

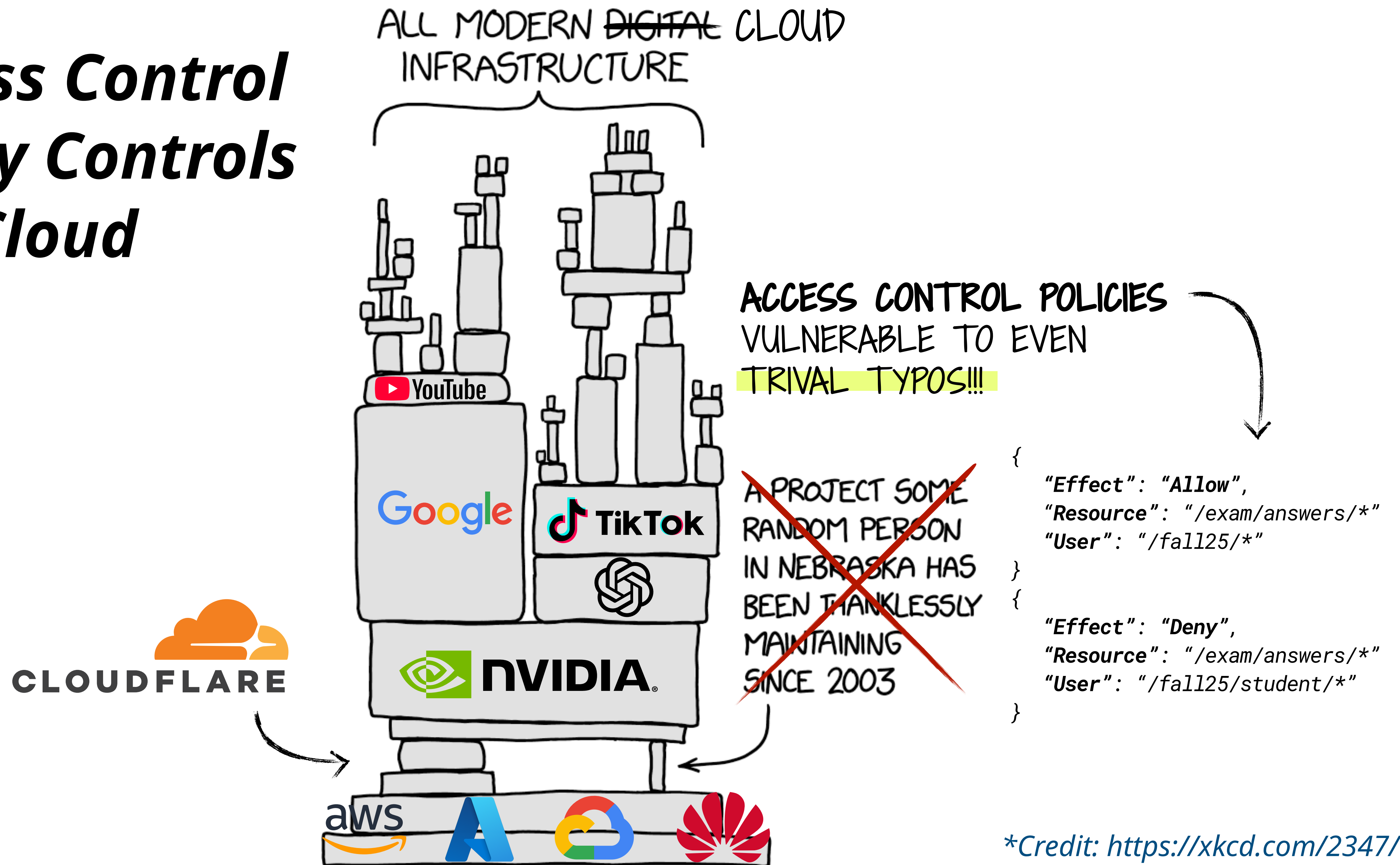
RELIA: Accelerating the Analysis of Cloud Access Control Policies

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 **ASE 2025** *the 40th IEEE/ACM International Conference on Automated Software Engineering (ASE 2025)* *Seoul, Korea*
November 16 - 20, 2025

Access Control Policy Controls the Cloud



Cloud Access Control Policy Analyzers!

Analyzer: Zelkova [FMCAD '18]



Policies

```
{  
  "Effect": "Allow",  
  "Resource": "/exam/answers/*"  
  "User": "/fall25/*"  
}
```

***"Allow the access
of exam answers from
all members of fall 2025 semester;***

```
{  
  "Effect": "Deny",  
  "Resource": "/exam/answers/*"  
  "User": "/fall25/student/*"  
}
```

***but do not allow
the access from
those who are students in fall 2025"***

Cloud Access Control Policy Analyzers!

Analyzer: Zelkova [FMCAD '18]



