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Tutorial: Trusted Execution Environments and Intel SGX - a few basic notions and usages

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Inria



RESSI

Neuvy-sur-Barangeon, 10 mai 2023

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Saclay/UVSQ)

Trusted Execution Environments and Intel SGX *a few basic notions and usages*



Overview

PART I – Introduction to Trusted Execution Environments (TEE)

Historical view of TEEs

Promises and architecture of TEEs

Intel Software Guard eXtensions (SGX)

Efficient data processing with SGX

Limitations of TEEs and attacks on TEEs (SGX)

PART II – Tutorial introducing SGX

Federated Learning scheme using SGX

PART III – Use-case

Secure and Extensive Personal Data Management Systems with SGX

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From Secure Elements to Trusted Execution Environments (TEEs)

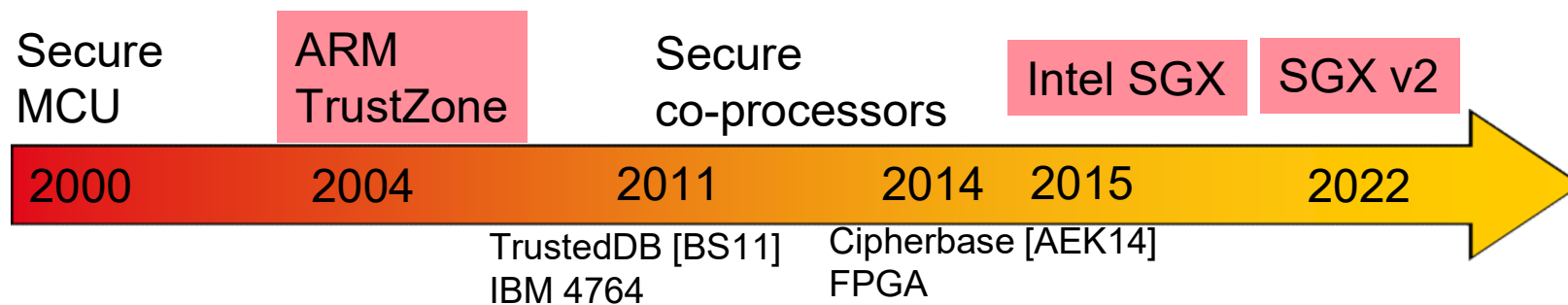
From secure elements, TPM, HSM, etc. [ANS14]

Smart cards or TPM (in smartphones, PCs, home boxes)

... to: Trusted Execution Environments (TEEs) [ABP+19]

Specialized HW: ARM TrustZone, Intel SGX, AMD platform security, etc.

Everywhere : Smartphones & PCs



Promise: HW level isolation and attestation

Isolation:

- Code executed within a TEE safe from external observation/tampering (OS, user)

Attestation:

- Ability to give a certificate that result produced by a specific piece of code running within TEE

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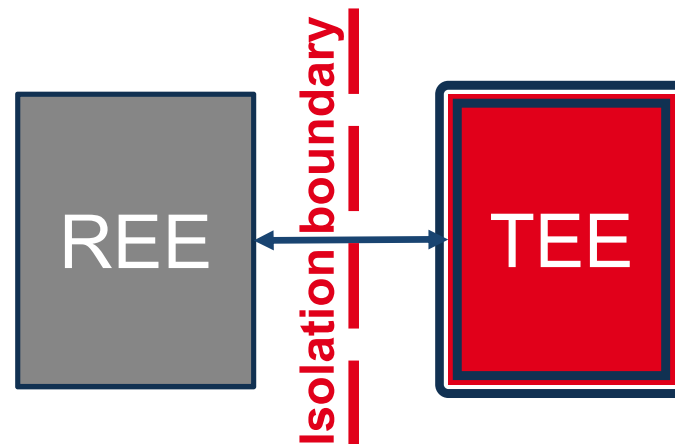
Federated Learning scheme using SGX

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Secure and Extensive Personal Data Management Systems with SGX

Secure data management in TEEs

Common general architecture (for existing basic TEEs, secure co-CPU/FPGAs, recent TEEs-Intel SGX): trusted vs. untrusted memory space



What to look for in details?

HW architecture: inherent limitations of the HW (e.g., SCPU clock, size of the secure RAM, bandwidth between secure/unsecure worlds...)

SW architecture: which modules run inside the secure HW => Objective: minimize the Trusted Computing Base (TCB) vs. efficiency (REE/TEE context switching)

Security guarantees: access pattern leak vs. oblivious query processing

Adversary: untrusted, curious and controls the system

Assumption: TEE isolation cannot be bypassed by an attacker controlling the system

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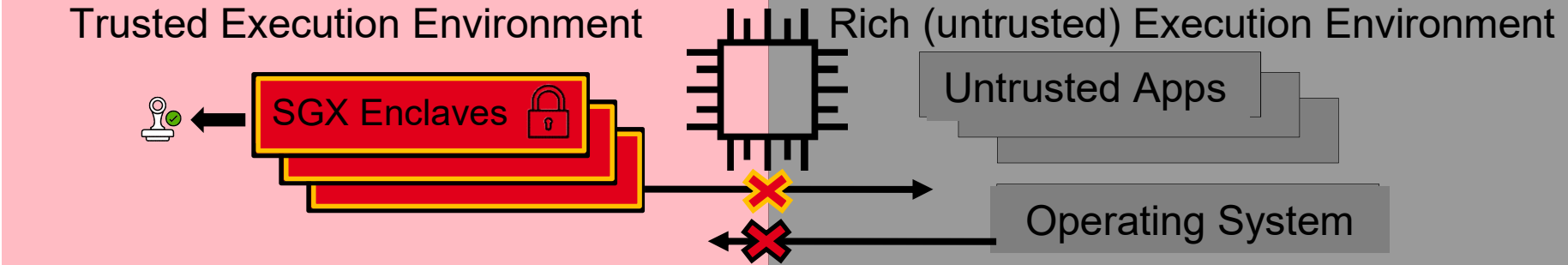
PART II – Tutorial introducing SGX





Federated Learning scheme using SGX

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Secure and Extensive Personal Data Management Systems with SGX

Intel Software Guard eXtensions (SGX)



- **Enclaving** 
 - **Attestation** 
 - **Confidentiality** 
- } **Insured by SGX**
- + Recent works with **Sandboxing** 

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Efficient data processing with TEEs

Modern HW, e.g. Intel SGX, democratize the access to trusted execution technologies

Main CPU chip offers TEE capabilities through enclaves (special CPU mode enabled via new instructions) => ubiquitous access to TEE and strong (HW) integration between REE/TEE

Yet, performance considerations remain critical for minimizing the enclave related overheads

Main overhead sources with SGX enclaves [WAK18] [PVC18]

Memory encryption and integrity checking: unavoidable but low overhead

Enclave transitions (ECALL/OCALL): high overhead

Enclave paging (related to a limited enclave size): high overhead

It requires carefully redesigning (data-oriented) apps

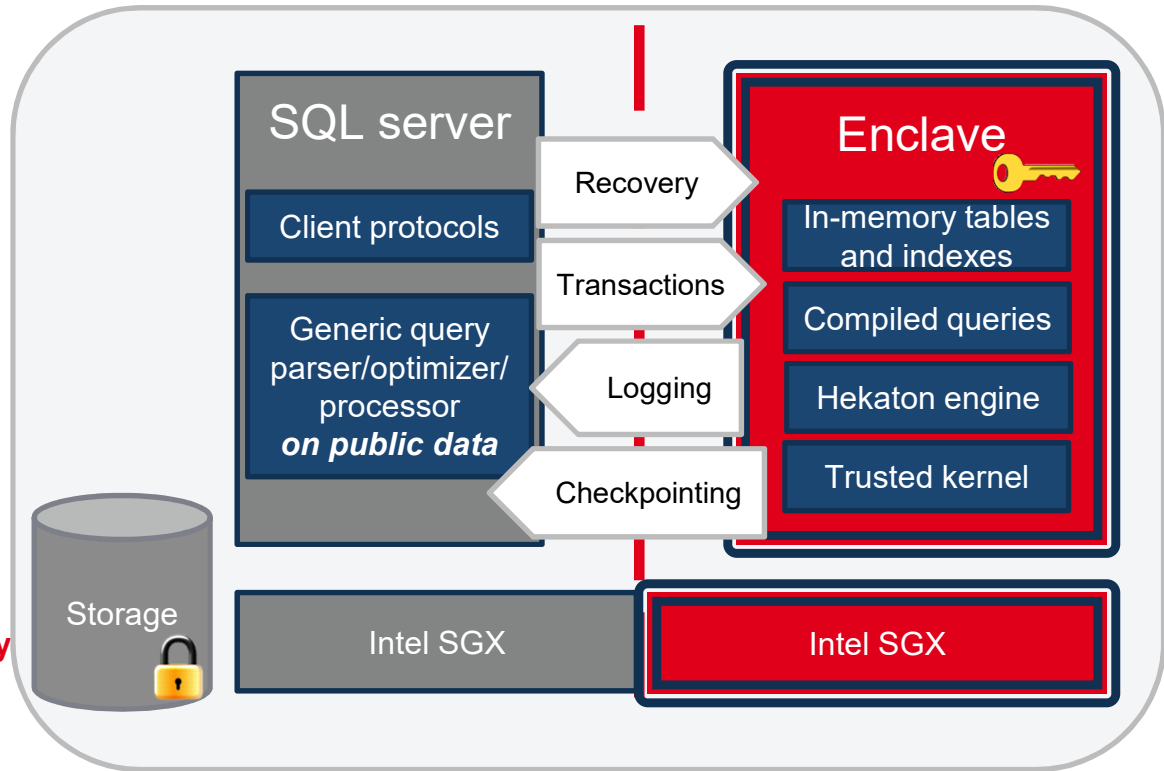
Efficient data processing with TEEs – EnclaveDB [PVC18]

High performance DB engine...
with security using Intel SGX

Important assumption: all sensitive data loaded in enclave memory

- No need for expensive SW encryption/integrity checks
- In-memory enclave data minimizes the leakage of sensitive information
- Also minimizes the number of costly IN/OUT enclave transitions
- Smaller TCB (Hekaton engine) using precompiled procedures

- Focus on secure and efficient DB logging and recovery
 - Efficient protocol for checking integrity and freshness of the DB log
 - Low overhead (~40%) compared with classical industry in-memory DBs



Efficient data processing with TEEs – Indexing/KVS

HardIDX [FBB+18]: secure and efficient B-tree indexing using SGX

Leverage SGX enclaves to secure outsourced data searches while maintaining high query performance

Several order of magnitude lower query processing time than with traditional compared with the best known searchable encryption schemes...

... with similar level of confidentiality protection

eLSM [TCL+19]: authenticated KVS with TEE enclaves

Focuses on optimizing update-oriented workloads...

