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The Noninterference property proven for the access control specification of the seL4 microkernel

Andrea Kuchar

Advisor: Dr Martin Hofmann, Ulrich Schöpp
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Declaration of authorship

I hereby declare that the thesis submitted is my own unaided work. All direct or indirect sources used are acknowledged as references.

Munich, the 03-30-2018

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Andrea Kuchar

Abstract

The thesis investigates the question if the specification of the seL4 access control system is strong enough to imply the Noninterference property. Using the verification of the Take-Grant-Protection Model [2] I deduce from it the Unwinding Theorem conditions of the nondeterministic intransitive Noninterference Model [1]. As the specifications and proofs of the take-grant model is developed in the theorem proof assistant Isabelle/HOL I use the same to verify the implication.

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1 Introduction

SeL4 is a high-assurance, high-performance microkernel, primarily developed, maintained and formally verified by NICTA (now Trustworthy Systems Group at Data61) for secure embedded systems. In this thesis, the access control specification in terms of a classical take-grant model is proven to be sound enough to deduce from it the Noninterference property. The classical security property of noninterference assures that there is no unwanted information flow within a system. For the proof of information flow security [1] a variant of intransitive noninterference was applied. D. Elkaduwe, G. Klein and K. Elphinstone present in their paper [2] an abstract specification of the seL4 access control system in the context of a classical take-grant model and a formal proof of its decidability. With this, they showed how confined subsystems can be enforced. The presented security proofs are not yet connected with the actual kernel implementation. For the named noninterference property the authors [1] showed that it is preserved by refinement. So the goal of this thesis is the implication of the noninterference property from the take-grant specification. With this implication it is possible to create a connection with the actual kernel implementation. All proofs and specifications in this thesis are developed in the theorem proof assistant Isabelle/HOL

2 Requirements

2.1 The seL4 Microkernel

The seL4 [3] is a small operation system kernel. It's based on the in the 1990s developed L4 microkernel and provides a minimal number of services to applications, such as abstraction for virtual address spaces, threads, inter process communication (IPC).

2.1.1 System Calls

The kernel provides several system calls:

- **send()**: The system call argument is delivered to the target object and the application is allowed to continue. If the target is not able to receive and/or process the arguments immediately, the sending application will be blocked until the arguments can be delivered.
- **NBSend()**: Like **send()**. Exception: If the message is not deliverable it's silently dropped.
- **Call()**: Like **send()** but the application is blocked until the object provides a response, or the receiving application replies.
If the argument is delivered to an application via Endpoint the receiver needs the right to respond to the sender. So in this case an additional capability is added to the arguments.
- **Wait()**: If the target object is not ready **Wait()** is used by an application to block until the object is ready.
- **Reply()**: Used to respond to a **Call()**, using the capability generated by the **Call()** operation.
- **ReplyWait()**: As a combination of **Reply()** and **Wait()** it's efficient for the common case that replying to a request and waiting for the next can be performed in a single system call.

2.1.2 Kernel Objects

The kernel objects can be invoked by applications. The following shows a brief overview of the kernel implemented objects.

- **CNodes**

Capabilities in seL4 are stored in kernel objects called **CNodes** with a fixed number of slots that can be empty or contain a capability. They have the following operations: `Mint()`, `Copy()`, `Move()`, `Mutate()`, `Rotate()`, `Delete()`, `Revoke()`, `SaveCaller()`, `Recycle()`

- **IPC Endpoints**

For the *interprocess communication* between threads the kernel supports synchronous (EP) and asynchronous (AsyncEP) endpoints. The capabilities to that endpoints can be limited as send-only or receive-only or be specified to pass capabilities through the endpoint.

- **TCP**

The *thread control block* object represents a thread of execution in seL4. It needs a CSpace (provides the capabilities required to manipulate the kernel objects) and a VSpace (provides the virtual memory environment required to contain the code and data application). The connections are illustrated in Figure 1.

The TCB object has the following methods:

`CopyRegisters()`, `ReadRegisters()`, `WriteRegisters()`, `SetPriority()`, `SetIPCBuffer()`, `SetSpace()`, `Configure()`, `Suspend()`, `Resume()`

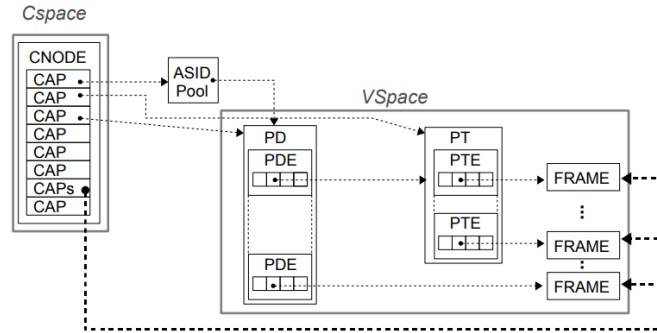


Figure 1: Internal representation of an application in seL4 [3]

- **Virtual Memory**

A *virtual address space* (VSpace) contains objects for managing virtual memory which largely directly correspond to those of the hardware:

Page Directory, Page Table, Page, ASID Control, ASID Pool

- **Interrupt Objects**

For device driver applications to be able to receive and acknowledge interrupts from hardware devices.

