# Lampson, Abadi, Burrows and Wobber

**Authentication: Theory and Practice, Taos OS** 

**ACM TOCS 1992, 1994** 

### Logic (1)

### 1. K says S

$$(A \text{ and } B) \text{ says } S \equiv (A \text{ says } S) \text{ and } (B \text{ says } S)$$
  
if  $A = B$ , then  $(A \text{ says } S) \equiv (B \text{ says } S)$ 

## Example of use:

- signatures < S,  $\{S\}^{K}>$
- request transmission on a channel: C says RQ

# 2. $A \Rightarrow B$ (A speaks for B)

$$(A \Rightarrow B) \equiv (A = A \text{ and } B)$$
  
if  $A \Rightarrow B \text{ and } (A \text{ says } S)$ , then  $(B \text{ says } S)$ 

=> is a partial order (i.e., is reflexive, antisymmetric, transitive)

# Example of use:

- unsigned certificates:  $\langle A, K \rangle \equiv K \text{ is A's public key}$
- group membership:  $A \Rightarrow G \equiv A$  is a member of G

o groups cannot speak; they have neither channels nor keys

### Logic (2)

$$(B | A says S) \equiv (B says A says S)$$

Example of use:

- Kb | Ka says 
$$S \equiv \{S\}^{Ka} -> S -> \{S\}^{Kb}$$
  
S went through a relay

#### 4. B **for** A

if B for A, then(B says A says S) and A delegated to B

A says 
$$((B \mid A) \Rightarrow (B \text{ for } A))$$

Note: (B for A) is stronger than (B | A)

Example of use:

- delegation certificates; e.g., login certificates

## Logic (3)

5. A as R (A in role R)

if (A as R) says S, then (A says R says S)

A as 
$$R = A \mid R$$
 only if  $R = \mathbf{role}$   
A => A as R only if  $R = \mathbf{role}$  (A =/=> A | R for any R)

Example of use:

- booting certificates
- restricting user privileges
- 6. Delegation Axiom

if A says ((B | A) 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 (B for A)), then ((B | A)  $\Rightarrow$  (B for A))

Note: This axiom does **not** require B to accept delegation; i.e.,

$$(B \mid A)$$
 says  $((B \mid A) \Rightarrow (B \text{ for } A))$ 

### Logic (4)

7. Hand-off Axiom

if 
$$(A says (B \Rightarrow A))$$
, then  $B \Rightarrow A$ 

- 8. Inter-realm Certificate Validation Axioms
  - (1) P except  $M \Rightarrow P$
  - (2) if M = /= N, then ((P except M) | N) => P / N except ".."
  - (3) if M = /= "...", then (P / N except M | "..") => P except N

### 9. Theorems

(1) Monotonicity of and, |, for, and as w.r.t. =>
if A =>B then (A and C => B and C)
A | C => B | C
A for C => B for C
A as C => B as C

## Logic (5)

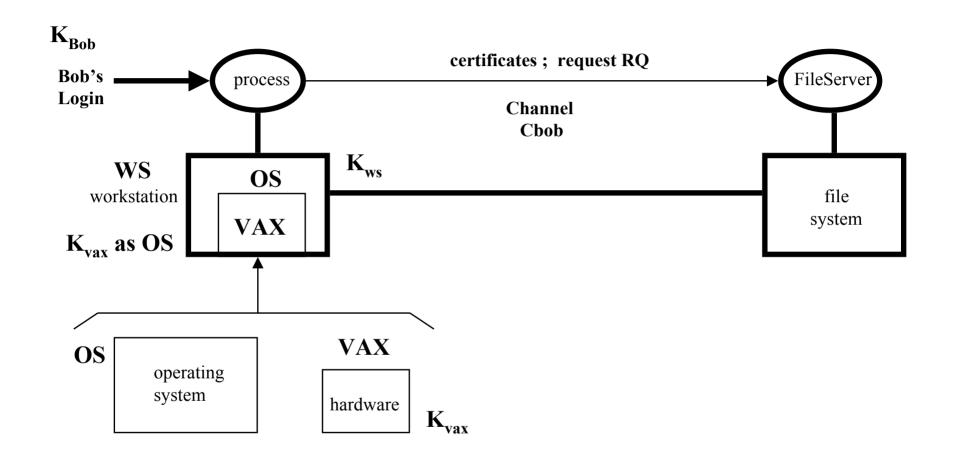
- (1) Monotonicity of and, |, for, and as w.r.t. =>
  if (A => B and C => C') then (A and C => B and C')
  A | C => B | C'
  A for C => B for C'
  A as C => B as C'
- (2) Transitivity of  $\Rightarrow$  if  $A \Rightarrow B$  and  $B \Rightarrow C$ , then  $A \Rightarrow C$
- (3) Hand-off Rule

