

# Fault Injection Attacks, Error Detection Codes & Verifying a Secure Program

**Anja Karl**

[anja.karl@iaik.tugraz.at](mailto:anja.karl@iaik.tugraz.at)

Graz University of Technology, Austria

## Motivation: Detection of Bit Flips

```
authorized := 0
```

```
...
```

```
if(authorized) {  
    // do secret stuff  ✓ not executed  
}
```

## Motivation: Detection of Bit Flips

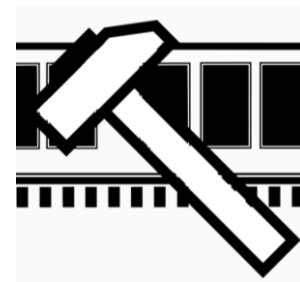
```
authorized := 0
```

```
...
```

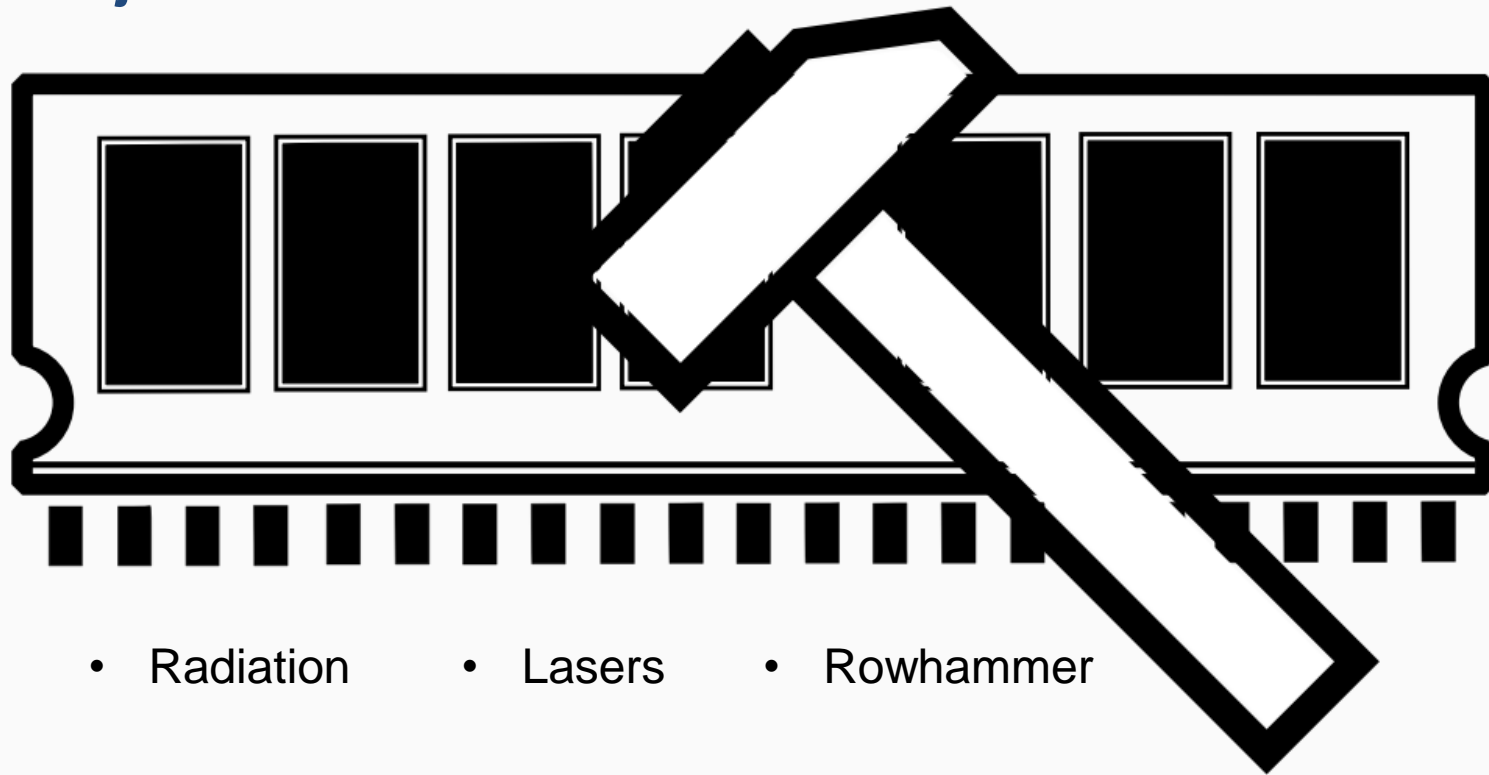
```
if(authorized) {  
    // do secret stuff X executed  
}
```



