

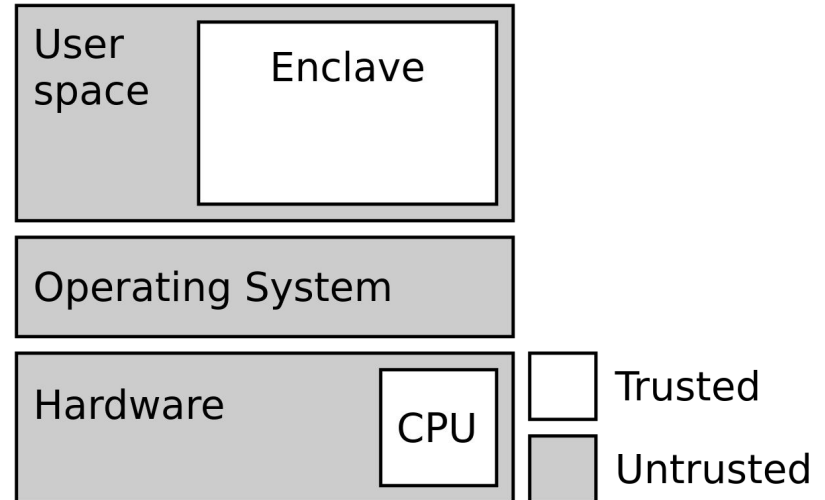
Practical implications of Intel SGX with Graphene

July 4th, 2019

Derk Barten
Robin Klusman

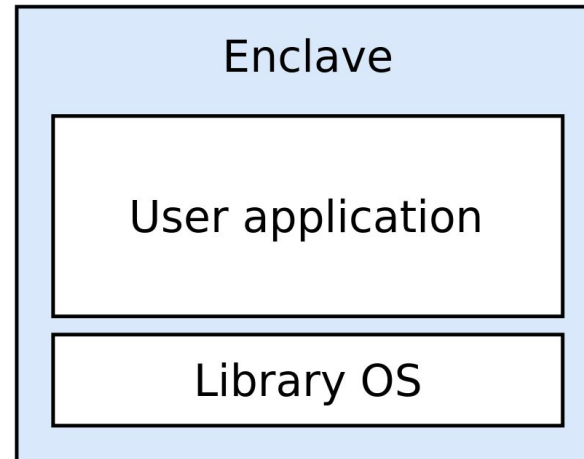
Software Guard Extensions (SGX)

- Untrusted system
- Trusted enclave
- Attestation
- Encrypted & isolated memory
- Integrity, confidentiality, isolation



Graphene-SGX

- Library OS
- Standard C library
- Unmodified applications
- Multi-process support
- Dynamic shared libraries
- Manifest



Related work

Use-cases

- SGX
 - DRM, Anti-cheat
 - Compilers
 - TLS termination
 - Databases
 - System logs
 - Middleboxes
- Graphene
 - No modifications required
 - Reduced development effort
 - Facilitate SGX research

Related work

Existing attacks on SGX

- Cache side channel attacks
 - Foreshadow
 - SgxPectre
 - BranchScope
 - CacheZoom
- Asyncshock
- Controlled channel

What are the practical implications of running arbitrary applications in Intel SGX using Graphene-SGX?

Security implications

A dark blue, solid-colored shape that starts as a thin line at the bottom left and expands diagonally upwards to the right, filling the bottom half of the slide.

Misaligned threat model

- Intel SGX
 - Operating system = untrusted
- Most applications
 - Operating system = trusted

Arbitrary applications are often not designed to guard against a malicious operating system.

Iago attacks

- Attacks by malicious kernel
- System calls

- Mitigation
 - Verification

Date / time manipulation

- *gettimeofday()*
- Reliant on OS supplied vDSO
- Not verified by Graphene

- Implications
 - Transaction order
 - Kerberos
 - 2FA token validity
 - Rate limiting



ACCESS DENIED
Please wait 54 seconds.

Date / time manipulation demo

Environment variable manipulation

- Arbitrary environment vars
- Not present in manifest
- Not checked by Graphene
- Easily overlooked

- Implications
 - Influence execution
 - GCC Epoch

Framework maturity

A dark blue, solid-colored shape that starts as a thin line at the bottom left and expands diagonally upwards to the right, filling the bottom half of the page.

Running applications in Graphene

- OS version support
- Framework bugs
- Disk writes
- Non trivial to port complex applications

Discussion & conclusions

A dark blue diagonal gradient shape that starts from the bottom left corner and extends towards the top right corner, covering the lower half of the slide.

Discussion

- Security may be compromised
- Can be mitigated
- Graphene as research project
- Not ready for production

Developers should take care when running arbitrary applications in SGX using Graphene, as there may be non-trivial security implications and framework bugs.

