

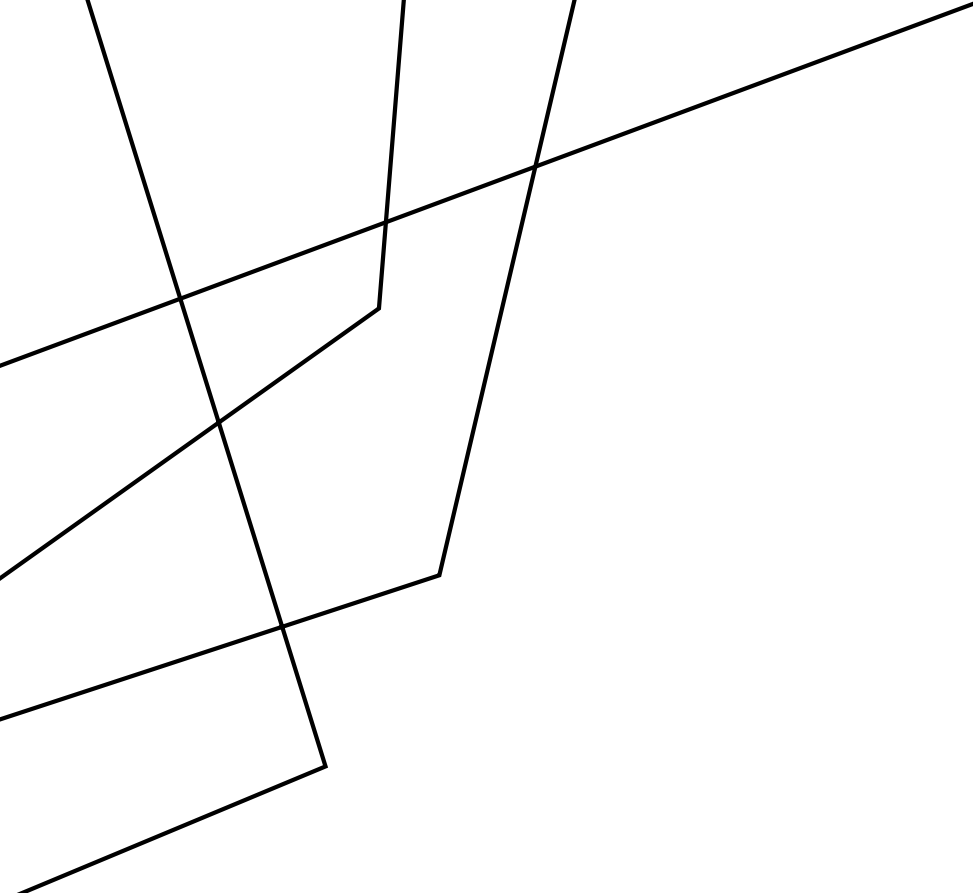
# EXERCISE #15

## SIDE CHANNEL REVIEW

**Write your name and answer the following on a piece of paper**

*Provide an instance of a function with a sensitive argument  $v$  and leaks a bit of  $v$  via a timing side channel*

```
void f (int v) {  
    printf("enter\n");  
    if (v % 2 == 1) {  
        sleep(100000);  
    }  
    printf("hello\n");  
    return;  
}
```



