

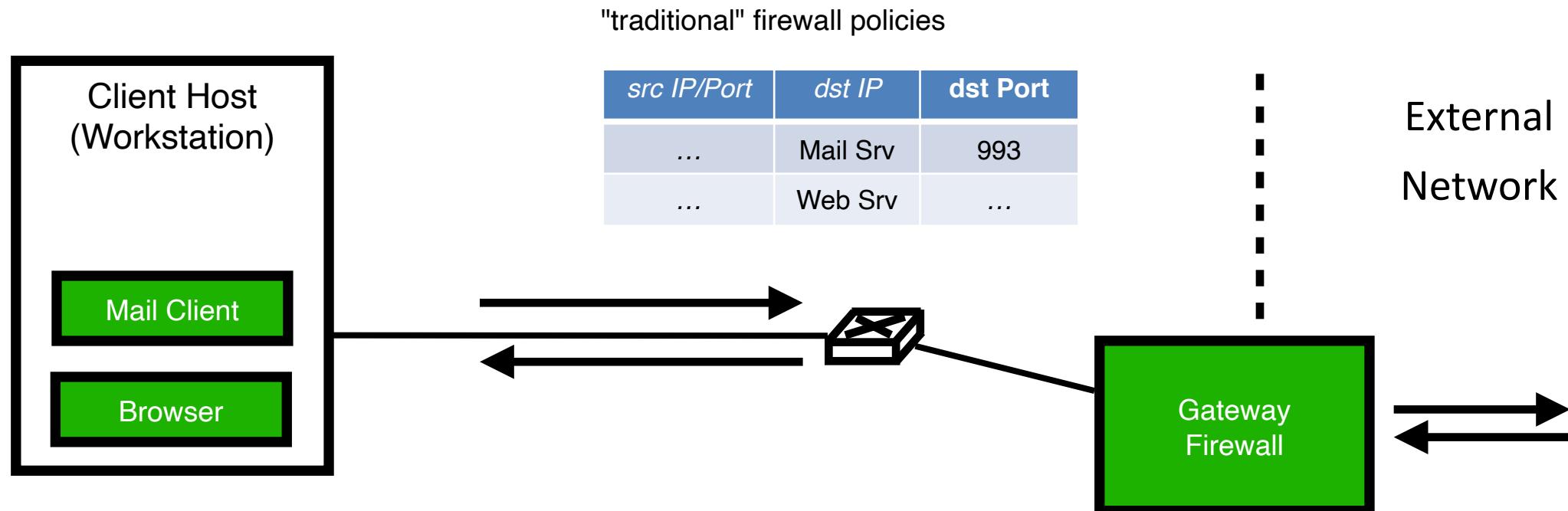


SENG, the SGX-Enforcing Network Gateway: Authorizing Communication from Shielded Clients

Fabian Schwarz and Christian Rossow
(CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security)

Network Firewalls: What are the origins of corporate network communication?

Client Workstations (Enterprise Network)

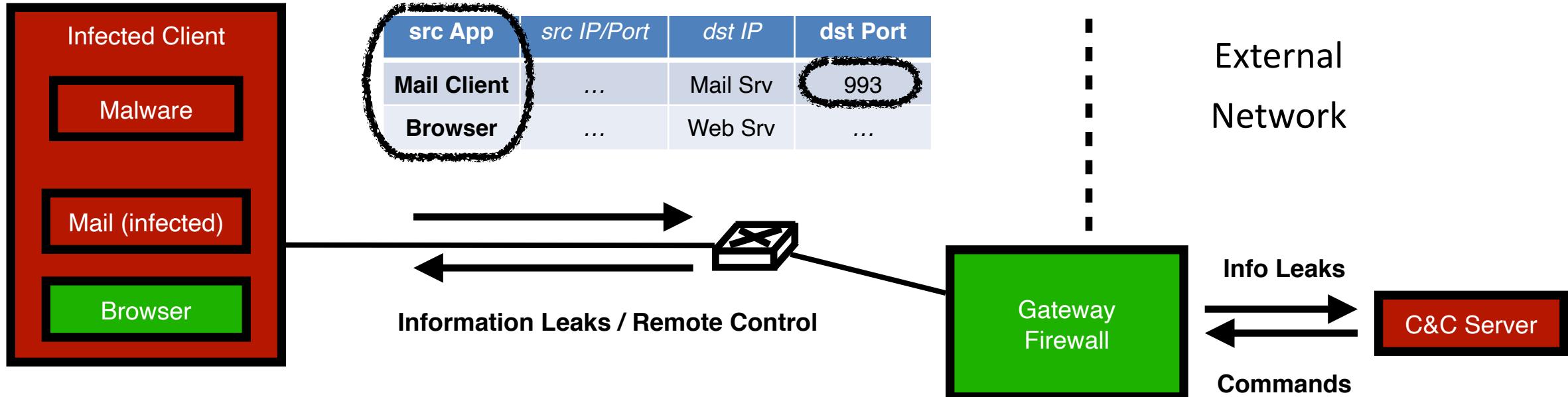


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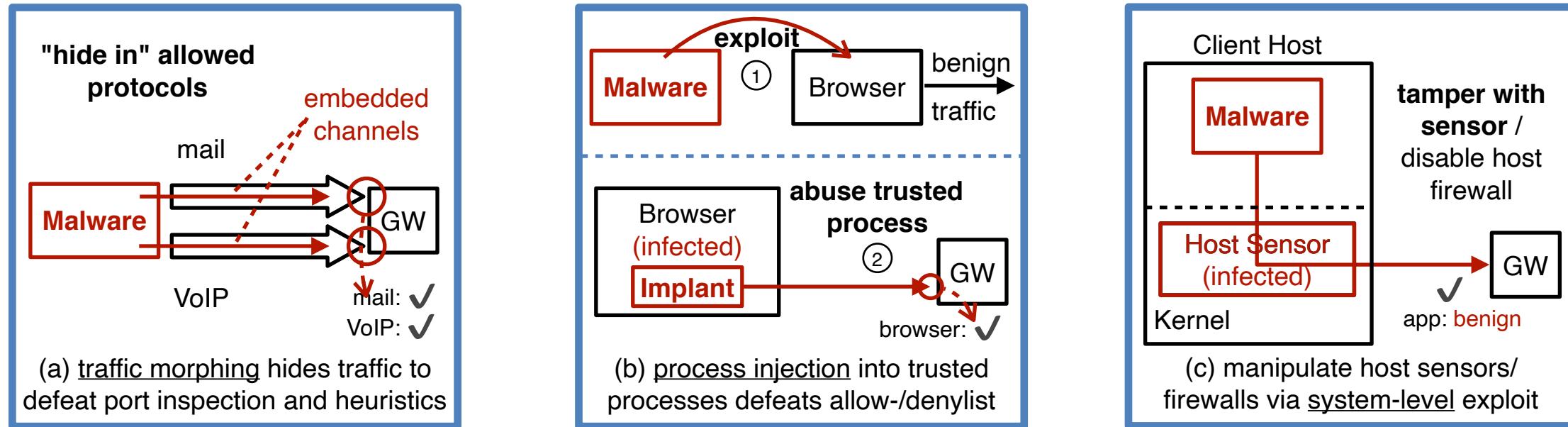
Goal: per-application policies

sender/receiver
application?



The Problem: Secure Traffic-to-Application Attribution is Challenging!

Malware evades traffic-to-application attribution:



Reliable and secure attribution requires:

- protection of applications and their traffic from system/MITM attackers
- precise, unforgeable application identifiers (exposed to firewall)

Threat Model

- MITM network attackers
- fully compromised client system, only trust hardware (Intel® SGX) and user
- trusted central gateway ("bastion host")

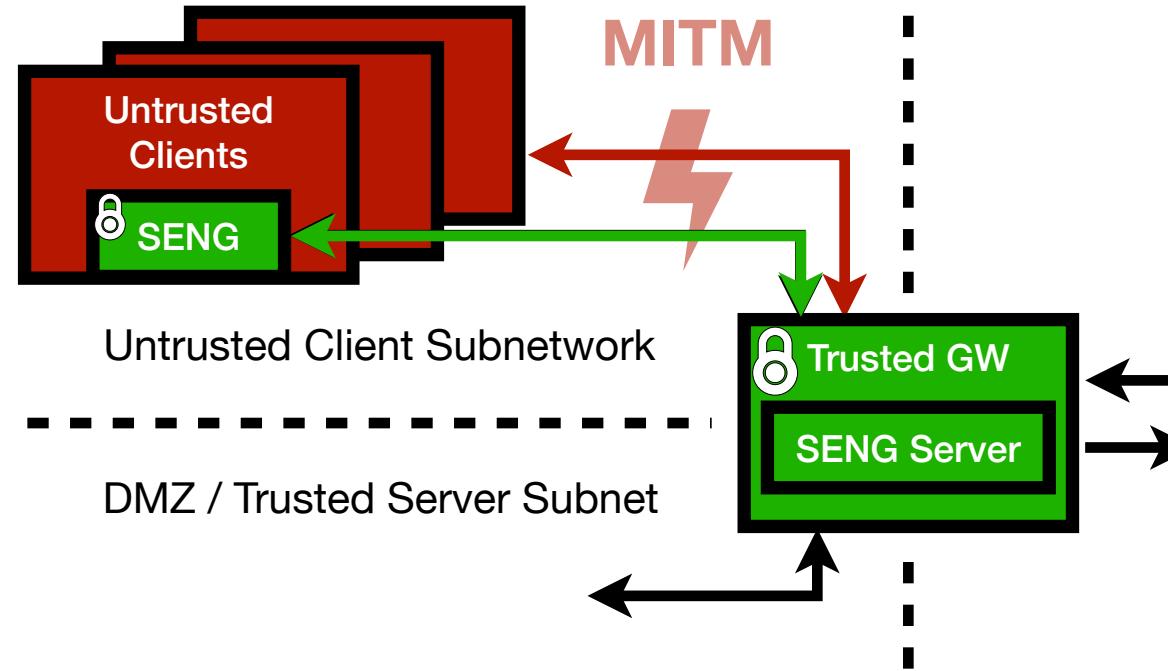
Our Idea(s):

Run applications in TEE and shield network traffic until the perimeter firewall.

