

SECURED CONTAINERS WITH SGX AND GOLANG SUPPORT

Helping protect secrets inside cloud native applications

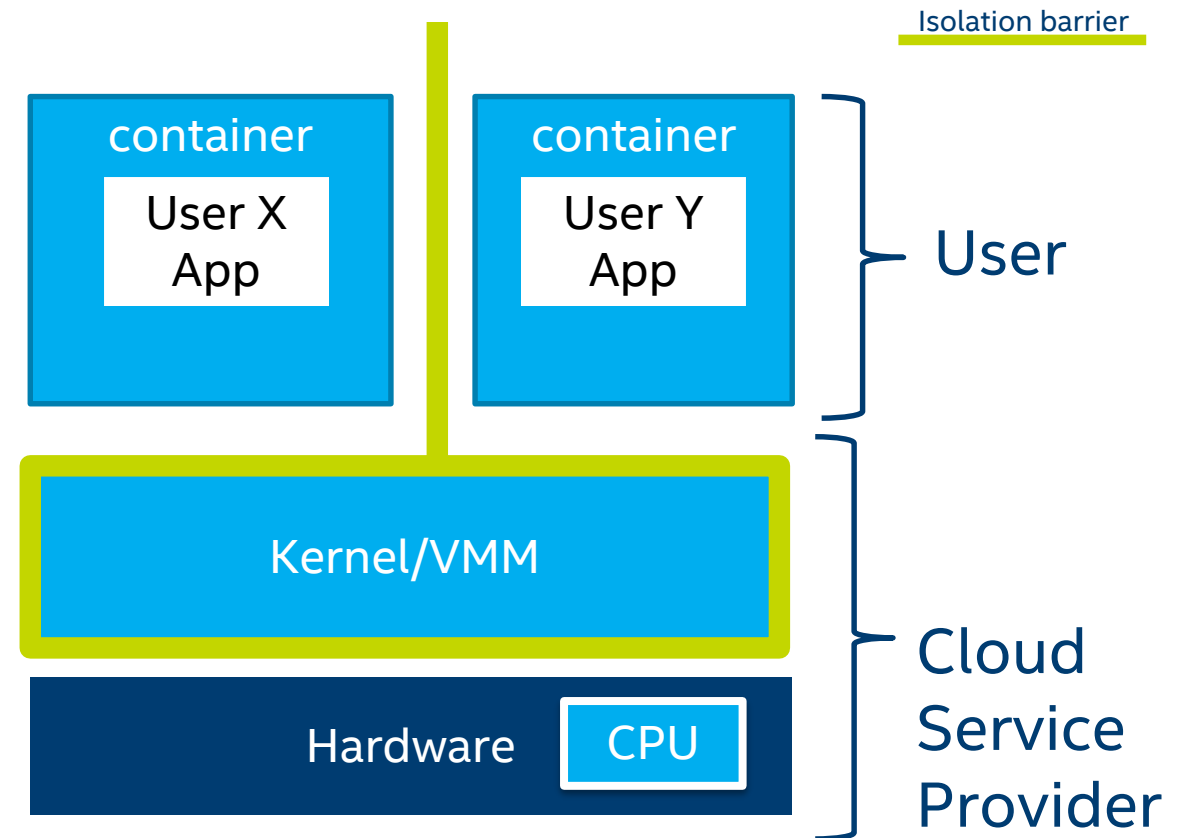
