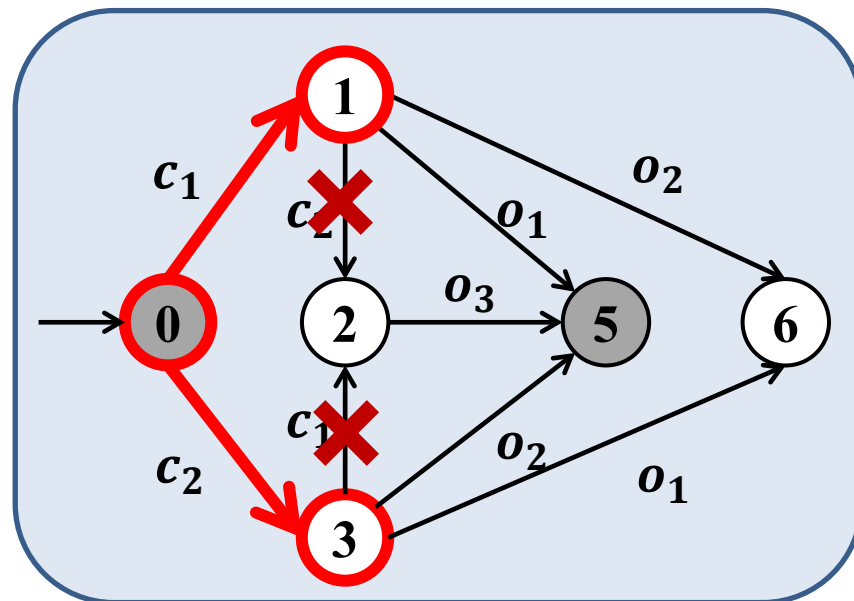
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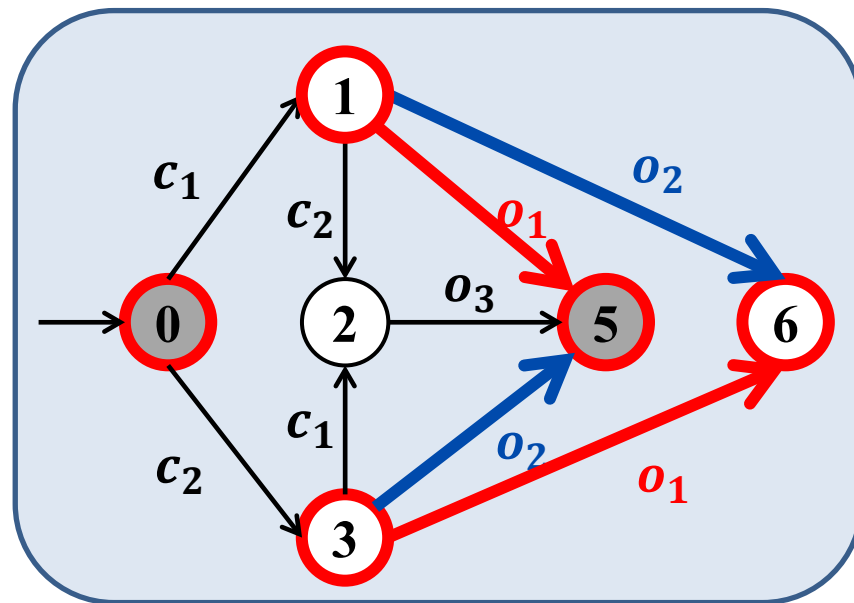
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- $$\{0\} \xrightarrow{\{\{c_1\}, \{c_2\}\}} \begin{cases} \{0, 1\} \\ \{0, 3\} \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{o_1} \{\{5\}, \{6\}\} \\ \xrightarrow{o_2} \{\{5\}, \{6\}\} \end{matrix},$$

