

Privacy-supporting cloud-based conference systems: protocol and verification

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Security of cloud computing



Does user have to trust the service provider?

- Confidentiality ← main issue
- Integrity
- Availability

EasyChair: the little Facebook



Year	#confs
2002	2
2003	3
2004	7
2005	66
2006	276
2007	629
2008	1312
2009	2183
2010	3306
2011	>3690
2012	>161
2013	>5

EasyChair data about Mark Ryan, 2005-2011

Reviewed papers by **A.Gordon** (CSF'11), **D.Ghica** (FCS'11), **G.Steel** (ESORICS'10), **M.Fisher** (FM'10), **P.Panagaden** (LICS'09), and others. Recommended *reject* for all of them.

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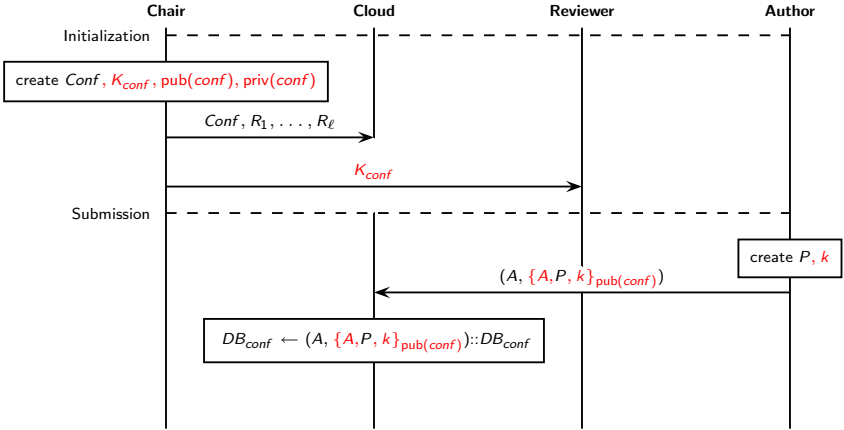
number of papers submitted	25
number of papers accepted	17
Acceptance rate	0.68
number of papers reviewed	107
number of times recommended accept	24
Recomendation agr. w. outcome	28%

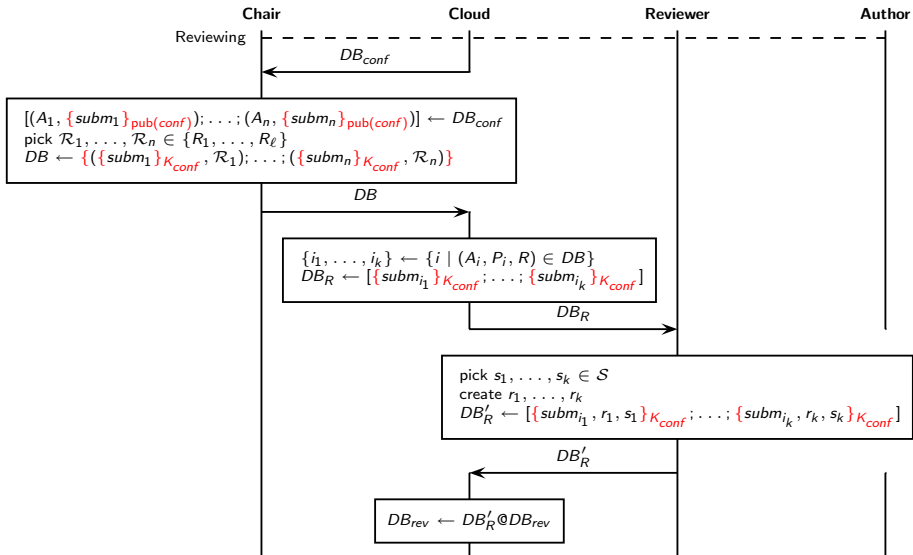
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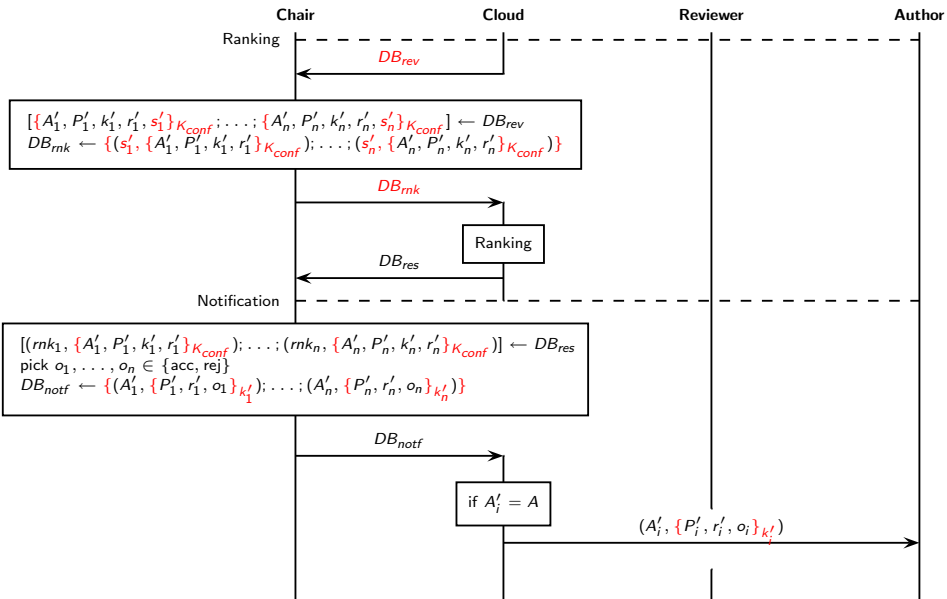
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Probability CSF 2012 re-invites him	0.2
Prob. will win ACM Turing award	$2^{-11.2}$







