Verifying and Synthesizing Constant-Resource Implementations with Types

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Classic non-interference



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No high security (H) flows to low security (L)

Classic non-interference



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- High security does not affect low security





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- Nothing about the information flow to RC
 - Can H and |H| flow to RC (affect RC)?









- **Problem**: High security (List) affects low security (RC)
- Side channel attacks: By observing RC, List can be learned





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 Consumption is constant if ir
 Focus of this talk
- Security type system co-operating with resource type system enforces resource-aware non-interference
- Quantification of information leakage of non-constantresource programs
- Interactive and automatic program repair





Security type system

Judgement:

 $\mathrm{pc}, \Gamma \vdash^{\mathrm{const}} e : S$ $\mathrm{pc}, \Gamma \vdash e : S$

- If judgements have const annotations then e satisfies resource-aware non-interference

Security type system



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Security type system



- Under security setting Γ and pc, e has type S and it has non-interference property
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Security type systemProgram counterSecurity contextIndicate resource-aware
noninterferenceJudgement: $pc, \Gamma \vdash const$ e: S $pc, \Gamma \vdash e: S$ Expression security type
(annotated with security
labels)

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- Two extreme ways: globally and locally enforcing
- Global reasoning: using the resource type system to check the whole program is constant-resource
 - Sound but requires to reason about parts **not affected** by high securities
- Local reasoning: ensuring every condition branching on high security is constant-resource
 - Not sufficient and efficient (rejects valid programs)

Global and local reasoning

- Security type system uses a mix of global and local reasoning
- Ensure that every expression affected by high security is
 - a resource-aware non-interference, or
 - a part of a resource-aware noninterference (Total resource usage is constant)













Example: rule for low security condition

$\cdots \vdash^{\text{const}} e_t : S \cdots$	$\frac{\text{const}}{e_f} : S \qquad k_x \sqsubseteq h$
$\cdots \mid \stackrel{\text{const}}{-} \text{ if}(\cdot)$	$(x, e_t, e_f) : S$

Global reasoning

Global reasoning









Example: rule for cooperating with resource type system

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \cdots & \vdash e : S & \operatorname{const}(e) \\ \hline & & & & \\ & & & & \\ \end{array} \end{array}$$

Proving constant-resource



- Based on the existing type system using potential method (potential encoded in program state to 'pay' resource consumption)
- If final potential is zero then initial potential gives the constant-resource usage

Evaluation

Constant Function	LOC	Metric	Resource Usage	Time
$cond_rev : (L(int), L(int), bool) \rightarrow unit$	20	steps	13n + 13x + 35	0.03s
trunc_rev : $(L(int), int) \rightarrow L(int)$	28	function calls	1n	0.06s
ipquery : $L(\text{logline}) \rightarrow (L(\text{int}), L(\text{int}))$	86	steps	86n + 99	0.86s
kmeans : $L($ float, float $) \rightarrow L($ float, float $)$	170	steps	1246n + 3784	8.18s
tea_enc : $(L(int), L(int), nat) \rightarrow L(int)$	306	ticks	$128n^2z + 32nxz + 1184nz + 96n + 128z + 96n$	13.73s
tea_dec : $(L(int), L(int), nat) \rightarrow L(int)$	306	ticks	$128n^2z + 32nxz + 1184nz + 96n + 96z + 96$	14.34s



Common primitive functions

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Constant-time block encryption algorithm

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Constant-time bl encryption algori	ock thm			

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Constant-time b encryption algo	olock rithm	Cc	ost models	

Summary

- Notion of resource-aware noninterference
- Security type system: combination of classic information flow and resource type systems
- Interactive repair procedure
- Implementation of both linear and polynomial resource consumption

Future work

 Reason about effects of compilation tools and hardware platforms