

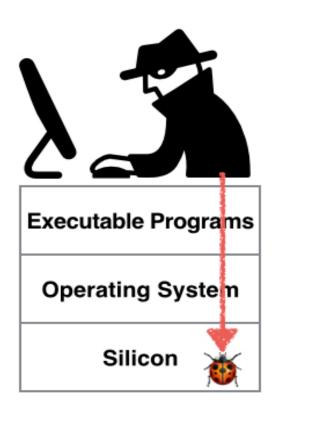
THE UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA at CHAPEL HILL

Identifying Security-Critical Properties of a Processor using Machine Learning

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BACKGROUND

- Bugs in processors present vulnerabilities that are exploitable by well-crafted attacks.
- Verification of security properties can prevent the exploitation of vulnerabilities in a processor.



How to identify the security-critical properties of a processor?

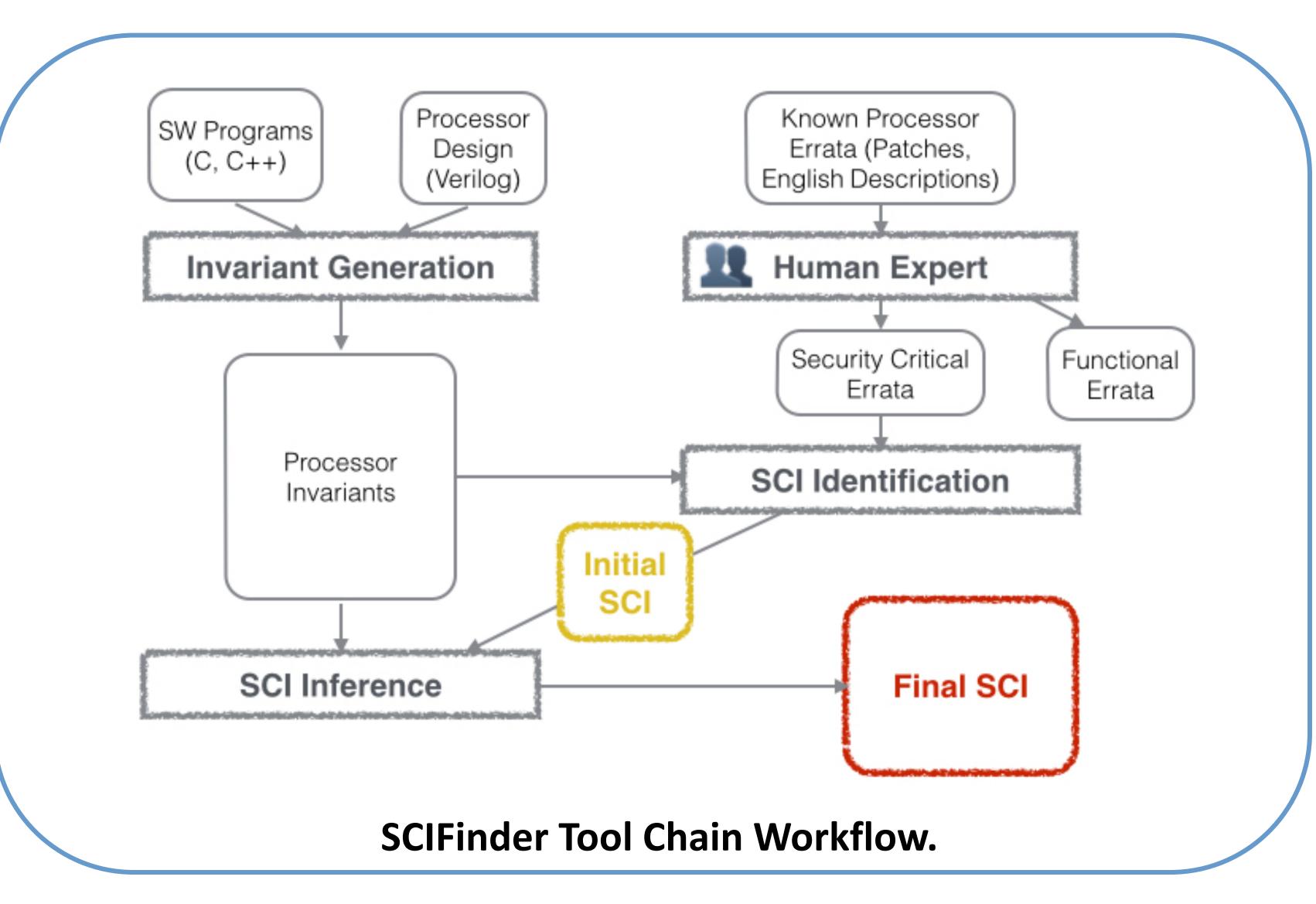
RESEARCH QUESTION

