

# AuraConf: A Unified Approach to Authorization and Confidentiality

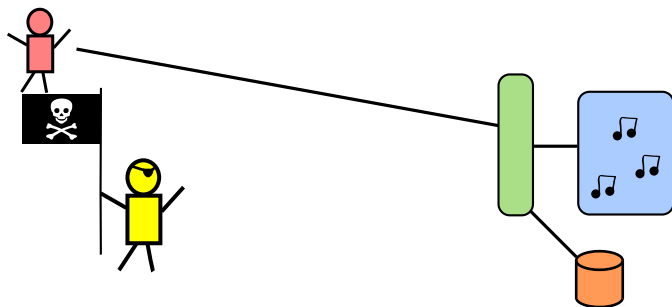
Jeff Vaughan

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University of California, Los Angeles

TLDI  
January 25, 2011



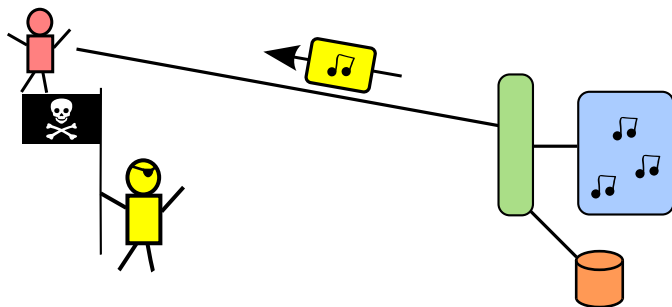
# Some attackers don't play fair.



playFor: (s: Song)  $\rightarrow$  (p: **prin**)  $\rightarrow$   
**pf** (RecCo **says** (MayPlay p s))  $\rightarrow$  Mp3Of s



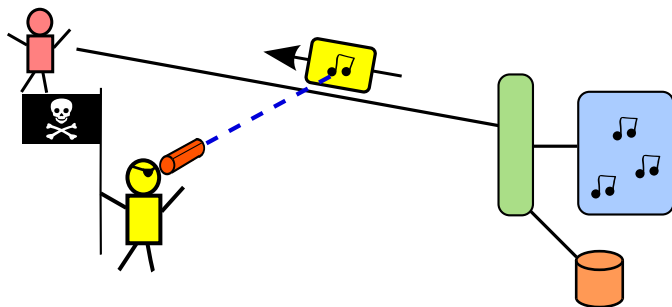
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- Encryption provides an enforcement mechanism.
- *Blame* mechanism allows audit of (some) failures.



# First thought: borrow someone else's idea!

- Direct use of cryptography



Applied Crypto. [Schneier '96]

- Language operations supporting cryptography



Spi Calculus [Abadi+ '98],  $\lambda_{\text{seal}}$  [Sumii+ '04]

- Type-based information flow



Aura [Jia & Zdancewic '09]

- Information flow + explicit cryptography



Key-Based DLM [Chothia+ '03], [Askarov+ '06]






- Declarative policy enforcement by automatic encryption



SImp [Vaughan & Zdancewic '06]



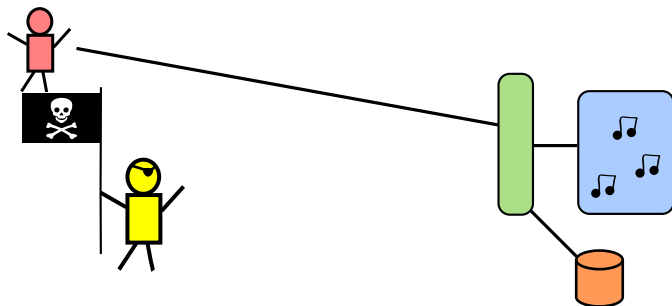
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None of these are good fits with AURA.



