

Interacting State Machines for Mobility

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Outline

- Introduction, Motivation and Goals
- ISMs Definition and Semantics
(Generic ISMs, AmbISMs, dAmbISMs)
- Distributed Accumulation Example
(Isabelle Representation)
- Applications and Conclusion

Introduction

Present an approach which combines:

- Boxed ambients
- State-oriented modelling technique

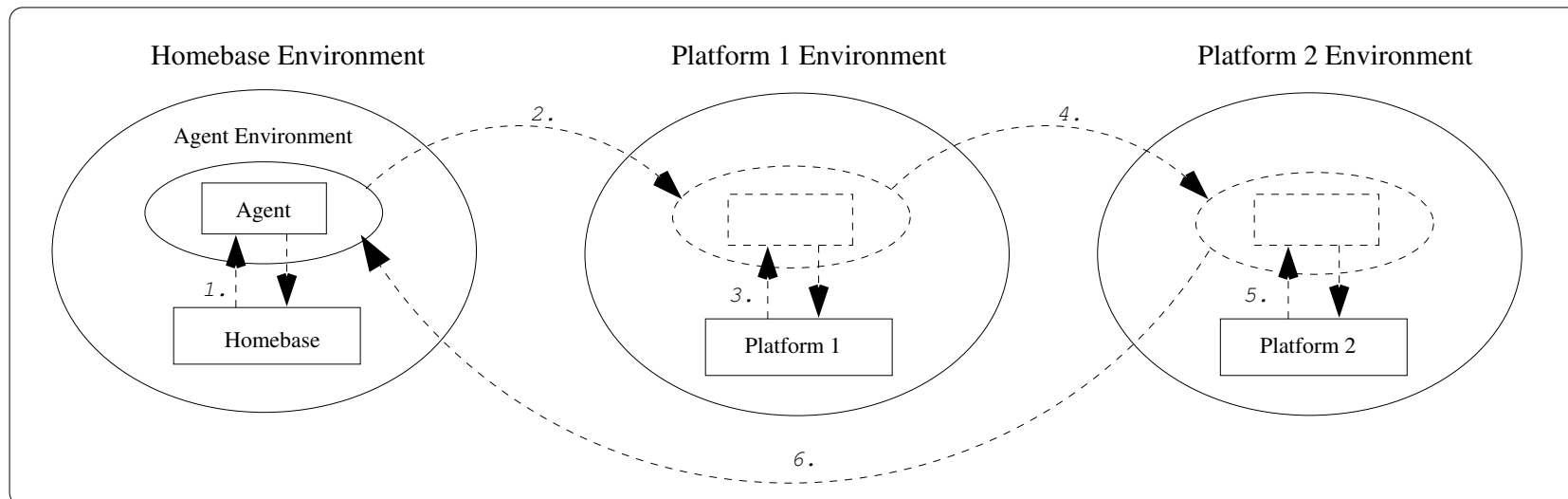
Mobile Security Modelling

- Focus on mobile systems (ISM application domain extension)
- Additional features are hierarchical environments, migration and locality constraints on communication
- Proof support through Isabelle/HOL

Motivation (1) - Distributed Accumulation Example

- mobile agent system
- home platform, mobile agent, agent platforms (1 and 2)
- visit agent platforms, get value, count sum, give sum back

Network Environment



Motivation (2) - Approaches

- Pi-Calculus
- I/O Automata
- (Boxed) Ambient Calculus

Problems with the (boxed) ambient calculus:

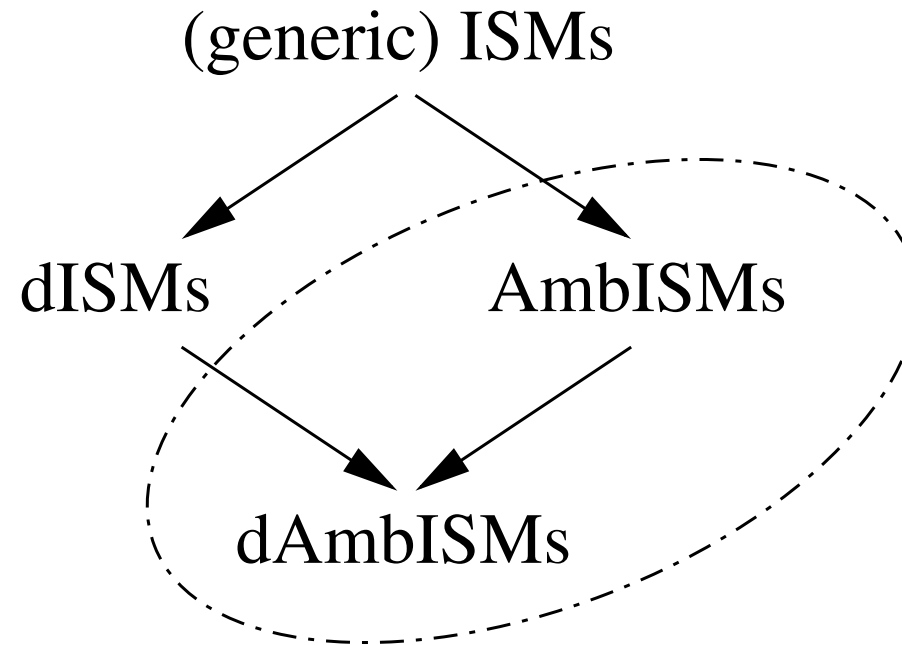
- No direct handling state information
- Cumbersome expression of non-sequential control flow
- No concept of named ports or channels
- Cumbersome expression and verification of local computation

