

Program Transformation for Non-interference Verification on Programs with Pointers

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Information security

- Information security
 - Confidentiality
 - Integrity
 - Availability
- Traditionally, dissemination of information is prevented through access control
 - What piece of information can be accessed? by whom?
 - Yet, is this piece of information handled correctly when accessed?
- Information Flow Control
 - Tracks how information is propagated through a program
 - Verifies that information flows are secure



Information Flow Control

Static analyses:

- Seminal work [Denning & Denning,77]
- First formalization and soundness proof for a simple imperative language [Volpano et al.,96]
- ▶ Jif: IFC extension to Java language [Myers et al.,01]
- Flow Caml : IFC extension to OCaml [Simonet et al.,03]

Dynamic analyses:

- Operating system level [Enck et al., 10], [Andriatsimandefitra et al.]
- Application level [Hiet et al.,09], [Austin & Flanagan,09 & 10]

Hybrid analyses:

 [Leguernic et al.,07], [Russo & Sabelfeld,10], [Chandra & Franz, 07], [Nair et al., 08], [Besson et al., 13]



Information Flow Control

Provable secure information flow monitoring:

- A gap between theoretical toy languages and real life languages [Leguernic et al,07], [Russo & Sabelfeld,10]
- Previous monitoring approaches considering languages with rich constructs do not consider proving soundness [Chandra & Franz,07], [Nair et al.,08]
- Pointer-induced flows not that much investigated [Moore & Chong,11], [Austin & Flanagan,09]
- No monitor inlining approach considering pointers [Chudnov & Naumann,10], [Magazinius et al.,12]
- Our approach
 - Sound hybrid information flow monitor
 - Sound inlining approach

for a language with pointers and aliasing



Information flows

Monitor Semantics

Monitor Inlining

Conclusion









Explicit flows

 produced whenever information is transferred directly from source to destination

destination = source

Assignments generate explicit flows

Explicit flow from source to destination



Implicit flows

Implicit flows

produced "whenever" an assignment is conditioned on the value of an expression



Implicit flow from variable secret to variable public



Pointer-induced flows

produced whenever a pointer is dereferenced





mp2 []]]] = -11 << (N81 = 11]; ds = if timp f []]] >= 11 << (N81 = 11) f mp2 []]]] = (11 << (N81 = 11) = 1; ds = timp f []]]; f m Then the second pass. Looks like the first concer []]] = -11 << (N = (N + +) timp []]]] += mp2 [N]]; f mp2 [N]]; f me []] coefficient of the matrix product MC2*TMP2 that i, * MC2*(INP1) = MC2*(INP1)





Pointer-induced flows

produced whenever a pointer is dereferenced



- Implicit flow from secret to pointer x
- Pointer-induced flow from pointer x to *x
- Information flow from secret to *x.



Pointer-induced flows

produced whenever a pointer is dereferenced





 $\lim_{k \to \infty} ||u| = -1 < (Ns + 1) gas a (trop f) |||||_{2} = (1 < (Ns + 1)) trop |||||_{2} = (1 < (Ns + 1)) - 1) set trop |||||_{2} + (Ns + 1)) - 1) set trop |||||_{2} + (Ns + 1)) - 1) set trop |||||_{2} + (Ns + 1)) - N(2^{1}(Ns + 1)) - N(2^$



Pointer-induced flows

produced whenever a pointer is dereferenced



Assignment *x = 1 generates pointer-induced flows from pointer x to all variables that x may point to



Non-interference

Attacker model

- They know the program source code and public outputs
- They control public inputs



tmp2[]]] = 0; k < k +1 itmp1[]]] = 1 (** (NB+1)) (tmp2]]]] = 1 (** (NB+1)) (tmp2]]]] = 0; k < k +1 itmp1[]]] = 0; k < k ++1 itmp1[]]] = m22[][]^1 (tmp2]]]] = 0; k < k ++1 itmp1[]]] = 1 (k < k ++1 itmp1[]]] = (k < k ++1 itmp1[]] = (k < k ++1 itmp1[]]] = (k < k ++1 itmp1[]] = (k < k ++1 itmp1[] = (k < k ++1 itmp1[]] = (k < k ++1 itmp1[] = (k < k ++1 itmp1[] = (k < k ++1 itmp1[] = (k <+1 itmp1[] = (k <+1



Non-interference

Attacker model

- They know the program source code and public outputs
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Non-interference

Attacker model

- They know the program source code and public outputs
- They control public inputs
- Roughly, non-interference is a security property stating non-dependence of public outputs from secret inputs (in the case of confidentiality)



tmp2[]]]=r[<<(Nsi +)] kelon (tmp1[]]]=r[<<(Nsi +)] tmp2[]]] ("<(Nsi +)] tmp2[]]] ("<(Nsi +)] (*(Nsi +)) (*(kelor tmp2]]]) ("tmp2]]]] ("tmp2]]] ("tmp2]] ("tm2]] ("tmp2]] ("tm2



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mp2(jj) = {t < (NB - 1); else if tmp1(j) >= t < (NB - 1); mp2(jj) = {t < (NB - 1); -; (NB - 1);







Instruction semantics

$$E \vdash c, M \Rightarrow M$$

I-value evaluation (address)

$$E \vdash a, M \leftarrow loc$$

r-value evaluation (contents)

$$E \vdash a, M \Rightarrow val$$



Extended 'Clight' semantics [Leroy & Blazy,09]

- \blacktriangleright Memory Γ : a memory mapping a location to a security label
- Tracking information flows by tainting security labels