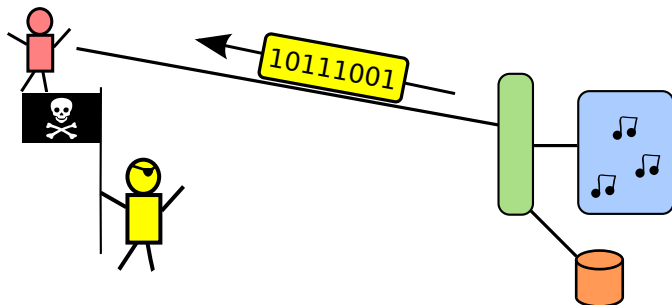
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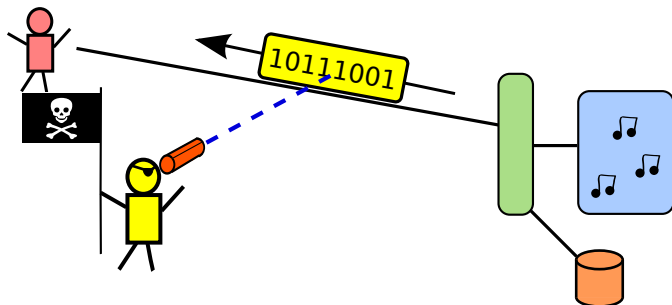


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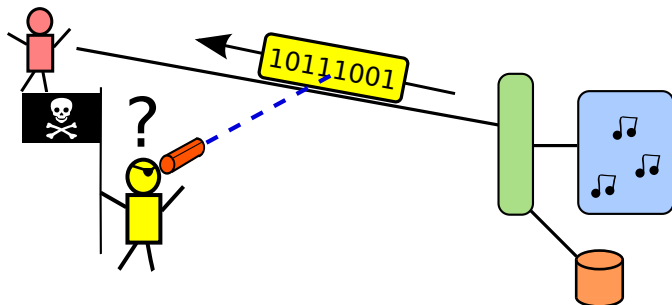
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- 1 Introduction
- 2 Overview of for types
- 3 Feature design
- 4 Language theory
- 5 Conclusion



# Overview of for types



**return** Alice 42: int **for** Alice

## N.B.

Monads are a common Haskell design pattern:

- **return**: creates an object
- **run**: consumes an object
- **bind**: composes objects



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↕

$\mathcal{E}(\text{Alice}, 42, 0x32A3)$   
and some metadata

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AURA<sub>conf</sub> represents confidentiality monadically: `run`.

`run (return Alice 42): int`



**run** (**return** Alice 42): int

↵

42



**run** (**return** Alice 42): int

$\Downarrow$

42

- **run** can fail on “bad” ciphertext.
  - wrong decryption key
  - ill-formed/ill-typed payload plaintext
  - corrupt ciphertext
- **run**  $e \rightsquigarrow e'$  where  $e'$  blames  $p$ .



