

SG^{XL}: Enhancing Security and Performance of SGX

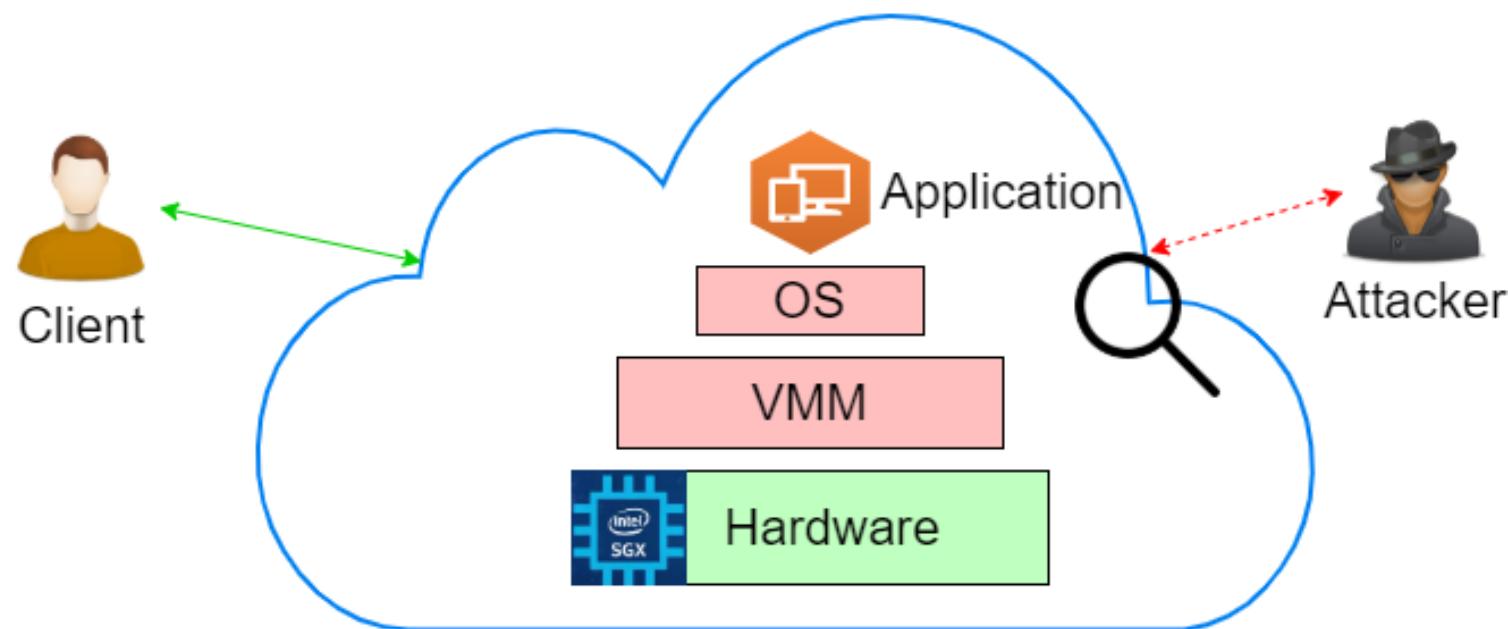
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Agenda

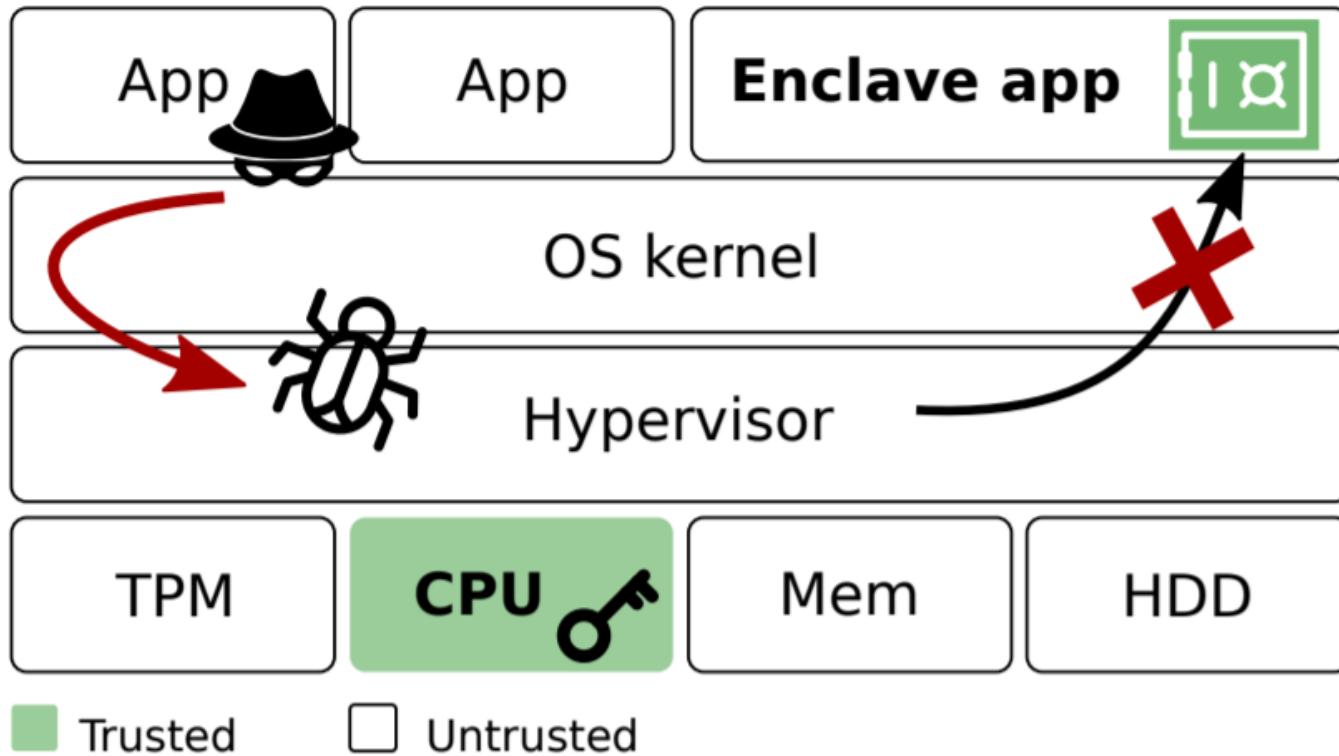
- Intel SGX
- Controlled channel attack
- SG^{XL}
- Results

