

Cross-Tool Semantics for Protocol Security Goals

SSR

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Joshua D. Guttman, John D. Ramsdell, [Paul D. Rowe](#)

The MITRE Corporation

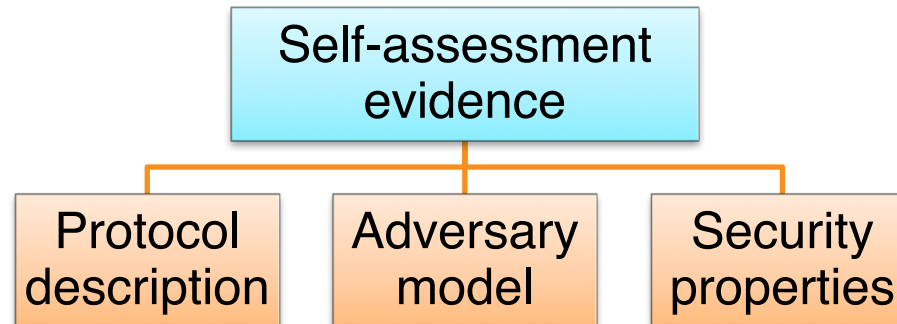
{guttman, ramsdell, prowe}@mitre.org

Transparency in Security Standardization

- **Public trust** in standardized security protocols is based in transparency
 - Rigorous analysis can help rule out hidden insecurities
- **True transparency** requires
 - Reproducibility of results
 - By multiple, independent parties
 - Using a diversity of methods or tools
- **Sometimes analysis can be opaque**
 - Reliance on expert knowledge
 - Reliance on specific tool set

ISO/IEC 29128

- **Standardized framework** for the verification of cryptographic protocols



- **Highest assurance level (4) requires**
 - Formal, tool-supported, analysis of unbounded sessions
- **Reproducibility calls for tool-independent inputs**
 - We claim our first-order language of security goals is tool-independent

Main Contributions

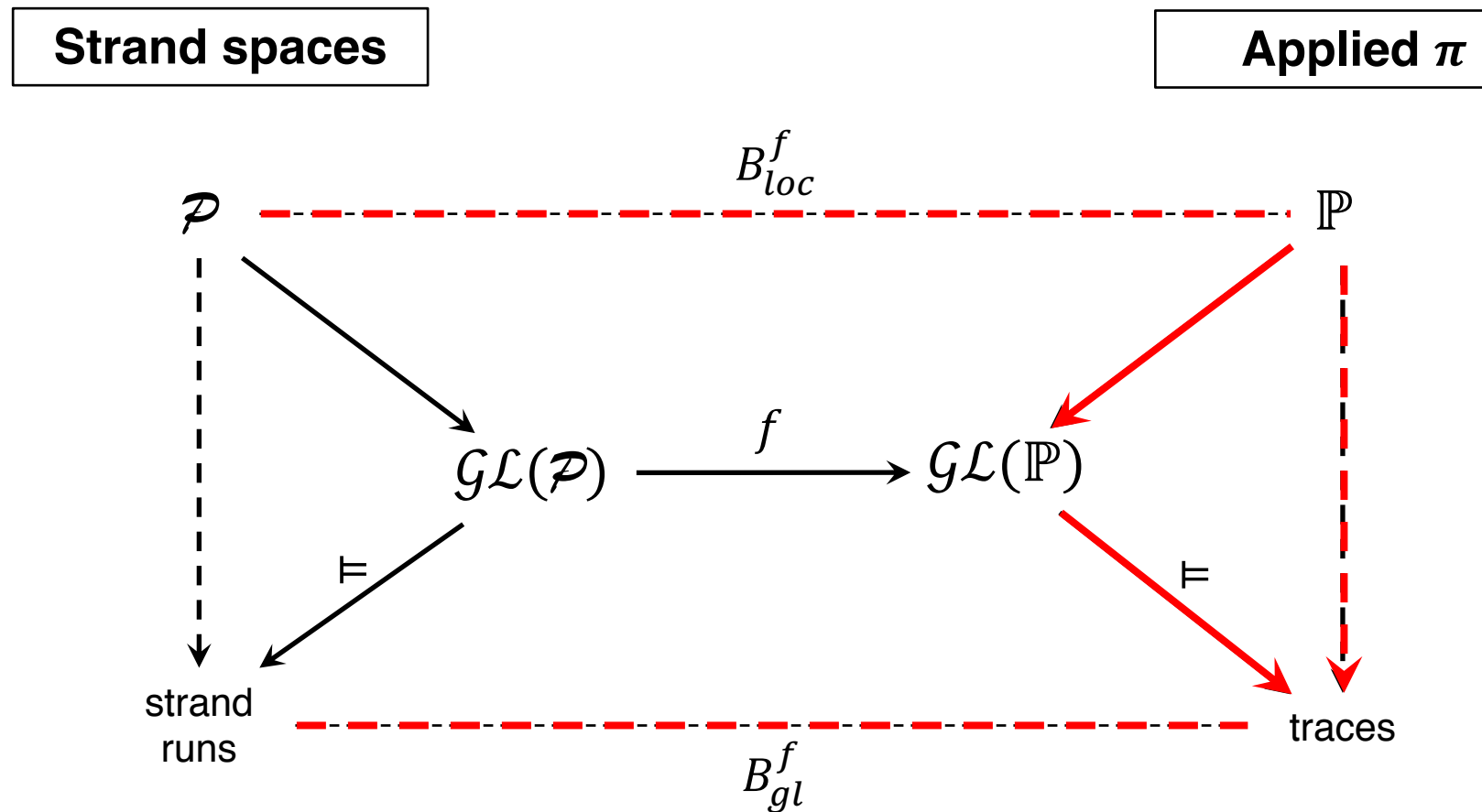
Impact:

- **Improve reproducibility of formal analyses**

Technical:

- **New semantics of first-order language for security goals**
 - Originally designed for strand spaces (CPSA)
 - Adapted for applied π (ProVerif)
- **Proof of compatibility of the two semantics**

Compatible Cross-Tool Semantics



Simple Example Protocol (SEP)

$$A \rightarrow B: \left\{ \left[\llbracket k \rrbracket_{sk(a)} \right] \right\}_{pk(b)}^a$$

$$B \rightarrow A: \{ \llbracket d \rrbracket \}_k^s$$

Clients A may not always choose symmetric key k randomly

Servers B always choose data d randomly

Sample Goals

if A has finished a session with B ;
and B 's private decryption key $pk(B)^{-1}$
is uncompromised
and the session key k is freshly chosen
then B previously transmitted d with
matching parameters
then d remains confidential

Goal Language

Protocol-Dependent

- **Role position predicates**
 - `InitStart(n)`, `RespDone(m)`
- **Parameter predicates**
 - `Self(n, a)`, `SessKey(m, k)`

Protocol-Independent

- **Ordering and equality**
 - `Preceq(m, n)`, `Coll(m, n)`, `d = d'`
- **Freshness and secrecy**
 - `Unq(d)`, `UnqAt(m, d)`, `Non(sk(a))`

Sample Goal Formalized

If A has finished a session with B ;
and B 's private decryption key $pk(B)^{-1}$
 is uncompromised
and the session key k is freshly chosen

then B previously transmitted d with
 matching parameters

$\forall n, a, b, k, d.$

$\text{InitDone}(n) \wedge \text{Self}(n, a) \wedge \text{Peer}(n, b) \wedge$
 $\text{SessKey}(n, k) \wedge \text{Data}(n, d) \wedge$
 $\text{Non}(pk(b)^{-1}) \wedge \text{Unq}(k)$

\implies

$\exists m.$

$\text{RespDone}(m) \wedge \text{Self}(m, b) \wedge \text{Peer}(m, a) \wedge$
 $\text{SessKey}(n, k) \wedge \text{Data}(m, d) \wedge$
 $\text{Preceq}(m, n)$

Applied π Syntax

P, Q	$=$	0	$\text{in}(c, x) . P$	$\text{out}^\ell(c, u) . P$	$\text{let } x : s = v \text{ in } P \text{ else } Q$
		$(P \mid Q)$	$\text{new } n : s . P$	$\text{sum } n' : s . P$	$!\text{new } tid . \text{out}(c, tid) . P$
		$\ell . P$	$(c, tid \in Ch, x \in X, n \in \mathcal{N}_s^\nu, n' \in \mathcal{N}_s^0)$		

Applied π Protocols

$$A \longrightarrow B: \left\{ \left| \llbracket k \rrbracket_{sk(a)} \right| \right\}_{pk(b)}^a$$

$$B \longrightarrow A: \left\{ \left| d \right| \right\}_k^s$$

Init =

!new *tid* . **out**(*c*, *tid*) .

sum *a* : agt . **sum** *b* : agt . **sum** *k*: skey . **out**^{InitStart} (*tid*, $\left\{ \left| \llbracket k \rrbracket_{sk(a)} \right| \right\}_{pk(b)}^a$) .

in (*tid*, *z*) . **let** *d* : data = $dec^s(z, k)$ **in** **InitDone** . **0**

Resp =

!new *tid* . **out**(*c*, *tid*) .

sum *a* : agt . **sum** *b* : agt . **in** (*tid*, *z*) . **let** *x*: T = $dec^a(z, sk(b))$ **in**

let *k*: skey = $ver(x, pk(a))$ **in** **RespStart** . **new** *d* : data . **out**^{RespDone} (*tid*, $\left\{ \left| d \right| \right\}_k^s$) . **0**

Operational Trace Semantics

!new tid . **out**(c, tid) .
sum $a : agt$. **sum** $b : agt$. **sum** $k : skey$. **out**^{InitStart} ($tid, \{ | \llbracket k \rrbracket_{sk(a)} | \}_{pk(b)}^a$) .
 in (tid, z) . **let** $d : data = dec^s(z, k)$ **in** **InitDone** . 0

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Operational Trace Semantics

```
!new tid . out(c, tid) .
sum a : agt . sum b : agt . sum k: skey . outInitStart (tid, { |  $\llbracket k \rrbracket_{sk(a)}$  | }pk(b)a ) .
    in (tid, z) . let d : data = decs(z, k) in InitDone . 0
```

```
!new tid . out(c, tid) .
sum a : agt . sum b : agt . in (tid, z) . let x: T = deca(z, sk(b)) in
    let k : skey = ver(x, pk(a)) in RespStart . new d : data . outRespDone (tid, { | d | }ks) . 0
```

Operational Trace Semantics

!new tid . out(c, tid) .
 sum $a : agt$. sum $b : agt$. sum $k : skey$. out^{InitStart} ($tid, \{ | \llbracket k \rrbracket_{sk(a)} | \}_{pk(b)}^a$) .
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(**InitStart**, out(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) .

