

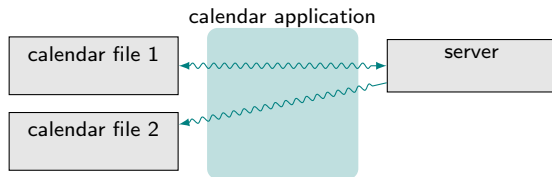
Noninterference for Dynamic Security Environments

Robert Grabowski

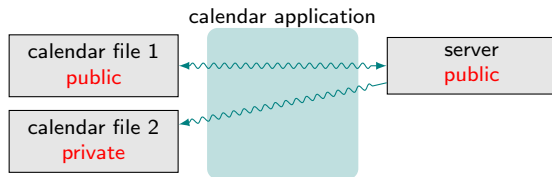
Princeton University, Princeton, NJ

Programming Languages Day, July 29, 2010
IBM Research, Hawthorne, NY

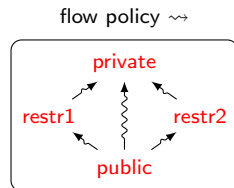
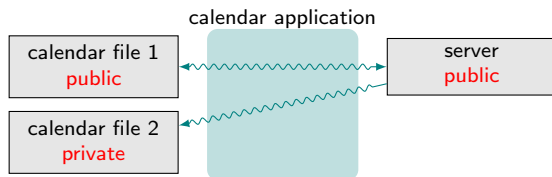
Noninterference



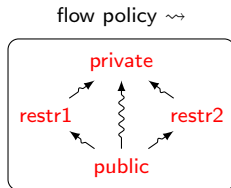
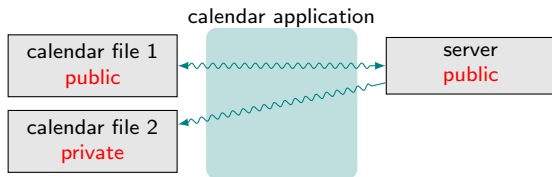
Noninterference



Noninterference

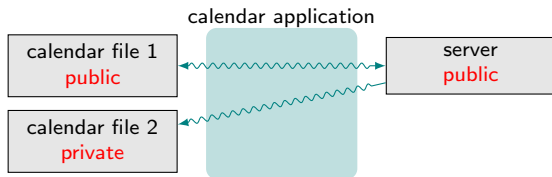


Noninterference

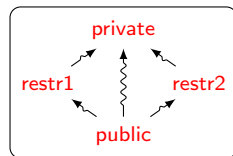


application is *noninterferent* with respect to $\rightsquigarrow$:
data of domain **A** does not influence computation of data of domain **B** unless $A \rightsquigarrow B$

Noninterference



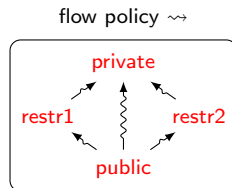
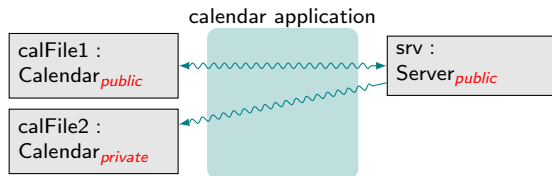
flow policy $\rightsquigarrow$



information flow analysis for $\rightsquigarrow$

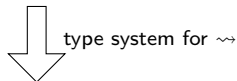
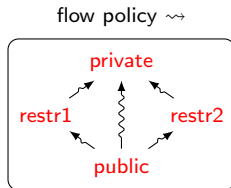
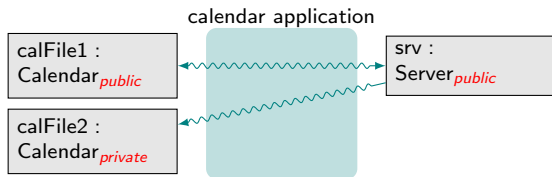
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Type-based information flow analysis

