

Reasoning About a Machine with Local Capabilities

Provably Safe Stack and Return Pointer Management

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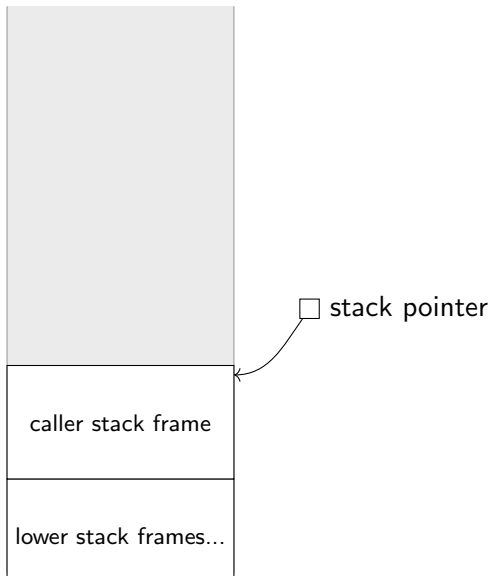
²imec-DistriNet, KU Leuven

ESOP, April 17, 2018

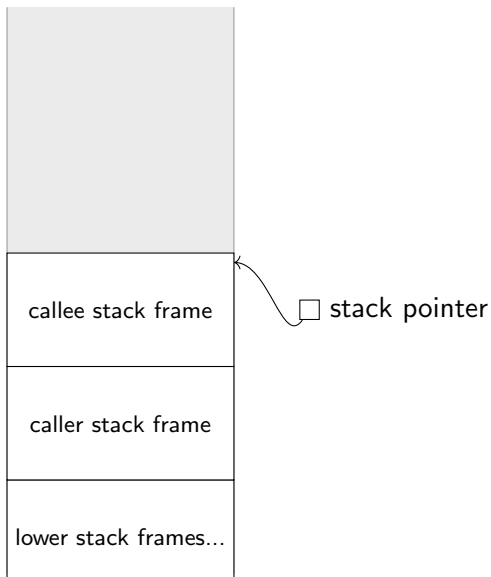
How Do We Reason About Programs Informally

```
let x = ref 0 in  
   $\lambda f.$  (x := 0;  
        f();  
        x := 1;  
        f();  
        assert (x == 1))
```

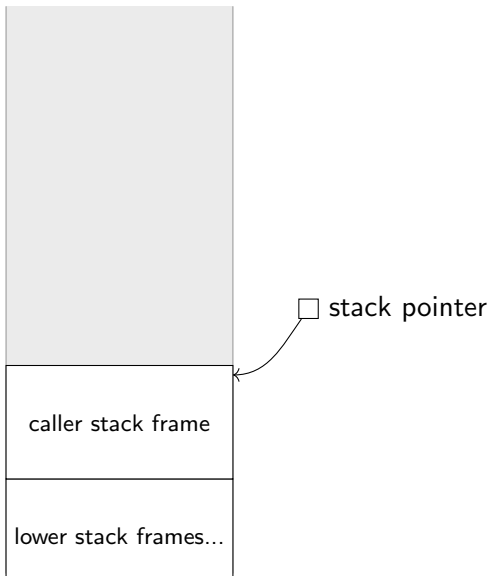
Traditional Stack Pointers



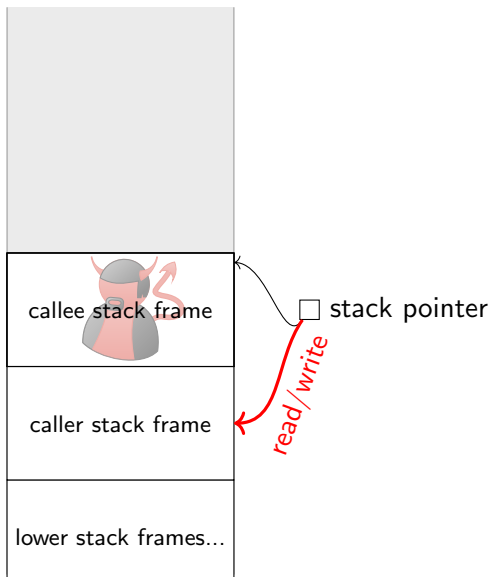
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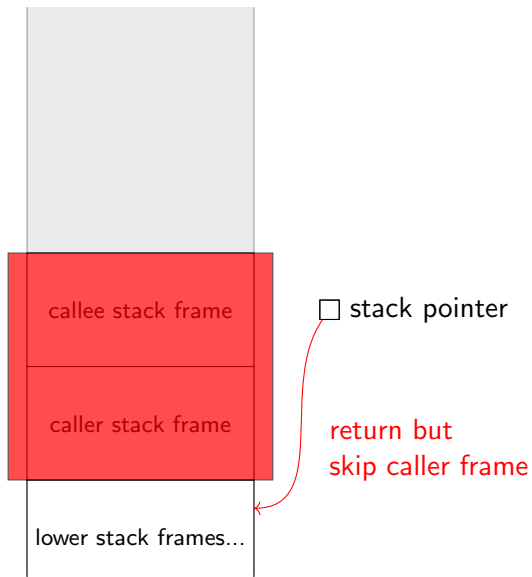
Traditional Stack Pointers



