## Facets of Information Flow Control

Marco Vassena



## Complex Software System

Sensitive Data

## BANK



## Complex Software System

Sensitive Data

BANK


## Complex Software System

Sensitive Data


Devices
Outputs


## Complex Software System

Sensitive Data


## Modern software contains many 3rd party components!



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Modern software contains many 3rd party components!


Data confidentiality and integrity is at stake

## Example

## Sign up

## Username <br> Password

Join

## Example



## Example



## Example



## Access Control?

Restrict access to sensitive data in untrusted components


Attacker Controlled
Database

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Restrict access to sensitive data in untrusted components


## Information Flow Control

## Do not restrict data access, restrict where data can flow!



Attacker Controlled
Database

## Information Flow Control

## Do not restrict data access, restrict where data can flow!



## Track data flows across program components

## Untrusted Library

strength0f(pwd : String) db. log(pwd) return STRONG

Attacker Controlled
Database

## Information Flow Control

Do not restrict data access, restrict where data can flow!


## Facets of Language-based IFC

Associate data with security levels to track data flows in programs

## Facets of Language-based IFC

"Public" and "Secret"

Associate data with security levels to track data flows in programs

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"Public" and "Secret"
Associate data with security levels to track data flows in programs


Granularity of data flows


Fine-grained
Coarse-grained

## Facets of Language-based IFC

"Public" and "Secret"
Associate data with security levels to track data flows in programs


Granularity of data flows
Per variable


Fine-grained
Coarse-grained

## Facets of Language-based IFC

"Public" and "Secret"
Associate data with security levels to track data flows in programs


## Plan

Overview of different language-based IFC approaches

- Non Interference


## Plan

Overview of different language-based IFC approaches


## Plan

Overview of different language-based IFC approaches


- 4 IFC Languages


## Plan

Overview of different language-based IFC approaches


- 4 IFC Languages

|  | Static | Dynamic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fine-grained | $\lambda \mathbf{S F G}$ | $\lambda \mathbf{D F G}$ |
| Coarse-grained | $\lambda \mathbf{S C G}$ | $\lambda \mathbf{D C G}$ |

## Security Policy

Information flow policies are specified by the security lattice

## Security Policy

Which data flows are allowed
Information flow policies are specified by the security lattice

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Which data flows are allowed
Information flow policies are specified by the security lattice

Simple lattice for confidentiality:

## Secret



## Public

## Security Policy

Which data flows are allowed
Information flow policies are specified by the security lattice

Simple lattice for confidentiality:

## Secret

Public and Secret are security labels


Public

## Security Policy

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Information flow policies are specified by the security lattice

Simple lattice for confidentiality:

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Public and Secret are security labels


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"Secret inputs cannot flow to Public outputs"

## Security Policy

Which data flows are allowed
Information flow policies are specified by the security lattice

Simple lattice for confidentiality:

Secret
Public and Secret are security labels


2-point lattice

## Public

"Secret inputs cannot flow to Public outputs"

Simple lattice for confidentiality:

## Secret

1

## Public

"Secret inputs cannot flow to Public outputs"

Formally:

$$
\mathscr{L}^{\mathrm{C}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~S}\}, \sqsubseteq \mathrm{C}, \sqcup^{\mathrm{C}}\right)
$$

Simple lattice for confidentiality:

## Secret

1

## Public

"Secret inputs cannot flow to Public outputs"

Formally:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Partial order between labels } \\
& \mathscr{L}^{\mathrm{C}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~S}\}, \sqsubseteq^{\mathrm{c}}, \sqcup^{\mathrm{C}}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Simple lattice for confidentiality:

## Secret

$$
\uparrow \sqsubseteq c
$$

## Public

"Secret inputs cannot flow to Public outputs"

Formally:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Partial order between labels } \\
& \mathscr{L}^{\mathrm{C}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~S}\}, \sqsubseteq_{\mathrm{c}}, \sqcup^{\mathrm{C}}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Simple lattice for confidentiality:

## Secret

$$
\uparrow \sqsubseteq c
$$

## Public

"Secret inputs cannot flow to Public outputs"

Formally:
Partial order between labels

$$
\mathscr{L}^{\mathrm{C}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~S}\}, \underline{\Sigma}^{\mathrm{c}}, \sqcup^{\mathrm{C}}\right)
$$

where
P 巨c
$S \sqsubseteq^{C}$
P $\underline{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{C}}$
S $\ddagger^{C}$ P

Simple lattice for confidentiality:

## Secret

$\uparrow \sqsubseteq C$

## Public

"Secret inputs cannot flow to Public outputs"

Formally:
Join Operator (least upper bound)

$$
\mathscr{L}^{\mathbf{c}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~S}\}, \sqsubseteq \mathrm{C}, \sqcup^{\mathrm{c}}\right)
$$

Simple lattice for confidentiality:

## Secret

$\uparrow \sqsubseteq$

## Public

"Secret inputs cannot flow to Public outputs"

Formally:
Join Operator (least upper bound)
$\mathscr{L}^{\mathbf{C}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{S}\}, \sqsubseteq \mathrm{C}, \sqcup^{\mathrm{C}}\right)$
where
$P \sqcup^{C} P=P \quad S \iota^{C} S=S$
$P \sqcup^{C} S=S \quad S \iota^{C} P=S$
"Dual" lattice for integrity:

## Untrusted



Trusted
"Untrusted inputs cannot flow to Trusted outputs"
"Dual" lattice for integrity:

## Untrusted



Trusted
"Untrusted inputs cannot flow to Trusted outputs"

Formally:

$$
\mathscr{L}^{\prime}=\left(\{\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{U}\}, \sqsubseteq^{\prime}, \mathrm{U}^{\mathrm{I}}\right)
$$

"Dual" lattice for integrity:

## Untrusted

$$
\hat{\mid F I}^{\prime}
$$

## Trusted

"Untrusted inputs cannot flow to Trusted outputs"

Formally:

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\mathscr{L}^{\prime}=\left(\{\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{U}\}, \sqsubseteq^{\mathrm{I}}, \sqcup^{\mathrm{l}}\right) \\
\mathrm{T} \sqsubseteq^{\mathrm{I} T} \quad & \mathrm{U} \sqsubseteq^{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{U} \\
\mathrm{~T} \sqsubseteq^{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{U} & \mathrm{U} \not ¥^{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{~T}
\end{array}
$$

"Dual" lattice for integrity:

## Untrusted

$$
\hat{F}^{\prime}
$$

## Trusted

"Untrusted inputs cannot flow to Trusted outputs"

Formally:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathscr{L}^{\prime}=\left(\{T, \mathrm{U}\}, \sqsubseteq^{\prime}, \sqcup^{\prime}\right) \\
& \text { where } \\
& \begin{array}{ll}
T \Delta^{\prime} T=T & U \Delta^{\prime} U=U \\
T U^{\prime} U=U & U \Delta^{\prime} P=U
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Secret
$1=0$
Public

Untrusted


Trusted

Secret

Public

Untrusted
$\uparrow$ ■
Trusted

Simple lattice for confidentiality and integrity:

## Secret

$\uparrow \sqsubseteq C$
Public

Untrusted


Trusted

Simple lattice for confidentiality and integrity:
( Secret , Untrusted)

( Secret , Trusted )

( Public, Untrusted)

( Public , Trusted )

Secret
$1 \leq 0$
Public

## Untrusted



Trusted

Simple lattice for confidentiality and integrity:
( Secret , Untrusted) $<$ Restricted usage
( Secret, Trusted) ( Public, Untrusted)

( Public , Trusted )

Secret
$\uparrow$ ¢

Public

## Untrusted



Trusted

Simple lattice for confidentiality and integrity:
( Secret , Untrusted) $<$ Restricted usage

( Secret , Trusted )

( Public , Untrusted)

