

Cryptis

Cryptographic Reasoning in Separation Logic

Arthur Azevedo de Amorim¹ Amal Ahmed² Marco Gaboardi³

May 22, 2023

¹Rochester Institute of Technology

²Northeastern University

³Boston University

Let us connect to the cloud!

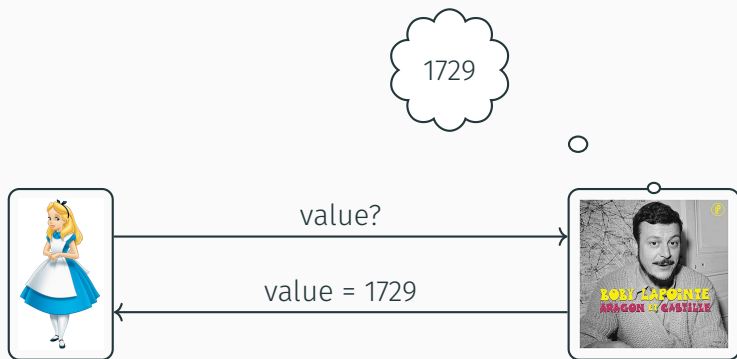




1729







Can Alice trust this value?

1729



value?



1729



value?



1729



value?

○



value = 1729



1729



value?

○



value = 1729

value = 42



Possible Solution:
Digital Signatures

1729



value?



1729



value?

$\{value = 1729\}_{sk_{Bob}}$



1729



value?

$\{value = 1729\}sk_{Bob}$



value = 42



Why does this work?

Invariant reasoning

- Only Bob has his signing key

Why does this work?

Invariant reasoning

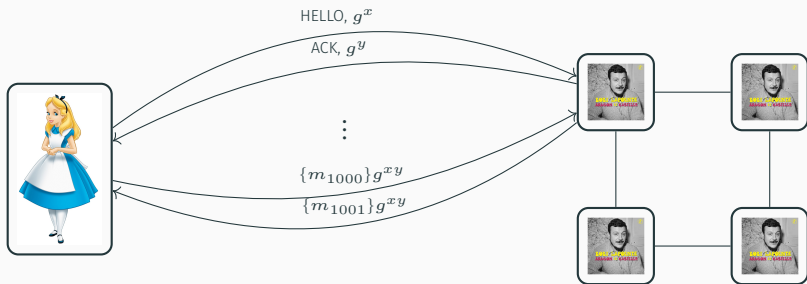
- Only Bob has his signing key
- Bob promises only to sign values stored in his server

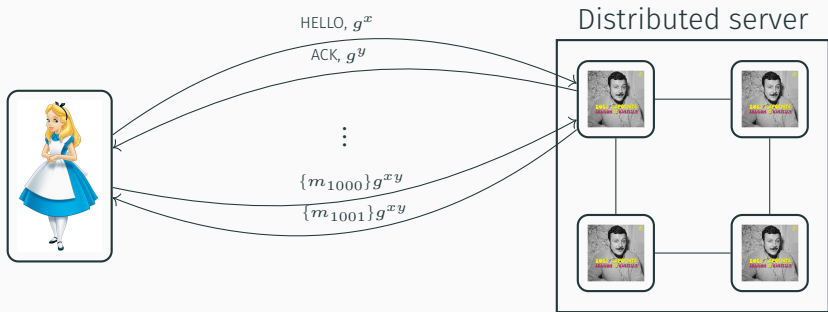
Why does this work?

Invariant reasoning

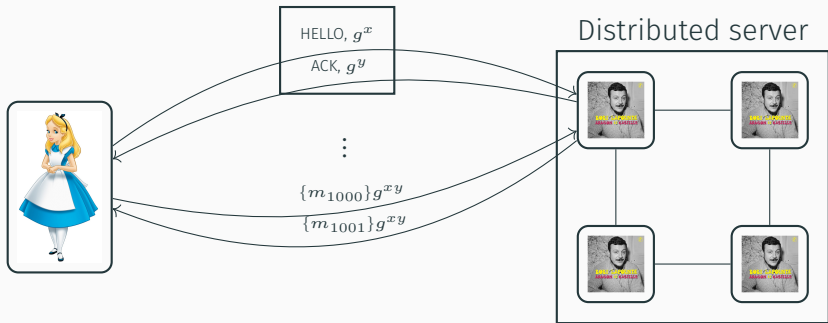
- Only Bob has his signing key
- Bob promises only to sign values stored in his server
- When Alice verifies the signature, she concludes Bob must have the value

