

SECCSL

Security Concurrent Separation Logic

AVM 2019, Brno



Gidon Ernst



Toby Murray





Chu Ka-cheong

@edwincheese

Follow



Need help from [@telegram](#). We and multiple teams have independently confirmed a serious vulnerability that causes phone numbers to be leaked to members in public groups, regardless of the privacy setting. Telegram is heavily used in [#hkprotest](#), it put HKers in immediate threats

2:08 AM - 23 Aug 2019

119 Retweets 202 Likes



19

119

202

Noninterference [Goguen & Meseguer, S&P 1982]

Classification of data: low (public), high (secret)

Semantic criterion *Noninterference*: high $\not\rightarrow$ low

Noninterference [Goguen & Meseguer, S&P 1982]

Classification of data: low (public), high (secret)

Semantic criterion *Noninterference*: high $\not\rightarrow$ low

Comparison of two executions with *low-bisimulation*

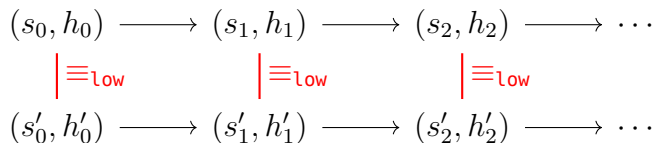
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} (s_0, h_0) & \longrightarrow & (s_1, h_1) & \longrightarrow & (s_2, h_2) & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ | \equiv_{\text{low}} & & | \equiv_{\text{low}} & & | \equiv_{\text{low}} & & \\ (s'_0, h'_0) & \longrightarrow & (s'_1, h'_1) & \longrightarrow & (s'_2, h'_2) & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

Noninterference [Goguen & Meseguer, S&P 1982]

Classification of data: low (public), high (secret)

Semantic criterion *Noninterference*: high $\not\rightarrow$ low

Comparison of two executions with *low-bisimulation*



→ Public data does not depend on secrets

Symbolic proofs of Noninterference

$\{x :: \mathbf{low} \wedge y :: \mathbf{high}\}$

(1)

(2)

Symbolic proofs of Noninterference

$$\{x :: \mathbf{low} \wedge y :: \mathbf{high}\} \tag{1}$$

(2)

Relational Semantics over pairs of states

▶ $\llbracket x :: \mathbf{low} \rrbracket \equiv (x = x')$ und $\llbracket x :: \mathbf{high} \rrbracket \equiv \mathbf{true}$

Symbolic proofs of Noninterference

$$\{x :: \mathbf{low} \wedge y :: \mathbf{high}\}$$
$$z = x + 1; \tag{1}$$

(2)

Relational Semantics over pairs of states

▶ $\llbracket x :: \mathbf{low} \rrbracket \equiv (x = x')$ und $\llbracket x :: \mathbf{high} \rrbracket \equiv \mathbf{true}$

Symbolic proofs of Noninterference

$$\{x :: \mathbf{low} \wedge y :: \mathbf{high}\}$$
$$z = x + 1; \tag{1}$$

(2)

Relational Semantics over pairs of states

▶ $\llbracket x :: \mathbf{low} \rrbracket \equiv (x = x')$ und $\llbracket x :: \mathbf{high} \rrbracket \equiv \mathbf{true}$

✓ $x = x' \implies x + 1 = x' + 1$

Symbolic proofs of Noninterference

$$\{x :: \text{low} \wedge y :: \text{high}\}$$
$$z = x + 1; \tag{1}$$

$$\{x :: \text{low} \wedge y :: \text{high} \wedge z :: \text{low}\} \tag{2}$$

Relational Semantics over pairs of states

▶ $\llbracket x :: \text{low} \rrbracket \equiv (x = x')$ und $\llbracket x :: \text{high} \rrbracket \equiv \text{true}$

