# When Good Components Go Bad Formally Secure Compilation Despite Dynamic Compromise

# Cătălin Hrițcu

#### **Inria Paris**

https://secure-compilation.github.io

# Collaborators



Carmine Abate



Arthur Azevedo de Amorim



Rob Blanco



Ana Nora Evans



Guglielmo Fachini



Cătălin Hrițcu



Yannis

Juglaret



Théo Laurent



Benjamin Pierce



Marco Stronati



Andrew Tolmach

Inria Paris CMU U. Virginia U. Trento Paris 7 ENS Paris Portland State UPenn

#### **Devastating low-level vulnerabilities**



### **Devastating low-level vulnerabilities**

- Inherently insecure C-like languages
  - type and memory unsafe:
    - e.g. any buffer overflow is catastrophic
  - ~100 different undefined behavior reasons in the usual C compiler



### **Devastating low-level vulnerabilities**

- Inherently insecure C-like languages
  - type and memory unsafe:
    - e.g. any buffer overflow is catastrophic
  - ~100 different undefined behavior reasons in the usual C compiler
  - root cause, but challenging to fix:
    - efficiency
    - precision
    - scalability
    - backwards compatibility
    - deployment



- Main idea:
  - break up security-critical C applications into
     mutually distrustful components with clearly specified
     privileges & interacting via strictly enforced interfaces

- Main idea:
  - break up security-critical C applications into
     mutually distrustful components with clearly specified
     privileges & interacting via strictly enforced interfaces
- Strong security guarantees & interesting attacker model
  - "a vulnerability in one component does not immediately destroy the security of the whole application"

#### • Main idea:

- break up security-critical C applications into
   mutually distrustful components with clearly specified
   privileges & interacting via strictly enforced interfaces
- Strong security guarantees & interesting attacker model
  - "a vulnerability in one component does not immediately destroy the security of the whole application"
  - "each component is protected from all the others"

#### • Main idea:

- break up security-critical C applications into
   mutually distrustful components with clearly specified
   privileges & interacting via strictly enforced interfaces
- Strong security guarantees & interesting attacker model
  - "a vulnerability in one component does not immediately destroy the security of the whole application"
  - "each component is protected from all the others"
  - "each components receives guarantees as long as it has not encountered undefined beehavior"

#### • Main idea:

break up security-critical C applications into
 mutually distrustful components with clearly specified
 privileges & interacting via strictly enforced interfaces

Strong security guarantees & interesting attacker model

- "a vulnerability in one component does not immediately destroy the security of the whole application"
- "each component is protected from all the others"
- "each components receives guarantees as long as it has not encountered undefined beehavior"

#### **Goal 1: Formalize this**

- Add components to C
  - interacting only via strictly enforced interfaces





- Add components to C
  - interacting only via strictly enforced interfaces
- Enforce "component C" abstractions:
  - component separation, call-return discipline, ...





- Add components to C
  - interacting only via strictly enforced interfaces
- Enforce "component C" abstractions:
  - component separation, call-return discipline, ...
- Secure compilation chain:
  - compiler, linker, loader, runtime, system, hardware





- Add components to C
  - interacting only via strictly enforced interfaces
- Enforce "component C" abstractions:
  - component separation, call-return discipline, ...
- Secure compilation chain:
  - compiler, linker, loader, runtime, system, hardware
- Use efficient enforcement mechanisms:
  - OS processes (all web browsers)
  - software fault isolation (SFI)
  - hardware enclaves (SGX)





- WebAssembly (web browsers)
- capability machines
- tagged architectures

# Goal 1: Formalizing the security of compartmentalizing compilation

#### • Mutually-distrustful components

- restrict **spatial** scope of undefined behavior

- Mutually-distrustful components
  - restrict **spatial** scope of undefined behavior
- Dynamic compromise
  - restrict **temporal** scope of undefined behavior

#### Mutually-distrustful components

- restrict **spatial** scope of undefined behavior

#### • Dynamic compromise

- restrict temporal scope of undefined behavior
- undefined behavior = observable trace event

# effects of undefined behavior shouldn't percolate before earlier observable events

• careful with code motion, backwards static analysis, ...