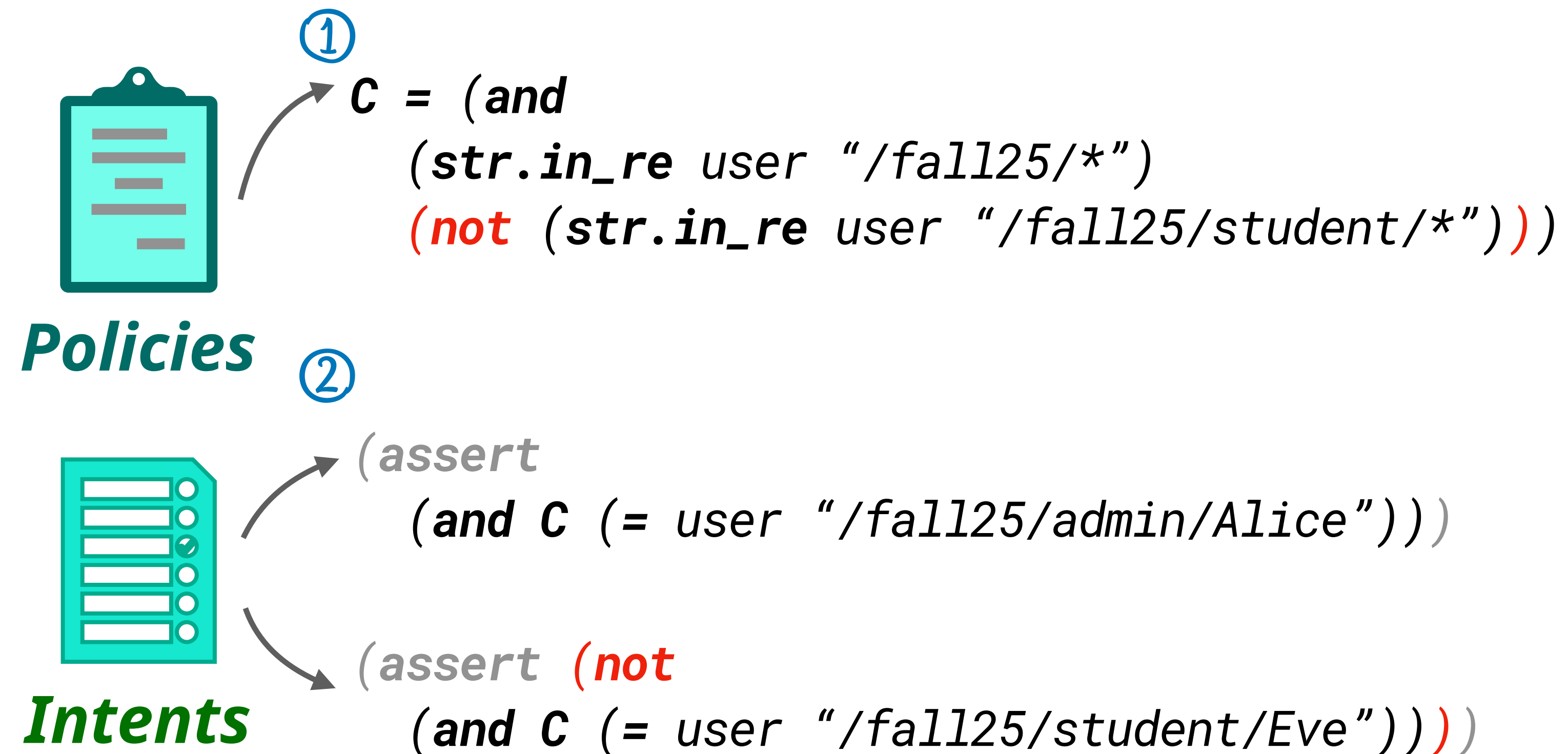
Policies

①

```
C = (and  
  (str.in_re user "/fall25/*")  
  (not (str.in_re user "/fall25/student/*")))
```

Cloud Access Control Policy Analyzers!

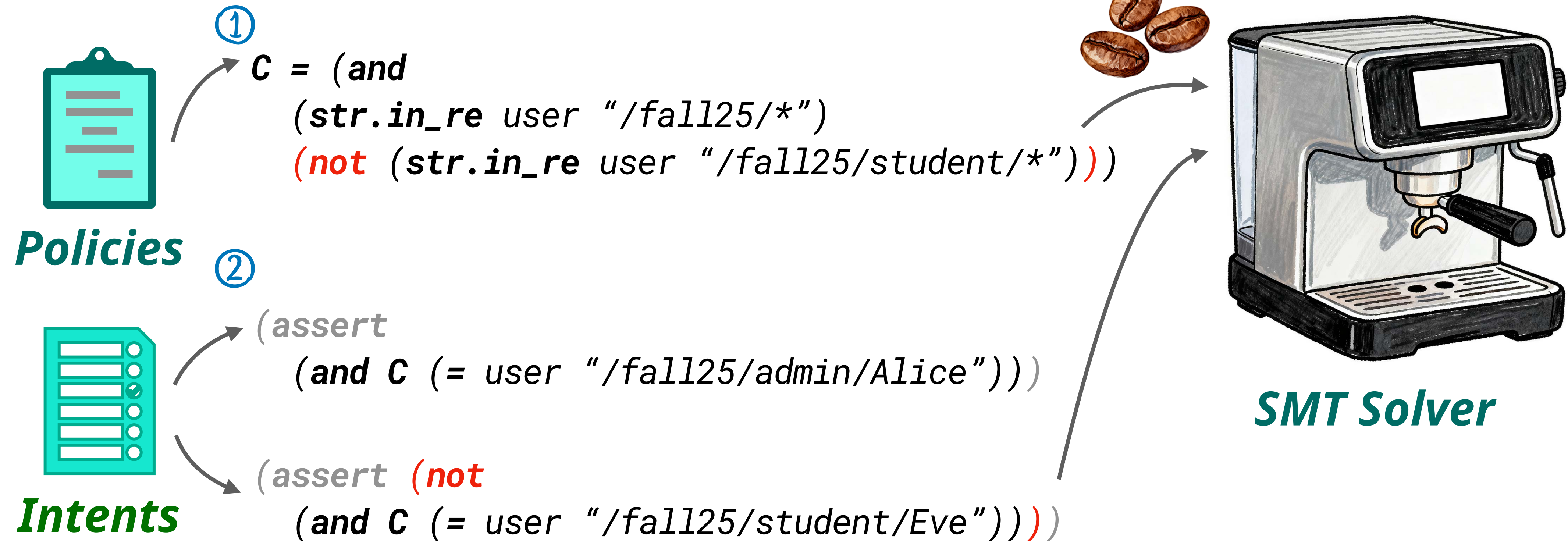
Analyzer: Zelkova [FMCAD '18]



Findings: AccessSummary [CAV '20]

Cloud Access Control Policy Analyzers!

