Access Control and Privacy Policies (6)

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APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 1/38

Access Control Logic

Formulas

F ::= true | false $| F \land F$ $| F \lor F$ $| F \Rightarrow F$ $| p (t_1,...,t_n)$ | P says F

"saying predicate"

Judgements

 $\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{F}$

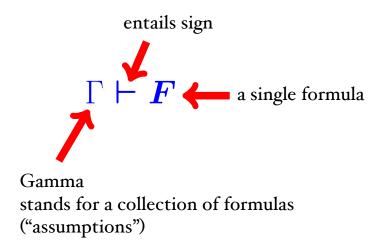
APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 2/38



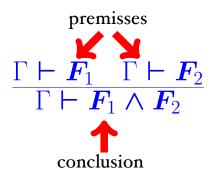
$\Gamma \vdash F$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 3/38

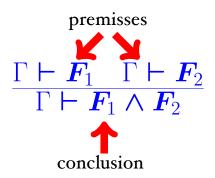
Judgements



APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 3/38

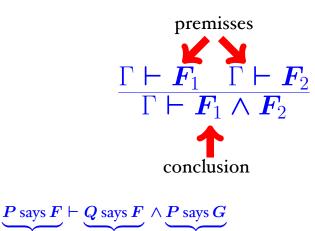


APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 4/38



P says $F \vdash Q$ says $F \land P$ says G

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 4/38



Fo

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 4/3

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

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash F_1}{\Gamma \vdash F_2} \qquad \frac{F_1, \Gamma \vdash F_2}{\Gamma \vdash F_1 \Rightarrow F_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash F}{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ says } F}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ says } (F_1 \Rightarrow F_2) \quad \Gamma \vdash P \text{ says } F_1}{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ says } F_2}$$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 5/38

Sending Messages

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

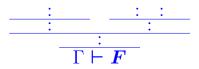
Sending Messages

- Alice sends a message *m* Alice says *m*
- Alice sends an encrypted message m with key K $(\{m\}_K \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} K \Rightarrow m)$ Alice says $\{m\}_K$

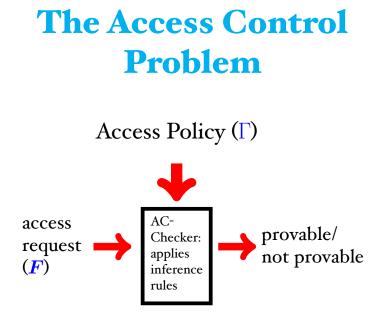
Sending Messages

- Alice sends a message *m* Alice says *m*
- Alice sends an encrypted message m with key K $(\{m\}_K \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} K \Rightarrow m)$ Alice says $\{m\}_K$
- Decryption of Alice's message $\frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{Alice says } \{m\}_K \quad \Gamma \vdash \text{Alice says } K}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Alice says } m}$

Proofs

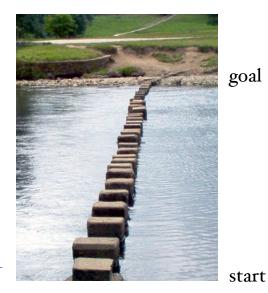


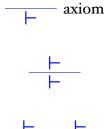
APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 7/38



APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 8/38

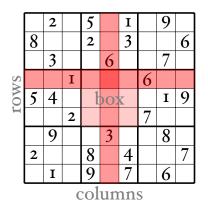
Proofs





APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 9/38

Sudoku



- **Row-Column:** each cell, must contain exactly one number
- Row-Number: each row must contain each number exactly once
- S Column-Number: each column must contain each number exactly once
- Box-Number: each box must contain each number exactly once

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 10/38

| | | | 7 | | | | 5 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | 6 | 2 | Ι | 8 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| | | | | | | Ι | | |
| | | | | | | | 8 | Ι |
| | | | 3 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| 9 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | | 3 | | | | |
| | | 4 | | 2 | Ι | 8 | 3 | |
| 8 | 7 | | | | 3 | | | |

single position rules

 $\frac{\{1..9\} - \{4\} \text{ in one row}}{4 \text{ in empty position}}$

| | | | 7 | | | | 5 | 8 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| | 5 | 6 | 2 | Ι | 8 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| | | | | | | Ι | | |
| | | | | | | | 8 | Ι |
| | | | 3 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| 9 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | | 3 | | | | |
| | | 4 | | 2 | Ι | 8 | 3 | |
| 8 | 7 | | | | 3 | | | |

single position rules

 $\frac{\{1..9\} - \{4\} \text{ in one row}}{4 \text{ in empty position}}$

 $\frac{\{1..9\} - \{x\} \text{ in one column}}{x \text{ in empty position}}$ $\frac{\{1..9\} - \{x\} \text{ in one box}}{x \text{ in empty position}}$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 11/38

| | | | 7 | | | 2 | 5 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | 6 | 2 | Ι | 8 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| | | | | | | Ι | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | 8 | Ι |
| | | | 3 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| 9 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | | 3 | | | | |
| | | 4 | | 2 | | 8 | 3 | |
| 8 | 7 | | | | 3 | | | |

candidate rules

$$\frac{X - \{x\} \text{ in one box } X \subseteq \{1..9\}}{x \text{ candidate in empty positions}}$$

| | | | 7 | | | 2 | 5 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | Ι | 8 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| | | | | | | Ι | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | 8 | Ι |
| | | | 3 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| 9 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | | 3 | | | | |
| | | 4 | | 2 | Ι | 8 | 3 | |
| 8 | 7 | | | | 3 | | | |

$$\frac{\{1..9\} - \{4\} \text{ in one row}}{4 \text{ in empty position}}$$

$$\frac{X - \{2\} \text{ in one box } X \subseteq \{1.9\}}{2 \text{ candidate in empty positions}}$$