++

Root application identities in HW trust anchor and expose them to the gateway services.

Enterprise Network

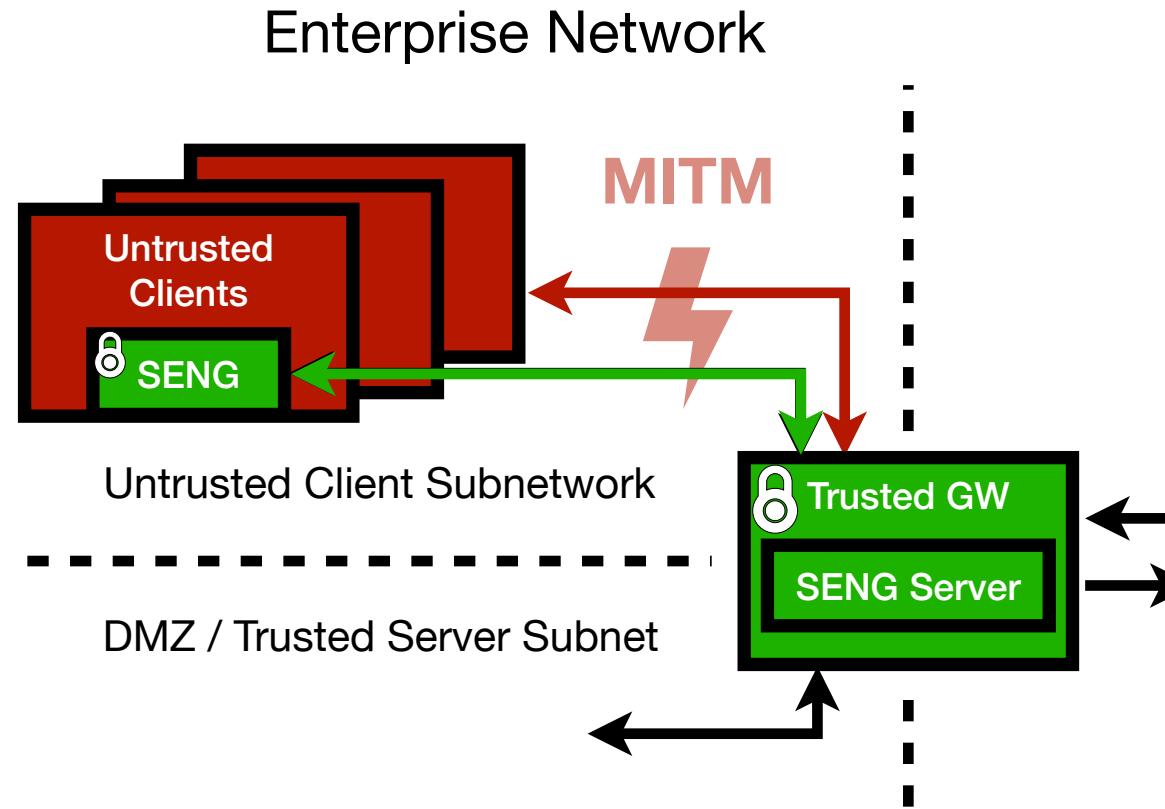


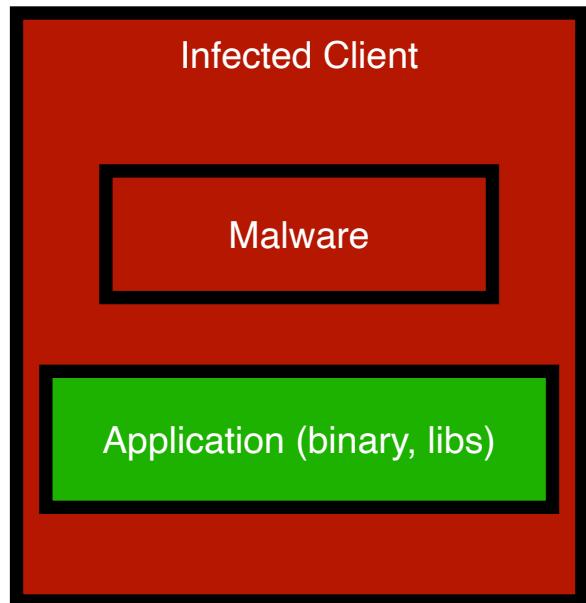
Ultimate Goal:

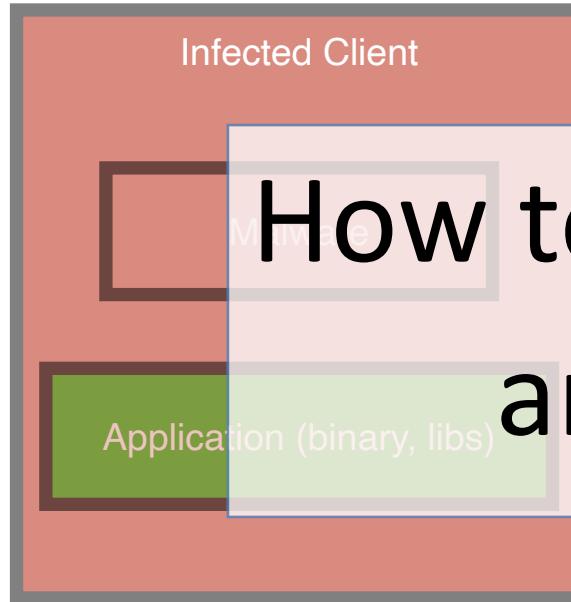
Enable *precise and secure per-application* policies at the perimeter firewall to prevent info leaks / remote control

Easy Deployment

- no client application modifications
- compatible with existing firewalls and gateway services

