

Static Enforcement of Security in Runtime Systems

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Aslan Askarov



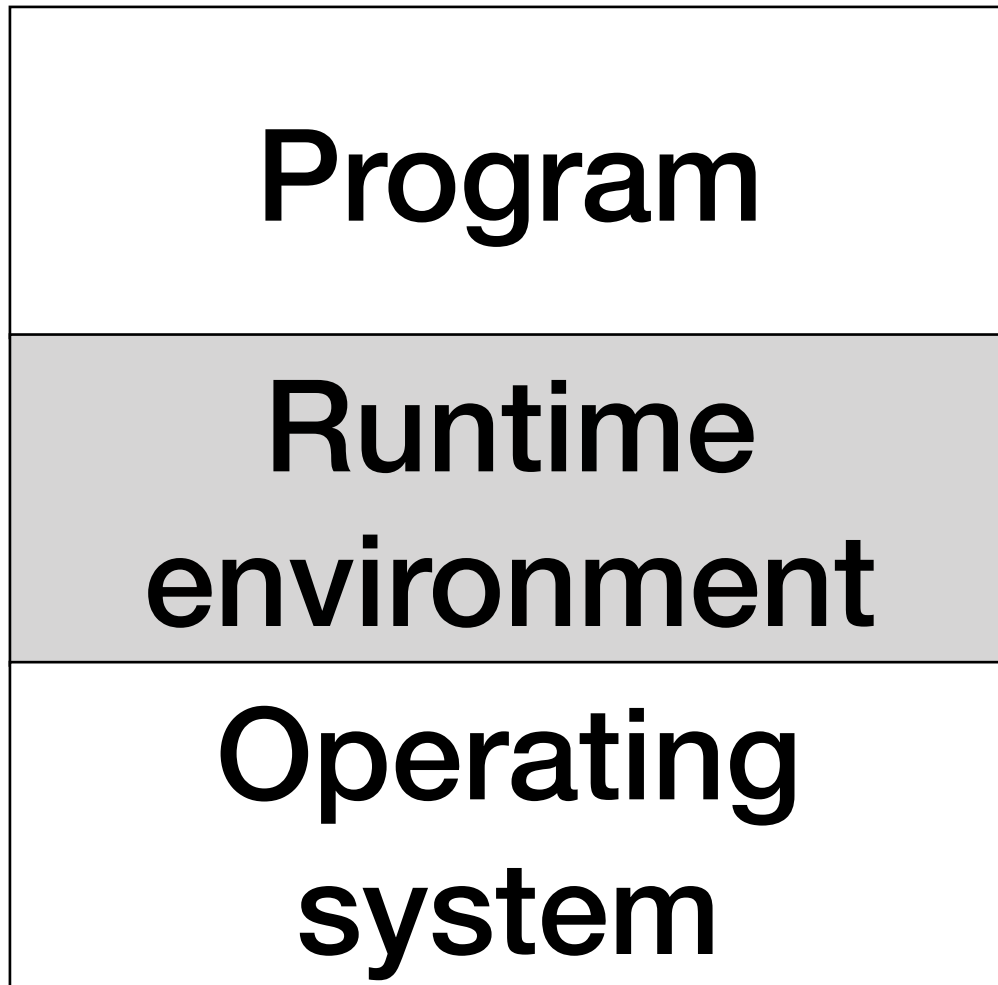
AARHUS UNIVERSITY

Motivation

Focus of this work:

Covert channels in
programming language runtimes

Motivation



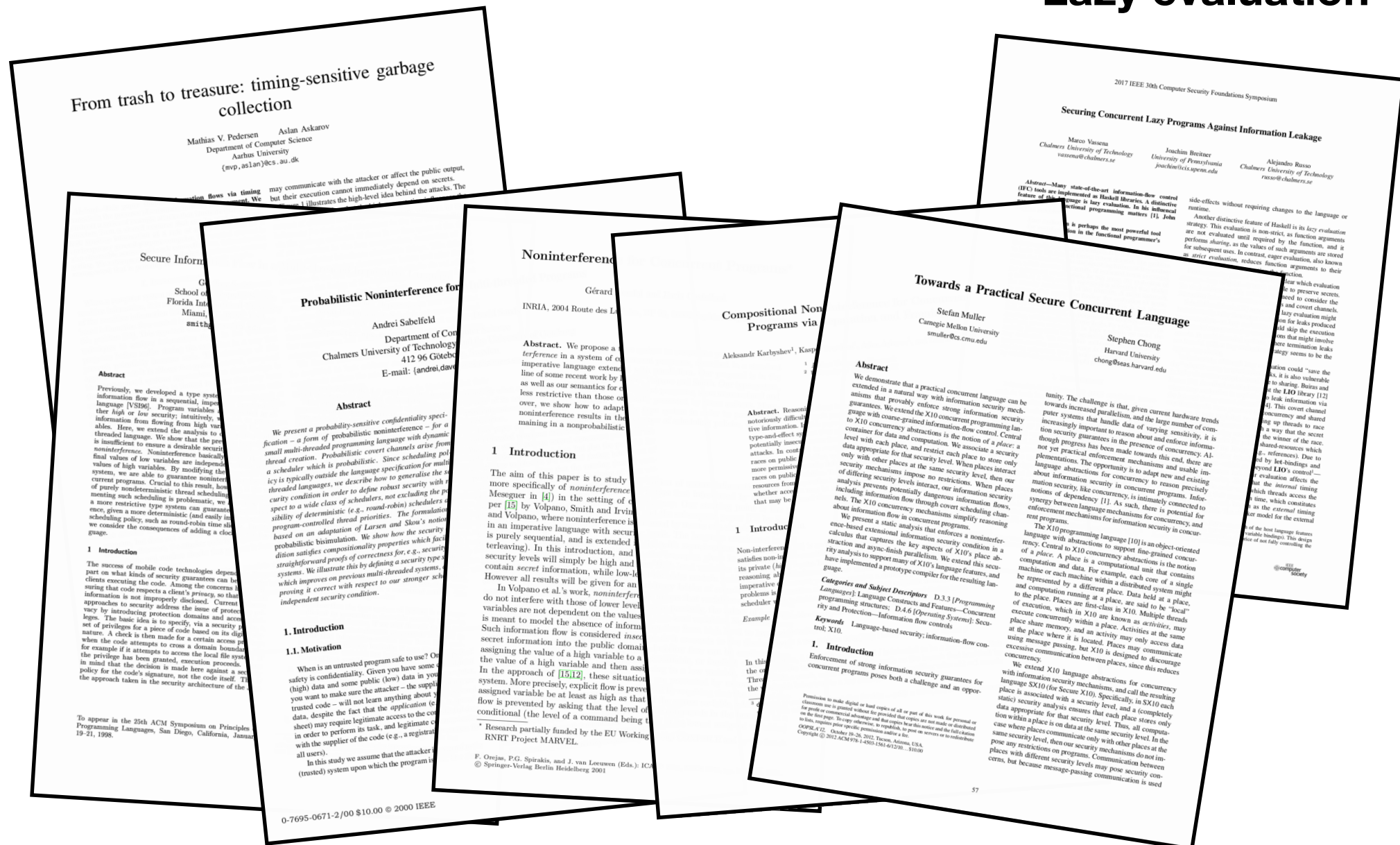
Contribution

A language to express and reason about information-flow control in implementations of runtime-related tasks (e.g., scheduling, garbage collection, sharing).

Information leaks via runtime

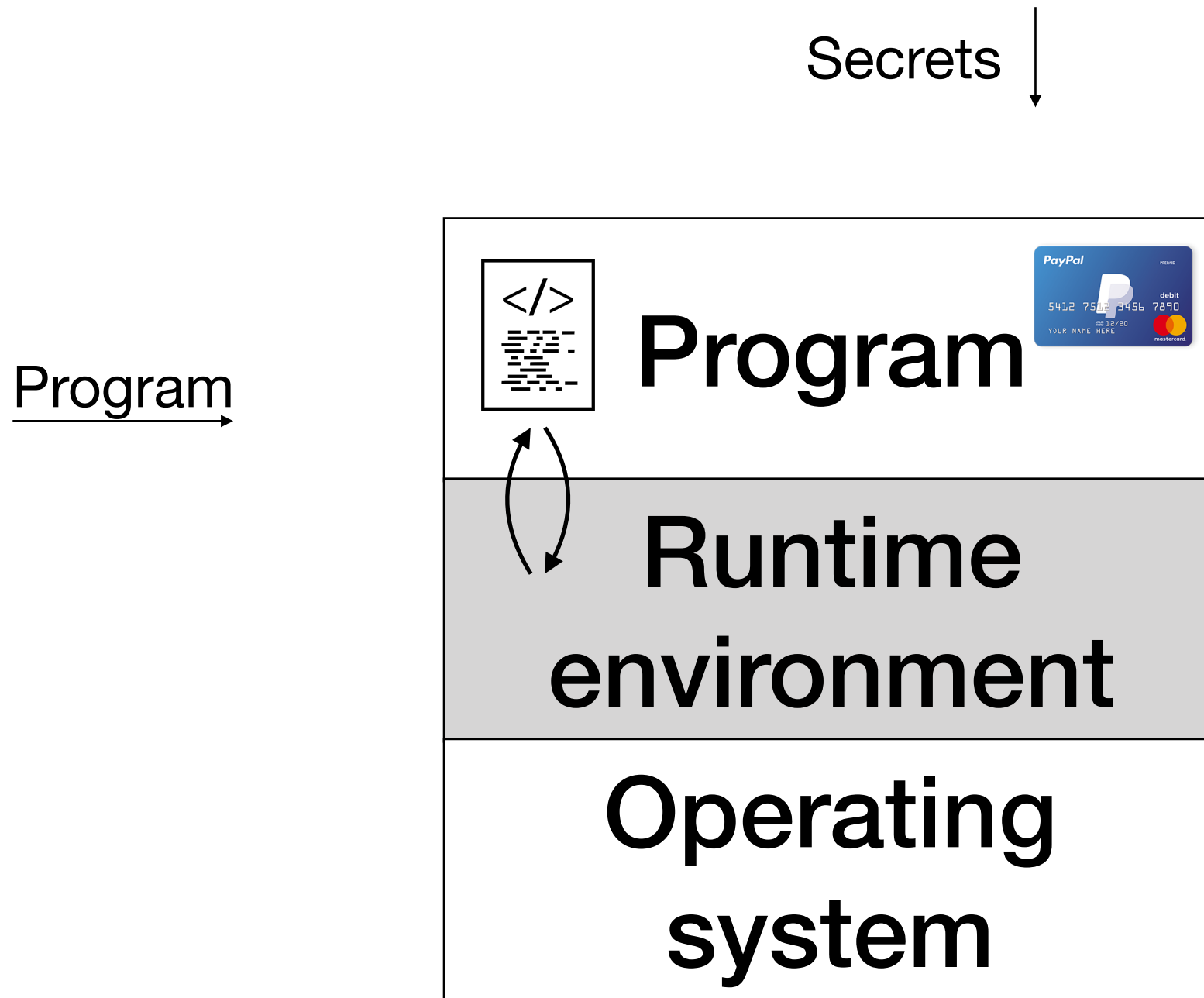
Garbage collection

Lazy evaluation



Concurrency and scheduling

The setup



Requirements

Wanted: A programming language for implementing runtimes

- Must have:**
1. Higher-order functions
 2. Runtime type analysis
 3. Heterogeneous arrays

And: Formal security guarantees

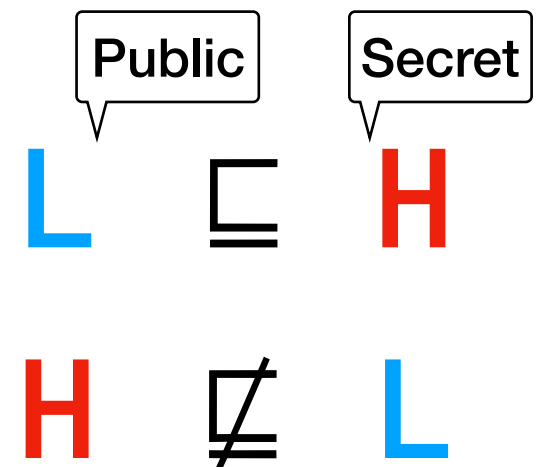
Task	Feature	
Closures + thread scheduling	Higher-order functions	} Necessary evils!
Object descriptors for GCs	Runtime type analysis	
Modeling the stack	Heterogeneous arrays	

The rest of this talk ...

- Example
- Typing the call stack
- Language
- Security guarantee
- Implementation and case studies

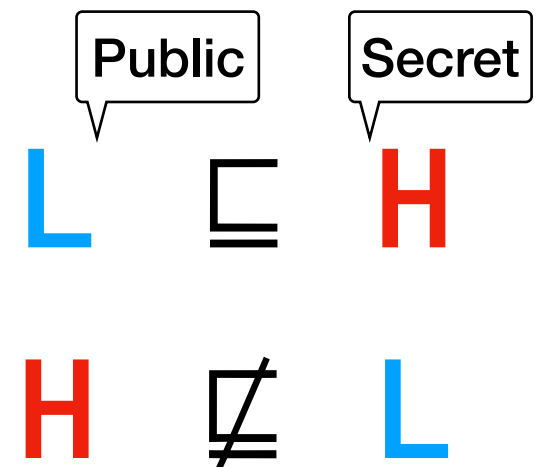
Example: Summing heterogeneous array

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alloc()  def alloc() =  
init()  → v := pack (int L, 0)  
sum()    as ∃ t : type . t in  
         p := malloc(5, v)
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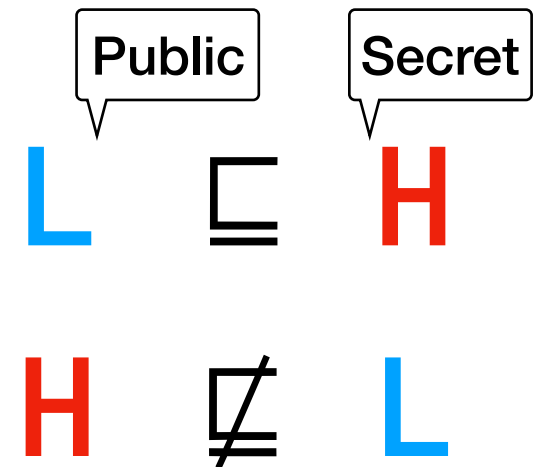
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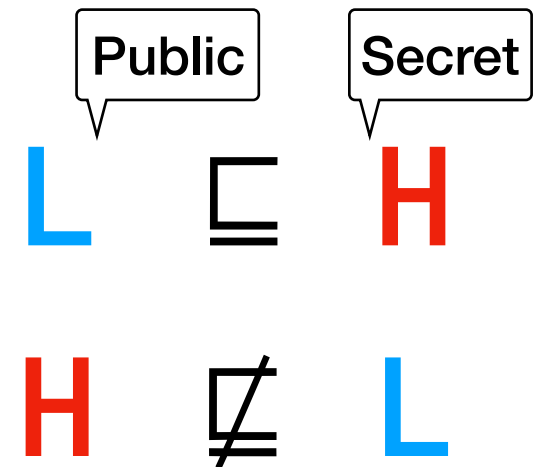
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def sumLows(psum: [int L] L) =  
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  i : int L := 0 in  
  while i < length p do  
    (t, v) := unpack *(p + i) in  
    match t with  
      int L → sum := sum + v  
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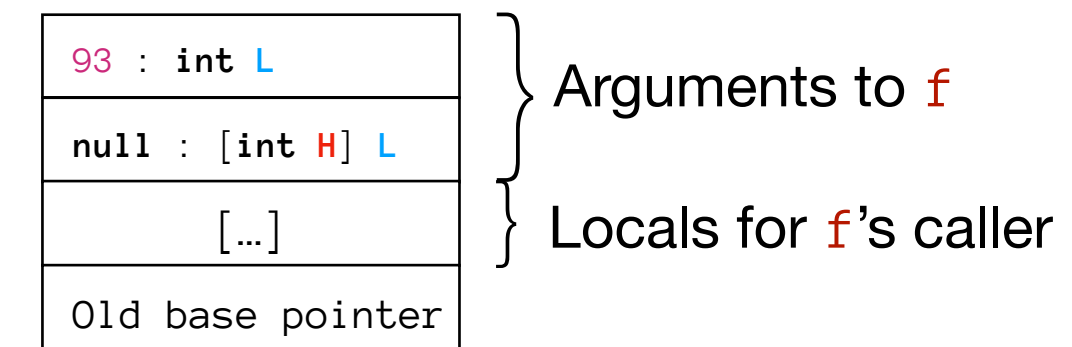
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The call stack as a heterogeneous array

```
def g(q : int L, r : [[int H] L] L) =  
  s : int H := 42 in  
  ...
```

```
def f(x : int L, y : [int H] L) =  
  z : int H := x in  
  w : [[int H] L] L := &y in  
  g(99, w)
```

→ f(93, null)

