

Formal Verification of e-Reputation Protocols¹

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The 7th International Symposium on Foundations & Practice of
Security FPS'2014, Montréal

November 4, 2014

¹This research was conducted with the support of the "Digital trust" Chair from the Foundation of the University of Auvergne.

Reputation Systems

Reputation systems: quantify the trust between different users.

What are They
Saying
About
You?

Application:

- ▶ Electronic commerce
- ▶ Social news
- ▶ Peer-to-peer routing
- ▶ etc.



Goal: act in truthfulness way.

E-Reputation Players

Three Players: different interest.

User



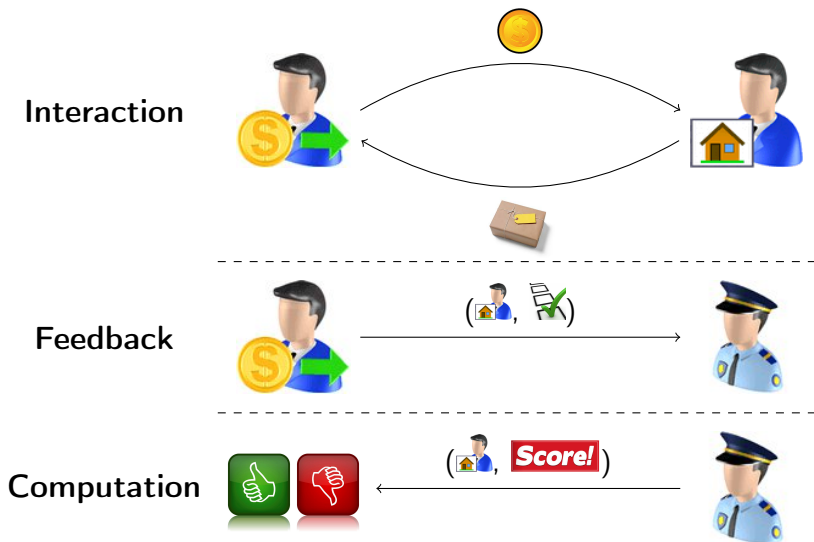
Authority



Target



How they work?



Requirements

To be beneficial: users have to provide feedbacks

↳ preserve their **privacy**
and **anonymity**



To rely on them: compute the score correctly

↳ score **verifiability**



Related Work:

- ▶ Several **secure** e-reputation protocols:
 - ▶ Supporting Privacy in Decentralized Additive Reputation Systems [?]
 - ▶ Signatures of Reputation [?]
 - ▶ Extending Signatures of Reputation [?]
 - ▶ etc.
- ▶ **Definitions** of the security properties are only **informal**.
- ▶ **No tool** to check whether a reputation protocol satisfies the security properties.

Contributions:

- ▶ **Formalize** e-reputation protocols in the applied π -calculus.
- ▶ Formal definitions of **Privacy**, **Authentication** and **Verifiability** properties.
- ▶ **Automated verification in ProVerif** of Pavlov *et al.* reputation protocol [?]

Introduction

Model and Properties

- Authentication Properties

- Privacy Properties

- Verifiability Properties

Case Study: Pavlov *et al.* Protocol

Conclusion

Introduction

Model and Properties

Authentication Properties

Privacy Properties

Verifiability Properties

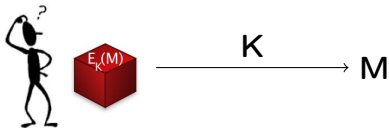
Case Study: Pavlov *et al.* Protocol

Conclusion



Dolev-Yao [?] attacker:

- ▶ controls the **public** channels
- ▶ read, block, modify and send **messages**
- ▶ under **perfect** cryptographic assumption



Players as **processes** in the applied π -calculus [?]

$P, Q ::=$	Processes
0	null process
$in(u, x).P$	message input
$out(u, m).P$	message output
$\nu n.P$	name restriction
if $m = m'$ then P else Q	conditional
$P Q$	parallel composition
$!P$	replication

Annotated using **events**

Events

User



Authority



Target



Interaction

eligible()

Interaction



Events

User



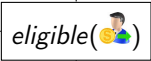
Authority



Target



Interaction



Interaction



Rate



Introduction

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Privacy Properties

Verifiability Properties

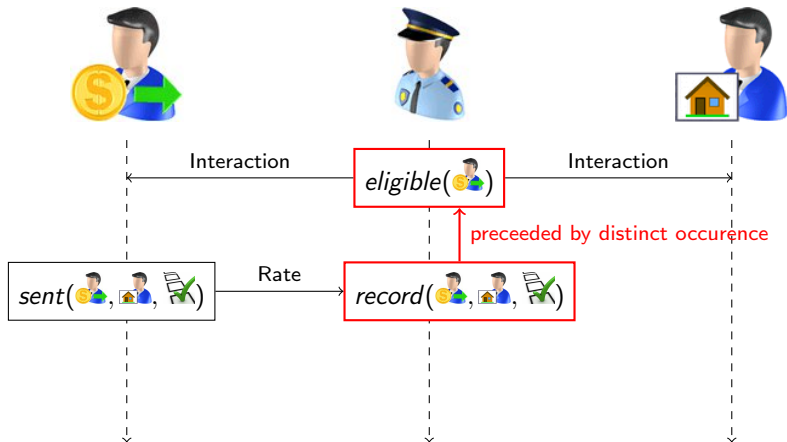
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Conclusion

User Eligibility

All recorded rates are casted by eligible users, and only one rate per user.

