

# Reimplement? Reuse? Both! Trustworthy Systems with Genode and SPARK

Alexander Senier Sound Static Analysis for Security Workshop Gaithersburg, MD, June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2018

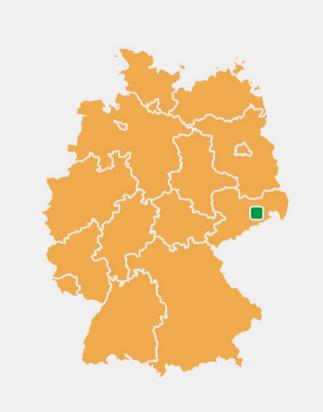
## About Componolit



- Security company based in Dresden, Germany
- Enable customers to build secure & robust systems
  - Component-based systems
  - Program verification

#### ■ Focus:

- Mobile devices
- Industrial IoT



# What is SPARK? Language and toolset

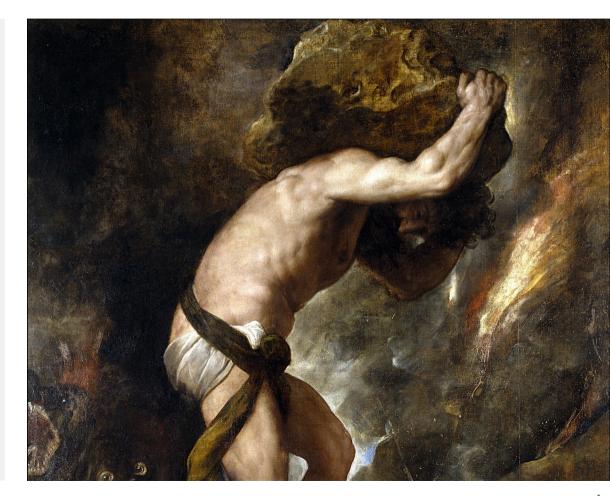


- Programming language and tool set
- Different levels of assurance
- Adapt at your discretion

### What is SPARK? Stone level

Componolit
Secure Systems Engineering

- No side-effects in functions
- No parameter aliasing
- No pointers
- Fewer dangerous constructs



### What is SPARK? Higher assurance



- Bronze level: Correct initialization and data flow
- Silver level: Absence of runtime errors
- Gold level: Proof key (integrity) properties
- Platinum level: Functional correctness

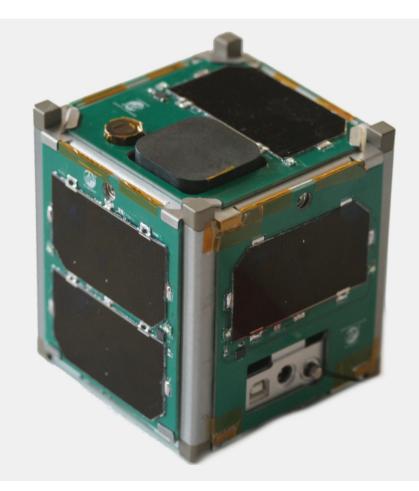
#### What is SPARK? You may know this: Jet engines





### What is SPARK? And this: Vermont Lunar CubeSat





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### What is SPARK? And this: Tokeneer





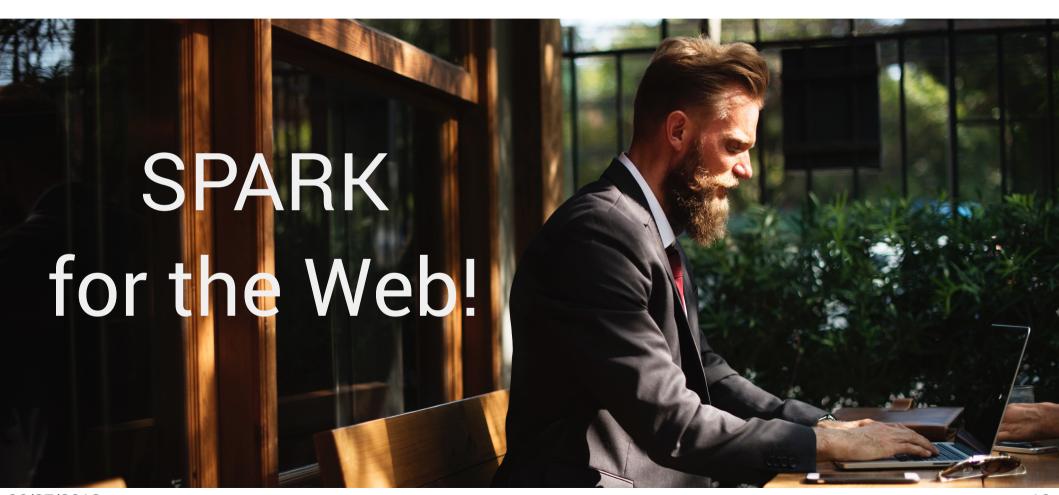
#### What is SPARK? And this: Muen Separation Kernel





