SECOMP

Efficient Formally Secure Compilers to a Tagged Architecture

Cătălin Hrițcu INRIA Paris

SECOMP

Efficient Formally Secure Compilers to a Tagged Architecture



Cătălin Hrițcu INRIA Paris



SECOMP

Efficient Formally Secure Compilers to a Tagged Architecture



Cătălin Hrițcu INRIA Paris



European Research Council fresh grant

5 year vision

The problem: devastating low-level attacks

- 1. inherently insecure low-level languages (C, C++)
 - memory unsafe: any buffer overflow can be catastrophic allowing remote attackers to gain complete control



The problem: devastating low-level attacks

- 1. inherently insecure low-level languages (C, C++)
 - memory unsafe: any buffer overflow can be catastrophic allowing remote attackers to gain complete control



- 2. unsafe interoperability with lower-level code
 - even code written in safer high-level languages (Java, C#, OCaml)
 has to interoperate with insecure low-level libraries (C, C++, ASM)
 - unsafe interoperability: all high-level safety guarantees lost

The problem: devastating low-level attacks

- 1. inherently insecure low-level languages (C, C++)
 - memory unsafe: any buffer overflow can be catastrophic allowing remote attackers to gain complete control



- 2. unsafe interoperability with lower-level code
 - even code written in safer high-level languages (Java, C#, OCaml)
 has to interoperate with insecure low-level libraries (C, C++, ASM)
 - unsafe interoperability: all high-level safety guarantees lost
- Today's languages & compilers plagued by low-level attacks
 - main culprit: hardware provides no appropriate security mechanisms
 - fixing this purely in software would be way too inefficient









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















р	С	tpc'	mem[0]	tm0
r	0	tr0	"store r0 r1"	tm1
r	1	tr1	mem[2]	tm2
			 mem[3]	tm3'





software-defined, hardware-accelerated, tag-based monitoring

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



software monitor's decision is hardware cached 3









Micro-policies are cool!



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



Micro-policies are cool!



spec'

- low level + fine grained: unbounded per-word metadata, checked & propagated on each instruction
- flexible: tags and monitor defined by software
- **efficient**: hardware caching, <10% overhead
 - heap safety, control-flow integrity, taint tracking
- expressive: complex policies for secure compilation
- secure and simple enough to verify security in Coq
- real: FPGA implementation on top of RISC-V DR ^ PER
 [Oakland '13 & '15, POPL '14, ASPLOS '15]

SECOMP grand challenge

Use micro-policies to build the first efficient formally secure compilers for realistic programming languages

SECOMP grand challenge

Use micro-policies to build the first efficient formally secure compilers for realistic programming languages

- **1.** Provide secure semantics for low-level languages
 - C with protected components and memory safety

SECOMP grand challenge

Use micro-policies to build the first efficient formally secure compilers for realistic programming languages

- **1.** Provide secure semantics for low-level languages
 - C with protected components and memory safety
- 2. Enforce secure interoperability with lower-level code
 - ASM, C, and F* [F* = ML + verification]









holy grail of secure compilation, enforcing abstractions all the way down





Benefit: sound security reasoning in the source language

forget about compiler chain (linker, loader, runtime system) forget that libraries are written in a lower-level language

F* language (ML + verification)



C language



+ components

F* language (ML + verification)

C language + memory safety

+ components



F* language (ML + verification) C language + memory safety + components

F* language (ML + verification)

C language + memory safety

+ components



F* language (ML + verification)

C language + memory safety

+ components

ASM language (RISC-V + micro-policies)





F* language (ML + verification)

C language + memory safety

+ components

ASM language (RISC-V + micro-policies)





F* language (ML + verification)

C language + memory safety

+ components

ASM language

(RISC-V + micro-policies)





protecting component boundaries

F* language (ML + verification)

C language + memory safety

+ components

ASM language (RISC-V + micro-policies)



protecting component boundaries



Add mutually distrustful components to C



- interacting only via strictly enforced interfaces

Add mutually distrustful components to C



- interacting only via strictly enforced interfaces
- CompSec compiler chain (based on CompCert)
 - propagate interface information to produced binary

Add mutually distrustful components to C



- interacting only via strictly enforced interfaces
- CompSec compiler chain (based on CompCert)
 - propagate interface information to produced binary
- Micro-policy simultaneously enforcing
 - component separation
 - type-safe procedure call and return discipline



- Add mutually distrustful components to C
 - interacting only via strictly enforced interfaces
- CompSec compiler chain (based on CompCert)
 - propagate interface information to produced binary
- Micro-policy simultaneously enforcing
 - component separation
 - type-safe procedure call and return discipline
- Interesting attacker model
 - extending full abs. to mutual distrust + unsafe source





Add mutually distrustful components to C



- interacting only via strictly enforced interfaces
- CompSec compiler chain (based on CompCert)
 - propagate interface information to produced binary
- Micro-policy simultaneously enforcing
 - component separation
 - type-safe procedure call and return discipline
- Interesting attacker model
 - extending full abs. to mutual distrust + unsafe source

Recent preliminary work, joint with Yannis Juglaret et al

















component always allowed



9



invariant:

at most one return capability per call stack level



invariant:

at most one return capability per call stack level



invariant:

at most one return capability per call stack level

∀compromise scenarios.