Goals

Properties for formal security analysis:
(particularly suited for industrial use)

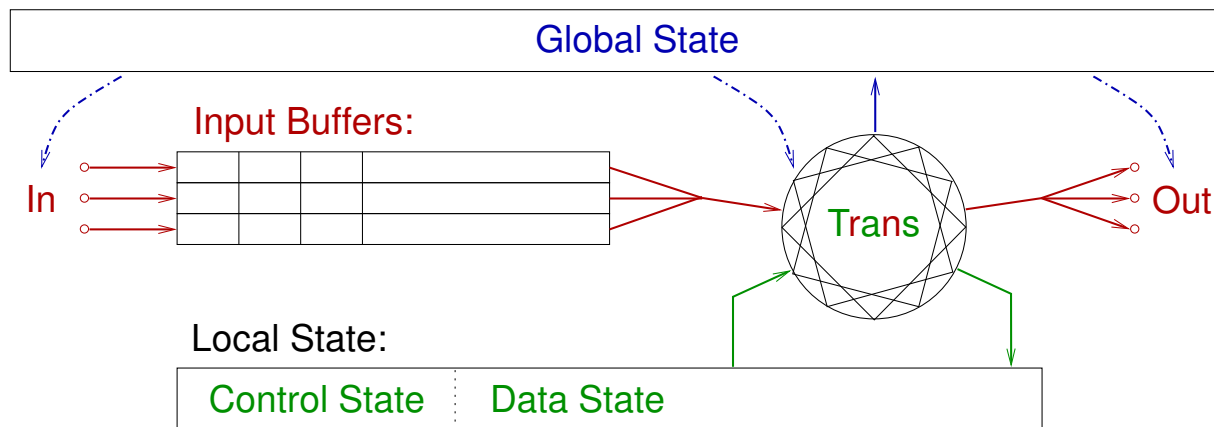
- Expressiveness
- Flexibility
- Simplicity
- Graphical capabilities
- Maturity of the semantics
- Availability of tools

Overview of ISM Hierachy



(Generic) ISM Concepts (1) - Basics

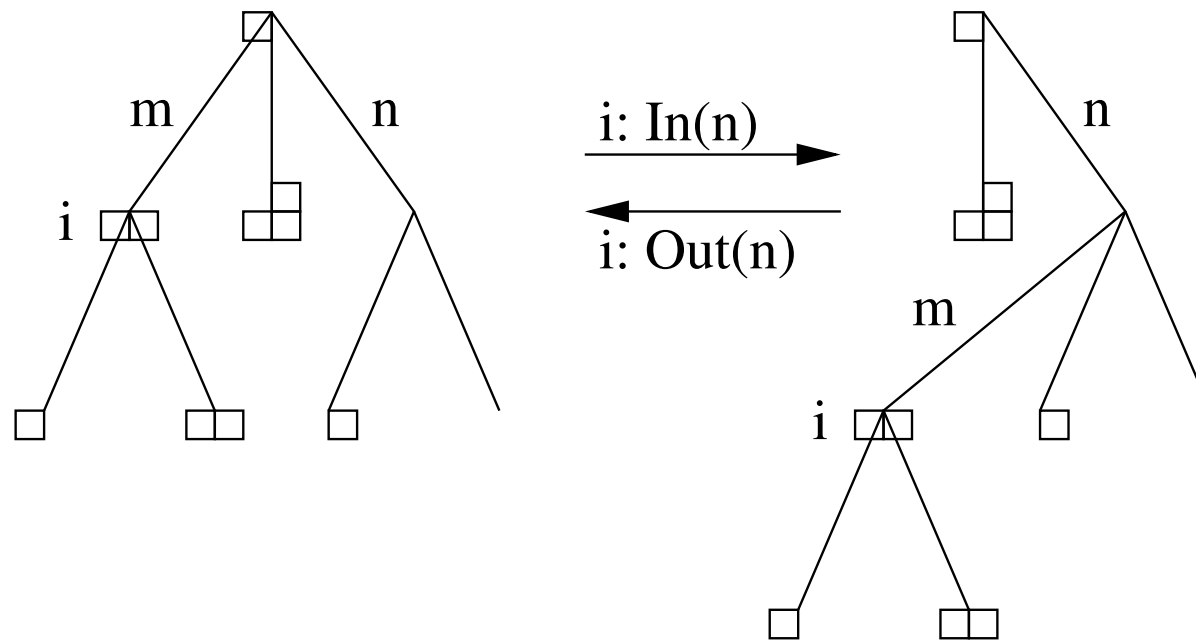
- Automata (single, composed)
- Interactions (buffered communication)
- Ports (receiver, sender)
- Composition in parallel (ISM System)
- States (local and global, initial local state)
- Transitions ($TRANS(C, \Sigma) = P((MSG_s \times \Sigma) \times C \times (MSG_s \times \Sigma))$)



