

SECOMP: Formally Secure Compilation of Compartmentalized C Programs



Cătălin Hrițcu, MPI-SP, Bochum

Hiring: PostDoc, interns, PhD students



Joint work with

Carmine Abate, Cezar-Constantin Andrici, Sven Argo, Arthur Azevedo de Amorim,
Roberto Blanco, Ştefan Ciobâcă, Adrien Durier, Akram El-Korashy, Boris Eng,
Ana Nora Evans, Guglielmo Fachini, Deepak Garg, Aïna Linn Georges, Théo Laurent,
Dongjae Lee, Guido Martínez, Marco Patrignani, Benjamin Pierce, Exequiel Rivas,
Marco Stronati, Éric Tanter, Jérémie Thibault, Andrew Tolmach, Théo Winterhalter, ...

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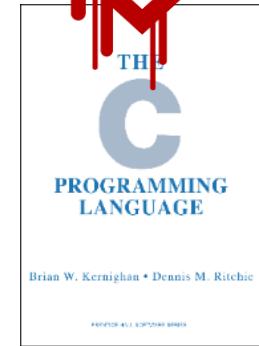
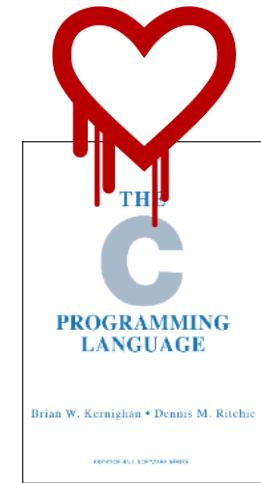
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– any **buffer overflow** can be catastrophic



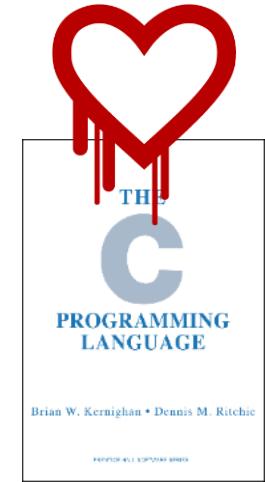
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 - in the usual C compiler:
 - **use after frees and double frees, invalid type casts, signed integer overflows, concurrency bugs, ...**
- **root cause**, but very challenging to fix:
 - **efficiency**, precision, scalability, backwards compatibility, deployment



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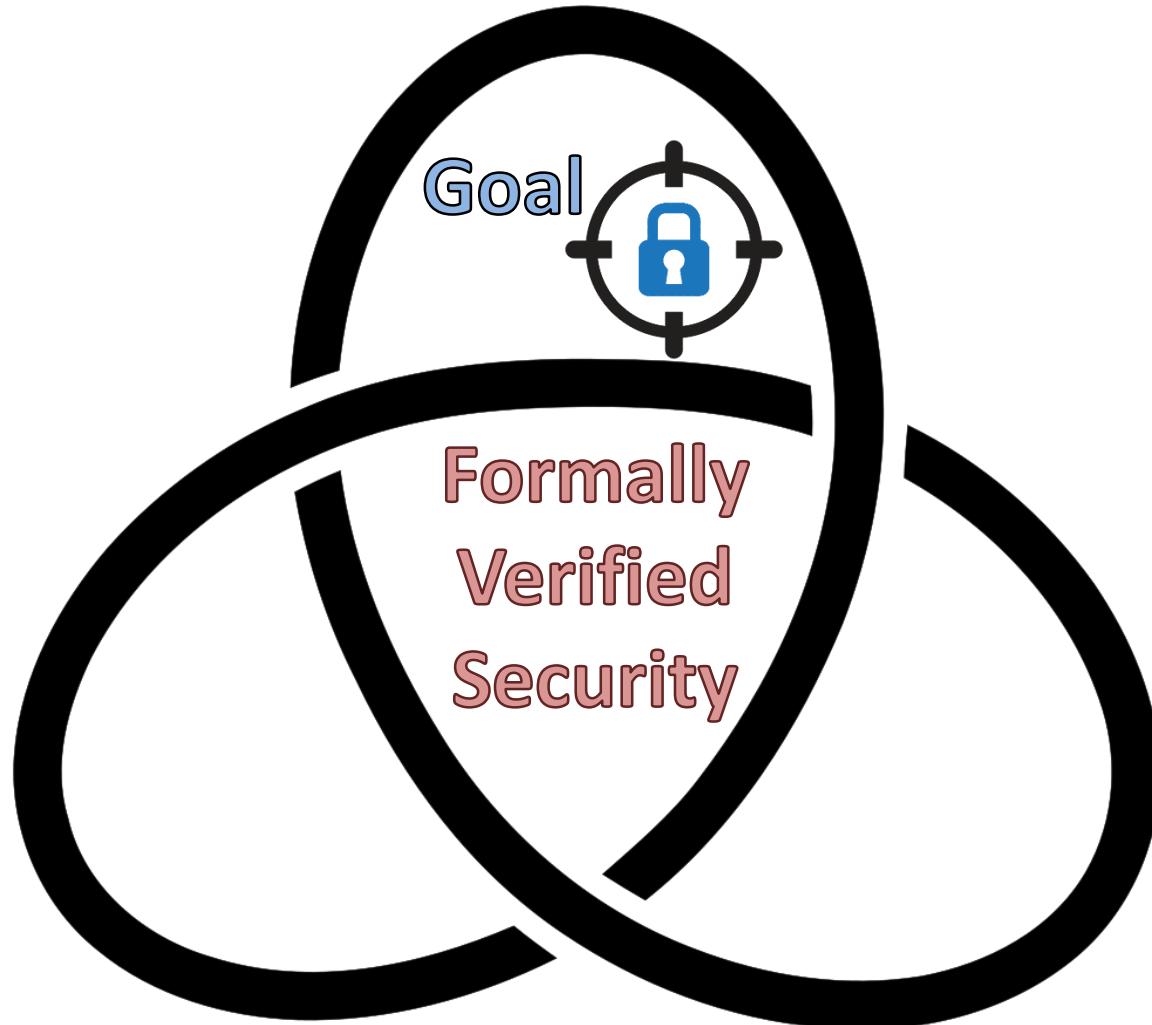


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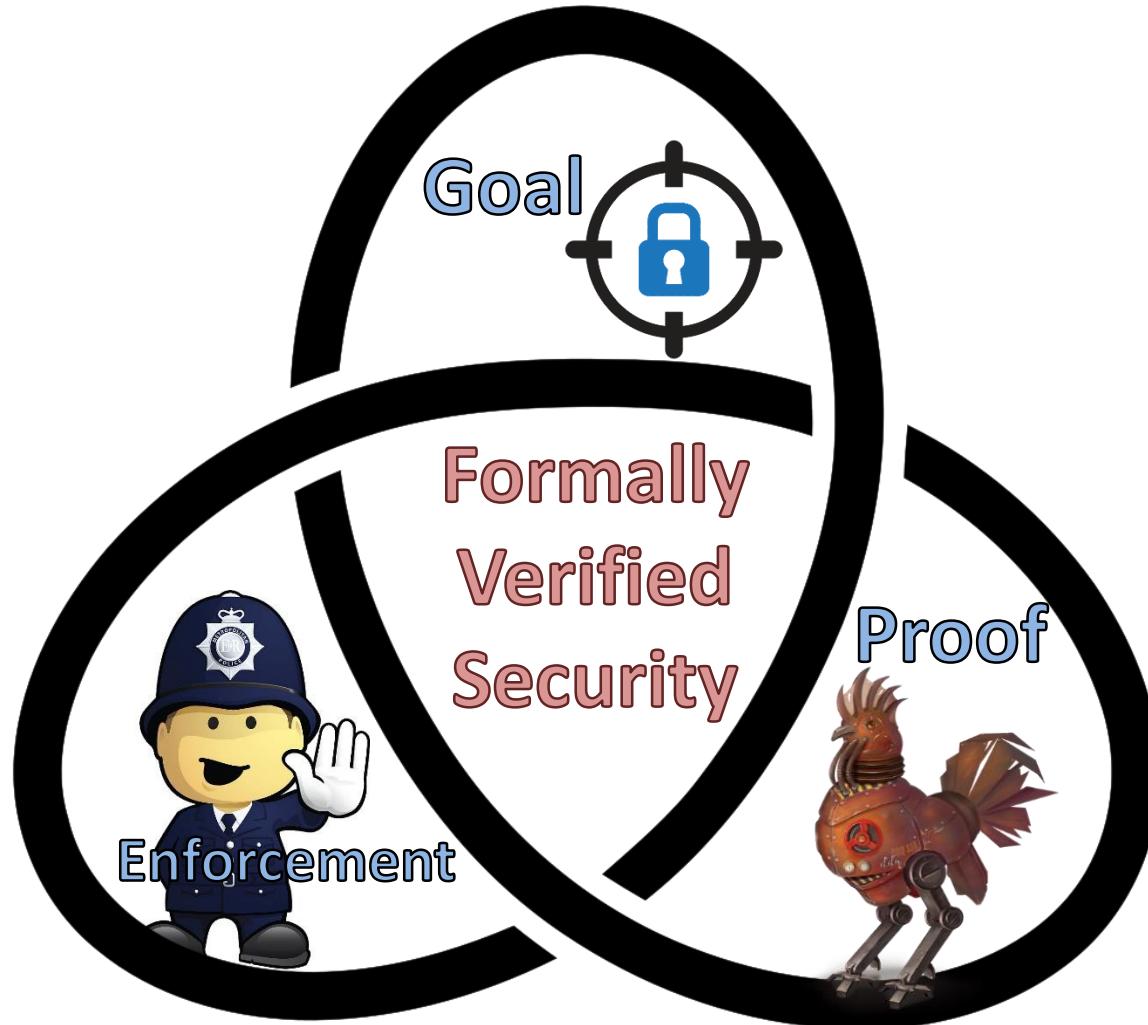
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 - **add fine-grained compartments to C which can naturally interact**
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- **Targeting various enforcement mechanisms**
 - software-fault isolation (SFI), capability machines, ...



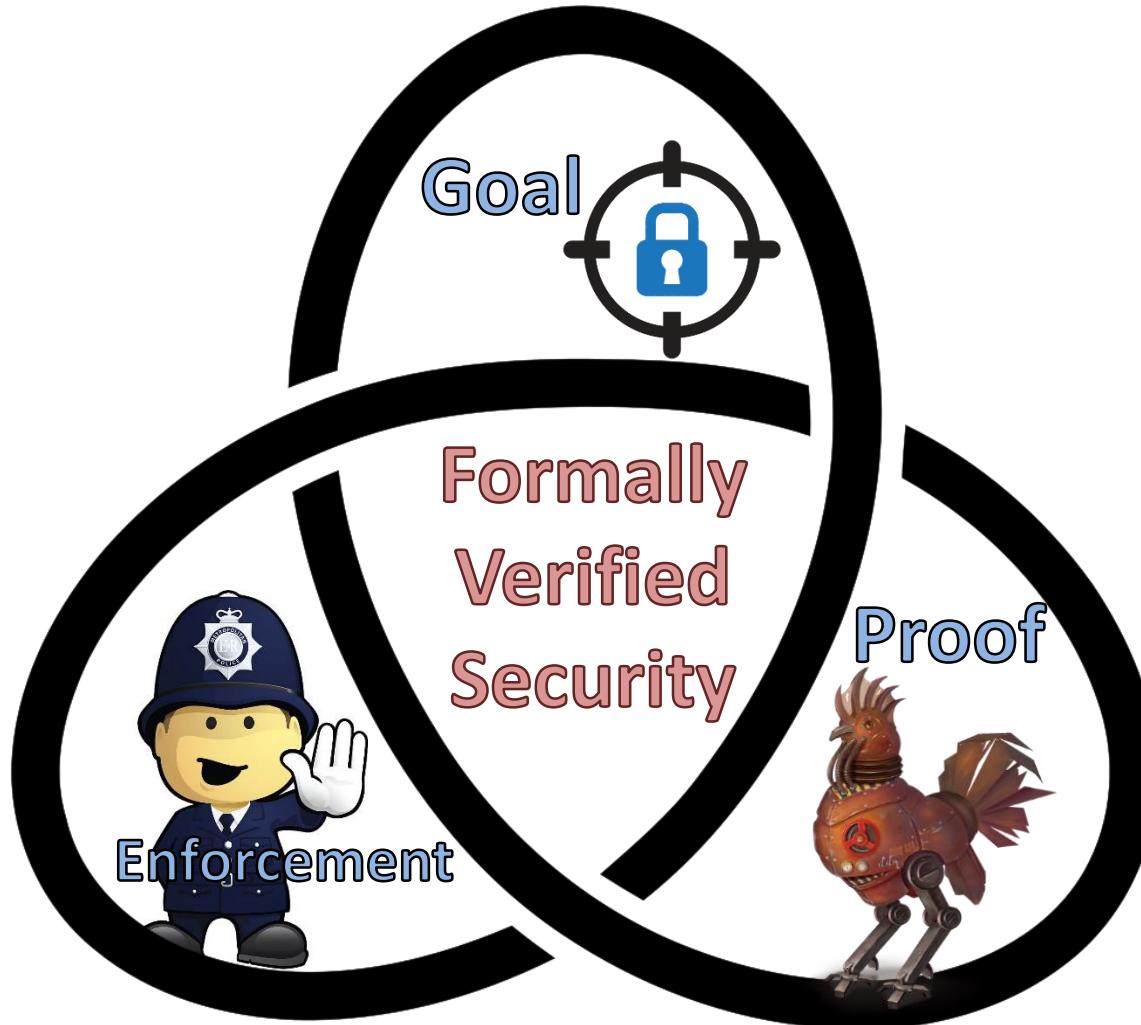
Formally Verified Security







Formally Secure Compilation of C Compartments





1. Security Goal



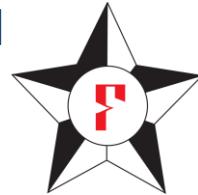
1. Security Goal

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- **What does it mean for a compilation chain for vulnerable C compartments to be secure?**
- **As a warmup, I will first show an easier definition**
 - protecting **1 trusted compartment from 1 untrusted one (arbitrary ASM)**
 - **trusted compartment has no vulnerabilities, e.g. formally verified**
 - e.g. EverCrypt verified crypto library, shipping in Firefox, Linux Kernel, ...
 - e.g. simple verified web server, linked with unverified libraries [POPL'24]
- **What does it mean to securely compile such a verified compartment against linked adversarial target-level code?**



