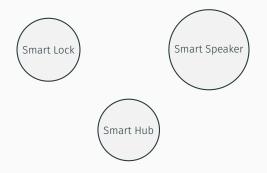
Enforcing Opacity in Modular Systems

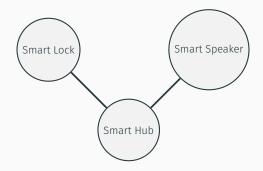
Graeme Zinck, Laurie Ricker, Hervé Marchand, Loïc Hélouët 2 July 2019

Mount Allison University, New Brunswick, Canada Inria Rennes-Bretagne Atlantique, Rennes, France



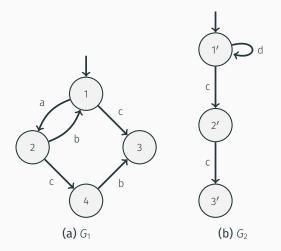


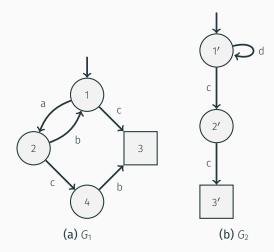




- 1. Model
- 2. Opacity
- 3. Verifying Opacity in Modular Systems
- 4. Enforcing Opacity in Modular Systems

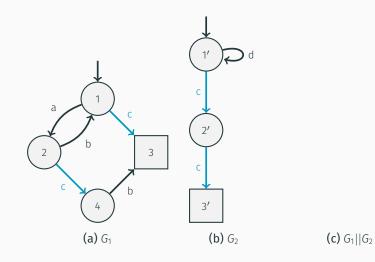
- 1. System has multiple modules (automata)
- 2. Each module has its a set of **secret states**
- 3. Modules interact with shared events



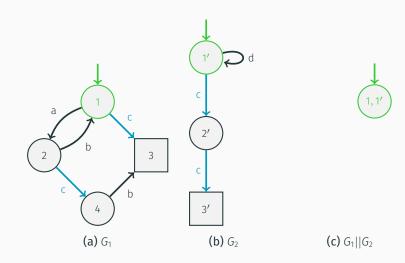


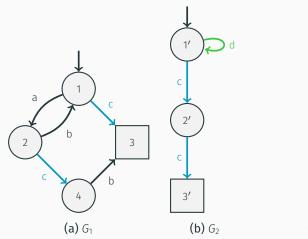
We construct the global system with the parallel composition