( Public , Trusted) Unrestricted usage

Simple lattice for confidentiality and integrity:
( Secret , Untrusted )

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( Public , Untrusted)

( Public , Trusted)

Simple lattice for confidentiality and integrity:
( Secret, Untrusted)

( Secret , Trusted )

( Public , Untrusted)

( Public , Trusted)
Formally:

$$
\mathscr{L}^{\mathrm{Cl}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~S}\} \times\{\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{U}\}, \sqsubseteq \mathrm{C} \times \sqsubseteq^{\mathrm{I}}, \mathrm{u}^{\left.\mathbf{c} \times \sqcup^{\mathrm{l}}\right)}\right.
$$

Simple lattice for confidentiality and integrity:
( Secret , Untrusted)

( Secret , Trusted )
( Public , Untrusted)

( Public , Trusted)
Formally:

$$
\mathscr{L}^{\mathbf{c I}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~S}\} \times\{\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{U}\}, \sqsubseteq^{\mathrm{C}} \times \sqsubseteq^{\mathrm{I}}, \mathrm{u}^{\mathrm{C}} \times \mathrm{u}^{\mathbf{l}}\right)
$$

Notice

$$
(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{~T}) \not \ddagger^{\mathbf{C l}}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{U}) \quad(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{U}) \not \ddagger^{\mathrm{Cl}}(\mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{~T})
$$

Simple lattice for confidentiality and integrity:

## ( Secret, Untrusted )


( Secret , Trusted )
( Public, Untrusted)

( Public, Trusted)
Formally:

$$
\mathscr{L}^{\mathbf{C l}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~S}\} \times\{\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{U}\}, \sqsubseteq \mathrm{C} \times \sqsubseteq^{\mathrm{I}}, \mathrm{u}^{\left.\mathbf{c} \times \sqcup^{\mathrm{l}}\right)}\right.
$$

Notice

$$
(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{~T}) \nsucceq \mathrm{Cl}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{U}) \quad(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{U}) \not \ddagger^{\mathrm{Cl}}(\mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{~T})
$$

Simple lattice for confidentiality and integrity:
( Secret, Untrusted)

( Secret , Trusted )
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( Public , Trusted)
Formally:

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\mathscr{L}^{\mathbf{c I}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~S}\} \times\{\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{U}\}, \sqsubseteq \mathrm{C} \times \sqsubseteq^{\mathrm{I}}, \mathrm{u}^{\left.\mathbf{c} \times \sqcup^{\mathrm{l}}\right)}\right.
$$

Notice
$(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{T}) \sqcup^{\mathrm{Cl}}(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{U})$

Simple lattice for confidentiality and integrity:
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Formally:

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\mathscr{L}^{\mathbf{c l}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~S}\} \times\{\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{U}\}, \sqsubseteq \mathrm{C} \times \sqsubseteq^{\mathrm{I}}, \mathrm{ப}^{\left.\mathbf{c} \times \sqcup^{\mathrm{l}}\right)}\right.
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Notice

$$
(S, T) \sqcup^{\mathbf{C l}}(P, U)=\left(S \sqcup^{c} P, T \sqcup^{l} U\right)
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Simple lattice for confidentiality and integrity:
( Secret, Untrusted )

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Formally:

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\mathscr{L}^{\mathbf{C I}}=\left(\{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{~S}\} \times\{T, \mathrm{U}\}, \sqsubseteq \mathbf{C} \times \sqsubseteq \mathrm{I}, \sqcup^{\mathbf{C}} \times \sqcup^{\mathrm{l}}\right)
$$

Notice

$$
(S, T) \sqcup^{\mathbf{C l}}(P, U)=\left(S \sqcup^{\mathbf{c}} P, T \sqcup^{\mathbf{l}} \mathrm{U}\right)=(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{U})
$$

## General lattice for principals P:

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$\mathbf{P}=\{$ Alice, Bob, Charlie $\}$

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Formally: $\quad \mathscr{L}^{\mathbf{P}}=(\mathscr{P}(\mathbf{P}), \subseteq, \cup)$

General lattice for principals $\mathbf{P}: \quad \mathbf{P}=\{$ Alice, Bob, Charlie $\}$


Formally:

$$
\mathscr{L}^{\mathbf{P}}=(\mathscr{P}(\mathbf{P}), \subseteq, u)^{\vee}
$$

In general we work with an abstract lattice with standard properties

$$
\mathscr{L}=(L, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup)
$$

$\sqsubseteq$ is reflexive, transitive, and antisymmetric.
u is idempotent, commutative, and associative.

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\forall \ell . \perp \sqsubseteq \ell \wedge \perp \sqcup \ell=\ell
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$\perp$ element:

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\forall \ell . \perp \sqsubseteq \ell \wedge \perp \sqcup \ell=\ell
$$

$$
\forall \ell_{1} \ell_{2} \ell_{3} \cdot \ell_{1} \sqsubseteq \ell_{1} \sqcup \ell_{2} \wedge \ell_{2} \sqsubseteq \ell_{1} \sqcup \ell_{2}
$$

In general we work with an abstract lattice with standard properties

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$\perp$ element:

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$$

Join and partial order "agree"

$$
\forall \ell_{1} \ell_{2} \ell_{3} \cdot \ell_{1} \sqsubseteq \ell_{1} \sqcup \ell_{2} \wedge \ell_{2} \sqsubseteq \ell_{1} \sqcup \ell_{2}
$$

## Non-Interference

Public outputs must not depend on secret inputs.


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## Non-Interference

Public outputs must not depend on secret inputs.


Secret Input


Public Input


## Quiz

## Do the following programs satisfy non-interference?

```
h := inputH()
l := input'()
outputH(l + h)
```


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h : = input ${ }^{H}()$ outputㄴ (h + 1)

Secret data must not flow to public outputs

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Secret data must not flow to public outputs

This is an example of an explicit flow

## Quiz

## Do the following programs satisfy non-interference?

```
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if h
    output'(0)
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\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{h}:=\text { input }^{\mathrm{H}}() \quad \begin{array}{l}
\text { The presence of a public output } \\
\text { leaks information about the secret }
\end{array} \\
& \text { if } \mathrm{h}
\end{aligned}
$$

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& \text { output }^{\llcorner }(0)
\end{aligned}
$$



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## Quiz

Do the following programs satisfy non-interference?