Instruction semantics

$$E \vdash c, M, \Gamma, \underline{pc} \Rightarrow M', \Gamma'$$

I-value evaluation (address)

$$E \vdash a, M, \Gamma \Leftarrow loc, s_{loc}$$

r-value evaluation (contents)

 $E \vdash a, M, \Gamma \Rightarrow val, s_{val}$



Eg. Right value evaluations

Right value evaluations of an expression

$$M \triangleq \{l_x \mapsto ptr(l_y); l_y \mapsto v\}$$

$$LV_{MEM} \frac{E \vdash x, M \Rightarrow ptr(l_y)}{E \vdash *x, M \Leftarrow l_y} \qquad M(l_y) = v$$

RV

 $E \vdash *x, M \Rightarrow v$



Right value evaluations of an expression

- The label associated to the l-value of a is propagated to the one associated to its r-value
- "Program Transformation for Non-interference Verification on Programs with Pointers" [Assaf et al., IFIP SEC 2013]

$$M \triangleq \{l_{x} \mapsto ptr(l_{y}); l_{y} \mapsto v\}$$

$$\Gamma \triangleq \{l_{x} \mapsto s_{x}; l_{y} \mapsto s_{y}\}$$

$$LV_{MEM} \frac{E \vdash x, M, \Gamma \Rightarrow ptr(l_{y}), s_{x}}{E \vdash *x, M, \Gamma \Leftarrow l_{y}, s_{x}} \qquad M(l_{y}) = v$$

$$RV \frac{\Gamma(l_{y}) = s_{y} \qquad s = s_{y} \bigsqcup s_{x}}{E \vdash *x, M, \Gamma \Rightarrow v, s}$$



Theorem 1: Soundness with respect to termination insensitive non-interference

Two terminating executions differing only on secret inputs deliver the same public outputs





mp2 []]]] = -11 << (NBI = 11]; deer filmp1 []]] >= 11 << (NBI = 11] (]]] = (12 << (NBI = 11] -11; deer filmp2]]]]] = (12 << (NBI = 11]; deer filmp2]]]] = (12 << (NBI = 11]; deer filmp2]]]]] = (12 << (NBI = 11]; deer filmp2]]]]] = (12 << (NBI = 11]; deer filmp2]]]]]] = (12 << (NBI =



Theorem 1: Soundness with respect to termination insensitive non-interference

Two terminating executions differing only on secret inputs deliver the same public outputs





tmp2[jj] = 41 << (http://jj.elsent.tmp1[jj]) >= (1 << (http://jj]) = (1



Information flows

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mp_(jj) = tr << NM = 112 esten thmp1inj) >= tr << NM = 111 mp2(jj) = (t << NM = 112 - (NM entry) = tr (jj) = tr (jj)





Encapsulating the semantics of the security memory $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ into the program

```
pc = public \sqcup \underline{secret}
if (public == secret) {
   auth = 1
   auth = pc \sqcup public
   log_fail = log_fail \sqcup pc
} else {
   auth = 0
   auth = pc \sqcup public
   \log_{fail} = 0
   log_fail = log_fail \sqcup pc
assert auth \sqsubseteq public
output<sub>public</sub> auth
```



tmp2]]]]==(1 << (Nel = 1); else if (mp1)]]] == (1 << (Nel = 1)); tmp2]][1] = (1 << (Nel = 1)] = (; else tmp2]][1] = tmp1]][2]; ? "Tien the second pass. Looks the the first one */ thrmp1][1] = 0, k < k ++ : thrmp1][1] += mc2][k][2] * tmp2[k][2]; ? The [i] coefficient of the matrix product MC2*TMP2, that is, * MC2*t(TMP3) = MC2*tMP2 (MM3) * MC2*tMP2, that is, * MC2*tMP2 (MM3) *







int auth label auth int *leak label leak label* leak_p1 leak = &authleak = public $leak_p1 = \&auth$ assert $\underline{leak} \sqcup *leak_p1 \sqsubseteq public$ output_{public} *leak

 Aliasing Lemma: two expressions are aliased iff their respective auxiliary variables are aliased.



A Program Transformation

- Instrumenting the program to track the security level of each data handled by programs
- A security analysis through
 - Hybrid monitoring by running the transformed program T(P)
 - Static analysis techniques using off-the-shelf tools such as Value Analysis Frama-C's plugin
- ▶ Theorem 2: soundness wrt. the initial program behavior
- Theorem 3: soundness wrt. the monitor semantics (hence wrt. non-interference)



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np2]]])|| = 11 × C NR1 = 17 gets in thmp1][[1] >= t1 × C NR1 = 17] intp2[[1]] = (C K NR1 = 17] = 18 ket trp2[[1]] = Intp1[[1]] = 17 here the second pass. Looks the the met one np1[[1]] = 0, k < 8, k++) trp1[[1]] = m2[k]]; k* trp2[k]]; f The [1]] coefficient of the matrix product MC2*TMP2 (Look tak the MC2*TMP2 (LOOK)) = MC2*tMC1*M1 = MC





Conclusion

- A sound hybrid information flow monitor for a language supporting pointers and aliasing
- A sound inlining approach for our monitor based on a program transformation
- Future work:
 - Completing the prototype implementation of our Frama-C plug-in, case study
 - Extending the formalization to richer C constructs
 - Pointer arithmetics, declassification annotations, arrays
 - Function calls, dynamic allocations, casts...
 - Ongoing work on quantitative information flow