Operational Trace Semantics

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 in(tid, z) . let $d : data = dec^s(z, k)$ in **InitDone** . 0

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(**InitStart**, out(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) . (\perp , in(tid, m_2), \mathcal{E}_2) .

Operational Trace Semantics

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 let $k : skey = ver(x, pk(a))$ in **RespStart** . **new** $d : data$. out^{RespDone} ($tid, \{ | d | \}_k^s$) . 0

(**InitStart**, out(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) . (\perp , in(tid, m_2), \mathcal{E}_2) . (**RespStart**, \perp , \mathcal{E}_3) .

Operational Trace Semantics

!new tid . out(c, tid) .
 sum $a : agt$. sum $b : agt$. sum $k : skey$. out^{InitStart} ($tid, \{ | \llbracket k \rrbracket_{sk(a)} | \}_{pk(b)}^a$) .
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(**InitStart**, out(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) . (\perp , in(tid, m_2), \mathcal{E}_2) . (**RespStart**, \perp , \mathcal{E}_3) .

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 sum $a : agt$. sum $b : agt$. **in** (tid, z) . **let** $x : T = dec^a(z, sk(b))$ **in**
 let $k : skey = ver(x, pk(a))$ **in** **RespStart** . new $d : data$. out^{RespDone} ($tid, \{ | d | \}_k^s$) . 0

(**InitStart**, out(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) . (\perp , **in**(tid, m_2), \mathcal{E}_2) . (**RespStart**, \perp , \mathcal{E}_3) .
 (**RespDone**, out(tid, m_4), \mathcal{E}_4) .

Operational Trace Semantics

$\text{!new } tid . \text{out}(c, tid) .$
 $\text{sum } a : \text{agt} . \text{sum } b : \text{agt} . \text{sum } k : \text{skey} . \text{out}^{\text{InitStart}}(tid, \{ | \llbracket k \rrbracket_{sk(a)} | \}_{pk(b)}^a) .$
 $\text{in}(tid, z) . \text{let } d : \text{data} = \text{dec}^s(z, k) \text{ in } \text{InitDone} . 0$

$\text{!new } tid . \text{out}(c, tid) .$
 $\text{sum } a : \text{agt} . \text{sum } b : \text{agt} . \text{in}(tid, z) . \text{let } x : T = \text{dec}^a(z, sk(b)) \text{ in}$
 $\text{let } k : \text{skey} = \text{ver}(x, pk(a)) \text{ in } \text{RespStart} . \text{new } d : \text{data} . \text{out}^{\text{RespDone}}(tid, \{ | d | \}_k^s) . 0$

$(\text{InitStart}, \text{out}(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) . (\perp, \text{in}(tid, m_2), \mathcal{E}_2) . (\text{RespStart}, \perp, \mathcal{E}_3) .$
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Operational Trace Semantics

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 $(\text{RespDone}, \text{out}(tid, m_4), \mathcal{E}_4) . (\perp, \text{in}(tid, m_5), \mathcal{E}_5) .$

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$(\text{RespDone}, \text{out}(tid, m_4), \mathcal{E}_4) . (\perp, \text{in}(tid, m_5), \mathcal{E}_5) . (\text{InitDone}, \perp, \mathcal{E}_6)$

Security Goal Semantics

$(\mathbf{InitStart}, \mathbf{out}(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) \cdot (\perp, \mathbf{in}(tid, m_2), \mathcal{E}_2) \cdot (\mathbf{RespStart}, \perp, \mathcal{E}_3) \cdot$
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$\forall n, a, b, k, d.$

$\mathbf{InitDone}(n) \wedge \mathbf{Self}(n, a) \wedge \mathbf{Peer}(n, b) \wedge$
 $\mathbf{SessKey}(n, k) \wedge \mathbf{Data}(n, d) \wedge$
 $\mathbf{Non}(pk(b)^{-1}) \wedge \mathbf{Unq}(k)$

\implies

$\exists m.$

$\mathbf{RespDone}(m) \wedge \mathbf{Self}(m, b) \wedge \mathbf{Peer}(m, a) \wedge$
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Security Goal Semantics

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A protocol achieves a goal Γ iff
all admitted traces satisfy Γ

$\forall n, a, b, k, d.$ $\text{InitDone}(n) \wedge \text{Self}(n, a) \wedge \text{Peer}(n, b) \wedge$ $\text{SessKey}(n, k) \wedge \text{Data}(n, d) \wedge$ $\text{Non}(\text{pk}(b)^{-1}) \wedge \text{Unq}(k)$	\implies	$\exists m.$ $\text{RespDone}(m) \wedge \text{Self}(m, b) \wedge \text{Peer}(m, a) \wedge$ $\text{SessKey}(m, k) \wedge \text{Data}(m, d) \wedge$ $\text{Preceq}(m, n)$
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Origination

- An entity originates a value if it transmits it without having received it
 - An entity must **know** or **create** a value to originate it
- Method for expressing **freshness** and **secrecy** of values
 - Characterizes the **effects** of randomness and secrecy

Unique origination:

A randomly chosen value can only originate at most once.

