

# Morpheus

## Adaptive Defenses for Tomorrow's Secure Systems



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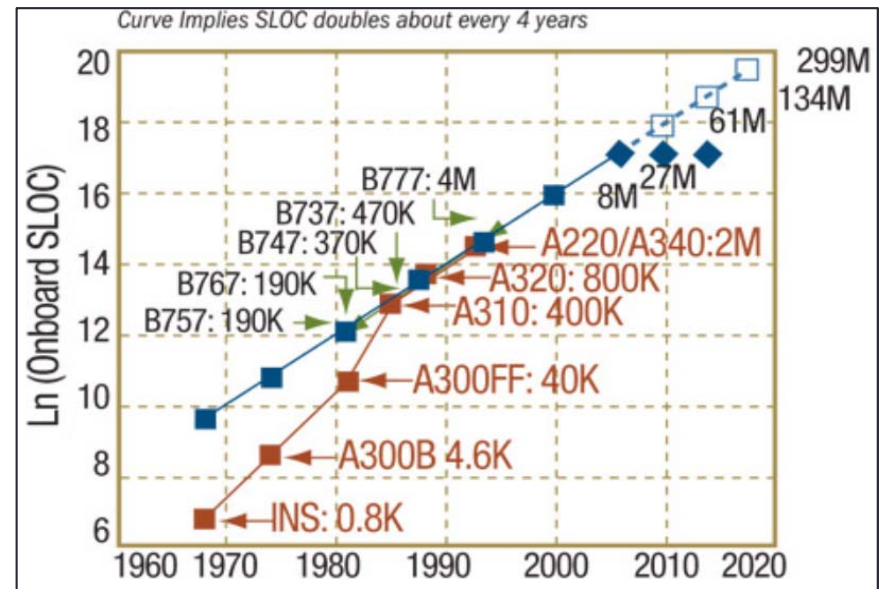
# Assessing the State of Security

- Jeep hacked remotely while driving
- DHS attacks Boeing 757, details classified
- Pacemaker wirelessly infiltrated
- Mirai botnet disables DynDNS
- Entire baby monitor market hacked
- Atrium fish tank thermometer hacked



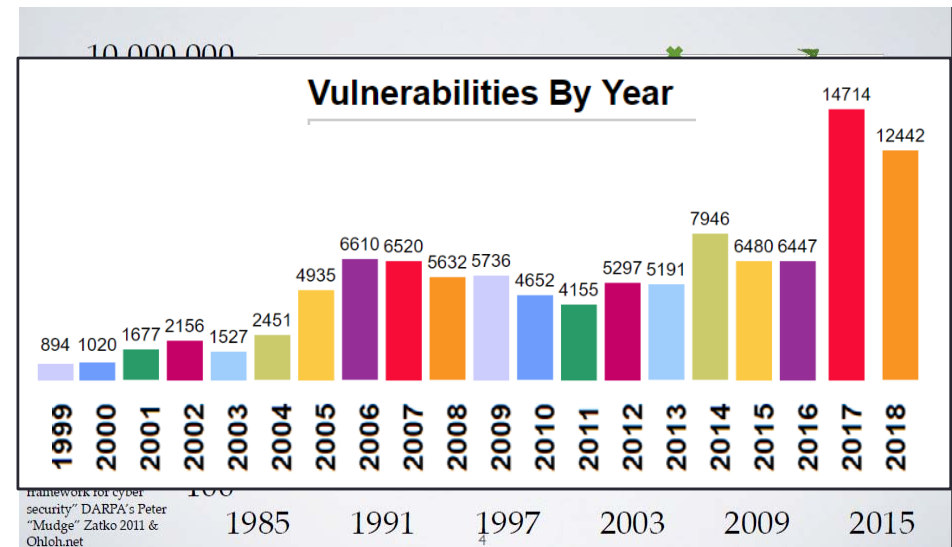
# Why is Security So Hard to Get Right?

- Currently, a patch-based approach
  - Find and fix vulnerabilities
  - Complexity growth *far outstrips* security
  - Manual testing & analyses don't scale
- Endless *security arms race*
  - Patch and pray...
- How do we protect against *unknown (0-day) attacks*?
  - Anticipate the “unknown unknowns”



# Attacking is Easy, Protecting is HARD

- **Attacking is easier than protecting**
  - Attackers needs only **one** vulnerability
  - Protecting requires **100% coverage**
- Related software growth rates:
  - Protections: doubles every 2 years
  - Malware: 40% growth in 30 years
- Vulnerabilities are on the rise
  - Rate of attacks is exploding



# Durable Security: the Big Unsolved Challenge

- What we do well:
  - Finding and fixing vulnerabilities
  - Deploying system protections that stop well-known attacks

Valgrind

Synopsys' Coverity Tools

ARM's TrustZone

Intel's Control-Flow Enforcement

- Where we fail: ***identifying and stopping emergent attacks***

The screenshot shows a news article from BleepingComputer. The article title is "IoT devices put healthcare networks at risk" and it is written by Ian Barker, published 4 weeks ago. The article is part of a "threat post" series. The website's navigation bar includes "How-To Geek", "NEWS", "FEATURES", "SMART HOME", "REVIEWS", "CATEGORIES", "SUBSCRIBE", and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, RSS, and Email. A search bar is also visible.

