

Review question 14

zondag 19 februari 2023 02:39

Note that adding the identity of the sender and the receiver to the messages does not change anything in this protocol.

There are two main reasons for this:

1. The identities are known to the attacker;
2. A does not authenticate themselves.

This time, the protocol would look as follows in SPI calculus:

$P = = \text{new } c; \text{ out net } (A, B, \{ |c| \}_{\text{enc}(k)}); \text{ inp net } x; \text{ split } x \text{ is } (x_1, x_2, x_3); \text{ if } x_1 = B \text{ then if } x_2 = A \text{ then stop}$

$Q = = \text{inp net } y; \text{ split } y \text{ is } (y_1, y_2, y_3); \text{ if } y_1 = A \text{ then if } y_2 = B \text{ then decrypt } y_3 \text{ is } \{ |z| \}_{\text{dec}(k)}; \text{ new } n; (\text{out net } (B, A, n); \text{ secret } (n))$

$R = = P | Q$