- **Untyped Memory**

Untyped memory objects can be devieded into a group of smaller untyped memory objects. **Retype()** ist the only method untyped memory capabilities have. It creates a number of new kernel objects and returns capabilities to the new objects if it succeeds.

2.1.3 Memory Allocation Model

Important for the seL4 is that all kernel objects must be fully contributed for by capabilities.

At boot time the kernel pre-allocates all the memory required for the kernel to run. This includes the space for kernel code, data and kernel stack. The ressource manager has full authority over the untyped memory (UM) objects, generated by deviding the remain memory into these objects.

A capability to untyped memory can be refined into child capabilities, smaller sized untyped memory blocks or other kernel objects with the retype operation on UM objects.

The creator of an kernel object has full authority over the object. This "full authority" depends on the the object type.

Figure 2 shows a sample system architecture in wich a resource manager running at user-level has the authority to the remaining untyped memory after boot strapping.

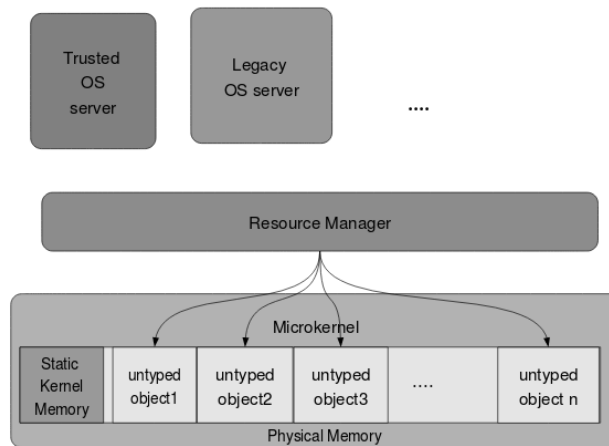


Figure 2: Sample System Configuration [2]

2.2 The Take-Grant Model

Protection or Access control models specify, analyse and implement security policies. The classical Take-Grant Model primary brought in by Lipton and Snyder, 1977 in "A Linear Time Algorithm for Deciding Subject Security".

2.2.1 The classical Model

The Take-Grant Model [2] represents the system as a directed graph where nodes represent subjects or objects in the system and arcs represent authority.

There are graph mutation rules that represent the system operations that modify the authority distribution. The most common rules in the classical model are *take*, *grant*, *create* and *remove*.

- **take rule:** Let S, X, Y be three distinct vertices in the protection graph with an arc, labelled with α , from X to Y and one labelled with γ from S to X , such that $t \in \gamma$.

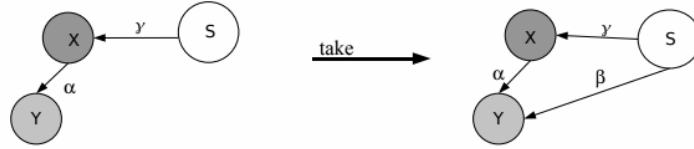


Figure 3: *Take* adds an edge from S to Y with the label $\beta \subseteq \alpha$. [2]

- **grant rule:** Let S, X, Y again be three distinct vertices in the graph with an arc, labelled with α , from S to Y and one labelled with γ from S to X , such that $g \in \gamma$.

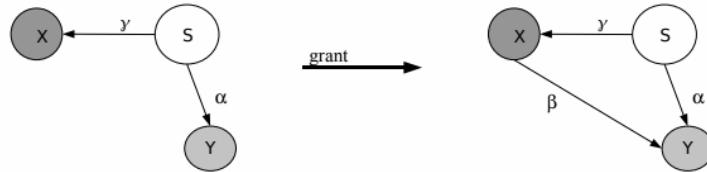


Figure 4: *Grant* adds an edge from X to Y with the label $\beta \subseteq \alpha$. [2]

- **create rule:** Let S be a vertex in the graph.

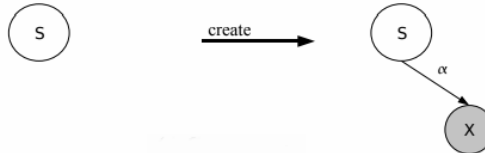


Figure 5: *Create* adds a new node X and an arc from S to X , labelled with α . [2]

- **remove rule:** Let S, X be vertices in the graph with an arc from S to X , labelled with α .

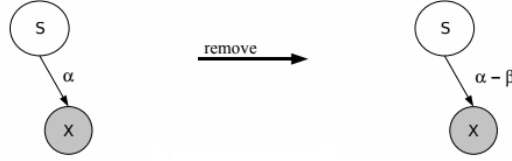


Figure 6: *Remove* deletes β labels from α or the arc itself if $\alpha - \beta = \{\}$. [2]

2.2.2 Take-Grant specified for the seL4

The Take-Grant Model specified in the paper "Noninterference for Operating System Kernels" [2] is a variant of the classical Take-Grant model.