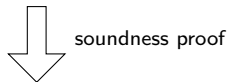


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Type-based information flow analysis

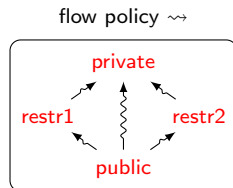
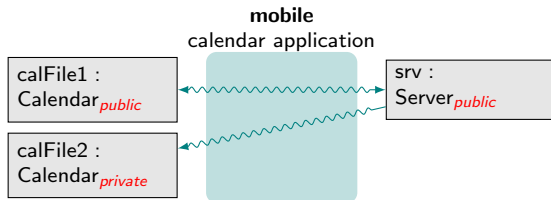


type derivation

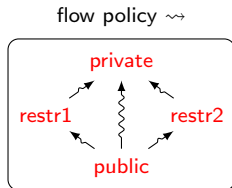
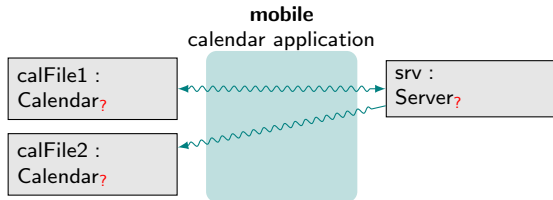


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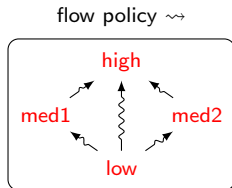
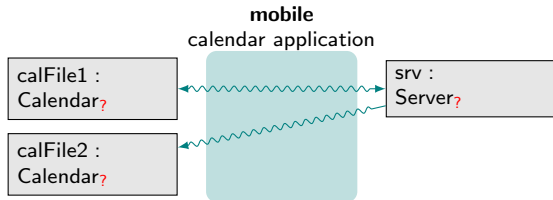
Dynamic security environments



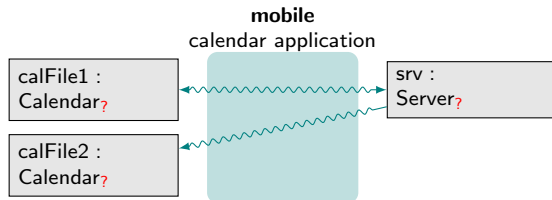
Dynamic security environments



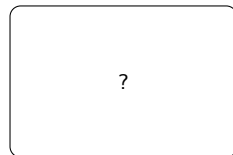
Dynamic security environments



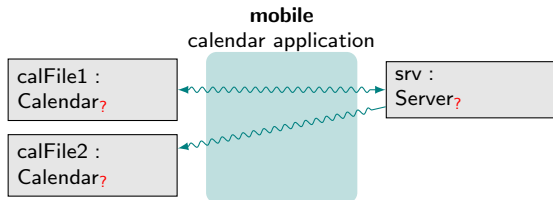
Dynamic security environments



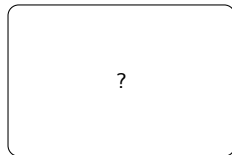
flow policy $\rightsquigarrow$



Dynamic security environments



flow policy $\rightsquigarrow$

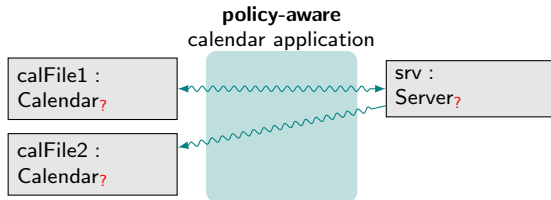


goal:

