

Generic Authenticated Data Structures, Formally

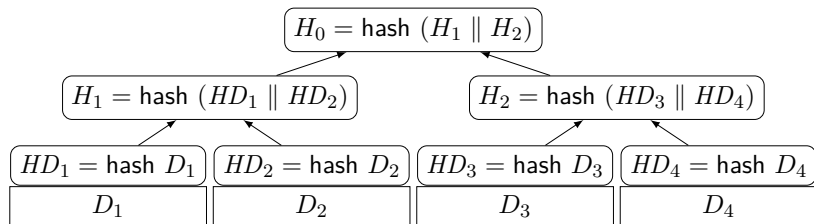
Matthias Brun

Dmitriy Traytel

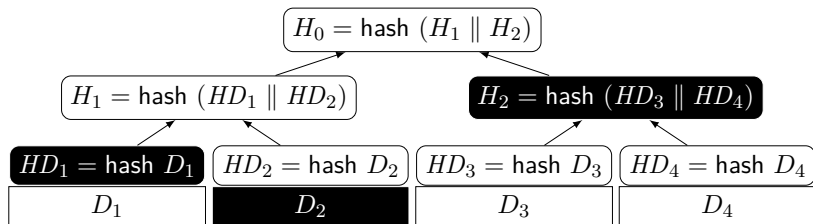
ETH zürich

2019-09-11, ITP'19

Merkle Trees



Merkle Trees



Can Merkle Trees be generalized?

Can Merkle Trees be generalized?

Miller et al. at POPL 2014: Yes $\longrightarrow \lambda\bullet$

Authenticated Data Structures, Generically

Andrew Miller, Michael Hicks, Jonathan Katz, and Elaine Shi

University of Maryland, College Park, USA

Abstract

An authenticated data structure (ADS) is a data structure whose operations can be carried out by an untrusted *prover*, the results of which a *verifier* can efficiently check as authentic. This is done by having the prover produce a compact proof that the verifier can check along with each operation's result. ADSs thus support outsourcing data maintenance and processing tasks to untrusted servers without loss of integrity. Past work on ADSs has focused on particular data structures (or limited classes of data structures), one at a time, often with support only for particular operations.

This paper presents a generic method, using a simple extension to a ML-like functional programming language we call $\lambda\bullet$ (lambda-auth), with which one can program authenticated operations over any data structure defined by standard type constructors, including recursive types, sums, and products. The programmer writes the data structure largely as usual and it is compiled to code to be run by the prover and verifier. Using a formalization of $\lambda\bullet$ we prove that all well-typed $\lambda\bullet$ programs result in code that is secure under the standard cryptographic assumption of collision-resistant hash functions. We have implemented $\lambda\bullet$ as an extension to the OCaml compiler, and have used it to produce authenticated versions of many interesting data structures including binary search

Such a scenario can be supported using *authenticated data structures* (ADS) [5, 23, 30]. ADS computations involve two roles, the *prover* and the *verifier*. The mirror plays the role of the prover, storing the data of interest and answering queries about it. The client plays the role of the verifier, posing queries to the prover and verifying that the returned results are authentic. At any point in time, the verifier holds only a short *digest* that can be viewed as summarizing the current contents of the data; an authentic copy of the digest is provided by the data owner. When the verifier sends the prover a query, the prover computes the result and returns it along with a *proof* that the returned result is correct; both the proof and the time to produce it are linear in the time to compute the query result. The verifier can attempt to verify the proof (in time linear in the size of the proof) using its current digest, and will accept the returned result only if the proof verifies. If the verifier is also the data provider, the verifier may also update its data stored at the prover; in this case, the result is an updated digest and the proof shows that this updated digest was computed correctly. ADS computations have two properties. *Correctness* implies that when both parties execute the protocol correctly, the proofs given by the prover verify correctly and the verifier always receives the correct result. *Security*¹ implies that a computationally bounded, malicious

Miller et al.'s results

- λ , a small, purely functional programming language
- Allows easy specification of authenticated data structures
- Correctness and security proofs for specified ADS

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Can we confirm these results in Isabelle/HOL?

