

November 21, 2024



# The CHERI Alliance

**C&ESAR Conference**

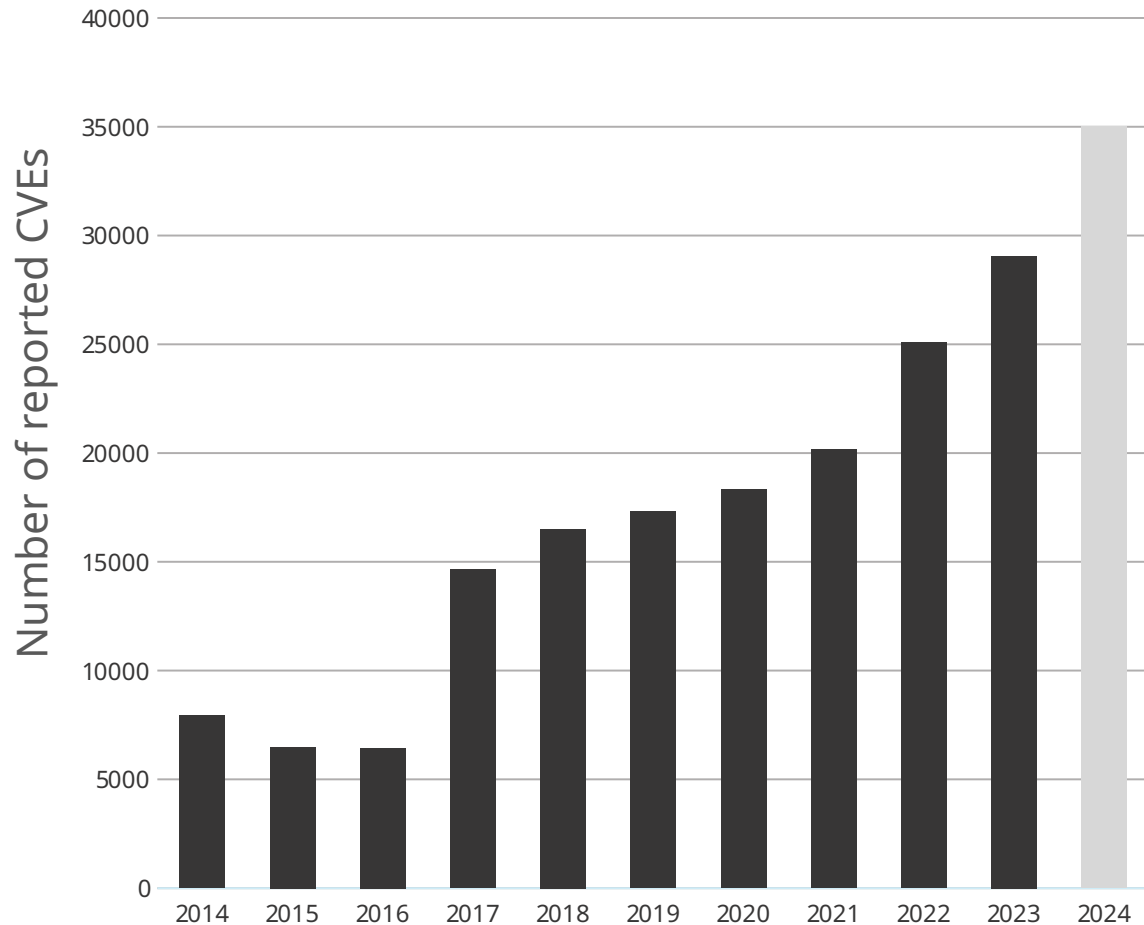
**Mike EFTIMAKIS**  
Founding Director – CHERI Alliance

