



Hybrid Monitoring of Attacker Knowledge

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Information flow control

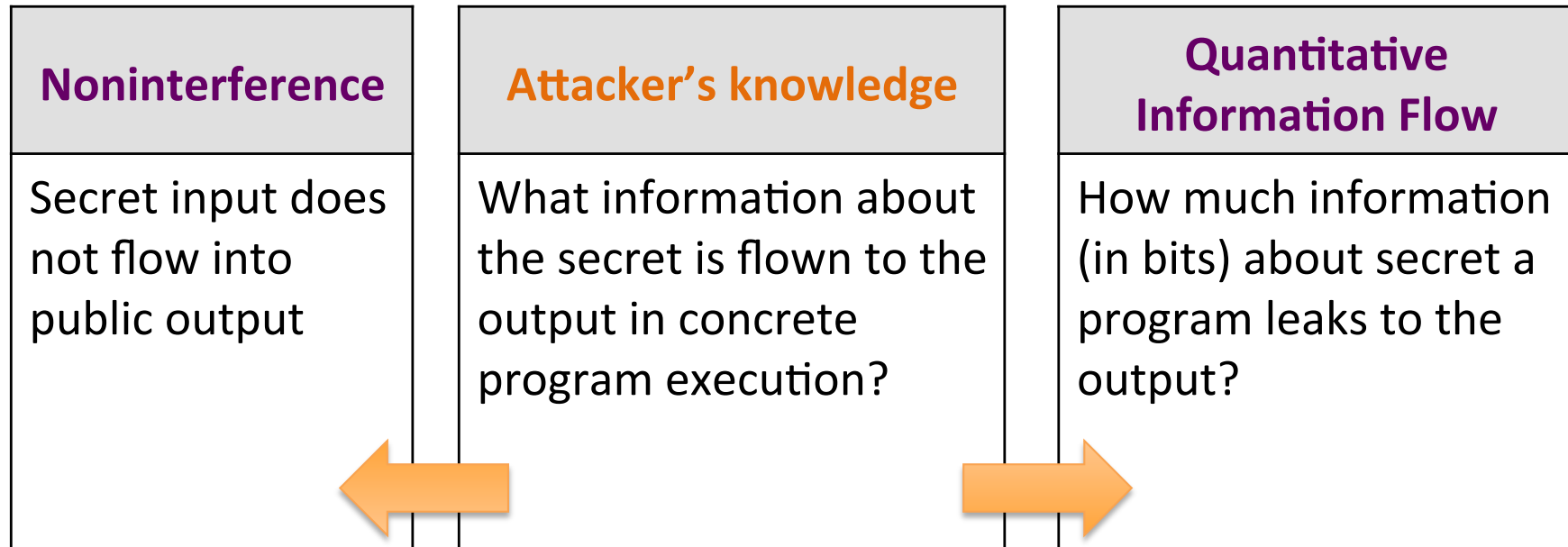
Noninterference

Secret input does not flow into public output

Quantitative Information Flow

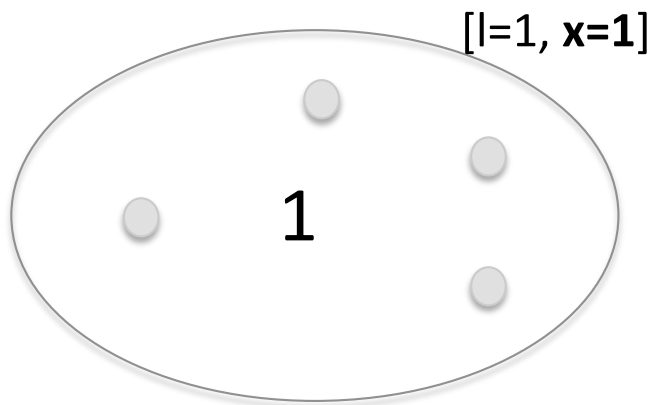
How much information (in bits) about secret a program leaks to the output?

Information flow control

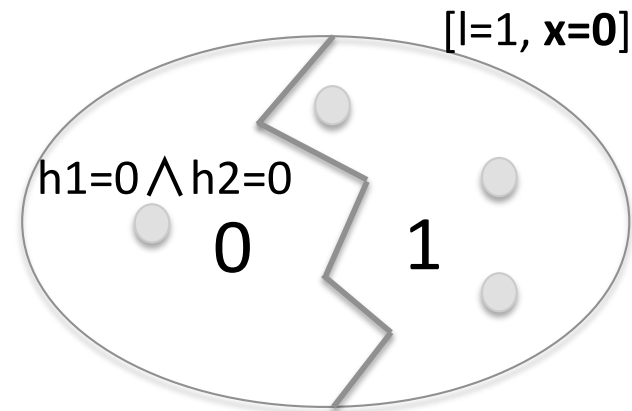


A program which is **not** secure

```
if h1 = 1 then x = 1
else skip;
if h2 = 1 then l = 1
else l = x;
output l
```



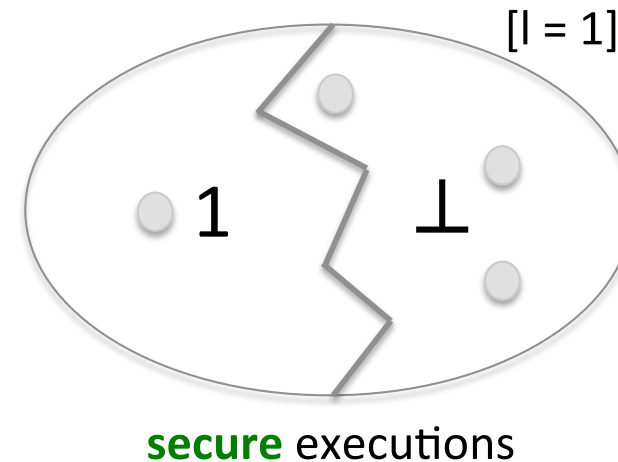
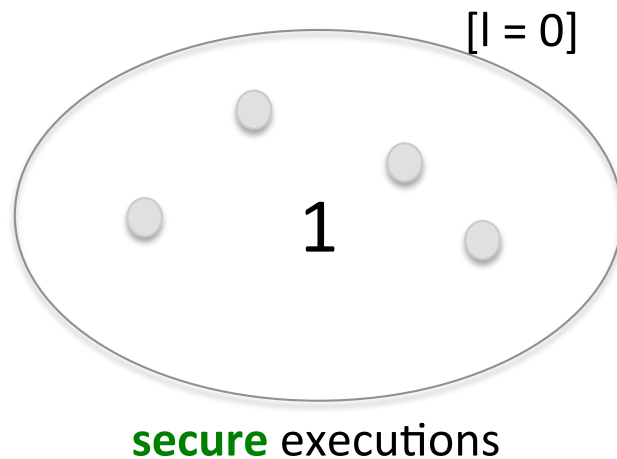
set of **secure** executions
starting with $l=1, x=1$



set of **insecure** executions
starting with $l=1, x=0$

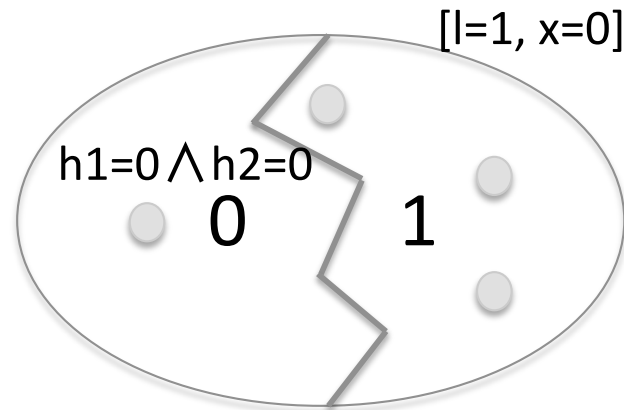
Security Definition

- **TINI: Termination-Insensitive Noninterference**
 - Program P is TINI if for all low-equivalence classes:



What does an attacker learn?