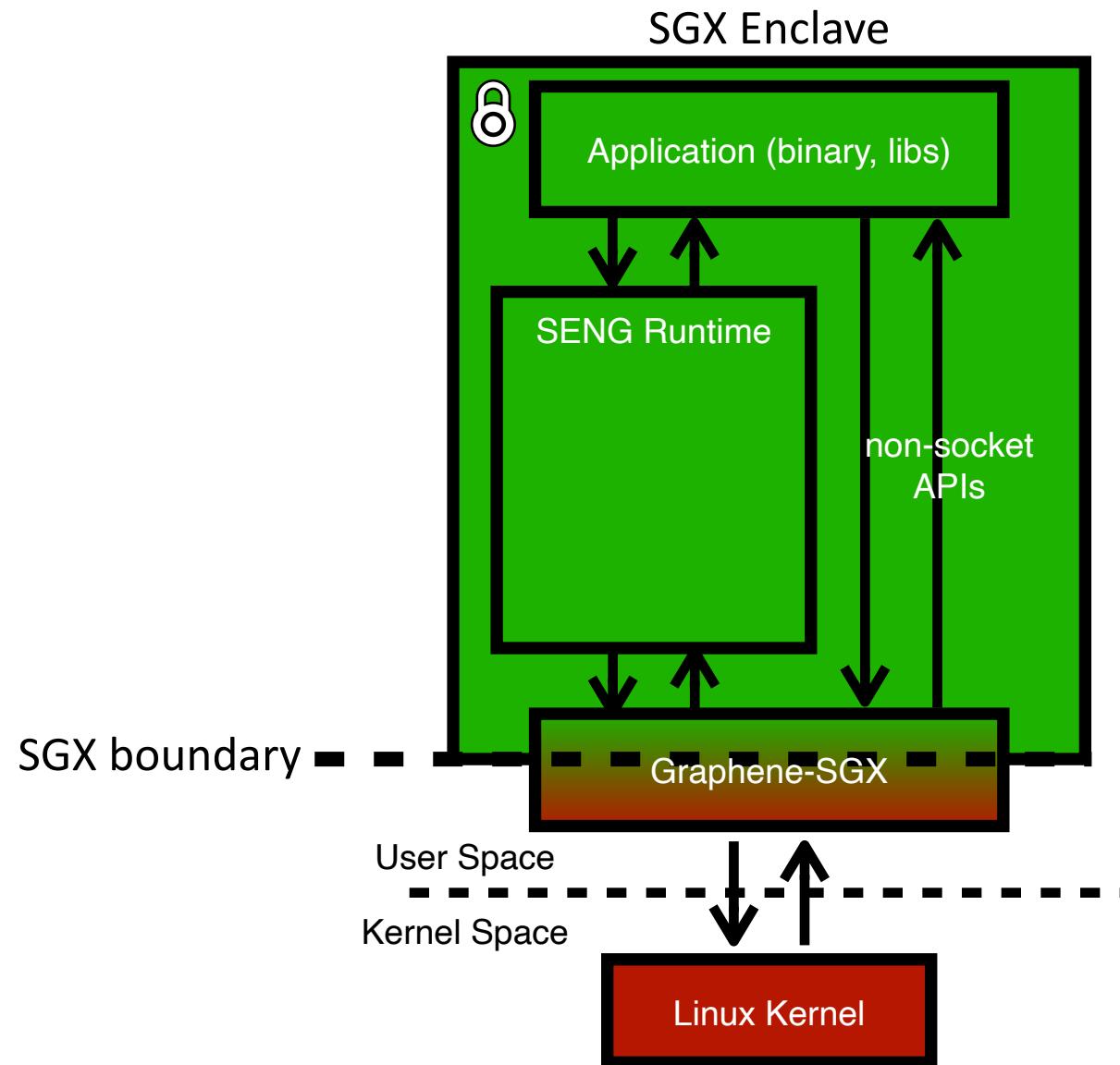




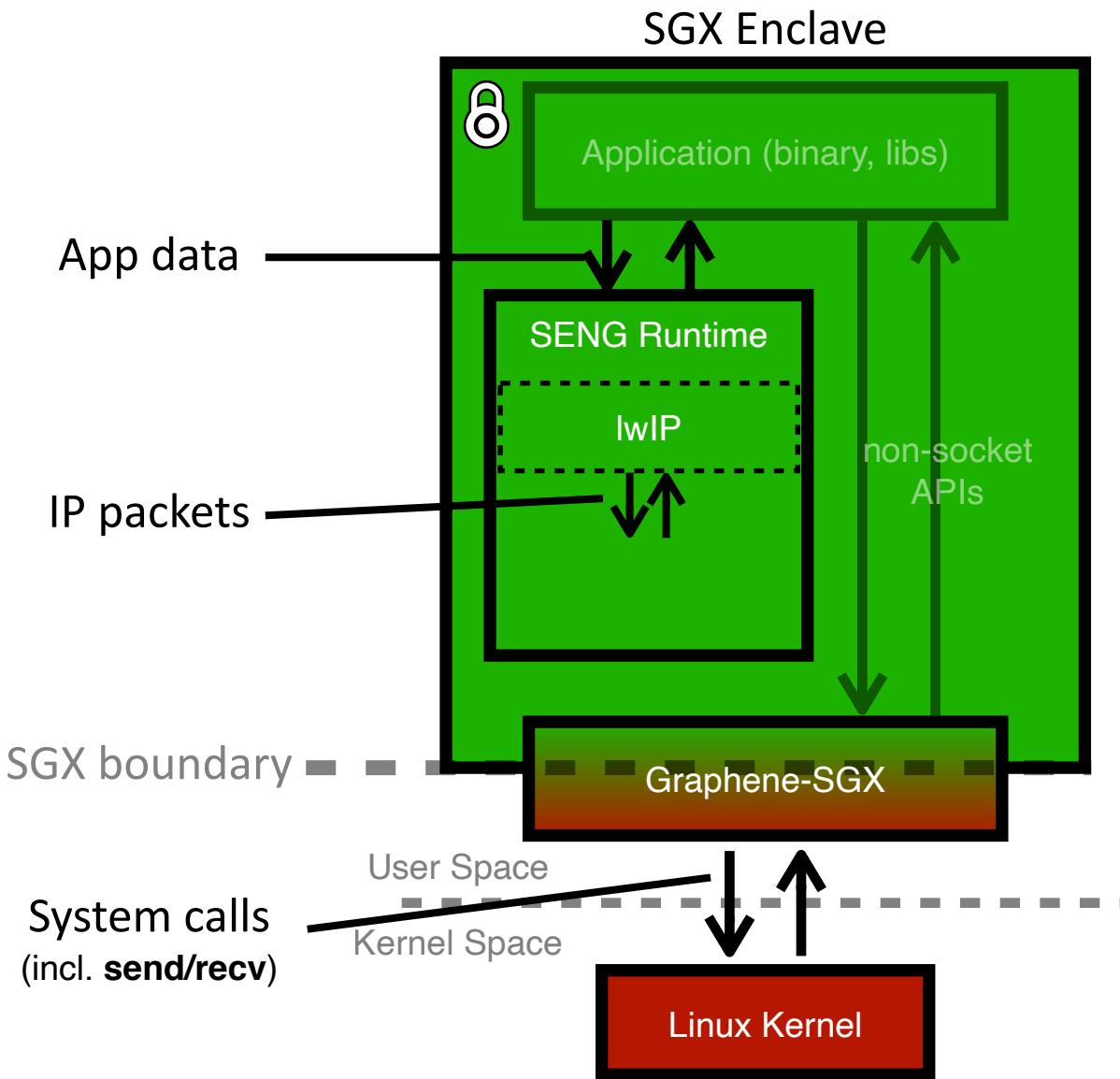


How to shield client applications and their connections?

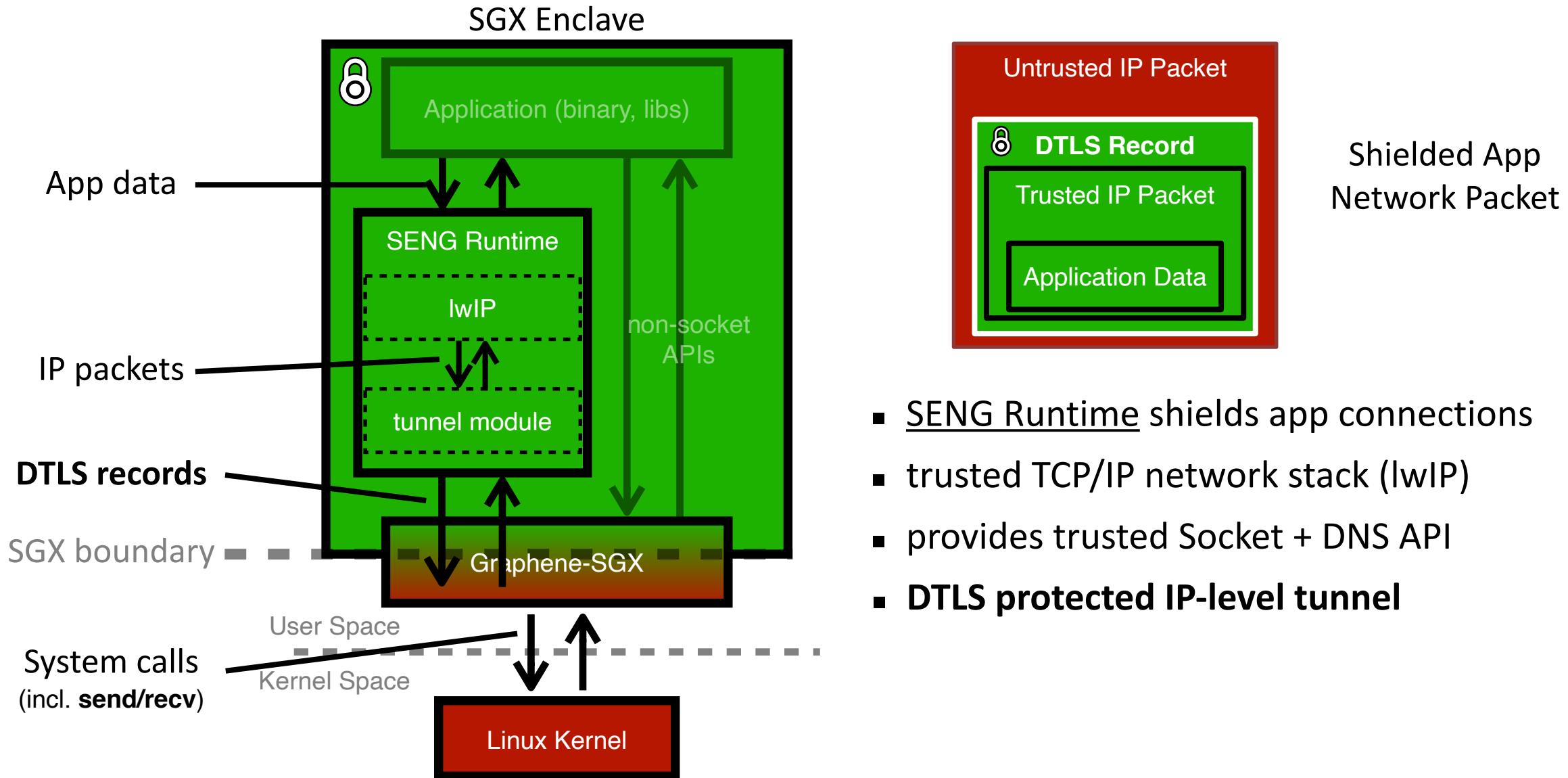
Application (binary, libs)

