Hunting the Haunter

Efficient Relational Symbolic Execution for Spectre with Haunted RelSE

Lesly-Ann Daniel CEA, LIST, Université Paris-Saclay France Sébastien Bardin CEA, LIST, Université Paris-Saclay France Tamara Rezk Inria France

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[<mark>idx</mark>] | |
| | le | eał | < (V) | |
| } | | | | |

- 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

Spectre-PHT

Exploits conditional branch predictor

| if | idx < size |) { |
|----|------------|------------|
| | v = tab[| idx] |
| | leak(v) | |
| } | | |
| | | |

- 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

Transient Execution

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





Spectre-STL: Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores

Regular execution



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

Spectre-STL

Spectre-STL: Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores

Regular execution + Transient Executions



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

Spectre-STL

Spectre-STL: Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores

Regular execution + Transient Executions



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

Spectre-STL

Spectre-STL: Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores

Regular execution + Transient Executions



- where \mathbf{s} is secret, \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} are public
- where $a \neq b$
- 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

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

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

Goal: New verification tools for Spectre

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



Proposal. \rightarrow Verify Speculative Constant Time (SCT) property \rightarrow Use Relational Symbolic Execution (RelSE)

Challenge. Model new transient behaviors avoiding path explosion

No efficient verification tools for Spectre \otimes

| | Target | Spectre-PHT | Spectre-STL | Legend |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| KLEESpectre [1] | LLVM | \odot | - | 🙂 Good perfs. on crypto |
| SpecuSym [2] | LLVM | \odot | - | Good on small programs |
| FASS [3] | Binary | 8 | - | Elimited peris. On crypto |
| Spectector [4] | Binary | 8 | - | |
| Pitchfork [5] | Binary | | 8 | LLVM analysis might |
| | | | | - miss SCT violations 🔆 |

G. Wang, et al "KLEESpectre: Detecting Information Leakage through Speculative Cache Atttacks via Symbolic Execution", ACM Trans. Softw. Eng. Methodol., vol. 29, no. 3, 2020.
S. Guo, Y. Chen, P. Li, Y. Cheng, H. Wang, M. Wu, and Z. Zuo, "SpecuSym: Speculative Symbolic Execution for Cache Timing Leak Detection", in ICSE 2020 Technical Papers, 2020.
K. Cheang, C. Rasmussen, S. A. Seshia, and P. Subramanyan, "A Formal Approach to Secure Speculation", in CSF, 2019.

[4] M. Guarnieri, B. Köpf, J. F. Morales, J. Reineke, and A. Sánchez, "Spectector: Principled Detection of Speculative Information Flows", in S&P, 2020

[5] S. Cauligi, C. Disselkoen, K. von Gleissenthall, D. M. Tullsen, D. Stefan, T. Rezk, and G. Barthe, "Constant-Time Foundations for the New Spectre Era", in PLDI, 2020.

No efficient verification tools for Spectre ?

| | Target | Spectre-PHT | Spectre-STL | Legend |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| KLEESpectre [1] | LLVM | C | - | 🙂 Good perfs. on crypto |
| SpecuSym [2] | LLVM | \odot | - | Good on small programs |
| FASS [3] | Binary | 8 | - | Elimited peris. On crypto |
| Spectector [4] | Binary | 8 | - | |
| Pitchfork [5] | Binary | | 8 | LLVM analysis might |
| Binsec/Haunted | Binary | C | (| miss SCT violations 🙁 |

G. Wang, et al "KLEESpectre: Detecting Information Leakage through Speculative Cache Atttacks via Symbolic Execution", ACM Trans. Softw. Eng. Methodol., vol. 29, no. 3, 2020.
S. Guo, Y. Chen, P. Li, Y. Cheng, H. Wang, M. Wu, and Z. Zuo, "SpecuSym: Speculative Symbolic Execution for Cache Timing Leak Detection", in ICSE 2020 Technical Papers, 2020.
K. Cheang, C. Rasmussen, S. A. Seshia, and P. Subramanyan, "A Formal Approach to Secure Speculation", in CSF, 2019.

