

# A decision procedure for proving trace equivalence (Work in progress)

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Automatic procedure for proving security properties on protocol

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## Trace properties

- Examples : simple secret, authentication, ...
- All traces of a protocol has to satisfy a certain property.
- Lot of previous works on those security properties.
- Tools already exists (example : ProVerif, Maude-NPA,...)

Automatic procedure for proving security properties on protocol

## Trace properties

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## Equivalence properties

- Examples : strong secret, dictionary attacks, anonymity, ...
- Express the indistinguishability of two protocols
- Theoretical results (Baudet, Chevalier, Rusinowitch, ...)
- No general tool implemented

## Huttel (2002)

- Only spi-calculus (fixed primitives)
- Untractable implementation (multi-exponential complexity)
- Doesn't handle trace properties.

## Cortier, Delaune (2009) + Baudet (2005) or Chevalier, Rusinowitch (2009)

- Bounded number of sessions
- Infinitely many traces are represented by constraint systems
- Observational equivalence of processes  $\Leftrightarrow$  symbolic equivalence of constraint systems
- Algorithm for the symbolic equivalence of positive constraint systems when the equational theory is given by a subterm convergent rewriting system.

## Blanchet, Abadi, Fournet (2008)

- Unbounded number of sessions
- Diff-equivalence : Observational equivalence between two process with the same structure but different messages.
- Very efficient
- Possibility of false attacks. Doesn't always terminate

## ProVerif extension

ProSwapper (see the talk of Ben Smyth)

# Examples

Two examples we want our algorithm to prove :

- Privacy for the Private authentication protocol (Abadi and Fournet, 2004)
- Unlinkability for the E-Passport protocol (Arapinis, Chothia, Ritter and Ryan, CSF 2010)

We'll explain why the existing tools cannot handle them.



# Private authentication protocol

## Informal representation

0.  $A \longrightarrow B : \quad \text{aenc}(\langle N_a, p(A) \rangle, p(B))$
1.  $B \longrightarrow A : \quad \text{aenc}(\langle N_a, N_b, p(B) \rangle, p(A))$

## Role A : $P_A(a, b)$

$\nu N_a. \bar{c} \langle \text{aenc}(\langle N_a, p(a) \rangle, p(b)) \rangle. c(x)$

## Role B : $P_B(b, a)$

$c(x). \text{let } desc = \text{adec}(x, b) \text{ in}$   
 $\text{let } n_a = \text{proj}_1(desc) \text{ and } pub_a = \text{proj}_2(desc) \text{ in}$   
 $\text{if } pub_a = p(a)$   
 $\text{then } \nu N_b. \bar{c} \langle \text{aenc}(\langle n_a, N_b, p(b) \rangle, p(a)) \rangle$   
 $\text{else } \nu K. \bar{c} \langle \text{aenc}(K, p(a)) \rangle$

# Private authentication protocol

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{c}\langle p(a) \rangle . \bar{c}\langle p(a') \rangle . \bar{c}\langle p(b) \rangle \mid P_A(a, b) \mid P_B(b, a) \\ & \approx \\ & \bar{c}\langle p(a) \rangle . \bar{c}\langle p(a') \rangle . \bar{c}\langle p(b) \rangle \mid P_A(a', b) \mid P_B(b, a') \end{aligned}$$

Role A  
(a,b)