# What If a Secure System Could...

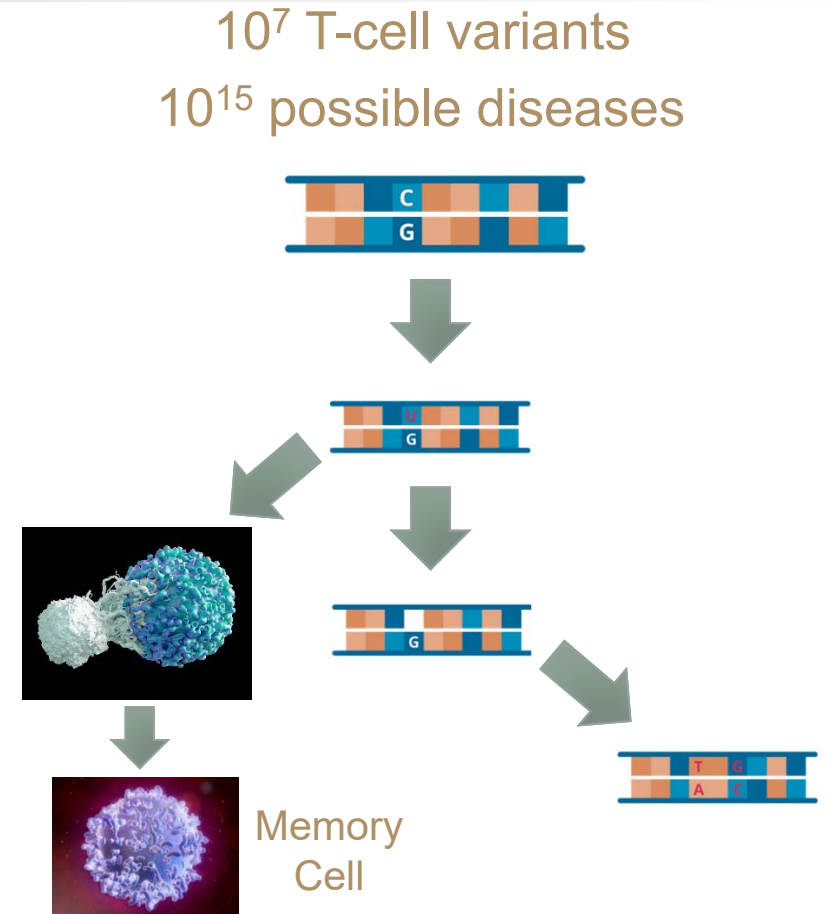
- Respond lightning-fast against common attacks
- Self-adapt quickly to unknown emerging threats
- Learn and prioritize the most successful defense strategies
- Utilize a self-protecting distributed implementation

## T-Cell Adaptive Immunity



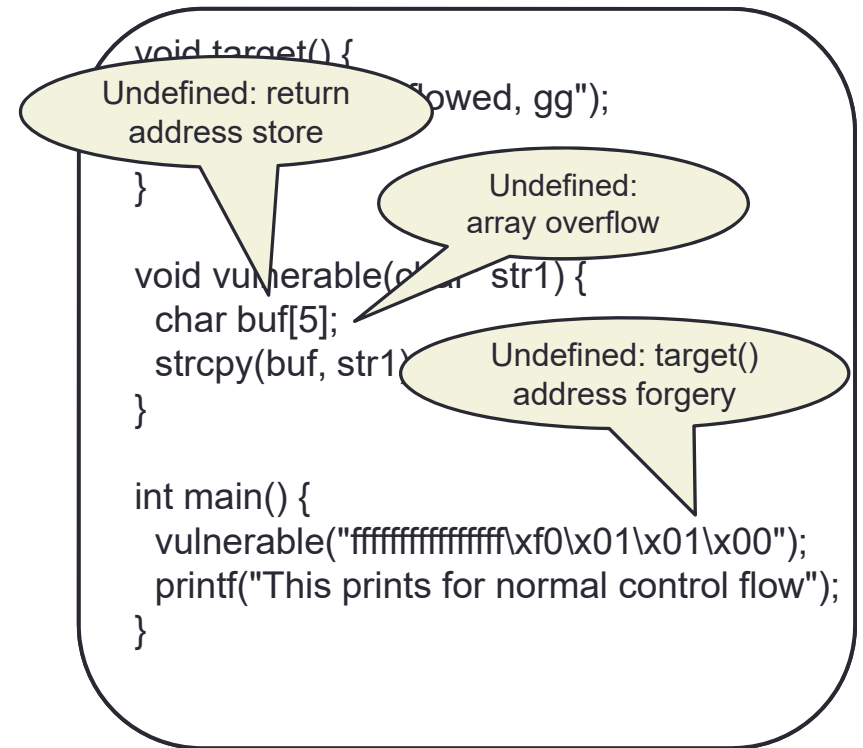
# Human Adaptive Immunity Primer

- T-cells receptors discern **normal** cells from **malicious** cells, via genetic markers
- To stop an unknown disease, T-cells undergo hypermutation that **randomizes** T-cell defense capabilities
- Boosted T-cell diversity will likely **stop the pathogen attack**
- **Immunological memory records successful T-cell variants** to speed future recoveries



# Morpheus Mimics Adaptive Immunity

- Morpheus attack detectors discern **normal** code from **malicious** code, via undefined semantics
- To stop an unknown attack, Morpheus **randomizes** a system's undefined semantics, a process called "churn"
- Churning undefined semantics **stops security attacks**
- **Learning mechanisms record successful defenses** and stop future attacks quicker





