

Temporal Aspects as Security Automata

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1 – Temporal Pointcuts

1. μABC — Minimal Aspect Based Calculus

2 – Temporal Pointcuts

Problem: Trap calls to function `RestrictedFunction()`

AspectJ solution:

```
pointcut restrictedPC():  
    call( * myClass.RestrictedFunction() );  
  
around() : restrictedPC(){  
    System.out.println( "Sorry!" );  
}
```

3 – Problem

Problem: Trap calls to function `RestrictedFunction()`, but *only* if called from function `BadCaller()`

AspectJ solution:

```
pointcut myCflowPC():
    cflow( call( * myClass.BadCaller() ) ) &&
        call( * myClass.RestrictedFunction() );

around() : myCflowPC(){
    System.out.println( "Sorry!" );
}
```

4 – Problem

Problem: Trap calls to function `RestrictedFunction()`, but only if `SomethingBad()` called *at any time in the past*

AspectJ solution:

????

5 – Related Work

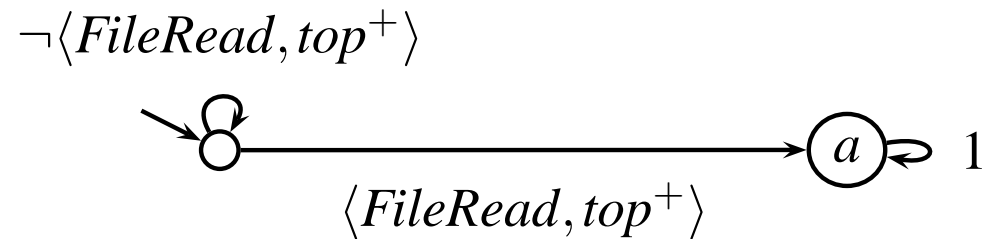
- Douence, Fradet, Südholt: *Stateful Aspects*
 1. Temporal pointcuts as regular expressions
 2. Variable binding within aspects
 3. Aspect interaction, conflict resolution
- Walker, Viggers: *Tracecuts*
 - Context-free temporal aspect specifications
- Allan, Avgustinov, et.al. : *Trace Matches with Free Variables*
 - Temporal aspects specified using regular expressions
 - Binding of free variables within the tracematch

6 – Related Work - Security Automata

- Schneider— Security Automata— *Enforceable Security Policies*
- Bauer, Ligatti, Walker— *Edit Automata*
- Bauer, Ligatti, Walker— *Polymer* (PLDI '05)

7 – Our Approach

Read-Send example (Schneider)



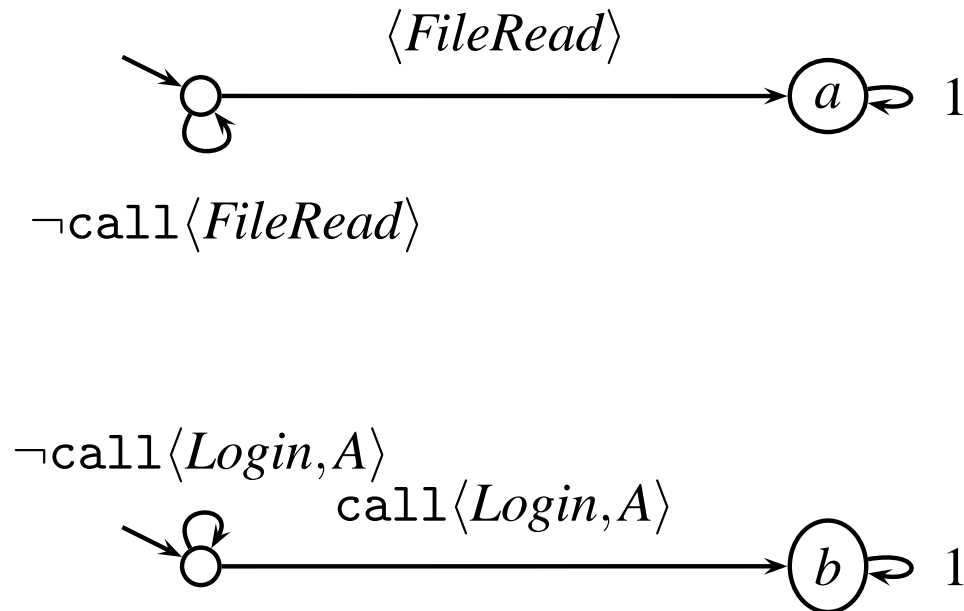
a : “Error handling” advice— Fires if attempt is made to call FileSend

8 – Applications

- Security Policies
- Systems that:
 1. are modified dynamically (at runtime)
 2. don't tolerate much downtime to accommodate policy modificatione.g. phone switches, routers, servers, etc.

