

# Secure Compilation

an extensive introduction

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FOR CYBERSECURITY

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1

Slovenia

Croatia

# Collaborators



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What is Secure Compilation?

Secure Compilation Criteria

Programming Languages Techniques for Secure  
Compilation

Security Architectures for Secure Compilation



# What is Secure Compilation?

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# Compilation

# Compilation

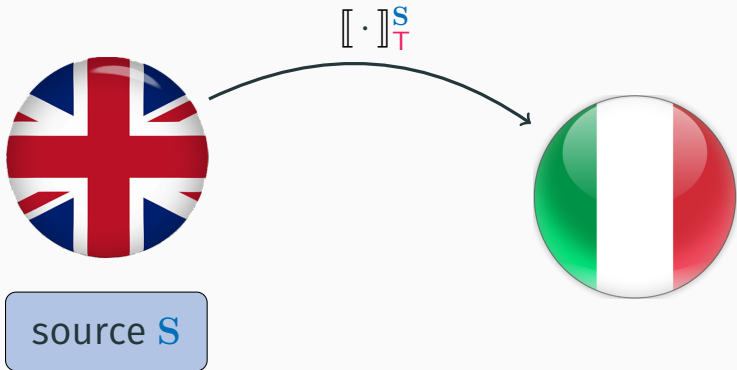


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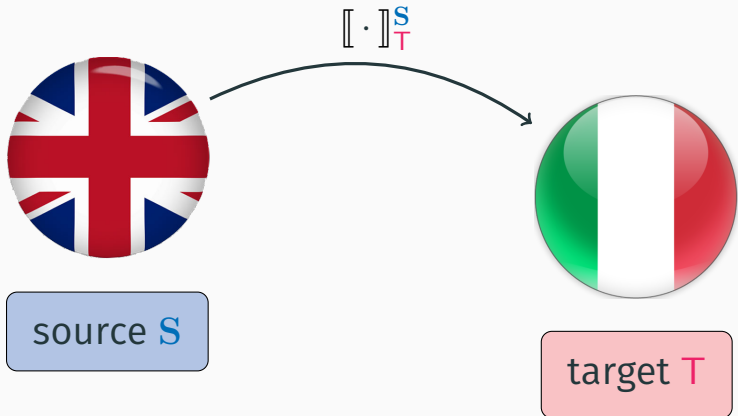


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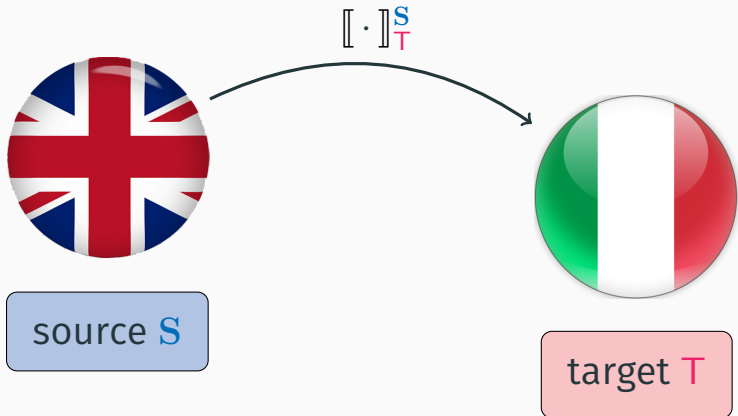
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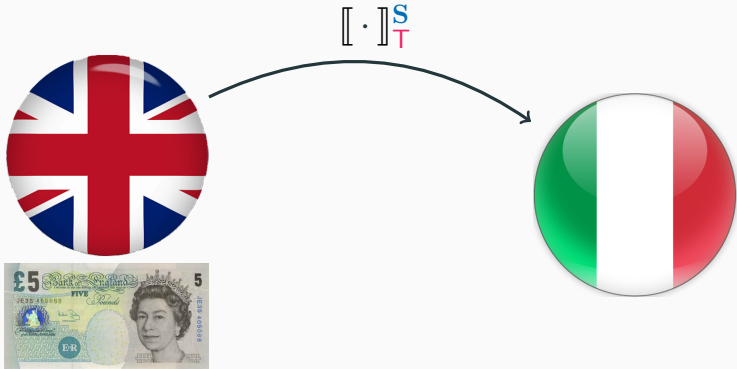
# Compilation



# Correct Compilation



# Correct Compilation





# Correct Compilation

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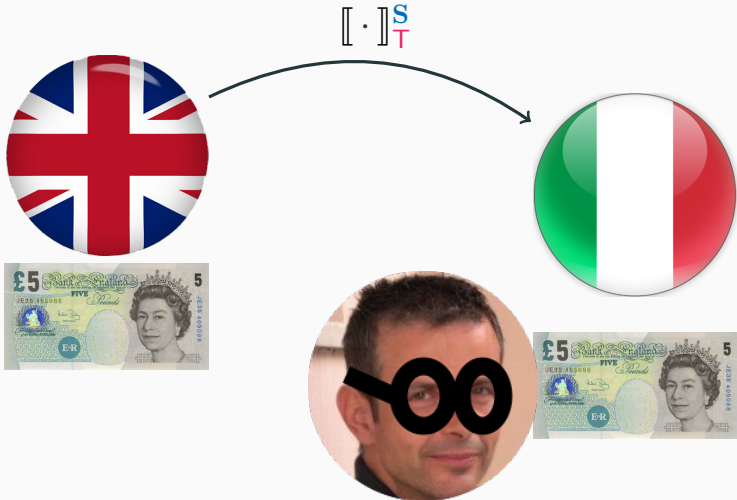


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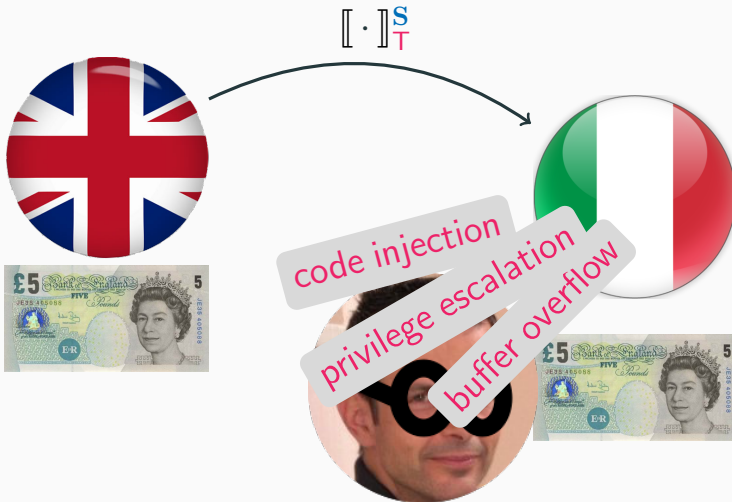
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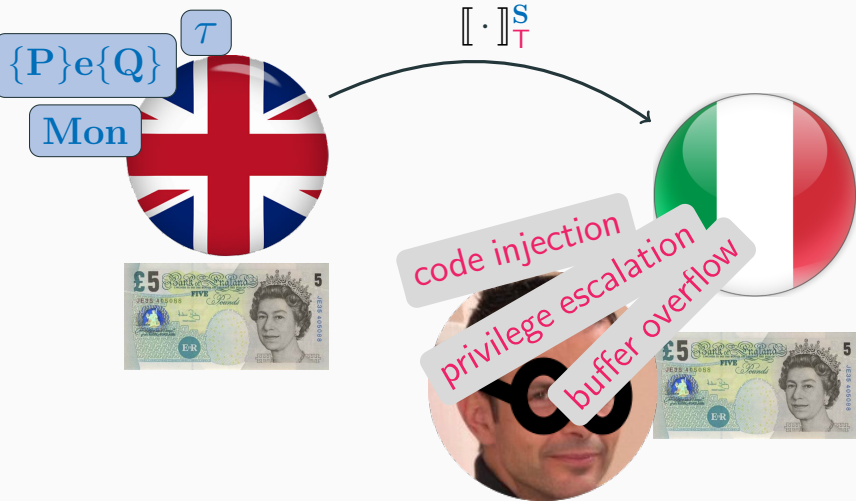
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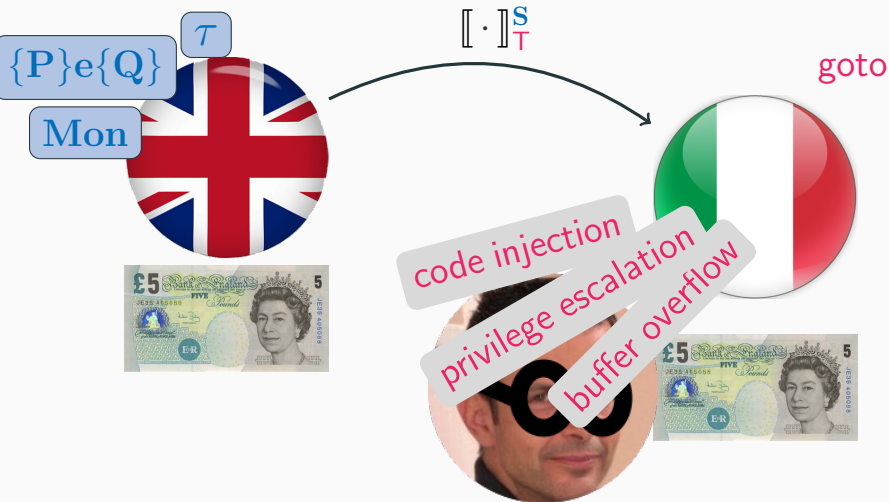
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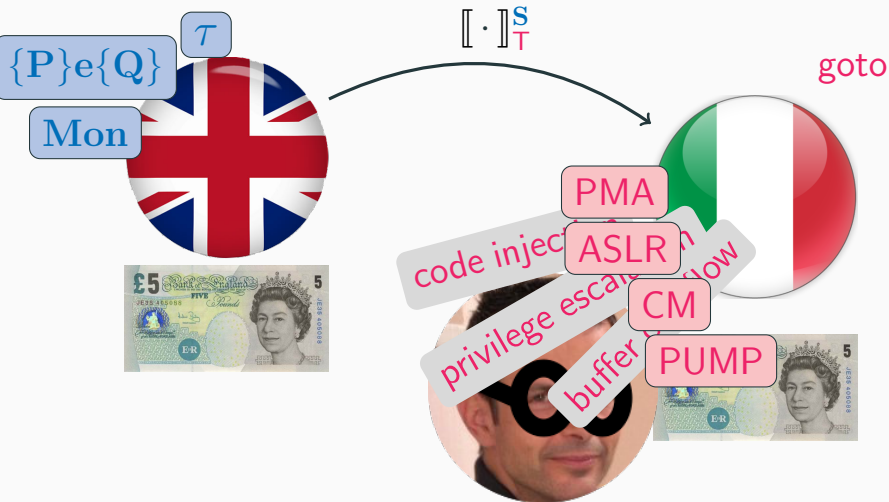