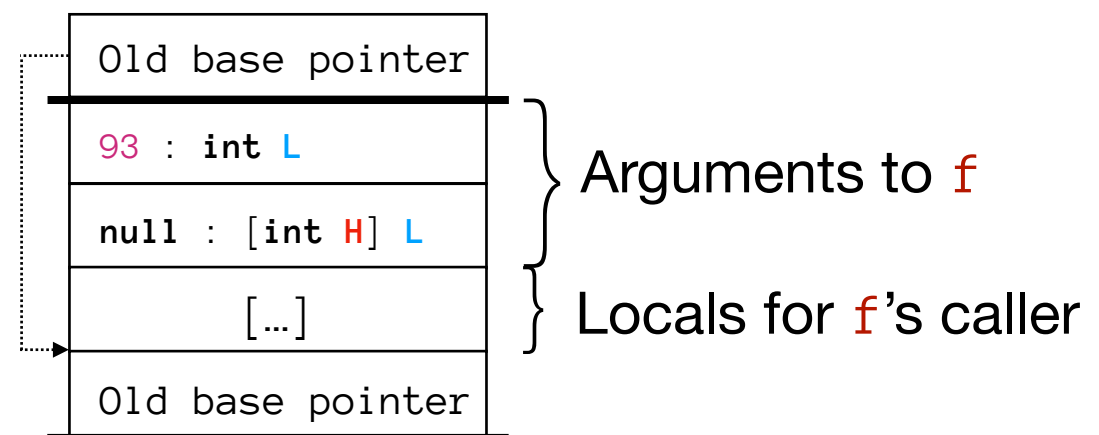


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f(93, null)
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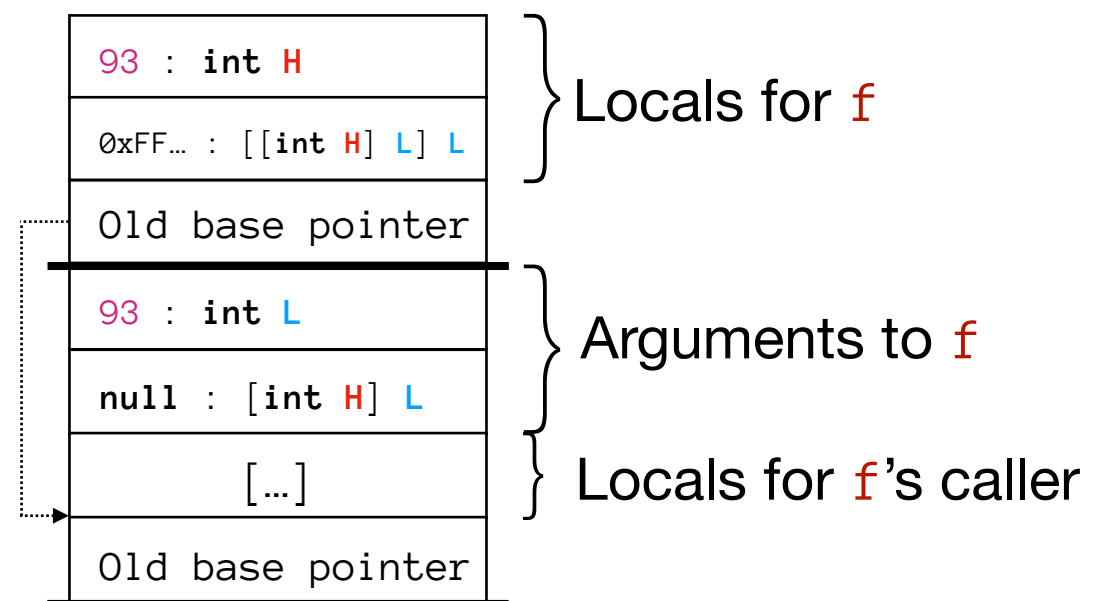


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→
`f(93, null)`

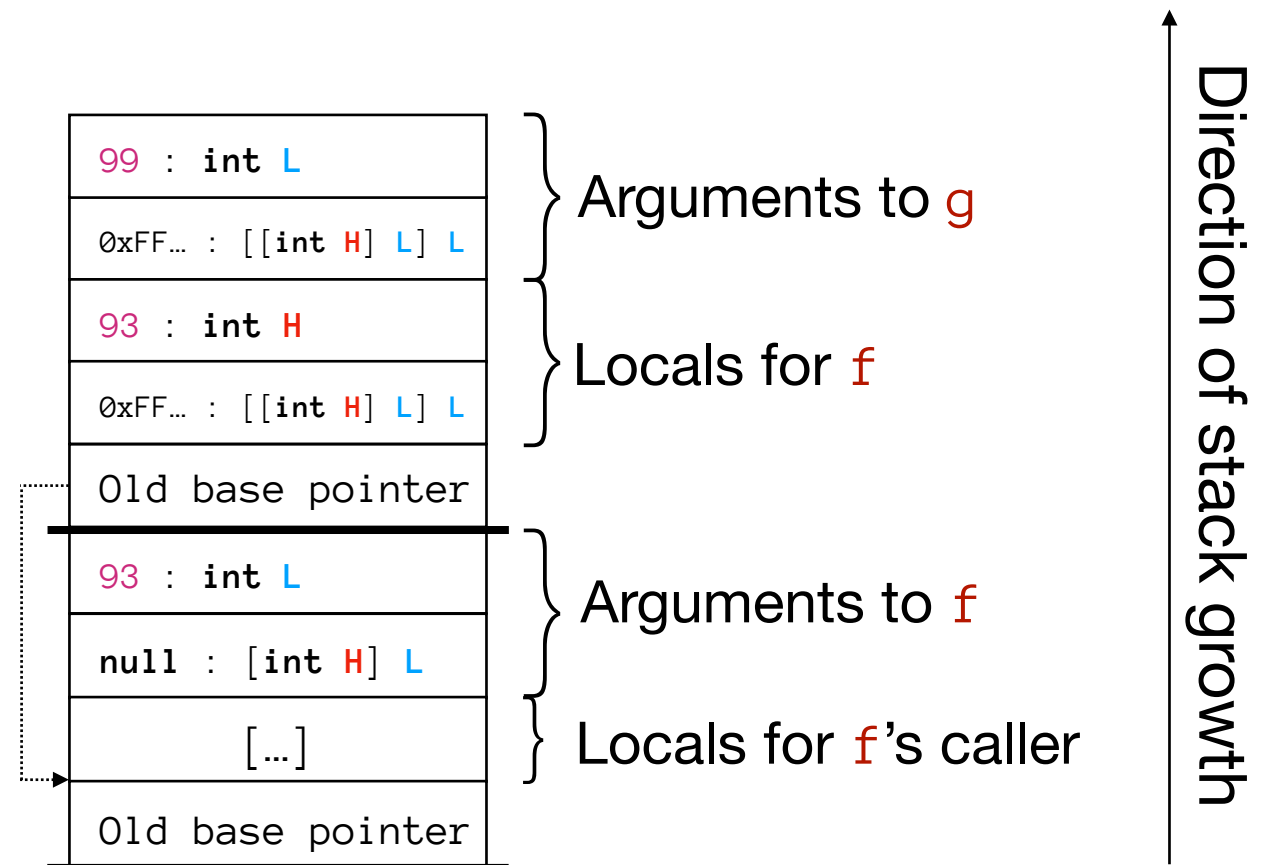


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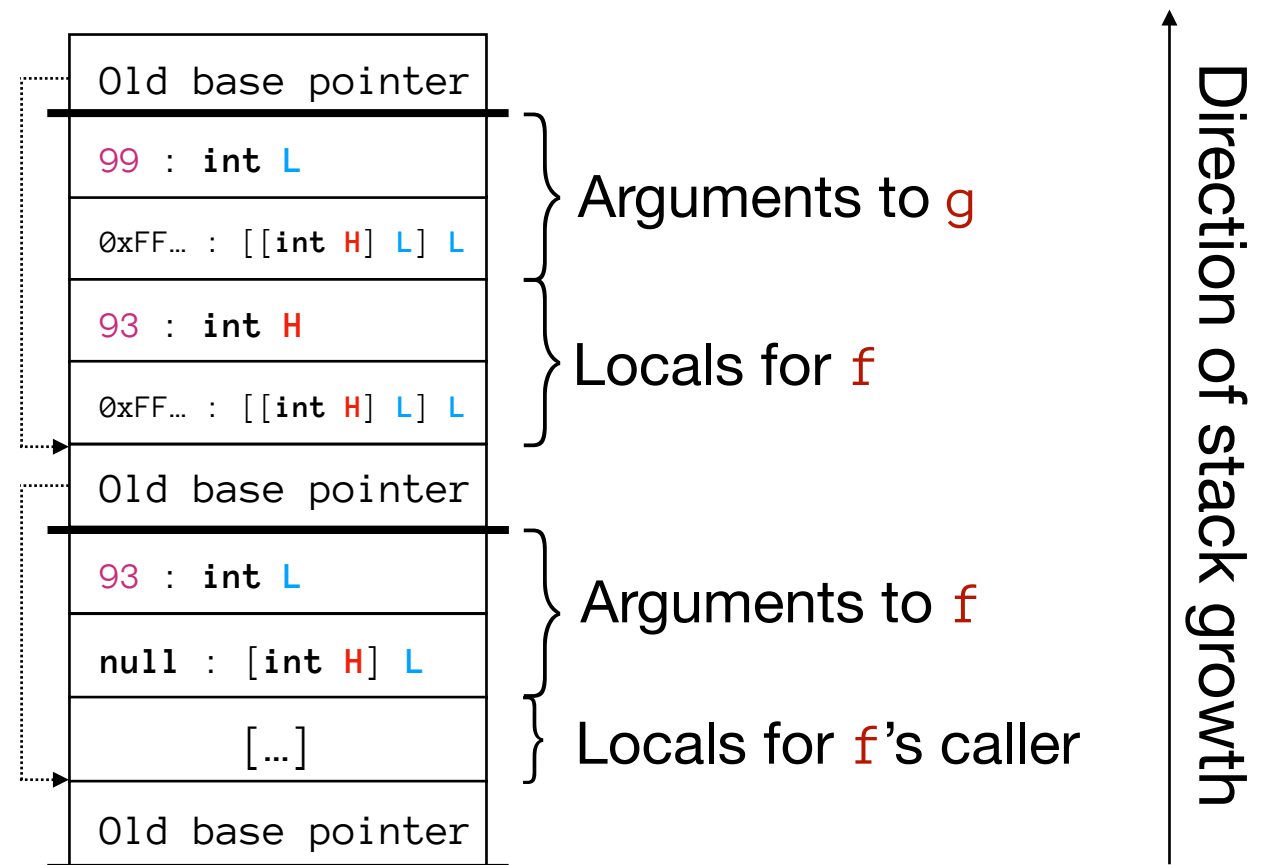


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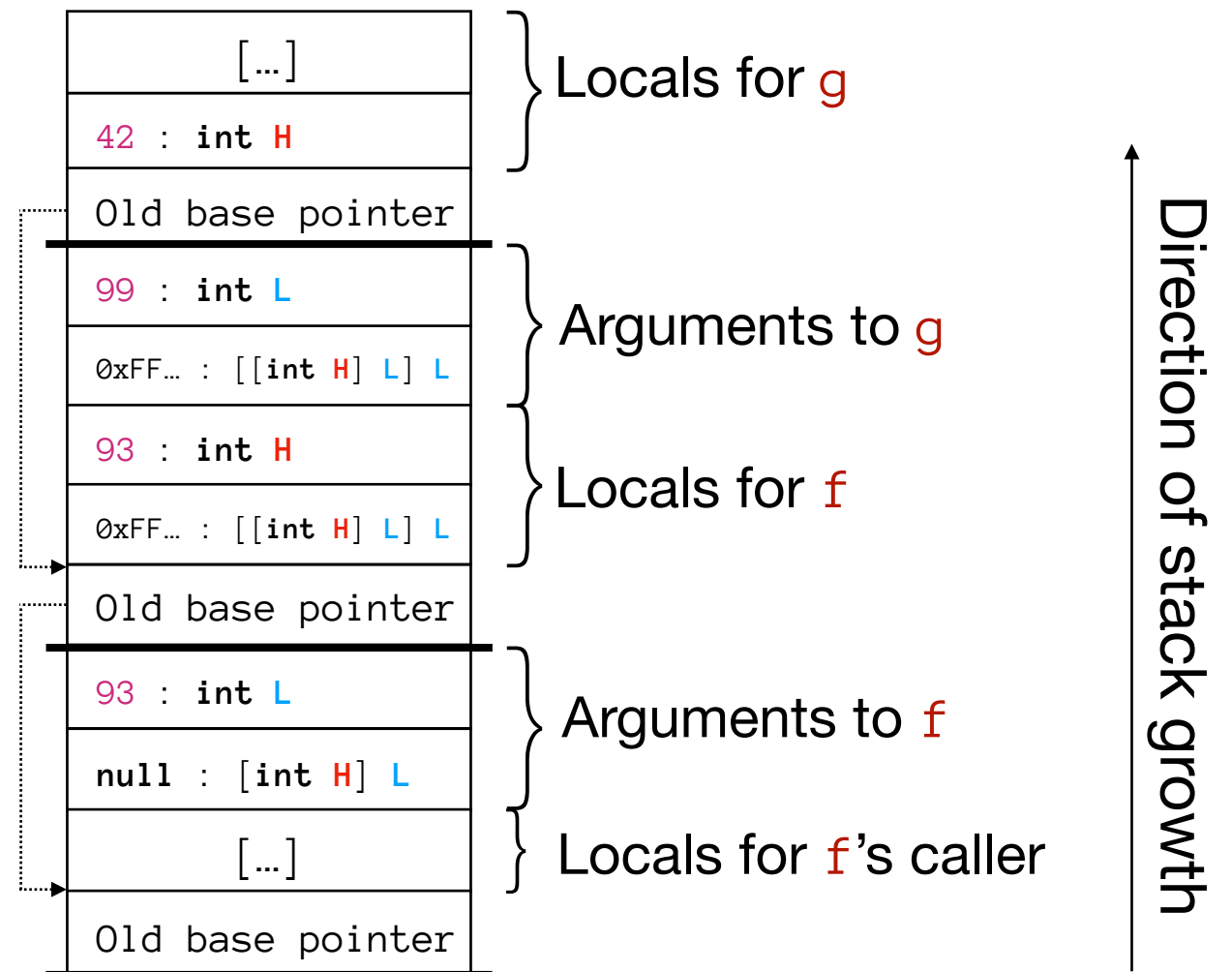


