

VERIFYING PRIVACY-TYPE PROPERTIES IN A MODULAR WAY

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CONTEXT

To verify security properties on protocols,
we model protocols in isolation



Protocols are never alone

Possible problems:

- Protocols may share same keys
- Protocols may share same cryptographic primitives
- Tools may not be able to prove the security property

CONTEXT

Our goal

Verifying S on P

and

Verifying S on Q



Verifying S on P and Q running in parallel

where

- P and Q may share secrets and cryptographic primitives
- S is a security property

CONTEXT

Security properties

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Security properties

Reachability properties

- Secrecy, Authentication, ...

CONTEXT

Security properties

Reachability properties

- Secrecy, Authentication, ...

Equivalence properties

- Anonymity, Privacy, Receipt-Freeness, ...

CONTEXT

Example of equivalence property : anonymity



Alice



Intruder



Unknown

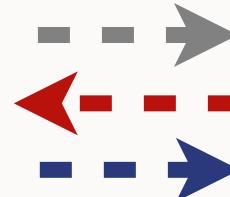


CONTEXT

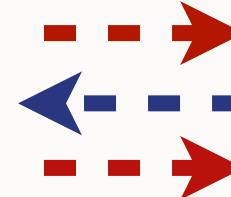
Example of equivalence property : anonymity



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Intruder



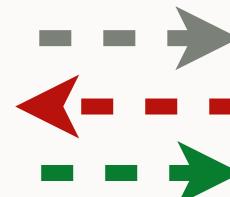
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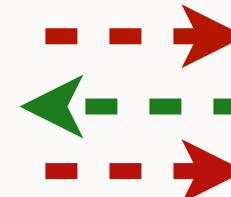
Charlene



Alice



Intruder



Unknown



Bob

Can the intruder distinguish the two situations ?

PREVIOUS WORKS

■ On reachability properties

- J.D. Guttman and F.J. Thayer. *Protocol independence through disjoint encryption.*
- S. Ciobâca and V. Cortier. *Protocol composition for arbitrary primitives.*
- S. Andova, C. Cremers, K. Gosteen, S. Mauw. S. M. Isnes and S. Radomirovic. *A framework for compositional verification of security protocols.*

■ On equivalence properties : Tagged protocol

- S. Delaune, S. Kremer and M.D. Ryan. *Composition of password-based protocols.*
- C. Chevalier, S. Delaune and S. Kremer. *Transforming password protocols to compose.*

MOTIVATION

Privacy-type properties: Anonymity and unlinkability

Concrete example: e-passport protocols

- Basic Access Control (BAC) : establishes sessions keys between reader and a passport
- Passive Authentication (PA)
- Active Authentication (AA)

Passive Authentication and Active Authentication are executed in parallel

FORMALISM

Composition context for anonymity

$$\textcolor{red}{P} : A \rightarrow S : \{id_A\}_{\text{pk}(k_S)}^r$$

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Definition from : M. Arapinis, T. Chothia and M. Ryan. *Analysing unlinkability and anonymity using the applied pi calculus.*

FORMALISM

Composition context for anonymity

$$\textcolor{red}{P} : A \rightarrow S : \{id_A\}_{\text{pk}(k_S)}^r$$

$$C'[_] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{new } k_S. \text{ !new } id_A. \text{ !}__$$

$$C[_,_] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{new } k_S. ((\text{!new } id_A. \text{ !}__) \mid \text{!}__)$$

$$C[\textcolor{red}{P}, \textcolor{red}{P}\{^{id_O}/_{id_A}\}] \approx C'[\textcolor{red}{P}]$$

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$$C[\textcolor{blue}{Q}, \textcolor{blue}{Q}\{^{id_O}/_{id_A}\}] \approx C'[\textcolor{blue}{Q}]$$