✓ $x = x' \implies x + 1 = x' + 1$

Symbolic proofs of Noninterference

$$\{x :: \text{low} \wedge y :: \text{high}\}$$
$$z = x + 1; \tag{1}$$

$$\{x :: \text{low} \wedge y :: \text{high} \wedge z :: \text{low}\}$$
$$z = z + y; \tag{2}$$

Relational Semantics over pairs of states

▶ $\llbracket x :: \text{low} \rrbracket \equiv (x = x')$ und $\llbracket x :: \text{high} \rrbracket \equiv \text{true}$

✓ $x = x' \implies x + 1 = x' + 1$

Symbolic proofs of Noninterference

$$\{x :: \text{low} \wedge y :: \text{high}\}$$
$$z = x + 1; \tag{1}$$

$$\{x :: \text{low} \wedge y :: \text{high} \wedge z :: \text{low}\}$$
$$z = z + y; \tag{2}$$

Relational Semantics over pairs of states

▶ $\llbracket x :: \text{low} \rrbracket \equiv (x = x')$ und $\llbracket x :: \text{high} \rrbracket \equiv \text{true}$

✓ $x = x' \implies x + 1 = x' + 1$

✗ $z = z' \not\implies z + y = z' + y'$

Symbolic proofs of Noninterference

$$\{x :: \text{low} \wedge y :: \text{high}\}$$
$$z = x + 1; \tag{1}$$

$$\{x :: \text{low} \wedge y :: \text{high} \wedge z :: \text{low}\}$$
$$z = z + y; \tag{2}$$

$$\{x :: \text{low} \wedge y :: \text{high} \wedge z :: \text{high}\}$$

Relational Semantics over pairs of states

▶ $\llbracket x :: \text{low} \rrbracket \equiv (x = x')$ und $\llbracket x :: \text{high} \rrbracket \equiv \text{true}$

✓ $x = x' \implies x + 1 = x' + 1$

✗ $z = z' \not\implies z + y = z' + y'$

This Work

Goal: Proof system

- ▶ for low-level concurrent systems code
- ▶ for expressive, value-dependent information flow
- ▶ with good automation

Results

- ▶ **SECCSL = CSL \uplus Noninterference**
- ▶ Soundness mechanized in Isabelle/HOL
- ▶ Prototype Verifier SECC for C
- ▶ <https://covern.org/secc>

Example: Concurrent Information Flow

```
// global shared record  
struct record { bool classified; int data; };  
struct record * rec = ...;  
  
// memory-mapped IO device register  
volatile int * const OUTPUT_REG = ...;
```

Example: Concurrent Information Flow

```
// global shared record
struct record { bool classified; int data; };
struct record * rec = ...;

// memory-mapped IO device register
volatile int * const OUTPUT_REG = ...;

// thread 1: output the record
while(true) {
    lock(mutex);
    if (!rec->classified)
        *OUTPUT_REG = rec->data;
    unlock(mutex);
}
```


Example: Concurrent Information Flow

```
// global shared record
struct record { bool classified; int data; };
struct record * rec = ...;

// memory-mapped IO device register
volatile int * const OUTPUT_REG = ...;

// thread 1: output the record
while(true) {
    lock(mutex);
    if (!rec->classified)
        *OUTPUT_REG = rec->data;
    unlock(mutex);
}

// thread 2: edit the record
lock(mutex);
// remove classification
rec->classified = FALSE;
// erase previous data
rec->data = 0;
unlock(mutex);
```

Example: Concurrent Information Flow

```
// global shared record
struct record { bool classified; int data; };
struct record * rec = ...;

// memory-mapped IO device register
volatile int * const OUTPUT_REG = ...;

// thread 1: output the record
while(true) {
    lock(mutex);
    if (!rec->classified)
        *OUTPUT_REG = rec->data;
    unlock(mutex);
}

// thread 2: edit the record
lock(mutex);
// remove classification
rec->classified = FALSE;
// erase previous data
rec->data = 0;
unlock(mutex);
```