Formal verification

Formal model

Term algebra $\mathcal{T}(\Sigma, \mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{X})$

$$\mathcal{X} = x, y, z, \dots$$

$$\mathcal{N} = a, b, c, k_1, k_2, \dots$$

$$\Sigma = \{\text{senc}(-, -, -), \text{sdec}(-, -), \text{pub}(-), \text{aenc}(-, -, -), \text{adec}(-, -), \\ \langle -, - \rangle, \text{proj}_1(-), \text{proj}_2(-)\}$$

Process calculus ProVerif [Blanchet'2001]

$$P, Q, R ::= 0 \\ P \mid Q \\ !P \\ \text{new } n; P \\ \text{let } M = D \text{ in } P \text{ else } Q \\ \text{in}(c, M); P \\ \text{out}(c, M); P$$

Term rewriting

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{sdec}(x, \text{senc}(x, y, z)) \rightarrow z & \text{proj}_1(\langle x, y \rangle) \rightarrow x \\ \text{adec}(x, \text{aenc}(\text{pub}(x), y, z)) \rightarrow z & \text{proj}_2(\langle x, y \rangle) \rightarrow y \end{array}$$

Process reduction

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{out}(c, M).P \mid \text{in}(c, x).Q \rightarrow P \mid Q\{M/x\} \\ \text{let } M = D \text{ in } P \text{ else } Q \rightarrow P\sigma, \text{ if } D \Downarrow N \ \& \ \sigma = \mu(M, N) \\ \text{let } M = D \text{ in } P \text{ else } Q \rightarrow Q, \text{ otherwise} \end{array}$$

Observational equivalence

Observation $P \Downarrow c$:

$$\exists C[_]\exists Q, \exists M. \quad P \rightarrow^* C[\text{out}(c, M).Q]$$

Largest **equivalence** relation s.t. $P \sim Q$ implies

1. $P \Downarrow c \implies Q \Downarrow c$
2. $P \rightarrow^* P' \implies \exists Q'. Q \rightarrow^* Q' \ \& \ P' \sim Q'$
3. $\forall C[_]. \quad C[P] \sim C[Q]$

Secrecy in conference systems

Papers: $P_{\text{conf}} \rightsquigarrow P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{P}}[-]$

Reviews: $P_{\text{conf}} \rightsquigarrow P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{R}}[-]$

- Secrecy of papers: $P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{P}}[\text{pap}] \sim P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{P}}[\text{pap}']$
- Secrecy of reviews: $P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{R}}[\text{rev}] \sim P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{R}}[\text{rev}']$

Unlinkability in conference systems

Author-Score:

$$P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{AS}}(a, \text{one}) | P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{AS}}(b, \text{two}) \sim P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{AS}}(a, \text{two}) | P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{AS}}(b, \text{one})$$

Reviewer-Score:

$$P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{RS}}(ra, \text{one}) | P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{RS}}(rb, \text{two}) \sim P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{RS}}(ra, \text{two}) | P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{RS}}(rb, \text{one})$$

Author-Reviewer:

$$P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{AR}}(a, ra) | P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{AR}}(b, rb) \sim P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{AR}}(a, rb) | P_{\text{conf}}^{\text{AR}}(b, ra)$$

Conclusions

“ToughChair”

- C does not know p and r
- C knows A , R , and s , but
 - does not know the link $A \longleftrightarrow s$
 - does not know the link $R \longleftrightarrow s$
 - does not know the link $A \longleftrightarrow R$

Formalising the properties, and verifying them.

Implementation by Matt Roberts and Joshua Phillips

`toughchair.markryan.eu`

The future

- A more systematic way to formalise the properties
- More cloud computing examples