9 – Our Approach

For example, what does it mean to merge:

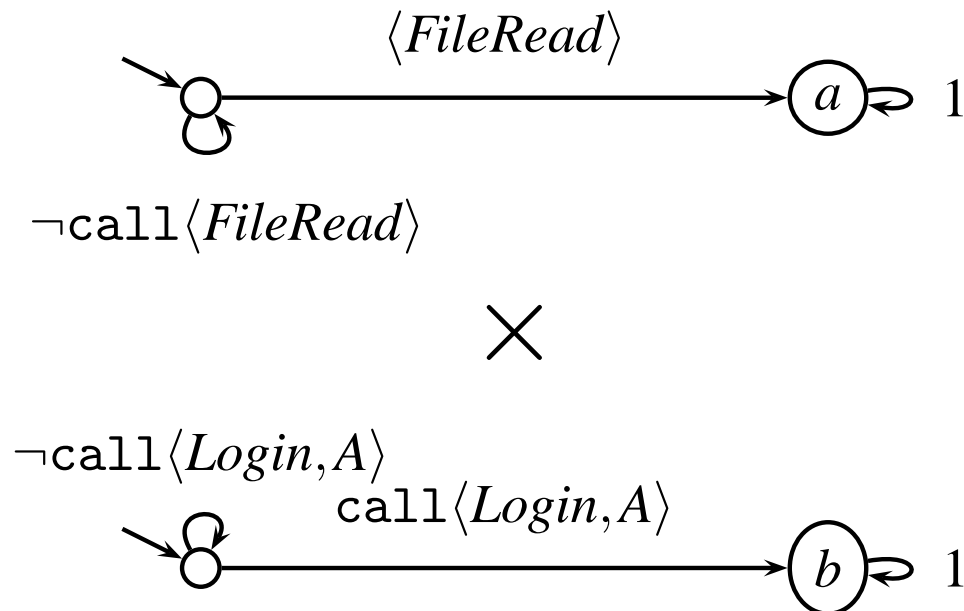


One interpretation: new policy “covers” same time period as old policy—
but, requires recording of *entire* program history— impractical

Our solution: new policy takes effect at time of declaration

10 – Our Approach

- Merged automaton is simply the product automaton (standard product construction).
- (Slightly) tricky part: semantically, *What does this mean?*



11 – Syntax

$a-e, u-w$

$f-t, x-z$

$\sigma, \rho, \theta ::= \langle \bar{p} \rangle$

α

ϕ, ψ, χ

Advice Names

Role Names

Role tuple (atomic event)

Atomic Event Pointcut

(boolean logic over atomic events)

Temporal Pointcuts

(regexps over atomic pointcuts)

12 – Syntax

$D, E ::=$

`role` $p < q$

`adv` $a[\phi \alpha] = u(\bar{p}) N$

Declarations

Role declaration

Advice declaration

u bound to proceed,

\bar{p} bound to advised event

$M ::=$

$\bar{D}; \bar{a}\langle\sigma\rangle$

Terms

Declarations, advised event

13 – Configurations

- In the history-based semantics: a configuration is

$$\bar{\sigma}; \bar{D} \triangleright M$$

- In the automaton-based semantics: a configuration is

$$\mathcal{A}; \Phi; \bar{D} \triangleright M$$

- Automaton \mathcal{A} provides an abstraction of $\bar{\sigma}$
 - Φ is the current state in \mathcal{A}
 - \bar{D} are the declared roles, advice
 - M is the current term
- Automaton \mathcal{A} provides mechanism to encapsulate particular “flavor” of temporal aspects— e.g., can replace with PDA to use context-free specifications

