$DR \wedge PER$

INHERENTLY SECURE PROCESSING





The DOVER Edge

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Julie Schwarz, Niraj Sharma, Joseph Stoy,
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Draper 7/13/2016





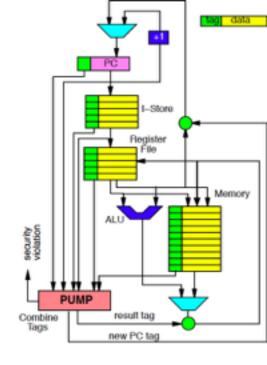
Question

- How handle the "edge" of a tagged system, where necessary to deal with
 - I/O to the untagged world
 - Tag-oblivious, legacy devices and drivers
 - Tag-oblivious, Direct-Memory Access devices



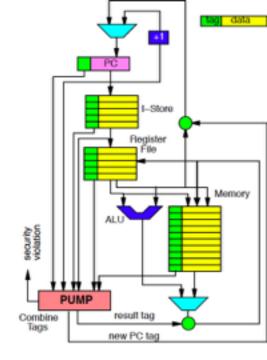
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Tag Data



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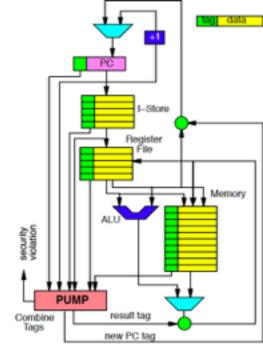




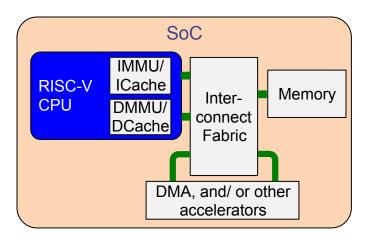
- Add metadata tag to every word
 - Allows us to know information about data word
 - Type, where-came-from, buffer, secrecy

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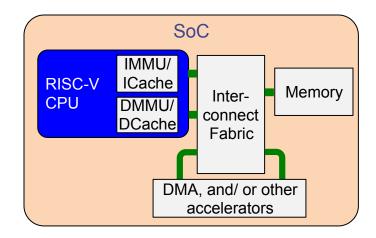




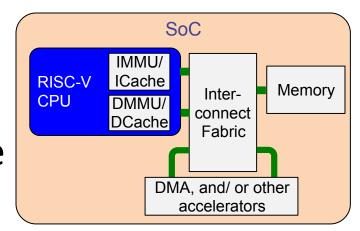
- Add metadata tag to every word
 - Allows us to know information about data word
 - Type, where-came-from, buffer, secrecy
- Mediate every instruction by checking tags
 - Allows enforcement of safety/security policies
 - Memory safety, CFI, integrity, information flow



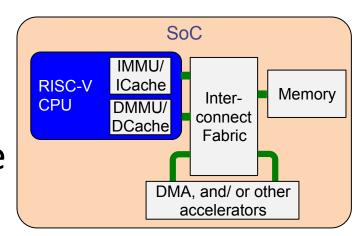
 Processor not only entity can write to memory.

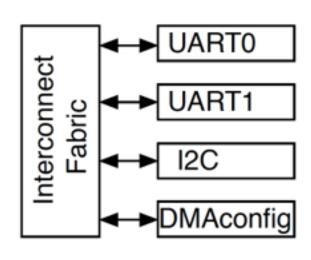


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- DMA engines for performance
 - E.g., networking, graphics

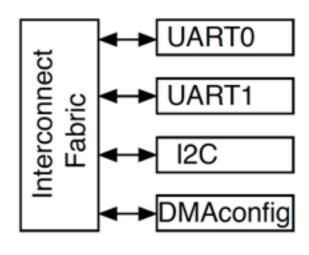


- Processor not only entity can write to memory.
- DMA engines for performance
 - E.g., networking, graphics
- Danger: undermine security policies
 - Write over OS code
 - Read secret data