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$$C[\textcolor{red}{P}, \textcolor{red}{P}\{^{id_O}/_{id_A}\}] \approx C'[\textcolor{red}{P}]$$

$$C[\textcolor{blue}{Q}, \textcolor{blue}{Q}\{^{id_O}/_{id_A}\}] \approx C'[\textcolor{blue}{Q}]$$

$$C[\textcolor{blue}{Q} \mid \textcolor{red}{P}, (\textcolor{blue}{Q} \mid \textcolor{red}{P})\{^{id_O}/_{id_A}\}] \approx C'[\textcolor{blue}{Q} \mid \textcolor{red}{P}]$$

Definition from : M. Arapinis, T. Chothia and M. Ryan. *Analysing unlinkability and anonymity using the applied pi calculus.*

CONDITIONS

No shared key revealed

$$P : A \rightarrow S : \{id_A\}_{\text{pk}(k_S)}^r$$

$$Q : S \rightarrow A : k_S$$

P preserves the anonymity of A

Q preserves the anonymity of A

$P \mid Q$ does not preserve the anonymity of A

CONDITIONS

Tag shared cryptographic primitives

$$\textcolor{red}{P} : A \rightarrow S : \{id_A\}_{\text{pk}(k_S)}^r$$

$$\begin{aligned}\textcolor{blue}{Q} : A &\rightarrow S : \{N_a\}_{\text{pk}(k_S)}^r \\ S &\rightarrow A : N_a\end{aligned}$$

$\textcolor{red}{P}$ preserves the anonymity of A

$\textcolor{blue}{Q}$ preserves the anonymity of A

$\textcolor{red}{P} \mid \textcolor{blue}{Q}$ does not preserve the anonymity of A

CONDITIONS

Public key revealed at the beginning

$$P_i : A \rightarrow S : \{\text{tag}_a(id_i)\}_{\text{pk}(k_S)}$$
$$Q : S \rightarrow A : \text{pk}(k_S)$$
$$C[_] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{new } k_S. _$$

CONDITIONS

Public key revealed at the beginning

$$\textcolor{red}{P}_i : A \rightarrow S : \{\text{tag}_a(id_i)\}_{\text{pk}(k_S)}$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{Q} : S \rightarrow A : \text{pk}(k_S)$$

$$C[_] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{new } k_S. _$$

$$C[\textcolor{red}{P}_1] \approx C[\textcolor{red}{P}_2] \quad \text{and} \quad C[\textcolor{blue}{Q}] \approx C[\textcolor{blue}{Q}]$$

$$\text{But } C[\textcolor{red}{P}_1 \mid \textcolor{blue}{Q}] \not\approx C[\textcolor{red}{P}_2 \mid \textcolor{blue}{Q}]$$

