

Formalising the Prevention of Microarchitectural Timing Channels by Operating Systems

Formal Methods (FM), 7 March 2023

Robert Sison^{1,2}, Scott Buckley²,
Toby Murray¹, Gerwin Klein^{3,2}, and Gernot Heiser²



¹ The University of Melbourne, Australia



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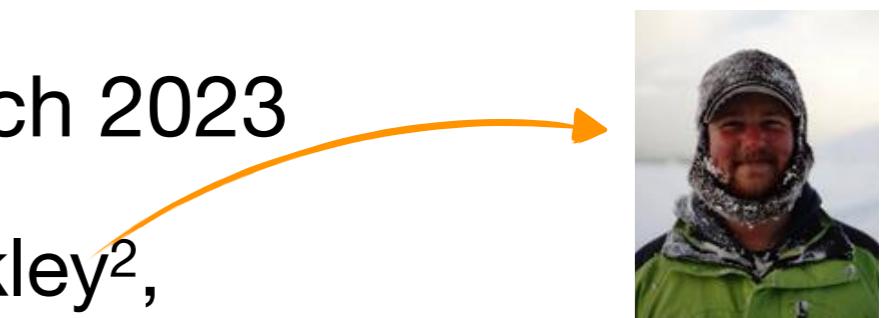
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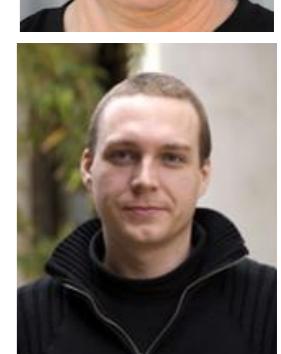
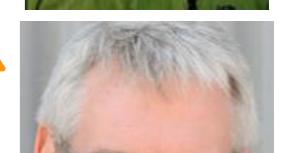
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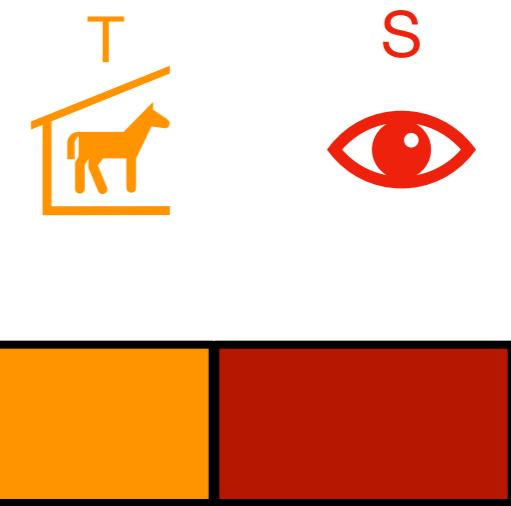
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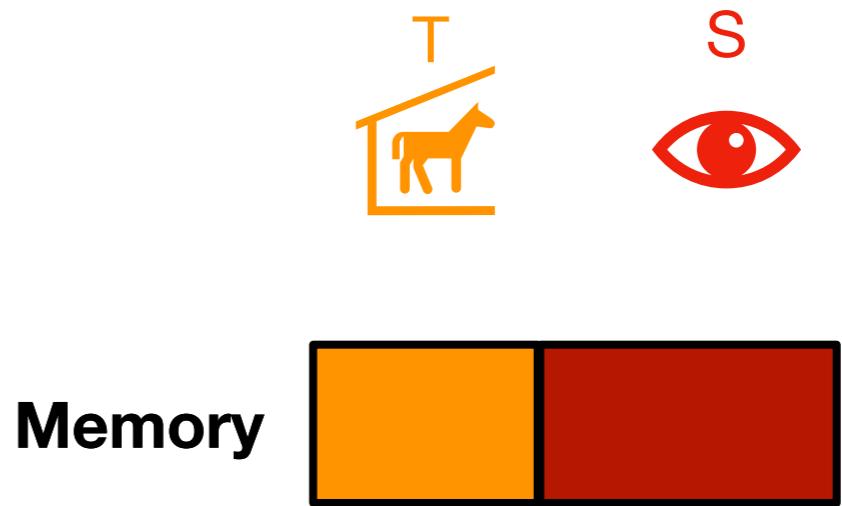


Threat scenario: *Trojan and spy*



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Covert channels

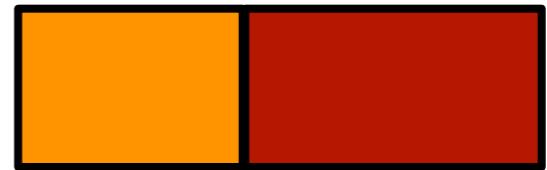


Threat scenario: *Victim*/~~Trojan~~ and spy?

Covert channels
+
Side channels



Memory

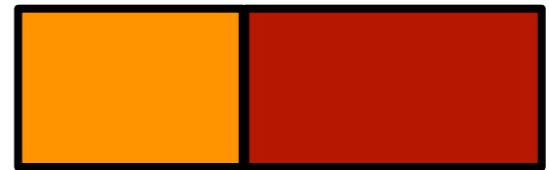


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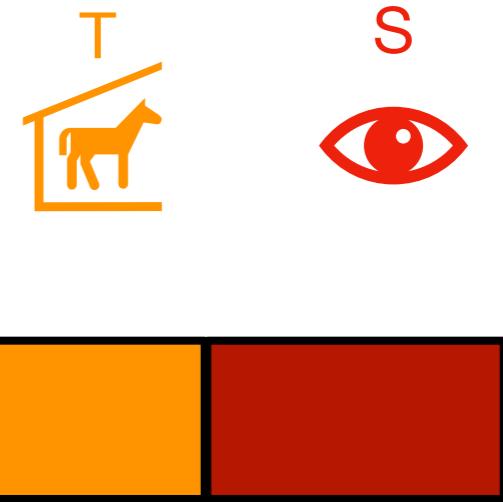


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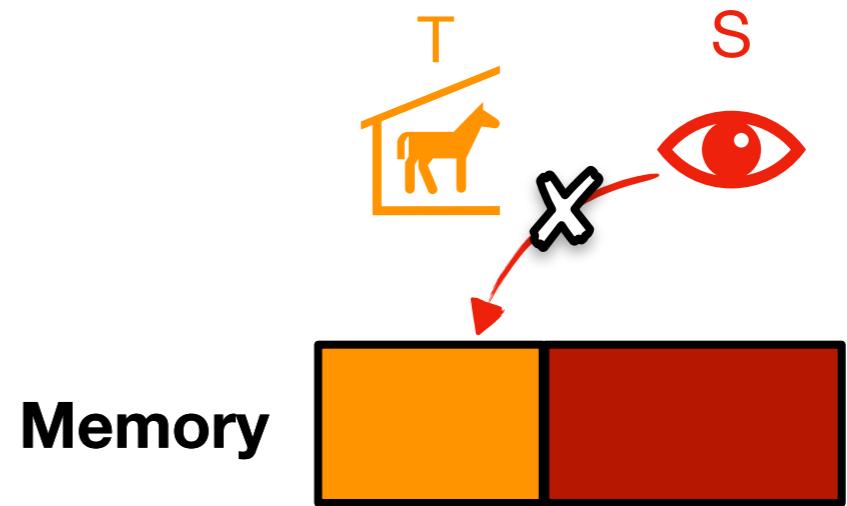
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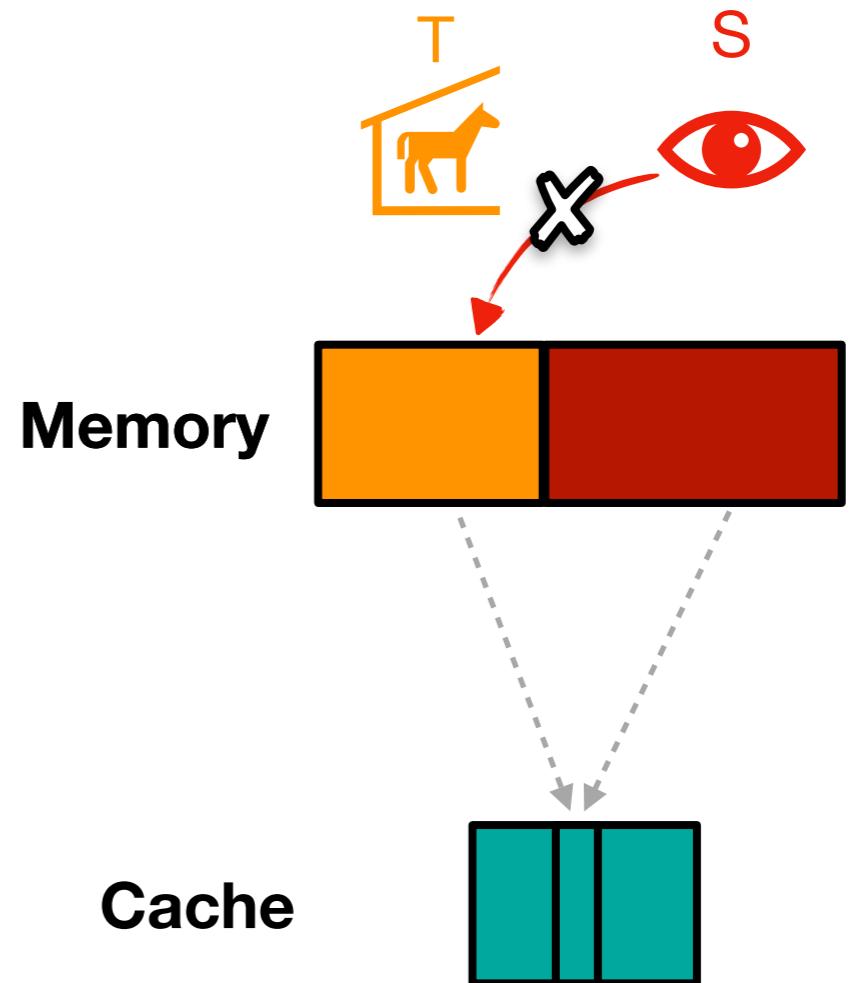
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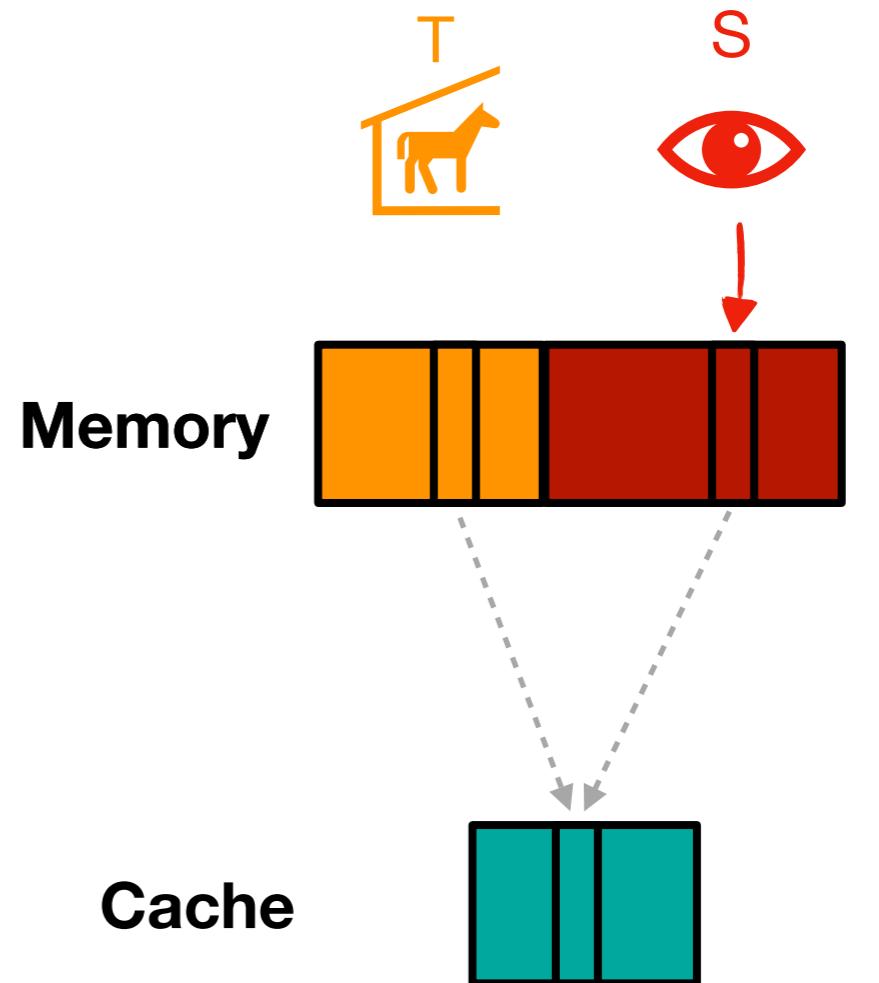
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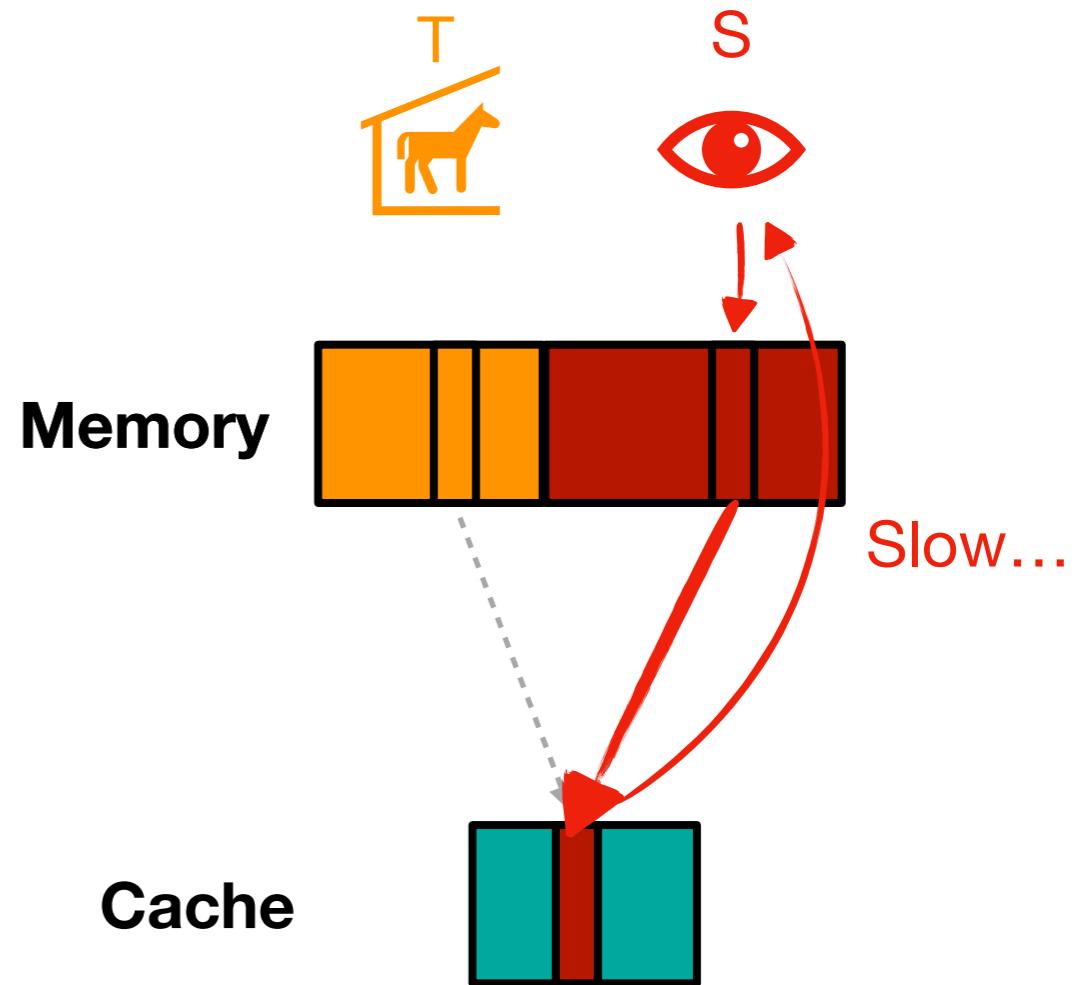
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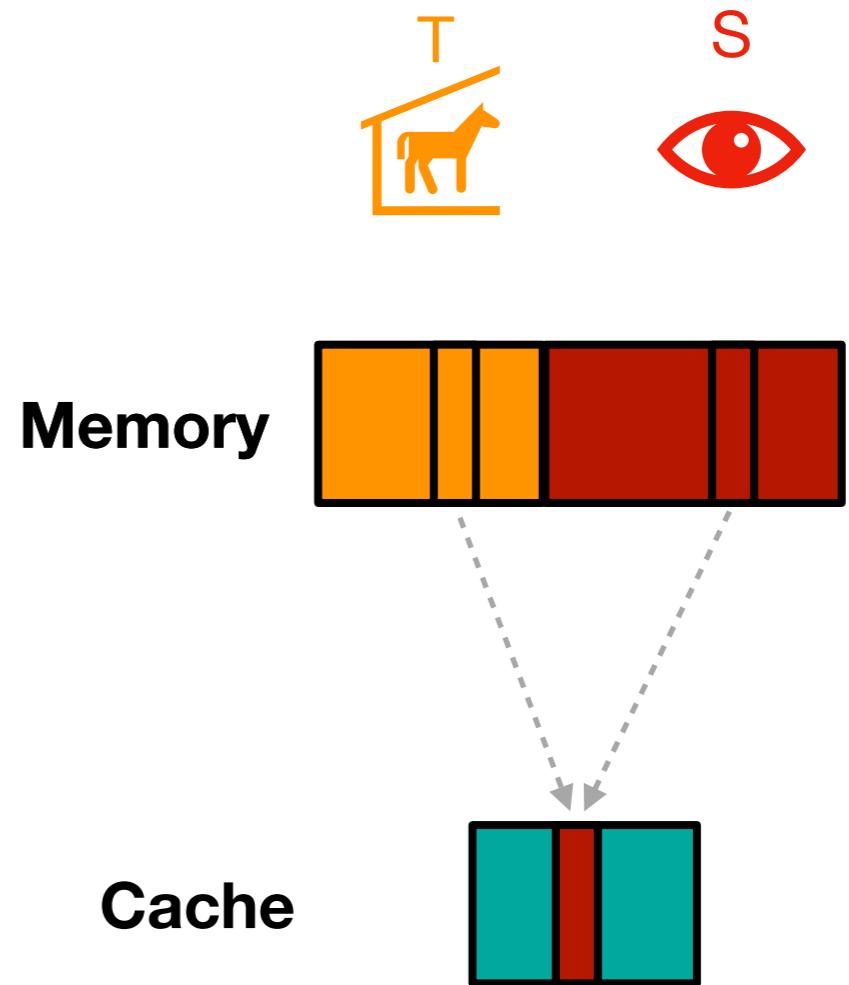
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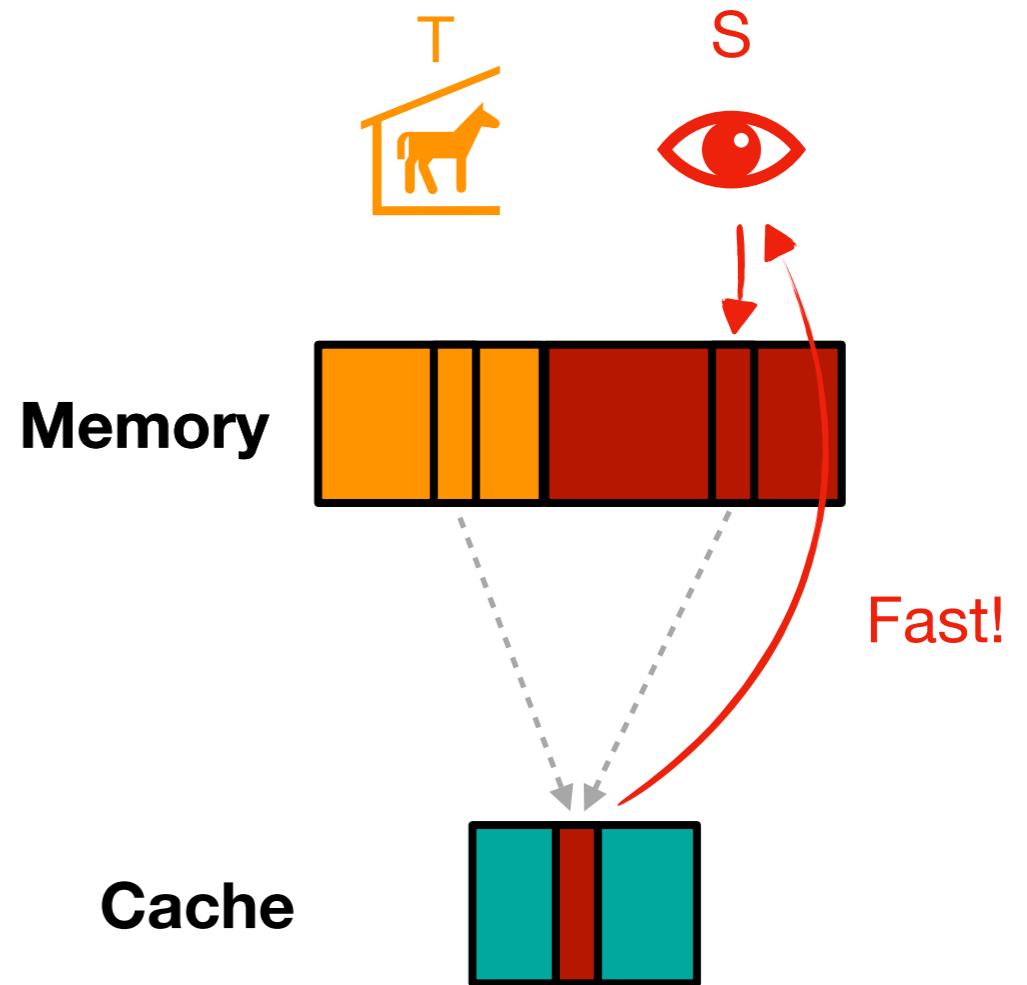
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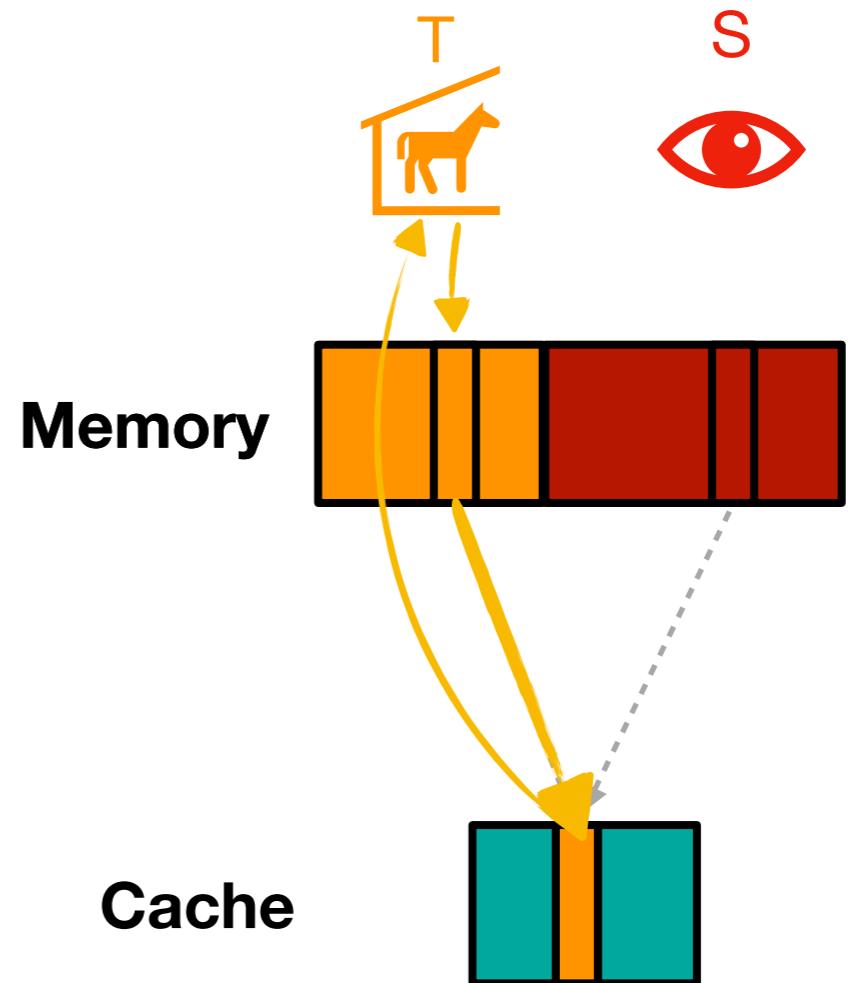
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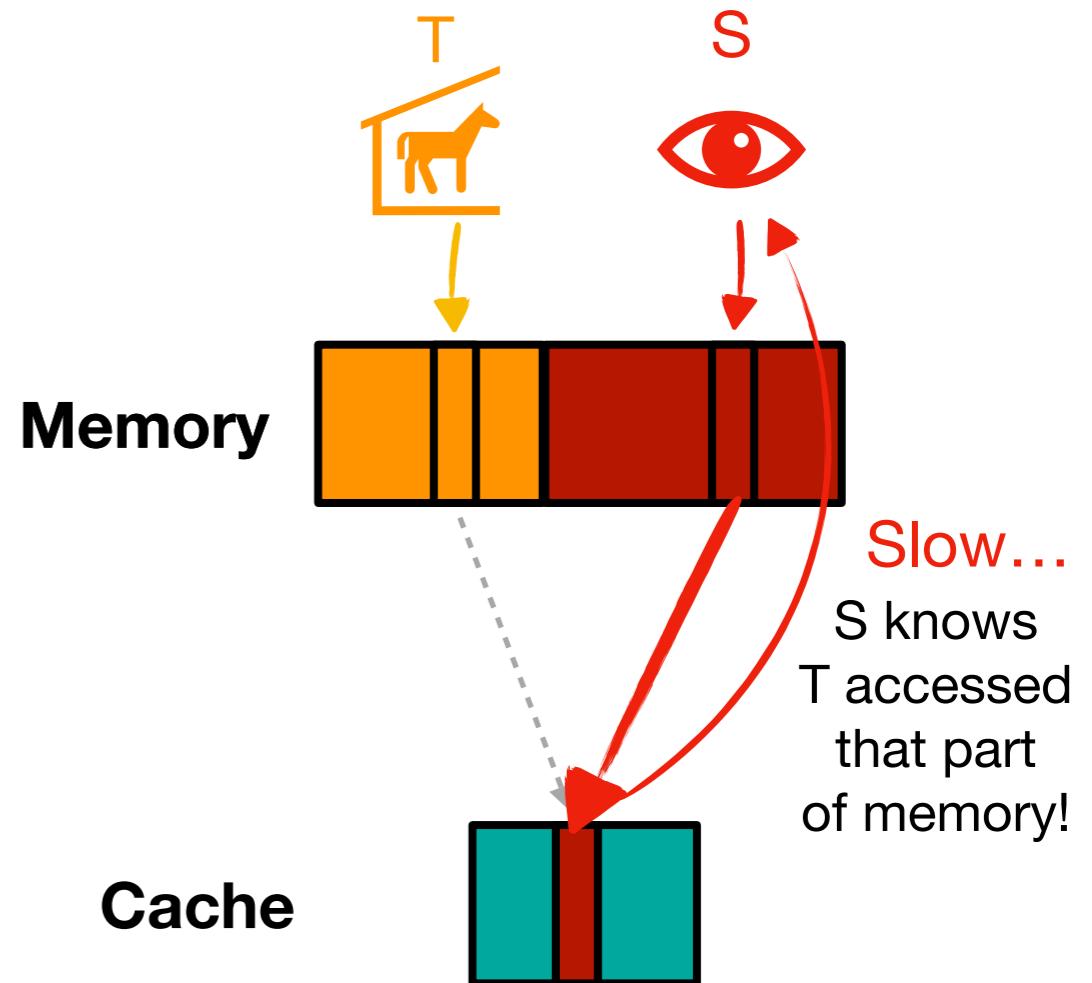
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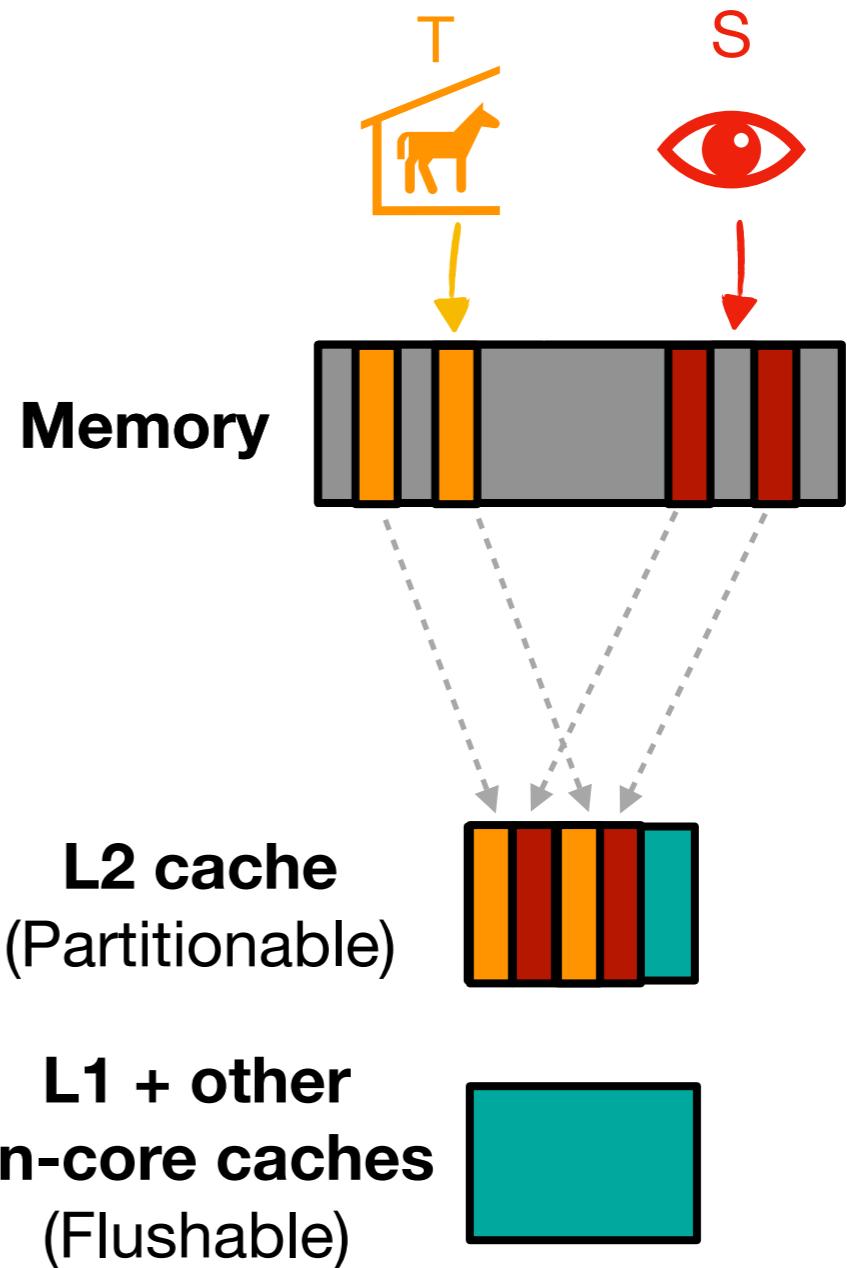
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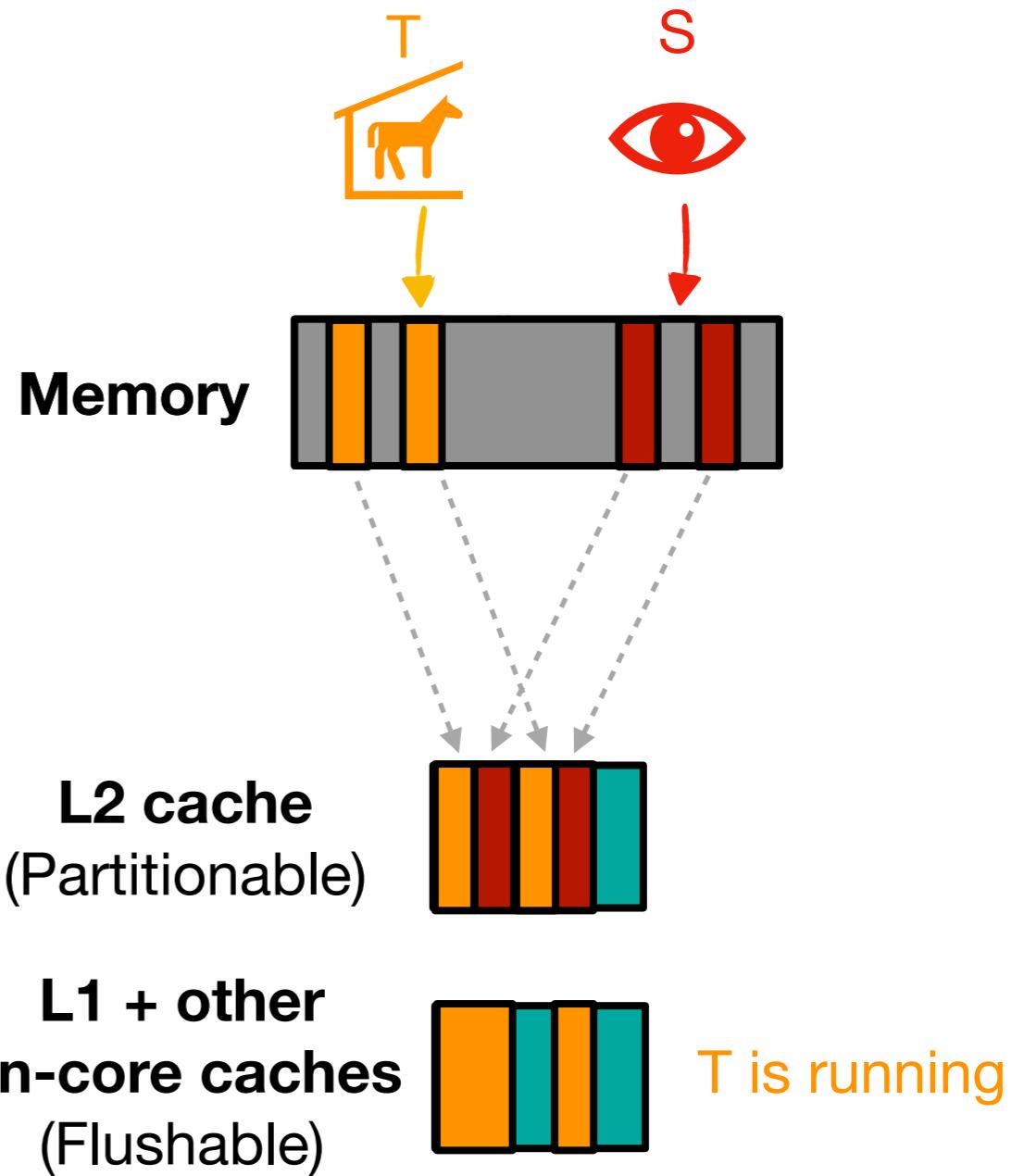
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 - Partition what we can
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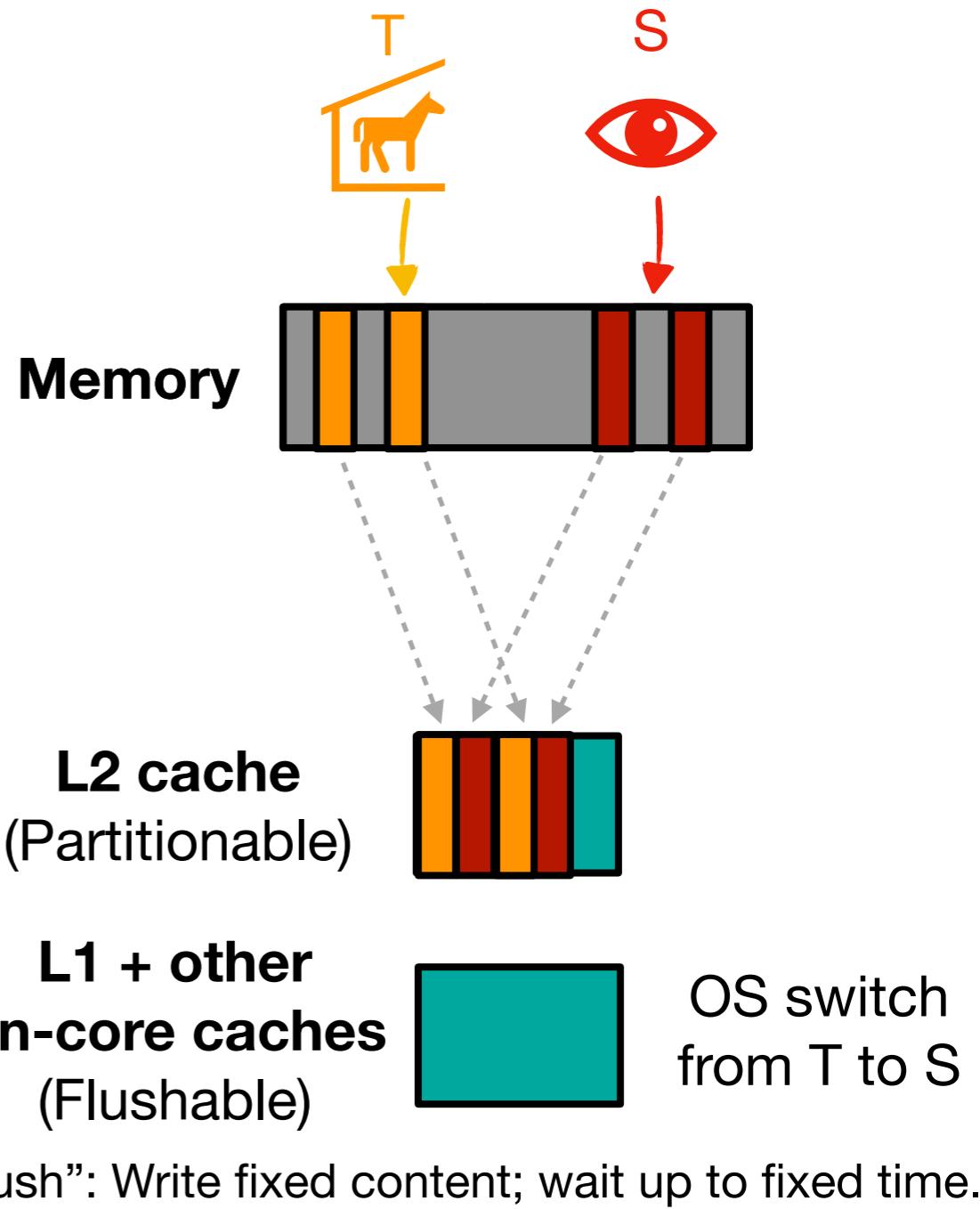
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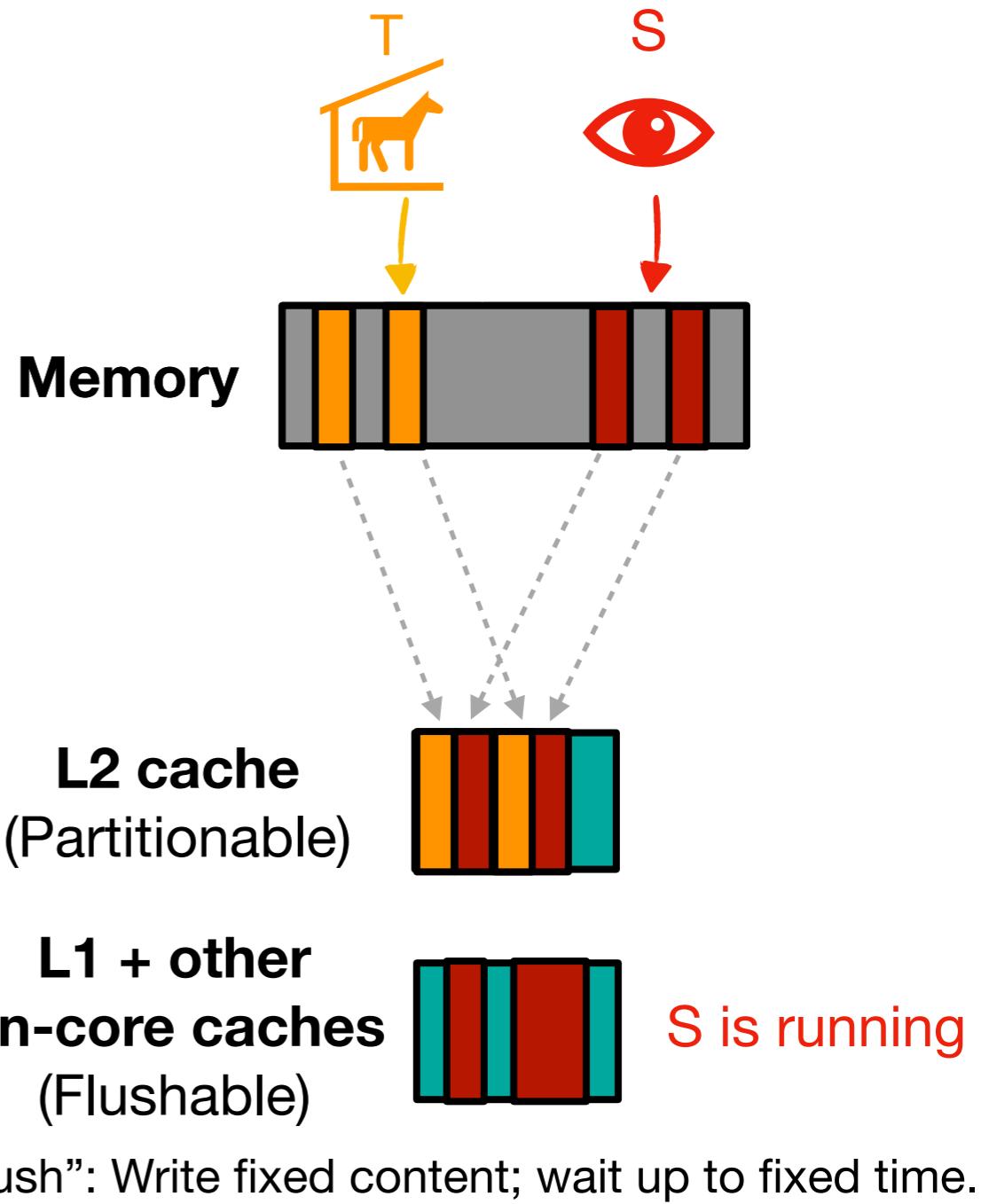
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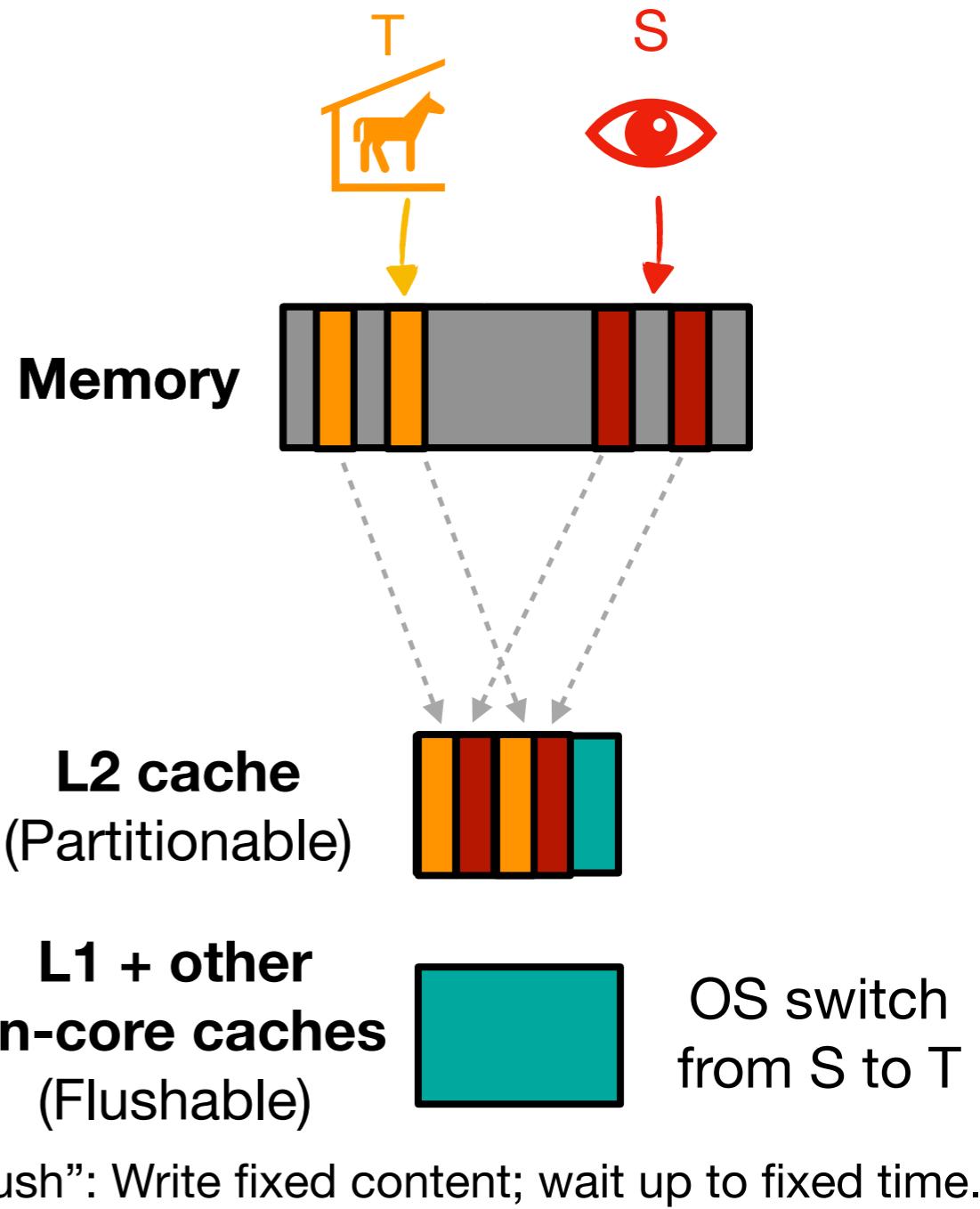
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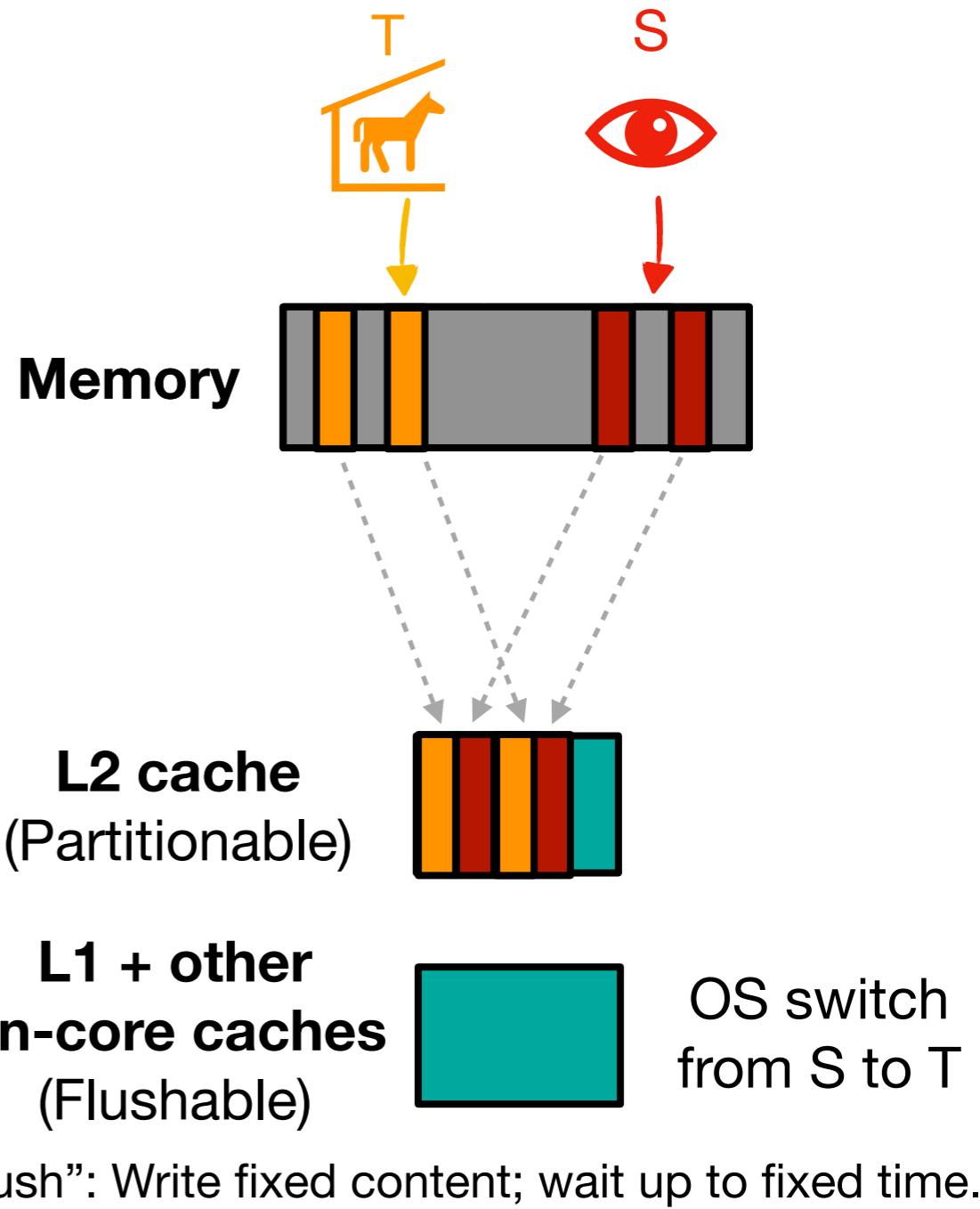
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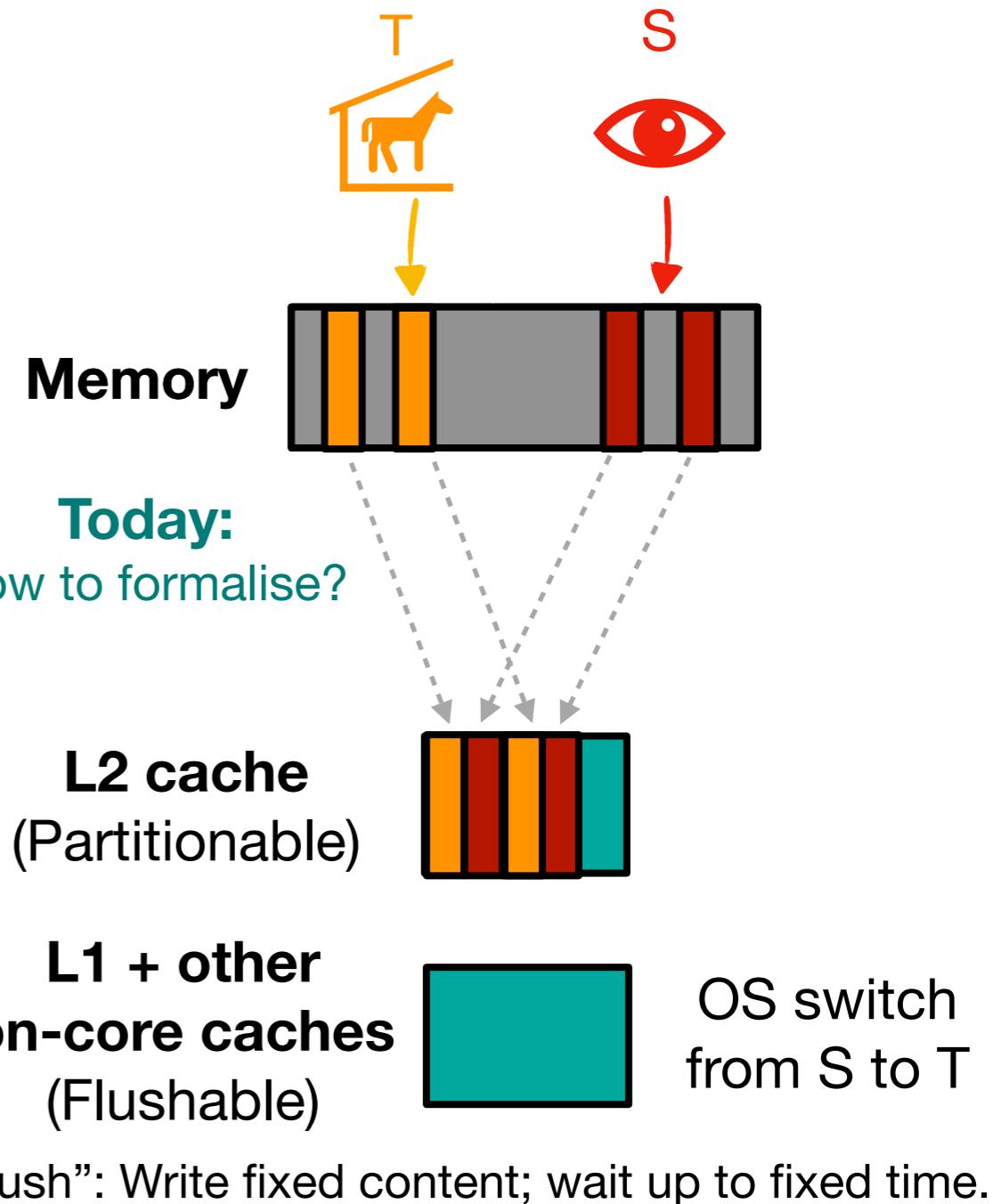
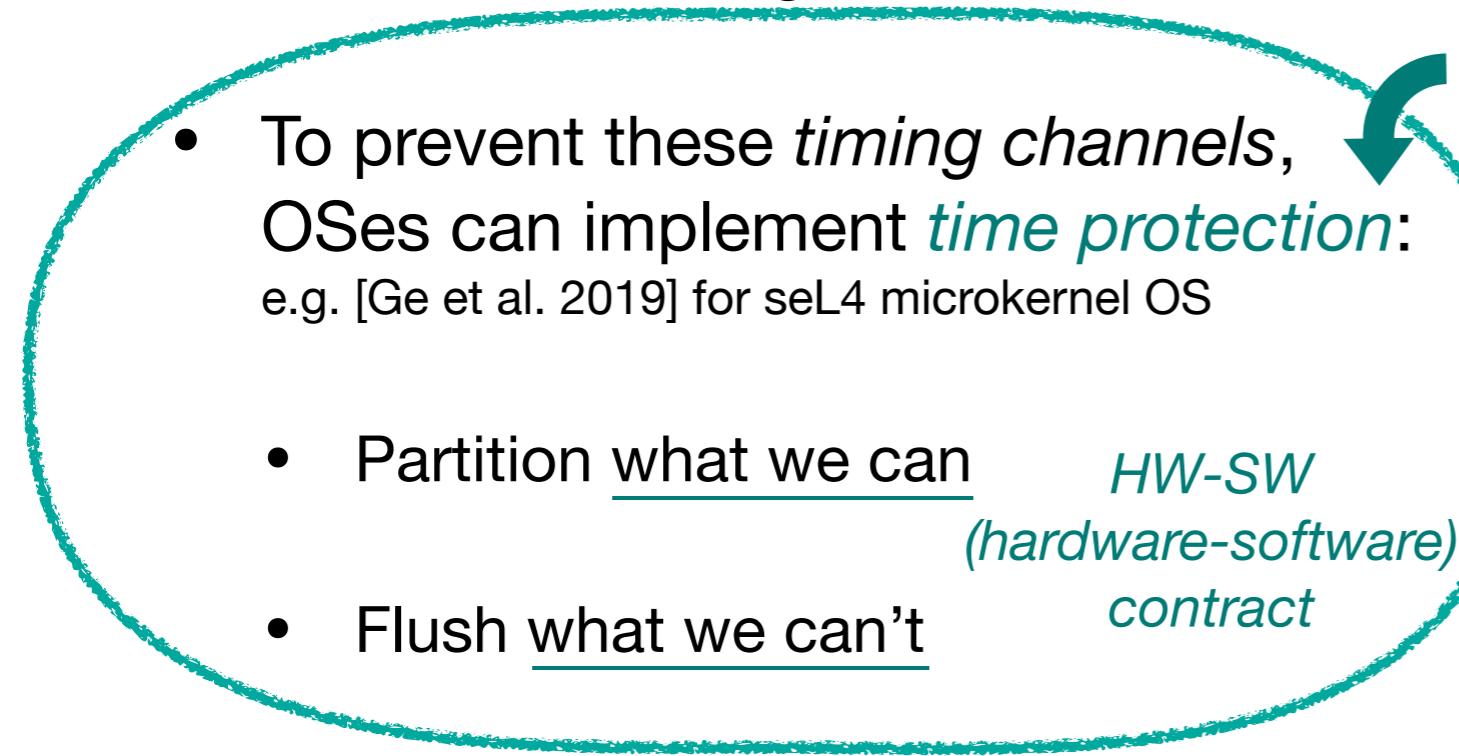
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How to formalise an OS enforces *time protection*?

