Cyber in Saclay – Student Session

Efficient Relational Symbolic Execution for Spectre with Haunted RelSE

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Spectre haunting our code

Spectre attacks (2018)

- Exploit speculative execution in processors
- Affect almost all processors
- Attackers can force mispeculations: transient executions
- Transient executions are reverted at architectural level
- But not the microarchitectural state (e.g. cache)

Idea. Force victim to encode secret data in cache during transient execution & recover them with cache attacks



Spectre-PHT

Spectre-PHT

Exploits conditional branch predictor

```
if idx < size {
    v = tab[idx]
    leak(v)
}</pre>
```

- idx is attacker controlled
- content of tab is public
- leak(v) encodes v to cache

Regular execution

- Conditional bound check ensures idx is in bounds
- v contains public data

Spectre-PHT

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Regular execution

- Conditional bound check ensures idx is in bounds
- v contains public data

Transient Execution

- Conditional is misspeculated
- Out-of-bound array access
 → load secret data in v
- v is leaked to the cache

Spectre-STL: Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores

Regular execution

```
store a s
store a p
store b q
v = load a
leak(v)
leak(p)
```

- where s is secret, p and q are public
- where $a \neq b$
- leak(v) encodes v to cache

Spectre-STL: Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores

Regular execution + Transient Executions

```
store a s
store a p
store b q
v = load a
leak(v)

leak(p)

store a s
store a p
v = load a
store b q
leak(v)
```

- where s is secret, p and q are public
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Spectre-STL: Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores

Regular execution + Transient Executions

```
store a s
                                        store a s
store a s
                                        v = load a
                    store a p
store a p
store b q
                                        store a p
v = load a
                    store b q
                                        store b q
                    leak(v)
                                         leak(v)
leak(v)
 leak(p)
                     leak(p)
                                          leak(s)
```

- where s is secret, p and q are public
- **where a** ≠ b
- leak(v) encodes v to cache

Spectre-STL: Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores

Regular execution + Transient Executions

```
store a s
                                                             v = load a
                                        store a s
store a s
                                        v = load a
store a p
                   store a p
                                                             store a s
store b q
                                        store a p
                                                             store a p
                                        store b q
v = load a
                   store b q
                                                             store b q
                    leak(v)
                                        leak(v)
leak(v)
                                                             leak(v)
                     leak(p)
 leak(p)
                                                         leak(init mem[a])
                                          leak(s)
```

- where s is secret, p and q are public
- **where** a ≠ b
- leak(v) encodes v to cache

Detect Spectre attacks? Challenging!

- Counter-intuitive semantics
- Path explosion:
 - Spectre-STL: all possible load/store interleavings!
- Needs to hold at binary-level

	Target	Spectre-PHT	Spectre-STL
KLEESpectre	LLVM	©	-
SpecuSym	LLVM		-
FASS	Binary	8	-
Spectector	Binary	8	-
Pitchfork	Binary	©	8

Verification tools for Spectre

Path explosion for Spectre-STL on Litmus tests (328 instr.)

Semantics	Paths
Regular semantics	14
Speculative semantics (Spectre-STL)	37M
THAT ESCALATED QUI	EKLY

Goal: New verification tools for Spectre

Goal. We need new verification tools to detect Spectre attacks!



Proposal. → Verify Speculative Constant Time (SCT) property → Use Relational Symbolic Execution (ReISE)

Challenge. Model new transient behaviors avoiding path explosion

Contributions

Haunted RelSE optimization

- Model transient and regular behaviors at the same time
 - **Spectre-PHT**: pruning redundant paths [in the paper]
 - **Spectre-STL**: pruning + encoding to merge paths
- Formal proof: equivalence with explicit exploration [in the paper]

Binsec/Haunted, binary-level verification tool

- Experimental evaluation on real world crypto (donna, libsodium, OpenSSL)
- Efficient on small programs for Spectre-STL ⊗ → ⊕
- Comparison with SoA: faster & more vulnerabilities found [in the paper]

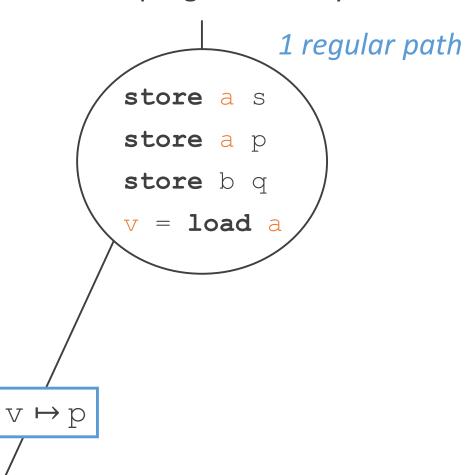
New Spectre-STL violations [in the paper]