```
h := inputH()
if h
outputL(0)
```

The presence of a public output leaks information about the secret

This is an example of an implicit flow
h := input ${ }^{H}()$
outputㄴ (h - h)

## Quiz

Do the following programs satisfy non-interference?

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```

The presence of a public output leaks information about the secret

This is an example of an implicit flow
h := input ${ }^{H}()$
output ${ }^{\text {L }}$ h - h)

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\end{array} \\
& \text { if } \mathrm{h} \\
& \text { output }{ }^{L}(0)
\end{aligned}
$$

This is an example of an implicit flow


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Do the following programs satisfy non-interference?

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\end{aligned}
$$

This is an example of an implicit flow


Most IFC languages reject this program

## Quiz

Do the following programs satisfy non-interference?

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\begin{aligned}
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\text { leaks information about the secret }
\end{array} \\
& \text { if } \mathrm{h} \\
& \text { output }{ }^{( }(0) \quad
\end{aligned}
$$

This is an example of an implicit flow


False positive
Most IFC languages reject this program

## Outline

Overview of different language-based IFC approaches

- Non Interference
- 4 IFC Languages



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Overview of different language-based IFC approaches

- Non Interference
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## Static Fine-grained IFC

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## Syntax

Labeled Types $\tau::=s^{\ell}$
Simple Types s ::= unit $|\tau \rightarrow \tau| \tau+\tau \mid \tau \times \tau$

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## Static Fine-grained IFC

## Syntax

Labeled Types $\tau::=s^{\ell}$
Simple Types $\mathrm{s}::=$ unit $|\tau \rightarrow \tau| \tau+\tau \mid \tau \times \tau$
Expressions

$$
\mathrm{e}
$$

$$
::=()|x| \lambda x . e \mid e \mathrm{e}
$$

$$
|\langle e, e\rangle| \text { frt }(e) \mid \text { std }(e)
$$

$$
|\operatorname{inl}(e)| \operatorname{inr}(e) \mid \operatorname{case}(e, x . e, x . e)
$$

## Static Fine-grained IFC

## Syntax

Labeled Types $\tau::=s^{\ell}$ Label annotation used in IFC type-sy
Simple Types $\mathrm{s}::=$ unit $|\tau \rightarrow \tau| \tau+\tau \mid \tau \times \tau$
Expressions

$$
\mathrm{e}
$$

$$
::=()|x| \lambda x . e \mid e \mathrm{e}
$$

$$
|\langle e, e\rangle| \text { fit }(e) \mid \text { sud }(e)
$$

| inl(e) | inr(e) | case (e, x.e, x.e)

Values $v::=()|(x . e, \theta)|\langle v, v\rangle|\operatorname{inl}(v)| i n r(v)$
Environments $\theta \in \operatorname{Var}-$ Value

## Static Fine-grained IFC

## Syntax

Labeled Types $\tau::=\mathrm{s}^{\ell}$
Simple Types $\mathrm{s}::=$ unit | $\tau \rightarrow \tau|\tau+\tau| \tau \times \tau$
Expressions

$$
\mathrm{e}
$$

$$
::=()|x| \lambda x . e \mid e \mathrm{e}
$$

$$
|\langle e, e\rangle| \text { fit }(e) \mid \text { sid }(e)
$$

| inl(e) | inr(e) | case(e, x.e, x.e)

Values $v::=()|(x . e, \theta)|\langle v, v\rangle|i n l(v)| i n r(v)$
Environments $\theta \in$ Var $\rightarrow$ Value Function Closure

Dynamic Semantics
e $\downarrow \theta$ v

## Dynamic Semantics

## Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash \mathrm{e}: \tau \quad \text { where } \quad \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var} \rightarrow \text { LTypes }
$$

## Dynamic Semantics

e $\downarrow \theta$ v

Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau \quad \text { where } \quad \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var}-\text { LTypes }
$$

Dynamic Semantics
Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau \quad \text { where } \quad \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var}-\text { LTypes }
$$

Exercise. Prove that the following program is ill-typed: $\Gamma \nvdash$ if $h$ then $l_{1}$ else $l_{2}$ : Booll
with typing environment

$$
\Gamma=\left[\mathrm{h} \leftrightarrow \text { Bool }^{H}, l_{1} \mapsto \text { BoolL , } l_{2} \mapsto \text { BoolL }\right]
$$

Dynamic Semantics
Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau \quad \text { where } \quad \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var}-\text { LTypes }
$$

Exercise. Prove that the following program is ill-typed: $\Gamma \nvdash$ if $h$ then $l_{1}$ else $l_{2}$ : Boole
with typing environment

$$
\Gamma=\left[h \leftrightarrow B o o l H, l_{1} \leftrightarrow \text { Doll , } l_{2} \leftrightarrow \text { RolL }\right]
$$

where $\mathrm{Bool}^{\ell} \triangleq\left(\mathbf{u n i t}^{\llcorner }+\mathbf{u n i t}^{\llcorner }\right)^{\ell}$


Dynamic Semantics
Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau \quad \text { where } \quad \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var}-\text { LTypes }
$$

Exercise. Prove that the following program is ill-typed: $\Gamma \nmid$ if $h$ then $l_{1}$ else $l_{2}: ~ B o o l l$
with typing environment

$$
\Gamma=\left[h \leftrightarrow B o o l H, l_{1} \leftrightarrow \text { RolL , } l_{2} \leftrightarrow \text { RolL }\right]
$$

where $\operatorname{Bool}^{\ell} \triangleq\left(\text { unit }^{L}+\text { unit }^{\mathrm{L}}\right)^{\ell}$
Syntactic if e then $e_{1}$ else $e_{2} \triangleq \operatorname{case}\left(e, \ldots . e_{1}, \ldots . e_{2}\right)$ Sugar

Static Semantics
$\Gamma \vdash \mathrm{e}: \tau \quad$ where $\Gamma \in \operatorname{Var}-$ LTypes

## Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau \quad \text { where } \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var}-\text { LTypes }
$$

## Observations \& Remarks

Elimination rules include security checks

## Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau \quad \text { where } \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var}-\text { LTypes }
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## Observations \& Remarks

Elimination rules include security checks
Avoid implicit leaks through the result

## Static Semantics

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## Observations \& Remarks

Elimination rules include security checks
Avoid implicit leaks through the result

Introduction rules only generate label $\perp$

## Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau \quad \text { where } \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var}-\text { LTypes }
$$

## Observations \& Remarks

Elimination rules include security checks
Avoid implicit leaks through the result

Introduction rules only generate label $\perp\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Can be increased } \\ \text { via subtyping }\end{array}\right.$

## Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash \mathrm{e}: \tau \quad \text { where } \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var} \rightarrow \text { LTypes }
$$

## Observations \& Remarks

| Elimination rules include security checks $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Avoid implicit leak } \\ \text { through the result }\end{array}\right.$ |
| :--- |
| Introduction rules only generate label $\perp\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Can be increased } \\ \text { via subtyping }\end{array}\right.$ |

To state and prove non-interference we also need:

## Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau \quad \text { where } \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var}-\text { LTypes }
$$

## Observations \& Remarks

## Avoid implicit leaks through the result <br> Introduction rules only generate label $\perp\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Can be increased } \\ \text { via subtyping }\end{array}\right.$

To state and prove non-interference we also need:

$$
\vdash v: \tau
$$

## Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau \quad \text { where } \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var}-\text { LTypes }
$$

## Observations \& Remarks

Elimination rules include security checks $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Avoid implicit leaks } \\ \text { through the result }\end{array}\right.$
Introduction rules only generate label $\perp\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Can be increased } \\ \text { via subtyping }\end{array}\right.$

To state and prove non-interference we also need:

$$
\vdash \mathrm{V}: \tau\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Similar to the intro } \\
\text { rules for expressions }
\end{array}\right.
$$

## Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash \mathrm{e}: \tau \quad \text { where } \Gamma \in \operatorname{Var} \rightarrow \text { LTypes }
$$

## Observations \& Remarks

Elimination rules include security checks $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Avoid implicit leaks } \\ \text { through the result }\end{array}\right.$
Introduction rules only generate label $\perp\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Can be increased } \\ \text { via subtyping }\end{array}\right.$

To state and prove non-interference we also need:

Environment and typing

$$
\vdash \mathrm{V}:: \quad \tau\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Similar to the intro } \\
\text { rules for expressions }
\end{array}\right.
$$

## Subtyping Relation

$$
\begin{array}{|c|c:c}
\hline \mathrm{\tau}<: \tau \\
\hline & \ell_{1} \sqsubseteq \ell_{2} \quad \mathrm{~S}_{1}<: \mathrm{S}_{2} \\
\mathrm{~S}_{1} \ell_{1}<: \mathrm{S}_{2} \ell_{2} & \text { [Sub-LType] }
\end{array}
$$

## Subtyping Relation

## $\tau<: \tau$

$$
\frac{\ell_{1} \sqsubseteq \ell_{2} \quad \mathrm{~S}_{1}<: \mathrm{S}_{2}}{\mathrm{~S}_{1} \ell_{1}<: \mathrm{S}_{2} \ell_{2}}
$$

[Sub-LType]

$$
\mathrm{S}<\mathrm{S}
$$

unit <: unit
[Sub-Unit]

## Subtyping Relation

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l}
\hline \tau<: \tau \\
\hline & l_{1} \sqsubseteq l_{2} \quad \mathrm{~s}_{1}<: \mathrm{s}_{2} \\
\mathrm{~s}_{1} \ell_{1}<: \mathrm{s}_{2}^{\ell_{2}} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{|c}
\hline s<: \mathrm{s} \\
\hline \\
\hline \oplus \in\{+, \times\} \frac{\text { unit }<\text { i unit }}{} \begin{array}{l}
\text { [Sub-Unit] } \\
\tau_{1} \oplus \tau_{2}<: \tau_{1}^{\prime} \oplus \tau_{2}^{\prime}
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

## Subtyping Relation



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { s <: s } \\
& \text { unit <: unit } \\
& \text { [SubUnit] } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\oplus \in\{+, x\} \frac{i \in\{1,2\} \quad \tau_{i}<: \tau_{i}{ }^{\prime}}{\tau_{1} \oplus \tau_{2}<: \tau_{1}{ }^{\prime} \oplus \tau_{2}{ }^{\prime}} \quad \text { [Sub-Sum] } \\
\text { [Sub-Pair] }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Structural for sums and pairs }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Subtyping Relation



$$
\begin{aligned}
& s<: s \quad \text { unit }<\text { : unit } \text { [Sub-Unit] } \\
& \oplus \in\{+, \times\} \frac{i \in\{1,2\} \quad \tau_{i}<: \tau_{i}^{\prime}}{\tau_{1} \oplus \tau_{2}<: \tau_{1}^{\prime} \oplus \tau_{2}^{\prime}} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\tau_{1}^{\prime}<: \tau_{1} \quad \tau_{2}<: \tau_{2}^{\prime} \\
\hline \tau_{1} \rightarrow \tau_{2}<: \tau_{1}^{\prime} \rightarrow \tau_{2}^{\prime}
\end{array} \\
& \text { [Sub-Unit] } \\
& \text { [Sub-Sum] } \\
& \text { [Sub-Pair] }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Subtyping Relation



$$
\begin{aligned}
& s<: s \text { unit <: unit [SubUnit] } \\
& \oplus \in\{+, x\} \frac{i \in\{1,2\} \quad \tau_{i}<: \tau_{i}{ }^{\prime}}{\tau_{1} \oplus \tau_{2}<: \tau_{1}^{\prime} \oplus \tau_{2}^{\prime}} \\
& \left.\begin{array}{lll}
\tau_{1}^{\prime}<: \tau_{1} & \tau_{2}<: \tau_{2}^{\prime}
\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{c}
\text { Covariant } \\
\text { in the result }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Subtyping Relation




Exercise. Prove that $\mathrm{Bool}^{\mathrm{H}} \rightarrow$ Bool $^{\mathrm{L}}<$ : $\mathrm{Bool}^{\mathrm{L}} \rightarrow$ Bool $^{\mathrm{H}}$

$$
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline \tau<: \tau \\
\hline \mathrm{s}_{1} \ell_{1}<: \mathrm{s}_{2} \ell_{2} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

[Sub-LType]
$\mathrm{s}<\mathrm{s} \mathrm{s}$
unit <: unit
[Sub-Unit]
$\oplus \in\{+, x\} \frac{i \in\{1,2\} \quad \tau_{i}<: \tau_{i}{ }^{\prime}}{\tau_{1} \oplus \tau_{2}<: \tau_{1} \oplus \tau_{2}^{\prime}}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \tau_{1}^{\prime}<: \tau_{1} \quad \tau_{2}<: \tau_{2}^{\prime} \\
& \hline \tau_{1} \rightarrow \tau_{2}<: \tau_{1}^{\prime} \rightarrow \tau_{2}^{\prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

[Sub-Sum]
[Sub-Pair]
[Sub-Fun]

## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$

For all $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$ types, expressions, and values such that:

$$
x: \tau \vdash e: B o o l{ }^{L}
$$

## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$

For all $\lambda^{\text {SFG }}$ types, expressions, and values such that:


## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$

For all $\lambda^{\text {sFG }}$ types, expressions, and values such that:


## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$

For all $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$ types, expressions, and values such that:

where

## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\text {SFG }}$

For all $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$ types, expressions, and values such that:

where

L is the attacker security level

## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\text {SFG }}$

For all $\lambda^{\text {SFG }}$ types, expressions, and values such that:

where

L is the attacker security level
$\tau$ is not observable by the attacker:

## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\text {SFG }}$

For all $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$ types, expressions, and values such that:


Public output
where

L is the attacker security level
$\tau$ is not observable by the attacker:

$$
\mathbf{\tau}=\mathrm{s}^{\ell} \text { such that } \ell \nsubseteq \mathrm{L}
$$

## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$

For all $\lambda^{\text {SFG }}$ types, expressions, and values such that:

$$
x: \tau \vdash e: B o o l{ }^{L}
$$

## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$

For all $\lambda^{\text {sFG }}$ types, expressions, and values such that:

$$
\begin{aligned}
x & : \tau \vdash e: B o o l \\
v_{1} & : \tau \\
v_{2} & : \tau
\end{aligned}
$$

## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$

For all $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$ types, expressions, and values such that:


## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$

For all $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$ types, expressions, and values such that:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x: \tau \vdash e: B o o l^{L} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Any } 2 \text { secret } \\
\text { input values } \\
\mathrm{v}_{1}: ~ \\
\mathrm{v}_{2}: ~ \\
\hline
\end{array} \\
& \text { If } \\
& \text { e } \downarrow\left[x \mapsto V_{1}\right] v \\
& \text { e } \downarrow\left[x \mapsto V_{2}\right] v^{\prime} \\