Preserving security against adversarial contexts



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\forall security property π



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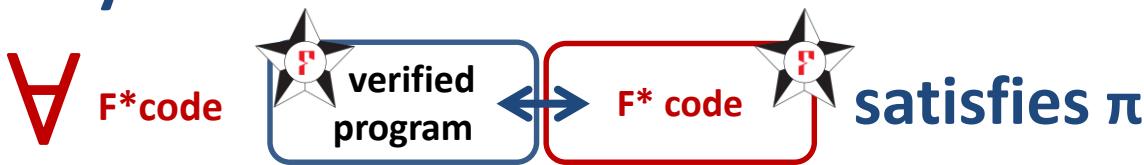


satisfies π

Preserving security against adversarial contexts



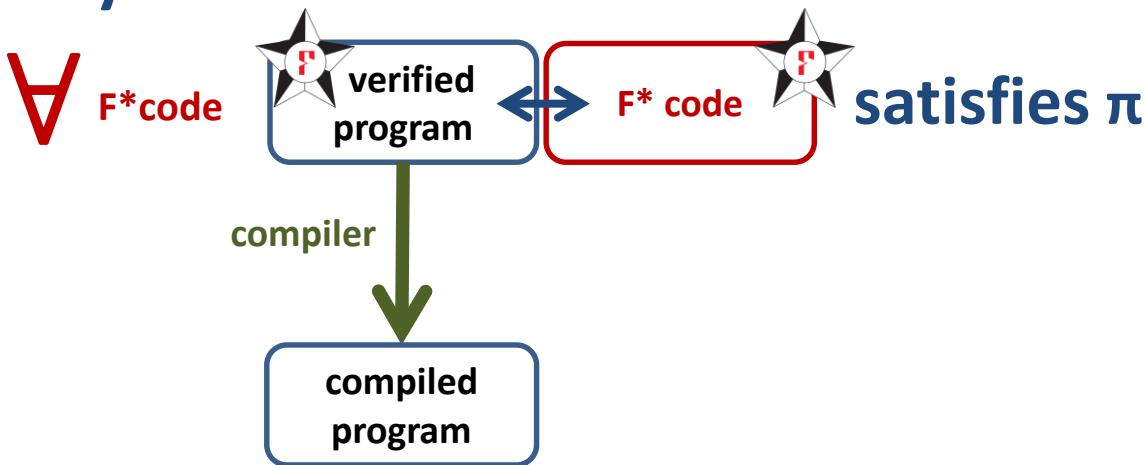
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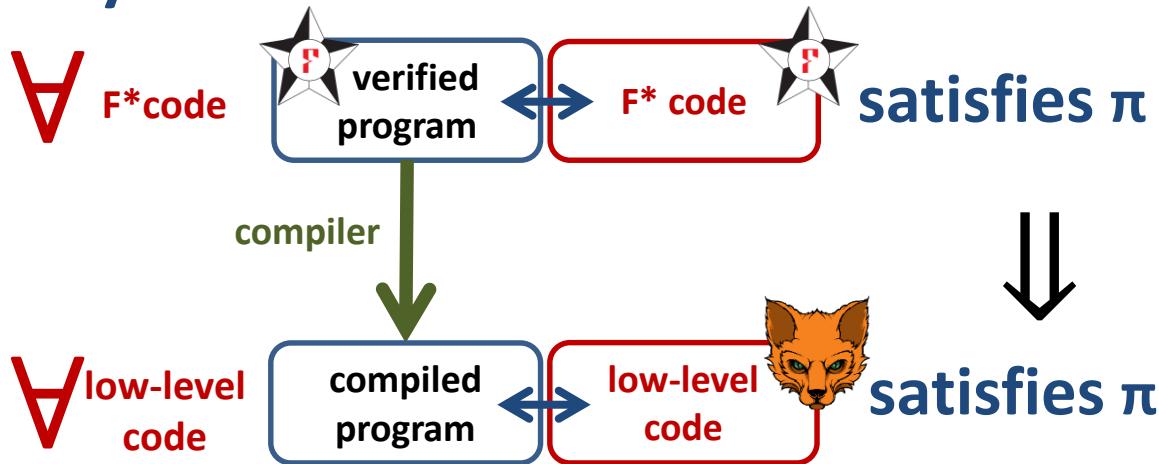
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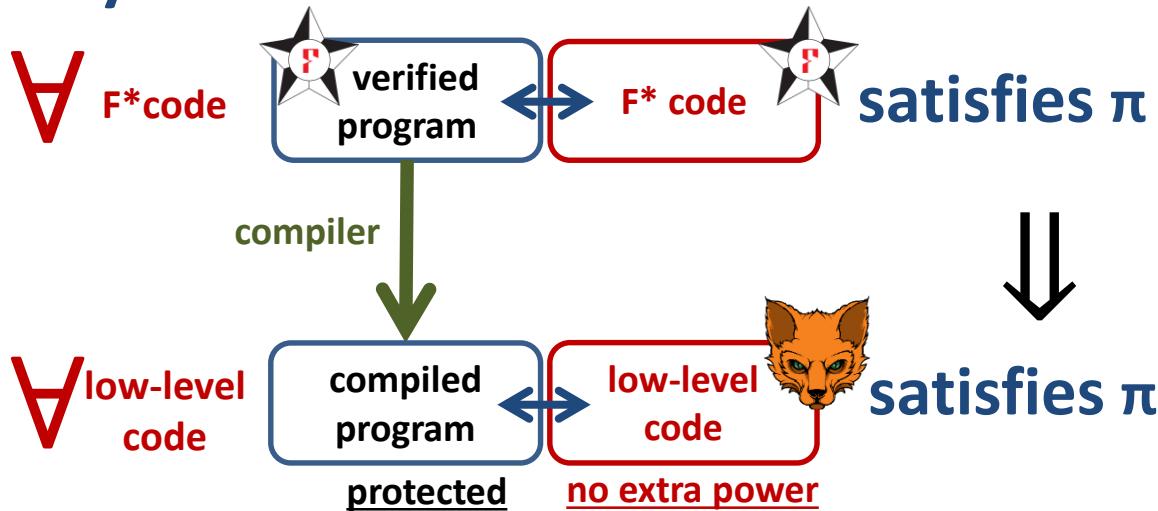
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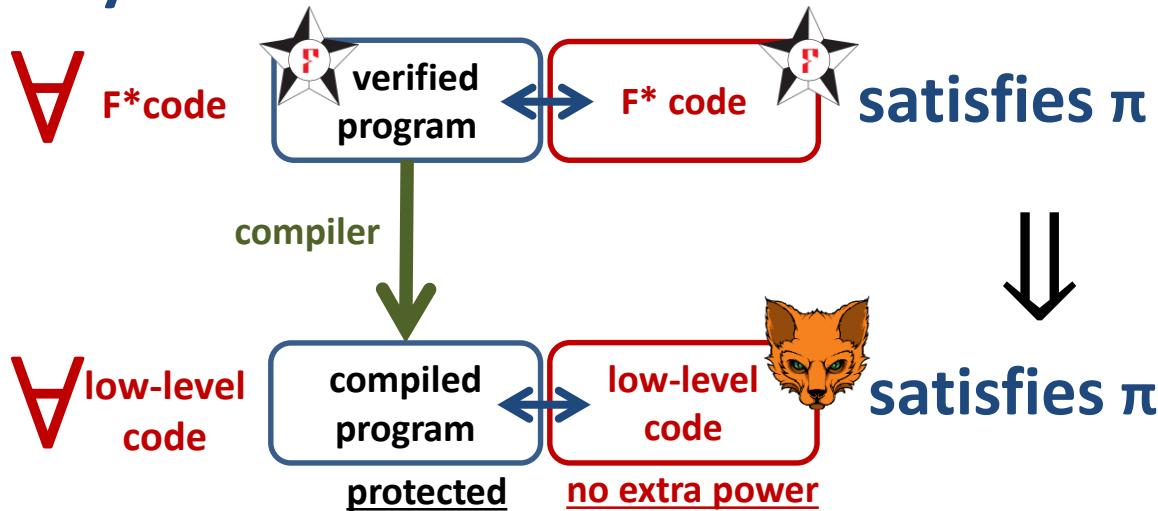
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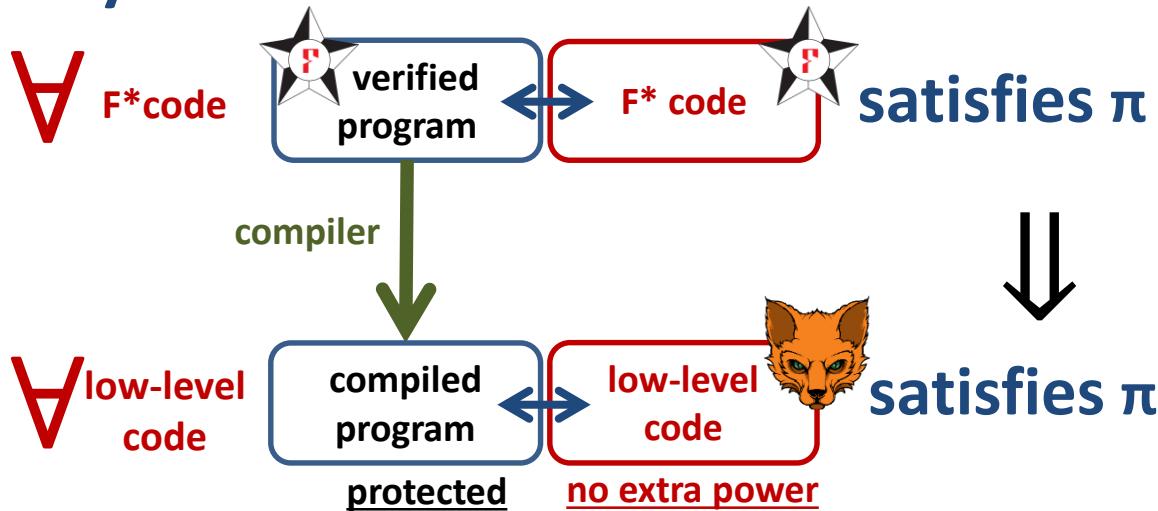


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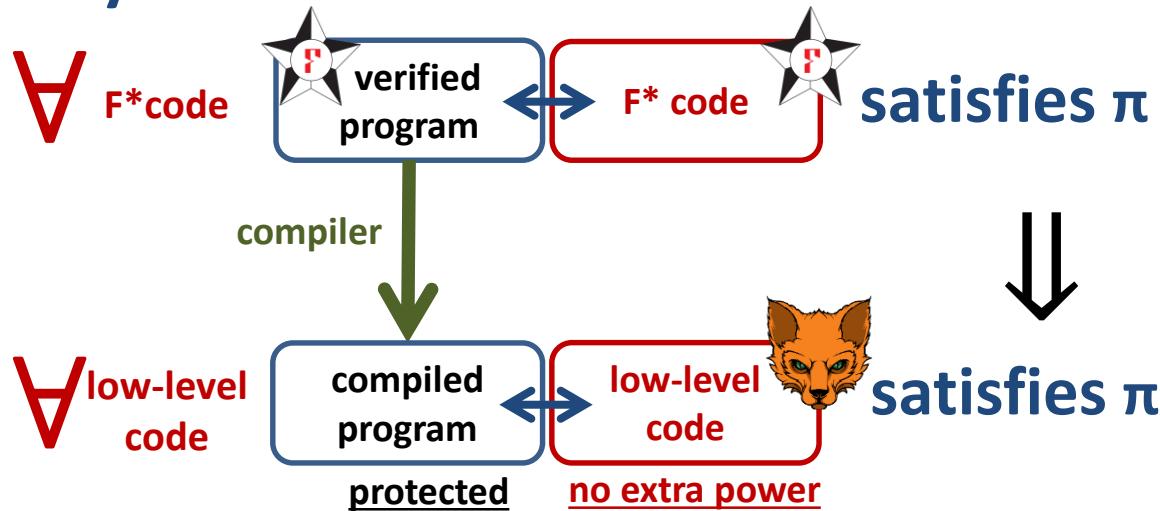


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We explored many classes of properties one can preserve this way ...

Journey Beyond Full Abstraction [CSF'19, ESOP'20, TOPLAS'21]

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trace properties
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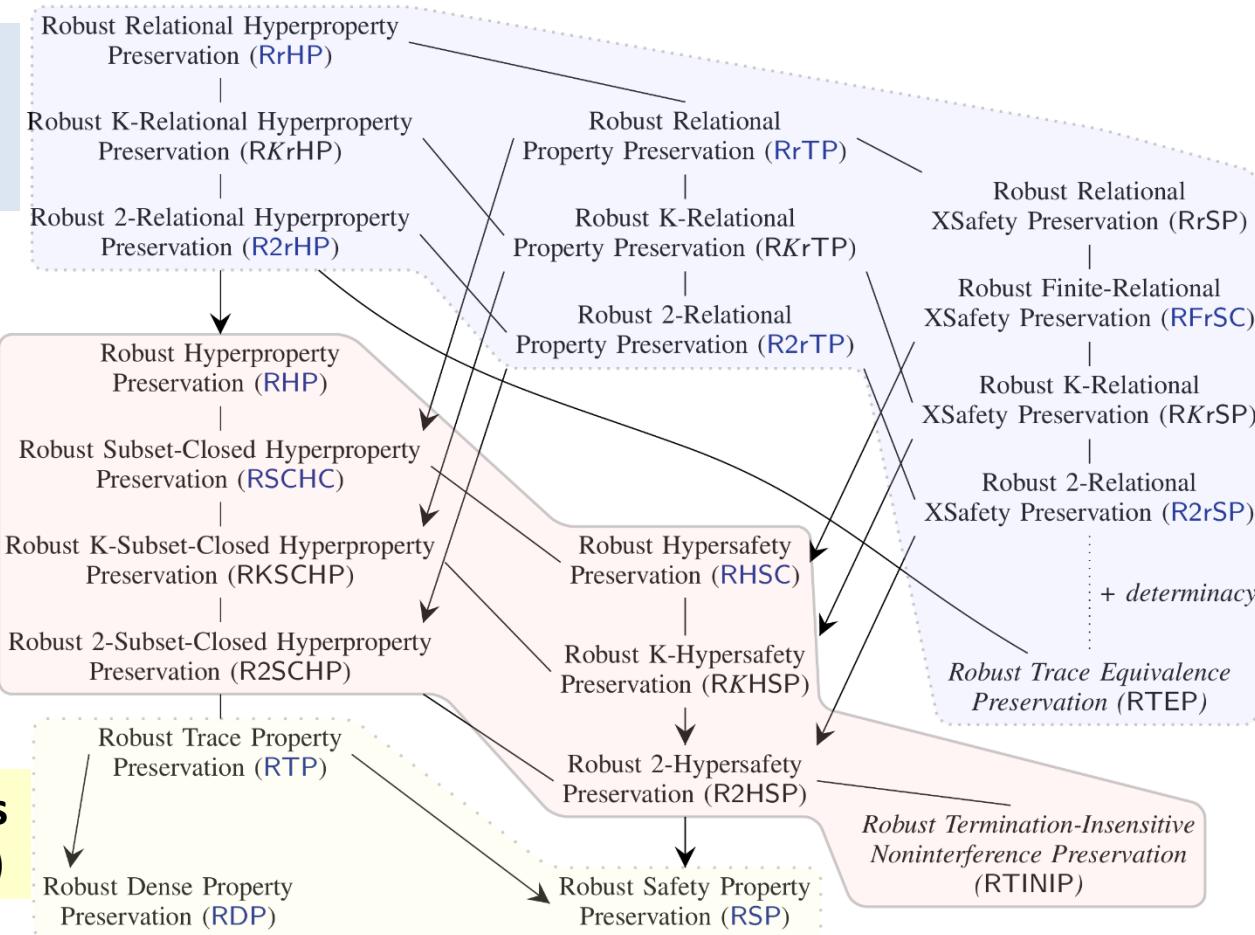
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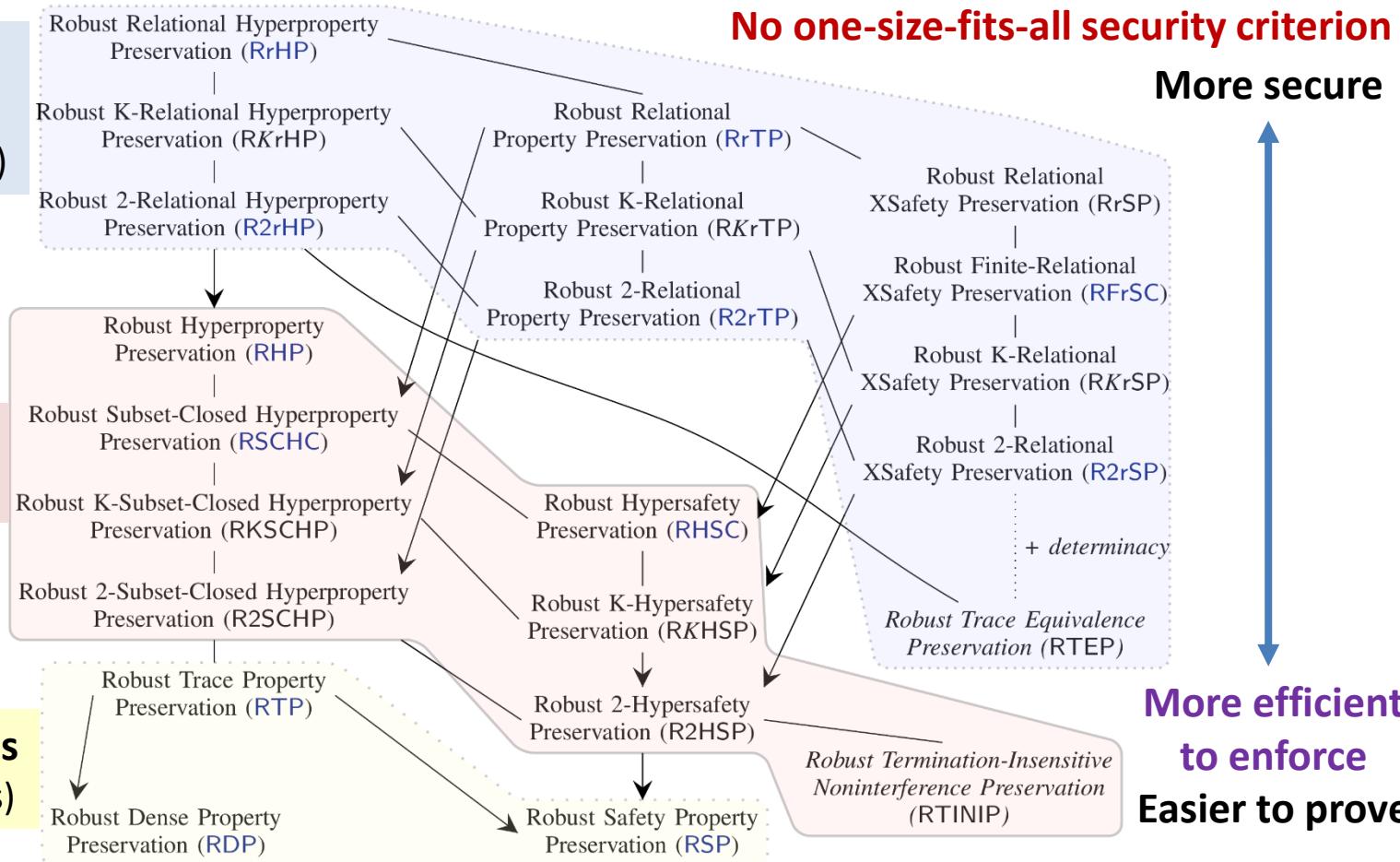


