Access Control and Privacy Policies (6)

Email: christian.urban at kcl.ac.uk

Office: S1.27 (1st floor Strand Building)
Slides: KEATS (also homework is there)

1st Week

• What are hashes and salts?

1st Week

- What are hashes and salts?
- ...can be use to store securely data on a client, but you cannot make your protocol dependent on the presence of the data

1st Week

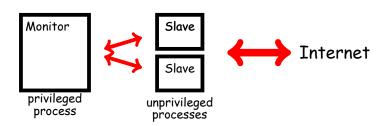
- What are hashes and salts?
- ...can be use to store securely data on a client, but you cannot make your protocol dependent on the presence of the data
- ... can be used to store and verify passwords

2nd Week

- Buffer overflows
- choice of programming language can mitigate or even eliminate this problem

3rd Week

- defence in depth
- privilege separation afforded by the OS



4th Week

 voting...has security requirements that are in tension with each other integrity vs ballot secrecy authentication vs enfranchisment

 electronic voting makes 'whole sale' fraud easier as opposed to 'retail attacks'

5th Week

- access control logic
- formulas
- judgements
- inference rules

Access Control Logic

Formulas

```
F ::= true

| false

| F \wedge F

| F \vee F

| F \Rightarrow F

| p(t_1,...,t_n)

| P says F "saying predicate"
```

Judgements

$$\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{F}$$

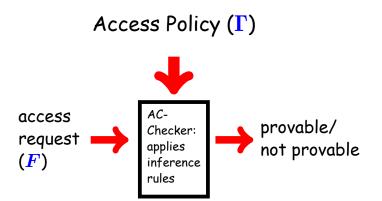
Inference Rules

$$egin{aligned} \overline{\Gamma,F}dash F \ & rac{\Gammadash F_1\Rightarrow F_2}{\Gammadash F_2} \quad \Gammadash F_2 & rac{F_1,\Gammadash F_2}{\Gammadash F_1\Rightarrow F_2} \ & rac{\Gammadash F}{\Gammadash P \operatorname{says} F} \ & rac{\Gammadash F}{\Gammadash P \operatorname{says} (F_1\Rightarrow F_2)} \quad \Gammadash P \operatorname{says} F_1 \ & rac{\Gammadash P \operatorname{says} (F_1\Rightarrow F_2)}{\Gammadash P \operatorname{says} F_2} \end{aligned}$$

Proofs



The Access Control Problem



Recall the following scenario:

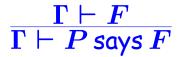
- If Admin says that file should be deleted, then this file must be deleted.
- Admin trusts Bob to decide whether file should be deleted.
- Bob wants to delete file.

```
 \begin{array}{l} \text{(Admin says del\_file)} \Rightarrow \text{del\_file,} \\ \Gamma = \text{(Admin says ((Bob says del\_file)} \Rightarrow \text{del\_file)),} \\ \text{Bob says del\_file} \\ \Gamma \vdash \text{del file} \end{array}
```

How to prove $\Gamma \vdash F$?

$$\overline{\Gamma, F \vdash F}$$

$rac{F_1,\Gammadash F_2}{\Gammadash F_1\Rightarrow F_2}$



$$rac{\Gamma dash F_1}{\Gamma dash F_1 ee F_2} \qquad rac{\Gamma dash F_2}{\Gamma dash F_1 ee F_2}$$

$$rac{\Gamma dash F_1 \quad \Gamma dash F_2}{\Gamma dash F_1 \land F_2}$$

lacktriangledown I found that Γ contains the assumption $F_1 \Rightarrow F_2$

- lacktriangledown I found that Γ contains the assumption $F_1 \Rightarrow F_2$
- ② If I can prove $\Gamma \vdash F_1$,

- lacktriangledown I found that Γ contains the assumption $F_1 \Rightarrow F_2$
- ② If I can prove $\Gamma \vdash F_1$, then I can prove $\Gamma \vdash F_2$

$$rac{\Gamma dash F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \quad \Gamma dash F_1}{\Gamma dash F_2}$$

- lacktriangledown I found that Γ contains the assumption $F_1 \Rightarrow F_2$
- ② If I can prove $\Gamma \vdash F_1$, then I can prove $\Gamma \vdash F_2$
- **③** So better I try to prove Γ ⊢ Pred with the additional assumption F_2 .

$$F_2, \Gamma \vdash \mathsf{Pred}$$

ullet P is entitled to do F P controls $F \stackrel{ ext{def}}{=} (P \operatorname{says} F) \Rightarrow F$ $egin{array}{c} \Gamma dash P & \operatorname{controls} F & \Gamma dash P & \operatorname{says} F \\ \hline \Gamma dash F & \Gamma \end{array}$

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{\Phi} & P ext{ speaks for } Q \ & P \mapsto Q & \stackrel{\mathsf{def}}{=} \; orall F. (P ext{ says } F) \Rightarrow (Q ext{ says } F) \ & rac{\Gamma dash P \mapsto Q \quad \Gamma dash P ext{ says } F}{\Gamma dash Q ext{ says } F} \ & rac{\Gamma dash P \mapsto Q \quad \Gamma dash Q ext{ controls } F}{\Gamma dash P ext{ controls } F} \end{aligned}$$

Protocol Specifications

The Needham-Schroeder Protocol:

```
Message 1 A	o S:A,B,N_A
Message 2 S	o A:\{N_A,B,K_{AB},\{K_{AB},A\}_{K_{BS}}\}_{K_{AS}}
Message 3 A	o B:\{K_{AB},A\}_{K_{BS}}
Message 4 B	o A:\{N_B\}_{K_{AB}}
Message 5 A	o B:\{N_B-1\}_{K_{AB}}
```

Trusted Third Party

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

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

Sending Messages

ullet Alice sends a message mAlice says m

Sending Messages

ullet Alice sends a message m Alice says m

ullet Alice sends an encrypted message m (with key K)

Alice says $\{m\}_K$

Sending Messages

ullet Alice sends a message m Alice says m

ullet Alice sends an encrypted message m (with key K)

Alice says $\{m\}_K$

Decryption of Alice's message

$$rac{\Gamma dash ext{Alice says } \{m\}_K \quad \Gamma dash K}{\Gamma dash ext{Alice says } m}$$

Encryption

• Encryption of a message

$$rac{\Gamma dash ext{ Alice says } m \quad \Gamma dash K}{\Gamma dash ext{ Alice says } \{m\}_K}$$