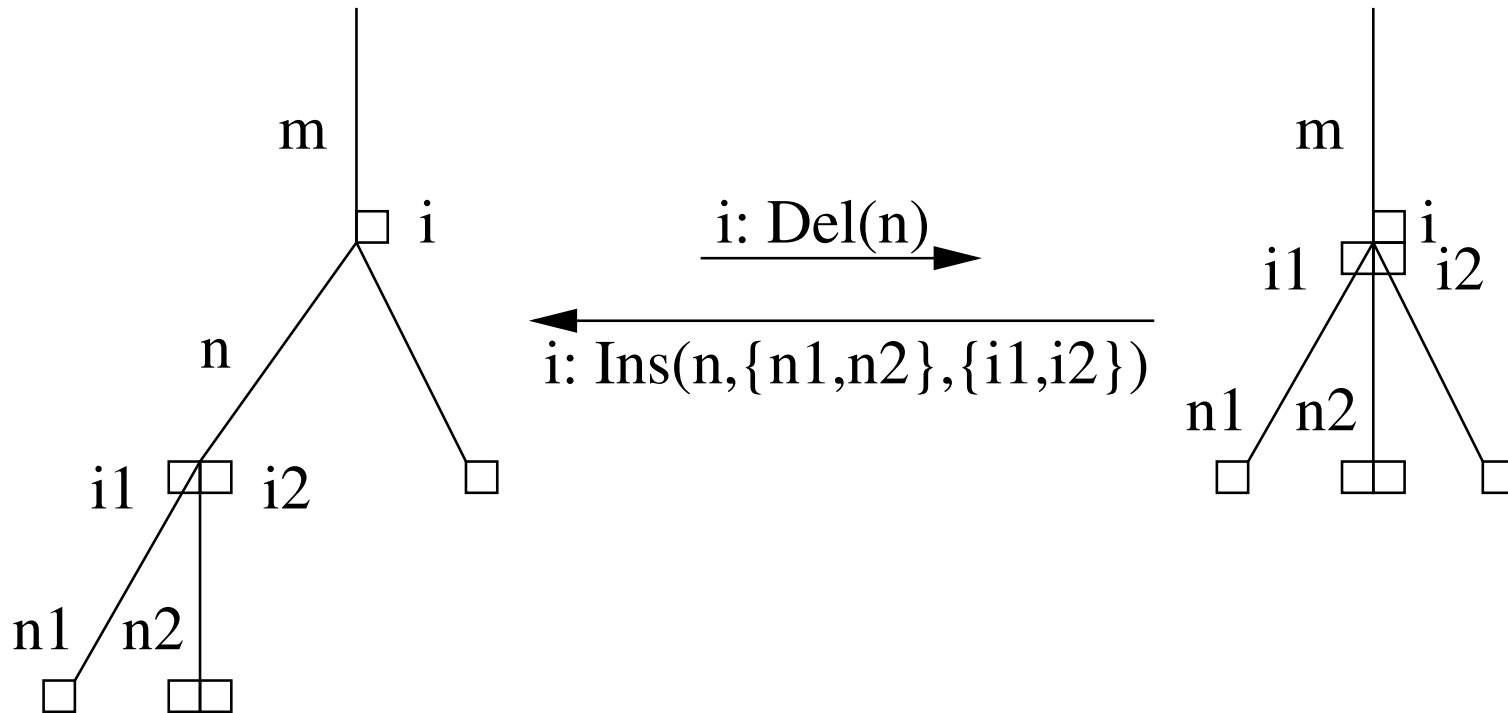
Ambient ISMs (AmbISM) Concepts

- Ambients (nested administration domains)
- Ambient tree/forest
- Enhanced local communication (parent, child)
- Global states have the form
 $\alpha = (\text{parent}(\alpha), \text{home}(\alpha))$
- Global transition relation
 $\{(\alpha, \text{acmds}, \alpha') \mid i \in \text{dom}(\text{home}(\alpha)) \wedge \alpha \xrightarrow{i:\text{acmds}}^* \alpha'\}$
- Commands for tree/forest motification
(*In*, *Out*, *Del*, *Ins*, *Assign*)