# Morpheus' Unique Approach to Security



Vulnerabilities + Implementation Assets = Exploit



## Attack Detector

- Buffer overflow
- Code pointer arith
- Data pointer logical operation
- Code forgery
- Pointer forgery
- Uninitialized variable access
- Mem permission violation
- Integer overflow
- Shift overflow
- Code read
- Cyclic interference

or every  
50 ms

## Randomization Defenses (w/Churn)

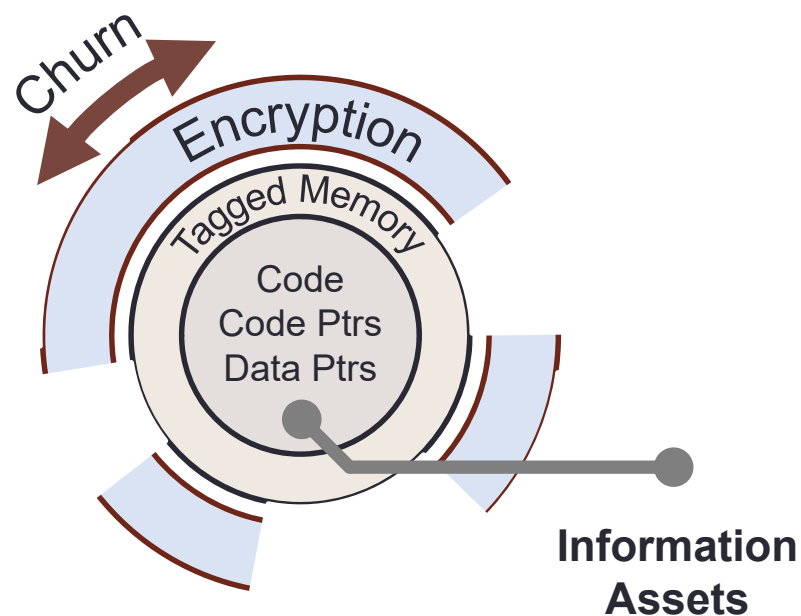
- Code representation
- Code layout (absolute and relative)
- Code pointer representation
- Data pointer representation
- Data layout (absolute and relative)
- Function pointer representation
- Return pointer representation
- User enclave data representation
- Microarchitectural mappings



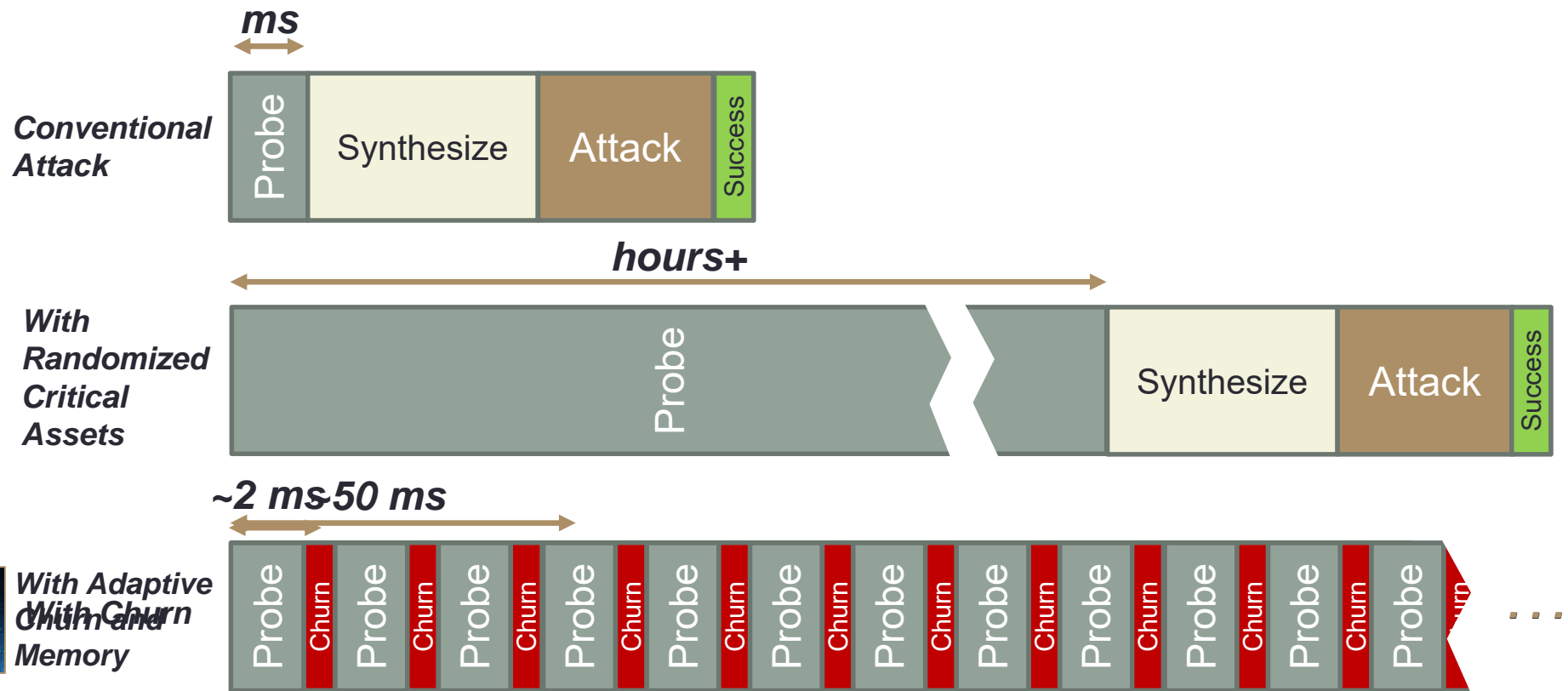
504 bits of  
true random  
entropy

# Protecting Critical Assets with Encryption

- Critical program assets are encrypted under their domain keys
  - Code, code pointers, data pointers
  - Decrypted at fetch, jumps and load/stores
  - Tracked at runtime using dynamic tagging
- Assets remain encrypted in registers, memory, buses, I/O
  - Requires strong ciphers in the pipeline
- Churn re-encrypts a domain under a new random key
  - Places a time limit on penetrating encryption