Non-origination:

Keys kept secret never originate.

- Traces allow us to identify points of origination for values

Notable Details

- **$!new\ tid . out(c, tid) . P$**
 - Replication is bound to channel restriction
 - Enables sensible semantics for $Coll(m, n)$
- **Diverse trace elements**
 - *Labels*: semantics for role position predicates
 - *Msg events*: semantics for origination
- **Labels occur in two ways**
 - $out^\ell(c, u) . P$ and $\ell . P$
 - Required for compatibility with strand space semantics
- **$sum\ n' : s . P$**
 - Acts as infinite choice operator $P + Q$
 - Allows multiple origination of values
 - Finite choice may suffice (e.g. bounded agent set)

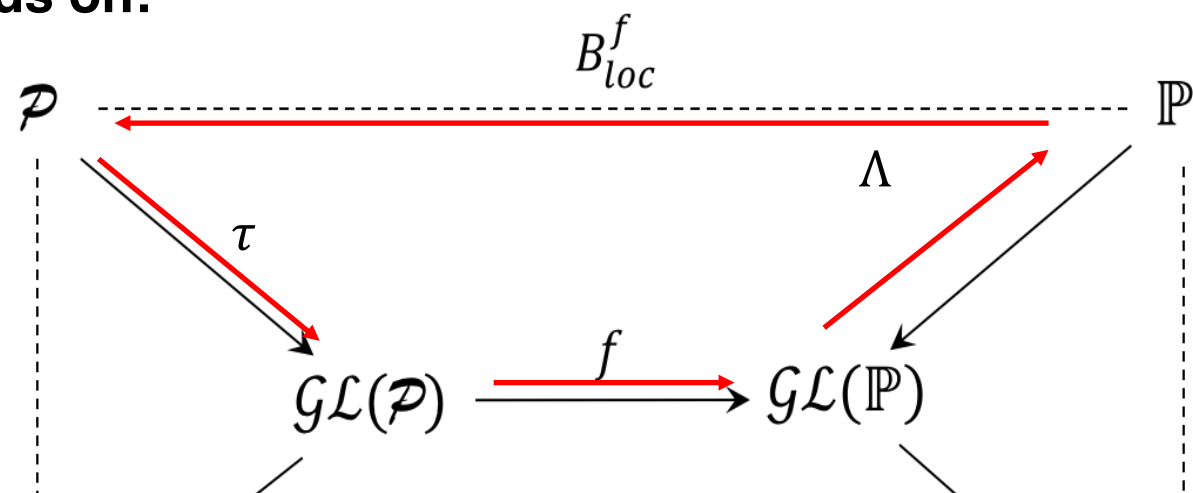
Compatible Protocols

- **Independent replication of results depends on:**

- Analyzing **compatible protocols**
 - Roles must create same traces
- **Compatible semantics** for predicates
 - $\Lambda(f(\tau(\rho_i@j))) = \rho_i@j$

- **We provide**

- Prototype **compiler** from strands to applied π
- Semantic **criterion** for compatibility



Compilation

Main Idea:

$$+m \mapsto \mathbf{out}^\ell(tid, m)$$
$$-m \mapsto \mathbf{in}(tid, z). [\dots] . \ell$$

Sequence of let bindings to parse z as m

Compilation

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Resp

!new tid . out(c, tid) .

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Resp

!new tid . out(c, tid) .

$$\left\{ \llbracket k \rrbracket_{sk(a)} \right\}_{pk(b)}^a \longrightarrow \bullet$$

**in (tid, z) . let $x: \top = dec^a(z, sk(b))$ in
let $k: \text{skey} = ver(x, pk(a))$ in RespStart .**

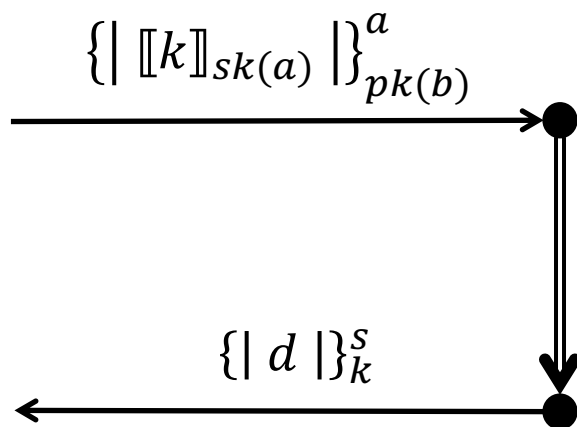
Compilation

Main Idea:

$$+m \mapsto \mathbf{out}^\ell(tid, m)$$

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Resp



!new tid . out(c, tid) .