Intel SGX in the cloud

- Intel Software Guard Extensions (SGX) aims to secure users' code and data in the cloud
- Provides hardware rooted guarantees

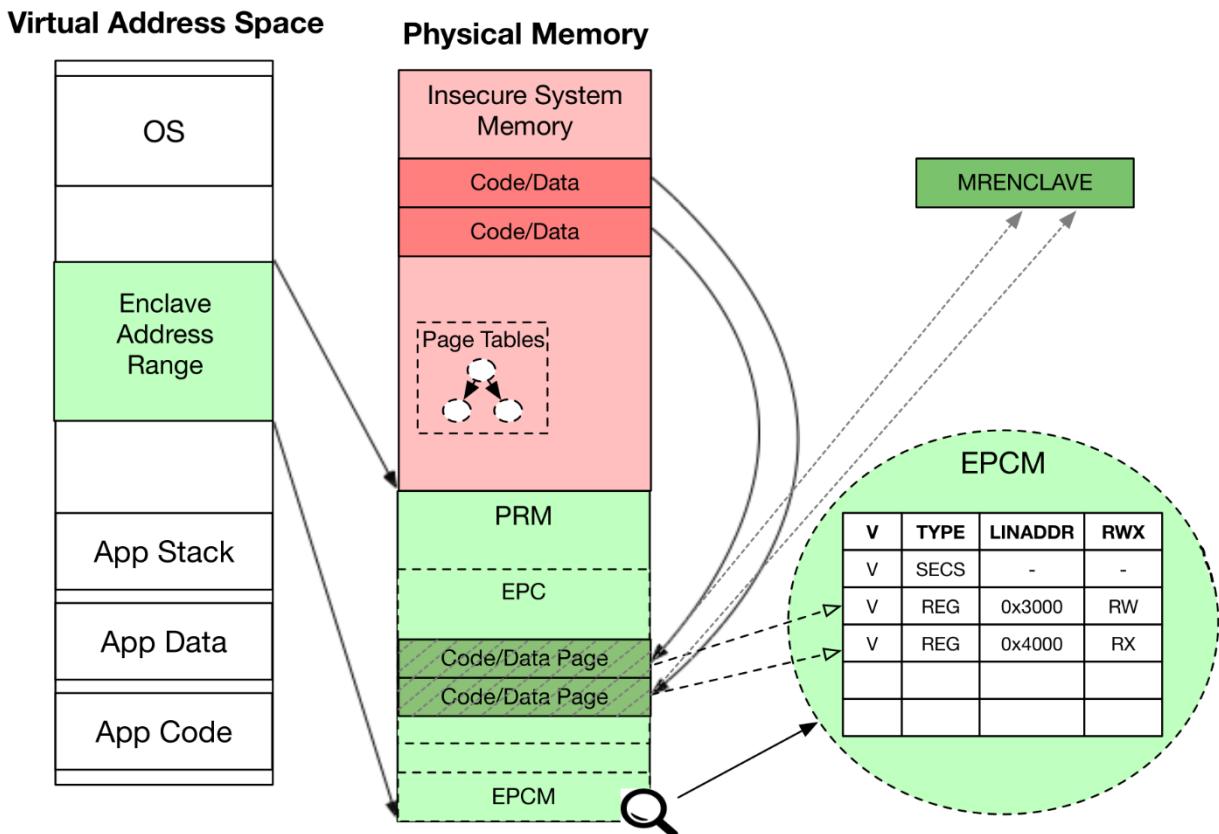


SGX TCB and threat model



- Threat model:
 - Unprivileged software
 - System software
 - Bus snooping attacks
- Trusted Computing Base (TCB):
 - Hardware

