From CryptoVerif Specifications to Computationally Secure Implementations of Protocols

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### Protocol verification

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Computational</th>
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Our approach

**Generate** protocol implementations from specifications.

- Specification proved secure in the computational model by CryptoVerif.
- Specification translated into an OCaml implementation by our compiler.

Goal: proved implementations of cryptographic protocols.

Remark: FS2CV does the translation in the other direction!
Overview of our approach

CryptoVerif specification → Our Compiler → Protocol Code → OCaml Compiler → Implementation

Cryptographic primitives

Proof in the computational model

Caption: Tool Input Result
Choice of the target language

- Why OCaml?
  - Memory safe. Easier to show that the network code does not access the protocol memory.
  - Clean semantics.
  - Crypto library available.

- Writing a compiler into another language would not be difficult.

  Proving the security of the generated protocol may be more difficult.
CryptoVerif represents protocols and games in a **process calculus**.

\[ M, N ::= \text{terms} \]

\[ x \quad \text{variable} \]

\[ f(M_1, \ldots, M_m) \quad \text{function application} \]

Function symbols \( f \) correspond to functions computable by polynomial-time deterministic Turing machines.
The CryptoVerif specification language: processes

\[ Q ::= \]
\[ 0 \quad \text{nil} \]
\[ Q \mid Q' \quad \text{parallel composition} \]
\[ \text{foreach } i \leq n \text{ do } Q \quad \text{replication } n \text{ times} \]
\[ O(x_1 : T_1, \ldots, x_k : T_k) := P \quad \text{oracle declaration} \]

\[ P ::= \]
\[ \text{return}(M_1, \ldots, M_k); Q \quad \text{return} \]
\[ \text{yield} \quad \text{end} \]
\[ x \overset{R}{\leftarrow} T; P \quad \text{random number} \]
\[ \text{let } x : T = M \text{ in } P \quad \text{assignment} \]
\[ \text{if } M \text{ then } P \text{ else } P' \quad \text{conditional} \]
\[ \text{insert } Tbl(M_1, \ldots, M_k); P \quad \text{insert in table} \]
\[ \text{get } Tbl(x_1 : T_1, \ldots, x_k : T_k) \text{ such that } M \text{ in } P \text{ else } P' \quad \text{get from table} \]
Example

A $\rightarrow$ B : $\text{enc}(r, Kab)$

\[
\text{process } O_{\text{start}}() := \text{Kab } \xleftarrow{R} \text{ key}; \text{ return(); } \\
(\text{foreach } i_1 \leq N \text{ do run } \text{processA}(\text{Kab}) \mid \text{foreach } i_2 \leq N \text{ do run } \text{processB}(\text{Kab}))
\]

- The process generates Kab.
- This symmetric key will not be known by the opponent.
- Only after the key has been generated, we can call at most $N$ times processA and at most $N$ times processB.
Example

\[ A \rightarrow B : \text{enc}(r, Kab) \]

let processA(Kab) =
\[
O_A() := r \leftarrow \text{nonce}; \ s \leftarrow \text{seed};
\]
return(enc(nonceToBitstring(r), Kab, s)).

let processB(Kab) =
\[
O_B(m : \text{bitstring}) :=
\]
let injbot(nonceToBitstring(r' : nonce)) = dec(m, Kab) in
return().

- processA sends the encryption of \( r \) under \( Kab \) (probabilistic encryption)
- processB decrypts the received message
Example — summary

let \textit{processA}(Kab) =
\begin{align*}
O_A() &:= r \leftarrow \text{nonce}; s \leftarrow \text{seed}; \\
\text{return}(\text{enc}(\text{nonceToBitstring}(r), Kab, s)).
\end{align*}

let \textit{processB}(Kab) =
\begin{align*}
O_B(m : \text{bitstring}) &:= \\
\text{let injbot}(\text{nonceToBitstring}(r' : \text{nonce})) &\equiv \text{dec}(m, Kab) \text{ in} \\
\text{return}().
\end{align*}

