Experiments on automation of formal verification of devices at the binary level

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Section 1

Motivation

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- Motivation
 - Security critical systems
 - Formal verification with HOL4
 - Network Interface Controllers (NIC)
- 2 Contract-based verification
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 - How trustful is it?
 - How powerful is it?
- 3 Proof-producing verification
- 4 Conclusion

Security critical systems

Privacy

- Smartphones
- Smart TVs

Integrity

- Hospital equipment
- Traffic control systems
- Power plants

Security critical systems

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Problem: complex systems almost always contain bugs



Figure: "It's Insanely Easy to Hack Hospital Equipment" [4]



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• Remote control of equipment



Figure: "It's Insanely Easy to Hack Hospital Equipment" [4]



Figure: "Remote Exploitation of an Unaltered Passenger Vehicle" [1, 2]

• Remote control of equipment



Figure: "It's Insanely Easy to Hack Hospital Equipment" [4]

Remote control of equipment



Figure: "Remote Exploitation of an Unaltered Passenger Vehicle" [1, 2]

Total control of drive systems



¹ https://sel4.systems/Info/FAQ/proof.pml



Formal proof¹:

- The binary code correctly implements its abstract specification.
- The specification guarantees integrity and confidentiality.



Formal proof1:

- The binary code correctly implements its abstract specification.
- The specification guarantees integrity and confidentiality.
- Integrity: data cannot be changed without permission.
- Confidentiality: data cannot be read without permission.

¹ https://sel4.systems/Info/FAQ/proof.pml

Proof assumptions²:



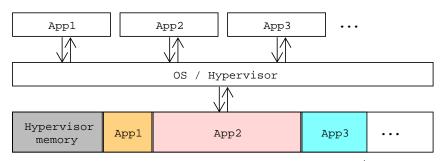
² https://docs.sel4.systems/FrequentlyAskedQuestions#is-sel4-proven-secure



Proof assumptions²:

 Use of Direct Memory Access (DMA) is excluded, or only allowed for trusted drivers that have to be formally verified by the user.

² https://docs.sel4.systems/FrequentlyAskedQuestions#is-sel4-proven-secure ☐ ▶ < 글 ▶ ✓ 글 ▶ → 글 = ✓ 🤉 ○



Main memory

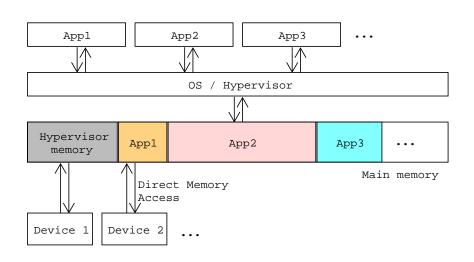


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Objective: show absence of errors in modelisation of real systems

TODO: Ideallement -> implémentation de systems concrets

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machine checkable proofs using rigorous semantic

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Non proof-producing verification specialized programs or procedures that check a given property

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Use small reliable kernels \rightarrow produced theorems are trustworthy

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Non proof-producing verification specialized programs or procedures that check a given property

Classic bug-prone software \rightarrow need tests, less trustworthy

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trustworthy

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Examples: HOL4, Coq, Isabelle

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SMT solvers, model checkers

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Network Interface Controller (NIC)

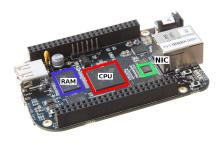
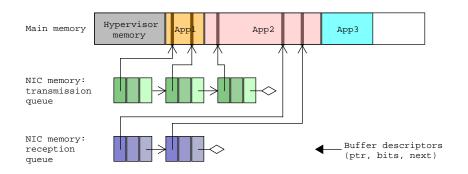
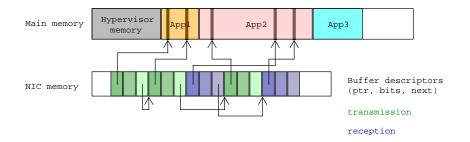


Figure: BeagleBone Black.