Merkle tree evaluation

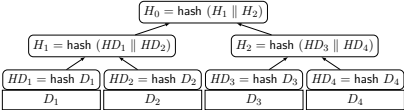
Verifier



Prover



$$H_0 = \text{hash}(H_1 \parallel H_2)$$



Merkle tree evaluation

Verifier



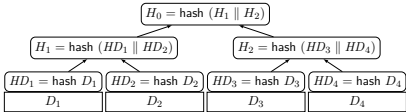
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Prover



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Merkle tree evaluation

Verifier



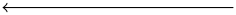
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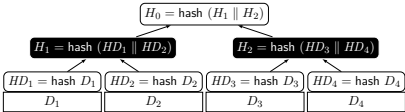
Prover



(H_1, H_2)



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Merkle tree evaluation

Verifier



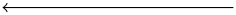
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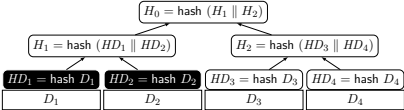
Prover



(H_1, H_2)
 (HD_1, HD_2)



$$H_0 = \text{hash}(H_1 \parallel H_2)$$



Merkle tree evaluation

Verifier



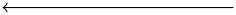
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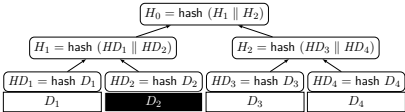
Prover



(H_1, H_2)
 (HD_1, HD_2)
 D_2



$$H_0 = \text{hash}(H_1 \parallel H_2)$$



Merkle tree evaluation

Verifier



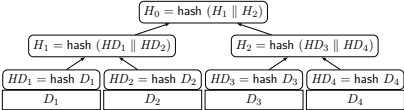
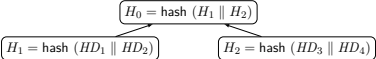
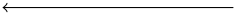
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Prover



(H_1, H_2)
 (HD_1, HD_2)
 D_2



Merkle tree evaluation

Verifier



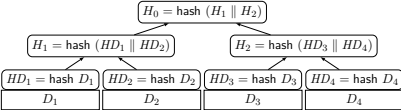
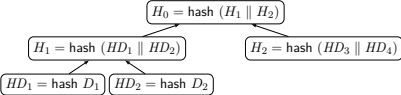
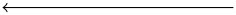
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Prover



(H_1, H_2)
 (HD_1, HD_2)
 D_2



Merkle tree evaluation

Verifier



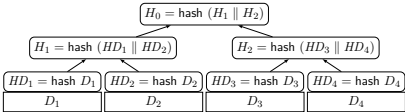
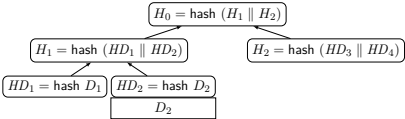
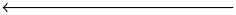
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Prover



(H_1, H_2)
 (HD_1, HD_2)
 D_2



Outline

Object of Study

Nominal Isabelle

Formalization

Conclusion

$\lambda\bullet$'s syntax

Types $\tau ::= 1 \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid \tau_1 + \tau_2 \mid \tau_1 \times \tau_2 \mid \mu\alpha.\tau \mid \alpha \mid \bullet\tau$

Values $v ::= () \mid x \mid \lambda x.e \mid \mathbf{rec} x.\lambda y.e$
 $\mid \mathbf{inj}_1 v \mid \mathbf{inj}_2 v \mid (v_1, v_2) \mid \mathbf{roll} v$

Exprs $e ::= v \mid \mathbf{let} x = e_1 \mathbf{in} e_2 \mid v_1 v_2 \mid \mathbf{case} v v_0 v_1$
 $\mid \mathbf{prj}_1 v \mid \mathbf{prj}_2 v \mid \mathbf{unroll} v \mid \mathit{auth} v \mid \mathit{unauth} v$

Figure 5. Syntax for types and terms

$\lambda\bullet$'s syntax

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Figure 5. Syntax for types and terms

Bound variables?