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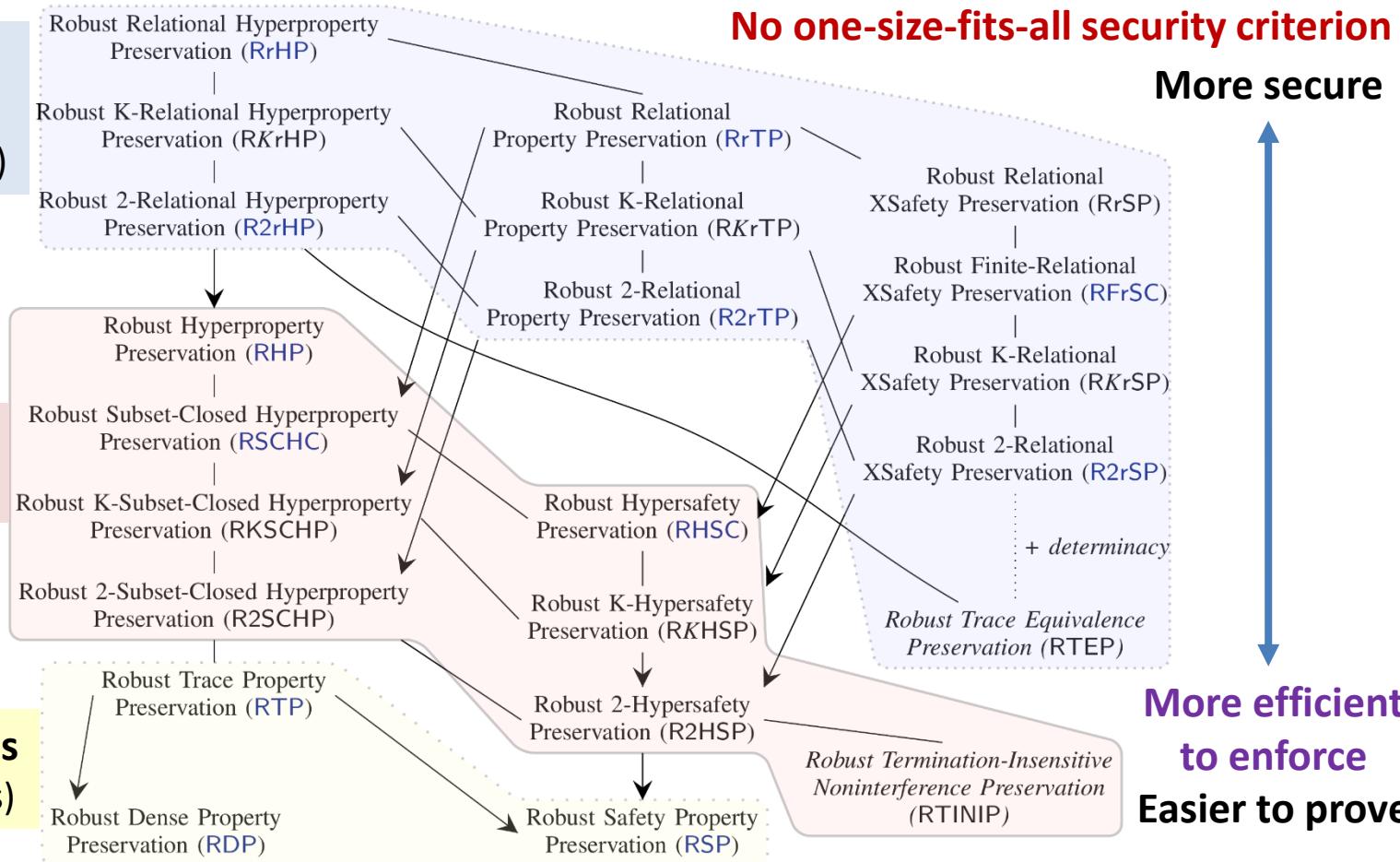


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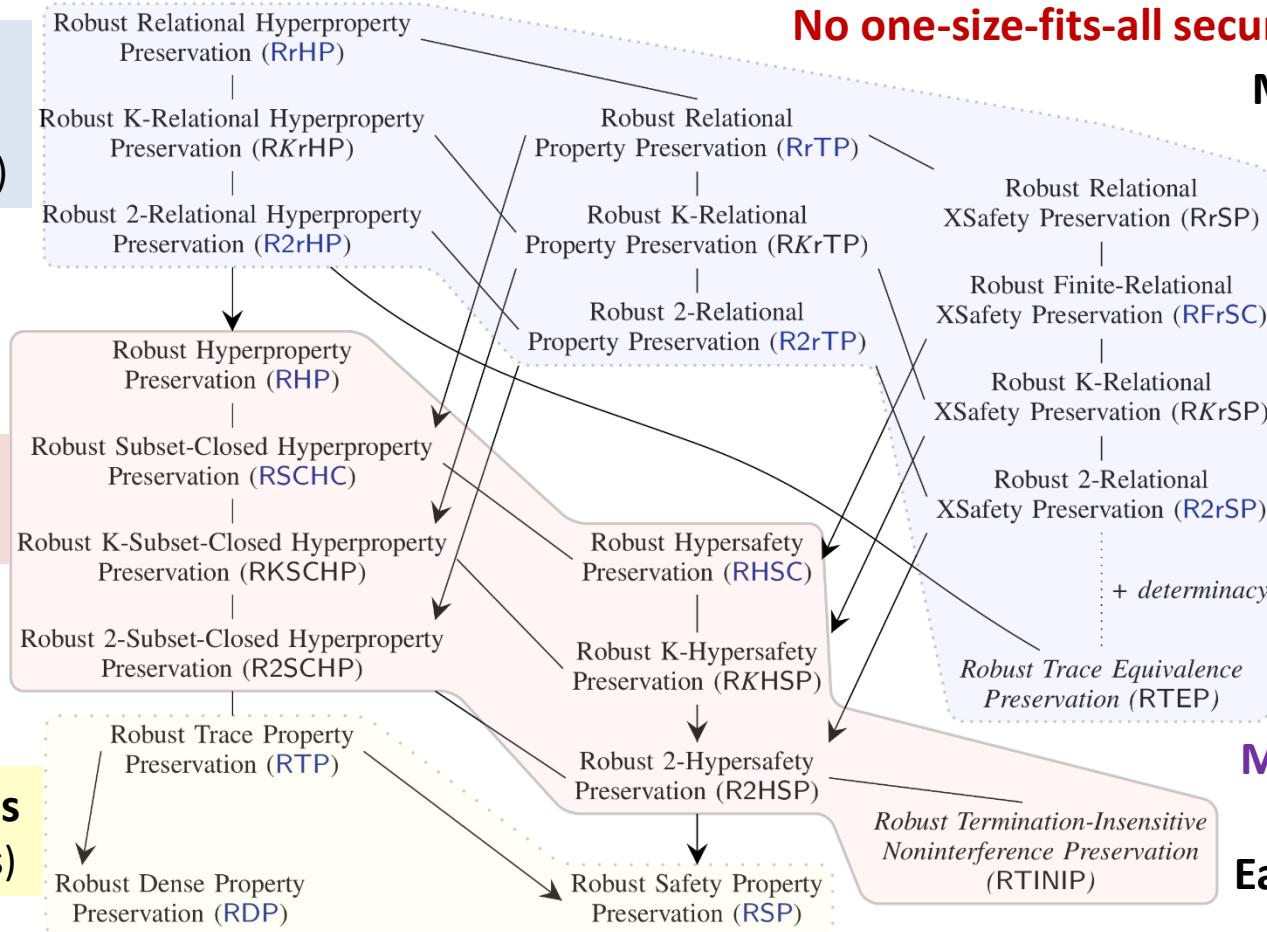
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No one-size-fits-all security criterion

More secure



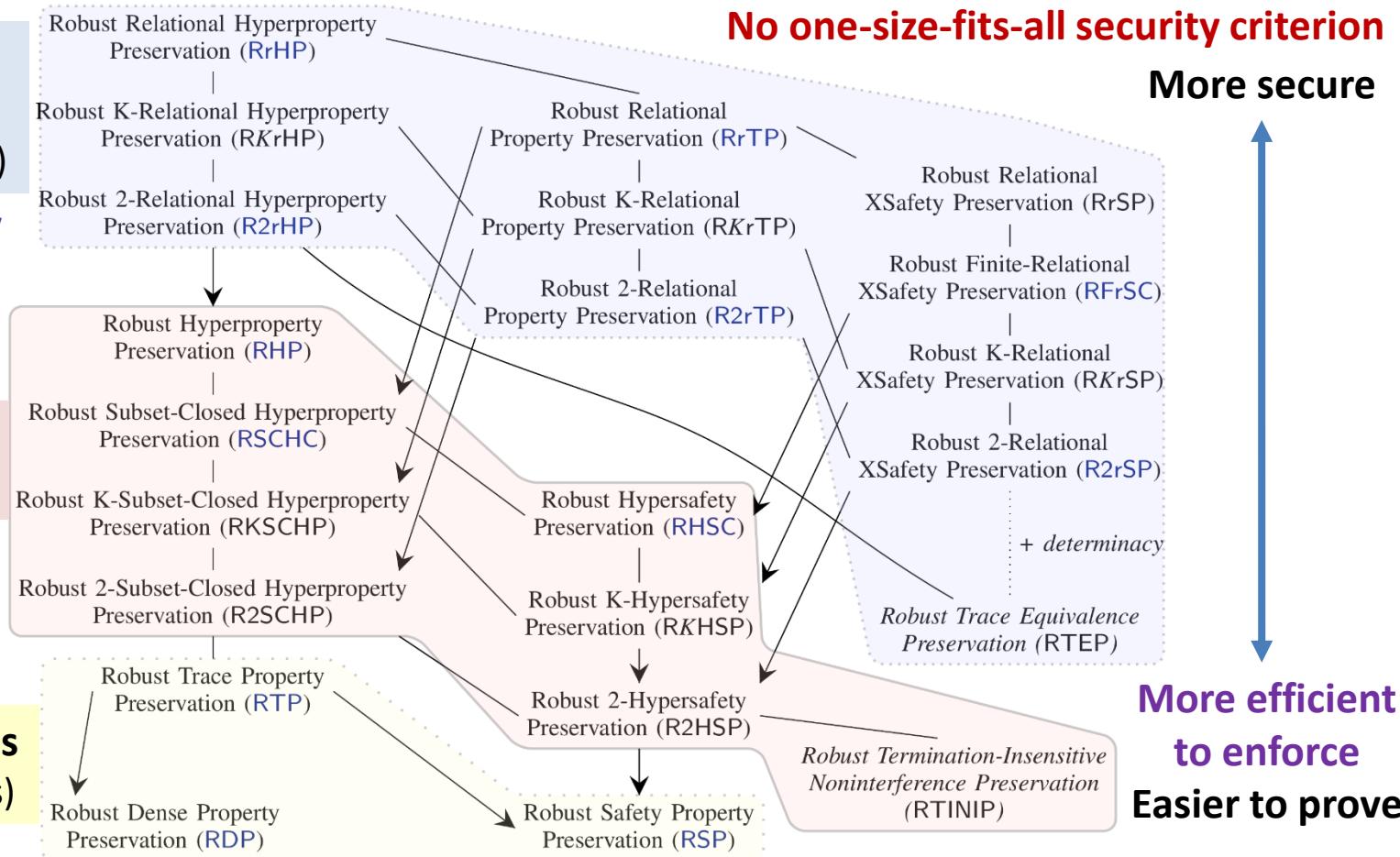
More efficient
to enforce
Easier to prove

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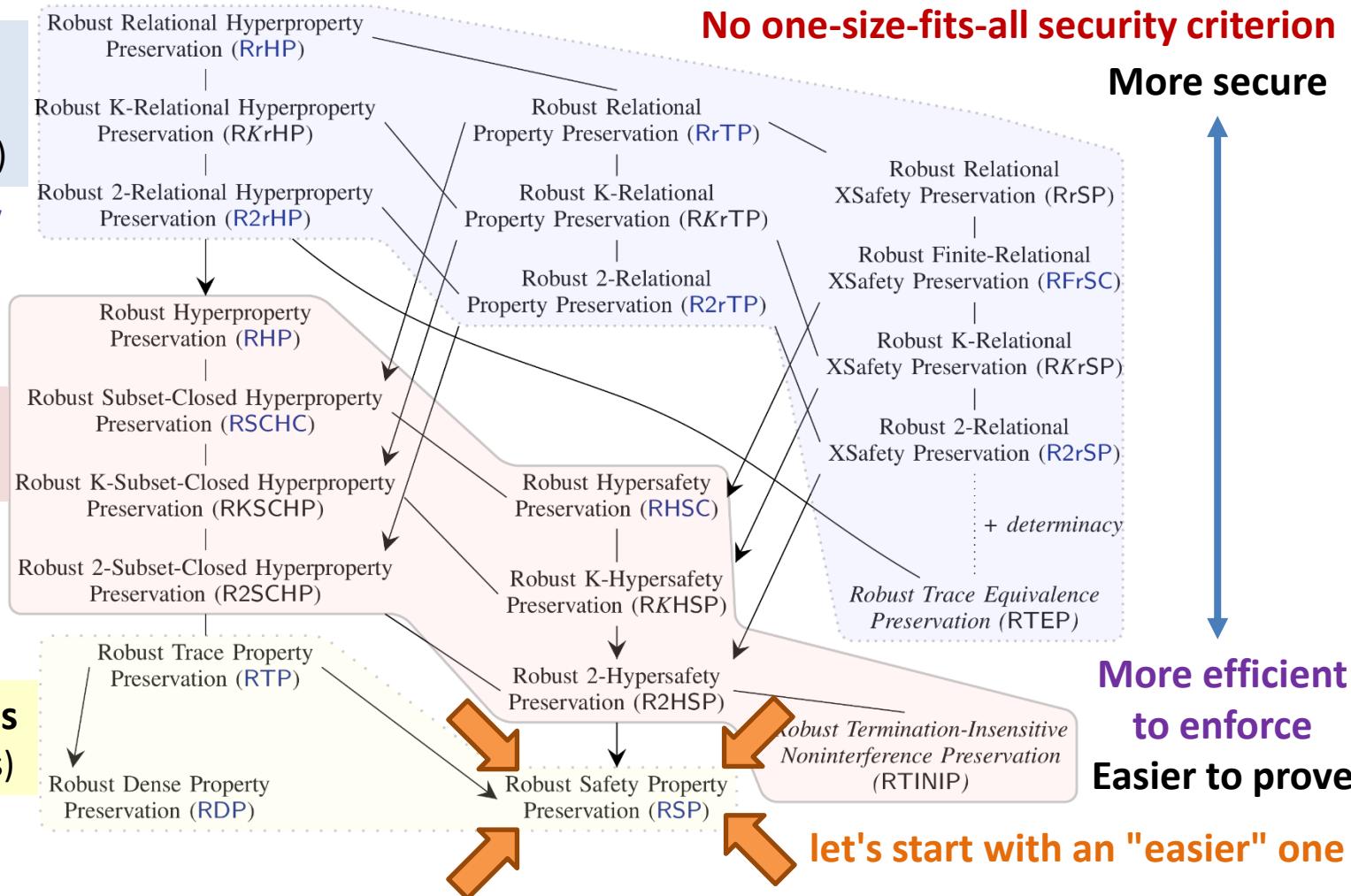