[4] M. Guarnieri, B. Köpf, J. F. Morales, J. Reineke, and A. Sánchez, "Spectector: Principled Detection of Speculative Information Flows", in S&P, 2020

[5] S. Cauligi, C. Disselkoen, K. von Gleissenthall, D. M. Tullsen, D. Stefan, T. Rezk, and G. Barthe, "Constant-Time Foundations for the New Spectre Era", in PLDI, 2020.

Contributions

Haunted RelSE optimization

- Model transient and regular behaviors at the same time
 - **Spectre-PHT**: pruning redundant paths
 - **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 real-wold crypto for Spectre-PHT $\begin{array}{c} \ominus \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \end{array}$
- Efficient on small programs for Spectre-STL $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{S}} \ensuremath{\rightarrow} \ensuremath{\mathfrak{S}}$
- Comparison with SoA: faster & more vulnerabilities found

New Spectre-STL violations

- Index-masking (countermeasure against Spectre-PHT) + proven mitigations
- Code introduced for Position-Independent-Code [in the paper]

Haunted RelSE for Spectre-PHT

Background: Symbolic Execution

Symbolic execution. An illustration.



Explicit ReISE for Spectre PHT

Spectre-PHT. Conditional branches can be executed speculatively



Explicit RelSE.

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

 \rightarrow can spare two paths at conditionals

Haunted RelSE for Spectre-STL

Explicit RelSE for Spectre-STL



Explicit RelSE for Spectre-STL

Spectre-STL. Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores



Explicit RelSE for Spectre-STL

Spectre-STL. Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores



21

Explicit ReISE for Spectre-STL

Spectre-STL. Loads can speculatively bypass prior stores



Experimental evaluation

Experimental evaluation

Binsec/Haunted.

Implementation of Haunted RelSE

More details on Feb, 25th at LASER workshop !

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 ?

 \rightarrow Spectre-PHT \odot & Spectre-STL \ominus

RQ2. Haunted vs. Explicit ?

 \rightarrow Spectre-PHT: \approx or \nearrow & Spectre-STL: always \nearrow

RQ3. Comparison against KLEESpectre & Pitchfork

 \rightarrow Spectre-PHT: \approx or \nearrow & Spectre-STL: always \nearrow [in paper]

Haunted vs. Explicit for Spectre-PHT

Litmus tests (32 programs) 🔿

Libsodium & OpenSSL (3 programs) 7

| | Paths | Time | Timeout | Bugs | | X86 Instr. | Time | Timeout | Bugs |
|----------|-------|-------------|---------|------|----------|------------|------|---------|------|
| Explicit | 1546 | ≈3h | 2 | 21 | Explicit | 2273 | 18h | 3 | 43 |
| Haunted | 370 | 15 s | 0 | 22 | 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 \approx
- At best: faster, more coverage, less timeouts *∧*

Haunted vs. Explicit for Spectre-STL

| | Paths | X86 Ins. | Time | Timeouts | Bugs | Secure | Insecure |
|----------|-------|------------|------|----------|------|--------|----------|
| Explicit | 93M | 2 k | 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 ! 🖊

Weakness of index-masking countermeasure

Index masking. Add branchless bound checks

Program vulnerable to Spectre-PHT

Index masking. Add branchless bound checks

Index masking countermeasure

Index masking. Add branchless bound checks

Index masking countermeasure

| if | (idx < size) { // size = 256 | |
|----|------------------------------|--|
| | idx = idx & (0xff) | |
| | v = tab[idx] | |
| | leak(v) | |
| } | | |

Compiled version with gcc - O0 - m32

| store | Qidx | (load | Qidx | & | 0xff) |
|-------|---------|-------|------|---|-------|
| eax = | load @ | lidx | | | |
| 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) | |
| } | | |

Compiled version with gcc –O0 –m32

| store | @idx | (load | @idx | & | Oxff) |
|--------|--------|-------|------|---|-------|
| eax = | load @ | lidx | | | |
| al = [| @tab + | eax] | | | |
| leak (| al) | | | | |

- 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");

Conclusion

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 $\bigcirc \rightarrow \bigcirc$
 - Spectre-STL: efficient on small programs $\mathfrak{S} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}$



• New Spectre-STL violations with index masking and PIC