# ○ Agenda

- ◆ The memory safety problem
- ◆ CHERI technology
- ◆ The CHERI Alliance

# The memory safety problem

# Vulnerabilities are causing increasing risk



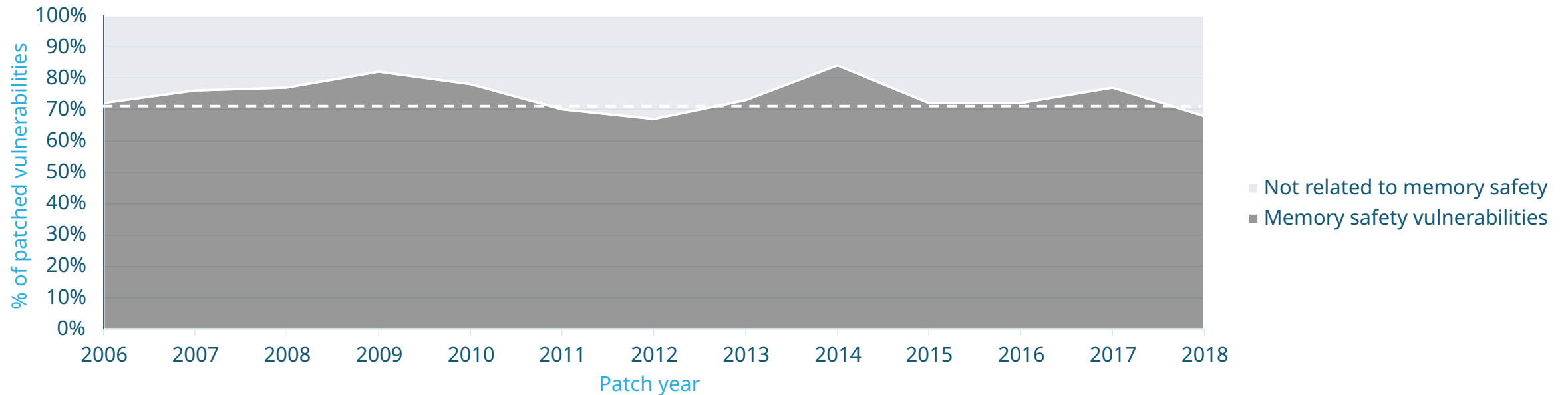
Source: Mitre

21 November 2024



# ○ The main problem is (the lack of) memory safety

- ◆ Memory abuse (e.g. buffer overflows) is the main attack vector
- ◆ Constant ratio of over the past 20 years
  - ◆ ... even with all the work done on software to avoid this!

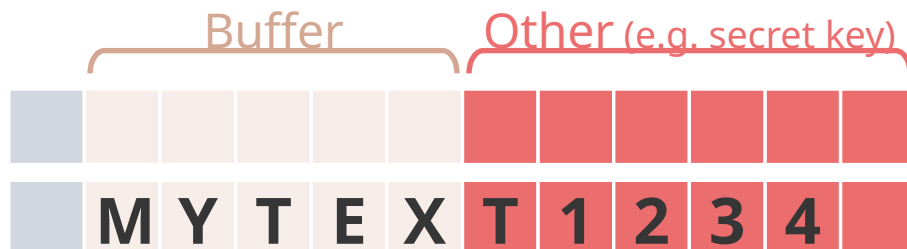


# ○ Example of memory safety issue

## Buffer overflow

### ◆ Storing text in memory

- ◆ If the allocated space is too small, then
- ◆ Text overwrites other data



## Simple but...

| Attack              | Cost                      |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Morris Worm         | \$100,000 to \$10 million |
| Heartbleed          | \$500 million             |
| Code Red Worm       | \$2.6 billion             |
| WannaCry Ransomware | \$4 billion               |

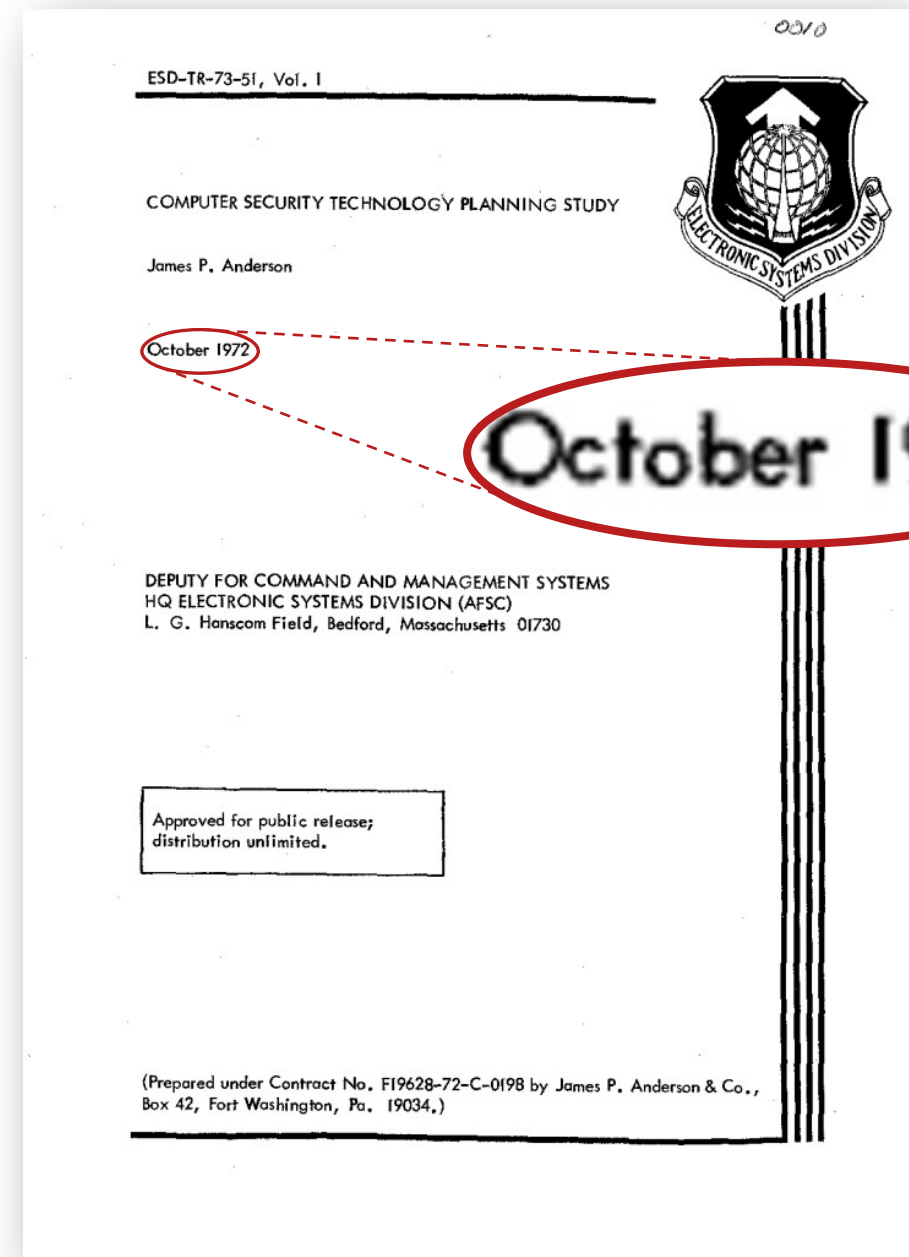
# ○ It's not a new problem...