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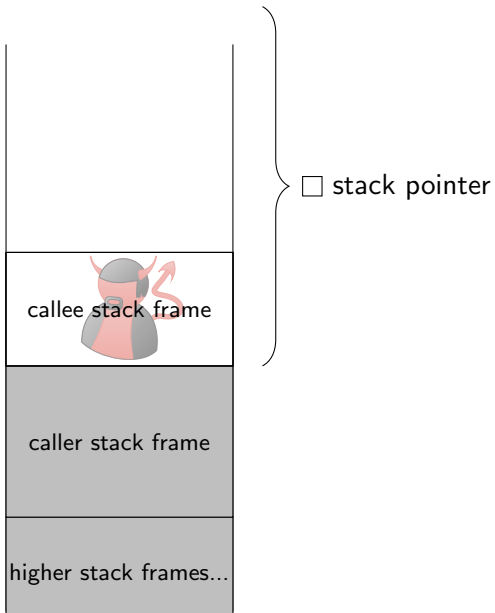
Traditional Stack Pointers



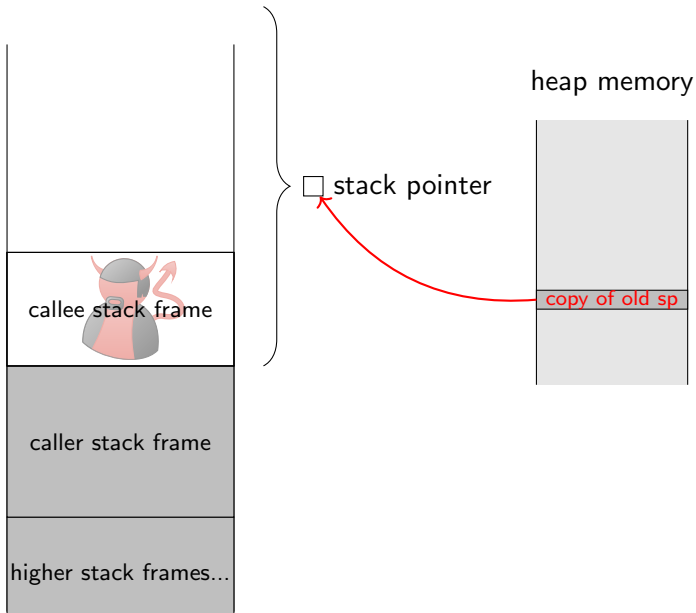
Capability Machine

- ▶ Low-level machine
- ▶ Capabilities replace pointers
 - ▶ Pointer
 - ▶ Range of authority
 - ▶ Kind of authority
 - ▶ read/write/execute
 - ▶ enter
- ▶ Authority checked dynamically

