Information-flow Security ? Provenance

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Quality 1: Confidentiality



- Keep data or actions secret.
- Related to: Privacy, Anonymity, Secrecy
- Authorized reading of data
- Examples:
 - Pepsi secret formula
 - Medical information
 - Personal records (e.g. credit card information)
 - Military secrets (Unclassified, Classified, Secret, Top Secret)



- Protect the *reliability* of data against unauthorized tampering
- Related to: Corruption, Forgery, Consistency
- Authorized writing/creation of data
- Example:
 - Bank statement agrees with ATM transactions
 - The mail you send is what arrives
 - No system call is passed untrusted inputs (e.g. in Perl)

Information-flow Security

- Not access control
- Concern is tracking *flow* of information through a program or a system.
- Main idea: Label data with security levels and restrict use based on those levels.
 - Labels are ordered: L ≤ H (Higher = more "confidential" or more "tainted")
 - Dynamically: tag values, propagate them
 - Statically: In a type system: $(bool_H \rightarrow bool_L)_L$
 - Noninterference Theorem implies: A function of type (bool_H → bool_L)_L is constant; no information is leaked from H to L.



- Every notion of program equivalence yields a viable definition of "information flow"
 - There is no single definition that applies universally
- Proof techniques:
 - Fundamentally, noninterference is a property that relates pairs of evaluations
 - Logical relations or Bisimulation techniques

Historical Context

Label Models:

- Bell & LaPadula 1975: military's "no read up, no write down"
- Biba 1977: integrity variant
- Original formulation: Trace models of computation
 - Goguen & Meseguer 1982
 - McClean late 1980's early 1990's
- Dorothy Denning's program analysis techniques
 - Proposed a "lattice model" for secure program analysis
 - Mid-late 1970's (but no proofs of correctness)
- Volpano & Smith 1996
 - Type system (static analysis) for noninterference
- Much, much more recent work
 - See Sabelfeld & Myers 2003 for survey of ~150 papers.

PL Focus w.r.t. Information Flow

Label models:

- Theory: typically assumes a join semi-lattice (often with meets too)
- Practice: Myers & Liskov's Decentralized Label Model
- Variants: e.g. "dynamic labels" -- labels that are themselves program values

Programming features:

- Label inference
- Label-generic functions (i.e. label polymorphism)
- Declassification / Endorsement

Programming Language Results

- Information-flow analysis is known to be undecidable in the worst case
- In the presence of side effects (mutable state, nontermination, I/O, etc.) *static analysis* is essential for precise reasoning about information flow.
 - Most approaches approximate control flow and side effects
- Most analyses have focused on confidentiality
 - Integrity is usually treated as the dual to confidentiality
 - Integrity is probably closer to "provenance"
 - But... the duality is not completely satisfactory
 [Li, Mao, Zdancewic. Information Integrity Policies. FAST 2003]

Relevance to Provenance?

- Hypothesis: Integrity analysis == Provenance
- PL research might yield:
 - Precise definitions for a variety of models: probabilistic/nondeterministic/etc.
 - Formalization techniques
 - Ideas for static analysis of queries
- More connections???
 - I don't know -- that's why I'm here!