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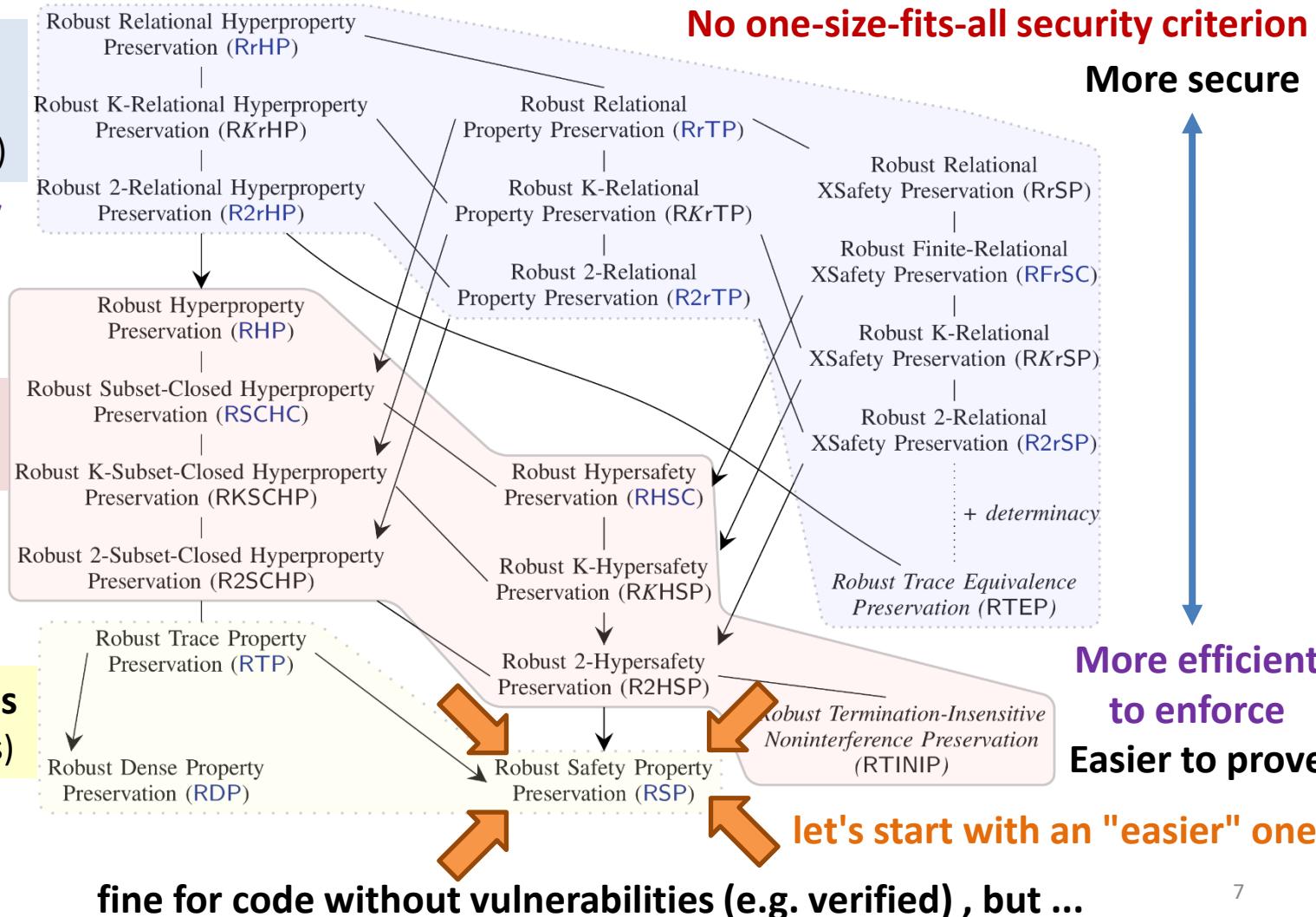


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Compartment 1



Compartment 2



Compartment 3



Compartment 4



Compartment 5



Extra challenges in defining secure compilation for **vulnerable C compartments** [CSF'16, CCS'18]

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 - every compartment should be protected from all the others

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- Program split into **many mutually distrustful compartments**
- **We don't know which compartments will be compromised**
 - every compartment should be protected from all the others
- **We don't know when a compartment will be compromised**
 - every compartment should receive protection until compromised

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Compartment 2



Compartment 3

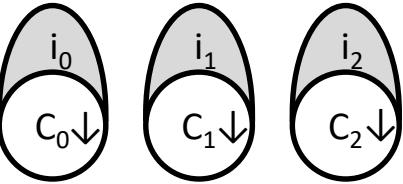


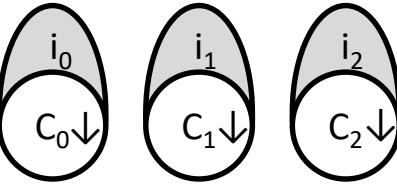
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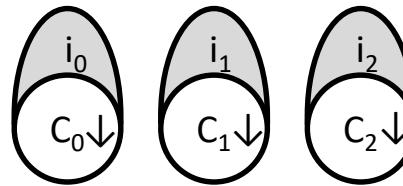
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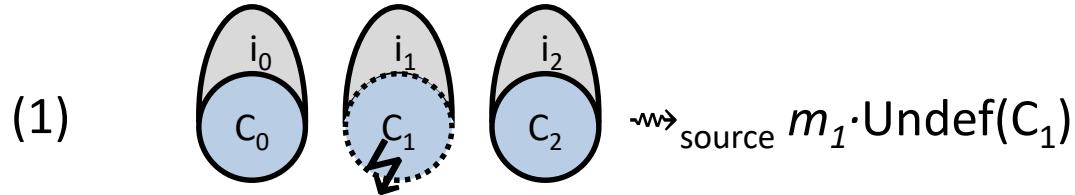
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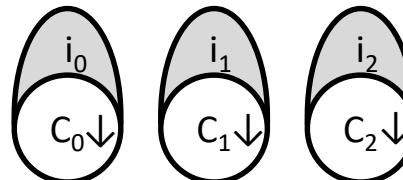
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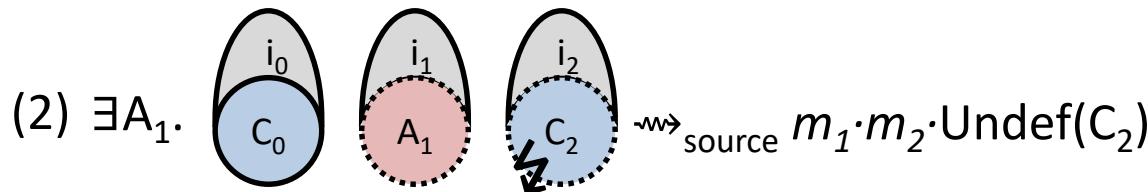
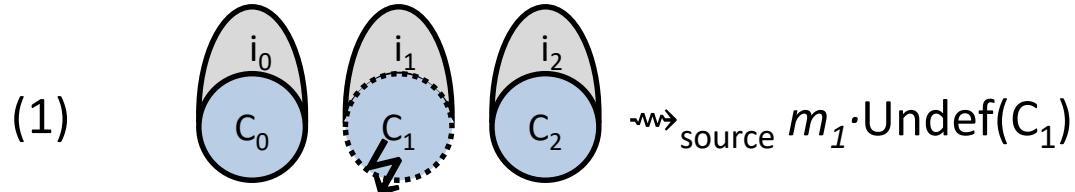
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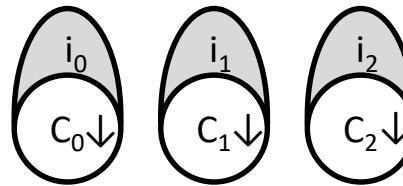
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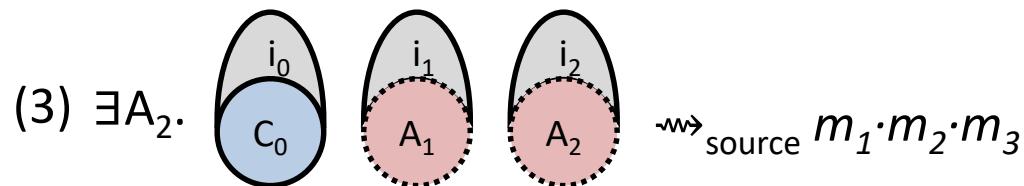
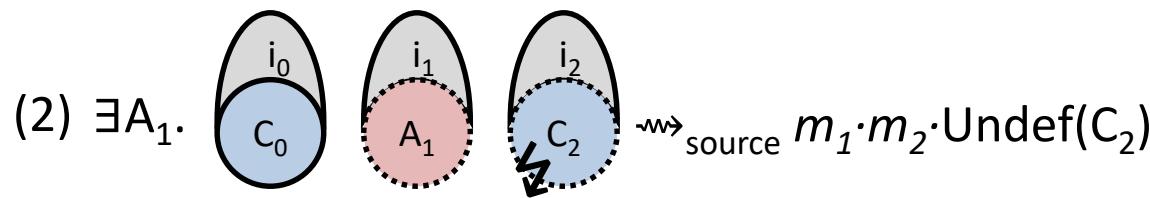
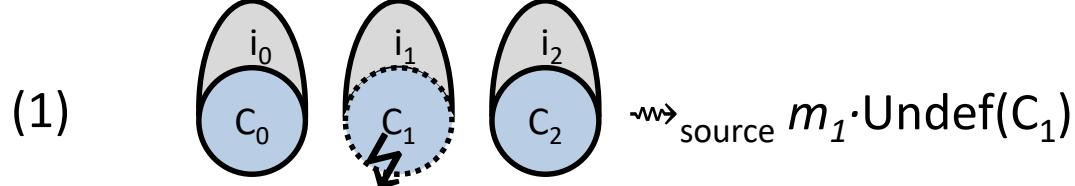
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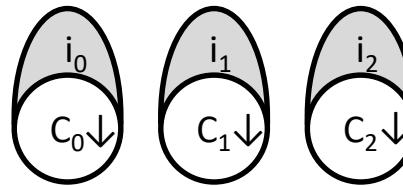
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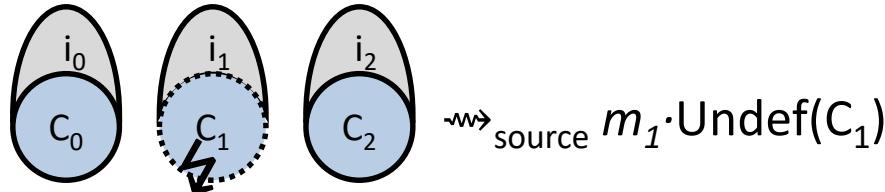
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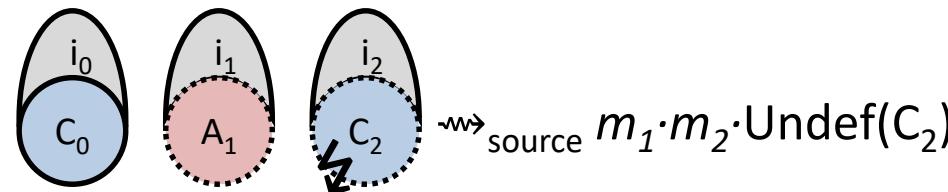
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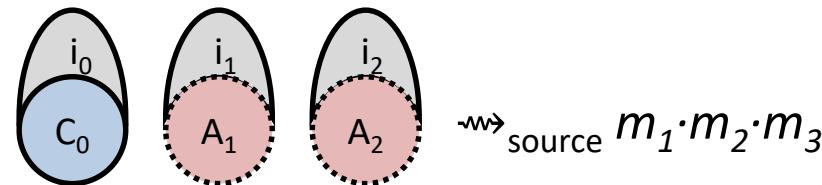
(1)



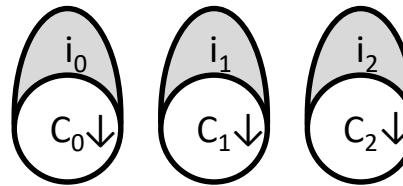
(2) $\exists A_1.$



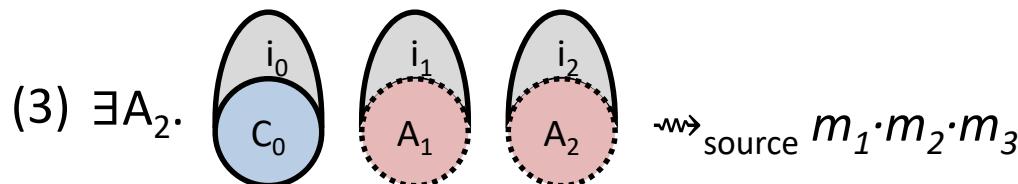
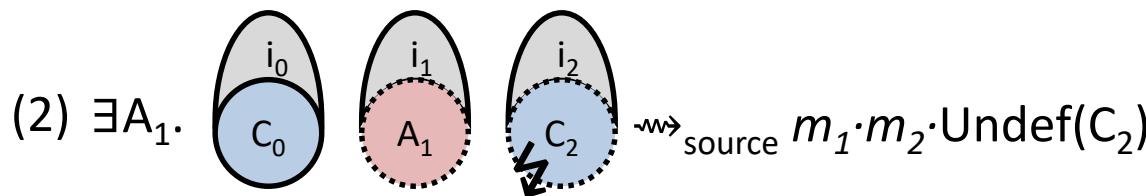
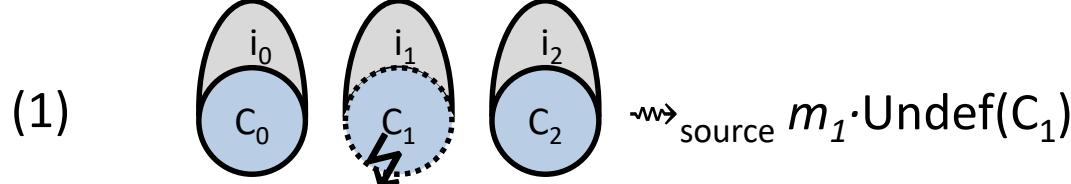
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Finite trace m records which compartment encountered undefined behavior and allows us to rewind execution

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We can reduce this to a **variant of robust safety preservation** [CCS'18]

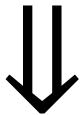
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\forall source compartments.

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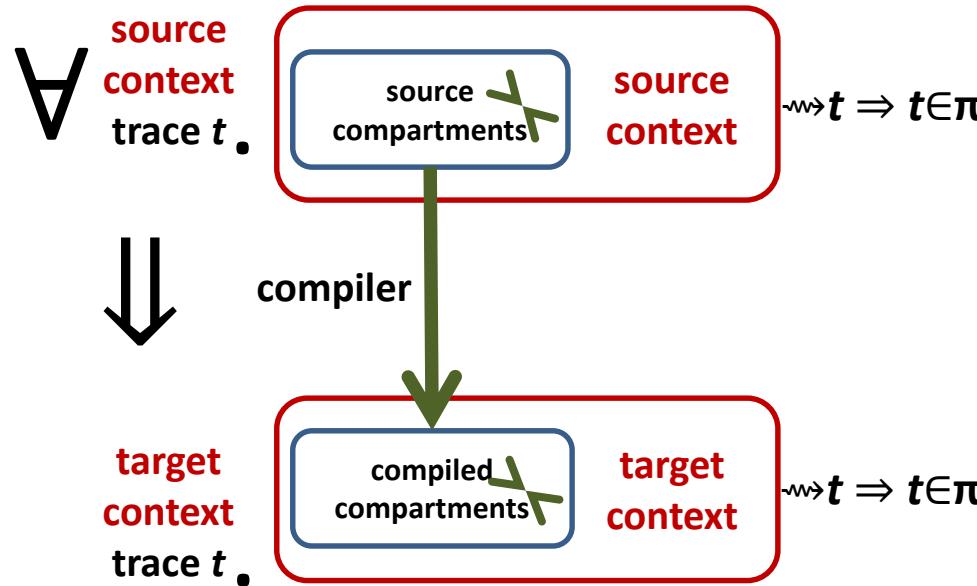


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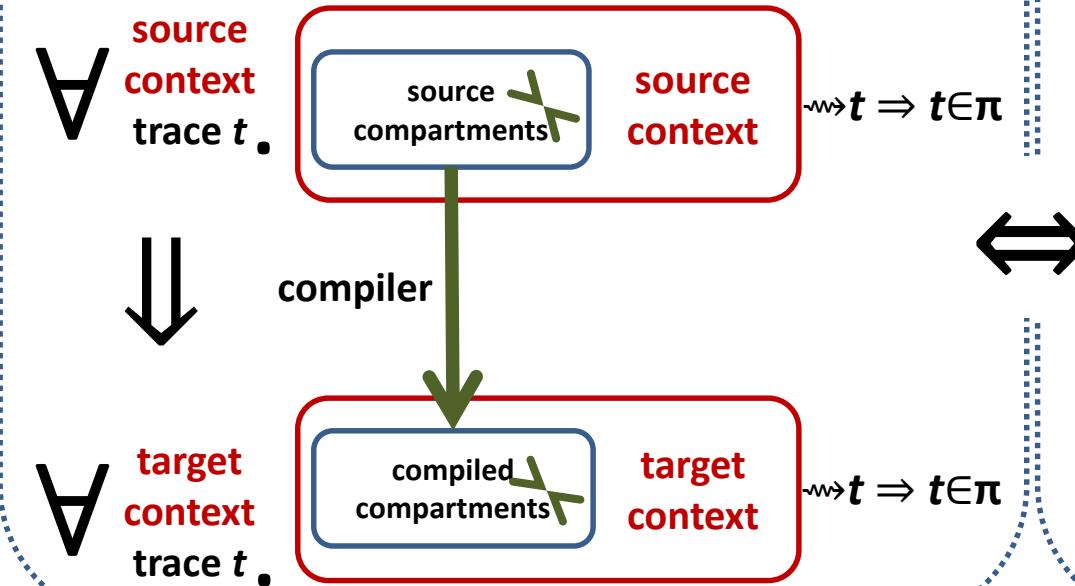
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robust preservation of safety

proof-oriented characterization

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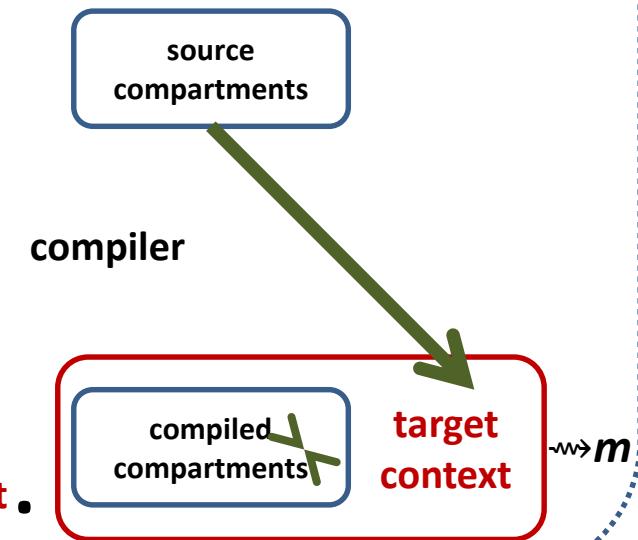
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\forall source compartments.
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\exists target context.