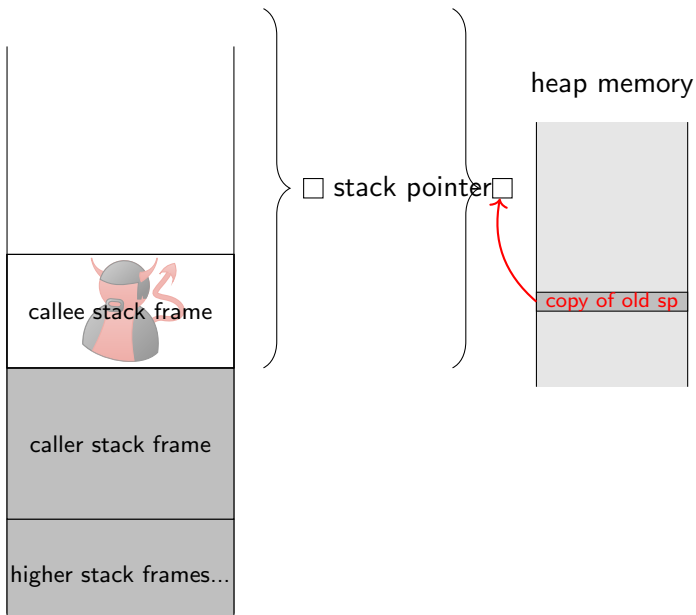
Stack and Return Capabilities: Attack 1



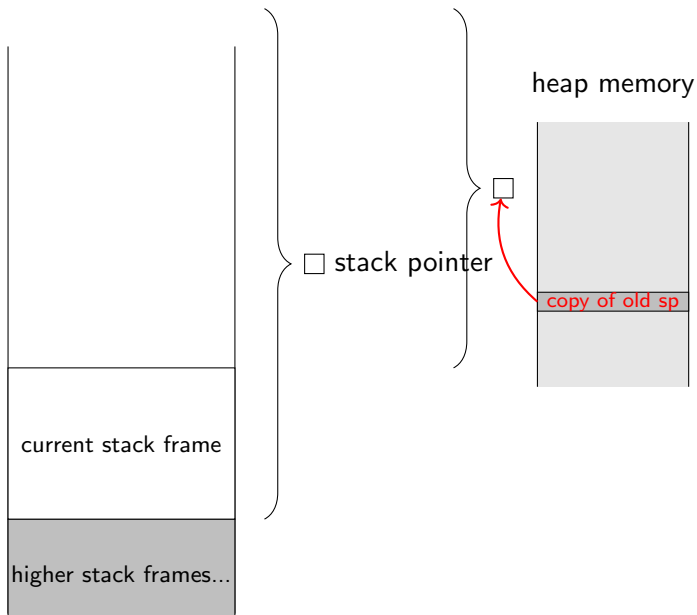
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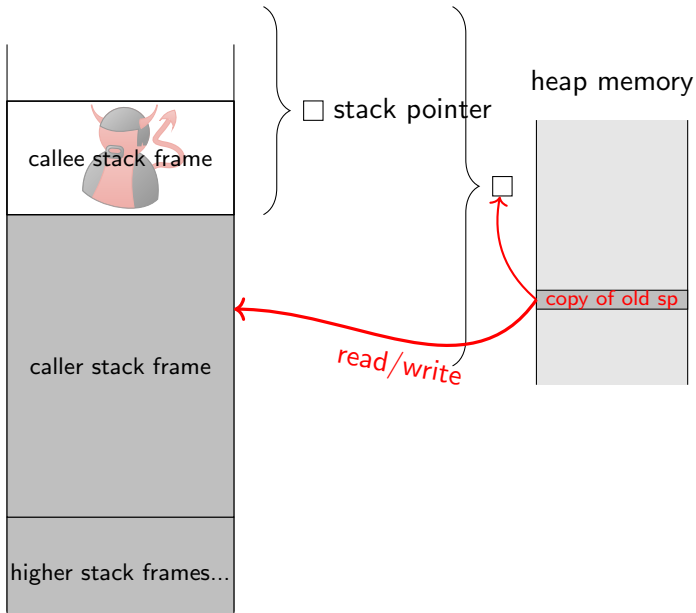
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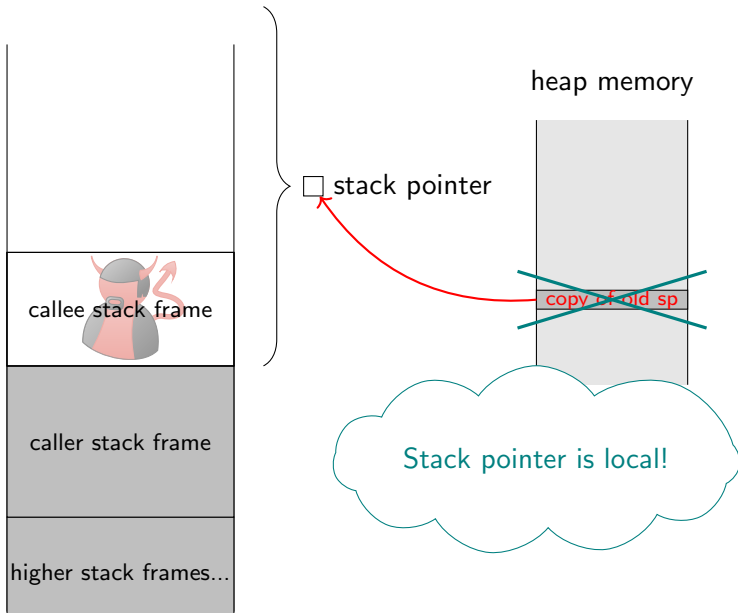
Local Capabilities

- ▶ Capabilities tagged with locality (local or global)
- ▶ New write-local permission.
- ▶ Local capabilities can only be stored by capabilities with write-local permission

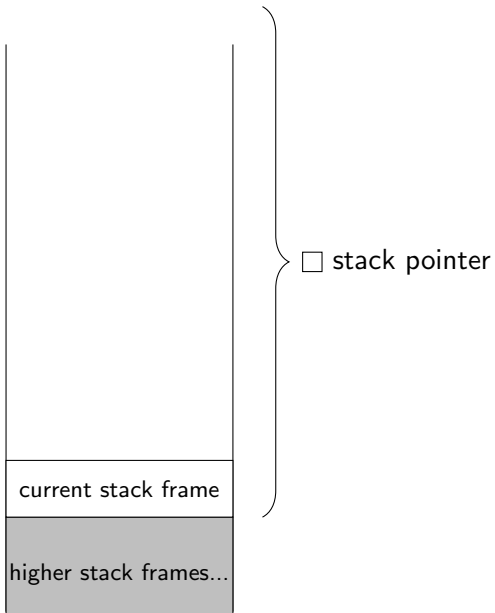
Calling convention highlights

- ▶ Stack capability is local with permission read, write-local, and execute.
- ▶ Clear stack before passing stack capability to untrusted code.

