Experimental Results of Covert Channel Limitation in One-Way Communication Systems

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- Enforcing Bell-LaPadula security policy
- Two networks: "High" and "Low"
- Data flows only from Low to High
- Problem: How?









- Only ACKs flow from High to Low
- Problem: covert channels





Providing TCP in one-way communication systems:

- Store and Forward Protocol (SAFP)
- The Pump
- Upwards Channel









- Want to control covert channel bandwidth precisely
- Provable and easily analyzable
- Idea: use exactly as many bits as allowed
- How do we use those bits?





- One bit every T seconds between HTP and LTP
- Unbounded buffer size

Quantized Pump

- Covert channel bandwidth: Q = 1/T bits/second
- Meaning of the bit passed every T seconds?
- Raise or lower the data rate by R bytes/second
- Maximum buffer size:

$$\frac{1}{2}(L_{max}/R+1)L_{max}T = O(L_{max}^2)$$

• Throughput: 100% of SAFP's

Logarithmic Quantized Pump

- Different meaning of the bit passed between HTP and LTP
- Raise the data rate by R
- Lower the rate by twice the previous amount
- Maximum buffer size:

$$T((\log L_{max} - \log R)(L_{max} + R) - L_{max} + 2R) =$$

$$O(L_{max} \log L_{max})$$

• Throughput: 90% of SAFP's



• Throughput: 45% of SAFP's

Further Improvements

- Introduce random noise into communication bits
- Adaptive gateway: incorporate all three versions of Quantized Pump
- Only low trusted process involved
- Cannot be an exact algorithm

Summary

- Previously proposed protocols
- Introduced a new protocol: Quantized Pump
- Easy to configure and easy to analyze
- Has a provable bound on the covert channel bandwidth
- Comparable performance results