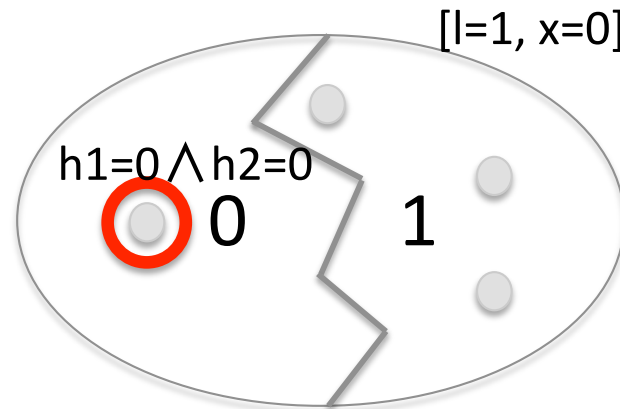
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if h1 = 1 then x = 1
else skip;
if h2 = 1 then l = 1
else l = x;
output l
```



insecure executions

What does an attacker learn?

```
if h1 = 1 then x = 1
else skip;
if h2 = 1 then l = 1
else l = x;
output l
```



$h1=0 \wedge h2=0$

attacker knows
values of both secrets

insecure executions

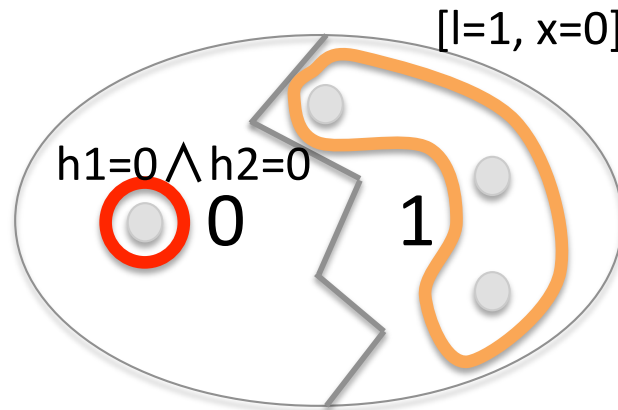
What does an attacker learn?

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output l
```



$h1=0 \wedge h2=0$

attacker knows
values of both secrets



insecure executions

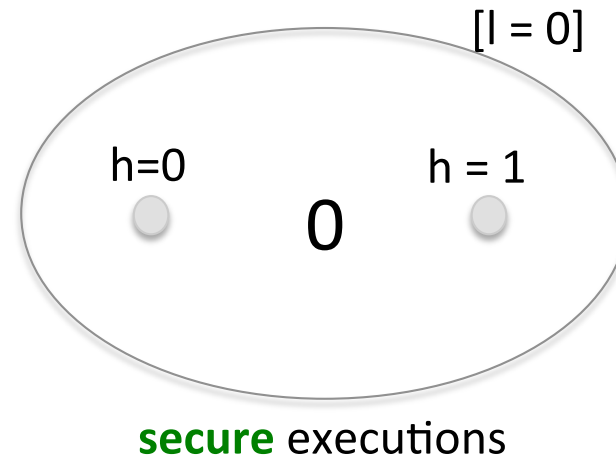


$h1=1 \vee h2=1$

attacker knows
some information
about secrets

A program which is **secure**

```
l = 0;
if h = 1 then skip
else
  x = 5;
  while x > 0 do
    x = x-1; l = x;
output l
```



- **Does any dynamic/hybrid monitor accept all executions of this program?**

A program which is **secure**

```
l = 0;
if h = 1 then skip
else
  x = 5;
  while x > 0 do
    x = x-1; l = x;
output l
```

Dynamic [h=0]	Hybrid [h=1]
...	...
branch taken	branch taken
block execution	static analysis
due to low	...
assignment in	block execution since
high context	l could be modified
	in else-branch

- **Dynamic monitors block too early**
 - [Zdancewic '02, Austin and Flanagan '10]
- **Hybrid monitors block due to imprecision of static analysis**
 - [Le Guernic '07, Russo and Sabelfeld '10, Besson et al '13]

Challenges

- **How to track attacker's knowledge?**
- **How to make a monitor accept more secure executions?**

Answer:

Hybrid monitoring of attacker's knowledge

Hybrid monitor

Dynamic + Static analysis

- Dynamic analysis monitors one execution
- Static analysis is called on-the-fly for non-executed branches
- Two sets of rules: one for dynamic + one for static

Hybrid monitor

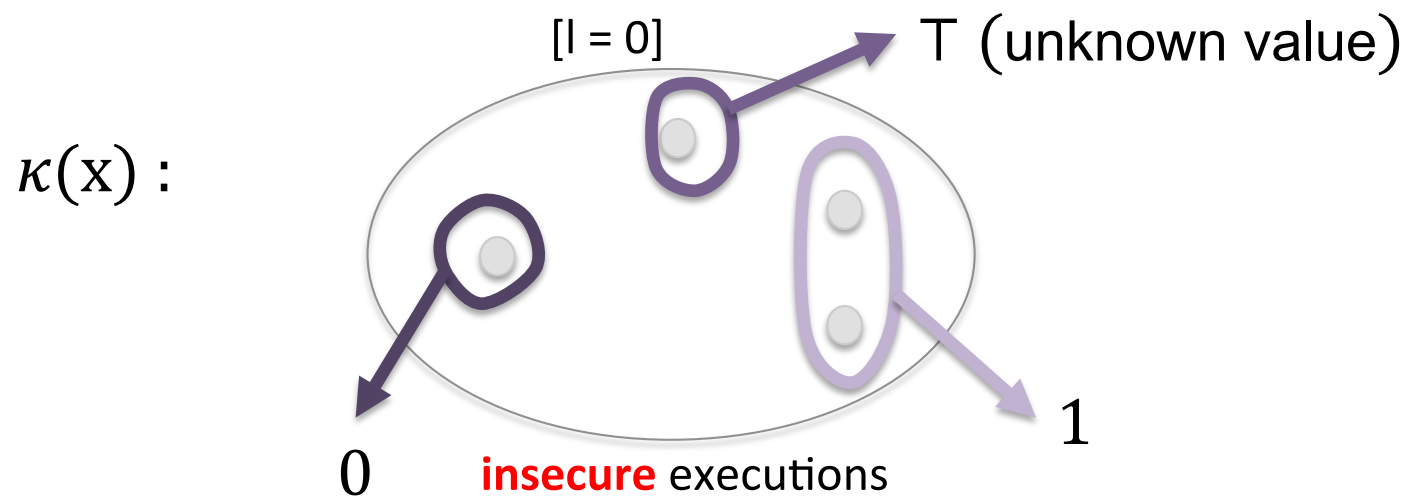
$$(P, \rho, \kappa) \Downarrow (\rho', \kappa')$$

- $\rho, \rho' : \text{Env} \cup \{\cdot\}$
- $\kappa, \kappa' : \text{Var} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}$ labeling with knowledge
- Env for dynamic analysis
- \cdot for static analysis

Expressive knowledge domain

$$\kappa: \text{Var} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}$$

- $\kappa(x)$ splits the initial environments in equivalence classes w.r.t. the possible values of x



Expressive knowledge domain

$$\kappa: \text{Var} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}$$

$$\mathbf{K} \triangleq \text{Env} \rightarrow \text{Value} \cup \{\top, \perp\}$$