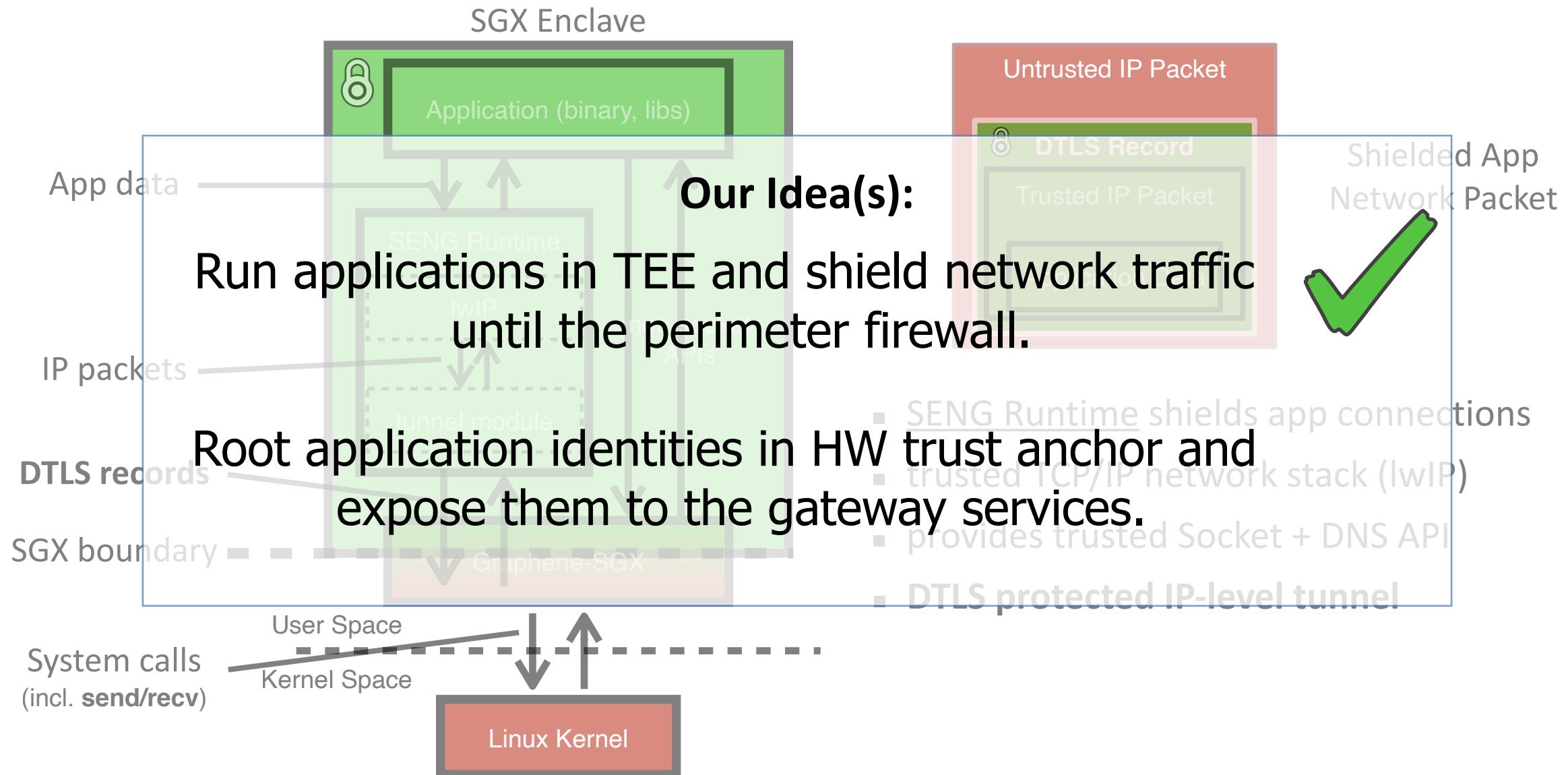


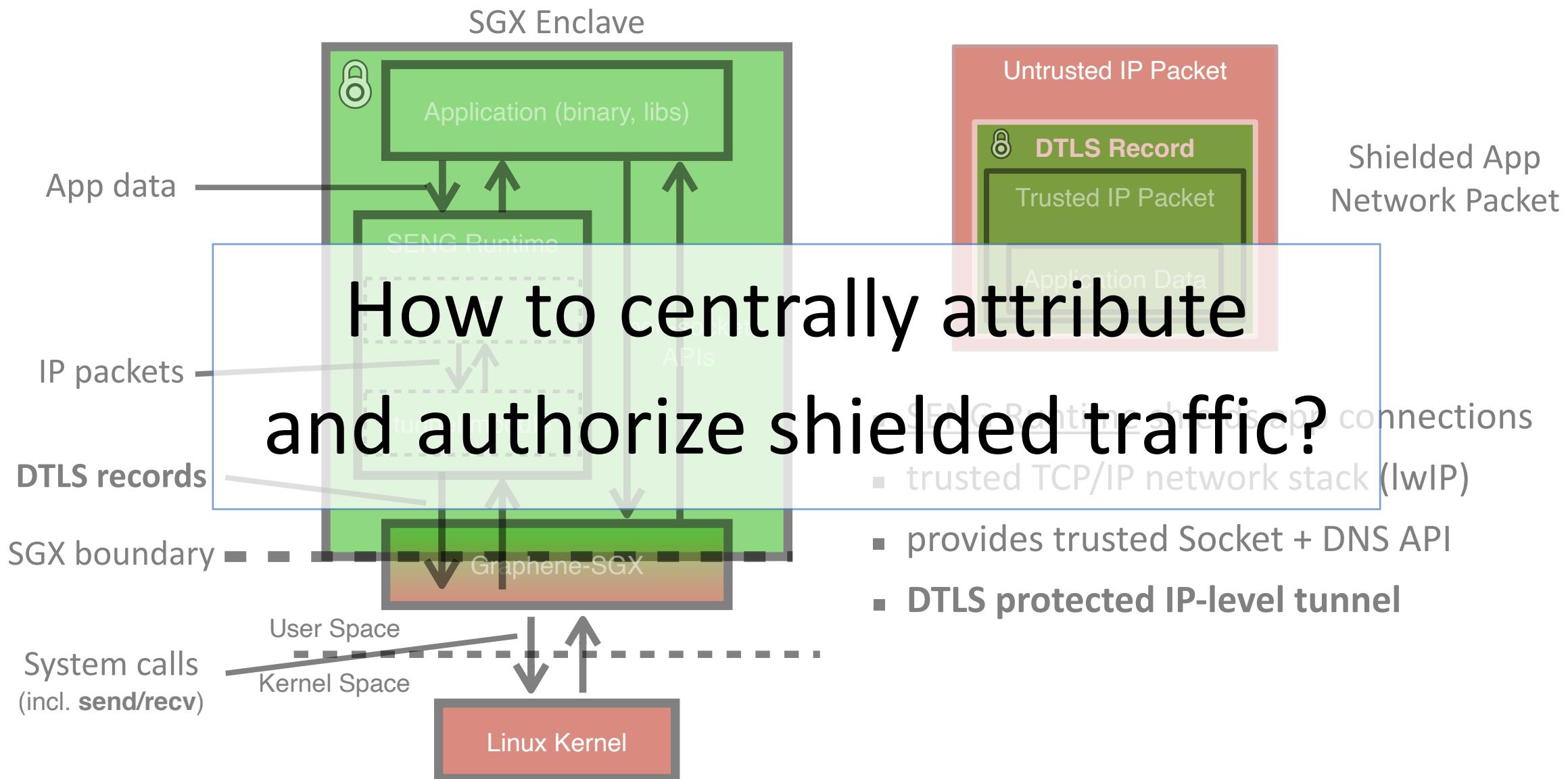
- shields app in SGX Enclave via library OS (Graphene-SGX)
- dynamic loading, threading, syscalls, and file system shield
- **BUT: relies on host network stack**
- SENG Runtime shields app connections