### What is SPARK? But how about this?





#### Demo #1 Plain Web application





# Web application **Security**



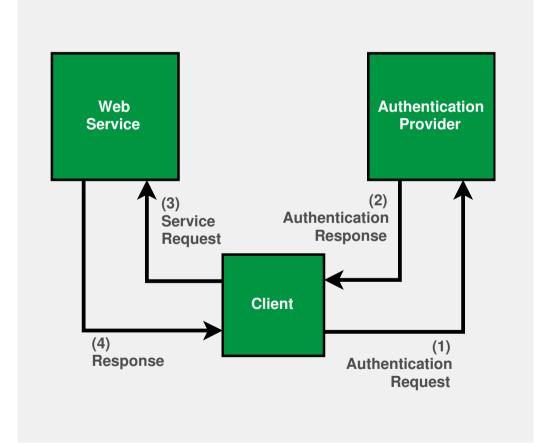
- No authentication bad idea!
- Options
  - Passwords
  - Client certificates
  - Authentication tokens

© Karsten Würtk

#### Web application Token-based authentication

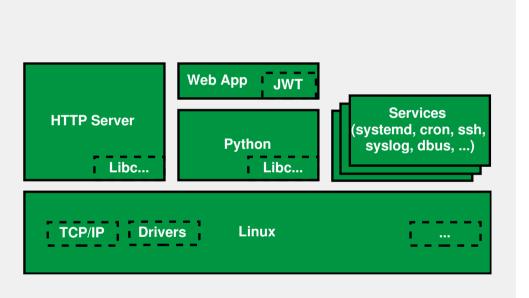


```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzd
WIiOiIxMjMONTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4gRG9
lliwiaWF0IjoxNTE2MjM5MDIyfQ.SflKxwRJSMeKKF
2QT4fwpMeJf36P0k6yJV_adQssw5c
         "alg": "HS256",
         "tvp": "JWT"
         "sub": "1234567890",
         "name": "John Doe",
         "iat": 1516239022
```



## Token-based authentication The monolithic approach





- A lot to trust!
- How likely is **no** critical bug within decades?
- Millions of lines of code
- Formally verifying all those components? Good luck!



We still want trustworthy authentication for our wind turbine!

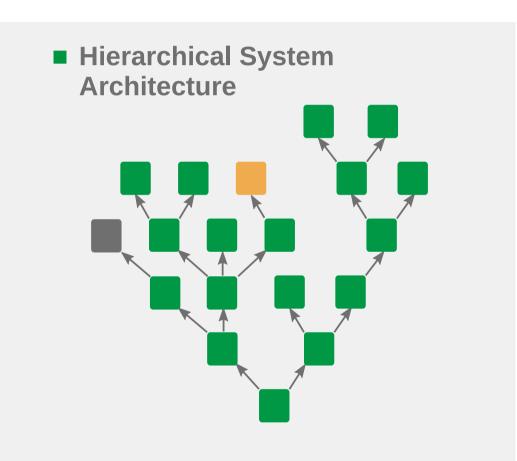
Alternatives?

### Interlude The Genode OS Framework\*



#### **■** Recursive system structure

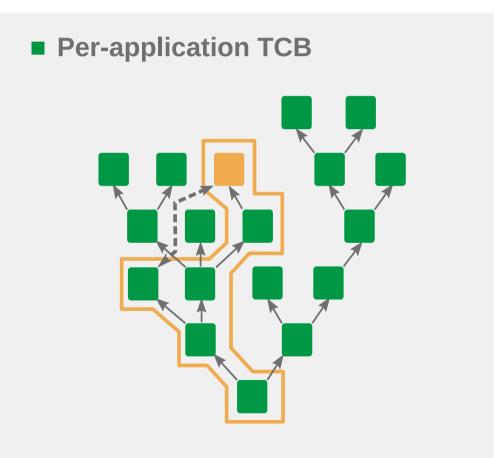
- Root: Microkernel
- Parent: Responsibility + control
- Isolation is default
- Strict communication policy
- Everything is a user-process
  - Application
  - File systems
  - Drivers, Network stacks