& \text { \} }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$

For all $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$ types, expressions, and values such that:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x: \tau \vdash e: B o o l^{L} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Any } 2 \text { secret } \\
\text { input values } \\
\mathrm{v}_{1}
\end{array} \longrightarrow \mathrm{v}_{2}: \tau \\
\hline
\end{array} \\
& \text { If } \left.\begin{array}{lll}
\mathrm{e} & \Downarrow[\mathrm{x} \leftrightarrow & \left.v_{1}\right] \\
& \mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{e} & {\left[\mathrm{x} \mapsto \mathrm{v}_{2}\right]} & v^{\prime}
\end{array}\right\} \quad \text { then } \quad v=v^{\prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$

For all $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$ types, expressions, and values such that:


## Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$

For all $\lambda^{\mathbf{S F G}}$ types, expressions, and values such that:

$$
x: \tau \vdash e: B o o l^{L}
$$

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Any } 2 \text { secret } \\ & \text { input values }\end{aligned} \zeta \mathrm{v}_{1}: \begin{gathered} \\ \mathrm{v}_{2}\end{gathered}$

"Public outputs do not depend on secret inputs"

## Proof Technique

(1) Define a logical relation for programs giving equal public outputs

## Proof Technique

(1) Define a logical relation for programs giving equal public outputs

$$
\mathbf{E} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{1} \mathbb{L}^{\perp}=\left\{\left(\left(\mathrm{e}_{1}, \theta_{1}\right),\left(\mathrm{e}_{2}, \theta_{2}\right)\right) \mid\right.
$$

## Proof Technique

1 Define a logical relation for programs giving equal public outputs

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{E} \mathbb{\tau} \mathbb{\rrbracket}^{\llcorner }=\{ & \left(\left(e_{1}, \theta_{1}\right),\left(e_{2}, \theta_{2}\right)\right) \mid \\
& \left.e_{1} \downarrow \theta_{1} v_{1} \wedge e_{2} \downarrow \theta_{2} v_{2} \Longrightarrow\left(v_{1}, v_{2}\right) \in \mathbf{V} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{1}^{\llcorner }\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Proof Technique

(1) Define a logical relation for programs giving equal public outputs

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{E} \mathbb{\tau} \mathbb{1}^{\llcorner }= & \left\{\left(\left(e_{1}, \theta_{1}\right),\left(e_{2}, \theta_{2}\right)\right) \mid \quad \text { Equivalent values at level } \mathrm{L}\right. \\
& \left.\mathrm{e}_{1} \downarrow \theta_{1} \mathrm{v}_{1} \wedge \mathrm{e}_{2} \Downarrow \theta_{2} \mathrm{v}_{2} \Longrightarrow\left(\mathrm{v}_{1}, \mathrm{v}_{2}\right) \in \mathbb{V} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{1}^{L}\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Proof Technique

(1) Define a logical relation for programs giving equal public outputs

$$
\begin{array}{rlrl}
\mathbf{E} \mathbb{\tau} \mathbb{1}^{L}= & \left\{\left(\left(e_{1}, \theta_{1}\right),\left(e_{2}, \theta_{2}\right)\right) \mid\right. & \text { Equivalent values at level } L \\
& \left.\mathrm{e}_{1} \downarrow \theta_{1} \mathrm{v}_{1} \wedge \mathrm{e}_{2} \downarrow \theta_{2} \mathrm{v}_{2} \Longrightarrow\left(\mathrm{v}_{1}, \mathrm{v}_{2}\right) \in \mathbb{V} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{1}^{L}\right\}
\end{array}
$$

(2)

Prove the fundamental theorem of logical relations

## Proof Technique

(1) Define a logical relation for programs giving equal public outputs

$$
\begin{array}{rlrl}
\mathbf{E} \mathbb{\tau} \mathbb{1}^{L}= & \left\{\left(\left(e_{1}, \theta_{1}\right),\left(e_{2}, \theta_{2}\right)\right) \mid\right. & \text { Equivalent values at level } L \\
& \left.\mathrm{e}_{1} \downarrow \theta_{1} \mathrm{v}_{1} \wedge \mathrm{e}_{2} \downarrow \theta_{2} \mathrm{v}_{2} \Longrightarrow\left(\mathrm{v}_{1}, \mathrm{v}_{2}\right) \in \mathbb{V} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{1}^{L}\right\}
\end{array}
$$

(2)

Prove the fundamental theorem of logical relations

$$
\text { If } \Gamma \vdash \mathrm{e}: \tau \text { then }
$$

## Proof Technique

(1) Define a logical relation for programs giving equal public outputs

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{E} \mathbb{\tau} \mathbb{1}^{\llcorner }= & \left\{\left(\left(e_{1}, \theta_{1}\right),\left(e_{2}, \theta_{2}\right)\right) \mid \quad \text { Equivalent values at level } \mathrm{L}\right. \\
& \left.\mathrm{e}_{1} \downarrow \theta_{1} \mathrm{v}_{1} \wedge \mathrm{e}_{2} \downarrow \theta_{2} \mathrm{v}_{2} \Longrightarrow\left(\mathrm{v}_{1}, \mathrm{v}_{2}\right) \in \mathbf{V} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{1}^{L}\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Prove the fundamental theorem of logical relations

$$
\text { If } \Gamma \vdash \mathrm{e}: \tau \text { then }
$$

$\forall\left(\theta_{1}, \theta_{2}\right) \in I \llbracket \Gamma \mathbb{1}^{\llcorner } \Longrightarrow\left(\left(e, \theta_{1}\right),\left(e, \theta_{2}\right)\right) \in E \llbracket \tau \rrbracket^{\llcorner }$

## Proof Technique

(1) Define a logical relation for programs giving equal public outputs

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{E} \mathbb{\tau} \mathbb{1}^{L}= & \left\{\left(\left(e_{1}, \theta_{1}\right),\left(e_{2}, \theta_{2}\right)\right) \mid \quad \text { Equivalent values at level } \mathrm{L}\right. \\
& \left.\mathrm{e}_{1} \downarrow \theta_{1} \mathrm{v}_{1} \wedge \mathrm{e}_{2} \downarrow \theta_{2} \mathrm{v}_{2} \Longrightarrow\left(\mathrm{v}_{1}, \mathrm{v}_{2}\right) \in \mathbf{V} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{1}^{L}\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

(2)

Prove the fundamental theorem of logical relations

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { If } \Gamma \vdash \mathrm{e}: \mathbf{\tau} \text { then } \\
& \forall\left(\theta_{1}, \theta_{2}\right) \in \mathbb{I} \Gamma \mathbb{\rrbracket}^{\llcorner } \Longrightarrow\left(\left(e, \theta_{1}\right),\left(e, \theta_{2}\right)\right) \in \mathbb{E} \tau \mathbb{\rrbracket} \\
& \text { Equivalent input envy at L }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Proof Technique

(1) Define a logical relation for programs giving equal public outputs

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{E} \mathbb{\tau} \mathbb{1}^{\llcorner }=\{ & \left(\left(e_{1}, \theta_{1}\right),\left(e_{2}, \theta_{2}\right)\right) \mid \quad \text { Equivalent values at level } L \\
& \left.e_{1} \downarrow \theta_{1} \mathrm{v}_{1} \wedge \mathrm{e}_{2} \downarrow \theta_{2} \mathrm{v}_{2} \Longrightarrow\left(\mathrm{v}_{1}, \mathrm{v}_{2}\right) \in \mathbf{V} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{1}^{L}\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

Prove the fundamental theorem of logical relations

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { If } \Gamma \vdash \mathrm{e}: \tau \text { then } \\
\forall\left(\theta_{1}, \theta_{2}\right) \in \mathbb{I} \llbracket \mathbb{1}^{\llcorner } \Longrightarrow\left(\left(\mathrm{e}, \theta_{1}\right),\left(\mathrm{e}, \theta_{2}\right)\right) \in E \mathbb{\llbracket} \tau \mathbb{1}^{\llcorner }
\end{gathered}
$$

Equivalent input ens at L

## $\lambda$ SFG with References

Syntax with references
Simple Types $\quad \mathrm{s}::=\cdots|\operatorname{Ref} \tau| \tau \xrightarrow{\ell} \tau$

## $\lambda$ SFG with References



## $\lambda$ SFG with References



## $\lambda$ SFG with References



## $\lambda$ SFG with References



## $\lambda$ SFG with References



## $\lambda$ SFG with References



Simple Types