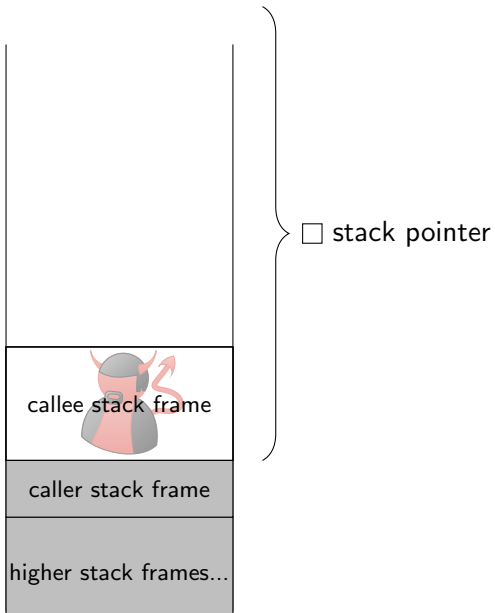
Local Stack Capabilities Prevent Attack 1



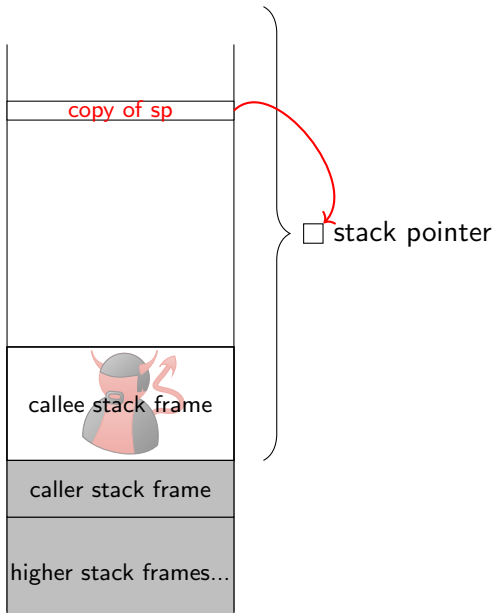
Stack and Return Capabilities: Attack 2



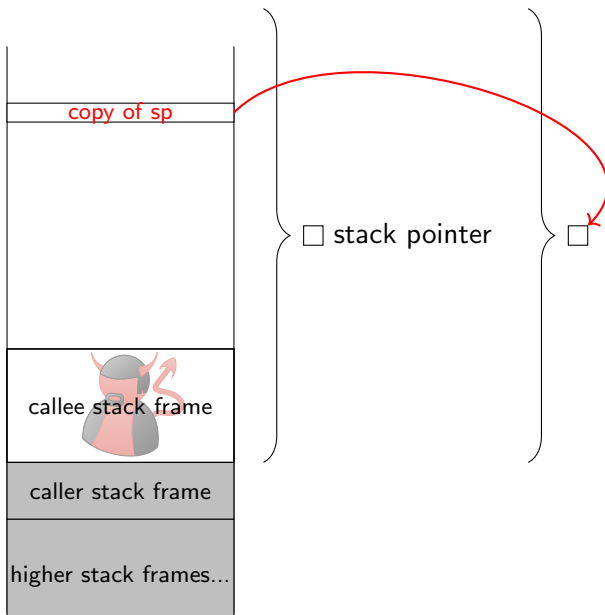
Stack and Return Capabilities: Attack 2



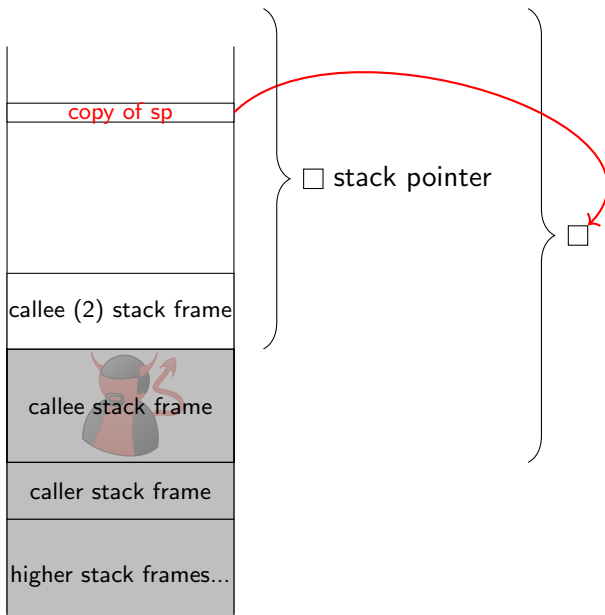
Stack and Return Capabilities: Attack 2



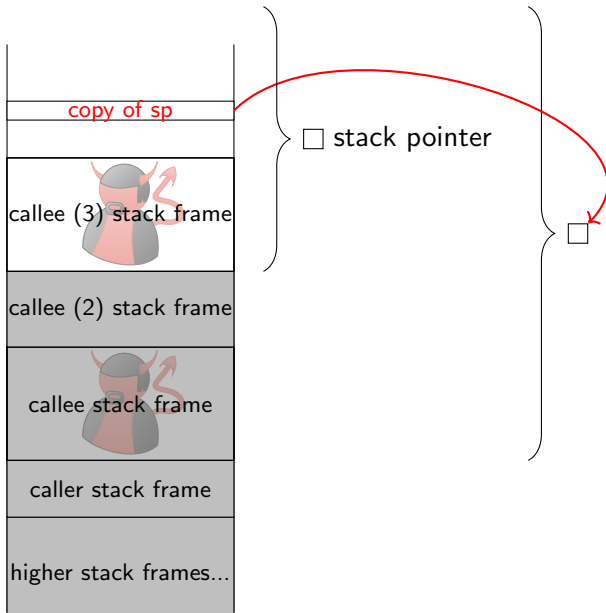