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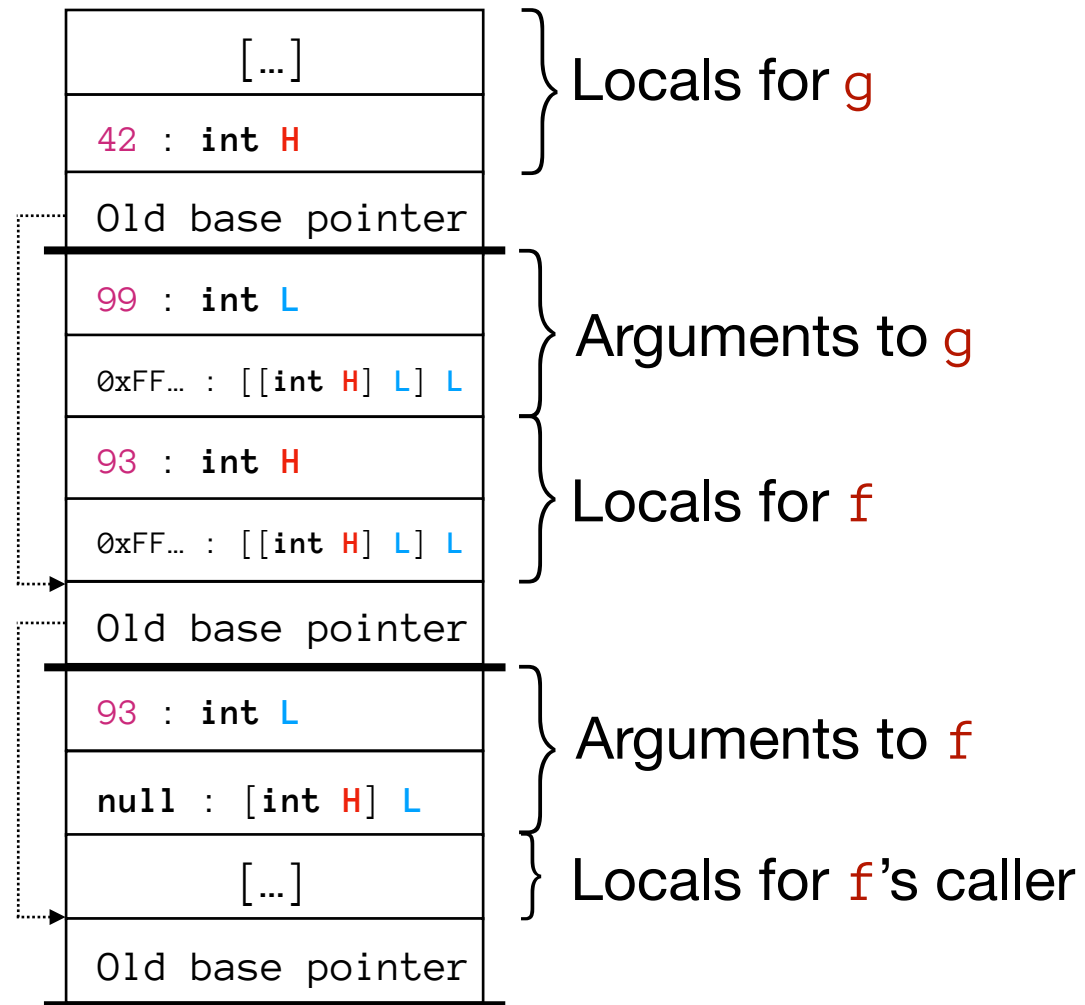
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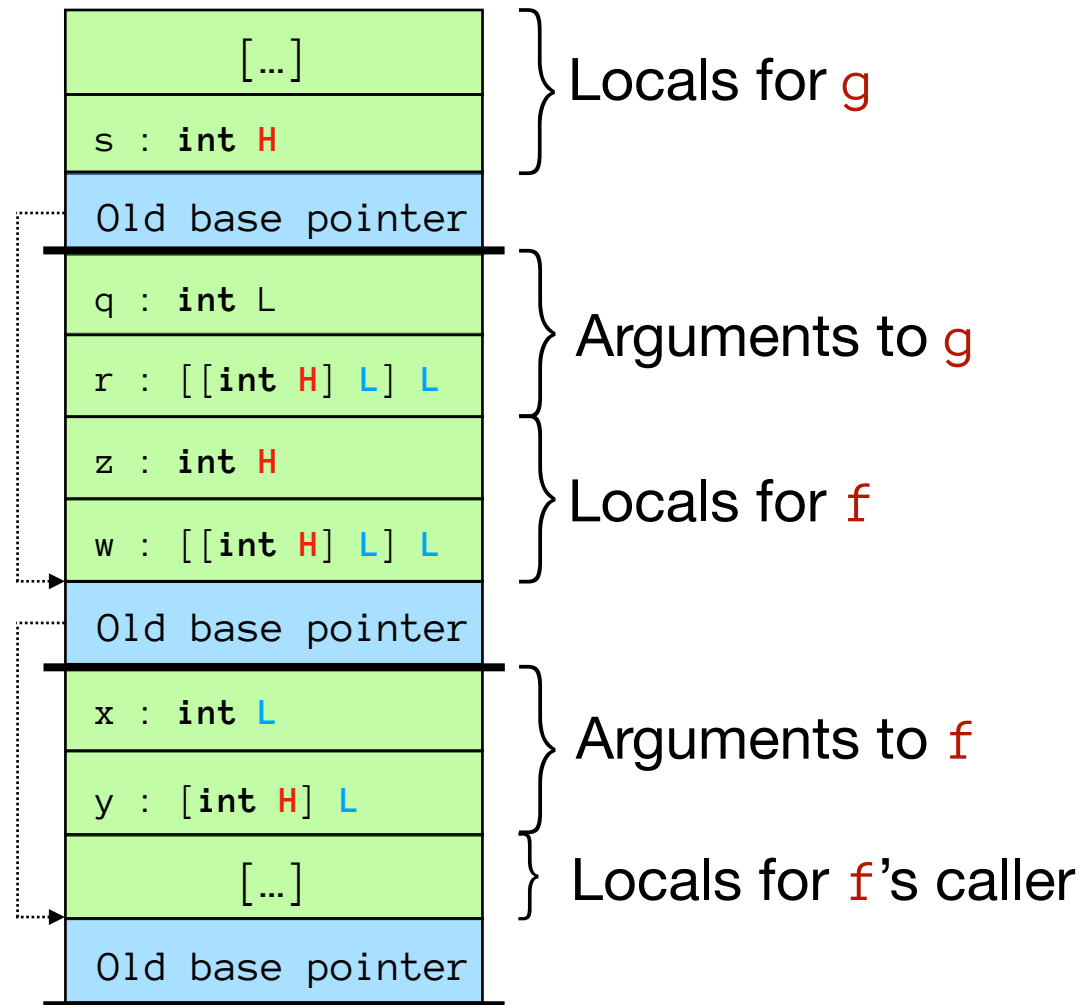
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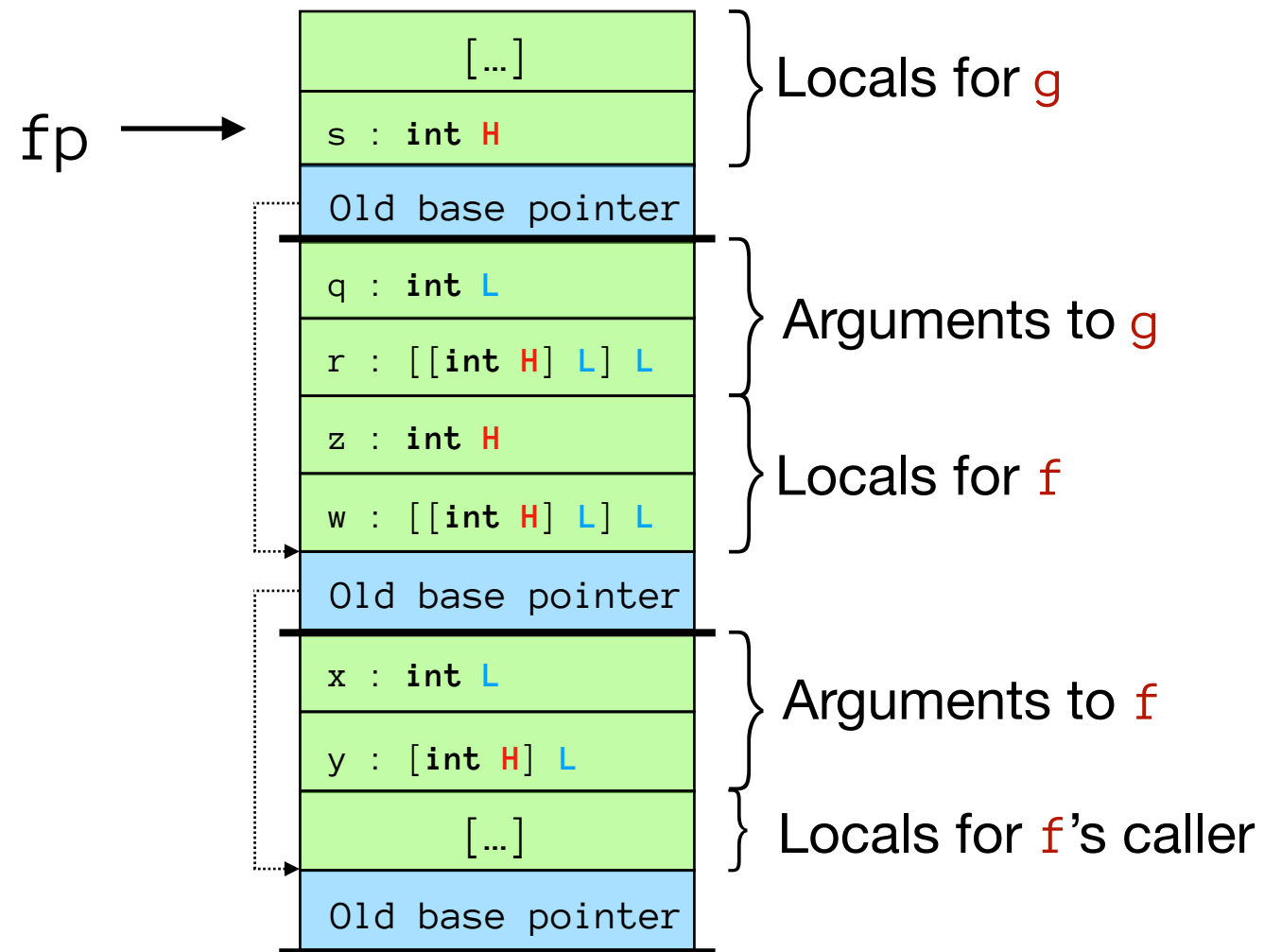


Typing the stack pointer



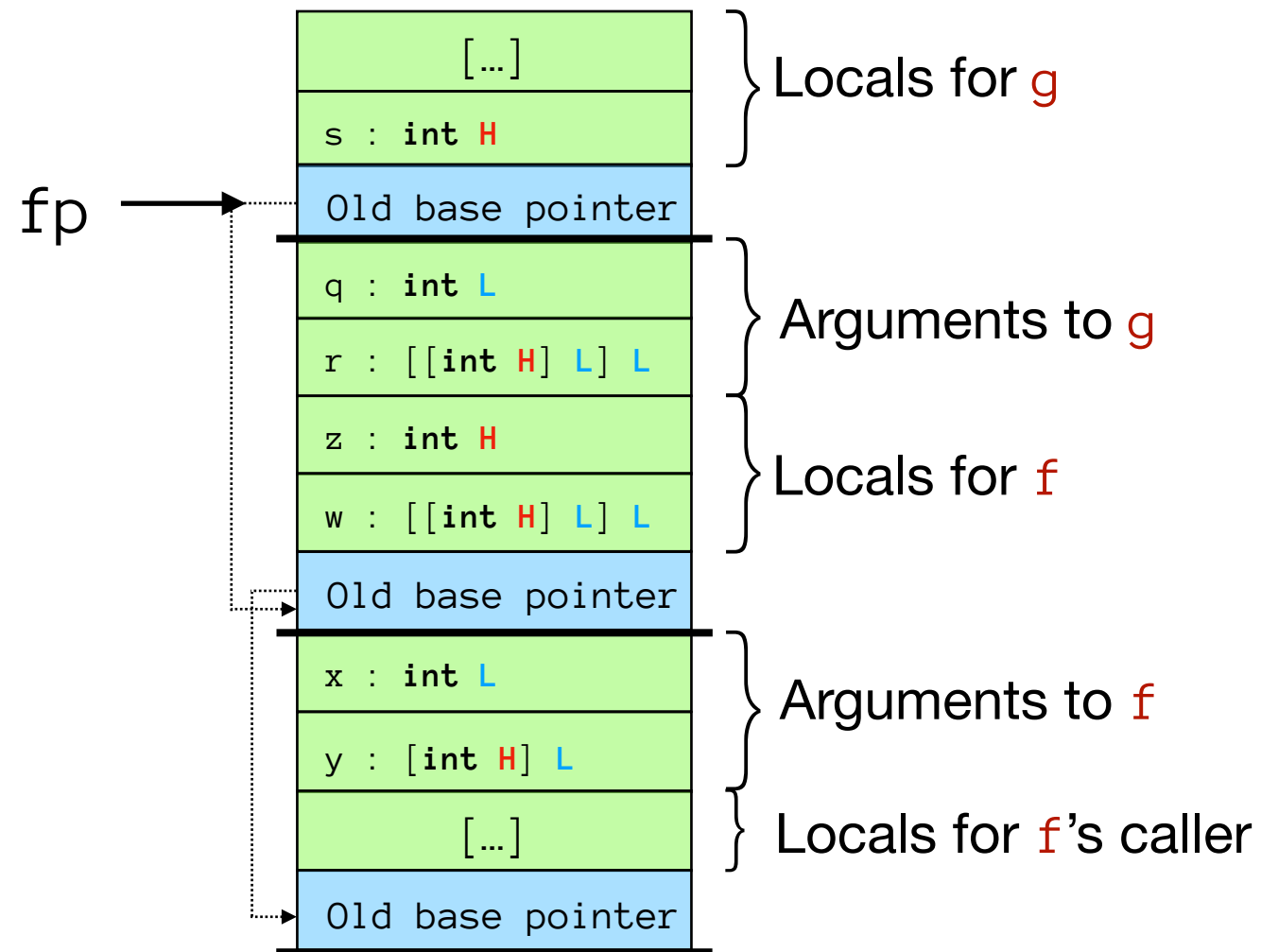
$\mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . [a * b]$

Typing the stack pointer



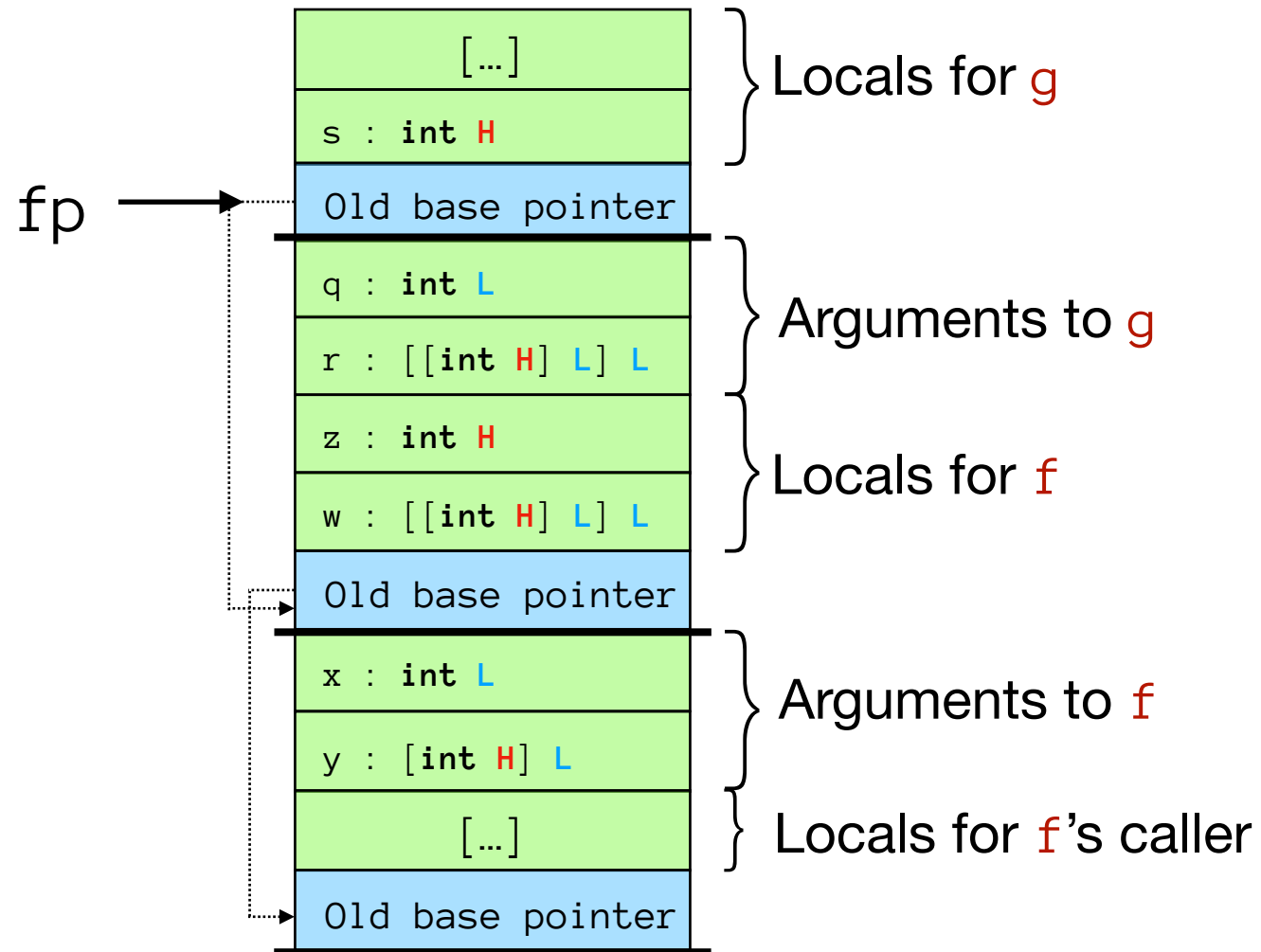
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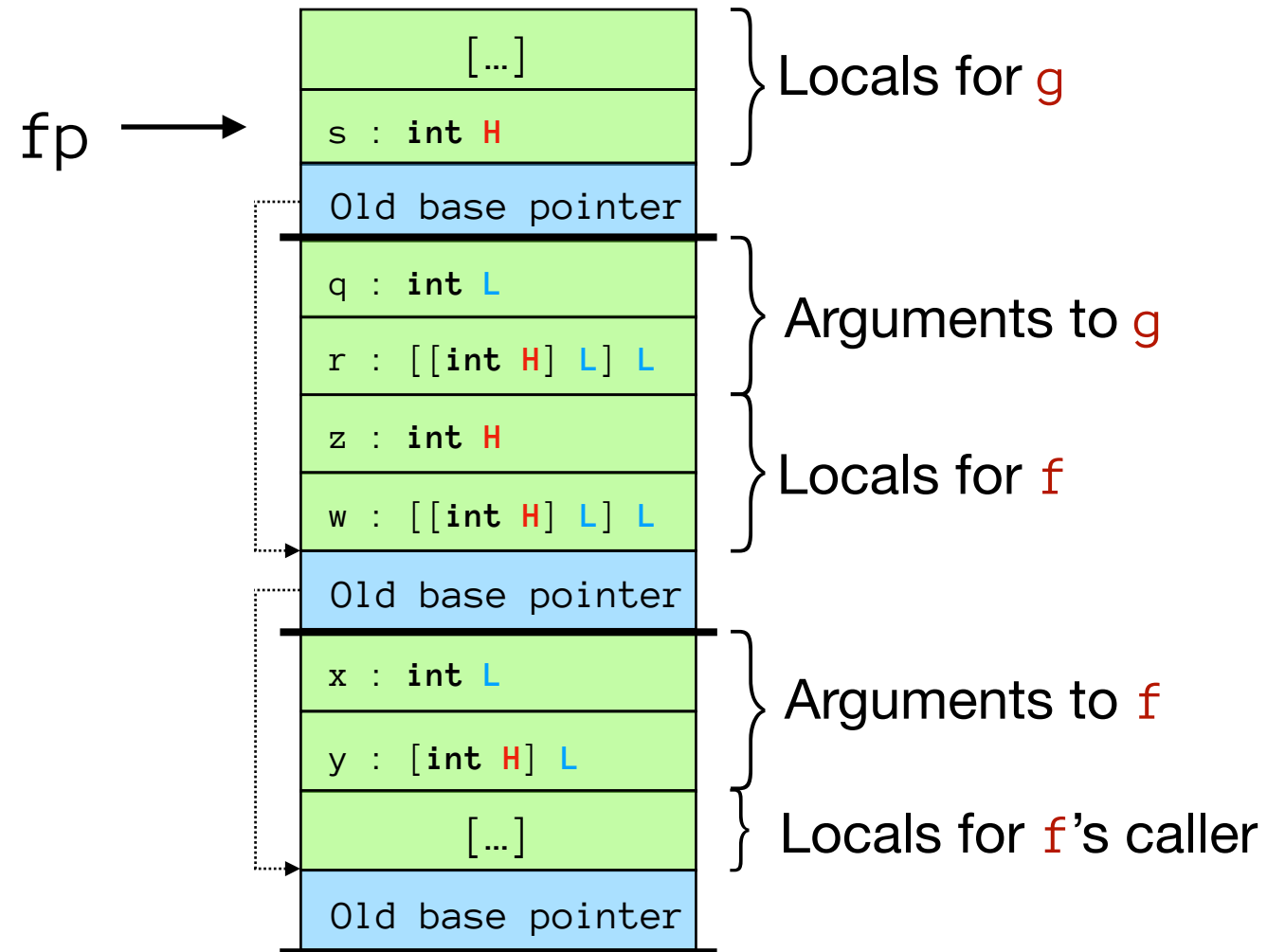
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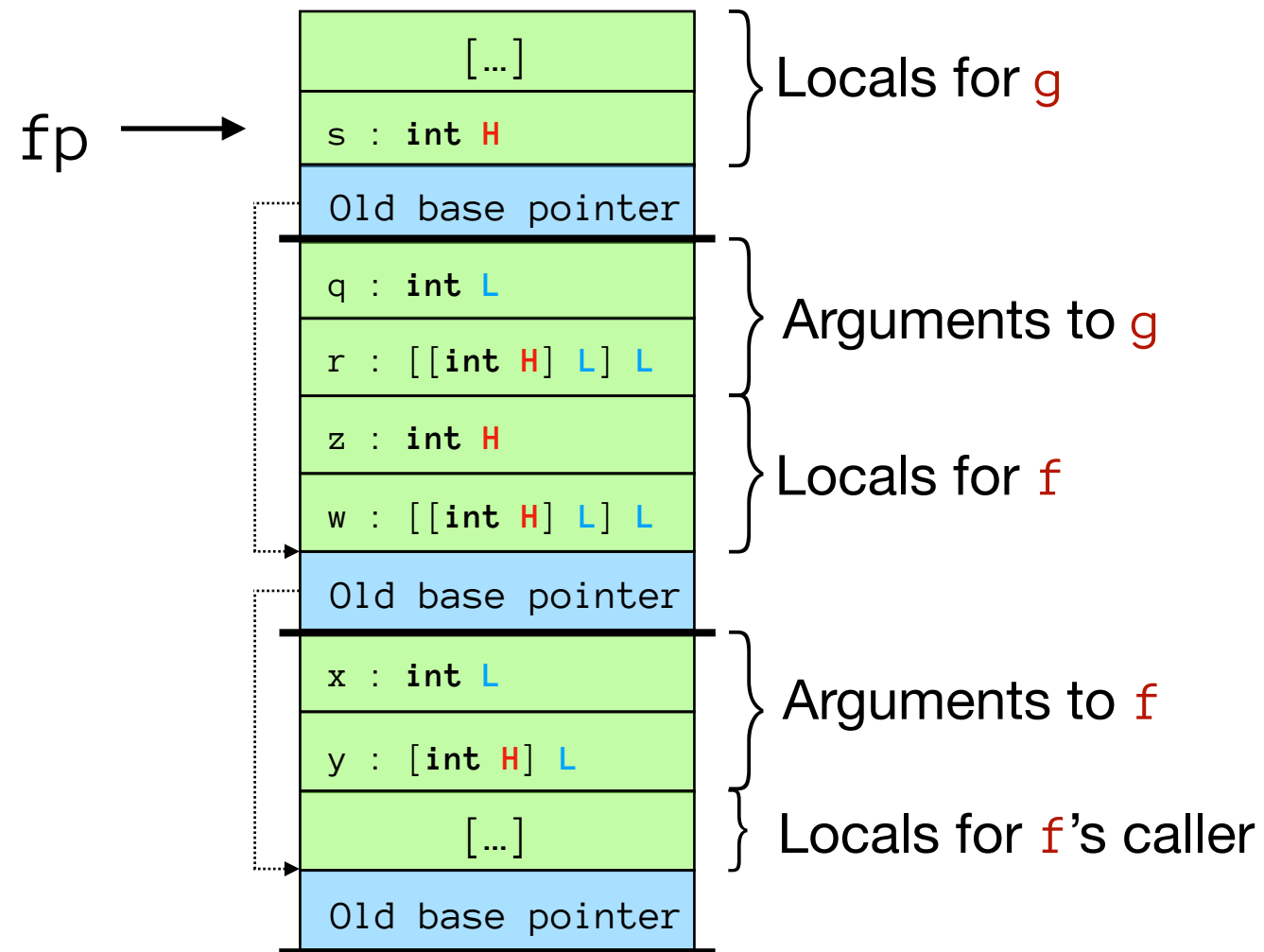
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$$fp : \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$

