

Discretionary Information Flow Control for Interaction-Oriented Specifications

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MOTIVATIONS



II WIRED

HACKERS COULD COMMANDEER NEW PLANES THROUGH PASSENGER WI-FI



An Airbus A350 on an assembly line, in Toulouse, France, April 11, 2015. C REMY GABALDA/AFP/GETTY III WIRED

HACKERS COULD COMMANDER NEW PLA Some activities at DTU/LBT PASSENG Adapting DLM for dealing Airbus needs.



Information flow control challenges:

- Onboard inter-domain gateways;
- data-dependent routing.

Approach:

- combine DLM with Hoare Logics;
- DLM model that can deal with the Airbus gateway.

An Airbus A350 on an assembly line, in Toulouse, France, April 11, 2015. C REMY









typical service/protocols choreographies

```
u.name \rightarrow rp.user : a ;
rp.user -> ip.id : b ;
u.my_pwd -> ip.pwd : a ;
if check(id,pwd)@ip then
   ip. "ok" -> rp. "ok" : b ;
   rp.class(user) -> s.class : c
else
   ip. "fail" -> rp. "fail" : b ;
   rp. "na" -> s.class : c ;
( ip.rep(id) -> rp.report : b
| ( data := first(class) @ s;
   while data \neq nil @s do
       s.data -> u.info : a ;
       data := data.next @ s
   then
       s. "end" -> u.info : a ) )
```

```
b?id :
alname ;
                         a?pwd;
a!my_pwd ;
                         if check(id,pwd) then
loop
                             b! "ok"
  a?info
  \oplus (a? "end";
                         else
                         b!"fail";
b!rep(id);
       break)
                                                   ip
                          c?class;
a?user ;
                          data := first(class) ;
bluser :
( (b?"ok";
                          while data \neq nil then
  c!class(user))
                            aldata :
  \oplus (b? "fail")
                            data := data.next;
      c! "na");
                          then
b?report;
                            a!"end";
```

HPC choreographies?

```
A.x2 -> B.y : k;

(

x1 : = f(x1) @ A | y := f(y) @ B

);

B:y -> A.x2 : k;

z := aggregate(x1,x2) @ A;
```









z o o *z*





$$p.x \rightarrow q.y : k ; q.a \rightarrow r.z : k' ; q.y' \rightarrow r.z : k$$







INTERACTION-ORIENTED CHOREOGRAPHIES



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Trace-based semantics

$$Traces(C_1; C_2) = Traces(C_1) Traces(C_2)$$
$$Traces(C_1 | C_2) = Traces(C_1) \bowtie Traces(C_2)$$
$$Traces(if e Op then C_1 else C_2) = e Op (Traces(C_1) \cup Traces(C_2))$$
$$Traces(while e Op do C_1 then C_2) = e Op (Traces(C_1) e Op)^* Traces(C_2)$$
$$Traces(A) = \{A\}$$

 $Traces: \mathcal{C} \to 2^{\mathcal{A}^*}$ $\mathcal{A} = A \cup \{e@p \mid e \in \mathbf{Expr}, p \in \mathbf{Prin}\}$

Well-formedness criteria for choreographies

C is well-formed if

- 1. every occurrence of $C_1 | C_2$ in C should be such that $en(C_1) \cap en(C_2) = \emptyset;$
- 2. all traces $\sigma \in Traces(C)$ satisfy the following condition: If $\sigma = \sigma' \alpha \beta \sigma''$, with $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{A}$ then $pn(\alpha) \cap pn(\beta) \neq \emptyset$ or $\sigma' \beta \alpha \sigma'' \in Traces(C).$



INFORMATION FLOWS



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Graph-based flows and their composition



Fig. 5. Flows F_1 (top left), $\mathbf{Id}_{\{r,y',z\}}$ (bottom left), $F_1 \otimes \mathbf{Id}_{\{r,y',z\}}$ (mid) and F_2 (right).

flow graphs as terms, e.g. $(F_1 \otimes \mathbf{Id}_{\{r,y',z\}}) \circ F2$

A big (policy) flow graph (simplified)



A big (policy) flow graph (simplified)



Examples of flow annotations (i) - explicit data flows only -

 $flow(lpha) = lflow(lpha) \otimes \mathbf{I_{Ent}}_{en(lpha)}$

lflow(skip) = 0





 $fn(e) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ $fn(e') = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$

Examples of flow annotations (ii) - some implicit flows included -

 $flow(\alpha) = lflow(\alpha) \otimes \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{Ent} \setminus en(\alpha)}$

lflow(skip) = 0







 $fn(e) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ $fn(e') = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$

Examples of flow annotations (ii) - implicit flows included -

 $\begin{aligned} flow(\alpha) &= lflow(\alpha) \otimes \mathbf{I_{Ent}}_{(en(\alpha))} & lflow(\mathsf{skip}) = \mathbf{0} \\ \\ lflow(e\mathbf{0}p) & lflow(x := e \ \mathbf{0}p) & lflow(p.e \ -> \\ p & p & p & p & p & p \\ x_1 & \circ & & & \\ x_1 & & & & & \\ \end{array} \xrightarrow{p} & x_1 & x & & & & \\ x_1 & & & & & \\ \end{array} \xrightarrow{q} & & & & \\ x_1 & & & & \\ \end{array}$

...

 x_n o $\overbrace{}$

 $\cdots x_1 \cdots \circ \overline{x_1}$

•••

 $x_n \cdots \circ \cdots x_n$

. . .