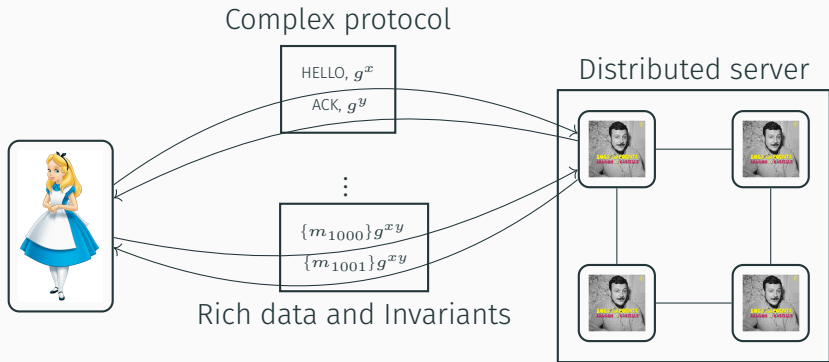
How can this scale to *complex* systems
with *cryptographic components*?





Complex protocol



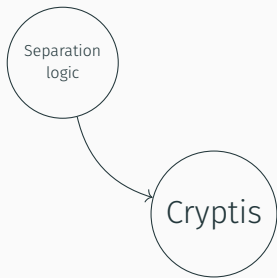


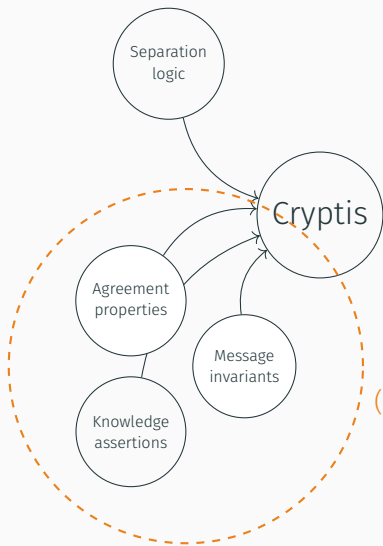
Cryptis

Cryptographic Reasoning in Separation Logic

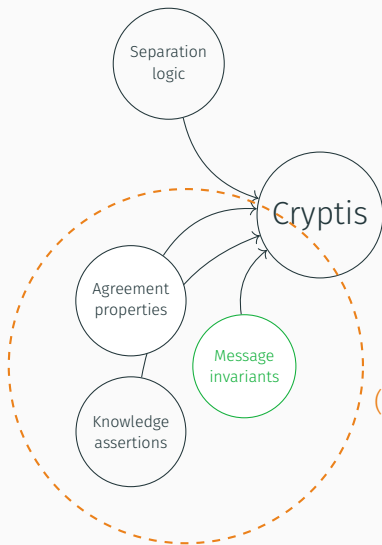
<https://github.com/arthuraa/cryptis>



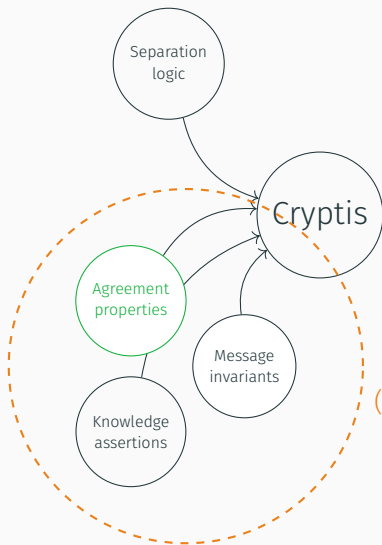




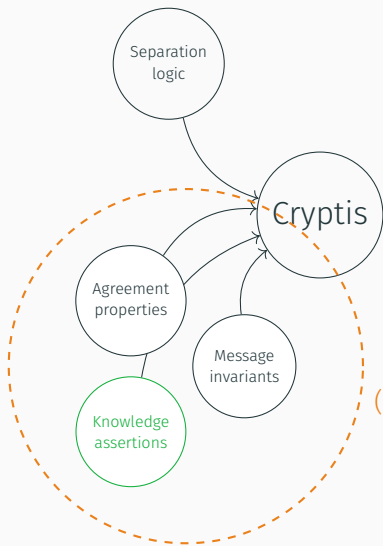
Protocol verification
in symbolic cryptography
(Sumii and Pierce, PCL, DY*, ...)



