

Software Side-Channel Analysis: Attack Synthesis

Lucas Bang

Dissertation Defense

Committee:

Tevfik Bultan (chair)

Ömer Eğecioglu

Ben Hardekopf

Publications during PhD

- Aydin, **Bang**, Bultan. [CAV 2015]
“Automata-Based Model Counting for String Constraints.”
- **Bang**, Aydin, Bultan. [FSE 2015]
“Automatically Computing Path Complexity of Programs.”
- **Bang**, Aydin, Phan, Pasareanu, Bultan. [FSE 2016]
“String Analysis for Side Channels with Segmented Oracles.”
- Phan, **Bang**, Pasareanu, Malacaria, Bultan. [CSF 17]
“Synthesis of Adaptive Side-Channel Attacks.”
- **Bang**, Rosner, Bultan. [Euro S&P 2018]
“Online Synthesis of Adaptive Side-Channel Attacks Based On Noisy Observations.”
- Aydin, Eiers, **Bang**, Brennan, Gavrilov, Yu, Bultan. [FSE 2018 (accepted)]
“Parameterized Model Counting for String and Numeric Constraints.”

Submitted papers

- Tsiskaridze, **Bang**, McMahan, Bultan, Sherwood.
“Information Leakage in Arbiter Protocols.”
- Saha, Kadron, Eiers, **Bang**, Bultan.
“Attack Synthesis for Strings via Incremental Model Counting and Meta-Heuristics.”

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Side-Channel Attacks

TIME

Monday, Aug. 13, 1990

And Bomb The Anchovies

By Paul Gray

Delivery people at various Domino's pizza outlets in and around Washington claim that they have learned to anticipate big news baking at the White House or the Pentagon by the upsurge in takeout orders. Phones usually start ringing some 72 hours before an official announcement. "We know," says one pizza runner. "Absolutely. Pentagon orders doubled up the night before the Panama attack; same thing happened before the Grenada invasion." Last Wednesday, he adds, "we got a lot of orders, starting around midnight. We figured something was up." This time the big news arrived quickly: Iraq's surprise invasion of Kuwait.

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TIME

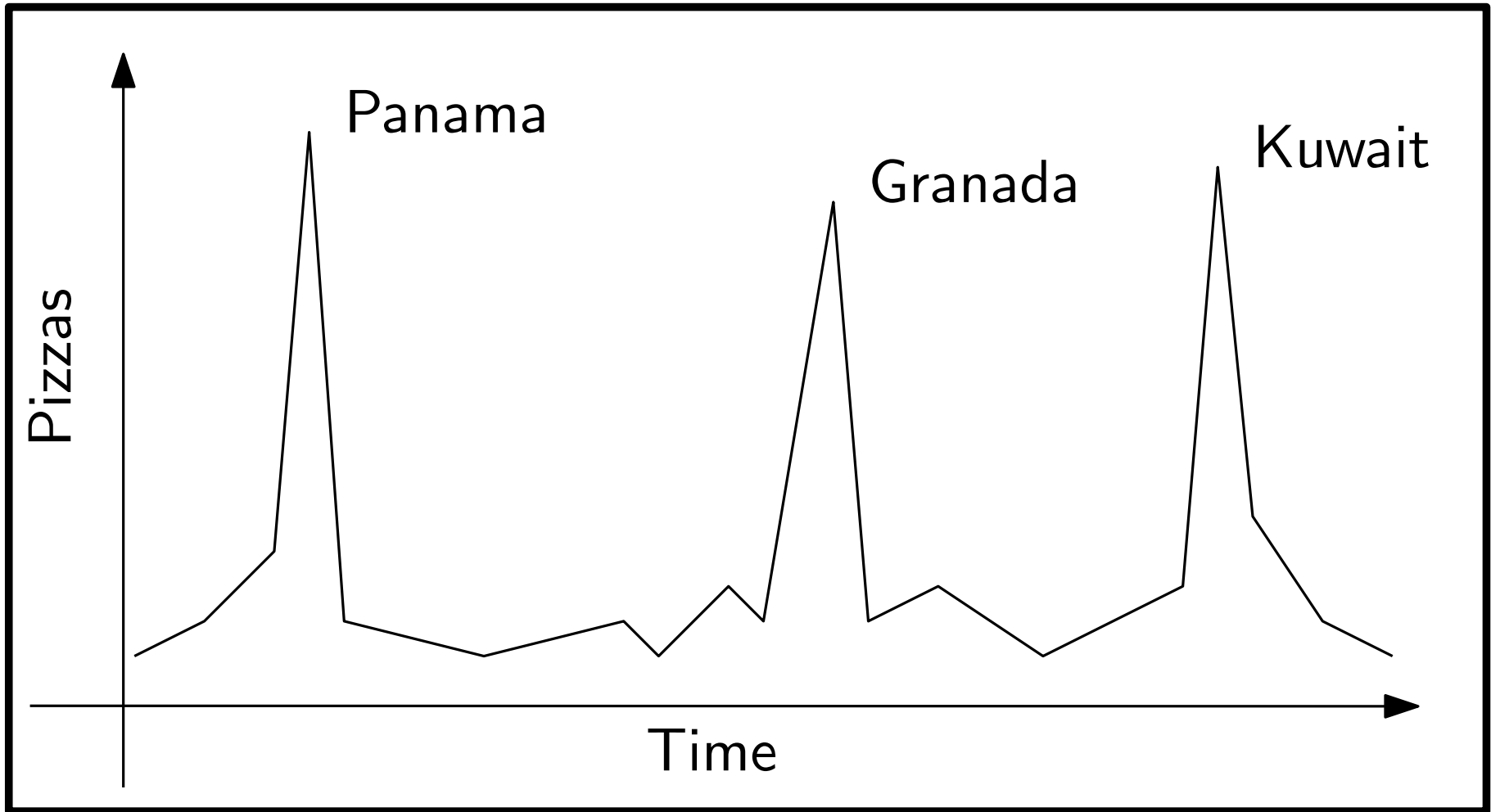
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Side channel: learn secrets through indirect observation.

Secret Data

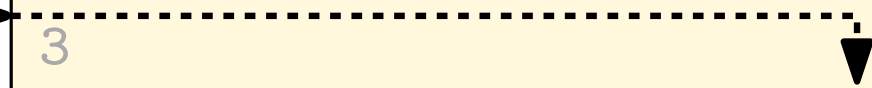
Program

```
1 private s = getBufferSize();
```

Program

input, *i*

```
1 private s = getBufferSize();
2
3
4 public int compare(int i){
5     if(s <= i)
6         log.write("too large"); // 1 s
7     else
8         some computation; // 2 s
9     return 0;
10 }
```

A diagram illustrating variable flow. A solid black arrow points from the text 'input, i' to the parameter 'i' in the function signature of the 'compare' method on line 4. A dashed black arrow points from the parameter 'i' on line 4 to the variable 'i' in the 'if' condition on line 5.

input, i

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1 private s = getBufferSize();
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4 public int compare(int i){
5     if(s <= i)
6         log.write("too large"); // 1 s
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```

$$s \leq i \Rightarrow o = 1$$

input, i


```
1 private s = getBufferSize();
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3
4 public int compare(int i){
5     if(s <= i)
6         log.write("too large"); // 1 s
7     else
8         some computation; // 2 s
9     return 0;
10 }
```

$$s \leq i \Rightarrow o = 1$$

$$s > i \Rightarrow o = 2$$

input, i →


$1 \leq s \leq 8$

 $s?$

```
1 private s = getBufferSize();
2
3
4 public int compare(int i){
5     if(s <= i)
6         log.write("too large"); // 1 s
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10 }
```

$$s \leq i \Rightarrow o = 1$$


$$s > i \Rightarrow o = 2$$

input, i →
 $1 \leq s \leq 8$
 $s?$
output, 0 ←

```
1 private s = getBufferSize();  
2  
3  
4 public int compare(int i){  
5     if(s <= i)  
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```

$$s \leq i \Rightarrow o = 1$$

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input, i →
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 $s?$
~~output, 0 ←~~


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```

input, i

$$1 \leq s \leq 8$$



$s?$



$$s \leq i \Rightarrow o = 1$$

$$s > i \Rightarrow o = 2$$

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9     return 0;
10 }
```

input, i

$$1 \leq s \leq 8$$



$s?$



$$o = 1 \Rightarrow s \leq i$$

$$o = 2 \Rightarrow s > i$$

input, 4

$1 \leq s \leq 8$



$s?$



```
1 private s = getBufferSize();
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3
4 public int compare(int i){
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$o = 1 \Rightarrow s \leq i$

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4 public int compare(int i){
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7     else
8         some computation; // 2 s
9     return 0;
10 }
```

input, 4

$$1 \leq s \leq 8$$

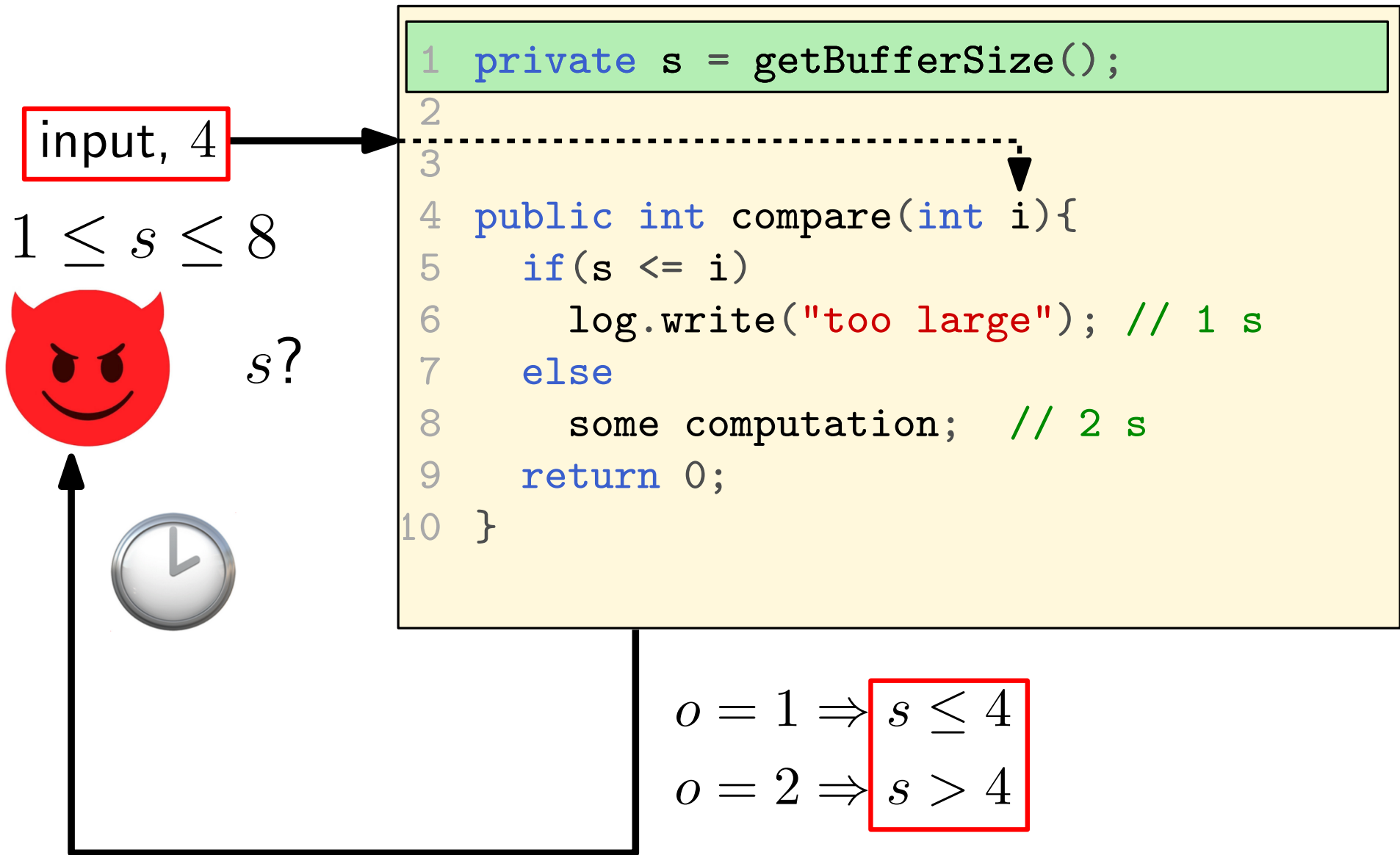


s?



$$o = 1 \Rightarrow s \leq 4$$

$$o = 2 \Rightarrow s > 4$$



Attacker can binary search on s using i and o .



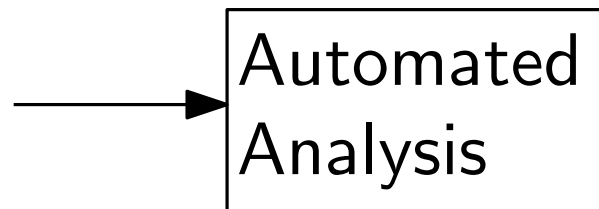
Is my code vulnerable to side-channel attacks?

```
Boolean compare(pw, input){
  for(int i = 0; i < pw.length(), i++)
    if(pw[i] != input[i])
      return false;
  return true;
}
```



Is my code vulnerable to side-channel attacks?

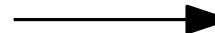
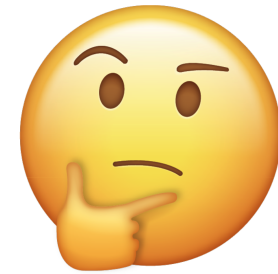
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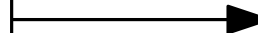
Synthesized Attack

Is my code vulnerable to side-channel attacks?

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Automated
Analysis

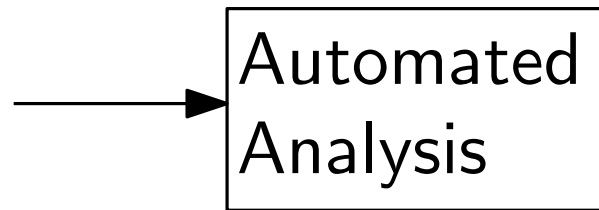


Synthesized Attack

1. Static Offline Analysis

Is my code vulnerable to side-channel attacks?

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Boolean compare(pw, input){  
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```

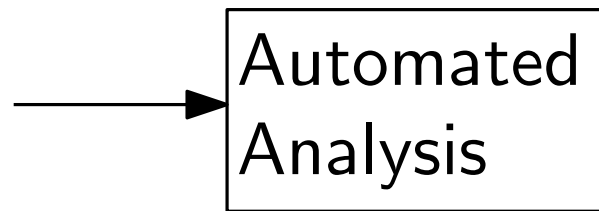


Synthesized Attack

1. Static Offline Analysis
2. Static Offline + Dynamic + Online Analysis

Is my code vulnerable to side-channel attacks?

```
Boolean compare(pw, input){
  for(int i = 0; i < pw.length(), i++)
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  return true;
}
```



Synthesized Attack

1. Static Offline Analysis

2. Static Offline + Dynamic + Online Analysis

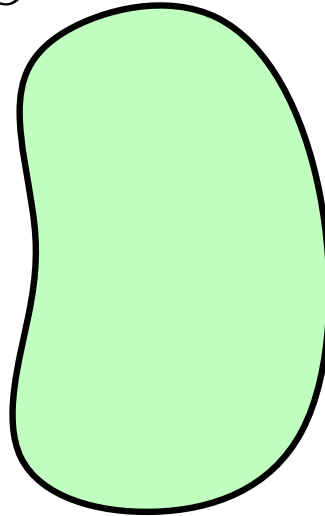
Side Channels and Searching: Entropy

Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



$i \in I$

S

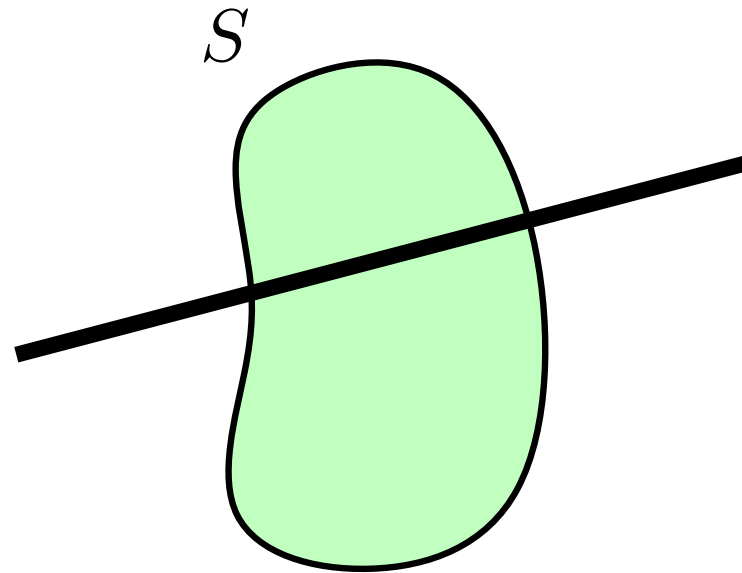


secret $s \in S$

Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



$i \in I$

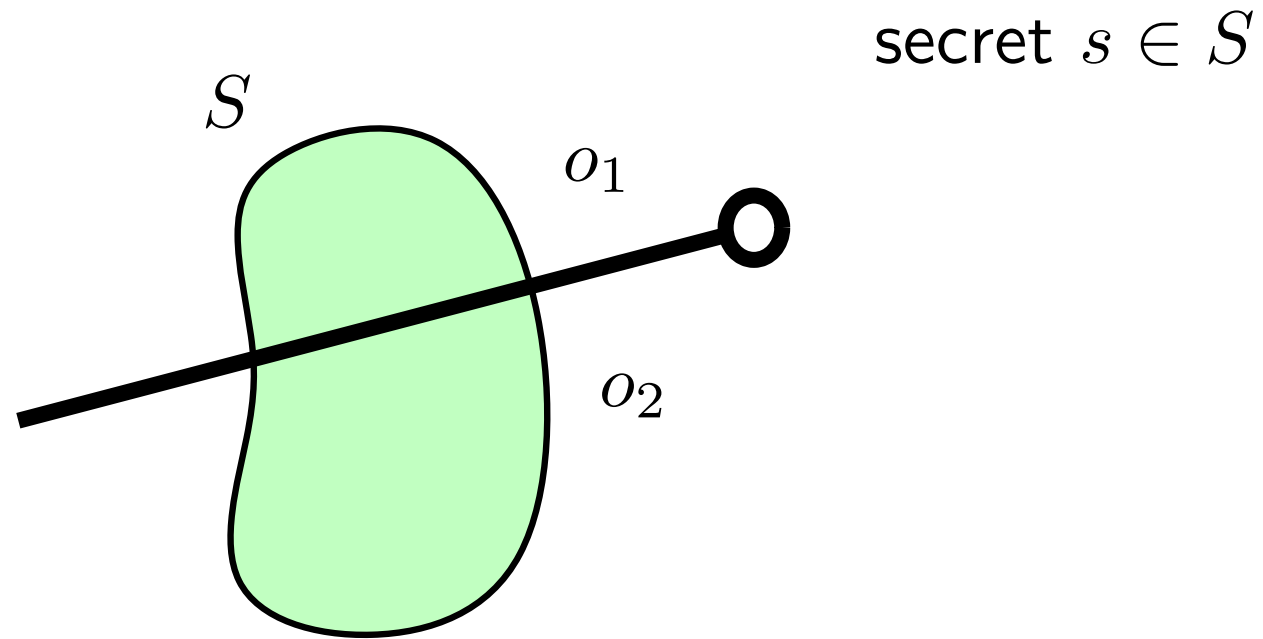


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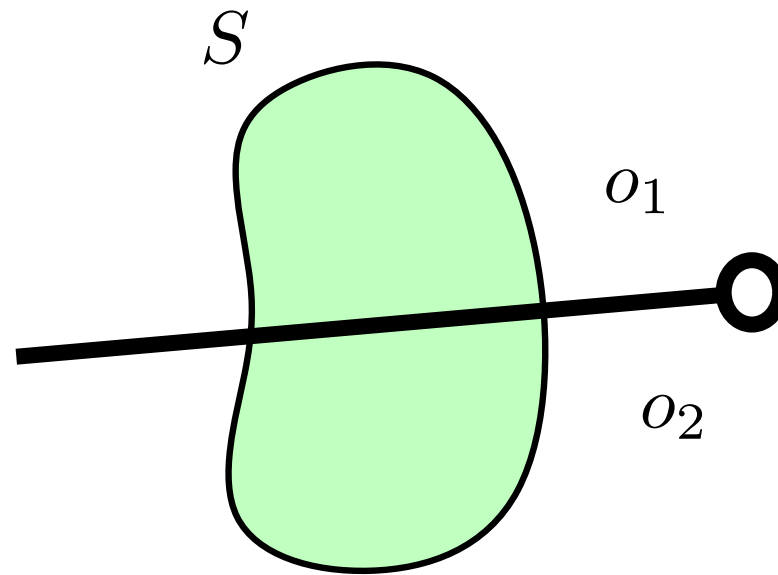


Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



$i \in I$

secret $s \in S$

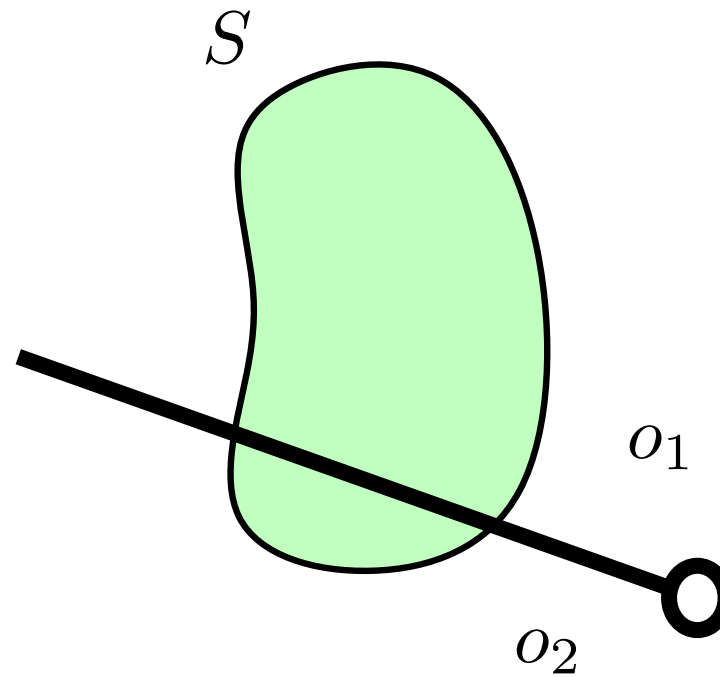


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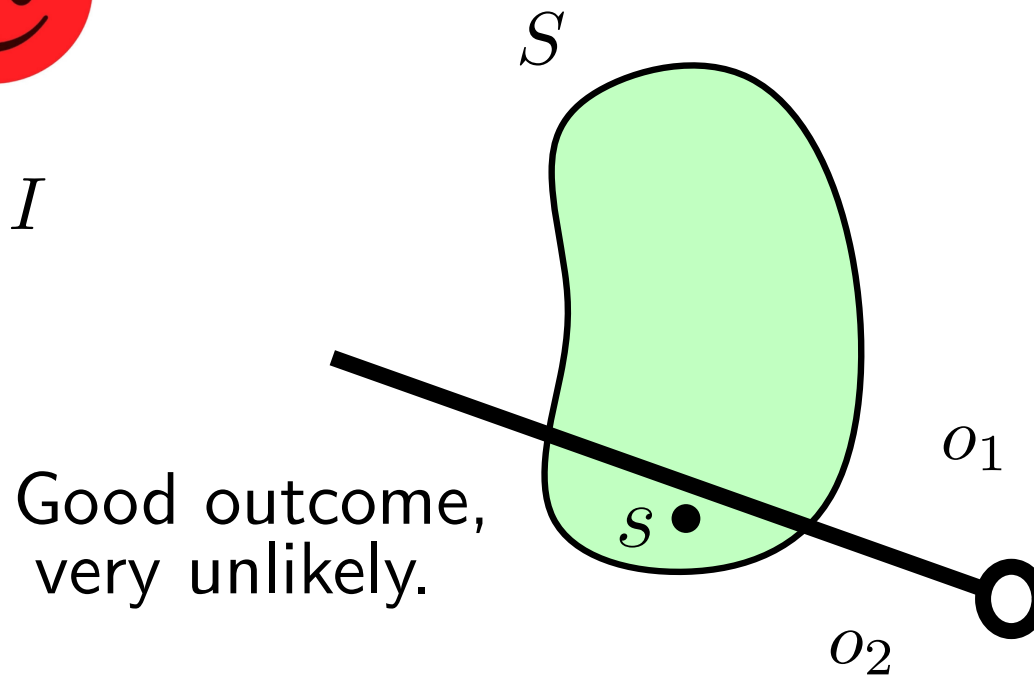


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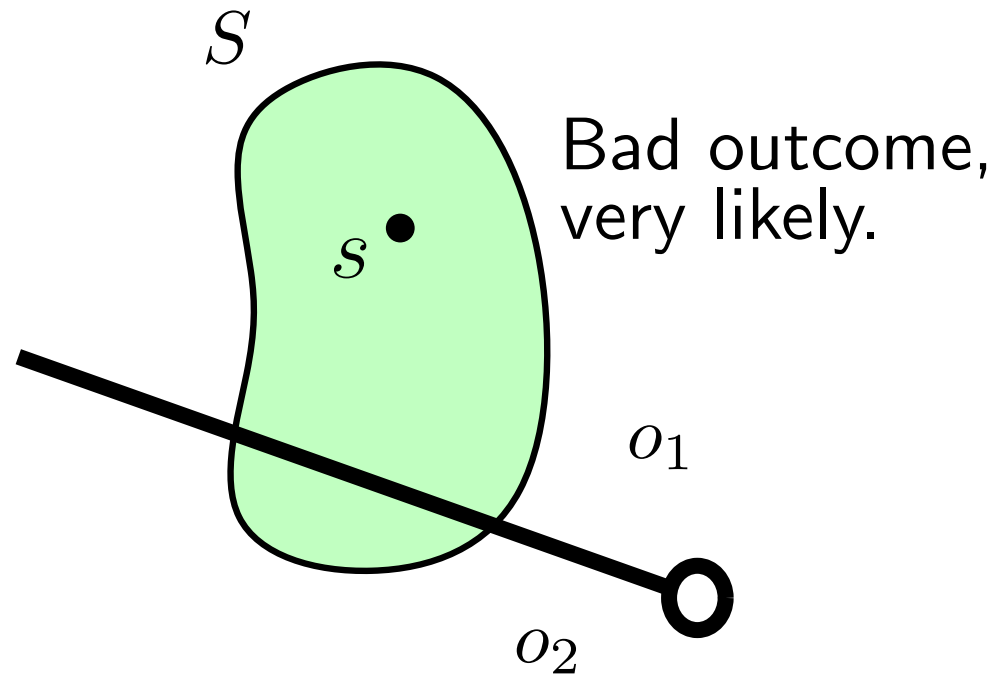


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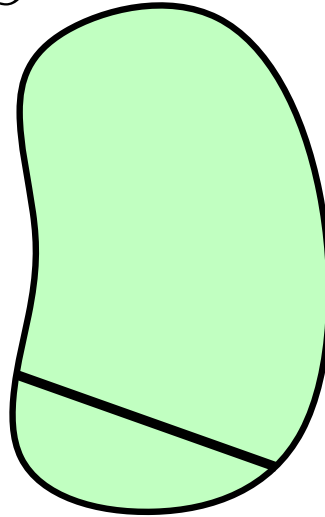


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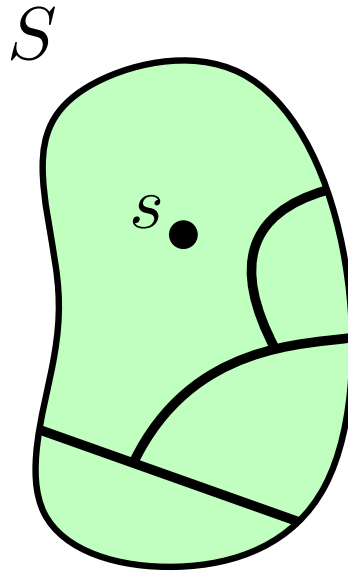


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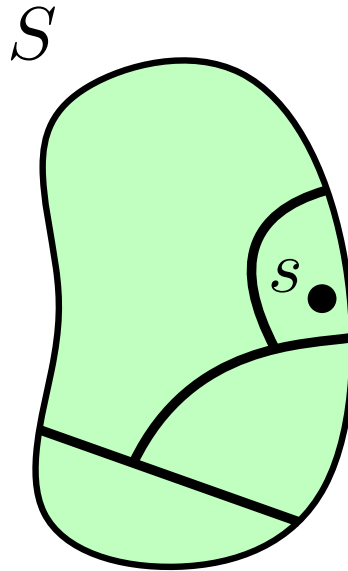


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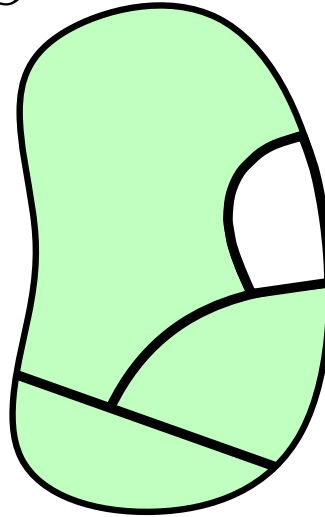
secret $s \in S$

Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



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S



secret $s \in S$

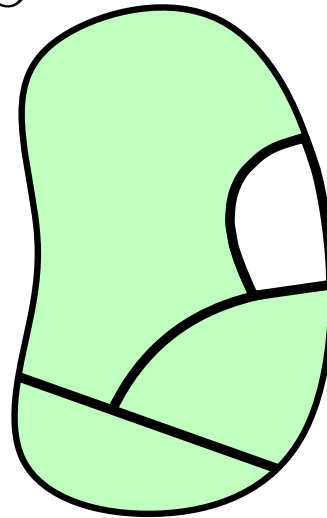
$p(s \in \text{blob})$

Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



$i \in I$

S



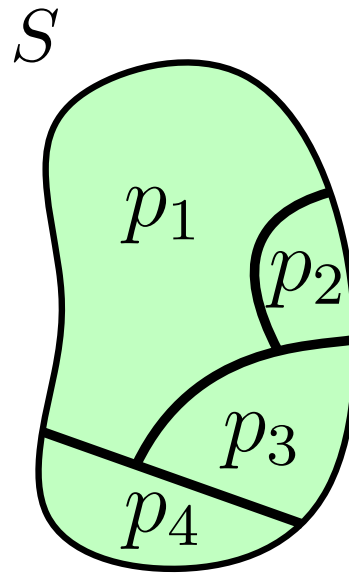
secret $s \in S$

$$p(s \in \text{[small green shape]}) = \frac{|\text{[small green shape]}|}{|\text{[large green shape]}|}$$

Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



$i \in I$

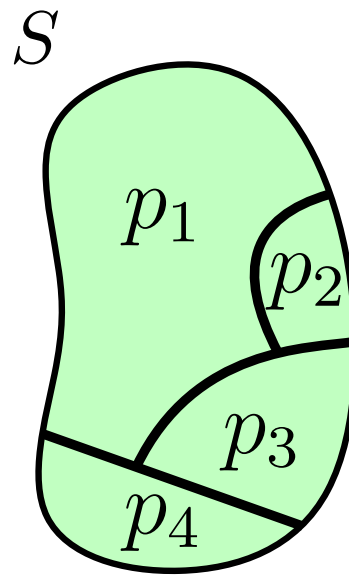


secret $s \in S$

Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



$i \in I$



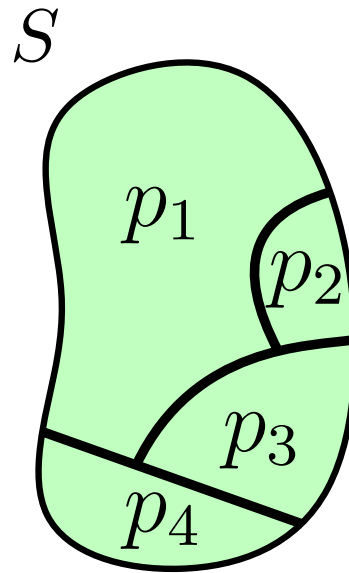
secret $s \in S$

Quantify expected information gain measured in bits.

Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



$i \in I$



secret $s \in S$

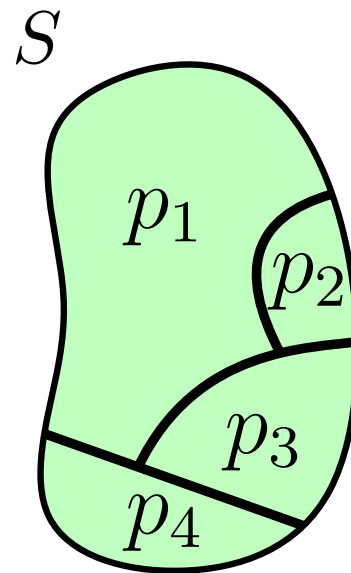
Quantify expected information gain measured in bits.

$$\frac{1}{p_j}$$

Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



$i \in I$



secret $s \in S$

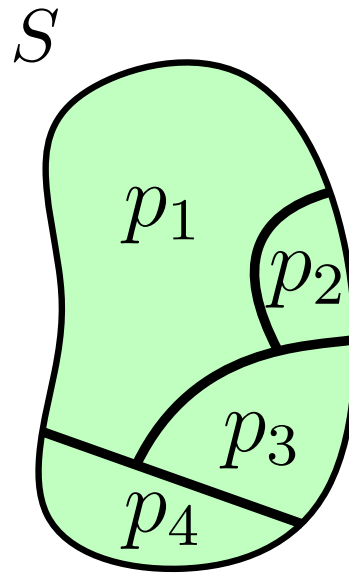
Quantify expected information gain measured in bits.

$$\log_2 \frac{1}{p_j}$$

Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



$i \in I$



secret $s \in S$

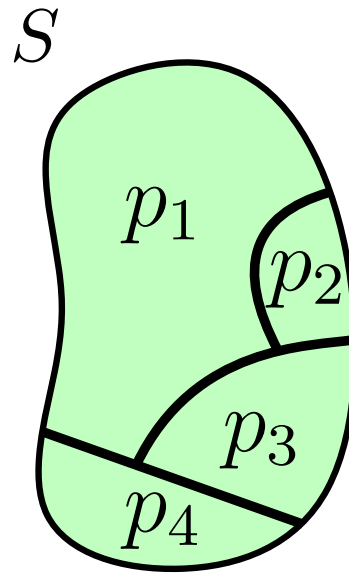
Quantify expected information gain measured in bits.

$$\sum_{j=1}^n p_j \log_2 \frac{1}{p_j}$$

Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



$i \in I$



secret $s \in S$

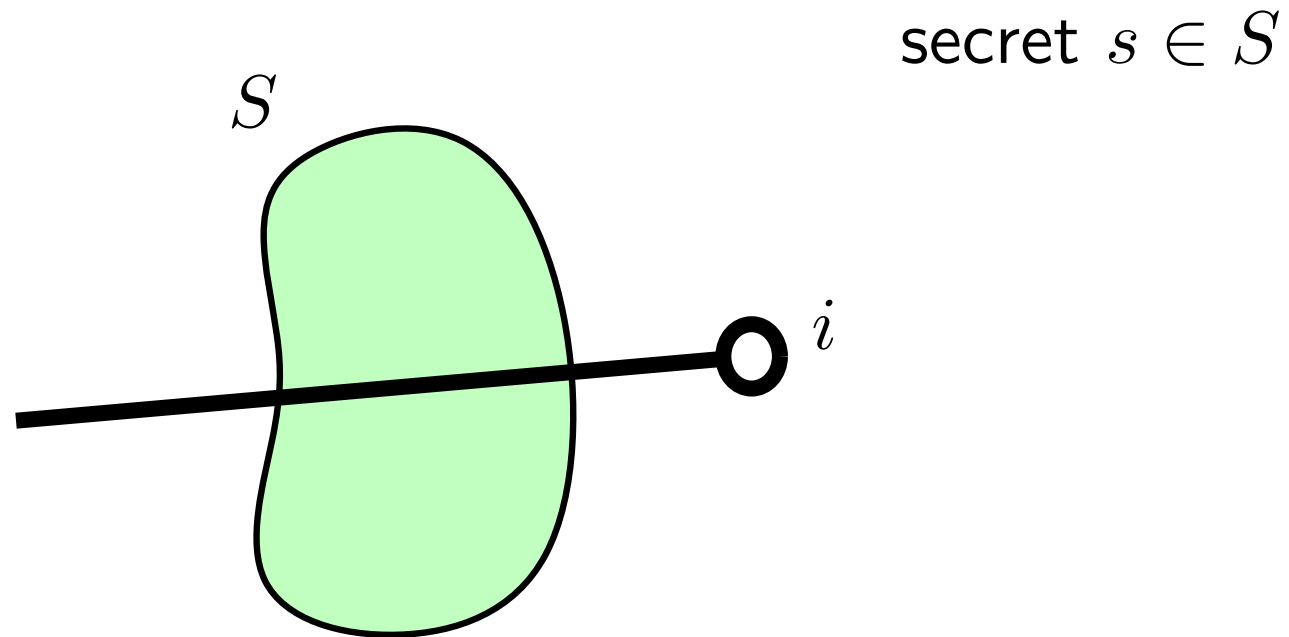
Quantify expected information gain measured in bits.

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \log_2 \frac{1}{p_j}$$

Side Channels and Searching: Entropy



$i \in I$



Quantify expected information gain measured in bits.

$$\mathcal{H}(i) = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \log_2 \frac{1}{p_j}$$

$\max \mathcal{H}(i) \Rightarrow$ Binary Search

$$o = 1 \Rightarrow s \leq i$$

$$o = 2 \Rightarrow s > i$$

$\max \mathcal{H}(i) \Rightarrow$ Binary Search

$$o = 1 \Rightarrow s \leq i$$

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$\max \mathcal{H}(i) \Rightarrow$ Binary Search

$$o = 1 \Rightarrow s \leq i$$

$$o = 2 \Rightarrow s > i$$

$\max \mathcal{H}(i) \Rightarrow$ Optimal Search

any program constraints

$\max \mathcal{H}(i) \Rightarrow$ Binary Search

$o = 1 \Rightarrow s \leq i$

$o = 2 \Rightarrow s > i$

$\max \mathcal{H}(i) \Rightarrow$ Optimal Search

any program constraints



\longrightarrow ??? $\longrightarrow \mathcal{H}(i)$

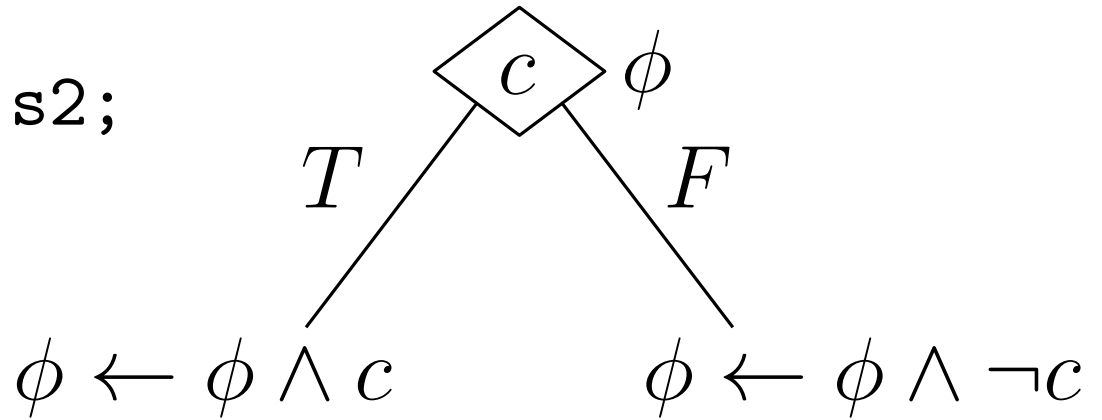
Symbolic Execution

Execute program on **symbolic** rather than concrete inputs.

Maintain **path constraints**, PCs, ϕ_j over symbolic inputs.

For branch instructions:

`if(c) then s1; else s2;`



$\phi_j(s, i)$ characterizes the relation between s , i , and o_j

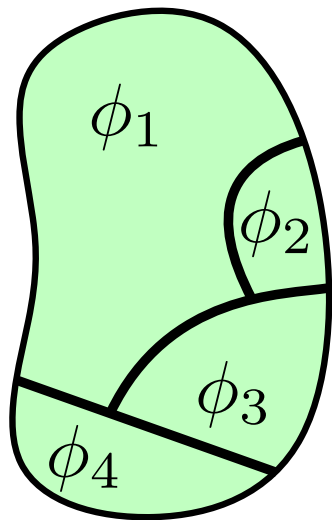
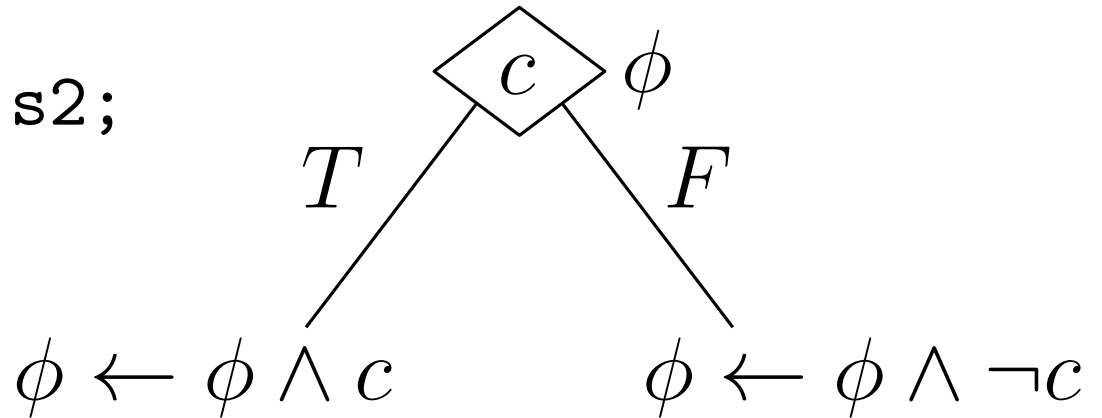
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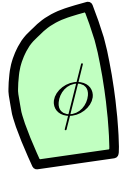
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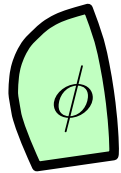
$\phi_j(s, i)$ characterizes the relation between s , i , and o_j

$$p(s \in \text{green}) = \frac{|\text{green}|}{|\text{total}|}$$



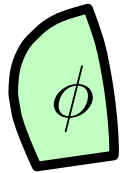
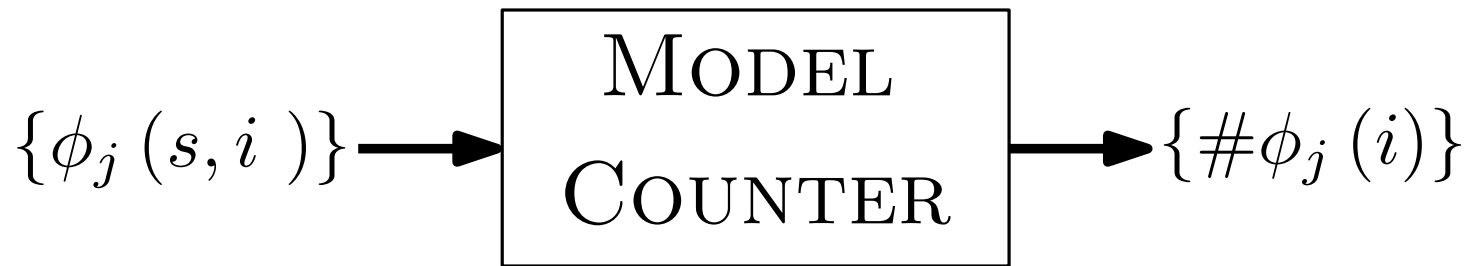
$$|\text{green region with } \phi| = \#\phi(i)$$

$$p(s \in \text{green region}) = \frac{|\text{green region}|}{|\text{total region}|}$$



$$|\phi| = \#\phi(i)$$

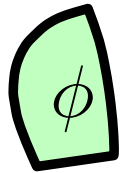
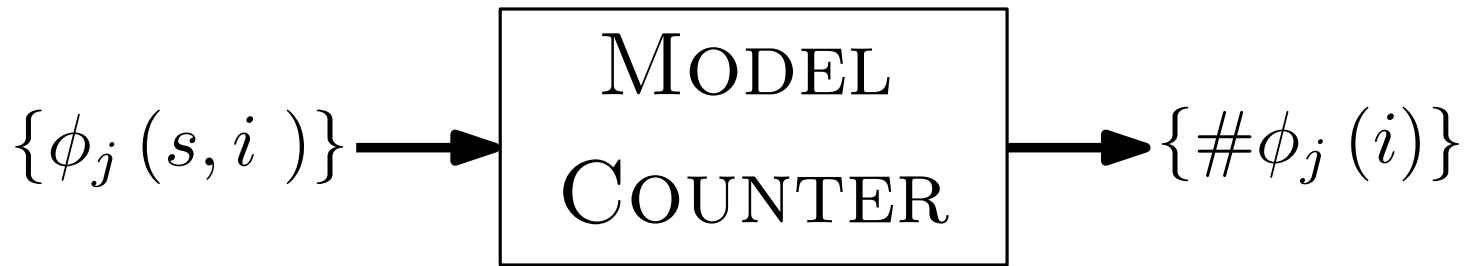
$$p(s \in \phi) = \frac{|\phi|}{|\mathcal{S}|}$$



$$|\phi| = \#\phi(i)$$

$\#\phi(i)$ is the number of satisfying solutions (models) for $\phi(s, i)$ for a given i .

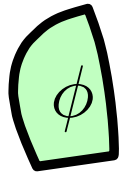
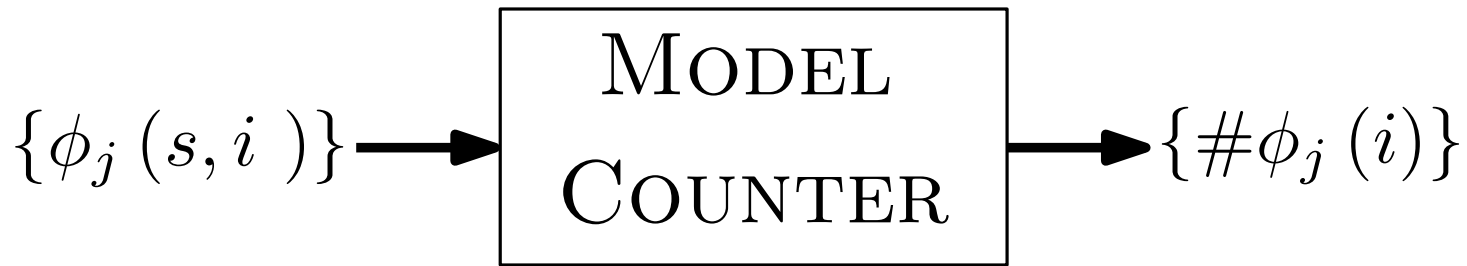
$$p(s \in \phi) = \frac{|\phi|}{|\Omega|}$$



$$|\phi| = \#\phi(i)$$

$\#\phi(i)$ is the number of satisfying solutions (models) for $\phi(s, i)$ for a given i .

$$p(s \in \phi) = \frac{|\phi|}{|S|} \qquad p(i) = \frac{\#\phi(i)}{|S|}$$

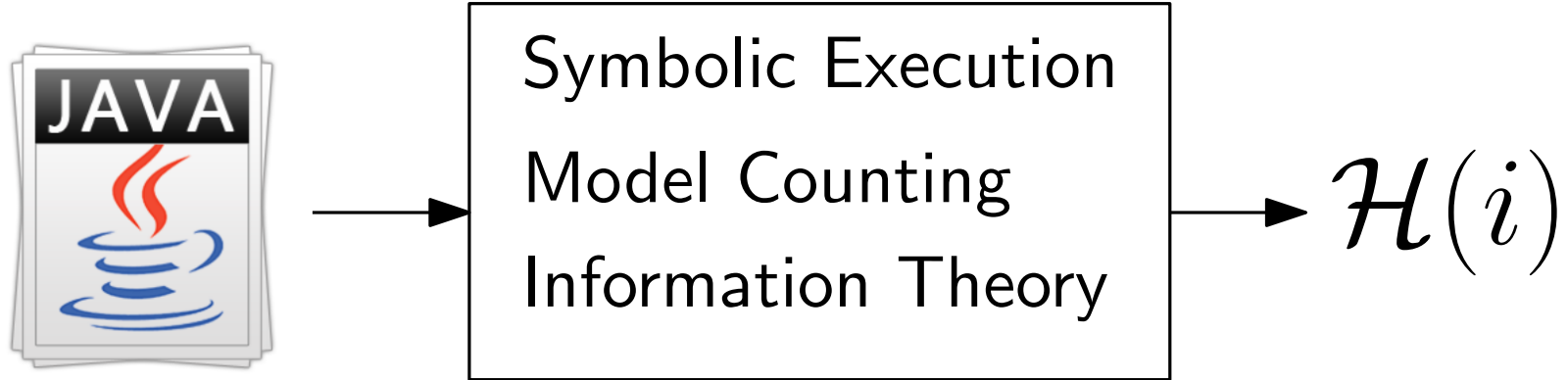


$$|\text{green rectangle with } \phi| = \#\phi(i)$$

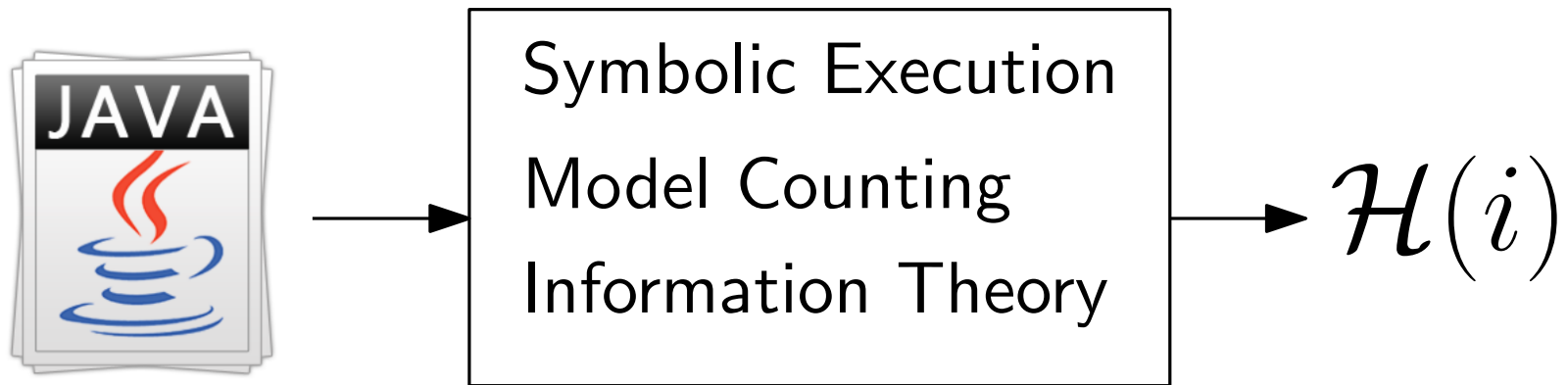
$\#\phi(i)$ is the number of satisfying solutions (models) for $\phi(s, i)$ for a given i .

$$p(s \in \text{green rectangle}) = \frac{|\text{smaller green rectangle}|}{|\text{larger green rectangle}|} \quad p(i) = \frac{\#\phi(i)}{|S|}$$

$$\mathcal{H}(i) = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j(i) \log_2 \frac{1}{p_j(i)}$$



$\mathcal{H}(i)$ is a symbolic expression that measures the expected information an attacker gains when making input i .



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Maximizing $\mathcal{H}(i)$ gives an optimal side-channel attack.
[IEEE Computer Security Foundations 2017]

1. Fully Static Offline Approach

Assumes an ideal observation model (i.e. instruction counts).

Does not account for actual runtime behavior.

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Assumes an ideal observation model (i.e. instruction counts).

Does not account for actual runtime behavior.

2. Static / Dynamic + Offline / Online Approach

Automatically, dynamically estimates runtime observations.

Uses Bayesian inference and weighted model counting to account for noise.

Side-Channel Attack Synthesis Under Noisy Conditions

[IEEE European Security & Privacy 2018]

```
1 private s = getMaxBytes();
2
3
4 public int compare(int i){
5     if(s <= i)
6         some computation; // 1 s
7     else
8         log.write("too many bytes");// 2s
9     return 0;
10 }
```

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Hardware + OS

Network

```
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Hardware + OS



s?

Network

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9     return 0;  
10 }
```

Hardware + OS



$s?$

input, i



Network

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Hardware + OS



$s?$

input, i



Network

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Hardware + OS





$s?$

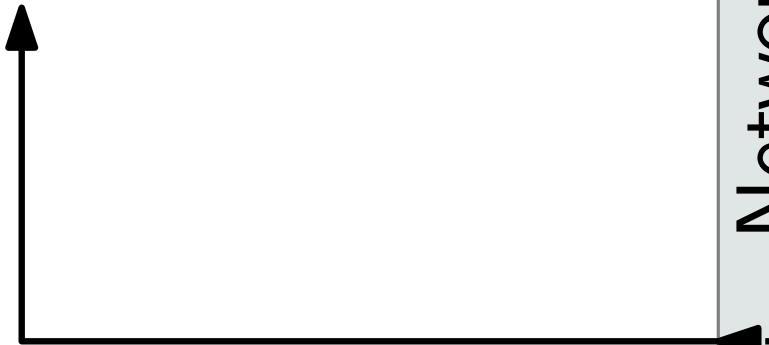
input, i



Network

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Hardware + OS





$s?$

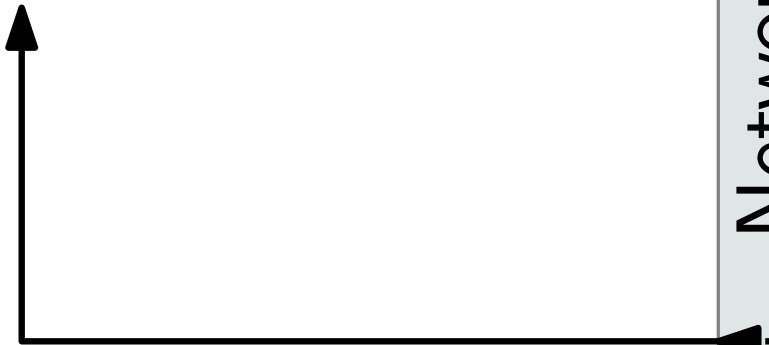
input, i



Network

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```

Hardware + OS



$$s \leq i \Rightarrow o = 1$$



$s?$

input, i



Network

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Hardware + OS

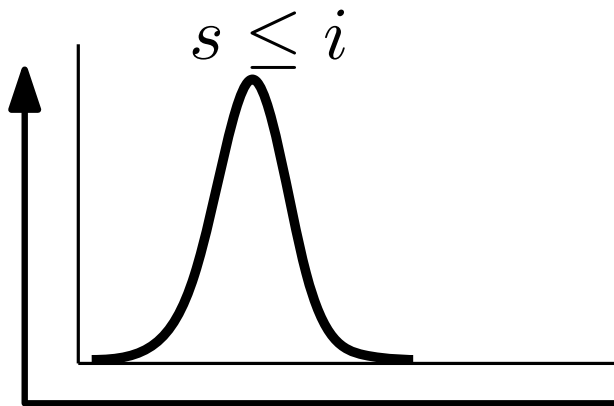


~~$s < i \rightarrow 0 = 1$~~



$s?$

input, i



Network

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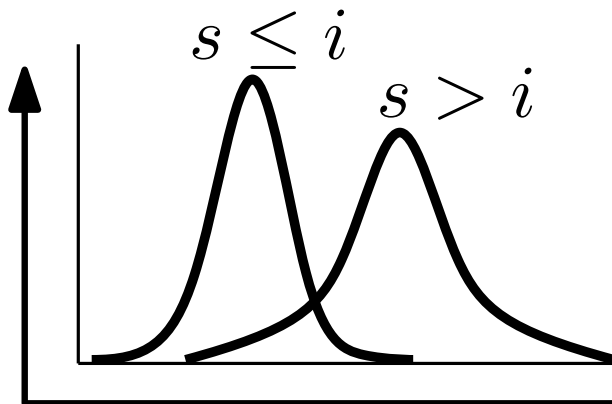
Hardware + OS

~~$s < i \rightarrow 0 = 1$~~



$s?$

input, i



Network

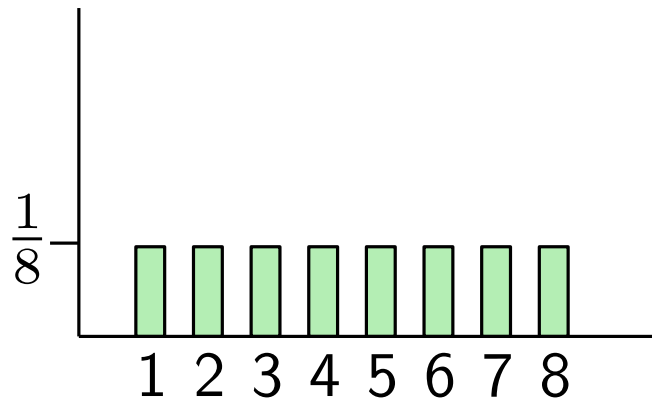
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Hardware + OS

Attacker Belief



Attacker Belief

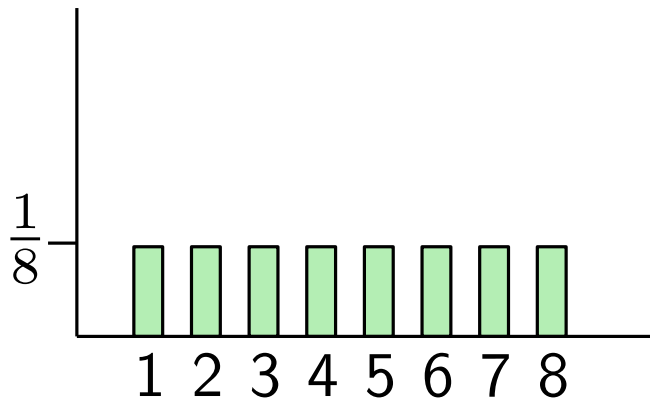


Attacker Belief

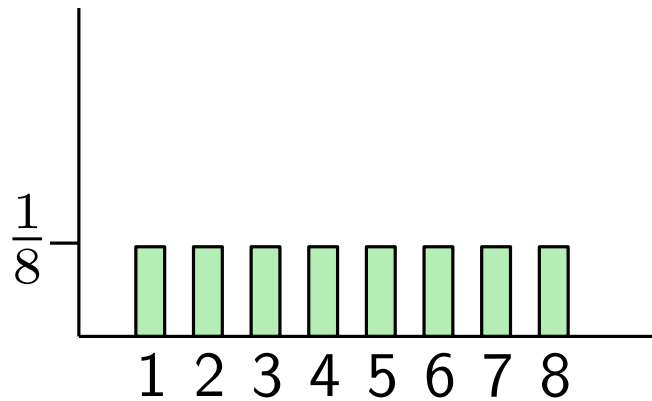
Input Choice



i^*



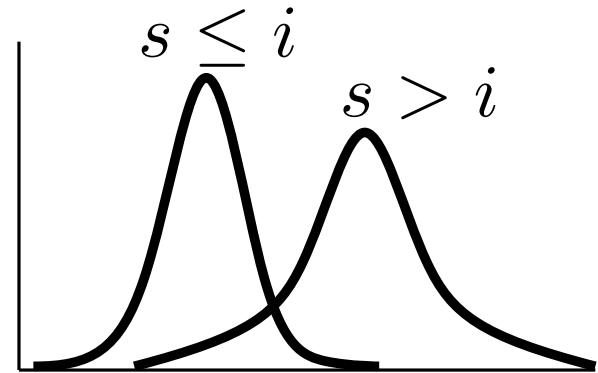
Attacker Belief



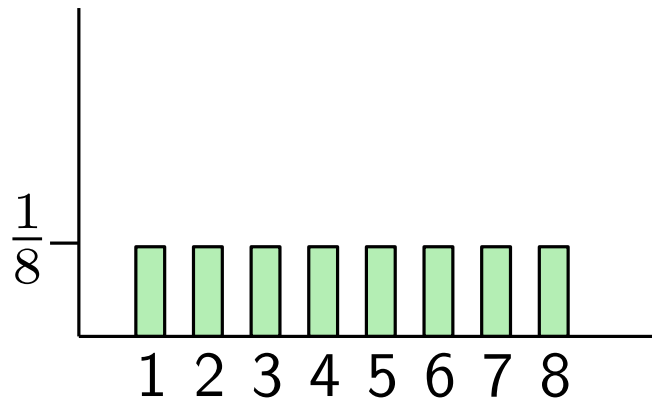
Input Choice

i^*

Observation Noise



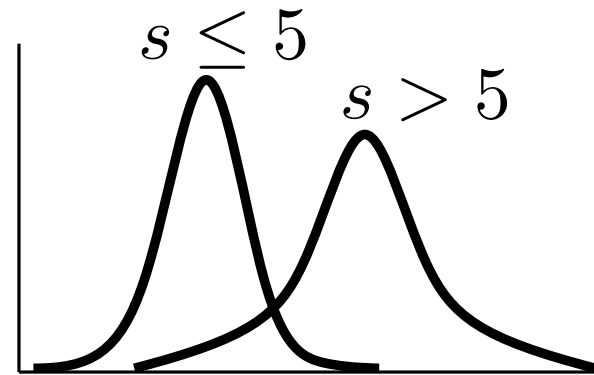
Attacker Belief



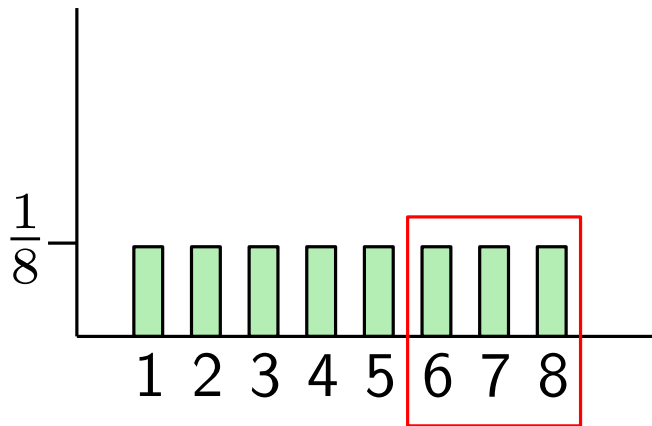
Input Choice

$$i^* = 5$$

Observation Noise



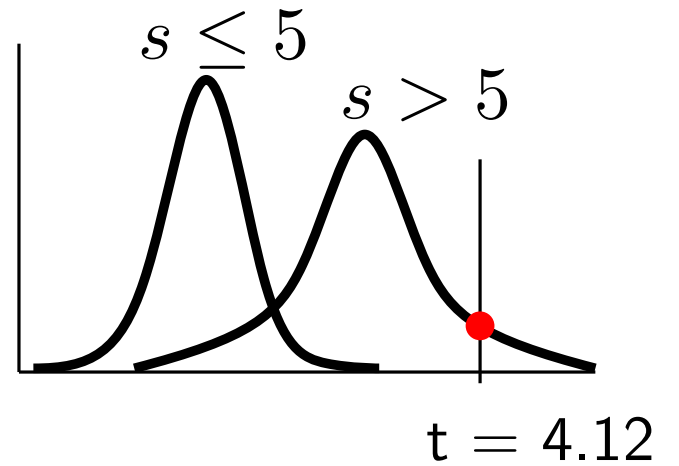
Attacker Belief



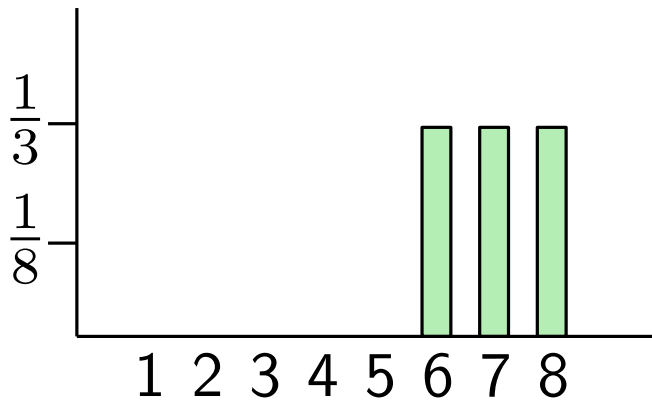
Input Choice

$$i^* = 5$$

Observation Noise



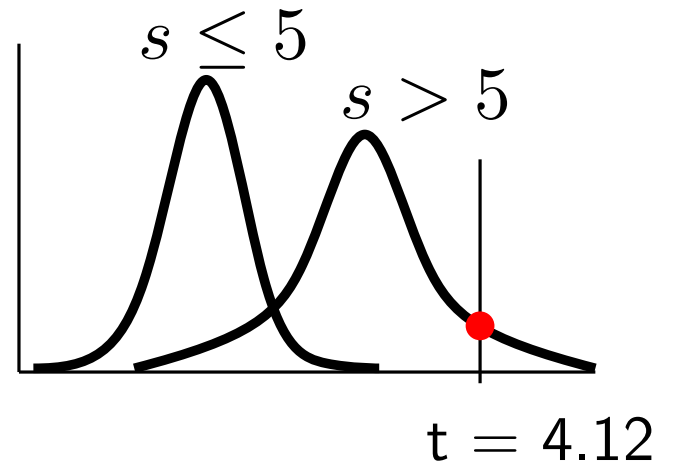
Attacker Belief



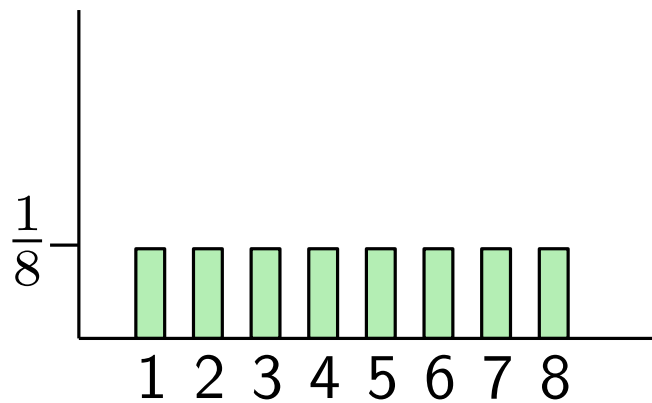
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$$i^* = 5$$