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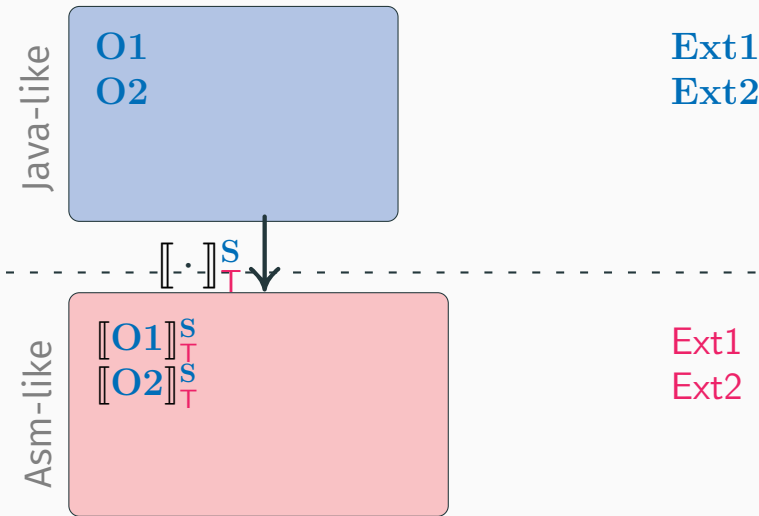


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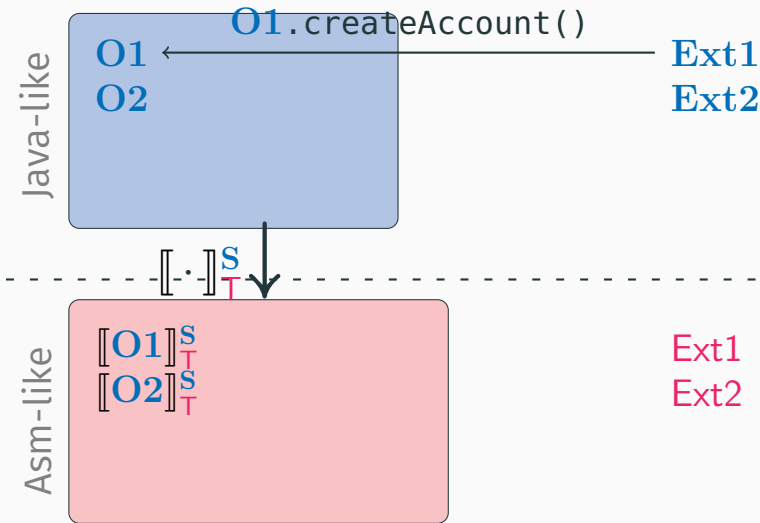
# Memory Allocation Issues