Future work

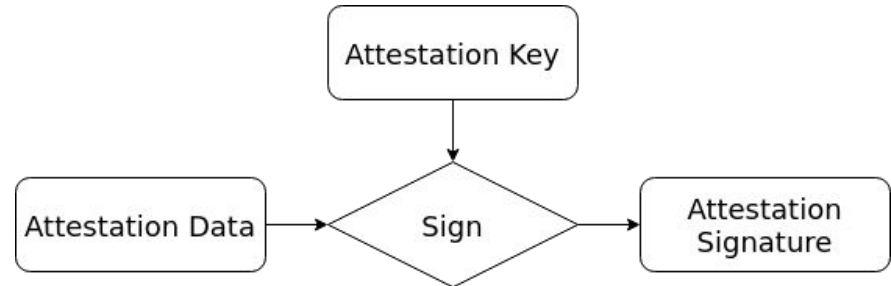
- Explore additional system calls
- Environment variable dependent applications
- Investigate SCONE/Panoply

Sources

- Victor Costan and Srinivas Devadas. “Intel SGX Explained.” In: IACR Cryptology ePrint Archive 2016.086 (2016), pp. 1–118.
- Chia-Che Tsai, Donald E Porter, and Mona Vij. “Graphene-SGX: A Practical Library {OS} for Unmodified Applications on {SGX}”. In: 2017 {USENIX} Annual Technical Conference ({USENIX} {ATC} 17). 2017, pp. 645–658.
- Stephen Checkoway and Hovav Shacham. “Iago attacks: Why the system call api is a bad untrusted rpc interface”. In: ASPLOS. Vol. 13. 2013, pp. 253–264.
- Ofir Weisse et al. Foreshadow-NG: Breaking the virtual memory abstraction with transient out-of-order execution. Tech. rep. Technical report, 2018.
- Guoxing Chen et al. “Sgxpectre attacks: Stealing intel secrets from sgx enclaves via speculative execution”. In: arXiv preprint arXiv:1802.09085 (2018).
- Nico Weichbrodt et al. “AsyncShock: Exploiting synchronisation bugs in Intel SGX enclaves”. In: European Symposium on Research in Computer Security. Springer. 2016, pp. 440–457.
- Ahmad Moghimi, Gorka Irazoqui, and Thomas Eisenbarth. “Cachezoom: How SGX amplifies the power of cache attacks”. In: International Conference on Cryptographic Hardware and Embedded Systems. Springer. 2017, pp. 69–90.
- Yuanzhong Xu, Weidong Cui, and Marcus Peinado. “Controlled-channel attacks: Deterministic side channels for untrusted operating systems”. In: 2015 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy. IEEE. 2015, pp. 640–656.
- Dmitry Evtvushkin et al. “BranchScope: A new side-channel attack on directional branch predictor”. In: ACM SIGPLAN Notices. Vol. 53. 2. ACM. 2018, pp. 693–707.

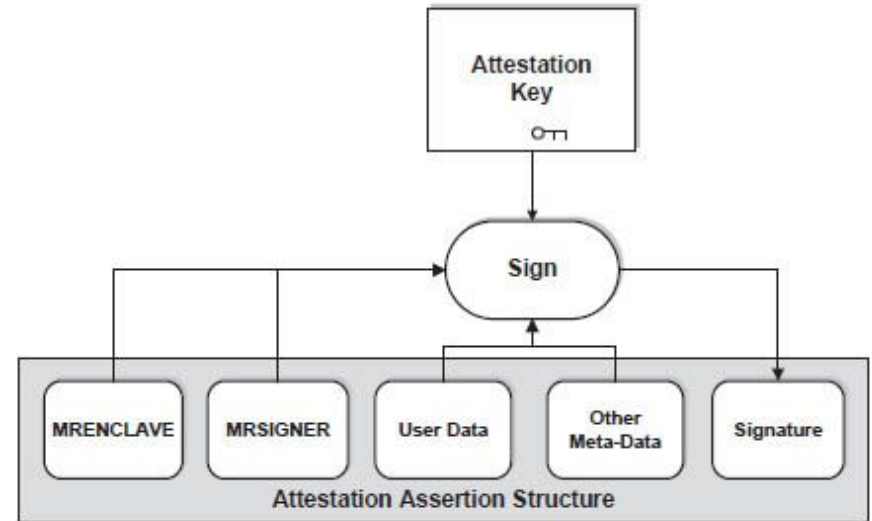
Software Attestation

- Attestation data
- Attestation key
- Attestation signature



Software Attestation SGX

- MRENCLAVE - Enclave Identity
- MRSIGNER - Sealing Authority
Public key hash
- Attestation Key in μ code



Source: Intel documentation