opaque



Non-deterministic Supervisor



A set of possible control decisions \Rightarrow A specific control decision

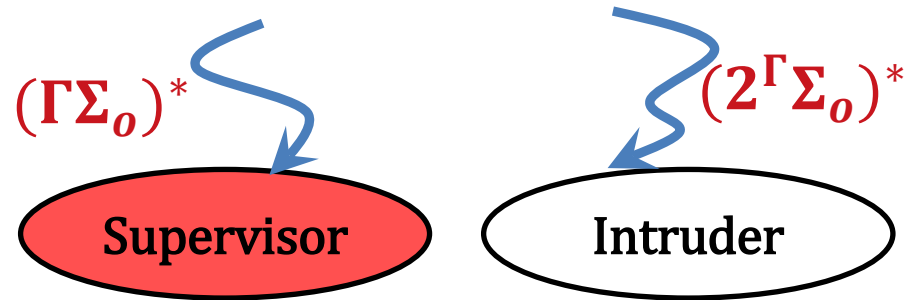
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Supervisor: specific control decision

Intruder: the set of all possible control decisions



Non-deterministic Supervisor



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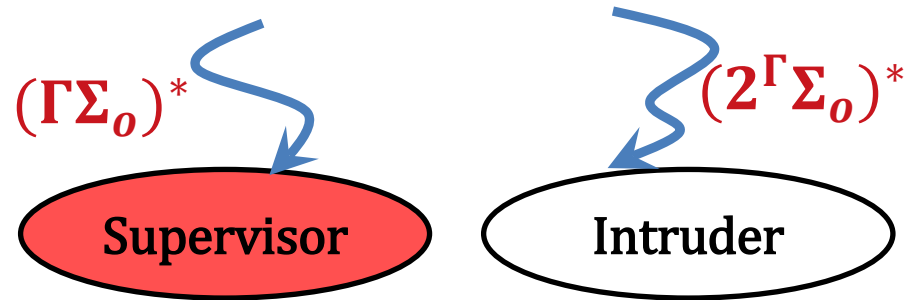
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Opacity under Non-deterministic Supervisor

Let $S_N: (\Gamma \Sigma_o)^* \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$ be a non-deterministic supervisor. We say the closed-loop system S_N/G is opaque (w.r.t. Σ_o and X_S) if $\forall s \in P(\mathcal{L}(S_N/G)): X_I(s) \not\subseteq X_S$.

Information State

We propose the following information-state space

$$I := 2^X \times 2^{2^X}$$

to separate the observation of the supervisor and the intruder.

Information State and its Flow



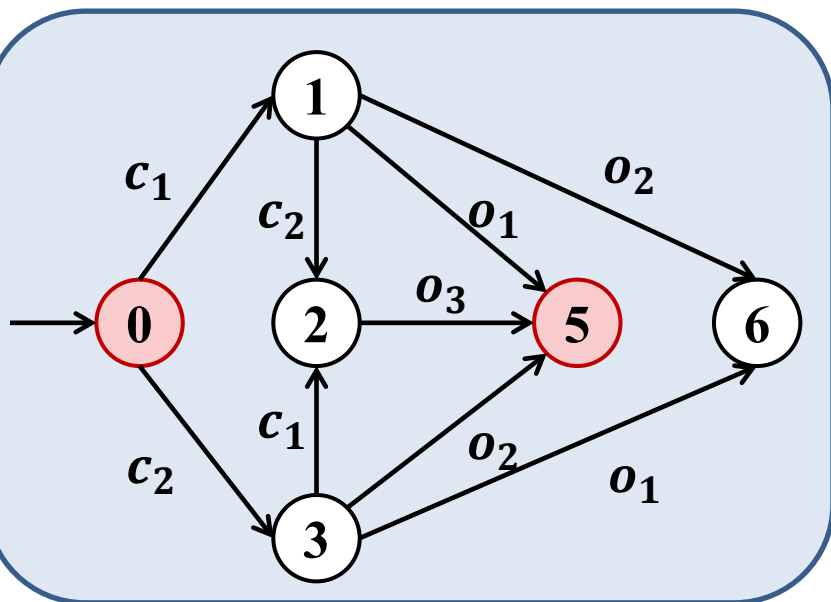
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$$0 \xrightarrow{\{\{c_1\}, \{c_2\}\}} \xrightarrow{\{c_1\}}$$

- From supervisor's point of view

$$\{0, 1\} \Rightarrow 2^X$$

- From the intruder's point of view

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{0, 1\} \\ \{0, 3\} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 2^{2^X}$$

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Information State Non-deterministic Supervisor

$$S_N: I \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$$

which makes control decision based on the proposed information state.

