



What If You Could Actually *Trust* Your Kernel?

Gernot Heiser,
Leonid Ryzhyk, Michael von Tessin, Aleksander Budzynowski
NICTA and University of New South Wales, Sydney

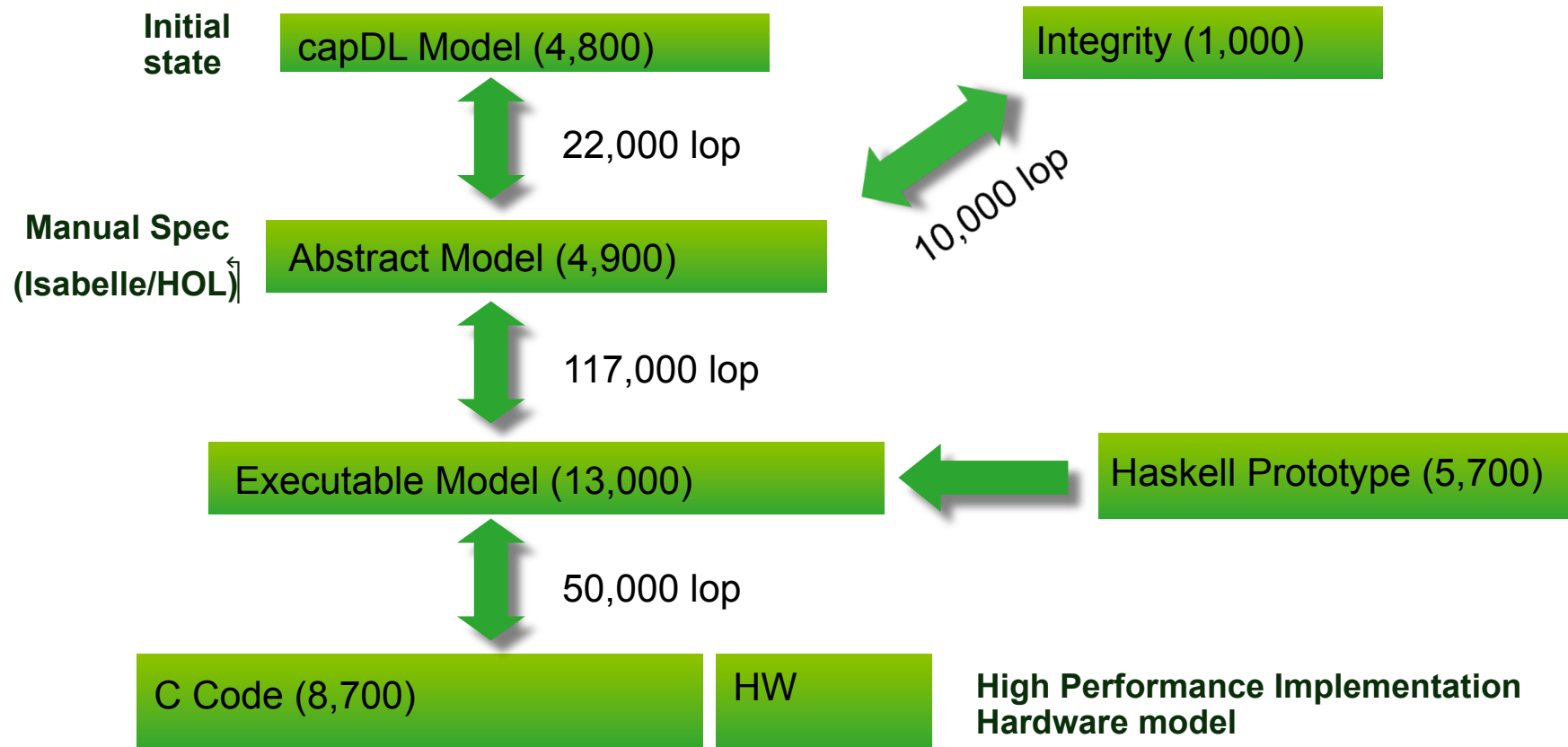


Australian Government
Department of Broadband, Communications
and the Digital Economy
Australian Research Council

NICTA Funding and Supporting Members and Partners



We've Got a New Toy!