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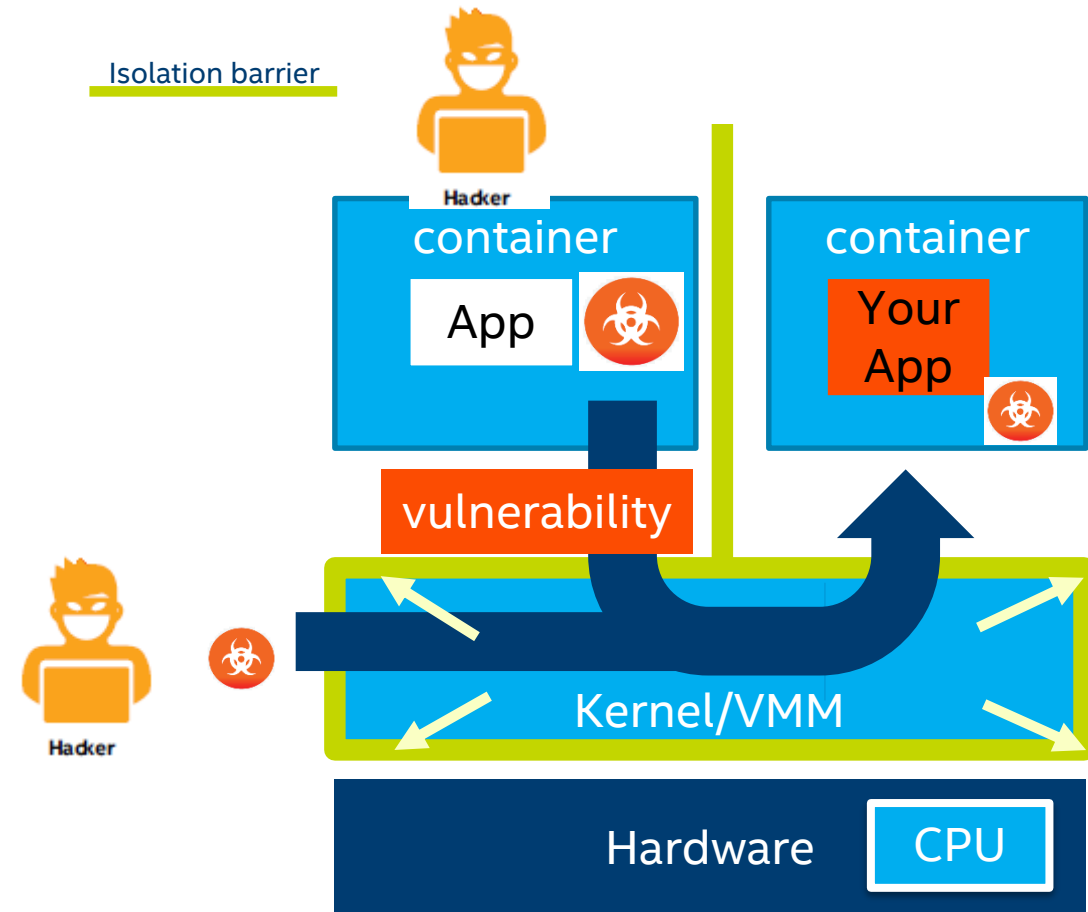
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Secured containers in the cloud environment