Intel SGX: EPC and EPCM

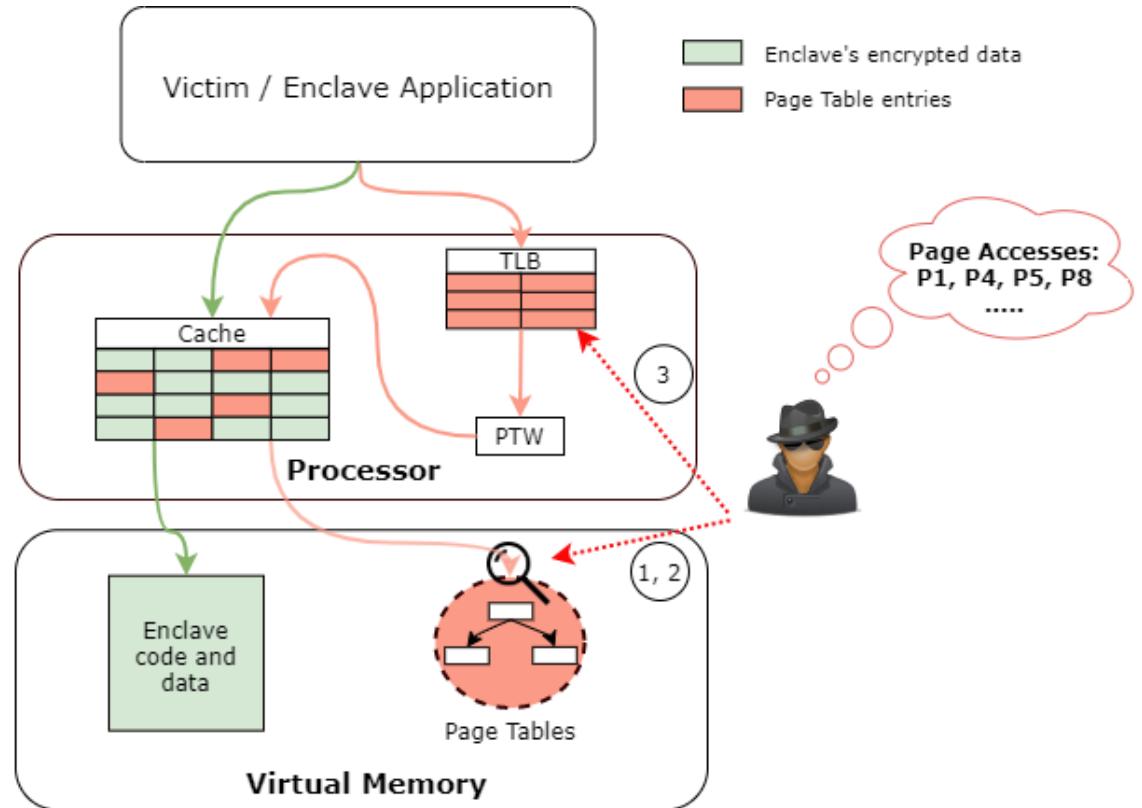


- Enclave Page Cache (EPC): physical memory reserved for enclaves
- EPCM: EPC Metadata
- Enclaves rely on untrusted OS for enclave page management

Page-address side channel

Malicious system software can capture victim's page accesses by

1. Modifying page tables to induce page faults¹
2. Monitoring Accessed (A) and Dirty (D) bits²
3. Using a timing side-channel against TLB³



[1] Xu et.al. "Controlled-channel attacks: Deterministic side channels for untrusted operating systems." *2015 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy*

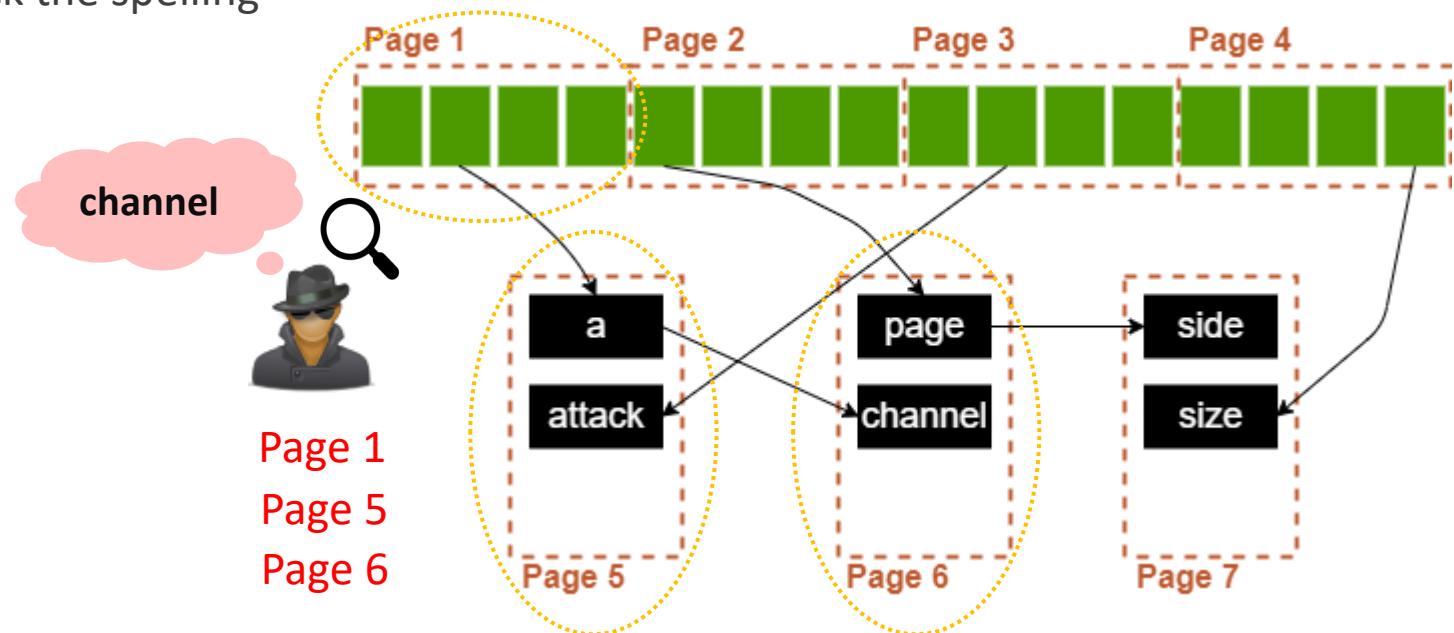
[2] J. Van Bulck et.al. "Telling your secrets without page faults: Stealthy page table-based attacks on enclaved execution". *2017 USENIX Security Symposium*