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$$\lambda x.x \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda y.y$$

Nominal Isabelle

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nominal_datatype term =  
  Var var  
| Lam (x :: var) (t :: term) binds x in t  
| App term term
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inductive value :: term  $\Rightarrow$  bool where  
  value (Var x)  
| value (Lam x e)
```

Nominal Isabelle - Freshness

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$$x \# e$$

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$$x \# e \approx x \notin FV(e)$$

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Nominal Isabelle - Freshness

$$x \# e \approx x \notin FV(e)$$

$$\neg x \# \text{Var } x \quad x \# \text{Lam } x (\text{Var } x)$$

Capture-Avoiding Substitution

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nominal_function *subst* :: [...] ($_ _ / _$) **where**

$$(\text{Var } y)[t'/x] = (\text{if } x = y \text{ then } t' \text{ else Var } y)$$

$$| \ y \# (x, t') \longrightarrow (\text{Lam } y \ t)[t'/x] = \text{Lam } y \ (t[t'/x])$$

$$| \ (\text{App } t_1 \ t_2)[t'/x] = \text{App } (t_1[t'/x]) \ (t_2[t'/x])$$

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lemma subst_idle : "y # t  $\implies$  t[s/y] = t"  
proof (nominal_induct t avoiding : s y  
      rule : term.strong_induct)  
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      rule : term.strong_induct)  
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```

Additional assumptions in the case for Lam $x e$:

$$x \# s$$

$$x \# y$$

Full Syntax

```
nominal_datatype term =  
  Unit  
| Var var  
| Lam (x :: var) (t :: term) binds x in t  
| Rec (x :: var) (t :: term) binds x in t  
| Inj1 term  
| Inj2 term  
| Pair term term  
| Let term (x :: var) (t :: term) binds x in t  
| App term term  
| Case term term term  
| Prj1 term  
| Prj2 term  
| Roll term  
| Unroll term  
| Auth term  
| Unauth term  
| Hash hash  
| Hashed hash term
```

```
nominal_datatype ty =  
  One  
| Fun ty ty  
| Sum ty ty  
| Prod ty ty  
| Mu ( $\alpha :: tvar$ ) ( $\tau :: ty$ ) binds  $\alpha$  in  $\tau$   
| Alpha tvar  
| AuthT ty  
inductive value :: term  $\Rightarrow$  bool where  
  value Unit  
| value (Var x)  
| value (Lam x e)  
| value (Rec x e)  
| value v  $\longrightarrow$  value (Inj1 v)  
| value v  $\longrightarrow$  value (Inj2 v)  
| value v1  $\wedge$  value v2  $\longrightarrow$  value (Pair v1 v2)  
| value v  $\longrightarrow$  value (Roll v)  
| value (Hash h)  
| value (Hashed h e)
```

Full Syntax

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| Prj1 term  
| Prj2 term  
| Roll term  
| Unroll term  
| Auth term  
| Unauth term  
| Hash hash  
| Hashed hash term
```