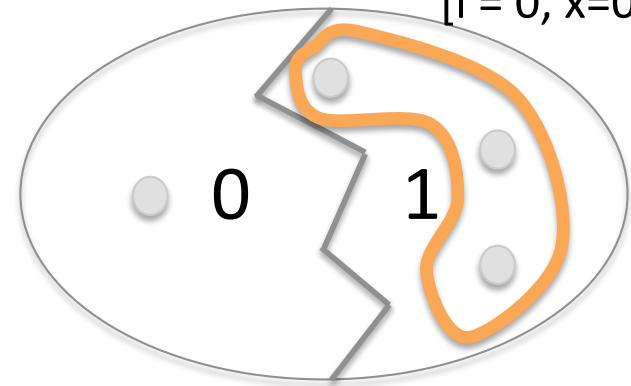
- $\kappa(x)(\rho) = v$ if the program terminates then x has value v
- $\kappa(x)(\rho) = \top$ no information (x can have any value)
- $\kappa(x)(\rho) = \perp$ the program certainly does not terminate on ρ

[h1 = 0, h2 = 1]

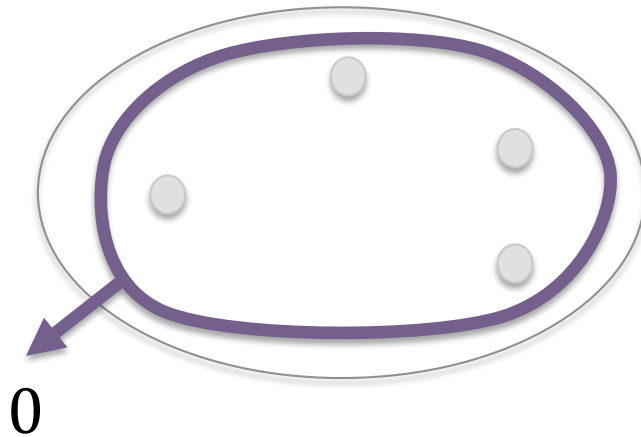
```
if h1 = 1 then x = 1
else skip;
if h2 = 1 then l = 1
else l = x;
output l
```

REAL KNOWLEDGE

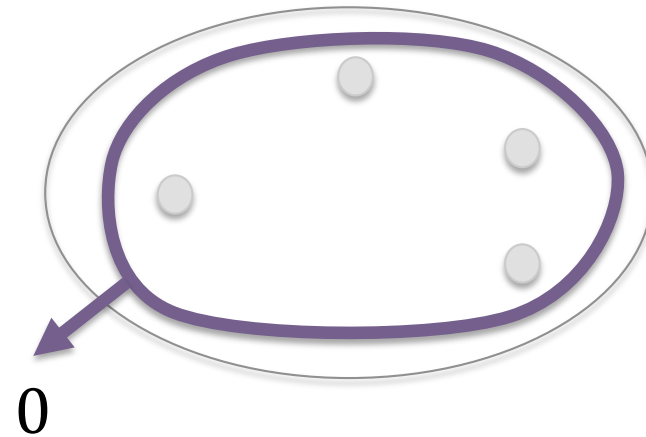
[l = 0, x = 0]



$\kappa(\mathbf{x})$:



$\kappa(1)$:

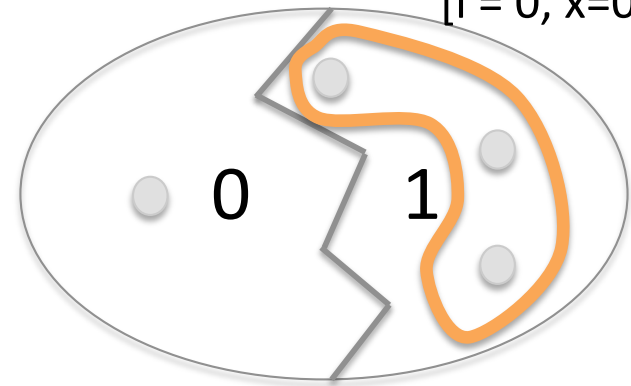


[h1 = 0, h2 = 1]

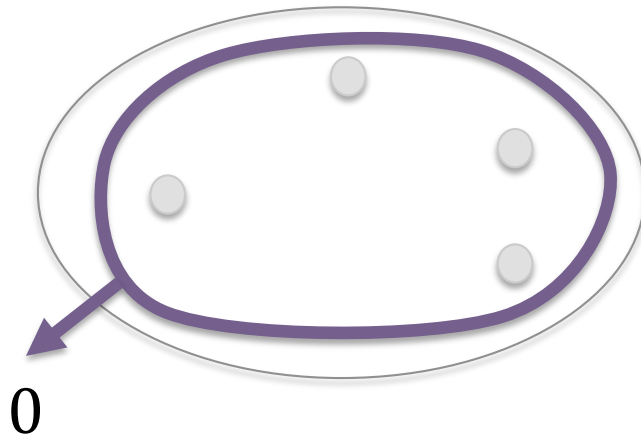
```
if h1 = 1 then x = 1  
else skip;  
if h2 = 1 then l = 1  
else l = x;  
output l
```

REAL KNOWLEDGE

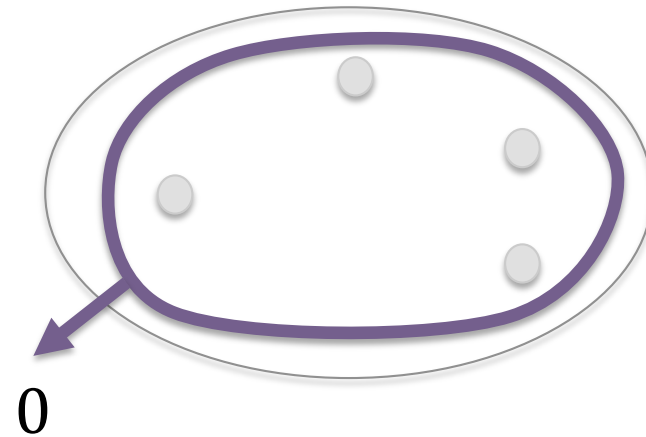
[l = 0, x = 0]



$\kappa(\mathbf{x})$:



$\kappa(l)$:



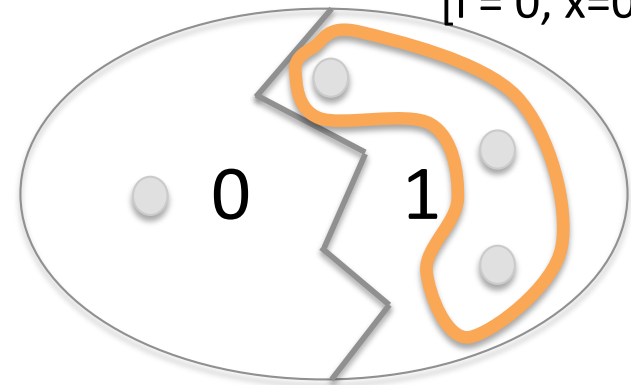
[h1 = 0, h2 = 1]