"patching" of known faults [...] without any better technical foundation [...] is futile for achieving multilevel security.

Unless security is designed into a system from its inception, there is little chance that it can be made secure by retrofit.

## Computer Security Technology Planning Study - USAF

<https://csrc.nist.gov/csrc/media/publications/conference-paper/1998/10/08/proceedings-of-the-21st-nissc-1998/documents/early-cs-papers/ande72a.pdf>



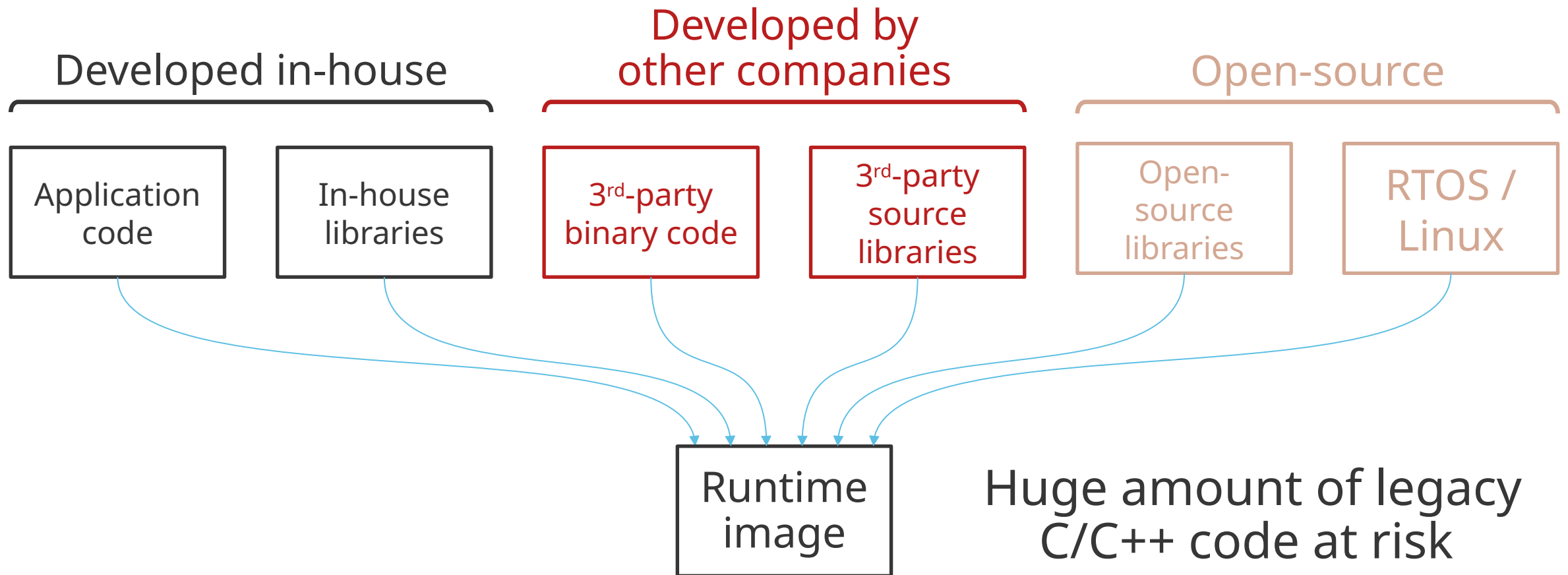
# ○ Possible solutions for memory safety



## ○ Possible solutions for memory safety

Use “memory safe” languages like Rust or .Net ?

# ○ Impossible to re-write software to fix the problem



## ○ Possible solutions for memory safety

- ✗ Use “memory safe” languages like Rust or .Net
  - Requires rewriting trillions of lines of C/C++ code
  - Possible for new code, but no compartmentalisation

## ○ Possible solutions for memory safety

- ✗ Use “memory safe” languages like Rust or .Net
  - Requires rewriting trillions of lines of C/C++ code
  - Possible for new code, but no compartmentalisation

Use “coarse-grained” techniques like stack “canaries”

## ○ Possible solutions for memory safety

- ✗ Use “memory safe” languages like Rust or .Net
  - Requires rewriting trillions of lines of C/C++ code
  - Possible for new code, but no compartmentalisation
- ✗ Use “coarse-grained” techniques like stack “canaries”
  - Helpful, but they statistically leave too many holes
  - Hacking techniques already developed

## ○ Possible solutions for memory safety

- ✗ Use “memory safe” languages like Rust or .Net
  - Requires rewriting trillions of lines of C/C++ code
  - Possible for new code, but no compartmentalisation
- ✗ Use “coarse-grained” techniques like stack “canaries”
  - Helpful, but they statistically leave too many holes
  - Hacking techniques already developed