Paper review due Sunday at 11:59 PM

**ADMINISTRIVIA  
AND  
ANNOUNCEMENTS**



## CLASS PROGRESS

SHOWING SOME APPLICATIONS OF  
STATIC DATAFLOW

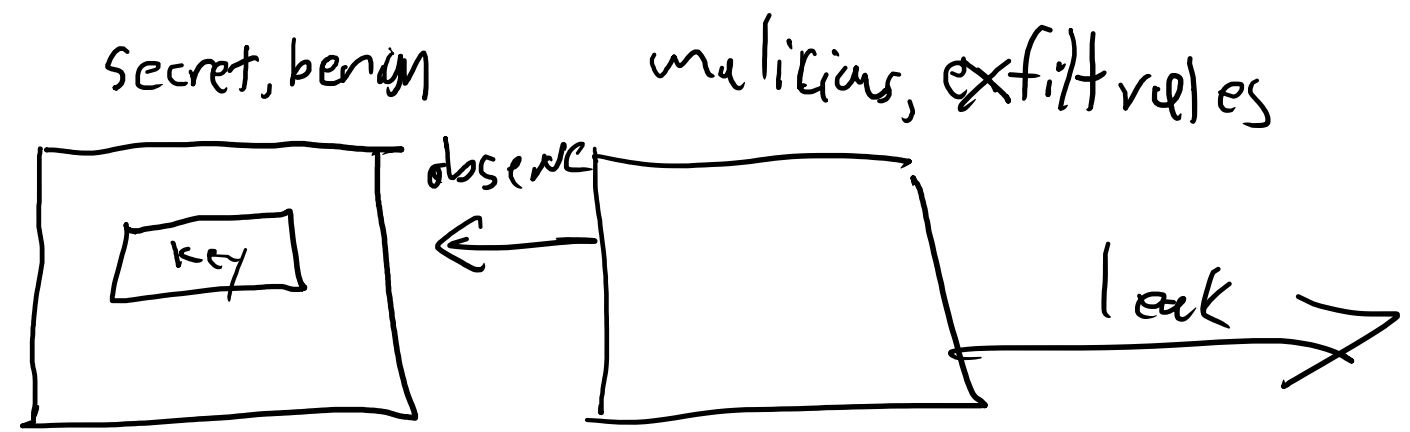
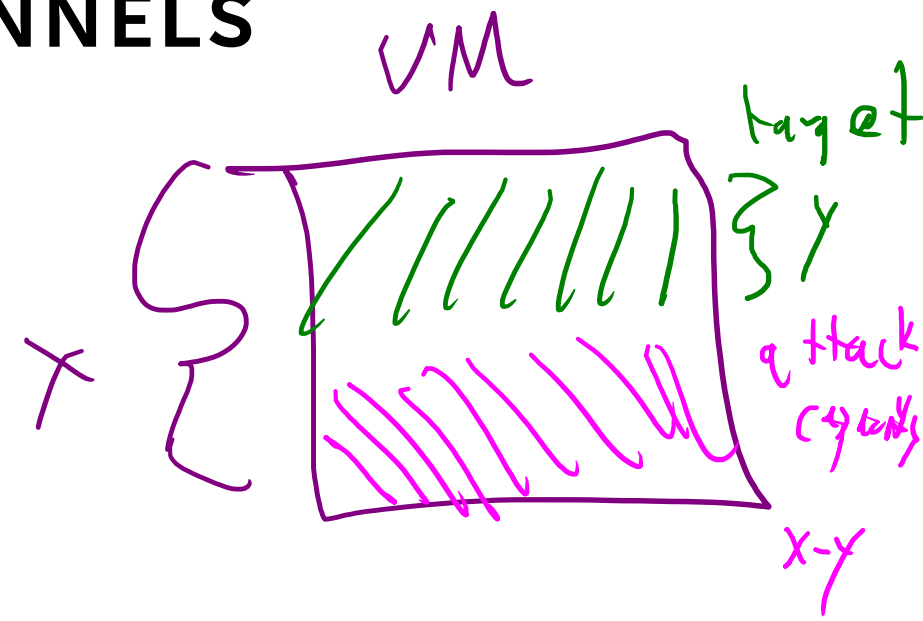
- DESCRIBED A PARTICULAR TYPE OF  
EVASION AGAINST EXPLICIT  
DATAFLOW: SIDE CHANNELS
- BEGAN TO CONSIDER WHAT WE  
COULD DO ABOUT IT