SCI Inference

• We use a penalized logistic regression model with elastic net

Overview

- A semi-automated methodology to find security critical invariants (SCI) for use in processor verification.
- A tool chain implementing our methodology.
- An evaluation of SCIFinder on the OR1200 RISC processor.



- penalty.
- We manually classify whether an invariant is security-critical or not.
- We model the probability of an invariant i to be securitycritical or not as follows (y is the class label):

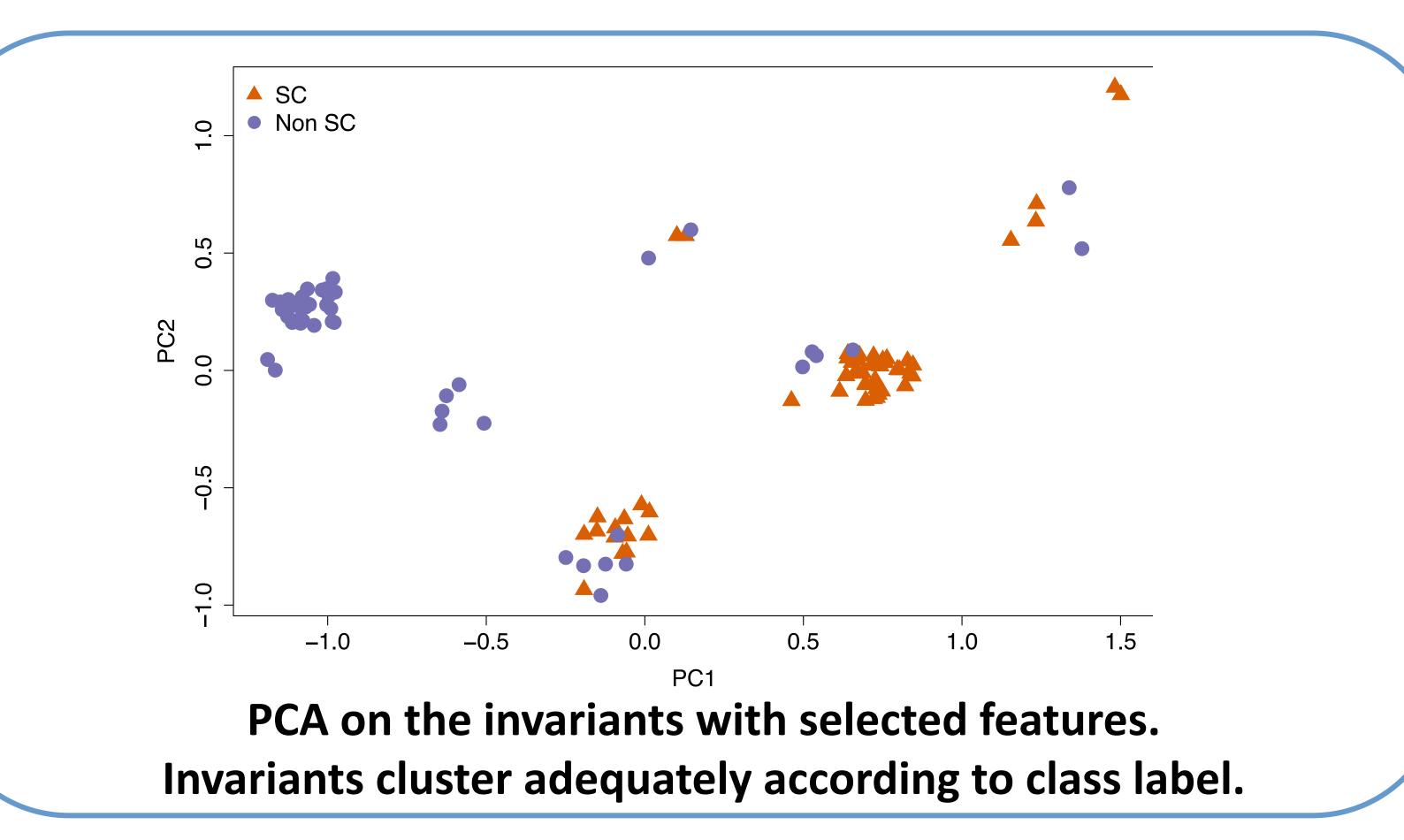
 $p_i = probability(y_i = non security critical)$