#### Mutually-distrustful components

- restrict **spatial** scope of undefined behavior

#### • Dynamic compromise

- restrict temporal scope of undefined behavior
- undefined behavior = observable trace event

# effects of undefined behavior shouldn't percolate before earlier observable events

- careful with code motion, backwards static analysis, ...
- CompCert already offers this saner temporal model

#### Mutually-distrustful components

- restrict **spatial** scope of undefined behavior

#### • Dynamic compromise

- restrict temporal scope of undefined behavior
- undefined behavior = observable trace event

# effects of undefined behavior shouldn't percolate before earlier observable events

- careful with code motion, backwards static analysis, ...
- CompCert already offers this saner temporal model
- GCC and LLVM currently violate this model

# **Dynamic compromise**

 each component gets guarantees as long as it has not encountered undefined behavior

# **Dynamic compromise**

 each component gets guarantees as long as it has not encountered undefined behavior

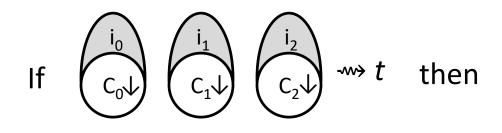
• a component only loses guarantees after an attacker discovers and exploits a vulnerability

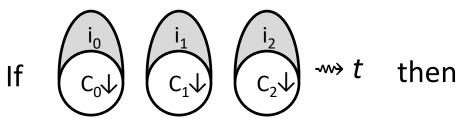
# **Dynamic compromise**

 each component gets guarantees as long as it has not encountered undefined behavior

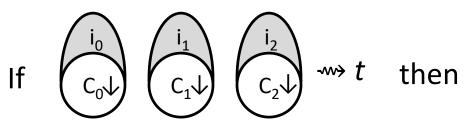
• a component only loses guarantees after an attacker discovers and exploits a vulnerability

• the mere existence of vulnerabilities doesn't immediately make a component compromised



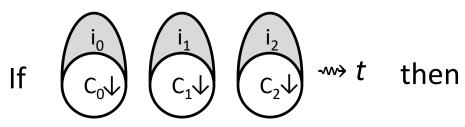


∃ a **dynamic compromise scenario** explaining *t* in source language

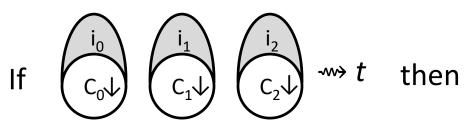


$$i_0$$
  
 $c_0$   
 $c_1$   
 $c_2$   
 $c_2$   
 $c_2$   
 $c_2$   
 $c_1$ ;Undef( $c_1$ )

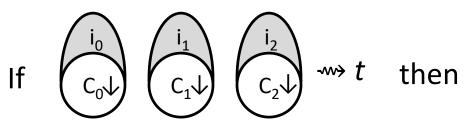
(0)



(0) 
$$(1) \exists A_1. \qquad (1) \exists A_1. \quad (1) \exists A_1. \quad$$

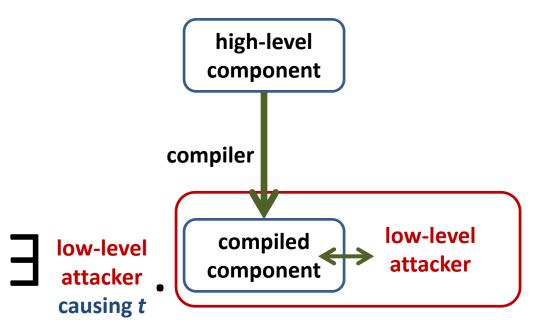


(0) 
$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{c_{0}}^{i_{0}} \\ \overbrace{c_{1}}^{i_{1}} \\ \overbrace{c_{2}}^{i_{2}} \\ \overbrace$$