Patrignani et al.'15'16



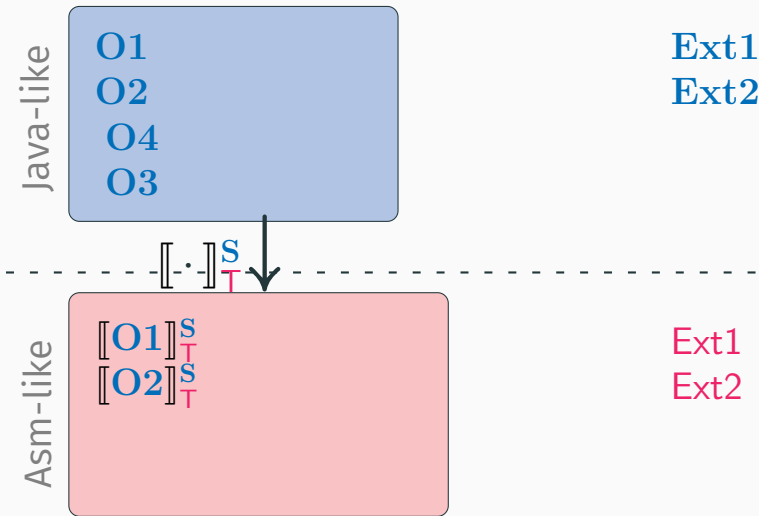
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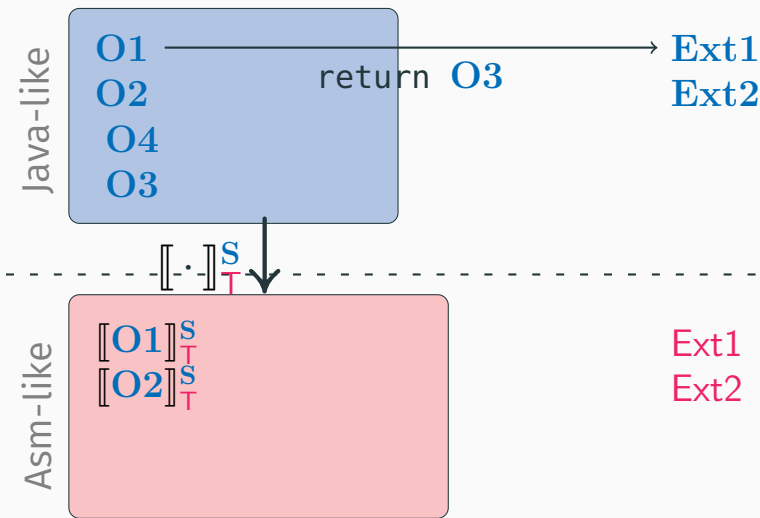
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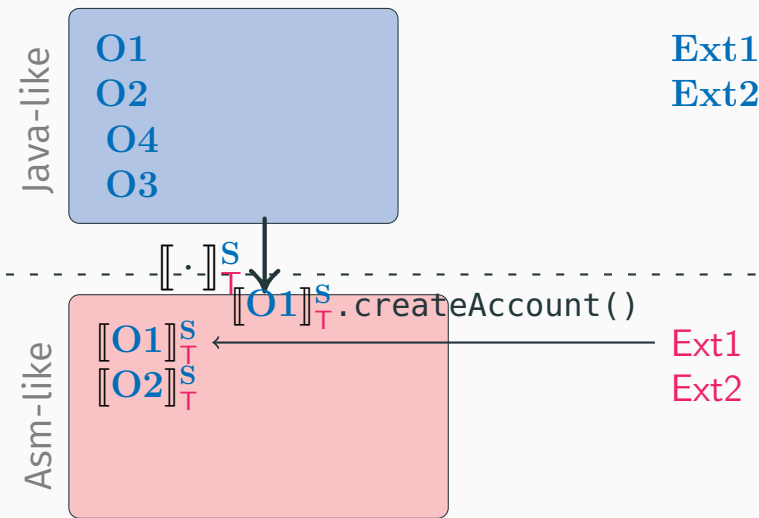
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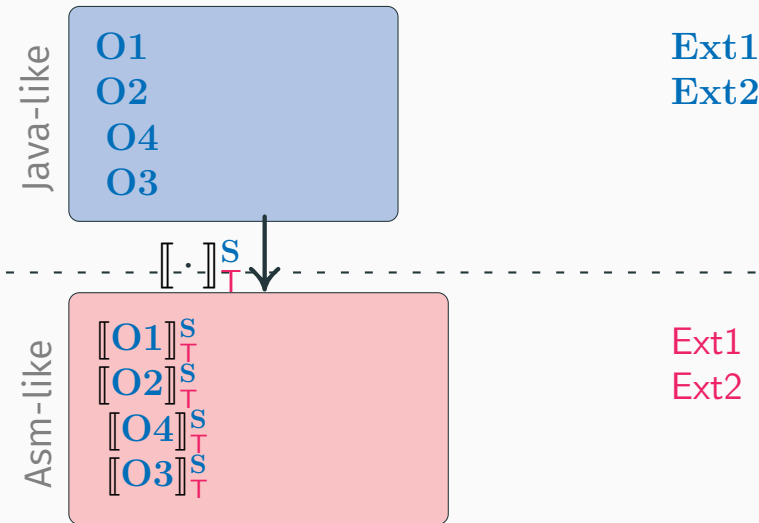
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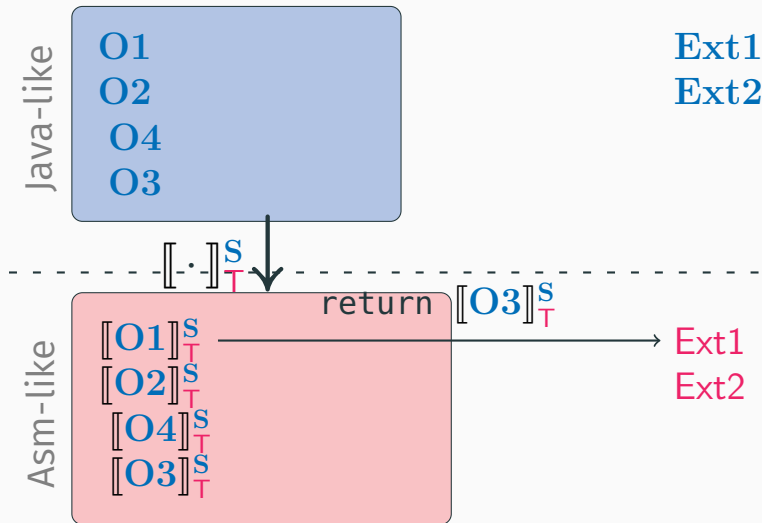
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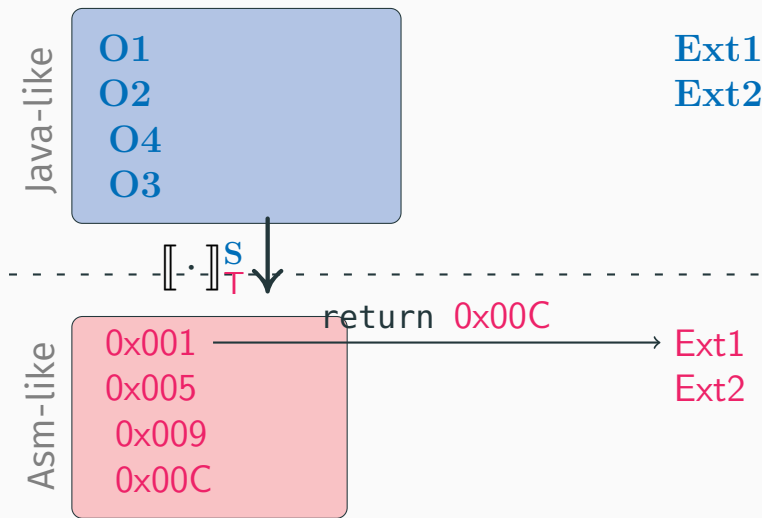
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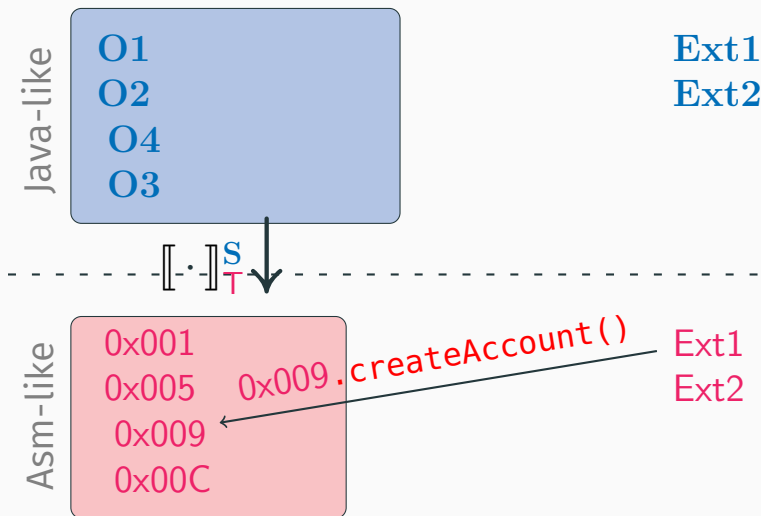
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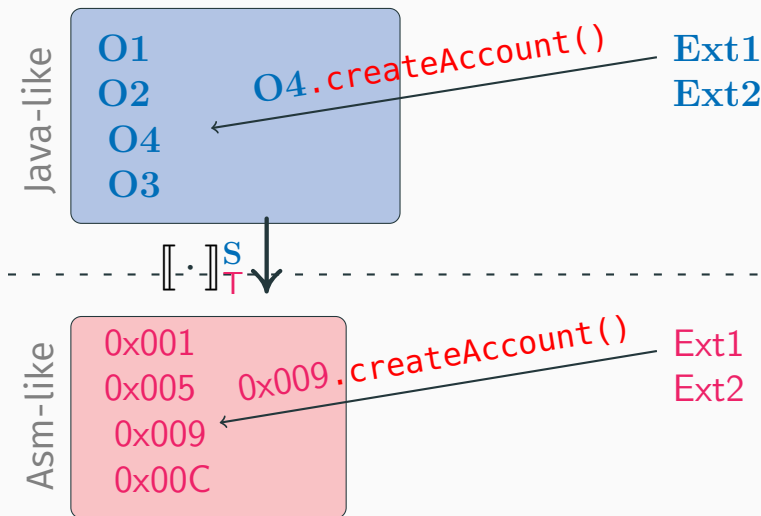
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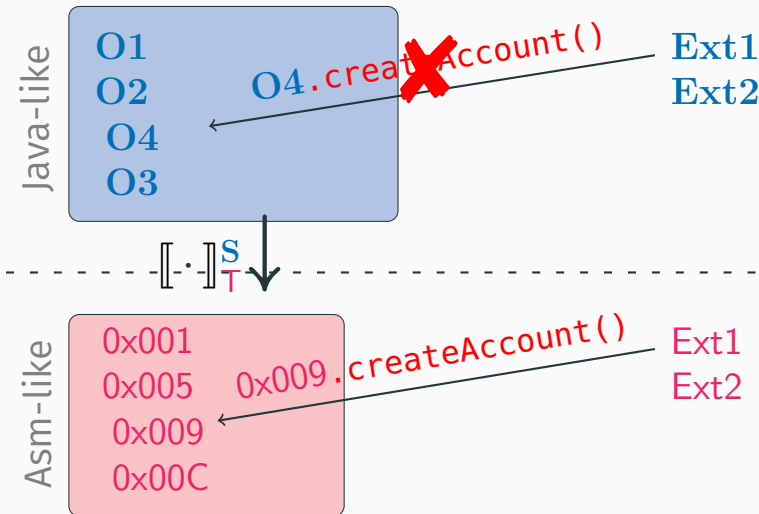
# Memory Allocation Issues