MAIN THEOREM

$$C[P_A] \approx C'[P'_A]$$

$$C[P_B] \approx C'[P'_B]$$

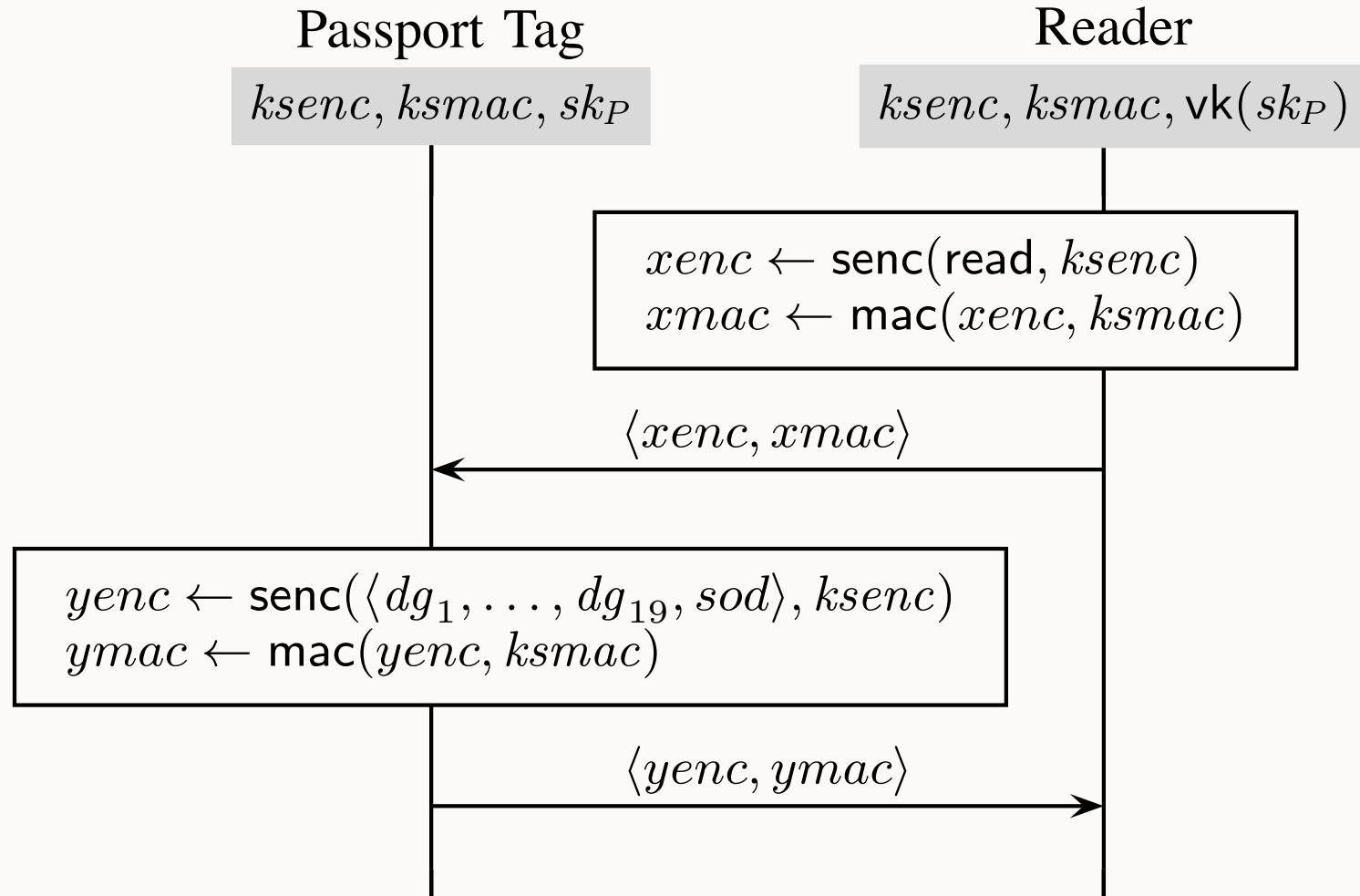
$$C[P_A | P_B] \approx C'[P'_A | P'_B]$$

If :

- The shared keys of C and C' are not revealed
- The public keys are revealed at the beginning
- The protocols A and B are tagged

