Access Control and Privacy Policies (7)

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Recall the following scenario:

- If Admin says that file should be deleted, then this file must be deleted.
- Admin trusts Bob to decide whether file should be deleted (delegation).
- Bob wants to delete file.

(Admin says del_file) \Rightarrow del_file,

 Γ = (Admin says ((Bob says del_file) \Rightarrow del_file)), Bob says del_file

 $\Gamma \vdash \textbf{del_file}$

The Access Control Problem



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• *P* says *F* means *P* can send a "signal" *F* through a wire, or can make a "statement" *F*

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- P is entitled to do F P controls $F \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (P \text{ says } F) \Rightarrow F$ $\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ controls } F \quad \Gamma \vdash P \text{ says } F}{\Gamma \vdash F}$

Security Levels

- Top secret (TS)
- Secret (S)
- Public (**P**)

slev(P) < slev(S) < slev(TS)

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- Bob has a clearance for "secret"
- Bob can read documents that are public or sectret, but not top secret



Bob controls Permitted (File, read) Bob says Permitted (File, read) Permitted (File, read)

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$slev(File) < slev(Bob) \Rightarrow$ Bob controls Permitted (File, read) Bob says Permitted (File, read) slev(File) < slev(Bob)Permitted (File, read)

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Reading a File

 $slev(File) < slev(Bob) \Rightarrow$ Bob controls Permitted (File, read)
Bob says Permitted (File, read) slev(File) = P slev(Bob) = S slev(P) < slev(S)Permitted (File, read)

Substitution Rule

 $\frac{\Gamma \vdash slev(P) = l_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash slev(Q) = l_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash l_1 < l_2}{\Gamma \vdash slev(P) < slev(Q)}$

Substitution Rule

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash slev(\boldsymbol{P}) = \boldsymbol{l}_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash slev(\boldsymbol{Q}) = \boldsymbol{l}_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{l}_1 < \boldsymbol{l}_2}{\Gamma \vdash slev(\boldsymbol{P}) < slev(\boldsymbol{Q})}$$

- slev(Bob) = S
- slev(File) = P
- $\bullet \ \textit{slev}(\textbf{\textit{P}}) < \textit{slev}(\textbf{\textit{S}})$

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Reading a File

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\begin{array}{l} slev(\mathrm{File}) < slev(\mathrm{Bob}) \Rightarrow \\ & \mathrm{Bob\ controls\ Permitted\ (File,\ read)} \\ \mathrm{Bob\ says\ Permitted\ (File,\ read)} \\ slev(\mathrm{File}) = P \\ slev(\mathrm{Bob}) = TS \\ ? \end{array}
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Permitted (File, read)

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Reading a File

 $\begin{aligned} slev(\text{File}) &< slev(\text{Bob}) \Rightarrow \\ & \text{Bob controls Permitted (File, read)} \\ \text{Bob says Permitted (File, read)} \\ slev(\text{File}) &= P \\ slev(\text{Bob}) &= TS \\ slev(\text{Bob}) &= TS \\ slev(P) &< slev(S) \\ slev(S) &< slev(TS) \end{aligned}$

Permitted (File, read)

Transitivity Rule

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{l}_1 < \boldsymbol{l}_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{l}_2 < \boldsymbol{l}_3}{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{l}_1 < \boldsymbol{l}_3}$

- slev(P) < slev(S)
- slev(S) < slev(TS)

slev(P) < slev(TS)

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Reading Files

Access policy for Bob for reading

 $\forall f. \ slev(f) < slev(Bob) \Rightarrow \\ Bob \ controls \ Permitted \ (f, read) \\ Bob \ says \ Permitted \ (File, read) \\ slev(File) = P \\ slev(Bob) = TS \\ slev(P) < slev(S) \\ slev(S) < slev(TS) \\ \hline Permitted \ (File, read) \\ \end{array}$

Reading Files

Access policy for Bob for reading

 $\forall f. \ slev(f) \leq slev(Bob) \Rightarrow \\ Bob \ controls \ Permitted \ (f, read) \\ Bob \ says \ Permitted \ (File, read) \\ slev(File) = TS \\ slev(Bob) = TS \\ slev(Bob) = TS \\ slev(P) < slev(S) \\ slev(S) < slev(TS) \\ \hline Permitted \ (File, read) \\ \end{array}$