- In a public cloud environment, the platform is not controlled by users.
- Users manage only their applications.
- Kernel/VMM are managed by the cloud provider



Traditional threat model



- Cloud users trust Kernel/VMM
- Protect Kernel/VMM against attack
- If kernel/VMM is vulnerable, whole system may become vulnerable.

=>

- Your secret needs to be protected from host OS/VMM, and platform firmware
- TEE: Trusted Execution Environment

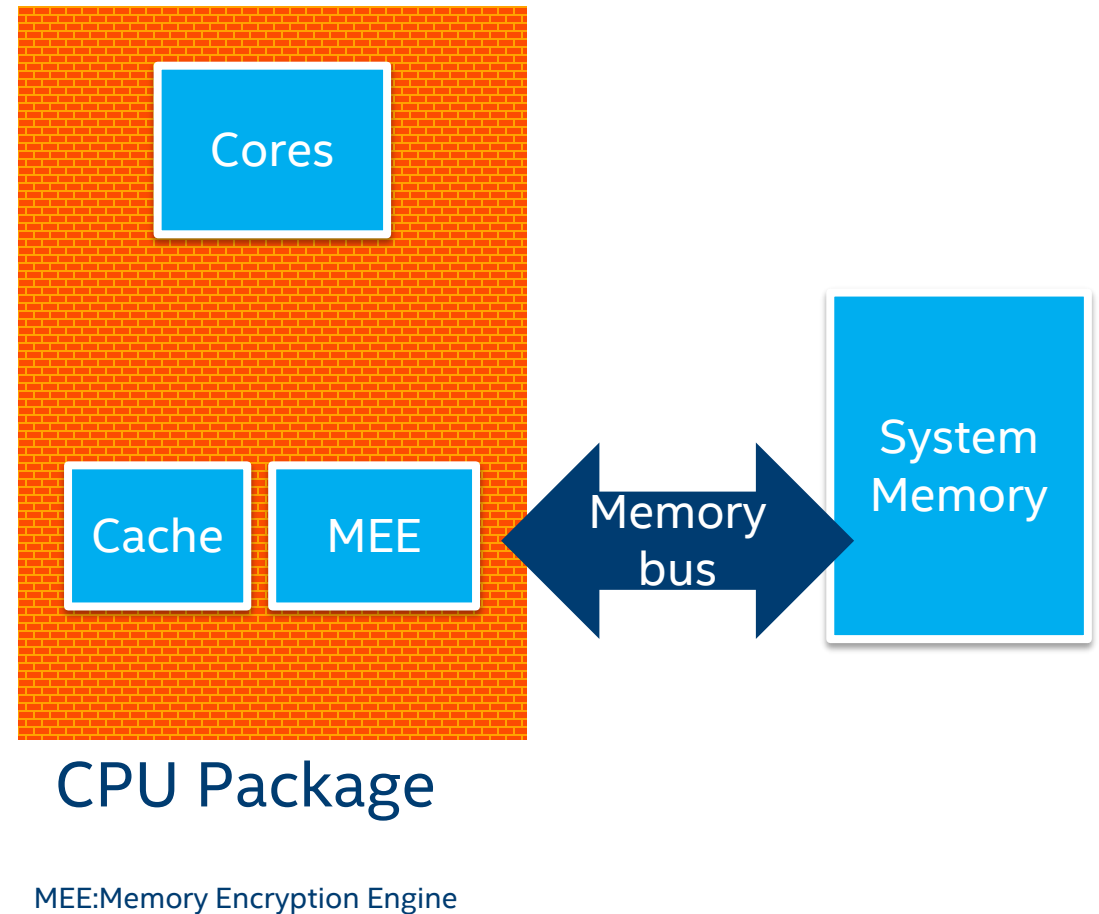
The diagram illustrates the isolation barrier between user space and hardware. It shows a Hacker attempting to exploit a vulnerability in the Kernel/VMM to reach an enclave within a container. The enclave is protected by a lock, representing the isolation barrier.

- Isolation barrier**: A label at the top left.
- Hacker**: Two hacker icons, one at the top and one at the bottom left.
- container**: Two blue boxes representing containers. The left one contains an **App** and a biohazard icon. The right one contains an **enclave** (a yellow box with a lock and chain) and a biohazard icon.
- vulnerability**: An orange box with a biohazard icon, representing the exploit path.
- Kernel/VMM**: A blue box representing the operating system layer, with a biohazard icon.
- Hardware**: A dark blue box at the bottom, containing a **CPU** (a yellow box).

- Cloud users work with enclaves with security features.
- Cloud users doesn't trust Kernel.
- Even if kernel is vulnerable, your code/data should have more security protection.

What's SGX?

- Software Guard Extension(SGX) as TEE
 - Enclave is trusted.
- Enclave
 - Special encrypted memory region
 - DRAM/bus are encrypted
 - Boot with “measurement”
 - Restricted execution environment
 - E.g. rdtsc/syscall instructions are prohibited. #UD



