

Theorem Proving for Certified Mission Assurance

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Acknowledgements

This is joint work with:

- Susan Older, Ph.D., Syracuse University
- Sarah Muccio, Ph.D., Air Force Research Laboratory
- Thomas (TJ) Vestal, Air Force Research Laboratory
- Fred Wieners, Col. USAF (ret), Serco-NA
- Lockwood Morris, Ph.D., Syracuse University

Why Mission Assurance Matters

Major General Richard Webber, Commander, 24th Air Force

- “Mission assurance is the number one goal in current cyber operations, versus the old paradigm of information assurance.”

Definitions

- **Mission Assurance:** assuring that critical system capabilities necessary to complete a mission successfully are available, correctly implemented, and secure
- **Information Assurance:** measures that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation

Eugene Spafford

- “There are limits to how much you can fireproof a cardboard box.”

Why *Certified & Verified* Mission Assurance Matters

Dr. Kamal Jabbour, ST, Senior Scientist for Information Assurance, USAF

- “Modifying the cyberspace domain to eliminate vulnerabilities or make them inaccessible to an adversary through sound hardware and software development practices can eliminate beforehand vulnerabilities by designing them out of a system.”
- “I want theorems!”

Need: A science & engineering for mission assurance

Purpose & Preview

Purpose

- Describe some of our efforts to develop and apply mathematical logic for mission assurance
- Show that the logic, proofs, and methods are well within the capabilities of practicing engineers

Preview

- Introduction: intended audience, focus, & viewpoint
- Overview of the logic
- Representation of CONOPS & an example
- Conclusions

Introduction

Intended audience

- Designers, builders, specifiers, buyers, and evaluators of secure and trustworthy computer and information systems

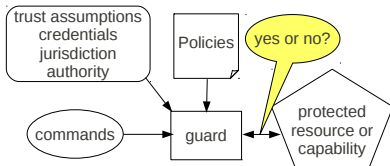
Focus: access policies and concepts of operation

- Hardware, virtual machines, networks
- Credentials, authority, delegation
- Confidentiality & integrity policies

Logic is a means to an end

- Means of description
- Inference rules
- Theorem-based design & verification (proofs)

Our Viewpoint



When given a command/request, trust assumptions, credentials, jurisdiction, authority, and policy

- **Logically** justify if the command/request is honored or not
- Anything less is regarded as a don't know, don't care, or **incompetence**

No different for hardware designers and verifiers

A Logical Approach to Access Control

Access-control logic as a tool

- Modification of multi-agent propositional modal logic created by Abadi, Burrows, Lampson, and Plotkin
- Implemented as a **conservative** extension to the Cambridge Higher Order Logic (HOL-4) Kananaskis 7 theorem prover (joint work with Lockwood Morris)
- Routinely taught to SU graduate students in *Principles of Distributed Access Control* course
- Used since 2003 by over 226 ROTC cadets from over 40 universities as part of Air Force Research Lab's *Advanced Course in Engineering for Cybersecurity Bootcamp*

Methods usable by practicing engineers and provide assurance

Our focus: Concept of Operations (CONOPS)

CONOPS definition

“The CONOPS clearly and concisely expresses what [is to be] accomplish[ed] and how it will be done using available resources. It describes how the actions of ... components and supporting organizations will be integrated, synchronized, and phased to accomplish the mission ...”

JP 5-0, Joint Operation Planning

Why focus on CONOPS?

- Reveals the thinking of commanders in terms of mission requirements, critical capabilities, policies, jurisdiction, and trust assumptions
- Mission assurance requires commanders and implementers precisely and accurately agree on the CONOPS

Access-Control Logic Syntax & Semantics

Syntax

- Principals (actors)
- Statements they make

BNF

$P ::= A / P \& Q / P | Q$
 $\varphi ::= P / \neg \varphi / \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 / \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 / \varphi_1 \supset \varphi_2 / \varphi_1 \equiv \varphi_2 /$
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Kripke structures

$W =$ non-empty {worlds}
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Access-Control Logic Syntax & Semantics

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RULES

- Inconvenient to use Kripke semantics
- Use inference rules $\frac{H_1 \cdots H_n}{C}$ instead

SOUNDNESS

$\frac{H_1 \cdots H_n}{C}$ is sound if for all Kripke structures \mathcal{M} and each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$:

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Examples

A simple proof

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. P controls φ | Assumption |
| 2. P says φ | Assumption |
| 3. P says $\varphi \supset \varphi$ | 1 def'n controls |
| 4. φ | 2, 3 Modus Ponens |

Derived inference rule

$$\text{Controls} \quad \frac{P \text{ controls } \varphi \quad P \text{ says } \varphi}{\varphi}$$

All derived rules are sound

In HOL

Controls Proof

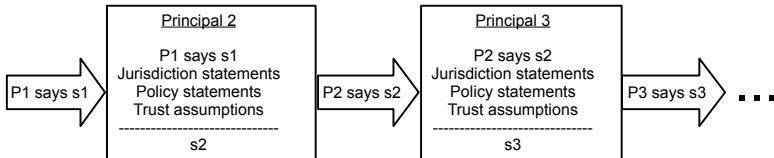
```
- val a1 = ACL_ASSUM `` (P:'c Princ) controls (f:('a,'c,'d,'e)Form)``;
> val a1 = [.] |- (M,0i,0s) sat P controls f : thm
- val a2 = ACL_ASSUM `` (P:'c Princ) says (f:('a,'c,'d,'e)Form)``;
> val a2 = [.] |- (M,0i,0s) sat P says f : thm
- val th3 = REWRITE_RULE [Controls_Eq] a1;
> val th3 = [.] |- (M,0i,0s) sat P says f impf f : thm
- val th4 = ACL_MP a2 th3;
> val th4 = [..] |- (M,0i,0s) sat f : thm
- val th5 =
  GENL [``(M :('a, 'b, 'c, 'd, 'e) Kripke)`` , ``0i : 'd po`` , ``0s : 'e po`` ,
        `` (P : 'c Princ)`` , `` (f : ('a, 'c, 'd, 'e) Form)`` ]
        (DISCH_ALL th4);
> val th5 =
  |- VM 0i 0s P f.
  (M,0i,0s) sat P says f -[]
  (M,0i,0s) sat P controls f ->
  (M,0i,0s) sat f : thm
```

Controls Inference Rule

```
(*****
* CONTROLS
*
* CONTROLS : thm->thm -> thm
*
* SYNOPSIS
* Deduces formula f if the principal who says f also controls f.
*
* DESCRIPTION
*
*   A1 |- (M,0i,0s) sat P controls f   A2 |- (M,0i,0s) sat P says f
*   ----- CONTROLS
*   A1 u A2 |- (M,0i,0s) sat f
*
* FAILURE
* Fails unless the theorems match in terms of principals and formulas
* in the access-control logic.
*****)
fun CONTROLS th1 th2 = MATCH_MP (MATCH_MP (SPEC_ALL Controls) th2) th1;
```


General Form of CONOPS

“The CONOPS ... describes how the actions of ... components and supporting organizations will be integrated, synchronized, and phased to accomplish the mission ...”



- Principals are actors
- Assumptions about jurisdiction, policy, and trust are explicit
- Each step in CONOPS is a **derived inference rule**

Example: A (Hypothetical) Kill Chain



Joint Terminal Air Controller



Remotely Piloted Vehicle



Airborne Early Warning & Control



Air Operations Center



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Remotely Piloted Vehicle



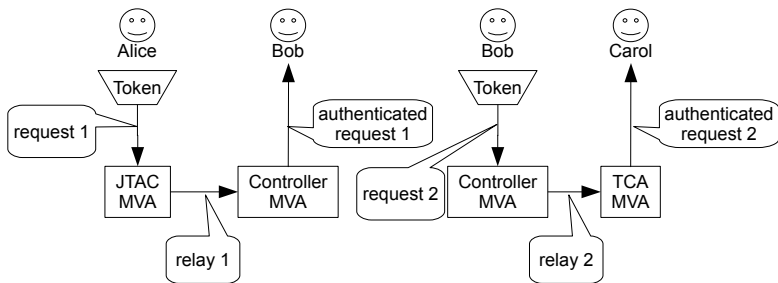
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Air Operations Center

Hypothetical CONOPS

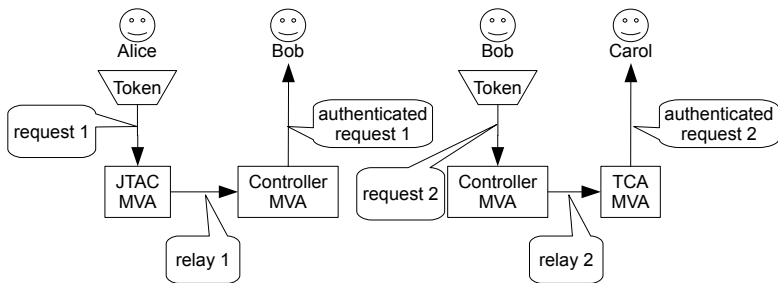
All personnel, roles, requests, and commands authenticated by a *Mission Validation Appliance (MVA)*.