The modification of the *create rule* is the most important one. In the kernel untyped capabilities transfer the authority that has to be allocated and by the modification adding a new node to the protection graph corresponds to allocation a new object in the concrete kernel. So the only way to apply the create rule is if there is an outgoing arc with *create* authority. The *create* authority is represented by the label c .

Also the *remove rule* was modified. It doesn't remove parts of labels. Instead it removes the whole capability, which is the complete arc.

To diminish authority a capability has to be removed and newly created with diminished authority.

The kernel offers an operation called *revoke* which removes a set of capabilities by multiple applications of *remove*.

The goal of the paper "Noninterference for Operating System Kernels" was to show that it is accomplishable to implement isolated subsystems using the mechanisms of the seL4 kernel. [2]

An isolated subsystem is an collection of connected *entities* enclosed in such a way that authority can neither get in nor out.

The exact specification of subsystems and entities follows in Chapter 3.

2.3 Noninterference

Noninterference is an enhancement of the information flow model, first published by Goguen and Meseguer in 1982 and updated in 1984. It ensures that objects and subject from different security levels don't interfere with those at other levels. The used noninterference formulaion for OS kernels [1] expands von Oheimb's notion of *noninfluence* [4].

The system is divided in different *domains*. An information flow *policy* \rightsquigarrow specifies the allowed information flows between the domains: $u \rightsquigarrow v$ if information is allowed to flow from domain u to domain v .

For OS kernels we need an intransitive variant of noninterference, for which \leadsto can be intransitive.

The traditional Noninterference formulation was enhanced in two ways:

1. Traditional formulations presume a static mapping dom from actions to domains. In an OS Kernel the mapping does not only depend on the actions but also on the current system state. So in the used formulation of Noninterference [1] dom also depends on the present state s .

$\text{dom } a \ s$ equates the domain associated with some action a that occurs from state s .

2. Due to the fact that the noninterference formulation in "Noninterference for Operating System Kernels" [1] was preserved by refinement, it is necessary to avert all *domain-visible* nondeterminisms.

Domain-visible nondeterminism is nondeterminism that can be observed by any domain.

From every confidential source of information which is present in the refinement, such nondeterminisms can be abstracted. From this would result the existence of insecure refinements.

Lemma 2 [1] determine the restriction of no domain-visible nondeterminisms formally and will be clarified later.

3 Formalisation of the Take-Grant Model

3.1 Capabilities

In the Take-Grant model for seL4 [2] the authors waived the usual differentiation between subjects and objects and called all kernel objects *entities*.

The entities memory address identifies them and is modeled as a natural number.

```
type_synonym entity_id = nat
```

With each capability a set of rights is associated. There are four access rights in the system model:

```
datatype rights = Read | Write | Grant | Create
```

- *Read* authorises the reading of information from another entity.
- *Write* authorises the writing of information to another entity.
- *Grant* authorises the passing of a capability to another entity.
- *Create* authorises the creation of new entities, which models the behavior of untyped memory objects.

A capability has two fields:

1. An identifier which names an target-entity
2. A set of rights which defines which system-operations the source-entity is authorised to perform on the target-entity.

```
record cap = entity :: entity_id
           rights :: rights set
```

An entity has a set of capabilities:

```
record entity = caps :: cap set
```

The systems state includes two fields:

1. The `heap`, which stores the entities of the system like an array from address 0 up to and excluding `next_id`.
2. `next_id` contains slot for next entity without overlapping with an existing one.

```
record state = heap :: entity_id  $\Rightarrow$  entity
             next_id :: entity_id
```

3.2 System Operations

The system operations of the seL4 are determined in the data type `sysOps`.

```
datatype sysOps = SysNoOp entity_id
                | SysRead entity_id cap
                | SysWrite entity_id cap
                | SysCreate entity_id cap cap
                | SysGrant entity_id cap cap rights set
                | SysRemove entity_id cap cap
                | SysRevoke entity_id cap
```

The `entity_id` in each operation is the entity initiating the operation. The first named capability is the one that is being invoked. The second capability for `SysCreate` points to the target entity for the new capability. For `SysGrant` it's the passed capability and for `SysRemove` it's the one that has to be removed. The rights set in `SysGrant` necessary for the initiating entity to have the option only to transport a subset of the authority it offers to the receiver.