Patrignani et al.'15'16



# Memory Allocation Issues

Patrignani et al.'15'16



Issue: Oid guessing

**Solution:** keep a map  
from Oid to random  
numbers

Ext1  
Ext2

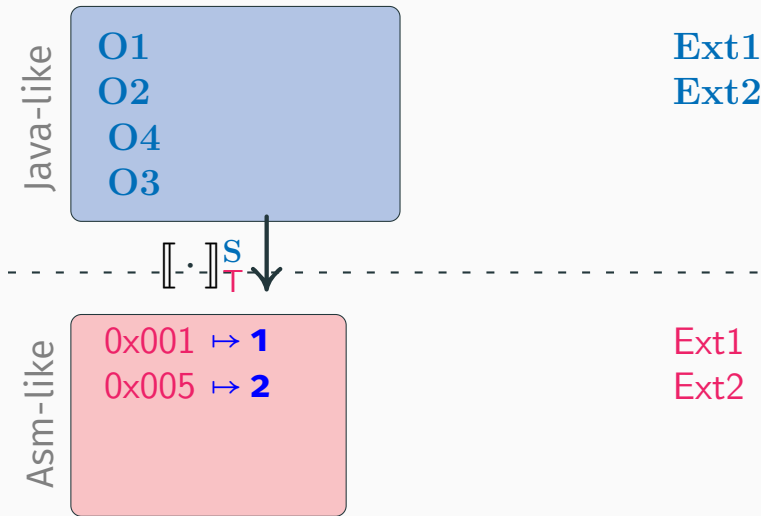
Ext1  
Ext2

Asm-lik

0x005

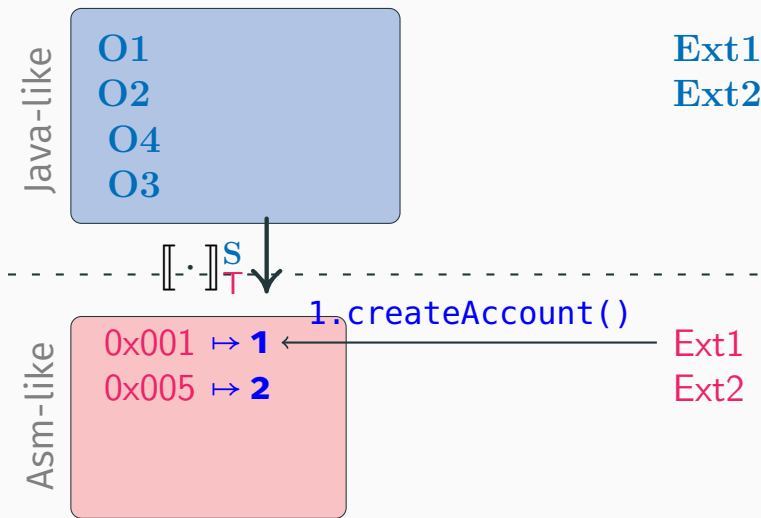
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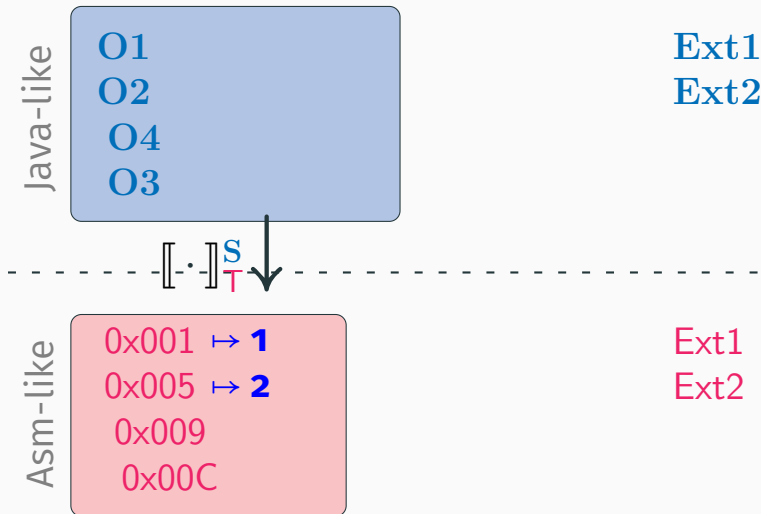
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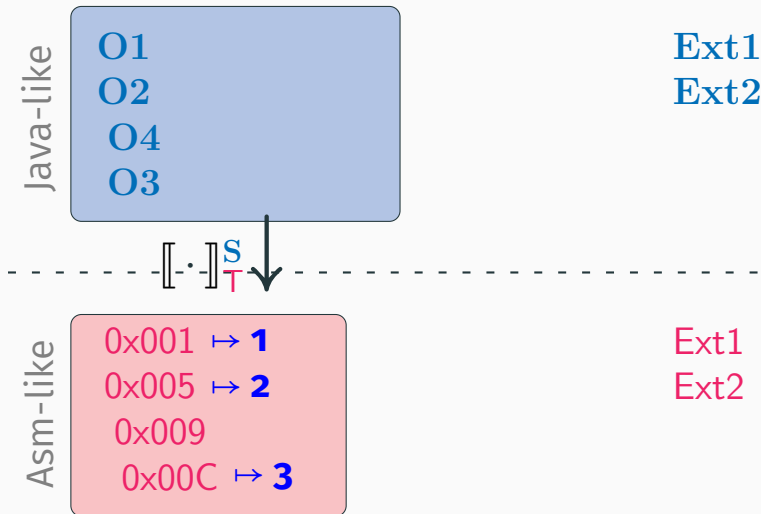
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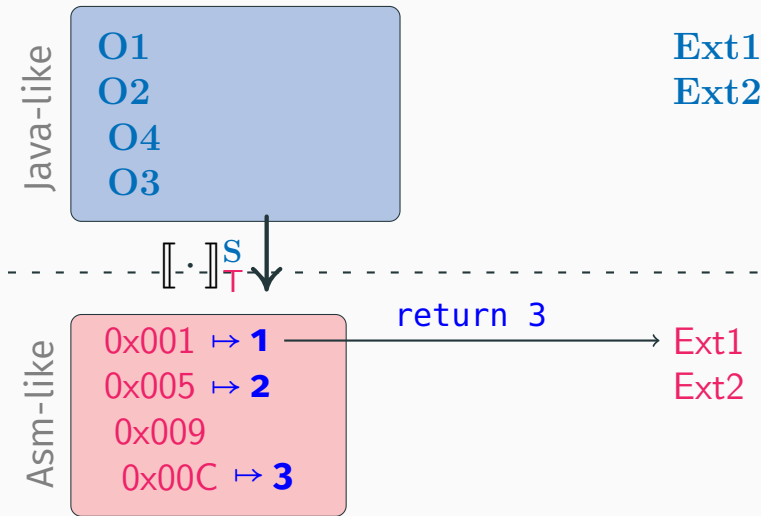
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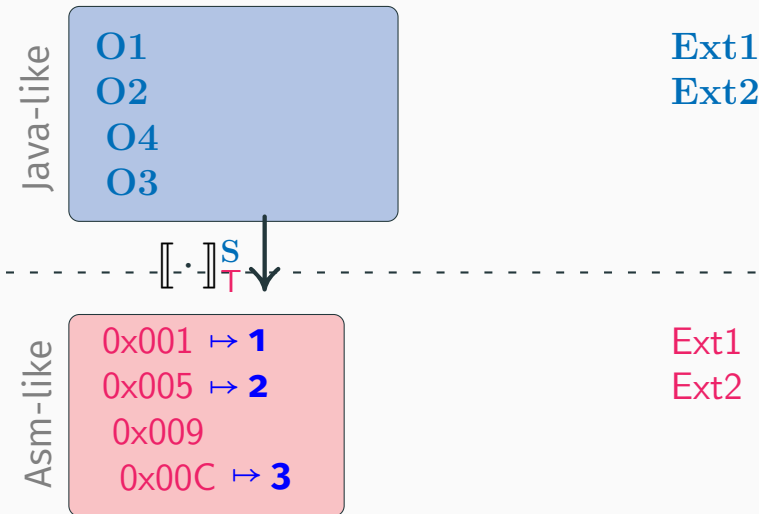
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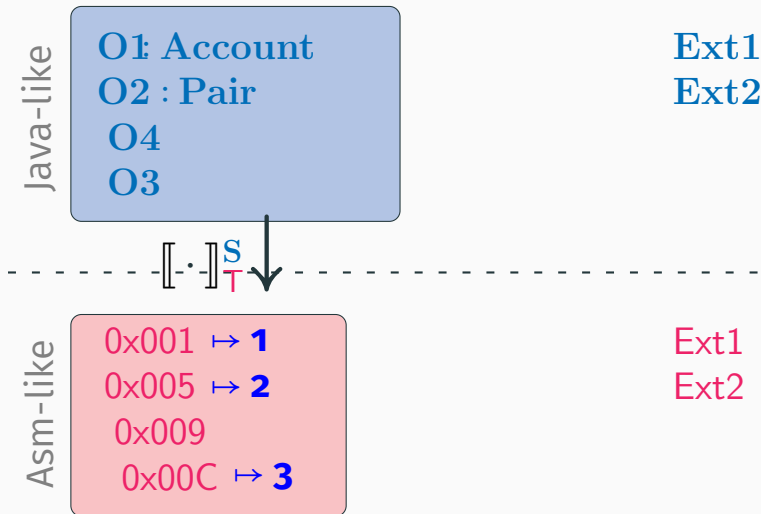
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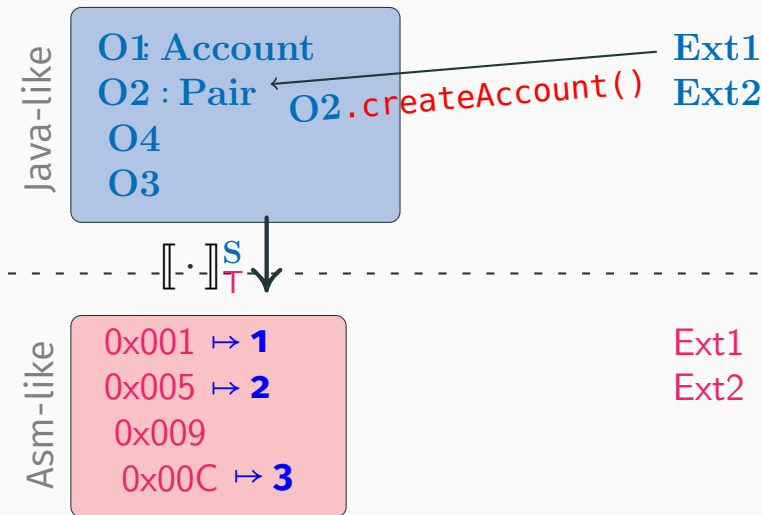
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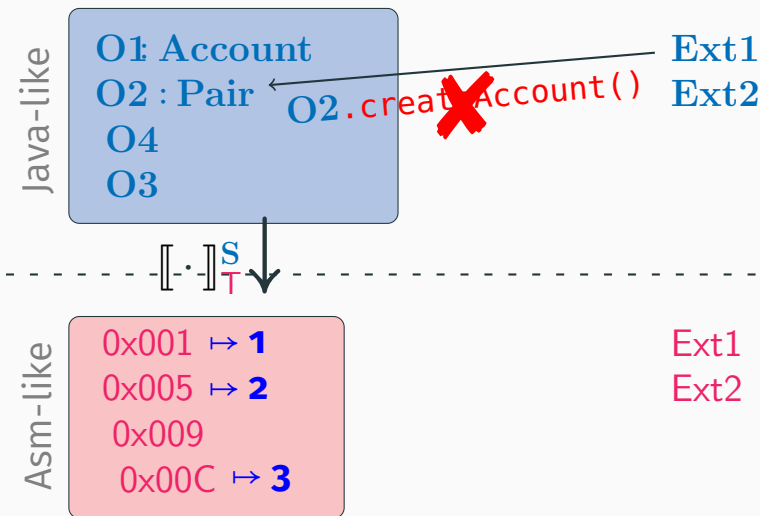
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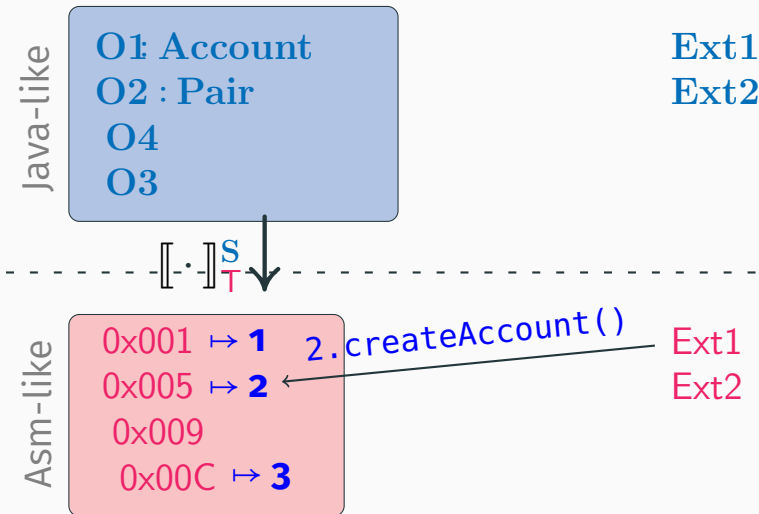
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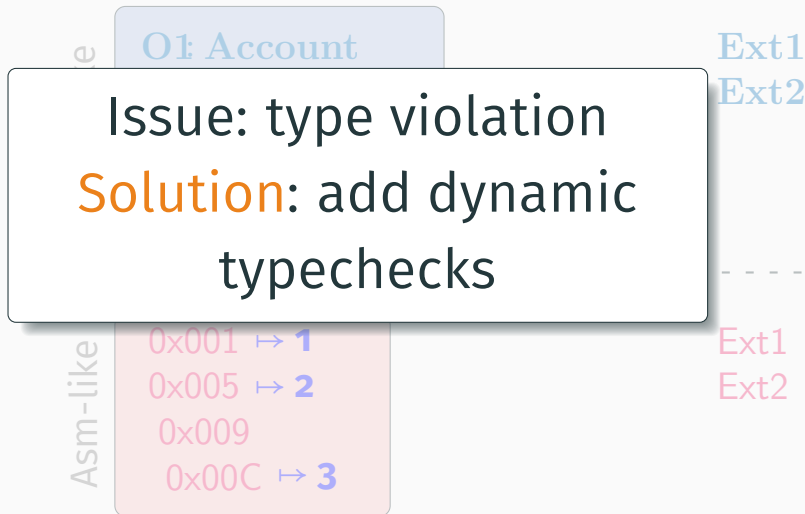
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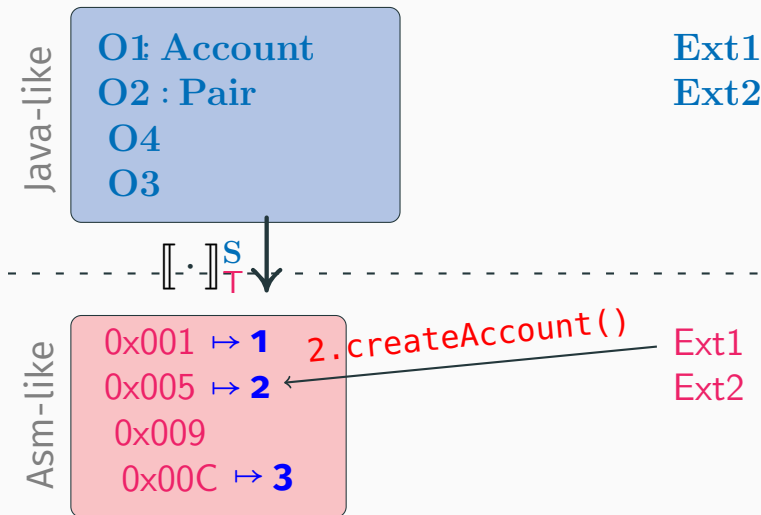