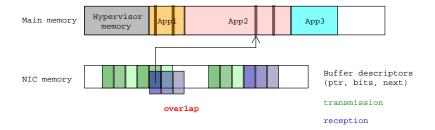
NIC: How it works



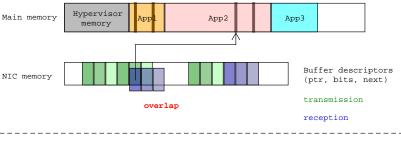
NIC: How it works



NIC: How it can fail



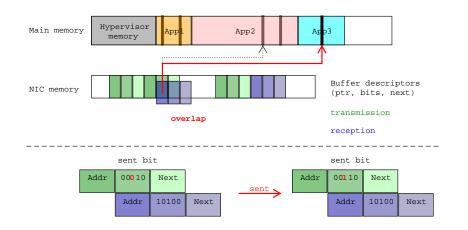
NIC: How it can fail



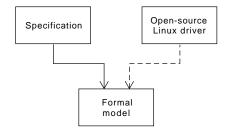
sent bit

Addr	00010	Next	
	Addr	10100	Next

NIC: How it can fail



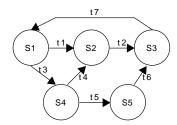
NIC: How it has been modeled



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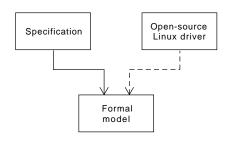
Specification Open-source Linux driver Formal model

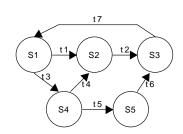
Transition system:



NIC: How it has been modeled

Transition system:





Unspecified behavior \rightarrow "dead" state

Hoare Triple



$$\forall S. P(S)$$

S

{*P*}

$$\forall S. \ P(S) \land S' = program(S)$$

$$\overbrace{S} \xrightarrow{program}$$

 $\{P\}$ program



$$\forall S. \ P(S) \land S' = program(S) \implies Q(S')$$



 $\{P\}$ program $\{Q\}$



Weakest precondition

Weakest precondition WP such that:

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$$\{WP\}$$
 program $\{Q\}$

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Weakest precondition

Weakest precondition WP such that:

$$\{WP\}$$
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$$\Big(\forall S. \ P(S) \implies WP(S) \Big) \implies \{P\} \ \textit{program} \ \{Q\}$$

$$WP = f(program, Q)$$



Low-level lemmas:

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 $\bullet \ \{\neg \textit{dead} \land \textit{well}_\textit{configured}\} \ \textit{transition} \ \{\neg \textit{dead}\}$

Low-level lemmas:

- {¬dead ∧ well_configured} transition {¬dead}
- $\{\neg overlapping \land \neg cyclic\}\ transition\ \{\neg overlapping\}$

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Intermediate lemmas:

- Invariant: rx_invariant_well_defined
- Invariant: tx_invariant_well_defined

Low-level lemmas:

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Intermediate lemmas:

- Invariant: rx invariant well defined
- Invariant: tx invariant well defined

Security theorems:

- ∀ tx bd. readable(tx bd) BD = Buffer Descriptor
- $\forall rx bd. writable(rx bd)$

Low-level lemmas:

- {¬dead ∧ well configured} transition {¬dead}
- $\{\neg overlapping \land \neg cyclic\}\ transition \{\neg overlapping\}$
- {¬overlapping ∧ ¬cyclic} transition {¬cyclic}

- Invariant: rx invariant well defined
- Invariant: tx invariant well defined

• $\forall tx bd. readable(tx bd)$

 $\bullet \forall rx bd. writable(rx bd)$

Research question

Can we apply traditional software verification techniques and tools to show security properties of hardware devices?

HolBA: HOL4 Binary Analysis platform

- Verification platform at binary level
- Centered around its Intermediate Language, BIR
- Features proof-producing tools
 - Weakest precondition generation

Section 2

Contract-based verification

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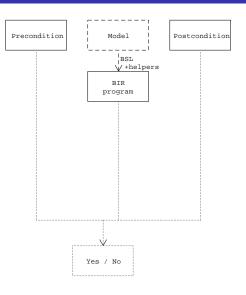
0. Translate the model in BIR



transition_{BIR} TODO: unique SMT-ready de l'implication

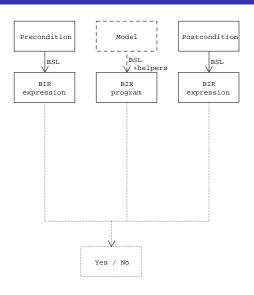
- 0. Translate the model in BIR
- 1. Formulate a Hoare Triple