Intruder

Role B  
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$\{\langle N_a, p(a) \rangle\}_{p(b)}$   
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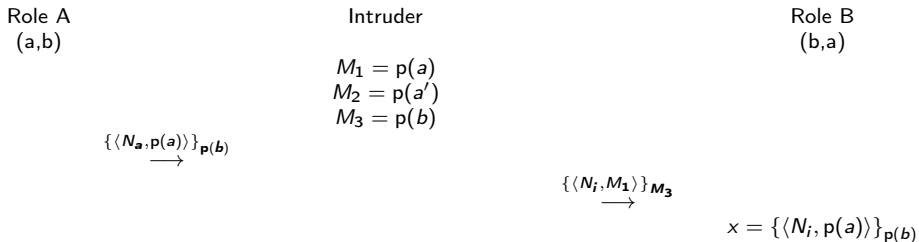
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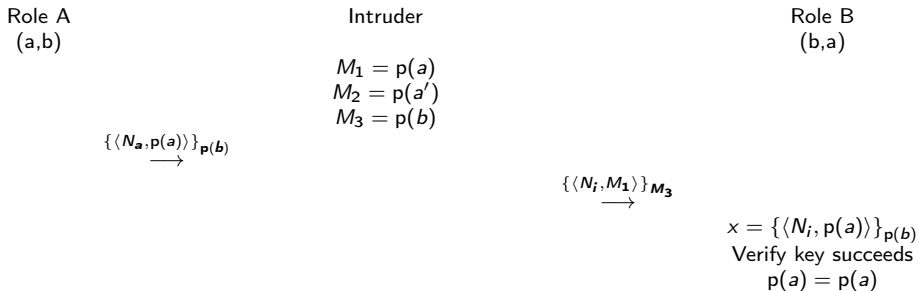
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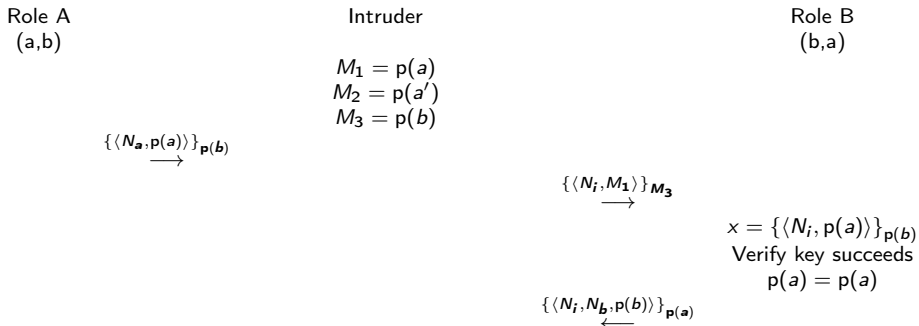
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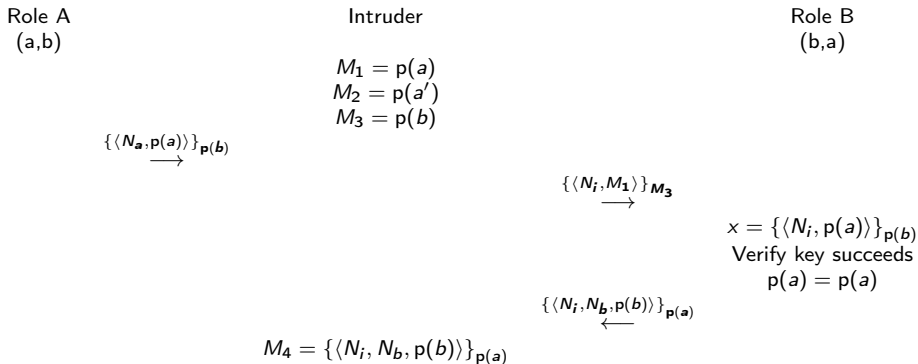
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$$\{\langle N_i, M_1 \rangle\}_{M_3}$$

$$x = \{\langle N_i, p(a) \rangle\}_{p(b)}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} x &= \{\langle N_i, p(a) \rangle\}_{p(b)} \\ \text{Verify key fails} \\ p(a) &\neq p(a') \end{aligned}$$

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$$M_4 = \{\langle K \rangle\}_{p(a)}$$

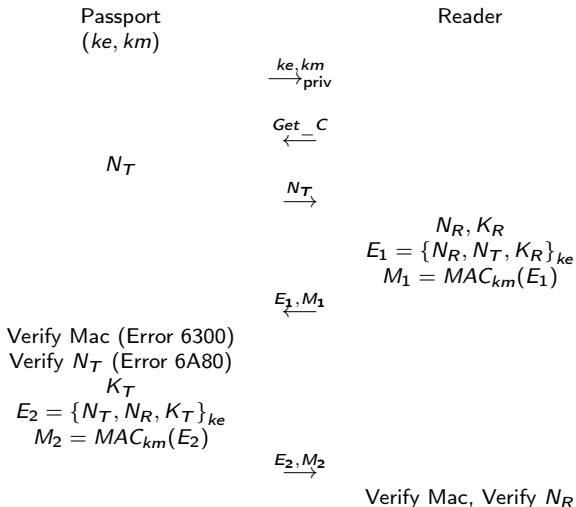
## Theoretical works

- Cannot be applied since there is some else branches.
- If the else branches are removed, there is an attack (Cortier, Delaune (2009))

## ProVerif

- ProVerif accepts else branch;
- but this example doesn't satisfy the diff-equivalence.

# E-Passport protocol : description



## Unlinkability

An attacker cannot identify particular sessions which involved the same principal

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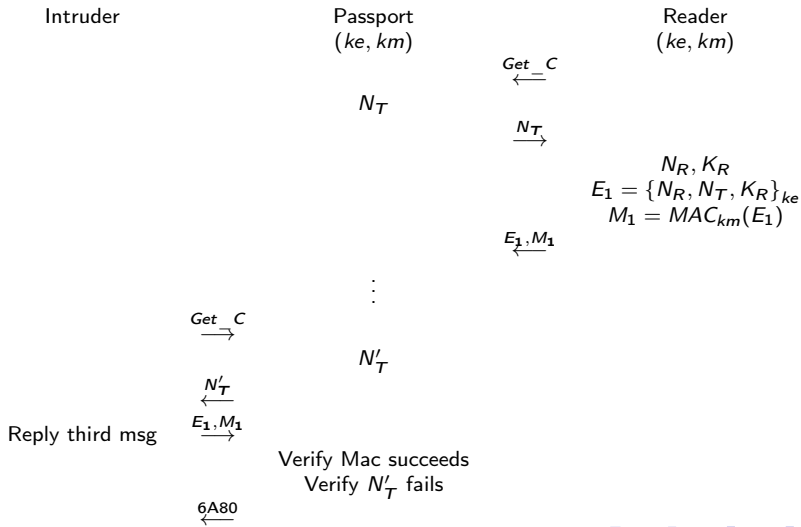
An attacker cannot identify particular sessions which involved the same principal

