

# Local perspective of mixing - a CSP approach

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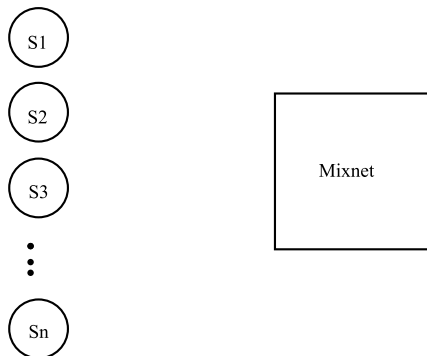
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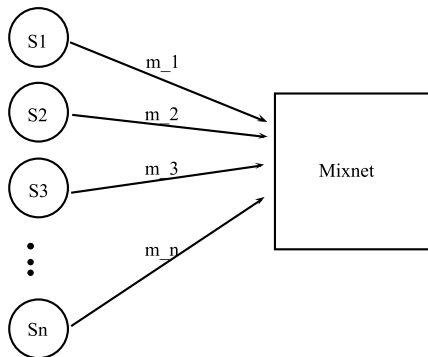
- 1 Mixnets
- 2 Assumptions
- 3 Algorithms
- 4 CSP
- 5 Problems and future work
- 6 Questions

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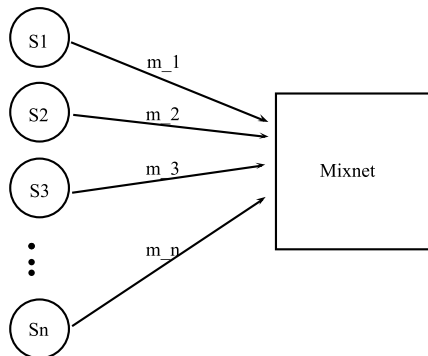
- cryptographic protocol
- hides (unlink) the correspondence between its inputs and outputs
- consists of mix servers
- Chaum, 1981



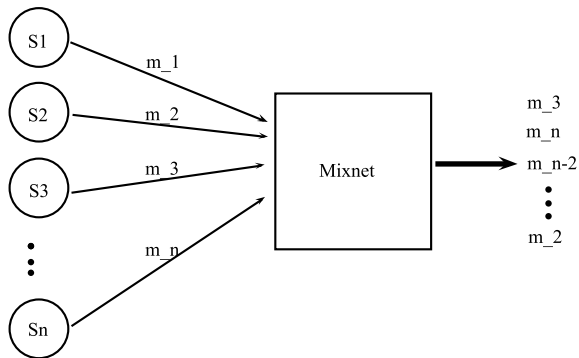
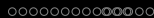
- Sender  $S_i, 1 < i < n$



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- $S_i$  sends  $m_i$



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- $S_i$  sends  $m_i$
- Mixnet operates



- Sender  $S_i, 1 < i < n$
- $S_i$  sends  $m_i$
- Mixnet operates
- Outputs in random order



- RFID tags
- anonymous web browsing
- mainly in e-voting

- Prêt à Voter
- Helios
- Civitas
- ...

# Chaumian Mixnets

- untraceable mail system - 1981
- layers of encryptions - onion
- ciphertext proportional to the number of mix servers
- $c = E_{PK_1}(E_{PK_2} \dots E_{PK_{n-1}}(E_{PK_n}(m) \dots))$
- ciphertext  $c$  is delivered to the first mix server
- each mix server peels off the outer layer
- $m = D_{SK_n}(D_{SK_{n-1}} \dots D_{SK_2}(D_{SK_1}(c) \dots))$

# Re-encryption Mixnets

- Park et al., 1993
- ciphertext's size irrelevant to the number of servers
- two variations
  - decryption at the end of the process (threshold)
  - partial decryption

- parallel Mixnet
- hybrid Mixnets

- global perspective of mixing
- when a server is found dishonest then it is either excluded or replaced
- no more information is given: how? who? when?
- a third party is involved - time consuming