Typing the stack pointer

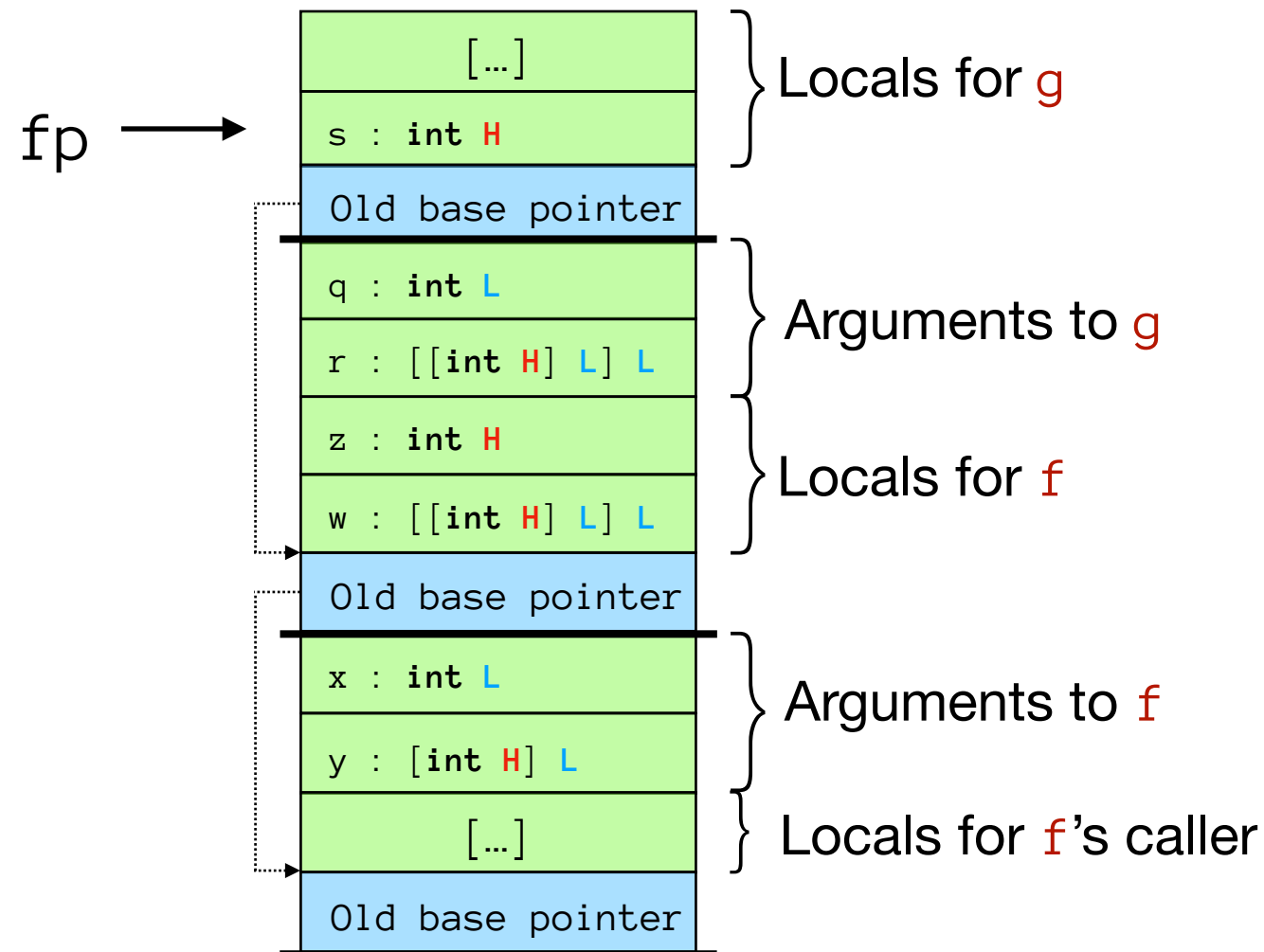
$$T_{\text{st}} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$



$fp : T_{\text{st}}$

Typing the stack pointer

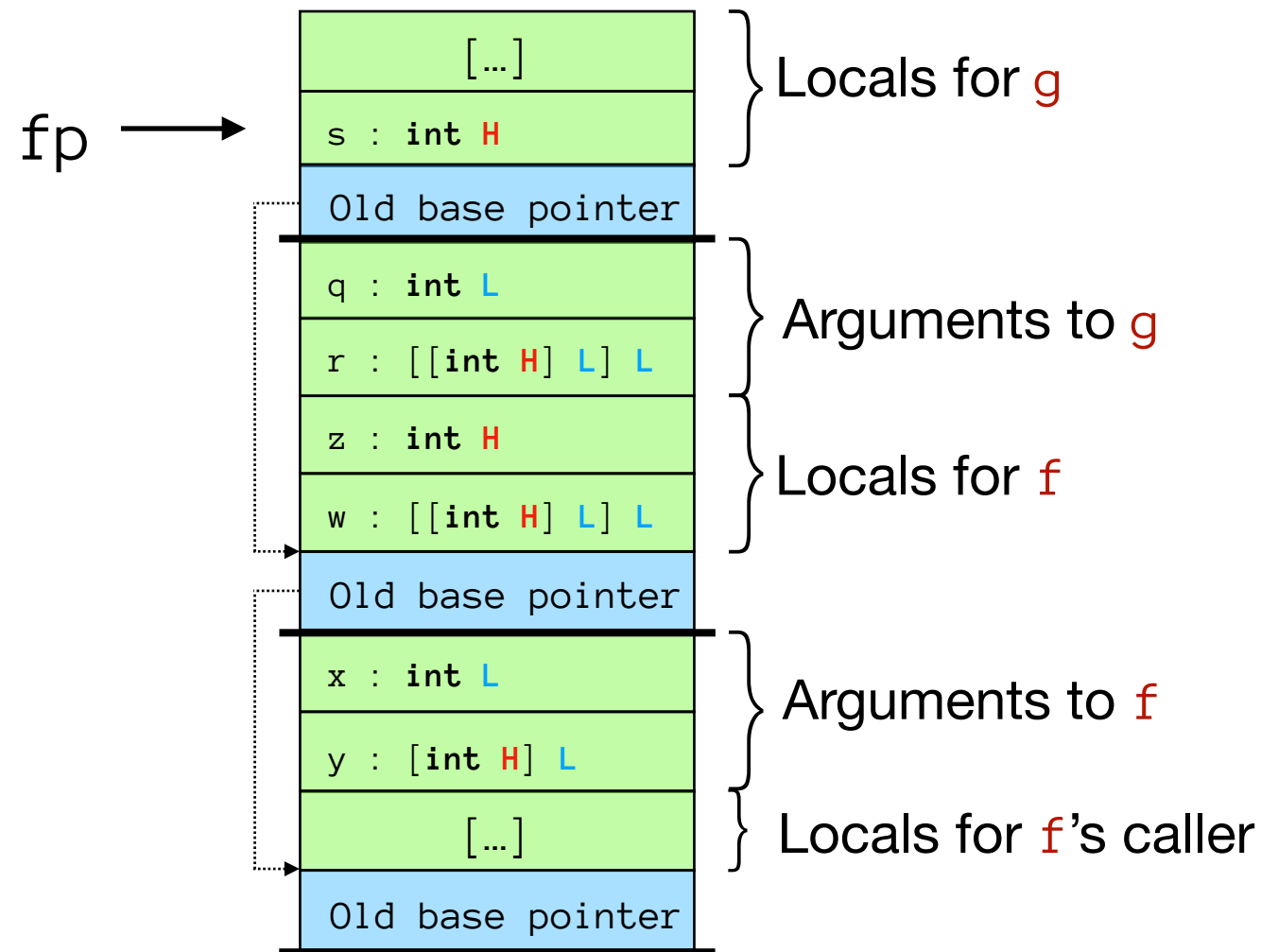
$$T_{st} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$



$$\text{unroll } fp : (\exists b : \text{type} . a @ b) [T_{st} / a]$$

Typing the stack pointer

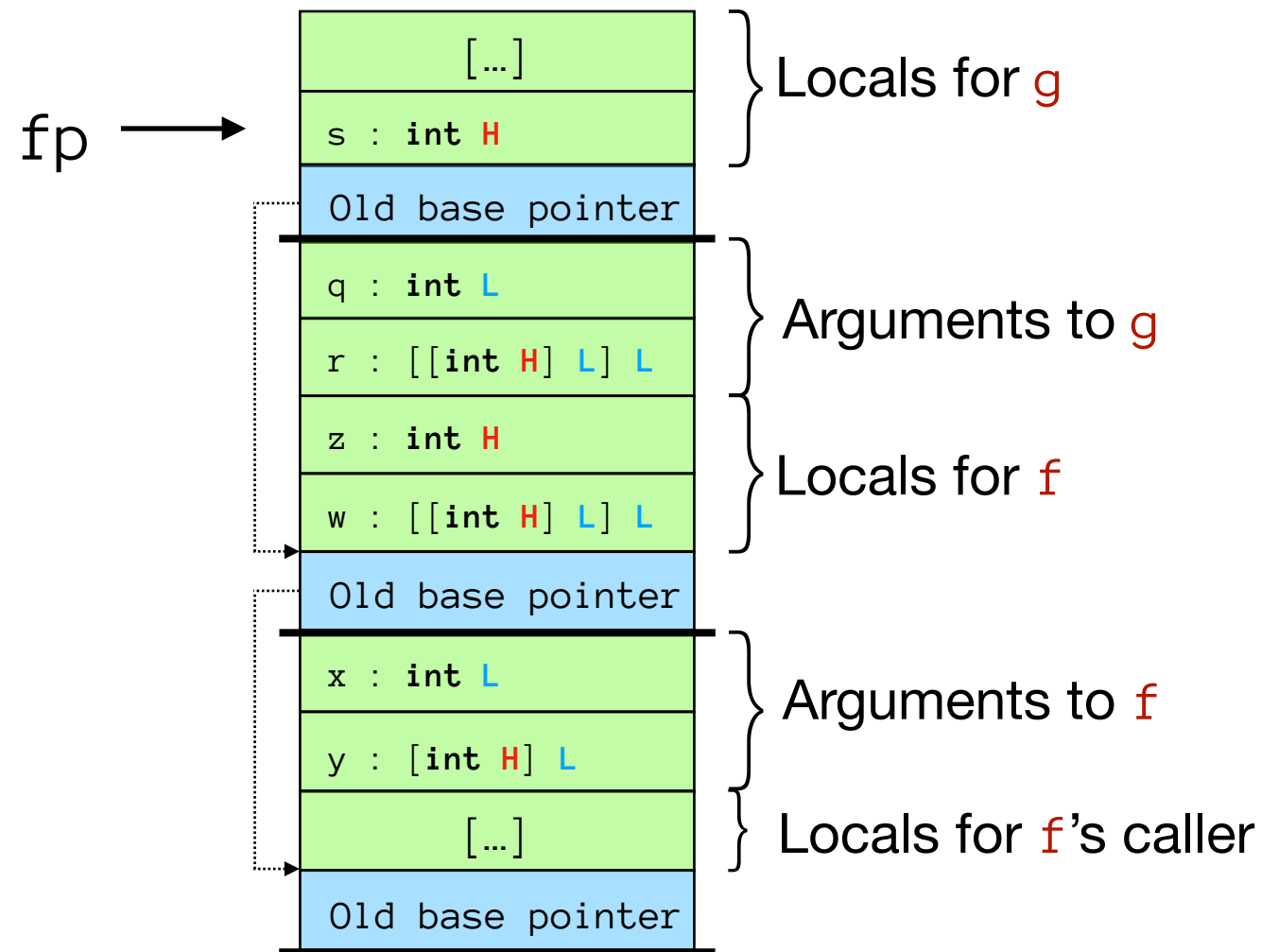
$$T_{st} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$