#### Interlude Minimal Trusted Computing Base



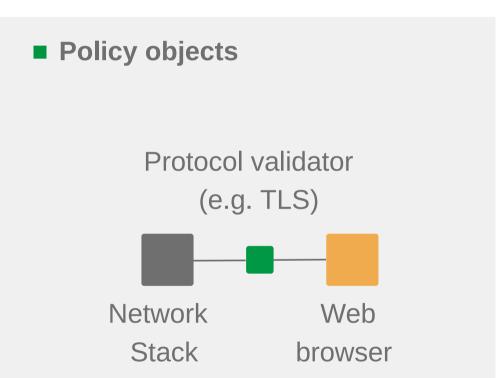
- Trusted Computing Base (TCB)
  - Software required for security
  - Parents in tree
  - Services used
- TCB reduction
  - Application-specific
  - Example: File system
- Sessions



## Architecture for Trustworthy Systems Strategy #1: Policy Objects



- Can't reimplement everything
- Solution: software reuse
  - Untrusted software (gray)
  - Policy object (green)
  - Client software (orange)
- Policy object
  - Establishes assumptions of client
  - Sanitizes
  - Enforces additional policies

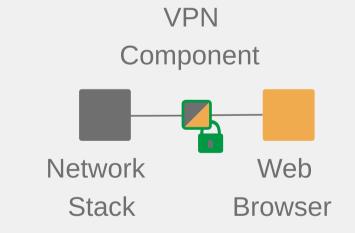


## Architecture for Trustworthy Systems Strategy #2: Trusted Wrappers



- Untrusted software (gray)
  - E.g. disk, file system, cloud
- Trusted wrapper
  - Mandatory encryption
- Client software (orange)
  - No direct interaction with untrusted components
  - Minimal attack surface

Trusted wrapper







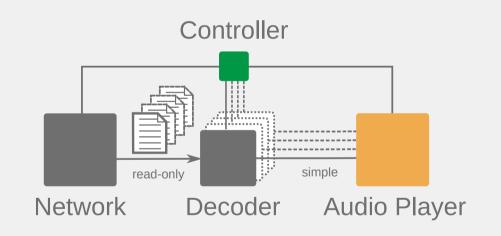
#### Untrusted software

- E.g. Media decoder
- No chance to get this right!

#### **■** Transient component

- Temporarily instantiate untrusted software for single file/stream
- Expose only simple interfaces (e.g. PCM audio)
- Cleanup on completion

#### Transient component

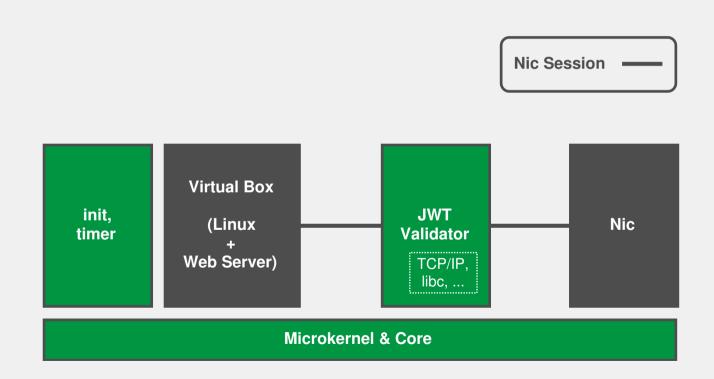




Let's put it together.

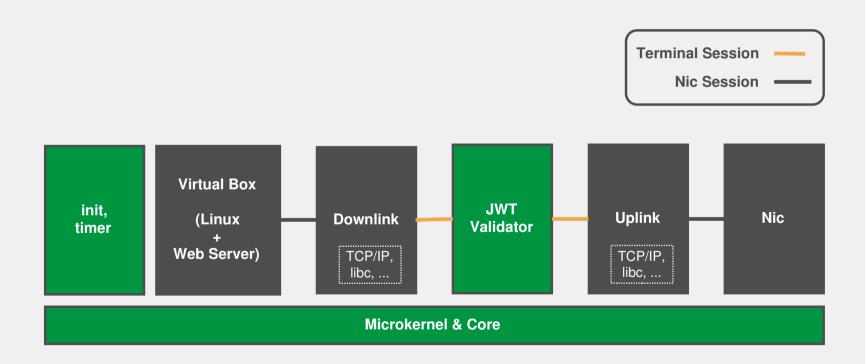












#### Demo #2 Minimal JWT Validator





#### Component-based architecture Disclaimer



- Never show your authentication tokens in presentations ;-)
- Proof-of-Concept
  - No TLS in this demo!
  - Only symmetric crypto for validating JWTs for now (HMAC-SHA256)
  - Only "stone" level right now (proving absence of runtime errors TBD)

Not a solution for availability!





