What is secure compilation?

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• “Secure compilation aims to preserve high-level language abstractions in compiled code, even against adversarial low-level contexts.”
  – Secure Compilation Meeting website

• Fully abstract compilation et al fit this intuition

• Show 2 other properties fitting this intuition
  – that provide practically motivated attacker models

• Secure compilation more than full abstraction
Side-channel attacks

- Low-level contexts can easily observe time

- Very powerful attacker (but realistic!)
  - can observe the executed branches (instruction caches)
  - can observe the memory access patterns (data caches)

- Achieving full abstraction against such a powerful low-level attacker seems hopeless
  - high-level contexts can’t observe low-level time
  - very hard to prevent low-level contexts from observing time (no concurrency, no external communication, ...)

enough
What can we do?

• **Option 0:** deny/ignore/postpone the problem, stick with full abstraction and weak attackers

• **Option 1:** defend against side-channel attacks

• **Option 2:** devise weaker secure compilation properties that are immune to side-channels

I’ll focus on these, but there might be more options
Option 1: defend against side-channels

• **Hopeless:** preserving observational equivalence of two arbitrary programs

• **More realistic:**
  – single program with clearly identified secrets
  – program is constant time with respect to secrets
    • no secret dependent branches or memory accesses

• **Property:** compiler preserves constant time
  – easy to achieve using **existing** compilers

• **Limited scope:** constant-time cryptography
Option 2: devise weaker property that is immune to side-channels

- **Hopeless:** preserving *observational equivalence* of two arbitrary programs

- **What’s left if one gives up confidentiality?**

- **Property: robust compilation**
  - preservation of safety in adversarial context *(robust safety)*
  - conjectures: strictly stronger than compiler correctness
    - strictly weaker than full abstraction + compiler correctness
  - less *extensional* than FA, but achievable and still useful: preservation of *data invariants* and other *integrity properties*
Let’s take a broad view on secure compilation

• **Different security goals / attacker models**
  – Fully abstract compilation and variants, 
    **constant time preservation**, robust compilation, ...

• **Different enforcement mechanisms**
  – static analysis, software rewriting, reference 
    monitors, secure hardware, randomization, ...

• **Different proof techniques**
  – logical relations, bisimulation, multi-language 
    semantics, embedded interpreters, ...