\textit{process} \ O_{\text{start}}() := Kab \leftarrow \text{key}; \text{return}();
\begin{align*}
(\text{foreach } i1 \leq N \text{ do } &\text{run } \textit{processA}(Kab) | \\
\text{foreach } i2 \leq N \text{ do } &\text{run } \textit{processB}(Kab))
\end{align*}
Annotations: Separation in multiple programs

let processA(Kab) =

\[
pA \{ O_A() := r \xleftarrow{R} \text{nonce}; s \xleftarrow{R} \text{seed};
\]
\[
\text{return}(\text{enc}(\text{nonceToBitstring}(r), Kab, s))\}.
\]

let processB(Kab) =

\[
pB \{ O_B(m : \text{bitstring}) :=
\]
\[
\text{let injbot}(\text{nonceToBitstring}(r' : \text{nonce})) = \text{dec}(m, Kab) \text{ in }
\]
\[
\text{return}()\}.
\]

process keygen [Kab > fileKab] \{ O_{\text{start}}() := Kab \xleftarrow{R} \text{key}; \text{return}()\};

(\text{foreach } i1 \leq N \text{ do run processA(Kab) |}

\text{foreach } i2 \leq N \text{ do run processB(Kab)])**
let processA(Kab) =

\[ pA \{ O_A() := r \xleftarrow{R} nonce; s \xleftarrow{R} seed; \]
\[ \text{return}(\text{enc}(\text{nonceToBitstring}(r), Kab, s)) \}. \]

let processB(Kab) =

\[ pB \{ O_B(m : \text{bitstring}) := \]
\[ \text{let injbot}(\text{nonceToBitstring}(r' : \text{nonce})) = \text{dec}(m, Kab) \}
\[ \text{return}() \}. \]

process keygen [Kab > fileKab] { O_{start}() := Kab \xleftarrow{R} key; return(); }

(foreach i1 \leq N do run processA(Kab) |

foreach i2 \leq N do run processB(Kab))
Annotations: types and functions

- OCaml type representing a CryptoVerif type:
  implementation type keyseed = 128. (bitstring of 128 bits)
  implementation type host = "string" [serial = "id", "id"].

- OCaml function representing a function in the protocol specification:
  implementation fun enc = "sym_enc".
  implementation fun injbot = "injbot" [inverse = "injbot_inv"].

- In the CryptoVerif specification, there are assumptions about these functions.
  - Functional assumptions: \( \text{dec(enc}(m, k, s), k) = \text{injbot}(m) \).
  - Security assumptions: encryption is IND-CPA and INT-CTXT.

- These assumptions must be manually verified.
Annotations: tables

- **get/insert** handle tables of keys:
  - **insert** `keytbl(h, k)`
    inserts element `h, k` in the table `keytbl`.
  - **get** `keytbl(h', k')` such that `h' = h` in `P` else `P'`
    stores in `h', k'` an element of table `keytbl` such that `h' = h`, i.e., stores in `k'` the key of `h`, and runs `P`.
    Runs `P'` when no such element exists.

- Tables are stored in files:
  - implementation table `keytbl = "filekeytbl"`.

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Treatment of tables in CryptoVerif

For proving the protocol, CryptoVerif encodes tables as arrays:

- The variables are considered as arrays with one cell for each copy of the definition.
  - Useful for remembering all values taken by the variable.
- `foreach i ≤ n do ... insert keytbl(h, k)` becomes
  `foreach i ≤ n do ... let keytbl1[i] = h in let keytbl2[i] = k in` ...
- `get keytbl(h', k') suchthat h' = h in P else P'` becomes
  `find u ≤ n suchthat defined(keytbl1[u], keytbl2[u]) ∧ keytbl1[u] = h` then let `h' = keytbl1[u]` in let `k' = keytbl2[u]` in `P` else `P'`
Treatment of tables in CryptoVerif

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- `foreach i ≤ n do ... insert keytbl(h, k)` becomes
  `foreach i ≤ n do ... let keytbl₁[i] = h in let keytbl₂[i] = k in`

- `get keytbl(h', k') suchthat h' = h in P else P'` becomes
  `find u ≤ n suchthat defined(keytbl₁[u], keytbl₂[u]) ∧ keytbl₁[u] = h then let h' = keytbl₁[u] in let k' = keytbl₂[u] in P else P'`

- Generalized to several insertions by looking up in the variables defined at each insertion.
For proving the protocol, CryptoVerif encodes tables as arrays:

- The variables are considered as arrays with one cell for each copy of the definition.
  - Useful for remembering all values taken by the variable.
- \( \text{foreach } i \leq n \text{ do } \ldots \text{insert } keytbl(h, k) \)
  becomes
- \( \text{foreach } i \leq n \text{ do } \ldots \text{let } keytbl_1[i] = h \text{ in let } keytbl_2[i] = k \text{ in } \)
- \( \text{get } keytbl(h', k') \text{ suchthat } h' = h \text{ in } P \text{ else } P' \)
  becomes
- \( \text{find } u \leq n \text{ suchthat defined}(keytbl_1[u], keytbl_2[u]) \land keytbl_1[u] = h \)
  then let \( h' = keytbl_1[u] \) in let \( k' = keytbl_2[u] \) in \( P \) else \( P' \)

- Generalized to several insertions by looking up in the variables defined at each insertion.