[3] B. Gras et.al. "Translation leak-aside buffer: Defeating cache side-channel protections with TLB attacks." *2018 USENIX Security Symposium*

Controlled channel attack¹

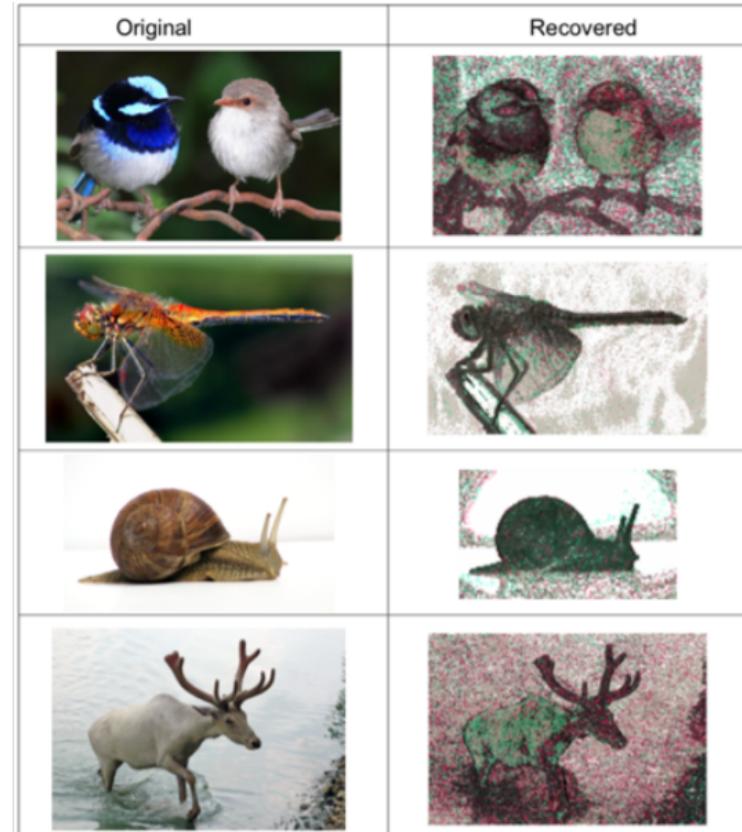
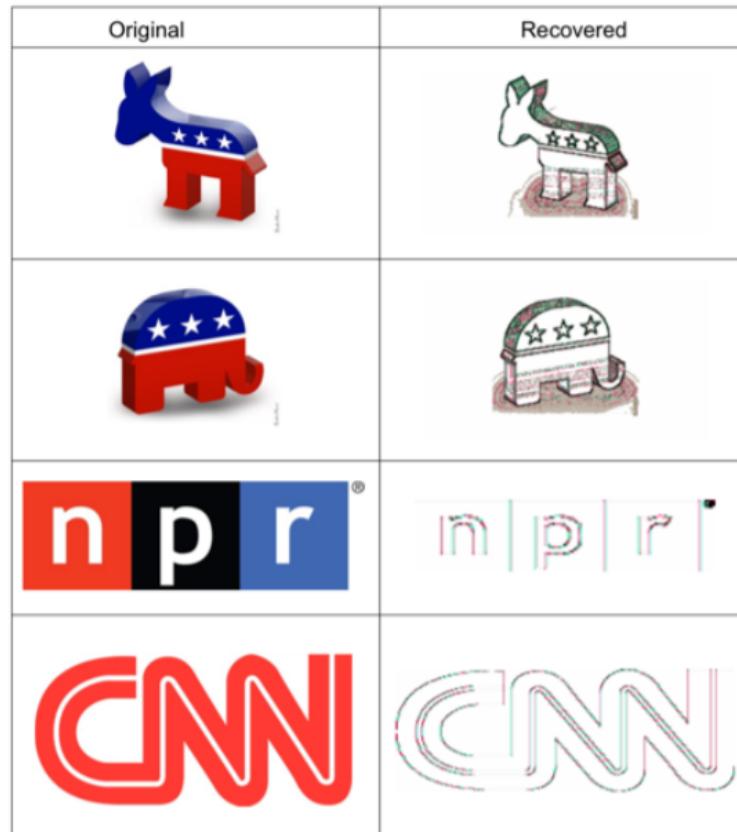
- Infer secrets from page access sequences
- Example:
 - Hunspell is a spell checker library stores words in a dictionary using hashes
 - It traverses a linked list to check the spelling

```
while (word) {  
    n = hash(word);  
    listnode = table[n];  
  
    while (listnode) {  
        if (equal(listnode, word))  
            break;  
        listnode = listnode->next;  
    }  
  
    if (listnode) success(); else failure();  
    word = get_next();  
}
```