Versus threat scenario:

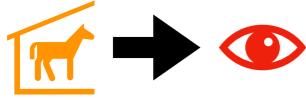
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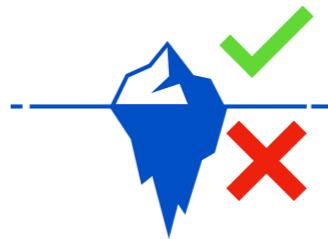
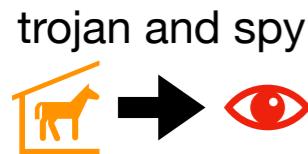
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Abstract *covert state + time* to reflect
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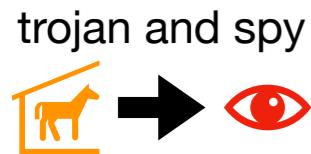


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Make security property precise enough to exclude flows from covert state.

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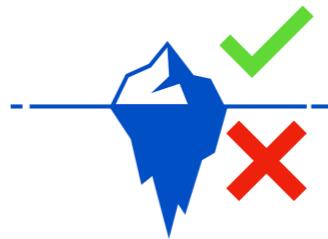
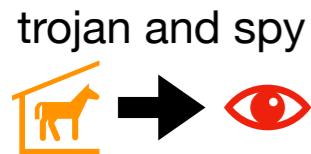
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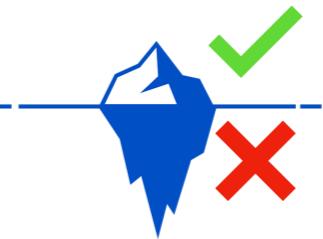
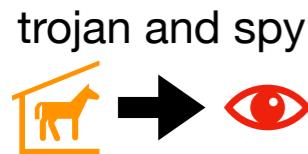


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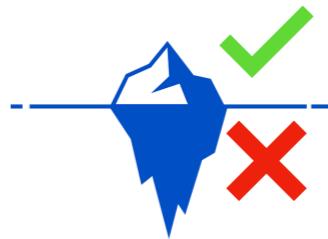
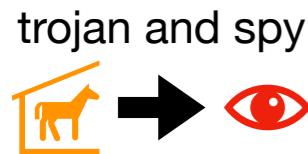
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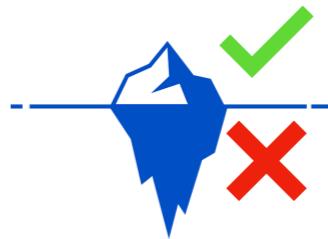
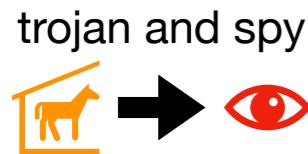
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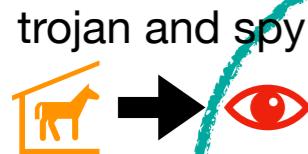
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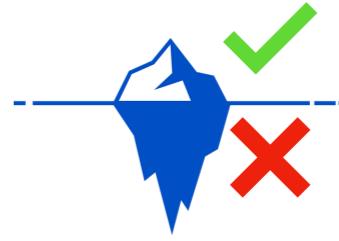


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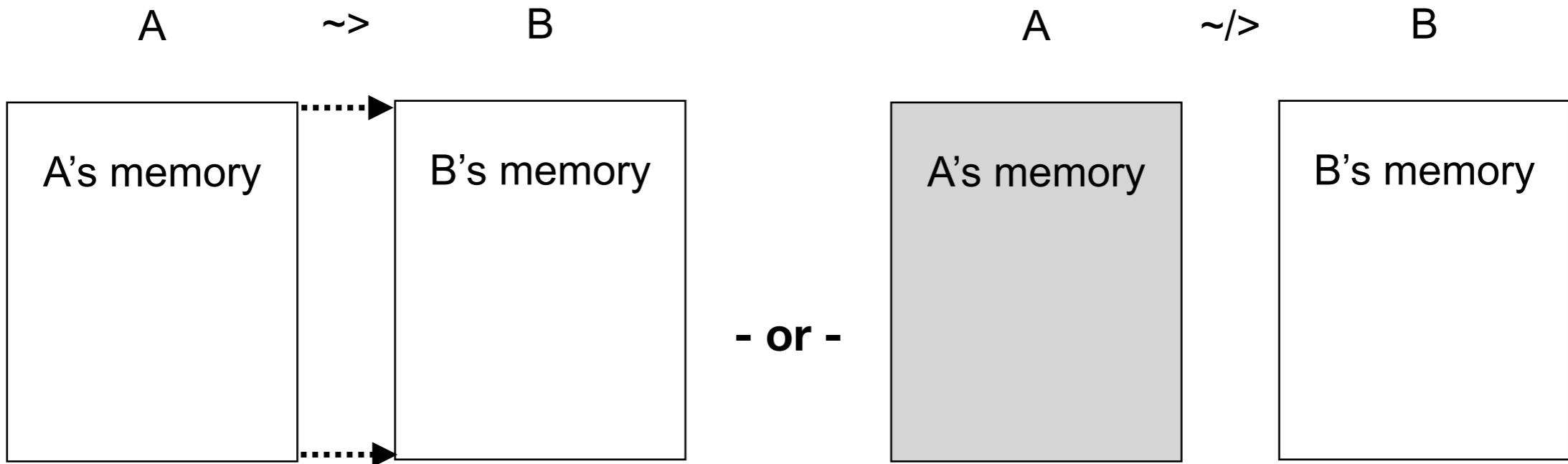


