

In this tutorial we will give an overview of Jasmin, a programming language designed to write high-assurance high-speed cryptography.

We are Miguel and Santiago from MPI-SP.

The tutorial will be pretty hands-on, so let's begin right away with an example.

[HINT: NEXT FRAME]

Jasmin is a low-level programming language with C-like syntax.

This is a simple function that checks if two memory regions  $p$  and  $q$  coincide in the first  $n$  quadwords.

Jasmin comes with tools to verify that code is

- correct (relative to a specification);

- safe (e.g., it doesn't divide by zero); and

- secure (e.g., against side-channel attacks).

It has assignments, whiles, ifs, and functions.

But is is lower-level than C: it really is structured assembly.

Each Jasmin instruction must correspond to an assembly instruction.

[HINT: NEXT FRAME]

Indeed, we can use assembly instructions directly in the Jasmin source file.

[HINT: NEXT FRAME]

Here I'm using the INC x86-64 instruction to increment `i`, this is the dashed red arrow.

There are two reasons we need a language at a lower-level than C: efficiency and security.

Regarding efficiency, we can be much more precise and detailed with our optimizations.

Regarding security, we can see many low-level problems at source-level, without the compiler getting in the way.

Well, but then why bother with Jasmin when we have assembly?  
Same reasons, different emphasis: security and efficiency.

A structured language with a clearly defined semantics avoids tons of the problems of trusting large assembly codebases.

It is also important for efficiency: higher-assurances on our code allows more aggressive optimizations.

Jasmin gives structure to assembly programs with functions, conditionals and loops without compromising efficiency or security.

[HINT: NEXT FRAME]

Their compilation is standard and predictable:

- functions (in dotted green) compile to a label and a return;

- loops (in continuous red) compile to a check and a backward jump; and

- conditionals (in dashed blue) compile to a check and a jump to the else branch.

Now let's write some Jasmin.

[HINT: Have people open the files and setup Docker.]

[HINT: Leave the Formosa slide while people work.]



A bit more on syntax: operators are almost the same as in C, for instance here addition is plus and exclusive or is caret.

Functions marked `export` are the only entry points of the program. They are what is visible from C (i.e., by the linker).

Raw memory addresses use square brackets instead of asterisk, and you can specify the size of the load by prefixing it with `u8`, `u16`, `u32`, `u64`, and so on.

The default load size is register size.

Array accesses have the same syntax as in C.

Until we're done with sboxes.

Show how to avoid common pitfalls.

Some time?

Show the CT checker and the SCT checker.