Correctness Proof

Memory Safety → Separation Logic
+ Mutual Exclusion → Concurrent SL

Example: Concurrent Information Flow

```
// global shared record
struct record { bool classified; int data; };
struct record * rec = ...;

// memory-mapped IO device register
volatile int * const OUTPUT_REG = ...;

// thread 1: output the record
while(true) {
    lock(mutex);
    if (!rec->classified)
        *OUTPUT_REG = rec->data;
    unlock(mutex);
}

// thread 2: edit the record
lock(mutex);
// remove classification
rec->classified = FALSE;
// erase previous data
rec->data = 0;
unlock(mutex);
```

Correctness Proof

- Memory Safety → Separation Logic
- + Mutual Exclusion → Concurrent SL
- + No Information Leak → SECCSL

Example: Concurrent Information Flow

```
// global shared record
struct record { bool classified; int data; };
struct record * rec = ...;

// memory-mapped IO device register
volatile int * const OUTPUT_REG = ...;

// thread 1: output the record
while(true) {
    lock(mutex);
    if (!rec->classified)
        *OUTPUT_REG = rec->data;
    unlock(mutex);
}

// thread 2: edit the record
lock(mutex);
// remove classification
rec->classified = FALSE;
// erase previous data
rec->data = 0;
unlock(mutex);
```

Invariants in SECCSL

$\exists c. \text{rec->classified} \mapsto c$

$\exists d. \text{rec->data} \mapsto d$

$\exists v. \text{OUTPUT_REG} \mapsto v$

Example: Concurrent Information Flow

```
// global shared record
struct record { bool classified; int data; };
struct record * rec = ...;

// memory-mapped IO device register
volatile int * const OUTPUT_REG = ...;

// thread 1: output the record
while(true) {
    lock(mutex);
    if (!rec->classified)
        *OUTPUT_REG = rec->data;
    unlock(mutex);
}

// thread 2: edit the record
lock(mutex);
// remove classification
rec->classified = FALSE;
// erase previous data
rec->data = 0;
unlock(mutex);
```

Invariants in SECCSL

- $\exists c. \text{rec->classified} \mapsto c \quad \wedge \quad c :: \text{low}$
- $\exists d. \text{rec->data} \mapsto d \quad \wedge \quad d :: (c ? \text{high} : \text{low})$
- $\exists v. \text{OUTPUT_REG} \xrightarrow{\text{low}} v$

Example: Concurrent Information Flow

```
// global shared record
struct record { bool classified; int data; };
struct record * rec = ...;

// memory-mapped IO device register
volatile int * const OUTPUT_REG = ...;

// thread 1: output the record
while(true) {
    lock(mutex);
    if (!rec->classified)
        *OUTPUT_REG = rec->data;
    unlock(mutex);
}

// thread 2: edit the record
lock(mutex);
// remove classification
rec->classified = FALSE;
// erase previous data
rec->data = 0;
unlock(mutex);
```

Verification in SECC

```
./secc examples/example.c
thread1 ... success ♥ (time: 12ms)
thread2 ... success ♥ (time: 5ms)
```

SECCSL Assertions

- ▶ Security-Labels $\ell \in \{\text{low}, \dots, \text{high}\}$
- ▶ $P ::= e :: e_\ell \mid e_p \xrightarrow{e_\ell} e_v \mid \varphi \Rightarrow P \mid P \star Q \mid \exists x. P$

SECCSL Assertions

- ▶ Security-Labels $\ell \in \{\text{low}, \dots, \text{high}\}$
- ▶ $P ::= e :: e_\ell \mid e_p \xrightarrow{e_\ell} e_v \mid \varphi \Rightarrow P \mid P \star Q \mid \exists x. P$
- ▶ Value classification $e :: e_\ell$ (information sources)
 - ▶ $e :: \text{low}$ *data e is public*
 - ▶ $e :: (c? \text{high} : \text{low})$ *data-dependent classification*