Statement	Formal Representation
request 1	$(Token_{Alice} JTAC) \text{ says } (strike, target)$
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request 2	$(Token_{Bob} Controller) \text{ says } (JTAC \text{ says } (strike, target))$
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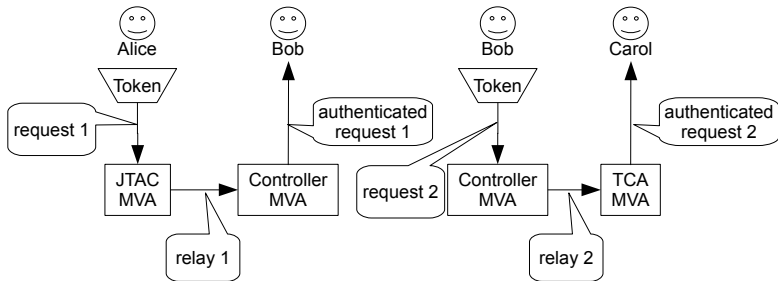
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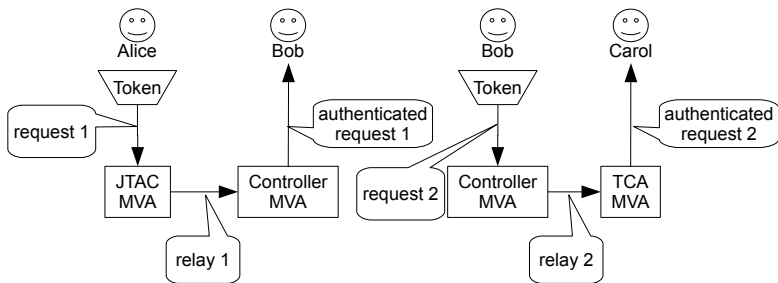
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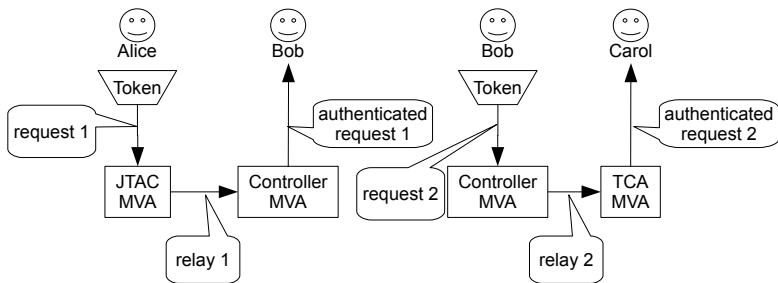
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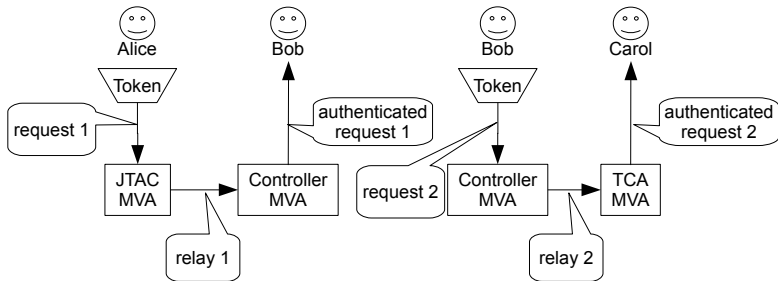
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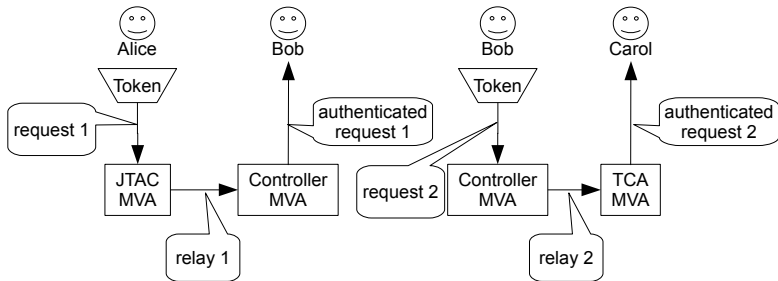
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Repeated Pattern of Authentication and Trust