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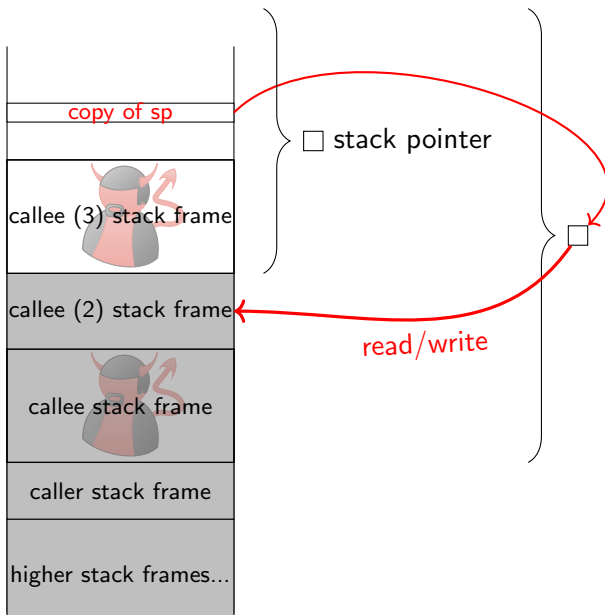
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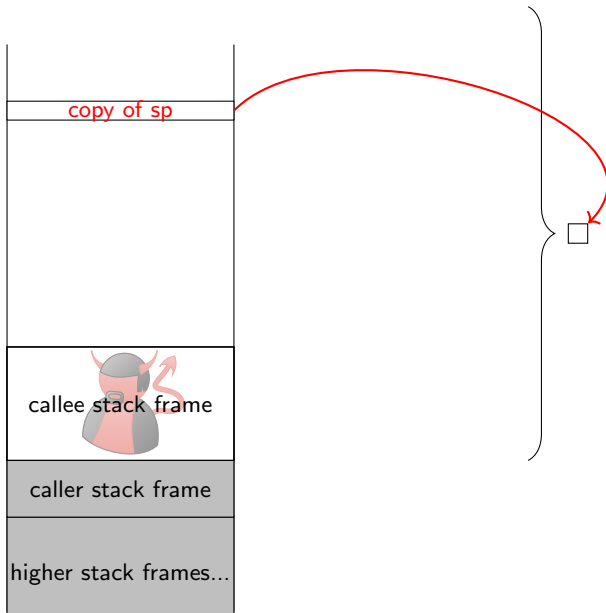
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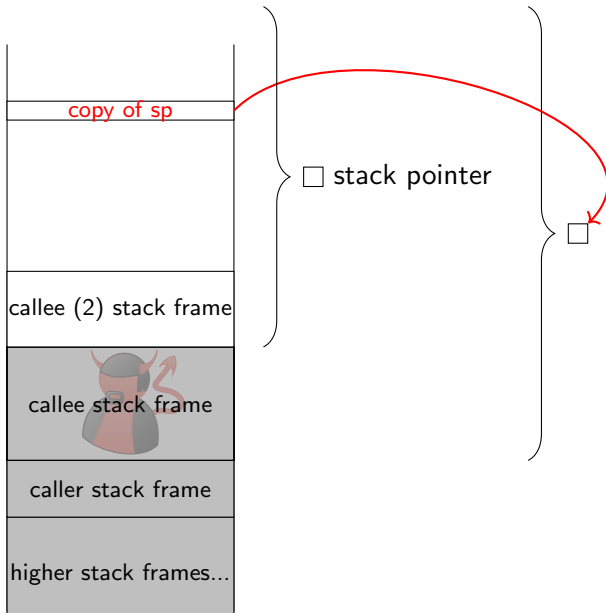
Calling Convention (Continued)

- ▶ ...
- ▶ Clear stack and non-argument registers before invoking untrusted code.