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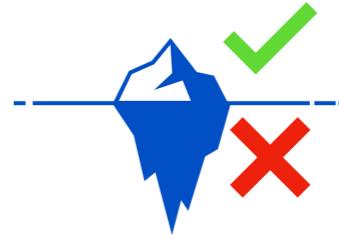
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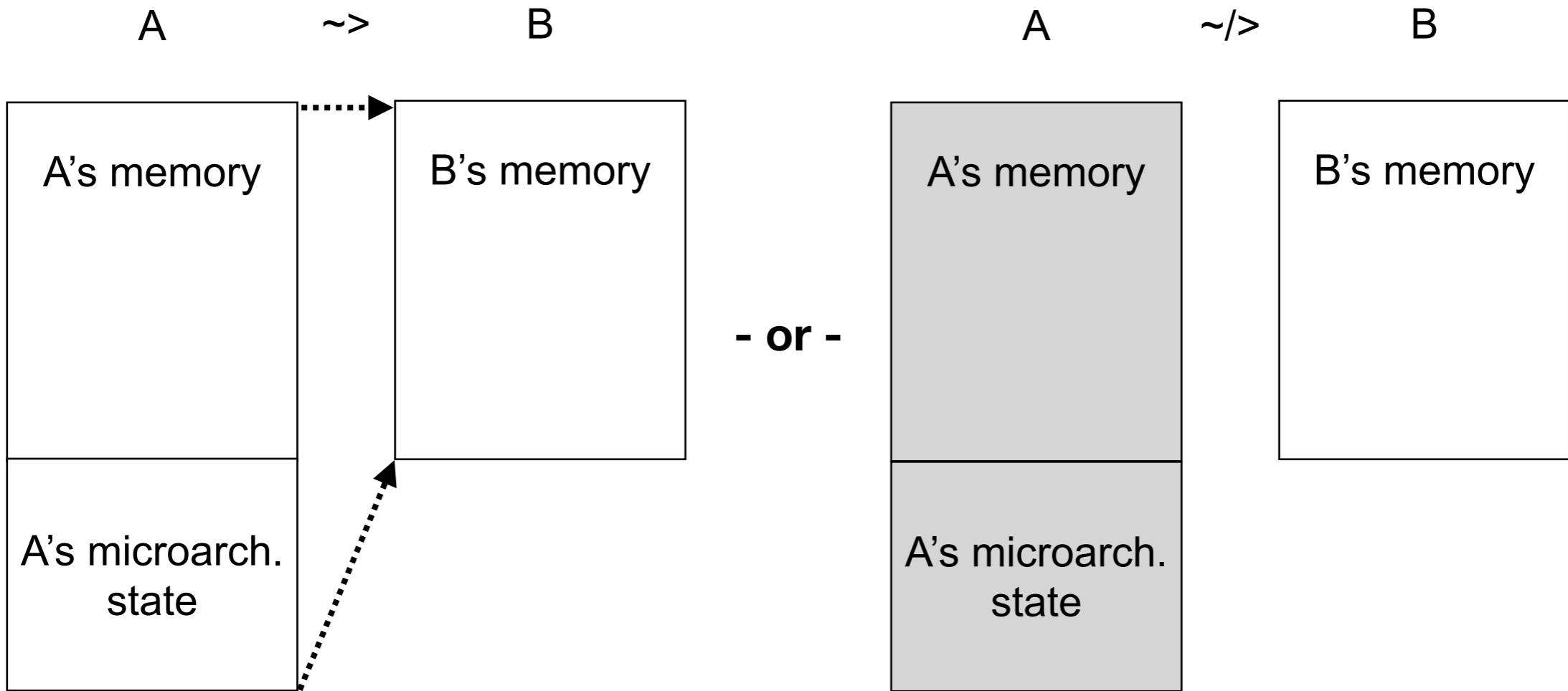
Overt vs covert state



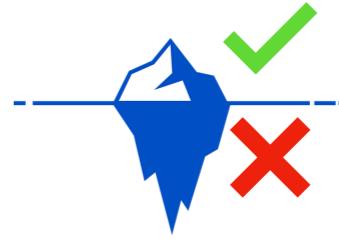
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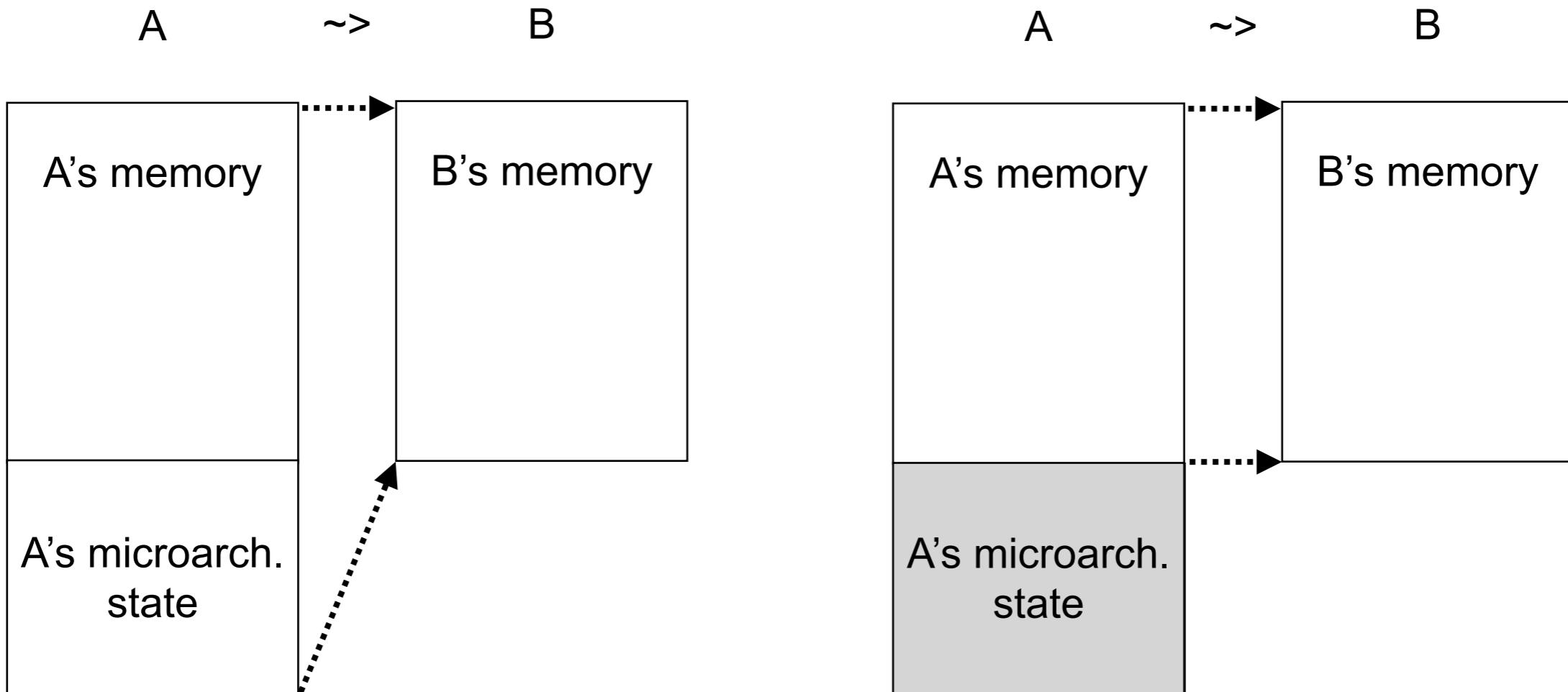
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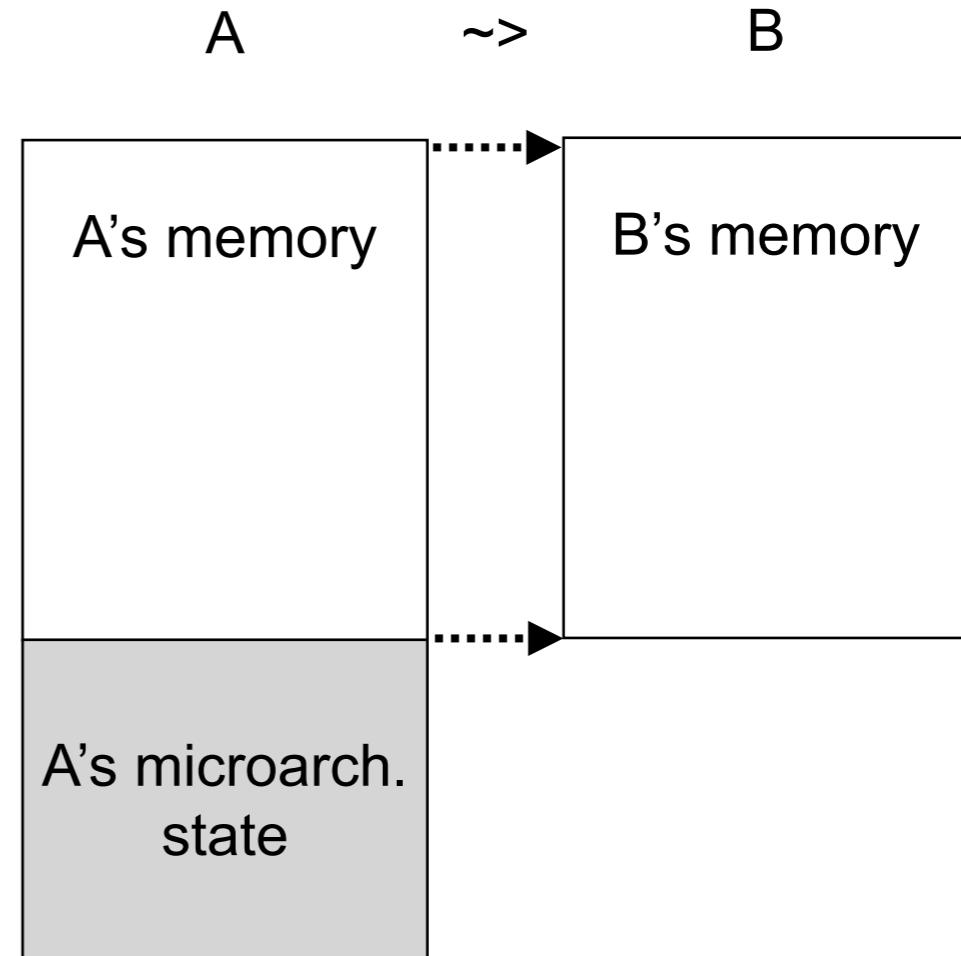
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Principle: Need policies
to allow some (*overt*) flows
while excluding other (*covert*) ones

Covert state: Partitionable vs flushable



Principle:
Model channels as *state elements*
by their *elimination strategy*
as per *HW-SW contract*



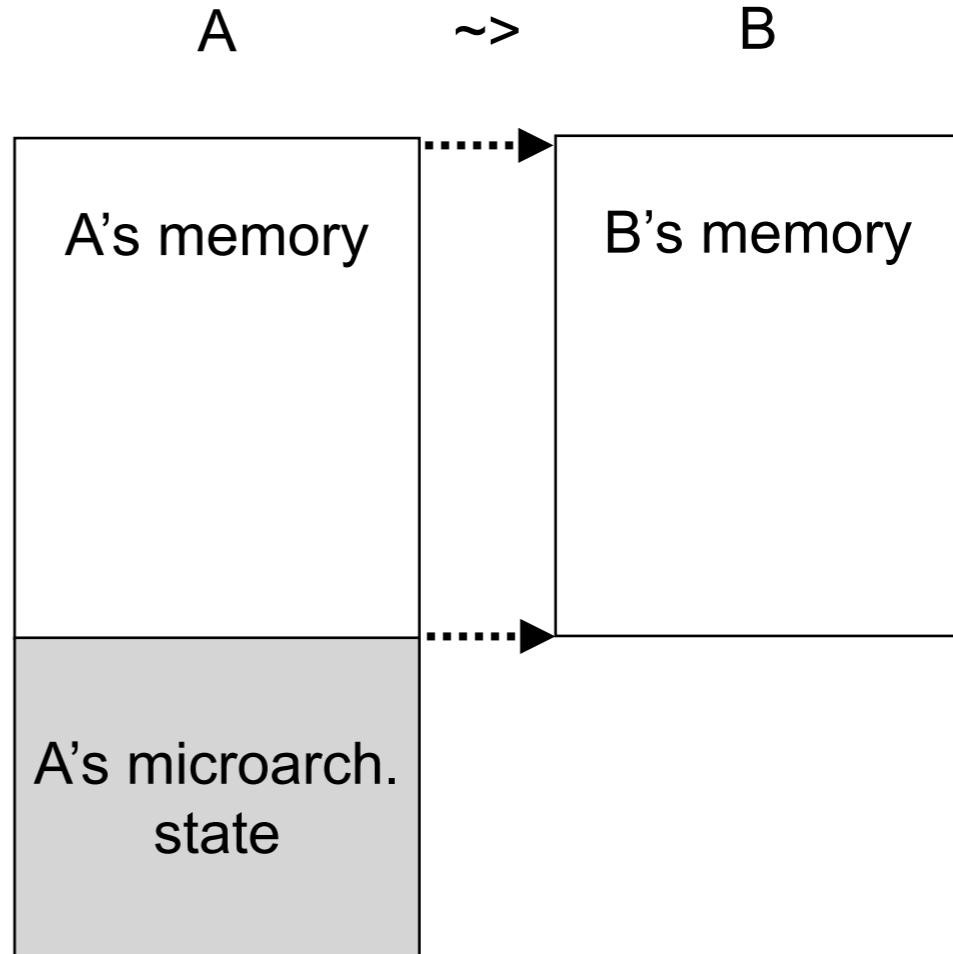
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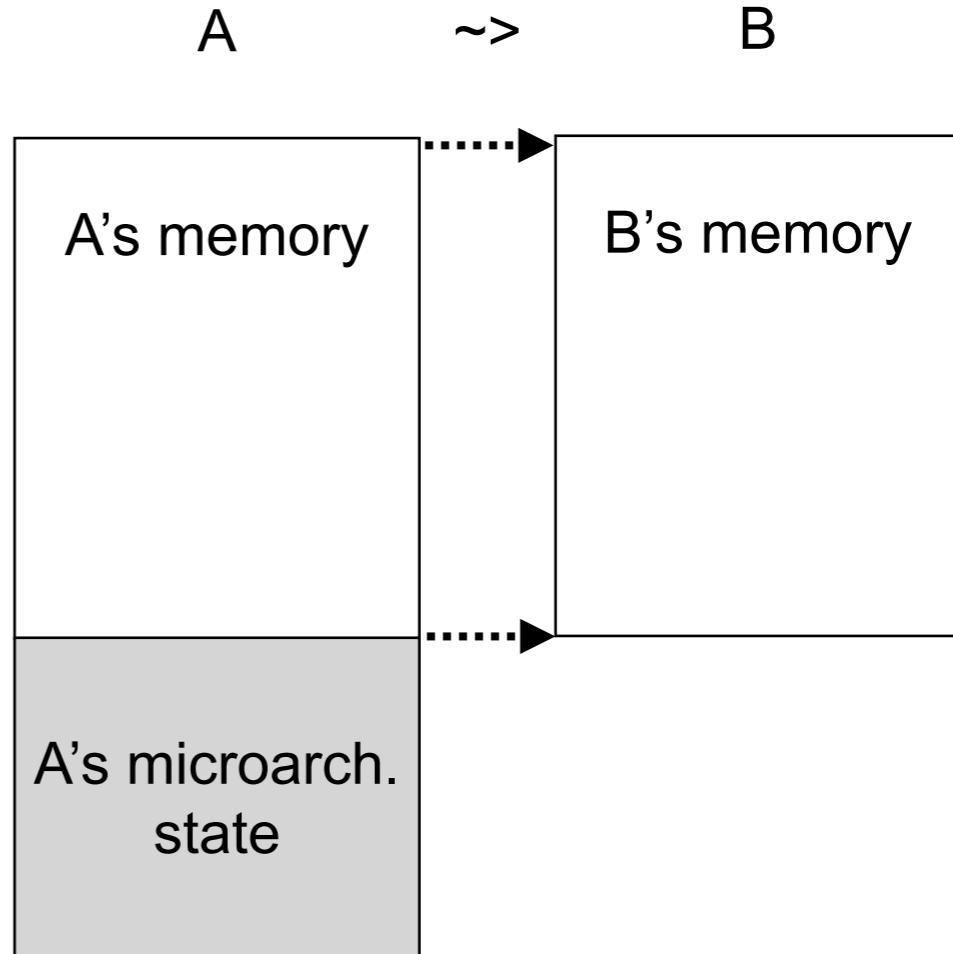
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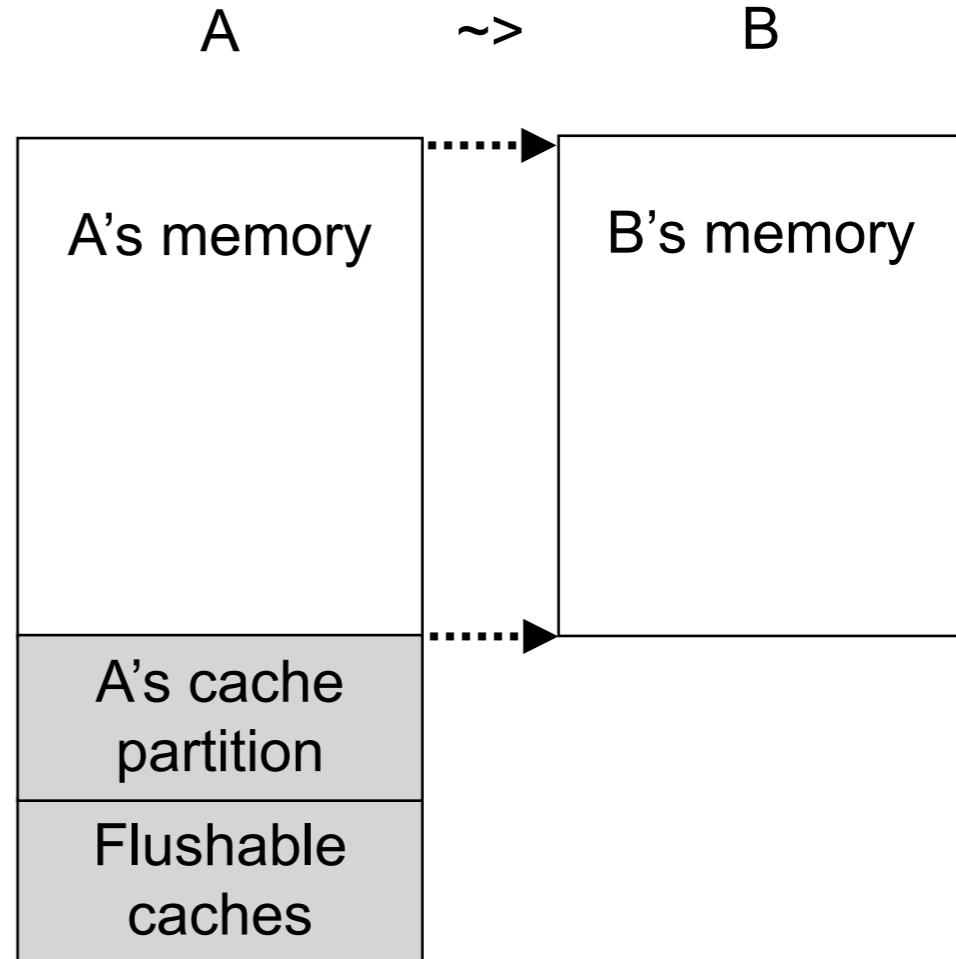
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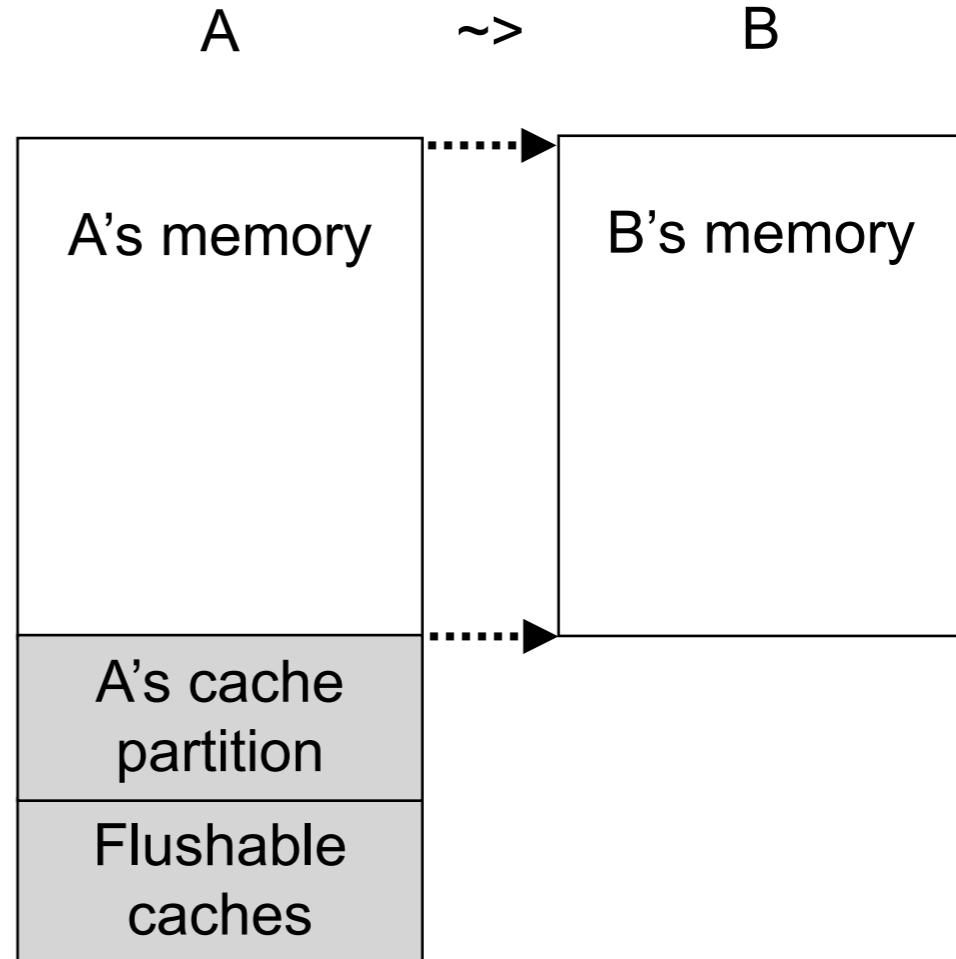
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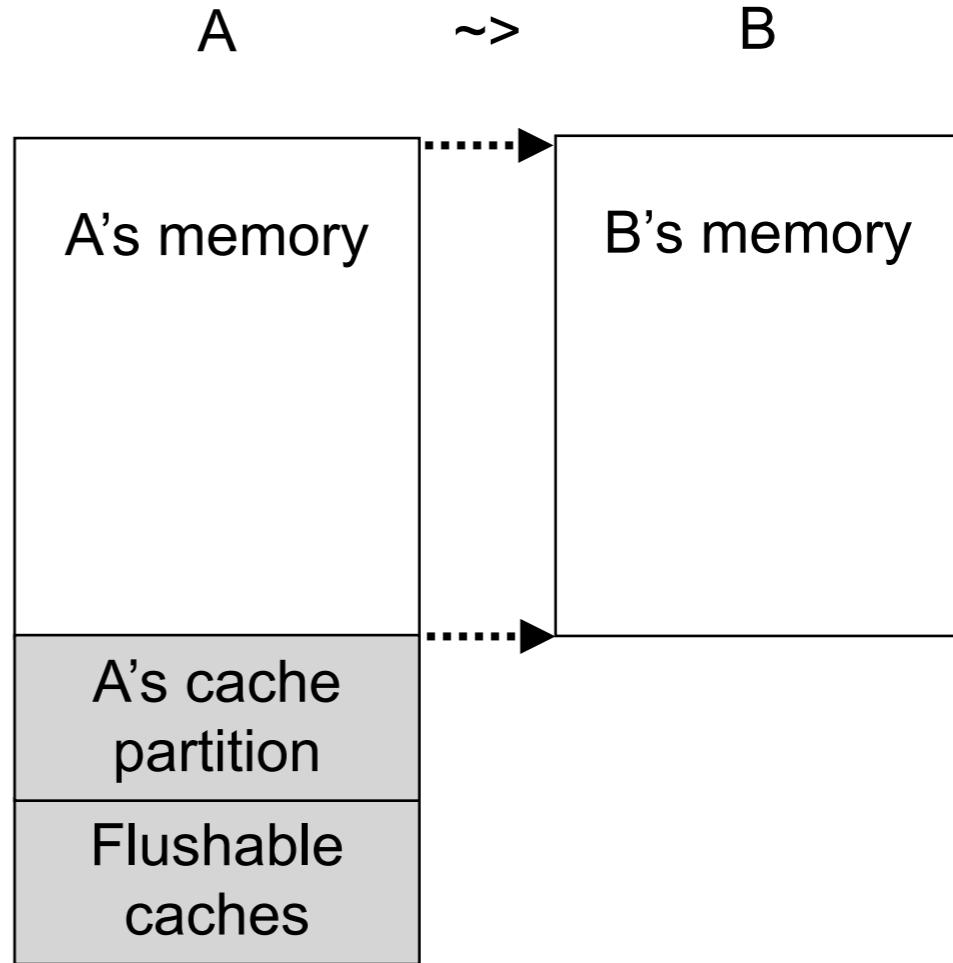
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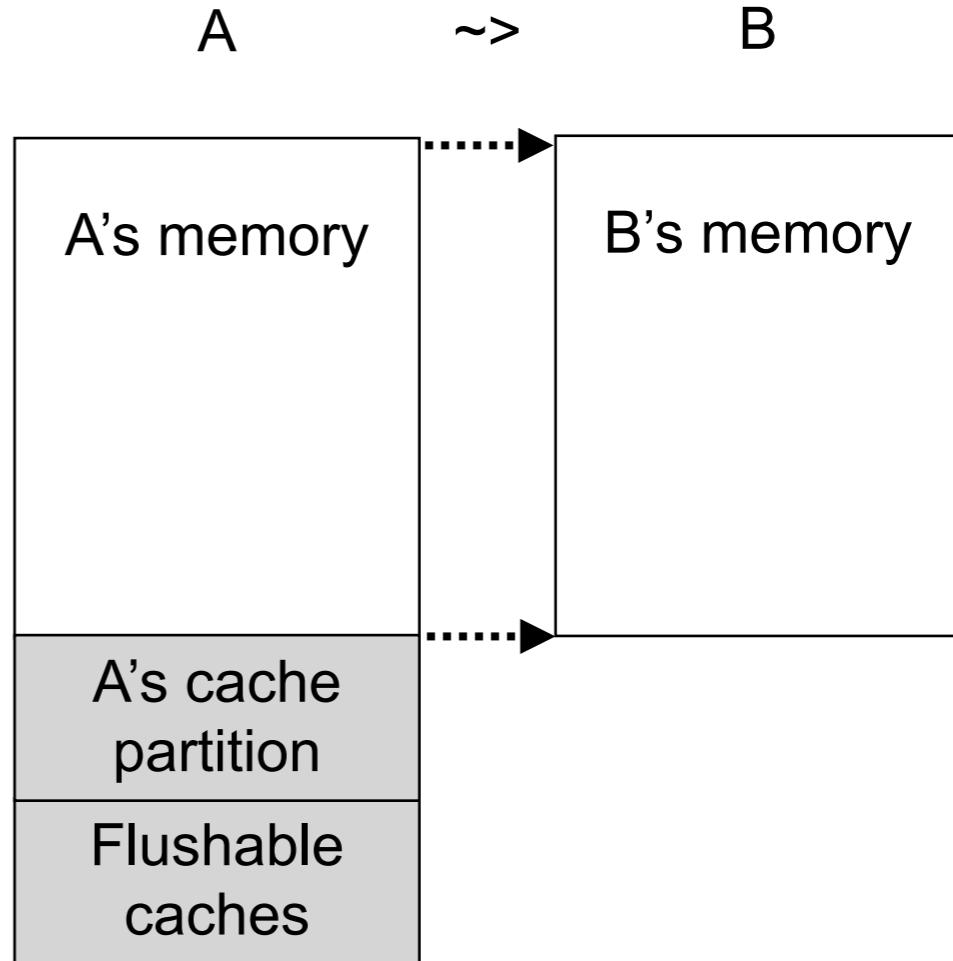
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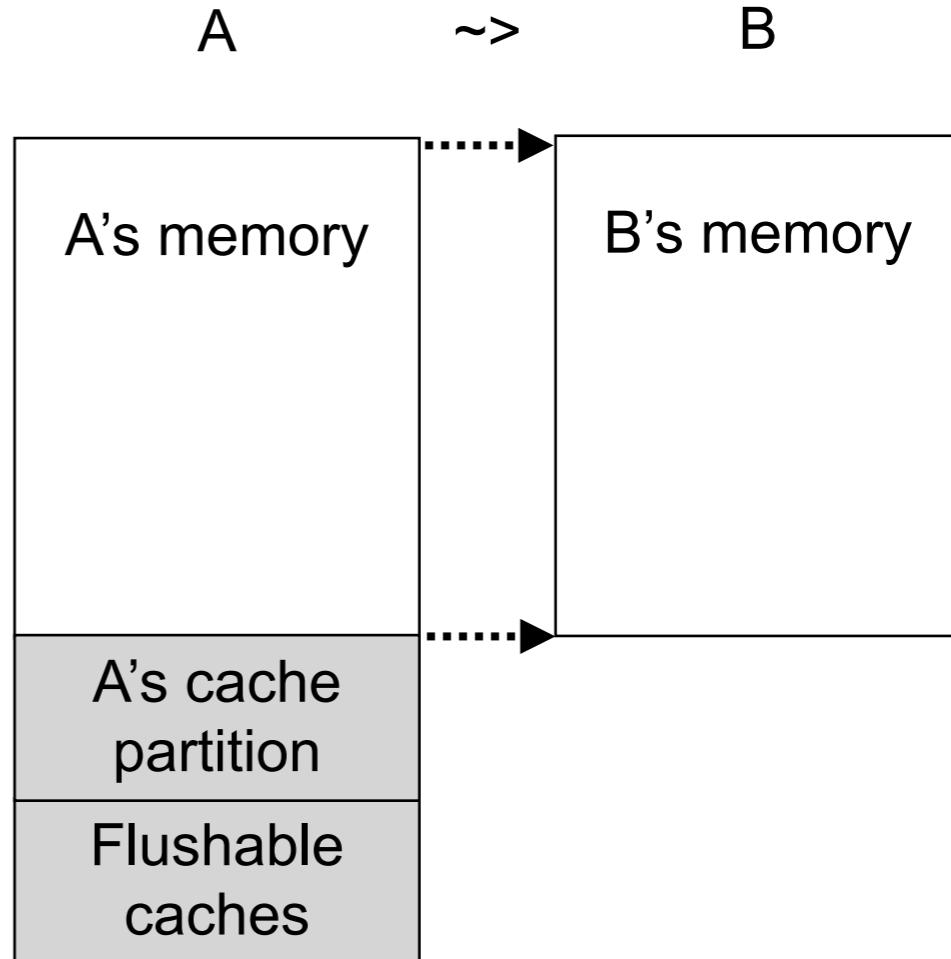
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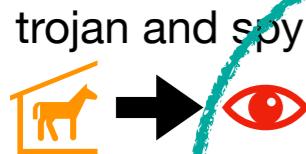
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 - method of *padding*.