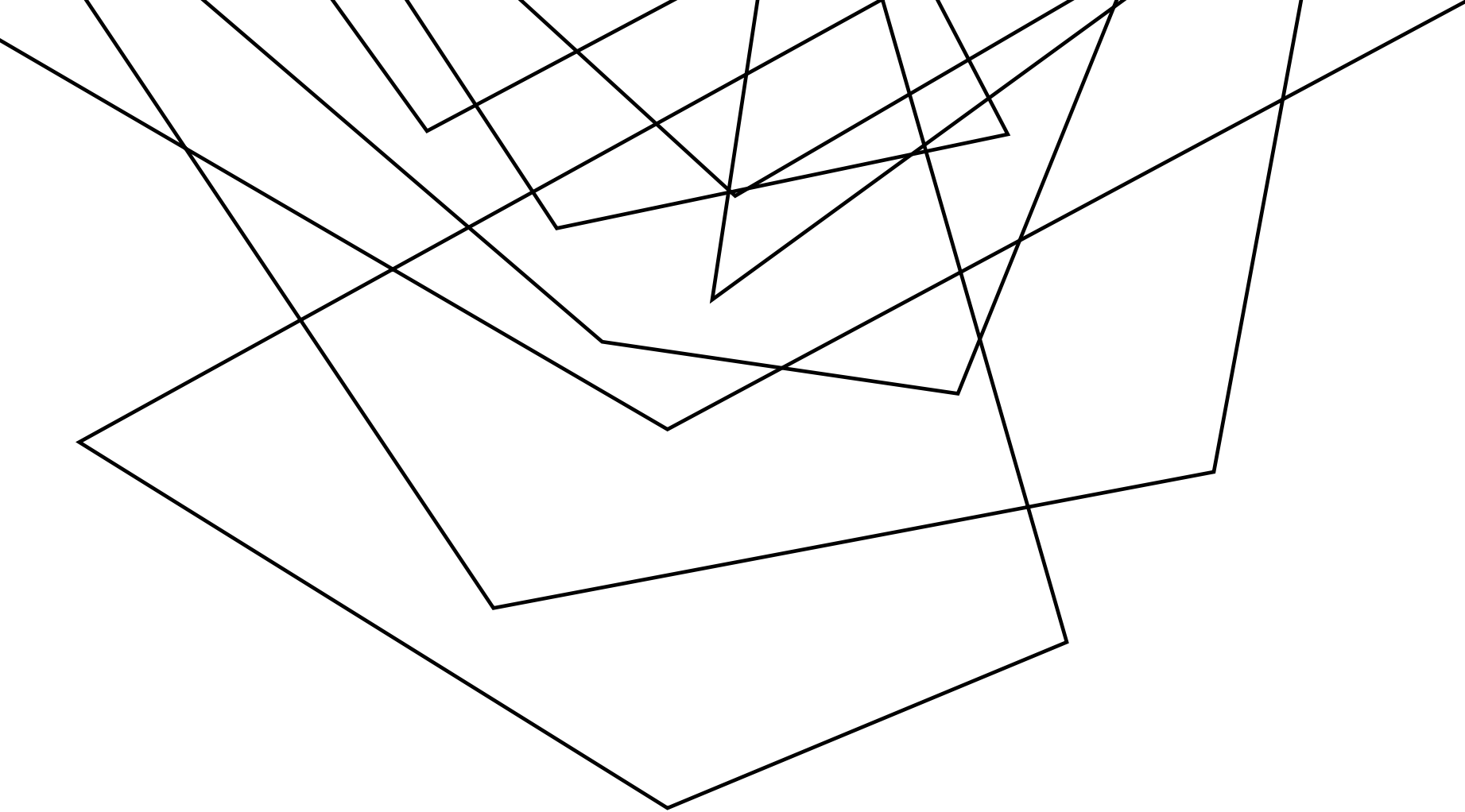
# LAST TIME: SIDE CHANNELS

REVIEW: LAST LECTURE

## UNDETECTABLE VIA (TYPICAL) STATIC DATAFLOW

- General side-channel: using a predictable phenomenon outside of the semantics of the program
- Covert channel: special instance of a side channel that is used intentionally by the program