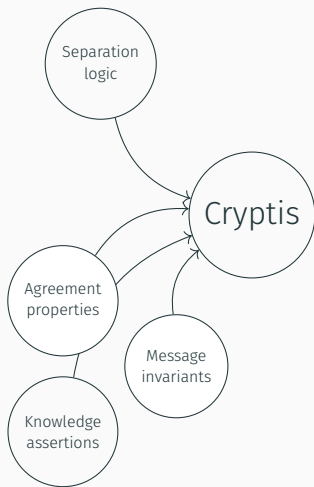
Protocol verification
in symbolic cryptography
(Sumii and Pierce, PCL, DY*, ...)



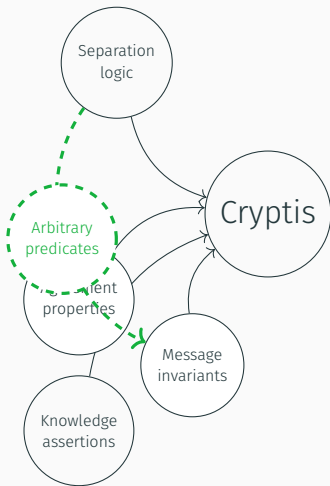
Protocol verification
in symbolic cryptography
(Sumii and Pierce, PCL, DY*, ...)



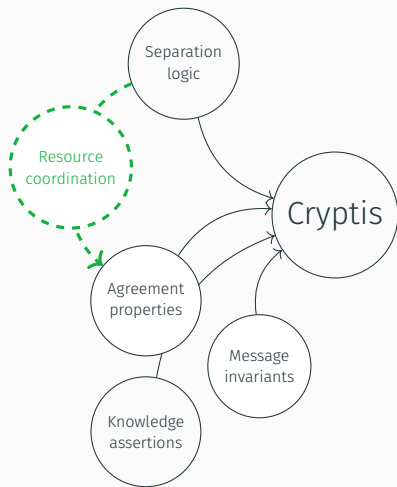
Protocol verification
in symbolic cryptography
(Sumii and Pierce, PCL, DY*, ...)



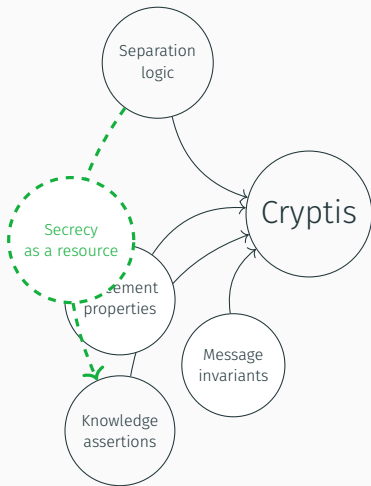
Benefit #1:
Separation in
protocol reasoning



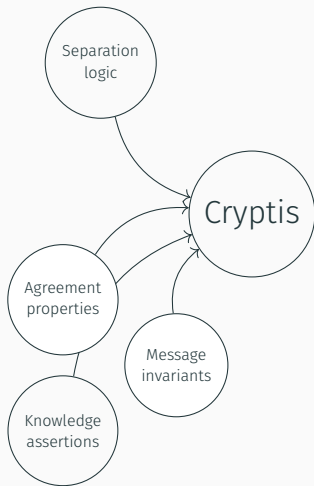
Benefit #1:
Separation in
protocol reasoning



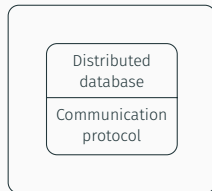
Benefit #1:
Separation in
protocol reasoning



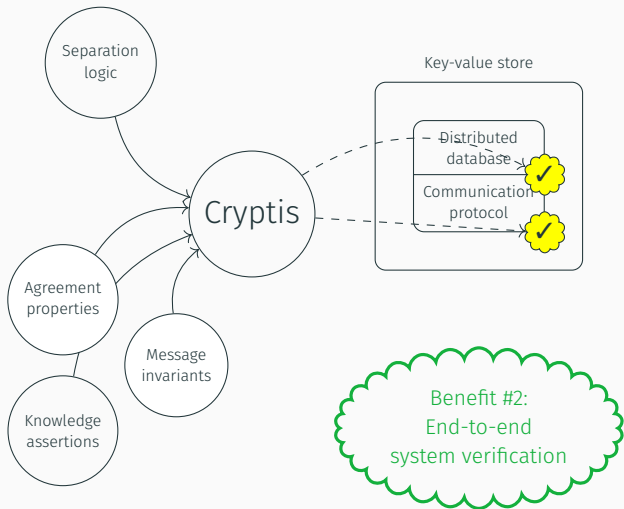
Benefit #1:
Separation in
protocol reasoning