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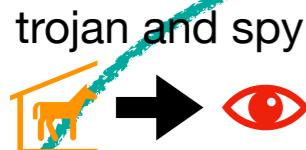


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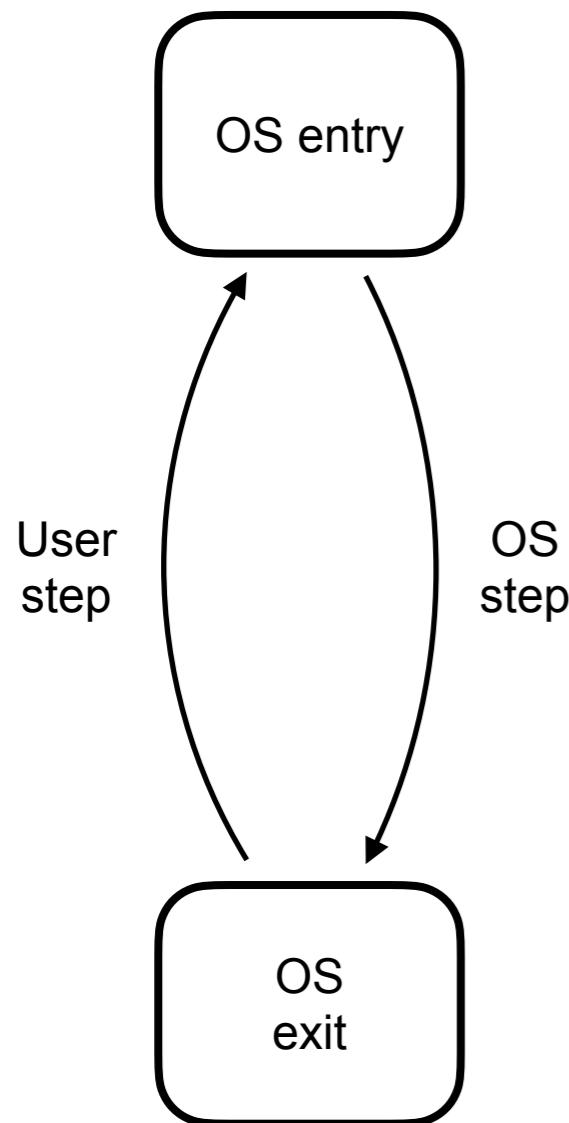
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OS security model



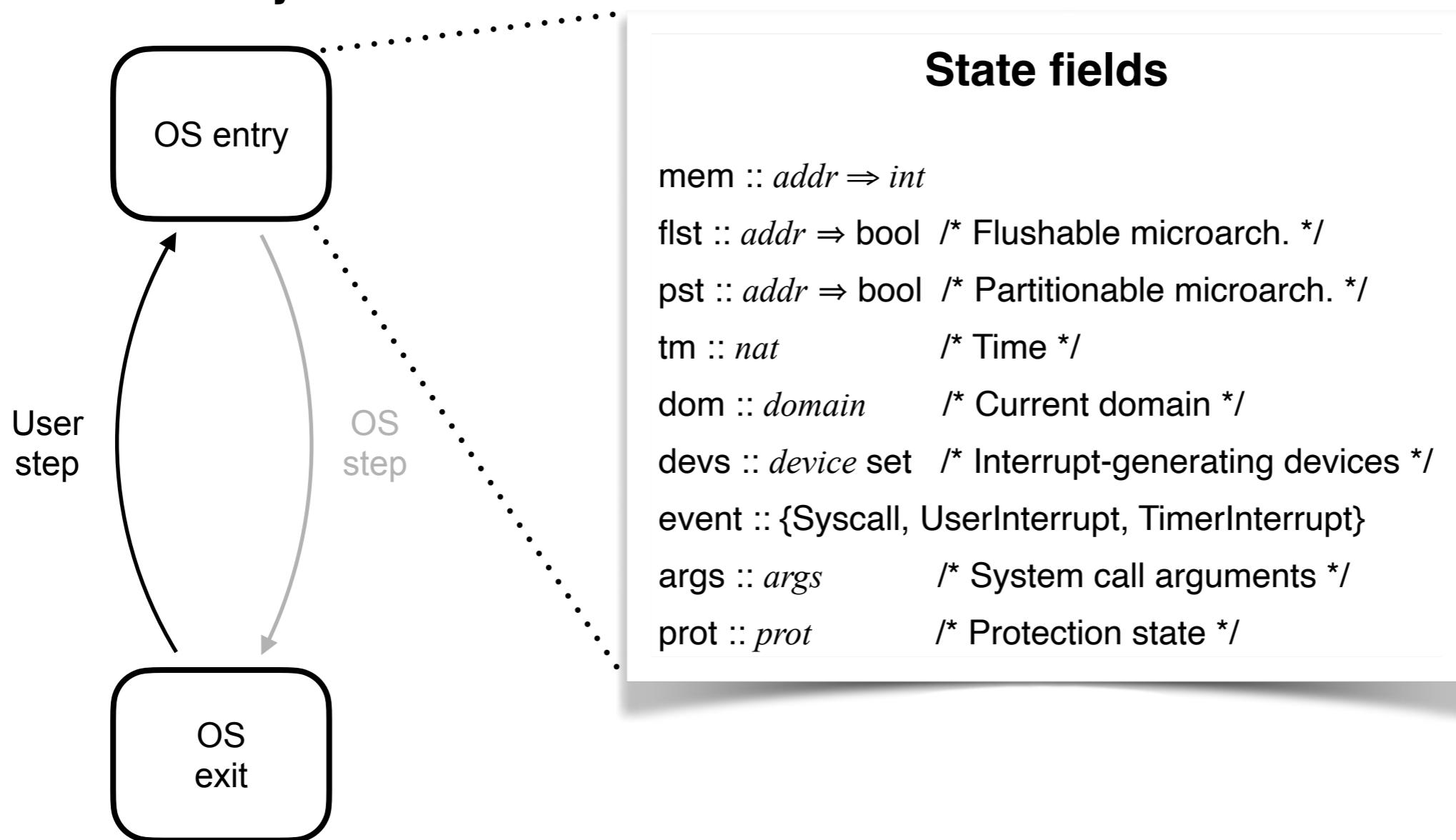
Transition system



OS security model



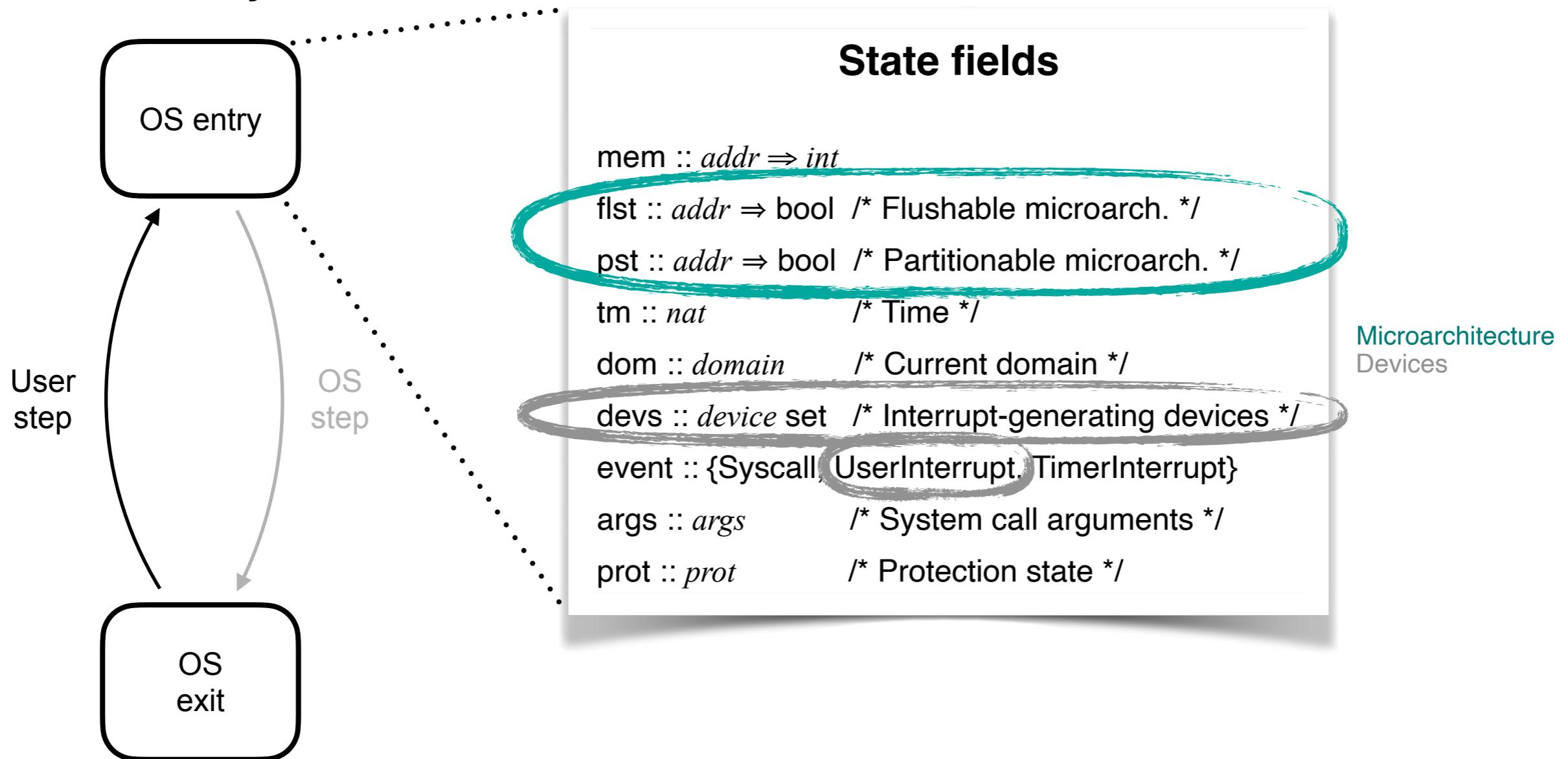
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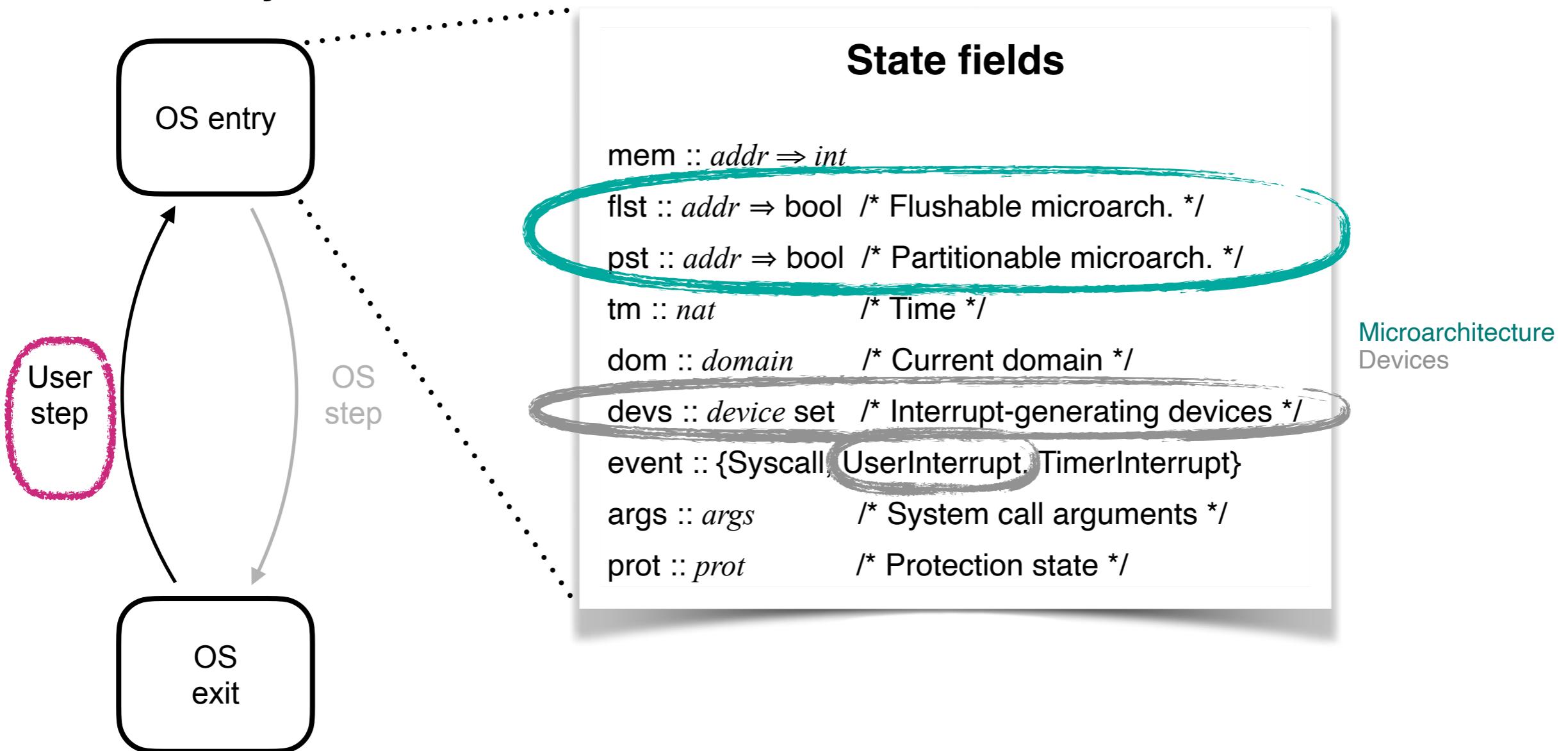
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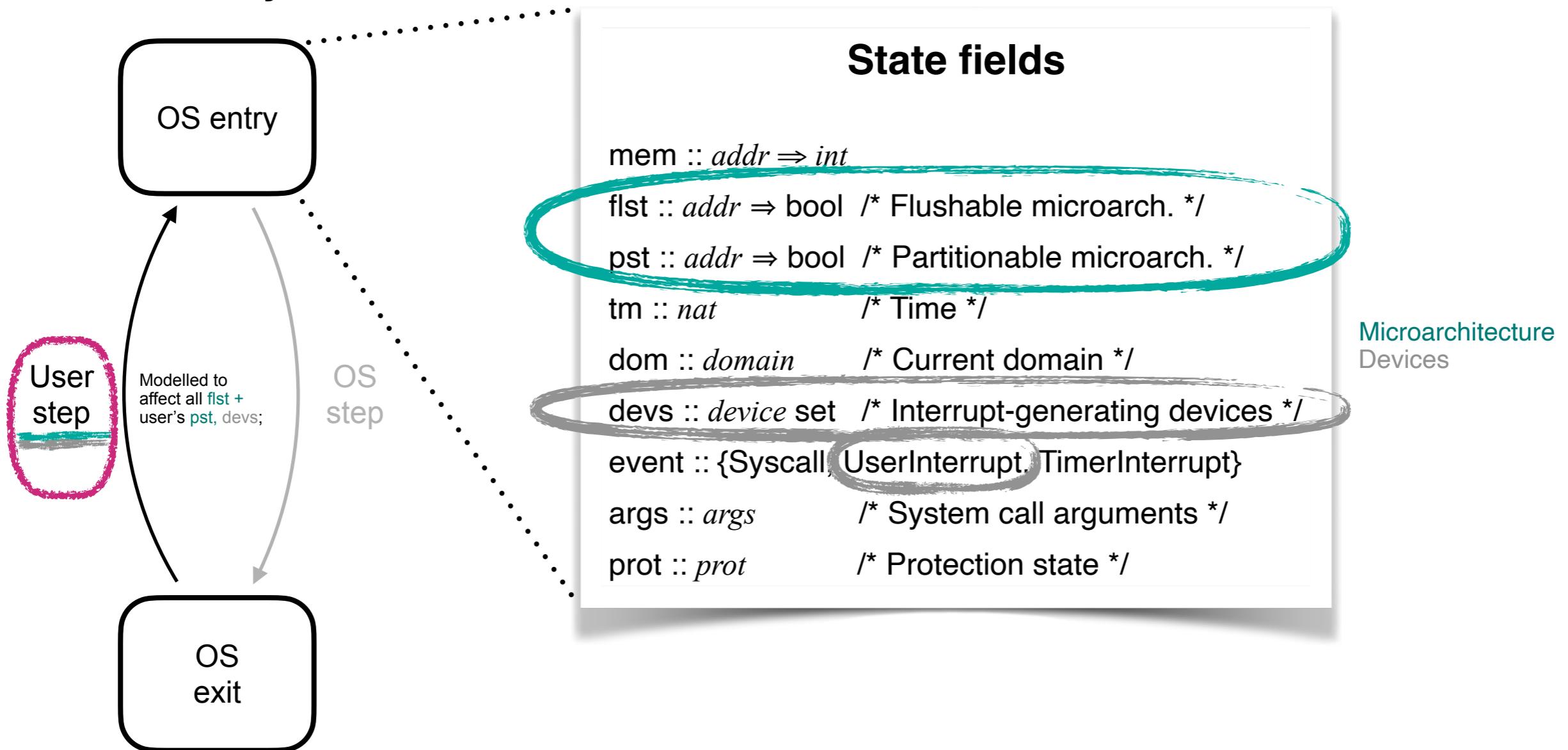
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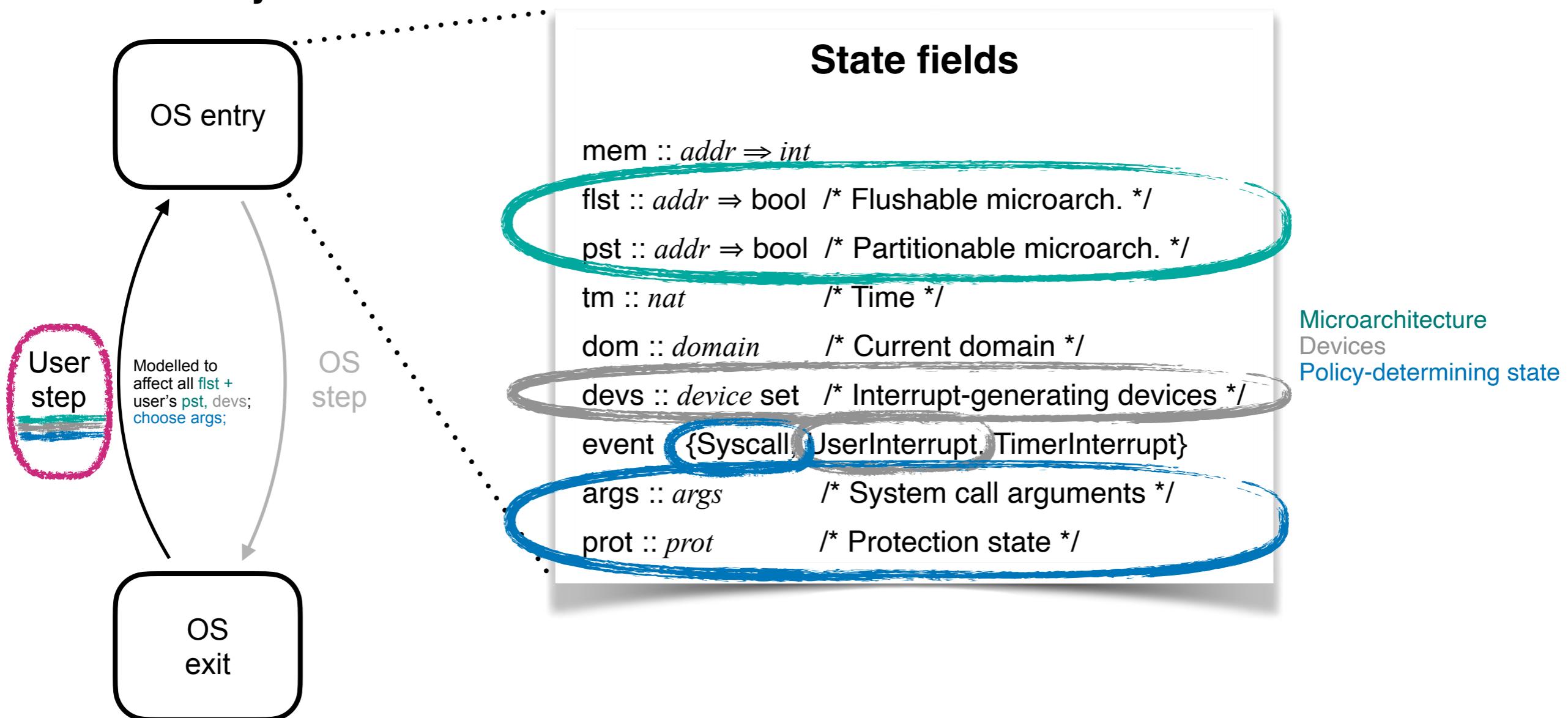
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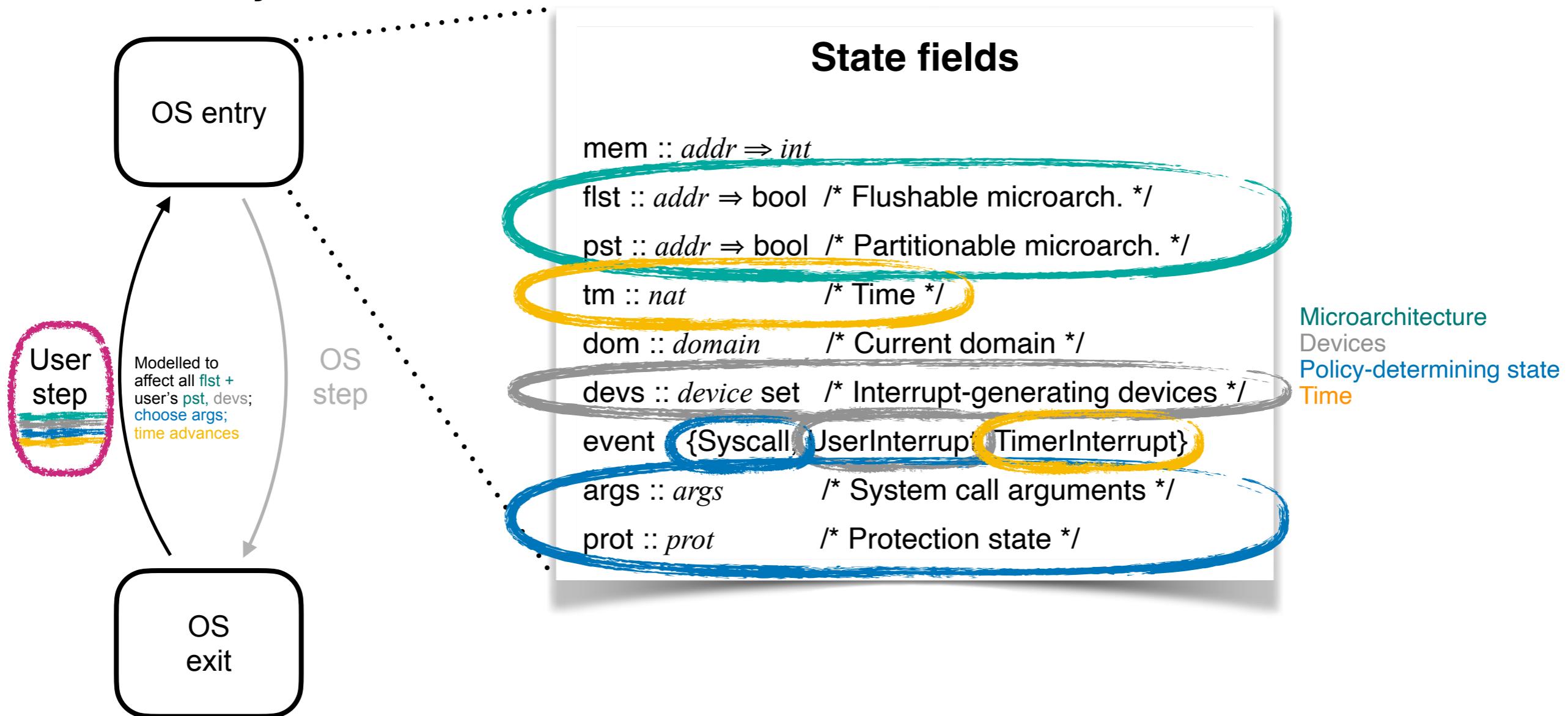
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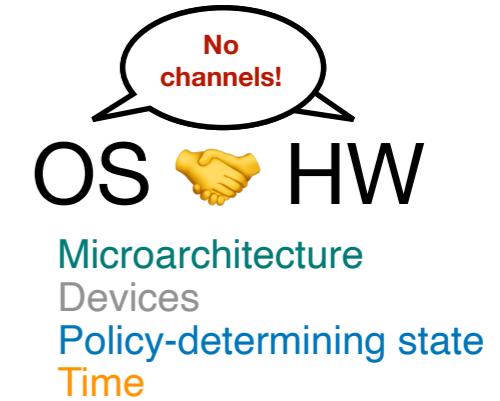
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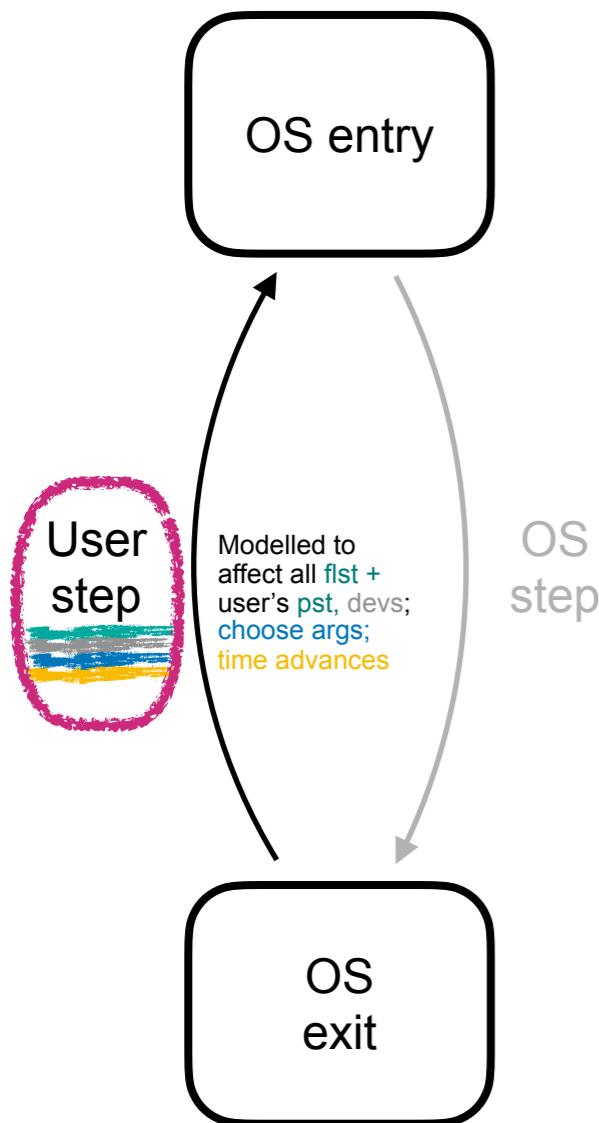
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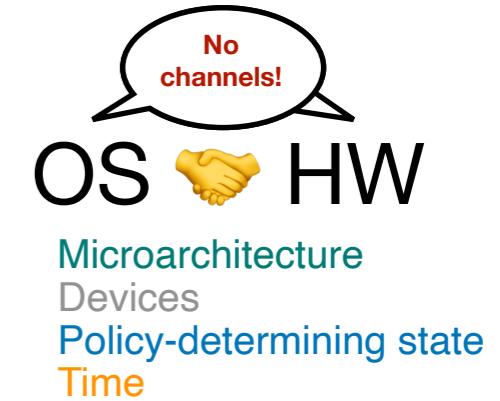
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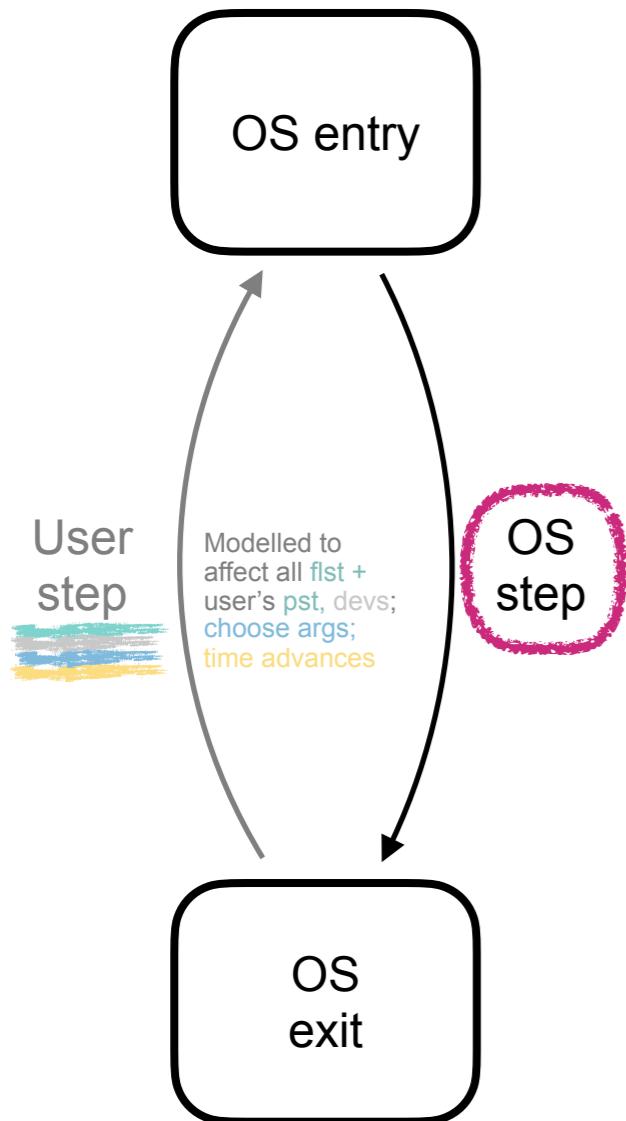
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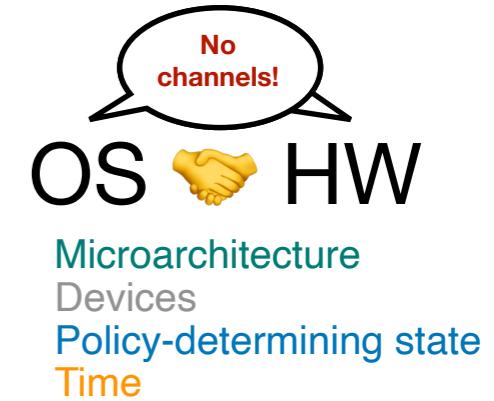
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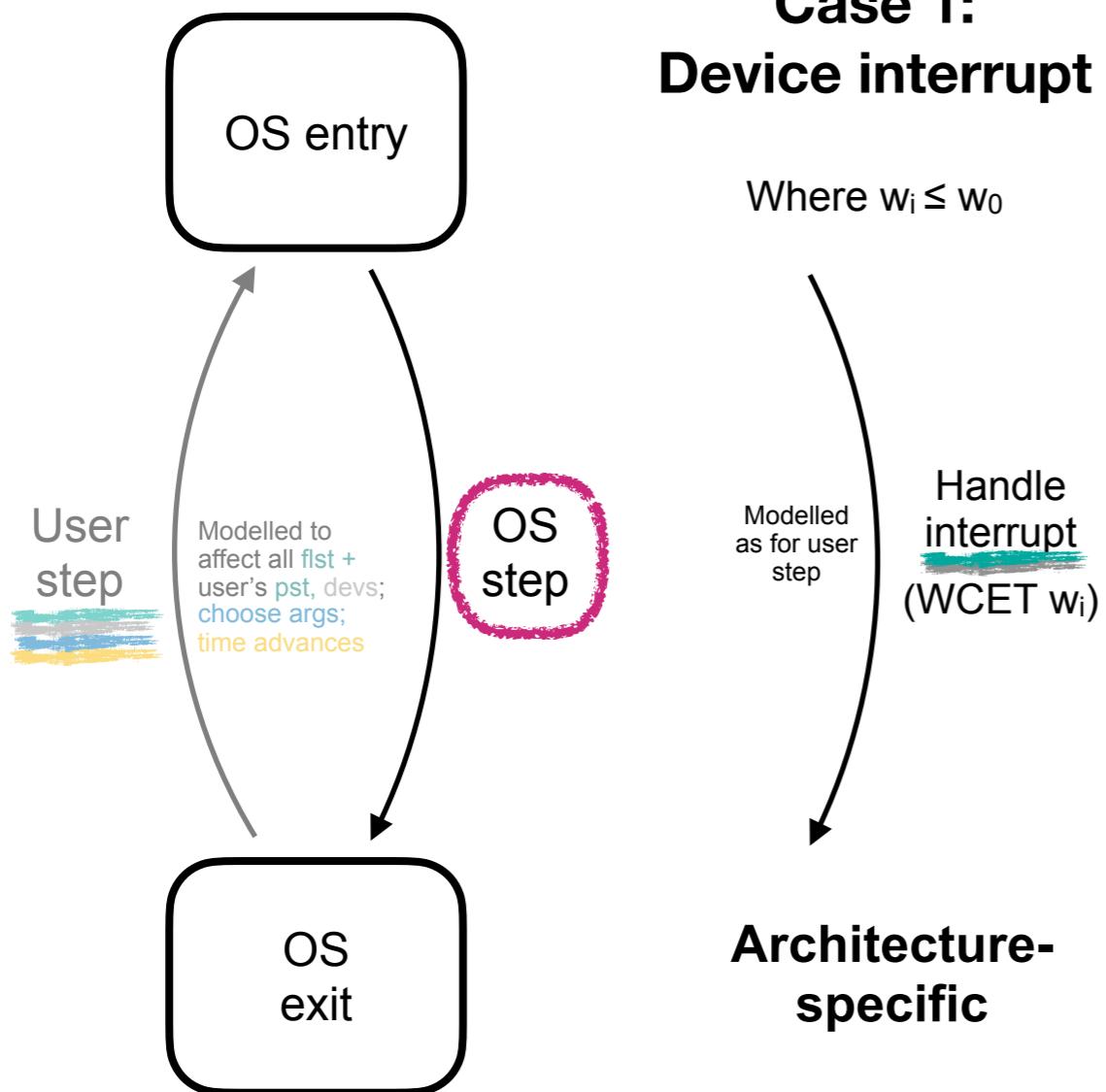
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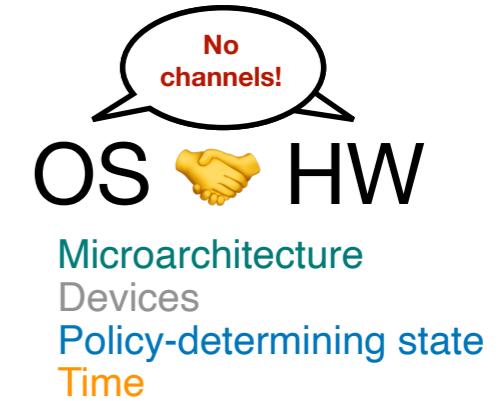
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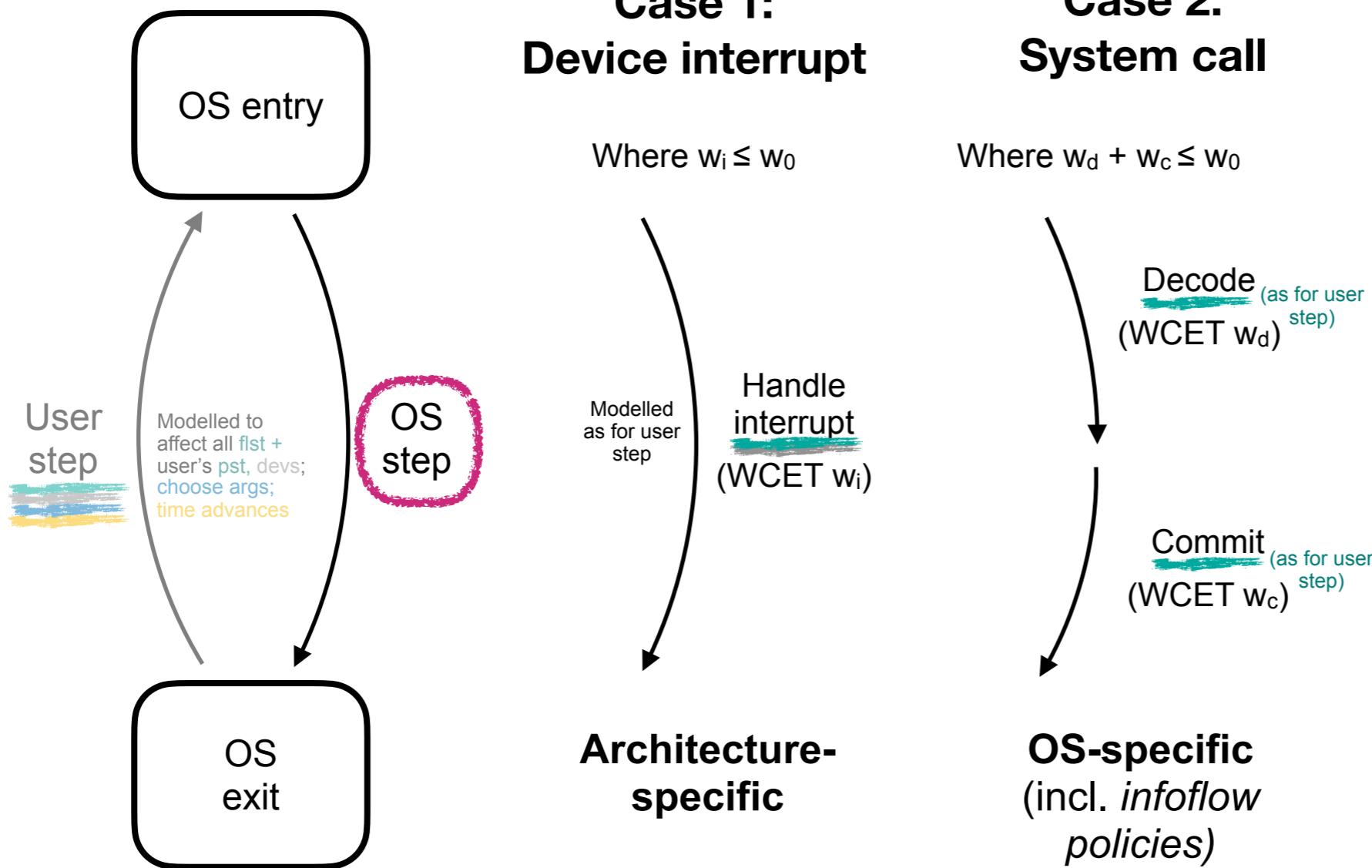
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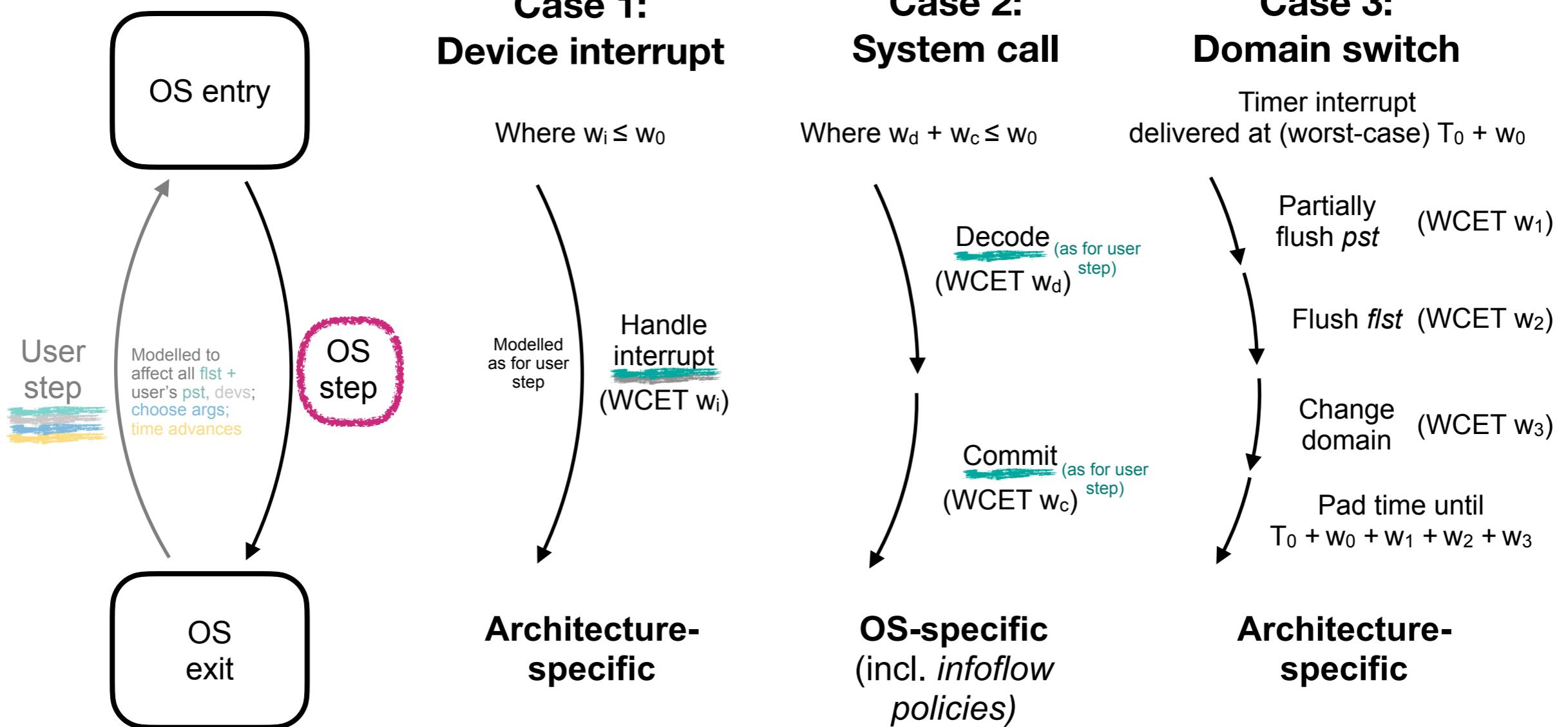
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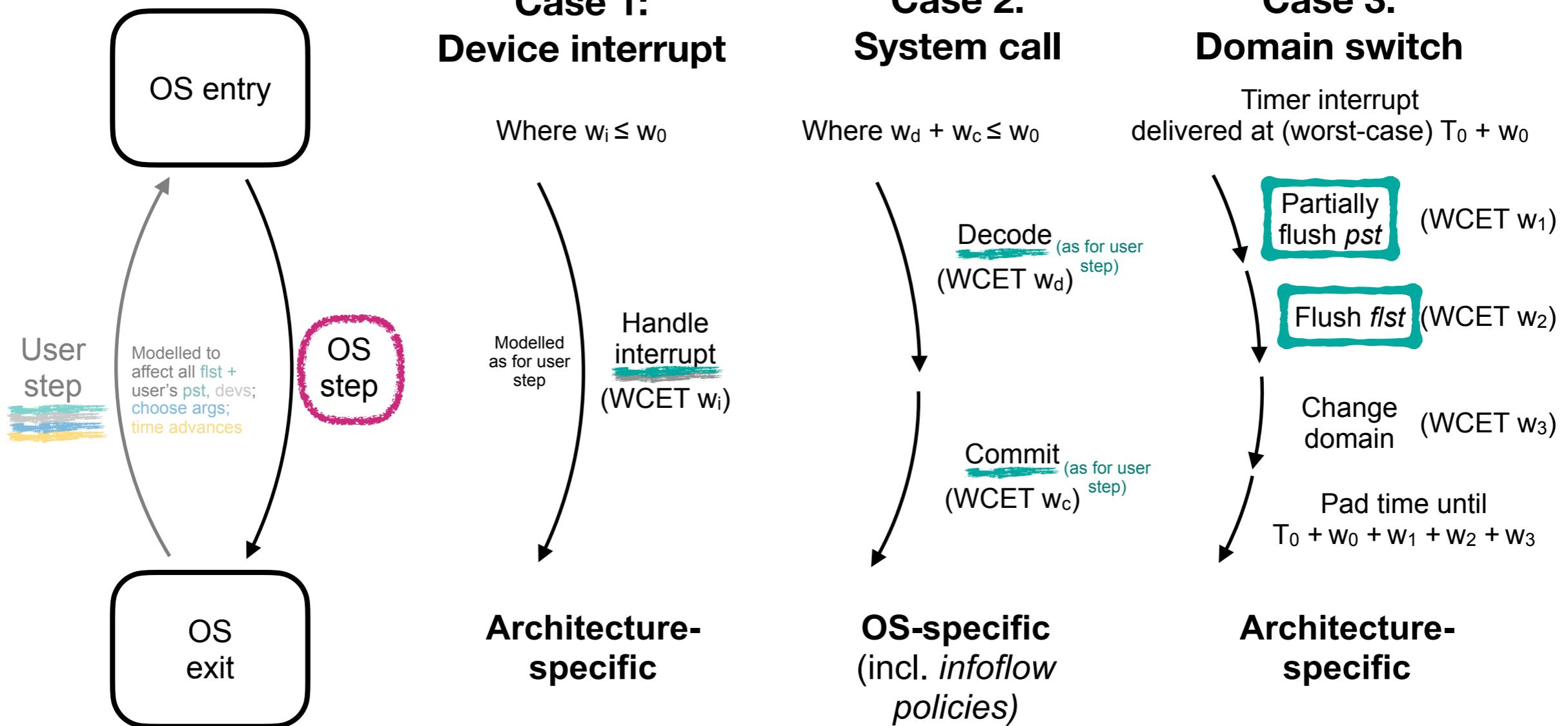
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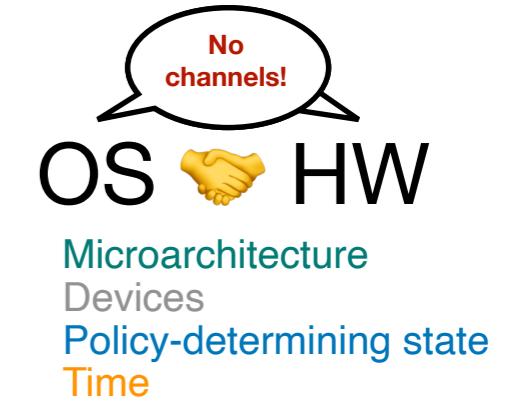
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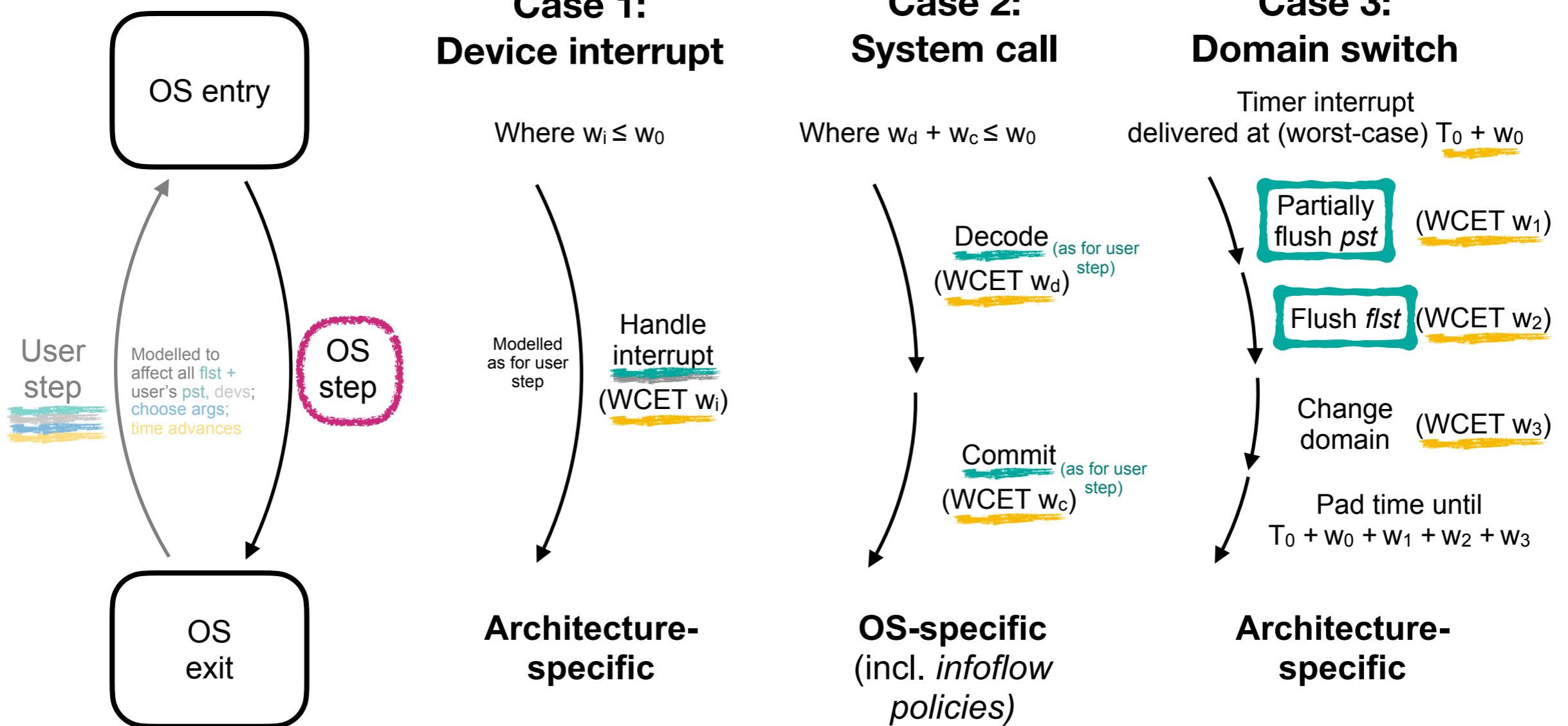
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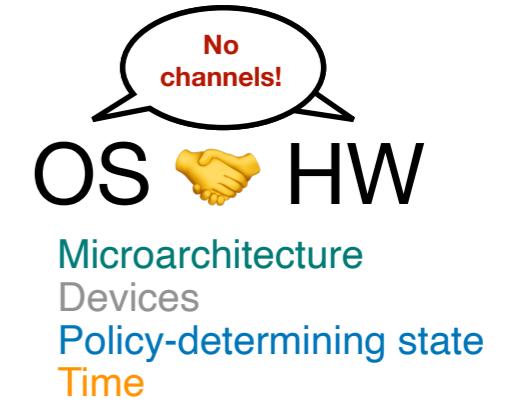
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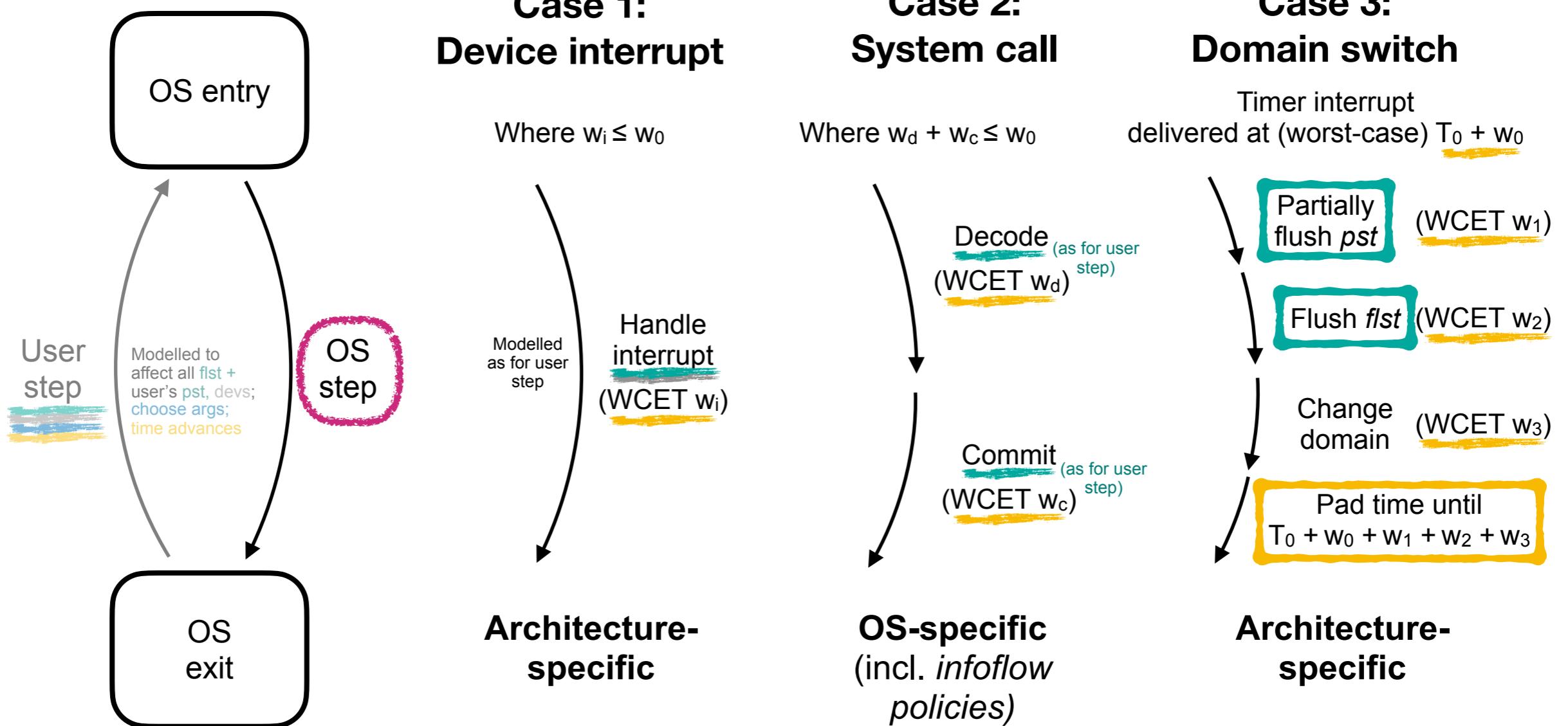
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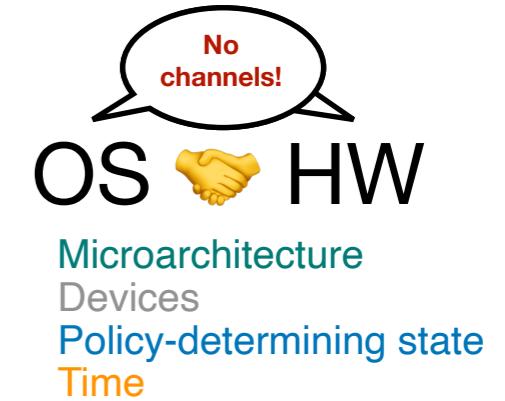
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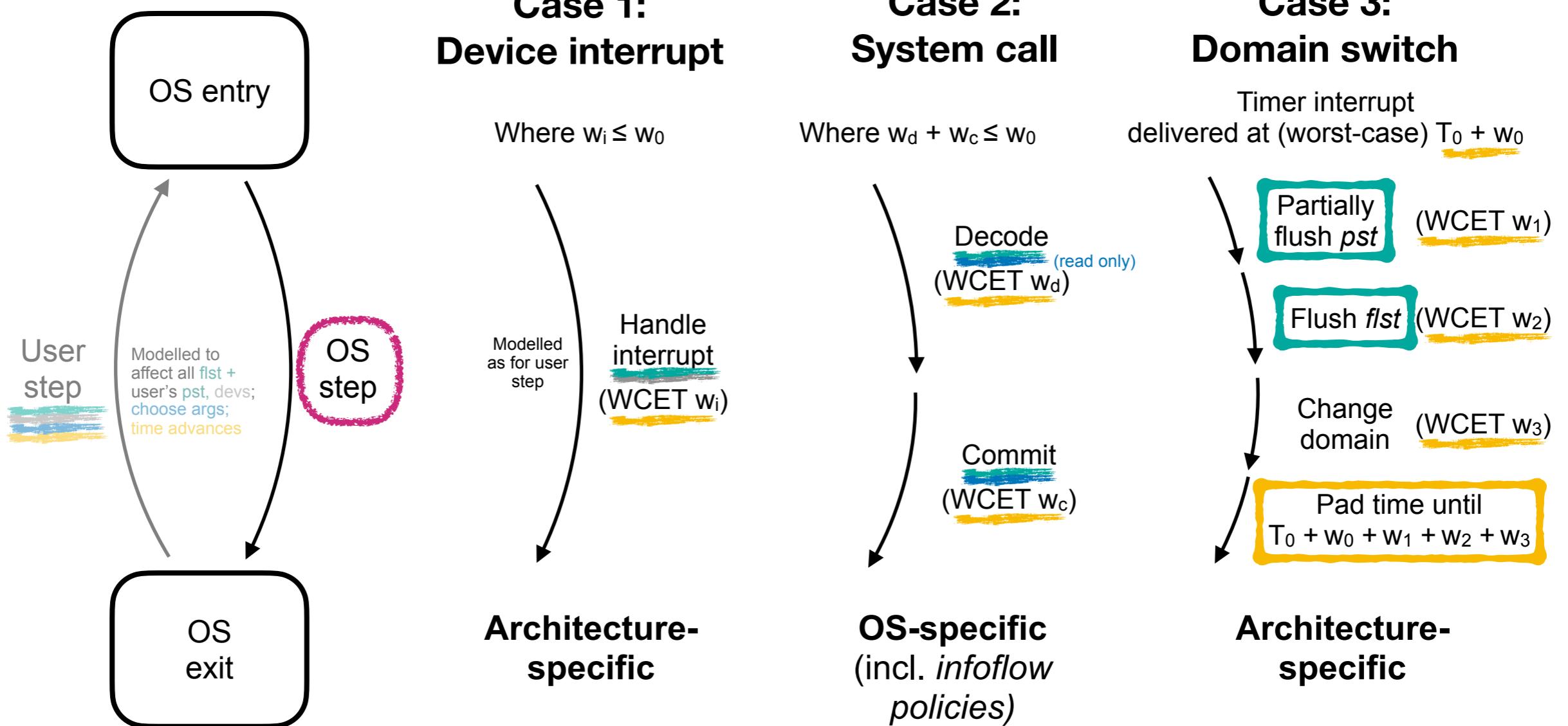
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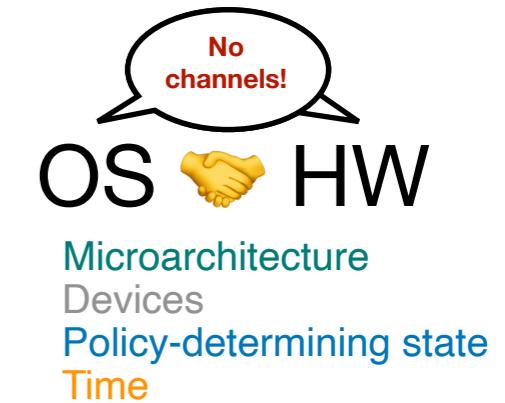
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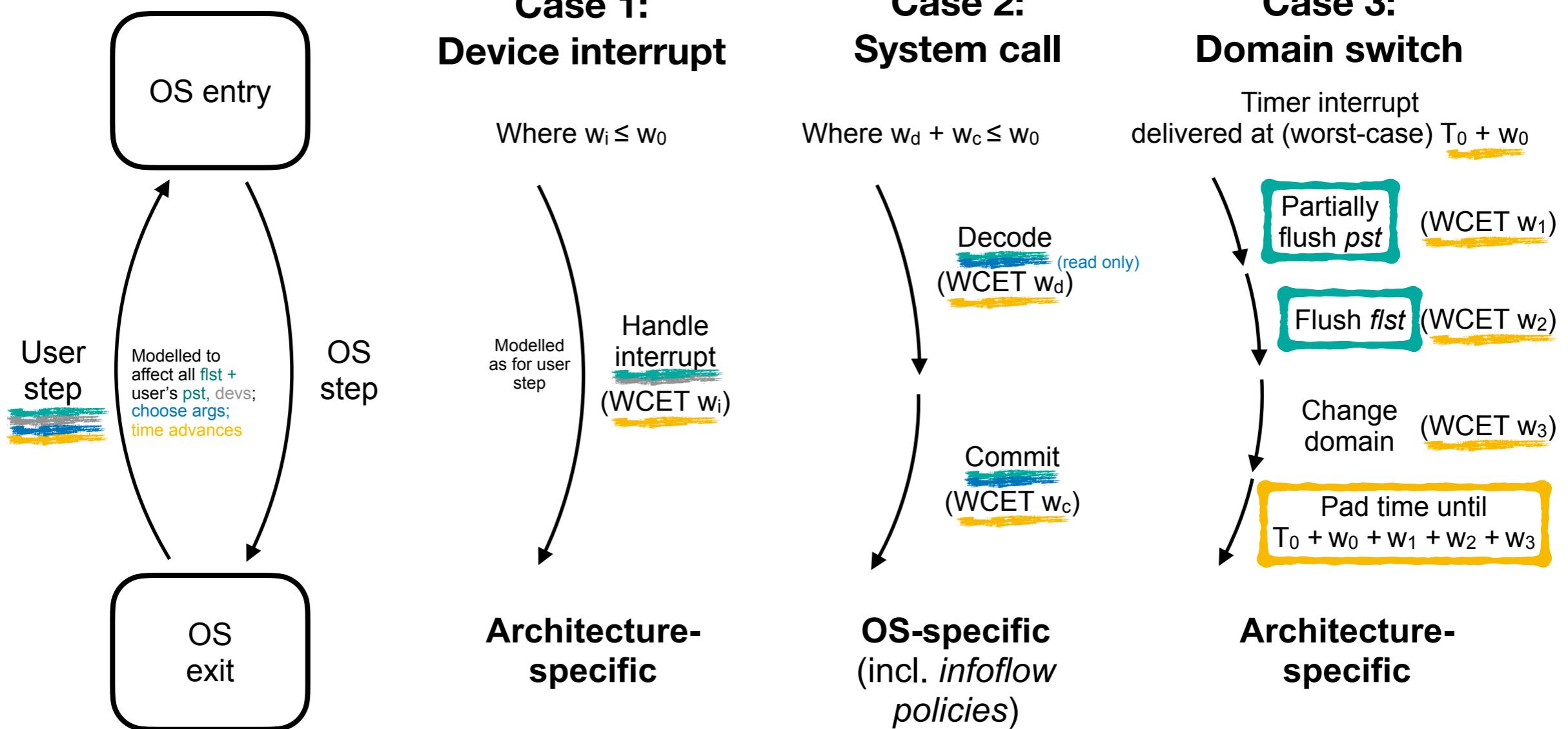
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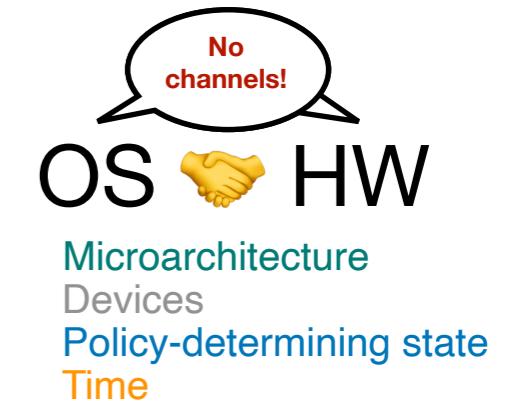
Security proof approach