## Syntax with references

Keep tracks of side-effects

Expressions
e ::= ... | new e | !e | e := e
Values $\quad$ v :: = $\cdots$ | $n$ Address in store
Store $\Sigma$

> Dynamic Semantics
> $\langle\Sigma, e\rangle \Downarrow \theta\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, v\right\rangle$

## $\lambda$ SFG with References



Simple Types

## Syntax with references

Keep tracks of side-effects

Expressions
e ::= ... | new e | !e | e := e
Values $\quad \mathrm{y}::=\cdots \mid \mathrm{n}$ Address in store
Store $\Sigma$

> Dynamic Semantics
> $\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \Downarrow \theta\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, v\right\rangle$ Standard

$$
\Gamma \vdash_{p c} e: \tau
$$

## Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash_{p c} e: \tau
$$

"Program Counter" label

## Static Semantics

$$
\Gamma \vdash_{p c} e: \tau
$$

"Program Counter" label

The pc label is a lower bound on the write effects of the program e

## Static Semantics



The pc label is a lower bound on the write effects of the program e

## Static Semantics



The pc label is a lower bound on the write effects of the program e

## Static Semantics

"Program Counter" label


Program e cannot create and write references labeled below the pc

Eliminate implicit leaks through the store

The pc label is a lower bound on the write effects of the program e

Exercise. Prove that the following program is ill-typed:
$\Gamma \psi_{\mathrm{L}}$ if h then $\mathrm{l}:=$ true else () : unit ${ }^{H}$

## Static Semantics

"Program Counter" label Program e cannot create and write references labeled below the pc Eliminate implicit leaks through the store

The pc label is a lower bound on the write effects of the program e

Exercise. Prove that the following program is ill-typed:

$$
\Gamma \forall_{\mathrm{L}} \text { if } \mathrm{h} \text { then } l:=\text { true else }() \text { : unit }{ }^{H}
$$

with typing environment

$$
\Gamma=\left[h \mapsto B o o l H, l \mapsto(\operatorname{Ref} B o o l L)^{L}\right]
$$

## Subtyping Relation

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l}
\hline \mathrm{S}<: \mathrm{s} \\
\hline & \frac{\tau_{1}^{\prime}<: \tau_{1}}{} \quad \tau_{2}<: \tau_{2}^{\prime} \quad \begin{array}{l}
\ell^{\prime} \sqsubseteq \ell \\
\tau_{1}
\end{array} \begin{array}{l}
\ell \\
\\
\end{array} \tau_{2}<: \tau_{1}^{\prime} \xrightarrow{\ell^{\prime}} \tau_{2}^{\prime}
\end{array} \text { [Sub-Fun] }
$$

## Subtyping Relation

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{r}
\tau_{1}^{\prime}<: \tau_{1} \quad \tau_{2}<: \tau_{2}^{\prime} \quad \ell^{\prime} \sqsubseteq \ell \\
\tau_{1} \xrightarrow{\ell} \tau_{2}<: \tau_{1}^{\prime} \xrightarrow{\ell^{\prime}} \tau_{2}^{\prime}
\end{array} \\
& \text { [Sub-Fun] }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Subtyping Relation



References?

## Subtyping Relation



## Subtyping Relation



## Subtyping Relation



## Subtyping Relation



## Exercise

Find a well-typed program that leaks if we consider references covariant:
Covariant

$$
\tau<: \tau^{\prime}
$$

$$
\operatorname{Ref} \tau<: \operatorname{Ref} \tau^{\prime}
$$

Find a well-typed program that leaks if we consider references contravariant:


## Soundness issues!



## Soundness issues!



## Soundness issues!



Ref BoolL canbe
written as Ref BoolH
let h_ref = l_ref in
h_ref := h
!l_ref

## Soundness issues!



## Soundness issues!



| $\tau^{\prime}$ |
| :---: |
| $\operatorname{Ref} \tau<: \operatorname{Ref} \tau^{\prime}$ |

$\xrightarrow{-}$
Ref BoolL canbe written as Ref Bool ${ }^{H}$
let h_ref = l_ref in
h_ref := h
!l_ref
let l_ref = h_ref in !l_ref

## Soundness issues!



ـ
Ref RolL can be written as Ref BootH

Contravariant

$$
\tau^{\prime}<: \tau
$$

$$
\operatorname{Ref} \tau<: \operatorname{Ref} \tau^{\prime}
$$

$\Lambda$
Ref Mol ${ }^{H}$ can be read as Ref Boole
let l_ref = h_ref in !l_ref

Well-typed but leak!


References are input (read) and output (write) channels!

## Invariant



## Soundness Proof

Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\text {SFG }}$ with higher-order state

## Soundness Proof

The store can contain references

Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\text {SFG }}$ with higher-order state

## Soundness Proof

The store can contain references

Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\text {SFG }}$ with higher-order state

Step-indexed Kripke logical relation

## Soundness Proof

The store can contain references

Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\text {SFG }}$ with higher-order state

Avoid circular reasoning


Step-indexed Kripke logical relation

## Soundness Proof

The store can contain references

Non-Interference for $\lambda^{\text {SFG }}$ with higher-order state

Avoid circular reasoning


## Step-indexed Kripke logical relation

See "On the Expressiveness and Semantics of Information Flow Types" by Rajani and Garg

## Outline

Overview of different language-based IFC approaches

- Non Interference
- 4 IFC Languages



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Overview of different language-based IFC approaches

- Non Interference
- 4 IFC Languages



## Dynamic Fine-Grained IFC

Enforce dynamic security policies


## Dynamic Fine-Grained IFC

Enforce dynamic security policies


Possibly unknown statically

## Dynamic Fine-Grained IFC

Enforce dynamic security policies


## Dynamic Fine-Grained IFC

Enforce dynamic security policies


Label Introspection


## Dynamic Fine-Grained IFC

Enforce dynamic security policies


## Dynamic Fine-grained IFC

入DFG Syntax
Types $\tau::=$ unit $|\tau \rightarrow \tau| \tau+\tau|\tau \times \tau|$ Label

## Dynamic Fine-grained IFC

Syntax
New!
Types $\tau::=$ unit $|\tau \rightarrow \tau| \tau+\tau \mid \tau \times \tau$ | Label

Dynamic Fine-grained IFC


## Dynamic Fine-grained IFC

Syntax
Types $\tau::=$ unit $|\tau \rightarrow \tau| \tau+\tau|\tau \times \tau|$ Label
Labeled Values $v::=r^{\ell}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Raw value at security level } \ell\end{array}\right.$

Dynamic Fine-grained IFC


Syntax
Types $\tau::=$ unit $|\tau \rightarrow \tau| \tau+\tau|\tau \times \tau|$ Label
Labeled Values v ::= rl
Raw value at security level $\ell$
Raw Values $r::=()|(x . e, \theta)|\langle v, v\rangle$
| inl(v) | inr(v) | $\ell$
Environments $\quad \theta \in \operatorname{Var}$ - LValue

## Dynamic Fine-grained IFC

1006


Labeled Values $\quad$ v :: $=r^{\ell}$ Raw value at security level $\ell$
Raw Values r ::=()|(x.e , $\theta$ ) | $\langle\mathrm{v}, \mathrm{v}\rangle$

$$
|\operatorname{inl}(v)| \operatorname{inr}(v) \mid \ell\{\text { Runtime labels }
$$

Environments $\theta \in$ Var - Value

## Dynamic Fine-grained IFC

(106e)

> Syntax
> Types $\tau::=$ unit $|\tau \rightarrow \tau| \tau+\tau|\tau \times \tau|$ Label

Labeled Values $v::=r \ell\{$ Raw value at security level $\ell$
Raw Values $\mathrm{r}::=()|(x . e, \theta)|\langle v, v\rangle$

$$
|\operatorname{inl}(v)| \operatorname{inr}(v) \mid \ell\{\text { Runtime labels }
$$

Environments $\theta \in$ Var $\rightarrow$ Value

Expressions e ::= ... | labelOf(e) | getPC | e $\sqsubseteq$ ? e

## Dynamic Fine-grained IFC

Syntax
New!
Types $\tau::=$ unit $|\tau \rightarrow \tau| \tau+\tau|\tau \times \tau|$ Label
Labeled Values $v::=r \ell\{$ Raw value at security level $\ell$
Raw Values $\mathrm{r}::=(\mathrm{l}|(\mathrm{x} . \mathrm{e}, \theta)|\langle\mathrm{v}, \mathrm{v}\rangle$

$$
|\operatorname{inl}(v)| \operatorname{inr}(v) \mid \ell\{\text { Runtime labels }
$$

Environments $\theta \in$ Var $\rightarrow$ Value