static analysis

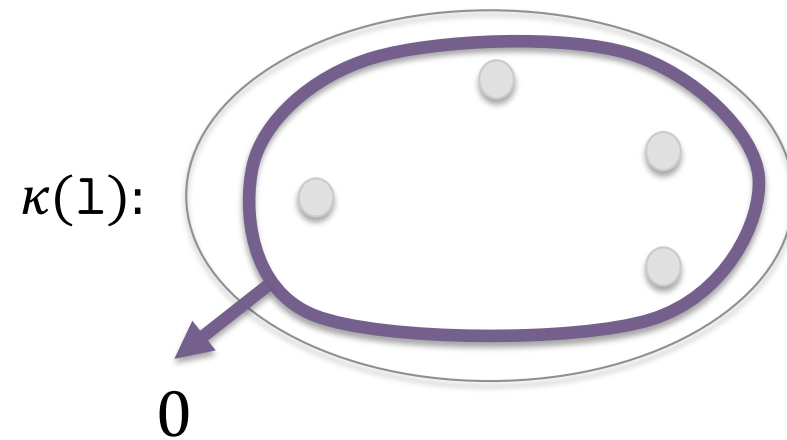
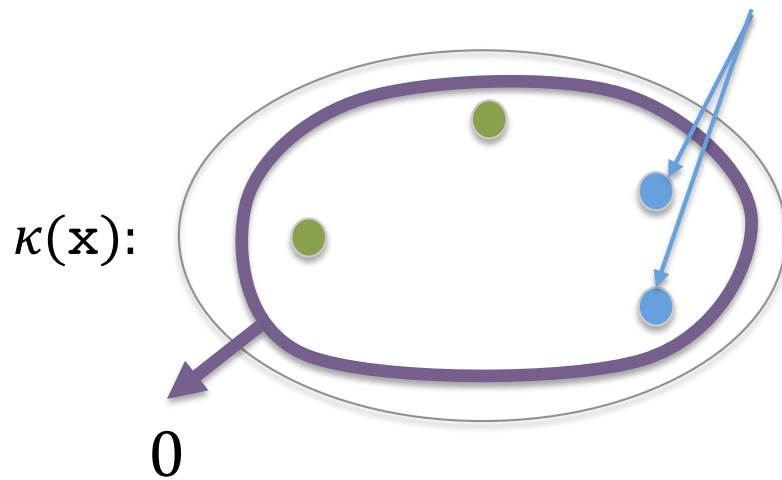
```
if h1 = 1 then x = 1
else skip;
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else l = x;
output l
```

REAL KNOWLEDGE

[l = 0, x = 0]



The result of static analysis
only applies to environments
where h1=1



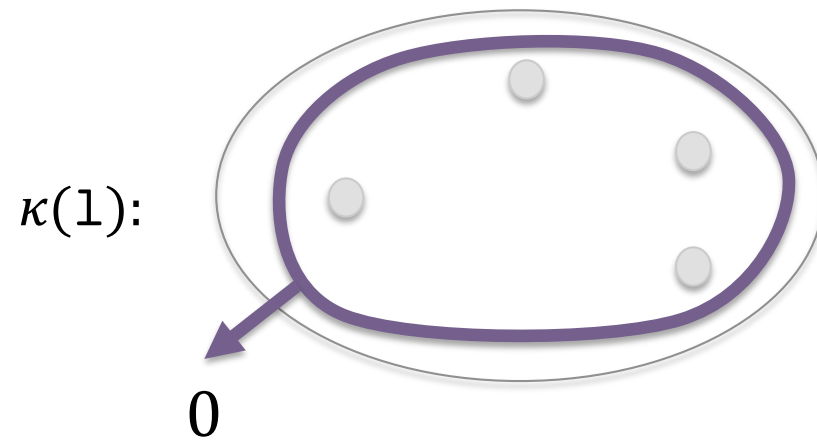
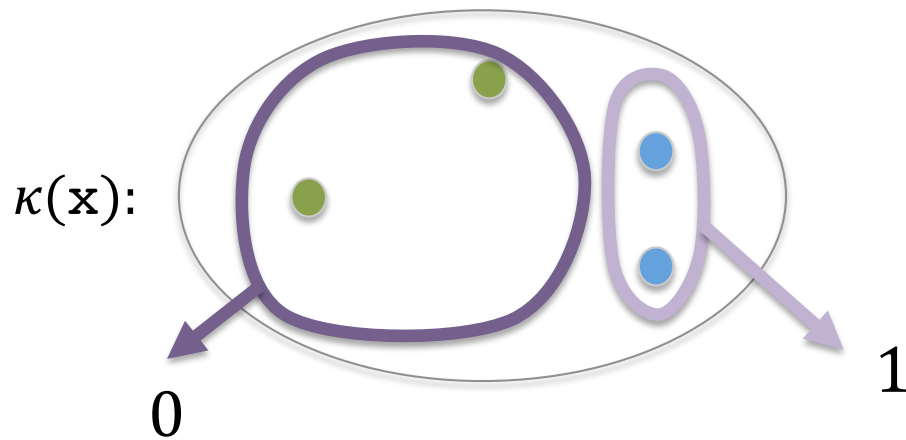
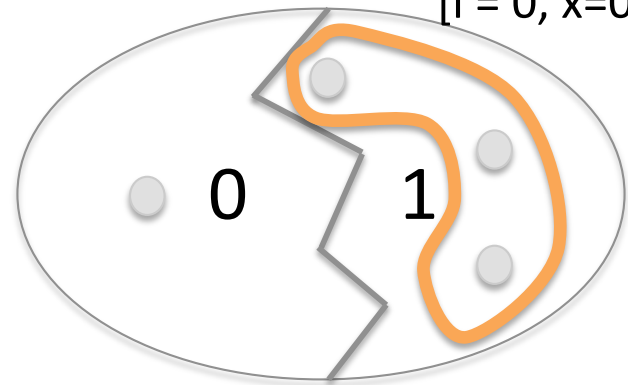
[h1 = 0, h2 = 1]

static analysis

```
if h1 = 1 then x = 1
else skip;
if h2 = 1 then l = 1
else l = x;
output l
```

REAL KNOWLEDGE

[l = 0, x = 0]

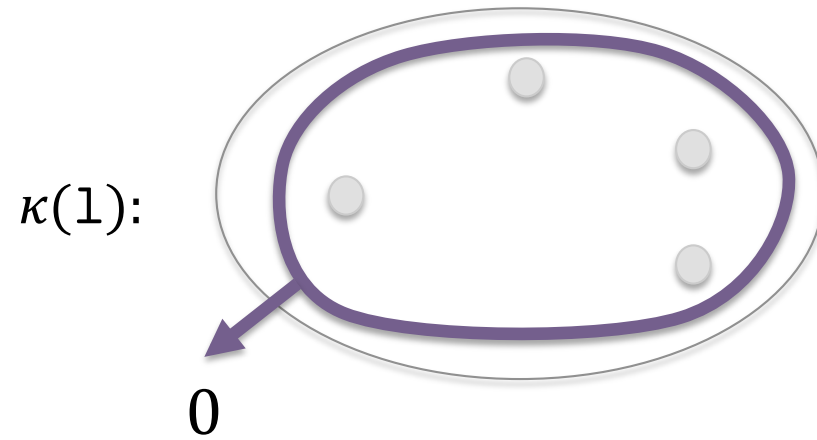
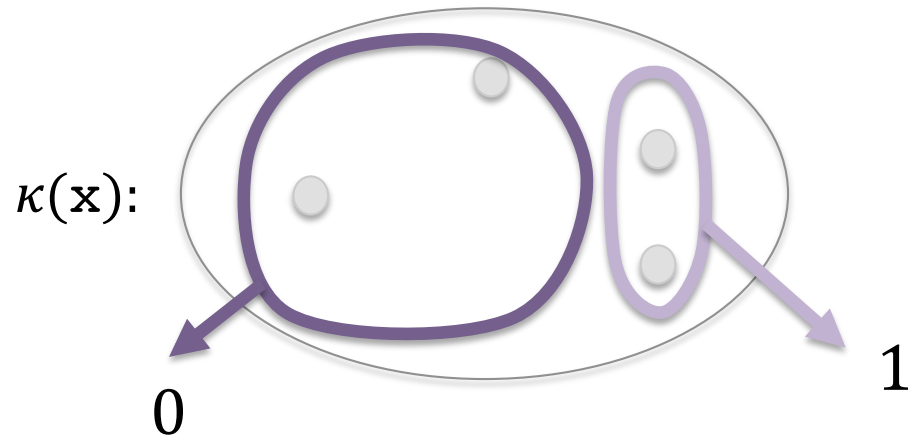
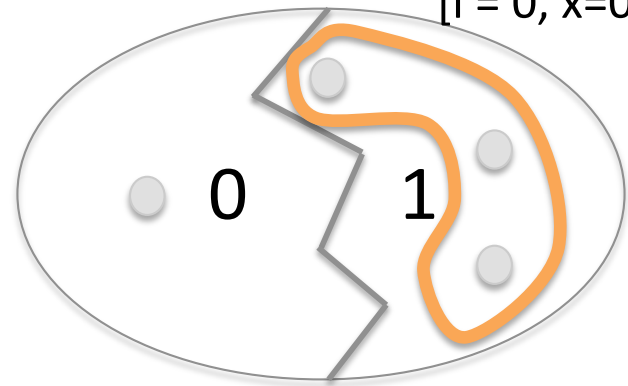