■ The TLS validator has 3618 SLOC\*:

• Ada: 2836 (78.39%)

■ Cpp: 782 (21.61%)

■ The overall Trusted Computing Base is ~37000 SLOC\*:

Components: validator, microkernel, core, init, dynamic linker, RTC driver

• cpp: 33318 (91.27%)

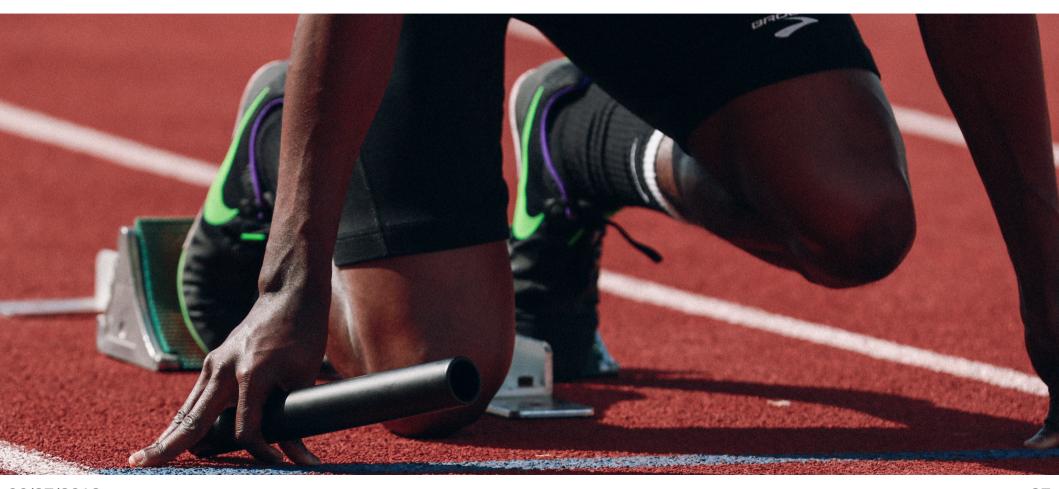
• ada: 2836 (7.77%)

■ asm: 352 (0.96%)

\*) generated using 'SLOCCount' by David A. Wheeler.

# Component-based architecture But, performance?





# Performance Evaluation Setup



#### Client

- Intel Core i5-M520, 2.4 GHz
- Intel 82577LM GiB Ethernet
- Debian 9.4, x86\_64
- Lighttpd 1.4.45-1

#### ab (Apache Benchmark)

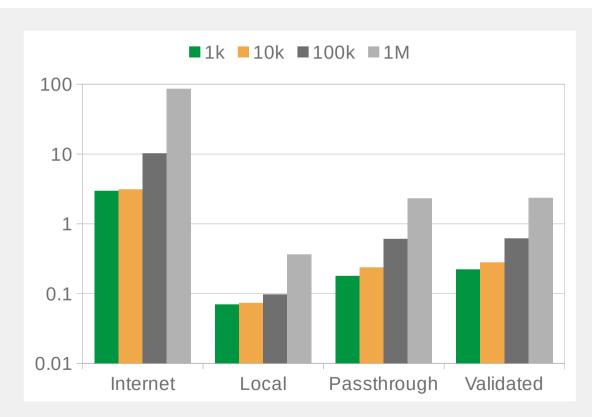
- version 2.4.25-3+deb9u4
- 6 concurrent requests
- 1000 requests1k, 10k, 100k, 1M

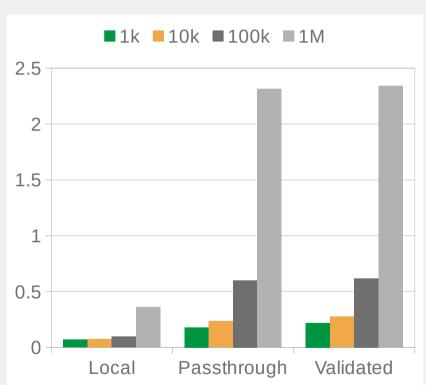
#### Evaluation Setup

- 1. Internet
- 2. Local webserver
- 3. Local webserver through passthrough JWT validator
- 4. Local webserver through **real** JWT validator

### Performance Evaluation Results







Mean latency between request [ms]





- Component-based systems and program verification fit together very well!
- Confidentiality & integrity
  - No need to verify large code bases
  - Reuse of large parts of the architecture
  - Minimal trusted computing base
  - Performance: Promising, but needs evaluation in realistic setup

#### Component-based architecture What else?



- Everything you saw is open source try it!
- JWX library for parsing JWTs (and more)
  - https://github.com/Componolit/jwx
- Demo
  - examples/authproxy.adb (in JWT repository)
- Libsparkcrypto
  - https://github.com/Componolit/libsparkcrypto
- **■** Genode OS Framework
  - https://github.com/genodelabs/genode
- SPARK
  - https://www.adacore.com/download

#### **Questions?**



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