Use “fine-grained” techniques like CHERI

## ○ Possible solutions for memory safety

- ✗ Use “memory safe” languages like Rust or .Net
  - Requires rewriting trillions of lines of C/C++ code
  - Possible for new code, but no compartmentalisation
- ✗ Use “coarse-grained” techniques like stack “canaries”
  - Helpful, but they statistically leave too many holes
  - Hacking techniques already developed
- ✓ Use “fine-grained” techniques like CHERI
  - Best option, but needs new hardware

# CHERI technology

C  
capability

H  
hardware

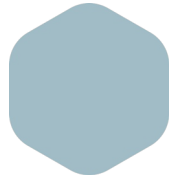
E  
enhanced

R

ISC



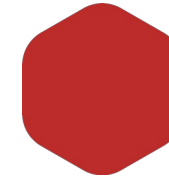
# ○ About CHERI



- ◆ Initiated by a project from



- ◆ Originally developed by



- ◆ Matured for 14 years

- ◆ Supported by



# ○ CHERI

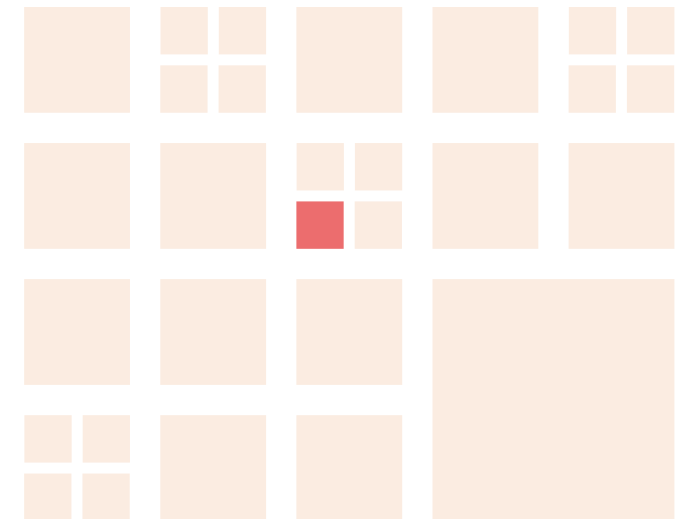
## ◆ Fine-grained **memory protection**

- ◆ Hardware enforced

## ◆ **Compartmentalization**

- ◆ Principle of least privilege

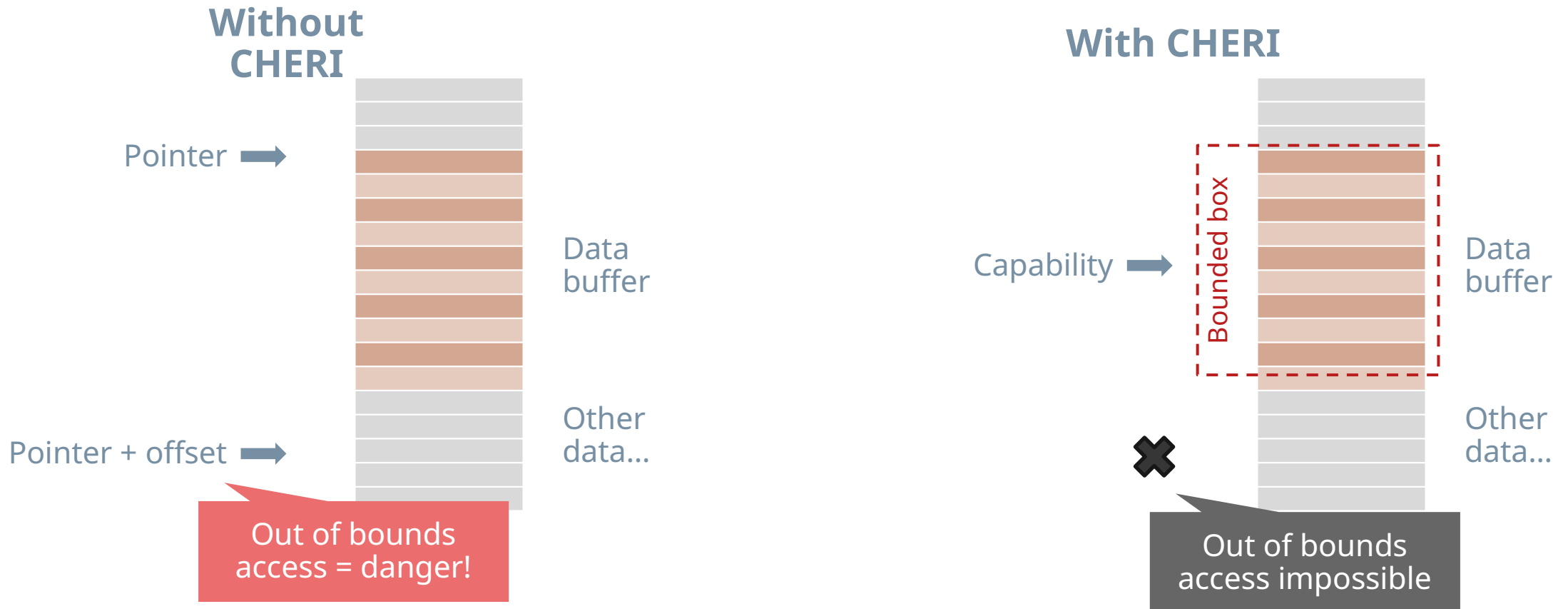
## ◆ Formally proven protection



Compartmentalization prevents contagion

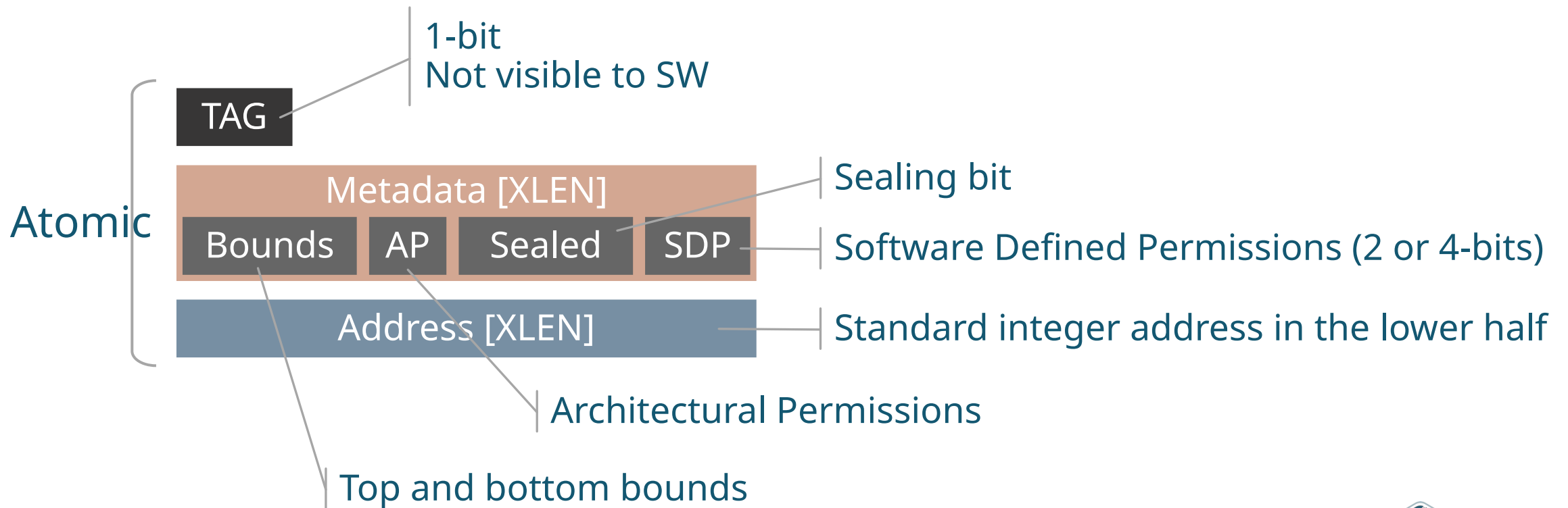
# ○ Spatial memory safety

## ◆ Replacing pointers by capabilities – with hardware control



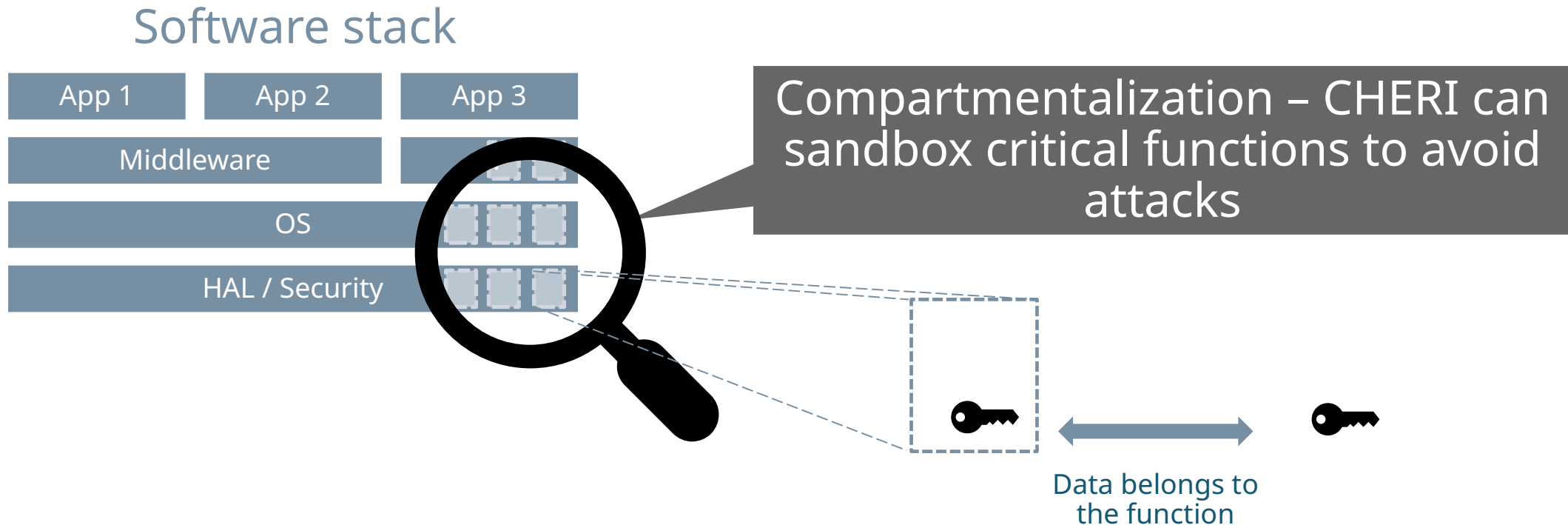
# ○ What is a capability?

