A Formal Specification of the NOVA Microhypervisor

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BIG GOAL Verify the whole stack against a strong user-space specification. e.g. the "bare-metal property".

This talk

Modular formal specification and verification of the NOVA microkernel within the BlueRock virtualization stack







Modular, Formal Specification and Verification

- Formal: unambiguous, thorough, with greater confidence
 - Properties are stated (specified) and proven (verified) *rigorously in a logic*.
- **Modular:** independent, loosely coupled development
 - Specification and verification aligns with modularity of implementation.
 - Separation logic: separation of resources with extensible abstractions.

• Machine-checked: more automated

- Proofs are checked algorithmically (in the Rocq proof assistant, formly Coq).
- *Powerful proof automation for C++* to reduce manual proofs.



Separation Logic (SL): separation of resources

Hoare logic describes how the code updates the state from pre- to post-condition, *sequentially*.

Each points-to assertion describes only the state *fragment* one cares about { sel ↦ (?, obj) }
 cap_update(sel, perms)
 { sel ↦ (perms,obj) }

{ sel ↦ (perms,obj) }

cap_validate (sel, perm) { ret perm ∈ perms. sel ↦ (perms,obj)

Composing modular specs and proofs

Capability Table

sel1 ({UP, DOWN}, sm)

({CTRL}, sc)

{ sel1 \mapsto ({UP}, sm) \bigstar r2 = true \bigstar sel2 \mapsto ({CTRL}, sc) }

 \exists sel1 \mapsto (?, sm) ★ sel2 \mapsto ({CTRL},sc)}





. . .

. . .

sel2

Separation as the basis for modularity

- Small-footprint assertions (e.g. sel → (perms,obj)) capture the separation of resources in SL.
 - NOVA state is decomposed into logically disjoint kernel objects, each with its own state.
- **Spatial separation** is basic.
- *Temporal separation* (concurrently accessed resources) requires state-of-the-art logical constructs.



Advanced Concurrent Separation Logic (CSL)

Lock-based concurrency: the resource is lock-protected





Advanced CSL: Logical Atomicity for Linearization

Fine-grained concurrency: the resource is accessed atomically



Chaining atomic updates <P1><Q1>; <P2><Q2>; <P3><Q3> to specify operations with more than one linearization point.



Specifying Fair Semaphores with **Timeout**

SEMAPHORE UP



* order is specified formally, but not informally.

5.4.5 Control Semaphore

Parameters:

status = ctrl_sm (SEL_{OBI} sm, UINT stc)

// Semaphore // Absolute Timeout

Flags:

0	0	Z	D
3	2	1	0

Description:

Prior to the hypercall:

- If D=0 (Semaphore Up):
 - SPC_{OBJCURPENT}[sm] must refer to an SM Capability (CAP_{OBJSM}) with permission CTRL_{UP}.
- If D=1 (Semaphore Down):
 - SPC_{OBJCURRENT}[sm] must refer to an SM Capability (CAP_{OBJSM}) with permission CTRL_{DN}

If the hypercall completed successfully:

- If D=0 (Semaphore Up):
 - If there were ECs blocked on the semaphore, then the microhypervisor has released one of those blocked ECs. Otherwise, the microhypervisor has incremented the semaphore counter. The timeout value and the Z-flag were ignored.

• If D=1 (Semaphore Down):

- If the semaphore counter was larger than zero, then the microhypervisor has decremented the semaphore counter (Z=0) or set it to zero (Z=1). Otherwise, the microhypervisor has blocked EC_{CURRENT} on the semaphore. If the timeout value was non-zero, EC_{CURRENT} unblocks with a timeout status when the System Time Counter (STC) reaches or exceeds the specified value.

Blocking and releasing of ECs on a semaphore uses the FIFO queueing discipline.

Status:

SUCCESS

The hypercall completed successfully.

• If **D=1**: Down operation aborted when the timeout triggered.

OVRFLOW

• If **D=0**: Up operation aborted because the semaphore counter would overflow.

BAD CAP

• SPC_{OBJCURRENT}[sm] did not refer to an SM Capability (CAP_{OBJSM}) or that capability had insufficient permissions

BAD CPU

• If **D=1** on an interrupt semaphore: Attempt to wait for the interrupt on a different CPU than the CPU to which that interrupt has been routed via assign_int.







Specifying Semaphore Down





Separation Logic as the Specification Language

- **Small footprint**: for every atomic update, the client of NOVA only needs to consider the minimal resources for each NOVA's functionality.
- Fine-grained concurrency:
 - resources need not be available all the time.
 - interleavings of atomic updates are visible.
- Client flexibility: client can choose to reduce concurrency (the number of interleavings), e.g. but adding locks if desired.
- **Robustness**: the specs cover all cases, NOVA either provides proper functionalities, or reports errors gracefully.

