FaCT: A DSL for Timing-Sensitive Computation

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Gary Soeller, Brian Johannesmeyer, Fraser Brown, Riad Wahby, John Renner, Benjamin Gregoire, Gilles Barthe, Ranjit Jhala, Deian Stefan

What does this code do?

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
   d |= x[i] ^ y[i];
}
return (1 & ((d - 1) >> 8)) - 1;
```

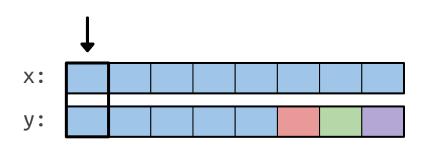
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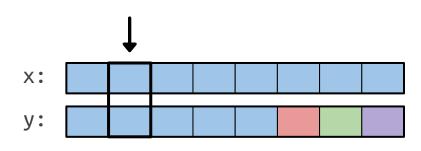
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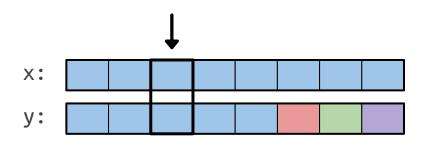
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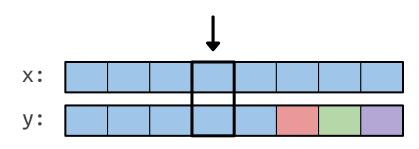
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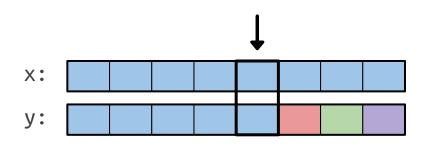
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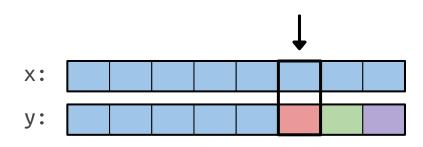
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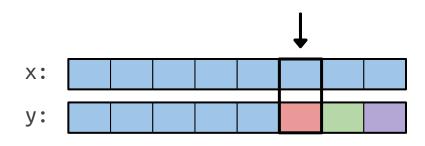
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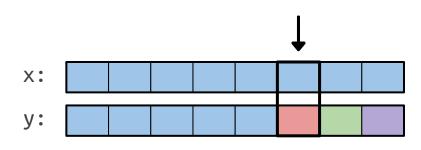
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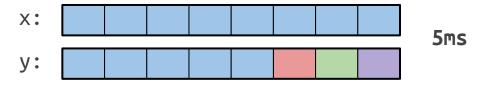
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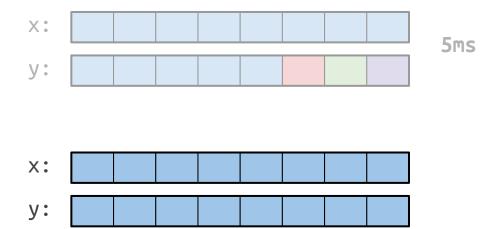
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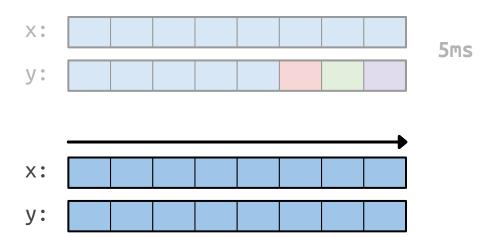
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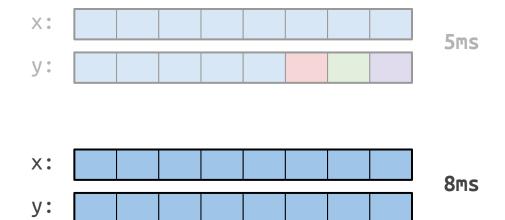
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pwd:

pwd:

guess:

pwd:

sms
guess:</pre>
8ms
```

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   if (x[i] != y[i])
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```

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for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
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</pre>
```

Exiting early based on contents → leak!

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for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
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```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
   d |= x[i] ^ y[i];
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return (1 & ((d - 1) >> 8)) - 1;
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Constant-time code

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Constant-time code

Timing is **independent of secrets**

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for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
   d |= x[i] ^ y[i];
}
return (1 & ((d - 1) >> 8)) - 1;
```

