



Using capability to implement memory bounds checking

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You can get the slides from
<https://github.com/wy-chung/bounds-check-using-capability>

Outline

- Object-based vs pointer-based approach
- Capability-based approach
- Temporal safety
- The principle of exclusive thread local data
- Conclusion



Object-based vs pointer-based

	Object-based	Pointer-based (Fat pointer)
Compatibility	v	Pointer format changed
Cost to get the metadata	A lot of memory or CPU time	Low
Spatial safety	v	v
Temporal safety	Quarantine	Garbage collection Lock-and-key
Principle of intentional use	x	v
Principle of exclusive thread local data	x	?



Capability-based approach

	Object-based	Pointer-based (Fat pointer)	Capability-based
Compatibility	v	Pointer format changed	Pointer format changed
Cost to get the metadata	A lot of memory or CPU time	Low	Low
Spatial safety	v	v	v
Temporal safety	Quarantine	Garbage collection Lock-and-key	Capability revocation
Principle of intentional use	x	v	v
Principle of exclusive thread local data	x	?	v

Capability-based approach

Pointer format

pointer
capability

Object metadata table

capability

permissions	unique object ID
↓	↓
tag	index

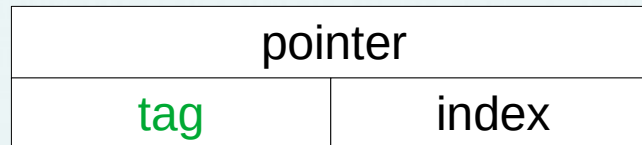
tag	start	end

- The most important thing in a capability system is to prevent capability from being forged
 - Tagging
 - Capability is valid only when the tag in the capability is equal to the tag in the metadata
 - The tag must have at least 4 bits
 - The probability of false negative will be lower with more bits in the tag



Capability-based approach

Pointer format



Object metadata table

tag	start	end

bounds check:

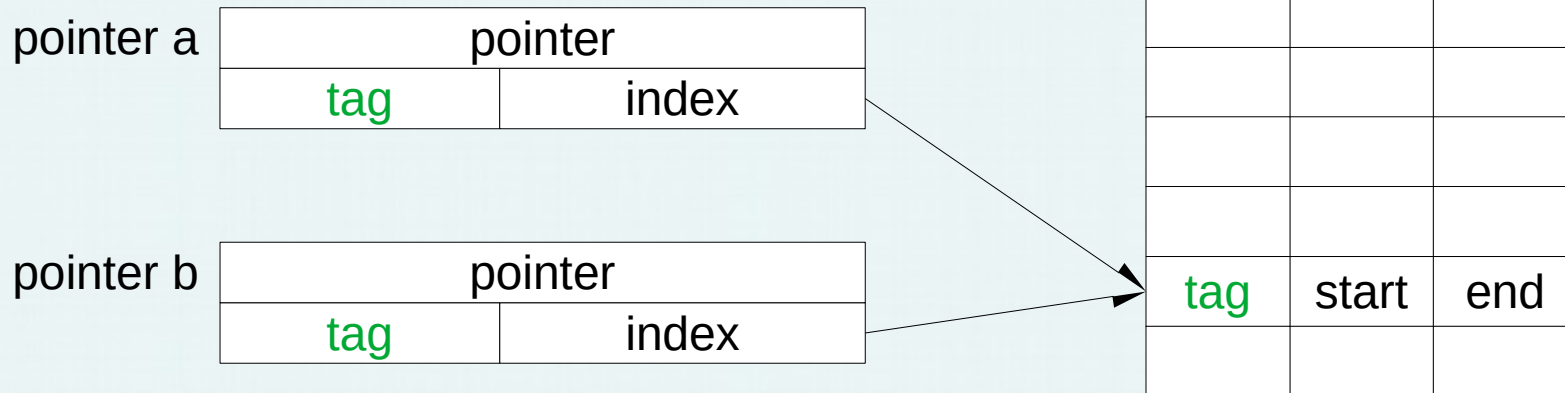
$\text{cap.tag} == \text{meta.tag} \ \&\&$
 $\text{pointer} \geq \text{meta.start} \ \&\& \ \text{pointer} + \text{size} \leq \text{meta.end}$

- The most important thing in a capability system is to prevent capability from being forged
 - Tagging
 - Capability is valid only when the tag in the capability is equal to the tag in the metadata
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 - The probability of false negative will be lower with more bits in the tag