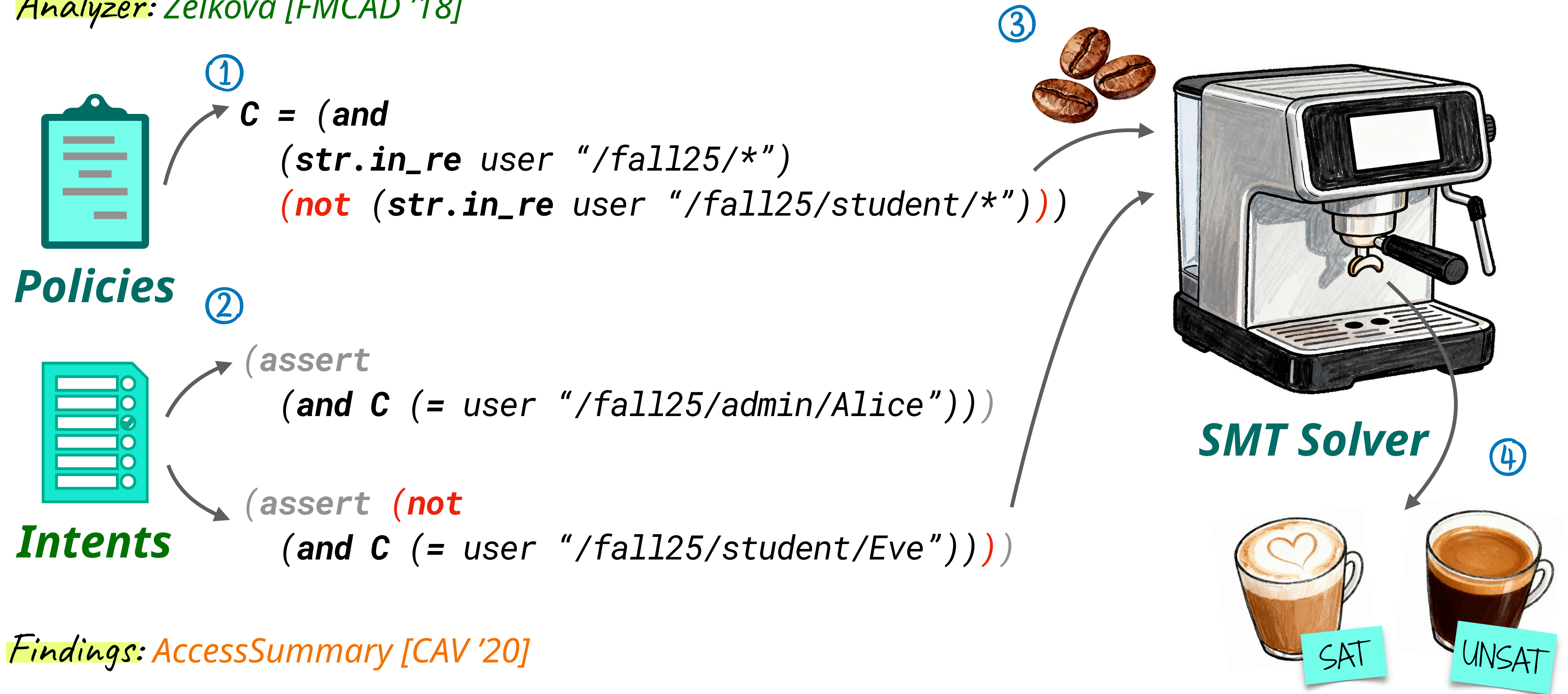
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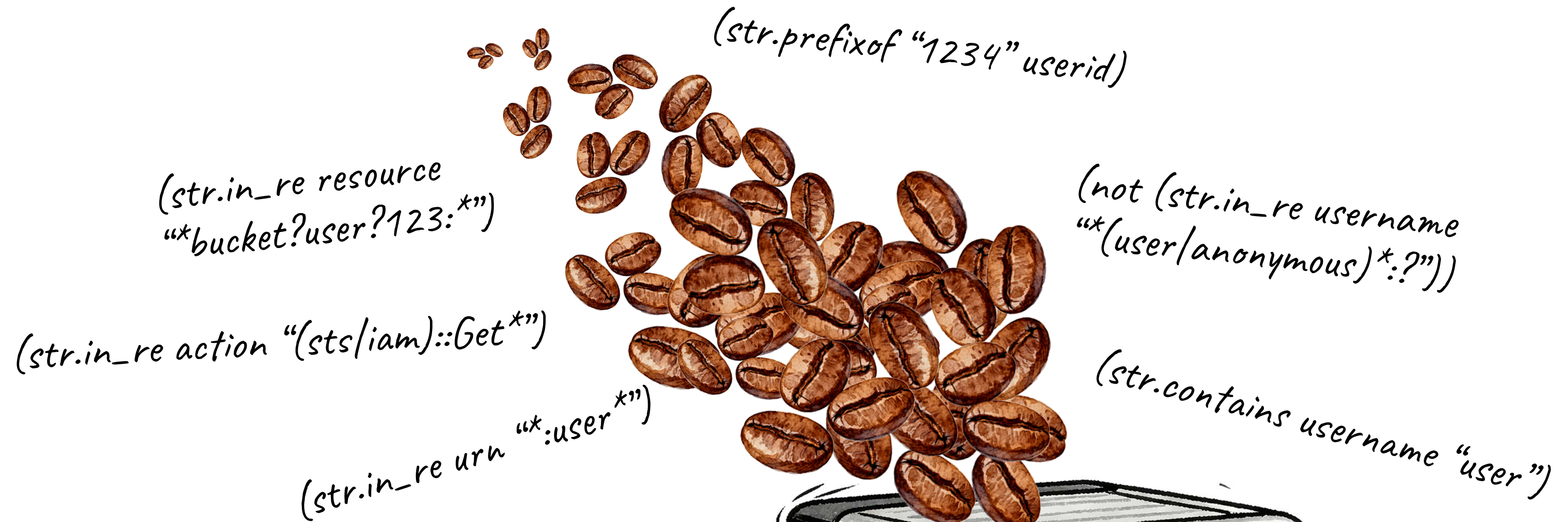
Cloud Access Control Policy Analyzers!