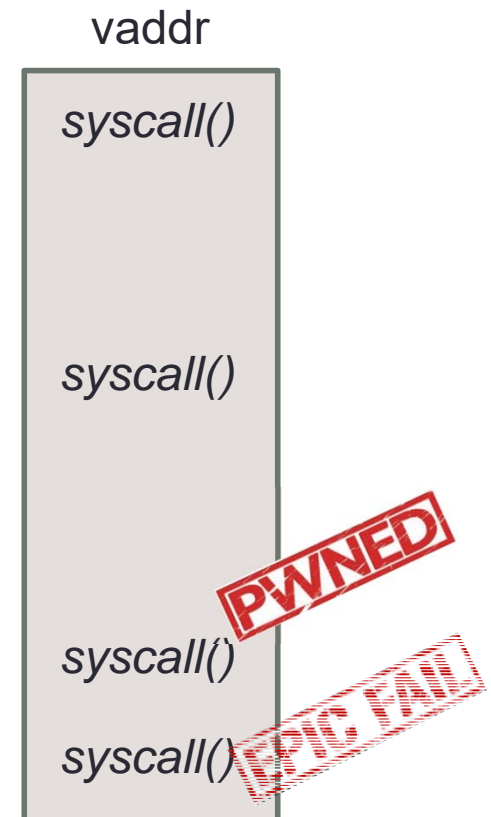


# Morpheus Breaks Emergent Attacks



# Fast Churn Defeats Probing

- Blind call attack example
  - Attacker attempts to call `syscall()`
- Attack success rate dependent on **churn rate** and degree of **entropy**
  - State-of-the-art: no churn and low/high entropy
  - Morpheus: **frequent churn** and **high entropy**
- H/W churn makes probes no more powerful than **random guesses**
  - Impractically difficult with **high entropy**