$$\text{unroll } fp : \exists b : \text{type} . T_{st} @ b$$

Typing the stack pointer

$$T_{\text{st}} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$



`(b, p) := unpack (unroll fp)`

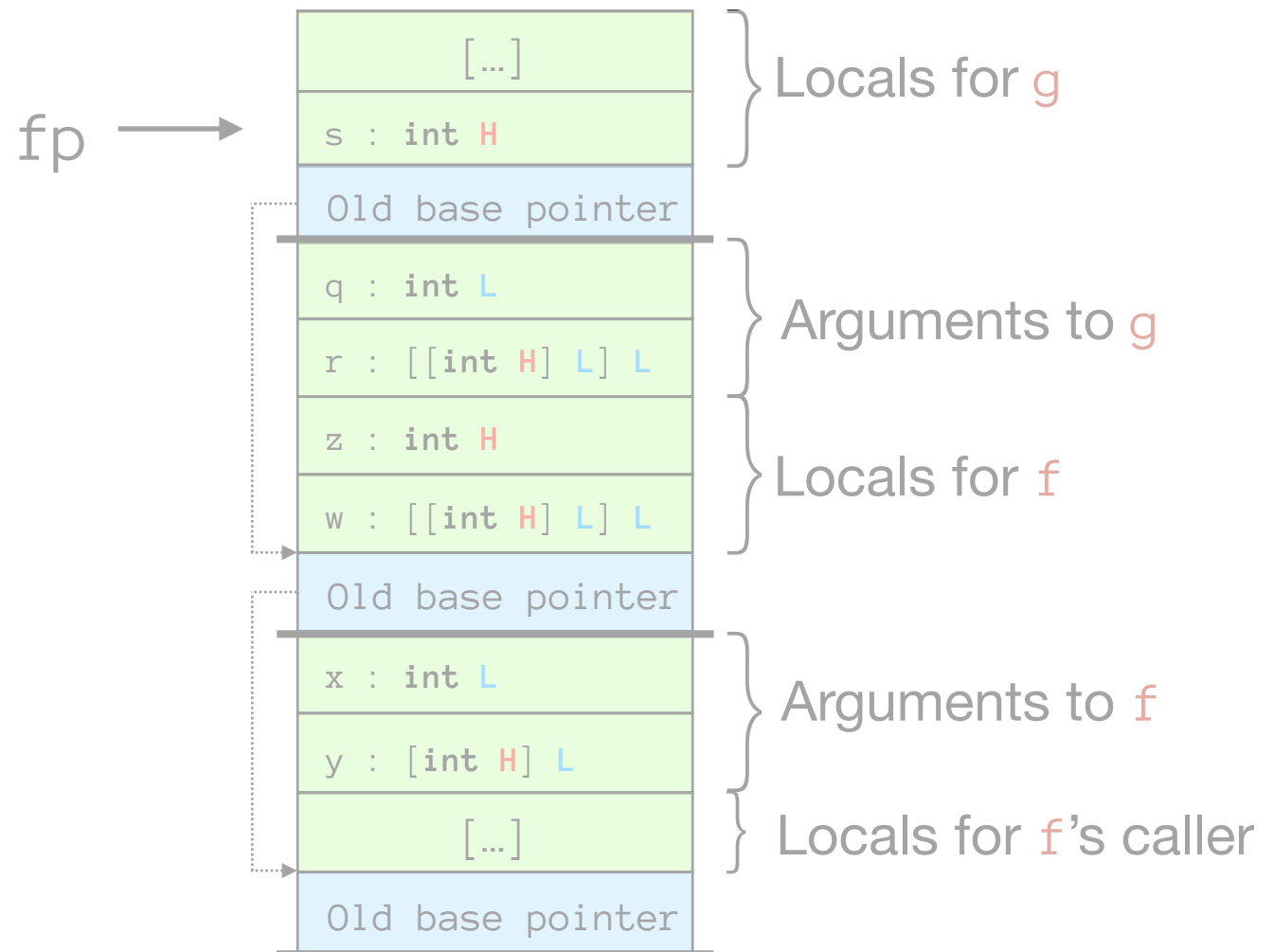
`b : type`

`p : Tst @ b`

Typing the stack pointer

$$T_{st} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$

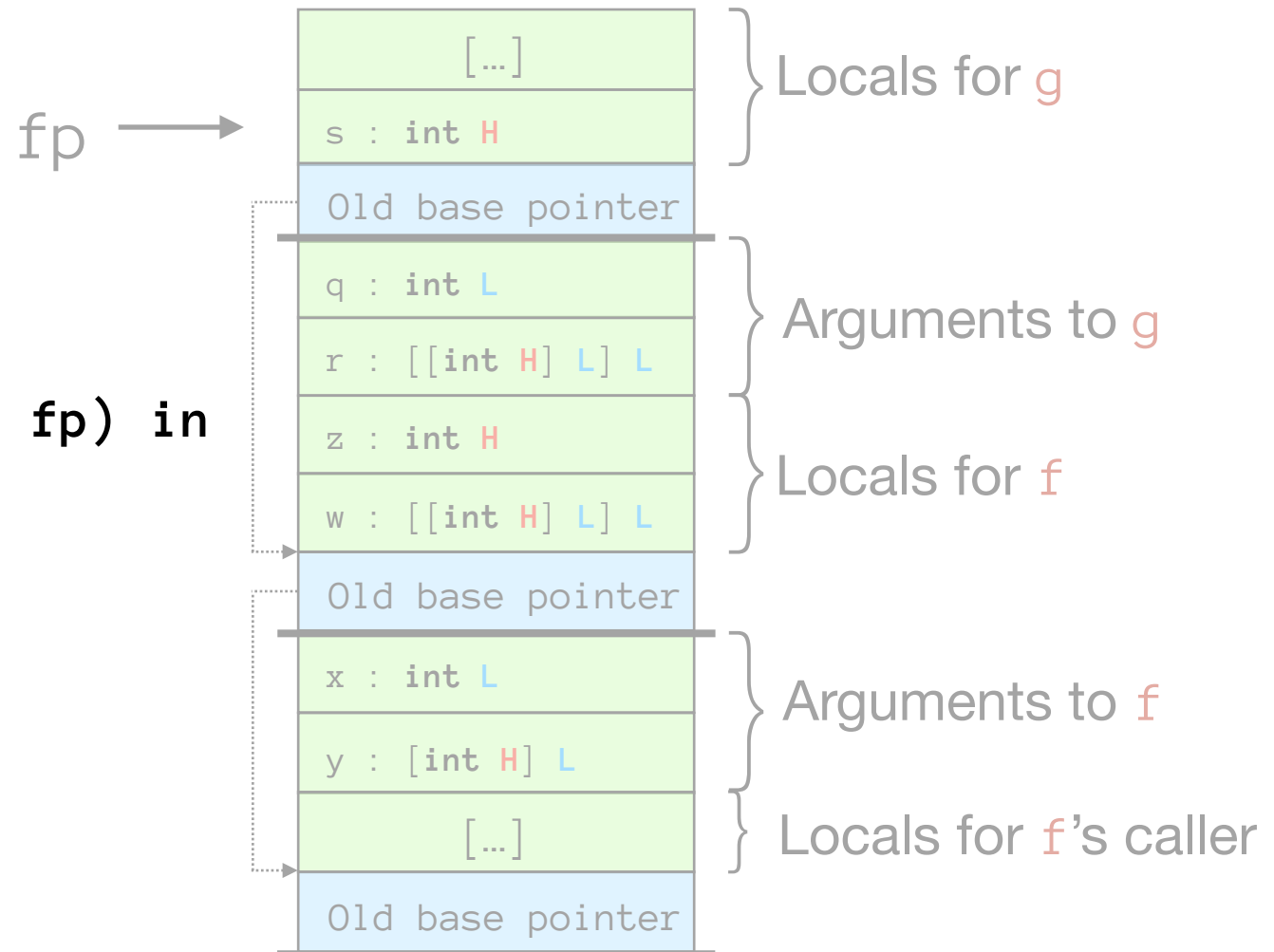
```
def g(q : int L, r : [[int H] L] L) =
  s : int H := x in
  w : [int H] L := &y in
  ...
```



Typing the stack pointer

$$T_{st} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$

```
def g(q : int L, r : [[int H] L] L) =
  s : int H := x in
  w : [int H] L := &y in
  (b : type, p : Tst @ b) := unpack (unroll fp) in
  ...
```

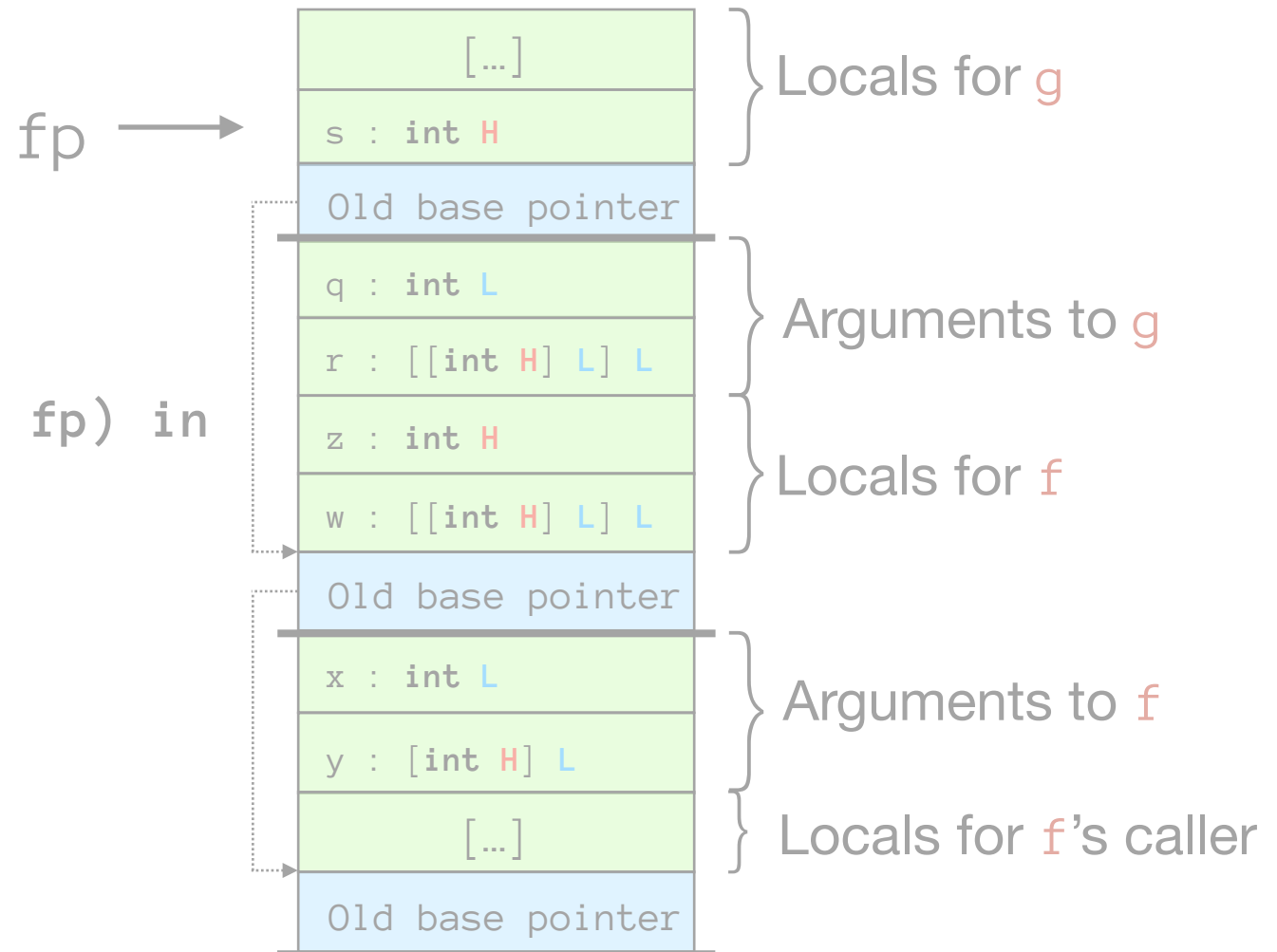


Typing the stack pointer

$$T_{st} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$

```
def g(q : int L, r : [[int H] L] L) =
  s : int H := x in
  w : [int H] L := &y in
  (b : type, p : Tst @ b) := unpack (unroll fp) in
  ...

b = int H * [int H] L
p = 0x967a0c9d
```



Typing the stack pointer

$$T_{st} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$

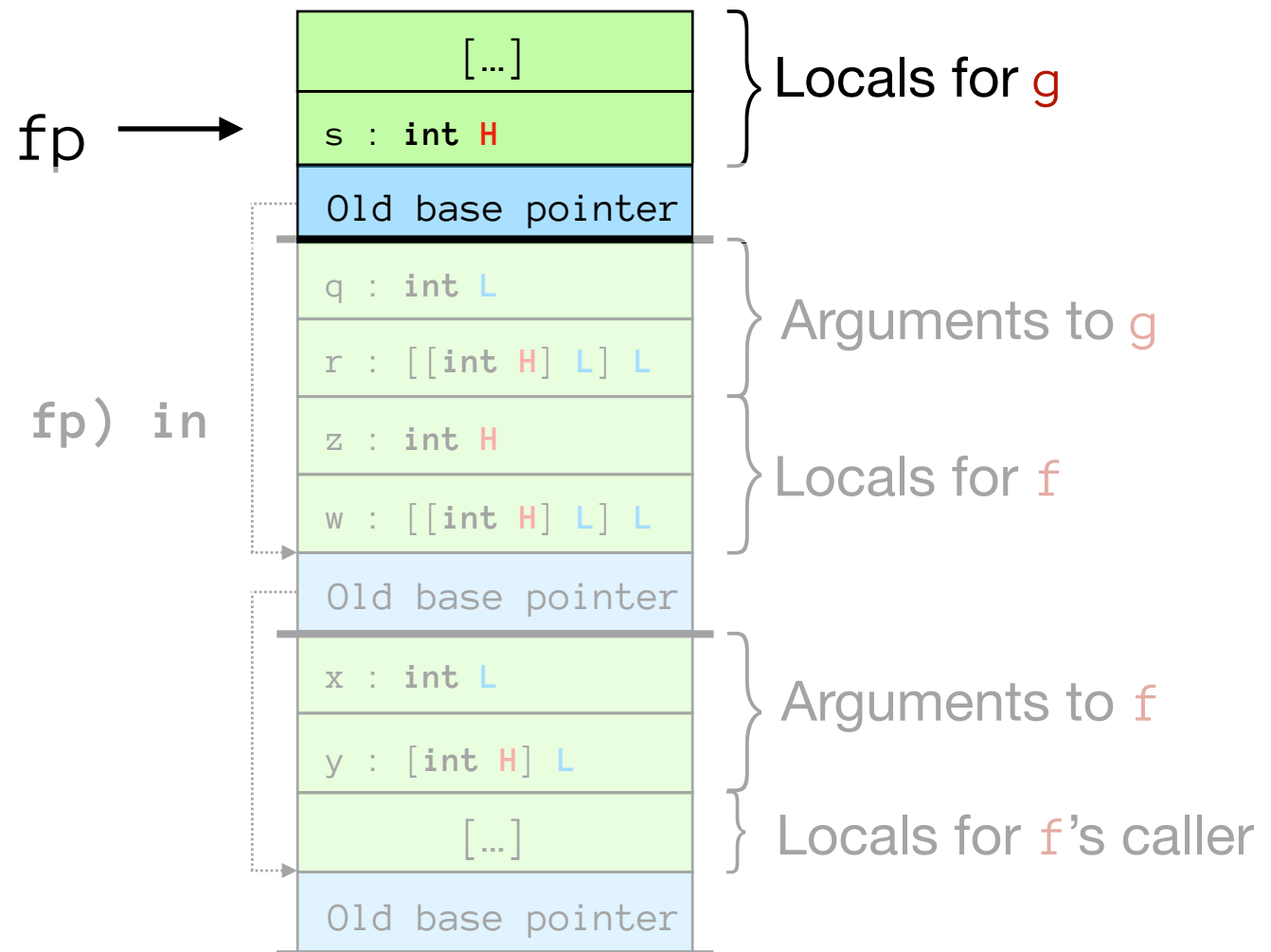
```
def g(q : int L, r : [[int H] L] L) =
  s : int H := x in
  w : [int H] L := &y in
  (b : type, p : Tst @ b) := unpack (unroll fp) in
  ...
```

b = int H * [int H] L

p = 0x967a0c9d

p : T_{st} @ b

p - sizeof(T_{st}) : @ T_{st} * b



Typing the stack pointer

$$T_{st} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$

```
def g(q : int L, r : [[int H] L] L) =
  s : int H := x in
  w : [int H] L := &y in
  (b : type, p : Tst @ b) := unpack (unroll fp) in
  ...
```