Analyzer: Zelkova [FMCAD '18]



Findings: AccessSummary [CAV '20]

However...



ACP are majorly **RegEx** constraints,
SMT solvers struggles solving it:

Z3 timed out for 26% real-world policies,
Cvc5 cannot solve harder policies in hours!



Insight: Infinite Space of Strings

*Solvers “search” the **whole string space** to find answers, but the space is huge:*

*A paper strip with every ascii string **≤ 5 characters** circles around the Earth **5 times!***

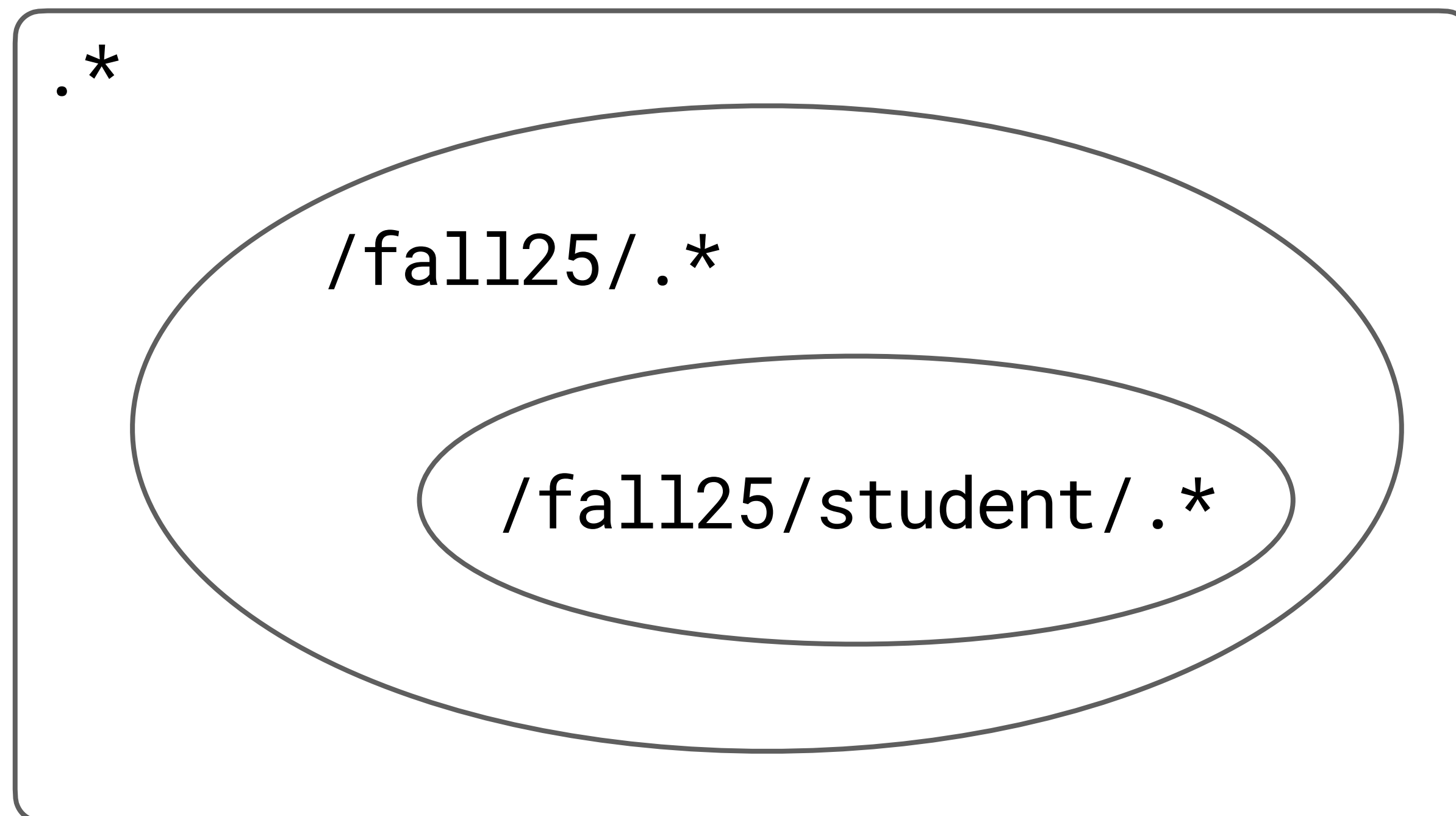
*Strings in Cloud Access Control Policies are typically **a lot longer.***

a ab abc Relia hello world alpha ase 2025 a81C_ s1827 zcs98 ss8a7 dd asbse regex what next wyes never when I ceeer you again add ad ad ad ad ad 454 464 474 484 494 504 514 524 534 544 554 564 574 584 594 604 614 624 634 644 654 664 674 684 694 704 714 724 734 744 754 764 774 784 794 804 814 824 834 844 854 864 874 884 894 904 914 924 934 944 954 964 974 984 994