Formally (Arapinis, Chothia, Ritter and Ryan, CSF 2010)

$$\begin{aligned} & !Reader \mid !\nu ke. \nu km. !Pass(ke, km) \\ & \approx \\ & !Reader \mid !\nu ke. \nu km. Pass(ke, km) \end{aligned}$$

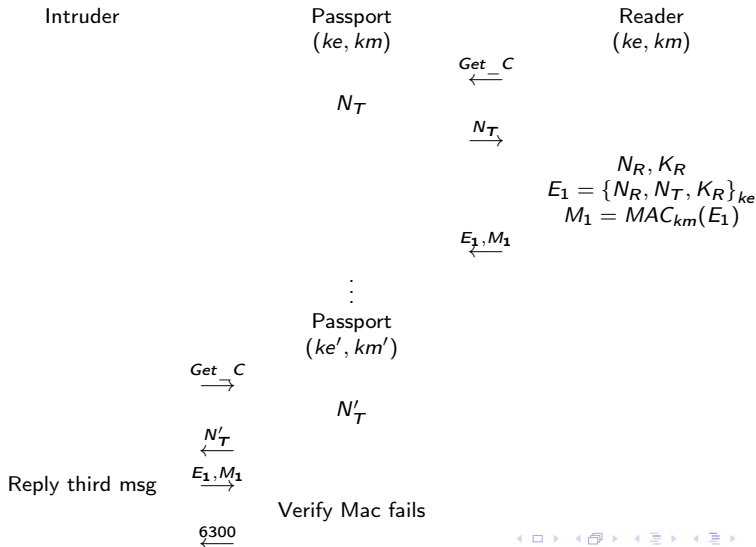
# E-Passport protocol : the attack

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## Theoretical works

Cannot be applied since there is some else branches.

## ProVerif

The example doesn't satisfy the diff-equivalence



# Algorithm

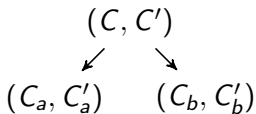
## Previous work : IJCAR '10

- Algorithm for proving the symbolic equivalence of couples of constraint systems
- Implemented and efficient
- Can be used for proving the trace equivalence of simple processes without else-branch : Cortier, Delaune (2009)

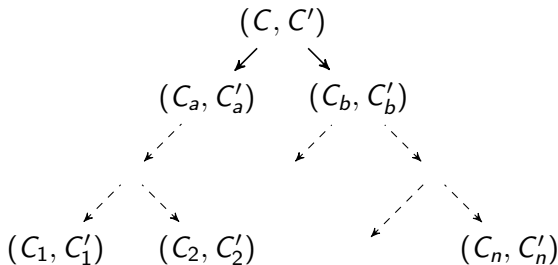
## Work in progress

- Algorithm for proving the symbolic equivalence of constraint systems sets with disequation
- Extension to trace equivalence for a class of protocol including E-Passport and Private authentication protocol

- Set of rules.
- Each rule takes a couple of constraint system as input
- Each rule creates two couples of constraint system as output

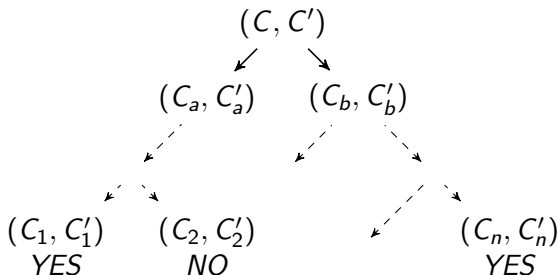


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# Symbolic equivalence of constraint systems sets

- We modified the rules such that they take a couple of constraint systems sets as input and output.
- We added some rules to deal with disequations.

The application of the rules creates a binary tree where each node is a couple of constraint systems sets.

The algorithm is implemented and is efficient but the proof isn't done yet

- Reduce the problem of trace equivalence of protocols to the problem of symbolic equivalence of constraint systems sets
- An algorithm is implemented and works with the Private authentication and E-Passport protocols;
- **but it's not efficient** : optimizations are needed
- No proof yet

- An algorithm for deciding trace equivalence has been implemented using the rules described in IJCAR '10
- First tool to work on both Private authentication protocol and E-Passport protocol
- Not efficient enough
- Lot of proofs are missing