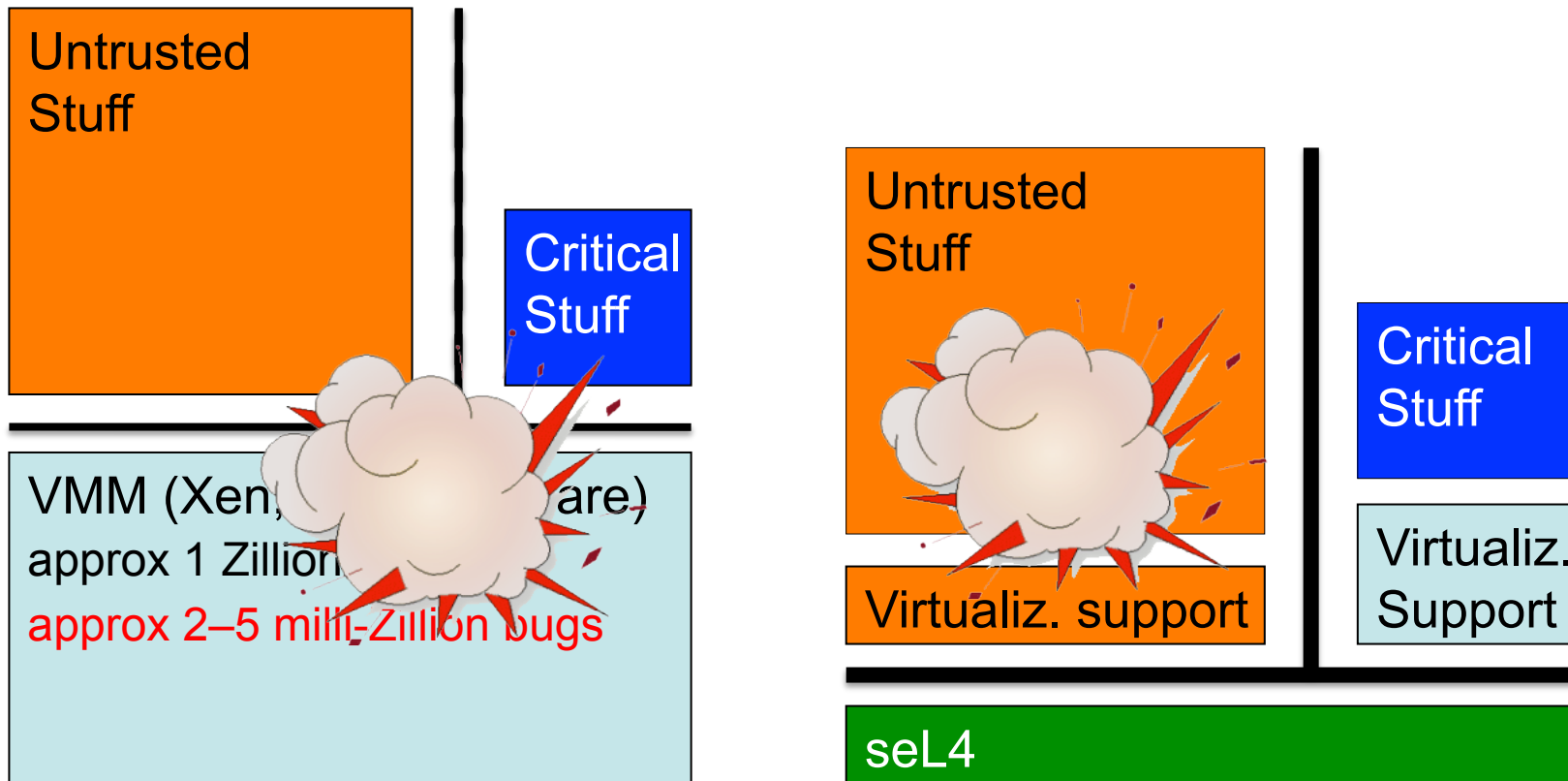


seL4: microkernel with formal proof of functional correctness

What Games Can We Play?