[h1 = 0, h2 = 1]

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else skip;
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else l = x;
output l
```

REAL KNOWLEDGE

[l = 0, x = 0]

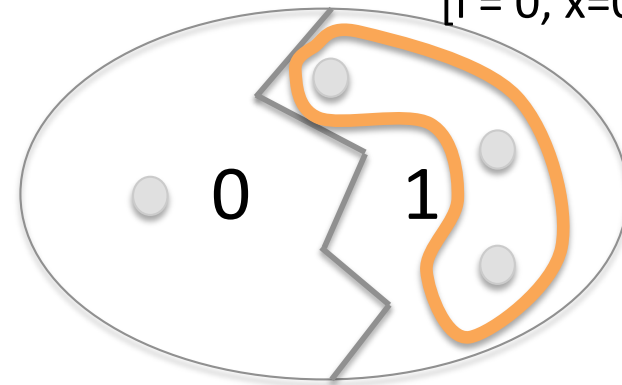


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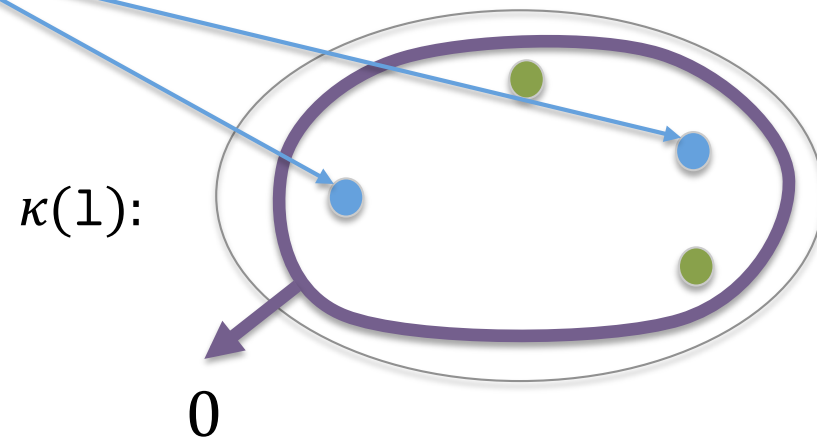
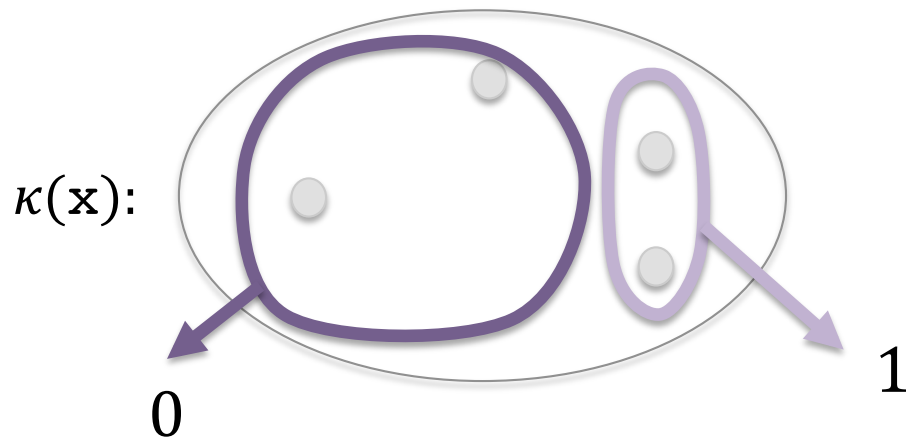
```
if h1 = 1 then x = 1
else skip;
if h2 = 1 then l = 1
else l = x; static analysis
output l
```

REAL KNOWLEDGE

[l = 0, x = 0]



The result of static analysis only applies to environments where h2=0

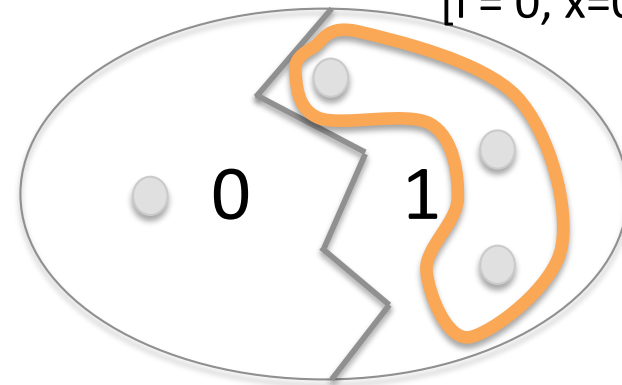


[h1 = 0, h2 = 1]

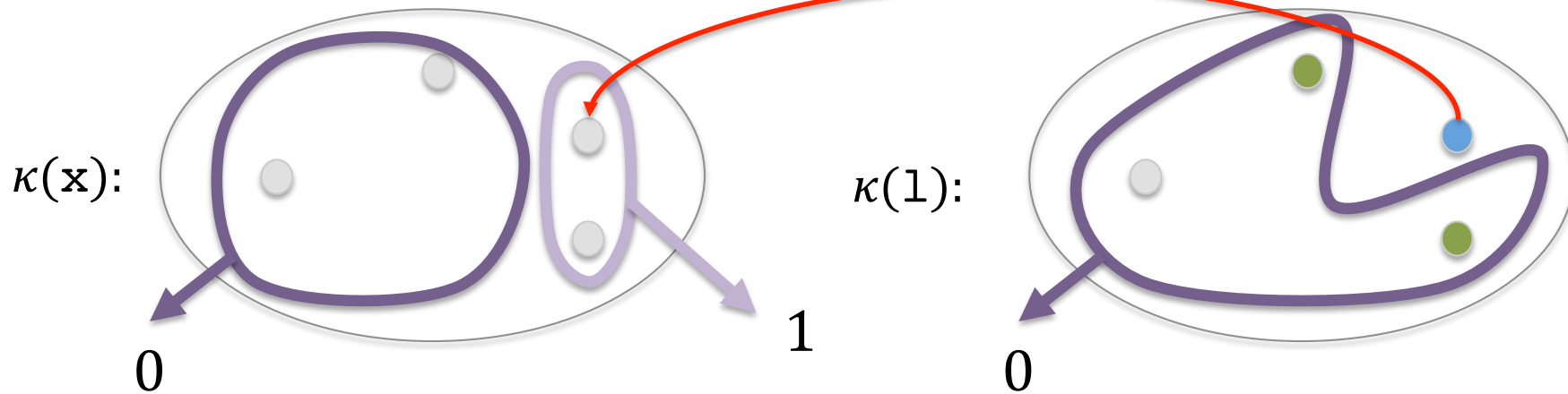
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if h1 = 1 then x = 1