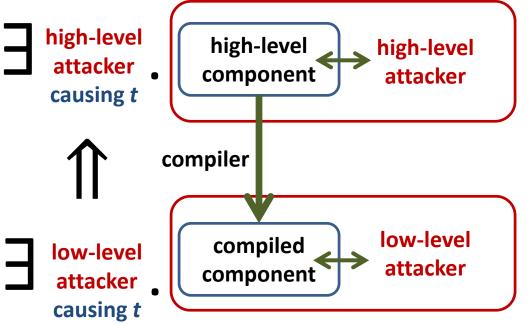


(0) 
$$(0)$$
  $(0)$ 

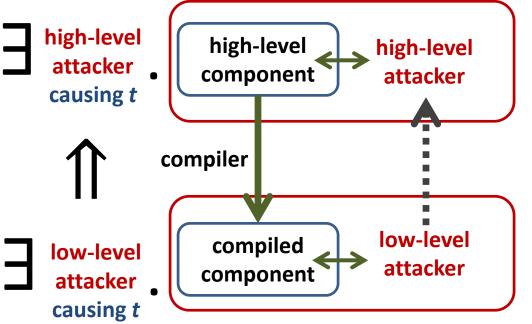
#### ∀(bad attack) trace *t*



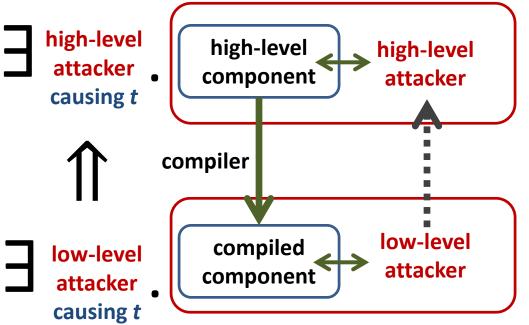
#### ∀(bad attack) trace *t*



#### **∀(bad attack) trace** *t*



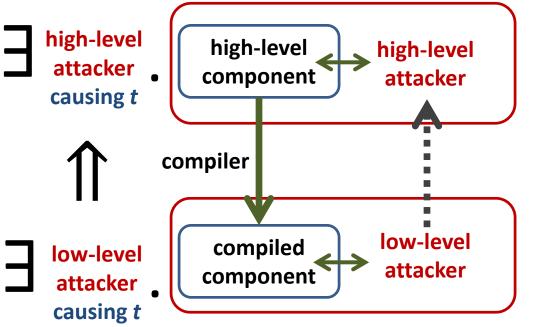
#### ∀(bad attack) trace *t*



robust trace property preservation

(robust = in adversarial context)

#### ∀(bad attack) trace *t*

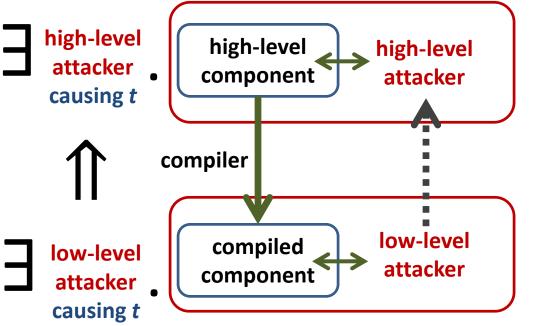


**robust trace property preservation** (robust = in adversarial context)

#### intuition:

 stronger than compiler correctness (i.e. trace property preservation)

#### ∀(bad attack) trace *t*



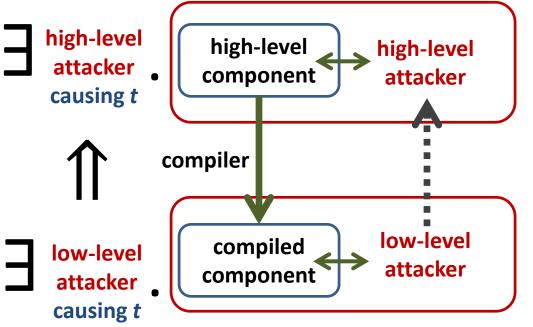
robust trace property preservation
(robust = in adversarial context)

#### intuition:

 stronger than compiler correctness (i.e. trace property preservation)

 confidentiality not preserved (i.e. no hyperproperties)

#### ∀(bad attack) trace *t*

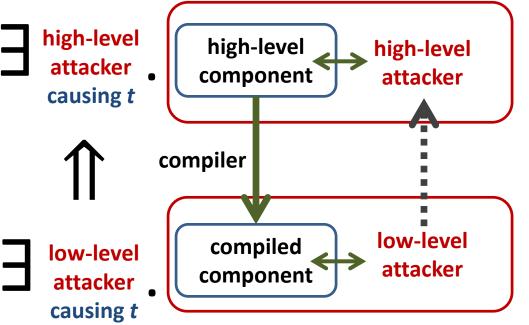


robust trace property preservation
(robust = in adversarial context)

#### intuition:

- stronger than compiler correctness (i.e. trace property preservation)
- confidentiality not preserved (i.e. no hyperproperties)
- less extensional than fully abstract compilation

#### $\forall$ (bad attack) trace t



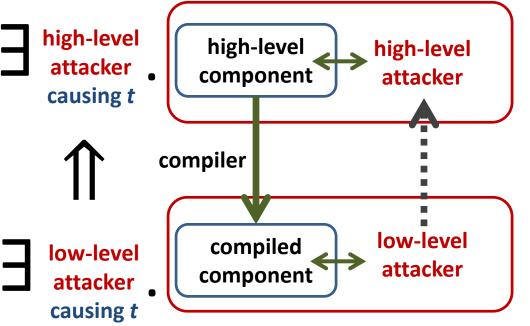
**robust trace property preservation** (robust = in adversarial context)

#### intuition:

- stronger than compiler correctness
   (i.e. trace property preservation)
- confidentiality not preserved (i.e. no hyperproperties)
- less extensional than fully abstract compilation

Advantages: easier to realistically achieve and prove at scale useful: preservation of invariants and other integrity properties generalizes to preserving [relational] hyperproperties!