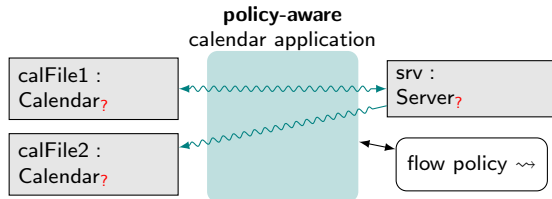
universal noninterference:

application is secure *for any security environment (domains and policies)*

Approach

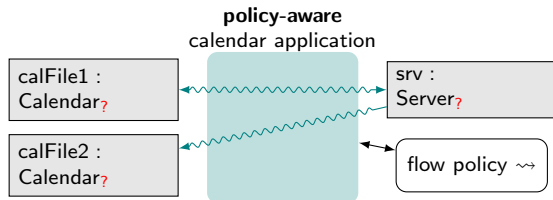


Approach



application can query domains and policy before each flow-inducing action

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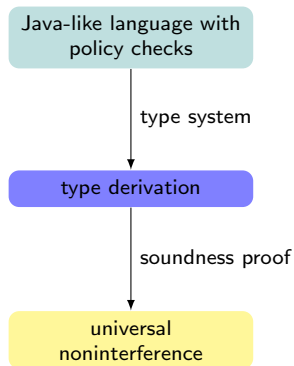
↓ type system checks that all critical flows have been guarded

type derivation

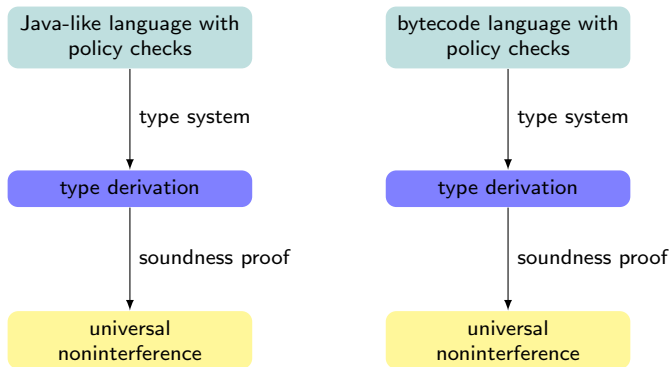
↓ soundness proof

application is noninterferent for any security environment

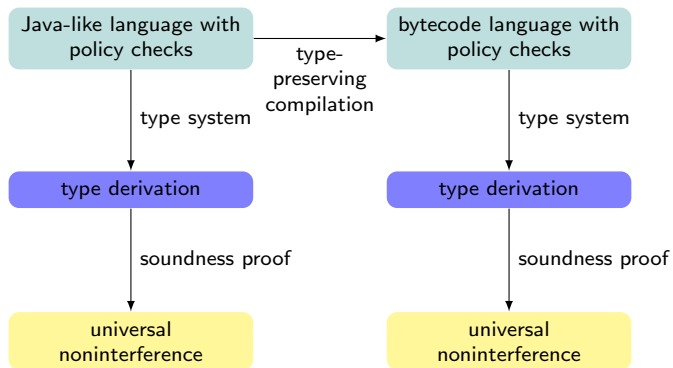
Goal: framework for universal noninterference



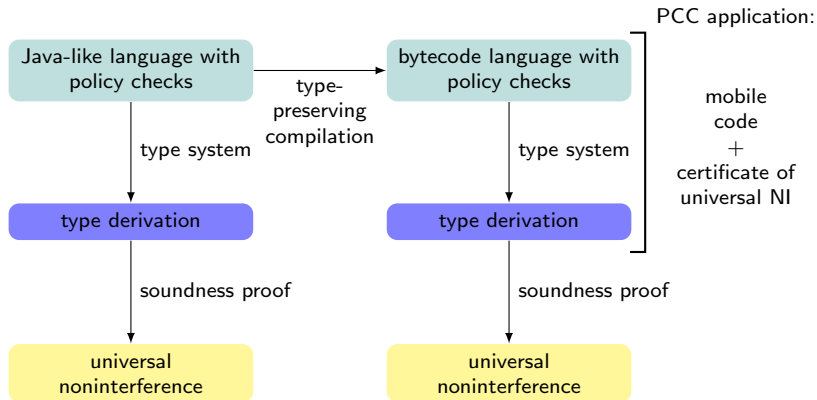
Goal: framework for universal noninterference