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- Augmented micro-state:

$$m^+ = (m, \gamma) \in 2^X \times \Gamma$$

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- Macro-control-decision:

$$d = \{(m_1, \Gamma_1), (m_2, \Gamma_2), \dots, (m_n, \Gamma_n)\} \subseteq 2^X \times \Gamma$$

d is compatible with \mathbf{m} if d essentially assigns each micro-state a non-deterministic control decision.

Information State Flow

Suppose that the intruder observes $\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_n \in P(\mathcal{L}(S_N/G))$ and by knowing the fact that S_N is an IS-based supervisor

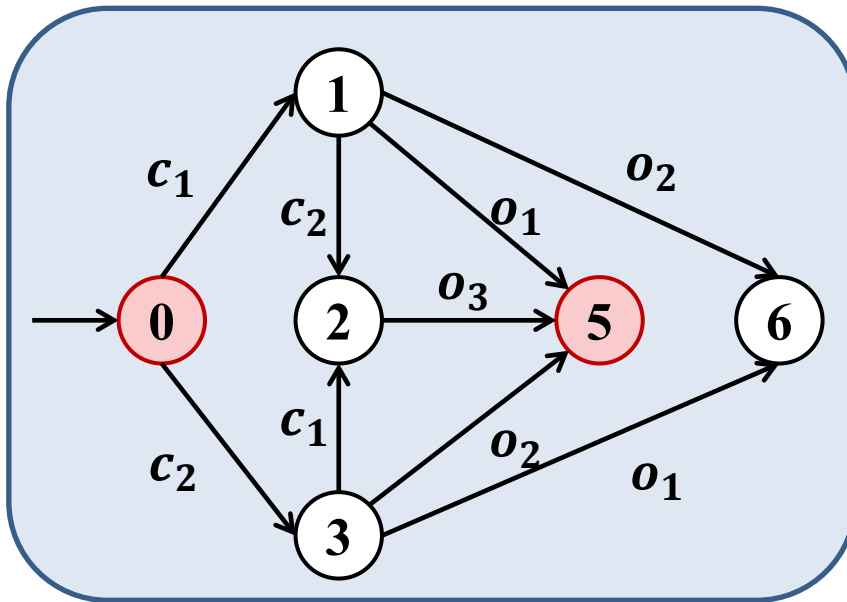
$$\mathbf{m}_0 \xrightarrow{d_0} \mathbf{m}_0^+ \xrightarrow{\sigma_1} \mathbf{m}_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{\sigma_n} \mathbf{m}_n \xrightarrow{d_n} \mathbf{m}_n^+$$

where $\mathbf{m}_0 = \{\{x_0\}\}$, $d_i = d_{S_N}(\mathbf{m}_i)$, $\mathbf{m}_i^+ = \odot(d_i)$ and $m_{i+1} = \widehat{NX}_{\sigma_{i+1}}(\mathbf{m}_i^+)$