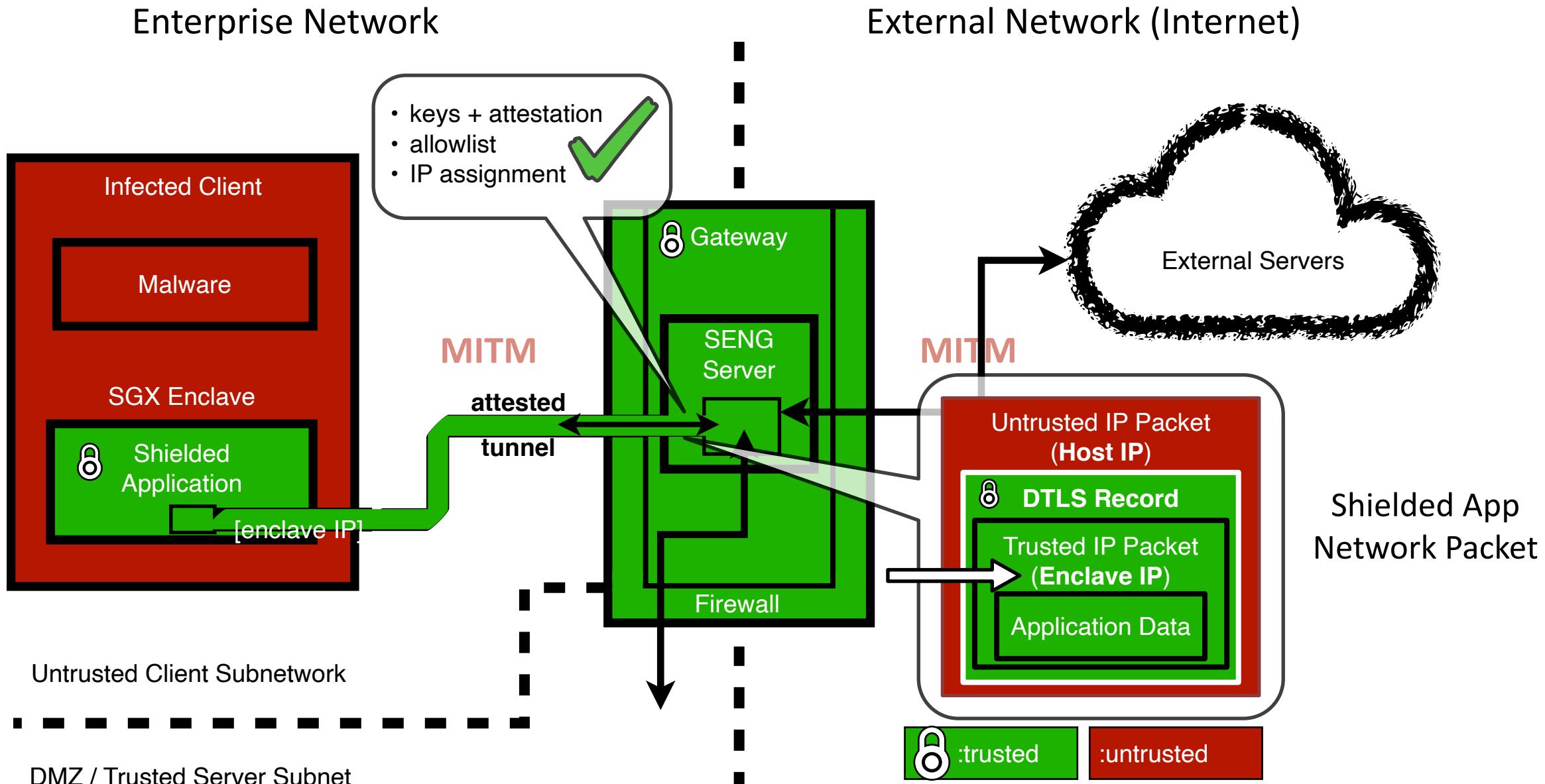
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- SENG Runtime shields app connections
- trusted TCP/IP network stack (lwIP)
- provides trusted Socket + DNS API