The `diminish` function applies this mask on the given access rights:

```
diminish :: "cap  $\Rightarrow$  rights set  $\Rightarrow$  cap" where
diminish c R  $\equiv$  c(rights := rights c  $\cap$  R)
```

`legal` defines on what terms any system operation is allowed.

```
legal :: "sysOps  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  bool" where

  "legal (SysNoOp e) s = isEntityOf s e"
| "legal (SysCreate e c1 c2) s = (isEntityOf s e  $\wedge$  c1, c2  $\subseteq$  caps_of s e  $\wedge$ 
  Grant  $\in$  rights c2  $\wedge$  Create  $\in$  rights c2)"
| "legal (SysRead e c) s = (isEntityOf s e  $\wedge$  c  $\in$  caps_of s e  $\wedge$  Read
   $\in$  rights c)"
| "legal (SysWrite e c) s = (isEntityOf s e  $\wedge$  c  $\in$  caps_of s e  $\wedge$  Write
   $\in$  rights c)"
| "legal (SysGrant e c1 c2 r) s = (isEntityOf s e  $\wedge$  isEntityOf s (entity c1)
   $\wedge$  c1, c2  $\subseteq$  caps_of s e  $\wedge$  Grant  $\in$  rights c1)"
| "legal (SysRemove e c1 c2) s = (isEntityOf s e  $\wedge$  c1  $\in$  caps_of s e)"
| "legal (SysRevoke e c) s = isEntityOf s e  $\wedge$  c  $\in$  caps_of s e"
```

`isEntityOf` tests the existence of an `entity_id`, `caps_of` issues the set of all capabilities contained in the entity with the address `r` in state `s`.

The original executions of `SysRead` and `SysWrite` don't have an underlying function. For implying the noninterference property I have to include what happens if an entity reads or writes a value from another entity. For this purpose I defined a `readOperation` and a `writeOperation`.

The `step'` and `step` functions define the execution of a single system operation:

```

step' :: "sysOps  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  state" where
  "step' (SysNoOp e) s = s"
| "step' (SysRead e c) s = readOperation e c s"
| "step' (SysWrite e c) s = writeOperation e c s"
| "step' (SysCreat e c1 c2) s = createOperation e c1 c2 s"
| "step' (SysGrant e c1 c2 R) s = grantOperation e c1 c2 R s"
| "step' (SysRemove e c1 c2) s = removeOperation e c1 c2 s"
| "step' (SysRevoke e c) s = revokeOperation e c s"

step :: "sysOps  $\Rightarrow$  state  $\Rightarrow$  state" where
step cmd s  $\equiv$  if legal cmd s then step' cmd s else s

```

The new defined functions readOperation and writeOperation:

```

readOperation :: "entity_id  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  modify_state" where
"readOperation e c s  $\equiv$  s( $\langle$  heap := (heap s)(e := ( $\langle$ caps = caps_of s e, eValue = value_of
s (entity c) $\rangle$ ) $\rangle$ )")

writeOperation :: "entity_id  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  modify_state" where
"writeOperation e c s  $\equiv$  s( $\langle$  heap := (heap s)(entity c := ( $\langle$ caps = caps_of s (entity c),
eValue = value_of s e $\rangle$ ) $\rangle$ )")

```

The rest of the system operation stay as they are:

```

createOperation :: "entity_id  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  modify_state" where
createOperation e c1 c2 s  $\equiv$ 
  let nullEntity = ( $\langle$ cap = , eValue = NULL $\rangle$ ) ;
      newCap = ( $\langle$ entity = next_id s, rights = all_rights $\rangle$ );
      newTarget = ( $\langle$ caps = newCap caps_of s (entity c2), eValue = NULL $\rangle$ )
  in s( $\langle$ heap := (heap s)(entity c2 := newTarget, next_id s := nullEntity), next_id := next_id s+1 $\rangle$ )

grantOperation :: "entity_id  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  rights set  $\Rightarrow$  modify_state" where
"grantOperation e c1 c2 R s  $\equiv$ 
s( $\langle$ heap := (heap s)(entity c1 := ( $\langle$ caps = diminish c2 R  $\cup$  caps_of s (entity c1), eValue
= value_of s (entity c1) $\rangle$ ) $\rangle$ )")

removeOperation :: "entity_id  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  cap  $\Rightarrow$  modify_state" where
"removeOperation c1 c2 s  $\equiv$  s( $\langle$ heap := (heap s)(entity c1 := ( $\langle$ caps = caps_of s (entity c1)
- c2, eValue = value_of s (entity c1) $\rangle$ ) $\rangle$ )")

```

4 Validation of Confidentiality

First I tried to validate confidentiality for the different system operations as they are defined in the take-grant-model. With this model it's impossible to decide whether a change of value has been recognized by another domain.

In the paper an entity only include a set of capabilities. For my purpose I need the option to access the content of the entities. This is because the rules for noninterference state that no information is allowed to flow from one domain to another. This includes the information stored in the kernel objects. Therefore I extended the original record **entity** by adding a *value* modelled by a natural number.

My entity type:

```
record entity =   caps :: cap set
                  eValue :: nat
```

After this change it was feasible to decide confidentiality for this model in the following way.