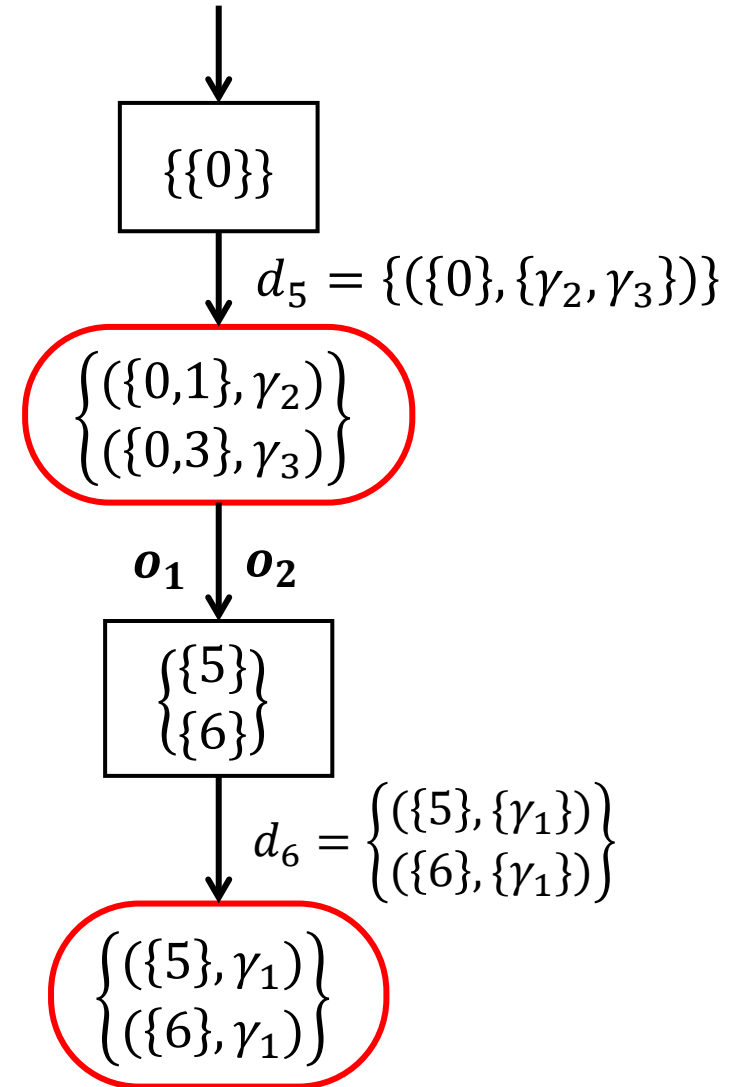
Information State and its Flow



9



$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_1 &= \{o_1, o_2, o_3\} \\ \gamma_2 &= \{o_1, o_2, o_3, c_1\} \\ \gamma_3 &= \{o_1, o_2, o_3, c_2\}\end{aligned}$$



1. Enumerates all feasible transitions

new macro-control-decision & new observation

A generalized bipartite transition system (G-BTS) T w.r.t. G is a 7-tuple

$$T = (Q_Y, Q_Z, h_{YZ}, h_{ZY}, \Sigma_o, \Gamma, y_0)$$

Supervisor Synthesis Procedure



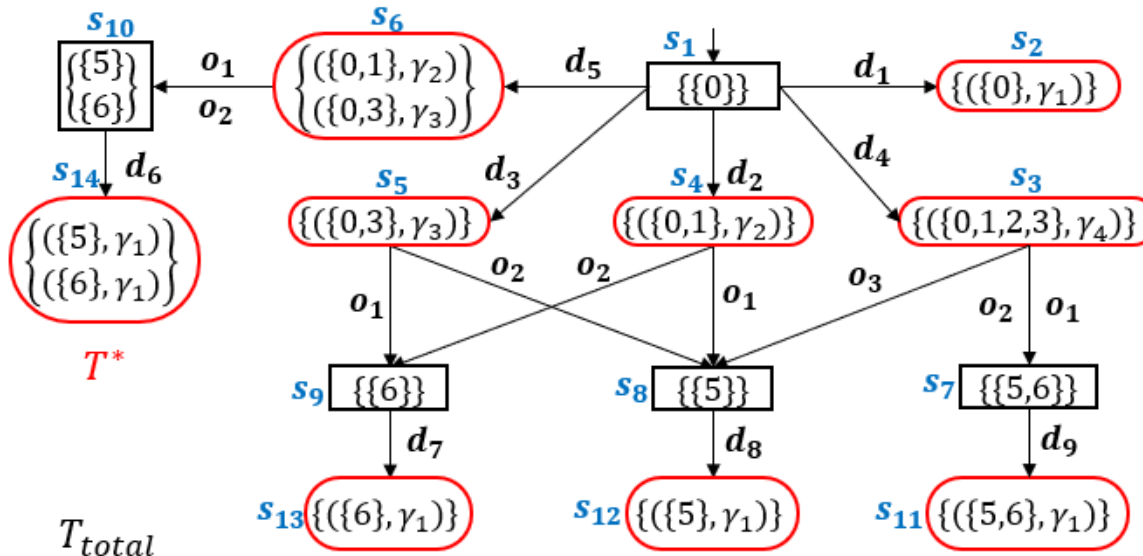
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2. Delete all secret-revealing states and inconsistent states