Access policy for Bob for writing

```
 \begin{array}{l} \forall f. \ slev(\text{Bob}) \leq slev(f) \Rightarrow \\ & \text{Bob controls Permitted} \ (f, \text{write}) \\ \text{Bob says Permitted} \ (\text{File, write}) \\ slev(\text{File}) = TS \\ slev(\text{Bob}) = S \\ slev(\text{Bob}) = S \\ slev(P) < slev(S) \\ slev(S) < slev(TS) \\ \hline & \text{Permitted} \ (\text{File, write}) \end{array}
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Encrypted Messages

• Alice sends a message *m* Alice says *m*

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- Alice sends a message *m* Alice says *m*
- Alice sends an encrypted message *m* (with key *K*)

Alice says $\{m\}_K$

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Encrypted Messages

- Alice sends a message *m* Alice says *m*
- Alice sends an encrypted message *m* (with key *K*)

Alice says $\{m\}_K$

• Decryption of Alice's message $\frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{Alice says } \{m\}_K \quad \Gamma \vdash \text{Alice says } K}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Alice says } m}$



• Encryption of a message $\frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{Alice says } m \quad \Gamma \vdash \text{Alice says } K}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Alice says } \{m\}_K}$

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Trusted Third Party

Simple protocol for establishing a secure connection via a mutually trusted 3rd party (server):

Message 1 $A \rightarrow S : A, B$ Message 2 $S \rightarrow A : \{K_{AB}\}_{K_{AS}}$ and $\{\{K_{AB}\}_{K_{BS}}\}_{K_{AS}}$ Message 3 $A \rightarrow B : \{K_{AB}\}_{K_{BS}}$ Message 4 $A \rightarrow B : \{m\}_{K_{AB}}$

Sending Rule

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ says } F \quad \Gamma \vdash P \text{ sends } Q : F}{\Gamma \vdash Q \text{ says } F}$

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Sending Rule

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{P} \text{ says } \boldsymbol{F} \quad \Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{P} \text{ sends } \boldsymbol{Q} : \boldsymbol{F}}{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{Q} \text{ says } \boldsymbol{F}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{P} \text{ sends } \boldsymbol{Q} : \boldsymbol{F} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ (\boldsymbol{P} \text{ says } \boldsymbol{F}) \Rightarrow (\boldsymbol{Q} \text{ says } \boldsymbol{F}) \end{array}$$

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Trusted Third Party

 $\begin{array}{l} A \text{ sends } S : \operatorname{Connect}(A, B) \\ S \text{ says } (\operatorname{Connect}(A, B) \Rightarrow \\ \{K_{AB}\}_{K_{AS}} \wedge \{\{K_{AB}\}_{K_{BS}}\}_{K_{AS}}) \\ S \text{ sends } A : \{K_{AB}\}_{K_{AS}} \wedge \{\{K_{AB}\}_{K_{BS}}\}_{K_{AS}} \\ A \text{ sends } B : \{K_{AB}\}_{K_{BS}} \\ A \text{ sends } B : \{m\}_{K_{AB}} \end{array}$

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 $\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{B}$ says \boldsymbol{m} ?

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Public/Private Keys

• Bob has a private and public key: K_{Bob}^{pub} , K_{Bob}^{priv}

 $\frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{Alice says } \{m\}_{K_{Bob}^{pub}} \quad \Gamma \vdash K_{Bob}^{priv}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Alice says } m}$

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• this is **not** a derived rule!

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Sending Rule

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ says } F \quad \Gamma \vdash P \text{ sends } Q : F}{\Gamma \vdash Q \text{ says } F}$

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Sending Rule

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ says } F \quad \Gamma \vdash P \text{ sends } Q : F}{\Gamma \vdash Q \text{ says } F}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{P} \text{ sends } \boldsymbol{Q} : \boldsymbol{F} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ (\boldsymbol{P} \text{ says } \boldsymbol{F}) \Rightarrow (\boldsymbol{Q} \text{ says } \boldsymbol{F}) \end{array}$$

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Trusted Third Party