Observation Noise



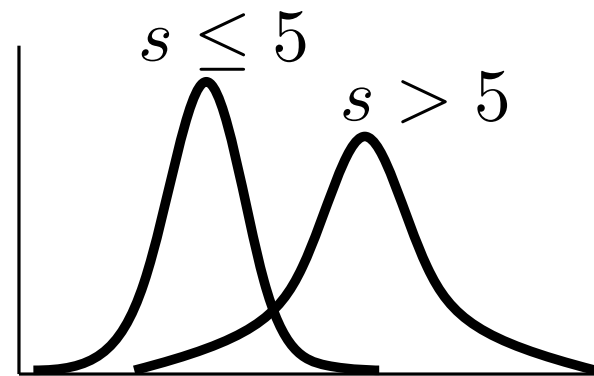
Attacker Belief



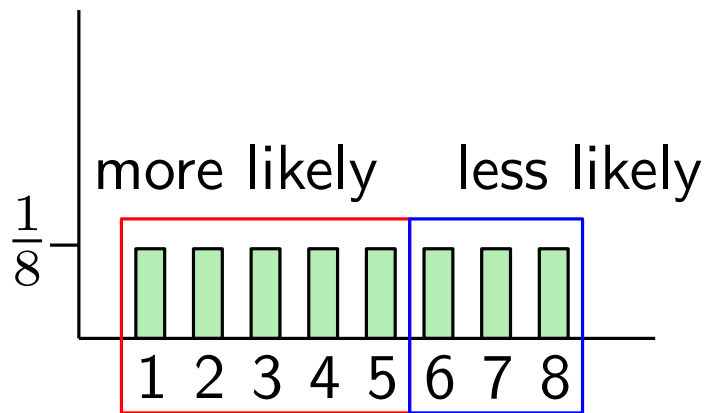
Input Choice

$$i^* = 5$$

Observation Noise



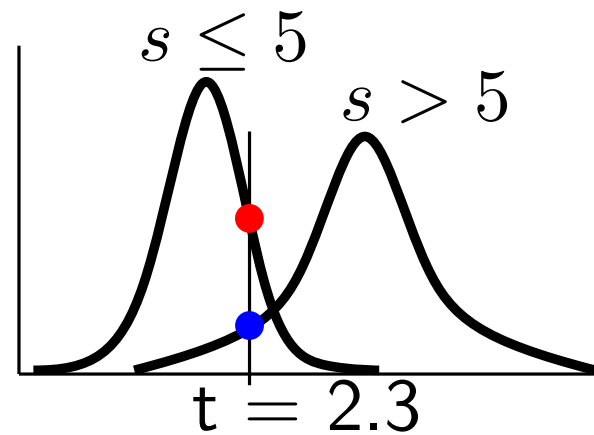
Attacker Belief



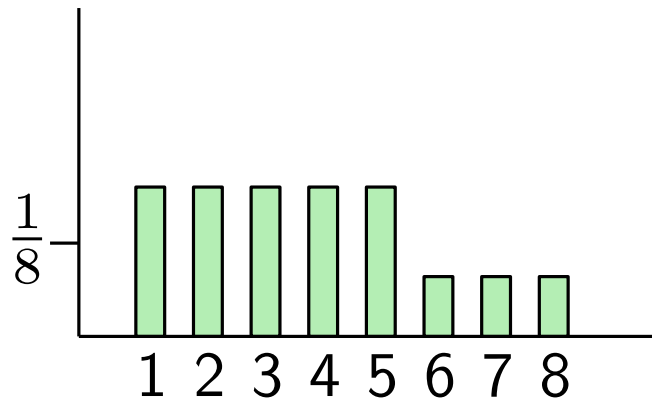
Input Choice

$$i^* = 5$$

Observation Noise



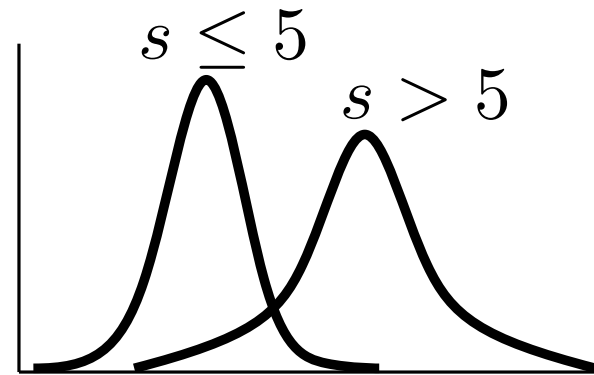
Attacker Belief



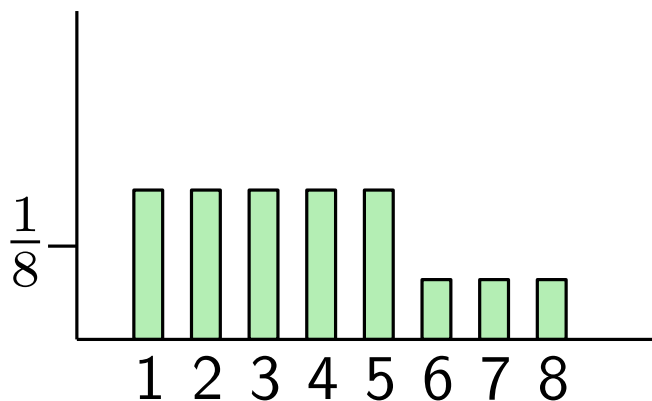
Input Choice

$$i^* = 5$$

Observation Noise



Attacker Belief

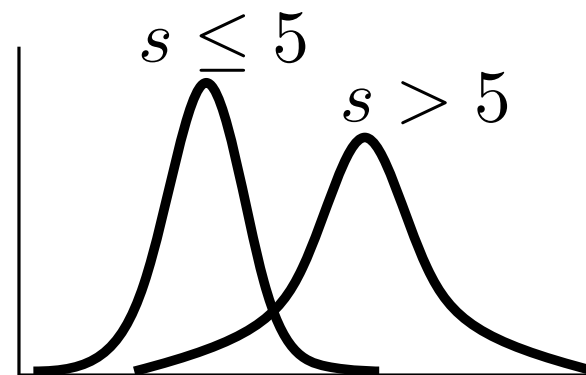


$$p(s|o, i^*)$$

Input Choice

$$i^* = 5$$

Observation Noise



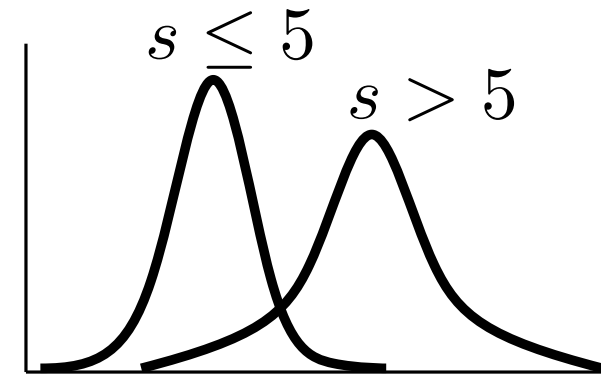
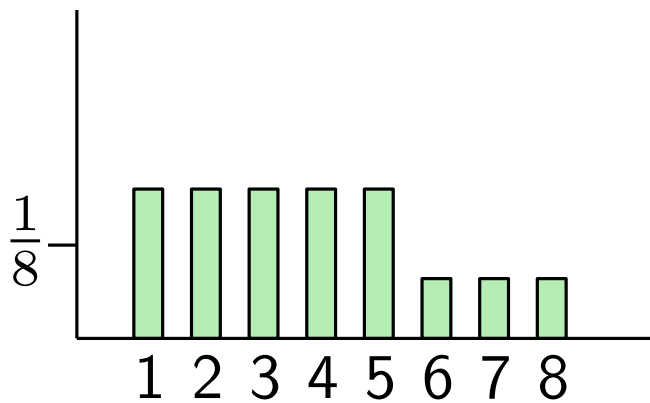
Attacker Belief

Input Choice

Observation Noise



$$i^* = 5$$



$$p(s|o, i^*)$$



$$p(o|s, i)$$

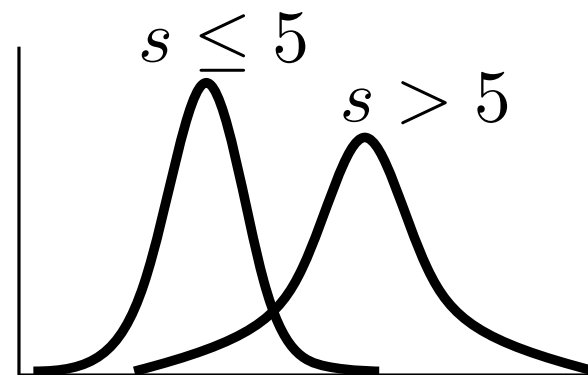
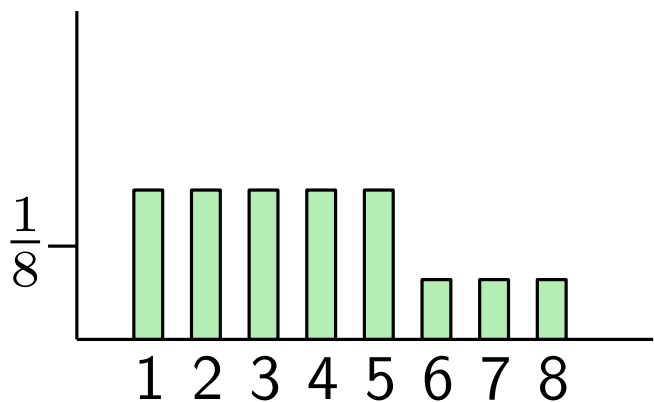
Attacker Belief

Input Choice

Observation Noise



$$i^* = 5$$



$$p(s|o, i^*)$$

$$p(o|s, i)$$

$$p(o|s, i)$$

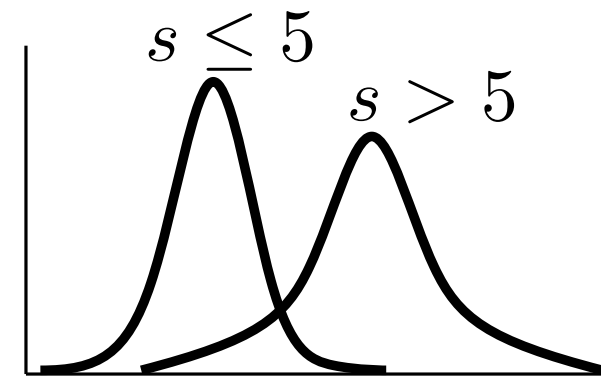
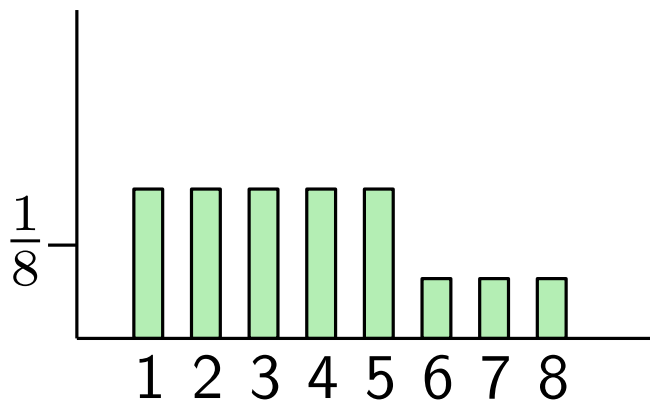
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Input Choice

Observation Noise



$$i^* = 5$$



$p(o|s, i^*)$ ← $p(o|s, i)$

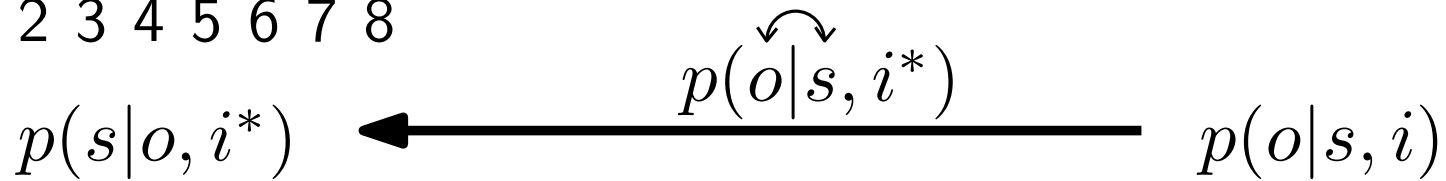
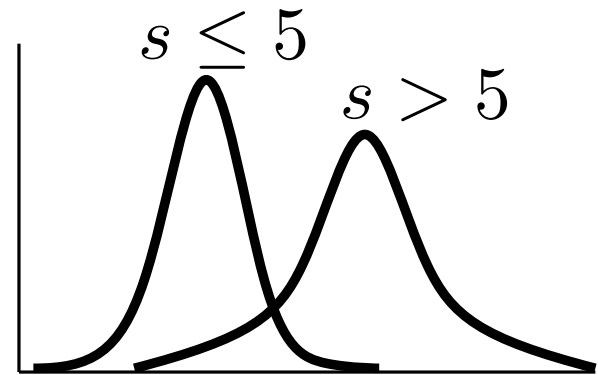
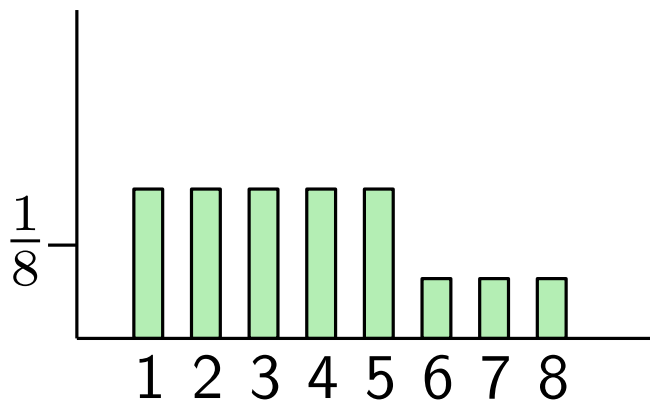
Attacker Belief

Input Choice

Observation Noise



$$i^* = 5$$



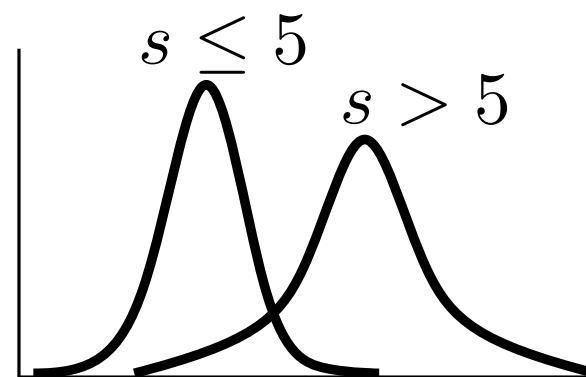
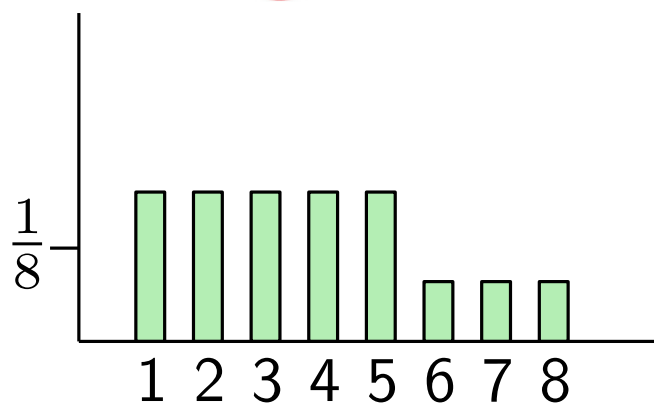
Attacker Belief

Input Choice

Observation Noise



$$i^* = 5$$



$$p(s|o, i^*)$$

$$p(s|o, i^*)$$

$$p(o|s, i)$$

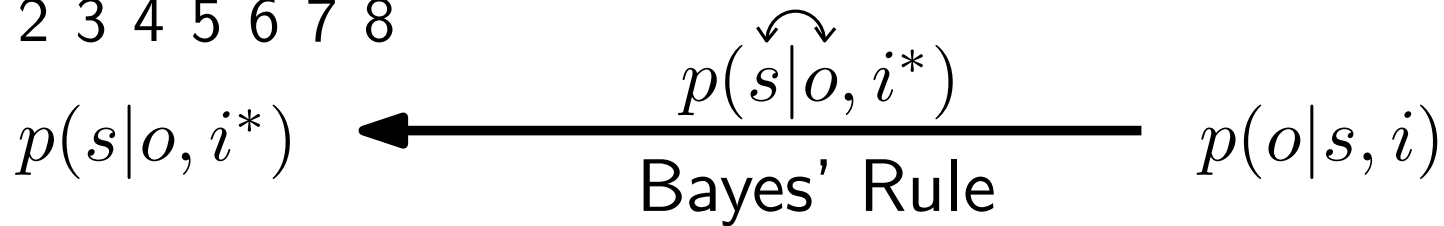
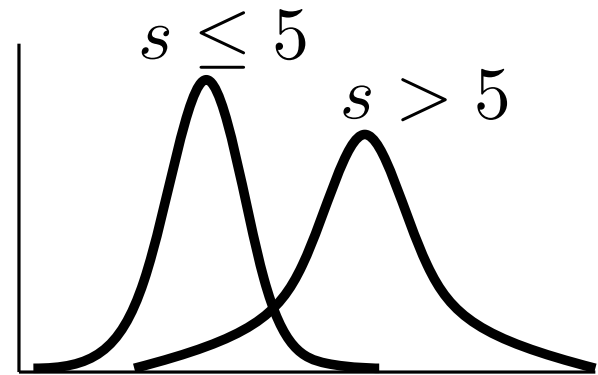
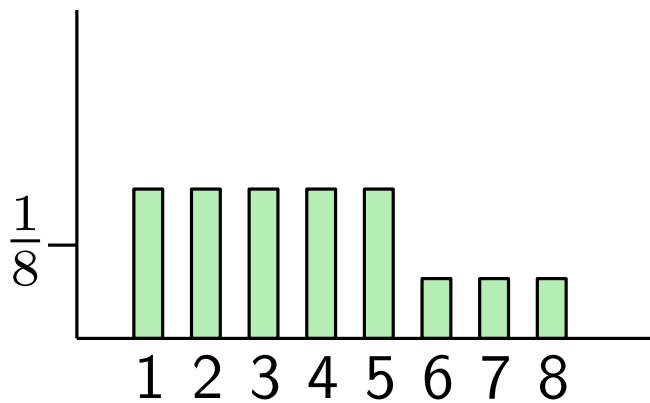
Attacker Belief

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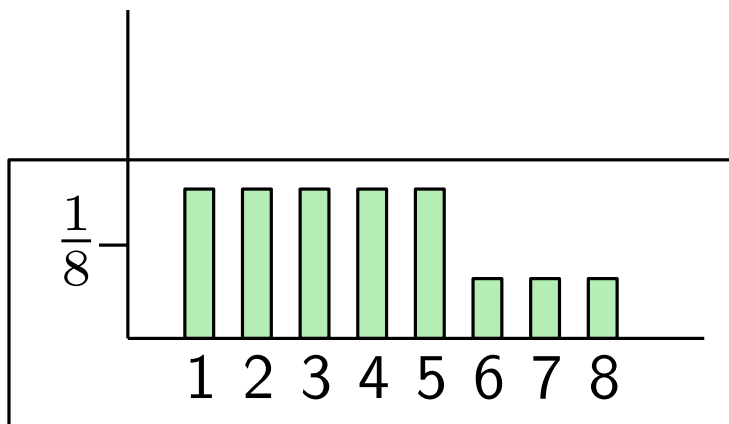
Observation Noise



$$i^* = 5$$



Attacker Belief

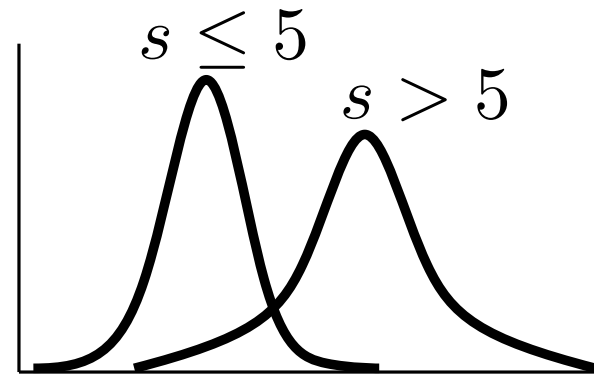


$$p(s|o, i^*)$$

Input Choice

$$i^* = 5$$

Observation Noise



$$p(o|s, i)$$

$$p(s|o, i^*)$$

Bayes' Rule

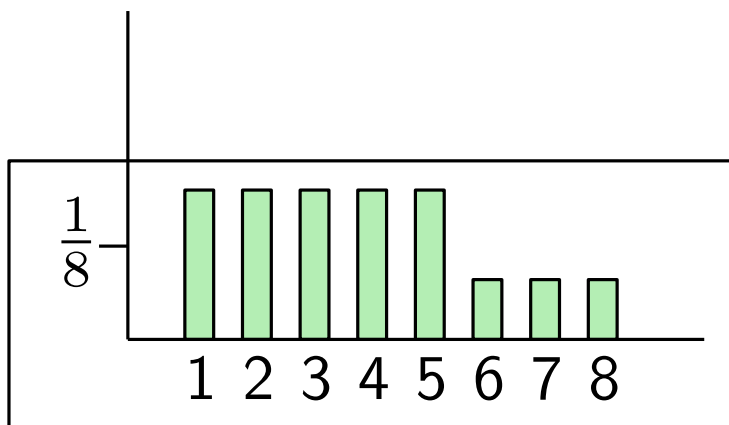
Attacker Belief

Input Choice

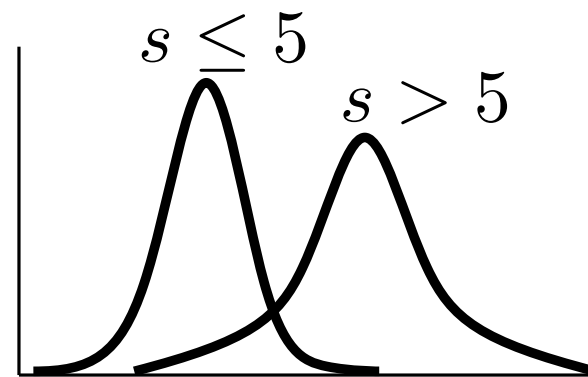
Observation Noise



$$i^* = 5$$



Model Counting



$$p(s|o, i^*)$$

$$p(s|o, i^*)$$

$$p(o|s, i)$$

Bayes' Rule

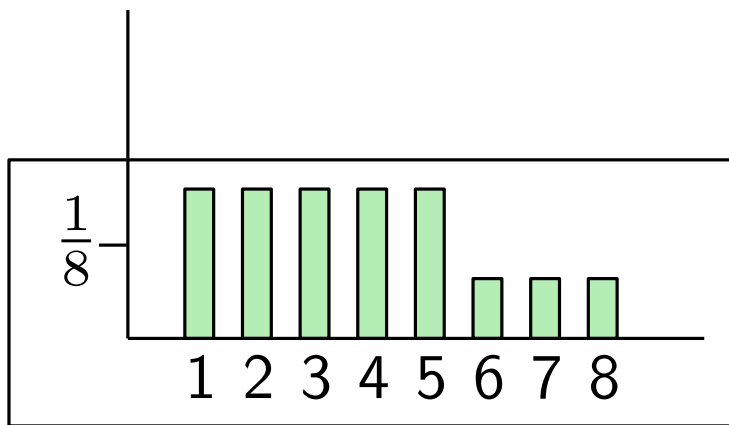
Attacker Belief

Input Choice

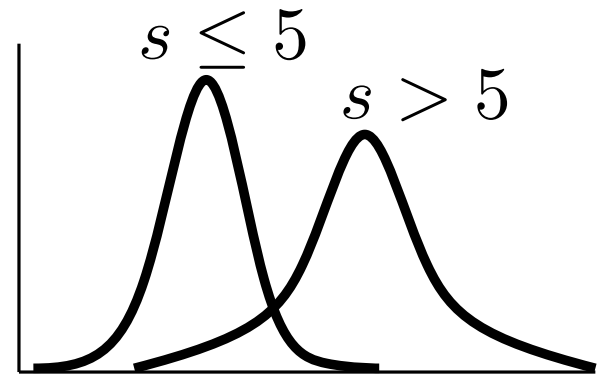
Observation Noise



$$i^* = 5$$



Weighted Model Counting



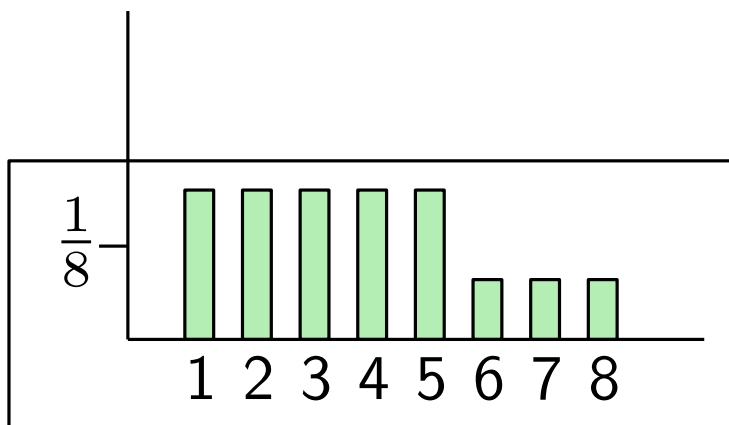
$$p(s|o, i^*)$$

$$p(s|o, i^*)$$

$$p(o|s, i)$$

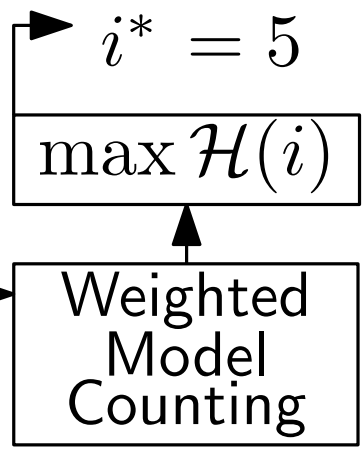
Bayes' Rule

Attacker Belief



$p(s|o, i^*)$

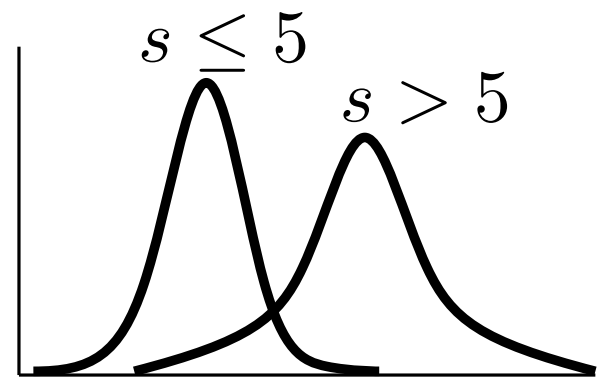
Input Choice



$p(s|o, i^*)$

Bayes' Rule

Observation Noise



$p(o|s, i)$

1. Offline Static Analysis

1. Offline Static Analysis

2. Offline Dynamic Analysis

1. Offline Static Analysis

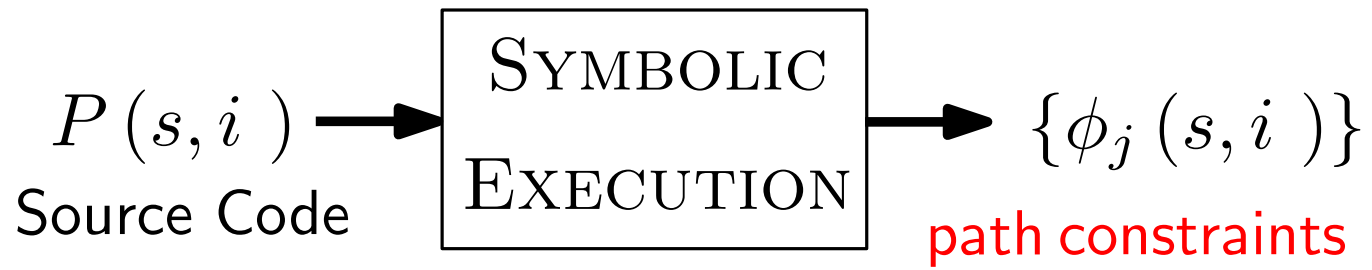
2. Offline Dynamic Analysis

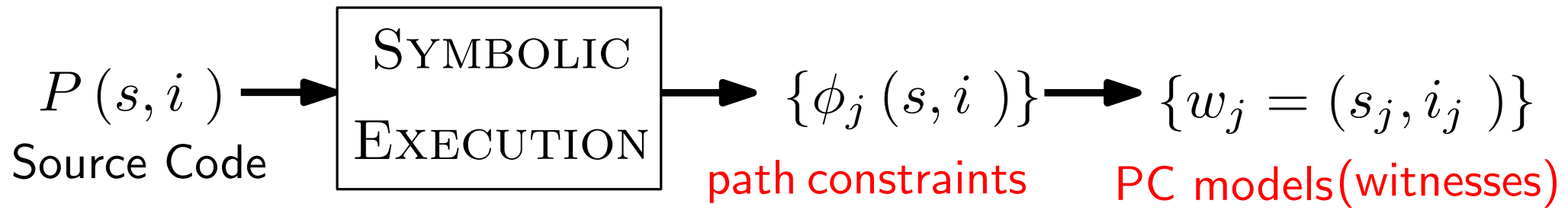
3. Online Attack Synthesis

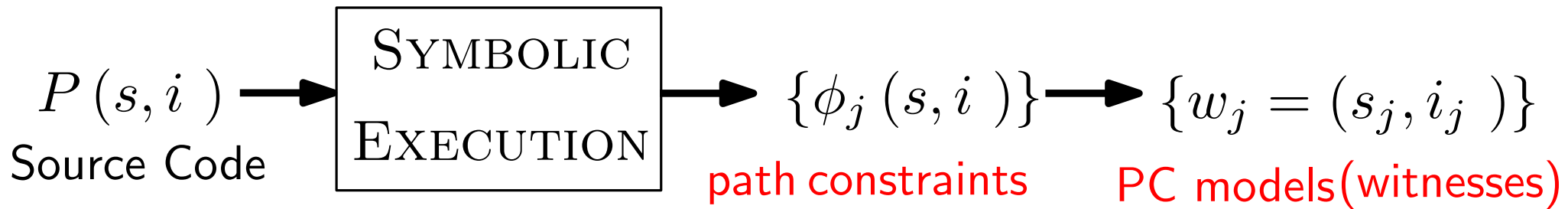
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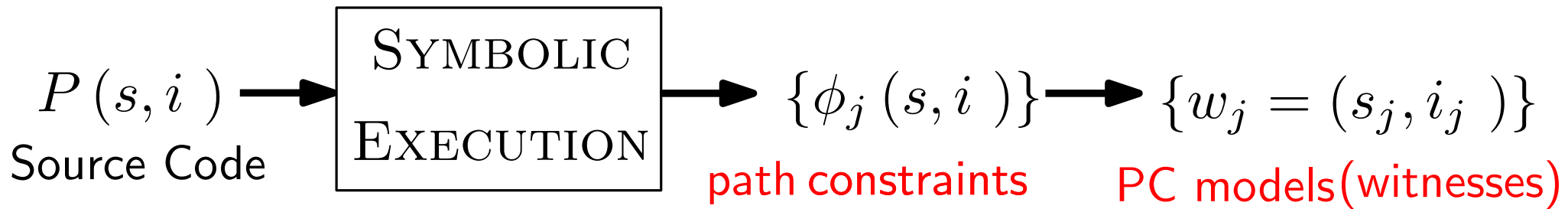