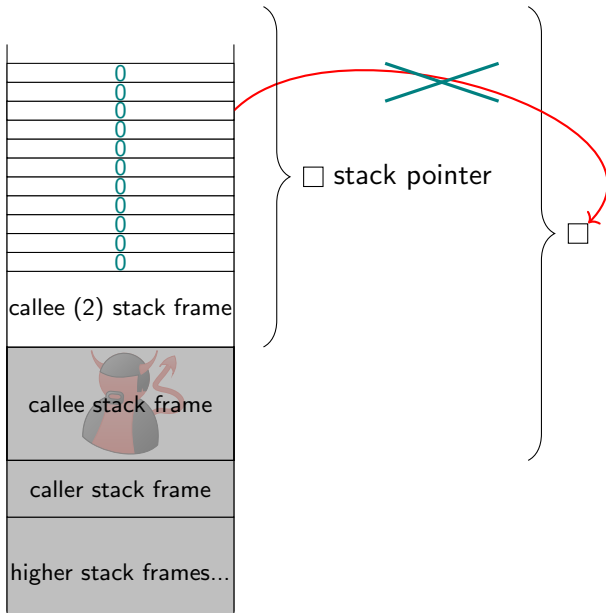
Stack Clearing Prevents Attack 2



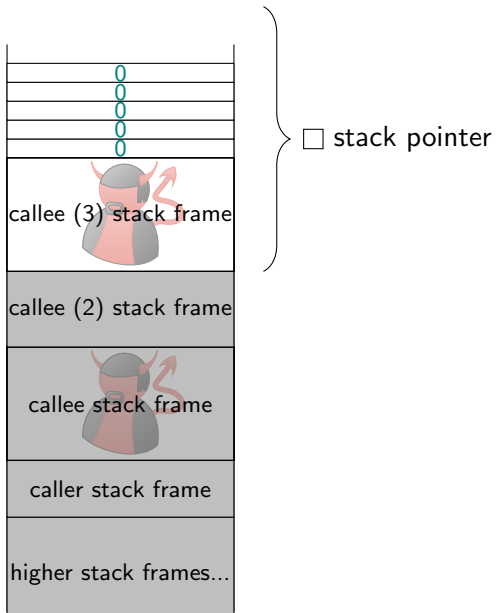
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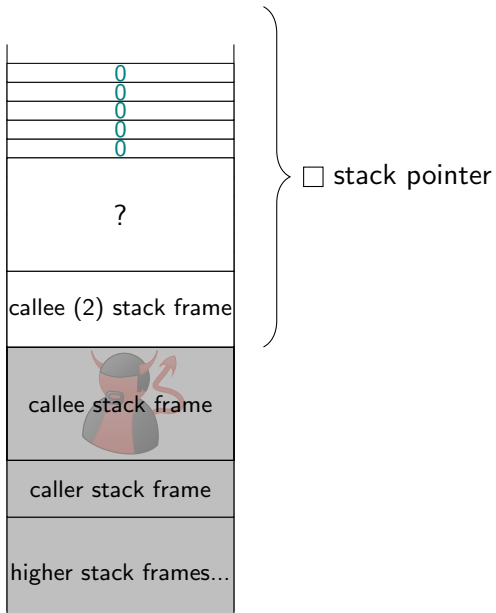
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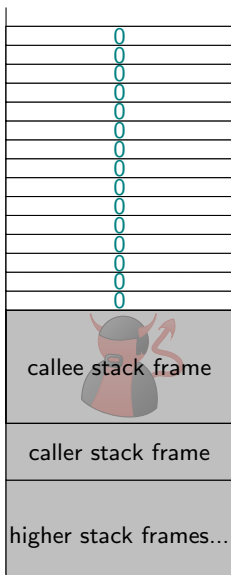
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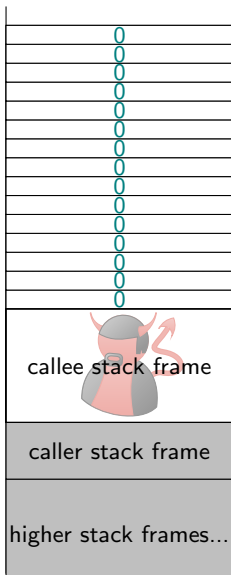
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(Full) Calling Convention

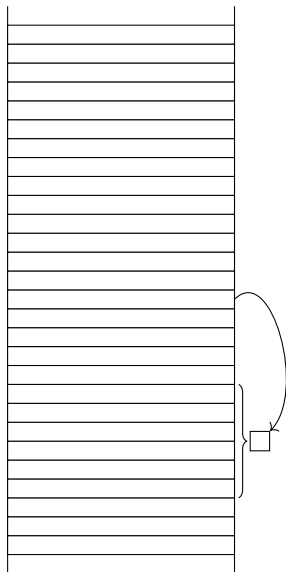
- ▶ Initially:
 - ▶ Stack capability local capability with read, write-local, and execute authority.
 - ▶ No global write-local capabilities on the machine.
- ▶ Prior to returning to untrusted code:
 - ▶ Clear the stack.
 - ▶ Clear non-return registers.
- ▶ Prior to calls to untrusted code:
 - ▶ Push activation record to the stack and create enter-capability.
 - ▶ Restrict the stack pointer to the unused part and clear that part.
 - ▶ Clear non-argument registers.
- ▶ Only invoke global call-backs.
- ▶ When invoked by untrusted code
 - ▶ Make sure the stack pointer has read, write-local and execute authority.

