

Verification of Security Protocols*

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Security protocols are short programs aiming at securing communications over a network. They are widely used in our everyday life. They may achieve various goals depending on the application: confidentiality, authenticity, privacy, anonymity, fairness, etc. Their verification using symbolic models has shown its interest for detecting attacks and proving security properties. A famous example is the Needham-Schroeder protocol [7] on which G. Lowe discovered a flaw 17 years after its publication [5]. Secrecy preservation has been proved to be co-NP-complete for a bounded number of sessions [8], and decidable for an unbounded number of sessions under some additional restrictions (*e.g.* [1, 3, 4, 9]). Many tools have also been developed to automatically verify cryptographic protocols like [6, 2].

In this tutorial, we first overview several techniques used for symbolically verifying security protocols that have led to the design of many efficient and useful tools. Various formal models have been proposed for representing security protocols. They all have in common that messages are represented by terms, preserving the structure of messages but abstracting away all implementations details of the functions such as encryption, signatures or Exclusive Or. We will see how the analysis of security protocols then reduces to solving constraint systems or resolving (fragment of) Horn clauses.

However, the guarantees that symbolic approaches offer have been quite unclear compared to the computational approach that considers issues of complexity and probability. This later approach captures a strong notion of security, guaranteed against all probabilistic polynomial-time attacks. In a second part of the tutorial, we present recent results that aim at obtaining the best of both worlds: fully automated proofs and strong, clear security guarantees. The approach consists in proving that symbolic models are *sound* with respect to computational ones, that is, that any potential attack is indeed captured at the symbolic level.

References

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