 $\{P\}$ transition_{BIR} $\{Q\}$ TODO: unique SMT-ready de l'implication



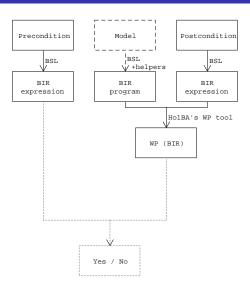
- 0. Translate the model in BIR
- 1. Formulate a Hoare Triple
- 2. Translate P and Q to BIR

 $\{P_{BIR}\}$ transition_{BIR} $\{Q_{BIR}\}$ TODO: unique SMT-ready de l'implication



- 0. Translate the model in BIR
- 1. Formulate a Hoare Triple
- 2. Translate P and Q to BIR
- 3. Generate the WP

 $P_{BIR}(S) \Longrightarrow WP_{BIR}(S)$ TODO: unique SMT-ready de l'implication

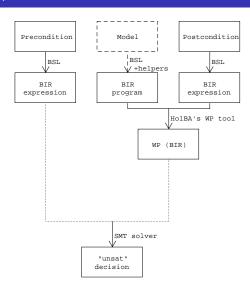


- 0. Translate the model in BIR
- 1. Formulate a Hoare Triple
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- 3. Generate the WP

Satisfiability Modulo Theories

- external tools
- SMT-LIB 2.0

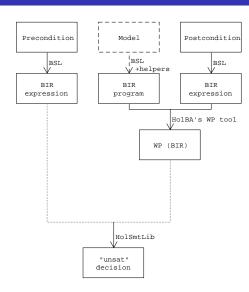
TODO: unique SMT-ready de l'implication



- 0. Translate the model in BIR
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- 3. Generate the WP

$$\neg (P_{BIR}(S) \implies WP_{BIR}(S))$$

"unsat"? TODO: unique SMT-ready de l'implication



- 0. Translate the model in BIR
- 1. Formulate a Hoare Triple
- 2. Translate P and Q to BIR
- 3. Generate the WP
- 4. Translate the goal into a SMT-compatible expression

$$\neg (P(S) \implies WP(S))_{SMT}$$

"unsat"? TODO: unique SMT-ready de l'implication

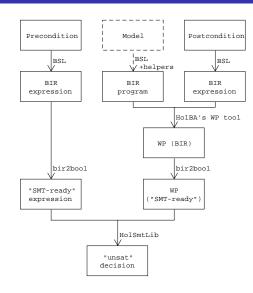
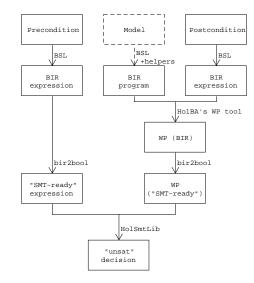
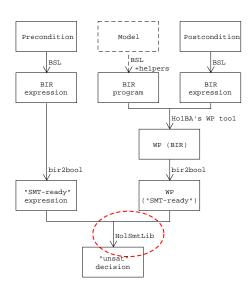


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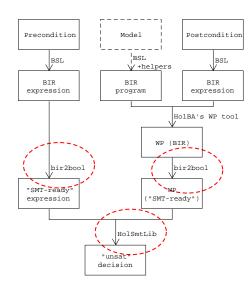
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SMT solvers don't produce proofs



- SMT solvers don't produce proofs
- bir2bool isn't proof-producing



- SMT solvers don't produce proofs
- bir2bool isn't proof-producing
- The BIR model may be wrong

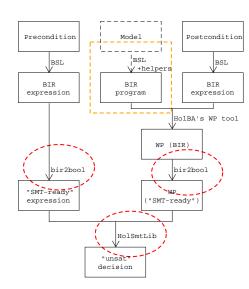


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Not proof-producing

Easier non-proof producing platforms exist

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Limited by SMT solvers' logics

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Cannot compose theorems

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Cannot compose theorems

Partly a limitation of HolBA (work in progress)

Section 3

Proof-producing verification

Goal

Some theorems cannot be proved with previous pipeline We would like to prove them anyway

Section 4

Conclusion

Questions

References I

Andy Greenberg.

Hackers remotely kill a jeep on the highway—with me in it.

Dr Charlie Miller and Chris Valasek.

Remote exploitation of an unaltered passenger vehicle.

page 91.

Thomas Tuerk. Interactive theorem proving (ITP) course.

Kim Zetter.
It's insanely easy to hack hospital equipment.

Other tools for software verification

TODO: Jonas' MT, page 46 Section 2.5.4