... and ensuring query authenticity: integrity, completeness and freshness

Modifies the classical LSM-tree to cope with SGX enclave constraints

Both HardIDX and eLSM leak the access patterns

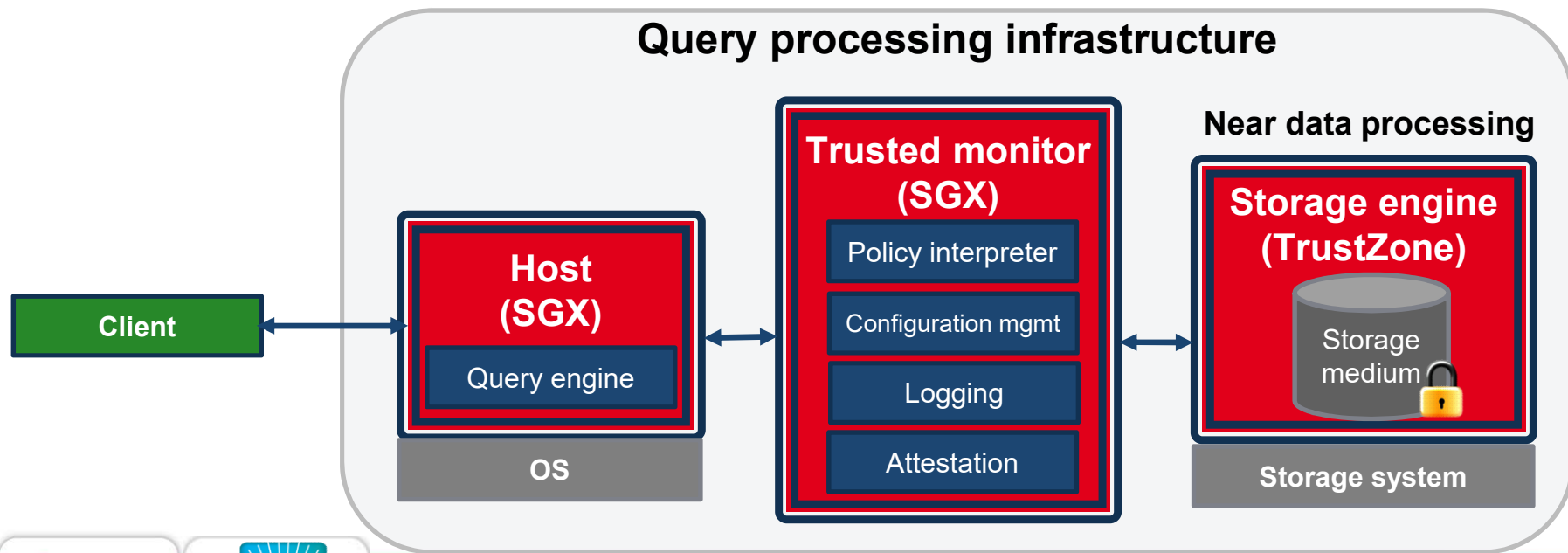
IronSafe [UCB+22]

IronSafe computing storage architecture (CSA)

Efficient data-oriented query processing leveraging near data processing
TEE-based policy enforcement and compliance

Heterogeneous TEEs for host (Intel SGX) and storage (ARM TrustZone)

Combine execution across TEEs
Offload computations closer to data (TrustZone-based storage) for performance gains
Trusted monitor (SGX enclave) to ensure the integrity/authenticity of all components through attestation



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Security limitations of TEEs

TEEs do not protect accesses outside the secure enclave

Loading everything inside the enclave is not always an option

Known side channel attacks with Intel SGX: OS can observe the enclave data accesses at the granularity of pages

Access patterns in the workflow can reveal information (e.g., order, frequency distribution) for disk/memory resident data

Example:

1. Query Alice's age
2. Query average age of people who voted for X
3. If record retrieved in 1 is also retrieved in 2, Alice voted for X

Oblivious query processing

Objective: make sure memory access patterns are data independent (except for query input/output size) [AK13]

Ensures that the only leakage from a query is the size of input/output, even if the adversary observes memory

i.e., semantic security for queries

Relevant here: adversary is assumed to control all memory external to secure hardware

ORAM (Opaque [ZDB+17]), OblIDB [EZ17], Oblix [MPC18], Path ORAM[HH21]...

What if enclaved code cannot be trusted?

Problem: TEEs do not ensure that malicious code cannot voluntarily leak data

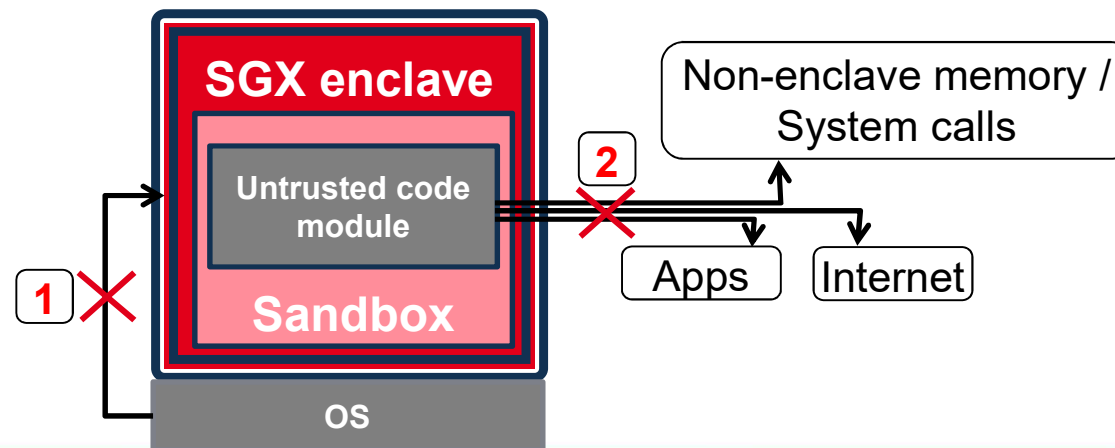
Confining untrusted code through double isolation

1. Execute code inside of an enclave □ untrusted platform cannot access private enclave-memory data
2. Restrict accessible memory of the untrusted module execution with a sandbox □ module cannot copy secrets to non-enclave memory

Ryoan [HZX18] sandboxing

Based on Google's Native Client: can only address module memory, intercepts syscalls...

Similar alternative sandboxing solutions: SGXJail [WSG19], SGX-LKL [PML+19], DBT [CSS+22]



Side-channel attacks on SGX

Malware Guard Extension: abusing Intel SGX to conceal cache attacks

M Schwarz, S Weiser, D Gruss, C Maurice, S Mangard

Cybersecurity 3 (1), 2

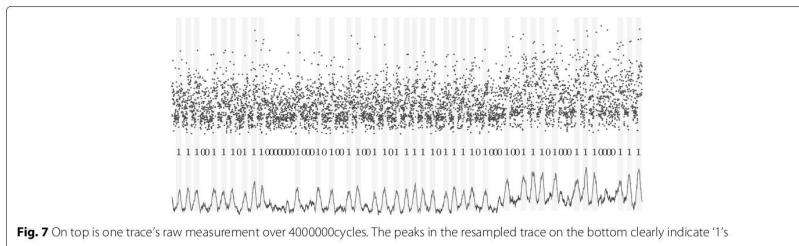
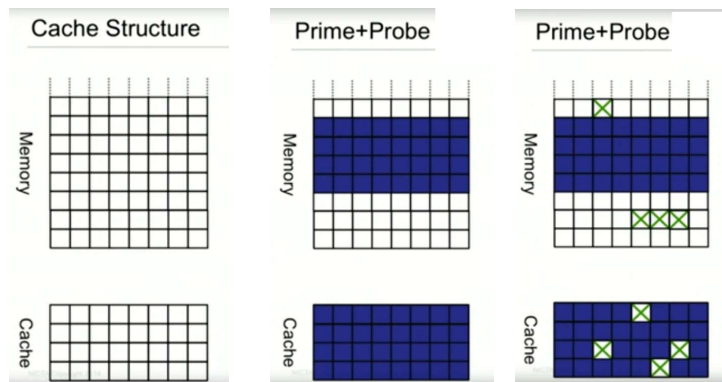


Fig. 7 On top is one trace's raw measurement over 400000000cycles. The peaks in the resampled trace on the bottom clearly indicate '1's

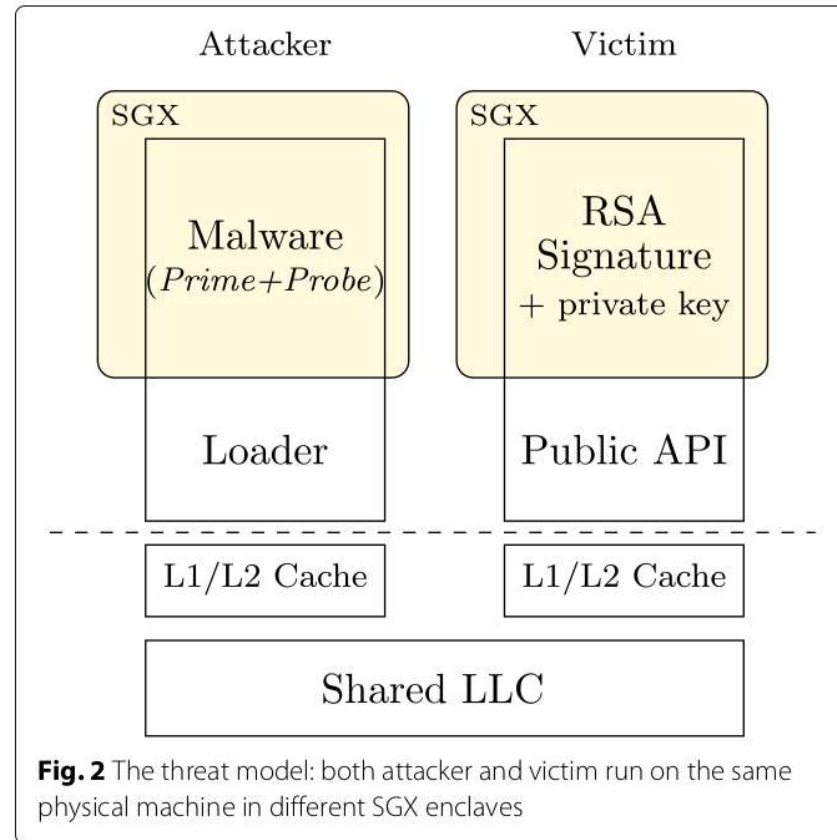


Fig. 2 The threat model: both attacker and victim run on the same physical machine in different SGX enclaves

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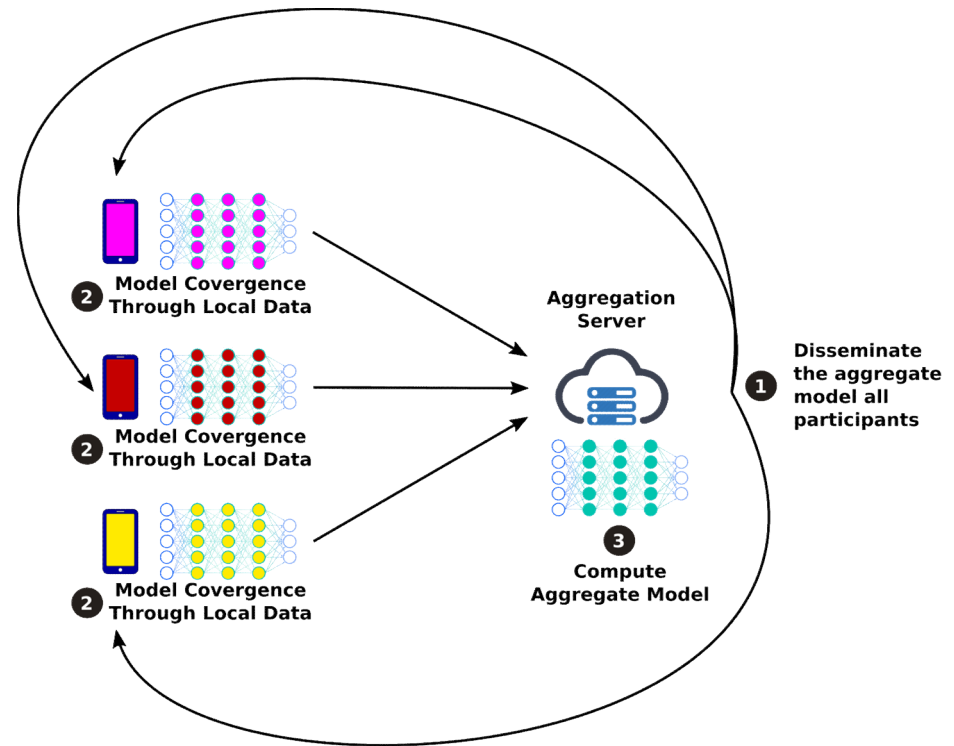
Federated Learning scheme using SGX