| | | | 7 | | | 2 | 5 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | Ι | 8 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| | | | | | | Ι | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | 8 | Ι |
| | | | 3 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| 9 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | | 3 | | | | |
| | | 4 | | 2 | Ι | 8 | 3 | |
| 8 | 7 | | | | 3 | | | |

$$\frac{\{1..9\} - \{4\} \text{ in one row}}{4 \text{ in empty position}}$$

$$\frac{X - \{2\} \text{ in one box } X \subseteq \{1...\}}{2 \text{ candidate in empty positions}}$$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 13/38

| | | | 7 | | | | 5 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | 6 | 2 | Ι | 8 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| | | | | | | Ι | | |
| | | | | | | | 8 | Ι |
| | | | 3 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| 9 | 6 | | | | | | | 2 |
| | | 5 | | 3 | | | | |
| | | 4 | | 2 | Ι | 8 | 3 | |
| 8 | 7 | | | | 3 | | | |

$$\frac{X - \{2\} \text{ in one box } X \subseteq \{1..9\}}{2 \text{ candidate}}$$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 14/38



Are there sudokus that cannot be solved?

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 15/38



Are there sudokus that cannot be solved?

| Ι | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | 9 |

Sometimes no rules apply at all....unsolvable sudoku.

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 15/38



$\frac{?}{P \text{ says } F_1 \land Q \text{ says } F_2 \vdash Q \text{ says } F_2 \land P \text{ says } F_1}$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 16/38

Example Proof

We have (by axiom)

(1) P says $F_1 \wedge Q$ says $F_2 \vdash P$ says $F_1 \wedge Q$ says F_2

From (I) we get

(2) P says $F_1 \land Q$ says $F_2 \vdash P$ says F_1 (3) P says $F_1 \land Q$ says $F_2 \vdash Q$ says F_2

From (3) and (2) we get

P says $F_1 \wedge Q$ says $F_2 \vdash Q$ says $F_2 \wedge P$ says F_1

Done.

Other Direction

We want to prove

P says $F_1 \wedge Q$ says $F_2 \vdash Q$ says $F_2 \wedge P$ says F_1

We better be able to prove:

(1) P says $F_1 \land Q$ says $F_2 \vdash Q$ says F_2 (2) P says $F_1 \land Q$ says $F_2 \vdash P$ says F_1

For (I): If we can prove

P says $F_1 \wedge Q$ says $F_2 \vdash Q$ says $F_2 \wedge P$ says F_1

then (1) is fine. Similarly for (2).

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 18/38

$\Gamma \vdash del_file$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 19/38

$\Gamma \vdash del_file$

There is an inference rule

 $\frac{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}}{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{P} \text{ says } \boldsymbol{F}}$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 19/38

$\Gamma \vdash del_file$

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So I can derive $\Gamma \vdash$ Alice says del_file.

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 19/38

$\Gamma \vdash del_file$

There is an inference rule

 $\frac{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}}{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{P} \text{ says } \boldsymbol{F}}$

So I can derive $\Gamma \vdash$ Alice says del_file.

 Γ contains already Alice says del_file. So I can use the rule

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



APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 19/38

$\Gamma \vdash del_file$

There is an inference rule

 $\frac{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}}{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{P} \text{ says } \boldsymbol{F}}$

So I can derive $\Gamma \vdash$ Alice says del_file.

 Γ contains already Alice says del_file. So I can use the rule

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

What is wrong with this? Done. Qed.

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 19/38



How to prove $\Gamma \vdash F$?

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

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 20/38

$\frac{\boldsymbol{F}_1, \Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}_2}{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}_1 \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{F}_2}$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 21/38

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}}{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{P} \text{ says } \boldsymbol{F}}$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 22/38

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}_1}{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}_1 \lor \boldsymbol{F}_2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}_2}{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}_1 \lor \boldsymbol{F}_2}$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 23/38

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}_2}{\Gamma \vdash \boldsymbol{F}_1 \land \boldsymbol{F}_2}$

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 24/38

I want to prove $\Gamma \vdash Pred$

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

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- If I can prove $\Gamma \vdash F_1$,

I want to prove $\Gamma \vdash Pred$

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

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{F}_1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{F}_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{F}_1}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{F}_2}$$

I want to prove $\Gamma \vdash Pred$

- I found that Γ contains the assumption $F_1 \Rightarrow F_2$
- If I can prove $\Gamma \vdash F_1$, then I can prove $\Gamma \vdash F_2$
- So I am able to try to prove Γ ⊢ Pred with the additional assumption F₂.

$F_2, \Gamma \vdash Pred$

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.

(Admin says del_file) \Rightarrow del_file,

- Γ = (Admin says ((Bob says del_file) \Rightarrow del_file)), Bob says del_file
- $\Gamma \vdash \textbf{del_file}$

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

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

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

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 29/38

Sending Rule

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

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

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 29/38

Trusted Third Party

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

Trusted Third Party

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

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

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 30/38

Public/Private Keys

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

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

Public/Private Keys

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

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

• this is **not** a derived rule!

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 31/38

Security Levels

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

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

Security Levels

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

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

- 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)

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 – p. 33/38



$\begin{array}{l} \textit{slev}(\text{File}) < \textit{slev}(\text{Bob}) \Rightarrow \\ & \text{Bob controls Permitted (File, read)} \\ \text{Bob says Permitted (File, read)} \\ \textit{slev}(\text{File}) < \textit{slev}(\text{Bob}) \\ & \text{Permitted (File, read)} \end{array}$

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

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 34/38

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)

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)

APP 06, King's College London, 12 November 2013 - p. 36/38

Reading Files

Access policy 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 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 writing

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