

A classic locked-room mystery.
Eve was in the false branch of a
conditional the whole time,
how could she do it?

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The Code That
Never Ran:
Modeling Attacks
on Speculative
Evaluation

Craig Disselkoen,
Radha Jagadeesan,
Alan Jeffrey,
James Riely

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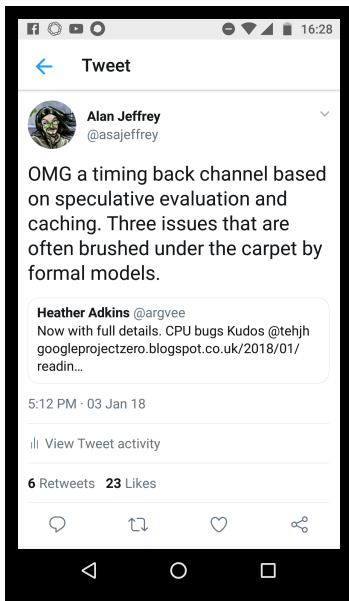
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Why? Spectre!



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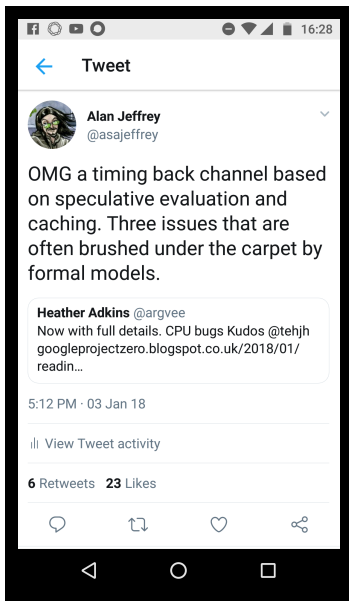
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Why? Spectre!



Attacks bypass dynamic security checks:

```
if (canReadSecret) {  
    doStuffWith(SECRET);  
}
```

Information flow from SECRET even though `canReadSecret` is false.

Most formal models ignore code in branches that aren't taken.

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Models that include speculation?

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There are some models that include speculation
relaxed memory models:

- ▶ *The Java Memory Model*
Manson, Pugh and Adve, 2005.
- ▶ *Generative Operational Semantics for Relaxed Memory Models*
Jagadeesan, Pitcher and Riely, 2010.
- ▶ *A promising semantics for relaxed-memory concurrency*
Kang, Hur, Lahav, Vafeiadis and Dreyer, 2017.

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Question: is there a simple model similar to those of relaxed memory, that can model speculation?

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Speculation happens in many places:

- ▶ *Speculation in hardware* (branch prediction, . . .)
- ▶ *Transactions* (transactional memory, . . .)
- ▶ *Relaxed memory* (compiler optimizations, . . .)

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- ▶ *Speculation in hardware* (branch prediction, . . .)
Attacked by Spectre (Kocher *et al.* 2019).
- ▶ *Transactions* (transactional memory, . . .)
Attacked by Prime+Abort (Disselkoen *et al.* 2017).
- ▶ *Relaxed memory* (compiler optimizations, . . .)
No known attacks.

Question: are there information flow attacks against compiler optimizations?

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Contributions

- ▶ A simple compositional model.
- ▶ Examples.
- ▶ Attacks (including a new attack on relaxed memory).
- ▶ Experiments (testing practicality of new attacks).

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with *labels* (e.g. $(R \times 3)$ or $(W \times 3)$)
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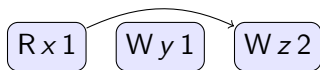
Simplest such is *partially ordered multisets* (Gisher, 1988).

Only one relation, a partial order modelling dependency

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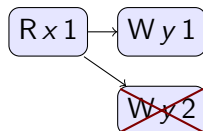
is an execution of $(r := x; y := 1; z := r + 1)$.

Pomsets

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is an execution of $(\text{if } (x) \{ y := 1 \} \text{ else } \{ y := 2 \})$.

Compositional pomset model

First off, straight-line code.

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New idea: put preconditions on events

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$$r = 1 \mid Wz2$$

is an execution of ($z := r + 1$).

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$$\boxed{W_y 1} \quad \boxed{r = 1 \mid W_z 2}$$

is an execution of ($y := 1; z := r + 1$).

Note: no dependency because r does not depend on $y := 1$.

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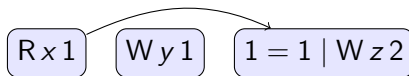
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Also note: performing a substitution $[1/r]$.

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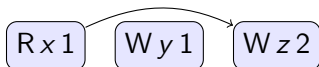
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Visualize: elide tautologies

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Next, conditionals.

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Next, conditionals.

New idea: an execution of $\text{if } M \{ C \} \text{ else } \{ D \}$
comes from an execution of C *and* an execution of D

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New idea: an execution of $\text{if } M \{ C \} \text{ else } \{ D \}$
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$$r \neq 0 \mid W y 1$$

is an execution of ($y := 1$)
when $r \neq 0$

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Next, conditionals.

New idea: an execution of `if M { C } else { D }`
comes from an execution of C *and* an execution of D , e.g.

$r = 0 \mid W y 2$

is an execution of ($y := 2$)
when $r = 0$

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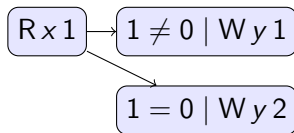
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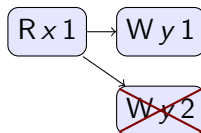


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Visualize: elide tautologies and cross out unsatisfiable

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But...

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But... any execution of C should be
an execution of $\text{if } M \{ C \} \text{ else } \{ C \}$

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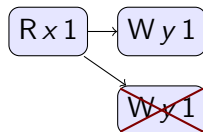
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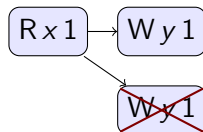
But... any execution of C should be an execution of $\text{if } M \{ C \} \text{ else } \{ C \}$, e.g.



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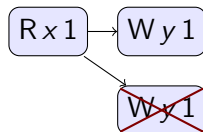


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New idea: events from different branches can merge.

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Lastly, concurrency.

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Lastly, concurrency.

Old idea: match reads with matching writes (à la C11)

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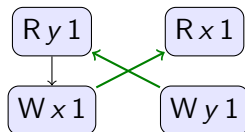
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Old idea: match reads with matching writes (à la C11), e.g.



is an execution of $(x := y \parallel r := x; y := 1)$.

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Glossed over some details:

- ▶ 3-valued pomsets for negative constraints $d \not\prec e$,
- ▶ sanity conditions on reads-from,
- ▶ precise rules for dependency,
- ▶ variable declaration,
- ▶ ...

All in the paper!

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Information flow attacks go here

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Implementing the new attacks

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