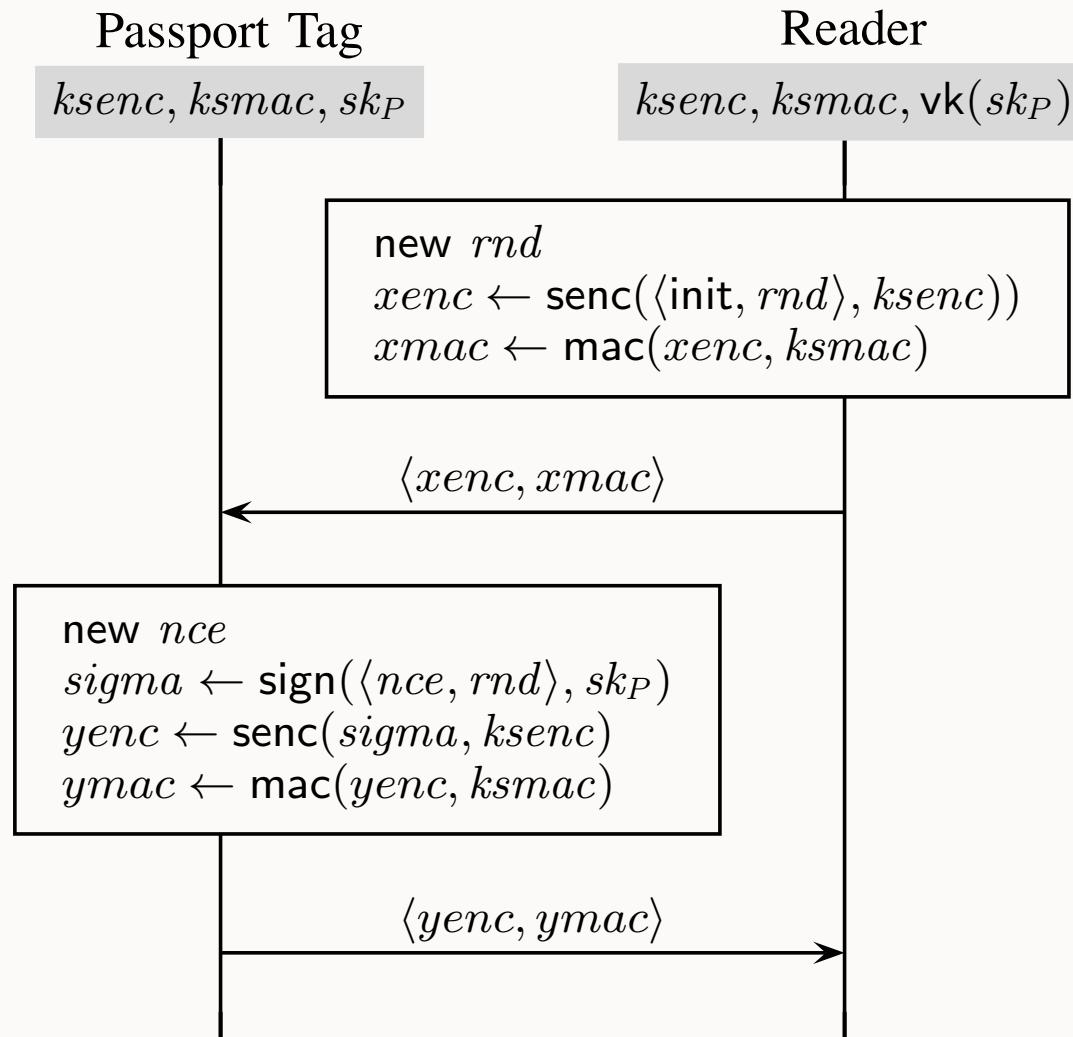
E-PASSPORT

Passive Authentication (PA)



E-PASSPORT

Active Authentication (AA)



E-PASSPORT

Result

With ProVerif,

- we prove anonymity for AA
- we can not prove anonymity for PA
- we can not prove anonymity for $PA \mid AA$

E-PASSPORT

Result

With ProVerif,

- we prove anonymity for AA
- we can not prove anonymity for PA
- we can not prove anonymity for $PA \mid AA$

proving anonymity for PA

implies

proving anonymity for $PA \mid AA$

SKETCH OF PROOF

$$C[P_A] \approx C'[P'_A] \quad \text{and} \quad C[P_B] \approx C'[P'_B]$$

SKETCH OF PROOF

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$$C[\textcolor{red}{P}_A] \mid C[\textcolor{blue}{P}_B] \approx C'[\textcolor{red}{P}'_A] \mid C'[\textcolor{blue}{P}'_B]$$

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SKETCH OF PROOF

$$C[\mathbf{\bar{P}}_A] \approx C'[\mathbf{\bar{P}}'_A] \quad \text{and} \quad C[\mathbf{\bar{P}}_B] \approx C'[\mathbf{\bar{P}}'_B]$$



$$C[\mathbf{\bar{P}}_A] + C[\mathbf{\bar{P}}_B] \approx C'[\mathbf{\bar{P}}'_A] + C'[\mathbf{\bar{P}}'_B]$$

\approx

$$C[\mathbf{\bar{P}}_A \mid \mathbf{\bar{P}}_B]$$

SKETCH OF PROOF

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SKETCH OF PROOF

$$C[\textcolor{red}{P}_A] \mid C[\textcolor{blue}{P}_B] \approx C[\textcolor{red}{P}_A \mid \textcolor{blue}{P}_B]$$