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| value v  $\longrightarrow$  value (Roll v)  
| value (Hash h)  
| value (Hashed h e)
```

Merkle trees in λ

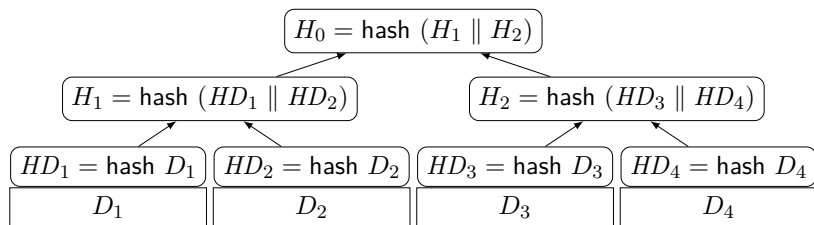
`type tree = Leaf of string | Bin of tree * tree`

Merkle trees in λ

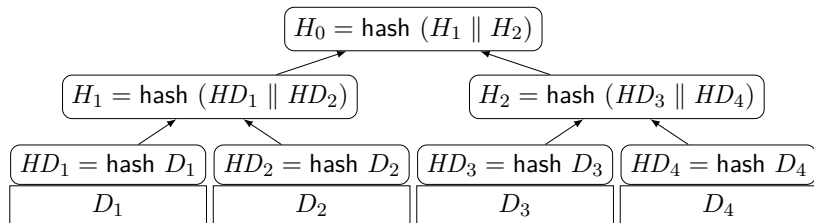
`type tree = Leaf of string | Bin of tree * tree`

`μT . string + (AuthT T * AuthT T)`

Merkle trees in λ



Merkle trees in λ



Prover:

$\langle H_0, \text{Bin}$

$\langle H_1, \text{Bin}$

$\langle HD_1, \text{Leaf } D_1 \rangle$

$\langle HD_2, \text{Leaf } D_2 \rangle \rangle$

$\langle H_2, \text{Bin}$

$\langle HD_3, \text{Leaf } D_3 \rangle$

$\langle HD_4, \text{Leaf } D_4 \rangle \rangle \rangle$

Verifier:

H_0

Typing Judgment (excerpt)

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$$\frac{\Gamma[x] = \text{Some } \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Var } x : \tau} \quad \frac{x \# \Gamma \quad \Gamma[x \mapsto \tau_1] \vdash e : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Lam } x e : \text{Fun } \tau_1 \tau_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Fun } \tau_1 \tau_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash \text{App } e e' : \tau_2}$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Fun } \tau_1 \tau_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e' : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash \text{App } e e' : \tau_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Auth } e : \text{AuthT } \tau} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{AuthT } \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Unauth } e : \tau}$$

Small-step Semantics

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$$\langle \pi_1, e_1 \rangle m \rightarrow_i \langle \pi_2, e_2 \rangle$$

Small-step Semantics

Expression e_1 with proof stream π_1

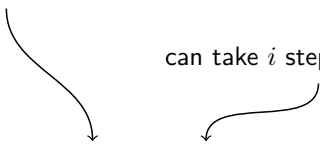


$$\langle \pi_1, e_1 \rangle m \rightarrow_i \langle \pi_2, e_2 \rangle$$

Small-step Semantics

Expression e_1 with proof stream π_1

can take i steps in mode m


$$\langle \pi_1, e_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{m, i} \langle \pi_2, e_2 \rangle$$

Small-step Semantics

Expression e_1 with proof stream π_1

can take i steps in mode m

$$\langle \pi_1, e_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{m, i} \langle \pi_2, e_2 \rangle$$

evaluating to e_2 with π_2 .

Proof stream? Mode?

Proof stream? Mode?

`type_synonym proofstream = term list`

Proof stream? Mode?

type_synonym *proofstream* = *term list*

datatype *mode* = I | P | V

I — Idealized computation

P — Prover computation

V — Verifier computation

Small-step Semantics (excerpt)

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$$\frac{\langle \pi, e_1 \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e'_1 \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{App } e_1 e_2 \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{App } e'_1 e_2 \rangle} \quad \frac{\text{value } v_1 \quad \langle \pi, e_2 \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e'_2 \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{App } v_1 e_2 \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{App } v_1 e'_2 \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\text{value } v \quad x \# (v, \pi)}{\langle \pi, \text{App } (\text{Lam } x e) v \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi, e[v/x] \rangle}$$

Small-step Semantics (excerpt)

$$\frac{\langle \pi, e_1 \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e'_1 \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{App } e_1 e_2 \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{App } e'_1 e_2 \rangle} \quad \frac{\text{value } v_1 \quad \langle \pi, e_2 \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e'_2 \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{App } v_1 e_2 \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{App } v_1 e'_2 \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\text{value } v \quad x \# (v, \pi)}{\langle \pi, \text{App } (\text{Lam } x e) v \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi, e[v/x] \rangle}$$

$$\frac{}{\langle \pi, e \rangle m \rightarrow_0 \langle \pi, e \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\langle \pi_1, e_1 \rangle m \rightarrow_i \langle \pi_2, e_2 \rangle \quad \langle \pi_2, e_2 \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi_3, e_3 \rangle}{\langle \pi_1, e_1 \rangle m \rightarrow_{i+1} \langle \pi_3, e_3 \rangle}$$