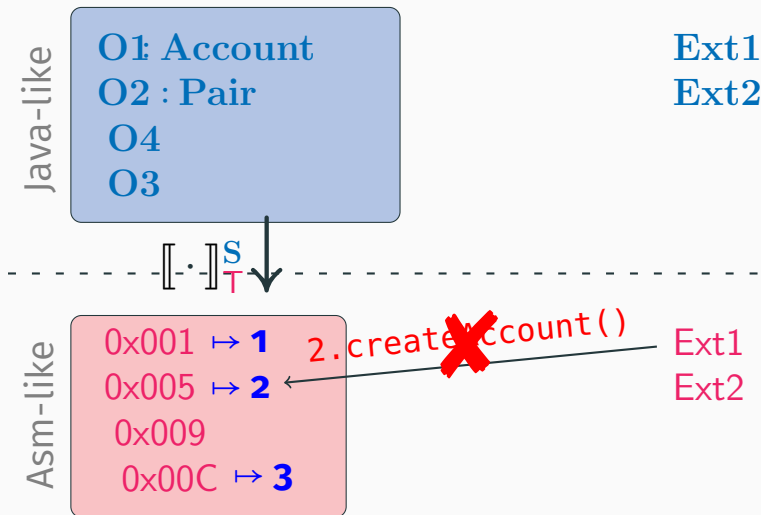
# Memory Allocation Issues

Patrignani et al.'15'16



# Memory Allocation Issues

Patrignani et al.'15'16



like

O1: Account  
O2: Pair

Ext1  
Ext2

Isolated memory regions  
e.g., SGX enclaves

Asm-like

0x001 ↦ 1  
0x005 ↦ 2  
0x009  
0x00C ↦ 3

Ext1  
Ext2

- design
- implement



- 

Ext1

Ext2

Ext1

Ext2

Asm-

0x009

0x00C → 3

- design
- implement



- ...or?