- 1. Synchronize on common events
- 2. Private events are interleaved



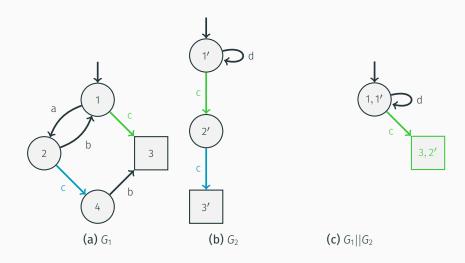
6

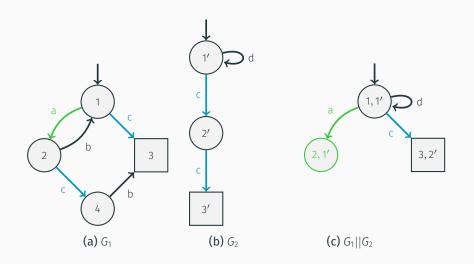


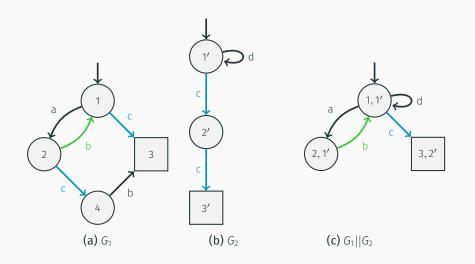


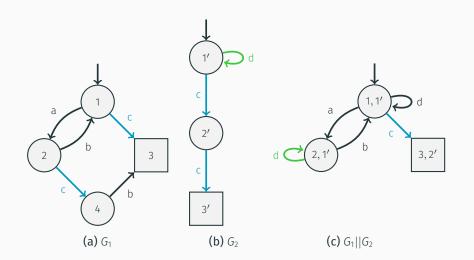


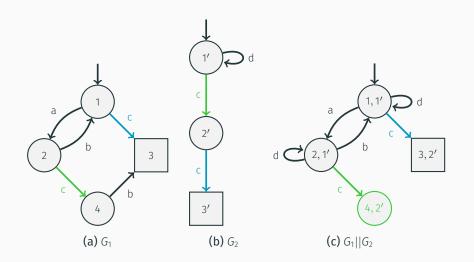


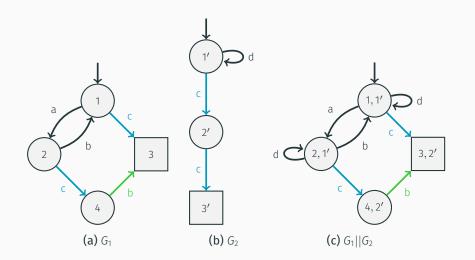




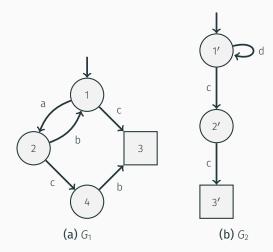


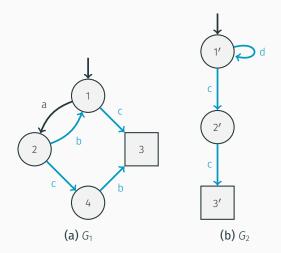






- Modules are under partial observation
- Full knowledge of system architecture
- Has an observable alphabet





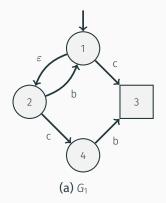
Opacity

• Opacity models a form of security called information flow

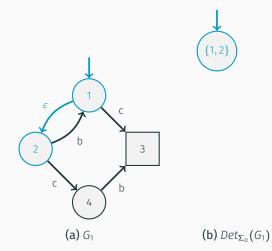
- $\cdot \,$ Opacity models a form of security called information flow
- Attacker should not be able to distinguish a **secret state** from a **non-secret state**

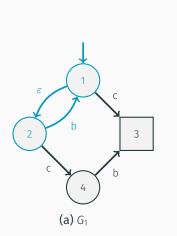
- $\cdot \,$ Opacity models a form of security called information flow
- Attacker should not be able to distinguish a **secret state** from a **non-secret state**
- How can we verify that the attacker cannot distinguish secret states?

- $\cdot \,$ Opacity models a form of security called information flow
- Attacker should not be able to distinguish a **secret state** from a **non-secret state**
- How can we verify that the attacker cannot distinguish secret states?
- **Determinization**: we treat events not in the attacker's alphabet as epsilon events and determinize the system



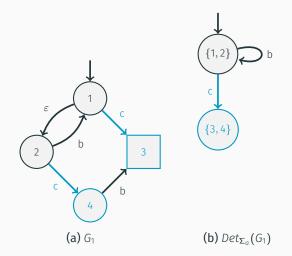
(b) $Det_{\Sigma_a}(G_1)$

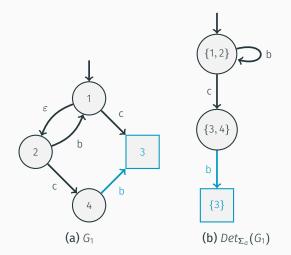


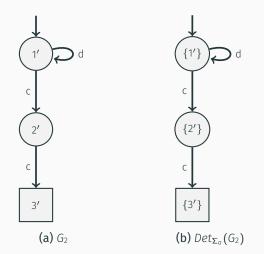












• A secret is **opaque** if there are no states that are a subset of the set of secret states in the determinized automaton.

- A secret is **opaque** if there are no states that are a subset of the set of secret states in the determinized automaton.
- This implies a simple PSPACE-complete verification algorithm

• Compose all modules

- Compose all modules
- Determinize the result

- Compose all modules
- Determinize the result
- Check if there are states that are a subset of the set of secret states

What if we could check opacity locally, allowing us to avoid constructing the full system?

Verifying Opacity in Modular Systems

• Can we verify opacity in a local module instead of verifying it globally?

- Can we verify opacity in a local module instead of verifying it globally?
- Not necessarily...

- Can we verify opacity in a local module instead of verifying it globally?
- Not necessarily... but there is a sufficient condition which enables us to verify locally

- Can we verify opacity in a local module instead of verifying it globally?
- Not necessarily... but there is a sufficient condition which enables us to verify locally
- We can assume the **attacker observes the interface** between modules
- Assuming this allows us to check opacity of the local module's secret
 - $\cdot\,$ If opaque locally, it's opaque for the composed system
 - · Otherwise, we need to check the global system