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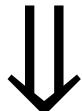
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proof-oriented characterization

2. Security Enforcement



CompCert C
with compartments A small graphic of four interlocking puzzle pieces in red, green, blue, and yellow.

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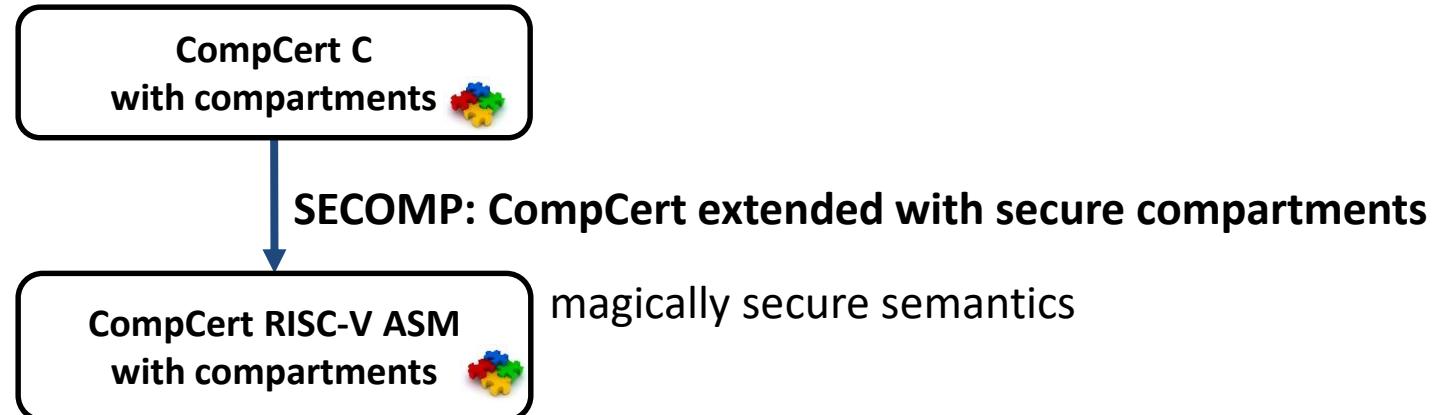


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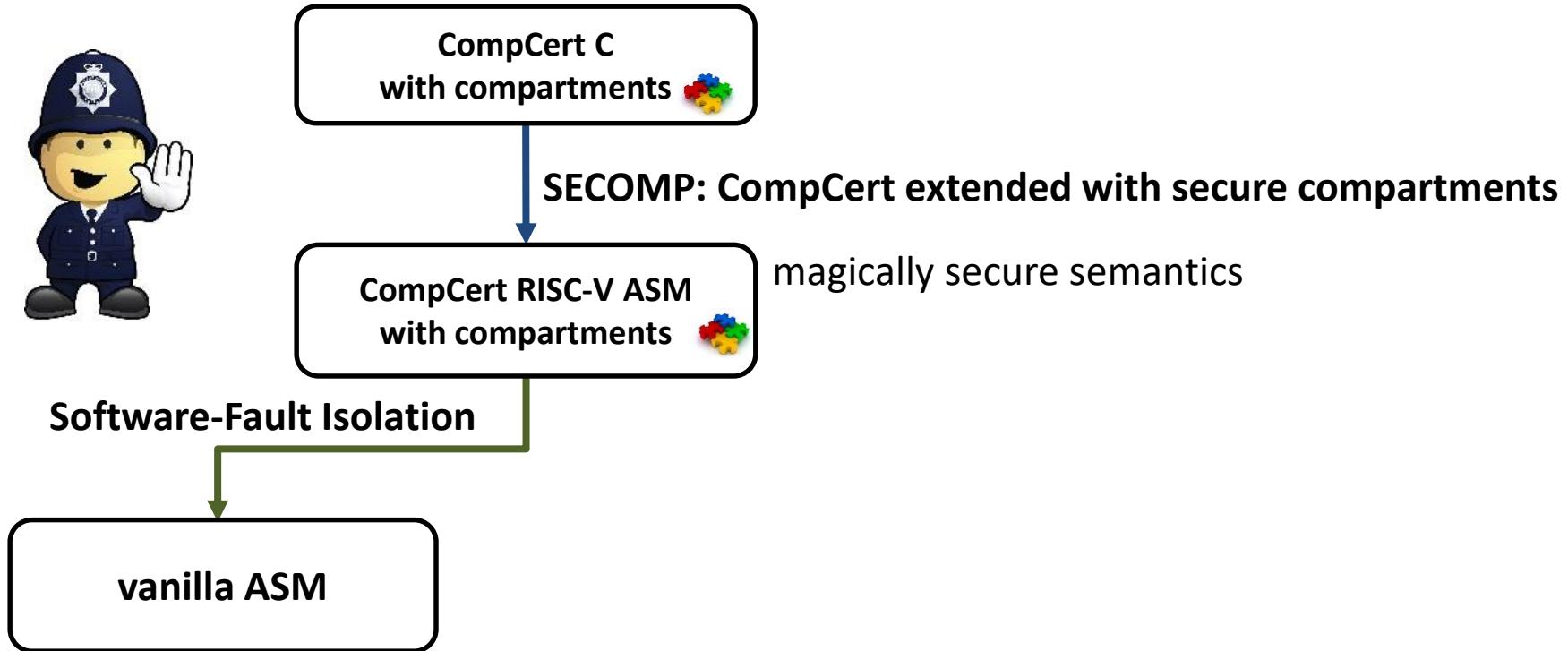
SECOMP: CompCert extended with secure compartments



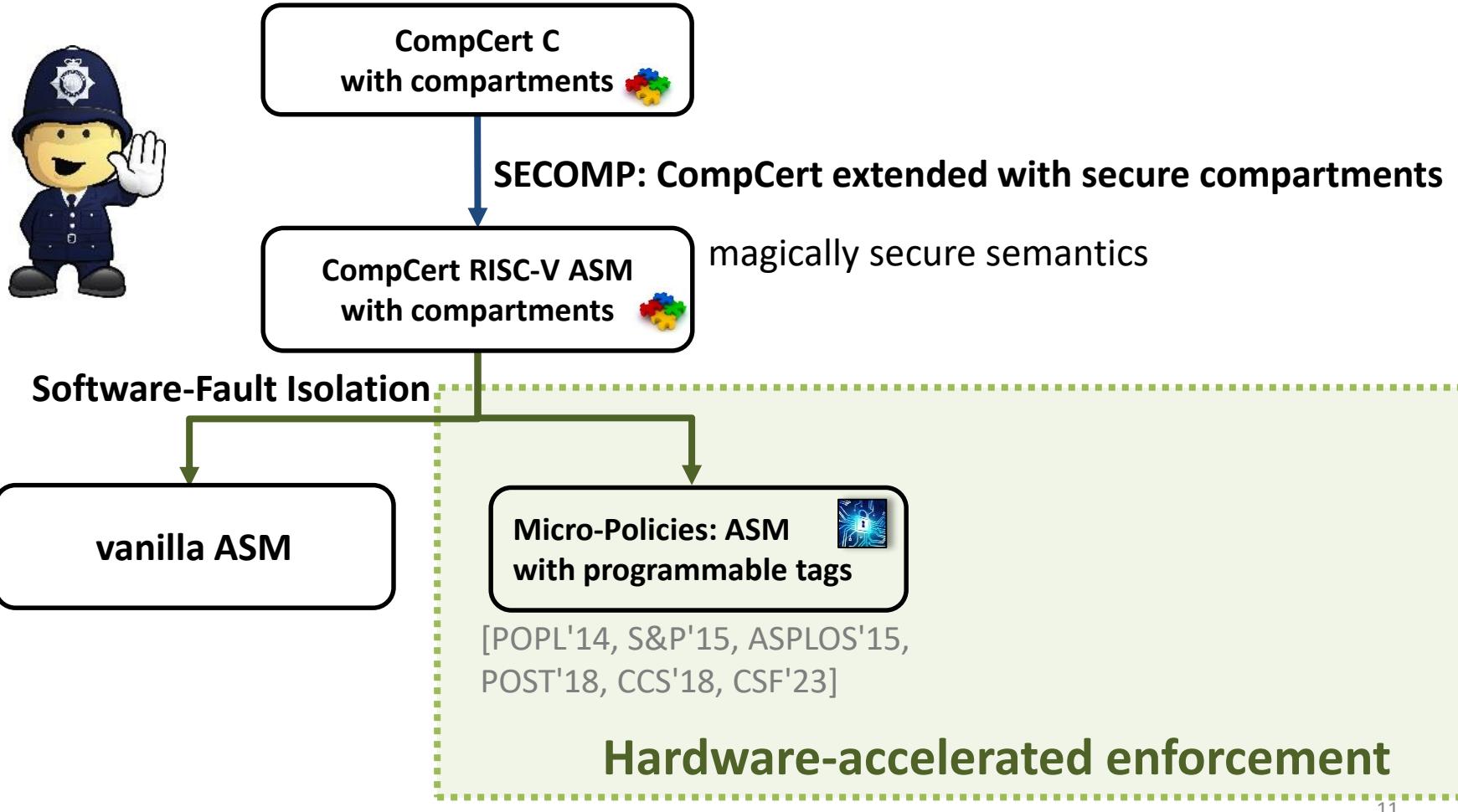
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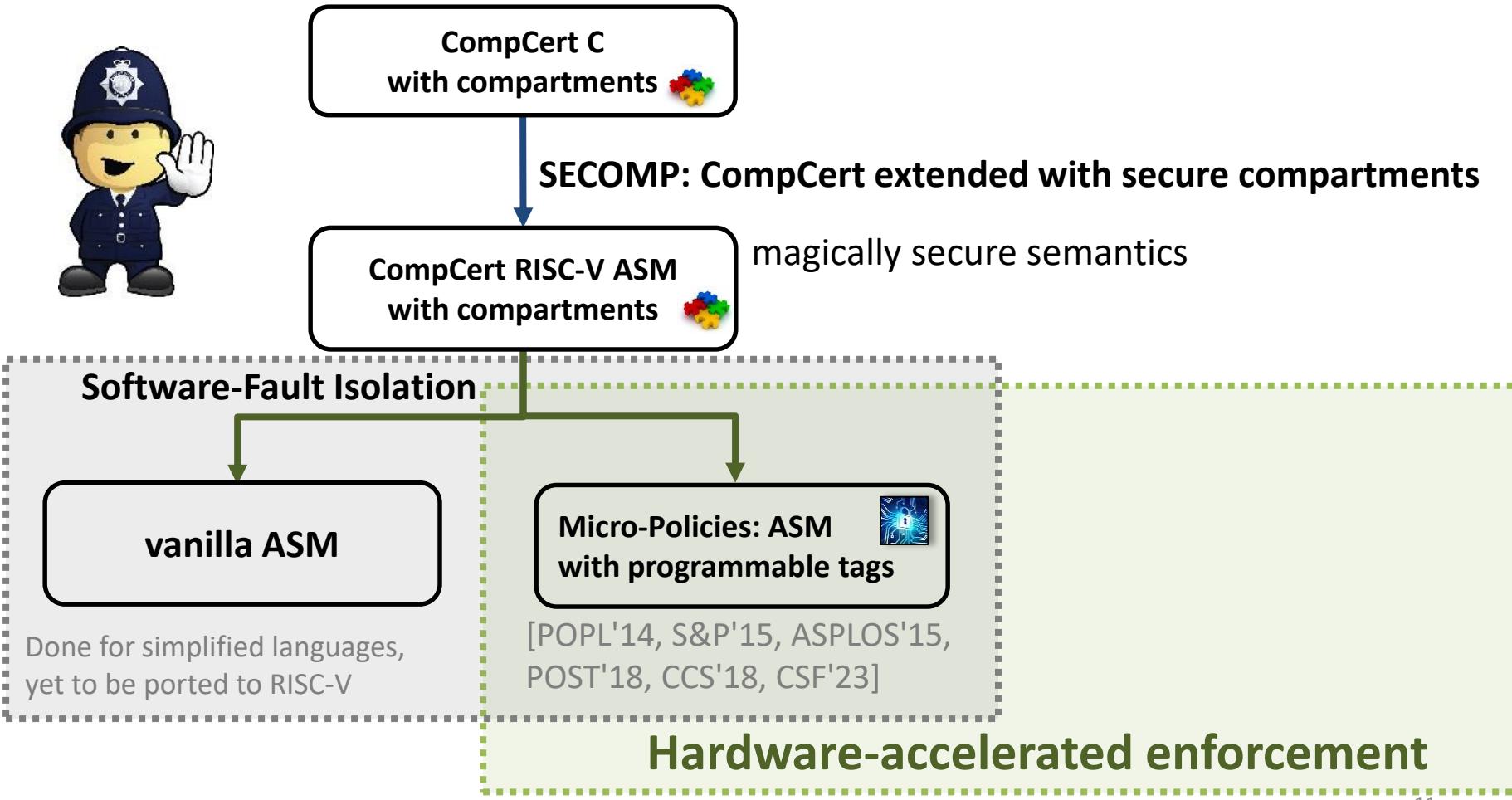
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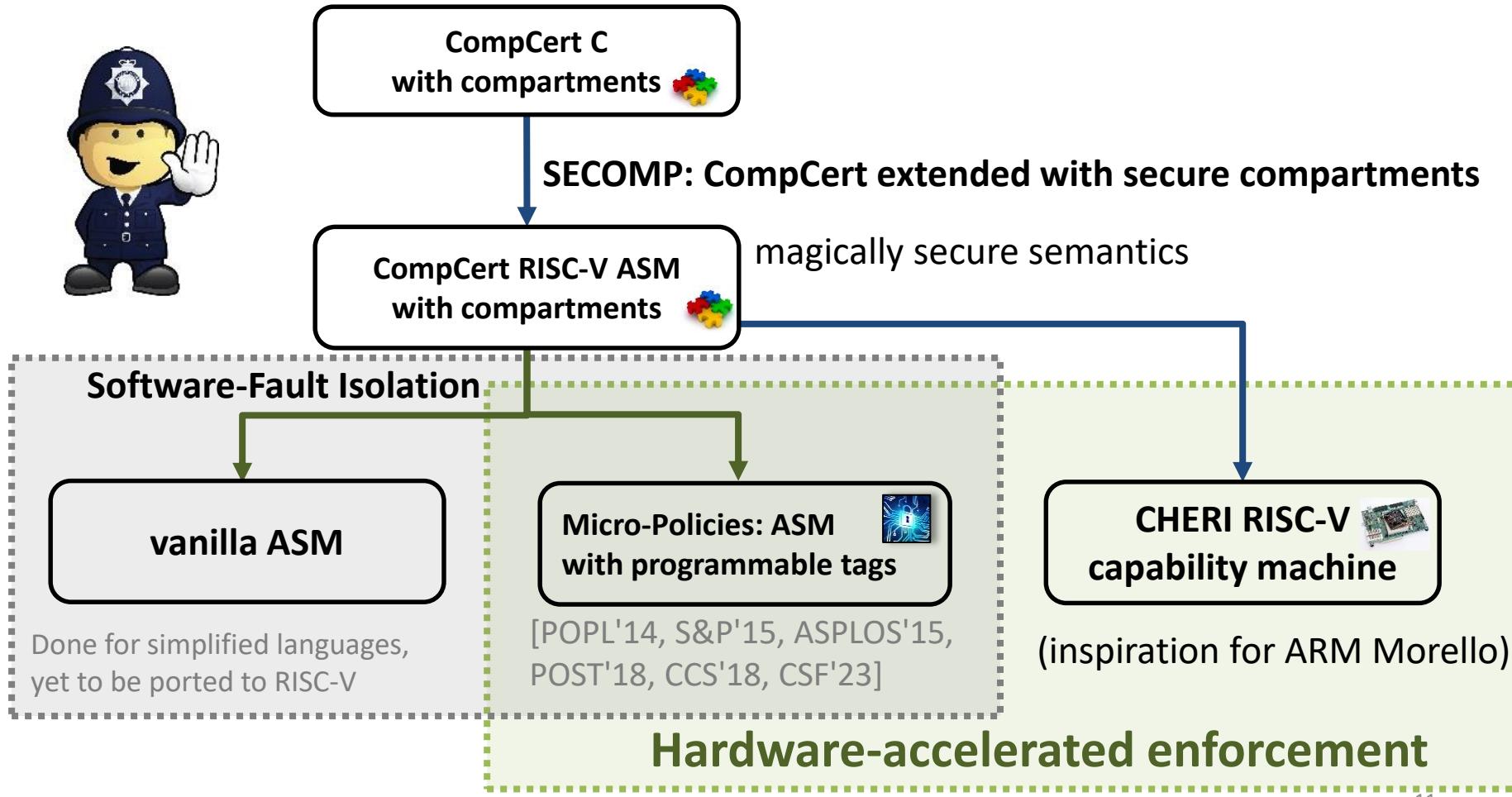
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CompCert C with Compartments