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 $\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{B}$ says \boldsymbol{m} ?

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Challenge-Response Protocol

- an engine *E* and a transponder *T* share a key *K*
- *E* sends out a nonce *N* (random number) to *T*
- T responds with $\{N\}_K$
- if E receives $\{N\}_K$ from T, it starts engine

Challenge-Response Protocol

 $\Gamma \vdash \text{start}_\text{engine}(\boldsymbol{T})$?

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Exchange of a Fresh Key

- A and B share a ("super-secret") key K_{AB} and want to share another key
- assumption K_{AB} is only known to A and B
- A sends $B : A, \{N_A\}_{K_{AB}}$
- \boldsymbol{B} sends $\boldsymbol{A}: \{\boldsymbol{N_A}+1, \boldsymbol{N_B}\}_{K_{AB}}$
- A sends $B : \{N_B + 1\}_{K_{AB}}$
- B sends $A: \{K_{AB}^{new}, N_B^{new}\}_{K_{AB}}$

Assume K_{AB}^{new} is compromised by I

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- A sends $B : \{N_B + 1\}_{K_{AB}}$
- B sends $A: \{K_{AB}^{new}, N_B^{new}\}_{K_{AB}}$
- A sends $B: \{msg\}_{K_{AB}^{new}}$

Assume K_{AB}^{new} is compromised by I



An intruder I convinces A to accept the compromised key K_{AB}^{new}

- A sends $B : A, \{N_A\}_{K_{AB}}$
- \boldsymbol{B} sends $\boldsymbol{A}: \{\boldsymbol{N_A}+1, \boldsymbol{N_B}\}_{K_{AB}}$
- A sends $B : \{N_B + 1\}_{K_{AB}}$
- B sends $A : \{K_{AB}^{new}, N_B^{new}\}_{K_{AB}}$ recorded by I



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- \boldsymbol{B} sends $\boldsymbol{A}: \{\boldsymbol{M}_{\boldsymbol{A}}+1, \boldsymbol{M}_{\boldsymbol{B}}\}_{\boldsymbol{K}_{\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B}}}$
- A sends $B: \{M_B+1\}_{K_{AB}}$
- B sends $I : \{K_{AB}^{newer}, N_{B}^{newer}\}_{K_{AB}}$ intercepted by I
- I sends $A: \{K_{AB}^{new}, N_B^{new}\}_{K_{AB}}$



An intruder I convinces A to accept the compromised key K_{AB}^{new}

- A sends $B : A, \{N_A\}_{K_{AB}}$
- **B** sends $A : \{N_A + 1, N_B\}_{K_{AB}}$
- A sends $B : \{N_B + 1\}_{K_{AB}}$
- B sends $A: \{K_{AB}^{new}, N_B^{new}\}_{K_{AB}}$ recorded by I
- A sends $B : A, \{M_A\}_{K_{AB}}$
- **B** sends $A : \{M_A + 1, M_B\}_{K_{AB}}$
- A sends $B : {M_B + 1}_{K_{AB}}$
- B sends $I : \{K_{AB}^{newer}, N_{B}^{newer}\}_{K_{AB}}$ intercepted by I
- I sends $A : \{K_{AB}^{new}, N_{B}^{new}\}_{K_{AB}}$
- A sends $B : \{msg\}_{K_{AB}^{new}}$ I can read it also

A Man-in-the-middle attack in real life:

- the card only says yes or no to the terminal if the PIN is correct
- trick the card in thinking transaction is verified by signature
- trick the terminal in thinking the transaction was verified by PIN



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Problems with EMV

- it is a wrapper for many protocols
- specification by consensus (resulted unmanageable complexity)
- its specification is 700 pages in English plus 2000+ pages for testing, additionally some further parts are secret
- other attacks have been found
- one solution might be to require always online verification of the PIN with the bank

Problems with WEP (Wifi)

- a standard ratified in 1999
- the protocol was designed by a committee not including cryptographers
- it used the RC4 encryption algorithm which is a stream cipher requiring a unique nonce
- WEP did not allocate enough bits for the nonce
- for authenticating packets it used CRC checksum which can be easily broken
- the network password was used to directly encrypt packages (instead of a key negotiation protocol)
- encryption was turned off by default

Protocols are Difficult

- even the systems designed by experts regularly fail
- try to make everything explicit (you need to authenticate all data you might rely on)
- the one who can fix a system should also be liable for the losses
- cryptography is often not **the** answer

logic is one way protocols are studied in academia (you can use computers to search for attacks)

Public-Key Infrastructure

- the idea is to have a certificate authority (CA)
- you go to the CA to identify yourself
- CA: "I, the CA, have verified that public key *P*^{pub}_{Bob} belongs to Bob"
- CA must be trusted by everybody
- What happens if CA issues a false certificate? Who pays in case of loss? (VeriSign explicitly limits liability to \$100.)