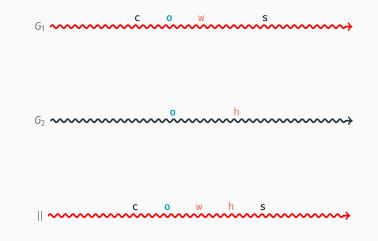


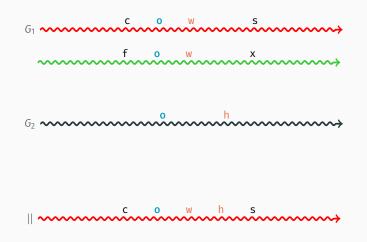


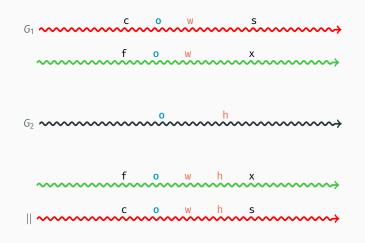










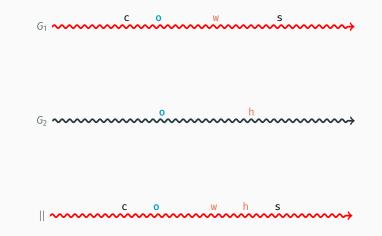


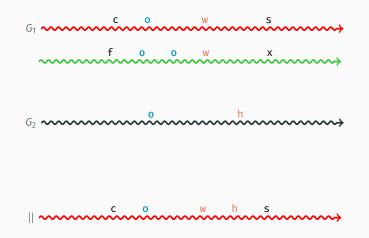


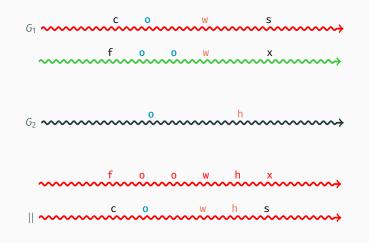








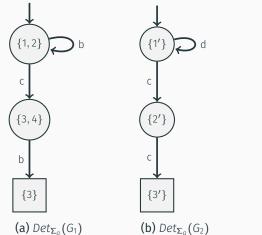




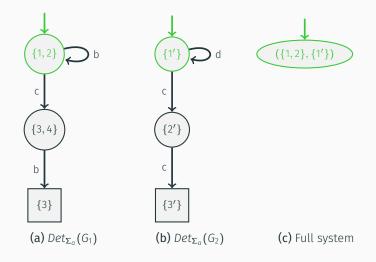
Opacity holds over composition when the attacker observes the interface, and we can verify opacity locally instead of doing it for the whole system.

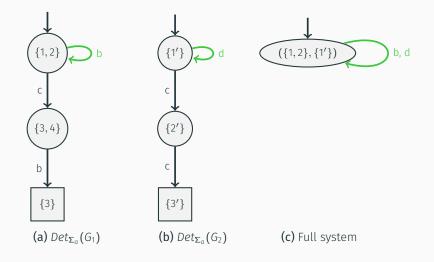
Opacity holds over composition when the attacker observes the interface, and we can verify opacity locally instead of doing it for the whole system.

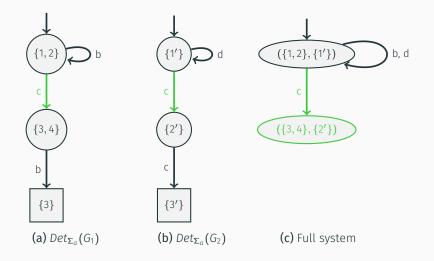
- Check opacity of the local module's secret
 - If opaque locally, it's opaque for the composed system
 - Otherwise, iterate by composing the system with another module. If no other modules remain, it is not opaque for the composed system

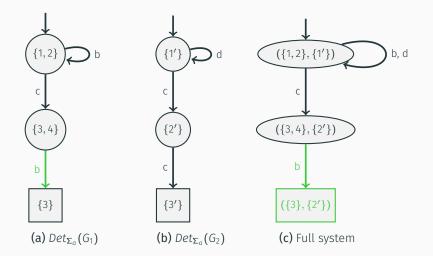


(c) Full system







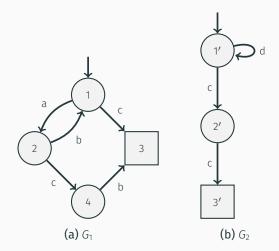


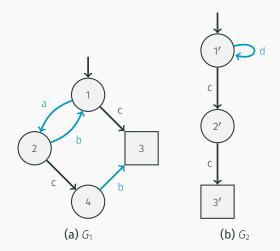
Enforcing Opacity in Modular Systems

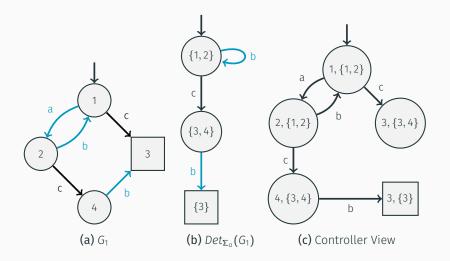
• We can enforce opacity within each module separately to enforce it for the global system