I took one Low-level-Subsystem and one High-level-Subsystem with entities in them and tested for different right-sets and different operations if the confidentiality-property holds. The following shows an example of this approach:

- $e_1 \in H, e_2 \in L, c_1 \in s, c_2 \in t$
- H equates a High level domain that implements the subsystem 'H'
- L equates a Low level domain that implements the subsystem 'L'

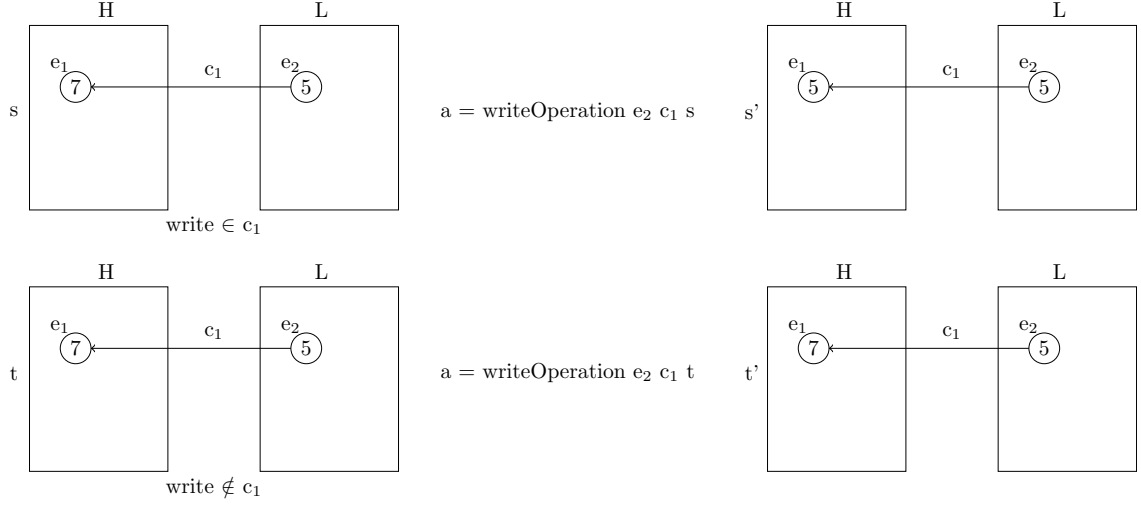


Figure 7: Confidentiality of Write 1

$* \ s \stackrel{L}{\sim} t \Rightarrow \text{equiv_nonin } s \ t \ L$
 $** \ \text{writeOperation } e_2 \ c_2 \ t \text{ changes } e_1 \in H \text{ not } e \in L$
 $*** \ \text{writeOperation } e_2 \ c_1 \ s = s' \ \text{****}$
 $**** \ \text{legal}(\text{SysRead } e_2 \ c_1) \ s = \text{false}$

$\forall e \in L.$
 $\text{value_of } s' \ e \stackrel{***}{=} \text{value_of } s \ e \stackrel{*}{=} \text{value_of } t \ e \stackrel{**}{=} \text{value_of } t' \ e$
 $\wedge \ \text{caps_of } s' \ e \stackrel{***}{=} \text{caps_of } s \ e \stackrel{*}{=} \text{caps_of } t \ e \stackrel{**}{=} \text{caps_of } t' \ e$
 $\wedge \ \text{subSys } s' \ e \stackrel{***}{=} \text{subSys } s \ e \stackrel{*}{=} \text{subSys } t \ e \stackrel{**}{=} \text{subSys } t' \ e$
 $\Rightarrow \text{equiv_nonin } s' \ t' \ L \Rightarrow s' \stackrel{L}{\sim} t'$