Obvious ones: Security

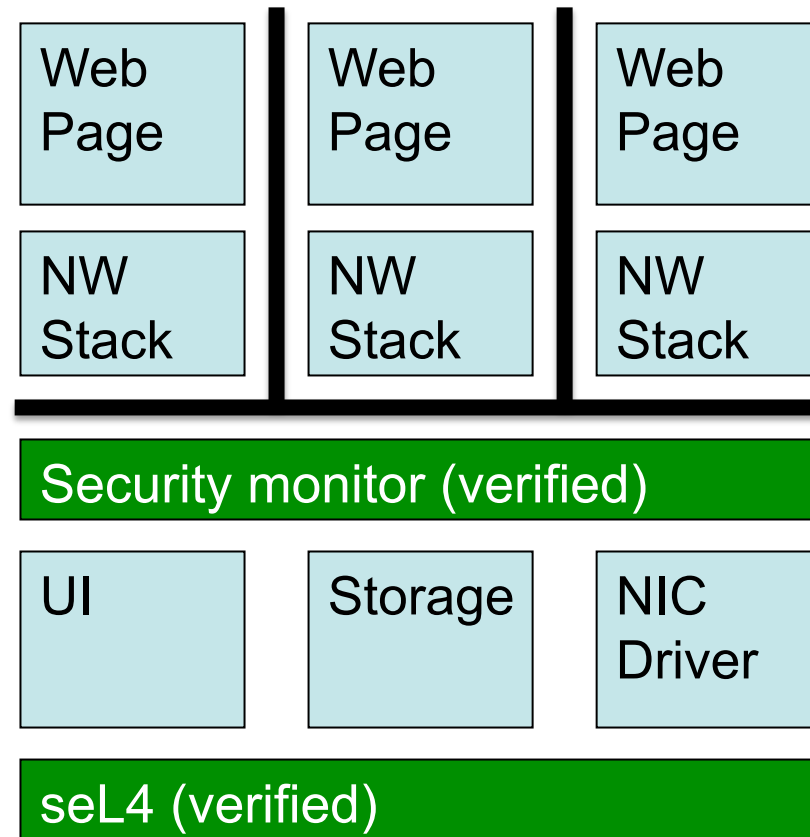
- Eg. virtualization:



What Games Can We Play?

Obvious ones: Security

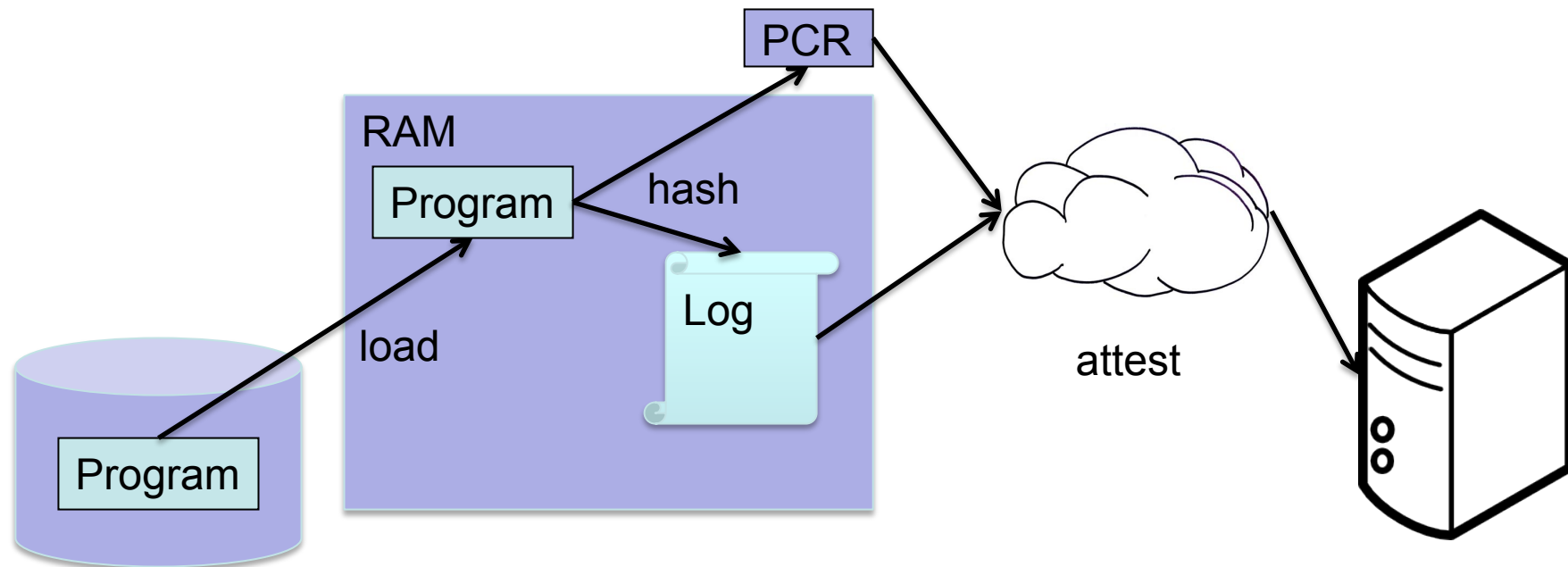
- Eg. web browsing:
- Strong isolation (like IBOS):
 - SOP enforcement
 - Minmal TCB
- ... but actual guarantees!
- More on this kind of stuff in next talk (Toby)