Small-step Semantics (excerpt, continued)

Small-step Semantics (excerpt, continued)

$$\frac{\langle \pi, e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e' \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{Auth } e' \rangle} \quad \frac{\langle \pi, e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e' \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{Unauth } e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{Unauth } e' \rangle}$$

Small-step Semantics (excerpt, continued)

$$\frac{\langle \pi, e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e' \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{Auth } e' \rangle}$$

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$$\frac{\text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } v \rangle l \rightarrow \langle \pi, v \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Unauth } v \rangle l \rightarrow \langle \pi, v \rangle}$$

Small-step Semantics (excerpt, continued)

$$\frac{\langle \pi, e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e' \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{Auth } e' \rangle}$$

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$$\frac{\text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } v \rangle I \rightarrow \langle \pi, v \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Unauth } v \rangle I \rightarrow \langle \pi, v \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\text{closed } \llbracket v \rrbracket \quad \text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } v \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \pi, \text{Hashed } (\text{hash } \llbracket v \rrbracket) v \rangle}$$

Small-step Semantics (excerpt, continued)

$$\frac{\langle \pi, e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e' \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{Auth } e' \rangle}$$

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$$\frac{\text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Unauth } (\text{Hashed } h v) \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \pi @ [\llbracket v \rrbracket], v \rangle}$$

Small-step Semantics (excerpt, continued)

$$\frac{\langle \pi, e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e' \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{Auth } e' \rangle}$$

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$$\frac{\text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } v \rangle \text{I} \rightarrow \langle \pi, v \rangle}$$

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$$\frac{\text{closed } \llbracket v \rrbracket \quad \text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } v \rangle \text{P} \rightarrow \langle \pi, \text{Hashed } (\text{hash } \llbracket v \rrbracket) v \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Unauth } (\text{Hashed } h v) \rangle \text{P} \rightarrow \langle \pi @ [\llbracket v \rrbracket], v \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\text{closed } v \quad \text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } v \rangle \text{V} \rightarrow \langle \pi, \text{Hash } (\text{hash } v) \rangle}$$

Small-step Semantics (excerpt, continued)

$$\frac{\langle \pi, e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e' \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{Auth } e' \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\langle \pi, e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', e' \rangle}{\langle \pi, \text{Unauth } e \rangle m \rightarrow \langle \pi', \text{Unauth } e' \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } v \rangle \text{I} \rightarrow \langle \pi, v \rangle}$$

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$$\frac{\text{closed } v \quad \text{value } v}{\langle \pi, \text{Auth } v \rangle \text{V} \rightarrow \langle \pi, \text{Hash } (\text{hash } v) \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\text{closed } s_0 \quad \text{hash } s_0 = h}{\langle s_0 \# \pi, \text{Unauth } (\text{Hash } h) \rangle \text{V} \rightarrow \langle \pi, s_0 \rangle}$$

Merkle trees in λ

`type tree = Leaf of string | Bin of tree * tree`

Example adapted from Miller et al.
Using some syntactic sugar

Merkle trees in λ