 $1 - p_i = probability(y_i = security critical)$

- Let x_i be the set of measured features (general purpose registers, flags, memory addresses, operators).
- We relate p_i to x_i as (β and β_0 are the vector of regression model coefficients and the intercept term):

$$\log\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = x_i^T \beta + \beta_0$$

- **1.** Collecting a set of invariants that govern how processor state is updated.
- 2. Using published errata, identify those invariants violated by prior, exploitable bugs.
- 3. Using machine learning, find additional invariants that are critical to security.





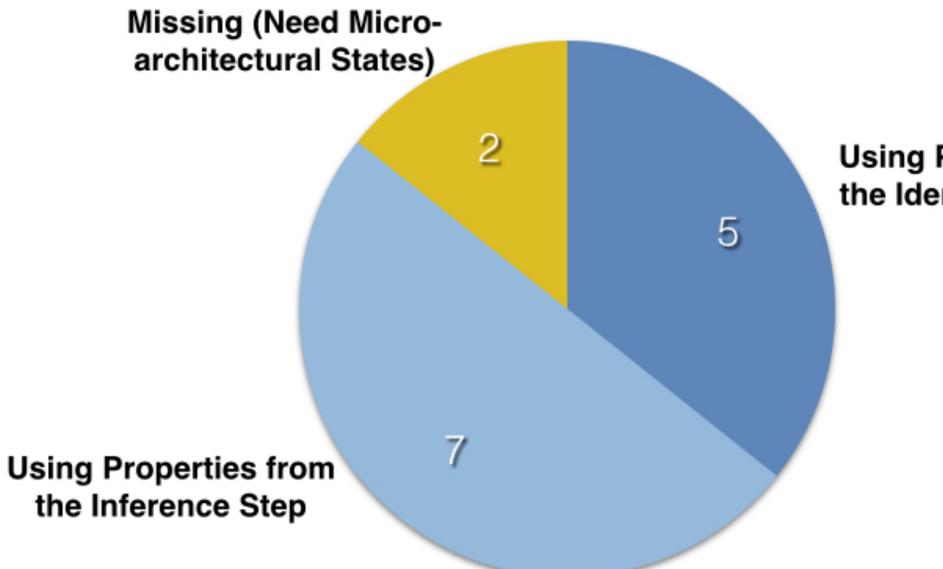
Properties identified by SCIFinder



Properties manually crafted in prior work [1, 2]

Example: Link address should not be modified during function call execution

Result: Identifying Security Properties from Prior Work.



Using Properties from the Identification Step

Result of detecting 14 AMD errata from SPECS project (bugs not used in the development of the assertions).

Result: Stopping New Bugs.