

# Fall-Through Semantics for Mitigating Timing-Based Side Channel Leaks

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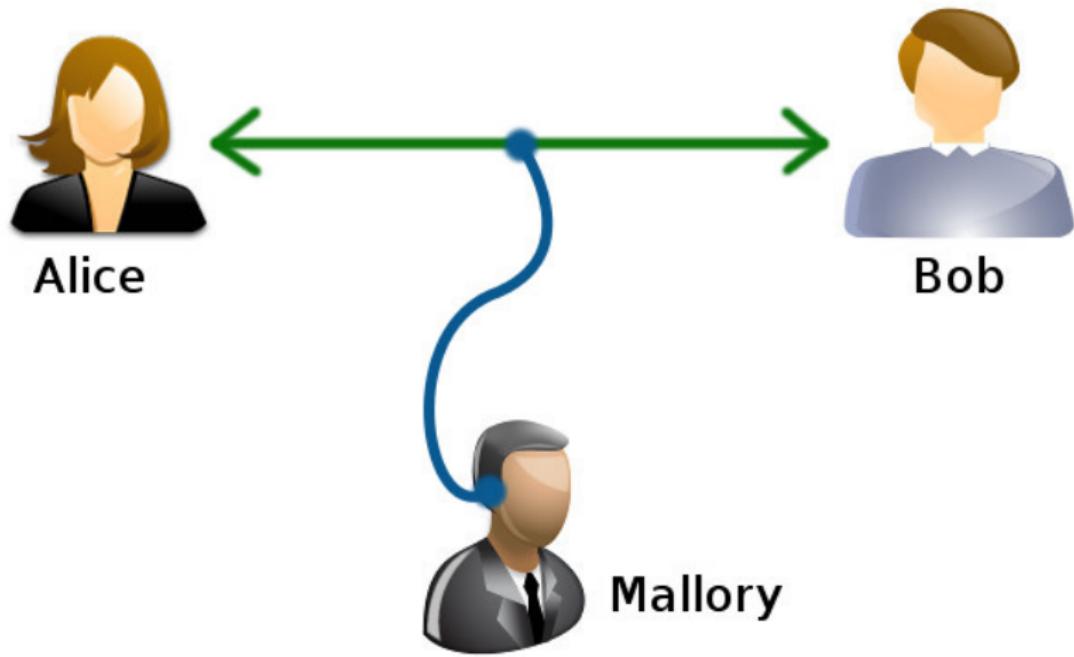
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# Outline

- 1 Timing-Based Side Channel Leaks
- 2 Mitigating Timing-Based Side Channel Leaks
- 3 Fall-Through Semantics for Mitigating Timing-Based Side Channel leaks
- 4 (Formal) Fall-Through Semantics for Mitigating Timing-Based Side Channel Leaks
- 5 Methodology
- 6 Conclusions

# Traditional Cybersecurity

Traditionally, cybersecurity has dealt with the analysis of **overt** channels.



# What are Side Channels?

A *side* channel, on the other hand, involves no such direct access. Instead, vulnerabilities are introduced by **side effects** of a program's execution.

- Power used during the program's execution
- Sound generated by the machine running the program
- Time it takes for the program to execute

## An Illustrative Example

Let us consider a C program that checks some input against a given password by comparing it by character by character.

```
bool matchpwd ( int * input , size_t n ) {  
    if ( n != pwd_length ) return false;  
    for ( int i = 0; i < n ; i ++) {  
        if ( input [ i ] != pwd [ i ]) return false ;  
    }  
    return true ;  
}
```

# An Exploit

Let's say the password is **101010**, an exploit may look like the following.

## Example (An Attack Trace)

000000	.....	Rejected in 1 <sup>st</sup> iteration
<b>100000</b>	.....	Rejected in 3 <sup>rd</sup> iteration
<b>110000</b>	.....	Rejected in 2 <sup>nd</sup> iteration
<b>101000</b>	.....	Rejected in 5 <sup>th</sup> iteration
<b>101100</b>	.....	Rejected in 4 <sup>th</sup> iteration
<b>101010</b>	.....	Password accepted!

# The Reality of Timing Side Channels

Speculative execution and cache side channels are subtler ways that these vulnerabilities can be introduced.



# A simple slide

This slide consists of some text with a number of bullet points:

- the first, very **important**, point!
- the previous point shows the use of **bold** emphasis which is translated to a `\alert{}` directive in `LATEX`.

The above list could be numbered or any other type of list and may include sub-lists.

# A more complex slide

This slide illustrates the use of Beamer blocks. The following text, with its own headline, is displayed in a block:

## Theorem (Org mode increases productivity)

- *org mode means not having to remember  $\text{\LaTeX}$  commands.*
- *it is based on ASCII text which is inherently portable.*
- *Emacs!*



# Two columns

- this slide consists of two columns
- the first (left) column has no heading and consists of text
- the second (right) column has an image and is enclosed in an **example** block

Example (A screenshot)

This slide shows some code and resulting output using **Babel**. Note the specification of BEAMER\_act property for the second column.

## Octave code

This slide shows some code and resulting output using **Babel**. Note the specification of BEAMER\_act property for the second column.

Octave code

The output

# Summary

- org is an incredible tool for time management
- **but** it is also excellent for writing and for preparing presentations
- Beamer is a very powerful L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package for presentations
- the combination is unbeatable!