

# Problems of Modeling in the Analysis of Covert Channels

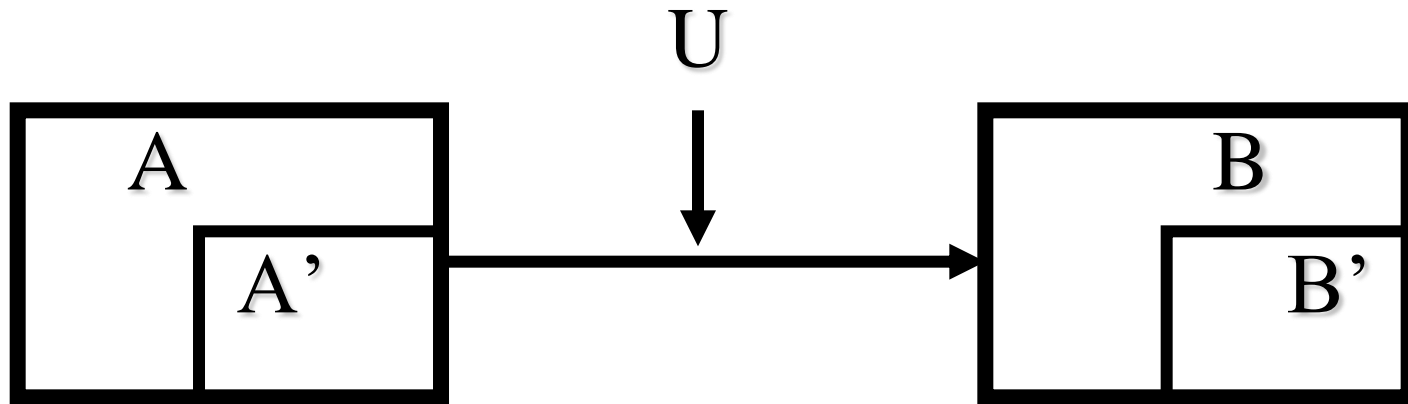
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Transition of hidden information from A' to B' should be consistent with legal information transmission. The main task of U is to discover existence of hidden information.

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U decides that there is hidden information when the transmitted sequence belongs to a predefined set  $S$ .

If U does not know how to define  $S$ , then hidden transmission from A' to B' is “invisible” for U.

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A' invents his method of hiding information in such a way that U has no reason to choose  $S$ .

**Example.** Let legal information is chosen with probability measure  $P_0$ . A' knows  $P_0$ . If A' can hide information in such a way that the transmitted information has probability distribution  $P_0$ , then U has no base to choose  $S$ .

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If A' thinks that the legal information distribution is  $P_0$ , but the real probability distribution is  $Q_0$ , then U can get a chance to catch hidden transmission.

Define **ban** be a minimal finite subsequence that the presence of this subsequence in any finite sequence means that the probability  $P_0$  of this sequence equals to 0.

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If A' doesn't know about existence of a ban but U knows it, then U builds a simple decision function: he waits for appearance of the ban.

A ban maybe introduced into probability distribution intentionally.

There can be many bans in legal distribution.

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Then:

1. We can defend legal transmission with help of bans.
2. If A' doesn't know the choice of a ban and he intends to send a sequence which doesn't belong to  $S$ , then it can happen that he has no choice.

## *Mathematical properties of bans*

1. If  $P_0$  doesn't have a ban and we introduce it into  $P_0$ , then topological structure of the measure support changes deeply.
2. It can be proved that if consistent sequence of tests for separation of legal and hidden transmission exists, then the decision may be built on a search of bans.
3. Most often the set of bans may be constructed by analyzing of probability distribution of a limited part of random sequences.