



- Access Control
 - 가
 -
- Firewalls
 -
 -
- Encryption
 -
 - 가
- Antivirus Software
 -
 -



Information-Flow Security

information flow



“ _____ ” ?

Secure Information-Flow

- 가
- noninterference



Information Leaks

- 가
- $$h : \quad (\quad)$$

$$l : \quad (\quad)$$
- explicit flow
-
- implicit flow
- $$h = h \text{ mod } 2;$$

$$l = 0;$$

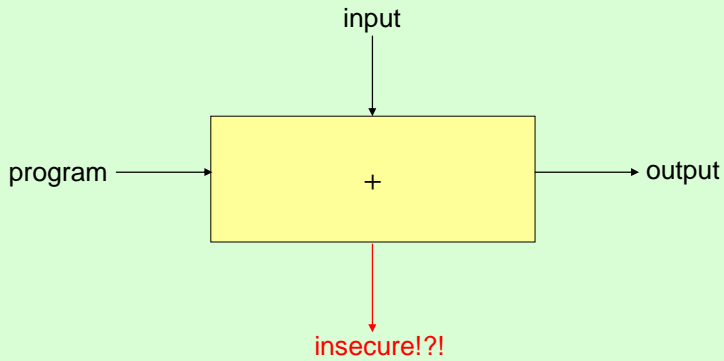
$$\text{if } (h) == 1 \text{ then } (l) = 1$$

$$\quad \text{else skip}$$



dynamic

-



Mandatory Access Control Fenton, Bell-LaPadula

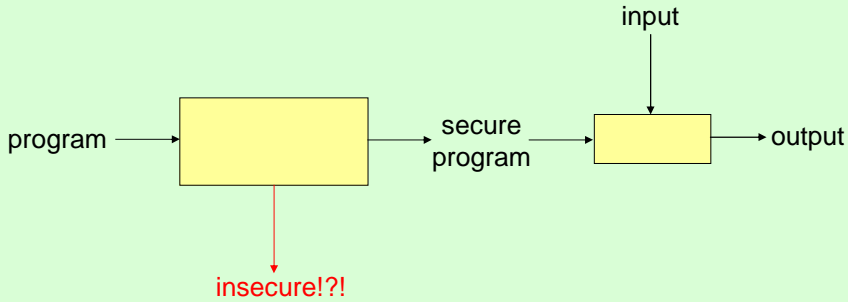
- ?
 - ()
process sensitivity label
- - 가
 - =>
 - 가
 - : implicit flow
[label creep = monotonically increasing labels]
 - Too restrictive to be practical



static ⇒ Static Certification

- analysis

static



static ⇒ Static Certification

- ?
 - • 가
 - • 가'
 - soundness 가
- ?
 - • Type Systems
 - • Control- and Data-Flow Analysis (Flow Logic)
 - • Abstract Interpretation
 - • Model Checking



Semantics-based Security

- soundness ?
 - secure
 - insecure
- soundness ?
 - noninterference
 - formal semantics ()
 - 가



Noninterference

state : $s = (s_h, s_l) \in S$

meaning : $[[C]] : S \rightarrow S_{\perp}$

- low input equivalence

$$s =_L s' \text{ iff } s_l = s'_l$$
- low output (behavioral) equivalence

$$s \approx_L s'$$

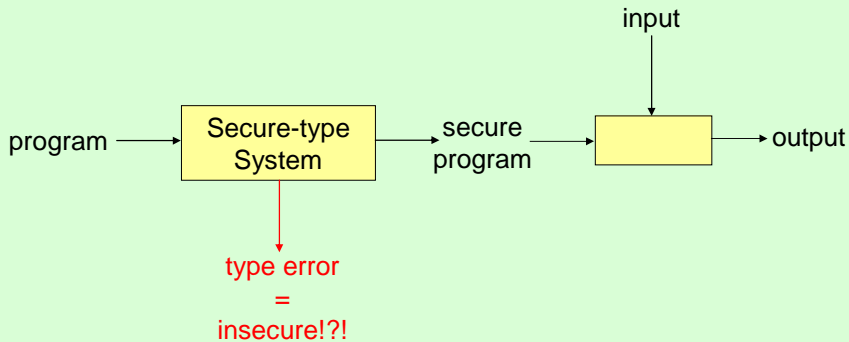
iff they are indistinguishable to the attacker
- noninterference

C is secure iff

$$\forall s_1, s_2 \in S. s_1 =_L s_2 \Rightarrow [[C]] s_1 \approx_L [[C]] s_2$$



- = { high, low }
-
-



2003-08-19

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Information-Flow Security

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security-type system

Syntax :