UP SPEC

```
<sel → cap><sel → cap>;
if cap is (perms,sm) ∧ UP ∈ perms then
  <sm → n><sm → (if n < MAX then n+1 else n)>;
  Q (if n < MAX then SUCCESS else OVRFLOW)
else Q(BAD_CAP)
```



NOVA verification example: Semaphore Down



NOVA as a Machine









A Formal Specification of the NOVA Microhypervisor







Take-home Messages

- Formal Specification and Verification: explicit, unambiguous mathematical modeling provides greater coverage and confidence.
- Separation and Logical Atomicity for modular and highly concurrent specification.
- **Expressiveness once-and-for-all**: strong specification supports both disciplined and undisciplined clients, and reduces proof efforts.

More information

- <u>Tech report</u> for the NOVA formal specification.
- (Open) <u>BriCK</u> separation logic for C++ semantics.
- (To open) Proof automation for C++ and more languages.



Appendix



Challenges

Hardware modeling

- semantics decomposition
- □ ASM verification
- Logic soundness and end-to-end adequacy



Microkernel owns minimum, security-relevant resources





NOVA exposes kernel objects and hypercalls with HW-assisted virtualization

PD: protection domain with capabilities in Object spaces





NOVA Specification Requirements

- Support reasoning about applications running on top of NOVA
- Support running untrusted (potentially malicious) applications
- Support running both trusted and untrusted applications in parallel

Verify NOVA against a single specification





Separation Logic as the Specification Language for NOVA API

Exposed as small-footprint

- Kernel Objects SL res
 Protection Domain and Spaces
 - Object capability sel ↦ (perms, obj_id)
 - Memory spaces (host, guest, DMA, ...) va ↦ (perms, pa)

SL resources

- Threads
 - Execution context
 - (registers) ec.r1 ↦{reg} val
 - (call stack) ec ↦{callstack} ecs
 - (UTCB) ec ↦{utcb} pa
 - (continuation) ec ↦{cont} code
 - Scheduling context sc → ticks
- Communication
 - Portals pt → mtd
 - Semaphore
 - (counter value) **sm** → **n**
 - (blocked ECs) **sm → ecs**

Describe with weakest preconditions and logical atomicity for concurrency

Hypercalls

- create_{pd,ec,sc,pt,sm}
- ctrl_{pd,ec,sc,pt,sm}
- ipc_call, ipc_reply
- assign_dev, assign_int, ctrl_pm

User-mode Semantics

- Behavior of an execution context when it is *not* interacting with NOVA
- "Remaining" behaviors that are parametric to the NOVA separation logic



"Pass through"

Specifying User-code Behavior: Parametric architectural semantics + NOVA logical specs





Supporting Verification on top of NOVA

- Prove weaker specifications that are easier to work with when clients are well-behaved
- **Clients choose** which specification they want





Userspace Robust Safety

State may change integrity levels throughout the execution of the program.

- High integrity state shared with untrusted code.
- Low integrity state revoked from untrusted code.

Revocation is generally difficult and requires tight reasoning about confinement and visibility.

Precise specifications support endorsement (low -> high) because they decouple state from policy.

> Provide mechanisms (assertions), not policies (invariants, quantifiers).

Support a "data life cycle".

- Entire data lifecycle is provable using the strong specification.
- 1. Create state. (high)
- 2. Configure state. (high)
- 3. Share permissions with untrusted code? (low)
- 4. Revoke state. (high)
- 5. Destroy state. (high)

Can share limited permissions, e.g. only up a semaphore, only call a portal, only read a page, etc.





Proving Robust Safety from the Spec

Express the high-low state distinction within separation logic.

- Invariants allow flexible, concurrent sharing.
- Existential quantifiers express low-integrity

Over arbitrary user binaries.

Need to Show

Userspace Resources |-- |={T}=> inv rs-inv inv rs-inv |-- wp_nova_ec boot_ec boot_regs





Proving Robust Safety from the Spec

Express the high-low state distinction within separation logic.

- Use an invariant to allow flexible sharing.
- Use existential quantification to express low-integrity

Prove this invariant

- Is constructible from the NOVA boot resources.
- Entails wp_nova_ec (and wp_nova_dev).

Robust safety for NOVA! This invariant is too weak to support userspace verification.





Entering an Abstraction A Generic Pattern





Starting NOVA - the spec of "main()" Simplified





System Refinement

Establish properties for the applications that run on top of NOVA.

- Use CaReSL-style techniques to prove refinement using ghost state and invariants.
- Extract the end-to-end proof (independent of SL) using Iris adequacy.





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Framing preserves the specification. spec init

init







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