

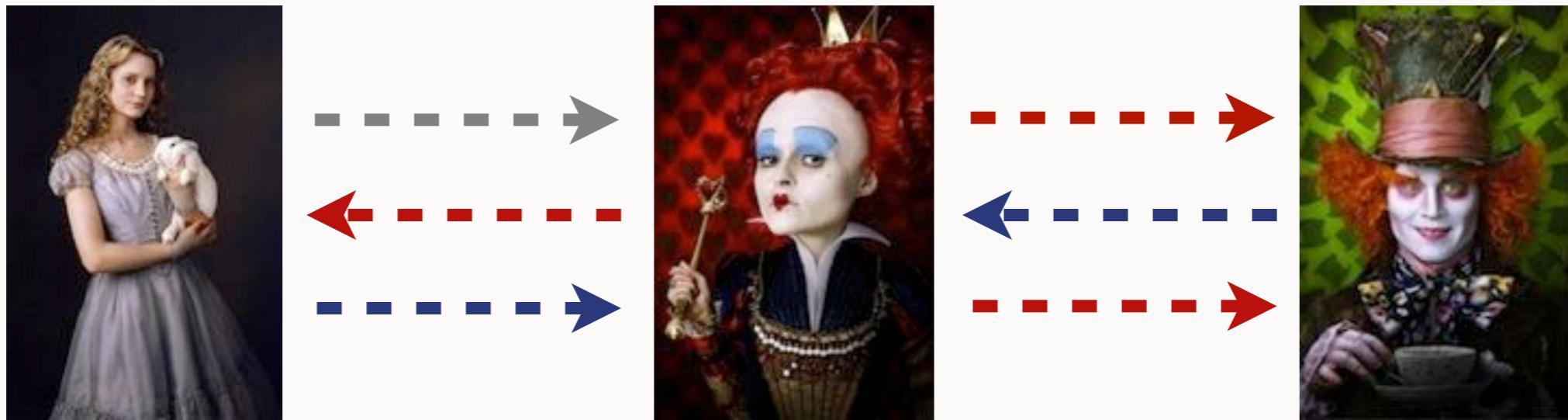
# DECISION PROCEDURE FOR TRACE EQUIVALENCE

V. Cheval, H. Comon-Lundh, S. Delaune  
LSV, ENS Cachan, CNRS, INRIA Saclay

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# CONTEXT

- Analysing the security of cryptographic protocols



Alice

Intruder

Bob

The intruder can

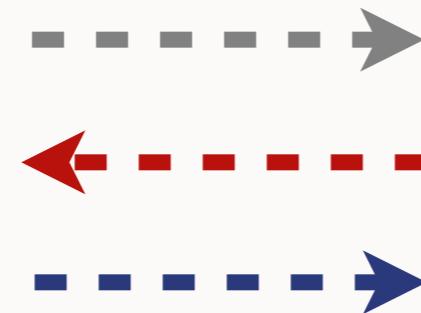
- intercept all messages
- transmit or modify messages
- test equality between messages
- initiate several sessions

# CONTEXT

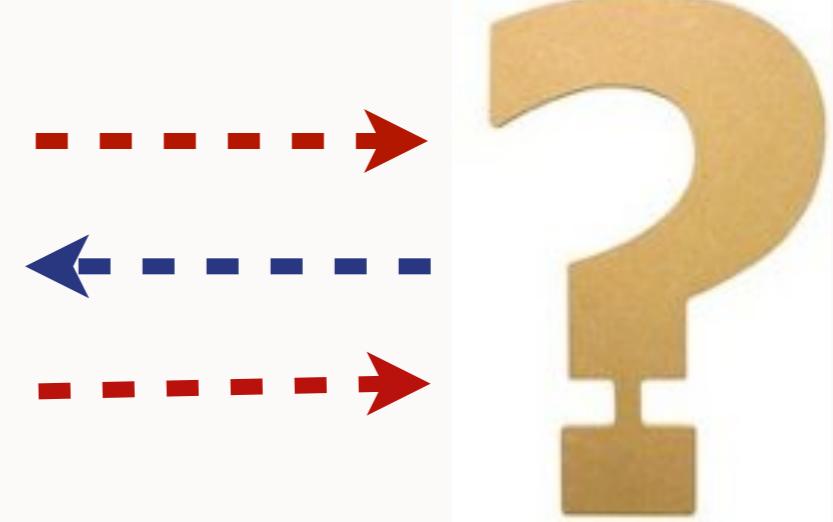
- Equivalence properties : strong secret, anonymity,...



Alice



Intruder



Unknown

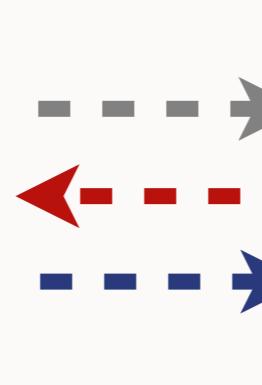
Can the intruder deduce the unknown's identity ?