if 
$$(A' \Rightarrow A)$$
 and A' says  $(B \Rightarrow A)$ , then  $B \Rightarrow A$ 

(4) Joint Authority Rule (Revocation; Limited-Time Login)

if 
$$((A' \text{ and } B) => A)$$
 and  $(B => A'))$ , then  $B => A$ 

### **Authenticating a Remote Request**



RQ Authentication: Was RQ received on Channel Cbob issued by Bob after login to workstation WS (which was obtained by booting OS on VAX)?

**RQ** Authentication: File Server wants to establish (VAX as OS) for Bob says RQ

#### File Server needs:

- (1) axioms and theorems of the logic
- (2) certificates it receives or has
- (3) trust relationships established

### **Certificates:**

(1) booting: 
$$(K_{vax} \text{ as OS}) \text{ says} (K_{ws} \Longrightarrow K_{vax} \text{ as OS})$$

(2) login: 
$$K_{Bob}$$
 says  $(K_{ws} | K_{Bob}) \Rightarrow (K_{ws} \text{ for } K_{Bob})$ 

(3) channel: 
$$(K_{ws} | K_{Bob})$$
 says  $(C_{Bob} => (K_{ws} \text{ for } K_{Bob}))$  (authority hand-off)

(4) VAX: 
$$K_{ca}$$
 says  $K_{vax} => VAX$ 

(5) Bob: 
$$K_{ca}$$
 says  $K_{Bob} => Bob$ 

# **Trust Relationship**

any principal trusts:  $K_{ca} => principal$ 

## File Server's Logic (1)

by Delegation axiom (applied to **login** certificate)

$$(1) (K_{ws} | K_{Bob}) => (K_{ws} \text{ for } K_{Bob})$$

by => (applied to channel certificate (
$$K_{ws} | K_{Bob}$$
) says ( $C_{Bob}$ => ( $K_{ws}$  for  $K_{Bob}$ )) and (1)) (2) ( $K_{ws}$  for  $K_{Bob}$ ) says ( $C_{Bob}$ => ( $K_{ws}$  for  $K_{Bob}$ ))

by Hand-off axiom (applied to (2))

(3) 
$$C_{Bob} = > (K_{ws} \text{ for } K_{Bob})$$

by => (applied to incoming request, namely,  $C_{Bob}$  says RQ and (3))

$$(4) (K_{ws}$$
 for  $K_{Bob})$  says  $RQ$ 

by Hand-off axiom (applied to **booting** certificate) )

$$(5) K_{ws} => (K_{vax} as OS)$$

## File Server's Logic (2)

by monotonicity of **for** (applied to (5))

(6) 
$$K_{ws}$$
 for  $K_{Bob} => (K_{vax} \text{ as OS})$  for  $K_{Bob}$ 

by  $\Rightarrow$  (applied to (4) and (6))

(7) ((
$$K_{vax}$$
 as OS ) for  $K_{Bob}$  ) says RQ

by **trust** (to Bob and VAX)

(8) 
$$K_{ca} \Rightarrow VAX$$

$$(10) K_{vax} \Rightarrow VAX$$

(9) 
$$K_{ca} => Bob$$

$$(11) K_{Bob} => Bob$$

by monotonicity of as (to (10)