# REFERENCE MONITORS

EECS 677: Software Security Evaluation

Drew Davidson

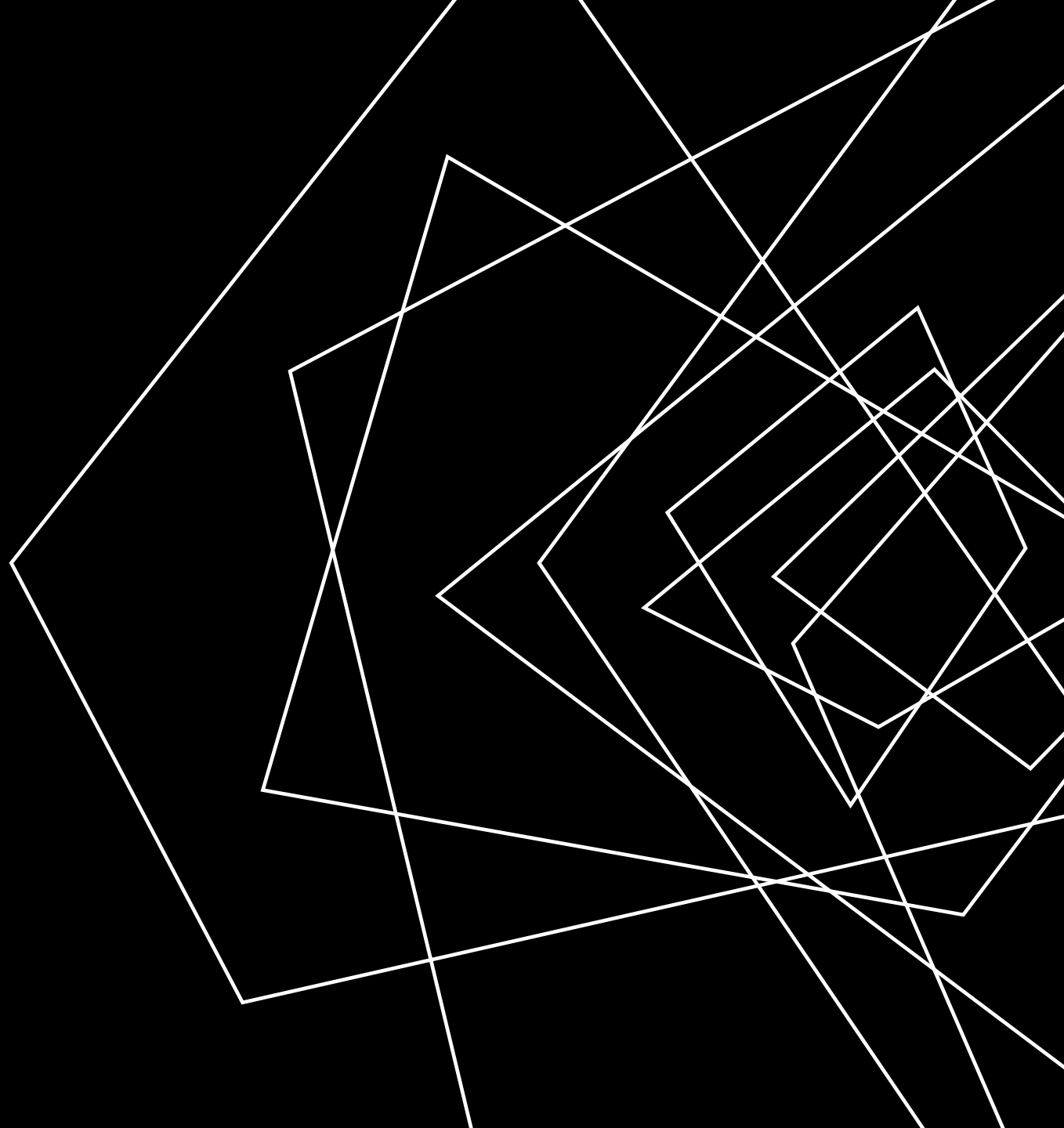


## **OVERVIEW**

PREVENTING BAD STUFF FROM  
HAPPENING IN A PROGRAM

# LECTURE OUTLINE

- Overview
- Details
- Instances

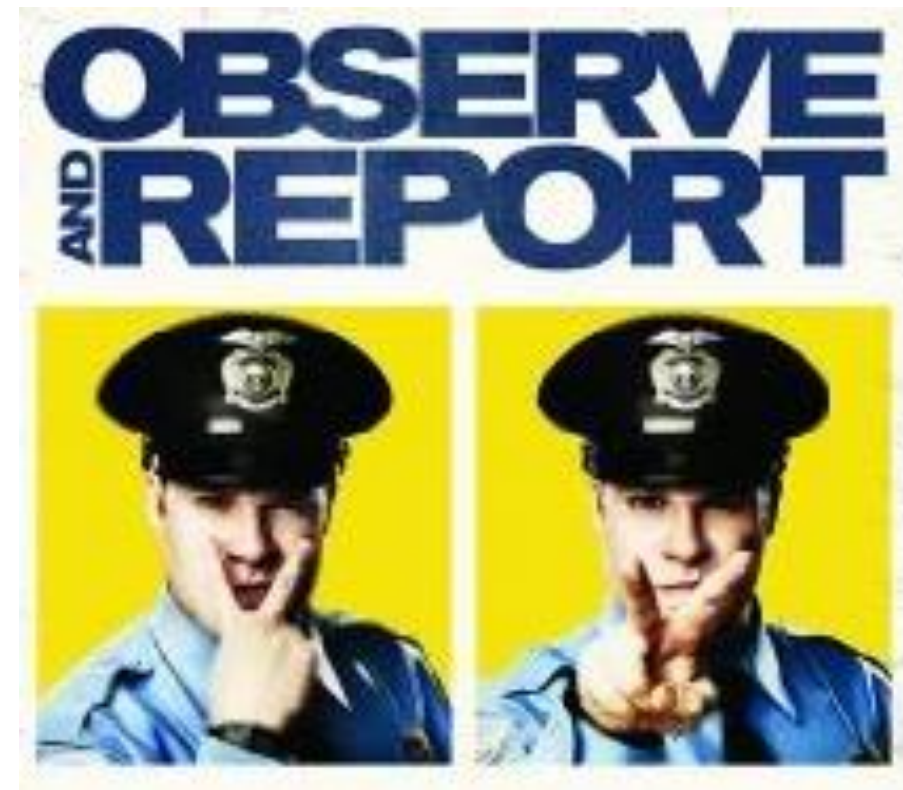


# LIMITATIONS OF ANALYSIS

## REFERENCE MONITORS: OVERVIEW

SO FAR, OUR FOCUS HAS BEEN LARGELY  
ON DETECTING UNDESIRABLE BEHAVIOR

- That's valuable!
  - Ask developers to correct their own mistakes
  - Empower users to forgo running bad software





# LIMITATIONS OF ANALYSIS

## REFERENCE MONITORS: OVERVIEW

### DETECTION MIGHT NOT BE ENOUGH

- May be in a position where we can't run the analysis

### STATIC ANALYSIS

- False positives
- Scalability issues

### DYNAMIC ANALYSIS

- False negatives
- Run time issues



# A HANDS-ON ALTERNATIVE

## REFERENCE MONITORS: OVERVIEW

### KEEP BAD THINGS FROM HAPPENING DURING SYSTEM EXECUTION

- Requires some sort of specification for “bad things”
- Requires some sort of preventative capabilities



# PREVENTATIVE CAPABILITIES

## REFERENCE MONITORS: OVERVIEW

### SIMPLE FORM

Kill the program

### DATAFLOW FORM

Sanitize the data



# THE BIG IDEA

## REFERENCE MONITORS: OVERVIEW

### KEEP PROGRAMS ON THE “STRAIGHT AND NARROW”

- Articulate a policy for allowed behavior
- Keep a running record of security-relevant behavior
- Prevent a violation of the policy