Adapting SGX

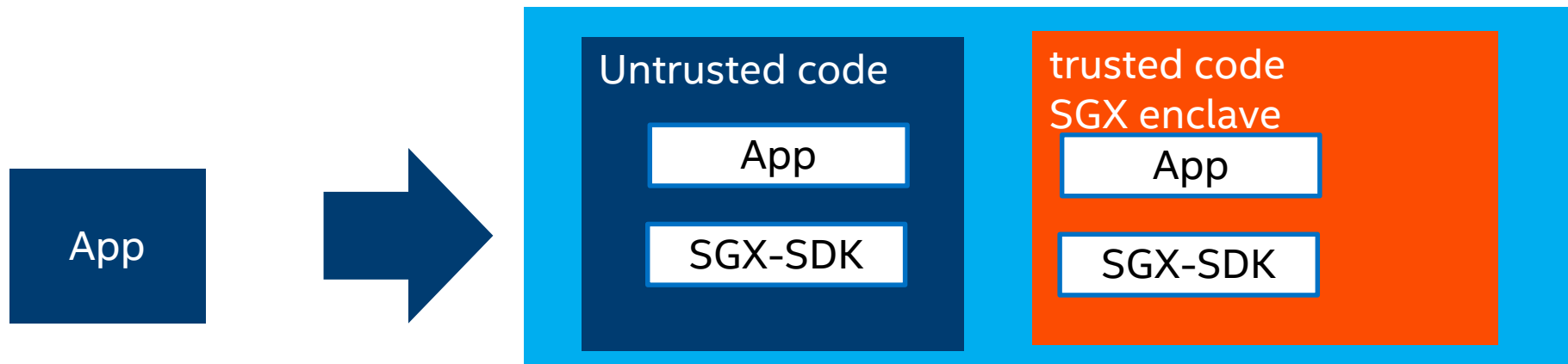
- Typically SGX requires application modification at source code level
 - Split protected code+data, and generic/unprotected code
 - Put protected code into SGX enclave
- Major reorganization of application



Refactoring the application at **source code** level

Mitigating costs to adopt SGX

- As mitigation, the SGX SDK library is provided.
- It helps reduce migration cost.