[1] Xu, Yuanzhong, Weidong Cui, and Marcus Peinado. "Controlled-channel attacks: Deterministic side channels for untrusted operating systems." *2015 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy*. IEEE, 2015

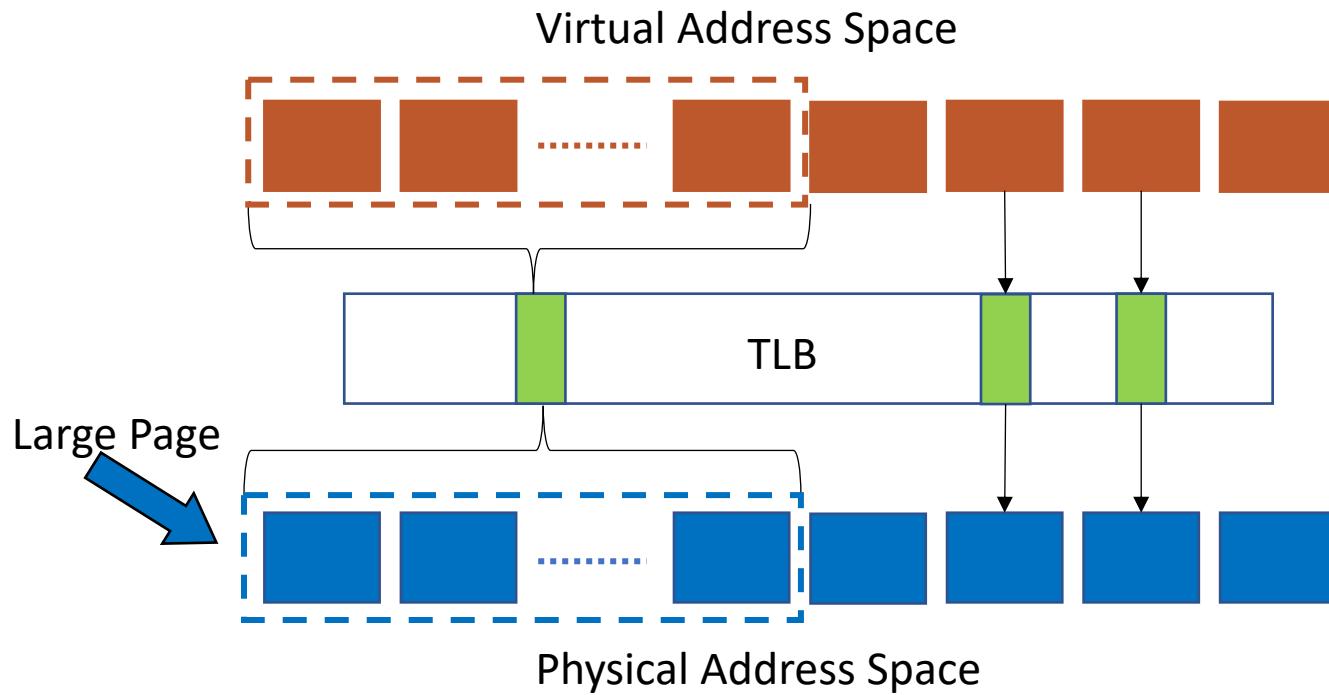
Example: libJpeg



Proposed Defenses

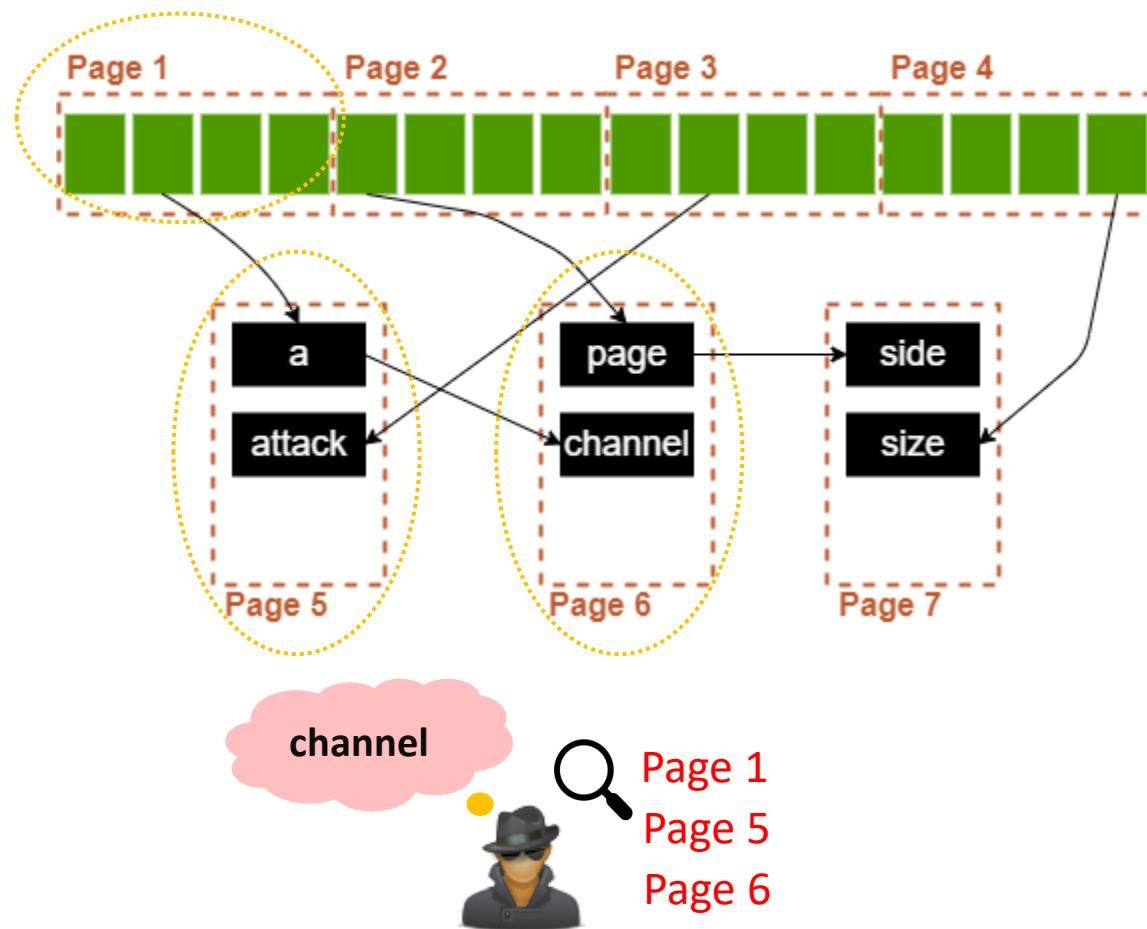
	Page faults	PTE monitoring	TLB tapping	Legacy support