Goal: framework for universal noninterference



Goal: framework for universal noninterference



Related work

Information flow type systems for static security environments

- WHILE language [Volpano et al, 1996]
- object-oriented languages [Banerjee/Naumann, 2003]
- bytecode language [Barthe et al, 2005]

Analysis for dynamic security environments

- JIF: Java with Information Flows [Myers, 1999; Zheng/Myers, 2004]
- RTI: dynamic roles [Bandhakavi et al, 2008]
- λ^{deps^+} : dynamic dependency monitoring [Shroff et al, 2007]

Novelty here:

- bytecode with dynamic security environments
- framework for information-flow certification of mobile code

High-level language

- Java-like language with few additions
- dynamic domains encoded in f_δ fields

```
class Calendar {  
   $f_\delta$ : Domain  $\perp$ ;  
  contents : Data  $f_\delta$ ;  
}
```

```
class Server {  
   $f_\delta$ : Domain  $\perp$ ;  
  write( $d$  : Data  $f_\delta$ );  
}
```

- domains are first-class values, operator $\sqsubseteq$ for policy queries:

```
if  $cal.f_\delta \sqsubseteq srv.f_\delta$  then  
   $srv.write(cal.contents)$ ;
```

- flow from $cal.contents$ to formal parameter d of $srv.write$
- is only called if this flow is permitted
- program is universally noninterferent

High-level type system

```
class Calendar {  
   $f_\delta$ : Domain $_\perp$ ;  
  contents : Data $_{f_\delta}$ ;  
}
```

```
class Server {  
   $f_\delta$ : Domain $_\perp$ ;  
  write(d : Data $_{f_\delta}$ );  
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```

if $cal.f_\delta \sqsubseteq srv.f_\delta$ **then**

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if $cal.f_\delta \sqsubseteq srv.f_\delta$ **then**

$srv.write(cal.contents);$

expected type: $srv.f_\delta$

type of expression: $cal.f_\delta$

- 1 types are symbolic expressions that refer to a security domain

High-level type system

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class Server {  
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  write(d : Data $_{f_\delta}$ );  
}
```

if $cal.f_\delta \sqsubseteq srv.f_\delta$ then

$srv.write(cal.contents);$

flow information for **then** branch:

$Q = \{cal.f_\delta \sqsubseteq srv.f_\delta\}$

expected type: $srv.f_\delta$

type of expression: $cal.f_\delta$

- 1 types are symbolic expressions that refer to a security domain
- 2 collect information about allowed flows: $\Gamma \vdash \{Q\} P \{Q'\}$

Bytecode language and type system

if $\text{cal}.f_\delta \sqsubseteq \text{srv}.f_\delta$ **then** $\text{srv.write}(\text{cal.contents});$

instruction

1 $\text{load } \text{cal}$

2 $\text{getf } f_\delta$

3 $\text{load } \text{srv}$

4 $\text{getf } f_\delta$

5 $\text{prim } \sqsubseteq$

6 $\text{bnz } 12$

$\vdots$

12 $\text{load } \text{cal}$

13 $\text{getf } \text{contents}$

14 $\text{load } \text{srv}$

15 $\text{call } \text{write}$

Bytecode language and type system

if $\text{cal}.f_\delta \sqsubseteq \text{srv}.f_\delta$ **then** $\text{srv.write}(\text{cal.contents});$

abstract		
#	instruction	operand stack
1	load cal	$[a_{19}]$
2	getf f_δ	$[a_3]$
3	load srv	$[a_{17}, a_3]$
4	getf f_δ	$[a_4, a_3]$
5	prim $\sqsubseteq$	$[a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3]$
6	bnz 12	$[]$
$\vdots$		
12	load cal	$[a_{19}]$
13	getf contents	$[a_{53}]$
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Bytecode language and type system