Constant-time code is messy

```
for (j = 0; j < md block size; j++) {</pre>
 uint8 t b = data[i];
 uint8_t is_past_c = is_block_a & constant_time_ge_8_s(j, c);
 uint8_t is_past_cp1 = is_block_a & constant_time_ge_8_s(j, c + 1);
 b = constant time select 8(is past c, 0x80, b);
 b = b & ~is past cp1;
 b &= ~is block b | is block a;
 if (j >= md block size - md length size) {
   b = constant time select 8(is block b,
                   length_bytes[j - (md_block_size - md_length_size)], b);
 block[i] = b:
```

Constant-time code is messy

```
NOT READABLE!
for (j = 0; j < md block size</pre>
 uint8 t b = data[j];
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 b = constant time select 8(is past c, 0x80, b);
 b = b & ~is past cp1;
 b &= ~is block b | is_block_a;
 if (j >= md block size - md length size) {
   b = constant_time_select_8(is_block_b,
                  length_bytes[j - (md_block_size - md_length_size)], b);
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```

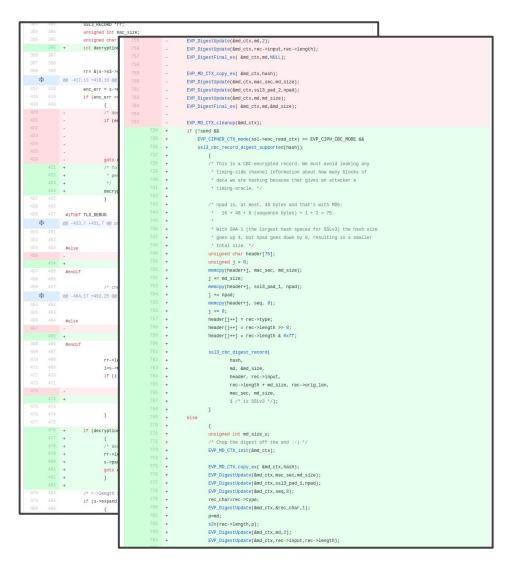
OpenSSL padding oracle attack

Canvel, et al. "Password Interception in a SSL/TLS Channel." *Crypto*, Vol. 2729. 2003.



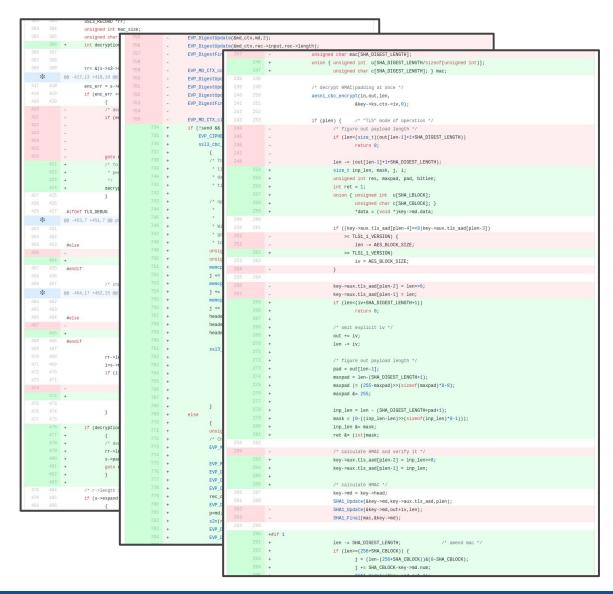
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Lucky 13 timing attack

Al Fardan and Paterson. "Lucky thirteen: Breaking the TLS and DTLS record protocols." Oakland 2013.



Further refinements

Removing all measurable timing differences

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```

Transforms **readable code into constant-time** code

Transforming to constant-time

- What to transform?
- How to transform?
- What *not* to transform?
- Evaluation

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```
if (secret) {
    x = 19;
}
```

```
if (secret) {
    x = 19;
    x = -secret & 19 | (secret-1) & x;
}
```

```
If (secret) {
    x = 19;
}

if (public) {
    y = 42;
}
y = -public & 42 | (public-1) & y;
}
```

```
Slower but necessary

if (secret) {
    x = 19;
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Slower but necessary

x = -secret & 19 | (secret-1) & x;
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Slower and unnecessary!

if (public) {
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y = -public & (public-1) & y;
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Slower and unnecessary!

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    y = 42;
}

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}
```