#### $\forall$ (bad attack) trace t



**robust trace property preservation** (robust = in adversarial context)

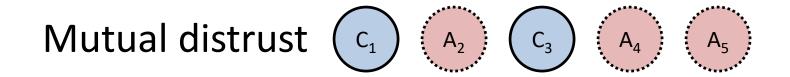
#### intuition:

- stronger than compiler correctness
   (i.e. trace property preservation)
- confidentiality not preserved (i.e. no hyperproperties)
- less extensional than fully abstract compilation

Advantages: easier to realistically achieve and prove at scale useful: preservation of invariants and other integrity properties generalizes to preserving [relational] hyperproperties! extends to unsafe languages, supporting dynamic compromise

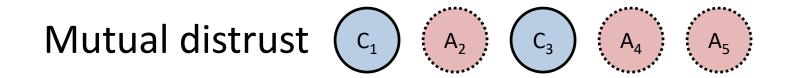
#### Now we know what these words mean!

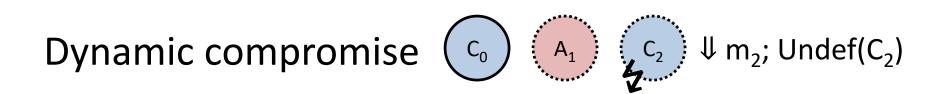
(at least in the setting of compartmentalization for unsafe low-level languages)



#### Now we know what these words mean!

(at least in the setting of compartmentalization for unsafe low-level languages)





#### Now we know what these words mean!

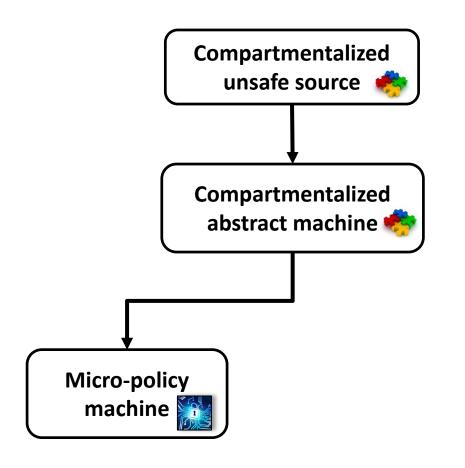
(at least in the setting of compartmentalization for unsafe low-level languages)

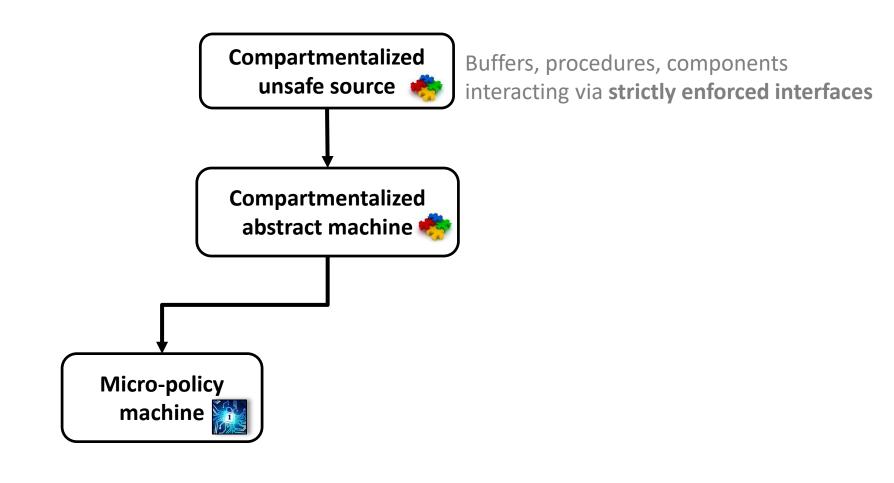
Mutual distrust 
$$C_1$$
  $A_2$   $C_3$   $A_4$   $A_5$ 