Avoiding arrays is more intuitive and simplifies the compilation.
Compilation to OCaml

For each program, the compiler generates an OCaml module where it defines a function for each input.

- A function \( \text{init} : \text{unit} \rightarrow \tau \) returns the tuple of functions representing the oracles available at the beginning of the program.
  - \( \text{init} \) may also read variables from files when needed.
- Each oracle declaration \( Q \) is represented by a function that
  - takes as argument the arguments of the oracle \( Q \)
  - and returns
    - the tuple of functions representing oracles that follow \( Q \),
    - the result returned at the end of \( Q \).
Compilation to OCaml: example

```
let processA(Kab) = pA{O_A() := r ← nonce; s ← seed;
  return(enc(nonceToBitstring(r), Kab, s))}.
```

The generated module PA has the following interface:

```ocaml
open Base
open Crypto

type type_processA = unit → (unit * string)
val init : unit → type_processA
```
Compilation to OCaml: replication

- When a process is **under replication**, it is compiled into an ordinary function:
  
  ```ocaml
  fun [args] -> [body]
  ```

- When a process is **not under replication**, it is compiled into a function that **can be called only once**:
  
  ```ocaml
  let token = ref true in
  fun [args] ->
    if (!token) then
      begin
        token := false;
        [body]
      end
    else raise Bad_call
  ```
## Compilation to OCaml: terms and body (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CryptoVerif</th>
<th>OCaml</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$M$</td>
<td>$[M]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x$</td>
<td>$[x]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f(M_1, \ldots, M_n)$</td>
<td>$[f] [M_1] \ldots [M_n]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P$</td>
<td>$[P]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x \leftarrow^R T; P$</td>
<td>let $[x] = <a href="">\text{rand}_T</a>$ in $[P]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let $x = M$ in $P$</td>
<td>let $[x] = [M]$ in $[P]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if $M$ then $P$ else $P'$</td>
<td>if $[M]$ then $[P]$ else $[P']$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td>raise Match.fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return($M$); $Q$</td>
<td>($[Q]$, $[M]$)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a variable needs to be written to a file, it is written just after its definition.
Compilation to OCaml: terms and body (2)

\[ \text{insert } Tbl(M_1, \ldots, M_n); P \]
compiled into
\[ \text{insert_in_table } [Tbl] \left[ \left[ \text{serial}_{T_1} \right] [M_1]; \ldots; \left[ \text{serial}_{T_n} \right] [M_n]; \right]; [P] \]

\[ \text{get } Tbl(x_1 : T_1, \ldots, x_n : T_n) \text{ such that } M \text{ in } P \text{ else } P' \]
compiled into
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{let } l &= \text{get_from_table } [Tbl] \\
&\quad \left( \text{function } \left[ \left[ x_1 \right]'; \ldots; \left[ x_n \right]'; \right] \rightarrow \right. \\
&\quad \left. \begin{array}{l}
\text{let } \left[ x_1 \right] = \text{exc_bad_file } [Tbl] \left( \left[ \text{deserial}_{T_1} \right] \left[ x_1 \right]'; \right) \text{ in } \ldots \\
\text{let } \left[ x_n \right] = \text{exc_bad_file } [Tbl] \left( \left[ \text{deserial}_{T_n} \right] \left[ x_n \right]'; \right) \text{ in } \\
\text{if } \left[ M \right] \text{ then } \left( \left[ x_1 \right], \ldots, \left[ x_n \right] \right) \text{ else raise Match_fail } \\
| \_ \rightarrow \text{raise (Bad_file } [Tbl])) \end{array} \right) \\
\text{in} \\
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{if } l &= [] \text{ then } [P'] \text{ else } \\
\text{let } (\left[ x_1 \right], \ldots, \left[ x_n \right]) &= \text{rand_list } l \text{ in } [P] \\
\end{align*}
\]
Assumptions

- Assumptions on the network code:
  - No unsafe OCaml functions (such as `Obj.magic`).
  - No mutation of values received from or passed to generated functions.
  - No fork after obtaining and before calling a process that can be called only once.
Assumptions

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- **Assumptions on program execution:**
  - Programs are executed in the order specified in the CryptoVerif process.
  - Several programs that insert data in the same table are not run concurrently.
Assumptions

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  - No mutation of values received from or passed to generated functions.
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- Assumptions on program execution:
  - Programs are executed in the order specified in the CryptoVerif process.
  - Several programs that insert data in the same table are not run concurrently.