Ext1

Ext2

Ext1

Ext2

Asm-

0x009

0x00C → 3

# Guarantees

- How do we know we are right?

# Guarantees

- How do we know we are right?
- How can we know that  $[[ \cdot ]]_{\mathcal{T}}^{\mathcal{S}}$  is **secure**?

Prove

$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{\text{T}}^{\text{S}}$  to attain a secure  
compilation **criterion**



# Guarantees

- How do we know we are right?
- How can we know that  $[[ \cdot ] ]_T^S$  is **secure**?
- What do we mean with **secure**?

Show  
the security implications  
of the **crit**erion

# Secure Compilation Criteria

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# The Origins of the Secure Compiler

## Secure Implementation of Channel Abstractions

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INRIA Rocquencourt

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### Abstract

*Communication in distributed systems often relies on useful abstractions such as channels, remote procedure calls, and remote method invocations. The implementations of these abstractions sometimes provide security properties, in particular through encryption. In this*

spaces are on the same machine, and that a centralized operating system provides security for them. In reality, these address spaces could be spread across a network, and security could depend on several local operating systems and on cryptographic protocols across machines.

For example, when an application requires secure

**Theorem 1** *The compositional translation is fully-abstract, up to observational equivalence: for all join-calculus processes  $P$  and  $Q$ ,*

$$P \approx Q \text{ if and only if } \text{Env}[[P]] \approx \text{Env}[[Q]]$$

From the join-calculus to  
the sjoin-calculus

# The Origins of the Secure Compiler

they needed a definition that their  
implementation of **secure channels** via  
**cryptography** was secure

# The Origins of the Secure Compiler

The main question they had (and we still have):

what are good **correctness criteria** for secure compilers?

# The Origins of the Secure Compiler

## Fully Abstract Compilation (FAC)

**Theorem 1** *The compositional translation is fully-abstract, up to observational equivalence: for all join-calculus processes  $P$  and  $Q$ ,*

$$P \approx Q \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \text{Env}[[P]] \approx \text{Env}[[Q]]$$

compilers?

# Fully Abstract Compilation Influence

Fully Abstract Compilation to JavaScript

Secure Implementations for Typed Session Abstraction

*Typed Closure Conversion Preserves Observational Equivalence*

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math.ac.uk pierre-yves@stru

Ricardo Corin<sup>1,2,3</sup> Pierre-Malo Deniérou<sup>1,2</sup> Cédric Fournet<sup>1,2</sup>  
Karthikeyan Bhargavan<sup>1,2</sup> James Leifer<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> MSR-INRIA Joint Centre <sup>2</sup> Microsoft Research <sup>3</sup> University of T

Amal Ahmed Matthias Blume  
Toyota Technological Institute at Chicago  
(amal,blume)@ti-c.org

Fully-Abstract Compilation by Approximate Back-Translation

Dominique Devriese Marco Patrignani Frank Piessens  
iMinds-DistriNet, Computer Science dept., KU Leuven  
frank.last@cs.kuleuven.ac.be

Authentication primitives and their compilation

Martín Abadi\*  
Bell Labs Research  
Lucent Technologies

Cédric Fournet  
Microsoft Research

Georges G  
INRIA Rocq

On Protection by Layout Randomization

MARTÍN ABADI, Microsoft Research, Silicon Valley  
Santa Cruz, Collège de France  
GORDON D. PLOTKIN, University of Edinburgh

*Beyond Good and Evil*

*Formalizing the Security Guarantees of Compartmentalizing Compilation*

Yannis Juglaret<sup>1,2</sup> Cătălin Hrișcu<sup>1</sup> Arthur Azevedo de Amorim<sup>1</sup> Boris Eng<sup>1,3</sup> Benjamin C. Pierce<sup>4</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Inria Paris <sup>2</sup>Université Paris Diderot (Paris 7) <sup>3</sup>Université Paris 8 <sup>4</sup>University of Pennsylvania

Secure Compilation  
of Object-Oriented Components  
to Protected Module Architectures

Marco Patrignani, Dave Clarke, and Frank Piessens  
iMinds-DistriNet, Dept. Computer Science  
{first.last}@iMinds-DistriNet

A Secure Compiler for ML Modules

and Dave Clarke

*Local Memory via Layout Randomization*

*Secure Compilation to Protected Module Architectures*

Marco Patrignani  
Dept. Computer Science  
and Dave Clarke

Fully Abstract Compilation via Universal Embedding\*

Marco Patrignani  
MPI-SWS

*An Equivalence-Preserving CPS Translation  
via Multi-Language Semantics\**

Amal Ahmed

Matthias Blume  
Google  
blume@google.com

Dominique Devriese



# Fully Abstract Compilation Influence

Fully Abstract Compilation to JavaScript

Secure Implementations for Typed Session Abstraction

Typed Closure Conversion Preservation

Chen Pierre-Evariste Dagand Pierre-Yves Strub<sup>1</sup> Benj

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Karthikeyan Bhargavan<sup>1,2</sup> James Leifer<sup>1</sup>

<sup>3</sup> University of T

-Translation

Authentication

Martin Abadi\*  
Bell Labs Research  
Lucent Technologies

Why  
does Fully Abstract Compilation entail  
security?

Pierce<sup>4</sup>

Sylvania

Secure Compilation

of Object-Oriented Components

Protected Module Architectures

Marco Patrignani, Dave Clarke, and Frank Piessen

iMinds-DistriNet, Dept. Computer Sci.  
{first.last}@

Formalizing the Security Guarantees

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Local Memory via Layout Randomization

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Julian Rathke  
University of Southampton

James Riely  
University

Secure Compilation to Protected Module Architectures

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and Dave Clarke

Fully Abstract Compilation via Universal Embedding\*

Marco Patrignani  
MPI-SWS

Dominique Dreyer

# Because

FAC ensures that a **target-level** attacker has the same power of a source-level one

# Compiler Full Abstraction



```
x = 1;
```

```
x ++;
```

```
x
```

```
x = 0;
```

```
x += 2;
```

```
x
```

# Compiler Full Abstraction



```
x = 1;      x = 0;  
x++;      = x += 2;  
x          x
```

# Compiler Full Abstraction



```
x = 1;  
x ++;  
x      =      x = 0;  
      x += 2;  
      x
```



```
loadi r0 1      loadi r0 0  
inc r0          addi r0 2  
ret r0         ret r0
```

# Compiler Full Abstraction



```
x = 1;  
x ++;  
x      =      x = 0;  
      x += 2;  
      x
```



```
loadi r0 1      =      loadi r0 0  
inc r0          =      addi r0 2  
ret r0         =      ret r0
```



# Compiler Full Abstraction

`x = 1;`                    `x = 0;`  
`x ++;`                    `= x += 2;`




and



have different  
powers!


`inc r0`                    `= addi r0 2`  
`ret r0`                    `ret r0`

# Why is FAC Secure?



-  is an attacker linking or injecting **target** code







# Why is FAC Secure?

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-  is an attacker linking or injecting **target** code
-  is not constrained by **source** constructs

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-  is not constrained by **source** constructs
- the co-implied equalities reduce  to 

# Why is FAC Secure?

-  is an attacker linking or injecting **target** code
-  is not constrained by
  - FAC protects against these attacks
- the co-implied equalities reduce  to 

# Why is FAC Secure?

1. confidentiality
2. integrity
3. invariant definition
4. memory allocation
5. well-bracketed control flow

Agten *et al.*'12, Abadi and Plotkin '10, Jagadeesan *et al.*'11

# Why is FAC Secure?

confidentiality:

$$P1 = P2 \iff \llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S = \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$$

- **P1** and **P2** have **different** secrets
- but they are equivalent

Agten et al.'12, Abadi and Plotkin '10, Jagadeesan et al.'11

# Why is FAC Secure?

confidentiality:

$$P1 = P2 \iff \llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S = \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$$

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.

- **P1** and **P2** have **different** secrets
- but they are equivalent
- $\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S$  and  $\llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$  also have different secrets
- but they are equivalent

Agten et al.'12, Abadi and Plotkin '10, Jagadeesan et al.'11

# Why is FAC Secure?

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1.  
2.  
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4.  
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- **P1** and **P2** have **different** secrets
- but they are equivalent
- $\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S$  and  $\llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$  also have different secrets
- but they are equivalent
- so the secret **does not leak**

Agten et al.'12, Abadi and Plotkin '10, Jagadeesan et al.'11



# Why is FAC Secure?

1. confidentiality
2. integrity
3. invariant definition
4. memory allocation
5. well-bracketed control flow

If the source has it.

Agten *et al.*'12, Abadi and Plotkin '10, Jagadeesan *et al.*'11

# Why is FAC Secure?

1. confidentiality
2. integrity
3.
  - FAC preserves these properties
4. memory allocation
5. well-bracketed control flow

If the source has it.