# AURA<sub>conf</sub> represents confidentiality monadically: bind.

```
bind (int for Alice)
  (return Alice 21)
  ( $\lambda \{-\}$  x: int . return Alice (2*x))
    : int for Alice
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This is mobile code



# Static and dynamic static coupled by **for** types

- Programs may dynamically load data or code with **run**
  - Dynamic type-checking needed to catch errors
  - Ciphertexts may be paired with digitally signed proofs describing their contents
  - In case of emergency, evaluation “blames” such proofs
- Well-typed clients create values that don't cause blame
  - Typing of **bind** makes sure mobile expressions can be correctly decrypted by the receiver
  - Receiver's dynamic resources are modeled by sender's typechecker



# Feature design



# The tension in $\text{AURA}_{\text{conf}}$ 's design.

Suppose expression  $e$  contains secrets. A client analyzing  $e$  is:



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Good!



Type Theorist

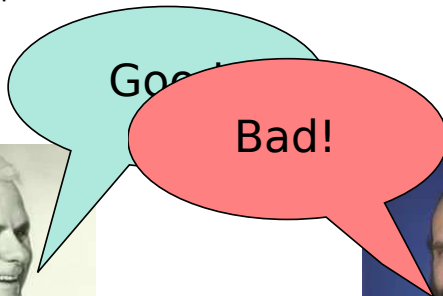


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Type Theorist



Cryptographer



## Challenge 1: Typing is relative.

**return** Alice "toaster"



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$\mathcal{E}(\text{Alice}, \text{"toaster"}, 0x0312)$



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I can typecheck this  
because I know its  
provenance.



Bob



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I can typecheck this  
with my private key.



Alice



Bob



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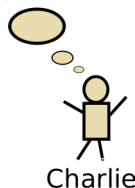


Charlie



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Alice



Bob



Charlie



## True cast

**cast**  $\mathcal{E}(a, e, n)$  **to** (int **for** Alice): int **for** Alice

- Possible if typechecker can statically decrypt  $\mathcal{E}(a, e, n)$ .