**in(tid, z) . let $x: \top = dec^a(z, sk(b))$ in
let $k: \text{skey} = ver(x, pk(a))$ in RespStart .**

out^{RespDone}(tid, { d }_k^s) . 0

Compilation

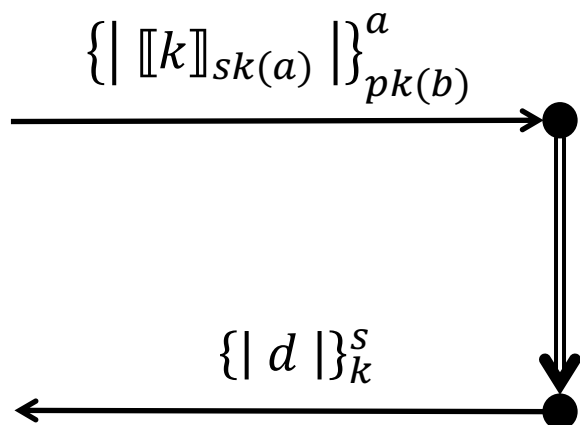
Main Idea:

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$$-m \mapsto \mathbf{in}(tid, z). [\dots] . \ell$$

Sequence of let bindings to parse z as m

Resp



!new tid . **out**(c, tid) .

sum $a : \text{agt}$. **sum** $b : \text{agt}$.

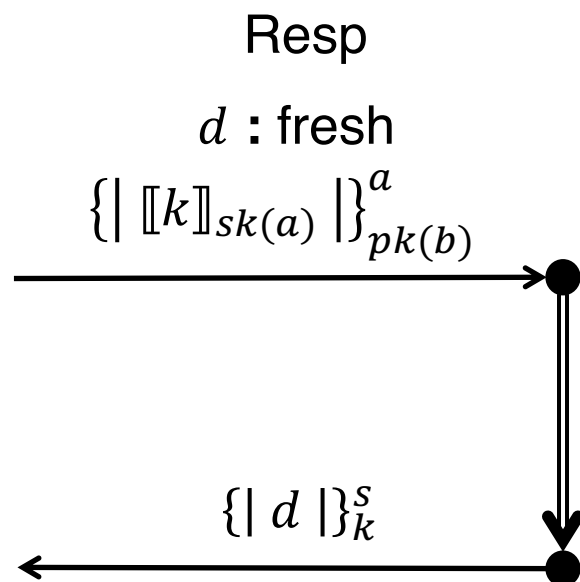
in (tid, z) . **let** $x: \top = \text{dec}^a(z, \text{sk}(b))$ **in**
let $k: \text{skey} = \text{ver}(x, \text{pk}(a))$ **in** **RespStart** .

out^{RespDone} ($tid, \{d\}_k^s$) . **0**

Compilation

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in (tid, z) . **let** $x : \top = \text{dec}^a(z, sk(b))$ **in**
let $k : \text{skey} = \text{ver}(x, pk(a))$ **in** **RespStart** .

new $d : \text{data}$.

out^{RespDone} ($tid, \{ | d | \}_k^s$) . **0**

Compatibility Criterion: Local Bisimulation

$B_1^\Lambda(\iota; \mathcal{S}, P, \mathcal{E})$ iff ι and $(\mathcal{S}, P, \mathcal{E})$ have

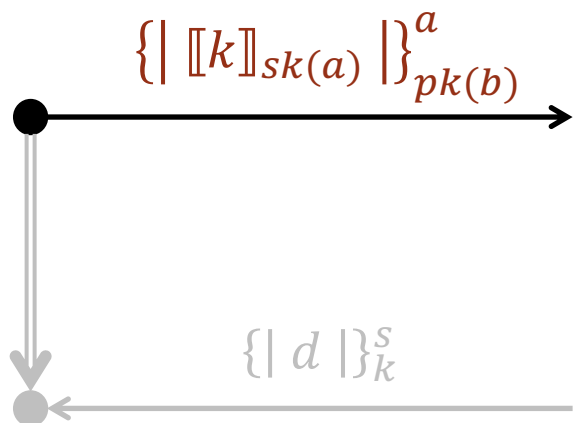
- compatible pasts
- compatible possible next steps

Compatibility Criterion: Local Bisimulation

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$\iota = (\text{init}, 1, \sigma = \{a \mapsto \mathbf{a}, b \mapsto \mathbf{b}, s \mapsto \mathbf{s}\})$



$\mathcal{S} = (\mathbf{InitStart}, \mathbf{out}(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) .$

$P = \mathbf{in}(tid, z) . \mathbf{let} \ d : \mathbf{data} = \mathit{dec}^s(z, k) \ \mathbf{in} \ \mathbf{InitDone} . \mathbf{0}$

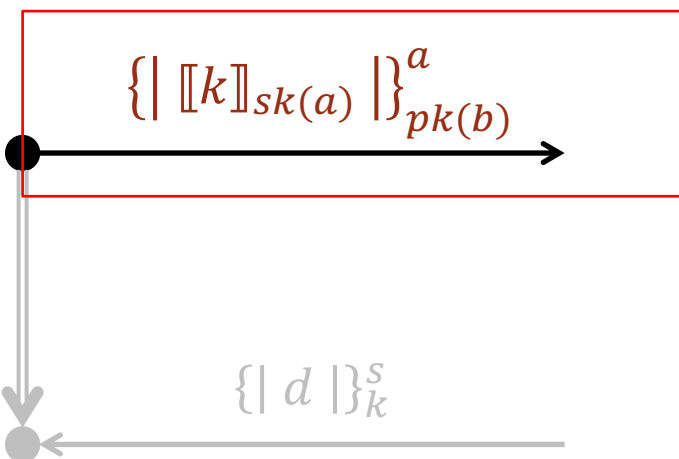
$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_1 = \{a \mapsto \mathbf{a}, b \mapsto \mathbf{b}, s \mapsto \mathbf{s}, tid \mapsto \mathbf{tid}_1\}$