`new k.[$\textcolor{red}{P}_A \mid \textcolor{blue}{P}_B$]`

`new k. P_A | new k. P_B`

SKETCH OF PROOF

$$C[\textcolor{red}{P}_A] \mid C[\textcolor{blue}{P}_B] \approx C[\textcolor{red}{P}_A \mid \textcolor{blue}{P}_B]$$

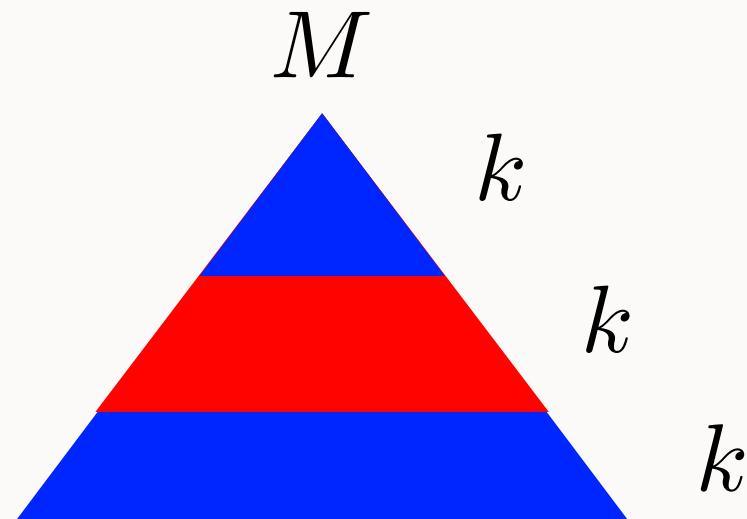
$$\text{new } k.[\textcolor{red}{P}_A \mid \textcolor{blue}{P}_B] \longrightarrow P_1 \dashrightarrow P_n$$

$$\text{new } k.P_A \mid \text{new } k.P_B$$

SKETCH OF PROOF

$$C[\textcolor{red}{P}_A] \mid C[\textcolor{blue}{P}_B] \approx C[\textcolor{red}{P}_A \mid \textcolor{blue}{P}_B]$$

`new k.[$\textcolor{red}{P}_A \mid \textcolor{blue}{P}_B$]` → $P_1 \dashrightarrow P_n$