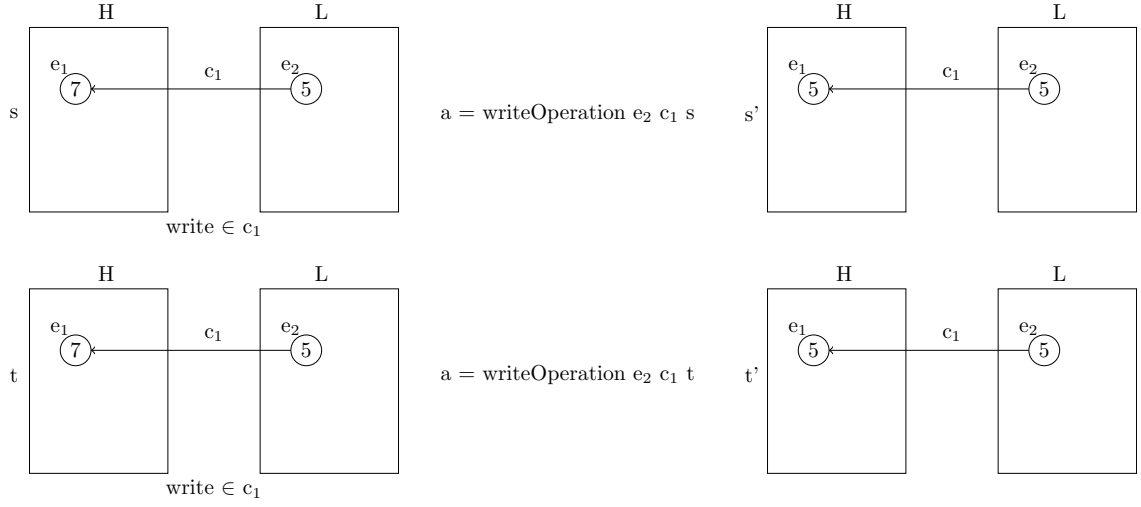


Figure 8: Confidentiality of Write 2

* $s \stackrel{L}{\sim} t \Rightarrow \text{equiv_nonin } s \ t \ L$
 ** $\text{writeOperation } e_2 \ c_1 \ s$ changes $e_1 \in H$ no $e \in L$
 *** $\text{writeOperation } e_2 \ c_2 \ t$ changes $e_1 \in H$ no $e \in L$

$\forall e \in L.$

$\text{value_of } s' \ e = \text{value_of } s \ e = \text{value_of } t \ e = \text{value_of } t' \ e$
 $\wedge \text{caps_of } s' \ e = \text{caps_of } s \ e = \text{caps_of } t \ e = \text{caps_of } t' \ e$
 $\wedge \text{subSys } s' \ e = \text{subSys } s \ e = \text{subSys } t \ e = \text{subSys } t' \ e$
 $\Rightarrow \text{equiv_nonin } s' \ t' \ L \Rightarrow s' \stackrel{L}{\sim} t'$

4.1 Redesign of the take-grant-model

This procedure worked until I came to the remove-operation. There I got the problem, that an entity in the given model is allowed to delete a capability an with that also an object in another domain:

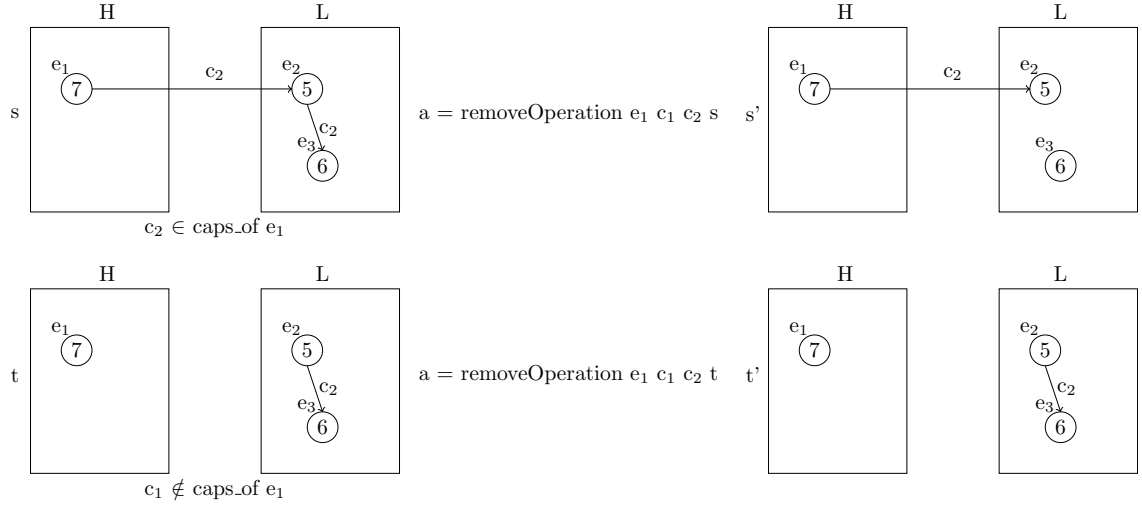


Figure 9: No confidentiality for Remove

To research into this problem I decided to classify the entities by their types, corresponding to the kernel specification.