But still some refactoring at source code level is still needed

Comparison of adapting SGX

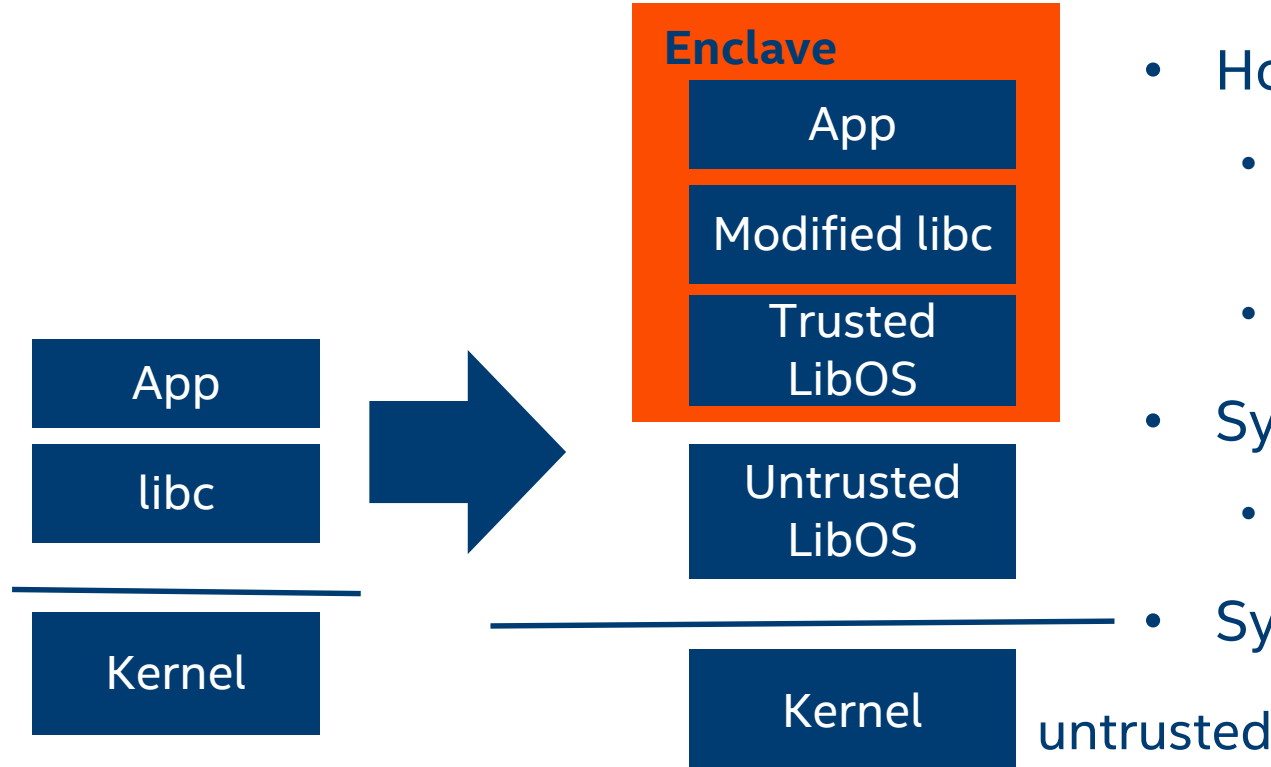
Target

item	?	Use SGX-SDK library	Adapt SGX natively
description	?	Modify/refactor application at source code level	Modify/refactor application at source code level
Adapting Cost	Low	Mid	High
TCB size	?	Mid (a part of app + sgx-sdk)	(can be) Small (a part of app)

Note: which method is better depends on your use case and available resource

Library OS for secured container

- Bring your own binary.
- Library OS supports unmodified user binary to run within enclave



- LibOS handles system calls
- Various design choices
 - Hooking system call
 - Modified shared Library(glibc)
 - Syscall => function call
 - Trap and emulate
 - Syscall emulation
 - Typical Linux system call
 - Syscall shielding

What about Golang?

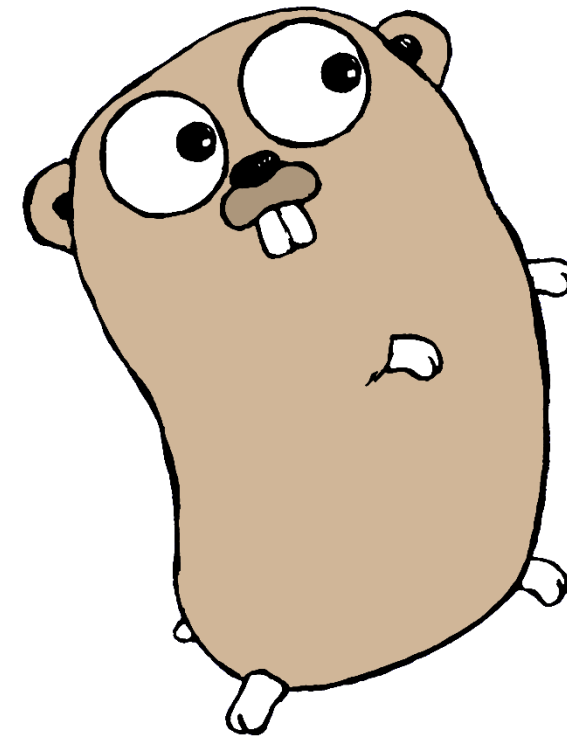
- Golang is one of the more popular languages for cloud native applications

PULL REQUESTS

Year: 2019 Quarter: 2

# Ranking	Programming Language	Percentage (Change)	Trend
1	JavaScript	19.922% (-2.425%)	
2	Python	17.803% (+1.519%)	
3	Java	10.482% (+0.591%)	
4	Go	7.916% (+0.295%)	
5	C++	7.253% (+0.167%)	
6	Ruby	6.296% (-0.249%)	
7	PHP	5.515% (-0.285%)	
8	TypeScript	5.415% (+0.641%)	
9	C#	4.001% (+0.659%)	
10	C	3.190% (+0.248%)	