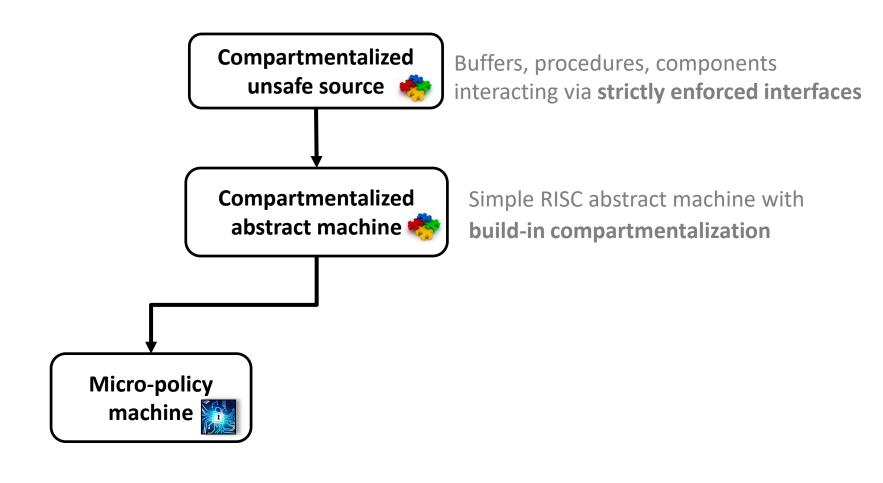
Dynamic compromise 
$$C_0$$
  $A_1$   $C_2$   $Undef(C_2)$ 

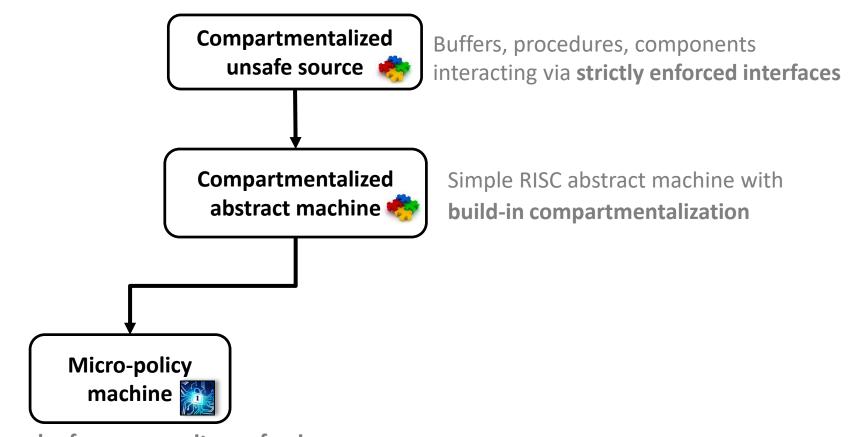
Static privilege 
$$(c_0)$$
  $(c_1)$   $(c_2)$   $(c_2)$ 