T-SGX	✓	✗	✗	✗
DejaVu	✓	✗	✗	✗
SGX-LAPD	✓	✗	✗	✓
InvisiPage	✓	✓	✗	✓
PAO-compiler	✓	✓	✓	✗
SG^{XL}	✓	✓	✓	✓

SG^{XL}: Large Pages within SGX

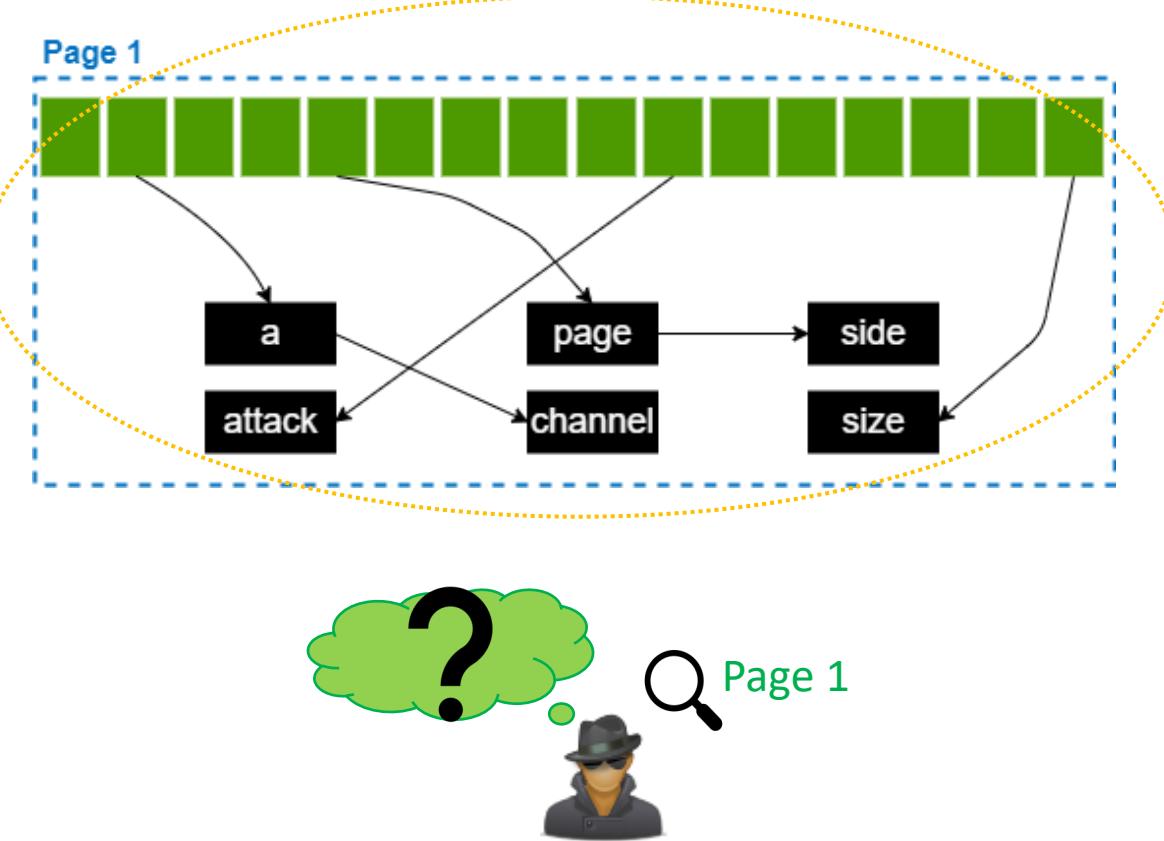


- Regular page size: 4KB
- Large page size: 2MB
 - Combines 512 consecutive 4KB pages
 - Large pages reduce translation overheads
- Large pages reduce the resolution of page address stream