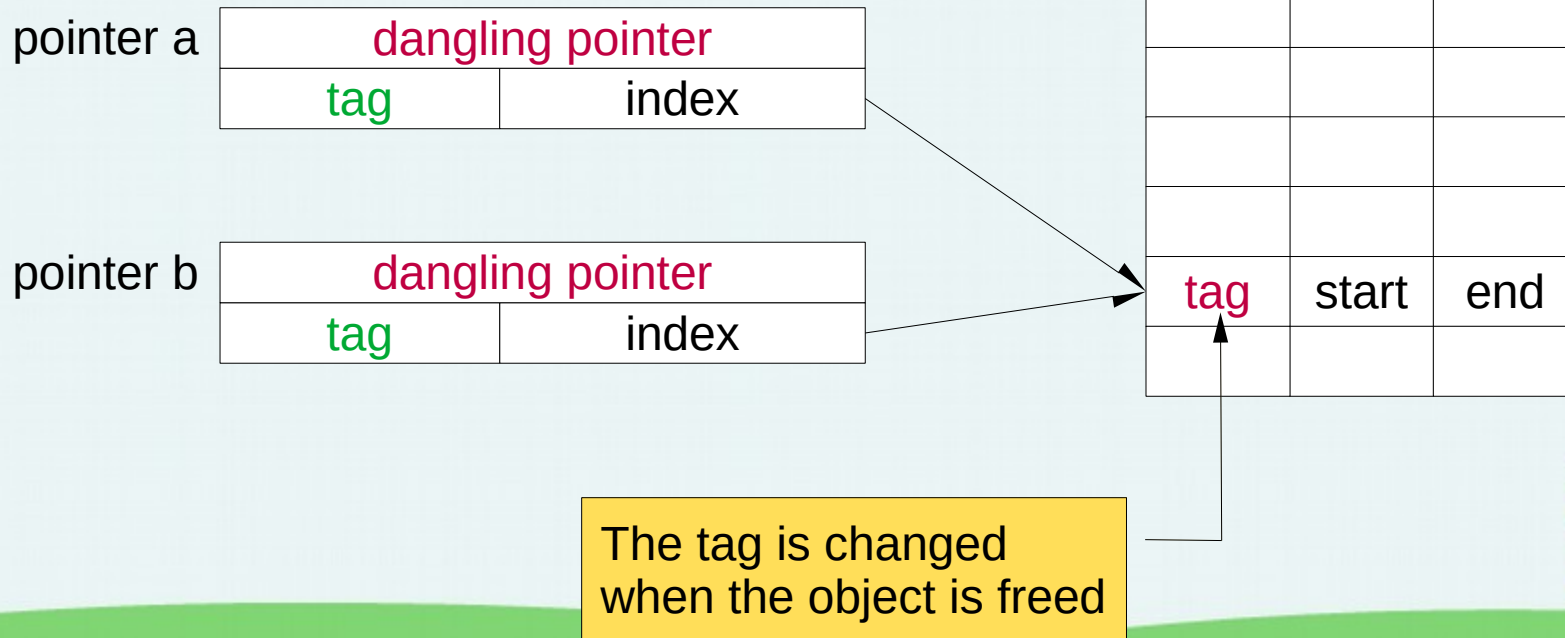
Temporal safety

- Uses capability revocation to detect
 - use-after-free, double-free, stack-use-after-return and stack-use-after-scope bug



Temporal safety

- Uses capability revocation to detect
 - use-after-free, double-free, stack-use-after-return and stack-use-after-scope bug



Global and local metadata table

- A process has one global metadata table
 - Used to store the metadata for objects on global variable, heap or constant data
 - Need a lock to protect this table
- Each thread in a process has a local metadata table
 - Used to store the metadata for objects on stack or TLS
 - Do not need a lock for this table



Global and local metadata table

Pointer format

capability

pointer		
tag	G/L	Index

G

L

global
metadata table

tag	start	end

local
metadata table

tag	start	end



Principle of exclusive thread local data

- When thread A tries to dereference a pointer with a capability that points to thread B's local metadata table, it will trigger a fault because the tag will not be equal



tag	start	end

thread A's
local metadata table

tag	start	end

thread B's
local metadata table



Conclusion

- In capability-based approach the pointer is smaller than the fat pointer based approach
- It can get the object metadata with very low overhead
- It can detect temporal safety violations by using capability revocation
- When doing memcpy, there is no need to propagate the metadata for the pointers in the buffer since the metadata is in a separate table



Conclusion

- To support bounds checking for objects on stack
 - In function prologue, the compiler will insert the metadata of objects on the stack into the local metadata table
 - In function epilogue, the compiler will remove those metadata from the local metadata table





The end

Thank you