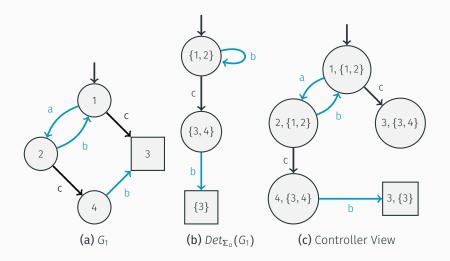
- We can enforce opacity within each module separately to enforce it for the global system
- Can observe some events

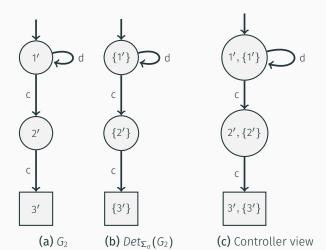
- We can enforce opacity within each module separately to enforce it for the global system
- Can observe some events
- Can control some events

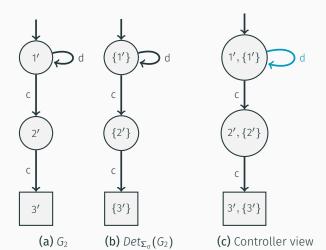




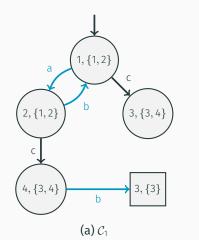


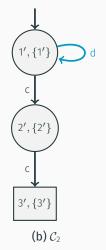


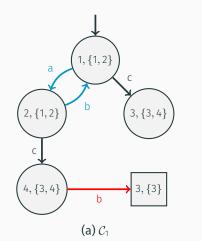


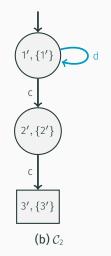


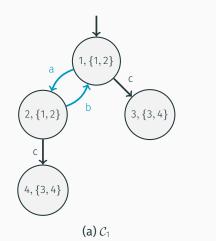
Naive approach: enforce opacity locally without considering other modules.

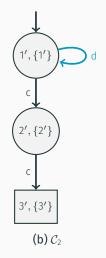


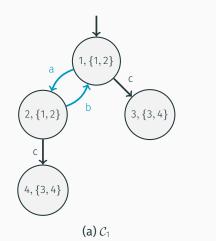


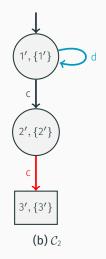


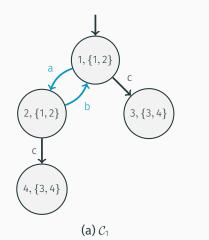


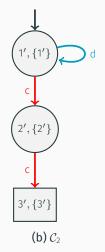


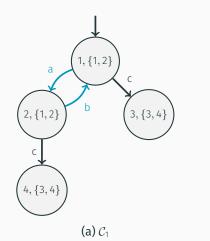


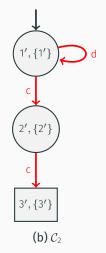


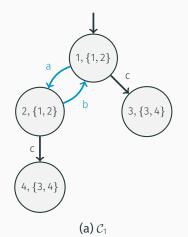












(b) $C_2 = \emptyset$

Better approach:

• Verify if the secret is opaque as previously explained

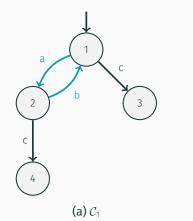
Better approach:

- Verify if the secret is opaque as previously explained
 - 1. If opaque, use a fully permissive controller
 - 2. Otherwise, get the supremal controller of the composed system

Better approach:

- Verify if the secret is opaque as previously explained
 - 1. If opaque, use a fully permissive controller
 - 2. Otherwise, get the supremal controller of the composed system

We observed that S_2 was opaque, so we can use the fully permissive controller for G_2 .





If we assume the attacker knows construction of only the system, there is an optimal controller if the controllable alphabet is a subset of the observable alphabet. If we assume the attacker knows construction of only the system, there is an optimal controller if the controllable alphabet is a subset of the observable alphabet.

If we assume the attacker knows the system and the controller, a solution only exists when...

If we assume the attacker knows construction of only the system, **there is an optimal controller** if the controllable alphabet is a subset of the observable alphabet.

If we assume the attacker knows the system and the controller, a solution only exists when...

- 1. The controllable alphabet is a subset of the observable alphabet; and
- 2. The observable and attacker alphabets are comparable:
 - 2.1 The observable alphabet is a subset of the attacker's alphabet
 - 2.2 The attacker's alphabet is a subset of the observable alphabet

• Optimizations for verifying opacity in modular systems

- Optimizations for **verifying** opacity in modular systems
- New means of enforcing opacity in local modules of modular systems

- Optimizations for **verifying** opacity in modular systems
- New means of **enforcing** opacity in local modules of modular systems
- Currently, not possible when attacker knows the controller's architecture

Questions?