```
Label Introspection
```

Expressions e ::= ... | labelOf(e) | getPC | e $\sqsubseteq$ ? e

## Semantics

Static

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau
$$

## Semantics

Standard: no security checks!

## Static <br> $\Gamma \vdash e: \tau$

## Semantics

## Static

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau
$$

Dynamic

$\mathrm{e} \stackrel{\Downarrow}{\mathrm{pc}} \stackrel{\theta}{ } \mathrm{v}$

## Semantics



## Semantics



## Semantics

## Static

Standard: no security checks!

$$
\Gamma \vdash e: \tau
$$

## Security Monitor

## Dynamic <br> e $\Downarrow_{\text {pc }}^{\theta} v$

Program Counter

The monitor propagates labels from inputs to outputs

## Label Propagation

The semantics tracks control-flow dependencies with the program counter label.

$\theta=\left[X \mapsto\right.$ true $^{H}, y \mapsto$ true $^{L}, \quad z \mapsto$ false $\left.^{L}\right]$

## Label Propagation

The semantics tracks control-flow dependencies with the program counter label.

$\theta=\left[X \mapsto\right.$ true $^{H}, y \mapsto$ true $^{L}, \quad z \mapsto$ false $\left.^{L}\right]$

## Label Propagation

## The semantics tracks control-flow dependencies

 with the program counter label.
$\theta=\left[x \mapsto\right.$ true $^{H}, y \mapsto$ true $^{\mathrm{L}}, \quad z \mapsto$ false $\left.^{L}\right]$

## Label Propagation

The semantics tracks control-flow dependencies with the program counter label.


Control flow depends on data labeled with $\mathbf{H}$
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Dynamic Semantics e $\downarrow{ }_{\text {pc }}^{\theta} v$

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## Observations

Introduction rules label the result with the program counter

Elimination rules taint the result with the intermediate value

Dynamic Semantics e $\downarrow \underset{p c}{\theta} v$

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Introduction rules label the result with the program counter

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Invariant
If $\mathrm{e} \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta} \mathrm{r}^{\ell}$ then $\mathrm{pc} \subseteq \ell$

## Label Introspection

## labelOf $(\mathrm{e}) \stackrel{\psi_{\mathrm{pc}}}{\theta}$

# Label Introspection 

$$
\mathrm{e} \stackrel{\psi_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}}{\theta} \quad \mathrm{r}^{\ell}
$$

## labelof(e) $\Downarrow_{\text {pc }}^{\theta}$

## Label Introspection

$$
\mathrm{e} \stackrel{\Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}}{\theta} \quad \mathrm{r}^{\ell}
$$

## labelOf(e) $\Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta} \ell$

## Label Introspection



## Label Introspection

$\mathrm{e} \quad \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta} \mathrm{r} \ell$
labelof(e) $\Downarrow_{p c}{ }^{\theta} \ell^{\ell}$

## Label Introspection


labelof(e) $\Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta} \ell^{\ell}$

## Label Introspection


labelof(e) $\Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta} \ell^{\ell}$
$\boldsymbol{\operatorname { g e t } P C} \stackrel{\Downarrow}{\mathrm{pc}} \quad \mathrm{pc} \mathrm{c}^{\mathrm{pc}}$

## $\lambda$ DFG with References

Syntax with references
Simple Types $\tau$ ::= ... | Ref $\tau$

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Values $\quad$ v $::=\cdots \mid n_{\ell}$ Reference to data labeled $\ell$

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Simple Types

Values $\quad$ v $::=\cdots \left\lvert\, n_{\ell}$| Reference to data labeled $\ell$ |
| ---: | :--- |\right.

Expressions e ::= ... | new e | !e | e := e
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Store $\Sigma \in(\ell:$ Label $) \rightarrow$ Memory $\ell$
Memory $\ell$ M ::= [] | r : M

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## Syntax with references

The store is partitioned by label
(XDGG Dynamic Semantics

$$
\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}) \|_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left(\Sigma^{\prime}, v\right)
$$

$\langle\Sigma$, new e $\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime \prime},\left(\mathrm{n}_{\ell}\right)^{\mathrm{pc}}\right\rangle$
[ New ]

Dynamic Semantics

|  | $\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{v}\right\rangle$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \psi_{\mathrm{pc}} \hat{\mathrm{p}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{r}^{\ell}\right\rangle$ |  |
| $\left\langle\Sigma\right.$, new e ${ }^{\text {c }} \downarrow_{\text {pc }}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime \prime},\left(n_{\ell}\right)^{p c}\right\rangle$ |  |

Dynamic Semantics

|  | $\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{v}\right\rangle$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Allocate in memory } \ell \\ & \langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{r}^{\ell}\right\rangle \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\left\langle\Sigma\right.$, new e ${ }^{\text {c }} \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}{ }^{\prime},\left(\mathrm{n}_{\ell}\right)^{\mathrm{pc}}\right\rangle$ | $)[\mathrm{New}]$ |

Dynamic Semantics

|  | $\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{v}\right\rangle$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Allocate in memory } \ell \\ & \langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{r}^{\ell}\right\rangle \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{n}=\left\|\Sigma^{\prime}(\ell)\right\|$ |  |
|  |  |

Dynamic Semantics


Dynamic Semantics


Dynamic Semantics

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allocate in memory $\ell$ |  |  |
| $\sqrt{\text { Fresh Address }}\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{r}^{\ell}\right\rangle$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |

(DG $\quad$ Dynamic Semantics

$$
(\Sigma, \mathrm{e}) \|_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left(\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{v}\right)
$$

[ Read ]

$$
\langle\Sigma,!e\rangle \stackrel{\Downarrow}{\mathrm{pc}} \boldsymbol{\theta}
$$

Dynamic Semantics

| $\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime},\left(\mathrm{n}_{\ell}\right)^{\ell^{\prime}}\right\rangle$ | $\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{v}\right\rangle$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| $\langle\Sigma,!e\rangle \downarrow_{\text {pc }}^{\theta}$ |  |

## Dynamic Semantics

$$
\langle\Sigma, e\rangle \psi_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left(\Sigma^{\prime}, v\right\rangle
$$

Protects the "identity" of the ref
$\langle\Sigma, e\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime},\left(n_{\ell}\right)^{\ell^{\prime}}\right\rangle$
[ Read ]

$$
\langle\Sigma,!e\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}
$$

Dynamic Semantics

$$
\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{v}\right\rangle
$$

$$
\frac{\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime},(\mathrm{n} \ell)^{\ell^{\prime}}\right\rangle \Sigma^{\prime}(\ell)[\mathrm{n}]=r}{\langle\Sigma,!\mathrm{e}\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}}
$$

Dynamic Semantics


$$
\langle\Sigma, e\rangle \psi_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left(\Sigma^{\prime}, v\right\rangle
$$

Protects the "identity" of the ref

$$
\langle\Sigma, e\rangle \psi_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime},\left(\mathrm{n}_{\ell}\right)^{\ell^{\prime}}\right\rangle \quad \Sigma^{\prime}(\ell)[\mathrm{n}]=r
$$

$$
\langle\Sigma,!e\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{r}^{\ell} \sqcup \ell^{\prime}\right\rangle
$$

Tainted with original label + identity of the ref
(才DGG Dynamic Semantics

$$
(\Sigma, \mathrm{e}) \|_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left(\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{v}\right)
$$

[ Write ]

$$
\left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}:=\mathrm{e}_{2}\right\rangle \stackrel{\downarrow}{\mathrm{pc}}
$$

Dynamic Semantics

$$
\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{v}\right\rangle
$$

$$
\left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}\right\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime},\left(\mathrm{n}_{\ell}\right)^{\ell_{1}}\right\rangle
$$

[ Write ]

$$
\left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}:=\mathrm{e}_{2}\right\rangle \stackrel{\downarrow}{\mathrm{pc}}{ }^{\theta}
$$

Dynamic Semantics

$$
\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{v}\right\rangle
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}\right\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime},\left(\mathrm{n}_{\ell}\right)^{\ell_{1}}\right\rangle \\