Formalizing the Guarantees of a Capability Machine

- ▶ How do we know the calling convention works?
- ▶ Unary step-indexed Kripke logical relation over recursive worlds
 - ▶ Statement of guarantees provided by the capability machine

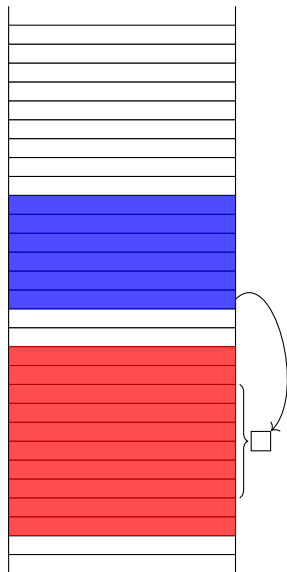
Worlds, Safe Values, and Step-Indexing

- ▶ Capabilities represent bound on executing code



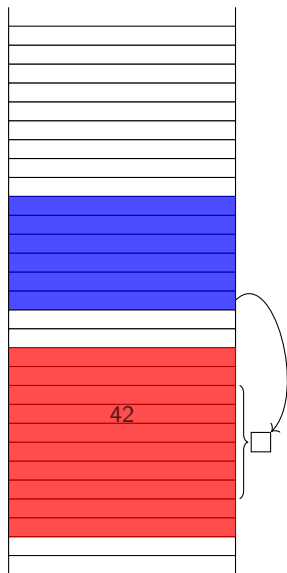
Worlds, Safe Values, and Step-Indexing

- ▶ Capabilities represent bound on executing code
- ▶ World, W
 - ▶ Collection of invariants



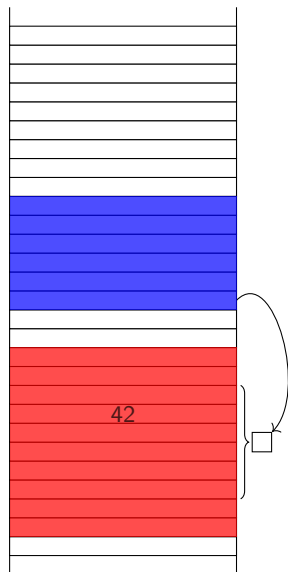
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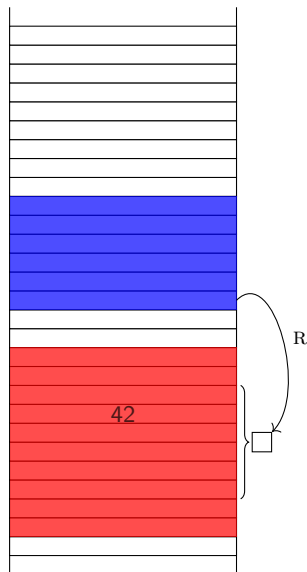
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- ▶ Predicate for safe values w.r.t world, $\mathcal{V}(W)$



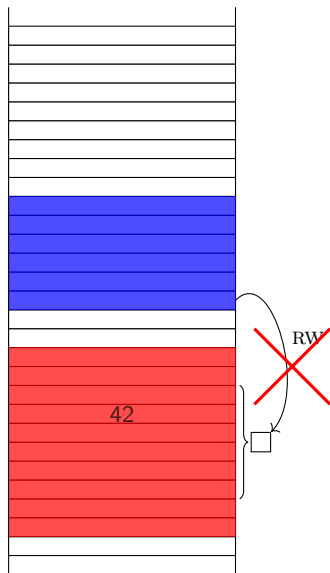
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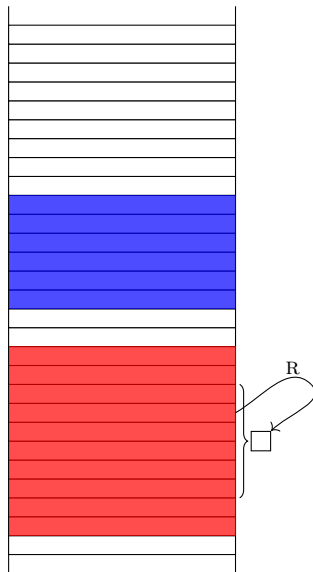
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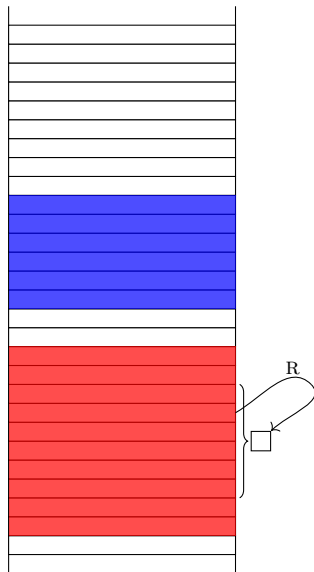
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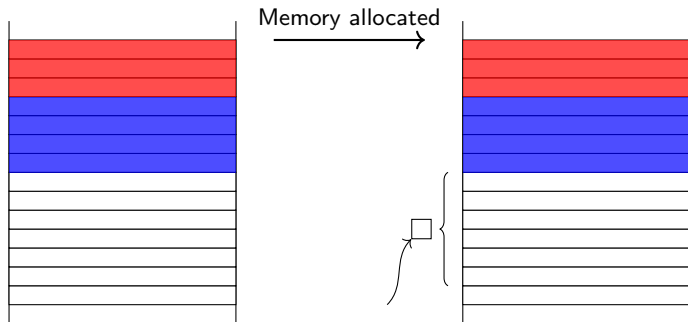