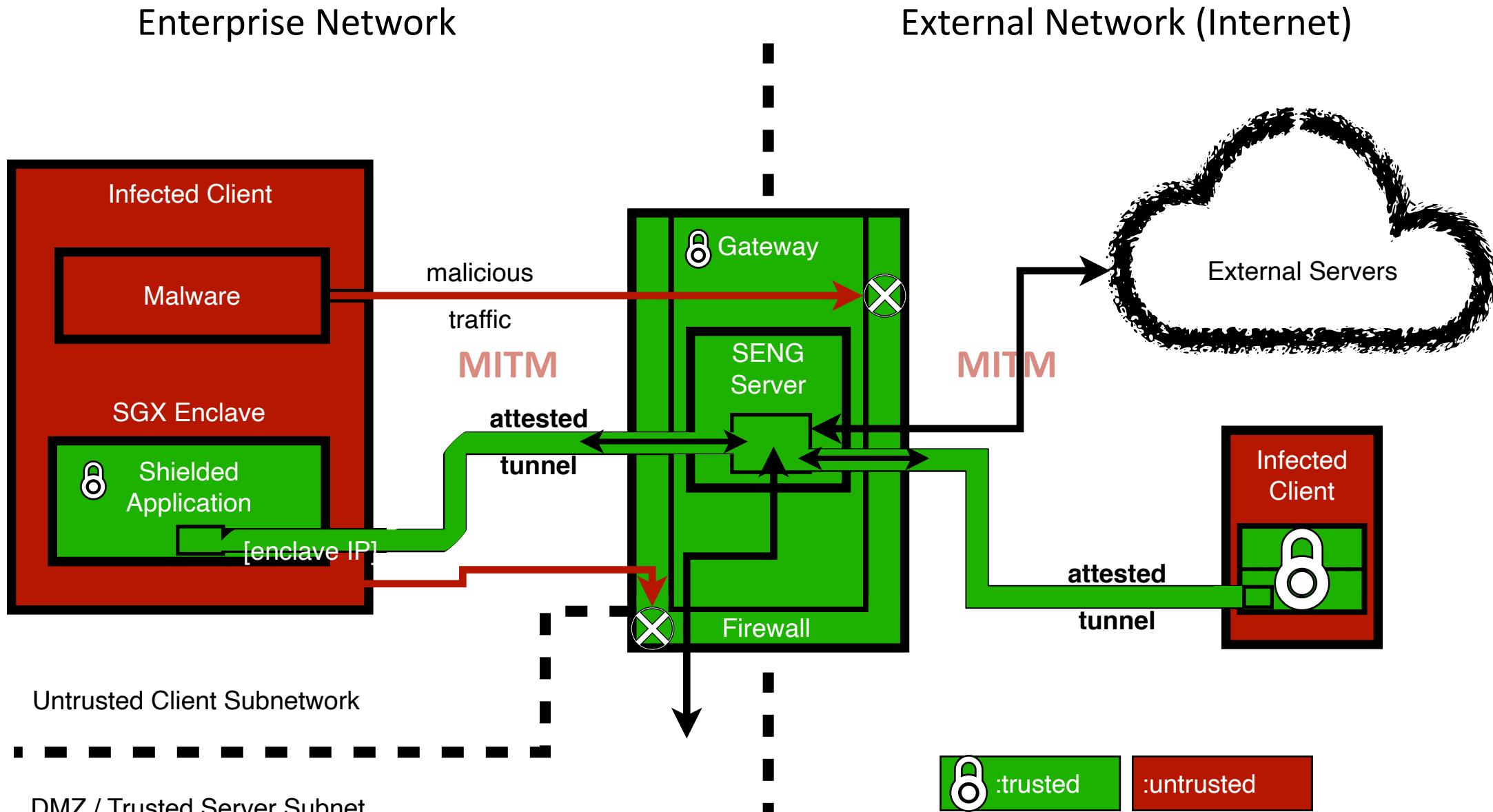


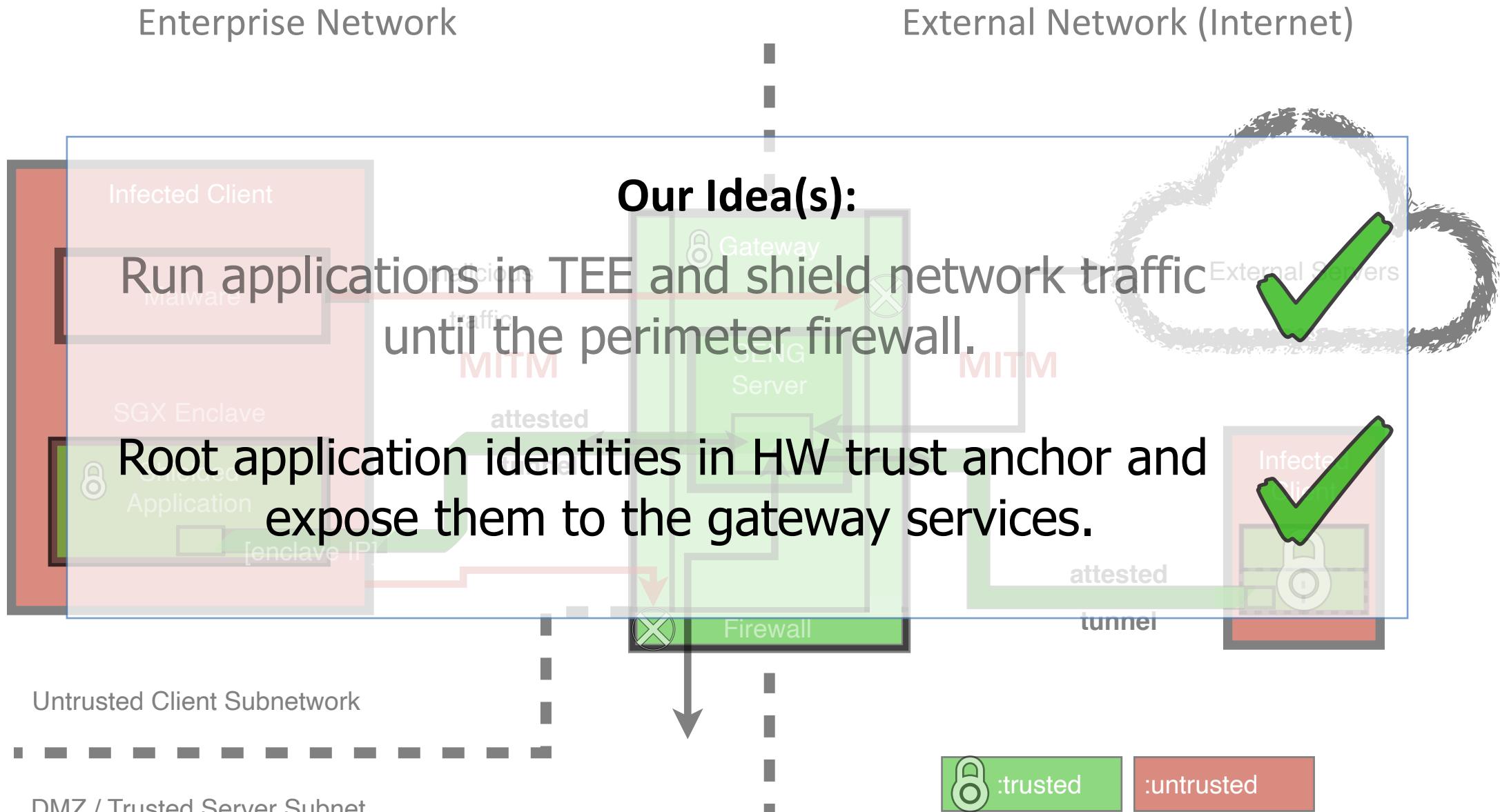


SENG Server: Shielded Traffic Attribution and Authorization



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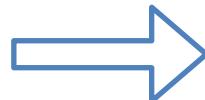




How to define and enforce per-application firewall rules?

"traditional" firewall rules

No.	source	destination	dst Port	...
1	\$_workstations	\$_external	443	...
2	\$_workstations	\$_SQL_DB	5432	...
3	\$_any	\$_FTP_Srv	989, 990	...



SENG's *per-application* rules
(with enclave subnetworks)

No.	source	destination	dst Port	...
1	\$ws_Firefox72	\$_external	443	...
2	\$ws_psql_tls	\$_SQL_DB	5432	...
3	\$any_filezilla	\$_FTP_Srv	989, 990	...

Firewalls enforce SENG's per-application policies on the
application-specific subnetworks.

"traditional" firewall rules

"firewall rules

Ultimate Goal:

Enable precise and secure per-application policies at the perimeter firewall to prevent info leaks / remote control

application rules
(with enclave subnetworks)

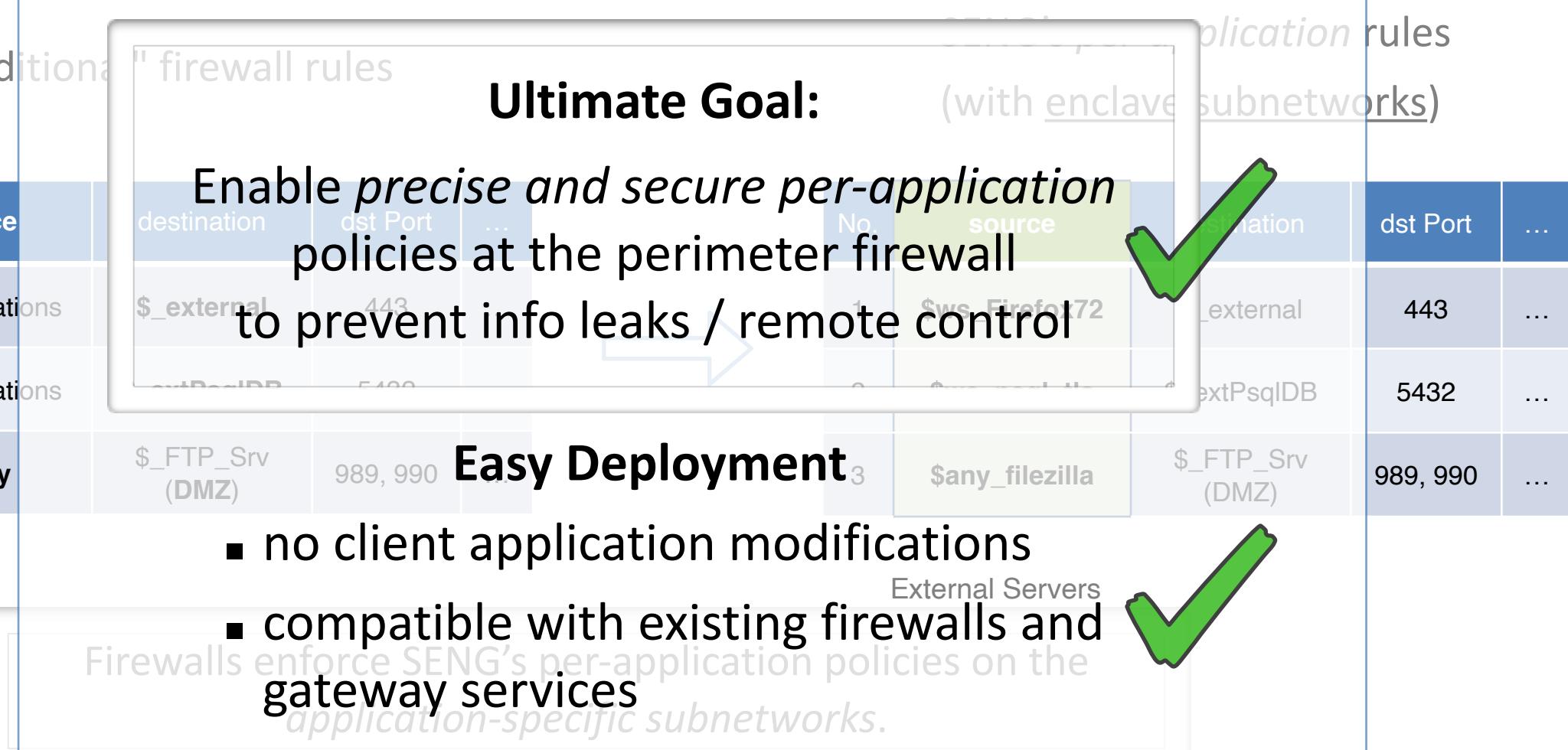
No.	source	destination	dst Port	...
1	\$_workstations	\$_external	443	...
2	\$_workstations	extPsqIDB	5432	...
3	\$_any	\$_FTP_Srv (DMZ)	989, 990	...

Easy Deployment

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External Servers

Firewalls enforce SENG's per-application policies on the application-specific subnetworks.



How does SENG perform compared
... to Graphene-SGX? ... to Native?