Only transform if code leaks secret values

Explicit secrecy in the type system

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```
secret uint32 decrypt(
    secret uint32 key,
    public uint32 msg) {

    if (key > 40) {
        ...
    }
}
```

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secret uint32 decrypt(
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if (key > 40) {
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```

We can detect secret leakage!

• • •

}

Type system detects leaks via...

- Conditional branches
- Early termination
- Function side effects
- Memory access patterns
- Direct assignment
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FaCT disallows these

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Transforming control flow

Conditional branches

Early termination

Function side effects

Transforming control flow

Conditional branches

Early termination

Function side effects

```
if (s) {
    x = 40;
} else {
    x = 19;
    y = x + 2;
}
```

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if (s) {
    x = 40;
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```

```
if (s) {
    return 40;
}
```

```
if (s) {
    return 40;
}

if (s) {
    rval = 40;
    done = true;
}

return rval;
```

```
if (s) {
  if (!done) {
    return 40;
    done = true;
  }
}
```

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if (s) {
  if (!done) {
    return 40;
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  done = true;
}
```

```
if (s) {
   if (!done) {
      return 40;
      done = true;
   }
}
rval = (-s & (done-1)) & 40 | ...
   done = (-s & (done-1)) & true | ...
}
```

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Not all transformations are good

- May produce inefficient code
- May produce unsafe code

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Type system rejects such programs

```
x = buffer[secret_index];
```

```
for (uint32 i from 0 to len buffer) {
    x = buffer[secret_index];
    x = buffer[i];
    }
}
```

O(1)

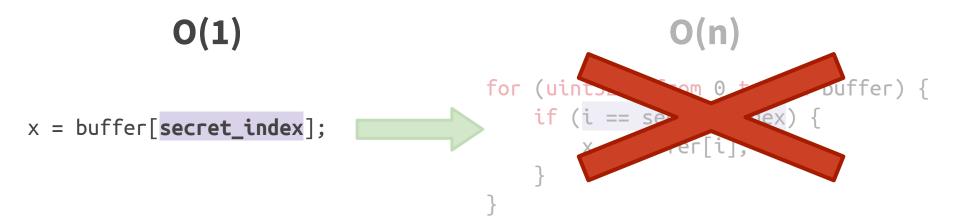
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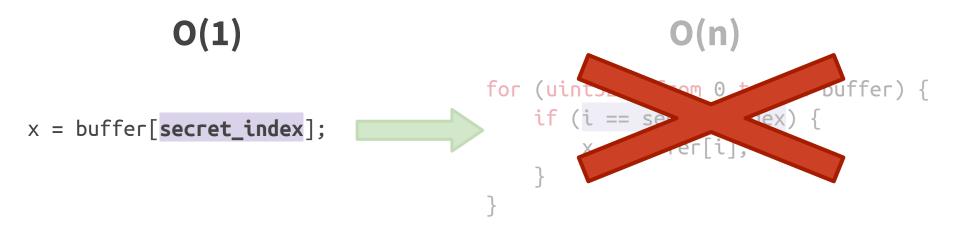
if (i == secret_index) {

 x = buffer[i];

