

SEL4 VERIFICATION

Danil Tolstov

Group: M3302

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OVERVIEW OF SEL4

seL4 A minimalistic **open source** microkernel providing core OS services:

- Process and thread management
- Memory isolation
- Secure inter-process communication

Key Features:

- Strong isolation ensures programs run in “sandboxes,” preventing interference.
- Optimized for resource-constrained devices.
- Supports ARM, x86, RISC-V.

Widely used in various systems:

1. Aviation (e.g., Boeing, DARPA projects)
2. Medical devices (e.g., pacemakers)
3. Cybersecurity (e.g., secure smartphones)
4. Autonomous vehicles
5. Military systems (e.g., DARPA HACMS)
6. IoC

Why seL4?

- Verified reliability: No crashes or vulnerabilities.
- Ideal for life-critical and high-security systems.

In a nutshell, **verification** is a mathematical proof that the kernel works as intended in all possible cases

Why It Matters

- **Reliability:** No crashes, even in edge cases.
 - **Security:** Eliminates exploitable bugs.
 - **Certification:** Meets standards like Common Criteria, DO-178C.
 - **Uniqueness:** seL4 is the first fully verified general-purpose microkernel.
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CommonCriteria and **DO-178C** are both certifications/standards for security of software

Development

Development of the kernel started in 2000s by NICTA (Australian National Investigation Center).

It took 9 years, so that kernel was completed in 2009, and was fully verified in 2014.

Currently the kernel is supported by Data61, led by Gernot Heiser.

Code

The kernel is written in **C** (~9000 lines of code), with critical parts in **assembly** (~600 lines of code), totalling with almost 10000 lines of code verified using **Isabelle/HOL**

License: GPLv2 for open source; commercial licenses available.

Source code can be found on [GitHub](#)

FUNDAMENTALS OF FORMAL VERIFICATION

- **Definition:** A mathematical process to prove that a system (e.g., seL4) behaves correctly for all possible inputs and scenarios.
- **Goal:** Ensure the system is free of bugs and adheres to its specification.
- **Example:** Proving that seL4's memory isolation prevents unauthorized access.

- **Traditional Testing:**
 - Runs the system on a limited set of inputs.
 - Detects bugs but cannot prove their absence.
 - Example: Running seL4 with sample programs to check stability.
- **Formal Verification:**
 - Mathematically proves correctness for **all** possible cases.
 - Guarantees no bugs in verified properties.
 - Example: Proving seL4's IPC is secure for any input.
- **Key Difference:** Testing is incomplete; verification is exhaustive.

THE VERIFICATION PROCESS OF seL4

- **Timeline:**
 - **2009:** First release of seL4 by NICTA.
 - **2014:** Completion of initial formal verification (functional correctness).
 - **2016–Present:** Ongoing verification of additional properties (e.g., security, real-time).
- **Milestones:**
 - Verified on ARM, x86, and RISC-V architectures.
 - Adopted in critical systems (e.g., DARPA HACMS, Boeing).
- **Current:** Continuous updates and open-source contributions via Data61/CSIRO.

- **Formal Specification:**
 - Define precise, mathematical description of seL4's behavior.
 - Example: Specify memory isolation rules.
- **Modeling at Source and Binary Levels:**
 - Model seL4's C code and compiled binary code.
 - Ensure both levels behave identically.
- **Proof of Correspondence:**
 - Prove that high-level specification matches low-level implementation.
 - Example: Verify that C code implements specified IPC correctly.

- **Tools Used:**
 - **Isabelle/HOL:** Primary tool for theorem proving and specification.
 - **HOL4:** Additional theorem proving for specific properties.
 - **SMT Solvers:** Automated checking of logical constraints.
- **Effort:**
 - Over 20 person-years for initial verification (2009–2014).
 - Thousands of lines of proof code in Isabelle/HOL.
 - Ongoing maintenance requires additional person-years.
- **Impact:** seL4's verification is a landmark in systems software.