Each PC characterizes an observable program behavior

$$(s, i) \models \phi_j$$

$$(s', i') \models \phi_j$$

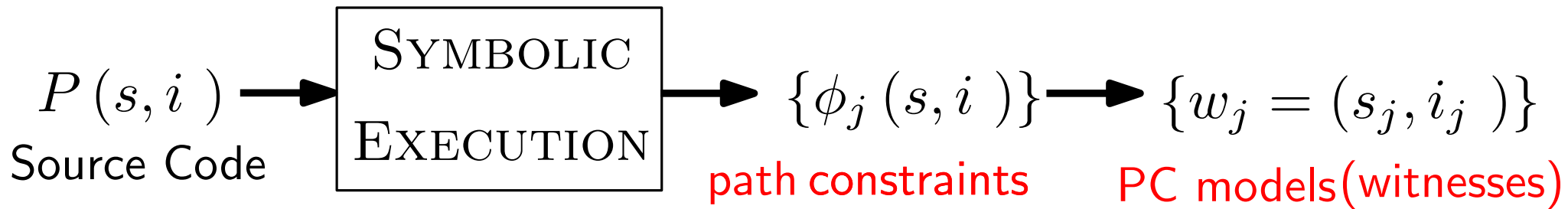


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$$P(s, i) \quad ? \quad \text{👹} \quad ? \quad P(s', i')$$



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$$(s, i) \models \phi_j$$

$$(s', i') \models \phi_j$$

$$P(s, i) \quad ? \quad \text{👹} \quad ? \quad P(s', i')$$

$\phi_j(s, i)$ characterizes observationally indistinguishable behaviors

$P(s, i)$ is a representative of all behaviors in that class

1. Offline Static Analysis

2. Offline Dynamic Analysis

3. Online Attack Synthesis

1. Offline Static Analysis

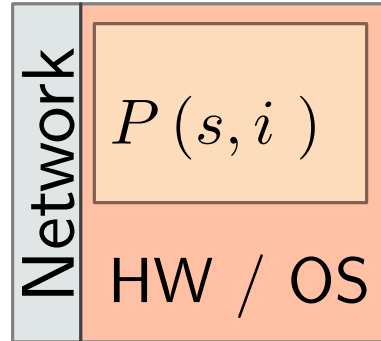
2. Offline Dynamic Analysis

3. Online Attack Synthesis

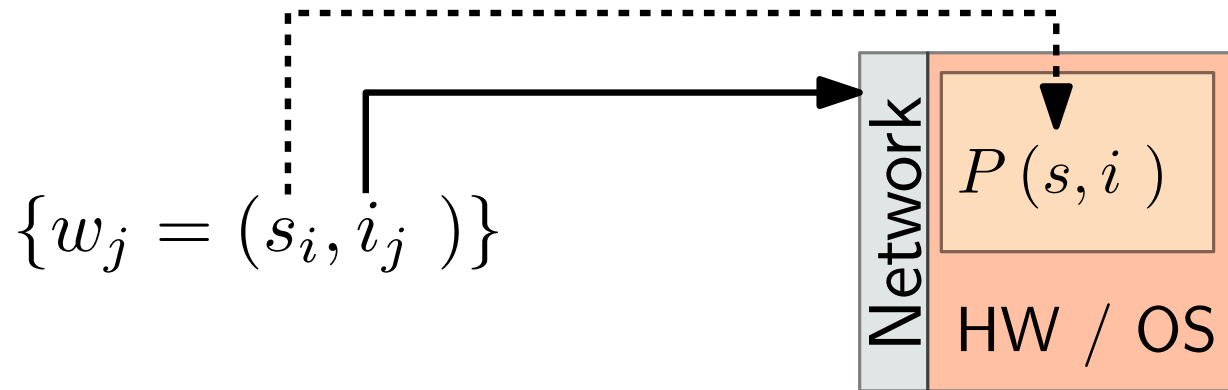
Characterize effect of noise on each class of program behaviors using the witness for that behavior.

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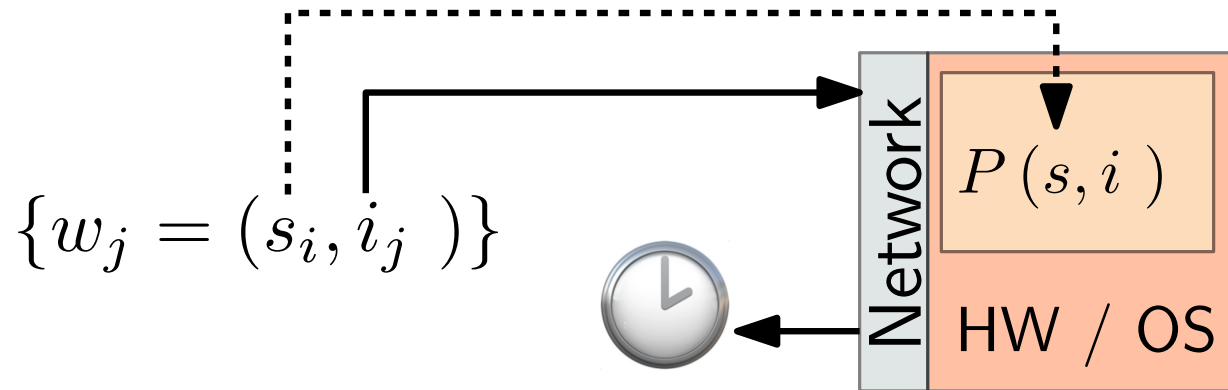
$$\{w_j = (s_i, i_j)\}$$



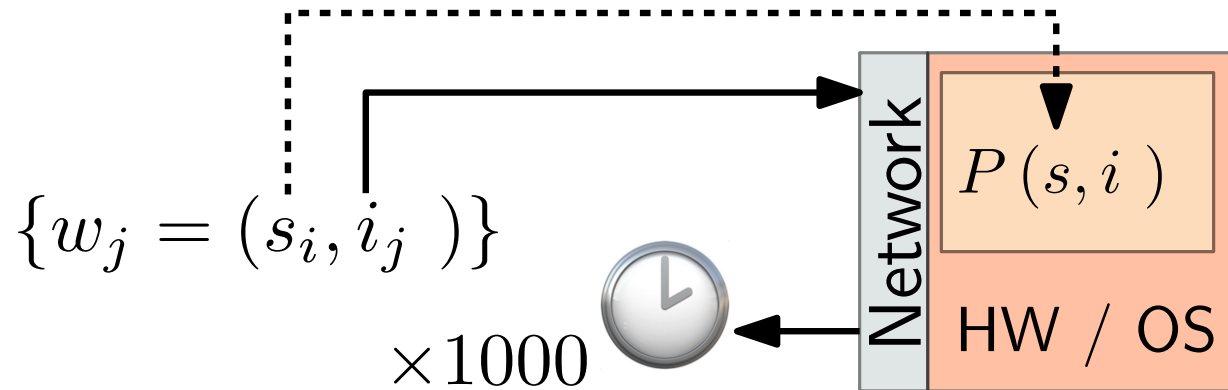
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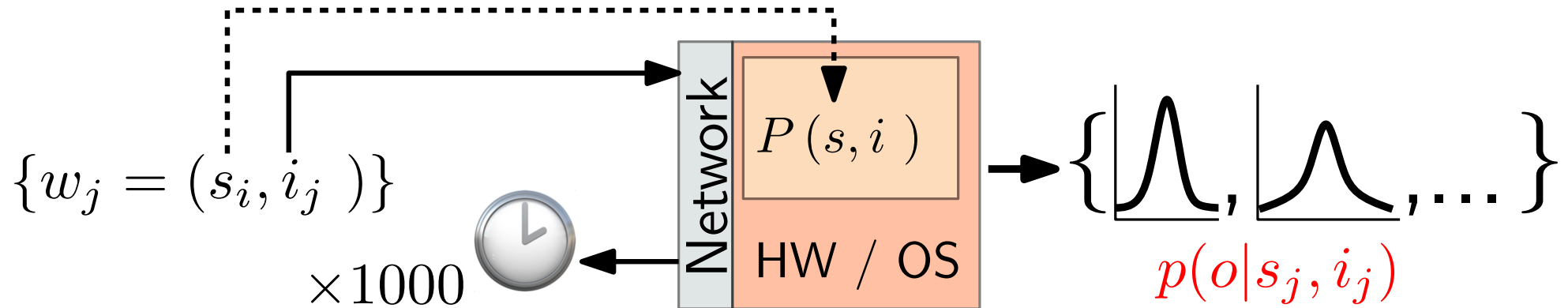
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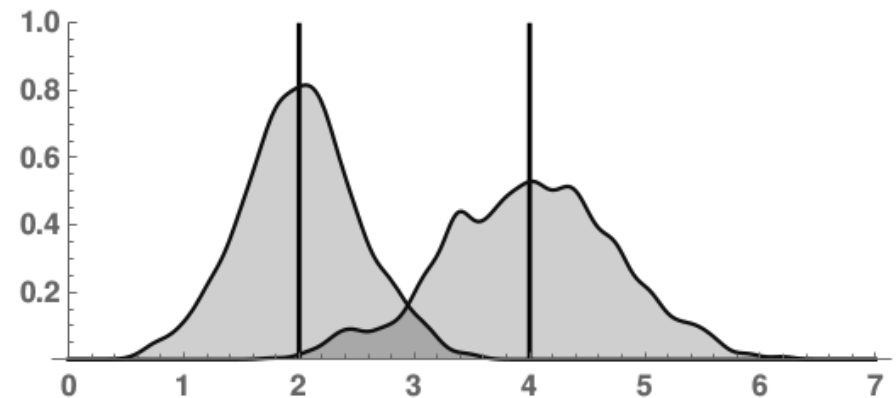
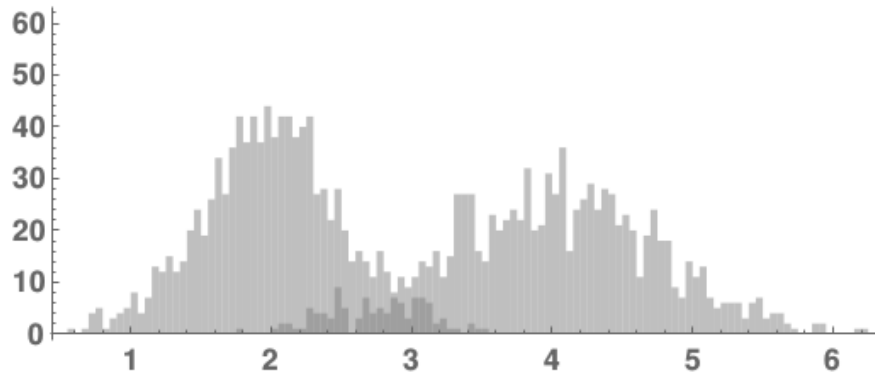
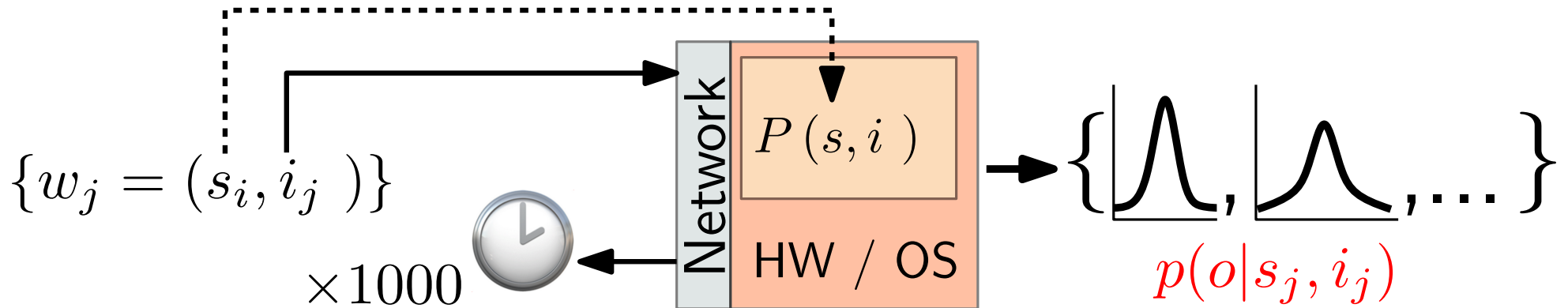
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Characterize effect of noise on each class of program behaviors using the witness for that behavior.

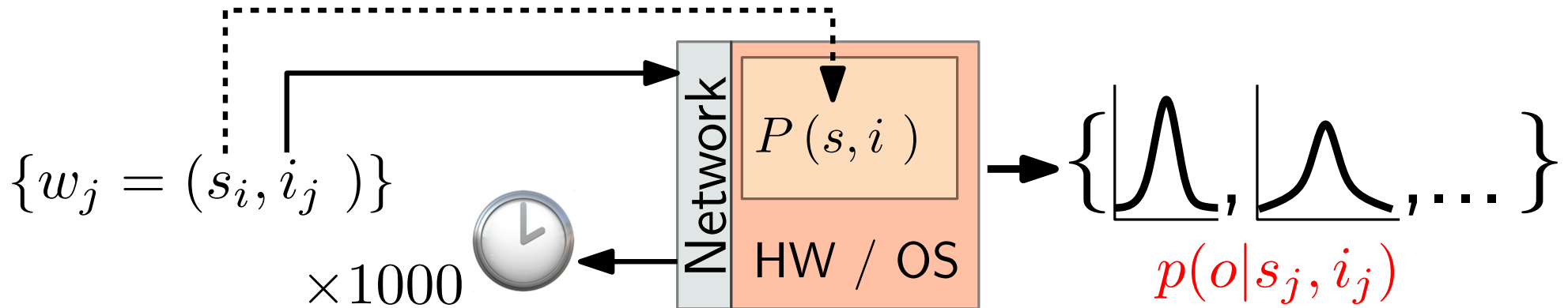


Characterize effect of noise on each class of program behaviors using the witness for that behavior.



Smooth Kernel Density Estimation

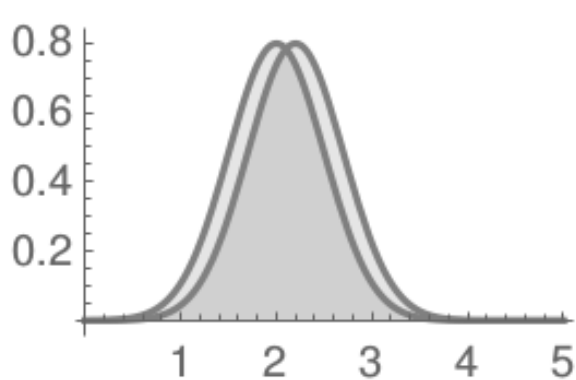
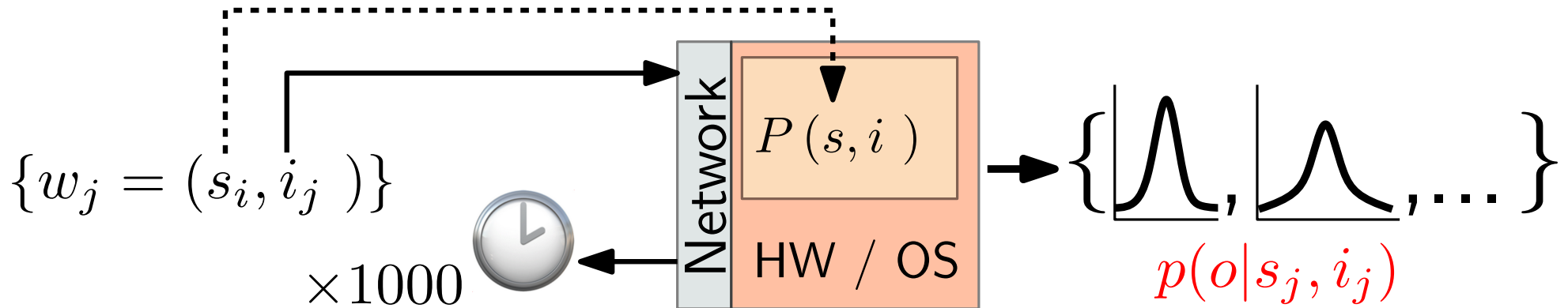
Characterize effect of noise on each class of program behaviors using the witness for that behavior.



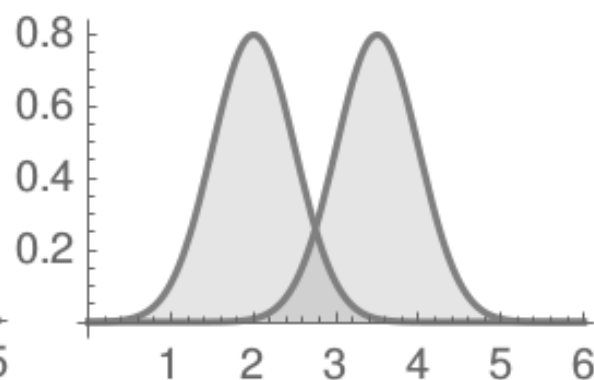
$$\hat{p}(o|\phi) = \hat{p}(o|w) = \frac{1}{nh} \sum_{r=1}^n K \left(\frac{o - o_r}{h} \right)$$

Smooth Kernel Density Estimation

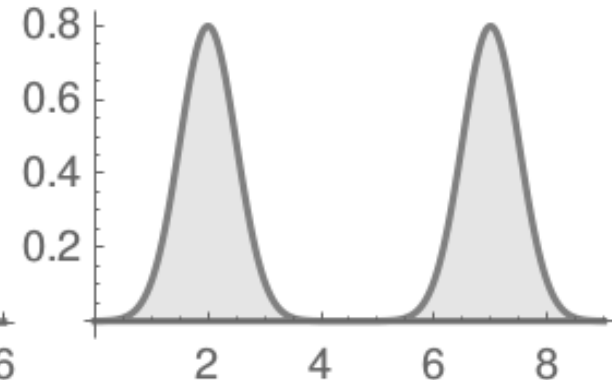
Characterize effect of noise on each class of program behaviors using the witness for that behavior.



(a) $d_H = 0.068$



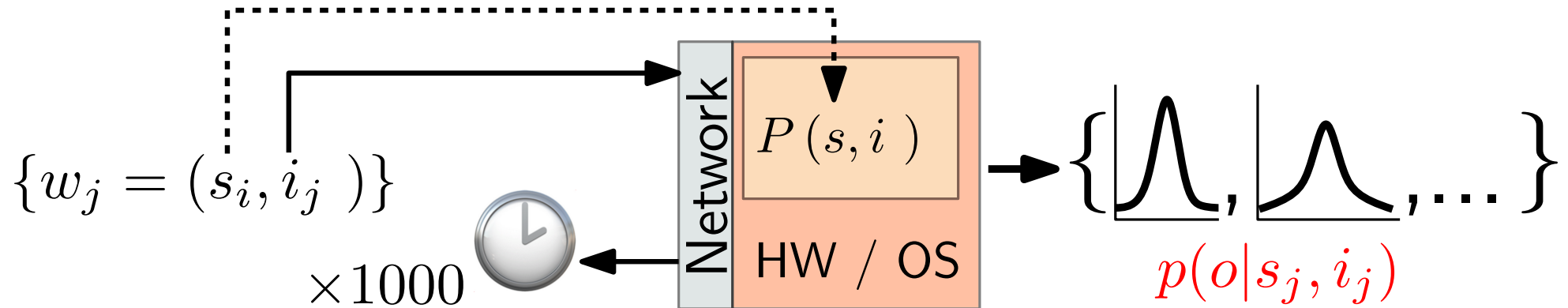
(b) $d_H = 0.491$



(c) $d_H = 0.978$

Merging via Hellinger Distance

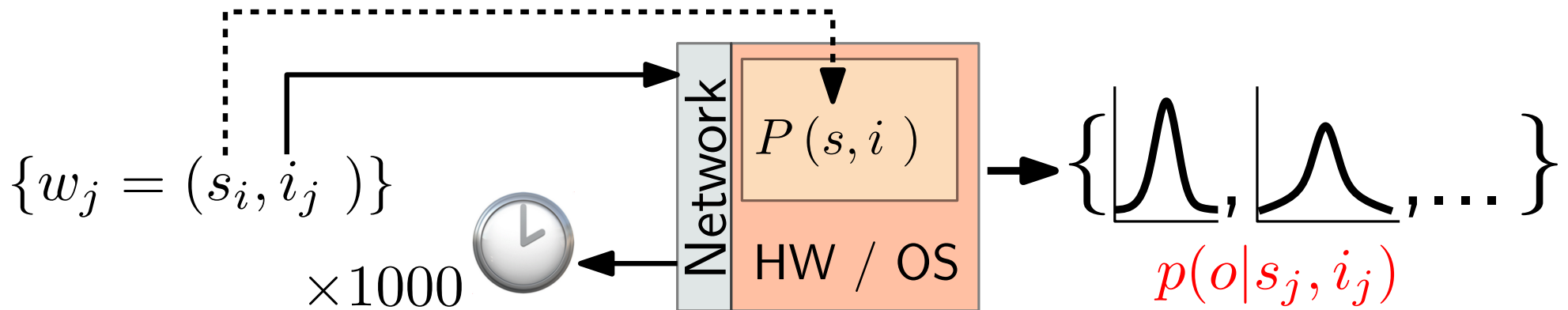
Characterize effect of noise on each class of program behaviors using the witness for that behavior.



$$d_H(p, q) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\sqrt{p(x)} - \sqrt{q(x)} \right)^2 dx}$$

Merging via Hellinger Distance

Characterize effect of noise on each class of program behaviors using the witness for that behavior.



$$d_H(\hat{p}(o|\phi_1), \hat{p}(o|\phi_2)) < \tau \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{let } \phi' = \phi_1 \vee \phi_2$$

Observation constraint ϕ' :

Disjunction over path constraints which characterizes inputs that are observationally indistinguishable via side-channel observation.

1. Offline Static Analysis

2. Offline Dynamic Analysis

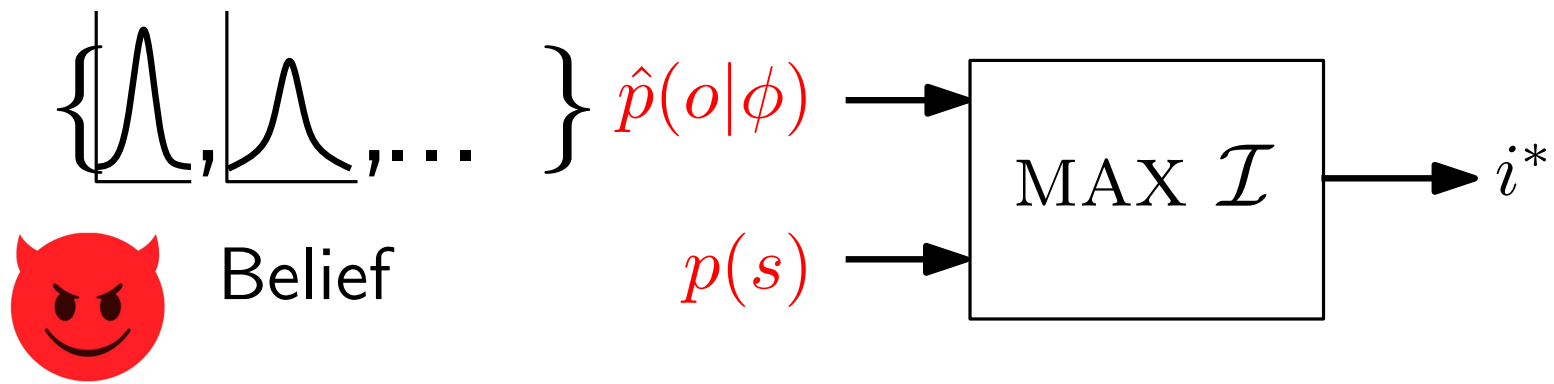
3. Online Attack Synthesis

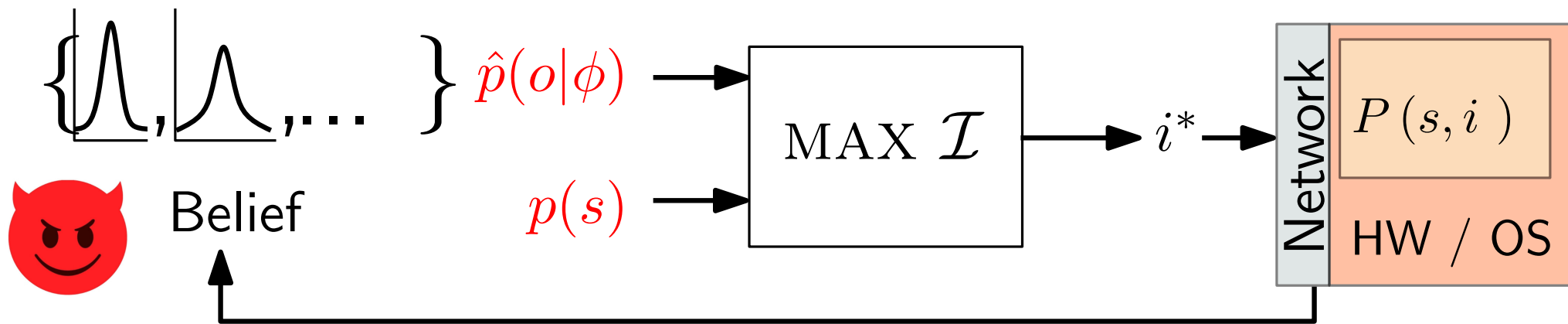
$$\{ \text{graph 1}, \text{graph 2}, \dots \} \hat{p}(o|\phi)$$

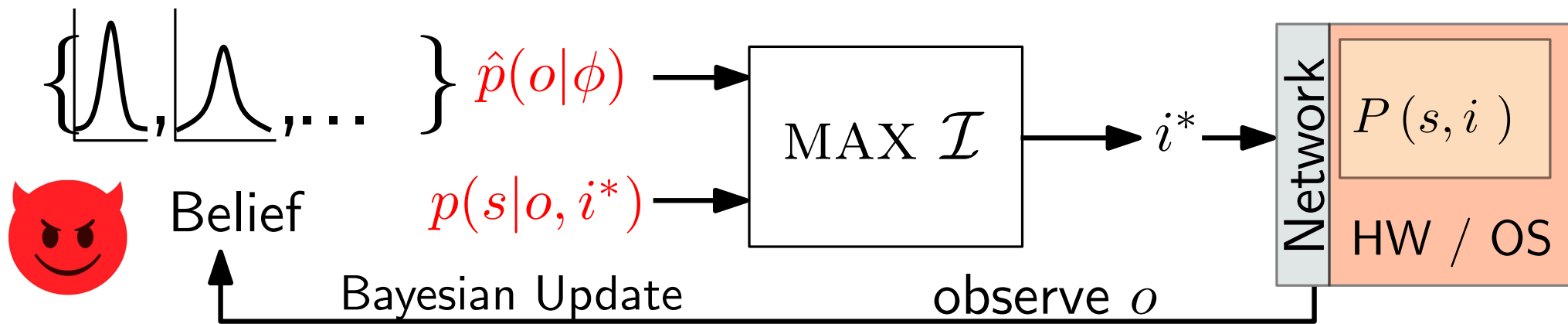


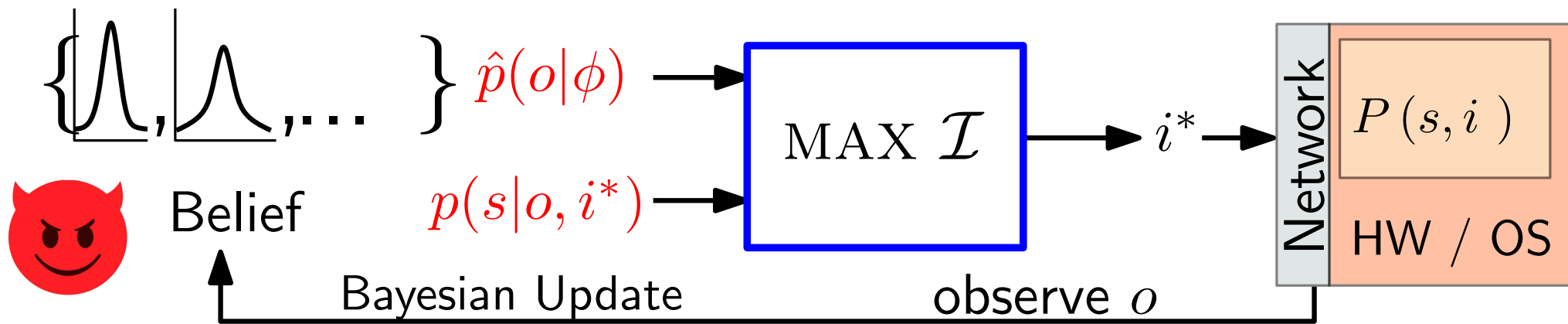
Belief

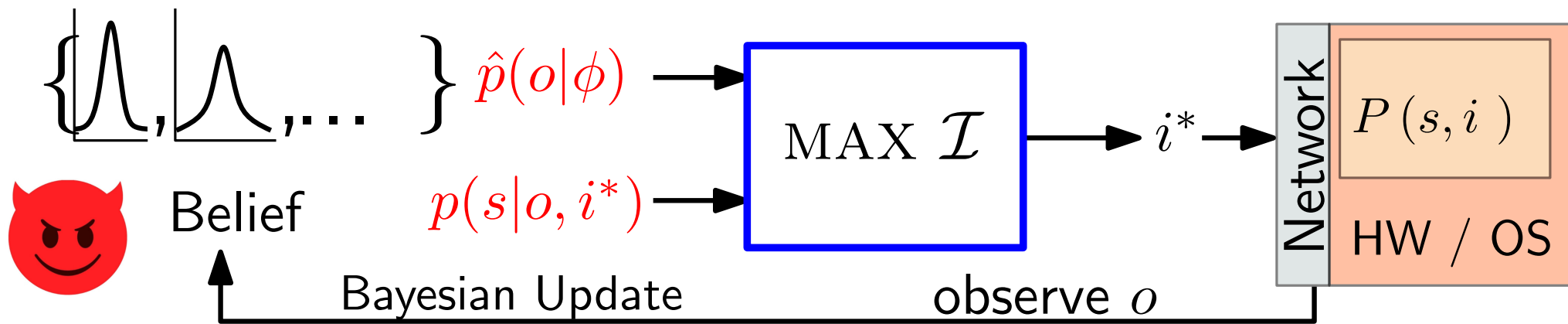
$$p(s)$$







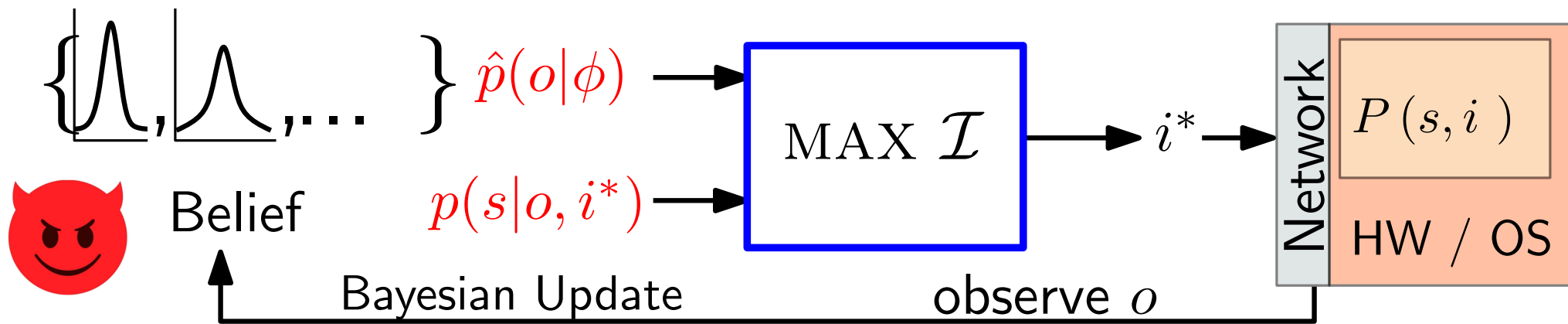




$$\mathcal{I}(s; \phi(s, i)|i) = - \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{p(\phi(s, i)|i)} \log_2 \underbrace{p(\phi(s, i)|i)}$$