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- **Various abstractions already there** (e.g. procedures)
- **Added mutually distrustful compartments**
 - interacting via clearly specified interfaces (simple ones for now)
 - procedure calls and returns, no shared memory (for now)

CompCert C with Compartments

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    return 0;
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Prevented:
memory is private ← `input++;`

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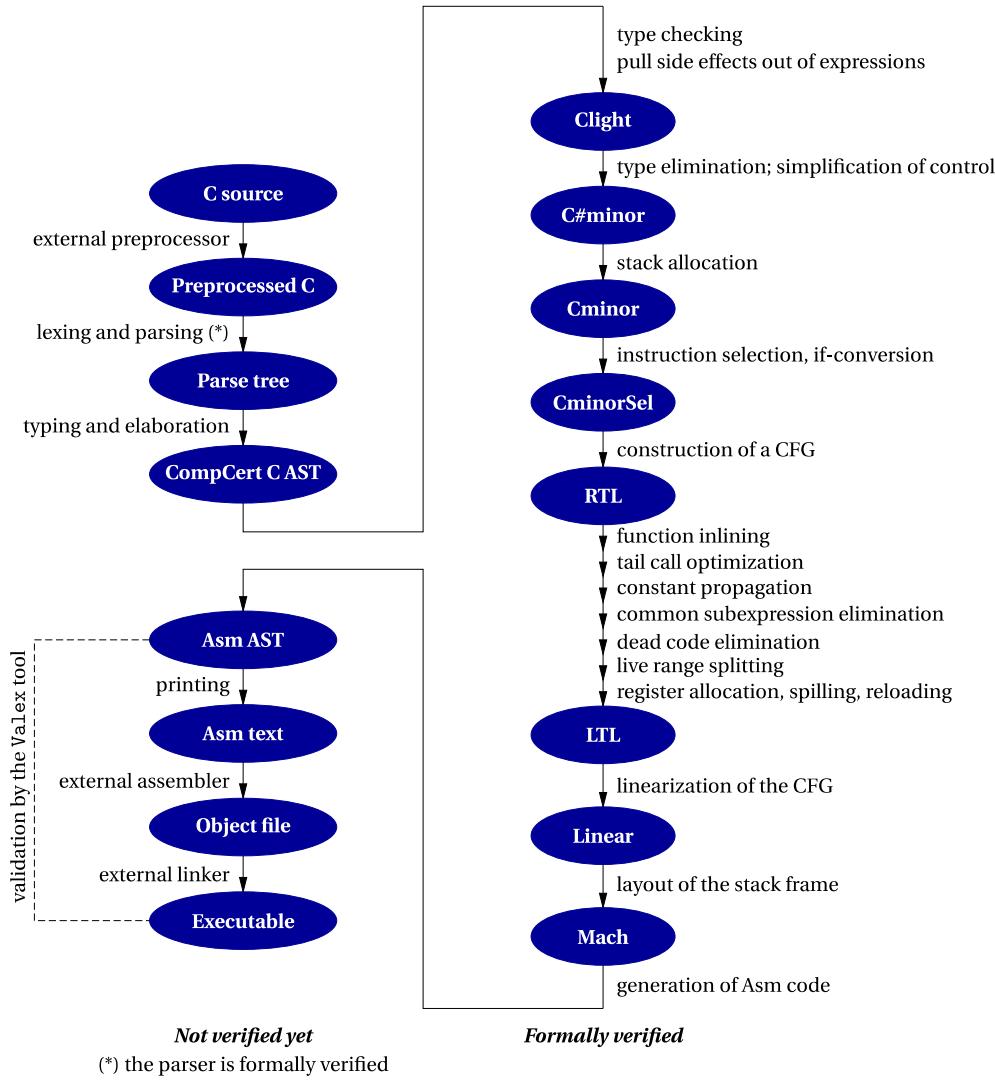
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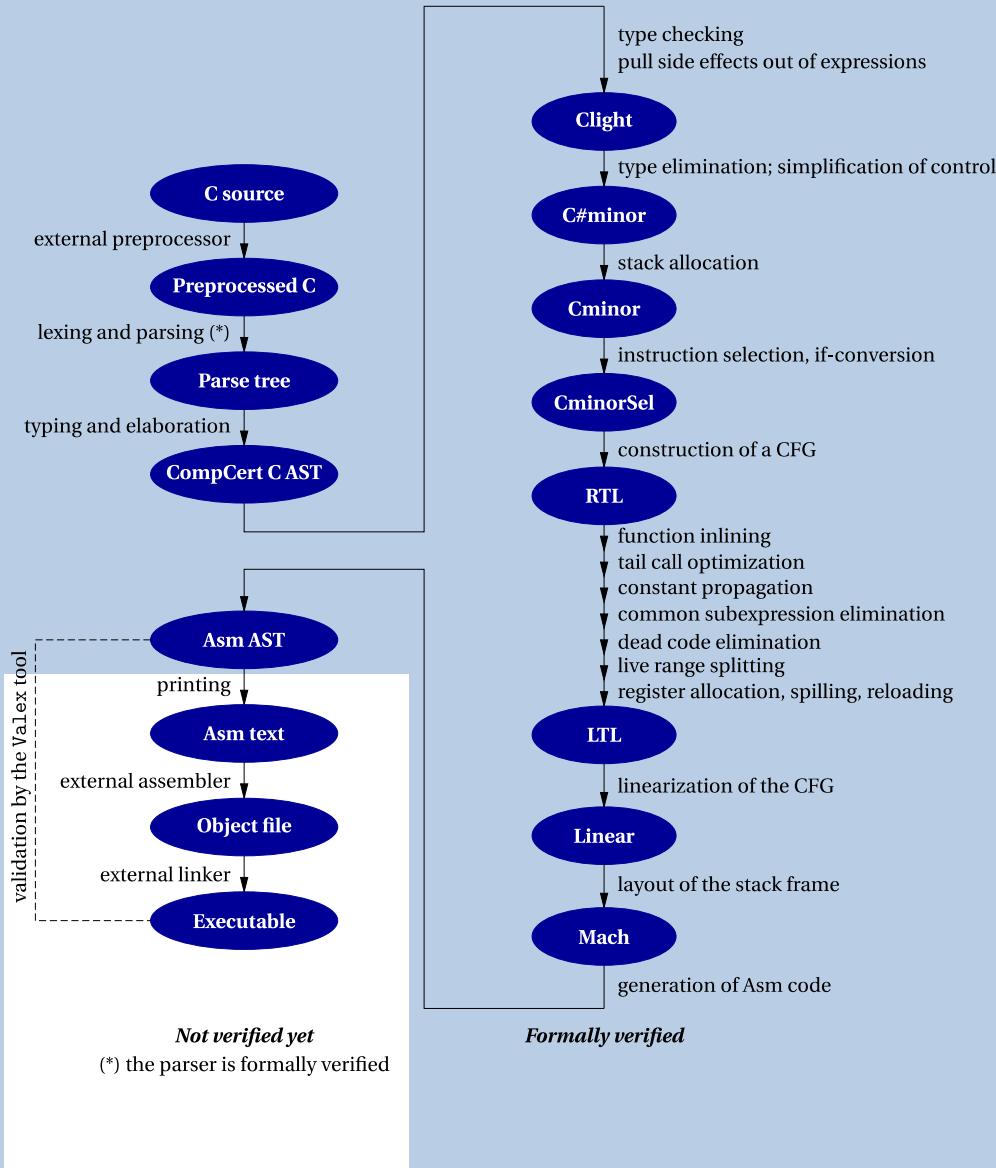
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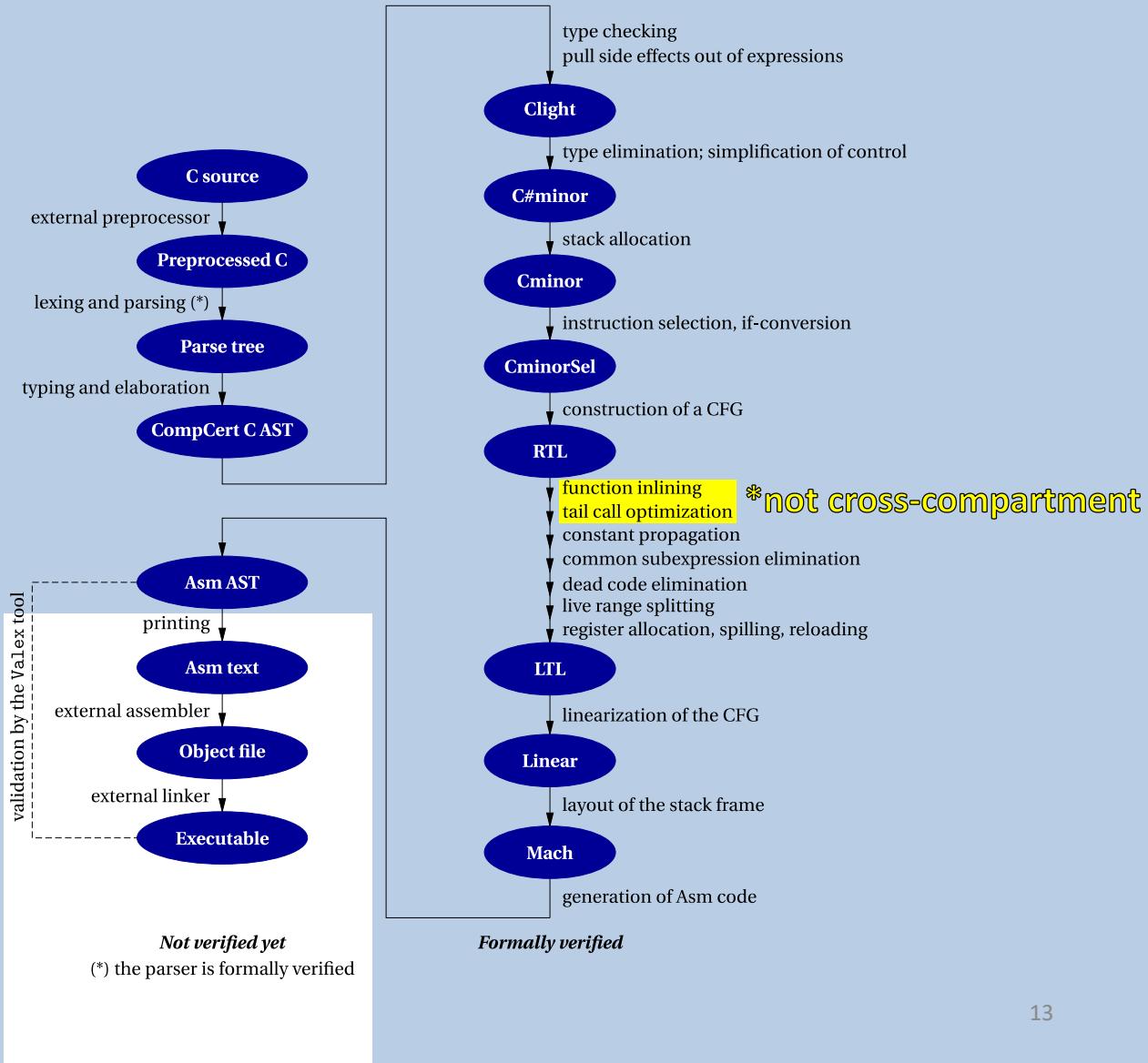
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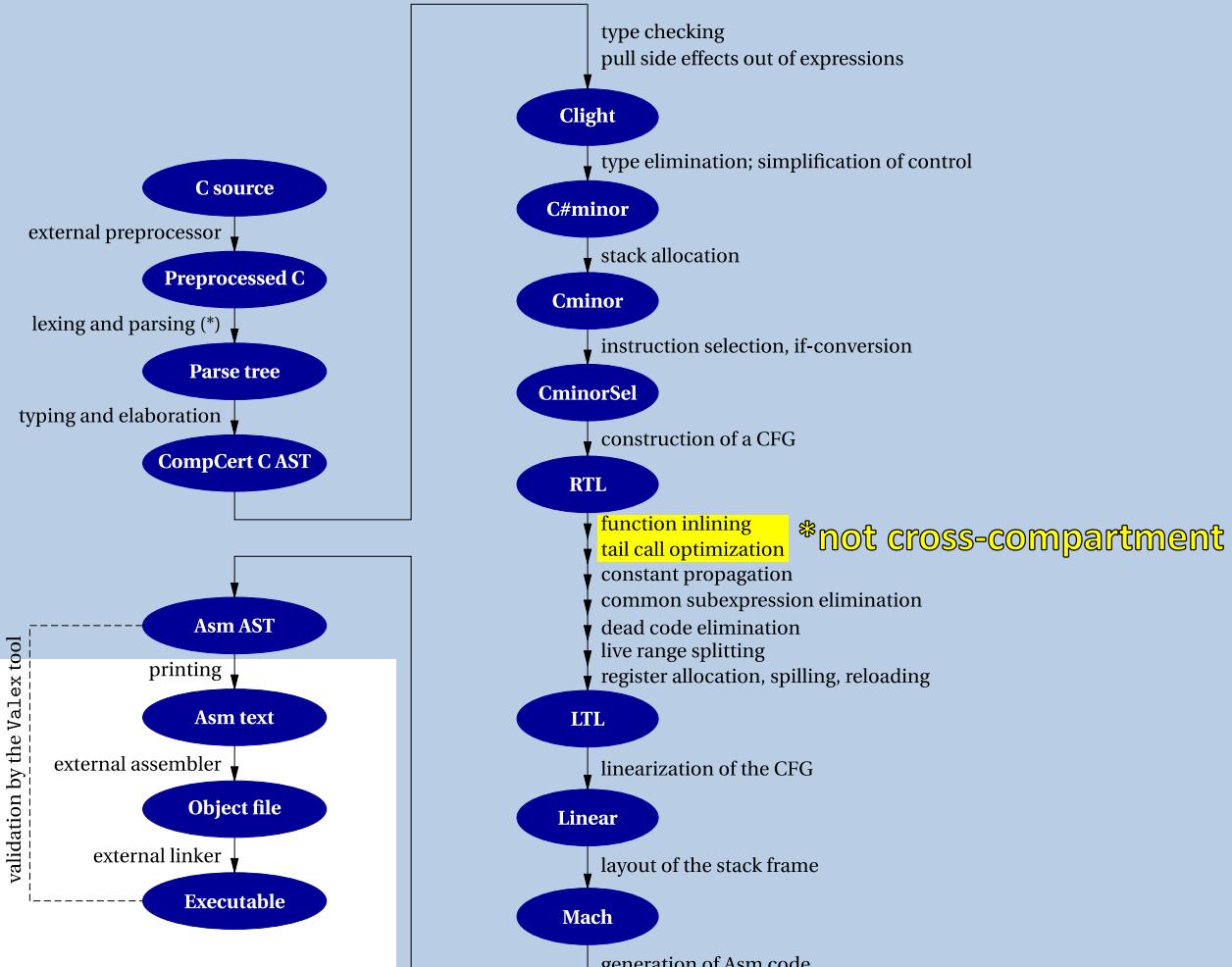
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extended compiler correctness
12+ KLoC, only 9.4% change
reused for security



CompCert RISC-V with Compartments

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- **Need to protect stack-spilled call arguments**
 - so that malicious caller cannot exploit callbacks to covertly change arguments of a previous call
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- **Abstract machine with magically secure semantics**
 - independent of actual enforcement (lower-level backends)

Capabilities Backend

- Targeting the CHERI RISC-V capability machine



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 - Uninitialized capabilities: cannot read memory before initializing
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- Mutual distrustful compartments: **capability-protected wrappers**
 - on calls and returns clear registers and prevent passing capabilities between compartments
- Also investigating **calling convention based solely on wrappers**
 - no new kind of capability over what CHERI already provides
 - but more interesting stack layout (not a single contiguous block)