More Interesting: Make TPMs Useful

Trusted Platform Module (TPM)

- Provides (among others) *remote attestation*
 - Evidence of the software configuration of the machine
 - PCR register holds cumulative hashes (“measurements”) of software



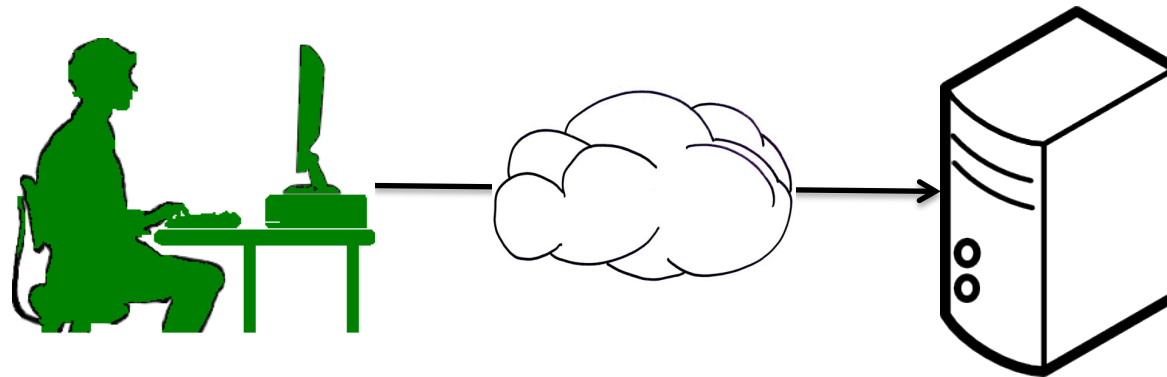
Problems with TPM

TPM asserts what has been loaded

- No protection against buggy software
 - Know what has been loaded, not that it is operating correctly!
 - Software could even be modified post-load
- Every piece of software loaded changes PCR
 - Server would need to keep hashes for *every* app user might load
 - Actually every distributed version of every app
 - Write your own app \Rightarrow attestation fails!
- Assumes no forgotten measurements
 - Eg buggy software loads code without measuring

Example: Home Banking

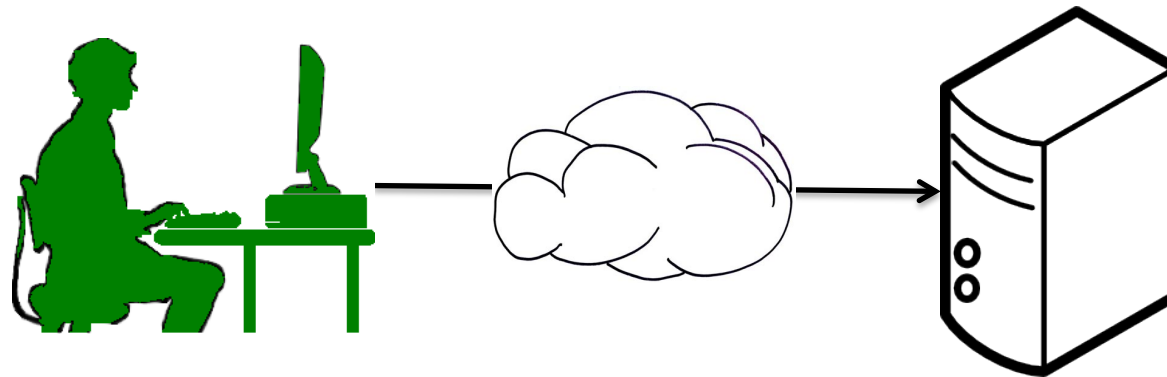
- Bank provides secure banking app
 - Uses remote attestation to confirm that this app is running
 - But:
 - Unfeasible (and unhelpful) to allow for user's arbitrary apps
 - Force user to boot into special banking configuration
 - User loses concurrent access to other machine features
 - Spreadsheets, address book, printer, ...
- ⇒ Practically useless!