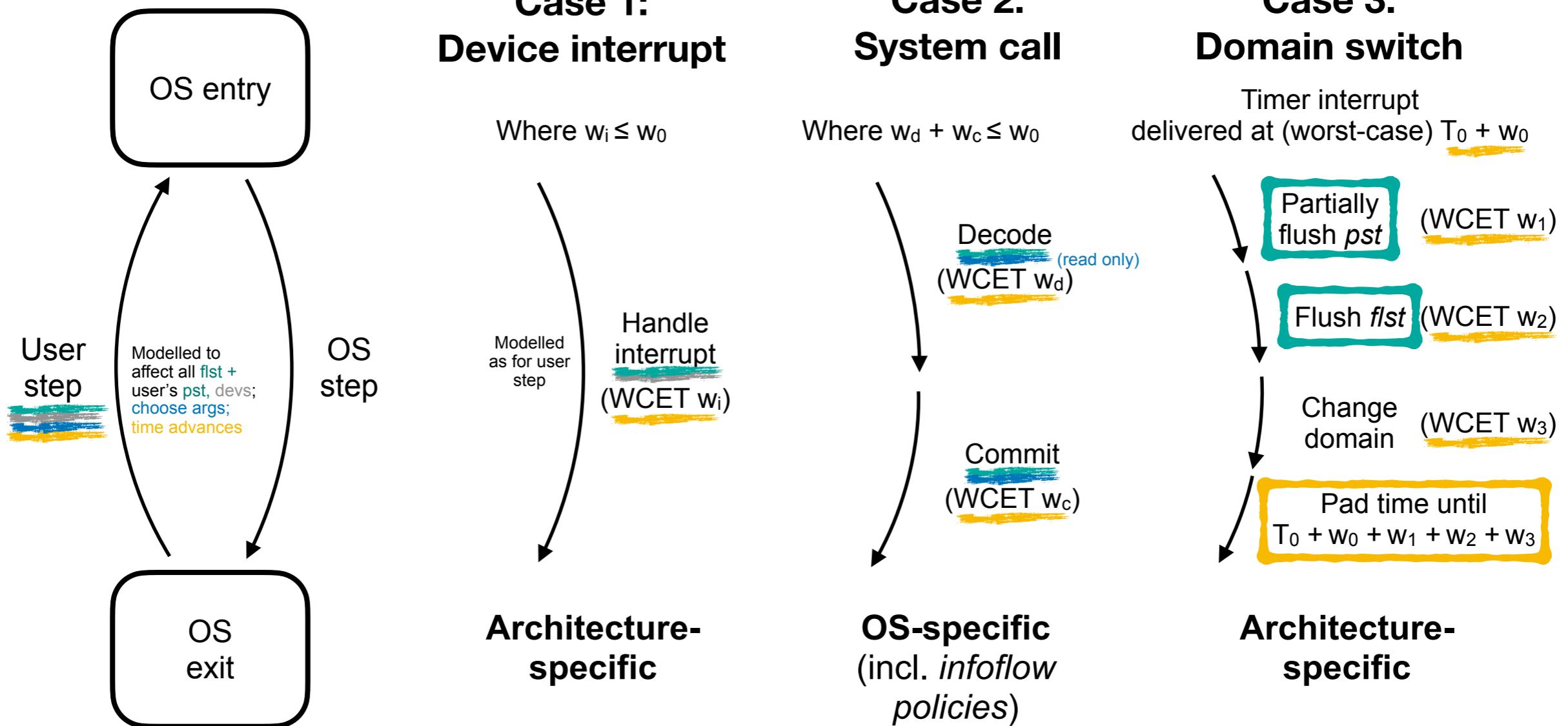
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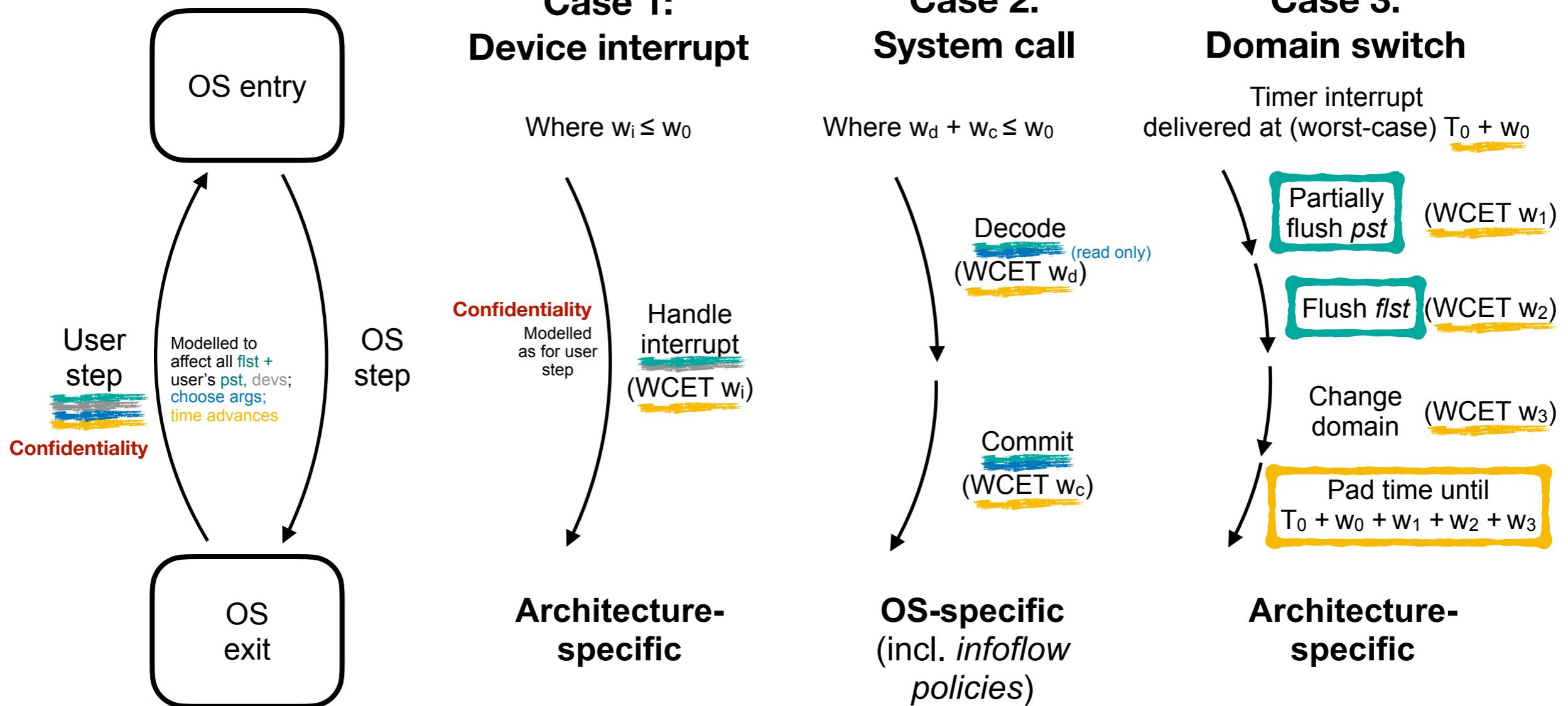
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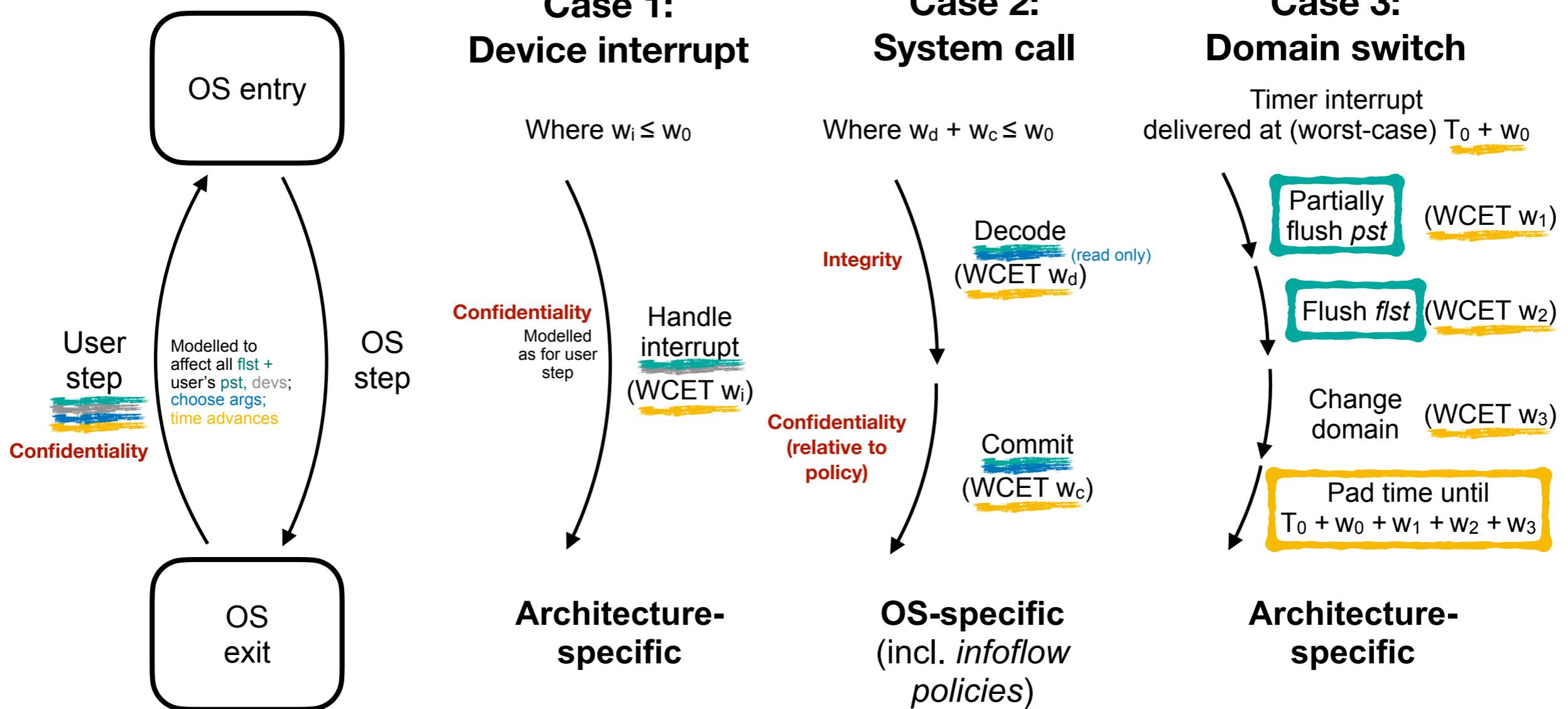
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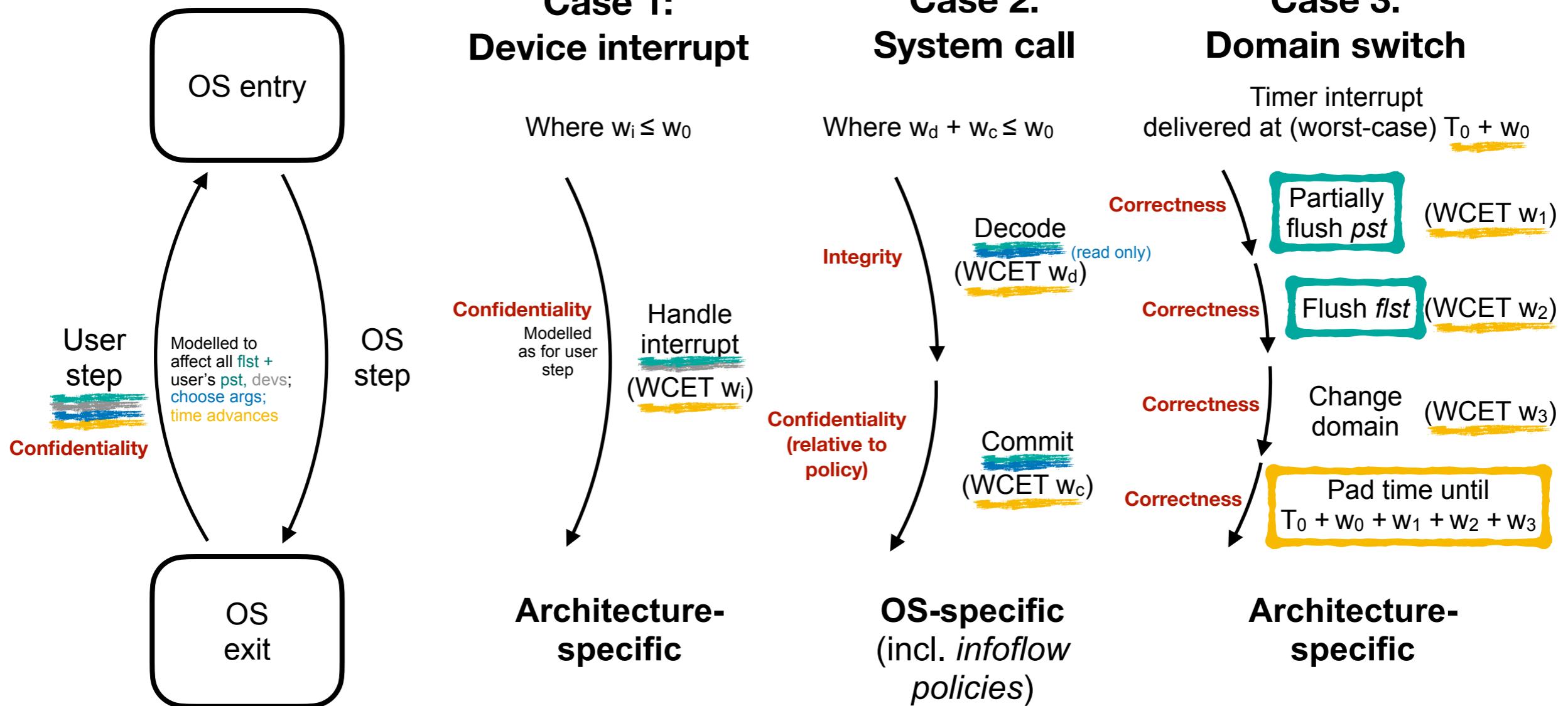
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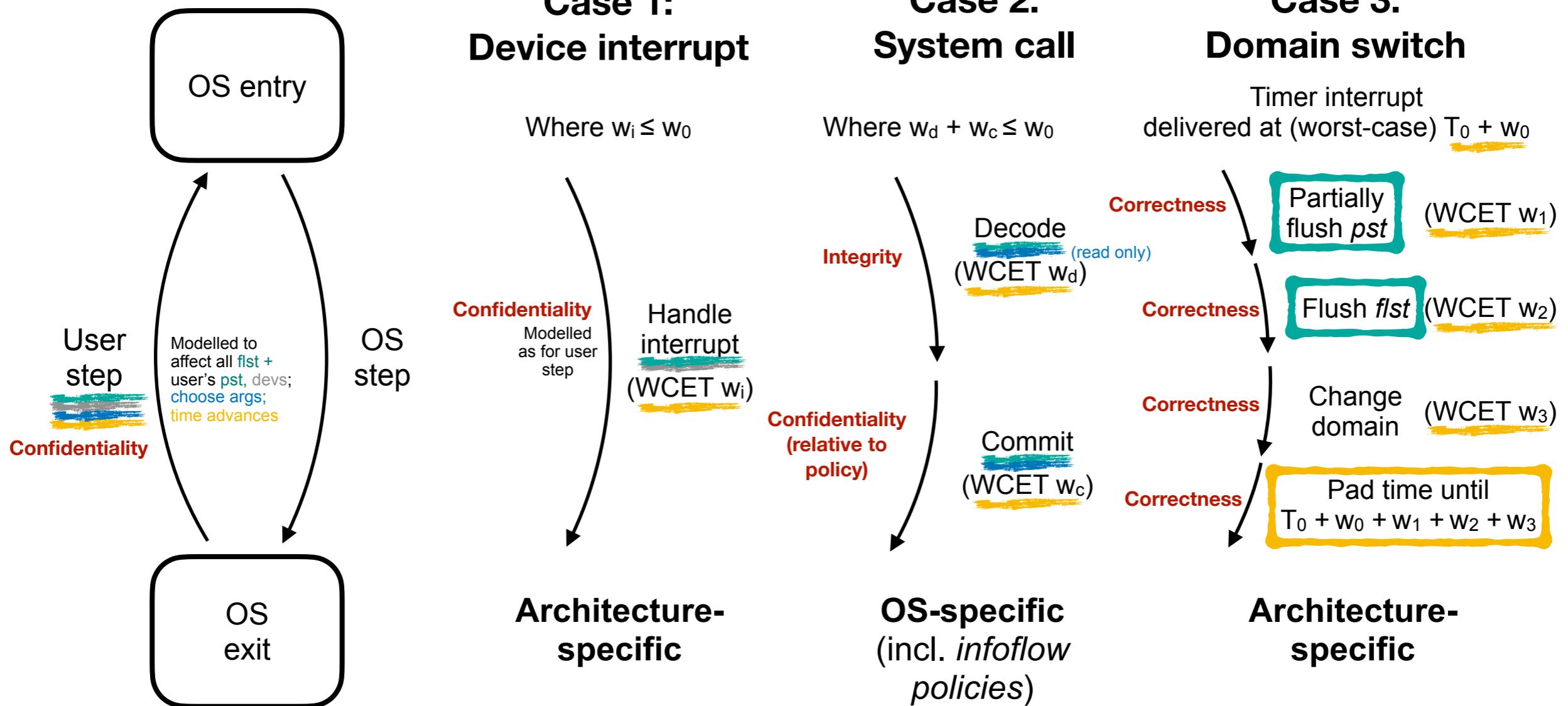
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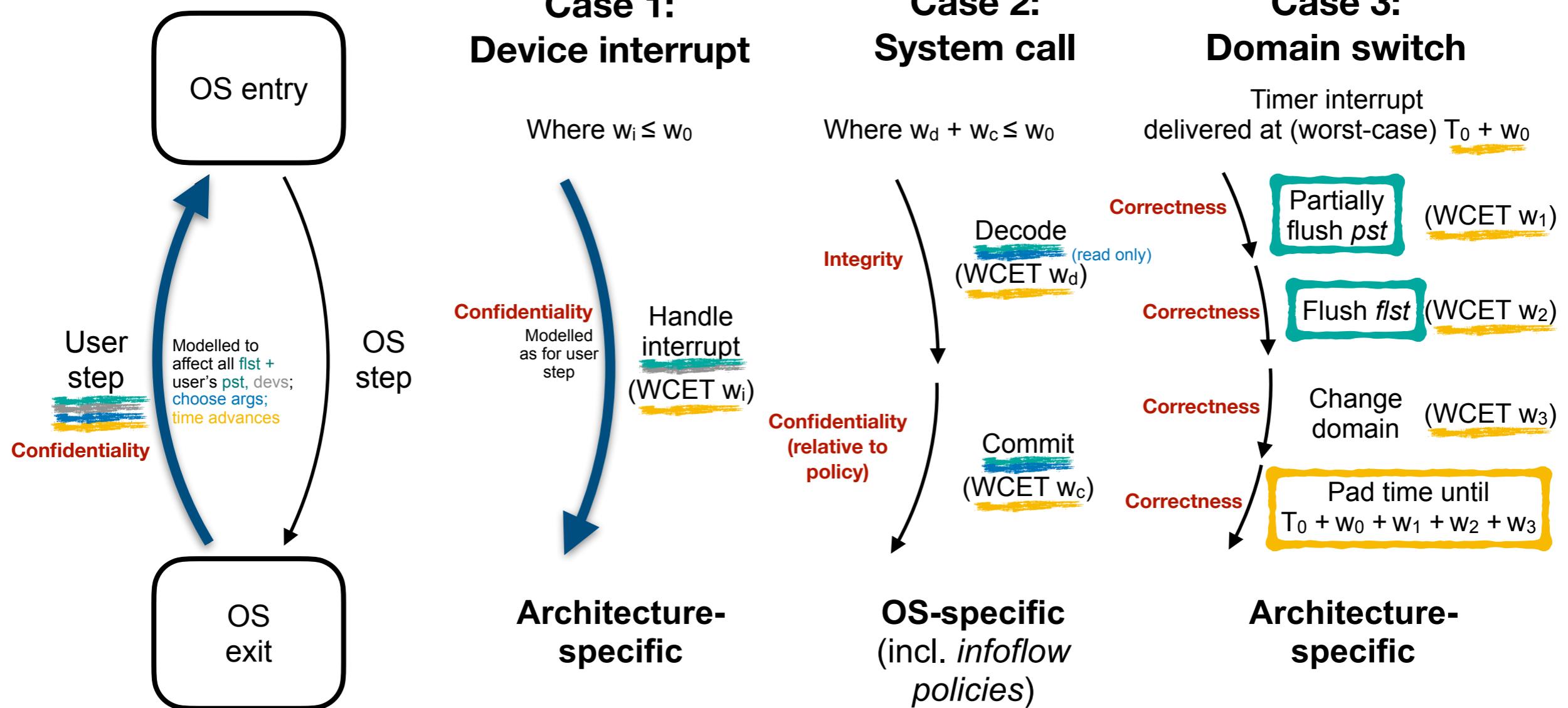