3. Security Proof



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**Proving that our compilation chain
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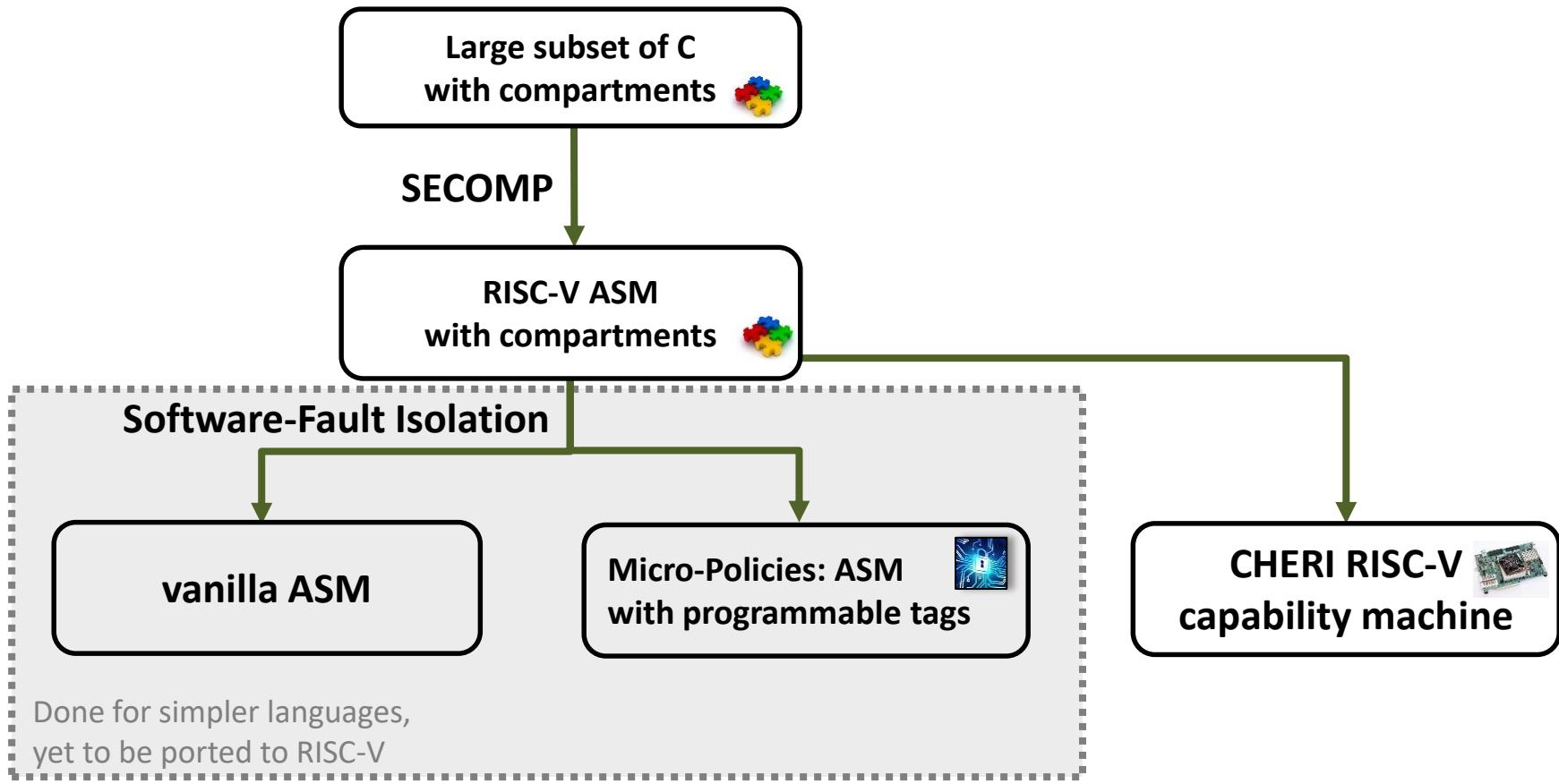


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- we propose a **more scalable proof technique**
- we focus on **machine-checked proofs** in the Coq proof assistant
 - with **property-based testing** stopgap [POPL'17, ICFP'13, ITP'15, JFP'16]
 - to find wrong conjectures early
 - to deal with the parts we couldn't (yet) verify



Secure Compilation Proofs in Coq



Secure Compilation Proofs in Coq

Machine-checked
proofs in Coq



Large subset of C
with compartments

SECOMP

RISC-V ASM
with compartments

Software-Fault Isolation

vanilla ASM

Micro-Policies: ASM
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CHERI RISC-V
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Done for simpler languages,
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Big verification
challenge for the future

Systematic testing

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for our variant of Robust Safety Preservation [CCS'18,CSF'22]



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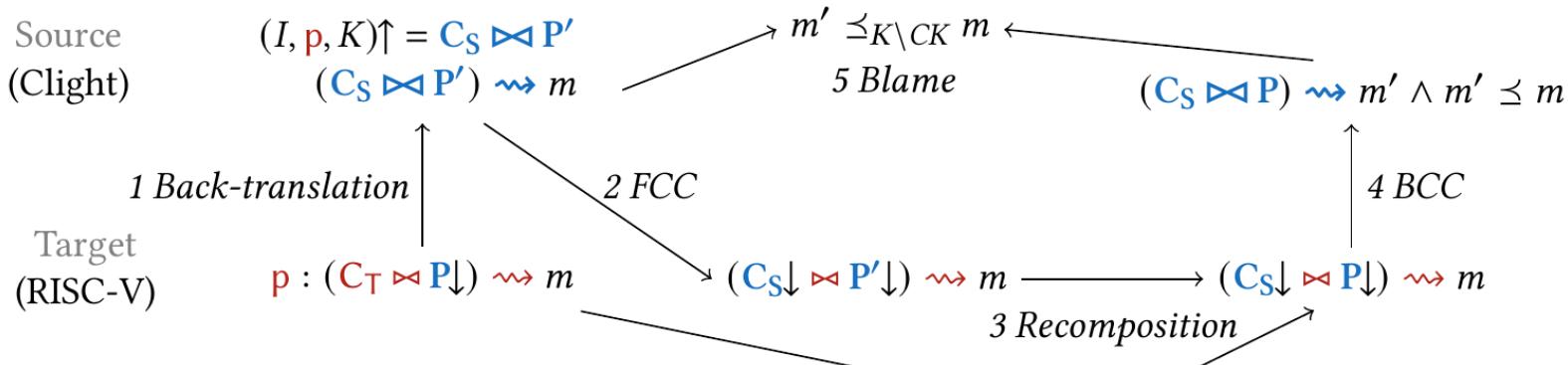
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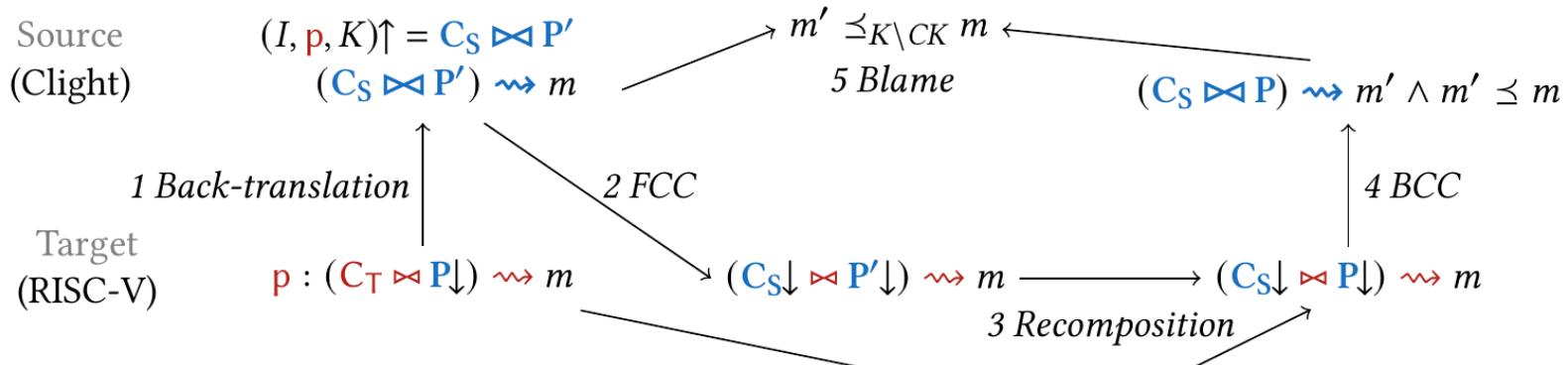


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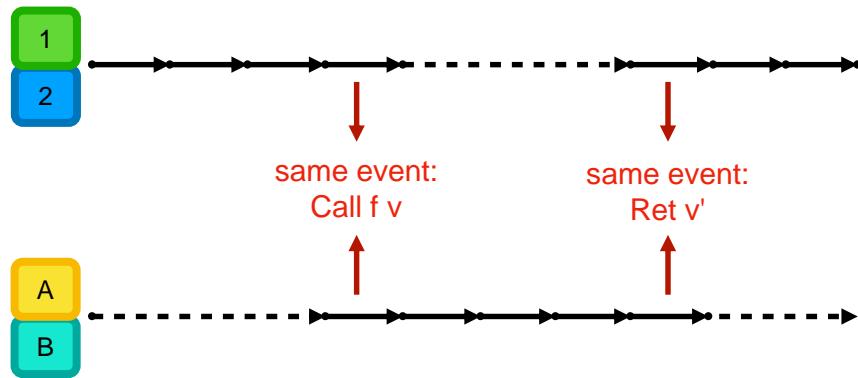


Challenging proof engineering for scaling this to CompCert [CCS'24]

Recomposition for SECOMP RISC-V

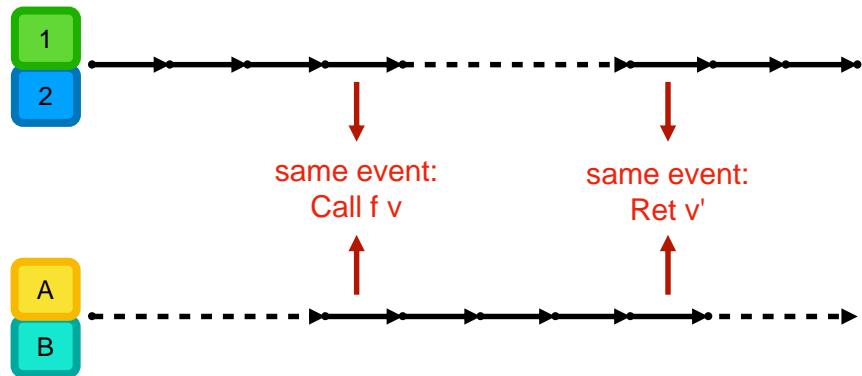
Recomposition for SECOMP RISC-V

From two synchronized RISC-V executions

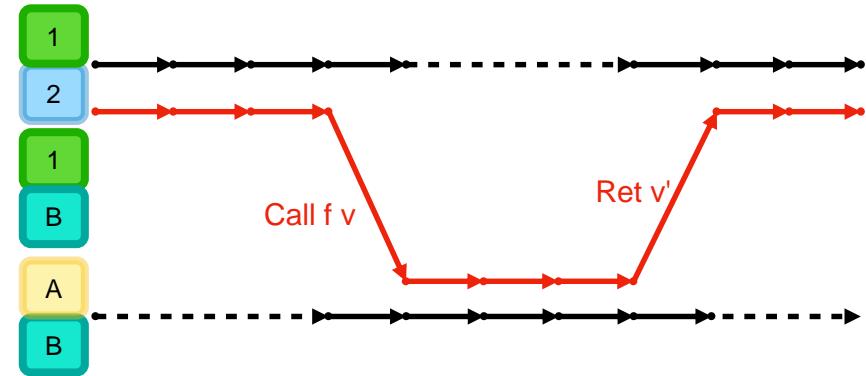


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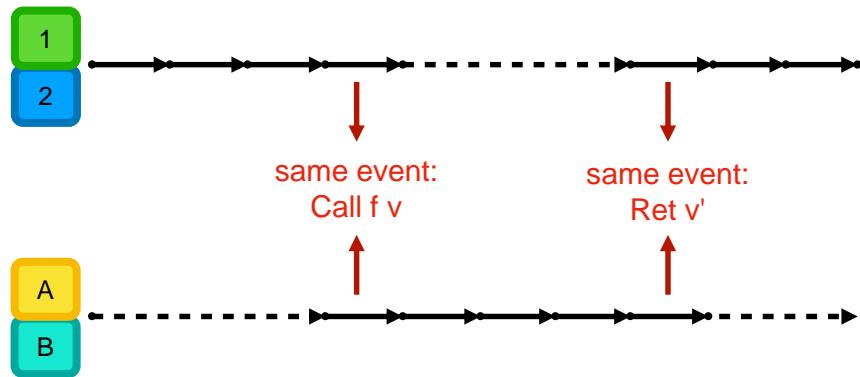


Obtain a “recomposed” execution:

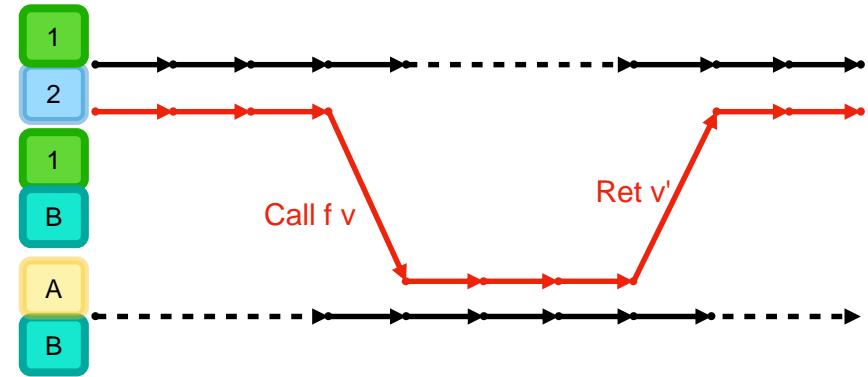


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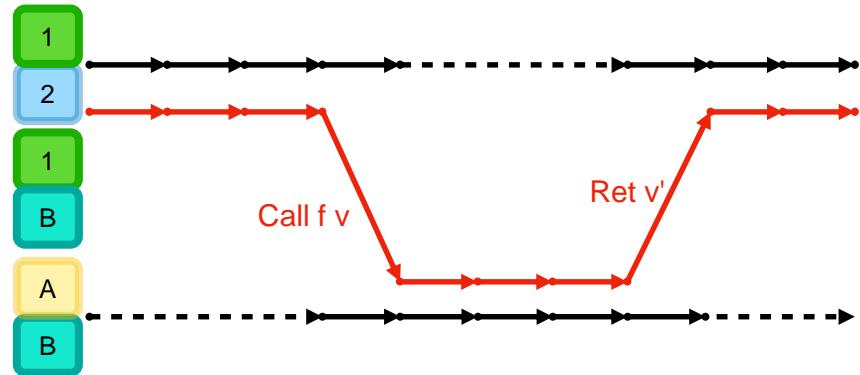
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Challenging 3-way simulation proof with subtle invariants

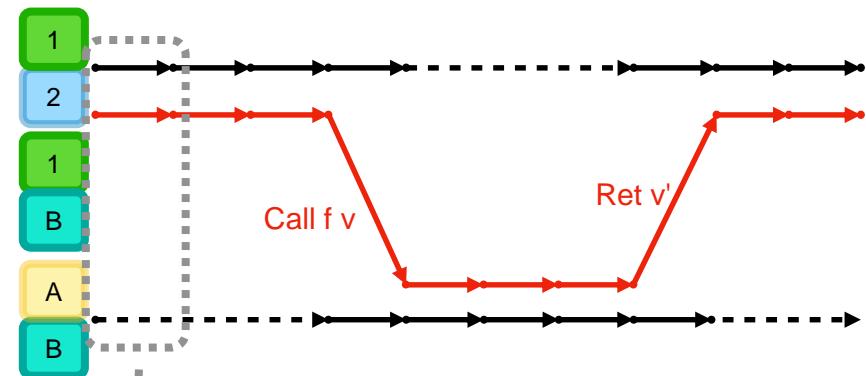
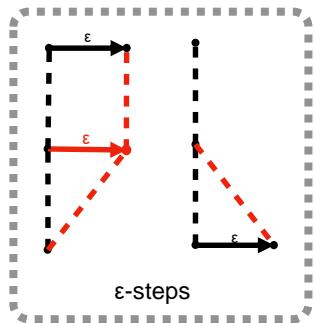
Generic diagrams for recomposition