Late Launch / DRTM?

Dynamic root of trust, e.g. Intel TXT, AMD SVM:

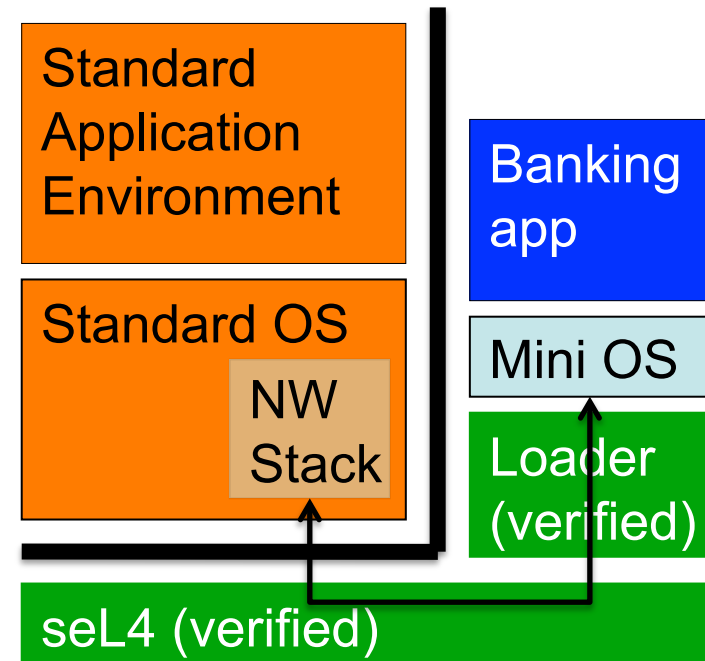
- Suspends normal machine operation
 - Loads specific kernel in clean environment
 - Untainted by previously loaded software
 - Can remotely attest this state
 - But:
 - No interrupts, DMA, multiprocessing!
- ⇒ Practically useless!



Practical TPM-based Solution

seL4 provides secure VM for banking app

- Runs verified loader
- Loads mini OS
 - Keyboard, mouse, display driver
 - Crypto, SSL endpoint management
 - Secure screen sharing
- Banking app runs concurrently with standard app environment
- Chain of trust for banking app:
 - seL4 (verified, changes rarely)
 - Loader (verified, no changes)
 - Mini OS (trusted)
 - Banking app (trusted)