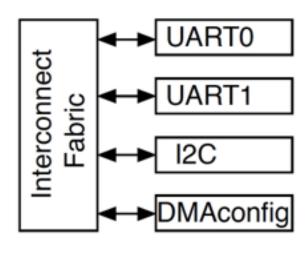




- Tag memory-mapped devices
 - Use to write rules to control access

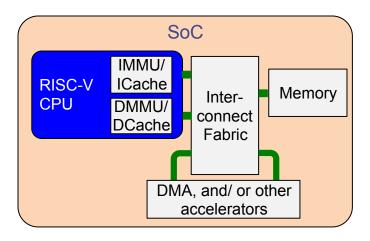


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- Control "who" can write to which devices
 - Which code, which task
 - not just kernel/user

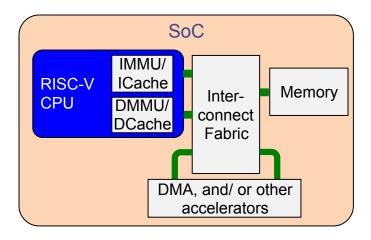


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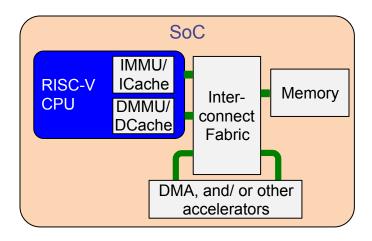
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- Mark memory-mapped slave data as untrusted
 - and by source



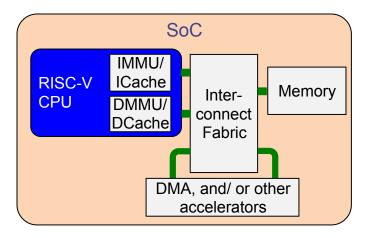
Containment -- who's allowed to read/write buffer



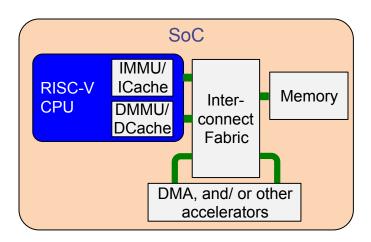
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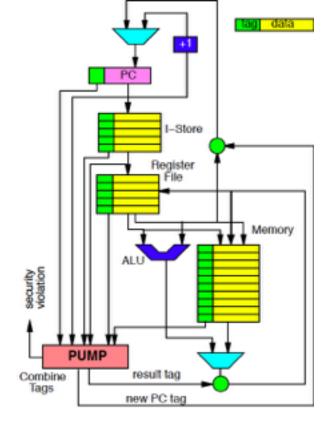


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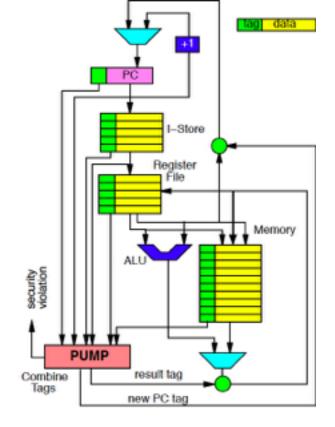


- Containment -- who's allowed to read/write buffer
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- Data presence/synchronization
 - only grab valid data
 - only overwrite empty buffer
 - and mark as non-empty when write

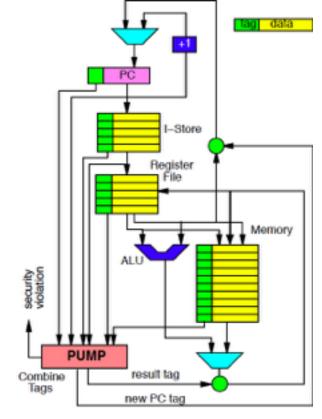




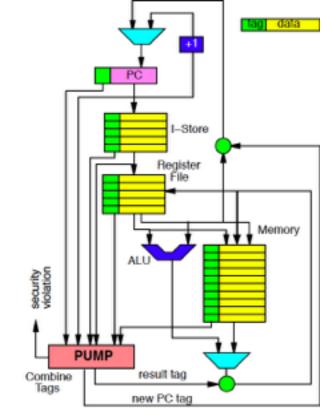
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 - Opcode, PC_{tag}, Instr_{tag}, RS1_{tag}, RS2_{tag}, MR_{tag}



