

# Partitioning C program with dynamic taint analysis

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# Dynamic taint analysis

1. Valgrind + taintgrind <https://github.com/wmkhoo/taintgrind>
2. Steps:
  - ▶ labeling the sensitive data
  - ▶ tracing the taint propagation
  - ▶ finding the functions and statements relative with labeled sensitive data
3. Example
  - ▶ tests/sign32.c
  - ▶ `TNT_TAINT(&a, sizeof(a));`
  - ▶ `valgrind --tool=taintgrind tests/sign32`
  - ▶ `valgrind --tool=taintgrind tests/sign32 2>&1 -- python log2dot.py > sign32.dot`
  - ▶ `gcc -g`

# Partitioning C program

1. Getting tainted information
  - ▶ Tainted files
  - ▶ Tainted functions
2. Pinpointing the tainted files and functions
3. Splitting program on the source code level
4. Generating splitted source code
  - ▶ Bare-metal system
  - ▶ SDK-based
5. Compiling and linking to binary

# TZSlicer

1. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8383886>
2. Taint Analyzer
  - ▶ Method-level tainting (TZ-M)
  - ▶ Block-level tainting (TZ-B)
  - ▶ Line-level tainting (TZ-L)

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3. Program Slicer:
  - ▶ Conducts the slicing
  - ▶ Generates the two program slices based on the results obtained from the Taint Analyzer
  - ▶ should be functionally equivalent
  - ▶ has world switching code
    - ▶ Shared memory access: shared memory
    - ▶ World switching: secure monitor

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4. Slicer optimization
  - ▶ Resource optimization: TZ-M, TZ-B and TZ-L slicing
  - ▶ Communication optimization: Loop-unrolling and variable rename

# Glamdring

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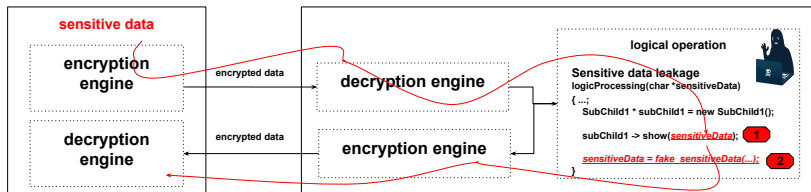
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  - ▶ Security-sensitive functions
  - ▶ Memory allocations
  - ▶ Global variables

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5. Code generation
  - ▶ Source-code level transformation
  - ▶ Moving function definitions into the enclave
  - ▶ Generating ecalls and ocalls

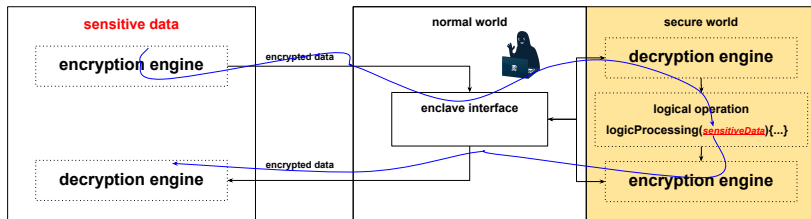
## Client

## Non-sgx Server

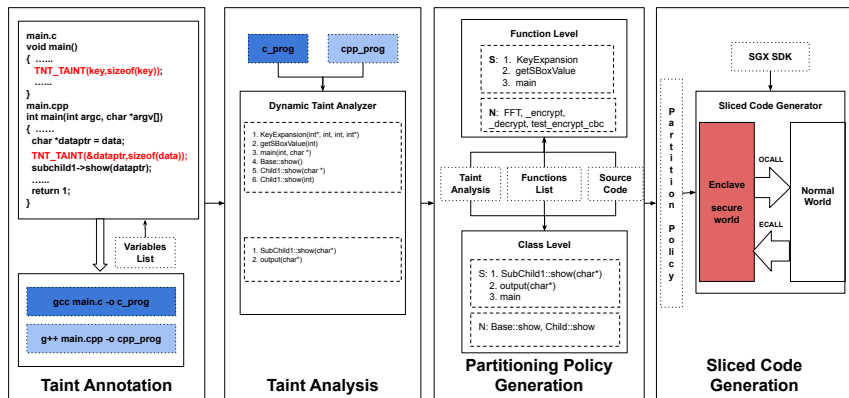


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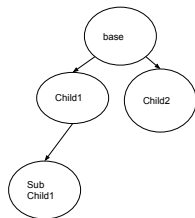
## sgx Server



# AppSlicer



# AppSlicer



(a)

```
// Classes declaration
class Base{
public:
    int mBase;
    virtual void show(int );
    virtual void show(char * a);
};
class Child1 : public Base{
public:
    int mChild1;
    virtual void show(int);
};
class Child2 : public Base{
};
class SubChild1 : virtual public Child1{
public:
    int mSubChild1;
    virtual void show(int );
    virtual void show(char *a);
};

// Methods definition
void Base::show(int){}
void SubChild1::show(char *c){ 1
    decrypt(ch); 2
    logicalFunc(ch); 2
    encrypt(ch);
}

int main(int argc, char * argv[]){
    .....
    char *dataptr = data;
    TNT_TAINT(&dataptr,sizeof(data));
    subchild1->show(dataptr);
    .....
    return 1;
}
```

(b)

## Normal World

```
// Classes declaration
// Methods definition
void Base:: show(int){
    .....
}
void SubChild1::show(int){
    .....
}
void SubChild1::show(char *a){
    SubChild1_show_c(global_eid_a)
}

void ocall_print_string(const char *str){
    printf("App: ocall_print_string");
    printf("%s",str);
}

int main(int argc, char * argv[]){
    .....
    char *dataptr = data;
    TNT_TAINT(&dataptr,sizeof(data));
    subchild1->show(dataptr);
    return 1;
}
```

## Secure World

```
.EDL FILE
enclave {
    trusted {
        public void SubChild1__show_c(char *);
        .....
    };
    Untrusted {
        void ocall_print_string([in, string] char *str);
        .....
    }
}

.CPP FILE
void SubChild1__show_c(char *ch){
    subchild1->show(ch);
}
void SubChild1::show(char *ch){
    decrypt(ch);
    logicalFunc(ch);
    encrypt(ch);
}
void Base::show(int a){}
void Child1::show(int b){}
void logicalFunc(char ch){
    printfch;
}
void printf(const char *fmt
{
    ocall_print_string(buf);
}
```

(c)

Question?

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