```
type tree = Leaf of string | Bin of ●tree × ●tree
type bit  = L | R
```

```
let rec fetch (idx : bit list) (t : ●tree) : string =
  case (idx, unauth t) of
  | ([], Leaf a) → a
  | (L # idx, Bin(l, _)) → fetch idx l
  | (R # idx, Bin(_, r)) → fetch idx r
```

Example adapted from Miller et al.
Using some syntactic sugar

Hash Function with Nominal Isabelle

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$$\forall p. p \bullet \text{hash } e = \text{hash } (p \bullet e)$$

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Okay, as long as we use hash on closed expressions.

Lemma 1: Type Soundness

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Type Soundness?

Miller et al.:

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Auth } e : \text{AuthT } \tau}$$

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However: $\emptyset \vdash_W \text{Unauth Unit} : \text{One}$

Type Soundness

If $\emptyset \vdash_W e : \tau$
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or $\exists e'. \langle [], e \rangle \mapsto \langle [], e' \rangle \wedge \emptyset \vdash_W e' : \tau$

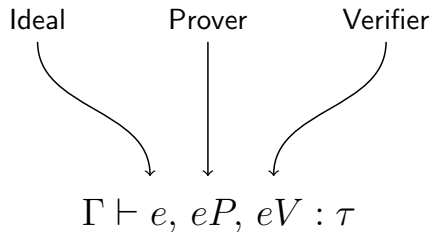
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$\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \longrightarrow \text{fmap } \text{erase } \Gamma \vdash_W e : \text{erase } \tau$

$$\Gamma \vdash e, eP, eV : \tau$$

Agreement



Agreement

Agreement

$$\frac{\Gamma[x] = \text{Some } \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Var } x, \text{Var } x, \text{Var } x : \tau}$$

$$\frac{x \# \Gamma \quad \Gamma[x \mapsto \tau_1] \vdash e, eP, eV : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Lam } x e, \text{Lam } x eP, \text{Lam } x eV : \text{Fun } \tau_1 \tau_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1, eP_1, eV_1 : \text{Fun } \tau_1 \tau_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2, eP_2, eV_2 : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash \text{App } e_1 e_2, \text{App } eP_1 eP_2, \text{App } eV_1 eV_2 : \tau_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e, eP, eV : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Auth } e, \text{Auth } eP, \text{Auth } eV : \text{AuthT } \tau} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e, eP, eV : \text{AuthT } \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Unauth } e, \text{Unauth } eP, \text{Unauth } eV : \tau}$$

Agreement (continued)

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$$\frac{\text{value } v \quad \text{value } vP \quad \emptyset \vdash v, vP, \langle vP \rangle : \tau \quad \text{hash } \langle vP \rangle = h}{\Gamma \vdash v, \text{Hashed } h \ vP, \text{Hash } h : \text{AuthT } \tau}$$

Agreement (continued)

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Correctness and Security

Given $\emptyset \vdash e, eP, eV : \tau$, if

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Given $\emptyset \vdash e, eP, eV : \tau$, if

1. *Correctness*: e takes a step
2. *Security*: eV takes a step
3. *Remark 1*: eP takes a step

what happens with the other two expressions?

Single-step Security

If $\emptyset \vdash e, eP, eV : \tau$

and $\langle \pi_A, eV \rangle \mathbf{V} \rightarrow \langle \pi', eV' \rangle$

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If $\emptyset \vdash e, eP, eV : \tau$

and $\langle \pi_A, eV \rangle V \rightarrow \langle \pi', eV' \rangle$

then for some e', eP', π

$$\langle [], e \rangle I \rightarrow \langle [], e' \rangle$$
$$\wedge \forall \pi_P. \langle \pi_P, eP \rangle P \rightarrow \langle \pi_P @ \pi, eP' \rangle$$
$$\wedge \emptyset \vdash e', eP', eV' : \tau \wedge \pi_A = \pi @ \pi'$$

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or

$$\exists s, s'. \pi = [s] \wedge \pi_A = [s'] @ \pi' \wedge s \neq s' \wedge$$
$$\text{hash } s = \text{hash } s' \wedge \text{closed } s \wedge \text{closed } s'$$

Multi-step Security

If $\emptyset \vdash e, eP, eV : \tau$
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Does the verifier stop after encountering a hash collision?

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Generic Authenticated Data Structures, Formally

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