 }

}





Reject if transformation is inefficient

```
if (j < secret_len) {
    x = arr[j];
}</pre>
```

```
if (j < secret_len) {
    x = -(j < secret_len) & arr[j]
    | ((j < secret_len)-1) & x;
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Whatifj > len arr?

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```

Whatifj > len arr?

Out of bounds access!

Check for out-of-bounds accesses

Solve constraints using Z3

Path sensitive *except secret branches*

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Evaluating FaCT

Can FaCT express real code?

Is FaCT code as fast as C?

Is FaCT more readable than C?

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- Rewrite a chunk of code

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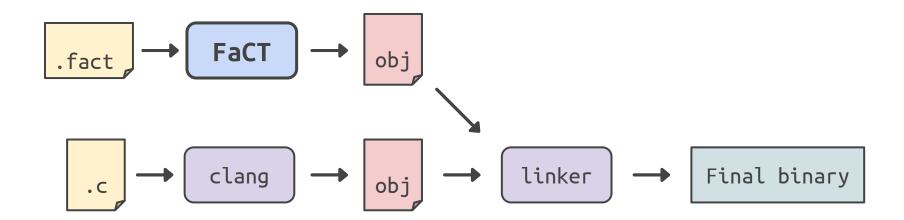
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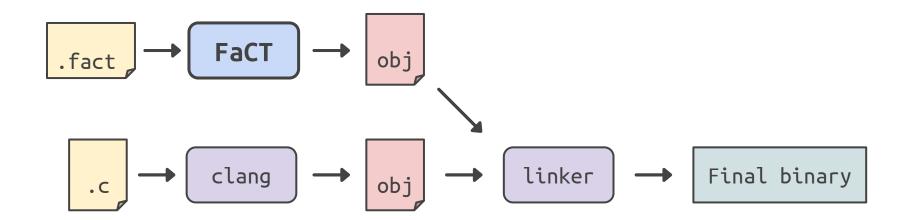
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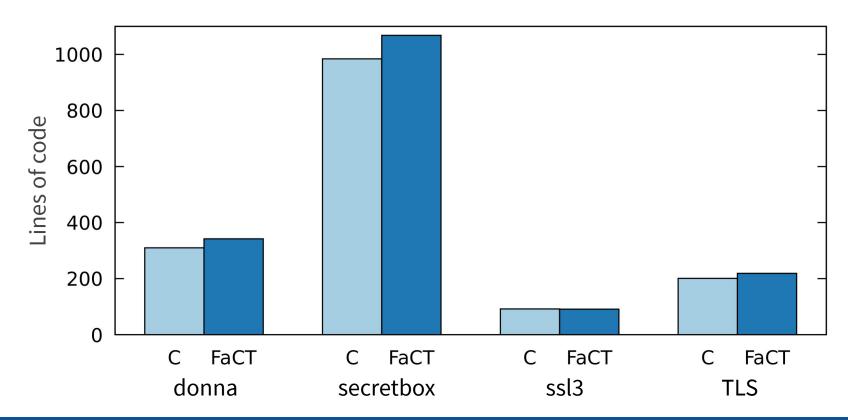
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- Rewrite the whole library: donna curve25519