# SAFETY POLICIES

## REFERENCE MONITORS: INSTANCES

### EXECUTION OF A PROCESS AS A SEQUENCE OF STATES

Policy is a predicate on sequence prefix

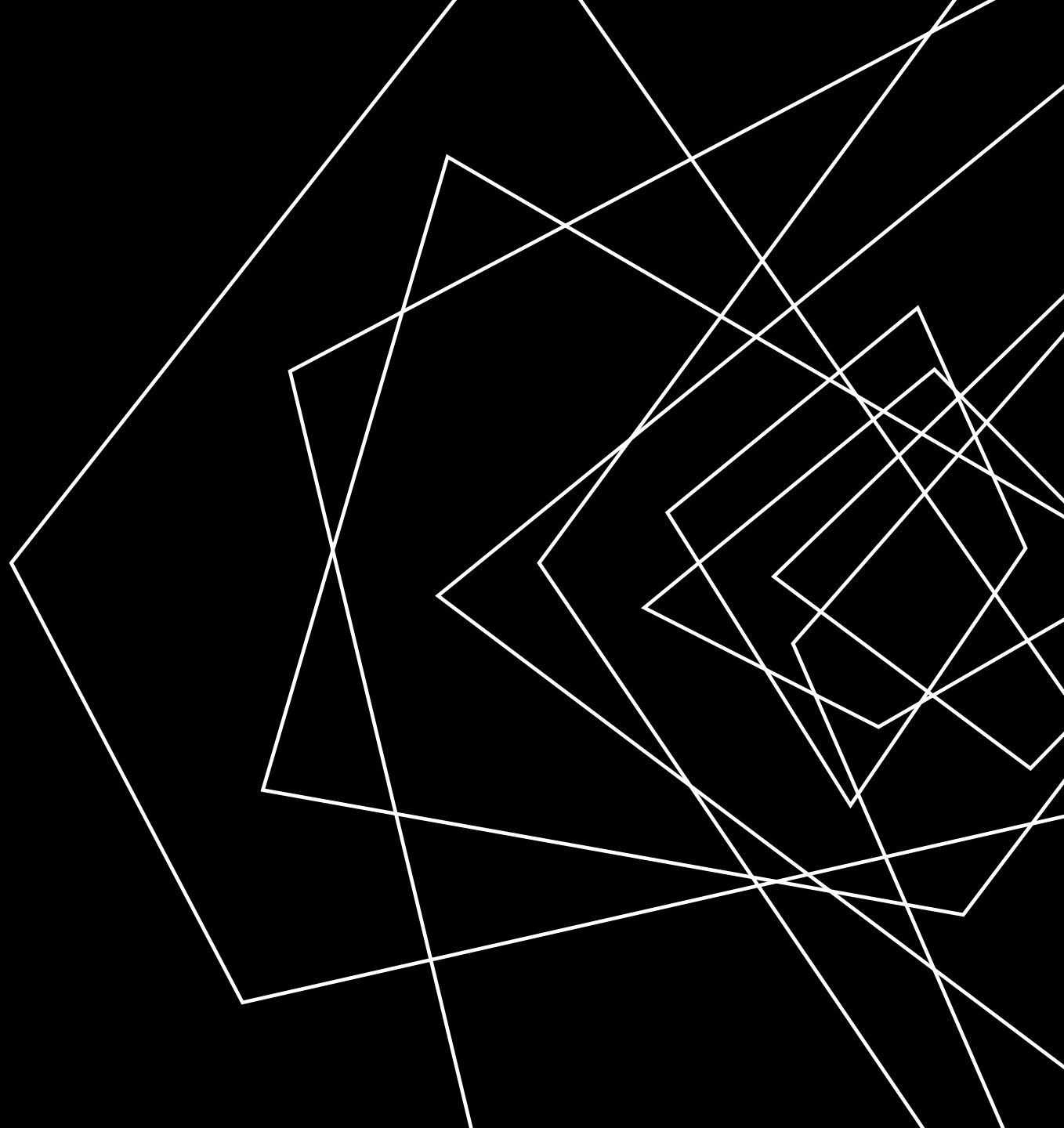
Policy depends only on the past of a particular execution – once violated, never “unviolates”

### INCAPABLE OF HANDLING LIVENESS POLICIES

“If this server accepts a SYN, it will eventually send a response”

# LECTURE OUTLINE

- Overview
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- Instances



# CONSIDER THE REACTIVE ADVERSARY

## REFERENCE MONITORS: OVERVIEW

### DEFINITION

**Reactive Adversary:** An adversary with the capability to understand the defense mechanism and an opportunity to avoid it