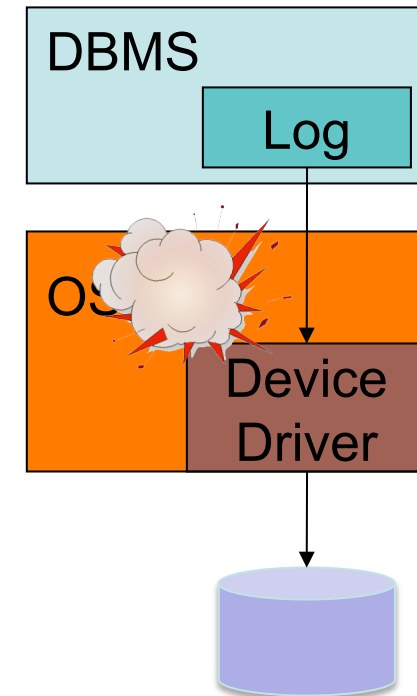
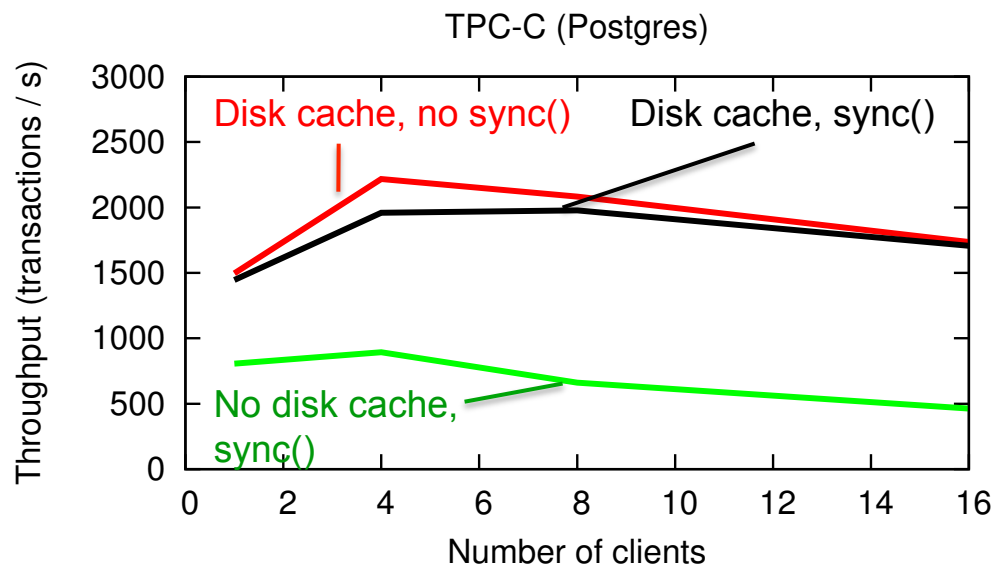
Supports practicable and meaningful remote attestation

