

# Specifying and Verifying Secure Compilation of C Code to Tagged Hardware

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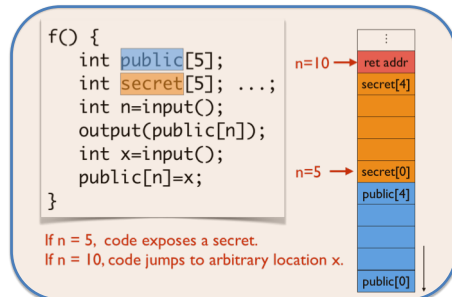


[http://web.cecs.pdx.edu/~apt/satc\\_pi/](http://web.cecs.pdx.edu/~apt/satc_pi/)

Goal: A provably secure platform for legacy C code

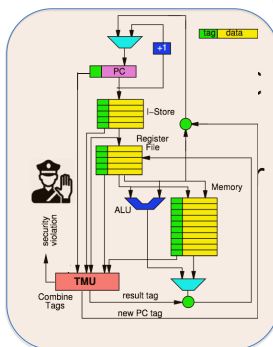
Approach: Formal specification of C security properties and formal compiler verification

## C Undefined Behaviors



1 Many security attacks exploit C undefined behaviors (UBs), especially buffer overflows. Software-based mitigations hurt performance.

2 New CPU hardware enhanced with configurable support for instruction-level metadata tagging can efficiently monitor against security faults, including UBs.

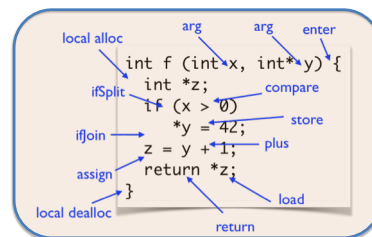


Tags might be memory regions, types, security levels, etc.

## CPU with tag support

3 But how can we ensure that tagged hardware is used *correctly* to achieve source-level security goals? We need a flexible way to specify C-level policies and a highly reliable way to field them on tagged hardware.

## Tagged C



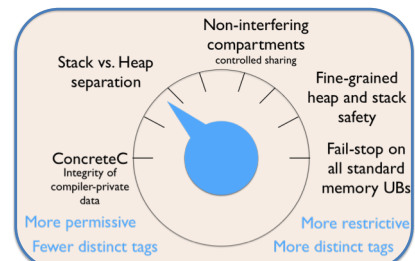
Control points

4 C security policies are expressed at source level, using Tagged C, a novel tag-aware C semantics and tag policy language. Tagged C attaches tags to variables, functions, etc. and checks them at control points.

## Tagged C Verified Compiler

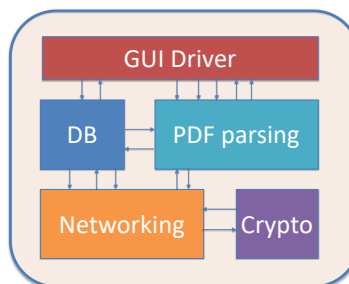
5 The compiler is part of the TCB, so we mechanically verify its correctness, using the Coq proof assistant.

6 Tagged C has no UBs and lets the user pick a level of memory safety that supports legacy idioms and gives good performance on tagged hardware.



## Flexible Memory Safety

## Compartmentalization



7 Tagged C can also be used to enforce higher-level security properties, such as compartmentalization in support of least privilege.