IF A DEFENSE CAN BE AVOIDED IT  
HARDLY MATTERS WHAT THE  
ENFORCEMENT DOES

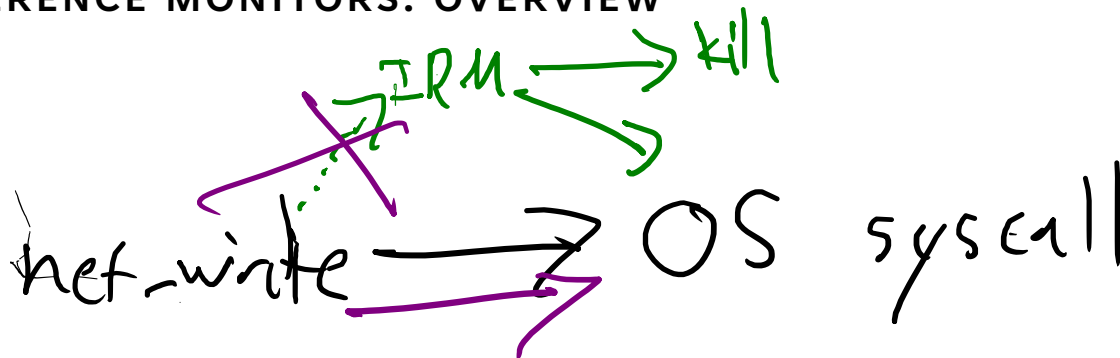


*Recall the history of the Maginot Line*

# SECURITY VS PRECISION

## REFERENCE MONITORS: OVERVIEW

PROGRAM PROXIMITY



Close

Far

Inline reference monitor

External reference monitor

Semantic Gap Bigger

Add logging and kill  
 Starts into program  
 (instrument with defences)



# REFERENCE MONITOR DESIGN

## REFERENCE MONITORS: INSTANCES

### KERNELIZED

Baked into the kernel

- coarse
- secure / hard to avoid

### WRAPPER

Specialized execution environment

### INLINE

Rewrite the program / hook syscalls

- precise
- less secure / easier to avoid

# PROPERTIES WE CARE ABOUT

## REFERENCE MONITORS: INSTANCES

### MEMORY SAFETY

e.g. Programs respect aggregate type sizes, process boundaries, code v data

### TYPE SAFETY

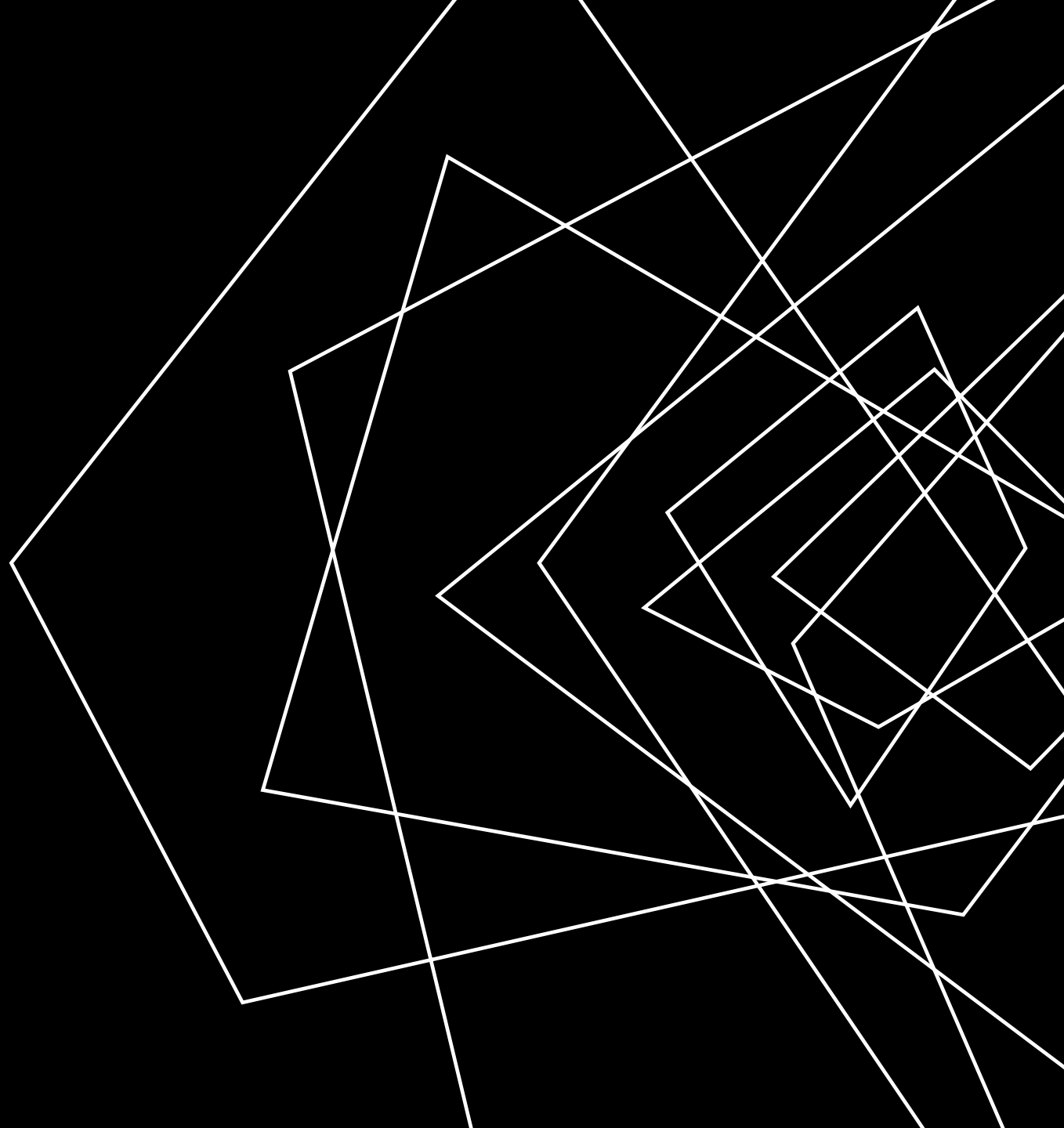
e.g. Functions and intrinsic operations have arguments that adhere to the type system