- ◆ A token with rights that is used to replace a pointer
- ◆ A new architectural type



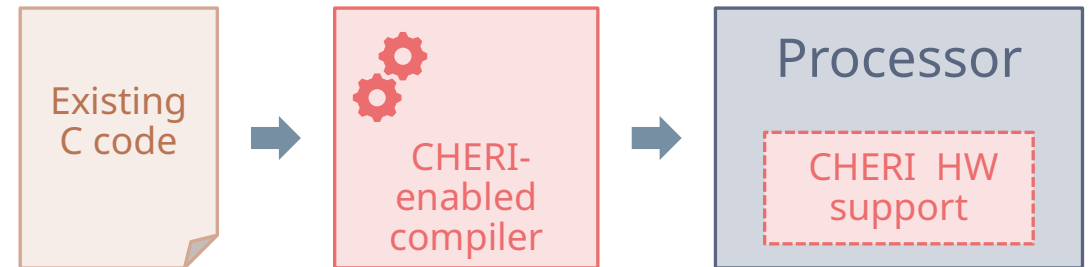
# ○ Compartmentalization

- ◆ Capabilities belong to an identified function / execution context



# ○ **CHERI relies on hardware protection**

- ◆ Requires adapted processor
  - ◆ Can be applied to any types of core
- ◆ Reuse existing code
  - ◆ Just recompile application
  - ◆ Choose which part to protect
- ◆ Benefit from CHERI
  - ◆ Rejects dangerous code
  - ◆ Create CHERI compartments for critical code



# ○ Adoption impact

## Adoption cost

- ◆ Need new hardware
- ◆ Software effort
  - ◆ Recompile
  - ◆ Adapt very low-level code
  - ◆ Optimize security mechanisms
  - ◆ Fix issues!

## Product-level

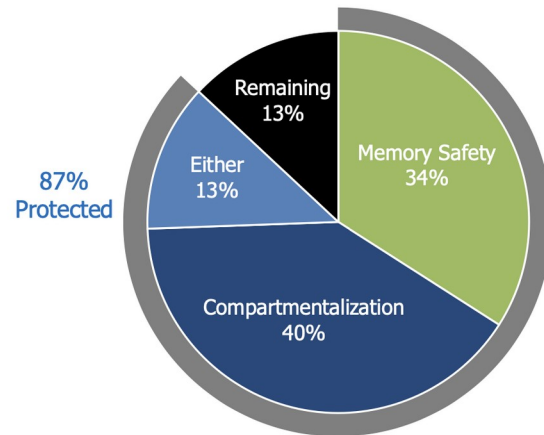
|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Cost</b>              | Processor ~ 4% larger    |
| <b>Power consumption</b> | Similar or improved      |
| <b>Performance</b>       | Similar or improved      |
| <b>Security</b>          | Fix memory safety issues |

# Memory safety becomes a key topic

Highlights  
CHERI as  
a solution

## DARPA Memory safety and compartmentalization would stop most campaigns

Mitigation analysis of Linux kernel high severity CVEs



- Either: if memory safety or compartmentalization were present, the bug would not be exploitable
- Remaining: memory safety or compartmentalization would not mitigate the CVE

CVE: Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures

McKee, Derrick, et al. "Preventing kernel hacks with HAKC." Proceedings 2022 Network and Distributed System Security Symposium. NDSS. Vol. 22. 2022.

Distribution Statement A: Approved for public release. Distribution is unlimited.

5



FEBRUARY 26, 2024

## Press Release: Future Software Should Be Memory Safe

ONCD > BRIEFING ROOM > PRESS RELEASE

Leaders in Industry Support White House Call to Address Root Cause of Many of the Worst Cyber Attacks