$C ::= var := exp \mid skip \mid C_1 ; C_2$
 $\mid \text{if } exp \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2$
 $\mid \text{while } exp \text{ do } C$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{[E1]} \\ \vdash exp : high \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{[E2]} \\ \frac{h \notin \text{Vars}(exp)}{\vdash exp : low} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{[C1]} \\ [pc] \vdash skip \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{[C7]} \\ \frac{[high] \vdash C}{[low] \vdash C} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{[C2]} \\ [pc] \vdash h = exp \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{[C3]} \\ \frac{\vdash exp : low}{[low] \vdash l = exp} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{[C4]} \\ \frac{[pc] \vdash C_1 \quad [pc] \vdash C_2}{[pc] \vdash C_1 ; C_2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{[C5]} \\ \frac{\vdash exp : pc \quad [pc] \vdash C}{[pc] \vdash \text{while } exp \text{ do } C} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{[C6]} \\ \frac{\vdash exp : pc \quad [pc] \vdash C_1 \quad [pc] \vdash C_2}{[pc] \vdash \text{if } exp \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2} \end{array}$$

2003-08-19

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$$\frac{\frac{[C2] \quad [low] \vdash h = l + 4}{[low] \vdash h = l + 4} \quad \frac{\frac{h \notin Vars(l - 5)}{\vdash l - 5 : low} [E2]}{[low] \vdash l = l - 5} [C3]}{[low] \vdash h = l + 4 ; l = l - 5} [C4]$$

$$\frac{\frac{[E1] \quad \vdash h == 1 : high}{[high] \vdash h == 1} \quad [C2] \quad [high] \vdash h = h + 4 \quad [C1] \quad [high] \vdash skip}{[high] \vdash \text{if } h == 1 \text{ then } h = h + 4 \text{ else skip}} [C6]$$



$$\frac{\vdash h : ~~low~~}{[low] \vdash l = h} [C3]$$

$$\frac{\frac{[E1] \quad \vdash h = 1 : high}{[high] \vdash h = 1} \quad [C1] \quad [high] \vdash skip}{[high] \vdash \text{if } h == 1 \text{ then } l = 1 \text{ else skip}} [C6]$$

가 가



Research Trends

- Enriching Language Expressiveness
- Exploring Concurrency
- Analyzing Covert Channels
- Refining Security Policies



Language Expressiveness

- Security type systems
 - a while language with 1st order procedures
 - a functional language with first-class functions (SLam calculus)
 - a first-class continuation, state and references
 - exceptions
 - objects (JFlow)



Nondeterminism

- the observable behavior of a program is the set of its possible results
- Possibilistic generalizations of noninterference
- Example:

$$h = h \text{ mod } 2;$$

$$(l = h \parallel (l = 0 \parallel l = 1));$$

the final value of l reveals the least significant bit of h with the probability $0.5 + 0.5 * 0.5 = 0.75$

- Solutions:
 - Analysis tracking dependencies between variables
 - Leino-Joshi's approach based on *equational security condition*
 - Sabelfeld-Sands generalizes *it* using PERs



Concurrency

- Multithreaded programs on a single processor

Thread 1

$$h = 0;$$

$$l = h;$$

Thread 2

$$h = h';$$

- Timing- and probability-sensitive security

(if $h == 1$ then C_{long} else skip); $l = 1 \parallel l = 0$)

needs scheduler-independent security

- Concurrent languages with secure type systems



Covert Channels

- :
- :
- - implicit flow
 - termination channels
 - timing channels
 - probability channels
 - resource exhaustion channels
 - power channels



Termination Channels

- - while (h == 1) skip ;
- Termination-sensitive noninterference

C is secure iff

$$\forall s_1, s_2 \in \mathcal{S}. s_1 =_L s_2 \Rightarrow [[C]] s_1 \approx_L [[C]] s_2$$

where $s \approx_L s'$ iff either $s, s' \in \mathcal{S}. s =_L s'$
or $s = s' = \perp$
- Solution
 - Disallows high loops
 - Requires high conditionals have no loops in the branches



Timing Channels

- (if $h == 1$ then C_{long} else skip); $l = 1 \parallel l = 0$)
- Timing-sensitive noninterference
C is secure iff

$$\forall s_1, s_2 \in \mathcal{S}. s_1 =_L s_2 \Rightarrow [[C]] s_1 \approx_L [[C]] s_2$$
where $s \approx_L s'$ iff both diverge or both terminate in the same number of execution steps in low-equal final states
- A Solution
 - Requires high conditionals have no loops in the branches
 - Wraps each high conditional in a protect statement whose execution is atomic
- Another Solution
 - Closes timing leaks by program transformation



Security Policies

- 가
- :
- Decentralized Model
 - Selective declassification of security labels is permitted
- Spi Calculus
 - a calculus of cryptographic protocols
 - Type systems that guarantee confidentiality (Abadi)
 - 가



Future Directions

- system-wide security
 -
 - +
- certifying compilation (in the Trusted Computed Base)
 - Java bytecode verification
 - typed assembly language
 - proof-carrying code
-
- -
 - Security-type inference system
 - precision 가
-



Discussions