- Index-masking (countermeasure against Spectre-PHT) + proven mitigations
- Code introduced for Position-Independent-Code

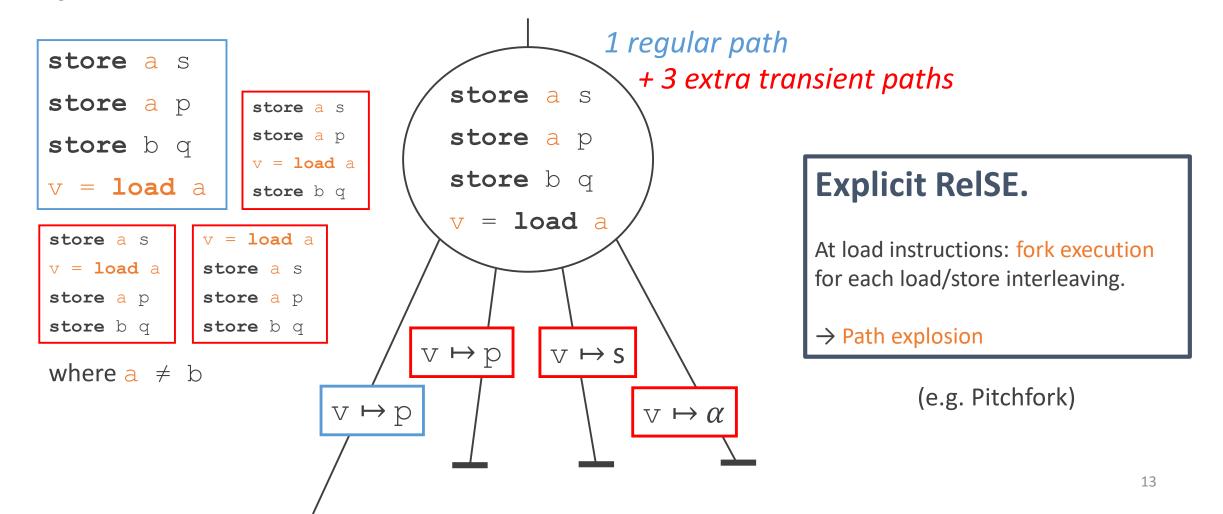
Symbolic execution. Execute program with symbolic input

```
store a s
store a p
store b q
v = load a
```

