Hardware Model Checking of Security Properties

Mridul Mahajan (IIM2017501)



Advisor: (Late) Prof. Pramod Subramanyan (IIT Kanpur)

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 - Augmented ABC (A System for Sequential Synthesis and Verification) with the ability to perform model checking of 2-safety properties.

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- Contributions:
 - Augmented ABC (A System for Sequential Synthesis and Verification) with the ability to perform model checking of 2-safety properties.
 - Some suggestions to improve Lazy Self-Composition.



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- Types of properties:
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- A simple model checking algorithm: Use a graph-search algorithm.



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- Initialized path: $I(s_0)$ holds True.

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- Some of these operators are:
 - The Next operator X.
 - The Globally operator G.
 - The Finally operator F.
- The duality property: $\neg \mathsf{F} p$ is equivalent to $\mathsf{G} \neg p$.



Hyperproperties and HyperLTL

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- HyperLTL introduces path quantifiers on top of LTL.



Observational Determinism and Self-Composition

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- Can be used to show that an attacker's observations are a deterministic function of their inputs.
- Self-Composition reduces this to $G(a_1 == a_2) \Rightarrow G(b_1 == b_2)$.



Self-Composition on Circuits

- And-Inverted Graph (AIG):
 - A directed acyclic graph (DAG).
 - Each node is a two-input AND gate.
 - Each fan-in or fan-out edge has an optional attribute to indicate inverter on that edge.
 - Manipulating an AIG is not a trivial but a tricky task.



Procedure

- A high level description:
 - Read the network twice.
 - Strash the networks.
 - 3 Start from the principal inputs (PIs).
 - Topologically sort the latches in the original AIGs and build a part of the self-composed AIG.
 - Topologically sort the AND-gates in the original AIGs and build a part of the self-composed AIG.
 - Connect the fan-ins and fan-outs of the latches.
 - Encode the assertions and assumptions.



Encoding assertions and assumptions

• In ABC, we can only check properties of the form: $G(a_1 \wedge a_2 \wedge ... \wedge a_n) \Rightarrow G(b_1 \wedge b_2 \wedge ... \wedge b_m)$.



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- Suppose we have a fomula of the following form: $G(a \Rightarrow X(b))$.
- Construct a temporal tester.
- $a_{prev} = DFF(a)$.
- Construct a new AIG node called, say, prop.
- Ask ABC to check G(prop).



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- The negation of the property is $G(a) \wedge F(\neg b)$.
- Handle the assumption using constr.
- Use a temporal tester for the invariant $\neg b$.



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```
module ex(clk, a, c, b, d);
  input clk, a, c;
  output reg [7:0] b, d;
  initial b = 8'd0;
  initial d = 8'd0;
  always @(posedge clk)
  begin
    if (a)
       b = b + 8'd1;
    if (c && a)
      d = d - 8'd1;
  end
endmodule
```

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- Caution: Aiger uses the notion of an implicit clock!
- Use ABC for model checking the hyperproperties on this module.

• The usage details for the self_compose command:

$$\bullet \ \forall_{\pi_1} \forall_{\pi_2} \mathsf{G}(a_{\pi_1} == a_{\pi_2}) \Rightarrow \mathsf{G}(b_{\pi_1} == b_{\pi_2}).$$



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• Create a file named prop1 which contains the following data:

1 8 i0 o0 o1 o2 o3 o4 o5 o6 o7



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• Now, we build the self-composed model in ABC:

abc 01> self_compose ex.aig prop1
abc 02> strash



abc 03> constr -N 1
Setting the last 1 POs as constraint outputs.
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- Use ABC to check if the invariant holds true:

```
abc 04> pdr
Invariant F[8] : 16 clauses with 17 flops (out of 17)
Verification of invariant with 16 clauses was successful.
Property proved. Time = 0.06 sec
```



•
$$\forall_{\pi_1} \forall_{\pi_2} \mathsf{G}(a_{\pi_1} == a_{\pi_2}) \Rightarrow \mathsf{G}(c_{\pi_1} == c_{\pi_2})$$



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- The file to be fed to the self_compose command is as follows (saved as prop2):
 - 1 1
 - i0
 - i1

- $\forall_{\pi_1} \forall_{\pi_2} \mathsf{G}(a_{\pi_1} == a_{\pi_2}) \Rightarrow \mathsf{G}(c_{\pi_1} == c_{\pi_2})$
- The file to be fed to the self_compose command is as follows (saved as prop2):
 - 1 1
 - iΟ
 - i1
- Check if the invariant holds true.

```
UC Berkeley, ABC 1.01 (compiled Sep 5 2020 23:06:26)
abc 01> self_compose ex.aig prop2
abc 02> strash
abc 0.3 > constr - N 1
Setting the last 1 POs as constraint outputs.
abc 03> fold
abc 04> pdr
Output 0 of miter "ex" was asserted in frame 0. Time =
```

0.04 sec

$$\bullet \ \forall_{\pi_1} \forall_{\pi_2} \mathsf{G}(a_{\pi_1} == a_{\pi_2} \&\& \ c_{\pi_1} == c_{\pi_2}) \Rightarrow \mathsf{G}(d_{\pi_1} == d_{\pi_2})$$



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- The file to be fed to the self_compose command is as follows (saved as prop3):

2 8 i0 i1 o8 o9 o10 o11 o12 o13 o14 o15



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Property proved. Time = 0.08 sec

• The file to be fed to the self_compose command is as follows (saved as prop3):

2 8 i0 i1 o8 o9 o10 o11 o12 o13 o14 o15

UC Berkeley, ABC 1.01 (compiled Sep 5 2020 23:06:26)
abc 01> self_compose ex.aig prop3
abc 02> strash
abc 03> constr -N 2
Setting the last 2 POs as constraint outputs.
abc 03> fold
abc 04> pdr
Invariant F[1] : 16 clauses with 17 flops (out of 17)
Verification of invariant with 16 clauses was successful.

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- Counterexample Guided Abstraction-Refinement: Use the refutation proof to refine the abstract model.
- Proof-based Abstraction-Refinement: Eliminate all the counterexamples of length k (the length of the abstract counterexample).



Lazy Self-Composition

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- Important: The tainted model M_t can be thought of as an over-approximation of the self-composed model M_d .
- Taint variables track if the associated variable needs to be duplicated in the self-composed model.



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- If necessary, refine M_t using the information obtained from M_d .

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- Can we do better?



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Thanks for your attention!