8 generic 3-way simulation diagrams for proving recomposition



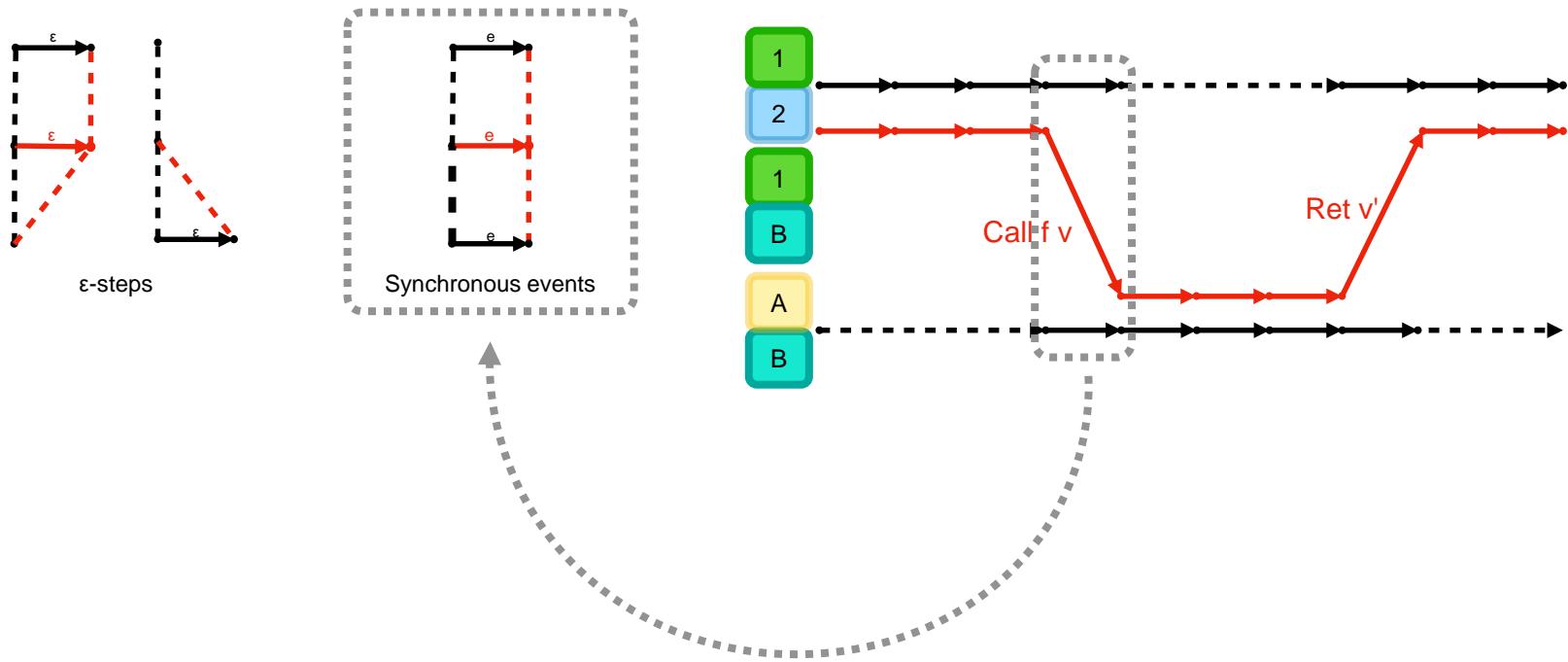
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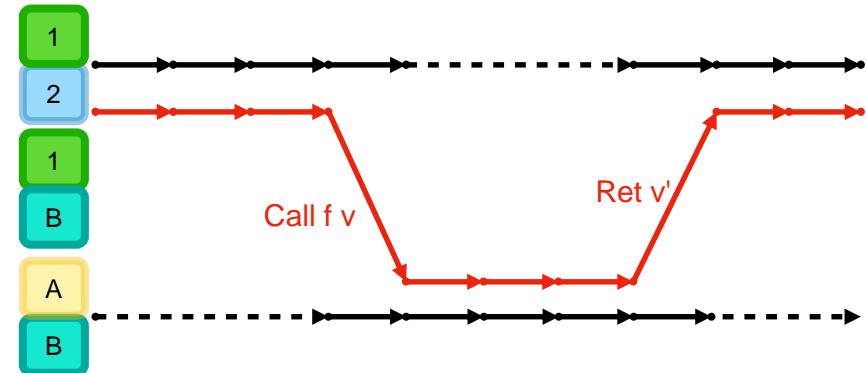
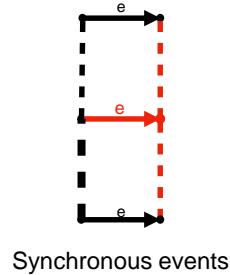
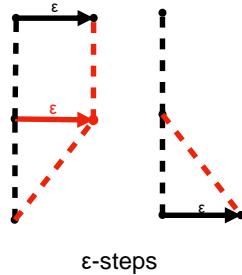
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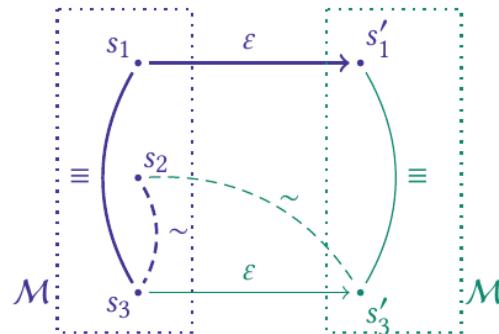


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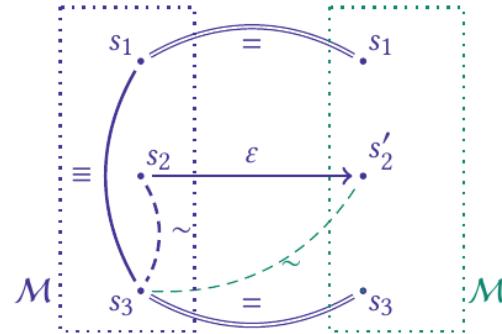
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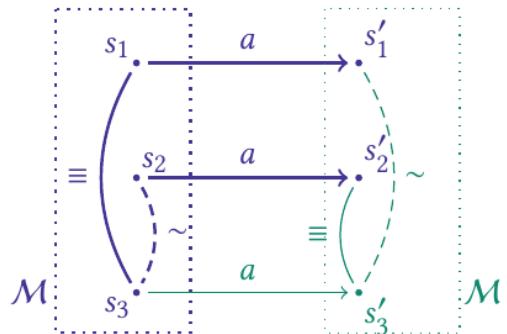
Generic diagrams for recombination



(a) Silent step in strongly related states



(b) Silent step in weakly related states

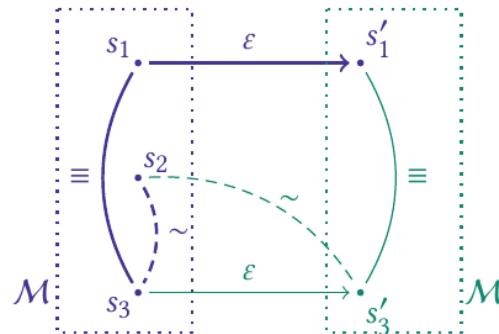


(c) Non-silent step with swapping relations

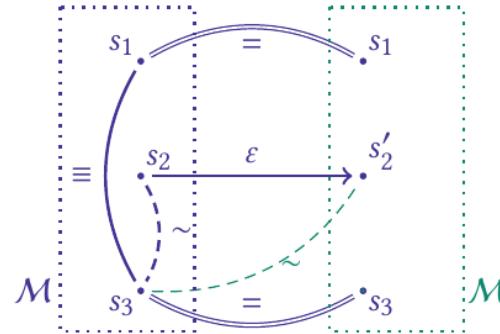
Figure 4: Recombination diagrams

+ 5 more such diagrams

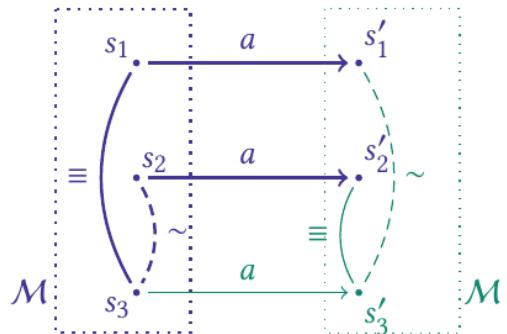
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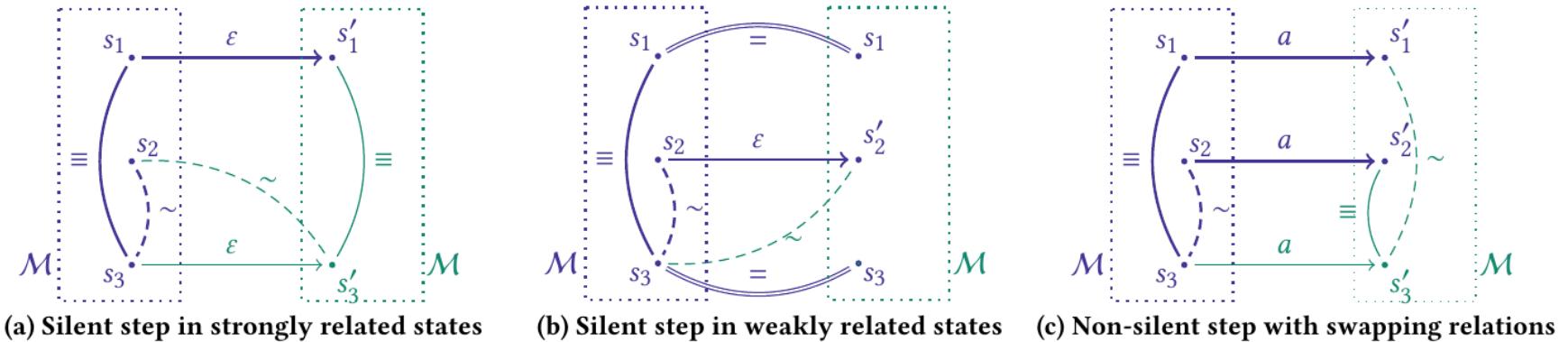


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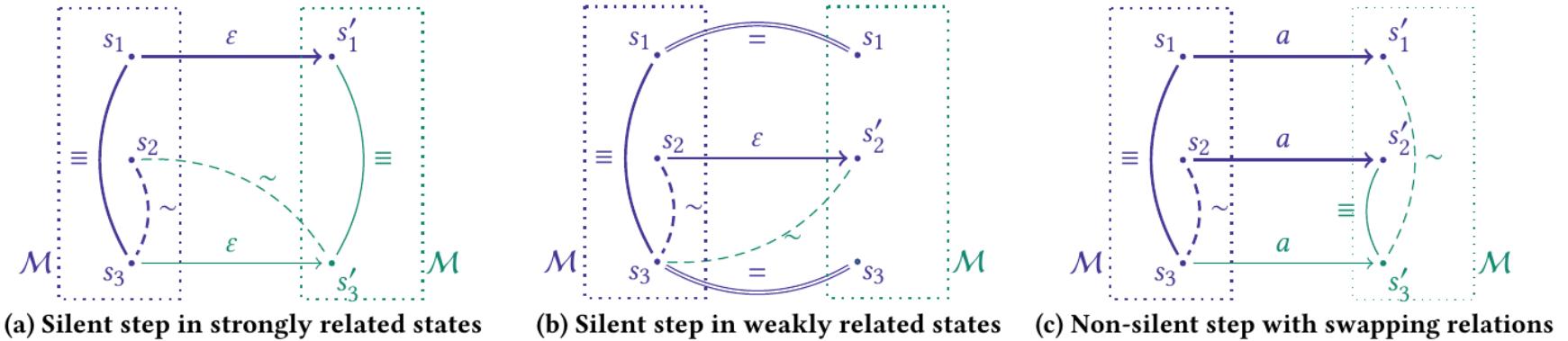


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**first compiler for realistic language proved to offer
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- Verifying backends is challenging though
 - more concrete view of memory as array of bytes (vs CompCert one)
 - once code stored in memory, can no longer hide all the information about compartment's code (code layout leaks)
 - proof step inspired by full abstraction doesn't work all the way down (recomposition)



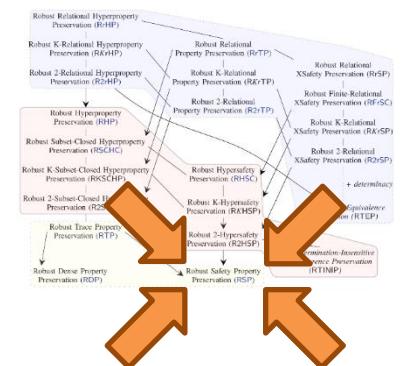
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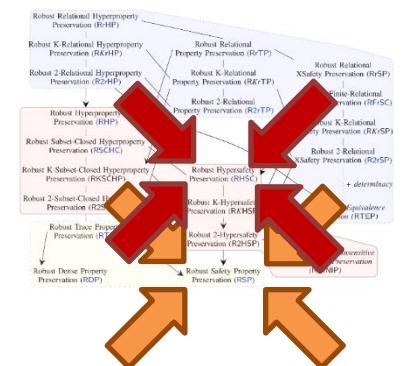
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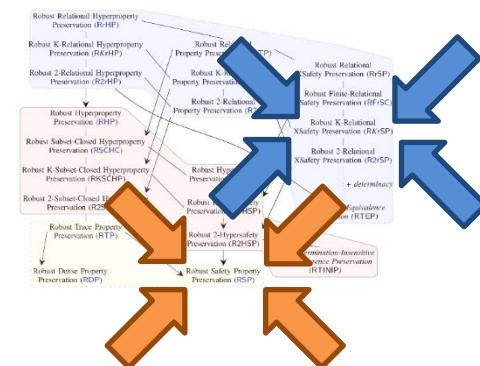
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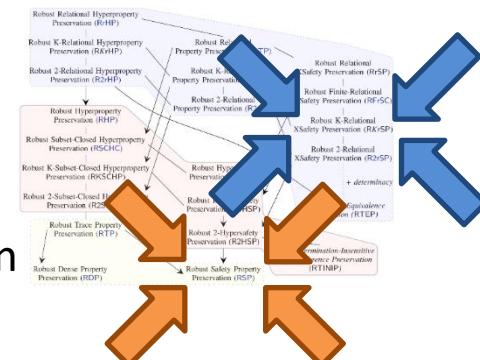
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 - towards preserving **hyperproperties** (data confidentiality)
 - even **relational hyperproperties** (observational equivalence)



Extending proof technique in other ways

- Fine-grained dynamic memory sharing by capability passing (on CHERI or Morello)
 - already proved in Coq in simpler setting [Akram El-Korashy et al, CSF'22]
- Beyond preserving **safety** against adversarial contexts
 - towards preserving **hyperproperties** (data confidentiality)
 - even **relational hyperproperties** (observational equivalence)
 - secure compilation criteria strictly stronger than full abstraction
 - can do this for CompCert, but won't hold for backends

[Jérémie Thibault et al, CSF'19 + more ongoing work]



Enforcement tricky beyond safety

- Preserving **hypersafety** against adversarial contexts (e.g. data confidentiality)



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 - challenging at the lowest level: micro-architectural side-channels attacks



SPECTRE

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- Combining this with compartmentalization practically interesting
 - Especially for languages like Wasm, which are used for same-process isolation



Last slide on future work / open problems

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- **Dynamic compartment creation**
 - from code-based to data-based compartmentalization (e.g. browser tabs)

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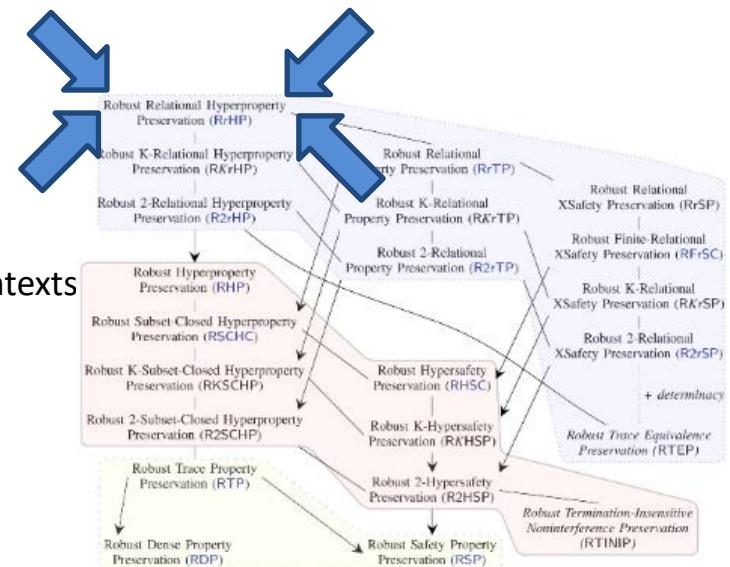
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 - using reference monitoring and higher-order contracts
 - preserving **all relational hyperproperties** against adversarial contexts
 - first step towards formally secure F*-OCaml interoperability



SECOMP: Formally Secure Compilation of Compartmentalized C Programs

1. Goal: formalized end-to-end security guarantees

- preserve properties **against adversarial contexts**
- we overcame additional challenges to support
mutually distrustful compartments and **dynamic compromise**



2. Enforcement: protect abstractions all the way down

- Extended CompCert languages with compartments
- Unverified backend targeting CHERI RISC-V capability machine



3. Proof: verify security of our compilation chain

- more scalable proof technique machine-checked in Coq
- first compiler for realistic language proved to offer strong security guarantees for compartmentalized code