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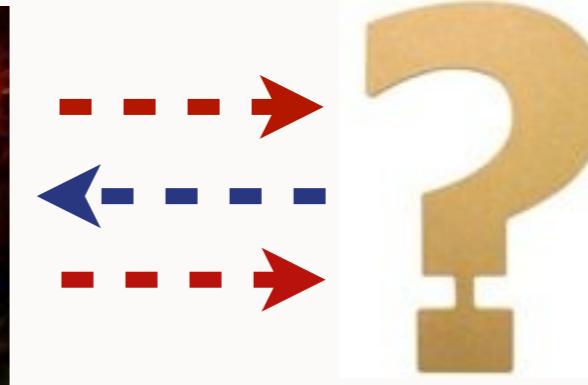
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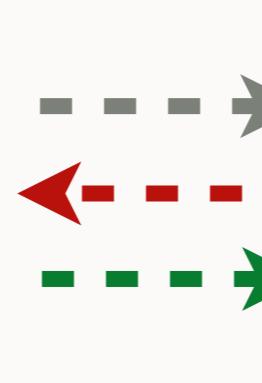
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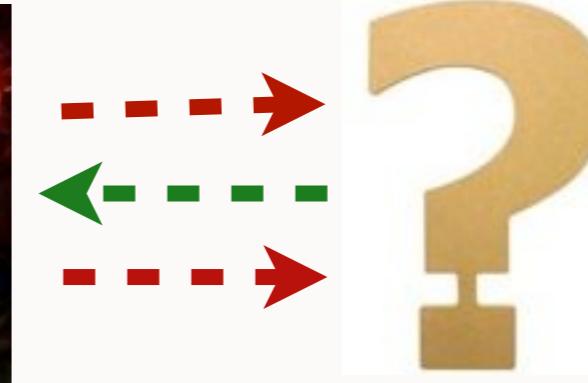
Charlene



Alice



Intruder



Bob

Can the intruder distinguish the two situations ?

# GOAL

Decision procedure for trace equivalence

# PREVIOUS WORKS

- Observational equivalence is used in :
  - A. Tiu and J. E. Dawson. *Automating open bisimulation checking for the spi calculus.*
  - M. Baudet. *Sécurité des protocoles cryptographiques : aspects logiques et calculatoires.* Phd thesis

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- Equivalent to trace equivalence for *simple processes* without else branch :
  - V. Cortier and S. Delaune. *A method for proving observational equivalence.*
- Existing tool : ProVerif
  - B. Blanchet, M. Abadi, and C. Fournet. *Automated verification of selected equivalences for security protocols.*

# MOTIVATION

## ■ Why trace equivalence ?

Two problematic examples :

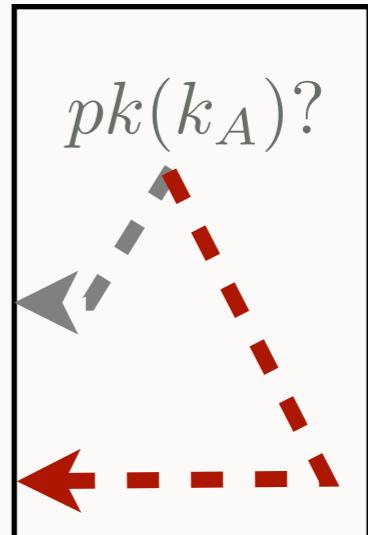
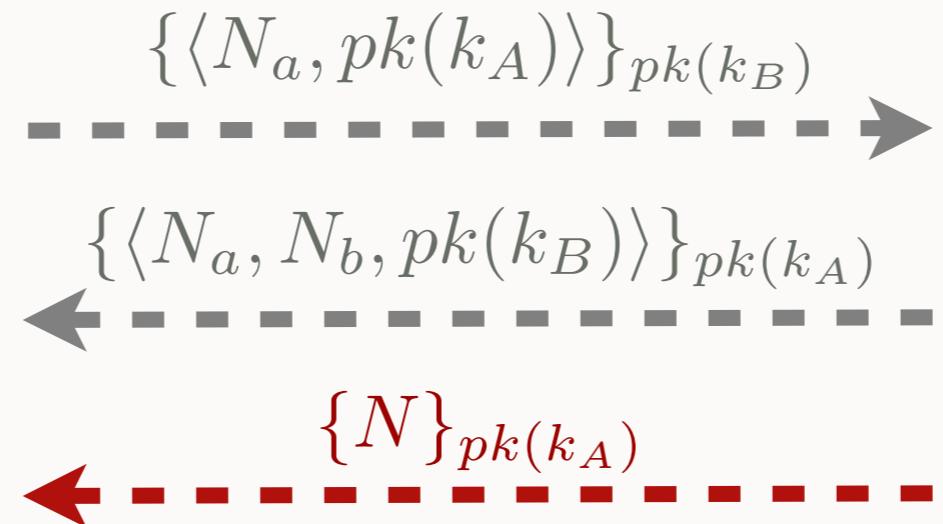
- e-passport protocols : M. Arapinis, T. Chothia, E. Ritter, and M. Ryan.  
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Alice

Bob

# RESULT

Decision procedure for trace equivalence

# RESULT

## Decision procedure for trace equivalence

- between two processes
  - \*possibly non deterministic
  - \*possibly with non trivial else branches
  - \*possibly with private channels
  - \*with bounded number of sessions
- complete and sound
- terminate