Expected info gain
given attacker input

Observation constraint probabilities

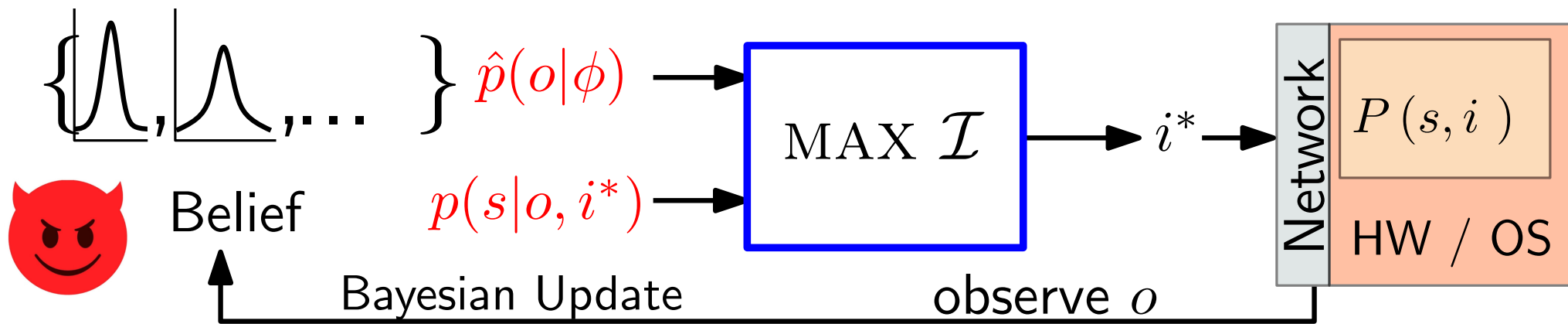


$$\mathcal{I}(s; \phi(s, i)|i) = - \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{p(\phi(s, i)|i)} \log_2 \underbrace{p(\phi(s, i)|i)}$$

Expected info gain given attacker input

Observation constraint probabilities

$$p(\phi(s, i)|i) = \sum_{s \in S} \phi(s, i)$$



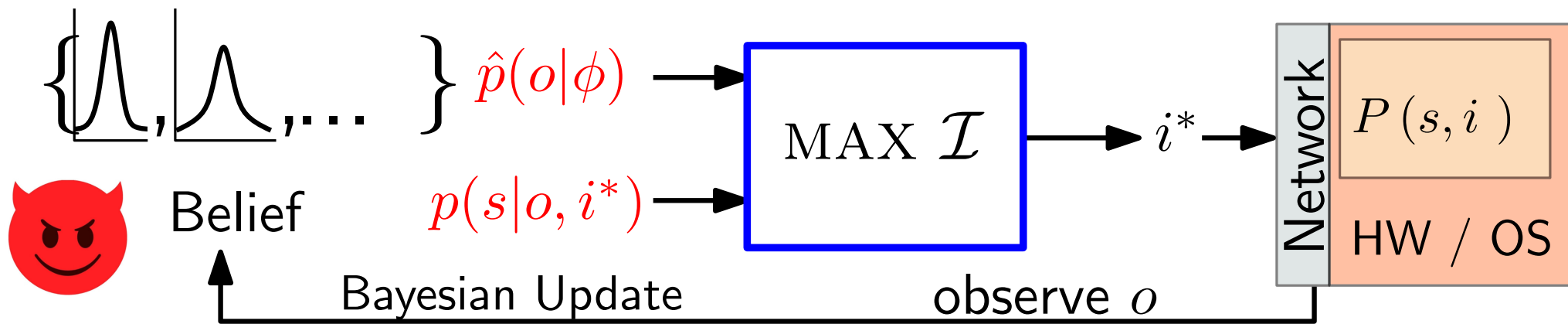
$$\mathcal{I}(s; \phi(s, i)|i) = - \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{p(\phi(s, i)|i)} \log_2 \underbrace{p(\phi(s, i)|i)}$$

Expected info gain given attacker input

Observation constraint probabilities

$$p(\phi(s, i)|i) = \sum_{s \in S} \phi(s, i)$$

Model Counting



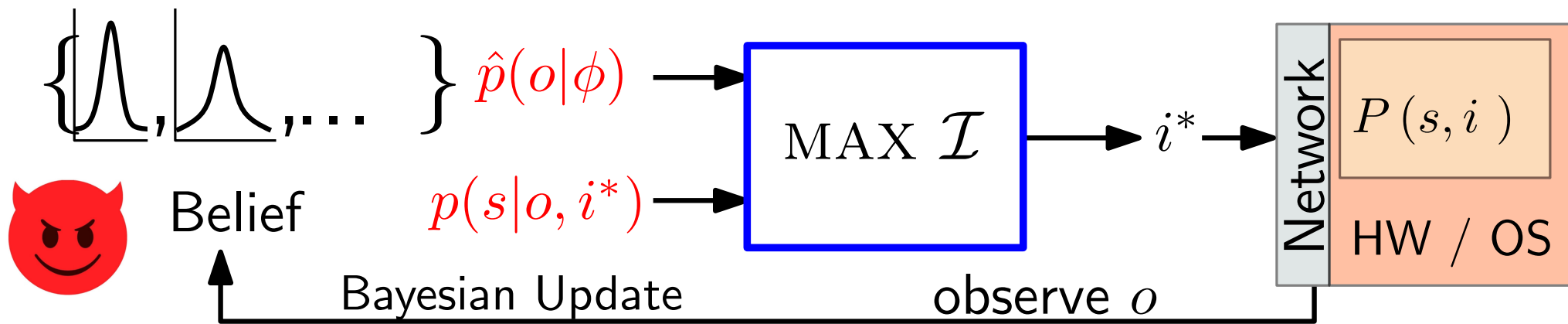
$$\mathcal{I}(s; \phi(s, i)|i) = - \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{p(\phi(s, i)|i)}_{\text{Observation constraint probabilities}} \log_2 \underbrace{p(\phi(s, i)|i)}$$

Expected info gain
given attacker input

Observation constraint probabilities

$$p(\phi(s, i)|i) = \sum_{s \in S} p(s) \phi(s, i)$$

Weighted Model Counting



$$\mathcal{I}(s; \phi(s, i)|i) = - \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{p(\phi(s, i)|i)} \log_2 \underbrace{p(\phi(s, i)|i)}$$

Expected info gain given attacker input

Observation constraint probabilities

$$p(\phi(s, i)|i) = \sum_{s \in S} p(s) \phi(s, i) \quad \text{BARVINOK}$$

1. Offline Static Analysis

2. Offline Dynamic Analysis

3. Online Attack Synthesis

Implementation

1. Offline Static Analysis

**NASA Symbolic
PathFinder (SPF)**

Z3 Constraint Solver

2. Offline Dynamic Analysis

**Python
Profiler Client**



**Intel
NUC Server**

$P(s, i)$

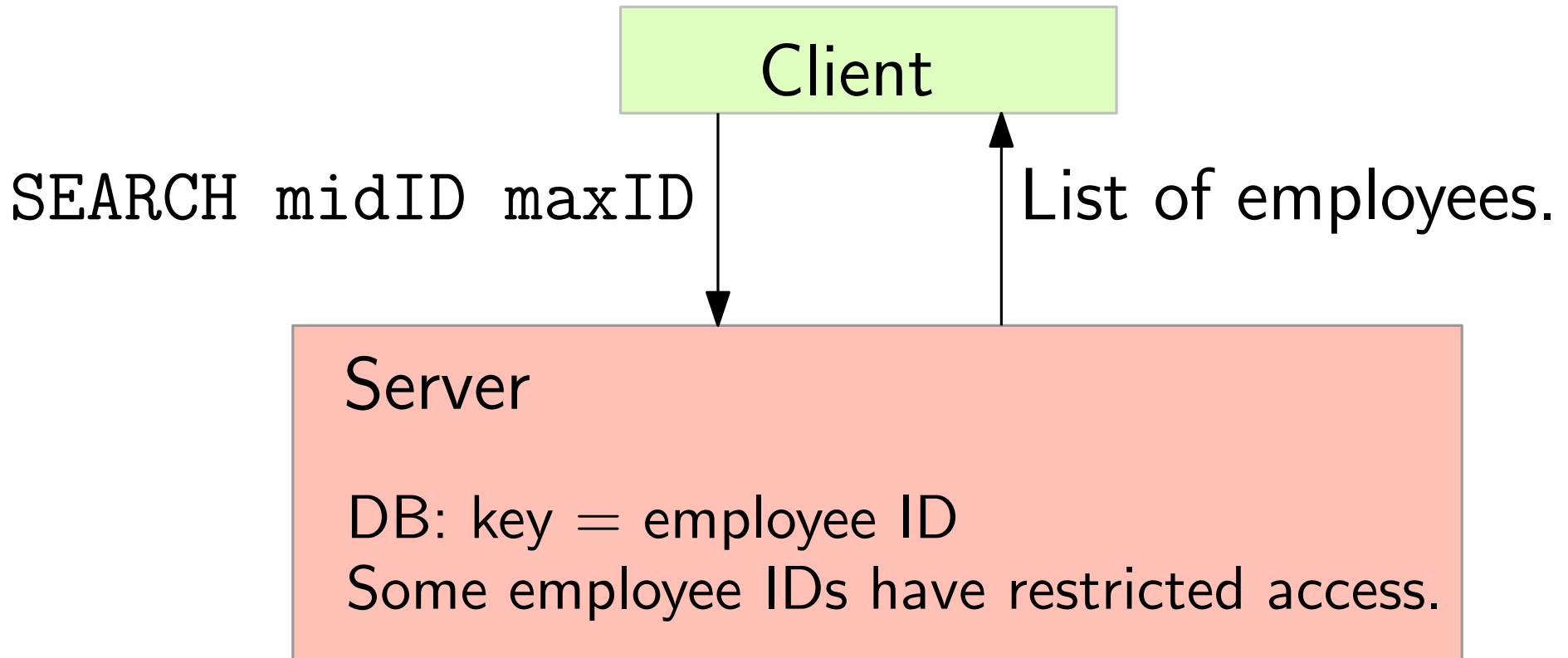
3. Online Attack Synthesis

**Barvinok
Weighted Symbolic
Model Counting**

**Mathematica
Symbolic Entropy Computation
Numeric Maximization**

Case Study: LawDB

From DARPA Space-Time Analysis for Cybersecurity (STAC)