# Morpheus Platform Details

## Morpheus Secure Platform

S/W Ecosystem



H/W Architecture



LLVM  
GCC/Binutils

FreeRTOS

32/64-bit RISC-V  
Rocket Core

Morpheus Defense Layers

Tagged  
Memory

Churn Unit

Type  
Analysis

Backend  
Metadata  
Emitter

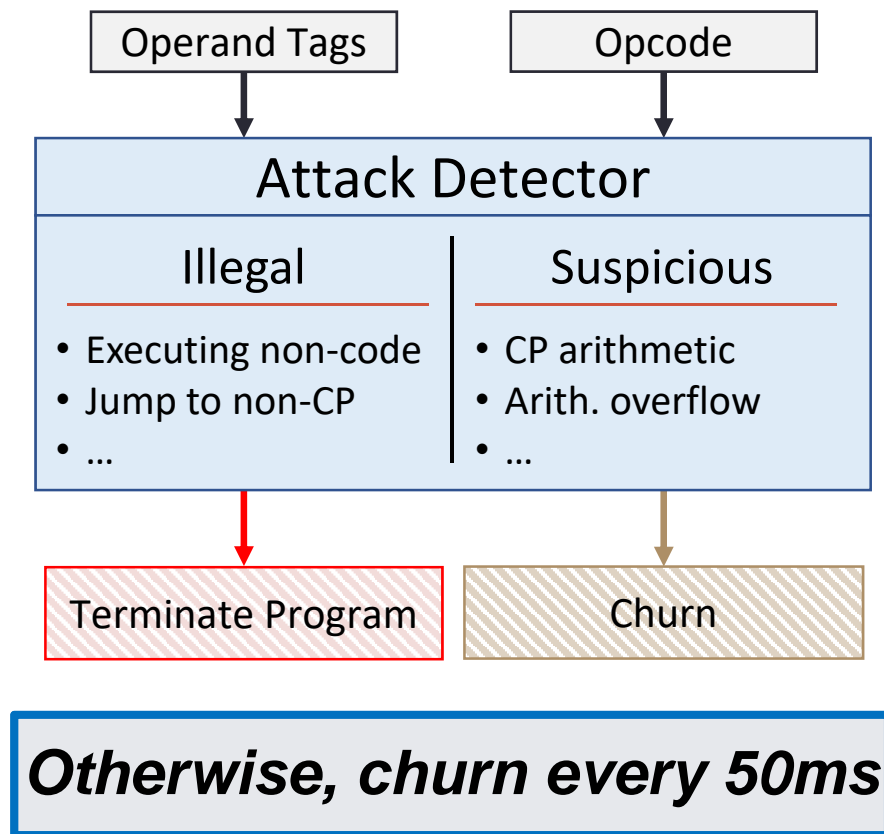
Domain  
Encryption

Pointer Locking

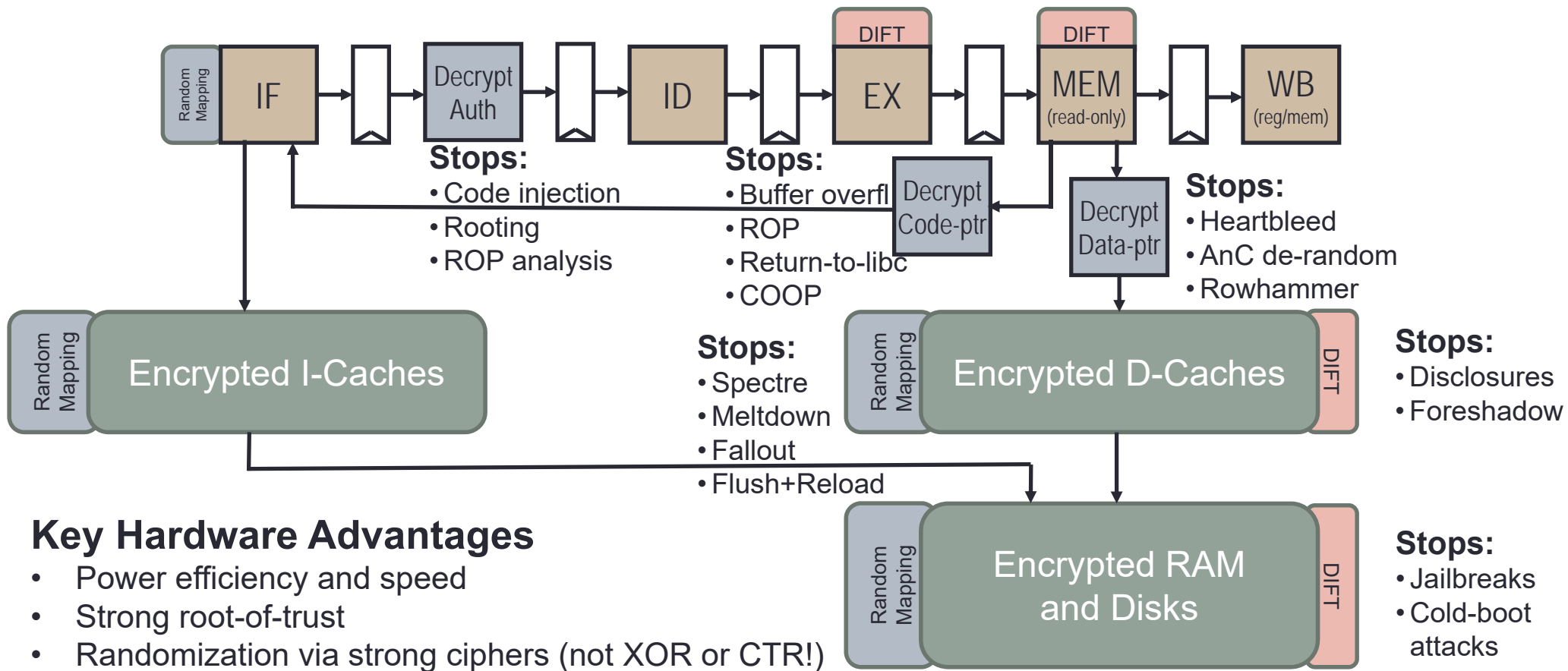
Hard  
NULLs

# Tagging & Attack Detection

- Tags enable behavior tracking
- Illegal Ops
  - Clearly dangerous
- Suspicious Ops
  - Normal programs may perform
  - May be probes or attacks