SG^{XL}: Example



SGX with regular (4KB) pages



SG^{XL}

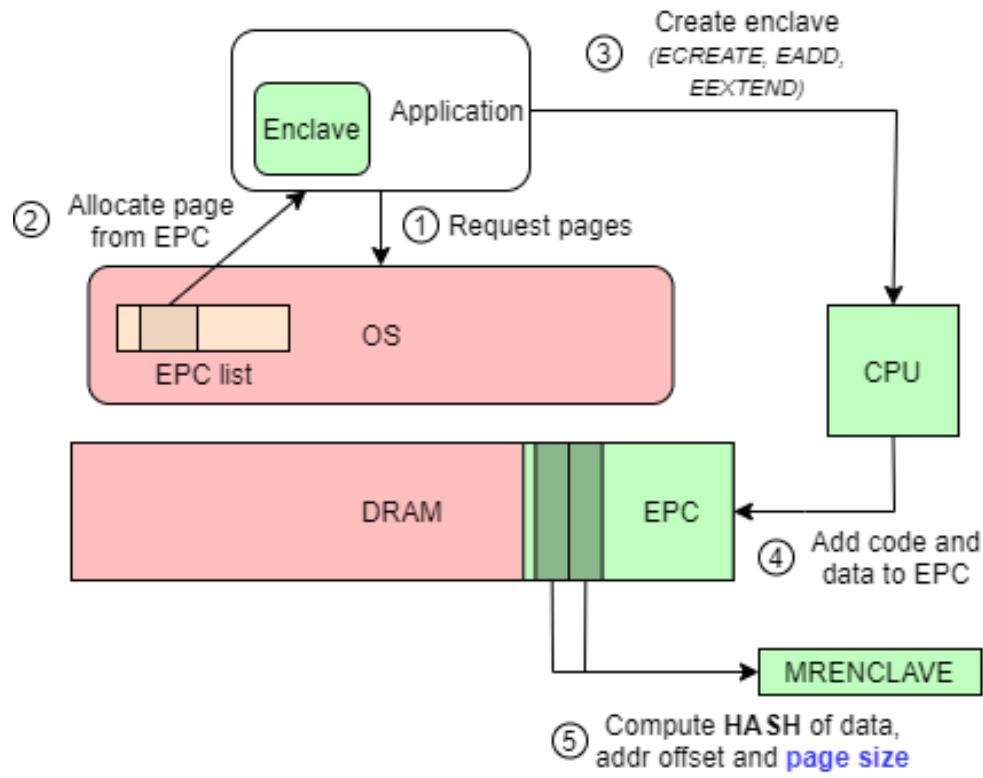
SG^{XL}: Operation

- SG^{XL} still relies on system software for page management. Malicious OS can lie about large pages.
- SG^{XL} needs to ensure that
 - Large pages are provided to the enclave during creation
 - Large page mappings are not changed during execution

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Solution: Enclave Measurement
 - Large page mappings are not changed during execution

SG^{XL}: Enclave Measurement



- In SGX, enclave creation is measured (hash computation) before execution
- The hash primarily includes the data and address offset
- Hardware computes the hash and compares it to hash computed on the client side
- In SG^{XL}, the page size is included in the hash computation

SG^{XL}: Operation

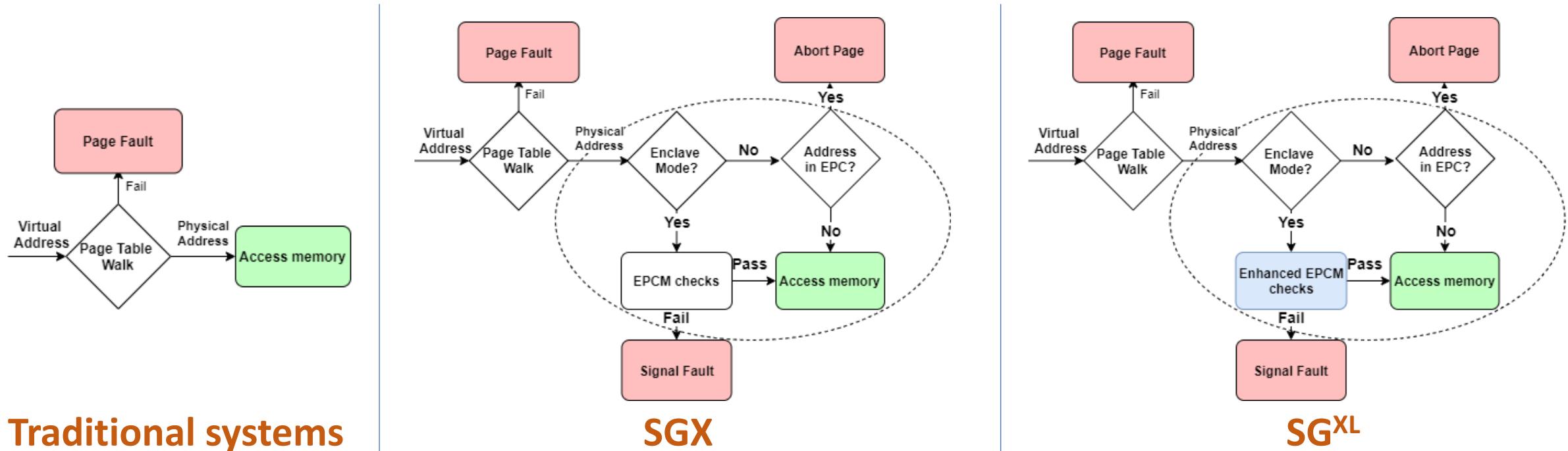
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Solution: Enhanced Access Checks