# Goal 2: Towards building secure compilation chains



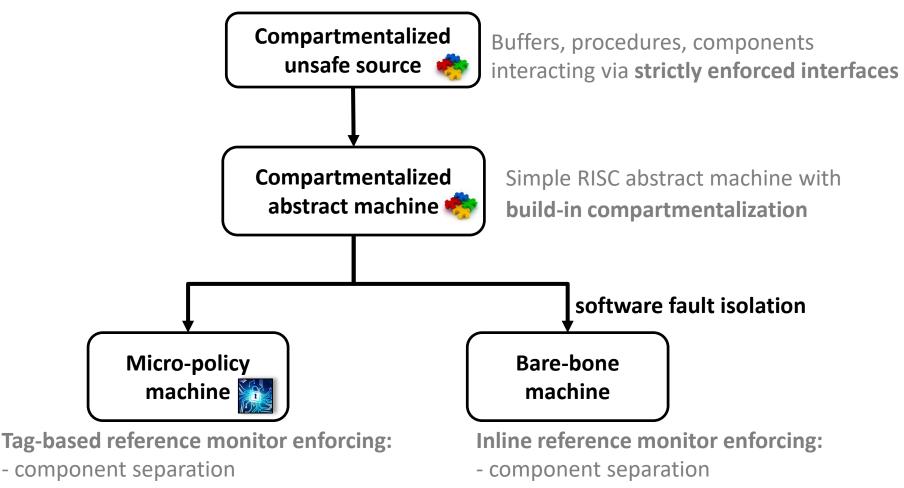






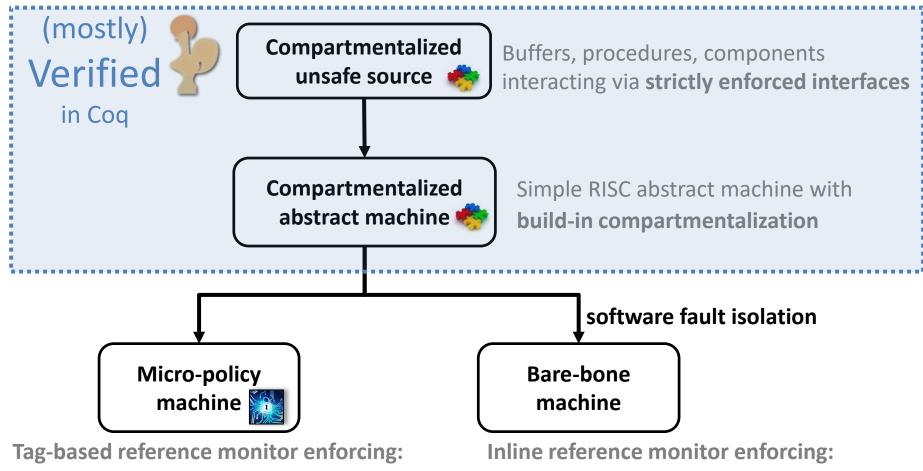
Tag-based reference monitor enforcing:

- component separation
- procedure call and return discipline
- (linear capabilities / linear entry points)



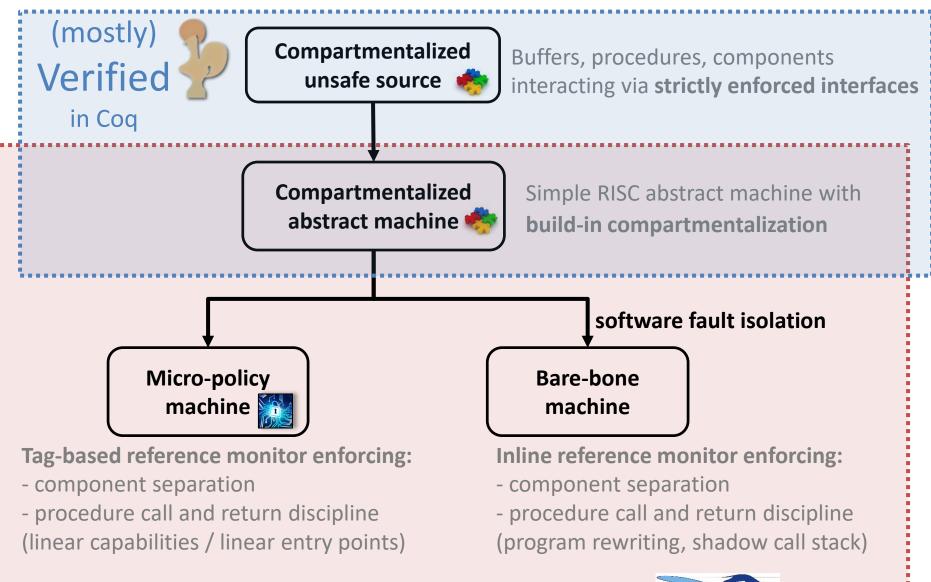
procedure call and return discipline
 (linear capabilities / linear entry points)

procedure call and return discipline (program rewriting, shadow call stack)



- component separation
- procedure call and return discipline (linear capabilities / linear entry points)

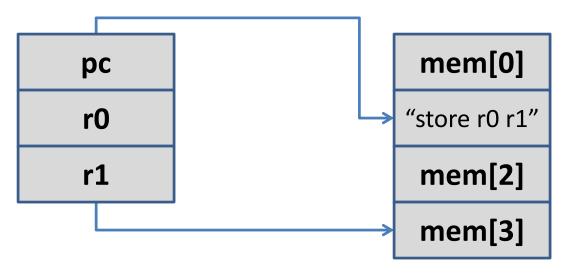
- component separation
- procedure call and return discipline (program rewriting, shadow call stack)



Systematically tested (with QuickChick)





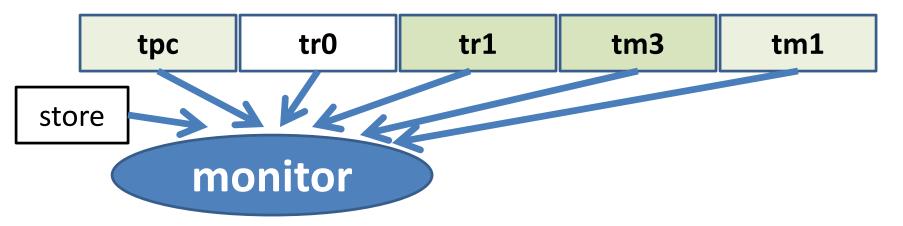




рс	tpc		mem[0]	tm0
rO	tr0		"store r0 r1"	tm1
r1	tr1		mem[2]	tm2
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			mem[3]	tm3