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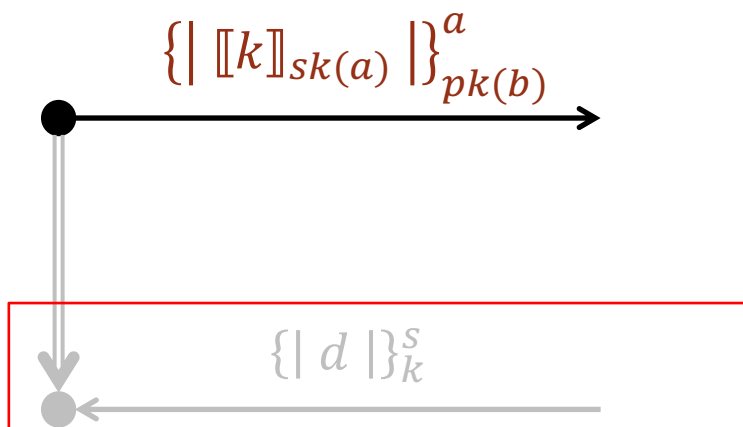
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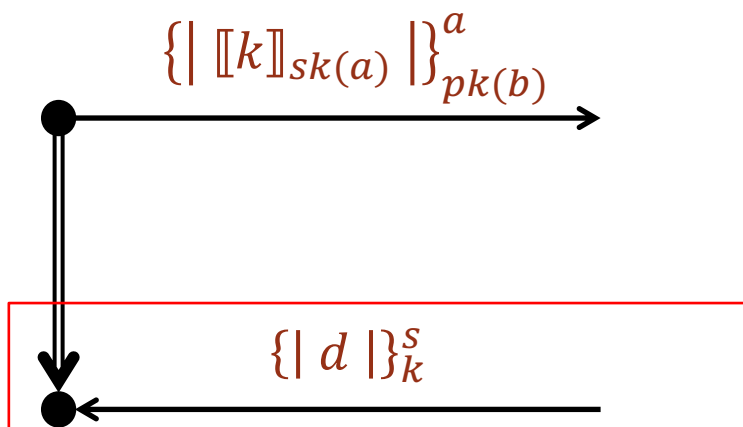
$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_1 = \{a \mapsto a, b \mapsto b, s \mapsto s, tid \mapsto tid_1\}$

Compatibility Criterion: Local Bisimulation

$B_1^\Lambda(\iota; \mathcal{S}, P, \mathcal{E})$ iff ι and $(\mathcal{S}, P, \mathcal{E})$ have

- compatible pasts
- compatible possible next steps

$\iota = (\text{init}, 1, \sigma = \{a \mapsto a, b \mapsto b, s \mapsto s\})$



$\mathcal{S} = (\text{InitStart}, \text{out}(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) \cdot$

$(\perp, \text{in}(tid, m_5), \mathcal{E}_5) \cdot (\text{InitDone}, \perp, \mathcal{E}_6)$

$P = \text{in}(tid, z) \cdot \text{let } d : \text{data} = \text{dec}^s(z, k) \text{ in}$
 $\text{InitDone} \cdot 0$

$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_1 = \{a \mapsto a, b \mapsto b, s \mapsto s, tid \mapsto tid_1\}$

Global Bisimulation

Init

Resp

Global Bisimulation



Global Bisimulation



$(\text{InitStart}, \text{out}(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) .$

Global Bisimulation



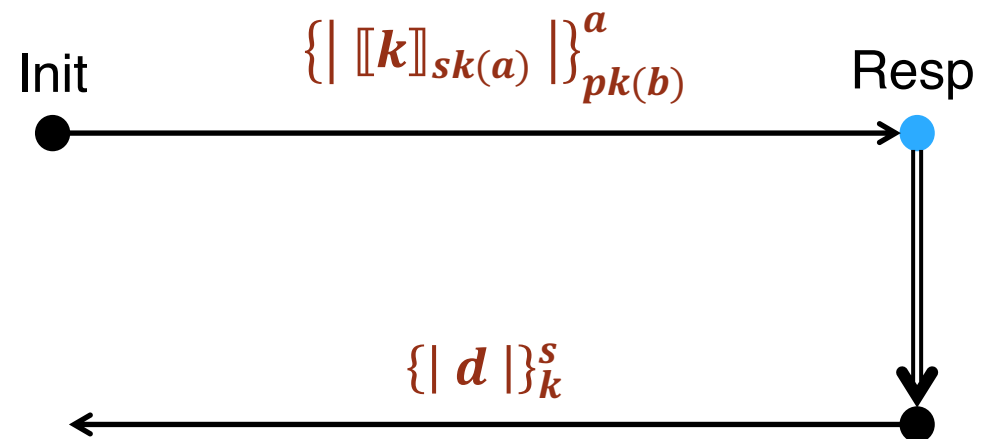
$(\mathbf{InitStart}, \mathbf{out}(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) . (\perp, \mathbf{in}(tid, m_2), \mathcal{E}_2) . (\mathbf{RespStart}, \perp, \mathcal{E}_3) .$

