Overview

- Speculative execution attacks exploit two architectural features:
  1. Speculative execution of code (e.g. privileged code)
  2. Side channels via caches or some other mechanism

- The following slides introduce the underlying architectural mechanisms starting with cache side channels
Background: Simple direct-mapped cache

- Upper address bits (tag)
- Index
- Byte/word select

Hit/miss =

- Tag
- V
- Word
- Word
- Word
- Word

MUX

- Valid
- Data
Background: Fully associative cache

Remember: hardware is parallel, so all comparisons done simultaneously.
Background: Replacement Policy

- Direct mapped: no choice
- Fully associative
  - Prefer non-valid entry, if there is one
  - Otherwise, choose among entries in the set
  - **Least-recently used** (LRU)
    - Choose the one unused for the longest time
    - Simple for 2-way, manageable for 4-way, too hard beyond that
  - **Not last used**
    - Approximates LRU and is simpler to implement for 8+ ways
  - **Random**
    - Gives approximately the same performance as LRU for high associativity
    - Simple to implement and avoids pathological misses
Background: Set associative caches

- Set associative cache idea:
  - have N direct-mapped caches
  - reads look in all N caches for data
  - thus the cache has N-way associativity

- In use:
  - Set-associative caches are widely used
  - E.g., Intel Core i9-9990XE – 14 cores
    - 14 × L1 instruction and data caches are each: 32KiB 8-way set associative
    - 14 × L2 unified cache (instructions and data): 1MiB 16-way set associative
    - 1 × L3 last-level cache: 19.25MiB 11-way set associative
  - E.g., ARM A72 used in the Raspberry Pi 4 – 4 cores
    - 4 × L1 instruction cache 48KiB 3-way associative & L1 data cache 32KiB 2-way associative
    - 1 × L2 unified cache: 1MiB 16-way set associative
Cache timing side channels

- **Synchronous prime and probe attack**
  1. Prime: flush the cache (or fill it with data from addresses that will not be used next)
  2. Call code that you want to snoop on
  3. Probe: for each cache-line, time how long it takes to access the line using a fine-grained timer
  4. Repeat and signal average to remove any noise

- **Asynchronous prime and probe attack**
  - As above but attacker is in one process and trying to observe another process
  - More tricky to get the timing right, so often more repetitions and signal processing required

- Could allow JavaScript code inside a process/sandbox to observe the main application
Branch prediction and speculation

- Branch prediction is widely used
  - Avoids many pipeline stalls/refills

- Typical mechanism involves recording a history of:
  - where branches instructions are stored in memory (don’t wait to fetch the instruction) and where the branch target was last time (branch target buffer)
  - statistical data on how likely the branch will be taken (branch history table)
Speculative Execution Attacks

- Press names: Spectre and Meltdown
  - https://meltdownattack.com/

- Core ideas:
  - Speculatively execute some code or read some data that the application is otherwise not allowed to access
  - Ensure that the speculative execution does some data-dependent memory accesses
  - Use cache side-channel analysis to determine the data

- So basically a combination of:
  - Efficient synchronous prime-and-probe cache attack
  - Speculatively read data or execute code where you don’t have the permissions
Further reading

- **The attack:** *Spectre Attacks: Exploiting Speculative Execution*
  [https://spectreattack.com/spectre.pdf](https://spectreattack.com/spectre.pdf)

- **Example industry response:** ARM white paper: *Cache Speculation Side-channels* [https://developer.arm.com/support/arm-security-updates/speculative-processor-vulnerability](https://developer.arm.com/support/arm-security-updates/speculative-processor-vulnerability)

- **Research into hardware mitigations:** *MI6: Secure Enclaves in a Speculative Out-of-Order Processor*

- **Further pointers:**
  - [https://spectreattack.com/](https://spectreattack.com/)
  - [https://meltdownattack.com/](https://meltdownattack.com/)