b = int H * [int H] L

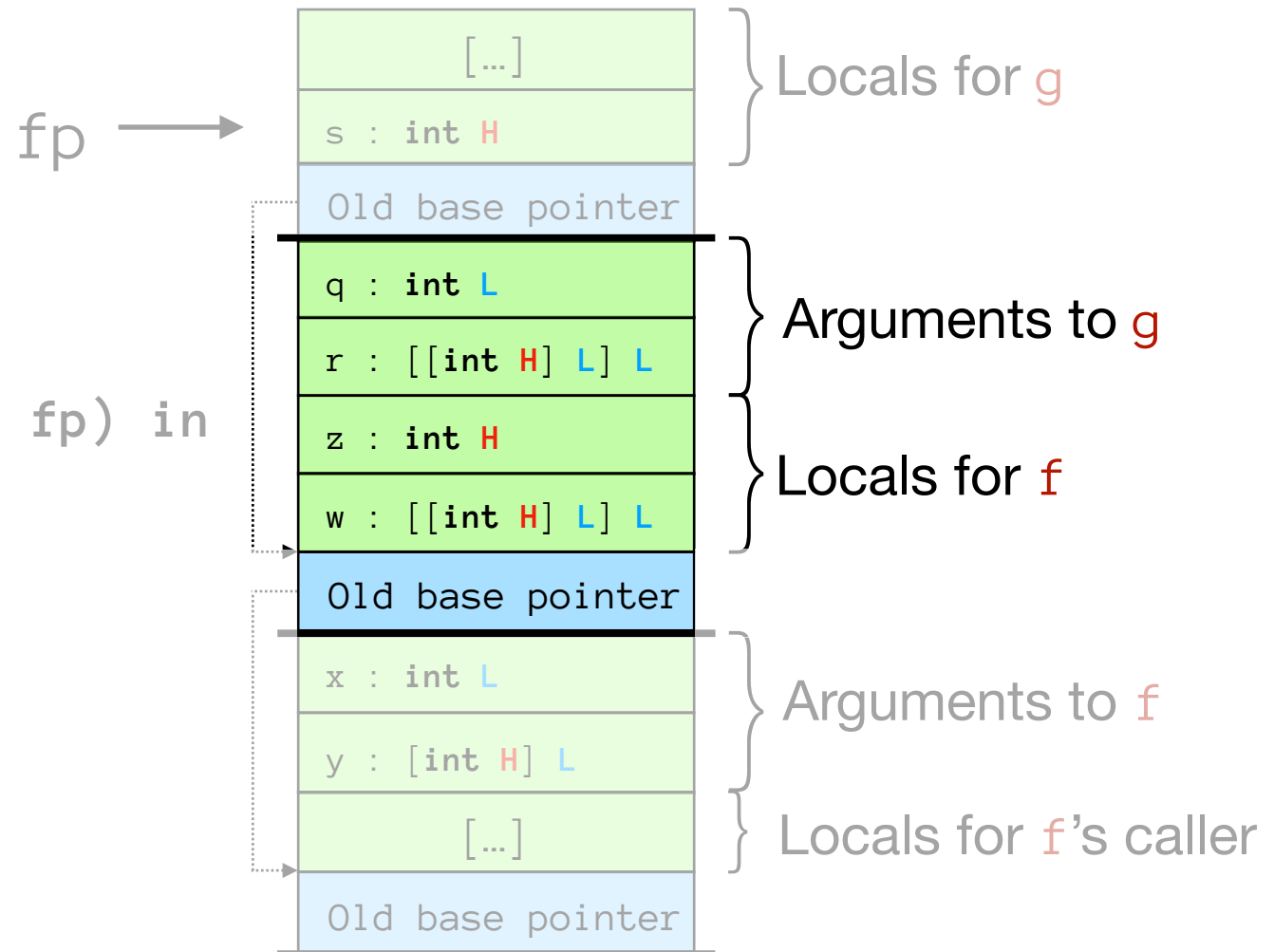
p = 0x967a0c9d

p : T_{st} @ b

p - sizeof(T_{st}) : @ T_{st} * b

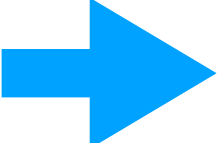
*(p - sizeof(T_{st})) : T_{st}

unroll *(p - sizeof(T_{st})) : $\exists b : \text{type} . T_{st} @ b$

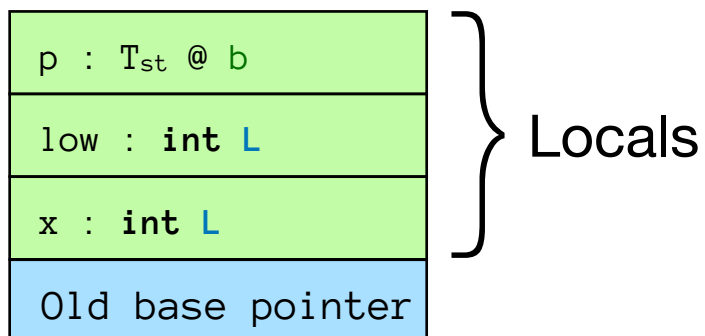


Labels on types

$$T_{st} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$

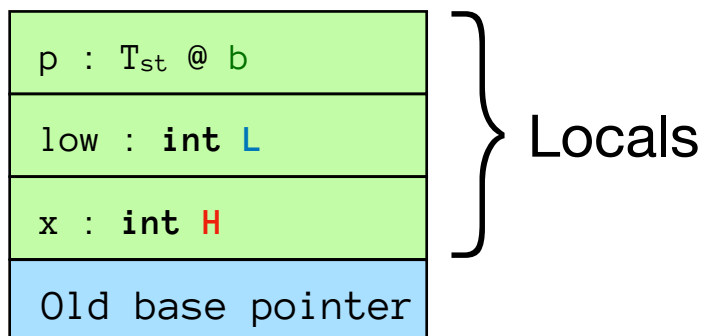
Runtime representation of types  Types can leak information!

Labels on types

$$T_{\text{st}} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$


```
inspectCurrentFrame1() =  
  x : int L := 42 in  
  low : int L = 0 in  
  (b, p) := unpack (unroll fp) in  
  match b with  
    int L * _ → low := 1  
  | _ → skip
```

Labels on types

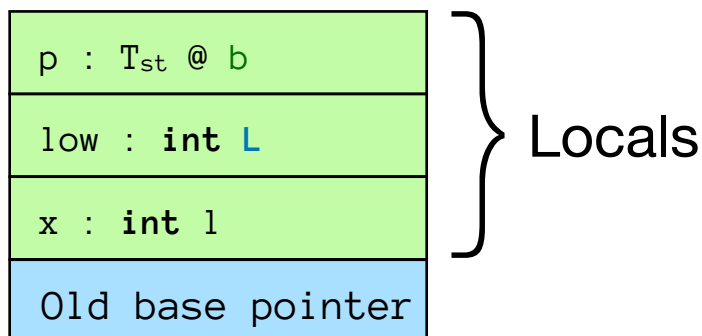
$$T_{\text{st}} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$


```
inspectCurrentFrame2() =  
  x : int H := 42 in  
  low : int L = 0 in  
  (b, p) := unpack (unroll fp) in  
  match b with  
    int L * _ → low := 1  
    | _ → skip
```

```
inspectCurrentFrame1() =  
  x : int L := 42 in  
  low : int L = 0 in  
  (b, p) := unpack (unroll fp) in  
  match b with  
    int L * _ → low := 1  
    | _ → skip
```


Labels on types

$$T_{\text{st}} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} . a @ b$$



Leak from H to L

```
inspectCurrentFrame3(l : level H) =
  x : int l := 42 in
  low : int L = 0 in
  (b, p) := unpack (unroll fp) in
  match b with
    int L * _ → low := 1
  | _ → skip
```

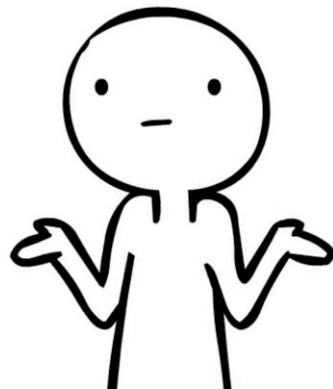
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inspectCurrentFrame1() =
  x : int L := 42 in
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  (b, p) := unpack (unroll fp) in
  match b with
    int L * _ → low := 1
  | _ → skip
```

```
inspectCurrentFrame2() =
  x : int H := 42 in
  low : int L = 0 in
  (b, p) := unpack (unroll fp) in
  match b with
    int L * _ → low := 1
  | _ → skip
```

Labels on types

$T_{st} = \mu a : \text{type ?} . \exists b : \text{type ?} . a @ b$

pc?



Let's focus
on this one

```
inspectCurrentFrame3(1 : level H) =  
  x : int l := 42 in  
  low : int L = 0 in  
  (b, p) := unpack (unroll fp) in  
  match b with  
  | int L * _ → low := 1  
  | _ → skip
```

Labels on types

$$T_{\text{st}} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} \text{ pc} . a @ b$$

```
inspectCurrentFrame3(1 : level H) =  
  x : int l := 42 in  
  low : int L = 0 in  
  (b, p) := unpack (unroll fp) in  
  match b with  
  | int L * _ → low := 1  
  | _ → skip
```

Labels on types


$$\mathbb{T}_{\text{st}} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} \text{ pc} . a @ b$$

pc = “Upper bound on information that affects control flow”

$b : \text{type} \text{ pc}$
 $= \text{type} L$

pc

```
inspectCurrentFrame3(1 : level H) =  
  x : int 1 := 42 in  
  low : int L = 0 in  
  (b, p) := unpack (unroll fp) in  
  match b with  
    int L * _ → low := 1  
  | _ → skip
```

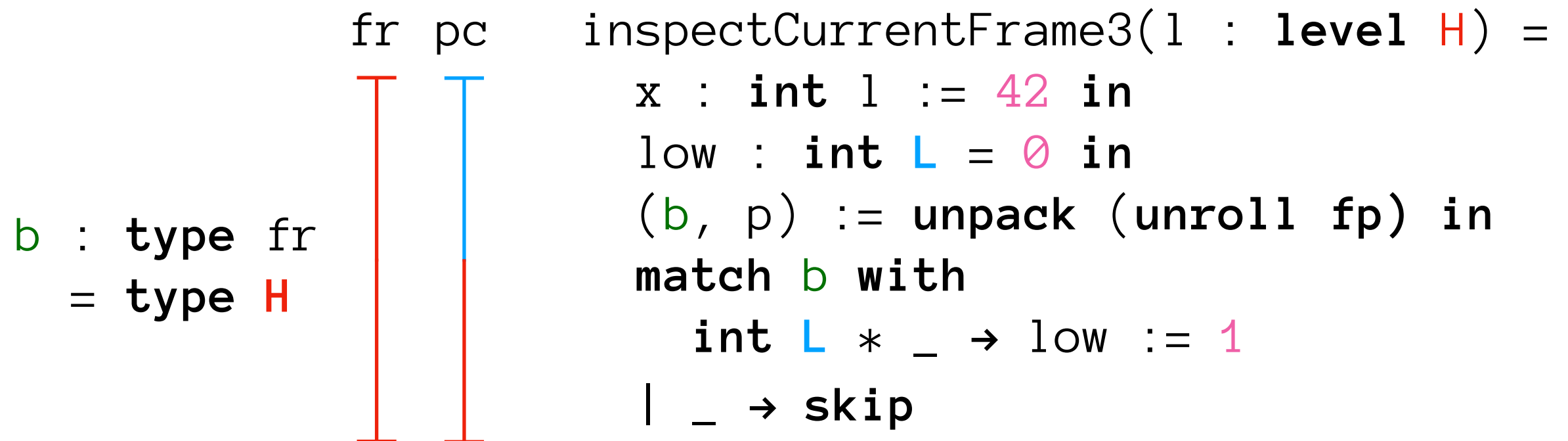


Labels on types

$$T_{\text{st}} = \mu a : \text{type} . \exists b : \text{type} \text{ fr} . a @ b$$

pc = “Upper bound on information that affects control flow”

fr = “Upper bound on information that affects frame layout”



Labels on types

Upper bound on fr

```
inspectCurrentFrame3(l : level H) =
```

Lower bound on pc

Okay since
l : level H
and $H \sqsubseteq \text{fr}$

```
x : int l := 42 in  
low : int L = 0 in  
(b, p) := unpack (unroll fp) in  
match b with  
  int L * _ → low := 1  
  | _ → skip
```

pc = H. Cannot assign to L

The Zee language

```
 $c ::= \text{skip} \mid x := e \text{ in } c \mid \text{if } e \text{ then } c \text{ else } c \mid \text{while } e \text{ do } c$   
 $\mid c; c \mid x := e \mid *e := e \mid x := *e \mid \text{at } k \text{ with bound } e \text{ do } c$   
 $\mid \text{match } x \text{ with } \overline{p \Rightarrow c} \mid (x, y) := \text{unpack } e \text{ in } c$   
 $\mid x := \text{fp} \mid f(\overline{e})$ 
```

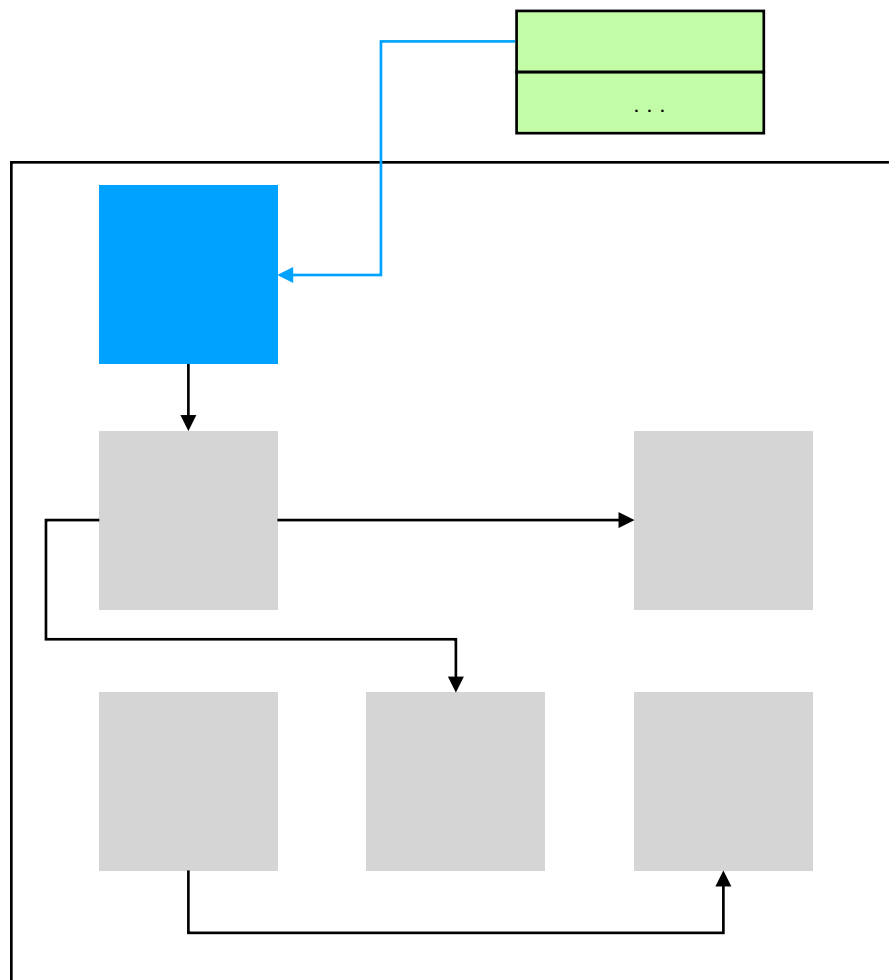
The Zee language

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 $c ::= \text{skip} \mid x := e \text{ in } c \mid \text{if } e \text{ then } c \text{ else } c \mid \text{while } e \text{ do } c$   
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 $\mid x := \text{fp} \mid f(\overline{e}) \mid []$ 
```


The Zee language

```
c ::= skip | x := e in c | if e then c else c | while e do c  
    | c; c | x := e | *e := e | x := *e | at k with bound e do c  
    | match x with  $\overline{p} \Rightarrow c$  | (x, y) := unpack e in c  
    | x := fp | f( $\bar{e}$ ) | []
```

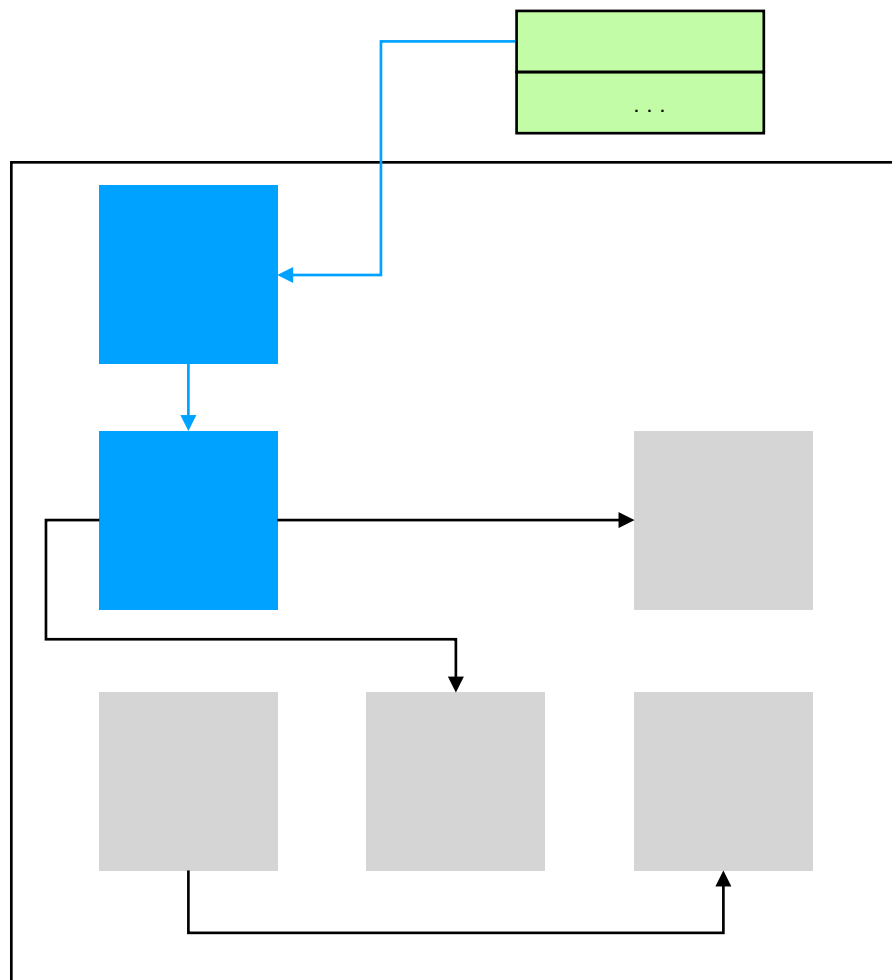
Consider two different garbage collector implementations