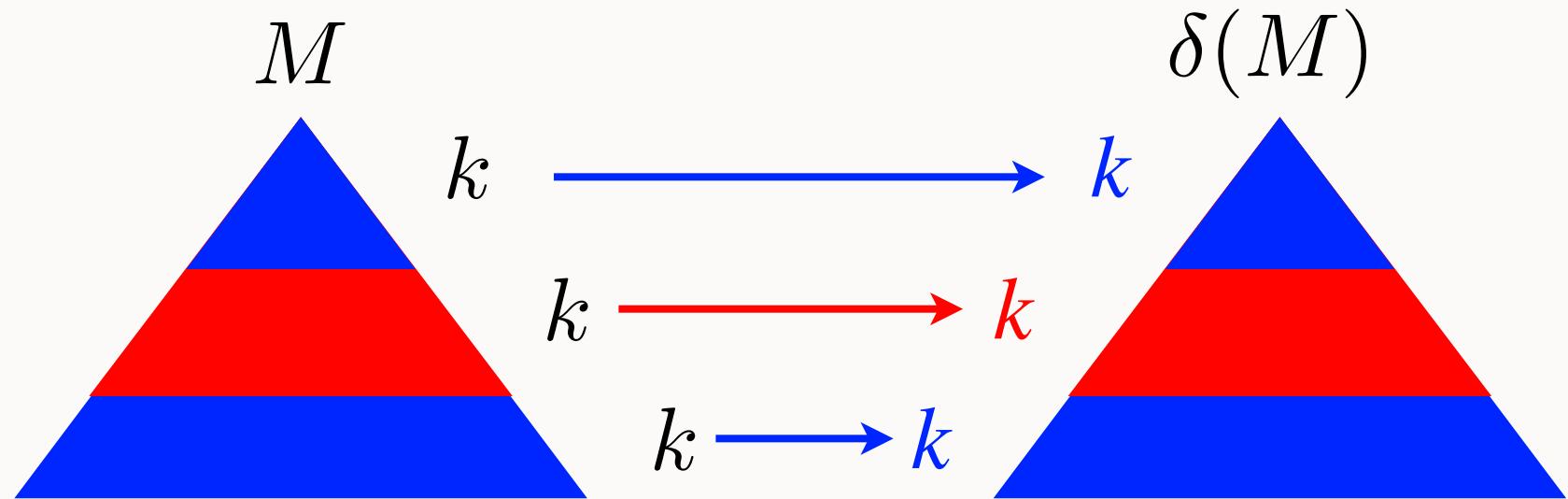


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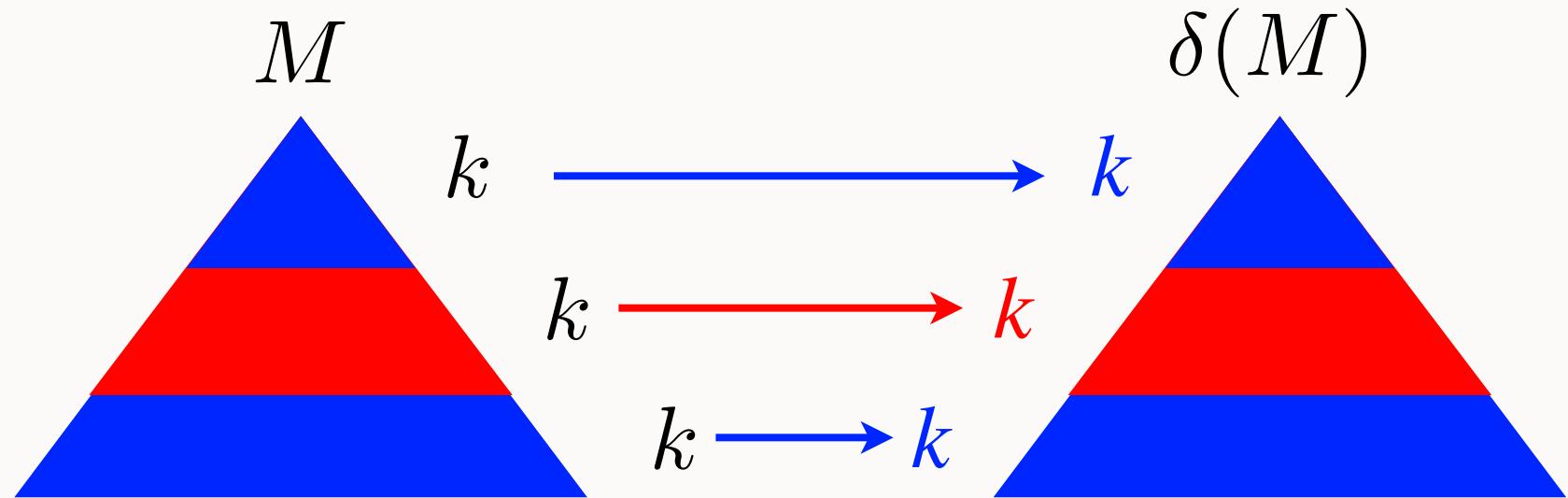


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`new` $k.P_A \mid \text{new } k.P_B \rightarrow \delta(P_1) \rightarrow \delta(P_n)$

CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

■ Parallel composition theorem for equivalence properties

Conditions:

- The shared keys are not revealed
- The public keys are revealed at the beginning
- The protocols are tagged

■ Future work : Sequential composition

E-passport protocols

- Basic Access Control (BAC) : establishes sessions keys between reader and a passport
- **Passive Authentication (PA)**
- **Active Authentication (AA)**

■ Future work : Removing the tags

- Tags imply heavy transformation of the protocol
- Almost no current protocol tags all their message
- Protocols may behave as if they were tagged (ex: nonce exchange)