Worlds, Safe Values, and Step-Indexing

- ▶ Capabilities represent bound on executing code
- ▶ World, W
 - ▶ Collection of invariants
- ▶ Predicate for safe values w.r.t world, $\mathcal{V}(W)$
 - ▶ Recursively defined

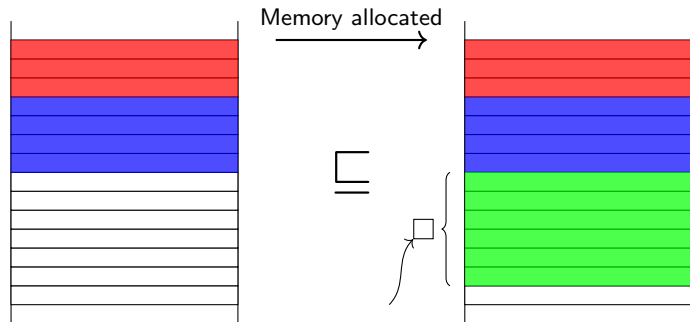


Future Worlds and Invariants, and Recursive Worlds



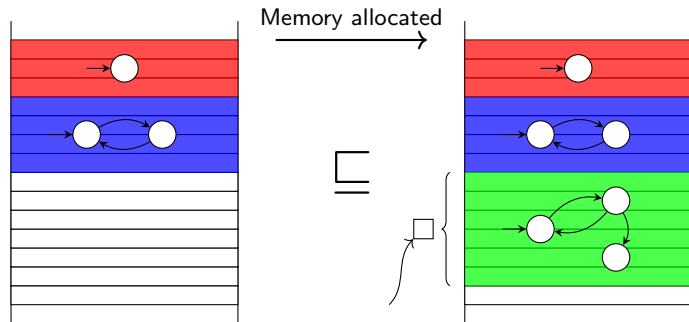
- ▶ Memory evolves over time

Future Worlds and Invariants, and Recursive Worlds



- ▶ Memory evolves over time
- ▶ Add invariants in future worlds

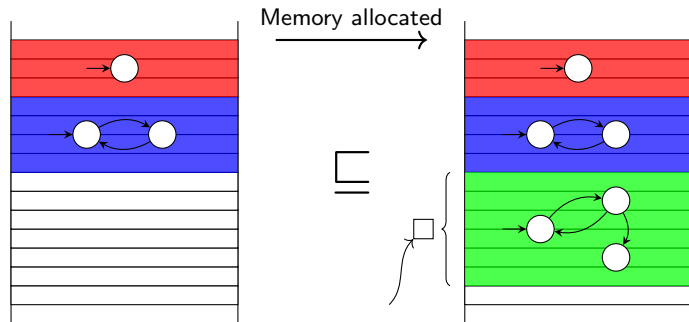
Future Worlds and Invariants, and Recursive Worlds



- Each state contains a predicate of accepted memory segments

$$H : \quad \text{Pred}(\text{MemSeg})$$

Future Worlds and Invariants, and Recursive Worlds



- ▶ Each state contains a predicate of accepted memory segments
- ▶ World indexed

$$H : \text{World} \rightarrow \text{Pred}(\text{MemSeg})$$

Local Capabilities

f is unknown code and c is a capability.

$f(c);$

$f(1)$

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Lemma (Double monotonicity of value relation)

- ▶ If $(n, w) \in \mathcal{V}(W)$ and $W' \sqsubseteq^{pub} W$ then $(n, w) \in \mathcal{V}(W')$.
- ▶ If $(n, w) \in \mathcal{V}(W)$ and $W' \sqsubseteq^{priv} W$ and w is not a local capability, then $(n, w) \in \mathcal{V}(W')$.

Fundamental Theorem of Logical Relations

- ▶ General statement about the guarantees provided by the capability machine.
- ▶ Intuitively: any program is safe as long as it only has access to safe values.

Theorem (Fundamental theorem (simplified))

If

$$(n, (b, e)) \in \text{readCond}(g)(W)$$

then

$$(n, ((RX, g), b, e, a)) \in \mathcal{E}(W)$$

“Awkward Example”

```
let x = ref 0 in  
   $\lambda f.$  (x := 0;  
        f();  
        x := 1;  
        f();  
        assert (x == 1) )
```

Conclusion

- ▶ Capability machines can guarantee properties of high-level languages
- ▶ Calling convention for well-bracketedness and local-state encapsulation
- ▶ Unary step-indexed Kripke logical relation over recursive worlds
 - ▶ Formal statement about guarantees provided by capability machine
 - ▶ Reasoning about programs in general
- ▶ Applied on the “awkward example”

Thank you!