https://madnight.github.io/github/#/pull_requests/2019/2



<https://go.dev/doc/gopher/gophercolor.png>

Challenges of LibOS for Golang

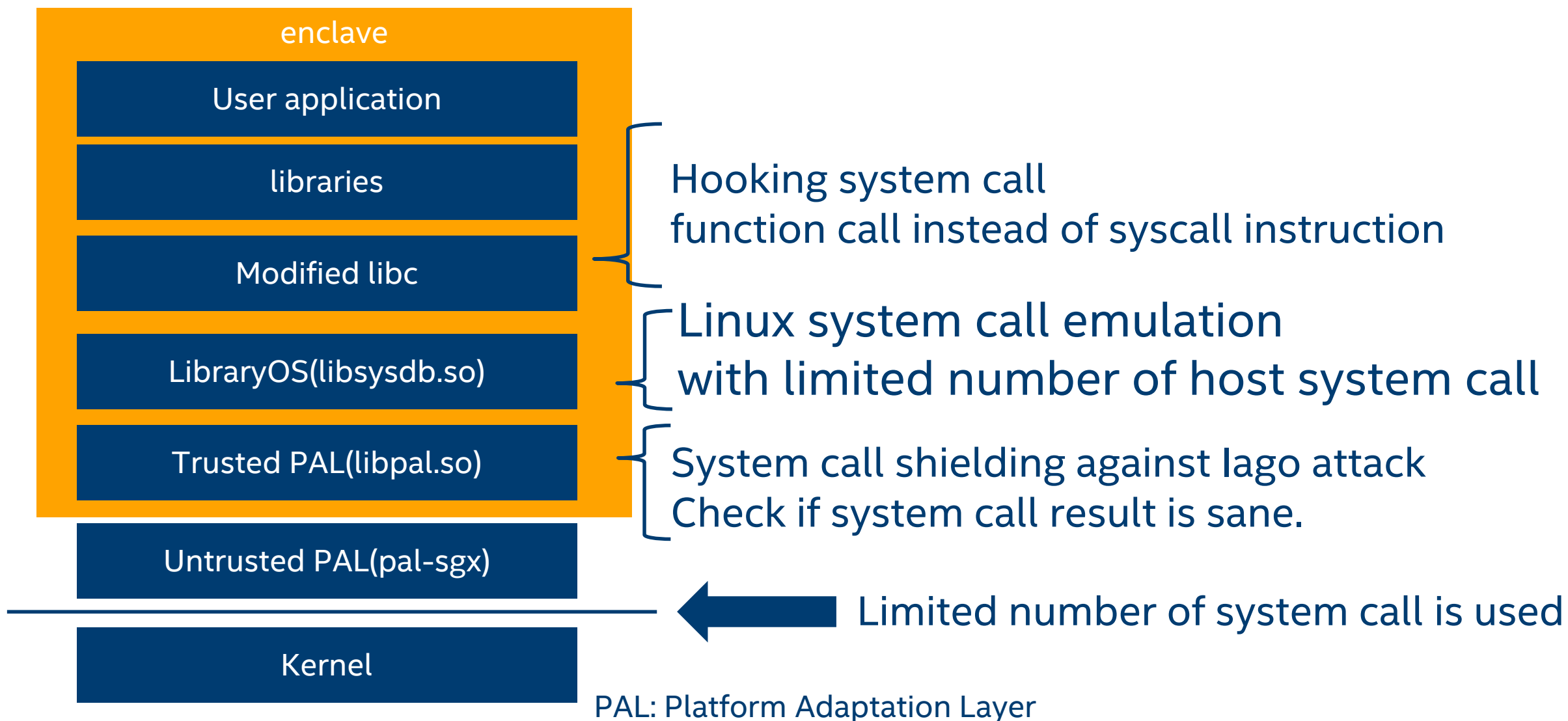
- It behaves differently from C/C++ programs
 - LibOS compatibility
- Go runtime
 - Golang runtime doesn't use libc. It has its own runtime written in Go
- Application binaries are statically linked
- Goroutine: Small stack size (128kB)
- Need for accurate emulation of POSIX signals
- Syscall emulation quality
 - Golang uses system calls differently from glibc

Graphene LibOS: SGX supported



- <https://grapheneproject.io/>
- A Library OS for Unmodified Applications
- Linux System call emulation
- Multi-process support
- Multi-platform support

Graphene-SGX architecture



Graphene-SGX for Golang support

- Go runtime
 - Syscall emulation and optimization
 - vDSO
- Dedicated stack
- Accurate emulation of POSIX signals
- Improved syscall emulation quality
 - Golang uses system call differently from glibc

Demo

Summary

- Trusted Execution Environment(TEE) is important in cloud environment era
- SGX is a basic building block for TEE
- Library OS is one of the solutions to help enable secured container at reduced cost
- Graphene-SGX is open-source solution and its Golang support is coming

Thank you

Call to Action

- Give it a try
- Contribute to Graphene project

Resources

- <https://software.intel.com/en-us/sgx>
- <https://grapheneproject.io/>
- <https://github.com/oscarlab/graphene>
- <https://golang.org/>

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