Global Bisimulation



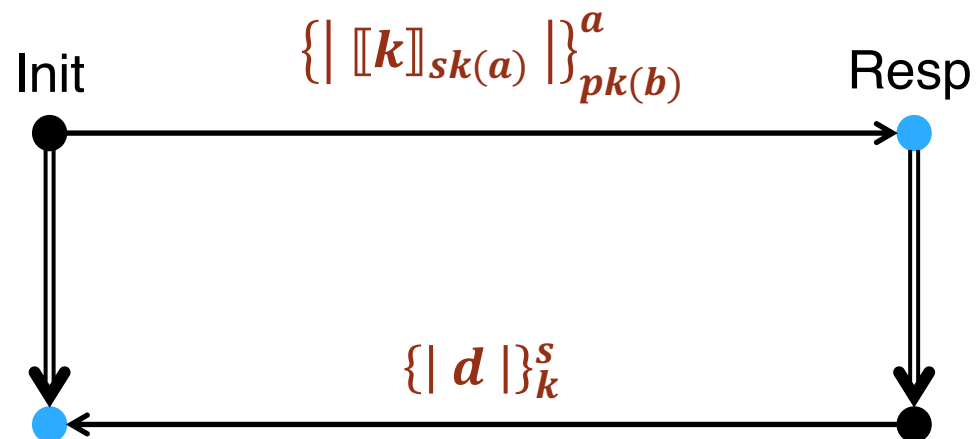
$(\mathbf{InitStart}, \mathbf{out}(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) . (\perp, \mathbf{in}(tid, m_2), \mathcal{E}_2) . (\mathbf{RespStart}, \perp, \mathcal{E}_3) .$

Global Bisimulation



$(\mathbf{InitStart}, \mathbf{out}(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) . (\perp, \mathbf{in}(tid, m_2), \mathcal{E}_2) . (\mathbf{RespStart}, \perp, \mathcal{E}_3) .$
 $(\mathbf{RespDone}, \mathbf{out}(tid, m_4), \mathcal{E}_4) .$

Global Bisimulation

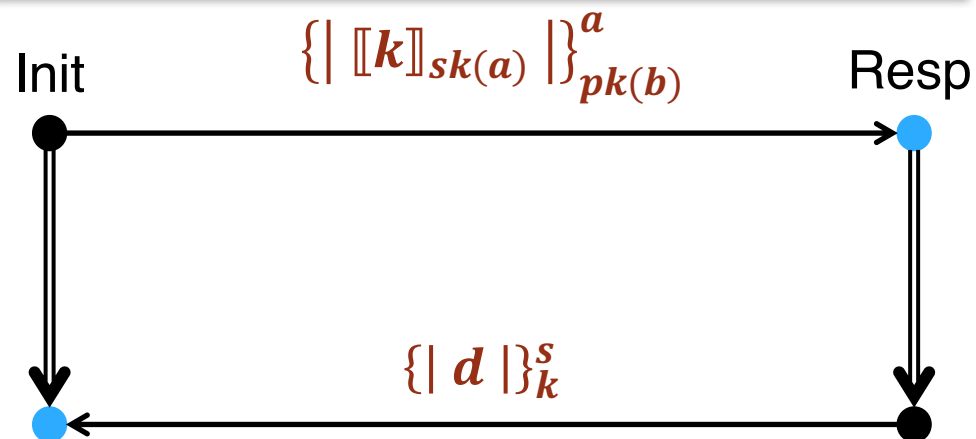


$(\mathbf{InitStart}, \mathbf{out}(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) . (\perp, \mathbf{in}(tid, m_2), \mathcal{E}_2) . (\mathbf{RespStart}, \perp, \mathcal{E}_3) .$
 $(\mathbf{RespDone}, \mathbf{out}(tid, m_4), \mathcal{E}_4) . (\perp, \mathbf{in}(tid, m_5), \mathcal{E}_5) . (\mathbf{InitDone}, \perp, \mathcal{E}_6)$

Global Bisimulation

Theorem:

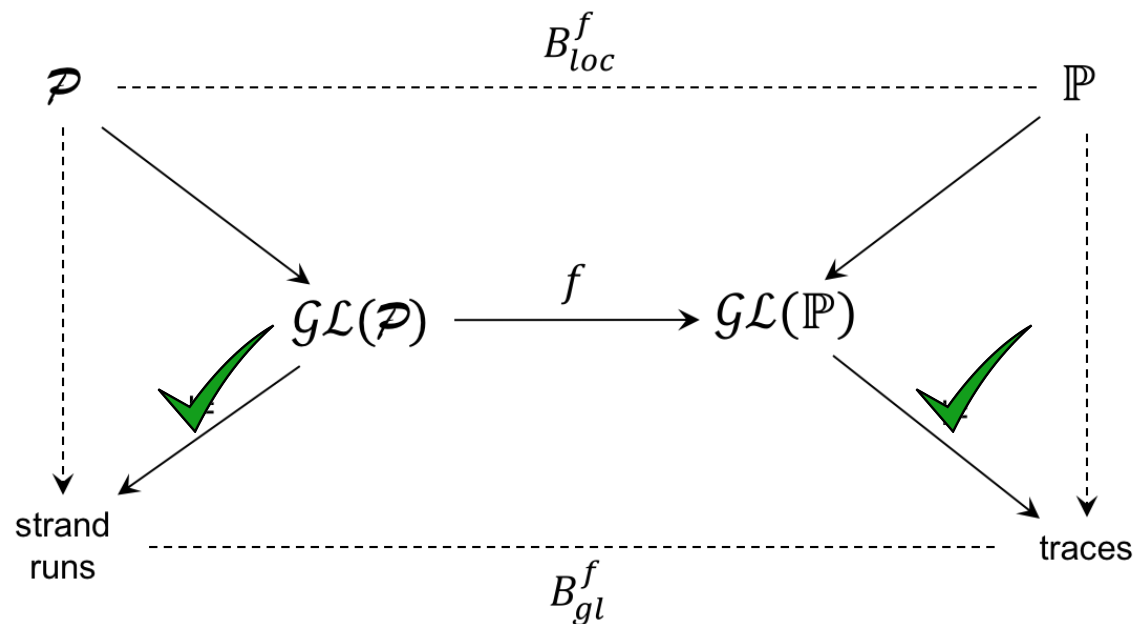
Compatible protocols are globally bisimilar



$(\mathbf{InitStart}, \mathbf{out}(tid, m_1), \mathcal{E}_1) . (\perp, \mathbf{in}(tid, m_2), \mathcal{E}_2) . (\mathbf{RespStart}, \perp, \mathcal{E}_3) .$
 $(\mathbf{RespDone}, \mathbf{out}(tid, m_4), \mathcal{E}_4) . (\perp, \mathbf{in}(tid, m_5), \mathcal{E}_5) . (\mathbf{InitDone}, \perp, \mathcal{E}_6)$

Goal Preservation Theorem

Suppose \mathcal{P} and \mathbb{P} are globally bisimilar protocols.



**If \mathcal{P} achieves Γ
then \mathbb{P} achieves $f(\Gamma)$**

Converse is Not Always True

Strand spaces

Partially ordered executions

Applied π

Totally ordered traces

Trichotomy

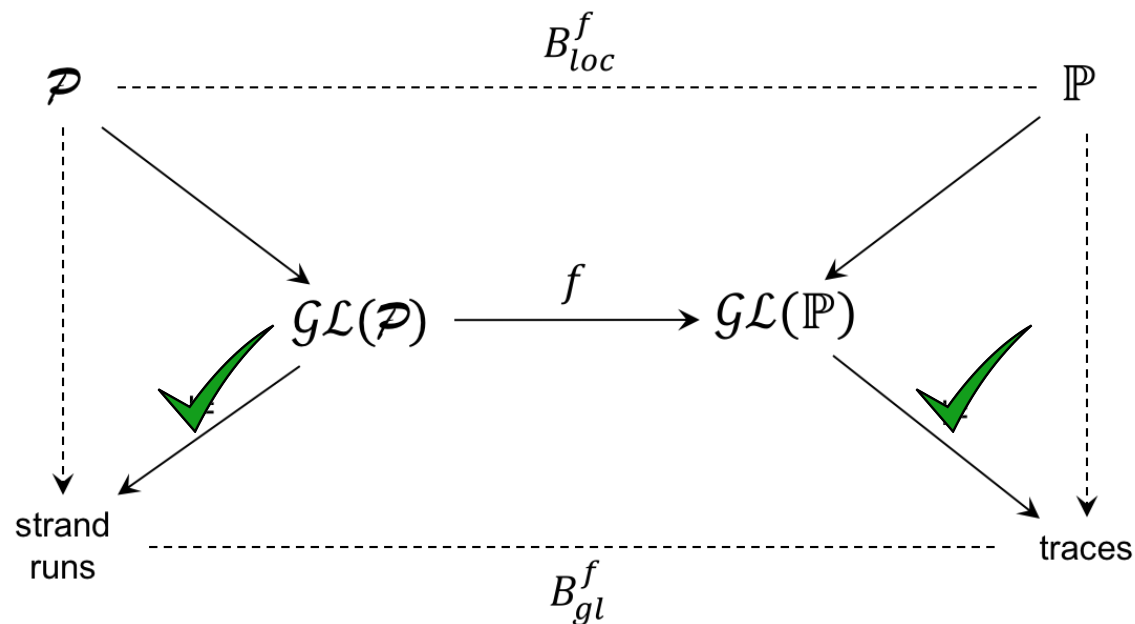
$$\forall m, n. \text{Preceq}(m, n) \vee \text{Preceq}(n, m)$$

Restricted goals:

**Preceq does not occur, or
 \vee does not occur**

Conjecture: Partial Converse

Suppose \mathcal{P} and \mathbb{P} are globally bisimilar protocols,
and Γ is a restricted goal



**If \mathbb{P} achieves $f(\Gamma)$
Then \mathcal{P} achieves Γ**

Summary

- **Improve reproducibility of formal analyses**
- **Demonstrate tool-independence of security goal language**
 - Provide goal semantics for applied π
 - Prove compatibility with goal semantics for strand spaces