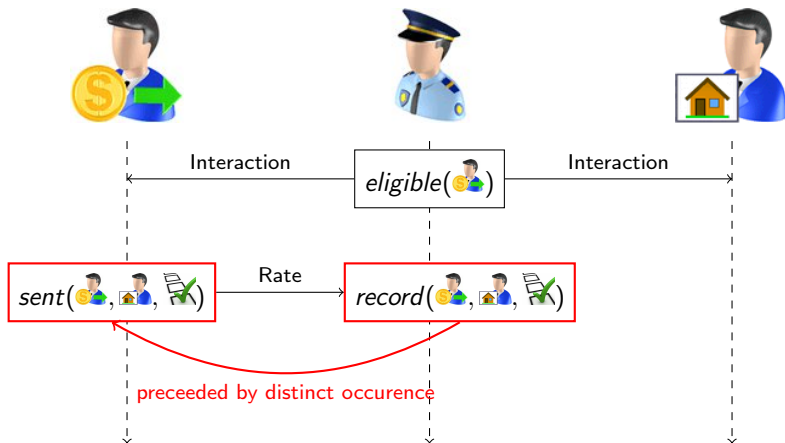
On every trace:



Rate Integrity

Rates are recorded as casted without modification.

On every trace:



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Privacy Properties

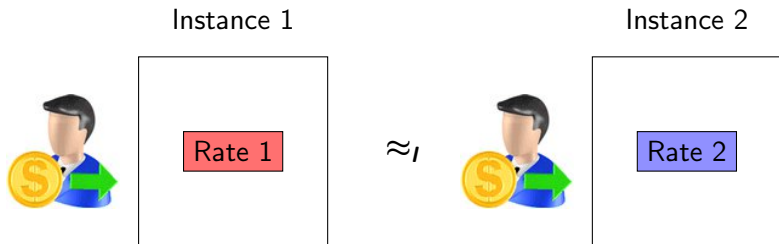
Verifiability Properties

Case Study: Pavlov *et al.* Protocol

Conclusion

No information about the rates is leaked.

Observational equivalence of two instances

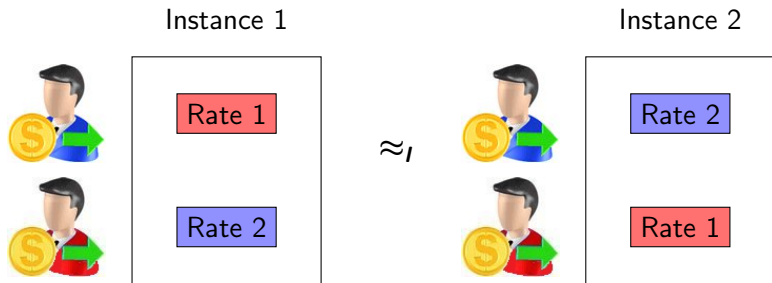


Can be considered with or without dishonest users.

Rate Anonymity

An attacker cannot **link** a rate to a user.

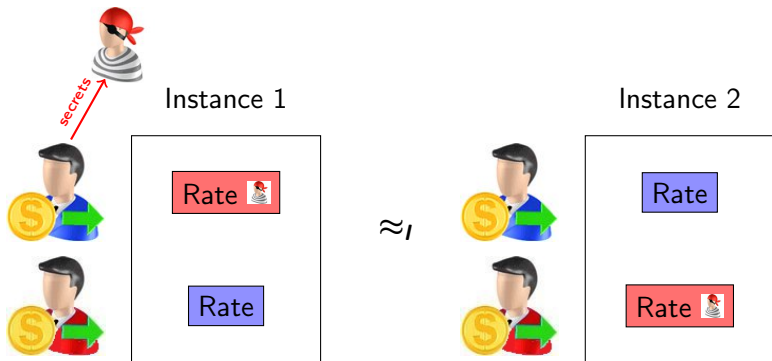
Observational equivalence of two instances



Can be considered with or without dishonest users and target.

