# A Cryptographic Treatment of Software Guard Extensions

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A cryptographic treatment



#### Some basics

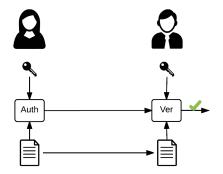
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# Message Authentication Codes

The Message Authentication Code (MAC) is a cryptographic primitive that handles message integrity in a symmetric setting:

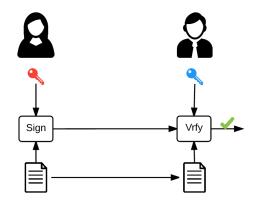
- Auth generates a MAC code given a *symmetric* key and some data.
- Ver takes a MAC and *the same* key, and verifies the integrity of the received content.



# **Digital Signatures**

The Digital Signature is a cryptographic primitive that handles message integrity in an asymmetric setting:

- Sign generates a signature given a *private* key and some data.
- **Vrfy** takes a signature and the associated *public* key, and verifies the contents of the signature.



# Intel's SGX

#### Ideas

- Enables applications to run with confidentiality and integrity in the native OS environment.
- Reduces amount of trust application developers have to place on client platforms.

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#### Mechanisms

- Allows the creation of isolated containers for code execution (enclaves).
- Contents cannot change after initialization.
- Achieved through hardware-specific instructions.
- Messages produced within an enclave are authenticated and bound to its contents.

Purpose
Initialize
Initialize
Initialize
Initialize
Execute
Execute
Execute
Crypto
Crypto
Management

# SGX - Security

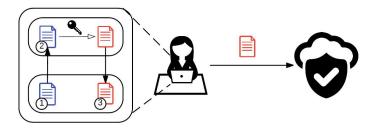
#### Authentication mechanism

- SGX provides code inside enclave with authenticity "proofs".
- Micro-processor maintains one cryptographic key for each enclave.
- Requests for authentication "proofs" are performed using hardware specific instructions.
- Only a legitimate enclave can request a message authenticated with the key of another legitimate enclave.
- Authentication is performed using a cryptographic MAC, and can be used for intra-platform authentication.

### SGX - From local to remote

#### A bit tricky

- 1. The enclave generates a cryptographic MAC.
- 2. Then sends its information with the MAC to a special enclave, to verify and produce a quote.
- 3. This quote contains a digital signature produced by a key only accessible via the special enclave. It can now be used for inter-platform authentication.



Software guard extensions

# SGX - Applications

- White paper proposing solutions for one-time passwords, rights management and secure video conferencing [HLP<sup>+</sup>13].
- A distributed framework for map-reduce [SCF<sup>+</sup>14].
- The whole OS as an enclave [BPH14].

# Motivation

#### Context

- Promising results arise from using SGX in practical applications.
- However, security implications are either unclear, or very specific to the different proposals.
- Isolated execution environments (IEE) are<sup>1</sup> not yet formalized from a cryptographic perspective.

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# Motivation

#### Context

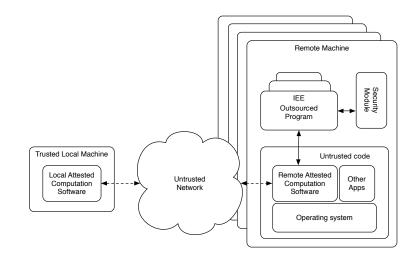
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#### Objectives

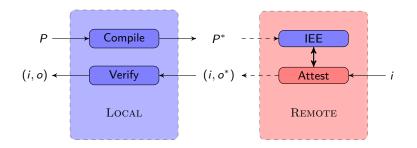
- Formalize the usage of IEEs: Attested Computation (AC).
- Propose a notion of key exchange for/over AC.
- Use this to get Secure Outsourced Computation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>To the best of our knowledge

# Modeling IEEs



# Attested Computation



#### Security

- 1. Local view of trace is a trace of P
- 2. There exists an IEE executing  $P^*$  that has this trace

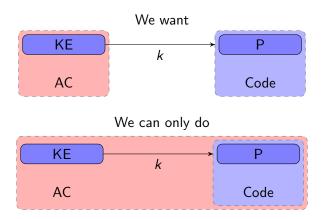
# Implementing AC

#### IEE provides: $P^*$ is executing in an IEE and produced output x

# $P^{\ast}:$ adds a record of the trace to outputs of P and certifies using IEE

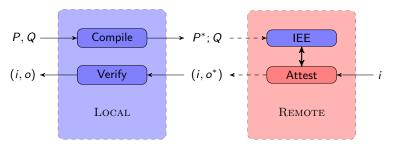
Verifying: check certificate and trace consistency

# Composition?



Solution: AC definition with built-in composition

### Composable AC



#### Properties

- Q is executed as is in IEE
- Attestation for P

# Minimal leakage

#### Problem

The semantics of P does not guarantee anything on the semantics of  $P^*$ .

#### Goal

Ensure that internal values are not leaked; simulate execution without accessing internal values

# $\exists \mathcal{S}. \quad \mathcal{S}[T(P)] \approx P^*$

(and trace is consistent)

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# Key exchange utility

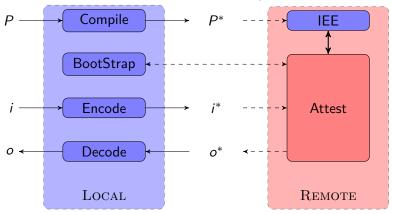
If KE is *passively secure*, AC secure, minimal leakage:



Intuition:

- Use AC to ensure that trace is valid
- Use minimal leakage to remove compilation
- Use passive security to replace key

#### Secure Outsourced Computation



#### Security

- Secrecy of I/O
- Authenticty of inputs

# Conclusion

- A reusable notion of AC security
- A simple notion of AttKE and utility
- A way to achieve SOC

Strong points: modularity, relatively simple proofs, besides AC not tied to a particular platform Interesting points: built-in composability, leakage

#### Next steps

- Put the toolbox to the test.
- Broaden the scope (multi-party computation).

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#### Andrew Baumann, Marcus Peinado, and Galen Hunt.

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Vc 3: Trustworthy data analytics in the cloud.

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