Common *form* of requests, delegations, key certificates, jurisdiction, and trust assumptions

Input	$(Token \text{ or } Key Role) \text{ says } \varphi$
Delegation Cert	$K_{Auth} \text{ says } (Person \text{ or } Object \text{ reps } Role \text{ on } \varphi)$
Key Certificate	$K_{Auth} \text{ says } (Token \text{ or } Key \Rightarrow Person \text{ or } Object)$
Jurisdiction	$Auth \text{ controls } (Person \text{ or } Object \text{ reps } Role \text{ on } \varphi)$
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Trust Assumption	$K_{Auth} \Rightarrow Auth$

Transmitting MVA:

$(Token | Role) \text{ says } \varphi$
 $K_{Auth} \text{ says } (Person \text{ reps } Role \text{ on } \varphi)$
 $K_{Auth} \text{ says } (Token \Rightarrow Person)$
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MVA 1 $K_{MVA_1} | Role \text{ says } \varphi$

Receiving MVA

$(K_{MVA_1} | Role) \text{ says } \varphi$
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MVA 2 $Role \text{ says } \varphi$

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MVA 1

$K_{MVA_1}\ | Role\ says\ \varphi$

Receiving MVA

$(K_{MVA_1}\ | Role)\ says\ \varphi$
 $K_{Auth}\ says\ (MVA_1\ reps\ Role\ on\ \varphi)$
 $K_{Auth}\ says\ (K_{MVA_1}\ \Rightarrow\ MVA_1)$
 $Auth\ controls\ (MVA_1\ reps\ Role\ on\ \varphi)$
 $Auth\ controls\ (K_{MVA_1}\ \Rightarrow\ MVA_1)$
 $K_{Auth}\ \Rightarrow\ Auth$

MVA 2

$Role\ says\ \varphi$

Repeated Pattern of Authentication and Trust

Common *form* of requests, delegations, key certificates, jurisdiction, and trust assumptions

Input	$(Token \text{ or } Key Role) \text{ says } \varphi$
Delegation Cert	$K_{Auth} \text{ says } (Person \text{ or } Object \text{ reps } Role \text{ on } \varphi)$
Key Certificate	$K_{Auth} \text{ says } (Token \text{ or } Key \Rightarrow Person \text{ or } Object)$
Jurisdiction	$Auth \text{ controls } (Person \text{ or } Object \text{ reps } Role \text{ on } \varphi)$
Jurisdiction	$Auth \text{ controls } (Token \text{ or } Key \Rightarrow Person \text{ or } Object)$
Trust Assumption	$K_{Auth} \Rightarrow Auth$

Transmitting MVA:

$(Token | Role) \text{ says } \varphi$
 $K_{Auth} \text{ says } (Person \text{ reps } Role \text{ on } \varphi)$
 $K_{Auth} \text{ says } (Token \Rightarrow Person)$
 $Auth \text{ controls } (Person \text{ reps } Role \text{ on } \varphi)$
 $Auth \text{ controls } (Token \Rightarrow Person)$
 $K_{Auth} \Rightarrow Auth$

MVA 1 $K_{MVA_1} | Role \text{ says } \varphi$

Receiving MVA

$(K_{MVA_1} | Role) \text{ says } \varphi$
 $K_{Auth} \text{ says } (MVA_1 \text{ reps } Role \text{ on } \varphi)$
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 $K_{Auth} \Rightarrow Auth$

MVA 2 $Role \text{ says } \varphi$

Repeated Pattern of Authentication and Trust

Common *form* of requests, delegations, key certificates, jurisdiction, and trust assumptions

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MVA 1

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Receiving MVA

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MVA 2

$Role \text{ says } \varphi$

Repeated Pattern of Authentication and Trust

Common *form* of requests, delegations, key certificates, jurisdiction, and trust assumptions

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Findings & Conclusions

226+ ACE cadets, captains, & lieutenants from 40+ universities



Formal approach to access control and CONOPS is feasible (with adequate education)

- 21 hours of instruction
- Kripke semantics, basic & distributed access control, delegation, hardware, and confidentiality/integrity policies

Increased their capabilities to design, specify, evaluate, and procure critical systems

Textbook based on access-control logic taught in ACE