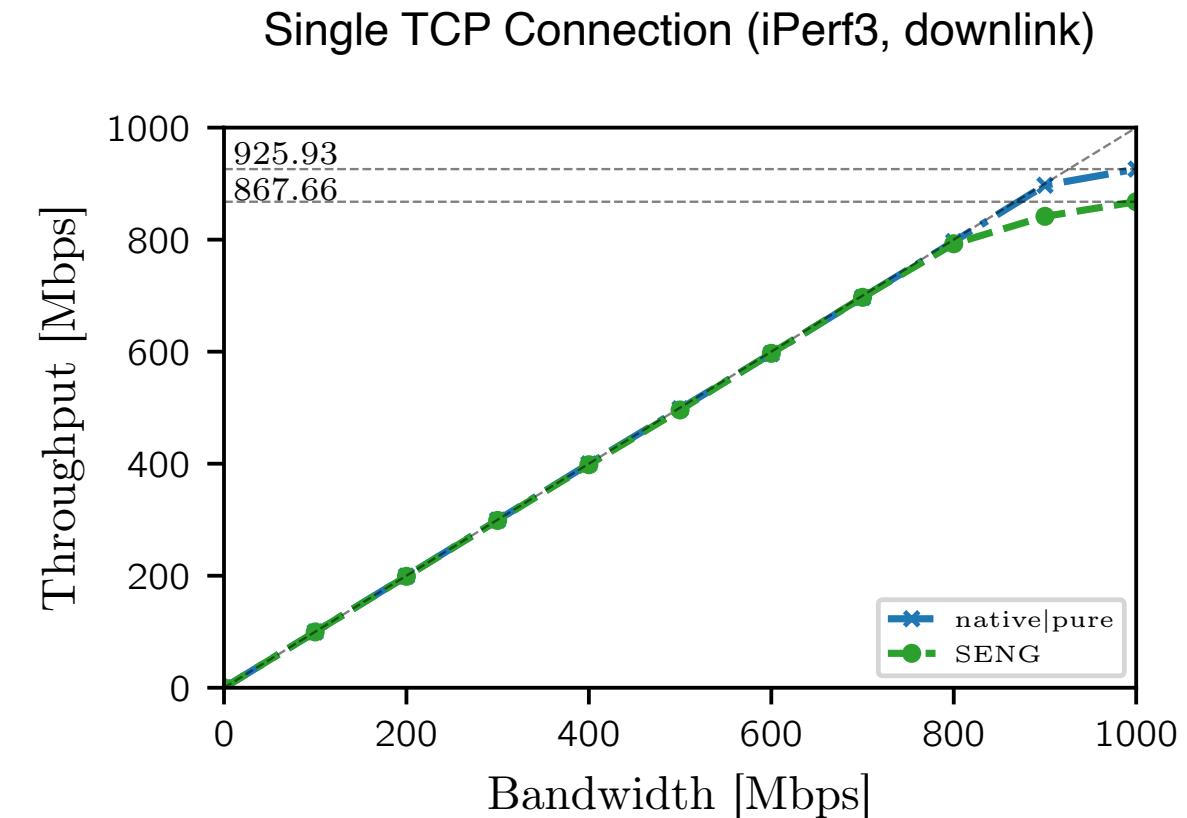
- "native": Linux native
- "pure": Graphene-SGX (LibOS)
- local setup, 1 Gbps LAN

TCP throughput (iPerf3):

- native == pure (avg. ~ 926 Mbps)
- SENG: ~ 93 - 97 % (avg. ~ 868 Mbps)

HTTP download (cURL):

- SENG: 8.8 - 14.1 % overhead (< 1sec)
- (files: 1 MB, 10 MB, ..., 1 GB)



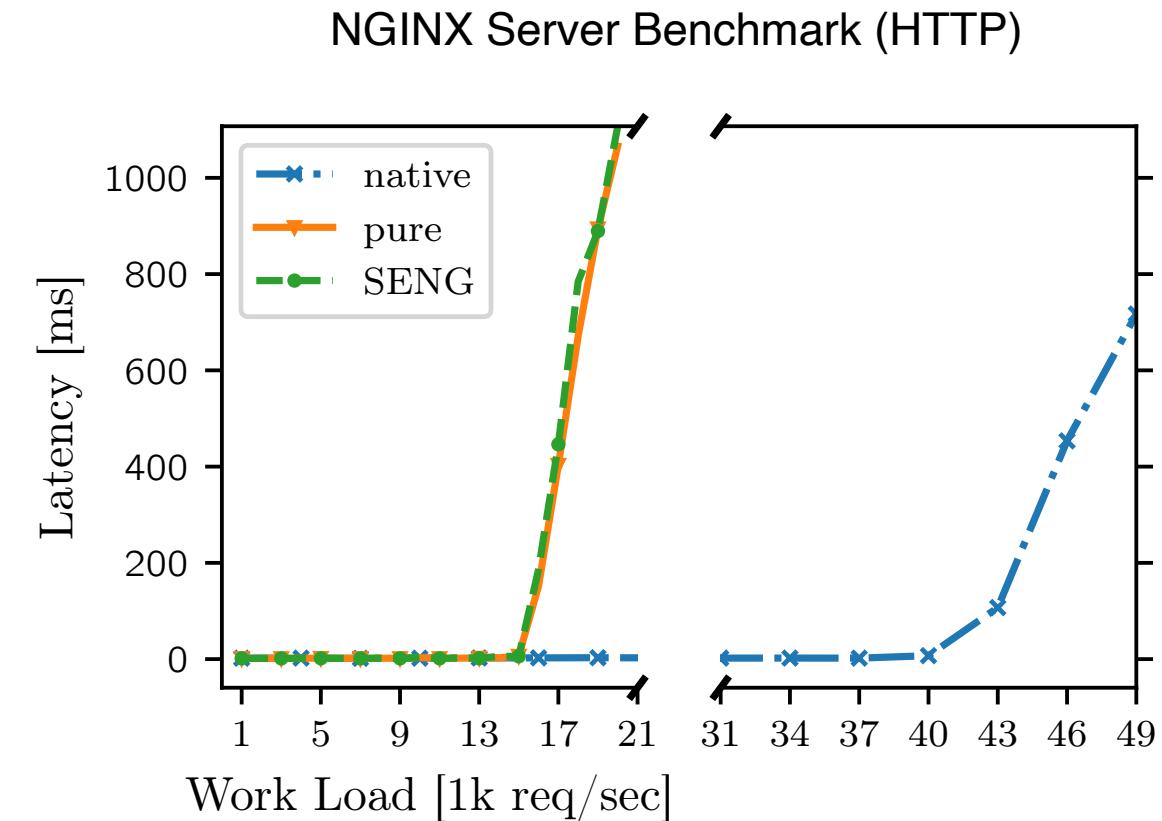
HTTP response latency (NGINX):

- app: NGINX, bench with wrk2
- native: ~ 40k req/sec
- SENG/pure: ~15k req/sec (~ 37.5% of native)

Problem:

Graphene-SGX (our version) only supports
synchronous syscalls, no batch mode

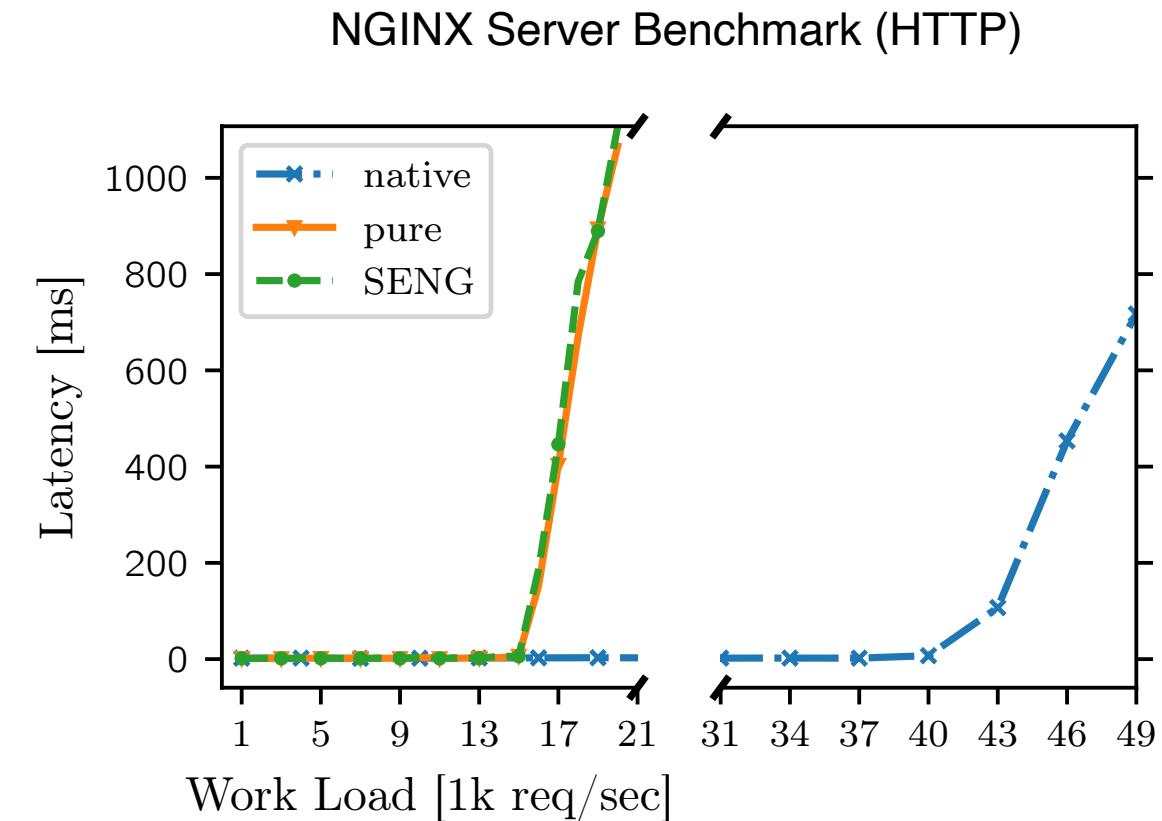
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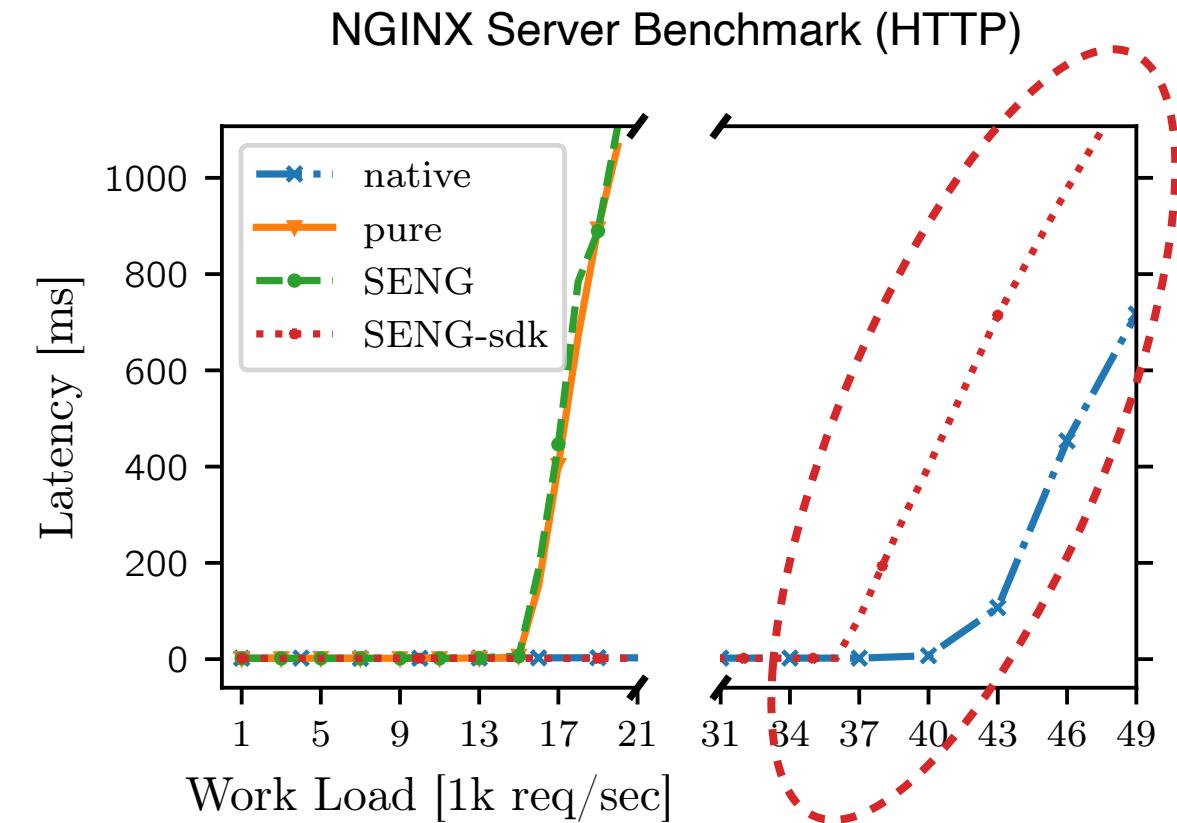
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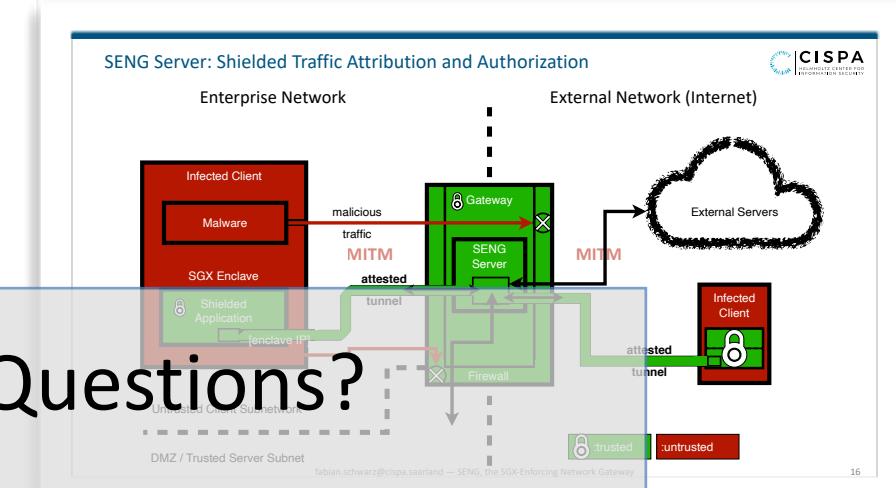
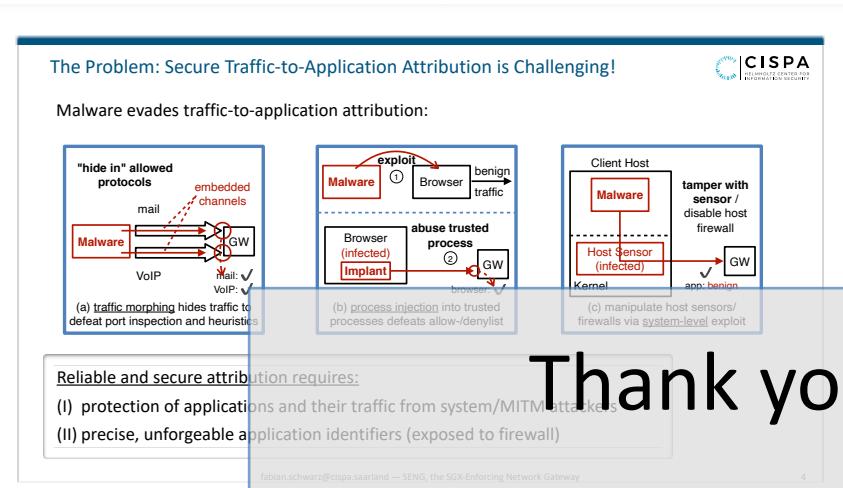
==> Will faster primitives help? 

SENG SDK ("SENG-sdk"):

- runtime alternative based on Intel® SGX SDK (no LibOS)
- ~36k req/sec (+2.4x SENG, ~90% of native)



Summary: SENG, the SGX-Enforcing Network Gateway

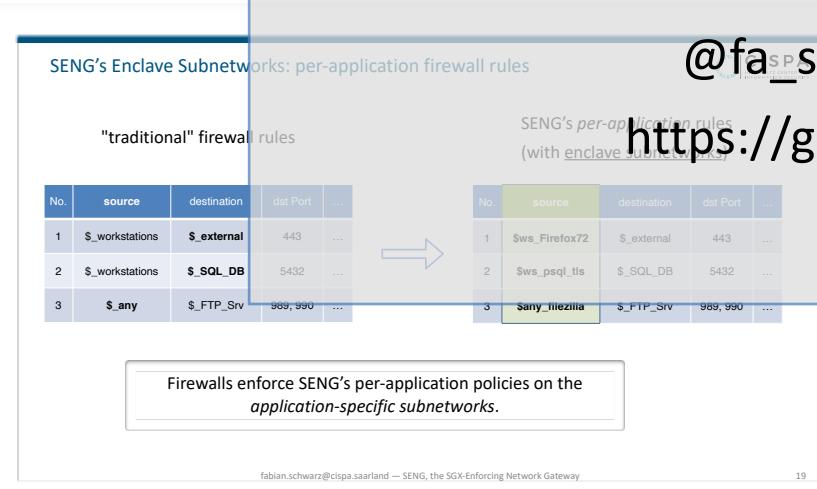


Thank you! Questions?

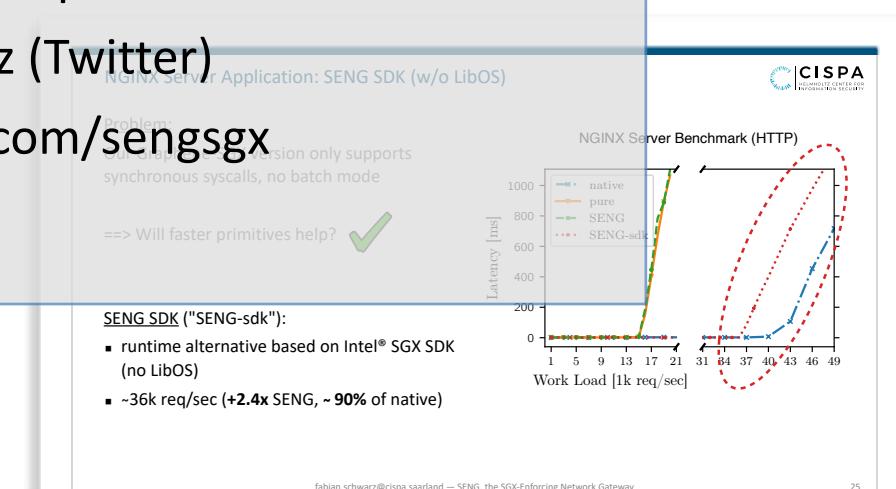
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<https://github.com/sengsgx>



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