4.1.1 Write 3

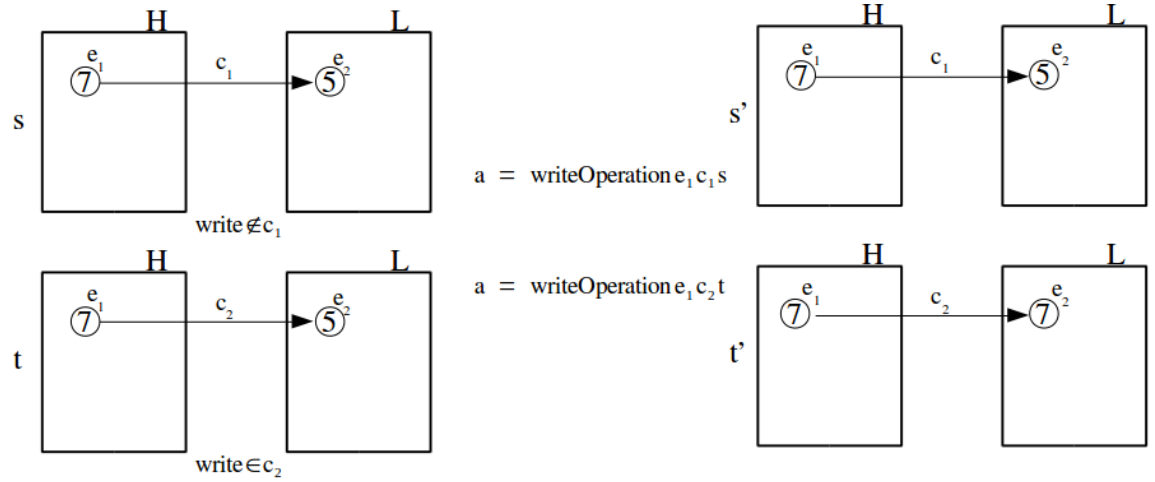


Figure 10: Confidentiality of Write 3

Precondition of confidentiality: $s \stackrel{L}{\sim} t \wedge \dots \wedge (H \rightsquigarrow L \rightarrow s \stackrel{H}{\sim} t)$

In this case: $H \rightsquigarrow L$ but not $s \stackrel{H}{\sim} t$ because $\text{write} \notin c_1 \in s$ but $\text{write} \in c_2 \in t$
 $\Rightarrow \text{false} \rightarrow \text{true} = \text{true}$