- Also possible if the typechecker has a prerecorded *fact*, attesting to the form of  $\mathcal{E}(a, e, n)$ .



# Metadata *casts* guide typing of ciphertexts.

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## Justified cast

**cast**  $\mathcal{E}(a, e, n)$  **to** (int **for** Alice) **blaming** p: int **for** Alice

- Valid when p: c **says** ( $\mathcal{E}(a, e, n)$  **isa** (int **for** Alice)).
- Proof p can be blamed for decryption or typing failures.



Decryption failures may be audited with justified casts.



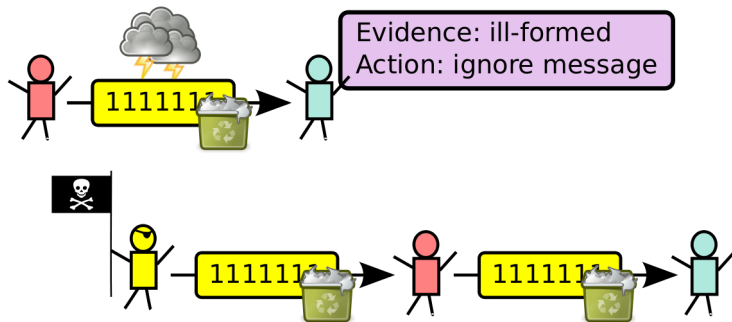
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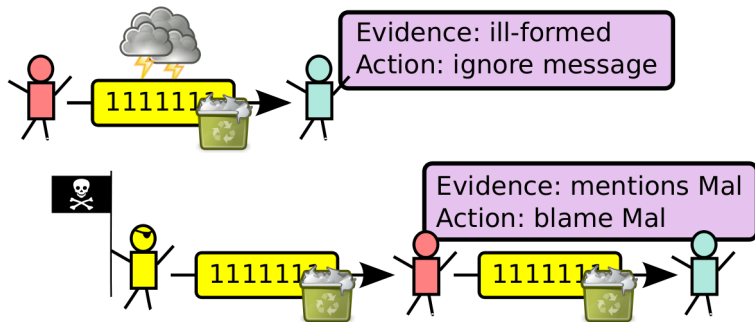
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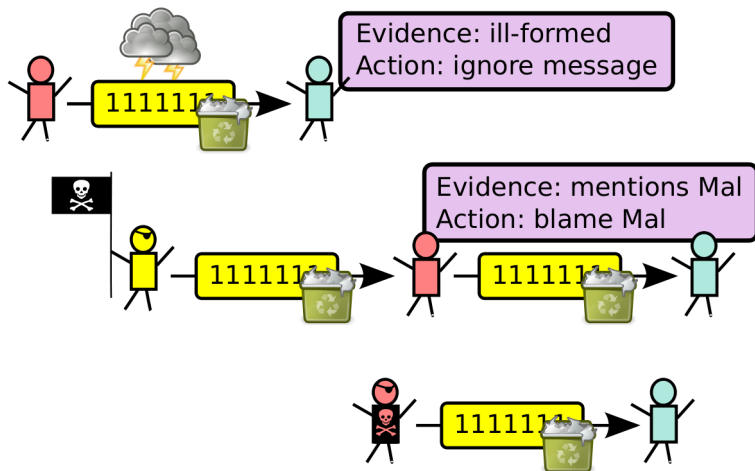
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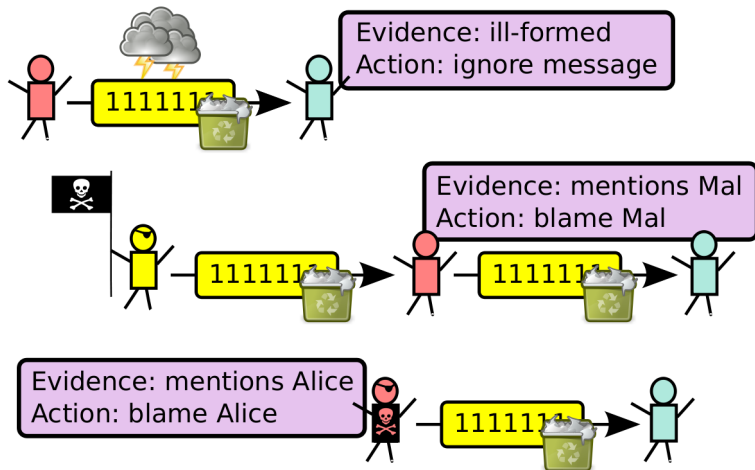
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## Challenge 2: Keys affect static & dynamic semantics.

### ■ Dynamic semantics

- Keys are required at runtime to implement **run** (and **say**).
- Type-and-effect analysis tracks these keys.
-  FX [Lucassen+ '88], foundations [Talpin+ '92]

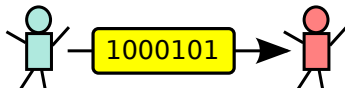
### ■ Static semantics

- True casts need keys at *compile* time for typechecking.
- Tracked using ideas from modal type systems.
-  Modal Proofs as Distributed Programs [Jia+ 04], ML5 [Murphy '08]

### ■ Combining these analyses is interesting!



## Challenge 3: Typing exhibits history-dependence.



- Consider Bob preparing a confidential message for Alice  
**return** *Alice* 3  $\rightsquigarrow$  **cast**  $\mathcal{C}(-)$  **to** *int* **for** *Alice*
- Naively: Bob lacks Alice's private key—he can't typecheck this.

### Solution

Evaluation semantics creates new facts to guide the typechecker.

- This ensures types are preserved at runtime and programs don't "go wrong."