- Minimal and stable TCB \Rightarrow manageable set of measurements

Buying Performance with Reliability

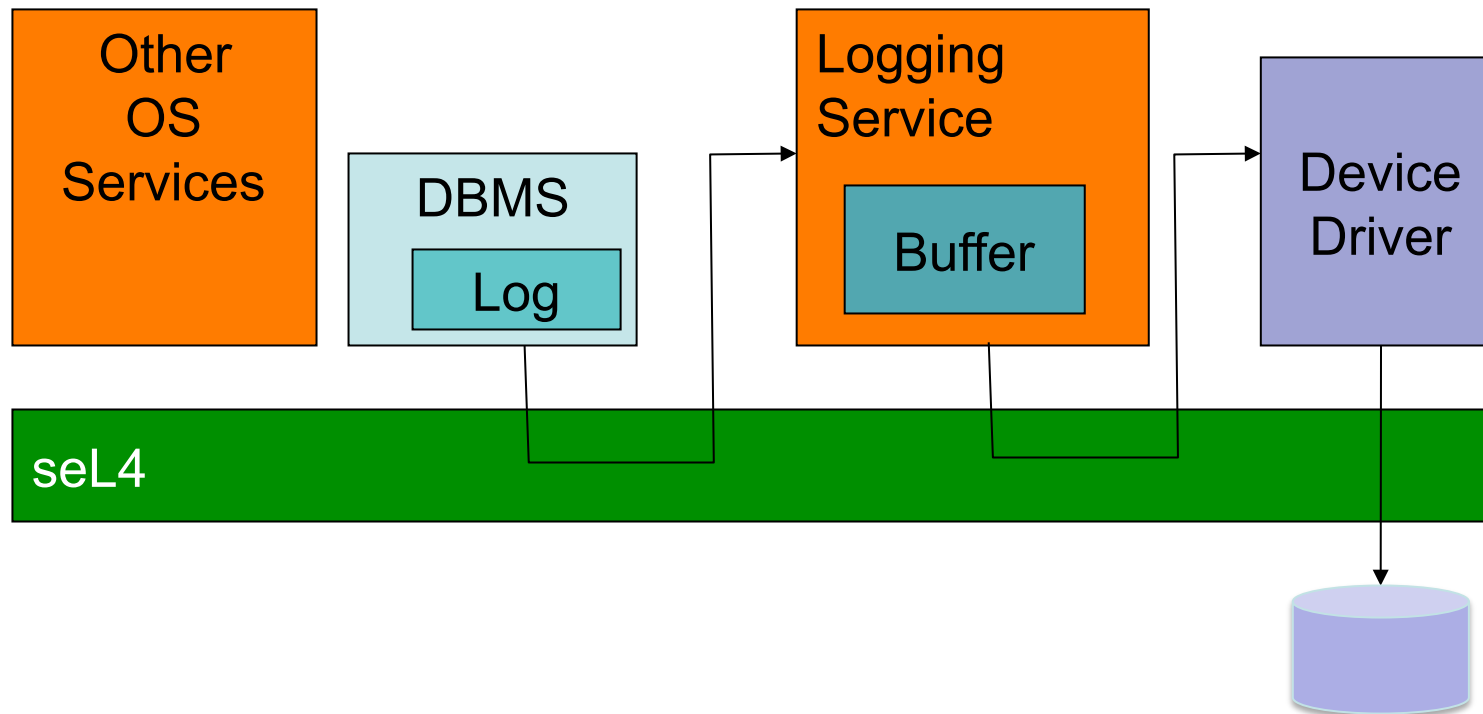
Databases require durability guarantees

- In the presence of failures (OS crash, power)
- Ensured typically by write-ahead logging
 - Flush log before continuing processing
 - Disk writes on critical path
- What if you knew that your OS doesn't crash?



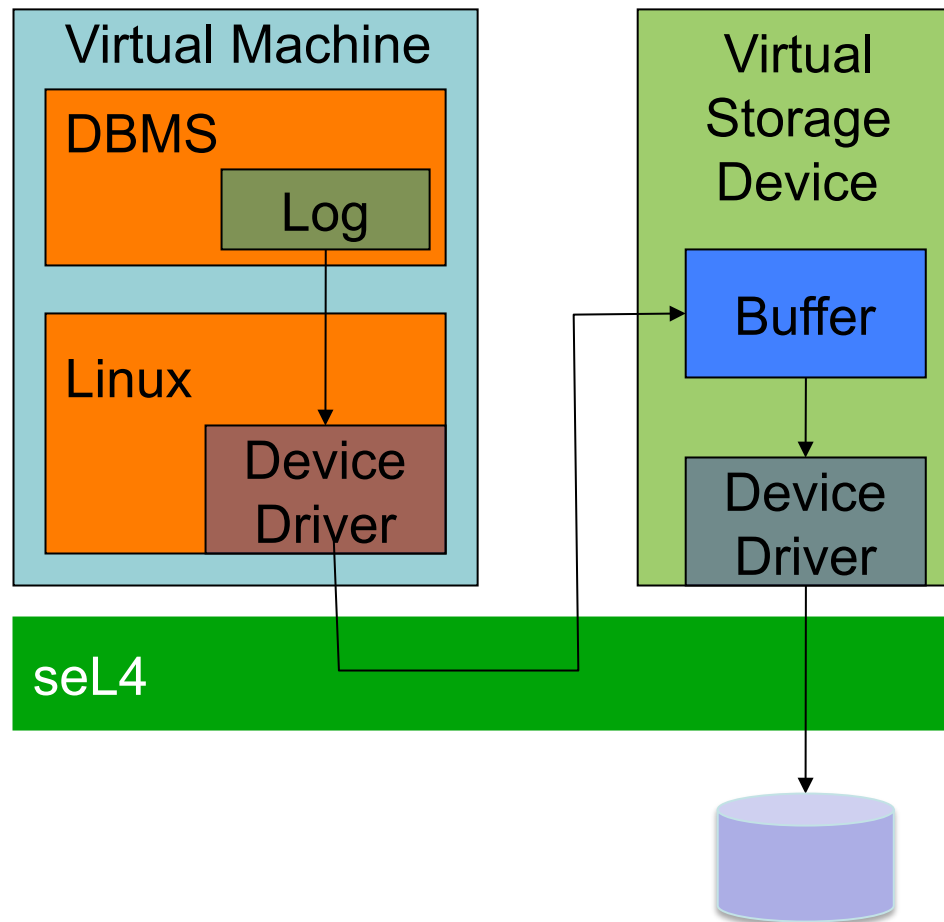
DBMS with Crash-Proof OS?