∀compromise scenarios.



∀compromise scenarios.



∀ low-level attack from compromised $C_2 \downarrow$, $C_4 \downarrow$, $C_5 \downarrow$ ∃ high-level attack from some fully defined A_2 , A_4 , A_5



∀compromise scenarios.



∀ low-level attack from compromised $C_2 \downarrow$, $C_4 \downarrow$, $C_5 \downarrow$ ∃ high-level attack from some fully defined A_2 , A_4 , A_5



follows from "structured full abstraction for unsafe languages" + "separate compilation" [Beyond Good and Evil, Juglaret, Hritcu, et al, CSF'16]



- ML abstractions we want to enforce with micro-policies
 - types, value immutability, opaqueness of closures, parametricity (dynamic sealing), GC vs malloc/free, ...



- ML abstractions we want to enforce with micro-policies
 - types, value immutability, opaqueness of closures, parametricity (dynamic sealing), GC vs malloc/free, ...
 - F*: enforcing full specifications using micro-policies
 - some can be turned into contracts, checked dynamically
 - fully abstract compilation of F* to ML trivial for ML interfaces
 (because F* allows and tracks effects, as opposed to Coq)



- ML abstractions we want to enforce with micro-policies
 - types, value immutability, opaqueness of closures, parametricity (dynamic sealing), GC vs malloc/free, ...
 - F*: enforcing full specifications using micro-policies
 - some can be turned into contracts, checked dynamically
 - fully abstract compilation of F* to ML trivial for ML interfaces
 (because F* allows and tracks effects, as opposed to Coq)
- Limits of purely-dynamic enforcement
 - functional purity, termination, relational reasoning





- ML abstractions we want to enforce with micro-policies
 - types, value immutability, opaqueness of closures, parametricity (dynamic sealing), GC vs malloc/free, ...
 - F*: enforcing full specifications using micro-policies
 - some can be turned into contracts, checked dynamically
 - fully abstract compilation of F* to ML trivial for ML interfaces
 (because F* allows and tracks effects, as opposed to Coq)
- Limits of purely-dynamic enforcement
 - functional purity, termination, relational reasoning
 - push these limits further and combine with static analysis

Micro-policies: remaining fundamental challenges

Micro-policies: remaining fundamental challenges

- Micro-policies for C and ML
 - needed for vertical compiler composition
 - will put micro-policies in the hands of programmers

Micro-policies: remaining fundamental challenges

- Micro-policies for C and ML
 - needed for vertical compiler composition
 - will put micro-policies in the hands of programmers
- Secure micro-policy composition
 - micro-policies are interferent reference monitors
 - one micro-policy's behavior can break another's guarantees
 - e.g. composing anything with IFC can leak

• We need more secure languages, compilers, hardware

- We need more secure languages, compilers, hardware
- Key enabler: micro-policies (software-hardware protection)
- Grand challenge: the first efficient formally secure compilers for realistic programming languages (C, ML, F*)

- We need more secure languages, compilers, hardware
- Key enabler: micro-policies (software-hardware protection)
- Grand challenge: the first efficient formally secure compilers for realistic programming languages (C, ML, F*)
- Answering challenging fundamental questions
 - attacker models, composition, micro-policies for C and ML



- We need more secure languages, compilers, hardware
- Key enabler: micro-policies (software-hardware protection)
- Grand challenge: the first efficient formally secure compilers for realistic programming languages (C, ML, F*)
- Answering challenging fundamental questions
 - attacker models, composition, micro-policies for C and ML
- Achieving strong security properties like full abstraction

+ testing and proving formally that this is the case



- We need more secure languages, compilers, hardware
- Key enabler: micro-policies (software-hardware protection)
- Grand challenge: the first efficient formally secure compilers for realistic programming languages (C, ML, F*)
- Answering challenging fundamental questions
 - attacker models, composition, micro-policies for C and ML
- Achieving strong security properties like full abstraction

+ testing and proving formally that this is the case

Measuring & lowering the cost of secure compilation



- We need more secure languages, compilers, hardware
- Key enabler: micro-policies (software-hardware protection)
- Grand challenge: the first efficient formally secure compilers for realistic programming languages (C, ML, F*)
- Answering challenging fundamental questions
 - attacker models, composition, micro-policies for C and ML
- Achieving strong security properties like full abstraction
 - + testing and proving formally that this is the case
- Measuring & lowering the cost of secure compilation
- Most of this is **vaporware** at this point but ...
 - trying to build a community and looking for collaborators
 & students & PostDocs to try to make some of this real