4.1.2 Write 4

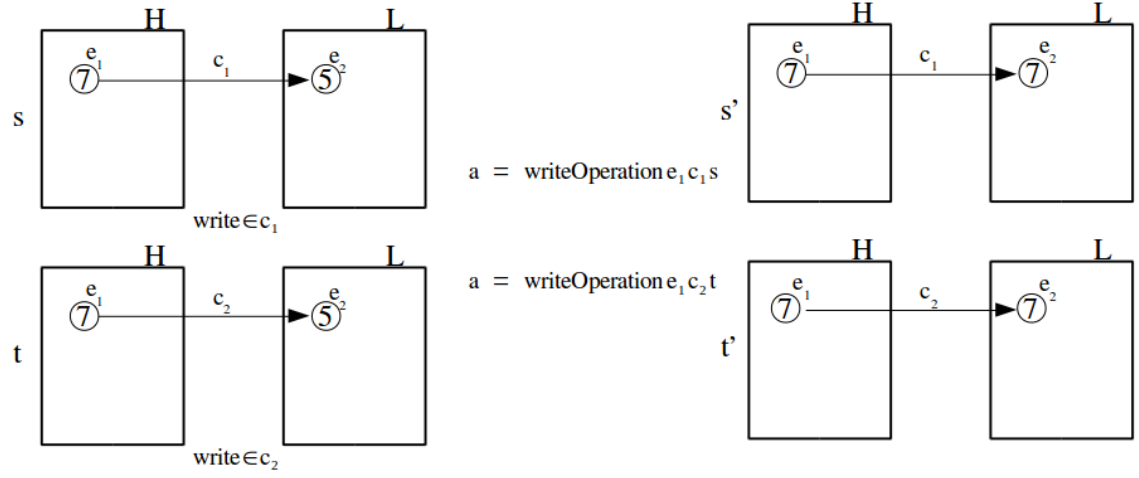


Figure 11: Confidentiality of Write 4

* $\text{writeOperation } e_1 c_1 s = \text{writeOperation } e_1 c_2 t$

** $c_1 = c_2 \wedge \text{value_of } e_1 s = \text{value_of } e_1 t$

$\forall e \in L.$

$\text{value_of } s' e = \text{value_of } t' e$

$\wedge \text{caps_of } s' e = \text{caps_of } t' e$

$\wedge \text{subSys } s' e = \text{subSys } t' e$

$\Rightarrow \text{equiv_nonin } s' t' L \Rightarrow s' \stackrel{L}{\sim} t'$

4.2 readOperation

4.2.1 Read 1

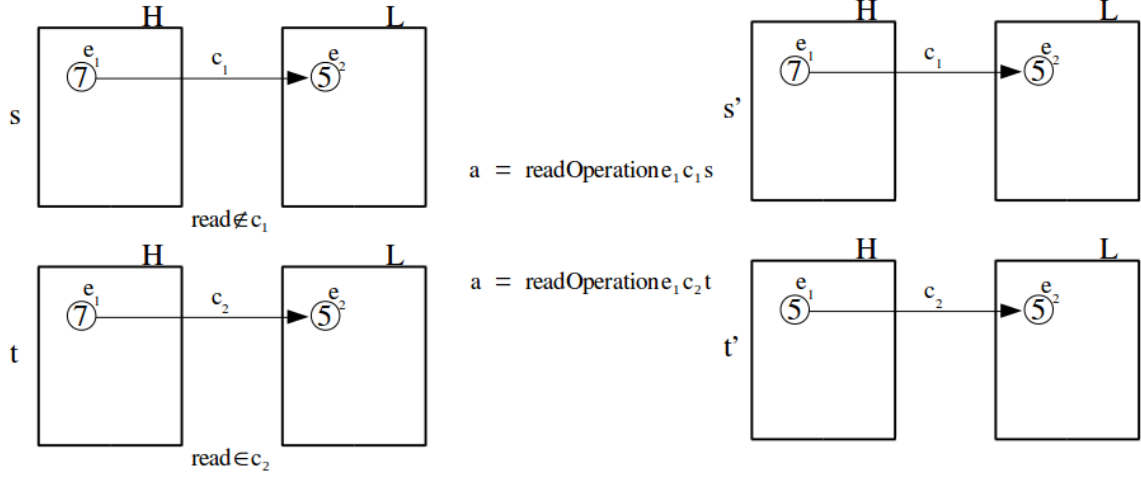


Figure 12: Confidentiality of Read 1

* $s \stackrel{L}{\sim} t \Rightarrow \text{equiv_nonin } s \ t \ L$
 ** $\text{readOperation } e_1 \ c_2 \ t$ changes $e_1 \in H$ no $e \in L$
 *** $\text{readOperation } e_1 \ c_1 \ s = s' = s$
 **** $\text{legal}(\text{SysRead } e_1 \ c_1) \ s = \text{false}$

$\forall e \in L.$
 $\text{value_of } s' \ e = \text{value_of } s \ e = \text{value_of } t \ e = \text{value_of } t' \ e$
 $\wedge \text{caps_of } s' \ e = \text{caps_of } s \ e = \text{caps_of } t \ e = \text{caps_of } t' \ e$
 $\wedge \text{subSys } s' \ e = \text{subSys } s \ e = \text{subSys } t \ e = \text{subSys } t' \ e$
 $\Rightarrow \text{equiv_nonin } s' \ t' \ L \Rightarrow s' \stackrel{L}{\sim} t'$

4.2.2 Read 2

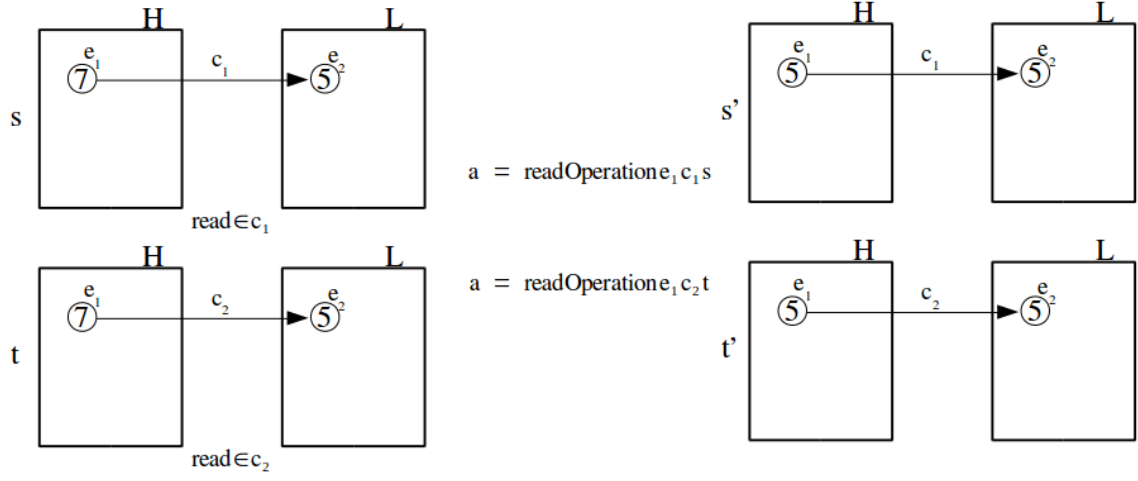


Figure 13: Confidentiality of Read 2

* $s \stackrel{L}{\sim} t \Rightarrow \text{equiv_nonin } s \ t \ L$

** $\text{readOperation } e_1 \ c_1 \ s$ changes $e_1 \in H$ no $e \in L$

*** $\text{readOperation } e_1 \ c_2 \ t$ changes $e_1 \in H$ no $e \in L$

$\forall e \in L.$

$\text{value_of } s' \ e \stackrel{**}{=} \text{value_of } s \ e \stackrel{*}{=} \text{value_of } t \ e \stackrel{***}{=} \text{value_of } t' \ e$

$\wedge \text{caps_of } s' \ e \stackrel{**}{=} \text{caps_of } s \ e \stackrel{*}{=} \text{caps_of } t \ e \stackrel{***}{=} \text{caps_of } t' \ e$

$\wedge \text{subSys } s' \ e \stackrel{**}{=} \text{subSys } s \ e \stackrel{*}{=} \text{subSys } t \ e \stackrel{***}{=} \text{subSys } t' \ e$

$\Rightarrow \text{equiv_nonin } s' \ t' \ L \Rightarrow s' \stackrel{L}{\sim} t'$

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