PART III – Use-case

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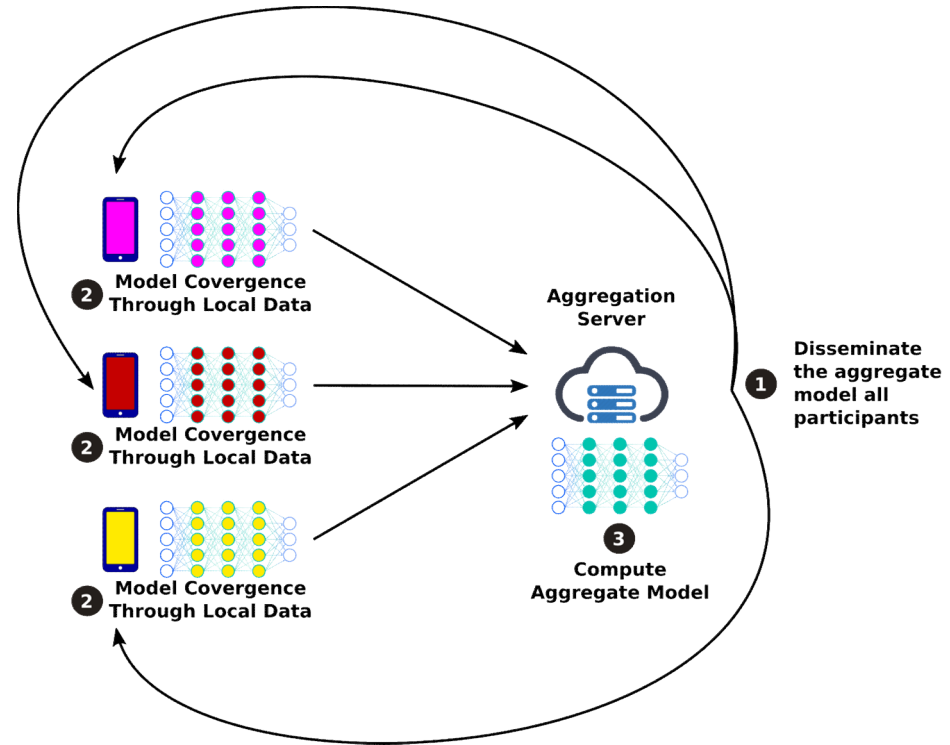
Tutorial introducing SGX

Federated Learning



Tutorial introducing SGX

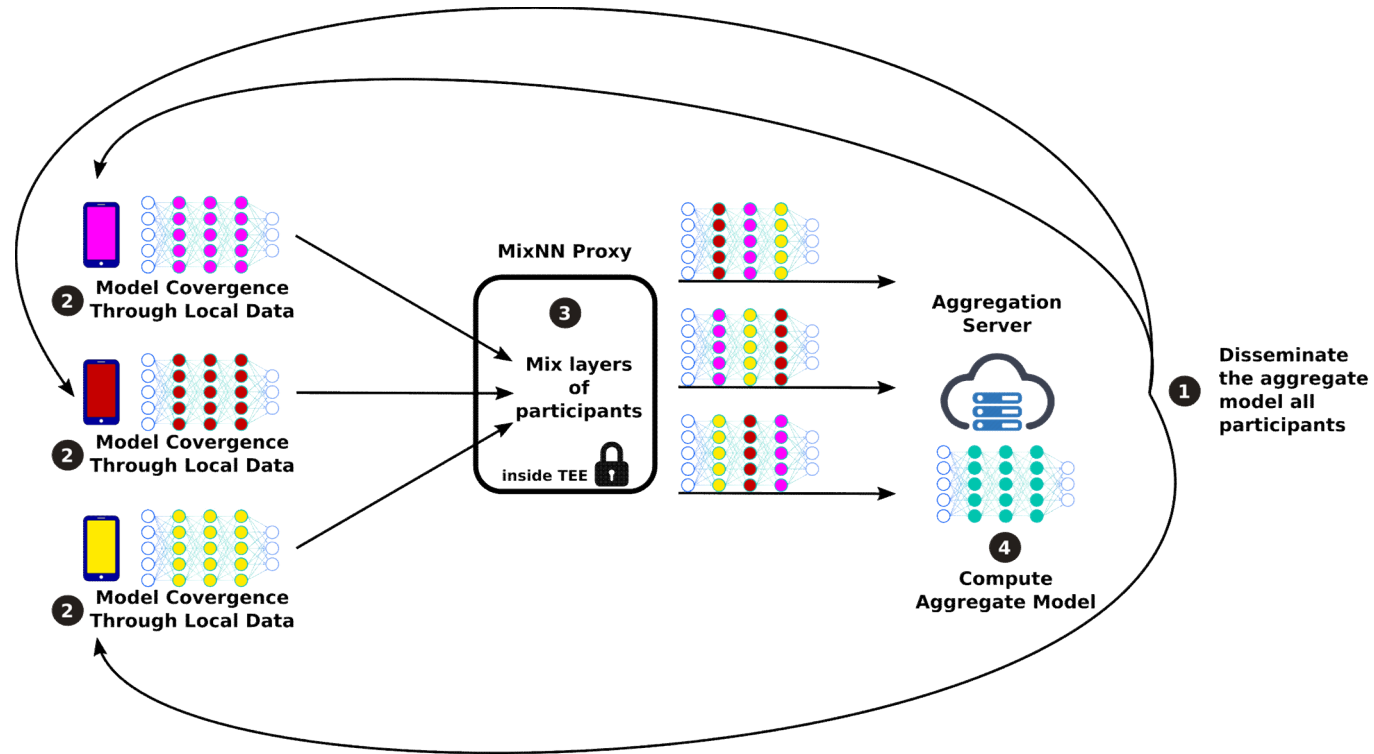
Federated Learning



- Limitations
- Countermeasures
 - Perturbation (e.g., Differential Privacy [1])
→ Drastically reduces accuracy
 - Crypto (e.g., Secure Aggregation [2])
→ Overhead

Tutorial introducing SGX

Federated Learning scheme using SGX: MixNN [1]



→ Improve the privacy (at low cost) without compromising the utility

[1] MixNN : protection of federated learning against inference attacks by mixing neural network layers, T Lebrun et al., Middleware 2022

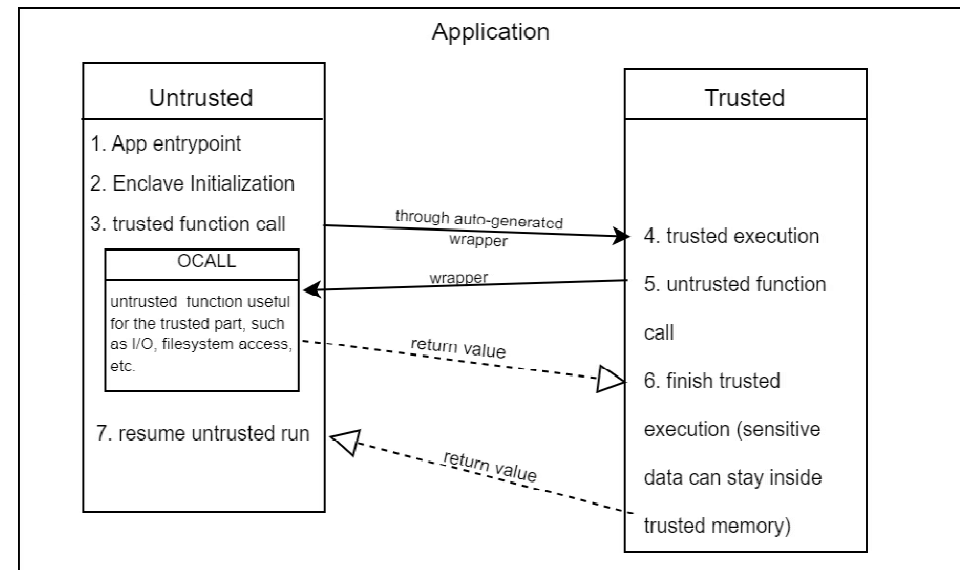
Tutorial introducing SGX

Installation

- Guide à travers l'installation des drivers & SDK
SGX + OpenSSL SGX

Bases

- Architecture de base d'un projet SGX
- Initialisation d'une enclave
- Principe OCALL & ECALL : permet de faire un "context-switch" entre la partie trusté & non-trusté
- Comment faire transiter des données & stockage de données sécurisé pour l'enclave



Tutorial introducing SGX

Crypto

- Utilisation de la librairie de crypto OpenSSL : génération d'une paire de clés RSA et l'implémentation d'un chiffrement / déchiffrement basique
- Principe de "Sealing", chiffrement d'une données qui peut être enregistrée sur disque afin d'être réutilisée entre plusieurs run d'une enclave, ici chiffrement de la clé privée

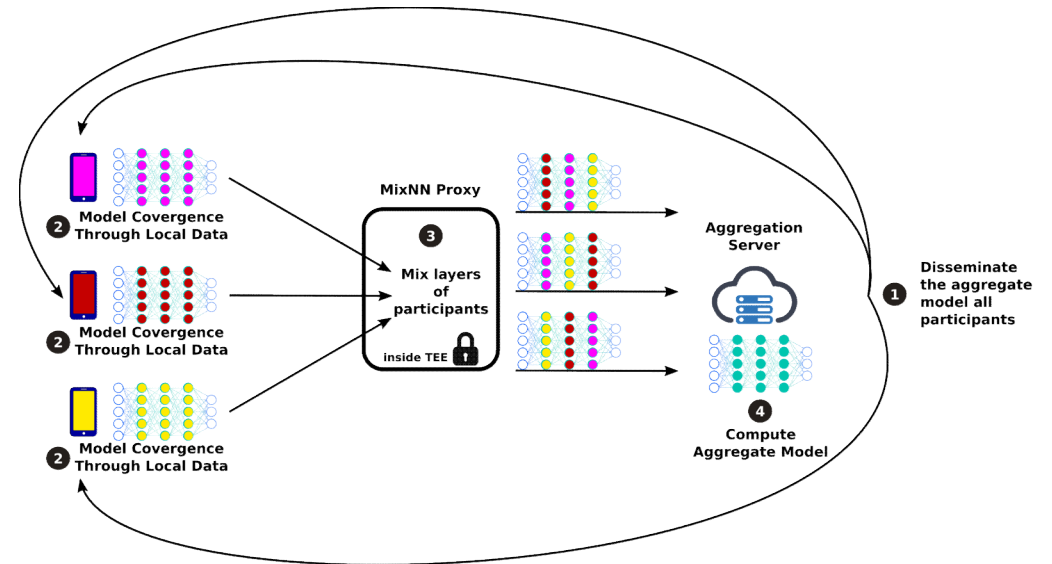
Multi Threading

- Mise en place du multi-threading à l'intérieur de l'enclave
- Synchronisation entre les différents threads

