Safe Extensions (II)

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Enforcing Isolation Using Type Safety

- XFI's protection is still not fine-grained
- Safe languages provide type safety, but cannot handle legacy code
- Retrofit legacy code for type safety
 - E.g., CCured, Cyclone
 - » Issues: fat pointer, change data layout

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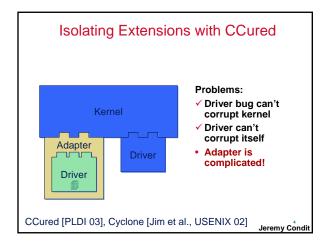
Enforcing Safety

Previous Approach (Cyclone, CCured, SafeC)

struct buffer {
 int *data;
 int fdata_b; // lower bound (base)
} b;int *data_e; // upper bound (end)

for (i = 0; i < b.len; i++) {
 // verify that b.data[i] is safe
 assebtddataib <=.b.data + i < data_e);
}</pre>

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struct buffer { int * count(len) data; int len; } b; for (i = 0; i < b.len; i++) { assert(0 <= i < b.len); ... b.data[i] ... }</pre> Advantages:

No change in data layout
 Easier to optimize
 Contract is in the code!

Enforcing Safety with Deputy

Deputy

```
struct buffer {
    int * count(len) data;
    int len;
} b;
```

Key Insight:

Most pointers' bounds information is already present in the program in some form--just not in a form the compiler understands!

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Deputy

```
struct buffer {
    int * count(len)
    int len;
} b;
```

Dependent Types:

Types whose meaning depends on the *run-time value* of a program expression.

Dependent types enable modular checking!

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Modularity

Alternative to whole-program analysis and instrumentation

- Source code unavailable
- Source code cannot be recompiled

Incremental improvements

- Improve program module by module
- Improve overall code quality gradually

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Used by many common idioms in C code struct buffer { char * data; int len; }; int strlcpy(char * dst, char * src, int n); struct message { int strlcpy(char * dst, char * src, int n); } struct message { int tag; union { int num; char * str; } u; };

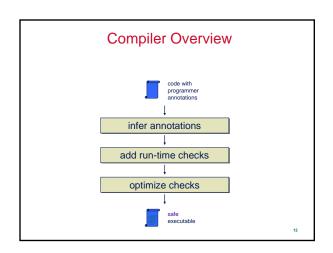
```
Used by many common idioms in C code

If we annotate these idioms, we can check for correct use!

Struct buffer {
    char * count(len) data;
    int len;
};

int strlcpy(char * nt count(n) dst,
    char * nt count(0) src,
    int n);

Struct message {
    int tag;
    union {
        int num when(tag == 1);
        char *str when(tag == 2);
        } u;
};
```



Discussion (I)

- Do annotations need to be trusted?
 - What happens when annotations are conservative?
 - » E.g., a COUNT(3) pointer actually points to a buffer of length 6?
- How well does the "Deputy assumption" hold?
 - "Pretty good for array bounds. Breaks down a bit for more complicated cases such as OO-style inheritance..." [Condit]

Discussion (II)

- How can attackers circumvent SafeDrive?
 - SafeDrive/Deputy assumptions:
 - » Trusted casts are safe
 - » Deallocation is safe
 - » Concurrency is correct (TOCTTOU)
- What do you think about "incremental improvement" property from security point of view?

Discussion (III)

- So far, most work has focused on isolation. Is this the whole picture? What's missing?
- · What properties should interface design consider?
- · What security measures do you need to take for shared data structure?

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- How may attacker get around XFI?
- What would you do to solve the safe extension problem if you were Bill Gates?
 - SDV (Static Driver Verifier) shipped with WDK

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Summary

- Safe extension
 - Challenging & important problem
- Next class: Virtual Machines & Security
- Mid-semester questionnaire

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