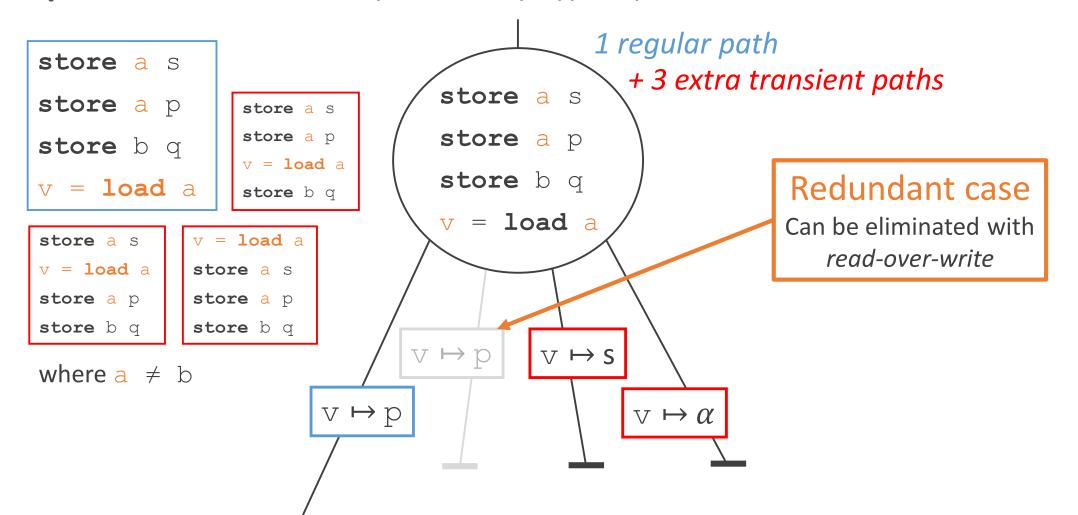
where $a \neq b$



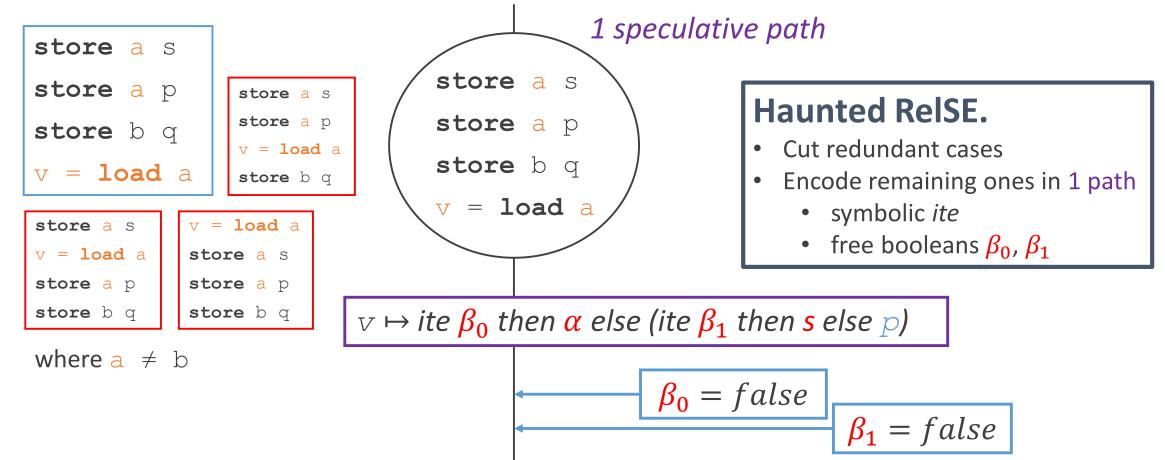
Spectre-STL. Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores



Spectre-STL. Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores



Spectre-STL. Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores



Experimental evaluation

Binsec/Haunted.

Implementation of Haunted RelSE

More details in paper



Benchmark.

- Litmus tests (46 small test cases)
- Cryptographic primitives tea & donna
- More complex cryptographic primitives
 - Libsodium secretbox
 - OpenSSL ssl3-digest-record
 - OpenSSL mee-cdc-decrypt

Experiments.

RQ1. Effective on real code?

→ Spectre-PHT © & Spectre-STL ©

RQ2. Haunted vs. Explicit?

→ Spectre-PHT: ≈ or ¬ & Spectre-STL: always ¬

RQ3. Comparison against KLEESpectre & Pitchfork

→ Spectre-PHT: ≈ or ¬ & Spectre-STL: always ¬

Haunted vs. Explicit for Spectre-STL

	Paths	X86 Ins.	Time	Timeouts	Bugs	Secure	Insecure
Explicit	93M	2k	30h	15	22	3/4	13/23
Haunted	42	17k	24h	8	148	4/4	23/23

- Avoids paths explosion
- More unique instruction explored
- Faster

- Less timeouts
- More bugs found
- More programs proven secure / insecure

Take away, Haunted RelSE vs Explicit RelSE.

Always wins! 7

Conclusion

- Haunted RelSE optimization
 - Model transient and regular behaviors at the same time
 - Significantly improves SoA methods
- Binsec/Haunted, binary-level verification tool
 - Spectre-PHT: efficient on real world crypto $\stackrel{ ext{co}}{=}$ \rightarrow
 - Spectre-STL: efficient on small programs $\stackrel{ ext{co}}{\odot} \rightarrow \stackrel{ ext{co}}{\odot}$