Agten *et al.*'12, Abadi and Plotkin '10, Jagadeesan *et al.*'11



# Not All That Glitters is Gold

- No support for **separate compilation**  
[Patrignani *et al.*'16, Juglaret *et al.*'16]



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# Not All That Glitters is Gold

- No support for **separate compilation**  
[Patrignani *et al.*'16, Juglaret *et al.*'16]
- No support for **undefined behaviour** [Juglaret *et al.*'16]



# Not All That Glitters is Gold

- No support for **separate compilation** [Patrignani *et al.*'16, Juglaret *et al.*'16]
- No support for **undefined behaviour** [Juglaret *et al.*'16]
- **Costly** to enforce

# Not All That Glitters is Gold


- 
- No support for **separate compilation** [Patrignani *et al.*'16, Juglaret *et al.*'16]
  - No support for **undefined behaviour** [Juglaret *et al.*'16]
  - **Costly** to enforce
  - Preserves **hypersafety** under certain conditions [Patrignani and Garg '17]



# Perspective on Foundations



# Perspective on Foundations



Use Full Abstraction  
(with precautions)

# Perspective on Foundations



Invent  
new definitions

Use Full Abstraction  
(with precautions)

# Perspective on Foundations



Improve Full Abstraction

Invent  
new definitions

Use Full Abstraction  
(with precautions)

# Perspective on Foundations



Invent  
new definitions



# Perspective on Foundations



Invent

new definitions

Ongoing work with:

Catalin Hritcu  
(INRIA)

Deepak Garg  
(MPI-SWS)

# What More does Secure Compilation Offer?

# What More does Secure Compilation Offer?

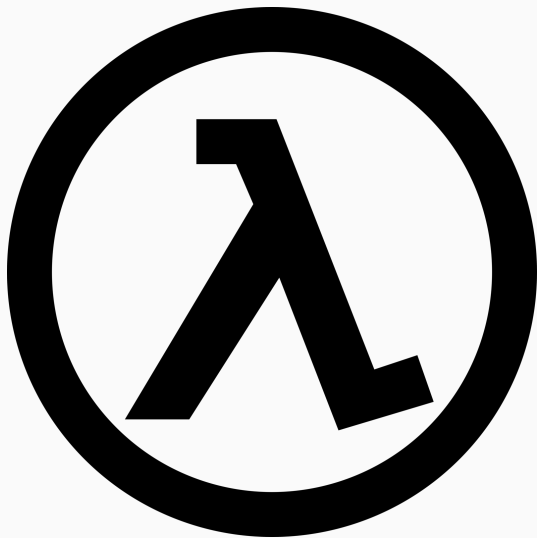
- study **language techniques** for proofs
- **implement** secure compilers to new security architectures



# **Programming Languages Techniques for Secure Compilation**

---

# What PL Want



# What PL Want

- better proof techniques

# Proving FAC

$$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$$



$$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_{\top}^S \approx_{ctx} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_{\top}^S$$

# Proving FAC

$$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$$



$$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_{\top}^S \approx_{ctx} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_{\top}^S$$

# Proving FAC

$$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$$



$$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_{\top}^S \approx_{ctx} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_{\top}^S$$

# Proving FAC

$$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$$



$$\forall C.C[[P1]]_T^S \Downarrow \iff C[[P2]]_T^S \Downarrow$$



# Proving FAC

$$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$$



$$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_{\top}^S \neq \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_{\top}^S$$



# Proving FAC

$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$

Jagadeesan *et al.*'11,  
Agten *et al.*'12,  
Patrignani *et al.*'15'16,  
Juglaret *et al.*'16

$\llbracket \mathbf{1} \ \mathbf{1} \rrbracket_T = \llbracket \mathbf{1} \ \mathbf{2} \rrbracket_T$

# Proving FAC

$$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$$



$$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_{\top}^S \approx \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_{\top}^S$$

# Proving FAC

$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$

Abadi *et al.*'00'01'02'

Bugliesi *et al.*'07

Adao *et al.*'06

Fournet *et al.*'13

$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T \approx \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T$

# Proving FAC

$$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$$



$$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_{\mathcal{T}}^{\mathcal{S}} \approx_n \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_{\mathcal{T}}^{\mathcal{S}}$$

# Proving FAC

$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$

||

Ahmed et al.'8'11'14'15'16'17,  
Devriese et al.'16

$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_{\top}^S \sim_n \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_{\top}^S$

# Proving FAC with Logical Relations

$$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$$

$$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \stackrel{?}{\approx}_{ctx} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$$

approx. compiler security

# Proving FAC with Logical Relations

$$P1 \approx_{ctx} P2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C}[\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S] \Downarrow_n & \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} & \mathbb{C}[\llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S] \Downarrow_- \\ \llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S & \stackrel{?}{\approx}_{ctx} & \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S \end{array}$$

approx. compiler security

# Proving FAC with Logical Relations

$$P1 \simeq_{ctx} P2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \llbracket C \rrbracket_n \sim_n C \\ P1 \sim_- \llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ (1) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C[\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S] \downarrow_n & \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} & C[\llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S] \downarrow_- \\ \llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S & \stackrel{?}{\simeq}_{ctx} & \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S \end{array}$$

approx. compiler security



# Proving FAC with Logical Relations

$$P1 \simeq_{ctx} P2$$

$$\llbracket C \rrbracket_n [P1] \Downarrow_-$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \llbracket C \rrbracket_n \sim_n C \\ P1 \sim_- \llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \end{array} \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ (1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$C[\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S] \Downarrow_n \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} C[\llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S] \Downarrow_-$$

$$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \stackrel{?}{\simeq}_{ctx} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$$

approx. compiler security

# Proving FAC with Logical Relations

$$P1 \simeq_{ctx} P2$$

$$\llbracket C \rrbracket_n[P1] \Downarrow_- \Rightarrow_{(2)} \llbracket C \rrbracket_n[P2] \Downarrow_-$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \llbracket C \rrbracket_n \sim_n C \\ P1 \sim_- \llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \end{array} \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ (1) \end{array} \right)$$

$$C[\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S] \Downarrow_n \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} C[\llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S] \Downarrow_-$$

$$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \stackrel{?}{\simeq}_{ctx} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$$

approx. compiler security

# Proving FAC with Logical Relations

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & P1 \simeq_{ctx} P2 & \\ & \Downarrow_{-} \Rightarrow \Downarrow_{-} & \\ \llbracket C \rrbracket_n [P1] & \xRightarrow{(2)} & \llbracket C \rrbracket_n [P2] \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow \\ \llbracket C \rrbracket_n \sim_n C & & \llbracket C \rrbracket_n \sim_{-} C \\ P1 \sim_{-} \llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S & \xleftrightarrow{(1)} & P2 \sim_{-} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S \\ & & \downarrow \\ C[\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S] \Downarrow_n & \xRightarrow{?} & C[\llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S] \Downarrow_{-} \\ & & \uparrow \\ & & \llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \simeq_{ctx}^? \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S \end{array}$$

approx. compiler security

# Proving FAC with Logical Relations

$$P1 \simeq_{ctx} P2$$

$P1 \sim \llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S$  is obtained

with standard  
techniques

Benton *et al.*'09'10

Hur *et al.*'11

Neis *et al.*'15

$$C[\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S] \downarrow_n \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} C[\llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S] \downarrow_{-}$$

$$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \stackrel{?}{\simeq_{ctx}} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$$

approx. compiler security

# Proving FAC with Logical Relations

$\llbracket C \rrbracket_n \sim C$  requires

- back-translation of terms
- reasoning at the type of back-translated terms

$\llbracket C \rrbracket_n$   
 $P$

$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \stackrel{?}{\sim}_{ctx} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$

approx. compiler security

# Proving FAC with Logical Relations

$\llbracket C \rrbracket_n \sim C$  requires

- back-translation of terms
- reasoning at the type of back-translated terms
- needed for all kinds of back-translation

$\llbracket C \rrbracket$   
 $P$

$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \approx_{ctx} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$

approx. compiler security

# Proving FAC with Logical Relations

$\llbracket C \rrbracket_n \sim C$  requires

- back-translation of terms
- reasoning at the type of back-translated terms
- needed for all kinds of back-translation
- needed for alternative criteria too

$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \stackrel{?}{\sim}_{ctx} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$

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$\llbracket P1 \rrbracket_T^S \stackrel{?}{\sim}_{ctx} \llbracket P2 \rrbracket_T^S$

# Security Architectures for Secure Compilation

---

# Security Architectures for SC



# Security Architectures for SC

Security Architectures:



# Security Architectures for SC

Security A

**Application**

**OS**

**OS device interface**

**HW-SW interface**

**Firmware**

**Hardware**

# Security Architectures for SC

Security A

**Application**

**OS**

**OS device interface**

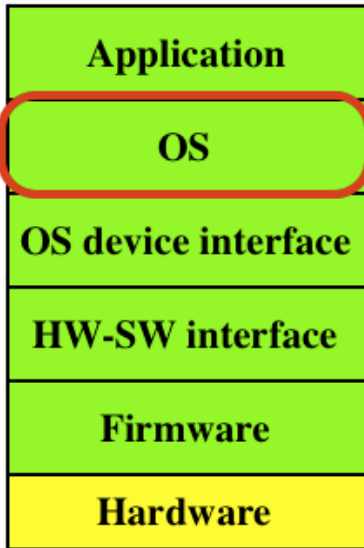
**HW-SW interface**

**Firmware**

**Hardware**

# Security Architectures for SC

Security A



# Security Architectures for SC

Security A

**Application**

**OS**

**OS device interface**

**HW-SW interface**

**Firmware**

**Hardware**



# Security Architectures for SC

Security A

Application

OS

Reduced TCB  
Efficiency

Firmware

Hardware

# Security Architectures for SC

## Security Architectures:

- ASLR
- Intel SGX-like enclaves
- Typed Assembly Languages
- Tagged Architectures (Pump)
- Capability Machines

# Security Architectures for SC

## Security Architectures:

- ASLR [Abadi & Plotkin '10, Jagadeesan *et al.*'11]
- Intel SGX-like enclaves [Agten *et al.*'12, Patrignani *et al.*'13,'16]
- Typed Assembly Languages [Ahmed *et al.*'14]
- Tagged Architectures (Pump) [Juglaret *et al.*'16]
- Capability Machines [Tsampas *et al.*'17, WIP]

# Capability Machines: Cheri

## Capability Machines

- Hardware support for **fine-grained** Capabilities

# Capability Machines: Cheri

## Capability Machines

- Hardware support for **Capability**

Capability Mantra:

subjects

perform operations

on objects

if they have rights

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## Capability Machines

- Hardware support for **Capability**

### Capability Mantra:

**subjects**  
perform **operations**  
on **objects**  
if they have **rights**

instructions

read/ write/  
execute

# Capability Machines: Cheri

## Capability Machines

- Hardware support for **Capability**

### Capability Mantra:

subjects  
perform operations  
on objects  
if they have rights

instructions

read/ write/  
execute

address  
ranges



# Capability Machines: Cheri

## Capability Machines

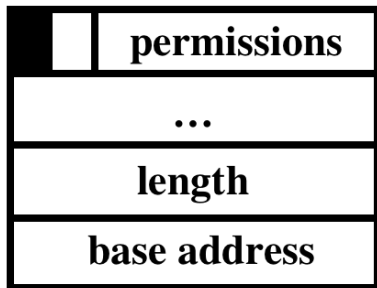
- Hardware support for **fine-grained** Capabilities
- Cheri (MIPS extension, FPGA) [Woodruff et al'14]

# Capability Machines: Cheri

## Capability Machines

- Hardware
- Capabilities
- Cheri

A Cheri capability



[Buff et al'14]

# Capability Machines: Cheri

## Capability Machines

- Hardware support for **fine-grained** Capabilities
- Cheri (MIPS extension, FPGA) [Woodruff et al'14]
- Tagged memory
- Aligned memory
- Capability registers file
- Capability instructions

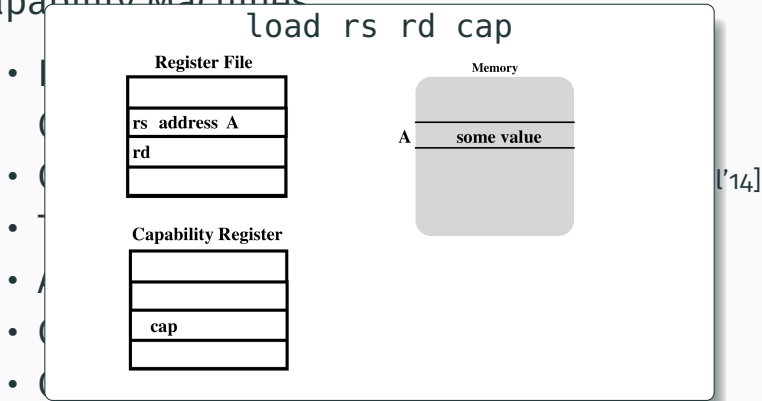
# Capability Machines: Cheri

## Capability Machines

- Hardware support for **fine-grained** Capabilities
- Cheri (MIPS extension EDGA) [Woodruff et al. '14]  
load rs rd cap
- Tagged memory
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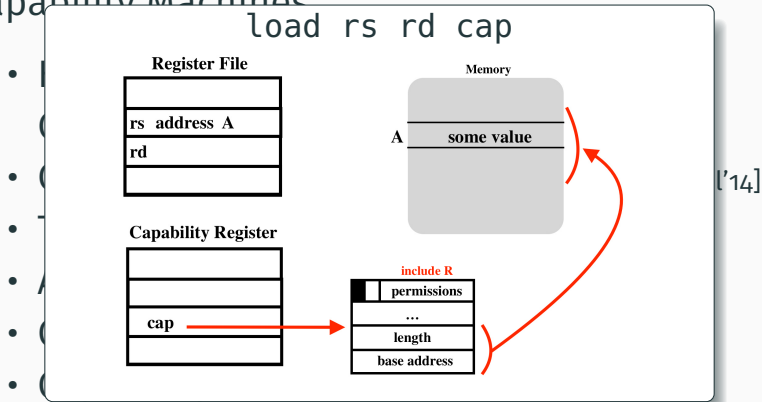
# Capability Machines: Cheri

## Capability Machines



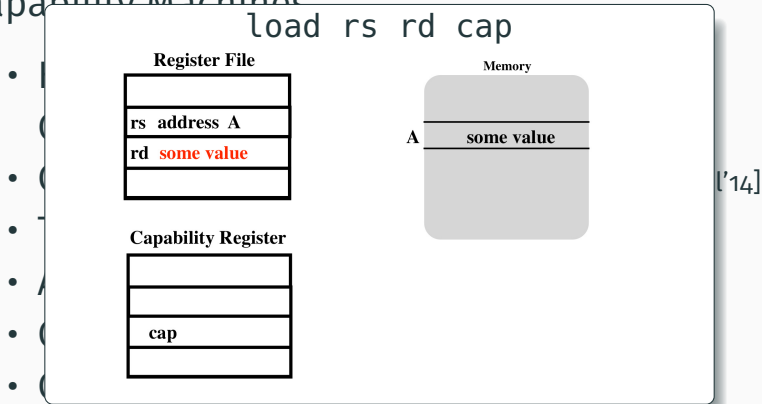
# Capability Machines: Cheri

## Capability Machines



# Capability Machines: Cheri

Capability Machines



# Capability Machines: Cheri

## Capability Machines

- Hardware support for **fine-grained**

Capabilities

- Cheri [Cheriet al'14]
- Tag
- Aligned memory
- Capability registers file
- Capability instructions

**Unforgeable** capabilities at the hardware level



# Capability Machines: Cheri

## Capability Machines

- Hardware support for **fine-grained**

Capabilities

- Cheri **Unforgeable** capabilities at the hardware level

- Tagged pointers **Mature: has a FreeBSD port**

- Aligned memory

- Capability registers file
- Capability instructions

et al'14]

# CM and Secure Compilation

- identify secure compartments

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# CM and Secure Compilation

- identify secure compartments
- wrap compiled code in code and data capabilities: **isolation**
- capabilities regulate access to methods: **public/private**
- capabilities regulate access to objects: **shared/local**
- support **dynamic** security policies (runtime modification of accesses)







# CM and Secure Compilation

- identify secure compartments
  - write code for each compartment
  - compile each compartment
  - support security paradigms
  - support security paradigms
  - support security paradigms
  - support security paradigms
- More efficient** than existing results
- Support** unprecedented security paradigms
- Running!** implemented by Tsampas
- (runtime modification of accesses)

# Conclusion

- **motivations** for secure compilation



# Conclusion

- **motivations** for secure compilation
- secure compilation **criterion**: fully abstract compilation

# Conclusion

- **motivations** for secure compilation
  - secure compilation **criterion**: fully abstract compilation
  - **proof techniques** for fully abstract compilation
- 
- The background of the slide features a sequence of three lightbulbs. The first two are unlit and shown in white outline. The third lightbulb on the right is lit with a yellow glow. White arrows point from the first bulb to the second, and from the second to the third, suggesting a progression or a path towards a solution.

# Conclusion

- **motivations** for secure compilation
- secure compilation **criterion**: fully abstract compilation
- **proof techniques** for fully abstract compilation
- secure compilation to **capability machines**

# Conclusion