- local perspective - how each mix server behaves
- output the final result without delay
- eliminate the existence of a third party

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## Algorithm:

- unique
- unambiguous
- accurate
- run by each server

# WBB

- secure and trusted
- public - anyone can read from it
- only servers can post on it
- communication channels are secure (read and post)
- gives accurate record of what is posted

# Servers

- know their positions in the Mixnet
- same potential view to the WBB
- active during the process
- can perform the basic cryptographic operations



# Other

- do not model the underlying cryptography
- proofs and ciphertexts as an entity
- no network traffic manipulation
- return proofs and verdicts in a timely fashion

## Mixing and Checking

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## Algorithm 1 Mixserver

---

```
1: if  $i == j$  then  
2:   Mixing( $i, j$ )  
3: else  
4:   Checking( $i, j$ )  
5: end if
```

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# Mixing( $i,j$ )

- $i$  looking for latest server  $j$  with “good” proofs
- $i$  operates on  $j$ 's ciphertexts
- $i$  posts its proofs and verdicts on the WBB
- $i$  claims its proofs as “good”
- update the last server with “good” proofs

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## Algorithm 2 Mixing

---

```
1: if  $i == 1$  then
2:   ReadProofs( $i, lastGood, WBB$ )
3:   Operate( $i$ )
4:   PostProofs( $i, P_i$ )
5:   PostVerdict( $i, Verdict$ )
6:   Mixserver( $i, j + 1, lastGood + 1$ )
7: else
8:   ReadProofs( $i, lastGood, WBB$ )
9:   Operate( $i$ )
10:  PostProofs( $i, P_i$ )
11:  PostVerdict( $i, Verdict$ )
12:  Mixserver( $i, j + 1, i$ )
13: end if
```

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# Checking( $i,j$ )

- $i$  reads  $j$ 's proofs from the WBB
- $i$  posts its verdict about  $j$ 's proofs on the WBB (update)
- if the read proofs are “good” then  $j++$
- update the last server  $j$  with “good” proofs
- else  $j$  is not considered as server with “good” proofs