# Morpheus Microarchitecture

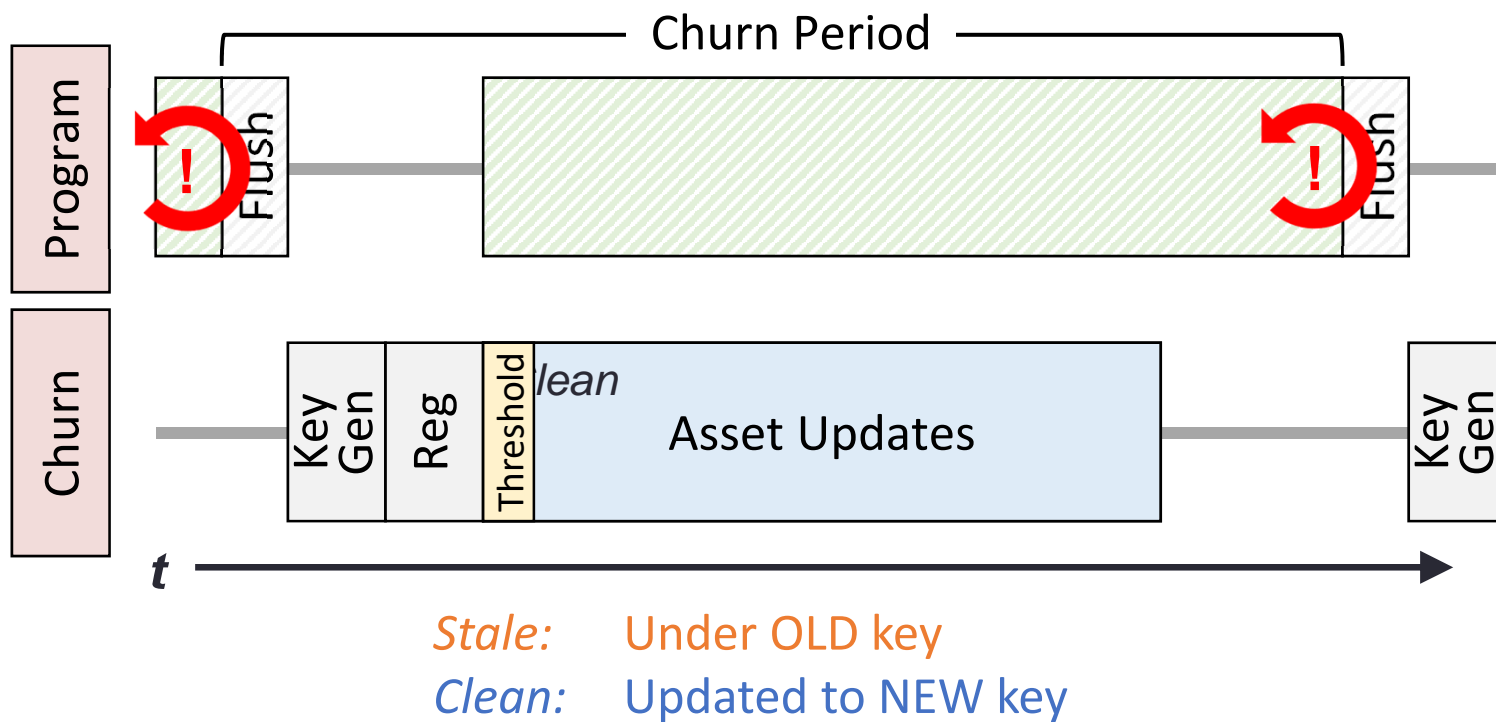


## Key Hardware Advantages

- Power efficiency and speed
- Strong root-of-trust
- Randomization via strong ciphers (not XOR or CTR!)



# Churning Keys at Runtime





# Assessing the Security of Morpheus

*How long does it take to penetrate Morpheus defenses?*

- Difficult to attack a system that is
  - Constantly changing
  - Has high entropy
- Approach: Attack a *weaker* Morpheus