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4	getf f_δ	[a_4 , a_3]
5	prim $\sqsubseteq$	[$a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3$]
6	bnz 12	[]
⋮		
12	load <i>cal</i>	[a_{19}]
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Bytecode language and type system

if $\text{cal}.f_\delta \sqsubseteq \text{srv}.f_\delta$ then $\text{srv.write}(\text{cal.contents})$;

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#	instruction	operand stack	stack types
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2	getf f_δ	[a_3]	[$\perp$]
3	load <i>srv</i>	[a_{17} , a_3]	[$\perp$, $\perp$]
4	getf f_δ	[a_4 , a_3]	[$\perp$, $\perp$]
5	prim $\sqsubseteq$	[$a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3$]	[$\perp$]
6	bnz 12	[]	[]
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12	load <i>cal</i>	[a_{19}]	[$\perp$]
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15	call <i>write</i>	[]	[]

Bytecode language and type system

if $\text{cal}.f_\delta \sqsubseteq \text{srv}.f_\delta$ then $\text{srv.write}(\text{cal.contents})$;

type: $\text{cal}.f_\delta$

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Bytecode language and type system

if $\text{cal}.f_\delta \sqsubseteq \text{srv}.f_\delta$ then $\text{srv.write}(\text{cal.contents});$

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#	instruction	abstract operand stack	stack types	flow information
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3	load srv	$[a_{17}, a_3]$	$[\perp, \perp]$	$\emptyset$
4	getf f_δ	$[a_4, a_3]$	$[\perp, \perp]$	$\emptyset$
5	prim $\sqsubseteq$	$[a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3]$	$[\perp]$	$\emptyset$
6	bnz 12	$[]$	$[]$	$\{a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3\}$
⋮				
12	load cal	$[a_{19}]$	$[\perp]$	$\{a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3\}$
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14	load srv	$[a_{17}, a_{53}]$	$[\perp, a_3]$	$\{a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3\}$
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Bytecode language and type system

if $\text{cal}.f_\delta \sqsubseteq \text{srv}.f_\delta$ then $\text{srv.write}(\text{cal.contents});$

$Q = \{ \text{cal}.f_\delta \sqsubseteq \text{srv}.f_\delta \}$

type: $\text{cal}.f_\delta$

		abstract		flow
#	instruction	operand stack	stack types	information
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2	getf f_δ	$[a_3]$	$[\perp]$	$\emptyset$
3	load srv	$[a_{17}, a_3]$	$[\perp, \perp]$	$\emptyset$
4	getf f_δ	$[a_4, a_3]$	$[\perp, \perp]$	$\emptyset$
5	prim $\sqsubseteq$	$[a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3]$	$[\perp]$	$\emptyset$
6	bnz 12	$[]$	$[]$	$\{a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3\}$
$\vdots$				
12	load cal	$[a_{19}]$	$[\perp]$	$\{a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3\}$
13	getf contents	$[a_{53}]$	$[a_3]$	$\{a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3\}$
14	load srv	$[a_{17}, a_{53}]$	$[\perp, a_3]$	$\{a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3\}$
15	call write	$[]$	$[]$	$\{a_4 \sqsubseteq a_3\}$

Certifying compiler (work in progress)

high-level program with
policy checks

bytecode program with
policy checks

high-level types
($cal.f_\delta$)

bytecode types
(a_3)

Certifying compiler (work in progress)

high-level program with
policy checks

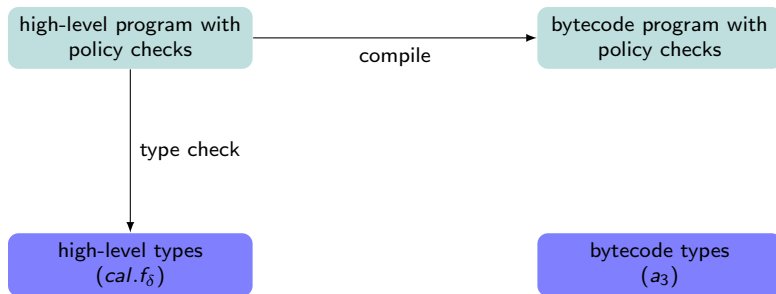
type check

high-level types
($cal.f_\delta$)