We prove: **Confidentiality property (bisimulation) step lemmas**

Security proof approach



Transition system

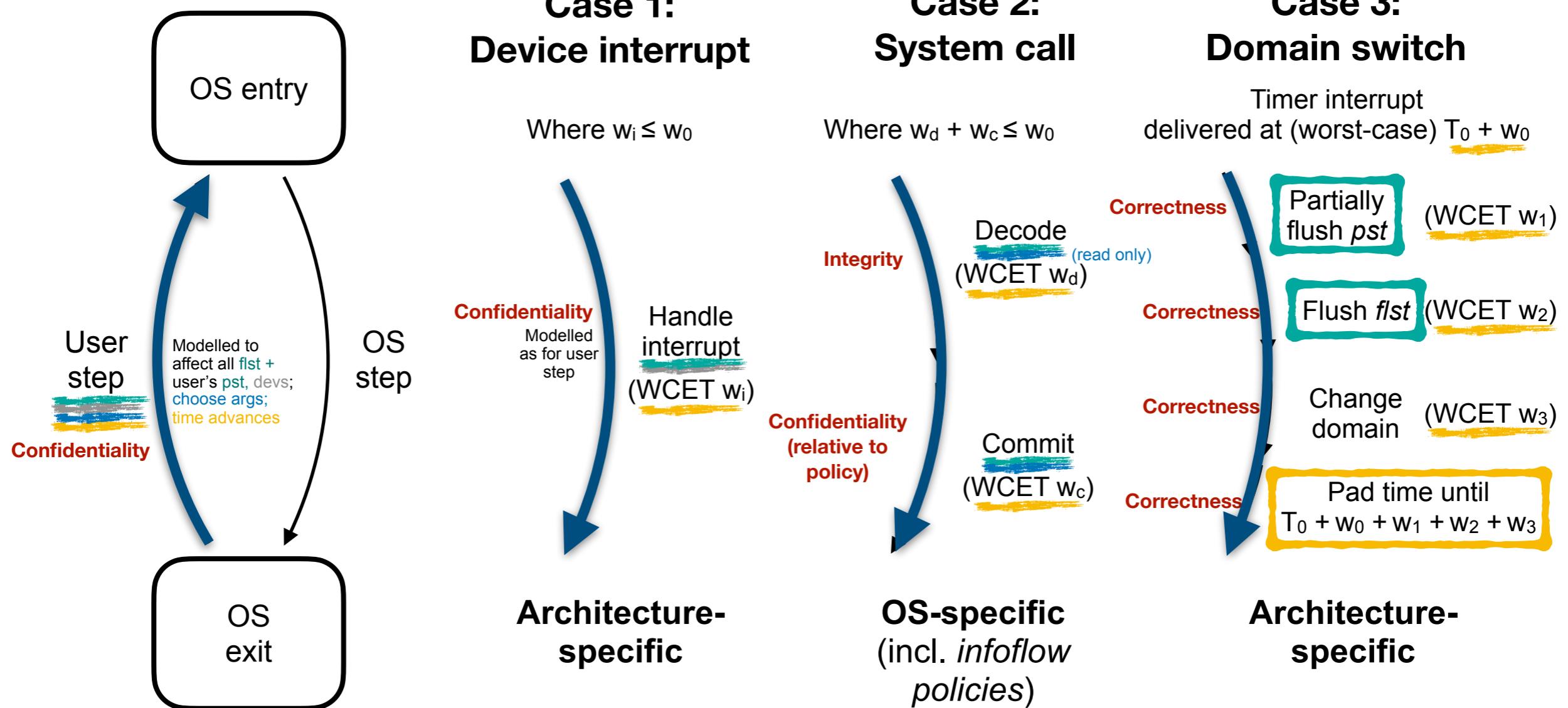


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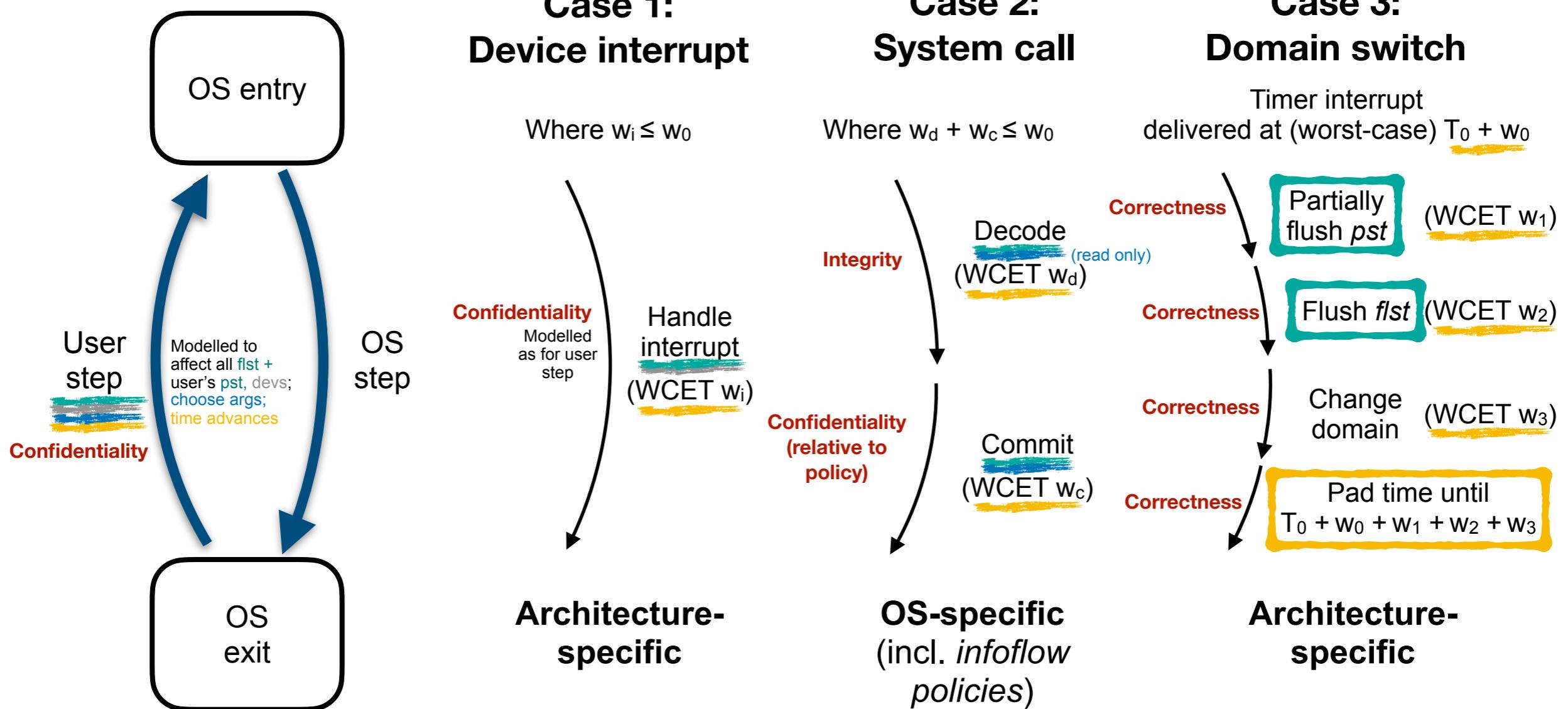


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How to formalise an OS enforces *time protection*?

Versus threat scenario:



Abstract *covert state* + *time* to reflect strategies enabled by HW:
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Make security property precise enough to exclude flows from covert state.



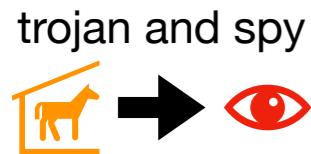
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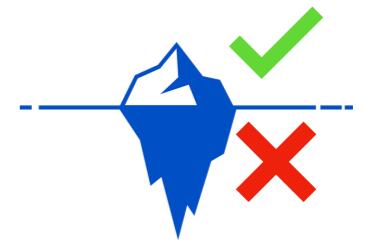


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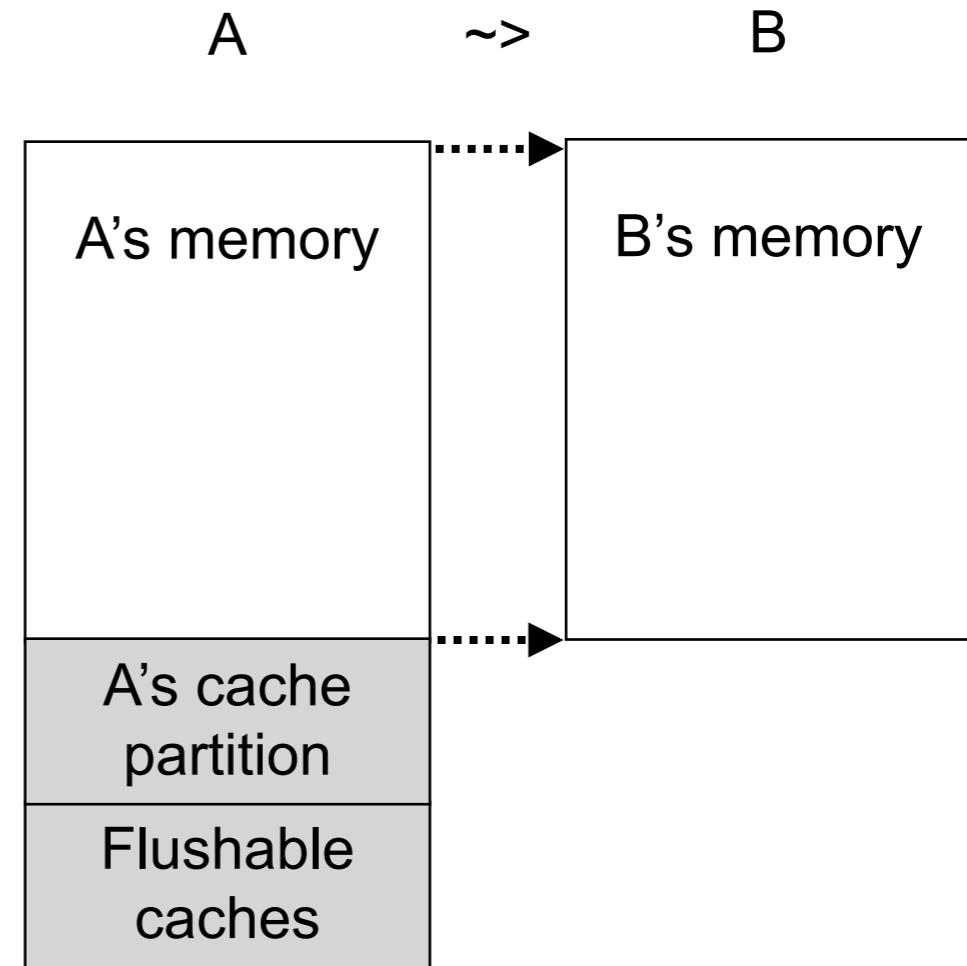
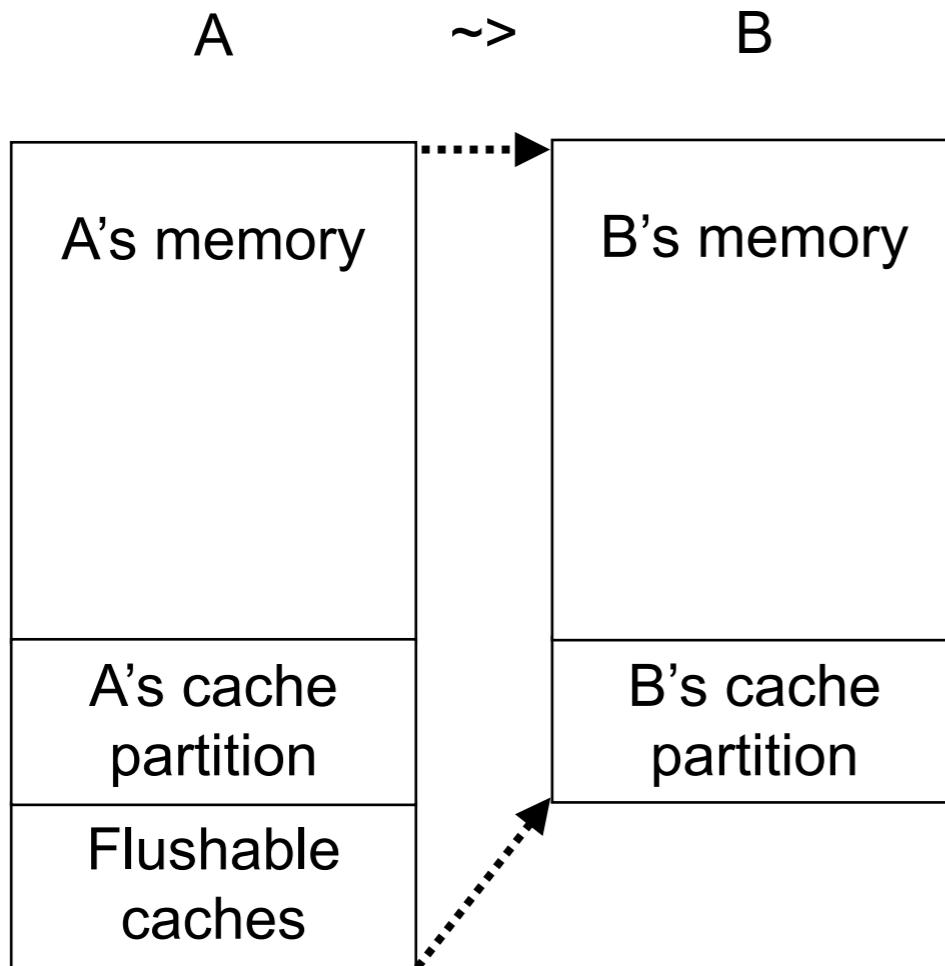
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OS security property



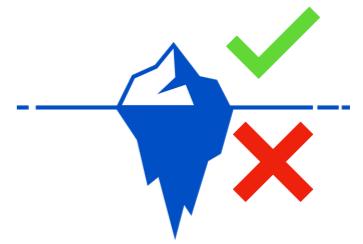
Recall:



From prior seL4 infoflow proofs
[Murray et al. 2012, 2013]:
“all or nothing” policies