Writes to log file depending on whether

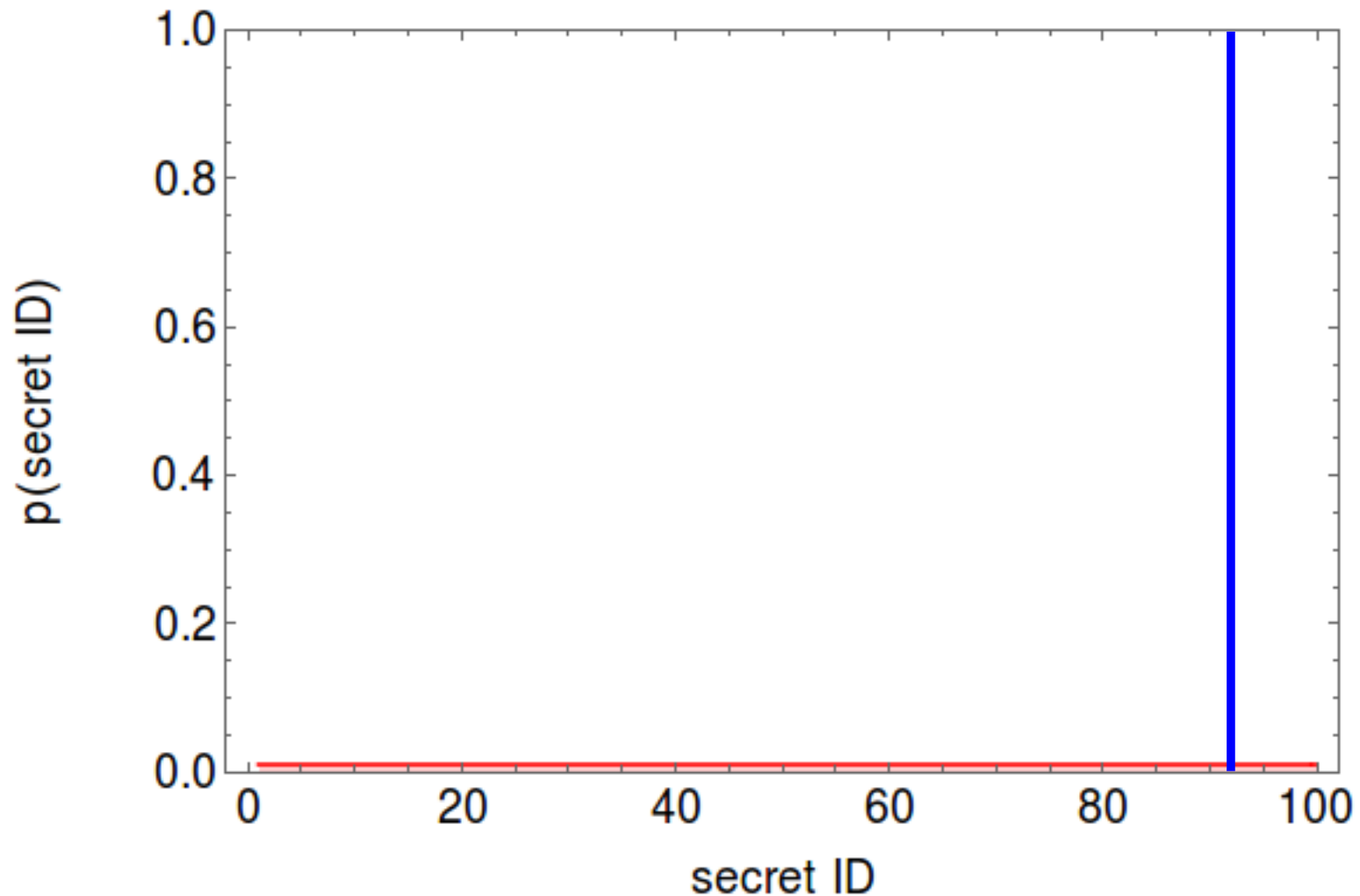
$$ID_{res} \in [minID, maxID]$$

$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 0: SEARCH --

Observed time: --

Entropy = 6.64386

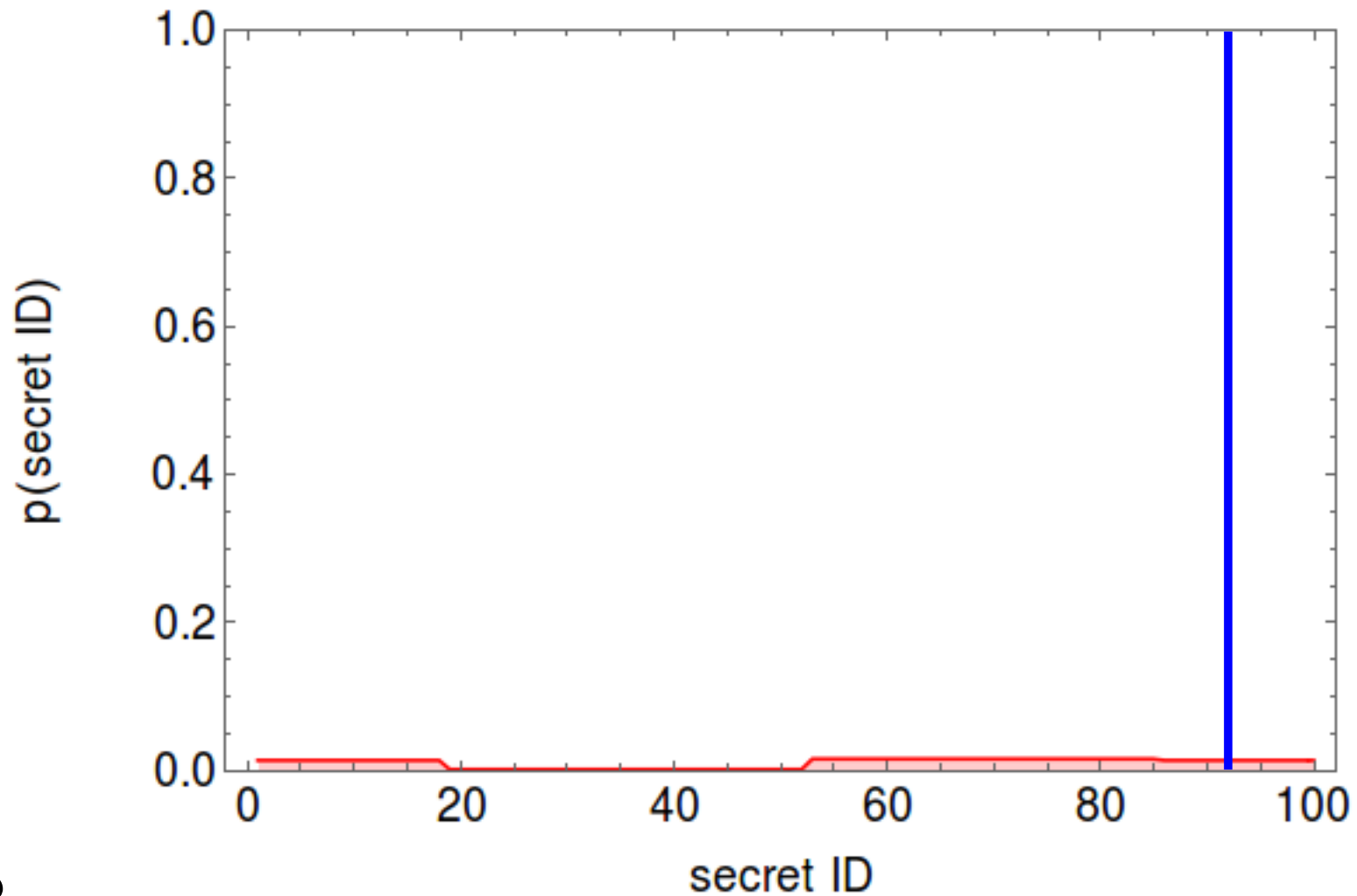


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 1: SEARCH 19 52

Observed time:0.00444

Entropy = 6.27408

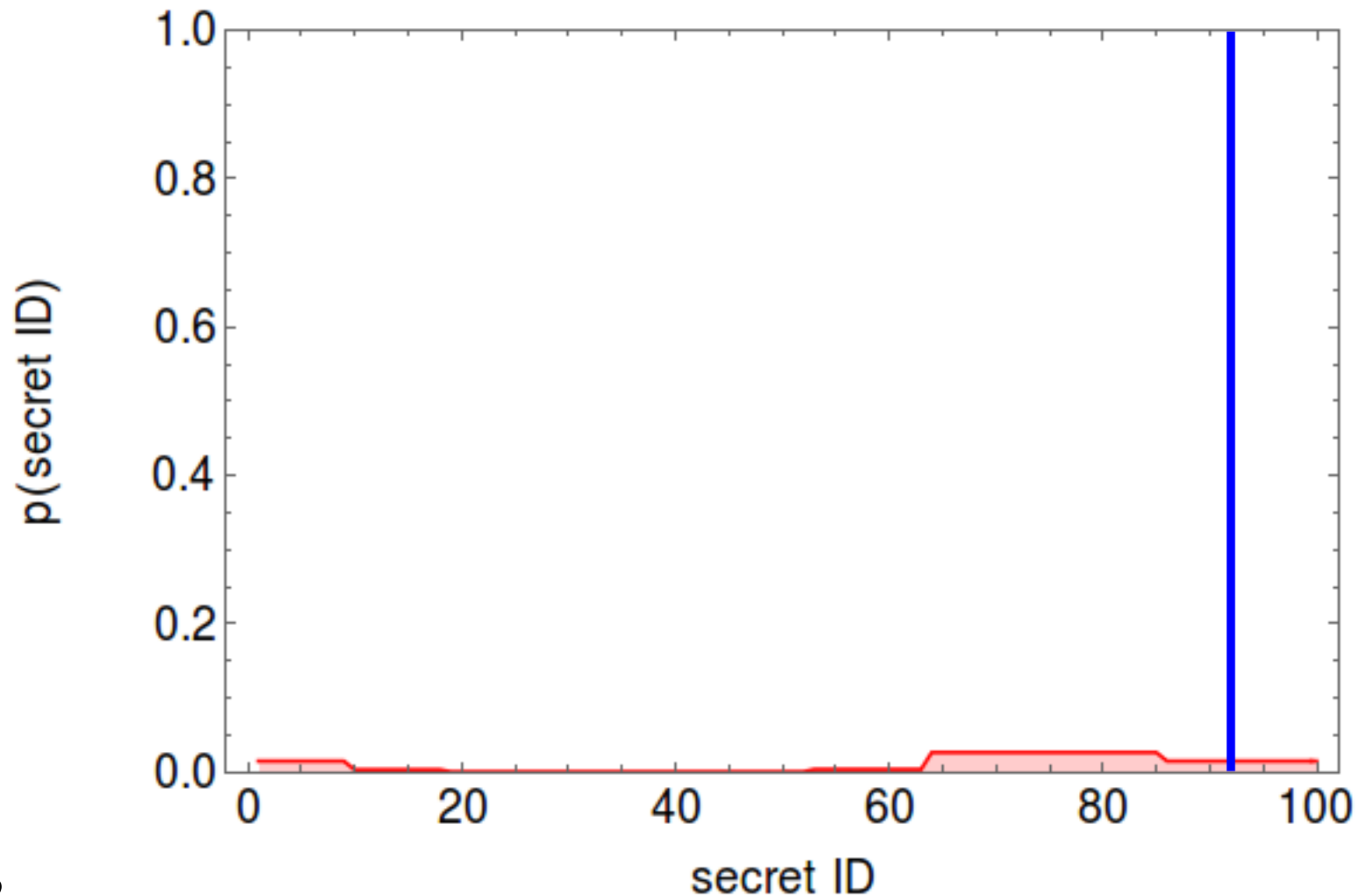


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 2: SEARCH 10 63

Observed time:0.00436

Entropy = 5.81014

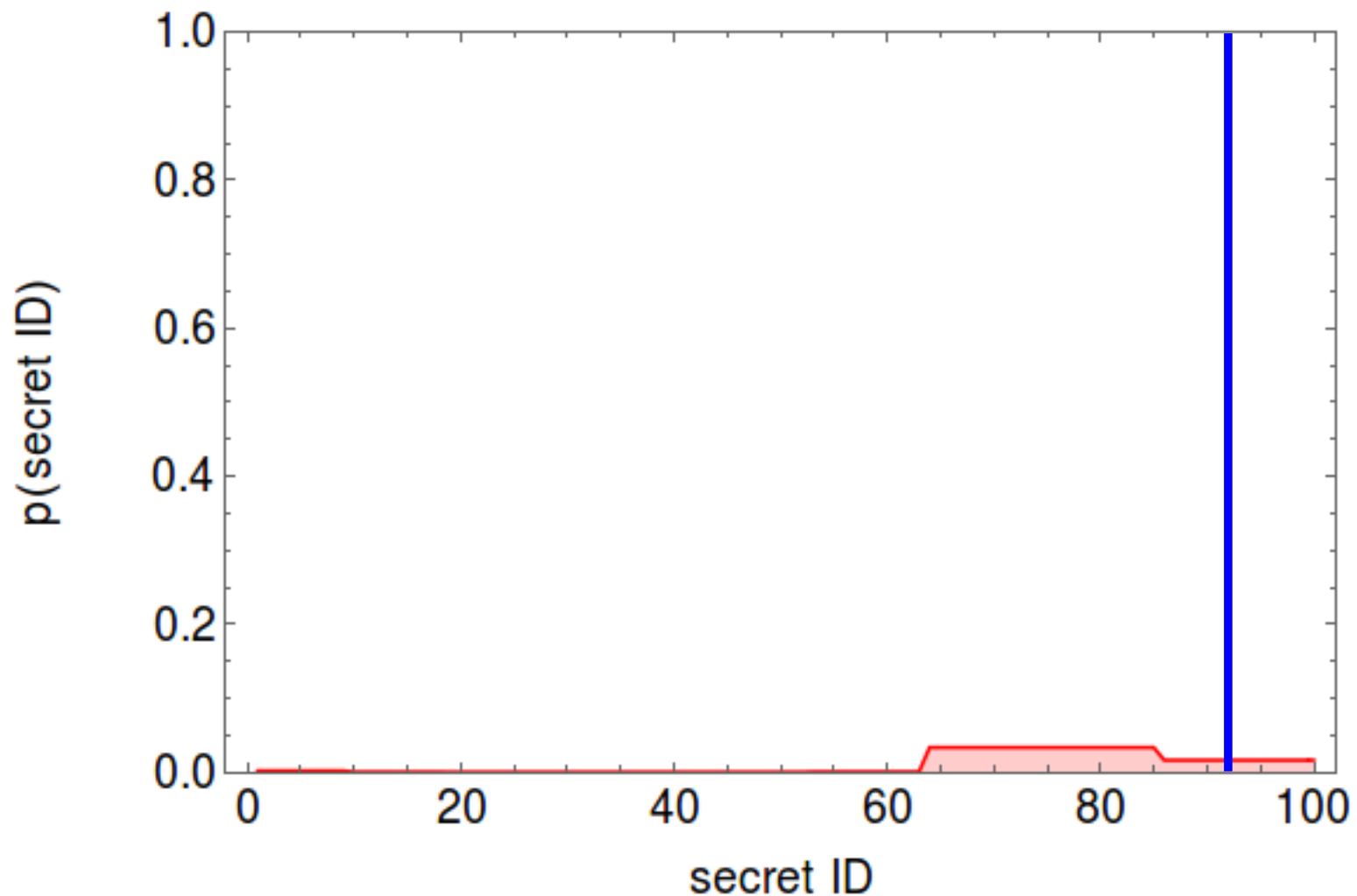


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 3: SEARCH 1 63

Observed time:0.0043

Entropy = 5.28658

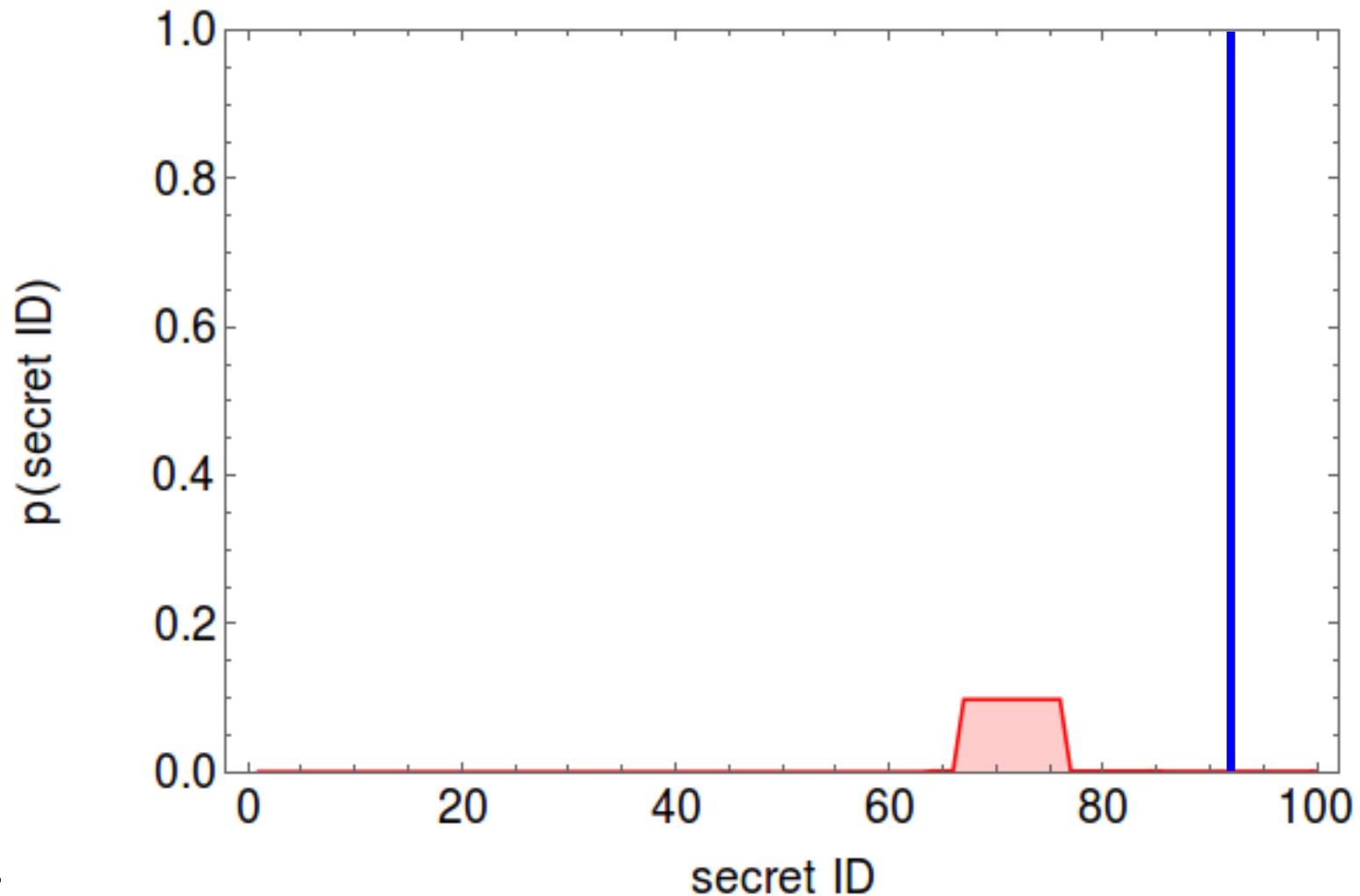


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 4: SEARCH 63 85

Observed time:0.00733

Entropy = 3.53218

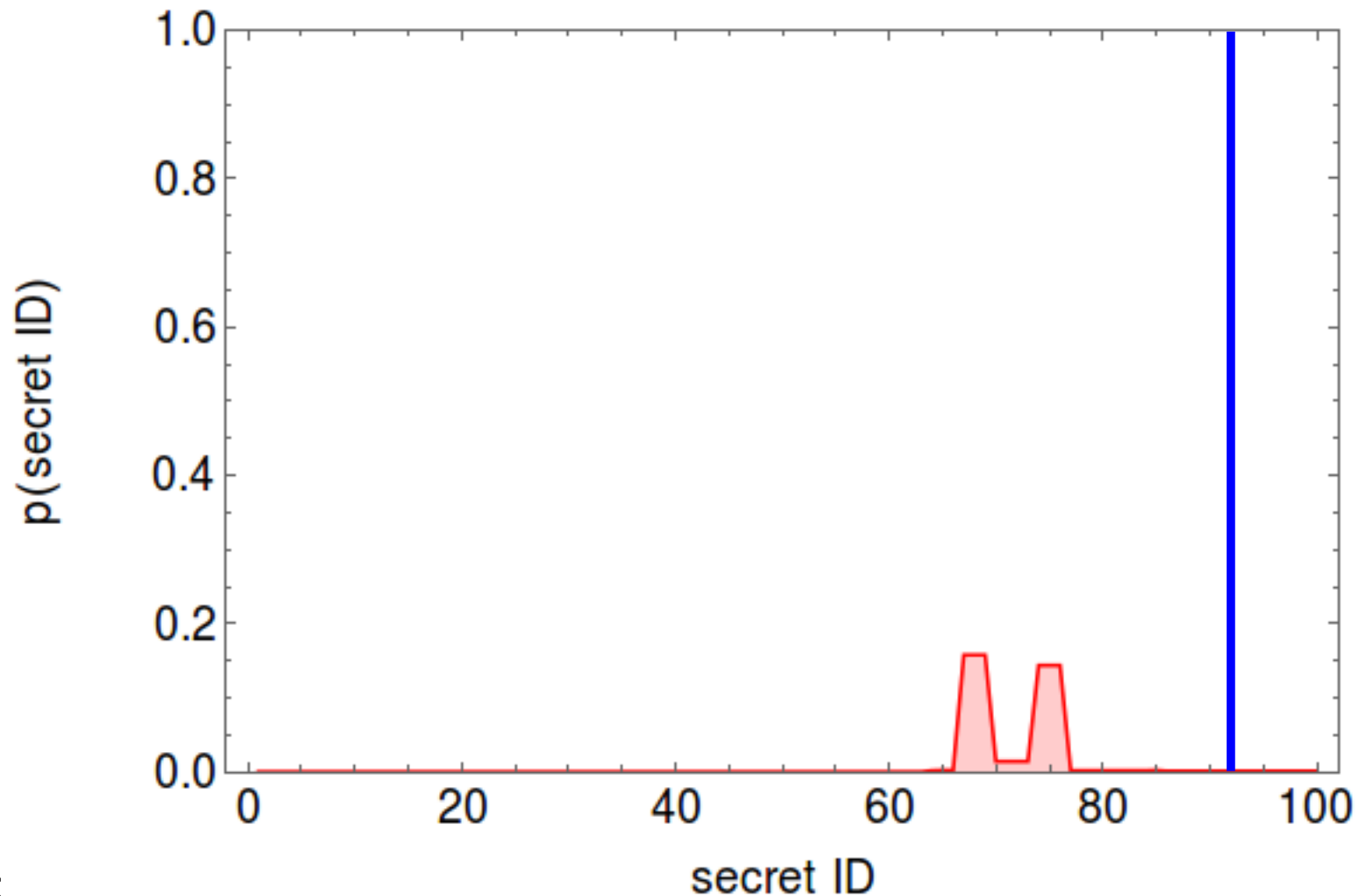


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 5: SEARCH 70 73

Observed time:0.00447

Entropy = 3.19249

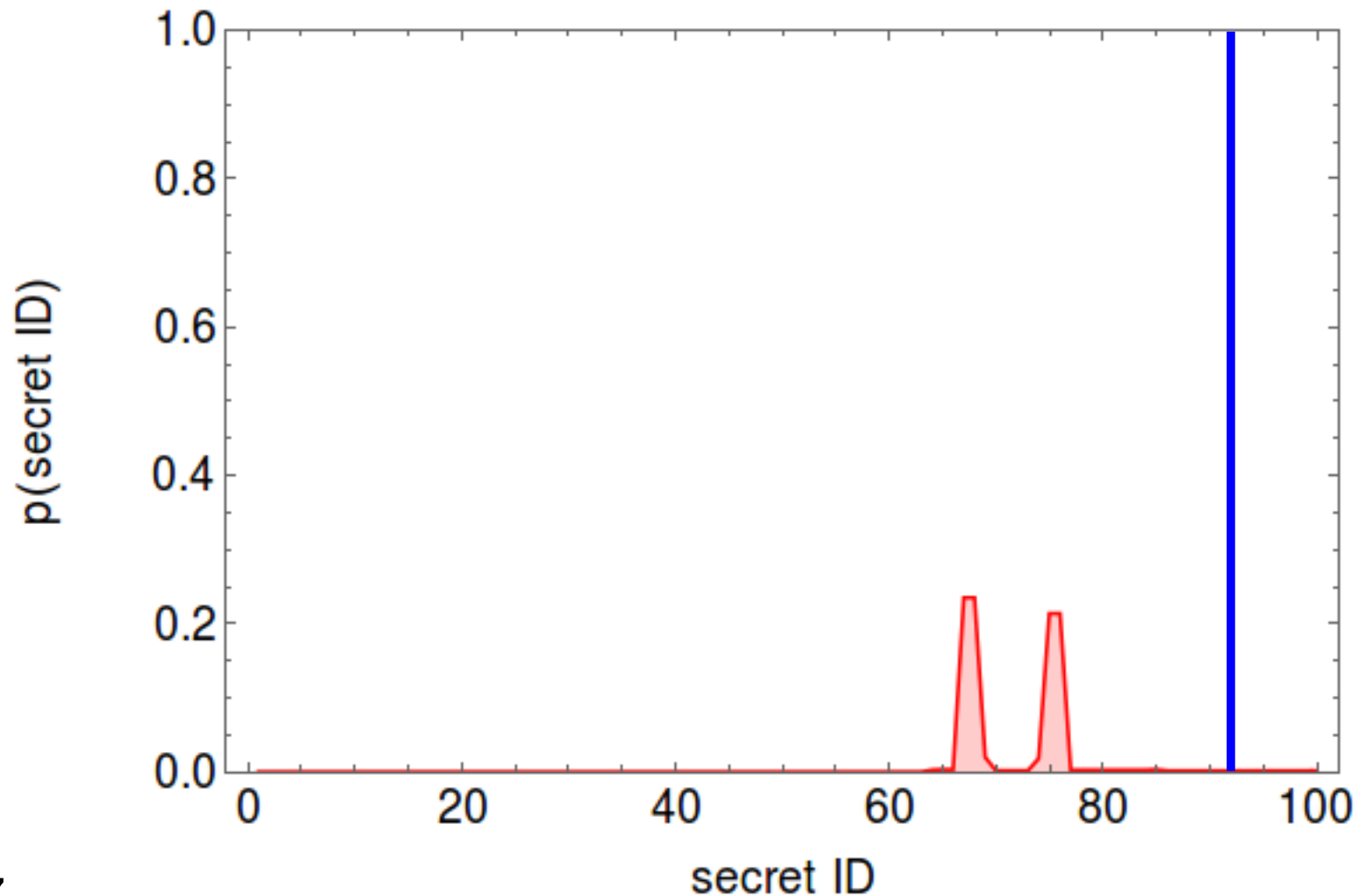


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 6: SEARCH 67 74

Observed time:0.00427

Entropy = 2.74012

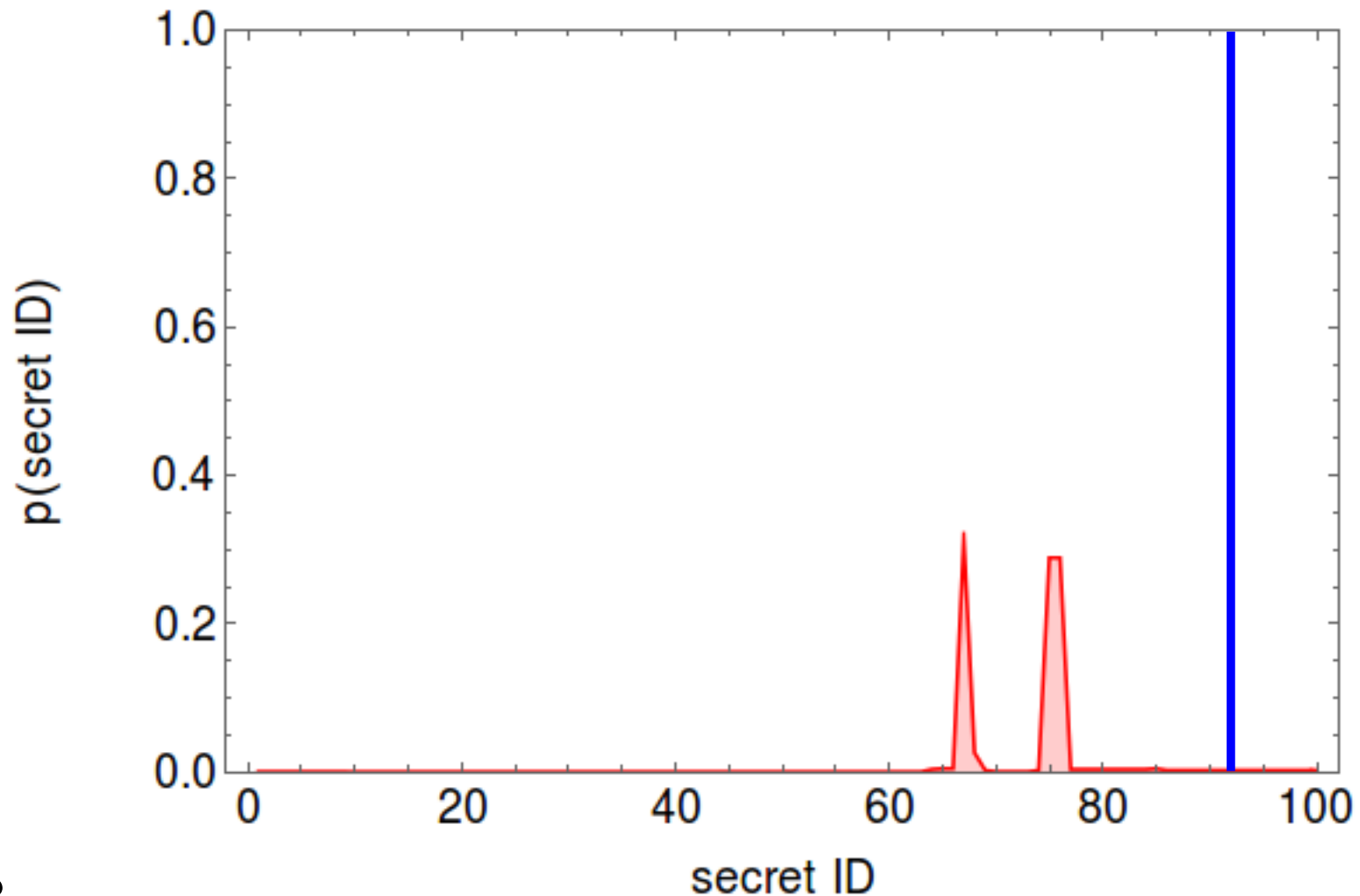


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 7: SEARCH 63 74

Observed time:0.00452

Entropy = 2.41548

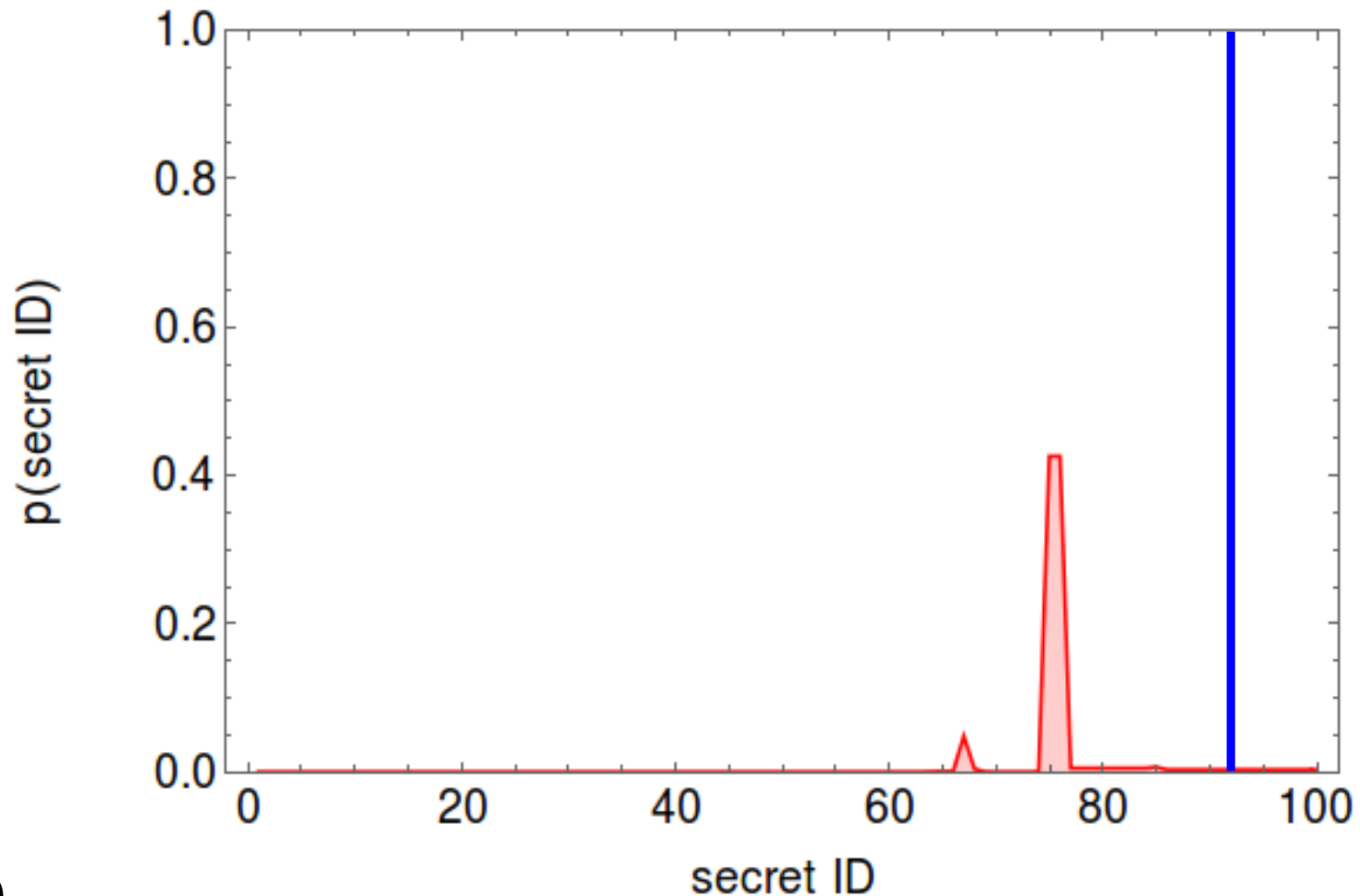


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 8: SEARCH 63 70

Observed time:0.00435

Entropy = 2.07286

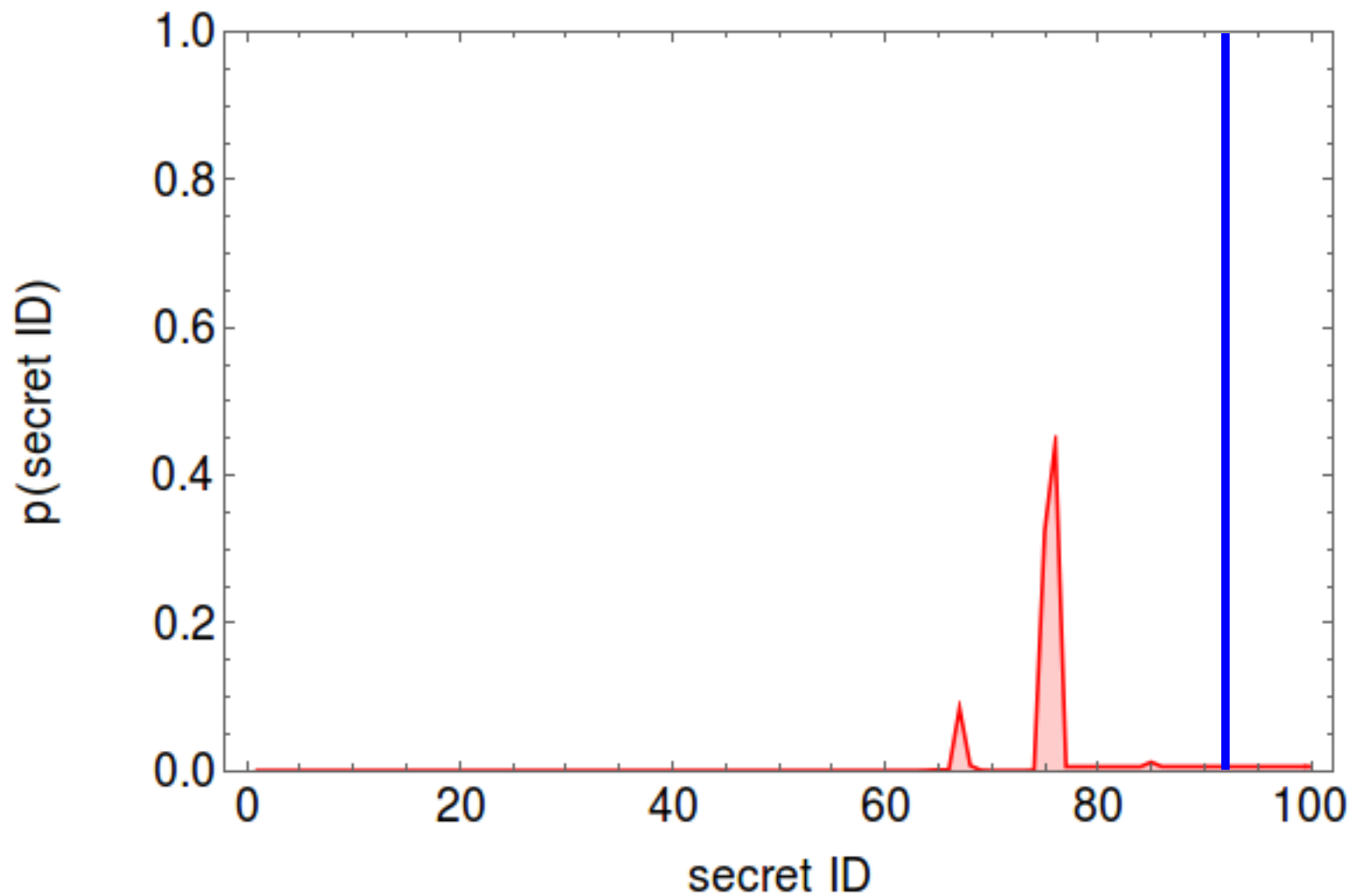


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 9: SEARCH 74 75

Observed time:0.00431

Entropy = 2.46103

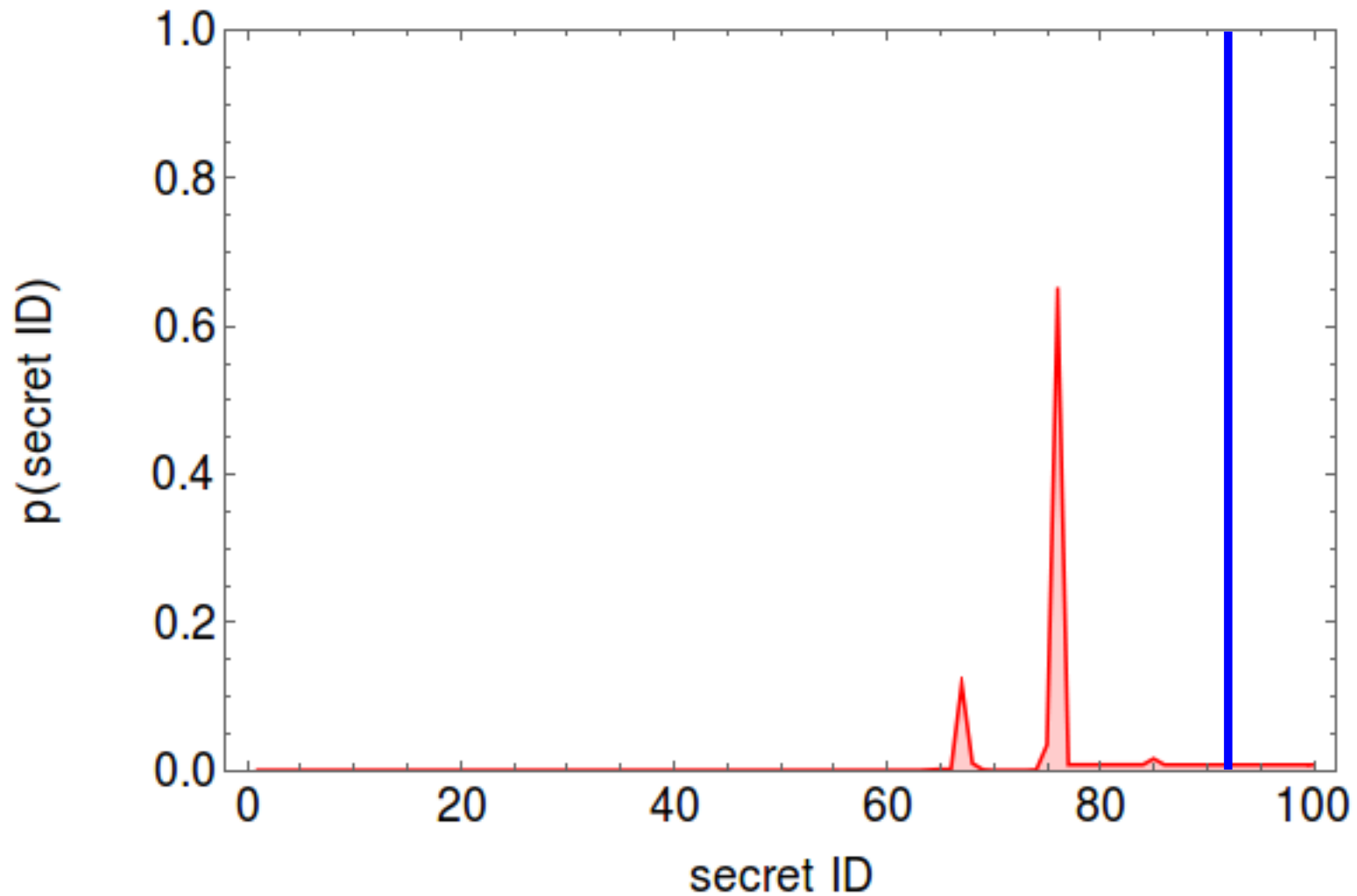


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 10: SEARCH 74 75

Observed time:0.00435

Entropy = 2.39414

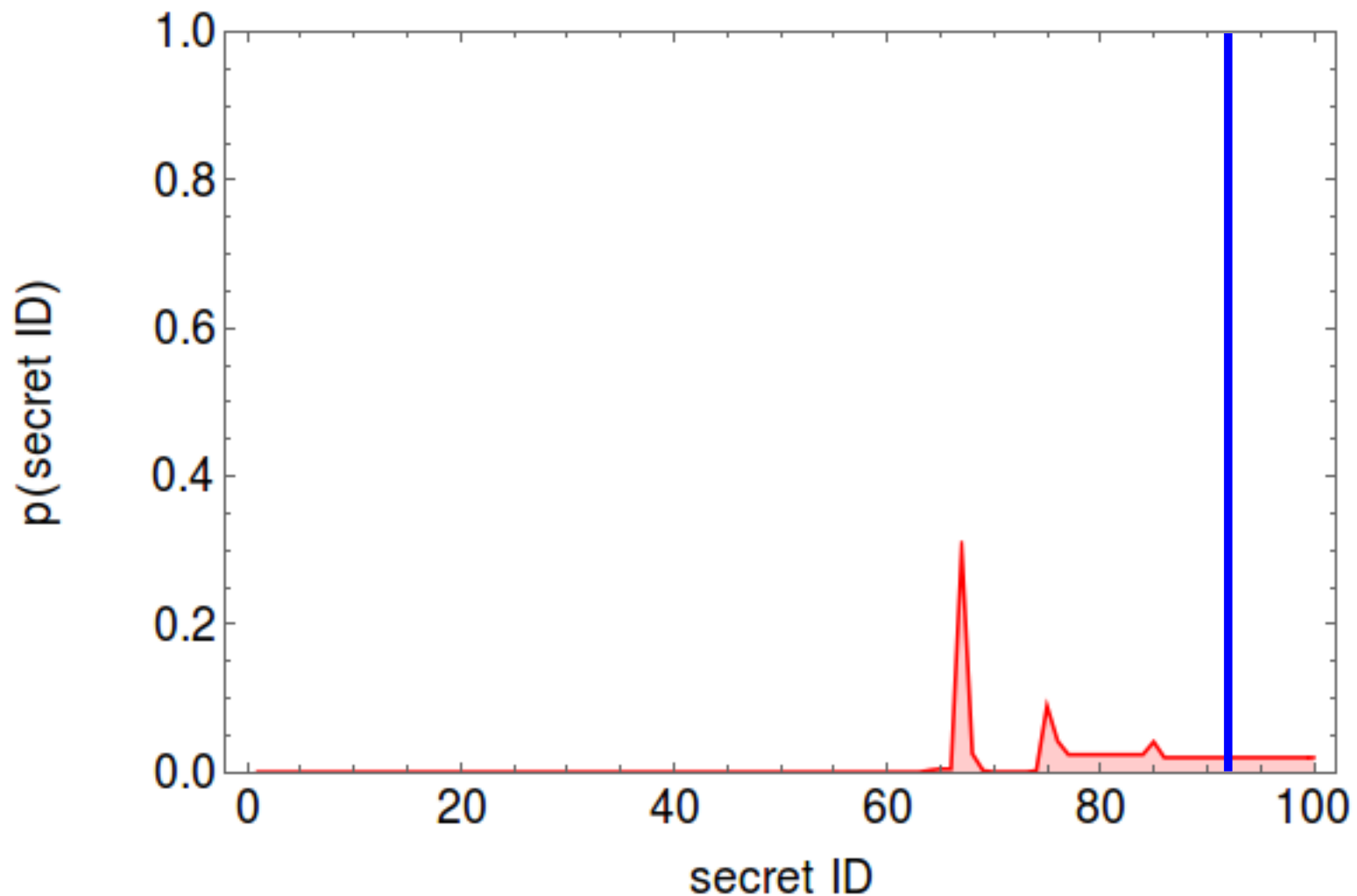


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 11: SEARCH 63 100

Observed time:0.00732

Entropy = 4.19456

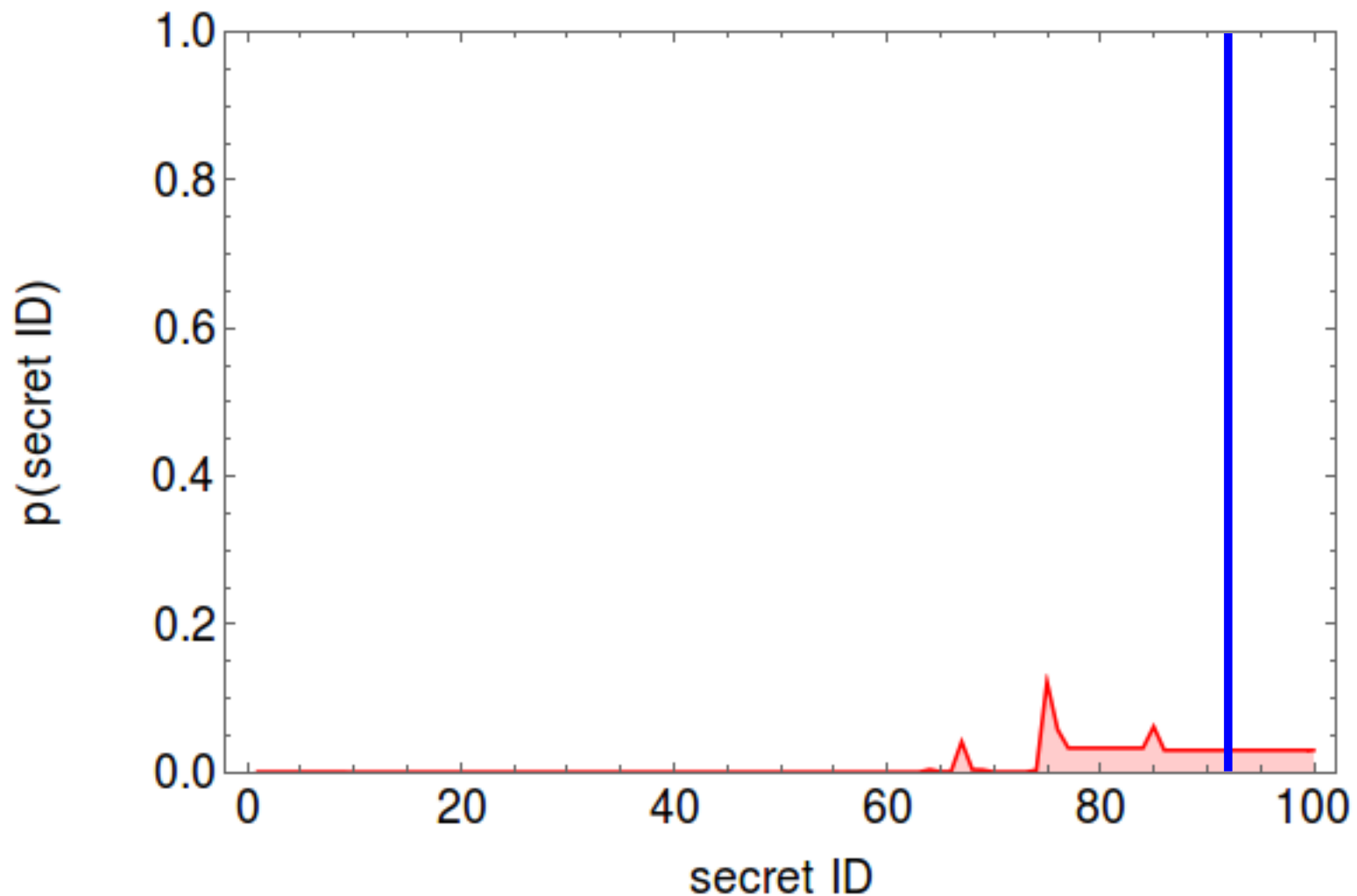


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 12: SEARCH 74 100

Observed time:0.00743

Entropy = 4.73142

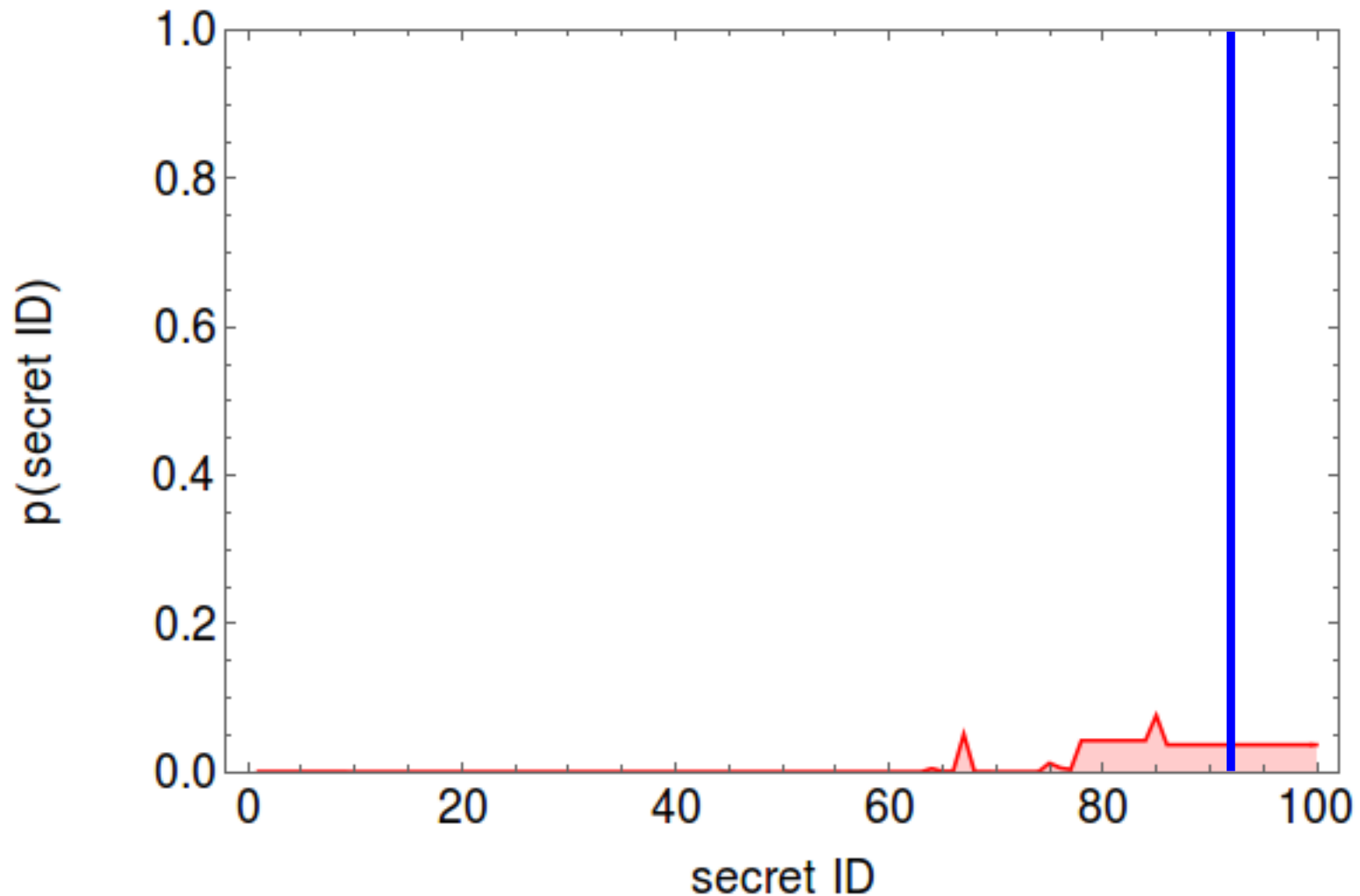


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 13: SEARCH 78 100

Observed time:0.00733

Entropy = 4.70767

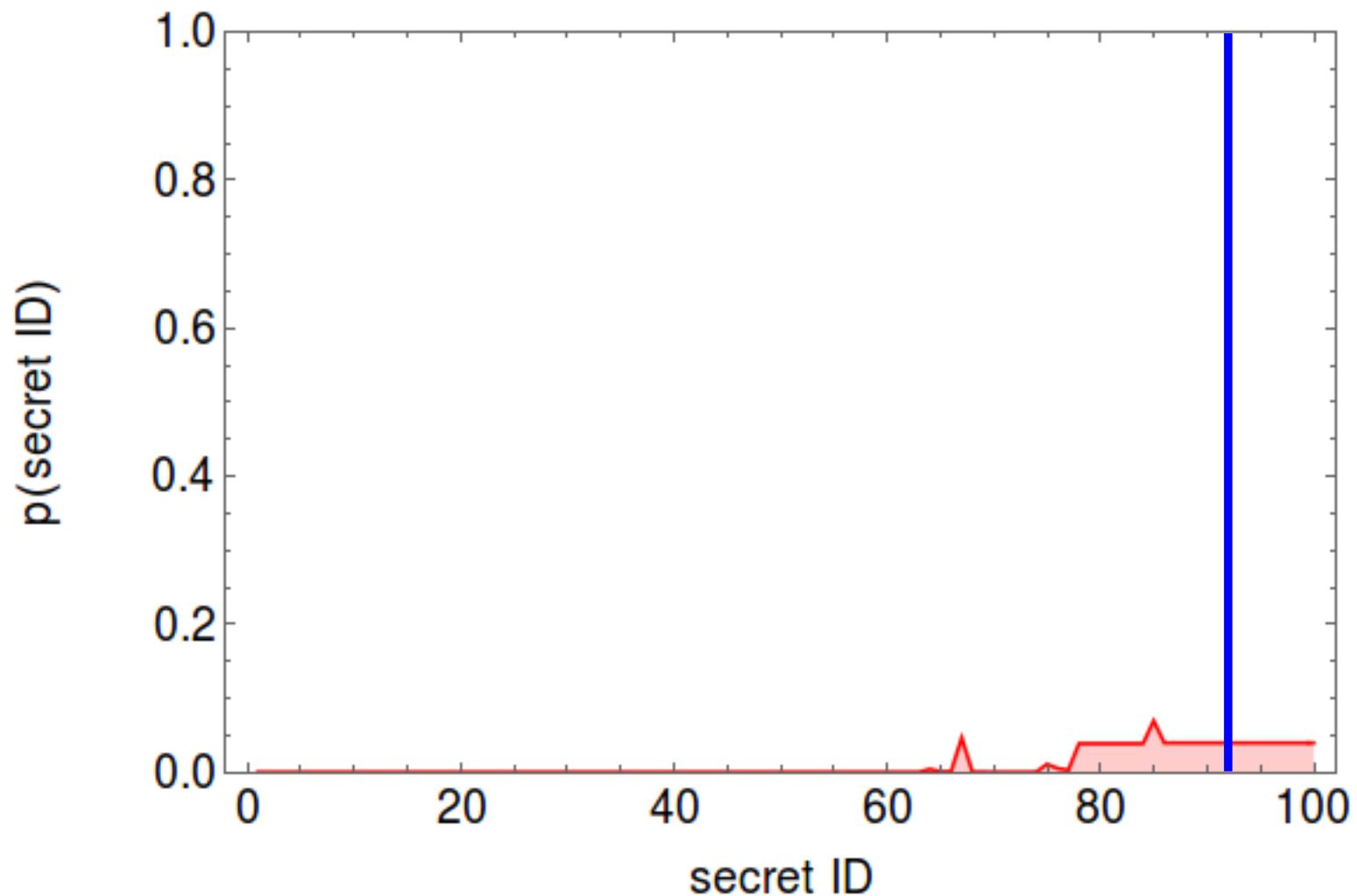


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 14: SEARCH 86 100

Observed time:0.00728

Entropy = 4.68363

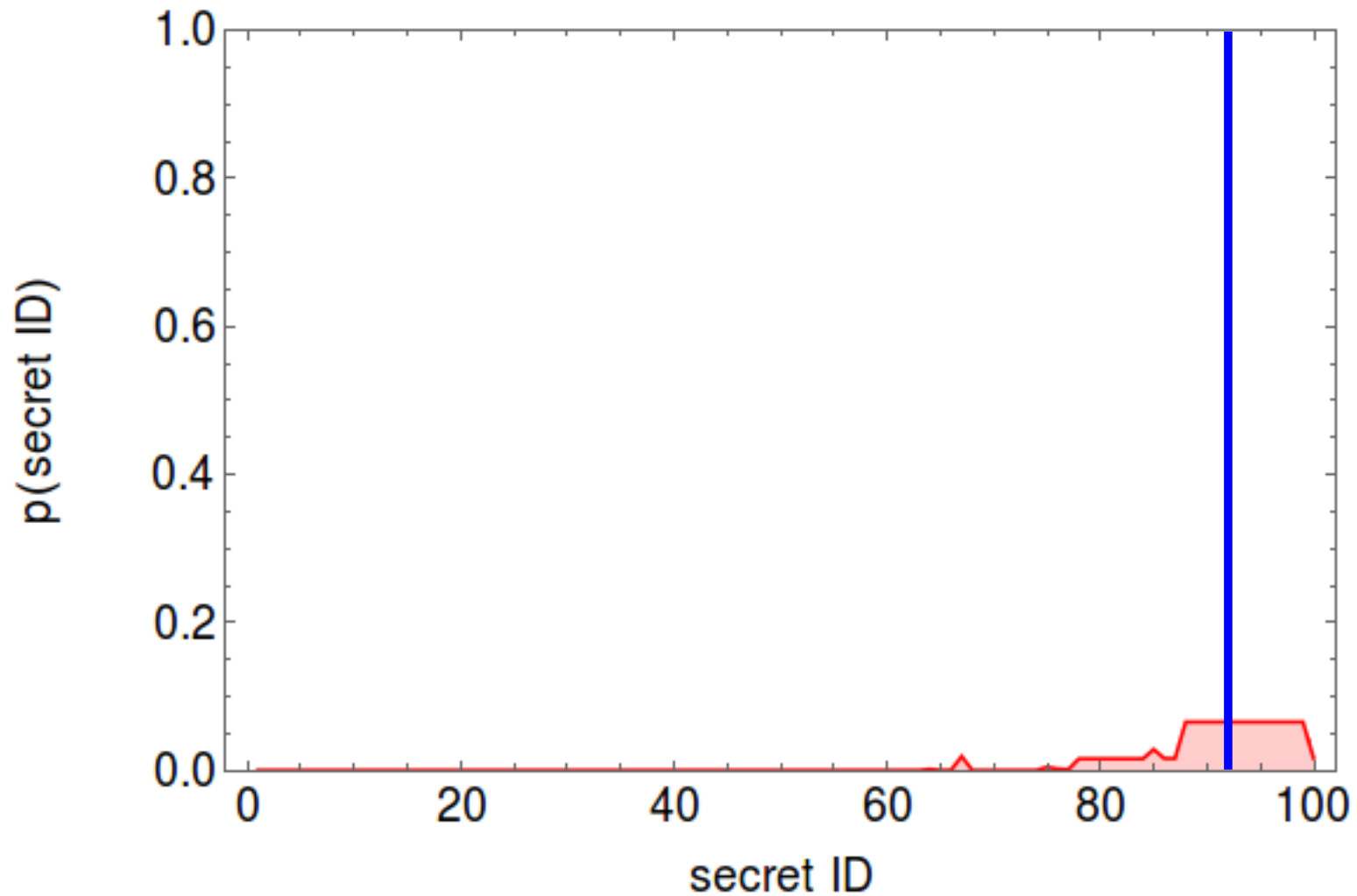


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 15: SEARCH 87 99

Observed time:0.00716

Entropy = 4.37901

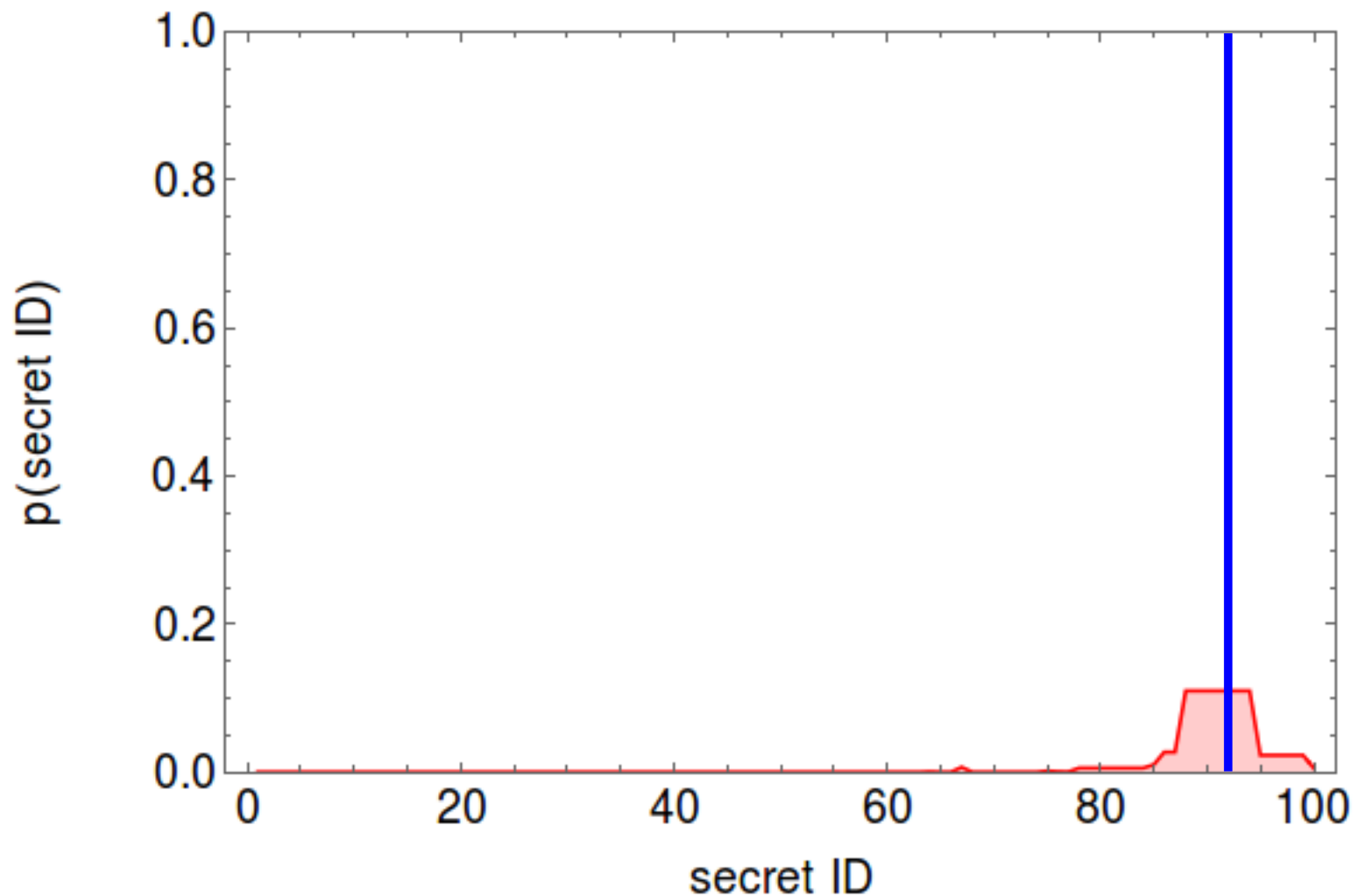


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 16: SEARCH 87 95

Observed time:0.00727

Entropy = 3.83405

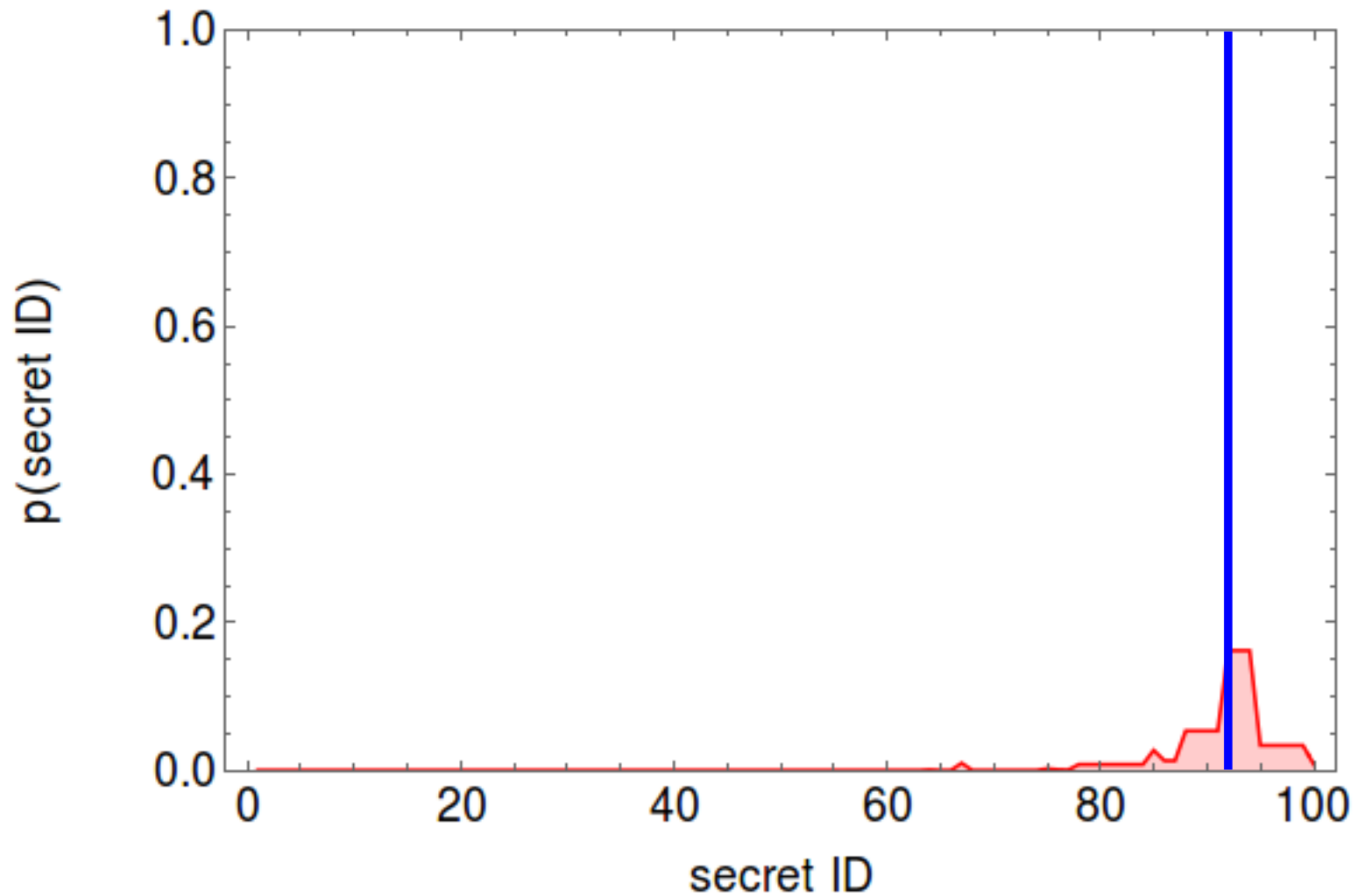


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 17: SEARCH 91 95

Observed time:0.00731

Entropy = 3.87438

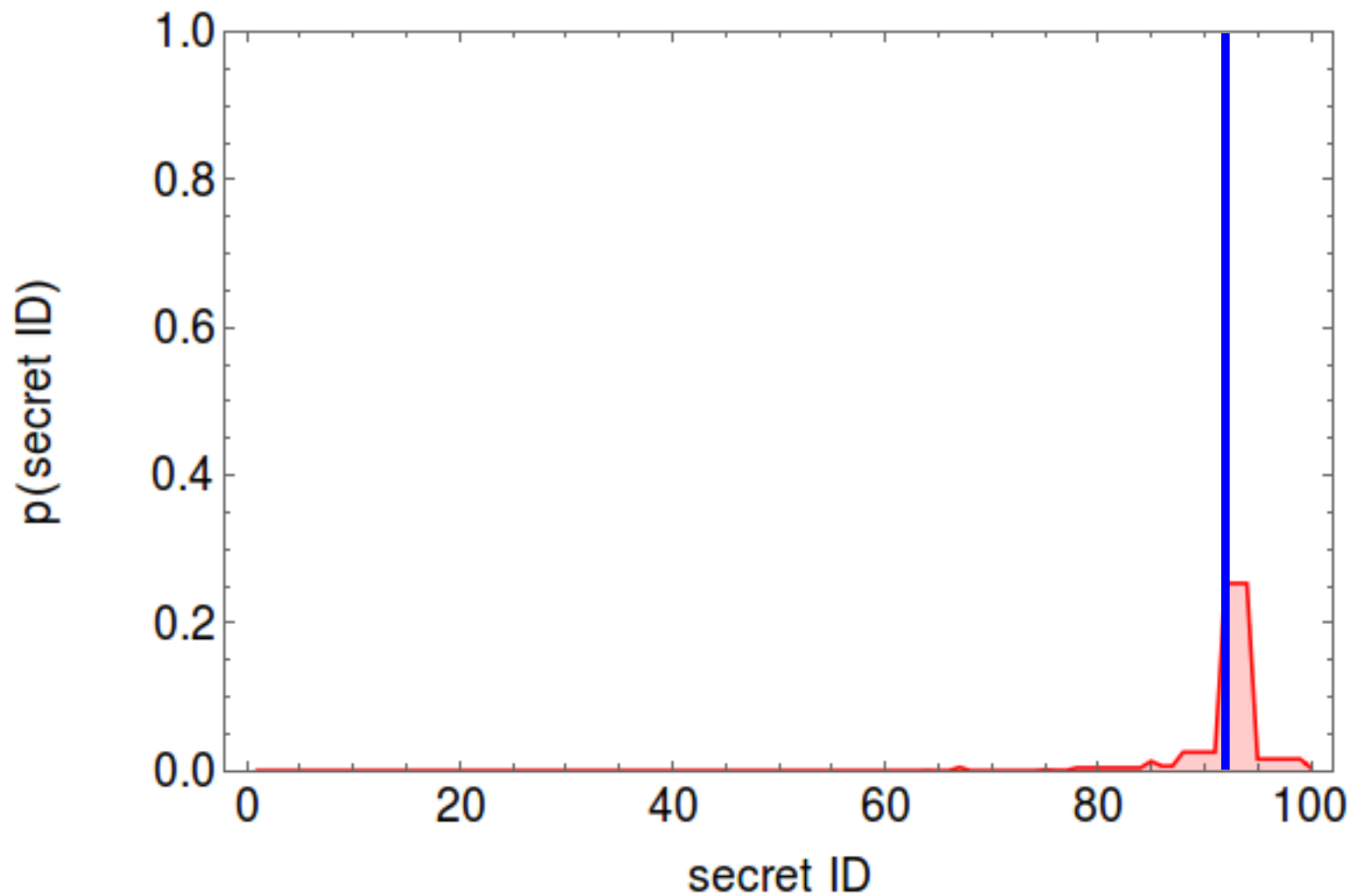


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 18: SEARCH 92 95

Observed time:0.0072

Entropy = 2.9822

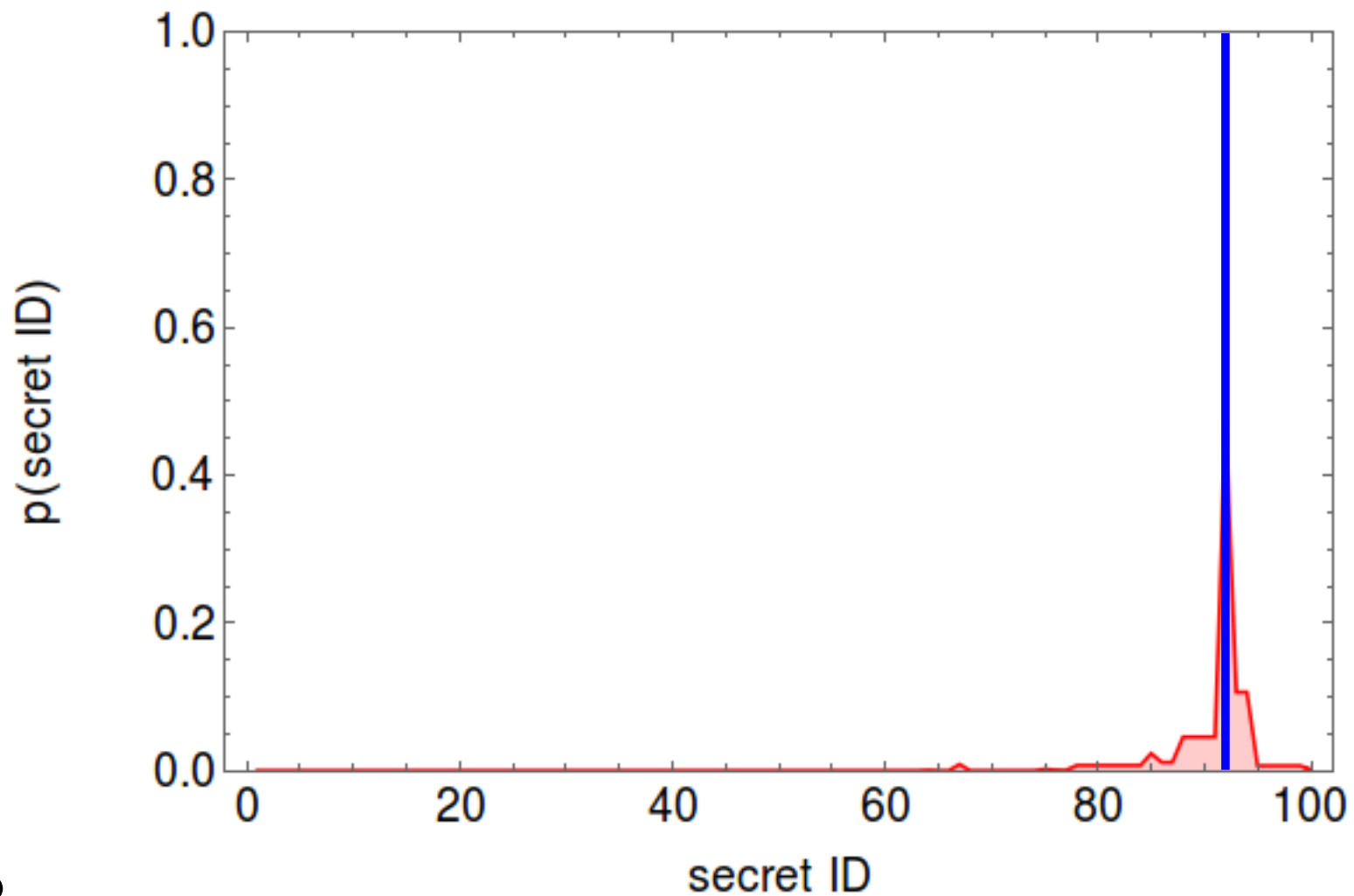


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 19: SEARCH 92 94

Observed time:0.00729

Entropy = 2.98878

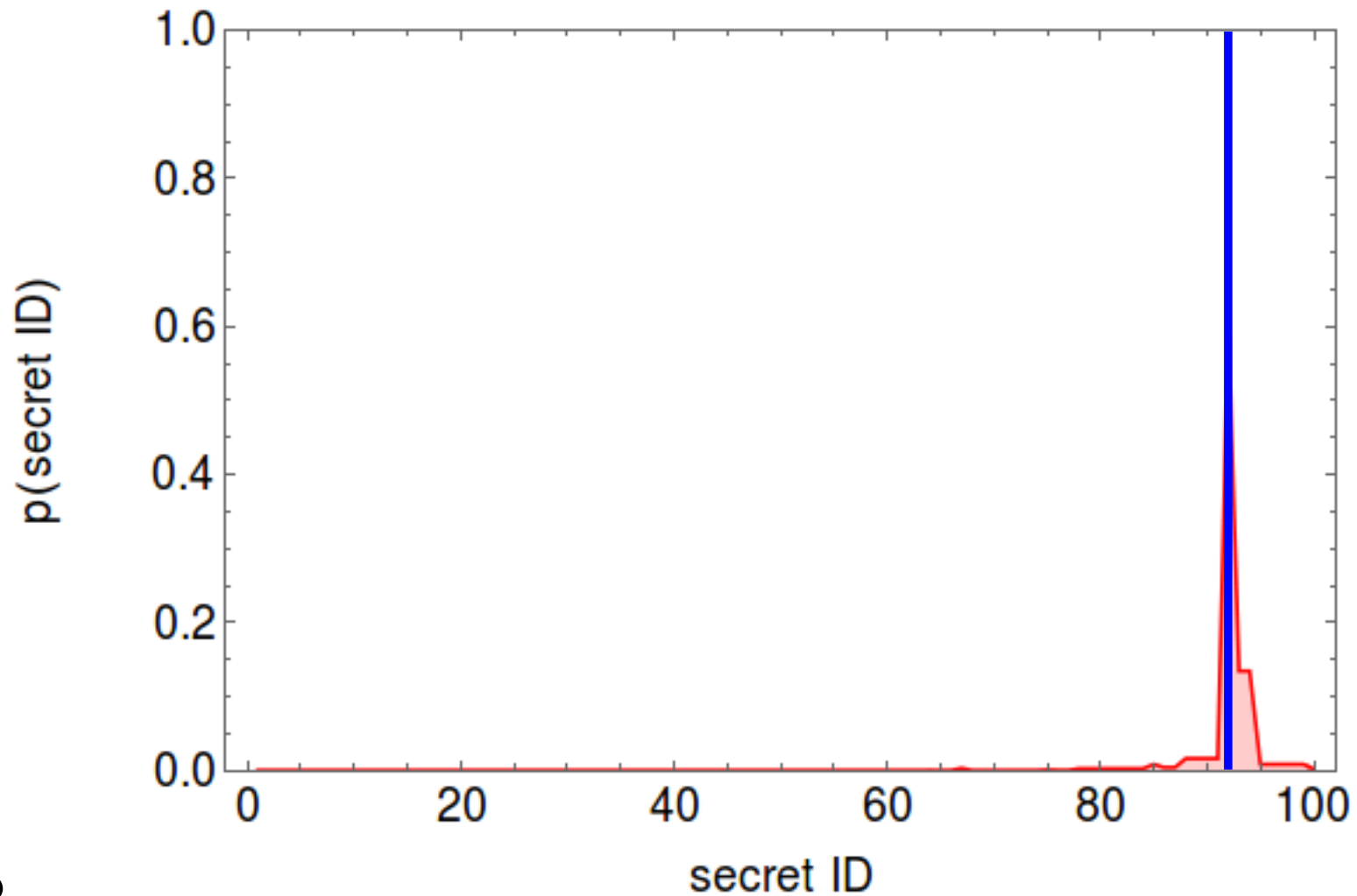


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 20: SEARCH 92 93

Observed time:0.00735

Entropy = 2.22644

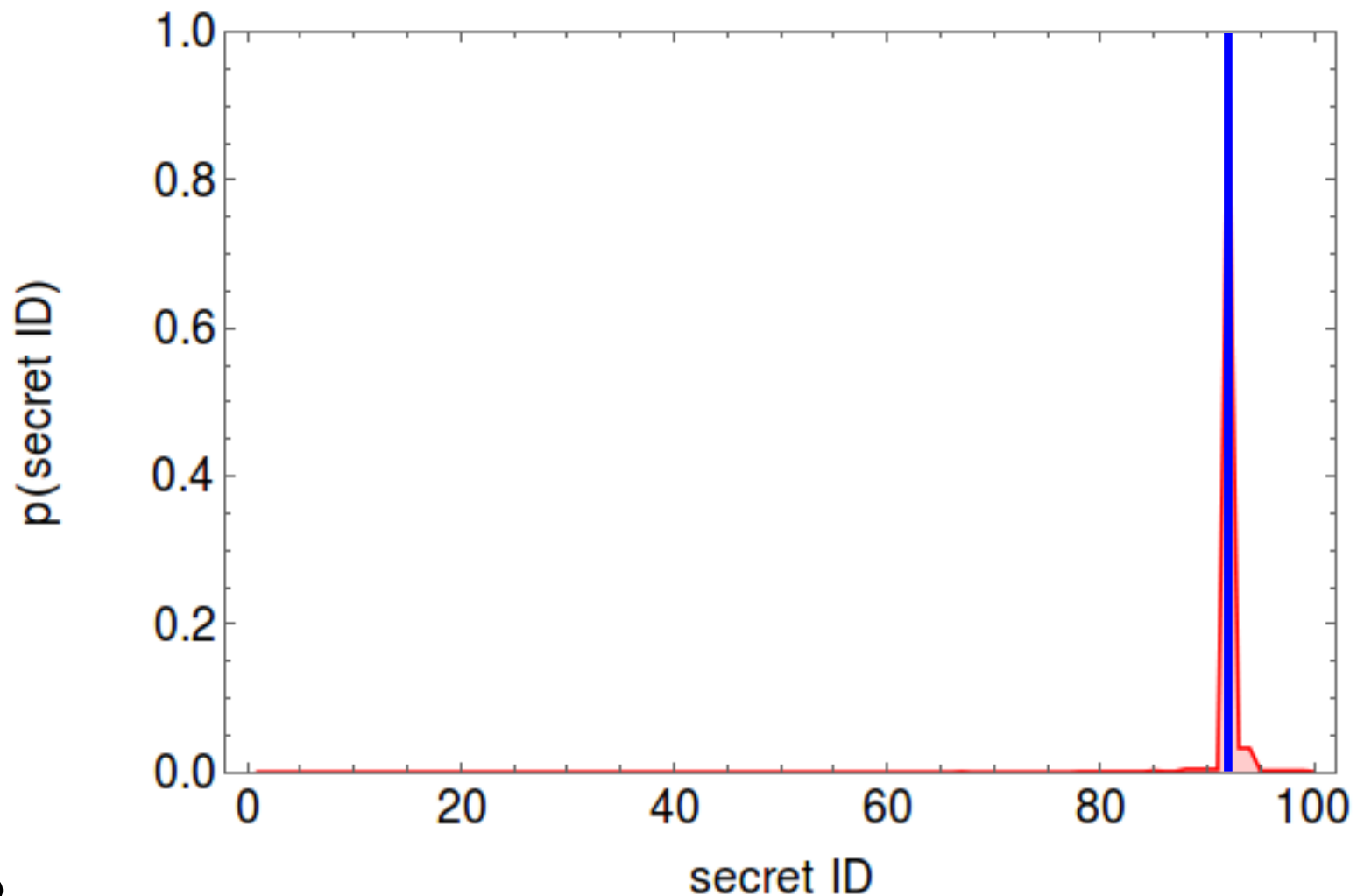


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 21: SEARCH 92 92

Observed time:0.00739

Entropy = 0.767476

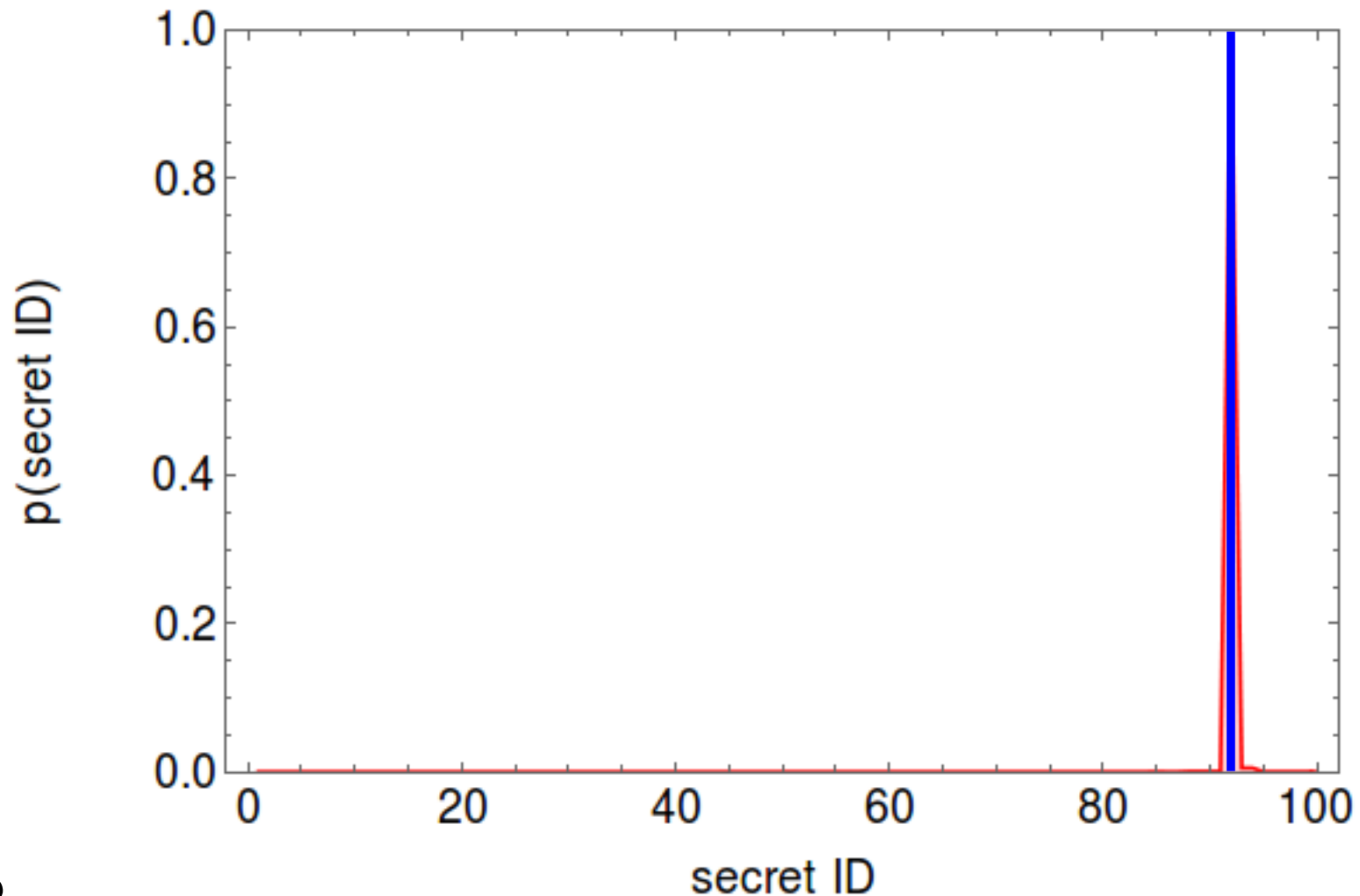


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 22: SEARCH 92 92

Observed time:0.00715

Entropy = 0.170871

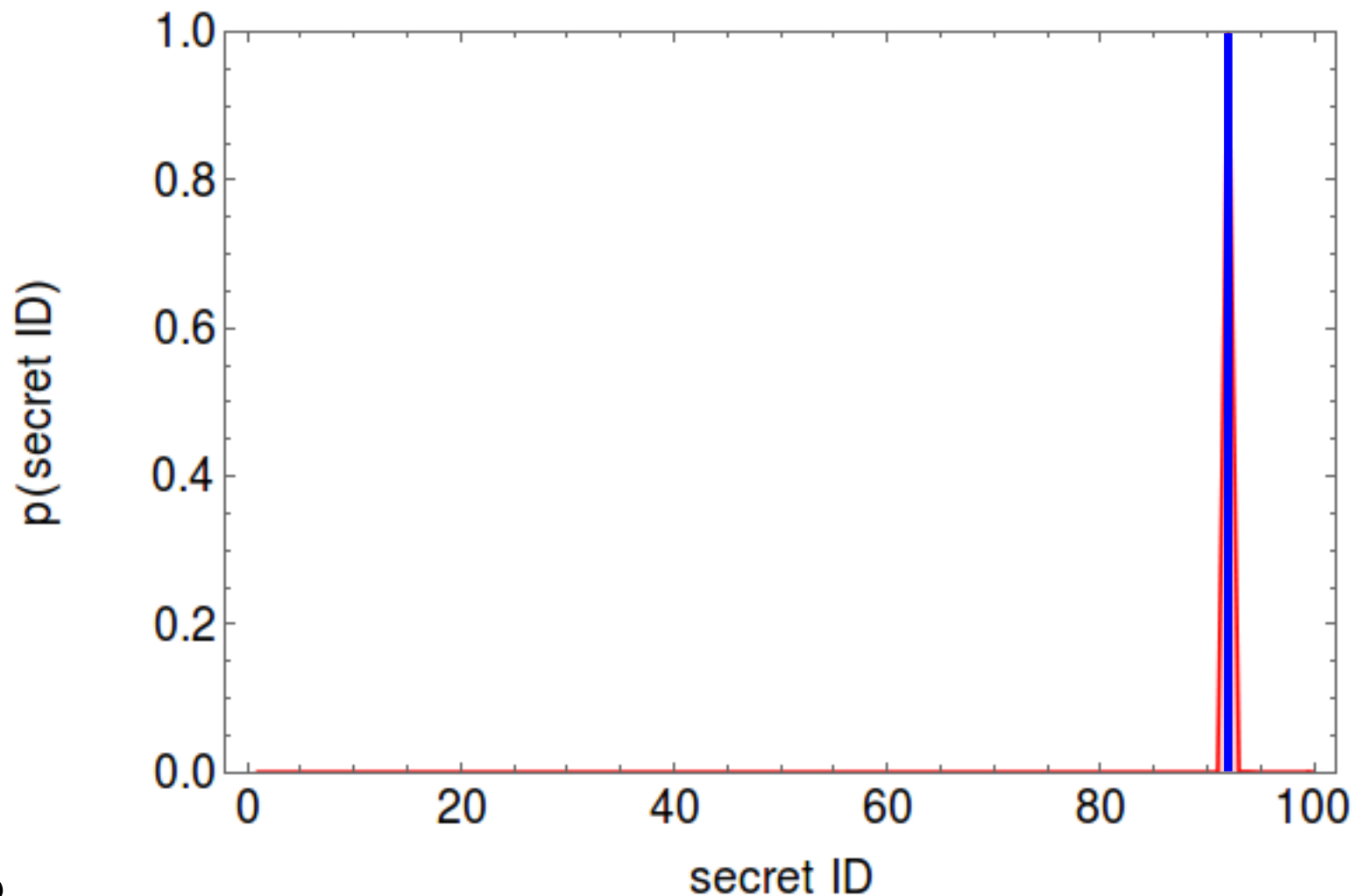


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 23: SEARCH 92 92

Observed time:0.00746

Entropy = 0.026079

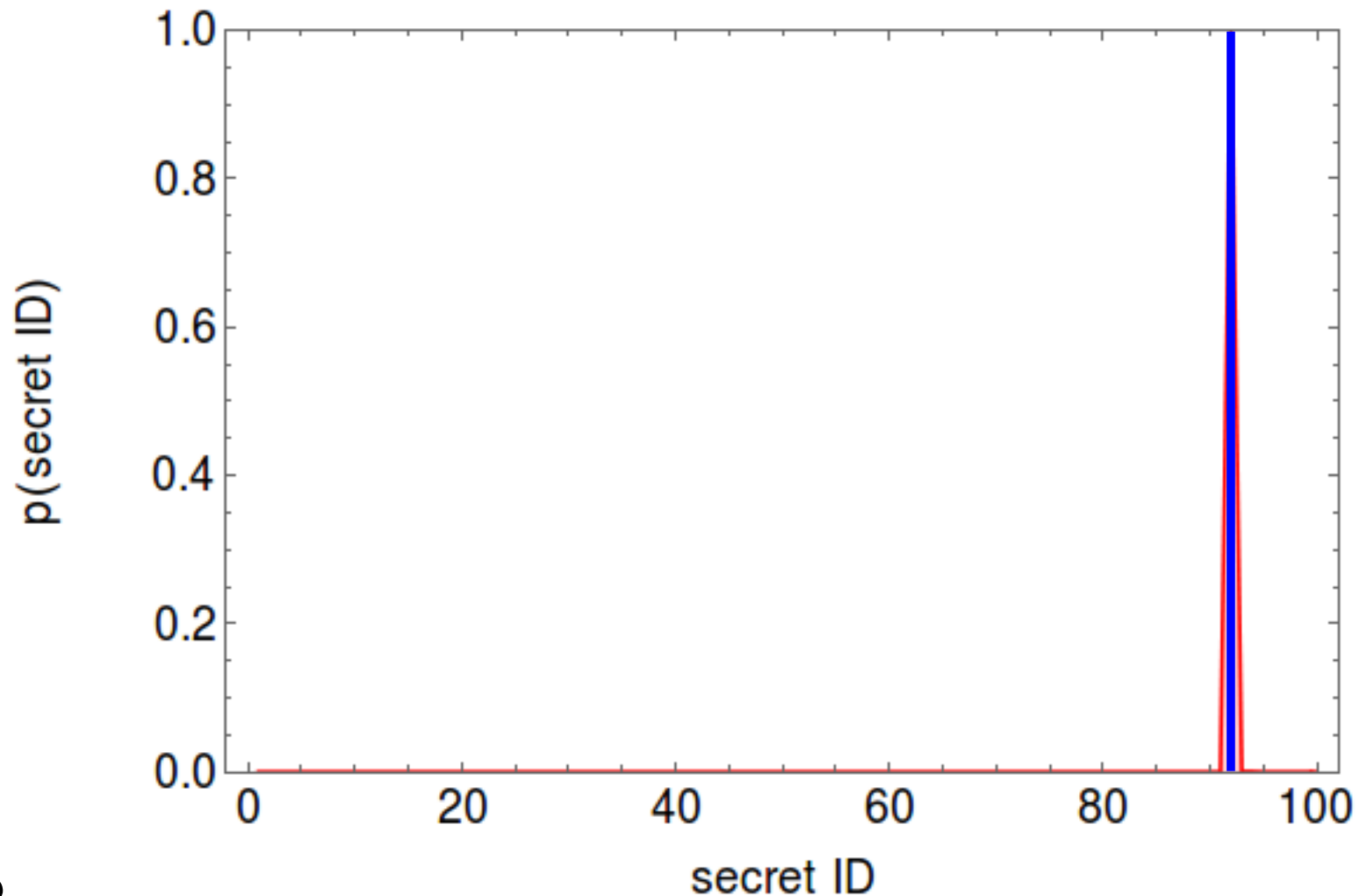


$$1 \leq ID \leq 100 \quad ID_1 = 64 \quad ID_2 = 85 \quad ID_{res} = 92$$