# Language theory



# Evaluation tracks fact generation and authority.

$$\Sigma; \mathcal{F}_0; W \vdash \{[e, n]\} \rightarrow \{[e', n']\} \text{ learning } \mathcal{F}$$



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soft decryption limit  $\sim$  modal-logic world

effects label  $\sim$  standard type-and-effects label



# Soundness requires handling fact contexts explicitly.

## Definition ( $\text{valid}_\Sigma \mathcal{F}$ )

$\text{valid}_\Sigma \mathcal{F}$  holds when

- 1  $\Sigma$  is well formed:  $\Sigma \vdash \diamond$ .
- 2 Facts are true:  $\mathcal{E}(a, e, n) : t$  **for**  $b \in \mathcal{F}$  implies  $a = b$  and  $\Sigma; \cdot; b; \cdot; b; b \vdash e : t$ .



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Soundness results mechanized in Coq



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$b \vdash$  Aura Program



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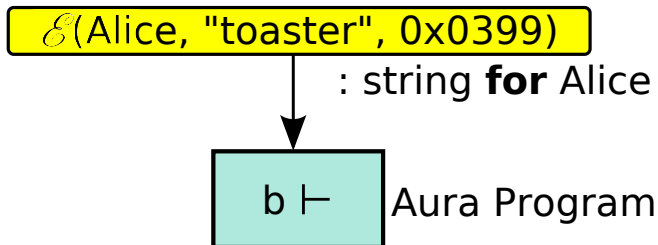
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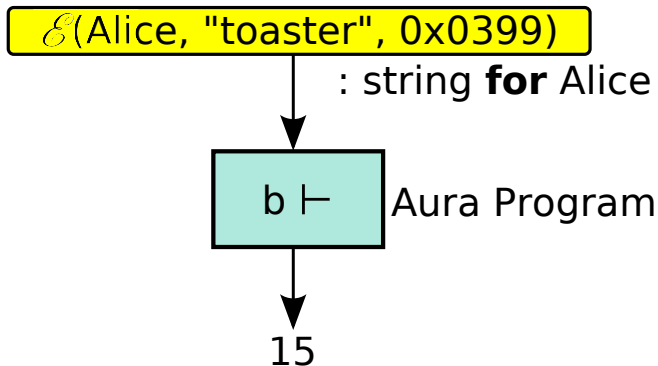
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Aura Program



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$\mathcal{E}(\text{Alice}, \text{"lambda"}, 0x0312)$

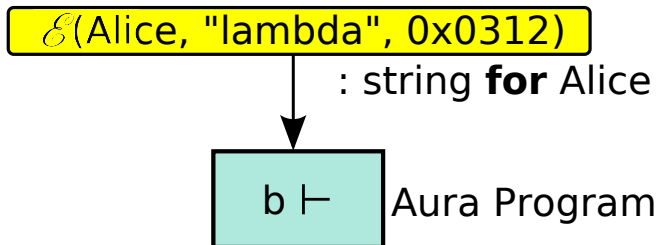
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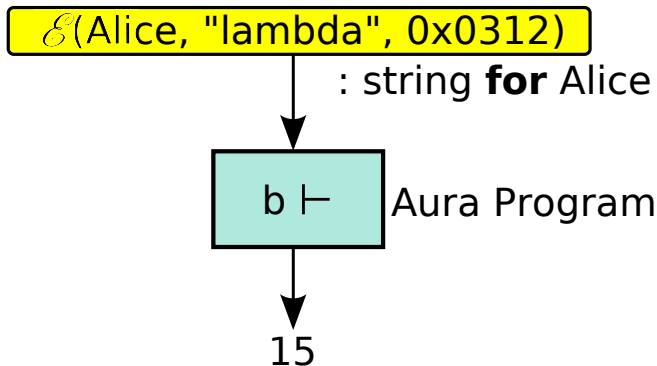
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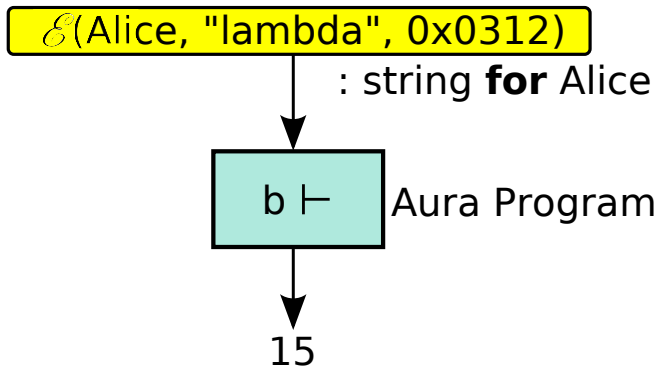
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Noninterference [Denning+ '77],  
Termination Insensitive Noninterference [Askarov+ '08]



# Conclusion



- Type specification + cryptographic enforcement  
     $\rightsquigarrow$  confidentiality
- Type-and-effects analysis + modal-type theory  
     $\rightsquigarrow$  precise resource tracking
- $\text{AURA}_{\text{conf}}$  unifies mechanisms for confidentiality, audit and access control.



# Acknowledgments

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Questions?

