

# Researches on Computer Security in France

## A never complete summary

### 2003–2007

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December 2007

- 1 Context
- 2 What happens in France since 2003 ?
- 3 Themes of current projects
- 4 Which futur for computer security research ?
- 5 Conclusion

# Computer security



Security and trust are pervasive and durable problematics

They set often difficult scientific and technological questions, for instance in informatics, mathematics, control, electronics, physics, law, geo-strategy, . . .

# Computer security is a fundamental topics

- National sovereignty
- Individual liberties and democracy
- Economy
- Health

A somehow abstract and hidden topics that is often “invisible”

- how to test, decide, assert, prove security ?

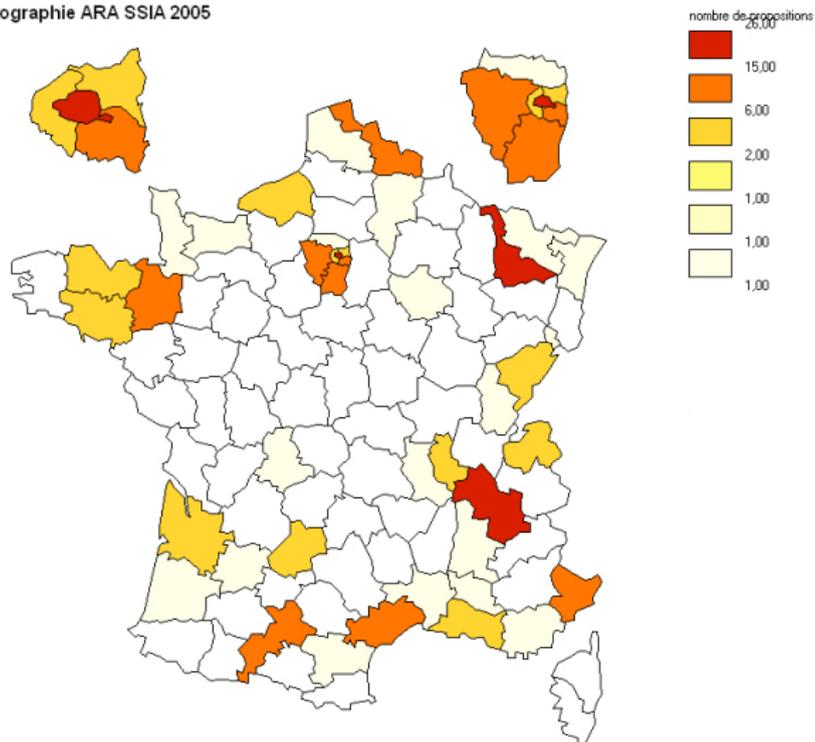
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# Summary of the computer security programs : 2003–07

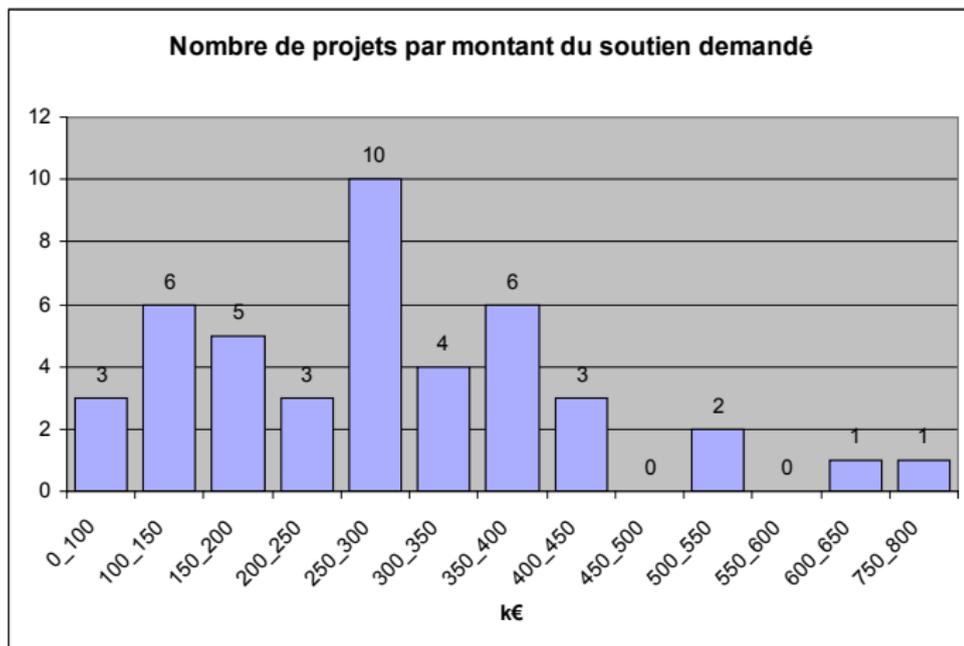
	2003 ACI	2004 ACI	2005 SSIA	2006 SETIN	2007 SESUR
# proposals	64	41	44	39	40
# teams involved in a proposal	129	112	172	142	149
# people involved in a proposal by proposal	794 12.8	429 13.2	569 12	479 12	615 15.4
# accepted proposals	28	19	20	18	13
# teams involved in accep. prop.	75	58	50	64	50
# people involved in accep. prop. by proposal	326 11,6	256 13,4	244 12,2	235 13	181 13.9
Total funding (Meuros)	5.121	4.5	4.8	6.47	6.95 *
additional PhD fundings (#)	9	7			