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```

REAL KNOWLEDGE

[l = 0, x = 0]



The new knowledge in these environments comes from the knowledge of x

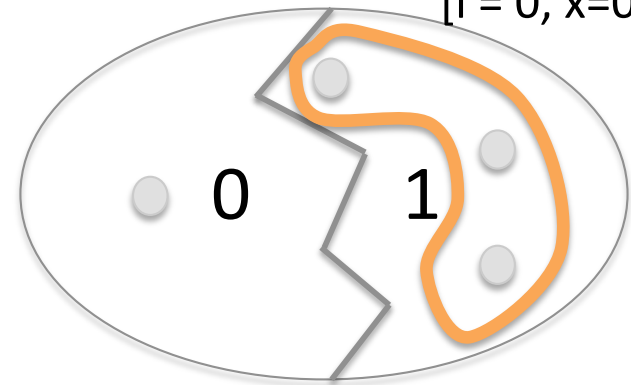


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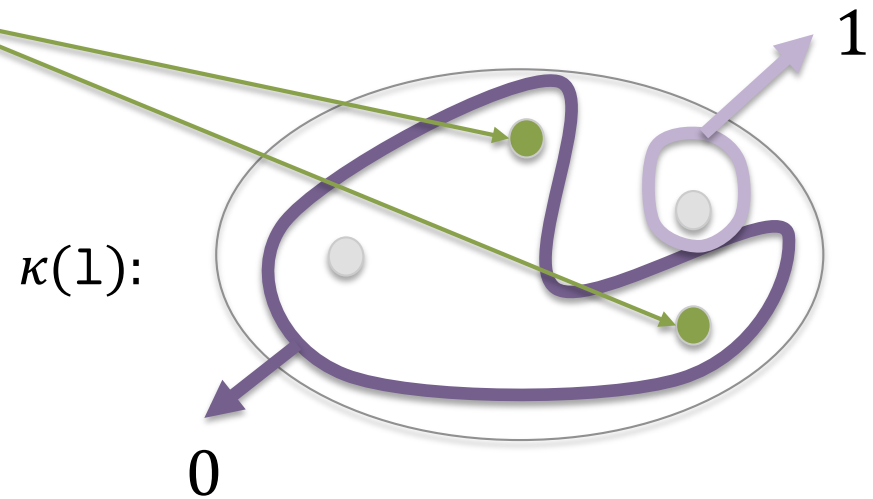
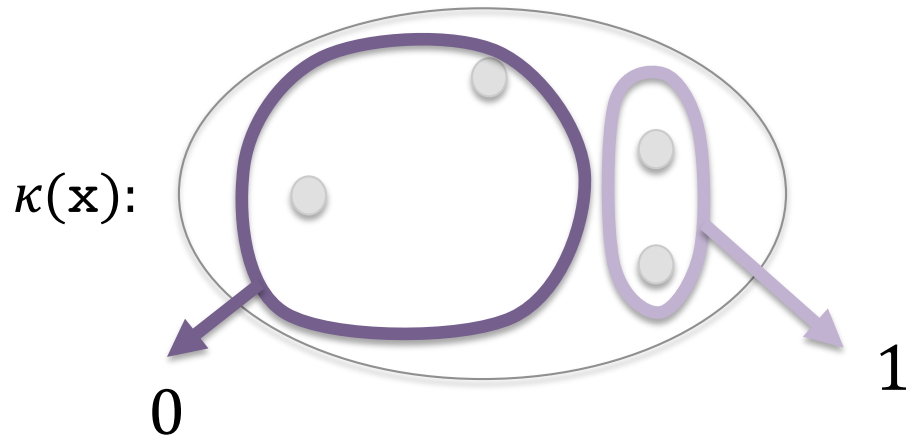
```
if h1 = 1 then x = 1
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output l
```

REAL KNOWLEDGE

[l = 0, x = 0]



The knowledge in current execution applies to environments where h2=1

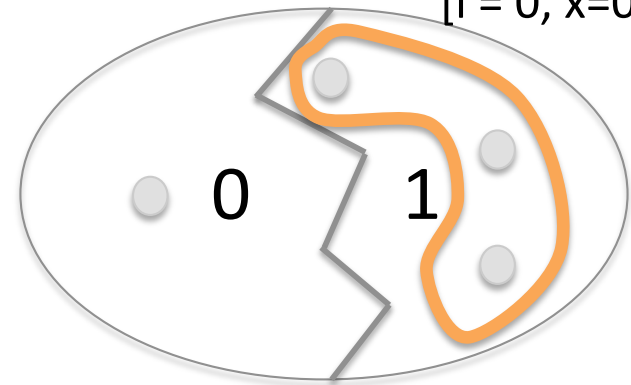


[h1 = 0, h2 = 1]

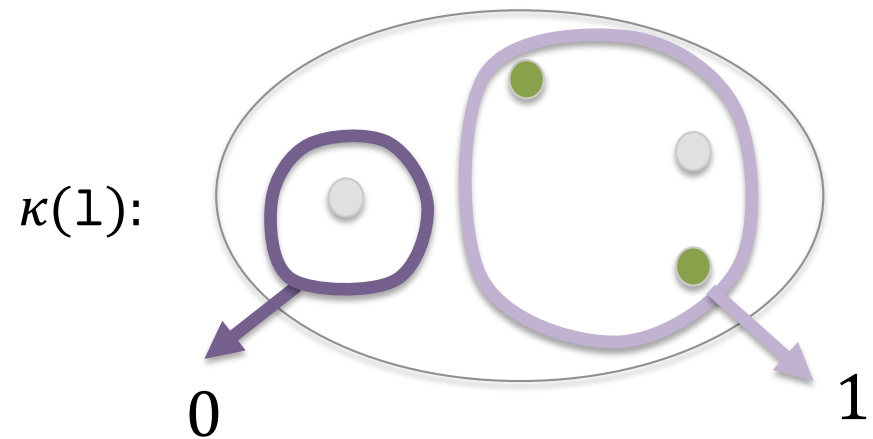
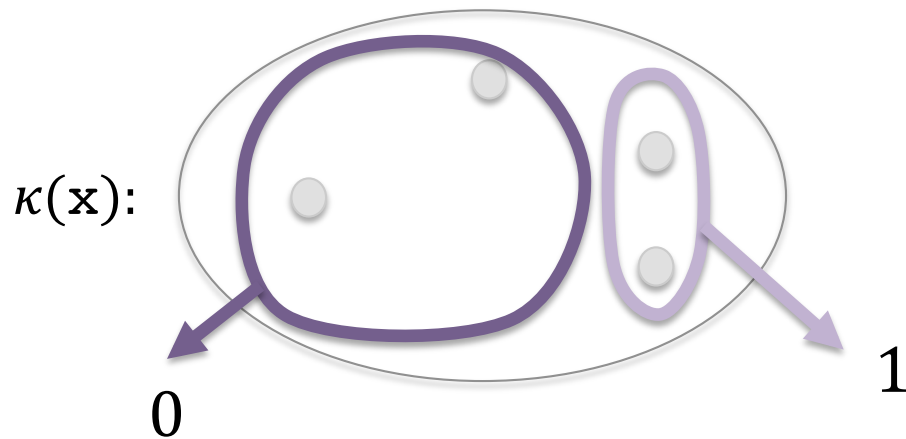
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```