The Zee language

```
c ::= skip | x := e in c | if e then c else c | while e do c  
    | c; c | x := e | *e := e | x := *e | at k with bound e do c  
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```

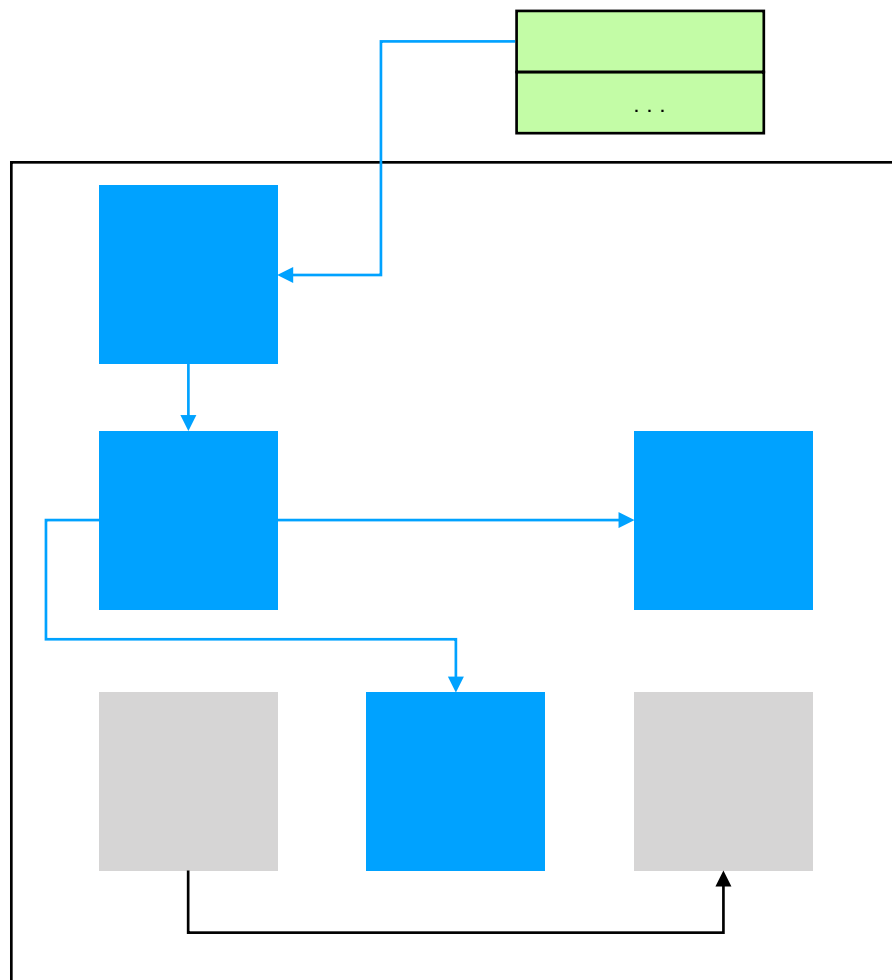
Consider two different garbage collector implementations



The Zee language

```
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    | c; c | x := e | *e := e | x := *e | at k with bound e do c  
    | match x with  $\overline{p} \Rightarrow c$  | (x, y) := unpack e in c  
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```

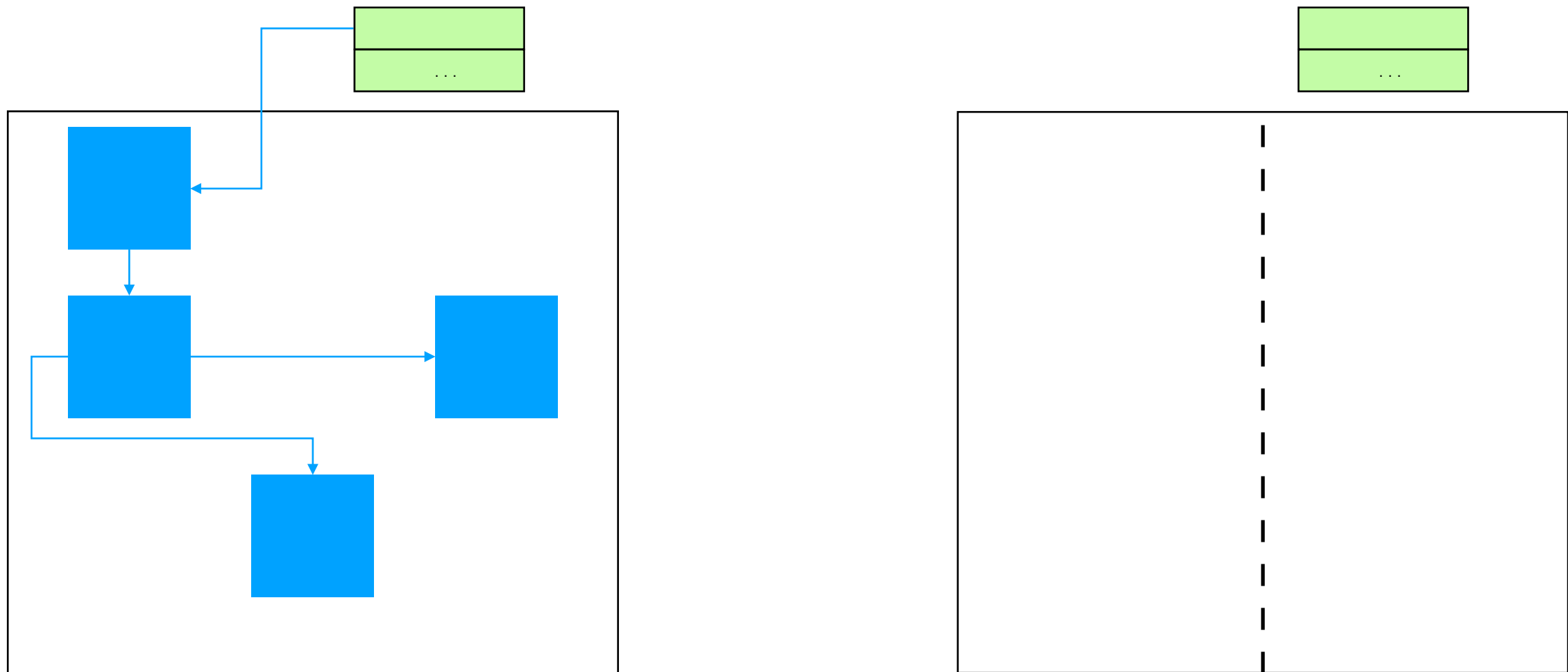
Consider two different garbage collector implementations



The Zee language

```
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    | c; c | x := e | *e := e | x := *e | at k with bound e do c  
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```

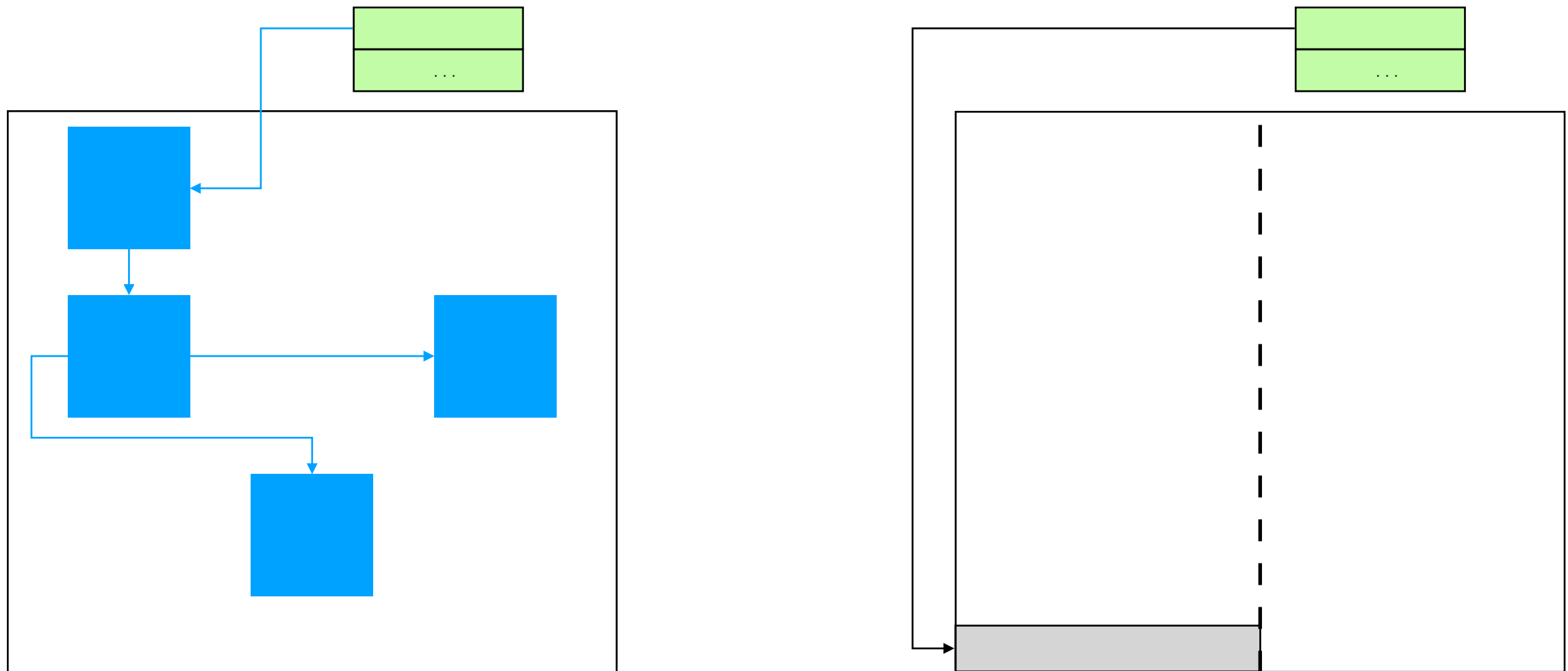
Consider two different garbage collector implementations



The Zee language

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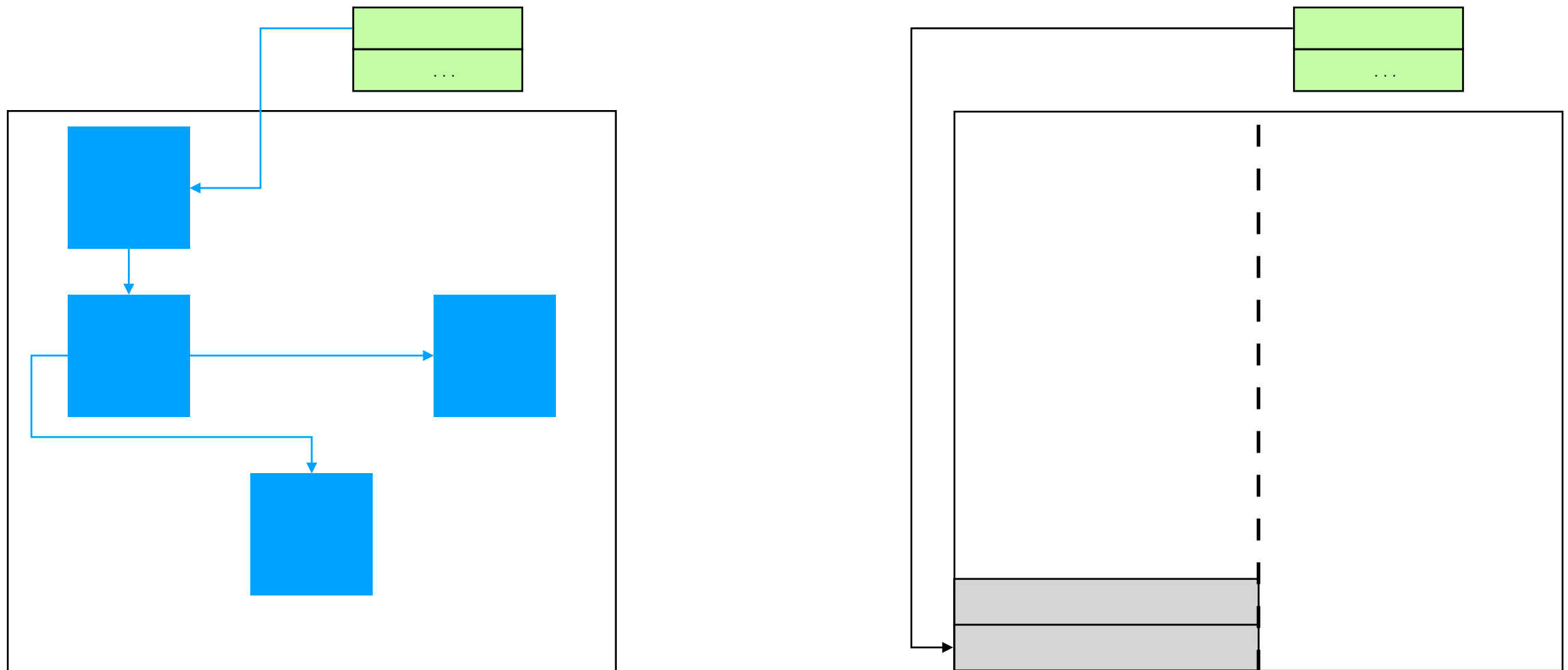
Consider two different garbage collector implementations



The Zee language

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```

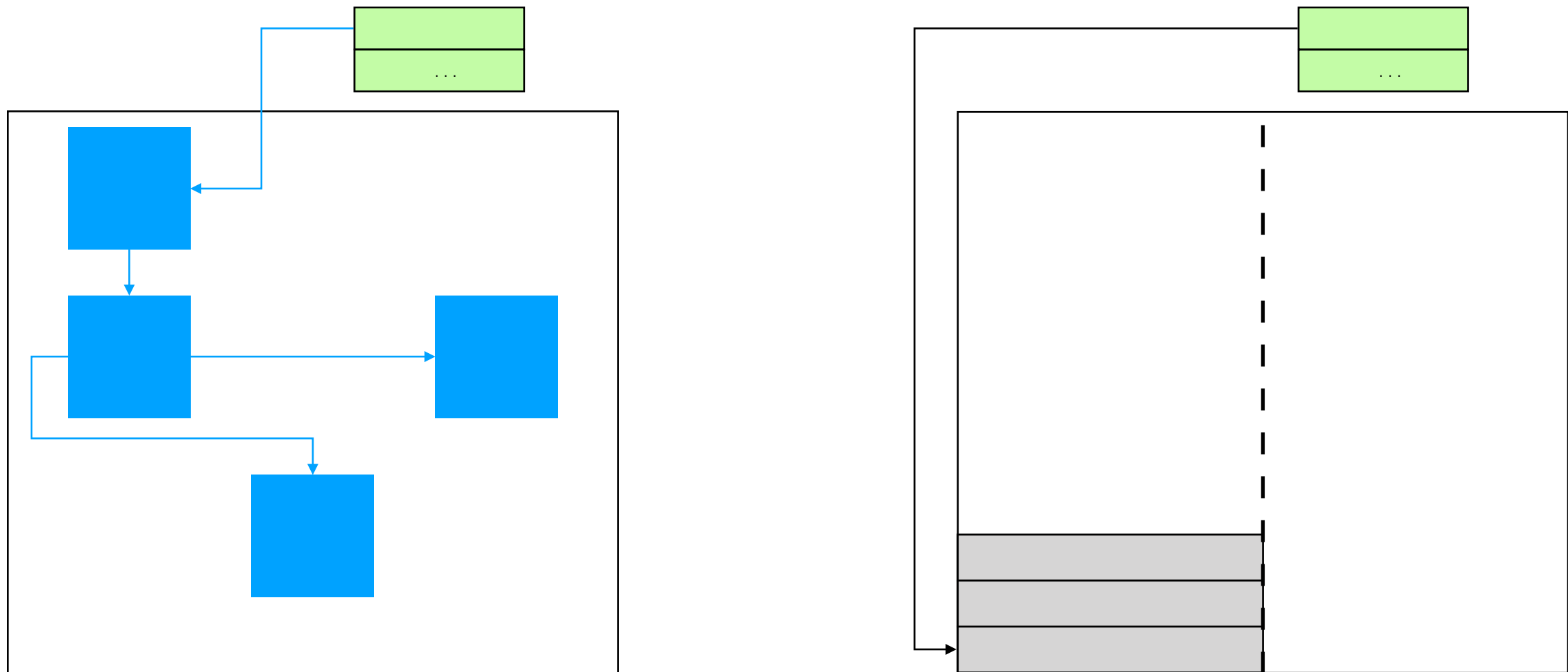
Consider two different garbage collector implementations



The Zee language

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```

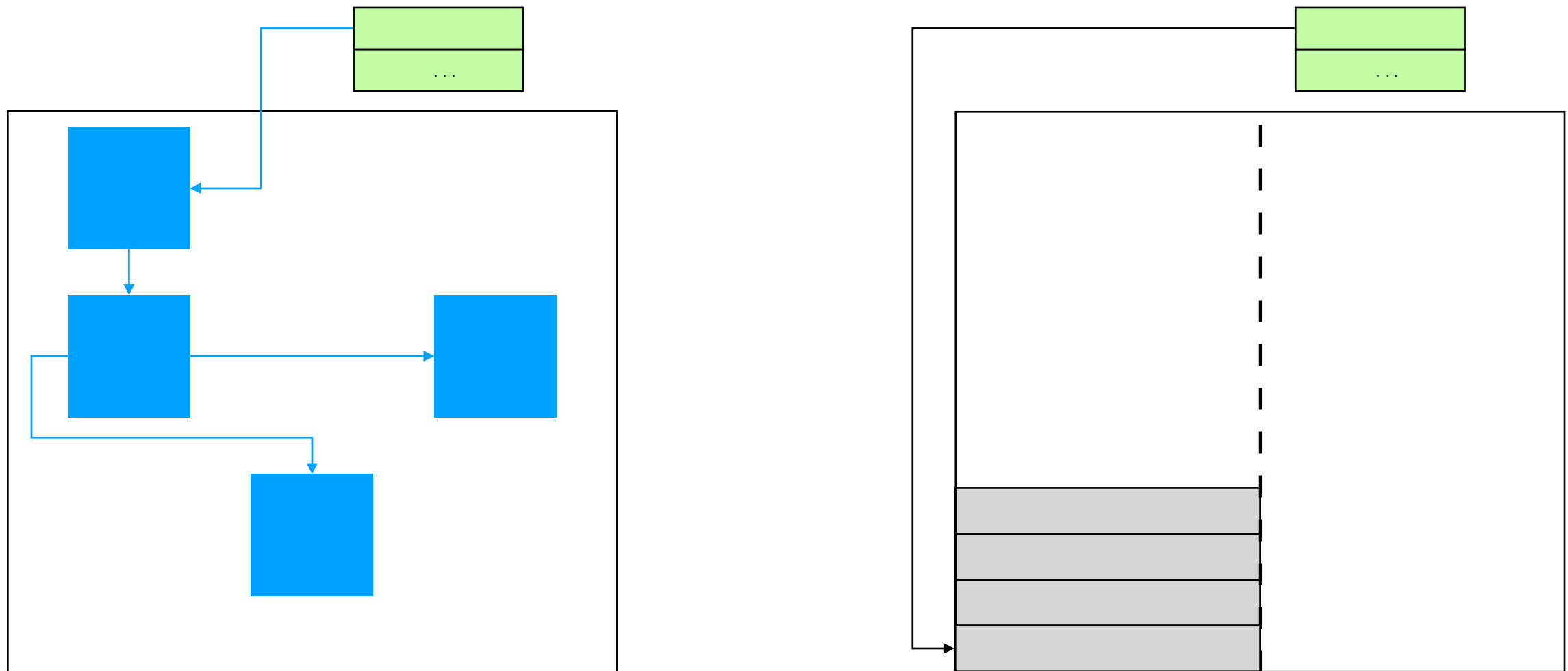
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The Zee language

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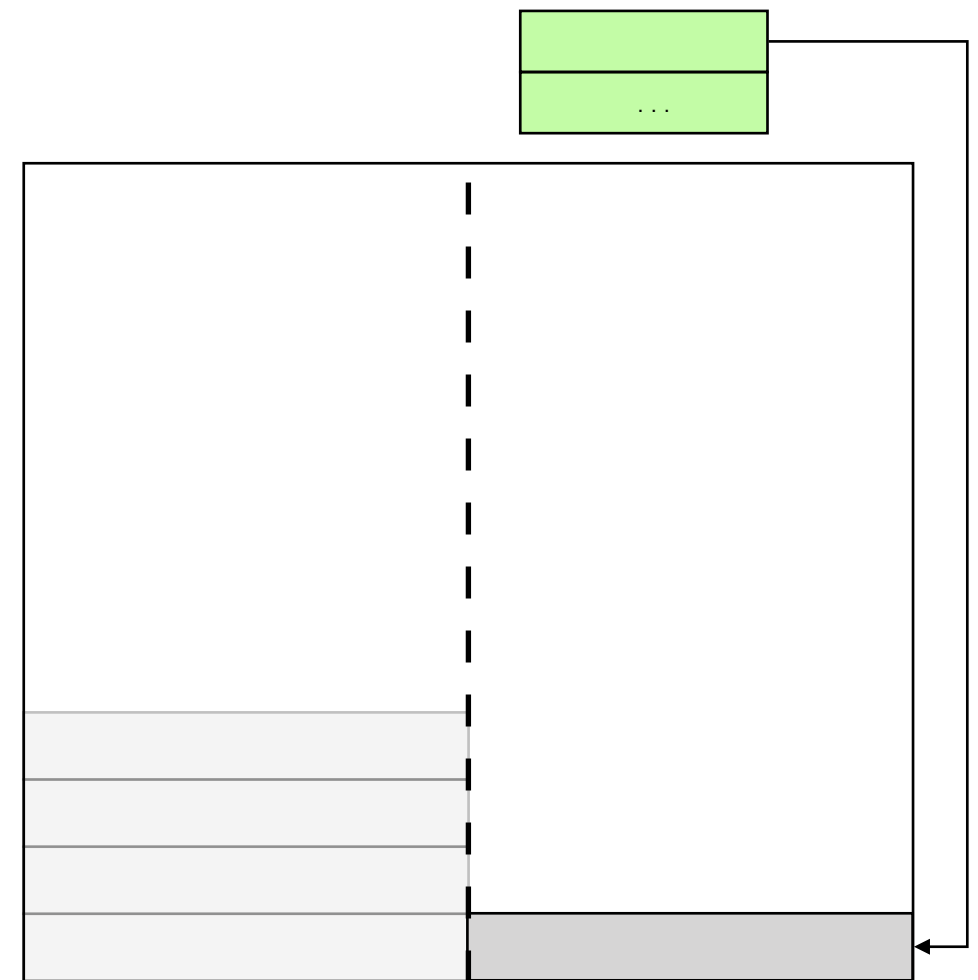
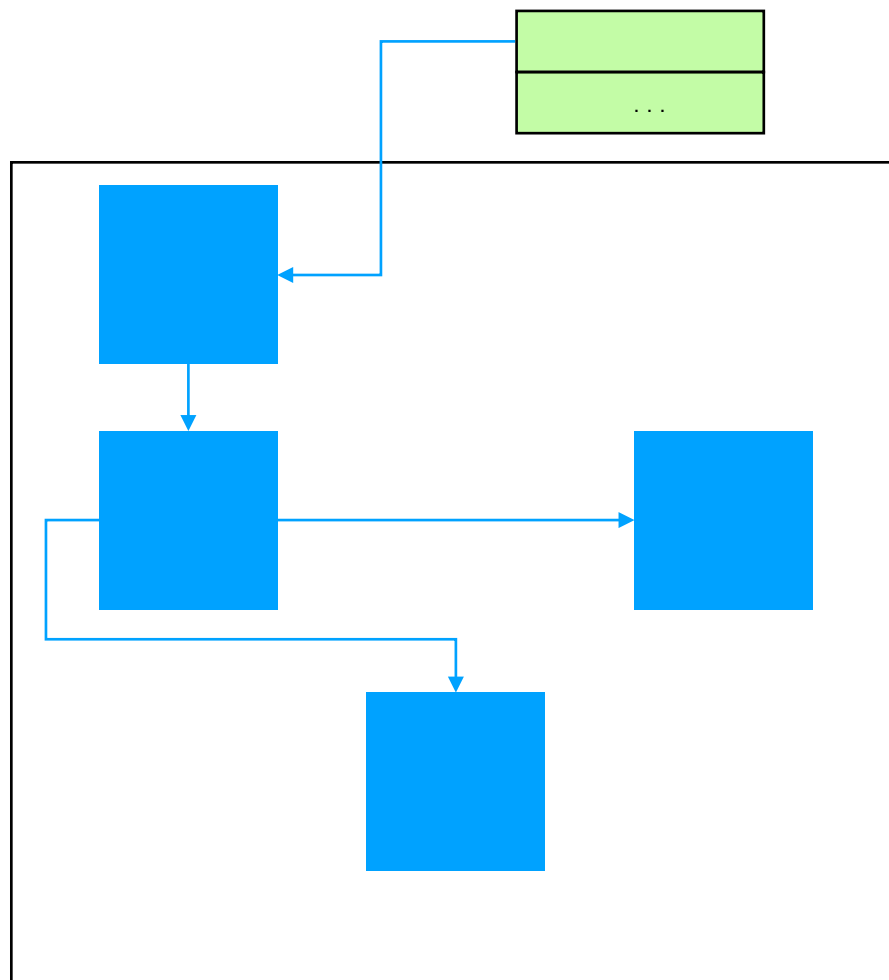
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The Zee language

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    | c; c | x := e | *e := e | x := *e | at k with bound e do c  
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```

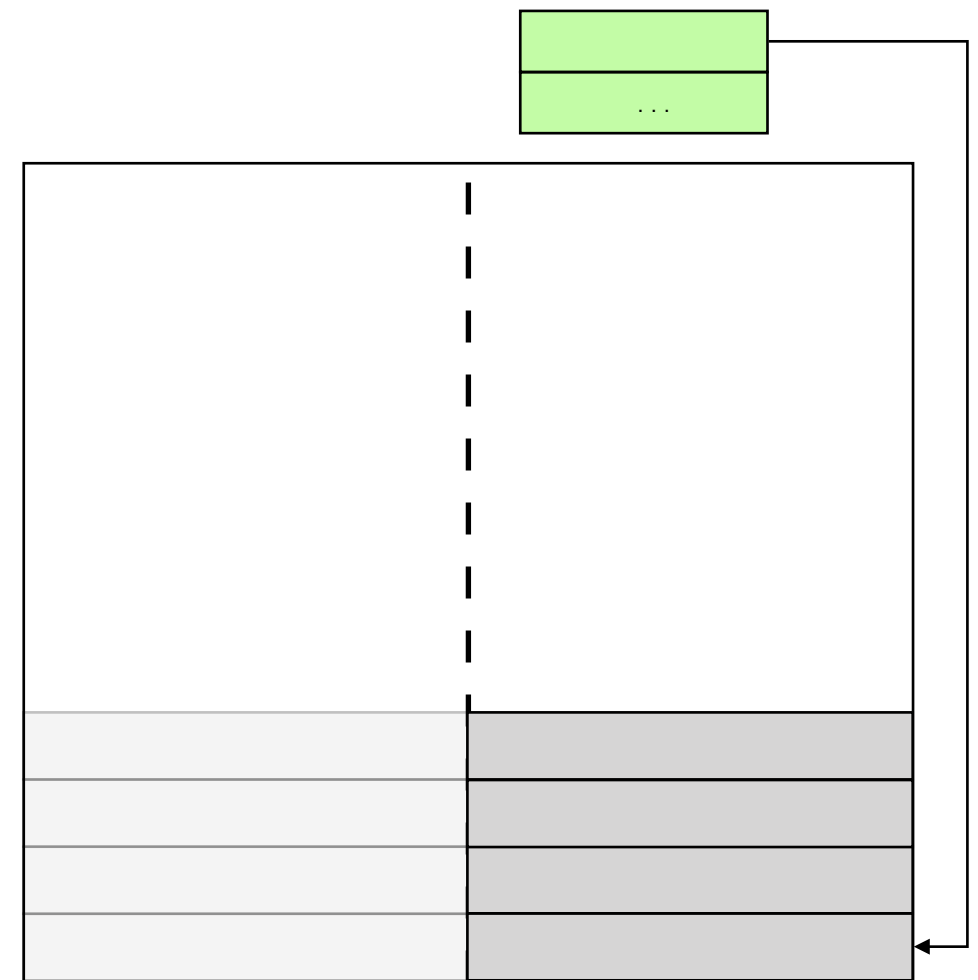
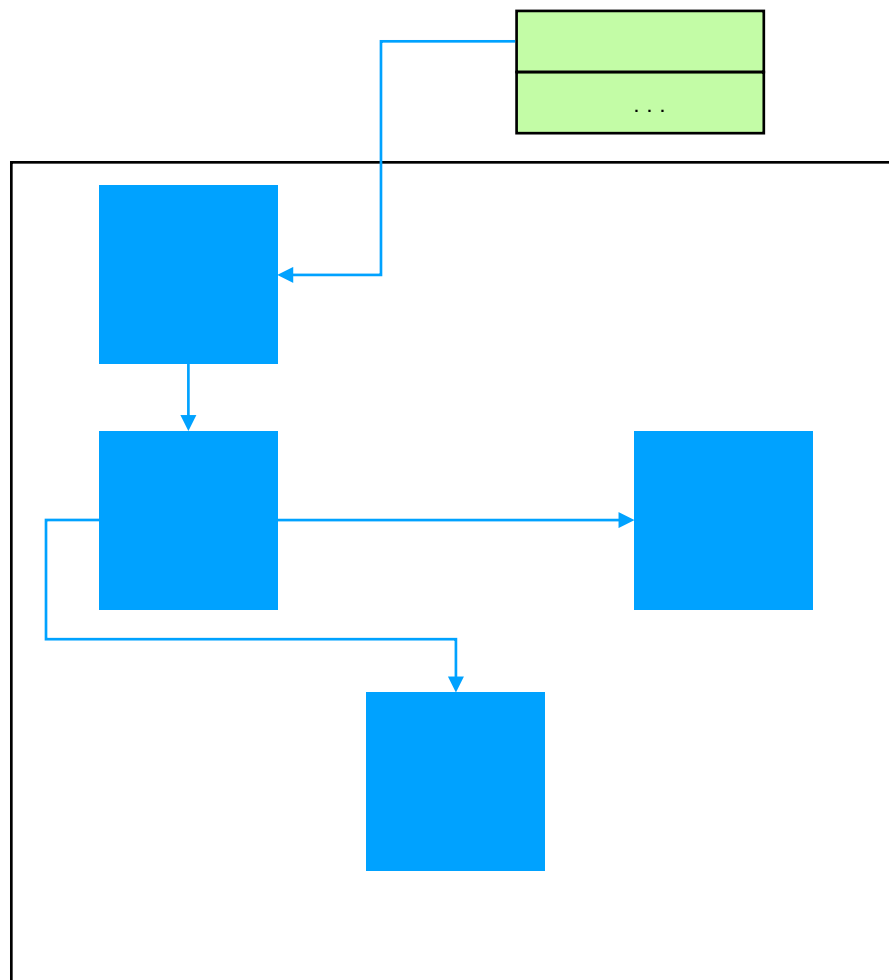
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The Zee language

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c ::= skip | x := e in c | if e then c else c | while e do c  
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    | match x with  $\overline{p} \Rightarrow c$  | (x, y) := unpack e in c  
    | x := fp | f( $\bar{e}$ ) | []
```