**For time protection, need
spatial precision to allow some flows
but exclude others**

OS security property

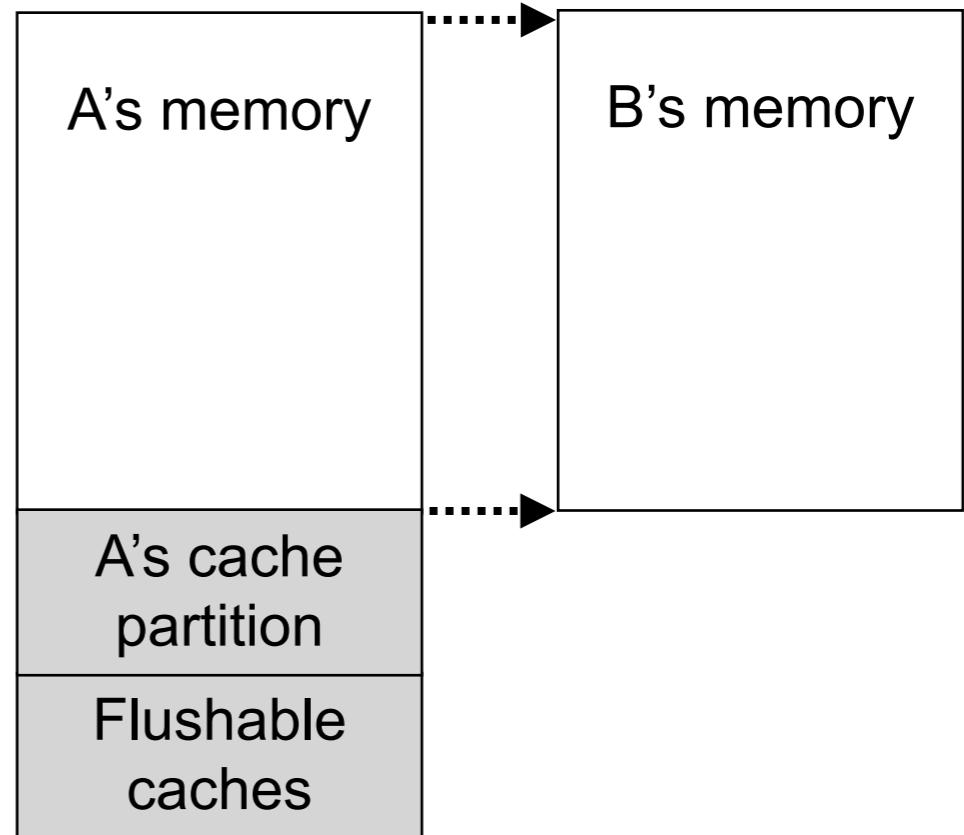


Our infoflow policies:

A

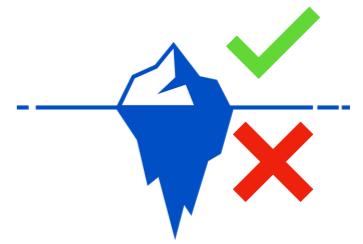
\leadsto

B



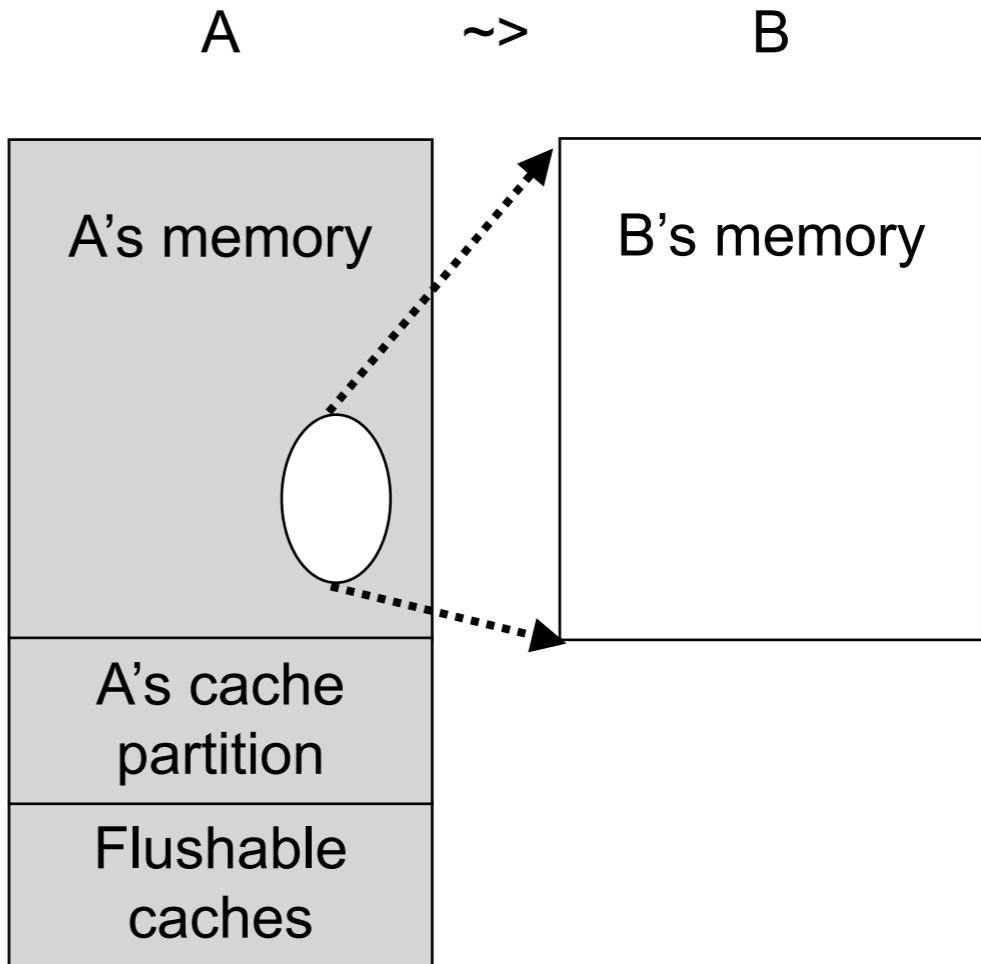
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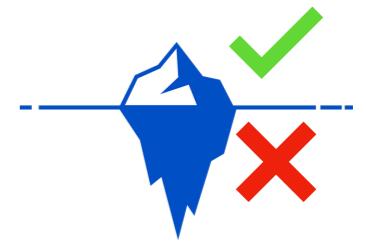
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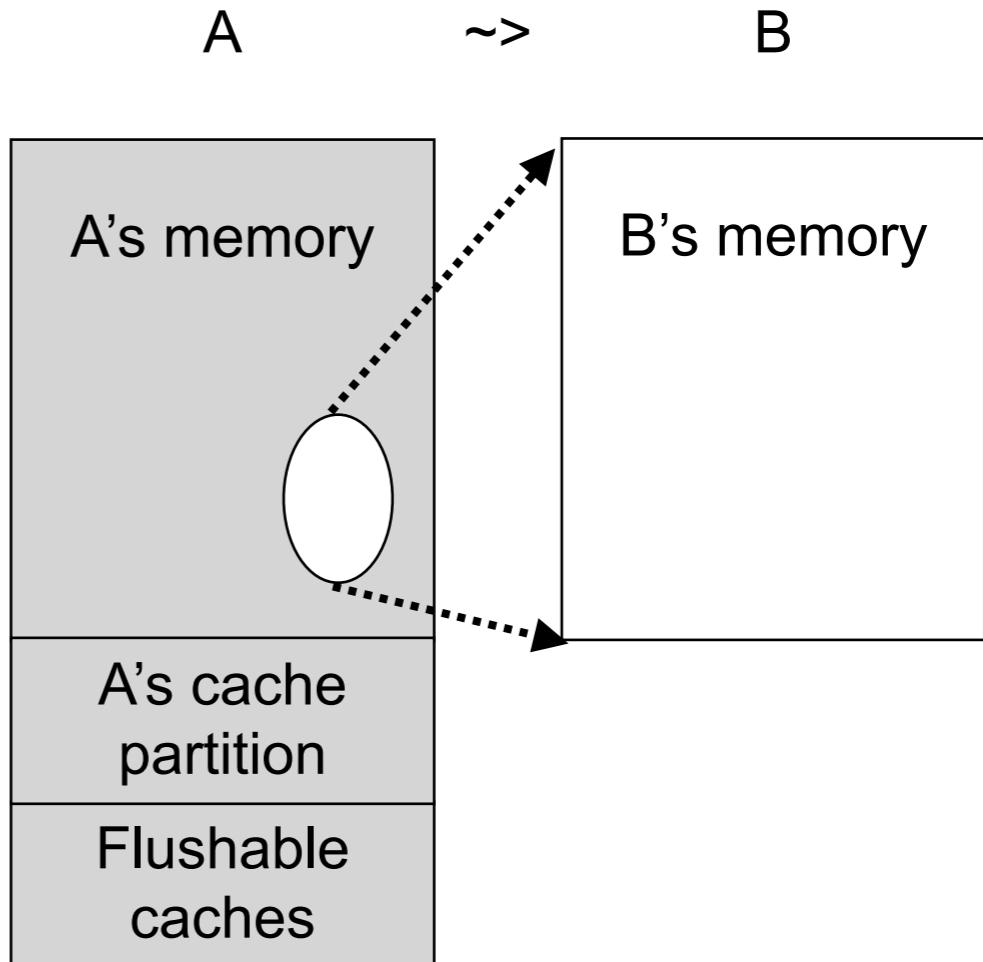
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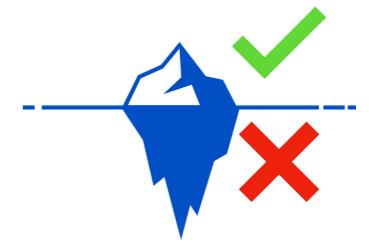
- *Arbitrary spatial precision*
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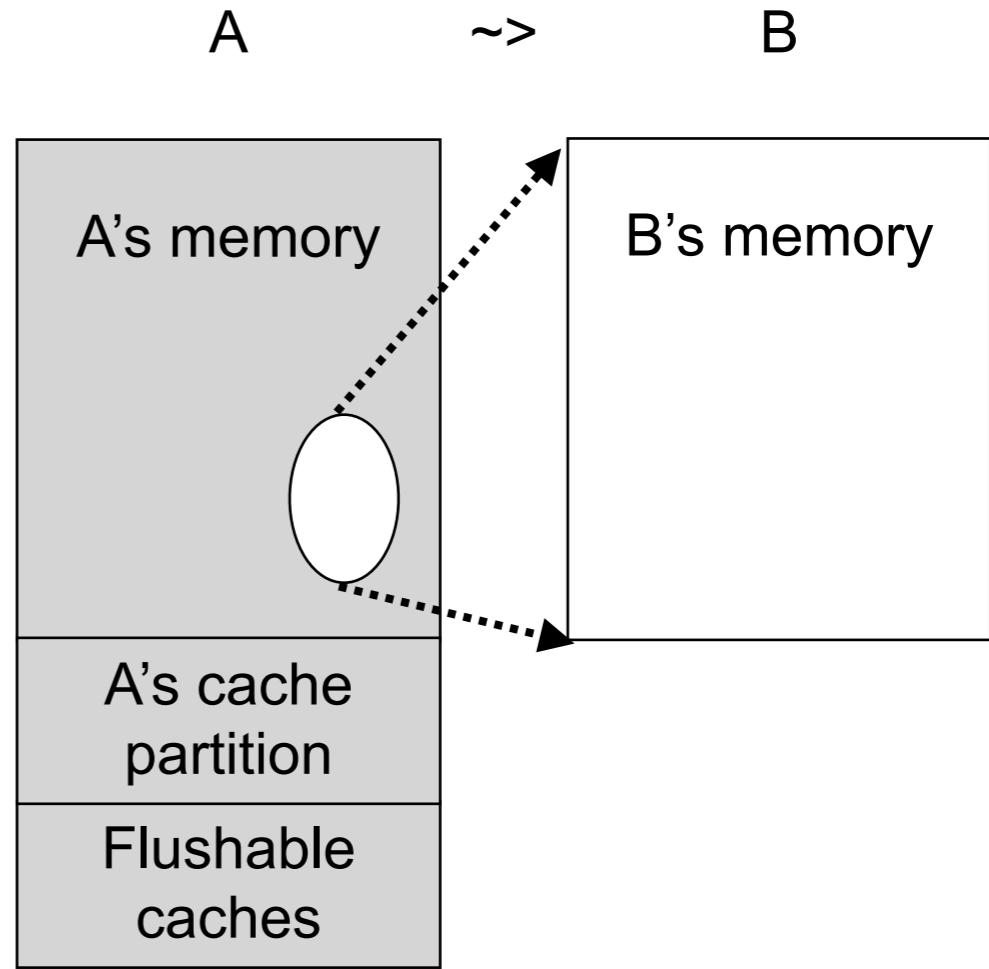
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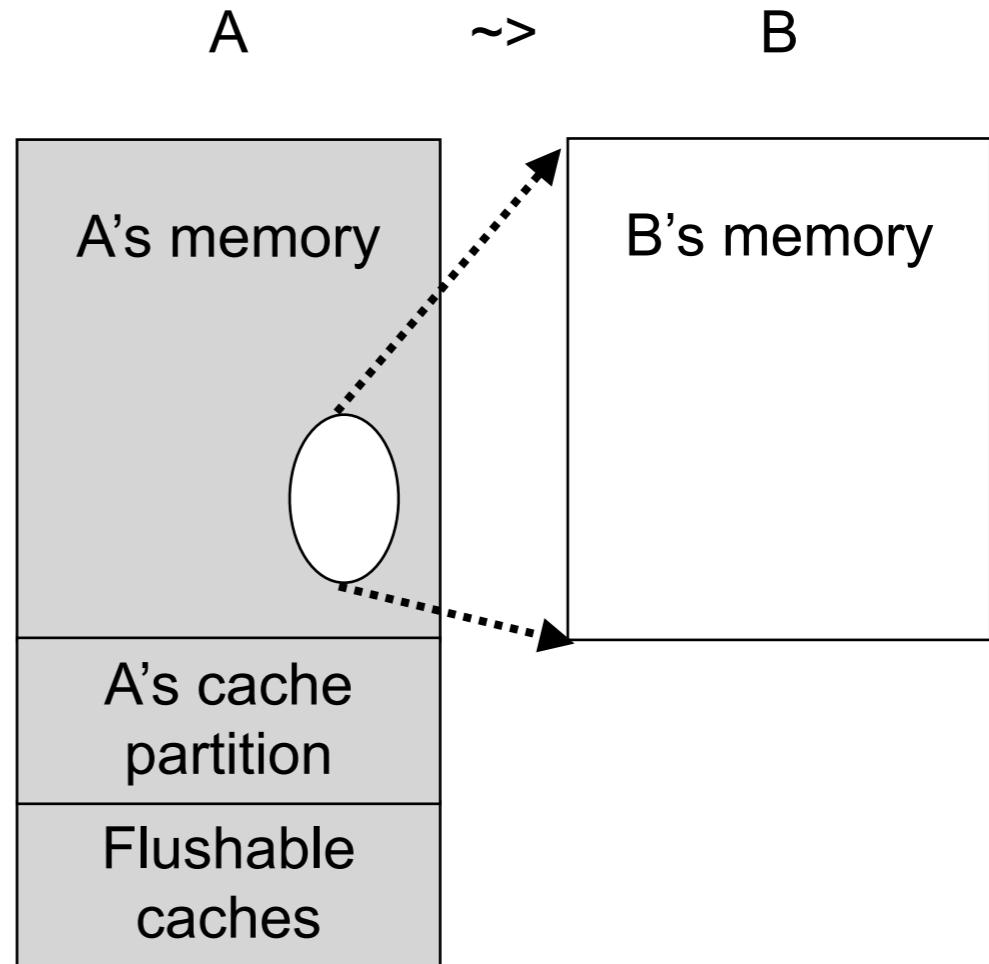
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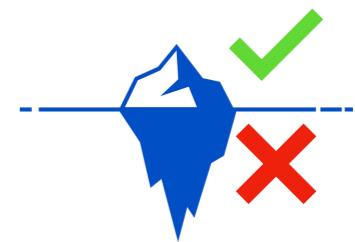
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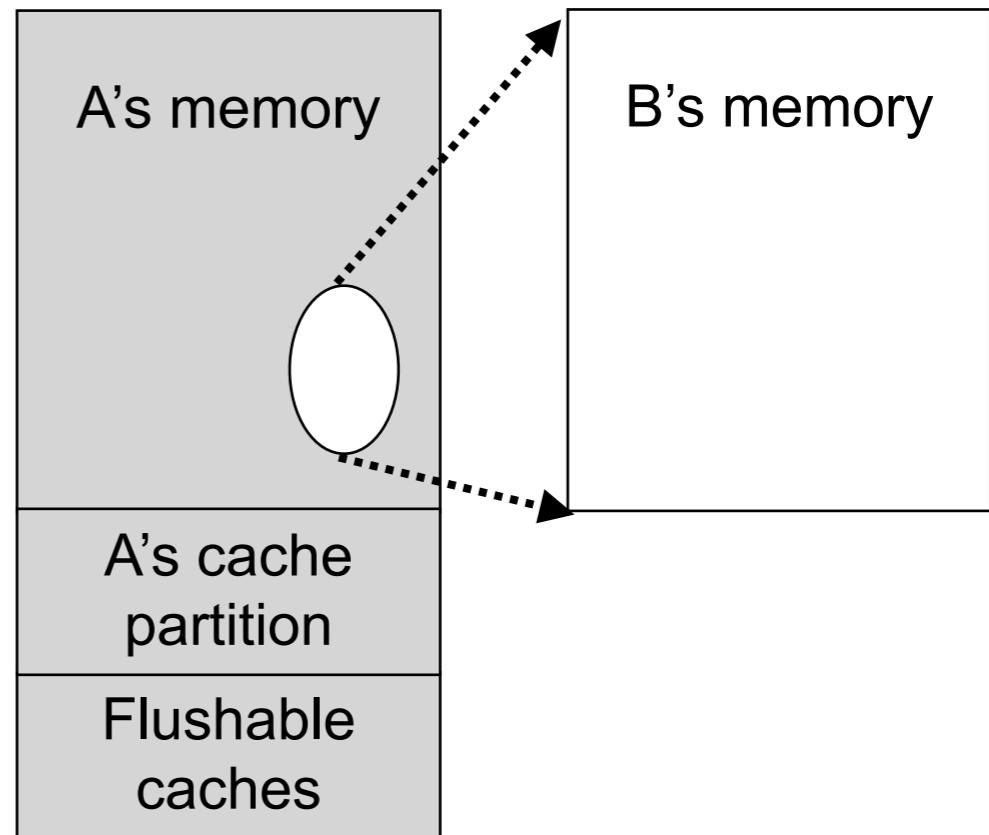
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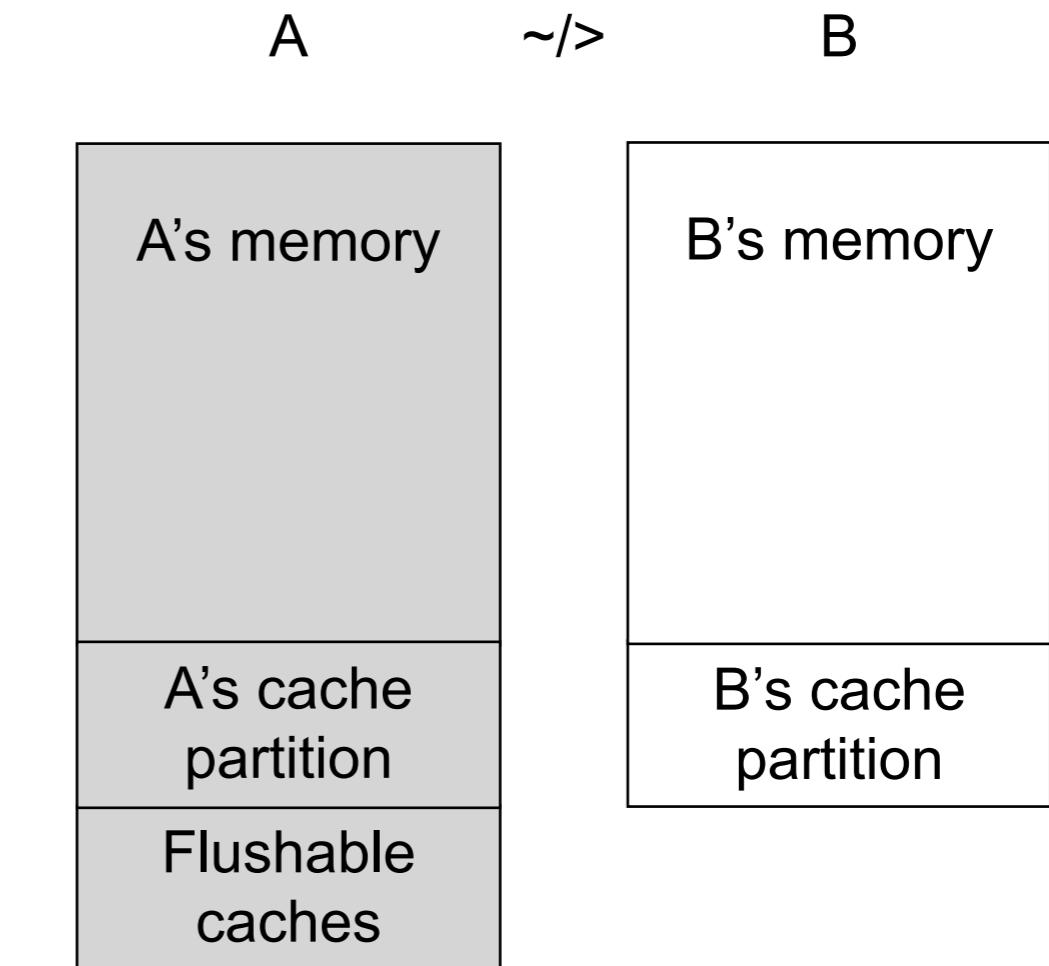
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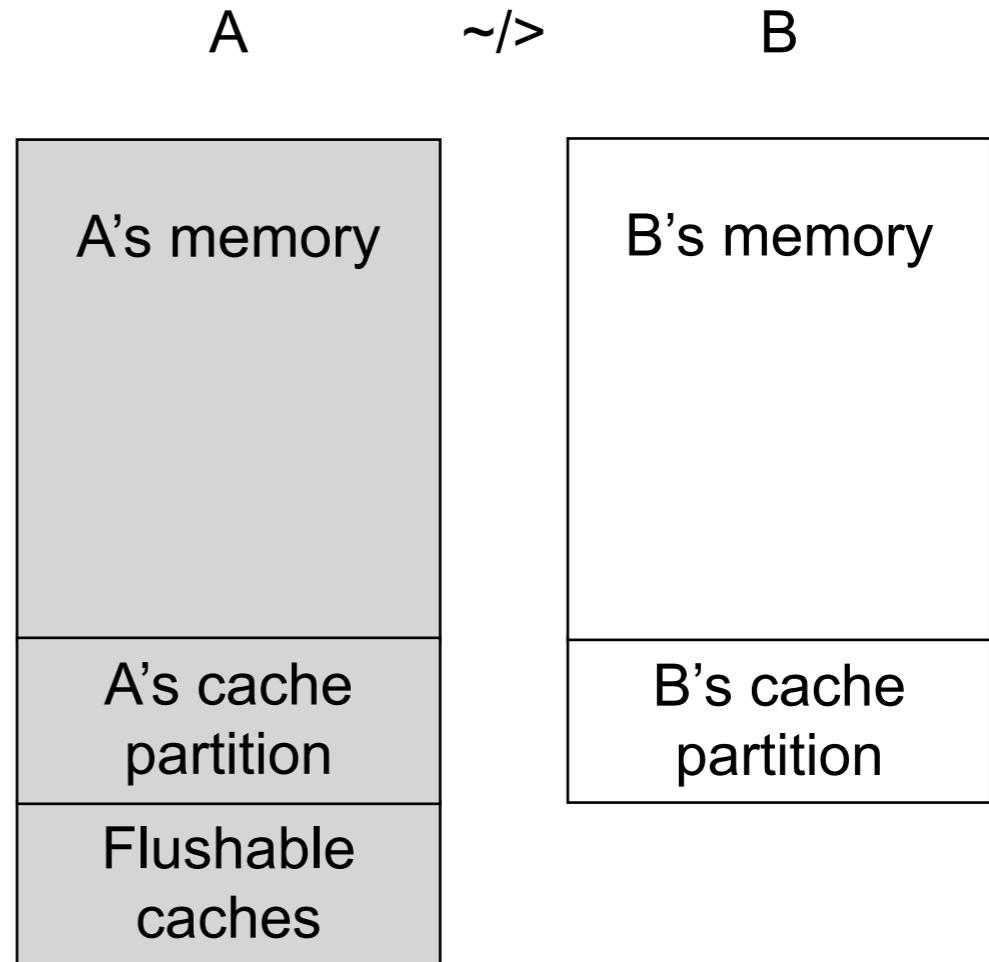
Dynamic policy, observer relativity



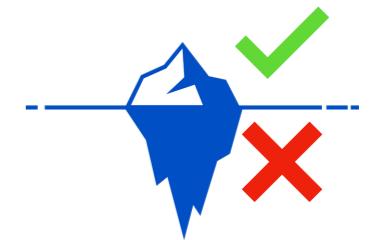
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Two basic system calls:
Subscribe(d), Broadcast()