STEP 24: SEARCH 92 92

Observed time:0.00721

Entropy = 0.026084



ID Range	# Employees	Offline Analysis	Attack	
			time (m)	# steps
1-100	3	57s	2m38s	25
1-10000	4	2m21s	2m43s	45
1-10000	5	6m30s	3m08s	48
1-10000	10	42m09s	4m31s	77

Segment Oracle Side Channel Attacks

```
Boolean compare(String pw, String input){  
    for(int i = 0; i < pw.length, i++)  
        if(pw[i] != input[i])  
            return false;  
    return true;  
}
```

Segment Oracle Side Channel Attacks

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}
```

pw: harveymudd

input: california

Segment Oracle Side Channel Attacks

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        if(pw[i] != input[i])  
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pw: harveymudd

input: harmonicas

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Boolean compare(String pw, String input){  
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        if(pw[i] != input[i])  
            return false;  
    return true;  
}
```

pw: harveymudd

input: harmonicas

Attacker can brute-force individual characters!

String Analysis for Side Channels with Segmented Oracles
[IEEE Foundations of Software Engineering 2016]

Attack Synthesis vs. PW Checker

Attack Synthesis vs. PW Checker

Phase 0	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
ϵ	csja	ciub	ciqi	ciqa
fzgak	cnte	cijj	ciqz	ciqa
daaz	cwcs	cimq	ciqz	ciqg
zgap	ctdo	citz	ciqu	ciqa
uaak	cved	ciqz	ciqz	
bnza	cvfo	ciaz	ciqc	
ecjq	ceyu	ciok	ciqz	
zmna	ciil	cida	ciqe	
tzar		cijw	ciqr	
zmna		:	:	
maau		:	:	
vzsc		cigz	ciqk	
qyas		cisu	ciqd	
asvr		cisp	ciqd	
cmxq		cine	ciqr	
		ciqk	ciqz	

Attack Synthesis vs. PW Checker

Phase 0	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
ϵ	csja	ciub	ciqi	ciqa
fzgak	cnte	cijj	ciqz	ciqa
daaz	cwcs	cimq	ciqz	ciqg
zgap	ctdo	citiz	ciqu	ciqa
uaak	cved	ciqz	ciqz	
bnza	cvfo	ciaz	ciqc	
ecjq	ceyu	ciok	ciqz	
zmna	ciil	cida	ciqe	
tzar		cijw	ciqr	
zmna		:	:	
maau		:	:	
vzsc		cigz	ciqk	
qyas		cisu	ciqd	
asvr		cisp	ciqd	
cmxq		cine	ciqr	
		ciqk	ciqz	

Attack Synthesis vs. PW Checker

Phase 0	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
ϵ	csja	ciub	ciqi	ciqa
fzgak	cnte	ciij	ciqz	ciqa
daaz	cwcs	cimq	ciqz	ciqg
zgap	ctdo	citz	ciqu	ciqa
uaak	cved	ciqz	ciqz	
bnza	cvfo	ciaz	ciqc	
ecjq	ceyu	ciok	ciqz	
zmna	ciil	cida	ciqe	
tzar		cijw	ciqr	
zmna		:	:	
maau		:	:	
vzsc		cigz	ciqk	
qyas		cisu	ciqd	
asvr		cisp	ciqd	
cmxq		cine	ciqr	
		ciqk	ciqz	

Attack Synthesis vs. PW Checker

Phase 0	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
ϵ	csja	ciub	ciqi	ciqa
fzgak	cnte	ciij	ciqz	ciqa
daaz	cwcs	cimq	ciqz	ciqg
zgap	ctdo	citz	ciqu	ciqa
uaak	cved	ciqz	ciqz	
bnza	cvfo	ciaz	ciqc	
ecjq	ceyu	ciok	ciqz	
zmna	ciil	cida	ciqe	
tzar		cijw	ciqr	
zmna		:	:	
maau		:	:	
vzsc		cigz	ciqk	
qyas		cisu	ciqd	
asvr		cisp	ciqd	
cmxq		cine	ciqr	
		ciqk	ciqz	

Attack Synthesis vs. PW Checker

Phase 0	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
ϵ	csja	ciub	ciqi	ciqa
fzgak	cnte	ciij	ciqz	ciqa
daaz	cwcs	cimq	ciqz	ciqg
zgap	ctdo	citz	ciqu	ciqa
uaak	cved	ciqz	ciqz	
bnza	cvfo	ciaz	ciqc	
ecjq	ceyu	ciok	ciqz	
zmna	ciil	cida	ciqe	
tzar		cijw	ciqr	
zmna		:	:	
maau		:	:	
vzsc		cigz	ciqk	
qyas		cisu	ciqd	
asvr		cisp	ciqd	
cmxq		cine	ciqr	
		ciqk	ciqz	

Attack Synthesis vs. PW Checker

Phase 0	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
ϵ	csja	ciub	ciqi	ciqa
fzgz	cnte	ciij	→ ciqz	ciqa
daaz	cwcs	cimq	→ ciqz	ciqg
zgap	ctdo	citz	ciqu	ciqa
uaak	cved	ciqz	→ ciqz	
bnza	cvfo	ciaz	ciqc	
ecjq	ceyu	ciok	→ ciqz	
zmna	ciil	cida	ciqe	
tzar		cijw	ciqr	
zmna		:	:	
maau		cigz	ciqk	
vzsc		cisu	ciqd	
qyas		cisp	ciqd	
asvr		cine	ciqr	
cmxq		ciqk	→ ciqz	

Attack Synthesis vs. PW Checker

Offline time: 9m54s

Attack time: 19m03s

Attack steps: 79

```
int memcmp(s1, s2, n)
    CONST VOID *s1;
    CONST VOID *s2;
    size_t n;
    {
        unsigned char u1, u2;
        for ( ; n-- ; s1++, s2++) {
            u1 = * (unsigned char *) s1;