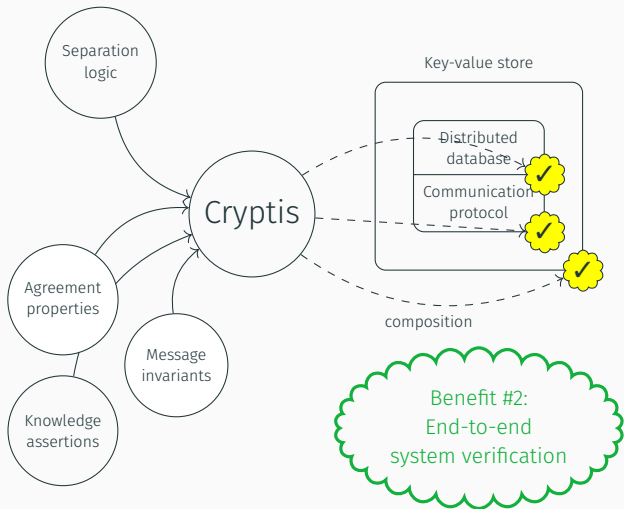


Key-value store



Benefit #2:
End-to-end
system verification



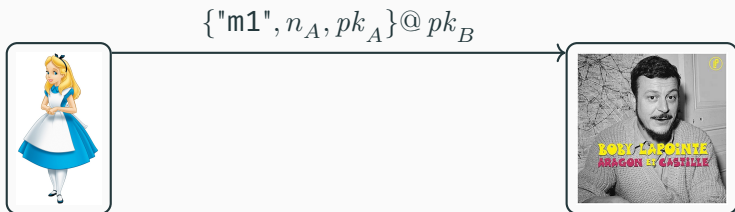


A Tour of Cryptis

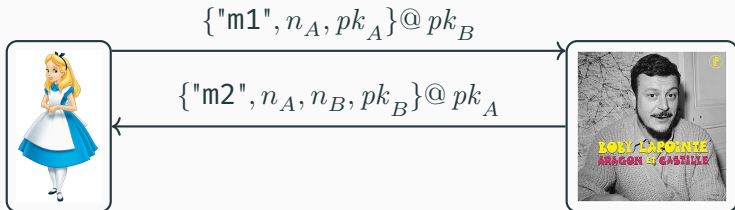
The Needham-Schroeder-Lowe protocol



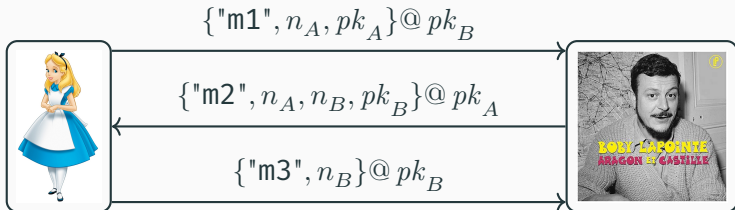
The Needham-Schroeder-Lowe protocol



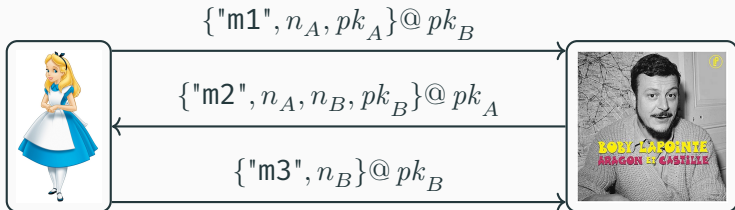
The Needham-Schroeder-Lowe protocol



The Needham-Schroeder-Lowe protocol

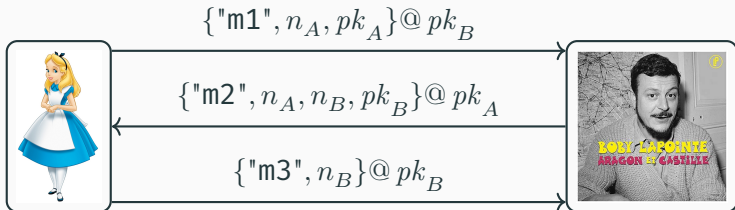


The Needham-Schroeder-Lowe protocol



Goals:

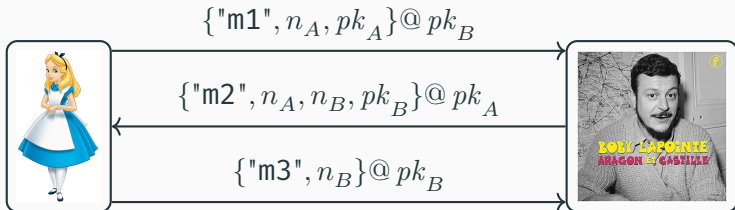
The Needham-Schroeder-Lowe protocol



Goals:

- n_A and n_B are secret

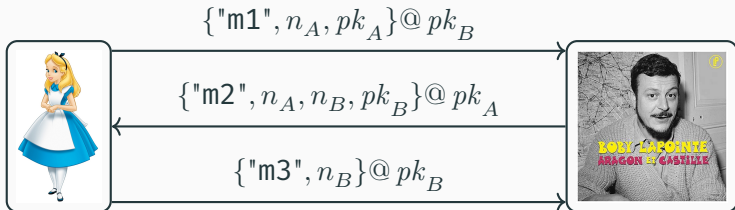
The Needham-Schroeder-Lowe protocol



Goals:

- n_A and n_B are secret
- agents agree on their identities

The Needham-Schroeder-Lowe protocol



Goals:

- n_A and n_B are secret
- agents agree on their identities
- ...and can exchange resources

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$

$\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$
 $\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$

Can travel through network

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \rightarrow \square \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$
 $\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$

Cannot travel through network

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$
 $\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$
 $\square \neg \text{public}(n_A) \quad \text{fresh}(n_A)$

$\{T\} \text{new_nonce}() \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \quad \square \neg \text{public}(n) \\ * \text{fresh}(n) \end{array} \right\}$

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$
 $\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$
 $\square \neg \text{public}(n_A) \quad \text{fresh}(n_A)$
 $\text{begin}(pk_A, pk_B, n_A)$

Protocol specific

$\text{fresh}(n_A) \Rightarrow \text{begin}(pk_A, pk_B, n_A)$

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$
 $\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$
 $\square \neg \text{public}(n_A) \quad \text{fresh}(n_A)$
 $\text{begin}(pk_A, pk_B, n_A)$

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

$$\frac{\Box \neg \text{public}(sk) \quad I(t, pk)}{\text{public}(\{t\}@pk)}$$

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \quad \Box \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$
 $\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \Box \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$
 $\Box \neg \text{public}(n_A) \quad \text{fresh}(n_A)$
 $\text{begin}(pk_A, pk_B, n_A)$

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$
 $\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$
 $\square \neg \text{public}(n_A) \quad \text{fresh}(n_A)$
 $\text{begin}(pk_A, pk_B, n_A)$

Protocol
specific

$\frac{\square \neg \text{public}(sk) \quad I(t, pk)}{\text{public}(\{t\}@pk)}$

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$
 $\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$
 $\square \neg \text{public}(n_A) \quad \text{fresh}(n_A)$
 $\text{begin}(pk_A, pk_B, n_A)$
 $\text{public}(m_1)$

Protocol
specific

$\frac{\square \neg \text{public}(sk) \quad I(t, pk)}{\text{public}(\{t\}@pk)}$

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

$\{\text{public}(m)\} \text{ send}(m) \{T\}$

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$
 $\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$
 $\square \neg \text{public}(n_A) \quad \text{fresh}(n_A)$
 $\text{begin}(pk_A, pk_B, n_A)$
 $\text{public}(m_1)$

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

Proof state

public(pk_A) $\square \neg$ public(sk_A)
public(pk_B) $\square \neg$ public(sk_B)
 $\square \neg$ public(n_A) fresh(n_A)
begin(pk_A, pk_B, n_A)
public(m_1) public(m_2)

{T} recv(m) { m .public(m)}

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

$$\frac{\text{public}(\{t\}@pk)}{I(t, pk)}$$

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$
 $\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$
 $\square \neg \text{public}(n_A) \quad \text{fresh}(n_A)$
 $\text{begin}(pk_A, pk_B, n_A)$
 $\text{public}(m_1) \quad \text{public}(m_2)$

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = recv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