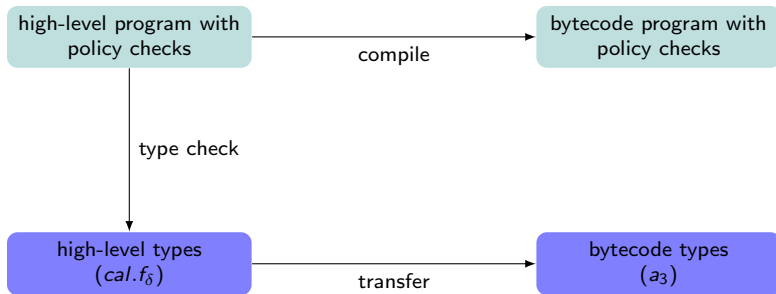
bytecode program with
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bytecode types
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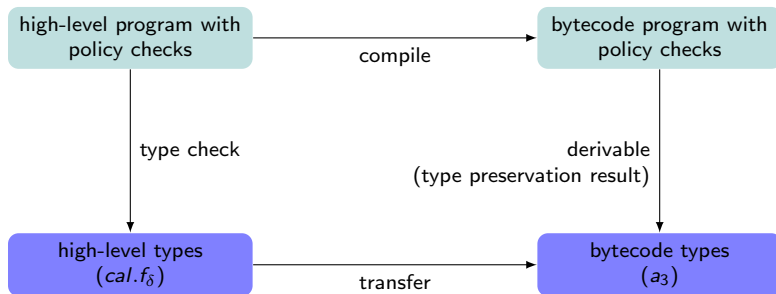
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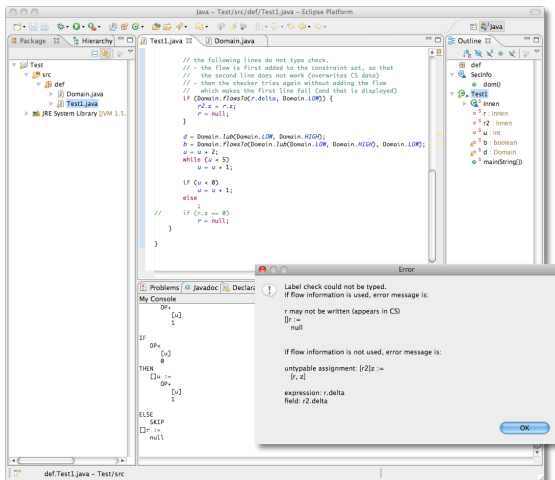


Certifying compiler (work in progress)



Implementation

- high-level language encoded in subset of Java
- type checker as Eclipse plug-in



Summary

Results

- information flow analysis with dynamic security domains and policies
- languages to inspect environment at runtime
- type systems to check proper guarding of flow-inducing actions

Current work

- type preservation result
- implementation of certifying compilation

Future work

- larger application scenario
- polymorphic information flow security

Backup slide: More features of analysis

Indirect information flows: **if** $x_{\text{private}} > 0$ **then** $y_{\text{public}} := 1$

- maintain pc label on high-level, confluence point stack in bytecode

Domain update: $cal.f_{\delta} := srv.f_{\delta}$

- ensure f_{δ} is updated with stricter confidentiality level to avoid leaks
- future work: declassification by downgrading f_{δ}

Meta-label monotonicity

- if domain expression e is used as a type, e is always at least as confidential as type of e itself

“the fact that something is public cannot be private”