A Causal View of Non Interference

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Non interference

 Absence of undesired information flows between entities of a computer system



Access Control

• Origin:

Access control policies for protecting the secrecy of user data

- **DAC** (discretionary access control)
 - subjects control access rights to their objects (Unix model)
 - malicious code (Trojan horse) can make user information globally visible

Multilevel security

- MAC (mandatory access control)
 - subjects and objects have a security level
 - system policy: no read-up, no write down
- Malicious code can leak **implicitly** information to lower level alterating the system behaviour (deadlocks, buffer full)
- Covert channels

Non Interference

 Control the flow of information, rather than the access of subjects to objects

- Variables classified as low/high level
- The content of low level variables should not be influenced by high-level variables

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h = l ok

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$$h = 1$$
 ok

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$$h = 1 \quad ok$$

$$l = h \quad no$$
if h>0 then l++
else l--

- Variables classified as low/high level
- The content of low level variables should not be influenced by high-level variables

$$h = 1 \quad ok$$

$$l = h \quad no$$
while h != 0 do
h++

• Concurrent and distributed setting

Concurrent and distributed setting

Action labels:

 $Act = L \uplus H$

Activities at different levels of confidentiality

Concurrent and distributed setting

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 $Act = L \uplus H$

Activities at different levels of confidentiality

• Idea: Any behaviour involving high level activities should be possible also without

- Low-view observational semantics
 - View of the low level user
- Non interference (NDC) $Sys \approx_L C_H[Sys] \quad \forall C_H[\cdot]$

 \approx_L

• Non interference (NDC) $Sys \approx_L (Sys \mid Sys_H) \setminus H$



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$$P = h. l. 0$$
$$P \not\approx_L (P \mid 0) \setminus H$$

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P = h. l. 0 $P \not\approx_L (P \mid 0) \setminus H$

$$P' = h.l.0 + l.0$$

Non interference

- Absence of undesired *information flows* from H to L
- H does not cause visible effects on L



 Refers to an informal idea of causality, formalised in terms of interleaving semantics

Causality?

- A true concurrent / causal formalisation?
- Recover known non interference notions
 - conceptual clarity
 - efficiency (alleviate state space explosion)
- Rely on causal semantics for capturing stricter notions of non interference

Outline

- Petri nets [Busi, Gorrieri],
- BNDC [Best, Darondeaux, Gorrieri]
- Semistructural characterisation
- Causal characterisation (based on the unfolding semantics)

Petri nets

• High and low transitions $T = L \uplus H$



Parallel composition

• N | N' :parallel composition, synchronising on common transitions



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Restriction

• N \ X: remove from N transitions in X



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BNDC

• A system N is **BNDC** if for any high-level system K

 $N \approx_L (N \mid K) \setminus (H - H_K)$



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low-view bisimulation (high-level actions are invisible)

[Busi, Gorrieri]



Example

$(K \mid N) \setminus (H - H_K)$



Potential interferences

• Potential **causal** place



Potential interferences

• Potential **conflict** place



Potential interferences

Not always a problem



Active causal places

There is a computation in which *l* necessarily uses in *s* a token generated by *h*



Active conflict places

• There is a computation in which necessarily *l* competes with *h* for a token in *s*



$$\exists m \text{ reachable} \\ m[h t_1 \dots t_k \rangle m' \\ m[t_1 \dots t_k l \rangle \qquad m'(s) < \bullet l(s)$$

BNDC from active places

Theorem: N is BNDC iff it does not include active conflict or causal places

A more efficient characterisation

• If self-loops are forbidden



A more efficient characterisation

• Active causal place



 $\exists m \text{ reachable} \\ m[h l\rangle \\ m(s) < \bullet l(s)$

A more efficient characterisation

• Active conflict place



$$\begin{array}{ll} \exists m \text{ reachable} \\ m[{\color{black} h}\rangle m' & m'(s) < {\color{black} \bullet l}(s) \\ m[{\color{black} l}\rangle \end{array} \end{array}$$

Checking non interference on the MG

For bounded PNs: inspection of the the Marking Graph O(2^{|S|})

 Original algorithm [BG] a modified Marking Graph for any marking which covers a potential causal/conflict place O(2^{2|S|})

Causal

characterisation?

- Still an interleaving characterisation, based on the marking graph
- Not what we aimed at
- Use a true concurrent semantics of PNs!

- Unfold a net N generating a nondeterministic, branching structure U(N) including possible event and token occurrences
 - causality
 - conflict
 - concurrency



S *S*3 $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{J}}$

































Safe nets

• Each place contains at most a token

Safe nets

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• A place *s* in *N* is active causal/conflict **iff** there is an occurrence of *s* in *U(N)* which is potentially causal/conflict

Safe nets

- **Theorem**: net *N* is BNDC iff there are no *h*, *l* in *U*(*N*) such that
 - *h* is a **direct cause** of *l*
 - h is in **direct conflict** with l

Example













• The unfolding is **infinite!**

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- For finite state PNs one can generate a finite prefix, complete (for reachability)

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- Idea [McMillan]
 - **Cut-off**: event that generates the same marking as an event with smaller history
 - Algorithm: unfold stopping at cut-offs

 Finite prefix construction can be adapted to guarantee completeness for interferences

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- Idea: record in the token the level (high/ low) of the generating transition



The finite prefix can be **exponentially smaller** than the marking graph



General P/T nets

interference (active causal/conflict place)

direct causality/conflict h < l or h # l

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Conclusion

- Characterisation of non interference for Petri nets in terms of a concurrent semantics
- Efficient checking

Perspectives

- Non interference on
 - imperative languages (encoding control & data flow in PNs)
 - process calculi
- Study non interference properties arising in standard definitions when replacing interleaving with concurrent observational equivalences