Receipt-Freeness

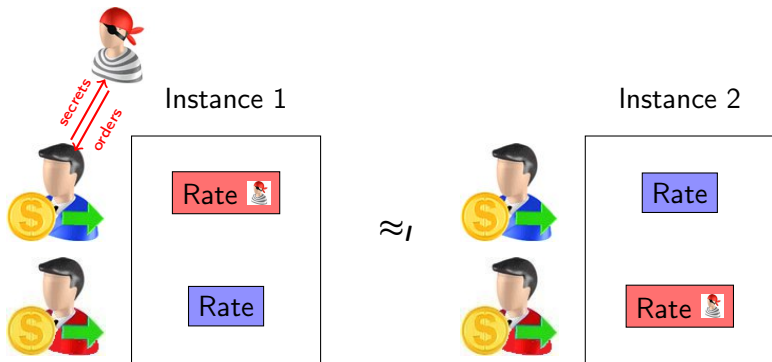
A user cannot **prove** to an attacker that he provided a certain rate




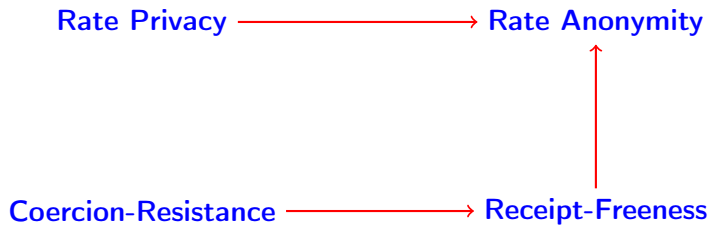
The coerced user cooperates with the attacker by **leaking secrets**.

Coercion-Resistance

Even when interacting with a coercer, the user can still provide a rate of **his choice**.



The coerced user is forced by the attacker to provide **Rate** .



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Definition (Verifiability):

A reputation protocol ensures *Verifiability* if there are Verification tests UEV, RSV respecting the following conditions:

1. **User Eligibility Verifiability (UEV):**
 - ▶ $UEV = true \Rightarrow$ all rates are casted by eligible users
2. **Reputation Score Verifiability (RSV):**
 - ▶ $RSV = true \Rightarrow$ the reputation score is computed correctly from the casted rates
3. **Completeness:** if all participants follow the protocol honestly, the above tests succeed.

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- Authentication Properties

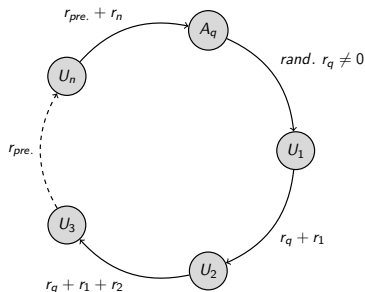
- Privacy Properties

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Case Study: Pavlov *et al.* Protocol

Conclusion

Application: Pavlov *et al.* Protocol [?]



Score: A_q subtracts r_q from the summation.

Assumption: secure authenticated channels between users.

Goal: ensure rate privacy if all users act honestly

We model the protocol in ProVerif for two users in addition to A_q .

Addition and Subtraction:

$$\text{sub}(\text{sum}(x, y), x) = y$$

$$\text{sub}(\text{sum}(x, y), y) = x$$

$$\text{sub}(\text{sum}(\text{sum}(x, y), z), x) = \text{sum}(y, z)$$

$$\text{sub}(\text{sum}(\text{sum}(x, y), z), y) = \text{sum}(x, z)$$

Secure Authenticated Channels:

- ▶ encrypt the exchanged messages
- ▶ include the unique identities of the sender and the receiver in the messages

Formal Verification with ProVerif [?]:

Property	Result
Rate Privacy	✓
Rate Anonymity	✓
Receipt-Freeness	✗
Coercion-Resistance	✗
Rate Integrity	✓ ²
User Eligibility	✓
Reputation Score Verifiability	✓ ³
User Eligibility Verifiability	✗

Time: less than one second with standard PC.

²without injectivity

³if the rates are published in a Bulletin Board

Receipt-Freeness: the shared symmetric **key k** can act as a receipt.

$$r_i = \text{decrypt}(r_p + r_i, k) - \text{decrypt}(r_p, k)$$

⇒ **Coercion-Resistance** is not ensured also.

User Eligibility Verifiability: users do not provide any proof (e.g., certificate) of their eligibility.

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Conclusion:

- ▶ **E-reputation** protocols have many applications
- ▶ **Secure** reputation protocols exist
- ▶ **Lack** of formal verification
- ▶ **First formal framework** for analysis of e-reputation:
 - ▶ Formal model in the **applied π -calculus**
 - ▶ **Definitions** for privacy, authentication, verifiability properties
- ▶ **Automated verification** in ProVerif of one case study.

Future work:

- ▶ Analyze more reputation protocols
- ▶ Study properties such as : correctness, accountability, ...
- ▶ Verify other protocols such as: e-cash, ...

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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