Could port DBMS to run directly on seL4



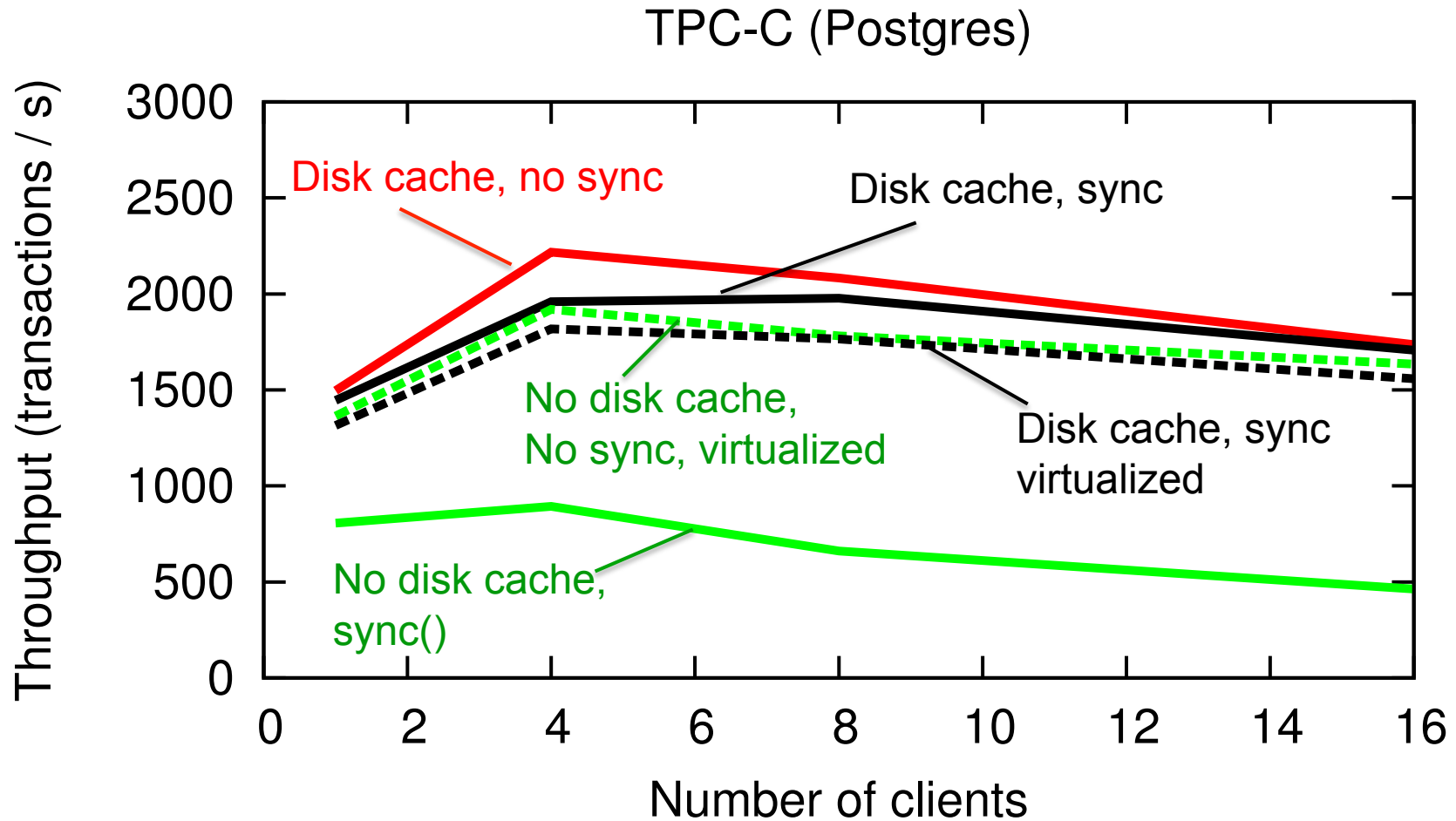
Problem: costly, legacy issues, etc \Rightarrow not very attractive

Alternative: Use Virtualization



- No changes to DBMS or OS!

Performance



Thank You



<mailto:gernot@nicta.com.au>

Google: "ertos"