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### Algorithm 3 Checking

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```
1: ReadProofs( $i, j, P_j, WBB$ )
2: PostVerdict( $i, j, Verdict$ )
3: if  $P_j == good$  then
4:   Mixserver( $i, j + 1, j$ )
5: else
6:   Mixserver( $i, j + 1, lastGood$ )
7: end if
```

---

- can do anything
- can refuse to read and produce proofs
- CHAOS in CSP - most non deterministic process
- too dishonest! is STOP enough?

- can do anything
- can refuse to read and produce proofs
- CHAOS in CSP - most non deterministic process
- too dishonest! is STOP enough? probably not

- accepts read and post queries
- anyone can read from it
- only servers can post on it
- initially consists of sequence of pending proofs
- and sequence of unknown verdicts

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- Communicating Sequential Processes
- Hoare, 1978
- tool for specifying and verifying concurrent systems
- subsystems which operate concurrently and interact each other
- need of a model checker - FDR

## Datatypes

$N$ : number of mix servers

nametype *NumberOfServers* = {1..N}

nametype *Servers* = NumberOfServers

datatype *Proofs* = good | bad | pending

*Verdicts* = {true, false}



## Channels

*operate*: Servers

*read\_proofs*: Servers.Servers.Proofs

*read\_verdicts*: Servers.Servers.Verdicts

*post\_proofs*: Servers.Proofs

*post\_verdicts*: Servers.Servers.Verdicts

## Mixserver's alphabet

$$\begin{aligned} \mathit{alphaMIXSERVER}(i) = & \\ & \{ \mathit{read\_proofs}.i.j.p, \\ & \mathit{read\_verdicts}.i.j.v, \\ & \mathit{post\_proofs}.i.p, \\ & \mathit{post\_verdicts}.i.j.\mathit{check}(p), \\ & \mathit{operates}.i \\ & | j \leftarrow \mathit{Servers}, p \leftarrow \mathit{Proofs}, v \leftarrow \mathit{Verdicts} \} \end{aligned}$$

Disjoint alphabet

## DISHONEST

$$DISHONEST(i) = CHAOS_{\{alphaDISHONEST(i)\}}$$

### Dishonest's alphabet

$$\begin{aligned}
 alphaDISHONEST(i) = & \\
 & \{ read\_proofs.i.j.p, \\
 & read\_verdicts.i.j.v, \\
 & post\_proofs.i.p, \\
 & post\_verdicts.i.j.check(p), \\
 & operates.i \\
 & | j \leftarrow Servers, p \leftarrow Proofs, v \leftarrow Verdicts \}
 \end{aligned}$$

- the choice of what happens is in the hands of the environment
  
- the choice of what happens is in the hands of the process
  
- ? input
  
- ! output

neither an input nor an output can occur until the environment is willing to allow it

## WBB

$WBB(Sqp, Sqv) \hat{=}$

$read\_proofs?i?j!nth(Sqp, j) \rightarrow WBB(Sqp, Sqv)$

□

$read\_verdicts?i?j!nth(Sqv, j) \rightarrow WBB(Sqp, Sqv)$

□

$post\_proofs?i?proof \rightarrow WBB(update(Sqp, i, proof), Sqv)$

□

$post\_verdicts?i?j?verdict \rightarrow WBB(Sqp, update(Sqv, j, verdict))$

## WBB's alphabet

$alphaWBB =$

$\{| read\_proofs, read\_verdicts, post\_proofs, post\_verdicts | \}$

Interleave means no explicit communication

## GOOD SERVERS

$$GOOD\_SERVERS = \parallel_{i \in \text{setOfHonestServers}} Mixserver(i, 1, 0)$$

## GOOD SERVER's alphabet

$$alphaGOOD = \cup(alphaMIXSERVER(i))$$

Interleave means no explicit communication

### BAD SERVERS

$$BAD\_SERVERS = \prod_{i \in setOfDishonestServers} DISHONEST(i)$$

### BAD SERVER's alphabet

$$alphaBAD = \cup(alphaDISHONEST(i))$$

There is no direct communication between servers

We use interleaving instead of parallel

## SERVERS

$$SERVERS = GOOD\_SERVERS ||| BAD\_SERVERS$$

## SERVERS's alphabet

$$alphaSERVERS = \cup(alphaGOOD, alphaBAD)$$

Interleaved processes do not synchronise on events even when their alphabets do overlap



SERVERS and WBB in parallel

Use of alphabetised parallel

## SERVERS

$$SYSTEM = SERVERS \mathop{\parallel}_{\alpha SERVERS} \mathop{\parallel}_{\alpha WBB} WBB$$

## SERVERS's alphabet

$$\alpha SYSTEM = \cup(\alpha SERVERS, \alpha WBB)$$

SPEC

$SPEC = tally \rightarrow STOP$

# Assertions

- checks to be carried out
- used to state properties which are believed to hold
- load in FDR alongside the processes
- deadlock and livelock freedom, traces, failures divergence etc

# Checks

- hide the tally event
- deadlock free - never stop (robustness)
- livelock free
- divergence free - no unlimited sequences of internal action  
 $\tau$
- SYSTEM failures/divergences-refines SPEC

## SPEC

$assertSPEC \sqsubseteq_{FD} SYSTEM \setminus \{| tally | \}$



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- the servers run this algorithm at the same time
- no one can block the protocol from happening

- control process which prevents the WBB from reading pending proofs → time is involved
- more sanity checks

- ☹ split into proofs and ciphertexts
- ☹ add time restrictions - timed CSP
- ☹ **drop the WBB** - single point of failure - Verificatum uses no WBB - **huge challenge**
- ☹ distributed WBB? yes, but in CSP ... ? ☹☹☹☹
- ☹ state space explosion - reduce it
- ☹ model the decryption



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Questions?