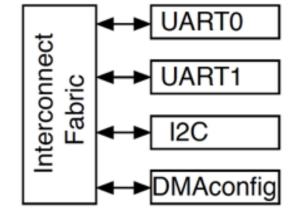
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 - Opcode, PC_{tag}, Instr_{tag}, RS1_{tag}, RS2_{tag}, MR_{tag}
- To:
 - Allowed?
 - $-PC_{tag}$
 - Result_{tag} (RD, memory result)



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Opcode, PC_{tag}, Instr_{tag}, RS1_{tag}, RS2_{tag}, MR_{tag}

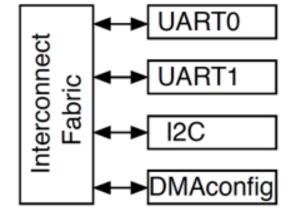
- Same function:
 - Opcode, PC_{tag} , $Instr_{tag}$, $RS1_{tag}$, $RS2_{tag}$, MR_{tag}
 - → Allowed?, PC_{tag}, Result_{tag}
- Slave devices present MR_{tag}

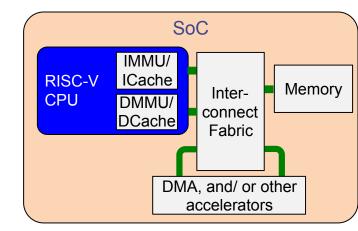


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Opcode, PC_{tag}, Instr_{tag}, RS1_{tag}, RS2_{tag}, MR_{tag}

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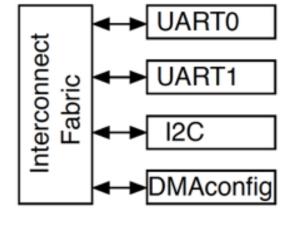


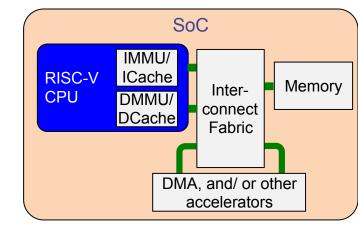


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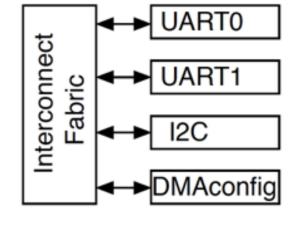


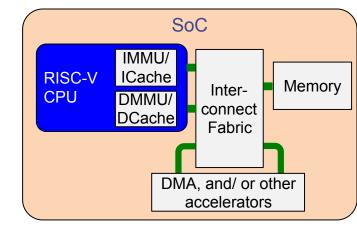


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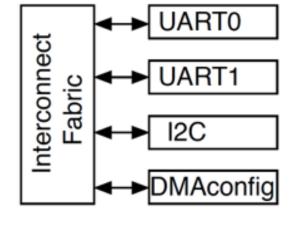


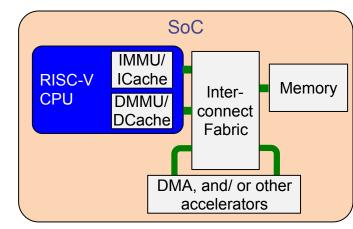


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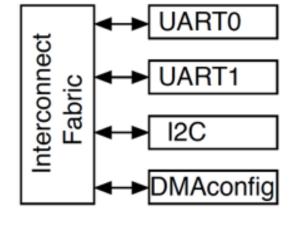