# Geography of proposals

Cartographie ARA SSIA 2005



# Typical fundings



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# Themes of accepted proposals

- Secured data bases  
CASC (03)
- Biométrie  
BIO\_MUL (03)  
FAR3D (07) Face Analysis and Recognition using 3D  
ASFIP (07) Attack Standardization for FIngerPrint system  
certification

# Formal system development

Corss (03)	Desirs (03)	Dispo (03)	Geccoo (03)	Modulogic (03)
alidecs (04)	fiacre (04)			
AdvanceCheck (05)				Model checking infini
ARROWS (05)				Structures de données avec pointeurs
CompCert (05)				Certification de compilateur
MoDyFiable (05)				Modularité Dynamique Fiable
Safecode (05)				Composants sûrs de fonctionnement
Averiss (06)				Vérification automatisée de systèmes logiciels
Check-Bound (06)				Model Checking Stochastique
DOTS (06)				Systèmes distribués, ouverts et temporisés
TACOS (06)				Assemblage de composants digne de confiance

# Cryptography

CESAM (03); CHRONOS (03); OCAM (03); ROSSIGNOL (03);  
UNIHAVEGE (03) acsion (04)  
formacrypt (05) CrySCoE (05) Nuget (05)

EDHASH (06) Evaluation et conception de fonctions de hachage  
cryptographiques

MAC (06) Methodes Algebriques pour la Cryptographie

RAPIDE (06) Conception et analyse de chiffrements à flot efficaces  
pour les environnements contraints

SCALP (07) Security of Cryptographic Algorithms with  
Probabilities

SEQURE (07) Symmetric Encryption with QUantum key REnewal

PAMPA (07) Password Authentication and Methods for Privacy  
and Anonymity

- Fiabilité des systèmes répartis  
Fragile (04) Mosaic (04)  
Safe\_necs (05) Conception coordonnée des systèmes tolérants
- Intrusion  
Cadho (04) Daddi (04)  
PLACID (06) Modèles graphiques probabilistes et logiques de descriptions pour la corrélation d'alertes en détection d'intrusions

- Informatique pour la sûreté et la sécurité  
Constructif (03); Edemoi (03)  
Behavior (04)
- Matériel et sécurité  
Mars (04) Venus (04)  
RFIDAP (07) RFID Authentication and Privacy  
FME3 (07) Enhancing the Evaluation of Error consequences  
using Formal Methods

- Watermarking
  - Tadorne (04)
  - Tsar (05)      Transfert sécurisé d'images d'art haute résolution
- Mobile objects
  - CRISS (03) SPOPS (03)
  - Kaa (04)
- Security policies
  - Potestat (04)
  - Cops (05)                      Composition de politiques et de services
  - Polux (06)                      Expression pour l'unification des politiques de sécurité
  - FLUOR (07) Convergence du contrôle de FLux et d'Usage dans les Organisations

## ■ Proof, verification

Cortos (03); Dynamo (03); Persee (03); Sure Paths (03);  
Vera (03); Versydis (03); V3F (03)

Apron (04) Satin (04)

Controvert (05) Vérification de systèmes de contrôle

RAVAJ (06) Réécriture et Approximation pour la Vérification  
d'Applications Java

RIMEL (06) Raffinement Incrémental de Modèles  
événementiels

SSURF (06) Sureté et Sécurité avec Focal

CAVERN (07) Constraints and Abstractions for program  
VERificationN

VERAP (07) Vérification Approchée Probabiliste

## ■ Networks

PRESTO (03) Réseaux Quantiques (03) SPLASH (03)

TRANSCHAOS (03)

Metrosec (04) Serac (04) sr2i (04)

Cladis (05) Conception multicouches pour réseaux ad-hoc

Sarah (05) Services distribués pour réseaux ad hoc

SFINCS (07) Securing Flow of INformation for Computing  
pervasive Systems

- Security and law

  - Fabriano (03)

  - Asphales (04)