New Spectre-STL violations with index masking and PIC



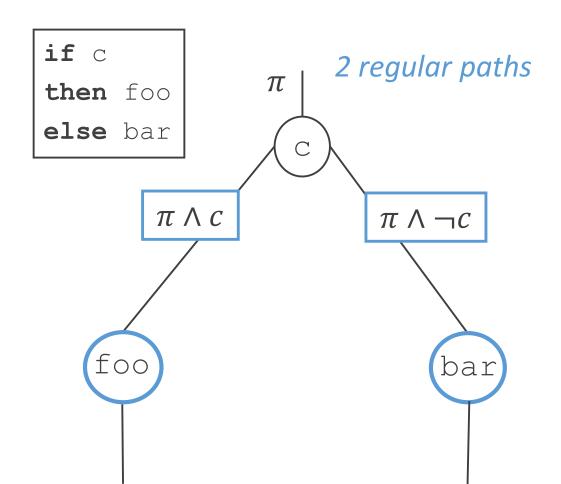
https://github.com/binsec/haunted bench



Haunted RelSE for Spectre-PHT

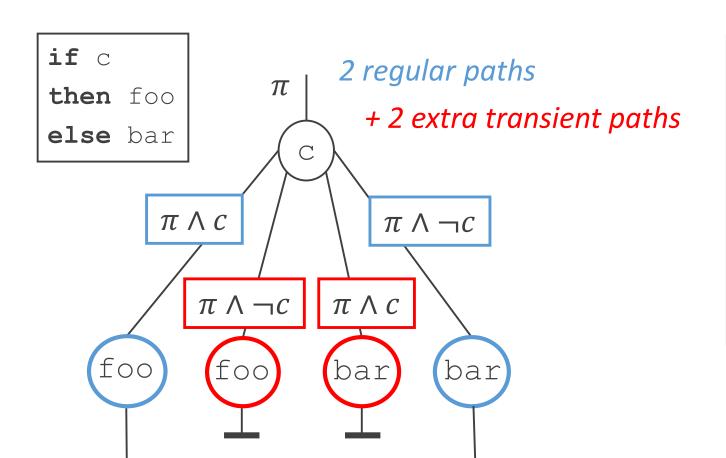
Background: Symbolic Execution

Symbolic execution. An illustration.



Explicit RelSE for Spectre PHT

Spectre-PHT. Conditional branches can be executed speculatively



Explicit ReISE.

Fork execution into 4 at conditionals:

- 2 regular branches
- 2 transient branches (until max speculation depth)

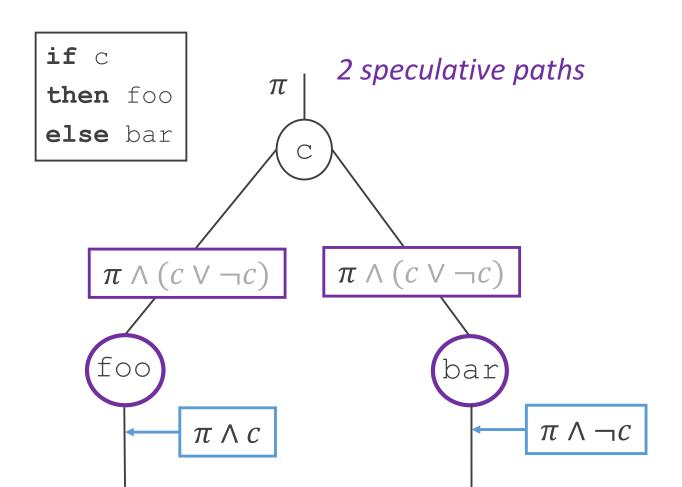
On regular and transient branches:

Verify no secret can leak.

(e.g. KLEESpectre)

Haunted RelSE for Spectre PHT

Spectre-PHT. Conditional branches can be executed speculatively



Haunted RelSE.

Fork execution into 2 speculative paths:

- speculative = regular V transient
- After max spec. depth, add constraint to invalidate transient path

→ can spare two paths at conditionals

Haunted vs. Explicit for Spectre-PHT

Litmus tests (32 programs) \nearrow

	Paths	Time	Timeout	Bugs
Explicit	1546	≈3h	2	21
Haunted	370	15 s	0	22

Libsodium & OpenSSL (3 programs) \nearrow

	X86 Instr.	Time	Timeout	Bugs
Explicit	2273	18h	3	43
Haunted	8634	≈8h	1	47

Tea and donna (10 programs). No difference between Explicit and Haunted ≈

Take away, Haunted RelSE vs Explicit RelSE.

- At worse: no overhead compared to Explicit ≈
- At best: faster, more coverage, less timeouts

Weakness of index-masking countermeasure

Index masking. Add branchless bound checks

Program vulnerable to Spectre-PHT

```
if (idx < size) { // size = 256

    v = tab[idx]
    leak(v)
}</pre>
```

Index masking. Add branchless bound checks

Index masking countermeasure

```
if (idx < size) { // size = 256
    idx = idx & (0xff)
    v = tab[idx]
    leak(v)
}</pre>
```

Index masking. Add branchless bound checks

Index masking countermeasure

```
if (idx < size) { // size = 256
    idx = idx & (0xff)
    v = tab[idx]
    leak(v)
}</pre>
```

Compiled version with gcc –O0 –m32

```
store @idx (load @idx & 0xff)
eax = load @idx
al = [@tab + eax]
leak (al)
```

- Masked index stored in memory
- Store may be bypassed with Spectre-STL!

Index masking. Add branchless bound checks

Index masking countermeasure

```
if (idx < size) { // size = 256
    idx = idx & (0xff)
    v = tab[idx]
    leak(v)
}</pre>
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Compiled version with gcc –O0 –m32

```
store @idx (load @idx & Oxff)
eax = load @idx
al = [@tab + eax]
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```

- Masked index stored in memory
- Store may be bypassed with Spectre-STL!

Verified mitigations:

- Enable optimizations (depends on compiler choices)
- Explicitly put masked index in a register

```
register uint32_t ridx asm ("eax");
```