REAL KNOWLEDGE

[l = 0, x = 0]



The knowledge in current execution applies to environments where h2=1

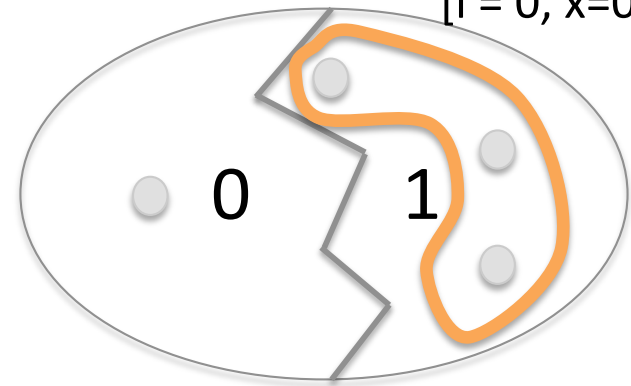


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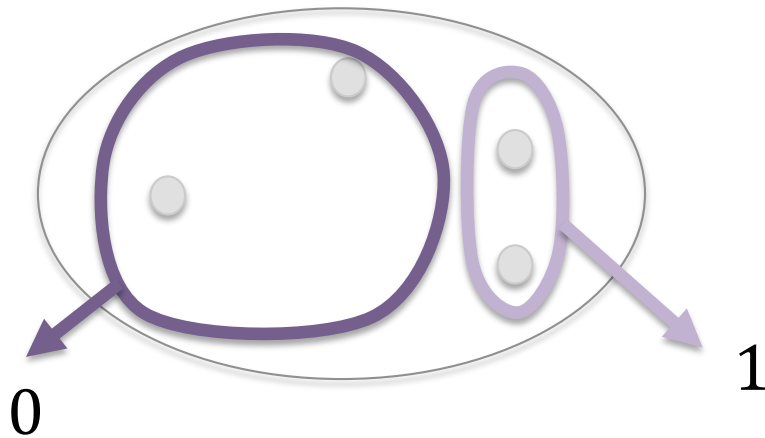
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REAL KNOWLEDGE

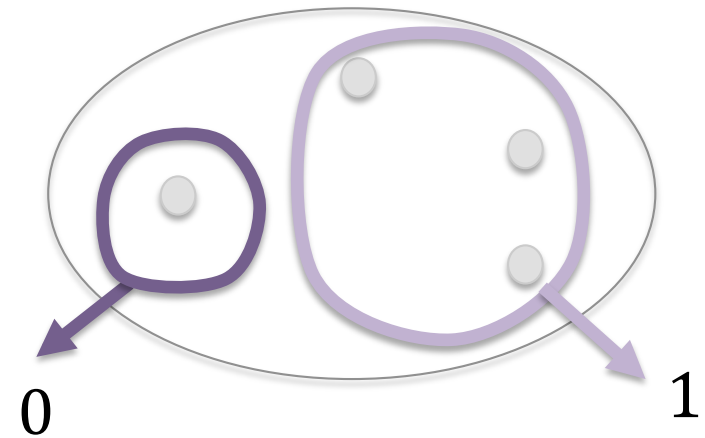
[l = 0, x = 0]



$\kappa(\mathbf{x})$:



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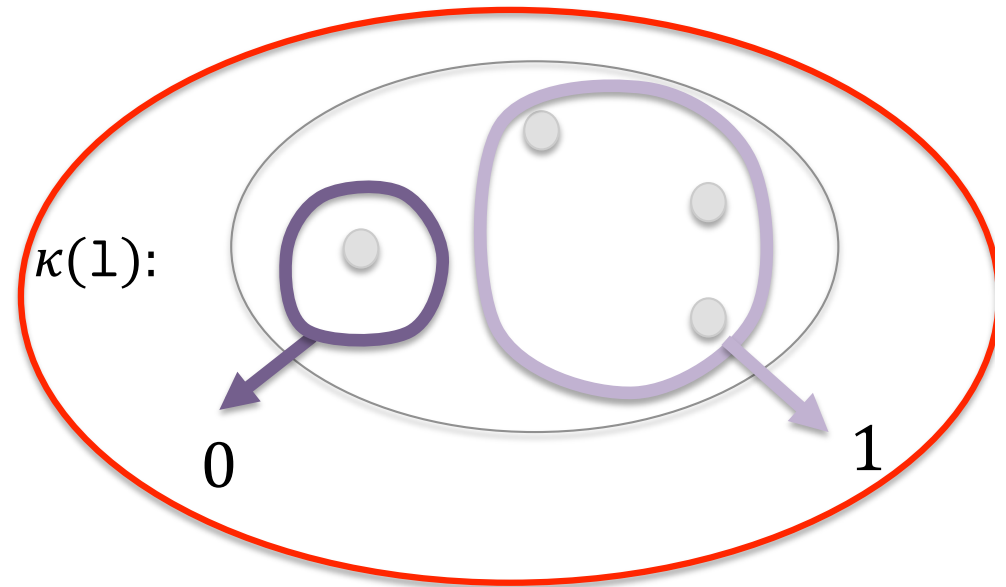
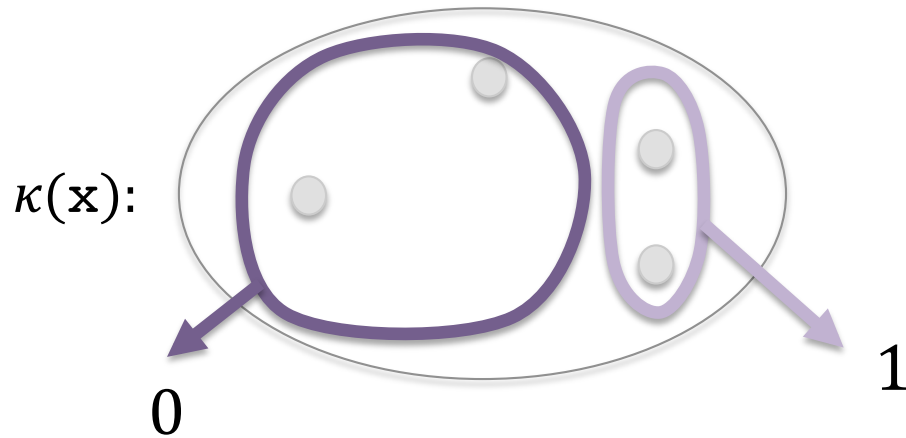
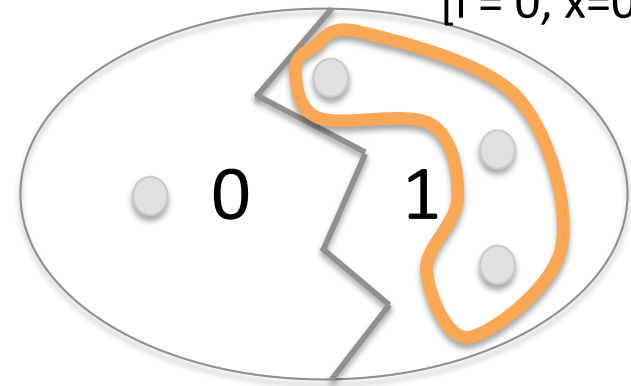


[h1 = 0, h2 = 1]

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else skip;
if h2 = 1 then l = 1
else l = x;
output l
```