Tutorial introducing SGX

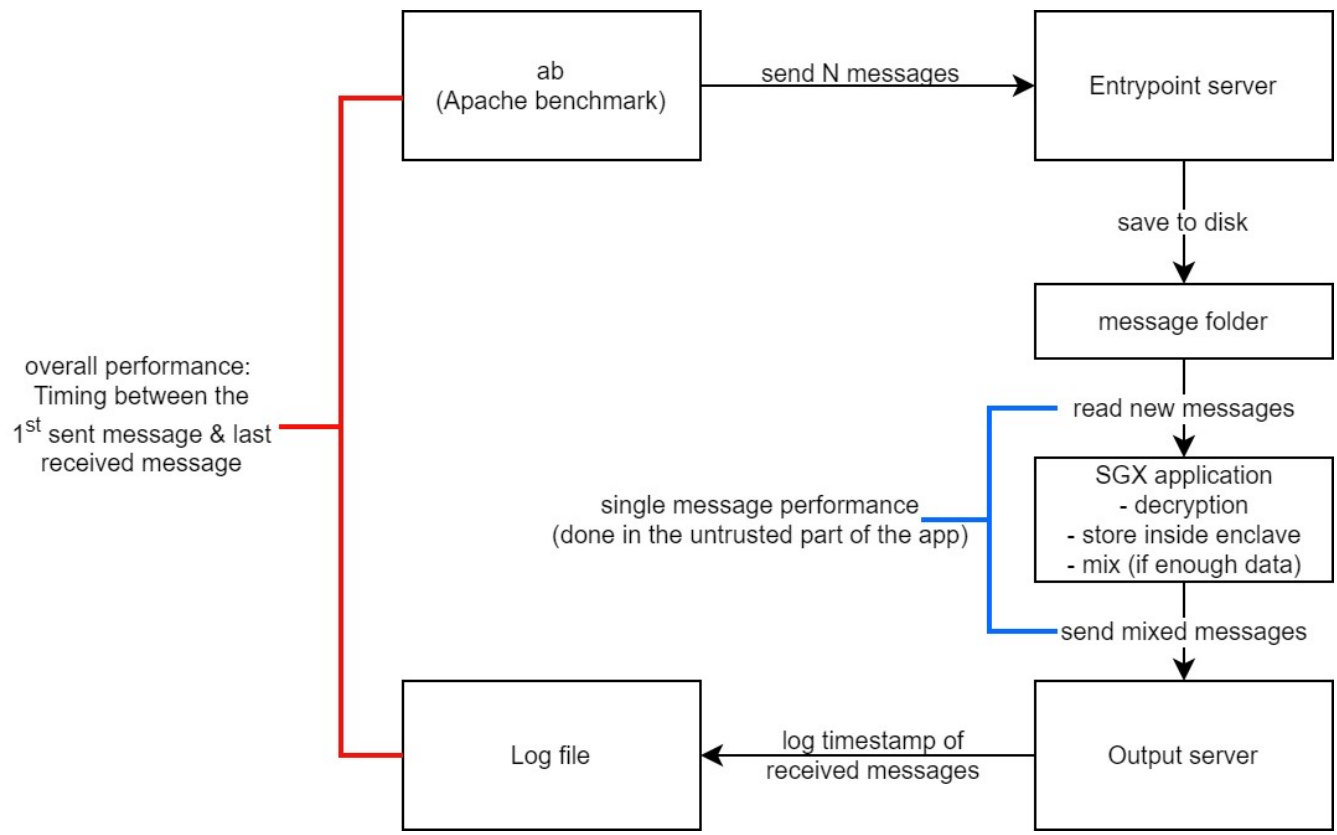
Implémentation MixNN

- Génération d'une paire de clés et partage de la clé publique
- Déchiffrent des messages en entrée et stockage de leur contenu à l'intérieur de l'enclave
- Une fois un seuil de message atteint, mixage du contenu des messages et sortie de l'enclave avec transmission des messages mixés au serveur
- Les messages sont simplement des tableaux d'entiers, ce qui simplifie le stockage dans l'enclave et les structures de données avec lesquels le mixage doit être fait



Tutorial introducing SGX

Évaluation des performances



Tutorial introducing SGX

<https://gitlab.inria.fr/abaud/sgx-basics>

The screenshot displays the GitLab web interface for the 'sgx-basics' project. The top navigation bar includes the GitLab logo, a search bar, and various utility icons. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options like 'Project information', 'Repository', 'Issues', 'Merge requests', 'Security & Compliance', 'Deployments', 'Packages and registries', 'Infrastructure', 'Monitor', 'Analytics', 'Wiki', 'Snippets', and 'Settings'. The main content area shows the project name 'sgx-basics' with a 'Project ID: 40034' and 'Leave project' link. Below this, it indicates '13 Commits', '1 Branch', '0 Tags', and '348 KB Project Storage'. A commit card for 'crypto in untrusted part' by Adrien Baud is shown. The interface also features a 'Find file' search bar, 'Web IDE' button, and 'Clone' button. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'README', 'Add LICENSE', 'Add CHANGELOG', 'Add CONTRIBUTING', 'Set up CI/CD', and 'Configure Integrations'. A table lists the project's files and their commit history.

Name	Last commit	Last update
App	adding a cast to silence a warning uint8_t ~>...	3 months ago
Enclave	changes requested by Robin	3 months ago
include	add perftest utility + curlpp & directory watc...	5 months ago
server	add perftest utility + curlpp & directory watc...	5 months ago
.gitignore	update tutorial	7 months ago
Makefile	crypto in untrusted part	3 months ago

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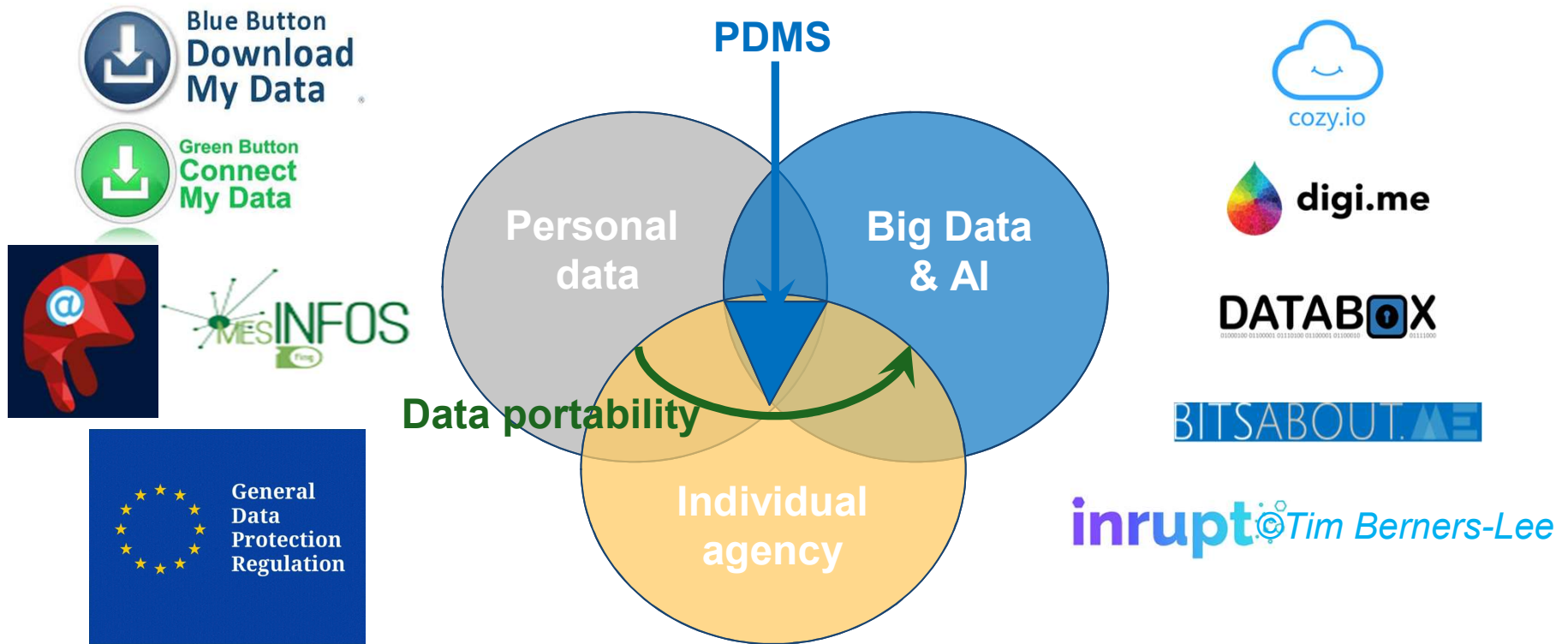
PART III – Use-case

Secure and Extensive Personal Data Management Systems with SGX

Current trend: return personal data to the individuals to enable individual agency

Act I: the right to Data portability
... the right to retrieve its own data

Act II: Personal Data Mg^t Systems (PDMS)
... the tool to manage its own data



Personal Data Management Systems

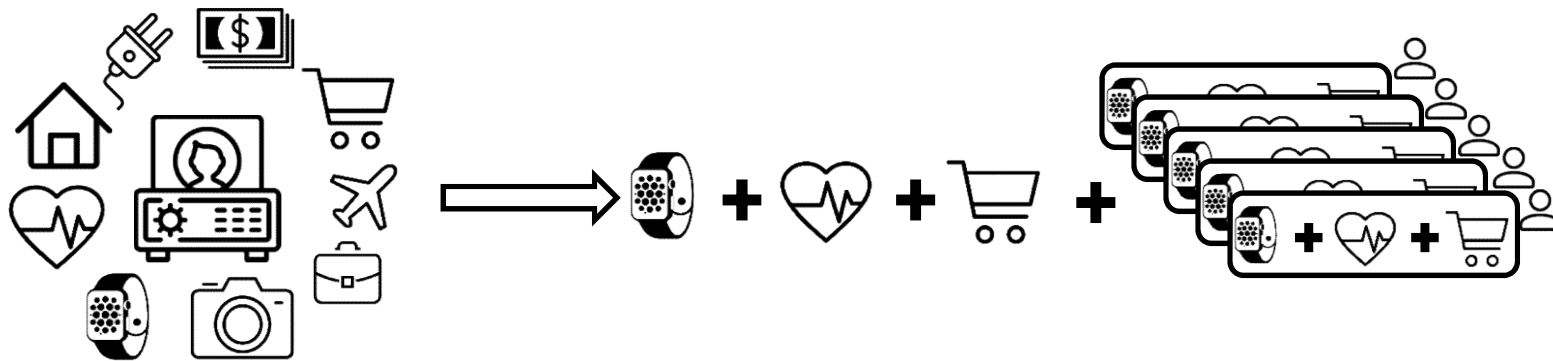
Solutions to gather the digital life of an individual

More and more solutions available (Cozy Cloud, Digi.me, Personal Infomediarities . . .)

Boosted by regulations such as Data Portability (GDPR)

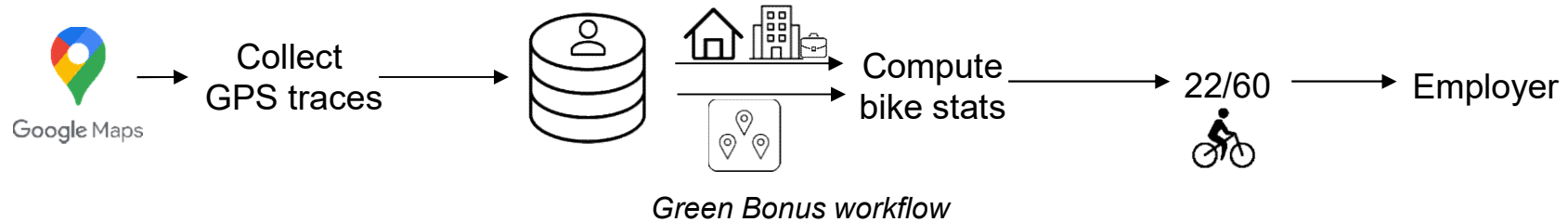
Crosses data from multiple data sources and/or multiple users