- Other:
  - Types that represent CryptoVerif data are not recursive.
  - The files used by generated code are not read/written by other code.
Application: SSH

- Secure SHell: an important protocol

SSH Transport Layer

Key exchange

enc&MAC tunnel

Authentication of the client

Connection various applications

SSH v. 2.0
### SSH Transport Layer Protocol: key exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Client C</strong></th>
<th><strong>Server S</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$id_C = \text{SSH-2.0-version}_C$</td>
<td>$id_S = \text{SSH-2.0-version}_S$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{KEEXINIT, cookie}_C, \text{algos}_C$</td>
<td>$\text{KEEXINIT, cookie}_S, \text{algos}_S$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x \overset{R}{\leftarrow} [2, q - 1], e = g^x$</td>
<td>$y \overset{R}{\leftarrow} [1, q - 1], f = g^y$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K = f^x$</td>
<td>$K = e^y$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$pk_S, \text{sign}(H, sk_S)$ ok?</td>
<td>$\text{NEWKEYS} \rightarrow \text{NEWKEYS}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$\text{algos} = \text{diffie-hellman-group14-sha1, ssh-rsa, aes128-cbc, hmac-sha1}$

$H = \text{SHA1}(id_C, id_S, \text{cookie}_C, \text{algos}_C, \text{cookie}_S, \text{algos}_S, pk_S, e, f, K)$
**SSH Transport Layer Protocol: packet protocol**

sessionid = H

\[ IV_C = \text{SHA1}(K, H, "A", \text{sessionid}) \]

\[ IV_S = \text{SHA1}(K, H, "B", \text{sessionid}) \]

\[ K_{enc,C} = \text{SHA1}(K, H, "C", \text{sessionid}) \]

\[ K_{enc,S} = \text{SHA1}(K, H, "D", \text{sessionid}) \]

\[ K_{MAC,C} = \text{SHA1}(K, H, "E", \text{sessionid}) \]

\[ K_{MAC,S} = \text{SHA1}(K, H, "F", \text{sessionid}) \]

packet = packet_length||padding_length||payload||padding

Client C → Server S

\[ \text{enc}(K_{enc,C}, packet, IV_C), \text{MAC}(K_{MAC,C}, \text{sequence_number}_C||packet) \]

\[ \text{enc}(K_{enc,S}, packet, IV_S), \text{MAC}(K_{MAC,S}, \text{sequence_number}_S||packet) \]
CryptoVerif proof

- Modeled the **SSH Transport Layer Protocol** in CryptoVerif.
- Proved the **authentication of the server** to the client
  - Automatic by CryptoVerif
- The **authentication of the client** to the server requires the authentication protocol.
- **Secrecy of the key** requires extensions of CryptoVerif.
- **Secrecy of messages** sent over the tunnel cannot be proved:
  - Length of the packet leaked,
  - CBC mode with chained IVs.
Generated implementation

- Manually written cryptographic primitives.
  - based on CryptoKit.
- Manually written network code:
  - Key generators,
  - Client,
  - Server.

  They call the code generated from the CryptoVerif model.

- Format respected at the bit level.
  - Interact with other SSH implementations (OpenSSH).
- Some features omitted:
  - Key re-exchange
  - IGNORE, DISCONNECT messages
Demo

- ssh.ocv
- Prove by CryptoVerif
- Compile: key generation, client, server
- Run
CryptoVerif specifications
- proved secure in the computational model by CryptoVerif,
- translated into OCaml implementations.

Our approach favors the methodology:
1. Write a formal specification;
2. Prove it;
3. Then, build an implementation.

We proved the soundness of the compiler.
- specification secure $\Rightarrow$ implementation secure

Future work: extend the specification language, with loops, mutable variables, . . . .
- extensions of CryptoVerif and of the compiler