Label e_ℓ is an expression, not a type

SECCSL Assertions

- ▶ Security-Labels $\ell \in \{\text{low}, \dots, \text{high}\}$
- ▶ $P ::= e :: e_\ell \mid e_p \xrightarrow{e_\ell} e_v \mid \varphi \Rightarrow P \mid P \star Q \mid \exists x. P$
- ▶ Value classification $e :: e_\ell$ (information sources)
 - ▶ $e :: \text{low}$ *data e is public*
 - ▶ $e :: (c? \text{high} : \text{low})$ *data-dependent classification*

Label e_ℓ is an expression, not a type

- ▶ Location sensitivity $e_p \xrightarrow{e_\ell} e_v$ (information sinks)
 - ▶ $e_p \xrightarrow{\text{low}} e_v$ *location e_p is attacker-observable*
 - ▶ $e_p \xrightarrow{e_\ell} e_v$ *implies $e_p :: e_\ell$ and $e_v :: e_\ell$*

Proof rules keep e_ℓ tied to e_p

SEC CSL = SEC \uplus CSL

$$\frac{}{\{y \mapsto a\} \quad x = *y \quad \{x = a \wedge y \mapsto a\}} \text{LOAD}$$

$$\frac{}{\{ \quad \quad \quad x \mapsto a \} \quad *x = b \quad \{x \mapsto b\}} \text{STORE}$$

$$\frac{\{b \wedge P\} \quad c_1 \quad \{Q\} \quad \{\neg b \wedge P\} \quad c_2 \quad \{Q\}}{\{ \quad \quad \quad P \} \quad \text{if}(b) \quad c_1 \quad \text{else} \quad c_2 \quad \{Q\}} \text{IF}$$

$$\frac{\{ \quad \quad \quad b \wedge P \} \quad c \quad \{ \quad \quad \quad P \}}{\{ \quad \quad \quad P \} \quad \text{while}(b) \quad c \quad \{\neg b \wedge P\}} \text{WHILE}$$

SEC CSL = SEC \uplus CSL

$$\frac{}{\{y \stackrel{\ell}{\mapsto} a\} \quad x = *y \quad \{x = a \wedge y \stackrel{\ell}{\mapsto} a\}} \text{LOAD}$$

$$\frac{}{\{x :: \ell \wedge b :: \ell \wedge x \stackrel{\ell}{\mapsto} a\} \quad *x = b \quad \{x \stackrel{\ell}{\mapsto} b\}} \text{STORE (secure)}$$

$$\frac{\{b \wedge P\} \quad c_1 \quad \{Q\} \quad \{\neg b \wedge P\} \quad c_2 \quad \{Q\}}{\{b :: \text{low} \wedge P\} \quad \text{if}(b) \quad c_1 \quad \text{else} \quad c_2 \quad \{Q\}} \text{IF (timing sensitive)}$$

$$\frac{\{b :: \text{low} \wedge b \wedge P\} \quad c \quad \{b :: \text{low} \wedge P\}}{\{b :: \text{low} \wedge P\} \quad \text{while}(b) \quad c \quad \{\neg b \wedge P\}} \text{WHILE (timing sensitive)}$$

Thanks for your attention

SECCSL: a logic for

- ▶ low-level concurrent systems code
- ▶ expressive, value-dependent information flow

SECC

- ▶ a prototype automated verifier for SECCSL
<https://covern.org/secc>

Ongoing

- ▶ ring-buffer connecting multiple security domains
- ▶ **VerifyThis 2020 long-term challenge**: PGP keyserver
<https://verifythis.github.io>
<https://github.com/gernst/verifythis2020>

