

# LISSOM, A Source Level *Proof Carrying Code* Platform for the Safe Execution of Mobile Code

Daniel Martins<sup>1</sup>   Simão Melo de Sousa<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Computer Science Department  
University of Beira Interior, Portugal

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# Outline

- 1 Background
  - Security Issue in Mobile Code Execution
  - The Actual Picture
- 2 Proof Carrying Code Architectures
  - Underlying Principle
  - Machine Level PCC
  - Source Level PCC
- 3 LISSOM
  - Underlying Motivation
  - The Components
  - The Glue
- 4 Conclusion

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# Security Issue in Code Mobility

## Mobile Code Paradigm

- Interconnected World = Reality  $\implies$  Computer = One Execution Node;
- Mobile code paradigm  $\implies$  security issues.

## Problem: Mobile Code

- can come from unknown source;
- can be produced by unknown means;
- can be modified during its life cycle;
- or, simply, can be malicious.

## Classical Solutions

- Code Signing;
- Sandboxing;
  - Runtime Checking;
  - Software Fault Isolation;
- Firewall;
- Static Analysis of Code.

# The Actual Picture

## Runtime Verification

- Performance penalty;
- Checks performed for every execution.

## Static Verification

- Static Checking = Static Security Policies;
- Changing the Security Policy  $\implies$  complete re-implementation.

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# The Actors

## The Code Consumer

- Knows better what is safe for him;
- Require services from outside;
- Must verify if these services are compliant with its own safety requirements.

## The Code Producer

- Knows better how its code is built and behaves;
- Must ensure that its code is safe.

## The Game

- The Code Producer must provide to the Code Consumer a certificate that its code is safe;
- After successful verification the Code Consumer can safely run the code (with no runtime verification).

# Certificates of Innocuousness

## Certificates = Proof Objects

- Computer objects that represents proofs;
- As in real life: potentially difficult to build, easy to verify.

## Proof Systems

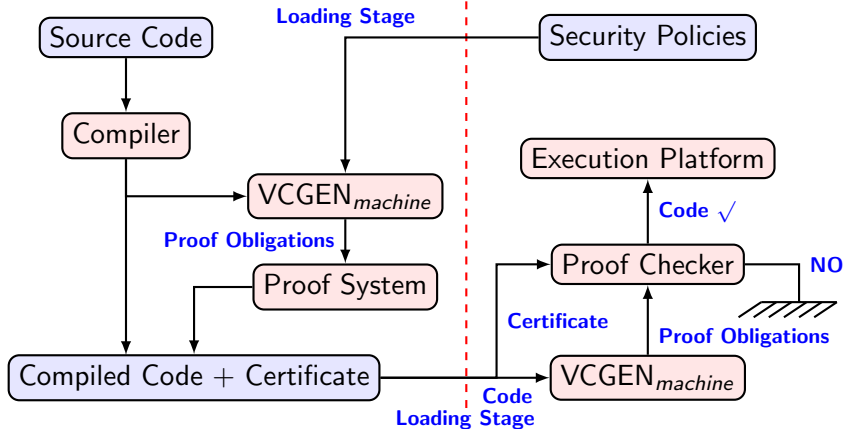
- Several proof systems support proof objects;
- provide a formal language for the expression of security policies;
- provide means for the construction and the verification of formal proofs of security policy compliance.



# Machine Level PCC in a Picture

*Producer Side*

*Consumer Side*



# Machine Level PCC

## Architecture “à la” Necula

- Machine Level PCC architecture for Java;
- Automatic certificate generation;
- Trusted Computing Base (TCB) relatively important;
- Security policies are somewhat low level (by nature).

▶ Skip Example

# Machine Level PCC

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## Security Policy Examples:

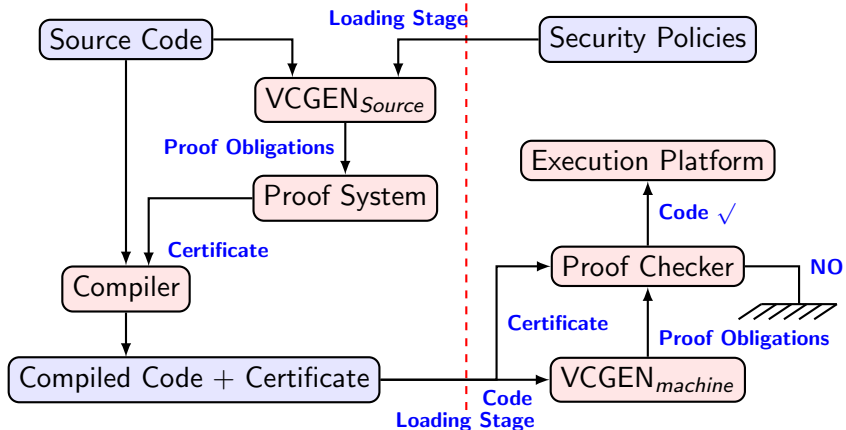
*There is no “write” operations on “read-only” register  
or, more formally*

$$\forall r_i, r_j \in \text{Registers}, \text{store } r_i \ r_j \implies r_i \in \text{Writable\_Registers}$$

# Source Level PCC in a Picture

*Producer Side*

*Consumer Side*



# Source Level PCC

## Highlights

- The security policy compliance is ensured at source code level;
- Needs 2 VCGENs (proof obligations generators);
- The compiler must be able to translate certificates;
- At this time, there is no complete PCC architecture of this paradigm.

▶▶ Skip Details

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## Security Policy Example

- There is no information flow from the variable  $x$  to the variable  $y$ ;
- There is no transitive information flow from the applets  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$ .

## Achievements

The first compiler with certificate translation:  
Spring 2005 by the *Everest* team from INRIA-France

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## Our Focus

### Claims:

System Designers (the code producers) care about high (source) level concept and source code. *Source Level PCC is the way*

### Facts:

- There is no complete source level PCC (again);
- There are very good tools for the (annotated) source code formal verification (e.g. Java Modeling Language (JML) and friends, Spec#, etc.).

### Status

LISSOM, A work in progress source level PCC platform.



# LISSOM Architecture

## Highlights

- Compiler = LISS language and compiler (available);
- $VCGEN_{source}$  = the WHY Tool (available);
- Proof System and Proof Checker = the COQ Proof Assistant (available);
- Execution platform = a stack based virtual machine (like the Java VM) (available);
- $VCGEN_{machine}$  for the VM language (to do);

# LISSOM Architecture

## Highlights

- JML-like Annotation Language for LISS upon the WHY Tool *(in progress)*;
- Design of a Proof System for LISS upon the COQ Proof Assistant *(in progress)*;
- Design of a Certificate Translator for the LISS compiler *(in progress)*;
- Design of a Proof System for virtual machine upon the COQ Proof Assistant *(to do)*.

## Design implications

Trusted Computing Base: The COQ Proof Checker

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# Conclusion

## About LISSOM

- LISSOM is an attempt to fill the gap between seducing concepts and real life needs;
- LISSOM is at an early development stage.

## Actual Focus

The compiler with certificate translation + JML-like annotation system.