Insight: Finite Space of String Equivalence Classes

```
(assert (str.in_re user "/fall25/*"))  
(assert (not  
  (str.in_re user "/fall25/student/*")))
```



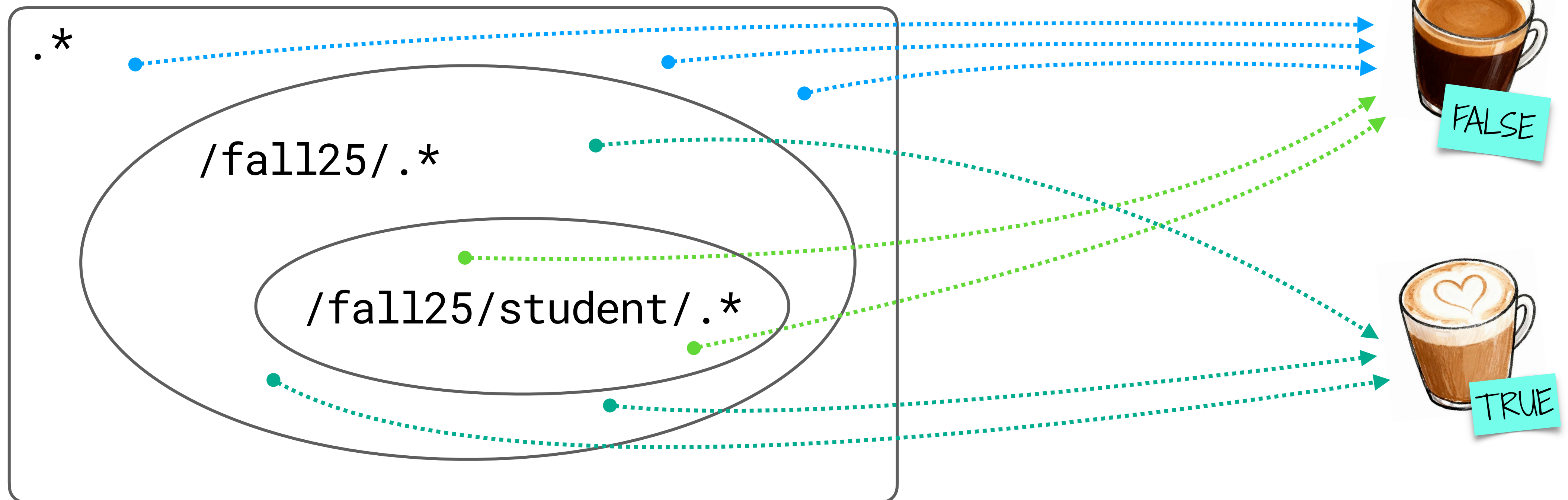
*If a variable **s** only has RegEx constraints,*

*Equivalence classes about the **RegExes that s belongs to** can be constructed.*

Insight: Finite Space of String Equivalence Classes

```
(assert (str.in_re user "/fall25/*"))  
(assert (not  
  (str.in_re user "/fall25/student/*"))))
```

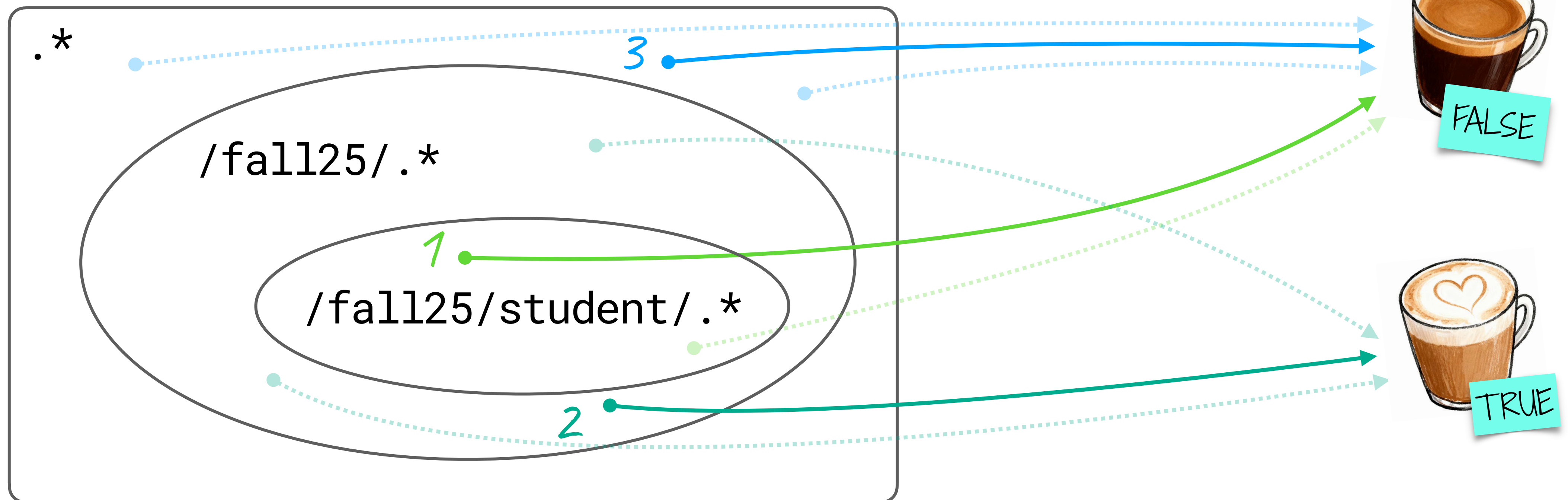
Same behavior
in the same SEC!