- Rewrite a function (and callees): libsodium secretbox
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Declassify

Assume

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Assume constraints for solver

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 - OpenSSL: AES + SHA1 implementations

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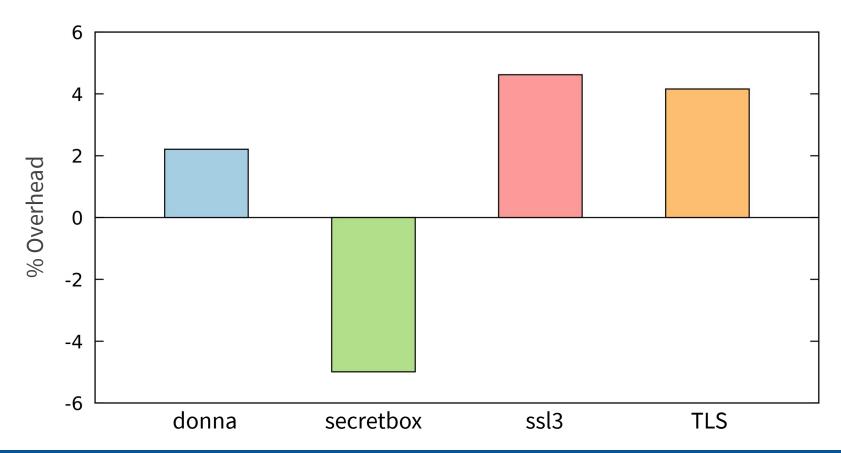
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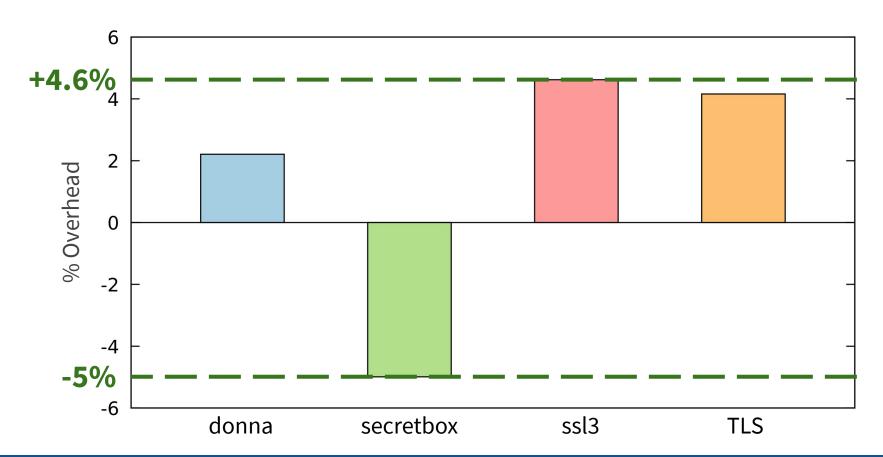
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Performance vs. C

- Optimized with same optimization flags
- **Empirically tested** to be constant-time



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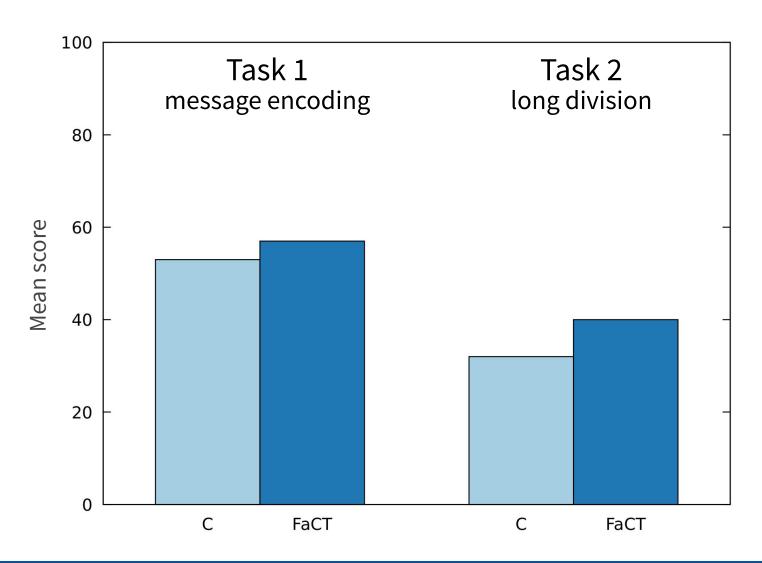
User study: FaCT vs. C

- 77 undergraduates
- Understanding constant-time code
- Writing constant-time code

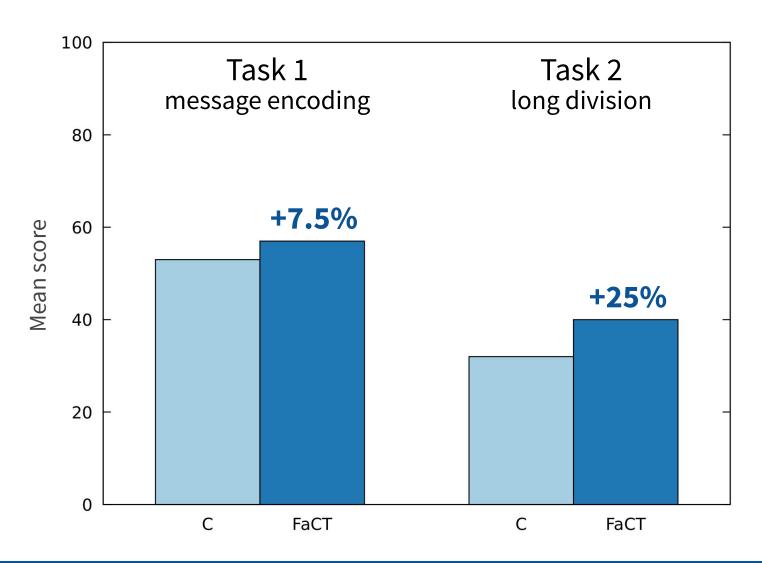
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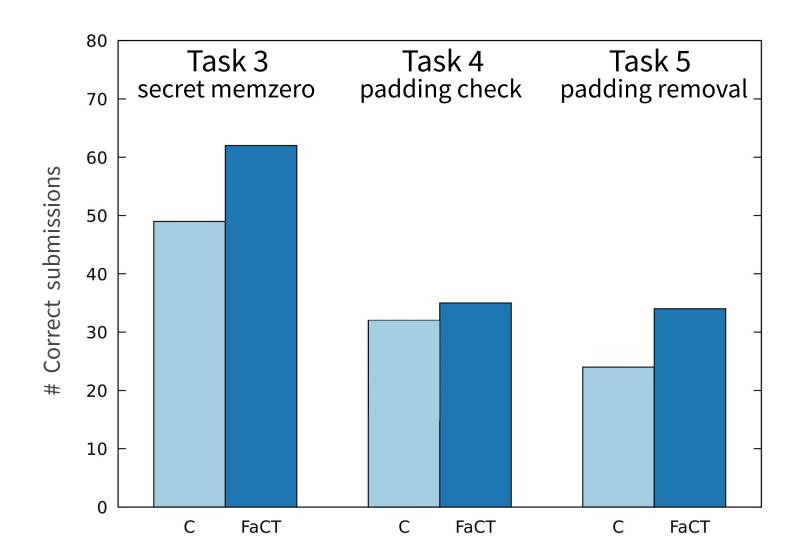
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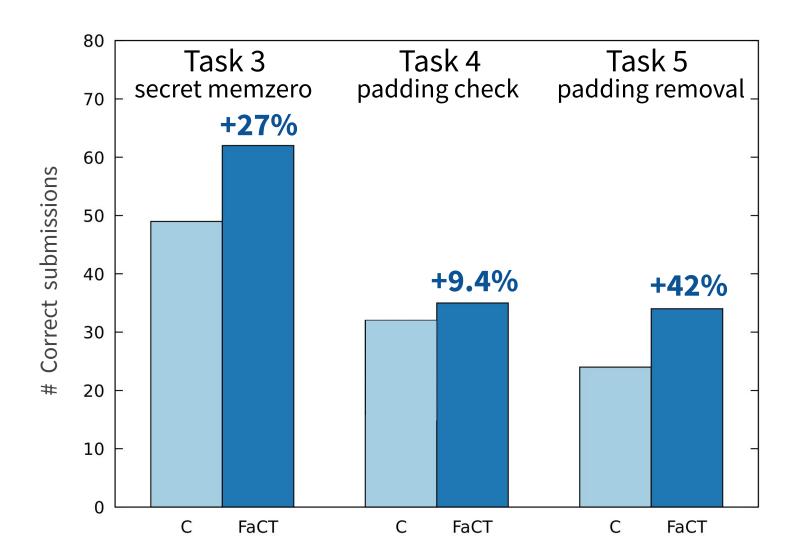