(12) 
$$(K_{vax} as OS) \Rightarrow VAX as OS$$

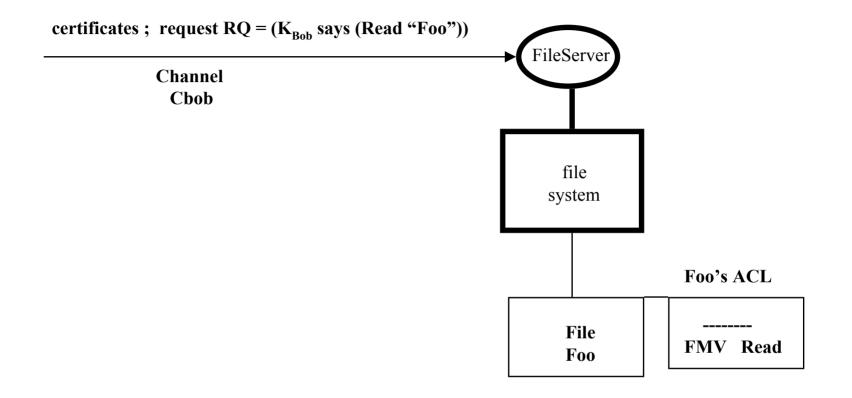
by monotonicity of **for** (to (11) and (12)

(13) (
$$K_{vax}$$
 as OS ) for  $K_{Bob} => (VAX as OS)$  for Bob

by => ( to (7) and (13))

(VAX as OS) for Bob says RQ

## **Performing Access Control**



**RQ Access Control: Is Bob allowed Read access to File "Foo"?** 

**RQ Access Control:** File Server wants to establish that Bob's RQ = FMVsays (Read "Foo") and that FMV is authorized to Read "Foo" by searching Foo's ACL

# File Server's Logic (3)

### **Additional Certificates:**

(6) Group: 
$$K_{ca}$$
 says Bob => FMV

by trust,

$$(14) K_{ca} \Longrightarrow FMV$$

by => (applied to **Group** certificate (6) and (14))

(15) FMV says Bob 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 FMV

by Hand-off Axiom (applied to (15))

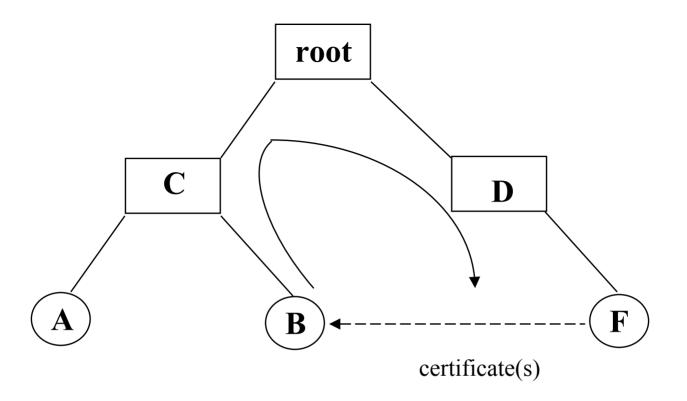
$$(16)$$
 Bob  $\Rightarrow$  FMV

by => (applied to (11) and request RQ = 
$$(K_{Bob}$$
 says (Read "Foo")) (17) Bob says (Read "Foo")

by => (applied to (16) and (17)

FMV says (Read "Foo")





**B** wants to establish  $K_F = > /D/F$  except ".."

P = any pathname (sequence of simple names); M, N = any simple names

P except N = principal that speaks for any pathname that is a *suffix* of P,

if the first simple name after P is not N, or

principal that speaks for any pathname that is a *prefix* of P,

if the first simple name after P is not "••"

**B** wants to establish  $K_F = > /D/F$  except ".."

B needs to use:

- (1) available certificates
- (2) trust relationships
- (3) axioms and theorems

### **Certificates:**

$$K_{B} | \text{`..'} says [ K_{C} => (/C \text{ except } B ) ]$$
 $K_{C} | \text{`..'} says [ K_{root} => (/except C ) ]$ 
 $K_{root} | D \text{ says } [ K_{D} => (/D \text{ except `..'} ) ]$ 
 $K_{D} | F \text{ says } [ K_{E} => (/D/F \text{ except `..'} ) ]$ 