REAL KNOWLEDGE

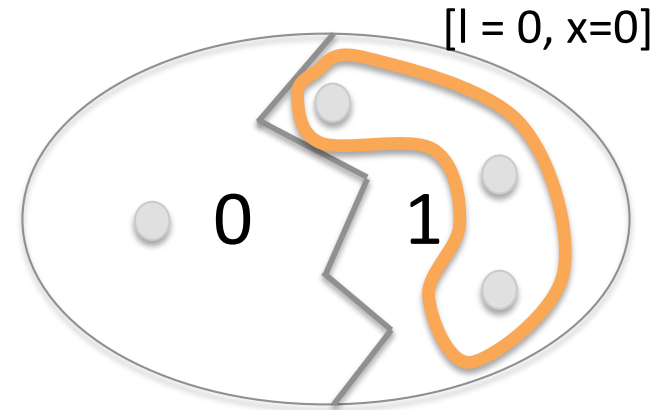
[l = 0, x = 0]



[h1 = 0, h2 = 1]

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output l
```

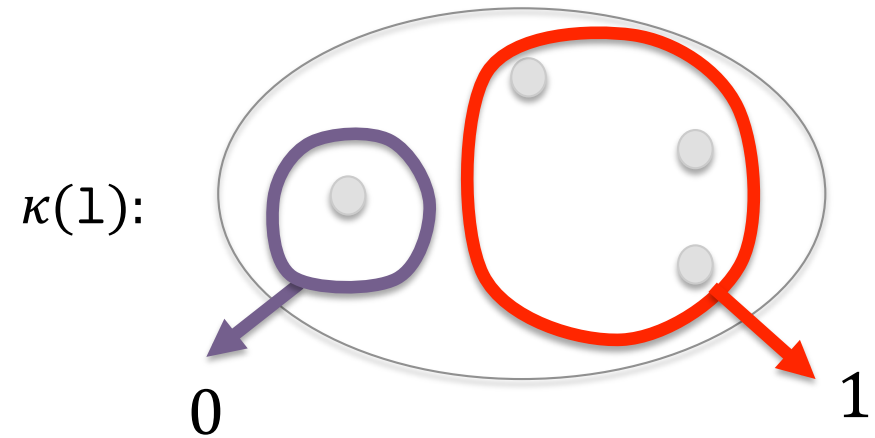
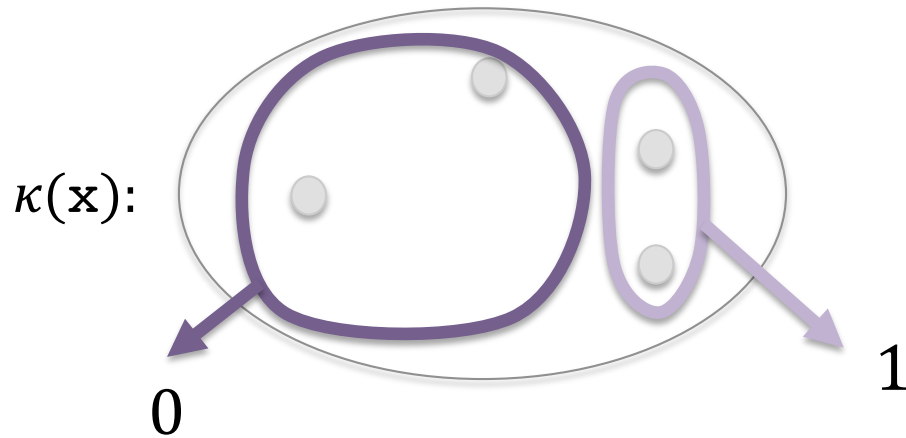
REAL KNOWLEDGE



REAL KNOWLEDGE

=

APPROXIMATED KNOWLEDGE



Implementation

- Symbolic representation of knowledge

$$\mathbf{K}^b \subset \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{E}) \times \mathbb{F}$$

propositional formulas

program expressions

- $(f, e) \in \mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{E}$ returns the value of e when f holds in ρ :
 - if $\llbracket f \rrbracket_\rho$ then $\llbracket e \rrbracket_\rho$ else \top
- $\phi \in \mathbb{F}$ specifies when the knowledge is \perp
 - if $\llbracket \phi \rrbracket_\rho$ then \perp



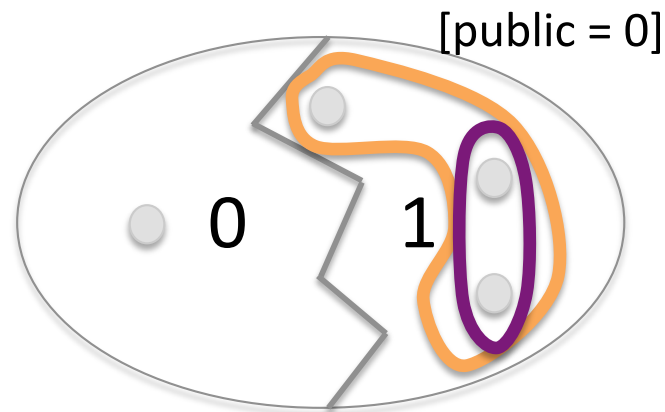
Result 1: Correctness guarantee

- Hybrid monitor over-approximates attacker's knowledge



APPROXIMATED
KNOWLEDGE

$h1=1$



REAL
KNOWLEDGE

$h1=1 \vee h2=1$

Result 2: Precision

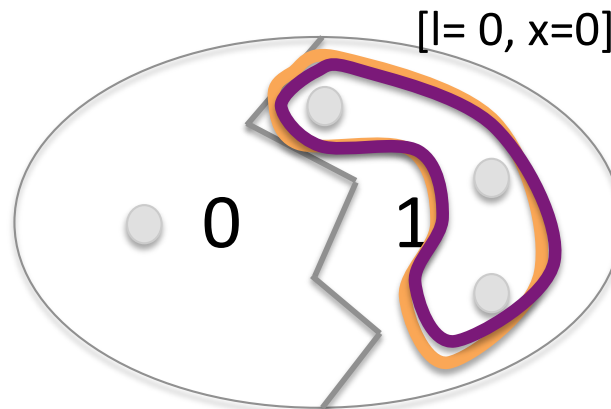
[h1=0, h2=1, l=0, x=0]

```
if h1 = 1 then x = 1
else skip;
if h2 = 1 then l = 1
else l = x;
output l
```



**APPROXIMATED
KNOWLEDGE**

$h1 = 1 \vee h2 = 1$



insecure executions



**REAL
KNOWLEDGE**

$h1 = 1 \vee h2 = 1$



Result 3: Enforcement of noninterference

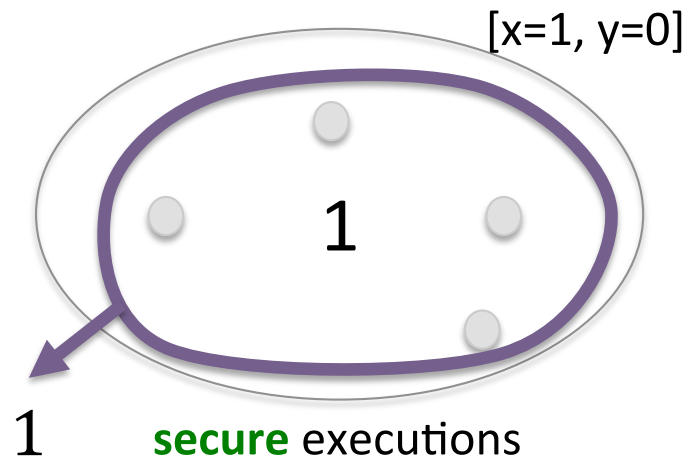
$[h=1, x=1, y=0]$

```
if h = 1 then l = x + y;  
else l = x - y;  
output l
```

ACCEPTED ✓

APPROXIMATED
KNOWLEDGE

no knowledge



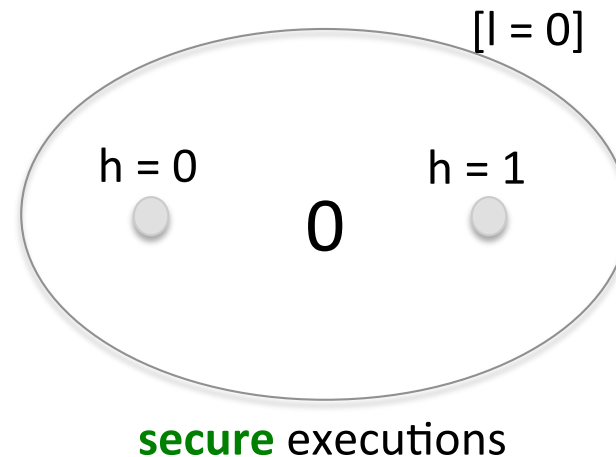
REAL
KNOWLEDGE

no knowledge



Result 4: Provably more permissive monitor




```
l = 0;  
if h = 1 then skip  
else  
  x = 5;  
  while x > 0 do  
    x = x-1; l = x;  
output l
```



Our monitor combined with inlined dynamic monitor accepts all executions of this secure program

(More details in the paper)

Conclusions

- **Hybrid monitor tracks attacker's knowledge**
 - more precise than [Besson et al. CSF'13]
 - modeled and proved correct
 - enforces noninterference (TINI) 
 - has running prototype 
- **Combination with another monitor** 
 - proved sound (TINI)
 - proved more permissive than previous monitors



Postdoc position






- **Information flow control**
- **Security monitors and type systems**
- **Soundness and permissiveness**



- Starting date: flexible, Nov 2016 – Jun 2017
- Duration: 1 year
- Location: INRIA Sophia Antipolis (Nice, France)

Thank you!

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- **Combination with another monitor**
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