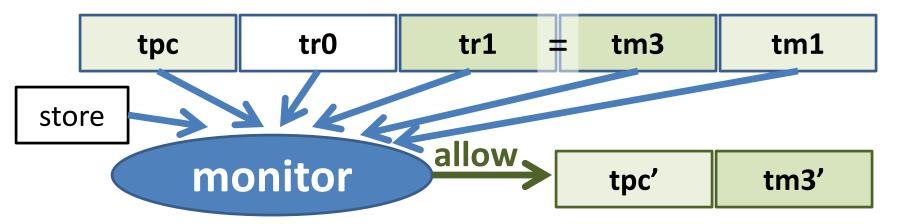


рс	tpc		mem[0]	tm0
rO	tr0		"store r0 r1"	tm1
r1	tr1		mem[2]	tm2
			mem[3]	tm3



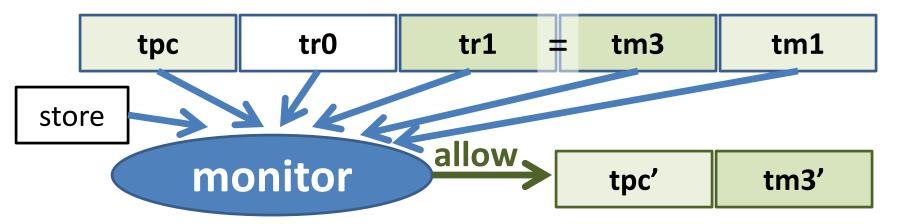


рс	tpc		mem[0]	tm0
rO	tr0		"store r0 r1"	tm1
<b>r1</b>	tr1		mem[2]	tm2
			mem[3]	tm3



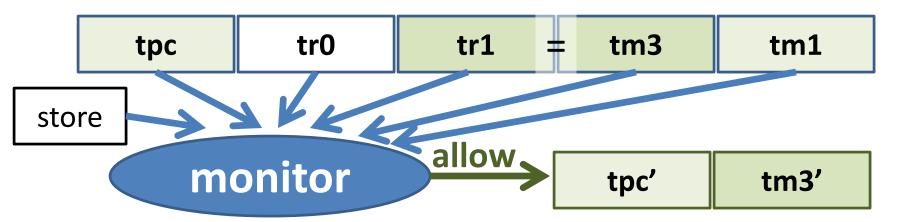


рс	tpc'		mem[0]	tm0
r0	tr0		"store r0 r1"	tm1
r1	tr1		mem[2]	tm2
		mem[3]	tm3'	



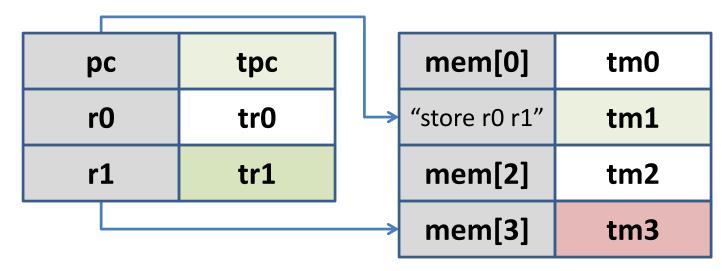


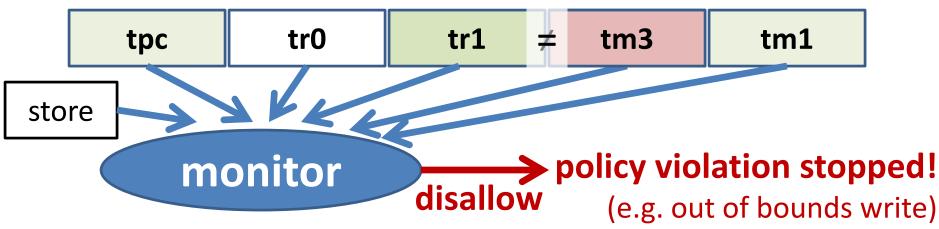
рс	tpc'		mem[0]	tm0
r0	tr0		"store r0 r1"	tm1
r1	tr1		mem[2]	tm2
, ,			mem[3]	tm3'



software monitor's decision is hardware cached 14









## Micro-policies are cool!



 low level + fine grained: unbounded per-word metadata, checked & propagated on each instruction