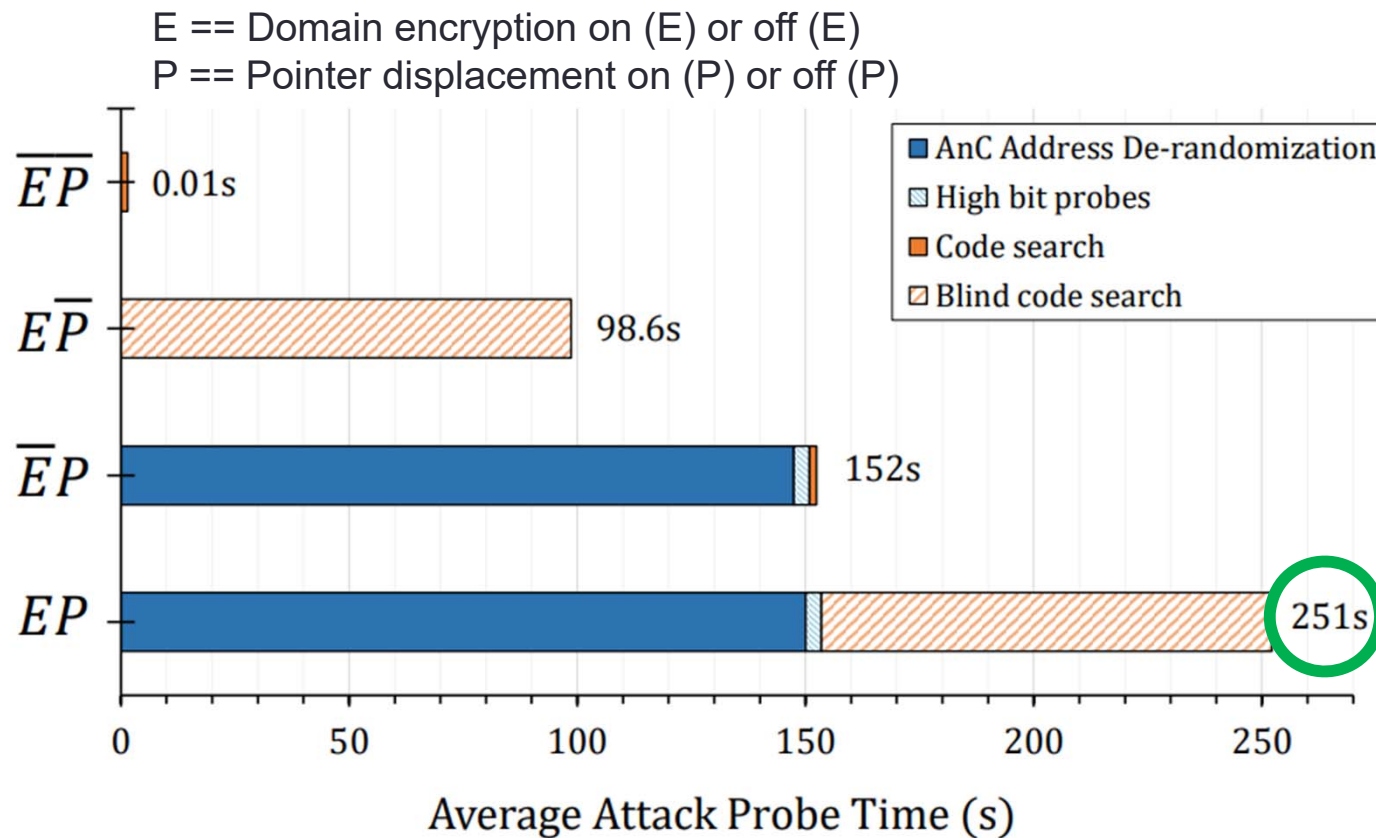


**De-featured**  
**Morpheus**

Churn Disabled  
Shared Key for Defenses



# Morpheus-- Penetration Testing Results

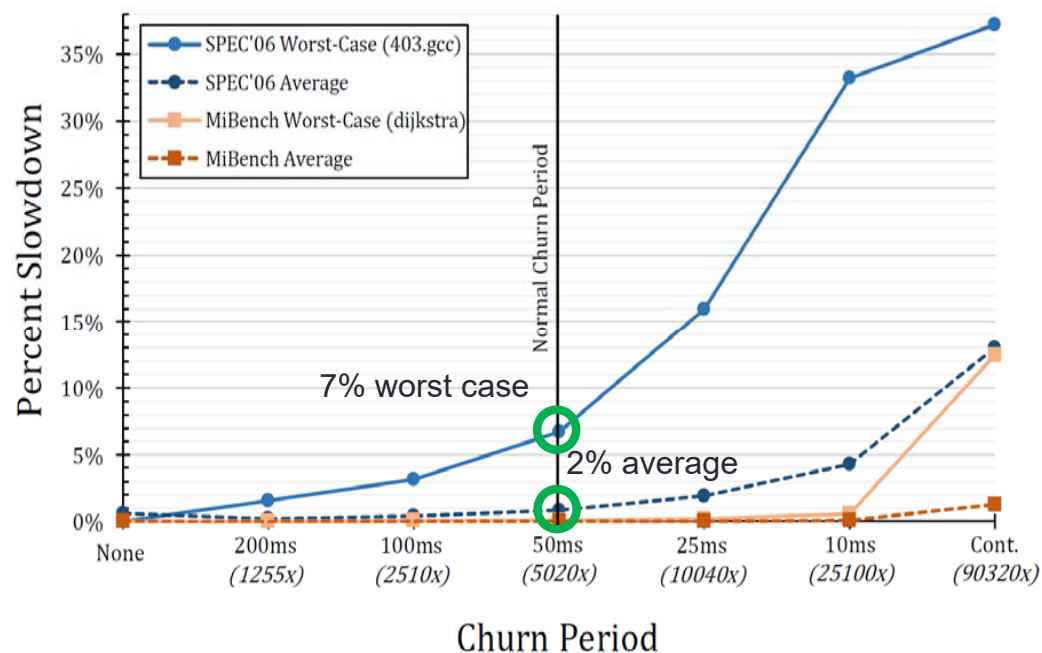


# How Effective is Morpheus? Early Results

Analysis: RISC-V Morpheus on Gem5 simulated system

Early results:

- Performance cost: **2% average slowdown** with 504-bits of entropy and 50ms churn
- Power cost: **2.5% power**
- Area cost: **8% area** increase
- Developer cost: **No impact on normal applications**

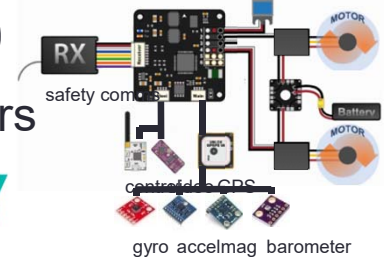


# Morpheus Will Undergo Public Red-Teaming

- Why: We want to build strong confidence in our security
- How: Provide RISC-V based H/W to attacker community
- Demo 1: Voting machine at DEFCON – by Dec 2019
  - Goal: Validate security claims with black-hat community
- Demo 2: Network-facing website – by Feb 2020
  - Goal: Deploy a long-term world-attackable platform with bounty
  - Runs a subset of Wikipedia, includes an interface to inject code
- Demo 3: Secure avionics demonstration – by Jun 2020
  - Goal: Excise developer issues via engagement with defense contractors