Promising paradigm : computation comes to data

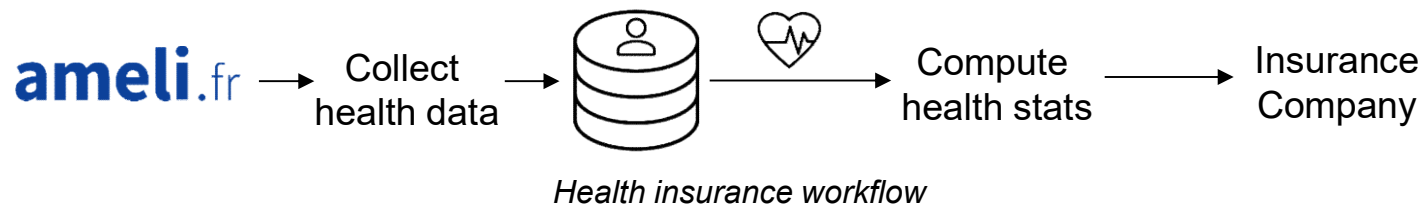


Examples of PDMS related use-cases

Companies want to reward employees commuting by bike



Citizens wants to get a quotation from a new health insurance company



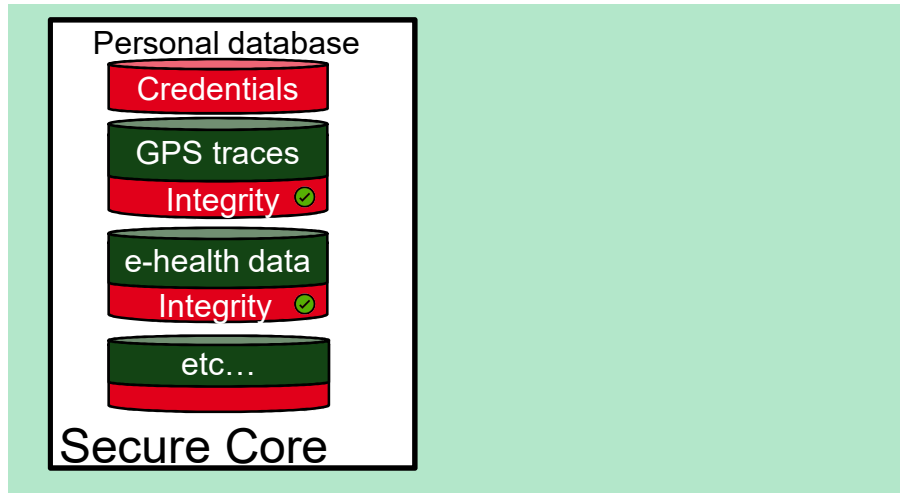
Such use-cases require

Privacy

Verifiability

Extensibility

PDMS architecture leveraging SGX enclaves

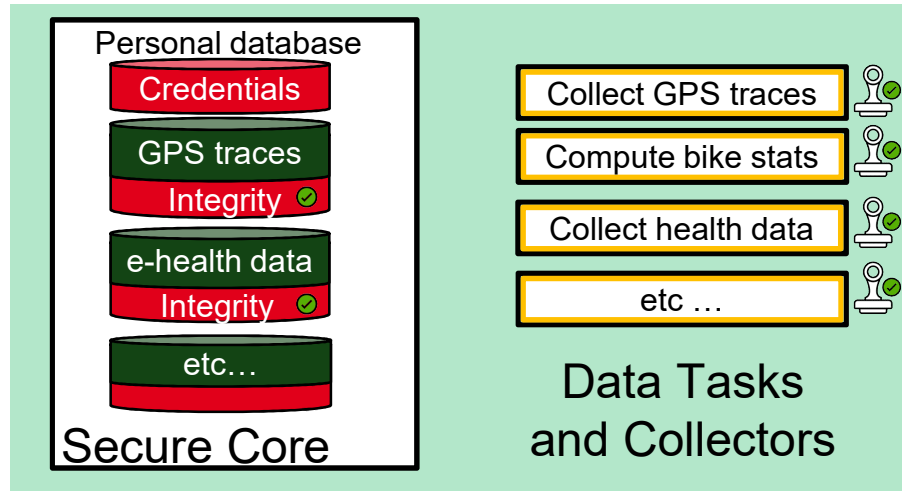


Elements & Properties

- **one Secure Core**
 - Trusted Computing Base
 - Minimal and Inextensible
 - Enclaved

Enclaving

PDMS architecture leveraging SGX enclaves



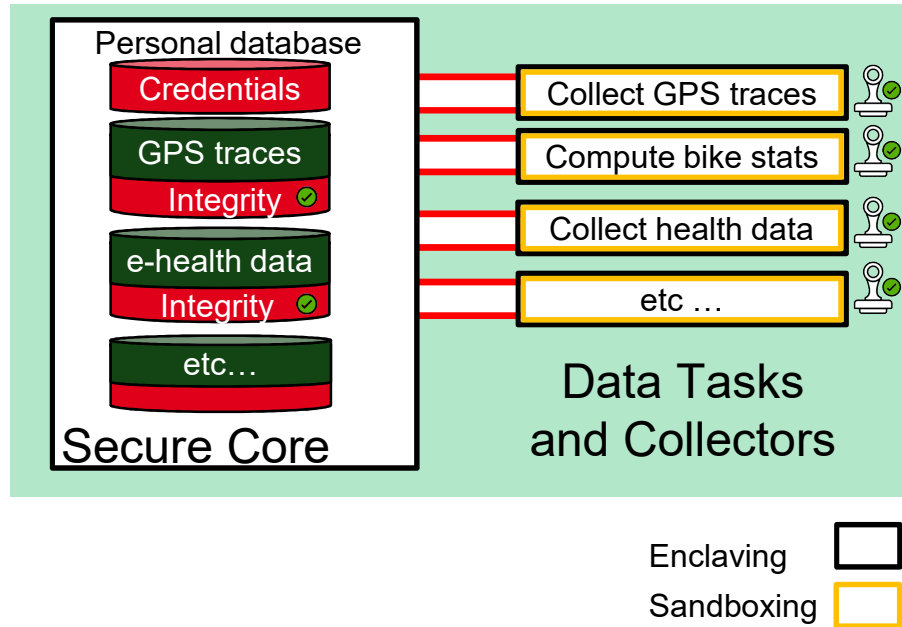
Enclaving

Sandboxing

Elements & Properties

- **one Secure Core**
 - Trusted Computing Base
 - Minimal and Inextensible
 - Enclaved
- **and Data Tasks/Collectors**
 - Code extensions
 - Enclaved
 - Sandboxed

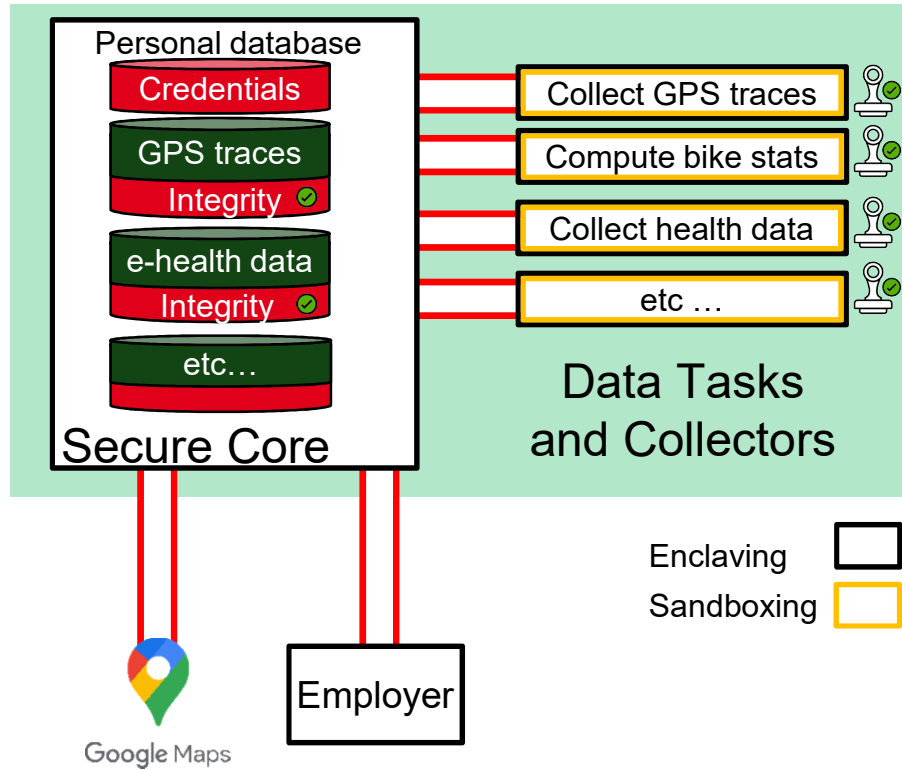
PDMS architecture leveraging SGX enclaves



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 - Sandboxed
- **Secure communications**

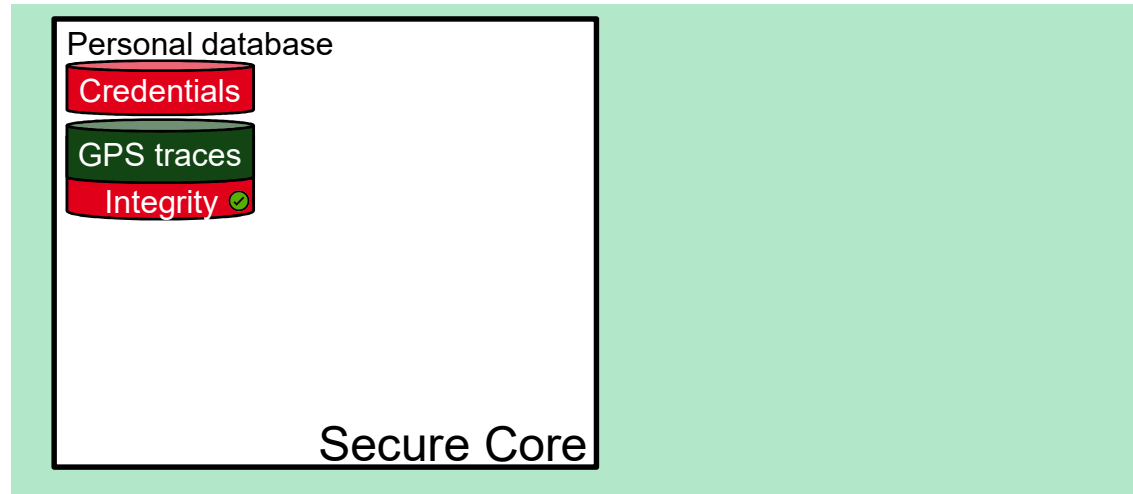
PDMS architecture leveraging SGX enclaves



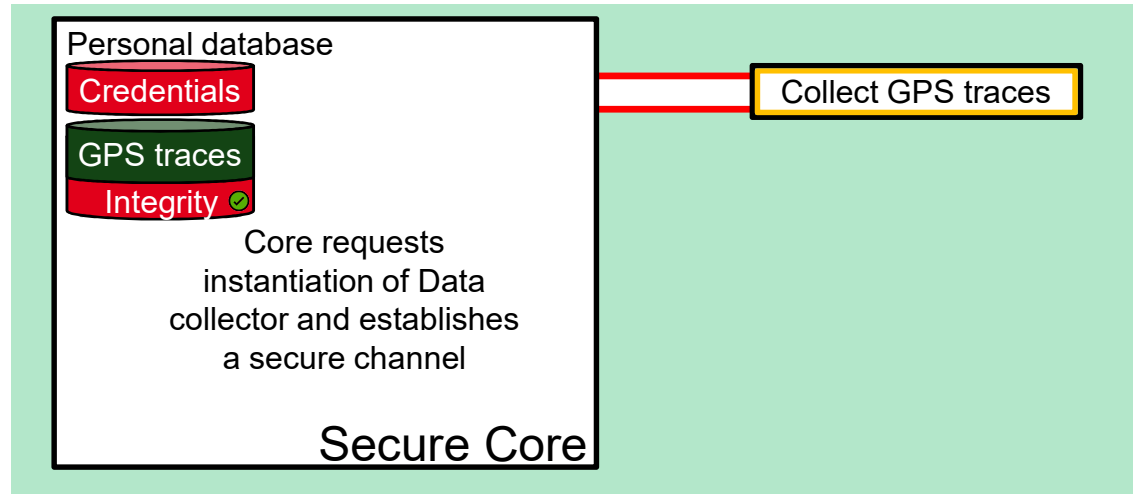
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- **and Data Tasks/Collectors**
 - Code extensions
 - Enclaved
 - Sandboxed
- **Secure communications**
- **Core as proxy**