Well-formed annotations flows: $\mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{F}$ is well-formed iff $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{A} : flows(\alpha) = F \otimes \mathbf{I_{Ent}}(en(F) \land en(F) \subseteq en(\alpha)$

> $fn(e) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ $fn(e') = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$

 x_n



CHECKING INFORMATION FLOW POLICIES



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When is a policy satisfied?

$$C \models \Pi \quad iff \quad Traces(C) \models \Pi$$

$$T \models \Pi \quad iff \quad \forall \sigma \in T : \sigma \models \Pi$$

$$\sigma \models \Pi \quad iff \quad \sigma = \sigma'' \sigma' \sigma''' \Rightarrow \sigma' \vdash \Pi$$

$$\sigma \vdash \Pi \quad iff \quad flows(\sigma) \models \Pi$$

$$F \models \Pi \quad iff \quad flows(\sigma) \models \Pi$$

$$F \models \Pi \quad iff \quad \forall \eta, \eta' \in en(\Pi) :$$

$$i_F(\eta) \rightarrow^*_{G_F} o_F(\eta') \Rightarrow \quad i_\Pi(\eta) \rightarrow^*_{G_\Pi} o_\Pi(\eta')$$

In words: no sub-trace can have a flow not allowed by the policy.

Checking types/policies

$$\underbrace{\mathsf{en}(\mathsf{Ent})}_{\vdash C_1; C_2: \Pi} \vdash C_2: \Pi \qquad \underbrace{\vdash C_1: \Pi \qquad \vdash C_2: \Pi}_{\vdash C_1 \mid C_2: \Pi} \qquad \underbrace{A \models \Pi}_{\vdash A: \Pi}$$

 $\frac{e@p \models \Pi \quad \vdash C_1 : \Pi \quad \vdash C_2 : \Pi}{\vdash \text{ if } e@p \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2 : \Pi}$

 $\frac{e@p \models \Pi \quad \vdash C_1 : \Pi \quad \vdash C_2 : \Pi}{\vdash \text{ while } e@p \text{ do } C_1 \text{ then } C_2 : \Pi}$

Main result
$$\vdash C:\Pi$$
 then $C\models\Pi$

In practice: just check all actions and conditions.

inferring types/over-approximating flows

$$\underbrace{\mathsf{en}(\mathsf{Ent})}_{\vdash C_1; C_2: F_1 \odot F_2} \underbrace{\vdash C_1: F_1 \quad \vdash C_2: F_2}_{\vdash C_1 \mid C_2: F_1 \otimes F_2} \underbrace{\vdash C_1 \mid C_2: F_1 \otimes F_2}_{\vdash A: flow(F)}$$

$$\frac{\vdash C_1:F_1 \quad \vdash C_2:F_2}{\vdash \text{if } e@p \text{ then } C_1 \text{ else } C_2:flows(e@p) \odot (F_1 \otimes F_2))}$$

 $+ C_1: F_1 + C_2: F_2 \\ + \text{ while } e@p \text{ do } C_1 \text{ then } C_2: flows(e@p) \odot (F_1 \odot flows(e@p)) \\ \bigcirc \odot F_2 \\ \hline \end{bmatrix} \\$

where
$$F \odot G = F \otimes G \otimes (F \circ G)$$

Conjecture
$$\vdash C: F \text{ then } C \models F$$

 $C \models \Pi$ could be checked by checking $F \models \Pi$



CONCLUDING REMARKS



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Summary

- 1 Simple choreography description language to provide interaction-oriented specifications of concurrent systems
- Graph-based information flow specifications
 (i) semantics (flow annotations for events)
 (ii) policies
- 3 Sound type system based on over-approximation of the flows in a specification

Future work?

Some issues/extensions worth considering:

- Over- and Under-approximations
- Type inference
- Non-interference
- Intransitive policies
- Compositionality and Dynamicity
- HPC primitives (e.g. MPI-like scatter/agg.)
- Projections (distributed implementation)



THANKS!



 $f(x + \Delta x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\Delta x)^{i}}{i!} f^{(i)}$

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 $f(x + \Delta x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\Delta x)^{i}}{i!} f^{(i)}(x)$



Questions?

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