            u2 = * (unsigned char *) s2;
            if ( u1 != u2) {
                return (u1-u2);
            }
        }
        return 0;
    }
```



```

int memcmp(s1, s2, n)
    CONST VOID *s1;
    CONST VOID *s2;
    size_t n;
    {
        unsigned char u1, u2;
        for ( ; n-- ; s1++, s2++) {
            u1 = * (unsigned char *) s1;
            u2 = * (unsigned char *) s2;
            if ( u1 != u2) {
                return (u1-u2);
            }
        }
        return 0;
    }

```

Xbox OS, HMAC signatures compared with memcmp!
 Allowed insecure kernel downgrade.

Space/Time Analysis for Cybersecurity Benchmark

							Offline Phase Time (seconds)			
Benchmark		Dim(H)	$ \mathbb{H} $	$ \Phi $	$ \mathcal{T} $	Vuln?	S.E.	Noise Est.	Merging	Total
1	STAC-1(nv)	1	$2^{\{8,16,24,31\}}$	2	1	no	0.57	22.28	0.81	23.67
2	STAC-3(nv)	1	$2^{\{8,16,24,31\}}$	6	3	no	0.64	36.18	4.89	41.72
3	STAC-1(v)	1	$2^{\{8,16,24,31\}}$	2	2	yes	0.56	31.52	0.48	32.58
4	STAC-3(v)	1	$2^{\{8,16,24,31\}}$	6	4	yes	0.57	34.09	5.17	39.85
5	STAC-11A(v)	1	$2^{\{8,16,24,31\}}$	3	2	yes	0.58	25.65	1.32	27.56
6	STAC-11B(v)	1	$2^{\{8,16,24,31\}}$	3	2	yes	0.57	26.63	1.29	28.50
7	STAC-4(v)	1	26	10	2	yes	0.73	14.79	7.10	22.63
8	STAC-4(v)	2	702	27	3	yes	1.19	44.52	2.28	48.01
9	STAC-4(v)	3	18278	55	5	yes	2.67	100.55	64.94	168.17
10	STAC-12(v)	1	26	17	4	yes	0.94	26.30	18.57	45.83
11	STAC-12(v)	2	702	39	5	yes	0.99	57.46	48.67	107.13
12	STAC-12(v)	3	18278	77	6	yes	1.62	125.49	132.63	259.76
13	STAC-12(v)	4	475254	149	7	yes	3.06	258.48	293.57	555.13

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Space/Time Analysis for Cybersecurity Benchmark

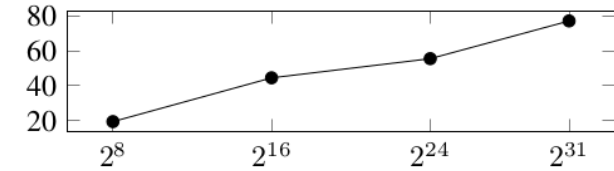
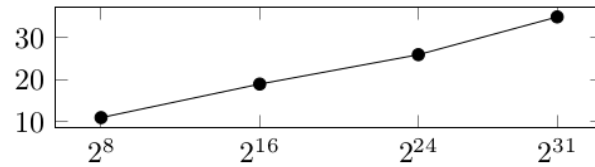
							Offline Phase Time (seconds)			
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Space/Time Analysis for Cybersecurity Benchmark

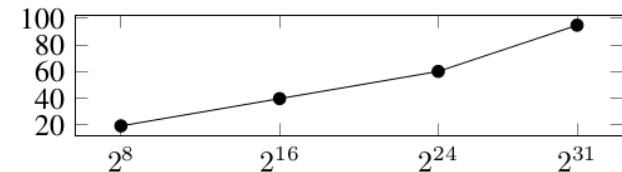
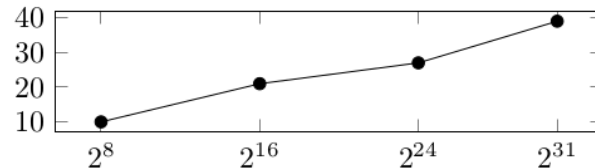
Number of Attack Steps

Attack Synthesis Time

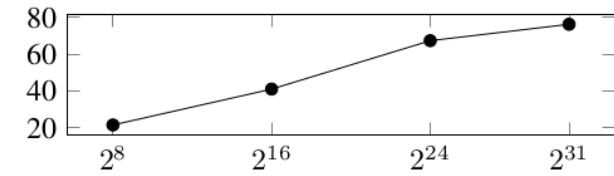
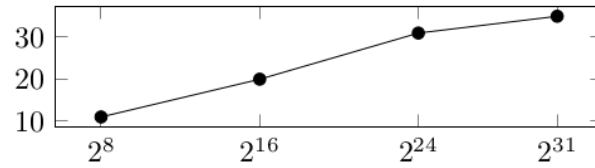
STAC-1



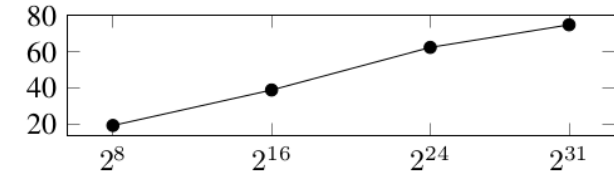
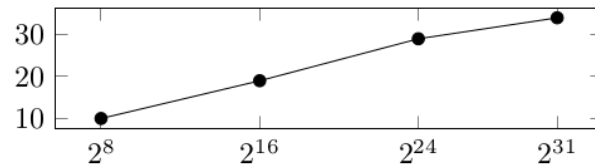
STAC-3



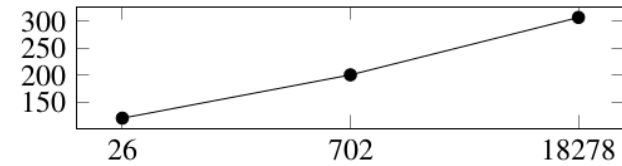
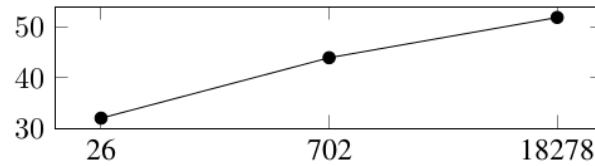
STAC-11A



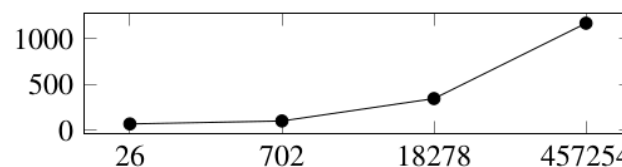
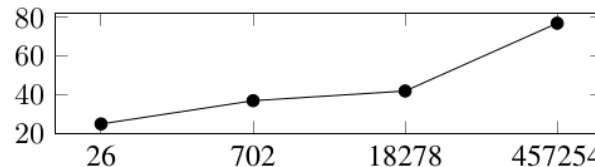
STAC-11B



STAC-4



STAC-12



$|\mathcal{S}|$, Secret Domain Size

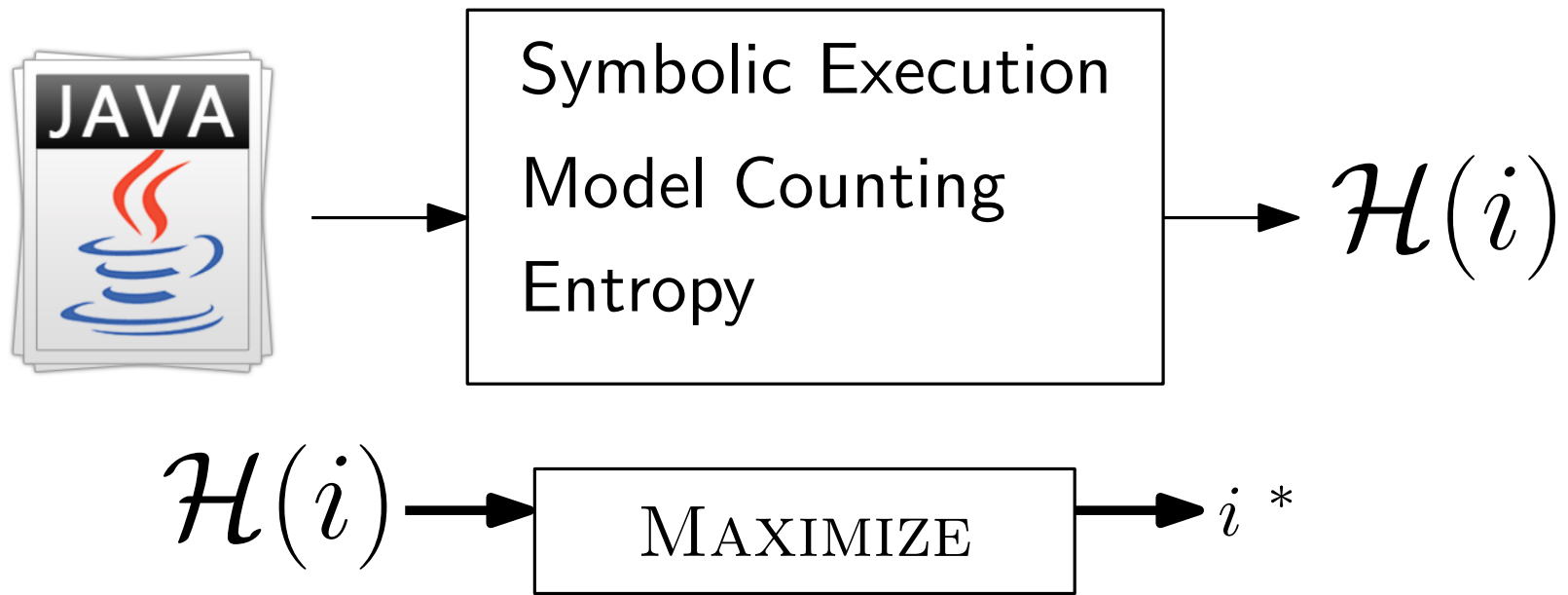
$|\mathcal{S}|$, Secret Domain Size

Closing Remark

```
Boolean compare(String pw, String input){  
    for(int i = 0; i < pw.length, i++)  
        if(pw[i] != input[i])  
→ return false;  
    return true;  
}
```

“Premature optimization is the
root of all evil.” - Donald Knuth

Summary



Contributions

- ▶ Quantifying side-channel leaks with model counting.
- ▶ Static offline attack synthesis.
- ▶ Dynamic online attack synthesis with noise.
- ▶ QIF and attack synthesis for segment oracles.

Publications during PhD

- Aydin, **Bang**, Bultan. [CAV 2015]
“Automata-Based Model Counting for String Constraints.”
- **Bang**, Aydin, Bultan. [FSE 2015]
“Automatically Computing Path Complexity of Programs.”
- **Bang**, Aydin, Phan, Pasareanu, Bultan. [FSE 2016]
“String Analysis for Side Channels with Segmented Oracles.”
- Phan, **Bang**, Pasareanu, Malacaria, Bultan. [CSF 17]
“Synthesis of Adaptive Side-Channel Attacks.”
- **Bang**, Rosner, Bultan. [Euro S&P 2018]
“Online Synthesis of Adaptive Side-Channel Attacks Based On Noisy Observations.”
- Aydin, Eiers, **Bang**, Brennan, Gavrilov, Yu, Bultan. [FSE 2018 (accepted)]
“Parameterized Model Counting for String and Numeric Constraints.”

Submitted papers

- Tsiskaridze, **Bang**, McMahan, Bultan, Sherwood.
“Information Leakage in Arbiter Protocols.”
- Saha, Kadron, Eiers, **Bang**, Bultan.
“Attack Synthesis for Strings via Incremental Model Counting and Meta-Heuristics.”