Backup

Related Work

- ▶ Taint-tracking, type systems: not semantic, does not accept $\text{if}(x == x) \{ \dots \}$ when $x :: \text{high}$
- ▶ Banerjee, Naumann (S&P 2008): $A(e) \iff e :: \text{low}$
- ▶ Costanzo & Shao (POST 2014): Labels attached to semantic values, fails to validate $e :: \ell \Rightarrow f(e) :: \ell$ and $(e_1 = e_2) \Rightarrow (e_1 :: \ell \iff e_2 :: \ell)$
- ▶ Karbyshev et al (POST 2018): timing insensitive
- ▶ Eilers et al (ESOP 2018): self-composition (concurrency?)
- ▶ Vafeiadis (MFPS 2011): soundness proof has same structure
- ▶ Murray et al (EuroS&P 2018): no pointers, lack of integration between functional and security proofs

Invariants in SecC (concrete syntax)

```
void lock(struct mutex * m);
    _(ensures exists int v.
        OUTPUT_REG |->[low] v)
    _(ensures exists int c, int d.
        &rec->is_classified |->[low] c &&
        &rec->data |->d &&
        d :: (c ? high : low))

void unlock(struct mutex * m);
    _(requires exists int v. OUTPUT_REG |->[low] v)
    _(requires exists int c, int d.
        &rec->is_classified |->[low] c &&
        &rec->data |->d &&
        d :: (c ? high : low))
```

Logic Case Splits

$$\frac{\{\varphi \wedge P\} \text{ c } \{Q\} \quad \{\neg\varphi \wedge P\} \text{ c } \{Q\}}{\{\varphi :: \text{low} \wedge P\} \text{ c } \{Q\}} \text{ SPLIT}$$

- ▶ Why? $(s, s') \models \varphi \iff s \models \phi \text{ and } s' \models \phi$
- ▶ (Relational semantics can represent 2 of 4 cases only)

Secure Entailment (for CONSEQ)

$P \xRightarrow{\text{low}} Q$ holds iff

- ▶ $(s, h), (s', h') \models P$ implies $(s, h), (s', h') \models Q$ for all s, h and s', h' , and
- ▶ $\text{lows}(P, s) \subseteq \text{lows}(Q, s)$ for all s

Observable Locations

$$\text{low}_\ell(e :: e_\ell, s) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{low}_\ell(P \star Q, s) = \text{low}_\ell(P, s) \cup \text{low}_\ell(Q, s)$$

$$\text{low}_\ell(e_p \xrightarrow{e_\ell} e_v, s) = \begin{cases} \{\llbracket e_p \rrbracket_s\}, & \llbracket e_\ell \rrbracket_s \sqsubseteq \ell \\ \emptyset, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Security Property

- ▶ $\text{secure}_\ell^0(P_1, c_1, Q)$ always.
- ▶ $\text{secure}_\ell^{n+1}(P_1, c_1, Q)$ iff for all pairs of states $(s_1, h_1), (s'_1, h'_1)$, frames F , lock sets L_1 with $(s_1, h_1), (s'_1, h'_1) \models_\ell P_1 \star F \star \text{invs}(L_1)$ where $(\text{run } c_1, L_1, s_1, h_1) \xrightarrow{\sigma} k$ and $(\text{run } c_1, L_1, s'_1, h'_1) \xrightarrow{\sigma} k'$ with the same (deterministic) schedule σ there exists P_2 and a pair of successor states with either of
 - ▶ $k = (\text{stop } L_2, s_2, h_2)$ and $k' = (\text{stop } L_2, s'_2, h'_2)$ and $P_2 = Q$
 - ▶ $k = (\text{run } c_2, L_2, s_2, h_2)$ and $k' = (\text{run } c_2, L_2, s'_2, h'_2)$ with $\text{secure}_\ell^n(P_2, c_2, Q)$

such that in both cases

- ▶ $(s_2, h_2), (s'_2, h'_2) \models_\ell P_2 \star F \star \text{invs}(L_2)$ and
- ▶ $\text{low}_\ell(P_1 \star \text{invs}(L_1), s_1) \subseteq \text{low}_\ell(P_2 \star \text{invs}(L_2), s_2)$