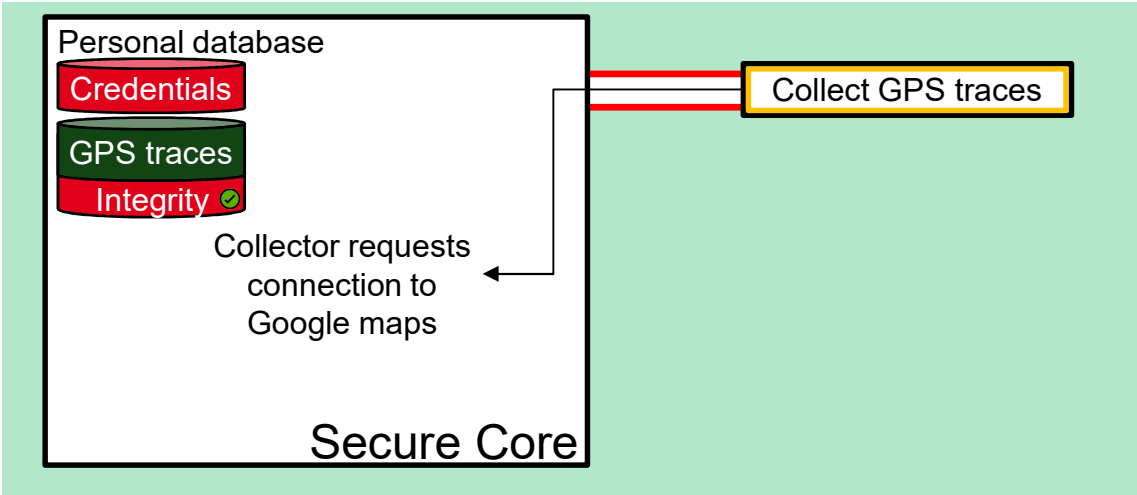
Data collection



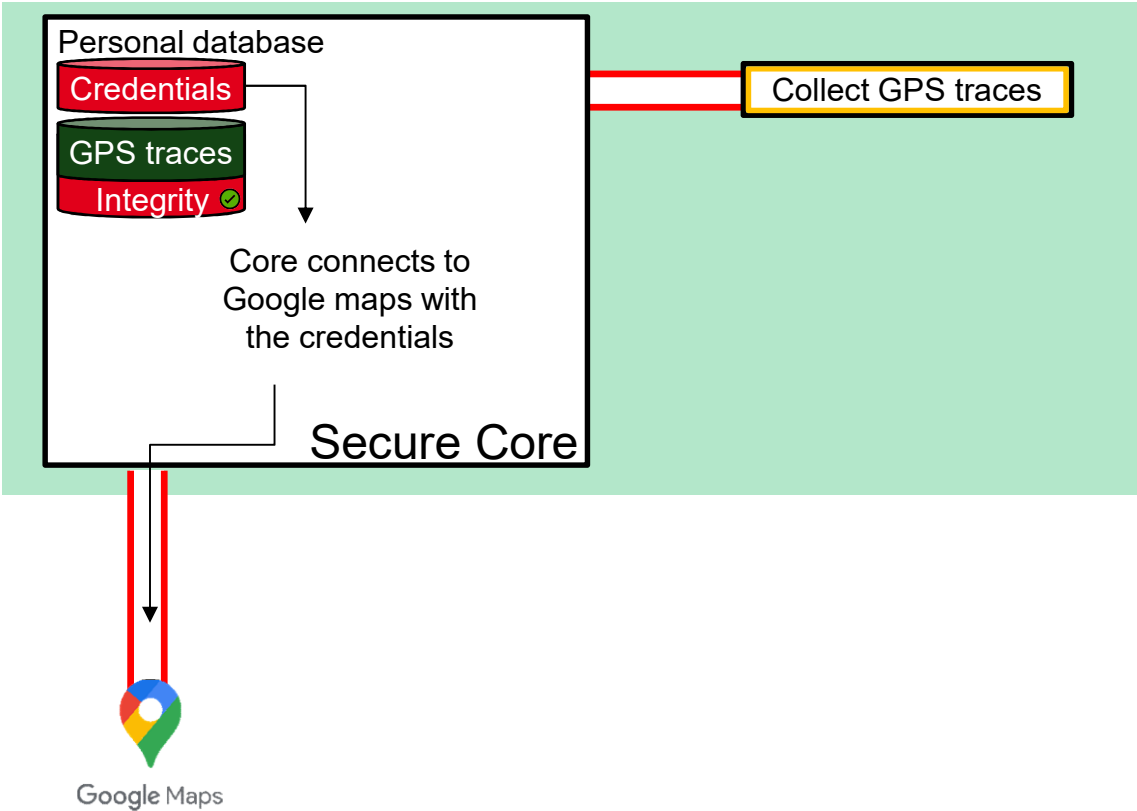
Data collection



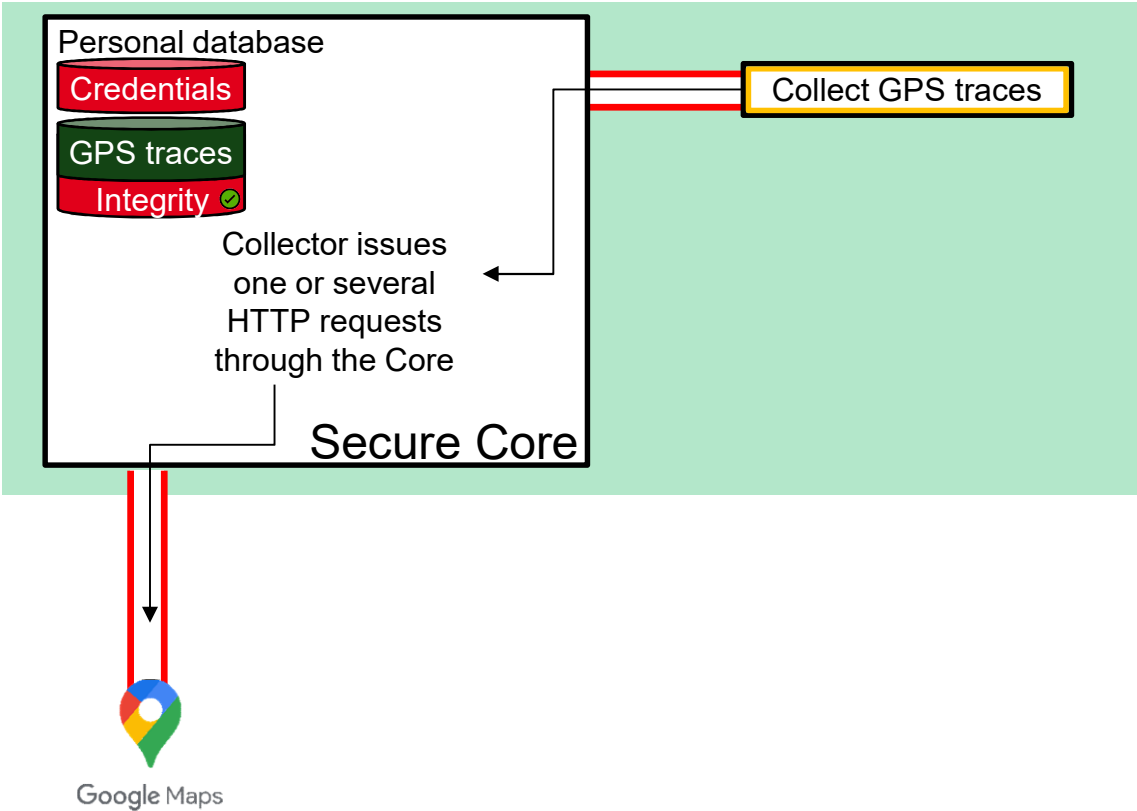
Data collection



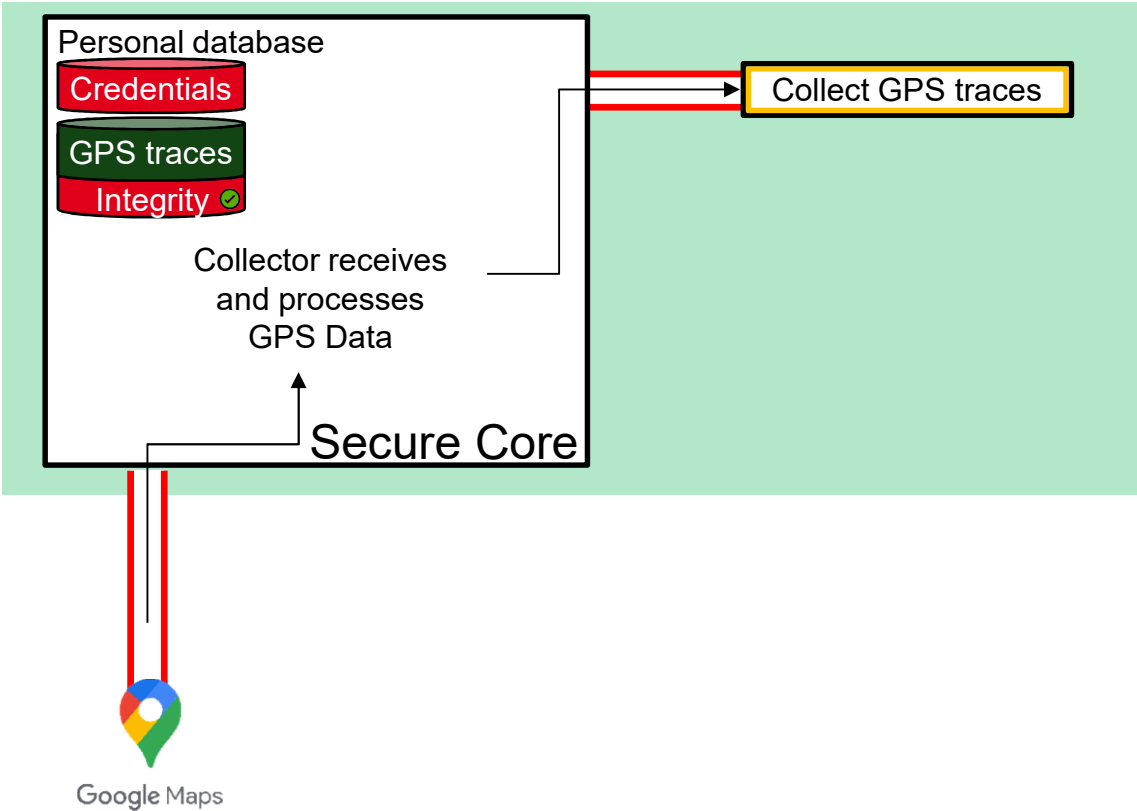
Data collection



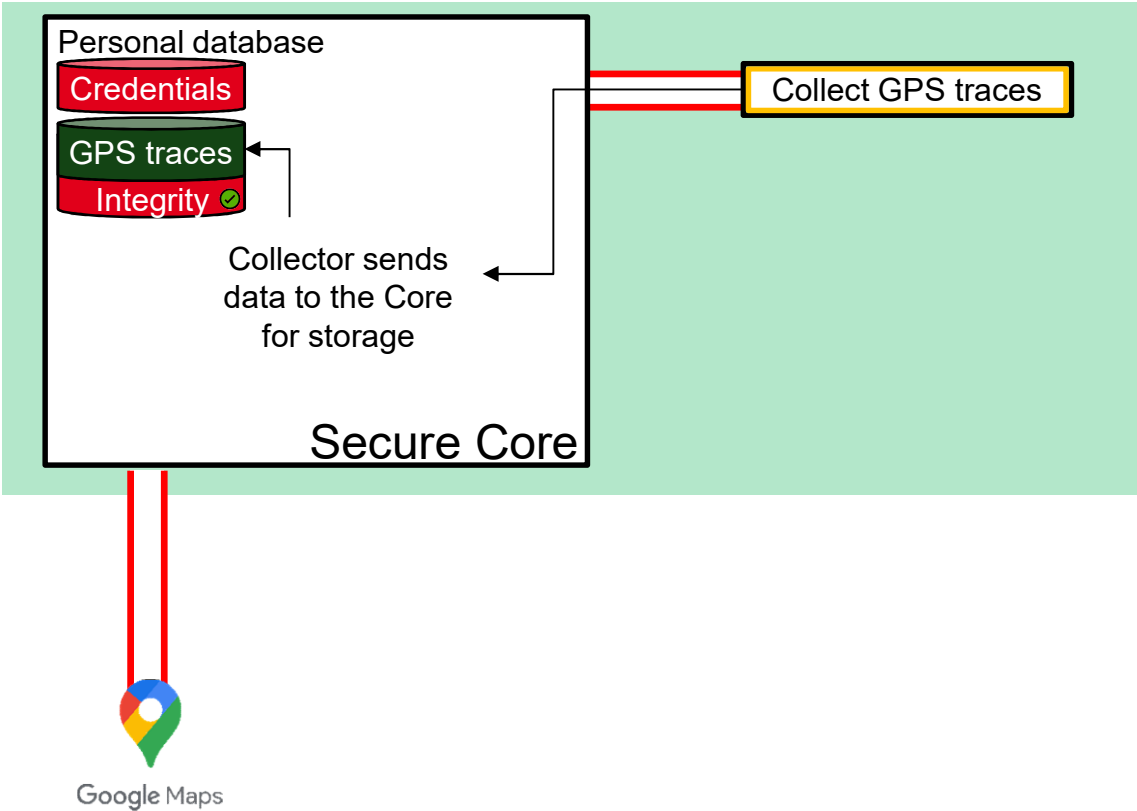
Data collection



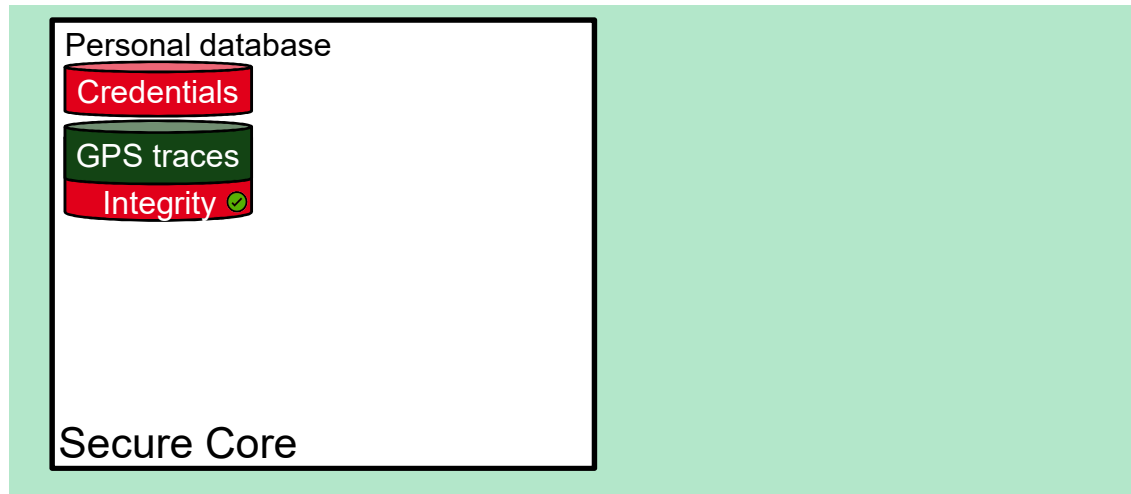
Data collection



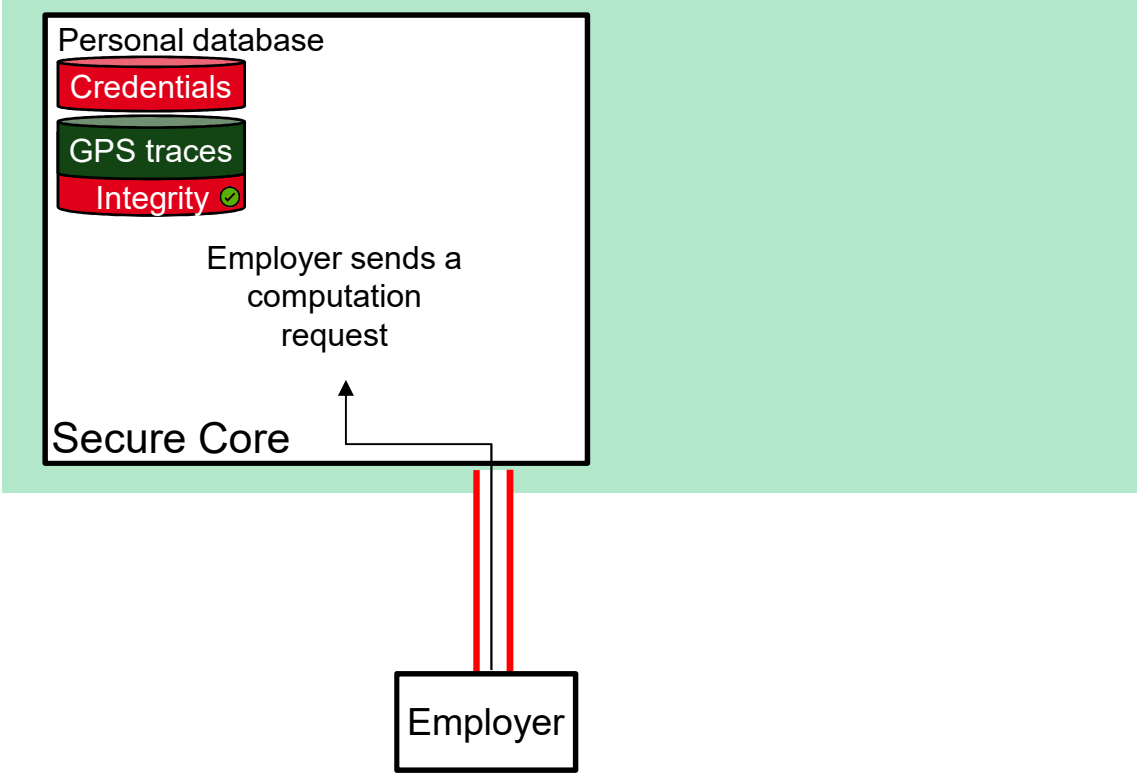
Data collection



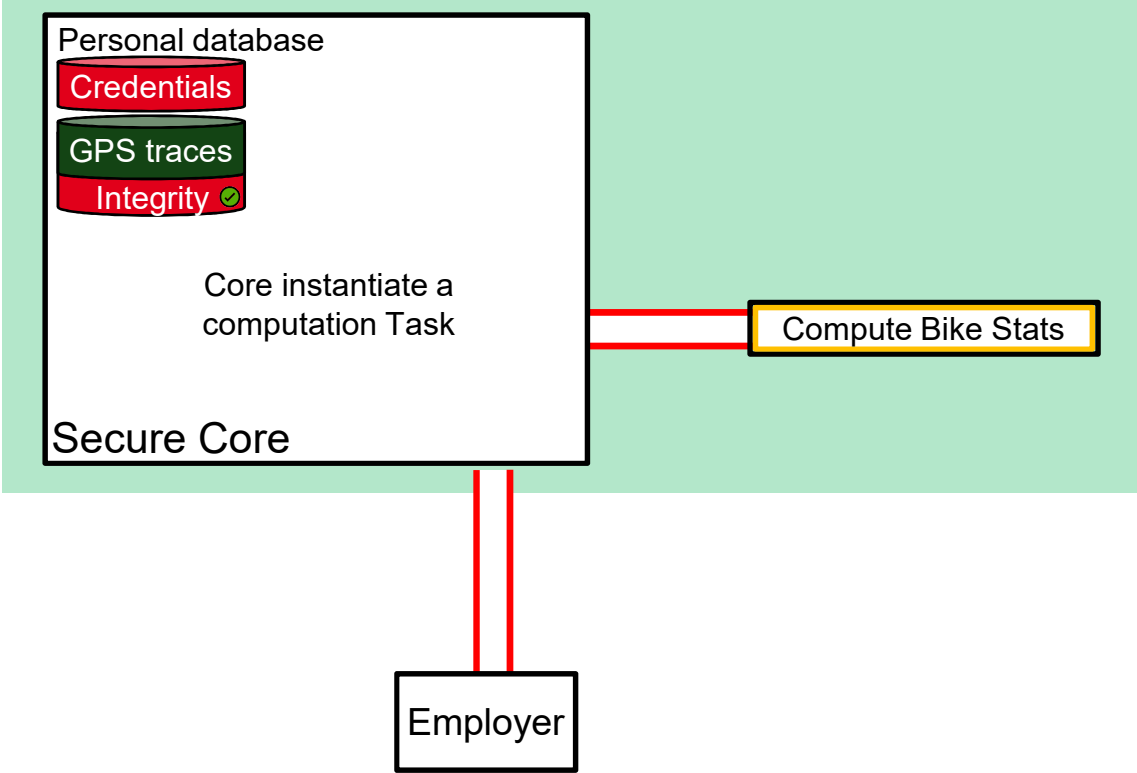
Data computation



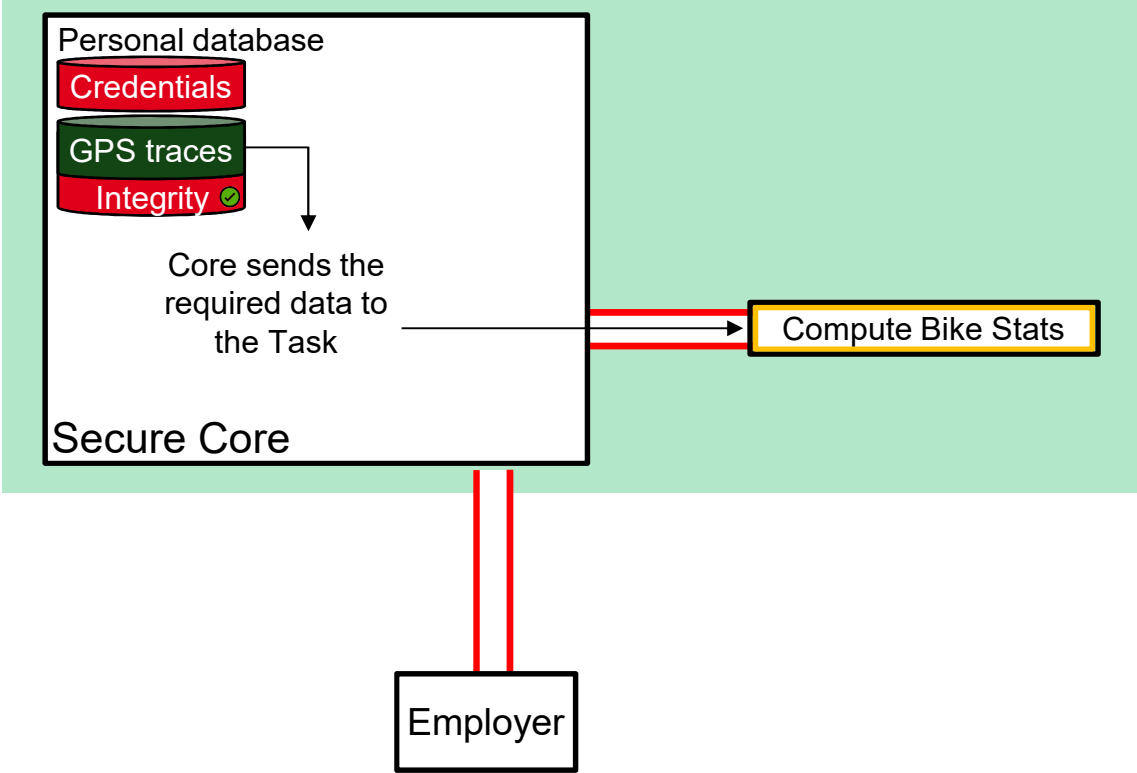
Data computation



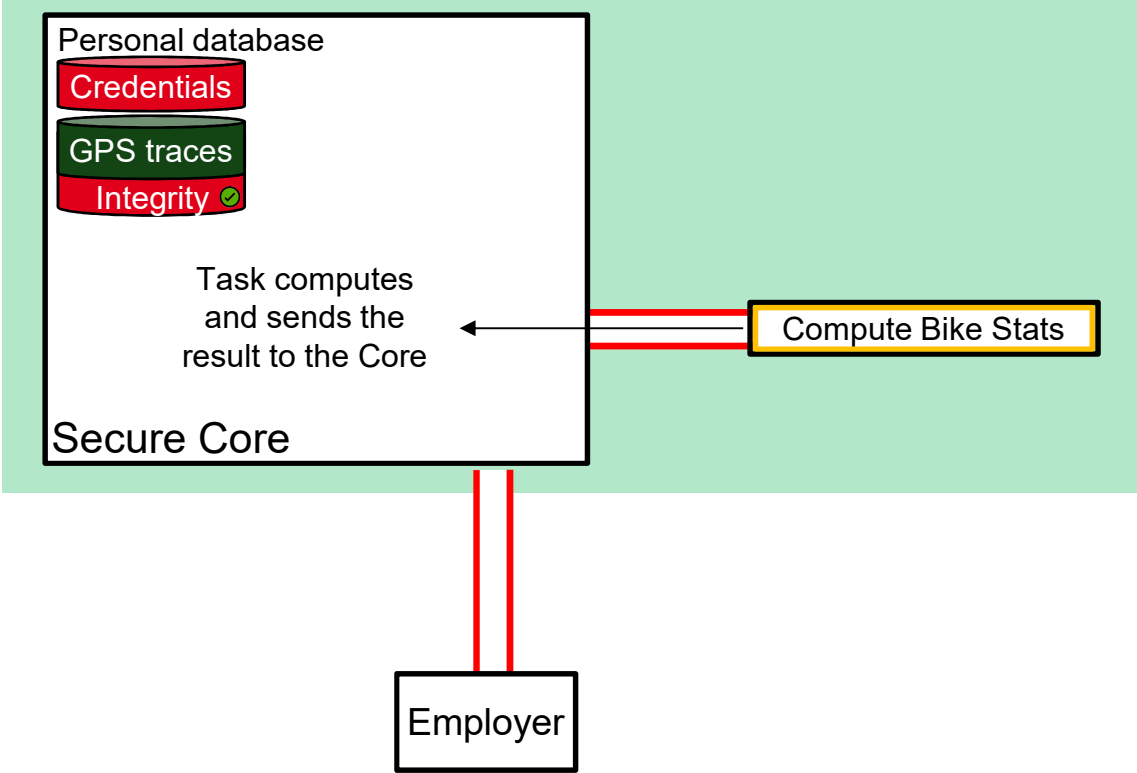
Data computation



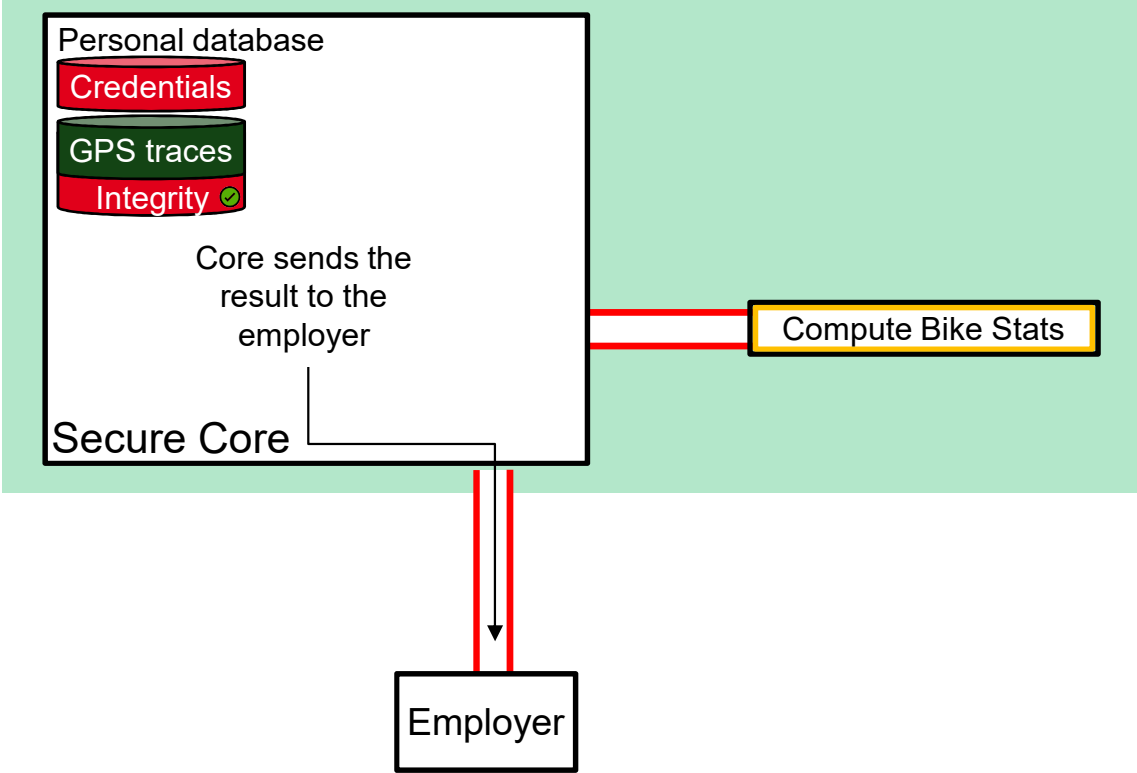
Data computation



Data computation



Data computation



Prototype PDMS on SGX project.inria.fr/espdms

The screenshot shows a web interface for managing the ES-PDMS platform. At the top, there are navigation tabs: "SGX-ES-PDMS", "Administration" (which is selected), and "Scenarios". On the left side, there are two menu items: "ES-PDMS Controls" and "Admin Platform". The main content area is titled "ES-PDMS Controls" and includes the instruction "Manage the platform.". Below this, there are two main control panels. The first panel, "ES-PDMS State Machine", contains two green status bars: "Host is running" and "Core is running". Below these bars are three buttons: "Initialize host", "Start Core", and "Stop". The second panel, "Http Server", contains a single green status bar: "Http server is running". Below this bar are two buttons: "Start" and "Stop".

Prototype PDMS on SGX project.inria.fr/espdms

The screenshot shows the 'User Data' page in the SGX-ES-PDMS application. The page has a navigation menu on the left with options: 'User Data', 'Run a scenario', 'Data Collection', 'Data Computation', and 'Complex Scenarios'. The main content area is titled 'User Data' and contains the text 'This data is stored on the HTTP server'. Below this text is a scrollable text area displaying a JSON array of data points. Each data point is an object with fields for 'timestamp', 'latitude', 'longitude', and 'altitude'. The data points are as follows:

```
[{"timestamp": 1210392837, "latitude": 39.969459, "longitude": 116.307284, "altitude": 71}, {"timestamp": 1210392842, "latitude": 39.969512, "longitude": 116.30724, "altitude": -29}, {"timestamp": 1210392847, "latitude": 39.969508, "longitude": 116.307252, "altitude": 2}, {"timestamp": 1210392852, "latitude": 39.969481, "longitude": 116.307247, "altitude": 19}, {"timestamp": 1210392855, "latitude": 39.969481, "longitude": 116.307247, "altitude": 19}
```

Prototype PDMS on SGX project.inria.fr/espdms

The screenshot displays the 'Scenarios' tab in the 'Administration' section of the 'SGX-ES-PDMS' application. On the left, a sidebar contains 'User Data' and a 'Run a scenario' button. The main area is divided into three sections: 'CORE' (red background), 'DATA COLLECTOR' (yellow background), and 'HTTP SERVER' (grey background). Each section has a log of events and a set of control buttons.

CORE

- Establishing TLS connection to localhost:4433
- TLS connection established, connected to localhost:4433
- Preparing user credentials for localhost:4433
- Incoming data from CollectGPS
- Incoming request from CollectGPS collector data task
- Https request from data collector transmitted to localhost:4433
- Incoming data from localhost:4433
- Transmitting received data to the CollectGPS collector
- Incoming data from localhost:4433
- Transmitting received data to the CollectGPS collector

DATA COLLECTOR

- Collector's collector data task is up and running : ready to collect...
- Start data collection
- Sending Core connection request to localhost:4433
- Connection established : ready to collect
- Https request "POST / HTTP/1.1 Connection: keep-alive Content-Length: 45 {"file":"location_history.json","data":"all"}" transmitted to Core
- Incoming data from Core...
- 24 bytes received
- Incoming data from Core...
- 9445 bytes received

HTTP SERVER

- TLS connection established for user Demo
- Https request received from Demo: b'{"file":"location_history.json","data":"all"}'
- Sending requested json file(s) to Demo

Control Buttons:

- CORE:** TLS communication, Policy enforcement, Data storage, Keys, Credentials, Policies, Manifests
- DATA COLLECTOR:** TLS communication, Https/data query, Integrity check, Processing data, Insert to Core

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EXTENSIVE AND SECURE PERSONAL DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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GAME1

PDMS version

- The core controls user accesses: **YES**
- The PDMS produces cascading attestations: **YES**

Enter your guesses on the right ⇒⇒⇒

Run attack script!

— waiting for input —

Number of computed bike trips:

- 22/60
- 60/60
- other

Ecological bonus considered:

- 0 bike trips
- 22 bike trips
- 60 bike trips
- other

Check your guess!

PDMS version

- The core controls user accesses: **NO**
- The PDMS produces cascading attestations: **YES**

Enter your guesses on the right ⇒⇒⇒

Run attack script!

— waiting for input —

Number of computed bike trips:

- 22/60
- 60/60
- other

Ecological bonus considered:

- 0 bike trips
- 22 bike trips
- 60 bike trips
- other

Check your guess!

— waiting for input —

Number of computed bike trips:

Prototype PDMS on SGX project.inria.fr/espdms

EXTENSIVE AND SECURE PERSONAL DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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GAME3

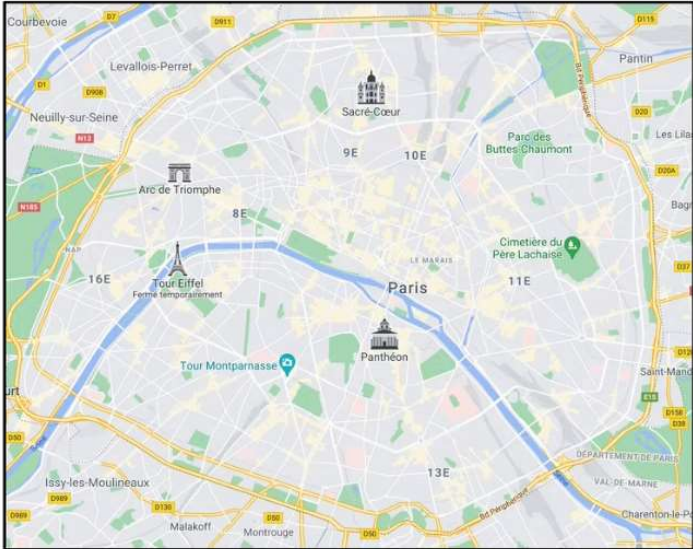
PDMS version

- The core enforces stateless data tasks: **NO**
- The core enforces deterministic data tasks: **NO**
- The result size is limited to: **6 bits**

Note that:

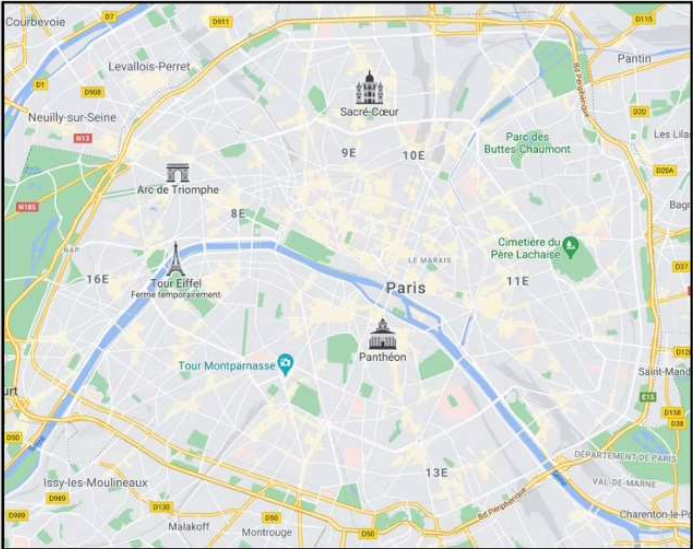
- A POI is encoded on two 24 bits numbers
- POIs are highly sensitives since they can reveal the PDMS owner habits, religion or sexual preferences.

The goal, here, is to explain the malicious data tasks logic and their differences.



Run data task 1 Run: 00 Nb of retrieved POIs: 00

First POI retrieved at run:



Run data task 2 Run: 00 Nb of retrieved POIs: 00

First POI retrieved at run:

Thanks !

Questions ?



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