\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{e}_{2}\right\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{r}^{\ell_{2}}\right\rangle
\end{aligned}
$$

[ Write ]

$$
\left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}:=\mathrm{e}_{2}\right\rangle \stackrel{\downarrow}{\mathrm{pc}}{ }^{\theta}
$$

## Dynamic Semantics

$$
\begin{array}{cc|}
\left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}\right\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime},\left(\mathrm{n}_{\ell}\right)^{\ell_{1}}\right\rangle & \ell_{1} \subseteq \ell \\
\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{e}_{2}\right\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{r}^{\ell_{2}}\right\rangle & \ell_{2} \subseteq \ell
\end{array}
$$

$$
\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{v}\right\rangle
$$

$$
\left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}:=\mathrm{e}_{2}\right\rangle \stackrel{\psi}{\mathrm{p} C}
$$

## Dynamic Semantics

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}\right\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime},\left(\mathrm{n}_{\ell}\right)^{\ell_{1}}\right\rangle & \ell_{1} \sqsubseteq \ell \\
\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{e}_{2}\right\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, r^{\ell_{2}}\right\rangle & \ell_{2} \sqsubseteq \ell
\end{array}
$$

$$
\langle\Sigma, e\rangle \psi_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left(\Sigma^{\prime}, v\right\rangle
$$

[ Write ]

$$
\left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}:=\mathrm{e}_{2}\right\rangle \stackrel{{ }_{\mathrm{pc}}}{\theta}
$$

$\ell_{1} \subseteq \ell$
The decision of writing this reference must not depend on data above the label of the reference

## Dynamic Semantics

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}\right\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime},\left(\mathrm{n}_{\ell}\right)^{\ell_{1}}\right\rangle & \ell_{1} \sqsubseteq \ell \\
\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{e}_{2}\right\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, \mathrm{r}^{\ell_{2}}\right\rangle & \ell_{2} \sqsubseteq \ell
\end{array}
$$

$$
\langle\Sigma, e\rangle \psi_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left(\Sigma^{\prime}, v\right\rangle
$$

[Write ]

$$
\left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}:=\mathrm{e}_{2}\right\rangle \stackrel{{ }_{\mathrm{pc}}}{\theta}
$$

$\ell_{1} \subseteq \ell$
The decision of writing this reference must not depend on data above the label of the reference
$\ell_{2} \subseteq \ell$ Must not write data above the label of the reference

## Dynamic Semantics

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \langle\Sigma, e\rangle \psi_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, v\right\rangle \\
& \left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}\right\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime},\left(\mathrm{n}_{\ell}\right)^{\ell_{1}}\right\rangle \quad \ell_{1} \subseteq \ell \ell \text { Security Checks } \\
& \left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, e_{2}\right\rangle \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime}, r^{\ell_{2}}\right\rangle \\
& \ell_{2} \subseteq \ell \\
& \Sigma^{\prime \prime \prime}=\Sigma^{\prime \prime}\left[\ell \mapsto \Sigma^{\prime \prime}(\ell)[n \mapsto r]\right]\{\text { Update store } \\
& \left\langle\Sigma, \mathrm{e}_{1}:=\mathrm{e}_{2}\right\rangle \psi_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta}\left\langle\Sigma^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime},()^{\mathrm{pc}}\right\rangle
\end{aligned}
$$

$\ell_{1} \subseteq \ell$
The decision of writing this reference must not depend on data above the label of the reference
$\ell_{2} \subseteq \ell$ Must not write data above the label of the reference

## Proof Technique

(1) Define the low-equivalence relation

$$
\mathrm{V}_{1} \approx_{\mathrm{L}}^{\mathbf{\tau}} \mathrm{V}_{2}
$$

## Proof Technique

$\mathrm{V}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{2}$ are indistinguishable at security level L
(1) Define the low-equivalence relation

$$
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## Proof Technique

$\mathrm{V}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{2}$ are indistinguishable at security level L
(1) Define the low-equivalence relation

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$$

(2) Prove that the semantics preserves the relation:

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\theta_{1} \approx \theta_{2} \\
c_{1} \approx c_{2}
\end{array}\right\}
$$

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$$

(2) Prove that the semantics preserves the relation:

$$
\left.\left.\begin{array}{l}
\theta_{1} \approx \theta_{2} \\
c_{1} \approx c_{2}
\end{array}\right\} \quad \text { if } \begin{array}{lll}
c_{1} \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta_{1}} & \mathrm{c}_{1}^{\prime} \\
& c_{2} \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta_{2}} & \mathrm{c}_{2}^{\prime}
\end{array}\right\}
$$

## Proof Technique

## $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{2}$ are indistinguishable at security level L

(1) Define the low-equivalence relation

$$
\mathrm{V}_{1} \approx \mathrm{\tau} \mathrm{~V}_{2}
$$

(2) Prove that the semantics preserves the relation:

$$
\left.\left.\begin{array}{l}
\theta_{1} \approx \theta_{2} \\
\mathrm{c}_{1} \approx \mathrm{c}_{2}
\end{array}\right\} \quad \text { if } \begin{array}{lll}
\mathrm{c}_{1} \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta_{1}} & \mathrm{c}_{1}^{\prime} \\
\mathrm{c}_{2} \Downarrow_{\mathrm{pc}}^{\theta_{2}} & \mathrm{c}_{2}^{\prime}
\end{array}\right\} \quad \text { then } \quad \mathrm{c}_{1}^{\prime} \approx \mathrm{c}_{2}^{\prime}
$$

## Proof Technique

## $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{2}$ are indistinguishable at security level L

(1) Define the low-equivalence relation

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\mathrm{V}_{1} \approx{ }^{\mathbf{T}} \mathrm{V}_{2}
$$

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\left.\left.\begin{array}{l}
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\end{array}\right\} \quad \text { then } \quad \mathrm{c}_{1}^{\prime} \approx \mathrm{c}_{2}^{\prime}
$$

## Outline

Overview of different language-based IFC approaches

- Non Interference
- 4 IFC Languages



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## Outline

Overview of different language-based IFC approaches

- Non Interference $\square$
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|  | Static | Dynamic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fine-grained | $\lambda \mathbf{S F G}$ | $\lambda \mathbf{D F G}$ |
| Coarse-grained | $\lambda \mathbf{S C G}$ | $\lambda \mathbf{D C G}$ |

## 

## Introduction and Surveys

Language-based information-flow security

| Different Variants of <br> Non-Interference |
| :---: |
| A Perspective on Information-Flow Control <br> Daniel Hedin and Andrei Sabelfeld |

Dynamic vs Static IFC
From dynamic to static and back:
Riding the roller coaster of information-flow control research Andrei Sabelfeld and Alejandro Russo

## Fine-Grained IFC

## Static

On the Expressiveness and Semantics of Information Flow Types Vineet Rajani and Deepak Garg

Efficient purely dynamic information flow analysis Thomas H. Austin and Cormac Flanagan

Hybrid
Type-Driven Gradual Security with References Matías Toro, Ronald Garcia, Éric Tanter

## Coarse-Grained IFC

## Static

MAC, A Verified Static Information-Flow Control Library Marco Vassena, Alejandro Russo, Pablo Buiras, Lucas Waye

Flexible Dynamic Information Flow Control in Presence of Exceptions Deian Stefan, Alejandro Russo, John Mitchell, and David Mazières Pablo Buiras, Dimitrios Vytiniotis, and Alejandro Russo

## Covert Channels

Addressing Covert Termination and Timing Channels in Concurrent Information Flow Systems
Deian Stefan, Alejandro Russo, Pablo Buiras, Amit Levy, John C. Mitchell, and David Mazières

## Securing Concurrent Lazy Programs Against Information Leakage Marco Vassena, Joachim Breitner and Alejandro Russo

Foundations for Parallel Information Flow Control Runtime Systems Marco Vassena, Gary Soeller, Peter Amidon, Matthew Chan, and Deian Stefan

From trash to treasure: timing-sensitive garbage collection Mathias V. Pedersen and Aslan Askarov

A Library For Removing Cache-based Attacks in Concurrent Information Flow Systems
Pablo Buiras, Deian Stefan, Amit Levy, Alejandro Russo, and David Mazières

# Declassification and Endorsement 

## Declassification: Dimensions and principles <br> Andrei Sabelfeld and David Sands

A Semantic Framework for Declassification and Endorsement Aslan Askarov and Andrew C. Myers

Nonmalleable Information Flow Control Ethan Cecchetti, Andrew C. Myers, Owen Arden