  - Nebbiano (06) Sécurité et fiabilité des techniques de tatouages

  - LISE (07) Liability Issues in Software Engineering

- Systèmes embarqués
  - Amaes (05) Méthodes Avancées pour les Systèmes Autonomes et Embarqués
  - Reve (05) Réutilisation sûre de composants embarqués
  - FoToVP (06) Outils formels pour le prototypage virtuel des systèmes embarqués
  - VAL-AMS (06) Validation avec haute fiabilité pour les circuits analogiques et mixtes

- Grille et sécurité  
BGPR (05) Calcul ambient sûr  
PARSEC (06) Parallélisme et sécurité
- SOC  
OverSoc (05) Reconfigurable systems on chip  
Safe (05) Fpga sécurisé asynchrone pour les systèmes embarqués
- Intelligence ambiante  
SOGEA (05) Sécurité des jeux. Equilibres et Algo répartis

- Virus  
Virus (05) Théorie des virus
- Multiagents  
FACOMA (06) Fiabilisation d'Applications COopératives  
Multi-Agents
- Confidence  
ForTrust (06) Analyse et formalisation de la confiance sociale  
AVOTE (07) Analyse formelle de protocoles de vote électronique

# Today ?

Strong pushes of many national and international reports  
(Lasbordes)

e.g.

- DCSSI report
- INRIA Strategic plan

missing program at ANR, but some Challenges may be funded, and  
other ANR programs will be funding security  
Some cooperations with other countries (e.g. Japan)

# INRIA is involved in research on many aspects of security

- Strategic plan, one of the main objectives :  
“guarantee the reliability and security of software intensive systems”
- Today, on the 160 INRIA teams, 25% are concerned by security in the large
- Historically, a strong involvement in :
  - cryptology
  - language design, logic and proofs
  - vision
- Since less than 5 years, strong increasing implication in all the INRIA themes

# Examples of topics

Wire and wireless network security, integrity, supervision

Hypercom@Rocq, Madyne@loria, Mascotte@Sophia, Planete@RA

Vision

Orion@Sophia, Ariana@Sophia, Vista@Irisa, Imedia@Rocq,

Prima@RA

Cryptography

Tanc@Futur.lix, Code@Rocq, Cacao@Nancy, cascade@Paris.ens

Security evaluation and certification

Cassis@loria, Secsi@Futur.lsv, {Comete Parsifal}@Futur.lix,

Lande@Irisa, Vasy@RA

iPPE

Logical@Futur Protheo@Loria Cristal@Rocq

# Examples of topics

## Smart Card

Lande@Irisa, Everest@Sophia, ProVal@Futur.lsv

## Safe operating systems

Sardes@RA, Pops@Futur.lifl

## Static analysis

Cristal@Rocq Compose@Bordeaux Lande@Irisa

## Bio-identification

Metiss@Irisa

## DRM

Texmex@irisa, Temics@irisa

## Virus

Code@Rocq.rennes, Calligramme@Loria

## Privacy

Planete@RA

# Start-ups related to security

- Trusted logic (Security and formal proofs)
- CAPS Entreprise (Static analysis)
- Esterel Technology (Software dependability)
- PolySpace Technologies (Test and Validation)
- Time-AT (Video supervision)
- Blue Eye Video (Video security)
- IRIS (Video supervision)

# INRIA–Industry Security day

120 industrial people, large success  
First hit **google{inria securite}**

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# Which futur ?

We are in an international situation where mastering security means mastering information

# Nations sovereignty

“Information dominance” has no equivoque :

*“The ability to understand the secret communications of our foreign adversaries while protecting our own communications, a capability in which the United States leads the world, gives our nation a unique advantage”.*

This *executive order 12333* of December 4, 1981 is not new, what is new indeed is its generalisation to all levels of sovereignty, economy, social life, medias, . . . , and the fact that it concerns nations as well as compagnies, associations and individuals.

# Privacy : more that 4,000,000 CCTV cameras in the UK

The exact number of CCTV cameras in the UK is not known but a 2002 working paper by Michael McCahill and Clive Norris of UrbanEye, based on a small sample in Putney High Street, estimated the number of surveillance cameras in private premises in London around 500,000 and the total number of cameras in the UK around 4,200,000.

In 2002, the UK had one camera for every 14 people.

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- provable cryptology
- towards provable security :
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  - use of statistical methods, towards intelligent learning methods.

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- Explore the six dumbest ideas in computer security :  
[http://www.ranum.com/security/computer\\_security/editorials/dumb](http://www.ranum.com/security/computer_security/editorials/dumb)

# Conclusion

Computer security is at the cross of fundamental needs of the societies as well as of the individuals.

It is durable and pervasive : questions and research will not starve tomorrow.

Attackers are intelligents, inventive and have considerable financial, technical and sometime political power with then.

High level theoretical to applied researches are needed to understand and solve the difficult and often interesting questions raised.

# Questions ?