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

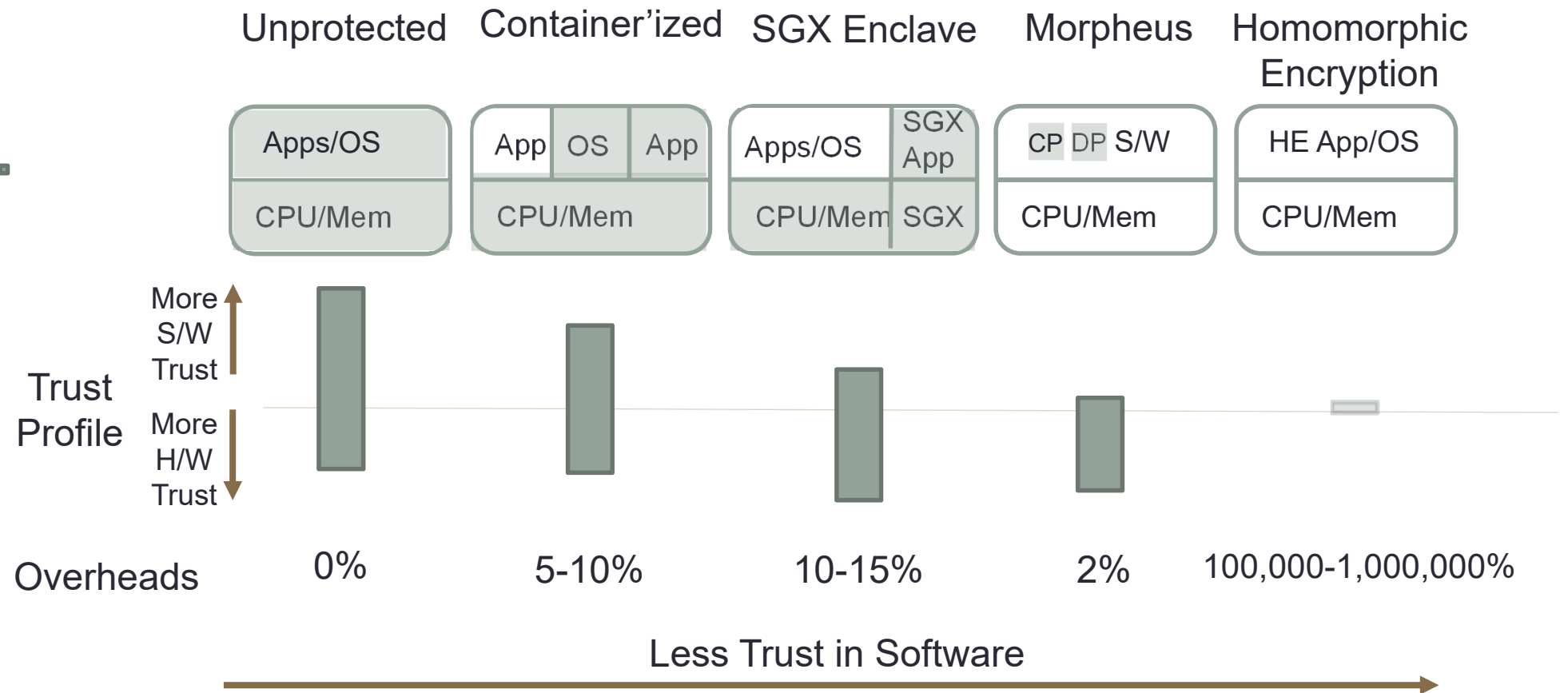


CROWD SUPPLY

# Morpheus' Evolution and Beyond

- Originally Morpheus had decrypted caches
  - Foreshadow taught us that was a potential vulnerability
- Today's Morpheus has encrypted memory, caches, registers
  - And more encryption domains: data pointer, code pointer, return pointer, user data, etc...
- Observation: to build security, we deploy two durable mechanisms
  - **Isolation** and **encryption**
  - History: **physical memory** begat **virtual memory** begat **virtualization** begat **containers** begat **TEEs** begat **Morpheus**...
  - Each step, we accomplish the important goal of putting **less trust in software**
- What is the endgame of security?
  - **Total isolation** and **total encryption**... and **zero trust in software**?
  - This is where I want to go next... let's work together!

# Toward Zero Trust in Software



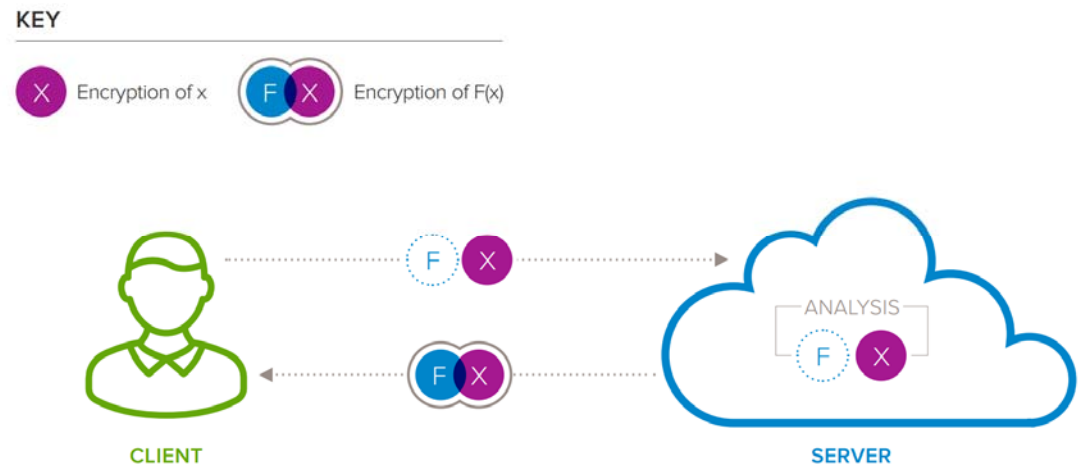
# Homomorphic Encryption Minimizes Trust

- HE advances privacy

- No trust in S/W
- No trust in H/W
- Only trust in (immature) crypto

- What is the cost?

- $10^5 - 10^6$  times slower than comparable unencrypted computation
- Can be parallelized extensively, and a focus of accelerator designers
- Is it safe? Is it economical?



From: <https://royalsociety.org/-/media/policy/projects/privacy-enhancing-technologies/privacy-enhancing-technologies-report.pdf> (highly recommended!)

# The Cost of Data Breaches

## **Varonis.com:**

- 1 in 4 chance of experiencing data breach in a given year

## **IBM:**

- Average cost per data breach in 2018: \$3.86 million

## **Cybersecurity Ventures:**

- Global cybersecurity market >\$120 B in 2017
- Typical S&P 500 bank spends \$500 M/year on cybersecurity

<b>AWS Case Study</b>	
Yearly revenue	\$7.82 B
Expected total cost of data breaches for AWS user base	\$1.92 B



# Questions?



*We demand rigidly defined areas of doubt and uncertainty!*

- Douglas Adams, *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*