## Micro-policies are cool!



- low level + fine grained: unbounded per-word metadata, checked & propagated on each instruction
- **flexible**: tags and monitor defined by software
- efficient: software decisions hardware cached
- expressive: complex policies for secure compilation
- secure and simple enough to verify security in Coq
- real: FPGA implementation on top of RISC-V



spec<sup>\*</sup>



## Micro-policies are cool!



- low level + fine grained: unbounded per-word metadata, checked & propagated on each instruction
- **flexible**: tags and monitor defined by software
- efficient: software decisions hardware cached
- **expressive**: complex policies for secure compilation
- secure and simple enough to verify security in Coq
- P

• real: FPGA implementation on top of RISC-V





• information flow control (IFC) [POPL'14]

- information flow control (IFC) [POPL'14]
- monitor self-protection
- protected compartments
- dynamic sealing
- heap memory safety
- code-data separation
- control-flow integrity (CFI)
- taint tracking

- information flow control (IFC) [POPL'14]
- monitor self-protection
- protected compartments
- dynamic sealing
- heap memory safety
- code-data separation
- control-flow integrity (CFI)
- taint tracking

Verified (in Coq) [Oakland'15]

- information flow control (IFC) [POPL'14]
- monitor self-protection
- protected compartments
- dynamic sealing
- heap memory safety
- code-data separation
- control-flow integrity (CFI)
- taint tracking

**Evaluated** (<10% runtime overhead)

[ASPLOS'15]

Verified

(in Coq)

[Oakland'15]

spec

- Scale up secure compilation to more of C
  - first step: allow pointer passing (capabilities)

- Scale up secure compilation to more of C
  - first step: allow pointer passing (capabilities)
- Verify compartmentalized applications
  - put the source-level reasoning principles to work

- Scale up secure compilation to more of C
  - first step: allow pointer passing (capabilities)
- Verify compartmentalized applications
  - put the source-level reasoning principles to work
- Extend all this to dynamic component creation

- Scale up secure compilation to more of C
  - first step: allow pointer passing (capabilities)
- Verify compartmentalized applications
  - put the source-level reasoning principles to work
- Extend all this to dynamic component creation
- ... and dynamic privileges:
  - capabilities, dynamic interfaces, HBAC, ...

- Scale up secure compilation to more of C
  - first step: allow pointer passing (capabilities)
- Verify compartmentalized applications
  - put the source-level reasoning principles to work
- Extend all this to dynamic component creation
- ... and dynamic privileges:
  - capabilities, dynamic interfaces, HBAC, ...
- Achieve confidentiality (hypersafety) preservation
  - in a realistic attacker model with side-channels, but for this we probably need to clearly identify secrets

- Scale up secure compilation to more of C
  - first step: allow pointer passing (capabilities)
- Verify compartmentalized applications
  - put the source-level reasoning principles to work
- Extend all this to dynamic component creation
- ... and dynamic privileges:
  - capabilities, dynamic interfaces, HBAC, ...
- Achieve confidentiality (hypersafety) preservation
  - in a realistic attacker model with side-channels, but for this we probably need to clearly identify secrets
- Support other enforcement mechanisms (back ends)

- Scale up secure compilation to more of C
  - first step: allow pointer passing (capabilities)
- Verify compartmentalized applications
  - put the source-level reasoning principles to work
- Extend all this to dynamic component creation
- ... and dynamic privileges:
  - capabilities, dynamic interfaces, HBAC, ...
- Achieve confidentiality (hypersafety) preservation
  - in a realistic attacker model with side-channels, but for this we probably need to clearly identify secrets
- Support other enforcement mechanisms (back ends)
- Measure & lower overhead

## Formally Secure Compilation Despite Dynamic Compromise

- restrict scope of undefined behavior
  - spatially to the component that caused it
  - temporally by treating UB as an observable trace event

## Formally Secure Compilation Despite Dynamic Compromise

- restrict scope of undefined behavior
  - spatially to the component that caused it
  - temporally by treating UB as an observable trace event
- We're hiring!
  - Interns, PhD students, PostDocs, Young Researchers



## Formally Secure Compilation Despite Dynamic Compromise

- restrict scope of undefined behavior
  - spatially to the component that caused it
  - temporally by treating UB as an observable trace event
- We're hiring!
  - Interns, PhD students, PostDocs, Young Researchers



#### Another interesting event

- Workshop on Principles of Secure Compilation (PriSC) @ POPL