Secret-revealing Z-states

$$Q_{reveal} = \{z \in \mathbb{M}^+ : \cup E(z) \subseteq X_s\} \quad \cup E(z) = X_I(s)$$

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- A Y-state is consistent if at least one macro-control-decision is defined.
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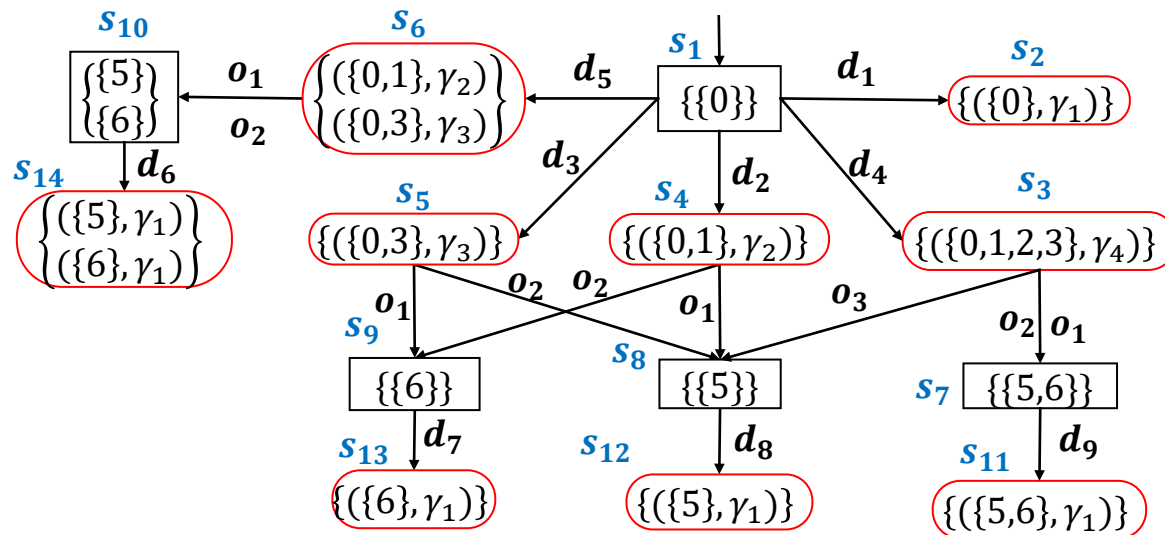
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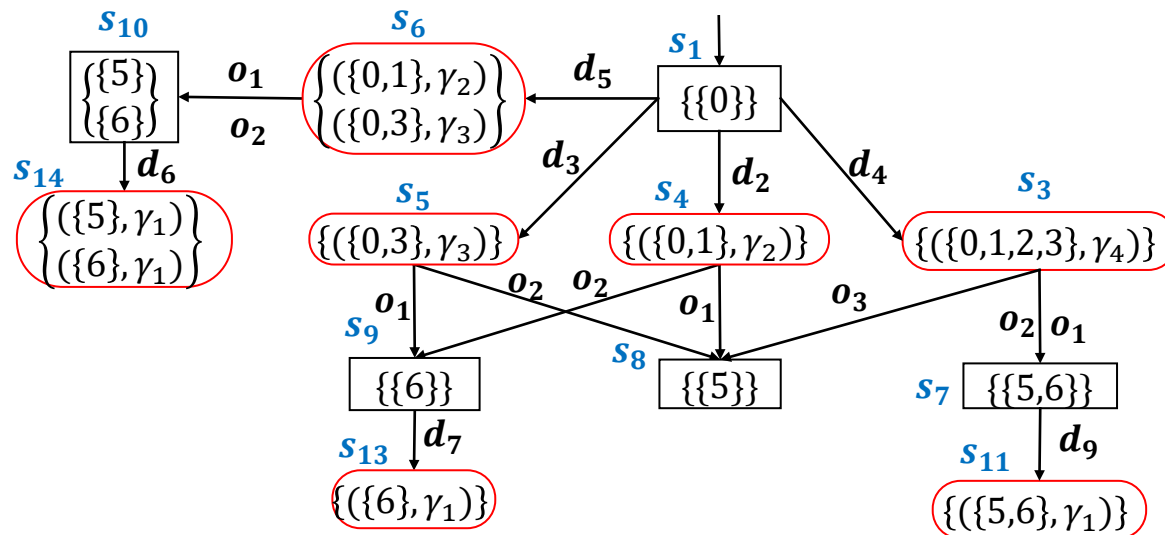