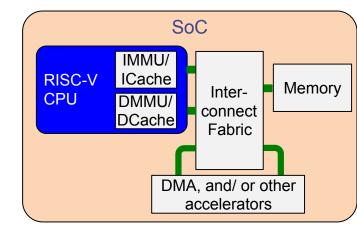


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- MR_{tag}, Result_{tag} on memory read/written





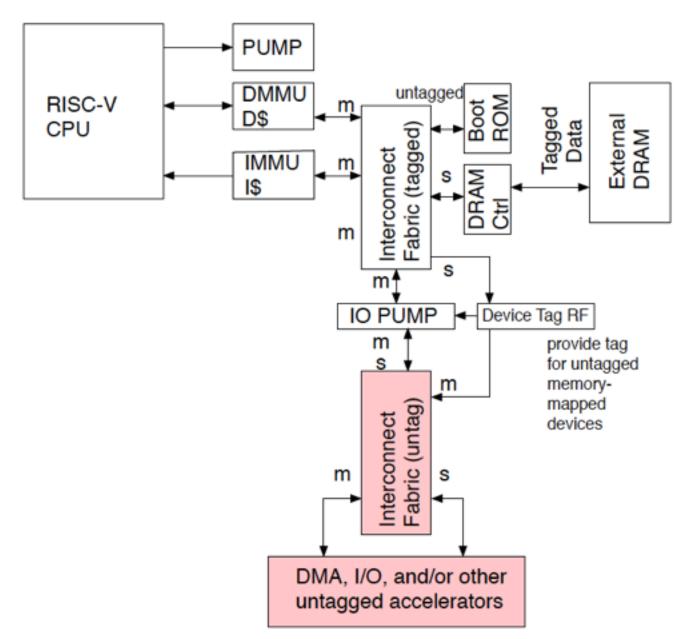
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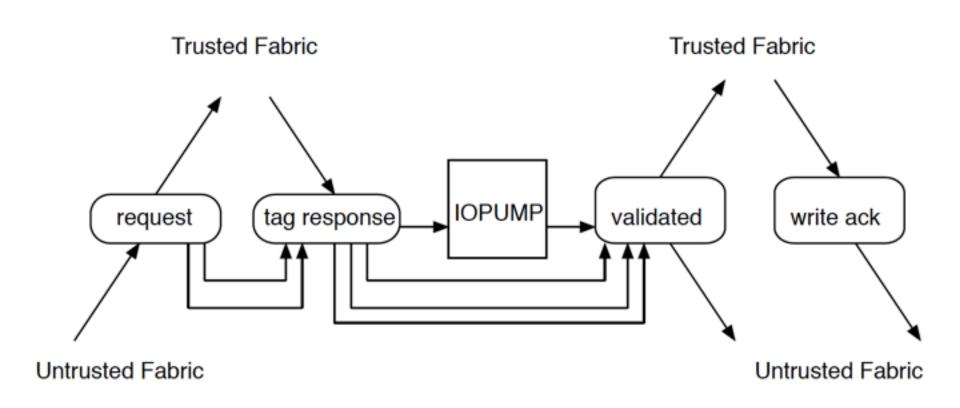
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- 2. Discard offending operation
 - Set Result_{tag} to DISCARD
 - Redact data, discard write
 - Allow device to continue

DOVER SoC Architecture



DMA Validation Architecture



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IOPUMP generates interrupt on Rule Miss

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- IOPUMP CSRs similar to PUMP CSRs
 - Rule inputs and outputs

RISCV July 2016

Uses same rule function as Processor / PUMP miss handler

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- Dispatched from interrupt

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- Dispatched from interrupt
- Insertion into
 - Memory-mapped IOPUMP CSRs
 - Instead of RISC-V PUMP CSRs

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- Complete, Fine-Grained Mediation
 - For all actors, including DMA IO
- Maintain uniform SDMP model to the Edge
 - Slave device tags
 - Mediated DMA

DOVER SoC Architecture