Insight: Finite Space of String Equivalence Classes


```
(assert (str.in_re user "/fall25/*"))  
(assert (not  
  (str.in_re user "/fall25/student/*"))))
```

Only consider
the 3 SECs!



Our Idea: RELIA

$(\text{str.in_re user } "/\text{fall25}/.*")$
 $(\text{str.in_re user } "/\text{fall25}/\text{student}.*")$



RE constraints
over strings



RELIA

LIA constraints over
String Equivalence Classes



$(\text{or } (= \text{user } 1) (= \text{user } 2))$
 $(= \text{user } 2)$
 $(\text{and } (\geq \text{user } 1) (\leq \text{user } 3))$

RELIA: RegEx to LIA (Linear Integer Arithmetic)



*RE constraints
over strings*



RELIA

*LIA constraints over
String Equivalence Classes*



SMT Solver

RELIA: RegEx to LIA (Linear Integer Arithmetic)



*ACP
Analyzer*



***RE** constraints
over strings*



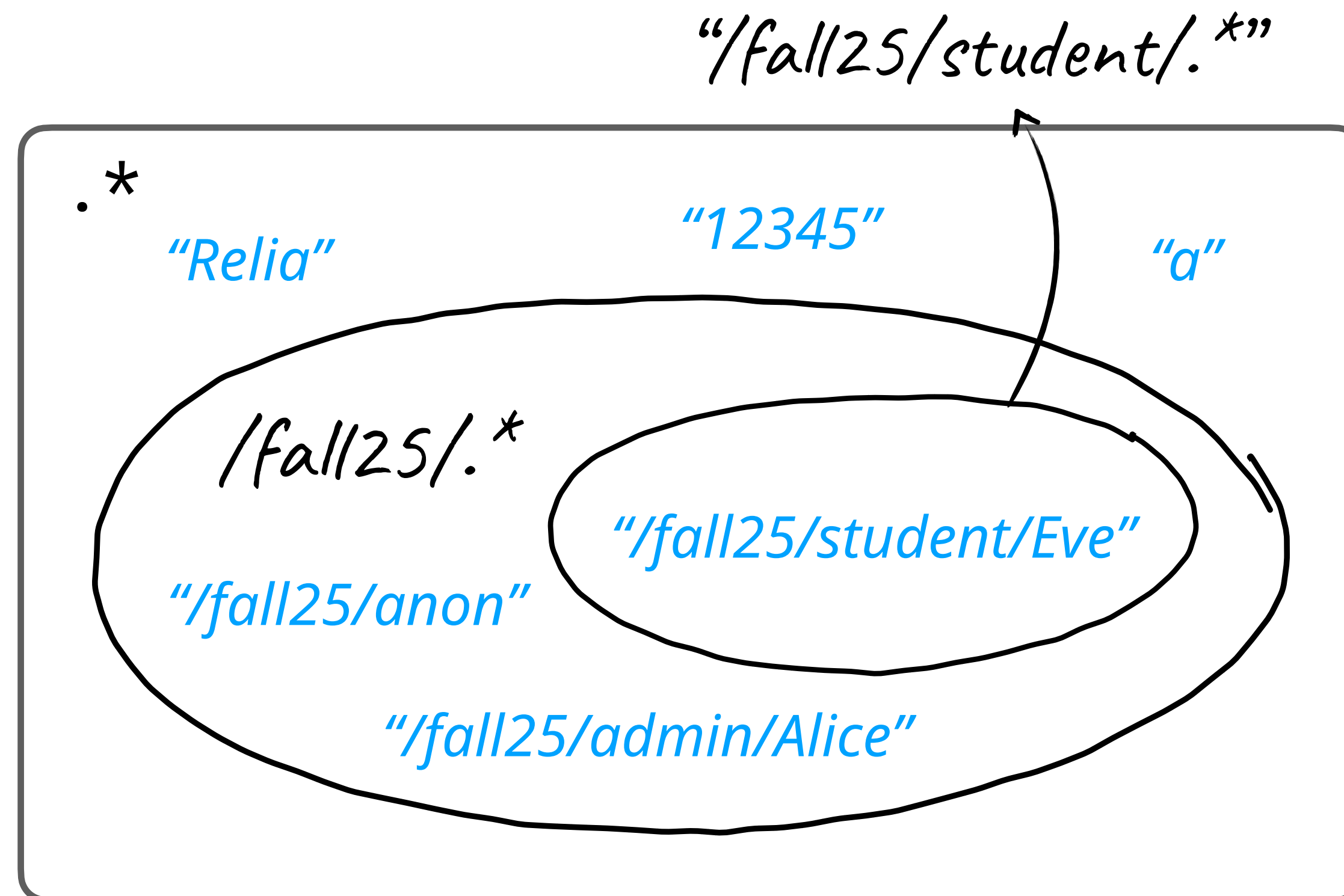
RELIA

*LIA constraints over
String Equivalence Classes*



SMT Solver

Compute SECs



Constraints: $\{"/fall25/.*", "/fall25/student/.*"\}$

SECs:

- ① `"/fall25/student/.*"`
- ② `"/fall25/¬(student/).*"`
- ③ `"/¬(/fall25/).*"`

Convert Constraints

SECs:

- ① “/fall25/
student/*.” ② “/fall25/
 ¬(student/).*” ③ “¬(/fall25/).*”

(declare-const user **String**) $\xrightarrow{\text{convert type to Int}}$ (declare-const user **Int**)

Convert Constraints

SECs:

① “/fall25/
student/.*” ② “/fall25/
¬(student/).*” ③ “¬(/fall25/).*”

(declare-const user **String**)

```
(assert (str.in_re user "/fall25/*"))
```

► (*declare-const* *user* *Int*)

```
(assert (or (= user 1) (= user 2)))
```

Convert Constraints

SECs:

① “/fall25/
student/.*” ② “/fall25/
¬(student/).*” ③ “¬(/fall25/).*”

`(declare-const user String)` \longrightarrow `(declare-const user Int)`

$(\text{assert } (\text{str.in_re } \text{user } "/\text{fall25}/*")) \longrightarrow (\text{assert } (\text{or } (= \text{user } 1) (= \text{user } 2)))$

`(assert (not (str.in_re user "/fall25/student/*")))` \longrightarrow `(assert (not (= user 1)))`

Convert Constraints

SECs:

① “/fall25/
student/.*” ② “/fall25/
¬(student/).*” ③ “¬(/fall25/).*”

Add range

(declare-const user String)  *(declare-const user Int)*

```
(assert (not (str.in_re user → (assert (not (= user 1)))  
    "/fall25/student/*"))))
```

```
(assert (and (>= user 1) (≤ user 3)))
```

Convert Constraints

SECs:

① “/fall25/student/.*” ② “/fall25/¬(student/).*” ③ “¬(/fall25/).*”

(declare-const user String)

► (*declare-const* *user* *Int*)

```
(assert (str.in_re user "/fall25/*"))
```

```
▶ (assert (or (= user 1) (= user 2)))
```

```
(assert (not (str.in_re user _____
                               "/fall25/student/*")))
```

```
▶ (assert (not (= user 1)))
```

```
(assert (and
  (>= user 1) (<= user 3)))
```


Handle Concatenation

$id = "/" + semester + "/" + role$

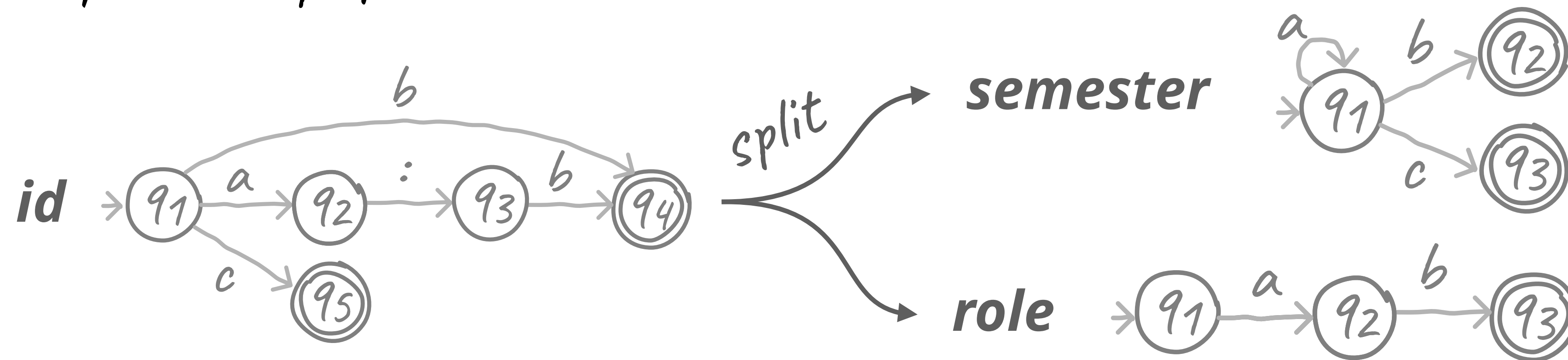
$id \in "/(fall.*|spring.*/(admin|professor))"$

$semester \in ???$

$role \in ???$

We use a **novel FA algorithm** to deal with **string concatenations**.