AmbISMs Semantics (1)



AmbISMs Semantics (2)



Distributed Accumulation (1) - Agent Plattform

```
ism AP (N::nat) =
  ports "port"
  inputs "{Request}"
  outputs "UNIV" — the universal set (of port names)
  messages "message"
  commands "A_cmds" default "[]"
  states state
  control "AP_state" init "Loop"
  transitions
  request: — the platform gets the reply channel and sends the value
    Loop → Loop
  in "Request" "[Port p]"
  out "p" "[Value N]"
```

Distributed Accumulation (2)- Further Transitions

- Agent is placed in its environment

start:

Start -> Instruct

```
cmd "[Ins AG_amb {} {}, Assign AG AG_amb]"
```

- Agent gets the route imprinted

```
out "AGData" "[Route [HB_amb, AP_amb 1,  
                    AP_amb 2, HB_amb]]"
```

- Agent migrates to the next agent platform on the route

migrate:

Migrate -> Decide

```
pre "route s = r#rs"
```

```
cmd "[Out (here s), In r]"
```

```
post here := "r", route := "rs"
```

Distributed Accumulation (3) - Verification

Exists a run sequence where a port gives back $Reply = [Value\ 3]?$

constdefs

```

System :: "(id, (A_cmds, port, message, state) ism) family"
"System ≡ (λi. case i of AG ⇒ Agent.ism
                | HB ⇒ Homepage.ism
                | AP n ⇒ if n = 1 then AP1.ism else AP2.ism,
                {AG, HB, AP 1, AP 2})"

Runs :: "((port, message, (id, ambient) astate × (id ⇒ state))
         conf list) set"

"Runs ≡ Amb_comp_runs System
(|parent = empty(HB_amb ↦ NW_amb) (AP_amb 1 ↦ NW_amb ) (AP_amb 2 ↦ NW_amb ),
 home = empty(HB ↦ HB_amb) (AP 1 ↦ AP_amb 1) (AP 2 ↦ AP_amb 2) |)"

theorem "∃ r ∈ Runs. ∃ (b, as, st) ∈ set r. b Reply = [Value 3]"

```

Applications of the ISM Approach

- LKW model for Infineon SLE66 smart card processor
- Infineon SLE88 memory management model
- Security models for healthcare applications
- Distributed accumulation (with delegation)
- Authentication protocol modelling for MAP agent platform

Conclusion

- Expressiveness
(from very abstract to very fine-grained, refinement, information flow, concepts for expressing mobility)
- Flexibility
(ease of further enhancements for special purpose system requirements)
- Simplicity
(compositional state oriented view, designer can disburden from overloaded additional structure)
- Availability of Tools
(open-source modelling and proof system Isabelle)

Thank you for your attention!

Backup Slides

Backup Slide: Related Work

- Process Calculi
- Dynamic FOCUS
- Mobile TLA
- Mobile Unity (Disadvantages)
- MobiS (Coordination Model based Specification Language)

Backup Slide - Boxed Ambient Example

```

network[
  h[ (νa) (route[ in a.⟨h⟩↑.⟨a1⟩↑.⟨a2⟩↑.⟨h⟩↑.(result)storage. out a.⟨result⟩↑
    a[ ⟨0⟩storage | ⟨h⟩place | ⟨continue⟩semaphore |
      !((cont)semaphore.⟨here⟩place.⟨next⟩route.⟨next⟩place. out here.
        in next. (r[ out a. ⟨a⟩ ] | (value)*. (accu)storage.
          ⟨accu + value⟩storage.⟨continue⟩semaphore )) |
        semaphore[ !(k).⟨k⟩ ] |
        place[ !(i).⟨i⟩ ] |
        storage[ !(j).⟨j⟩ ]
      ]
    ]
  ] |
  a1[ !(p)r.⟨1⟩p ] |
  a2[ !(p)r.⟨2⟩p ]
]

```

Backup Slide: Semantics of Command

Example of description of the semantics of the command *Out*:

$$\frac{\text{home}(\alpha, i) = m \wedge n \neq m \wedge \text{parent}(\alpha, m) = n}{\alpha \xrightarrow{i:\text{Out}(n)} \alpha(|\text{parent} := (\text{parent}(\alpha))(m := \text{parent}(\alpha, n))|)}$$

Backup Slide: dAmbISM - Basic Properties

- locality of Ambient ISMs further restricts outputs of dynamic ISMs
- enabledness and the running state of dynamic ISMs restrict the transitions of Ambient ISMs, in particular their outputs
- locality restricts dynamic ISM manipulation
- composite runs preserve the well-formedness of parallel composition