Proof state

$\text{public}(pk_A) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_A)$
 $\text{public}(pk_B) \quad \square \neg \text{public}(sk_B)$
 $\square \neg \text{public}(n_A) \quad \text{fresh}(n_A)$
 $\text{begin}(pk_A, pk_B, n_A)$
 $\text{public}(m_1) \quad \text{public}(m_2)$
 $\square \neg \text{public}(n_B)$
 $\text{accept}(pk_A, pk_B, n_A, n_B)$

Protocol
specific

$$\frac{\text{public}(\{t\}@pk)}{I(t, pk)}$$

Initiator proof

```
let nA = new_nonce() in
let m1 = {"m1", nA, pkA}@pkB in
send m1;
let m2 = rcv () in
let {"m2", =nA, nB, =pkB} = dec m2 skA in
(* ... *)
```

Protocol specific

```
begin(pkA, pkB, nA)
* accept(pkA, pkB, nA, nB)
⇒ P
```

Proof state

```
public(pkA)   □¬ public(skA)
public(pkB)   □¬ public(skB)
□¬ public(nA)  fresh(nA)
begin(pkA, pkB, nA)
public(m1)   public(m2)
□¬ public(nB)
accept(pkA, pkB, nA, nB)
```

P

Application specific;
provided by responder

Using the Protocol

A key-value store (client interface)

$$\{\top\} \text{ create}(k, v) \{b. b = 1 \Rightarrow k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v\}$$
$$\{k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v\} \text{ get}(k) \{v'. k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v * v' = v\}$$
$$\{k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v'\} \text{ set}(k, v) \{k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v\}$$

A key-value store (client interface)

$\{\top\}$ create(k, v) $\{b. b = 1 \Rightarrow k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v\}$

$\{k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v\}$ get(k) $\{v'. k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v * v' = v\}$

$\{k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v'\}$ set(k, v) $\{k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v\}$

$$k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v \triangleq \exists n : \mathbb{N}, l_c \mapsto n * \text{clientView}(k, v, n)$$

$$k \mapsto_{\text{server}}^{\text{db}} v \triangleq \exists n : \mathbb{N}, \text{stored}(k, n, v) * \text{serverView}(k, v, n)$$

Remote points-to

$$k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v \triangleq \exists n : \mathbb{N}, l_c \mapsto n * \text{clientView}(k, v, n)$$

$$k \mapsto_{\text{server}}^{\text{db}} v \triangleq \exists n : \mathbb{N}, \text{stored}(k, n, v) * \text{serverView}(k, v, n)$$

Key k maps to v ,
and the current time is n

Remote points-to

$$k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v \triangleq \exists n : \mathbb{N}, l_c \mapsto n * \text{clientView}(k, v, n)$$

$$k \mapsto_{\text{server}}^{\text{db}} v \triangleq \exists n : \mathbb{N}, \text{stored}(k, n, v) * \text{serverView}(k, v, n)$$

Local state of server



Remote points-to

$$k \mapsto^{\text{db}} v \triangleq \exists n : \mathbb{N}, l_c \mapsto n * \text{clientView}(k, v, n)$$

$$k \mapsto_{\text{server}}^{\text{db}} v \triangleq \exists n : \mathbb{N}, \text{stored}(k, n, v) *, \text{serverView}(k, v, n)$$

Key k mapped to v
at time n

View laws

$\text{clientView}(k, v, n) * \text{serverView}(k, v', m) \multimap n \geq m$

$\text{clientView}(k, v, n) * \text{serverView}(k, v', n) \multimap v = v'$

$\text{serverView}(k, v, n) \multimap \Box \text{serverView}(k, v, n)$

$\text{clientView}(k, v, n) \Rightarrow \text{clientView}(k, v', n + 1)$

$\text{clientView}(k, v, n) \multimap \text{serverView}(k, v, n)$

Server message invariants

$$\frac{\text{serverView}(k, v, n)}{\text{public}(\{\text{"set_req"}, k, v, n\}@pk)}$$
$$\frac{\text{serverView}(k, v, n)}{\text{public}(\{\text{"get_resp"}, k, v, n\}@pk)}$$

Wrapping Up

Conclusion

- Cryptis integrates **cryptographic reasoning** with **system verification**

Conclusion

- Cryptis integrates cryptographic reasoning with system verification
- **Other features:** Diffie-Hellman operations, analysis of key compromise scenarios, forward secrecy, ...

Conclusion

- Cryptis integrates cryptographic reasoning with system verification
- Other features: Diffie-Hellman operations, analysis of key compromise scenarios, forward secrecy, ...
- **Future work:** Generate models from implementations, relational analysis of secrecy

Thank you!