# ○ **CHERI projects**

- ◆ A number of prototypes / proof of concept have been released

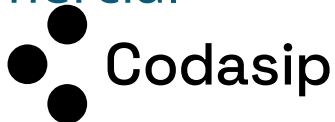
- ◆ Proof of concept



- ◆ Open-source / prototype



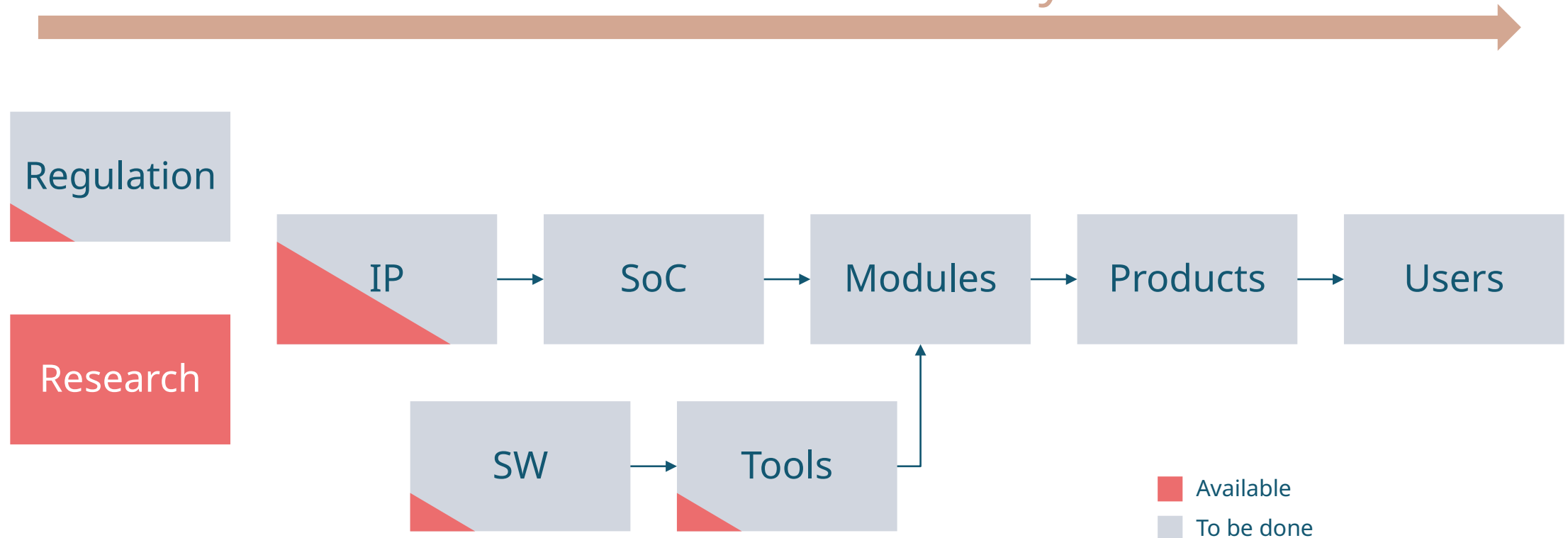
- ◆ Commercial



- ◆ Some OS have been ported to CHERI (Free RTOS, FreeBSD, Linux kernel...)

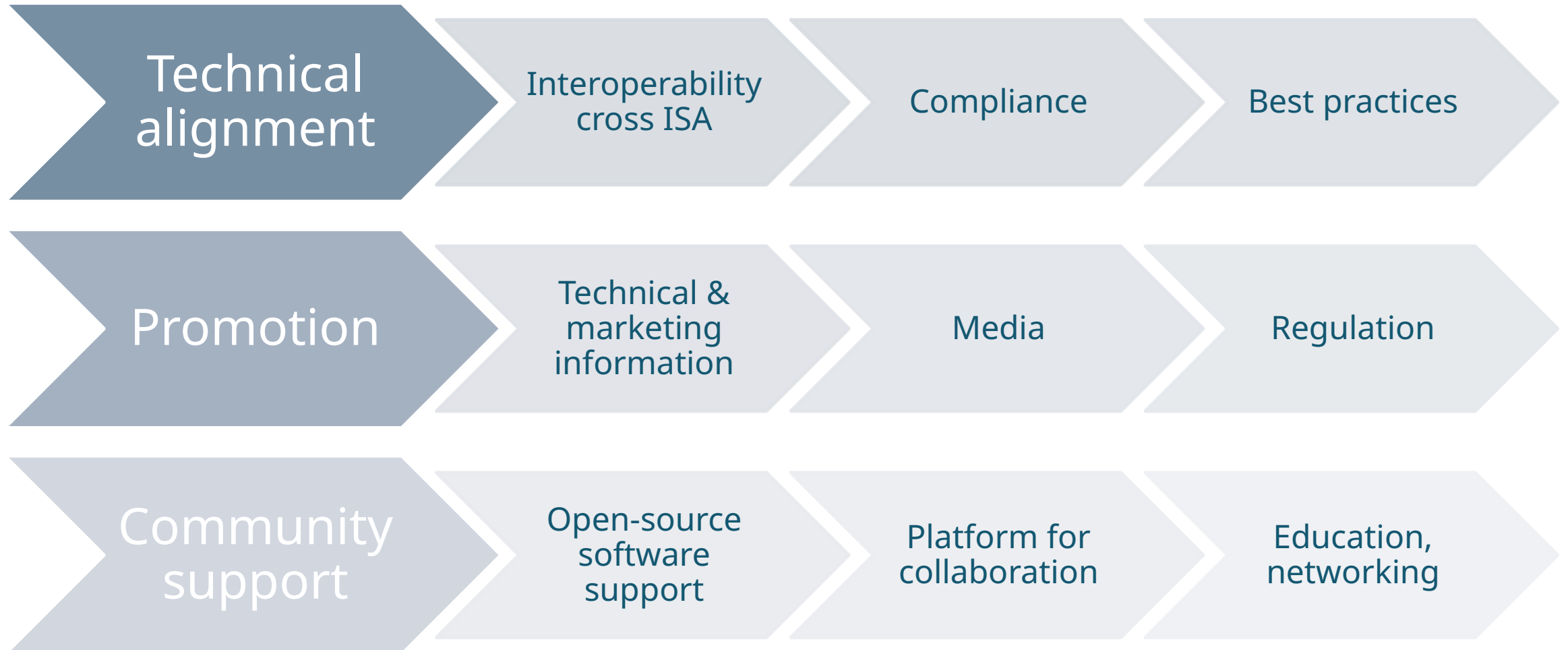
# ○ What is missing to get CHERI adopted?

How to stimulate the industry?



# The CHERI Alliance

# ○ Role of the CHERI Alliance



# ○ An independent entity

## ◆ ISA-agnostic

- ◆ CHERI could be added to Arm, Intel, MIPS, RISC-V, ...