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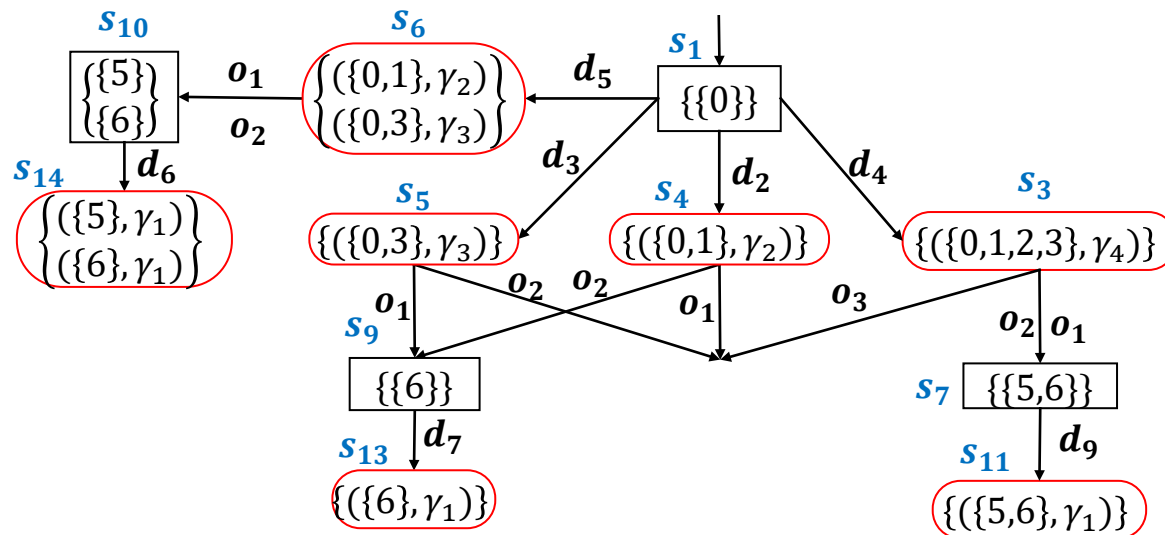
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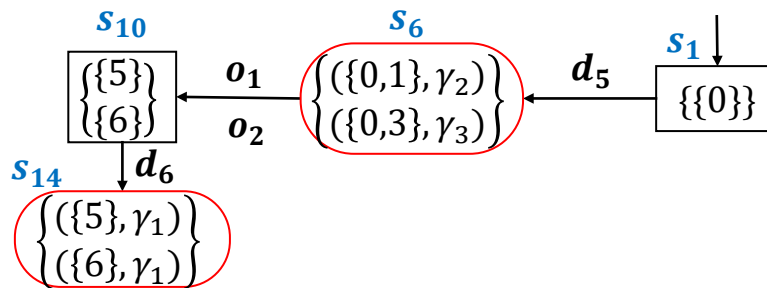
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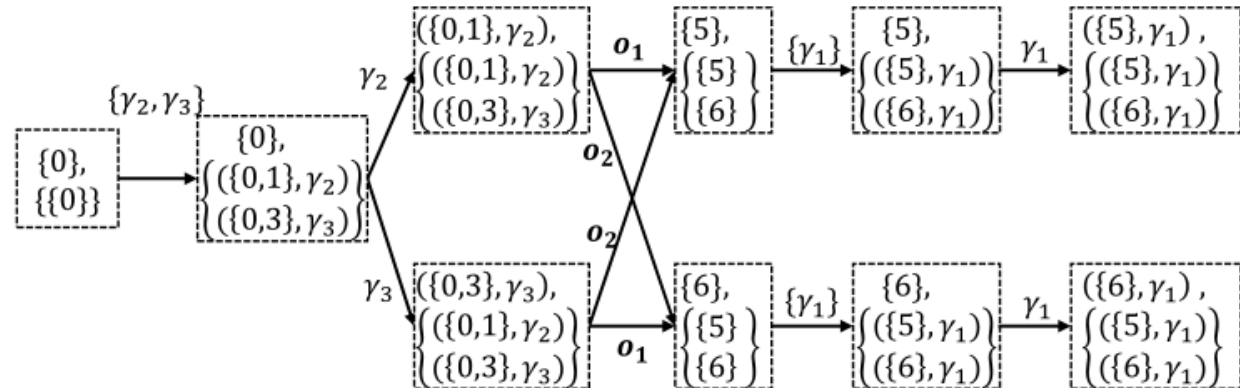
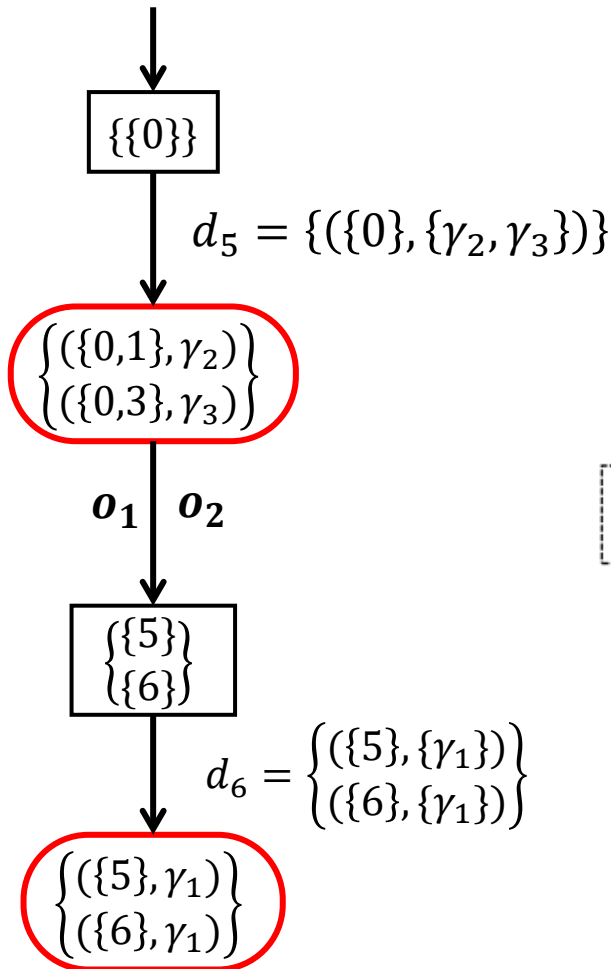
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Supervisor Synthesis Procedure



3. Arbitrarily pick a macro-control decision for each Y-state



- **Propose non-deterministic control mechanism to enforce opacity**
- **Synthesize a non-deterministic supervisor based on the new information state**
- **Non-deterministic supervisors are strictly more powerful than deterministic supervisor**

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Thank You!