# Trust Relationships

everyone trusts its key; e.g., B trusts ( $K_B = > /C/B$  except nil)

## B's Logic (1)

by trust

(1) B trusts 
$$K_B = > /C/B$$
 except  $nil$ 

by interrealm Axiom (3) (applied to B)

(2) 
$$((/C/B \ except \ nil) | `..') => (/C \ except \ B)$$

by monotonicity of | w.r.t => (applied to 1)

(3) 
$$K_B | ".." => ((/C/B except nil) | "..")$$

by transitivity of =>

(4) 
$$K_B | '... ' => /C/B$$
 except B

$$K_B \mid \text{`..'}$$
 says [  $K_C \Rightarrow (/C \text{ except } B)$  ] and the Hand-off Theorem

(5) 
$$K_C = > /C$$
 except B

# B's Logic (2)

(5) 
$$K_C = > /C$$
 except B

by interrealm Axiom (3) (applied to C)

(6) 
$$((/C \text{ except B}) | `..') => (/ \text{ except C})$$

by monotonicity of | w.r.t => (applied to 6)

(7) 
$$K_C$$
 |'...' => (( /C except B) | '...')

by transitivity of =>

(8) 
$$K_C$$
 |'...' => / except  $C$ 

$$K_C \mid$$
 '...' says  $[K_{root} => (/except C)]$  and the Handoff Theorem

(9) 
$$K_{root} = > / except C$$

# B's Logic (3)

$$(10) K_{root} \Rightarrow / except C$$

by interrealm Axiom (2) (applied to root)
(11) (( / except C) | D) => (/D except '..')

by monotonicity of 
$$|$$
 w.r.t => (applied to 10)

(12) 
$$K_{root} | D => ( (/ except C) | D)$$

by transitivity of =>

(13) 
$$K_{root}$$
 |D => /D except '...'

$$K_{root} \mid D$$
 says [  $K_D => (/D$  except '..')] and the Handoff Theorem

$$(14) K_D = > /D except "..."$$

# B's Logic (4)

$$(15) K_D = > /D except '...'$$

by interrealm Axiom (2) (applied to D)  $(16) ((D/ except '..') | F) \Rightarrow (/D/F except '..')$ 

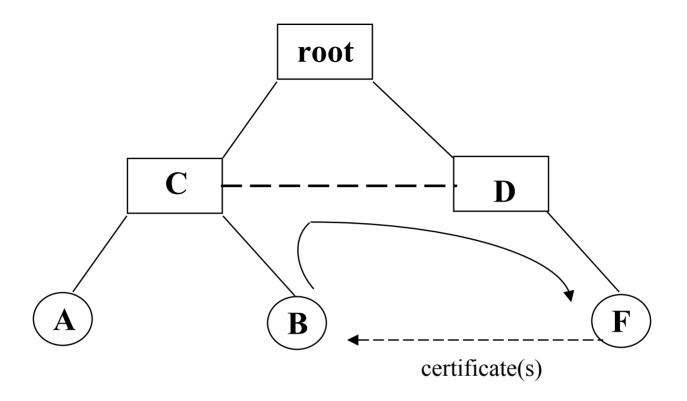
by monotonicity of 
$$|$$
 w.r.t  $\Rightarrow$  (applied to 15) (17)  $K_D | F \Rightarrow ( (/D \text{ except '..'}) | F )$ 

by transitivity of =>

(19) 
$$K_D | F = > /D/F$$
 except '...'

$$K_D \mid F \text{ says} [K_F => (/D/F \text{ except '...'})]$$
 and the Handoff Theorem

(19) 
$$K_F = > /D/F$$
 except '...'



**B** wants to establish  $K_F = > /D/F$  except ".."

Least Common Ancestor (B, F) = Link (C, D) (in general, link => lca is no longer unique)