## ◆ Country-agnostic

- ◆ Initially driven by UK/US, but security is not country-dependent

## ◆ Not company-dependent

- ◆ Represent a community
- ◆ Open



Formed as a **Community Interest Company (CIC)** \*

# ○ Hosting structure

## ◆ CHERI Alliance Community Interest Company

- ◆ Limited company – no shares
- ◆ Defined / audited purpose

## ◆ Founding Directors of the CIC



**Mike Eftimakis**  
VP Strategy & Ecosystem



**Robert Watson**  
Professor



**Mike Halsall**  
Founder



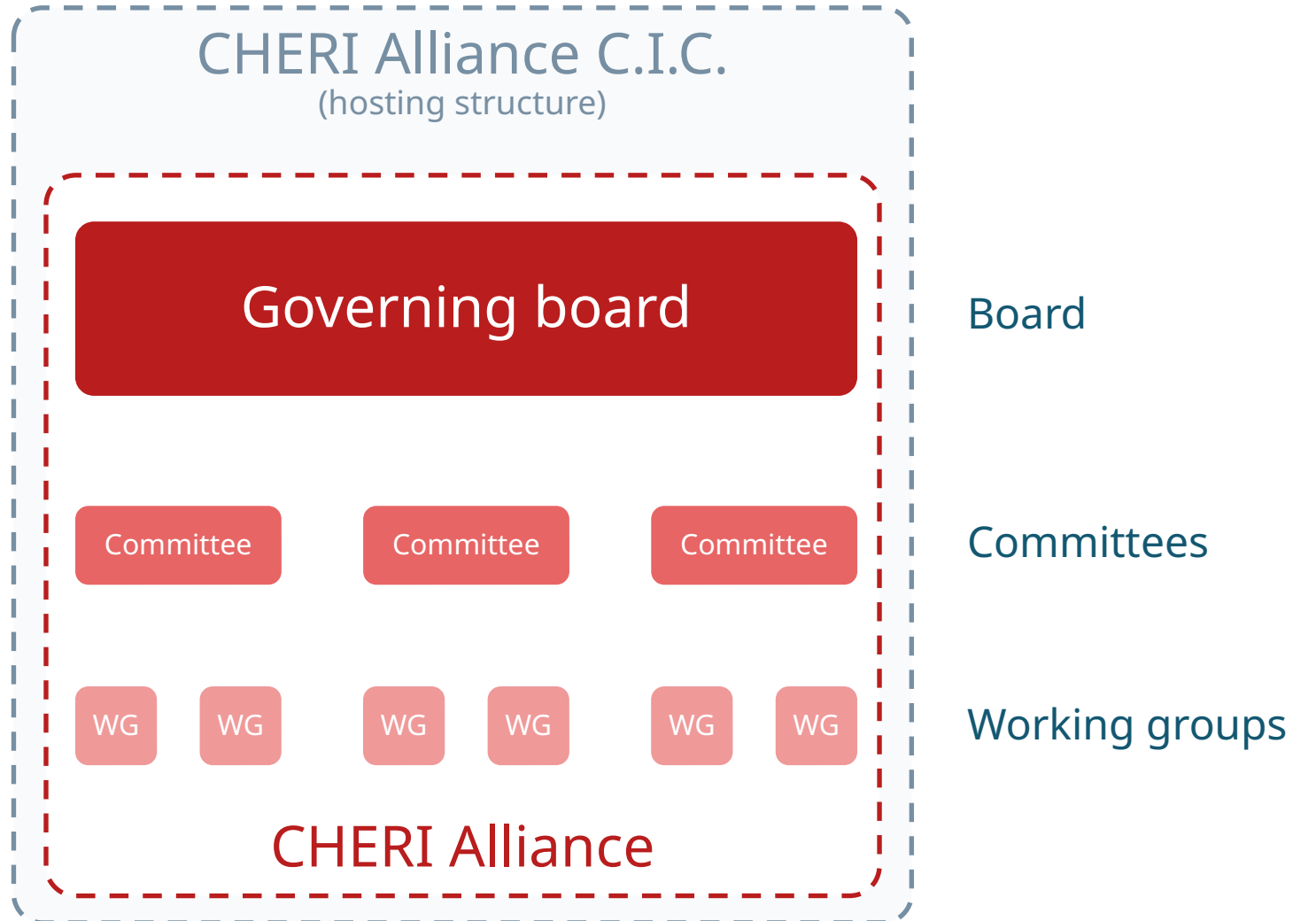
**Gavin Ferris**  
Chief Executive Officer



# ○ Governance

**Members**  
(yearly membership fee)

**Community**  
(free)



## ○ Founding Members of the Alliance



**CHERI**  
Alliance Founder





UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



University of Glasgow

# ○ Benefits for members



Demonstrate security leadership



Network, collaborate and exchange



Accelerate adoption of CHERI



Share promotion costs



Activate the community

## ○ Conclusion

- ◆ Memory safety issues can be solved. Preventively.
- ◆ CHERI is the best solution
- ◆ CHERI is mature and needs industry adoption
- ◆ CHERI Alliance is a platform to channel this effort

**Contact us!**



# CHERI

---

# THANK YOU

Contact [contact@cheri-alliance.net](mailto:contact@cheri-alliance.net)

Web [www.cheri-alliance.org](http://www.cheri-alliance.org)