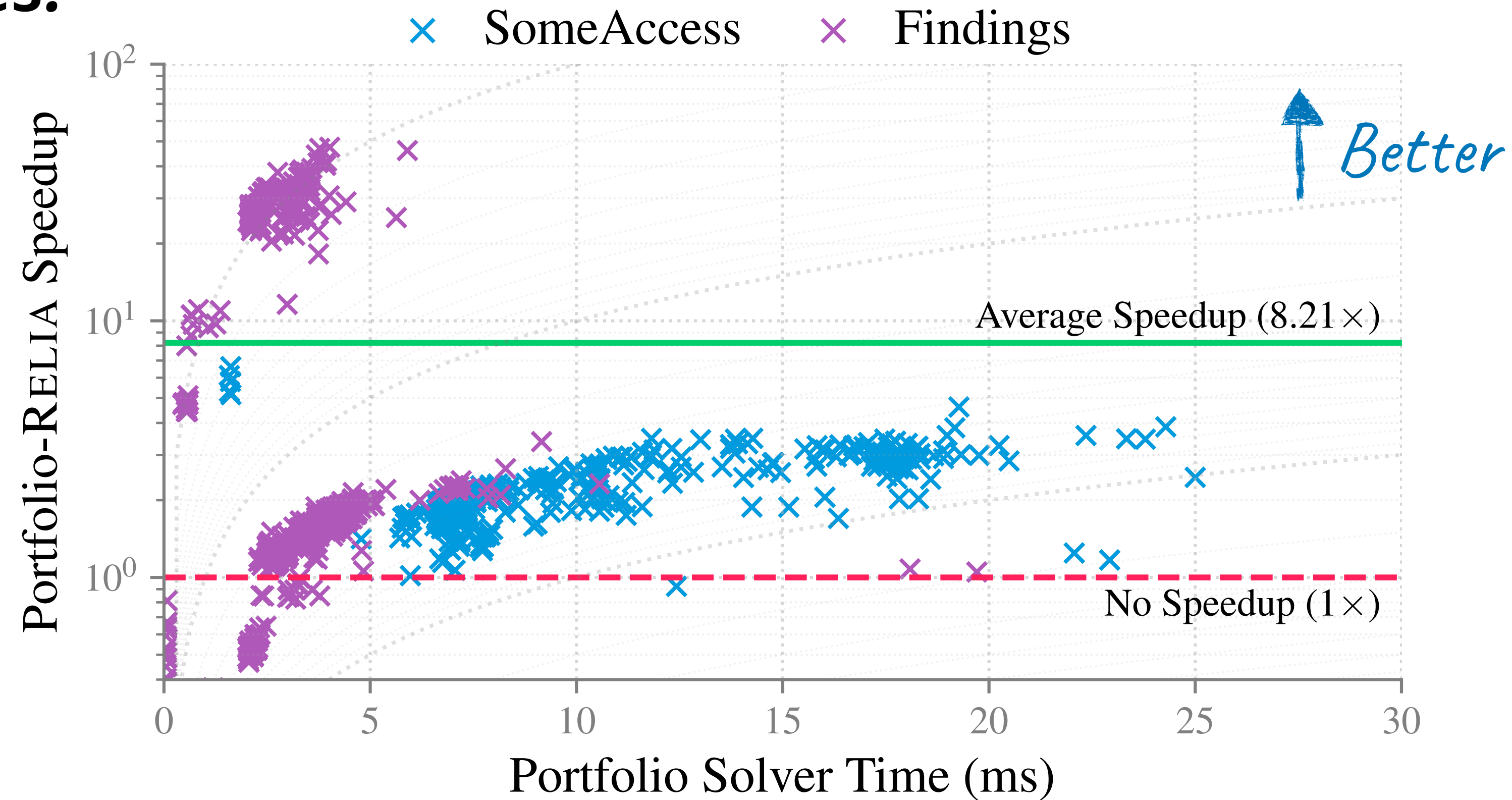
Go to our poster / paper for more!



**not the actual algorithm, for illustration only*

Evaluations

Real policies:



*Speed up the analysis of real policies from Huawei Cloud tenants by **8.21x***

Evaluations

Hard policies:

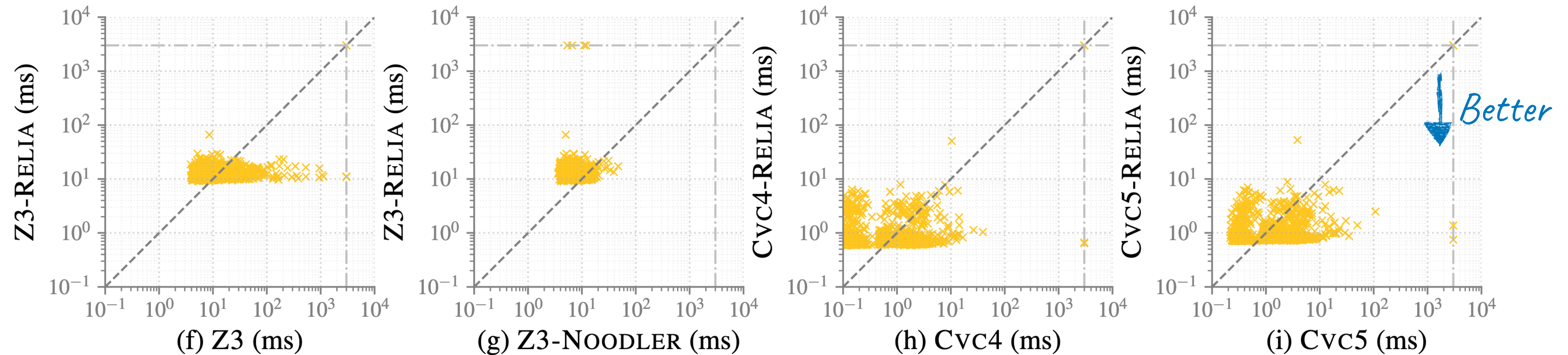
<i>#Cases solved in time</i>	<i>Z3</i>	<i>Cvc4</i>	<i>Cvc5</i>	<i>Z3- Noodler</i>	<i>Cvc5- RELIA</i>
10ms	0	0	0	0	1
100ms	0	0	0	2	4
1s	0	0	0	5	7
10s	1	0	0	5	8

Solve **8/10** hard policies in seconds while Z3 / Cvc5 cannot solve most in hours!

View our dataset: <https://zenodo.org/records/17236980>

Evaluations

We can also accelerate some general SMT string solving!



View more results in our poster / paper!

Conclusion

1. **Access Control Policies** are essential in Cloud, but analyzing them are slow due to difficulty of solving **string constraints** in SMT.
2. We propose *RELIA*, a tool to bypass string solving by utilizing **String Equivalence Classes**.
3. *RELIA* can accelerate **ACP** analyzers along with some **general** SMT string problems.



Happy to take your questions!

RELIA: Accelerating the Analysis of Cloud Access Control Policies

NetVerify, ANTS, Xi'an Jiaotong University; Huawei Cloud

**Illustrations in the slides are generated using Doubao AI.*