Attacker injects bit  
flip on authorized



## Fault Injection Attacks



- Radiation
- Lasers
- Rowhammer

## Error Detection Codes

*Idea:* Add redundant information to check for bit flips.

*Example Residue Code:*

$$\text{enc}(8) = 0000\ 1000 \mid 010_b$$

original data  
 $0000\ 1000_b = 8$

redundant bits  
 $8 \bmod 6 = 010_b$

## Arithmetic Error Detection Codes

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- Arithmetic codes are homomorphic over arithmetic operations

$$enc(x) + enc(y) = enc(x + y)$$

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$$enc(x) + enc(y) = enc(x + y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} enc(8) + enc(7) &= (8 \mid 8 \bmod 6) + (7 \mid 7 \bmod 6) \\ &= (15 \mid 15 \bmod 6) = encode(15) \end{aligned}$$

# Checks

- Checks detect invalid code words → detect certain bit flips

*check(x|x<sub>R</sub>): assert(x<sub>R</sub> == x mod 6)*

*check(0000 1000 | 010): assert(2 == 8 mod 6)*

✓ passed



# Checks

- Checks detect invalid code words → detect certain bit flips

$check(x|x_R): assert(x_R == x \bmod 6)$

$check(0000\ 1000 | 010): assert(2 == 8 \bmod 6)$

✓ passed

$check(0000\ 1001 | 010): assert(2 == 9 \bmod 6)$

✗ not passed → bit flip detected

# Checks

- Checks detect invalid code words → detect certain bit flips

$check(x|x_R): assert(x_R == x \text{ mod } 6)$

$check(0000\ 1000 | 010): assert(2 == 8 \text{ mod } 6)$

✓ passed

$check(0000\ 100\mathbf{1} | 010): assert(2 == 9 \text{ mod } 6)$

✗ not passed → bit flip detected

$check(0000\ 100\mathbf{1} | 01\mathbf{1}): assert(3 == 9 \text{ mod } 6)$

✓ passed → bit flips not detected

## Checks



- Checks detect invalid code words → detect certain bit flips

*check(0000 1001 | 011): assert(3 == 9 mod 6)*

✓ passed → bit flips not detected




→ Maximum number of bit flips detectable “ $d_{min} - 1$ ”

## Error Masking

	$x$	$x \bmod 6$
		
$a := \text{encode}(0)$	0000	0000   000
$b := a + a$		0000 0000   000
$c := a + b$		0000 0000   000
$\text{check}(c)$		0000 0000 mod 6 == 000




No bit has been flipped and check passes

## Error Masking

		$x$	$x \bmod 6$
			
Attacker injects	$a := \text{encode}(0)$	0000	0000   000
bit flip on a		0000	0010   000
	$b := a + a$	0000	0100   000
	$c := a + b$	0000	0110   000
	check(c)	0000	0110 mod 6 == 000

One bit has been flipped, errors accumulated and as a result check passes despite the bit flip.

## Error Masking Robustness Requires Intermediate Checks

		$x$	$x \bmod 6$
			
Attacker injects	$a := \text{encode}(0)$	0000 0000	000
bit flip on a		0000 0001	000
	$b := a + a$	0000 0010	000
	check(b)	0000 0010	mod 6 $\neq$ 000
	$c := a + b$		
	check(c)		

One bit has been flipped and the intermediate check detects the bit flip.

# Model Checking of Error Masking Robustness

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→ Complex!

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- Even more possibilities for flips
- Conditional Jumps / Loops?

→ Requires too much memory & time!

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How can we build an abstract program for this?

→ Next Presentation