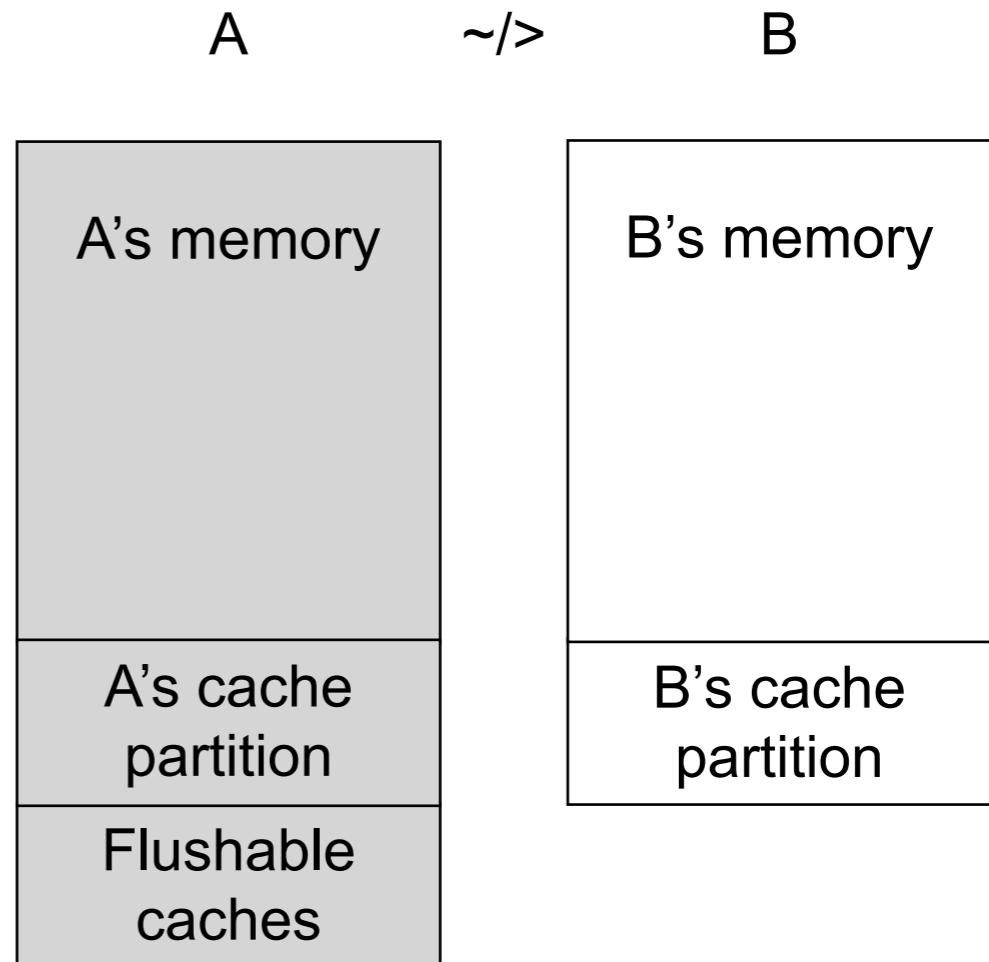
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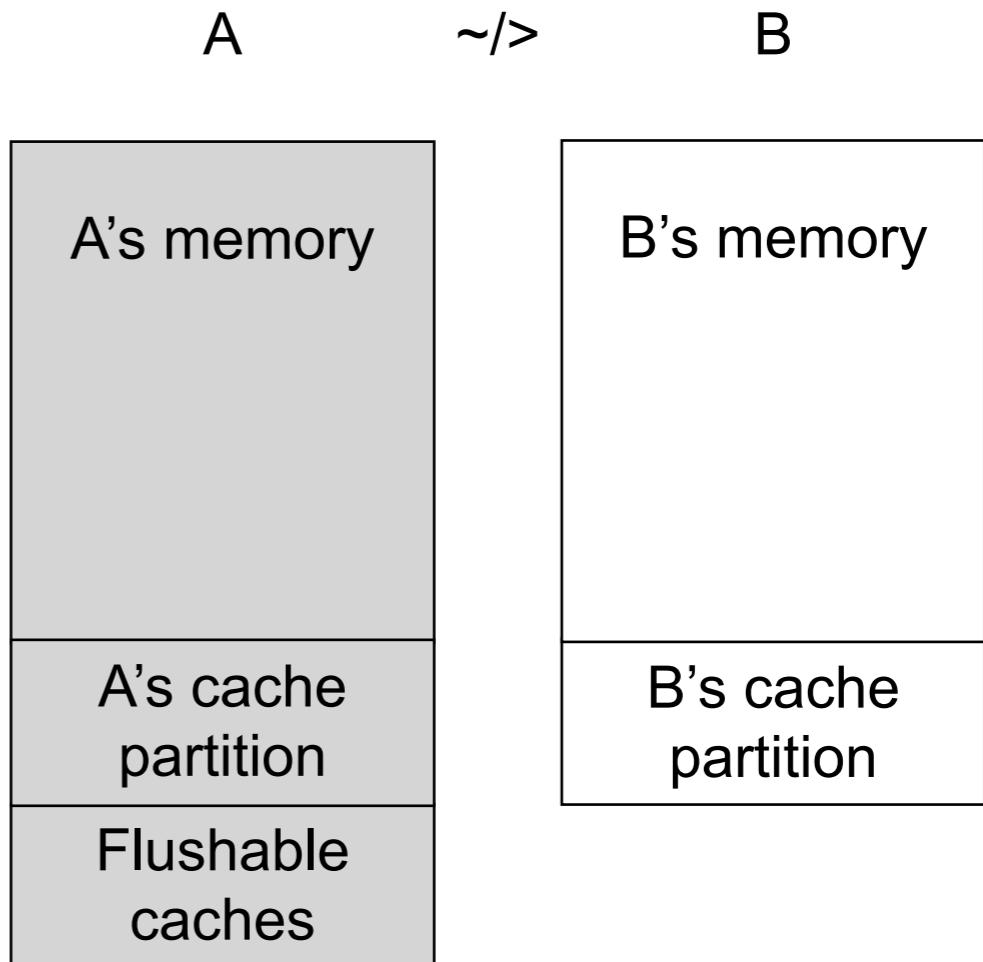
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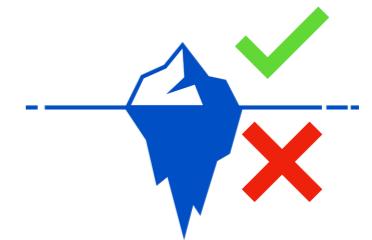
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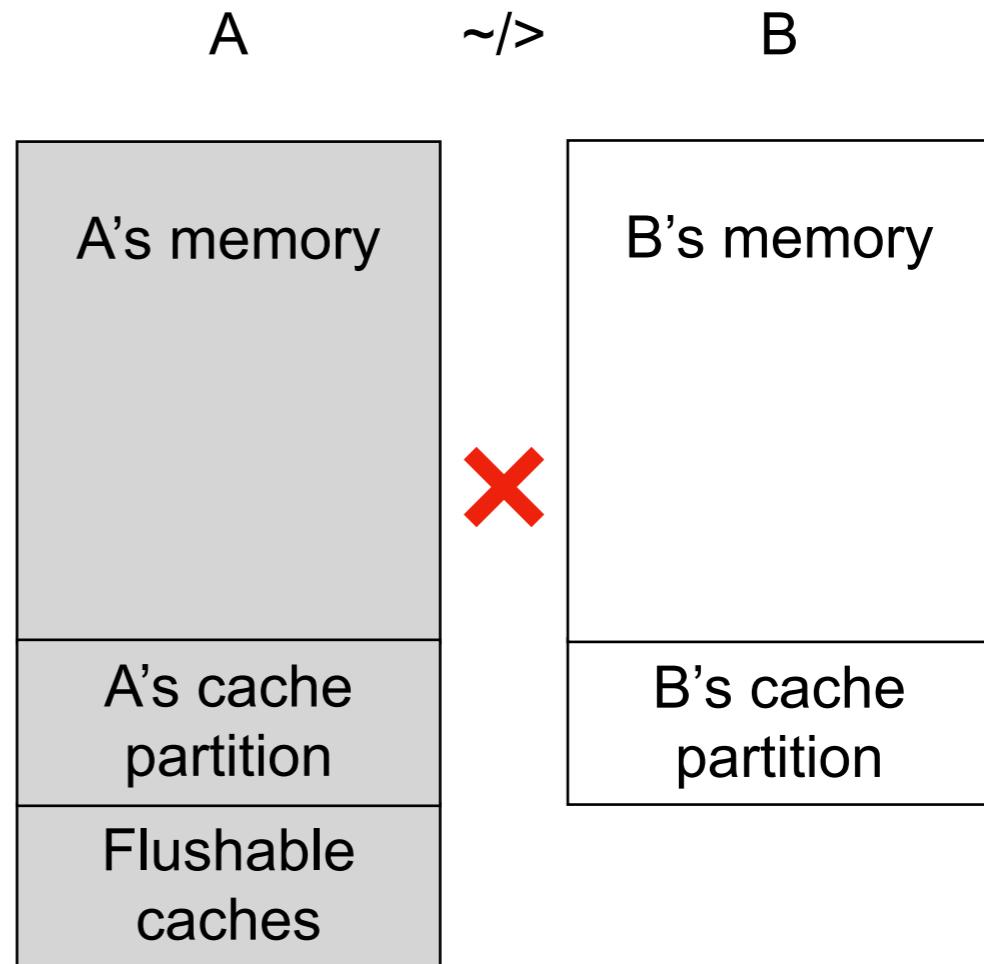
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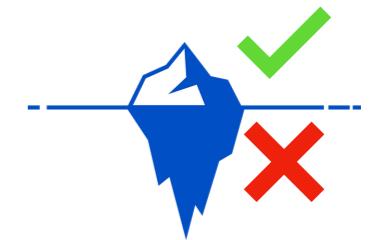
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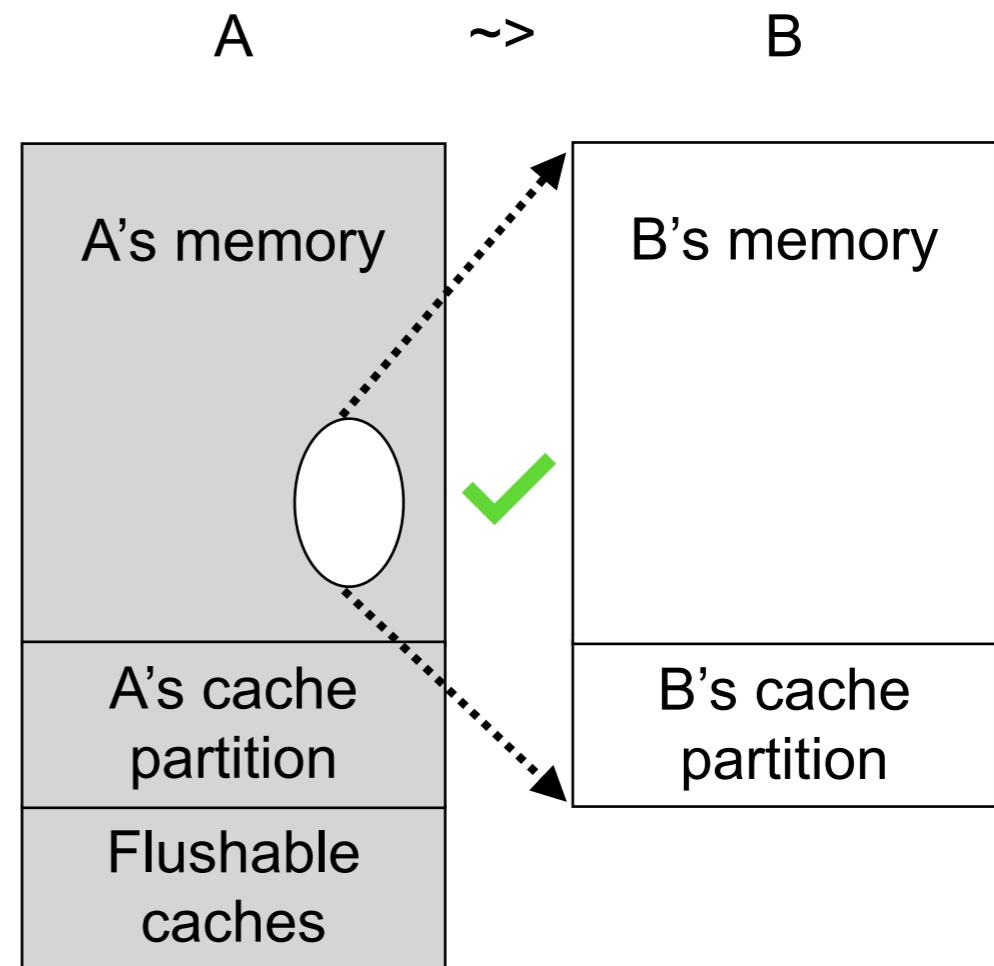
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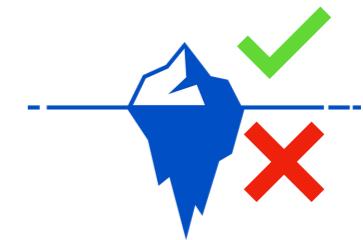
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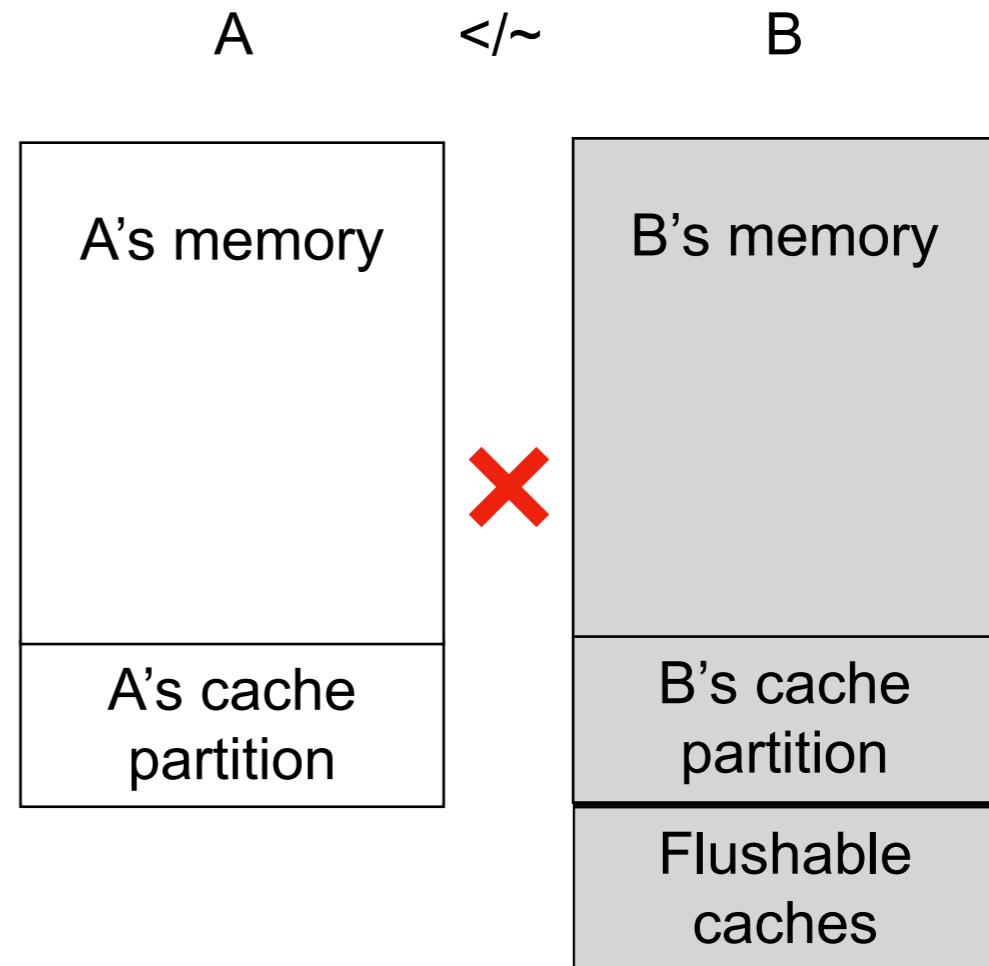
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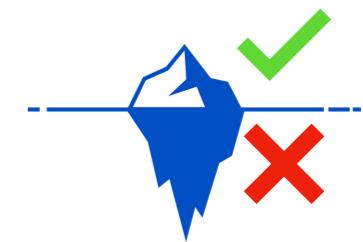
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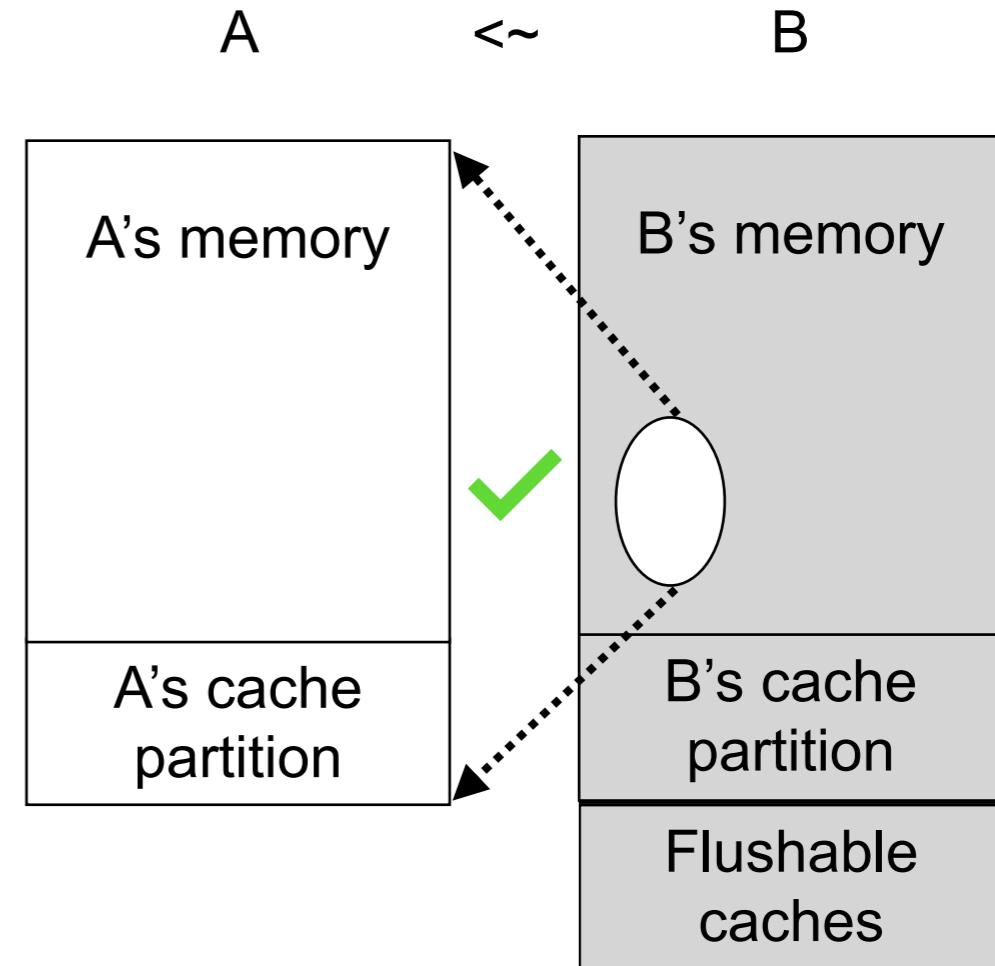
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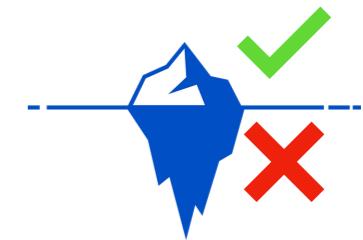
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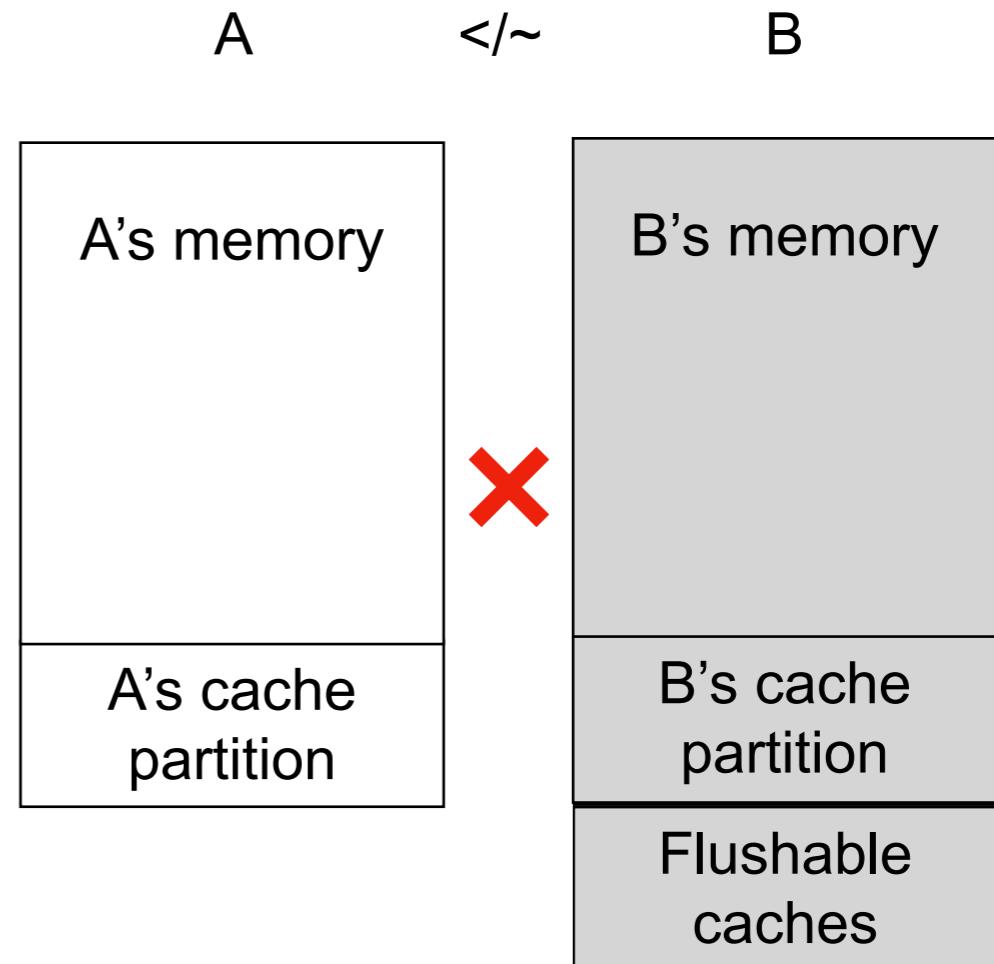
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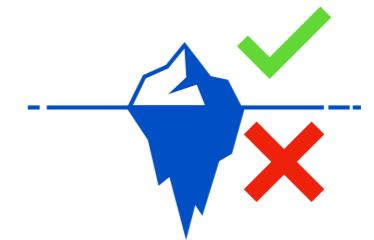
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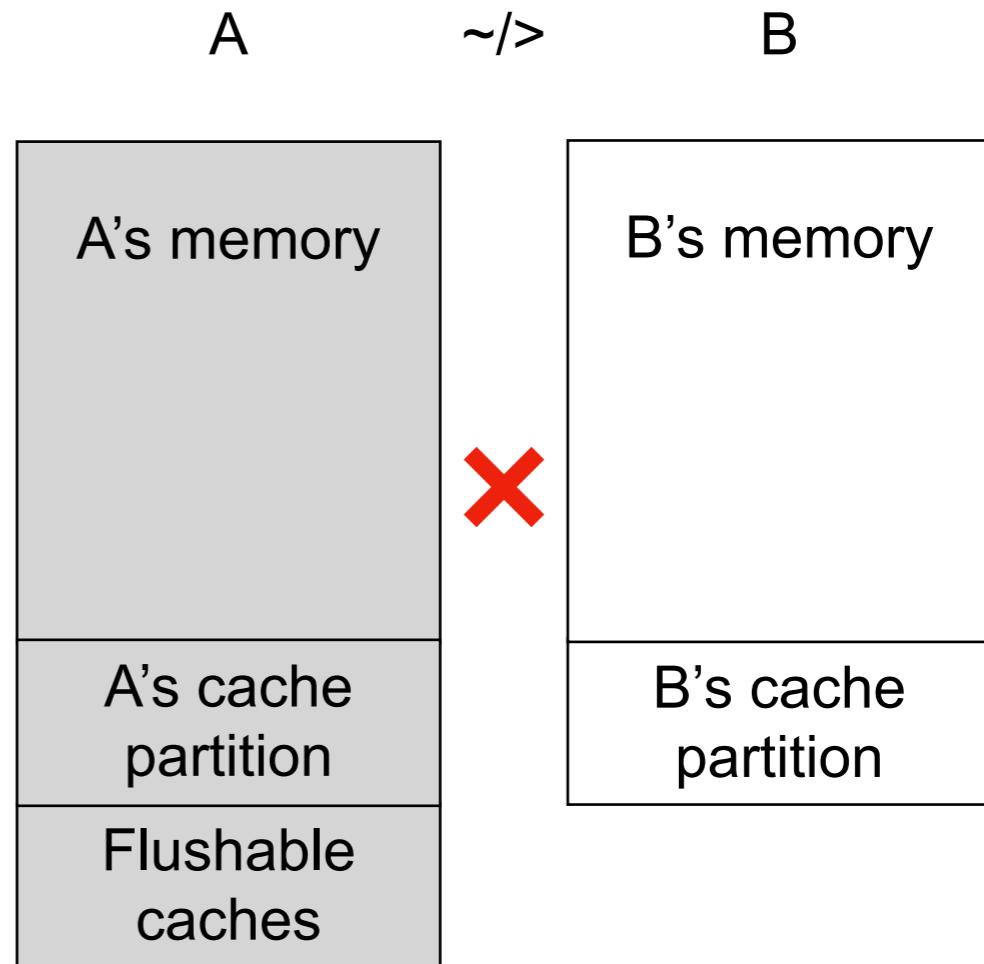
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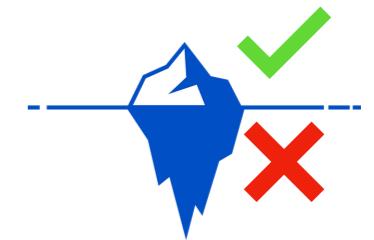
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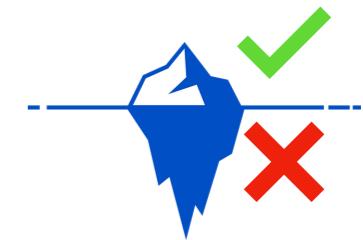
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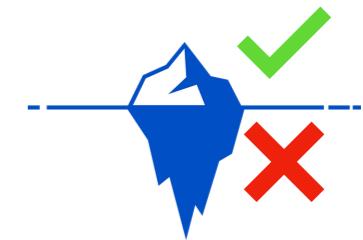
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2. Property must be observer relative!

- If not, can't prove the (bisimulation) property for unrelated user C!
(i.e. where $A \rightsquigarrow C$, $B \rightsquigarrow C$)

Dynamic policy, observer relativity



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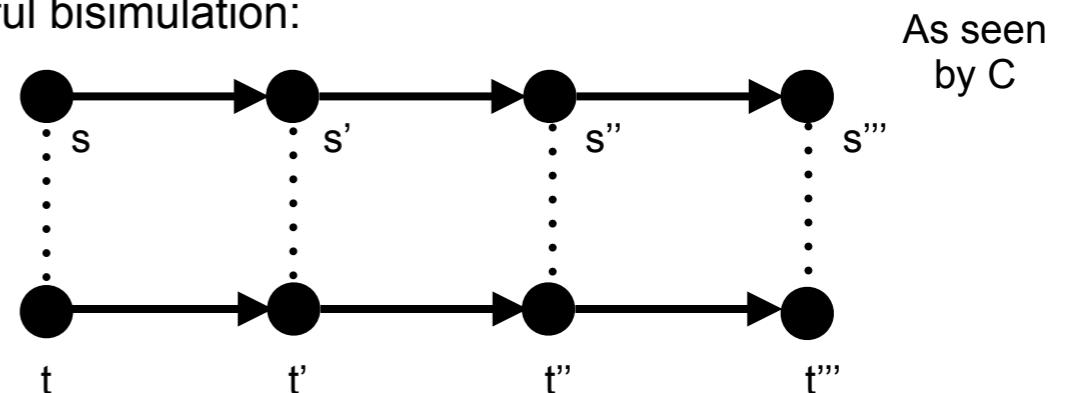
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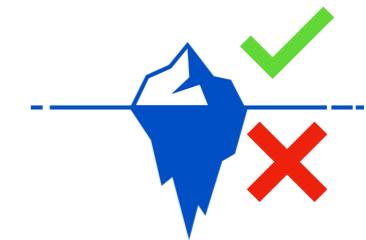
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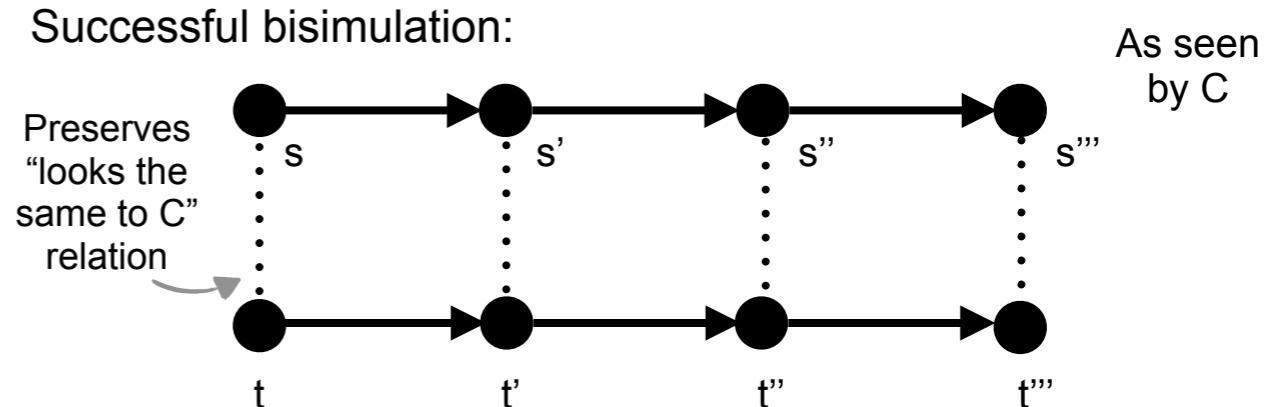
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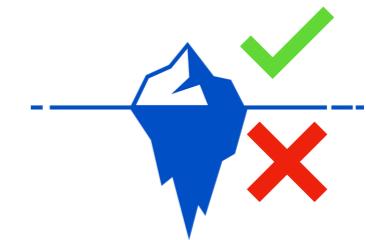
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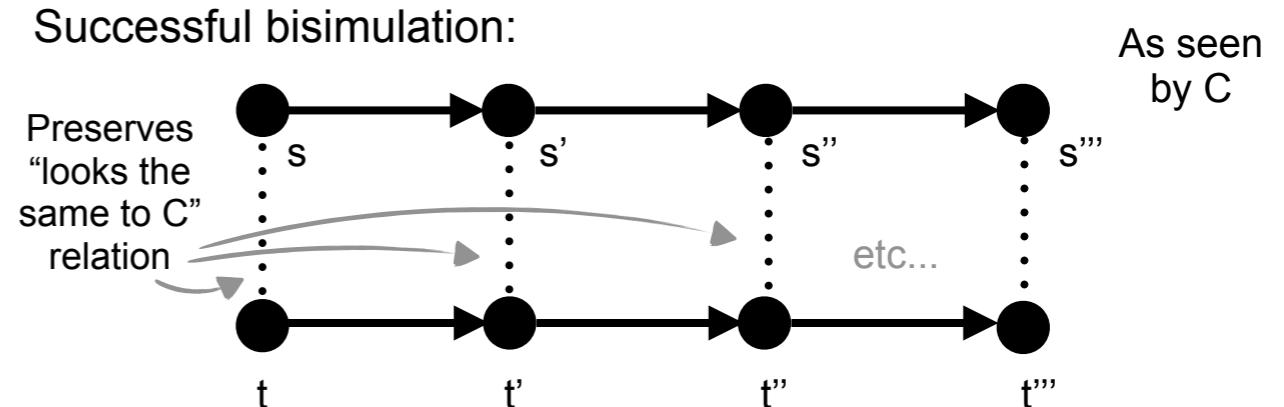
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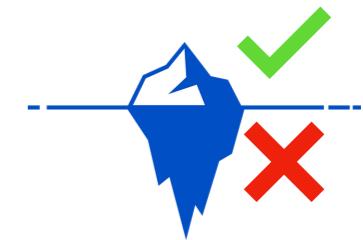
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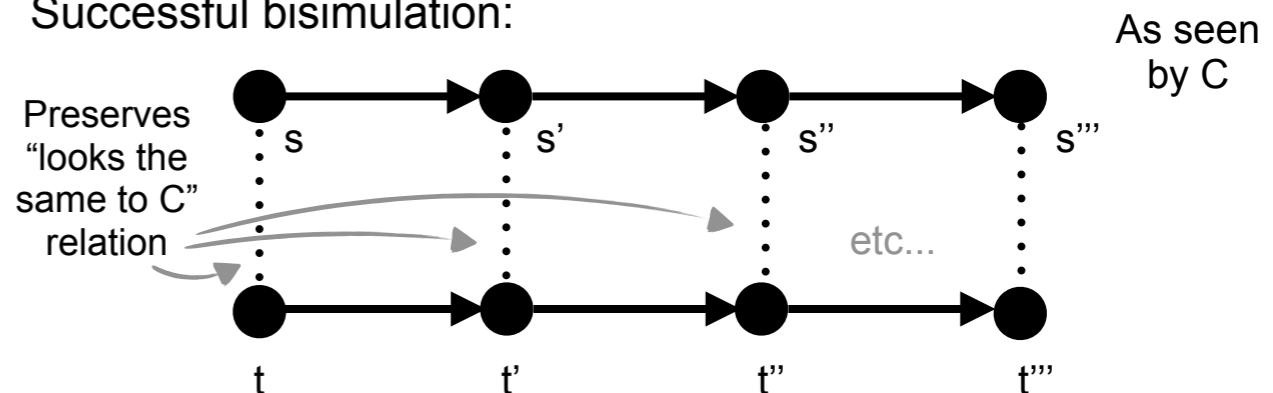
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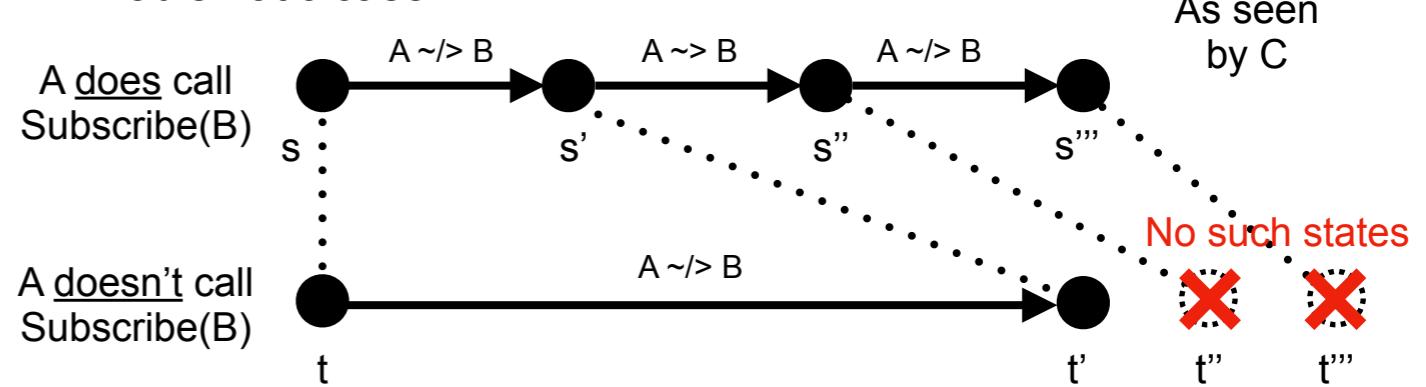
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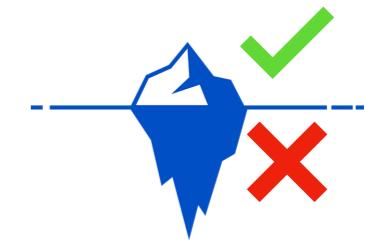
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Dynamic policy, observer relativity



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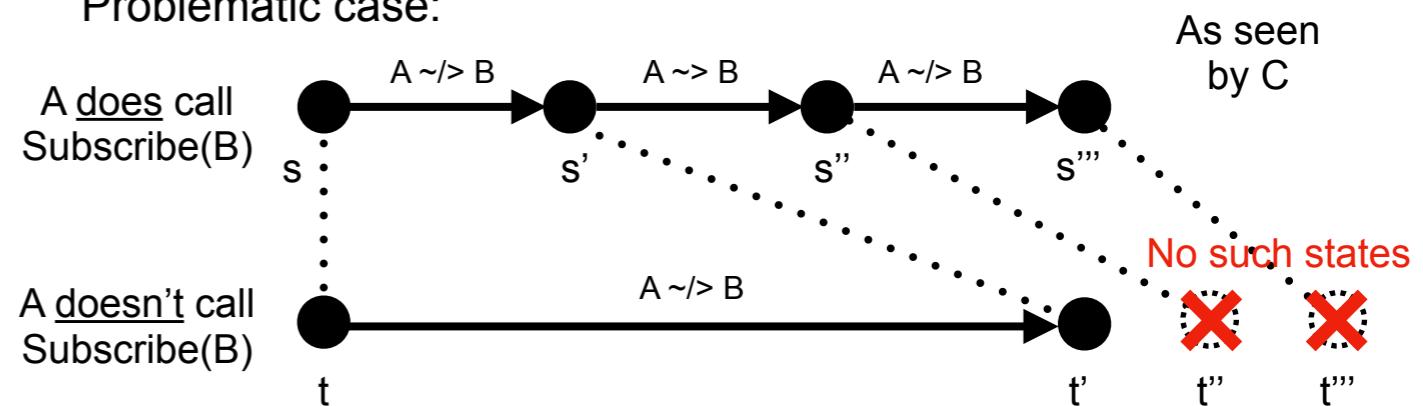
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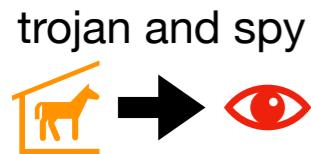
Problematic case:



- *Solution*: C's property must treat states (in the state machine) as observable only whenever
 - C is running, or
 - When d is running, $d \simgt C$.

How to formalise an OS enforces *time protection*?

Versus threat scenario:



Abstract *covert state* + *time* to reflect strategies enabled by HW:
Partition or flush state; pad time.



Make security property precise enough to exclude flows from covert state.



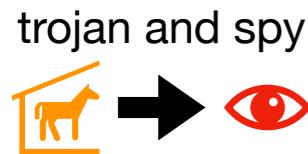
Demonstrating these principles,
we formalised in Isabelle/HOL:

1. OS security model imposing requirements on relevant parts of OS.
(Intended for seL4, but *generic*)
3. Proof our security property holds if OS model's requirements hold.

2. OS security property that is dynamic; this makes it observer relative.
(Improving on seL4's of [Murray et al. 2012])
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Thank you!
Q & A

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Paper: <https://doi.org/jzwj>
Artifact: <https://doi.org/jzkw>

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