Consider two different garbage collector implementations



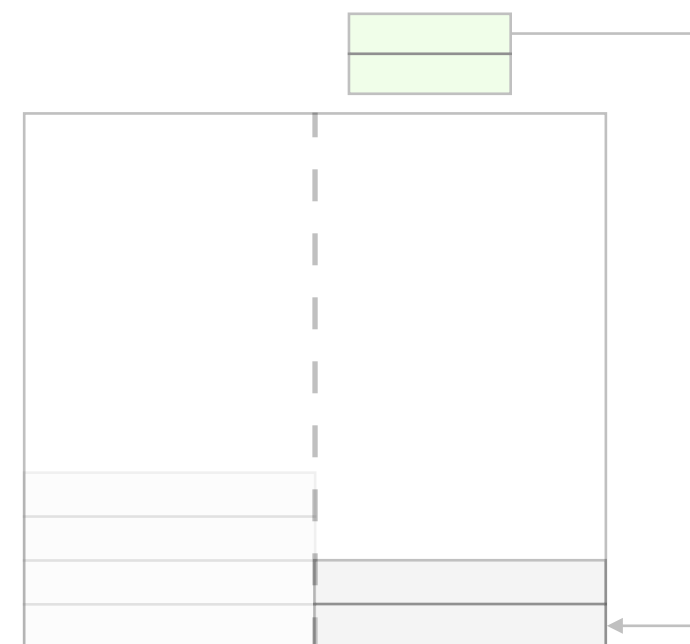
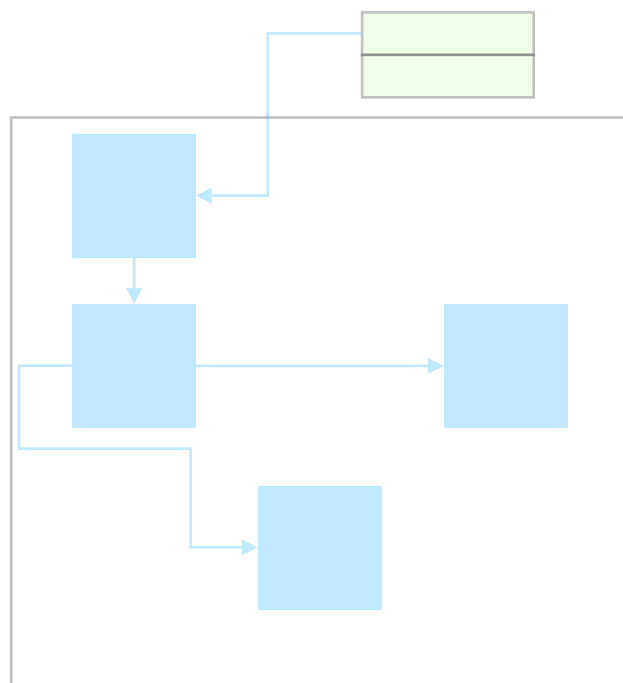
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 $\mid \text{match } x \text{ with } \overline{p} \Rightarrow \overline{c} \mid (x, y) := \text{unpack } e \text{ in } c$   
 $\mid x := \text{fp} \mid f(\overline{e}) \mid []$ 
```

Consider two different garbage collector implementations

```
 $d ::= \text{mark}(e) \mid \text{unmark}(e)$   
 $\mid x := \text{alloc}(e, e, k) \mid \text{free}(e)$   
 $\mid x := \text{get}(e) \mid \text{set}(e, e)$ 
```

```
 $d ::= \text{set\_semispace}(e) \mid \text{set\_fwd}(e, e)$   
 $\mid x := \text{get\_fwd}(e) \mid x := \text{alloc}(e, e, k)$   
 $\mid x := \text{get}(e) \mid \text{set}(e, e)$ 
```



Security guarantees

$$\rightarrow \subseteq c \times c$$

$$\Gamma \vdash c$$

$$\rightarrow \subseteq d \times d$$

$$\Gamma \vdash d$$

$$\rightarrow \cup \rightarrow \subseteq c[d] \times c[d] \quad \Gamma \vdash c[d]$$

Theorem

If $\Gamma \vdash c[d]$ then

$c[d]$ satisfies noninterference

Timing-sensitive & termination-insensitive

Security guarantees

Theorem

If $\Gamma \vdash c [d]$ then

$c [d]$ satisfies noninterference

If $m_1 \approx_L m_2$

and $\langle c, m_1, 0 \rangle \Longrightarrow^* \langle \text{stop}, m'_1, t_1 \rangle$

$\langle c, m_2, 0 \rangle \Longrightarrow^* \langle \text{stop}, m'_2, t_2 \rangle$

then $m'_1 \approx_L m'_2$ and $t_1 = t_2$

Implementation

Type checker and interpreter
in Haskell (3500 LOC)

Case studies

Secure cooperative **thread scheduling**
(650 LOC)

Noninterference \rightarrow Scheduling of **L**
threads is independent of **H** threads

Secure mark-and-sweep **garbage
collection** (300 LOC)

Noninterference \rightarrow Garbage collection
of **L** allocations is independent on **H**
allocations

Conclusion

- Zee supports provably secure usage of
 - Higher-order functions
 - Runtime type analysis
 - Heterogeneous arrays
- Allows for the implementation of timing-sensitive
 - Garbage collectors
 - Thread schedulers

Questions?