14 – Example

On calling σ followed by an attempted ρ , trigger θ :

$$\triangleright \underbrace{\text{adv } a[\sigma\rho] = \theta; \sigma; \rho}_{\text{aspect decl}}$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\text{adv } a[\sigma\rho] = \theta}_{\text{aspect decl}} \triangleright \sigma; \rho$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\sigma}_{\text{hist}}; \text{adv } a[\underbrace{\sigma}_{\text{hist}} \underbrace{\rho}_{\text{evt}}] = \theta \triangleright \underbrace{\rho}_{\text{evt}}$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma; \text{adv } a[\sigma\rho] = \theta \triangleright \theta$$

15 – Example

Encoding of sequencing: $N;M$

- N constrained to end with return (encoded as $\text{call}\langle \text{continue}, p \rangle$ for role p).

▷ $M;N$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\text{role } c; \text{adv } -[\langle c, +\text{top} \rangle]} = \underbrace{(-, x) M; N}_{\{c/\text{continue}\}}$$

$$\rightarrow^2 \underbrace{\text{role } c; \text{adv } -[\langle c, +\text{top} \rangle]} = \underbrace{(-, x) M \triangleright N}_{\{c/\text{continue}\}}$$

$$\rightarrow^* \underbrace{\text{role } c; \text{adv } -[\langle c, +\text{top} \rangle]} = \underbrace{(-, x) M \triangleright \text{call}\langle c, p \rangle}$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\text{role } c; \text{adv } -[\langle c, +\text{top} \rangle]} = \underbrace{(-, x) M \triangleright M}$$

16 – Semantics

(EVAL-ADV)

$$\bar{D} \ni \text{adv } a = u(\bar{x}) N$$
$$\frac{}{\bar{D} \triangleright \bar{b}, a \langle \bar{p} \rangle \rightarrow \bar{D} \triangleright N \{ \bar{b}/u, \bar{p}/x \}}$$

17 – Semantics

(EVAL-CALL)

$$\frac{[\bar{a}] = [a \mid \bar{D} \ni \text{adv } a[\phi\alpha] \text{ and } \bar{D} \vdash \bar{\sigma}, \langle \bar{p} \rangle \text{ sat } \phi\alpha]}{\bar{\sigma}; \bar{D} \triangleright \bar{b}, \text{call}\langle \bar{p} \rangle \rightarrow \bar{\sigma}; \bar{D} \triangleright \bar{b}, \bar{a}\langle \bar{p} \rangle}$$

(EVAL-CALL)

$$\frac{[\bar{a}] = \left[a \mid \begin{array}{l} \langle \Phi, (\bar{b}, a, \bar{b}') \rangle \in \mathcal{A} \\ \bar{D} \ni \text{adv } a[\alpha] \\ \bar{D} \vdash \langle \bar{p} \rangle \text{ sat } \alpha \end{array} \right]}{\mathcal{A}; \Phi; \bar{D} \triangleright \bar{b}, \text{call}\langle \bar{p} \rangle \rightarrow \mathcal{A}; \Phi \bar{D} \triangleright \bar{b}, \bar{a}\langle \bar{p} \rangle}$$

18 – Semantics

(EVAL-DEC-ADV)

$$\frac{\bar{\sigma}; \bar{D} \triangleright \text{adv } a[\phi \alpha] = u(\bar{x}) N; M}{\rightarrow \bar{\sigma}; \bar{D}, \text{adv } a[1^{|\bar{\sigma}|} \phi \alpha] = u(\bar{x}) N \triangleright M}$$

(EVAL-DEC-ADV)

$$\frac{\mathcal{A}; \Phi; \bar{D} \triangleright \text{adv } a[\phi \alpha] = u(\bar{x}) N; M}{\rightarrow v(\mathcal{A}, \phi, a); \langle \Phi, \phi \rangle; \bar{D}, (\text{adv } a[\alpha] = u(\bar{x}) N) \triangleright M}$$

$v(\mathcal{A}, \phi, a) \triangleq$ Product automaton $\mathcal{A} \times \phi$, with advice a attached to ϕ 's final states

19 – End