SG^{XL}: Enhanced Access Checks



Traditional systems

SGX

SG^{XL}

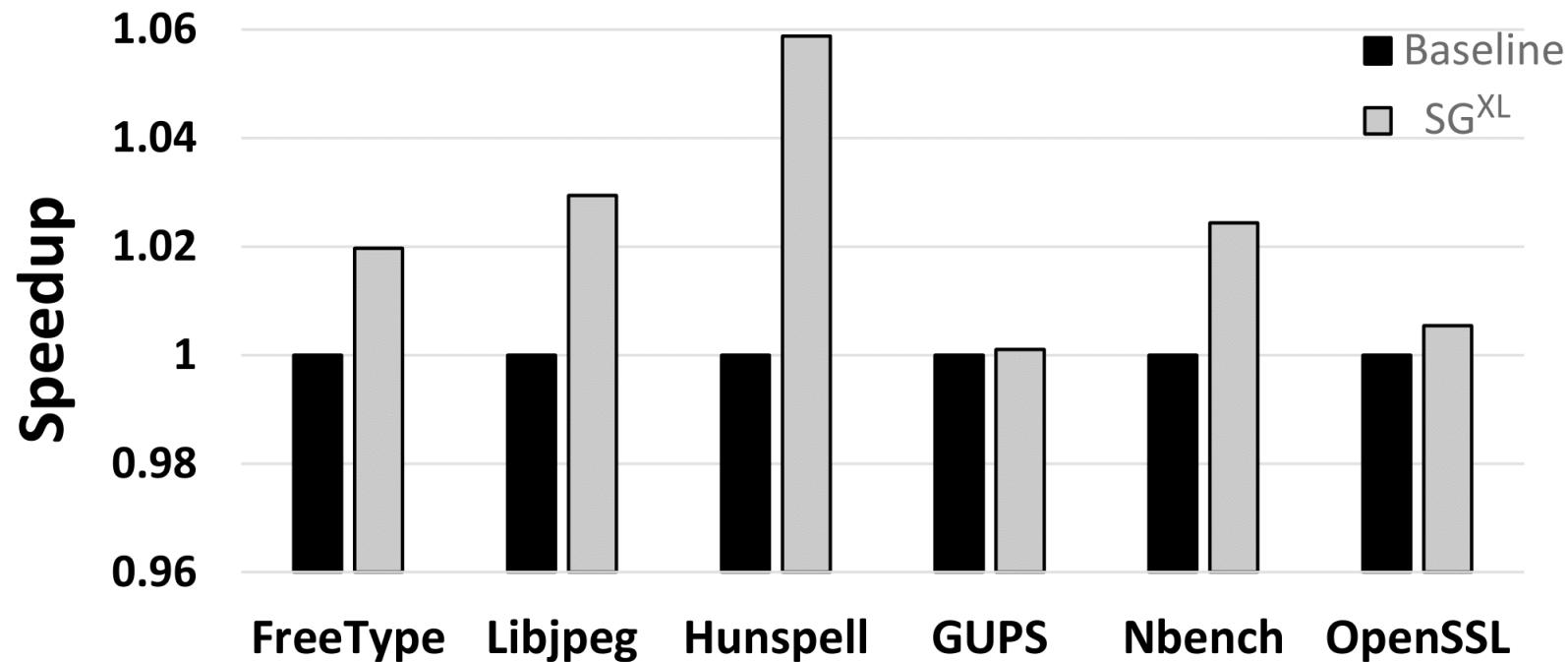
- EPCM stores page size along with offset and permissions
- Page size in EPCM compared to the page table entry size

Evaluation: Security

- We quantize the number of unique sequences that an attacker can identify using bigrams.
- A bigram is a pair of page addresses that appear in the page fault stream.

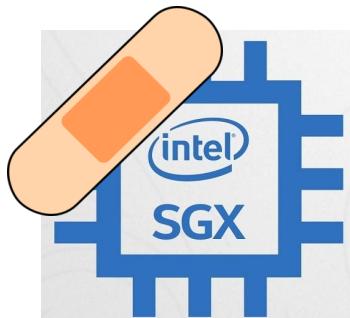
Number of unique bigrams			
Application	Baseline	SG ^{XL}	% reduction
FreeType	506	0	100%
Libjpeg	15727	18	99.72%
Hunspell	22869	8	99.97%
GUPS	2825638	421	99.98%
NBench	182	5	97.25%
OpenSSL	1203	0	100%

Evaluation: Performance



Summary

- SGX is vulnerable to page address-based side channel attacks
- SG^{XL} uses large pages to reduce the resolution of page access stream significantly
- SG^{XL} proposes minor modifications to the hardware to guarantee the use of large pages in the presence of an adversarial OS
- SG^{XL} enhances security while improving the overall performance



Thank you!



<https://github.com/csl-iisc/SGXL.git>



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