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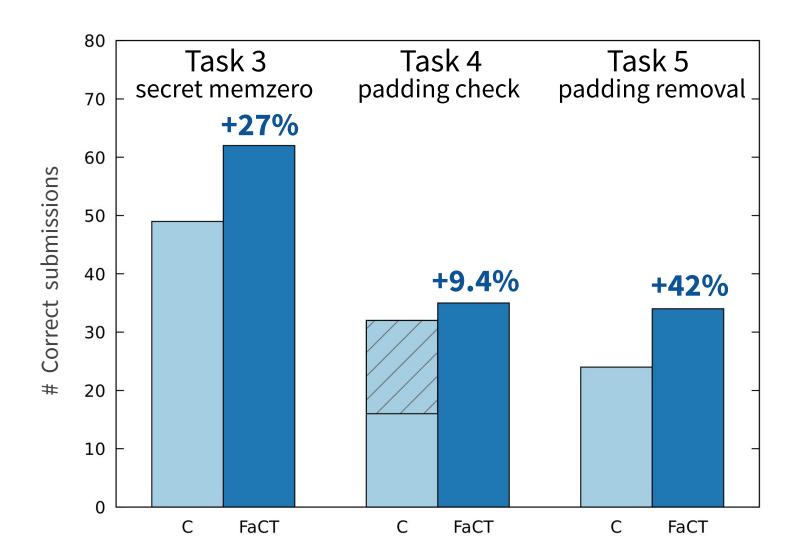
Writing constant-time code



Writing constant-time code



Writing constant-time code



Evaluating FaCT

FaCT can express real code

FaCT code is as fast as C

FaCT is more readable than C

Summary

- DSL for writing readable constant-time code
- Transform secret control flow to constant-time
- Ensure transformations can be performed safely

https://fact.programming.systems

Comparing two buffers in FaCT

```
secret int32 crypto_verify_n(
    secret uint8[] x,
    secret uint8[] y) {
 assume(len x == len y);
 for (uint64 i from 0 to len x) {
   if (x[i] != y[i]) {
      return -1;
 return 0;
```

Message encoding in FaCT

```
for (uint64 j from 0 to md block size) {
  secret mut uint8 b = 0;
  b = data[j];
  if (is_block_a) {
   if (j == c) {
     b = 0x80;
   } else if (j > c) {
      b = 0:
  if (is block b)
   if (!is block a) {
      b = 0;
   if (j >= md_block_size - md_length_size) {
      b = length_bytes[j - (md_block_size - md_length_size)];
  block[j] = b;
```