### CONTROL FLOW SAFETY

e.g. All control transfers are envisioned by the original program

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# OS AS REFERENCE MONITOR

## REFERENCE MONITORS: INSTANCES

### COLLECTION OF RUNNING PROCESSES AND FILES

Processes are associated with users

Files have ACLs

### OS ENFORCES VARIOUS SAFETY POLICIES

- File access
- Process space write

Same policy for all processes of the same user

# SOFTWARE FAULT ISOLATION (SFI)

## REFERENCE MONITORS: INSTANCES

### ISOLATE PROCESS FAULTS ON SHARED HARDWARE

Each process is a logical fault domain

Ensure all memory references and jump is within the process fault domain

# INLINE REFERENCE MONITORS: SASI

## REFERENCE MONITORS: INSTANCES

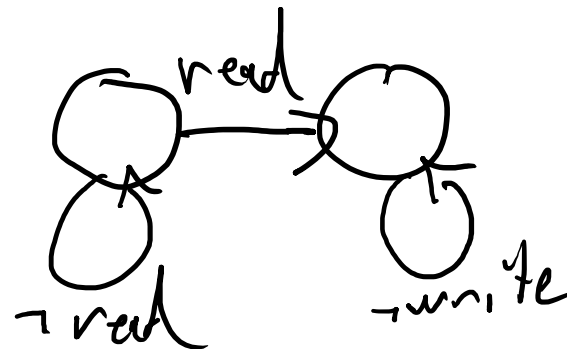
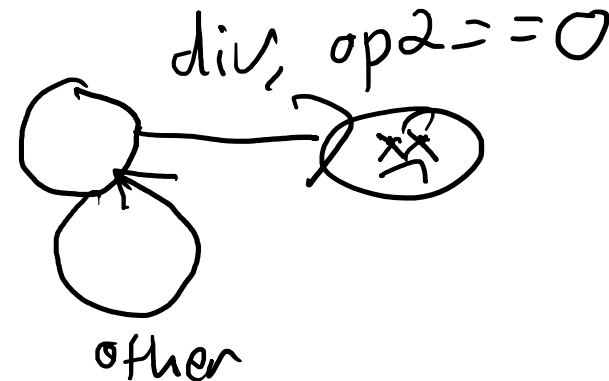
### CORNELL PROJECT FOR INLINE POLICY ENFORCEMENT

Change the program to enforce “any” safety policy

Express allowed behavior as an FSM

Examples:

- No division by zero
- No network send after file read



# SASI: COST

## REFERENCE MONITORS: INSTANCES

### ATTEMPTS TO MINIMIZE THE NUMBER OF CHECKS

Looking at every instruction is incredibly expensive

Example: only need to check divide-by-zero  
before DIV instructions

# CONTROL FLOW INTEGRITY: CFI

## REFERENCE MONITORS: INSTANCES

ENSURE THE PROGRAM CONTROL FLOW IS ALLOWED BY THE  
CFG

In a sense, the policy is the control-flow graph

Why would we need to do this?



**WRAP-UP**

